## Median Treatment Study

Illinois Department of Transportation District 1, Illinois

Final
July, 2017

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## Section 1

## Introduction

The safety of multilane roadways in northeast Illinois including the five Counties of Cook, Lake, Will, DuPage and McHenry is crucial since they carry higher volumes of traffic through busy neighborhoods. The corridors have mixed land use with diverse transportation demands. The safety of these corridors is important to the users and businesses along them that depend on the transportation facility for daily operations. The safe operation of the roadways is critical for the mobility of the people and success of the commercial establishments along the corridors.

The safety of a transportation facility is directly related to the number of conflict points along its length. The type of medians along a roadway affects access and safety. The impact of the median treatment can have a more pronounced impacts on pedestrian and bicyclist safety. In order to evaluate corridors with different median treatments, the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) initiated a study of the crash experience on representative corridors.

A crash analysis was conducted along eighteen (18) corridors in northeast Illinois to evaluate the crash experience along segments within the study area. The crash analysis was conducted for a five-year period from 2009 to 2013 for the comparison of 5-lane with flush median versus 4-lane with barrier median. The analysis was conducted from 2010 to 2014 for the comparison of 7 -lane with flush median versus 6 -lane with barrier median using data provided by IDOT and the DuPage County Division of Transportation. Some routes were under construction and the years chosen were the most recently available that did not have construction impacts.

## Example Comparison of Conflict Points by Median Treatment

11 Conflict Points vs 2 Conflict Points


The purpose of the Median Treatment Study was to determine the effect that a particular median type plays in the crash experience along the selected corridors. This study evaluates the crash trends of two median types along regional roadway segments, specifically analyzing the difference between a flush (or mountable median) and a raised barrier median. The crash experience for pedestrians and bicyclists was an important element of the study. The purpose of the study was to identify trends and patterns in the crashes along multi-lane corridors.

Flush Median


Raised Median


A flush median is provided to allow unrestricted access and remove left-turning vehicles from the through lanes. A raised median provides limited access and provides turn lanes at specific locations along the segment. Examples of two median types are depicted above.

The secondary benefits of barrier median were also reviewed. The other objective of the Study was to compare the results of this crash analysis to other studies that have been conducted on a national level. This will provide a comparison to the analysis that will be provided in this report. In addition, the crash reduction factors from the Highway Safety Manual (HSM) were reviewed for implementing different median types. The purpose of these reviews were to compare the findings of various studies.

It should be noted that the purpose of the study was not to function as a predictive study for influencing decisions on future projects. It was also not the intention to either validate or reject the findings of the HSM.

## Selection of Corridors

As seen in Table 1 and Table 2 below, 18 corridors were selected for this safety study. The corridors were grouped into four categories;

- 5-lane roadways with a flush median
- 4-lane roadways with a raised median
- 7-lane roadways with a flush or mountable median
- 6-lane roadways with a raised median

The selected corridors are similar in nature in order to maintain consistency in the crash evaluation process. All 18 corridors are located within the counties of Cook, Will, DuPage, Lake and McHenry in northeast Illinois. All of the selected corridors are classified as Principal Arterial serving as major roadways in predominately suburban areas. None of the selected corridors are access-controlled routes. They contain no interchanges or grade separated intersections within the study limits. The corridors did not include on-street parking. All of the corridors within the study limits had a mix of residential, commercial, retail, and industrial land uses located adjacent to them.

Table 1. Corridors Analyzed: 5-Lane and 4-Lane

| Median <br> Type | Route | Limits |  | Municipality |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | County

Table 2. Corridors Analyzed: 7-Lane and 6-Lane

| Median Type | Route | Limits | Municipality | County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IL Route 58 | Basswood St to Meacham Rd | Schaumburg | Cook |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { US Route } 45 \\ & \quad \& 12 \end{aligned}$ | Division St to Armitage Ave | Melrose Park | Cook |
|  | IL Route 50 | US Route 12 to 111th St | Oak Lawn | Cook |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL Route 59 | 95th St to Ogden Ave | Naperville | Cook, Will |
|  | Army Trail Rd | Swift Rd to Bloomingdale Rd | Addison, Glendale Heights, Bloomingdale | DuPage |
|  | IL Route 64 | Rohlwing Rd to IL Route 83 | Lombard, Villa Park, Elmhurst | DuPage |

