

Designers Lighting Forum

Light on Crime

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03.19.2024



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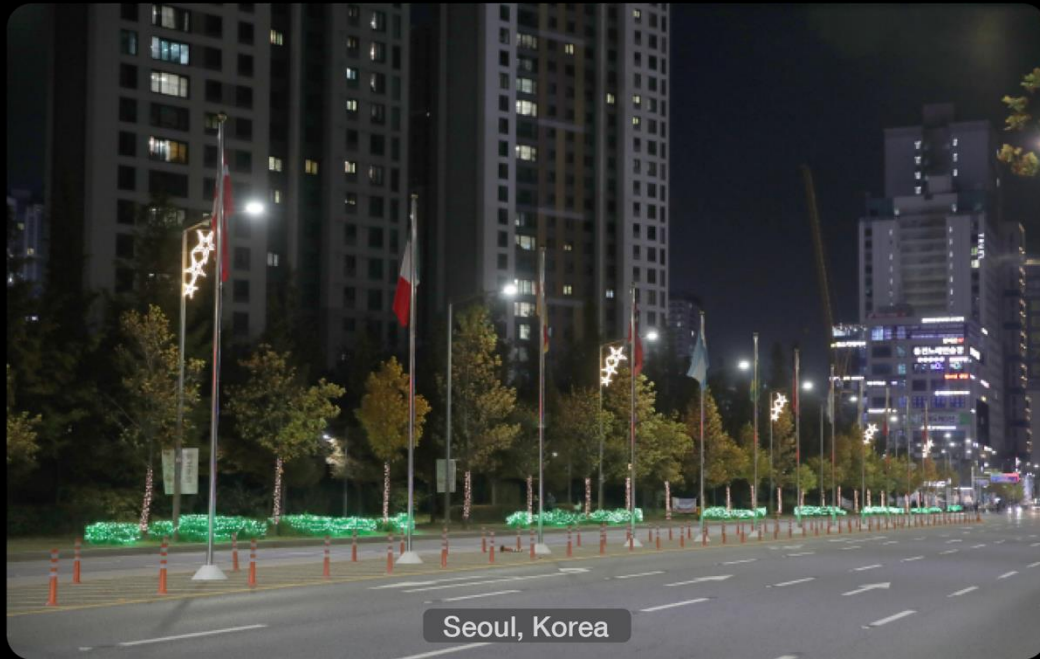
LEDEducation.org

Learning Objectives

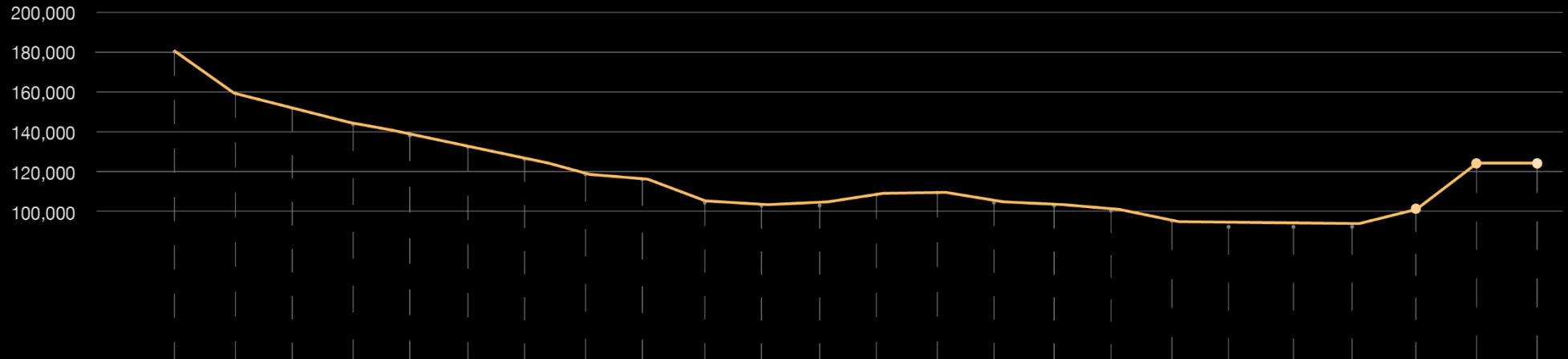
At the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. **Understand the Relationship Between Lighting and Safety Perceptions** : Explore how lighting environments influence pedestrian safety and the perception of crime in urban settings, with a focus on the East Village in Manhattan.
2. **Analyze Deficiencies in Urban Lighting Infrastructure** : Identify key shortcomings in current urban lighting systems through field surveys, illuminance measurements, and questionnaire analyses.
3. **Propose Innovative Lighting Design Solutions** : Develop alternative lighting designs aimed at improving pedestrian safety and reducing fear of crime, based on empirical data and research findings.
4. **Bridge the Gap Between Theoretical Standards and Practical Applications** : Evaluate how theoretical lighting standards align with real-world safety perceptions, offering recommendations for urban planners, policymakers, and lighting designers.





Seven Major Felony Offenses



OFFENSE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MURDER & NON-NEGL. MANSLAUGHTER	673	649	587	597	570	539	596	496	523	471	536	515	419	335	333	352	335	292	295	319	468	488	438	391
RAPE	2,068	1,981	2,144	2,070	1,905	1,858	1,525	1,351	1,299	1,205	1,373	1,420	1,445	1,378	1,352	1,438	1,438	1,449	1,794	1,755	1,427	1,491	1,617	1,455
ROBBERY	32,562	28,202	27,229	25,989	24,373	24,722	23,739	21,809	22,401	18,601	19,486	19,717	20,144	19,128	16,539	16,931	15,500	13,956	12,913	13,371	13,106	13,831	17,411	16,910
FELONY ASSAULT	25,924	23,453	21,147	19,139	18,622	17,750	17,309	17,493	16,284	16,773	16,956	18,482	19,381	20,297	20,207	20,270	20,847	20,052	20,208	20,698	20,572	22,835	26,063	27,876
BURGLARY	38,352	32,763	31,275	29,110	26,976	24,117	23,143	21,762	20,725	19,430	18,600	18,720	19,168	17,429	16,765	15,125	12,990	12,083	11,687	10,783	15,478	12,811	15,746	13,773
GRAND LARCENY	49,631	46,329	45,771	46,751	48,763	48,243	46,625	44,924	44,242	39,580	37,835	38,501	42,497	45,368	43,862	44,005	44,279	43,150	43,558	43,250	35,505	40,870	51,565	50,586
GRAND LARCENY OF MOTOR VEHICLE	35,442	29,531	26,656	23,413	20,884	18,246	15,745	13,174	12,482	10,670	10,329	9,314	8,093	7,400	7,664	7,332	6,327	5,676	5,428	5,430	9,037	10,415	13,749	15,795
TOTAL SEVEN MAJOR FELONY OFFENSES	184,652	162,908	154,809	147,069	142,093	135,475	128,682	121,009	117,956	106,730	105,115	106,669	111,147	111,335	106,722	105,453	101,716	96,658	95,883	95,606	95,593	102,741	126,589	126,786

