Figure A14 VEHICLE COUNTS

HIGHWAY SAFETY MANUAL

The AASHTO *Highway Safety Manual* (HSM), published in 2010, presents a variety of methods for quantitatively estimating crash frequency or severity at a variety of locations. This four-part manual is divided into: A) Introduction, Human Factors, and Fundamentals, B) Roadway Safety Management Process, C) Predictive Method, and D) Crash Modification Factors.

Chapter 4 of Part B of the HSM discusses the Network Screening process. The Network Screening Process is a tool for an agency to analyze their entire network, and identify/rank locations that (based on the implementation of a countermeasure) are most likely to least likely to realize a reduction in the frequency of crashes.

The HSM identifies five steps in this process:

- 1. Establish Focus: Identify the purpose or intended outcome of the network screening analysis. This decision will influence data needs, the selection of performance measures, and the screening method that can be applied.
- 2. Identify Network and Establish Reference Populations: Specify the types of sites or facilities being screened (i.e., segments, intersections, geometrics), and identify groupings of similar sites or facilities.
- 3. Select Performance Measures: There are a variety of performance measures available to evaluate the potential to reduce crash frequency at a site. In this step, the performance measure is selected as a function of the screening focus, and the data and analytical tools available.
- 4. Select Screening Method: There are three principle screening methods described in this chapter, including ranking, sliding window, peak

searching. Each method has advantages and disadvantages; the most appropriate method for a given situation should be selected.

5. Screen and Evaluate Results: The final step in the process is to conduct the screening and analysis and evaluate the results.

The HSM provides a number of statistical methods for screening roadway networks to identify high risk locations based on overall crash histories. In addition to flat crash quantities, the method used in this study is referred to as Critical Crash Rate (CCR).

SITE VISITS

This study included a field visit to intersections and roadway segments with high or unusual crash activity. To identify locations for site visits, the team first identified a set of candidate locations for each intersection and segment type; these were primarily locations with a high number of crashes (either overall or for a specific crash type) or locations with a high proportion of one type of crash. The team then selected a set of 12 locations for site visits from these candidate locations. Selection focused on locations with a high number of fatal crashes and a diversity of location and crash types.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

HIGH Crash LOCATIONS

Crash records were mapped in ArcGIS. Each crash was assigned to the nearest intersection within 300 feet, or the nearest roadway segment if no intersection was within range. A raw count of crashes was calculated for each intersection and roadway segment.

The top five intersections and roadway segments by sub-population (where there were more than five crashes) have been identified in Table A2 - Top Crash Locations - Intersections (2013 - 2017) and Table A3 - Top Crash Locations - Segments (2013 - 2017), respectively.

Table A2 TOP CRASH LOCATIONS - INTERSECTIONS (2013 - 2017)

Table A3 TOP CRASH LOCATIONS - SEGMENTS (2013 - 2017)

CRITICAL CRASH RATE (CCR)

Reviewing the number of crashes at a location is a good way to understand the cost to society incurred at the local level, but does not give a complete indication of the level of risk for those who use that intersection or roadway segment on a daily basis. The *Highway Safety Manual* describes the Critical Crash Rate (CCR) method which provides a statistical review of locations to determine where risk is higher than that experienced in other similar locations. It is also the first step in analyzing for patterns that may suggest systemic issues that can be addressed at that location, and proactively at others to prevent new safety challenges from emerging.

The CCR compares the observed crash rate to the expected crash rate at a particular location based on facility type and volume using a locally calculated average crash rate for the specific type of intersection or roadway segment being analyzed. Based on traffic volumes and a weighted citywide crash rate for each facility type, a critical crash rate threshold is established at the 95% confidence level to determine locations with higher crash rates that are unlikely to be random. The threshold is calculated for each location individually based on its traffic volume and the crash profile of similar facilities.

Figure A15 CRITICAL CRASH RATE FORMULA

$$
R_{c,i} = R_a + \left[P \times \sqrt{\frac{R_a}{MEV_i}}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{\left(2 \times (MEV_i)\right)}\right]
$$

Where,

- R_{ci} = Critical crash rate for intersection i
- R_a = Weighted average crash rate for reference population
- $P = P$ -value for corresponding confidence level
- MEV_i = Million entering vehicles for intersection i

 Source: Highway Safety Manual

Data Needs

CCR can be calculated using:

- > Daily entering volume for intersections, or VMT for roadway segments
- > Intersection control types to separate them into like populations
- > Roadway functional classification to separate them into like populations
- > Crash records in GIS or tabular form including coordinates or linear measures

CCR's strengths are that it:

- > Reduces low volume exaggeration
- > Considers variance
- > Establishes comparison threshold

CCR METHODOLOGY

The process of analyzing the CCR and comparing locations (separately by intersections and segments) is a multi-step process. The following is a high-level description of the process undertaken to develop the initial ranking of locations.

