

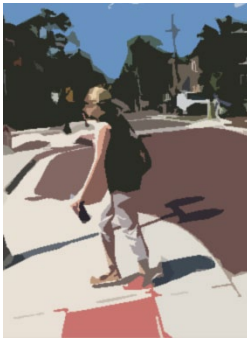
# DRAFT

City of Ann Arbor

## 2020 Annual Crash Review

DRAFT

Calendar Years 2010-2019



September 2020

# DRAFT

## Introduction

City staff have prepared this report to provide the Transportation Commission with an understanding of the City's recent crash history and crash trends. This report was developed by Transportation staff and is intended to provide the Transportation Commission with information to help guide policy recommendations. The report provides a snapshot of recent crash history and ongoing crash trends. This report supplements and complements the regional crash analyses produced by the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG).

The crash analysis this year is broken up into two distinct sections:

- Annual trend review enclosed in this document
- Detailed subject area crash reviews that will be supplemental to this document

## Data Sources

The local data used in this report comes from the Michigan Certified Crash Data. This data is available for viewing by the public through the Office of Highway Safety Planning's (OHSP) online data tool ([www.michigantrafficcrashfacts.org](http://www.michigantrafficcrashfacts.org)) and SEMCOG's Transportation Crash Maps (<https://semcog.org/map-gallery>).

The City of Ann Arbor's engineering staff continue to utilize these data through the Roadsoft software package. Roadsoft provides a variety of analysis tools that can be used to better understand traffic crash patterns. The City's engineering staff have confirmed that the ranking methodology used through Roadsoft provides prioritization and ranking results consistent with the Tier I and Tier II safety improvement corridors and intersections identified through the ongoing transportation plan update.

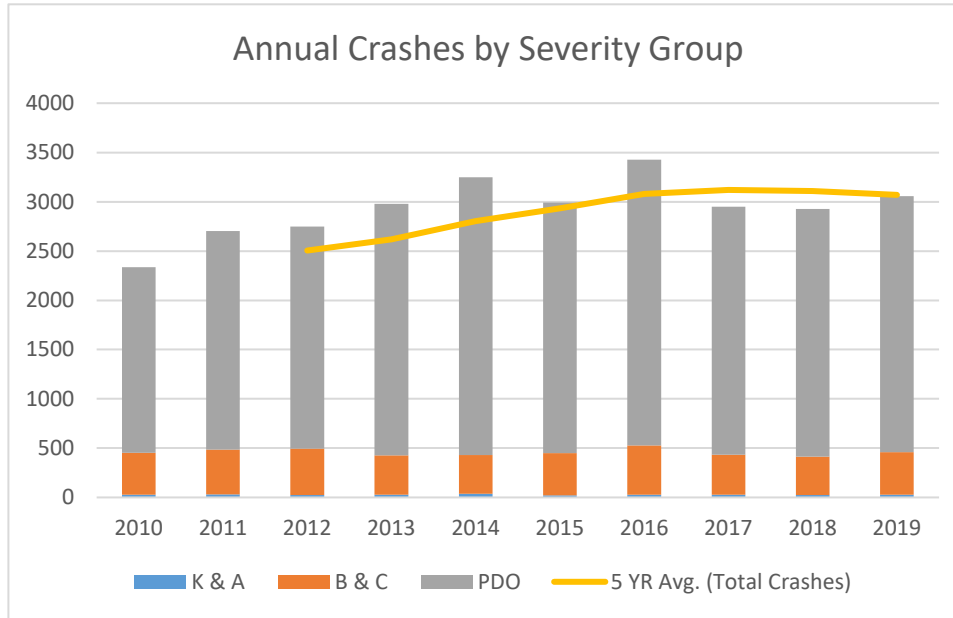
National crash data was obtained from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA):

- Overall crash trend data was obtained from the Traffic Safety Facts Annual Report Tables (<https://cdan.nhtsa.gov/tsftables/tsfar.htm#>).
- Pedestrian crash data was obtained from the National Safety Council Analysis of the NHTSA pedestrian data (<https://injuryfacts.nsc.org/motor-vehicle/road-users/pedestrians/data-details/#:~:text=National%20Safety%20Council%20analysis%20of,compared%20to%206%2C075%20in%202017>).

## Crash Performance by Severity

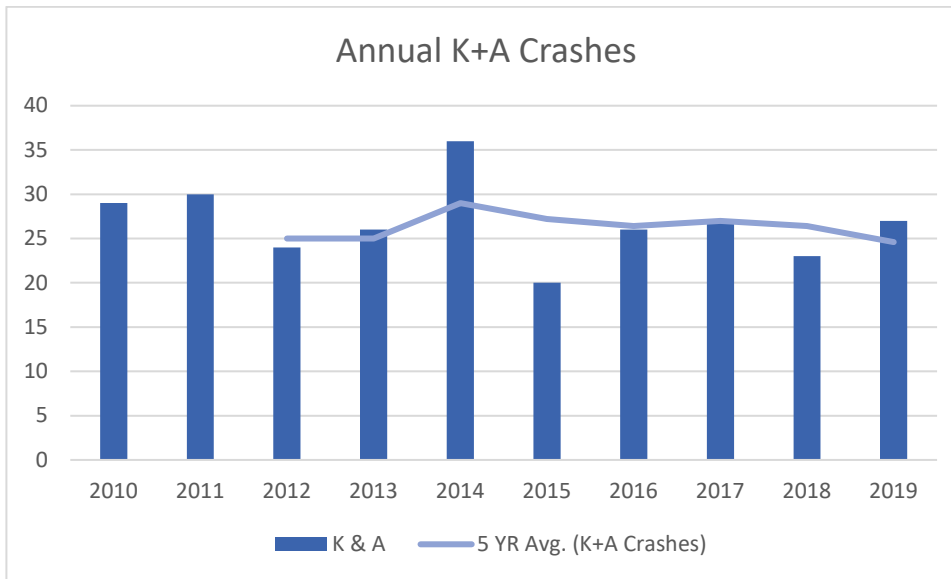
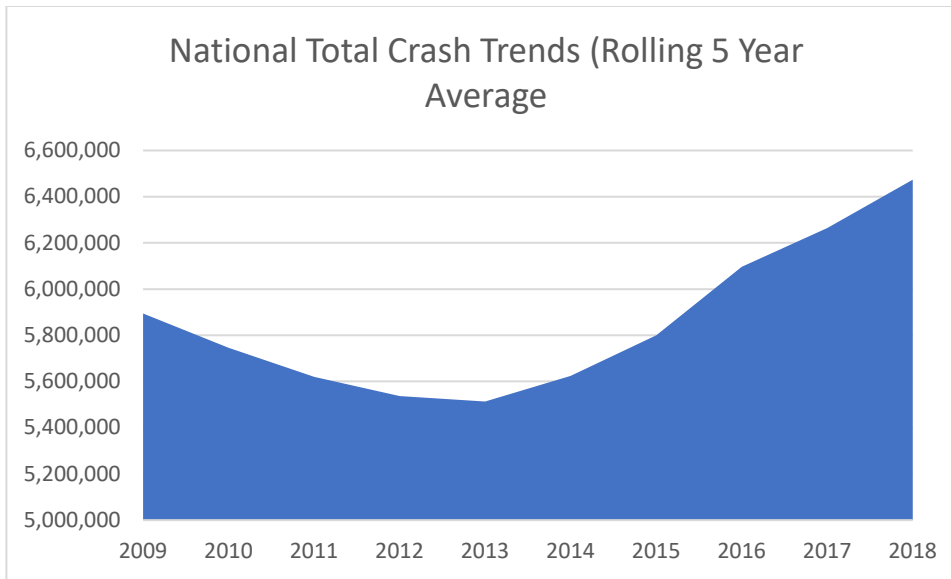
The following sections review crash data based on the severity of injuries. Data are presented as all crashes, pedestrian involved crashes, and bicyclist involved crashes.

### All Crashes



#### Observations:

- The rolling five-year trend line show continued stabilization through 2019.
- 2019 five-year average crashes at a glance:
  - 84.53% result in no injury
  - 14.13% result in non-severe injury
  - 0.73% result in serious injury
  - 0.07% result in fatal injury
  - -1.24% change in average from 2018
- Ann Arbor's overall crash trend has a more favorable performance than national crash trends, shown below.

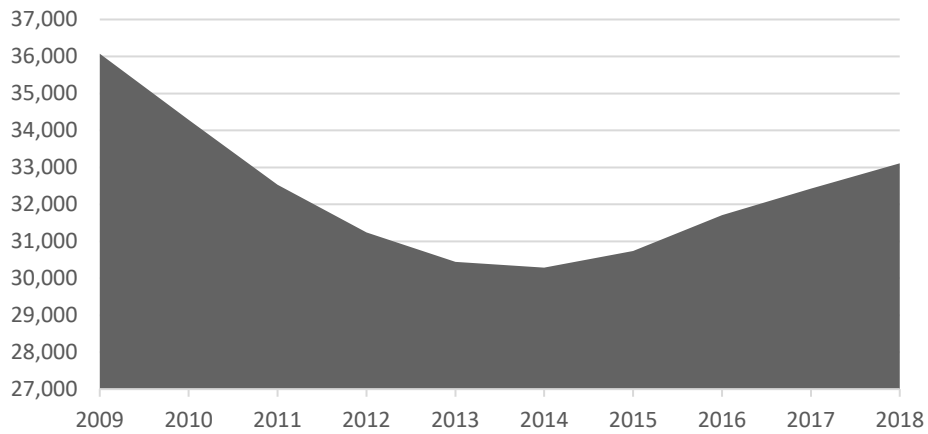


#### Observations:

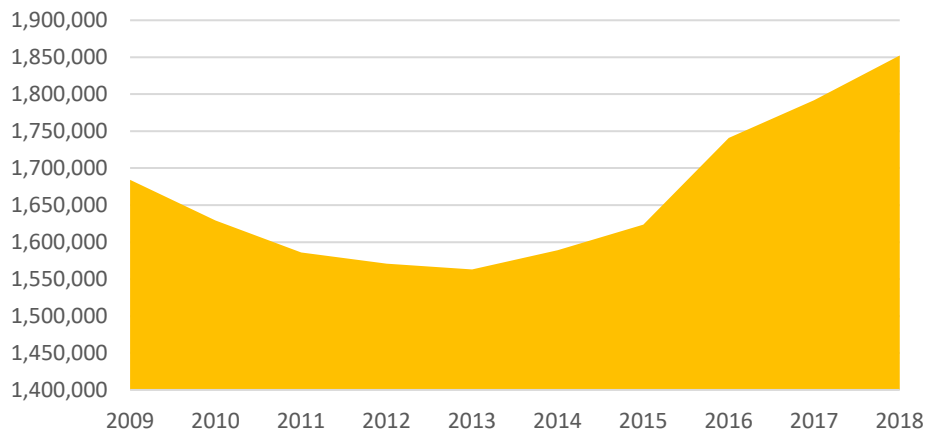
- The five-year trend shows continued stabilization for severe injury crashes.
- Severe injury crashes were up last year by 4 crashes. It is important to recognize that this fluctuation may seem significant on the graph given the low overall number of instances.
  
- This stable trend is in stark contrast to the national experience, shown below.



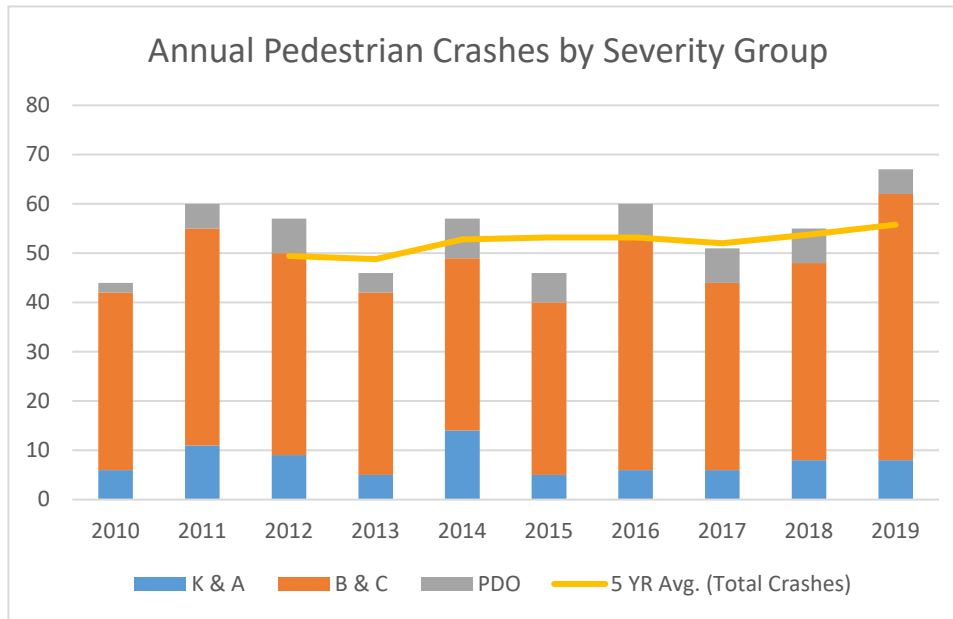
### National Fatal Crash Trends (Rolling 5 Year Average)



### National Injury Crash Trends (Rolling 5 Year Average)



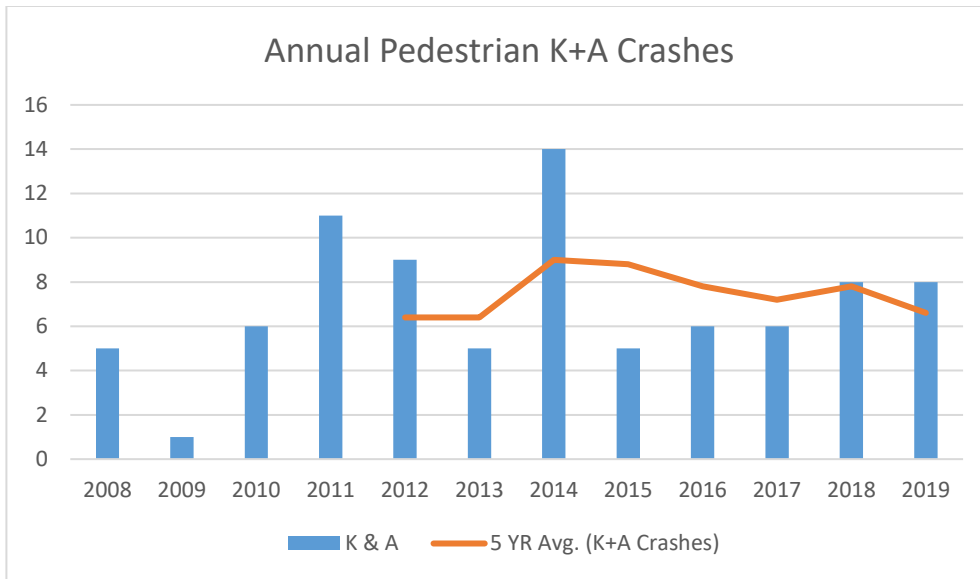
## Pedestrian Involved Crashes



### Observations:

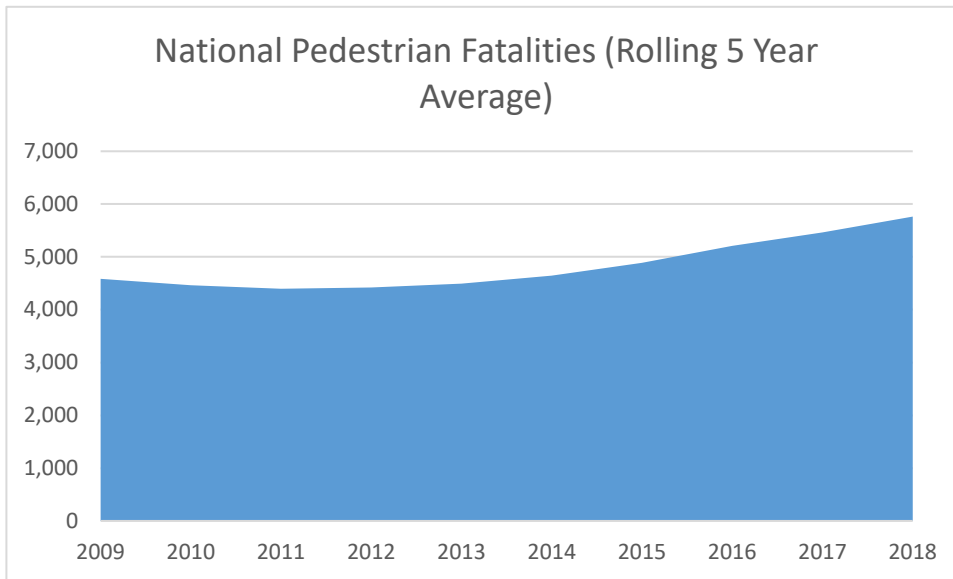
- The overall number of pedestrian crashes increased in 2019. This increase represents 12 additional crashes.
- 2019 five-year average crashes at a glance:
  - 11.47% result in no injury
  - 76.70% result in non-severe injury
  - 11.11% result in serious injury
  - 0.72% result in fatal injury
  - 3.72% change in average from 2018

