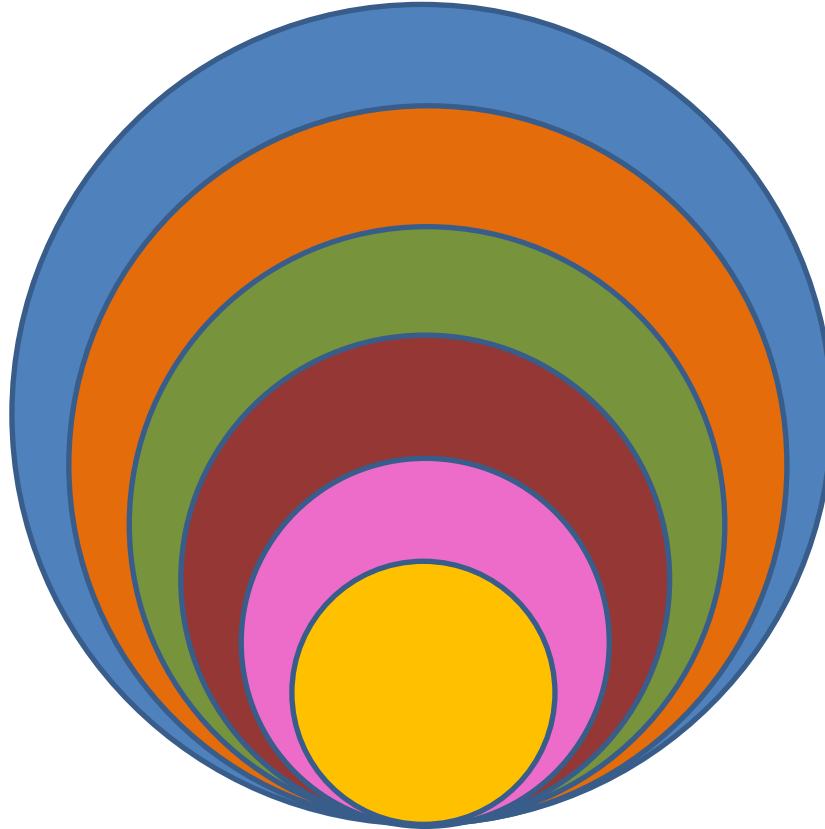


Defining PSAC Terms, Scope & Focus



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Purpose:

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- Foster discussion among PSAC members about the terms we will use and the types of incidents we will address.

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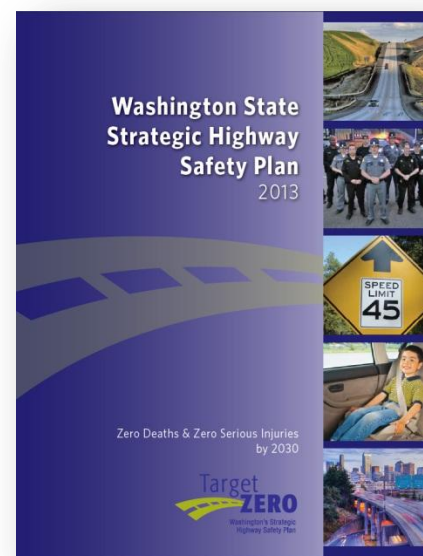
Note: Exclusion of certain incidents should not be construed as disinterest in or discounting of those lives and circumstances.

Defining PSAC Terms, Scope & Focus

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Definition of Pedestrian

Definition of Pedestrian

“The nice thing about standards is that you have so many to choose from.”

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Andrew S. Tanenbaum, Computer Scientist

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& **Rear Admiral, United States Navy**

Definition of Pedestrian

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In the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), a pedestrian is generally defined as:

Definition of Pedestrian



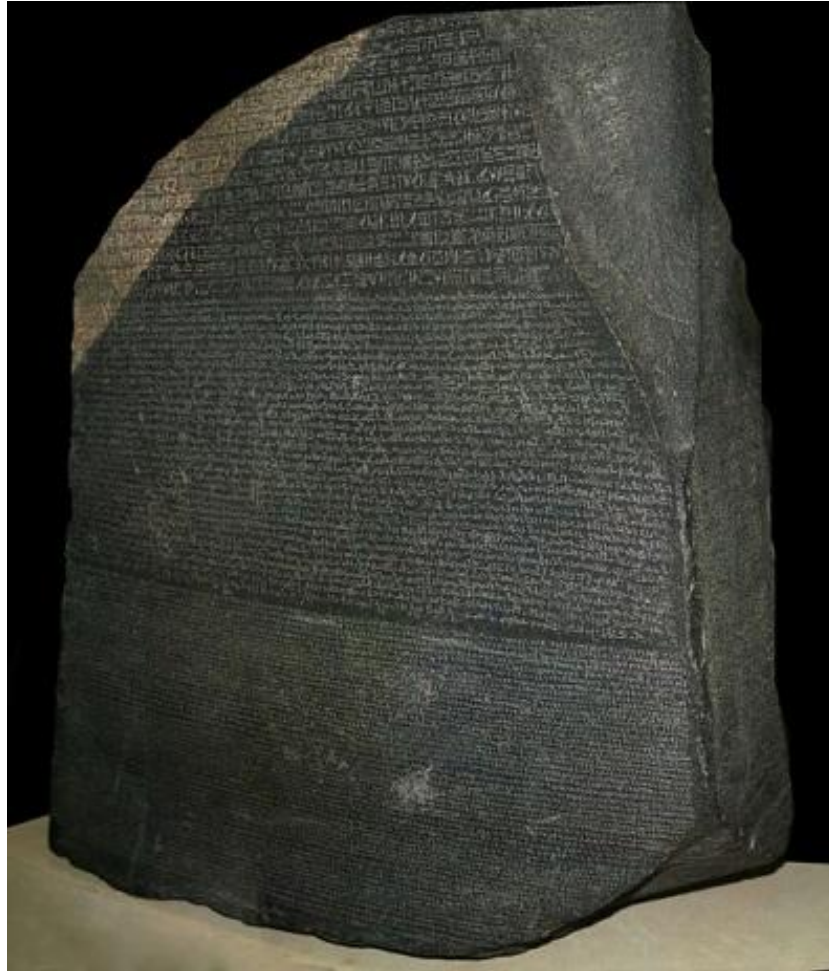
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“Any person not in or upon a motor vehicle or other vehicle.”

