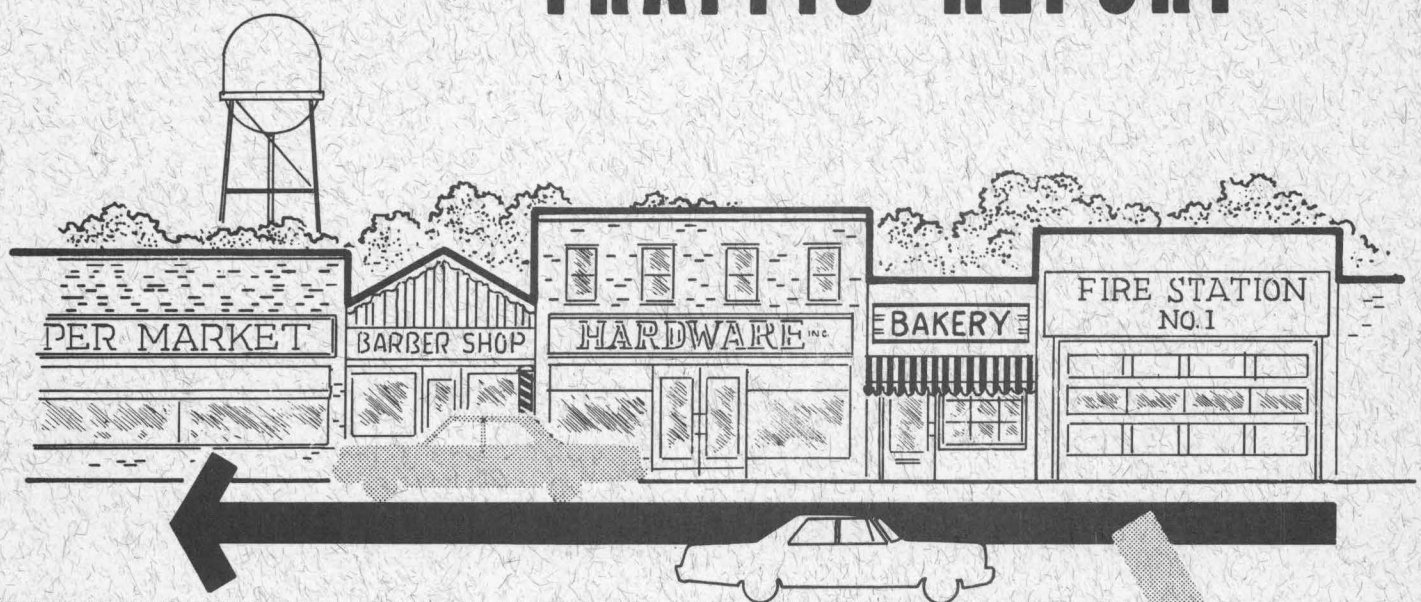


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KNOXVILLE

ORIGIN and DESTINATION TRAFFIC REPORT



IOWA

JULY 1966

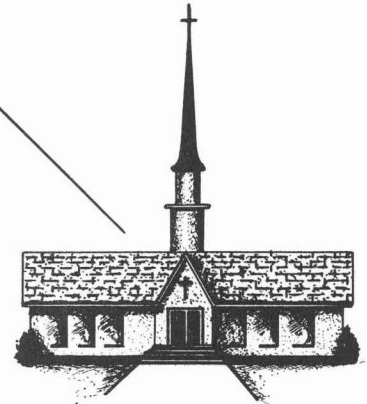
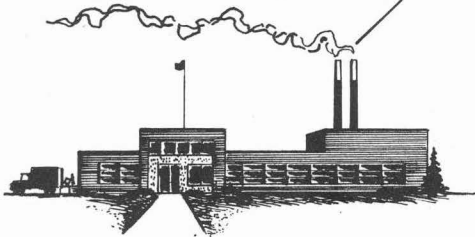
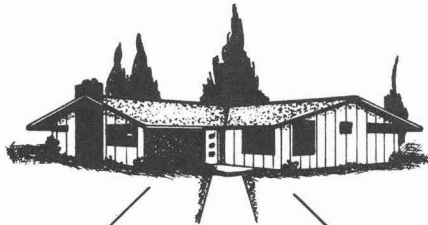
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State of Iowa KNOXVILLE

Origin and Destination
Traffic Study

Data Gathered July 1966

Published October 1967



PREPARED BY
HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

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INTRODUCTION

This report is based on an external origin-destination traffic survey which was made in Knoxville by the Iowa State Highway Commission in July of 1966. The survey was conducted in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Public Roads and was made to determine the total number and type of vehicles entering or leaving the study area along with specific origin-destination data from a representative sample of vehicle operators.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the data gathered in Knoxville and to present this data in a manner which will implement the determination of traffic needs and thereby provide a sound basis for street and highway planning.

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DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Central Business District	The major business district of a city
Code Station	A location on a minor road at the point where it crosses the cordon line and at which no interviews were taken
Cordon Line	A hypothetical line determined by the location of traffic interview stations and used to delimit the area under study
Destination	The location of the objective of a trip
Desire Line	A straight line between the point of origin and point of destination without regard to routes of travel
External Local Trip	A trip having <u>either</u> origin or destination within the study area and which passes through only one interview station in the cordon line enroute to its destination
External Through Trip	A trip having <u>neither</u> origin nor destination within the study area but which passes through it enroute to its destination
Internal Trip	A trip having both origin and destination within the study area
Interview Station	A location at which vehicle drivers are stopped and interviewed
Origin	The location from which a driver started a trip
Study Area	The total area enclosed by a cordon line of interview stations
Traffic	The total number of vehicles passing a given point



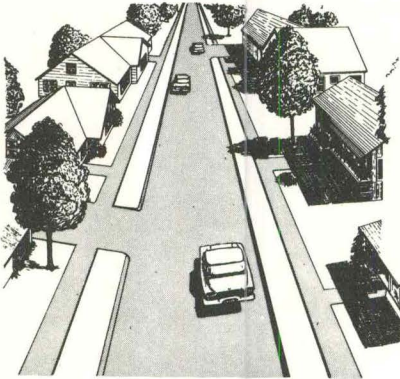
Significant Facts



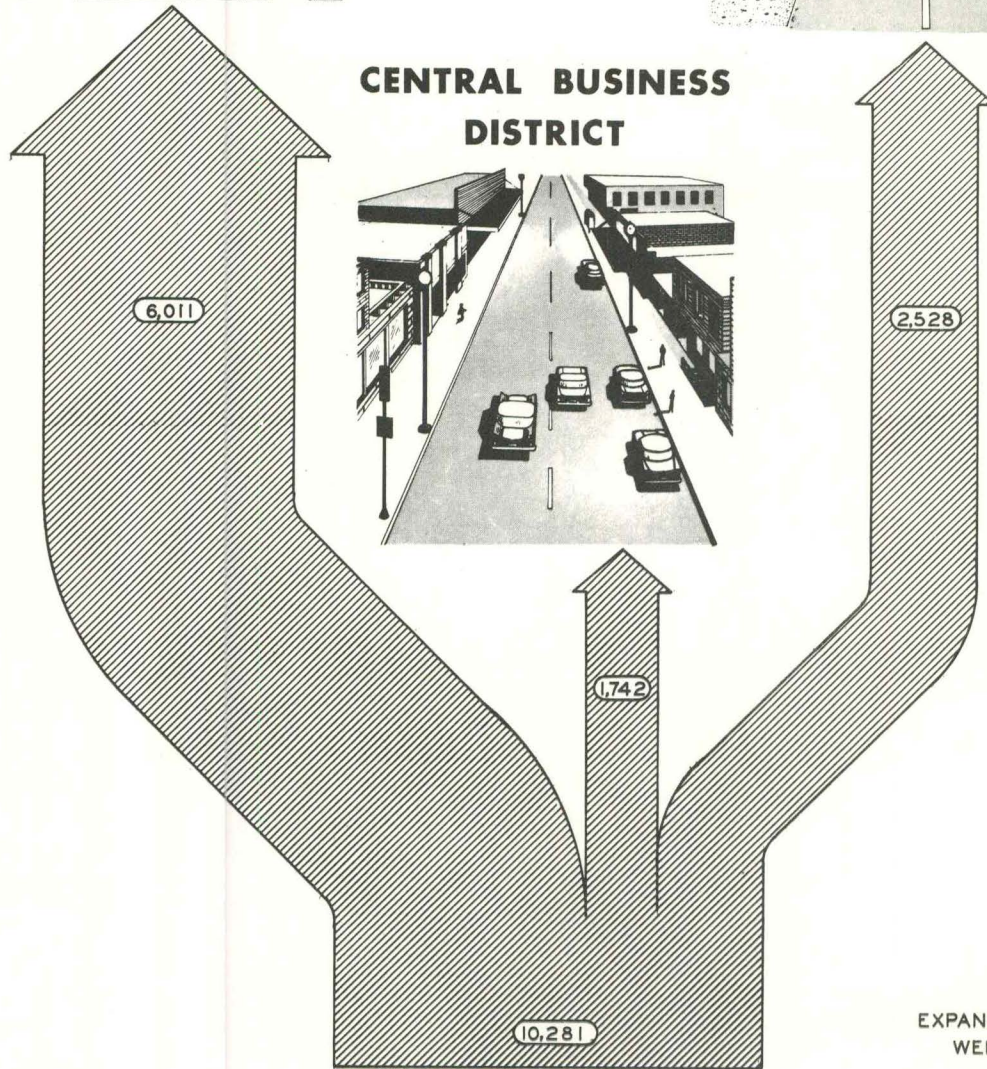
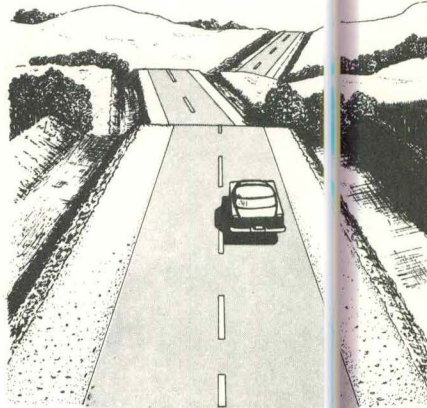
Part One

FIGURE 1-1
DISTRIBUTION OF TRIPS
KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA

INTERNAL TRACTS



THROUGH TRIPS



EXPANDED TO AVERAGE JULY
WEEKLY TRAFFIC 1966

EXTERNAL

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

The chart at left graphically illustrates some of the more significant traffic volumes derived from the Knoxville origin-destination traffic survey. An average of 10,281 trips per day passed through the external cordon line of interview stations surrounding the study area during the survey period.

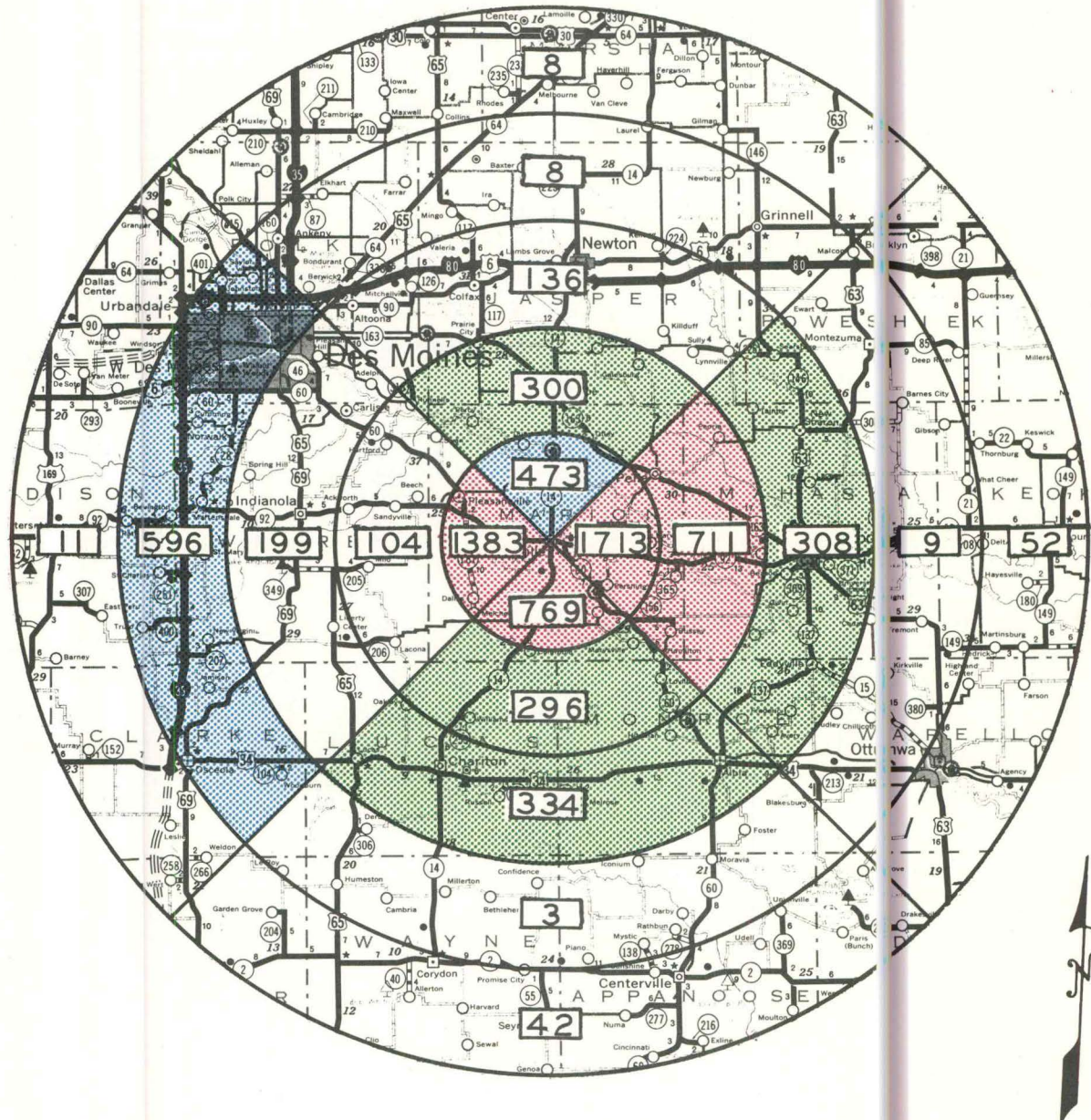
1,742 trips or 16.94 percent of the total number of trips were between external areas and the central business district.

6,011 trips or 58.47 percent of the total number of trips were between external and internal areas exclusive of the central business district.

2,528 trips or 24.59 percent of the total number of trips were through trips which passed through Knoxville enroute to another destination.