The 5-lane roadways with a flush median vary in length from 1.42 to 4.65 miles. The ADT along these corridors vary from a low of 18,500 to a high of 38,600 with the minimum change along an individual corridor being 800 and the maximum being 12,600. Speeds along these corridors range from 20 to 45 MPH with the minimum change along an individual corridor being 0 MPH and the maximum being 15 MPH . The number of access points along the corridors range from 52 to 290 , excluding signalized intersections. The access density ranges from 36.6 to 65.7 access points per mile. More detailed information on these 5-lane corridors can be found in the Crash Analysis Summary and Segment Maps in Exhibits.

The 4-lane roadways with a raised median vary in length from 1.77 to 5.51 miles. The Average Daily Traffic (ADT) along these corridors vary from a low of 18,200 to a high of 34,200 with the minimum change along an individual corridor being 3,300 and the maximum being 11,700. The ADT's were obtained from the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) website http://www.gettingaroundillinois.com/. Posted speeds along these corridors range from 30 MPH to 45 MPH with the minimum change along an individual corridor being 0 MPH and the maximum being 15 MPH . The number of access points along the corridors range from 18 to 55, excluding signalized intersections. The access density ranges from 9.6 access points per mile to 23.4 access points per mile. More detailed information on these 4lane corridors can be found in the Crash Analysis Summary and Segment Maps in Exhibits.

The 7-lane roadways with a flush or mountable median vary in length from 1.06 to 2.52 miles. The ADT along these corridors vary from a low of 32,200 to a high of 38,300 with the minimum change along an individual corridor being 0 and the maximum being 6,100 . Speeds along these corridors range from 30 to 40 MPH with the minimum change along an individual corridor being 0 MPH and the maximum being 5 MPH . The number of access points along the corridors range from 36 to 169, excluding signalized intersections. The access density ranges from 34.0 to 71.6 access points per mile. More detailed information on these 7-lane corridors can be found in the Crash Analysis Summary and Segment Maps in Exhibits.

The 6-lane roadways with a raised median vary in length from 1.99 to 3.38 miles. The ADT along these corridors vary from a low of 37,300 to a high of 49,000 with the minimum change along an individual corridor being 800 and the maximum being 10,700. Speeds along these corridors range from 35 to 45 MPH with the minimum change along an individual corridor being 5 MPH and the maximum being 10 MPH . The number of access points along the corridors range from 46 to 129, excluding signalized intersections. The access density ranges from 15.2 to 37.1 access points per mile. More detailed information on these 6-lane corridors can be found in the Crash Analysis Summary and Segment Maps in Exhibits.

## Section 3

## Crash Analysis

The crash data was obtained from the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), for a recent five-year period. The data was provided as summary tables in Adobe Acrobat format for signalized intersections within the corridor limits, segments, and total crashes for the corridor. The summary tables were used to extract relevant data for the analysis.

The crash analysis was conducted for roadway segments. A segment is a portion of roadway that is bound by signalized intersections. It was confirmed that these segments exclude the crashes that are related to the signalized intersections, because intersection crashes are more prevalent than segment crashes and would risk skewing the findings of the study. Crashes related to intersections were removed from the data.

The crashes at signalized intersections were analyzed separately and included in the summary table. The variation of crashes at signalized intersections were reviewed for corridors with and without barriers.

In addition to total crashes, the crash data was broken down and analyzed by the type of crash and the severity of the injury. Crash types were separated into five categories:

- Critical
- Read end
- Pedestrian
- Pedal cyclists
- Other (Excluded)

Critical crashes were types associated with a high injury rate including angle, head on, turning left, and turning right crashes. Other crashes were types not typically affected by
median treatment including sideswipes and fixed object crashes. These other crashes were excluded from the study.

The Critical crashes were analyzed separately to understand the difference in patterns between median types for angle, head-on, and turning crashes. The charts are presented in Section 4.

Severity of crashes was broken into five categories:

- Fatal
- Type A
- Type B
- Type C
- Property Damage Only (PDO)

Type A injuries include those where someone associated with the crash is incapacitated. Type B injuries include those where someone associated with the crash is injured but not incapacitated. Type C injuries include those were someone associated with the crash sustains a superficial injury. The number of people killed or injured were not included in the evaluation.

