

INTERIM REPORT

**The Evaluation of
Steady Red Stop Line Lights –
Los Angeles
(Official Ruling Number 4-341 (E))**

Submitted to:

**Federal Highway Administration and California Traffic Control Device
Committee**

Submitted by:

**City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) and Los
Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro)**

April 8, 2011

Background

The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) requested and received approvals from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and California Traffic Control Devices Committee (CTCDC) to conduct an experiment of a Steady Red Stop Line Lights (SRSLL) System that supplements the traffic signal indications at intersections. This non-standard traffic control system, which is comprised of a series of LED lights embedded in the roadway, is designed to enhance and emphasize to motorists the conditions of the traffic signal where visibility, background noise or other distractions are a factor. We hope to accomplish a reduction of the stop bar incursion and achieve increased compliance with red traffic signal indications and prohibited turning movements. Metro provided the funds for the project and the LADOT developed the signal design plans, assisted the connection with the traffic controllers and provided oversight of the construction.

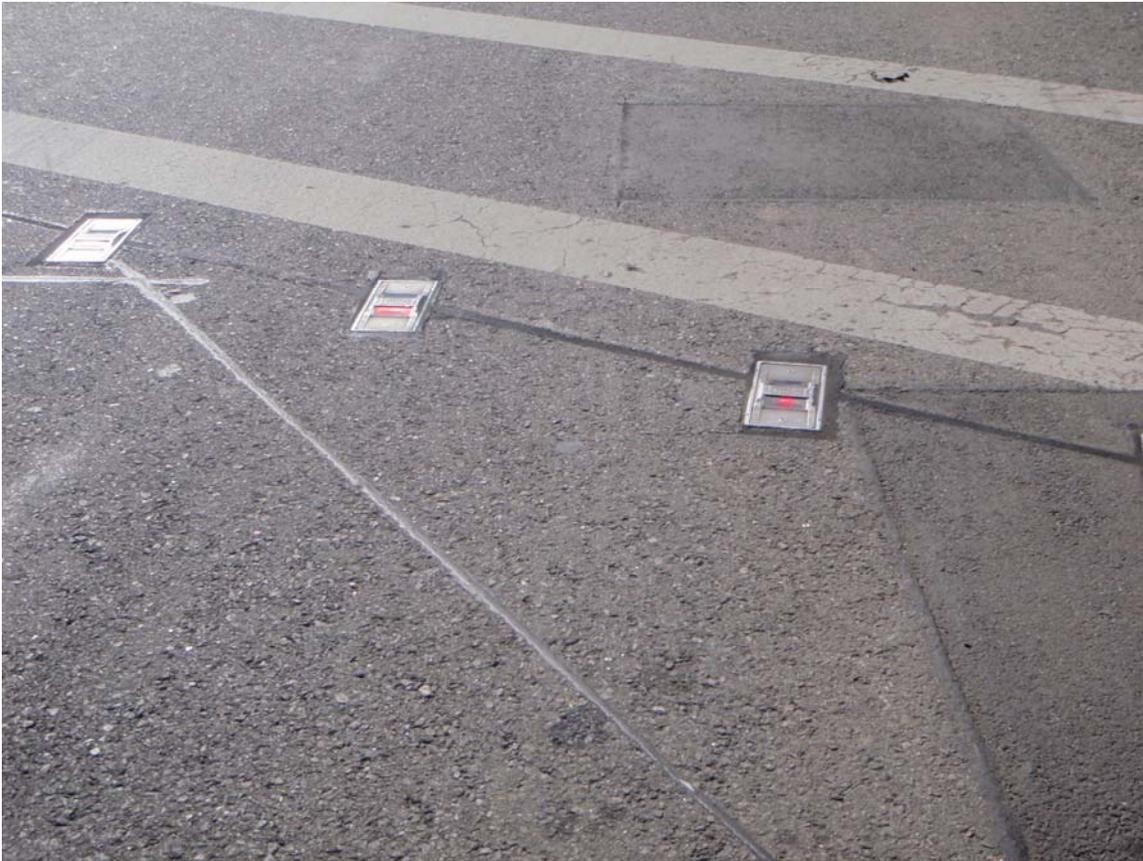


Figure 1. Steady Red Stop Line Lights

In the original plan, five intersections were selected to have the SRSLL system installed. Due to funding constraints, however, we are able to install SRSLL at only two intersections in July 2010, one for the Metro Orange Line (at Woodman Avenue, see Figure 2) and the other for the Metro Blue Line (at Los Angeles Street, see Figure 3).



