Community Conversation: Accelerating the Improvement in Pedestrian Safety – Trend analysis and data-driven decision making

John Mirsky

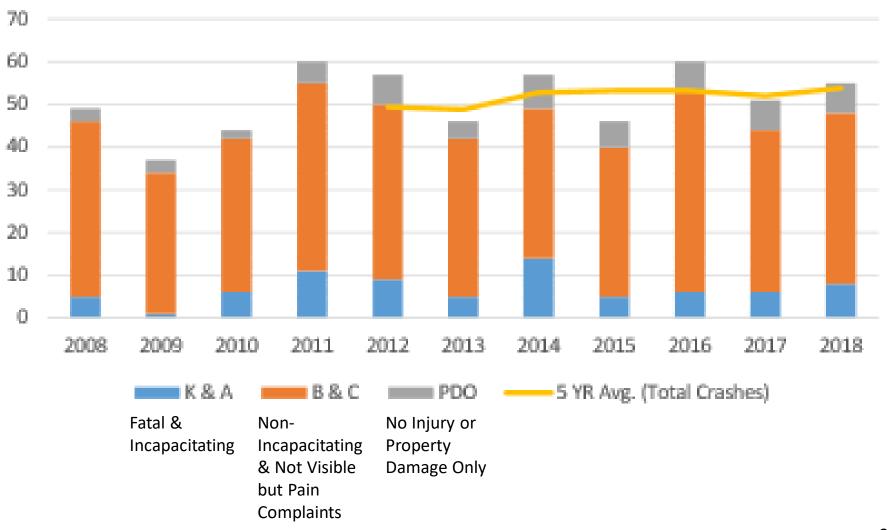
Energy and Environmental Commission

Executive Policy Advisor for Sustainability to the City Administrator

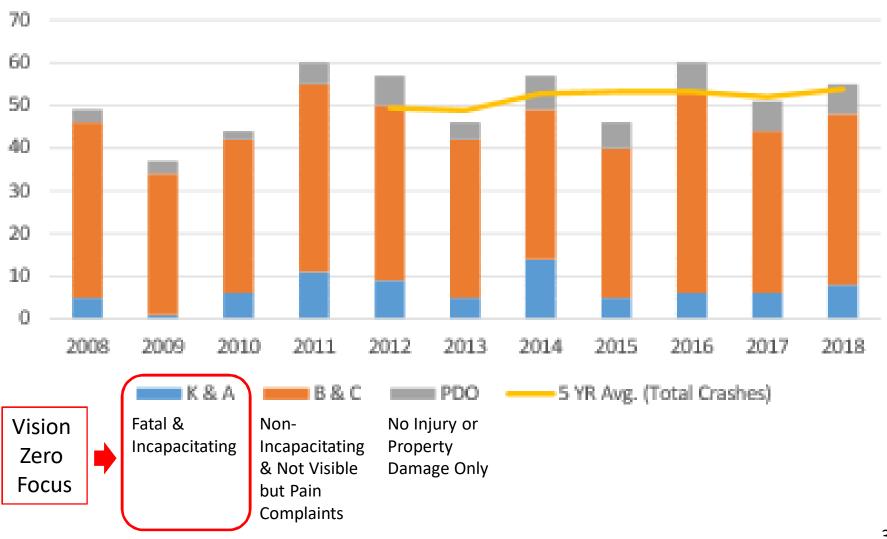
Retired Bosch Executive

July 29, 2019

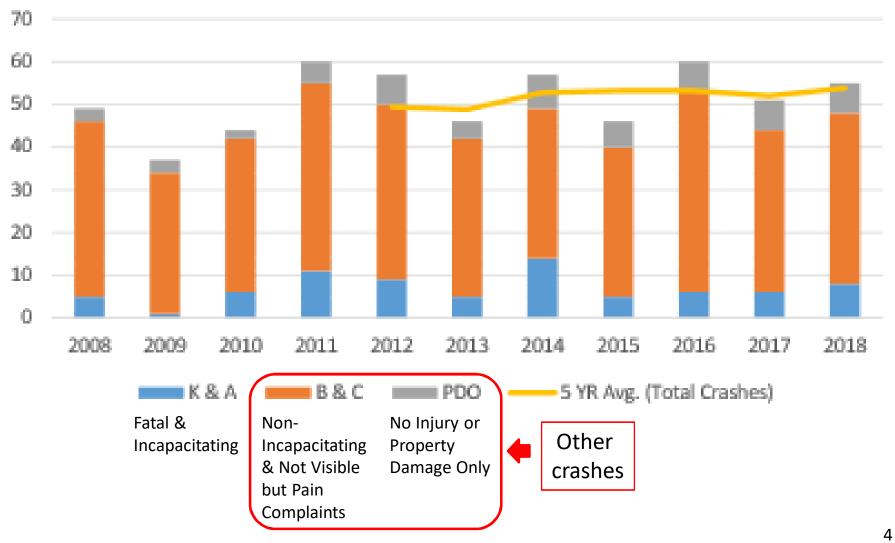
Absolute number of crashes excl. freeway