Of the total number of trips which passed through interview stations, 20.55 percent began or ended at work, 30.14 percent were for social or recreational purposes, 18.88 percent were during work, 12.39 percent were for personal business, 12.51 percent were for shopping, and the remaining 5.53 percent were for other purposes.

FIGURE 1-2 REGIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA



LEGEND

- 0 TO 200 TRIPS
- 200 TO 400 TRIPS
- 400 TO 600 TRIPS
- 600 TRIPS OR MORE

EXPANDED TO AVERAGE
JULY WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

Table 1-1
REGIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE STUDY AREA

Expanded to Average July Weekday Traffic - 1966

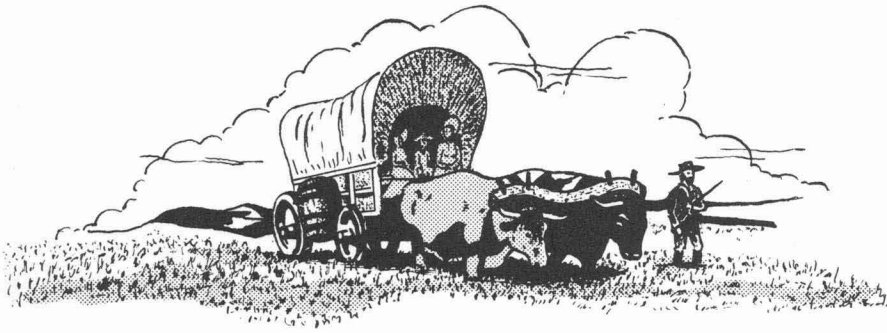
	Miles from Study Area	Number of Trips	Percent of Total Trips Within a Fifty-Mile Radius
North	0 - 10	473	6.34
	10 - 20	300	4.03
	20 - 30	136	1.82
	30 - 40	8	.11
	40 - 50	8	.11
North Total		925	12.41
East	0 - 10	1,713	22.98
	10 - 20	711	9.54
	20 - 30	308	4.13
	30 - 40	9	.12
	40 - 50	52	.69
East Total		2,793	37.46
West	0 - 10	1,383	18.55
	10 - 20	104	1.40
	20 - 30	199	2.67
	30 - 40	596	7.99
	40 - 50	11	.15
West Total		2,293	30.76
South	0 - 10	769	10.32
	10 - 20	296	3.97
	20 - 30	334	4.48
	30 - 40	3	.04
	40 - 50	42	.56
South Total		1,444	19.37
Grand Total		7,455	100.00

Table 1-2
 VEHICLE TYPE SUMMARY
 KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA

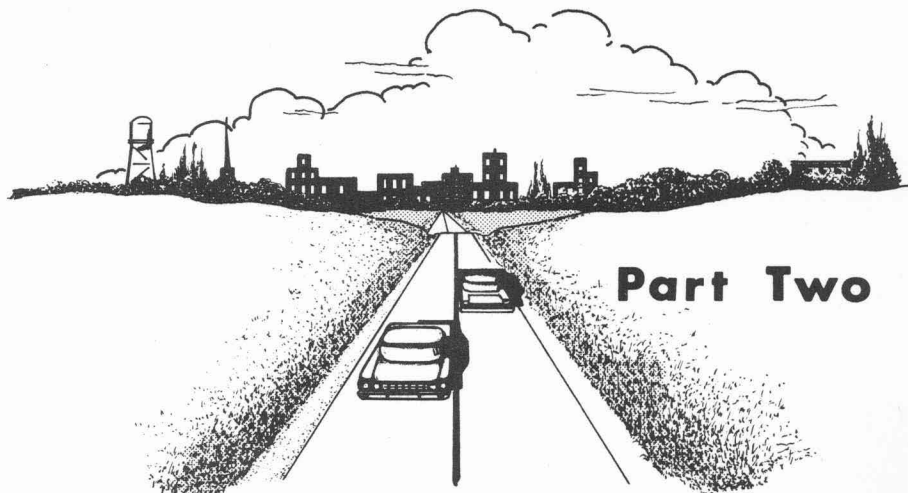
Expanded to Average July Weekday Traffic - 1966

Station	Location	Passenger Cars	Pickups and Panels	Single Unit Trucks	Truck Combinations	Total
701	Iowa 14 North	1,929	321	203	109	2,562
705	Iowa 92 East	2,286	427	312	75	3,100
706	Iowa 60 South	1,739	312	142	55	2,248
709	Iowa 14 South	1,652	253	141	73	2,119
711	Iowa 60 & 92 West	2,123	347	205	78	2,753
Total		9,729	1,660	1,003	390	12,782

1
0
1



*History
and
Development*



Part Two

HISTORY

Founded in 1845, the city of Knoxville is named for General Henry Knox, an officer in the Revolutionary War who later became Secretary of War and the first Secretary of the Navy.

Knoxville is the birthplace of the Iowa flag. In 1921, Iowa's General Assembly adopted a state flag which had been designed by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt of Knoxville.

Located at the western edge of Knoxville is a 1500-bed neuro-psychiatric hospital operated by the Veterans' Administration. The hospital, which has a permanent staff of more than 1,000, directs much of its attention toward the vocational rehabilitation of its patients.

The Red Rock Dam, presently under construction on the Des Moines River northeast of Knoxville, will form the largest body of water in the state of Iowa. The dam, which is expected to cost nearly 80 million dollars, will create a permanent lake of 9,000 acres. It is estimated that nearly a million visitors per year will be attracted to this area and it is certain to become one of the major recreational areas of the midwest.

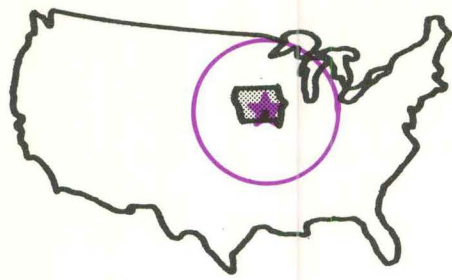
Knoxville is widely known for its auto races which are held at the Marion County Fairgrounds. The race track has been called one of the fastest half-mile dirt tracks in the nation and attracts crowds of 5,000 to 7,500 each week during the racing season.

There are presently six manufacturing plants in Knoxville which employ about 140 persons. Manufactured products include clothing, aluminum products, gun cabinets, window platforms, cement building blocks, and ready-mix concrete.

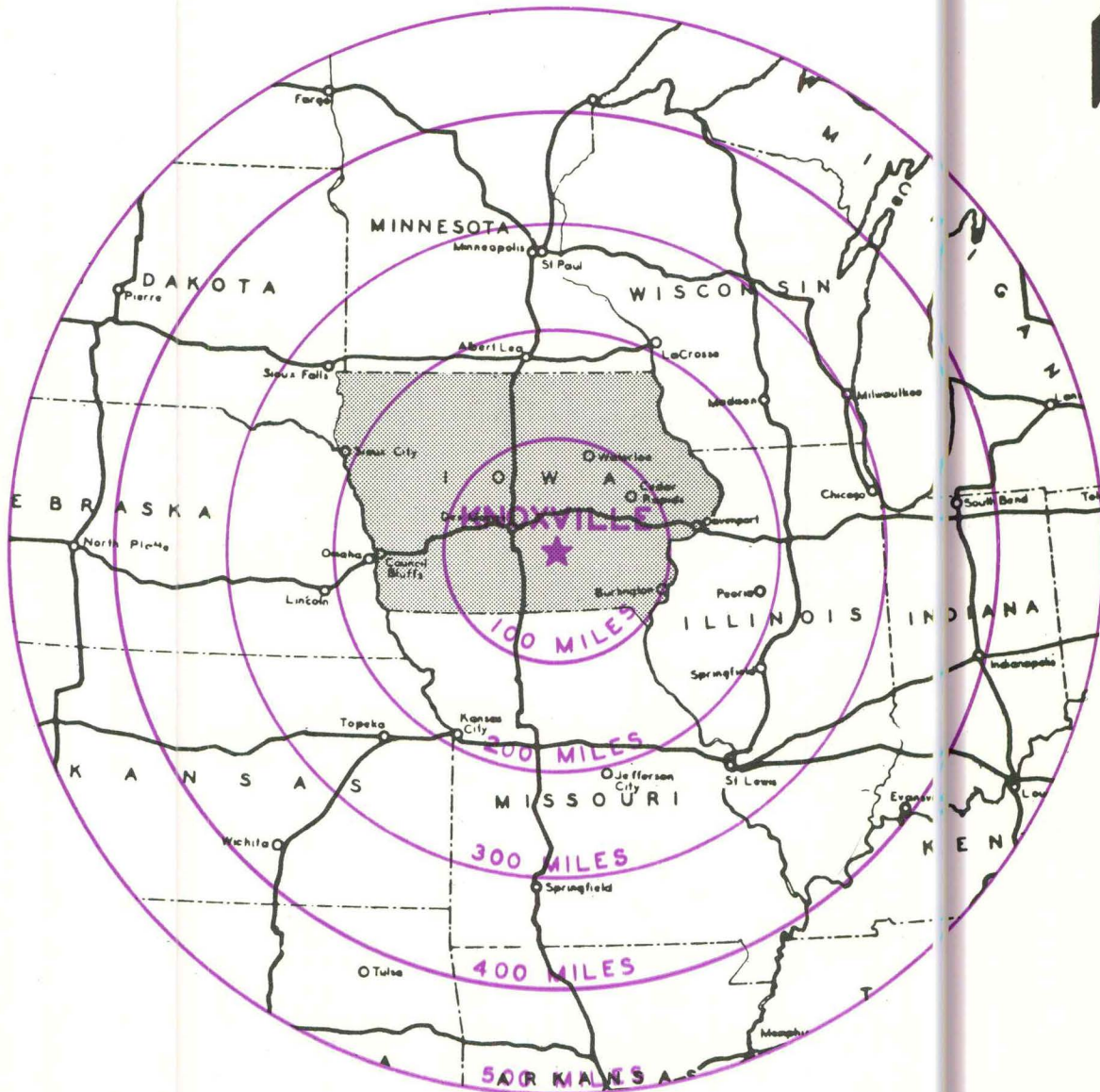
Marion County, of which Knoxville is the county seat, produces more coal than any other county in the

state. Shaft, slope, and strip mines produce 55 percent of the state's total coal.

The city of Knoxville is served by three state highways; Iowa 14, 60, and 92. The historic Pioneer Trail runs through this area and Interstates 35 and 80 are close by. The longest bridge in the midwest is located on Iowa 14 north of Knoxville and stretches more than a mile across the future site of Lake Red Rock.



STUDY AREA POSITION IN THE MIDWEST



STUDY AREA POSITION IN IOWA

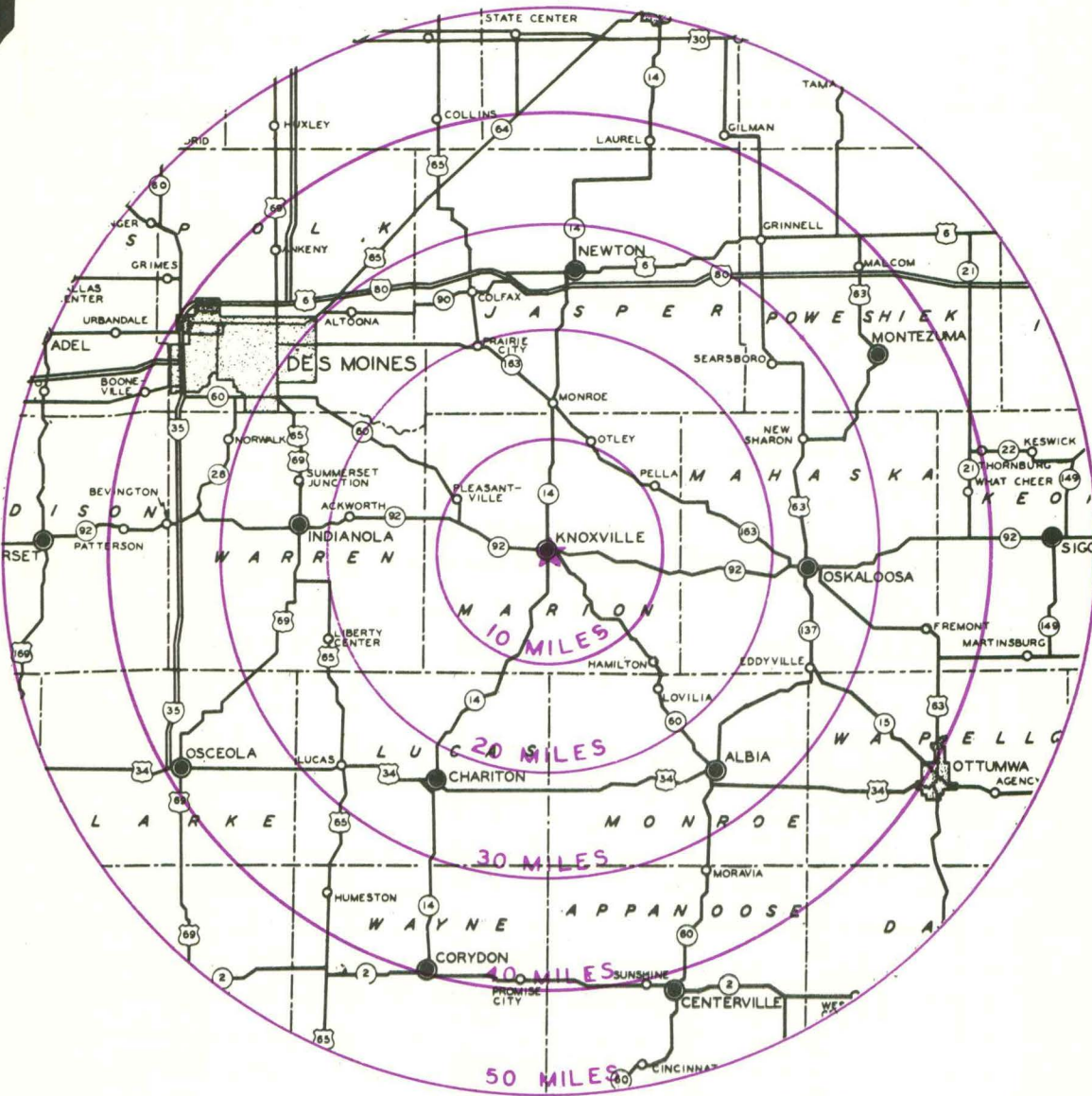
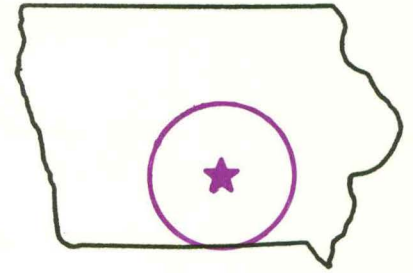