The analysis of the data focused mainly on the crash rates calculated as crashes per year per mile of the corridors. Crash rates were evaluated against similar corridors with a different median type. 5-lane flush median corridors were compared with 4-lane raised median corridors and 7-lane flush (or mountable median) corridors were compared with 6lane raised median corridors. In addition to this, the crash rates were analyzed against other factors to determine if there is a correlation between the factor and the crash rate:

- ADT
- Posted Speed
- Access Density

The Access Density was calculated by dividing the total access points on both sides of the roadway by the total length of the corridor. Signalized intersections were not counted as access points.

Table 1. Corridors Analyzed: 5-Lane and 4-Lane

| Median Type | Route | Limits | ADT |  | Speed |  | Access Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Low | High | Low | High |  |
|  | IL Route 59 | Hawthorne Ln to Augusta Ave | 28100 | 30100 | 35 | 45 | 121 |
|  | IL Route 59 | Amendodge Dr to Meadow Dr | 21300 | 28400 | 35 | 45 | 52 |
|  | US Route 45 | IL Route 83 to Allanson Rd | 27000 | 27800 | 30 | 35 | 73 |
|  | IL Route 38 | County Farm Rd to IL Route 53 | 28300 | 38600 | 20 | 35 | 290 |
|  | IL Route 38 | Finley Rd to Westmore Ave | 33900 | 36400 | 35 | 35 | 92 |
|  | US Route 30 | Hennepin Rd to IL Route 7 | 19300 | 21100 | 35 | 40 | 147 |
|  | IL Route120 | Ringwood Rd to IL Route 31 | 18500 | 31100 | 30 | 45 | 138 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL Route 47 | Kreutzer Rd to Reed Road | 18200 | 21500 | 35 | 45 | 44 |
|  | US Route 45 | Laramie St to IL Route 120 | 20700 | 28500 | 30 | 45 | 41 |
|  | IL Route 59 | Meadow Dr to Renwick Rd | 24800 | 28400 | 40 | 45 | 49 |
|  | IL Route 59 | Joseph Ave to 95th St | 27200 | 33400 | 45 | 45 | 55 |
|  | IL Route 59 | Hawthorne Ln to Diversey Pkwy | 30100 | 34200 | 45 | 45 | 18 |
|  | IL Route 59 | Beaconridge Dr to Royce Rd | 19900 | 31600 | 40 | 45 | 44 |

Table 2. Corridors Analyzed: 7-Lane and 6-Lane

| Median Type | Route | Limits | ADT |  | Speed |  | Access Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Low | High | Low | High |  |
|  | IL Route 58 | Basswood St to Meacham Rd | 36300 | 36300 | 40 | 40 | 36 |
|  | US Route 45 \& 12 | Division St to Armitage Ave | 37800 | 37800 | 30 | 35 | 169 |
|  | IL Route 50 | US Route 12 to 111th St | 32200 | 38300 | 35 | 35 | 144 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL Route 59 | 95th St to Ogden Ave | 48200 | 49000 | 40 | 45 | 46 |
|  | Army Trail Rd | Swift Rd to Bloomingdale Rd | 41000 | 45600 | 40 | 45 | 57 |
|  | IL Route 64 | Rohlwing Rd to IL Route 83 | 37300 | 48000 | 35 | 45 | 129 |

The Crash Analysis Summary tables can be found in Exhibits. The location of the crashes were mapped for each corridor. The Crash Maps are included in the Appendix.

The following points should be noted:

- The data we received was sorted to remove any crashes that were classified as intersection crashes. Depending on the reporting officer at the crash scene and how the crash location was entered into the system, some crashes did appear to be located in an intersection but were not classified as such.
- The influence of law enforcement efforts on corridor crashes was not a factor that was evaluated.
- The crash rates did not account for ADT along the corridor. Accurate ADT data would be required to calculate crash rates accounting for ADT.
- Other studies reviewed included extensive statistical analyses compared to this study that did not conduct any statistical analysis.
- For developing the crash maps, the data we received was sorted to remove any crashes that were classified as intersection crashes. Depending on the reporting officer at the crash scene and how the crash location was entered into the system, some crashes did appear to be located in an intersection because were not classified as intersection crashes.


