

Land Use: 221

Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise)

Description

Mid-rise multifamily housing includes apartments, townhouses, and condominiums located within the same building with at least three other dwelling units and that have between three and 10 levels (floors). Multifamily housing (low-rise) (Land Use 220), multifamily housing (high-rise) (Land Use 222), off-campus student apartment (Land Use 225), and mid-rise residential with 1st-floor commercial (Land Use 231) are related land uses.

Additional Data

In prior editions of *Trip Generation Manual*, the mid-rise multifamily housing sites were further divided into rental and condominium categories. An investigation of vehicle trip data found no clear differences in trip making patterns between the rental and condominium sites within the ITE database. As more data are compiled for future editions, this land use classification can be reinvestigated.

For the six sites for which both the number of residents and the number of occupied dwelling units were available, there were an average of 2.46 residents per occupied dwelling unit.

For the five sites for which the numbers of both total dwelling units and occupied dwelling units were available, an average of 95.7 percent of the total dwelling units were occupied.

Time-of-day distribution data for this land use are presented in Appendix A. For the eight general urban/suburban sites with data, the overall highest vehicle volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 7:00 and 8:00 a.m. and 4:45 and 5:45 p.m., respectively.

For the four dense multi-use urban sites with 24-hour count data, the overall highest vehicle volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 7:15 and 8:15 a.m. and 4:15 and 5:15 p.m., respectively. For the three center city core sites with 24-hour count data, the overall highest vehicle volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 6:45 and 7:45 a.m. and 5:00 and 6:00 p.m., respectively.

For the six sites for which data were provided for both occupied dwelling units and residents, there was an average of 2.46 residents per occupied dwelling unit.

For the five sites for which data were provided for both occupied dwelling units and total dwelling units, an average of 95.7 percent of the units were occupied.

The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the five center city core sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 1.84 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 1.94 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 2.07 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 2.59 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the 32 dense multi-use urban sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 1.90 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 1.90 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 2.00 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 2.08 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the 13 general urban/suburban sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 1.56 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 1.88 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 1.70 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 2.07 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s in Alberta (CAN), British Columbia (CAN), California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ontario, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Source Numbers

168, 188, 204, 305, 306, 321, 357, 390, 436, 525, 530, 579, 638, 818, 857, 866, 901, 904, 910, 912, 918, 934, 936, 939, 944, 947, 948, 949, 959, 963, 964, 966, 967, 969, 970

Land Use: 710

General Office Building

Description

A general office building houses multiple tenants; it is a location where affairs of businesses, commercial or industrial organizations, or professional persons or firms are conducted. An office building or buildings may contain a mixture of tenants including professional services, insurance companies, investment brokers, and tenant services, such as a bank or savings and loan institution, a restaurant, or cafeteria and service retail facilities. A general office building with a gross floor area of 5,000 square feet or less is classified as a small office building (Land Use 712). Corporate headquarters building (Land Use 714), single tenant office building (Land Use 715), office park (Land Use 750), research and development center (Land Use 760), and business park (Land Use 770) are additional related uses.

If information is known about individual buildings, it is suggested that the general office building category be used rather than office parks when estimating trip generation for one or more office buildings in a single development. The office park category is more general and should be used when a breakdown of individual or different uses is not known. If the general office building category is used and if additional buildings, such as banks, restaurants, or retail stores are included in the development, the development should be treated as a multiuse project. On the other hand, if the office park category is used, internal trips are already reflected in the data and do not need to be considered.

When the buildings are interrelated (defined by shared parking facilities or the ability to easily walk between buildings) or house one tenant, it is suggested that the total area or employment of all the buildings be used for calculating the trip generation. When the individual buildings are isolated and not related to one another, it is suggested that trip generation be calculated for each building separately and then summed.

Additional Data

The average building occupancy varied considerably within the studies for which occupancy data were provided. The reported occupied gross floor area was 88 for general urban/suburban sites and 96 percent for the center city core and dense multi-use urban sites.

Time-of-day distribution data for this land use for a weekday, Saturday, and Sunday are presented in Appendix A. For the 16 general urban/suburban sites with data, the overall highest vehicle volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 and 5:30 p.m., respectively.

For the three general urban/suburban sites with person trip data, the overall highest volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 8:45 and 9:45 a.m. and 12:45 and 1:45 p.m., respectively. For the three dense multi-use urban sites with person trip data, the overall highest volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 4:45 and 5:45 p.m., respectively. For the four center city core sites with person trip data, the overall highest volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. and 12:45 and 1:45 p.m., respectively.

The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the eight center city core sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 2.76 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 2.90 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 2.91 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 3.02 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the 18 dense multi-use urban sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 1.47 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 1.47 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 1.46 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 1.53 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the 23 general urban/suburban sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 1.30 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 1.34 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 1.32 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 1.41 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s in Alberta (CAN), California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

Source Numbers

161, 175, 183, 184, 185, 207, 212, 217, 247, 253, 257, 260, 262, 273, 279, 297, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 321, 322, 323, 324, 327, 404, 407, 408, 418, 419, 423, 562, 734, 850, 859, 862, 867, 869, 883, 884, 890, 891, 904, 940, 944, 946, 964, 965, 972