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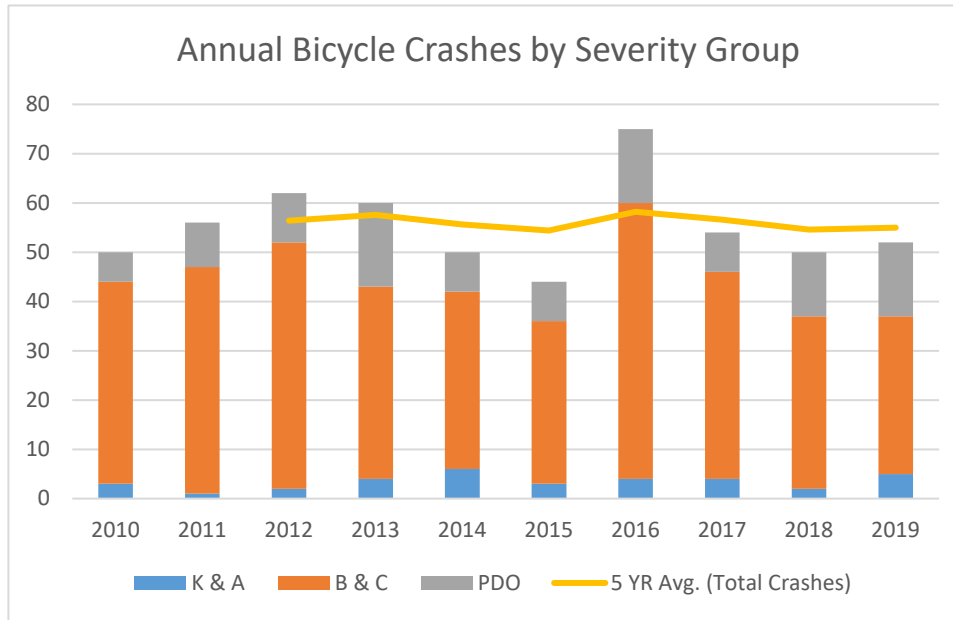


#### Observations:

- Although the overall number of pedestrian crashes was up in 2019. The rolling five-year trend analysis shows stability.
- The years following 2014 have had significantly fewer occurrences with severe injury crashes ranging from 5-8 crashes annually.
- The stability of our severe injury crashes is significant when compared to the national trends.



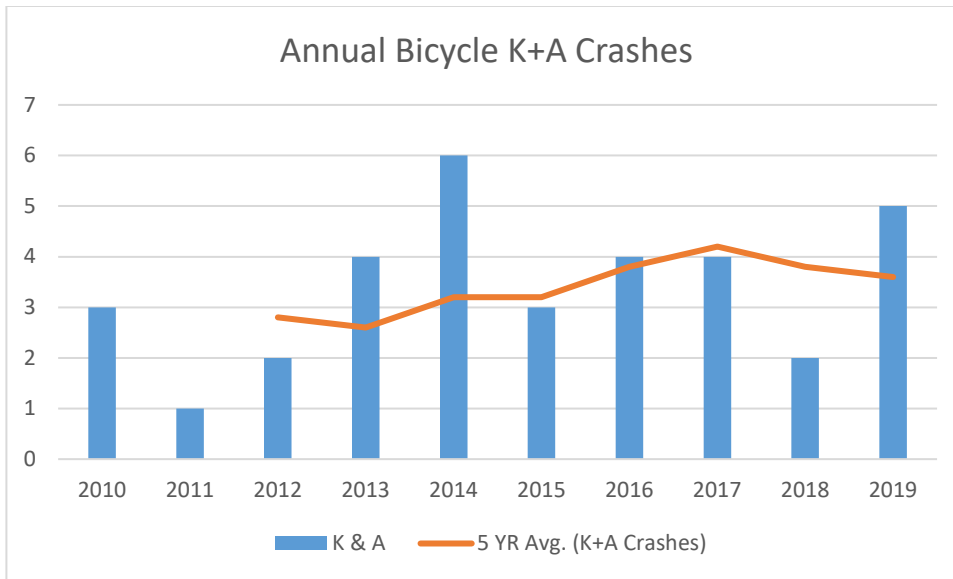
## Bicyclist Involved Crashes



### Observations:

- The overall number of bicycle crashes increased from 2018 to 2019 by two crashes. While this increase may seem significant when looking at the graph, the five-year average shifted by only 0.73%.
- The five year rolling average trend line shows a fairly stable average crash history ranging between 54 and 59 crashes in any given year.

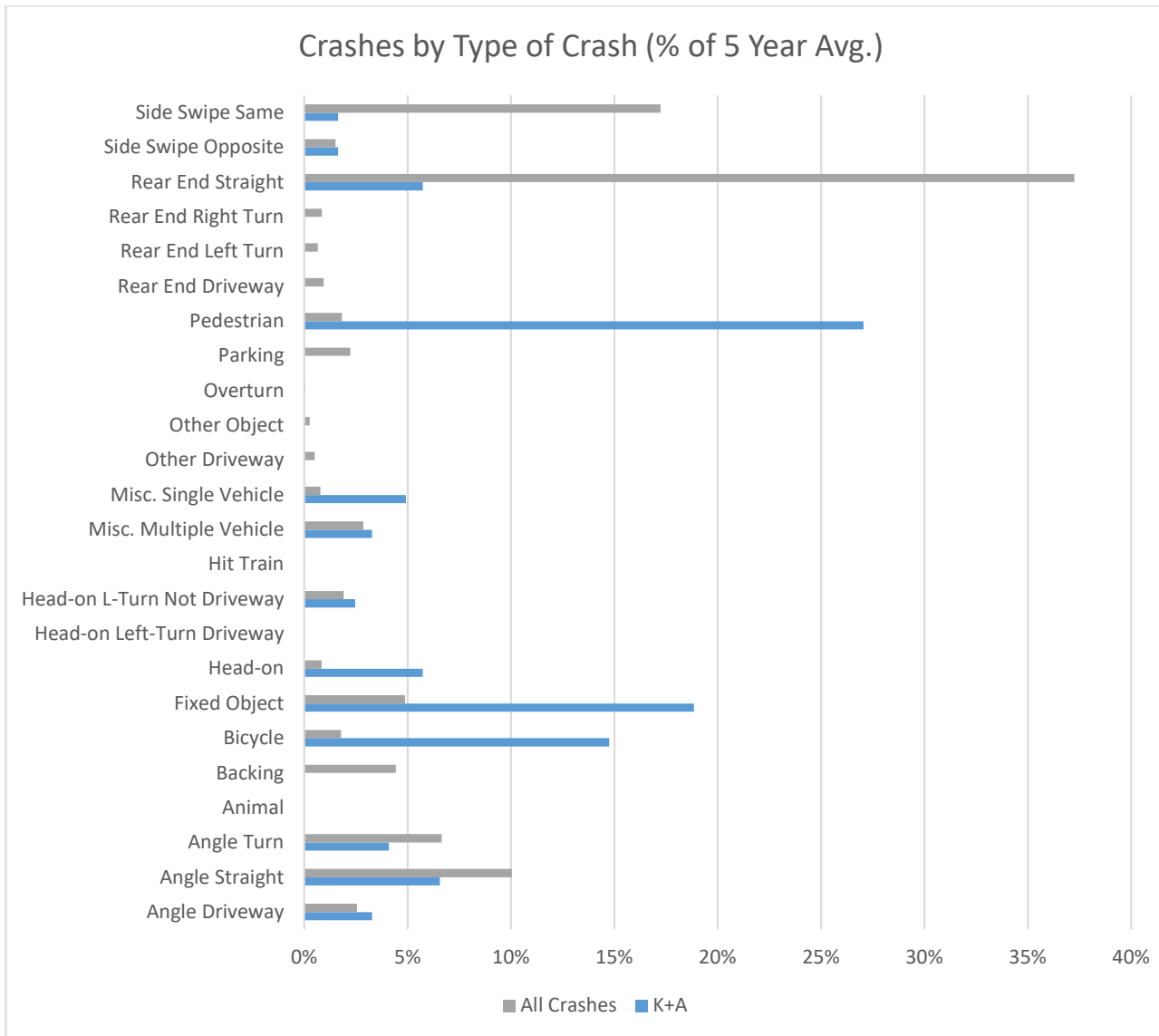
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## Observations:

- The overall number of serious injury crashes with people who ride bikes continues to vary widely from year to year.
- The five year rolling average trend line also shows the variability.
- Bicycle crashes should continue to be tracked, especially as the City implements higher levels of bicycle infrastructure.

## Crash Performance by Type

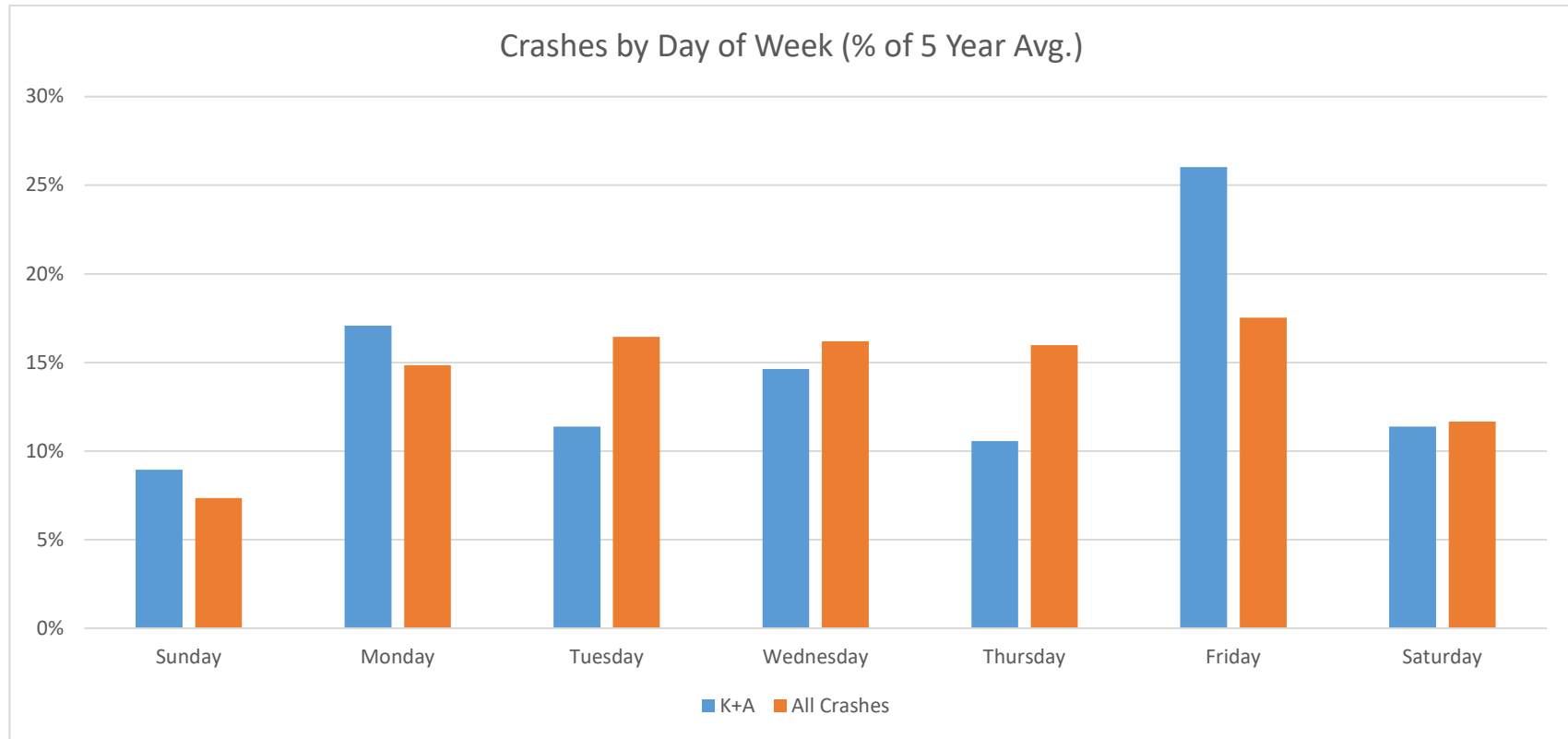


### Observations:

- The overall crash pattern continues to be dominated by rear end collisions.
- Sideswipe and angle crashes are also indendent concentrations.
- Fixed object crashes will be explored in a supplemental analysis.
- Pedestrian, bicyclist, and fixed object crashes are the most concentrated areas for severe injury crashes.

