Automated enforcement: research and practice

2024 NCSL Traffic Safety Pre-Conference

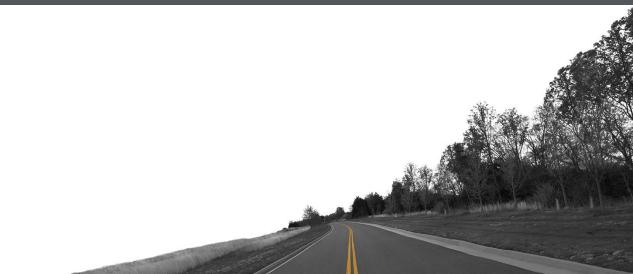
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Red light safety cameras





Reduction in likelihood of red light violations associated with red light safety cameras

Arlington, VA





Effects of red light safety cameras on fatal crash rates in large cities

- Study groups
 - 57 cities that began programs
 - 33 cities without cameras
- Study period: 1992-2014
- Trends in per capita fatal crash rates compared
- Accounted for effects of population density and unemployment rates



Reductions in fatal crash rates associated with red light safety cameras



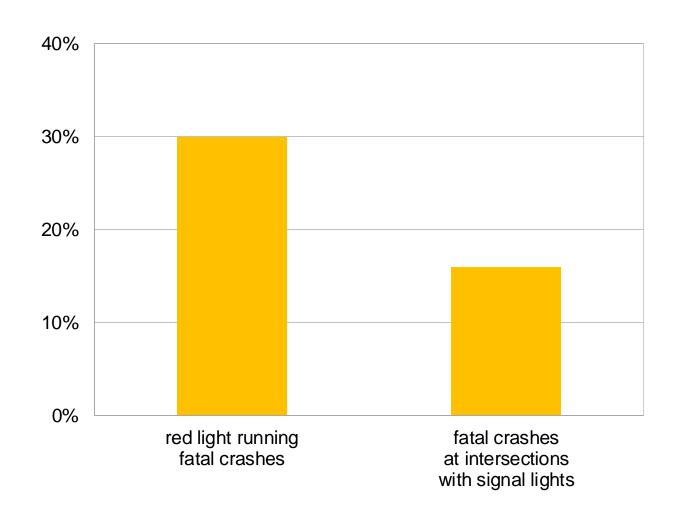


Effects of turning off red light safety cameras on fatal crash rates in large cities

- Study groups
 - 14 cities that terminated programs during 2010-14
 - 29 regionally-matched cities with continuous camera programs
- Study period beginning the year city turned cameras on through end of 2014
- Trends in per capita fatal crash rates compared
- Accounted for effects of population density and unemployment rates



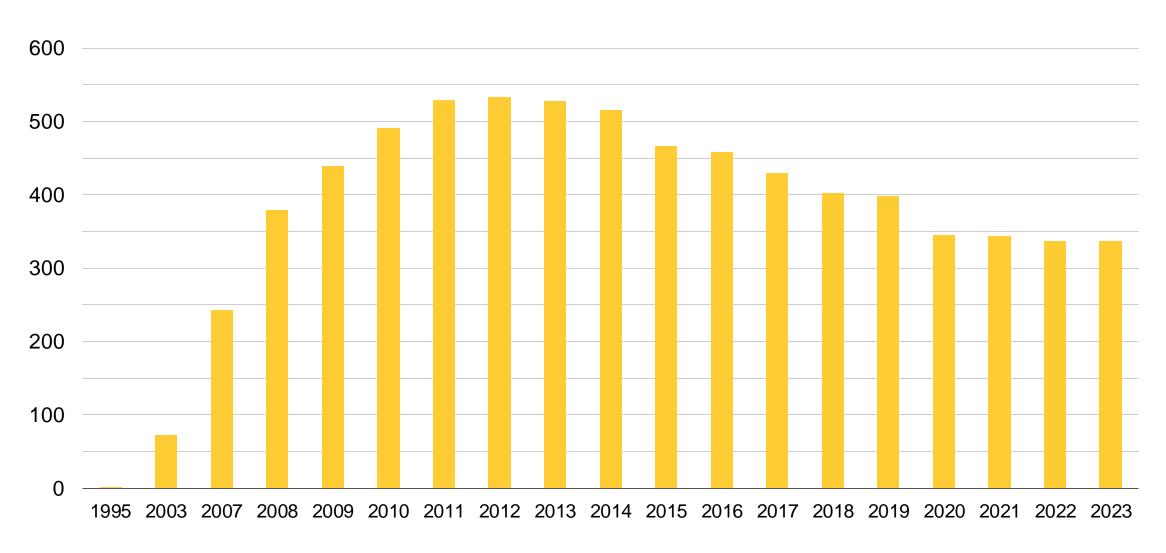
Increases in fatal crash rates associated with turning off red light safety cameras