Figure 2. Metro Orangel Line (MOL) @ Woodman Ave.

Metro Orange Line

The Metro Orange Line (MOL) is a 14-mile Busway that connects the North Hollywood Metro Red Line station to the Warner Center on the west side of the Valley. The first thirteen miles of the Busway is a dedicated right-of-way (ROW) and follows the old Southern Pacific Railroad alignment along Chandler Boulevard corridor. It passes through 44 signalized intersections, 37 of which are located along the dedicated ROW. Due to several accidents and numerous near misses reported after it opened in 2005, a Safety Task Force that was made up of Metro, LADOT and various law-enforcement agency staff members was formed to evaluate and implement additional measures to improve safety on the MOL. Photo enforcement cameras were installed at 12 intersections along with signage (static Bus X-ing and Look Both Ways, and active LED bus coming signs) and pavement markings (Keep Clear and Wait Here) throughout the Busway on the corresponding high-risk intersections. Although the accidents and violations decreased after the additional safety features were installed, violations of traffic control devices continued to occur, resulting in accidents. One of the high risk locations is the intersection of MOL at Woodman Avenue, where another signalized intersection (Woodman Avenue and Oxnard Street) is only 200' away. Some motorists miss the traffic light at the busway crossing after they traverse through the Woodman/Oxnard intersection.



Figure 3 Metro Blue Line (Washington Boulevard @ Los Angeles Street for left turns)

Metro Blue Line

The Metro Blue Line (MBL) is a light rail line that travels between downtown Los Angeles and Long Beach. It is 22 miles long with 22 stations, and connects with the Metro Green Line and Metro Red Line. The MBL has two operational alignments-“Cab-signal” and “Street-running”. In the “Cab-signal” corridor trains operate at speeds up to 55 mph and all grade crossings are equipped with the standard flashing warning lights, gates and bells. In the “Street-running” corridor trains operate at a maximum speed of 35 mph and are governed by lunar bar-type train signals that are coordinated with the traffic signals for motorists. The majority of train-vehicle accidents occur in the “Street-running” corridor, mostly due to motorists making illegal left hand turns during a red-arrow phase. The left turn pocket lanes along the MBL, which parallel the tracks, have dedicated left turn signal arrows. In addition to the left turn signals, Metro also installed a “TRAIN” warning sign that activates when a train approaches the intersection and the left turn arrow is red. But even with the added safety measure accidents still occur. One of these intersections is at Los Angeles Street, where traffic on Washington Boulevard crosses the light rail tracks to turn onto this major north-south arterial.

Installation

The Steady Red Stop Line Lights have been installed at the two intersections previously mentioned and shown in Figure #2 and #3. On MOL at Woodman Avenue, there are 15 LED lights for northbound direction and 16 LED lights for southbound direction installed near the stop lines spanning from the curb to the median with a 2' spacing. On the MBL at Washington Boulevard @ Los Angeles Street, five LED lights for both eastbound and westbound left turn pockets were installed slightly behind the limit line with a 2' spacing and face the approaching left turn motorists. During the red phases the lights turn a steady red color and turn dark during the green and yellow phases. The installation was completed by June 30, 2010. It was replaced in January 2011 because couple of the lights malfunctioned.

Methodology

“Before” and “After” data was collected to evaluate the benefits of the SRSLL device. It was determined that Metro’s Photo Red Light Enforcement Cameras was the most effective way to collect the violation data and measure the effectiveness of the SRSLL. The before data was collected for one year between June 2009 and May 2010, while the after data was collected for a 5- month period from August 2010- December 2010 since the experiment has not been in service for the 12 month duration. The final report will incorporate 12 months. This interim report only includes 5 months. Other than the two test intersections, we also collected data during the same time frames for two comparable “control intersections”, where no experimental devices were installed. Tables 1 through 4 are month-to-month violation data and monthly traffic volumes for two test intersections and two control intersections. Table 5 is a summary of violation rates for the “Before” and “After” data.

