## tatewide

## Transportation <br> Analysis \&

## Research

MICHIGAN'S
STATEWIDE TRAFEIC FORECASTING MODEL

VOL. $V-P A R T A$

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TRAVEL MODEL DEVETOPMENI
REFORMATION-TRIP
DATA BANK PREPARATION
May 1972
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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE HIGHWAYS
In Cooperation With
The U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration


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## PREFACE

This is the fifth in a series of reports dealing with the development of a statewide traffic forecasting model for the State of Michigan. The previous are as follows:

| Volume I | Objectives and Work Programs |
| :--- | :--- |
| Volume II | Development of Network Models |
| Volume III | Multi-level Highway Network Generator |
|  |  |
| Volume IV | Segmental Model |

Volume $V$ will deal with the preparation of an origindestination trip data bank, the development of a socialeconomic data bank, and the complex analysis process required to develop calibrated trip generation-distribution models at the statewide level. Because of the complexity of this process, Volume $V$ will be sub-divided into the following five parts:
A. REFORMATION -- Trip Data Bank Preparation
B. Social - Economic Data Bank Development
C. Travel Characteristics' Analysis -- Preliminary Model Selection
D. Trip Generation Model Calibration
E. Trip Distribution Model Calibration

This report is Volume V - Part A. It will deal with the processes required to develop an origin-destination trip data bank. These processes are concerned with the selection of the data to be used, the preparation of correctly formated data, the problems incurred as the result of using multi-city urban data, and finally the reformation of the data for travel characteristics' analysis.
$5$

In July 1964, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Consultants, was retained to develop a highway requirements model for the State of Michigan. In latter 1966 , the consultants completed a preliminary trip generation-distribution model for the Michigan Department of State Highways.

There are several approaches which might be used when obtaining travel information for use in developing a statewide traffic forecasting model. Listed below are a few of these approaches:
A. New external urban origin-destination data collection specifically for use in model development,
B. Use of previously collected single station rural origin-destination travel data,
C. New $1-2 \%$ statewide travel survey data, and
D. Use of previously collected urban origin-destination travel data.

Each of these approaches has its advantages and disadvantages. The method used depends directly on the condition of existing data resources and on each individual state's ability to collect new travel data. Michigan has chosen the latter approach, since origin-destination data has previously been collected for over forty urban areas in the state. This amounts to approximately 160 of the preliminary model's 540 analysis zones.

The data that Arthur D. Little used was obtained from ten Origin-Destination Studies (1960-1963) that had been
conducted by the Michigan Department of State Highways, and Detroit data obtained from the Detroit Area Transportation Study (1953). Since that time thirteen additional Major Origin-Destination Studies, three special studies (Tri-County, TALUS, Port Huron), and five Minor Origin-Destination Studies have been completed. The consultants had recommended that any new data be used to update and/or revise the preliminary trip generationdistribution model that Arthur D. Little had developed. "The first completed model must always be understood to represent the start of a new product, rather than the final version."1

The basic problem confronting any state using this approach is the fact that many of these studies often use different data collection formats and varying coding symbols from year to year. This report will deal with the basic data processing problems encountered while developing a standardized travel data bank for the State of Michigan's trip generation-distribution model calibration process.

All potential model users should note that the data collection or preparation process is often pushed aside as being one of the more insignificant tasks in the total model development. In reality this often becomes one of the most perplexing tasks in the total statewide model development process and in many situations becomes the single cause for a project falling behind schedule.
$1^{1}$ Appendix $I$, A Computer Model for Determining Future Highway Requirements of the State of Michigan, Vol. I, ADL, Inc., 1966. Page 159.

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The development of this travel data bank began with a comprehensive survey of the amount and form of travel data available within the Michigan Department of State Highway. The results of this survey follows.

Ten study areas' data was available on 80 character hollorith cards. (500,000 RECORDS)

Thirteen study areas' data was available on magnetic tape. (1,500,000 RECORDS)

Ten minor study areas ${ }^{r}$ data was available on magnetic tape. (100,000 RECORDS)

Three special study areas' data was available on magnetic tape each with different formats. (530,000 RECORDS)

Each of these basic trip data sources involved different data formats, and totally different coding symbols were used from year to year. All of the data was not even on magnetic tape which created additional problems. In the case of the special studies, the data had been created on computer equipment completely different from the department's seven track tape Burroughs machine..

A flow chart (Figure 1) of the process necessary to correct all of the various problems just mentioned appears on the following page. Before this project was completed it required the time of two highway transportation analysts and a computer programmer. One of the analysts worked fulltime on the project for just under one year and the other two individuals spent more than a third of their time on

the project for just under one year and the other two individuals spent more than a third of their time on the project. Completion of the development of a reliable standardized travel data bank took fourteen months elapse time and approximately eighteen man-months of labor. The elapse time could have been shortened with additional man power, but many of the problems encountered were of the type that just could not be planned for ahead of time.

The best use of time spent during the project was the initial familiarization with the data base and the development of a very thorough flow chart of each of the necessary steps required to standardized the data base. The following sections will deal with each individual step necessary to develop the standardized travel data base.

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## DATA SELECTION AND PREPARATION

At the present time, there is data available from twenty-three Major Origin-Destination Studies, three Special Origin-Destination Studies, and five External Origin-Destination Studies. There is also the possibility of using Mississippi Valley Screen Data for five cities, which have a pseudo cordon of Mississippi Valley Screenline Stations.

Because of data format differences, the Major originDestination Studies must be divided into two groups -those conducted from 1960 to 1963 and those conducted from 1964 to 1969 . The cities involved in each of the five categories are listed below. Locations are illustrated on the following map. (Figure 2)
I. Major Origin-Destination Studies (1960-1963)

1. Ann Arbor - 1960
2. Ypsilanti - 1960
3. Benton Harbor-St. Joseph - 1960
4. Battle Creek - 1961
5. Allegan - 1961
6. Cadillac - 1961
7. Monroe - 1962
8. Alpena - 1962
9. Bay City - 1962
10. Niles - 1963
II. Major Origin-Destination Studies (1964-1969)
11. Sault Ste. Marie - 1964
12. Muskegon - 1964
13. Grand Rapids - 1965
14. Saginaw - 1965
15. Flint - 1966
16. Traverse City - 1966
17. Kalamazoo - 1966
18. Adrian-Tecumseh - 1967
19. Jackson - 1967

20. Holland-Zeeland - 1967
21. Iron Mountain - 1968
22. Marquette - 1968
23. Midland - 1969
III. Special Origin-Destination Studies
24. Tri-County (Lansing) - 1964-Tri-County Regional

Planning Commission
2. TALUS (Detroit) - 1965- Detroit Regional Transportation and Land Use Study, Center of Urban Studies, Dearborn, Michigan
3. Port Huron - 1967 - Center of Urban Studies Dearborn, Michigan
IV. External Origin-Destination Studies

1. Petoskey - 1967
2. Big Rapids - 1968
3. Sturgis - 1968
4. Fremont - 1969
5. Mt. Pleasant - 1970
V. Mississippi Valley Screen Stations
6. Ionia - 1963
7. Dowagiac - 1966
8. Caro - 1966
9. Eaton Rapids - 1966
10. Grand Ledge - 1966

In data preparation the first obstacle to be overcome is the differences in data formats. Each category---and each city in catetory III---has its individual record form A standard format must be agreed upon and the data must be converted to this standard.

The 200-character combined format is used for all current Origin-Destination Studies. This format is compatible with computer programs used in the transportation planning area of the Michigan Department of State Highways.

This format was in use for the cities in the second category-Major Origin-Destination Studies (1964-1969)--which involves the most data. Therefore, the $200-c h a r a c t e r$ combined format (Figure $3 a-3 b$ ). will be considered the standard.

Coding must also be standardized. Again the second category will be used as the standard. The standard coding for the external, internal, and truck-taxi records is included in Appendix A.

The first category--Major Origin-Destination Studies (1960-1963)--involves almost 500,000 external/internal/trucktaxi trip records. This trip data was originally on $80-$ column Hollerith cards. These cards had to be transferred to tape in the 80-column format (Figure 4a-4b-4c). A special computer program was written to reformat the data to the $200-c h a r a c t e r$ combined format and to standardize the coding. The only coding change was in Vehicle Type Code for the external records as follows:

Category I Code

| Venicle Type | Standard Code |
| :--- | :--- |
| Passenger Car |  |
| Single Unit-Single Rear Tire | 2 |
| Single Unit-Dual Rear Tire | 3 |
| Single Unit-3 Axle | 4 |
| TT-ST Combinations | 5 |
| TT-ST-TR or TK-TR Combinations | 7 |
| Bus (Not C.C.) | 8 |
| Taxi | 9 |
| Compact Cars | 1 |
| Small Cars | 1 |

Code 6 in Vehicle Type of the Category $I$ coding was a combination of code 6 (TK-TR Combinations) and code 7

Ingut/Ontmet RECORD - TITLE O/D Combinod $\qquad$ PROGRAM NO. $\qquad$ $0 / 0$ Sorios PAGE 001

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EXTERNAL INTERVIEW


[^0]T. Courso of Work S. Gas-Gil Servic*

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 2. Transoct Bualinavy } & \text { 6. Sorve Passongur } \\ \text { 3. Social-Rectootion } & \text { 7. Socure Lodging } \\ \text { 4. Eating } & \text { 8. Shopping }\end{array}$


METROPOLITAN AREA TRAFFIC STUDY CODING SHEET FOR TRUCKS AND TAXIS


TRIP DATA

(TT-ST-TR Combinations) of the standard codes for Vehicle Type. After reviewing vehicle classification counts, TT-ST-TR Combinations (code 7) were found to occur almost eight times to every one time for $T K-T R$ Combinations (code 6). Therefore, standard code 7 was chosen to more accurately represent TT-ST-TR of $T K-T R$ Combinations. Code 9 (compact cars) and code 0 (small cars) were both changed to standard code 1 passenger cars).

The second category--Major origin-Destination Studies (1964-1969)--involves over 1,500,000 external/internal/ truck-taxi trip records. This trip data was relatively free of problems. The data was in the 200 character combined format, so no reformating was needed. The coding was standard for all cities except Sault Ste. Marie and Muskegon, which had the same coding change in the Vehicle Type Code for the external records as the data in Category 1 (see above). Other than this revision, the data for the second category was unchanged.

In Category III, each city had format and coding changes which had to be considered. A special computer program was written to convert the external trip records to the standard format and coding. This program had to be revised twice: once to handle the internal trip records, and once to convert the truck-taxi trip records for Tri-County, TALUS, and Port Huron.

The Tri-County Study involved 58,000 external trip records, 33,000 iternal trip records, and 7,300 truck-taxi
trip records. Appendix $B$ contains the tape formats and coding used by Tri-County for the external, internal, and truck-taxi records. All of these trip records had to be converted to the $200-c h a r a c t e r$ combined format and the standardized coding.

The external records were the first to be converted. Figures $5 a-5 b$ are the $200-c h a r a c t e r$ format for the external trip records. Coding changes were made in Vehicle Type, Trip Purpose, and Land Use as follows:
Tri-County Code VEHICLE TYPE Standard Code 1
2 Single Unit-Single Rear
Tire 2

Single Unit-Dual Rear Tire 3
Single Unit-3 or 4 Axle 4
TT-ST Combinations 5

TT-ST-TR or TK-TR Comb. 7
Bus (not C.C.) 8
Taxi 9
This Vehicle Type coding change is the same as the
Vehicle Type coding change for the data of Category $I$.

Tri-County
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8 ,
9
0

TRIP PURPOSE
Standard Code
Work
1
Shopping 3
Personal Business 2
School 6
Social, Recreation 5
Vacation 4
Change Mode of Travel 6
Eat Meal 6
Home 6
Al1 Other 6

The standard codes for Trip Purpose consisted of six codes while the Tri-County codes for Trip Purpose included

Tri-County
Tape
RECORD - TITLE External
PROGRAM NO. $\qquad$ PAGE_J of


VOLUME OF DATA:
$\qquad$ PAGE 2 of 2


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$

10 codes. The four codes--School, Change Mode, Eat Meal, and Home-that did not agree with the standard codes were assigned standard Code 6 (A11 Other). This was the only possible solution because the remaining Tri-County codes matched the standard codes exactly.
Tri-County Code LAND USE Standard Code

| 1 | Residential | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Manufacturing I | 20 |
| 3 | Manufacturing II | 30 |
| 4 | Transportation, Comm. |  |
|  | \& Utilities | 40 |
| 5 | Trade | 50 |
| 6 | Services | 60 |
| 7 | Cultural, Entertain- | 70 |
| 8 | ment, \& Rec. |  |
| 9 | Resource Prod. \& | 80 |
| 9 | Extraction |  |
|  | Undeveloped Land \& Water |  |

The standard land-use code consists of a two-digit code. The first digit signifies a major division of land-use. The second digit signifies a subdivision of the major category. For example, the code 12 represents residential-(1), group quarters-(2). The Tri-County code used only the major division codes $1-9$. These codes were multiplied by ten to convert them to the standard land-use codes.

The Tri-County internal trip records were converted to the 200-character combined format (figures 6a-6b). The Tri-County internal trip record coding was converted to the standard coding.

Coding changes were made in Mode of Transportation, Trip Purpose, and Parking as follows:


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:


Tri-County Code MODE OF TRANSPORTATION Standard Code

| 1 | Auto Driver | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Auto Passenger | 2 |
| 3 | Bus Passenger | 3 |
| 4 | School Bus | 6 |
| 5 | Taxi Passenger | 4 |
| 6 | Truck Passenger | 5 |
| 7 | Walk | 0 |

The standard code and the Tri-County code consisted of the same modes of transportation, only the numbers assigned to each mode of travel were different.

Tri-County
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0

TRIP PURPOSE
Work
Personal Business
Medical-Dental.
School
Social-Eat
Change Mode
Shopping
Recreation
Home
Business

Standard Code
1
2
8
4
5
6
3
5
0
2

There existed some minor differences in trip purposes. The standard coding had a code Transact Business (2) which was a combination of Tri-County code Personal Business (2) and Business (0). Standard code 5 (Social, Recreation) replaced Tri-County - Social-Eat (5) and Recreation (8). There was a separate code for Eat Meal (7) in the standard coding, which was omitted.

| Tri-County Code | PARKING | Standard Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Street Free | 1 |
| 2 | Street Meter | 2 |
| 3 | Lot Free | 3 |
| 4 | Lot Paid | 4 |
| 5 | Garaged Free | 6 |
| 6 | Garaged Paid | 6 |
| 7 | Service or Repair | 7 |
| 8 | Resident Property | 8 |
| 9 | Cruising | Y |
| 0 | Not Parked | 9 |
| There were very few changes in the Parking codes. |  |  |
| Tri-County code 5 (Garaged Free) and code 6 (Garaged Paid) |  |  |
| were combined to concur with standard code 6 (Parking |  |  |
| Garage). "Lot Municipal," standard code 5 was omitted be- |  |  |
| cause there was no comparable type of parking among the |  |  |
| Tri-County codes. "Cruising" and "Not Parked" required |  |  |
| only a change in the alphanumeric designations. |  |  |
| The last |  | to the stand |
| format were the truck-taxi trip records. The 200-character |  |  |
| combine | trated in figures | 7b. The truc |
| taxi trip record coding had to be standardized. |  |  |
| Coding changes were made in only two areas, Vehicle |  |  |
| Type and Trip Purpose as follows: |  |  |
| Tri-County | VEHICLE TYPE | Standard Code |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | Truck | See Truck Type |
|  | Taxi | $9$ |
| Tri-County | TRUCK TYPE | Standard Code |
| 1 | Single Unit, Single |  |
|  | ar Tire | 2 |
| 2 | ngle Unit, Dual Rea |  |
|  |  | 3 |
| 3 | ngle Unit, 3 Axle | 4 |

Tape PEOORD - TITLE $\qquad$ PROGRAM NO. $\qquad$ PAGE 1 of 2


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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Tape RECORD - TITLETruck - Taxis PROGRAM NO. 001098

PAGE 2 of 2


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$
TT-ST Combination 5

In the Tri-County coding scheme Vehicle Type consisted of two codes--Vehicle Type and Truck Type. If Vehicle Type was coded Truck (1), Truck Type had to be converted to the standard code. Tri-County code 5 (TT-ST-TR or TK-TR Combinations) was a combination of standard code 6 (TK-TR Combinations) and code 7 (TT-ST-TR Combinations). Standard code 7 . was selected to represent Tri-County code 5 for reasons previously explained in Category I external.

Vehicle Type coding. Tri-County truck-taxi coding Eor Truck
Type had a code 6 (Other). This code was arbitrarily
assigned standard code 6 (TK-TR Combinations). This decision allowed the representation of all the standard truck codes. If Tri-County Vehicle Type was coded Taxi (2), this was converted to standard code 9 (Taxi).

| Tri-County Code | TRIP PURPOSE | Standard Code |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 01 | Work | 1 |
| 02 | Personal Business | 3 |
| 03 | Medical-Dental | 3 |
| 04 | School | 3 |
| 05 | Social-Eat Meal | 3 |
| 06 | ChangeTravel Mode | 7 |
| 07 | Shopping | 2 |
| 08 | Recreation and Ride | 3 |
| 09 | Home | 3 |
| 10 | Serve Passenger | 3 |
| 11 | Picking Up Goods | 4 |
| 12 | Delivering Goods | 5 |
| 13 | Pick Up and Deliver Goods | 6 |
| 14 | To Base of Operation | 8 |
| 15 | Service |  |

Tri-County coding for trip purpose consisted of a more detailed breakdown than the standard coding. Tri-County codes $02,03,04,05,08,09$, and 10 were combined to form standard code 3 (Personal Business). Tri-County codes 06 and 15 were converted to standard code 7 (Service and Other Work Connected). For the remaining Tri-County codes only numerical designations were changed to agree with the standard codes. The standard code 9 (Vacation) was omitted, because there was no realistic counterpart in the Tri-County coding.

The Detroit Regional Transportation and Land-Use Study (TALUS) involved 23,000 external trip records, 307,000 internal trip records and 39,000 truck-taxi trip records. Appendix $C$ contains the tape formats and coding used by TALUS for the external, internal, and truck-taxi records. Port Huron Origin-Destination Study involved 28, 000 external trip records, 23,000 internal trip records, and 4,000 truck-taxi trip records. These trip records had the same tape format and coding as the TALUS records (Appendix C).

The external records were converted to the 200-character combined format with three minor exceptions. The origin zone and destination zone were placed in the area designated origin tract-block and destination tract-block. This was done because TALUS zones contained 4 digits and the space provided for zone in the Standard format would accomodate
only 3 digits. TALUS and Port Huron used an 8-digit tractblock code. This origin and destination tract-block code was placed in a filler area of the 200-character combined format. The TALUS and Port Huron residence tract-block was omitted from the 200-character format because of space limitations. TALUS coding contained 8 digits and the standard format provided only 6 digits. Figures $8 a-8 b$ provide the new 200-character combined format for the TALUS and Port Huron external trip records.

The changes involved in converting the TALUS and Port Huron external records to the standard coding were more extensive than the coding changes in the previous cities. Coding changes were made in responses for Day of Week, Vehicle Type, Hour Period, Trip Purpose, and Stop Purpose as follows:

| C.U.S.Code | DAY OF WEEK | Standara |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | Monday | 2 |
| 2 | Tuesday | 3 |
| 3 | Wednesday | 4 |
| 4 | Thursday | 5 |
| 5 | Friday | 6 |
| 6 | Saturday | 7 |
| 7 | Sunday | 1 |

Only the numerical designations for the Day of Week had to be changed.
G.U.S. Code

VEFICLE TYPE
Standard Code

Passenger Car - Michigan 1
Passenger Car - Non-Michigan
Single Unit-Single Rear Tire 2
Single Unit - Dual Rear Tire 3
Single Unit - 3 or more axles 4
Combinations
Bus
Taxi.