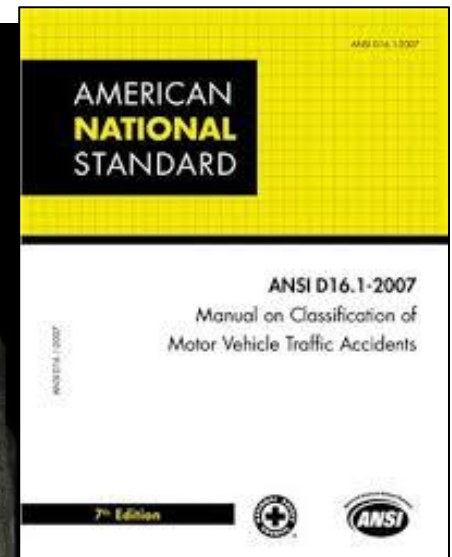
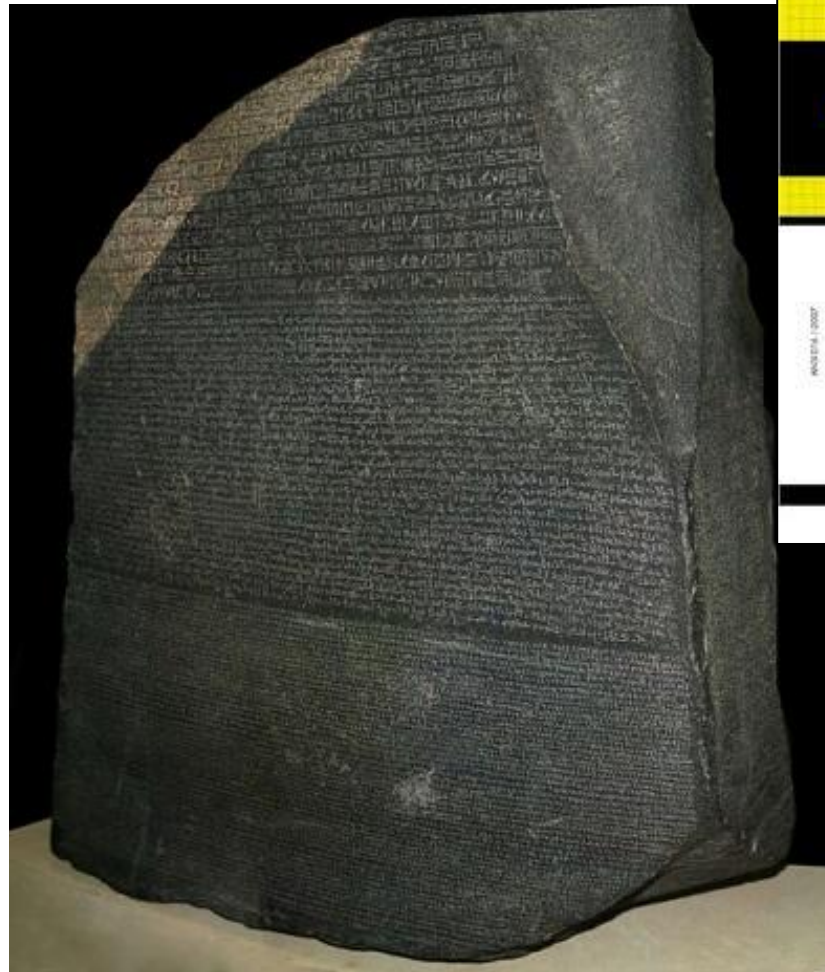
<http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Help/Terms.aspx>

Definition of Pedestrian

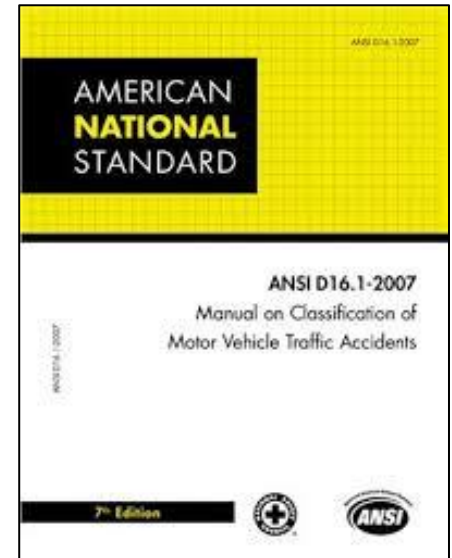
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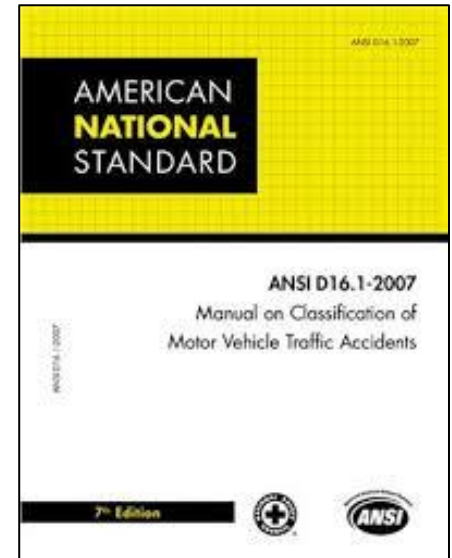


