



CAMBRIDGE
SYSTEMATICS

Think  Forward

Southern California Association of Governments
**2016 Regional Screenline Count
Database**

presented to

SCAG Modeling Task Force

presented by

Cambridge Systematics, Inc.

SCAG

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Discussion Items

- Motivation for the study
- Data Collection Approach
- Data Assimilation and Data Analysis
- Database Development
- Quality Control and Quality Assurance



Motivation and Background

Motivation and Background

- SCAG's Regional Travel Demand Model for 2020 RTP/SCS (Base Year 2016)
- Model validation and update
 - » 35 screenlines and 40 external cordons
- Detailed classification data required:
 - » AAWT (Annual Average Weekday Traffic)
 - » 5 time periods (AM, MD, PM, EVE, NT)
 - » 4 vehicle types (LM, LHDT, MHDT, HHDT)
- Leverage existing data to the extent possible

Data Collection Approach

Three-step Approach

Primary Data Collection

- Freeways
- Non-Freeways

Secondary Data from Caltrans

- PeMS
- TAMS
- Caltrans Counts

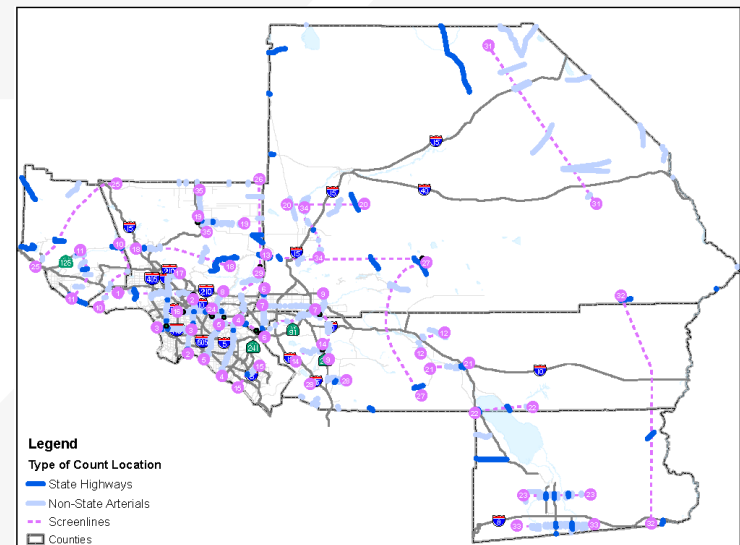
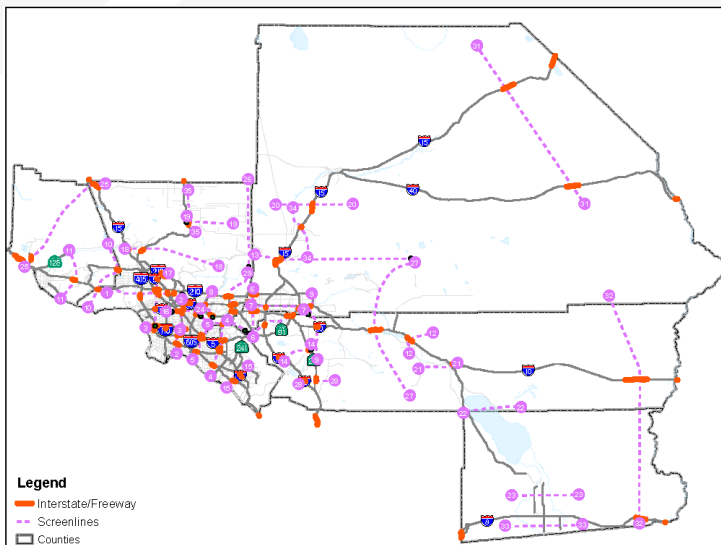
Local Data Collection

- County/city data

- Data collected on Tuesday-Wednesday-Thursday
- No data collected on Holidays & Days after Holidays
- No data collection around Universities during Spring Break

