



K-PARK MUPD

Wellington, Florida

SHARED PARKING STUDY

PREPARED FOR:

Related Ross
360 South Rosemary Avenue
Suite 800
West Palm Beach, FL 33401

JOB NO. 25-024

DATE: 05/14/2025
Revised: 08/15/2025
Revised: 09/26/2025
Revised: 11/14/2025

Bryan G. Kelley, Professional Engineer, State of Florida, License No. 74006

This item has been digitally signed and sealed by Bryan G. Kelley, P.E., on 11/14/2025.

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Digitally signed by
Bryan Kelley
Date: 2025.11.14
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1.0 SITE DATA

The subject parcel is located in the southwest corner of Stribling Way at State Road 7 and consists of approximately +/- 71 acres in the Village of Wellington, Florida. The proposed mixed-use development plan is to consist of the following land uses and intensities:

- 215 Multi-Family Residential DU (15 DU associated with Phase 1)
- 180 Room Hotel
- 1,750 Student K-12 Private School
- 75,000 SF Office
- 335,000 SF Shopping Plaza (Including +/- 105,000 SF of Restaurant and up to 20,000 SF of outdoor seating area)

The above intensity shown is the proposed gross building square footage. Site access is proposed via multiple driveway connections to both Stribling Way and State Road 7. For additional information on site layout, please refer to the Master Plan prepared by Urban Design Studio.

2.0 PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to describe the results of the parking analyses for the proposed development project. Providing the appropriate level and location of parking is important to any successful development and community. While insufficient parking can result in negative impacts on properties, providing too much parking can also have a negative economic impact. The private school will be parked separately and therefore not included in these shared parking calculations. For this parking study, only the Phase 1 development is considered. Parking for Phase 2 which will consist of an additional 200 residential dwelling units for a total of 215 dwelling units will be considered at a later time.

3.0 PARKING DATA

Per the Village Code, both the retail and office parking rates are based on net square feet and not gross square feet. The shopping plaza is proposed to have 290,000 net square feet and the office is proposed to have 70,000 net square feet. Up to an additional 20,000 SF of outdoor seating area is also proposed. Therefore, a total of 380,000 net square feet is proposed for the retail and office uses (290,000 net SF retail, 70,000 net SF office, and 20,000 SF of outdoor seating area). Village Code allows for parking to be calculated at 1 space per 500 SF for all area above 80,000 SF within a MUPD.

The proposed uses, sizes and code required parking for the approved development may be summarized as follows:

<u>USE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>REQUIRED PARKING</u>
Retail/Office	80,000 Net S.F. (1 Space / 250 SF)	320 Spaces
Retail/Office	300,000 S.F. (1 Space / 500 SF)	600 Spaces
Hotel	180 Rooms (1.25 Spaces / Room + 1 per employee)	250 Spaces
Residential	15 DU (2.25 Spaces / DU)	34 Spaces
		TOTAL = 1,204 Spaces

In order to more accurately estimate parking demand for the mixed-use project, the latest *ITE Parking Generation, 6th Edition* rates were utilized for the shared parking analysis. ITE Land Use #820 (Shopping Plaza) was utilized for both retail and restaurant since it is common practice for shopping centers of this size to contain a mixture of retail and restaurant uses. This is verified by the ITE Land Use #820 description of use. The principle behind shared parking reductions is that the pattern of activity for land uses in a mixed-use project are sufficiently different so that the corresponding required parking demands of each activity would not occur simultaneously. The parking analysis was based on the percent utilization rates from the Urban Land Institute's (ULI) *Shared Parking, 3rd Edition* publication as well as the ratio of customer parking to employee parking outlined in the ULI *Shared Parking, 3rd Edition* publication. As previously mentioned, there are a mix of uses currently proposed for the site. These uses have different peak hours of demand in addition to different hours of operation. As shown on the attached table, this report prepared a shared parking analysis for both the weekday and weekend demand from 6:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. The ULI *Shared Parking, 3rd Edition* publication allows for parking reductions based on the following factors:

- Time of Day
- Monthly
- Non-Captive
- Mode Adjustment

The time-of-day adjustment factors were taken directly from the ULI *Shared Parking, 3rd Edition* publication. However, the ULI *Shared Parking, 3rd Edition* publication does not produce standard rates for non-captive and mode adjustment factors. Local and site-specific factors as well as professional judgment are to be utilized to determine these adjustment factors.

Captive patrons refer to people who are already present in the immediate vicinity and likely patrons of a second use. The proposed plan of development is an ideal scenario to utilize non-captive rates due to the mixture of land uses and the design principles applied to the site. To be conservative, the non-captive adjustment was not used.

The results of the analysis demonstrated that the proposed plan of development will have a maximum parking demand of 719 parking spaces during the weekday, 867 parking spaces on Saturday, and 680 parking spaces on Sunday. The peak parking period occurs between 2:00 to 3:00 P.M. during the weekday and between 3:00 to 4:00 P.M. during the weekend. It should be noted that during the majority of the day, the parking demand will be less than the peak parking demand of 867 parking spaces. The shared parking calculations based on the *ITE Parking Generation* publication and the Urban Land Institute's *Shared Parking* publication and consistent with standard industry practices are attached to this report. To account for parking turnover and to be conservative, a 10% buffer can be added to the peak demand of 867 parking spaces for a total of 954 spaces.

As shown on the Site Plan, a total of 776 spaces are proposed not including the Life Church, the School, or additional spaces created with valet parking. The developer plans to utilize valet parking and cone off certain areas within the parking lots to allow for double stacked vehicles to create additional parking. Additionally, the developer is entering into a shared parking agreement with the church to obtain 147 additional spaces. With the additional valet spaces and shared Life Church parking, a total of 1023 spaces can be accommodated onsite. The development parking plan including the valet zones and shared parking is attached to this report.

4.0 CONTINGENCY PARKING

Contingency Plan 1: Shared Parking with Wingrove Academy

The first option is to establish an additional shared parking agreement with Wingrove Academy. In the school's initial phase, the adjacent baseball fields will not yet be constructed, freeing up additional space. Through an agreement with Wingrove Academy, an extra 181 parking spaces would be available. Because peak activity periods for the mixed-use site differ from those of the school, this shared approach is feasible. With these agreements in place, the total parking supply would increase to 1,204 spaces.

Contingency Plan 2: Parking Garage Construction

The second option is to construct a parking garage on either the north or south lot of the mixed-use site. The parking garage would provide at least 1,204 parking spaces, with potential for additional capacity through valet zones, construction of garages on both lots, and/or further shared parking with Life Church and Wingrove Academy. Under this scenario, parking supply could significantly exceed 1,204 spaces if needed.

Both contingency plans are included as attachments to this report for reference.

5.0 CONCLUSION

As demonstrated in this study, the anticipated maximum parking demand for the proposed plan of development is 867 parking spaces without the 10% buffer and 954 parking spaces with the 10% buffer. The proposed Site Plan will accommodate 1,023 parking spaces for the mixed-use site inclusive of dedicated valet zones and a shared parking agreement with Life Church. Parking contingency plans allow for additional parking from a shared parking agreement with Wingrove Academy along with the construction of a parking garage on the north or south lots to allow for a minimum of 1,204 spaces. The parking analysis considered parking rates from the *ITE Parking Generation, 6th Edition* and the Urban Land Institute's (*ULI Shared Parking, 3rd Edition* publication.

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SHARED PARKING ANALYSIS - WEEKDAY
BASED ON ITE 50TH PERCENTILE

Use	Inventory (SF or Units)	ITE 50th Rate (Per 1,000 SF or Rooms)
Apartments	15	1.27
Hotels	180	0.64
Residential	310,000	1.67
Office	70,000	1.95
TOTAL	789	1.37

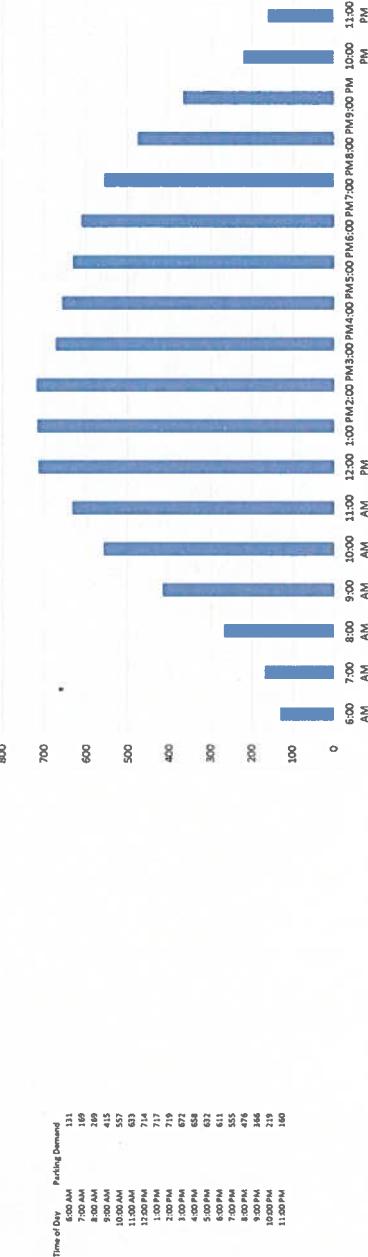
Land Use	Type	Rate	Percentage	Parking Demand		Mode		Non-Captive		Mode		Non-Captive		Mode		Non-Captive		Mode	
				Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit
Residential	Resident	7.15%	1	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0
Residential	Customer	92.9%	17	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Residential	Employee	0.15%	15	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Residential	Customer	1.3%	13	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Residential	Employee	0.7%	7	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Office	Visitor	0.3%	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Office	Employee	3.5%	32	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Office	Customer	91.1%	891	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Land Use	Type	Rate	Percentage	Parking Demand		Mode		Non-Captive		Mode		Non-Captive		Mode		Non-Captive		Mode	
				Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit	Adjusted	Permit
Residential	Resident	7.15%	1	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0
Residential	Customer	92.9%	17	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Residential	Employee	0.15%	15	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Residential	Customer	1.3%	13	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Residential	Employee	0.7%	7	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Office	Visitor	0.3%	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Office	Employee	3.5%	32	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Office	Customer	91.1%	891	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

WEEKDAY MAX
10% Buffer
TOTAL PARKING NEEDED

71.9
72
791

Notes: Time of day percentages from IU Shared Parking, 3rd edition.



