I-290/I-88 EXPRESS BUS STUDY

service design plan

Summer 2025





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This study represents an exciting opportunity to expand access to fast, reliable transit for residents and workers in the west suburbs. By exploring expressway bus service along the I-290 and I-88 corridors, we're looking at ways to improve regional connectivity and better connect people to jobs, education, and essential services.

Melinda J. Metzger

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This report was prepared in July 2025 by Epstein for Pace Suburban Bus.

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CHAPTER ONE

STUDY BACKGROUUND & PURPOSE

The central purpose of this study is to thoroughly analyze existing transportation and transit conditions within the I-290 and I-88 corridors and to determine a route, terminals, and potential locations for bus-on-shoulder service along the corridors.

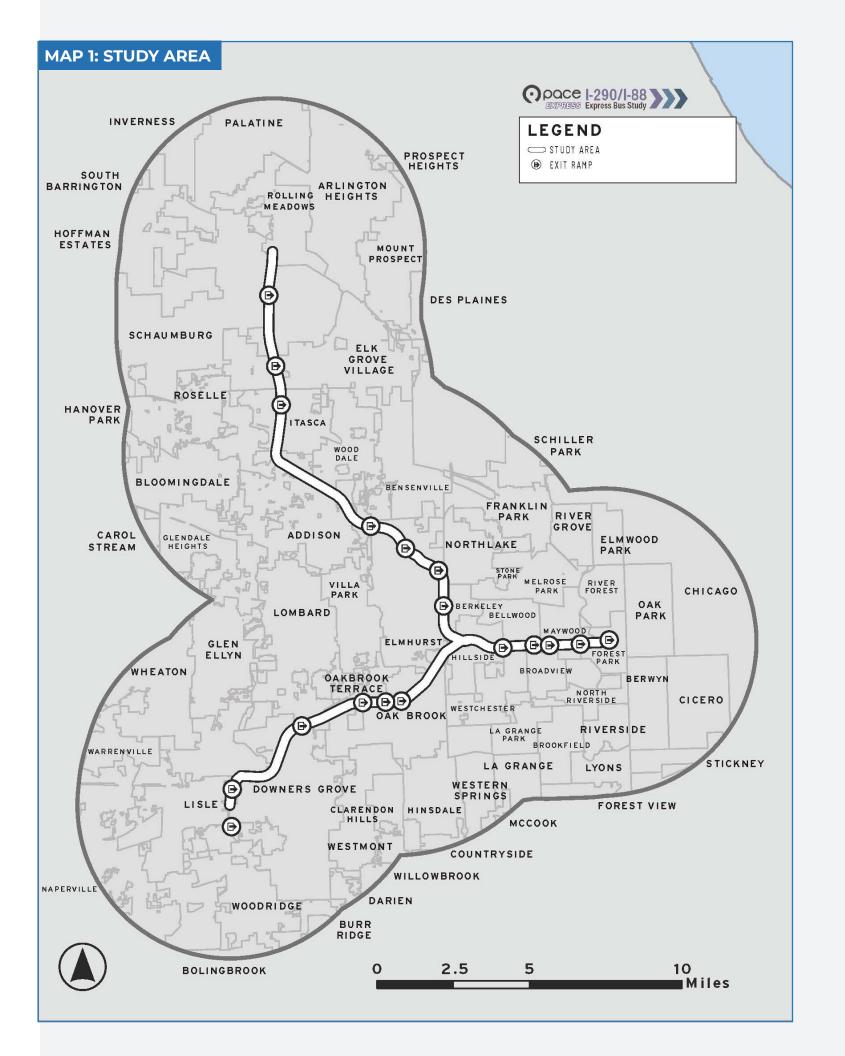
The purpose of this report is to develop and analyze potential routes, stops, and transfers along the project corridor. The report will build off the Transportation Market Analysis and provide more in-depth analysis into current travel trends and potential for transit demand along the project corridor. The results will help determine which routes and stops should be implemented in the short-term and long-term.



Figure 01: Forest Park
Transportation Center

study area overview

The I-290 and I-88 corridors, central to this study, extend approximately 31.4 miles, and including the 5-mile buffer around the corridor, is a substantial area of roughly 370 square miles of land. This extensive geographic scope integrates a diverse range of communities, municipalities, and economic hubs that significantly contribute to the metropolitan Chicago region's overall economic vitality and social dynamism. The study area features 18 different highway exit ramps, which are critical locations to show potential bus stops or exits throughout the study area. Within the study area, there are also popular destinations that consistently have high boarding/alighting numbers. These destinations include Woodfield Mall, Oak Brook Center, Northwest Transportation Center, CTA Forest Park Blue Line Transit Center, Loyola Medical Center, and many others. This mix of shopping centers, hospitals, educational institutions, and transportation facilities are destinations that riders consistently want to have faster, safer, and easier access to.



CHAPTER TWO

INTEGRATION WITH PLANNED SERVICES

integration with planned services

Pace is underway with several studies that would add or modify service routes within the study area. Any recommended express bus services within this study were informed by the review of the following:

Pulse Cermak Line Project

The Pulse Cermak Line Project is a planned Pace Pulse route which will provide service for riders between Yorktown Center and the CTA Pink Line Station at 54th/Cermak. The project includes recommendations for several potential stations to be located within the I-290 study area. These potential stations are located at Yorktown Center, Oak Brook Place, Oakbrook Center, and McDonald Drive. The service is expected to launch in 2031.

ReVision

ReVision is Pace's strategic plan to restructure their bus network. Pace's goal is to modernize the agency's service to match the needs of the region. Pace released three network concepts in 2024, which they are currently evaluating. The concepts are based on the possibility of different levels of funding and the primary goals of the restructure. Pace Plus 50 – Ridership and Pace Plus 50 - Coverage are two separate concepts that focus on either increasing ridership or coverage respectively. The goal of the Pace Plus 50 concepts is to increase service by over 50% of pre-COVID levels. Either of the Pace Plus 50 concepts would cost \$150 million annually. The third concept is Pace Plus 10 - Limited Investment. This concept assumes less funding and would increase service by 10%, returning Pace to pre-COVID service levels.

I-294 Central Tri-State Project

The Central Tri-State Tollway (I-294) is currently being reconstructed and widened from Balmoral Avenue to 95th Street. The project includes Flex Lanes that will be made available to Pace buses. The project is currently under construction and is expected to be completed in 2027.

Fig. 1 Pulse Cermak Line

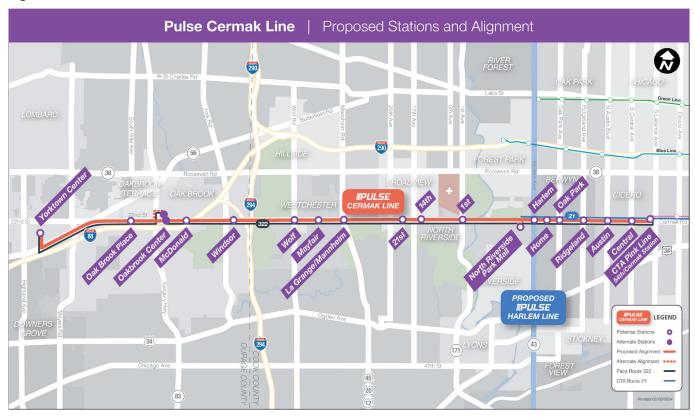
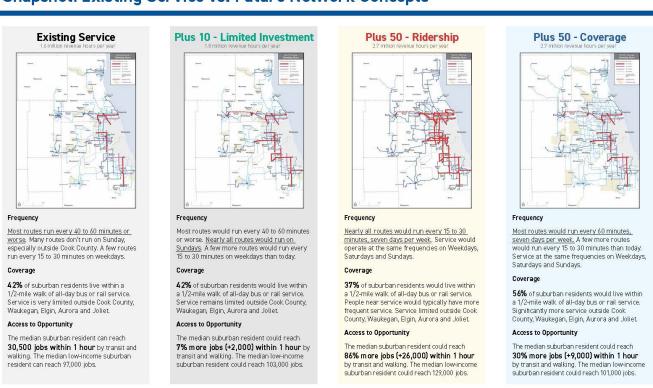


Fig. 2 Pace ReVision

Snapshot: Existing Service vs. Future Network Concepts



RTA/Pace I-294 Tri-State Market and Facilities Feasibility Study

In response to the I-294 Central Tri-State Project, RTA and Pace conducted a feasibility study to analyze how Pace buses could capitalize on the project. The study looked into creating Pace bus routes that would operate on at least a portion of I-294 Flex Lanes. The study identified eight potential terminals for a bus service and 13 different route alignments to connect the terminals. Additionally, the project identified three different locations along the corridor where new transit stations could be constructed. This study overlaps with the I-290/I-88 Express Bus Study along I-88, at the Northwest Transportation Center, and at Oakbrook Center.

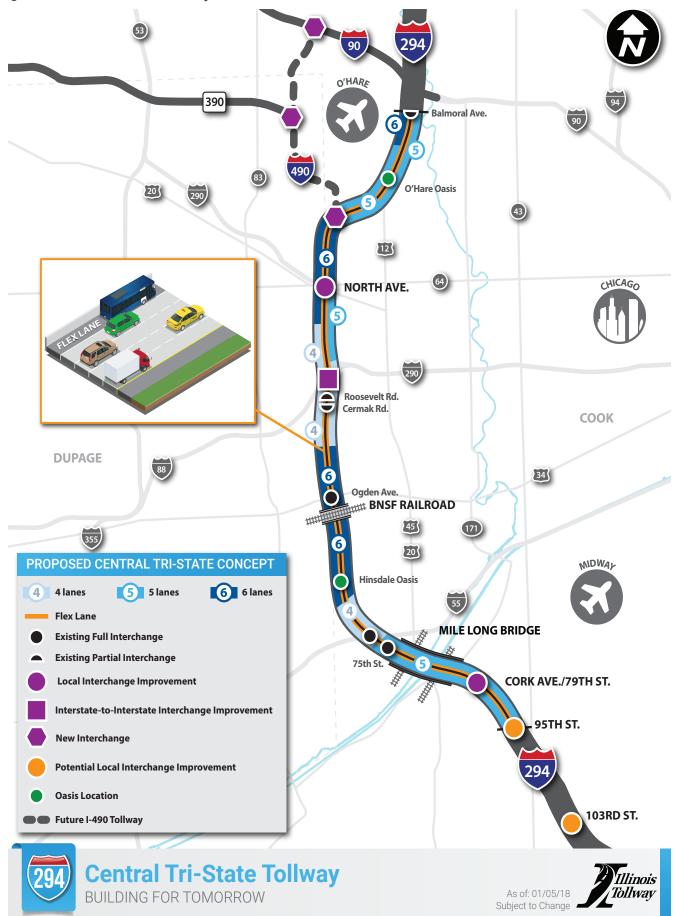
Pace Northwest Transportation Center Improvement Project

Pace is currently using Rebuild Illinois funding to improve the Northwest Transportation Center which sees over 1,000 daily boardings. This renovation will improve ADA accessibility and enhance rider volume at this vital transit center. Other improvements include an upgraded waiting area with restrooms for passengers and operators, a larger drop-off area, real-time bus tracking information, and expanded sidewalks.

Joint I-290 Blue Line Modernization Project

CMAP is leading conversations between IDOT and the CTA to plan for comprehensive, mutlimodal modernization improvements along the I-290 corridor from the western suburbs into downtown Chicago and the Forest Park branch of the CTA Blue Line. Proposed alternatives include tolled HOV lanes that could be made available to Pace buses for express service. The Mannheim Road to Forest Park Transit Center section of the study area overlaps with the proposed HOV lane improvements. Stations recommended through this study will not prevent future investments that may occur along this corridor.

Fig. 3 I-294 Central Tri-State Project



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Fig. 4 RTA/Pace I-294 Tri-State Market and Facilities Feasibility Study

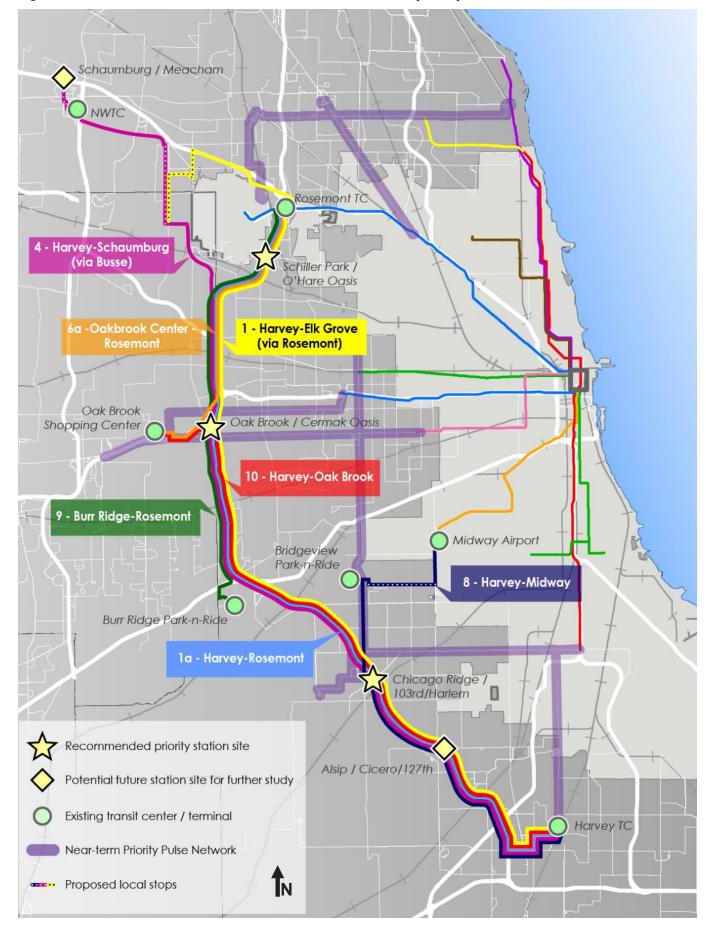


Fig. 5 Pace Northwest Transportation Center (NWTC) Improvement Project







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CHAPTER THREE

SERVICE DESIGN

expressway

bus service

Expressway bus services in Pace's network are specially designed to quickly connect suburban neighborhoods to major destinations and key transit stations, making travel faster and easier than traditional bus routes. By traveling on expressways and using special lanes like bus-on-shoulder and Flex Lanes, these buses offer shorter trips with fewer stops, making public transportation a convenient alternative to driving.

