Safety Tool Box of Crash Data Analysis

Road School

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Safety Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

- HAT
- 5 % Report
- ARIES
- SHSP
- RSA's
- HSM
- SA

- IHSDM
- FHWA DR for CRF
- CJI-CFB
- FARS
- NCHRP 500 Reports
- ELCSI-PFS
- LTAP HELPERS
- MPOs



Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

- HAT
- Hazard Analysis Tool



Joint Transportation Research Program

Hazard Analysis Tool

BETA - version 2.1.79







INTRODUCTION
GUIDELINES
START TOOL
SETTINGS

EXIT



- Designed to Justify Safety Projects
 - Calculates Index of Crash Frequency
 - Calculates an Index of Crash Cost
 - Assists in drawing Crash Diagrams and Condition Diagrams
 - Module to assist in documenting problems and determining mitigation - Safety Check List



- Designed to Justify Safety Projects Cont'd)
 - Calculates Benefit Cost
 - Additional module which can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented safety strategies
 - Program contains the user manual which has Crash Reduction Factors (CRF)



- In the process of being updated
- Will have a specific safety performance functions for local roads
- Update Crash Costs
- New capability to calculate Benefit Cost for programmatic low cost safety improvements
- HAT is copyrighted by Purdue
- The program is available to all LPA's



Joint Transportation Research Program

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Joint Transportation Research Program

Hazard Analysis Tool

BETA - version 2.1.79







Forms Index:

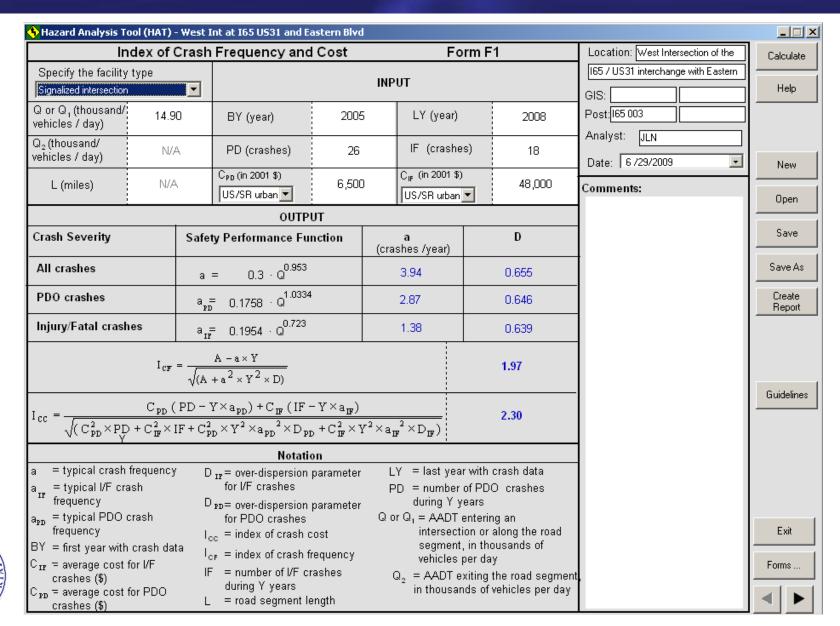
- F1 Index of Crash Frequency and Cost
- F2 Collision Diagram
- F3 Safety Review Checklist
- F4 Condition Diagram
- F5.1 Benefit Cost Analysis
- F5.2 Benefit Cost Analysis
- F6.1 Estimating Crash Reduction Factor
- F6.2 Estimating Crash Reduction Factor

OPEN Existing Project

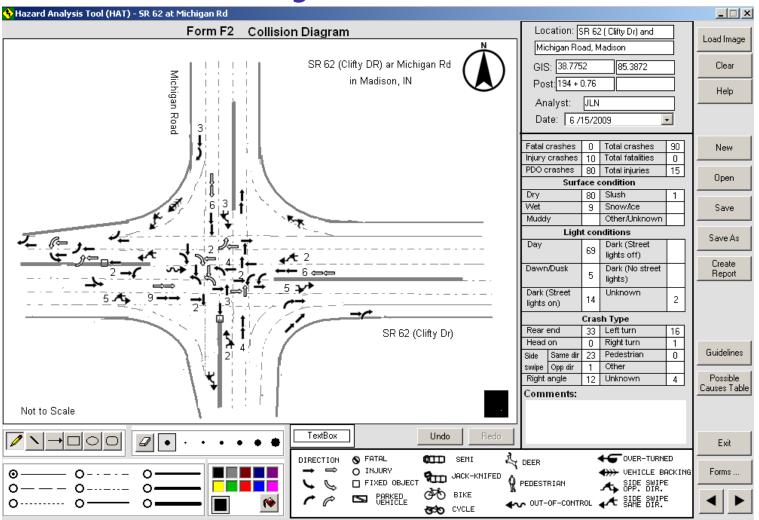
HELP

EXIT





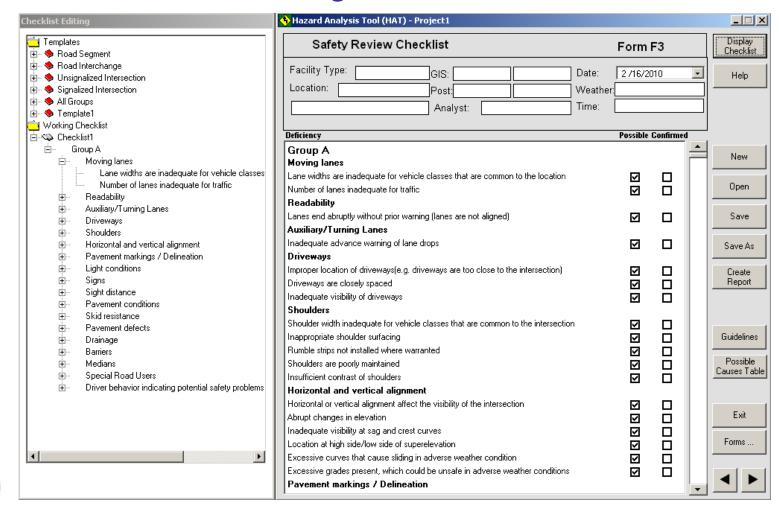




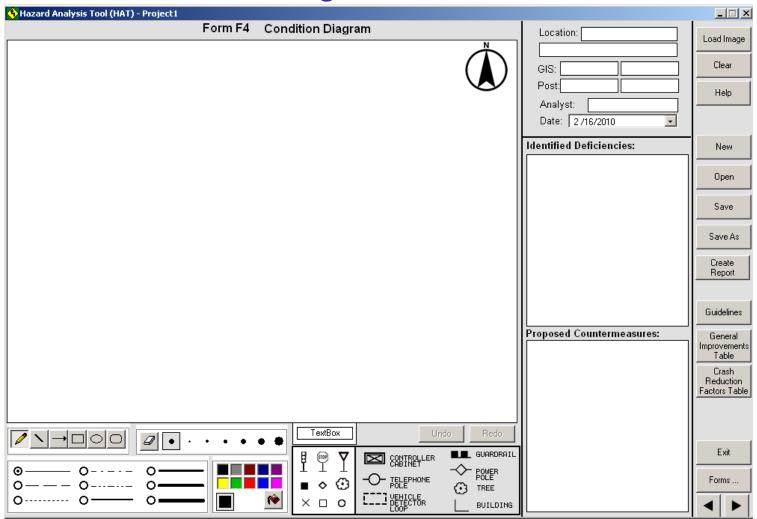




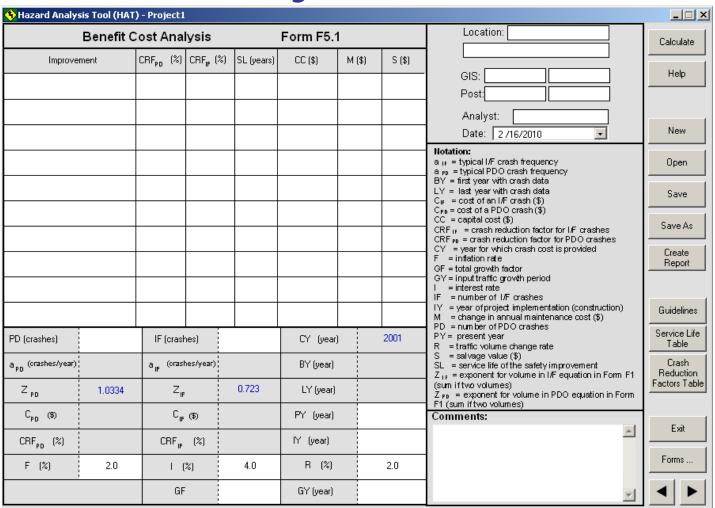








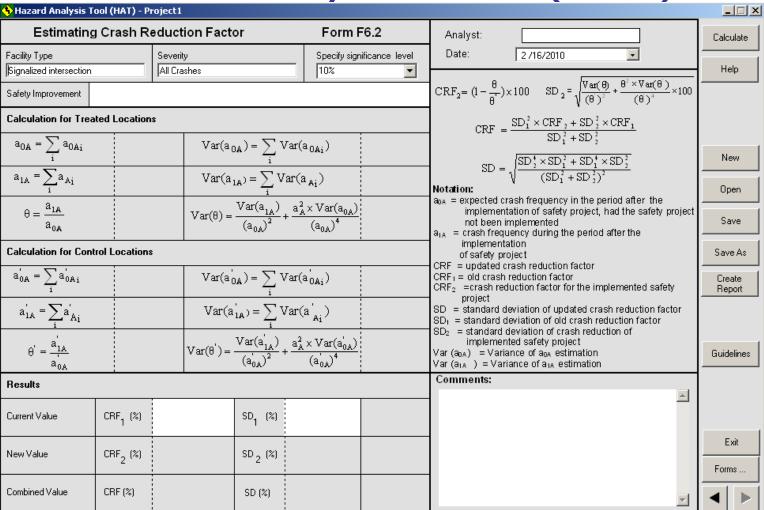






🔥 Hazard Analysis Tool (HAT) - Project1				×
Benefit Cost Analys	is Form F	5.2	Location:	Help
$Y = LY - BY + 1$ $Y_2 = IY - \frac{BY + LY}{2}$	Y ₃ = PY - CY	Y ₄ = IY - PY	GIS:	
$a_{\mathrm{PDI}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{pD}}} + \mathrm{PD}}{\frac{1}{\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{pD}} \times a_{\mathrm{pD}}} + \mathrm{Y}} \times \left(1 + \frac{\mathrm{R}}{100}\right)^{\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{PD}} \times \mathrm{Y}_{2}} $ (crashes/year)	$a_{\mathbf{IFI}} = \frac{\frac{1}{D_{\mathbf{IF}}} + \mathbf{IF}}{\frac{1}{D_{\mathbf{IF}} \times a_{\mathbf{IF}}} + \mathbf{Y}} \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)$	(crashes/year)	Post:	
$C_{PDP} = (1 + \frac{F}{100})^{Y_3} \times C_{PD}$	$C_{\text{IFP}} = (1 + \frac{F}{100})^{Y_3}$	× C _{IF}	 a IFL = frequency of I/F crashes in the implementation year a POP = frequency of PDO crashes in the implementation year 	
$PWCC = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{V_4}} \sum_{i} \left[CC_i \times \frac{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{SL_i}}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{SL_i} - 1} \right]$	PWM =1	_5 <u>M</u> i	B _{IFP} = I/F crash benefit for the present year B _{FDF} = PDO crash benefit for the present year B _{IFDT} = I/F crash benefit for the last year of growth period	New
$PWCC = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{100})^{V_4}} \sum_{i} \left(CC_i \times \frac{\sqrt{100'}}{(1 + \frac{1}{100})^{SL_i} - 1} \right) \qquad PWM = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{100})^{V_4}} \sum_{i} \frac{M_i}{\frac{1}{100}}$			B _{F0,GT} = PDO crash benefit for the last year of growth period B/C = benefit cost ratio C _{IFP} = cost of an I/F crash in the present year	Open
$PWS = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{Y_4}} \sum_{i} \frac{S_i}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{SL_i - 1}}$	$= \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{Y_4}} \sum_{i} \frac{S_i}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{SL_i} - 1}$ $GT = min \left[int(log_{1 + \frac{R}{100}} GF) - Y_2, GY - Y_4 \right]$			Save
$B_{\rm ppp} = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{\rm Y4}} a_{\rm pDI} \times \frac{CRF_{\rm pD}}{100} \times C_{\rm ppp}$	$B_{IFP} = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{V_4}} a_{IFI} \times \frac{1}{100} a_{IFI} \times \frac{1}{100} a_{IFI} = \frac{1}{100} a_{IFI} + \frac{1}{100} a_{IFI$	$\frac{\text{CRF}_{\text{IF}}}{100} \times \text{C}_{\text{IFP}}$	EUAB= equivalent uniform annual benefit EUAC= equivalent uniform annual cost GT = calculated traffic growth period after IY GY = input traffic growth period after PY NAB = net annual benefit PWB = present worth benefit	Save As Create Report
PWB $_{PD} = \sum_{j=1}^{GT} \left(B_{PDP} \times \frac{(1 + \frac{R}{100})^{Z_{PD} \times j}}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{j}} \right) + \frac{1}{100}$	$\sum_{=GT}^{\infty} + 1 \left(\frac{B_{PD,GT}}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{j + GT}} \right)$	PWB _{II} = present worth of total I/F crash benefits PWB _{PB} = present worth of total PDO crash benefits PWC = present worth cost PWCC = present worth of total capital cost PWM = present worth of total change in maintenance cost	Guidelines	
PWB $_{IF} = \sum_{j=1}^{GT} \left(B_{IFP} \times \frac{(1 + \frac{R}{100})^{Z_{IF} \times j}}{(1 + \frac{I}{100})^{j}} \right) + j$	$= \frac{\sum_{\text{eff. eff.}}^{\infty}}{\text{constant}} + 1 \left(\frac{B_{\text{IF. eff.}}}{(1 + \frac{1}{100})^{\frac{1}{9} \text{ eff.}}} \right)$	PWNB = present worth net benefit PWS = present worth of total salvage value Q = AADT entering the intersection or along the road segment, in thousands of vehicles per day Y = number of years for which crash data are available Y ₂ = number of years between the midpoints of the period	a diagonii iso	
$EUAB = (PWB_{PD} + PWB_{IP}) \times \frac{I}{100}$	EUAC = (PWCC+PWM-PV	$VS) \times \frac{I}{100}$	with crash data and the implementation year Y ₃ = num ber of years between the crash cost year and the present year	
PWB = PWB _{PD} + PWB _{IF}	PWC = PWCC + PWM -	PWS	Y ₄ = number of years between the implementation year and the present year	Exit
NAB = EUAB - EUAC	PWNB = PWB - PW	/C	Comments:	Forms
$\frac{B}{C} = \frac{E U A B}{E U A C}$				▲







Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

- 5 % Report
- FHWA 5% Report Transparency Report



- Federal Requirement that all states evaluate their highway system for the 5% of locations that exhibit the highest Safety Needs
- Emphasis on Fatal and Incapacitating Injuries



- Accomplished using Latitude and Longitude of Crashes to Geographically sum crashes to a network of state and local network of segments and intersections
- Uses Safety Performance Functions (SPF) to compare predicted crashes with actual to calculate Icf and Icc

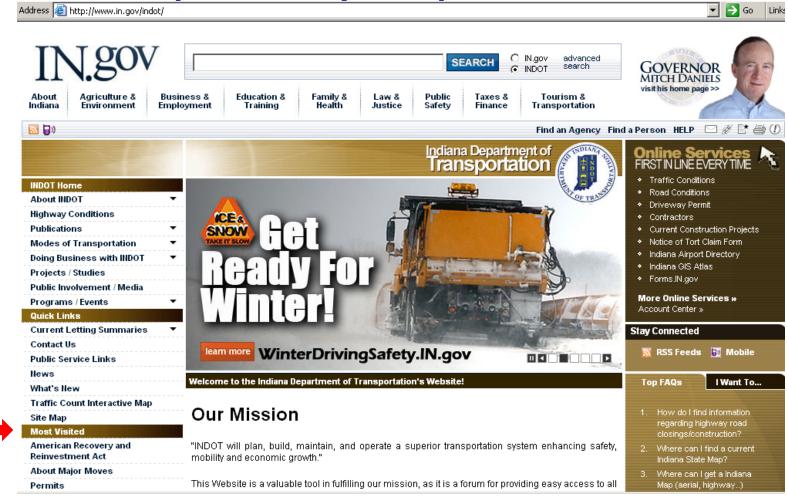


- Locations are qualified to be on the 5 % that meet two conditions
 - A location must experience two events of a Fatal or Incapacitating Injury
 - Locations are then ranked by Icc
 - Locations are chosen until 5% of the Fatal and Incapacitating Injuries are represented
 - It is possible for a location to have a high Icc but not be chosen because the location did not experience two serious qualifying events



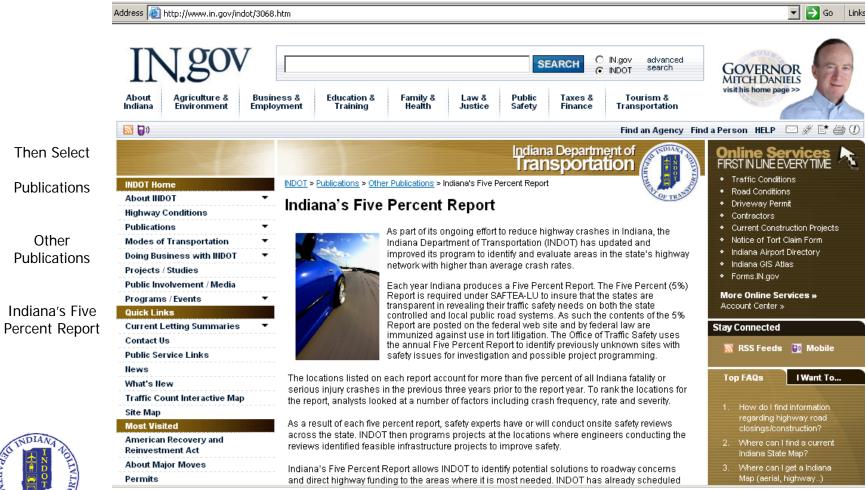
- Indiana State Website
 - http://www.in.gov/
 - Departments
 - Click more
 - Click Transportation
 - Click Publications
 - Click Other Publications
 - Scroll down until you can click on "Indiana's 5% Report"





Under Most Visited select More

Then Transportation











Cline Avenue Detour Info

As a result of each five percent report, safety experts have or will conduct onsite safety reviews across the state. INDOT then programs projects at the locations where engineers conducting the reviews identified feasible infrastructure projects to improve safety.

