

## Introduction

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# Agenda

- > Introduction
- Initialization
- Crash Querying
- ➤ Site Analysis
- ➤ Quality Assurance
- Benefit-Cost



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## **CARTS Crash Tool**

- ➤ Not an everything tool
- Statistics & SHSP Dashboards > CARTS.LSU.edu > Data Reports
- > Focused on project development
- Most modules finished
  - Crash Query
  - Quality Assurance
  - Site Analysis
  - Benefit-Cost
- More Training in the near future



### **HSIP**

#### https://highways.dot.gov/safety/hsip

#### Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

The Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) is a core Federal-aid program with the purpose to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including non-State-owned roads and roads on tribal land. The HSIP requires a data-driven, strategic approach to improving highway safety on all public roads with a focus on performance.

The HSIP is legislated under Section 148 of Title 23, *United States Code* (23 U.S.C. 148) and regulated under Part 924 of Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR Part 924). The HSIP consists of three main components, the Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP), State HSIP or program of highway safety improvement projects and the Railway-Highway Crossing Program (RHCP), In addition, some states also have a High Risk Rural Roads (HRRR) program if they had increasing fatality rate on rural roads.



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# New Crash Report 2022

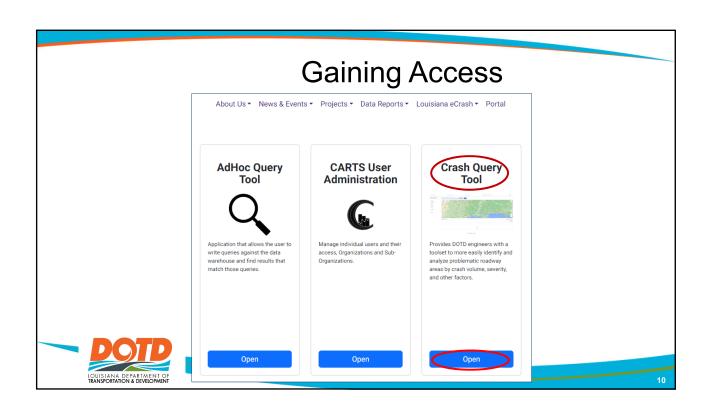
- ➤ New Collision Manner
  - Right-overtake
  - Left against flow
  - Backing x3
  - Unknown
- ➤ More details
  - Non-Motorists
  - Commercial Motor Vehicles
  - Intersections
- Cyclists are Non-Motorists











# **Gaining Access**

This crash data tool has been developed by the Office of Planning, Highway Safety Section of DOTD for crash analysis purposes. The data contained herein is prepared solely for the purpose of identifying, evaulating, and planning safety enhancements and/or strategies of crash sites. This is pursuant to Section 148 of Title 23 of the United States Code and was implemented utilizing federal-aid highway funds. Therefore, the data is not subject to discovery nor may be admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered in any action against DOTD or the state of Louisiana.

DOTD makes no representation as to the accuracy, adequacy, reliability, availability or completeness of the Law Enforcement Agency crash reports or the data collected from them. DOTD is not responsible for any errors or omissions in such reports or data. DOTD is not liable for any loss or damage incurred by any party as a result of the use of the crash reports or data collected from them.

The data contained herein is not the official report of the circumstances of a particular crash. The crash report and data contained within is is owned and maintained by the investigating agency. To obtain an official copy of a crash report, contact the state or local law enforcement agency that

Pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statue 32:398, unless specifically authorized by the State of Louisiana, third parties shall not sell or distribute any compiled data owned by the state of

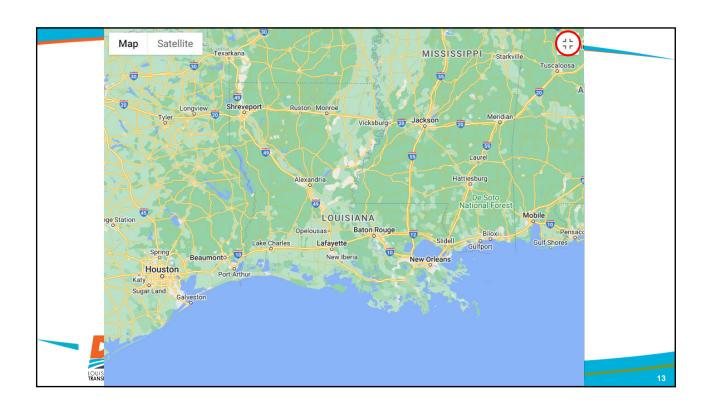
Questions or concerns, should be directed to the DOTD Highway Safety Section at dotdhighwaysafety@la.gov or by calling (225) 379-1214.

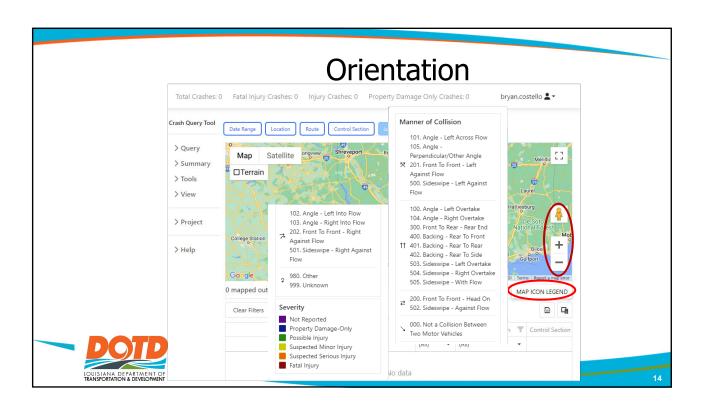


DECLINE

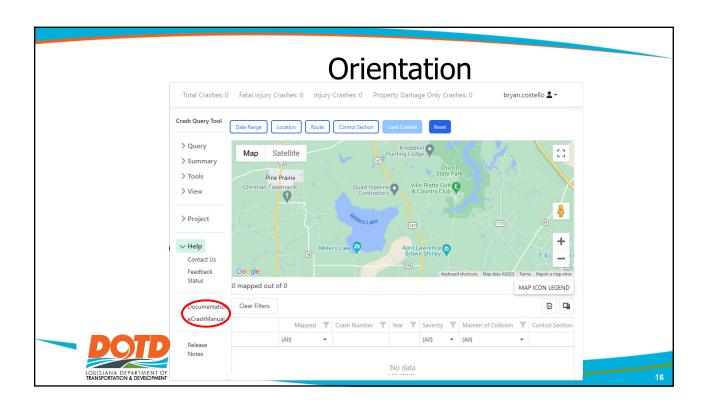
Orientation Fatal Injury Crashes: 0 Injury Crashes: 0 Property Damage Only bryan.costello 💄 Crash Query Tool > Query Satellite Map > Summary □Terrain > View > Project > Help 0 mapped out of 0 MAP ICON LEGEND 0 G Clear Filters Mapped **T** Crash Number **T** Year **T** Severity **T** Manner of Collision **T** Control Section LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF

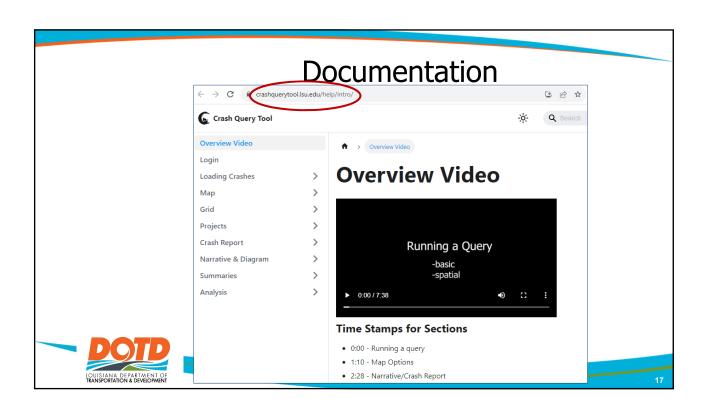


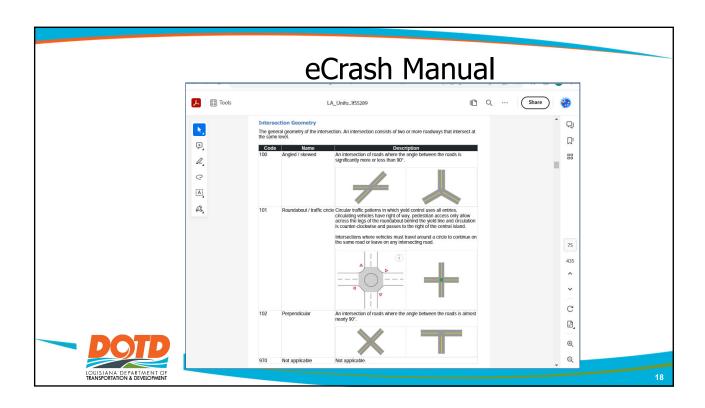


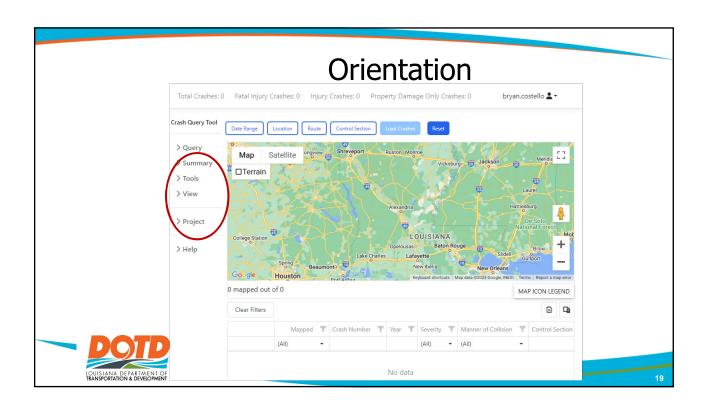














## Limits - Time

Most recent: 6 to 18 months ago

Minimum: 3 yearsPreferred: 5 years

➤ Consistency

Similar operations

No major construction



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# Limits - Segments

- ➤ Considerations
  - Too small may be too close to randomness
  - Too large may be too close to average
- ➤ Suggested limits

(miles)	Urban	Rural	Class
Minimum	0.4	0.6	Highways
Maximum	2	8	Highways
Best	Between in	Freeways	

➤ If an end-point is at an intersection, trim it to avoid the intersection's functional area

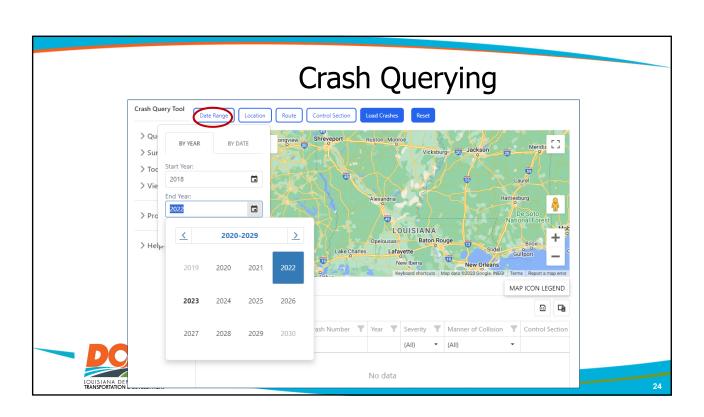


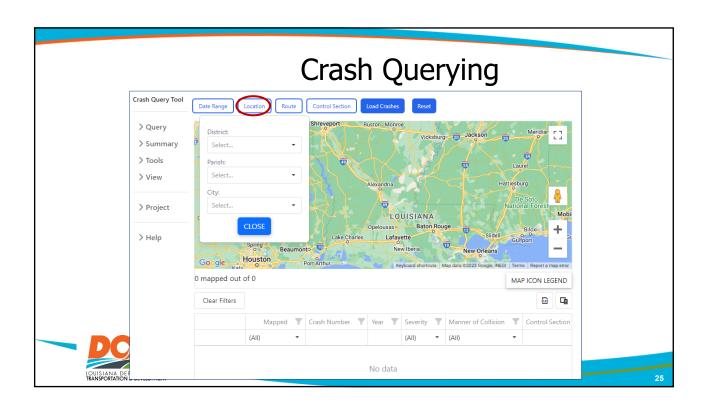
## **Limits - Intersections**

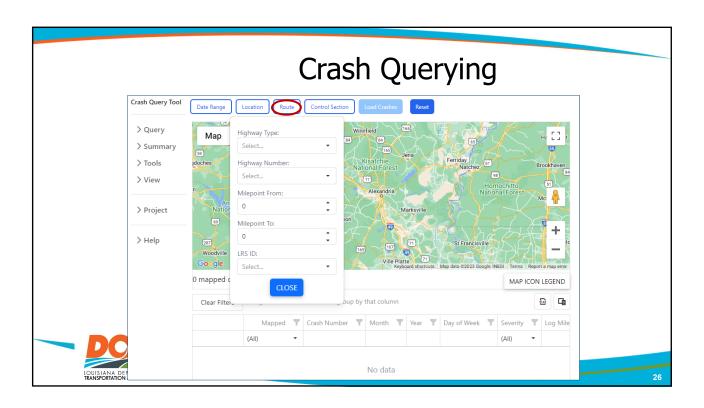
- ➤ Considerations
  - Too small, may not capture all crashes
  - Too large, may perform extra QA
- ➤ Minimum: 150 feet\*
- \*but do not include other intersections
- ➤ Include all of the turn-lanes & taper\*
- ➤ If too close to another intersection, consider splitting the distance between intersections