Pace has successfully partnered with organizations like the Illinois Tollway and IDOT to give express buses an advantage over regular traffic. For example, since 2011, Pace buses have been allowed to use highway shoulders on the Stevenson Expressway (I-55) to bypass slow traffic.

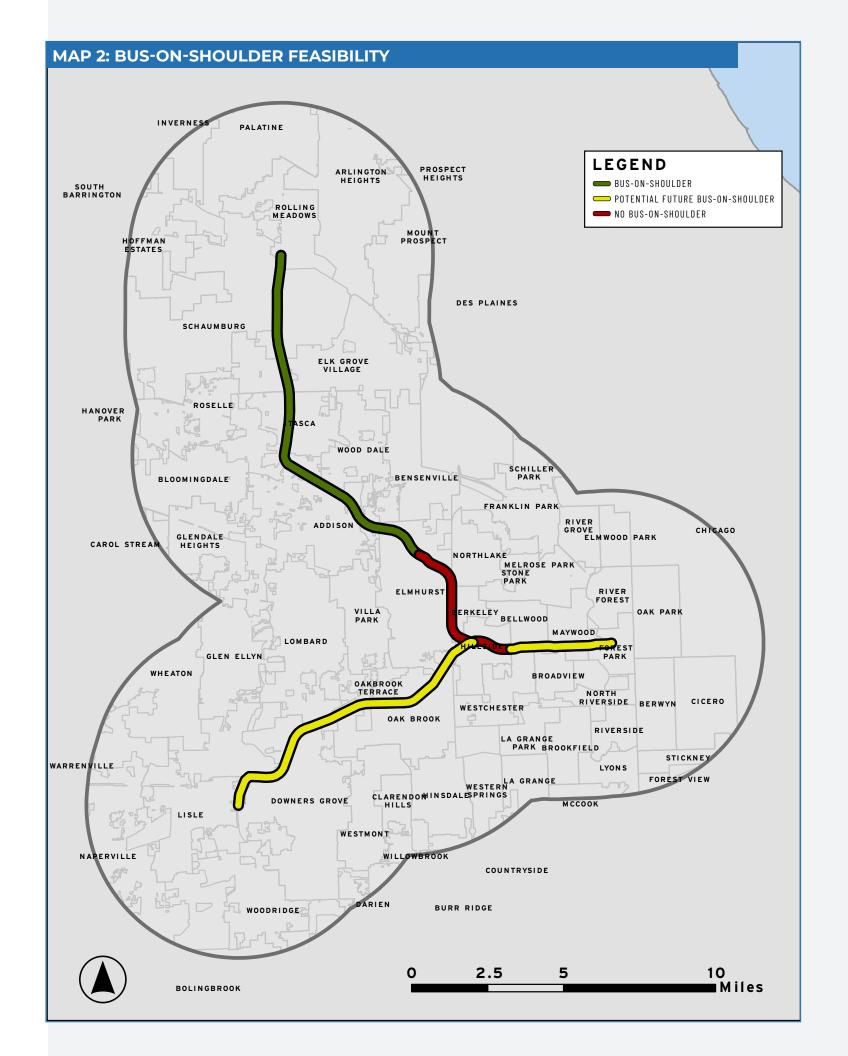
Currently, several Pace bus routes benefit from these enhancements, including four routes using the I-55 shoulder, one using the I-94 shoulder, and five routes operating in the Flex Lanes on I-90. To handle growing ridership, Pace expanded parking facilities along the I-55 corridor and even opened three new park-and-ride lots between 2016 and 2018. These convenient parking areas help commuters easily access express bus services, reducing their need to drive in heavy traffic.

Illinois Tollway refers to shoulder bus lanes as "Flex Lanes", like those on the Jane Addams Memorial Tollway (I-90). Flex Lanes allow buses to bypass traffic jams, significantly improving the commuting experience for passengers. Similar Flex Lanes will soon be added along the Tri-State Tollway (I-294), where Pace is collaborating with regional transportation agencies to plan new services and facilities.

I-290

The service on I-290 would utilize the inside shoulders of the expressway. Currently, buses can only travel on the shoulders from Northwest Transportation Center to York Street. From York Street to Mannheim Road, the buses will not be able to travel on the shoulder. On these sections, buses will need to travel with traffic.

While buses cannot currently travel on the shoulder between Mannheim Road and Forest Park Transit Center, as well as on I-88, future improvements may make it possible.



service selection

SERVICE SELECTION APPROACH

The service design approach was to develop potential routes based on selected terminals along the project corridor. The first step identified six potential terminals based on general origin-destination data compiled in the Travel Market Analysis. Eight alignments were then developed involving the terminals. Four additional station locations were selected based on travel within the project area, population density, and employment density. The terminals, routes, and stations were then analyzed to determine which options would be the most deserving of express bus service.

Replica Analysis Parameters

The Replica data platform is the analysis foundation for this project as directed by Pace. Replica collects anonymized data from a variety of sources to build large scale travel models that are updated twice a year. The model used for this analysis was based on Spring 2024 travel data. Analysis was performed on trips starting and/or ending within the study area, a subset of the study area, or the Chicago CBD. The CBD was made up of portions of downtown Chicago, University of Illinois Chicago (UIC) and the Illinois Medical District (IMD). For each analysis, filters were applied to exclude the following:

- Freight, bike, or pedestrian trips
- Trips shorter than 15 minutes

The study area was also divided into four zones by looking for natural breaks between density clusters in the population and employment density maps.

- Zone 1 covers the northern portion of the study area, with the main activity center being the Woodfield Mall and surrounding office hubs in Schaumburg.
- Zone 2 covers the lower density suburbs west of O'Hare where there is a significant amount of industrial development which serves as the zone's primary employment clusters.

- Zone 3 covers the southwest portion of the study area based around the Yorktown and Oakbrook centers. These areas are dominated by commercial and office areas which generate significant trips to the zone as the primary activity centers.
- Zone 4 covers the eastern portion of the study area, overlapping the
 higher density inner suburbs such as Oak Park, Berwyn, and Cicero. This
 zone has the highest population density, along with multiple employment
 clusters such as Oak Park's commercial center along Lake Street, and the
 VA and Loyola medical campus in Maywood.

In addition to these zones, travel to Chicago's central business district (CBD) was also analyzed. The CBD area was determined as a portion of downtown Chicago, UIC's campus, and the IMD.

Trip Pair Analysis

Replica defines a trip origin as the starting point of a trip made for any purpose. Replica then assigns a trip reason, such as a work commute, going shopping, or returning home. The destination is then defined as the end point of that trip.

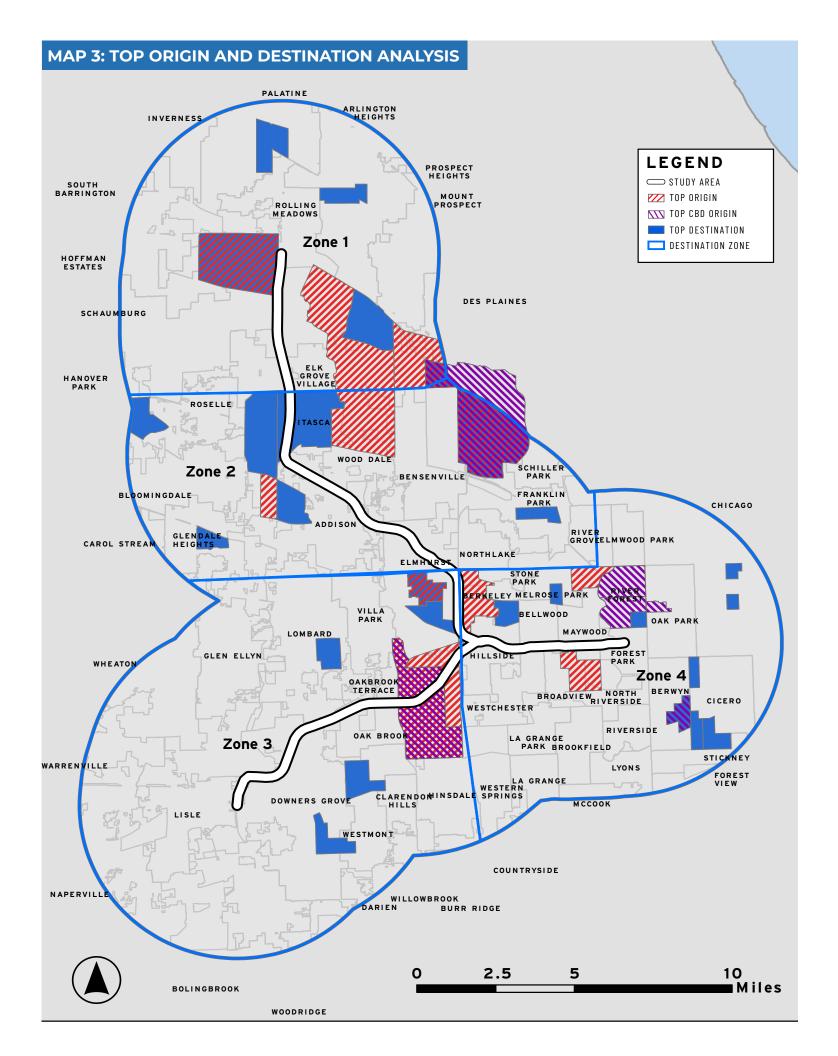
For each of the four zones, the top three (3) census tracts for trip origin volume were identified. This resulted in 12 top origin tracts for the study area.

Each origin tract was analyzed to determine its top three (3) destination census tracts based on trip volume. This resulted in a total of 36 trip pairs for the study area, which were further analyzed to calculate the following:

- Trip volume
- Trip mode
- Trip purpose
- Trip length (distance and time)

CBD Analysis

Because the Chicago CBD, UIC, and IMD area is not within the study area but represents a primary destination for a large volume of trips from the study area, it received its own dedicated travel analysis. Setting the Chicago CBD as the destination, Replica was used to identify the six (6) top origin census



tracts from the study area by trip volume to the CBD. The same analysis to determine volume, mode, purpose, and length for these trip pairs was performed as was used for the Trip Pair Analysis.

Map 2 to the left summarizes the top travel origins and destinations within the study area based on the previous two analysis steps. This map shows that there is significant travel occurring both two and from each of the four analysis zones.

Potential Station Locations

The top trip origins from the Trip Pair Analysis and the Central Chicago Analysis were evaluated for their potential as a station location. The following factors were used to determine whether a top origin should be evaluated:

- Census tract overlaps the study corridor
- Tract includes transit supportive land uses such as employment centers, multifamily housing, etc.
- Census tract is also a top destination from other top origins
- Economically Disconnected and Disinvested Census tracts
- · Existing transit that could connect to the proposed station
- Existing bike and pedestrian facilities to support first-last mile connections

Potential Terminals

The project team identified six potential terminal locations (Table 1).

Northwest Transportation Center

This park-n-ride transportation center is located south of Woodfield Mall on Kimberly Drive in Schaumburg. The center services connections to eight different Pace Routes: #208, #236, #554, #600, #604, #606, #607, and #905. Pace Dial-A-Ride is also serviced here. The renovation project detailed above is expected to increase the capacity for the number of riders that this station can accommodate.

Itasca Metra Station

Located near on Irving Park Road near the Milwaukee District West (MD-W) Metra route, the station would offer riders access to Itasca Metra Station. Itasca Metra Station is an accessible train station offering riders connections

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to several locations, including Elgin, Schaumburg, Franklin Park, and Elmwood Park, as well as several locations in Chicago, such as Grand Avenue/Cicero Avenue, Western Avenue, and Union Station. Irving Park Road does not currently offer any Pace connections.

Lisle

Lisle would offer riders access to BNSF Metra route at Lisle Metra Station. Lisle currently does not offer transfer service to Pace Bus Routes. The nearest bust route is #722, which runs along US 34 north of the Metra station.

Yorktown Center

Yorktown Center currently offers service to six Pace bus routes, #313, #322, #715, #722, #834. The bus stop is located at the northern entrance to the mall, off of Yorktown Shopping Center.

Oakbrook Center

Oakbrook Center offers Pace service to three different lines, #301, #322, #332. The bus stop is located outside of the entrance to Macy's, on the southwest corner of the mall.

