# TRB National Roundabout Conference May 2005, Vail Colorado 

## SIGNALIZATION AND SAFETY



A Study of the Safety Effects of Signalizing Intersections on Colorado State Highways

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ABSTRACT<br>\section*{Safety and Signalization}<br>Safety Effects of Signalizing Intersections on Colorado State Highways<br>Richard Sarchet, P.E., Colorado Department of Transportation

Presentation will discuss a systematic before and after accident history analysis for 112 intersections on the Colorado State Highway system which became signalized. Topics will include:

- Reasons for Signalization
- Site Selection
- Data Collection
- Description of the Analysis
- Safety Effects
- Attributes Considered
- Increase/Decreased/Unchanged Locations, by Attribute
- Confidence Intervals
- Attributes Improved
- Attributes Made Worse
- Consideration of Volume
- Attributes Reduced Relative to Volume
- Attributes Increased Relative to Volume

The presentation will discuss the general conclusions regarding the safety of signalization and recommendations for countermeasures and alternatives.

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## 1. Introduction

Traffic Signals are ubiquitous. They've been in use seemingly forever and everybody knows why we have them: They improve safety and reduce delay by providing for the orderly flow of traffic. Or is it that they improve safety at the expense of some increased delay? Maybe they reduce delay . . . do they improve safety? This report investigates that question: "Does signalizing an intersection improve safety." Specifically this report considers the accident history at 112 intersections on Colorado State Highways before and after they became signalized.

## 2. Review of Extant Literature

The review of literature focused on studies of changes in crashes after installing signals and guidance concerning installing signals.

The ITE Traffic Engineering Handbook ${ }^{1}$ has the following to say in the introduction of the Traffic Control Signals chapter,

The general public harbors many misunderstandings concerning the application of traffic signals and the likely results of their installation at a specific location. Traffic signals, which are seen by many people as the cure for every traffic problem, are believed to eliminate collisions and congestion, to reduce operation speeds, and to make every intersection a safe place for children to cross the street and for adults to drive. Politicians often see installation of a traffic signal as a means to keep the public happy, to generate votes, or to reward influential supporters.

Traffic Engineers know that a traffic signal is not a panacea and can actually contribute to collisions, congestion, delay, and speeding. Traffic Engineers must balance the potential benefits and drawbacks of signalization against often unreasonable public demands and emotions.

That's a good summary of the prevailing views.

The most recent study of change in crashes after installation of traffic signals discovered in the literature search was performed by Thomas and Smith of Iowa State University in $2001^{2}$. Among other things they reviewed 16 locations where signals were installed. They found that right-angle crashes decreased at all but one location. The fact that all 16 locations experienced "right angle" crashes in the 3 year before period suggests that the existence of right angle accidents might have been a criteria either for inclusion in the study or for installation of a signal. The study fails to address regression to mean. The study also found that rear end crashes increased on average, more than tripling from 7 to 23 at one location, and left turn crashes typically increased as well. They did find that the overall crash frequency decreased.

The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices ${ }^{3}$ (MUTCD) establishes criteria for the installation of traffic control signals, including 8 "warrants", at least one of which must be met before installation of a traffic signal. The MUTCD standard also cautions "The satisfaction of a traffic signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic control signal."

Following are the titles and brief descriptions of the eight warrants.

## Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

This warrant is applied when either there is a large volume of intersecting traffic (Condition A) or where the volume on a major street is so heavy that traffic on a minor intersecting street is unreasonably delayed or endangered when crossing or entering the major street (Condition B). There are tables of volumes for the major and minor approaches for each condition. If the volumes measured on the streets exceed the volumes in the tables for at least 8 individual hours (not necessarily 8 consecutive hours) for either condition then the warrant is met. In addition the warrant is met if the volumes measured exceed $80 \%$ of the volumes required to meet both Condition $A$ and Condition $B$, even if neither
condition is met alone. Finally the traffic volumes required to meet the conditions of the warrant may be reduced to $70 \%$ of the original values if the major road speeds are over 40 MPH and/or the intersection is in a small town (less than 10,000 population).

## Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

This warrant is applied when a large volume of intersection traffic is the primary consideration. This warrant uses a graph with minor street hourly volume on one axis and major street hourly volume on the other. There are different curves plotted for different numbers of lanes on the major and minor streets. If the points representing four separate hours within a day fall above the appropriate curve the warrant is met. This warrant also has a second graph with the curves plotted at $70 \%$ of the volumes in the first graph. If the major road speed is over 40 MPH or the intersection is in a small town the second graph is used.

## Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This warrant is applied at unusual locations where the minor street traffic experiences unacceptable delay crossing or entering the major street during at least one hour of a typical day. Examples of such locations would be adjacent to manufacturing plants or large office buildings which discharge or attract large volumes of traffic over a short period. There are two categories of criteria which may be met to satisfy this warrant. Category A requires that there be an average of at least 4 vehicles (5 vehicles for a 2-lane approach) waiting to enter or cross from one approach on the minor street for at least and hour, that the volume of traffic on that approach be at least 100 vehicles per hour ( 150 vph for 2-lane approach) and that the total number of vehicles using the intersection in the hour exceed 800 vehicles ( 650 vehicles for a "T" intersection). Category B uses a graph similar to the one described in Warrant 2 above, with higher volumes required for a point to be above the curve, but only one hour need to fall above the curve to meet the Category B requirement. Once again there is a second graph with lower volumes (70\%) for speeds over 40 MPH or small towns. If either Category A or B criteria is met then the warrant is satisfied.

## Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

This warrant is applied where the traffic volume on a major street causes unacceptable delay to pedestrians trying to cross the street. This warrant is met if there are at least 100 pedestrians per hour during at least four hours per day, or at least 190 pedestrians in any one hour of a typical day, and during the same time period (four hours or one hour) there are less than 60 gaps per hour in the traffic sufficient for the pedestrians to cross the street. If the average crossing speed of pedestrians at a location is less than 4 feet per second the pedestrian volume required to meet the warrant can be reduced by up to $50 \%$. Pedestrian are expected to use existing signals if there are any within 300 feet along the major street.

## Warrant 5, School Crossing

This warrant is applied when the primary reason for considering a signal is that school children cross the major street. The warrant is met when there is on average less than one adequate gap for students to cross the major street per minute during the time children are crossing, and there are at least 20 students crossing during an hour. Students are expected to use existing signals if there are any within 300 feet alone the major street. Grade-separated (pedestrian overpass or tunnel) crossings and crossing guards are alternatives which must be considered before justifying a signal based on this warrant.

## Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

Sometimes, to maintain "platooning" of vehicles so that progressive movement may be provided it is necessary to install a signal at a location where it would not otherwise be needed. This warrant is met where it can be shown that adjacent signals are too widely spaced to provide adequate platooning

## Warrant 7, Crash Experience

This warrant is applied where severity and frequency of crashes lead to consideration of a signal. For this warrant to be met all the following criteria must be satisfied: Alternatives must be tried with adequate enforcement and observation, and must fail to correct the crash frequency. Five or more broadside and/or pedestrian crashes must have occurred within a one year period. $80 \%$ of the volumes necessary to satisfy either Condition A or Condition B of Warrant 1 or $80 \%$ of the pedestrian volume necessary to satisfy Warrant 4 must be met.