## Crash Performance by Temporal Conditions

### Day of Week

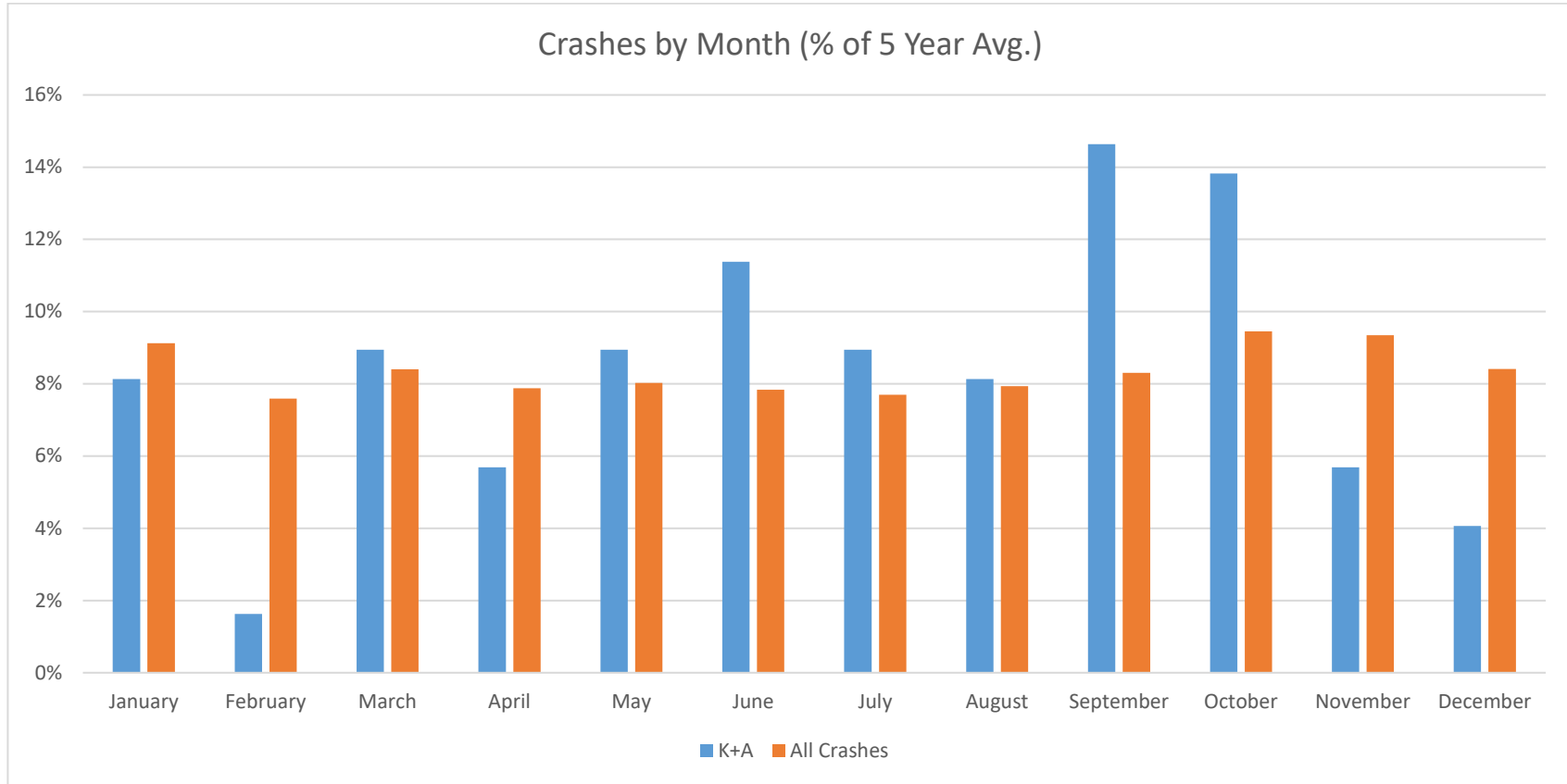


#### Observations:

- Fewer crashes occur on Sundays.
- Friday has the highest crash concentrations for serious injury crashes.
- Overall total crashes are evenly distributed throughout the week.

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## Month of Year

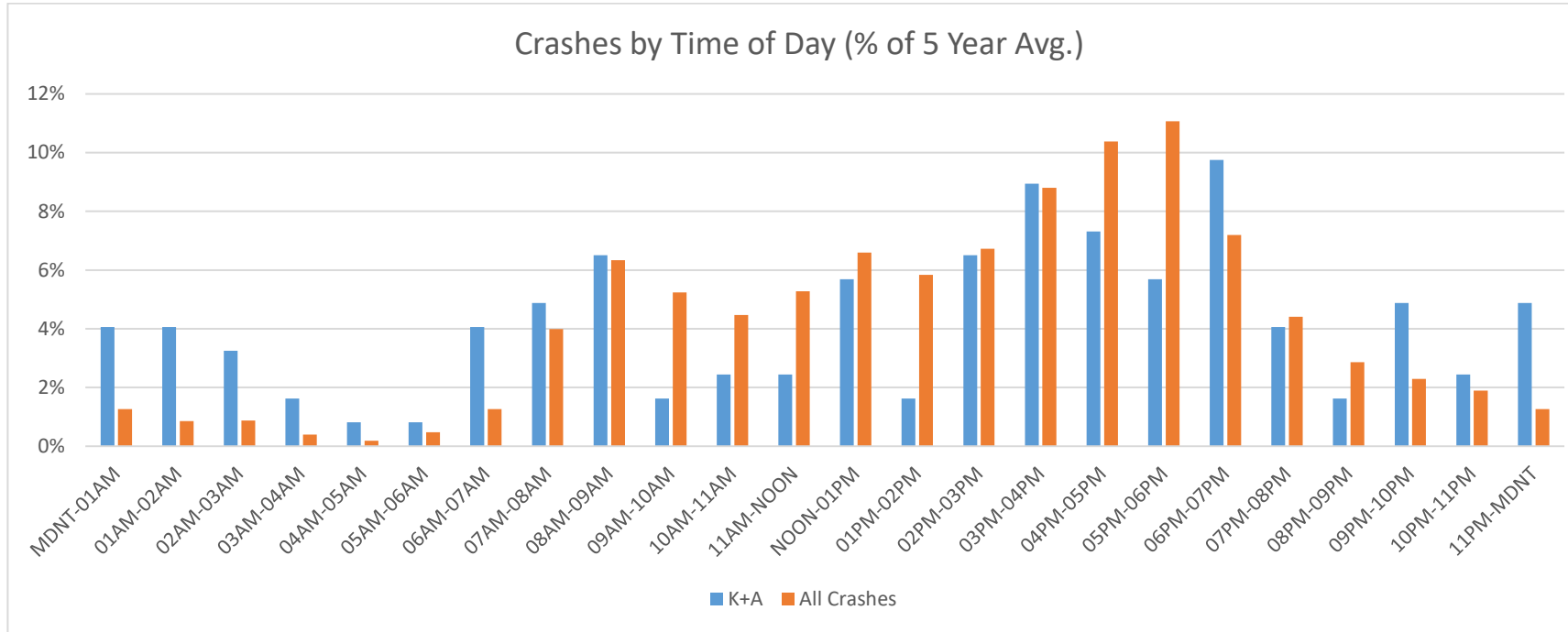


### Observations:

- Overall crashes are evenly distributed throughout the year with a slight increase in occurrences during the fall.
- Crash occurrences elevate in the fall, including September, October, and November. This trend is to be expected as the fall combines generally favorable weather conditions with shortened daylight hours.



## Time of Day

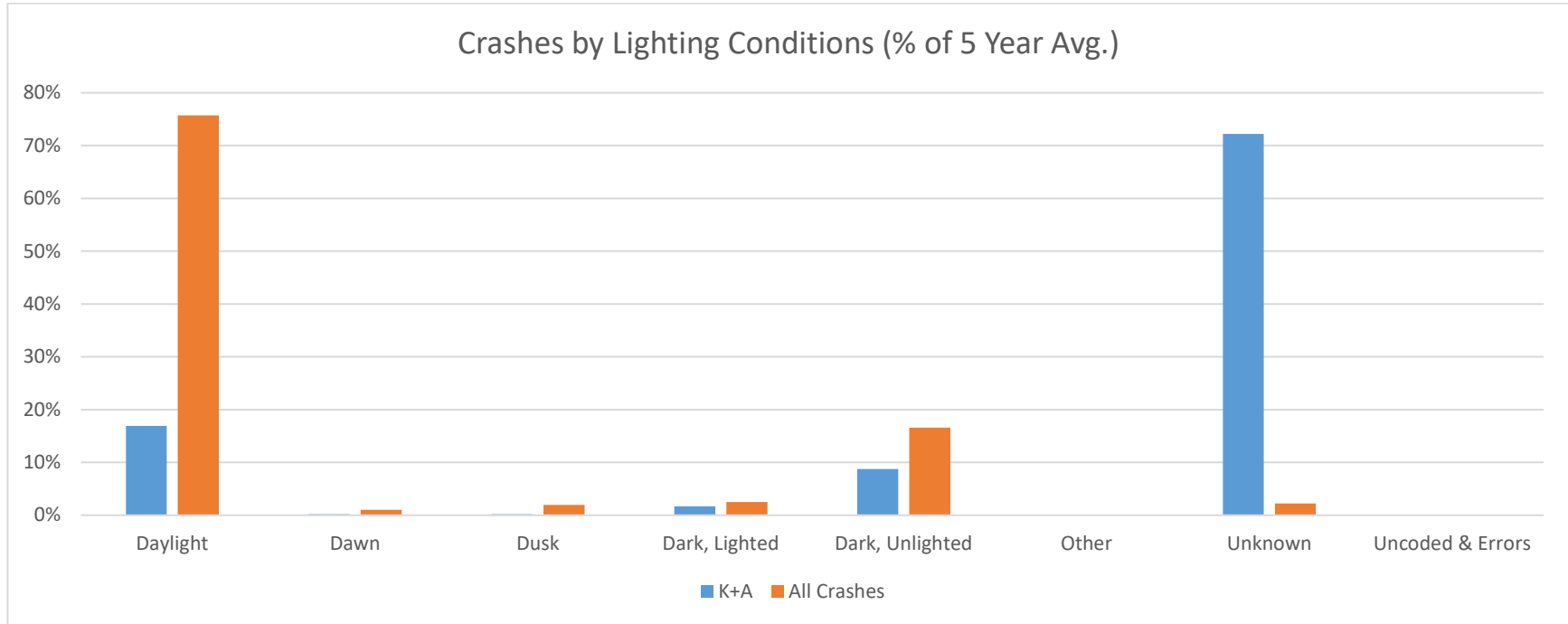


### Observations:

- Overall crash occurrences throughout the day follow a pattern consistent with the general trends of traffic volumes throughout the day.
- The highest number of total crashes occur during the hours associated with traditional PM peak travel.
- The highest concentration of severe injury crashes happens during the afternoon and evening hours.

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## Light Conditions

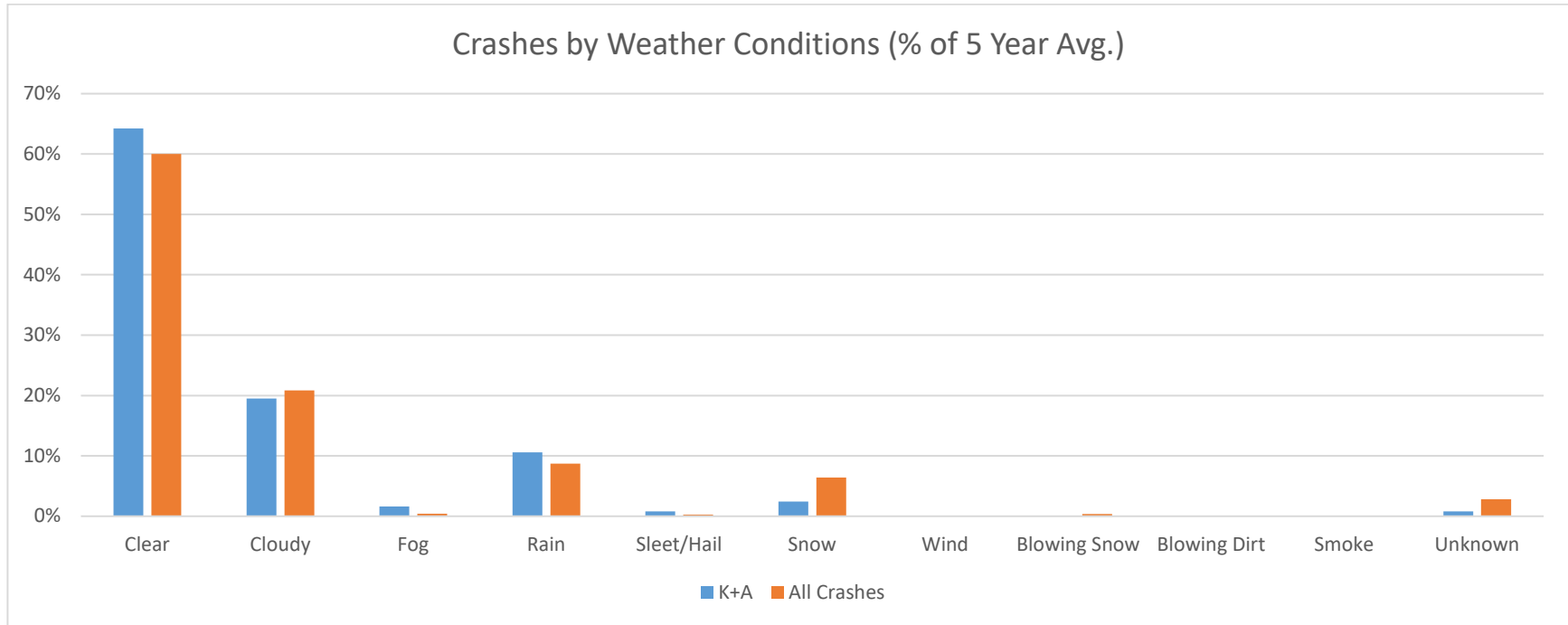


### Observations:

- Most crashes occur during daylight hours
- Severe injury crashes continue to not have an accurate accounting of lighting conditions for 72% of crashes on average. In 2019 unknown lighting conditions represented 5% of overall crashes and 82% of severe injury crashes.

# DRAFT

## Weather Conditions



### Observations:

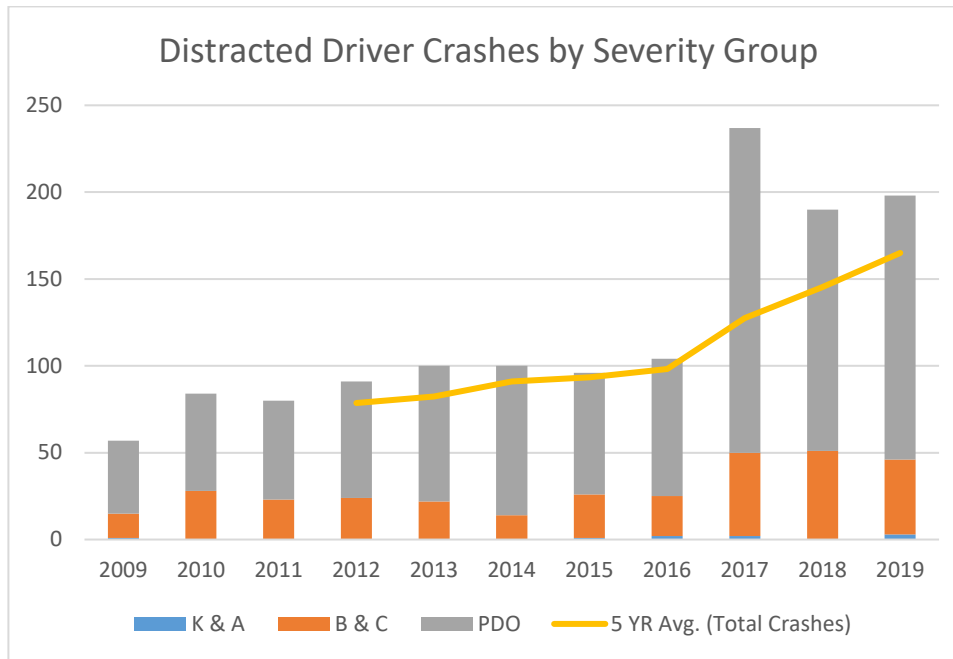
- Most crashes continue to occur during non-inclement weather.
- Severe injury crashes continue to occur in a similar pattern.

