



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CENTER

**UTILIZATION OF INDEX STATIONS FOR  
PREDICTION OF INTERSTATE TRAFFIC VOLUMES**



**UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY**  

---

**College of Engineering**



## **OUR MISSION**

**We provide services to the transportation community**  
through research, technology transfer and education.

We create and participate in partnerships  
to promote safe and effective  
transportation systems.

## **OUR VALUES**

### **Teamwork**

Listening and communicating along with  
courtesy and respect for others.

### **Honesty and Ethical Behavior**

Delivering the highest quality  
products and services.

### **Continuous Improvement**

In all that we do.

**KTC-05-31/SPR232-01-1F**

**Utilization of Index Stations for  
Prediction of Interstate Traffic Volumes**

by

R. Clark Graves, P.E., P.G.  
Associate Program Manager

and

Jerry Pigman, P.E.  
Program Manger

Kentucky Transportation Center  
College of Engineering  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

In cooperation with

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet  
Commonwealth of Kentucky

The Federal Highway Administration  
U.S. Department of Transportation

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the University of Kentucky. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation. The inclusion of manufacturer names and trade are for identification purposes and are not to be considered as endorsements.

October 2006

<b>1. Report No.</b> KTC-05-31/SPR232-01-1F	<b>2. Government Accession No.</b>	<b>3. Recipient's Catalog No.</b>	
<b>4. Title and Subtitle</b>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Utilization of Index Stations for Prediction of Interstate Traffic Volumes</b></p>		<b>5. Report Date</b>  October 2006	
		<b>6. Performing Organization Code</b>	
		<b>8. Performing Organization Report No.</b> KTC-05-31/SPR232-01-1F	
<b>7. Authors</b>  R. Clark Graves and Jerry Pigman		<b>10. Work Unit No. (TRIAS)</b>	
<b>9. Performing Organization Name and Address</b> University of Kentucky College of Engineering Kentucky Transportation Center 176 Oliver Raymond Building Lexington, KY 40506-0281		<b>11. Contract or Grant No.</b>	
<b>12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address</b> Kentucky Transportation Cabinet 200 Mero Street Frankfort, KY 40622		<b>13. Type of Report and Period Covered</b> Final	
		<b>14. Sponsoring Agency Code</b>	
<b>15. Supplementary Notes</b> Prepared in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration, US Department of Transportation			
<b>16. Abstract</b>  To facilitate the collection of traffic volumes along the Interstate System and better utilize the available resources. A method to factor adjacent traffic count locations from index counts collected on an annual basis has been proposed. This process utilized the current permanent stations along with other stations identified as Index Stations to calculate the AADT at the Estimated from Index (EFI) stations. This report provides a summary of the process which was developed and a measure of the potential accuracy of the predicted traffic volumes.			
<b>17. Key Words</b> AADT, Traffic Counting, Traffic Volume		<b>18. Distribution Statement</b> Unlimited, with approval of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet	
<b>19. Security Classification (of this report)</b> None	<b>20. Security Classification (of this page)</b> None	<b>21. No. of Pages</b> 25	<b>22. Price</b>

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	i
Introduction.....	1
Background.....	1
Interstate Traffic County Procedure.....	2
Selection of Index Stations .....	3
AADT Estimation for EFI Stations.....	3
EFI Estimation Process Overview .....	5
Analysis of Prediction Accuracy .....	7
EFI County Spreadsheet .....	10
Summary and Conclusions .....	11
References.....	12
Appendix A (EFI Count Spreadsheets).....	13
I-24.....	14
I-64.....	15
I-65.....	16
I-71.....	17
I-75.....	18
I-264.....	19
I-265.....	20
I-275.....	21
I-471.....	22

## **Executive Summary**

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet annually collects Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) data at over 200 locations along the Interstate System. Historically, data has been collected at these sites using either permanent traffic counting equipment or portable equipment which counted for a 48-hr sample. In some instances, traffic loops have been installed to facilitate the traffic data collection, however, the installation and maintenance of these loops can prove to be costly. To potentially reduce the number of actual traffic counts collected along the interstate, a method to factor adjacent traffic count locations from index counts collected on an annual basis has been proposed. This process utilized the current permanent stations along with other stations identified as Index Stations to calculate the AADT at the Estimated from Index (EFI) stations. This report provides a summary of the process which was developed and a measure of the potential accuracy of the predicted traffic volumes. After review by the Study Advisory Committee, it was determined that at the present time the procedure would not be implemented into the current traffic count program.

## **Introduction**

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet currently collects annual traffic volumes at over 200 locations along the Interstate System. With increasing traffic volumes it is becoming more difficult to collect traffic count data using the conventional portable data collection equipment. In some instances, traffic loops have been installed to facilitate the traffic data collection, however, the installation and maintenance of these loops can prove to be costly. To potentially reduce the number of actual traffic counts collected along the interstates, a method to factor adjacent locations from index counts collected on an annual basis has been proposed. This procedure has been outlined by a report prepared by the Division of Multimodal Programs (1). It is the goal of this research project to evaluate the feasibility of this procedure and to determine what long term effects may be realized on the traffic count program.

## **Background**

The Cabinet utilized the concept of control stations (stations counted for seven days at least twice per year) for several years. The historical purpose of these stations was been to provide high quality data that is more accurate than a traditional 48-hour count, but easier to obtain than permanent continuous data.

The concept of Index Stations was proposed to follow a similar scenario. Specific stations were to be selected along a corridor (such as I-75) which best represent the traffic level of several adjacent count stations. These Index Stations would include all permanent count stations and other stations which may have pavement loop detectors installed and have been historically stable. These Index Stations would be counted on an annual basis and then used to determine the traffic volume of adjacent stations. It is anticipated that the relationship between the index stations and the adjacent stations would be developed from historical data. It was also proposed that some means of QC/QA of future factored counts would also be necessary. This may be accomplished by using short term visual counts or counts by other emerging technologies.

It is anticipated that expanding and strengthening the control station concept into the Index Station procedure would be beneficial to the Cabinet. The use of these types of stations would optimize the investment in permanent count stations and stations where loop detectors may be installed. In addition, this process would reduce the number of actual interstate counts which would be required on an annual basis, allowing for more efficient use of resources.