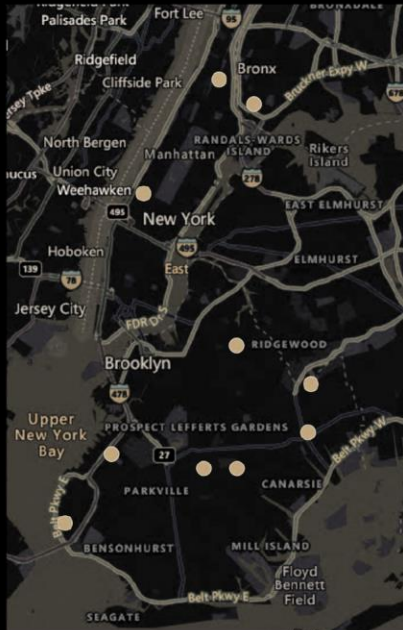
STATISTICAL NOTES

1. 2000-2005 Data Source-Historical Comfinal data including Complaint Follow-Up data. Compiled from aggregated monthly tapes 2000 thru 2005.
2. 2006-2023 Data Source-CDW Omniform System and S-DD5 System (Complaint Follow Up) data by record create date.
3. Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter data source: 2000-2005 Historical Comfinal Data, 2006-2023 Shooting & Homicide Database.
4. 2000-2009 data as of 12/8/2010. 2010 data as of 1/18/2011. 2011 data as of 1/18/2012. 2012 data as of 1/15/2013. 2013 data as of 1/17/2014. 2014 data as of 1/16/2015. 2015 data as of 1/18/2016. 2016 data as of 1/16/2017. 2017 data as of 1/17/2018. 2018 data as of 1/14/2019. 2019 data as of 1/15/2020. 2020 data as of 1/15/2021. 2021 data as of 1/17/2022. 2022 data as of 1/16/2023. 2023 as of 1/15/2024.

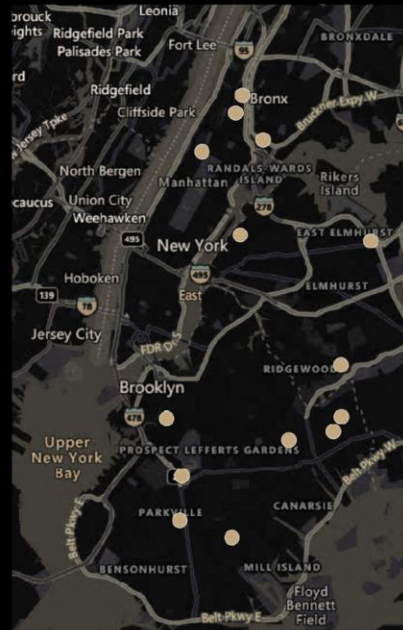
: NYPD HISTORICAL NYC CRIME DATA (2000~2023)



: NYPD COMPSTAT 2.0 (03/11/2022 ~ 14/12/2023)



Murder



Rape



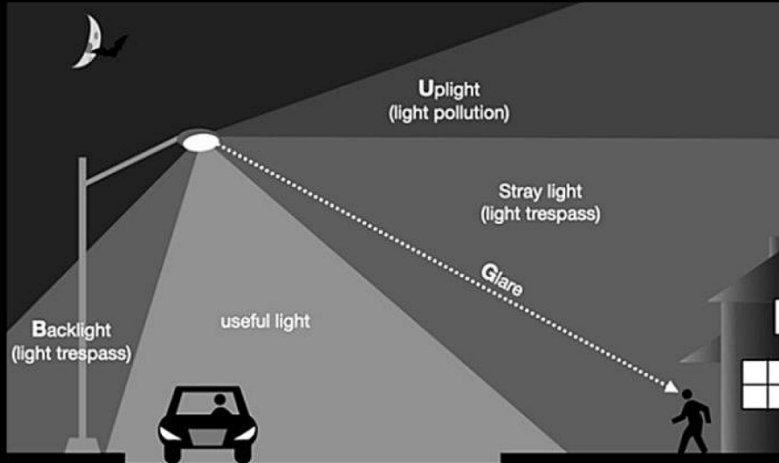
Robbery



Felony Assault



Burglary (Property Crime)



“Better lighting specifications involve factors like **illuminance, uniformity, glare control, and light spectrum**. Public pedestrianized areas benefit from **illuminance of 10~50 lux, a uniformity ratio over 0.25, a glare rating below 50, and the use of good color-rendering sources.**”

Human Factors in Lighting - Boyce PR, Boyce PR. 2014.

NYCDOT

DOT Street Lighting evaluates LED luminaires using the IES BUG rating system as part of its specifications.

	Average Illuminance (fc)	Illuminance Uniformity
Roadways		
Collector	1.0 - 1.2	4:1
Local	0.8 - 1.0	4:1
Intersections		
Collector/Collector	2.0 - 2.5	4:1
Collector/Local	1.5 - 2.0	4:1
Local/Local	1.5	4:1
Plazas, Under the El	2.0	4:1
Pedestrian Sidewalks	0.6 - 0.8	Up to 6:1
Shared Bikeways	0.8 - 1.0	4:1

**DOT's lighting division generally classifies cross streets as local roadways

*DOT's lighting division generally classifies avenues and boulevards as collector road-

IES Recommendation

Type of Area	FC
Primary Walkways - Commercial	0.9 ~ 2.0
Secondary Walkways - Residential	0.2 ~ 0.5
Major Streets (Arterial)	
Commercial	1.2 ~ 1.7
Intermediate	0.9 ~ 1.3
Residential	0.6 ~ 0.9
Parking Lots	
High Traffic	3.6 avg. 0.9 min
Medium Traffic	2.4 avg 0.6 min
Low Traffic	0.8 avg 0.2 min

Recommended Illuminance Levels for Exterior Areas, adapted from IES RP-33-99:
Lighting for Exterior Environments, Illuminating Engineering Society of North America,



1. Are the **existing lighting standards and regulations** appropriate, or are there areas that require improvement?
2. What **aspects need improvement** to enhance the lighting design on pedestrian pathways?
3. Is the **current lighting design** installed on the streets suitable for making people feel safe? Is there a need for change?