Indiana's Five Percent Report allows INDOT to identify potential solutions to roadway concerns and direct highway funding to the areas where it is most needed. INDOT has already scheduled improvements for many of the locations listed on previous reports. Those locations not currently scheduled for remediation undergo a safety evaluation by a team of INDOT engineers. These teams will identify possible solutions to correct any roadway deficiencies using the four E's: engineering, education, emergency response and enforcement.

INDOT is committed to reducing crashes on Indiana's roadways, and Indiana's Five Percent Report is just one of several ways INDOT selects locations to receive safety reviews and programs safety projects. Other methods used to seek out candidate locations include recommendations by Indiana's Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO), local transportation agencies and other highway safety partners. INDOT also analyzes statewide crash trends to locate sites where specific safety measures would be effective.

Five Percent reports are included below for 2007 through 2009. The 2008 and 2009 reports also include listings for local roads.

For more information on INDOT's comprehensive highway safety program, visit INDOT's safety programs and initiatives web site.

Five Percent Report Documents

- 2009 Five Percent Report (PDF)
- 2008 Five Percent Report (PDF)
- 2007 Five Percent Report (PDF)

- 2. Where can I find a current Indiana State Map?
- Where can I get a Indiana
- Map (aerial, highway..)
- 4. How is the money from Major Moves being used?
- 5. What are the requirements for state certification as a Disadvantaged Business

More FAQs »



BUILDING ROADS, CREATING JOBS,







Indiana 2009 Five-Percent Report

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Submitted By: Office of Traffic Safety Division of Engineering Programs Indiana Department of Transportation

September 28, 2009



	2009 Five Percent State Road Segments in Indiana												
Length (Miles)	Location	City / Town	County	District	No. Patal Crashes (FTC)	No. Incepaci- teting Injury Crashes (IINC)	No. Non- incepectating injury Crashes (NINC)	No. Property- Demage- Only Creshes (PDC)	No. Fatal and injury Crashes (INJFAT)	No. Persons Killed (FTP)	No. Persons Seriously Injured (IINP)	Cresh Loss Index (I)	Signifi- cance of Cresh Loss (P)
0.17	US 900(W Callacum Blvd) from 0.88 ml W of US 27 (Lima Rd) E 0.17 ml to Clinton St	Fort Wayne	Allen	FORTWAINE		2	,	23			3	3.10	0.00100
0.12	H65/US-52 from 0.33 mi NW to 0.45 mi NW of the bridge carrying Hall Batter Rof S CR 100 E over I-55 (Eck 136)	Laburon	Done	CHANTOFESVILLE	2			47		2		3.87	0.00000
0.00	H65 from the bridge on E Standfer And/ US 31 to 0.08 mi N	Christin	Clark	SEYMOUR	,	2	,		12		2	4.56	0.00000
0.26	1-355 within 1-64 Interchange	New Albany	Fleyd	SEYMOUR	1	3		76	13	1	3	4.41	0.00050
0.6	SR 64 from 2.03 milito 2.63 milli of the INVLL State Line(N CR 650 W to N CR 660W)	SE of Moont Carnel	Ghuan	VINCENNES	1	1	2	53	4	1	2	3.56	0.00000
0.17	US 31 (N Meddan SI) from 2.65 ml Nto 2.62 ml N of 1-665 (N Leg)	Carriel	Hamilton	GREENFIELD	0	2	4	21	7	0	2	3.11	0.00000
1.04	1-69 from 4.13 milto 5.17 mil N of 1-465 (N Leg)	Fishers	Hamilton	GREENFIELD	1	3	36	171	40	1	3	2.96	0.00640

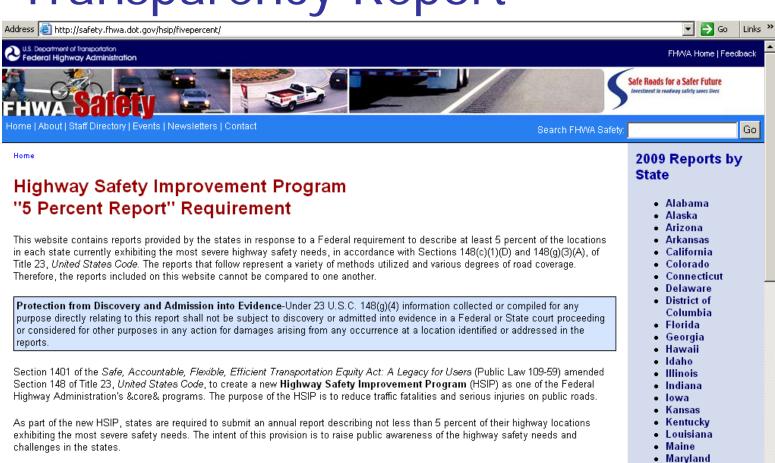


- FHWA Website
 - http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/hsip/fivepercent



In addition to listing the locations, the states' reports are to include:

Potential remedies to the hazardous locations identified



Massachusetts

MichiganMinnesota





Section 1401 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (Public Law 109-59) amended Section 148 of Title 23, United States Code, to create a new Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) as one of the Federal Highway Administration's &core& programs. The purpose of the HSIP is to reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries on public roads.

As part of the new HSIP, states are required to submit an annual report describing not less than 5 percent of their highway locations exhibiting the most severe safety needs. The intent of this provision is to raise public awareness of the highway safety needs and challenges in the states.

In addition to listing the locations, the states' reports are to include:

- Potential remedies to the hazardous locations identified;
- · Estimated costs of the remedies; and
- · Impediments to implementation of the remedies other than costs.

To assist the States in preparing these reports, the Federal Highway Administration provided guidance in April 2006 (http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/quides/guide040506.cfm). This guidance provided considerable flexibility and included several methods that the states could use to identify their most severe safety needs.

Previous Years

- 2006 Reports
- 2007 Reports
- 2008 Reports

Illinois



▼ 🗦 Go

Links

- Indiana lowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming



Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

- ARIES
- Automated Reporting Information Exchange System
- Formerly called the Vehicle Crash Records System (VCRS)
- Indiana State Police Depository for all Crash Records



ARIES

- All crashes from January 1, 2003 to present are available
- Available to users over the WWW
- ISP intends to keep ten (10) years available
- Electronic Crash Reporting
 - Over 95% of Law Enforcement Agencies
 - Over 96% of Reports
 - Over 79% of Reports submitted within 5 days
 - Mapping percentage 90%



How to get Access

- http://crashreports.in.gov/
 - Available to INDOT, MPO, County and City Engineers
 - Requires User ID and Password
 - Complete a "Data Access Agreement for Indiana State Police Web Access"
 - Return the form to me
 - The forms are then processed and when ISP/OPS activates the account you will be notified by e-mail of your ID and Password



Data Access Agreement for Indiana State Police Web Services

This agreement concerns the conditions of use of data and documentation listed within this agreement. The data and documentation are hereafter referred to as "the materials" which will also include any additional data or documentation which are not subject of a separate agreement.

By using the Indiana State Police Web Services web site, you acknowledge that you have reviewed this agreement and agree to its terms and conditions. You agree to use ISP Web Services strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this document knowing it may be amended from time to time. You also agree to be bound by any rules, procedures and conditions established by the Indiana State Police concerning the use of the ISP Web Services. You acknowledge that ISP may modify or discontinue the Web Services offered without any prior notice to you. In addition, ISP reserves the right to terminate your access to the Web Services or any portion thereof, in its sole discretion, without notice and without limitation, for any reason whatsoever, including but not limited to, the unauthorized use of your access passwords.

Access and Security

You agree that you are responsible for the confidentiality and use of your User ID and Password. You agree to be responsible for all requests entered through the Web Services via the use of your User ID and Password. You agree to promptly notify the Indiana State Police if you (1) become aware of the theft or unauthorized use of your User ID or Password, (2) fail to receive requested information from the Web Services.

Confidentiality

You agree that while collision information is not confidential, the source in which it is delivered to you is confidential in nature and may not be shared with anyone unless permission is obtained from the Indiana State Police.

Copyright

Copies of Collision report images are prohibited.

Terms and Conditions

You agree that any information obtained via the Indiana State Police Web Services will be used within the confines of your existing job functions. Information obtained via the Web Services will be used internally to your organization and will not be provided to the general public. You agree that any information obtained via the Web Services will not be sold.

User Printed Name:	Phone Number:				
User Signature:	Date:				
Agency Name:	Email address:				
INDOT Authorized Signature:					
ISP Records Division Commander Signature:					



ARIES Restrictions on Use

- Access and Security
 - Individual users are responsible for the confidentiality and use of their ID and Password
 - Notify ISP if you become aware of the misuse or theft of your ID
 - Notify ISP of failure to receive requested information



ARIES Restrictions on Use cont'd

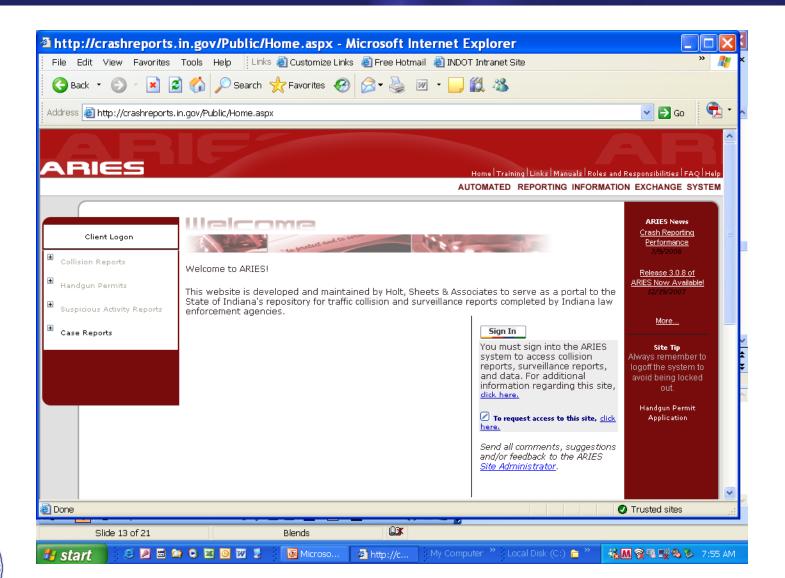
- Confidentiality
 - Images of the reports are NOT to be distributed and only used for your agency transportation purposes
 - The data and tables can be shared
 - The reports are available to be purchased at http://www.buycrash.com/
 - \$12 which is split between ISP (to support ARIES) and the originating enforcement agency



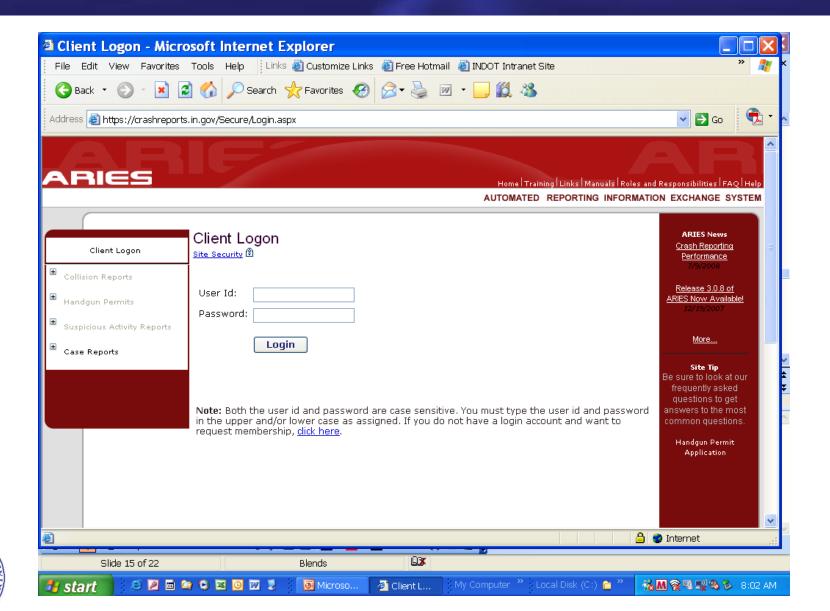
Benefits to Transportation Users

- Crash reports are Current
- Crashes available from January 1, 2003 on
- Crash information is available for summarizing and viewing from a Web Site
- Some mapping capability is provided