Definition of Pedestrian



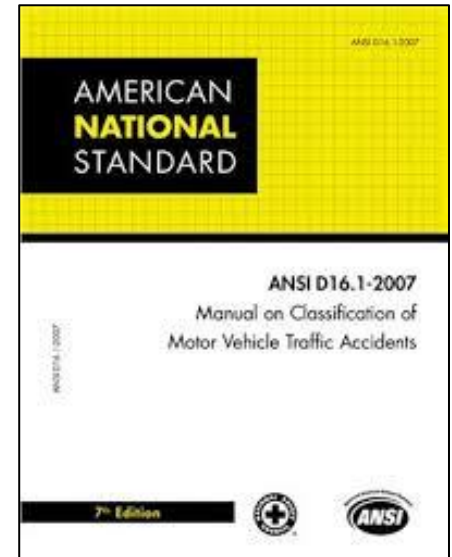
Definition of Pedestrian

Purpose: “to provide a common language for reporters, classifiers, analysts and users of traffic accident data.”



Definition of Pedestrian

“2.2.36 pedestrian: **A pedestrian is any person who is not an occupant.**”

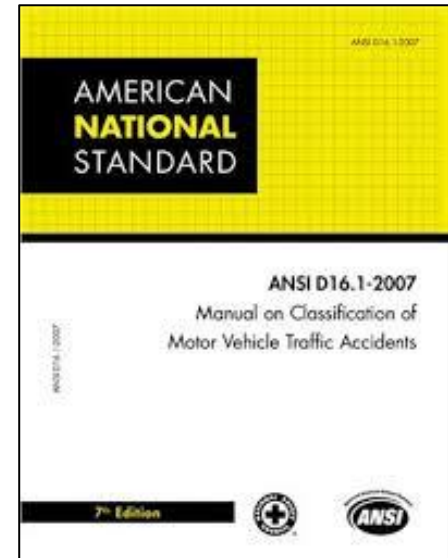


Definition of Pedestrian

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Inclusions:

- Person on foot.
- Person walking, running, jogging, hiking, sitting or lying within the trafficway or on private property, etc.
- Persons in buildings
- Person on personal conveyance (See 2.2.6.1)
- A person ejected from a transport vehicle who has come to rest in the trafficway during a prior unstabilized situation and struck in a second or subsequent unstabilized situation is considered a pedestrian



Definition of Pedestrian

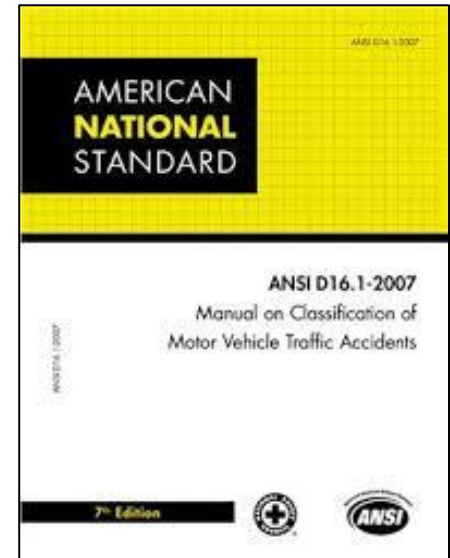
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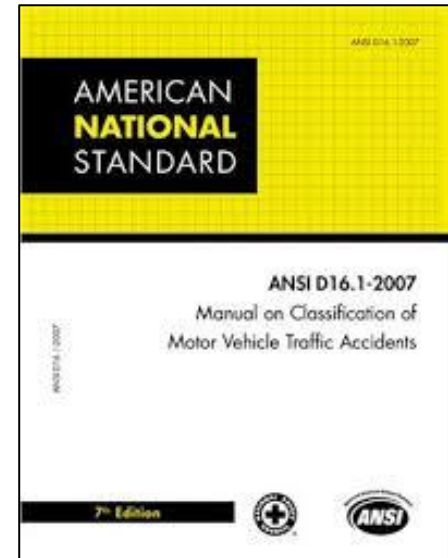


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- Pedestrian
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- Pedestrian

“An unstabilized situation is a set of events not under human control. It originates when control is lost and terminates when control is regained or, in the absence of persons who are able to regain control, when all persons and property are at rest.”