### **Interstate Traffic Counting Procedure**

Traffic count stations have been established along the Interstate Highway System, with each station generally representing a roadway section which contains a consistent traffic volume. These stations historically were counted on an annual basis. These counts have been obtained by several different methodologies, including permanent stations that are identified as Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR) stations, 24 to 48-hour portable traffic counts (using portable data collection and pneumatic tubes), estimation from adjacent stations, or potentially from short duration counts (less than 8 hours). In some instances, traffic may have been counted in a single direction and then doubled to determine the overall Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) for a particular traffic section.

At each of the ATR stations, permanent traffic loops and in some instances axle sensors are installed along with permanent data collection equipment. Other count stations are typically counted for a short duration using either pneumatic tubes, or in-place loops which are connected to a portable data collector.

The concept of Index Stations came from work that was done by both the Division of Multi-Modal Programs and Division of Planning in their historical use of control stations. This concept was expected to provide a means to collect higher quality data than normally be expected from a typical traffic count. They were typically of longer duration (7 days) instead of a typical 48-hour portable count, but they were more economical than a continuous counting station. Each of these stations typically included traffic loops installed in the pavement, which provide better, more consistent data to be



collected. In a report prepared by the Transportation Cabinet (2), it was proposed that these control stations be expanded to provide even more benefits as follows:

- Optimize the investment in permanent counting sensors such as loops
- Optimize the personnel resources, a fully expanded system would allow many dangerous high volume locations to be factored with control station growth factors.

### **Selection of Index Stations**

Traffic count stations to be selected as Index Stations were to be either a permanent ATR stations which provided continuous traffic counting, or other stations along the corridor which have traffic loops installed. These stations were also required to have a minimum of 10 years of historical data. These stations were then used to determine the AADT of the remaining traffic count stations (Estimated from Index, EFI) along the corridor.

Typically a minimum of four Index Stations were used to calculate the EFI station traffic volume, one of which was required to be a permanent ATR site, while the others were the closest adjacent stations.

The traffic volumes determined for the EFI stations would be based on the annual traffic counts of the Index Stations. To help reduce the inherent variability due to seasonal variations of traffic, it was determined that the Index Stations should be counted in the fall and/or spring of each year. During this time, the seasonal adjustment factor necessary to determine the AADT used in the analysis would be very small.

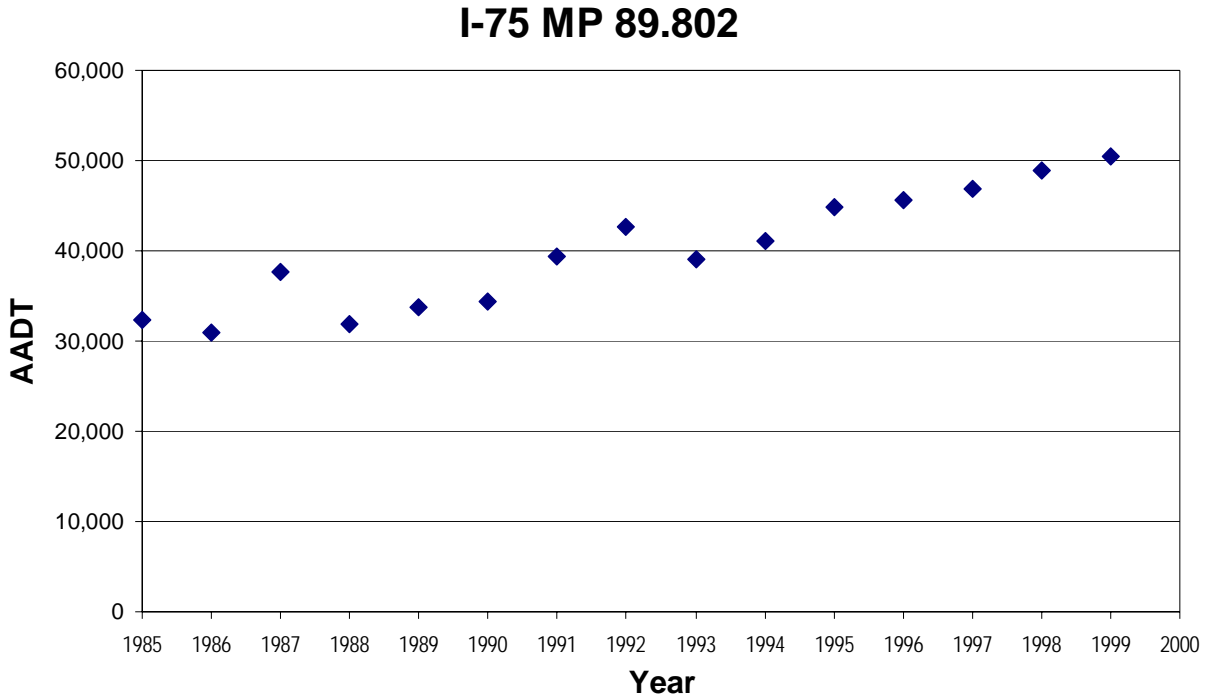
### **AADT Estimation for EFI Stations**

Several methodologies were evaluated to calculate the AADT of the EFI stations from the Index Stations which were actually counted. The first methodology used a simple ratio between the historical AADT of the EFI stations and selected Index Stations.

However it was observed that there was variability in the resulting predicted AADT of the EFI station depending on which Index Stations were used. There was also variation in the predicted AADT associated with which year of data was utilized. Based on this

information, it was determined that an efficient methodology was needed which could include multiple Index Stations and utilize significant historical data.

After review of the historical traffic counts from many stations similar to the data given in Figure 1 it was determined that some type of smoothing technique may be necessary before the development of the count estimation process.