## Study Findings

The evaluation of the crash data involved two primary tasks:
I. Review of crash rates
II. Evaluation of crashes at signalized intersections
III. Comparison of crash rates with other factors including ADT, Speed, and Access Density

The detailed evaluation is discussed in this section.

## I. Review of Crash Rates

The crash rates were calculated for the following crash types:
a. Total
b. Fatal
c. Type A
d. Type B
e. Type C
f. PDO
g. Critical; to include Angle, Turning and Head-On
h. Rear end
i. Pedestrian
j. Pedal cyclist

The crash rate was calculated as crashes per mile per year.

The total crash rate was calculated for each group of corridors, i.e., 5-Lane, 4-Lane, 7-Lane and 6 -Lane segments. The total crash rate was calculated as total crashes for the group divided by total length for the number of year the analysis was conducted. The total crash rates are shown in the tables below.

Table 1. Total Crash Rate: 5-Lane and 4-Lane

| Severity | 5-Lane Flush | 4-Lane Barrier | Rate Reduction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 0.10 | 0.03 | $\mathbf{6 9 \%}$ |
| Type A | 1.15 | 0.33 | $\mathbf{7 1 \%}$ |
| Type B | 3.28 | 0.96 | $\mathbf{7 1 \%}$ |
| Type C | 3.64 | 1.02 | $\mathbf{7 2 \%}$ |
| PDO | 25.52 | 6.81 | $\mathbf{7 3 \%}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Type | 5-Lane Flush | 4-Lane Barrier | Rate Reduction |
| Total | 32.81 | 9.15 | $\mathbf{7 2 \%}$ |
| Critical | 10.44 | 2.13 | $\mathbf{8 0 \%}$ |
| Rear End | 16.41 | 4.61 | $\mathbf{7 2 \%}$ |
| Pedestrian | 0.40 | 0.06 | $\mathbf{8 5 \%}$ |
| Pedal Cyclist | 0.31 | 0.01 | $\mathbf{9 7 \%}$ |

Table 2. Total Crash Rate: 7-Lane and 6-Lane

| Severity | 7-Lane Flush | 6-Lane Barrier | Rate Reduction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 0.18 | 0.00 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Type A | 0.83 | 0.67 | $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ |
| Type B | 3.40 | 1.41 | $\mathbf{5 8 \%}$ |
| Type C | 5.66 | 2.79 | $\mathbf{5 1 \%}$ |
| PDO | 31.43 | 23.75 | $\mathbf{2 4 \%}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Type | 7-Lane Flush | 6-Lane Barrier | Rate Reduction |
| Total | 41.62 | 28.54 | $\mathbf{3 1 \%}$ |
| Critical | 11.81 | 4.36 | $\mathbf{6 3 \%}$ |
| Rear End | 17.35 | 16.49 | $\mathbf{5 \%}$ |
| Pedestrian | 0.78 | 0.04 | $\mathbf{9 5 \%}$ |
| Pedal Cyclist | 0.36 | 0.15 | $\mathbf{6 7 \%}$ |

The total crash rates were also represented in charts shown below. In addition to the total crash rates, the minimum and maximum crash rates were also represented in charts for individual segments in each group. These charts for the minimum and maximum crash rates are included in the Charts section of this report. The segments with barrier median had lower crash rates for all crash types.

Charts. Total Crash Rate: 5-Lane Flush vs 4-Lane Barrier Segments






Charts. Total Crash Rate: 7-Lane Flush vs 6-Lane Barrier Segments






The crash types of Angle, Turning and Head-On included in the category of 'Critical' were analyzed separately to understand patterns. The left and right turning crashes were reviewed. For this evaluation, percentage of the types of crashes in the Critical category were calculated and compared. The percentages of crashes with and without barrier median were compared for the segments. The following observations can be made:
o With barrier median, the percentage of crashes by type change consistently for the 5 and 4 -lane and 7 and 6 -lane segments.
o With barrier median, the percentage of angle crashes increased, left turn crashes reduced, the right turn crashes stay the same and surprisingly the headon crash percentage is higher.

This evaluation is included in Exhibits under Critical Crashes Breakdown for both 5 and 4lane and 7 and 6-lane segments.

