

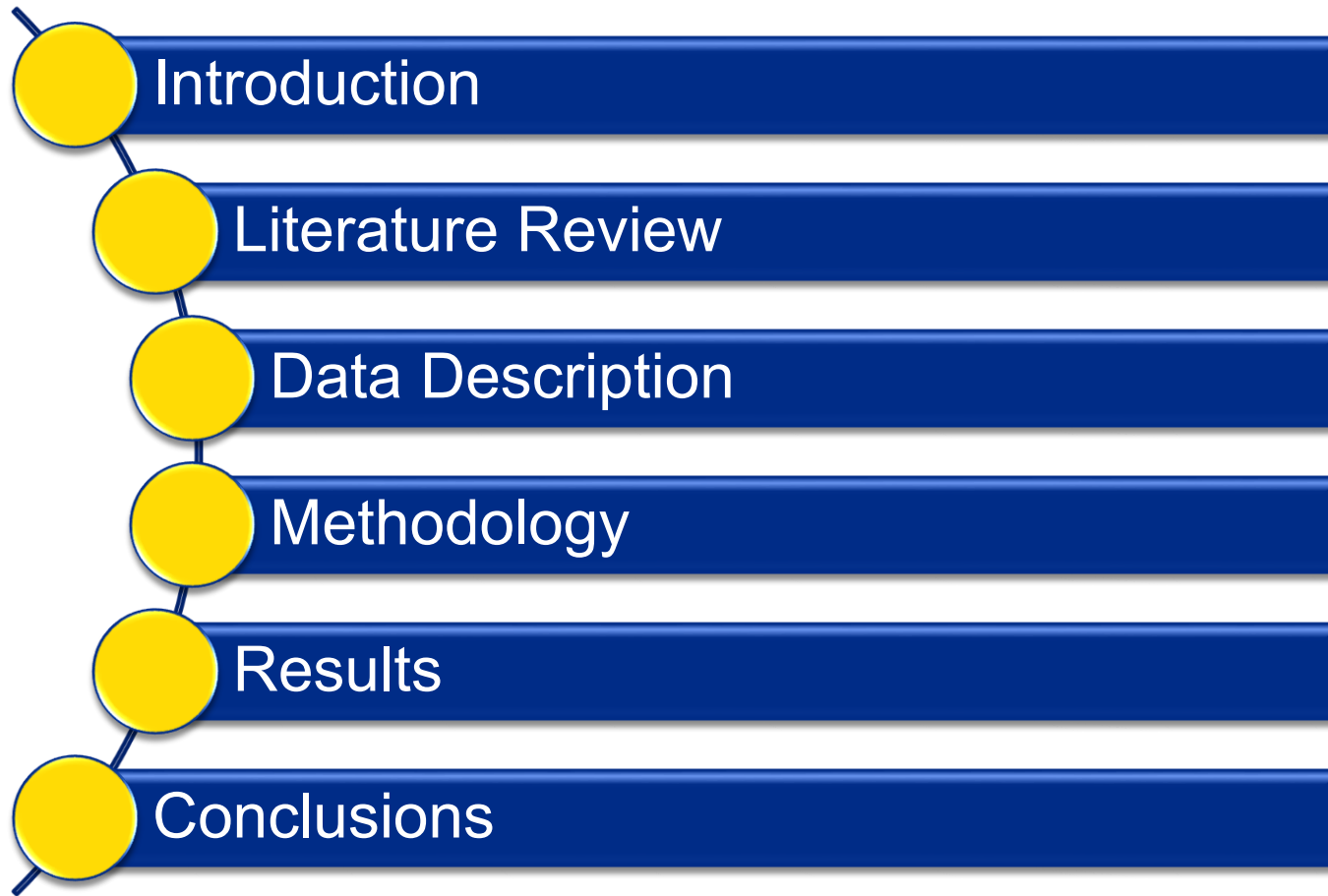
# A City-Wide Safety Analysis of Mobile Speed Enforcement

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# Outline





# Introduction

# Road Safety Problem

## □ Global Issue

- **1.2 million** deaths, **50 million** injuries per year
- **Young adults** (15~44) account for 59% of road traffic deaths  
(WHO, 2013)

## □ In Canada

- More than **2,000** deaths and more than **166,000** injuries in 2013
- **\$63 billion** social cost, 5% of GDP in 2007