SHARED PARKING ANALYSIS - SATURDAY
BASED ON 1TE 50TH PERCENTILE

Land Use	Type	Rate	Percentage	Parking Demanded	1TE 50th Rate (Per 1,000 SF or Units)	Parking Required
Apartments		15	1.18		18	
Hotel	Guest	180	0.65	117		
Retail	Customer	310,000	2.43	753		
Office	Employee	70,000	0.20	14		
TOTAL				952		

Shared Parking Demand - SATURDAY

Land Use	Type	Mode	Arrangement	Non-Captive	Adjusted Parking	%	Adjusted Parking	%												
Apartments		0.15	10.0%	2	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0
Visitor	Guest	1.3	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1
Resident	1	1.3	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1
Customer	1	0.15	10.0%	123	100%	93	81%	81	68%	68	56%	56	44%	44	32%	32	20%	20	11%	11
Employee	1	0.15	10.0%	15	100%	12	80%	8	53%	53	35%	35	23%	23	15%	15	10%	10	7%	7
Customer	2	0.15	10.0%	612	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15
Retail	Customer	3.2	100%	153	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15
Employee	0.8	20.0%	153	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	
Visitor	1	7.9%	100%	1	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0
Employee	0.15	91.1%	13	100%	13	100%	13	100%	13	100%	13	100%	13	100%	13	100%	13	100%	13	
TOTAL				952		338														

WEEKEND MAX

867

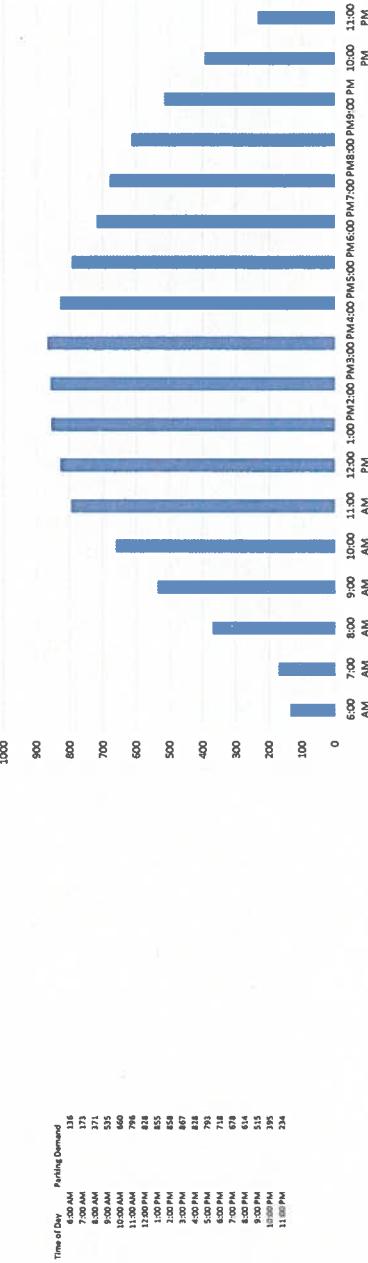
10% Buffer

TOTAL PARKING NEEDED

954

Notes: Time of day percentages from ULS Shared Parking 3rd Edition.

Saturday Parking Demand - 50th Percentile Rates



SHARED PARKING ANALYSIS - SUNDAY
BASED ON ITE 50TH PERCENTILE

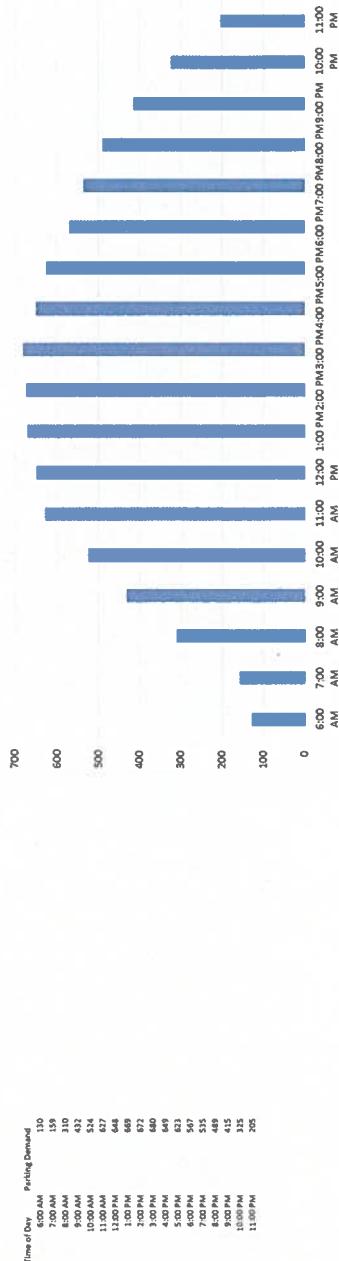
Raw Parking Demand			
Use	Intensity (SF or Units)	ITE 50th Rate (Per 1,000 SF or Rooms)	Parking Required
Apartments	15	1.16	17
Hotels	180	0.65	117
Retail	110,000	1.83	547
Office	70,000	0.20	14
TOTAL	715		

Shared Parking Demand - SUNDAY												
Land Use	Type	Rate	Percentage	Parking Demanded			Adjusted Parking			Parking		
				Mode	Adjustment	Adjusted Parking	Mode	Adjustment	Adjusted Parking	Mode	Adjustment	Adjusted Parking
Residential	Visitor	0.15	10.3%	2	100%	2	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Residential	Resident	1.3	89.7%	15	100%	15	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Commercial	Customer	1.1	87.7%	13	100%	13	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Commercial	Employee	0.15	11.3%	15	100%	15	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Retail	Customer	1.2	80.2%	454	100%	454	2	200%	1	100%	15	100%
Retail	Employee	0.8	20.2%	113	100%	113	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Office	Visitor	0.15	92.1%	13	100%	13	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Office	Employee	0.15	7.9%	0	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
TOTAL	715			138	100%	138	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Shared Parking Demand - SUNDAY												
Land Use	Type	Rate	Percentage	Parking Demanded			Adjusted Parking			Parking		
				Mode	Adjustment	Adjusted Parking	Mode	Adjustment	Adjusted Parking	Mode	Adjustment	Adjusted Parking
Residential	Visitor	0.15	10.3%	2	100%	2	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Residential	Resident	1.3	89.7%	15	100%	15	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Commercial	Customer	1	97.0%	153	100%	153	10	71%	11	76%	12	77%
Commercial	Employee	0.15	13.0%	15	100%	15	71	25%	77	82%	87	85%
Retail	Customer	1.2	80.2%	454	100%	454	15	70%	11	76%	15	100%
Retail	Employee	0.8	20.2%	113	100%	113	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Office	Visitor	0.15	92.1%	13	100%	13	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
Office	Employee	0.15	7.9%	0	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	100%	0
TOTAL	715			138	100%	138	0	0%	0	0	100%	0

WEEKEND MAX
680
10% Buffer
68
TOTAL PARKING NEEDED
748

Notes: Time of day percentages from US Shared Parking 3rd edition.