## II. Evaluation of Crashes at Signalized Intersections

The effect of barrier type along segments on the crashes at signalized intersections was reviewed. The crashes at the signalized intersections were evaluated to see if the crashes were higher at signalized intersections when a barrier was located. The data was reviewed in several ways. The following observations can be made:
o There is not a clear trend with the crashes at signalized intersections.
o We cannot conclude that when a barrier median is present along a segment, the signalized intersection crashes increase.
o The sample size is small for any clear conclusion.
This evaluation is included in the Crash Analysis Summary in Exhibits.

## III. Comparison of Crash Rates with other Factors

The maximum crash rates for individual segments were compared with the following factors:
a. ADT
b. Speed, Posted
c. Access Density

The maximum crash rate for individual segments were compared with the factors for each group of corridors, i.e., 5-Lane, 4-Lane, 7-Lane and 6-Lane segments. These charts are included in the Charts section of this report.

Overall the correlation with ADT and Speed was not as significant. However, higher crash rates were associated with higher access density.

## Section 5

## Review of Other Studies

In order to compare the observations of this study, a review of similar studies was completed. Three (3) studies were chosen for analysis based on similar scope and purpose. In addition to these studies, a review of the Highway Safety Manual (HSM) was undertaken which revealed two crash modification factors (CMF) that are relevant to this study.

## Review of HSM

Section 13.4.2.6 of the HSM provides CMF's for the addition of a raised median to a cross section that previously had a Two-Way Left Turn Lane (TWLTL) or was undivided. This base condition has a CMF of 1.0. Introducing a raised median to an urban roadway segment reduces injury related crashes (CMF $=0.78$ ) while slightly increasing PDO crashes (CMF = 1.09). Introducing a raised median to a rural roadway segment reduces injury related crashes $(C M F=0.88)$ and PDO crashes $(C M F=0.82)$.

## Review of Similar Studies

The first study chosen for review was conducted by the Georgia Department of Transportation (GaDOT). Data points were collected for 986 TWLTL sections and 1,125 raised median sections. The authors of this study analyzed two sets of data, one containing all crashes (including intersection related crashes) and one containing only mid-block crashes, similar to this study. Crash rates for both TWLTL and raised median segments were reported per 100 million vehicle-miles of travel. The study found a 45\% reduction in crash rate, a $48 \%$ reduction in injury rate, and a $26 \%$ reduction in fatality rate when a raised median was present in the cross section. Pedestrian fatality rates were calculated per 100 miles of roadway. A 71\%
reduction in pedestrian fatalities was observed when a raised median was present in the cross section.

The second study chosen for review was conducted by GaDOT in conjunction with the Georgia Institute of Technology. Data points in this study were reduced by setting a minimum ADT for segments at 9,500 . In total, 20 TWLTL sites and 19 raised median sites were analyzed. The authors of the study analyzed two sets of data, one containing all crashes (including intersection related crashes) and one containing only mid-block crashes, similar to this study. This review will focus on the latter. Crash rates were reported per million vehicle miles traveled as well as accidents per mile per year. The study found a $61.7 \%$ reduction in crash rate, a $60.5 \%$ reduction in injury rate, and a $0 \%$ reduction in fatality rate on 4-lane sections when a raised median was present in the cross section. The authors found a $54.2 \%$ reduction in crash rate, a $60.6 \%$ reduction in injury rate, and a $50 \%$ reduction in fatality rate on a 6-lane section when a raised median was present in the cross section.

The third study chosen for review was conducted by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Data points were collected for 319 midblock segments along 25 roads. All of these roads were 6 and 7 lane sections as there were no 4 and 5 lane sections available in the area. The author of the study analyzed a single set of data (mid-block collisions) using two separate regression models, one that included information such as the width and spacing of mid-block openings and one that focused only on the type of median and the physical characteristics of the segments, which is similar to this study. The study found a $31.5 \%$ reduction in the total crash rate and a $23.7 \%$ reduction in injury rate when a raised median was present in the cross section.

