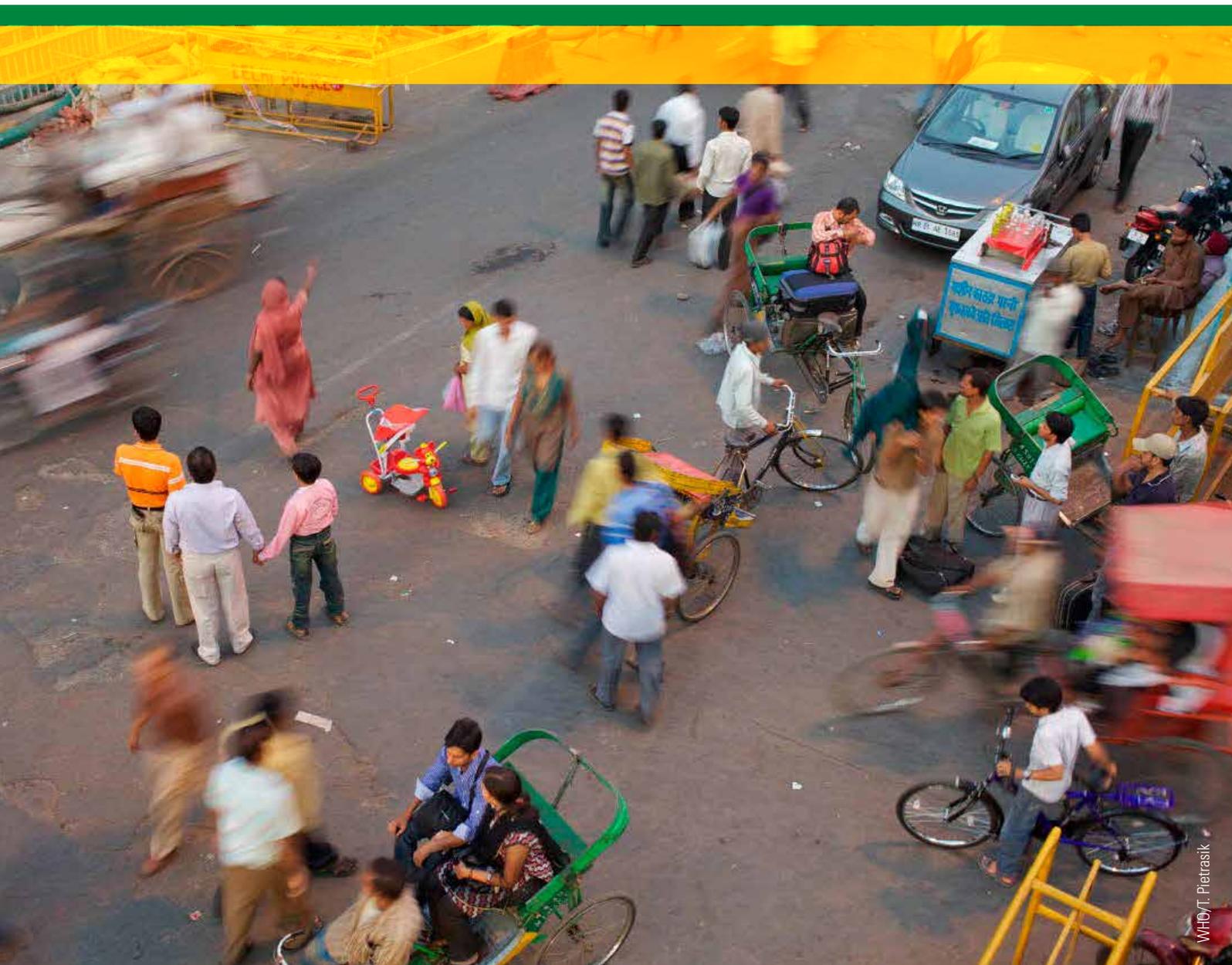


MAKE WALKING SAFE

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PEDESTRIAN
SAFETY AROUND THE WORLD