1. FIELD RESEARCH

2. SURVEY

3. COMPUTATIONAL SIMULATION



ILLUMINANCE / LUMINANCE

CONTRAST RATIO

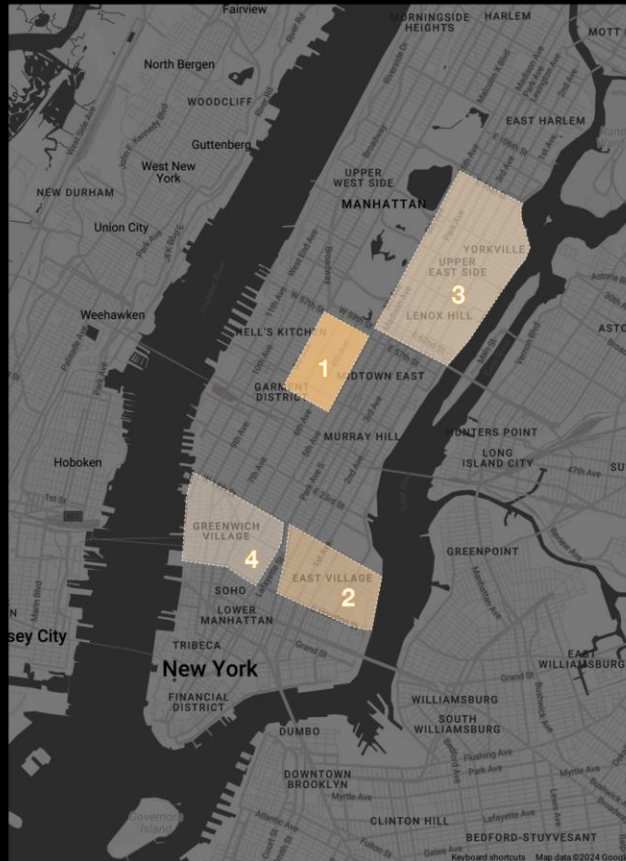
HUMAN PERCEPTION

CORRELATED COLOR TEMPERATURE

FIXTURE DETAIL

LIGHTING LAYOUT





1. Time Square

2. East Village

3. Upper East Side

4. Greewich Village



2023 : 2024 :



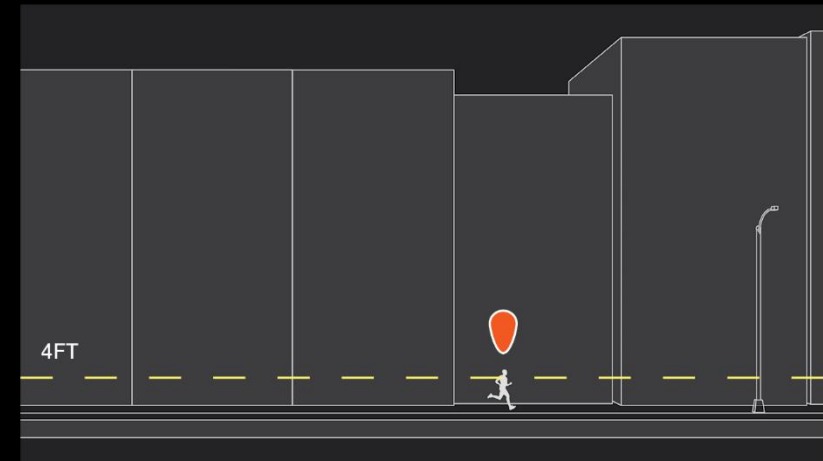
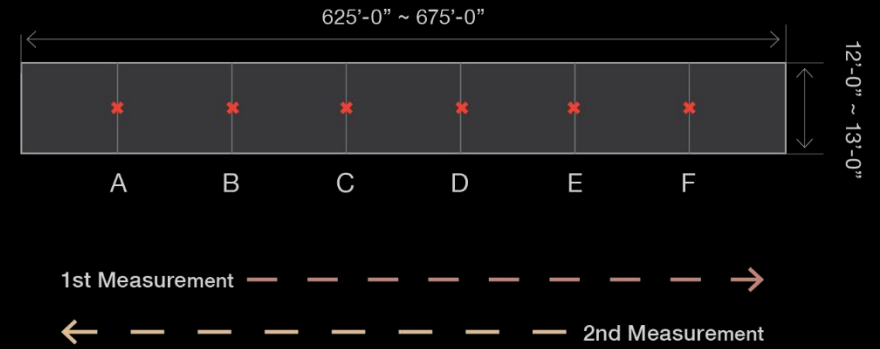
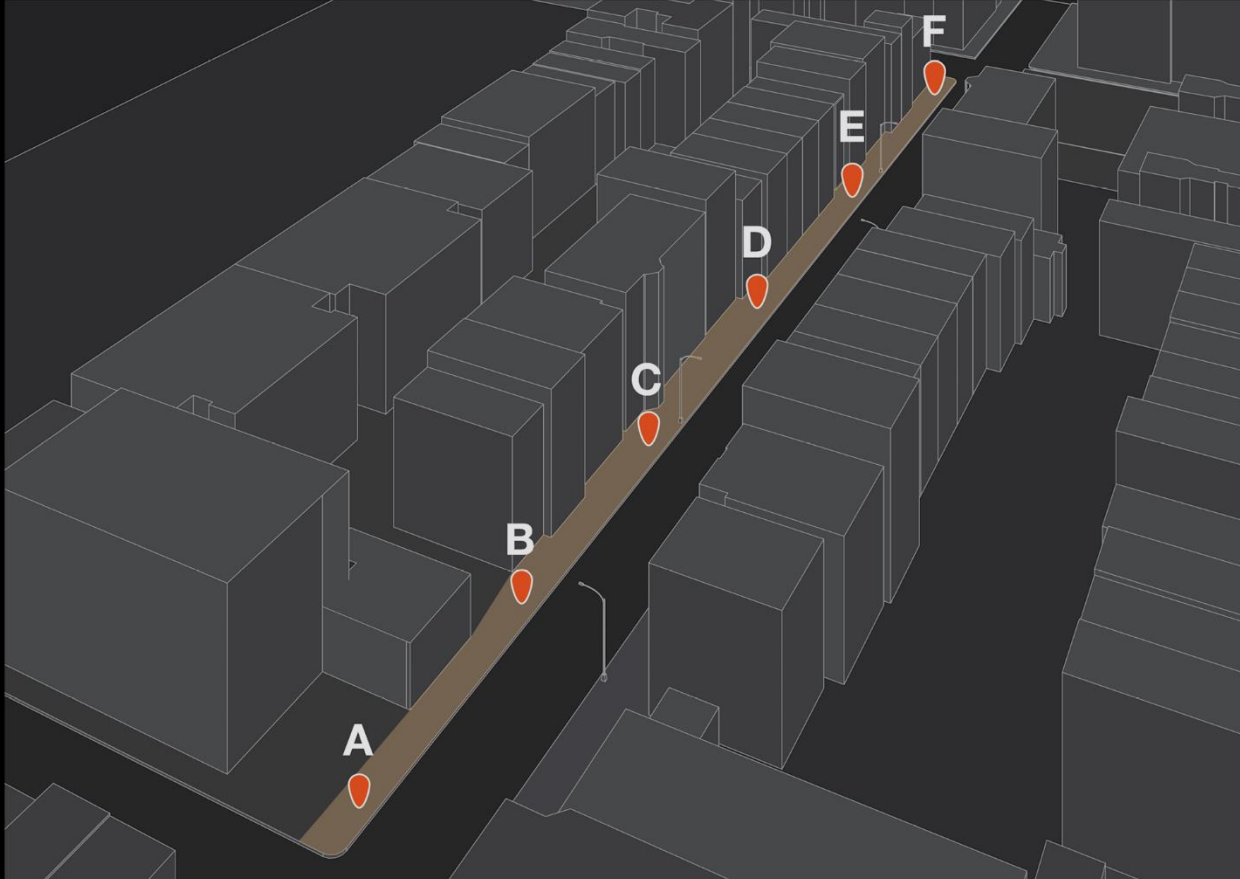
East Village, New York, 10009