FIGURE 2-2

POPULATION TRENDS

Table 2-1 Knoxville Population

Census Year	Knoxville Population	Volume Increase or Decrease	Percent Change 10 Year Period
1900	3,131		
1910	3,190	59	1.88
1920	3,523	333	10.44
1930	4,697	1,174	33.32
1940	6,936	2,239	47.57
1950	7,625	689	9.93
1960	7,817	192	2.52

Table 2-2 Marion County Population

Census Year	Marion Co. Population	Volume Increase or Decrease	Percent Change 10 Year Period
1850	5,482		
1860	16,813	11,331	206.69
1870	24,436	7,623	45.34
1880	25,111	675	2.76
1890	23,058	- 2,053	- 8.18
1900	24,159	1,101	4.77
1910	22,995	- 1,164	- 4.82
1920	24,957	1,962	8.53
1930	25,727	770	3.09
1940	27,019	1,292	5.09
1950	25,930	- 1,089	- 4.03
1960	25,886	- 44	- .17

FIGURE 2-3

POPULATION TRENDS

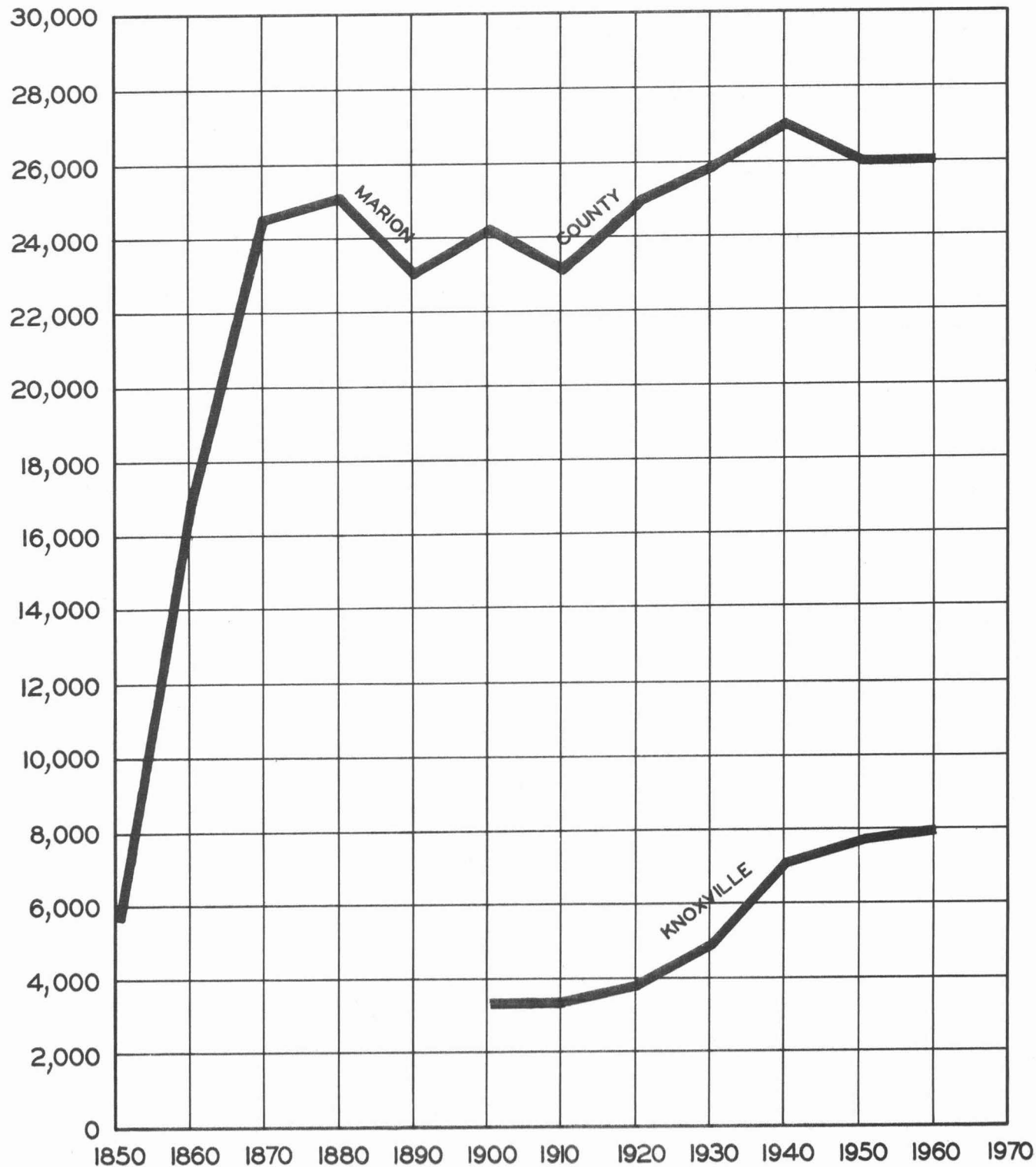
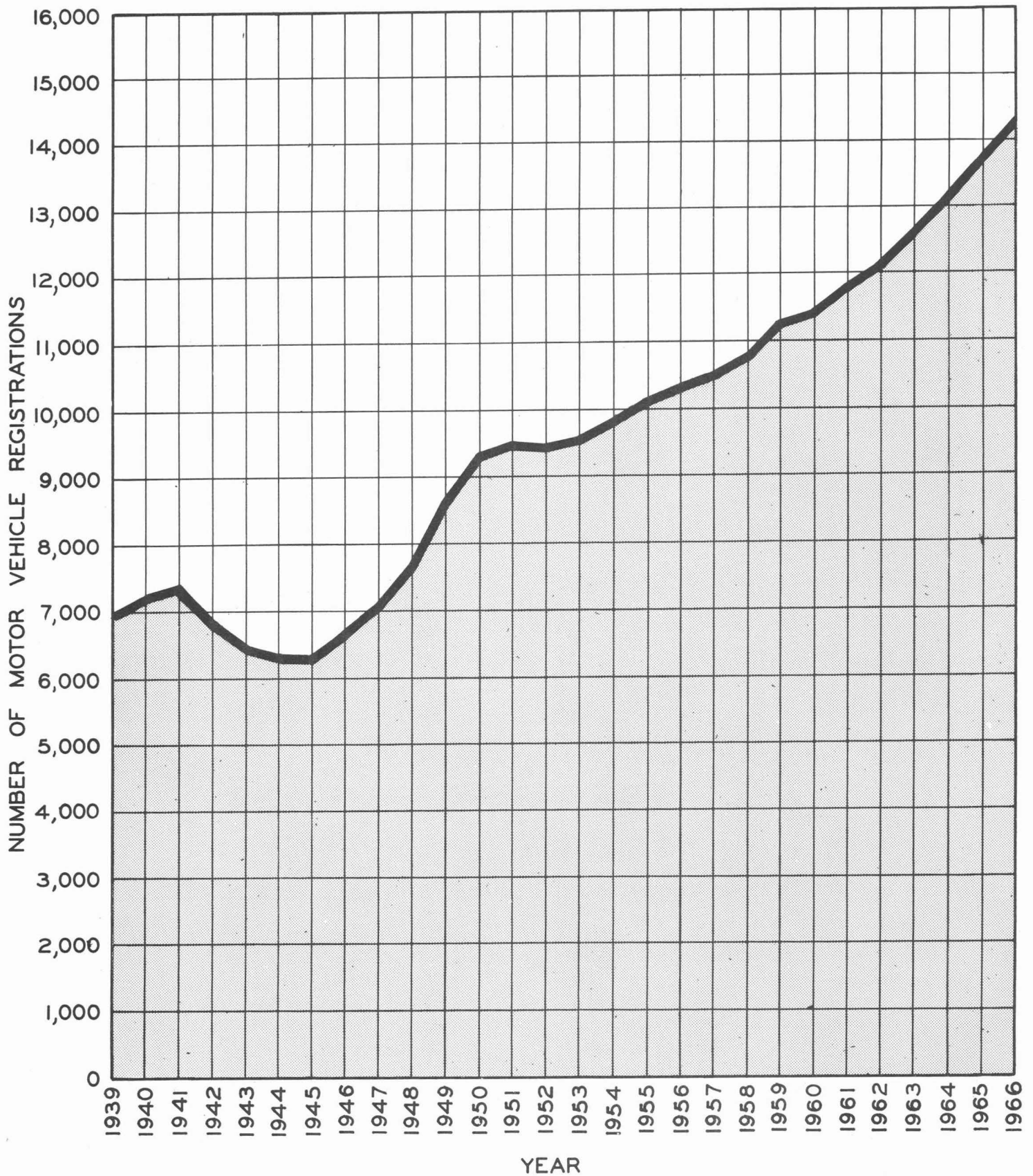


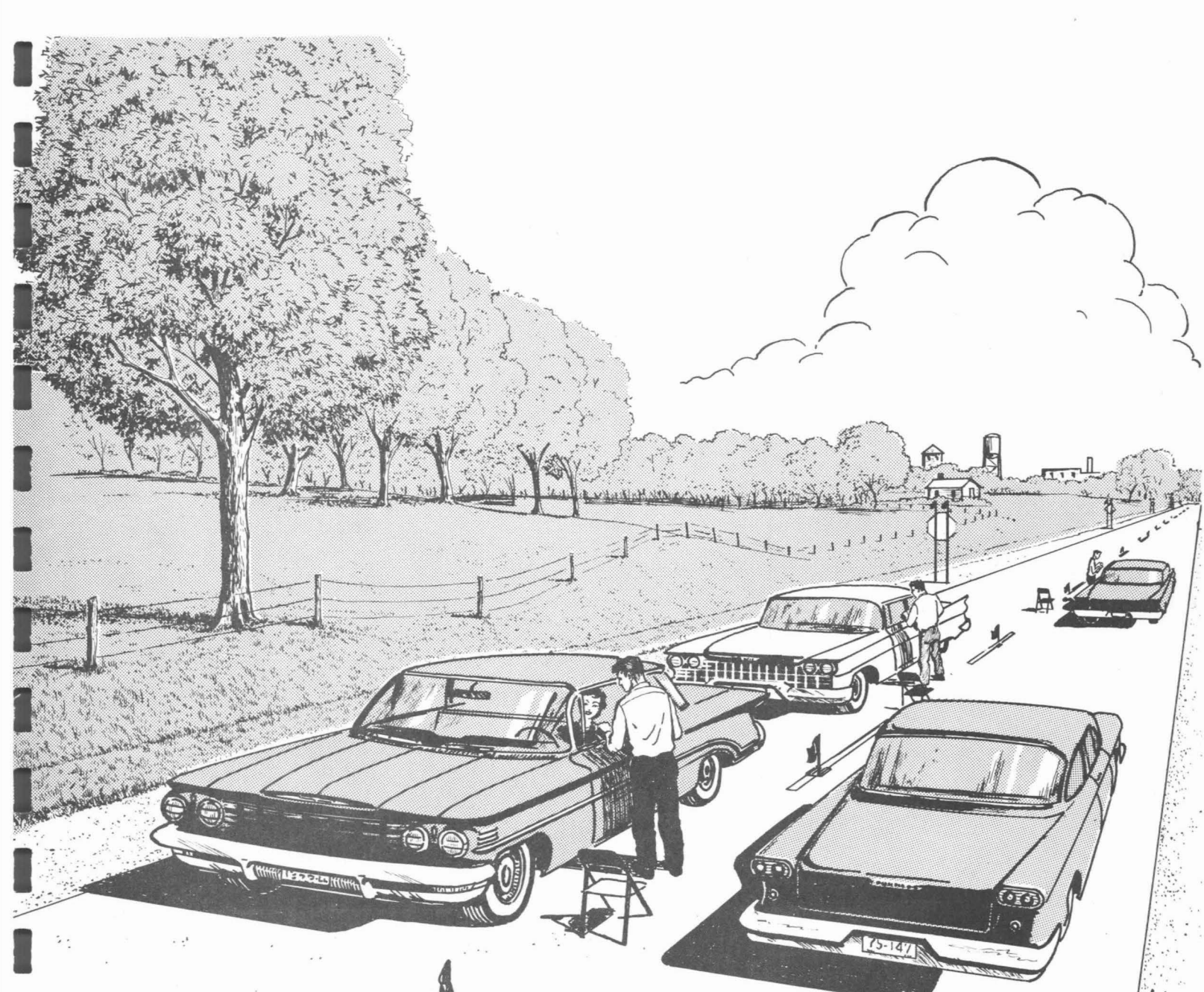
Table 2-3
MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION
IN MARION COUNTY FROM 1939 THROUGH 1966

Year	Autos	Trucks	Motorcycles	Total	Percent Change
1939	6,046	865	26	6,937	
1940	6,191	971	21	7,183	3.55
1941	6,262	1,039	12	7,313	1.81
1942	5,848	964	15	6,827	- 6.65
1943	5,449	944	14	6,407	- 6.15
1944	5,375	926	12	6,313	- 1.47
1945	5,310	952	14	6,276	- .59
1946	5,537	1,082	41	6,660	6.12
1947	5,833	1,184	53	7,070	6.16
1948	6,314	1,352	73	7,739	9.46
1949	6,893	1,582	75	8,550	10.48
1950	7,562	1,695	73	9,330	9.12
1951	7,761	1,726	62	9,549	2.35
1952	7,640	1,746	59	9,445	- 1.09
1953	7,696	1,809	53	9,558	1.20
1954	7,923	1,805	59	9,787	2.40
1955	8,240	1,865	64	10,169	3.90
1956	8,354	1,892	69	10,315	1.44
1957	8,551	1,927	67	10,545	2.23
1958	8,688	1,997	75	10,760	2.04
1959	9,050	2,128	97	11,275	4.79
1960	9,220	2,161	101	11,482	1.84
1961	9,481	2,214	109	11,804	2.80
1962	9,760	2,280	106	12,146	2.90
1963	10,045	2,391	113	12,549	3.32
1964	10,404	2,525	146	13,075	4.19
1965	10,792	2,705	182	13,679	4.62
1966	11,071	2,887	250	14,208	3.87

FIGURE 2-4

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION IN MARION COUNTY
FROM 1939 THROUGH 1966





Survey

Procedure

Part Three

THE SURVEY

An external origin-destination traffic survey, of the type conducted in Knoxville, is designed primarily to determine the origin, destination, and purpose of travel along with the number and type of all vehicles entering or leaving the study area in a given period of time.

It has been demonstrated that travel is an expression of behavior and as such, tends to be repetitive. It is this repetition which enables the statistician and the highway planner to expand and project current data for the prediction of future needs.