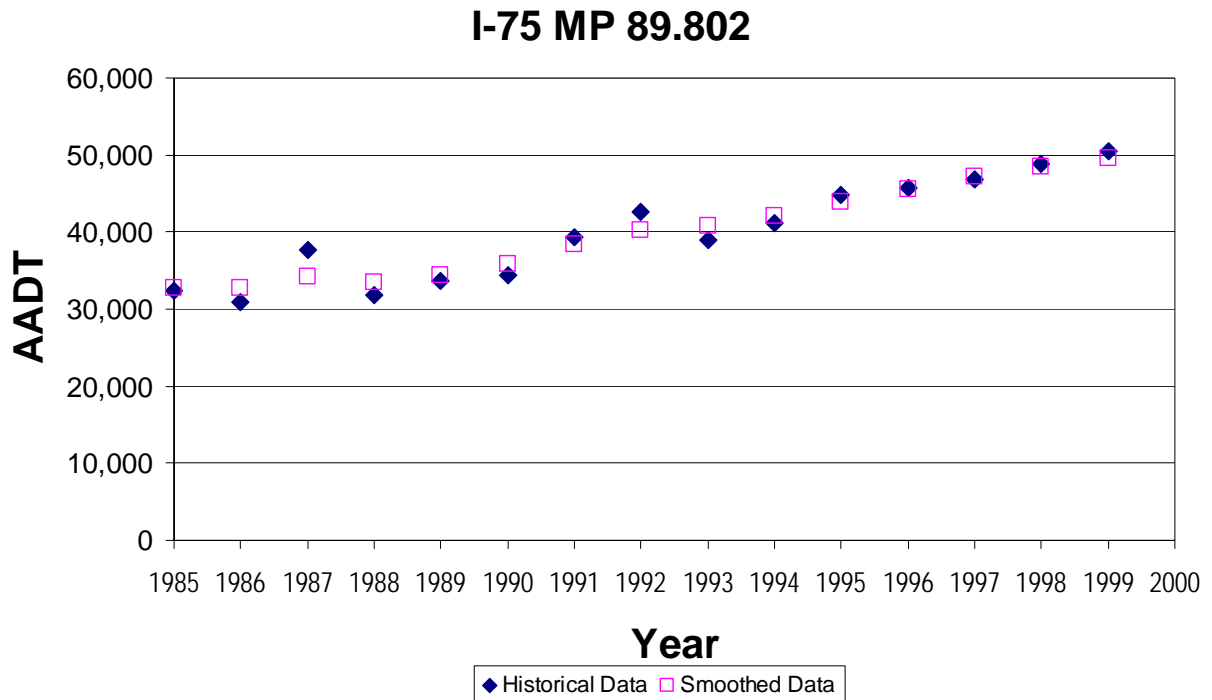


**Figure 1.** Typical Interstate Traffic Count History.

It may be seen from this Figure 1 that there is some year to year variability as great as 10 to 20 percent from the previous year. This variability may be due to a variety of factors associated with seasonal, day of the week, or axle factor variations or other unexplained anomalies in the collected data. In an effort to minimize the variability, a technique was developed to minimize the effects of the large year to year variations, by smoothing each individual year's data by the data from the surrounding years. This smoothing technique utilizes weights for various years as follows:

$$\text{Smoothed AADT}_{\text{current yr}} = 0.4 \times \text{AADT}_{\text{current yr}} + 0.2 \times (\text{AADT}_{\text{yr-1}} + \text{AADT}_{\text{yr+1}}) + 0.1 \times (\text{AADT}_{\text{yr-2}} + \text{AADT}_{\text{yr+2}})$$

An example of this smoothed technique for the data in Figure 1 is given in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Example of Data Smoothing Technique

It may be seen from these results that the smoothing technique reduces the influence of the AADT spike in a given year and provides data which is more consistent and therefore more appropriate to develop the Index Station/EFI Station relationships. This type of smoothing was conducted on all historical data of both Index Stations and EFI stations to be used in the analysis.

### EFI Estimation Process Overview

To accomplish the goal of using multiple Index Stations and historical data, the technique of multiple linear regressions was utilized. Multiple linear regression is a statistical technique for determining the linear relationship between one dependent variable (EFI Stations) and two or more independent variables (Index Stations). This regression is

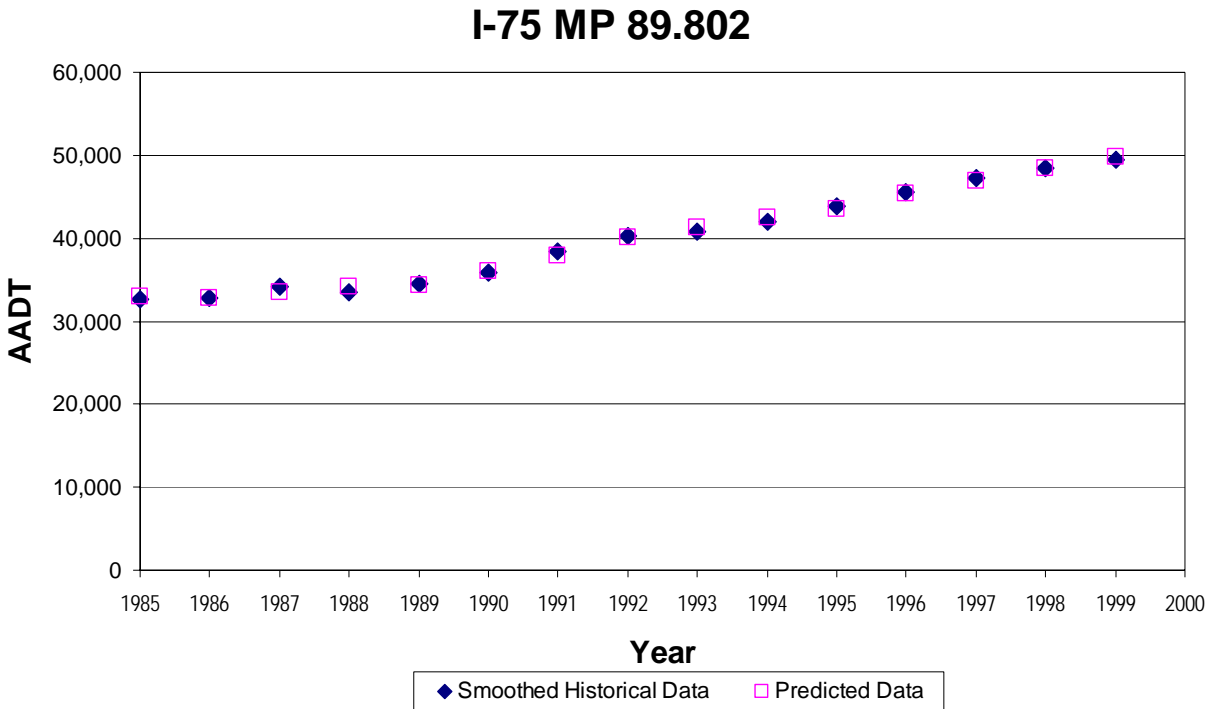
accomplished by fitting the historical data of an EFI stations with a “least squares” model which has the general form as follows:

$$\text{EFI Station Predicted ADT} = C_1 x \mathbf{I}_1 + C_2 x \mathbf{I}_2 + C_3 x \mathbf{I}_3 + C_4 x \mathbf{I}_4 + C_5 x \mathbf{I}_5 + C_6$$

Where:  $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5$  and  $C_6$  are regression coefficients

$\mathbf{I}_1, \mathbf{I}_2, \mathbf{I}_3, \mathbf{I}_4,$  and  $\mathbf{I}_5$  are the AADT of the Index Stations assigned to a particular EFI Station.

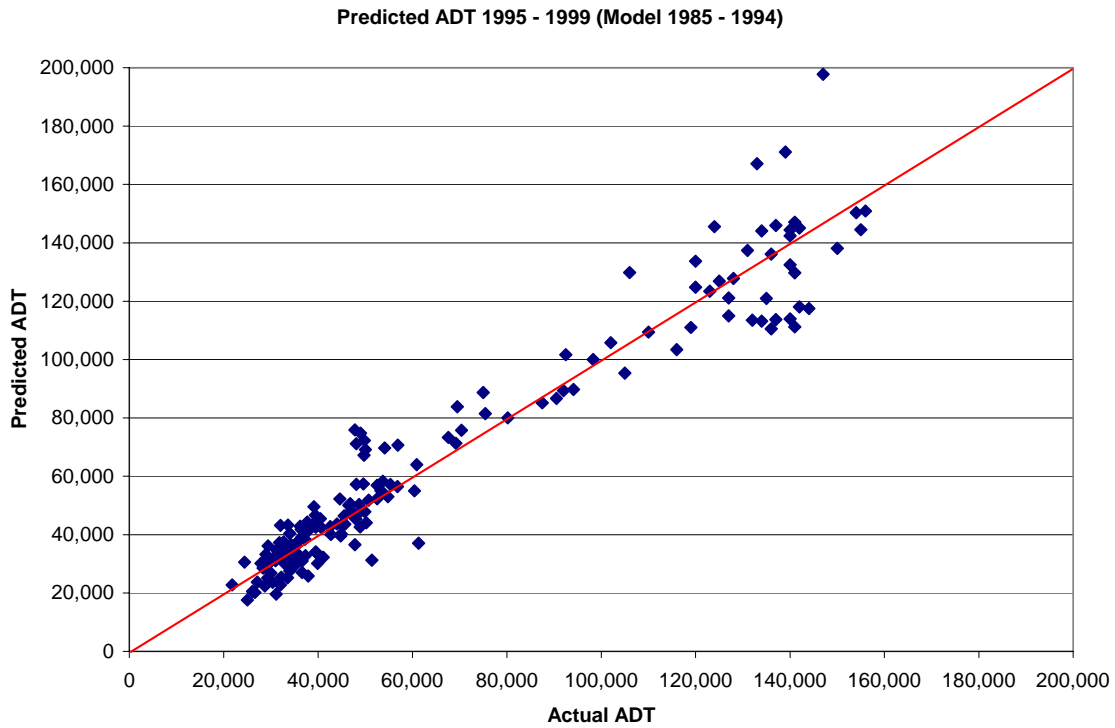
This regression analysis was conducted for each EFI station using Microsoft Excel. A typical result for a specific station is given in Figure 3. It may be seen from this figure that the agreement with the historical data is excellent, the  $R^2$  for this analysis was 0.99. which would indicate that the analysis procedure fits the historical data very well and should be adequate to predict future EFI station AADT as well. The  $R^2$  values found for the other EFI multiple regressions were generally greater than 0.85 which would indicate good agreement between the prediction models and the actual historical data.



**Figure 3.** Example of Multiple Linear Regression Results.

#### **Analysis of Prediction Accuracy**

To evaluate the potential accuracy of this methodology, historical data from 1985 through 1994 was used to calculate the regression coefficients for the EFI stations along I-75. These regression coefficients were used along with the appropriate Index Stations to predict AADT for the EFI stations from 1995 through 1999. These results were then compared to the actual AADT measured at the EFI stations for these years. A summary graph which shows actual versus predicted AADT is given in Figure 4.