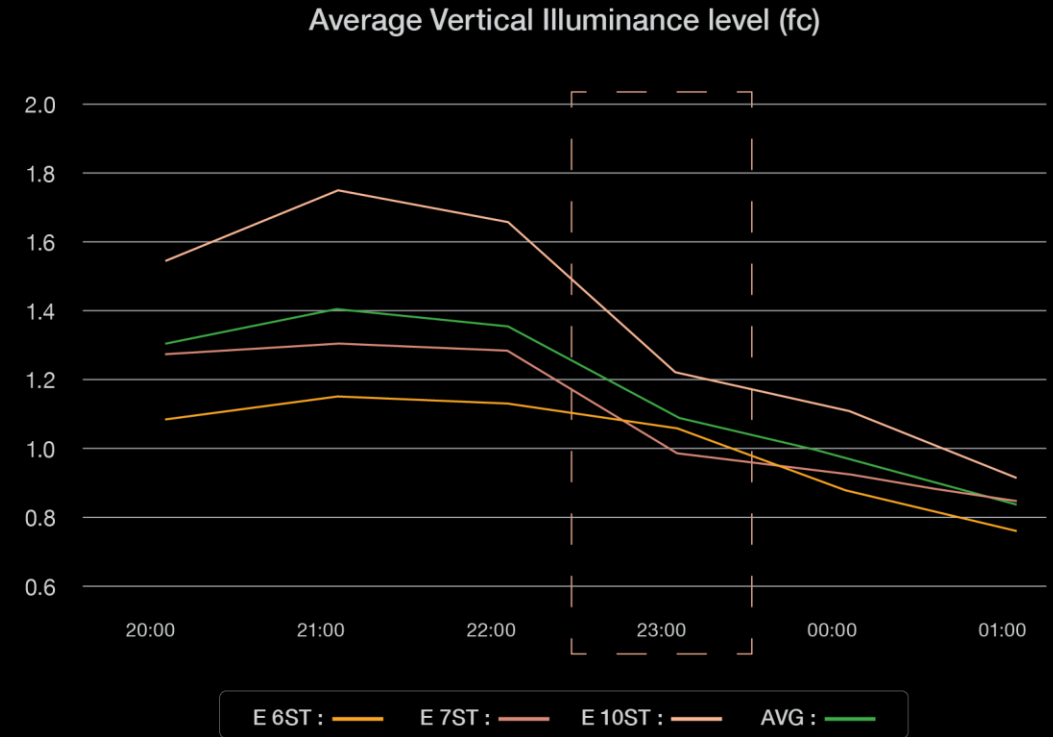


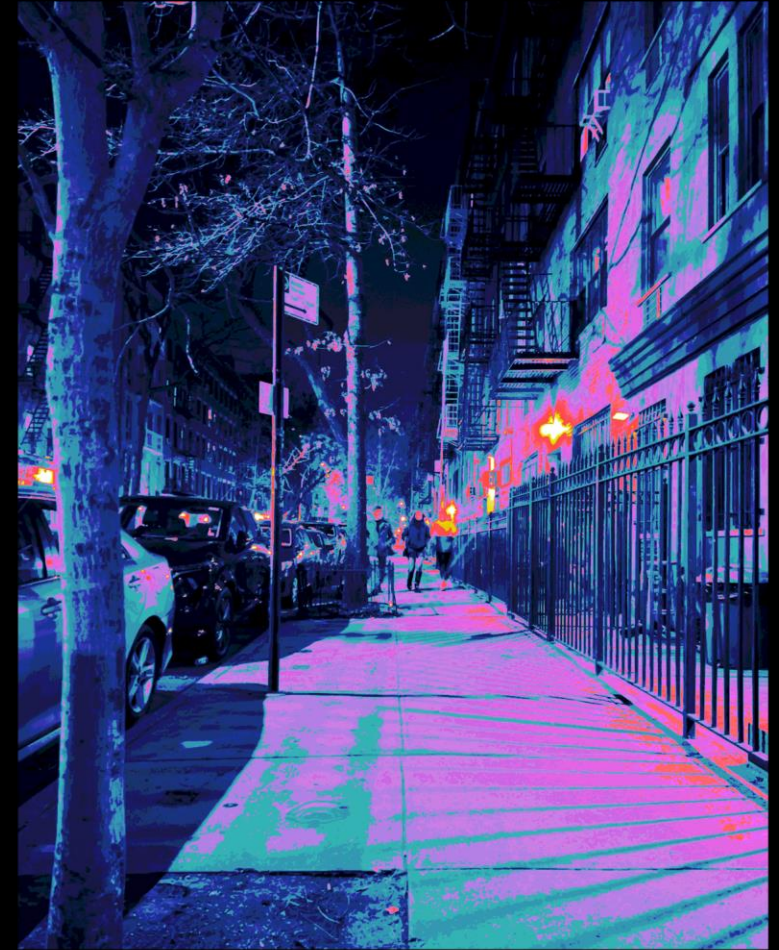
E 10st		Vertical Illuminance Level (fc)											
Date	Time	A		B		C		D		E		F	
2/17/24	20:00	1.3	1.2	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.3
2/1/24	21:00	1.5	1.1	4.3	2.8	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.2	2.8	1.1
2/10/24	22:00	1.2	1.2	4.2	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.4
2/19/24	23:00	1.0	1.4	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2
2/15/24	00:00	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.1
2/15/24	01:00	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3

E 7st		Vertical Illuminance Level (fc)											
Date	Time	A		B		C		D		E		F	
2/17/24	20:00	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.1
2/1/24	21:00	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.2
2/10/24	22:00	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	0.8
2/19/24	23:00	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.8	0.7
2/15/24	00:00	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.1
2/15/24	01:00	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.8

E 6st		Vertical Illuminance Level (fc)											
Date	Time	A		B		C		D		E		F	
2/17/24	20:00	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.3
2/1/24	21:00	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0
2/10/24	22:00	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1
2/19/24	23:00	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9
2/15/24	00:00	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.5
2/15/24	01:00	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5