4
5
8
9


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Figure 8b
Tape RECORD - TITLETALUS ExternalspROGRAM NO. $\qquad$ PAGE 2 of 2


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

The Center for Urban Studies code 6 (combinations) is a combination of standard codes 5 (TT-ST combinations), 6 (TK-TR combinations) and 7 (TT-ST-TR combinations). Again vehicle classification counts were reviewed. Standard code 5 (TT-ST combinations) was the prevalent code - occurring 8 times as often as code 6 (TK-TR combinations) and code 7 (TT-ST-TR combinations) combined. For this reason, standard code 5 was selected to represent C.U.S. code 6 (combinations):


The Center for Urban Studies coded Hour Period using a twelve-hour clock and $A, P, N$, and $M$ to represent $A M, P M$, noon, and midnight. These codes had to be converted to the 24 -hour clock-military time-rwhich is used in the standard coding.
C.U.S. Code

Trip Purpose
Standard Code

1

Home 6
Work 1
Personal Business 2
Social-Recreation 4
Eat Meal 6
Shopping 3
School 6
Change Mode 6
Serve Passenger 6

The Center for Urban Studies used a more detailed classification of Trip Purpose for Port Huron and TALUS than the standard coding. Trip Purposes 1 (Home), 5 (Eat Meal), 7 (School), 8 (Change Mode); and 9 (Serve Passenger) were grouped together under standard code 6 (All Others). The Center for Urban Studies code for "Social-Recreation" (4) is a combination of two standard codes--"Vacation" (4) and "Other Social-Recreation" (5). At the present time, standard code 4 (Vacation) will represent "SocialRecreation." At a later date, trip length will determine the division of this category into "Vacation" (4) and "Other Social-Rec." (5). The remaining codes were identical to the standard codes, only the numerical designations had to be changed.
C.U.S. Code

1
2
3
4

5
6
7
8

Stop Purpose
Course of Work Personal Business Shopping
Vehicle Service Secure Lodging Serve Passenger Eat Meal
Recreation

Standard Code
1 .
2
8
5

7

6
4
. 3

For the category Stop Purpose all of the Center of Urban Studies Codes corresponded to the standard codes. Only the numerical designations had to be changed.

The TALUS and Port Huron internal records were converted to the 200 character combined format with three minor exceptions. The origin zone and destination zone were placed in the area designated origin Tract-Block, as
previously explained with the external records. As with the external records, the origin and destination tract-block was placed in a filler area of the $200-c h a r a c t e r$ combined format. The interview number was placed in the residence tract-block area. The TALUS and Port Huron internal records' format is given in figures $9 \mathrm{a}-9 \mathrm{~b}$.

The TALUS and Port Huron Internal Trip Record coding had to be converted to the standard internal coding (Appendix A). These coding changes involved Mode of Trave1, Trip Purpose, Parking and Day of Week as follows:
C.U.S. Code Mode Of Travel Standard Code
1 Auto Driver 1 .

2 Auto Passenger 2
3 Truck Passenger 5
4 Taxi Passenger 4
5 Bus Passenger 3
6 School Bus Passenger 6
7 Railroad Passenger
8 Air Passenger
9 Other to Work

The Center for Urban Studies codes $1-6$ for Mode of Travel corresponded to standard codes $1-6$, with a few differences in numerical designations. Center for Urban Studies codes $7-9$ had no corresponding standard code. When these codes occurred, the standard code on the 200-character combined format was left blank.
C.U.S. Code

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

9

Trip Purpose

Home
Work
Personal Business-Medical 2
Social-Recreation 5
Eat Meal 7
Shopping 3
School 4
Change Mode 6
Serve Passenger

Standard Code

Port Huron
$\qquad$ RECORD - TITL: TALUS InE: PROGRAM NO. 001098

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Port Huron
Tape RECORD - TITLE

TALUS Internalsprogram No PAGE 2 Of 2


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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

In the standard coding Center for Urban Studies code 3 (Personal Business-Medical) was divided into "Transact Business" (2) and "Medical-Dental) was divided into "Transact Business) was selected to represent Center for Urban Studies "Personal Business-Medical" (3). The remaining codes differed only in numerical representation. C.U.S. Code Parking Standard Code

| 1 | Free | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Paid - Meter | 2 |
| 3 | Paid-Other | 4 |

The standard coding consisted of twelve categories. (Lot Paid), Standard code 4 , was selected to replace Center for Urban Studies code 3 (Paid-Other). The remaining two C.U.S. codes were exactly the same as the standard codes. C.U.S. Code Day of Week Standard Code

1
2
3
4
5

Monday
2
Tuesday 3
Wednesday 4
Thursday 5
Friday 6

Only the numerical representation of the Day of Week had to be revised.

The TALUS and Port Huron Truck-Taxi records had to be converted to the $200-c h a r a c t e r$ combined format. The same exceptions were true for the Truck-Taxi Trip Records as were true for the Internal Trip Records. Figures $10 a-10 b$
 and Port Huron Truck-Taxi Trip Records. Coding changes were needed in two categories -- Trip Purpose and Day of Week.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

PROGRAM NO. Q 01098


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

These coding changes are as follows:
C.U.S. Code

TRIP PURPOSE
Standard. Code
1
Pick up Goods
Deliver Goods 5
Pick up and Deliver 6
Service. 7
Garaging Address \& Base of Oper. 1
Base of Operations only 8
Garaging Address Only $\quad 1$
Personal Business 3
Shopping 2
Recreation 9
Center for Urban Studies codes 5 (Garaging Address
and Base of Operations) and 7 (Garaging Address only)
were assigned standard code 1 (To and From Work). The alphanumeric designations were changed for the remaining Center for Urban Studies codes.
C.U.S. Code Day of Week Standard Code
$\begin{array}{lll}1 & \text { Monday } & 2 \\ 2 & \text { Tuesday } & 3\end{array}$
3 Wednesday 4
4 Thursday 5
5 Friday 6
The numerical representations had to be revised.
This was the only change to Day of Week.
One problem was encountered in converting the
TALUS trip description records had no Vehicle Type. The taxi trip records could be distinguished from the truck trip records by a deck number, but the type (1ight or heavy) of truck could not be determined. According to Arthur D. Little, Inc.'s preliminary travel analysis, a separate trip generation-distribution model was needed for heavy trucks. ${ }^{2}$
${ }^{2}$ Appendix $I$, A Computer Model for Determining Future Highway Requirements of the State of Michigan, Vol. I, ADL, Inc. 1966 , Page 35 .

Further breakdown of the truck trip records was necessary. This presented a definite problem which had to be solved. Total trip weight was available from the TALUS truck trip records. It was decided that trip weight would differentiate light trucks from heavy trucks. After reviewing Michigan Department of State Highways' weight studies, the division point was determined at five'tons. Any truck whose total trip weight was less than 10,000 lbs. was considered a light truck. Light trucks could be considered either standard code 2 (Single Unit-Single Rear Tire) or standard code 3 (Single Unit-Dual Rear Tire). Light trucks were assigned standard code 2 for identification purposes. Any truck whose total trip weight was greater than five tons was considered a heavy truck. Again only for identification purposes, standard code 5 (TT-ST combinations) was assigned to represent heavy trucks.

Category IV - External Origin-Destination Studies consists of external trip data for five cities. These cities did not have an internal or truck-taxi trip survey. This is the reason for considering them as a separate category. 80,000 external trip records are involved in Category IV. These five studies were already in the 200-character combined format. The coding used was also standard. No conversions were necessary for the data in Category IV. The final category - Mississippi Valley Screen Stations consisted of travel data from five cities. Each of these
cities had a pseudo-cordon of at least four Mississippi Valley Screen Stations. Over 35,000 external trip interviews were involved in Category $V$. These interviews were taken using the Mississippi Valley Multiple Screenife Station interview forms (Figure 1l). This data had never been edited. A computer program was written to edit and reformat this data. This program edited the Mississippi Valley data for invalid trip purpose, invalid vehicle type, invalid direction, etc. This program also replaced the origin-destination longitude and latitude with a statewide zone number through use of a place-code file. The data was reformated to a somewhat standard format. Figures
 for the Mississippi Valley data.

The only coding change for the Mississippi Valley data involved Vehicle Type as follows:

## Gategory V Code Vehicle Type

Standard Code

| 11 | Passenger Car - Local |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Passenger Car - Other | 1 |
| 13 | Passenger Car - Out-of-State | 1 |
| 21 | Single Unit Truck - Single Rear | 2 |
| 22 | Single Unit Truck - Dual Real | 3 |
| 23 | Single Unit Truck - 3 Axles | 4 |
| 33 | TT-ST -3 Axles | 5 |
| 34 | TT-ST-4 Axles | 5 |
| 45 | TT-ST-TR - 5 Axles | 7 |
| 46 | TT-ST-TR - 6 Axles | 7 |
| 54 | TK-TR - 4 Axles | 6 |
| 55 | TK-TR - 5 Axles | 6 |
| 62 | Regular Bus - 2 Axles | 8 |
| 63 | Regular Bus - 3 Axles | 8 |
| 64 | School Bus | 8 |

The only difference between the Category $V$ codes and the Standard codes were concerned with numerical designations.



VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$

Figure 12 b
Tape
RECORD - TITLE Miss. Valley PROGRAM NO.
PAGE 2 of 2

$\qquad$

After using the computer program written to edit and reformat the Mississippi Valley data, records that did not pass the edit had to be reviewed and corrected. In some cases, this review included going back to the original interview forms to correct the data. Figure 13 is an example of a single page of the error listing obtained from the edit program. This sheet also shows the corrections made to the trip records. All records that have an (asterisk) on the right side had to be changed. Most of these records did not pass the edit because of origin/destination longitude and/or latitude even though they were valid trips through the original station. The only way to use these records was to change the station to allow the longitude and/or latitude to pass the edit. Therefore, the trip records for Category $V$ are valid for analysis of trip exchange to/from the study city from/to other areas. These records can never be analyzed accurately by station of exit or entrance. The records on the example sheet that are crossed out were not corrected, because they are through trip records -the study city is neither the origin or destination. At this time we are not concerned with through trips.

After these corrections, the data was ready for the next work phase -- the reformation of all the data for travel characteristics analysis.
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＊＊＊＊FPRリガ＊＊＊＊ 08
＊＊＊＊FRROR＊＊＊＊ 14
＊＊＊＊FRROR＊＊＊＊ 13
＊＊＊＊Fかañ＊＊＊＊ 19
＊＊＊FRRのロ＊＊＊＊ 19
＊＊＊Fかなの日＊＊＊＊ 19

＊＊＊Fッアクロ＊＊＊＊ 19
＊＊＊FMROR＊＊＊＊ 19
＊＊＊＊5！ワクロロ＊＊＊＊ 13
＊＊＊Fになりに＊＊＊＊
＊＊＊＊：のクの日＊＊＊ 19

＊＊＊ヶゲィ80か＊＊＊＊ 19

＊＊＊Fットリクロ＊＊＊＊ 14
＊＊＊＊FヶRのR＊＊＊＊ 13
＊＊＊Fになの品＊＊＊
＊＊＊FGiアクロ＊＊＊＊ 13
＊＊＊FりRワR＊＊＊＊ 19
＊＊＊＊F以口ด万＊＊＊＊ 13
＊＊＊トはイの日，＊＊＊
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＊＊＊＊FH？O日＊＊＊＊
＊＊＊F～はの年＊＊＊
＊＊＊Fは保时＊＊＊＊ 13

＊＊＊FFrTOR＊＊＊＊ 17
＊＊＊＊F「ROQ＊＊＊＊1／1

＊＊＊＊F！アスのロ＊＊＊＊ 1 3

＊＊＊F12日のイン＊＊＊13
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＊＊＊どになりの＊＊＊＊ 19
＊＊＊F以1！！！？＊＊＊＊ 14
＊＊FHirna＊＊＊＊

＊＊＊トリアグな＊＊＊ 17
＊＊＊F゙．．．anの＊＊＊＊ 17
＊＊＊rin日月．．．．．． 19
$5$

## RELEVANT DATA

The travel data bank of external/internal/truck-taxi trip records is now complete for the available study data. The coding has been standardized for all of the studies involved. All of the trip data is in the standard 200character format with minor format changes in the TALUS, Port Huron, Tri-County, and Mississippi Valley Screenline Station data, which have been previously explained.

When Arthur D. Iittle, Inc, began analysis of their data bank, they used only the external mon-through trip data. It has been decided that the internal and truck-taxi records should be used to adjust the cordon lines of the origindestination studies to the statewide zonal system (figure 14). This method will allow more accurate analysis and comparison of the trip data to the zonal system and generated trip tables. The final trip records to be used in the analysis phase of the trip generation-trip distribution update will consist of all external non-through trip records, all internal auto driver and pick-up driver trip records, and all trucktaxi trip records.

In addition to the primary task of creating a travel survey analysis data bank the secondary goal of the reformation process was the creation of a unified trip data bank for the State of Michigan. This type of data bank

could be used for many types of research projects. To these ends, a few more modifications had to be made in the data format. Since all of the information available from the 200-character combined format $0-D$ record is not pertinent to the structuring of a statewide trip data bank--and hence a statewide model--the usable data was transferred and the 200-character record was compressed to an 80-character record. The choice of an 80 -character record was made for two reasons: the size of the trip data necessitated saving as much tape space as possible, and the 80-character record is required by a recently developed, sophisticated package of transportation planning computer programs.

Arthur D. Little, Inc. selected direction, where garaged, vehicle type, and trip purpose as the relevant data for analysis. ${ }^{3}$ In addition to these pertinent bits of data, we decided to include station of exit or entrance for analysis purposes. There are two reasons for this decision. The first reason is to enable analysis of travel on only highways and county roads which are included in the network of the statewide model (Figure 15). The second reason is to allow seasonal adjustment on various road types.

Before the process of reformation begins, the external trip records have to be edited for the elimination of throughtrips. A through-trip is a record which has neither origin nor destination within the study area. At the present time,
${ }^{3}$ Appendix $I$, A Computer Model for Determining Future Highway Requirements of the State of Michigan, Voi., A.D. i. Inc., Page 29.

these records are not useful to the development of the trip generation-trip distribution model. The through-trips records were eliminated from the trip data bank and saved. They will be available, if necessary, for travel path analysis at some future date.

Reformation Process


## THE REFORMATION PROCESS

Now that the relevant data has been decided upon, the next step is the conversion of the original origin and destination of each trip record to the statewide zones used in the model. For each trip record, the statewide zones were recorded for the internal and external trip ends and the direction--i.e., into the origin-destination study area or out of it-mwas noted. Intrazonal trip records were rejected.

Trip records having identical combinations of form number, vehicle type, trip purpose, direction, where garaged, station of exit or entrance, and internal and external. statewide zones (see trip vector tape description in Appendix D) were combined into a single trip record. These records will be used along with the skim trees of the statewide network to produce a set of vectors for each origin-destination study. These vectors will be used for trip-length frequency distribution in the travel characteristics analysis phase.

One other problem had to be solved. Some external trip records had external ends that specified only a county in Michigan. These county-level trip records had to be apportioned among the statewide zones making up a county. This apportionment was based only on zonal population as no additional variables were available at this time.

A computer program was specially written to convert the origin and the destination to statewide zones,
condense the relevant data, sum identical records and split county-level records. This program accomplishes the entire Reformation process. The imputs to the program are as follows for each origin-destination study area:

1. A file of external cordon trips (on tape);
2. A file of internal and truck-taxi trips (on tape);
3. A file of origin-destination study zone numbers paired with their corresponding statewide zone number (on Hollorith cards);
4. A file detailing for each county the population percentages of the statewide zones comprising that county (on Hollorith cards).

The first two inputs have already been discussed; the last three need some elaboration.
A. Zone-to-Zone Conversion Cards

The area within an origin-destination survey is divided into $0-D$ zones. In these areas, the Statewide zones have been constructed so that each $0-D$ zone within the cordon Lies in one and only. one Statewide zone (Figure 16). This deck is an equivalence table whereby the program finds the Statewide zone corresponding to the internal $0-D$ zone of external records and for both origin and destination zones in internal or truck-taxi records. Note that there is an option which allows the program to use the statewide zone corresponding to the central business district as the internal end of all external trips (see Appendix D). This will be discussed more fully in the section entitled "Single-Zone Reformation."

As an example of how the equivalences are obtained, refer briefly to the area base map of the Alpena study area
(Figure 16). A sample set of equivalences would be the following:

O-D ZONE NUMBER
20
21
-
-
43
44
45
46
47
48 etc.

STATEWIDE ZONE NUMBER

0403
0403
。
-
0403
0402
0402
0402
0402
0403
B. Tract-block Conversion Cards

The external tract-block coding for all of the studies except TALUS, Port Huron, and the Mississippi Valley Screenline Stations consisted of a six-digit code. The first digit of the tract-block code was a seven, eight or rine with the exception of the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti studies where zero, one, and two were external codes for Ann Arbor and three, four, and five were external codes for Ypsilanti. A seven signified that the external end of the trip was in the adjacent ring of Michigan counties. An eight signified that the external end of the trip was outside the adjacent counties but still in Michigan. A nine signified an out-ofstate trip end. The TALUS and Port Huron external coding consisted of the same system except eight-digit codes were used. The Mississippi Valley Screenline Stations used longitude and latitude for the origin and destination coding. This was converted to statewide zones when these

AREA BASE MAP

records were reformatted as previously explained.
For the "7" codes, the remaining five digits pinpoint the county, township, and city or village. The statewide zonal equivalences can then be determined just as they are within the cordon for the zone-to-zone conversion. To get the equivalences, it was necessary to go to the master coding manual of tract-block codes for each study. This gave the city or village and township for contiguous counties; the Statewide zone equivalents were then found from a county map using a Statewide zone boundary over1ay. On the next two pages are a copy of a portion of the coding supplement for the Alpena study (Figure 17) and a map of Alcona County (Figure 18). Alpena County, in this example is the county in which the study was originally taken and Alcona County is a county adjacent to the study county; therefore, all trips that had an origin or destination in Alcona County would originally have received a "7" code A sample set of tract-block to statewide zone equivalences derived from the sample page would be:

| TRACT-BLOCK | STATEWIDE ZONE |
| :---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 701021 | 0101 |
| 701071 | 0101 |
| 701092 | 0102 |
| 701093 | 01.02 |

The procedure for coding an origin or destination lying outside the ring of contiguous states is basically the same whether it lies in Michigan (an "8" code) or outside

Complete codes follow:
TOHBETD, CTE ARD YITACE COES TOR ATCOM CCU:

| Code | Cuty on M1nage, etc. | Somsts | ino. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 701010 |  | Alcona | 01 |
| 701011 | Bleck River |  |  |
| 701012 | Eubord Iatre (The latre not the village) |  |  |
| 701020 |  | coleconts | 02 |
| 701021 • | Spruce |  |  |
| 701030 |  | Cursis | 03 |
| 701031 | Alcona Dom zond (Bamfielcs Lam) |  |  |
| . 701032 | Eemifelds |  |  |
| 701033 | Bryant |  |  |
| 701034 | Cheviere |  |  |
| 702035 | Curisevile |  |  |
| 701036 | Glennse |  |  |
| 70:037 | Hallace |  |  |


| 701040 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 701041 | Cedar Late | Creenousia |

7010 701042

Greenbusi

| 701050 |  | Gustin |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 701051 | Qustin |  |  |

701060 Earriovilie Ersisvile OS
701062 Springeort (Tote Springeort in Jeckson Co.)

| 701070 |  | zeres | 07 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 701071 | Barton Clity |  |  |
| 701072 | Inncoln |  |  |
| 701080 |  | Eaynes | c 3 |
| 702081 | Alcona |  |  |
| 702032 | Sturgeon Pt. |  |  |
| 701090 |  | Wexaio | 09 |
| 701091 | Alvin |  |  |
| 701092 | turtz |  |  |
| 701093 | Minado |  |  |
| 701100 |  | wilen | 20 |
| 701110 |  | Mitciell | 12 |
| 701111 | Curren |  |  |
| 701112 | Enrdy |  |  |
| 701113 | Pcging |  |  |
| 70213 | 200celı |  |  |


acoma connt

Michigan (a "9" code). The coder must find the county of origin or destination from a map and then go to a master county-code list to obtain the six-digit $0-D \operatorname{code}$. A sample of such a master list for out-of-state counties appears on the following page (Figure 19). For example, suppose a trip has its destination in Sandusky, ohio; the coder would determine from a map that the county of destination was Sandusky County, which has county code 94172 X . The corresponding statewide zone is 9441 . So in the tractblock equivalence, tract-block 94172 X is equivalent to statewide zone 9441. Fo an in-state non-adjacent county, the statewide equivalent is the number (1-83) of the county; followed by "OO". For instance the statewide code for Alcona County is 0100 ; that for Wexford County, 8300. These in-state trips which ocntain "00" in the last two positions of the statewide zone will be the only trip records that enter the county-split routine in the reformation program.

