PEAK HOUR VOLUME DATA

Peak hour volume data consists of hourly volume relationships and data location. The hourly volumes are expressed as a percentage of the Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT). The percentages are shown for both the AM and the PM peak periods.

The principle data described here are the K factor, the D factor and their product (KD). The K factor is the percentage of AADT during the peak hour for both directions of travel. The D factor is the percentage of the peak hour travel in the peak direction. KD multiplied with the AADT gives the one way peak period directional flow rate or the design hourly volume (DHV). The design hourly volume is used for either Operational Analysis or Design Analysis. Refer to the 2010 Highway Capacity Manual for more details.

Following is a glossary of terms used in this listing of peak hour volume data:

Dir	Indicates direction of travel for peak volume.
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic in vehicles per day (vpd).
AM Peak	Represents the morning peak period for traffic analysis.
CS	Control Station Number, Caltrans identification number for monitoring site.
CO	County abbreviation used by Caltrans.
D	D factor. The percentage of traffic in the peak direction during the peak hour. Values in this book are derived by dividing the measured PHV by the sum of both directions of travel during the peak hour.
DAY	Day of week for the peak volume.
DDHV	The directional design hour volume, in vehicles per hour (vph) DDHV=AADTxKxD. See equation (3-1) on page 3-11 of the 2010 Highway Capacity Manual.
DI	Caltrans has twelve transportation districts statewide. This abbreviation identifies the district in which the count station is located.
HR	The ending time for the peak hour volume listed. The volume observed from 1 to 2 would be recorded as 2.

K	The percentage of the AADT in both directions during the peak hour. Values in this table are derived by dividing the measured 2-way PHV by the AADT.
KD	The product of K and D. The percentage of AADT in the peak direction during the peak hour. Values in this table are derived by dividing the measured 1-way PHV by the AADT.
LEG	For traffic counting purposes, a highway intersection or interchange is assigned two legs according to increasing postmiles (route direction) and with a postmile reference at the center of the intersection or interchange. The volume of traffic on each leg is denoted by an A, B or O. A = ahead leg, B = back leg, and O – traffic volume being same for both back and ahead legs.
MNTH	The month that the peak volume occurred.
PHV	Peak Hour Volume in the peak direction. A one way volume in vehicles per hour (vph) as used here. The PHV is analogous to the DDHV as used for design purposes.
PM	The Post Mile is the mileage measured from the county line, or from the beginning of a route. Each postmile along a route in a county is a unique location on the state highway system.
PM Peak	Represents the afternoon peak period for traffic analysis.
PRE	The postmile may have a prefix like R, T, L, M, etc. When a length of highway is changed due to construction or realigment, new postmile values are assigned. To distinguish the new values from the old, an alpha code is prefixed to the new postmile.
RTE	The state highway route number.
YR	The year when the count was made. Traffic counting is on a 3-year cycle.