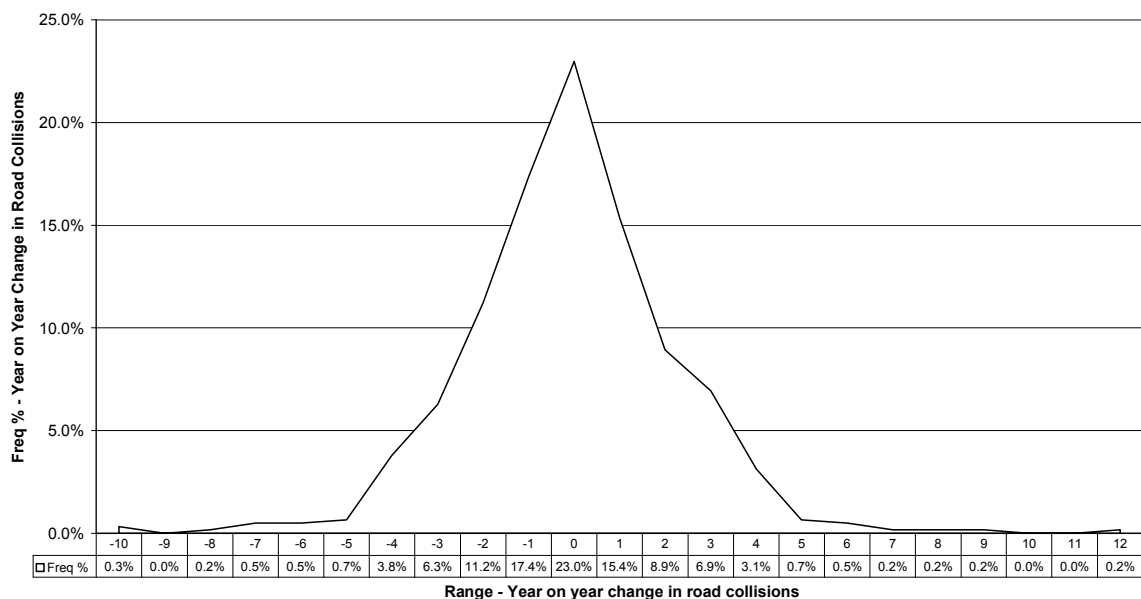


Analysis of all year-on-year changes in road collision data.

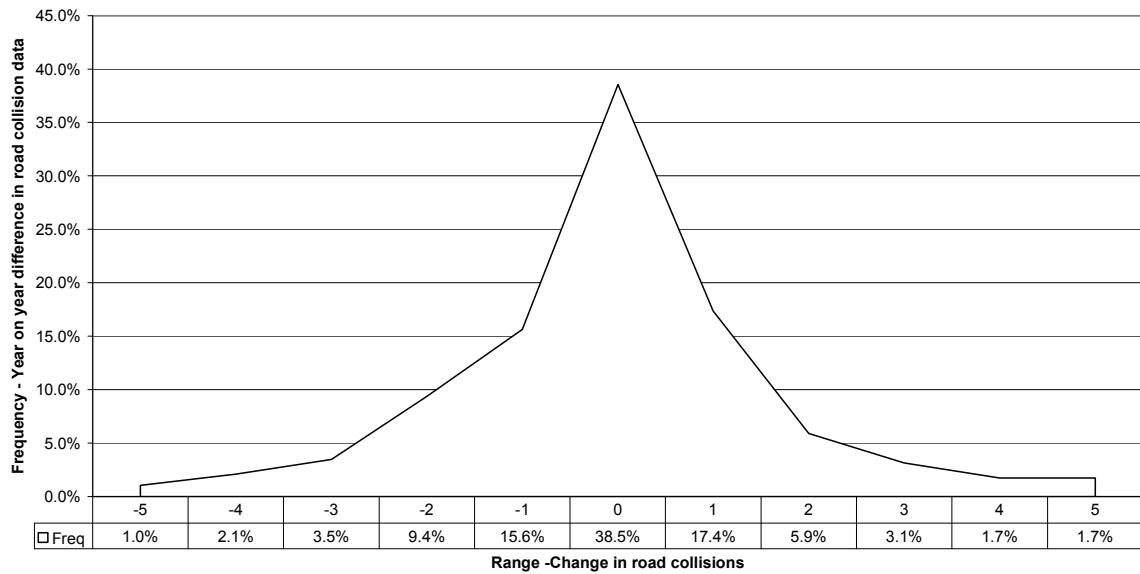
➤ Distribution analysis shows that fixed or mobile devices saw **no observable improvement or step-change in performance**. The calculated mean (average number), median (mid-ranked number) and mode (most common number) are found to be 0 in each case showing a normal distribution of collision data in which the mean relative to the median and mode has not been skewed in either a positive or negative direction. A step-changed improvement in road collision data would have been revealed by a negatively skewed mean value.