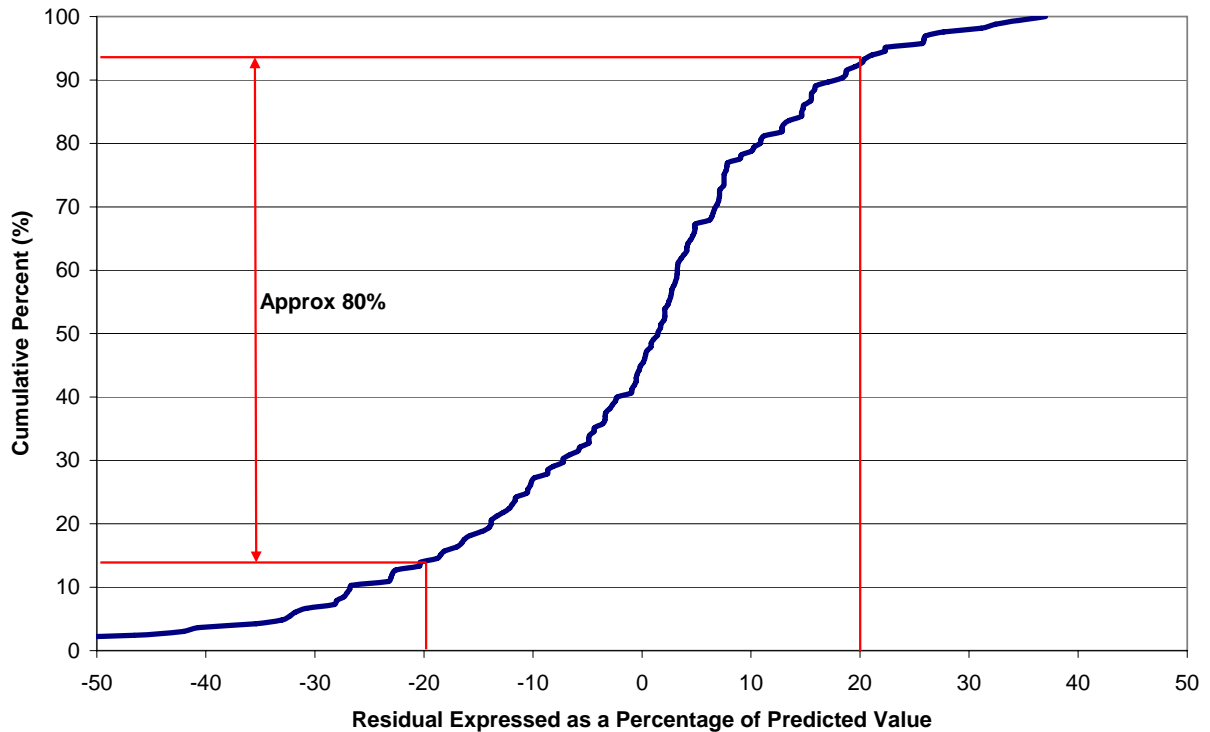


**Figure 4.** Comparison of Actual versus Predicted AADT,

This figure illustrates good agreement between the actual and predicted AADT. It should be noted that a portion of these data points were predicted five years beyond the last year of data used in the development of the regression analysis. In addition, the Index Station AADT used was from the standard historical data which, with the exception of the permanent stations was only collected from a 48-hour portable count. It is anticipated that by counting the non-permanent Index Stations as proposed (7-days Spring/Fall), better accuracy will be achieved.

To further evaluate the actual accuracy of the predicted AADT, the difference between the actual and predicted AADT given in Figure 4 was calculated. These results are summarized in a cumulative distribution plot in Figure 5.

Comparison of Residual Distribution, Model Data 1985 - 1994



**Figure 5.** Summary of Residual of Predicted Values.

It may be seen from this figure that approximately 80% of the results were within +/- 20% of the actual value. This would indicate the process appears to work very well in prediction of the EFI station AADT. These errors of +/- 20% were deemed to be acceptable and comparable to what has been seen due to variation in between years on interstate facilities. This type of variation was observed in the historical data, indicating variations of more than 20% from one year to the next. The sources of these differences may be attributed to many different factors, such as variation in the AADT of the Index Stations used to predict data for 1995 – 1999, variation in the actual counts used as comparison, or simply inaccuracies of the prediction models.

## EFI Count Spreadsheets

To facilitate the utilization of this process, Excel spreadsheets were developed for each Interstate corridor. These spreadsheets were designed to allow the user to input the AADT of the Index stations each year and automatically calculate the EFI stations based on the multiple regression analysis. An example of one of the spreadsheets is given in Figure 6.

**I-24 Index Station Summary**

Index Stations	1999	2000	2001	2002	EST. 2003
73-I20-0	29,200	26,900	27,200	27,300	27,200
73-I21-6.387	35,500	38,400	35,600	37,700	36,200
72-P51-30.721	25,200	24,100	24,500	24,400	25,900
72-I22-41.603	15,200	16,000	15,500	16,200	16,100
24-I23-72.757	14,000	17,000	15,000	16,500	15,600
24-I24-88.785	25,700	27,700	32,100	28,600	35,300

Estimated Station	Actual 1999	Predicted ADT 2000	Predicted ADT 2001	Predicted ADT 2002	Predicted ADT 2003	Estimated Station Regression Coefficients							
						Intercept	73-I20-0	73-I21-6.387	70-P51-30.721	72-I22-41.603	24-I23-72.757	24-I24-88.785	
73-D13-2.958	29,400	33,450	30,811	32,816	30,087	4,200	0.6295	0.8824	-0.8949				
73-C67-4.328	39,200	36,433	38,149	37,362	39,062	3,706	1.0346	-0.3852	0.8169				
73-006-11.035	27,900	31,330	30,958	31,327	33,531	-333	-0.7765	0.2941	1.7119				
79-850-17.32	26,400	25,097	25,778	25,506	27,258	244	0.0613	-0.0806	1.0913				
79-044-24.941	28,700	30,281	29,840	30,196	33,387	-3,176	-1.3898	0.3489	2.3836				
79-049-26.558	25,600	28,905	28,430	29,519	30,014	-5,750		-0.1536	0.3139	2.0617			
72-756-39.505	22,400	24,751	22,860	24,370	23,126	1,871		0.5654	-0.2351	0.4271			
72-054-44.693	15,100	14,931	14,140	15,230	14,423	-513			0.2919	1.2202	-0.3122	-0.2096	
111-046-57.389	15,600	13,504	13,289	13,813	13,704	-693			0.9996	0.3230	-0.4124	-0.2906	
111-043-65.349	13,500	13,324	14,347	13,854	15,044	2,527			0.1094	0.8400	-0.4762	0.1017	
24-328-85.633	24,800	25,916	27,321	26,449	28,922	4,812			-0.1424	0.8960	-0.0616	0.4060	

**Figure 6.** EFI Spreadsheet, I-24

In the EFI spreadsheet, both the Index Station and the EFI station labels are in the following format:

County Number – Station Number – Beginning Milepoint, such as 73-D13-2.958,  
 County 73  
 Station Number D13  
 Beginning Milepoint 2.958.

The top portion of the spreadsheet provides an area to input the actual AADT for each Index Station, the lower left portion provides the predicted AADT for the EFI stations for each year of analysis. The lower right side of the spreadsheet provides the regression coefficients for the multiple regressions used to predict each EFI station. The spreadsheets for all Interstate corridors are given in Appendix A.