## Crash Performance by Special Consideration

The following sections present crash results by special, behavioral, considerations. These considerations are being provided at the request of the Transportation Commission. The considerations include:

- Crashes noted as including distracted driving
- Crashes by the type of violation (citation) noted
- Crashes with drug or alcohol use noted

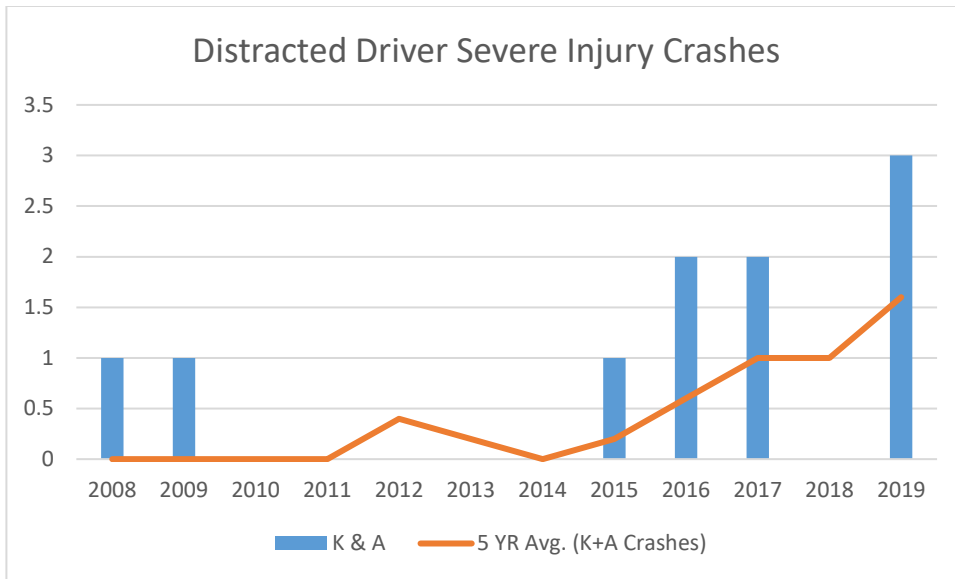
## Distracted Driving



### Observations:

- As previously noted, the strikingly higher numbers of distracted drivers reported in 2017-2019 are likely due to an increase in reporting practice.
- Reported distraction contributed to 6.5% of all crashes in 2019.

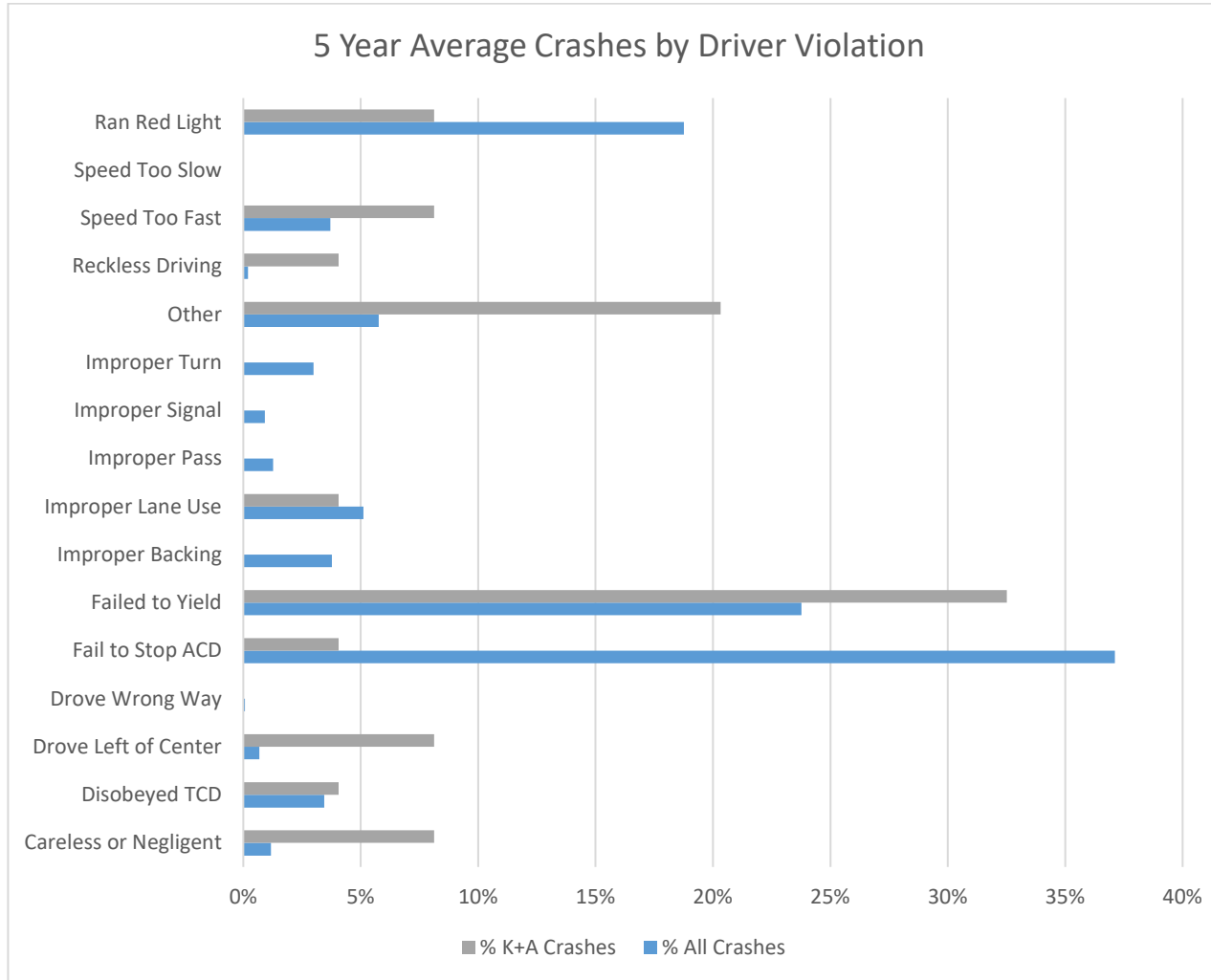
# DRAFT



## Observations:

- Very few severe injury crashes are reported as involving distracted driving.
- In 2019 only 3 severe injury crashes were noted as involving distraction.

## Driver Citation (Violation)



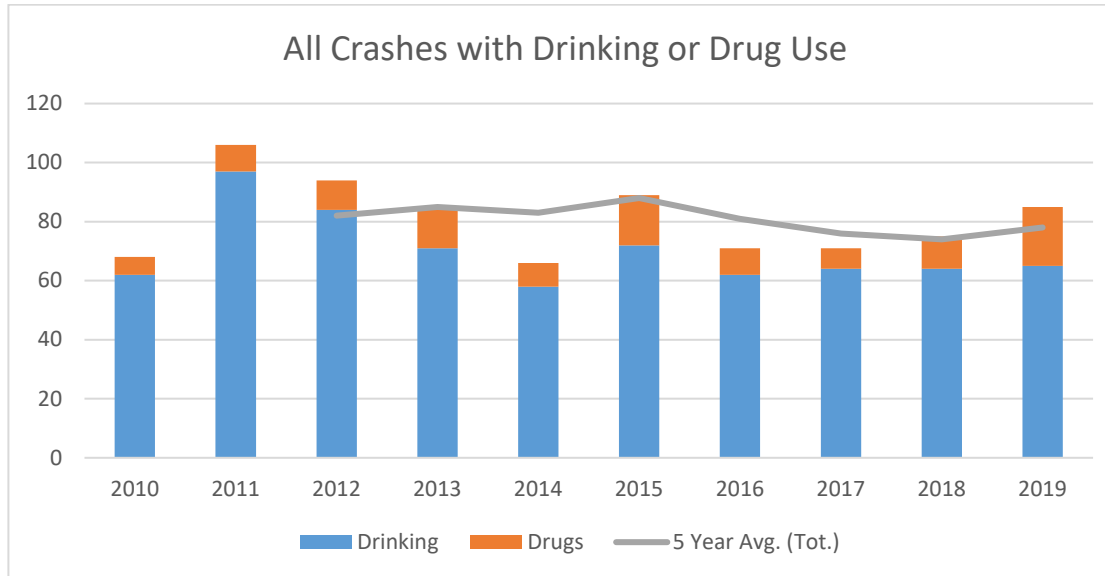
### Notes:

- ACD – Assured Clear Distance
- TCD – Traffic Control Device

### Observations:

- Failure to yield continues to be the most significant violation contributing to serious injury crashes.
- Failure to stop and yield as well as red light running continue to be the significant behaviors contributing to all crashes.
- Each of these categories points to distraction and not being fully engaged in the process of driving.

## Driving While Under the Influence



### Observations:

- The number of crashes involving alcohol impairment continues to remain steady, 64-65 incidents per year over the last five years.
- 2019 experienced a doubling of crashes involving drug impairment.
- In 2019 the percentage of total crashes was:
  - Drinking = 2.1%
  - Drug Use = 0.7%

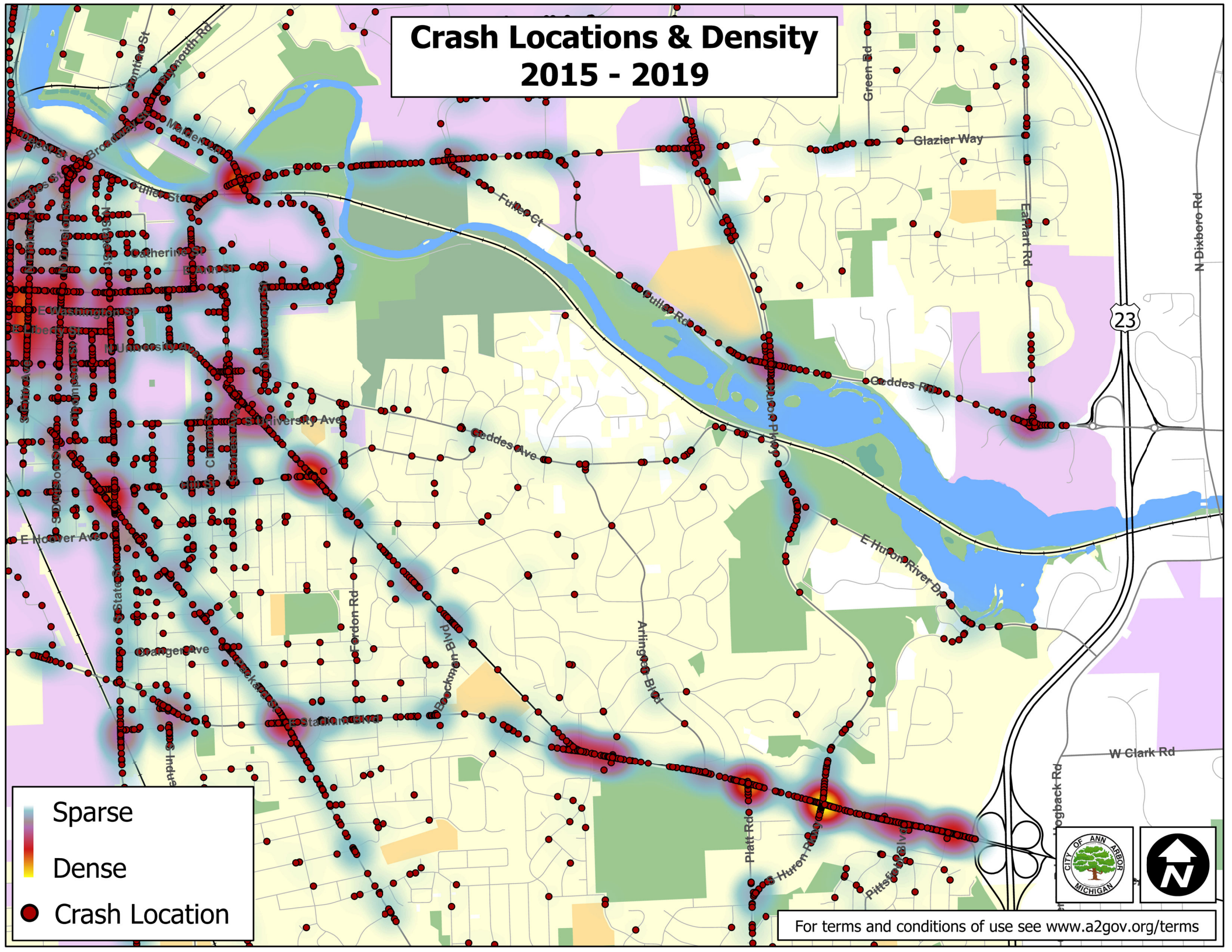
## Crash Location Maps

The following maps have been produced by the City Geographical Information Services (GIS) group. The maps provide a way to visualize crash patterns throughout the City.

The first set of maps show overall crash occurrences. These maps are presented in a heat map style. Heat maps provide visual weighting to areas where higher concentrations of crashes occur by use of changing colors. The advantage these maps have over location point style maps is that the frequency of crashes is easier to quickly understand.

The second set of maps show special consideration crashes overlaid on the all-crash heat maps. The areas of special consideration include severe injury locations and non-motorized crash locations.