Primary Data Collection

- Includes screenlines and external cordons
- Includes freeways and arterials
- 2012 locations used as starting point



Primary Data Collection

Phase 1

- Design of a quality control plan

Phase 2

- Obtains permits from Caltrans for data collection on State Highways and Freeways

Phase 3

- Conduct traffic count data collection



Primary Data Collection

➤ Locations identified by SCAG

Screenline/Cordon	Freeways	Non-Freeways	Total
Screenline	231	547	778
External Cordons	20	33	53

➤ Dropped low volume roadways

➤ Final list of locations

Screenline/Cordon	Freeways	Non-Freeways	Total
Screenline	248	526	774
External Cordons	18	32	50

Primary Data Collection

- Non-Freeway locations
 - » All locations counted using tubes
 - » Data obtained in 15-minute intervals
 - » Includes all 13-FHWA classes of vehicles
- Freeway locations
 - » Primary data collected at 30 locations
 - » Used a combination of Wavetronix and video
 - » Remaining locations obtained using existing data from Caltrans
 - » One-day data collection at all locations

Primary Data Collection

➤ Collection Periods:

» Spring 2017 and Fall 2017

➤ Number of Sites Counted during each Month

Month	Tube Data Collection	Wavetronix Data Collection
February	25	NA
March	76	NA
April	180	NA
May	110	NA
June	21	6
September	98	12
October	2	20
November	8	34



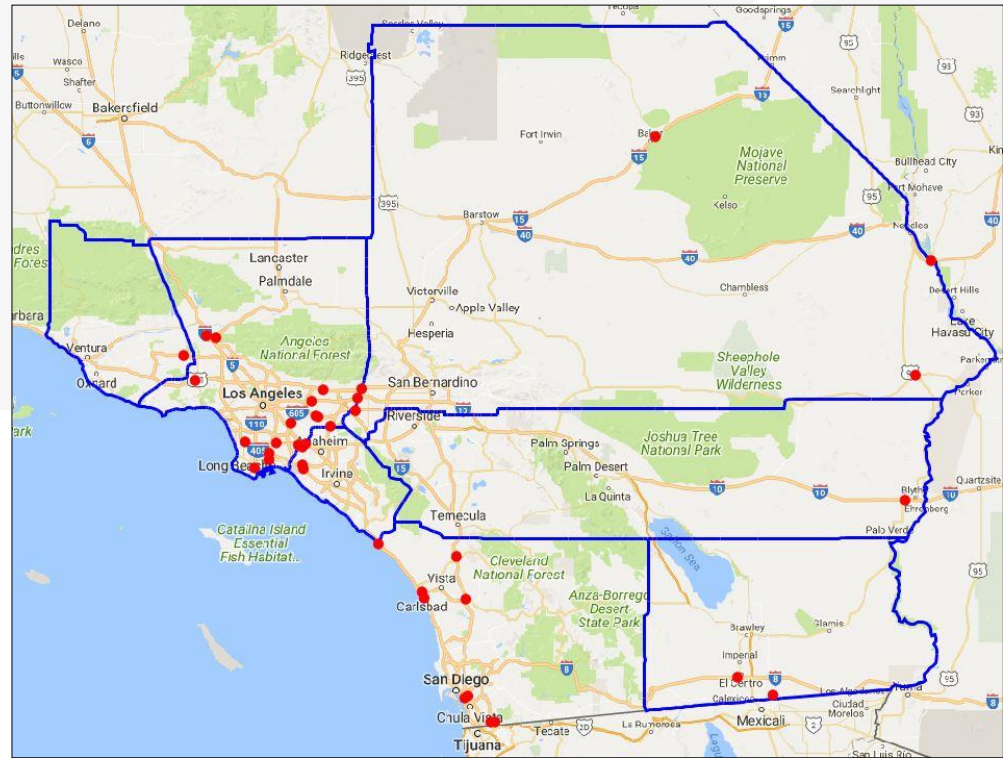
Secondary Data Collection

- PeMS data
 - » Comprehensive coverage
 - » Historical data
 - » Detailed time slices
 - » No vehicle classification
- Major steps
 - » Assign station to screenline
 - » Evaluate data quality
 - » Drop poor performing stations