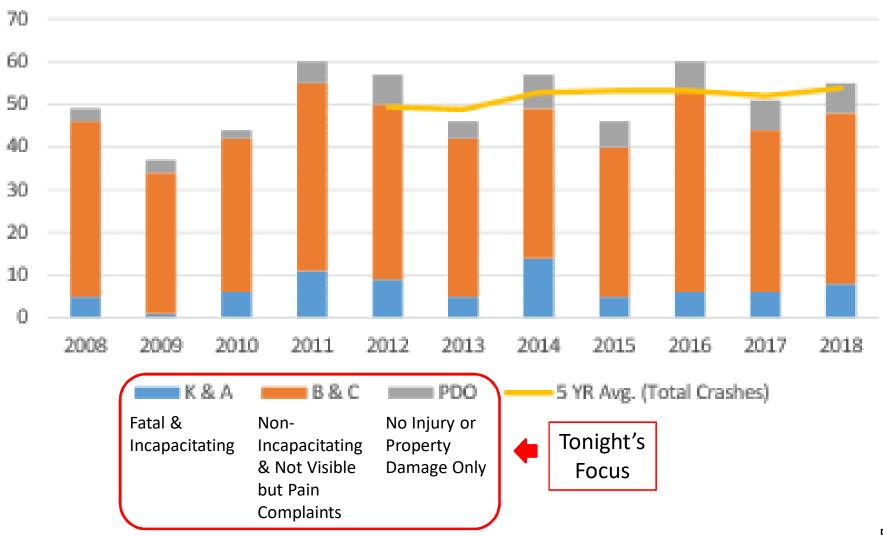
Absolute number of crashes excl. freeway



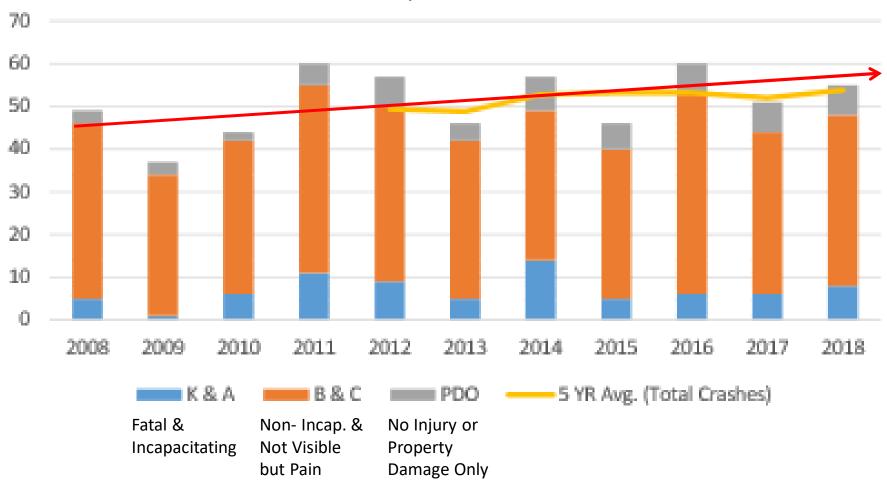
Absolute number of crashes excl. freeway



