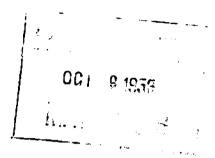
HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD Special Report 11-C



Parking and Buying Habits Of a Store's Customers

National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council

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The opinions and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Highway Research Board.

HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD Special Report 11-C

Parking and Buying Habits Of a Store's Customers

A SUPPLEMENT TO SPECIAL REPORT 11 "PARKING AS A FACTOR IN BUSINESS"

PRESENTED AT THE
Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting
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1956 Washington, D. C.

Study of Parking and Its Relationships to Business

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Preface

Much has been said about parking as a factor in business. It is often asserted that shifts in retailing activities and land values are the direct result of insufficient parking. By the same token, it is said that availability of ample parking facilities is a major asset to business. However, in the past there has been little fundamental research in this field to evaluate the real impact of parking on business operations.

In recognition of the lack of such information, the automotive and petroleum industries made funds available to the Automotive Safety Foundation for such research. The Highway Research Board was requested to direct this work. The Board in turn established an advisory committee representing business, property owners, government, and transportation to provide practical guidance and counsel to the project. To expedite the program, a project engineer was loaned by the Bureau of Public Roads.

The initial phases of the research involved analyses of attitudes of shoppers and merchants, changes in property values, shifts in retail activities, and trends in urban transportation. These findings were reported in detail in Special Report 11: Parking as a Factor in Business. Since then additional studies have been made on the habits and attitudes of shoppers, the travel pattern to shopping areas, and the effect of customer parking facilities on shopping habits.

The present report pertains to the findings of research done in connection with shoppers' parking habits in Lexington, Kentucky, and the effects of parking availability on their buying habits. Included in the surveys are both nearby and immediately adjacent parking facilities, with the added factor of free as against paid parking.

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Comparative Study of Parking and Buying Habits of A Department Store's Customers

LAURENCE C. PENDLEY, Assistant Professor Civil Engineering Department, University of Kentucky

• SINCE 1951, the Highway Research Board has been directing research by various university agencies into the effect of parking upon business. The results of several phases of this study have been published in Special Reports 11, 11-A, and 11-B. In connection with this study, it was learned early in 1954 that one of the largest department stores in Lexington, Kentucky, was planning to open a parking lot just across the street from their store. This fact suggested that surveys might be made before and after opening of this lot to determine what effect, if any, the addition of such a facility would have on the business of this store as reflected in the travel, parking, and buying habits of its customers.

OBJECTIVES

This study was then undertaken by the author as a project of the Civil Engineering Department and the Kentucky Research Foundation, agencies of the University of Kentucky. This report presents the results of both the before and after studies. In each study the object was to determine: (1) where the store's shoppers were coming from, (2) the mode of travel they were using, (3) where the shoppers who drove their automobiles were parking, and (4) what and how much the customers were buying.

SURVEY PERIODS

The first survey was made June 9 through June 26, 1954, giving a total of 13 weekdays and 3 Saturdays. This was about 3 weeks before the parking lot was opened to the public. The final study took place approximately one year later, from June 9 to June 15, 1955, inclusive. Although the 1955 study was shorter, the results in 1954 indicated that by proper selection of the period to be studied, satisfactory results could be obtained with a shorter period of survey. This period was also chosen to minimize the effects of seasonal variation upon the purchase of the various types of commodities as well as to allow time for the use of the parking lot to become a part of the habits of the store's shoppers.

BACKGROUND CONDITIONS

The survey store is family-owned and operated. It is located in the center of a block near the outer edge of the central downtown area of Lexington. The store has approximately 61,000 sq. ft. of floor space devoted to merchandising. The two principal competitors of this store in the same quality range of general merchandise apparel and furnishings have floor areas of slightly less than 60,000 sq. ft.

The parking lot, like the store, is located in the center of the block and is so arranged as to allow entrance and exit from two streets. Attendant parking is used and the lot is considered to have a capacity of 100 cars. Standard rates are charged and no free parking is provided for the store's customers. However, some banks and other businesses do have ticket validating arrangements for their clients.

At the time of the 1954 survey the nearest offstreet parking facilities consisted of one commercial garage (known in this report as Garage A) with a capacity of 140 cars and a small lot holding approximately 40 cars. Each of these facilities is about 300 feet walking distance from a rear entrance to the store. In June 1954, the store was providing two hours free parking for their customers at the garage, and had in times past emphasized in advertising that free parking was available within 300 feet of the store. The addition of the parking lot across from the store represents the only change of any size in the number of parking spaces available within two or three blocks of the store in any direction, within the period covered by both surveys (see Figure 1).

Lexington is a city with a 1950 population of 55,534. There is, however, a heavily populated suburban ring around most of the city, and Fayette County, including Lexington and environs, had a 1950 population of 100,746. Best estimates of the population of this metropolitan area in June 1954 were around 112,000 and in June 1955 it is estimated that the population of the same area had risen to approximately 118,000.

In 1952, the City of Lexington, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Kentucky Department of Highways cooperated to make a Parking Survey of Lexington. In connection with this study, several facts were brought out which are of interest. The survey showed that there were available in the two blocks where the store and the parking lot are located, 287 space-hours of on-street parking

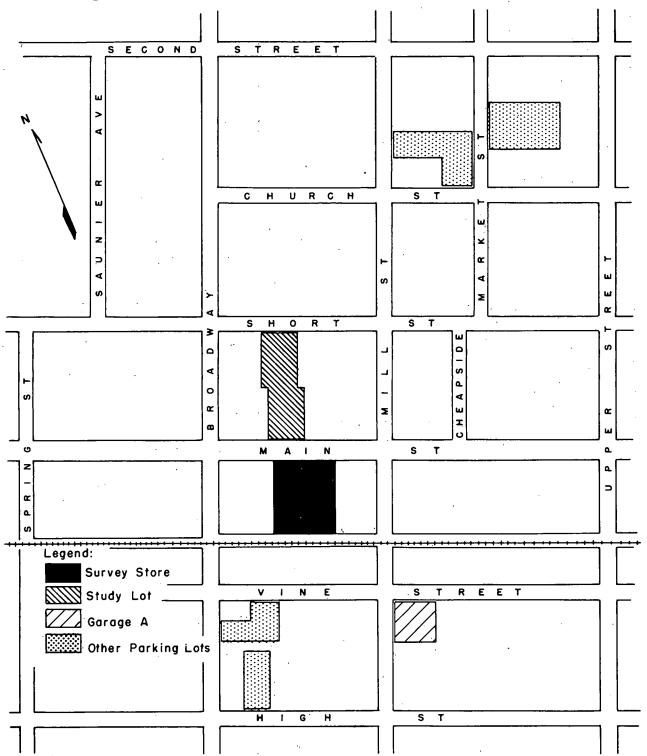


Figure 1. Map showing west end of Lexington, Ky. business section.

for an 8-hour day and that the demand was 1,431 space-hours. This leaves a deficiency of 1,144 space-hours. It was also shown that the survey store was the principal generator of demand for parking space in the two-block area with a demand of 446 space-hours for an 8-hour day, more than twice as much as its nearest competitor. Thus, it can be seen that the survey store accounts for 31.2 percent of all the demand in the area or enough to use all of the available space-hours as well as 13.9 percent of the deficiency.

