



Berks County's economy shapes its transportation patterns in several key ways. The size of the local workforce directly affects commuter traffic volume and the severity of rush-hour congestion. Residents' income levels help determine how many people can afford personal vehicles versus how many rely on public transportation. Additionally, the overall level of business and industrial activity in the county influences the volume of freight movement and, to some extent, the preferred modes of transportation for shipping goods.

While this section provides valuable economic data as it relates to the transportation network in Berks County, it is not intended to be a complete analysis of the economic vitality of the County. For a comprehensive picture of Berks County's current workforce landscape and future economic outlook please review the Berks County Workforce Development Board's report titled *Berks Workforce 2030* at: [Berks-2030-Workforce-Report\\_clickable-TableofContents.pdf](#)

### Employment Gain/Loss

Including population changes, employment in Berks County was influenced mostly by the recovery from the December 2007-June 2009 recession and 2020 COVID-19 pandemic along with global economic impacts, technological innovation, changes in logistics management, continued offshoring of industry to other countries and demographic changes [e.g. Leading Edge (born between 1946-1951) Baby Boomer retirements]. While Berks County gained approximately 16,336 jobs between 2014 and 2024, employment grew at a slower rate than many of our neighboring counties and the state.

Map 10 shows employers with 100 people or more in Berks County and their location on the Berks County transportation network. Many of these businesses are within minutes of a state highway, Interstate or the Turnpike.




TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY AND PENNSYLVANIA, 2014 - 2024			
County	2014	2024	Employment Gain
Montgomery	415,553	456,734	41,181
Chester	258,128	288,154	30,026
Lancaster	256,207	281,193	24,986
Lehigh	166,747	185,591	18,844
<b>Berks</b>	<b>196,201</b>	<b>212,537</b>	<b>16,336</b>
Lebanon	64,169	69,025	4,856
Schuylkill	63,551	64,590	1,039
Pennsylvania	5,946,480	6,332,886	386,406

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 to 2024 5-Year American Community Survey (DP03)



## Labor Force and Employment Trends

National, state, and county unemployment rates experienced a sharp rise due to the 2007-2009 recession. However, since 2014, the unemployment rate in Berks County has consistently decreased from 9.4 percent to 5.4 percent in 2024. Broken down, the labor force increased 3.8 percent during that time, employment increased 8.3 percent, and unemployment decreased 39.8 percent.

BERKS COUNTY EMPLOYMENT, 2014 - 2024				
Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
2014	216,467	196,201	20,266	6.2%
2015	217,230	197,703	19,527	5.9%
2016	216,846	199,047	17,799	5.4%
2017	217,070	201,177	15,893	4.8%
2018	217,610	203,128	14,482	4.3%
2019	218,529	205,648	12,881	3.8%
2020	218,535	206,343	12,196	3.6%
2021	221,719	209,098	12,621	3.7%
2022	223,434	211,422	12,012	3.5%
2023	223,263	211,518	11,745	3.4%
2024	224,734	211,518	12,197	5.7%
Trend				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 to 2024 5-Year American Community Survey (DP03)

The labor force participation rate (labor force as a percentage of the population 16+) continues to decline in Berks County. While the decline in the participation rate is both a state and national trend, it would suggest that there are less people using the transportation network to get to and from work.

BERKS COUNTY LABOR FORCE 2014 TO 2024			
Year	16+ Pop.	Labor Force	Participation Rate
2014	329,111	216,467	65.8%
2015	330,102	217,230	65.8%
2016	330,820	216,846	65.6%
2017	332,475	217,070	65.3%
2018	333,733	217,610	65.2%
2019	335,068	218,529	65.2%
2020	336,742	218,535	64.9%
2021	342,555	221,719	64.7%
2022	345,342	223,434	64.7%
2023	346,504	223,263	64.4%
2024	349,775	224,734	64.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 and 2024 5-Year American Community Survey (DP03)



The table below presents data on the labor force participation rate for various age groups in Berks County, comparing figures from 2014 and 2024. For younger groups, the 16 to 19 age bracket saw a slight decline from 45.9 percent participation in 2014 to 45.3 percent in 2024, while the 20 to 24 group dropped from 76.5 percent to 74.5 percent. The prime working age categories show that in 2014, the combined 25 to 44 group had an 85.6 percent rate, in 2024 the U.S. Census Bureau collected data a little differently by breaking the age groups down into 25 to 29 (84.9%), 30 to 34 (84.2%), and 35 to 44 (85.7%). Regardless, the numbers indicate stable high participation in the labor force. Middle-aged workers in the 45 to 54 range remained steady at around 84.2 to 84.3 percent. For older adults, the 55 to 64 cohort in 2014 splits in 2024 to 77.6 percent for 55 to 59 and 62.4 percent for 60 to 64, suggesting increased participation among those nearing retirement. Interestingly, participation among seniors rose modestly, from 26.8 percent for the 65 to 74 group and 5.4 percent for the 75+ group in 2014 to 30.1 percent and 7.8 percent in 2024, respectively, reflecting broader trends of extended workforce involvement amid an aging population.