## Warrant 8, Roadway Network

Sometimes it is desirable to install a traffic signal to encourage concentration and organization of traffic flow on a roadway network. This warrant is applied at the intersection of two major routes. A major route is one which is part of the principal roadway network for though traffic; or is a rural or suburban highway outside of, entering or traversing a city; or is designated as a major route on an official plan. Where two of these routes intersect the warrant is met if either the intersection has a total (existing or immediately projected) entering volume of 1,000 vehicles in the peak hour of a weekday and 5-year projected volumes that meet warrants 1,2 or 3 ; or the intersection has a total (existing or immediately projected) entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for at least 5 hours on Saturday or Sunday.

The MUTCD ${ }^{3}$ also notes that, "A traffic signal should not be installed unless an engineering study indicates that installing a traffic signal will improve the overall safety and/or operation of the intersection.", a not very subtle hint that signals do not always improve safety (or operations).

The ITE Traffic Control Devices Handbook ${ }^{4}$, issued by ITE to augment the MUTCD mentions the ability of signals to reduce certain types of crashes, especially right angle crashes, among the advantages of signals, but it also mentions, "Significant increase in the frequency of collisions (especially rear-end collisions)." can be a disadvantage
resulting from improper or unjustified signal control.

In a 1997 study, designed to establish accident reduction factors and expected benefit/cost ratios for a wide variety of safety project types, Voss, of the Kansas Department of Transportation Bureau of Traffic Engineering ${ }^{5}$, found by studying before and after crash data that new traffic signals could be expected to produce a $45 \%$ reduction in accidents.

Thus both the studies and the guidance suggest that signalization does improve safety by reducing crash frequency, but that some types of crashes may increase in frequency. The guidance uniformly suggests that safety be considered and that inappropriate or poorly executed signals can degrade safety.

## 3. Analysis Methodology

The analysis made in this study was a simple comparison of the severity and types of accidents reported in three year periods before and after signalization at 112 locations on Colorado State Highways. The number of each crash type and severity at each location was obtained from the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)'s extensive accident records database. The numbers from the 3 year before period were compared to those from the 3 year after period for each location and the change was calculated.

The data for all locations was aggregated and the total change was calculated for each crash type and severity in terms of numbers and percentages.

Counts were made for each crash type and severity showing the number of locations where the total number of crashes meeting a particular description (e.g. Injury or Broadside) increased, the number of locations where they decreased and the number of locations where they were unchanged.

Means were calculated for each crash type and severity for the before and after periods, and for the change. Standard deviation of the change was computed for each crash type and severity.

95\% Confidence intervals were calculated for the mean change in number or crashes and the mean percent change of crashes of each type and severity.

Volume data for the State Highway at each location was also recorded for each period (Annualized Average Daily Traffic (AADT) from CDOT's data, for the central year of each three year period). The total percentage change in volume from the before period to the after period was calculated. Note that historic volume information for the crossroad was not available and whether the highway volume is a good surrogate is reasonably debatable. The highway volumes are the best available data so the assumption that the relative change in highway volume is representative of change in total entering volume is made.

Effect of change in volume is accounted for by comparing the percentage change confidence interval limits to the observed change in volume.

Regression to mean error (the tendency of a location where a high frequency of accidents is observed over a particular time period to display less accidents in a following period simply because the high frequency was above average, and not as a result of any particular action or lack thereof) is avoided (or at least minimized) by the selection process, which is explained in detail in the next chapter. Accident history did not contribute to the site selection process (except to the extent that some of the sites may have been signalized because of accident history).

## 4. Location Selection and Data Collection

A systematic approach was used in the attempt to include every location on the Colorado State Highway system where a signal was first installed after 1992 and for which 3 years of after accident history data are available in CDOT's database. The method consisted of reviewing the comprehensive video log of all Colorado Highways as recorded in 2000, to determine where traffic signals existed. Then the 1992 video log was reviewed to eliminate signals which existed at that time. The logs for the intervening years were consulted to determine when each particular new signal appeared, thus the "sample" is the entire population. The decision to proceed this way was made because CDOT project records fairly easily identified locations where "signal projects" had taken place, but identifying if the signal replaced an existing signal required looking through the plans for each location.

A video log of all Colorado Highways is created each year, primarily to document pavement condition. A limitation of this method of determining when a signal was installed is that it is only possible to determine that a signal was installed before a particular video was recorded and after the preceding video, but not when exactly. Of course since there are over 9,000 miles of State Highway in Colorado the log is recorded over a period of weeks or months. It is not necessarily done in the same order each year. For this reason it is possible (though unlikely) that for example one signal that first appears in the 1998 video log actually was installed after another that first appeared in the 1999 log. (The "1999" signal was installed in 1998 after its location was recorded, but before the 1998 signals location was recorded.) It is possible to say with certainty that any signal that doesn't appear in the 1998 log didn't exist on January 1, 1998, and any signal that does appear in the 1999 log did exist on January 1, 2000. Table 1 indicates in which year's video log each signal first appears.