Table 1: Red Light Violation Data (Metro Blue Line - Test Intersection)

EB to NB Washington @ Los Angeles Metro Blue Line (Before Data)

<i>Records</i>	<i>Jun-09</i>	<i>Jul-09</i>	<i>Aug-09</i>	<i>Sep-09</i>	<i>Oct-09</i>	<i>Nov-09</i>	<i>Dec-09</i>	<i>Jan-10</i>	<i>Feb-10</i>	<i>Mar-10</i>	<i>Apr-10</i>	<i>May-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	34185	29038	32967	22924	32373	31007	31808	22134	36848	32178	28200	34255	30,660
Violations	144	158	177	141	113	99	164	88	163	129	127	157	138

(After Data)

<i>Records</i>	<i>Aug-10</i>	<i>Sep-10</i>	<i>Oct-10</i>	<i>Nov-10</i>	<i>Dec-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	31,403	26130	30907	29250	26381	28,814
Violations	114	101	124	105	105	110

WB to SB Washington @ Los Angeles Metro Blue Line (Before Data)

<i>Violations</i>	<i>Jun-09</i>	<i>Jul-09</i>	<i>Aug-09</i>	<i>Sep-09</i>	<i>Oct-09</i>	<i>Nov-09</i>	<i>Dec-09</i>	<i>Jan-10</i>	<i>Feb-10</i>	<i>Mar-10</i>	<i>Apr-10</i>	<i>May-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	10326	9350	10128	8074	12613	9875	9605	6665	0	12276	8490	8866	8,856
Violations	24	16	22	22	34	27	19	11	0	63	22	22	24

(After Data)

<i>Records</i>	<i>Aug-10</i>	<i>Sep-10</i>	<i>Oct-10</i>	<i>Nov-10</i>	<i>Dec-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	10416	7980	9455	8070	6820	8,548
Violations	16	18	16	19	28	19

Note: Before data is between June 2009-May 2010
 After data is between Aug-Dec 2010
 *In February of 2010 the camera malfunctioned and therefor no data was collected

Table 2: Red Light Violation Data (Metro Blue Line - Control Intersection)

EB to NB Washington @ San Pedro							Metro Blue Line Control I/S (Before Data)						
<i>Violations</i>	<i>Jun-09</i>	<i>Jul-09</i>	<i>Aug-09</i>	<i>Sep-09</i>	<i>Oct-09</i>	<i>Nov-09</i>	<i>Dec-09</i>	<i>Jan-10</i>	<i>Feb-10</i>	<i>Mar-10</i>	<i>Apr-10</i>	<i>May-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	22134	36848	32178	28200	34255	31403	26130	44330	58968	71083	61590	67549	42,889
Violations	88	163	129	127	157	114	101	108	141	194	144	115	132

(After Data)

<i>Records</i>	<i>Aug-10</i>	<i>Sep-10</i>	<i>Oct-10</i>	<i>Nov-10</i>	<i>Dec-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	59334	56670	64325	59460	56389	59,236
Violations	121	123	138	116	131	126

WB to SB Washington @ San Pedro							Metro Blue Line Control I/S (Before Data)						
<i>Violations</i>	<i>Jun-09</i>	<i>Jul-09</i>	<i>Aug-09</i>	<i>Sep-09</i>	<i>Oct-09</i>	<i>Nov-09</i>	<i>Dec-09</i>	<i>Jan-10</i>	<i>Feb-10</i>	<i>Mar-10</i>	<i>Apr-10</i>	<i>May-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	144360	39618	33294	36780	41850	34260	36983	29450	45108	39494	33900	38471	46,131
Violations	88	163	129	127	157	114	101	34	36	54	50	64	93

(After Data)

<i>Records</i>	<i>Aug-10</i>	<i>Sep-10</i>	<i>Oct-10</i>	<i>Nov-10</i>	<i>Dec-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	39618	32220	38006	40500	35402	37,149
Violations	51	66	44	63	52	55

Note: Before data is between June 2009-May 2010
 After data is between Aug-Dec 2010

Table 4: Red Light Violation Data (Metro Orange Line -Control Intersection)

EB Oxnard @ The Busway							Metro Orange Line							Control	
<i>Violations</i>	<i>Jun-09</i>	<i>Jul-09</i>	<i>Aug-09</i>	<i>Sep-09</i>	<i>Oct-09</i>	<i>Nov-09</i>	<i>Dec-09</i>	<i>Jan-10</i>	<i>Feb-10</i>	<i>Mar-10</i>	<i>Apr-10</i>	<i>May-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>		
Monthly traffic	297183	274406	272446	234668	330424	302374	305188	268088	287392	284704	314070	312294	290,270		
Violations	34	37	38	46	45	31	36	34	34	34	26	39	36		

(After Data)