Sunday Parking Demand - 50th Percentile Rates

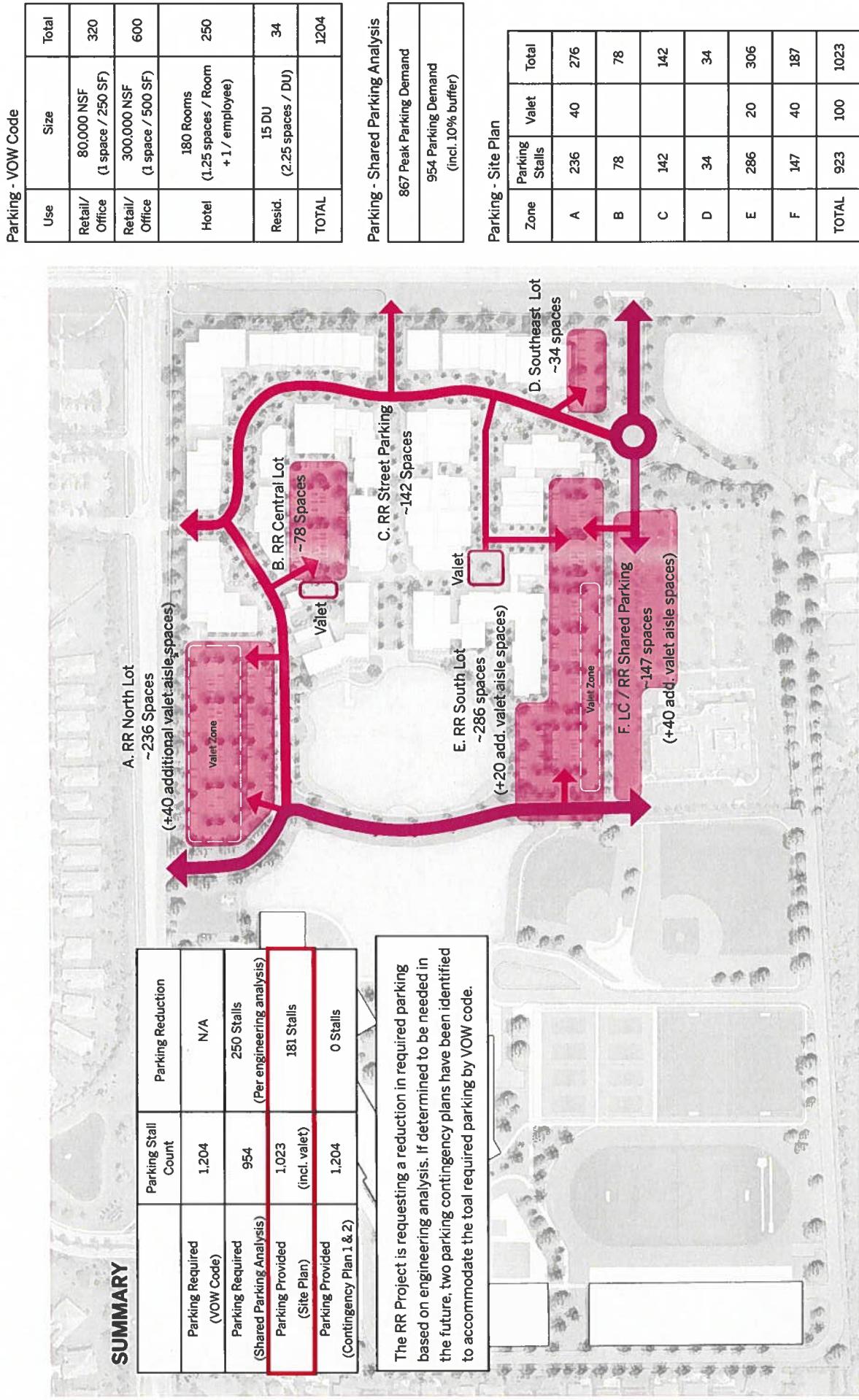


RR Development Parking Plan

0 100 200

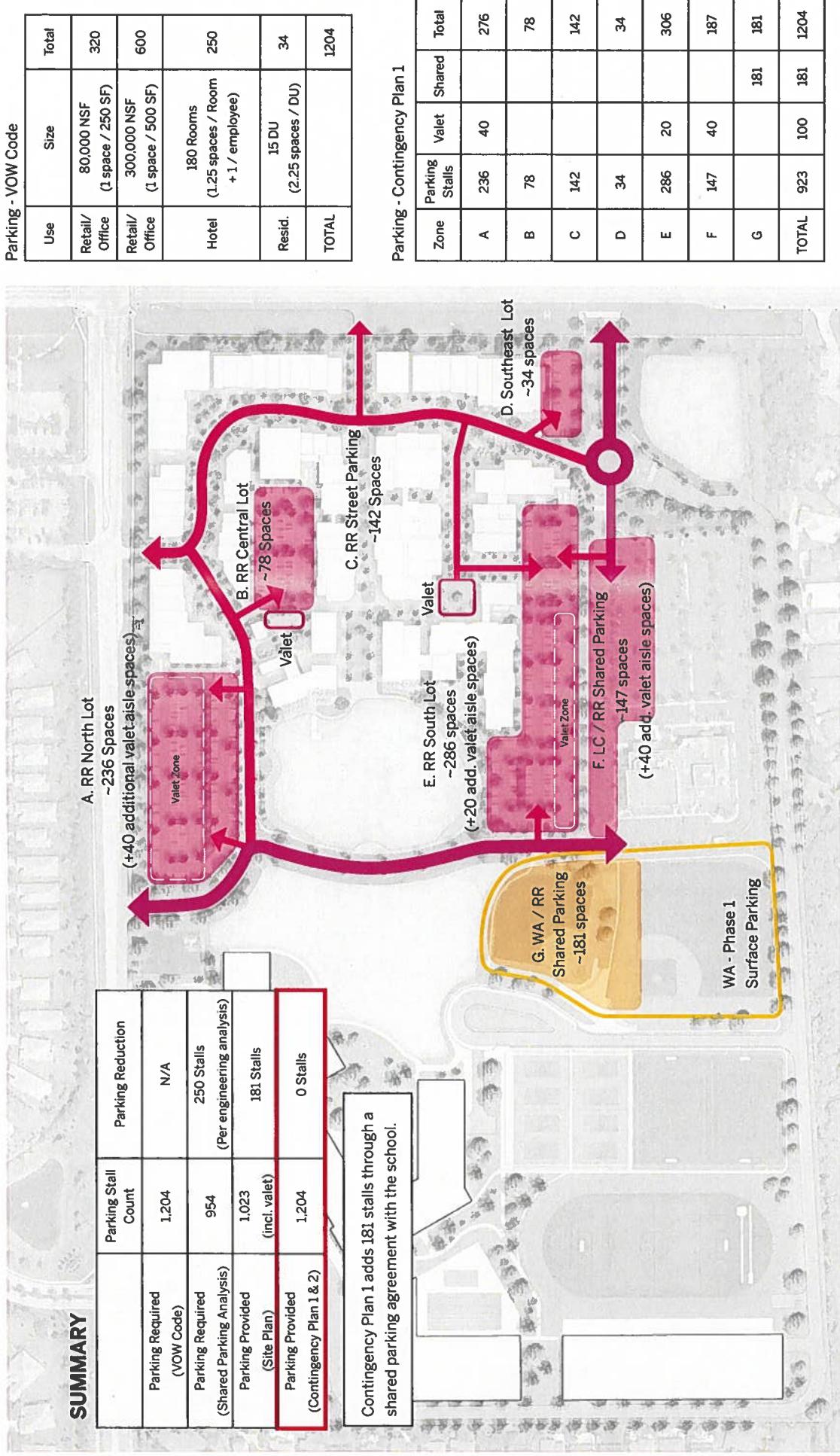
40

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RR Development Parking Contingency Plan 1

0 100 200



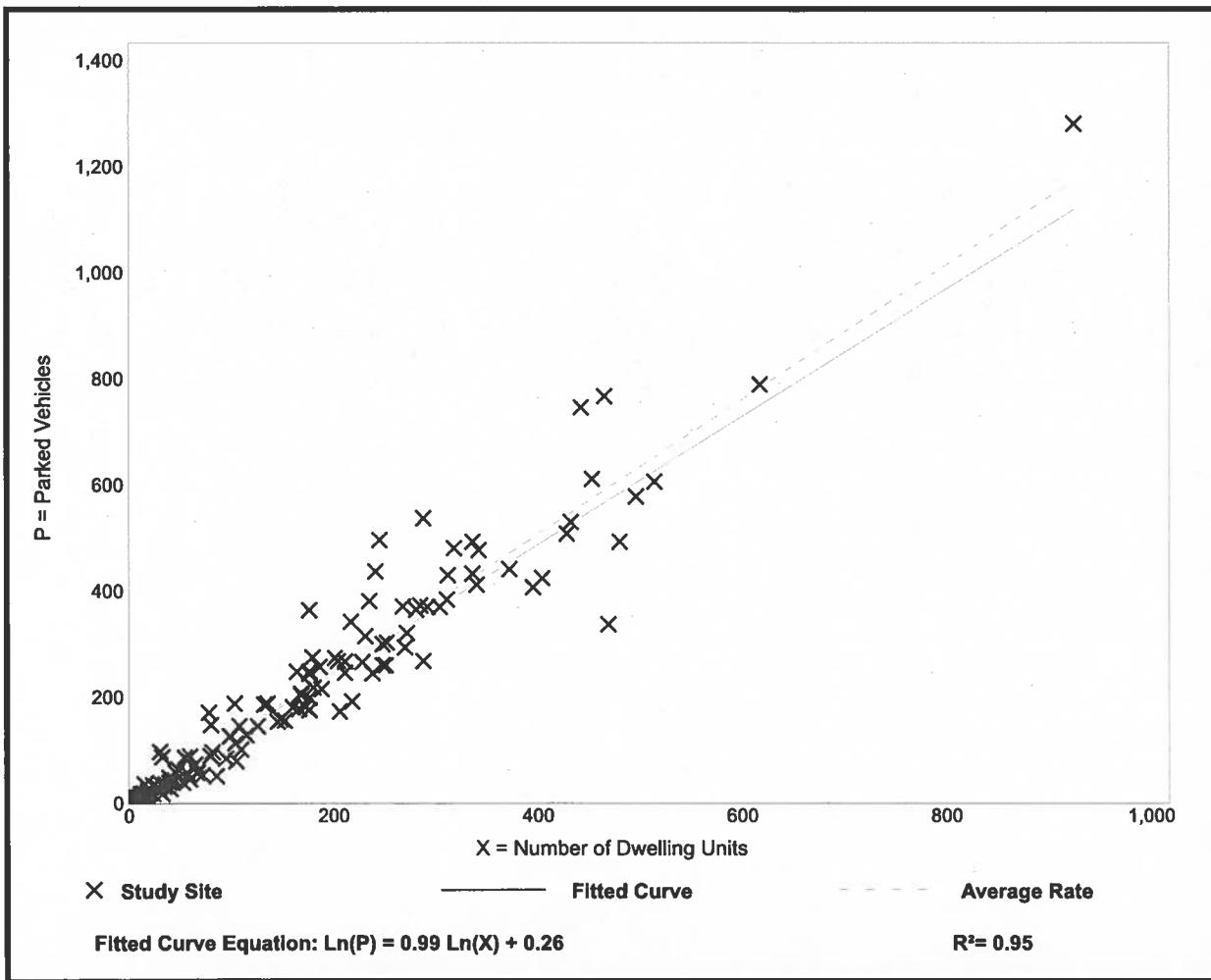
Multifamily Housing - 2+ BR (Low-Rise) - Not Close to Rail Transit (220)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: Dwelling Units
 On a: Weekday (Monday - Friday)
 Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban
 Number of Studies: 143
 Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 154

Peak Period Parking Demand per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
1.27	0.58 - 3.16	1.07 / 1.59	1.22 - 1.32	0.29 (23%)

Data Plot and Equation



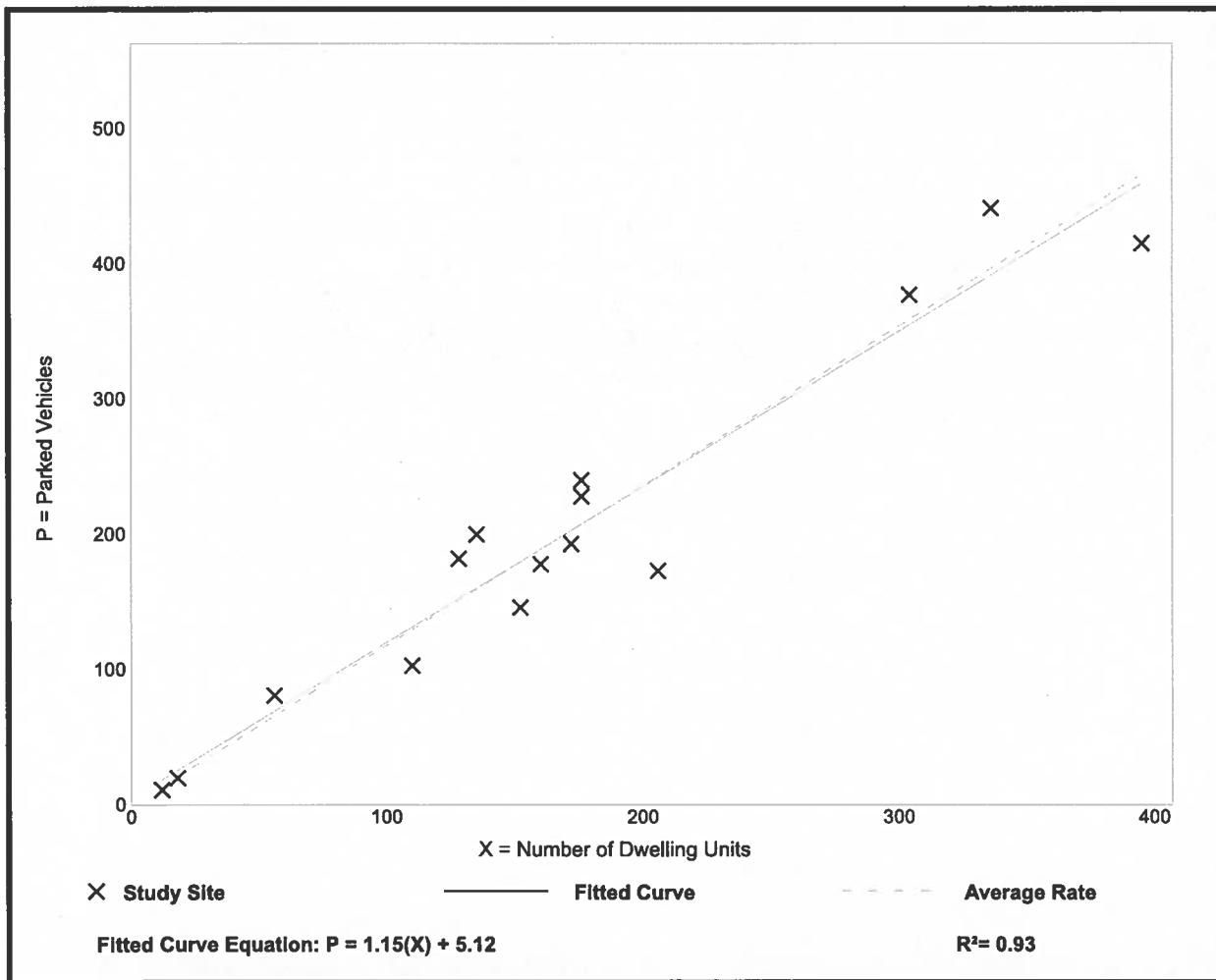
Multifamily Housing - 2+ BR (Low-Rise) - Not Close to Rail Transit (220)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: Dwelling Units
On a: Saturday
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban
Number of Studies: 15
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 169