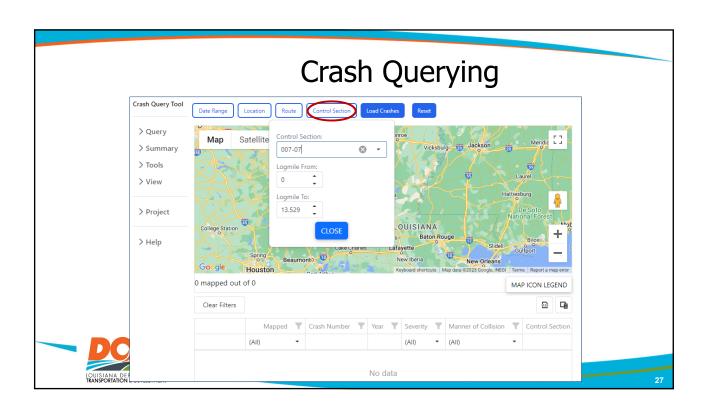


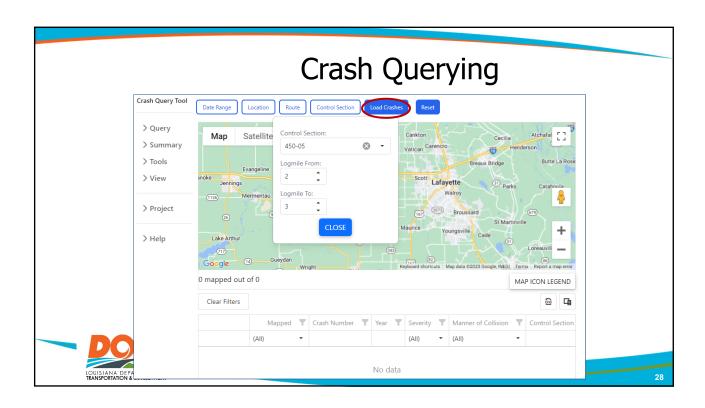
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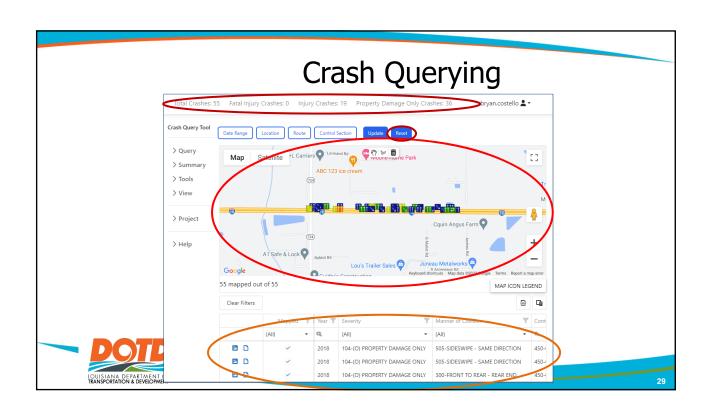