INTERVIEW PROCEDURE

The store's shoppers were interviewed at all four entrances to the store. Of these four doors, one enters into a store-owned cafeteria and is open only from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily, while another door opens into a service street along the railroad at the rear of the store.

The questionnaire forms used in both surveys are shown in Appendix A. Each year, questions not directly concerned with the parking habits of the store's customers were asked in order to obtain certain information for the store owners. The results of most of these tabulations are shown in Appendix B, but others, of more general interest, are shown in the body of the report.

Door counts were made at each entrance to determine the number of shoppers using the various doors. In this report, the term "shopper" is used to include all persons exclusive of staff and visiting salesmen; the term "customer" is used to designate only those shoppers who made a purchase.

As previously mentioned, in 1954 the store was giving two hours free parking at Garage A and it was expected that the store would adopt some similar plan at the lot when it was opened. The store, however, decided to operate the parking lot as a separate business. Since its opening it has made no public mention of its interest in the lot and has offered no free parking at the lot for its customers. In addition, early in 1955 the store terminated its free parking arrangement with the garage. At the time of the 1955 survey, there was no free parking available to store customers at any off-street facility.

During the period of the 1955 survey, customers at the parking lot were also interviewed. The questionnaire form is shown in Appendix A and tables showing the results obtained in this study are in Appendix C. In this study the objectives

were to find where the lot's customers were coming from, where they were shopping, and how much they were buying.

RESULTS

Some of the more important tabulations of the data obtained at the store for both years of the survey are presented in the following tables. In each case the weekday and Saturday figures are averages for the days covered in the surveys.

TABLE 1
SEX AND RACE OF SHOPPERS

	Wee	kday	Saturday		
	1954	1955	1954	percent	
	percent	percent	percent		
Female White	86.4	82.4	79.1	76.0	
Female Colored	6.2	4.8	9.0	8.5	
Male White	6.8	11.6	11.2	14.1	
Male Colored	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 1 reveals a slight shift toward relatively more male shoppers. This could have been due to the weather which was less favorable for farm work in 1955 than in 1954.

TABLE 2
ORIGIN OF ALL SHOPPING TRIPS

•	. Wee	kday	Sat	urday
•	1954	1955	1954	1955
	percent	percent	percent	percent
Home	86.2	76.6	93.4	85.5
Work	11.7	15.6	5.6	8.4
Other	2.1	7.8	1.0	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A greater percentage of people coming to shop from work and from other points of origin is shown in Table 2. The presence of the new parking lot in 1955 might possibly be responsible for this trend but it is not too plausible a reason.

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF SHOPPERS BY HOUR LEAVING STORE

	Wee	ekday	Saturday			
Hour	1954	1955	1954	1955		
	percent	percent	percent	percent		
9-10	5.1	3.1	5.6	4.4		
10-11	9.5	8.3	11.1	10.5		
11-12	13.7	12.6	15.2	14.7		
12-1	17.4	18.2	15.8	15.7		
1-2	16.0	16.5	13.7	14.7		
2-3	14.0	15.4	13.3	13.1		
3-4	12.8	14.3	12.5	13.6		
4-5	11.5	11.6	12.8	13.3		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Table 3 shows that there was no significant change in the hourly distribution of shoppers leaving the store between the period of the two studies.

TABLE 4

RELATIONSHIP OF MODE OF TRAVEL TO LENGTH OF TIME SPENT IN STORE ON WEEKDAY (1954)

Time in Store	Auto	City Bus	Inter- City Bus	Taxi	Walk	D	Percent of ay's Total Shoppers
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	:
0-5 min.	9.8	10.2	5.7	16.7	15.4	11.1	10.4
5-15 min.	35.6	42.1	45.6	33.3	50.6	33.3	39.0
15-30 min.	35.5	34.4	28.6	16.7	27.4	44.5	34.5
30-45 min.	4.6	3.8	2.9	16.6	3.5	0.0	4.4
45-60 min.	10.4	7.6	11.4	0.0	1.9	11.1	8.5
1-4 hours	4.1	1.9	5.8	16.7	1.2	0.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5

RELATIONSHIP OF MODE OF TRAVEL TO LENGTH OF TIME SPENT IN STORE ON SATURDAY (1954)

Time in Store	Auto	City Bus	Inter- City Bus	Taxi	Walk	D	Percent of ay's Total Shoppers
	percent	percen	t percent	percent	percent	percent	:
0-5 min.	8.9	11.1	10.0	33.3	20.7	15.4	11.4
5-15 min.	38.8	36.3	31.4	66.7	45.1	46.1	37.7
15-30 min.	35.4	36.6	54.3	0.0	25.9	38.5	35.8
30-45 min.	4.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.1
45-60 min.	7.1	9.5	1.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	7.3
1-4 hours	5.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Tables 4 and 5 are from studies made primarily at the request of the store management, but it was unfortunate that time and other considerations made it impossible to repeat them in 1955. It would appear from these tables that, for this store at least, there would be little or no point to giving over one-hour free parking, since approximately 96 percent of all shoppers are out of the store in less than an hour. However, it should be pointed out that these times are estimates of the shoppers themselves.

TABLE 6
TRIPS PER THOUSAND POPULATION AS RELATED TO
DISTANCE TRAVELED ON WEEKDAY (1954)

				Auto Drivers		Auto Drivers and Passengers		All Modes of Travel	
Area	Est. Pop. June 1954	Average Distance from Store (Miles)	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Percent Customers
Fayette County									
Zone 000 Ring 1 Ring 2 Ring 3 Ring 4	5,631 48,619 34,730 18,357 4,985	0.37 0.93 1.88 5.17 9.34	0.76 1.77 5.34 3.10 2.69	1.56 3.03 8.45 4.85 4.96	1.09 2.50 6.74 3.95 3.83	2.02 4.21 10.84 6.45 7.60	6.28 7.90 11.19 4.81 4.06	14.71 12.84 19.66 8.13 8.29	42.6 61.5 57.2 59.0 48.9
Adjoining and Nearby Coun	ties								
2 Counties 8 Counties	23,670 146,266	13 17-32	$\substack{2.03\\0.62}$	$\frac{3.75}{1.21}$	$\frac{2.43}{0.70}$	4.70 1.38	$\frac{2.76}{0.82}$	5.37 1.65	51.3 49.7