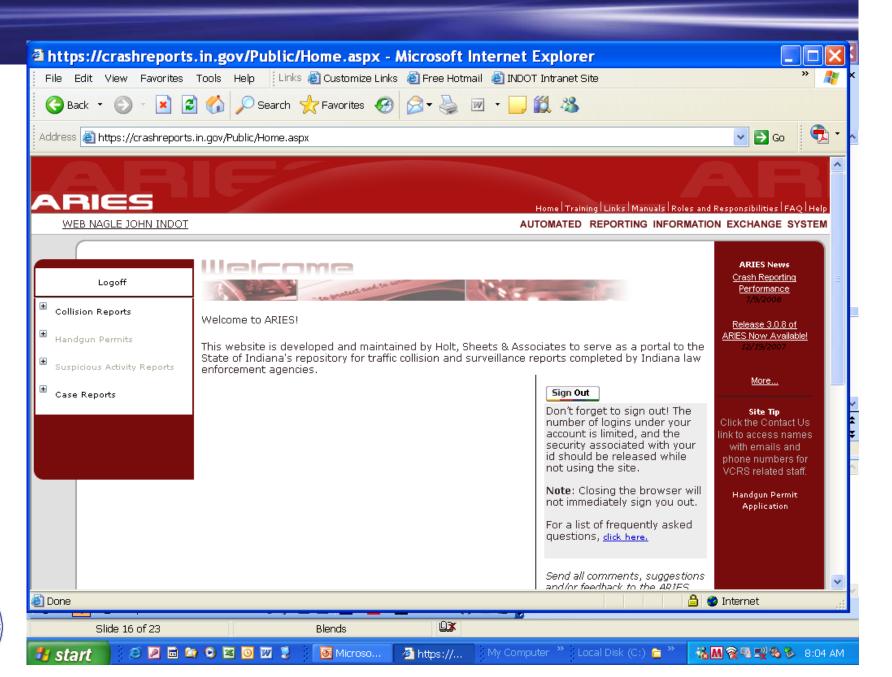




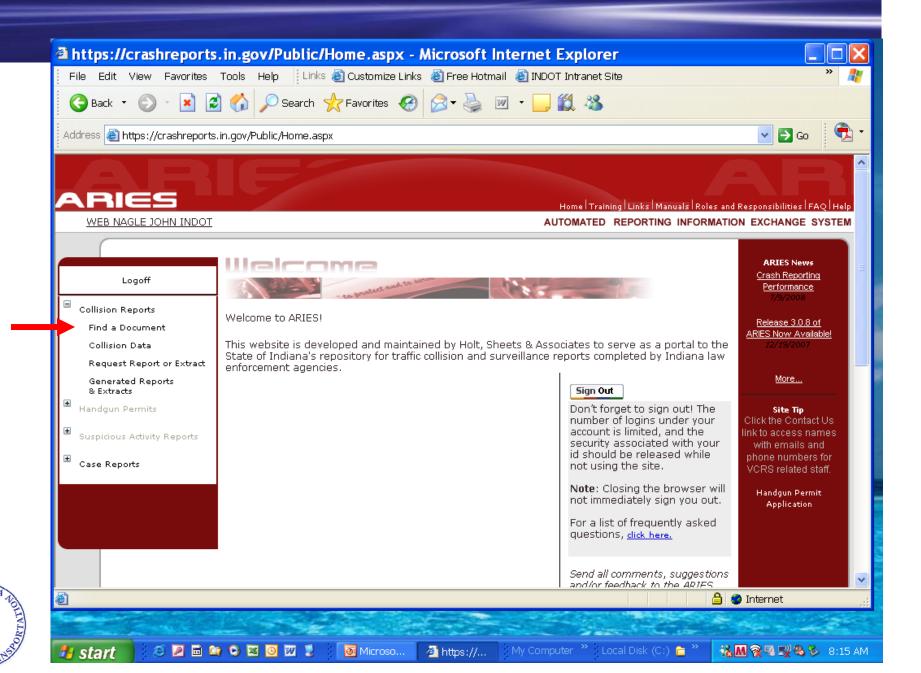


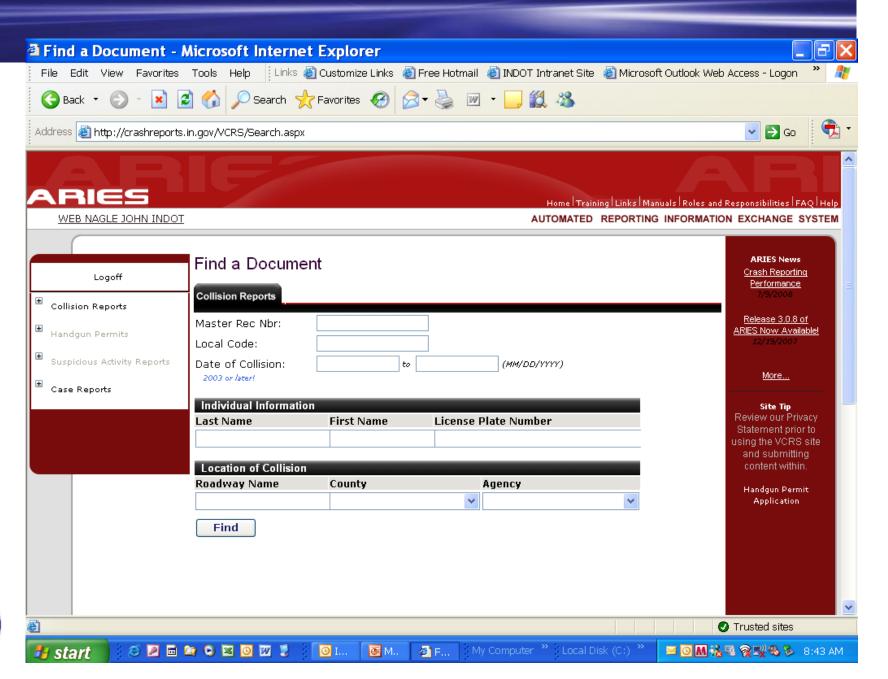




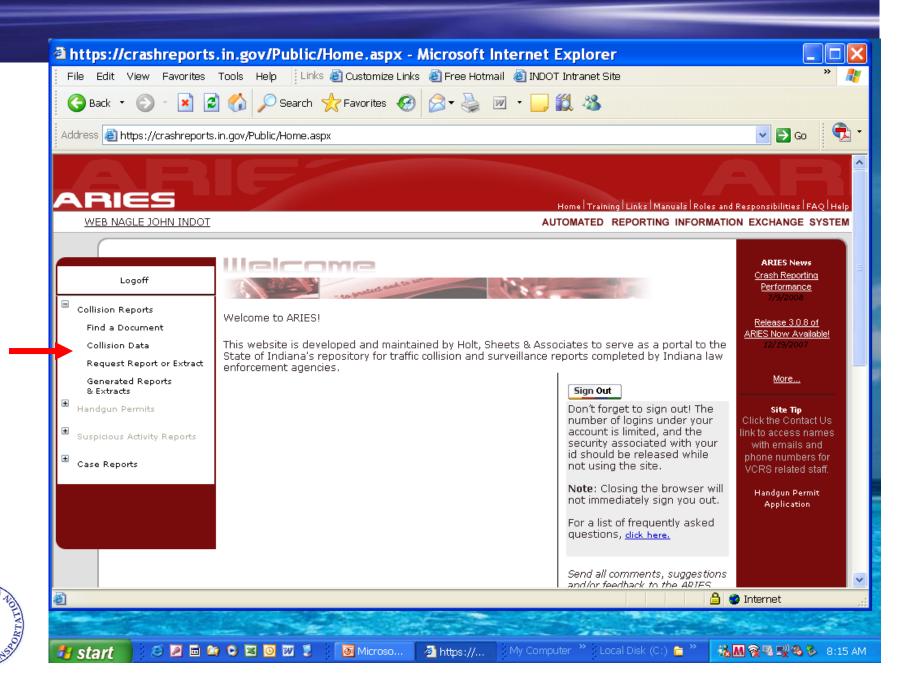


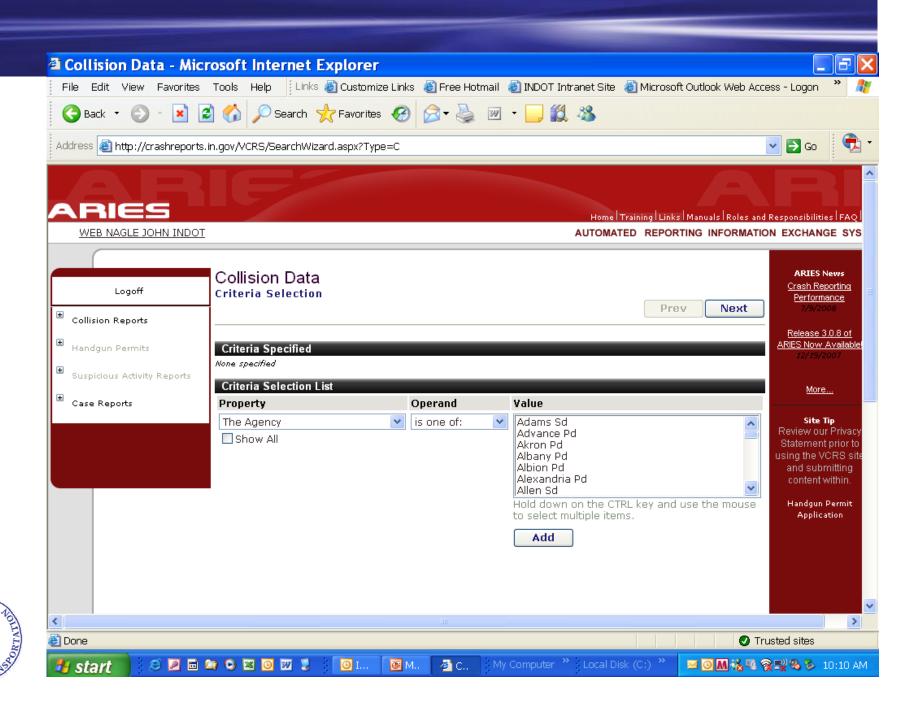


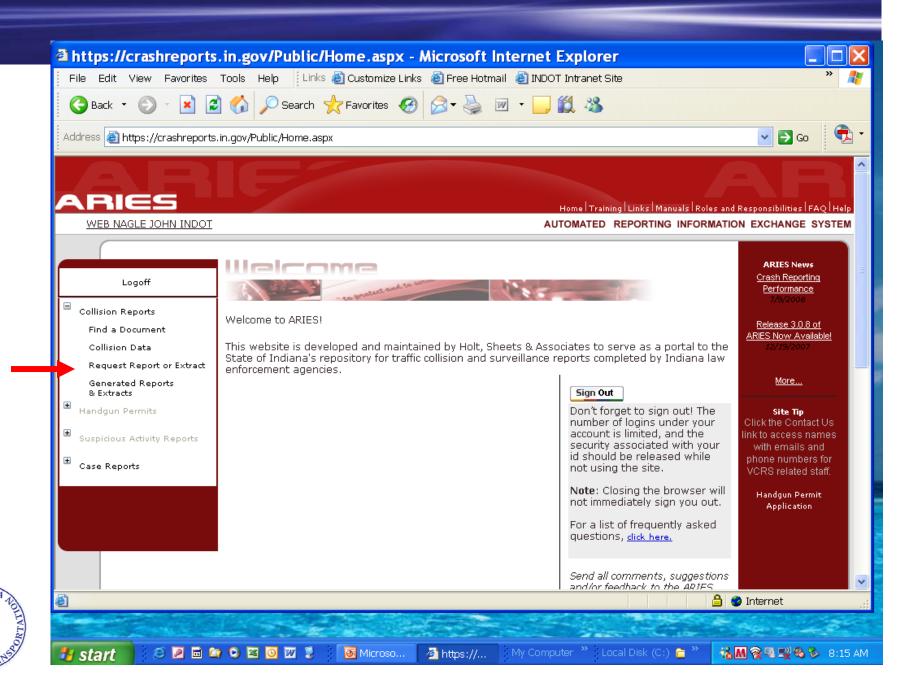


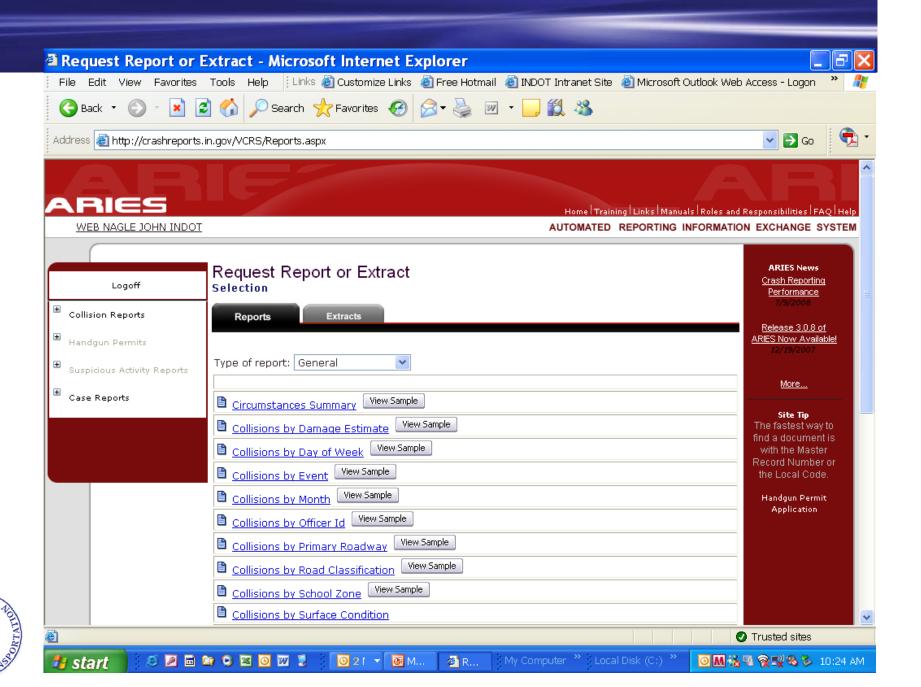


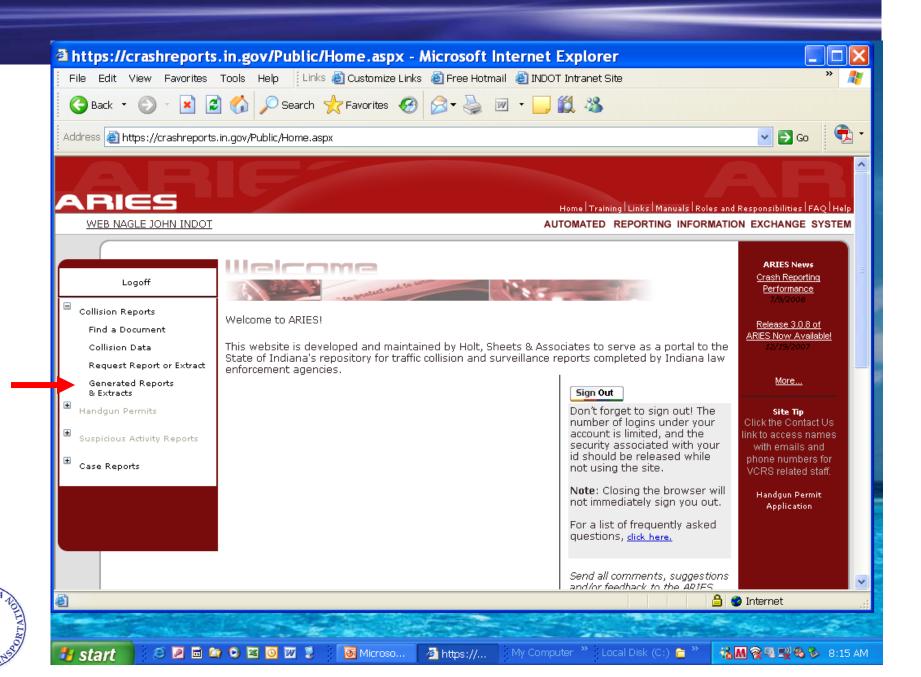


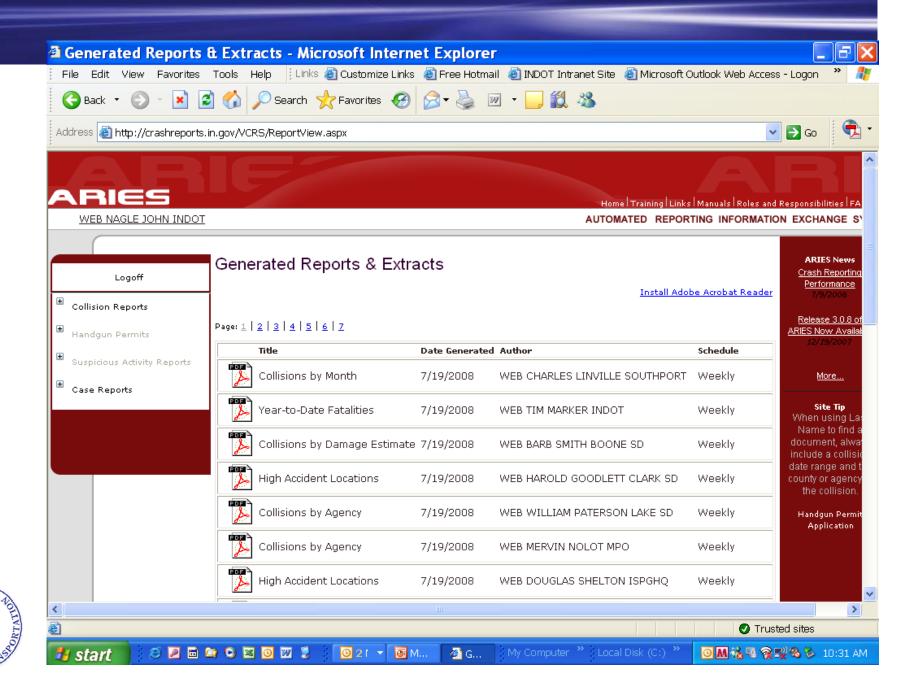


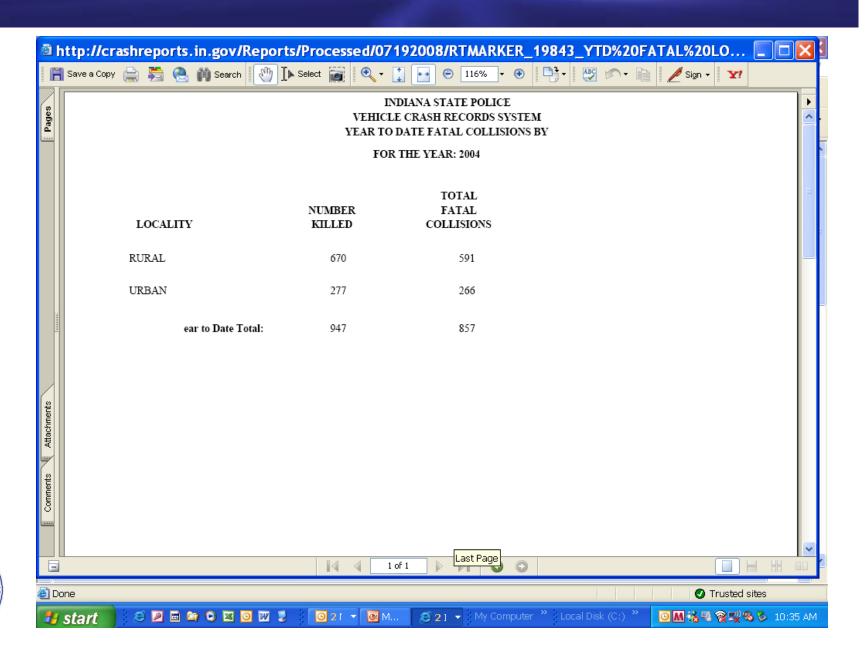




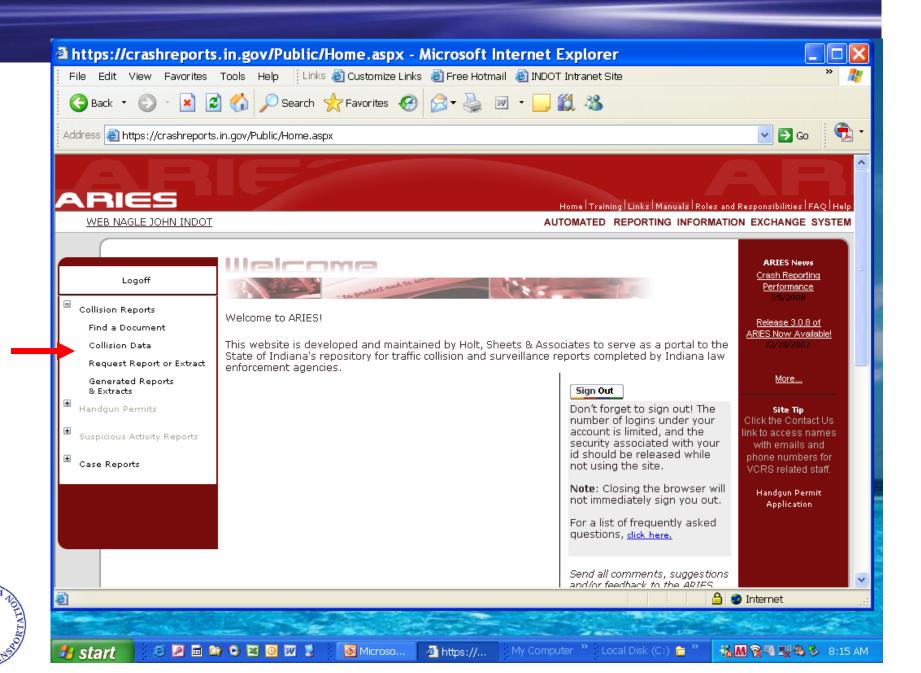


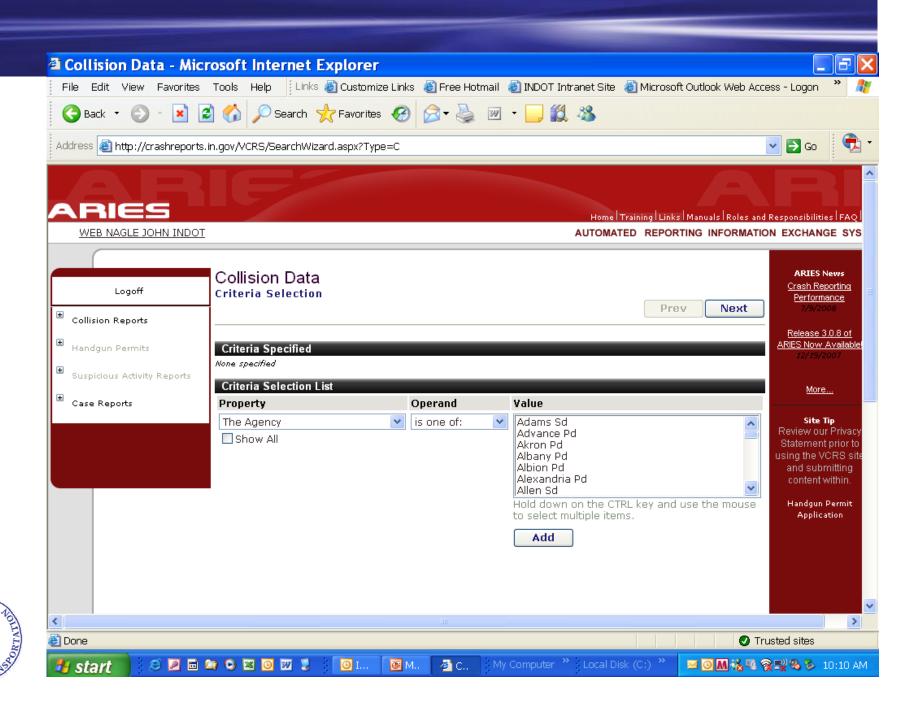


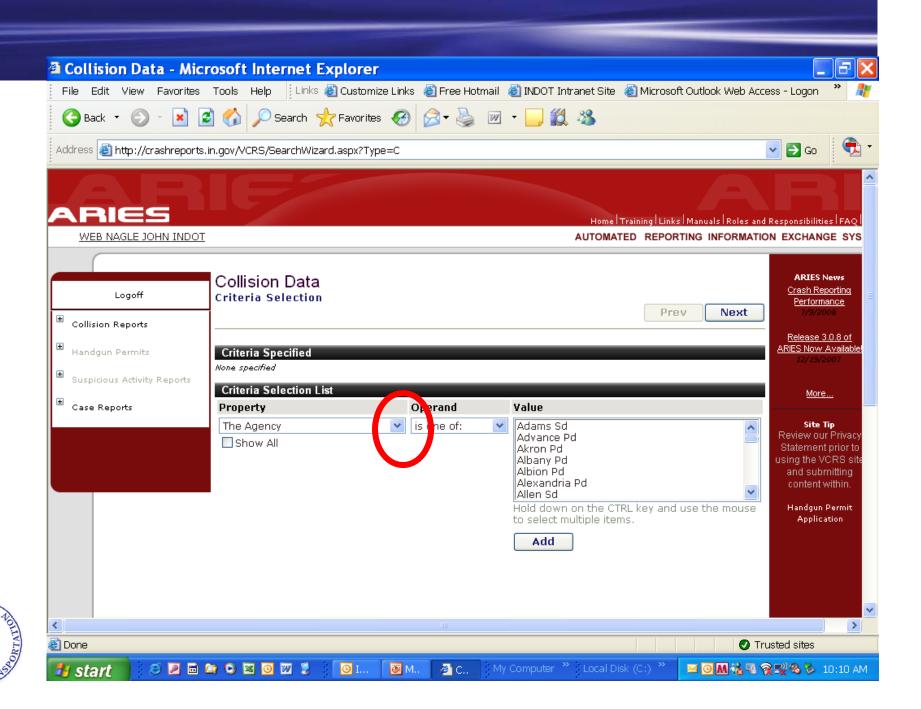


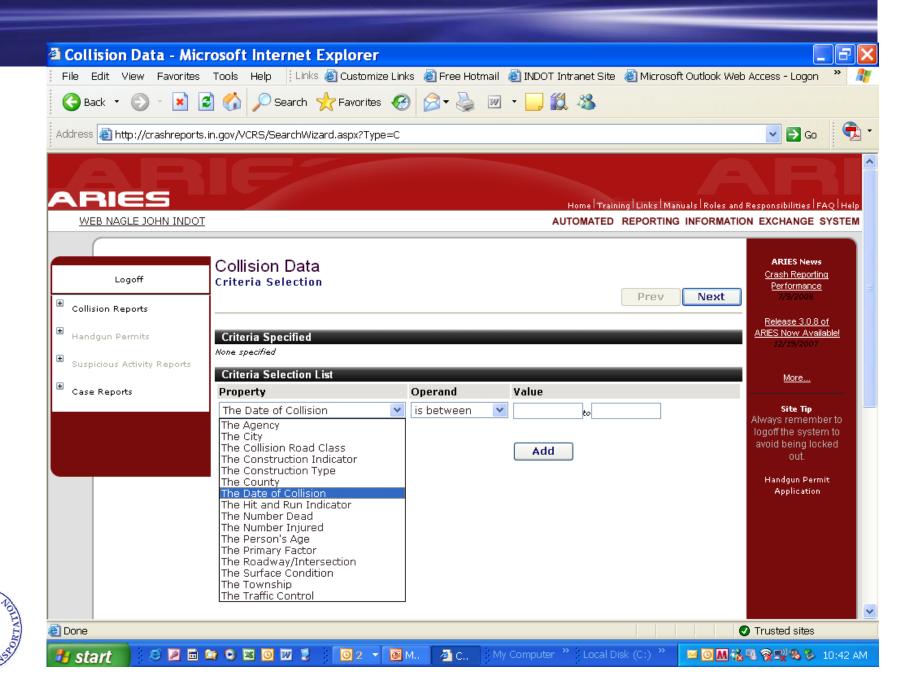


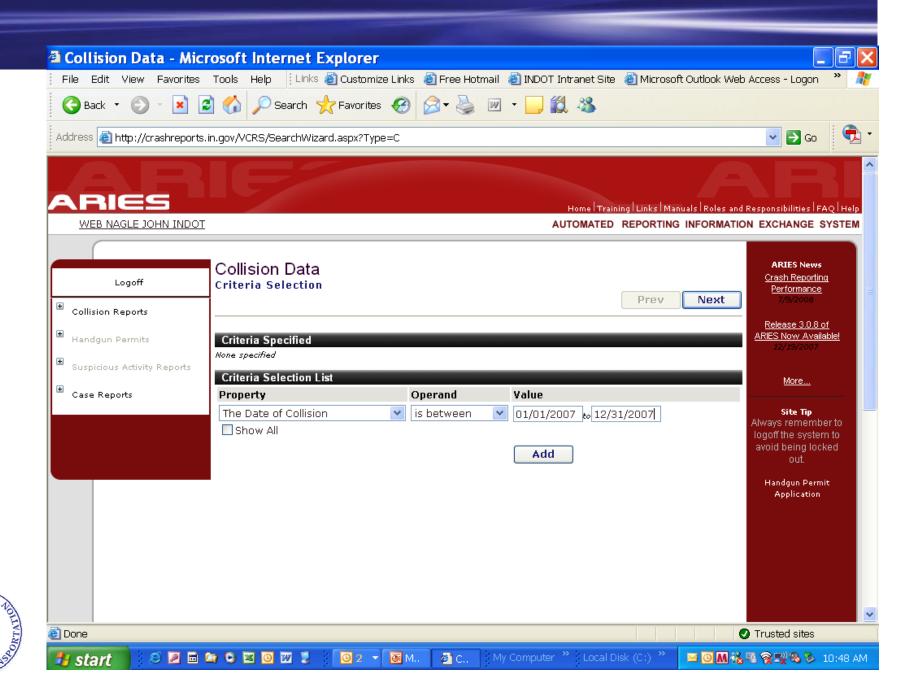


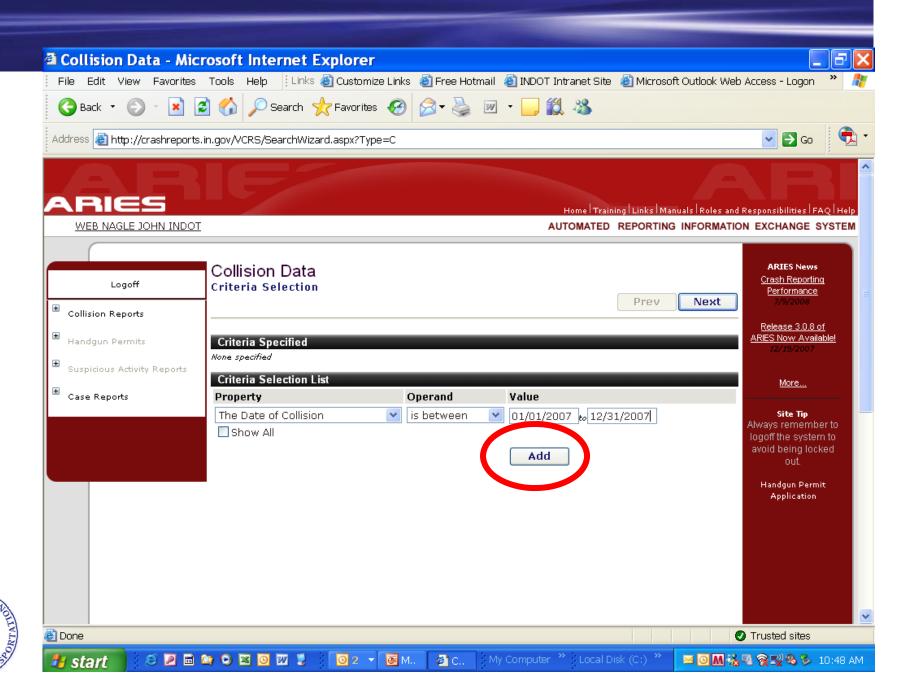


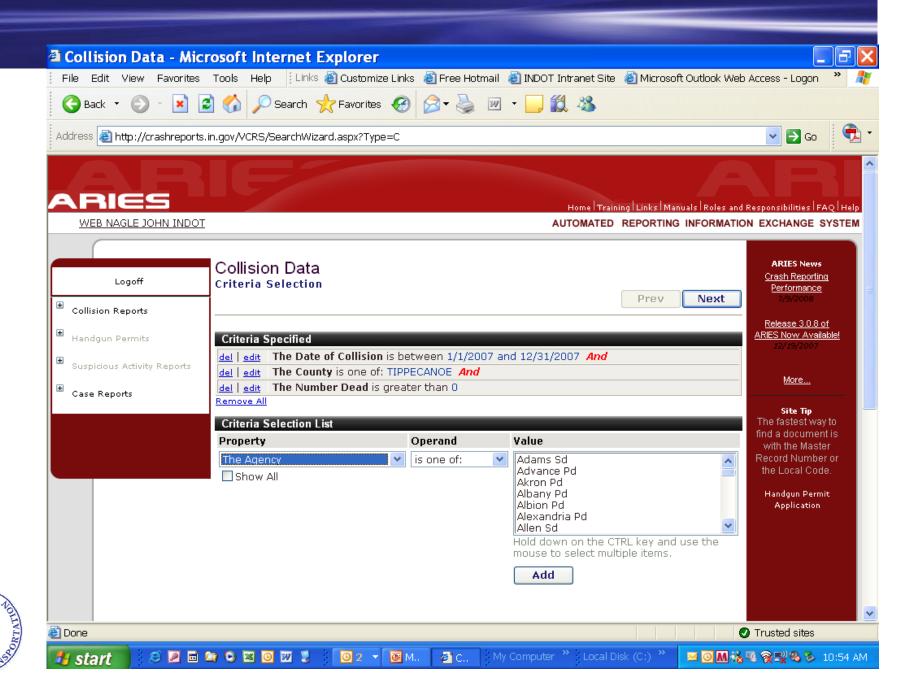


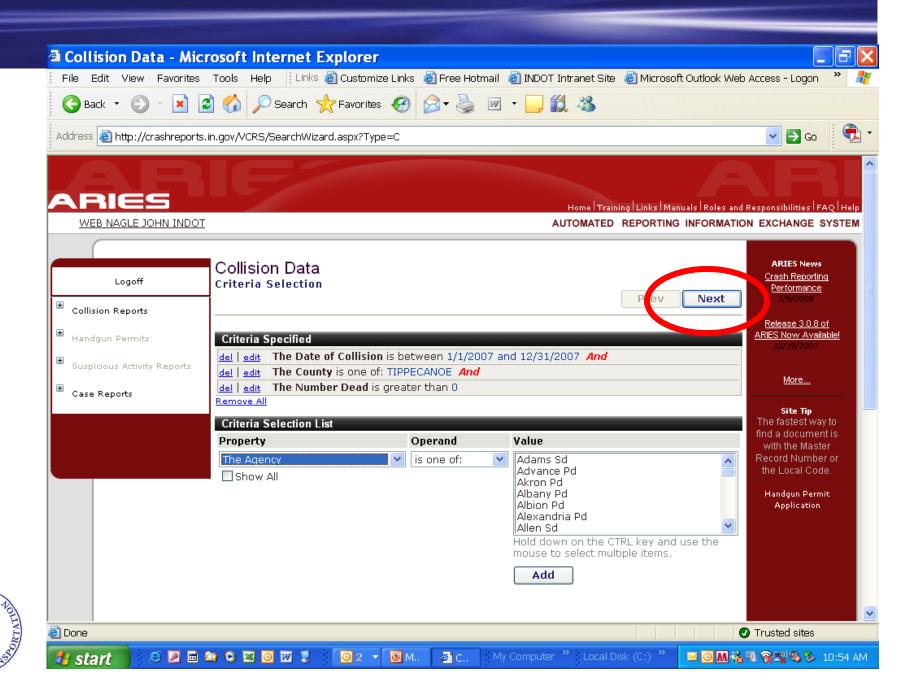


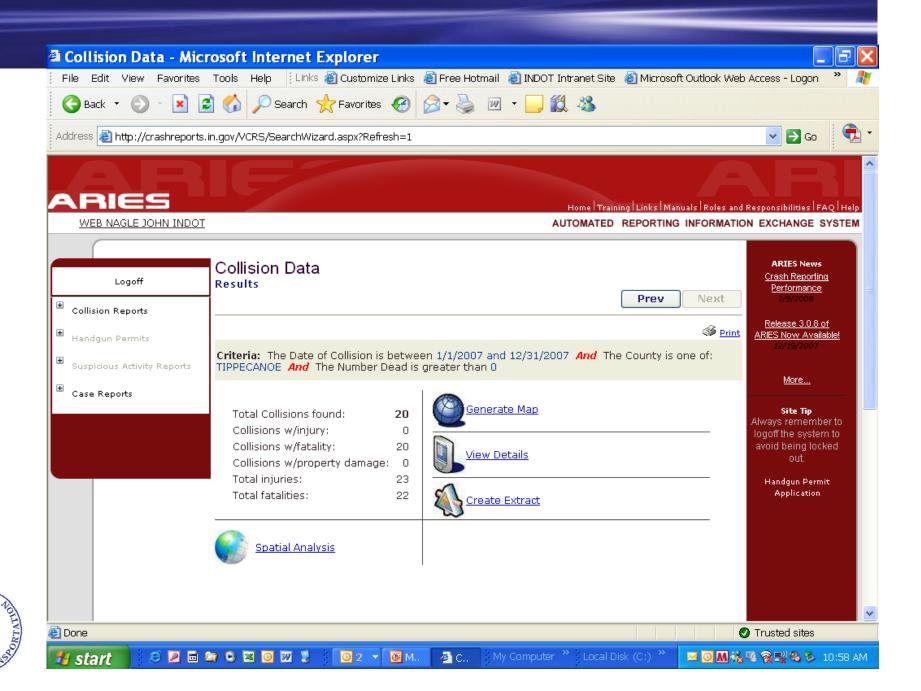


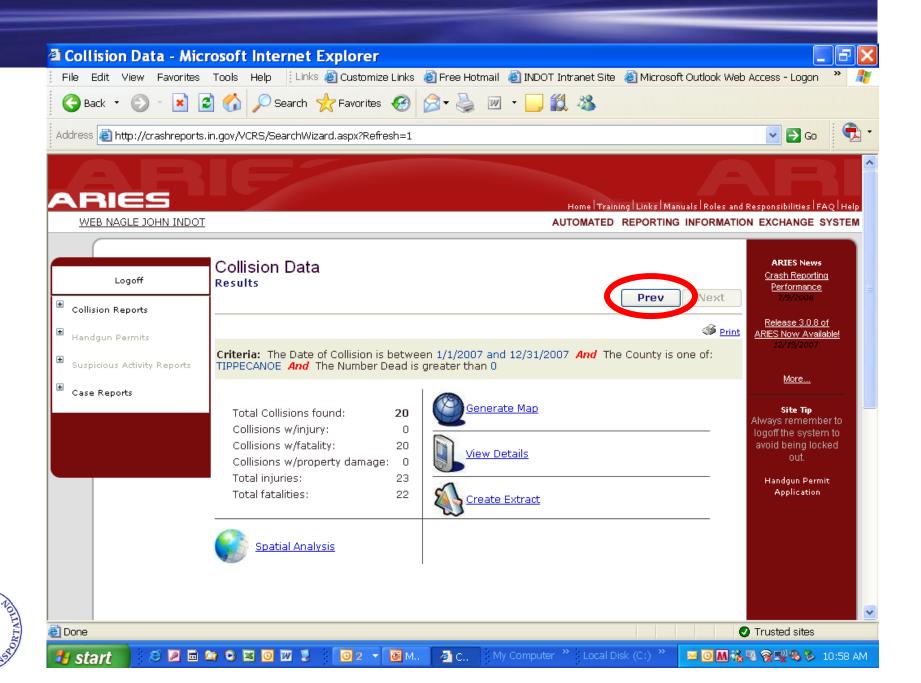


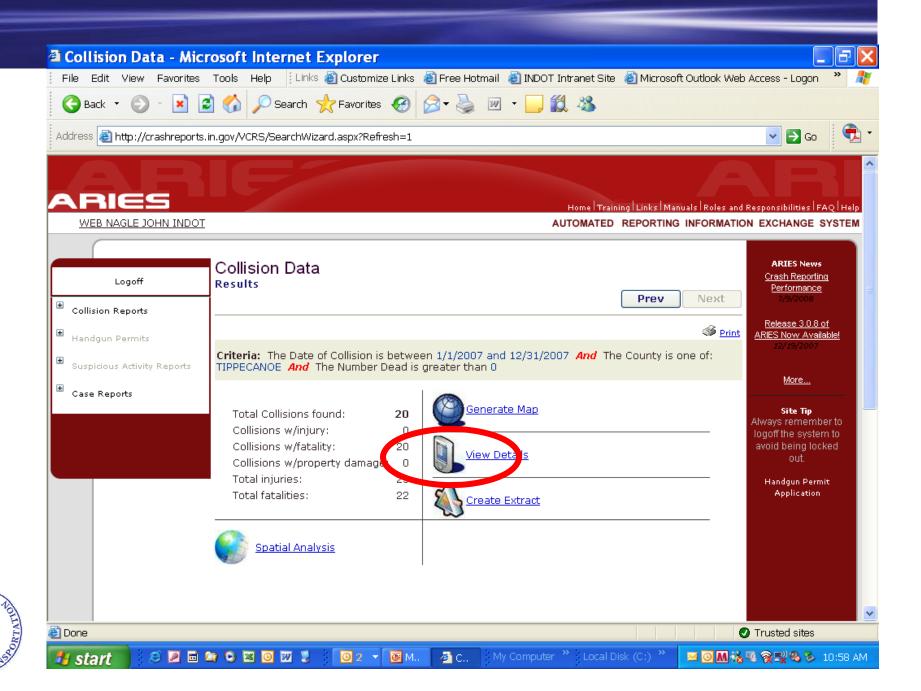












ARIES	Results - Microsof	t Internet Ex	plorer					×
	MASTER RECORD NUMBER	COLLISION DATE	LOCAL CODE	AGENCY	COUNTY	PRIMARY FACTOR	ROADWAY	^
<u>view</u> buy	900620767	1/23/2007	2007001074	LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	PEDESTRIAN ACTION	SAGAMORE PKWY	
<u>view</u> buy	900648988	2/4/2007	2007000498	WEST LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	OTHER (DRIVER) - EXPLAIN IN NARRATIVE	US52W	
<u>view</u> buy	900632973	2/6/2007	1420070206142848	ISP LAFAYETTE 14	TIPPECANOE	SPEED TOO FAST FOR WEATHER CONDITIONS	165	
<u>view</u> buy	900634391	2/12/2007	2007000657	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	UNSAFE SPEED	STATE ROAD 25 HWY	
<u>view</u> <u>buy</u>	900666343	4/17/2007	1420070417132807	ISP LAFAYETTE 14	TIPPECANOE	FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY	SR25	
<u>view</u> buy	900667708	4/29/2007	2007001852	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY	CR600	
<u>view</u> buy	900673868	5/16/2007	2007002123	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	DISREGARD SIGNAL/REG SIGN	SR25N	