<i>Records</i>	<i>Aug-10</i>	<i>Sep-10</i>	<i>Oct-10</i>	<i>Nov-10</i>	<i>Dec-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	303769	283410	314557	329250	285417	303,281
Violations	43	45	41	37	40	41

WB Oxnard @ The Busway							Metro Orange Line							Control	
<i>Violations</i>	<i>Jun-09</i>	<i>Jul-09</i>	<i>Aug-09</i>	<i>Sep-09</i>	<i>Oct-09</i>	<i>Nov-09</i>	<i>Dec-09</i>	<i>Jan-10</i>	<i>Feb-10</i>	<i>Mar-10</i>	<i>Apr-10</i>	<i>May-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>		
Monthly traffic	308494	292284	304993	258306	321744	295376	306282	272707	299824	296329	320550	327391	300,357		
Violations	42	62	55	54	56	65	36	39	47	48	50	44	50		

(After Data)

<i>Records</i>	<i>Aug-10</i>	<i>Sep-10</i>	<i>Oct-10</i>	<i>Nov-10</i>	<i>Dec-10</i>	<i>Avg./month</i>
Monthly traffic	319083	329970	318122	337860	293322	319,671
Violations	42	42	45	41	30	40

Note: Before data is between June 2009-May 2010
 After data is between Aug-Dec 2010

Table 5: Summary of Violation Rate

Test Intersections with Steady Red Stop Line Lights

	Before			After			Difference Percent
	# of Violations	# of Vehicles	Violation Rate /1000 veh	# of Violations	# of Vehicles	Violation Rate /1000 veh	
EB to NB Washington @ Los Angeles	1660	367,917	4.51	549	144,071	3.81	-16%
WB to SB Washington @ Los Angeles	282	106,268	2.65	97	42,741	2.27	-14%
<i>Intersection total</i>	1942	474,185	4.095	646	186,812	3.458	Avg: -15.6%
NB Woodman @ Busway	401	4,099,340	0.10	147	1,795,558	0.08	-16%
SB Woodman @ Busway	1245	4,334,802	0.29	466	2,053,535	0.23	-21%
<i>Intersection total</i>	1646	8,434,142	0.195	613	3,849,093	0.159	Avg: -18.40%

Control Intersections with no Steady Red Stop Line Lights

	Before			After			Difference Percent
	# of Violations	# of Vehicles	Violation Rate /1000 veh	# of Violations	# of Vehicles	Violation Rate /1000 veh	
EB to NB Washington @ San Pedro	1581	514,668	3.07	629	296,178	2.12	-31%
WB to SB Washington @ San Pedro	1117	553,568	2.02	276	185,746	1.49	-26%
<i>Intersection total</i>	2698	1,068,236	2.525	905	481,924	1.878	Avg: -28.5%
EB Oxnard @ Busway	434	3,483,237	0.12	206	1,516,403	0.14	9%
WB Oxnard @ Busway	598	3,604,280	0.17	200	1,598,357	0.13	-25%
<i>Intersection total</i>	1,032	7,087,517	0.146	406	3,114,760	0.130	Avg: -10.5%

Note: Before data is between June 2009-May 2010
 After data is between Aug-Dec 2010

Empirical Bayes Method

The Empirical Bayes (EB) Method calculates a precise estimate of safety of an entity (roads, intersections, driver, turning movements, etc.) by considering the accident data of an entity (test intersections) and a similar entity (control intersections). Only data before the installation of the device is used to acquire the precise estimate. Since accident data was not readily available for this study, we used violation data instead. There are three main steps in the EB method which are described below.

Step 1: Find the Safety Performance Function (SPF) of the control intersections

The SPF gives an estimate of the number of violations per month depending on the average daily traffic (ADT). The SPF equation is based on the “before” data for the control intersections and some regression parameters. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the SPF equations for both control intersections. When ADT is given, the number of violations for the control intersection can be determined.

Step 2: Calculate the “Weight”

To acquire a precise estimate of violations for the test intersection, the EB estimate, a weighted average of the observed violations per month (at the test intersection) and the number of violation per month determined by the SPF is used. The “Weight” is given by:

$$\text{Weight} = 1/(1+\text{SPF}/\tau)$$

SPF = violations per month depending on the same ADT as the test intersections before the device was installed.