Forest Park Transit Center

Located at the end of the CTA Blue Line in Forest Park, this multi-modal transit center connects riders to seven Pace bus routes, #301, #303, #305, #308, #310, #317, and #318. The center also offers paid parking spaces and

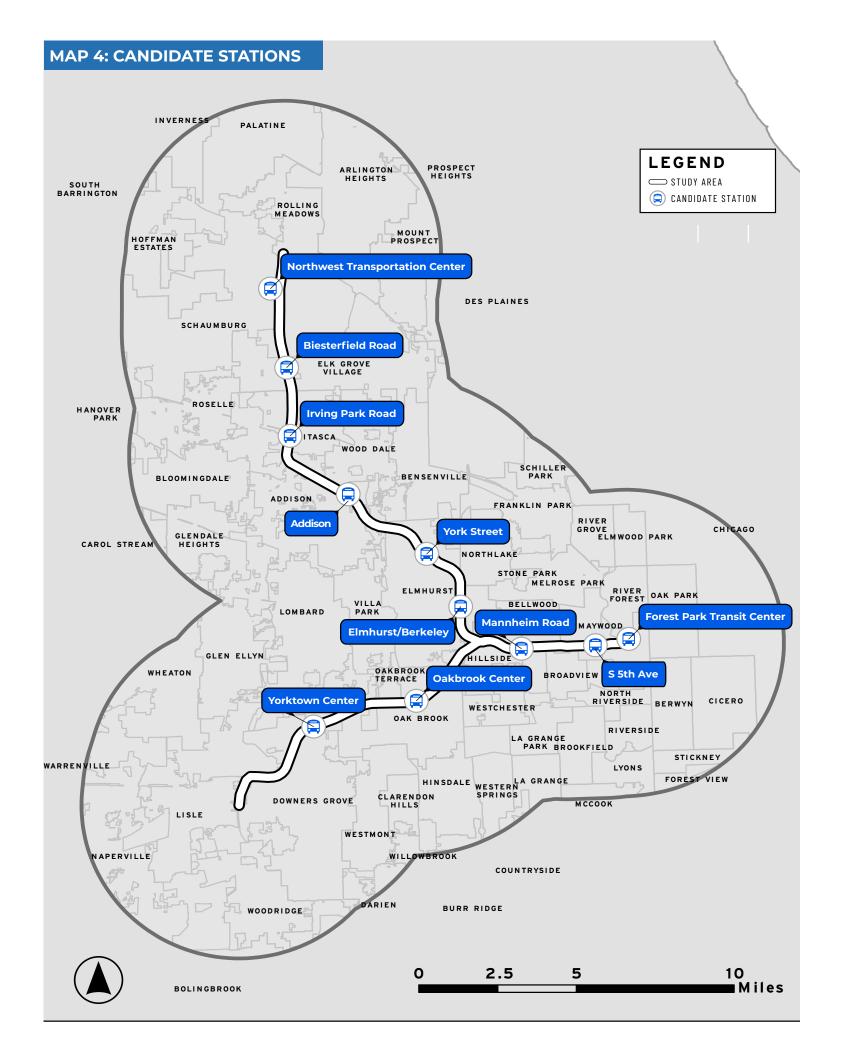
access to Zipcar.

Alternative Service Alignments

A matrix was created to complete an initial evaluation of the potential terminals and the different possible alignments (described starting on page 26) between the terminals. Due to the nature of the terminals and alignments, directionality does not matter. Because of this, the gray squares in the matrix do not factor into the analysis, since they have already been analyzed in the other squares. The blue squares indicate alignments that will be further analyzed. Any alignments not selected for further analysis will have the reason for elimination in their square. Even though O'Hare has significant demand as a regional transportation hub, it is located outside the study area and is an unlikely destination for users of the I-290 express bus. Therefore, it has been eliminated from analysis. Table 1 displays the alignments that connect to each terminal that was were continued forward for further analysis.

Table 1. Potential Terminals

	Forest Park Blue Line Station	Oak Brook Center	Yorktown Center	Lisle Metra Station	Itasca Metra Station	Northwest Transportation Center
Forest Park Transit Center						
Oak Park Center	1,2					
Yorktown Center	1	Short Distance				
Lisle	Limited Demand	Limited Demand	Limited Demand			
Irving Park Road	3	5	5,7	Limited Demand		
Northwest Transportatrion Center	3,4	5,6	5,7,8	Limited Demand	Short Distance	



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I-290/I-88 EXPRESS BUS STUDY

alignments, stations, and **transfer opportunities**

ALIGNMENT 1: YORKTOWN CENTER TO FOREST PARK TRANSIT CENTER

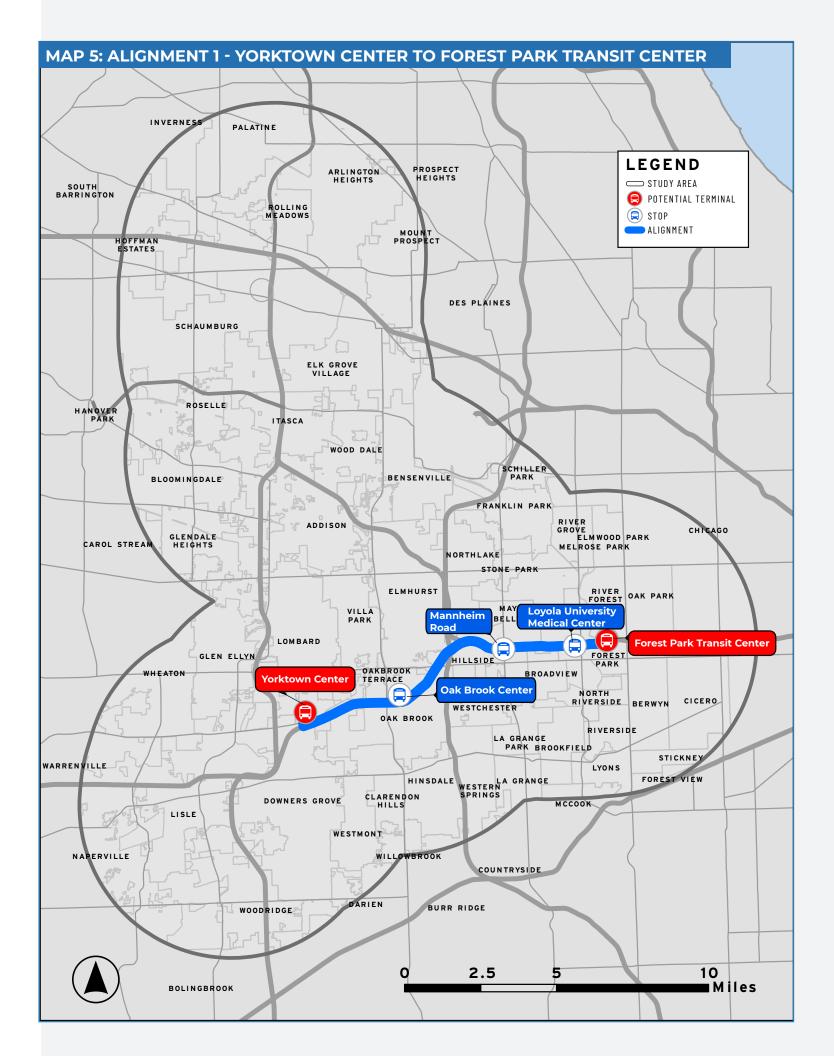
Route

This alternative alignment assumes that the bus service would operate between Yorktown Center and Forest Park Transit Center along I-88 and I-290 to Forest Park Transit Center. Service would travel to I-88 from the Yorktown Center parking lot via Highland Avenue. The bus would then travel along I-88 until it merges with I-290, where it would continue until Forest Park Transit Center via Des Plaines Avenue.

Stations and Transfers

Depending on where the terminals are located, the existing bus stops located at Yorktown Center and Forest Park Blue Line could be used for the service. This alternative would offer riders several potential transfer opportunities to other transit routes:

- Yorktown Center: Pace routes, #313, #322, #715, #722, and #834.
- Oak Brook Center: Pace routes #301, #322, and #332.
- Mannheim Road: Pace routes #317 and #330.
- Loyola Medical Center: Pace route #331.
- Forest Park Transit Station: CTA Blue Line; Pace routes #301, #303, #305, #308, #310, #317, and #318.



ALIGNMENT 2: OAKBROOK CENTER TO FOREST PARK TRANSIT CENTER

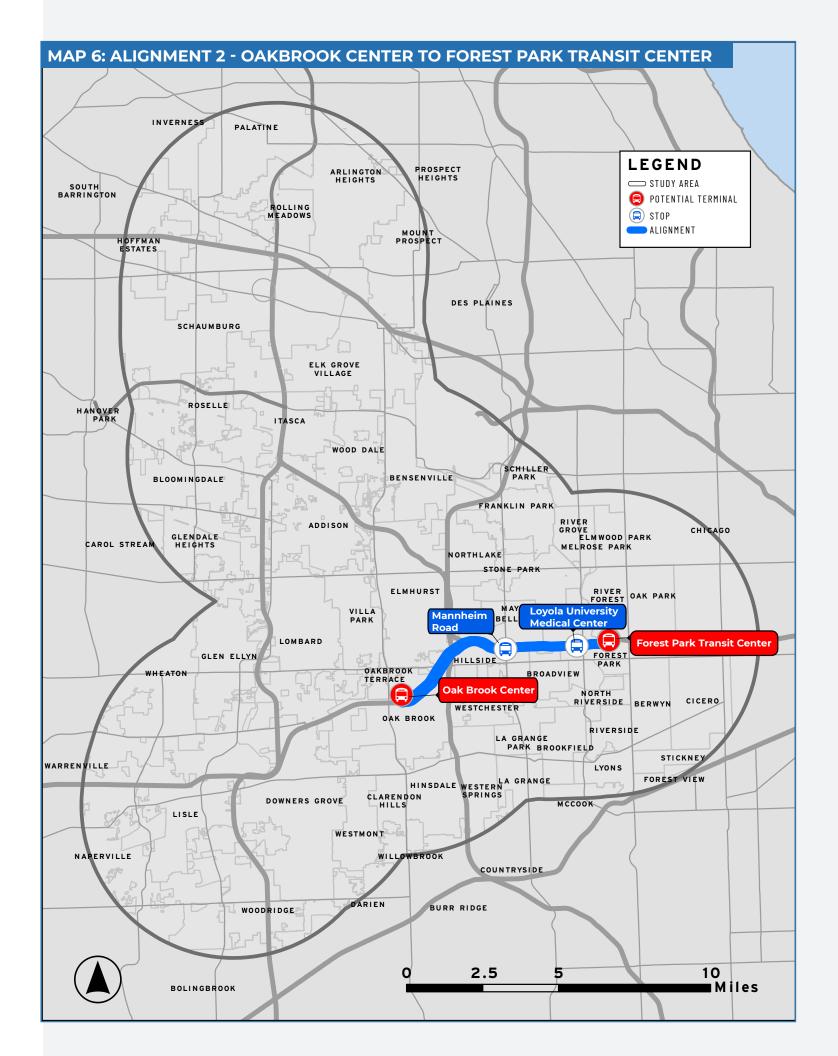
Route

This alternative alignment assumes that the bus service would operate between Oakbrook Center and Forest Park Transit Center along I-88 and I-290 to Forest Park Transit Center. Service would travel to I-88 from Oakbrook Center parking lot via Kingery Highway. The bus would then travel along I-88 until it merges with I-290, where it would continue until Forest Park Transit Center via Des Plaines Avenue.

Stations and Transfers

The existing bus stops at Oakbrook Center and Forest Park Blue Line would be used for this service. This alternative would offer riders several potential transfer opportunities to other transit routes:

- Oak Brook Center: Pace routes #301, #322, and #332.
- Mannheim Road: Pace routes #317 and #330.
- Loyola Medical Center: Pace route #331.
- Forest Park Transit Station: CTA Blue Line; Pace routes #301, #303, #305. #308. #310. #317. and #318.



ALIGNMENT 3: IRVING PARK ROAD TO FOREST PARK TRANSIT CENTER

Route

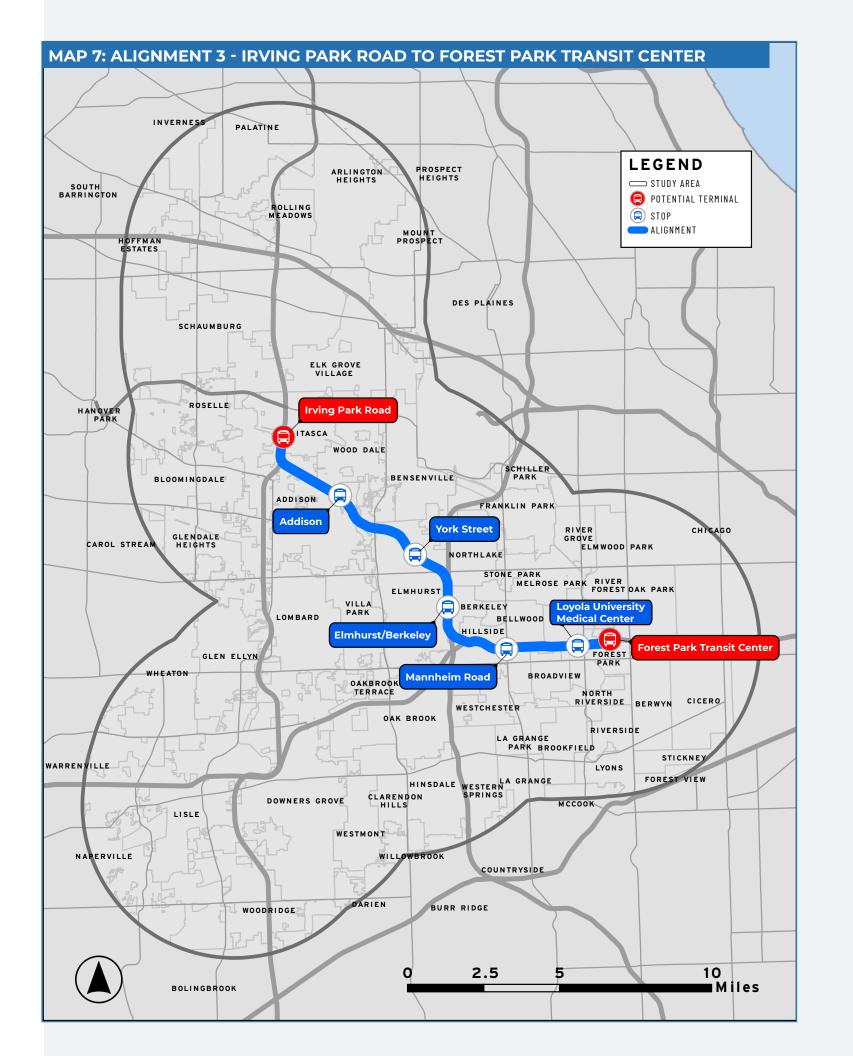
This alternative alignment assumes that the bus service would operate along I-290 between the Itasca Metra Station and Forest Park Transit Center. Bus service would travel to I-290 from a station located west of the Itasca Metra Station. Service would operate south and then continue onto I-290 traveling east until Forest Park Transit Center via Des Plaines Avenue.