Table 1 - Locations

## STUDIED SIGNAL LOCATIONS

| STUDIED SIGNAL LOCATIONS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Site | Highw MP | Video | Description |
| \# | ay | Log |  |
| 1 | 2B : 11.10 | 1998 | Hwy 2 (Hansen BV) at 64th Ave in Commerce City |
| 2 | 2B | 1998 | Hwy 2 (Hansen BV) at 72nd Ave (and Railroad Crossing) in Commerce City |
| 3 | 2C | 1996 | Hwy 2 at 96th Ave in Adams County |
| 4 | 2C 16.... 16 | 1994 | Hwy 2 at Hwy 44 (104th Ave) in Adams County |
| 5 | 2D 0.58 | 1997 | Hwy 2 (Sable Road) at Hwy 22 (124th Ave) in Brighton |
| 6 | 6E 16600 | 1995 | Hwy 6 at I-70 Business Spur in Eagle County near Edwards |
| 7 | 7 A | 1997 | Hwy 7 (South Saint Vrain Ave) at Manford Dr in Estes Park |
| 8 | 7 B :-1.... 46.27 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Broadway) at Old Stage Road/Lee Hill Road in Boulder |
| 9 | 7 B | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Broadway) at Violet Avenue in Boulder |
| 10 | 7 7 :-1. 48.64 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Broadway) at Cedar Avenue in Boulder |
| 11 | 7 B | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Broadway) at Portland Place/Bluff Street in Boulder |
| 12 | 7 B | 1996 | Hwy 7 (Canyon Boulevard) at 26 Ath Avenue |
| 13 | 7 Ca | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Arapahoe Avenue) at Cherryvale Road in Boulder |
| 14 | 7D : 62.13 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Baseline Road) at Carr Avenue in Lafayette |
| 15 | 7 D : 62.38 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Baseline Road) at 111th Street/Christopher Street in Lafayette |
| 16 | 7D | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Baseline Road) at 119th Street in Lafayette |
| 17 | $7 \mathrm{D}: 77.59$ | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Bridge Street) at 8th Avenue in Brighton |
| 18 | 9C | 1998 | Hwy 9 (Main Street) at ? near Breckenridge |
| 19 | $9 \mathrm{9C}$ - 87.80 | 1998 | Hwy 9 (Main Street) at Valley Brook Road/Bikeway near Breckenridge |
| 20 | 9C: 90.25 | 1998 | Hwy 9 at Tiger Road in Summit County (near Frisco) |
| 21 | 9C: 92.89 | 1996 | Hwy 9 at Swan Mountain Road/Bikeway in Summit County near Frisco |
| 22 | $9 \mathrm{C}: 95.61$ | 1996 | Hwy 9 (Summit Boulevard) at? in Frisco |
| 23 | $9 \mathrm{C}: 96.70$ | 1998 | Hwy 9 (Summit Boulevard) at Ten Mile Road in Frisco |
| 24 | 9 Ca 97.01 | 1996 | Hwy 9 (Summit Boulevard) at County Road 7 (Dillon Dam) in Frisco |
| 25 | 13 B - 89.90 | 1994 | Hwy 13 (Yampa Street) at 6th Street in Craig |
| 26 | 13 B : 90.23 | 1994 | Hwy 13 (Yampa Street) at 9th Street in Craig |
| 27 | 14 C -134.92 | 1994 | Hwy 14 (Riverside) at Linden Street in Fort Collins |
| 28 | 14C 135.13 | 1994 | Hwy 14 (Riverside) at Mountain Ave in Fort Collins |
| 29 | 14 C 137.30 | 1999 | Hwy 14 (Mulberry) at Timberline Road in Fort Collins |
| 30 | 14C. 137.62 | 1995 | Hwy 14 (Mulberry) at Summit View Drive in Fort Colilins |
| 31 | 14C. 235.68 | 1995 | Hwy 14 (Main Street) at 13th Avenue in Sterling |
| 32 | 14 C | 1995 | Hwy 14 (Main Street) at 6th Avenue in Sterling |
| 33 | 14C:236.55 | 1995 | Hwy 14 (Main Street) at 3rd Avenue in Sterling |
| 34 | 15A : 0.00 | 1994 | Hwy 15 (Broadway) at Hwy 160 and Hwy 285 in Monte Vista |
| 35 | 15A : 0.09 | 1996 | Hwy 15 (Broadway) at 2nd Ave in Monte Vista |
| 36 | 22A | 1998 | Hwy 22 (124th Avenue) at Hwy 2 (Sable Road) |
| 37 | 24 A - 297.55 | 1995 | Hwy 24 at Serpentine Road (Cave of the winds Road) in Manitou Springs |
| 38 | 24G:310.95 | 1995 | Hwy 24 Bypass (Platte Avenue at Amelia Street in Colorado Springs |
| 39 | 30A 11.09 | 1998 | Hwy 30 (6th Avenue) at Laredo Street in Arapahoe County |
| 40 | 30 A : 12.59 | 1998 | Hwy 30 (6th Avenue) at Tower Road in Arapahoe County |
| 41 | $34 A$ - 92.60 | 1995 | Hwy 34 (Eisenhower Boulevard) at Redwood Drive in Loveland |
| 42 | 34A | 1995 | Hwy 34 (Eisenhower Boulevard) at Madison Avenue in Loveland |
| 43 | 34 A 9381 | 1998 | Hwy 34 (Eisenhower Boulevard) at Boyd Lake Road in Loveland |
| 44 | 34 B - 164.46 | 1997 | Hwy 34 (Platte Avenue) at Barlow Road in Fort Morgan |
| 45 | 34 D - 5.61 | 1994 | Hwy 34 Business Route (10th Street) at 59th Avenue in Greeley |
| 46 | 34 D : 7.22 | 1997 | Hwy 34 Business Route (10th Street) at 39th Avenue in Greeley |
| 47 | 36 B - 35.26 | 1998 | Hwy 36 (28th Street) at Glenwood Drive in Boulder |
| 48 | 40 A - 133.28 | 1997. | Hwy 40 (Lincoln Avenue) at Trafalgar Drive in Steamboat Springs |
| 49 | $40 A$ 135.12 | 1997 | Hwy 40 (Lincoln Avenue) at Walton Creek Road in Steamboat Springs |
| 50 | 40 C - 288.91 | 1993 | Hwy 40 (Colfax Avenue) at Denver West Boulevard in Denver |
| 51 | 40 C - 290.51 | 1993 | Hwy 40 (Colfax Avenue) at Quail Street in Denver |
| 52 | 40 C - 290.76 | 1993 | Hwy 40 (Colfax Avenue) at Oak Street in Denver |
| 53 | 40C 291.20 | 1993 | Hwy 40 (Colfax Avenue) at Miller Street in Denver |
| 54 | 42A 0.9. | 1993 | Hwy 42 (95th Street) at Baseline Road in Louisville |
| 55 | 42A | 1993 | Hwy 42 (95th Street) at South Boulder Road in Louisville |