It may be seen that these coefficients may be either positive or negative and have varying magnitudes. It should be noted that one cannot interpret any single coefficient alone. In multiple regressions it is the interactions of each of these coefficients which are used in the predictive equation. In some cases these coefficients may not seem intuitive to the user since these coefficients on an individual basis represent the relationships between one independent variable and the dependent variable, when all other independent variables are held at some constant value. Therefore interpretation must be in terms of the model as a whole and not individual independent variables.

### **Summary and Conclusions**

Based on the analysis of the historical relationships between the selected Index Stations and the EFI stations, a procedure was developed based on multiple linear regression which would allow the prediction of the EFI AADT for future years on the interstate highways in Kentucky. The accuracy of the procedure was illustrated to be acceptable for predicting at least 5 years into the future, with 80% of the data being within 20% of the actual measured AADT. This concept was also evaluated for parkways across the state, but it was determined that the variability of some of the historical data along with the ease of obtaining parkway traffic counts made this concept impractical.

After careful review by the Study Advisory Committee, it was determined that the concept appeared to be a viable option and could be a useful tool in the normal traffic count program of the Transportation Cabinet. However, it was determined that at the present time it would not be included in the normal count program, due to some additional technologies for counting high volume facilities and the ability of the Cabinet to install additional traffic loops along the interstates.

Based on these results, the annual check/calibration procedure which would be necessary for the continued use of this concept, was not completed. Additional research may be necessary in the future to recalibrate the regression models contained in this report and to outline the check/calibration procedure, if it is to be implemented.

## **References**

1. “Control Station Analysis and Implementation Plan”, Traffic Monitoring System Team, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Draft Report, September 1999.
2. “Traffic Monitoring System Documentation”, Traffic Monitoring System Team, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Draft Report, March 1999.

## **Appendix A (EFI Count Spreadsheets)**

### I-24 Index Station Summary

Index Stations	1999	2000	2001	2002	EST. 2003
73-120-0	29,200	26,900	27,200	27,900	27,200
73-121-6.387	35,500	38,400	35,600	37,700	36,200
72-P51-30.721	25,200	24,100	24,500	24,400	25,900
72-122-41.603	15,200	16,000	15,500	16,200	16,100
24-123-72.757	14,000	17,000	15,000	16,500	15,600
24-124-88.785	25,700	27,700	32,100	28,600	35,300

Estimated Station	Actual		Predicted ADT				Estimated Station Regression Coefficients
	1999	2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	
73-D-13-2.958	29,400	33,450	30,811	32,816	30,087	30,087	73.120/0
73-C67-4.328	39,200	36,433	38,149	37,362	39,062	39,062	73.121-6.387
73-006-11.036	27,900	31,330	30,958	31,327	33,531	33,531	70.051-30.721
79-850-17.32	26,400	25,097	25,778	25,506	27,258	27,258	72.122-41.603
79-044-24.941	28,700	30,281	29,840	30,196	33,387	33,387	24.123-72.757
79-049-26.568	25,600	28,905	28,430	29,519	30,014	30,014	24.124-88.785
72-766-39.505	22,400	24,751	22,860	24,370	23,126	23,126	
72-054-44.683	15,100	14,831	14,140	15,230	14,423	14,423	
111-046-57.389	15,600	13,504	13,289	13,813	13,704	13,704	
111-043-65.349	13,500	13,324	14,347	13,854	15,044	15,044	
24-328-85.633	24,800	25,916	27,321	26,449	28,922	28,922	

Estimated Station Regression Coefficients							
Intercept	73.120/0	73.121-6.387	70.051-30.721	72.122-41.603	24.123-72.757	24.124-88.785	
4,200	0.5235	-0.8824	-0.8949				
3,706	1.0346	-0.3852	0.8169				
-333	-0.7765	0.2941	1.7119				
244	0.0613	-0.0606	1.0913				
-3,176	-1.3888	0.3489	2.3836				
-5,750		-0.1536	0.3139	2.0617			
1,871		0.5654	-0.2351	0.4271			
-513			0.2919	1.2202	-0.3122	-0.2096	
-693			0.9996	0.3230	-0.4124	-0.2906	
2,527			0.1094	0.8400	-0.4762	0.1017	
4,812			-0.1424	0.8960	-0.0616	0.4060	

### I-64 Index Station Summary

Index Stations	1999	2000	2001	2002	EST. 2003
P92-56-0.85	63.700	63.200	65.900	69.300	70.800
I40-56-5.6	84.800	82.800	81.800	84.900	93.000
I41-56-14.894	83.900	86.500	86.500	100.000	100.000
P22-106-35.163	36.400	36.400	38.100	39.200	39.000
P74-105-71	29.000	36.700	28.800	29.600	30.100
I42-34-81.037	36.200	33.200	33.700	35.200	35.100
I43-87-101.735	21.000	21.000	21.000	25.000	23.800
I44-103-132.918	18.800	17.500	16.700	20.800	18.600
P47-22-161.452	15.900	15.200	16.100	15.700	16.400
I45-10-190.724	21.400	20.800	21.300	26.600	24.900