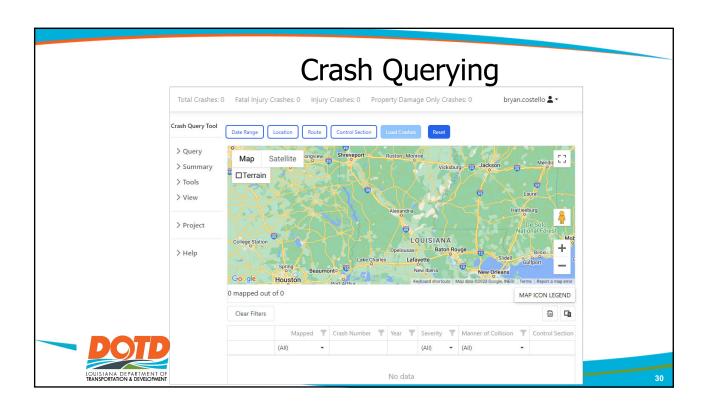


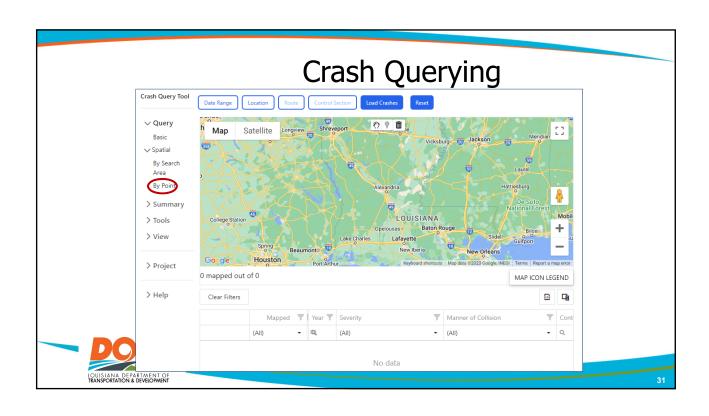


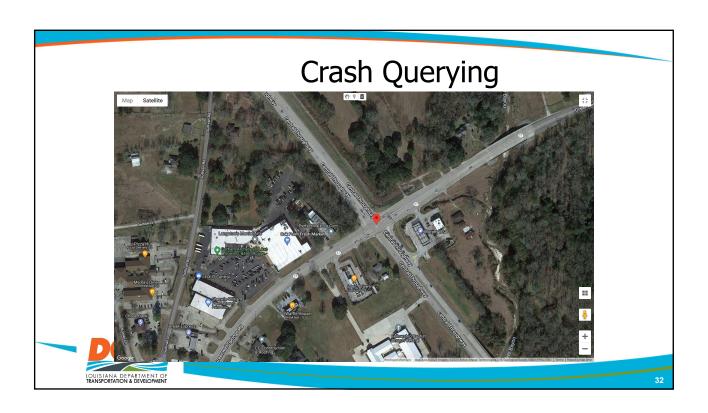


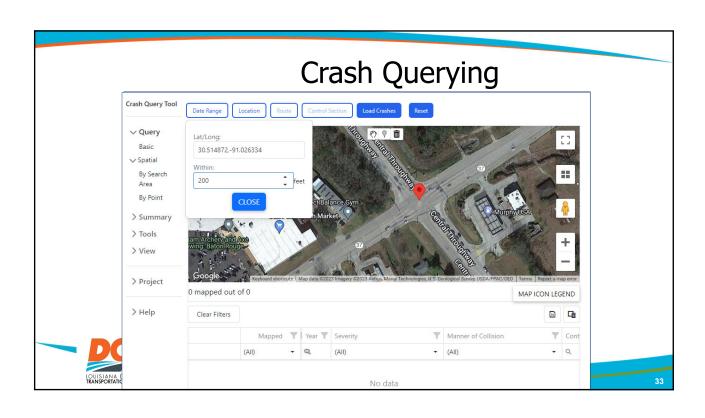


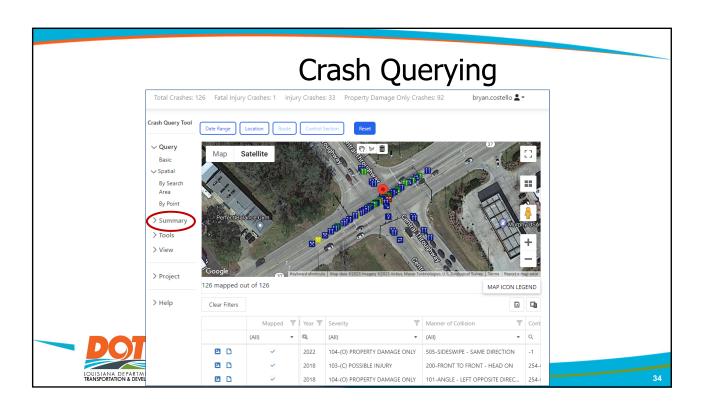


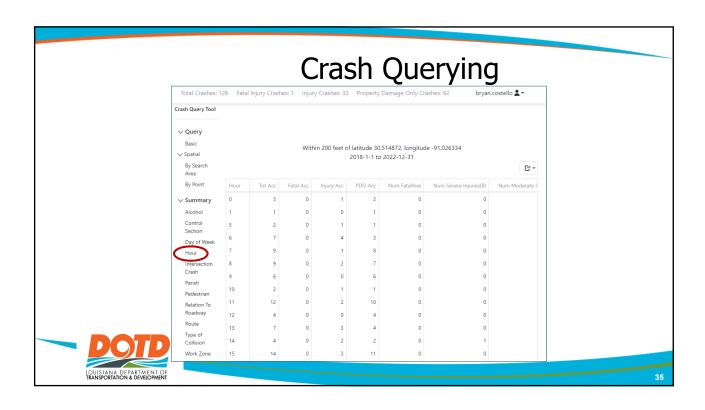


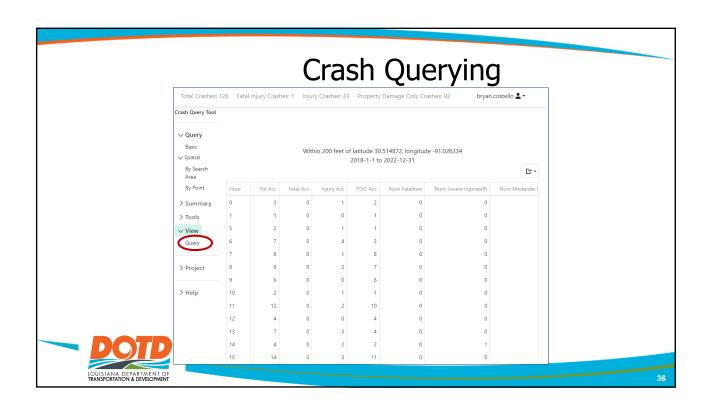


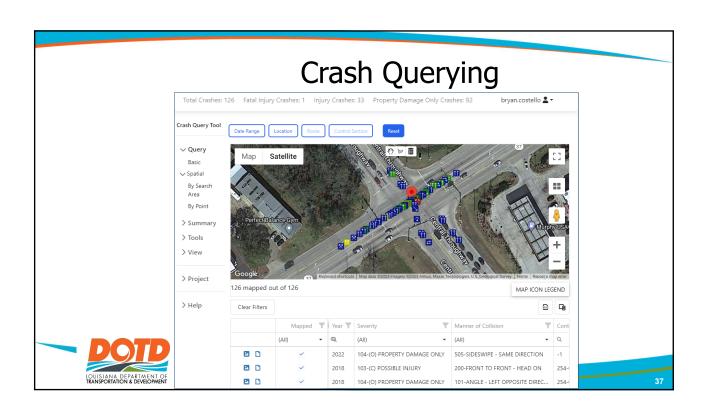


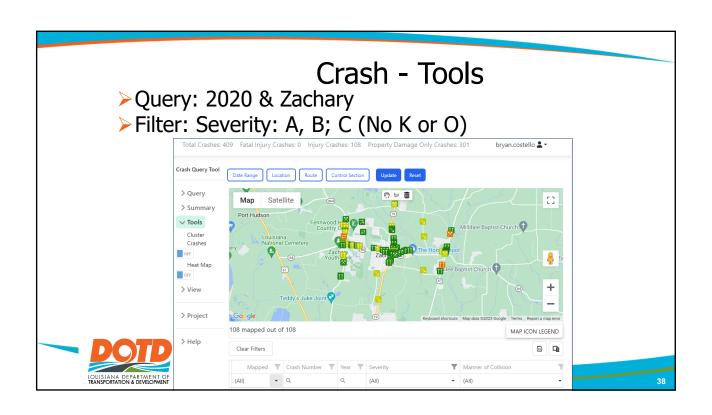


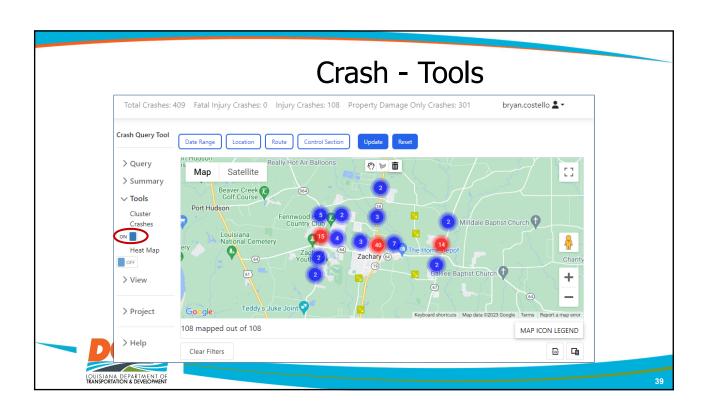


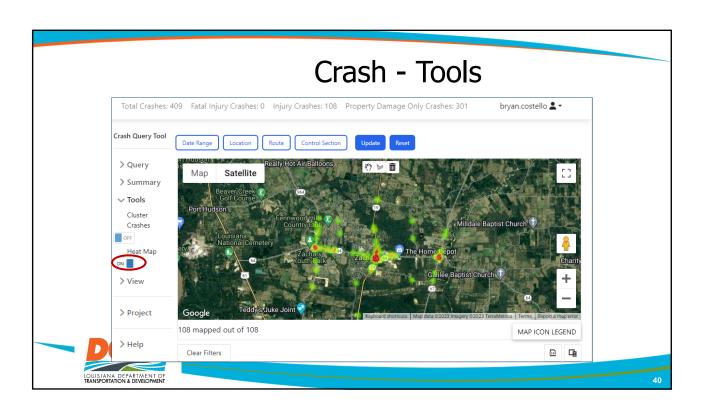




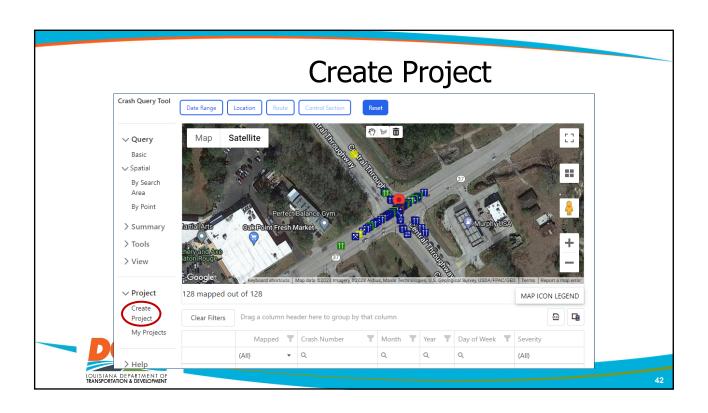


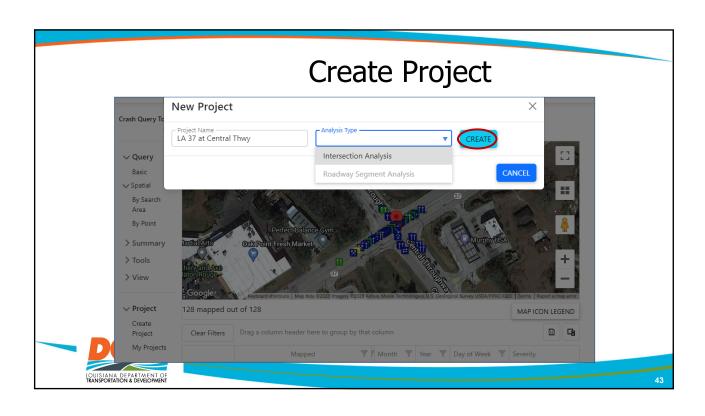


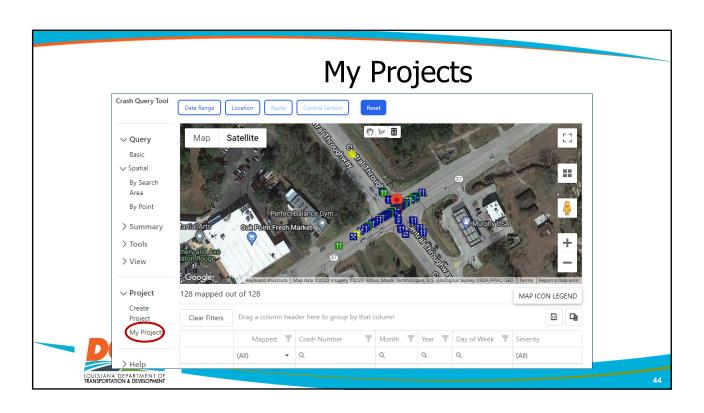


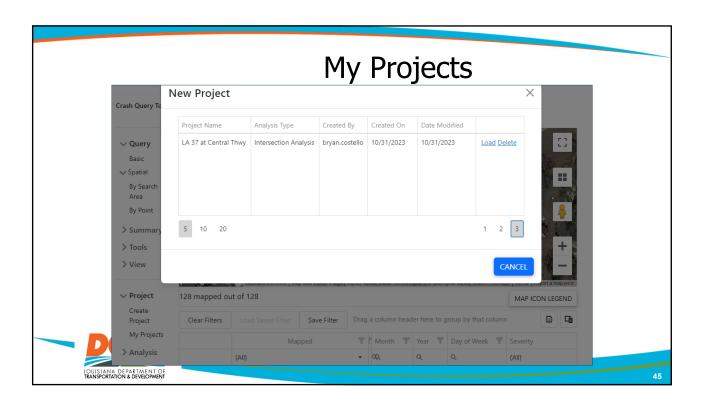


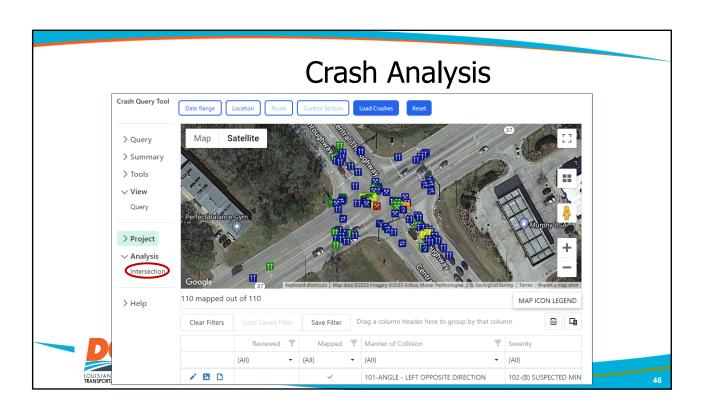


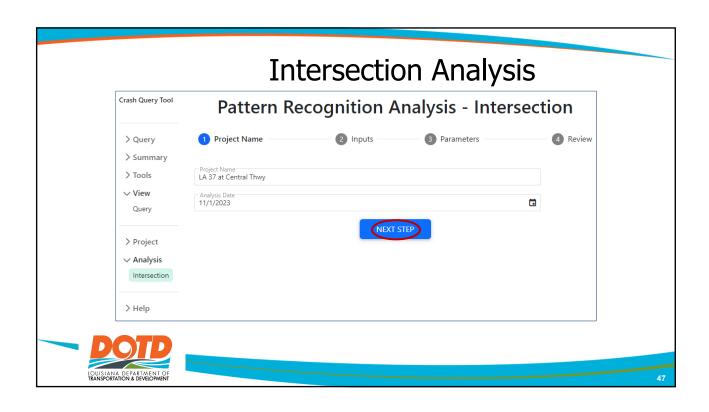


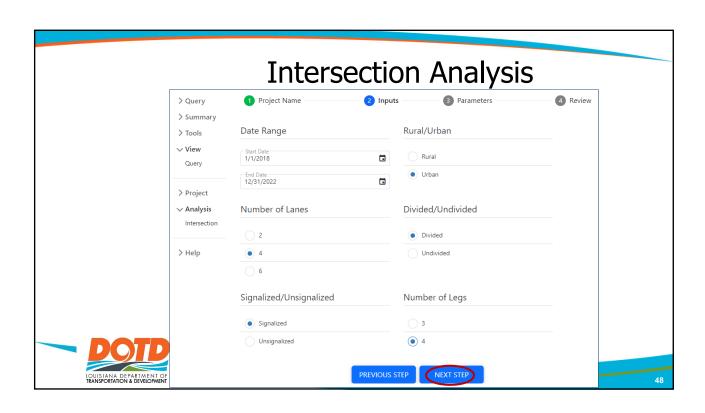


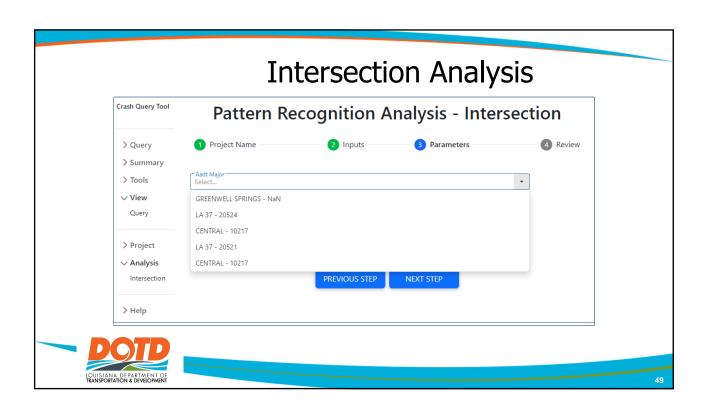


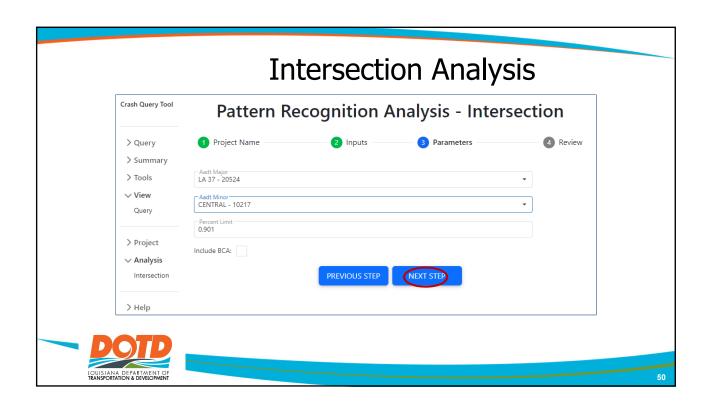