Since the model is, by nature, Michigan-oriented, and in order to reduce complexity as much as possible, it was decided to use data only for trips having both origin or destination either in Michigan or in the surrounding ring of states and provinces. Any other trips are not permitted to go through Reformation; the computer program prints out records belonging to such trips, but they are not written on the reformed tape. A sample of a reformation program listing of these trips appears in figure $20 a-20 b$.

COI PLETE CONTY CODE FCR OHIO

| CODE | county | CODE | - COUTTY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 94101X | Adams | 94145 X | Licking |
| c4102x | Allen | 94146 X | Logan |
| 44103X | Ashiand | 94147 x | Lorain |
| C4104x | Ashtabula | 94148 | Lucas |
| \% 4105 X | Athens | 94149X | Madison |
| $04106 x$ | Aurlaize | 94250x | dahoning |
| C/407 | Solmont | 94151X | Varion |
| 94108 | Erown | 94152 X | Sedina |
| 44109 X | Butler | c 4153 X | Yeigs |
| 94210 X | Carroll | 44154 X | Mercer |
| c/4117 | Champaign | 94155 X | Miami |
| 9412 x | Clark | 94156 X | Vonroe |
| 94113X | Clermont | 94157X | Vontgomery |
| 94114 X | Clinton | 94158X | Morgan |
| 94115 X | Columbiana | 94159X | Forrow |
| 94116 X | Coshocton | 94160X | Wuskingum |
| 44117 x | Crawford | 44161 X | Noble |
| 94118X | Cuyahoga | 94162X | Cttawa |
| ch119X | Darke | 94163 x | Faulding |
| \$4120X | Defiance | 4 4164 X | Perry |
| 04121 X | Delaware | 44165 X | Fickaway |
| 94122 X | Erie | 44166 X | Fike |
| 4123 x | Fairfield | 44167 x | Portage |
| $4{ }^{4} 124 \mathrm{X}$ | Fayette | 94168X | Preble |
| 94125X | Franklin | 94169 | Putnam |
| 94126 X | Fulton | $94170 \times$ | Fichland |
| 44127x: | Gallia | $44171 \times$ | Ross |
| 94128X | Geauga | 94172 X | Sandusky |
| 94129x | Greene | 44173 X | Scioto |
| 44130 K | Guernsey | 94174X | Seneca |
| $44131 \times$ | Hamilton | 94175 ${ }^{4}$ | Shelby |
| 44132 X | Lancock | 94176 X | Stark |
| 94133 | Hardin | $94177 x$ | Summit |
| 94134 X | Harrison | 94178X | Trumbull |
| 44135 X | Henry | 94179 K | Tuscarawas |
| 94136X | Yighland | 94180 X | Union |
| $4437 \times$ | Hocking | 94181 X | Van Wert |
| 44138 X | Eolmes | 94182X | Vinton |
| 44139 X | Euron | 94183 X | Warren |
| 94140 x | Jackson | 94184 X | Washington |
| 44241 x | Jefferson | 94185 | Wayne |
| 94142 X | Knox | 94186X | Williams |
| 94143 x | Lake | $94187 \times$ | Wood |
| 94144 x | Iawrence | 94188 X | Wyandot |
|  |  | 94100X | Unknown |


| ＊＊ERP隹＊＊ | 001099 | 184110612 | $90139 \times 0006$ | 0,20310030 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＊＊F2R日ア＊＊ | 001000 | $1841405 ? 2$ | 0260490111 | $90307 \times 0005$ |
| ＊＊EPP隹＊＊ | 001000 | $1841506 ? 4$ | 0960010056 | $90400 \times 0006$ |
| ＊＊とRロクス＊＊ | 001029 | $1841405 ? 4$ | 0270260127 | $97400 \times 0005$ |
| ＊＊ERアのマ＊＊ | $0.01020$ | 184140523 | $0 ? 70350127$ | $9.3434 \times 0005$ |
| ＊ERRROR＊＊ | 001089 | 184120312 | 9050110003 | 0950010056 |
| ＊＊EくのにR＊＊ | 001079 | 184141523 | 0030320072 | $90503 \times 0015$ |
| ＊＊ERrgr＊＊ | 001009 | 19414151 ？ | $90900 \times 0015$ | 0280230152 |
| ＊＊SRRのマ＊＊ | 001020 | 184151612 | $90913 \times 0016$ | 0250400114 |
| ＊＊ERPの号＊ | 001090 | 194140512 | $90913 \times 0005$ | 0270200127 |
| ＊＊ERQOR＊＊ | 001079 | 184140612 | $90978 \times 0006$ | 02700101？6 |
| ＊＊ERisMp＊＊ | 001099 | $1 \times 4140612$ | $91674 \times 0006$ | 0？70290128 |
| ＊＊ERRPRR＊＊ | 801037 | 184940612 | $91674 \times 0006$ | 0270290128 |
| ＊＊Eripha＊＊ | n0100． | 194150612 | $91077 \times 0006$ | 0040100066 |
| ＊＊ER「ア！＊＊＊ | 001099 | 134140523 | 0770290128 | 91595x0005 |
| ＊＊ERROR＊＊ | 001009 | 194151221 | 0250330100 | $97336 \times 0012$ |
| ＊＊ERHกロ＊＊ | 001079 | 134140523 | 0120110054 | 22513×0005 |
| **FRR[70*** | 001029 | 184120623 | 0n9nのかones | $93700 \times 0006$ |
| ＊＊ERROP＊＊ | 901079 | 184.140371 | 0050070073 | $92700 \times 0003$ |
| ＊＊ERPDr＊＊ | 001079 | 194140523 | 0n30：50n70 | $97900 \times 0005$ |
| ＊＊ERROR＊＊ | 001090 | 184350314 | $97900 \times 0003$ | 0270020175 |
|  | 001009 | 184140623 | 0200240115 | $97210 \times 0006$ |
| ＊＊ERRの积＊＊ | 001099 | 184150512 | $92911 \times 0005$ | 0.70140008 |
| ＊＊ERRのロ＊＊ | 901079 | 184140624 | 0ッ7n？9012R | 92296x0005 |
| ＊＊ERAMR＊＊ | 001079 | 194140612 | $97996 \times 0006$ | 0270020175 |
| ＊ERRORR＊＊ | 001090 | 194140594 | $97906 \times 0005$ | 0010080024 |
| ＊ERPIT？＊＊ | n01000 | J94131512 | $97500 \times 0015$ | 0240210119 |
| ＊＊Fだ々クロ＊＊ | 001000 | 1841405？3 | ロッフロロか0n81 | 93500x0005 |
|  | 901000 | 134140511 | 93500x0nos | 0130020041 |

$0013790139 \times 00$
$0011190207 \times 00$
$0012790400 \times 00$
$0011990400 \times 00$
$0010290434 \times 00$
0012590501100
$0011290503 \times 00$
$0015090900 \times 00$
$0012790913 \times 00$
$0012190913 \times 00$
$0013790928 \times 00$
$0013791674 \times 00$
$0013771674 \times 00$
$0010591677 \times 00$
$0010 ? 91675 \times 00$
$0011397236 \times 00$
$0010297513 \times 00$
$0022597700 \times 00$
$0011292700 \times 00$ $0011997900 \times 00$ $0010297900 \times 00$ $0010992910 \times 00$ $0011592911 \times 00$ $0012797996 \times 00$ $0013799996 \times 00$ $0010297906 \times 00$ $0015493500 \times 00$ $0012597500 \times 00$ $0014797500 \times 00$

000000000
000000000 000000000 0noonnoon 000000000

000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 $000000000_{r-1}$ $000000000^{00}$ 000000000 （i） $000000000^{\mathrm{N}}$ 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 $00000 n 000$ 000000000

| ＊＊ERR日明＊＊ | 009029 | $194940511$ | $93771 \times 0005$ | 0230240100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＊＊EOPG哏＊＊ | 201000 | 194150512 | $94274 \times 0006$ | 0020010080 |
| ＊＊ERRワ？＊＊ | 001079 | 194510573 | 0n90150ロ50 | 9440？ 00005 |
| ＊＊ERRPRR＊＊ | 001029 | 184150512 | $94472 \times 0005$ | 0230210099 |
| ＊＊ERPOR＊＊ | 001079 | 184141012 | $94435 \times 0010$ | 0ッ70290128 |
| ＊＊「下209＊＊ | 001099 | 194151512 | $94451 \times 0015$ | 0270260127 |
| ＊＊EHPrマ＊＊ | 901020 | 184141011 | $94610 \times 0010$ | 0270320106 |
| ＊＊ERRRの＊＊＊ | 001009 | 194130623 | 0090050081 | －510810006 |
| ＊＊ERROE＊＊ | 001009 | 184141512 | $95700 \times 0 \cap 15$ | 0270020125 |
| ＊＊FRR0R＊＊ | 001099 | 190240324 | ก？7ก？90128 | $97103 \times 0003$ |
| ＊＊Eが仿つ＊＊ | 001099 | 184141514 | $97010 \times 0015$ | 0270290128 |
| ＊ 5 ¢Fかのマ＊＊ | 001029 | 184110524 | 0250330106 | $07100 \times 0005$ |


| $0012993731 \times 00$ | 000000000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0013994224 \times 00$ | 000000000 |
| $0014994402 \times 00$ | 000000000 |
| $0011994422 \times 00$ | 000000000 |
| $0011194435 \times 00$ | 000000000 |
| $0015494451 \times 00$ | 000000000 |
| $0011494610 \times 00$ | 000000000 |
| 0012795108100 | 000000000 |
| $0015095700 \times 00$ | 000000000 |
| $0010597003 \times 00$ | 00000000000 |
| $0010997010 \times 00$ | 000000000 |

## C. County-Split Cards


#### Abstract

For out-of-state counties, no information is lost in coding the statewide equivalents at the county level: out-of-state statewide zones are multi-county in nature. However, an in-state county contains many zones. Therefore the program needs some method of assigning a trip end with a county-level equivalence to one of the statewide zones within the county. Based on the theory that most trips are generated by a zone in direct proportion to the population of that zone, the program apportions county-level trip ends to the various Statewide zones within the county in accordance with the ratio of the 1965 population of the zone to the 1965 population of the county. ${ }^{l}$ As an illustration, suppose that in the Alpena study it was found that 250 trips went from statewide zone 0403 (central business district of Alpena) to Clare county. Clare county contains three zones (1801, 1802, 1803). Zone 1801 has $30.9 \%$ of the county population zone 1802 contains $38.9 \%$ of the population, and zone 1803 contains the remaining $30.2 \%$. Therefore, zone 1801 would be assigned $30.9 \%$ of the 250 trips, or 77.25 trips; zone 1802 would get 97.25 trips, and 75.50 trips would be assigned to zone 1803.


[^1]Unlike the zone-to-zone conversion deck or the tractblock conversion decks, the same county split deck may be used for every run, with one caution: although no trip end in the county of the study should be coded with a countylevel code "00", occasionally it does happen. If the 0-D coder knows that a trip end lies within the county of the study but for some reason does not know the precise $0-D$ zone involved, he may use a special code for "unknown"; this code is obviously county-level in nature. Therefore, it is necessary to insure that the county-split routine sends no trips to the central business district of the study area. This is accomplished by modifying the population card for the county of the study to appear as though the CBD has no population. The process is referred to as re-normalization -i.e., making the factors add to 1 even though we treat the CBD as vacant -- and the actual formula used for each statewide zone in the study county (except the zone containing the CBD, of course) is
new factor $=\frac{o 1 d \text { factor }}{1-(f a c t o r \text { of } C B D \text { Zone) }}$
As an illustration, consider Alpena County. The CBD of the Alpena $O-D$ Study has statewide zone number 0403 . In running the Alpena reformation, then, the following changes would have to be made in the county-split deck on the card for county 04 (Alpena):

OLD FACTOR
.215 ( $21.5 \%$ )
.310 (31.0\%)
.475 (47.5\%)

NEW FACTOR
$.215 /(1-.475)=.410$ $.310 /(1-.475)=.590$ set to . 000

$$
{ }^{0}
$$

The travel data analysis process used to develop a statewide traffic forecasting model was approached from two directions.

1. Treating each individual origin-destination study as a single zone in the proposed statewide zonal. structure even though the actual study area may have included several statewide model zones.
2. Sub-dividing the original origin-destination study data in sub-sets that coinsided exactly with the actual statewide model zonal structure.

For example Figure 21 is a map of Saginaw County showing the study area for the Saginaw $0-D$. Note that there is no one-to-one match between the model zone system and the study area but with the first approach the whole region would be treated as a single model zone (7301).

In Figure 22 the Saginaw $0-D$ study area has been subdivided in parts which coinsideexactly with model zones. Only study data for model zones that are completely contained within the study area would be returned for analysis purposes.

With the first approach (Single Zone Reformation) oniy the extermal cordon trip records are necessary during the analysis phase. The second approach (Multi-Zone Reformation) requires that the analyst also use the internal and truck and taxi records in order to obtain travel data between zones 7301, 7303, 7304 and 7307 in Figure 22.

The single zone reformation was used to obtain a preliminary review of trip data file and as a check on the tract-block coding errors.



## A. SINGLE-ZONE REFORMATION

To get a preliminary look at the data, each 0-D study area was initially treated as a single zone; that is, the internal end of every external trip was assumed to be the statewide zone containing the CBD (referred to as the "cityzone"). In this form of the Reformation, there is no need to use internal trips records (since intra-zonal trips are not considered). Moreover, since the internal end of each trip is pre-set, a zone-to-zone conversion deck is not needed; the user must, however, supply the necessary control card in the deck set-up just as if he were including a zone-to-zone deck.

In this single-zone reformation process, many coding errors were discovered which had to be eliminated before the final multi-zone reformation could be run. Foremost among these were errors in the tract-block codes in the original $0-D$ records. When the program reads a tract-block code, it searches the tract-block equivalence file for a matching code; is no such code is found, the record is printed out in error. Figure 23 is such an error listing. All "7" and "8" tractblock errors must be corrected in order for the reformation program to run. A new tract-block conversion card must be made and included with the original tract-block conversion cards. This new card must have the incorrect tract-block code and the statewide zone for the correct tract-block code. The analyst must determine what the tract-block code
should have been and make up new conversion cards. For example the new cards for the first few errors on Figure 15 would be:

| TRACT-BLOCK | STATEWIDE ZONE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 705 W |  |
| 705001 | 0500 |
| 705063 | 0501 |
| 705092 | 0503 |

The correct tract-block code as determined by the analyst was written on the listing for reference (Figure 23) and the error listing saved.

In order to keep a check on the number of trips included in each data file both before and after reformation, control totals (number of cordon trips) were monitored and recorded. The control totals of each file were checked for reasonableness before the file was designated as having completed reformation.

## B. MULTI-ZONE REFORMATION

In multi-zone reformation, different statewide zones lying within the same $0-D$ cordon could be distinguished. This made possible the use of internal and truck-taxi data as well as external records. The resulting file of trip vectors is then able to include data for trips between parts of the study area.

Here again, coding errors caused trouble. Sometimes the coder assigned an $0-D$ zone which did not appear in the original coding manual; this necessitated the creation of

| ＊＊ERPOR＊＊ | 001009 | 194150324 | 0260220112 | 705 W 0003 － | $70500 x$ | 0500 | 0500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＊＋「Rきロマ＊＊ | 001009 | 184121523 | 0060010056 | 7050010015－ | 705010 |  |  |
| ＊＊RRの日R＊＊ | 001000 | 184231523 | 0090050081 | 7050630015 |  |  |  |
| ＊＊とRのกロ＊＊ | 0.01079 | 184141514 | 7050630015 | 0770290178 | 705060 |  |  |
| ＊＋Epena＊＊ | 001009 | 184150112 | 7050020001 | 0100020087－ | 705072 |  |  |
| ＊F－FR9n？＊ | 001020 | 184150312 | 7051520003 | 0250620109－ | 705142 |  |  |
| ＊＊FRDRR＊＊ | 001009 | 184131523 | 0090060081 | $7057440015-$ | 705147 |  |  |
|  | 001009 | 194130614 | 7100730006 | OnOO140067－ | 710023 |  |  |
| ＊＊RTOR＊＊ | 801009 | 184211011 | 7150720010 | 0080010080－ | 705072 |  |  |
| ＊＊ERROR＊＊ | 001079 | 184150674 | 0090010077 | $7200220006-$ | 728022 |  |  |
| ＊＊ERF\％ロ＊＊ | 001009 | 184251021 | 0230200098 | $7270320010-$ | 728032 |  |  |
| ＊＊FRFO＊＊＊ | 001009 | ：84131014 | 7721010010 | $00^{\circ} 0050021-$ | 728101 |  |  |
| ＊＊ERROR＊＊ | 001009 | 194151611 | 7230310016 | $0770320149-$ | 728031 |  |  |
| ＊＊FRPAR＊＊ | 001009 | 184131023 | On900t0081 | $7270510010-$ | 728051 |  |  |
| ＊＊EGROR＊＊ | 001009 | 19415121？ | 7 $25012001 ?$ | $0000060081-$ | 728082 |  |  |
| ＊＊ERDOR＊＊ | 001079 | 184121523 | 0060010056 | 7ア513200：5－ | 728132 |  |  |
| ＊＊ERスпワ＊＊ | 001009 | 184111523 | 0080030080 | $7290015-$ | $72800 x$ | 2800 | 2800 |
| ＊＊ERの咗の＊＊ | 001029 | 194131623 | 0080020080 | 7200 00163 | $72800 x$ | 1. | ： |
| ＊＊FRFO？＊＊ | 001009 | 184251321 | 0230130099 | $7780 \quad 0013\}$ | $72800 \%$ |  |  |
| ＊＊ERR促＊＊ | 001009 | 184111823 | 0090160050 | $7790010018 \%$ | 728010 |  |  |
|  | 001029 | 184111823 | 0060010056 | $72900100185$ |  |  |  |
| ＊＊FRRロイッ＊＊ | 001029 | 184110523 | 002004003？ | 7780？${ }^{\text {a }} 00005-$ | 728020 |  |  |
| ＊＊ERH0ヵ＊＊ | 001029 | 184110623 | 0030310078 | 7380280008 － | 728082 |  |  |
| ＊＊RRのワ＊＊ | 001009 | 184112011 | 7280520020 | $00501100747$ | $728032$ |  |  |
| ＊＊ERTMア＊＊ | 001000 | 184140624 | $0130050 n 49$ |  |  |  |  |
| ＊＊ビっのつ＊＊ | 001009 | 194111511 | $72806 ? 0015$ | O250630108 | $72-0-73$ | 060 |  |
| ＊＊EPRT1R＊＊ | 001070 | 184711273 | 0090010077 | $729083001 ?$ | $728080$ |  |  |
| ＊＊ロッアロロ＊＊ | 001070 | 194110512 | 7780830005 |  |  |  |  |
|  | motno | 18．4．515？ | nกgnnancos | 7991 0015－ | 728100 |  |  |

00103705 W 00 000000000 0011670500100 0017977506300 0018170506300 0011870509200 0018070515200 0018170574400 0012171007300 $0011>711507200$ 0012072002200 2011272003200 0011472210100 0013072303100 0011572305100 0010972508200 0017777513200 $00100778 \quad 00$ 00133778000 $001557780 \quad 0$ 0014477500100 0014477800107 $0015 R 7$ ア8O2×00 0011477802800 0018079805200 0022572805200 0013972806200 0010377808300 0011772808300 001077781 on

000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000007000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 00000 0000 00000000000 000000000 ris 000000900 N 000000000 000009000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000000000 000007000 000000000 000000000 000007000 000000000 000000000 000nロの0no
a new equivalence card using the new $0-D$ zone and the appropriate statewide zone. Sometimes an equivalence card was inadvertently omitted. In either case, the program prints Out "INVALID OD-ZONE ON ZONE-TO-ZONE (ARDS))))))))))0000000000."

On the next three pages are examples of three possible multi-zone reformation printer outputs. Figure 24 is an example, of a restart in phase 2 ; this would occur, for example, after the error described above. Figure 25 is an example of a Fatal error message in phase 3. The remedy is to resort the county-split cards and restart at phase 3 (see Appendix D). Figure 26 is an example of a completed run. The data for Cadillac would then go into the trip data bank.

Again, control totals were monitored for each study area and their reasonableness checked. On no occasion did investigation of the control totals indicate a program malfunction.