<u>view</u> buy	900689545	5/30/2007	1420070530070113	ISP LAFAYETTE 14	TIPPECANOE	LEFT OF CENTER	SR25S	
<u>view</u> buy	900694594	6/23/2007	2007002727	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	DISREGARD SIGNAL/REG SIGN	CR900E	
<u>view</u> buy	900700903	6/30/2007	1420070630065436	ISP LAFAYETTE 14	TIPPECANOE	LEFT OF CENTER	SR26	
<u>view</u> buy	900705717	7/13/2007	2007003133	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	UNSAFE SPEED	165	
<u>view</u> buy	900709703	7/25/2007	2007003328	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	OTHER (ENVIRONMENTAL) - EXPLAIN IN NARR	US52WE	
<u>view</u> buy	900733406	9/5/2007	2007003765	WEST LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	PEDESTRIAN ACTION	STATE ST	
<u>view</u> buy	900741277	9/8/2007	2007004021	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	DISREGARD SIGNAL/REG SIGN	SR28	
<u>view</u> buy	900749715	9/27/2007	2007013612	LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY	FERRY ST	
<u>view</u> buy	900749745	10/2/2007	2007013815	LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	PEDESTRIAN ACTION	GREENBUSH ST	
<u>view</u> buy	900753310	10/4/2007	2007128	BATTLEGROUND PD	TIPPECANOE	BRAKE FAILURE OR DEFECTIVE	PROPHETS ROCK ROAD RD	
<u>view buy</u>	900806990	12/1/2007	030701156	DNR LAW ENFORCEMENT	TIPPECANOE	ROADWAY SURFACE CONDITION	SR25S	~
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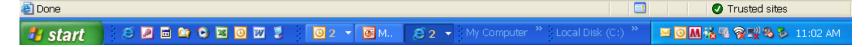
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ARI	ES	Results - Microsof	t Internet Ex	plorer					×
		MASTER RECORD NUMBER	COLLISION DATE	LOCAL CODE	AGENCY	COUNTY	PRIMARY FACTOR	ROADWAY	^
<u>view</u>	buy	900620767	1/23/2007	2007001074	LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	PEDESTRIAN ACTION	SAGAMORE PKWY	
<u>view</u> <u>l</u>	ouy	900648988	2/4/2007	2007000498	WEST LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	OTHER (DRIVER) - EXPLAIN IN NARRATIVE	US52W	
<u>view</u> <u>l</u>	ouy	900632973	2/6/2007	1420070206142848	ISP LAFAYETTE 14	TIPPECANOE	SPEED TOO FAST FOR WEATHER CONDITIONS	165	