URCERI MT-912 Light Meter

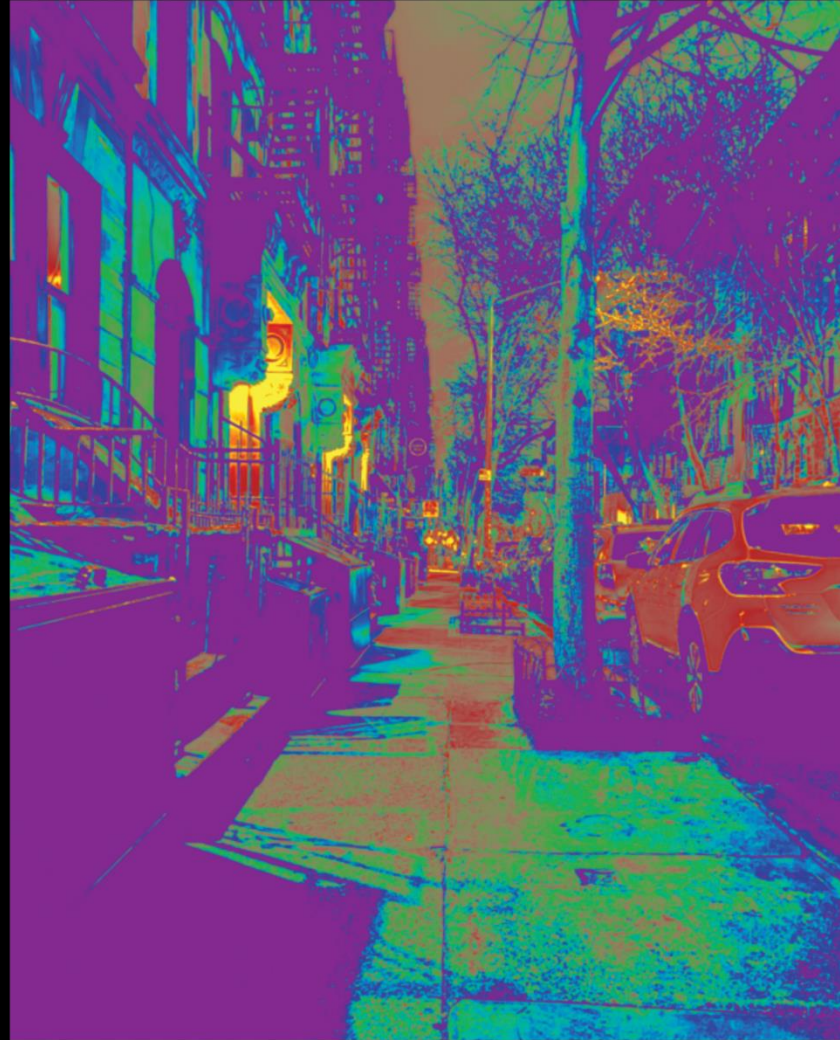




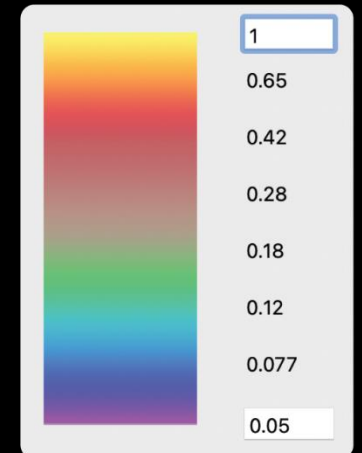
FUSION OPTIX
iPhone 13 Pro



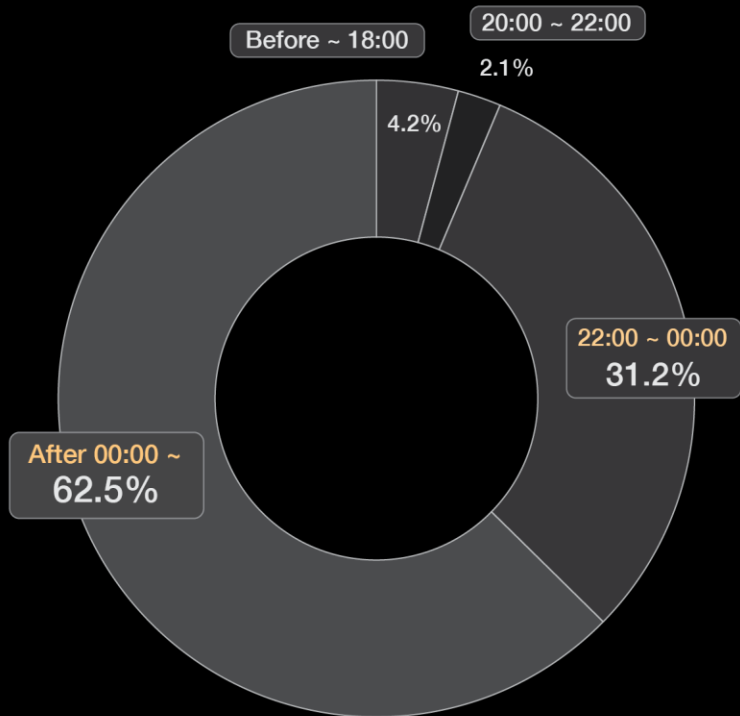
LEDucation.org



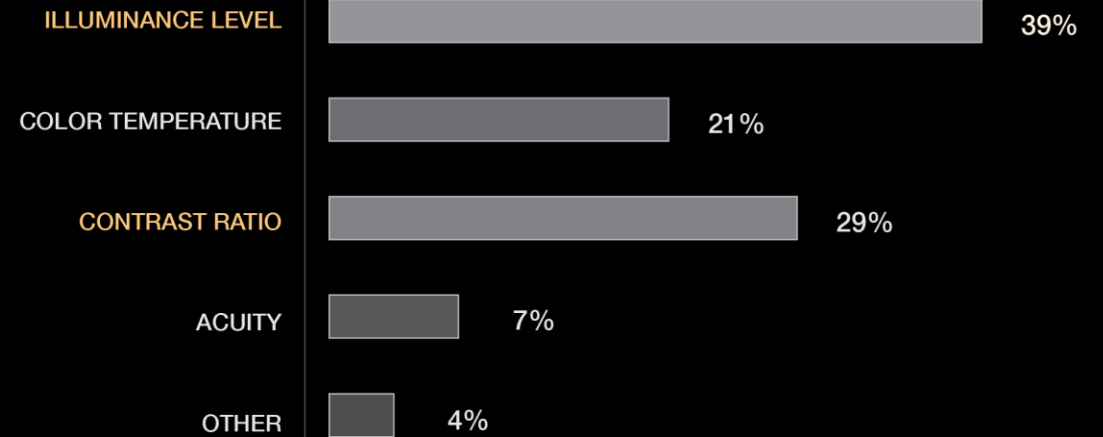
PHOTOSPHERE
CANON 80D KIT _ 016



Q1. Are there specific time in your neighborhood when you feel more vulnerable to potential criminal activities?