## C. MODIFIED REFORMATION

In a previous section of this report dealing with the reformating of trip tape files and ths standardization of codes not all of the travel data bank discrepancies could be resolved. Because of this, the "Reformation" computer program had been written in one standard version plus five modifications of the standard. These programs were labeled Q01099 A, B, C, D, E. The trip data from the following cities was acceptable to the standard reformation program Q01099:


RËFORMAT \& ZTNE CONVFRT

## RECORD TYPE EXTERNALS

Nr: TE RECCROS REAC= 8171
NU. TF :RFCIRDS IRITTFEN=

## : QO1098 NORMAL

CAOILLAC O6 1961

REFORWAT Z ZONE CONVERT

OTPX

OINT
15747
$\cdots$

* ك〇10ヶ0 * OO STATENIDE * REFTRMATITN

TRIP SUM \& CNTY SPLIT
SU. OF RECDROS NAITFN= 2B31
SUA DFFARTMRS $=0009259.33$

```
Sault Ste. Marie - 1964
Muskegon - 1964
Grand Rapids - 1965
Saginaw - 1965
Flint - 1966
Traverse City - 1966
Kalamazoo - 1966
Adrian - Tecumseh - 1967
Jackson - 1967
Benton Harbor - St. Joseph - 1960
Battle Creek - 1961
Allegan - 1961
Cadillac - 1961
Monroe - 1963
Monroe - 1963
```

Iron Mountain - 1968
Holland - 1967
Midland - 1969
Marquette - 1968
Petosky - 1967
Big Rapids - 1968
Mt. Pleasant - 1970
Sturgis - 1968
Fremont - 1969
Tri-County - 1964
Niles - 1963
Bay City - 1962
Alpena - 1962

Reformation program Q01099A was defined to handle the tract-block and zonal coding problems for TALUS. As previously explained TALUS's external tract-block codes were eight digits long and could not be reformatted to the standard $200-c h a r a c t e r ~ r e c o r d s$. The same type of problem was involved with TALUS's internal zones: The zone numbers were too large for the area defined in the standard 200-character format. Therefore the external tract-block and internal zone for each TALUS record were assigned to
 used. This change required a modification of the standard reformation program to accept the TALUS non-standard 200character format. The standard reformation program accepted origin-destination internal zones numbered from $1-420$. This also had to be modified since TALUS had 1446 internal zones.

Reformation program Q01099B was very similar to Q01099A. Port Huron had the same tract-block coding problem as TALUS.

With the Port Huron records, only the eight-digit tractblock code was moved to a non-standard area on the 200 character record format. The standard reformation program was modified to accept the Port Huron non-standard record. Reformation program Q01099C and Q01099D were the same type of modification of the standard reformation program. The original program required a "7", "8", or "9" in the first position of the tract-block code for the external end of a trip. As previously explained, Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti had other codes denoting an external end. Q01099C was a modification for Ann Arbor which accepted "0", "1", "2", "7", "8", and "9" as external tract-block codes. Q0l099D was the modification for Ypsilanti which accepted "3", "4", "5", "7", "8", and "9" as external tract-block codes.

Reformation program Q01099E was a modification of the original reformation program which was required for the Mississippi Valley Screen Stations data. When the data for the Mississippi Valley Screen Station was standardized and reformatted to the 200 -character record format, the latitude and longitude were replaced by a six-digit tract-block code for the origin and the destination in the standard places of the 200-character format and a statewide zone for the origin and the destination in the standard places of the 200character format and a statewide zone for the origin and the destination was placed in a non-standard area of the 200character format (see figure $12 a-12 b$ When these records were used in the reformation program, the origin and the
destination did not have to be converted to statewide zones, since this information was already available on the record. Only those records which had a specified statewide zone (the zone of the study area) as either the origin or the destination were allowed to go through the reformation process. The reformation process for the Mississippi Valley Screen Station data was considerably shorter, than the reformation process. The reformation process for the Mississippi Valley Screen Station data was considerably shorter than the reformation process for the other data. The modification Q01099E only had to compress the relevant data and sum identical records.

This completes the reformation process for all of the study areas' data. We now have a complete trip data bank. All of the data has been standardized and is in a workable form.
$5$

## CONCLUSION

With a complete trip data bank, a large portion of the preliminary work for Travel Model Development has been accomplished. The next phase of preliminary work to be completed is the Social-Economic Data Bank Development which will be discussed in Volume V - Part B. With both data banks complete, thorough analysis of travel characteristics can be completed and a preliminary travel model or models selected. This will be discussed in Volume V - Part C. Once a preliminary model(s) has been selected, the final phases of the project will be underway $\rightarrow$ the calibration of the trip generation and trip distribution model. The calibration process will be covered in two separate reports - Volume V - Part D and Part E.
$3$

## EXTERNAL CODING

# CODING INSTRUCTIONS AND MASTER CODES <br> Metropolitan Area Traffic Study 

SECTION III

EXTERNAL INTERVIEW - FORM 1599 O-D \& CARD NO. 3

## General

The coding spaces across the top of this form are for coding that information which applies to all of the trips recorded on the form. This includes City, Form Number, Hour Period Ending, Direction of Travel, Station Number, and Day of Travel. (as much coding as possible will be done by the interviewers)

The body of the form contains numbered inquiries and coding spaces for six individual trips.

The coding spaces on the form are numbered to correspond to the proper columns on the tabulating card. These numbers appear beneath the coding spaces and across the bottom of the form.

Following are the complete coding instructions for the External Interview Form, identified by column numbers and field headings as they appear on the tabulating card. The complete codes to be used are either included in the proper paragraphs of this Section, or listed in the Local Geographic Code, Section VII.

## Reviewing

Before any coding of the External Interview Form is done, the following operation must be performed: 1 ,
a. Remove the forms from the Hourly Sumary Envelope and check each form against the envelope. The City, Hour Period, the External Station Number, must correspond to those listed on the envelope, and the Day of week listed on the envelope must correspond to the day as entered on the form.
b. Call to the attention of the supervisor any errors or omissions, and have them corrected by him.
c. Number in consecutive order the trips recorded for the hour period, beginning with one. (Inbound starting with one and Outbound starting with one) The serial number is subsequently coded as described under Inquiry 1 , coding Cols. 10-12.
d. List on the left hand side on the front of envelope the actual number of trips recorded, (interviews) for that hour. After the coding is completed list on the envelope the number of interviews thrown out. The difference would be the number coded for that hour.

## Cols. 1-2; City Number

The City code is a two place code and is printed on the form in code columns 1 and 2.

## Col. 3: Form Number

The Form number (or code) "4" is printed on the form in code column 3. Cols. 4-5; Interview Period

This is the hour period recorded on the first line of the form ; the hour of ending of this period is coded in the spaces provided on this form, according to the following complete code.

This code is based on the twenty-four hour system of timekeeping, which means that the designation A.M. and P.M. are dropped and the hours are numbered consecutively from one to twenty-four; thus 1:00 P.M. Becomes 13:00, etc.


## Cols, 7-8: Station Number

The station number is entered in this space by the intorviewer. Check the station number and make sure that this number corresponds to the number on the envelope.

Enter in the coding columns $?$ and 8 the proper station number and prefix a zero in front of all numbers from 1 to 9 inclusive.

A complete code showing number and location of all. external interview stations for the current study will be found in the Local Goographic Code, Section VII.

Col, 2: Day of Travel
The day of travel will be determined from the date of interview as recorded on the first line of the form, and coded as follows:

| Day of Week | Code <br> $($ Col. 9$)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sunday | 1 |
| Monday | 2 |
| Tuesday | 3 |
| Wednesday | 4 |
| Thursday | 5 |
| Friday | 6 |
| Saturday | 7 |

Cols. 10-11-12; Interview Number
The interviews for each hour period (by directinns) will be consecutively numbered; prefix two seros to numbers 1 to 9 inclusive, and prefix one zero to number 10 to 99 inclusive.

Complete Code as follows:

|  |  | Code <br> Interview Number <br> 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (Cols. $10-11-12$ ) <br> 2 |
| 3 | etc. | 001 |
| 10 |  | 002 |
| 11 |  | 010 |
| 12 | etc. | 011 |
| 100 |  | 012 |
| 101 |  | 100 |
| 102 | etc. | 101 |
|  |  |  |

## Col. 13; State of Registration

Enter in the coding space the number circled by the interviewer under inquiry 2.

*includes all Other states, District of Columbia, U. S. Government, Canada, Mexico, etc.

Col. 14; Vehicle Type
Enter in the coding space the number listed by the interviewer under Inquiry 3. The code is as follows:

| Vehicle Types | Code Co |
| :--- | ---: |
| Passenger Car | 1 |
| Single Unit-Single Rear Tire | 2 |
| Single Unit-Dual Rear Tire | 3 |
| Single Unit-3 or 4 Axle | 4 |
| TT-ST Combinations | 5 |
| TK-TR Combinations | 6 |
| TT-ST-TR Combinations | 7 |
| Bus (not C.C.) | 8 |
| Taxi | 9 |

Cols. 15-16; Number in Vehlcle
This information is coded by the interviewer under Inquiry 4; he will preflx a zero to numbers from 1 to 9 Inclusive. Code " $x x^{\prime \prime}$ if no number is given.

| Number in Vehicle |  | Code Cols. 15-16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 01 |
| 2 |  | 02 |
| 3 |  | 03 |
|  | etc. |  |
| 10 |  | 10 |
| $\cdots 11$ |  | 11 |
| 12 |  | 12 |

etc.

Cols. 17-|8-|9-20-2|-22; Trip Origin
Cols. 25-26-27-28-29-30; Trip Destination
For coding instructions and explanation of coding procedure see section II, Item numbered (1) and (2); for complete codes see Local Geographic Code, Section VII in this manual.

Col5. 23-24; Land Use
The Land Use Code for through trips (trips starting and ending outside the area) will always be "Yy". The Land Use Code applies to inbound trips with destination within the area or outbound trips with origins within the area. For complete codes see "Land Use" Section V, revised January, 1966.

Col. 31; Where the Venlcle is Garaged
Inquiry 8 is where the vehicle is normally kept or garaged. If the interviewer circles the 5 it is garaged at the origin, and if 7 is circled, it is garaged at the destination. "Other" means that the vehicle is garaged at neither the orlgin nor the destination and the interviewer will note the address under "Other" in the space allowed in Inquiry 8. Complete code follows:

Vehicle Garaged At $\quad$ Code Col. 31
Withln the Cordon
Outslde the Cordon at Origin 2
Outslde the Cordon at Destination
Outside the Cordon at Nelther the Origin nor Destination 4

Co1. 32; Purpose of Trip
This information is coded by the intervlewer under inquiry 9. Complete code is as follows:

Code
Purpose
Col. 32

| Work | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Personal Business | 2 |
| Shopping | 3 |
| Vacation | 4 |
| Other Social or Recreation | 5 |
| All Others | 6 |

Pork Bunlness 2
Shopping 3
Vacation 4
Other Social or Recreation 5
All Others 6

Col. 33; Screen
See complete code and instructions in Section 111 , item number (4). The code for "Non-driver trips" will not apply to the External Interview form and therefore col. 33 can never be coded " 0 ".

Cols. 34-35; Route of Exit or Entrance
Under Inquiry II, "Route of Exit or Entrance" will be listed in one of the following ways:
a. For through traffic interviewed when inbound, the intended route of exit, by route number or road name.
b. For through traffic interviewed when outbound, the actual route of entrance by route number or road name.
c. For traffic with one terminus within the area the word "None".

Coding will be done by entering in the proper spaces the number of the external station which is located on the designated route, for conditlons "a" and "b", or the symbols "XX" for condition "c". Where the route of exit or entrance is not stated by the interviewer, the coding supervisor will determine a logical route by referring to the Origin, Destination and Station. The Route so determined will be coded.

The external station number will be determined by referring to the Area Base Map and Supplement to this manual.

For condition "a", the route of exit taken in conjunction with the destination of the trip, will indicate the station of exit.

For condition "b", the route of entrance taken in conjunction with the origin of the trip, will indicate the station of entrance.

The station of exit or entrance can never be the same as the station of interview on the second line of the interview form.

The complete code for external stations will be found in the Local Geographic Code, Section VII.

Station of Exit or Entrance

1
2

## 10

11
None

Code
(Cols. 34-35)
01
02
10
11
XX

If code columns $34-35$ are coded "XX", columns 36 thru 43 will be left blank.

## Col. 36; Stops in Area

Enter in the coding space the number the number circled by the interviewer under this inquiry; if no number is circled code "X".

If the numeral "1" is circled, check the "Intermediate Stop" inquiry to make sure that an intermediate stop has been recorded. An intermediate stop should be listed only if the numeral "l" is circled; in all cases where this rule is violated consult the coding, supervisor.

When a numeral other than "l" is circled under this inquiry, the remaining
inquiries on the form should be blank and no coding will be necessary.

| Stopsin Ares | Codecol. 36 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Tes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Not Stated | $X$ |

## Intermediate Stop

The inquiries for purpose and location of intermediate stop should contain entries only when the numeral" "l" under "Stops in Area" is circled.

Only intermediate stops within the Study Area should be listed. If stops are listed which lie outside the Study Area, refer the matter to the coding supervisor. No intermediate stops outside the Study Area will be coded.

Col. 37; Intermediate Stop Purpose
Enter in the coding space the number listed by the interviewer under Inquiry 13.

| Purpose of Stop | Code Col. 37 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Course of Work | 1 |
| Transact Business | 2 |
| Social-Recreation | 3 |
| Eating | 4 |
| Gas-Oil-Service | 5 |
| Serve Passenger | 6 |
| Secure Lodging | 7 |
| Shopping | 8 |
| Unknown or not stated | X |

Cols. 38-39-40-41-42-43i Intermediate Stop Location
The location of intermediate stop as recorded on the form should always be within the limits of the Study Area. The location will be coded according to the instructions given in Section II, item numbered (1) and (2). The complete code for locations will be found on the Area Base Map and in the Local Geographic Code, Section VII in this manual.


INTERNAL CODING

SECTION II
INTERNAL TRIP REPORT - FORM 1599 - O-D $3 \&$ CARD NO. 2 General

Across the top of the form are numbered coding spaces for information which applies to all trips recorded on the sheet. This includes City Number, Form Number, Tract Number, Block Number and Sample Number.

The body of the form contains numbered inquiries for five individual trips. As many sheets are used as are needed to record all trips and the sheets are numbered consecutively in the upper right corner.

The coding spaces on the form are numbered to correspond to the proper colums on the tabulating card. These numbers appear beneath the coding spaces and across the bottom of the form.

Following are the complete coding instructions identified by column numbers and field headings as they appear on the tabulating card. Each paragraph or item of the instructions is numbered for reference.

The complete codes are either included in the proper paragraphs of this Section, or listed in the local geographic code, Section VII, as noted.
(1) Cols, 1-2; City Number

The City Code is a two place code and is printed on the form in code column 1 and 2.

Col. 3; Form number
The Form Number (or code) "3" is printed on the form in code column 3. Cols, $4-5-6-7-8-9$ i Residence Tract and Block

This will be transcribed from the Interview Address Summary. See Section I, item 4, for explanation and the local geographic code, Section VII for the complete code.

Cols. 10-11: Sample Number
This will be transcribed from the Interview Address Summary, See Section I, item 5 for code and explanation.

Cols. 12-13: Person Number
The person number has been transcribed by the interviewer from the Interview Address Sumary. Code the number in the coding spaces provided, prefixing a zero to all numbers from 1 to 9 inclusive. See Section $I$, item 2 and 18 for the nineth person.

Person Number
1

2
3

9


01
02
03

09
10

One Surmary Sheet (form OD-2) code box 4 blank
one sheet
" "
n $n$
etc. Two Summary Sheets (fom OD-2)
with Code Cat 4 coded "1"
$\underset{\pi}{\text { two sheets }}$
etc. Three Sumary Sheets (form OD-2)
with Code Col. 4 coded "2"

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
7 & 17 \\
8 & 18
\end{array}
$$

Cols. 14-15; Ferson's Trip Number
The trips for each person must be numbered individually, beginning with number 1 for each person. Code the recorded trip number in the proper spaces and prefix a zero to all numbers from 1 to 9 inclusive.


Col. 16; Mode of Travel
Enter in the coding space the number listed by the interviewer under Inquiry 3. This may be coded by the interviewer in the field. The conplote code is as follows:

Mode of Travel
Walk to 'Work 0
Auto Driver
Auto Passenger Bus Passenger Taxi Passenger
Truck Passenger
School Bus Passenger

## Code <br> Col. 16

1
2
3
4
5
6

Cols. 17-18-19-20-21-22; Trip Origin
Cols. 25-26-27-28-29-30; Trip Destination
The coding of places of origin and destination involves the use of five
codes, as follows:

1. Tract and Block code for the Study Area.
2. Township, City and Village Code for the surrounding counties.
3. County Code for Michigan
4. County Code for all other States.
5. Country Code

## (2) Coding Procedure for Origins and Destinations

## 1. The Study Area

For coding locations within the Study Area, the Area Base Map, the local telephone and city directories, and the complete Tract and Block Code will be needed for reference.

If the origin or destination is listed as "Home" ("H" circled by the interviewer) code cols. 17 thru 22 or code cols. 25 thru 30 will be left blank.

If the location is listed by house number and street, or by the names of intersecting streets, find the indicated location on the Area Base Map and enter in the coding spaces the Tract and Block numbers for that location.

When the location is indicated by the name of a bank, store, or other large building or well known place, it will be necessary to refer to the directory for the street address, and then to the map for Tract and Block numbers.
2. The County

For coding locations within the county or counties surrounding the Study Area, the County Base Map and the complete Township, City and Village Code will be needed for reference.

When the location is indicated by city or village, enter the proper code numbers directly from the Township, City and Village Code. When the location is indicated by the name of a small inhabited place not listed in the code, locate the place on the County Base Map and enter the code for the township in which it is located.

When location is given by road name or route number and mileage from a city or village, fix the location by the same method and enter the code for the township in which it lies.

## 3. The state of Michigan

Required references will be an adecuate map of the itate and the cumplete County Code.

From the map, find the county in which the given location lies, and enter the code for thet county from the complete County Code in the Supplement to this manual.
$4: 5$ Cutside of the itate
Reyuired references will be adequate maps of all the itates.
Locations outside the otate of Michigan will be given by city and state, or city and country. all locations will be coded by state and county. From the map find the county in which location lies and enter the code for that state and county.

Cols. 23-24; Land Use at the Origin
Cols. 31-32; Land Use at the Destination
If the origin or destination is listed as "Home" ("H" is circled by the interviewer) code cols. 23-24 or code cols. 31-32 will be left blank.

Land Use applies to origins and destinations within the study area, origins and destinations outside the study area will be coded "YY". For complete codes see "Land Use jection" revised January 1966.
(3) Cols. 33-34-35-36; Time of Leaving

Cols. 37-38-39-40; Time of Arrin $=$
All times as listed by the interviewer must be converted to the twenty-four consecutively numbered hours, instead of twelve-hour A.M. period and a twelve-hour F.M. period.
A.M. times and 12 Noon - 1 P.M. are coded directly except that a zero is prefixed where necessary to complete a four column code.
P.M. times beginning with 1 P.M. are converted for coding by adding 1200 to the time listed.

The first minute after midnight which is the first minute of the new day is coded 0001, and midnight which is the last minute of the day, is coded 2400 . The complete code follows:

Time $\quad$| Code |
| :---: |
| (Cols. 33-36; 37-40) |

| 12 Mid . | to 12:59 AM | 2400 to 0059 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1:00 AM | to 1:59 AM | 0100 to 0159 |
| 2:00 AM | to 2:59 AM | 0200 to 0259 |
| 3:00 AM | to 3:59 AM | 0300 to 0359 |
| 4:00 AM | to 4:59 AM | 0400 to 0459 |
| 5:00 AM | to 5:59 AM | 0500 to 0559 |
| 6:00 AM | to 6:59 AM | 0600 to 0659 |
| 7:00 AM | to 7:59 AM | 0700 to 0759 |
| 8:00 AM | to 8:59 AM | 0800 to 0859 |
| 9:00 AM | to 9:59 AM | 0900 to 0959 |
| 10:00 AM | to 10:59 AM | 1000 to 1059 |
| 11:00 AM | to 11:59 AM | 1100 to 1159 |
| 12 Noon | to 12:59 PM | 1200 to 1259 |
| 1:00 PM | to 1:59 PM | 1300 to 1359 |
| 2:00 PM | to 2:59 PM | 1400 to 1459 |
| 3:00 PM | to 3:59 PM | 1500 to 1559 |
| 4:00 PM | to 4:59 PM | 1600 to 1659 |
| 5:00 PM | to 5:59 PM | 1700 to 1759 |
| 6:00 PM | to 6:59 PM | 1800 to 1859 |
| 7:00 PM | to. 7:59 PM | 1900 to 1959 |
| 8:00 PM | to 8:59 PM | 2000 to 2059 |
| 9:00 PM | to 9:59 PM | 2100 to 2159 |
| 10:00 PM | to 10:59 PM | 2200 to 2259 |
| 11:00 PM | to 11:59 PM | 2300 to 2359 |

Cols. 41-42: Purpose of Trip - From-To
Enter in coding spaces 41 and 42 the numbers listed by the interviewer under Inquiry 9. (This may be coded by the interviewers). The exact purpose of the trip is indicated by the two numbers in terms of trip origin (Col. 41) and trip destination (Col. 42). There are ninety-nine possible trip combinations that may appear in this two-column code. The hundredth combination, "00" or Home to Home is impossible for the reason that such a round trip must be broken up and recorded as two trips.