2.4.4

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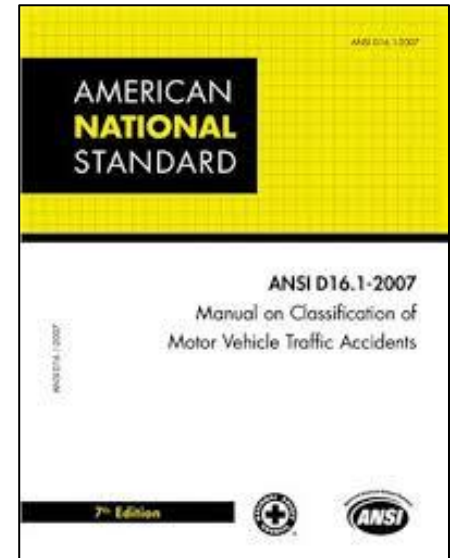
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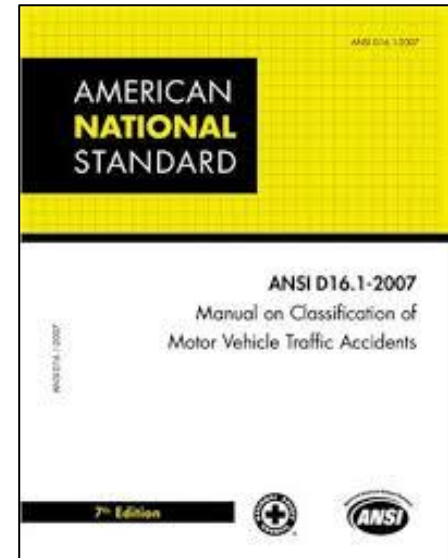
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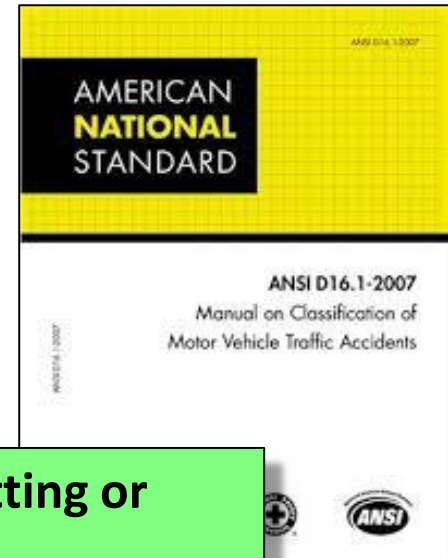
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- Person
- A

WA state law does not specifically include people sitting or lying in the road:

“Any person afoot or who is using a wheelchair, power wheelchair as defined in RCW 46.04.415, or a means of conveyance propelled by human power other than a bicycle”.

RCW 47.01.010



Exclu

- A

Occu

considered an

Definition of Pedestrian

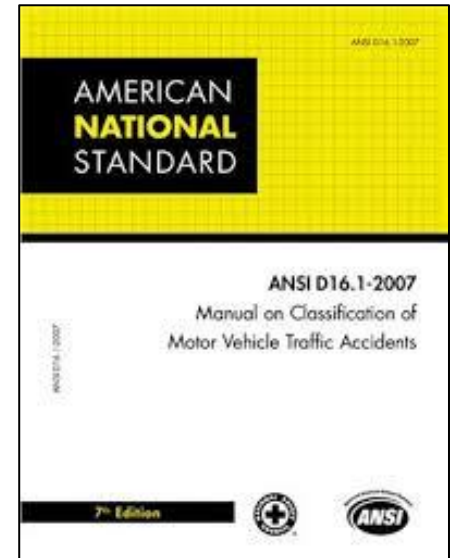
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Definition of Crash and Trafficway

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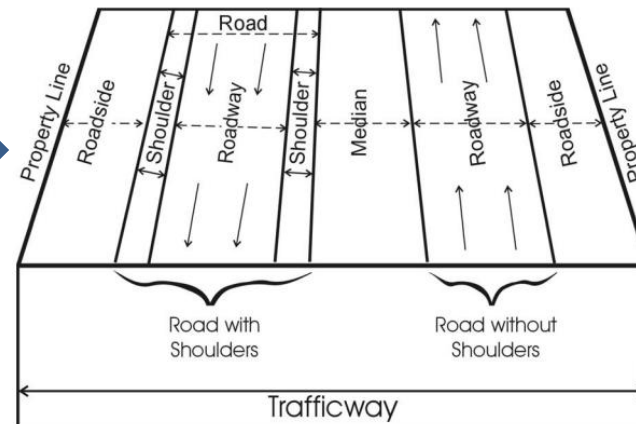
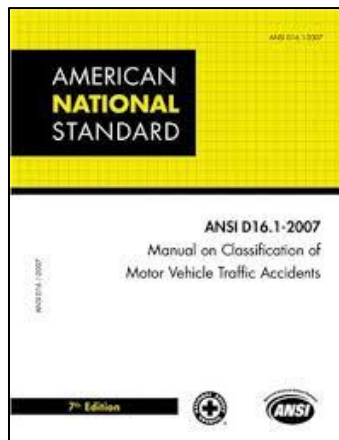
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**A motor vehicle
based system that
deals with collisions
either originating on or
entering the public
trafficway...**



Defining Pedestrian Crashes

Defining Pedestrian Crashes

Traffic Safety Facts

2014 Data

May 2016

DOT HS 812 270



Key Findings

- In 2014 there were 4,884 pedestrians killed in traffic crashes – a 2-percent increase from 4,779 pedestrian fatalities in 2013.
- On average, a pedestrian was killed every 2 hours and injured every 8 minutes in traffic crashes in 2014.

Pedestrians

A pedestrian, as defined for this fact sheet, is any person on foot, walking, running, jogging, hiking, sitting, or lying down who is involved in a motor vehicle traffic crash. A traffic crash is defined as an incident that involved one or more motor vehicles where at least one vehicle was in transport and the crash originated on a public traffic way, such as a road or highway. Crashes that occurred on private property, including parking lots and driveways, are excluded.