Table 1. Summary of Literature Review

| Reduction in <br> Crash Rates | Study 1 | Study 2 |  | Study 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Combined <br> Results for All <br> Sections | Results for 4/5 <br> Lane Sections | Results for 6/7 <br> Lane Sections | Results for 6/7 <br> Lane Sections |
| Total | $45.0 \%$ | $61.7 \%$ | $54.2 \%$ | $31.5 \%$ |
| Injury | $48.0 \%$ | $60.5 \%$ | $60.6 \%$ | $23.7 \%$ |
| Fatality | $26.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ | N/A |

## Section 6

## Conclusions

The evaluation of the crash data shows that in northeastern Illinois the corridors with a barrier median have lower crash rates. The following conclusions can be drawn from the study:

- There are safety benefits from reducing conflict points along a corridor.
- The overall crash rates were lower for corridors with barrier median
- The crash rates for most crash types were lower for corridors with barrier median
- The crash rates by severity were lower for corridors with barrier median
- Higher reduction in crash rates was observed in critical crash types including angle, turning and head-on crashes
- The reduction in crash rates for the 5-lane vs 4-lane comparison were consistent for various crash types and by severity
- The reduction in crash rates for the 7-lane vs 6-lane comparison were lower and less consistent for various crash types and by severity
- The reduction in crash rates for pedestrian and pedal cyclist crashes was the highest for the 5 -lane vs 4-lane comparison and the 7-lane vs 6-lane comparison
- No correlation between crashes and speed or crashes and ADT was found. There is some correlation between crashes and access density. Higher crash rates were observed as access density increased.
- The 6-lane corridors with barrier median had higher crash rates that can be attributed to higher ADT's.
- There are other benefits of barrier median that improve the attractiveness of the corridor. The barrier median provides a refuge for pedestrians. A landscaped median can also have a traffic calming effect on the segment. A safer corridor it more attractive to all users and businesses.
- In an environment where drivers are more distracted and inattentive, a more defined and structured roadway provided by barrier medians is desirable.
- We cannot conclude that when a barrier median is present along a segment, the signalized intersection crashes increase. The sample size is small for any clear conclusion related to the crashes at signalized intersections.
- The findings of this study are mostly consistent with other studies conducted.