The first step in the process was to establish a citywide crash rate for each facility population. These populations are broken into two categories with subcategories:

- > Intersection:
	- · *Signalized*
	- · *All-Way Stop-Controlled*
	- · *Side-Street Stop-Controlled*
	- · *Uncontrolled*
- > Roadway Classification:
	- · *Arterial*
	- · *Collector*
	- · *Residential*

The individual crash rate for each location was then calculated based on the associated traffic volume. This volume was either collected through data count resources or calculated based on the roadway classification. The next step was to establish a Significance Threshold. This Threshold was used to determine what level of exceedance (how much the crash rate exceeded the critical crash rate) a location has to have based on traffic volume in order to provide a high level of confidence that the crash occurring at the location was not random. For this study, a confidence level of 95% was used. The local crash rates were then compared to the Significance Threshold to see if each location exceeded the expected CCR and if so, by how much.

After this analysis was completed, the locations were ranked by their categories according to that level of exceedance. The CCR analysis identified locations that have statistically higher crash rates than other similar locations as shown in Table A4 - Analysis Rankings - Intersections (2013 - 2017) and Table A5 - Analysis Rankings - Segments (2013 - 2017).

PROBABILITY OF SPECIFIC Crash TYPES EXCEEDING THRESHOLD PROPORTION

The Highway Safety Manual describes the methodology for determining the probability that particular crash type is greater than an identified threshold proportion. This helps to identify locations where a particular crash type is more likely to occur.

Data Needs

The probability of a specific crash type can be determined using crash records with location data, and classifications of the locations (intersections or segments) studied.

HSM's strength are that its:

- > Can be used as a diagnostic tool
- > Considers variance in data
- > Is not affected by selection bias

The HSM methodology first determines the frequency of a specific crash type at an individual location, then determines the observed proportion of that crash type relative to all crash types at that location. A threshold proportion is then determined for the specific crash type; HSM suggests utilizing the proportion of the crash type observed in the entire reference population (e.g. throughout the entire City of Lancaster).

These proportions are then utilized to determine the probability that the proportion of a specific crash type is greater than the long-term expected proportion of that crash type, using the formula shown in Figure A16.

Figure A16 PROBABILITY OF SPECIFIC CRASH TYPES EXCEEDING THRESHOLD PROPORTION

Where:

 \overline{p}^*_{i} = Threshold proportion p_i = Observed proportion $N_{observed,i}$ = Observed target crashes for a site i $N_{observed, i(TOTAL)}$ = Total number of crashes for a site i

Source: Highway Safety Manual

Table A4 - Analysis Rankings - Intersections (2013 - 2017) and Table A5 - Analysis Rankings - Segments (2013 - 2017) show the number of crashes occurring at locations in Lancaster by crash type, and highlights locations in which the probability of those crash types exceeding the threshold proportion is greater than 0, with higher probabilities noted (see Table A4 and Table A5 legend). The rankings are ordered by the number of total crashes. The tables include a breakdown of crash type, including vehicle crash types (broadside, rear-end, sideswipe, headon, other), as well as bicycle and pedestrian crashes. These crash type categories are mutually exclusive and, taken together, total the number of crashes at a given location.

Also included in the table are the numbers of fatal and severe injury crashes at each location, as well as crashes occurring in the dark, in wet conditions, or with an impaired driver. These fields are not mutually exclusive. Causality types were not included in this analysis, as there are often inconsistencies in recorded causality data which limit the accuracy of intersection or segment-level analysis. Figure A17 - Top Ten Crash Segments and Intersections (2013 - 2017) shows the ten intersections and ten roadway segments which had the highest number of crashes.

Table A4 ANALYSIS RANKINGS - INTERSECTIONS (2013 - 2017)

CCR Differential

 \triangleright 1.0 0.33-1.0 <0.33

Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D >1 Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential **Supplementation's Observed Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion** Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

CCR Differential \blacksquare >1.0 0.33-1.0 <0.33

Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D >1 Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential **LEGEND** Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

CCR Differential

 \blacksquare >1.0 \blacksquare 0.33-1.0 \blacksquare <0.33

Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D >1 Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

CCR Differential \triangleright 1.0 0.33-1.0 <0.33 **Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion** $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D >1 Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential **Reproduction** Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

CCR Differential

 \Box >1.0 \Box 0.33-1.0 <0.33

Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D >1 Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fata Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

CCR Differential \blacksquare >1.0 0.33-1.0 <0.33

Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D >1 Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential **Reproduction** Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

Table A5 ANALYSIS RANKINGS - SEGMENTS (2013 - 2017)

CCR Differential

 \triangleright 1.0 0.33-1.0 <0.33

Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D >1 Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential **Supplementation's Observed Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion** Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

CCR Differential \blacksquare >1.0 0.33-1.0 <0.33

Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D > Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

CCR Differential

 \Box >1.0 \Box 0.33-1.0 <0.33

Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion $90-100\%$ 80-90% 70-80%

Fatalities D >1 Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fata Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected.

Fatalities D > Fatality

LEGEND CCR Differential Probability of Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Local CCR Differential is the difference between an intersection's Observed Crash Type Exceeding Threshold Proportion Fatalities Rate and its Critical Crash Rate. Positive values mean more crashes than expected. **Figure A17** TOP TEN CRASH SEGMENTS AND INTERSECTIONS (2013 - 2017)