In this fact sheet, the 2014 pedestrian information is presented as follows:

- Overview
- Environmental Characteristics
- Alcohol
- Vehicle Type and Impact Point

Defining Pedestrian Crashes

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(DOT HS 812 270)

Defining Pedestrian Crashes

Defining Pedestrian Crashes

A FARS definition of a pedestrian crash...

Defining Pedestrian Crashes

A FARS definition of a pedestrian crash...

Excludes:

- Collisions where a pedestrian is struck by a form of transportation other than a motor vehicle, such as a train or airplane (regulated elsewhere), or a bicycle.
- Collisions where a pedestrian is struck on private property where the entire incident (the “unstabilized situation”) took place on private property.

Includes:

- Collisions where a driver on a public roadway loses control, enters a private parking lot and strikes a pedestrian.
- Collisions where a driver in a private parking lot loses control, enters a public roadway and strikes a pedestrian.

Defining Pedestrian Crashes

Lest you think we are splitting hairs...

Collision circumstances can be so complex and vary so greatly, that NHTSA's FARS staff sometimes have to be consulted for determinations about how to classify them.

... it's all about having good data.



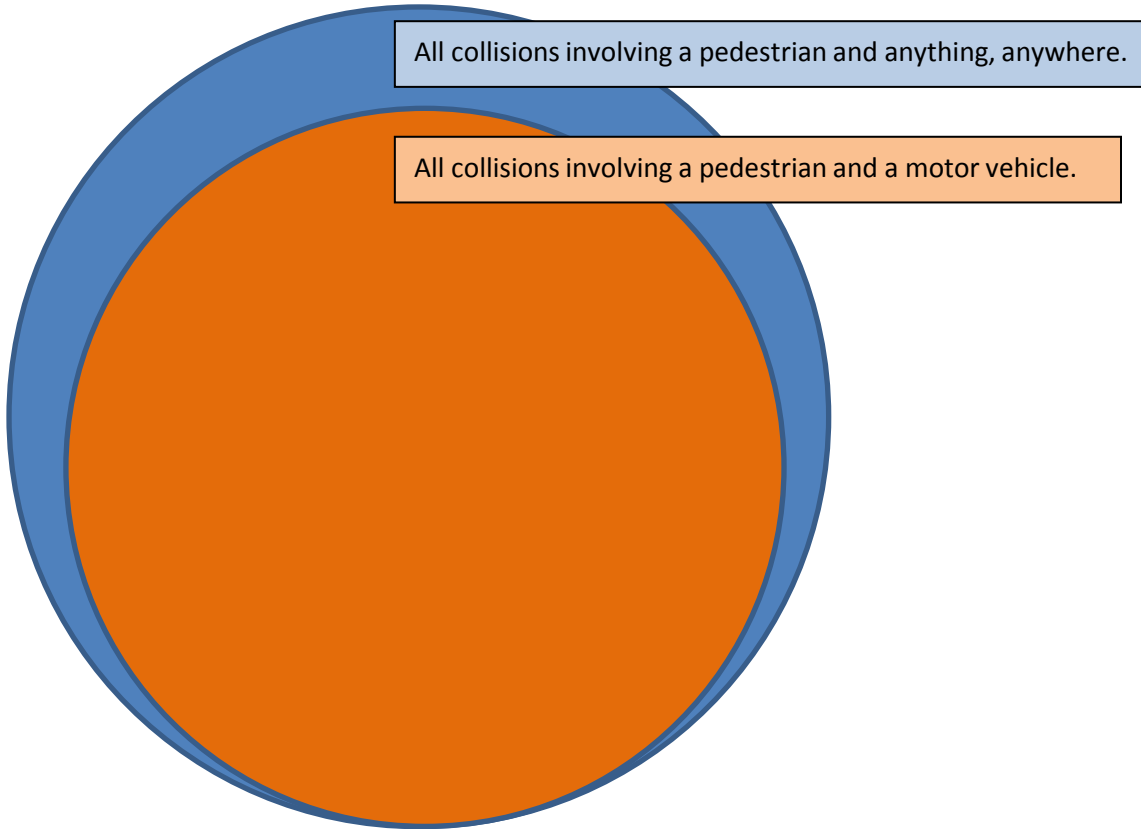
Common Ground

Common Ground

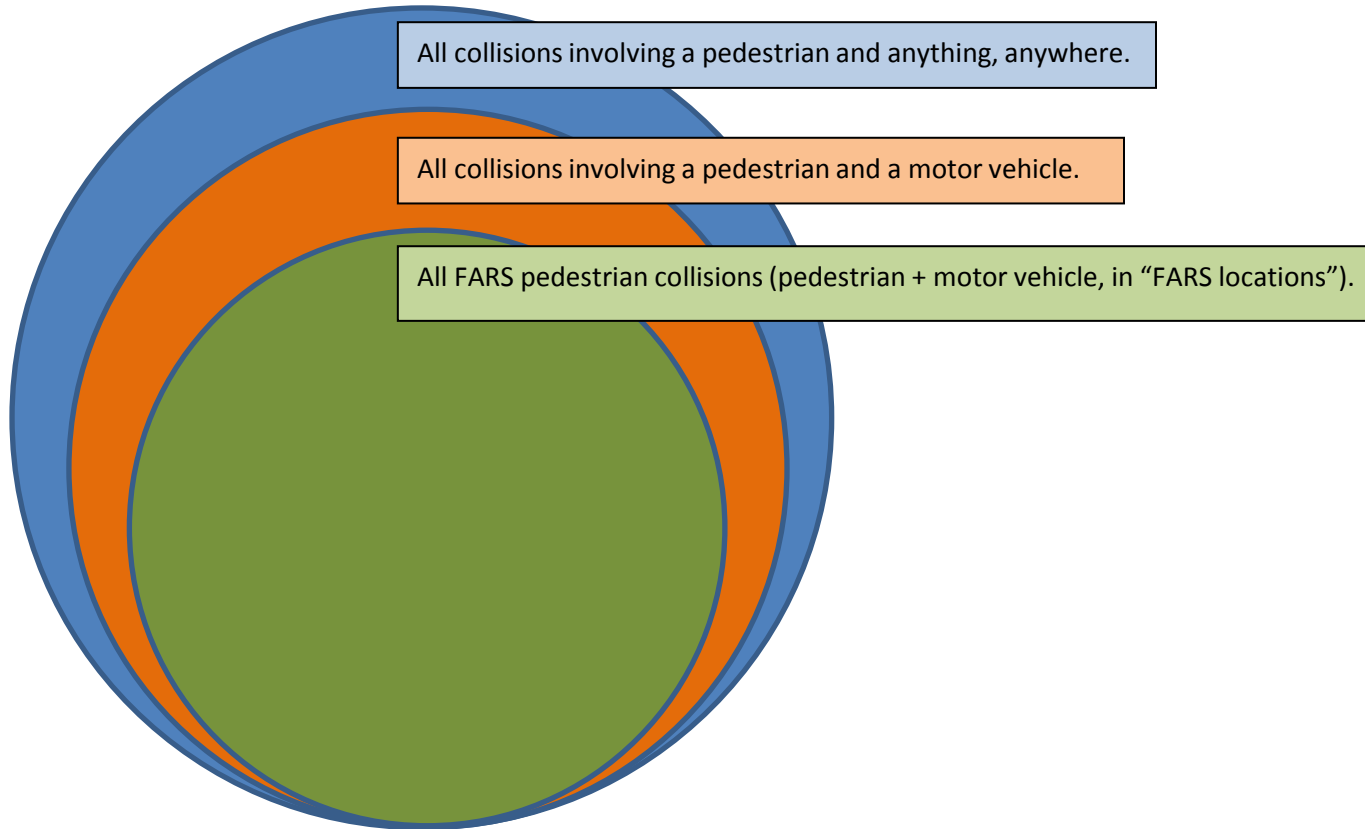


All collisions involving a pedestrian and anything, anywhere.