<b>BERKS COUNTY PERCENT OF POPULATION BY AGE IN THE LABOR FORCE, 2014 AND 2024</b>				
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>% in Labor Force</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>% in Labor Force</b>
16 to 19	25,384	45.9%	25,338	45.3%
20 to 24	28,289	76.5%	27,824	74.5%
25 to 29	98,828	85.6%	26,193	84.9%
30 to 34			27,679	84.2%
35 to 44			53,025	85.7%
45 to 54	61,701	84.2%	52,457	84.3%
55 to 59	52,405	69.6%	29,521	77.6%
60 to 64			29,638	62.4%
65 to 74	32,443	26.8%	45,284	30.1%
75+	30,061	5.4%	32,816	7.8%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2014 and 2024 5-Year American Community Survey (S2301)

## Berks County Employment Projections

According to ten-year projections provided by the Berks County Economic Development Office, the county is expected to see a 4.0 percent increase in the total number of jobs during the ten-year period. The largest gains will be in the accommodation of food services industries.

<b>BERKS COUNTY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, 2035</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2025 Employment</b>	<b>2035 Forecast</b>	<b># Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	32,257	32,347	90	0%
Manufacturing	31,969	32,505	536	2%
Retail Trade	19,583	23,829	4,246	22%
Educational Services	12,984	11,698	-1,286	-10%
Accommodation of Food Services	12,629	21,293	8,664	69%
Transportation and Warehousing	12,627	12,694	67	1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	9,979	10,462	483	5%
Construction	9,606	7,810	-1,796	-19%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	8,637	9,388	751	9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7,221	5,662	-1,559	-22%
Wholesale Trade	5,853	5,517	-336	-6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,713	3,763	-950	-20%
Public Administration (Government)	4,488	3,788	-700	-16%
Finance and Insurance	4,007	3,093	-914	-23%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3,148	3,466	318	10%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,896	4,074	1,178	41%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,144	1,956	-188	-9%
Information	1,015	793	-222	-22%
Utility	735	581	-154	-21%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	220	197	-23	-10%
<b>Total - All Industries</b>	<b>186,711</b>	<b>194,916</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>4%</b>

Source: JobsEQ, Berks County Economic Development

### Berks County Major Industries

As of 2024, the top three industries in terms of overall employment are trade/transportation/utilities, education and health services, and manufacturing. While the goods producing industries still provide higher wages and manufacturing still remains a major source of employment, the county has solidly transitioned into a services-dominated economy.

<b>BERKS COUNTY 2024 ANNUAL AVERAGES</b>					
<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>Annual Establishments</b>	<b>Annual Average Employment</b>	<b>Total Annual Wages</b>	<b>Annual Average Weekly Wage</b>	<b>Annual Wages per Employee</b>
Financial Activities	702	5,573	\$566,681,546	\$1,956	\$101,689
Construction	884	7,460	\$588,085,649	\$1,516	\$78,831
Professional and Business Services	1,346	19,719	\$1,608,156,602	\$1,568	\$81,554
Manufacturing	508	31,477	\$2,453,863,638	\$1,499	\$77,957
Information	108	874	\$52,542,002	\$1,156	\$60,088
Education and Health Services	1,222	31,605	\$2,079,756,508	\$1,265	\$65,804
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,820	35,284	\$1,764,498,229	\$962	\$50,009
Natural Resources and Mining	130	2,688	\$130,047,604	\$931	\$48,390
Other Services	902	5,488	\$221,845,843	\$777	\$40,421
Leisure and Hospitality	919	14,903	\$342,862,980	\$442	\$23,007
Federal Government	62	859	\$70,064,026	\$1,569	\$81,604
State Government	31	2,694	\$202,278,405	\$1,444	\$75,085
Local Government	283	15,068	\$967,445,714	\$1,235	\$64,206
Goods-Producing	1,523	41,625	\$3,171,996,891	\$1,465	\$76,204
Service-Providing	7,018	113,446	\$6,636,343,710	\$1,125	\$58,498