(Transport Canada)



# Improving Safety

Education of children  
Driver training  
Public campaign



*“More than 48% of fatal collisions due to traffic violations”*

Drink driving  
Seat belt usage  
**Speed enforcement**

Road design  
Road engineering  
Vehicle technology

# Speed Enforcement

- ❑ Types of Speed Enforcement
  - Conventional speed enforcement
  - Automated speed enforcement
    - Fixed photo enforcement
    - Mobile photo enforcement



# Objectives

- ❑ Examine the long-term impacts of enforcement on collisions
- ❑ Calculate the marginal collision reduction effects of deployment hours and number of issued tickets





# Literature Review

- ❑ 1823 fixed and 933 mobile cameras were installed from 2003 to 2010
- ❑ Interrupted time-series analyses (ARIMA)
- ❑ 21% reduction in the fatality rate per 100,000 vehicles
- ❑ the reduction in non-fatal injuries dropped from 26.2% in 2003 to only 0.8% in 2010

*(Carnis & Blais, 2013)*

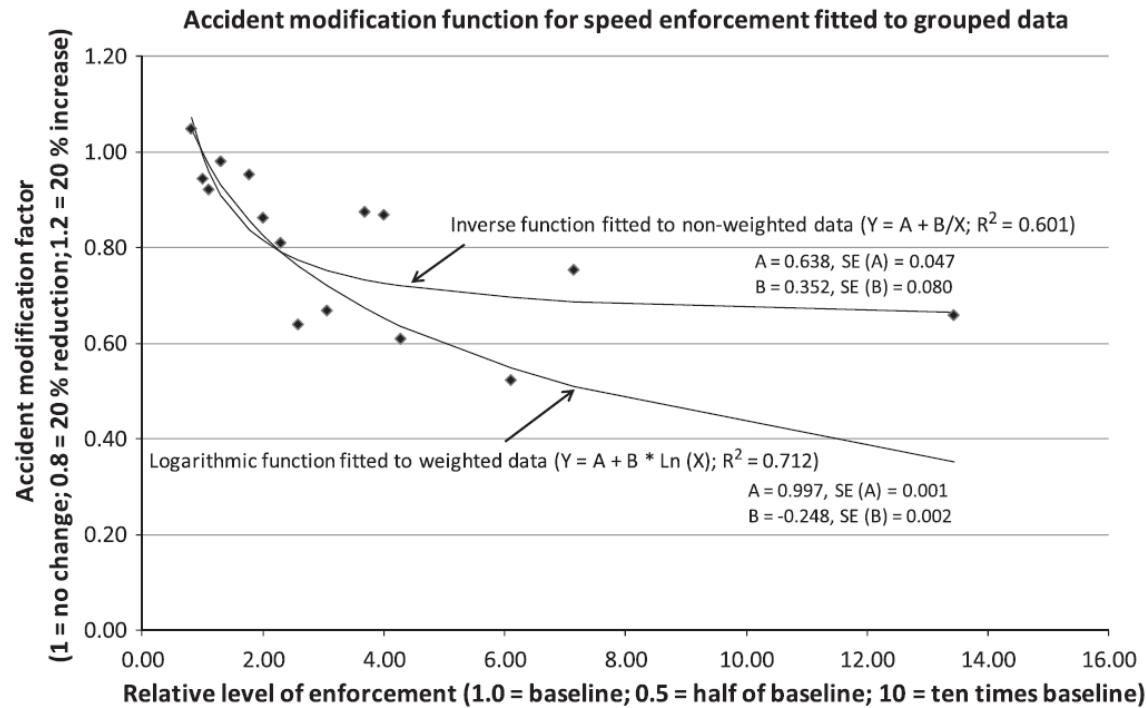
# Queensland, Australia

- ❑ Randomized schedule method --- unpredictable
- ❑ Collision reductions were evaluated to adjust the program
- ❑ Largest reduction was found in fatal collisions at 31%
- ❑ Non-fatal collision reduction was revealed to increase with time
- ❑ Benefit-cost ratio for the program was estimated to be 55:1

*(Newstead, Cameron, & Leggett, 2001)*

# Accident Modification Function

- Doubled enforcement intensity would further reduce injury collisions by 20%



(Elvik, 2011)