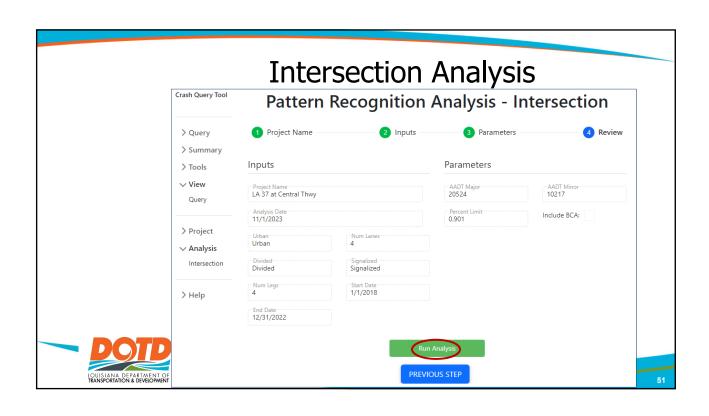


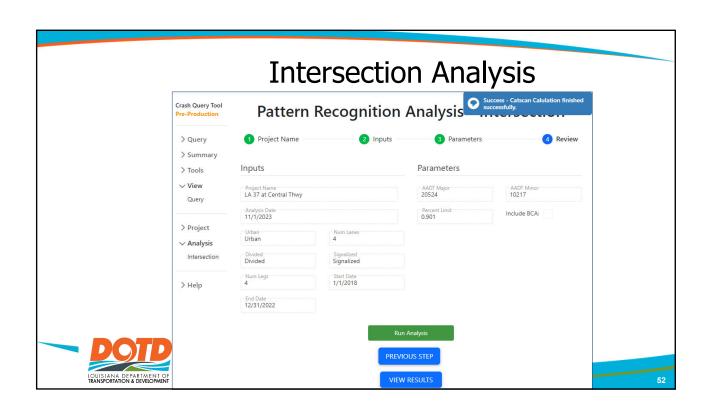












## Outputs – Filters

- Filters-out crashes that does not meet the below criteria
- ➤ Segment
  - Within Grid
  - Intersection = No
- > Intersection
  - Within Grid
  - (Rural) Intersection = Yes



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# Pattern Recognition Analysis

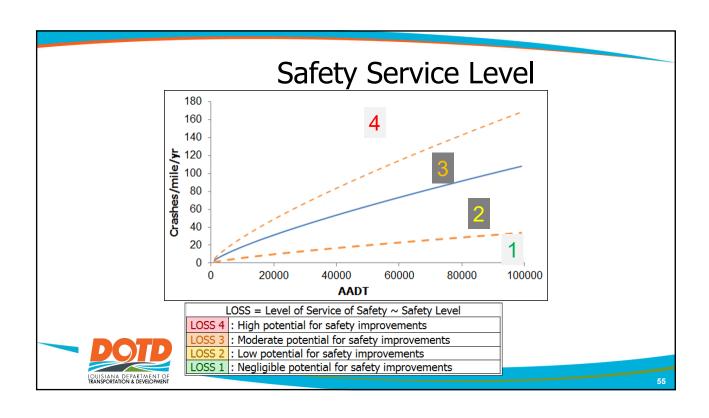
Crash attribute as Binomial Trial

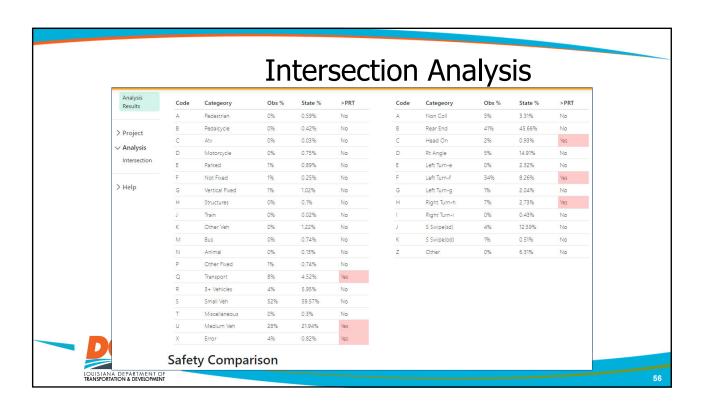
$$P(X \le x) = B(x, n; p) = \sum_{i=0}^{x} \frac{n!}{(n-i)! \, i!} p^{i} (1-p)^{n-i}$$

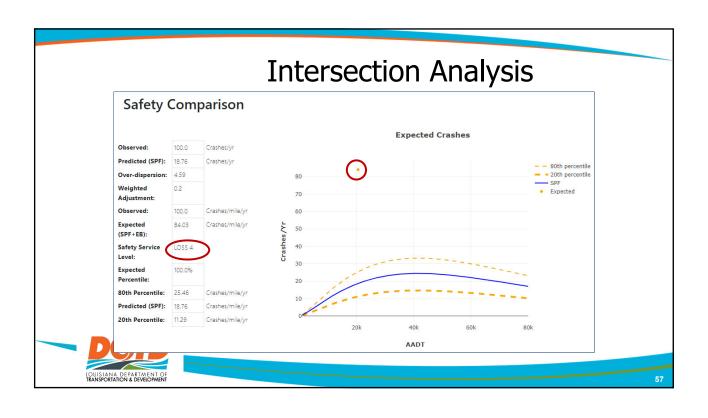
Each trial compares: subject % v. class %

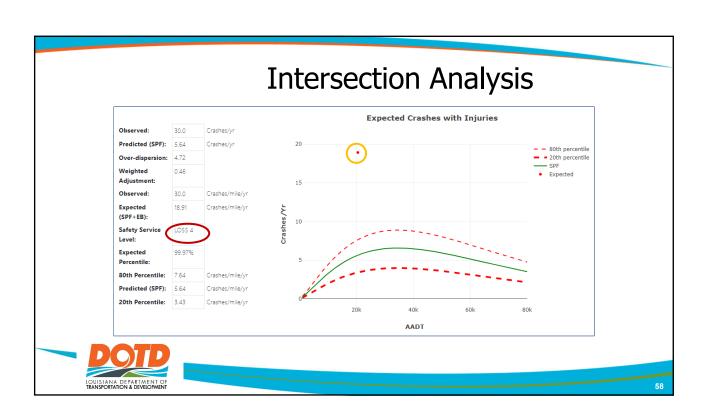
	Code	Crash Types	Obs %	State %	∆s > Pct Lmt		Code	Other Factors	Obs %	State %	$\Delta s > Pct Lmt$	
	Α	Pedestrian	0.74%	0.78%	0	0%	Α	Non Coll	5.45%	9.44%	31	44%