| 56 | 42A | 2.62 | 1993 | Hwy 42 (95th Street) at Pine Street in Louisville |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 57 | 42A | 486 | 1993 | Hwy 42 at Hwy 287 in Boulder County near Louisville |
| 58 | 44A | 3.74 | 1998 | Hwy 44 (104th Avenue) at McKay Road in Adams County near Thornton |
| 59 | 44A | 4.30 | 1994 | Hwy 44 (104th Avenue) at Riverdale Road in Thornton |
| 60 | 45A | 4.27 | 1998 | Hwy 45. (Pueblo Boulevard) at St. Clair Avenue/Plainview Street in Pueblo |
| 61 | 50 A | 220.38 | 1998 | Hwy 50 at County Road 111 in Chaffee County near Poncha Springs |
| 62 | 50 A | 285.63 | 1998 | Hwy 50 at County Road 67 in Fremont County near Canon City |
| 63 | $50 A$ | 607.34 | 1998 | Hwy 50 at McCulloch Boulevard in Pueblo County near Pueblo |
| 64 | $52 A$ | 20.32 | 1995 | Hwy 52 (1st Street) at McKinley Avenue in Fort Lupton |
| 65 | 52 B | 86.64 | 1997 | Hwy 52 (Main Street) at 7th Avenue in Fort Morgan |
| 66 | 53A | 0.65 | 1998 | Hwy 53. (Broadway) at $62 n d$ Avenue in Adams Conanty |
| 67 | 678 | 15.07 | 1998 | Hwy 67 at Hwy 50 in Fremont County near Florence |
| 68 | 68 A | 0.27 | 1998 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at John F. Kennedy Parkway in Fort Colilins |
| 69 | 68 A | 0.63 | 1994 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at Boardwalk Drive in Fort Collins |
| 70 | 68A | 1.00 | 1994 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at LeMay Avenue in Fort Collins |
| 71 | 68A | 1.99 | 1994 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at Timberline Road in Fort Collins |
| 72 | 68A | 3.02 | 1994 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at Ziegler Road in Fort Collins |
| 73 | 72 A | 3.47 | 1994 | Hwy 72 (64th Avenue) at Gardenia in Arvada |
| 74 | 74 A | 1.89 | 1996 | Hwy 74 (Evergreen Parkway) at Soda Creek Road in Jefferson County near Bergen Park |
| 75 | 74 A | 4.49 | 1993 | Hwy 74 (Evergreen Parkway) at Lewis Ridge Road in Jefferson County near Bergen Park |
| 76 | 74 A | 5.34 | 1996 | Hwy 74 (Evergreen Parkway) at Stage Coach Boulevard in Jefferson County nea <br> Dedissse Park |
| 77 | 82 A | 6.66 | 1995 | Hwy 82 at County Road 114/County Road 154 in Garfield County near Glenwood <br> Spring s |
| 78 | 82A | 15.54 | 1997 | Hwy 82 at (Garfield) County Road 100/Missouri Heights Road in Catherine |
| 79 | 82A | 19.07 | 1995 | Hwy 82 at (Eagle) County Road 13 in El Jebel |
| 80 | 82A | 20.95 | 1995 | Hwy 82 at Hwy 82 Business Route (Willits Lane/Two Rivers Road) in Basalt |
| 81 | 82A | 35.28 | 1997 | Hwy 82 at Brush Creek Road in Pitkin County near Aspen |
| 82 | 83A | 56.86 | 1998 | Hwy 83 at Stroh Road in Douglas County near Parker |
| 83 | 83A | 61.86 | 1998 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at E-470 EB Ramps in Douglas County near Parker |
| 84 | 83A | 65.86 | 1998 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at Caley Avenue in Arapahoe County near Aurora |
| 85 | 83A | 68.29 | 1995 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at Temple Drive in Aurora |
| 86 | 83A | 69.39 | 1995 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at Lehigh Ave in Aurora |
| 87 | 83 Ȧ | 71.45 | 1998 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at Lansing Way/Bethany Drive in Aurora |
| 88 | 85B | 185.12 | 1998 | Hwy 85 at Meadows Parkway/Founders Parkway in Douglas County near Castle Rock |
| 89 | 85B | 187.25 | 1998 | Hwy 85 at Happy Canyon Drive in Douglas County near Castle Rock |
| 90 | 85B | 200.55 | 1998 | Hwy 85 (Sante Fe Drive) at Countyline Road in Littleton |
| 91 | 86A | 1.80 | 1993 | Hwy 86 at Ridge Road in Castle Rock |
| 92 | 86A | 15.22 | 1998 | Hwy 86 at Elizabeth Street in Elizabeth |
| 93 | 88B | 18.49 | 1998 | Hwy 88 (Arapahoe Road) at Lima Street in Arapahoe County |
| 94 | 90 B | 88.98 | 1998 | Hwy 90.(Main Street) at Marine Drive in Montrose |
| 95 | 119A | 6.72 | 1996 | Hwy 119 (Clear Creek Street) at Main Street in Black Hawk |
| 96 | 119A | 6.97 | 1998 | Hwy 119 (Clear Creek Street) at Richman Street in Black Hawk |
| 97 | 121 A | 2303 | 1998 | Hwy 121 (Wadsworth) at Independence Drive in westminster. |
| 98 | 1418 | 160.95 | 1997 | Hwy 141 (32 Road) at Grand Avenue in Grand Junction |
| 99 | 145A | 0.00 | 1998 | Hwy 145 (State Street) at Hwy 160 (Main Street/Mancos Road)) in Cortez |
| 100 | 160 A | 35.19 | 1998 | Hwy 160 at (Montezuma) County Road 24/County Road G (McElmo Junction) in Cortez |
| 101 | 160 A | 40.30 | 1998 | Hwy 160 (Mancos Road/Main Street) at Hwy 145 (State Street) in Cortez |
| 102 | 285D | 224.94 | 1998 | Hwy 285 at County Road 72, County Road 43 in Park County near Pine Junction |
| 103 | 287A | 76.45 | 1994 | Hwy 287 Main Street) at Stuart Avenue in Lamar |
| 104 | 287C | 292.67 | 1997 | Hwy 287 (Federal Boulevard) at 103rd Ave in Federal Heights |
| 105 | 287C | 301.83 | 1993 | Hwy 287 at Hwy 42 in Boulder County near Louisville |
| 106 | 287C | 30687 | 1997 | Hwy 287 at Isabelle Road in Boulder County near Lafayette |
| 107 | 287C | 309.39 | 1997 | Hwy 287 at Lookout Road in Boulder County near Lafayette |
| 108 | 287C | 311.42 | 1997 | Hwy 287 at Niwot Road in Boulder County near Longmont |
| 109 | 287C | 336.27 | 1998 | Hwy 287 (Garfield Avenue) at 45th Street in Loveland |
| 110 | 287C | 339.13 | 1998 | Hwy 287 (College Avenue) at Carpenter Road in Fort Collins |

The before period for each location is three calender years, from 4 years before the video log appearance to 2 years before, (e.g. location 1 appeared in 1998 -> before period is January 1, 1994 -December 31, 1996). The after period is three calendar years beginning the year after the video log appearance (e.g. location 1 after period is January 1, 1999 December 31, 2001). In this manner it is assured that the entire before period is prior to the signalization, the entire after period is with the signal operational and the two periods are of the same duration.

Data accrued along with all other Colorado reported accident data in CDOT's Accident Records Database.

## 5. Analysis

The Appendix contains the entire Excel spreadsheet used in the analysis. The 65 crash types, severities and attributes listed in Table 2 were considered.

Table 2 - Attributes

| Property Damage Only Crashes |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Injury Crashes |  |
| Fatal Crashes | Severity |
| Persons Injured |  |
| Persons Killed |  |
| Single Vehicle Crashes | Number of Vehicles Involved |
| Two Vehicle Crashes |  |
| Three or More Vehicle Crashes |  |
| On Roadway |  |


| Run Off the Road |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Overturning | Type of Crash |
| School Age Pedestrian |  |
| Other Pedestrian |  |
| Broadside |  |
| Head On |  |
| Rear End |  |
| Sideswipe (Same Direction) |  |
| Sideswipe (Opposite Direction) |  |
| Approach Turn (Left Turning) |  |
| Overtaking Turn |  |
| Parked Vehicle |  |
| Bicycle |  |
| Wild Animal |  |
| Fixed Object |  |
| Daylight | Lighting |
| Dawn or Dusk |  |
| Dark, Lighted |  |
| Dark, Not Lighted |  |
| Good Weather | Weather |
| Rain |  |
| Snow, Sleet or Hail |  |
| Fog |  |
| Wind |  |
| Dry | Road Condition |
| Wet |  |
| Muddy |  |
| Snowy |  |


| Icy |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Slushy |  |
| Passenger Car or Van | Type of Vehicle at Fault |
| Passenger Car or Van with Trailer |  |
| Pickup Truck or Utility Van |  |
| Pickup Truck or Utility Van with Trailer |  |
| Self Contained Truck Under 10,000 Lbs. |  |
| Truck Over 10,000 Lbs. or Bus over 15 Passengers |  |
| Motor Home |  |
| Motorcycle |  |
| Bicycle |  |
| Hit and Run (Vehicle Unknown) |  |
| None Apparent | Apparent Contributing Human Factor |
| Asleep |  |
| Illness |  |
| Inexperience |  |
| Fatigue |  |
| Preoccupied |  |
| Unfamiliar with Area |  |
| Emotionally Upset |  |
| Evading Law Enforcement |  |
| Physical Disability |  |
| Unimpaired | Driver Impairment |
| Alcohol |  |
| Prescription Drugs or Medication |  |
| Illegal Drugs |  |
| Alcohol and Drugs |  |
| Total Crashes |  |