Estimated Station	Estimated Station Regression Coefficients									
	Actual ADT	Predicted ADT	Predicted ADT	Predicted ADT	Predicted ADT	Predicted ADT	Predicted ADT	Predicted ADT	Predicted ADT	Predicted ADT
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
56-753-0	67.300	76.697	83.086	81.476	81.582	81.476	81.582	81.476	81.582	81.476
56-198-2.6	66.800	75.223	78.273	79.735	80.583	79.735	80.583	79.735	80.583	79.735
56-863-3.8	76.400	80.100	83.089	86.240	87.373	83.089	86.240	87.373	83.089	86.240
56-1140-4.5	89.700	103.958	106.536	111.655	111.653	106.536	111.655	111.653	111.653	106.536
56-1184-5.1	99.700	162.020	163.197	194.309	197.928	163.197	194.309	197.928	163.197	194.309
56-1109-6.454	81.400	74.425	68.479	80.431	77.507	68.479	80.431	77.507	78.299	-1.1888
56-1297-1.945	95.400	101.349	101.538	120.001	119.071	101.538	120.001	119.071	119.071	119.071
56-1296-10.308	86.900	90.622	70.892	106.077	105.363	70.892	106.077	105.363	106.077	105.363
56-220-12.275	126.000	143.078	153.831	153.113	154.468	153.831	153.113	154.468	153.831	153.113
56-222-17.074	69.100	73.846	70.892	77.881	78.803	70.892	77.881	78.803	77.881	78.803
56-019-18.888	42.700	42.873	42.055	44.753	42.465	42.055	44.753	42.465	42.055	44.753
105-520-27.569	40.200	44.452	42.811	43.964	43.670	42.811	43.964	43.670	42.811	43.964
105-509-31.542	35.600	38.801	37.815	39.282	38.744	37.815	39.282	38.744	37.815	39.282
37-507-47.761	35.600	33.777	30.771	34.801	35.453	30.771	34.801	35.453	30.771	34.801
37-503-53.118	38.400	36.121	31.276	37.066	38.069	31.276	37.066	38.069	31.276	37.066
120-798-57.86	33.500	30.838	26.294	29.655	30.632	26.294	29.655	30.632	26.294	29.655
105-539-65.27	30.600	29.656	24.656	29.666	30.730	24.656	29.666	30.730	24.656	29.666
25-755-87.488	34.300	35.322	34.019	37.985	37.142	34.019	37.985	37.142	34.019	37.985
25-751-94.233	40.400	42.540	43.032	46.866	45.656	43.032	46.866	45.656	43.032	46.866
25-004-95.245	37.500	38.408	37.893	39.058	39.247	37.893	39.058	39.247	37.893	39.058
25-001-97.675	24.500	25.909	26.737	27.469	27.359	26.737	27.469	27.359	26.737	27.469
87-002-109.621	18.900	19.115	17.739	24.545	21.515	17.739	24.545	21.515	17.739	24.545
06-520-112.498	19.100	19.108	20.391	21.239	21.731	20.391	21.239	21.731	20.391	21.239
06-286-121.23	18.000	18.095	19.106	19.966	20.313	19.106	19.966	20.313	19.106	19.966
103-776-123.025	17.000	16.125	16.067	19.546	18.077	16.067	19.546	18.077	16.067	19.546
103-027-137.285	11.600	9.974	12.724	10.757	12.367	12.724	10.757	12.367	12.724	10.757
22-554-156.265	11.086	11.189	11.831	14.649	13.855	11.831	14.649	13.855	11.831	14.649
22-031-171.607	18.200	19.526	16.952	22.803	20.081	16.952	22.803	20.081	16.952	22.803
10-821-161.369	13.200	13.358	14.226	14.064	14.772	14.226	14.064	14.772	14.226	14.064
10-022-185.469	20.900	21.002	19.254	26.517	23.225	19.254	26.517	23.225	19.254	26.517



I-71 Index Station Summary

Index Stations	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
56-110-4.966	54,100	58,700	59,400	58,200	58,400
93-111-14.479	42,800	41,100	45,100	46,700	48,500
52-P48-33.86	25,900	26,800	27,000	26,400	27,700
39-112-61.774	26,900	30,400	30,300	30,600	31,000

Estimated Station	ADT 1999	Predicted ADT 2000	Predicted ADT 2001	Predicted ADT 2002	Predicted ADT 2003	Estimated Station Regression Coefficients				
						Intercept	56-110-4.966	93-111-17.478	52-P48-33.86	39-112-61.774
56-M80-0	64,600	60,280	64,522	68,174	70,127	34,941	-0.8374	1.2598	-0.4704	1.1619
56-A03-1.752	59,900	63,566	64,052	65,162	66,580	24,290	-0.4487	0.2184	0.3908	1.5186
56-A05-9.063	49,000	55,117	55,085	53,701	56,361	-12,362	0.0779	-0.1125	2.0672	0.3988
93-311-14.479	46,600	50,887	51,890	51,553	53,709	-10,328	0.0689	0.1919	1.2118	0.5529
93-329-18.5	50,000	41,412	45,363	47,002	48,763	-320	-0.0037	0.9921	-0.0411	0.0749
93-315-21.869	50,000	27,805	31,310	32,707	33,502	8,712	0.1416	0.8665	-0.4923	-0.3827
52-782-27.71	26,500	29,143	29,295	28,768	29,948	-2,957	0.0571	-0.0090	0.8462	0.2118
21-279-42.802	27,000	28,870	28,772	28,268	29,252	-4,137	0.0776	-0.0639	0.7138	0.3930
39-525-53.433	26,400	24,394	24,272	23,932	24,690	1,681	0.0095	-0.0526	0.5611	0.3052
39-537-54.98	26,400	25,831	25,454	25,365	26,084	1,228	-0.0976	-0.0833	0.4693	0.6967
39-522-56.674	24,600	25,861	25,766	25,280	25,957	-1,804	0.1386	-0.0658	0.5022	0.2887
08-340-72.087	30,000	29,977	30,882	30,850	31,786	-1,517	0.1340	0.1884	0.3818	0.1859





I-264 Index Station Summary

Index Stations	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
56-180-1.5	57,100	50,000	50,200	55,200	47,100
56-181-7.48	9,260	82,100	84,500	90,200	82,200
56-182-12.841	16,600	166,000	161,000	177,000	176,000
56-P94-14.646	145,000	148,000	146,000	147,000	147,000
56-183-19.938	6,520	83,500	84,000	68,500	67,500

