Hourly Distribution of Entering and Exiting Vehicle Trips by Land Use

Information on the hourly distribution of vehicle trips entering and exiting study sites by land use is presented in an Excel spreadsheet that can be downloaded here.

The spreadsheet has a separate tab for each of the 73 land uses for which the ITE trip generation database has at least a single site with a 24-hour directional count of vehicles entering and exiting the site. The land uses with directional data are listed below. The tabs are ordered sequentially, by land use number.

- 110 General Light Industrial
- 140 Manufacturing
- 150 Warehousing
- 151 Mini-Warehouse
- 154 High-Cube Transload and Short-Term Storage Warehouse
- 156 High-Cube Parcel Hub Warehouse
- 170 Utility
- 180 Specialty Trade Contractor
- 210 Single-Family Detached Housing
- 220 Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise)
- 221 Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise)
- 225 Off-Campus Student Apartment
- 231 Mid-Rise Residential with 1st-Floor Commercial
- 251 Senior Adult Housing - Detached
- 252 Senior Adult Housing - Attached
- 254 Assisted Living
- 310 Hotel
- 311 All Suites Hotel
- 312 Business Hotel
- 320 Motel
- 411 Public Park
- 462 Professional Baseball Stadium
- 495 Recreational Community Center
- 520 Elementary School
- 522 Middle School/Junior High School
- 530 High School
- 537 Charter Elementary School
- 538 School District Office
- 540 Junior/Community College
- 565 Day Care Center
- 610 Hospital
- 620 Nursing Home
- 630 Clinic
- 640 Animal Hospital/Veterinary Clinic
- 650 Free-Standing Emergency Room
- 710 General Office Building
- 712 Small Office Building
- 720 Medical-Dental Office Building
- 730 Government Office Building
The number of study sites that comprise the 24-hour vehicle traffic count database are listed in each table. Caution should be exercised when applying the data, in particular for land uses for which the number of data points is small.

Information presented in the tables may conflict with directional distribution results presented in the individual land use data plot statistics. The cause for this difference is the likelihood that the hourly distribution database for a land use is not an exact match to the database used to calculate peak hour demand and its associated statistics. The hourly distribution data is typically a subset of the overall database.