

# Land Use: 934

## Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window

### Description

This category includes fast-food restaurants with drive-through windows. This type of restaurant is characterized by a large carryout clientele; long hours of service (some are open for breakfast, all are open for lunch and dinner, some are open late at night or 24 hours); and high turnover rates for eat-in customers. These limited-service eating establishments do not provide table service. Patrons generally order at a cash register and pay before they eat. High-turnover (sit-down) restaurant (Land Use 932), fast-food restaurant without drive-through window (Land Use 933) and fast-food restaurant with drive-through window and no indoor seating (Land Use 935) are related uses.

### Additional Data

***Users should exercise caution when applying statistics during the a.m. peak periods, as the sites contained in the database for this land use may or may not be open for breakfast. In cases where it was confirmed that the sites were not open for breakfast, data for the a.m. peak hour of the adjacent street traffic were removed from the database.***

The outdoor seating area is not included in the overall gross floor area. Therefore, the number of seats may be a more reliable independent variable on which to establish trip generation rates for facilities having significant outdoor seating.

The sites were surveyed from the 1980s to the 2000s throughout the United States.

***It has been speculated that hamburger restaurants may generate trips at a higher rate than other types of fast-food restaurants. The database was tested in an attempt to verify this assumption; the data neither verified nor disproved it. Future research is needed in this area.***

### Specialized Land Use Data

Current industry trends have resulted in the emergence of several new fast-food restaurants with drive-through windows that specialize in the sale of specific food items. The trip generation characteristics of these facilities differ from the facilities typically contained in this land use, as their sizes, trip generation rates and peak hours of service vary considerably. Another notable difference in these land uses is that they are typically not stand-alone facilities, as these restaurants are generally located in small shopping centers. Therefore, the information collected for these facilities is presented in the following tables and was excluded from the data plots.

# Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)

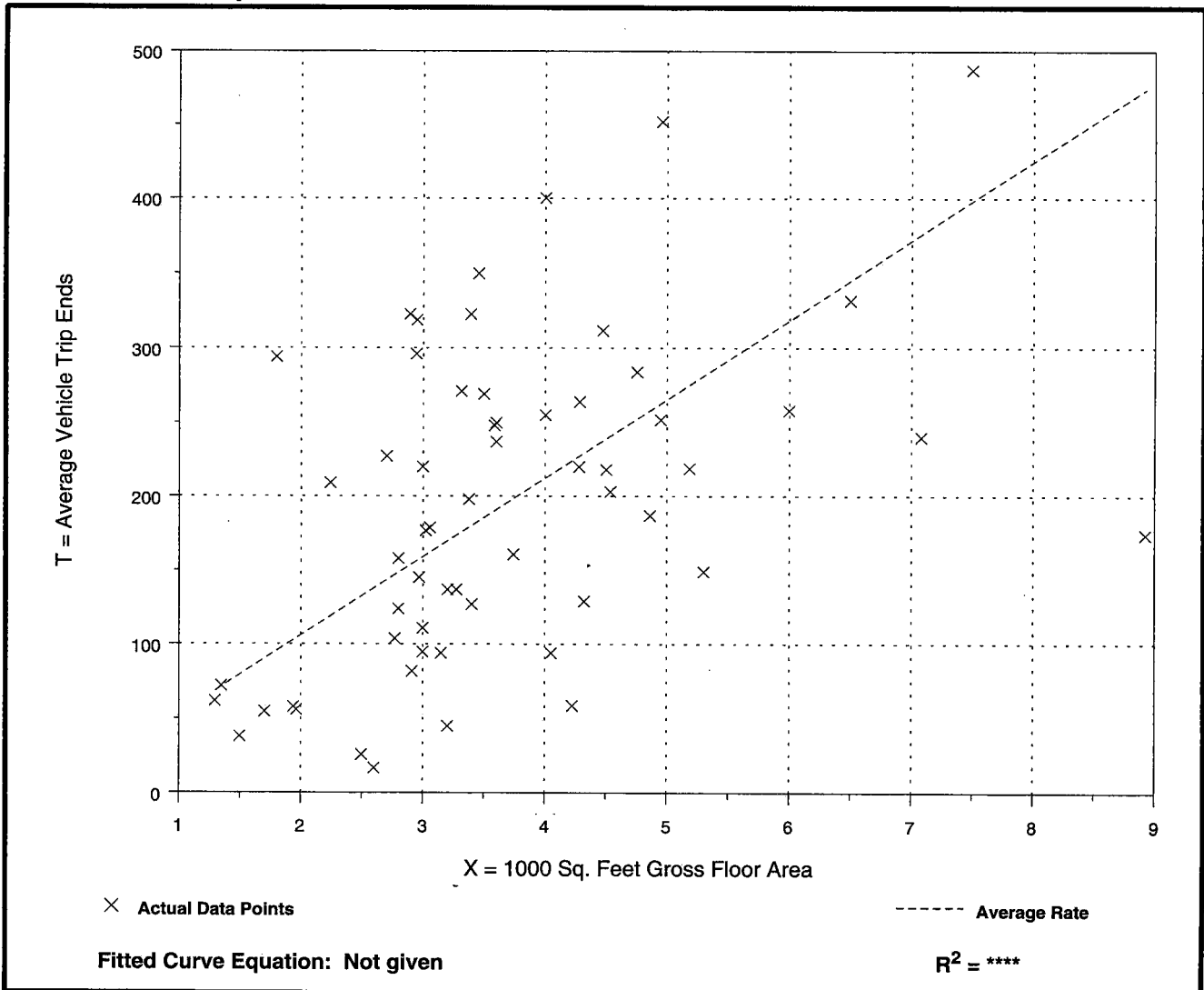
**Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Feet Gross Floor Area**  
**On a: Weekday,**  
**Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,**  
**One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.**

Number of Studies: 59  
 Average 1000 Sq. Feet GFA: 4  
 Directional Distribution: 51% entering, 49% exiting

## Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Feet Gross Floor Area

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
53.11	6.54 - 163.33	27.51

## Data Plot and Equation



# Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)

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

Number of Studies: 11  
Average Number of Seats: 130  
Directional Distribution: 53% entering, 47% exiting

## Trip Generation per Seat

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
1.32	0.18 - 3.12	1.41

## Data Plot and Equation