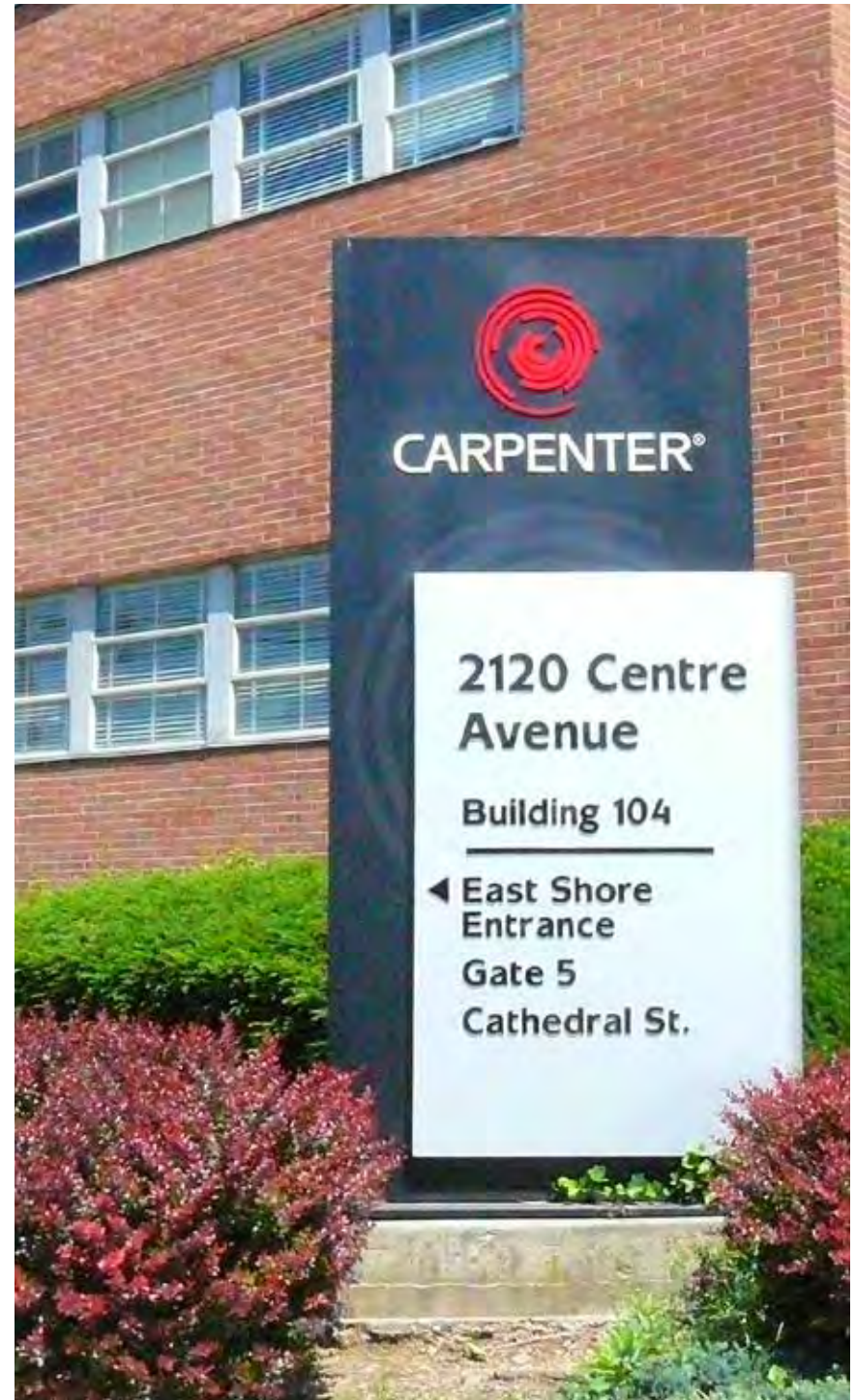
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, QCEW

Berks County is home to numerous employers with 100 or more workers at a single site. A substantial portion of these are situated in the Reading urbanized area, particularly within the City of Reading itself. Overall, the primary trip generators—such as major employers and activity centers—are clustered in the Reading metropolitan area, which is also where most of the county's residents live.

Additionally, smaller concentrations of trip generators exist in the eastern, northern, and northeastern parts of the county, in and around the boroughs of Hamburg, Kutztown, and Boyertown, respectively. Ongoing expansion of logistics and warehousing along key transportation corridors is expected to shift and intensify these patterns in the coming years.

<b>TOP 25 EMPLOYERS IN BERKS COUNTY - 2023</b>	
1. East Penn Mfg. Co.	14. Tower Health Medical Group
2. Reading Hospital	15. Giant Food Stores LLC
3. Carpenter Technology Corp.	16. Alcon Research Ltd.
4. Penske Truck Leasing	17. Berks County Intermediate Unit
5. Amazon	18. PA State System of Higher Education
6. Wal-Mart Associated Inc.	19. Dollar General
7. County of Berks	20. Ashley Furniture
8. Reading School District	21. Federal Government
9. Redner's Markets	22. Alvernia University
10. PA State Government	23. Supportive Concepts for Families
11. Saint Joesph Medical Center	24. Aim - Agency with Choice
12. Boscov's Dept Store LLC	25. The Reading Truck Group LLC
13. Wilson School District	

Source: Greater Reading Chamber Alliance



## Berks County Gross Domestic Product

Berks County businesses generated nearly \$26 billion in GDP in 2023, up nearly 25 percent or \$5.1 billion since 2018. The County's finance/insurance/real estate/rental/leasing and manufacturing services are the largest contributors to GDP. In considering transportation needs, it is noteworthy that there was a nearly 67 percent increase in the output from the county's transportation and warehousing producing industry.