Q2. Which factor of lighting do you think plays the biggest role in making you feel safe?



Google Survey "Light on Crime"
03/28/24 ~ 04/16/24 (41 Participants)

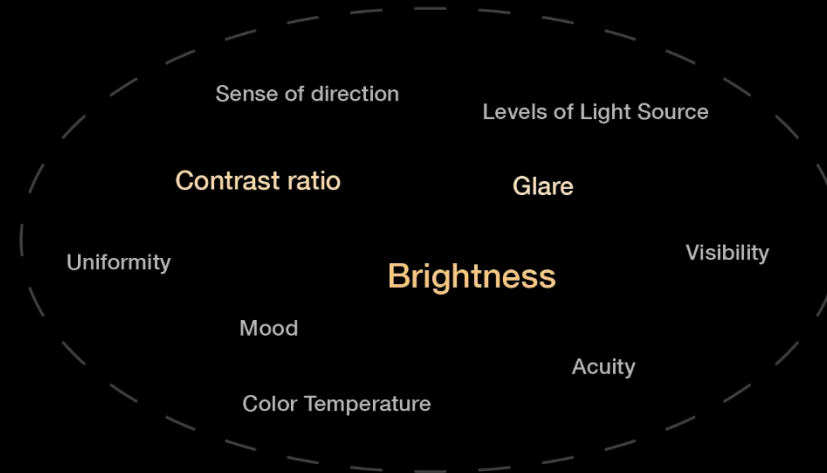


ORIGINAL IMAGE



EDITED IMAGE

Q3. What aspects of lighting still need improvement in the 'Edited image'?



Google Survey "Light on Crime"
03/28/24 ~ 04/16/24 (41 Participants)



STANDARD POLE

The tapered steel **Octagonal pole**, combined with the **LED Cobra Head** luminaire, constitutes a Standard Street Light (SSL).

Residential Street

78W maximum LED

IES Type II or III

NEW YORK CITY DOT
STREET DESIGN MANUAL, 2022



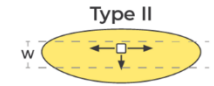
	POLE LIGHT PATTERN		WATTAGE		POLE HEIGHT		POLE SPACING		ELEMENT
1.	TYPE - 2S	-	78W	-	30'-0"	-	130'-0"		
2.	TYPE - 3S	-	78W	-	30'-0"	-	130'-0"		
3.	TYPE - 2S	-	40W	-	18'-0"	-	90'-0"		
4.	TYPE - 3S	-	40W	-	18'-0"	-	90'-0"		
5.	TYPE - 3S	-	78W	-	30'-0"	-	130'-0"	-	Obstacles
6.	TYPE - 3S	-	78W	-	30'-0"	-	130'-0"	-	Wall Mount

IESNA Light Distribution Range

Type II

A Type II light distribution is used to light wide walkways, sidewalks, and bike paths from the side. These lights direct light outwards to the sides similar to Type I, but also distribute light forward. The area width for Type II should be no more than 1.75 times the mounting height.

Our 90W LED Street/Roadway Light follows a Type II distribution pattern and is ideal for pathways and residential roads.



Type III

The Type III light distribution illuminates areas such as roadways, parking lots, or intersections from the edge. It distributes light forward farther than Type II and is therefore used to light wider pathways and roadways. For installation, the area width should be no more than 2.75 times the mounting height.

Our 300W LED Flood Light with Yoke Mount has a Type III distribution pattern and is used for lighting parking lots, roadways, and parks.

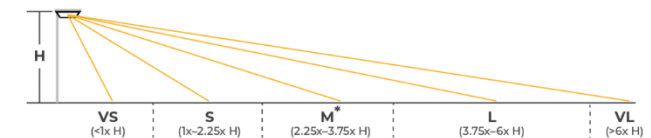


IESNA Light Distribution Range

The IESNA distribution range shows the location of the light's maximum intensity point. Calculate each distribution range using the equations below:

- VS Distribution Range= $<1 \times H$
- S Distribution Range= $1 \times H$ to $2.25 \times H$
- M Distribution Range= $2.25 \times H$ to $3.75 \times H$
- L Distribution Range= $3.75 \times H$ to $6 \times H$
- VL Distribution Range= $>6 \times H$

Both the light distribution type and range are used to classify lights. For example, an 'III-M' light has a distribution type 'III' and a distribution range 'M'. The default distribution range is 'M' for most area lights.



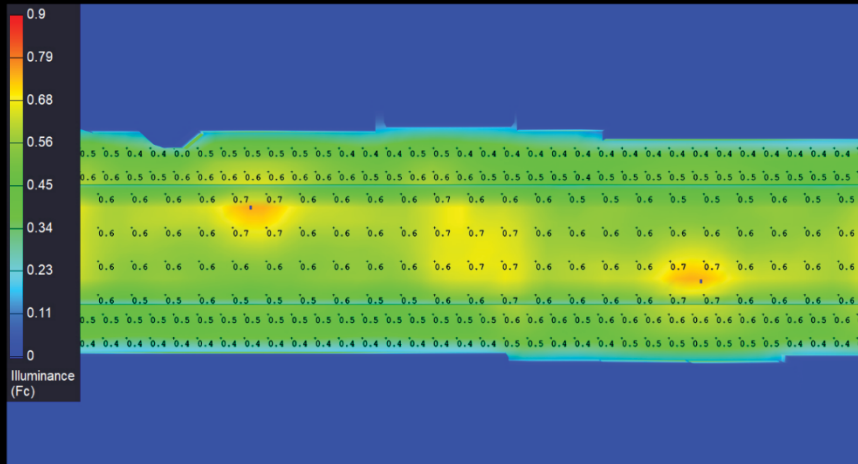
*M is considered the standard and would be the default if no letter is represented.

TYPE - 3S

78W

30'-0"

130'-0"



Roadway Optimizer

Units: ft- Fc Calculate

Layout: 1 2 3 4 5 Reset Description

General
 Roadway Standard: ANSI-HES RP-8-18 Roadway
 R-Table: R3 (Slightly Specular), Q0=0.07
 Actual Q0 Value: 0.07

Roadway Layout
 Type: Two Rows, Staggered; 2R_STG
 Roadway Width: 35 Median Width: 15
 Number Of Lanes: In Direction Of Travel: 2 In Opposite Direction: 0
 Driver's Side Of Roadway: Left Right

Calculation Area: Bottom Top

Luminaire Layout

	Label	MH	Setback	+Orient	Tilt	Spin	Spacing
Row 4:	33817K27_BEGA_IES						
Row 3:	33817K27_BEGA_IES						
Row 2:	LDRC-T3-E03-E-8030	30					
Row 1:	LDRC-T3-E03-E-8030	30					

Luminaire Coverage: Towards Observer 272.4696 Ft After Calculation Area 12 x Max. MH Override...