Stations and Transfers

The existing bus stop at Forest Park Transit Center would be used. This alternative would offer riders several potential transfer opportunities to other transit routes:

- · Irving Park Road: Metra MD-W line.
- Addison Road: No transit connections.
- York Street: Pace route #332.
- Elmhurst/Berkeley: Metra UP-W line.
- Mannheim Road: Pace routes #317 and #330.
- Loyola Medical Center: Pace route #331.
- Forest Park Transit Station: CTA Blue Line; Pace routes #301, #303, #305, #308, #310, #317, and #318.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES



ALIGNMENT 4: NORTHWEST TRANSPORTATION CENTER TO FOREST PARK TRANSIT CENTER

Route

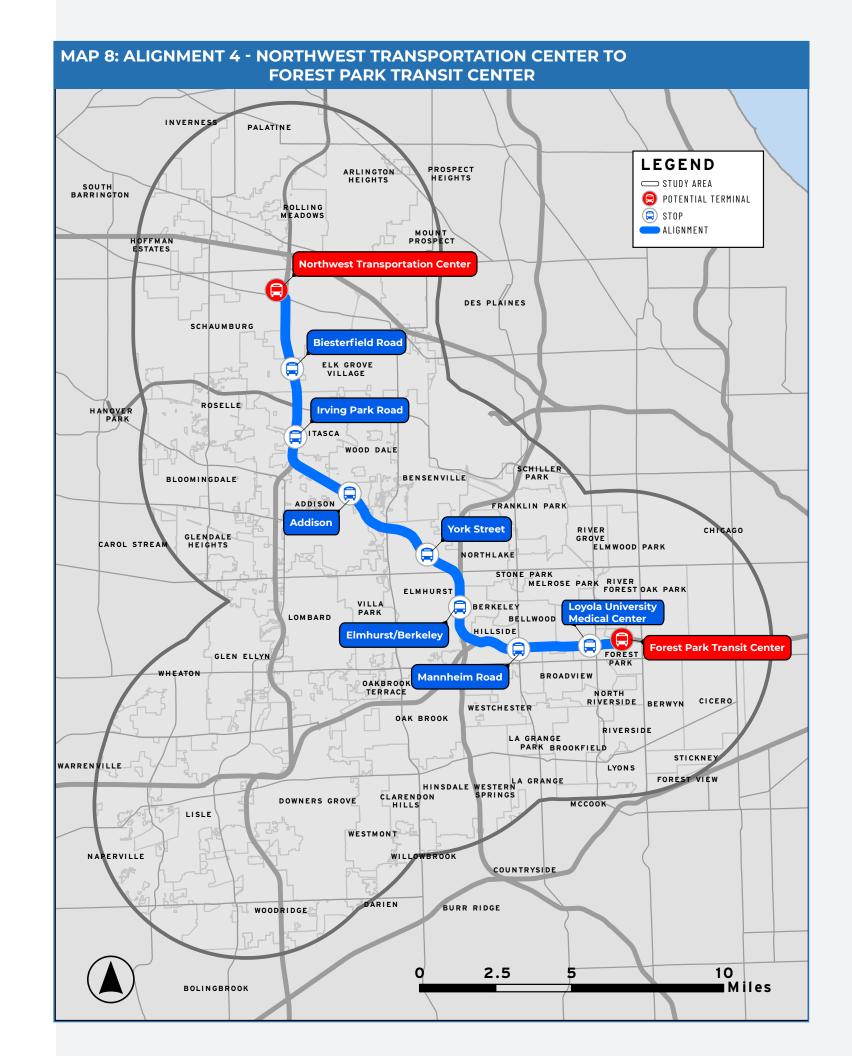
This alternative alignment assumes that the bus service would operate along I-290 between Northwest Transportation Center and Forest Park Transit Center. Bus service would travel to I-290 from Northwest Transportation Center via Martingale Road and Higgins Road. Service would operate south and then continue onto I-290 traveling east until Forest Park Transit Center via Des Plaines Avenue.

Stations and Transfers

The existing bus stops at Northwest Transportation Center and Forest Park Transit Center would be used. This alternative would offer riders several potential transfer opportunities to other transit routes:

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

- Northwest Transportation Center: Pace routes #208, #236, #554, #600, #604, #606, #607, #905, and Pace Dial-a-Ride.
- Biesterfield Road: No transit connections.
- · Irving Park Road: Metra MD-W line.
- Addison Road: No transit connections.
- York Street: Pace route #332.
- Elmhurst/Berkeley: Metra UP-W line.
- Mannheim Road: Pace routes #317 and #330.
- Loyola Medical Center: Pace route #331
- Forest Park Transit Station: CTA Blue Line; Pace routes #301, #303, #305, #308, #310, #317, and #318.



ALIGNMENT 5: IRVING PARK ROAD TO OAKBROOK CENTER

Route

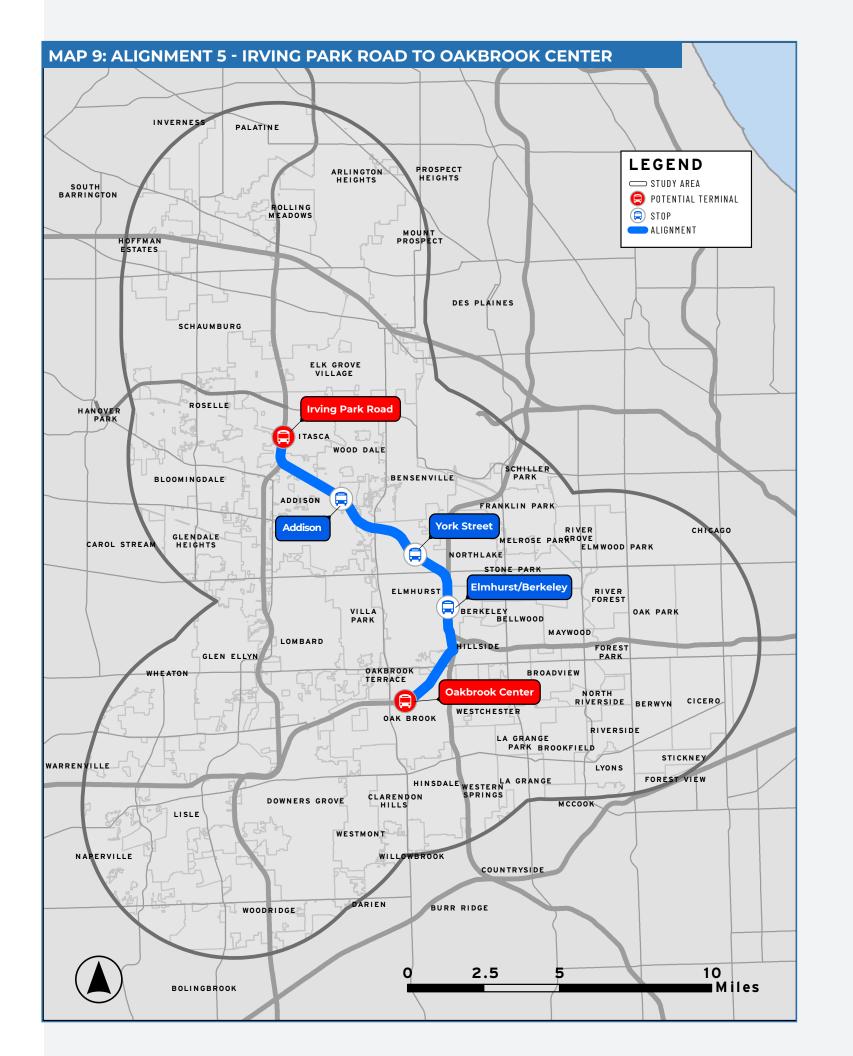
This alternative alignment assumes that the bus service would operate between the northern branch of I-290 and I-88, from Irving Park Road to Oakbrook Center. Bus service would travel to I-290 from a station located on Irving Park Road, west of the Itasca Metra Station. Service would operate south before it merges with I-88 and continues southwest to Oakbrook Center via Kingery Highway.

Stations and Transfers

The existing bus stop at Oakbrook Center would be used. This alternative would offer riders several potential transfer opportunities to other transit routes:

- Irving Park Road: Metra MD-W line.
- · Addison Road: No transit connections.
- York Street: Pace route #332.
- Elmhurst/Berkeley: Metra UP-W line.
- · Oak Brook Center: Pace routes #301, #322, and #332.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES



ALIGNMENT 6: NORTHWEST TRANSPORTATION CENTER TO OAKBROOK CENTER

Route

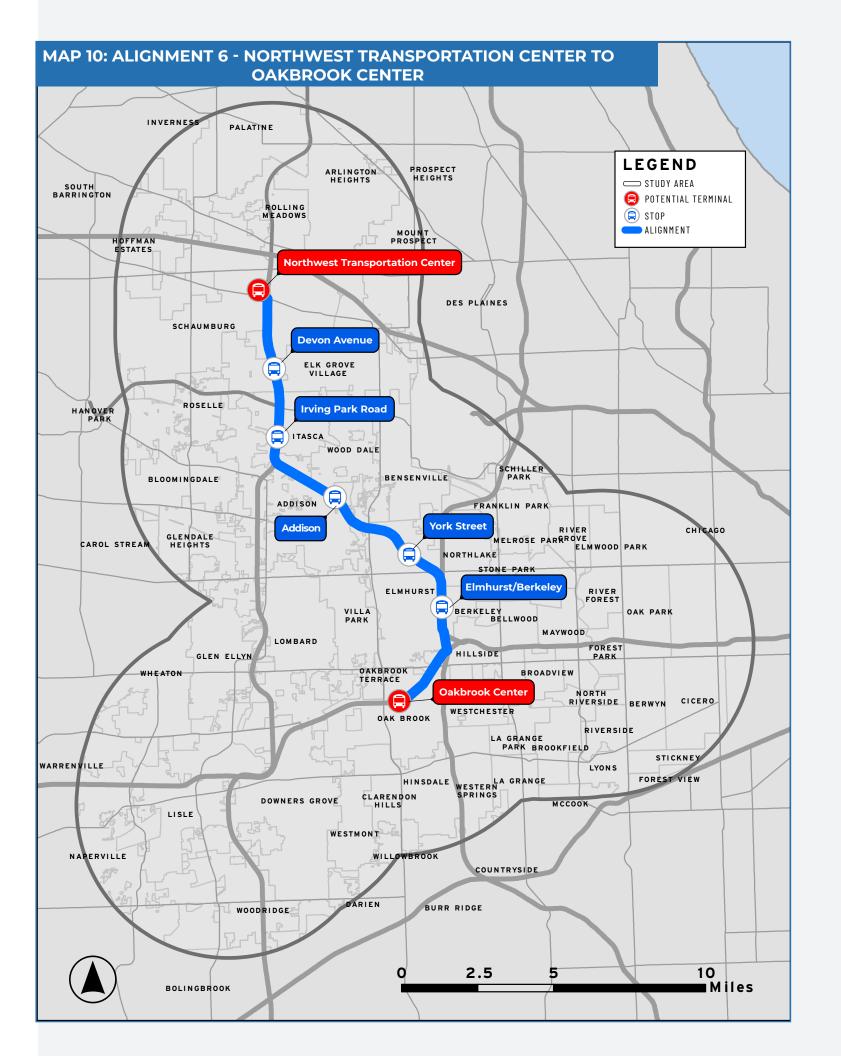
This alternative alignment assumes that the bus service would operate between the northern branch of I-290 and I-88, from Northwest Transportation Center to Oakbrook Center. Bus service would travel to I-290 from Northwest Transportation Center via Martingale Road and Higgins Road. Service would operate south before it merges with I-88 and continues southwest to Oakbrook Center via Kingery Highway.