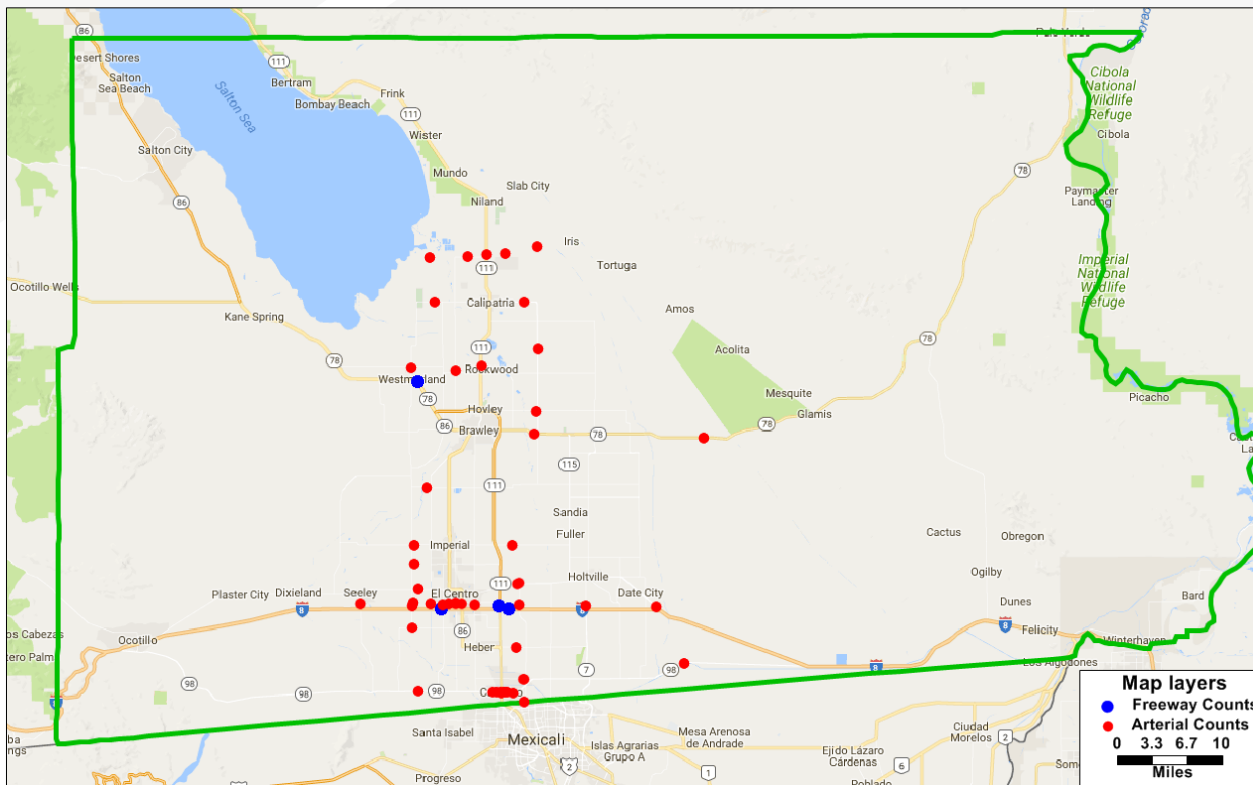
Secondary Data Collection

- TAMS Data
 - » Truck Activity Monitoring System
 - » Developed by UC Irvine Researchers
 - » Captures vehicle classification
 - » Subset of PeMS
- Detailed vehicle classification