Peak Period Parking Demand per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
1.18	0.84 - 1.48	1.07 / 1.44	***	0.19 (16%)

Data Plot and Equation



Multifamily Housing - 2+ BR (Low-Rise) - Not Close to Rail Transit (220)

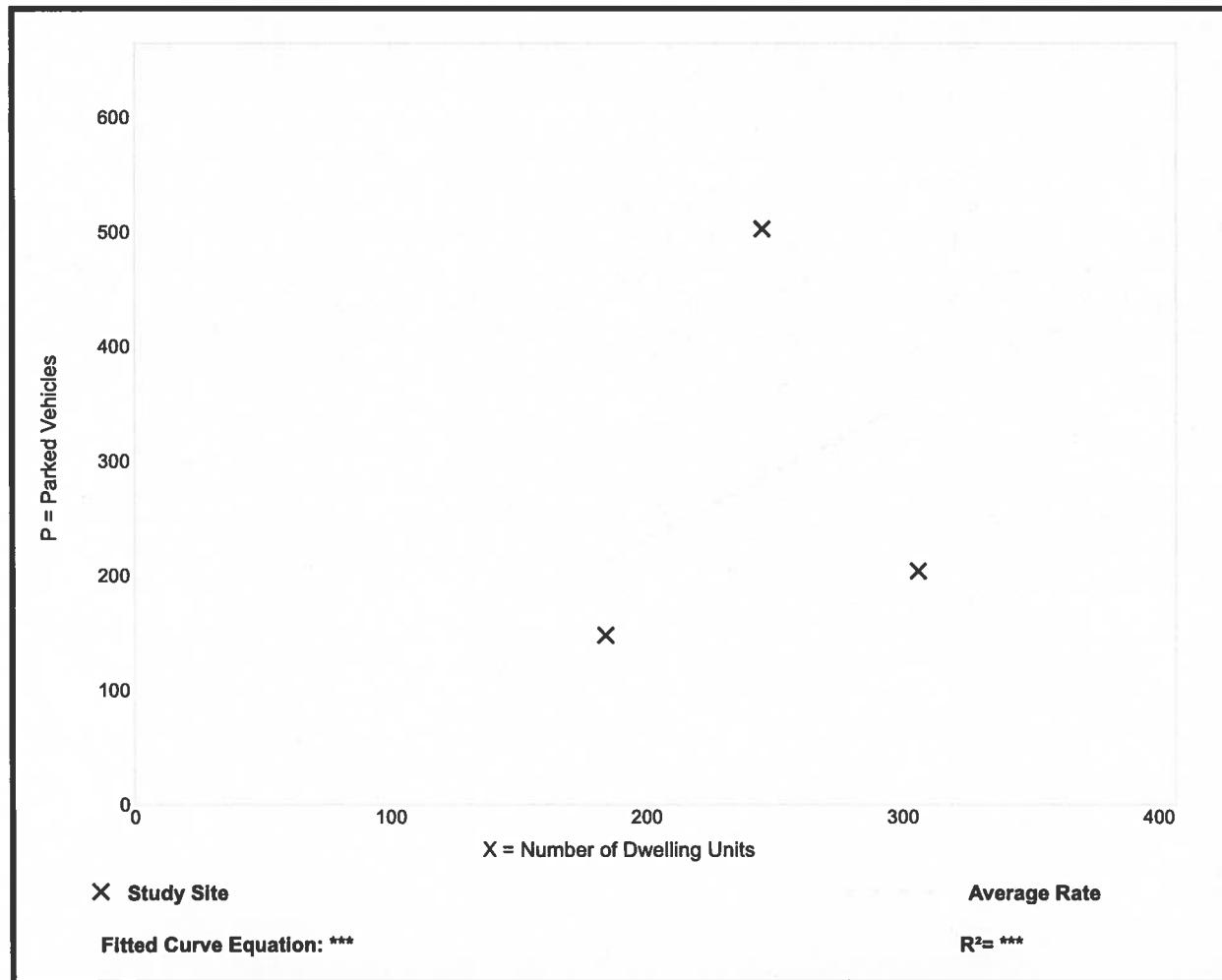
Peak Period Parking Demand vs: Dwelling Units
On a: Sunday
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban
Number of Studies: 3
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 245

Peak Period Parking Demand per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
1.16	0.67 - 2.05	0.71 / 2.05	***	0.77 (66%)

Data Plot and Equation

Caution – Small Sample Size



Land Use: 310 Hotel

Description

A hotel is a place of lodging that provides sleeping accommodations and supporting facilities such as a full-service restaurant, concierge service, valet parking, cocktail lounge, meeting rooms, banquet room, and convention facilities. A hotel typically provides a swimming pool or another recreational facility such as a fitness room.

Time-of-Day Distribution for Parking Demand

The following table presents a time-of-day distribution of parking demand on a weekday (four study sites) and a Saturday (three study sites) in a general urban/suburban setting.

Hour Beginning	Percent of Peak Parking Demand	
	Weekday	Saturday
12:00–4:00 a.m.	100	100
5:00 a.m.	—	—
6:00 a.m.	90	80
7:00 a.m.	90	81
8:00 a.m.	90	80
9:00 a.m.	80	79
10:00 a.m.	74	70
11:00 a.m.	67	65
12:00 p.m.	65	61
1:00 p.m.	61	57
2:00 p.m.	59	48
3:00 p.m.	58	50
4:00 p.m.	61	55
5:00 p.m.	60	59
6:00 p.m.	62	66
7:00 p.m.	65	76
8:00 p.m.	70	76
9:00 p.m.	75	78
10:00 p.m.	88	87
11:00 p.m.	97	95

Additional Data

Parking demand at a hotel is related to the presence of supporting facilities. A hotel with a convention facility, meeting rooms, restaurant, or banquet space, may include parking demand generated by event attendees who are not hotel guests. As a result, peak parking demand for the hotel may occur during the afternoon or evening instead of the typical hotel peak parking demand that occurs overnight. To illustrate, for four of the 12 study sites in the database, the time-of-day parking demand distribution clearly demonstrates that an event took place during the evening of the study period. The peak parking demand at these four sites ranged between 50 and 100 percent greater than that of the peak overnight parking demand for hotel guests.

The database for this land use does not include information on potential independent variables for the generation of event-related parking demand (such as meeting facility GFA or event attendees) during the count period. For that reason, the peak parking demand displayed in the data plots only includes a site's overnight peak parking demand (i.e., parking demand associated with overnight guests and hotel staff). The plots do not contain peak parking demands generated by other supporting facilities or events that occur outside of the typical overnight peak parking period.

Parking demand at all lodging land uses may be related to the recent emergence of transportation network companies (TNCs) (also referred to as ride-share or ride-hailing companies). Hotel parking demand may be reduced if a hotel guest uses a TNC service for hotel drop-off or pick-up rather than using a rental car and parking on-site. Additional data are needed in order to measure and understand the potential impact of TNCs on lodging land use parking demand.

The average parking supply ratio for the nine study sites with parking supply information is 1.1 spaces per room. The average peak parking occupancy at the four sites with event parking is 69 percent. For the nine sites with overnight parking demand counted, the average peak parking occupancy is 54 percent.

The sites were surveyed in the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2020s in California, and Washington.

For all lodging uses, it is important to collect data on occupied rooms as well as total rooms. Future data submissions should indicate the presence of supporting facilities and the level of activity/event taking place during the count period (e.g., full, empty, partially active; number of people attending a meeting/banquet). Data on the presence and usage of TNC service should be documented for all lodging land uses for future analysis purposes.

Source Numbers

217, 315, 401, 438, 603

Hotel (310)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: Rooms

On a: Weekday (Monday - Friday)