Estimated Station	Actual ADT					Predicted ADT					Estimated Station Regression Coefficients				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	56-180-1.5	56-181-7.48	56-182-12.841	56-183-19.938	
56-N17-0	38,400	39,100	39,023	39,363	37,734	INTERCEPT	56,180.15	56,181.748	56,183.341	56,184.1616	56-180-1.5	56-181-7.48	56-182-12.841	56-183-19.938	
56-N13-2.697	62,200	54,188	53,553	57,453	49,021	INTERCEPT	1,3432	-9823	-29370	-17444	0.0669	-0.0676	0.1744	-0.1366	
56-N15-3.884	68,300	55,134	54,812	63,463	51,140	INTERCEPT	1,5976	-1,5976	0.1209	-0.1119	0.1209	-0.1209	-0.1437	-0.2800	
56-N30-5.219	55,500	53,450	52,450	56,448	52,845	INTERCEPT	0.5651	-5661	5661	0.1578	-0.1494	0.0831	0.0939	-0.0939	
56-801-9.233	110,000	111,340	110,538	108,857	107,683	INTERCEPT	0.5145	-3903	3903	0.7401	-0.0517	-0.1436	0.7401	0.0942	
56-795-10.167	137,000	124,769	124,724	125,847	110,500	INTERCEPT	2.6433	-50304	50304	0.9161	-0.2807	0.6457	0.9161	-0.7461	
56-789-11.891	178,000	161,590	133,708	165,893	132,334	INTERCEPT	-1.41102	-141102	141102	-0.6684	1.5073	-0.6684	0.8697	-0.8697	
56-779-12.191	181,000	185,260	167,620	162,436	181,026	INTERCEPT	-1.0348	33296	33296	0.4209	-0.5585	2.0712	-0.6553	-0.6553	
56-773-13.491	166,000	189,617	167,660	162,653	179,063	INTERCEPT	-2.0769	27412	27412	0.6223	0.3344	0.8491	0.2167	-0.2167	
56-441-15.524	152,000	130,487	135,564	139,461	124,063	INTERCEPT	0.9774	-57157	57157	1.3865	-0.4093	0.5411	0.2270	-0.2270	
56-157-17.163	144,000	136,673	136,712	152,185	176,778	INTERCEPT	-3.8172	45773	45773	0.7068	0.2062	0.4914	1.9934	-1.9934	
56-153-18.049	164,000	138,824	138,908	153,093	182,142	INTERCEPT	3.9197	-4716	4716	-0.3973	0.1223	0.2195	1.7034	-1.7034	
56-151-19.049	161,000	137,411	137,411	151,544	181,646	INTERCEPT	3.3476	-47526	47526	0.4767	-0.1525	0.3977	1.1519	-1.1519	
56-A01-22.262	51,200	58,381	54,421	57,354	63,741	INTERCEPT	-0.1345	-21884	21884	0.4073	-0.6538	0.8852	0.2814	-0.2814	

I-265 Index Station Summary

Index Stations	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
56-I84-17.29	73,000	75,400	76,800	89,500	88,500
56-P98-15.186	58,500	59,800	63,000	65,900	67,000
56-I85-17.308	47,000	50,100	50,200	58,700	57,900
56-I86-23.5	59,000	60,600	60,100	68,000	68,400
56-I87-32.561	56,000	43,100	42,200	49,700	49,500

Estimated Station	Actual ADT				Predicted ADT				Estimated Station Regression Coefficients					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	Index Stations				
	63,400	71,837	71,366	79,293	79,296	56-I84-10.250	56-P98-15.186	56-I85-17.308	56-I86-23.5	56-I87-32.561				
56-D08-11.738	64,000	63,228	63,715	59,661	62,139	Intercept	6.909	-0.6228	0.1019	1.3422	0.9737	-0.4745		
56-D09-13.54	45,100	46,360	46,727	55,463	53,189	56-I84-10.250	26,500	-1.8498	0.9814	1.1760	1.3609	-0.5538		
56-D95-21.693	50,000	50,612	51,317	55,781	55,955	56-P98-15.186	2,128	0.2391	0.0484	0.2037	0.1712	0.0634		
56-D01-23.759	46,000	43,536	43,648	47,150	49,205	56-I85-17.308	7,470	0.0023	0.1827	0.2797	0.6088	-0.4377		
56-B14-26.837	41,600	28,807	28,189	34,094	33,663	56-I86-23.5	1,111	0.0598	0.1785	-0.6484	1.0042	-0.0263		
56-A76-30.884	51,000	48,454	47,553	54,090	54,971	56-I87-32.561	-2,991	1.0640	0.0695	-0.9053	-0.5635	0.5782		
56-A11-34.115						Intercept	-7,087	-0.0523	-0.4871	1.3709				

I-275 Index Station Summary

Index Stations	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
08-130-8-3.968	47,300	45,200	45,000	45,900	46,900
08-131-1.582	73,100	71,800	66,000	81,400	82,600
P97-19-75.5	81,800	72,300	72,000	72,200	75,300
59-132-78.764	97,300	95,600	91,100	95,900	102,000

Estimated Station	ADT 1999	Predicted ADT					Estimated Station Regression Coefficients				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	Index Stations					
						08-130-3.968	08-131-1.582	19-P97-75.5	59-132-78.764		
08-073-1.983	71,400	69,517	67,729	75,205	75,041	12031.3577	1.0330	0.5283	0.0661	-0.3338	
08-768-7.037	35,900	32,308	32,153	31,549	33,417	-7060.7304	0.2973	-0.1020	0.2831	0.1338	
08-767-11.431	30,500	29,910	29,237	29,342	31,018	-6692.1044	-0.3433	-0.0926	-0.0385	0.2963	
19-811-73.061	72,700	59,879	59,896	54,843	60,787	-17911.309	-0.6660	-0.4799	1.2537	0.5409	
59-078-77.039	105,000	99,537	97,163	98,865	103,888	2989.12777	0.8052	-0.1490	0.0834	0.6783	
19-818-74.902	74,500	69,387	67,603	69,468	73,135	365.238744	0.0249	0.0000	0.4564	0.3650	
59-804-79.796	102,000	100,427	97,981	98,141	104,047	4768.56729	0.6753	-0.3161	-0.0032	0.9212	
59-805-82.475	105,000	100,611	97,159	104,053	108,418	-7370.1227	0.1614	0.3457	0.6951	0.2679	



*For more information or a complete publication list, contact us at:*

**KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CENTER**

176 Raymond Building  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0281

(859) 257-4513  
(859) 257-1815 (FAX)  
1-800-432-0719  
[www.ktc.uky.edu](http://www.ktc.uky.edu)  
[ktc@engr.uky.edu](mailto:ktc@engr.uky.edu)

*The University of Kentucky is an Equal Opportunity Organization*