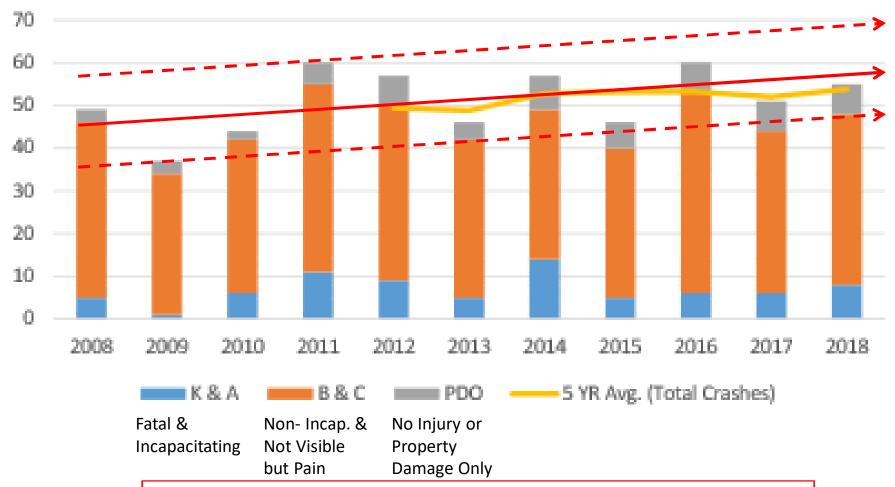
Absolute number of crashes excl. freeway



Absolute number of crashes excl. freeway



Absolute number of crashes excl. freeway



Absolute number of crashes up ~ 17% since 2008; Rolling 5 Year Average has also increased slightly

Pedestrian Crash Data Available to Ann Arbor

Dates: 1/1/2008 to 12/31/2018

TOTAL NUMBER OF CRASH	IES:	563		B/C and		% of					B/C and		% of
CRASHES BY DAY OF WEEL	K	F	Α	PDO	Total	Crashes	CRASHES BY TYPE		F	Α	PDO	Total	Crashes
Sunday	=	0	9	38	47	8.3%	Angle Driveway	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Monday	=	0	7	67	74	13.1%	Angle Straight	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Tuesday	=	1	12	88	101	17.9%	Angle Turn	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Wednesday	=	1	13	75	89	15.8%	Animal	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Thursday	=	1	9	86	96	17.1%	Backing	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Friday	=	3	13	84	100	17.8%	Bicycle	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Saturday	=	0	7	49	56	9.9%	Fixed Object	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
							Head-on	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
CRASHES BY SURFACE CO	NDIT	ION					Head-on Left-Turn Driveway	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Dry	=	6	49	306	361	64.1%	Head-on L-Turn Not Driveway	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Wet	=	0	15	137	152	27.0%	Hit Train	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Icy	=	0	0	8	8	1.4%	Misc. Multiple Vehicle	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Snowy	=	0	3	13	16	2.8%	Misc. Single Vehicle	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Muddy	=	0	0	1	1	0.2%	Other Driveway	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Slushy	=	0	3	9	12	2.1%	Other Object	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Debris	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%	Overturn	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Water	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%	Parking	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Sand	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%	Pedestrian	=	6	70	487	563	100.0
Oily	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%	Rear End Driveway	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	=	0	0	5	5	0.9%	Rear End Left Turn	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Unknown	=	0	0	6	6	1.1%	Rear End Right Turn	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Uncoded & Errors	=	0	0	2	2	0.4%	Rear End Straight	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
							Side Swipe Opposite	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
CRASHES BY TIME OF DAY							Side Swipe Same	=	0	0	0	0	0.0%
MDNT-01AM	=	0	0	11	11	2.0%							
01AM-02AM	=	0	2	6	8	1.4%	CRASHES BY MONTH						
02AM-03AM	=	0	6	10	16	2.8%	January	=	0	10	46	56	9.9%
03AM-04AM	=	0	3	4	7	1.2%	February	=	0	3	45	48	8.5%

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CRASHES BY LIGHT CONDITIO	N F	Α	B/C and PDO	Total	% of Crashes
Daylight =	2	32	251	285	50.6%
Dawn =	1	2	3	6	1.1%
Nijek –	Λ	Λ	7	7	1 2%
Dark, Lighted =	2	6	28	36	6.4%
Dark, Unlighted =	1	30	193	224	39.8%
Other =	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Unknown =	0	5	0	5	0.9%
Uncoded & Errors =	0	0	0	0	0.0%

CRASHES BY SEVERITY

Fatal	=	6	1.1%
A-Incapacitating	=	70	12.4%
B-Non-Incapacitating	=	247	43.9%
C-Possible Injury	=	180	32.0%
Uninjured	=	60	10.7%
Uncoded & Errors	=	0	0.0%