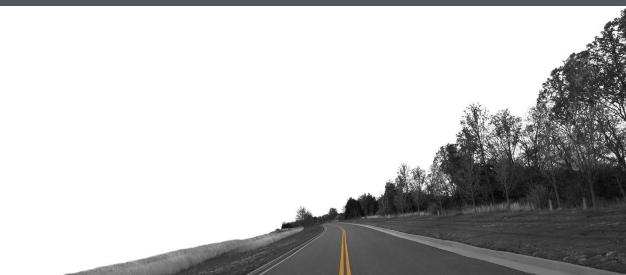
U.S. communities with red light safety cameras

1995 to 2023





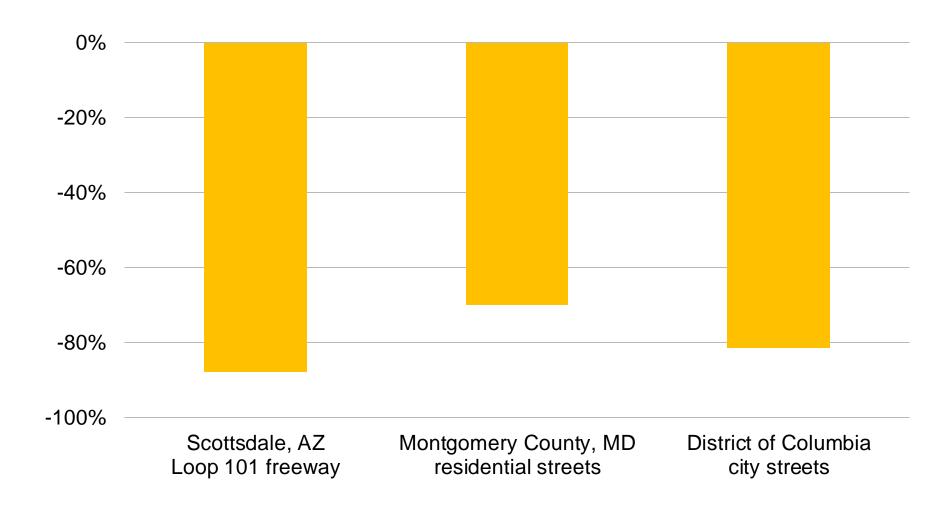
Speed safety cameras





Reductions in proportion of vehicles exceeding speed limit by more than 10 mph

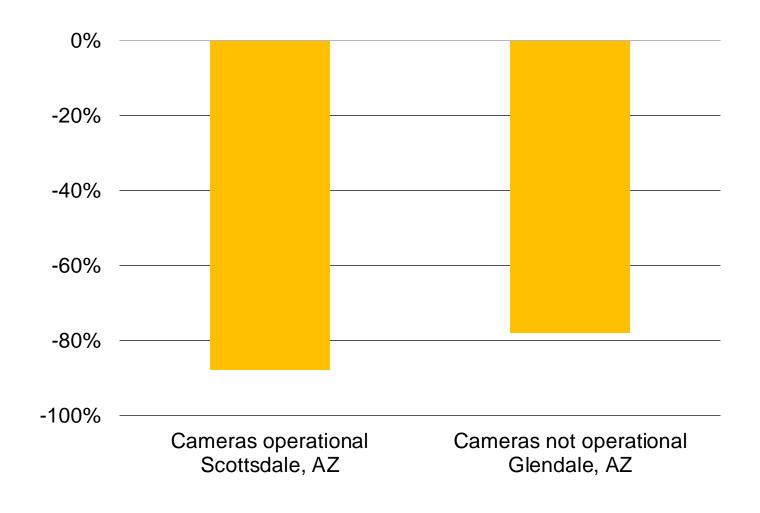
6 to 8 months after speed safety camera enforcement