In order to obtain accurate information upon which to base an analysis, it is necessary to interview vehicle drivers at strategically located interview stations. A cordon line composed of interview stations and code stations was located around the perimeter of the study area. Interview stations were located on all major roads entering the study area and all other roads were assigned station code numbers to facilitate the organization of interview data for those through trips which passed through only one interview station. The study area was divided into 29 tracts, and all trips which had either origin or destination within the study area were traced to one of these tracts.

Interviewing for the Knoxville survey was done between July 5th and 8th in 1966. All vehicles passing through interview stations during a 16-hour period from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. were stopped briefly for interviews in which vehicle operators were questioned concerning the origin, destination, and purpose of the trip in progress. In addition, the vehicle type was recorded along with the location where it was normally kept or garaged, the place of registration, direction of travel and number of occupants.

Mechanical traffic recorders were placed at the location of each interview station and were operated continuously for a period of five weekdays, including the day on which the interviewing was done. Manual vehicle classification counts were also taken and, together with the data provided by mechanical recorders, were used to expand the interview data to 24-hour average July weekday traffic for 1966.

At the conclusion of the field work, the data pertaining to each trip were coded and punched on tabulating cards. These cards were then sorted and tabulated by machine according to the tract of origin or destination and the station or stations through which each trip passed.

In an external survey of this type, all trips are placed in two main categories which are composed of "external local trips" and "external through trips."

External local trips have only one terminal (which may be either origin or destination) within the study area and, therefore, pass through only one interview station while enroute to their destination.

Trips which have neither origin nor destination within the study area, but must pass through it enroute to another destination, are classified as external through trips. Trips in this category must cross the cordon line at least twice while enroute to their destination.

Traffic flow charts indicating trip termini by tract of origin or destination are included in this report along with a series of desire line charts showing desired routes of travel in straight lines between interview stations and internal tracts.

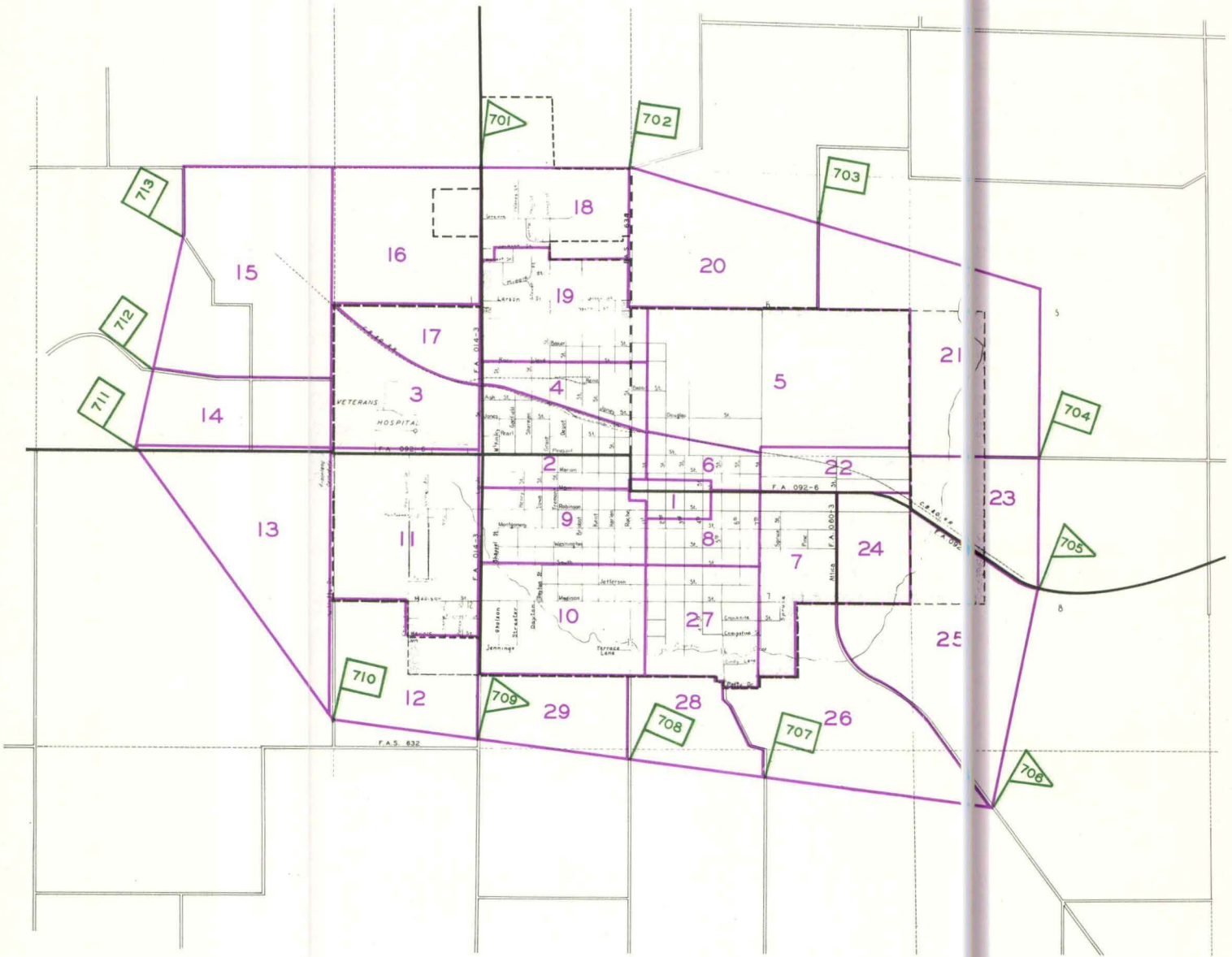
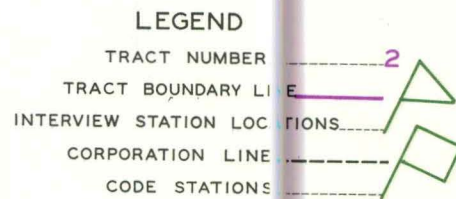
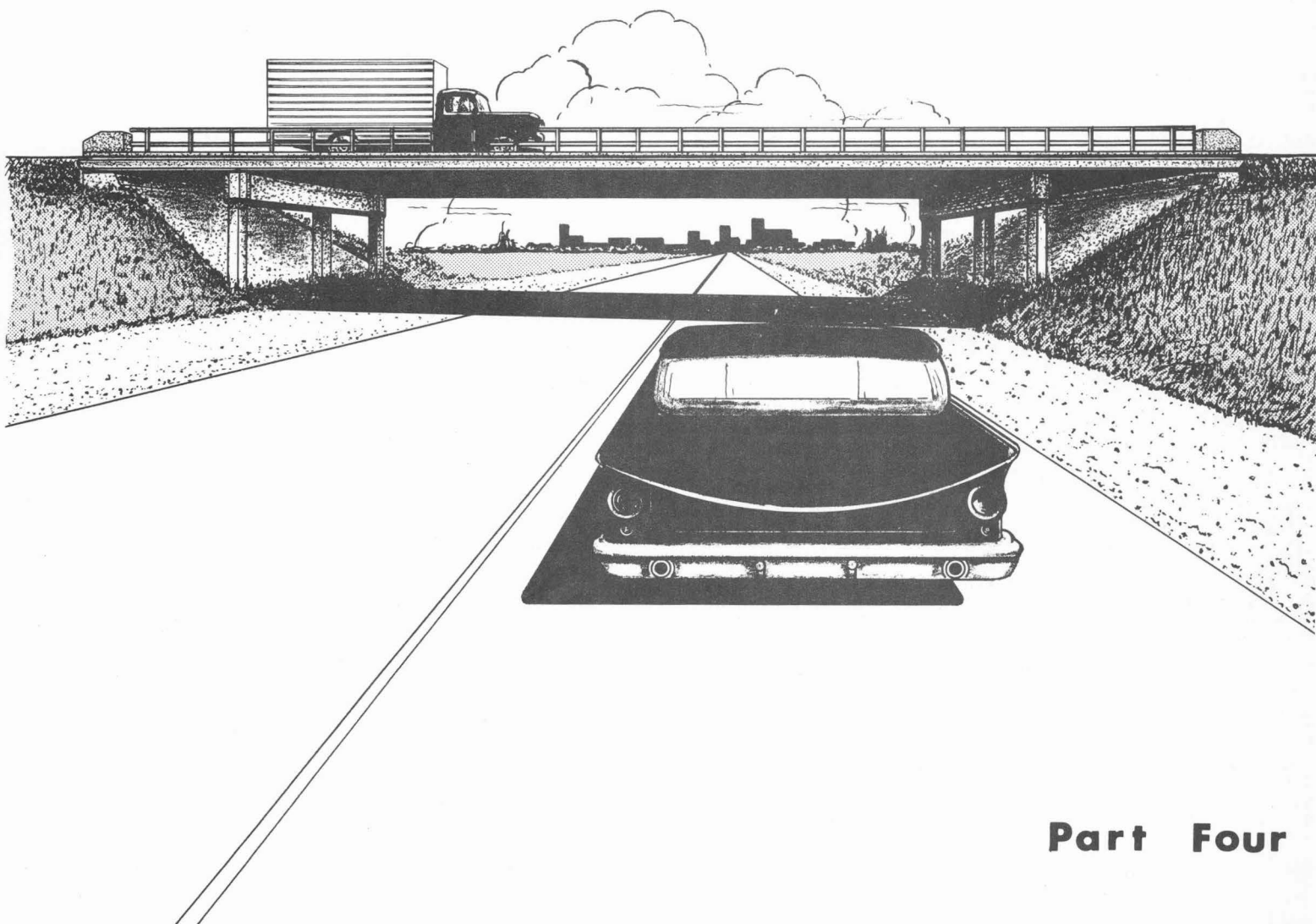


FIGURE 3-1
 TRACT MAP OF THE
 KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
 WITH EXTERNAL STATION LOCATIONS
 JULY 1966



Traffic

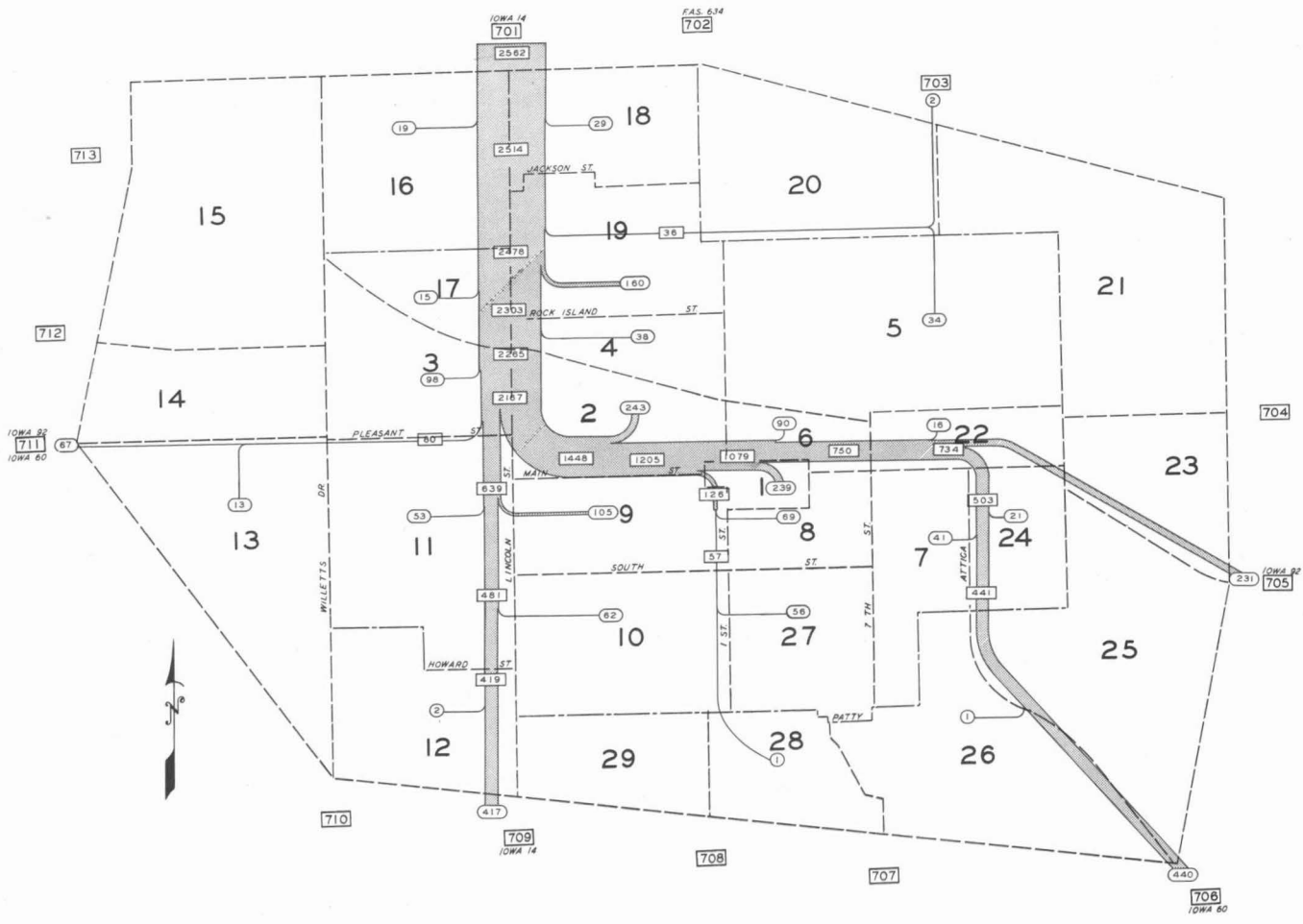
Movements



Part Four

TRAFFIC FLOW CHARTS

The following traffic flow charts illustrate the internal dispersion of trips between points of origin and/or destination through the stations indicated. These charts are not intended to show exact route, but rather to show trip volume by tract of origin or destination and the number of trips passing through each external interview station. Trip origins and destinations are not differentiated and the tract or station totals shown may be considered as either origin or destination.