CRASHES BY INVOLVEMENT

Drinking	=	33	5.9%
Drugs	=	1	0.2%
Truck/Bus	=	22	3.9%
Snowmobile	=	0	0.0%
Emergency Vehicle	=	4	0.7%
Off Road Vehicle	=	0	0.0%
Pedestrian	=	563	100.0
Bicyclist	=	0	0.0%
Farm Equipment	=	0	0.0%
Animal	=	0	0.0%
School Bus	=	0	0.0%
Motorcycle	=	1	0.2%
Train	=	0	0.0%
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CRASHES BY DRIVER VI	OLATION	l	
Careless or Negligent	=	14	2.5%
Fatal + A-Type	=	4	28.6%
Dischaved TCD	-	12	₹ 20%
Fatal + A-Type	=	2	11.1%
Drove Left of Center	=	1	0.2%
Fatal + A-Type	=	0	0.0%
Drove Wrong Way	=	0	0.0%
Fatal + A-Type	=	0	0.0%
Fail to Stop ACD	=	12	2.1%
Fatal + A-Type	=	2	16.7%
Failed to Yield	=	331	58.8%
Fatal + A-Type	=	38	11.5%
Improper Backing	=	0	0.0%
Fatal + A-Type	=	0	0.0%
Improper Lane Use	=	2	0.4%
Fatal + A-Type	=	0	0.0%
Improper Pass	=	1	0.2%
Fatal + A-Type	=	0	0.0%
Improper Signal	=	1	0.2%
Fatal + A-Type	=	1	100.0
Improper Turn	=	0	0.0%
Fatal + A-Type	=	0	0.0%
Other	=	97	17.2%
Fatal + A-Type	=	27	27.8%
Reckless Driving	=	1	0.2%
Fatal + A-Type	=	0	0.0%
Speed Too Fast	=	3	0.5%
Fatal + A-Type	=	1	33.3%
Speed Too Slow	=	0	0.0%
Fatal + A-Type	=	0	0.0%
Ran Red Light	=	22	3.9%
Fatal + A-Type	=	3	0.0%

Pedestrian Crash Data Available to Ann Arbor

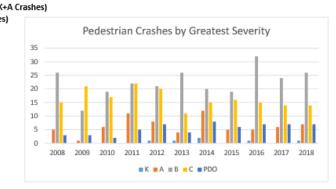
Ped Crash_GreatestInjurySeveritybyYear_20190719

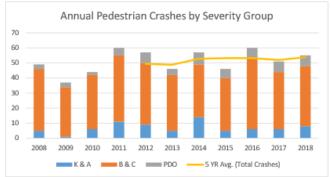
Injury Severity									
Year	K	Α	В	С	PDO	Total			
2008	0	5	26	15	3	49			
2009	0	1	12	21	3	37			
2010	0	6	19	17	2	44			
2011	0	11	22	22	5	60			
2012	1	8	21	20	7	57			
2013	1	4	26	11	4	46			
2014	2	12	20	15	8	57			
2015	0	5	19	16	6	46			
2016	1	5	32	15	7	60			
2017	0	6	24	14	7	51			
2018	1	7	26	14	7	55			

	5 Year Average Injury Severity									
Year	K	Α	В	C	PDO	Total	% Change			
2008										
2009										
2010										
2011										
2012	0.2	6.2	20	19	4	49.4				
2013	0.4	6	20	18.2	4.2	48.8	-1%			
2014	0.8	8.2	21.6	17	5.2	52.8	8%			
2015	0.8	8	21.6	16.8	6	53.2	1%			
2016	1	6.8	23.6	15.4	6.4	53.2	0%			
2017	0.8	6.4	24.2	14.2	6.4	52	-2%			
2018	0.8	7	24.2	14.8	7	53.8	3%			
	K+A=	6.4	B+C=	39						
		6.4		38.2						
		9		38.6						
		8.8		38.4						
		7.8		39						

Results Graphed

	Ir		5 YR Avg. (K-				
Year	K & A	B & C	PDO	5 YR Avg. (Total Cras			
2008	5	41	3				
2009	1	33	3				
2010	6	36	2				
2011	11	44	5				
2012	9	41	7	49.4	6.4		
2013	5	37	4	48.8	6.4		
2014	14	35	8	52.8	9		
2015	5	35	6	53.2	8.8		
2016	6	47	7	53.2	7.8		
2017	6	38	7	52	7.2		
2018	8	40	7	53.8	7.8		







Summary

- While Ann Arbor crash performance is better than average in Michigan and Ann Arbor has the lowest fatality rate of all metro areas in the state, crashes are clearly trending up; this is true nation-wide
- Most importantly, we are far from our Vision Zero target of zero crashes by 2025
- Even one serious injury is too many. This is why we must work together to continuously improve crash outcomes
- There is always natural variation in a system, thus performance has not changed if a new outcome data point is within the natural variation of the trend and the overall system