Spillover effects from speed safety cameras

Reductions in proportion of vehicles exceeding speed limit by more than 10 mph





Montgomery County speed safety cameras

First Maryland community to use speed safety cameras beginning May 2007

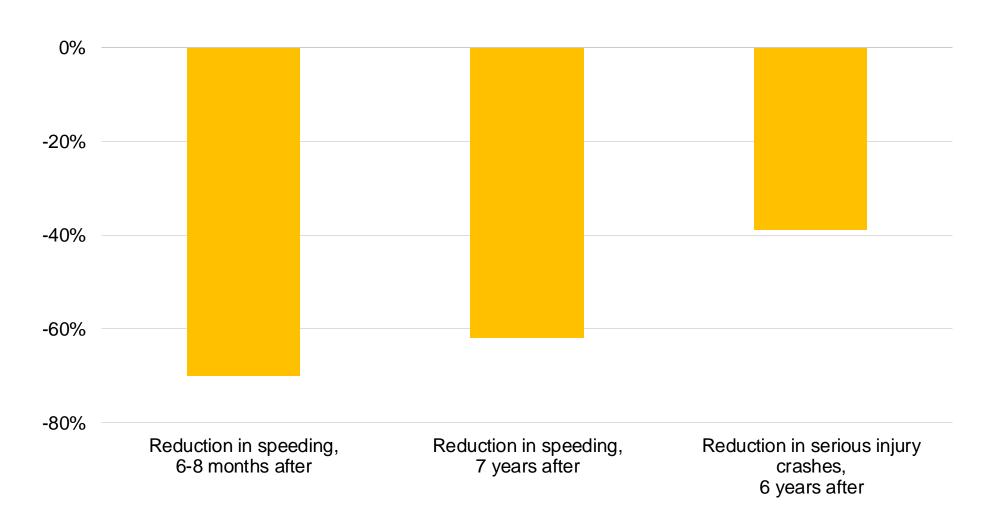
School zones and residential streets with speed limits of 35 mph or less





Reductions in speeding and serious injury crashes associated with speed safety cameras

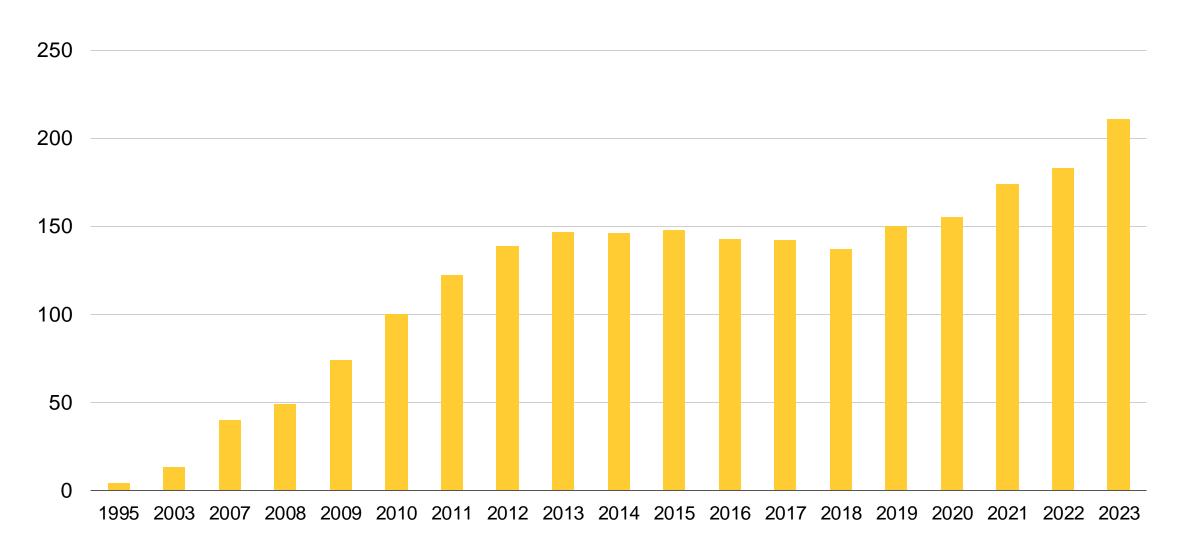
Montgomery County, Maryland





U.S. communities with speed safety cameras

1995 to 2023





Automated enforcement program checklist

Outlines best practices for establishing successful red light and speed safety camera programs with broad public support.