LEGEND
 TRACT BOUNDARY LINE - - - - -
 CORPORATION LINE - - - - -

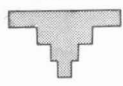
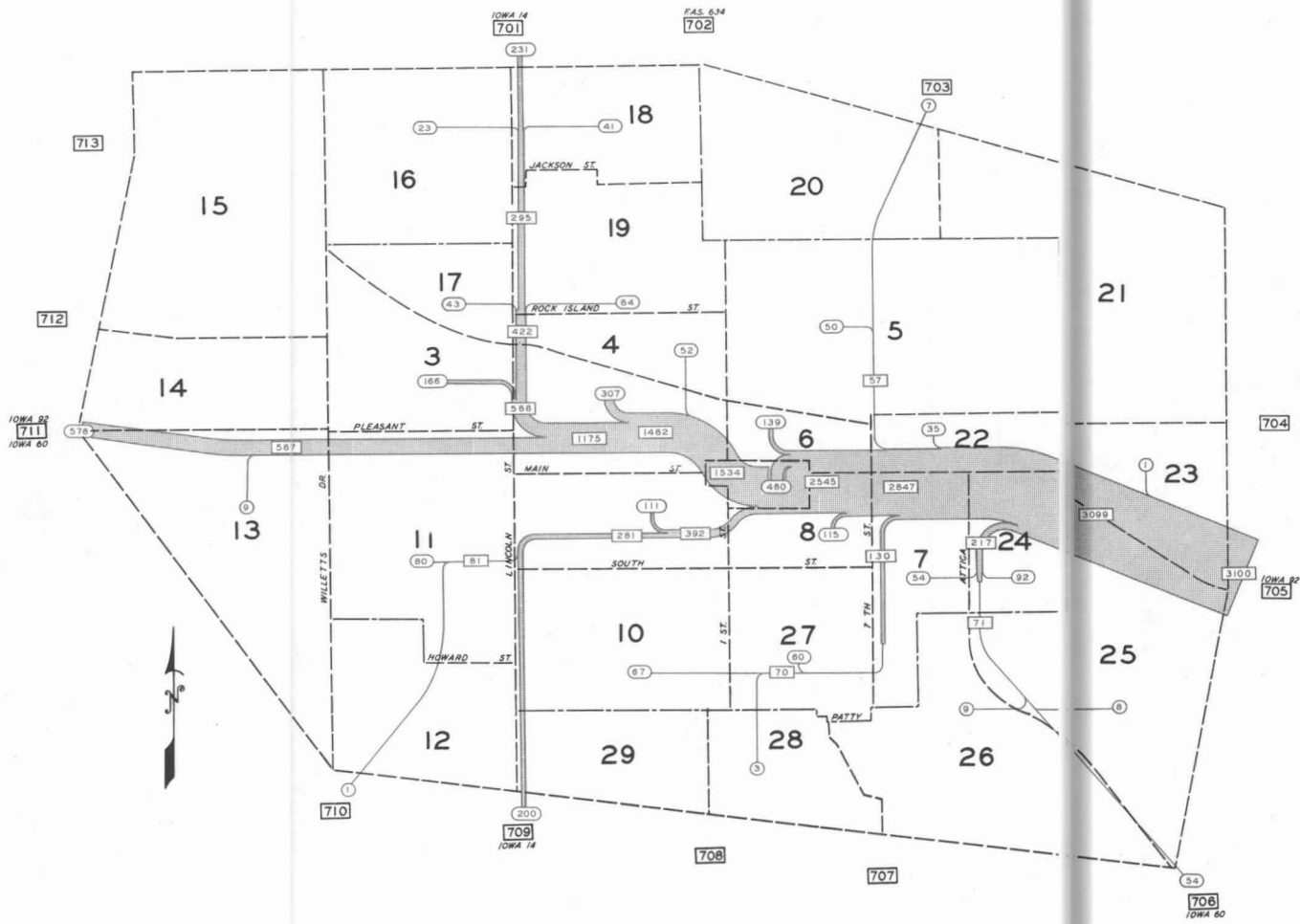
GRAPHIC SCALE

 4000 TRIPS
 2000 TRIPS
 1000 TRIPS
 500 TRIPS
 EXPANDED TO AVERAGE
 JULY WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

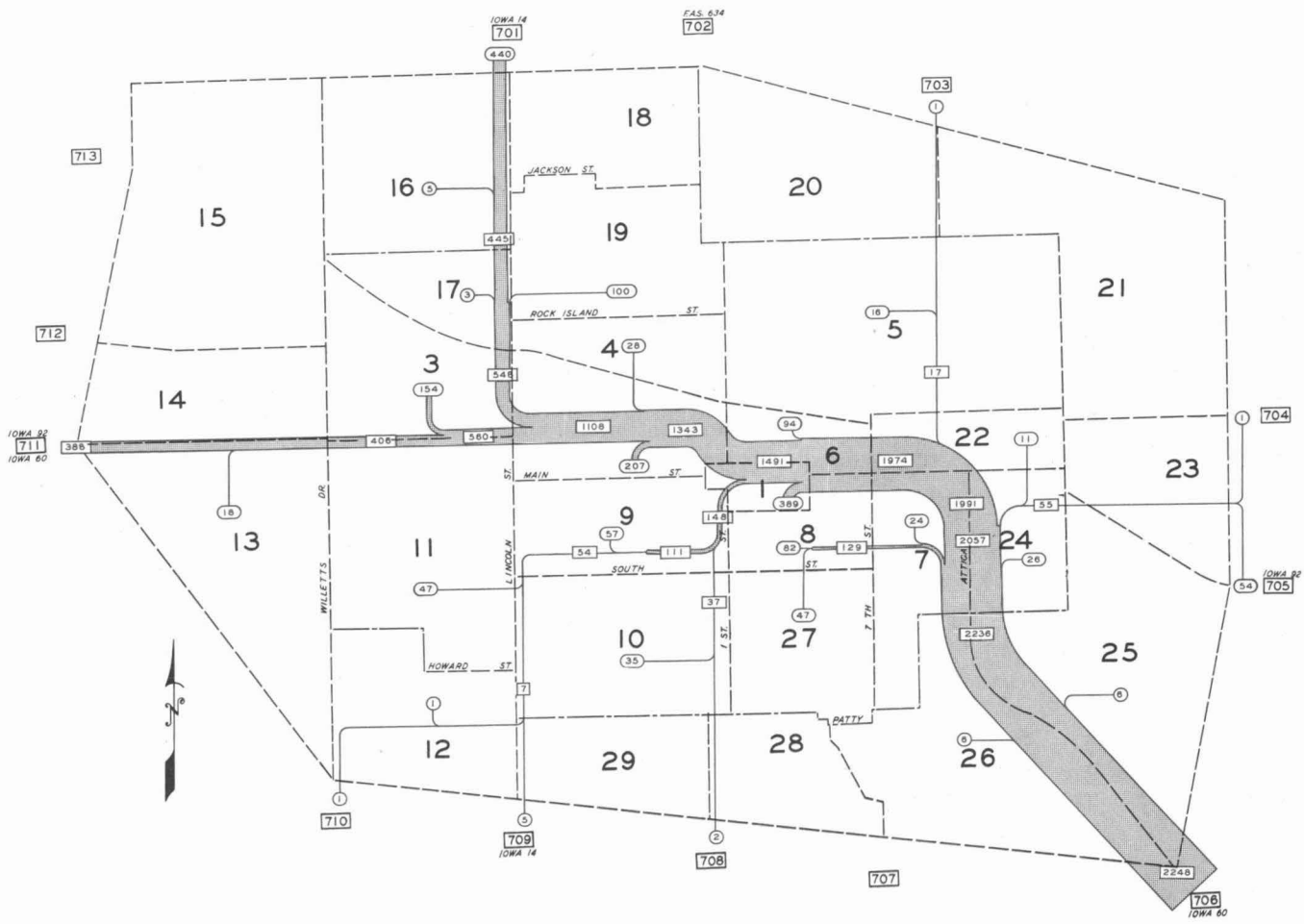
FIGURE 4-1
 INTERNAL DISPERSION OF
 ALL VEHICULAR TRIPS PASSING THROUGH
 STATION 701-IOWA 14 NORTH
 OF THE
KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
 (ALL TRIPS BY DRIVERS OF AUTOS, TRUCKS, TAXIS AND BUSES)



LEGEND
 TRACT BOUNDARY LINE - - - - -
 CORPORATION LINE - - - - -

GRAPHIC SCALE
 4000 TRIPS
 2000 TRIPS
 1000 TRIPS
 500 TRIPS
 EXPANDED TO AVERAGE
 JULY WEEK BY TRAFFIC - 1966

FIGURE 4-2
INTERNAL DISPERSION OF
ALL VEHICULAR TRIPS PASSING THROUGH
STATION 705 - IOWA 92 EAST
OF THE
KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
 (ALL TRIPS BY DRIVERS OF AUTOS, TRUCKS, TAXIS AND BUSES)



LEGEND
 TRACT BOUNDARY LINE - - - - -
 CORPORATION LINE - - - - -


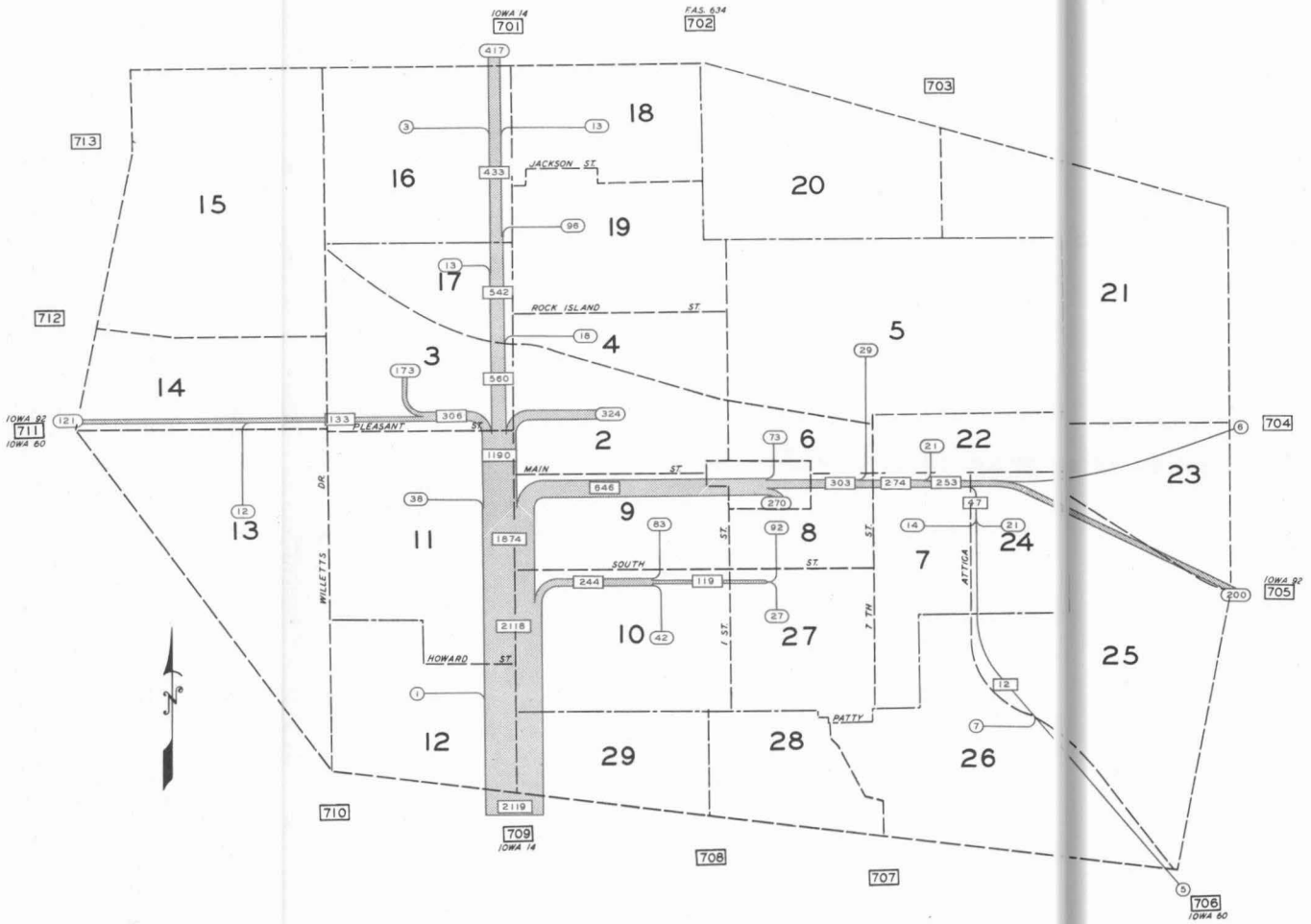
GRAPHIC SCALE

 4000 TRIPS
 2000 TRIPS
 1000 TRIPS
 500 TRIPS
 EXPANDED TO AVERAGE
 JULY WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

FIGURE 4-3
 INTERNAL DISPERSION OF
 ALL VEHICULAR TRIPS PASSING THROUGH
 STATION 706-IOWA 60 SOUTHEAST
 OF THE
 KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
 (ALL TRIPS BY DRIVERS OF AUTOS, TRUCKS, TAXIS AND BUSES)



LEGEND
 TRACT BOUNDARY LINE - - - - -
 CORPORATION LINE - - - - -


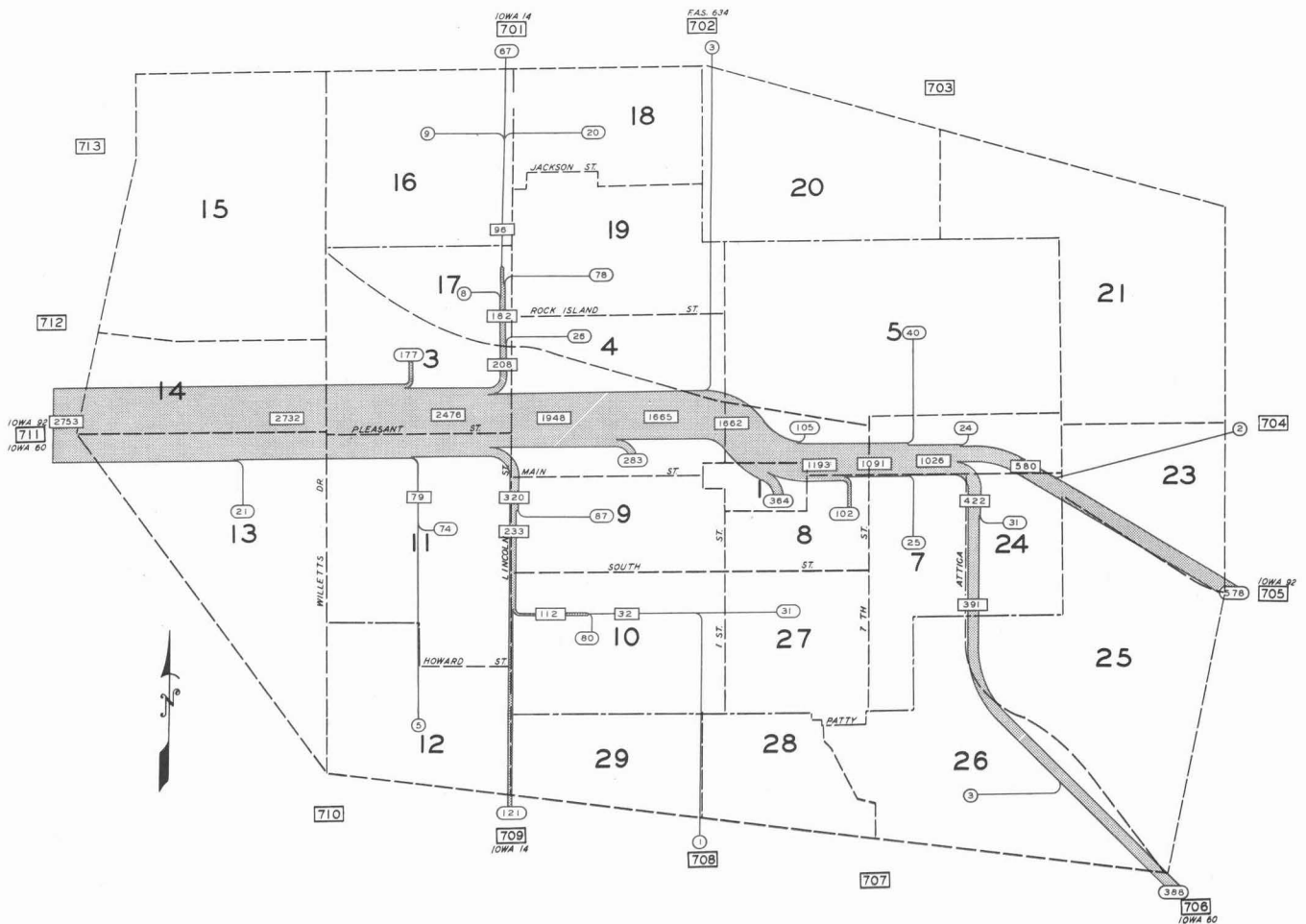
GRAPHIC SCALE

 4000 TRIPS
 2000 TRIPS
 1000 TRIPS
 500 TRIPS
 EXPANDED TO AVERAGE
 JULY WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