All of the possible trip combinations may be decided by referring to the following key:
$\frac{\text { From }}{\text { Code (Col. 41) }}$
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0
X
Examples:
Code
40
55
71
03 5 71


Work
Transact Businass
Shopping
School
Social, Recreation
Change Mode of Travel
Eat Meal
Medical - Dental
Serve Passenger
Home
Unknown


1
2
3
4
5
6
$?$
8
9
0
X

## Translation

From School to Home
From Social to Social
From Eating Meal to Work
From Home to Shopping

Inquiries 10-11-12; For Drivers Only
All passenger trips and "Walk to Work" trips, will be coded " 0 " by the interviewer in the coding spaces for Cols. 43,44 and 45.

Ir cases where trip reports are incorrect in this respect, submit
them to the supervisor for correction.
When Inquiry 3, Col. 16, is coded "1", Cols., 43, 44 and 45 cannot be coded "O"'s.

## Col. 43. Person in Car

For passenger trips and "Waik to Work" trips code "O" in the coding space; for driver trips enter in the coding space the number listed, if less than nine; if the number is nine or more, code "9". The complete code is as follows:

| No. of Persons |
| :--- |
| in Car |

1
2
2 3
4 5
6 7 3 -
9 or more Non-driver Trips Unknown

Code
(Col. 43 )

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0
X

## Col. 44 ; Parking

Enter in the coding space the number listed by the interviewer under Inquiry 11. For passenger trips and "Walk to Work", code "O". The code for kind of parking is as follows:


Street Free 1
Street Metered 2
Lot Free 3
Lot Paid 4
Lot Municipal 5
Parking Garage 6
Service or Repair ?
Residence Property 8
Not Parked 9
Cruising Y
Unknown X
Non-Driver Trips 0

No entry is made by the interviewer under Inquiry 12. The purpose of the inquiry is as follows:

Certain tests must be applied to the interview data to determine if representative results are heing obtained from the study.

One of these tests is made by means of a screen line, which is a line established through the study area in such a way that all of the actual traffic passing from one nart of the area to the other crosses the screen line and may readily be counted and classified.

If it can be determined also how many trips of the designated sample have passed across the screen, this figure can be expanded by the proper factor and the accuracy of the sampling method can be tested by comparing this total with the actual counts obtained in the manner above described.

The operation of measuring the number of trips across the screen line is performed as follows:

The established screon line is shown upon the Area Base Map. The origin and destination of each "Auto Driver" trip is then located on the map by the coders, and if origin and destination lie on opnosite sides of the screen line then that trip is coded as passing the screen.

All passenger trips are coded rnt in the coding space for Col. 45; driver trips passing the screon are coded "1" and driver trips not passing the screen are coded "X"; according to the following code:

```
                                    Code
                                    Screen
                                    (Col. 45)
                                    Passing Screen
                                    Not Passing Screen
                                    l
                                    Non-driver Trips
    Col. 46; Car Pool
    Code "l" for car pool trips (driver or auto passenger trips
only).
    Code "2" for non car ponl trips (also "walk to work", bus,
taxi and truck passenger trips).
        Enter in coding box number }46\mathrm{ the number listed by the
interviewer under Inquiry 13. If unknown code "X".
```



TRUCK-TAXI CODING

## SECTION IV

Trip Report For Trucks \& Taxis - Form 1599 O-D 8 \& Card No. 4 General:

The Trip Report for Trucks and Taxis presents in tabular form the information as recorded by the interviewers or as logged by the vehicle operators. This form lists in order all travel performed by the sample vehicle for the specified day.

This information must first be reduced to usable form and then transcribed to an intermediate coding sheet for use by the key-punch operator.

The intermediate coding sheet Form O-D 8, illustrated herewith, contains coding boxes arranged under the same field headings and column numbers as appear on the tabulating card. Pre-Coding Operations on Form O-D 7

Before the information on the Trip Report form can be transcribed to the coding sheet, certain operations must he performed to make the data usable as follows:

1. Serial numbering(interview number) of Truck Reports and Taxi Reports separately
2. Assignment of trips and trip numbers
3. Checking trips across the screen line.

## Interview Number

Arrange the Taxi Trip Reports by ownership; that is, group together the taxis operated by each company. Number the Trip Reports consecutively, becinning with one.

Arrange the Truck Trip Reports by ownership; that is group together all trucks owned and operated by one firm or one individual. Number the Trip Reports consecutively beginning with one.

Assigning Trin Terminals and Trip Numbers
Delivery trucks for dairies, laundries, department stores, wholesale dealers and many other businesses and occupations travel more or less regular and roundabout rontes, making stops in nearly every block or possibly several stops in certain blocks.

It is obviously not practical to consider each of these stops as the ending of one trip and the beginning of another; on the other hand, round trips do not lend themselves to study and analysis. Therefore it becomes necessary to break down these roundabout trips into a series of individual trips of reasonable length and directness.

The following general rules for such adjustments apoly also to taxi trips, which usually consist of roundabout circuits with many stops.
2. All truck and taxi trips shall be traced nut from point to point on the Area Base Map. By this means it will be possible to determine which points represent logical trip terminals.
b. Choose these noints logically and consistently; each individual trip as selected shnuld be reasonably direct. A definite change in direction usually should be chosen as the ending of one trip and the beginning of another.
c. For comparativel,y short round trips, choose the point farthest from the starting point as the destination of one trip and the origin of another.
d. In general try to maintain a length of trip of apnroximately one-half mile, if other conditions permit.
e. On Form OD-7, draw heavy red lines across the sheet to indicate the terminals chosen for each trip.
f. Number the trips consecutively down the right margin of Form OD-7 and on the last sheet for the vehicle in question enter the total trips in the space provided at the lower right corner.

## Screen Line

Locate on the Area Base Map the origin and destination of each trip as finally determined. If origin and destination lie on opposite sides of the screen line indicated on the map, then the trip crossed the screon and this fact should be indicated by writing "Yes" in the column on Form OD-7 headed "For Office Use".

If origin and destination of the trip lie on the same side of the screen line, the trip did not cross the screen, and this is indicated by writing "No" in the same column.

## Coding from Form OD-7 to Form OD-8

The information listed in the upper left portion of Form OD-7 is transferred by coding to the upper part of Form CD-8.

The information in the upper right portion of Form OD-7 is for the use of the interviewer only, and is not coded.

The trip information in the body of Form $O D-7$ is transferred by coding to the body of Form OD-8, with exception of "Total Trips", which is coded into the upper line of Form OD-8.

A new code sheet is started for each vehicle, and all the trips for that vehicle are coded in order on succeeding lines in the body of the form. When the number of trips for one venicle exceeds the number of lines on the sheets, a second sheet is used, or as many as are necessary to record all the trips. The heading (Cols. 1 through 25) is duplicated on each sheet, and the sheets are numbered in the upper right corner. If three sheets are used for one vehicle they are numbered "Sheet 1 of 3 sheets; Sheet 2 of 3 sheets; and Sheet 3 of 3 sheets".

Each vehicle must be represented by a code sheet, whether or not any trips were made; in the case of no trips, or trips unknown only the heading and the Trip Number (Cols. 1 through 28) are coded as explained later.

Coding shall be done according to the following instructions and complete codes.

Cols. 1-2; City Number
The City Code is a two-place code and has been printed on the form.
EXAMPLES:
City Number
Code Cols. 1-2
Grand Rapids . 14
Saginaw 15
Detroit . . 16
Flint . . 17
Traverse City 18
Kalamazoo . 19
Adrian 20
Jackson 21
Iron Mountain 22
etc.
Co1. 3; Form Number
The Form Number (or code) " 8 " is printed on the form in code column 3.
Col. 4; Miles Driven per Year
From Truck and Taxi Interview Form OD-7 "Miles Driven per Year"
(actual miles driven) code in code column 4 (Form OD-8) the miles driven per year as follows:

Miles Driven per Year
Code Col. 4
Under $\quad 5,000$ Miles 1
5,001 to 7,500 Miles 2
7,501 to 10,000 Miles 3
10,001 to 15,000 Miles 4
15,001 to $20,000 \mathrm{Miles} 5$
20,001 to $30,000 \mathrm{Miles} 6$
30,001 to 50,000 Miles 7
50,001 to $75,000 \mathrm{Miles} 8$
75,001 to 100,000 Miles . 9
Over 100,000 Miles 0
Unknown or not Reported X
Cols. 5-6-7-8; Interview Number
The interview number is coded directly from Form OD-7. For trucks, prefix sufficient zeros to fill all coding spaces; for taxis, code "x": in column 5 and code " 0 " in the intervening spaces.

Interview Number
"Trucks"

| 1 |  | 0001 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 |  | 0002 |
| 3 | etc. | 0003 |
| 10 |  | 0010 |
| 11 |  | 0011 |
| 12 |  | 0012 |

etc.
"Taxis"
1
2
3
10
11
12

0001
0002
0003
0010
0011
0012
$\times 001$
$\times 002$
$\times 003$
XO10
$X 011$
$x 012$

Cols. 9-10-11-12-13-14; Owned or Garaged At
All vehicles normally will be garaged within the Study Area, with the possible exception of interstate or intrastate highway freight vehic..es, which may have permanent termini within the Study Area although owned or garaged elsewhere.

Coding garage addresses will be done as describe in jection 1l, items numbered (2). The complete codes for location will be found in the Local Geographic Code, Section V11.

Cols. 15-16-17; Industry and Business
Both industry and business shall be coded. where the industry only or the business only is recorded on the Frip Report, it will be a simple matter in most cases to determine the nature of the of the other classification from a study of the attached code or by checking with the recored owner of the vehicle.

The industry classification of the following code is identical with the industry classification of the Industry and Occupation Code contained in Section 1, paragraphs 19 and 20, It is a broad general classification
designed to cover all phases of industrial activity within a limited number of categories.

The business classification gives a more detailed breakdown of the varinus activities embraced wit: in the industry classifications. Due to the general nature of all such codes, certain specific activities may not be represented by code numbers. In this case the activity in question shall be coded under the most nearly comparahle classification. It is important that this be done in a consistent manner, always assigning the same activity, where it recurs, to the same clascification.

This is a three-colum code, with the first column representing industry and the other two columns representing business. The codes for the two classifications, industry and business can be used only in the grourings shown in the code. Industry code "0" can he used only with Industry code. Business codes "00" and "01" through "04"; "I" can be used only with Business codes "05" through "O9", etc.

Industry and Business Code

| Code | Industry | Code | Business |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Col. 15) | (Cols. 16-1.7) |  |  |
| 0 | Agriculture, Forestry | 00 | Farming and Truck Gardening |
|  | Fishing | 01 | Commercial Fishing . |
|  |  | 02 | Fruit Growing |
|  |  | 03 | Tree Nurseries |
|  |  | 04 | Not Otherwise Classified |
| 1 | Mining and Mineral | 05 | Stone, Sand and Gravel |
|  | Extraction | 06 | Salt and Brine |
|  |  | 07 | Petroleum, Natural Gas |
|  |  | 08 | Metallic Ores . |
|  |  | 09 | Not Otherwise Classified |

Code Industry Code Business
(Col. 15)

2 Construction \& Related
Maintenance
3. Manufacturing \& Processing

$$
30
$$

$$
32
$$

10 General Contractors-Bldg., Highway, etc. Carpentering
Concreting, Excavating and Grading Electrical
Heating, Plumbing, Ventilation \& Well Drilling Plastering, Lathing, and Insulation
Painting, Paper Hanging \& Decorating
Roofing, Eavestroughing \& Sheet Metal
Flooring, Masonry, Tile, Weather Stripping, Glass \& Glazing Not Otherwise Classified

Food and Kindred Products Candy Popcorn, Soft Drinks, etc. Beer, Wine, Liquor, Malt, etc. Textile Mill Products and Other Fiber Manufactures - Wadding, Rugs, Twine, Felt Goods, Hosiery, Knit.ted Underwear and Gloves
Apparel and Finished Materials Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials Furniture and Finished Lumber Products; Mattresses, Bedsprines, Boxes, Posts, Barrels
Paper, Pulp and Allied Products Printing, Publishing and Allied Manufactures - Bookbinding, Engraving
Chemicals and Allied ProductsTallow, Compressed Gas, Cosmetics, Soap, Glycerin, Paint, etc.
Petroleum and Coal Products;
Fuel Oil
Leather and Leather Products Stone, Clay and Glass Products Metals and Metal Products-except Machinery; includes stoves, Furnaces, Castings, etc.
Electrical Machinery and Products Machinery (except Electrical);
Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning
Equipment, Machine Tools, etc.

| Code | Industry |
| :---: | :---: |
| $($ Col. 15) | Code |
| (Cols. 16-1?) |  |

3 Manufacturing and Processing

4 Transportation, Communication and Other Public Ut,ilities

5 Wholesale and Retail Trade

34 Automobiles and Transportation Equipment, Motorcycles, Railroad and Street Car Equipment. Salt, Chlorides, Bromides
39 Not Otherwise Classified
40 Generat Trucking
41 Moving and Furniture Storape
42 Railvay Express.
43 Postal Service
Hp Railroad and Street-Railwa:
45 Telephone and Telegraph
46 Gas and Electricity
47 Contract Hauling, Common Carrier
Trucks, Highway Freight
48. Taxicabs

49 Not Othemise Classified
50. Groceries, Meats, Poultry and Egg Dealers
57. Dairy Products

52 Fruits and Vegetables
53 Other Fond Products; Candy, Soft.
Drinks, etc.
Tobacco and Tobacen Products
54 General Merchandise and Apnarel: Dept. and Variety Stores, Clothing, Millinery, Shoes, Sporting Goods, etc. Fumiture (Household), Radio, Includes Curtains, Draperies, China, Glass, fusical Instruments, Carpets, Russ, Appliances
57 Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Motorboats, Accessories, Parts, Tires, Batteries. Includes New and Used. Filling Stations, Dealers in Petroleum Products, Except Fuel Oil Lumber Building, Includes Heating and Plumbing Equipment, Paint, Glass, Wallnaper, Electrical Wiring, etc.
Hardware and Machinery, Power Tonls, Fencing, etc.
61 Eating and Drinking Places; Includes Restaurants, Ice Cream Stands, Taverns, etc.
Drugstores, Liquor Stores, Beer and Wine Dealers
Fuel, Ice, Fuel Oil, Bottled Gas Hay, Grain and Feeds, Farm and Garden Supplies


Cols. 12-20-21: Capacity
The canacity shall be coded according to the following tabulation, to form a three-column code. Taxis shall he coded "XXX".

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Capacity } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Tons } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Code } \\ \text { (Cols. } 19-20-2.1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Capacity } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Ions } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Code } \\ (\text { Co.15. } 19-20-21) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1/4 | 001 | $51 / 2$ | 052 |
| 1/2 | 002 | $53 / 4$ | 053 |
| 3/4 | 003 | 6 | 060 |
| 1 | 010 | $61 / 4$ | 061 |
| $11 / 4$ | 011 | $61 / 2$ | 062 |
| $11 / 2$ | 012 | $63 / 4$ | 063 |
| $13 / 4$ | 013 | ? | 070 |
| 2 | 020 | $71 / 4$ | 071 |
| $21 / 4$ | 021 | $71 / 2$ | 072 |
| $21 / 2$ | 032 | $73 / 4$ | 073 |
| $23 / 4$ | 023 | 8 | 080 |
| 3 | 030 | $81 / 4$ | 081 |
| $31 / 4$ | 031 | $81 / 2$ | 082 |
| $31 / 2$ | 032 | $83 / 4$ | 083 |
| $33 / 4$ | 033 | 9 | 000 |
|  | 040 | $91 / 4$ | 091 |
| $4.2 / 4$ | 041 | $91 / 2$ | 092 |
| $41 / 2$ | 042 | $93 / 4$ | 093 |
| $43 / 4$ | 043 | 10 | 1.00 |
| 5 | 050 | etc. |  |
| $51 / 4$ | 051 | Not Given | XxX |
|  |  | Taxi | XXX |

Co1. 22: Day of Week
Code as follows:

| Day of Travel | Code <br> (Cole 22) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sunday | 1 |
| Monday | 2 |
| Tuesday | 3 |
| Wednesday | 5 |
| Thursday | 6 |
| Friday | 7 |
| Saturday | X |
| Not Stated |  |

## Col. 18: Tyoes of Trucks

The truck types as listed on the Trip Report Form shall be classified under five general headinfs for coding, in order to correspond to the classifications used on the External Interview form. The five classifications, with their code numbers are:
2. Single unit trucks with single rear tire. Consists of all single unit trucks, panel, pickuns, refrigerator and tank trucks with 2 axles.
3. Other single unit trucks with dual rear tire. Consists of all sinfle unit trucks other than those li.isted under (2) abnve, including refrigerator and tank trucks with 2 axles.
!. All single anits with 3 or 4 axles.
5. Combinations of tractor-truck and semi-trailers.
6. Combinations of trucks and trailers.
7. Combinations of tractor-trucks, semi-trailers and trailers.
9. Taxicabs will be coded "9".

The other classifications in vehicle types do not apply, passenger cars and buses.

Truck Type
Single Unit - Single Rear Tire
Single Unit - Dual Rear Tire
Sincle Init - 3 or 4 Axle
TT-ST Combinations
TK-TR Combinations
TT-ST-TR Combinations
Taxi

Code
Col. 18

## 2

3*
4.

5
6:-
7 -
9

Cols. 23-24-25; Total Trips

The total trips for the truck or taxi for tho specilied day will be the number listed at the bottom of tha last Trip Ropori sheet for the vehicle in question. The coder shall check this total against the last trip number before coding:

Prefix two zeros to numbers 1 to 9 inclusive and prefix one zero to numbers 10 to 99 inclusive to complete a three column code; code "OCO" for no trips, and code "XXX" for trips unknown or incomplete.

| Total Trips | Code (Cols. 23-24-25) |
| :---: | :---: |
| None | 000 |
| 1 | 01 |
| 2 | $\infty$ |
| 3 | 003 |
|  |  |
| 10 | 010 |
| 11 | 011 |
| 12 | 012 |
|  |  |
| 100 | 100 |
| 101 | 101 |
| 102 | 102 |
|  |  |
| Unknown | XXX |

Cols. 26-27-28; Trip Number
The trips performed by the truck or taxi are numbered consecutively on the Trip Report form, and shall be coded as shown in the tabulation below. Note carefully the use of "X" which is explained below; in all cases, prefix sufficient zeros to complete a three-column code.

Trip Number
Trips Unknown
No Trips • X00 1 XO1 2002 3003
etc.
10 . 010

Code
(Cols. 26-27-28)

|  | xxx |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | x00 |
|  | x01 |
|  | 002 |
|  | 003 |
| etc. |  |
|  | 010 |
|  | 011 |
|  | 012 |

11
12
100
101 102
etc.
100
101
102

When it is unknown whether the vehicle made trips, columns 25,27 and 28 shall be coded "XXX" and the balance of the line and sheet shall be left blank.

When no trips have been made by the vehicle, code "XOO" in columns 26, 27 and 28 and leave the balance of inne and sheet blank.

The first trip of each vehicle making trips shall be coded "XOl" followed by the coding of all other data for that trip; succeeding trips shall be coded "002", "003", etc.

When Cols. 23-25 are coded "000" cols. 26-28 must be coded "XOO". Co1. 29; Trip Purpose
Enter in the coding space Col. 29 the number listed under "Trip Purpose" by the interviewer on form OD-7.