<u>view</u> Ł	ouy	900634391	2/12/2007	2007000657	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	UNSAFE SPEED	STATE ROAD 25 HWY	
<u>view</u> <u>l</u>	ouy	900666343	4/17/2007	1420070417132807	ISP LAFAYETTE 14	TIPPECANOE	FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY	SR25	
<u>view</u> <u>t</u>	ouy	900667708	4/29/2007	2007001852	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY	CR600	
<u>view</u> <u>l</u>	ouy	900673868	5/16/2007	2007002123	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	DISREGARD SIGNAL/REG SIGN	SR25N	
<u>view</u> <u>ł</u>	<u>ouy</u>	900689545	5/30/2007	1420070530070113	ISP LAFAYETTE 14	TIPPECANOE	LEFT OF CENTER	SR25S	
<u>view</u> <u>l</u>	<u>ouy</u>	900694594	6/23/2007	2007002727	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	DISREGARD SIGNAL/REG SIGN	CR900E	
<u>view</u> <u>ł</u>	<u>ouy</u>	900700903	6/30/2007	1420070630065436	ISP LAFAYETTE 14	TIPPECANOE	LEFT OF CENTER	SR26	
<u>view</u> <u>l</u>	<u>ouy</u>	900705717	7/13/2007	2007003133	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	UNSAFE SPEED	165	
<u>view</u> <u>l</u>	<u>ouy</u>	900709703	7/25/2007	2007003328	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	OTHER (ENVIRONMENTAL) - EXPLAIN IN NARR	US52WE	
<u>view</u> <u>l</u>	<u>ouy</u>	900733406	9/5/2007	2007003765	WEST LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	PEDESTRIAN ACTION	STATE ST	
<u>view</u> <u>t</u>	ouy	900741277	9/8/2007	2007004021	TIPPECANOE SD	TIPPECANOE	DISREGARD SIGNAL/REG SIGN	SR28	
<u>view</u> <u>t</u>	ouy	900749715	9/27/2007	2007013612	LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY	FERRY ST	
<u>view</u> <u>t</u>	ouy	900749745	10/2/2007	2007013815	LAFAYETTE PD	TIPPECANOE	PEDESTRIAN ACTION	GREENBUSH ST	1
<u>view</u> <u>t</u>	ouy	900753310	10/4/2007	2007128	BATTLEGROUND PD	TIPPECANOE	BRAKE FAILURE OR DEFECTIVE	PROPHETS ROCK ROAD	,



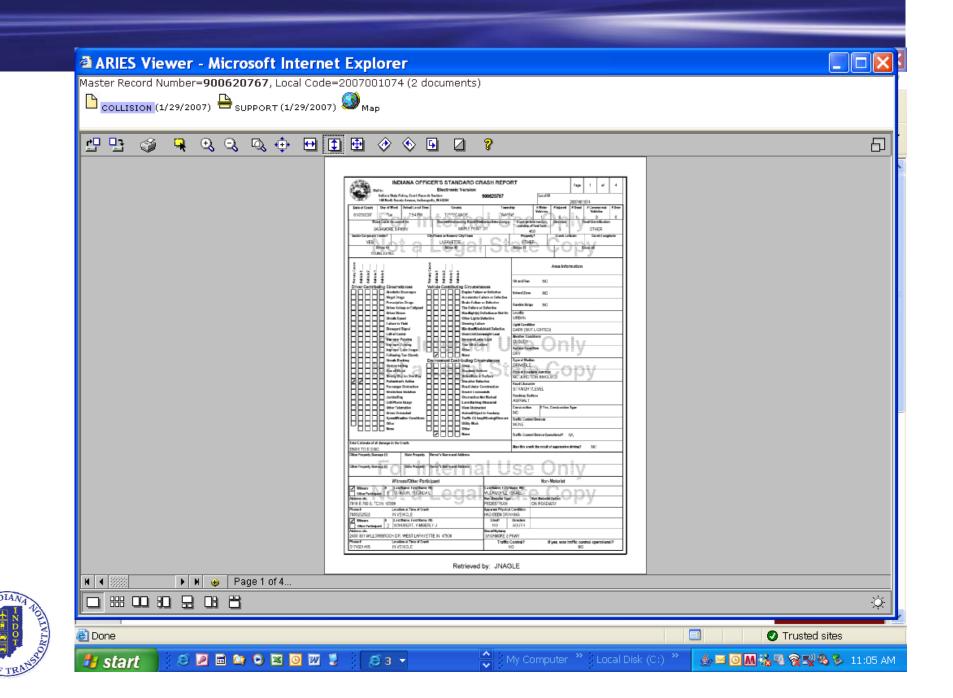
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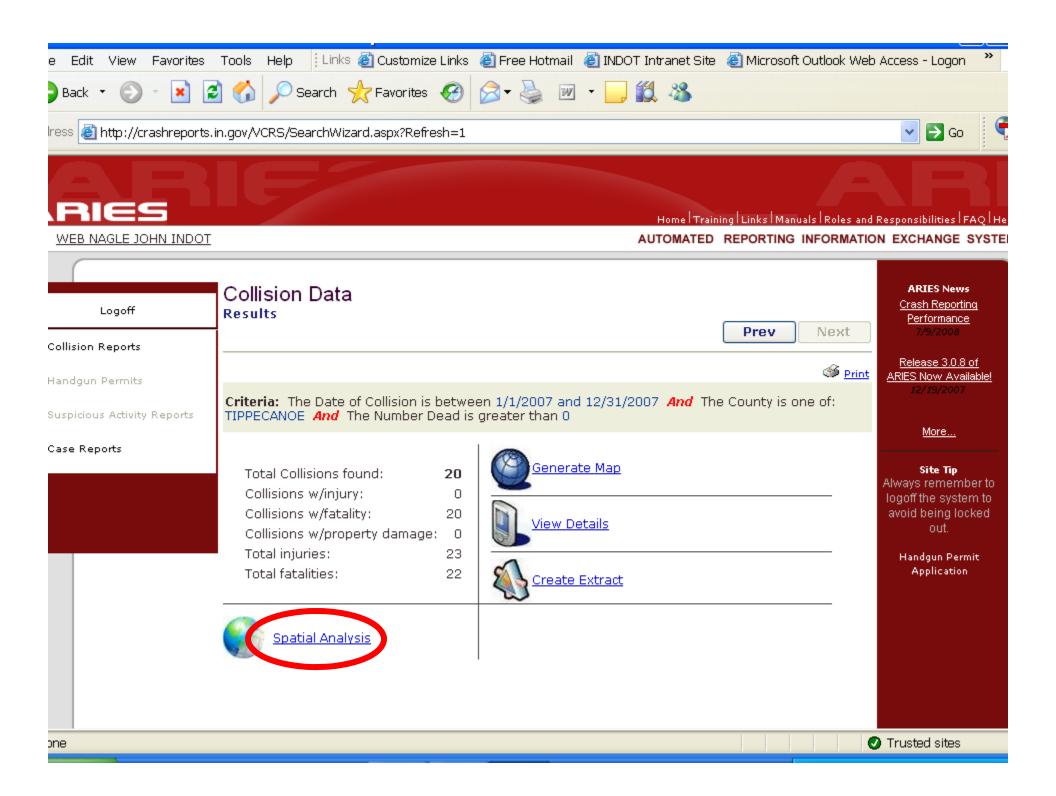