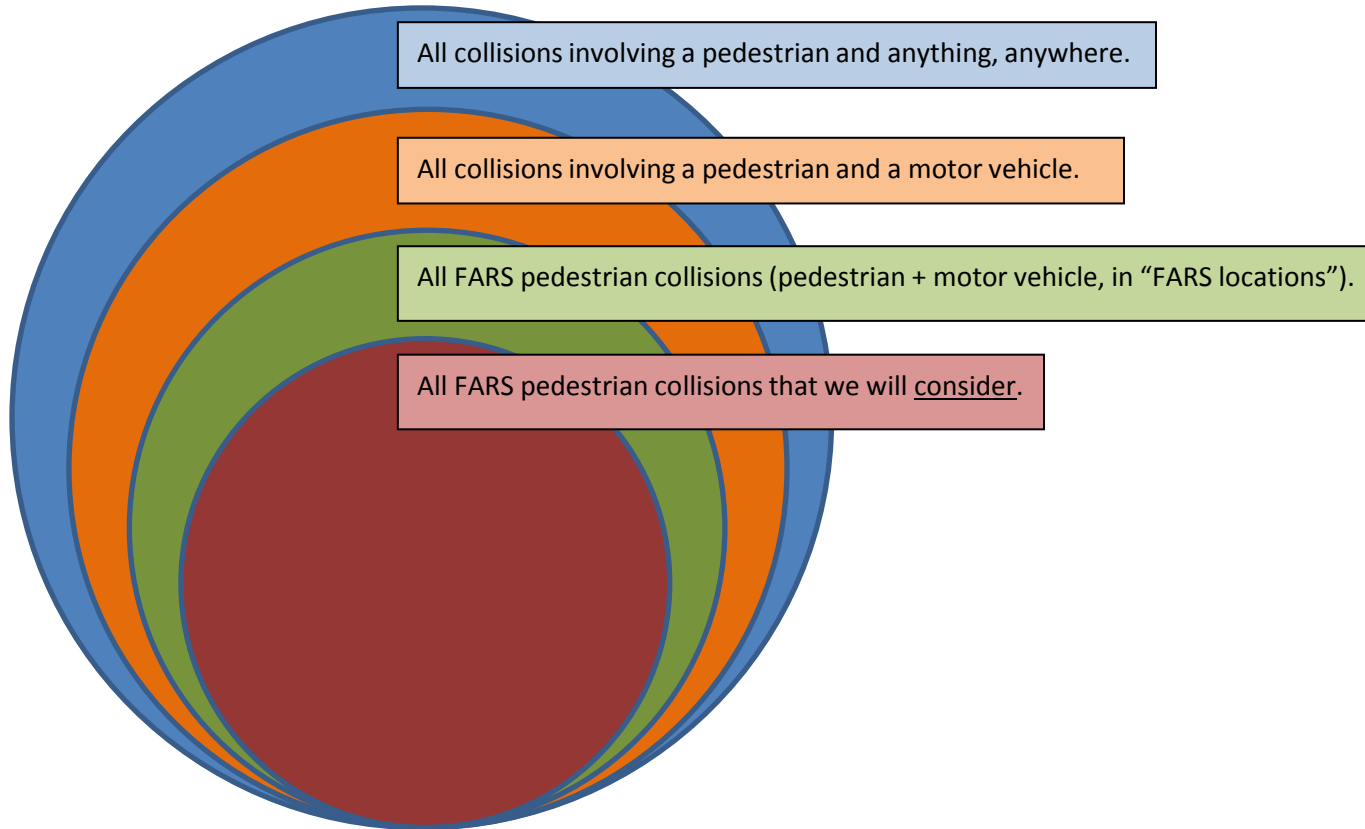
Common Ground



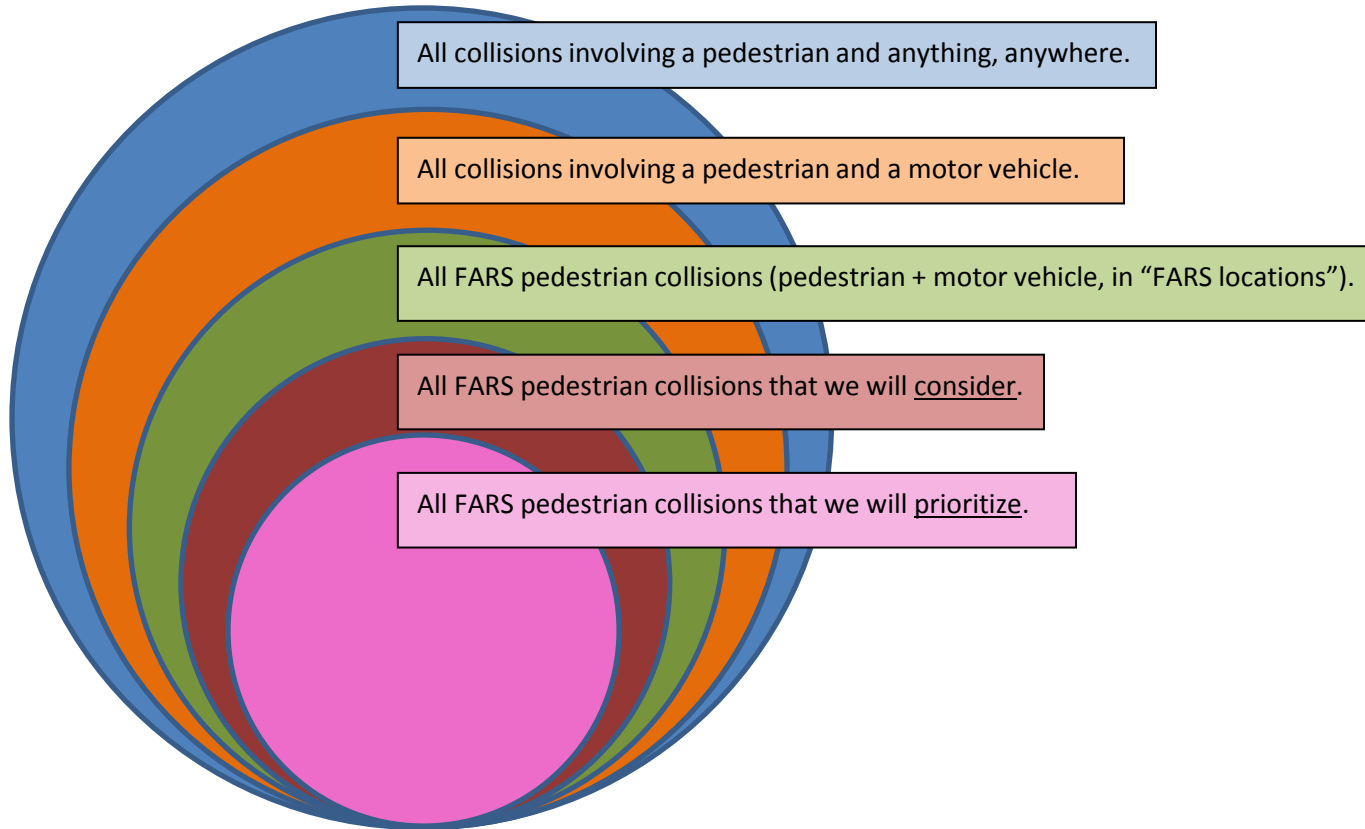
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