## Exhibits

## Crash Summary Tables Segment Maps

$$
5 \text { - Lane }
$$

## VS

$$
4 \text { - Lane }
$$

## Segments

## Crash Analysis Summary: 5-Lane vs 4-Lane Segments




5 Lane vs 4 Lane Critical Crashes


## 5 - Lane

## Flush Median



LEGEND




LEGEND




LEGEND



LEGEND




LEGEND



LEGEND




LEGEND


## 4 - Lane

## Barrier Median



IL ROUTE 47 - KREUTZER ROAD TO REED ROAD


## LEGEND



US ROUTE 45 - LARAMIE STREET TO IL ROUTE 120


LEGEND


US ROUTE 45 - LARAMIE STREET TO IL ROUTE 120



LEGEND


## IL ROUTE 59 - MEADOW DRIVE TO RENWICK ROAD



LEGEND




LEGEND



LEGEND



LEGEND



EAST ACCESS POINTS: 8


LEGEND


IL ROUTE 59 - HAWTHORNE LANE TO DIVERSEY PARKWAY
4 LANE BARRIER MEDIAN


LEGEND


IL ROUTE 53 - BEACONRIDGE DRIVE TO ROYCE ROAD

$$
7 \text { - Lane }
$$

## VS

$$
6 \text { - Lane }
$$

## Segments

## Crash Analysis Summary: 7-Lane vs 6-Lane Segments


Notes:
 Critical Crashes. Angle, Turning and Head O

## 





7 Lane vs 6 Lane Critial Crashes


## 7 - Lane

 Mountable Median

IL ROUTE 58 - BASSWOOD STREET TO MEACHAM ROAD
7 LaNE MOUNTABLE MEDIAN

## 7 - Lane

## Flush Median



LEGEND


US ROUTE 12 \& 45 - DIVISION STREET TO ARMITAGE AVENUE

EAST ACCESS POINTS: 90
WEST ACCESS POINTS: 79



## 6 - Lane

Barrier Median


LEGEND



NORTH ACCESS POINTS: 36


ARMY TRAIL ROAD - BLOOMINGDALE ROAD TO SWIFT ROAD



LEGEND


Charts

$$
5 \text { - Lane }
$$

## VS

$$
4 \text { - Lane }
$$

## Segments





## 5 - Lane

## Flush Median





## 4 - Lane

## Barrier Median





$$
7 \text { - Lane }
$$

## VS

$$
6 \text { - Lane }
$$

## Segments





## 7 - Lane

## Flush Median





## 6 - Lane

Barrier Median




## Appendix

## Crash Maps

## 5 - Lane

## Flush Median

Stanley Consultants wac



Keymap

## Legend

| - Fatalities | $\bullet$ | Angle | $\bullet$ | Pedestrian |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\bullet$ | Fixed Object | $\bullet$ | Rear End |
|  | $\bullet$ | Head On | $\bullet$ | Turning |
|  |  | Pedalcyclist |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



Accident Locations (2009-2013)

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

| Fatalities | - | Angle | - | Pedestrian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | Fixed Object | - | Rear End |
|  | - | Head On | - | Turning |
|  | - | Pedalcyclist |  |  |



Accident Locations (2009-2013)

Stanley Consultants wac



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)

Stanley Consultants inc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

| - Angle | - | Pedestrian |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | Fixed Object | $\bullet$ |
| - Rear End |  |  |
| - Head On | - | Turning |
| - Pedalcyclist |  |  |

Accident Locations (2009-2013)
5 Lane Flush IL 59 Amendodge to Meadow

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
5 Lane Flush IL 59 Amendodge to Meadow

Stanley Consultants wc


Accident Locations (2009-2013)

Stanley Consultants wc.



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

| Fatalities | - | Angle | - | Pedestrian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | Fixed Object | - | Rear End |
|  | - | Head On | - | Turning |
|  | - | Pedalcyclist |  |  |

Stanley Consultants iwc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

- Fixed Object - Rear End
- Head On - Turning

Pedalcyclist


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
5 Lane Flush
IL 38 County Farm to IL 53

Stanley Consultants iwc



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013) 5 Lane Flush IL 38 County Farm to IL 53

Stanley Consultants ic.



Keymap

## Legend

| Fatalities | - | Angle | - | Pedestrian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | Fixed Object | - | Rear End |
|  | - | Head On | - | Turning |
|  | - | Pedalcyclist |  |  |



Accident Locations (2009-2013) 5 Lane Flush IL 38 County Farm to IL 53

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

| Fatalities | - | Angle | - | Pedestrian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | Fixed Object | - | Rear End |
|  | - | Head On | - | Turning |
|  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Pedalcyclist |  |  |

Accident Locations (2009-2013) 5 Lane Flush IL 38 County Farm to IL 53

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Accident Locations (2009-2013) 5 Lane Flush IL 38 County Farm to IL 53

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Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013) 5 Lane Flush IL 38 Finley to Westmore

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

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Accident Locations (2009-2013) 5 Lane Flush US 30 Hennepin to IL 7

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

| - Angle | $\bullet$ | Pedestrian |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - Fixed Object | $\bullet$ | Rear End |
| - Head On | $\bullet$ | Turning |
| - | Pedalcyclist |  |



Accident Locations (2009-2013) 5 Lane Flush US 30 Hennepin to IL 7

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Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

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Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
5 Lane Flush IL 120 Ringwood to IL 31

Stanley Consultants iwc



Keymap

## Legend

| Fatalities | - | Angle | - | Pedestrian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | Fixed Object | - | Rear End |
|  | - | Head On | - | Turning |
|  | - | Pedalcyclist |  |  |

Accident Locations (2009-2013)
5 Lane Flush IL 120 Ringwood to IL 31

## 4 - Lane

## Barrier Median

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Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier

Stanley Consultants wc


Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier

Stanley Consultants wc


| Legend |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Fatalities | - | Angle | - | Pedestrian |
|  | - | Fixed Object | - | Rear End |
|  | - | Head On | - | Turning |
|  | - | Pedalcyclist |  |  |

Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier US 45 Laramie to IL 120

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

| $\bullet$ | Fatalities | $\bullet$ | Angle | $\bullet$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\bullet$ | Fixed Object | $\bullet$ | Redestrian End |
|  | $\bullet$ | Head On | $\bullet$ | Turning |
|  |  | Pedalcyclist |  |  |
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## Accident Locations (2009-2013) <br> 4 Lane Barrier