<b>BERKS COUNTY REAL GDP IN 2018 AND 2023</b> (IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)				
Industry Sector	2018	2023	\$ Change 2018-2023	% Chang 2018-2023
<b>All industry total</b>	<b>20,864,174</b>	<b>25,974,930</b>	<b>5,110,756</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
<b>Private industries</b>	<b>18,890,866</b>	<b>23,891,807</b>	<b>5,000,941</b>	<b>26.5%</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting</b>	<b>275,969</b>	<b>254,359</b>	<b>-21,610</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>
<b>Mining</b>	<b>45,931</b>	<b>72,226</b>	<b>26,295</b>	<b>57.2%</b>
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>309,019</b>	<b>512,253</b>	<b>203,234</b>	<b>65.8%</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>912,089</b>	<b>1,123,623</b>	<b>211,534</b>	<b>23.2%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3,953,345</b>	<b>4,293,809</b>	<b>340,464</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
Durable goods manufacturing	2,898,910	3,014,199	115,289	4.0%
Nondurable goods manufacturing	1,054,435	1,279,610	225,175	21.4%
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	<b>1,108,794</b>	<b>1,335,734</b>	<b>226,940</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
<b>Retail trade</b>	<b>1,163,747</b>	<b>1,603,514</b>	<b>439,767</b>	<b>37.8%</b>
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	<b>748,075</b>	<b>1,247,456</b>	<b>499,381</b>	<b>66.8%</b>
<b>Information</b>	<b>440,087</b>	<b>493,539</b>	<b>53,452</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
<b>Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing</b>	<b>4,137,175</b>	<b>5,518,940</b>	<b>1,381,765</b>	<b>33.4%</b>
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,123,099	4,206,564	1,083,465	34.7%
<b>Professional and business services</b>	<b>2,414,857</b>	<b>2,996,663</b>	<b>581,806</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
Professional, scientific, and technical services	964,275	1,223,048	258,773	26.8%
Management of companies and enterprises	820,692	976,685	155,993	19.0%
Administrative and waste management services	629,891	796,930	167,039	26.5%
<b>Educational services, health care, and social assistance</b>	<b>2,322,150</b>	<b>2,964,838</b>	<b>642,688</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
Health care and social assistance	2,163,095	2,766,413	603,318	27.9%
<b>Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services</b>	<b>545,432</b>	<b>826,020</b>	<b>280,588</b>	<b>51.4%</b>
Accommodation and food services	440,858	677,433	236,575	53.7%
<b>Other services, except government</b>	<b>514,196</b>	<b>2,083,124</b>	<b>1,568,928</b>	<b>305.1%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>1,973,308</b>	<b>2,083,124</b>	<b>109,816</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Private goods-producing industries</b>	<b>5,187,334</b>	<b>5,744,017</b>	<b>556,683</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
<b>Private services-providing industries</b>	<b>13,703,532</b>	<b>18,147,790</b>	<b>4,444,258</b>	<b>32.4%</b>