Introduction

We are all pedestrians: on any given day – at a minimum – we begin and end most trips on foot. Yet due to a lack of attention to the needs of pedestrians, and a tendency to favour motorized transport, pedestrians are at risk of death, injury and disability. While there is no single measure to adequately address the range of risks to pedestrians across various settings, there are many steps that can be taken to improve their safety. The Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020 offers a broad framework for drawing attention to the needs of pedestrians and putting in place the measures that exist to make walking safe. Ensuring the safety of pedestrians will encourage walking, which impacts positively on health and the environment. Among its many advantages, walking requires no fare, no fuel, no licence and no registration. It is integral to the livability and sustainability of our communities and should regain its place as a safe, convenient and pleasant option for most trips.

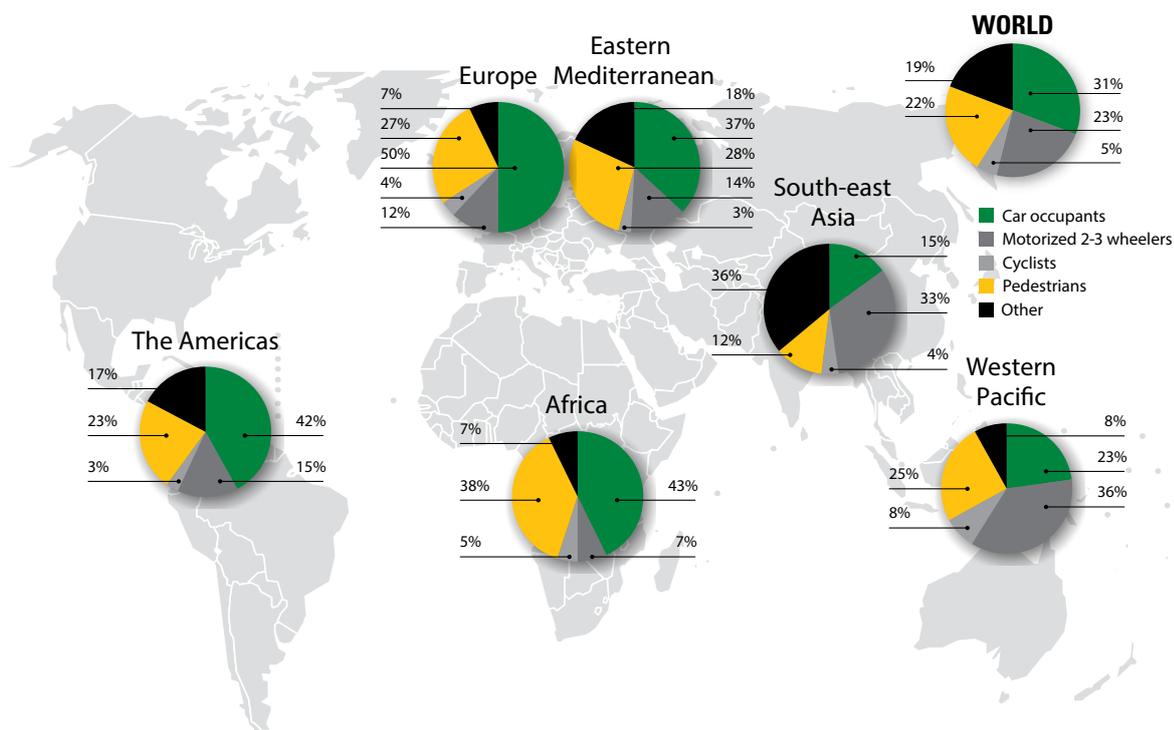
Who are killed and injured on the roads as pedestrians?