TABLE 7
TRIPS PER THOUSAND POPULATION AS RELATED TO
DISTANCE TRAVELED ON SATURDAY (1954)

	-		.—.— . А	Auto		uto vers nd	All		
				ivers	Pass	engers	of T	ravel	
Area	Est. Pop. June 1954	Average Distance from Store (Miles)	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Percent Customers
Fayette County									
Zone 000 Ring 1 Ring 2 Ring 3 Ring 4	5,631 48,619 34,730 18,357 4,985	0.37 0.93 1.88 5.17 9.34	0.63 2.56 6.79 4.76 4.86	1.35 4.21 10.91 7.85 8.81	0.94 3.79 8.92 7.10 5.64	2.06 5.98 14.66 11.92 13.22	9.74 9.31 13.45 8.11 5.87	18.29 16.58 22.50 13.73 14.35	53.2 56.1 59.8 58.3 40.9
Adjoining and Nearby Coun	ties		•						
2 Counties 8 Counties	$23,670 \\ 146,266$	13 17-32	$\frac{2.21}{0.65}$	4.81 1.40	$\frac{2.67}{0.83}$	5.85 1.70	3.03 1.02	6.41 2.03	47.2 50.2

TABLE 8

TRIPS PER THOUSAND POPULATION AS RELATED TO DISTANCE TRAVELED ON WEEKDAY (1955)

				Auto Drivers		Auto Drivers and Passengers		All Modes of Travel	
Area	Est. Pop. June 1955	Average Distance from Store (Miles)	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Percent Customers
Fayette County	,								
Zone 000	5,631	0.37	0	0.71	0.37	1.54	6.05	12.58	48.1
Ring 1	49,119	0.93	0:98	2.30	1.61	4.10	4.71	11.92	39.5
Ring 2	36,308	1.88	2.76	5.60	4.80	9.33	8.42	17.62 7.43	47.8 42.1
Ring 3 Ring 4	21,851 5,085	$\frac{5.17}{9.34}$	1.47 1.59	-3.03 4.77	$2.55 \\ 2.46$	$\frac{5.90}{7.99}$	$\frac{3.13}{3.28}$	10.44	31.4
Adjoining and Nearby Coun	ties					•			
2 Counties	23,670	13	1.29	3.03	2.58	5.98	2.99	6.71	44.6
8 Counties	146,266	17-32	0.39	0.99	0.71	1.83	0.77	2.07	37.2

TABLE 9
TRIPS PER THOUSAND POPULATION AS RELATED TO DISTANCE TRAVELED ON SATURDAY (1955)

				Auto Drivers		Auto Drivers and Passengers		All Modes of Travel	
Area	Est. Pop. June 1955	Average Distance from Store (Miles)	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Customers per 1000 Pop.	Shoppers per 1000 Pop.	Percent Customers
Fayette County							·		
Zone 000	5,631	0.37	0	0	0	0	1.97	3.46	56.9
Ring 1	49,119	0.93	1.39	3.53	3.17	8.03	7.55	17.44	43.3
Ring 2	36,308	1.88	4.72	7.52	8.75	14.44	12.67	22.51	56.3
Ring 3	21,851	5.17	1.99	5.96	3,63	11.10	4.61	12.61	36.6
Ring 4	5,085	9.34	0	6.31	6.02	14.59	6.02	16.81	35:8
Adjoining and Nearby Coun	ties								
2 Counties	23,670	13	0.90	2.70	2.03	7.15	2.03	7.15	28.4
8 Counties	146,266	17-32	0.48	1.33	0.87	2.80	0.87	3.03	28.7

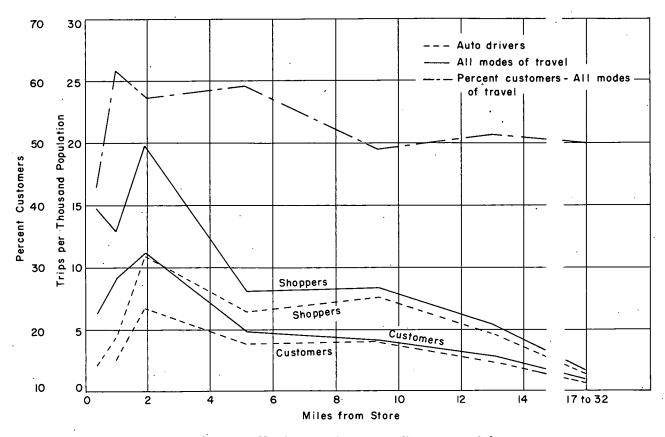


Figure 2. Number of trips versus distance traveled on weekday 1954.

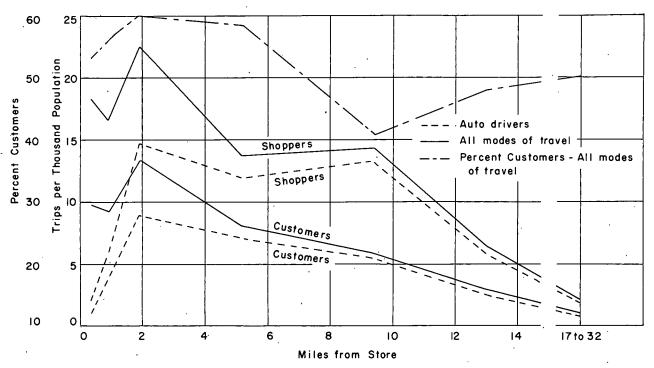


Figure 3. Number of trips versus distance traveled on Saturday 1954.

Tables 6 through 10 are designed to show where the store's customers and shoppers came from and by what mode of travel, in 1954 and 1955. Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5, are taken from Tables 6 through 9 respectively. These tables and figures show no widespread changes in the number of trips per thousand for the various zones and counties in 1955 as compared with 1954. It is interesting to note, however, that in 1955 the percentage of shoppers making purchases dropped below that of 1954 for all areas outside of the zone immediately surrounding the store, for both weekdays and Saturdays. Table 10 would indicate that, for some reason, the store apparently drew slightly

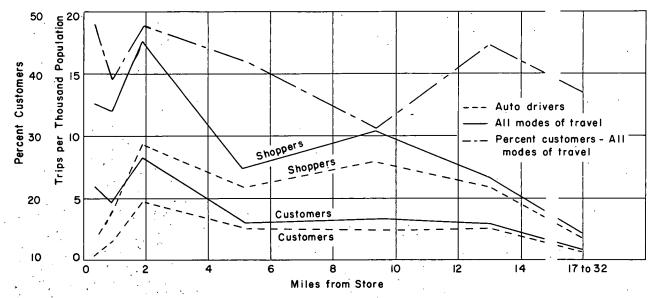


Figure 4. Number of trips versus distance traveled on weekday 1955.