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

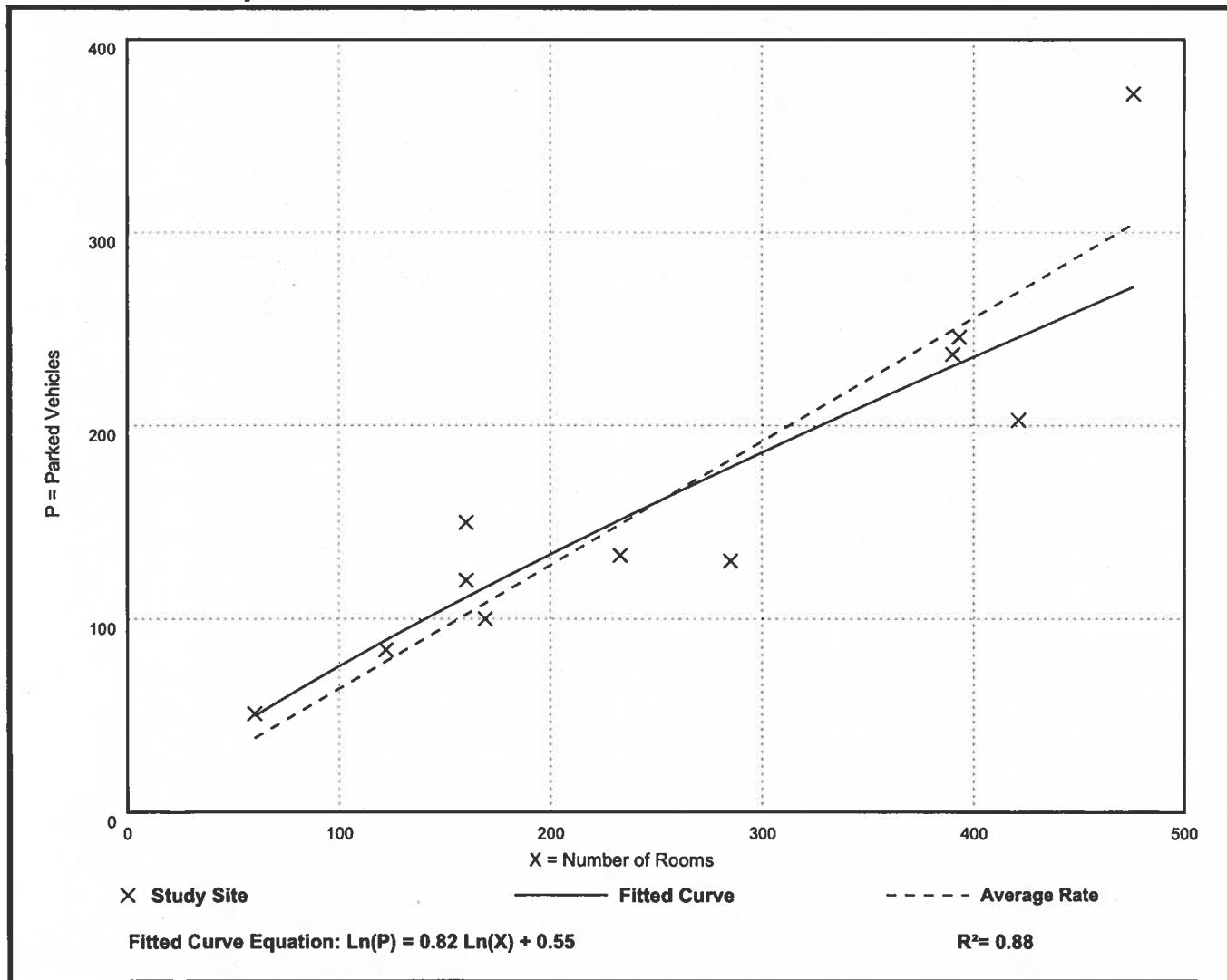
Number of Studies: 11

Avg. Num. of Rooms: 261

Peak Period Parking Demand per Room

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
0.64	0.46 - 0.94	0.59 / 0.87	***	0.14 (22%)

Data Plot and Equation



Hotel (310)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: Rooms

On a: Saturday

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

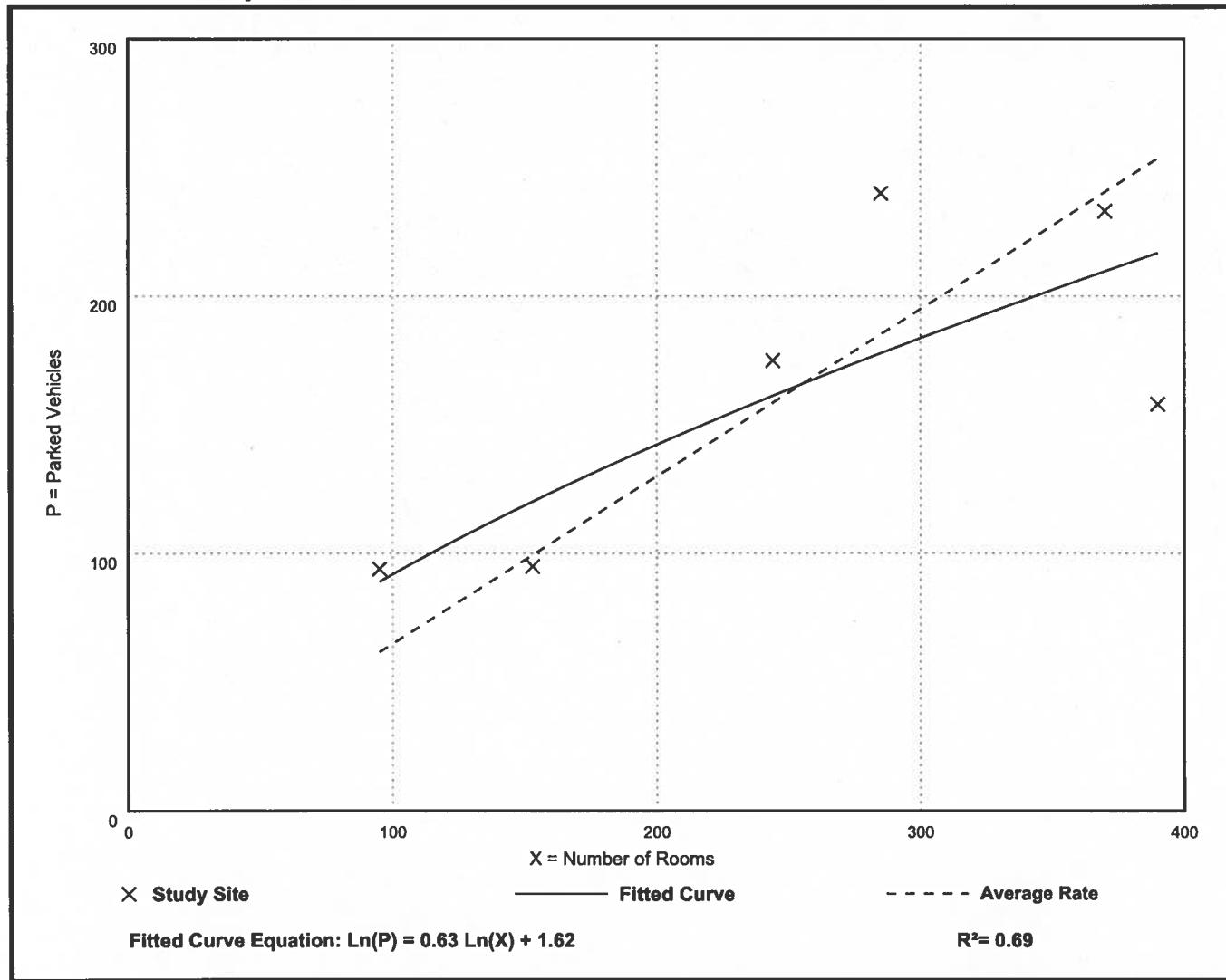
Number of Studies: 6

Avg. Num. of Rooms: 256

Peak Period Parking Demand per Room

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
0.65	0.41 - 0.99	0.62 / 0.98	***	0.19 (29%)

Data Plot and Equation



Land Use: 820 Shopping Center (>150k)

Description

A shopping center is an integrated group of commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned, and managed as a unit. Each study site in this land use has at least 150,000 square feet of gross leasable area (GLA). It often has more than one anchor store. Various names can be assigned to a shopping center within this size range, depending on its specific size and tenants, such as community center, regional center, superregional center, fashion center, and power center.

A shopping center of this size typically contains more than retail merchandising facilities. Office space, a movie theater, restaurants, a post office, banks, a health club, and recreational facilities are common tenants.

A shopping center of this size can be enclosed or open-air. Parking demand generated at a shopping center is based upon the total GLA of the center. In the case of a smaller center without an enclosed mall or peripheral buildings, the GLA is the same as the gross floor area (GFA) of the building.

The 150,000 square feet GLA threshold value between this shopping center land use and shopping plaza (Land Use 821) is based on an examination of parking demand data. For a shopping plaza that is smaller than the threshold value, the presence or absence of a supermarket within the plaza has a noticeable effect on site parking demand. For a shopping center that is larger than the threshold value, the parking demand generated by its other major tenants appears to mask the effects of the presence or absence of an on-site supermarket.

Time-of-Day Distribution for Parking Demand

The following table presents a time-of-day distribution of parking demand on a Monday-Thursday (five study sites), a Friday (five study sites), and a Saturday (six study sites).

Hour Beginning	Percent of Peak Parking Demand		
	Weekday (Monday-Thursday)	Friday	Saturday
12:00-4:00 a.m.	—	—	—
5:00 a.m.	—	—	—
6:00 a.m.	—	—	—
7:00 a.m.	—	—	—
8:00 a.m.	—	—	—
9:00 a.m.	—	—	—
10:00 a.m.	47	—	67
11:00 a.m.	69	88	84
12:00 p.m.	97	93	94
1:00 p.m.	100	97	98
2:00 p.m.	94	95	100
3:00 p.m.	87	100	91
4:00 p.m.	82	95	72
5:00 p.m.	84	92	59
6:00 p.m.	82	87	—
7:00 p.m.	—	—	—
8:00 p.m.	—	—	—
9:00 p.m.	—	—	—
10:00 p.m.	—	—	—
11:00 p.m.	—	—	—

Additional Data

Many shopping centers, in addition to the integrated unit of shops in one building or enclosed around a mall, include outparcels (peripheral buildings or pads located on the perimeter of the center adjacent to the streets and major access points). These buildings are typically drive-in banks, retail stores, restaurants, or small offices. Although the data herein do not indicate which of the study sites include peripheral buildings, it can be assumed that some of the data show their effect.

The average parking supply ratios for the study sites with parking supply information are the following:

- 3.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet GLA (23 sites) in a general urban/suburban setting
- 3.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet GLA (1 site) in a dense multi-use urban setting

The average peak parking occupancy at these 24 sites is 62 percent.

The sites were surveyed in the 1990s, the 2000s, the 2010s, and the 2020s in Alberta (CAN), California, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ontario (CAN), Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Future data submissions should attempt to provide information on the composition of each study site (types and number of stores, restaurants, or other tenants within the shopping center).