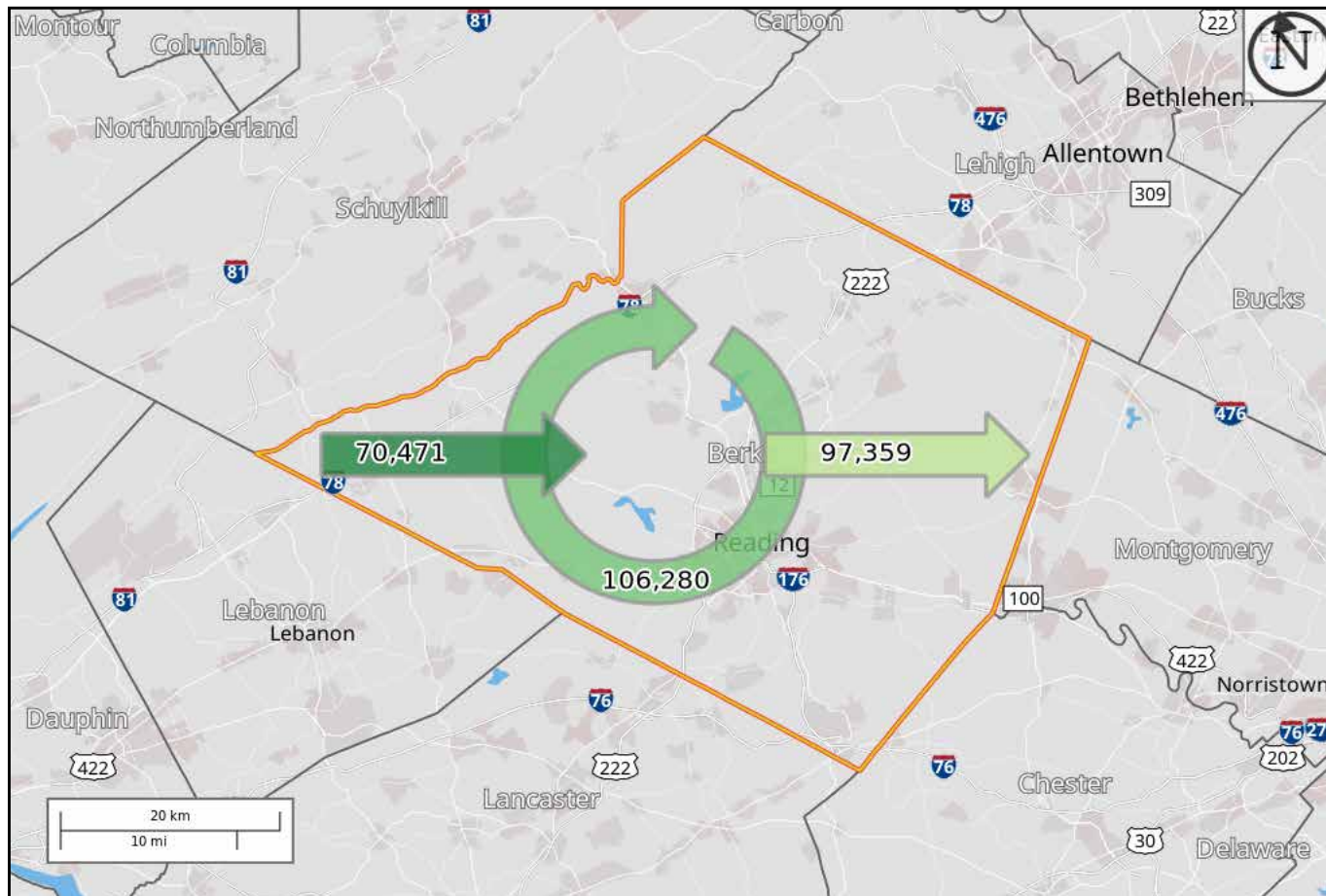
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Berks County Commuting Patterns

Berks County remains a strong net exporter of labor, (i.e., more out-commuters than in-commuters) in 2022 (the most recent data available at the time of this writing). The county is the largest exporter of labor in the seven county region. Over 70,000 workers commute into the county for employment while over 97,000 residents commute out of Berks County for work. Routes 222 and 422 remain major conduits for commuters in Berks County.

COMMUTING PATTERNS BY COUNTY, 2022					
County	Total All Jobs	In to Work	Staying to Work	Out to Work	Difference
Berks	203,639	70,471	106,280	97,359	-26,888
Chester	260,938	152,784	111,648	149,290	3,494
Lancaster	256,741	85,912	165,881	90,860	-4,948
Lebanon	67,007	25,408	25,626	41,381	-15,973
Lehigh	177,112	119,429	90,076	87,036	32,393
Montgomery	429,902	337,958	198,633	231,269	106,689
Schuylkill	64,706	22,944	27,314	37,392	-14,448

Source: U.S. Census LEHD, 2022



The majority of Berks County workers drive less than ten miles to work. However, more people are driving further distances for work than they had in 2018.

## NUMBER OF RESIDENT WORKERS WHO COMMUTE TO WORK (IN MILES) IN 2022

County	Less than 10	%*	10 to 24	%*	25 to 50	%*	50 +	%*
Berks	88,340	43.4	54,407	26.7	39,382	19.3	21,510	10.6
Chester	98,493	37.7	100,153	38.4	38,197	14.6	24,095	9.2
Lancaster	130,149	50.7	65,801	25.6	30,404	11.8	30,387	11.8
Lebanon	29,268	43.7	20,754	31.0	7,535	11.2	9,450	14.1
Lehigh	96,933	54.7	31,103	17.6	26,529	15.0	22,547	12.7
Montgomery	207,508	48.3	156,754	36.5	33,720	7.8	31,920	7.4
Schuylkill	24,056	37.2	15,630	24.2	13,502	20.9	11,518	17.8

