## Traffic Data Analysis



Town of Midland
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### 1.0 Introduction

A traffic count was conducted from July $29^{\text {th }}, 2019$ to August $6^{\text {th }}, 2019$ on Aberdeen Boulevard for both northbound and southbound directions. Vehicle speeds and traffic volume were collected by a traffic trailer (model ATS-3). The purpose is to see if there are any speeding issues, raise safety awareness, and help calm traffic by displaying speeds of vehicles approaching.

### 1.1 Location

The traffic trailer was placed on Aberdeen Boulevard for both northbound and southbound directions. Table 1 below shows the location of the traffic trailer and data collection period.

Table 1. Locations of Traffic Trailer

| Direction | Location | Period |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northbound | 601 Aberdeen Blvd, Midland, ON | 8:00am on July 29 |
| Southbound $, 2019-8: 00 a m$ on Aug 02 | nd, 2019 |  |
| 577 Aberdeen Blvd, Midland, ON | 8:00am on Aug 02 ${ }^{\text {nd, }}$ 2019-8:00am on Aug 06 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2019$ |  |

### 1.2 Traffic Trailer

The traffic trailer used was model ATS-3 as shown in Figure 1. The traffic trailer is set to show the speed of the approaching vehicle and display short messages depending on the speed. The data is collected and grouped into one-hour intervals.


Figure 1. Traffic Trailer

### 2.0 Speed Summary

The posted speed limit on Aberdeen Boulevard is $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$; however, generally it is accepted that vehicles that are travelling up to $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ above the posted speed limit are not considered to be speeding. Table 2 shows an overall speed summary of the data collected for northbound and southbound directions.

Table 2. Speed Summary

| Direction | Average Speed (km/h) | Minimum Speed (km/h) | Maximum Speed(km/h) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northbound | 40.3 | 10 | 95 |
| Southbound | 41.0 | 10 | 88 |

### 2.1 Northbound Speed Analysis



Figure 2 and 3 below show the speed summary for the northbound traffic.

Figure 2. Aberdeen Boulevard Northbound

Figure 2 above shows that $85.6 \%$ of vehicles were travelling below the posted speed limit, $12.5 \%$ of vehicles were travelling between 51-60 $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$, and $1.8 \%$ of vehicles were travelling above $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$. Considering the accepted speed limit is $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ over the posted speed limit, a total of $98.1 \%$ of vehicles were travelling within the accepted speed limit in the northbound direction.


Figure 3. Speed by Hour Analysis for Northbound

Figure 3 above is the speed by hour graph used to determine the time where most speeding occurs. The data shows that speeding was consistent throughout the day and into the evening, being between 6:00am to $10: 00 \mathrm{pm}$. The data shows that most of the speeding occurs during typical morning and evening commute time, which are 6:00am to 9:00am and 3:00pm to 6:00pm.

### 2.2 Southbound Speed Analysis

Figure 4 to 6 below is the speed summary for the southbound traffic.


Figure 4. Aberdeen Boulevard Southbound
Figure 4 shows that $86 \%$ of the vehicles were travelling below the posted speed limit, $12 \%$ of vehicles were travelling between $51-60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$, and $2 \%$ of vehicles were travelling above $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$. Considering the accepted speed limit is $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ over the posted speed limit, a total of $98 \%$ of vehicles were driving within the accepted speed limit. This speeding percentage is nearly identical to the percentages in the northbound direction.


Figure 5. Speed by Hour Analysis for Southbound (August 2nd 2019)


Figure 6. Speed by Hour Analysis for Southbound (August $3^{\text {rd }}$ to August 5 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2019$ )

Figure 5 (weekday) and Figure 6 (weekend) above are the speed by hour graphs used to determine the time where most speeding occurs. The data shows that speeding was relatively consistent between 9:00am and 9:00pm on August $2^{\text {nd }}$ and peaked between 11:00am and 12:00pm. It is noted that due to the time of day the trailer was relocated to the Southbound direction it was unable to collect data for a weekday during the typical morning commute times. On the long weekend (August $3^{\text {rd }}$ to August $5^{\text {th }}$ ), speeding remained relatively consistent throughout the collection period.

In addition, the traffic trailer detected that 41\% of vehicles slowed down when approaching the trailer in the northbound direction and only $28 \%$ slowed down in southbound direction. These percentages show that the trailer is influencing traffic calming. However, the percentages of vehicles that slowed down are relatively low when compared to the results on other streets.

### 3.0 Traffic Volume

Table 3 shows the average daily volume on Aberdeen Boulevard for northbound and southbound directions. The traffic trailer was not placed in the southbound direction on August $2^{\text {nd }}$ for the full day, so it cannot represent the volume on a normal weekday. In addition, since August $5^{\text {th }}$ is a statutory holiday, it was considered to be the weekend for this analysis.

Table 3. Volume Summary

| Direction | Period | Average Daily Traffic Volume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northbound | July $30^{\text {th }}$ to Aug $1^{\text {st }}$ (Tuesday to Thursday) | 669 |
| Southbound | Aug $2^{\text {nd }}$ (Friday) | 555 |
| Southbound | Aug $3^{\text {rd }}$ to Aug $5^{\text {th }}$ (Saturday to Monday ) | 556 |

### 3.1 Northbound Volume by Hour

The data collected for three full days (July $30^{\text {th }}$ to August $1^{\text {st }}$ ) is used to analyze the average traffic volume at different times of a day (Figure 7). From the graph, Aberdeen Boulevard has peak traffic during the typical evening commute times and peaks from 5:00pm to 6:00pm.


Figure 7. Average Volume by Hour on July $\mathbf{3 0}^{\text {th }}$ to August $1^{\text {st }}$ (Northbound)

### 3.2 Southbound Volume by Hour

The data collected on August $2^{\text {nd }}$ (weekday) and August $3^{\text {rd }}$ to August $5^{\text {th }}$ (long weekend) are used to analyze the average traffic volume at different times of the day as shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9 respectively. Again, it is noted that due to the time of day the trailer was relocated to the southbound direction it was unable to collect data during the typical morning weekday commute time.


Figure 8.
Average Volume by Hour on August ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ (Southbound)


Figure 9. Average Volume by Hour on August $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ to August $5^{\text {th }}$ (Southbound)
As shown in Figure 8, peak traffic occurs at the typical evening commute times and around noon on the weekday in the southbound direction. On weekends as shown in Figure 9, the peak traffic volumes were during noon hour.

### 4.0 Conclusion

The traffic study conducted on Aberdeen Boulevard for both northbound and southbound directions was carried out from July $29^{\text {th }}$ to August $6^{\text {th }}$, 2019. From the speed analysis, it was determined that $98.1 \%$ and $98 \%$ of vehicles were travelling within the accepted speed limit for the Northbound and Southbound directions respectively. In addition, from the volume analysis, it was determined that the peak traffic hours were at the typical morning and evening commute times in the northbound direction. It was also determined that the peak traffic occurred during noon hour and typical evening commute times in the southbound direction on a weekday. The southbound traffic was monitored over the weekend as well, and it was noticed that there was more traffic during noon hour.