FIGURE 4-4
INTERNAL DISPERSION OF
ALL VEHICULAR TRIPS PASSING THROUGH
STATION 709-IOWA 14 SOUTH
OF THE
KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
 (ALL TRIPS BY DRIVERS OF AUTOS, TRUCKS, TAXIS AND BUSES)



LEGEND
 TRACT BOUNDARY LINE - - - - -
 CORPORATION LINE - - - - -


GRAPHIC SCALE

 4000 TRIPS
 2000 TRIPS
 1000 TRIPS
 500 TRIPS
 EXPANDED TO AVERAGE
 JULY WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

FIGURE 4-5
 INTERNAL DISPERSION OF
 ALL VEHICULAR TRIPS PASSING THROUGH
 STATION 711-IOWA 60 & 92 WEST
 OF THE
KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
 (ALL TRIPS BY DRIVERS OF AUTOS, TRUCKS, TAXIS AND BUSES)

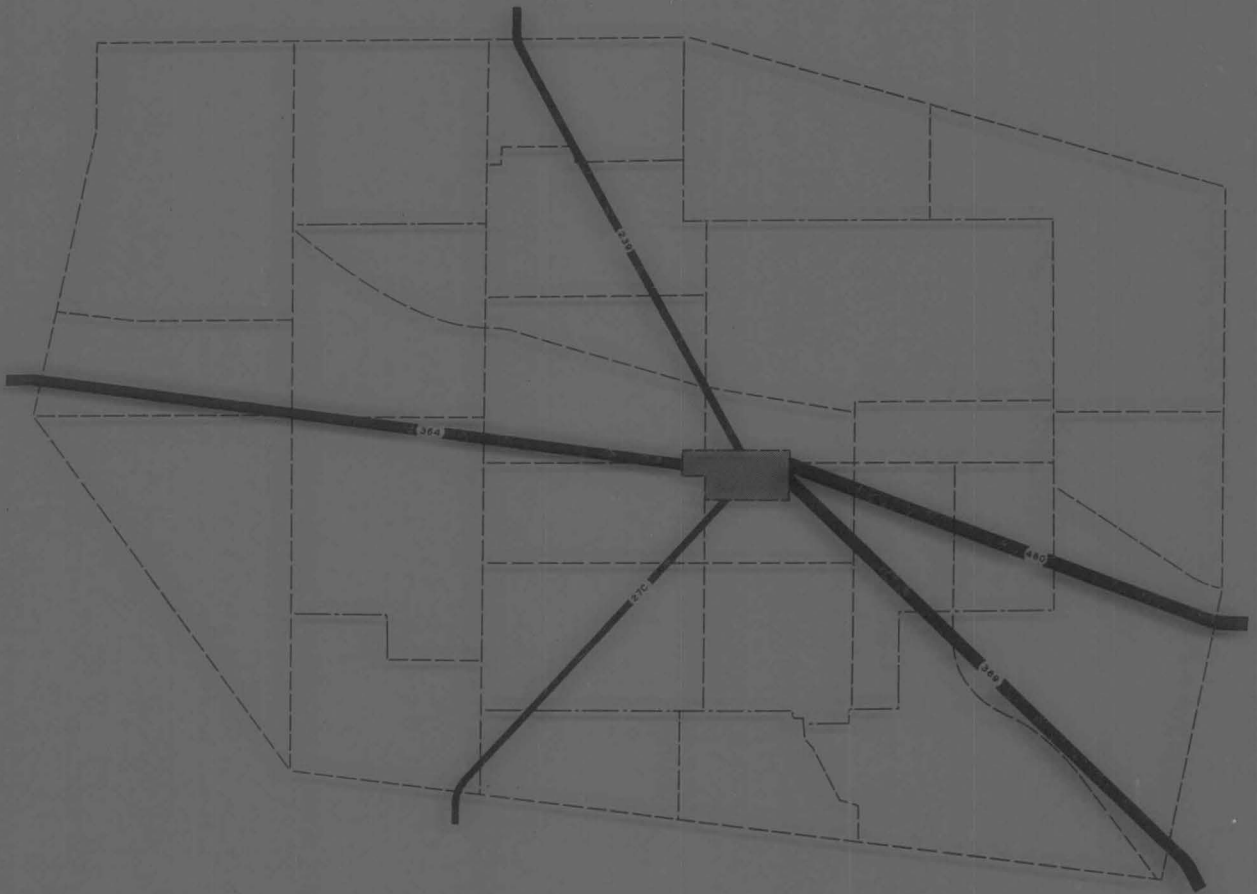
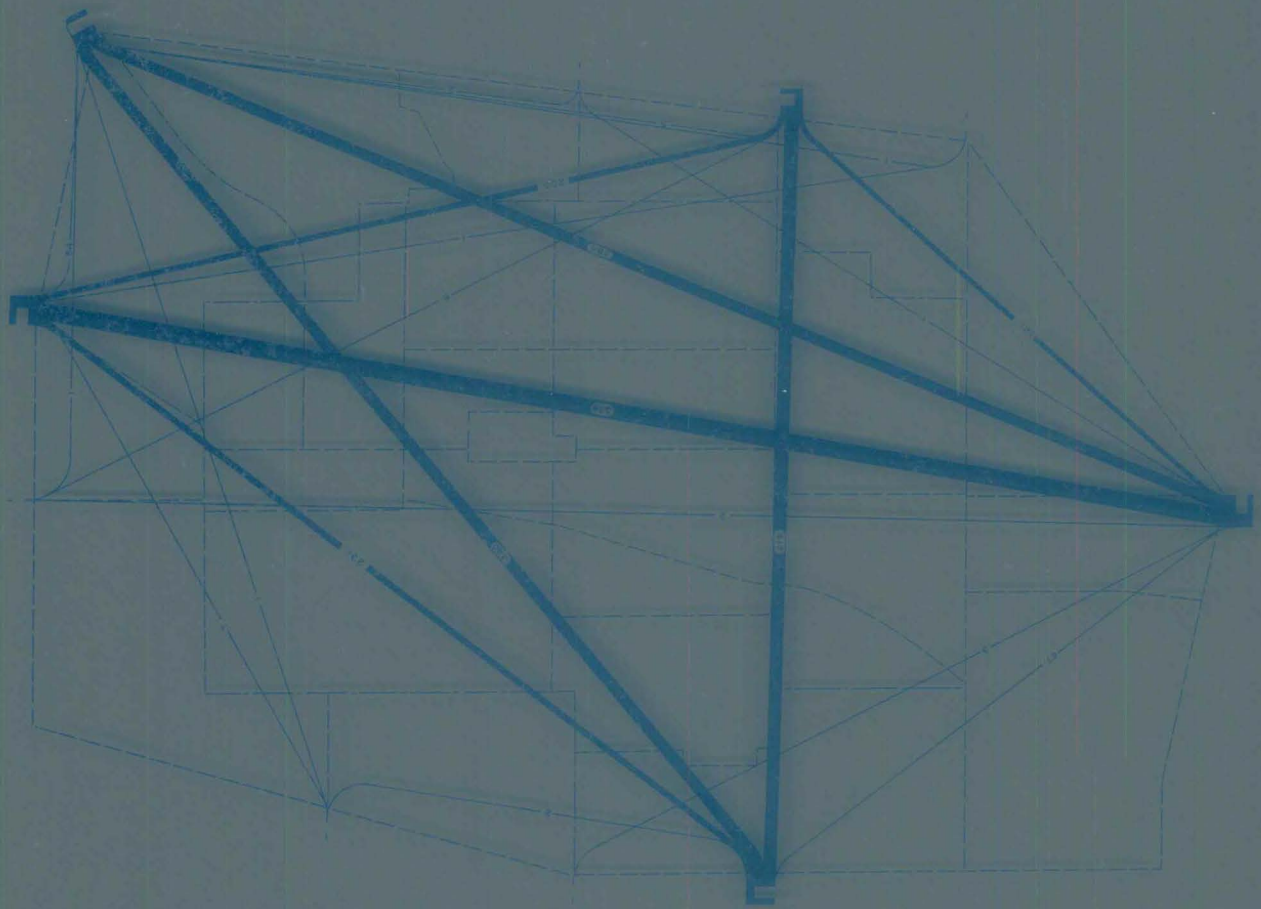


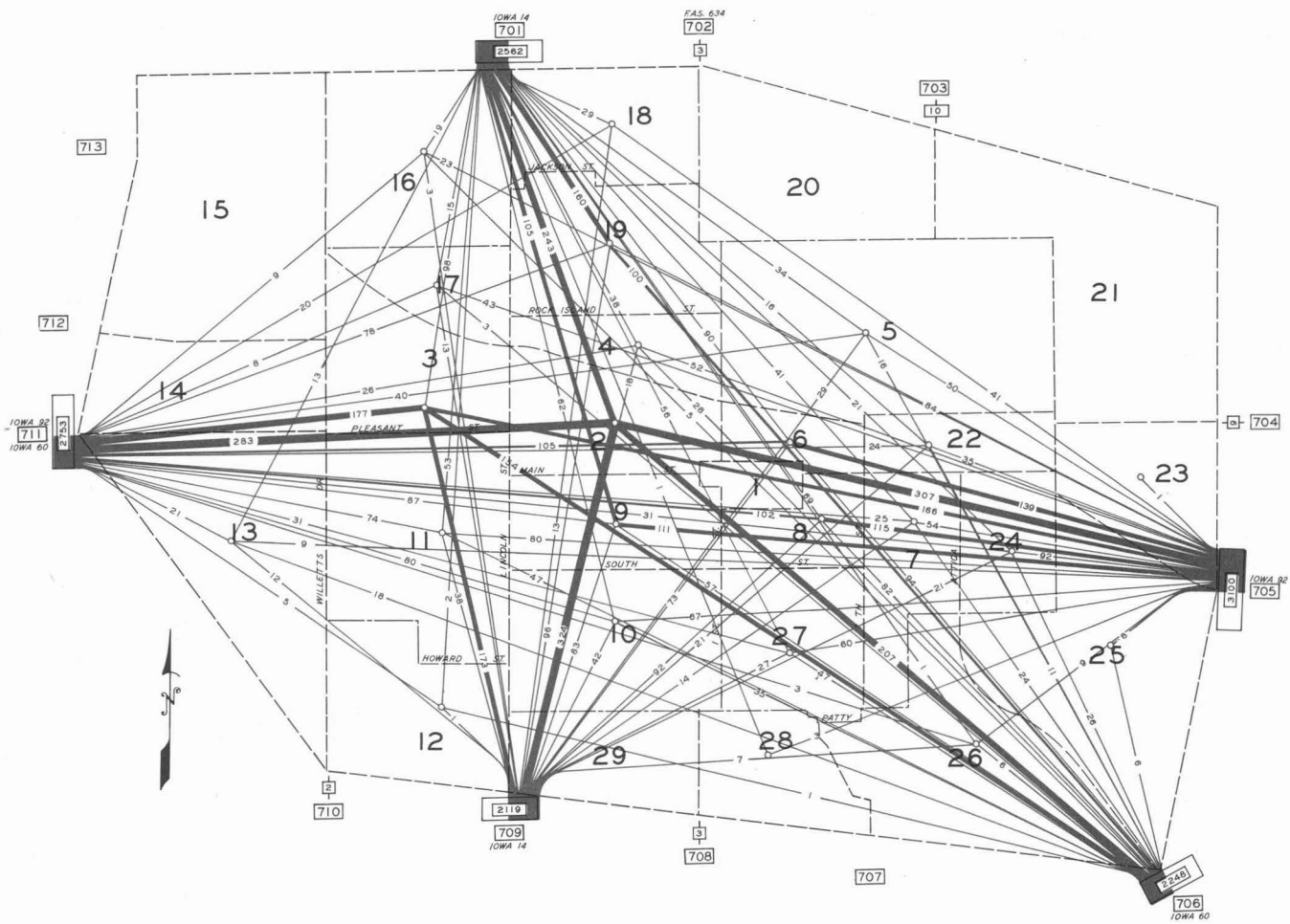
FIGURE 4-6

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

OTHER EXTERNAL ENTRANCES

FIGURE 4-7





LEGEND
 TRACT BOUNDARY LINE - - - - -
 CORPORATION LINE - - - - -


GRAPHIC SCALE

 4000 TRIPS
 2000 TRIPS
 1000 TRIPS
 500 TRIPS
 EXPANDED TO AVERAGE
 JULY WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

FIGURE 4-8
 DESIRE LINES OF TRAVEL OF TRIPS
 TO OR FROM
 EXTERNAL ENTRANCES OF THE
 KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
 AND
 INTERNAL TRACTS

EXTERNAL TRIP TERMINI

Table 4-1 on the adjoining page shows a tabulation of the number and percent of those trips which had termini in Marion County, rural areas adjacent to the study area, other counties in Iowa, and other states.

