

MDT Statewide Traffic Web Map

Introduction

This is an interactive web map, which means you can interact with the map: click on data, zoom in and out, change basemaps, etc.

The first data layer visible in this web map is county-level Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (DVMT). As you zoom in or drill down, the county layer disappears and traffic count sites and traffic flow segments become visible.

The descriptions below explain each of these data layers and the attributes shown in the pop-up windows.

County Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (DVMT)

What DVMT Means

Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (DVMT) represents the total number of miles driven by all vehicles in a given county **on an average day**. DVMT helps describe overall travel activity and can indicate trends in growth, congestion, or infrastructure needs.

For example, if a county has a DVMT of 1,000,000, it means that all vehicles combined travel approximately one million miles per day within that county.

County-Level Attributes Displayed in the Pop-Up

- **Total County DVMT:** The total number of miles traveled daily by all vehicles across the entire county road system.
- **Total On-System DVMT:** The total DVMT on “On-System” roads, which include Interstate, NI-NHS, Primary, Secondary, and Urban routes.
- **Total State Highways DVMT:** The total DVMT on state-maintained highway routes within the county.
- **Total Local Roads DVMT:** The DVMT on locally maintained routes—typically county or city roads.

Traffic Counts

What Traffic Counts Are

Traffic counts measure how many vehicles use a roadway. They can include different types of data, such as vehicle volume, speed, vehicle classification, and axle weights. MDT collects traffic counts to support planning, safety analysis, funding decisions, and federal reporting.

What Traffic Count Sites Are

Traffic count sites are specific locations on the roadway where equipment is installed to collect data. The map displays these as point features you can click to view detailed attributes.

Traffic count sites fall into two main categories:

- **Short-Term Count Sites:** These are temporary setups that collect 24–48 hours of traffic data using portable equipment.
- **Continuous Count Stations (CCS):** These are permanent installations (ATR or WIM sites) that collect traffic data continuously year-round.

Traffic Segments

What Traffic Segments Are

Traffic segments represent connected sections of roadway created from traffic count data. At the end of each year, MDT takes the individual point-based traffic count data and applies it to continuous roadway segments. This produces a consistent network where each segment contains current-year traffic statistics.

Traffic segments are especially helpful when there is no traffic count site located exactly where you are viewing on the map. Because the data are assigned to the entire roadway segment, users can still understand general traffic conditions even if no point count is present at that exact location.

Commercial vehicle information is also included in this layer, allowing users to evaluate truck activity and freight movement along each segment.

Attributes for Traffic Count Sites (Pop-Up Information)

- **Site ID:** A unique identifier for each traffic count location (example: 25-7C-086). Use this ID when requesting additional information.
- **Description:** A description of the count site location, including where the counter is placed.
- **MDT Department Route:** The MDT route naming convention used internally (example: N-5).
- **MDT Corridor Route:** The corridor route identifier used for corridor-level tracking (example: C000005).
- **Reference Marker:** A specific point along a highway marking where the count is taken. This may also be called a “reference point.”
- **County:** The county in which the traffic count site is located.
- **Owner:** The agency responsible for conducting the traffic count.
- **Site Type:** Indicates whether the site is a short-term count or a continuous count station (CCS).
- **ATR/WIM:** Identifies Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR) or Weigh-In-Motion (WIM) sites. These stations have sensors in the roadway that collect data continuously throughout the year.
- **Vehicle Class:** Indicates whether vehicle classification data were collected.
 - “Y” = vehicle classification included
 - Blank = only volume data were collected
- **AADT (Annual Average Daily Traffic):** The estimated average number of vehicles traveling at the site per day over the course of a year. Indicators following AADT show how the value was derived:
 - **(A)** Actual Count
 - **(E)** Estimated from historical data
 - **(M)** Manually entered (equivalent to an Actual count)
- **Section Length (miles):** The length of the traffic segment in miles.
- **Current Year AADT:** The Annual Average Daily Traffic value for the segment for the current year. AADT represents the estimated average number of vehicles traveling on that road segment per day over the course of a year.
- **Commercial Number:** The number of commercial vehicles (Federal Highway Administration vehicle types 5–13) estimated to travel on the segment per day for the current year. Commercial vehicles include larger trucks such as delivery vehicles, single-unit trucks, semis, and combination trucks.