# Crash Locations & Density 2015 - 2019



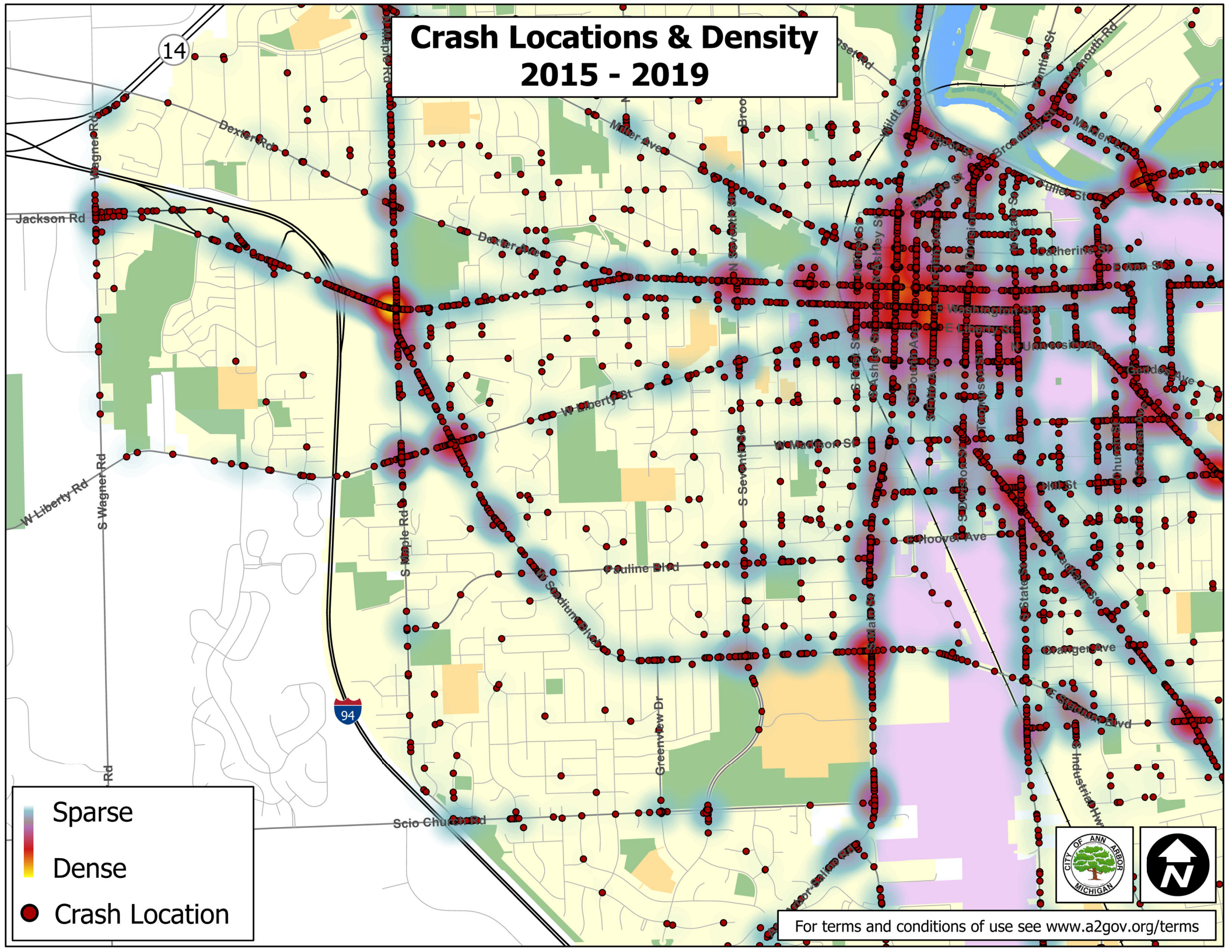
**Sparse**  
**Dense**  
**Crash Location**



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# Crash Locations & Density 2015 - 2019



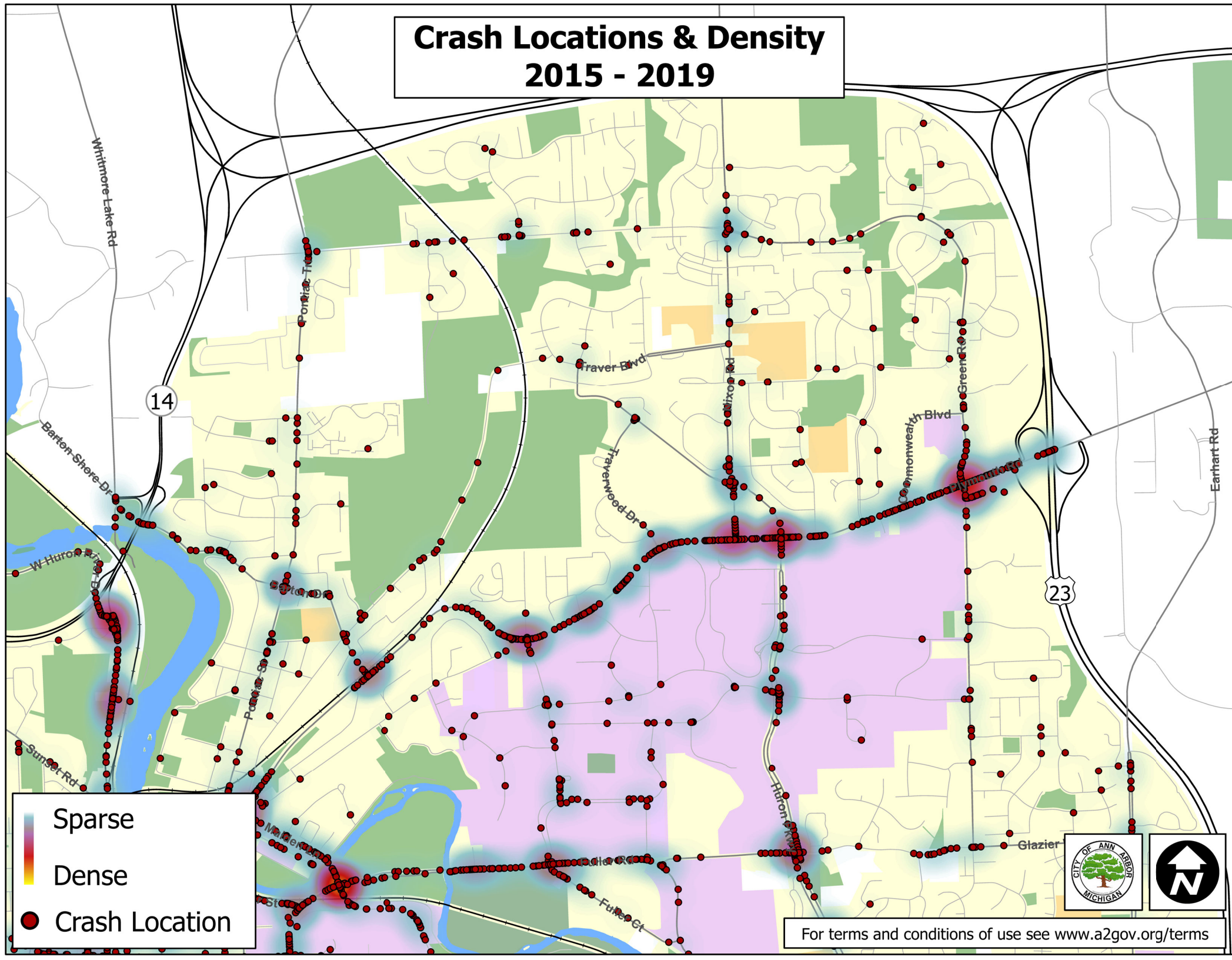
■ Sparse  
■ Dense  
● Crash Location



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# Crash Locations & Density 2015 - 2019



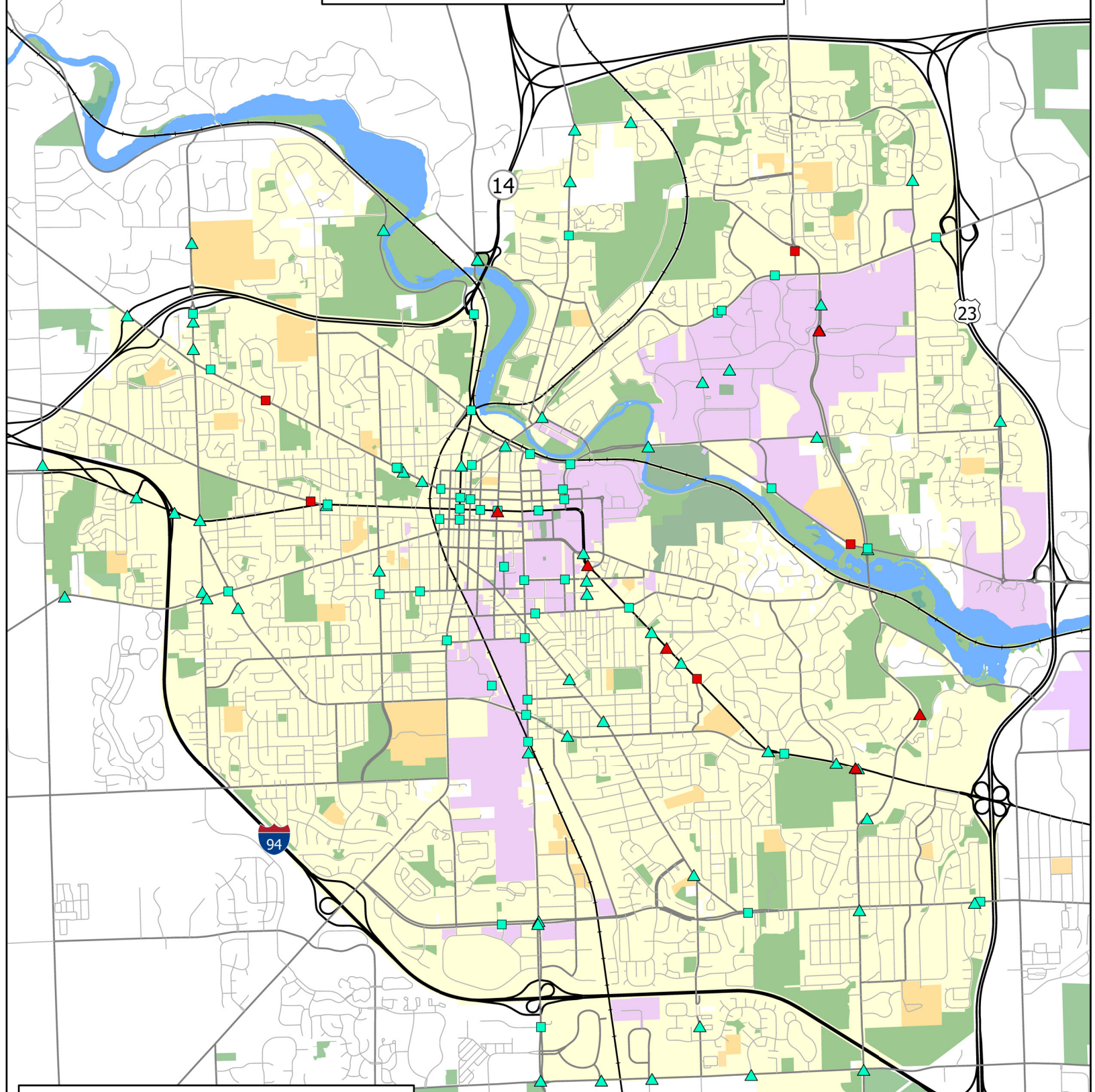
Sparse  
Dense  
● Crash Location



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# Fatal or Incapacitating Crashes 2015 - 2019



## Crash Type and Severity

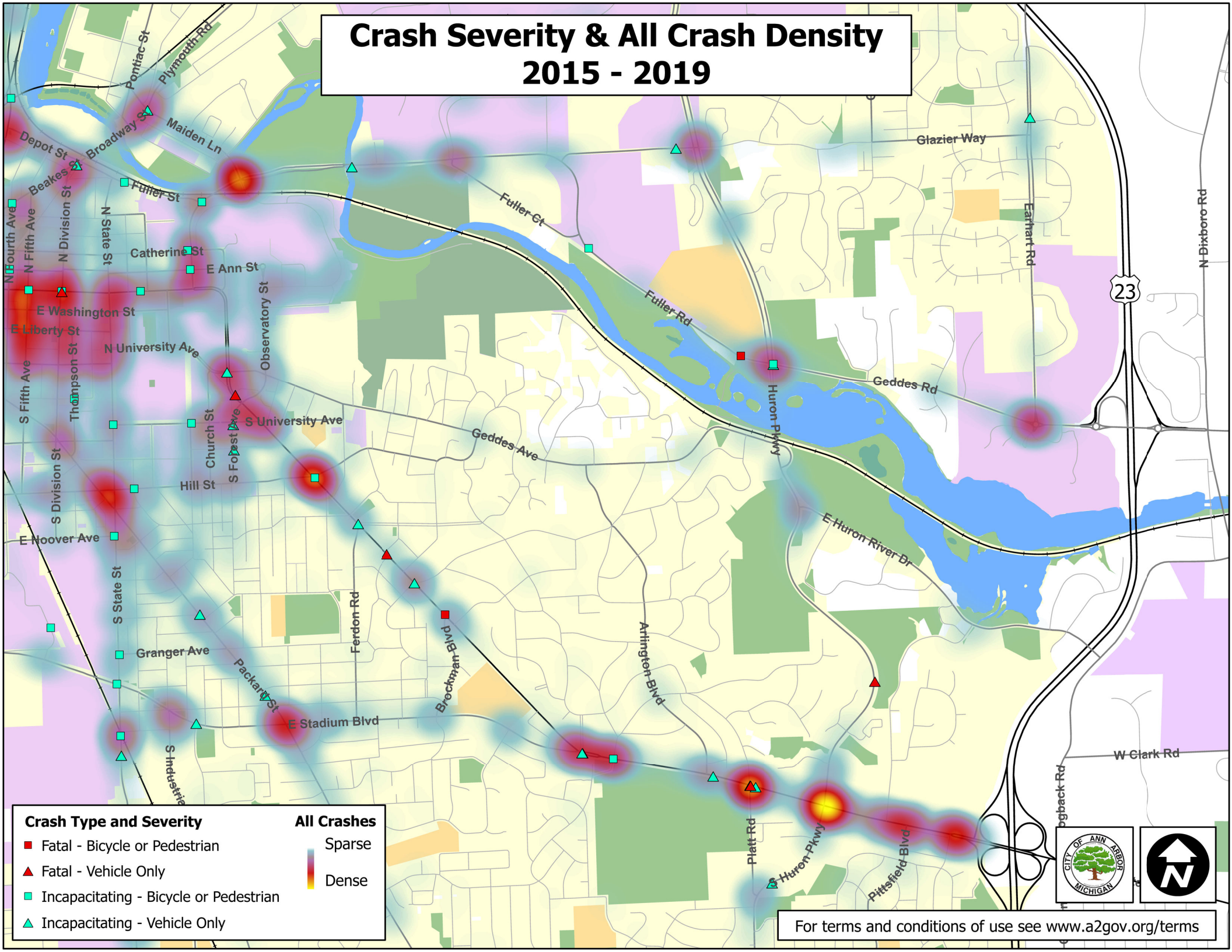
- Fatal - Bicycle or Pedestrian
- ▲ Fatal - Vehicle Only
- Incapacitating - Bicycle or Pedestrian
- ▲ Incapacitating - Vehicle Only



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# Crash Severity & All Crash Density 2015 - 2019