About 1.24 million road traffic deaths occur annually on the world's roads, making road traffic injuries the eighth leading cause of death globally, and the leading cause of death for young people aged 15–29 years. Of the total road traffic fatalities, more than 270 000 are pedestrians. This constitutes 22% of all road deaths. Males, both children and adults, are over-represented in pedestrian collisions. In high-income countries, older pedestrians are more at risk of death and injury. Among the reasons for this include their decreased visual acuity, reduced reaction time, slower walking speed and frailty. In low-income and middle-income countries, younger pedestrians are more at risk. This is due in part to the size of children relative to vehicles, limitations in judgment in terms of the speed or distance of a vehicle, lack of attention to the surroundings, and failure of parents or others to adequately supervise them. Both children and adults with disabilities also suffer higher rates of injury as pedestrians compared to their non-disabled peers. In addition to deaths, millions more people are injured in traffic-related crashes while walking, some of whom become permanently disabled. The wide variation of pedestrian death and injury rates across countries underscores the need to develop a thorough understanding of the problem at national and local levels.

How are pedestrian deaths distributed around the world?

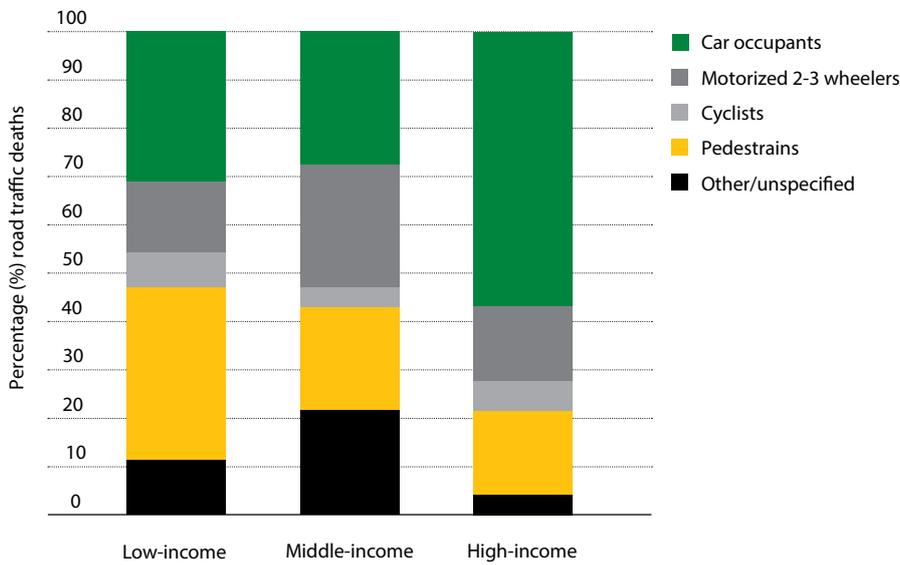
Regionally the proportion of pedestrians killed in relation to other road users is highest in the WHO African Region (38%) and lowest in the WHO South-East Asia Region (12%).

Figure 1: Road traffic deaths by type of road user, by WHO region (2010)



In general pedestrians tend to account for a greater proportion of road traffic injury deaths in low-income countries than in middle-income or high-income countries.