Source Numbers

89, 145, 152, 179, 224, 313, 315, 431, 433, 436, 441, 511, 525, 542, 565, 604, 605, 615, 620, 621, 628, 634

Shopping Center (>150k) (820)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

On a: Weekday (Monday - Thursday)

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

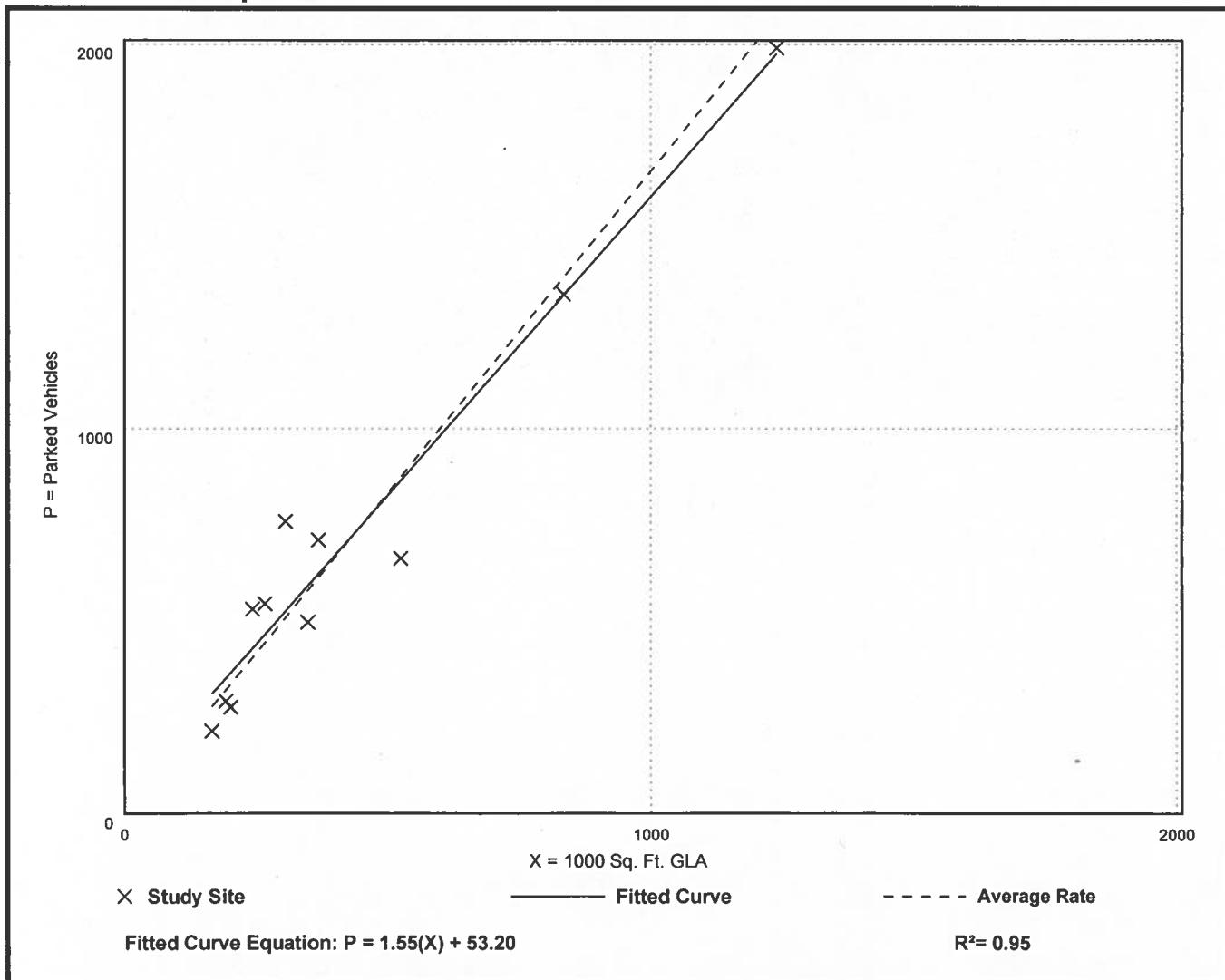
Number of Studies: 11

Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA: 426

Peak Period Parking Demand per 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
1.67	1.27 - 2.49	1.43 / 2.25	***	0.34 (20%)

Data Plot and Equation



Shopping Center (>150k) (820)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

On a: Saturday

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

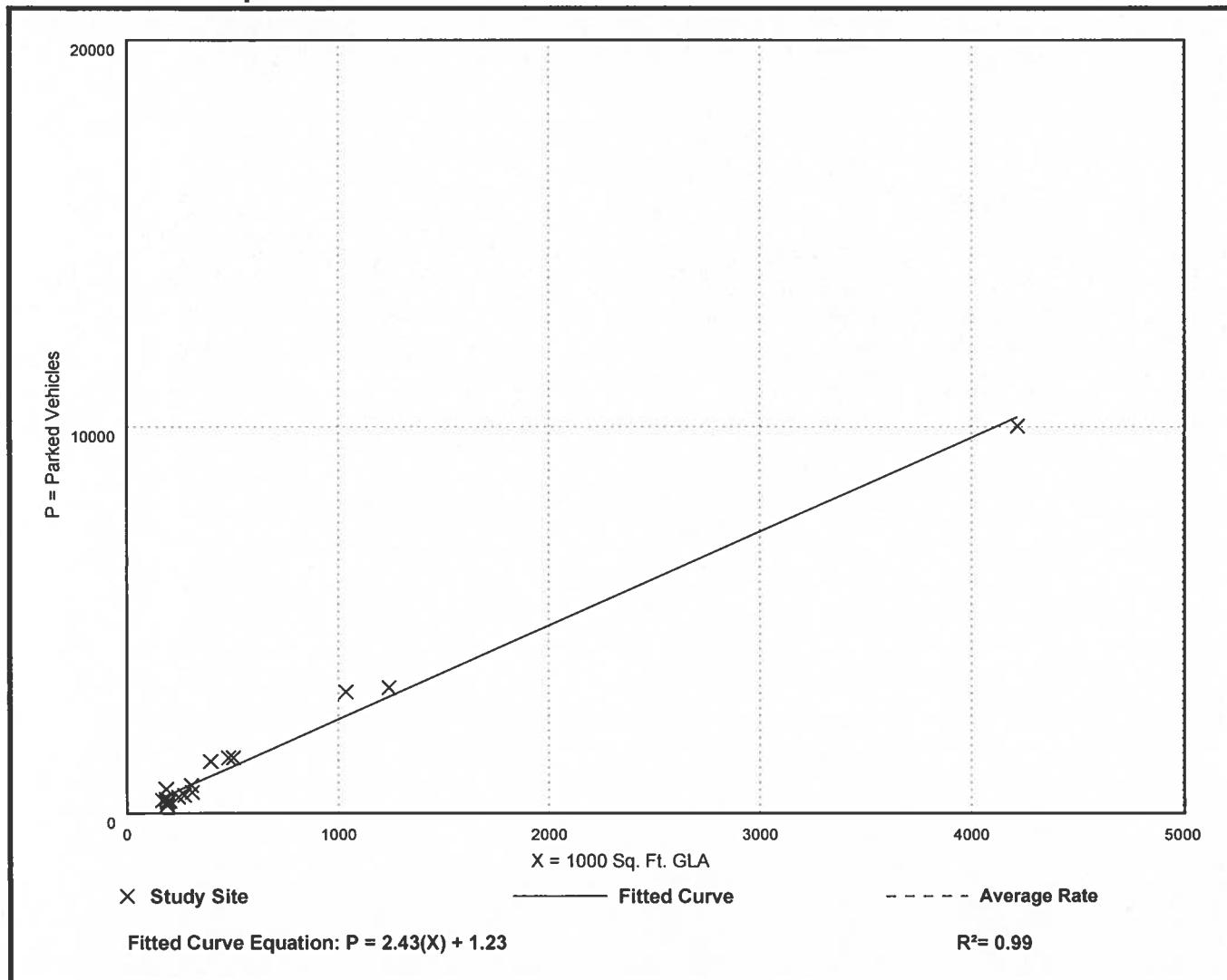
Number of Studies: 18

Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA: 584

Peak Period Parking Demand per 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
2.43	1.09 - 3.40	1.73 / 3.08	***	0.51 (21%)

Data Plot and Equation



Shopping Center (>150k) (820)

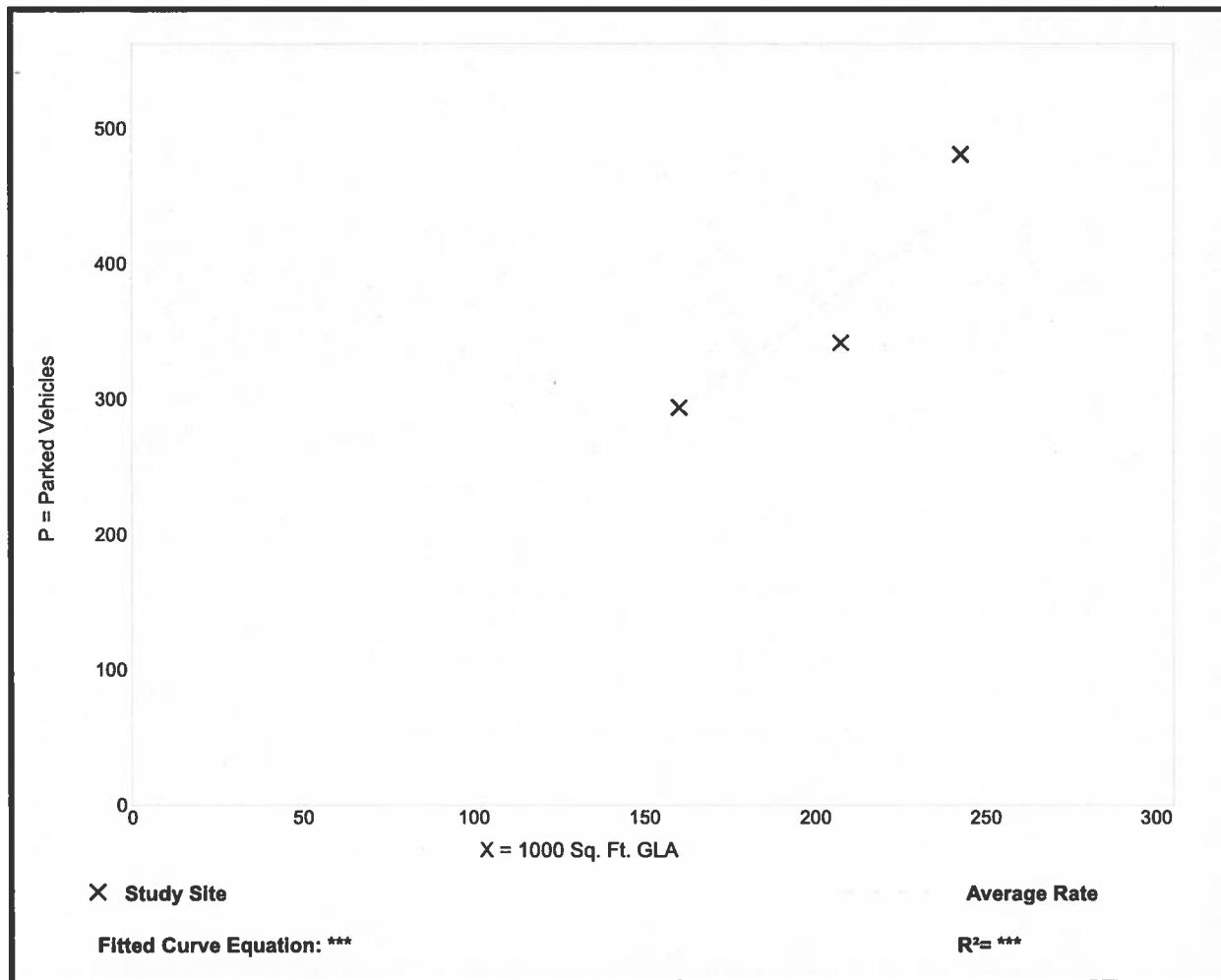
Peak Period Parking Demand vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA
On a: Sunday
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban
Number of Studies: 3
Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA: 203

Peak Period Parking Demand per 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
1.83	1.65 - 1.98	1.71 / 1.98	***	0.18 (10%)

Data Plot and Equation

Caution – Small Sample Size



Land Use: 710 General Office Building

Description

A general office building is a building with multiple tenants that employ persons in the management, direction, or conduct of legal, accounting, engineering, consulting, real estate, insurance, financial, or other professional services. A general office building with a gross floor area of 10,000 square feet or less is classified as a small office building (Land Use 712).