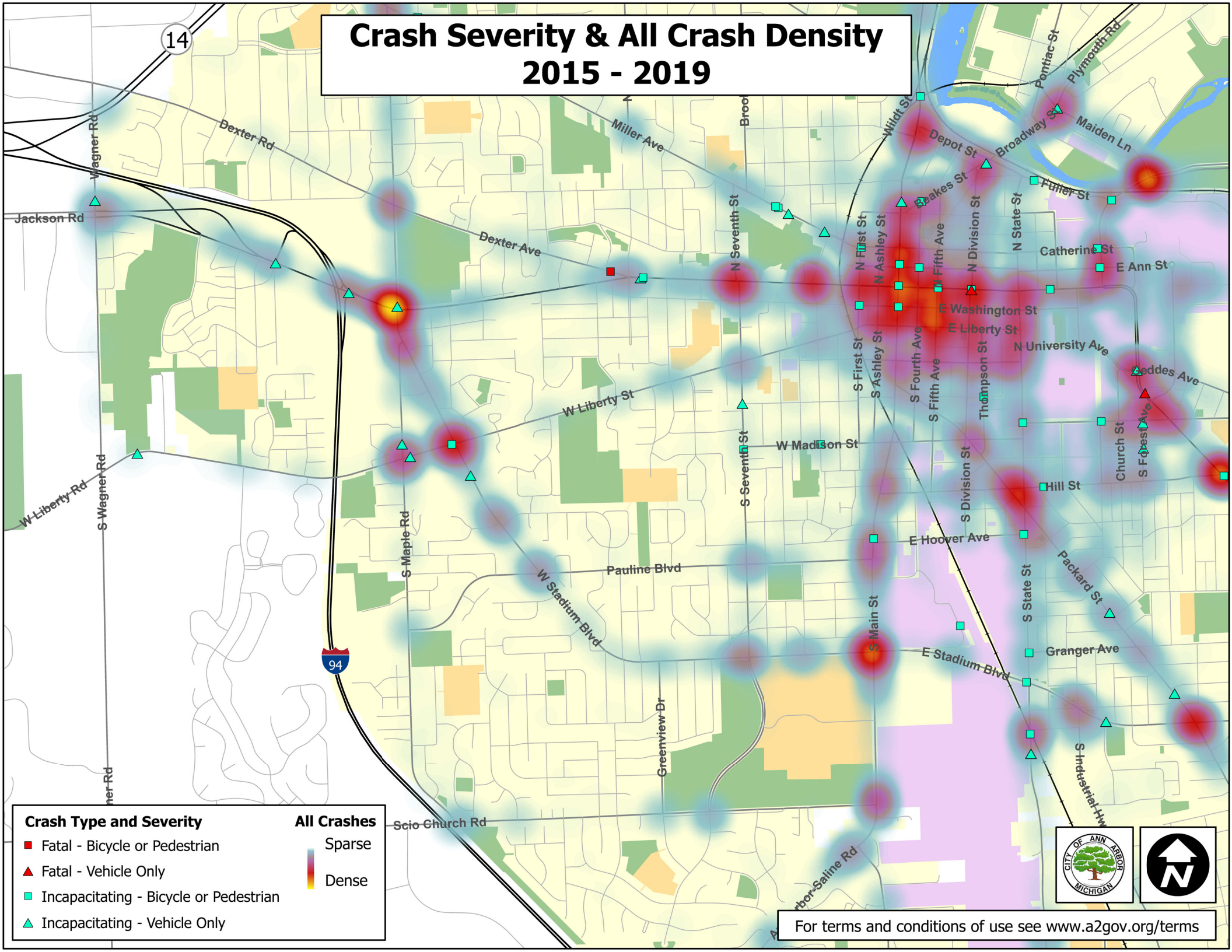
Crash Type and Severity		All Crashes	
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Fatal - Bicycle or Pedestrian	<span style="background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>	Sparse
<span style="color: red;">▲</span>	Fatal - Vehicle Only	<span style="background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>	Dense
<span style="color: cyan;">■</span>	Incapacitating - Bicycle or Pedestrian		
<span style="color: cyan;">▲</span>	Incapacitating - Vehicle Only		

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# Crash Severity & All Crash Density 2015 - 2019



**Crash Type and Severity**

- Fatal - Bicycle or Pedestrian
- ▲ Fatal - Vehicle Only
- Incapacitating - Bicycle or Pedestrian
- ▲ Incapacitating - Vehicle Only

**All Crashes**

Sparse

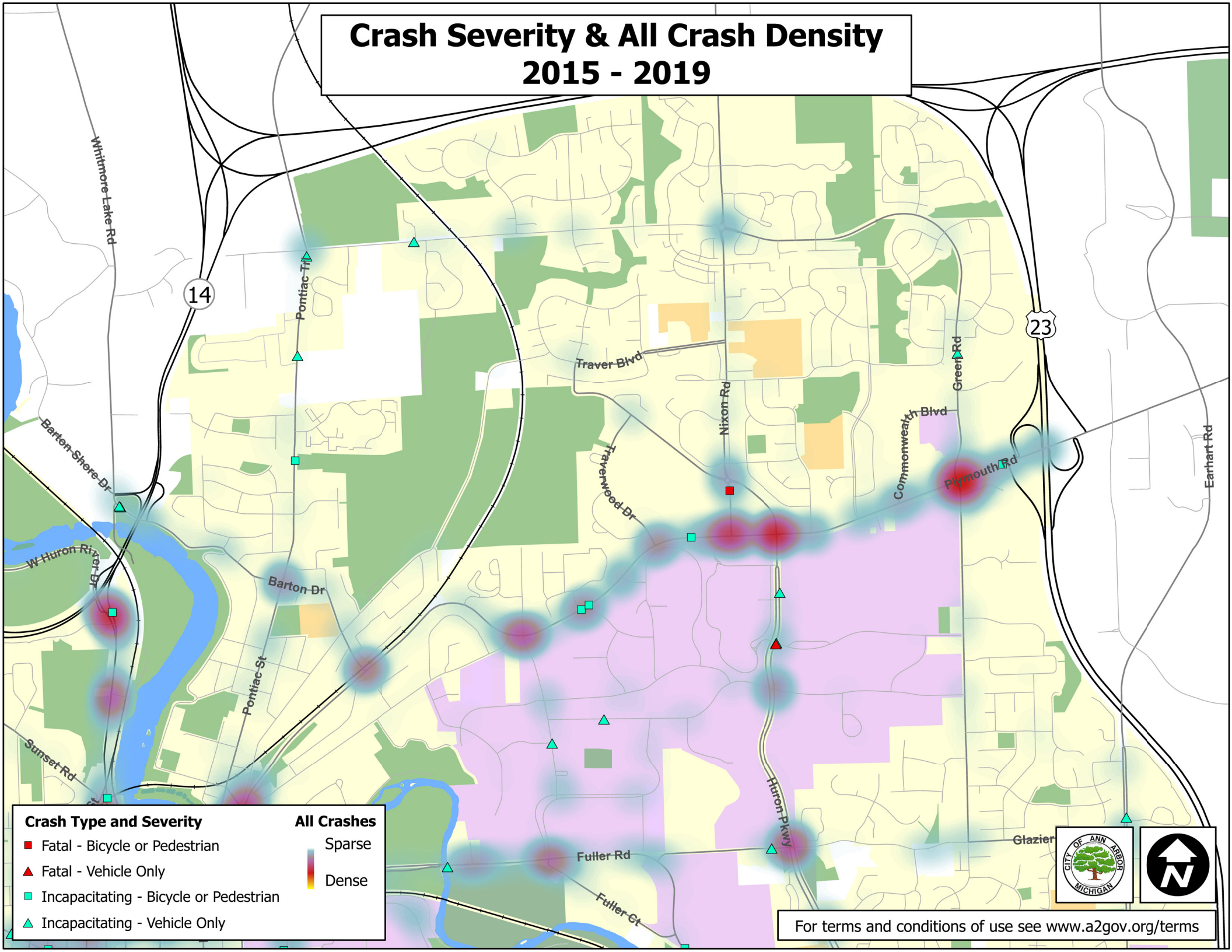
Dense



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# Crash Severity & All Crash Density 2015 - 2019

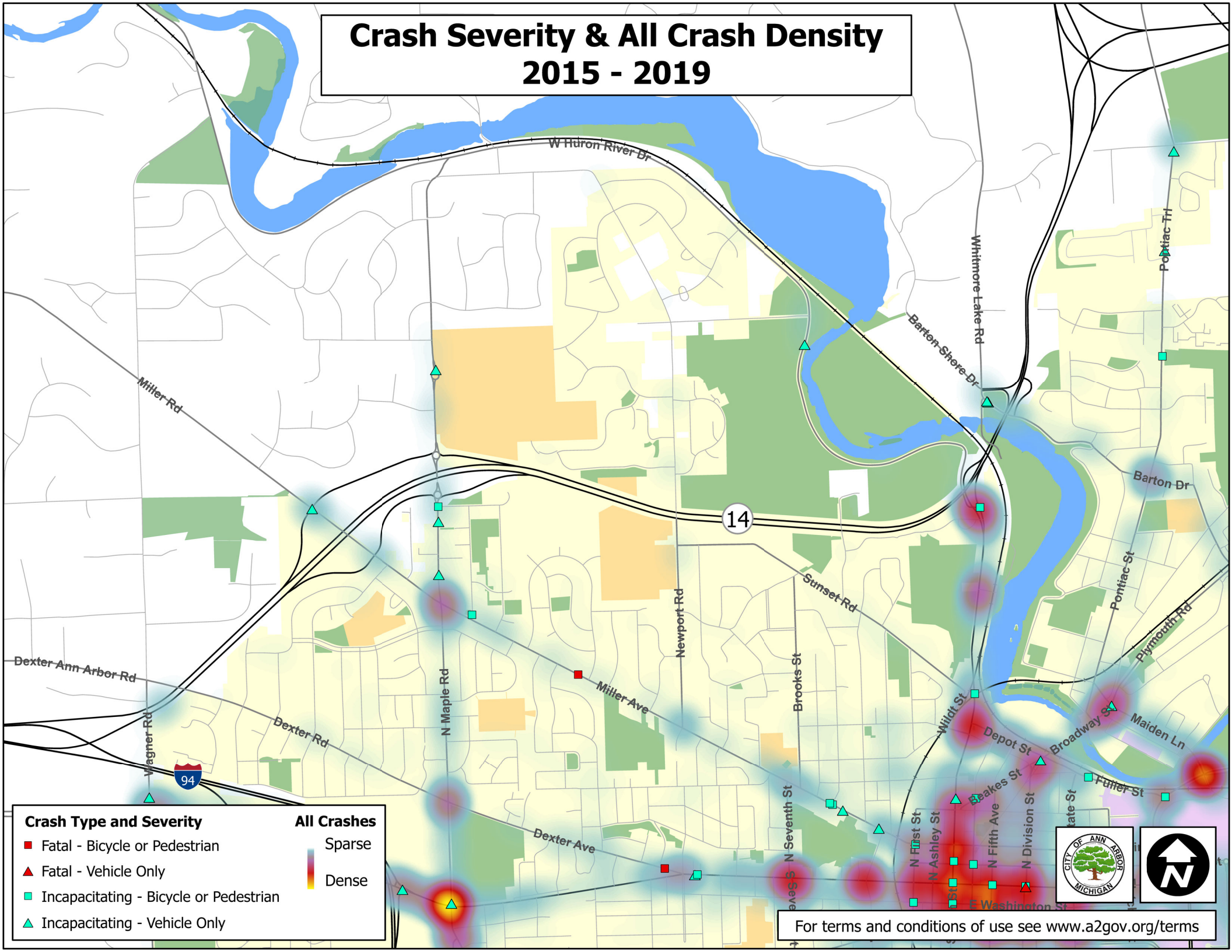


Crash Type and Severity		All Crashes	
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Fatal - Bicycle or Pedestrian		Sparse
<span style="color: red;">▲</span>	Fatal - Vehicle Only		Dense
<span style="color: cyan;">■</span>	Incapacitating - Bicycle or Pedestrian		
<span style="color: cyan;">▲</span>	Incapacitating - Vehicle Only		



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# Crash Severity & All Crash Density 2015 - 2019



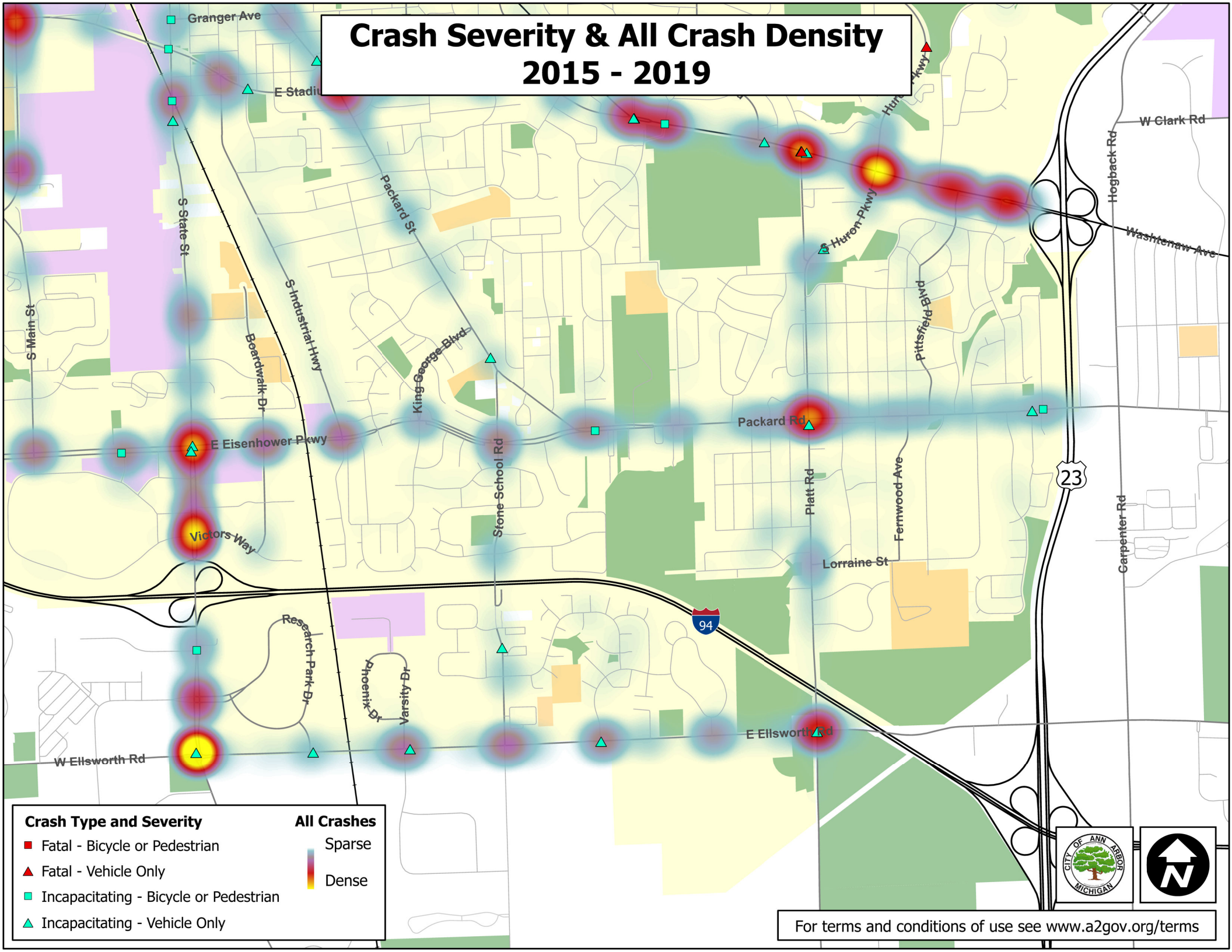
Crash Type and Severity		All Crashes	
■	Fatal - Bicycle or Pedestrian	■	Sparse
▲	Fatal - Vehicle Only	■	Dense
■	Incapacitating - Bicycle or Pedestrian		
▲	Incapacitating - Vehicle Only		



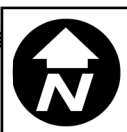
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# Crash Severity & All Crash Density 2015 - 2019