Best-in-Class Practices vs. A2 Current Status

" Best-in-class entities:

- . Are data and information driven; they:
 - "Visualize and track outcomes vs. their *long-term* historical performance
 - " Set long-term and multiple intermediate targets
 - "Benchmark their performance, programs and policies vs. best practices, for example against those of peer cities
 - Apply lessons learned elsewhere
- . Collect multiple potential root-cause factors in databases and analyze the factors using Pareto / stack-bar charts
- Apply structured problem solving to all crashes, including near misses, to identify root causes and implement corrective actions, including proactive ones to eliminate accidents before they occur
- Develop action plans to reduce crashes
- Have regular, rigorous review meetings to track both metrics and action plan implementation progress

Best-in-Class Practices vs. A2 Current Status

Sa	imple Pro	ject Pla	n					
	•			Project	Est.		Due	Resp.
	FF (0) \ \ \ 01	Buffer		Description	Impact	Cost	Date	Person/Dept.
	55 (8) → 0 Crashes		→	7. Speed Radar	6	\$50k	02/20	S. Jones
			→	6. Bike Lane Impr.	6	\$300k	04/20	M. Ali
11			\rightarrow	5. Road Diets	9	\$100k	10/24	P. Smth
Ц								
			\longrightarrow	4. Ped. Cross Impr.	9	\$500k	09/23	S. Jones
			→	3. Red Light Cameras	s 5	\$50k	04/20	S. Jones
			→	2. Educate & Comm.	. 10	\$30k	ongoing	s. Wu
			>	1. Enforce Speeds	16	\$50k	10/19	T. Smith
To meet a goal, it's imperative to have a pla					plan	13		

Best-in-Class Practices vs. A2 Current Status, cont.

" In contrast:

- . Ann Arbor has not systematically trended and tracked pedestrian safety data and posted it in the public domain, although it has recently committed to do so along with other City metrics
- . A2 has only set a 2025 target, no intermediate ones
- . A2 has not systematically benchmarked peer cities, although it recently released plans to do so
- . A2 has not yet communicate a comprehensive action plan (similar to the example) although it may exist

Recommendations

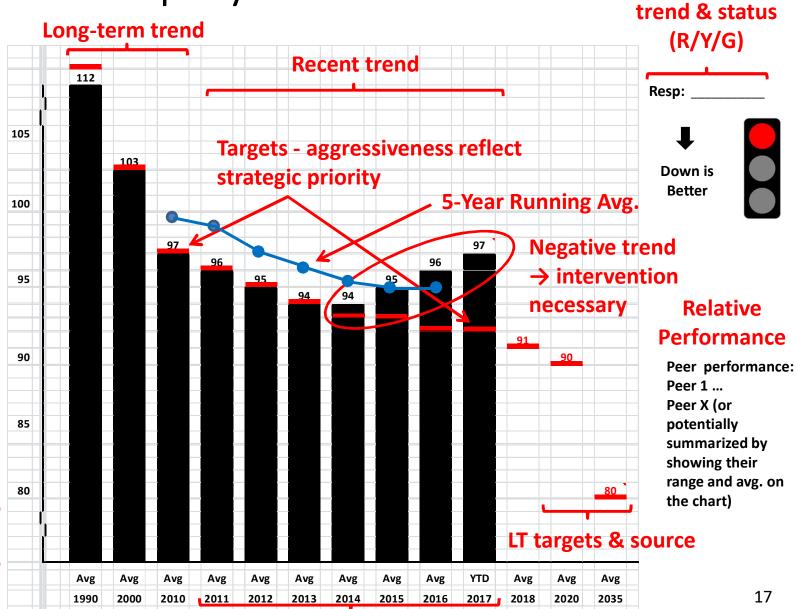
- " Implement best-practice performance tracking metrics
- Develop a pedestrian crash root-cause analysis and corrective action process, including an accompanying form / template
- Train staff and recruit and train volunteers, if appropriate to analyze each pedestrian crash using the process, form and structured problemsolving techniques
- Implement corrective measures and project plans following the PDCA cycle (**D**o, **C**heck, **A**ct / **A**djust)
- " Implement regular, rigorous performance review meetings
 - . Use the meetings to constantly improve not only performance but also the metrics themselves and underlying processes such as data collection and project management