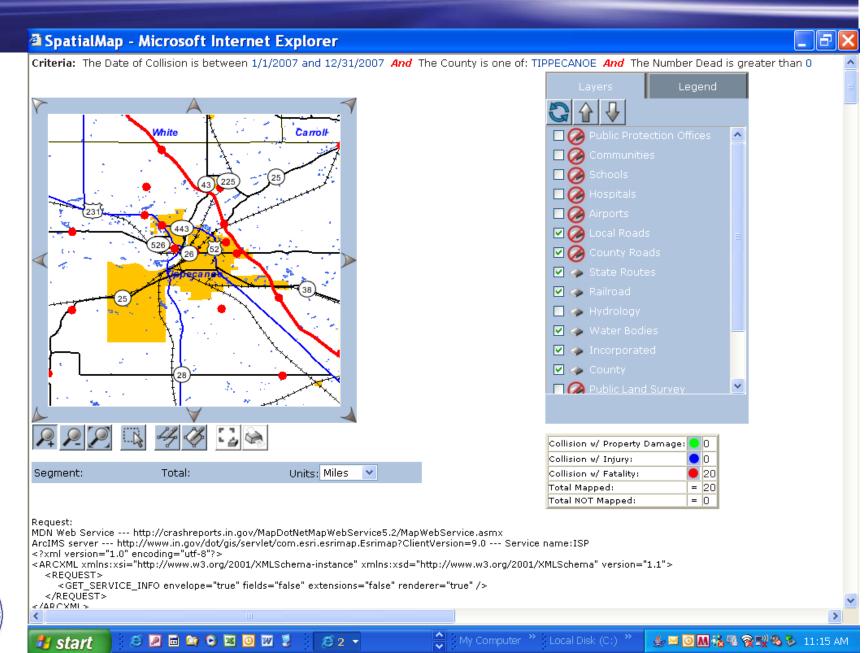
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DNR LAW TIPPECANOE ROADWAY SURFACE CONDITION

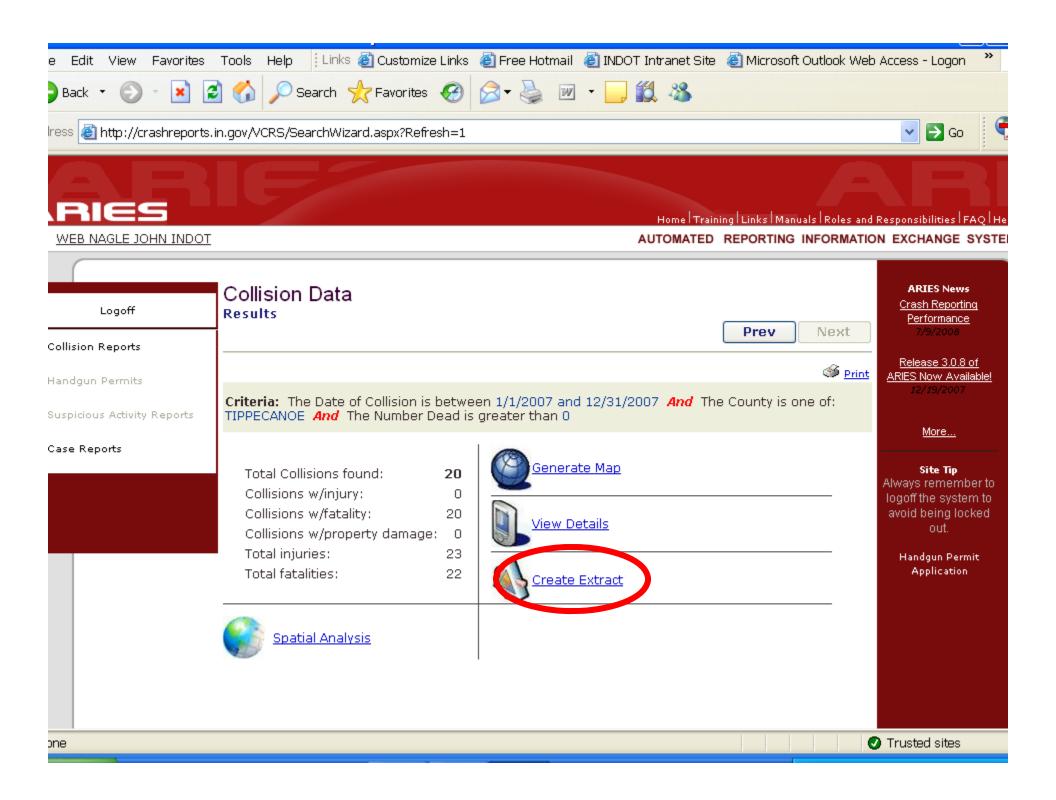
SR25S

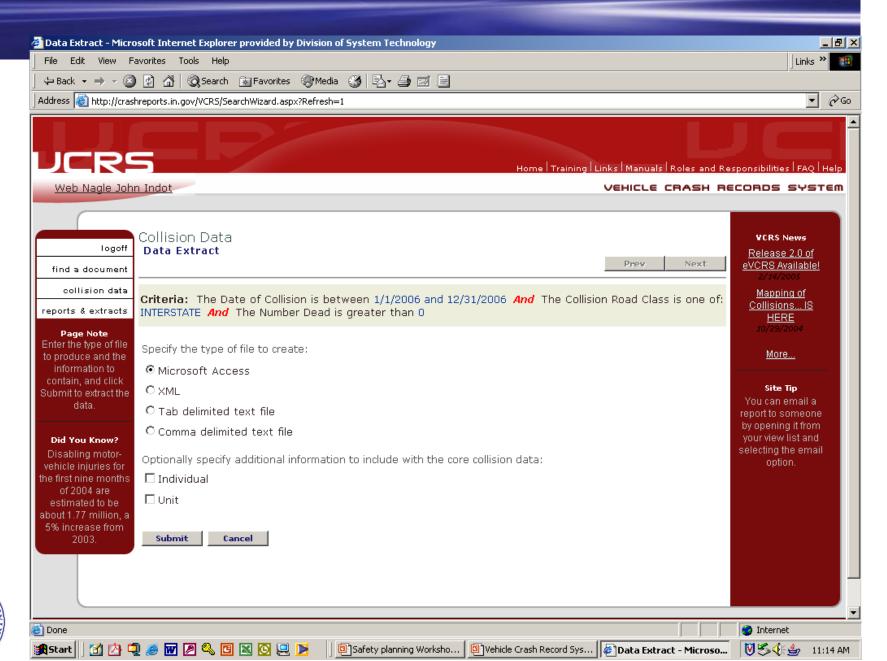




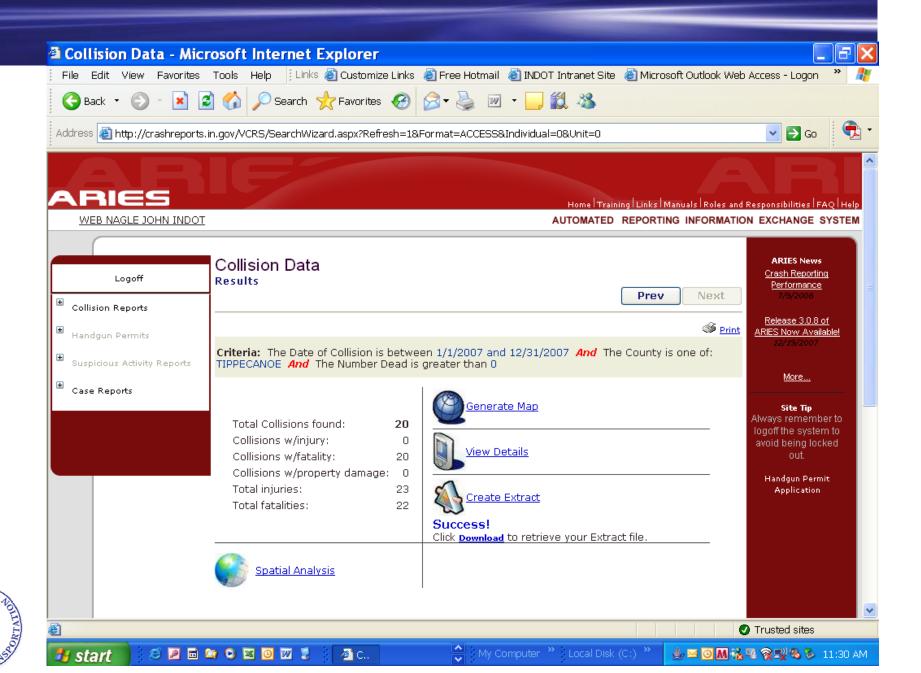


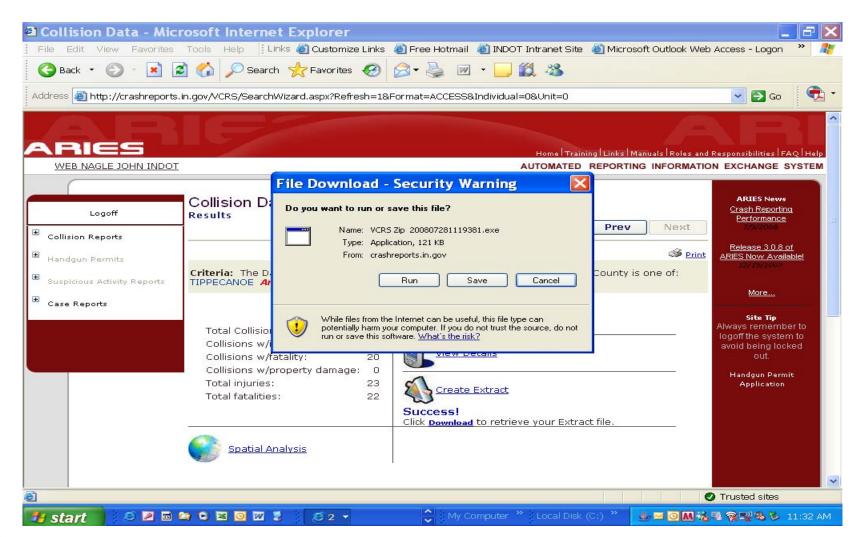




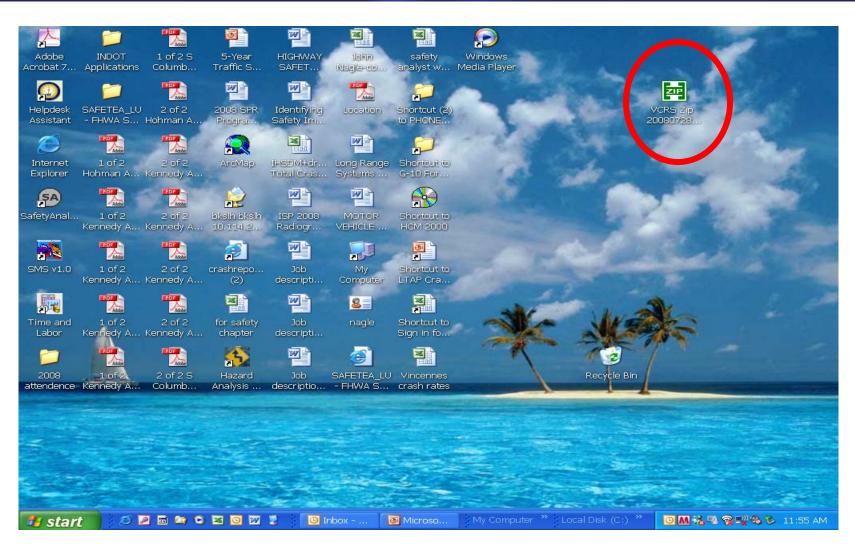




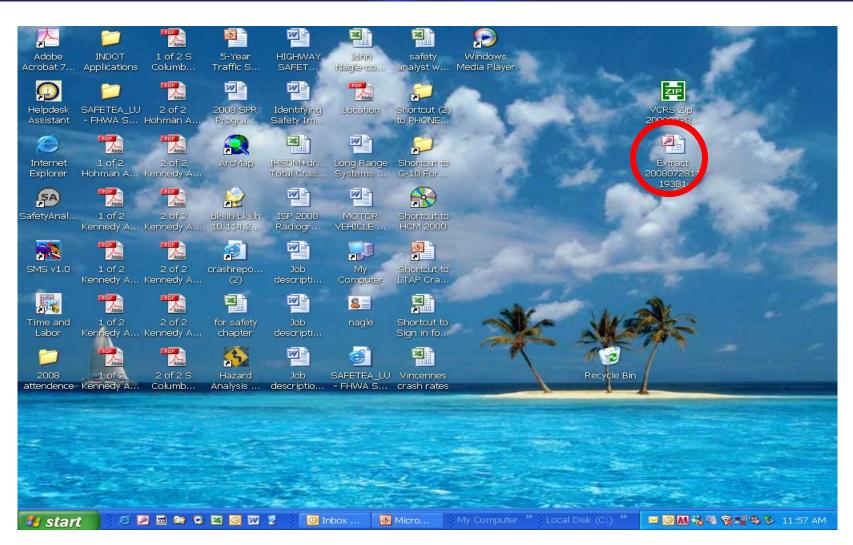




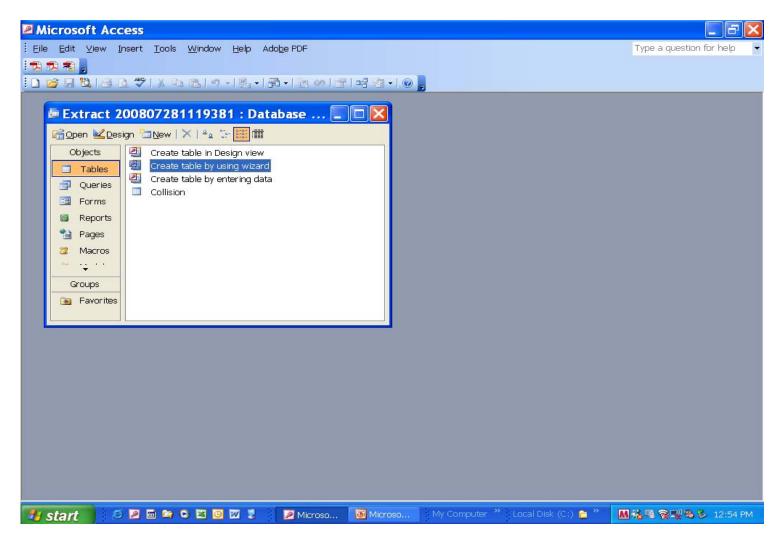




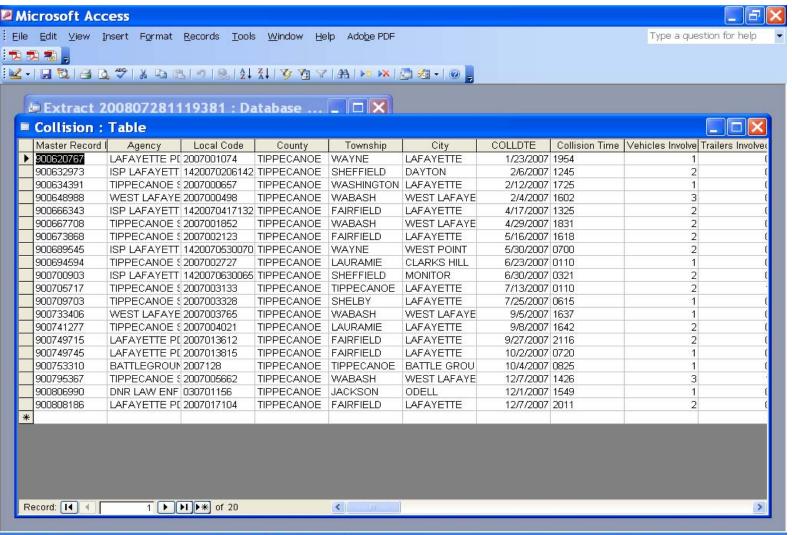




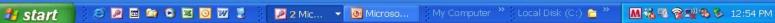


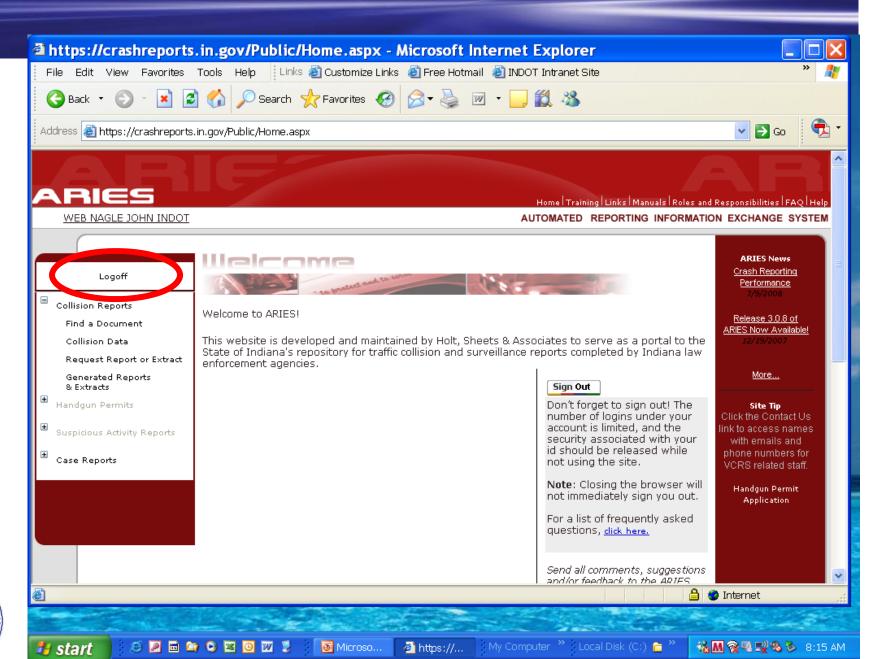














July 13, 2006

CRASH ANALYSIS

ACCESS THE VEHICLE CRASH RECORDS SYSTEM (VCRS) THROUGH THE WEBSITE: http://crashreports.in.gov