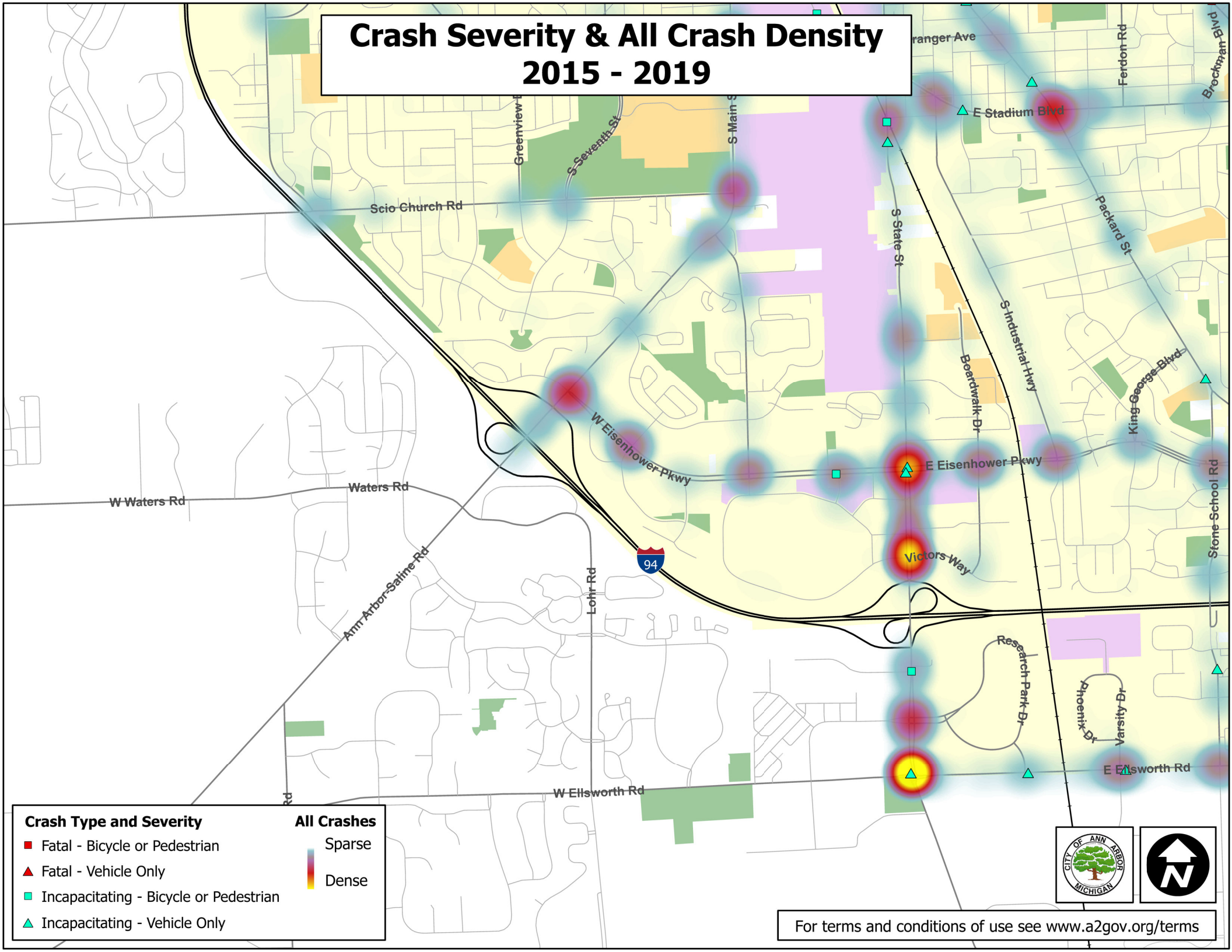
Crash Type and Severity		All Crashes	
■	Fatal - Bicycle or Pedestrian	■	Sparse
▲	Fatal - Vehicle Only	■	Dense
■	Incapacitating - Bicycle or Pedestrian		
▲	Incapacitating - Vehicle Only		



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# Crash Severity & All Crash Density 2015 - 2019



**Crash Type and Severity**

- Fatal - Bicycle or Pedestrian
- ▲ Fatal - Vehicle Only
- Incapacitating - Bicycle or Pedestrian
- ▲ Incapacitating - Vehicle Only

**All Crashes**

Sparse

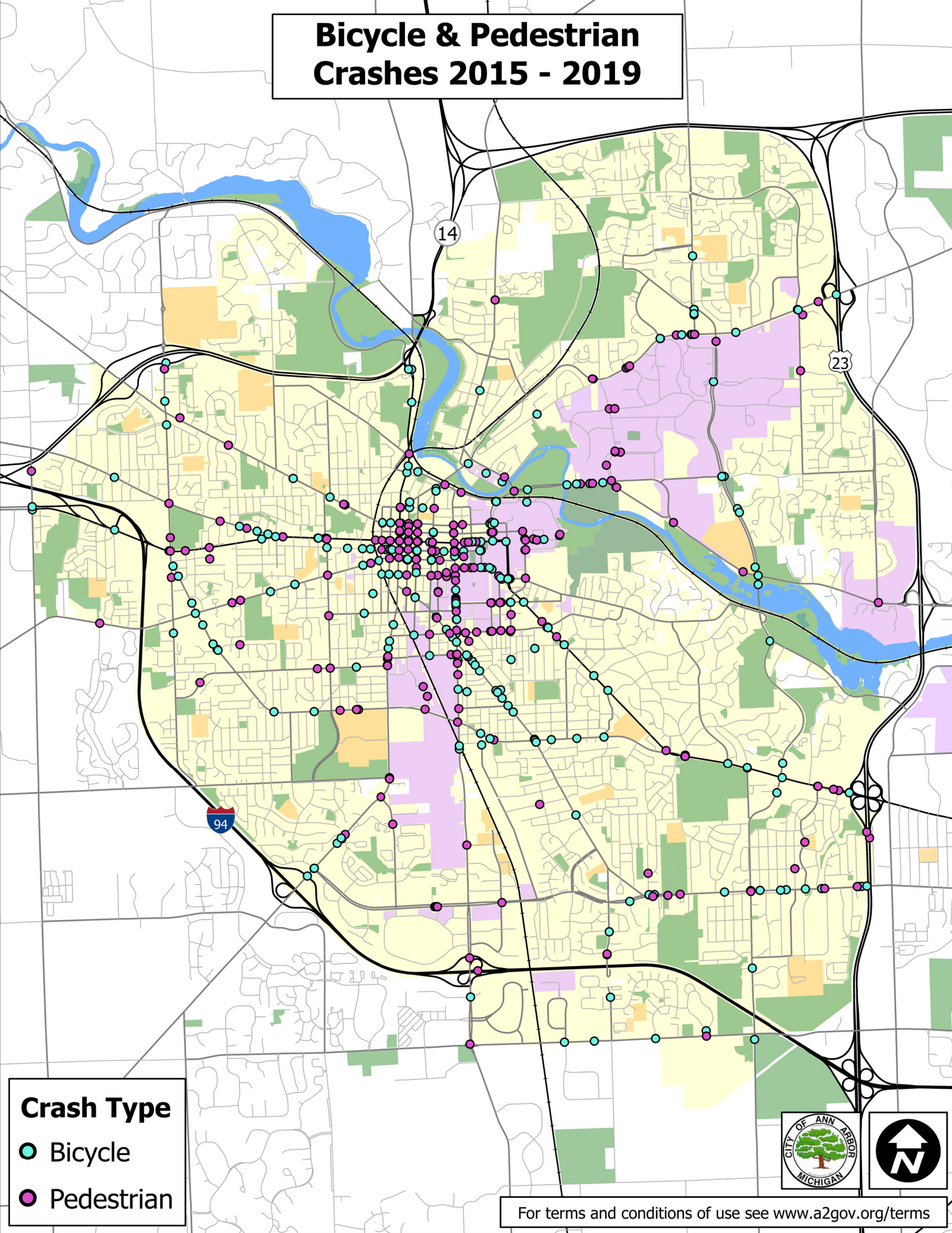
Dense



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# Bicycle & Pedestrian Crashes 2015 - 2019



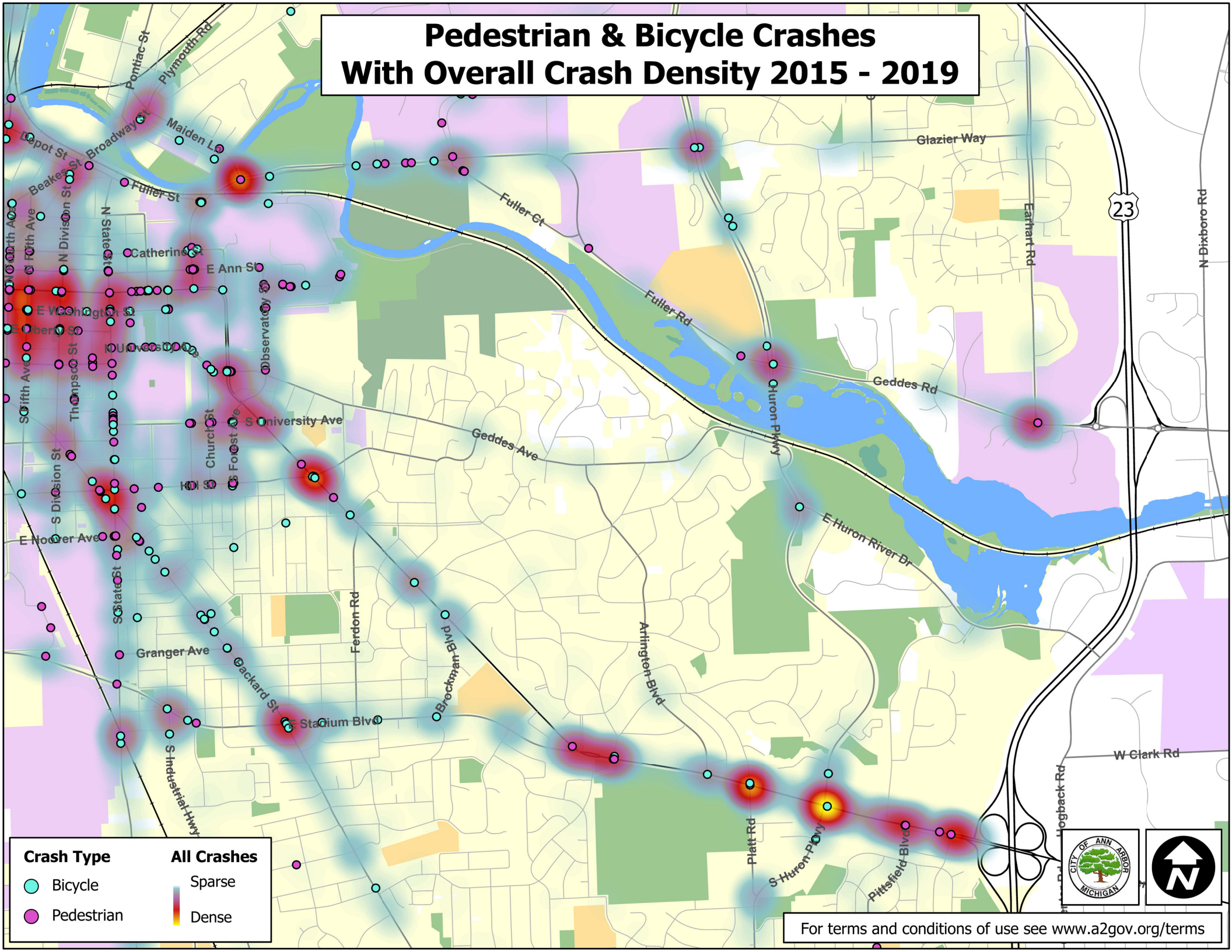
## Crash Type

 Bicycle

 Pedestrian



# Pedestrian & Bicycle Crashes With Overall Crash Density 2015 - 2019



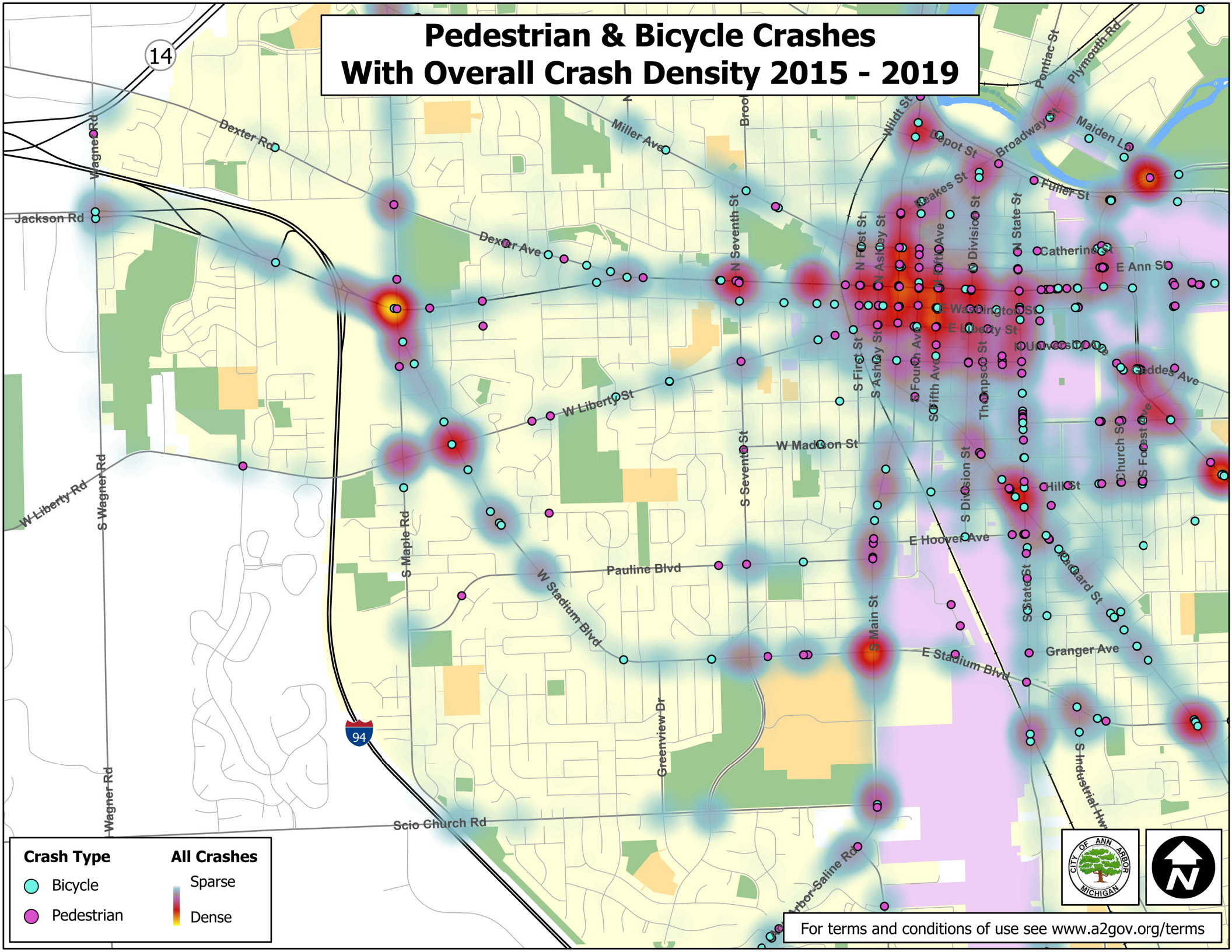
Crash Type		All Crashes	
<span style="color: cyan;">●</span>	Bicycle	<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	Sparse
<span style="color: magenta;">●</span>	Pedestrian	<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Dense



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# Pedestrian & Bicycle Crashes With Overall Crash Density 2015 - 2019