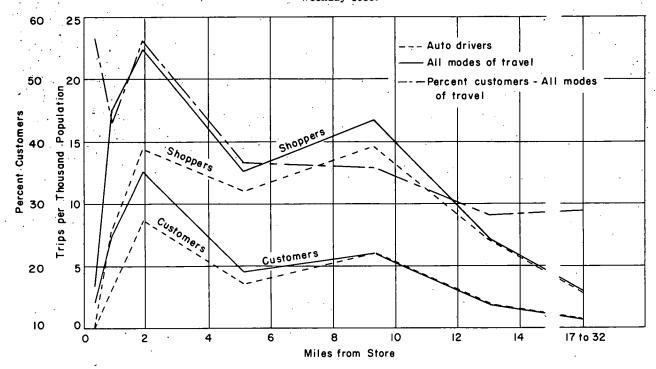


Figure 5. Number of trips versus distance traveled on Saturday 1955.

more shoppers from areas outside Fayette County and its ten nearby counties in 1955 than in 1954,

TABLE 10
GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN OF STORE'S CUSTOMERS
AND SHOPPERS

	1	Weekday 1954 1955					Saturday 1954 1955			
Origin .	Customers Only	All Shoppers	Customers Only	All Shoppers	Customers Only	All Shoppers	Customers Only	All Shoppers		
Fayette County Ten Nearby Counties Total	pct. 76.8 16.0 92.8	pct. ,75.2 16.8 92.0	pct. 68.8 20.0 88.0	pct. 66.0 20.1 86.1	pct. 80.1 15.4 95.5	pct. 76.5 17.0 93.5	pct. 78.8 13.0 91.8	pct. 69.2 19.2 88.4		

on both weekdays and Saturdays. Apparently, the geographical origin of the store's customers is moving outward from the store.

TABLE 11

Mode of Travel and Percentage of Shoppers
Making Purchases

		Shop	pers	Percent Making Purchases				
Mode of Travel	Wee	Satu	ırday	Wee	kday	Saturday		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	pct.	pct.	pct.	pct.	pct.	pct.	pct.	pct.
Auto	57.6	60.4	61.7	66.4	56.6	42.5	54.8	39.4
City Bus	27.7	19.4	25.0	17.6	50.4	40.0	55.0	42.6
Inter-City Bus	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.8	43.9	36.3	58.1	0<
Taxi	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	76.9	100	100	_
Walk	12.3	17.7	10.1	14.2	41.9	39.6	52.0	57.3
Other .	0.4	0.4	0.5	0	37.9	78.1	35.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0				-	

Table 11 brings out the fact that more of the store's shoppers are traveling via automobile or are walking to the store, while less are using public transit. It also reveals one of the symptoms indicating that the store is having difficulty maintaining its volume of sales. This is evident when it is noted that the percentage of customers was less in 1955 than in 1954 for those modes of travel which account for over five-sixths of the store's shoppers.

TABLE 12

Mode of Travel Related to Store's Sales

	Perc	Percent of Shoppers					Percent of Store's Sales			
Mode of Travel	Average Weekday		Average Saturday		Average Weekday		Average Saturday			
	. 1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955		
Auto	57.6	60.4	61.7	66.4	67.6	65.9	72.3	67.6		
City Bus	27.7	19.4	25.0	17.6	22.5	14.5	17.7	17.8		
Inter-City Bus	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.4	3.4	1.1	0		
Taxi	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.5	0.1	0.2			
Walk	12.3	17.7	10.1	14.2	7.7	15.2	8.6	14.6		
Other	0.4	0.4	0.5	0	0.3	0.9	0.1	_		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

From the standpoint of the survey store, persons traveling by automobile are the best custom-

ers. Table 12 shows that they account for more than their share of sales based upon number of customers, although the ratio showed a decline for 1955 compared with 1954.

TABLE 13

RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE OF CUSTOMERS AND SHOPPERS
TRAVELING BY AUTO TO DISTANCE TRAVELED ON WEEKDAY

	Average Distance from	Custo	mers	Shoppers		
Area	Store	1954	1955	1954	1955	
Fayette County	miles	percent	percent	percent	percent	
Zone 000	0.37	17.3	6.1	13.7	6.4	
Ring 1	0.93	37.8	33.3	32.8	34.4	
Ring 2	1.88	60.2	57.1	55.1	53.0	
Ring 3	5.17	82.0	81.3	79.3	79.3	
Ring 4	9.34	94.3	74.7	91.6	76.6	
Adjoining and Nearby Counties						
2 Counties	13	89.0	86.3	88.0	89.1	
8 Counties	17-32	90.5	92.6	89.1	88.8	

TABLE 14
RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE OF CUSTOMERS AND SHOPPERS
TRAVELING BY AUTO TO DISTANCE TRAVELED ON SATURDAY

	Average Distance from	Cust	omers	Shoppers		
Area	Store	.1954	1955	1954	1955	
Fayette County	miles	percent	percent	percent	percent	
Zone 000	0.37	9.7	0	11.2	0	
Ring 1	0.93	40.7	42.0	36.0	46.0	
Ring 2	1.88	66.3	69.0	65.2	64.1	
Ring 3	5.17	87.5	78.8	86.7	87.9	
Ring 4	9.34	96.0	100.0	92.1	86.7	
Adjoining and Nearby Counties			•			
2 Counties	13	87.8	100.0	90.3	100.0	
8 Counties	17-32	80.8	100.0	84.1	92.3	

Tables 13 and 14 indicate customers and shoppers hold to about the same geographical pattern so far as percentage of those traveling by automobile is concerned. There was some increase in the proportion of auto travelers on Saturday, among those living beyond Fayette County. But on weekdays a smaller percentage of Fayette customers and shoppers traveled by auto.

TABLE 15
PARKING FACILITY USED BY DRIVER SHOPPERS

	Wee	ekday .	Saturday		
Place of Parking	1954	1955	1954	1955	
	percent	percent	percent	percent	
Curb	43.7	39.6	45.9	41.2	
New Lot	_	13.6	_	14.9	
Other Lots	19.4	26.3	20.9	20.5	
Garage A	19.4	6.5	17.6	6.5	
Other Garages	15.2	12.6	13.1	15.8	
Other Places	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 15 shows that curb parking and parking at Garage A both decreased in 1955, with the decrease apparently being absorbed by the new lot. In other words, as far as driver shoppers are concerned, lot parking gained at the expense of parking both at the curb and at Garage A.

In 1955, shoppers who rode with someone also were asked where the car was parked. Parking distribution of drivers and riders combined is shown in Table 16.

TABLE 16
PARKING FACILITY USED BY ALL AUTO SHOPPERS IN 1955

Place of Parking	Weekday	Saturday
	percent	percent
Curb	36.5	33.8
New Lot	9.8	11.8
Other Lots	20.5	18.0
Garage A	3.0	4.7
Other Garages	10.4	14.7
Other Places	0.0	0.8
Not Parked or Not Known	19.8	16.2

As might have been expected, this table shows some lowering of percentages at various facilities, due to the number of cars not parked or for which the parking place is unknown. Those cars whose parking place was known appear to have followed about the same pattern as those of the drivers.

