

TRIP GENERATION

6th Edition • Volume 1 of 3

TRIP GENERATION RATES, PLOTS, AND EQUATIONS

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Institute of Transportation Engineers

Trip Generation, 6th Edition

An Informational Report of the
Institute of Transportation Engineers

Volume 1 of 3

The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) is an international educational and scientific association of transportation and traffic engineers and other professionals who are responsible for meeting mobility and safety needs. The Institute facilitates the application of technology and scientific principles to research, planning, functional design, implementation, operation, policy development and management for any mode of transportation by promoting professional development of members, supporting and encouraging education, stimulating research, developing public awareness, and exchanging professional information; and by maintaining of a central point of reference and action.

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Single-Family Detached Housing (210)

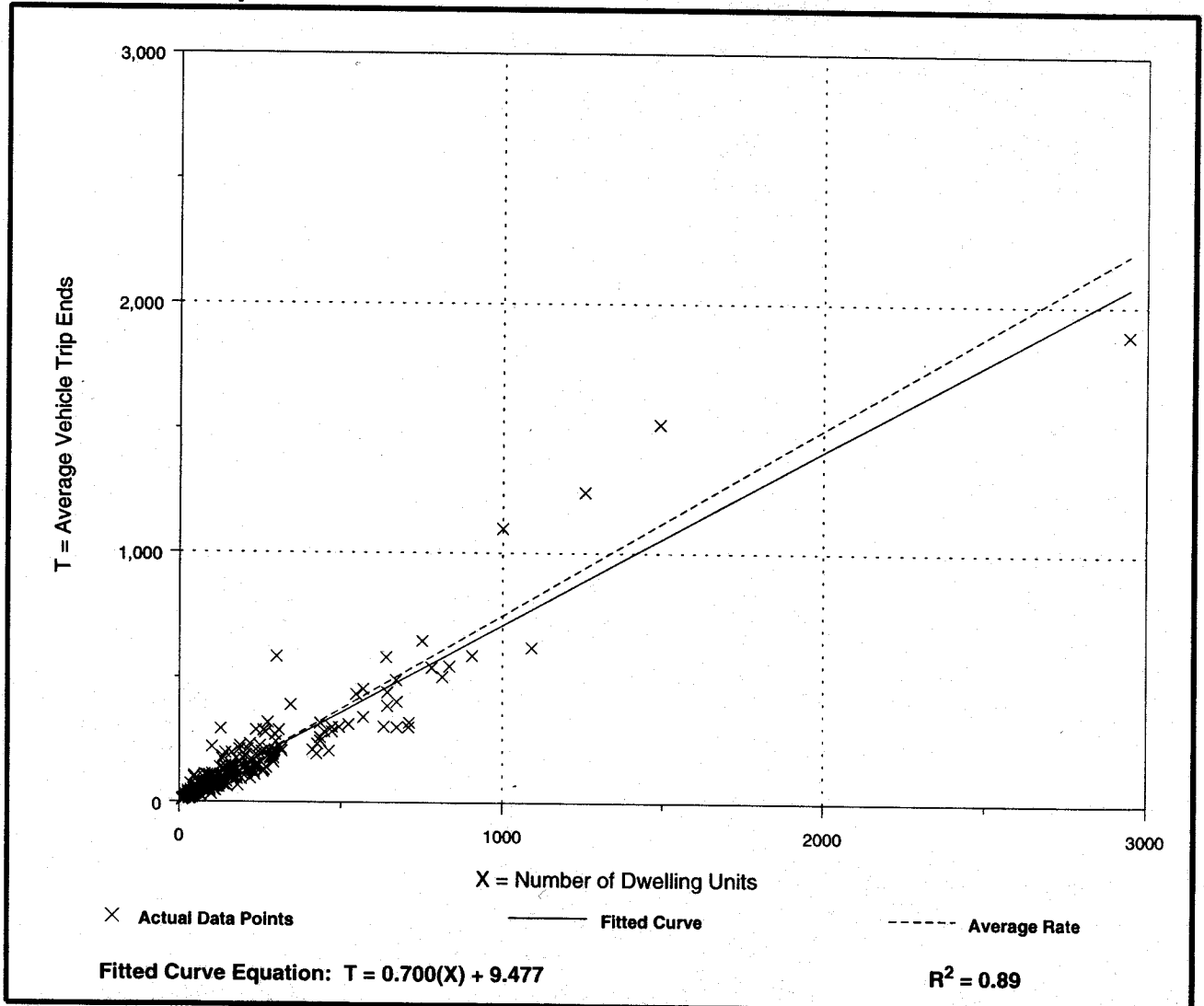
Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units
On a: Weekday,
Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,
One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.

Number of Studies: 271
 Avg. Number of Dwelling Units: 202
 Directional Distribution: 25% entering, 75% exiting

Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.75	0.33 - 2.27	0.90

Data Plot and Equation



Land Use: 210

Single-Family Detached Housing

Description

Single-family detached housing includes all single-family detached homes on individual lots. A typical site surveyed is a suburban subdivision.

Additional Data

The peak hour of the generator typically coincides with the peak hour of the adjacent street traffic.

The sites were surveyed from the late 1960s to the mid-1990s throughout the United States and Canada.

The number of vehicles and the number of residents have a high correlation with average weekday vehicle trip ends. The use of these variables is limited, however, because the number of vehicles and residents is often difficult to obtain or predict. The number of dwelling units is generally used as the independent variable of choice because it is usually readily available, easy to project, and has a high correlation with average weekday vehicle trip ends.