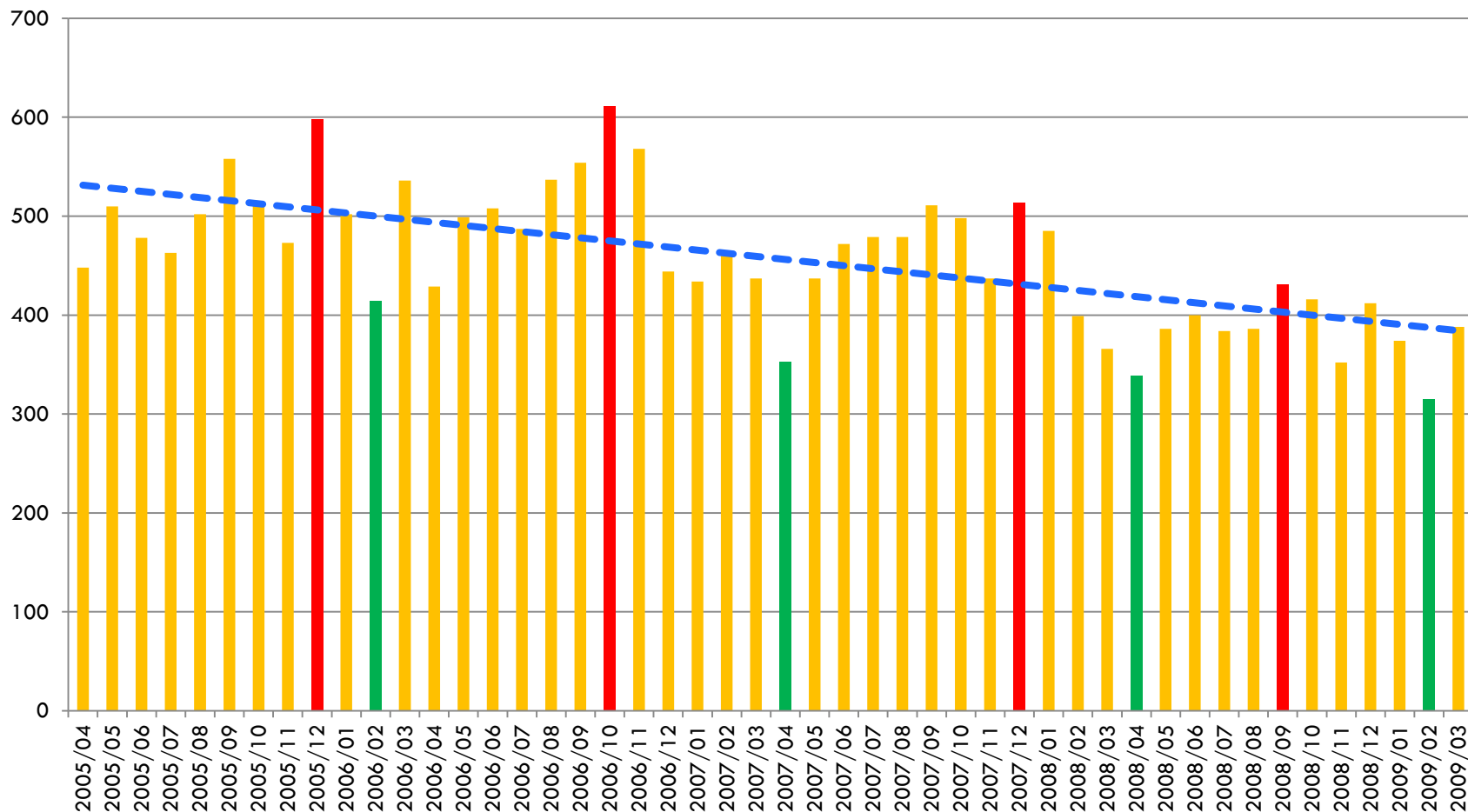


# Data Description

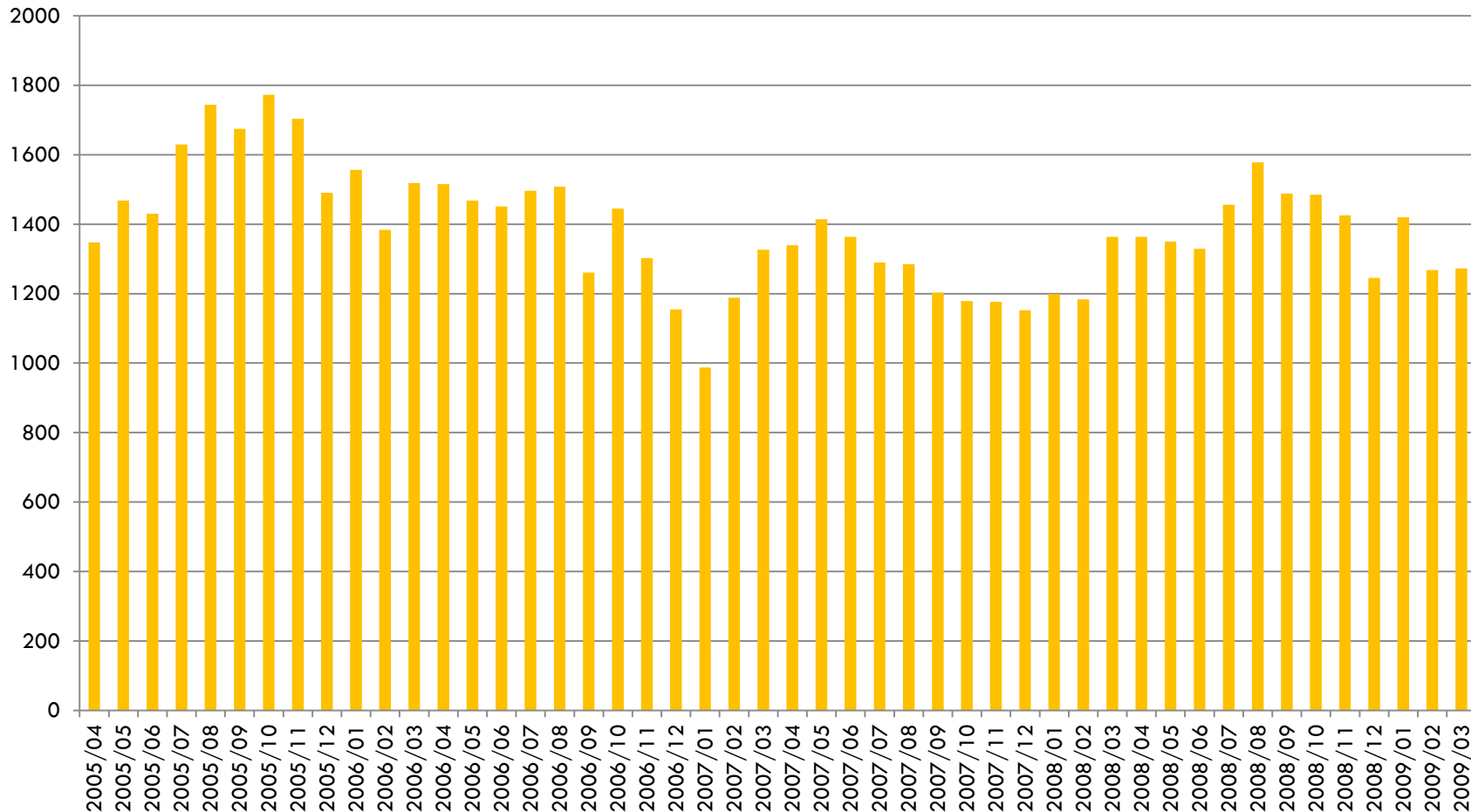
# Data Description

- ❑ Study Period: April 2005 – March 2009
  
- ❑ City-Wide Monthly Data:
  - Severe Collision Data (fatal + injury)
  - Enforcement Statistics (deployment hour, number of issued tickets)
  - Employment Rate (socio-economic factors)