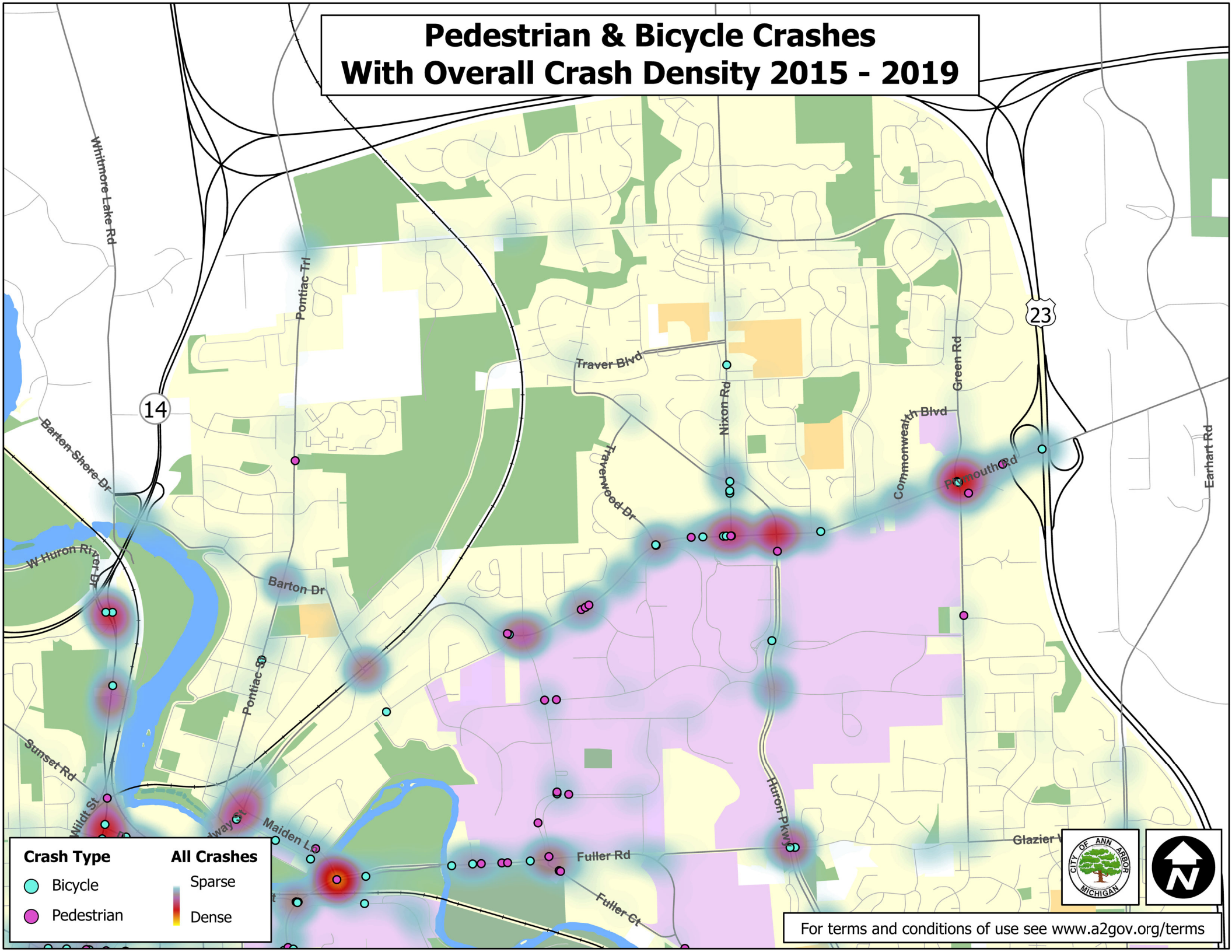


Crash Type		All Crashes	
<span style="color: cyan;">●</span>	Bicycle	<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	Sparse
<span style="color: magenta;">●</span>	Pedestrian	<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Dense

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# Pedestrian & Bicycle Crashes With Overall Crash Density 2015 - 2019



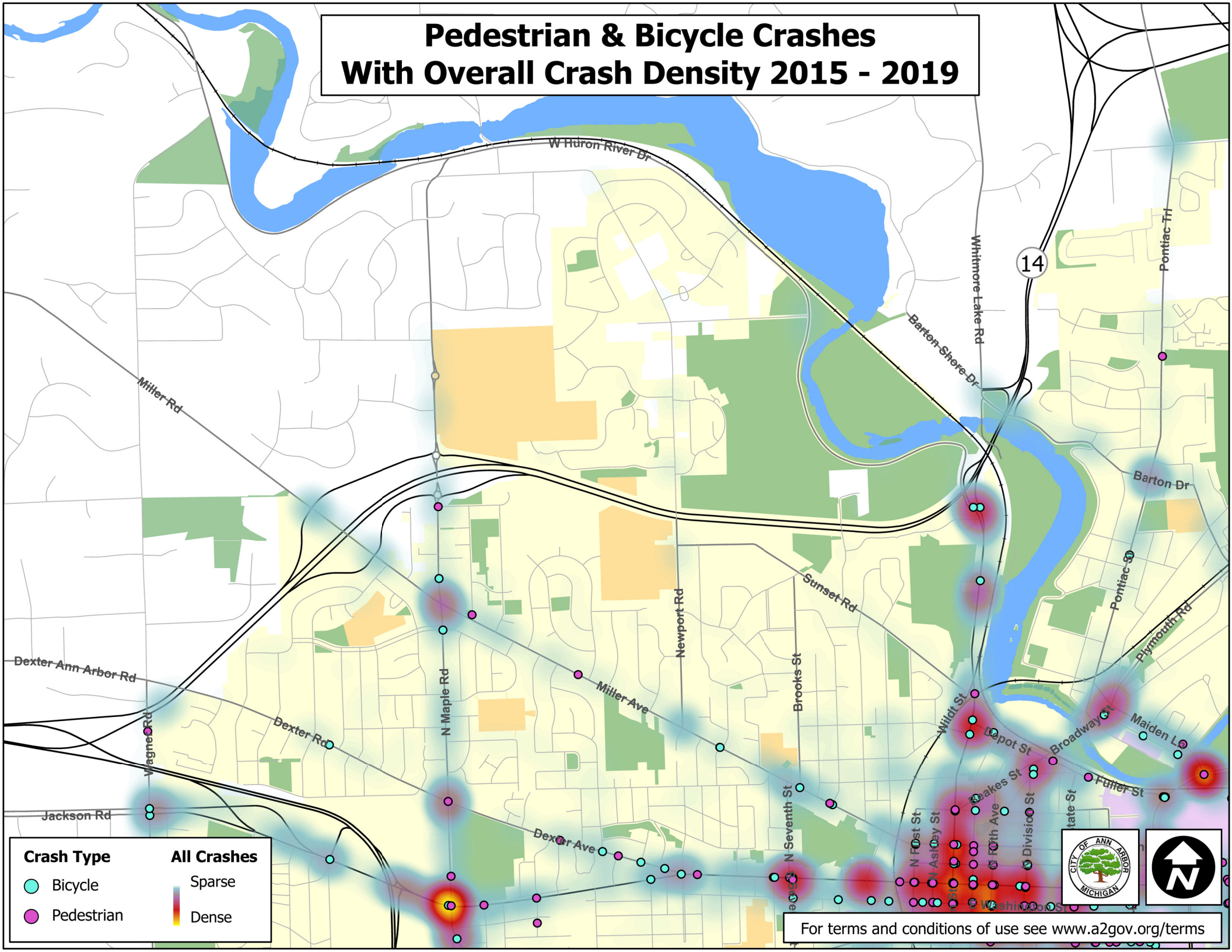
Crash Type		All Crashes	
<span style="color: cyan;">●</span>	Bicycle		Sparse
<span style="color: magenta;">●</span>	Pedestrian		Dense



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# Pedestrian & Bicycle Crashes With Overall Crash Density 2015 - 2019



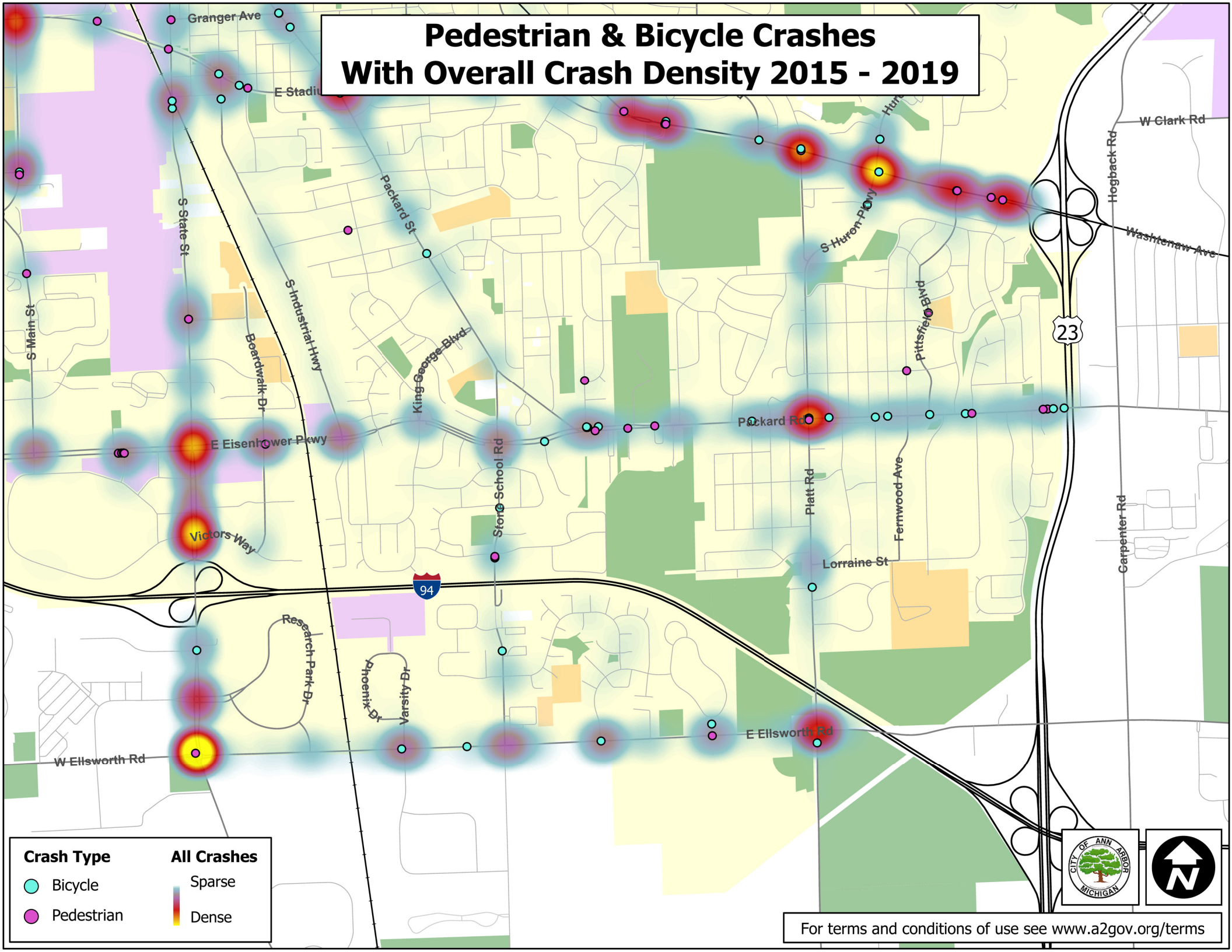
Crash Type		All Crashes	
<span style="color: cyan;">●</span>	Bicycle		Sparse
<span style="color: magenta;">●</span>	Pedestrian		Dense



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# Pedestrian & Bicycle Crashes With Overall Crash Density 2015 - 2019

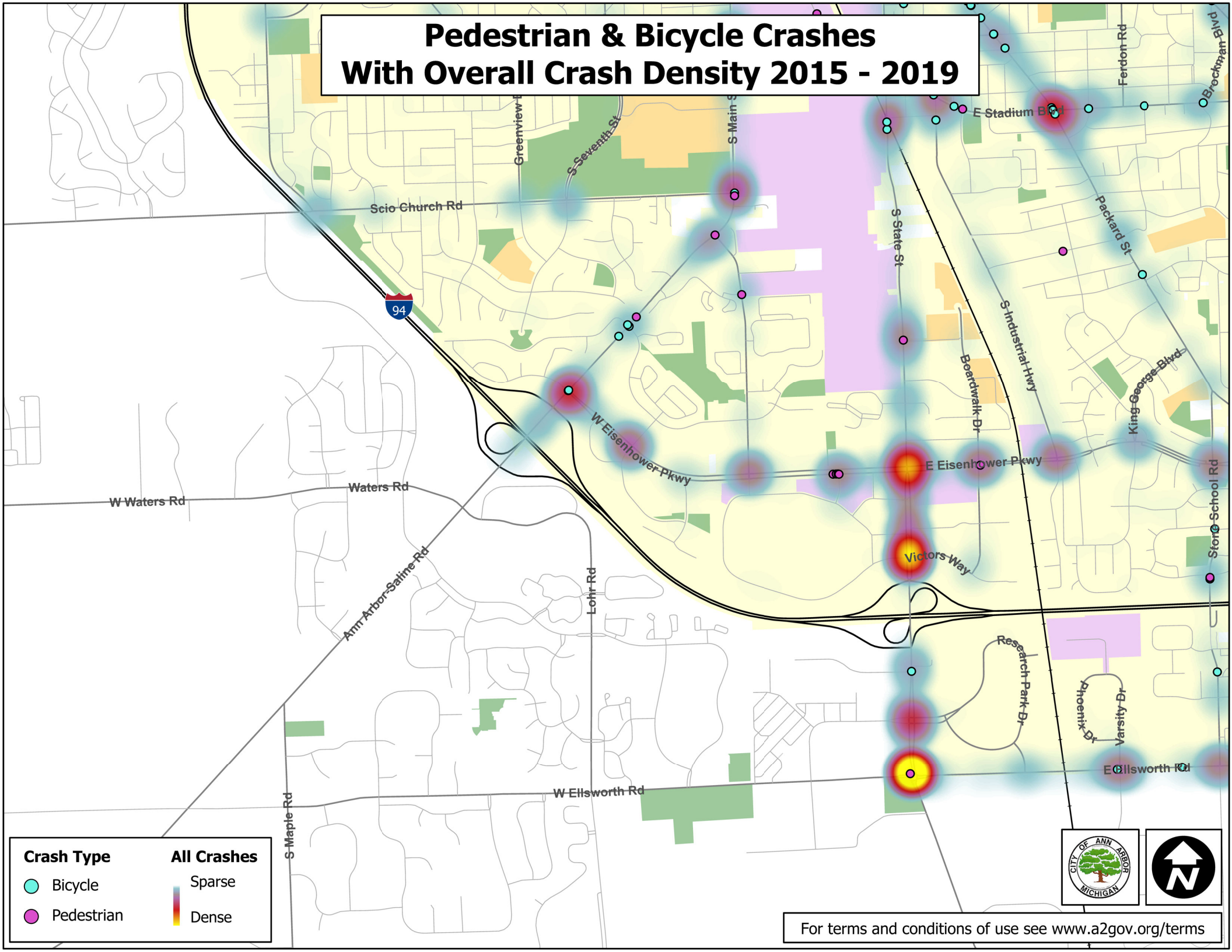






Crash Type		All Crashes	
<span style="color: cyan;">●</span>	Bicycle	<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	Sparse
<span style="color: magenta;">●</span>	Pedestrian	<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Dense



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# Pedestrian & Bicycle Crashes With Overall Crash Density 2015 - 2019



Crash Type		All Crashes	
	Bicycle		Sparse
	Pedestrian		Dense



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