This land use includes data from a wide variety of units with different sizes, price ranges, locations, and ages. Consequently, there is a wide variation in trips generated within this category. As expected, dwelling units that were larger in size, more expensive, or farther away from the central business district (CBD) had a higher rate of trip generation per unit than those smaller in size, less expensive, or closer to the CBD. Other factors, such as geographic location and type of adjacent and nearby development, may also have had an effect on the site trip generation.

Single-family detached units have the highest trip generation rate per dwelling unit of all residential uses, because they are the largest units in size and have more residents and more vehicles per unit than other residential land uses; they are generally located farther away from shopping centers, employment areas, and other trip attractors than are other residential land uses; and they generally have fewer alternate modes of transportation available, because they are typically not as concentrated as other residential land uses.

Source Numbers

1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 26, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 71, 72, 84, 91, 98, 100, 105, 108, 110, 114, 117, 119, 157, 167, 177, 187, 192, 207, 211, 246, 275, 283, 293, 300, 319, 320, 357, 384, 435

Single-Family Detached Housing (210)

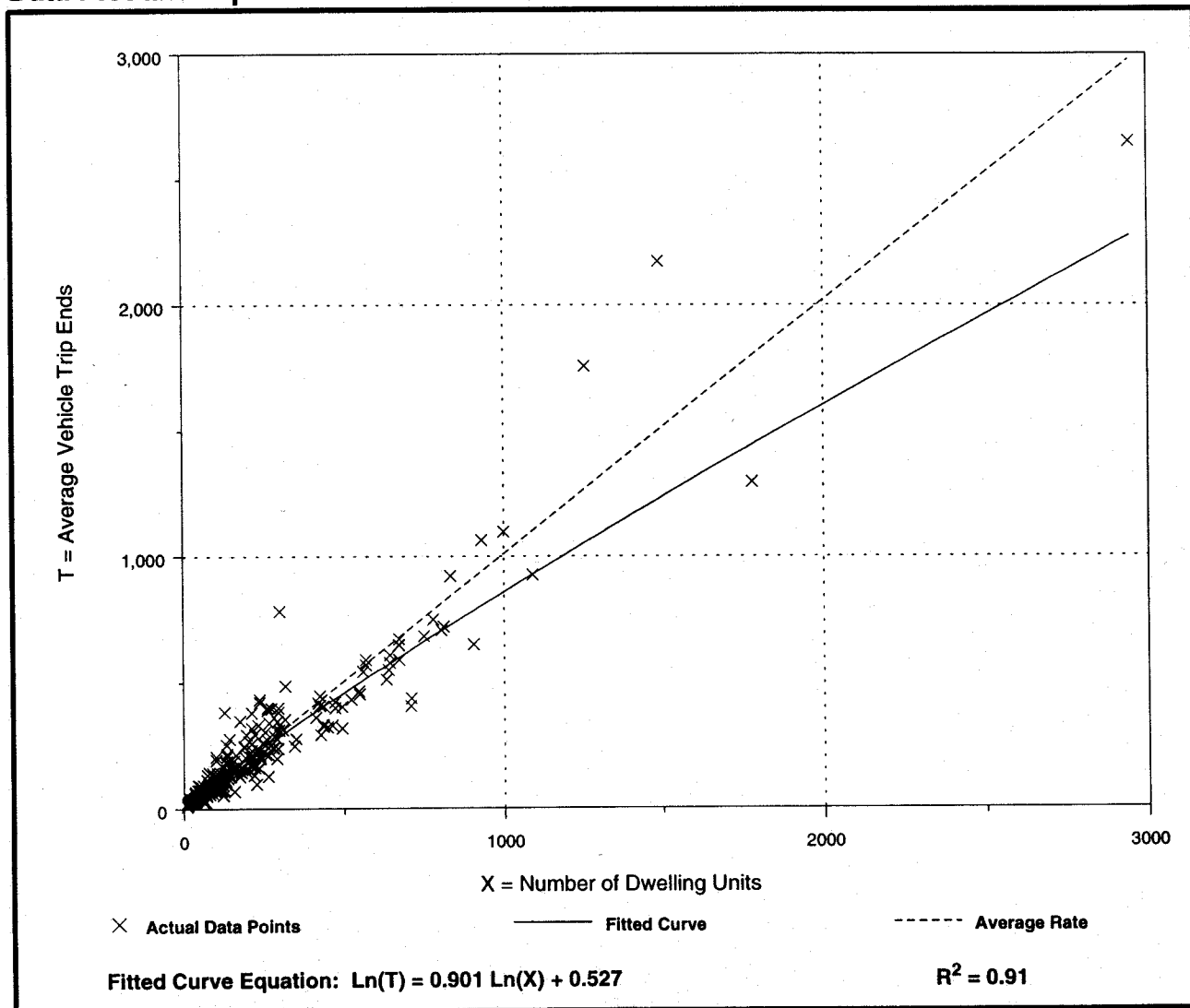
Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units
On a: Weekday,
Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,
One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

Number of Studies: 294
 Avg. Number of Dwelling Units: 216
 Directional Distribution: 64% entering, 36% exiting

Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
1.01	0.42 - 2.98	1.05

Data Plot and Equation



Single-Family Detached Housing (210)

**Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units
On a: Weekday**

Number of Studies: 348
Avg. Number of Dwelling Units: 198
Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
9.57	4.31 - 21.85	3.69

Data Plot and Equation