XY!

Display Options... Refresh

Comparison

Optimization Criteria

Calculate Spacing To Achieve:

Inc	Criteria	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Average Illuminance	0.6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimum Illuminance	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Avg/Min Lum Ratio	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Max/Min Lum Ratio	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Max/Min Illum Ratio	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Max/Avg Lum Ratio	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Max/Avg Illum Ratio	0

* Use Alt+Up/Down Arrow to Reorder Save Reset

Calculate Based On Set Spacing

Results

Calculated Spacing: 246 (2 Iterations)

RoadOpt_1_Luminance

- Avg=0.52
- Max=1.57
- Min=0.23
- Avg/Min Ratio=2.26
- Max/Min Ratio=6.83
- Max/Avg Ratio=3.02

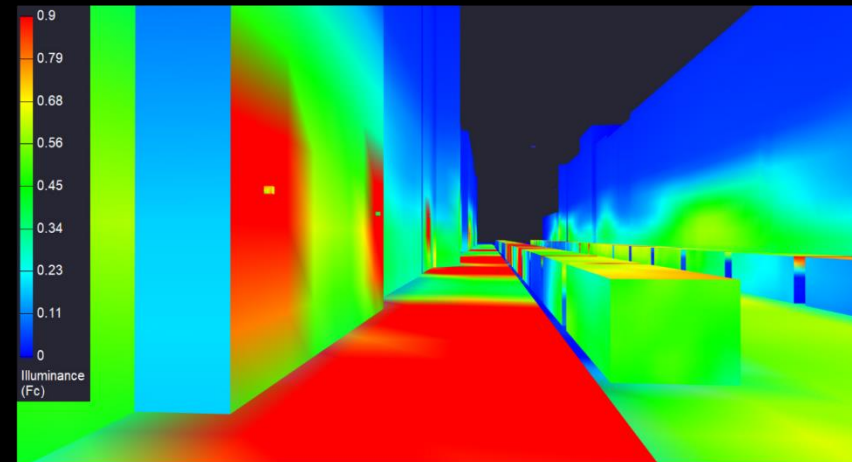
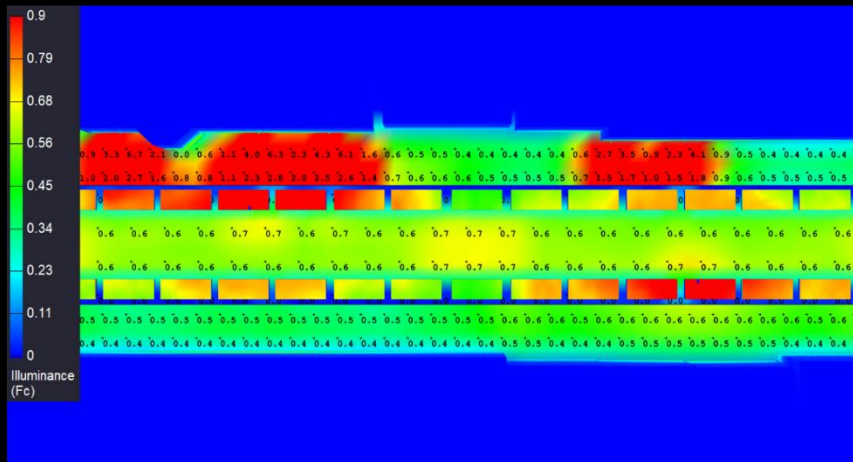
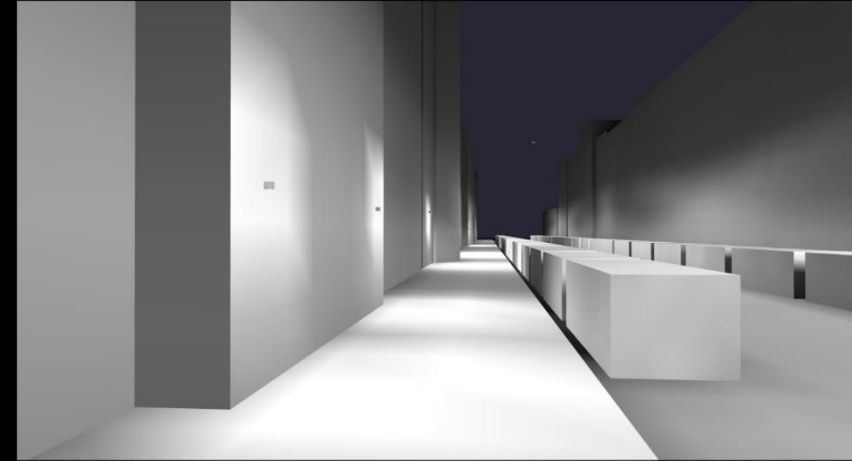
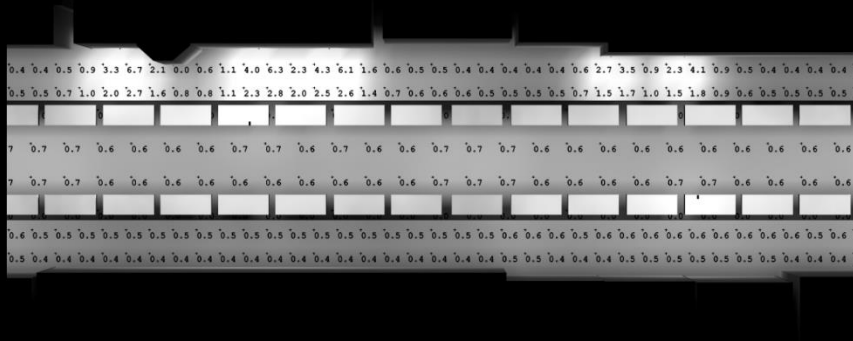
RoadOpt_1_Illum

- Avg=0.60
- Max=0.73
- Min=0.50
- Avg/Min Ratio=1.20
- Max/Min Ratio=1.46
- Max/Avg Ratio=1.22