Back-up

Exemplary Generic Trend Chart

Resp. party,

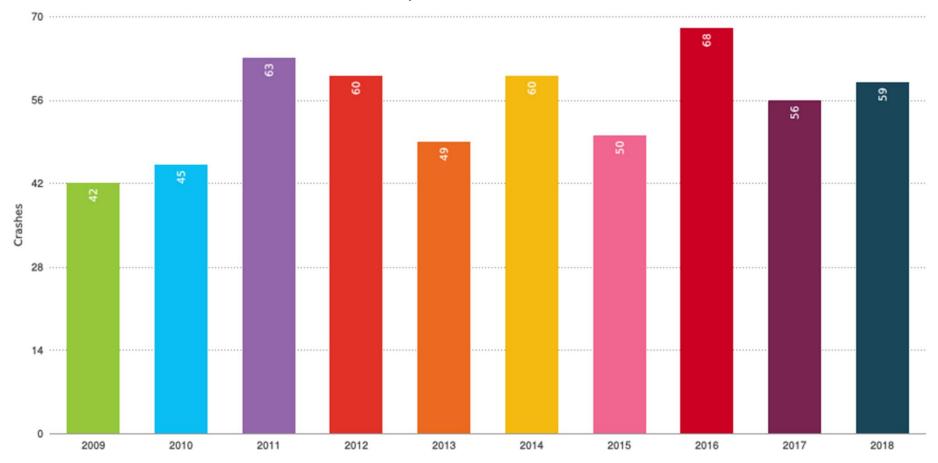
dir. of positive



Tracking Periods

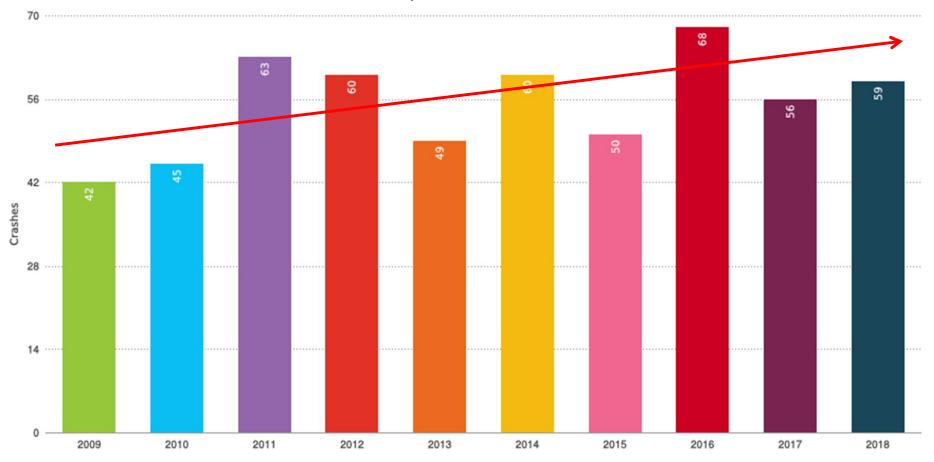
Tracking units (w/ scale breaks, when approp.