TABLE 17

AVERAGE PURCHASE PER DRIVER SHOPPER BY PLACE
OF PARKING

Dlace of Deckins	Wee	kday	Saturday		
Place of Parking	1954	1955	1954	1955	
<u> </u>	Doi	llars	Dol	lars	
Curb	4.40	2.50	5.70	2.30	
New Lot	_	5.10	· —	6.10	
Other Lots	4.70	2.60	4.20	3.40	
Garage A	7.00	5.80	6.80	4.20	
Other Garages	4.00	2.50	2.80	0.60	
Other Places	2.80	0.40	6.20		
Total	4.90	_	5.20		

While reflecting the decline in purchases in 1955, Table 17 shows that customers who park at Garage A continue to spend larger amounts at the store than do those shoppers parking elsewhere, except at the new lot. This could be interpreted as added proof that the amount spent is inversely proportional to the distance walked from the place of parking. Some of the results of the survey made of customers of the new lot substantiated this (see Appendix C, Table D).

Table 18 shows the over-all wisdom of catering to the auto-driver shoppers. Their average purchase is higher than that of shoppers by any other

TABLE 18

Average Purchase Per Shopper By Mode of Travel
in 1954

	Weekday	Saturday
	Dollars	Dollars
Auto Driver	4.90	5.20
Auto Passenger	4.50	3.40
City Bus	3.30	2.90
Inter-City Bus	3.50	2.00
Taxi	6.60	4.00
Walk	2.60	3.20
Other	3.00	1.20

mode of travel, except those infrequent shoppers who ride taxis. Specifically, each auto customer spends about half again as much as the customers coming by bus.

TABLE 19
PERCENTAGE OF PURCHASES IN EACH DEPARTMENT BY
MODE OF TRAVEL (1954)

	À۱	ıto		ity us	C	ter- ity us	T	ıxi	w	alk	Ot	her
Department	Weekday	Saturday	Weekday	Saturday	Weekday	Saturday	Weekday	Saturday	Weekday	Saturday	Weekday	Saturday
	per	cent	per	cent	per	cent	per	cent	nes	rcent	ner	cent
Women's Ready- to-Wear Small	65.7	67.4	24.0	15.8	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.0	7.3	15.2	0.0	0.0
Wares Notions Women's	60.7	61.0	24.7	27.0	1.7	5.1	0.6	0.0	11.7	12.6	0.6	0.3
Acces. Major	71.1	70.3	20.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	14.5	0.0	0.7
Appli. Lingerie Furniture	71.2 66.3 76.9	81.6 63.9 95.5	8.6 20.8 11.8	18.4 20.3 3.5	0.0 2.6 0.0	0.0 1.9 0.0	$0.0 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.0$	0.0 2.1 0.0	20.2 9.6 11.3	0.0 11.8 1.0	0.0 0.4 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
Children's Apparel Home Fur-	69.3	76.3	22.8	22.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.0	0.0
nishings Women's	66.6	77.4	25.1	13.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	7.0	8.7	0.1	0.0
Shoes Luggage Children's	65.2 69.0	68.6 67.7	28.0 26.8	29.4 32.3	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	1.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	5.8 4.2	2.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Shoes Toys Millinery	75.0 74.7 73.4	73.3 58.6 72.4	22.7 24.1	26.7 41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3 0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candy Men's	74.1	68.4	14.5 14.8	18.4 31.6	3.2 0.0	2.6 0.0	0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 6.6 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$	8.9 11.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Clothing Yard Goods Other	67.4 70.9 70.8	67.1 72.3 67.5	20.8 23.1 20.2	23.3 24.5 22.8	2.2 0.1 0.8	1.7 0.0 0.0	0.5 3.0 0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	7.0 2.8 7.6	7.2 3.2 9.7	2.1 0.1 0.0	0.7 0.0 0.0
Total	72.3	67.6	17.7	22.5	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	8.6	7.7	0.1	0.3

Tables 19 and 20 show the percentage of sales in various departments by mode of travel used. The goods included in each of the department classifications are listed in Appendix A. The 1955 survey contained a smaller breakdown of departments in order to provide a better check with the store's figures. These tables show clearly that auto passengers and drivers account for the major portion of sales in all departments. In 1955 walkers accounted for a larger percentage of sales than in 1954, while sales to city bus riders declined. Sales to auto riders and drivers also declined somewhat on weekdays.

Tables 21 and 22, the results of which are shown graphically in Figures 6 and 7, show that sales per 1,000 population decreased in most areas. However, increased purchases are noted in the

immediate vicinity of the store and in certain areas outside Fayette County on both weekdays and Saturdays. Figure 8 shows that average purchases showed no particular trend insofar as distances

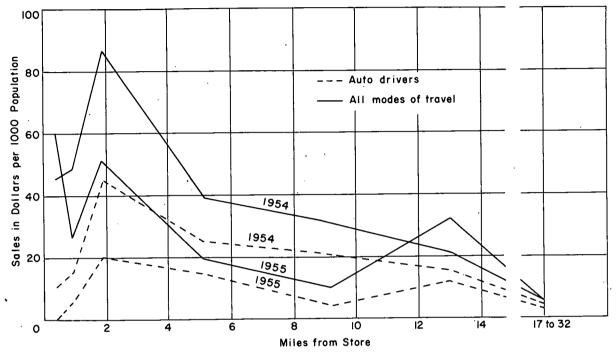


Figure 6. Sales per 1,000 population versus distance from store weekday.

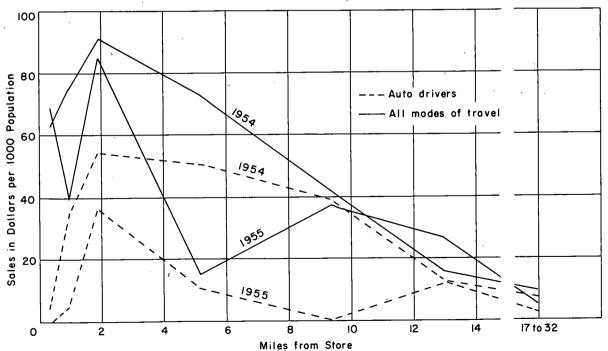


Figure 7. Sales per 1,000 population versus distance from store Saturday.