The following traffic flow charts illustrate the data shown in Table 4-1 and point out the Iowa terminals of all trips which passed through the Knoxville study area during the time of the survey. Figure 4-9 shows the external termini of all trips which originated or terminated beyond Marion County. Those trips which had termini in other states are shown entering or leaving Iowa on routes which appear to be most direct to the study area. All routes shown are approximate rather than exact and should be interpreted as such. Figure 4-10 is a continuation of Figure 4-9 and shows the external termini of those trips which originated or terminated in Marion County beyond the cordon line surrounding Knoxville.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRIPS ENTERING OR LEAVING
THE KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA

Table 4-1

Expanded to Average July Weekday Traffic - 1966

Origin or Destination	Iowa 14 North		Iowa 92 East		Iowa 60 South		Iowa 14 South		Iowa 60 & 92 West	
	Station 701		Station 705		Station 706		Station 709		Station 711	
	Vol.	%	Vol.	%	Vol.	%	Vol.	%	Vol.	%
Attica			4	.13	272	12.10	13	.61		
Bussey					260	11.57	1	.05		
Columbia					3	.13	156	7.36		
Cordova	2	.08								
Dallas					1	.04	75	3.54	9	.33
Hamilton					68	3.03	1	.05		
Harvey			396	12.77	2	.09				
Marysville					23	1.02				
Melcher					2	.09	387	18.26	27	.98
Otley	37	1.44	2	.07						
Pella	33	1.29	496	16.00						
Percy	5	.20							2	.07
Pershing			15	.48	218	9.70	3	.14		
Pleasantville	39	1.52							672	24.41
Swan									18	.65
Tracy			172	5.55	9	.40				
Red Rock Dam	4	.15	195	6.29						
Total to Towns	120	4.68	1,280	41.29	858	38.17	636	30.01	728	26.44
Rural Marion Co.	616	24.05	848	27.36	477	21.22	619	29.21	541	19.65
Other Counties	1,746	68.15	892	28.77	788	35.05	730	34.45	1,390	50.49
Out-of-State	80	3.12	80	2.58	125	5.56	134	6.33	94	3.42
Grand Total	2,562	100.00	3,100	100.00	2,248	100.00	2,119	100.00	2,753	100.00

FIGURE 4-9
DISPERSION OF EXTERNAL TRIPS
BETWEEN THE KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA AND
POINTS IN IOWA BEYOND MARION COUNTY*

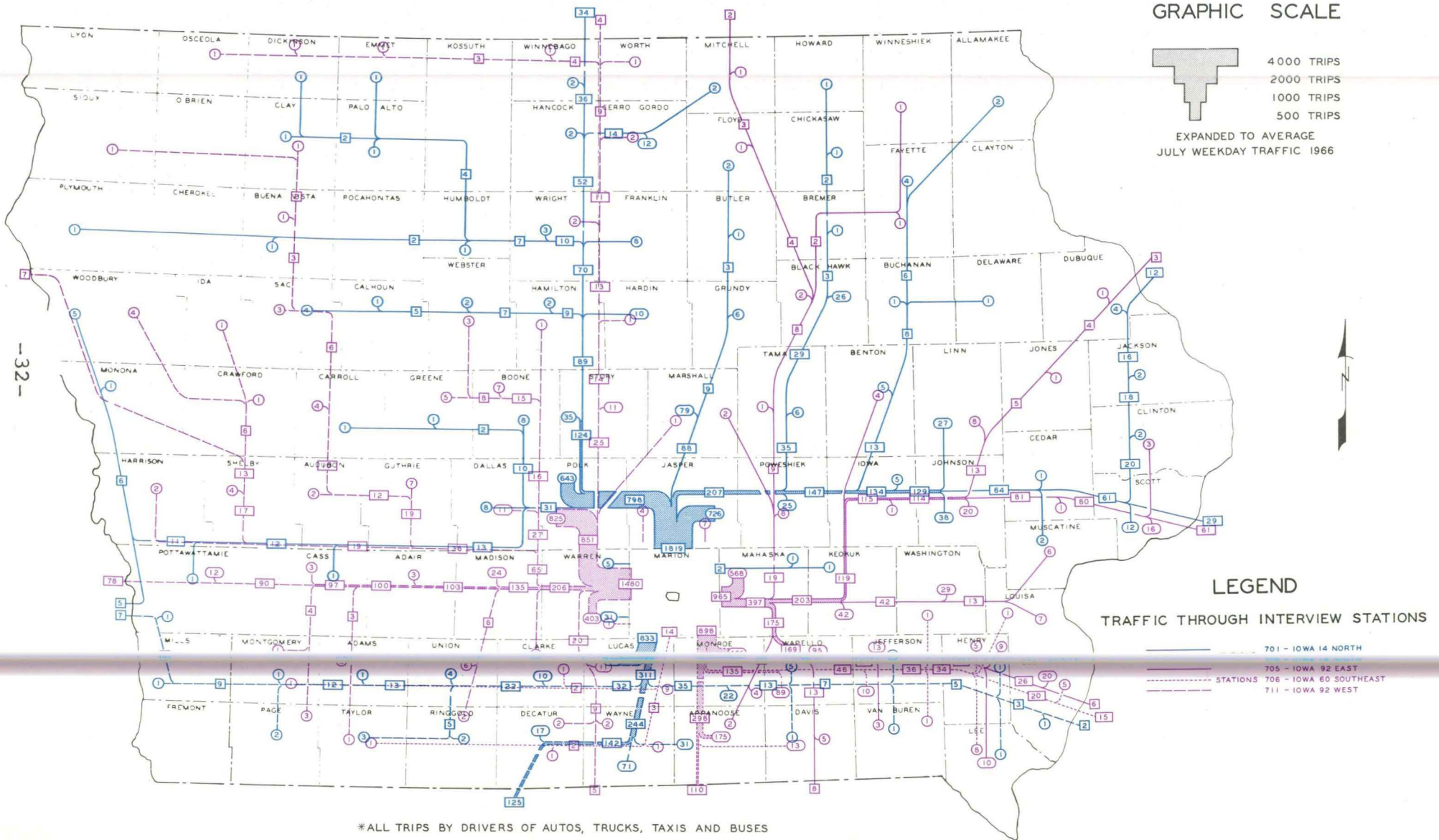
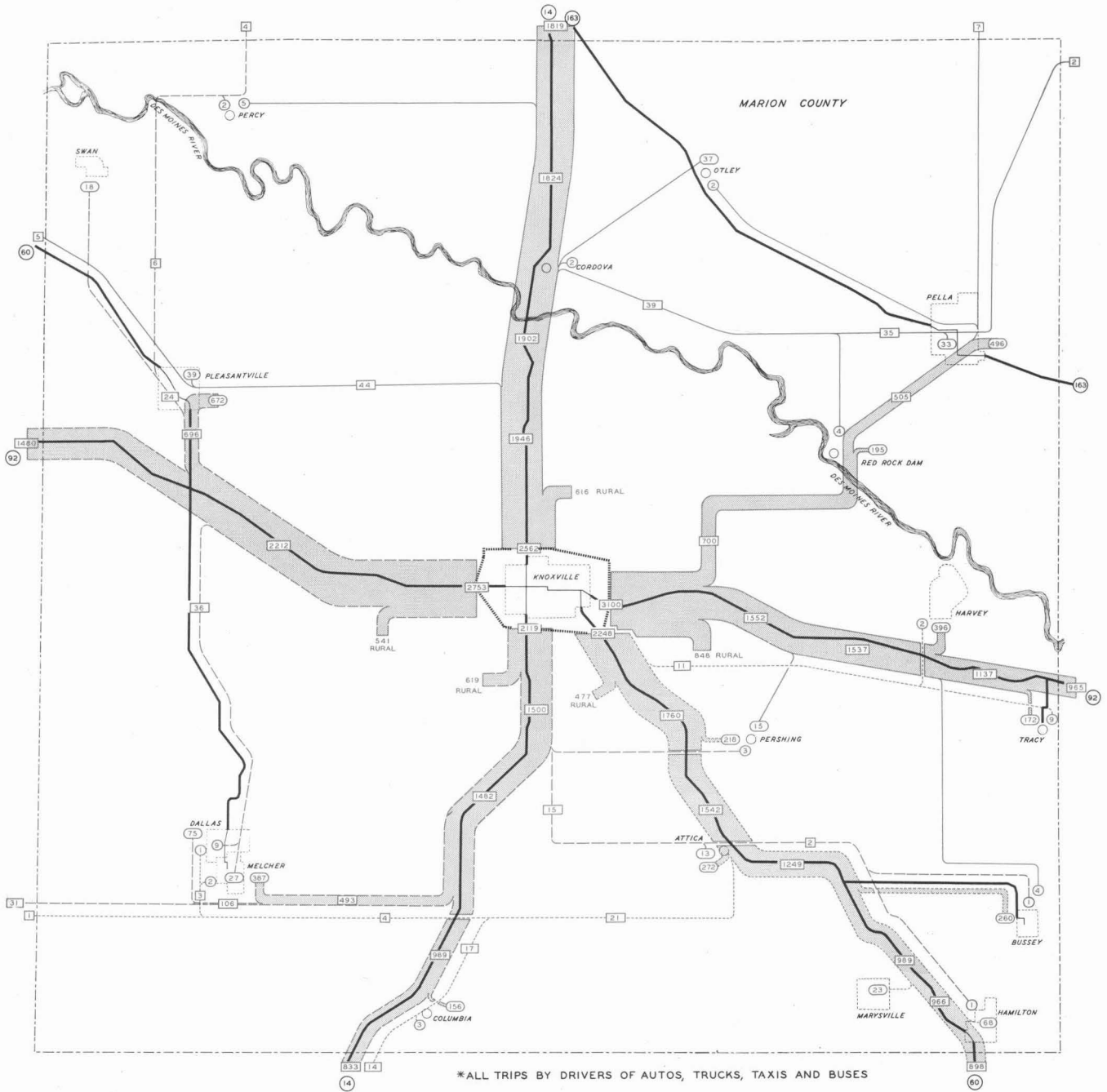
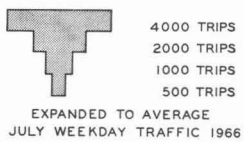


FIGURE 4-10
DISPERSION OF EXTERNAL TRIPS
BETWEEN THE KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA AND
POINTS WITHIN MARION COUNTY*



*ALL TRIPS BY DRIVERS OF AUTOS, TRUCKS, TAXIS AND BUSES

GRAPHIC SCALE

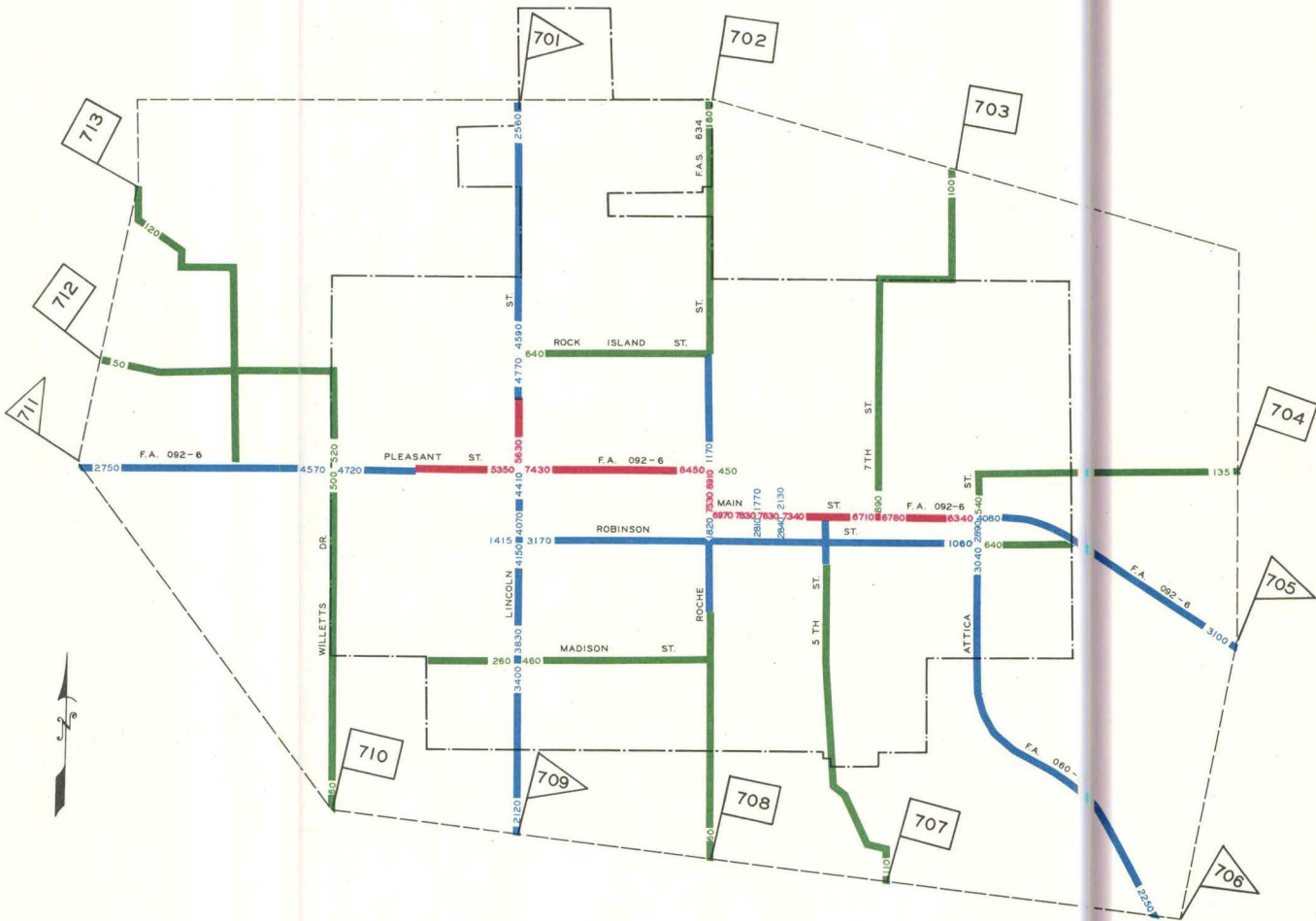


LEGEND

TRAFFIC THROUGH INTERVIEW STATIONS

- STATIONS 701 - IOWA 14 NORTH
- 709 - IOWA 14 SOUTH
- 705 - IOWA 92 EAST
- STATIONS 706 - IOWA 60 SOUTHEAST
- 711 - IOWA 92 WEST