There are other attributes recorded in CDOT's database (e.g. Domestic Animal) but if no crashes involving a particular attribute occurred in the study then that attribute has been excluded from this report.

Once the data was assembled and the columns totaled it was quickly discovered that while the prevailing literature finds crashes decrease after signalization, with a few exceptions, here in Colorado quite the opposite appeared to hold true. In terms of pure total numbers only 14 of 65 attributes showed any decrease.

Table 3 - Attributes Reduced in Total Occurrence After Signalization

| Fatal Crashes |
| :--- |
| Persons Killed |
| School Age Pedestrian |
| Broadside |
| Overtaking Turn |
| Bicycle |
| Dark, Not Lighted |
| Motor Home |
| Motorcycle |
| Emotionally Upset |
| Evading Law Enforcement |
| Physical Disability |
| Prescription Drugs or Medication |
| Alcohol and Drugs |

Only two attributes (Bicycle as At Fault Vehicle and Driver under Influence of Illegal Drugs) had an unchanged number of occurrences. The remaining 49 attributes experienced an increased total number of occurrences after signalization.

Next consideration was given to determining whether more locations had experienced an increase or decrease of crashes with each attribute. In the spreadsheet the cells for the after period are color coded as follows: Red if there were more crashes with that attribute at that location in the after period. Green if there were less. Yellow if the number was unchanged. The red (increased), yellow (unchanged) and green (decreased) cells were tallied for each attribute. Then the number of locations where accidents decrease was subtracted from the number of locations where the accidents increased to determine if more locations experienced an increase or a decrease for each attribute. The list of attributes for which more locations experienced a decrease is the same as the list in Table 3, except that Wild Animal crashes replace Bicycle crashes. Locations experiencing increases and decreases were also tallied separately for Urban and Rural locations, in hopes that enlightening differences would appear, but that did not prove to be the case. Several pie-charts were created showing the increased/decreased/unchanged proportions for various attributes and they are also included in the appendix. These are helpful in providing at a glance a general feeling for the effectiveness of signalization as related to a particular accident type.

Figure 1 shows that the locations where the total number of broadside crashes deceased is larger than the number of locations where they increased, but that the number of broadsides was unchanged at a similar proportion of the intersections. This reflects the fact that a significant portion of the locations didn't experience any broadsides in either period.

Figure 1 Change in Broadsides by Location


Figure 2 shows that rear end crashes were much more likely to increase than to decrease or remain unchanged.

Figure 2 Change in Rear End Crashes by Location


Finally, Figure 3 shows that the total number of reported crashes increased at three quarters of the locations.

Figure 3 Change in Overall Crashes by Location


At this point the analysis begins to focus on consideration of whether these changes are meaningful, or if they might be random. This process begins with determining the mean number of crashes with a particular attribute per location in the before period, the after period and the mean change. These were determined simply by dividing the totals determined earlier by 112 (the number of locations). Next the standard deviation of the population (since the sample is believed to be the entire population) was determined for the change at all locations for each attribute, using the following formula:

$$
\sigma=\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^{2}}{n}}
$$

Where sigma $=$ standard deviation, $x=$ population mean and $n=$ the number of locations in the population. Once standard deviation is known a confidence interval can be
constructed. If zero is outside the $95 \%$ confidence interval for change in a given attribute then the hypothesis that there is no significant change from the before to the after period is rejected. The confidence limits are stated both in terms of change in the number of crashes from before to after and as a percentage increase (decrease shown as negative) from the before period.

Table 4 - Attributes which Decreased (95\% Confidence) After Signalization

| Attribute | Upper Confidence Limit <br> (minimum decrease) | UCL \% |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Broadside | -0.07 crashes per location | $-2.1 \%$ |
| Overtaking Turn | -0.02 crashes per location | $-8.5 \%$ |
| Prescription Drugs or Medication | -0.11 crashes per location | $-26.3 \%$ |

Table 5 Attributes which Increased (95\% Confidence) After Signalization

| Attribute | Lower Confidence Limit <br> (minimum increase) | LCL \% |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Property Damage Only | 3.22 crashes per location | $54.5 \%$ |
| Injury Crashes | 1.38 crashes per location | $41.3 \%$ |
| Persons Injured | 1.59 persons per location | $27.3 \%$ |
| Single Vehicle | 0.04 crashes per location | $6.1 \%$ |
| Two Vehicles | 3.88 crashes per location | $49.9 \%$ |
| Three or More Vehicles | 0.52 crashes per location | $66.3 \%$ |
| On Roadway | 4.56 crashes per location | $51.8 \%$ |
| Run Off the Road | 0.05 crashes per location | $8.8 \%$ |
| Rear End | 3.39 crashes per location | $125.7 \%$ |
| Sideswipe (Same Direction) | 0.03 crashes per location | $7.7 \%$ |
| Approach Turn (Left Turning) | 1.62 crashes per location | $101.1 \%$ |
| Fixed Object | 0.04 crashes per location | $8.4 \%$ |
| Daylight | 3.33 crashes per location | $45.8 \%$ |
| Dawn or Dusk | 0.07 crashes per location | $20.4 \%$ |


| Dark, Lighted | 0.79 crashes per location | $61.6 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Good Weather | 3.67 crashes per location | $44.9 \%$ |
| Rain | 0.15 crashes per location | $38.8 \%$ |
| Snow, Sleet or Hail | 0.14 crashes per location | $23.3 \%$ |
| Dry Road | 3.37 crashes per location | $43.9 \%$ |
| Wet Road | 0.30 crashes per location | $34.4 \%$ |
| Muddy Road | 0.02 crashes per location | Undefined, |
| Passenger Car or Van at Fault | 2.67 crashes per location | $39.7 \%$ |
| Pickup or Utility Van at Fault | 1.03 crashes per location | $63.1 \%$ |
| Heavy Truck or Bus at Fault | 0.11 crashes per location | $51.3 \%$ |
| Hit and Run (Unknown Vehicle at Fault) | 0.15 crashes per location | $68.4 \%$ |
| No Apparent Human Factor | 2.13 crashes per location | $33.5 \%$ |
| Driver Inexperience | 0.28 crashes per location | $60.4 \%$ |
| Driver Preoccupied | 0.59 crashes per location | $47.7 \%$ |
| Driver Apparently Unimpaired | 3.74 crashes per location | $48.8 \%$ |
| Driver Impaired by Alcohol | 0.01 crashes per location | $2.5 \%$ |
| Total Crashes | 4.85 crashes per location | $52.1 \%$ |

To this point the effect of increasing traffic over time has been neglected. Traffic volume data (AADT) was included in the CDOT data base and the volumes from the middle year of each before and after period was recorder for this report. The totals for all locations were aggregated and the mean change, in terms of numbers and as a percentage of the before volume was determined. The growth in the highway traffic volumes from the middle of the before period to the middle of the after period averaged 19.30\%.