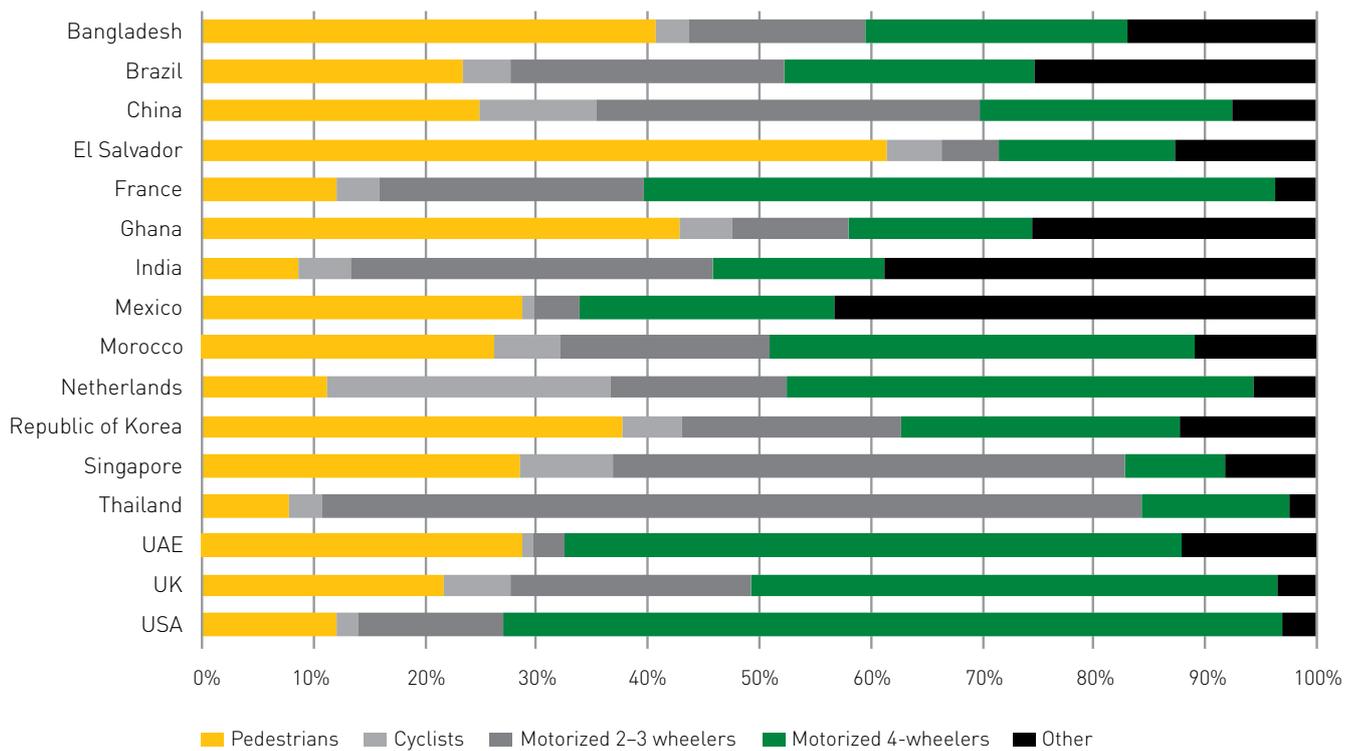
Figure 2: Proportion of road traffic deaths among road user types, by income group (2010)



Strictly enforcing a drinking and driving law can reduce the number of road deaths by 20%.

Fatality patterns vary considerably across settings. In some countries the proportion of pedestrians killed in relation to other road users is as high as two thirds. The following figure highlights this variation across countries.

Figure 3: Road users killed by different modes of transport as a proportion of road traffic deaths in selected countries (2010)



Where and when do pedestrian collisions occur?

Overall, there is wide variation in locations of pedestrian collisions from one country to another. While pedestrian collisions occur more often on city streets in high-income countries, they occur more often on major roads between cities and rural areas in low-income and middle-income countries. Most pedestrian