- CORPORATION LINE - - - - -
- CORDON LINE - - - - -



LEGEND

- 0 TO 1000 TRIPS
- 1000 TO 5000 TRIPS
- 5000 TO 10,000 TRIPS

CORDON LINE

CORPORATION LINE

--- INTERVIEW STATION

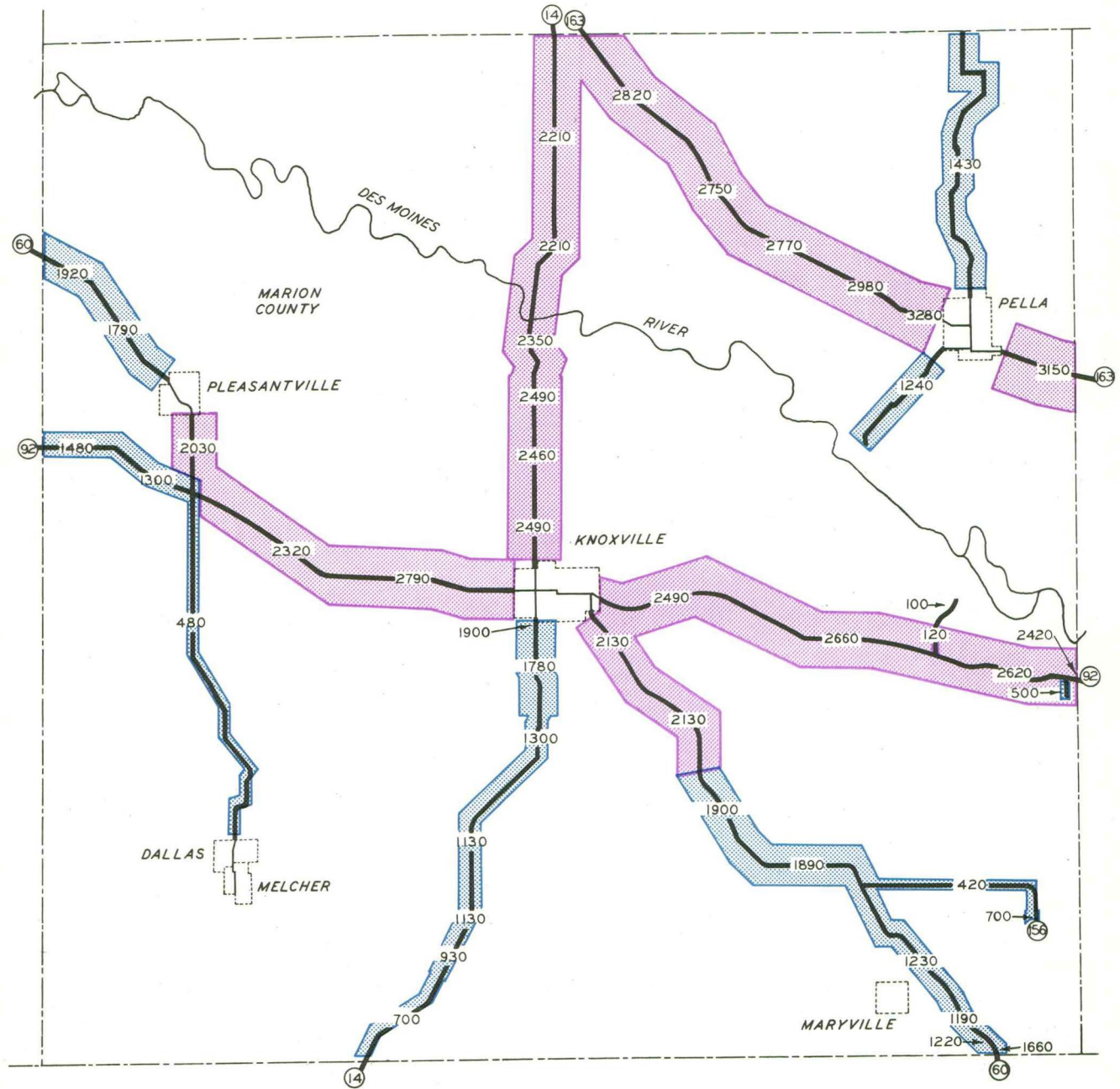
--- CODE STATION

FIGURE 4-II
TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON PRIMARY
ROAD EXTENSIONS AND MAJOR STREETS
KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA

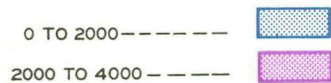
EXPANDED TO AVERAGE JULY
WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

FIGURE 4-12 TRAFFIC VOLUMES ON RURAL PRIMARY HIGHWAYS IN MARION COUNTY

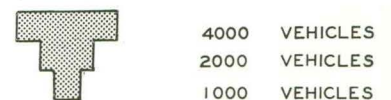
AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY TRAFFIC - 1966



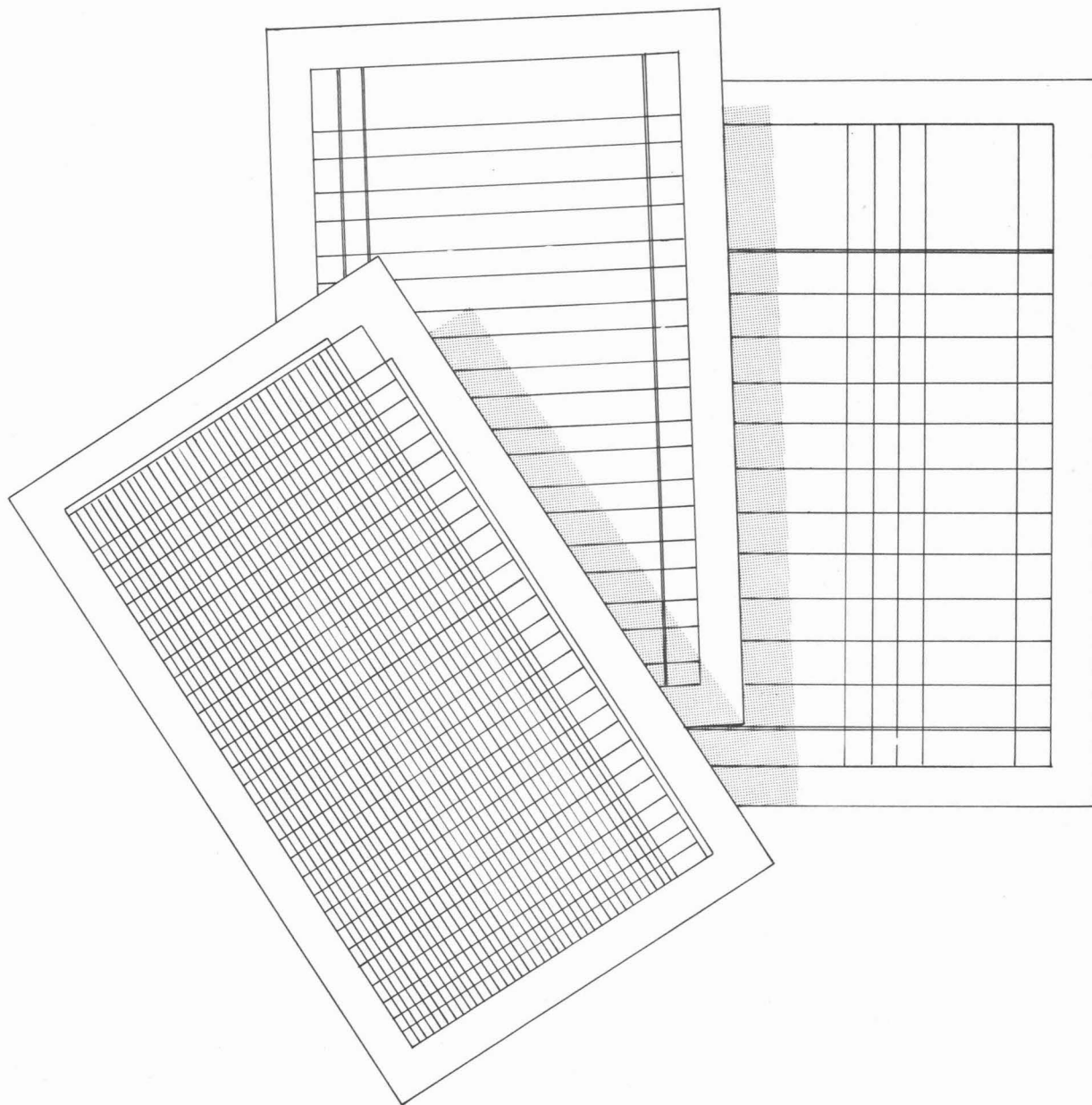
LEGEND



GRAPHIC SCALE



Appendix



Part Fi

KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
TRIP PURPOSE OF EXTERNAL TRIPS
 EXPANDED TO AVERAGE JULY WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

Table B-2a (1) External Local Trips

Station \ Trip Purpose	701	705	706	709	711	Total Traffic	Total Trips
	Iowa 14 North	Iowa 92 East	Iowa 60 South	Iowa 14 South	Iowa 60 & 92 West		
Work	312	434	336	273	379	1734	1734
Personal Business	163	278	295	125	192	1053	1053
During Work	258	368	139	171	313	1249	1249
Medical or Dental	25	33	39	37	38	172	172
School	1	12	1	3	3	20	20
Social or Recreation	412	537	251	358	409	1967	1967
Eat	12	87	27	25	21	172	172
Shop	205	234	258	347	197	1241	1241
Serve Passengers	17	46	10	31	41	145	145
Total Traffic	1405	2029	1356	1370	1593	7753	
Total Trips	1405	2029	1356	1370	1593		7753

Table B-2a (2) External Through Trips

Station \ Trip Purpose	701	705	706	709	711	Total Traffic	Total Trips
	Iowa 14 North	Iowa 92 East	Iowa 60 South	Iowa 14 South	Iowa 60 & 92 West		
Work	166	139	160	105	182	752	378
Personal Business	85	79	92	68	116	440	221
During Work	325	389	170	185	308	1377	692
Medical or Dental	5	5	4	2	7	23	12
School	14	3	13	5	3	38	19
Social or Recreation	532	431	420	365	503	2251	1132
Eat	1	1				2	1
Shop	18	13	20	11	28	90	45
Serve Passengers	11	11	13	8	13	56	28
Total Traffic	1157	1071	892	749	1160	5029	
Total Trips	579	540	449	377	583		2528

Table B-2a (3) Summary - All External Trips

Station \ Trip Purpose	701	705	706	709	711	Total Traffic	Total Trips
	Iowa 14 North	Iowa 92 East	Iowa 60 South	Iowa 14 South	Iowa 60 & 92 West		
Work	478	573	496	378	561	2486	2112
Personal Business	248	357	387	193	308	1493	1274
During Work	583	757	309	356	621	2626	1941
Medical or Dental	30	38	43	39	45	195	184
School	15	15	14	8	6	58	39
Social or Recreation	944	968	671	723	912	4218	3099
Eat	13	88	27	25	21	174	173
Shop	220	247	278	358	225	1331	1286
Serve Passengers	28	57	23	39	54	201	173
Total Traffic	2562	3100	2248	2119	2753	12782	
Total Trips	1984	2569	1805	1747	2176		10281

KNOXVILLE STUDY AREA
AVERAGE CAR OCCUPANCY BY TRIP PURPOSE
 EXPANDED TO AVERAGE JULY WEEKDAY TRAFFIC - 1966

Table B-3a (1) EXTERNAL LOCAL TRIPS

Trip Purpose Origin	TRIP PURPOSE DESTINATION										Average Occupancy
	Work	Personal Business	During Work	Medical or Dental	School	Social or Recreation	Eat	Shop	Serve Passengers	Home	
Work		2.008	1.296			1.709	1.255	1.668	1.000	1.550	1.548
Personal Business	1.968	1.605	1.000			2.210		3.014		1.685	1.715
During Work	1.998	1.000	1.318			1.000	1.000		1.332	1.581	1.336
Medical or Dental		2.000				2.000		1.000		2.130	2.109
School										1.287	1.287
Social or Recreation	2.513	1.901	1.648		1.000	2.517	2.948	2.824		2.426	2.439
Eat	2.340	1.377	1.254			2.958			2.000	2.787	2.658
Shop	1.493	4.000				3.132		2.013	2.000	2.333	2.353
Serve Passengers	1.595					2.130	2.000	2.000	1.972	2.480	2.329
Home	1.488	1.739	1.549	2.314	3.077	2.472	2.552	2.280	2.555		2.079
Average Occupancy	1.506	1.747	1.324	2.314	2.881	2.470	2.414	2.290	2.443	2.067	2.034

Table B-3a (2) EXTERNAL THROUGH TRIPS

Trip Purpose Origin	TRIP PURPOSE DESTINATION										Average Occupancy
	Work	Personal Business	During Work	Medical or Dental	School	Social or Recreation	Eat	Shop	Serve Passengers	Home	
Work	1.000	1.000	1.209			3.086				1.655	1.618
Personal Business		1.000		1.000		1.000				1.759	1.722
During Work	1.000	1.000	1.332						2.000	1.236	1.327
Medical or Dental										3.456	3.456
School						4.000			6.000	1.560	2.121
Social or Recreation	1.476	2.000		4.000	3.496	2.850			1.000	2.791	2.803
Eat										2.911	2.911
Shop										2.266	2.266
Serve Passengers			7.000			2.000				2.759	2.957
Home	1.697	1.697	1.465	2.006	1.893	2.699	0.000	2.805	2.953		2.345
Average Occupancy	1.685	1.682	1.350	2.078	2.034	2.731	0.000	2.805	2.947	2.431	2.283

Table B-3a (3) SUMMARY - ALL EXTERNAL TRIPS

Trip Purpose Origin	TRIP PURPOSE DESTINATION										Average Occupancy
	Work	Personal Business	During Work	Medical or Dental	School	Social or Recreation	Eat	Shop	Serve Passengers	Home	
Work	1.000	1.939	1.260			1.802	1.255	1.668	1.000	1.567	1.560
Personal Business	1.968	1.525	1.000	1.000		2.161		3.014		1.698	1.716
During Work	1.772	1.000	1.323			1.000	1.000		1.431	1.482	1.333
Medical or Dental		2.000				2.000		1.000		2.191	2.168
School						4.000			6.000	1.398	1.664
Social or Recreation	2.316	1.904	1.648	4.000	2.203	2.705	2.948	2.824	1.000	2.560	2.580
Eat	2.340	1.377	1.254			2.958			2.000	2.790	2.661
Shop	1.493	4.000				3.132		2.013	2.000	2.331	2.350
Serve Passengers	1.595		7.000			2.108	2.000	2.000	1.972	2.549	2.463
Home	1.527	1.730	1.514	2.297	2.484	2.552	2.552	2.295	2.596		2.139
Average Occupancy	1.539	1.734	1.333	2.299	2.458	2.566	2.414	2.305	2.498	2.145	2.094

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