The complete code is as follows:

Trip Purpose
To \& from Work
Code Col. 29
1
Shonping
2
Personal Business . 3
Pick up Goods : 4
Deliver Goods . . 5
Pick up and Deliver Goods 6
Service \& Other Work Connected ?
To Base of Operation . . 8
Vacation

Cols. 30-32-32-33-34-35; Origin

Cols. 38-39-40-41-42-43; Destination
For coding instructions and explanation of coding procedure see Section II, item numbered (1) and (2).

Cols. 35-37i Land Use at the Origin
Cols. $44-45$; Land Use at the Destination
Land Use applies to origins and destinations within the study area, origins and destinations outside the study area will be coded "YY". For complete codes see "Land Use Manual" revised January 1966.

Cols. 46-47-48-49; Time of Leaving
Cols. 50-51-52-53; Time of Arrival
See Section II, item numbered (3).
Col. 54 Screen
See Section II, item numbered (4). The code term "O" for nondriver trips will not apply.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE HIGHWAYS
$\qquad$
(Rov. 2/6S)
Miles Driven Per Year Trip Report For Trucks $\square$ For Taxis $\square$ Sample No.

City of
Interview No
Owne
Garaged al
Address $\qquad$
Industry 8
\&

$\qquad$
Vohicle Single Unit-Single Rear Tire TT-ST Comb.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Type Single Unit-Dual Rear Tire } & \text { TK-TR Comb. } \\ \text { Single Unit } 3 \text { or } 4 \text { Axle } & \text { TT-ST-TR Comb. }\end{array}$

- License No. Rated Capacity

Day of the Week

- Date of Travel
_T_Trips for 24 Hours Starting At 6:00 A.M.


Us o as many sheets as necessary, and enier the last address on the next sheet.

1. To \& From Work 2. Shopping
2. Pers. Business 4. Piek Up Goods
3. Deliver Goods
4. Pick Up ond

Deliver Goods
7. Service \& Other Work Connected with Business
8. To Base of

Operation
INTERVIEWER
9. Vocation
1.17


$$
y^{2}
$$

## EXTERNAL CODING



Be sure to initial every interview form.

The shoulders of the highway are very narrow at some locations. Safety is the first consideration. Therefore each interviewer should be on the alert to prevent accidents. At such locations all interviews shall be made on the right side of the vehicle and not on the driver's side, in order that the interviewer will not be in the traffic lane,

## External Interview Form O-D 4 (See Appendix III)

Before actual operations begin, the date and station number should be entered on almost as many forms as are estimated to be required for the operation of a station. The other items on line 1 of the form can be filled in by the interviewer.

1. Interview Number: This number will be filled in by coders.
2. State of Registration: If a vehicle carries a Michigan license, circle number (1); if Michigan license is not carried, circle number (2) for "other" and write the name of the State in which the vehicle is licensed in the space provided, For vehicles licensed in Canada, circle (2) and enter the word "Canada."
3. Type of Vehicle: At the bottom of column 3 is a description of vehicle types. Insert in the space the number that corresponds to the vehicle type.
4. Number of Persons in Vehicle: Enter number of persons including the driver. This applies to commercial vehicles, as well as passenger.cars.
5. \& 6. Origin and Destination: For places outside of Michigan, the name of the city and State should be entered. For places inside Michigan enter the name of city or town, or if rural, the highway number and distance from the nearest town. For nearby places outside the internal survey area, enter highway number or road name and
the distance from the aty limits. For those inside the area, the exact street address must be secured. A round trip shall be considered as two trips, and therefore the places of beginning and ending should never be the same in cases where several places could be considered the place of beginning or ending; the farthest from the interview station should be used.
6. Trip Purpose: From the list at the bottom of the form enter the number which describes the major purpose for making the trip; However, it will be noted on the external trip report form that "From" and "To" with regard to trip purpose. are not included and that "Home" is not shown as a trip purpose. This departure from the method of recording trip purpose in the internal survey should be carefully noted.

In the external suryey, the purpose for each trip is recorded on the "To" basis only, with the exception of those trips made to get home, which should be classified according to the purpose from which they originate, For example, a person enroute home is interviewed at an external station after having been shopping, The trip purpose, in this case, should be recorded "Shopping" (Item 8). Likewise: if a person were returning home from work; the trip purpose should be recorded as "Work" and the numeral I would be inserted in the space provided.
8. Where is This Vehicle Owned or Regularly Garaged?: Where the address of the vehicle owned or garaged corresponds with either address in $" 5$ " or "6", circle the corresponding address. If other than the addresses given at "5" or "6", write in the correct address. In the case of commercial vehicles the place where the vehicle is garaged shall be entered.
(a) In cases where the area being studied embraces two or more incorporated places, and for vehicles owned or garaged within the area, include the name of the city as part of the home address.
(b) For those owned or garaged close to but outside of the area of the study, enter the name of the city, village or township,
(c) For other locations within the State, enter the name of the county.
(d) For locations outside of the State the name of the city or town and the state or country.
9. Screen: Data in this column not to be entered by interviewer.
10. Route of Exit or Entrance: This inquiry applies to "through" traffic only, For outbound vehicles, enter the name or number of the route by which the vehicle entered the survey area. For inbound vehicles, enter the name or number of the route by which the vehicle will leave the area. Do not enter the word "none" unless you are positive that the vehicle does not leave the area. If in doubt as to whether the address given by the driver is inside or outside of the study area do not guess at a designated route of exit or entrance but leave the inquiry space blank. The office checker will fill in the missing information by reference to the map of the area.
11. Stops in Area: This inquiry also applies only to through traffic. If one or more stops within the area were made by an outbound vehicle, or are contemplated for an inbound vehicle, circle "1" in this column. If no stops were made by an outbound vehicle, or are contemplated for an inbound vehicle, circle " 1 " in this column. If no stops were made or are contemplated, circle " 2 ". If no definite answer can be obtained circle " x ".
12. Intermediate Stop:
(a) Purpose: Insert the number which indicates the purpose of the intermediate stop from the code which appears at the bottom of the form.
(b) Location: The location of the intermediate stop shall be entered by street name and number or by name of some well known building or landmark.

## Instructions to Traffic Recorder

The traffic recorder shall be located off the highway, at a distance and in a


## INTERNAL CODING

| Column Number | Description of Data | Codes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identification Data |  |  |
| 1-2 | Survey Number | Cols. 1-2 contain the following codes: <br> 02 -Trip made by household resident <br> 22 -Trip made by group quarters resident |
| 3-7 | Household Number | Actual number in cols. 3-6; col. 7 contains the following codes: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1-\mathrm{A} \\ & 2-\mathrm{B} \\ & 3-\mathrm{C} \\ & 0-\text { No letter given } \end{aligned}$ |
| Location Data |  |  |
| 8-10 | Census Tract Number of Residence | Col. 8 contains following codes: <br> 0 -Ingham County <br> 2-Eaton County <br> 1,4-Clinton County |
| . - |  | Cols. 9-10 contain actual census tract number assigned by the Bureau of the Census for the tracted area; for the untracted area the accompanying "Jurisdiction Code List" applies. |
| 11-12 | Governmental Unit of Residence | See "Jurisdiction Code List." |
| 13-15 | Traffic Zone of Residence | Code must be'001-411." |
| 16-23 | Grid Coordinates of Residence | Actual coordinates coded. |
| Household Data |  |  |
| 24 | Number of Cars Owned | Actual number. |
| 25 | Actual or Estimated | Col. 25 contains the following codes: <br> Blank-Cars owned reported by respondent 1-Cars owned estimated by interviewer |
| 26 | Income (Respondent's Estimate) | Col. 26 contains the following codes: $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1-Without income } \\ & \text { 2-Under } \$ 3,000 \\ & 3-\$ 3,000-\$ 4,999 \\ & 4-\$ 5,000-\$ 6,999 \\ & 5-\$ 7,000-\$ 9,999 \\ & 6-\$ 10,000-\$ 14,999 \\ & 7-\$ 15,000-\$ 24,999 \\ & \text { 8-\$25,000 \& over } \\ & \text { 9-Not given } \end{aligned}$ |

Actual or Estimated

Kind of Building Lived in by Respondent

Total Persons in Household

Person Number

Age of Respondent

Sex

Race

Occupation of Respondent

Col. 27 contains the following codes:
Blank-Income reported by respondent
1-Income estimated by interviewer

Col. 28 contains the following codes:
1-Single family
2-Two family
3-Three and over family
4-Rooming house
5-Hotel/motel
6-Institution
7-Trailer
8-Row house
9 -Residential and other
0 -Other
+-Not given
Cols. 29-30 contain actual number of persons living in that housing unit.

Cols. 31-32 contain a unique person number for each person living in that housing unit.

Cols. 33-34 contain actual age or 00 which indicates age was not given.

Col. 35 contains the following codes:
1-Male
2-Female
$0-$ Not given
Col. 36 contains the following codes:
1-White
2-Other
0 -Not given
Cols. 37-38 contain the following codes:
-00-Professional, technical and kindred workers
01-Farmers, and farm managers
02-Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm
03 -Clerical and kindred workers
04-Sales workers
05 -Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers
06-Operatives and kindred workers
07-Private household workers
08-Other service workers retired, housewife, student, not applicable
99-No answer

39-41

42

Educational Level Attained by Respondent

Marital Status

Relationship of Respondent to Head of Household

Is the Respondent a Driver of a Car or Truck?

Is the Respondent Employed?

Col. 39 contains the following codes:
1-8-Elementary grade level attained
$9-$ Not in this column
Col. 40 contains the following codes:
1-4-High school level attained
$9-$ Not in this column
Col. 41 contains the following codes:
1-5-College level attained
9 -Not in this column
000 -Not given, does not apply 099-No schooling
Col. 42 contains the following codes:
1-Married
2-Widowed
3-Divorced
4-Separated
5-Never married
9 -Not applicable, not household head
0 -Not given
Col. 43 contains the following codes:
1-Head of household
2-Spouse
3-Son
4-Daughter
5-Other male, related (father, son-in-law)
6-Other female, related
7-Other male, not related
8 -Other female, not related
0 -Relationship not given
Col. 44 contains the following codes:
1-Yes
2-No
$9-$ Not applicable (under 5 years of age)
0 -Not given
Col. 45 contains the following codes:
1-Full-time employment
2-Part-time employment
3-Not employed
4-Student
9 -Not applicable (under 18 years of age)
0 -Not given

Land Use Code of Industry Where Respondent Works

Traffic Zone In Which Industry Is Located

Trip Number

Zone of Trip Origin

Zone of Trip Destination

Cols. 46-47 contain the codes presented in the Standard Land Use Coding Manual published by HUD and BPR in 1965, or " 00 " which indicates land use was not given or not applicable. (See table, abstracted from Manual, entitled 'Standard Land Use Classifications. ')

Cols. 48-50 contain "001-411" industry is located in the Region; if industry is outside the Region, cols. 49-50 contain the county code indicated on the accompanying list entitled "Complete County Code for Michigan" and Col. 48 contains the following codes:

7-Ten counties surrounding Region
8-Counties in remainder of State or the three counties in the Tri-County Region
9-States other than Michigan.
Cols. 48-50 contain blanks or " 0 "if no data was a vailable.

Cols. 51-52 contain a number for each trip made by each individual. Coded by a two digit consecutive number for purposes of identification ( 01 -first trip, $02=$ second trip).

Cols. 53-55 contain "001-411" if trip origin is in the Region; if trip origin is outside the Region, cols. 54-55 contain the county code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "County Code for Michizan' if col. 53 contains the following codes:

7-Ten counties surrounding Region
8 -Counties in remainder of State or the three counties in the Tri-County Region
If col. 53 contains a " 9 ," which indicates a state other than Michigan, then cols. 54-55 contain the state code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "State Code for the United States." or the country code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "Country Code."

Cols. 56-58 contain "001-411" if trip destination is in the Region; if trip destination is outside the Region, cols. 57-58 contain the county code indicated in the accompanying list entitled

59-61.

62-64

65-66

67-68

Start Time

Arrival Time

Land Use of
Trip Origin

Land Use of Trip Destination

Purpose Trip Origin
"County Code for Michigan" if col. 56 contains the following codes:

7-Ten counties surrounding Region
8 -Counties in remainder of State or the three counties in the Tri-County Region
If col. 56 contains a " 9 ," which indicates a state other than Michigan, then cols. 57-58 contain the state code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "State Code for the United States," or the country code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "Country Code."

Cols. 59-61 contain the time that the trip began from zone of origin; cols. 59-60 contain the hour, (military time) and col. 61 contains tenths of hours. For example, 1:06 p.m. would be coded 131 in cols. 59-61.

Cols. $62-64$ contain the time that the trip ended at the zone of destination; cols. 62-63 contain the hour (military time) and col. 64 contains tenths of hours.

Cols. 65-66 contain the codes presented in the Standard Land Use Coding Manual, published by HUD and BPR in 1965. (See table, abstracted from Manual, entitled "Standard Land Use Classifications. ")

Cols. 67-68 contain same codes as cols. 65-66.

Col. 69 contains the following codes:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1-Work } \\
& \text { 2-Personal business } \\
& \text { 3-Medical-Dental } \\
& \text { 4-School } \\
& \text { 5-Social-Eat meal } \\
& \text { 6-Change travel mode } \\
& \text { 7-Shopping } \\
& \text { 8-Recreation and ride } \\
& \text { 9-Home } \\
& \text { 0-Business } \\
& \text { +-Serve passenger }
\end{aligned}
$$

Col. 70 contains same codes as col. 69 .

Col. 71 contains the following codes:

> 1-Auto driver
> 2-Auto passenger
> 3-Bus passenger
> 4-School bus passenger
> 5-Taxi passenger
> 6 -Truck passenger
> 7-Walk to work
> 8-No answer

Car Available

Car Occupancy

Parking

Day of Travel

Month of Travel

Expansion Factor

Col. 72 contains the following codes:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-\text { Yes } \\
& 2 \text {-No } \\
& 3 \text {-Not given } \\
& 0 \text {-Not applicable }
\end{aligned}
$$

Cols. 73-74 contain the actual number of people in the car including the driver or the following codes:
-- -Not given
++ -Not applicable
Col. 75 contains following codes concerning type of parking facility used:

1-Street free
2-Street meter
3 -Lot free
4-Lot paid
5-Garaged free
6-Garage paid
7 -Service or repairs
8-Residential property
9-Cruised
0 -Not parked
-- -Not given
++ -Not applicable
Col. 76 contains the following codes:
1-Sunday
7-Saturday
8-Weekday
Col. 77 contains the following codes:
4-April
5-May
6-June
7-July

Cols. 78-80 contain the number, to nearest tenth, which expands the sample data to $100 \%$.

In addition, the Home Survey Trip Tape has the following characteristics which the user needs to know:

1. Tape recording density (high-556 BPI)
2. Tape blocking factor (10)
3. Sort sequence (by survey number, household number, person number,
trip number)
4. Record count excluding padding (44288)
5. Header and trailer labels (none)
6. Padding characters (all 9's)

TRUCK-TAXI CODING

| cumn Number | Description of Data | Codes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Identification Data
1-2
3-6 . Sample Number
7

8-1 3

5

14

15
Day of Travel

Total Mileage

Each record has a " 1 " in col. 1 and " 0 " in col. 2.
Actual number in cols. 3-6.
Col. 7 contains the following codes:
1 -Truck
2-Taxi
Cols. 9-10 contain the county code indicated on the accompanying list entitled "County Code for Michigan" and col. 8 contains the following codes:

7 -Ten counties surrounding Region
8 -Counties in remainder of State or the three counties in Tri-County Region
Cols. 11-13 contain "001-411" if truck or taxi is garaged in the Tri-County Region; if garaged outside the Region, cols. 11-12 contain the township code or " 00 " and col. 13 contains the city, village or place code.

Col. 14 contains the following codes:
1 -Single unit, single rear tire
2 -Single unit, dual rear tire
3-Single unit, three axle
4-TT-ST-combination
5-TT-ST-TR or TK-TR
6-Other
0 -Not given (not applicable if taxi)
Col. 15 contains the following codes:
2-Monday
3-Tuesday
4-Wednesday
5-Thursday
6-Friday
0 -Not given, question not applicable
Cols. 16-18 contain the actual number of miles or the following codes:

000 -No mileage this day, no milcage in this area
001 -One mile (or less than one mile)
998-Mileage not given
999-Not applicable Mileage

Status of Interview

Trip Number

Zone of Trip Origin

Land Use at Trip Origin

Col. 19 contains the following codes:
1-Actual
2-Estimated
0 -Not given, not applicable
Col. 20 contains the following codes:
1-Complete
2-Refusal
3-Vehicle sold, replaced
4-Vehicle sold, not replaced
5-Vehicle junked, not replaced
6 -Out of service
7 -Moved
8-Garaged out of Region
9 -Incomplete - everything but mileage is given
+-No contact - tried 3 or 4 times, but could not reach the person
0 -Location of truck unknown
Cols. 21-23 contain the following codes:
001 -First trip
$002-$ Second trip, etc.
000 -No trips, this vehicle
Cols. 24-26 contain "001-411" if trip origin is in the Region; if trip origin is outside the Region, cols. 25-26 contain the county code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "County Code for Michigan" if col. 24 contains the following codes:

7-Ten counties surrounding Region
8 -Counties in remainder of State or the three counties in the Tri-County Region
If col. 24 contains " 9 ," which indicates a state other than Michigan, then cols. 25-26 contain the state code indicated in the accompanying Ifst entitled "State Code for the United States," or the country code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "Country Code."

Cols. 27-28 contain the codes presented in the Standard Land Use Coding Manual, published by HUD and BPR in 1965. (See table, abstracted from Manual, entitled "Standard land Use Classifications. ")

00 -Not given or not applicable

| 29-31 | Zone of Trip <br> Destination | Cols. 29-31 contain "001-411" if trip destination is in the Region; if trip destination is outside the Region, cols. 30-31 contain the county code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "County Code for Michigan" if col. 29 contains the following codes: <br> 7-Ten counties surrounding Region <br> 8 -Counties in remainder of State or the three counties in the Tri-County Region. <br> If col. 29 contains " 9 , " which indicates a state other than Michigan, then cols. 30-31 contain the state code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "State Code for the United States," or the country code indicated in the accompanying list entitled "Country Code." |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32-33 | Land Use at Trip Destination | Cols. 32-33 contain the same codes as cols. 2728. |
| 34-35 | Purpose of Trip Origin | Cols. 34-35 contain following codes: <br> 01 -Work <br> 02-Personal business <br> 03-Medical-dental <br> 04-School <br> 05-Social-Eat Meal <br> 06 -Change travel mode <br> 07-Shopping <br> 08-Recreation and ride <br> 09 -Home <br> 10-Serve passenger <br> 11 -Picking up goods <br> 12-Delivering goods <br> 13-Picking up and delivering goods <br> 14-To base of operation <br> 15-Service and other work-connected business <br> 00 -Not given |
| 36-37 | Purpose of Trip Destination | Cols. 36-37 contain same codes as cols. 34-35. |
| 38-40 | Start Time | Cols. 38-40 contain the time that the trip began from zone of origin; cols. 38-39 contain the hour (military time) and col. 40 contains tenths of hours. For example, 1:06 p.m. would be coded "131" in cols. 38-40. |

$$
5
$$

| 41-43 | Arrival Time | Cols. 41-43 contain the time that the trip ended at the zone of destination; cols. 41-42 contain the hour (military time) and col. 43 contains tenths of hours. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | Screenline Area of Trip Origin | Col. 44 contains the following codes: <br> 1 -Screenline area one which consists primarily of Eaton County <br> 2-Screenline area two which consists primarily of Ingham County <br> 3 -Screenline area three which consists primarily of Clinton County <br> Blank-Trip origin was outside of Region |
| 45 | Screenline Area of Trip Destination | Col. 45 contains the following codes: <br> 1 -Screenline area one which consists primarily of Eaton County <br> 2-Screenline area two which consists primarily of Ingham County <br> 3 -Screenline area three which consists primarily of Clinton County <br> Blank-Trip destination was outside of Region |
| 46-77 | Blank | Blank |
| 78-80 | Expansion Factor | Cols. 78-80 contain the number, to nearest tenth, which expands the sample data to $100 \%$. |
| 81 | Record Mark | Record Mark |

In addition, the Truck-Taxi Survey Tape has the following characteristics which the user needs to know:

1. Tape recording density (high-556 BPI)
2. Tape blocking factor (10)
3. Sort sequence (by vehicle type, sample number, trip number)
4. Record count excluding padding ( 7355 )
5. Header and trailer labels (none)
6. Padding characters (all $9^{\prime}$ s)

## EXTERNAL CODING

TAPE OR PRINT LAYOUT--CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES
RECORD TITLE: EXTERNAL TRIP INBOUND (COMPUTER) ALSO 535 External Tbip



Column

Description

## TIME CONTINUED

A.M. or P.M.
A. A.M.
P. P.M.
M. Midnight
N. Noon

INTERVIEW NUMBER
VEHICLE TYPE

1. Passenger car - Michigan
2. Passenger car - non-Michigan
3. Pick-up, panel or single unit - single rear tire
4. Single unit - dual rear tires
5. Single unit - three or more axles
6. Combinations
7. Bus
8. Taxi

- N.A.