Source: U.S. Census LEHD, 2022

\* % of total jobs

## BERKS COUNTY DISTANCE TO WORK COMPARISON

Distance	2018	2022	Difference
Less than 10 Miles	48.9	43.4	-5.5
10-24 Miles	24.2	26.7	2.5
25-50 Miles	17.2	19.3	2.1
Greater than 50 Miles	9.7	10.6	0.9

Source: U.S. Census LEHD 2018 and 2022

### Mode of Travel

The chart below compares the means of travel by age group of the labor force. The youngest age group maintained their share of driving alone and did less carpooling than in 2019. Their use of public transit was relatively unchanged. Decreases in the somewhat older age groups (45 – 54 and 55 – 59) suggest that some people in these age groups may have removed themselves from the workforce or transitioned to pre-retirement. The 45 – 54 age group shows an increase in transit usage and the 60+ age group showed increases in driving alone, carpooling, and using public transit. This may have impacts on future safety programming as well as an increased need for transit accessibility.

## MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY AGE GROUP IN BERKS COUNTY - 2019 AND 2024

Worker Age	Drive Alone			Carpooled			Public Transit		
	2019	2024	Difference	2019	2024	Difference	2019	2024	Difference
16 - 19	3.4%	3.7%	0.3%	10.4%	10.0%	-0.4%	7.3%	7.4%	0.1%
20 - 24	8.2%	8.9%	0.7%	14.4%	11.1%	-3.3%	18.5%	12.6%	-5.9%
25 - 44	39.3%	39.3%	0.0%	42.1%	44.4%	2.3%	38.2%	37.0%	-1.2%
45 - 54	22.7%	20.2%	-2.5%	19.3%	18.4%	-0.9%	12.0%	19.7%	7.7%
55 - 59	11.9%	11.0%	-0.9%	6.4%	6.1%	-0.3%	13.4%	9.9%	-3.5%
60+	14.5%	16.9%	2.4%	7.4%	9.9%	2.5%	10.6%	13.3%	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2024 5-year Estimates (S0804)

The adjacent chart compares the means of travel by industry sector. Shifts can be seen in all modes but the most dramatic of them is in the Education/Healthcare industry. Workers in those fields increased their use of carpooling and public transit. This trend seems to coincide with the amount of workers employed at a large schools or a regional health center like the Reading Hospital.

<b>MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY INDUSTRY IN BERKS COUNTY - 2019 AND 2024</b>									
Industry	Drive Alone (%)			Carpooled (%)			Public Transit (%)		
	2019	2024	Difference	2019	2024	Difference	2019	2024	Difference
Agriculture	1.4	1.6	0.2%	2.7	3.0	0.3%	0.7	2.4	1.7%
Construction	5.2	6.1	0.9%	6.1	9.2	3.1%	4.0	7.4	3.4%
Manufacturing	18.8	19.4	0.6%	22.0	19.1	-2.9%	8.9	7.6	-1.3%
Wholesale Trade	3.4	2.3	-1.1%	2.8	1.1	-1.7%	0.3	1.9	1.6%
Retail Trade	11.9	12.9	1.0%	14.6	12.8	-1.8%	22.4	17.2	-5.2%
Transportation/ Warehousing	5.6	6.5	0.9%	4.6	8.8	4.2%	8.1	2.3	-5.8%
Information and Finance	6.4	5.3	-1.1%	3.7	3.2	-0.5%	2.9	0.5	-2.4%
Professional/Management	8.4	7.7	-0.7%	7.6	7.4	-0.2%	11.2	9.4	-1.8%
Education/Healthcare	24.4	24.7	0.3%	17.7	22.3	4.6%	18.1	29.4	11.3%
Arts/Recreation	7.4	6.3	-1.1%	11.6	9.8	-1.8%	17.2	19.1	1.9%
Other Services	4.1	4.3	0.2%	6.1	2.3	-3.8%	4.0	1.1	-2.9%
Public Administration	3	2.8	-0.2%	0.6	0.8	0.2%	2.1	1.7	-0.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2024 5-year Estimates (S0804)

The adjacent chart compares drive times between 2019 and 2024 for the different modes. Driving alone has the fastest drive times, in fact, the numbers show that drive times have decreased between 2019 and 2024. Generally, transit remains an attractive option for short commutes in the county, though there is significant growth in the 20 to 24 minute trip length as well.