	В	Pedalcycle	0%	0.45%	0	0%	В	Rear End	53.22%	51.78%	2	3%
	C	Atv	0%	0.01%	0	0%	C	Head On	0.74%	0.66%	25	35%
	D	Motorcycle	0.74%	0.81%	0	0%	D	Rt Angle	5.45%	6.12%	0	0%
	E	Parked	0.25%	1.12%	0	0%	E	Left Turn-e	1.73%	1.4%	0	0%
	F	Not Fixed	0%	0.8%	0	0%	F	Left Turn-f	10.15%	2.59%	57	80%
	G	Vertical Fixed	1.73%	1.83%	27	38%	G	Left Turn-g	1.73%	1.79%	5	7%
	н	Structures	0.25%	0.71%	0	0%	H	Right Turn-h	4.7%	2.18%	51	72%
	J	Train	0%	0.03%	0	0%	1	Right Turn-i	0.74%	0.18%	14	20%
	K	Other Veh	0%	1%	0	0%	J	S Swipe(sd)	13.61%	19.58%	9	13%
	M	Bus	0%	0.49%	0	0%	K	S Swipe(od)	0.5%	0.39%	7	10%
	N	Animal	0%	0.74%	0	0%	Z	Other	1.98%	3.9%	0	0%
	Р	Other Fixed	1.24%	2.06%	7	10%	RD	Road Depart.	5.94%	10.22%	21	30%
	Q	Transport	2.72%	5.83%	1	1%	LC	Dark w/o Lights	3.22%	5.22%	39	55%
7	R	3+ Vehicles	6.19%	7.9%	0	0%	Alc	Alcohol	4.21%	2.66%	47	66%
	T	Miscellaneous	0.5%	1.14%	0	0%	Wet	Wet Surface	12.62%	15.18%	0	0%