Stations and Transfers

The existing bus stops at Northwest Transportation Center and Oakbrook Center would be used. This alternative would offer riders several potential transfer opportunities to other transit routes:

- Northwest Transportation Center: Pace routes #208, #236, #554, #600, #604, #606, #607, #905, and Pace Dial-a-Ride.
- Biesterfield Road: No transit connections.
- Irving Park Road: Metra MD-W line.
- Addison Road: No transit connections.
- York Street: Pace route #332.
- Elmhurst/Berkeley: Metra UP-W line.
- Oak Brook Center: Pace routes #301, #322, and #332.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES



ALIGNMENT 7: IRVING PARK ROAD TO YORKTOWN CENTER

Route

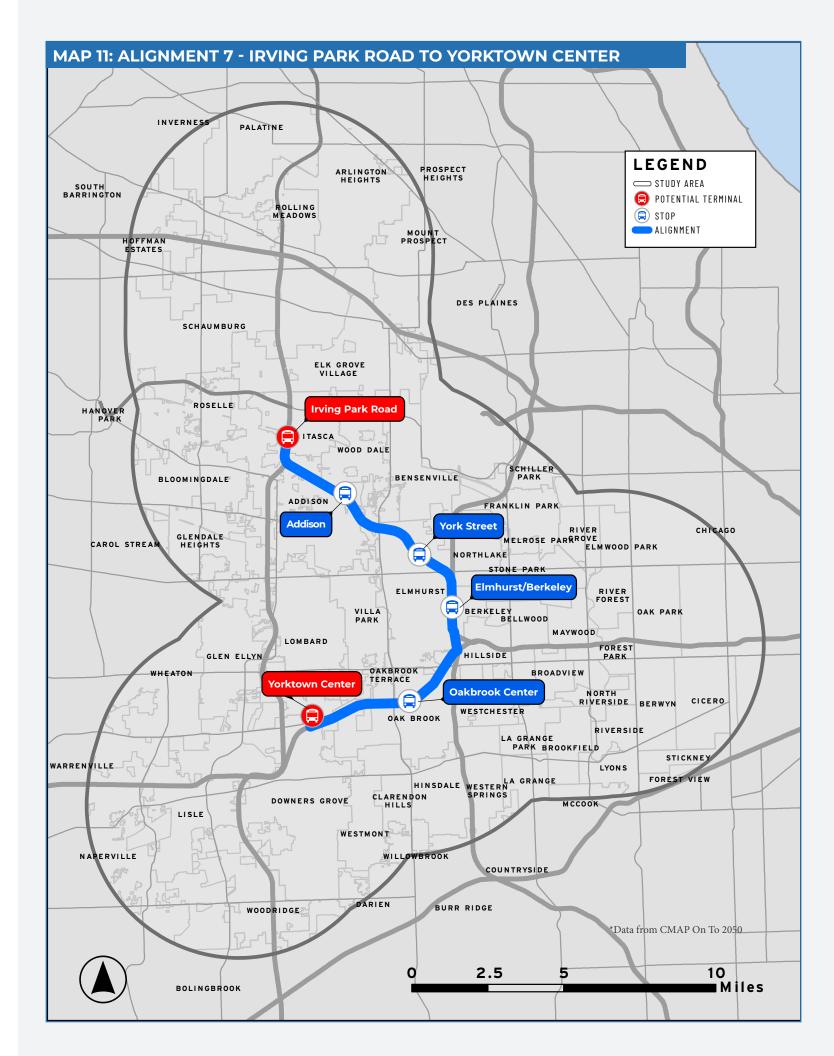
This alternative alignment assumes that the bus service would operate between the northern branch of I-290 and I-88, from Irving Park Road to Yorktown Center. Bus service would travel to I-290 from a station located on Irving Park Road, west of the Itasca Metra Station. Service would operate south before it merges with I-88 and continues southwest to Yorktown Center parking lot via Highland Avenue.

Stations and Transfers

The existing bus stops at Oakbrook Center and Yorktown Center would be used. This alternative would offer riders several potential transfer opportunities to other transit routes:

- Irving Park Road: Metra MD-W line.
- · Addison Road: No transit connections.
- York Street: Pace route #332.
- Berkeley Metra Station: Metra UP-W line.
- Yorktown Center: Pace routes, #313, #322, #715, #722, and #834.
- Oak Brook Center: Pace routes #301, #322, and #332.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES



ALIGNMENT 8: NORTHWEST TRANSPORTATION CENTER TO YORKTOWN CENTER

Route

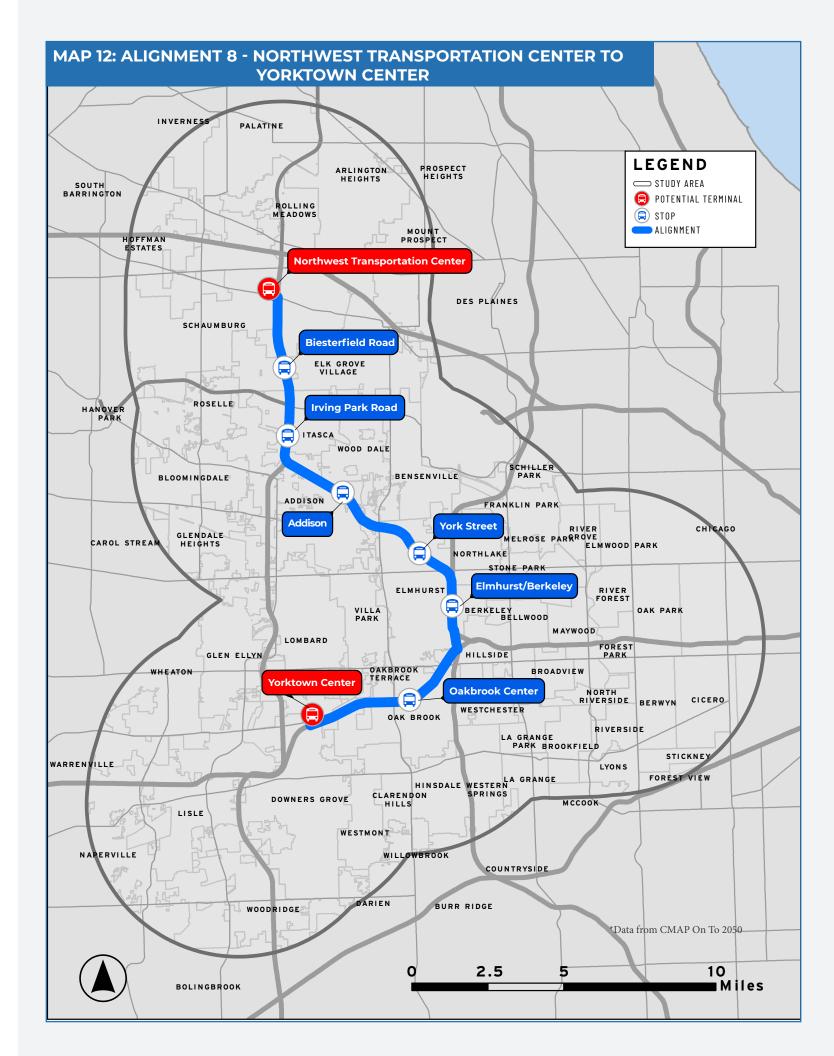
This alternative alignment assumes that the bus service would operate between the northern branch of I-290 and I-88, from Northwest Transportation Center to Yorktown Center. Bus service would travel to I-290 from Northwest Transportation Center via Martingale Road and Higgins Road. Service would operate south before it merges with I-88 and continues southwest to Yorktown Center parking lot via Highland Avenue.

Stations and Transfers

The existing bus stops at Northwest Transportation Center, Oakbrook Center, and Yorktown Center would be used. This alternative would offer riders several potential transfer opportunities to other transit routes:

- Northwest Transportation Center: Pace routes #208, #236, #554, #600, #604, #606, #607, #905, and Pace Dial-a-Ride.
- · Biesterfield Road: No transit connections.
- Irving Park Road: Metra MD-W line.
- Addison Road: No transit connections.
- York Street: Pace route #332.
- Berkeley/Elmhurst: Metra UP-W line.
- Yorktown Center: Pace routes, #313, #322, #715, #722, and #834.
- Oak Brook Center: Pace routes #301, #322, and #332.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES



CHAPTER FOUR

SERVICE EVALUATION

service evaluation

travel demand modeling methodology

Potential Ridership Estimates

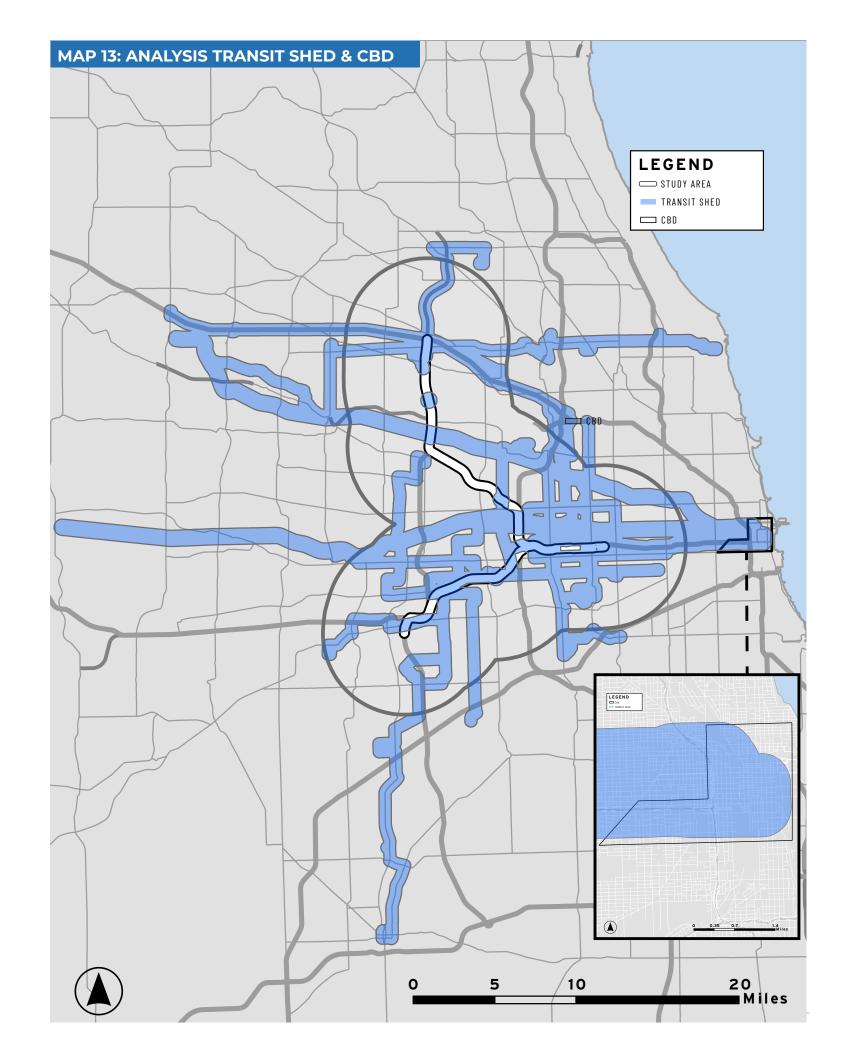
Once potential station locations were identified, Replica was used to analyze travel patterns from the five mile buffer around each station (origin) to the "transit shed" for the service area. Map 11 shows this transit shed, which includes the ½ mile buffer around each potential station and the ½ mile buffer for all connecting transit services.

This methodology recognizes that people may be willing to drive to a park & ride location at their boarding station, but will either walk to their final destination or connect to another transit service at their alighting station. It is generally assumed that the maximum distance people are willing to walk from transit to their final destination is ½ mile, thus the ½ mile buffer on the transit shed. The transit shed also captures almost the entirety of the CBD. Because of this, only trips to the transit shed will be calculated.

Total trip numbers for each potential station location will be calculated. It is assumed that people will not be using the service to travel within the five mile buffer. Trips taking place within buffers will be subtracted from the total trips to the transit sheds.

Additionally, it is assumed that travelers from the Forest Park Transit Center who are traveling to the CBD will not be using the service either. The number of trips from the Forest Park Transit Center five mile buffer to the CBD will be subtracted from the total trips originating at the transit center.

To estimate the number of trips that could be replaced by transit through a new express service, the calculated transit mode share from Replica will be recorded, and CMAP's estimate of transit mode share growth due to new express service of 0.17% will be added. This addition helps capture the latent demand for transit trips that are not captured in current travel data because the transit service does not yet exist.



The analysis process included the following steps:

- 1. Calculate overall trips from each station's five mile buffer to the transit shed
- 2. Calculate overall trips within station's five mile buffer
- 3. Subtract trips to transit shed and trips within buffer from each other
- 4. Subtract trips from Forest Park's five mile buffer to CBD
- 5. Assume 0.17% of trips will switch to using the new service once implemented
- 6. Calculate estimated ridership based on the assumed 0.17% transit mode share

These estimates were projected to 2050 based on regional growth estimates. As an internal check of whether the ridership estimates are reasonable, calculated ridership was compared to ridership numbers for the previous corridor services of Routes 747 and 757.

Ridership will also be projected out to the 2050 planning horizon. Using CMAP's 2050 population growth estimates, it will be assumed that trip numbers will grow at the same rate as population. 2050 ridership estimates will be calculated by:

- 1. Calculating the average population growth for the study area based on CMAP's growth estimates for the counties that overlap the study area
- 2. Multiply estimated trips by the population growth rate to determine 2050 ridership estimates

Results

The analysis results indicate stations in the southeastern portion of the study area have the highest estimated new ridership when trips originate at these stations. Loyola University Medical Center and Mannheim Road have estimated new ridership of 205 and 201 trips per day.