Absolute number of crashes incl. freeway

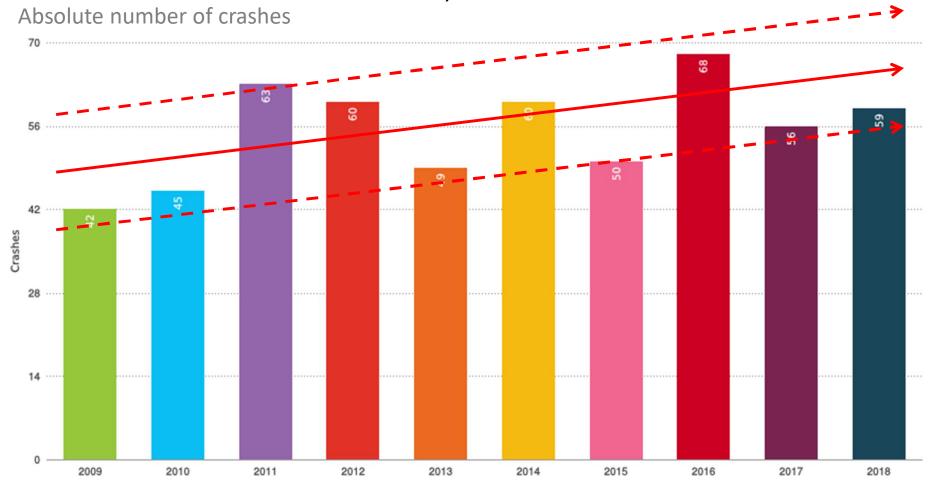


Absolute number of crashes up 40%

Absolute number of crashes incl. freeway



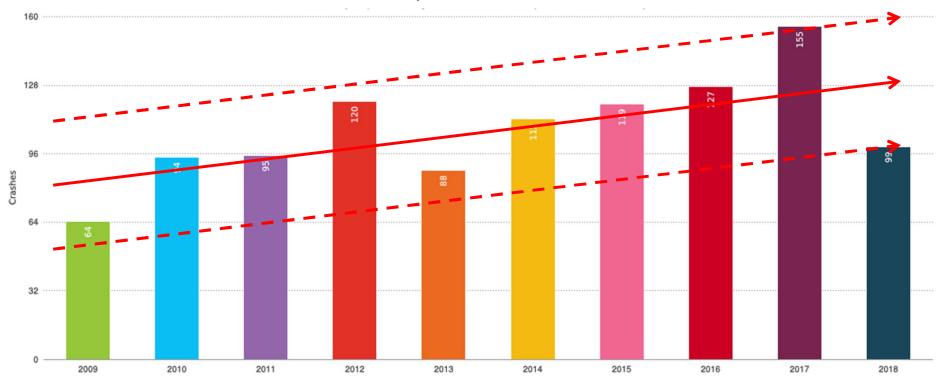
Linear best fit yields similar figure of ~ 36%



All years within natural variation of the system

Annual Pedestrian Crashes Grand Rapids, 2009 - 2018

Absolute number of crashes incl. freeway



Similar trend in increased crashes ...

Annual Pedestrian Crashes Grand Rapids, 2009 - 2018

Absolute number of crashes incl. freeway



... but reevaluating the line of best fit and the range of variation, the "system" was changed in 2017 and it yielded a significant positive outcome in 2018

Annual Pedestrian Crashes State of Michigan, 2009 - 2018

Absolute number of crashes incl. freeway



A slight increase in the number of crashes ...

Annual Pedestrian Crashes State of Michigan, 2009 - 2018

Absolute number of crashes incl. freeway



... but there seems to be a slight downward trend since 2015

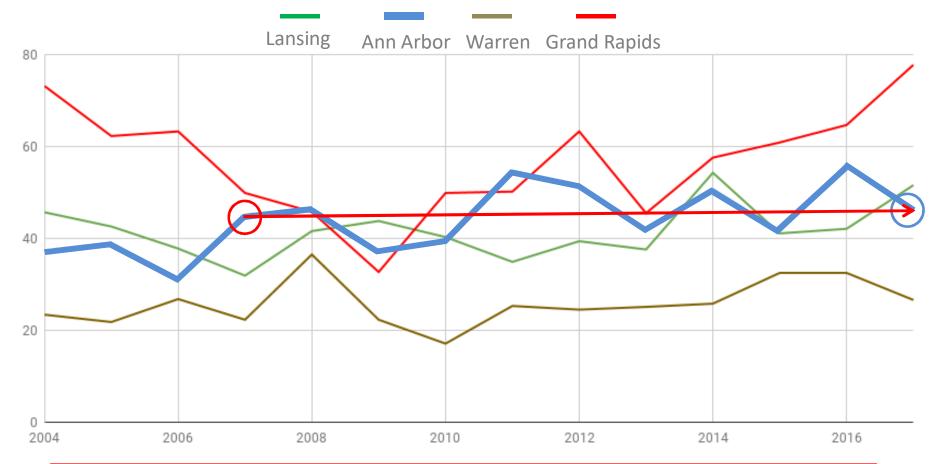
Annual Pedestrian Crash Rate Michigan Cities, 2004 - 2017