NUMBER IN VEHICLE

1. One
2. Two
...
3. Nine or more
-. N.A.
GARAGED AT
4. Within cordon
5. Ou*side cordon at origin
6. Outside cordon at destination
7. Other

ROUTE OF EXIT
Original Station Numbers

Column Number

21

22-24

25-27
28-30
31
32-34
35
36-38
39-42

43-50

Description
PURPOSE OF STOP
If passenger vehicle

1. Course of work
2. Personal business
3. Shopping
4. Vehicle service
5. Secure lodging
6. Serve passenger
7. Eat meal
8. Recreation
-. N.A.
If truck
9. Pick up goods
10. Deliver goods
11. Pick up and delivery
12. Service, other work connected
13. Garage, base of operation
14. Base of operations only
15. Garage only
16. Personal business
17. Shopping
A. Recreation (vacations)

COMMODITY
Standard Commodity code
BLANK
16 HOUR EXPANSTON FACTOR
AREA
TRACT
TAG
BLOCK NUMBER
ORIGIN ZONE
same as 531 (column 39-P, column 40-42 * zone number 0000 - ext.)

BLANK

| Deck 53 <br> Page 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Column <br> Number |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 51 | ORIGIN TRIP PURPOSE |
|  | If passenger car |
| - | 1. Home |
|  | 2. Work $\because$ U |
|  | 3. Personal business - medical <br> 4. Social - recreation |
|  | 5. Fat meal |
|  | 6. Shopping |
|  | 7. School |
|  | 8. Change mode |
|  | 9. Serve passenger |
|  | If truck |
|  | 1. Pick up goods <br> 2. Deliver goods |
|  | 3. Pick up and delivery |
|  | 4. Service, other work connected |
| . | 5. Garage, base of operation |
|  | 6. Base of operations only <br> 7. Garage only |
|  | 8. Personal business |
|  | 9. Shopping |
|  | A. Recreation (vacations) |
| 52-53 | ORIGIN LAND USE |
|  | Standard Land Use code |
| 54 | AREA DESTINATION TRACT |
| 55-57 | DESTINATION TRACT NUMBER |
| 58 | TAG |
| 59-61 | BLOCK NUMBr. |
| 62-65 | DESTINATION ZONE |
| 62 | P - Phats |
|  | 0000 - External |
| 63-65 | 001-099 |
| 66-73 | BLANK |

TALUS INTERNAL CODING


RECORD TITLE: L.IRGED JTTLRIA TRIPS
FILE NO: 3 S


Detroit Regional Transportation<br>and Land Use Study<br>File Description<br>Linked Internal Trip Record

| Position | Field | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1-3) | Deck Identification | Constant 835 for this file. |
| (4-9) | Interview No. | Identifies (together with position 77 a unique household, the unit of the travel survey sample). Records from the Ann Arbor update are coded " $v$ " in position 4. |
| $(10-11)$ | Person Number | Persons interviewed within a household are numbered beginning with "01" for the household head. May not be a dense set due to linking. |
| $(12-13)$ | Trip Number | Trips recorded for each person are numbered in sequence of occurance beginning with "01". May not be a dense set due to linking. |
| (14) | Mode of Travel | 1. Auto Driver <br> 2. Auto Passenger <br> 3. Truck Passenger <br> 4. Taxi Passenger <br> 5. Bus Passenger <br> 6. School Bus Passenger <br> 7. Railroad Passenger <br> 8. Air Passenger <br> 9. Other to work <br> -. N.A. |
| (15) | Persons in Car | Actual number of persons in car coded only for auto driver trips - mode "1" |
| (16) | Parking Code. | Coded for auto driver trips only mode "1". |
|  |  | 1. Free <br> 2. Paid-Meter <br> 3. Paid-Other <br> +. Inappropriate (Other than auto driver) <br> - N.A. |


| Position | Field | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (17-21) | Time Trip began | The respondents report on the time this trip began, converted to a 24 hour clock basis. Records with times unknown are coded 0059 in this field. |
| $(17-18)$ | Hour | Coded: Actual hour on a 24 hour clock. |
| (19-20) | Hundredths of an hour | Integeral minutes from original interview schedule converted to hundredths of an hour. |
| (21) | Time Code | Coded: |
|  |  | A. AM <br> P. PM <br> N. Noon <br> M. Midnight |
| (22-26) | Time Arrived | See positions 17-21 |
| (27-30) | Date of Travel | Month, week, and day on which this trip was mode. |
| (27-28) | Month | Coded: |
|  | $\because$ | 08. August, 1965 <br> 09. September, 1965 <br> 10. October, 1965 <br> i1. November, 1965 <br> 12. December, 1965 <br> 01. January, 1966 <br> 02. February, 1966 |
| (29) | Week | Coded: |
|  |  | Actual sequence number of week defined as Monday through Sunday. Numbers 1-6 are possible. |


| Position | Field | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (30) | Day | Coded: |
|  |  | 1. Monday |
|  |  | 2. Tuesday |
|  |  | 3. Wednesday |
|  |  | 4. Thursday |
|  |  | 5. Friday |
| $(31-38)$ | 1960 Tract and Block of Trip Origin | The first column is a county area code: |
|  |  | 1. Wayne County |
|  |  | 2. Oakland County |
|  |  | 3. Macomb County |
|  |  | *4. Washtenaw County |
|  |  | 5. Monroe County |
|  |  | 6. St. Clair County |
|  |  | Columns two through five contain the census tract and the last three columns contain the block. |
|  |  | Locations outside the cordon line are identified by a 7,8 , or 9 in the |
|  |  | first column. The remaining columns do not contain a census tract and |
|  |  | block, but rather contain a code for the civil division of the location. |
|  |  | For a full explanation of this coding |
|  |  | see: External Location Coding, Dearborn Center for Urban Studies, November, 1966. |
|  |  | *The borderline sections of Livingston County within the Cordon Line are coded " 45 " in the first two columns. |
| $(39-42)$ | TALUS Analysis Zone | County First Column |
|  | of Trip Origin | Super District First Two Columns |
|  |  | District First Three Columns |
|  |  | Zone All Four Columns |



Position
(52-53)
(54-61)
(72)
(73)
(75-76) Destination Land Use
(77)
(78-80)

Field
Origin Purpose

Origin Land Use
1960 Tract and Block of Destimation

TALUS Analysis Zone of Trip Destination

Blank
General Purpose

Home Based Flag

Interview Tag
Expansion Factor

1. Home
2. Work
3. Personal Business-Med.
4. Social-Recreation
5. Eat Meal
6. Shopping
7. School
8. Change Mode
9. Serve Passenger

See Appendix 1
Soe code for positions 31-38.

See code for positions 39-42.

1. Home based work
2. Home based personal business
3. Home based social rocreation
4. Home bued shopping
5. Home based school
6. Non home based

Blank. Non-Home based trip.

1. Trip origins is zone of residence.
2. Trip destination is zone of residence.

See code for position 51.
See Appendix 1.
See code for positions (4-9)
The value by which each trip is multiplied to obtain a representation of the total universe.

## External Location Coding

An eight digit location code analogous to the eight digit census tract-block code has been devised for use in coding trip terminals outside the Travel Survey cordon line.

The code is divided into three distinct segments:

1. A one digit area code (7, 8, or 9) denoting proximity to the study area.
2. A three digit code indicating county or state.
3. A four digit code indicating a more precise location within councy or state.

## "7" Area Codes

A location coded to the " 7 " area is in a county immediately adjacent to or with in the TALUS seven county region. In addition to Michigan counties, this area also includes the Counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton in Ontario. Locations within this area are coded with as much detail as possible. A three digit IBM numerical county code* follows the inftial "7" area code. The fifth and sixth digits indicate the township, while the last two indicate the city, village, or unincorporated place of the trip terminal.

Example: | Area | County | Township | Village |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7 | 147 | 02 | 02 |

The interpretation of this code is: a location within an adjacent county (7); the county is St. Clair (147); the terminal is located within Brockway Township (02); and more precisely, within the village of Yale (02).
"8" Area Codes
A location coded to the "8" area is within Michigan, but not in a "7" area Michigan county. Like the "7" area code, the second through fourth digits indicate the county by means of the IBM code. Within the " 8 " area, however, the last four digits are considered as a unit and represent the city generating the trip. This city code is an expanded version of the four digit IBM numerical city code.

| Example: | Area | County | City |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 141 | 1530 |

This code indicates that the trip-end being coded is within Michigan, but not near the study area (8). It is in Presque Isle County (141), at or near Rogers City (1530).

## "9" Area Codes

All trip terminals not coded to the "7" or "8" areas are put in the "g" area. Codes have been developed for all major locations in the United States and Canada. Any trip-ends to or from locations in Mexico will receive a single code. The three digits following the " 9 " area designation indicate the location's state, while the remaining four digits represent it's county.

Example: $\quad$ Area | State | County |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9 | 035 |
| 0143 |  |  |

This code indicates the trip-end is outside of Michigan (9); it is in the state of Oklahoma (035); in Tulsa County (0143).

* IBM Corp., Reference Manual Numerical Code for States, Counties and Cities of the United States, (1961).


## DATE:

TAPE OR PRINT LAYOUT--CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES
RECORD TITLE: INTERNAL TRIP (COMPUTER)


## PORT HURON INTERNAL CODING

PORT HURON
CNTERNAL TRIP FLLE
DECK 533
Column
Sumber
1-3
Description
DECK (533)
4-9 INTERVIEN MMMBTR
10-11 PERSON NLMBER
Only person number used in 532 is allowable
12-13
TRIP NUMBER

1. First trip
2. Second trip
...
3. Ninety-ninth trip

14
MODE OE TRAVEL

1. Auto driver
2. Auto passenger
3. Truck passenger
4. Taxi passenger
5. Bus passenger
6. School bus passenger
7. Other

+ Walk
-. N.A.

15

16

NUMBER IN VEHICLE
1-9 - one through nine or more only if mode (column 14) is coded "1." A11 others coded + .

PARKING

1. Free
2. Paid - meter
3. Paid - other
+. Tnap., not auto driver
-. N.A.

Deck 533
Page 2
Column

Sumber
17-21
17-20

21
$22-26$
22-25
TIME ARRIVED
Hour and minute
same as time left
A.M. or P.M.
same as time left

27-30
27-28
29
30
31-38
31-34
31

35
36-38
$39-42$

43-50
Description
TJME LEFT
Hour and minute

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { e.g. }-2: 30-0230 \\
4: 45-0445 \\
10: 15-1015
\end{array}
$$

A.M. or P.M.
A. A.M.
P. P.M.
N. Noon
M. Midnight

DATE
Month
Week
Day
ORIGIN TRACT AND BLOCK
Area code and tract number
6. Internal same as in 531

Tag
Biock number
ORIGIN ZONE
same as in 531

BLA.TK

Deck 533
page 3
Column

| Number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| 51 | TRIP PURPOSE |

1. Home
2. Work
3. Personal business - medical
4. Social - recreation
5. Eat meal
6. Shopping
7. School
8. Change mode
9. Serve passenger

52-53

54

55-57

58
59-61
62-65
62
63-65
66-73
74

75-76

77
78-80
LAND USE
Standard Land Use code
-- N.A.
AREA (DESTINATION)
G. Internal

TRACT (DESTINATION)
same as 531
TAG
BLOCK NUMBER
DESTINATION ZONE
P.
$001-090$

BLAMK
PURPOSE (DESTIITATION)
same as column 51
LAND USE
Standard Land Use code
BLAMK
EXPANSION FACTOR
beck 533
rage 4

Column
そmber bescribion
81 ORIGIS GCEEXLINE AREA
X. North
S. South

82
DESTENATION SCREENLINE AREA
N. North
S. South

83-84 BLANK

85-88
$89-90$

RESIDENCE ZONE
coded same as other zone information

BLANK

TRUCK - TAXI CODING

RECORD TITLE: Truck/Taxi Trio Record
FILE NO: $537 / 539$


Detroit Regional Transportation<br>and Land Use Study<br>File Deccription<br>Commercial Vehcile Trip Record

| Pos | Field | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1-3) | Deck Identification | Coded: 537. Record is from the truck and special vehicle inventory. <br> 539. Record is from the taxi inventory. |
| $(4-8)$ | Interview Number | Identifies a unique vehicle, the unit of this sample. |
| (9-11) | Trip Number | Trips recorded for each vehicle are numbered in sequence of occurance beginning with "ol". |
| (12-14) | Commodity | For trucks the type of commodity transported is recorded as a three digit code. See Appendix 5. |
| $(15-16)$ | Total Trip Weight | For each vehicle trip the total weight of commodity and vehicle is coded to the nearest 1000 pounds, e.g., $\mid 1250$ would be coded "II". |
| (17-2) | Time Trip Started at Origin | The five column field for each time is coded exactly in hours and minutes with leading zeros. The first two columns are hour and the next two are minutes. The fifth column contains an A for. AM, $P$ for PM, $N$ for noon, or $M$ for midnight. <br> Examples: |
|  |  | 12:01 AM Coded 2:30 PM coded 12 Midnight coded |
|  |  | ++++ = Unknown |
| (22-26) | Time Trip arrived at Destination | See Code for Pos. 17-21. |
| (27-30) | Date of Travel | Month, Day, and Week on Which This Trip was made. |
| (27-28) | Month | Coded: |
|  |  | 08. August, 1965 <br> 09. September, 1965 <br> 10. October, 1965 <br> II. November, 1965 <br> 12. December, 1965 <br> 01. January, 1966 <br> 12. February, 1966 |

(29)
(30)
(31-38) 1960 Tract and Block of Trip Origin
(39-42) TALUS Analysis Zone of Trip Origin

Origin Screenline Code

Coded:
Actual sequence number or week in month detire as Monday through Sunday. Numbers i-6 are possible.

## Coded:

1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Wednesday
4. Thursday
5. Friday

The first column is a county area code:

1. Wayne County
2. Oakland County
3. Macomb County
*4. Washtenaw County
4. Monroe County
5. St. Clair County

Columns two through five contain the census tract and the last three columns contain the block.

Locations outside the cordon line are identified by a 7,8 , or 9 in the tirst column. The remaining columns do not contain a census tract and block, but rather contain a code for the civll division of the location. For a full explanation of this coding see: Appendix 6.
*The borderline sections of Livingston County within the Cordon Line are coded "45" in the first two columns.

County
Super District District Zone

First Column
First Two Columns
First Three Columns
All Four Columas
++++ = Area outside of Cordon Line.
Area of Trip Origin in relation to sereenlines coded:

1. South of 14 mile and east of Merriman Orchard Lake screenlines.
(66-73) Blank
(74)

Pos
(44)
(45)

Common Vehicle Type
(46-50) Blank
(51) Origin Purpose
(52-53)
(54-61) 1960 Tract and Block of Destination
(62-65) TALUS Analysis Zone of
Trip Destination
Field

Destination Screenline Code


Destination Purpose

Code
2. South of 14 Mile and West of Merriman Orchard Lake Screenlines.
3. North of 14 Mile Screenline.
4. Outside of Cordon Line.

See Position 43.
This code is common to all travel survey files.

Coded:

1. Auto Driver
2. Truck Driver
3. Taxi Driver
4. Auto Passenger
5. Truck Passenger
6. Taxi Passenger
7. Bus Passenger
8. School Bus Passenger
9. Rail, Air Passenger
10. Walk to Work
-. N.A.
Not Used.

Coded:

1. Pick up Goods
2. Deliver Goods
3. Pick up and Deliver Goods
4. Service and Other Work Connected Business
5. Garaging Address and Base of Operations
6. Base of Operations Only
7. Garaging Address Only
8. Personal Business
9. Shopping
A. Recreation (including Vacation)

See Appendix 1.

See Code for Positions 31-38.

See Code for Positions 39-42.
Not Used.
See Code for Position 51.

Pos
Field
Destination Land Use
(77)
(78-80)
24 Hour Expansion Factor

Code
See Appendix 1.
Not Used.
The value by which each trip is multiplied to obtain a representation of the total universe of trips.

## Commodity Code

| 000 | Empty Trucks | 043 | Soybeans | Where Used |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 001 | Wheat | 049 | Apples |  |  |
| 003 | Corn | 051 | Bananas | Deck No. | Col. No. |
| 007 | Oats | 053 | Berries, Fresh | 514 | $76-78$ |
| 009 | Barley and Rye | 055 | Cantaloupes, | 515 | $76-78$ |
| 011 | Rice |  | Melons, N.O.S. | 517 | $59-61$ |
| 013 | Grain N.O.S. | 057 | Grapes | 519 | $59-61$ |
| 015 | Flour | 059 | Lemons, Citrus. | 534 | $22-24$ |
| 017 | Meal, Corn | 061 | Oranges \& Grapefruit | 535 | $22-24$ |
| 021 | Cereal Foods | 063 | Peaches | 537 | $12-14$ |
| 023 | Mill Products N.O.S. | 065 | Pears | 539 | $12-14$ |
| 025 | Hay | 067 | Watermelons |  |  |
| 027 | Straw | 069 | Fruits N.O.S. |  |  |
| 029 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 075 | Coffee |  |  |
| 033 | Cotton, Bales | 077. | Cabbage |  |  |
| 035 Cotton Linters, Noils | 079 | Celery |  |  |  |
|  | and Regins | 081 | Lettuce |  |  |
| 037 Cottonseed | 083 | Onions |  |  |  |


| 085 | Potatoes | 401 | Logs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 087 | Tomatoes | 403 | Posts, Poles, Piling |
| 089 | Vegetables N.O.S. | 405 | Fuel Wood |
| 097 | Peanuts | 409 | Pulpwood |
| 101 | Sugar beets | 411 | Lumber, Shingles, Lath |
| 103 | Malt N.O.S. | 413 | Wooden boxes, Crates, and |
| 105 | Flaxseed |  | Cooperage Materials |
| 107 | Seed and Farm Supplies N.O.S. | 415 | Veneer, Plywood and Builtup Wood |
| 199 | Florist, Flowers, Nur- 417 sery, Shrubs, Trees, Sod,499 |  | Turpentine <br> Sawdust, Forest Products N.O.S. <br> Gasoline |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Nuts, Agricultural | 501 |  |
|  | Prod. N.O.S. | 503 | Fuel Oil, Bituminous Road |
| 201 | Horses and Mules |  | Material, Road Oil |
| 203 | Cattle | 505 | Grease and Oils, Lubricating |
| 207 | Sheep | 507 | Petroleum Products, N.O.S. |
| 211 | Hogs, Swine | 509 | Compressed Gases |
| 215 | Meats | 517 | Vegetable Oils |
| 219 | Meat Products, N.O.S. | 519 | Oils |
|  | Packing-House Prod. | 525 | Rubber Goods, N.O.S. |
| 221 | Margarine | 527 | Chemicals, N.O.S. |
| 223 | Live Poultry | 531 | Acids |
| 225 | Dressed Poultry | 533 | Sodium-Soda Products |
| 227 | Eggs | 535 | Alcohol |
| 229 | Butter | 539 | Fertilizers, Manure |
| 231 | Cheese | 541 | Insecticides and Fungicides |
| 233 | Cream, Milk, Ice Cream and Dairy Products, | $\begin{aligned} & 547 \\ & 549 \end{aligned}$ | Paints, Putty, Varnish, Stains Plastics |
|  | N.O.S. | 553 |  |
| 237 | Wool | 557 | Drug Store Supplies Aluminum |
| 239 | Hides, Skins, and Pelts | 561 | Copper, Brass, Aluminum Products |
| 241 | Leather | 563 | Lead and Zinc - Bar, Ingot and Pig |
| 243 | Fish or Sea Food, | 567 | Magnesium Metal and Alloy |
|  | Fresh or Frozen | 571 | Metals and Alloys N.O.S., Forgings |
| 299 | Animals \& Animal Products, N.O.S. - Fats, Grease, Bones | 581 | Iron and Steel Rails and Wire Woven and Not Woven - N.O.S. |
|  |  | 583 | Iron and Steel Products - Metal |
| 301 | Coal |  | Products |
| 307 | Coke | 585 | Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings |
| 309 | Iron Ore | 587 | Iron and Steel Pipe and Fittings, |
| 311 | Aluminum Ore and Con- | 589 | Tanks, N.O.S. |
|  | centrates | 591 | Agricultural Implements, $N$.O.S |
| 319 | Ores | 593 | Agricultural Implement Parts |
| 323 | Clay and Bentonite | 595 | Construction Machinery, Machinery |
| 325 | Industrial Sand |  | and Parts |
| 327 | Gravel, Sand | 597 | Machinery Parts |
| 329 | Stone | 601 | Business and Office Machines |
| 333 | Rough Stone | 607 | Railroad Supplies |
| 337 | Crude Petroleum | 609 | Rails and Railway Track Material, |
| 339 | Asphalt |  | Iron and Steel |
| 341 | Salt | 611 | Camping Equipment |
| 345 | Sulphus | 613 | Automobiles |
| 399 | Top Soil, Mining Prod- | 617 | Traccurs |
|  | ucts, N.O.S., Earth- | 619 | Military Vehicles |