SELECT CLIENT LOGON (LEFT SIDE OF THE SCREEN)

TYPE IN USER ID AND PASSWORD SELECT LOGIN

SELECT COLLISION DATA

ADD THE CRITERIA YOU THINK WOULD GIVE YOU THE BEST RESULT

EXAMPLE:

FROM THE PROPERTY PULL-DOWN SELECT THE ROADWAY/INTERSECTION YOU MAY WANT TO TYPE THE ROADWAY IN TWICE, WITH AND WITHOUT A SPACE, TO ENSURE THAT YOU GET THEM ALL. SELECT THE INS BUTTON BETWEEN EACH ENTRY. YOU MAY ALSO WANT TO ADD INTERSECTIONS. OPERAND SELECT CONTAINS SELECT ADD



ARIES Best Practices By: Jeremy L. VanVleet, P.E. November 20, 2009

Purpose: Due to the varying methods used to build a query inside of ARIES, this best practices literature was created to try to standardize the process of building queries in ARIES for different types of projects. This will be an evolving document as new practices may be shared or started with the evolution of ARIES.

Procedure for logging into ARIES:

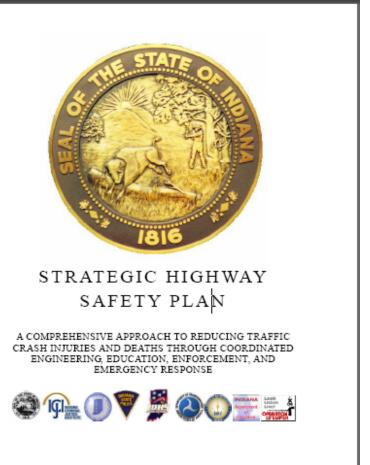
- 1. ARIES website: http://crashreports.in.gov
- 2. Select Client Logon or click on the Sign In button
- 3. Insert your issued user name and password in the appropriate spaces
- 4. Click Collision Reports
- 5. Click Collision Data
- 6. Click Yes on the pop up screen

Procedure for building a Query for a specific intersection's crash records:

- Check the Show All box
- 2. Enter time frame for crash data
 - a. Crash data begins with 1/1/2003

 - Maximum time frame per search is 25 months
 The maximum number of records that can be obtained at 1 time is 5,000; therefore in some instances it may be necessary to break the query down by year. In some cases it may even be necessary to break the query down into quarters or month to month depending upon the number of crashes queried.
 - d. Click Add
- 3. Select The County option from the drop down list under Property and use an Operand of is one of: Then choose the county that pertains to the intersection in question. After this is set then click the Add button.
- 4. If you want to narrow down the search criteria you can also click on The Township and leave the operand as is one of: and then you can choose the township from the drop down
- 5. Select The Roadway/Intersection-option-from the drop-down-list under-Property. The Operand should be set to Contains and the Reverse Lookup box-needs to be checked.
 - a. The Roadway/Intersection
 - i. Insert the major road name in the provided space. After the road name is inserted-click-on-the-Ins-button.
 - ii. Insert the intersecting road-name in the provided space. After the intersecting road-name is inserted-click on the Ins button.
 - iii. To obtain accurate crash data it is imperative that research is completed to obtain all-possible names for the major roadway and the intersecting roadway.
 - iv. It is also important to insert multiple variations to the names of the roadways-as-shown-below

- SHSP
- Strategic Highway Safety Plan



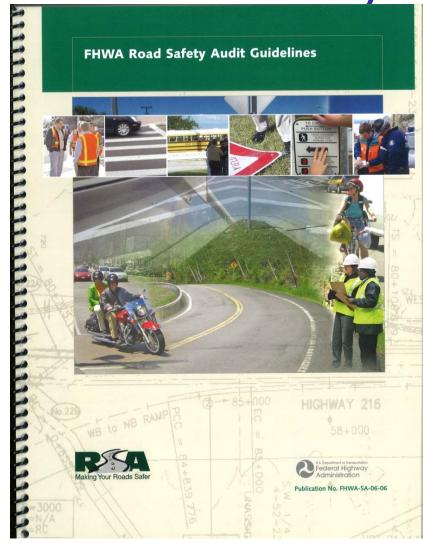


Strategic Highway Safety Plan

- FHWA requirement
- Data Assessment of State Safety Needs
- Data Driven Identification of Indiana
 Safety Emphasis Areas
- Projects must fit into one of these Emphasis Areas to be Eligible for HSIP Funding
- http://www.in.gov/indot/files/shsp.pdf



- RSA
- RoadwaySafety Audits





Roadway Safety Audits

- Performed by a team independent of the project
- Performed by a multi-disciplinary team
- Considers all potential road users
- Generates a formal RSA Report
- Qualitative in nature
- Provides a proactive approach



Roadway Safety Audits are **NOT**

- NOT a means to critique design work
- NOT a check of compliance with standards
- NOT a means of ranking or justifying one project over another
- http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/rsa/guidelines



Roadway Safety Audits

- Step 1 Identify project to be audited
- Step 2 Select RSA Team
- Step 3 Conduct a pre-audit meeting to review project information
- Step 4 Perform field observations
- Step 5 Conduct Audit analysis and prepare report findings
- Step 6 Present audit findings to Project Owner/Design Team

Roadway Safety Audits

- Step 7 Project Owner/Design Team prepares formal response
- Step 8 Incorporate findings into the project when appropriate
- INDOT is using a RSAs as part of the HSIP application process to determine safety issues and counter measures
- Training has been provided through LTAP

HSM

Highway Safety Manual

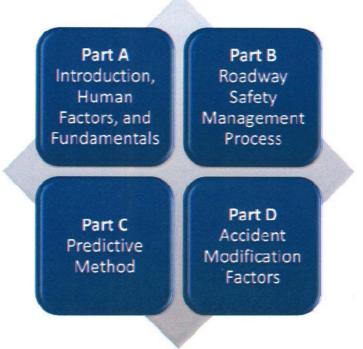
http://www.highwaysafetymanual.org/

Home/Home.html





OUTLINE OF THE HSM





PART A

INTRODUCTION, HUMAN FACTORS, & FUNDAMENTALS

Chapter 1 Introduction and Overview

Chapter 2 Human Factors

Chapter 3 Fundamentals



PART B

ROADWAY SAFETY MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Network Screening Countermeasure Selection Prioritization of Improvement Projects













Diagnosis

Economic Appraisal Safety Effectiveness Evaluation



PART C

PREDICTIVE METHOD



Two-Lane Rural Roads



Urban/ Suburban Arterial Highways



Rural Multilane Highways

- Methodology
- Applications
- Safety issues not explicitly addressed by the methodology
- Example problems
- References

Special Part C
Common Procedures

- Calibration
- Combining predicted with observed crashes



PART D

ACCIDENT MODIFICATION FACTORS

CHAPTER 13 Roadway Segments

CHAPTER 14 Intersections

CHAPTER 15 Interchanges

CHAPTER 16 Special Facilities and Geometric Situations

CHAPTER 17 Road Networks

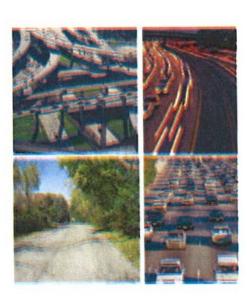


HSM PART	SUPPORTING TOOL
PART B: Roadway Safety Management Process	SafetyAnalyst http://www.safetyanalyst.org/
PART C: Predictive Methods	IHSDM http://www.tfhrc.gov/safety/ ihsdm/ihsdm.htm
PART D: Accident Modification Factors	FHWA CRF/AMF Clearinghouse



- SA
- Safety Analyst
- http://www.safetyanalyst.org/







Safety Analyst

SafetyAnalyst Tools

The **Network Screening Tool** identifies sites with potential for safety improvements.

The **Diagnosis Tool** is used to diagnose the nature of safety problems at specific sites.

The **Countermeasure Selection Tool** assists users in the selection of countermeasures to reduce accident frequency and severity at specific sites.

The **Economic Appraisal Tool** performs an economic appraisal of a specific countermeasure or several alternative countermeasures for a specific site.

The **Priority Ranking Tool** provides a priority ranking of sites and proposed improvement projects based on the benefit and cost estimates determined by the economic appraisal tool.



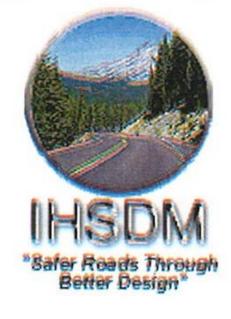
The **Countermeasure Evaluation Tool** provides the capability to conduct before/after evaluations of implemented safety improvements.

Safety Analyst

- Developed as an FHWA Pooled Fund Study
- Has now become an AASHTOware product
- Includes
 - Administrative Software
 - Data Management Software
 - Analysis Software



- IHSDM
- Interactive Highway Safety Design Model
- http://www.tfhrc.gov/safety/ihsdm/ihsdm .htm





Interactive Highway Safety Design Model



Interactive Highway Safety Design Model (IHSDM):
Making Safety A Priority in Roadway Design

IHSDM Overview

The Interactive Highway Safety Design Model (IHSDM) is a suite of software analysis tools for evaluating safety and operational effects of geometric design decisions on highways.



Interactive Highway Safety Design Model

IHSDM currently includes six evaluation modules (Crash Prediction, Design Consistency, Intersection Review, Policy Review, Traffic Analysis, and Driver/Vehicle). This Web site summarizes the capabilities and applications of the IHSDM evaluation modules. It also provides a library of the research reports documenting their development.



Interactive Highway Safety Design Model

IHSDM is a decision-support tool. It checks existing or proposed highway designs against relevant design policy values and provides estimates of a design's expected safety and operational performance. IHSDM results support decision making in the highway design process. Intended users include highway project managers, designers, and traffic and safety reviewers in State and local highway agencies and engineering consulting firms.



- DR for CR
- Desktop Reference for Crash Reduction Factors
- http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/tools/crf/
- AMF
- Accident Modification Factors



Desktop Reference for Crash Reduction Factors









U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Publication No. FHWA-SA-07-015





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September 2007	Page



	Crash	Crash	Area Type	Config	Control	Major Minor		Residence	700	Effecti				and the same
Countermeasure(s)		Severity				Daily 7 Volume (Ref	Obs	Crash Reduction Factor / Function	Std	_	nge High	Study Type
				SIGNAL O	PERATIONS	COUNTE	RMEASU	JRES			- 1			
Add all-red clearance interval	All	All			Signal			15		15				Cross-sectio
	Right- angle	All			Signal			15		30				Cross-section
Add all-red clearance interval (from 0 to 1 second)	Right- angle	AJI	Urban		Signal			47	6	0	44	-32	67	
Add exclusive pedestrian phasing	Ped	All			Signal			28		34		7	60	
Convert exclusive leading protected to exclusive lagging protected	All	All			Signal			25		-15	19			Simple Before-Afte
	Left-turn	All			Signal			25		-49	54			Simple Before-Afte
Convert protected left-furn phase to protected/permissive	All	All			Signal			25		-20	17			Comparison Group Befor After
	All	Fatal/Injury			Signal			25		-10	25			Group Befor After
	Left-turn	AJI			Signal			25		-65	71			Comparison Group Befor After
	Rear-end	All			Signal			25		4	22			Comparison Group Befor After
Convert protected/permissive left-turn phase to permissive/protected	All	All			Signal			29		13	19			Simple Before-Afte
	Left-turn	AJI			Signal			29		33	22			Simple Before-Afte







- CJI-CFB
- Criminal Justice Institute Crash Fact Book

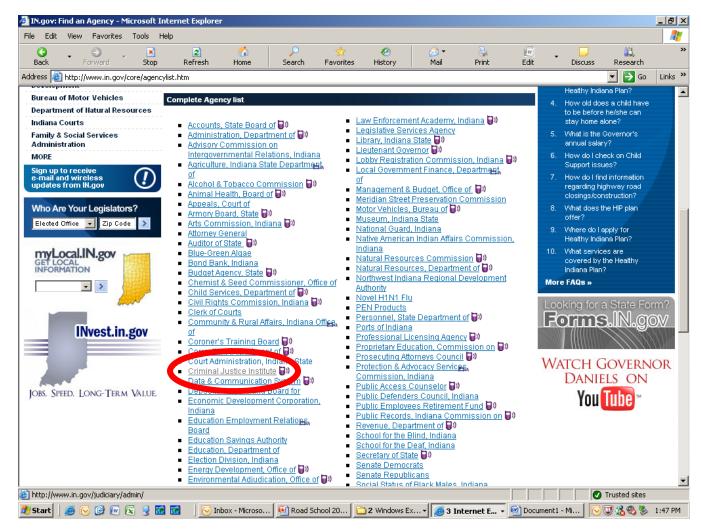


- Traffic Safety Division of CJI
- Traffic Records Coordinating Committee (TRCC)
- Grants Relating to Behavior such as aggressive driving and impaired driving
- Publish Crash Summaries on the Web
- Following are examples and how to find them