City-County Data Assimilation

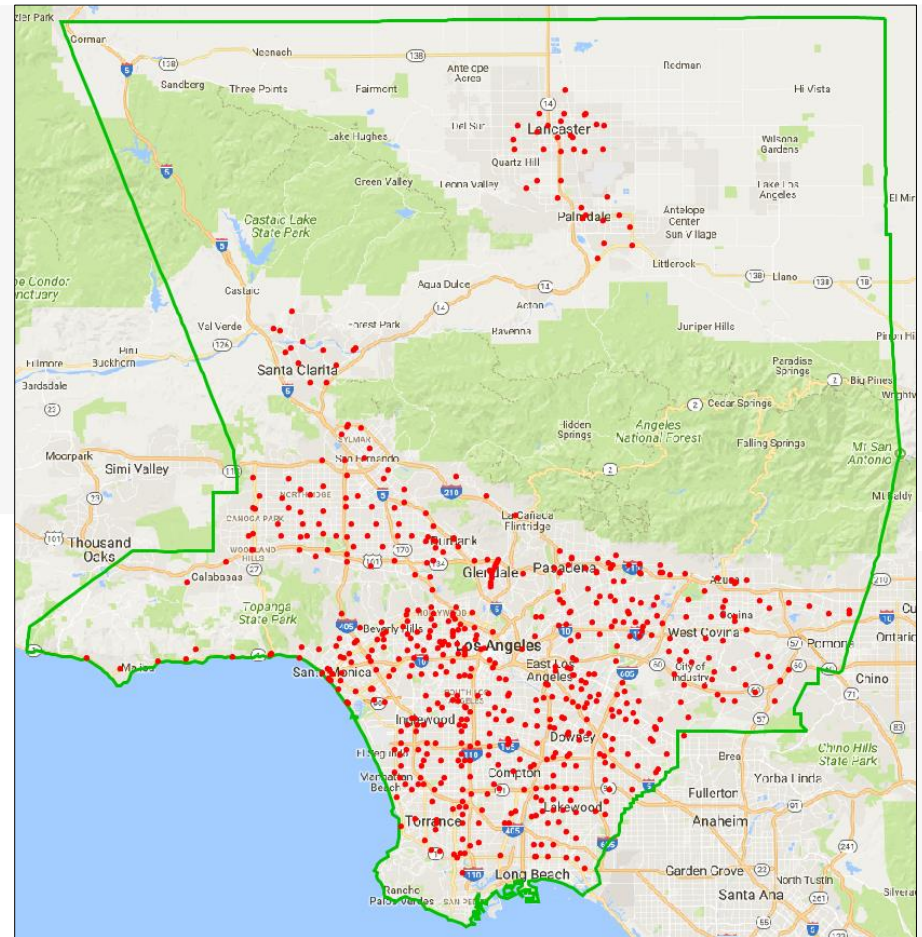
- Imperial County Count Database
 - » Collected in May and early June 2017
 - » 15-minute increments for 13-vehicle classifications



City-County Data Assimilation

➤ LA Metro Arterial Count Database

- » Over 600 locations in LA County
- » Conducted by LA Metro
- » With latitude and longitude info for count locations
- » Only hourly counts are available



Data Assimilation and Data Analysis

Three sub-tasks

Data
Assimilation

Data
Processing

Quality
control
checks



Data Assimilation

- Assimilate data from different sources into one database with consistent variables and formats
- Key features of Individual Count Databases

Data Source	Seasonality	Vehicle Classification	Time-of-Day Dimension	Essential for Model Calibration
Primary Data Collection	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
California PeMS	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
TAMS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LA Metro Arterial Count Database	No	No	Yes	No
Imperial County Traffic Database	No	Yes	Yes	No

Data Processing

- Adjust counts to account for seasonal and monthly variations
- Three rounds of adjustments were implemented:
 - » Annual Adjustment Factors
 - » Monthly Adjustment Factors
 - » Vehicle Class Distribution Disaggregation



Database Development

➤ Master Database

» Raw data collected from all sources:

- Primary Data Collection
- PeMS
- TAMS
- LA Metro Arterial Count Database
- and the Imperial County Traffic Database

➤ Validation Database

» Processed counts for all screenlines:

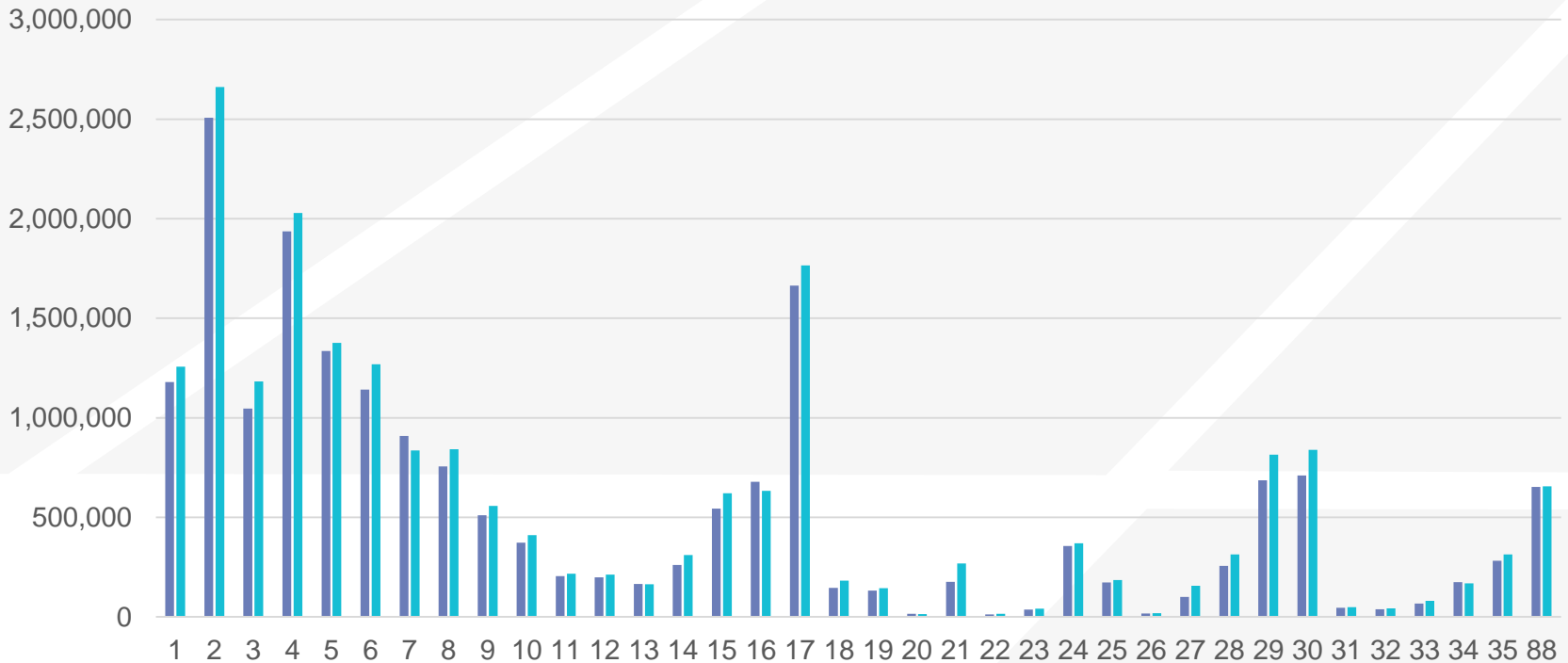
- Daily directional counts
- Directional counts for five time periods
- Daily directional counts by four SCAG vehicle classes
- Directional counts for five time periods by four SCAG vehicle classes