 US 45 Laramie to IL 120Stanley Consultants inc



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier US 45 Laramie to IL 120

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap


Stanley Consultants wc


## Accident Locations (2009-2013) <br> 4 Lane Barrier US 45 Laramie to IL 120

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Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 Renwick to Meadow

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 Renwick to Meadow

Stanley Consultants iwc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 Renwick to Meadow

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Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 Renwick to Meadow

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities
- Angle
- Fixed Object - Rear End
- Head On - Turning

Pedalcyclist


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 Renwick to Meadow

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities
- Angle
- Fixed Object - Rear End
- Head On - Turning

Pedalcyclist


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier

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Accident Locations (2009-2013)

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 95th to Joseph

Stanley Consultants iwc


Keymap

| Legend |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\bullet \quad$ Fatalities | $\bullet$ | Angle | $\bullet$ | Pedestrian |
|  | $\bullet$ | Fixed Object | $\bullet$ | Rear End |
|  | $\bullet$ | Head On | $\bullet$ | Turning |
|  |  | Pedalcyclist |  |  |
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Accident Locations (2009-2013)

Stanley Consultants iwc



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Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 95th to Joseph

Stanley Consultants iwc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities
- Angle
- Fixed Object - Rear End
- Head On - Turning

Pedalcyclist


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 95th to Joseph

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

- Fixed Object
- Head On

Pedalcyclist


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 95th to Joseph

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier IL 59 Diversey to Hawthorn

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Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier
IL 59 Beaconridge to Royce

Stanley Consultants wc


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
4 Lane Barrier
IL 59 Beaconridge to Royce

## 7 - Lane

## Flush Median

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities
- Fixed Object - Rear End
- Head On - Turning

Pedalcyclist $\qquad$


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
7 Lane Mountable IL 58 Basswood to Meacham

Stanley Consultants wc.



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities
- Angl
- Fixed Object - Rear End
- Head On - Turning

Pedalcyclist


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
7 Lane Mountable IL 58 Basswood to Meacham

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Accident Locations (2009-2013)
7 Lane Flush US 12-45 Division to Armitage

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

| - Fatalities | - | Angle | - | Pedestrian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | Fixed Object | - | Rear End |
|  | - | Head On | - | Turning |
|  | - | Pedalcyclist |  |  |

Accident Locations (2009-2013)
7 Lane Flush US 12-45 Division to Armitage

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

| - Fatalities | $\bullet$ | Angle | $\bullet$ | Pedestrian |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\bullet$ | Fixed Object | $\bullet$ | Rear End |
|  | $\bullet$ | Head On | $\bullet$ | Turning |
|  |  | Pedalcyclist |  |  |
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Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
7 Lane Flush IL 50 US 12 to 111th St

## 6 - Lane

Barrier Median

Stanley Consultants iwc


Keymap

Accident Locations (2009-2013)
6 Lane Barrier IL 59 Ogden to 95th

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | • Angle | $\bullet$ | Pedestrian |
|  | - Fixed Object | $\bullet$ | Rear End |
|  | Head On | $\bullet$ | Turning |
|  | Pedalcyclist |  |  |



Accident Locations (2009-2013)
6 Lane Barrier IL 59 Ogden to 95th

Stanley Consultants iwc



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
6 Lane Barrier IL 59 Ogden to 95th

Stanley Consultants ${ }_{\text {wC }}$



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities


Accident Locations (2009-2013)

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Accident Locations (2009-2013)

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
6 Lane Barrier IL 64 Rohlwing to IL 83

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities
- Angle
- Fixed Object - Rear End
- Head On - Turning

Pedalcyclist


Accident Locations (2009-2013)
6 Lane Barrier IL 64 Rohlwing to IL 83

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap

## Legend

- Fatalities

| - Angle | $\bullet$ | Pedestrian |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | Fixed Object | $\bullet$ | Rear End |
| - Head On | $\bullet$ | Turning |  |
| - | Pedalcyclist |  |  |

Accident Locations (2009-2013)
6 Lane Barrier IL 64 Rohlwing to IL 83

Stanley Consultants wc



Keymap


Accident Locations (2009-2013) 6 Lane Barrier IL 64 Rohlwing to IL 83