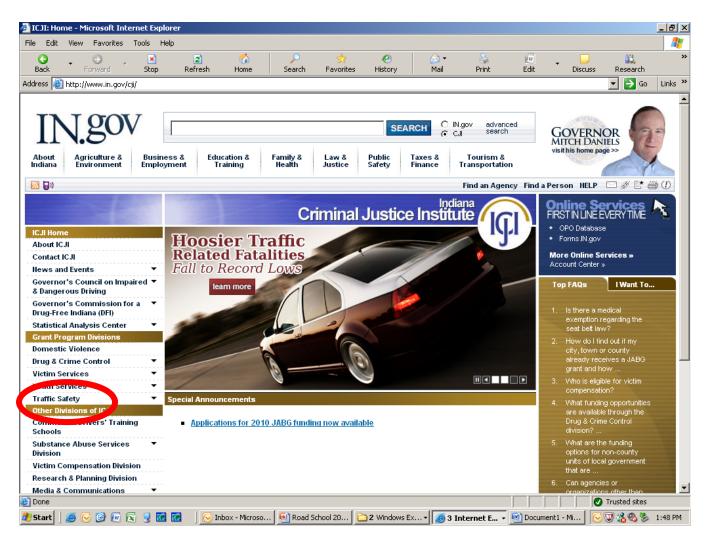
Under Most Visited select More







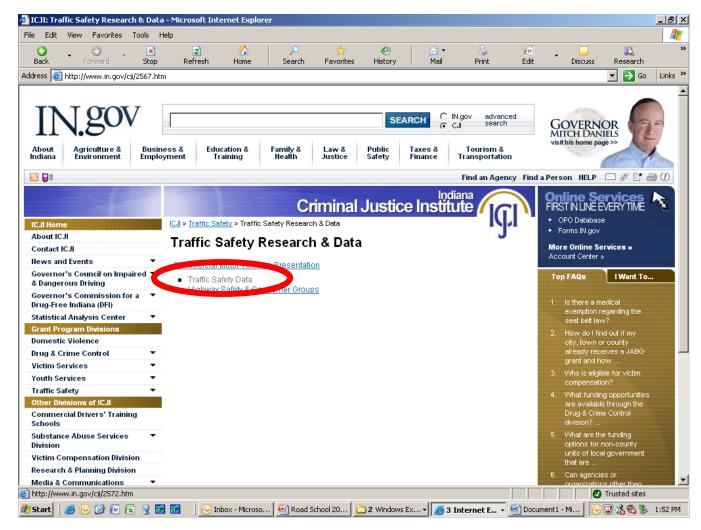




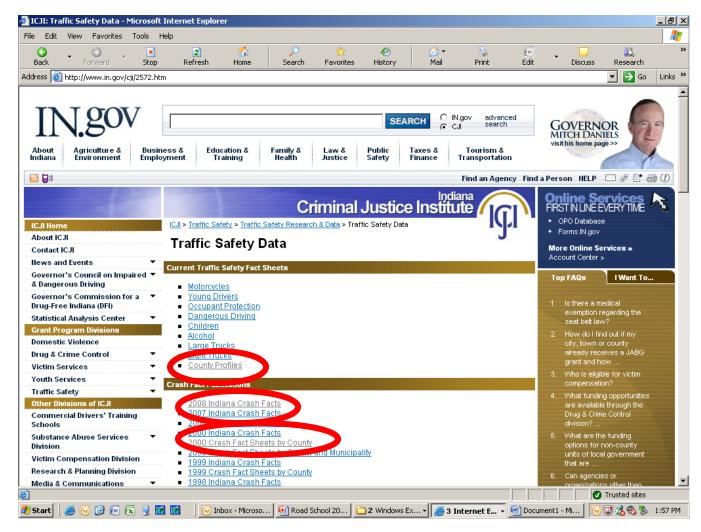




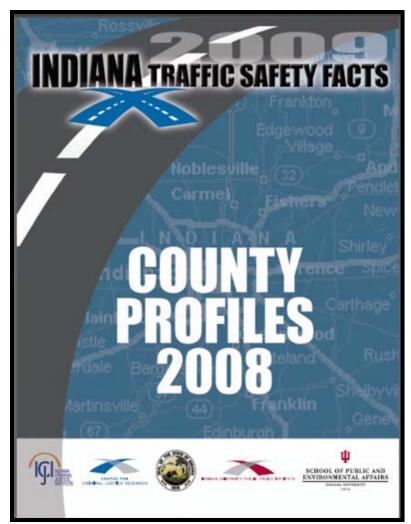




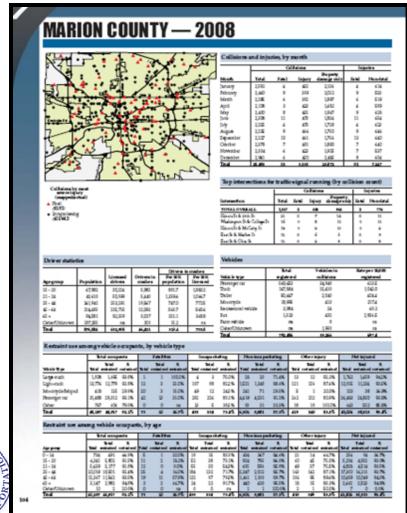


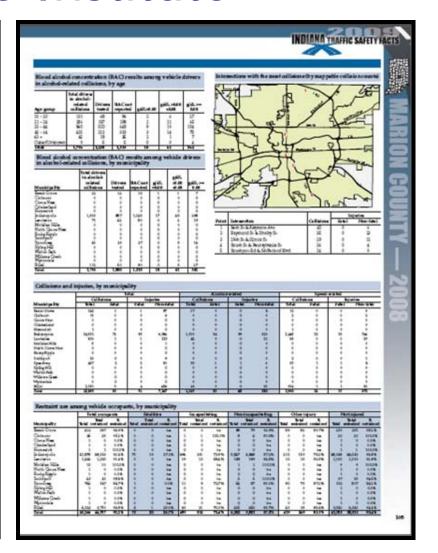




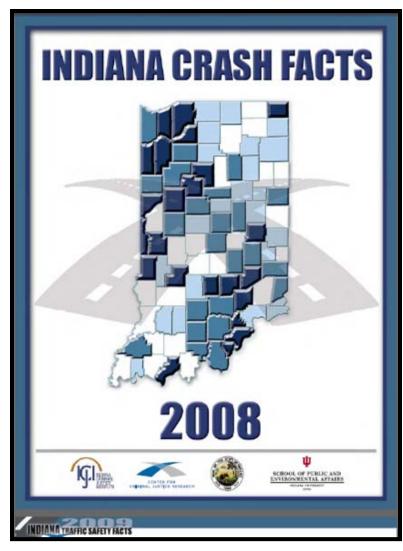




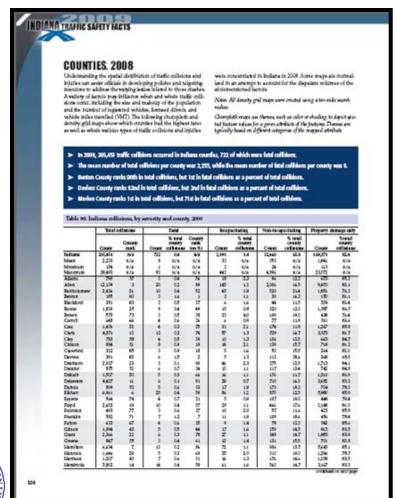


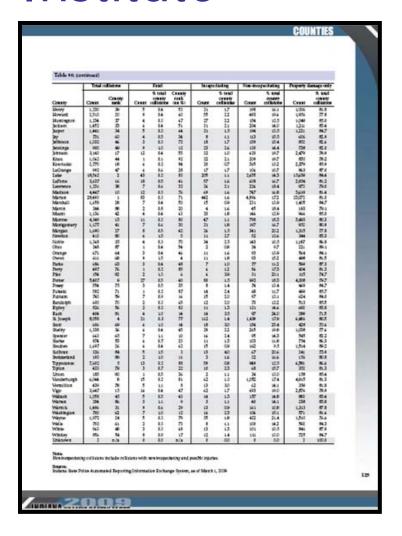




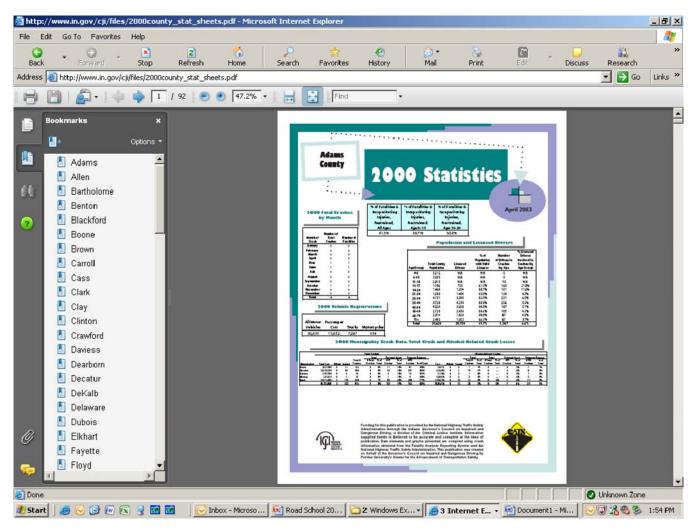














Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

- HELPERS
- Hazard Elimination Project for Existing Roads and Streets

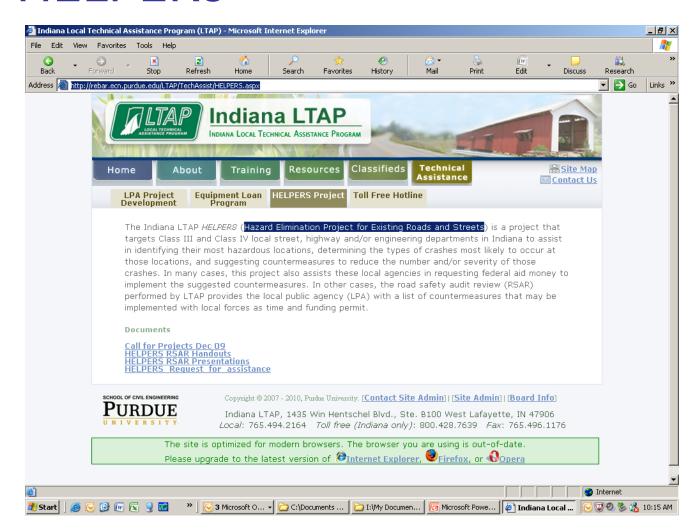


HELPERS

- Local Transportation Assistance Program – LTAP
- Assistance for Counties and Towns to justify Safety projects for federal funding
- http://rebar.ecn.purdue.edu/LTAP/Tech Assist/HELPERS.aspx



HELPERs





Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

- FARS
- Fatal Accident Reporting System

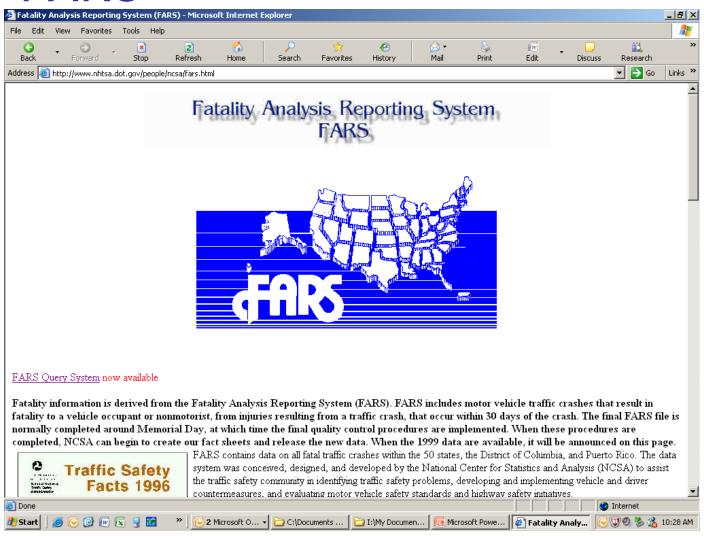


FARS

- FARS contains data on all <u>fatal</u> traffic crashes within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico
- The FARS Query System enables users to perform their own custom requests
- http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/ncsa/ fars.html



FARS





- NCHRP REPORT 500
- National Cooperative Highway Research Program – Report 500
- Guidance for Implementation of the AASHTO Strategic Highway Safety Plan
- 19 publications about key emphasis areas that affect highway safety



- Volume 01: A Guide for Addressing Aggressive-Driving Collisions
- Volume 02: A Guide for Addressing Collisions Involving Unlicensed Drivers and Drivers with Suspended or Revoked Licenses
- Volume 03: A Guide for Addressing Collisions with Trees in Hazardous Locations



- Volume 04: A Guide for Addressing Head-On Collisions
- Volume 05: A Guide for Addressing Unsignalized Intersection Collisions
- Volume 06: A Guide for Addressing Run-Off-Road Collisions
- Volume 07: A Guide for Reducing Collisions on Horizontal Curves



- Volume 08: A Guide for Reducing Collisions Involving Utility Poles
- Volume 09: A Guide for Reducing Collisions Involving Older Drivers
- Volume 10: A Guide for Reducing Collisions Involving Pedestrians
- Volume 11: A Guide for Increasing Seat Belt Use

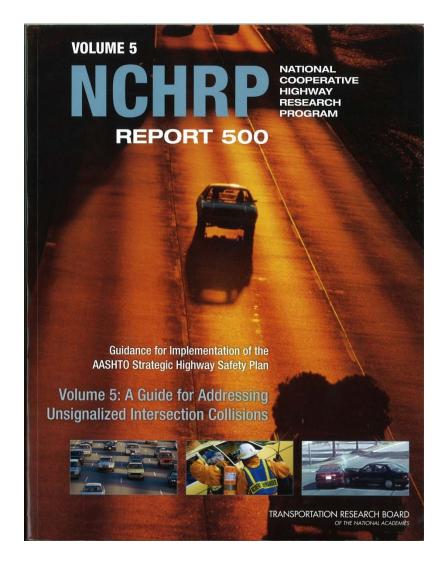


- Volume 12: A Guide for Reducing Collisions at Signalized Intersections
- Volume 13: A Guide for Reducing Collisions Involving Heavy Trucks
- Volume 14: Reducing Crashes Involving Drowsy and Distracted Drivers
- Volume 15: A Guide for Enhancing Rural Emergency Medical Services



- Volume 16: A Guide for Reducing Crashes Involving Alcohol
- Volume 17: A Guide for Reducing Work Zone Collisions
- Volume 18: A Guide for Reducing Head-On Crashes on Freeways
- Volume 19: A Guide for Collecting and Analyzing Safety Highway Safety Data







Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

- ELCSI-PFS
- Evaluation of Low Cost SafetyImprovements Pooled Fund Study
- http://www.tfhrc.gov/safety/evaluations/pubs.htm



Evaluation of Low Cost Safety Improvements – Pooled Fund Study

- ~ 26 State Pooled Fund Study
- FHWA Strategic Highway Safety Plan Effort
- Purpose is to Estimate the Safety
 Effectiveness for Several of the Low Cost
 Strategies Identified in the 500 Reports

Evaluation of Low Cost Safety Improvements – Pooled Fund Study

- STOP Signs with Increased Retroreflectivity
- Flashing Beacons
- STOP AHEAD Pavement Markings
- Two-Way Left-Turn Lanes



Evaluation of Low Cost Safety Improvements – Pooled Fund Study

- Offset Left-Turn Lanes,
- Advance Street Name Signing
- Curve Treatments
- Lane-Width/Shoulder-Width Combinations
- More



TECHBRIEF



Safety Evaluation of Lane and Shoulder Width Combinations on Rural, Two-Lane, Undivided Roads

FHWA Publication No.: FHWA-HRT-09-032 FHWA Contact: Roya Amjadi, HRDS-06, (202) 493-3383, roya.amjadi@dot.gov

This document is a technical summary of the Federal Highway Administration report, Safety Evaluation of Lane and Shoulder Width Combinations on Rural, Two-Lane, Undivided Roads (FHWA-HRT-09-031), which will be available online at http://www.tfhrc.gov/safety.

Objective

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) organized a pooled fund study of 26 States to evaluate low-cost safety strategies as part of its strategic highway safety effort. The purpose of the FHWA Low-Cost Safety Improvements Pooled Fund Study is to evaluate the safety effectiveness of several low-cost safety strategies presented in the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 500 Series. Although not identified in the NCHRP Report 500 Series, one of the strategies selected for evaluation in the pooled fund study was the allocation of lane and shoulder width for fixed pavement widths on rural, two-lane, undivided roads (i.e., given a fixed roadway width for a rural, two-lane, undivided road, is it safer to provide wider shoulders or wider lanes?). The safety effectiveness of various allocations of total paved width had not previously been thoroughly documented, and this study is an attempt to provide an evaluation through scientifically rigorous procedures.

Introduction

State and local agencies are often faced with a decision of how to enhance safety on rural, two-lane roads when the total paved width is to remain the same. More than 42,000 fatalities occur

2

U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration

Research, Development, and Technology Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center 6300 Georgetown Pike McLean, VA 22101-2296

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Simulator Evaluation of Low-Cost Safety Improvements on Rural Two-Lane Undivided Roads: Nighttime Delineation for Curves and Traffic Calming for Small Towns

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This document is a technical summary of the Federal Highway Administration report, Simulator Evaluation of Low-Cost Safety Improvements on Rural Two-Lane Undivided Roads: Nighttime Delineation for Curves and Traffic Calming for Small Towns, FHWA-HRT-09-061.

Objective

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) organized 26 States to participate in the FHWA Low Cost Safety Improvements Pooled Fund Study as part of its strategic highway safety plan support effort. The purpose of the pooled fund study is to estimate the safety effectiveness for several of the unproven low-cost safety strategies identified in the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 500 Series. One of the strategies chosen to be evaluated for this study is improved curve delineation, which is intended to reduce the frequency of curve-related crashes by providing more conspicuous signing and lane markings.

In this study, a driving simulator experiment was conducted to evaluate two sets of alternative low-cost safety improvements for rural areas based on Technical Advisory Committee recommendations from the 2007 Annual Meeting. The first set of improvements was directed toward enhancing the visibility of curves on rural two-lane undivided roads at night. It focused on achieving advanced detection and speed reduction in such curves. The second set of improvements was directed toward slowing traffic on rural two-lane undivided roads in small towns during the day by focusing on traffic calming within the towns.



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Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

- MPO's
- Metropolitan Planning Organizations



MPO's

- All the MPO's analyze safety data to various extents
- Have dedicated safety funding
- Are a resource for safety information



Safety Toolbox of Crash Data Analysis

Questions?