Quality Control

2012 Screenline Counts Comparison

Comparison of 2012 and 2016 Screenline Counts by Screenline

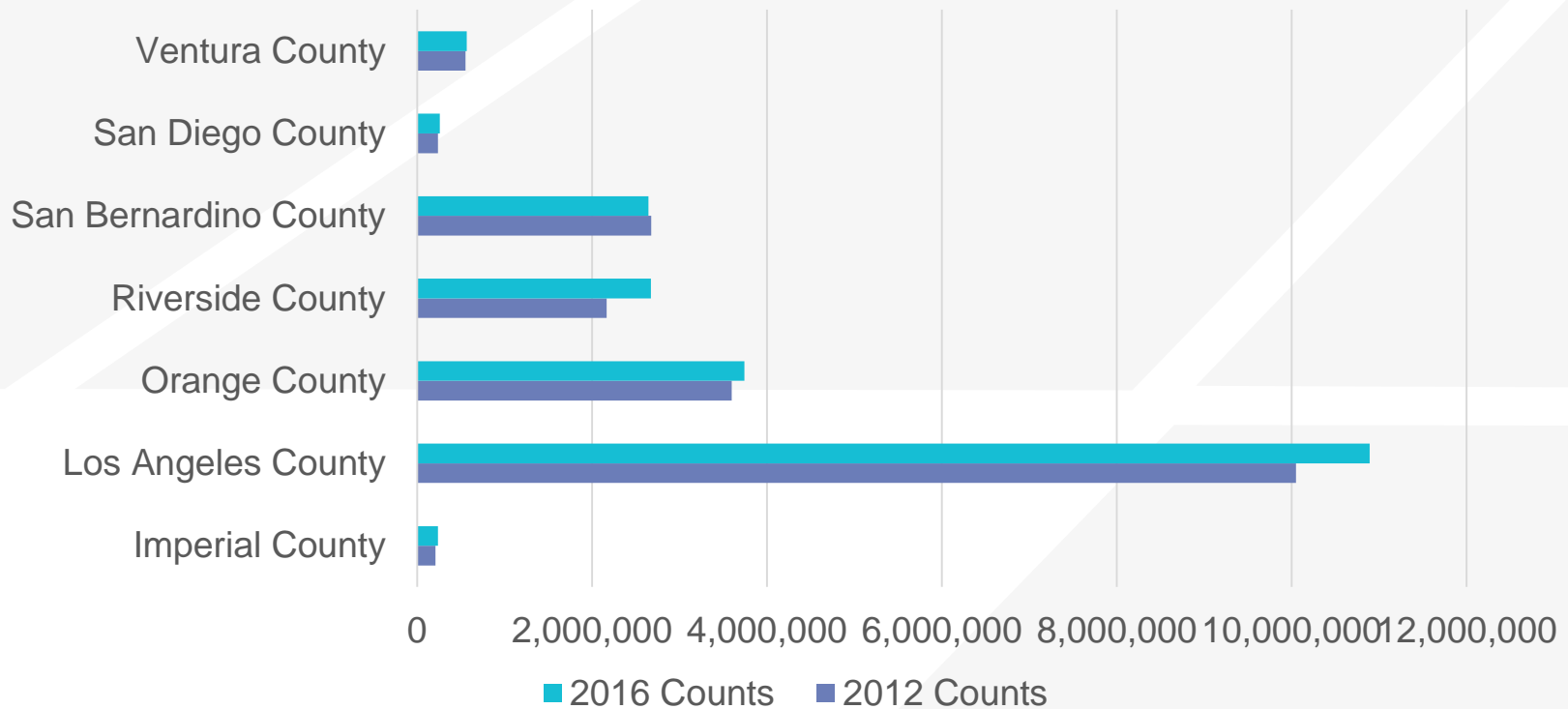


- Over all traffic increase 8% (19.5 million to 21.0 million) from 2012 to 2018
- Consistent with 7.4% employment increase, 3 percent population increase and 3.4% vehicle ownership increase (SCAG 2016 RTP model)