Crashes per 100,000 residents



Annual Pedestrian Crash Rate Michigan Cities, 2009 - 2018

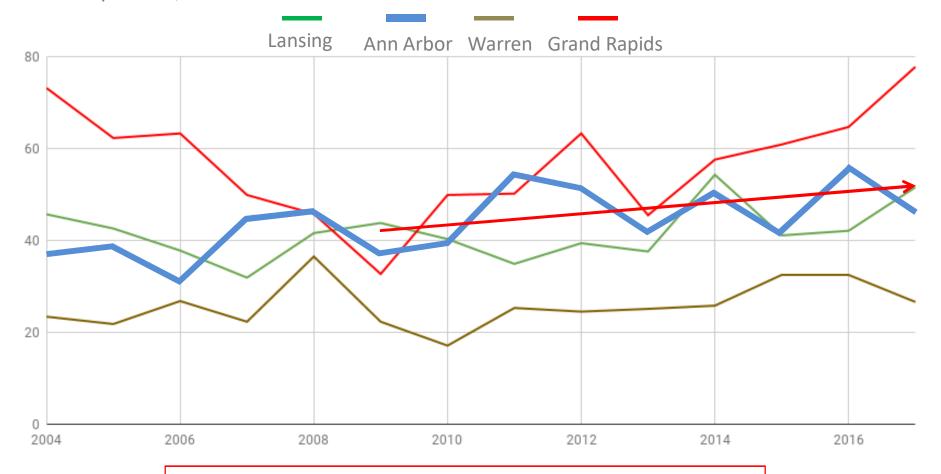
Crashes per 100,000 residents



A2 pedestrian crashes increased 2% from 2007 to 2017 but ...

Annual Pedestrian Crash Rate Michigan Cities, 2009 - 2018

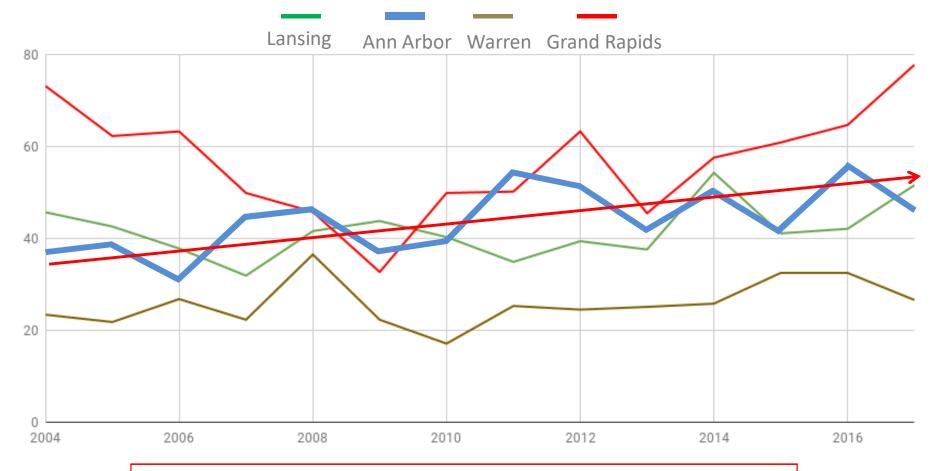
Crashes per 100,000 residents



... a best fit line reveals that crashes actually increased slightly and ...

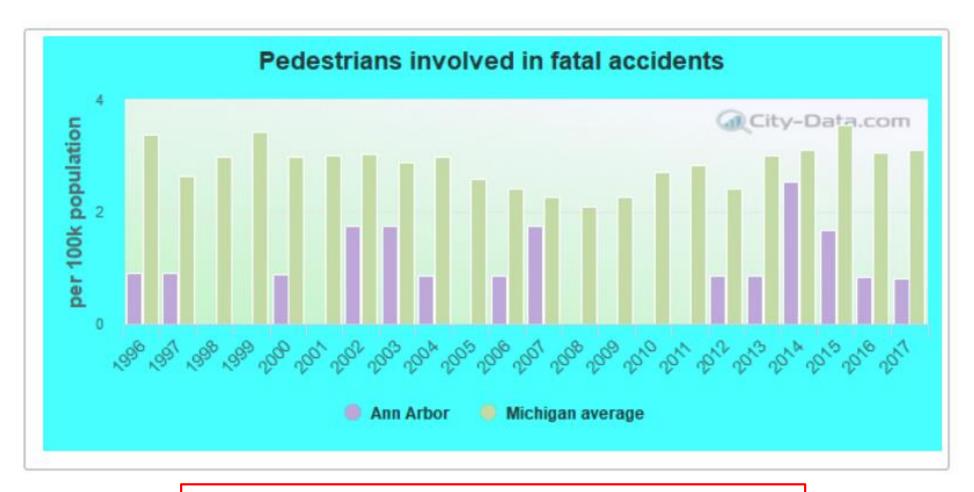
Annual Pedestrian Crash Rate Michigan Cities, 2009 - 2018

Crashes per 100,000 residents



... and looking at the long-term best fit trend, the rate of increase is even greater

Annual Pedestrian Fatal Crashes Ann Arbor vs. Michigan Average, 2009 - 2018



"... even one death is too many, which is why we should continue to seek to improve."