Time-of-Day Distribution for Parking Demand

The following table presents a time-of-day distribution of parking demand on a weekday at 19 study sites in a general urban/suburban setting.

Hour Beginning	Percent of Weekday Peak Parking Demand
	General Urban/Suburban
12:00-4:00 a.m.	—
5:00 a.m.	—
6:00 a.m.	—
7:00 a.m.	13
8:00 a.m.	47
9:00 a.m.	87
10:00 a.m.	99
11:00 a.m.	100
12:00 p.m.	86
1:00 p.m.	84
2:00 p.m.	93
3:00 p.m.	93
4:00 p.m.	85
5:00 p.m.	57
6:00 p.m.	21
7:00 p.m.	—
8:00 p.m.	—
9:00 p.m.	—
10:00 p.m.	—
11:00 p.m.	—

Additional Data

For the seven study sites with parking supply information and located in a dense multi-use urban setting, the average parking supply ratio is 2.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA. At these sites, the average peak parking occupancy is 56 percent.

For the 63 study sites with parking supply information and located in a general urban/suburban setting, the average parking supply ratio is 3.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA. At these sites, the average peak parking occupancy is 60 percent.

For nine study sites, parking demand data were collected on a Saturday as well as a weekday. For those sites, peak Saturday parking demand averages 13 percent of the peak weekday parking demand.

The sites were surveyed in the 1990s, the 2000s, the 2010s, and the 2020s in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ontario (CAN), Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Source Numbers

122, 201, 211, 217, 276, 425, 431, 433, 436, 438, 440, 516, 531, 540, 551, 555, 556, 567, 571, 572, 588, 607, 618, 622, 633

General Office Building (710)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

On a: Weekday (Monday - Friday)

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 77

Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 131

Peak Period Parking Demand per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
1.95	0.50 - 3.60	1.68 / 2.98	1.79 - 2.11	0.70 (36%)

Data Plot and Equation

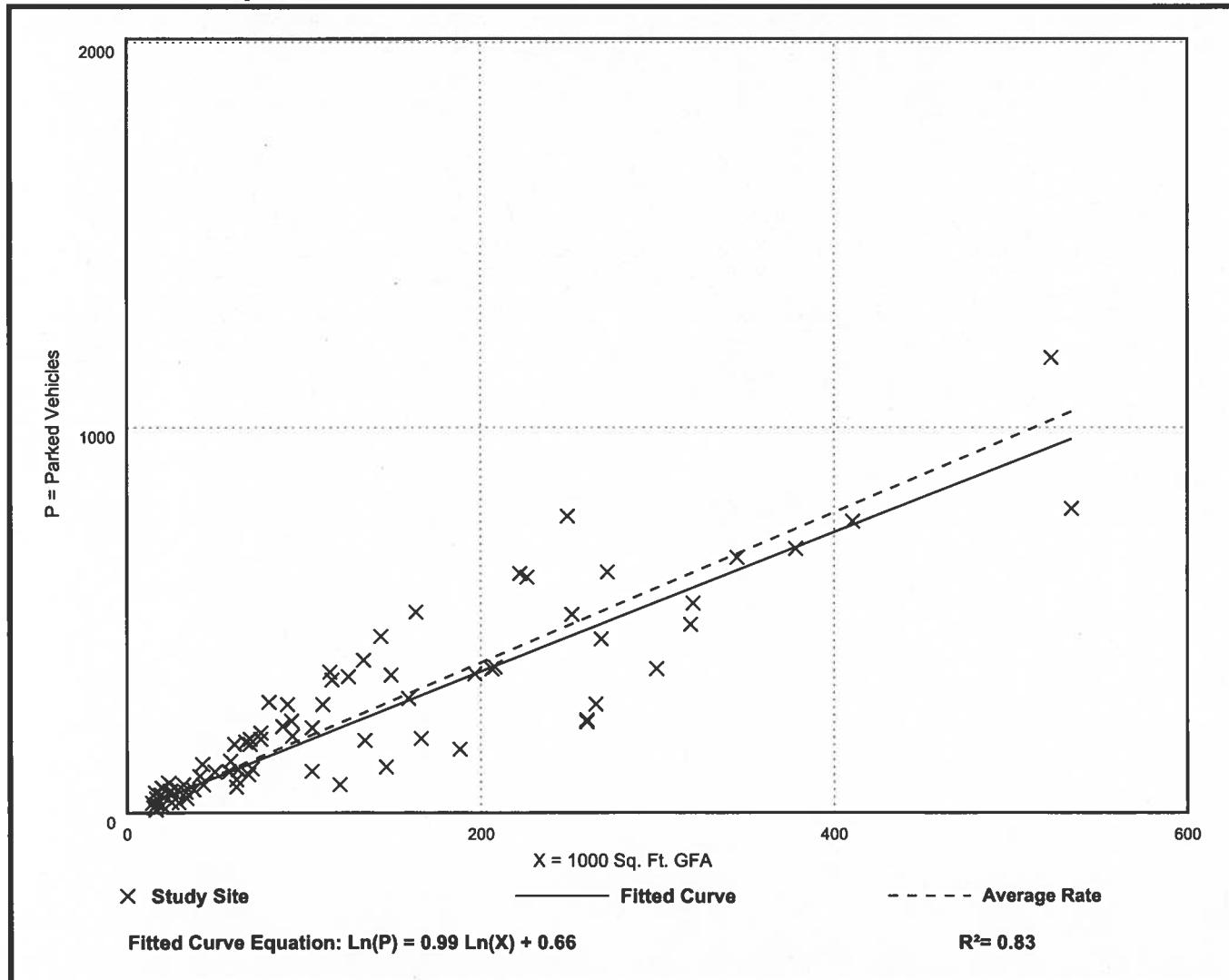


FIGURE 2-4 Weekday Time-of-Day Adjustments

Land use		6 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 p.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 a.m.	
Retail typical	Visitors	1%	5%	15%	35%	60%	75%	100%	100%	95%	85%	85%	85%	90%	80%	65%	45%	15%	5%	0%	
December	Visitors	1%	5%	15%	30%	55%	75%	90%	100%	100%	95%	80%	85%	90%	90%	85%	50%	30%	10%	0%	
Late December	Visitors	1%	5%	10%	20%	40%	65%	90%	100%	100%	100%	95%	85%	70%	55%	40%	25%	15%	5%	0%	
All	Employees	10%	15%	25%	45%	75%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	60%	40%	20%	0%	
Supermarket/grocery	Visitors	5%	20%	30%	50%	60%	67%	85%	90%	95%	97%	100%	100%	100%	85%	55%	35%	20%	5%	5%	
	Employees	20%	30%	40%	80%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	50%	35%	20%	20%	20%	
Pharmacy	Visitors	5%	20%	30%	60%	60%	67%	85%	90%	95%	97%	100%	100%	100%	85%	55%	35%	20%	5%	5%	
	Employees	20%	30%	40%	80%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	50%	35%	20%	20%	20%	
Discount stores/superstores	Visitors	15%	35%	45%	65%	75%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	85%	75%	60%	45%	30%	10%	5%	1%	
	Employees	25%	45%	55%	75%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	85%	70%	55%	40%	20%	20%	20%	
Home improvement stores/garden	Visitors	15%	20%	35%	55%	85%	99%	100%	99%	98%	90%	85%	80%	75%	60%	50%	30%	10%	0%	0%	
	Employees	25%	30%	45%	65%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	90%	85%	70%	60%	40%	20%	0%	0%	
Food and beverage																					
Fine/casual dining	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	40%	75%	75%	65%	40%	50%	75%	95%	100%	100%	100%	95%	75%	25%	
	Employees	0%	20%	50%	75%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	85%	35%	
Family restaurant	Visitors	25%	50%	60%	75%	85%	90%	100%	90%	50%	45%	45%	75%	80%	80%	80%	60%	55%	75%	25%	
	Employees	50%	75%	90%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	75%	95%	95%	95%	95%	80%	65%	65%	35%	
Fast casual/fast food/food court/food halls	Visitors	5%	10%	20%	30%	55%	85%	100%	100%	90%	60%	55%	60%	85%	80%	50%	30%	20%	10%	5%	
	Employees	20%	20%	30%	40%	75%	100%	100%	100%	95%	70%	60%	70%	90%	90%	60%	40%	30%	20%	20%	
Bar/lounge/nightclub	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	75%	50%
	Employees	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	10%	10%	10%	20%	45%	70%	100%	100%	100%	90%	60%		
Entertainment																					
Family entertainment	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	65%	85%	95%	100%	95%	90%	70%	60%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees	0%	0%	5%	25%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5%	5%	
Active entertainment	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	65%	85%	90%	95%	95%	90%	95%	100%	90%	90%	65%	10%	0%	0%	
	Employees	5%	5%	5%	25%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5%	5%	
Adult active entertainment	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	
	Employees	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%	10%	10%	10%	20%	45%	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
All movies typical	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	45%	55%	55%	55%	60%	60%	80%	100%	100%	80%	65%	40%	
Late December	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	60%	75%	80%	80%	80%	70%	80%	100%	100%	85%	70%	55%	
All	Employees	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	50%	60%	60%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	70%	50%	
Live theater	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	25%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	100%	100%	100%	30%	10%	5%	
Outdoor amphitheater	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	25%	100%	100%	0%	0%	
	Employees	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	100%	100%	100%	30%	10%	
Public park/destination open space	Visitors	1%	5%	10%	25%	50%	65%	85%	95%	100%	95%	90%	70%	90%	100%	100%	100%	80%	50%	10%	
	Employees	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	60%	20%	
Museum/aquarium	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	65%	85%	95%	100%	95%	90%	85%	60%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees	5%	5%	5%	25%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5%	5%	
Arena	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	25%	100%	100%	85%	0%	
No matinee	Employees	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	100%	100%	100%	30%	10%	