➤ Distribution analysis shows that **on average** both fixed and mobile speed cameras saw **no year-on-year change** in the number of road collisions. (Charts 1 & 2).

Chart 1: Freq Distribution - Year-on-Year Change in Road Collision Data
(Fixed Speed Cameras 1992 -2010)



**Chart 2: Freq Distribution - Year-on-Year Change in Road Collision Data
Mobile Speed Detection Devices (2002 -2011)**



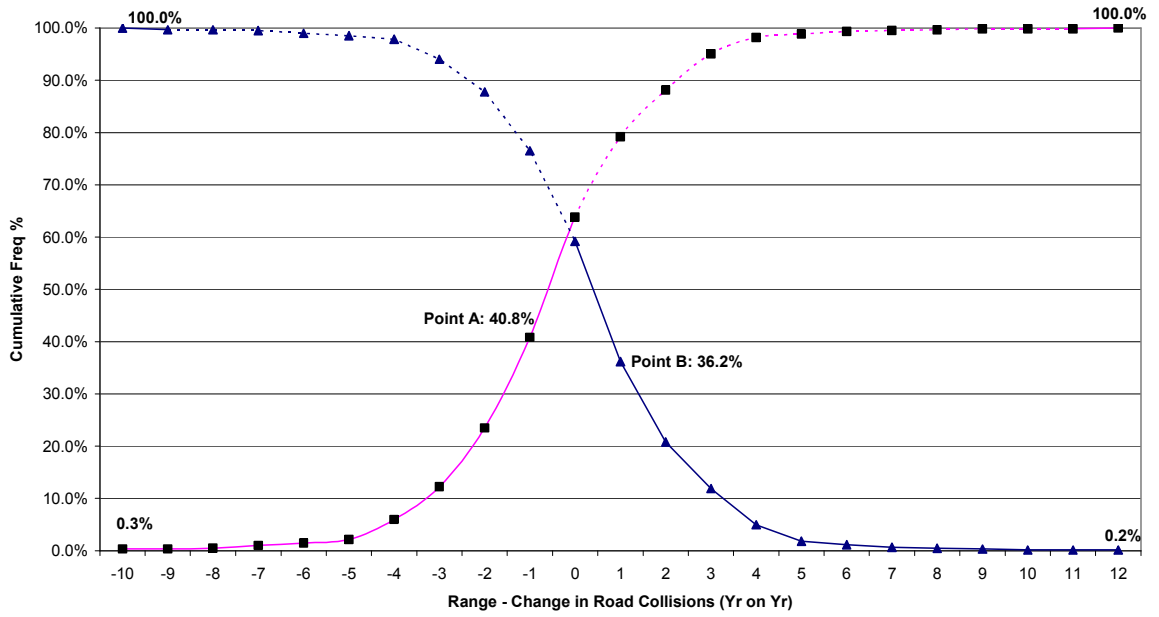
➤ Cumulative frequency analysis reveals that where a year-on-year change in road collision has occurred it is almost as likely to show an increase as it is a decrease.

For fixed cameras a difference of only 4.6% exists between the cumulative totals recorded for decreases in road collision data and that recorded for increases (Chart 3 Value A less Value B).

For mobile devices a difference of only 1.7% exists between the cumulative totals recorded for decreases in road collision data and that recorded for increases. (Chart 4)

The consistent random nature of road collision data over time applies to both fixed and mobile camera data, demonstrating an extremely weak correlation between the location of speed cameras and a change in road collision numbers.

**Chart 3: Cumulative Freq Distribution - Year-on-Year Change in Road Collision Data
Fixed Speed Cameras (1992-2010)**



**Chart 4: Cumulative Freq Distribution - Year-on-Year Change in Road Collision Data
Mobile Speed Detection Devices (2002-2011)**