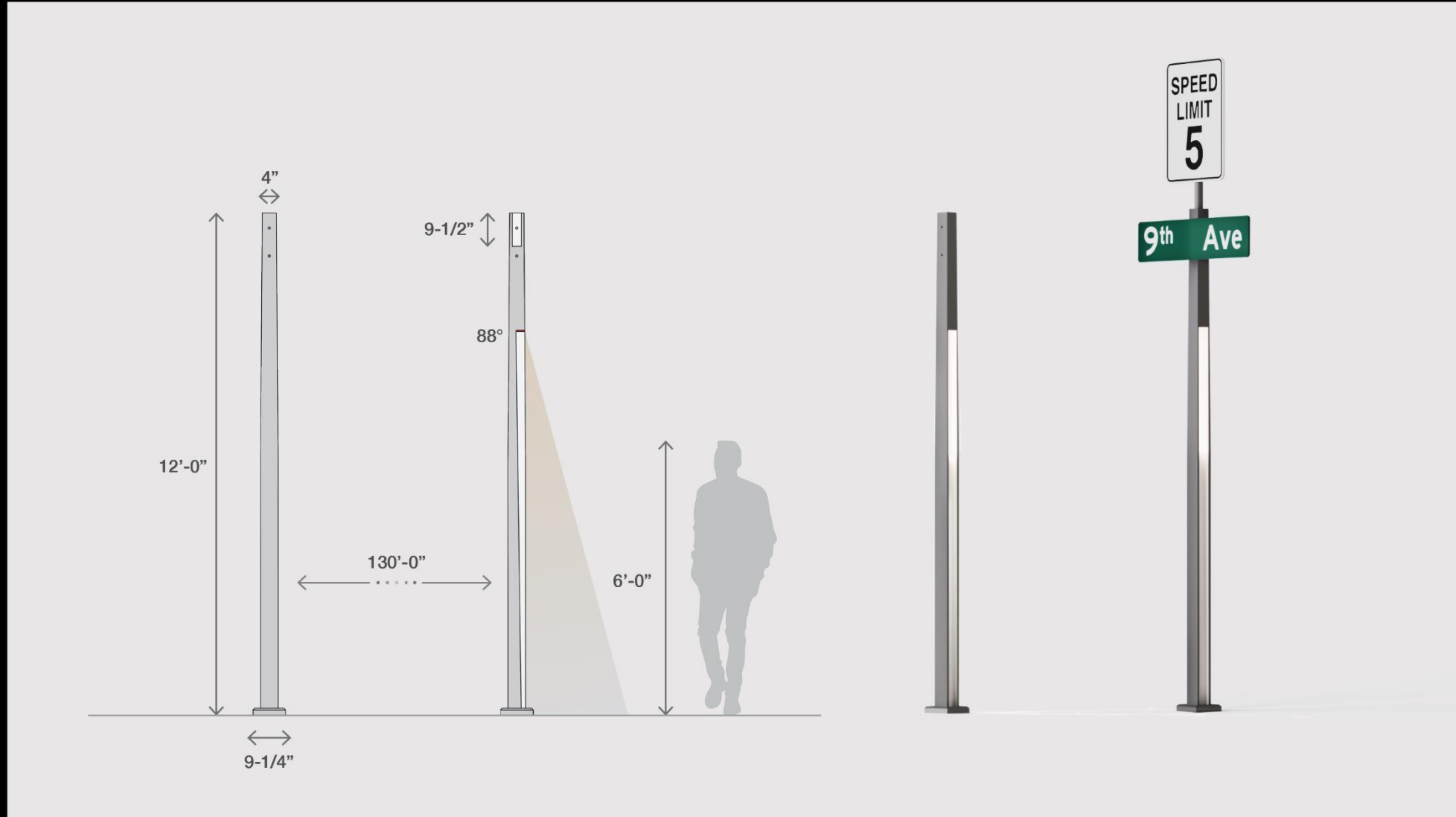
RoadOpt_1_Vis_Level

- STV=1.97

6. TYPE - 3S - 78W - 30'-0" - 130'-0" - Obstacles - Wall Mount













TM-15-20

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM:

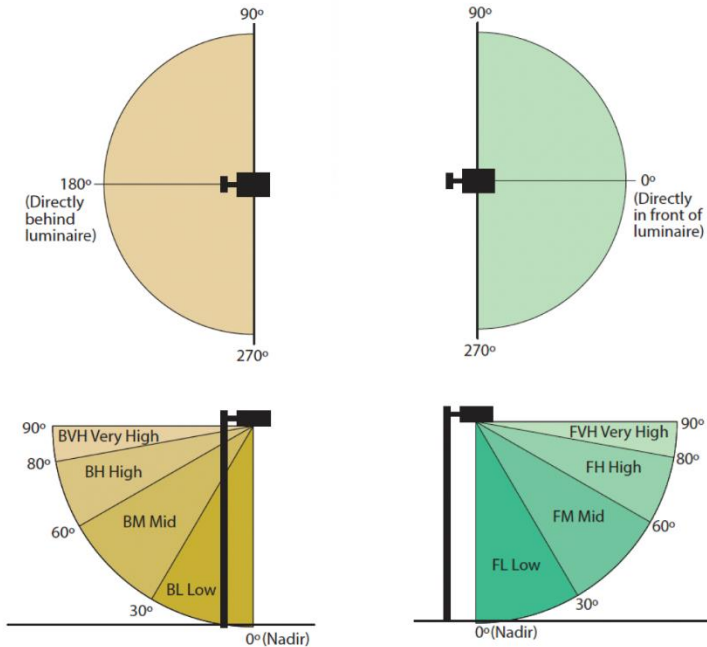






Figure 3-4. Top: plan view for back light solid angle; bottom: section view for back light solid angle.

Figure 3-3. Top: plan view for forward solid angle; bottom: section view for forward solid angle.

(© Illuminating Engineering Society)

Table 4-2. Optical Evaluation Examples of Decorative Street Lights

175 W MH				
	Fully shielded (Type III)	Glass tear drop (Type V)	Glass acorn internal optics (Type V)	Acrylic acorn (Type V)
Forward Light				
Luminaire Lumens	5,325	4,521	3,459	3,551
% Lamp Lumens	41.6%	32.3%	25.4%	26.1%
FL (0°-30°)	4.8%	3.8%	0.4%	0.5%
FM (30°-60°)	19.1%	14.9%	7.0%	4.0%
FH (60°-80°)	17.5%	12.9%	15.8%	13.2%
FVH (80°-90°)	0.2%	0.7%	2.2%	8.4%
Back Light				
Luminaire Lumens	2,837	4,521	3,459	3,551
% Lamp Lumens	22.2%	32.3%	25.4%	26.1%
BL (0°-30°)	4.4%	3.8%	0.4%	0.5%
BM (30°-60°)	13.8%	14.9%	7.0%	4.0%
BH (60°-80°)	3.8%	12.9%	15.8%	13.2%
BVH (80°-90°)	0.2%	0.7%	2.2%	8.4%
Uplight				
Luminaire Lumens	0	33	1,134	4,328
% Lamp Lumens	0.0%	0.2%	8.3%	31.8%
UL (90°-100°)	0.0%	0.1%	2.2%	8.9%
UH (100°-180°)	0.0%	0.1%	6.1%	23.0%
Trapped Light				
Luminaire Lumens	4,638	4,924	5,549	2,170
% Lamp Lumens	36.2%	35.2%	40.8%	16.0%

This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing
Education Systems Course



Thank you for attending!

Please scan the QR code to rate it and leave feedback.



Sutton North Room

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Wendy Kaplan, Kelvix | Craig Fox, ETC | Shaun Fillion, NYSID / RAB | Stacey Bello, KGM Lighting