The estimated new ridership at Forest Park Transit Center is 103, which is lower than other evaluated stations. This is likely because most travel from the Forest Park is oriented into Chicago, with fewer people making the "reverse commute" to the western suburbs. While the estimated ridership for Forest Park Transit Center as an origin for a rider is lower, the station is a necessary component of future service as both a destination and as a connection into Chicago.

Stations towards the northern end of the study area also have lower expected ridership compared to other stations in the study area. Northwest Transportation Center has an estimated new ridership of 97, while Biesterfield Road and Itasca Metra Station have estimated new ridership of 130 and 136 respectively. This portion of the study area has fewer transit connections compared to the southern portion of the study area, which contributes to the lower estimated ridership of the northern stations..

Evaluation and Screening

Among the proposed alignments, Alignment 4 has the highest expected new ridership of 1,245, followed by Alignment 8 and Alignment 3 at 1,045 and 1,018 respectively.

Alignments 5 and 2 have the lowest estimated new ridership at 684 and 683 respectively.

However, estimated new ridership for alignments is affected by the number of stations in each alternative. Alignments with a higher number of stations will have higher estimated new ridership, while alignments with lower estimated ridership have the lowest number of stations.

When accounting for average estimated new riders per station, alignments with a lower number of stations have a higher average. Alignments 2 and 5, while they have the lowest overall estimated new ridership, they have the highest average per station, due to the lower number of stations.

Table 2. Estimated Ridership

Route	NWTC	Biesterfield Road	Irving Park Road	Addison	York Street	Elmhurst / Berkeley	Yorktown Center	Oakbrook Center	Mannheim Road	Loyola University Medical Center	Forest Park Transit Center	Total	Average per Station
Alignment 1	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	х	156	196	216	215	129	912	182
Alignment 2	х	Х	х	х	х	х	х	196	216	215	129	756	189
Alignment 3	х	Х	157	180	211	208	Х	х	216	215	129	1316	188
Alignment 4	115	154	157	180	211	208	х	х	216	215	129	1584	176
Alignment 5	Х	Х	157	180	211	208	Х	196	Х	Х	Х	951	190
Alignment 6	115	154	157	180	211	208	Х	196	Х	Х	Х	1220	174
Alignment 7	х	х	157	180	211	208	156	196	Х	х	х	1108	185
Alignment 8	115	154	157	180	211	208	156	196	Х	Х	Х	1376	172

Table 3. Estimated 2050 Ridership

Route	NWTC	Biesterfield Road	Irving Park Road	Addison	York Street	Elmhurst / Berkeley	Yorktown Center	Oakbrook Center	Mannheim Road	Loyola University Medical Center	Forest Park Transit Center	Total	Average per Station
Alignment 1	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	175	220	243	241	144	1023	205
Alignment 2	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	220	243	241	144	848	212
Alignment 3	Х	Х	176	202	237	233	Х	Х	243	241	144	1475	211
Alignment 4	128	172	176	202	237	233	Х	Х	243	241	144	1776	197
Alignment 5	Х	Х	176	202	237	233	Х	220	Х	Х	Х	1067	213
Alignment 6	128	172	176	202	237	233	Х	220	Х	Х	Х	1368	195
Alignment 7	Х	Х	176	202	237	233	175	220	Х	Х	Х	1242	207
Alignment 8	128	172	176	202	237	233	175	220	Х	Х	Х	1543	193

When projecting ridership for 2050, the estimated new ridership was increased by 12.1%, the average population growth for Cook County and DuPage County to 2050, estimated by CMAP's ON TO 2050 (2018). Largest growth occurs on Alignments 4, 8, and 3. While the lowest growth is seen on Alignments 2 and 5. Similar to the 2025 estimated new ridership, the estimated 2050 new ridership is affected by number of stations in each alignment. When broken down by estimated average new riders per station per alignment, the results are similar to the 2025 numbers.

A matrix was created assigning points to each station. The different categories were weighted to reflect the importance of each category to the routes. Because ridership is difficult to accurately project, ridership was weighted lower than other categories in the matrix.

Category weighting was determined through previous analysis in the Travel Market Analysis. Population density, Employment density, and equity were all considered important factors to analyze in the Travel Market Analysis and useful to determine where future stations and route alignment would be most beneficial. While ridership data was calculated, due to the reliability of estimating future ridership, existing origin-destination analysis was considered more important, since it is a more accurate representation of where people are currently beginning and ending their trips.

The matrix used the following categories:

- 1. Population Density Rank Census tracts within a half-mile of each station were analyzed to determine points based on density levels:
 - a. Level 1 Density (0-5 people per acre) = 0 points per Census tract
 - b. Level 2 Density (6-15 people per acre) = 1 point per Census tract
 - c. Level 3 Density (16-25 people per acre) = 2 points per Census tract
 - d. Level 4 Density (26-35 people per acre) = 3 points per Census tract
 - e. Level 5 Density (36 people or more per acre) = 4 points per Census tract

Once the population density score was calculated, the alignments were then ranked in order and assigned points based on their rank, with the lowest ranked alignment receiving one point, and the highest ranked alignment receiving eight points. In cases of a tie, the two

- alignments split the score for example, two alignments tied for third rank would both receive 5.5 points, the average of 6 (third place score) and 5 (fourth place score).
- 2. Employment Density Rank Census tracts within a half-mile of each station were analyzed to determine points based on density levels:
 - a. Level 1 Density (0-5 workers per acre) = 0 points per Census tract
 - b. Level 2 Density (6-10 workers per acre) = 1 point per Census tract
 - c. Level 3 Density (10-15 workers per acre) = 2 Points per Census tract
 - d. Level 4 Density (16-25 workers per acre) = 3 points per Census tract
 - e. Level 5 Density (26 workers or more per acre) = 4 points per Census tract

Once the employment density score was calculated, the alignments were ranked in order and assigned points using the same method as the population density score.

- 3. Equity Rank Economically disconnected and Economically Disinvested Census tracts within a half-mile were analyzed to determine points based on equity:
 - a. Economically disconnected = 2 Points per Census tract
 - b. Economically disinvested = 2 Points per Census tract
 - Both economically disconnected and economically disinvested = 4
 Points per Census tract

Once the equity score was calculated, the alignments were ranked in order and assigned points using the same method as the population density score.

- 4. Estimated Ridership Rank Once the alignment ridership estimate was calculated, the alignments were ranked in order and assigned points using the same method as the population density score.
- 5. Estimated Average Ridership per Station Rank Once the alignment ridership estimate was calculated, the alignments were ranked in order and assigned points using the same method as the population density score.

- 6. Top Origins per Zone Census tracts within a half-mile of each station were analyzed to determine points based on Top 3 Origins from each zone:
 - a. Top Origin #1 per zone = 3 points per Census tract
 - b. Top Origin #2 per zone = 2 points per Census tract
 - c. Top Origin #3 per zone = 1 point per Census tract
- 7. Top Origin to CBD Census tracts within a half-mile of each station were analyzed to determine points based on Top 3 Origins from each zone to the CBD area:
 - a. Top Origin to CBD = 3 points per Census tract
 - b. Forest Park Transfer = 3 points per Census tract
- 8. Top Destinations per Top Origins Census tracts within a half-mile of each station were analyzed to determine points based on Top Destinations = 1 point per top destination Census Tract.
- 9. Connecting Service Quality Rank Each station was analyzed to determine the number and quality of connecting transit services. Each connecting service was assigned points based on quality:
 - a. Good quality service (headways of 15 minutes or less) = 3 points
 - b. Fair quality service (headways of 15 to 45 minutes) = 2 points
 - c. Poor quality service (headways of more than 45 minutes or limited days of service) = 1 point

Once the connecting service quality score was calculated for each alignment, the alignments were ranked in order and assigned points using the same method as the population density score.

- 10. Strength of Travel Alignment Based on the current demand of travel between locations:
 - a. Strong bi-directional demand: 6 points
 - b. Strong demand in one direction: 3 points
 - c. Weak bi-directional demand: 0 points

Table 4. Station Scoring

Station	Population Density	Employment Density	Equity	Top Origins	Top Origin to CBD	Top Destinations	Connecting Service Quality
Northwest Transportation Center	1	4	2	3	0	3	13
Biesterfield Road	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irving Park Road	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Addison	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
York Street	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Elmhurst/ Berkeley	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Yorktown Center	1	6	0	0	0	0	9
Oakbrook Center	0	2	0	3	6	0	5
Mannheim Road	1	1	4	0	0	0	4
Loyola University Medical Center	2	5	12	3	0	0	2
Forest Park Transit Center	3	1	4	0	0	1	17

Based on this further analysis, each alignment was ranked to determine which alignments should be further pursued, with scores shown in Table 5. The top three alignments were:

- Alignment 4: Northwest Transportation Center to Forest Park Transit Center
- Alignment 1: Yorktown Center to Forest Park Transit Center
- Alignment 8: Northwest Transportation Center to Yorktown Center

These alignments connect the three main transit hubs within the service area. Because Alignment 8 provides a similar connection to the proposed service on I-355, this alignment is not being advanced further.

Table 5. Scoring Matrix

Route	Population Density Rank	Employment Density Rank	Equity Rank	Estimated Ridership Rank	Average Ridership per Station Rank	Top Origin Tracts	Top Origin Tracts to CBD	Top Destination Tracts	Connecting Service Quality Rank	Strength of Travel Alignment	Overall Score
Alignment 4	8	6	8	8	3	7	0	7	8	3	58
Alignment	6	7.5	6	2	4	6	6	1	7	6	51.5
Alignment 8	4.5	7.5	3.5	7	1	7	0	6	6	3	45.5
Alignment	4.5	2.5	6	1	7	6	6	1	5	6	45
Alignment	7	4	7	6	6	4	0	4	4	3	45
Alignment 6	3	2.5	3.5	5	2	7	0	6	3	3	35
Alignment	2	5	1,5	4	5	4	0	3	2	3	29.5
Alignment 5	1	1	1.5	3	8	4	0	3	1	3	25.5

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CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the scores shown in Table 4, Alignment 4 and Alignment 1 have the strongest ability to meet the study goals of increasing transit access to jobs, improve equity, and encourage mode shift from personal cars to transit by providing transit options for trips people are currently making.

Alignment 4, from Northwest Transportation Center to Forest Park Transit Center scored highest, primarily due to the high employment density near Northwest Transportation Center and the high population density around the Forest Park Transit Center. This alignment also supports improved equity due to the number of disadvantaged or disinvested communities near the proposed stations. However, this alignment scored lower for how well it matches existing travel patterns, primarily because there was observed to be limited travel towards the Schaumburg area from the Oakbrook or Forest Park areas. Still, the potential to provide access to the high employment density of Schaumburg for other communities along the I-290 corridor, especially economically disconnected communities like Addison, is a strong benefit of Alignment 4.

Alignment 1, from Yorktown Center to Forest Park Transit Center has the second highest score, driven primarily by the current travel patterns showing that large volumes of drivers are currently making trips between these two areas and to destinations in between. Yorktown Center and Oakbrook Center have high employment densities, and the area around the Forest Park Transit Center has some of the highest population density in the study area. Connecting these job centers with population centers has a strong potential to generate transit trips with the addition of service along I-88/I-290. Additionally, the area around Oakbrook Center has one of the highest volumes of people traveling into Chicago from the study area, and providing a convenient connection to the CTA Blue Line may encourage more of these travelers to choose transit instead of driving. For these reasons, Alignment 1 is recommended for implementation.

Short-Term Implementation Recommendations

In the short-term, bus service should begin along Alignment 1, operating out of Yorktown Center, Oakbrook Center, and Forest Park Transit Center. The existing infrastructure at each of these locations already exists, and may need only minor improvements, including improved bus boarding areas and active transportation connections/amenities. Because of this, Alignment 1 can operate 3 out of 5 stations without requiring any construction. Additionally, the Pace Pulse Cermak Line will connect to Oakbrook Center, providing more transit connections to an I-290/I-88 express service at this location.

Infill stations for Alignment 1 at Mannheim Road and Loyola University Medical Center also have the potential for short term implementation due to the relatively limited footprint or construction needed to create them. Station design for these locations will be discussed further in the Transit Supportive Infrastructure report.

Long-Term Implementation

Though Alignment 4 scored highest, its greatest benefit will be realized after new stations are constructed between Northwest Transportation Center and Forest Park Transit Center. The requirements for coordination with both IDOT and Illinois Tollway Authority in order to construct these stations, plus the potential impacts to interstate traffic, mean the construction of these stations should be considered part of the long-term implementation plan. These include stations at Biesterfield Road, the Itasca Metra Station, Addison Road, York Street, and the Berkeley Metra Station.

Station design for these locations will be discussed further in the Transit Supportive Infrastructure report. It is recommended that at least two of these infill stations be constructed before service begins operation.

A secondary long-term opportunity comes from the potential HOV lanes along I-290 that are proposed as part of the Joint I-290 Blue Line Modernization Project. This project could provide the space needed for infill stations at Mannheim Road and S 5th Ave (connecting to Loyola University Medical District) to replace the stations proposed for short term implementation at these locations.

Service Frequency

Express service along I-290/I-88 should match frequencies of existing express service to ensure a consistent user experience across the Pace system. It is suggested that weekday service operate every 15 minutes during rush hour peaks, with daytime and evening service frequencies of every 30-60 minutes. Weekend service is suggested to operate every 60 minutes.