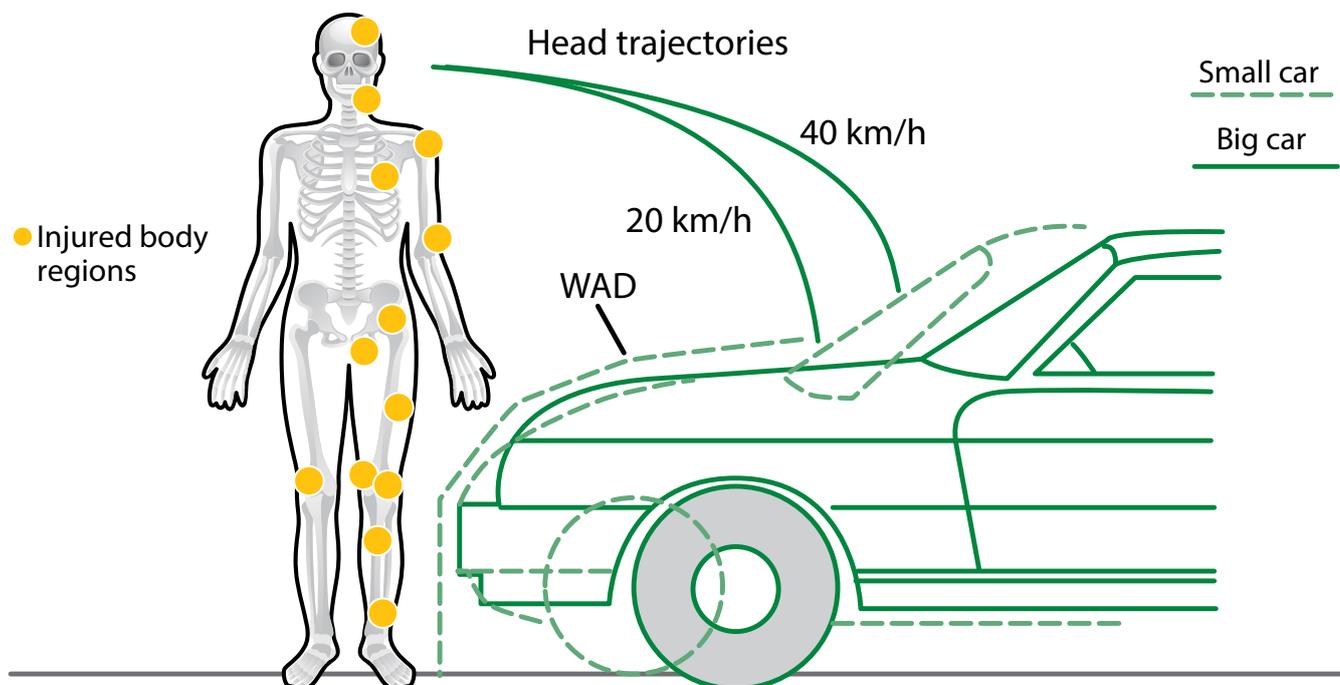
collisions happen when pedestrians are crossing the road, rather than walking or standing alongside the road. Worldwide, a high percentage of pedestrian deaths and injuries occur when lighting conditions are low, during dusk and dawn and at night.

What happens in a pedestrian collision?

Most road traffic crashes in which a pedestrian is struck by a vehicle involve a frontal impact. For an adult, the first contact usually occurs between the leg or knee and the vehicle's bumper, followed by the thigh with the bonnet's edge, and the pelvis or thorax with the bonnet's top. The head then hits the bonnet or windscreen. Children, due to their smaller stature, are hit often at head or neck level. Most serious injuries are caused by the direct impact of the pedestrian by the striking vehicle itself rather than the road onto which the pedestrian falls. The severity of injuries sustained is influenced by the: vehicle impact speed; type of vehicle; shape and stiffness of the vehicle front; age and height of the pedestrian; and standing position of the pedestrian relative to the vehicle front.

84% of the roads in low-income and middle-income countries where pedestrians are present carry traffic at 40 km/h and have no footpaths (iRAP assessment).

Figure 4: Distribution of injuries on the body of a pedestrian in a frontal car–pedestrian collision





What are the consequences for injured pedestrians?

When they are involved in a road traffic crash, many pedestrians sustain severe injuries and disabilities. They may suffer traumatic brain and spinal cord injuries, fractures particularly to the lower limbs, and lacerations. These often require lengthy hospital stays and rehabilitation. Road traffic crashes place an enormous strain on health systems. While there is no global estimate of

the economic impact of pedestrian death and injury specifically, road traffic crashes in general are estimated to cost governments 1%-3% of their gross national product, although this figure can be as high as 6%. Given that they often kill, injure and disable a family's breadwinner, and that the costs of care are high, road traffic crashes can throw victims and their families into poverty.