τ = Overdispersion Parameter solved using, $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \text{SPF}[1 + \text{SPF}/\tau]$
 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ = variance of the mean violations

Step 3: Calculate the precise estimate of violations per month for test intersections

$$\text{Precise Estimate of Violations per month for test intersection} = \text{Weight} * \text{SPF} + (1 - \text{Weight}) * \text{Observed Violations at test intersection}$$

The results of the EB method will be compared to the data after the device was installed to evaluate the performance (number of violations) of the test intersections. Table 6 and Table 7 show the results of each step for both test intersections.

x = average daily traffic (ADT)
y = violations per month

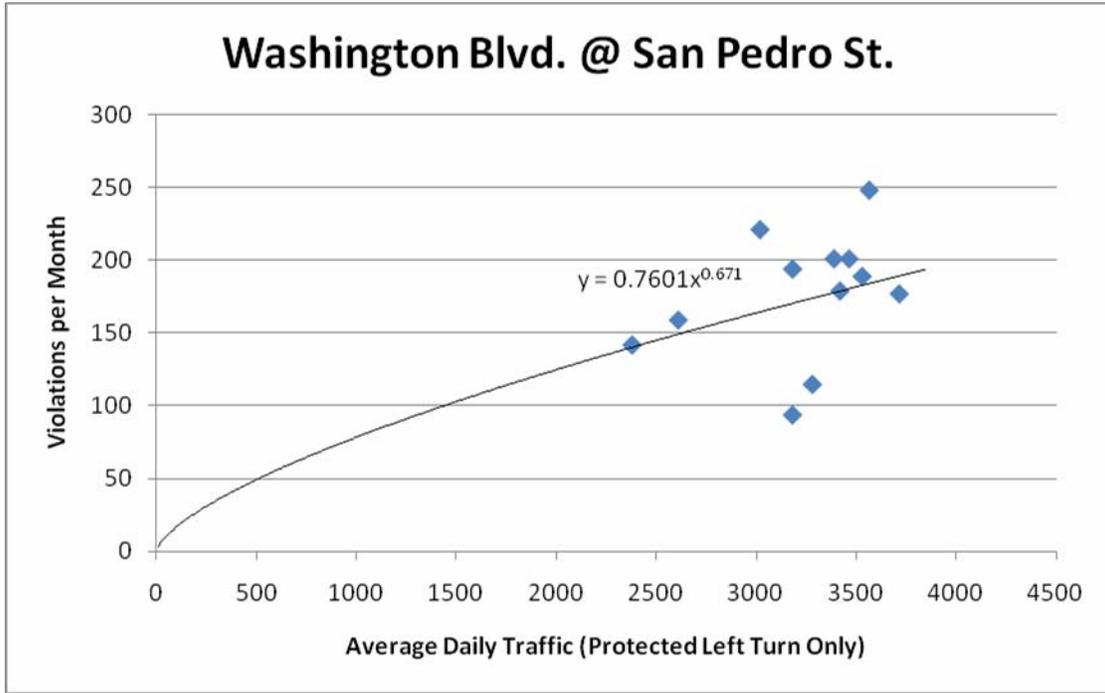


Figure 4 - SPF for Washington Blvd. @ San Pedro St.