Quality Control

2012 Screenline Counts Comparison

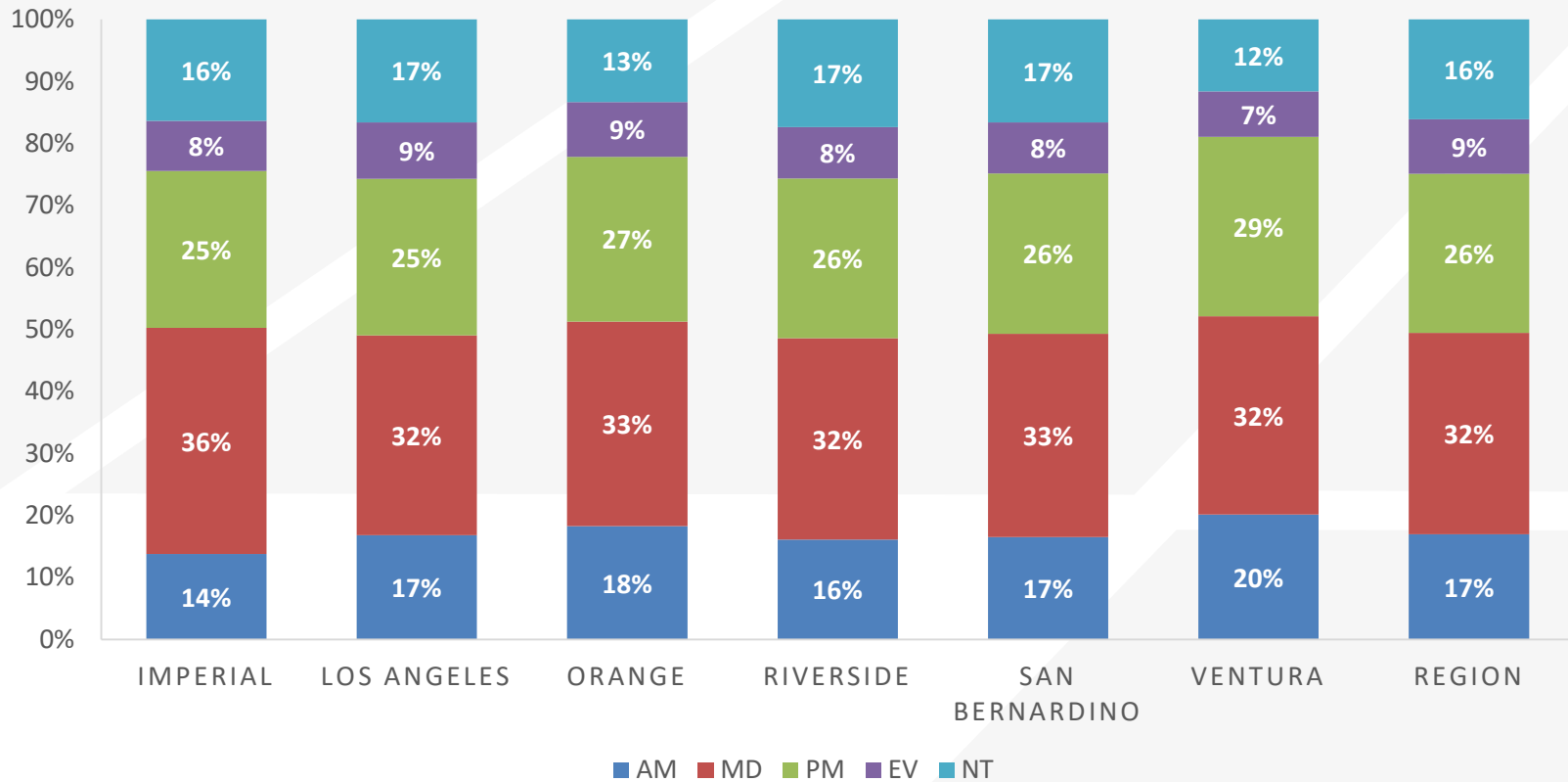
Comparison of 2012 and 2016 Screenline Counts by County