What are the major risks for pedestrians?

Many varied types of road users exist. Pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, and drivers of private and commercial vehicles share the same road space, moving various distances between places for personal, social and economic purposes. On any given day their use of the roads determines the traffic mix and volume, and hence the level of exposure to the risk of a road traffic crash. The interaction these road users have should not necessarily lead to road traffic deaths and injuries, but often does, because of a lack of road safety measures. A number of factors that increase a pedestrian's exposure to risk are well documented, and they include issues related to a broad range of factors. Among these are:

Driver behaviour: Speeding, drinking and driving, distracted driving and failing to respect a pedestrian's right-of-way.

Pedestrian behaviour: Alcohol-impaired walking, distracted walking, a lack of ability to be seen in certain conditions and failing to abide by road signs and signals.

Road design: Failure to prioritize the needs of pedestrians in road design by providing safe, accessible, and comprehensive facilities and services, such as sidewalks, raised crossings, raised medians and inadequate roadway lighting.

Land-use planning: Large distances between people's homes, workplaces, schools, shops and other facilities, making for long-distance trips and failure to ensure that the roads and vehicles connecting these places are safe.

Vehicle design: A lack of use of crash-protective safer vehicle fronts and emergency breaking systems as well as inadequate enforcement of current pedestrian-friendly vehicle design standards.

Trauma care: Deficient systems for getting injured pedestrians the urgent medical treatment they need increase the risk for more severe consequences following a road traffic crash.

A 5% cut in average speed can result in a 30% reduction in the number of fatal crashes.

What measures can be taken to protect pedestrians?

There are many steps that can be taken to protect pedestrians on the roads. A detailed road safety assessment, with a component on pedestrian safety, would indicate which measures to prioritize in a particular setting. If implemented worldwide, these measures could make a significant and long-lasting contribution to make walking safe.

Driver behaviour:

- Legislating and enforcing new and existing laws that:
 - reduce speeding: a speed limit of 50 km/h or less on urban roads, which allows local authorities to further reduce these limits where appropriate, for example, to 30 km/h around schools;
 - curb drinking and driving: enforcement of a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) limit of 0.05 g/dl or less and even lower for novice drivers and random breath testing for all drivers;
 - decrease mobile phone use and other forms of distracted driving;
 - promote respect for the pedestrian's right-of-way among vehicle drivers, motorcyclists and bicyclists;
- Informing the public through mass media campaigns about legislation and enforcement and the rights and responsibilities of all road users.

In the United States, New York City's ambitious target of reducing annual road traffic fatalities by 50% by 2030 aims to save 1600 lives. To achieve this the city is installing pedestrian countdown signals at 1500 intersections citywide; implementing 75 additional 20 mph (32 km/h) school

Pedestrian behaviour:

- Enacting and enforcing laws on public intoxication;
- Educating pedestrians about the value of wearing light-colored clothing and reflective materials;
- Urging pedestrians to abide by road signs and signals and the rules of the road generally to promote a culture of safety.

In South Africa, the Provincial Government of the Western Cape leads the "Safely Home" initiative, which seeks to reduce road traffic fatalities by 50% by 2014. To better protect pedestrians at particularly hazardous locations, measures such as controls on BAC for drivers, speed cameras, pedestrian overpasses, and the "Crash Witness" public awareness campaign have been used, leading to a 29% reduction in road traffic fatalities in three years. Social media is also used to report reckless driving behaviour.

Road design:

- Separating pedestrians from other traffic through sidewalks, raised crossings, overpasses, underpasses, refuge islands and raised medians;
- Lowering vehicle speeds through traffic calming measures such as speed bumps, rumble strips, chicanes and other road narrowing treatments;
- Improving roadway lighting including around pedestrian

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