Bi-directional Service Frequencies

- Weekday Peak 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., 4:30 to 7:30 p.m.: 15 minutes
- Weekday Off Peak 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.: 30 minutes
- Weekend 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.: 60 minutes

Service Span

- Weekday 5:00 a.m. to 11 p.m. (18 hours)
- Weekend 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (14 hours)

PACE SUBURBAN BUS

PACE SUBURBAN BUS IS THE PREMIER PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROVIDER SERVING THE SUBURBAN AREAS OF THE CHICAGO METROPOLITAN REGION. IT OPERATES FIXED-ROUTE BUSES, PARATRANSIT SERVICES, AND VANPOOLS.

Pace's service area covers over 3,500 square miles, spanning Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties. It provides more than 100 fixed-route bus services, including local routes, express services, and the Pulse rapid transit network. Pace also offers ADA-compliant paratransit services and various vanpool programs for residents seeking to travel throughout the region. Additionally, it partners with Metra and CTA to facilitate seamless transfers, improving regional mobility for millions of riders annually. In recent years, Pace has expanded its express bus services along major highways, utilizing flex lanes and dedicated bus-on-shoulder programs to reduce travel times. Future plans include further integration with emerging transportation technologies and additional transit-friendly infrastructure projects.

Replica Analysis

Fig. 6a Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.1.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	105	23.6%	Private Auto	384	86.5%	-	-	-	
			Work	56	12.6%	Auto	57	12.8%		-	-	
8046.03	8411.02 (DuPage,	111	Eat	40	9.0%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-	
(Cook, IL)	IL)	444	Home	134	30.2%	Taxi/TNC	3	0.68%				
			Errands	41	9.2%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	4	0.9%							
			Recreation	9	2.0%							
			Other	40	9.0%							
			Social	15	3.4%							

Fig. 6b Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.1.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options																	
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips															
		I 407 L	Shop	142	34.9%	Private Auto	297	73.0%	554.0: Elgin - Woodfield	4	66.7%															
			Work	67	16.5%	Auto	104	25.6%	Rosemont - Schaumburg Limited	1	16.7%															
8046.03	8046.03		407	407	Eat	49	12.0%	Public Transit	6	1.5%	Golf Road	1	16.7%													
(Cook, IL)	(Cook, IL)		Home	43	10.6%																					
							-	_										Errands	29	7.1%						
																	Lodging (hotels etc.)	27	6.6%							
			Recreation	26	6.4%																					
		Other	21	5.2%																						
			Social	3	0.7%																					

Fig. 6c Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.1.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options																		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips																
			Shop	142	34.9%	Private Auto	297	73.0%	554.0: Elgin - Woodfield	4	66.7%																
			Work	67	16.5%	Auto	104	25.6%	Rosemont - Schaumburg Limited	1	16.7%																
8046.03	3 9800 (Cook,	282	Eat	49	12.0%	Public Transit	6	1.5%	Golf Road	1	16.7%																
(Cook, IL)	IL)	202	Home	43	10.6%																						
									-										Errands	29	7.1%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	27	6.6%																						
			Recreation	26	6.4%																						
		Other	21	5.2%																							
			Social	3	0.7%																						

Fig. 6d Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.2.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triț	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	9	Tr	ansit Options																
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips															
			Shop	131	24.2%	Private Auto	328	60.6%	303.0: Forest Park - Rosemont	3	100.0%															
			Work	-	-	Auto	210	38.8%		-	-															
7705	8164.01	541	Eat	187	34.6%	Public Transit	3	0.6%	-	-	-															
(Cook, IL)	(Cook, IL)	041	Home	5.91	32.0%	Taxi/TNC	-	-																		
			Errands	23	4.3%																					
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	23	4.3%																					
											-					-		Recreation	4	0.7%						
			School	1	0.2%																					
			Social	140	25.9%																					

Fig. 6e Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.2.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options																		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips																
			Shop	-	-	Private Auto	221	94.8%	-	-	-																
			Work	2	0.6%	Auto	12	5.2%		-	-																
7705	8411.02	222	Eat	-	-	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-																
(Cook, IL)	IL)	(DuPage, 233 - IL)	Home	228	97.9%	Taxi/TNC	-	-																			
																		-	Errands	-	-						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	-	-																						
		Recreation	1	0.4%																							
		Other	2	0.9%																							
			Social	-	-																						

Fig. 6f Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.2.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options																
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips														
			Shop	102	57.6%	Private Auto	108	61.0%	223.0: Elk Grove - Rosemont CTA Station	1	100.0%														
			Work	5	2.8%	Auto	68	38.4%	-	•	-														
7705 (Cook, IL)	8046.03 (Cook, IL)	177	Eat	31	17.5%	Public Transit	1	0.6%	-	-	-														
(0001,12)	(000:1,12)						Home	3	1.7%	Taxi/TNC	-	-													
			Errands	22	12.4%																				
																	Lodging (hotels etc.)	7	4.0%						
			Recreation	4	2.3%																				
		Other	1	0.6%																					
			Social	2	1.1%																				

Fig. 6g Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.3.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options		
(7703 (Cook, IL))	8038 (Cook, IL)	252	Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	75	29.8%	Private Auto	186	73.8%	UP-NW: Union Pacific Northwest	3	100.0%
			Work	-	-	Auto	63	25.0%	Blue Line	1	33.3%
			Eat	35	13.9%	Public Transit	3	1.2%	221.0: Wolf Road	1	33.3%
			Home	9	3.6%	Taxi/TNC	-	-			
			Errands	24	9.5%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	3	1.2%						
			Recreation	62	24.6%						
			Other	17	6.8%						
			Social	27	10.7%						

Fig. 6h Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.3.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options		
	8033 (Cook, IL)	163	Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	22	13.5%	Private Auto	143	87.7%	UP-NW: Union Pacific Northwest	2	100.0%
			Work	5	3.1%	Auto	18	11.0%	223.0: Elk Grove - Rosemont CTA Station	1	50.0%
(7703			Eat	14	8.6%	Public Transit	2	1.2%	221.0: Wolf Road	1	50.0%
(Cook, IL))			Home	3	1.8%	Taxi/TNC	-	-			
			Errands	13	8.0%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	3	1.8%						
			Recreation	18	11.0%						
			Other	14	8.6%						
			Social	71	43.6%						

Fig. 6i Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.3.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options		
(7703	8046.03 (Cook, IL)	160	Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	94	58.8%	Private Auto	121	75.6%	-	-	-
			Work	21	13.1%	Auto	39	24.4%		-	-
			Eat	23	14.4%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-
(Cook, IL))			Home	16	10.0%	Taxi/TNC	-	-			
			Errands	2	1.3%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	1	0.6%						
			Recreation	3	1.9%						
			Other	•	-						
			Social	-	-						

Fig. 6j Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 1.3.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options		
	8046.03 (Cook, IL)	160	Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	94	58.8%	Private Auto	121	75.6%	-	-	-
			Work	21	13.1%	Auto	39	24.4%		-	-
(7703			Eat	23	14.4%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-
(Cook, IL))			Home	16	10.0%	Taxi/TNC	-	-			
			Errands	2	1.3%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	1	0.6%						
			Recreation	3	1.9%						
			Other	-	-						
			Social	-	-						

Fig. 6k Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.1.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	131	3.2%	Private Auto	1,310	30.4%	Blue Line	181	94.8%	
		ok, 4,330	Work	530	12.3%	Auto	2,550	58.9%	223.0 Elk Grove- Rosemont CTA Station	22	11.5%	
9800 (Cook, IL)	9800 (Cook, IL)		Eat	268	6.2%	Public Transit	191	4.4%	330.0: Mannheim - LaGrange Roads	8	4.2%	
(000K, 12)	12)		Home	0	0.0%	Taxi/TNC	275	6.36%				
			Errands	278	6.4%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	887	20.5%							
			Recreation	-	-							
			Other	1,940	44.9%							
			Social	256	5.9%							

Fig. 6l Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.1.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triį	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	•	Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	410	17.0%	Private Auto	849	35.3%	MD-W: Milwaukee West	46	100.0%	
	9800 8409.01 (DuPage,	2,410	Work	6	0.2%	Auto	1,410	58.6%	303.0: Forest Park - Rosemont	9	19.6%	
			Eat	44	1.3%	Public Transit	46	1.9%	Blue Line	5	10.9%	
(Cook, IL)	IL)	_,	Home	13	0.5%	Taxi/TNC	100	4.16%				
			Errands	432	18.0%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	671	27.9%							
			Recreation	120	5.0%							
			Other	475	19.8%							
			Social	234	9.7%							

Fig. 6m Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.1.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triį	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	•	Transit Options			
			Shop	338	15.6%	Private Auto	891	41.1%	Blue Line	7	38.9%	
			Work	-	-	Auto	1,210	56.0%	330.0: Mannheim - LaGrange Roads	7	38.9%	
			Eat	215	9.9%	Public Transit	18	0.8%	223.0: Elk Grove - Rosemont CTA Station	6	33.3%	
9800 (Cook, IL)	8169 (Cook, IL)	2,170	Home	45	2.1%	Taxi/TNC	45	2.08%				
			Errands	347	16.0%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	531	24.5%							
		Ī	Recreation	21	1.0%							
			Other	-	-							
			Social	671	31.0%							

Fig. 6n Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.2.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triį	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	106	21.5%	Private Auto	367	74.6%	MD-W: Milwaukee West	3	100.0%	
		492	Work	4	0.8%	Auto	120	24.4%	309.0: Lake Street	1	33.3%	
(8401.01 (DuPage,	8440.02 (DuPage,		Eat	109	22.2%	Public Transit	3	0.6%	303.0: Forest Park - Rosemont	1	33.3%	
(DuPage, IL))	IL)	492	Home	6	1.2%	Taxi/TNC	2	0.41%				
			Errands	31	6.3%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	32	6.5%							
			Recreation	14	2.9%							
			Other	-	-							
			Social	190	38.6%							

Fig. 6o Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.2.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triţ) Reason		Tra	vel Mode	e	Transit Options		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	65	13.6%	Private Auto	231	48.3%	-	-	-
		470	Work	,	-	Auto	247	51.7%		,	-
(8401.01			Eat	19	4.0%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-
(DuPage, IL))	(DuPage, IL)	478	Home	16	3.4%	Taxi/TNC	1	-			
			Errands	65	13.6%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	42	8.8%						
			Recreation	75	15.7%						
			Other	41	8.6%						
			Social	155	32.4%						

Fig. 6p Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.2.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
	1 8046 03 1		Shop	241	65.0%	Private Auto	278	74.9%	554.0: Elgin - Woodfield	1	100.0%	
		274	Work	20	5.4%	Auto	90	24.3%	MD-W: Milwaukee West	1	100.0%	
(8401.01			Eat	46	12.4%	Public Transit	1	0.3%	-	-	-	
(DuPage, IL))	(Cook, IL)	371	Home	15	4.0%	Taxi/TNC	2	0.54%				
			Errands	12	3.2%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	10	2.7%							
			Recreation	23	6.2%							
			Other	2	0.5%							
			Social	2	0.5%							

Fig. 6q Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.3.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triţ	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	37	12.0%	Private Auto	208	67.5%	-	-	-	
			Work	2	0.6%	Auto	98	31.8%		-	-	
(8409.06	8447.01		Eat	52	16.9%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-	
(DuPage, IL))	(DuPage, IL)	308	Home	13	4.2%	Taxi/TNC	2	0.65%				
			Errands	17	5.5%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	26	8.4%							
			Recreation	13	4.2%							
			Other	-	-							
			Social	148	48.1%							

Fig. 6r Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.3.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triį	o Reason		Travel Mode		•	Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	55	19.4%	Private Auto	132	46.5%	313.0: St. Charles Rd.	1	50.0%	
			Work	-	-	Auto	150	52.8%	301.0: Roosevelt Road	1	50.0%	
(8409.06	8442.02	004	Eat	18	6.3%	Public Transit	2	0.7%	-	-	-	
(DuPage, IL))	(DuPage, IL)	284	Home	12	4.2%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	15	5.3%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	3	1.1%							
			Recreation	62	21.8%							
				7	2.5%							
			Social	112	39.4%							

Fig. 6s Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 2.3.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triț	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	63	32.3%	Private Auto	169	86.7%	UP-W: Union Pacific West	1	100.0%	
		105	Work	1	0.5%	Auto	25	12.8%		-	-	
(8409.06			Eat	17	8.7%	Public Transit	1	0.5%	-	-	-	
(DuPage, IL))	(DuPage, IL)	195	Home	5	2.6%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	4	2.1%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	15	7.7%							
		_	Recreation	46	23.6%							
			Other	39	20.0%							
			Social	3	1.5%							

Fig. 6t Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.1.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triį	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	131	14.1%	Private Auto	428	46.0%	MD-W: Milwaukee West	3	100.0%	
		930	Work	12	1.3%	Auto	493	53.0%	301.0: Roosevelt Road	1	33.0%	
(8446.01 (DuPage,	8402.01 (DuPage,		Eat	114	12.3%	Public Transit	3	0.3%	331.0: Cumberland - 5th Avenue	1	33.0%	
IL))	IL)	930	Home	9	1.0%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	323	34.7%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	52	5.6%							
		-	Recreation	96	10.3%							
			Other	2	0.2%							
			Social	191	20.5%							