Lacking information for crossroad volumes, the assumption that the frequency of accidents can be expected to be directly proportional to traffic volume (The underlying premiss of all "accident rate" calculations) is presumed to be valid and is used for this report. This leads to the observation that any attribute whose Upper Confidence Limit expressed as
a percentage is less than $19.3 \%$ can be said to have increased at a less than expected rate, or to have decreased in frequency relative to traffic volume.

Similarly, only those attributes whose Lower Confidence Limit expressed as a percentage is greater than 19.3\% can be said to have experienced an increase in frequency greater than that predicted by increasing traffic volume alone.

Table 6 lists the attributes which fall into each of the above categories.

Table 6 - Attributes Effected by Signalization (Considering Traffic Growth)

| Attributes Significantly Reduced Relative to Highway AADT After Signalization | Attributes Significantly Increased Beyond Highway AADT Growth After Signalization |
| :---: | :---: |
| School Aged Pedestrian | Property Damage Only Crashes |
| Broadside | Injury Crashes |
| Overtaking Turn | Persons Injured |
| Motor Home at Fault | 2 Vehicles |
| Driver Impaired by Prescription Drugs or Medication | 3 or More Vehicles |
|  | On Roadway |
|  | Rear End |
|  | Approach Turn (Left Turning) |
|  | Daylight |
|  | Dawn or Dusk |
|  | Dark, Lighted |
|  | Good Weather |
|  | Rain |
|  | Snow, Sleet or Hail |
|  | Dry Road |
|  | Wet Road |
|  | Muddy Road |
|  | Passenger Car or Van at Fault |
|  | Pickup or Utility Van at Fault |
|  | Heavy Truck or Bus at Fault |
|  | Hit and Run (Unknown) at Fault |
|  | No Apparent Human Factor |
|  | Driver Inexperience |
|  | Driver Preoccupied |
|  | Driver Apparently Unimpaired |
|  | Total Number of Crashes |

## 6. Conclusions and Recommendations

It bears repeating that, according to the MUTCD ${ }^{3}$ "The satisfaction of a traffic signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic control signal."

All of the signals in the study satisfied a warrant or warrants, yet the total number of accidents increased at $75 \%$ of the locations, and the total number of accidents at all locations increased by 74.6\%.

It is apparent that overall, installing a traffic signal is not likely to improve safety. There are a few accident types which are generally improved such as Broadside and Overtaking Turn, but the total number of crashes and Injury crashes are apparently increased, even when additional traffic volume is accounted for. In the study there was a significant increase in 26 of the 65 investigated attributes, while only 5 attributes clearly decreased relative to traffic volume. What is certain is that the signals were installed and the frequencies of occurrence crashes with the various attributes changed. While it doesn't necessarily follow that installing the signals caused the significant changes, absent any other compelling arguments, this does seem to be the most likely explanation. This is mostly bad news.

There is a kernel of good news however; the two accident types which account for the largest increases in total numbers are Rear End and Approach Turn. These two types account for more than $2 / 3$ of the accidents in the after period. These two types together increased by a total of 765 crashes, equaling more than $98 \%$ of the increase in the total number of crashes (778). The good news is, very effective and relatively inexpensive (relative to the cost of a traffic signal) countermeasures exist for both types of crashes at signalized intersections. In CDOT's experience approach turn accidents can be reduced $90 \%$ or more by implementation of protected-only left turns, which could be added to a
planned signal for only a few hundred dollars. CDOT is currently in the midst of a research project, in conjunction with the University of Colorado at Denver and the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, investigating the effectiveness of advanced detection with dilemma prevention for reducing rear end accidents. Such detection adds about \$10,000 to the cost of a signal, but preliminary results indicate that the accident reduction may approach 50\%. Good signal design, including using 12" LED faces, mast arms in lieu of span wires, back plates to improve observability, and signal heads centered over lanes, can also be expected to reduce rear end crash frequency. In locations where advanced detection is inappropriate, due to close spacing of signals, good signal coordination to produce progression can reduce rear ends.

If approach turn accidents in the after period were reduced $90 \%$ and rear ends in the after period were reduced 50\% there would have been 801 less total accidents in the after period . . .for a net change of -23 accidents compared to the before period. That's pure speculation, and assumes that none of the locations incorporated any countermeasures to those crash types, but it serves to illustrate the point that the tools are available fix the observed tendency of safety to decline when an intersection on a Colorado State Highway is signalized.

MUTCD ${ }^{3}$ recommends that an engineering study should show that safety and/or operation will be improved by the proposed signal. Traffic Engineers must weigh any hoped for operational benefit against the knowledge that in most cases the signal will not improve safety. Traffic Engineers should also explicitly consider all of the methods available to mitigate the undesirable safety effects of proposed signals, including consideration of the possibility that a modern roundabout may be more appropriate. Furthermore, Traffic Engineers should monitor the safety performance of newly signalized intersections and address any problems identified.

## REFERENCES

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3. Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), 2003 Edition, Federal Highway Administration, United States Department of Transportation, Washington, DC, (2003)
4. Traffic Control Devices Handbook, J. Pline, Editor, Institute of Transportation Engineers, Washington, DC, (2001)
5. Voss, L.G., Accident Reduction Factors, Kansas Department or Transportation Bureau of Traffic Engineering, Topeka, KS, (May 1997)