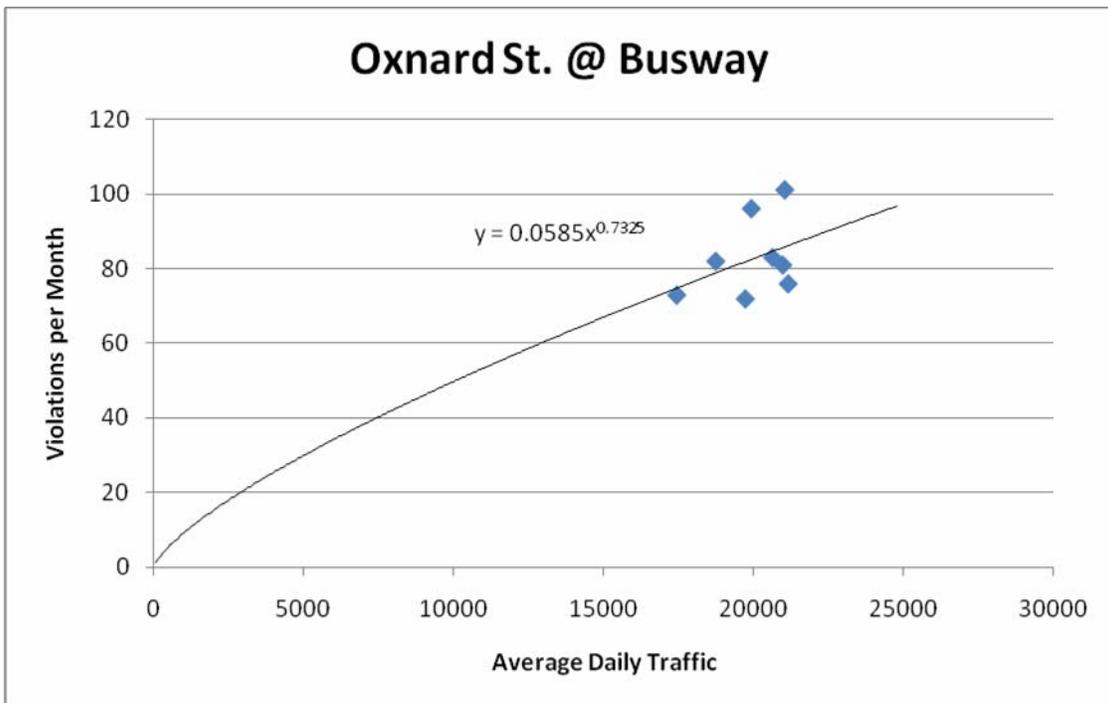


Figure 5 - SPF for Oxnard St. @ Busway

Table 6 - Before and After Results - Metro Blue Line

Washington Blvd. @ Los Angeles St. Violations Before (Jun 2009 – May 2010)			
	Average over 12 months		
ADT	1299		
Observed violations per month without device	162		
SPF (San Pedro, $x = 1299$)	93		
Weight	.049		
Overdispersion	4.8		
Precise estimate of violations per month without device	158	STD	± 12

Washington Blvd. @ Los Angeles St. Violations After (Aug 2010 – Dec 2010)	
	Average over 5 months
ADT	1221
Observed violations per month without device	126

Table 7 - Before and After Results - Metro Orange Line

Woodman Ave. @ Busway Violations Before (Jun 2009 – May 2010)		
	12 month Total Avg.	
ADT	23119	
Observed violations per month without device	137	
SPF (Oxnard, $x=23119$)	92	
Weight	0.492	
Overdispersion	89.1	
Precise estimate of violations per month without device	115	STD ± 8

Woodman Ave. @ Busway Violations After (Aug 2010 – Dec 2010)	
	Average over 5 months
ADT	25160
Observed violations per month with device	121

*ADT: Average Daily Traffic
STD: Standard Deviation

6-Month Interim Results

We collected one full year's data for the before study, but the post-installation data is only available for 5 months because of insufficient time has elapsed after the SRSSL was installed in July 2010. The final report, which will be provided once we have at least 12 months of post-installation data, will have a full analysis to reach a conclusion as to the effectiveness of the devices.

With the limited after data, it appears that the installation of the SRSSL across the stop lines and left turn pockets at two different intersections has resulted in positive improvements in the red light violation rates outlined for the test intersections. As shown in Table 5, the instances of vehicles running red lights have been significantly reduced from a rate of 4.095 violations per 1000 vehicles to 3.458 violations per 1,000 vehicles after the installation of the device at Washington Boulevard at Los Angeles Street, reflecting a 15.6% reduction in violation rate. The second location of Woodman and Busway also shows a 18.4% reduction in violation rate. Other locations also show a reduction of violation rates ranging from 14% to 21%.

However, the two control intersections without the Steady Red Stop Line Lights also show similar improvements in terms of reduction of violation rates. Further investigation is needed to study the correlation between test intersections and control intersections.

It should be noted that toward the end of the 2010, some of the LED lights were non-operational due to equipment malfunction. The reduction in violation rate could have been higher if all the LED lights were fully functional. In January of 2011, at the request of LADOT, the contractor replaced the LED lights with newer and more durable lights.

The Empirical Bayes Method was applied to develop a more precise estimate of the expected violations on the two test intersections (depending on ADT). The result of the EB Method is then compared to the observed violations after the device was installed, as shown in Table 6.

On Washington Blvd at Los Angeles, the observed violation 5 months after the device was installed is 126 vpm (violations per month), lower than the expected violation of 158 ± 12 vpm determined by Empirical Bayes Method. This shows improvement in the expected amount of violations after the installation of the SRSSL.

On Woodman Ave at Busway, the observed violation 5 months after the device was installed is 121 vpm. The expected violation is calculated as 115 ± 8 vpm. When comparing these two sets of data, it is inconclusive as whether this test intersection shows any improvements based on the Empirical Bayes Method.