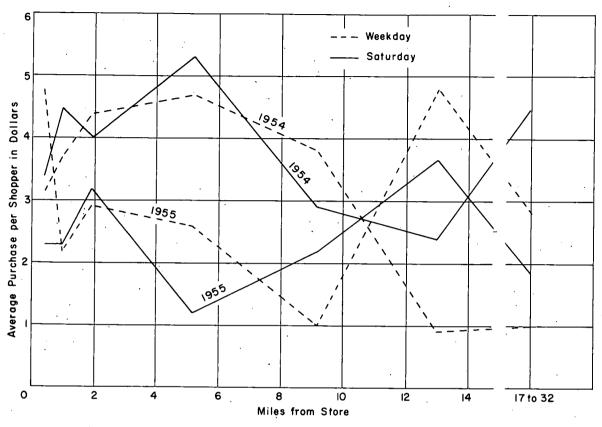


Figure 8. Average purchase per shopper versus distance traveled.

TABLE 20
PERCENTAGE OF PURCHASES IN EACH DEPARTMENT BY
MODE OF TRAVEL (1955)

Department	All	Auto	Cit	y Bus		ercity Bus	W	alk	0	ther
Department	Week- day	Sat.	Week day	- Sat.	Week day	Sat.	Week-		Week day	
Women's							•	-		
Ready-to-	-1.0									
Wear Women's	71.9	59.5	6.6	27.0	1.2	•••••	19.2	13.5	1.1	
Accessories	73.4	70.6	11.7	18.5	0.9		12.0	**		
Small Wares-		10.0	11.7	10.0	0.9		12.0	10.8	2.0	
Notions	62.3	70.7	18.1	10.5	1.3		17.0	28.8	1.3	
Yard Goods	60.7	95.0	34.6	0.0	0.0		4.0	5.0	0.0	
Infants' and			0 -10	•••	•••		4.0	0.0	. 0.0	
Children's										
Wear	64.1	32.1	23.2	17.0	0.0		12.7	50.8	0.0	
Men's Wear	79.9	87.5	13.7	12.5	0.0		5.4	0.0	1.0	
Furniture	54.1	94.5	0.0	0.0	4.7		41.2	5.5	0.0	
Home										
Furnishings		87.2	12.8	12.8	13.6		16.1	0.0	0.7	
Other	60.8	39.2	20.1	34.5	0.0	•••••	19.1	26.3	0.0	
Total	66.1	67.6	14.4	17.8	3.4	*****	15.1	14.6	1.0	

from the store are concerned, but, as noted pre-

viously, 1955 average purchases lagged behind the 1954 figures in most instances.

TABLE 21
Purchases Per 1,000 Population Related to Distance
From Store (Weekday)

Area	Est. Pop. June	Est. Pop. June	Avg. Dist. From	Popu A	es per 000 lation uto vers	10 Popu Ali N	s per 100 lation Iodes ravel	Pur Sho All N	rage chase er pper lodes ravel
	1954	1955	Store	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Fayette Cty	·.		miles	Dol	lars	Dol	lars	Dol	lars
Zone 000 Ring 1 Ring 2 Ring 3 Ring 4 2 Other Counties 8 Other	5,631 48,619 34,730 18,357 4,985 23,670	49,119 36,308 21,851	0.37 0.93 1.88 5.17 9.34	10.60 15.70 45.00 25.40 21.00	0 6.00 20.10 14.50 4.60	45.60 48.60 86.80 38.80 31.10 21.20	60.20 26.20 51.50 19.60 10.20 32.10	3.10 3.70 4.40 4.70 3.80 0.90	4.80 2.20 2.90 2.60 1.00
Counties	146,266	146,266	17-32	4.80	3.10	5.70	5.70	1.00	2.80

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The more important results of the study are summarized below.

- 1. The store attracted relatively more male shoppers in 1955 than in 1954.
- 2. Relatively more people came shopping from work and from other points of origin (besides home) in 1955 than 1954.
 - 3. There seemed to be little change in the pat-

tern of shoppers by hour of day leaving the store.

- 4. The store's clientele seem to be shifting outward from the store. More customers came from farther away in 1955 than in 1954.
- 5. Slightly more people traveled by auto in 1955 than in 1954 but their sales declined.
- 6. Fewer people traveled by public transit in 1955, but walkers increased as did the amount they purchased.
- 7. Auto passengers and drivers remained the store's best customers but by a smaller margin than in 1954. The average auto shopper spent considerably more than the bus riders and walkers.
- 8. The percentage of shoppers traveling by auto remained approximately the same throughout the range of distances traveled, though persons living in outlying areas increased their use of the automobile on Saturday in 1955.
- 9. The proportion of shoppers parking at the curb and in garages declined in 1955, while the percent parking in lots, including the new lot, increased.
- 10. The average purchase by each mode of parking decreased, but shoppers parking at Garage A continued to rank at the top, joined in 1955 by those parking in the new lot.
- 11. Auto customers account for the major portion of sales in all department classifications.
- 12. The store's business in general declined in 1955. This is reflected in the decrease of shoppers making purchases as well as in the decline of average sales, sales per 1,000 population, and average sales per each mode of parking.

Due to the many other known and unknown factors influencing retail businesses of the type involved in this study, it is not possible to separate out and assign what effect the addition of this parking lot may have had on the various items

noted above and upon the business of the store in general. However, whatever effect the parking lot may have had upon the business of the survey store, it was not beneficial enough to maintain the store's sales with respect to those in 1954. Also, the lot did not enable the store to maintain pace with its competitors. These two conclusions are borne out by the following facts:

- 1. In 1955 for the period of the survey the store's sales showed a decrease of 25 percent on the average weekday and 30 percent on Saturday as compared with the survey period of 1954. At the same time the Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales in the entire city showed no change for the same period as compared with 1954.
- 2. For the month of June 1955 the store's sales were down 15 percent from 1954, while the Federal Reserve Board's figures show a decline for the Lexington area of only 7 percent.

It seems possible that in the final analysis, the store's relative decline in sales could be related largely to the discontinuation of free parking at Garage A. The new lot, even though operated strictly as a commercial enterprise, actually may have been an asset to the store, but if so, its effect was not sufficient to offset losses resulting from the cancellation of free garage parking. Other things being equal, it would seem reasonable that had the garage validations continued or had the lot provided equivalent free parking, the store's relative sales should not have declined.

If both validation arrangements had been provided, the results may have been quite profitable from a sales standpoint. Nevertheless, the net result of additional parking spaces, with the increased cost to the shopper, apparently was not productive in this case. However, the degree to which profits at the new lot reimbursed the store for sales losses is not known.