APPENDIX

| STUDIED SIGNAL LOCATIONS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Site \# | Highway | MP | Video Log | Desciption |
| 1 | 2B | 11.10 | 1998 | Hwy 2 (Hansen BV) at 64th Ave in Commerce City |
| 2 | 2B | 12.37 | 1998 | Hwy 2 (Hansen BV) at 72nd Ave (and Railroad Crossing) in Commerce City |
| 3 | 2 C | 15.61 | 1996 | Hwy 2 at 96th Ave in Adams County |
| 4 | 2 C | 16.96 | 1994 | Hwy 2 at Hwy 44 (104th Ave) in Adams County |
| 5 | 2D | 0.58 | 1997 | Hwy 2 (Sable Road) at Hwy 22 (124th Ave) in Brighton |
| 6 | 6E | 166.00 | 1995 | Hwy 6 at $1-70$ Business Spur in Eagle County near Edwards |
| 7 | 7A | 0.34 | 1997 | Hwy 7 (South Saint Vrain Ave) at Manford Dr. in Estes Park |
| 8 | 7 B | 46.27 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Broadway) at Old Stage Road/Lee Hill Road in Boulder |
| 9 | 7 B | 46.77 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Broadway) at Violet Avenue in Boulder |
| 10 | 7 B | 48.64 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Broadway) at Cedar Avenue in Boulder |
| 11 | 7 B | 48.97 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Broadway) at Portland Place/Bluff Street in Boulder |
| 12 | 7 B | 50.53 | 1996 | Hwy 7 (Canyon Boulevard) at 26th Avenue |
| 13 | 7 C | 54.92 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Arapahoe Avenue) at Cherryvale Road in Bouler |
| 14 | 7 D | 62.13 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Baseline Road) at Carr Avenue in Lafayette |
| 15 | 7 D | 62.38 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Baseline Road) at 111th Street/Christopher Street in Lafayette |
| 16 | 7 D | 63.22 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Baseline Road) at 119th Street in Lafayette |
| 17 | 7 D | 77.59 | 1998 | Hwy 7 (Bridge Street) at 8th Avenue in Brighton |
| 18 | 9 C | 87.17 | 1998 | Hwy 9 (Main Street) at ? near Breckenridge |
| 19 | 9 C | 87.80 | 1998 | Hwy 9 (Main Street) at Valley Brook Road/Bikeway near Breckenridge |
| 20 | 9 C | 90.25 | 1998 | Hwy 9 at Tiger Road in Summit County (near Frisco) |
| 21 | 9 C | 92.89 | 1996 | Hwy 9 at Swan Mountain Road/Bikeway in Summit County near Frisco |
| 22 | 9 C | 95.61 | 1996 | Hwy 9 (Summit Boulevard) at ? in Frisco |
| 23 | 9 C | 96.70 | 1998 | Hwy 9 (Summit Boulevard) at Ten Mile Road in Frisco |
| 24 | 9 C | 97.01 | 1996 | Hwy 9 (Summit Boulevard) at County Road 7 (Dillon Dam) in Frisco |
| 25 | 13B | 89.90 | 1994 | Hwy 13 (Yampa Street) at 6th Street in Craig |
| 26 | 13B | 90.23 | 1994 | Hwy 13 (Yampa Street) at 9th Street in Craig |
| 27 | 14 C | 134.92 | 1994 | Hwy 14 (Riverside) at Linden Street in Fort Collins |
| 28 | 14 C | 135.13 | 1994 | Hwy 14 (Riverside) at Mountain Ave in Fort Collins |
| 29 | 14 C | 137.30 | 1999 | Hwy 14 (Mulberry) at Timberline Road in Fort Collins |
| 30 | 14 C | 137.62 | 1995 | Hwy 14 (Mulberry) at Summit View Drive in Fort Collins |
| 31 | 14 C | 235.68 | 1995 | Hwy 14 (Main Street) at 13th Avenue in Sterling |
| 32 | 14 C | 236.27 | 1995 | Hwy 14 (Main Street) at 6 th Avenue in Sterling |
| 33 | 14 C | 236.55 | 1995 | Hwy 14 (Main Street) at 3rd Avenue in Sterling |
| 34 | 15A | 0.00 | 1994 | Hwy 15 (Broadway) at Hwy 160 and Hwy 285 in Monte Vista |
| 35 | 15A | 0.09 | 1996 | Hwy 15 (Broadway) at 2nd Ave in Monte Vista |
| 36 | 22A | 0.00 | 1998 | Hwy 22 (124th Avenue) at Hwy 2 (Sable Road) |
| 37 | 24A | 297.55 | 1995 | Hwy 24 at Serpentine Road (Cave of the Winds Road) in Manitou Springs |
| 38 | 24G | 310.95 | 1995 | Hwy 24 Bypass (Platte Avenue at Amelia Street in Colorado Springs |
| 39 | 30A | 11.09 | 1998 | Hwy 30 (6th Avenue) at Laredo Street in Arapahoe County |
| 40 | 30A | 12.59 | 1998 | Hwy 30 (6th Avenue) at Tower Road in Arapahoe County |
| 41 | 34A | 92.60 | 1995 | Hwy 34 (Eisenhower Boulevard) at Redwood Drive in Loveland |
| 42 | 34A | 92.76 | 1995 | Hwy 34 (Eisenhower Boulevard) at Madison Avenue in Loveland |
| 43 | 34A | 93.81 | 1998 | Hwy 34 (Eisenhower Boulevard) at Boyd Lake Road in Loveland |
| 44 | 34B | 164.46 | 1997 | Hwy 34 (Platte Avenue) at Barlow Road in Fort Morgan |
| 45 | 34D | 5.61 | 1994 | Hwy 34 Business Route (10th Street) at 59th Avenue in Greeley |
| 46 | 34D | 7.22 | 1997 | Hwy 34 Business Route (10th Street) at 39th Avenue in Greeley |
| 47 | 36B | 35.26 | 1998 | Hwy 36 (28th Steet) at Glenwood Drive in Boulder |
| 48 | 40A | 133.28 | 1997 | Hwy 40 (Lincoln Avenue) at Trafalger Drive in Steamboat Springs |
| 49 | 40A | 135.12 | 1997 | Hwy 40 (Lincoln Avenue) at Walton Creek Road in Steamboat Springs |
| 50 | 40 C | 288.91 | 1993 | Hwy 40 (Colfax Avenue) at Denver West Bouldevard in Denver |
| 51 | 40 C | 290.51 | 1993 | Hwy 40 (Colfax Avenue) at Quail Street in Denver |
| 52 | 40 C | 290.76 | 1993 | Hwy 40 (Colfax Avenue) at Oak Street in Denver |
| 53 | 40 C | 291.20 | 1993 | Hwy 40 (Colfax Avenue) at Miller Street in Denver |
| 54 | 42A | 0.96 | 1993 | Hwy 42 (95th Street) at Baseline Road in Louisville |
| 55 | 42A | 1.96 | 1993 | Hwy 42 (95th Street) at South Boulder Road in Louisville |
| 56 | 42A | 2.62 | 1993 | Hwy 42 (95th Street) at Pine Street in Louisville |
| 57 | 42A | 4.86 | 1993 | Hwy 42 at Hwy 287 in Boulder County near Louisville |
| 58 | 44A | 3.74 | 1998 | Hwy 44 (104th Avenue) at McKay Road in Adams County near Thornton |
| 59 | 44A | 4.30 | 1994 | Hwy 44 (104th Avenue) at Riverdale Road in Thornton |
| 60 | 45A | 4.27 | 1998 | Hwy 45 (Pueblo Boulevard) at St. Clair Avenue/Plainview Street in Pueblo |
| 61 | 50A | 220.38 | 1998 | Hwy 50 at County Road 111 in Chaffee County near Poncha Springs |
| 62 | 50A | 285.63 | 1998 | Hwy 50 at County Road 67 in Fremont County near Canon City |
| 63 | 50A | 607.34 | 1998 | Hwy 50 at McCulloch Boulevard in Pueblo County near Pueblo |
| 64 | 52A | 20.32 | 1995 | Hwy 52 (1st Street) at McKinley Avenue in Fort Lupton |
| 65 | 52B | 86.64 | 1997 | Hwy 52 (Main Street) at 7th Avenue in Fort Morgan |
| 66 | 53A | 0.65 | 1998 | Hwy 53 (Broadway) at 62nd Avenue in Adams County near Denver |
| 67 | 67B | 15.07 | 1998 | Hwy 67 at Hwy 50 in Fremont County near Florence |


