# **Network Screening of Florida Roadways to Identify High-Risk Corridors**

### **RESEARCH BACKGROUND**

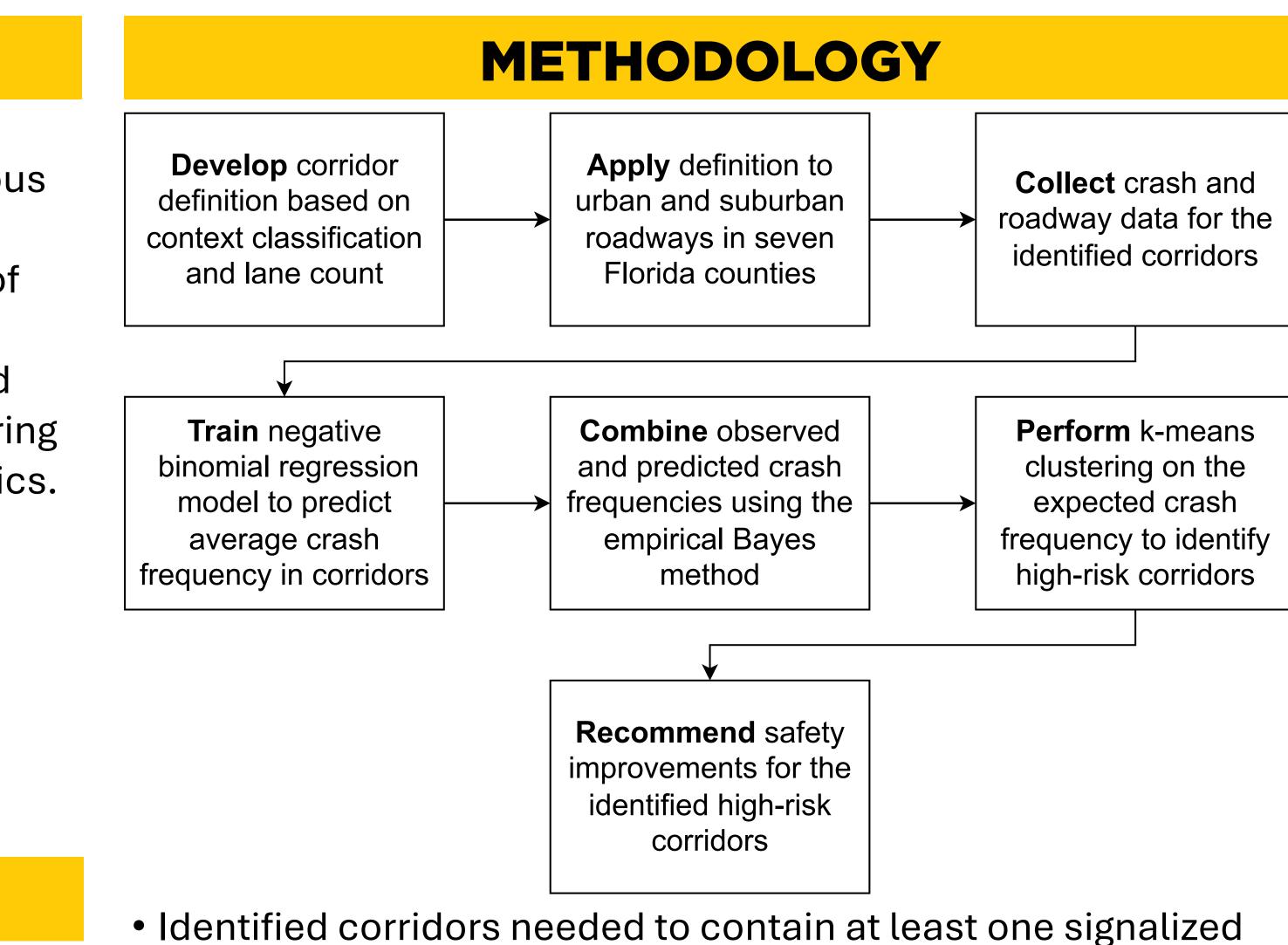
- In 2021, over 400,000 crashes occurred on Florida roadways, resulting in 3,741 fatalities and 16,826 serious injuries.
- Transportation agencies are prioritizing the reduction of fatal and serious injury (FSI) crashes.
- Network screening is a traffic safety tool to identify and prioritize locations for safety improvement by considering crash history, roadway factors, and traffic characteristics.
- The current standard for network screening is using methods from the Highway Safety Manual (HSM).
- HSM methods assume intersections and roadway segments are independent when they are not.
- HSM methods can also be data- and labor-intensive, making it hard to use for agencies.