APPENDIX A

Interview Forms Used in Surveys and List of Department Classifications

(STUDY STORE'S) PARKING SURVEY-1954

1.	Date	2. Time 3	3. Door 4. S &	≩ R
5.	Could we have your home add	ress, please?	,	
6.	Did you come shopping from	n (a) Home?	(b) Work? (c) Other?	···
7.	Did you (a) Drive? (b)	Ride with someone?	(c) Ride city bus? (d) Ride other bus?
	(e) Cab? (f) Walk?	(g) Other?	·	
8.	If a driver, did you park (a)	In a garage? (b) Garage "A"? (c) On s	street? (d) In a
	lot? (e) Other?			,
9.	Did you make a purchase? If	f NO (a) Just shopp	ing? (b) Couldn't find?	(c) Other?
	Would you mind telling us w			
	Department	Amount	Department	\boldsymbol{Amount}
	a. Women's Ready-to-Wear	\$	j. Small Wares—Notions	\$ <u>'</u>
	b. Women's Accessories	\$	k. Major Appliance	\$
	c. Lingerie	\$	l. Furniture	\$
	d. Children's Apparel	\$	m. Home Furnishings	\$
	e. Women's Shoes	\$	n. Luggage	\$
	f. Children's Shoes	\$	o. Toys	\$
	g. Millinery	\$	p. Candy	\$
	h. Men's Clothing	\$	q. Other	\$
	i. Yard Goods	\$	r. Total	\$
1.	Wouldn't answer about merch	andise		
2.	Approximately how long wer	e you in the store?	·	
3.	Are you satisfied with (Stud	v Store's) hours? Y	es Would prefer	

DEPARTMENT STORE SURVEY

STORE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE—1955

2. How did you travel to the stor (b) Rode with someone(c) (g) Other(h) No Ans 3. If drove own car (a) or rode v (a) On street(b) In park (c) In garage	e) Rode city bus(d)		(f) Walkad
 (a) On street			(I) WAINCU
(If no, skip No. 5) (If child, as5. Would you please tell us: (a) you spent on each item?	ing lot Which lot? Nuge? Garage "A" Ot (e) Car not parked	Vew lot Other ther	
you spent on each item?			
(Uneck nere ii no answer on I	What items you purchase temsAmounts)	ed at (Study Store) (paus	se) & (b) How much
Items Purchased	Amount Spent	Items Purchased	Amount Spent
6. (a) Do you know (Study Store If yes, ask (b)(b) Do you save them? Yes			
7. Would you please give us your	r home address?		
8. Classification Data: Sex: Male Female Rac Door Time	·		

STUDY-LOT QUESTIONNAIRE—1955

	DRIVER	, BIOI	71-BOT QUEST	/		
1.	Did you start your tr	ip to this lot:	From home?	Other pla	aceNo answe	er
2.	What was the purpos (c) Banking(d)			wntown? (a) Shoppi (f) Work(g) C		
	If Shopping (a) is n your car was parked			ask as a reminder:	Did you visit any	y stores while
3.	If driver visited stormake a purchase?, as	es (ask) Wou nd (pause) (ıld you please te c) The amount	ll us (a) What store of total purchases at	s did you visit? each store?	(b) Did you
	Check here if no ans	wer on: Store	esItems	Amounts		
	Store	`	Amount of Purchase	Store	Check if Purchase Made	Amount of Purchase
			· 			
	Did any store or other or place? (write in)	er place stamp	your ticket for		No; If ye	es, what store
	Would you please giv Classification of Driv	-				
	Did you bring anyone					many? Total
• •	RidersMale			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	II yes, IIow	many: 10tai
8.	Time	Date				
9.	Interviewer		Serial N	To Fa	actor	
	RIDER No. 1 Prese	entNot P	resentFacto	r		
	(a) Did you do any Don't know or n					
	(b) If yes, what stor Check here if no	•	sit?	· 	·	
	(c) What was the to	tal amount of	purchases at ea	ch store? Check here	e if no answer	
	Store	Made Purchase	Total Amount of Purchase	Store	Made Purchase	Total Amount of Purchase
				·		

(d) Would you please give us your home address? No Ans.....

Note: Actual lot interview questionnaire provided additional space for shopping information regarding Riders 2, 3, and 4, also.

DEPARTMENT CLASSIFICATIONS (1954)

YARD GOODS

Silks, Velvets, Synthetics, Cottons, Woolens, Linens, Domestics, Muslin, Towels, Sheeting, Blankets, Spreads, Comfortables, Patterns.

MAJOR APPLIANCES

Refrigerators, Freezers, Radios, TV's, Washers, Dryers, Ironers, Sweepers, Stoves, Sewing machines, Kitchen equipment.

FURNITURE

Sofas, Chairs, Beds and bedding, Tables, Chests, Infants and Tots furniture.

HOME FURNISHINGS

Rugs, Carpeting, Floor coverings, Draperies, Curtains, Upholstery, Blinds, Lamps, Shades, China, Glassware, Metalware (silver), Small (household) electric appliances, Gifts, Housewares.

SMALL WARES—NOTIONS

Cosmetics, Stationery, Costume jewelry, Toilet articles, Umbrellas, Drug sundries, Books and magazines, Art needlework, Laces, Embroidery and Trimmings.

CANDY

TOYS

LUGGAGE

MILLINERY

Hats and hat bar.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Furnishings and accessories, Hats, Caps, Ties, Leisure wear, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Underwear, Shirts.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR

Women's, Misses, Juniors and Teenage Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear, Furs, Maternity wear, Uniforms and aprons, Budget dresses.

WOMEN'S SHOES

CHILDREN'S APPAREL

Infants, Tots, Boys, Girls and Pre-teenage wear.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

WOMEN'S ACCESSORIES

Neckwear and scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Handbags and small leather goods, Inexpensive blouses and sweaters.

LINGERIE

Bra bar, Underwear, Negligees, Robes, Foundations.

OTHER

Beauty salon, Stauffer system, Photo studio, Alterations, Fur storage, Appliance service.

Note: In the 1955 survey millinery, lingerie, and women's shoes were grouped with women's accessories; children's shoes with children's apparel; and candy, toys and luggage with other.

APPENDIX B

Miscellaneous Tabulations From Store Surveys

TABLE A

		Other Preference							
	Satisfied	Open Earlier	Open Later		Open Monday Night		Other		
			per	cent					
Weekday	93.4	0.2	0.6	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.5		
Saturday	90.2	0.3	0.9	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.2		

PERCENTAGE OF SHOPPERS MAKING PURCHASES AND REASONS FOR NON-PURCHASES (1954)

		No Purchase			
	Made Purchase	Just Shopping	Couldn't Find	Other Reasons	
	percent	percent	percent	percent	
Weekday	52.9	25.9	11.0	10.2	
Saturday	54.6	25.1	11.4	8.9	

STORE HOUR PREFERENCES OF ALL SHOPPERS (1954) PERCENTAGE OF SHOPPERS SAVING TRADING STAMPS (1955)

	Saturday	•
	Persons Making Purchase	Persons Making No Purchase
Save Regularly	62.8	62!3
Save Sometimes	8.7	3.2
Know About		
But Don't Save	9.9	9.8
Didn't Know		5.5
Stamps Were Given	17.8	24.1
No Answer	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0

Weekday						
	Persons Making Purchase	Persons Making No Purchase				
Save Regularly	64.8	57.7				
Save Sometimes Know About	5.8	4.0				
But Don't Save Didn't Know	16.4	18.5				
Stamps Were Given	12.1	19.0				
No Answer	0.9	0.8				
Total	100.0	100.0				

