FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE

Informational Memorandum No. 16

Date:

August 27, 1942

Subject: Traffic volume trends

Preliminary summaries of traffic data for July 1942 from recorders located in 21 States indicate a decrease of 35.6 percent as compared with traffic for July 1941. Within the rationed area the decrease in traffic was 40.7 percent, as compared with a decrease of 28.3 percent in the unrationed area.

Preliminary Summary of Automatic Traffic Recorder Data for July 1942, including 202 Stations in 21 States

State	Number of Stations	Total daily traffic July 1942	Percent decrease from July 1941
	4	10,564	10.7
Arizona Arkansas	16	17,983	27.2
Connecticut	18	77,685	41.6
Delaware		17,568	28.8
Georgia	1	6,414.2/	41.0
Idaho	5 4 5 6	10,499	26.3
Illinois	6	11,420	32.5
Indiana	20	43,703	29.3
Louisiana	7	17,303	34.1 41.1
Maryland	5	10,789	
Massachusetts	5 9 10 3/	39,149	45.8
New Mexico	10 3/	13,715	26.5
New York	10	36,113	38.5
North Carolina	19 3/	31,619	36.7
North Dakota	7	3,324	29.3
Oklahoma	20	38,686	26.7
Rhode Island		6,214	49.5
South Carolina	6	6,102	36.7.
South Dakota	3 6 9 <u>3</u> / 5 2	8,602	23.2
Utah	5	5,694	32.4
Virginia	2	2,795	53.4
21 States	190	415,941	35•7

	Local Highways			
State	Number of Stations	Total daily traffic July 1942	Percent decrease from July 1941 1/	
Connecticut Delaware Georgia Maryland Massachusetts North Dakota Rhode Island 7 States	2 1 4 1 1 2 1	899 259 1,008 <u>2</u> / 300 364 424 351	20.9 30.7 3.8 12.0 28.2 + 6.5 36.5	
	All Highways			
21 States	202	419,546	35•7	
By location of station Rationed area 4/ Unrationed area	88 114	227,633 191,913	40.7 28.3	

1/ Plus sign before percentage indicates increase.

2/ Based upon incomplete data.
3/ Not including one station at which traffic was greatly augmented by military activities.

4/ Including eastern New York and all Atlantic seaboard States listed above.

A revised summary of traffic data for June 1942, based on 510 stations in 43 States, indicates a decrease of 26.5 percent, which may be compared with the 30.7 percent decrease shown in the preliminary summary issued in July. The decrease was 39.1 percent in the rationed area; 19.8 percent in the unrationed area.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON

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Informational Memorandum No. 14

Date: August 14, 1942

Subject: Traffic volume trends.

Preliminary traffic data for June 1942 from recorders located in 18 States indicate a decrease of 30.7 percent as compared with traffic for June 1941. One-third of the recorders are located within States where gasoline is rationed, and traffic decreases in this area were 38.5 percent as compared with a decrease of 22.4 percent in the unrationed area.

Preliminary Summary of Automatic Traffic Recorder Data for June 1942 205 stations in 18 States

Type of highway and State	Number of stations	Total daily traffic June 1942	Percent decrease from June 1941	
State highways				
Arkansas	18	18,709	22.1	
Colorado	1	5.093	7.7	
Connecticut	18	68,608	40.3	
Delaware	5	17,859	26.3	
Idaho	5	9,841	24.6	
Indiana	20	42,275	24.8	
Iowa	26	36.869	22.6	
Louisiana	7	17,744	23.1	
Maine	3	2,301	39.0	
Massachusetts	9	35,521	41.9	
Nebraska	11	13,244	18.9	
New Hampshire	2	1,129	48.8	
North Dakota	6	3,017	18.1	
Pennsylvania	30	65.758	30.7	
Rhode Island	3	6,100	36.4	
South Carolina	8	9.932	36.5	
South Dakota	9	8,458	17.4	
Utah	6	10.148	18.6	
18 States	187	372,606	30.8	
Local highways				
Connecticut	2	822	32.1	
Delaware	l ī	262	21.8	
Iowa	10	1,349	10.1	
Massachusetts	1	423	17.4	
Nebraska	ī	172	1.7	
North Dakota	$\frac{1}{2}$	406	+10.0	
Rhode Island	1 i	366	26.6	
7 States	18	3,800	17.4	
All highways				
18 States	205	376,406	30.7	
By location of station			in the second se	
Rationed area ²	71	173,403	38.5	
Unrationed area	134	203,003	22.4	

A revised summary of traffic data for May 1942 indicates a decrease of 21.6 percent which may be compared with the 22.6 percent decrease shown in the preliminary summary issued in June.

^{1.} Plus sign before percentage indicates increase.

^{2.} Including eastern Pennsylvania and all Atlantic seaboard States listed above.

Revised Summary of Automatic Traffic Recorder Data for May 1942 514 stations in 43 States.

Geographic division and State	Number of stations	Percent decrease from May 1941	Geographic division and State	Number of stations	Percent decrease from May 1941
New England	42	31.8	East South Central	33	16.6
Connecticut	20	31.7	Alabama	10	15.7
Maine	3	31.3	Kentucky	15	13.5
Massachusetts	10	33.0	Mississippi	8	23.4
New Hampshire	2	40.2	West South Gentral	81	15.7
Rhode Island	4	24.4	Arkansas	18	18.9
Vermont	3	29.1	Louisiana	7	14.3
Middle Atlantic	30	23.7	Oklahoma	20	18.3
Pennsylvania	30	23.7	Texas	36	14.0
South Atlantic	76	27.1	Mountain	55	14.6
Delaware	7a mm 5 04 m	31.0	Arizona	6	10.2
Florida	15	31.0	Colorado	4	7.3
Maryland	35 å 1 13 a €	28.0	Idaho	9 san 1 1 5	19.1
North Carolina	20	29.5	Montana	12	25.2
South Carolina	10	23.2	Nevada	11,	15.5
Virginia	3	16.8	New Mexico	10	12.9
West Virginia	10	20.6	Utah	5	15.8
East North Central	70	20.6	Wyoming	2	19.6
Illinois	6	30.7	Pacific	25	13.4
Indiana	20	22.2	California	10	19.5
Michigan	8: 1	14.6	Oregon	4	14.5
Ohio	23	20.4	Washington	11	7.4
Wisconsin	13	18.4		4.5	
West North Central	102	10.9			
Iòwa	36	20.9			1
Kansas	10	19.5			1 1 x 24 y 1 1 1 1
Missouri	26	20.2	Total - 43 States	514	21.6
Nebraska	12	16.7			12 Buch
North Dakota	9	20.6		i serija sa sa	
South Dakota	9	17.4			

Both the foregoing summaries are measures of traffic volume changes on rural highways. Data from 17 toll facilities in the rationed area, most of which are located in or near urban areas, show a 27.9 percent decrease in total in June, as compared with the volume in June 1941. On these facilities the decrease in passenger car traffic compared to that for the previous year was 31.6 percent, while truck and bus traffic increased 1.2 percent.

No figures were received to show the comparison of traffic on city streets in June 1942 as compared to that in June 1941. It may be assumed, however, that the smaller reduction in volume on the toll facilities reflected urban influences as well as the more essential character of traffic normally using toll facilities.

H. S. Fairbank, Chief, Division of Information.