

revenues. Each of these totals is reported in two categories--commutation and multiple-ride passenger traffic and other than commutation and multiple-ride passenger traffic.¹⁶ The latter category is frequently referred to as "intercity" to distinguish such data from commuter traffic. However, although it can safely be assumed that 198.9 of 297 million passengers who used rail service in 1967 were commuters since they purchased commutation or multiple-ride tickets, the remaining 98.1 million passengers appear to contain a high proportion of passengers who were using commuter trains on an irregular basis or without purchasing commuter tickets. Weekend travelers, shoppers and other occasional riders constitute a significant share of the passengers using short-haul rail service between suburban and metropolitan areas.

Since the focus of this report is aimed at rail operations other than those designed basically to provide commuter suburban or short-haul service, it is important to note that as many as half of the so-called 98.1 million intercity travelers are, in fact, using commuter or suburban trains. Although

16 Commutation and multiple-ride passenger traffic refers to passenger traffic between designated points at less than the basic fare per trip. It does not include traffic moving on basic rates, round-trip, half rates, clergy, charity, military, special excursions, and other special rated traffic.