APPENDIX C

Tabulations From 1955 Parking Lot Survey

TABLE A
SURVEY-STORE SHOPPERS AND PURCHASES BY
RESIDENCE RINGS

Residence Ring	Average Distance From Lot	Shoppers	Customers	Total Purchases	Purchase Per Customer Per Ring	Purchase Per Shopper Per Ring
	A.	verage	Week	day		
0 1 2 3 4 13 Mi. 17-32 Mi. Other All Residences	0.37 Mi. 0.93 " 1.88 " 5.17 " 9.34 " 13 " 17-32 "	2.1 20.5 34.9 11.6 1.6 10.7 19.6 20.0	0 11.3 20.8 7.0 0.8 6.2 8.7 9.7	0 \$148.58 300.45 47.68 13.16 53.60 220.24 204.92 988.63	0 \$13.20 14.46 6.77 16.04 8.62 25.32 21.13	0 \$7.24 8.60 4.12 8.02 5.01 11.23 10.23
		Sati	ırday			
0 1 2 3 4 13 Mi. 17-32 Mi. Other	0.37 Mi. 0.93 " 1.88 " 5.17 " 9.34 " 13 " 17-32 "	36.4 55.2 12.5 4.6 8.2 10.2 15.2	14.3	\$315.05 500.00 129.85 28.30 31.70 74.50 94.08	\$22.03 19.53 12.86 6.15 5.28 12.02 20.91	\$8.66 9.06 10.39 6.15 3.87 7.30 6.19
All Residences		142.3	71.3	1,173.48	16.46	8.25

TABLE D
CUSTOMERS, SHOPPERS AND PURCHASES BY STORE RINGS

Store Ring	Distance From Lot (in feet)	Shoppers	Customers	Total Purchases	Purchase Per Customer Per Ring	Purchase Per Shopper Per Ring
		V	Veekday	7 .		
A B C D E F G All S	0- 450 451- 900 901-1,200 1,201-1,500 1,501-1,800 2,150 2,450 Stores	203.6 156.4 55.5 33.4 23.8 10.4 5.0 488.2	102.9 101.1 33.3 17.4 13.8 6.5 0.8 275.8	\$1,655.88 660.89 281.26 112.41 164.73 35.29 15.58 2,926.04	\$16.10 6.54 8.46 6.46 11.92 5.43 20.50 10.61	\$8.13 4.22 5.07 3.37 6.92 3.39 3.13 5.99
		s	aturda	у		
A B C D E F G All S	0- 450 451- 900 901-1,200 1,201-1,500 1,501-1,800 2,150 2,450 tores	294.7 203.2 62.4 76.1 34.0 24.2 8.7 703.3	146.5 71.7 31.4 35.9 12.6 11.9 4.4 314.4	\$2,968.35 669.91 199.51 141.97 463.70 394.40 247.50 5,085.34	\$20.26 9.34 6.35 3.95 36.80 33.14 56.25 16.17	\$10.07 3.30 3.20 1.87 13.64 16.30 28.45 7.23

TABLE B
PARKERS' PURPOSE OF TRIP

	We	ekday	Saturday		
Purpose	Drivers	Passengers	Drivers	Passengers	
	percent	percent	percent	percent	
Shopping only	47.8	47.6	55.8	67.2	
Shopping and					
any others	23.9	3.5	19.1	5.1	
Business	11.8	47.5	7.5	27.7	
Banking	4.8	1.4	7.4		
Doctor or Dentist	2.7		2.1		
Eat	1.3				
Work	1.6		0.7		
Others	3.1		5.8		
Comb. that do not					
include shopping	3.0		1.6		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE C
SEX AND RACE OF PARKERS

	We	ekday	Saturday		
Sex and Race	Drivers	Passengers	Drivers .	Passengers	
	percent	percent	percent	percent	
Female White	50.0	74.1	35.5	85.3	
Female Colored	1.9	4.7	1.4	11.7	
Male White	45.1	19.8	62.3	3.0	
Male Colored	3.0	1.4	0.8		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE E

Validation of Parking By Origin of Driver

	_	We	ekday	Satu	ırday
Origin Validating Group		Validated	Percent of Total Parking	Percent of Total Validated	Percent of Total Parking
Home	None Banks 2	9.9	74.1 2.8	58.9	80.0 5.5
	Other Businesses 3	5.1 5.0	3.5 80.4	27.1 86.0	2.5 88.0
Work	None	5.6	10.2 2.5	14.0	4.9 1.2
	Businesses	$6.3 \\ 1.9$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 13.4 \end{array}$	14.0	6.1
Other	None Banks		5.9		5.9
	Other Businesses Total	3.1 3.1	0.3 6.2		5.9
All Orig	gins 10	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE F
VALIDATION OF PARKING BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

	Weekda	У	Saturd	ay
Validating Group	Percent of Total Validated	Percent of Total Parking	Percent of Total Validated	Percent of Total
None		90.2		90.7
Banks Other	55.5	5.4	72.9	6.8
Businesses	44.5	4.4	27.1	2.5
All Groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
P	ercent of Total Parkers Validating		Percent of Total Parkers Validating	
All Groups	9.8 '		9.3	

TABLE G

SHOPPER-I	ORIVER (Car P	URCHA	ses By Res	IDENCE I	RINGS
Residence Ring	Average Distance From Lot (miles)	Shopper Cars	Customer Cars	Total Car Purchases	Purchase Per Customer Car Per Ring	Purchase Per Shopper Car Per Ring
		,	Weekda	ay		
0 1 2 3 4 13 Miles 17-32 Miles Other All Residence	0.37 0.93 1.88 5.17 9.34 13 17-32	1.7 34.9 52.0 21.2 5.1 16.4 28.8 26.3 186.4	1.3 28.2 44.4 16.9 4.7 14.3 24.9 21.6 156.3	\$ 18.36 492.51 1,180.62 213.73 167.41 336.48 694.72 635.84 3,739.67	\$14.12 17.49 26.59 12.62 35.93 23.46 27.92 29.41 23.93	\$10.68 14.10 22.70 10.10 33.09 20.49 24.14 24.19 20.06
•			Saturd	ay	•	
0 1 2 3 4 13 Miles 17-32 Miles Other All Residenc	0.37 0.93 1.88 5.17 9.34 13 17-32	60.9 71.2 32.0 9.1 22.8 21.7 22.5 240.2	50.9 55.0 29.8 9.1 22.8 21.7 20.7 210.0	870.83 1,852.54 786.08 66.55 391.51 554.07 809.37 5,330.95	17.11 33.68 26.38 7.31 17.17 25.53 39.10 25.39	14.30 26.02 24.57 7.31 17.17 25.53 35.97 22.19

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