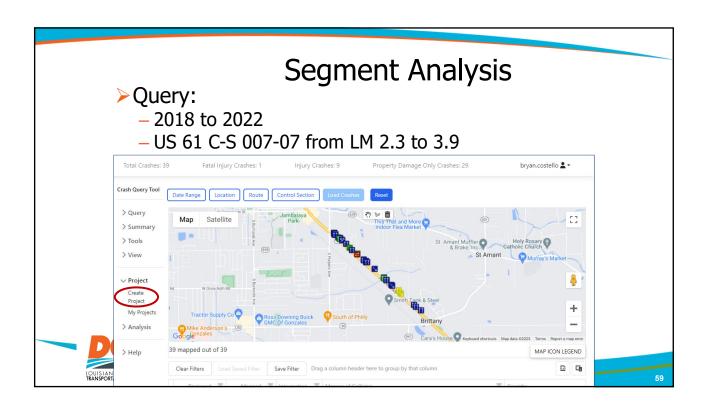


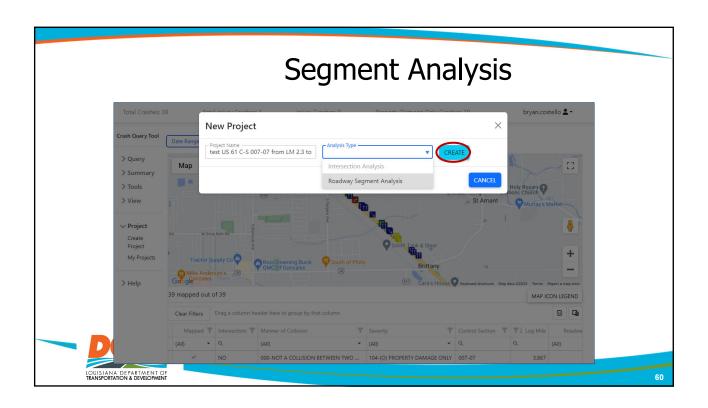


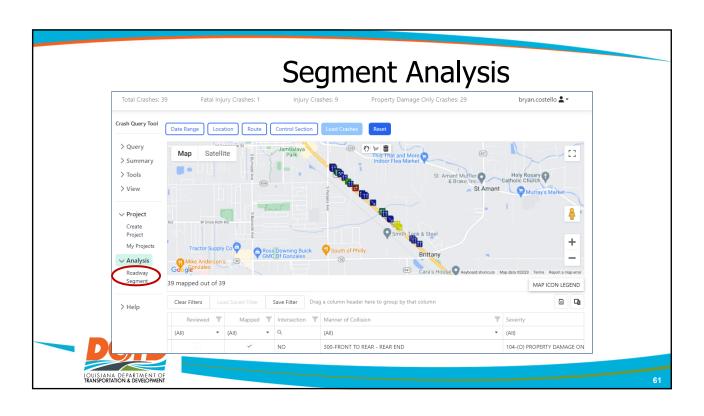


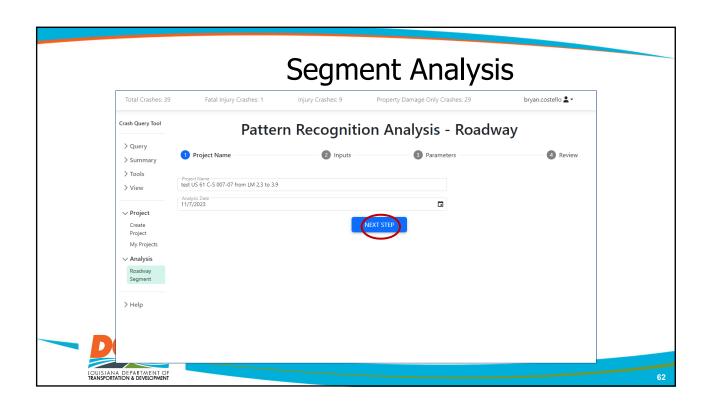


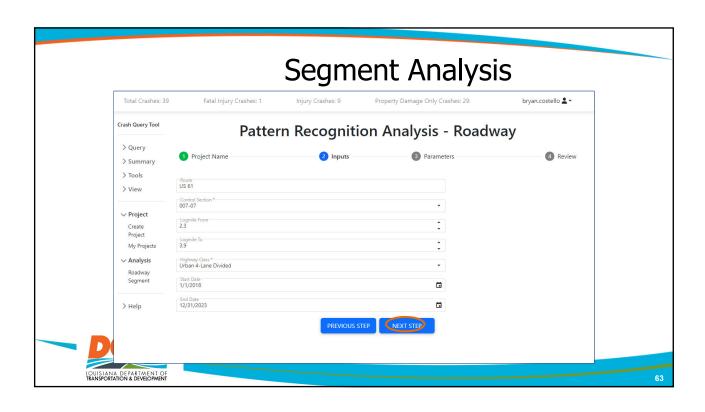


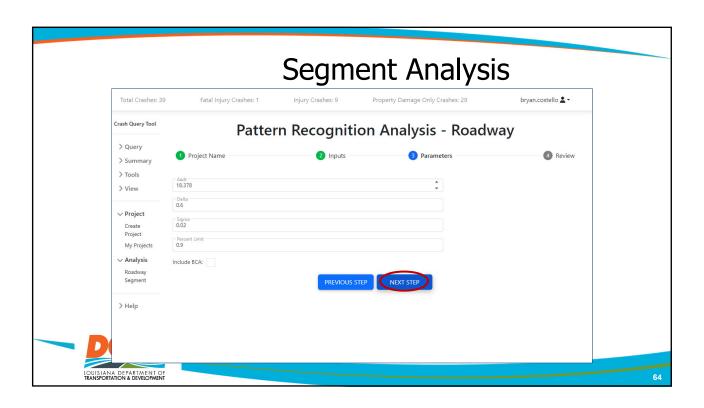


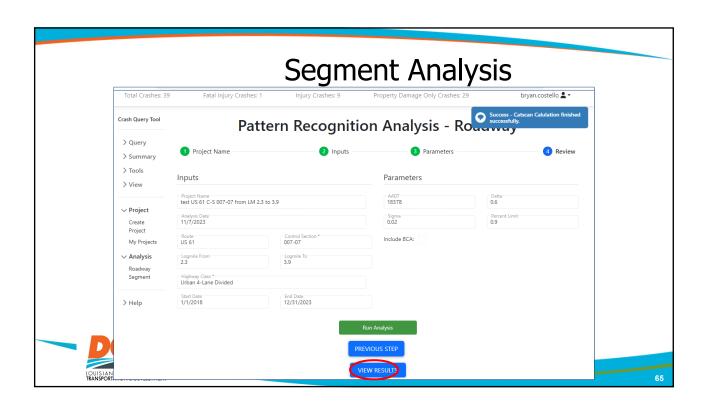


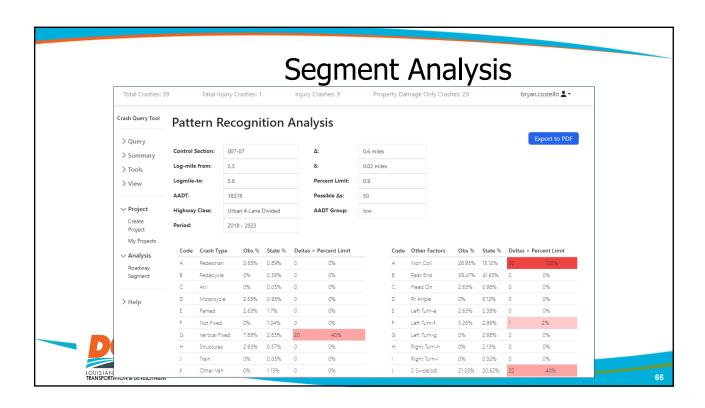


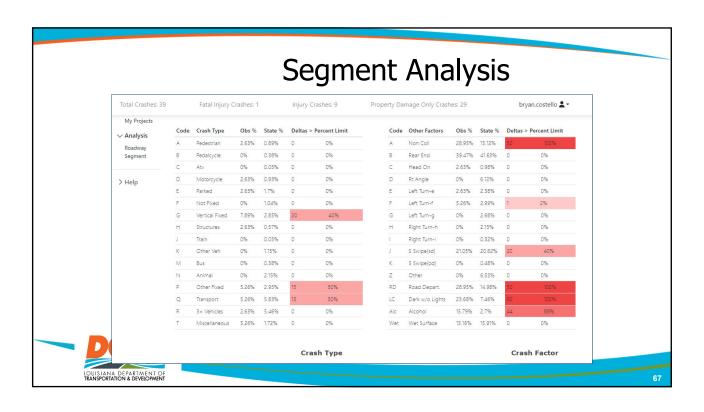


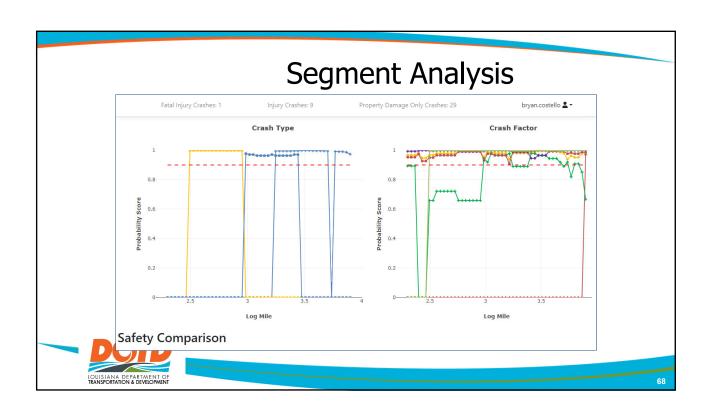


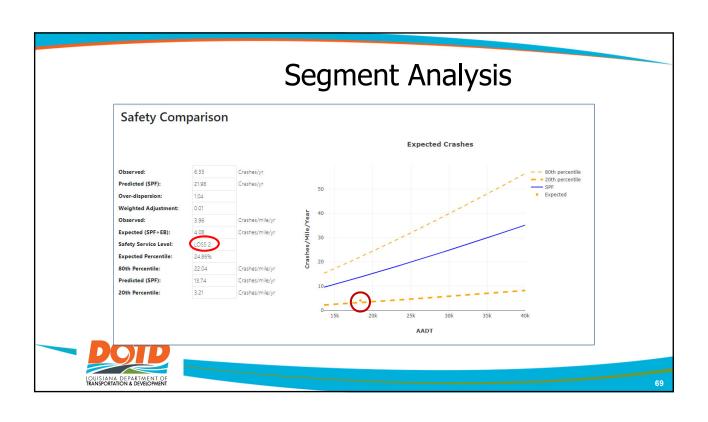


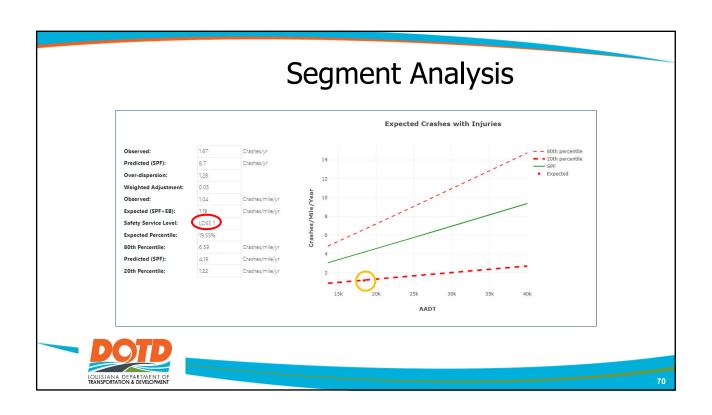


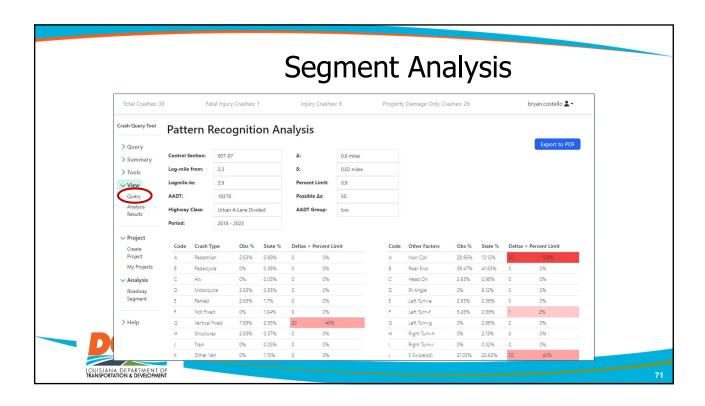














## **Quality Assurance**

Recommendations if LOSS-3 or LOSS-4:

- Collision Manner
  - Other
  - Over-represented
- Non-Motorist over-represented
  - Pedestrians
  - Pedalcycle aka Bicycle
- > Severity
  - K: Fatal
  - A: Serious
- > Intersection
  - True & not geographically at intersection
  - False & geographically at intersection



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## Why investigate?

Most data elements from LEOs ~70% - 80% accurate

- Collision Manner 72.5%
- Location at 0.05 mile threshold 77.3%
- Intersection 70.4%
- Without Quality Assurance
  - Analysis ≈ Maybe True
- With Quality Assurance
  - Analysis ≈ Likely True



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## Why partial investigation?

- No need to review
  - –error free crashes
  - not road's fault crashes
  - not over-represented crashes
- Determining mitigation strategies
  - theory of diminishing returns



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