| 68 | 68A | 0.27 | 1998 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at John F. Kennedy Parkway in Fort Collins |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 69 | 68A | 0.63 | 1994 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at Boardwalk Drive in Fort Collins |
| 70 | 68A | 1.00 | 1994 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at LeMay Avenue in Fort Collins |
| 71 | 68A | 1.99 | 1994 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at Timberline Road in Fort Collins |
| 72 | 68A | 3.02 | 1994 | Hwy 68 (Harmony Road) at Ziegler Road in Fort Collins |
| 73 | 72A | 3.47 | 1994 | Hwy 72 (64th Avenue) at Gardenia in Arvada |
| 74 | 74A | 1.89 | 1996 | Hwy 74 (Evergreen Parkway) at Soda Creek Road in Jefferson County near Bergen Park |
| 75 | 74A | 4.49 | 1993 | Hwy 74 (Evergreen Parkway) at Lewis Ridge Road in Jefferson County near Bergen Park |
| 76 | 74A | 5.34 | 1996 | Hwy 74 (Evergreen Parkway) at Stage Coach Boulevard in Jefferson County near Dedisse Park |
| 77 | 82A | 6.66 | 1995 | Hwy 82 at County Road 114/County Road 154 in Garfield County near Glenwood Springs |
| 78 | 82A | 15.54 | 1997 | Hwy 82 at (Garfield) County Road 100/Missiouri Heights Road in Cathrine |
| 79 | 82A | 19.07 | 1995 | Hwy 82 at (Eagle) County Road 13 in El Jebel |
| 80 | 82A | 20.95 | 1995 | Hwy 82 at Hwy 82 Business Route (Willits Lane/Two Rivers Road) in Basalt |
| 81 | 82A | 35.28 | 1997 | Hwy 82 at Brush Creek Road in Pitkin County near Aspen |
| 82 | 83A | 56.86 | 1998 | Hwy 83 at Stroh Road in Douglas County near Parker |
| 83 | 83A | 61.86 | 1998 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at E-470 EB Ramps in Douglas County near Parker |
| 84 | 83A | 65.86 | 1998 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at Caley Avenue in Arapahoe County near Aurora |
| 85 | 83A | 68.29 | 1995 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at Temple Drive in Aurora |
| 86 | 83A | 69.39 | 1995 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at Lehigh Ave in Aurora |
| 87 | 83A | 71.45 | 1998 | Hwy 83 (Parker Road) at Lansing Way/Bethany Drive in Aurora |
| 88 | 85B | 185.12 | 1998 | Hwy 85 at Meadows Parkway/Founders Parkway in Douglas County near Castle Rock |
| 89 | 85B | 187.25 | 1998 | Hwy 85 at Happy Canyon Drive in Douglas County near Castle Rock |
| 90 | 85B | 200.55 | 1998 | Hwy 85 (Sante Fe Drive) at Countyline Road in Littleton |
| 91 | 86A | 1.80 | 1993 | Hwy 86 at Ridge Road in Castle Rock |
| 92 | 86A | 15.22 | 1998 | Hwy 86 at Elizabeth Street in Elizabeth |
| 93 | 88B | 18.49 | 1998 | Hwy 88 (Arapahoe Road) at Lima Street in Arapahoe County |
| 94 | 90B | 88.98 | 1998 | Hwy 90 (Main Street) at Marine Drive in Montrose |
| 95 | 119A | 6.72 | 1996 | Hwy 119 (Clear Creek Street) at Main Street in Black Hawk |
| 96 | 119A | 6.97 | 1998 | Hwy 119 (Clear Creek Street) at Richman Street in Black Hawk |
| 97 | 121A | 23.03 | 1998 | Hwy 121 (Wadsworth) at Indepedendance Drive in Westminster |
| 98 | 141B | 160.95 | 1997 | Hwy 141 (32 Road) at Grand Avenue in Grand Junction |
| 99 | 145A | 0.00 | 1998 | Hwy 145 (State Street) at Hwy 160 (Main Street/Mancos Road)) in Cortez |
| 100 | 160A | 35.19 | 1998 | Hwy 160 at (Montezuma) County Road 24/County Road G (McElmo Junction) in Cortez |
| 101 | 160A | 40.30 | 1998 | Hwy 160 (Mancos Road/Main Street) at Hwy 145 (State Street) in Cortez |
| 102 | 285D | 224.94 | 1998 | Hwy 285 at County Road 72,/County Road 43 in Park County near Pine Junction |
| 103 | 287A | 76.45 | 1994 | Hwy 287 (Main Street) at Stuart Avenue in Lamar |
| 104 | 287C | 292.67 | 1997 | Hwy 287 (Federal Boulevard) at 103rd Ave in Federal Heights |
| 105 | 287C | 301.83 | 1993 | Hwy 287 at Hwy 42 in Boulder County near Louisville |
| 106 | 287C | 306.87 | 1997 | Hwy 287 at Isabelle Road in Boulder County near Lafayette |
| 107 | 287C | 309.39 | 1997 | Hwy 287 at Lookout Road in Boulder County near Lafayette |
| 108 | 287C | 311.42 | 1997 | Hwy 287 at Niwot Road in Boulder County near Longmont |
| 109 | 287C | 336.27 | 1998 | Hwy 287 (Garfield Avenue) at 45th Street in Loveland |
| 110 | 287C | 339.13 | 1998 | Hwy 287 (College Avenue) at Carpenter Road in Fort Collins |
| 111 | 287C | 342.53 | 1994 | Hwy 287 (College Avenue) at Troutman Parkway in Fort Collins |
| 112 | 287C | 342.81 | 1994 | Hwy 287 (College Avenue) at Boardwalk Drive in Fort Collins |












## Property Damage Accidents



## Injury Accidents



## Fatal Accidents



## Single Vehicle Accidents



## Two Vehicle Accidents



## Three or More Vehicle Accidents



## On Road Accidents



## Broadside Accidents



## Rear End Accidents



## Approach Turn (Left Turning) Accidents



## Overtaking Turn Accidents



## Daylight Accidents



## All Accidents



## Rural, All Accidents



## Rural, PDO Accidents



## Rural INJ Accidents

TOTAL DECREASED
LOCATIONS, 3, 11\%

TOTAL INCREASED LOCATIONS, 17, 63\%

## Rural FAT Accidents



Urban, All Accidents


## Urban, PDO Accidents



## Urban, INJ Accidents



## Urban, INJ Accidents