Fig. 6u Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.1.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triţ) Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	160	18.9%	Private Auto	657	77.7%	318.0: West North Avenue	7	100.0%	
		. 2/16	Work	1	0.1%	Auto	176	20.8%	301.0: Roosevelt Road	5	50.0%	
(8446.01	8159 (Cook,		Eat	114	12.3%	Public Transit	10	1.2%	307.0: Harlem	1	10.0%	
(DuPage, IL))	IL)		Home	40	4.7%	Taxi/TNC	1	0.36%				
			Errands	100	11.8%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	58	6.9%							
			Recreation	17	2.0%							
			Other	43	5.1%							
			Social	270	31.9%							

Fig. 6v Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.1.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triį	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	;	Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	104	13.2%	Private Auto	506	64.1%	322.0: Cermak Road - 22nd St.	7	87.5%	
			Work	2	0.3%	Auto	274	34.7%	834.0: Joliet - Downers Grove	2	25.0%	
(8446.01	8456.01		-	-								
(DuPage, IL))	(DuPage, IL)	790	Home	40	4.7%	Taxi/TNC	1	0.25%				
			Errands	58	7.3%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	58	7.3%							
		Recreation	-	-								
			Other	105	13.3%							
			Social	347	43.9%							

Fig. 6w Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.2.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triţ	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	e	Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	24	9.2%	Private Auto	209	79.8%	-	-	-	
			Work	6	2.3%	Auto	52	19.8%		-	-	
8429	8409.11		Eat	13	5.0%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-	
(DuPage, IL)	(DuPage, IL)	262	Home	41	15.6%	Taxi/TNC	1	0.38%				
			Errands	23	8.8%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	24	9.2%							
			Recreation	41	15.6%							
			Other	13	5.0%							
			Social	75	28.6%							

Fig. 6x Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.2.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	9	Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	11	5.1%	Private Auto	166	76.5%	715.0: Central DuPage	2	100.0%	
	8429 8447.01 DuPage. (DuPage. 2		Work	-	-	Auto	49	22.6%		-	-	
		217	Eat	18	8.3%	Public Transit	2	0.9%	-	-	-	
(DuPage, IL)	(DuPage, IL)	217	Home	2	0.9%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	48	22.1%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	17	7.8%							
			Recreation	67	30.9%							
			Other	11	5.1%							
			Social	43	19.8%							

Fig. 6y Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.2.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triț	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	18	9.6%	Private Auto	126	69.6%	-	-	-
	8429 8456.01 (DuPage, (DuPage, IL) IL)		Work		-	Auto	55	30.4%		-	-
			Eat	20	11.0%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-
			Home	16	8.8%	Taxi/TNC	-	-			
			Errands	12	6.6%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	6	3.3%						
			Recreation	-	-						
			Other	28	15.5%						
			Social	81	44.8%						

Fig. 6z Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.3.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trij	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	•	Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	83	33.2%	Private Auto	207	82.8%	301.0: Roosevelt Road	1	100.0%	
		250	Work	1	0.4%	Auto	40	16.0%		-	-	
8446.02			Eat	47	18.8%	Public Transit	1	0.4%	-	-	-	
(DuPage, IL)	(DuPage, IL)	250	Home	24	9.6%	Taxi/TNC	2	0.80%				
			Errands	13	5.2%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	3	1.2%							
			Recreation	65	26.0%							
			Other	-	-							
			Social	13	5.2%							

Fig. 6aa Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.3.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triț	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	35	14.5%	Private Auto	170	70.5%	322.0: Cermak Road - 22nd St.	1	50.0%	
			Work	-	-	Auto	69	28.6%	313.0: St. Charles Rd.	1	50.0%	
8446.02		241	Eat	38	15.8%	Public Transit	2	0.8%	-	-	-	
(DuPage, IL)	(DuPage, IL)	241	Home	22	9.1%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	10	4.2%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	3	1.2%							
		Recreation	1	-								
			Other	26	10.8%							
			Social	107	44.4%							

Fig. 6ab Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 3.3.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triį	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	38	18.0%	Private Auto	169	80.1%	301.0: Roosevelt Road	2	66.7%	
	DuPage 8114.01	211	Work	-	-	Auto	39	18.5%	303.0: Forest Park - Rosemont	1	33.3%	
8446.02			Eat	16	7.6%	Public Transit	3	1.4%	UP-W: Union Pacific West	1	33.3%	
IL)	(Cook, IL)	211	Home	10	4.7%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	16	7.6%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	5	2.4%							
			Recreation	32	15.2%							
			Other	24	11.2%							
			Social	70	33.2%							

Fig. 6ac Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.1.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips		
			Shop	8	2.8%	Private Auto	232	80.0%	Green Line	3	75.0%		
	(8179 2516 (Cook,	290	Work	1	0.3%	Auto	49	16.9%	307.0: Harlem	1	25.0%		
(8179			Eat	5	1.7%	Public Transit	5	1.7%	322.0: Cermak Road - 22nd St.	1	25.0%		
(Cook, IL)	IL)	290	Home	86	29.7%	Taxi/TNC	4	1.38%					
					Errands	49	16.9%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	8	2.8%								
			Recreation	23	7.9%								
			Other	-	-								
			Social	110	37.9%								

Fig. 6ad Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.1.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triį	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	•	Tr	ansit Options	
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	67	43.2%	Private Auto	129	83.2%	72: North	5	71.4%
			Work	1	0.7%	Auto	18	11.6%	308.0: Medical Center	4	57.1%
(8179	2508 (Cook,		Eat	10	6.5%	Public Transit	7	4.5%	318.0: West North Avenue	3	42.9%
(Cook, IL)	IL)	157	Home	-	-	Taxi/TNC	1	0.65%			
			Errands	9	5.8%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	1	0.6%						
			Recreation	20	12.9%						
			Other	11	7.1%						
			Social	36	23.2%						

Fig. 6ae Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.1.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triţ) Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
	(8179 8114.01		Shop	20	14.0%	Private Auto	91	63.6%	331.0: Cumberland - 5th Avenue	5	71.4%	
			Work	1	0.7%	Auto	51	35.7%		-	-	
(8179		140	Eat	12	8.4%	Public Transit	1	0.7%	-	-	-	
(Cook, IL)	(Cook, IL)	143	Home	16	11.2%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	5	3.5%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	1	0.7%							
			Recreation	31	21.7%							
			Other	14	9.8%							
			Social	43	30.1%							

Fig. 6af Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.2.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trij	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	35	15.4%	Private Auto	118	51.8%	315.0: Austin Boulevard	4	50.0%	
			Work	1	0.4%	Auto	102	44.7%	305.0: East Roosevelt	1	12.5%	
8162	8144 (Cook,		Eat	27	11.8%	Public Transit	8	3.5%	322.0: Cermak Road - 22nd St.	1	12.5%	
(Cook, IL)	IL)	228	Home	8	3.5%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	67	29.4%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	28	12.3%							
			Recreation	15	6.6%							
		Other	16	7.0%								
			Social	30	13.2%							

Fig. 6ag Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.2.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triţ	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	68	30.0%	Private Auto	110	48.5%	315.0: Austin Boulevard	4	66.7%	
			Work	1	0.4%	Auto	111	48.9%	309.0: Lake Street	3	50.0%	
8162	8145 (Cook,		Eat	72	31.7%	Public Transit	6	2.6%	318.0: West North Avenue	3	50.0%	
(Cook, IL)	IL)	227	Home	6	2.6%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	31	13.7%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	12	5.3%							
			Recreation	10	4.4%							
			Other	26	11.5%							
			Social	1	0.4%							

Fig. 6ah Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.2.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip	o Reason		Tra	vel Mode	•	Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	76	33.9%	Private Auto	133	59.4%	331.0: Cumberland - 5th A	1	100.0%	
			Work	-	-	Auto	89	39.7%		-	-	
8162	8152 (Cook,		Eat	35	15.6%	Public Transit	1	0.4%	-	-	-	
(Cook, IL)	IL)	224	Home	8	3.6%	Taxi/TNC	1	0.40%				
			Errands	16	7.1%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	24	10.7%							
			Recreation	9	4.0%							
			Other	26	11.6%							
			Social	30	13.4%							

Fig. 6ai Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.3.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triţ	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	4	2.9%	Private Auto	89	65.0%	313.0: St. Charles Rd.	1	100.0%	
		150	Work	-	-	Auto	47	34.3%	-	-	-	
8168	8135 (Cook,		Eat	3	2.2%	Public Transit	1	0.7%	-	-	-	
(Cook, IL)	IL)		Home	9	6.6%	Taxi/TNC	-	-				
			Errands	5	3.7%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	19	13.9%							
			Recreation	2	1.5%							
			Other	-	-							
			Social	95	69.3%							

Fig. 6aj Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.3.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	32	29.9%	Private Auto	27	25.2%	-	-	-
		Page, 107	Work	3	2.8%	Auto	80	74.8%	-	-	-
8168	8402.01		Eat	12	11.2%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-
(Cook, IL)	(DuPage, IL)		Home	3	2.8%	Taxi/TNC	-	-			
			Errands	10	9.4%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	-	-						
			Recreation	13	12.1%						
			Other	8	7.5%						
			Social	26	24.3%						

Fig. 6ak Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 4.3.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triţ	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	35	38.5%	Private Auto	37	40.7%	-	-	-
		91	Work	19	20.9%	Auto	53	58.2%		-	-
8168	7704 (Cook,		Eat	6	6.6%	Public Transit	-	-	-	-	-
(Cook, IL)	IL)		Home	6	6.6%	Taxi/TNC	1	1.10%			
			Errands	8	8.8%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	-	-						
			Recreation	9	9.9%						
			Other	6	6.6%						
			Social	2	2.2%						

Fig. 6al Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 5.1	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Tra	Travel Mode			Transit Options		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	149	9.3%	Private Auto	1,060	53.2%	Blue Line	309	97.5%	
		2,000	Work	688	34.5%	Auto	431	21.6%	223.0: Elk Grove - Rosemont CTA Station	7	2.2%	
9800	Central		Eat	148	7.4%	Public Transit	317	15.9%	66: Chicago	5	1.6%	
(Cook, IL)	Business District		Home	823	41.2%	Taxi/TNC	186	9.32%				
			Errands	33	1.7%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	4	0.2%							
			Recreation	45	2.3%							
			Other	12	0.6%							
			Social	23	1.2%							

Fig. 6am Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 5.2	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Triț	o Reason		Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	57	4.6%	Private Auto	549	44.7%	Green Line	132	46.6%	
		1,230	Work	902	73.4%	Auto	344	28.0%	UP-W: Union Pacific West	131	46.3%	
8120	Central		Eat	62	5.0%	Public Transit	283	23.0%	Blue Line	17	6.0%	
(Cook, IL)	Business District		Home	82	6.7%	Taxi/TNC	53	4.31%				
				Errands	14	1.1%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	6	0.5%							
			Recreation	23	1.9%							
			Other	59	4.8%							
			Social	6	0.5%							

Fig. 6an Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 5.3	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Tra	Travel Mode			Transit Options		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
		Shop	158	15.0%	Private Auto	598	56.7%	Green Line	115	76.7%		
		Work	510	48.4%	Auto	284	26.9%	UP-W: Union Pacific West	33	22.0%		
8123.01	Central		Eat	119	11.3%	Public Transit	150	14.2%	20: Madison	1	0.7%	
(Cook, IL)	Business District	1,059	Home	58	5.5%	Taxi/TNC	22	2.09%				
			Errands	63	6.0%							
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	13	1.2%							
			Recreation	59	5.6%							
			Other	45	4.3%							
			Social	20	1.9%							

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Fig. 6ao Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 5.4	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options			
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips	
			Shop	57	5.7%	Private Auto	573	57.6%	Pink Line	36	41.9%	
			Work	567	57.0%	Auto	305	30.7%	60: Blue Island/26th	22	25.6%	
8142	Central	994	Eat	55	5.5%	Public Transit	86	8.7%	BNSF: Burlington Northern	20	23.2%	
(Cook, IL)	Business District		Home	125	12.6%	Taxi/TNC	30	3.02%				
			-	Errands	25	2.5%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	1	0.1%							
			Recreation	23	2.3%							
			Other	2	0.2%							
			Social	6	0.6%							

Fig. 6ap Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 5.5	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trij	Travel Mode			Transit Options				
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
		Shop	47	5.2%	Private Auto	433	47.4%	BNSF: Burlington Northern	207	82.8%	
			Work	675	73.9%	Auto	217	23.8%	Pink Line	26	10.4%
8152	Central		Eat	64	7.0%	Public Transit	250	27.4%	Green Line	11	4.4%
(Cook, IL)	Business District	913	Home	45	4.9%	Taxi/TNC	13	1.42%			
			Errands	15	1.6%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	2	0.2%						
			Recreation	17	1.9%						
			Other	5	0.5%						
			Social	12	1.3%						

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Fig. 6aq Destination Origin Analysis

Top Origin 5.5	Study Area Destination	Trip Volume	Trip Reason			Travel Mode			Transit Options		
			Reason	# of Trips	% of Trips	Mode	# of Trips	% of Trips	Transit Route	# of Trips	% of Trips
			Shop	133	14.7%	Private Auto	548	60.7%	Green Line	57	41.9%
		903	Work	438	48.5%	Auto	210	23.3%	Blue Line	30	22.1%
8161	Central		Eat	168	18.6%	Public Transit	136	15.1%	307.0: Harlem	27	19.9%
(Cook, IL)	Business District		Home	34	3.8%	Taxi/TNC	9	1.00%			
			Errands	28	3.1%						
			Lodging (hotels etc.)	10	1.1%						
			Recreation	45	5.0%						
			Other	4	0.5%						
			Social	25	2.8%						