#### **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

- This research develops a roadway corridor approach to network screening that uses less data than existing methods (such as the HSM) while still providing accurate results.
- This approach can quickly identify areas in need of safety improvements and make it easier for agencies to perform network screening.

Funding for this research was provided by the Florida Department of Transportation. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the Florida Department of Transportation or the U.S. Department of Transportation.

John McCombs<sup>1</sup>, Haitham Al-Deek, Ph.D., P.E.<sup>2</sup>, Adrian Sandt, Ph.D.<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>Ph.D. Candidate, UCF Department of Civil, Environmental, and Construction Engineering (CECE) <sup>2</sup>Professor of Engineering, UCF CECE <sup>3</sup>Research Associate, UCF CECE



**MODEL RESULTS & INTERPRETATION** 

years of traffic volume data.

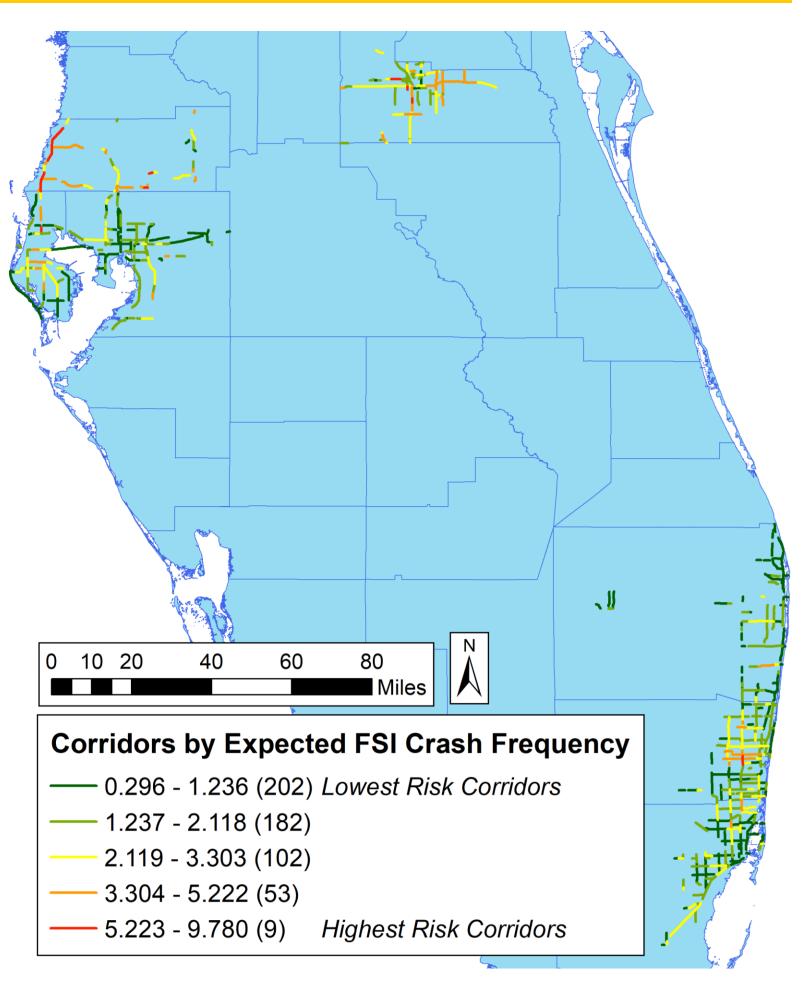
- Corridors with high traffic volume, high signalized intersection density, and no lighting are predicted to have significantly greater FSI crash frequency.
- Compared to suburban corridors, urban corridors are predicted to have significantly lower FSI crash frequency.

intersection, be at least 0.5 miles long, and have at least four



#### **HIGH-RISK CORRIDORS**

- 548 corridors covering over 1,000 lane miles were identified in the seven counties.
- The 9 highest-risk corridors contained about 10% of all FSI crashes despite being about 2% of all corridors.
- High-risk corridors tended to have more crashes due to speeding and careless driving.



## **CONCLUSIONS**

- Safety improvements focused on speed reduction in suburban corridors would help reduce the most FSI crashes.
- This corridor methodology can help agencies quickly identify corridors in need of safety improvements to efficiently reduce FSI crashes.



#### UNIVERSITY OF **CENTRAL FLORIDA**