(continued on next page)

FIGURE 2-4 (continued)

Land use		6 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 p.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 a.m.
Entertainment (continued)																				
Pro football stadium 8 p.m. start	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	10%	50%	100%	100%	85%	25%	0%
	Employees	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	10%
Pro baseball stadium	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	10%	50%	100%	100%	85%	25%	0%
	Employees	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	10%
Health club	Visitors	70%	40%	40%	70%	70%	80%	60%	70%	70%	70%	80%	90%	100%	90%	80%	70%	35%	10%	0%
	Employees	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	100%	100%	75%	50%	20%	20%	0%	0%
Public library	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	98%	98%	78%	72%	65%	70%	79%	60%	50%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Employees	0%	10%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	75%	50%	20%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Daycare center	Visitors	0%	2%	25%	75%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%	50%	20%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Employees	0%	50%	75%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	100%	100%	60%	40%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Convention center	Visitors	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	30%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%
	Employees	5%	30%	33%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	70%	40%	25%	20%	20%	5%	0%
Hotel and residential																				
Hotel-business	Visitors	95%	90%	80%	70%	60%	60%	55%	55%	60%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	95%	100%	100%	100%
Hotel-leisure	Visitors	95%	95%	90%	80%	70%	70%	65%	65%	70%	70%	75%	80%	85%	85%	90%	95%	95%	100%	100%
Employee	Employees	10%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	70%	70%	40%	20%	20%	20%	20%	10%	5%
Restaurant/lounge	Visitors	0%	10%	30%	10%	10%	5%	100%	100%	33%	10%	10%	30%	55%	60%	70%	67%	60%	40%	30%
Meeting/banquet (<100 sq ft/key)	Visitors	0%	0%	30%	60%	60%	60%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	0%	0%
Convention (>100 sq ft/key)	Visitors	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	30%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Employee	Employees	10%	10%	60%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	60%	40%	40%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Residential guest	Visitors	0%	10%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	40%	60%	100%	100%	100%	80%	50%	0%
Resident reserved	Residents	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Residential suburban	Residents	95%	80%	67%	55%	50%	45%	40%	40%	40%	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%	80%	85%	95%	97%	100%
Residential urban	Residents	95%	85%	75%	65%	60%	55%	50%	50%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	95%	97%	100%
Active senior housing	Visitors & employees	95%	97%	100%	100%	99%	98%	98%	99%	98%	100%	99%	94%	96%	98%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%
	Residents	95%	97%	100%	100%	99%	98%	98%	99%	98%	100%	99%	94%	96%	98%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%
Office																				
Office	Visitors	0%	1%	20%	60%	100%	45%	15%	45%	95%	45%	15%	10%	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Employees unreserved	3%	15%	50%	90%	100%	100%	85%	85%	95%	95%	95%	85%	60%	25%	15%	5%	3%	1%	0%
	Employees reserved	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Medical/dental office	Visitors	0%	0%	90%	90%	100%	100%	30%	90%	100%	100%	90%	80%	67%	30%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bank (drive-in branch)	Visitors	0%	0%	50%	90%	100%	50%	50%	50%	70%	50%	80%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Employees	0%	0%	60%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: See chapter 4 discussions for each land use.

FIGURE 2-5 Weekend Time-of-Day Adjustments

Land use		6 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 p.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 a.m.
Retail typical December	Visitors	1%	5%	30%	50%	70%	90%	95%	100%	100%	95%	90%	80%	75%	70%	65%	50%	30%	10%	0%
	Visitors	1%	5%	10%	35%	60%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	80%	65%	60%	55%	50%	35%	15%	1%
Late December All	Visitors	1%	5%	10%	20%	40%	60%	80%	95%	100%	100%	95%	85%	70%	60%	50%	30%	20%	10%	0%
	Employees	10%	15%	40%	75%	85%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	85%	80%	75%	65%	45%	15%	0%	0%
Supermarket/grocery	Visitors	10%	25%	50%	75%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	50%	33%	25%	15%	5%	4%	3%	
	Employees	15%	35%	70%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	85%	75%	60%	55%	45%	40%	30%	20%	10%	10%	5%
Pharmacy	Visitors	8%	25%	50%	75%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	50%	33%	25%	15%	5%	4%	3%	
	Employees	15%	35%	70%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	85%	75%	60%	55%	45%	40%	30%	20%	10%	10%	5%
Discount stores/superstores	Visitors	10%	15%	20%	30%	45%	65%	85%	95%	100%	100%	100%	95%	80%	60%	45%	30%	10%	5%	1%
	Employees	20%	25%	30%	40%	55%	75%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	70%	55%	40%	20%	15%	0%	
Home improvement stores/garden	Visitors	15%	20%	35%	55%	60%	80%	95%	100%	95%	95%	80%	75%	75%	80%	90%	70%	10%	0%	9%
	Employees	25%	30%	45%	65%	70%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	85%	85%	90%	100%	80%	20%	0%	0%
Food and beverage																				
Fine/casual dining	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	50%	55%	45%	45%	45%	60%	90%	95%	100%	90%	90%	90%	50%
	Employees	0%	20%	30%	60%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	85%	85%	50%
Family restaurant	Visitors	10%	25%	45%	70%	90%	90%	100%	85%	65%	40%	45%	60%	70%	70%	65%	30%	25%	15%	10%
	Employees	50%	75%	90%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	75%	95%	95%	95%	80%	65%	65%	35%	
Fast casual/fast food/food court/food halls	Visitors	5%	10%	20%	30%	55%	85%	100%	100%	90%	60%	55%	60%	85%	80%	50%	30%	20%	10%	5%
	Employees	15%	20%	30%	40%	75%	100%	100%	100%	95%	70%	60%	70%	90%	60%	40%	30%	20%	20%	
Bar/lounge/nightclub	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Employees	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%	10%	10%	10%	20%	45%	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Entertainment																				
Family entertainment	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	65%	85%	90%	95%	95%	90%	95%	100%	100%	90%	65%	10%	0%	0%
	Employees	5%	5%	5%	25%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	10%	5%	5%
Active entertainment	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	65%	85%	90%	95%	95%	90%	95%	100%	90%	65%	10%	0%	0%	
	Employees	5%	5%	5%	25%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	10%	5%	5%
Adult active entertainment	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Employees	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%	10%	10%	10%	20%	45%	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All movies typical	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	45%	55%	55%	55%	60%	60%	80%	100%	100%	100%	80%	50%
	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	60%	75%	80%	80%	80%	70%	80%	100%	100%	100%	85%	70%
Late December All	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	60%	60%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	70%	50%
	Employees	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	60%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Live theater	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	17%	67%	67%	1%	1%	1%	25%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Employees	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%	100%	100%	100%	30%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	30%	10%	5%
Outdoor amphitheater	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	17%	67%	67%	1%	1%	1%	25%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Employees	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%	100%	100%	100%	30%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	30%	10%	5%
Public park/destination open space	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	30%	60%	75%	90%	97%	100%	98%	85%	70%	80%	100%	100%	95%	50%	10%
	Employees	0%	0%	10%	25%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	80%
Museum/aquarium	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	65%	85%	95%	100%	100%	95%	90%	85%	60%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%
	Employees	5%	5%	5%	25%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5%	5%
Arena No matinee	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	25%	95%	95%	81%	1%	1%	25%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Employees	0%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%	100%	100%	100%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	30%	10%	5%

|continued on next page

FIGURE 2-5 (continued)

Land use		6 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 p.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	12 a.m.	
Entertainment (continued)																					
Pro football stadium	Visitors	0%	0%	1%	1%	5%	5%	50%	100%	100%	85%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
8 p.m. start	Employees	0%	5%	10%	20%	30%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	10%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Pro baseball stadium	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Employees	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	20%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Health club	Visitors	80%	45%	35%	50%	35%	50%	50%	30%	25%	30%	55%	100%	95%	60%	30%	10%	1%	1%	0%	
	Employees	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	75%	100%	100%	75%	50%	20%	20%	20%	0%	
Public library	Visitors	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	90%	80%	65%	50%	35%	11%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees	0%	0%	10%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	10%	10%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Daycare center	Visitors	0%	2%	25%	75%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%	50%	20%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees	0%	50%	75%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	100%	100%	60%	40%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Convention center	Visitors	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	30%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees	5%	30%	33%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	70%	40%	25%	20%	20%	5%	0%	0%	
Hotel and residential																					
Hotel-business	Visitors	95%	90%	80%	70%	60%	60%	55%	55%	60%	60%	65%	70%	75%	75%	80%	85%	95%	100%	100%	
Hotel-leisure	Visitors	95%	95%	90%	80%	70%	70%	65%	65%	70%	70%	75%	80%	85%	85%	90%	95%	95%	100%	100%	
Employee	Employees	10%	30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20%	20%	20%	10%	5%
Restaurant/lounge	Visitors	0%	10%	30%	10%	10%	5%	100%	100%	33%	10%	10%	30%	55%	60%	70%	67%	60%	40%	30%	
Meeting/banquet <100 sq ft/keyl	Visitors	0%	0%	30%	60%	60%	60%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	0%	0%	
Convention >100 sq ft/keyl	Visitors	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	30%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%	
Employee	Employees	10%	10%	60%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	60%	10%	10%	10%	
Residential guest	Visitors	0%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	40%	60%	100%	100%	100%	80%	50%		
Resident reserved	Residents	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Residential suburban	Residents	100%	95%	88%	80%	75%	70%	68%	65%	65%	68%	71%	74%	77%	80%	83%	86%	89%	92%	100%	
Residential urban	Residents	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	69%	68%	67%	66%	55%	60%	55%	50%	55%	65%	75%	85%	90%	100%	
Active senior housing	Visitors	94%	98%	97%	95%	93%	94%	97%	99%	100%	100%	99%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%	95%	94%	98%	
	Employees	94%	98%	97%	95%	93%	94%	97%	99%	100%	100%	99%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%	95%	94%	98%	
Office																					
Office	Visitors	0%	20%	60%	80%	90%	100%	90%	80%	60%	40%	20%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees unreserved	0%	20%	60%	80%	90%	100%	90%	80%	60%	40%	20%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees reserved	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Medical/dental office	Visitors	0%	0%	90%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees	0%	20%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bank (drive-in branch)	Visitors	0%	0%	25%	40%	75%	100%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Employees	0%	0%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

Source: See chapter 4 discussions for each land use.