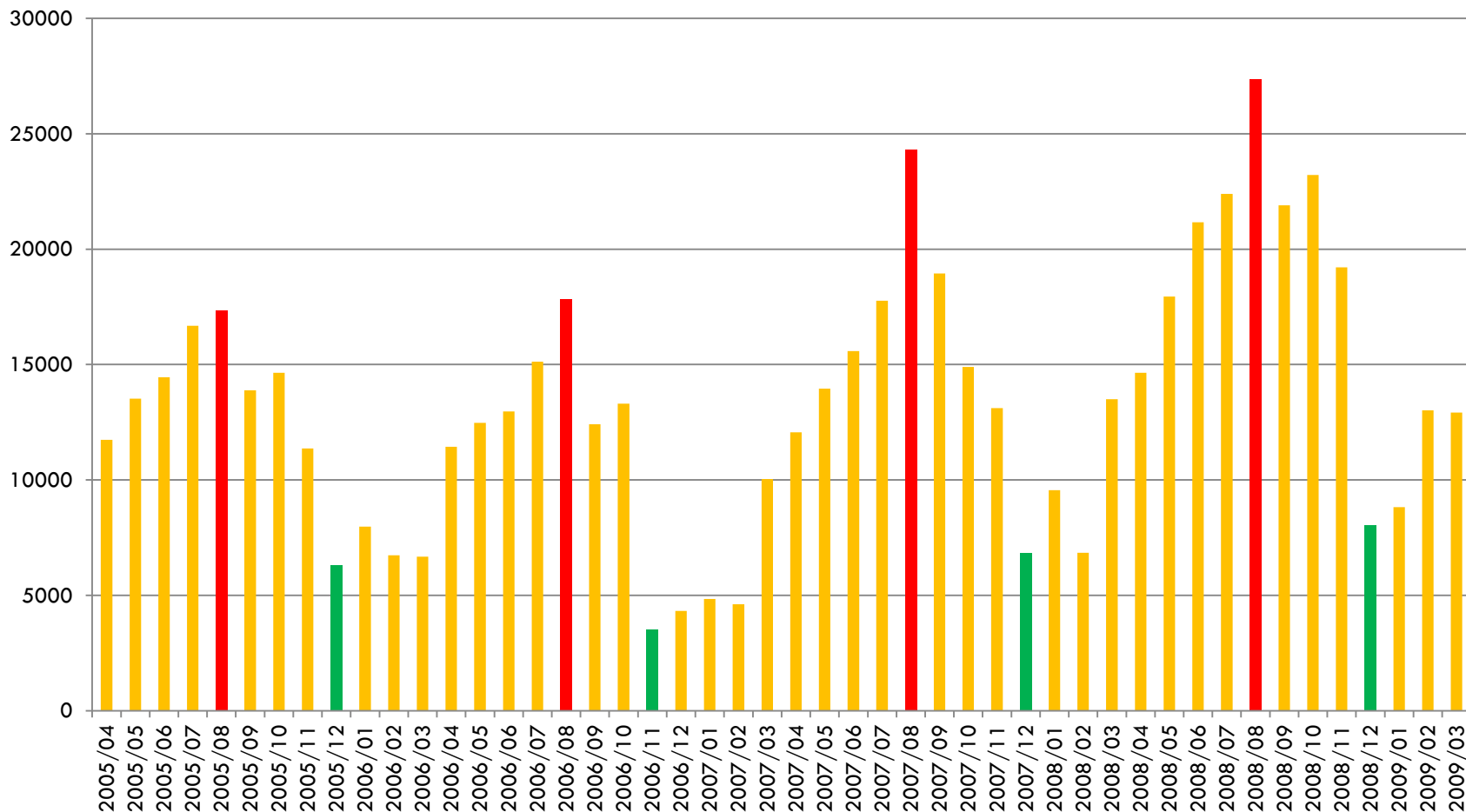
# Number of Severe Collisions



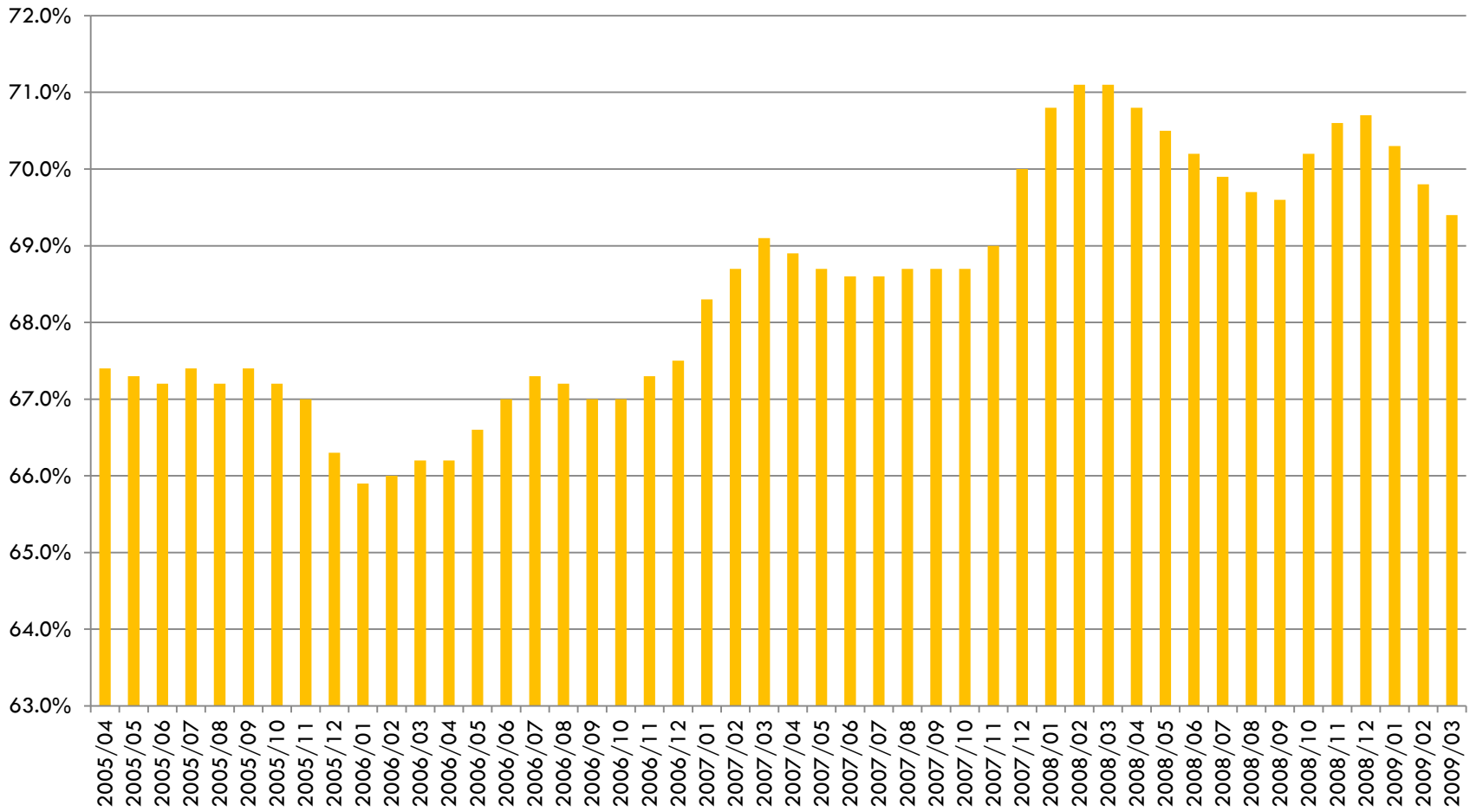
# Number of Deployment Hours



# Number of Issued Tickets



# Employment Rate





# Methodology

## Generalized Linear Model

### Model Form:

$$\ln(\mu) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Hours} + \beta_2 \text{Tickets} + \beta_3 \text{Employment} + \beta_4 \text{Trend} + \beta_{5-15} \text{Monthly Dummies}$$

**Model Distribution:** Poisson Distribution (low dispersion parameter)

**Model Calibration:** SAS GENMOD procedure (maximum likelihood estimation)

**Marginal Effect:**  $\frac{\partial E(\mu|x_j)}{\partial x_j} = \mu \cdot \beta_j$



# Results

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## □ Parameter Estimation Results

	Intercept	January	February	March	April	May
Estimate	7.8961	-0.0611	-0.1835	-0.0381	-0.1551	0.0353
P Value	0.000	0.063	0.000	0.276	0.000	0.417
	June	July	August	September	October	November
Estimate	0.0709	0.089	0.1987	0.1911	0.1926	0.011
P Value	0.130	0.078	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.761
	Employment	Trend	Hours (1,000)	Tickets (10,000)	Significant at 95% filled with yellow color	
Estimate	-0.02	-0.0034	-0.1131	-0.148		
P Value	0.034	0.004	0.049	0.000		

