The simple long-term method and TfL's bogus claims

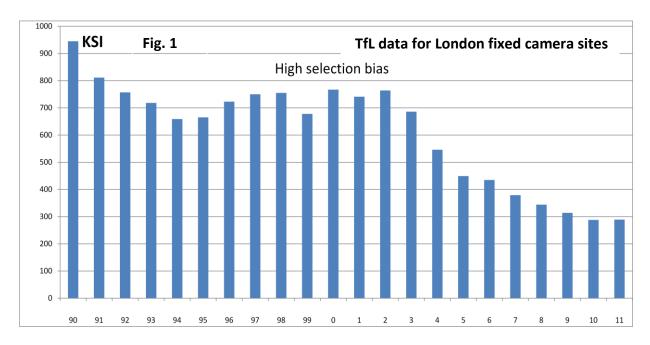
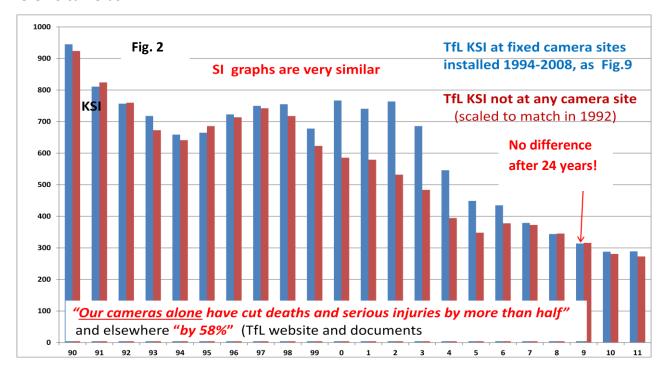


Fig. 1 Transport for London KSI data, fixed camera sites installed 1994-2008

This graph is of course affected by differing installation dates and delays, trends, Site Selection Bias and Regression to Mean. It is therefore impossible to analyse the middle years but it is clear that there was a substantial reduction in KSI from 1990 (when SSB had little effect and RTM had none) to 2011 (when neither had any effect). But what matters is how the fall compares to where there were no cameras-



KSI Comparison at London camera sites and elsewhere

Fortunately, that comparison is easy to do (Fig. 2) and it is clear that there was **no sensibly** identifiable difference between falls with or without cameras – i.e. the cameras had no effect.

Analysis based on circular sites shows much the same:

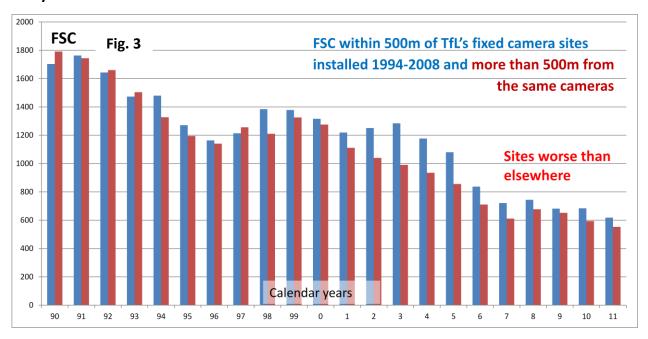


Fig. 3 FSC within 500m of TfL's fixed cameras and outside TfL's official sites (Stats19 data)

Fig. 3 compares FSC within 500m of TfL's cameras with those further away. It is clearly similar in shape to Fig. 2 based on TfL's own site data, except that numbers are higher due to the larger areas. Here the long-term reductions at TfL's sites seem marginally worse than where there were no cameras.

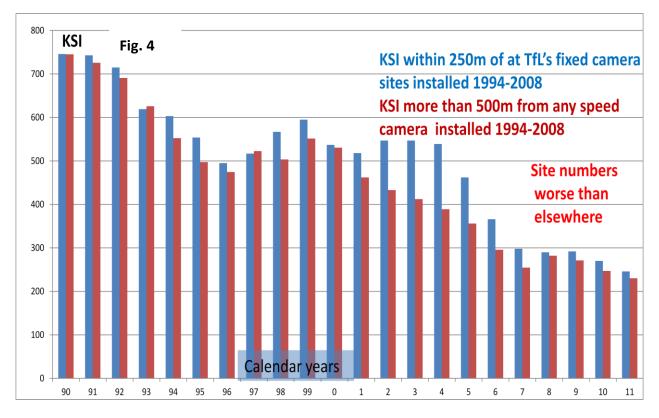


Fig. 4 FSC within 250m of TfL's fixed cameras and beyond (Stats19 data)

Fig. 4 is as Fig. 3 but for collisions within 250m not 500m. This time too the reductions at TfL's sites seem marginally worse than where there were no cameras.

TfL has been aware of these figures since July 2014

Within 24 hours of receiving their data in July 2014 this analyst **repeatedly e-mailed Transport for London to point out that their own data showed that their cameras, at best, had no effect on collision or injury rates**. Several offers to visit TfL to discuss the analysis were rejected as were **multiple written complaints** to the Managing Director and Panel of TfL Surface Transport.

From September 2014 to mid 2015 an Emeritus Professor of Statistics long experienced in camera analysis visited TfL four times to present his assessment showing net adverse effects. He left each time under the impression that his figures had been agreed but nothing changed except that a few weeks after the first visit TfL stated that installation of 600 more cameras was under way! (App. A and K)

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