<b>TRAVEL TIME TO WORK IN BERKS COUNTY - 2019 AND 2024</b>									
Travel Time to Work (Minutes)	Drive Alone (%)			Carpooled (%)			Public Transit (%)		
	2019	2024	Difference	2019	2024	Difference	2019	2024	Difference
Less than 10	12.4	12.7	0.3%	13.4	11.1	-2.3%	3.4	7.9	4.5%
10 to 14	16.2	16.1	-0.1%	12.3	22.1	9.8%	3.5	2.5	-1.0%
15 to 19	19.8	18.1	-1.7%	19.8	15.5	-4.3%	14.9	7.6	-7.3%
20 to 24	16.3	16.3	0.0%	14.0	15.2	1.2%	15.2	24.7	9.5%
25 to 29	7.8	7.6	-0.2%	10.3	6.3	-4.0%	4.8	0.4	-4.4%
30 to 34	10.3	10.4	0.1%	11.2	10.5	-0.7%	15.5	14.8	-0.7%
35 to 44	5.5	7.2	1.7%	4.7	8.0	3.3%	11.7	11.1	-0.6%
45 to 59	6.2	6.1	-0.1%	6.2	6.2	0.0%	6.8	8.4	1.6%
60 or More	5.7	5.5	-0.2%	8.0	5.2	-2.8%	24.2	22.6	-1.6%
Mean Travel Time	23.2	n/a	n/a	25.0	n/a	n/a	38.2	n/a	n/a

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2024 5-year Estimates (S0804)

**Comparison of Berks County Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and County Gross Domestic Product**

Historically people were driving more and more each year between the years 2015 through 2019. In 2020, the COVID 19 pandemic created an all-time low number for VMT in Berks County as people were relegated to staying home as a result of the pandemic. During this time there was also no growth in the County GDP. In 2021 VMT returned to pre-pandemic levels as people returned to work and businesses began to reopen. There was very little change in VMT between years 2022 and 2023.

Using data from PennDOT and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the chart below illustrates the decoupling of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and gross domestic product (GDP) in Berks County.

Historically across the United States, economic growth (as measured by GDP) has closely tracked VMT: rising prosperity typically meant more driving, while recessions led to declines in both. This strong correlation held for decades.

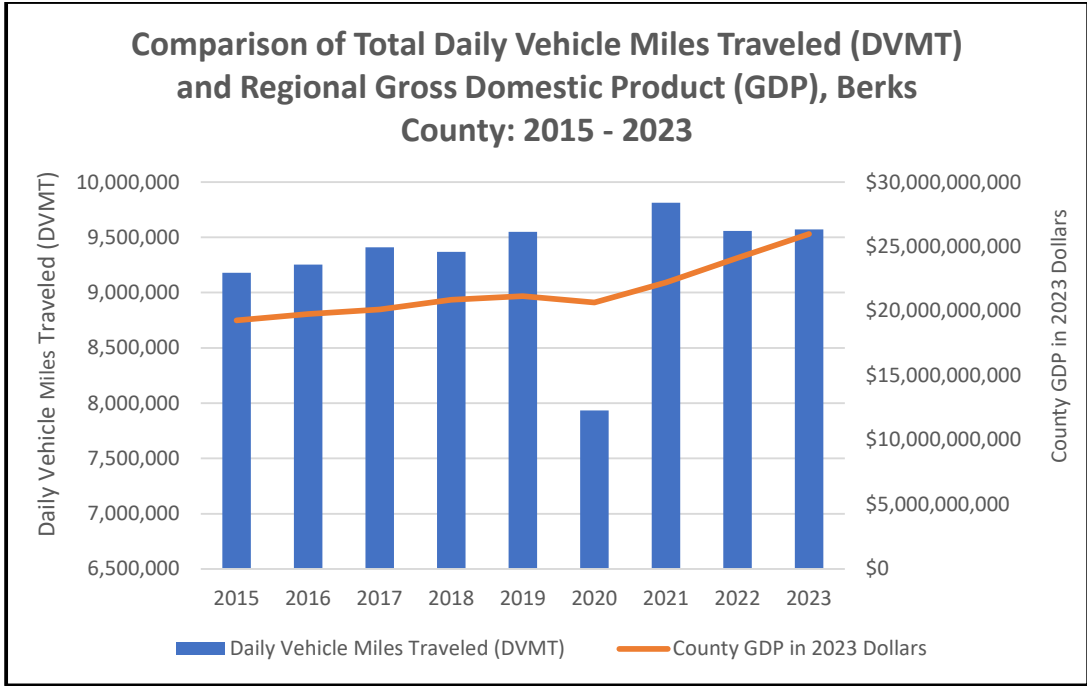
However, since 2015—and excluding the sharp drop during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic—Berks County has experienced steady economic expansion even as total vehicle trips on local roadways have declined or remained stagnant.

It is unclear whether this represents a temporary, cyclical shift driven by economic conditions or the start of a more permanent change in driving behavior, potentially influenced by demographic trends (such as aging populations, changing work patterns, emergence of online shopping and next-day deliveries, or shifts toward alternative transportation).

This local pattern aligns with broader national discussions about the gradual weakening of the traditional link between VMT and GDP growth in recent years.