Quality Control

Temporal Distribution

TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTS BY COUNTY



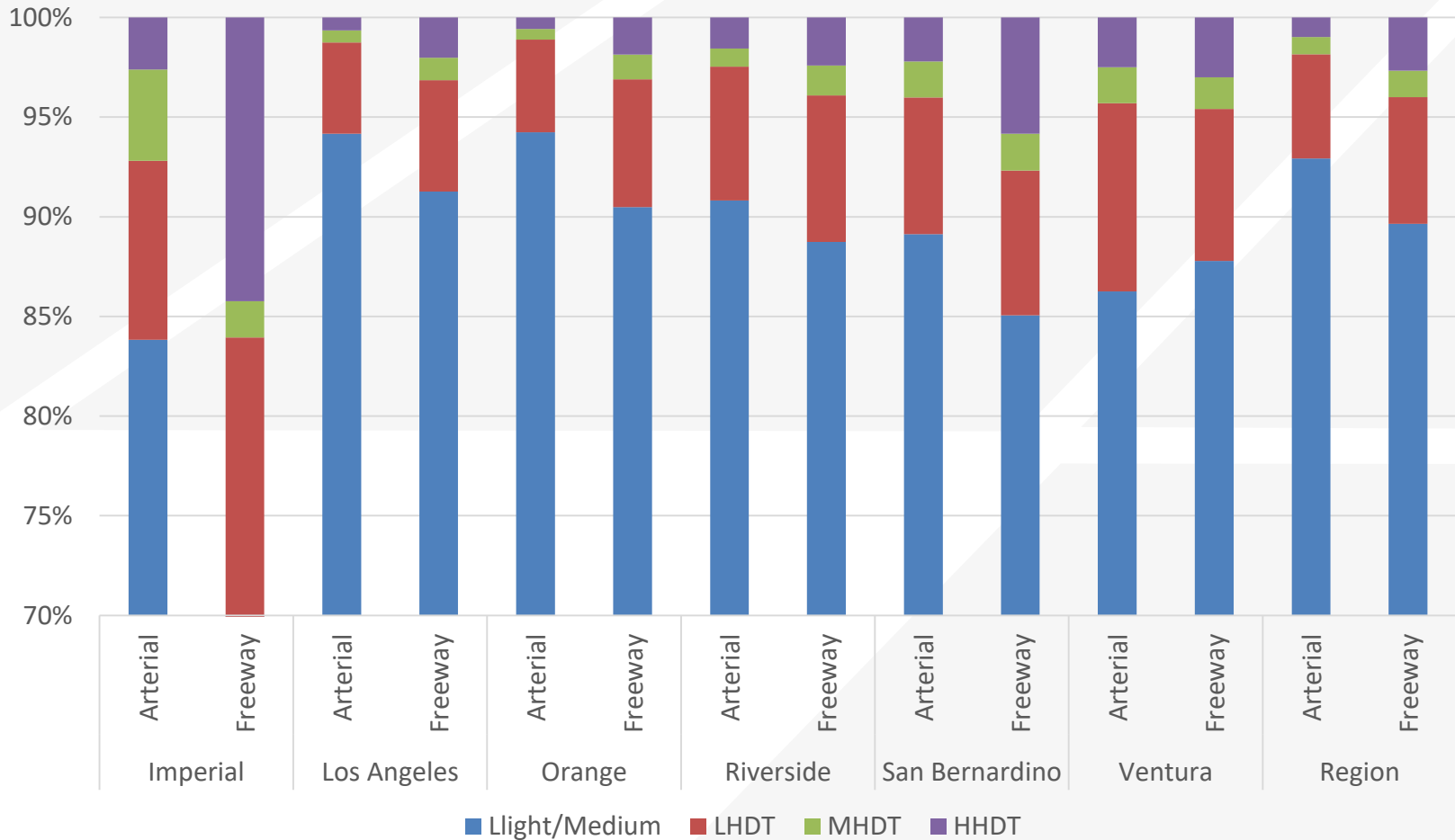
The temporal patterns were relatively consistent across all the counties and were also consistent when compared to the 2012 count database.



Quality Control

Vehicle Classification

Vehicle Classification by County and Freeway Type



CS and SCAG Team

Team Members



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Thank You