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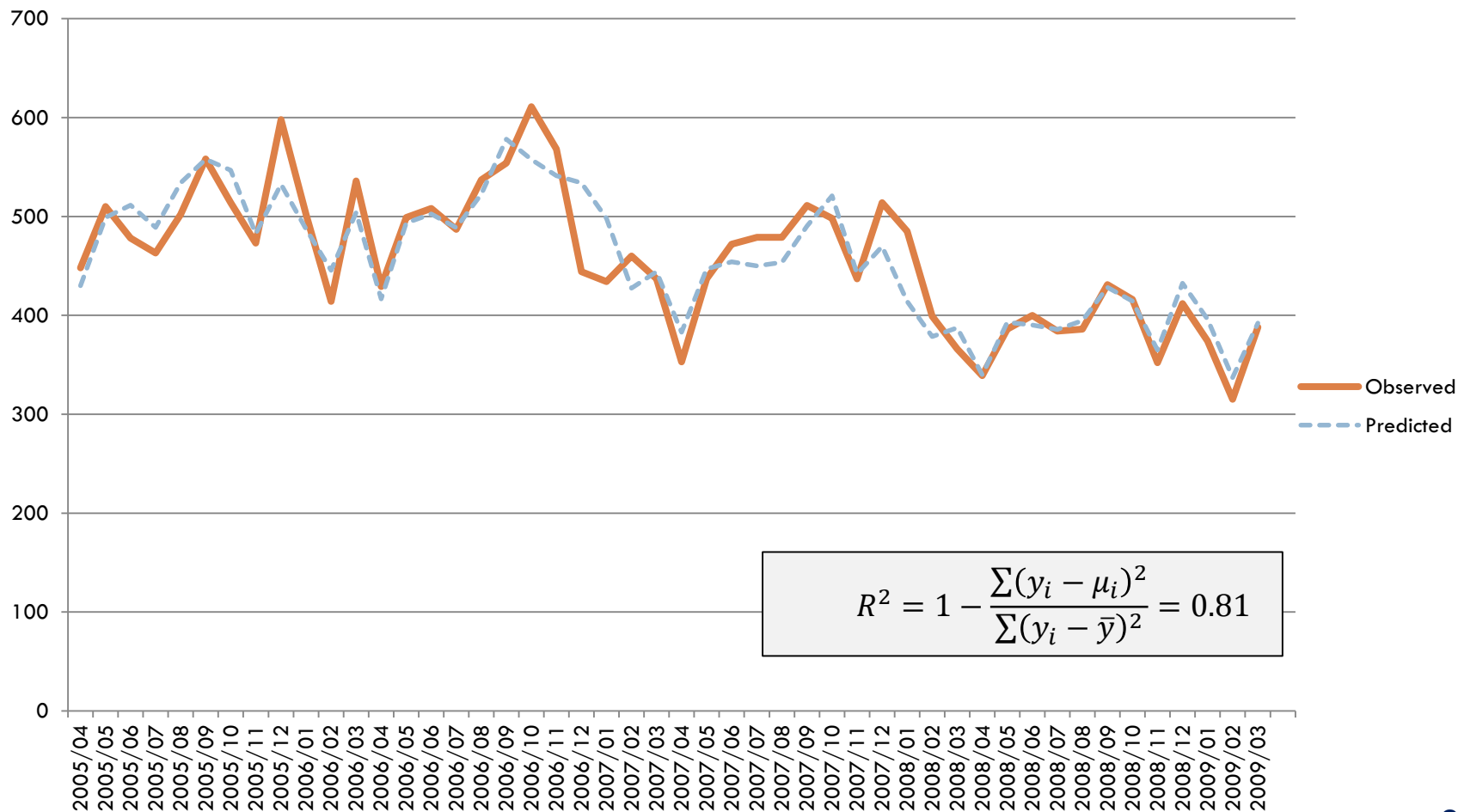
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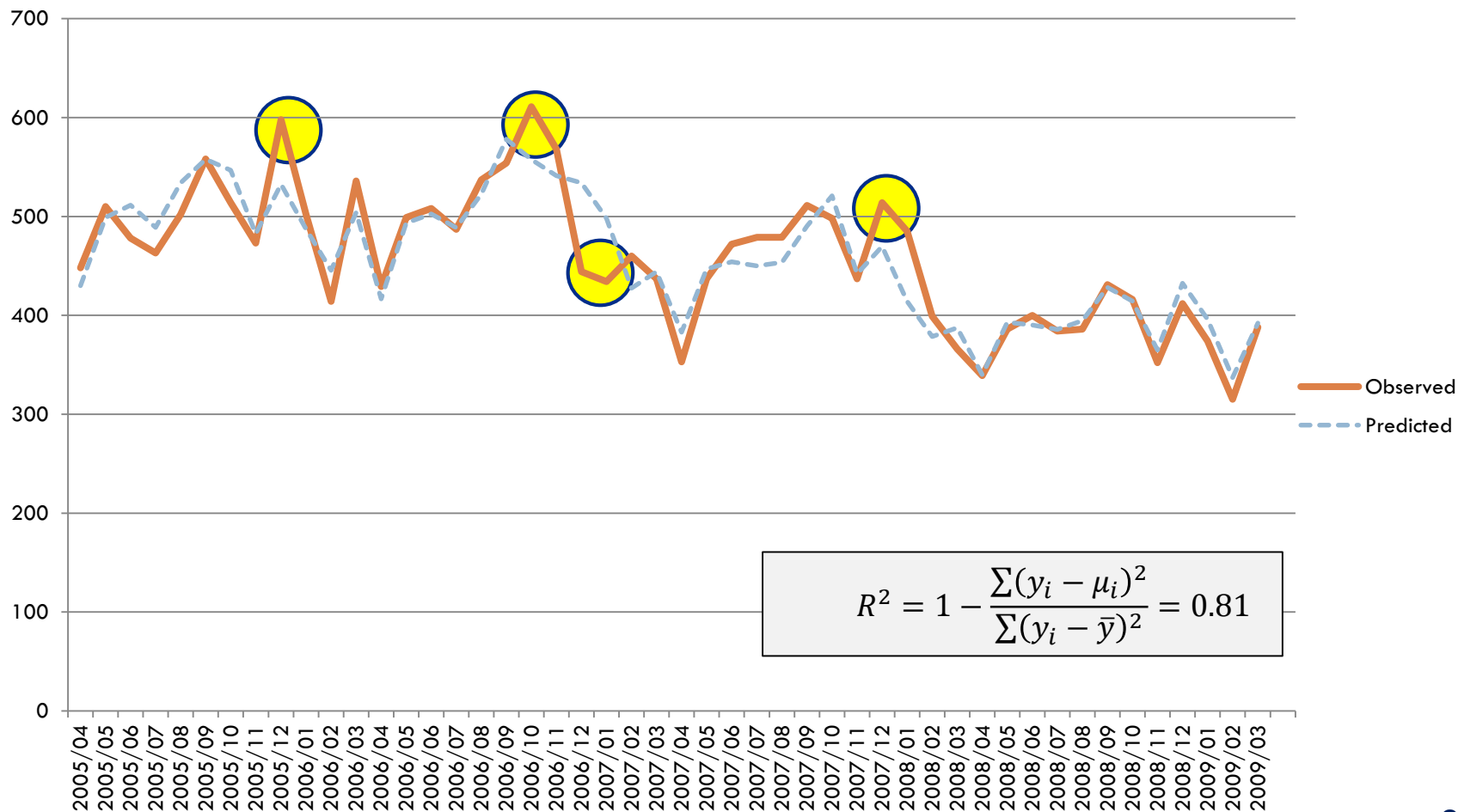
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# Goodness of Fit – R Squared



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# General Marginal Effects

$$\frac{\partial E(\mu|x_j)}{\partial x_j} = \mu \cdot \beta_j$$

1,000 deployment hours: **52** less severe collisions

10,000 issued tickets: **68** less severe collisions

Overall Collision Reduction per Month:

$$\frac{Hours}{1000} * ME_{Hour} + \frac{Tickets}{10000} * ME_{Tickets} = \mathbf{164}$$

45% of them are due to the deployment hours

55% of them are due to the issued tickets



# Conclusions

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- ❑ The significant negative sign of enforcement variables indicates that mobile photo enforcement led to severe collision reductions.
- ❑ The marginal effects of 1,000 deployment hours and 10,000 issued speed tickets were 52 and 68 less severe collisions, respectively.



# Future Research

- ❑ Influences of other deployment variables (e.g., *number of enforcement sites, average deployment hours*)
- ❑ Distance halo effects of enforcement
- ❑ Drivers' attitude towards enforcement



**Thank You**