Research shows that red light cameras reduce violations and injury crashes, especially the violent front-into-side crashes most associated with red light running. Speed cameras have been shown to reduce vehicle speeds, crashes, injuries and fatalities. Both types of programs should be designed, implemented and administered property. Poorly run programs are less likely to be durable and may undermine support for automated enforcement generally.

ment to improve traffic safety by deterring dangerous driving behaviors. Automated enforcement does not require traffic stops, and well-designed programs can improve safety for all road users in a

Successful programs are transparent and have a strong public information component. Communities should take into account racial and economic equity when making decisions about camera placement and fines. Automated enforcement programs should be data-driven and should prioritize safety, not revenue. In fact, communities should expect that revenue will decline over time as fewer drivers run red lights or violate speed limits.

This checklist assumes your community is already legally authorized to set up a program. It provides a minimum list of considerations to help you follow best practices. The goal is to operate a successful program that reduces crashes and prevents deaths and injuries while maintaining strong public support. Automated enforcement can be integrated into broader efforts to discourage unsafe driving that include optimizing speed limits for safety and improving roadway design.





- Identify problem intersections and roadways
- . Conduct field observations.
- . Collect resident and roadway user input.
- Consider what role automated enforcement should play as part of a comprehensive traffic safety strategy.
- Make any engineering or signage changes needed to improve drivers' compliance with the law.
- . Ensure the road geometry conforms with quidelines from the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, National Association of City Transportation Officials guidance or state road design manuals, as appropriate.

For red light cameras:

. Ensure that yellow light timing conforms to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and Institute of Transportation Engineers guidelines.

For automated speed enforcement:

- . Ensure the speed limit is appropriate and accounts for all road users. Follow guidance and use tools from the Federal Highway Administration, Institute of Transportation Engineers, and the National Association of City Transportation Officials.
- . Ensure the speed limit is appropriate for special
- conditions, such as work zones and school zones.
- . Assess whether engineering changes could be made to promote compliance with the speed limit.
- . Ensure adequate posting of speed limits.
- Establish an advisory committee comprised of stakeholders.
- . Consider including law enforcement, transportation department employees, victim advocates, equity and civil rights advocates, school officials community residents first responders health officials and the courts.
- . Outline the committee's role. This may include developing guiding principles related to safety, equity, and transparency, as well as other aspects of the program.
- . Ensure committee meetings are open to the public and deliberations are transparent.
- Meet with the media, including newspaper editorial boards, to build support and educate the public.



sale, source investo pag and copune scenes. Excepted a steel for answering questions accurately and in a timely manner. Develop an emergency action plan for handling problems, such as



Hold a kickoff event with advisory committee members.

Introduce a well-developed and sustained public education infocuse it was severoped and advanced passed on improving safety by changing driver

- Connect the program to overall roadway safety in the community and identify the goal of zero lickets resulting from changes in changes in
- Install prominent warning signs.
- Start with a probationary period during which only warnings
- Follow current guidance from the U.S. Department of Transportation for implementation and operation of automated
- Allow for due process. Minimize the number of days between

LONG TERM

ons, consulting with the advisory

it to ticket for right-turn-on-red cyclists, and oncoming vehicles

ions in work zones to when

are. Create options for

t plans or other alternatives

pased before a vehicle is

light running or speeding or a certain mph over iget flagrant, rather than

rmine if a violation

an alleged

should be he offense should by

lew via the Internet

ne or by mail.

ie road configuration has not

- Publicize changes, including new camera locations. Reirstate the rusince trianges, erousing new Lamera resources, trenscene : probationary period before ticketing begins at new locations.
- Monitor program operation and publicize results. Undertake perisourner program operators and patenties readers. Ordercase per-odic reviews and ensure racial, economic and other equity issues
- Require regular field reviews. Verify monthly camera calibration
- Require regular evaluations of the traffic safety benefits of the require regions revailables or one earnic steely benefits or the program by collecting crash and infraction data. Before-and-after programs of someoning season and intersections and readway contract are connect intersections and reactives and receivers.

 Include control infersections and reactives that are not subject
- Regularly meet with the advisory committee and media to review
- Confinue to improve programs based on new and updated constants to suprove programs tasses on new ansi spenies guidance and best practices and look for opportunities to expand
- in order to reduce opportunities for unsafe driving.





Insurance Institute for Highway Safety Highway Loss Data Institute

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