| 623 | Automotive Supplies, | 701 | Chinaware |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | N.O.S., Tow Truck | 703 | Woodenware |
|  | Service | 705 | Household Utensils |
| 625 | Airplane Parts | 707 | Refrigerators and Service, Ice |
| 627 | Tires and Tire Repair |  | Boxes |
| 631 | Explosives | 709 | Cleaning and Dyeing, Laundry, |
| 633 | Cement, Natural and |  | Laundry Equipment |
|  | Portland | 711 | Stoves and Parts |
| 635 | Cement | 713 | Rugs |
| 639 | Bricks, Cinder Blocks, Cement Blocks, Building | 715 | House Furnishings and Furniture, N.O.S. Mattress, Store Fixtures, Upholstery |
|  | Blocks | 717 | Furniture Parts |
| 641 | Refractories | 719 | Tools and Workers |
| 643 | Artificial Stone | 721 | Abrasives, other than Crude |
| 645 | Lime | 723 | Burlap |
| 647 | Plaster | 727 | Cotton, Cloth, and Fabrics |
| 649 | Sewer Pipe and Drain | 729 | Dry Goods |
|  | Tile | 733 | Cloth and Fabric |
| 651 | Broken or Ground Bricks, | 737 | Shoes |
|  | Blocks, Crockery and | 739 | Luggage |
|  | Glass | 741 | Athletic, Gymnasium, Playground |
| 655 | Paper Collection, Scrap |  | and Sporting Equipment |
|  | Paper and Rags | 743 | Games and Toys |
| 657 | Newsprint Paper | 745 | Liquors |
| 663 | Paper Bags | 747 | Wine |
| 665 | Stationery, Wall Paper, | 749 | Beer |
|  | Paper and Paper Arti- | 751 | Distilled Water, Soft Beverages |
|  | cles, N.O.S. | 753 | Ice |
| 667 | Magazines, Newspapers, | 755 | Syrup and Molasses |
|  | Powwer Advertising | 759 | Sugar |
| 669 | Paperboard, Fibreboard | 761 | Candy |
| 671 | Wallboard | 763 | Food Products - Canned or Packaged |
| 673 | Building Paper and Pre- |  | Not Frozen; Mixed Groceries |
|  | pared Roofing Materials | 765 | Food Products, N.O.S. - Frozen |
| 675 | Insulating Materials | 769 | Soap and Washing Compound |
| 679 | Building Materials, NOS. | 771 | Matches |
| 681 | Building and Houses, | 773 | Feed, Chicken Feed |
|  | Fabricated \& Portable | 777 | Cigars, Cigarettes, Manufactured Tobacco |
| 685 | Batteries, Signs, Elec. | 783 | Containers, Fibreboard and Paperboard |
|  | Motors, Radios, Light- | 785 | Cans, Containers, NoO.S. |
|  | Ing-Gas, Elec, Radio, | 787 | Containers, Returned Empty |
|  | Service and Supply | 789 | Iron Scrap |
| 687 | Fuel and Heat Installa- | 793 | Slag |
|  | tions, Plumbing and | 797 | Ashes, Cinders, Waste Materials, Garbage |
| 689 | Bathroom and Lavatory | 799 | Manufactures and Miscellaneous, N.O.S. - |
|  | Fixtures and Sinks |  | Clothing, Packing Mat., Film, Etc. |
| 691 | Hardware, N.O.S. | 900 | Express, Air, Railway - Railway Freight |
| 695 | Glass and Glassware | 901 | Hotel Supplies |
| 697 | Glass Bottles, Jars, | 999 | Mixed Merchandise |

## Residential

11. Single-family residing (except mobile home)
12. Two-family residing
13. Multiple-family residing - walk-up
14. Multiple-family residing - elevator
15. Group quarter residing
16. Residential hotels
17. Moblle home residing
18. Transient residing
19. Residing, N.E.C.

## Manufacturing

20. Food and kindred products - manufacturing
21. Tobacco products - manufacturing
22. Textile mill products - manufacturing
23. Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics (excluding leather) and similar materfals - manufacturing
24. Lumber and wood products (except furniture). manufacturing
25. Furniture and fixtures - manufacturing
26. Paper and allied products - manufacturing
27. Printing, publishing, and allied industries
28. Chemicals and allied products - manufacturing (paints, cosmetics and drugs)
29. Petroleum refining and related industries
30. Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing
31. Leather and leather products - manufacturing
32. Stone, clay and glass products - manufacturing
33. Primary metals industries
34. Fabricated metals products manufacturing (excluding ordinance)
35. Non-electrical machinery - manufacturing (tool \& die)
36. Electrical machinery, equipment \& supplies manufacturing
37. Transportation equipment \& supplies - manufacturing
38. Professional, scientific \& controlling instruments; photographic \& optical goods; watches \& clocks manufacturing
39. Miscellaneous manufacturing (including ordinance, excluding tobacco products)

Trade Activity
50. Wholesale trade - food
51. Wholesale trade - non-food (scrap metal)
52. Retall trade - buliding materlals and hardware (excluding farm equipmene)
53. Retail trade - gemeral merchandise (department store, dime store)
54. Retuil Lrade - [oud (giveory sture)
55. Retall trade - autonotive, marline craft, alrcraft and accessories
56. Retail trade - apparel and accessories
57. Retail trade - furniture, home furnishings, and equipment
58. Retail trade - eating activity (restaurant)
59. Other retail trade (drug store, liquor, bookstore, sporting goods, garden, flower shop, jewelry, camera shop.) If shopping center and store NA, code to predominant store; if none, code to grocery.
5A. Retail trade - farm equipment
5B. Retail trade - drinking activity (bars)

## Services

60. Mixed service - no predominance (general office building)
61. Finance, insurance, and real estate,
62. Personal services (barber shop, beauty parlor).
63. Administrative service activities (Ford Central Office Administrative Building, City Hall)
64. Installation and repair service activities
65. Consulting service activities
66. Medical service activities
67. Public safety activities (police, firemen)
68. Custom service (creative industries, auto body design, metal plating, heat treating)
69. Miscellaneous services (including Post Office)

Cultural \& Education
70. Educational services
71. Museum, library and public display
72. Public assembly, miscellaneous purposes
73. Social-political organization activities
77. Worship activities
78. Cemeterial activity
79. Other cultural and educational activities

## Recreational and Entertainment

A1. Natural outdoor recreat lonal activitles, low intensity development (except water)
A2. Casual outdoor recreational activity (except water) - parks, picnicking
A3. Highly organized outdoor sports activity (except water and golf courses) - baseball or football games
A4. Amusement park activities

A5. Gclf course activities
A6. Outdoor water recreation activities (water surface only - swimming, boating)
A7. Outdoor recreation, N.E.C.
A8. Indoor sports and games (hockey game)
A9. Indoor entertainment assembly (movies, theater)

Transportation, Communcation and Utilities
40. Railroad transportation right-of-way
41. Mass transit right-of-way (except railroad)
42. Highway and street right-of-way
43. Motor vehicle facility - including truck and bus terminal parking - excluding freight terminal
44. Automobile parking activities
45. Aircraft transportation (except freight terminals)
(46) Marine craft right-of-way (navigable waterways)
47. Marine craft transportation (excluding right-ofway and freight terminals) All boats.
48. Communication right-of-way
49. Communication (excluding right-of-way) telephone company
4A. Utility right-oE-way
4B. Gas and electric utility (except right-of-way)
4C. Water \& waste utility (except right-of-way)
4D. Other transportation, communication, and utilities right-of-way; N.E.C.
4E. Dther transportation, communication, and utilities, N.E.C. (excluding right-of-way and sanitary land fill)

Resource Production and Extraction
81. Agricultural activities
82. Agricultural related services (including animal husbandry)
83. Comercial forestry and related services
84. Commercial fishing activities
85. Strip mining and/or quarrying
86. Subterranean mining .
87. Fluid resource extraction
89. Resource production and extraction, N.E.C.

Unused Land and Water
91. Unused land - excluding developed with structure and non-commercial forest
92. Non-commercial forest development
93. Unused water areas, N.E.C.
94. Unused land - developed with structure for residing
95. Unused land - developed with structure for manufacturing
96. Unused land - developed with structure for transportation, communication, and utilities
97. Unused land - developed with structure for trade
98. Unused land - developed with structure for service
99. Unused isru - developed with structure for cultural and educaiional activity
9A. Unused land - developed with structure for resource production and extraction
9B. Unused land - developed with stracture for storage, distribution, and contract construction
9C. Unused land - developed with strdcture for recreation
9D. Unused land - developed with stricture, N.E.C.
Storage, Distribution and Contract Construction

1. Closed storage activity
2. Open storage activity
3. Junk yard and'or demolition actirity
4. Rail freight terminal activity
5. Truck freight terminal activity
6. Marine freight terminal activity
7. Air freight terminal activity
8. General contract construction
9. Sanitary land fill activity

OA. Storage, distribution, and contract construction, N.E.C.

$$
4
$$

This program will use origin-destination trip information to create an 80-character trip record for use in the statewide model (510 zone or 2300 zone). There are three main phases:

Phase 1
Read external-cordon trips, convert to statewide zones, and reformat.
$\underline{\text { Phase } 2}$
Read internal and truck-taxi records, convert to statewide zones, and reformat.

## Phase 3

Read all reformated records, sum like records, and write to a final tape. Any records with a county-level statewide zone are split according to user-supplied criteria.

Program may be restarted at Phase 2 or Phase 3. An option exists to skip Phase 2 .

Conversion tables for converting $O D$ zone or OD tract-bloc to statewide zones are supplied by user.


All input cards and tape labels will be supplied by user. Card files must be in order as shown above, and should be run from psuedo-reader.

If two input tapes are used, the external cordon trips should be mounted first. Tapes are used one at a time.

Printer output will be forced to printer back-up disk by program.

Save work tape QWO1111.

## Program Failure

There are two restart points. A SPO message will indicate when restart points have been reached. If phase l has not been completed, the job must be re-executed from the beginnins. See attached for restart at Phase 2 or phase 3 . Save printer disk output is possible.

header card QH01099

Co 1.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { :1-7 = "Q01099म" }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { or } \\
& \text { "RESTART:PHASEb2ぬ" } \\
& \text { or } \\
& \text { "RESTART:PHASE円 } 36 "
\end{aligned}
$$

24－29＝Blank
30－49＝City Name（optional）
50－53＝CITY－2N
If blank
INT－STW－ZONE for externals m zone from ZONE－ZONE Conversion Table

EXT－STW－ZONE for externals＝second zone in $T B$ card（Col．19－22）

If not blank must be numeric
INT－STW－ZONE for externais＝CITY－ZN
EXT－STH－ZONE for externals＝first zone in $T B$ card（Col．14－17）

54－71＝B1ank
72－76＝Numeric（Restart Phase 2 only）．The number of exter－ nal records written on work tape QWO1111． or
$\forall$（All runs except Restart Phase 2）．
77－80＝＂SKIp＂（to skip Phase 2）
or
f（to complete Phase 2）

YणIV11.
RESTHRT: PHASE 2



Program Q01099

INSTRUCTIONS - RESTART: PHASE 2
Input: Work Tape QWOl111
Header Card QH01099
Cards QA01099
Cards QC01099
Tape QT01010
INT \& TRX Records

For Phase 2 restart there must be two changes made in header card (QHO1O99):

Co1. $8-23=$ "RESTART:PHASE $\quad 2 \neq "$
72-76. $=$ Number of records indicated in SPO message.
All other columns should be the same as the original header card.

See attached flowchart.

凶゙ひには
RESTART：PRASE3


```
PORGRAM QO1099
```

INSTRUCTIONS - RESTART: PHASE 3

Input: Work Tape QW01111
Header Card QH01099
Cards QC01099

For Phase 3 restart, duplicate original header card except:

Co1. $8-23=$ "RESTART:PHASE४ $3 \not b^{\prime \prime}$
See attached flowchart.

QA01099
ZONE-TO-ZONE CARDS
Converts $O D$ zones to statewide zones. See attached format. Cards need not be in sort.

QB01099
TB-TO-ZONE CARDS
t
Converts OD Trac-Bloc to statewide zones. See attached format. Cards must be in sort by OD-Trac-Bloc.

QCO1099
CNTY-SPLIT-CARDS
See attached format. These cards create new statewide zones for county level zone numbers (zone ends in "00"). The percent of trips to be assigned to each new zone is coded in the factor fields. The first factor field is for the first zone in this county; the second factor field is for the second zone in this county, etc.

To expand the number of zones for a county beyond 18, a maximum of six cards may be used. The card number (Col. 6) must be appropriately coded.

Example: For county zone $=6300$ we wish $5.5 \%$ of trips to be assigned to first zone ( 6301 ), $60 \%$ of trips for second zone (6302), and $35.5 \%$ for the third zone (6303).

County split card would be coded as follows:
Col. $1-4=" 6300 "$
$6=" 1 "$
$8-10=" 055 "$
$12-14=" 600 "$
16-18 = "345" 20-22 = "999"

If there are not enough trips available to allow each zone to have at least one trip, the largest zones will be filled first until no whole trips are available; and the splitting routine will end.

Cards must be in sort by zone (major) and card number (minor).

```
ERROR MESSAGES
    Q01099
```

All errors are fatal except as noted in Number 8.

1. MISSING HEADER CARD

There was no header for file QH01099.
2. INVALID RUNTYPE ON HEADER CARD

Runtype was not one of the following:
(a) "NORMAL
(b) "REStART:PHASE 2 "
(c) "RESTART:PHASE 3 "
3. INVALID PROGRAM NUMBER

Program number was not "Q01099"
4. INVALID OD-ZONE ON ZONE-TO-ZONE CARDS
$O D$ zone was $<1$ or $>420$.
5. INVALID STN-ZONE ON ZONE-TO-ZONE CARDS

Statewide zone from file QAOl099 was not numeric.
6. TRACT-BLOC-TO-ZONE CARDS NEEDED

There were no cards for file QB01099.
7. INVALID STW-ZONE ON TB-CARDS

Statewide zone from file QB01099 was not numeric.
8. TRIPS WITH NO STN ZONE

External records which do not have a corresponding tract-block card are listed. For Michigan codes, this is fatal error; for outstate codes, it is not a fatal error.
9. INVALID CARD-NO ON CNTY-ZN-CARDS

Card number (file QC01099) was $<1$ or $>6$.

Error Messages QO1099
10. NO CNTY-ZN CARD FOR FOLLOWING ZONE

A county zone on work file could not find a match in card file QCO1099. If the zone printed is zero $\cdots$... it may indicate that an $O D$ zone (INT-TRX) had no statewide equivalent loaded.
11. INVALID FACTOR PCT FOUND ON CNTY-ZN CARDS

A factor from file QCO1099 was not numeric.
12. CNTY-ZN-CARDS OUT OF SORT-1

County zone numbers in file QCO1099 were not in ascending sort.
13. $C N T Y-Z N-C A R D S$ OUT OF SORT-2

Card number from file QCOIO99 was out of sort.
14. CNTY-ZN-CARDS OUT OF SORT-3
-i Program was expecting another card of percents for a particular zone, but next card had a new zone number.
15. INVALID CITY-ZN

City Zone field on header was not numeric.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES DIVISION DATA PROCESSING SECTION


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

CARD-IN
RECORD - TITLE COUNTY SPITT FECGRAM NO. $\qquad$ 001092 PAGE1 Qf 1


VOLUME OF DATA:
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:
$\qquad$


VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$

TAPE RECORD - TITLE STW TRIP VECTOBPROGRAM NO. PAGE 1 R $\quad 1$

| CHAR | FIELD DESCRIPTION | CHAR | FIELD DESCRIPTION | CHAR |  | FIELD DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CITY NUMBER | 41 | $\longrightarrow-\frac{81}{82}$ |  |  | ( |
| 2 |  | 42 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | FORM NUMBER | 43 |  | 83 |  |  |
| 4 | VEHICLE TYPE | 44 |  | 84 |  |  |
| 5 | TRIP PURPOSE | 45 |  | 85 |  |  |
| 6 |  | 46 |  | 86 |  |  |
| 7 | STATION NUMBER | 47 |  | 87 |  |  |
| 8 | DIRECTION | 48 |  | 88 |  |  |
| 9 | GARAGED | 49 |  | 89 |  |  |
| 10 |  | 50 |  | 90 |  |  |
| 11 |  | 51 |  | 91 |  |  |
| 12 |  | 52 |  | 92 |  |  |
| 13 |  | 53 |  | 93 |  |  |
| 14 |  | 54 |  | 94 |  |  |
| 15 |  | 55 |  | 95 |  |  |
| 16 |  | 56 |  | 96 |  |  |
| 17 |  | 57 |  | 97 |  |  |
| 18 |  | 58 |  | 98 |  |  |
| 19 |  | 59 |  | 99 |  |  |
| 20 |  | 60. |  | 100 |  |  |
| 21 |  | 61 |  | 101 |  |  |
| 22 |  | 62 |  | 102 |  |  |
| 23 |  | 63 |  | 103 |  |  |
| 24 |  | 64 |  | 104 |  |  |
| 25 |  | 65 |  | 105 |  |  |
| 26 |  | 66 |  | 106 |  |  |
| 27 |  | 67 |  | 107 |  |  |
| 28 |  | 68 | INTERNAL <br> STATEWIDE 2ONE | 108 |  |  |
| 29 |  | 69 |  | 109 |  |  |
| 30 |  | 70 |  | 110 |  |  |
| 31 |  | 71 |  | 111 |  |  |
| 32 |  | 72 | EXTERNAL STATEWIDE ZONE | 112 |  |  |
| 33 |  | 73 |  | 113 |  |  |
| 34 |  | 74 |  | 114 |  |  |
| 35 |  | 75 |  | 115 |  |  |
| 36 |  | 76 | $\begin{gathered} 24 \text { HOUR } \\ \text { FACTOR } \\ 999 \vee 99 \end{gathered}$ | 116 |  |  |
| 37 |  | 77 |  | 117 |  |  |
| 38 |  | 78 |  | 118 |  |  |
| 39 |  | 79 |  | 119 |  |  |
| 40 |  | 80 |  | 120 |  |  |
| DATE: $4 / 70$ |  | . |  | 121 |  |  |
|  |  | 122 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 123 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 124 |  |  |  |
| RECORD NO: QT01111 |  |  |  | TAPE DENSITY: 800 BPI |  |  | 125 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 126 |  |  |
| RECORD LENGTH: 80 |  |  |  | BLOCKING: |  |  | 127 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 128 |  |  |
| PAPER | MS: |  |  | NO. OF COPIES: |  |  | 129 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 130 |  |  |
| COLOR OF CARDS: |  | LINED or UNLINED: |  | 131 |  |  |
|  |  | 132 |  |  |  |

VOLUME OF DATA: $\qquad$
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:


[^0]:    1. Possanger Car

    Singlo Unit-singlo Raar Tire
    Sintor Tiro
    TT-ST Continaxio
    6. TT.ST-TR or TK-TR
    7. Bue Not C.C.
    e. Gaxi
    9. Cact Cars
    b. Small Car*

[^1]:    I Interpolated, using Preliminary Projections for Small Areas in Michigan: Working Paper No. 9, State Resource Planning Program, Michigan Dept. of Commerce, November, 1966.