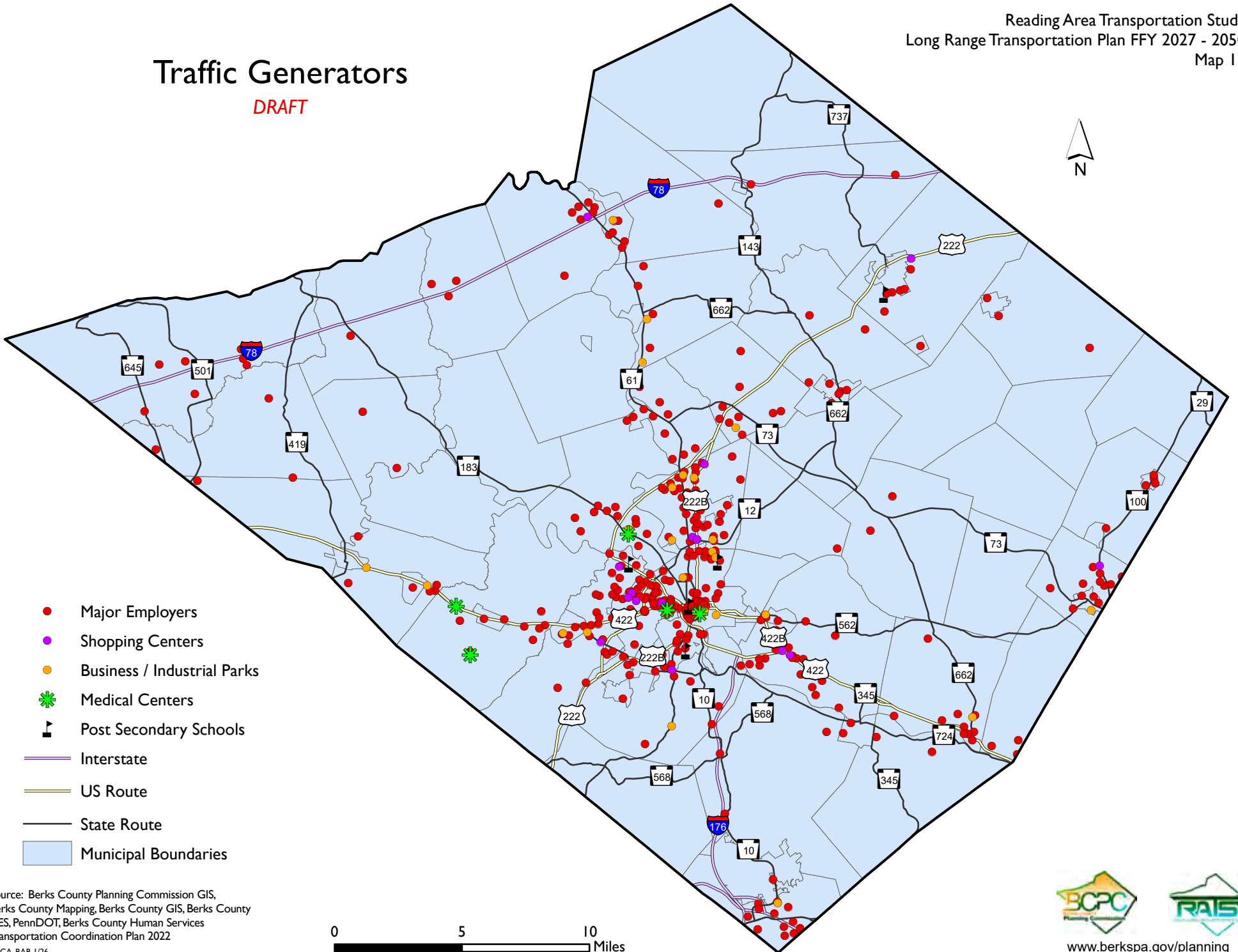
**Berks County Transportation Generators**

Data provided by the RATS 2022 Coordinated Public Transit Human Services Transportation Plan shows major transportation generators in Berks County. Shown on Map 11, these locations are referred to as activity centers and include major employers (i.e., at least 100 employees at a single location) or a grouping of employers at business and industrial parks, medical facilities, retail destinations (shopping centers and malls and stand-alone big-box retailers), senior citizen facilities, and multi-family housing.



# Traffic Generators

*DRAFT*



- Major Employers
- Shopping Centers
- Business / Industrial Parks
- ★ Medical Centers
- ▧ Post Secondary Schools
- Interstate
- US Route
- State Route
- Municipal Boundaries

Source: Berks County Planning Commission GIS,  
 Berks County Mapping, Berks County GIS, Berks County  
 DES, PennDOT, Berks County Human Services  
 Transportation Coordination Plan 2022  
 TRCA, BAB 1/26