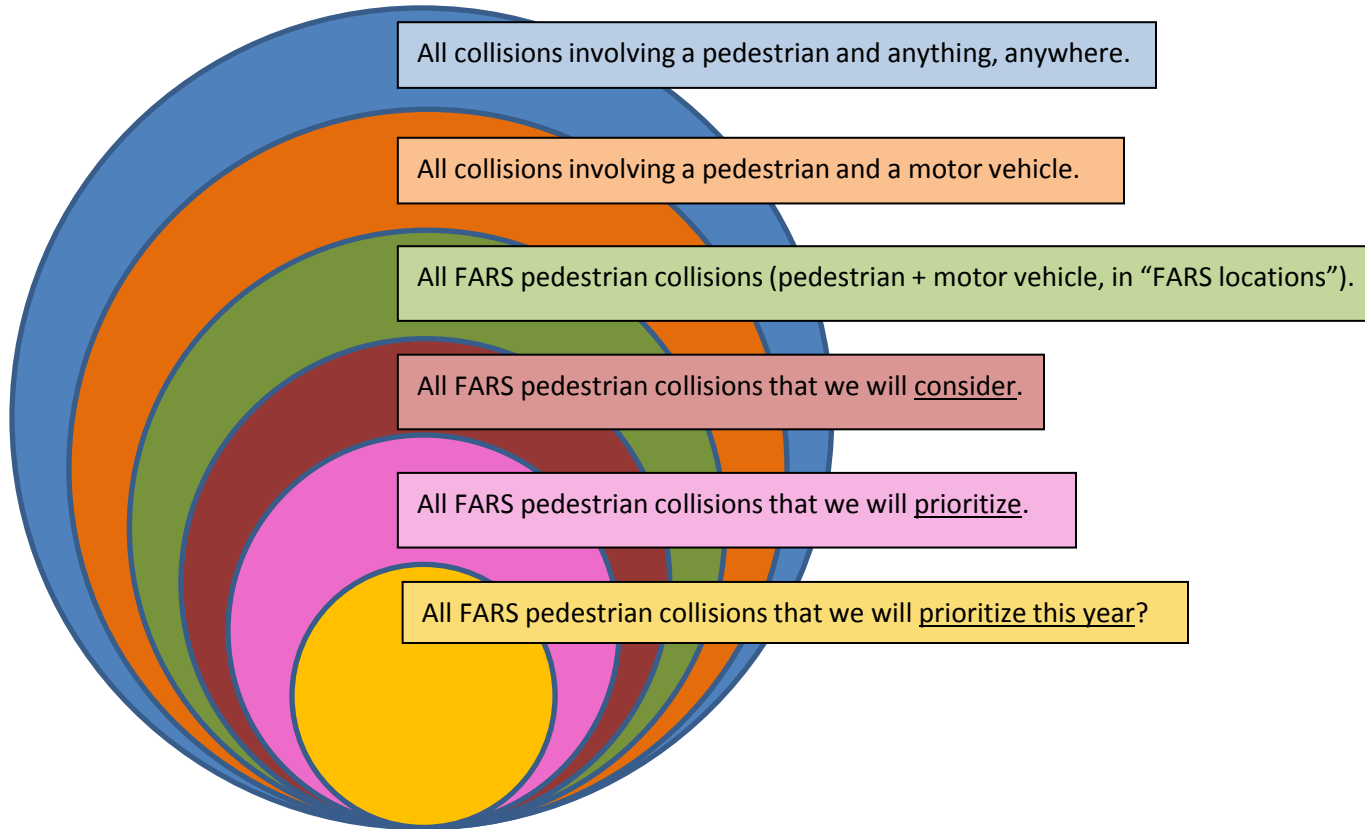
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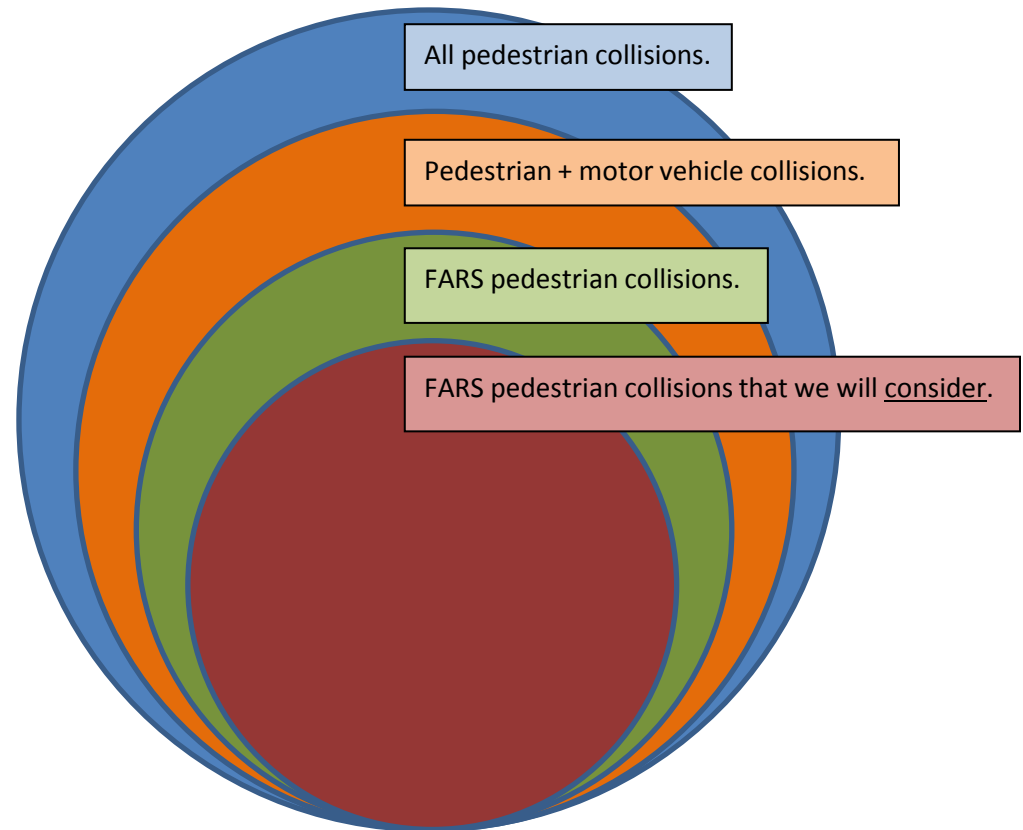
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Legislative Direction and Intent

Common Ground

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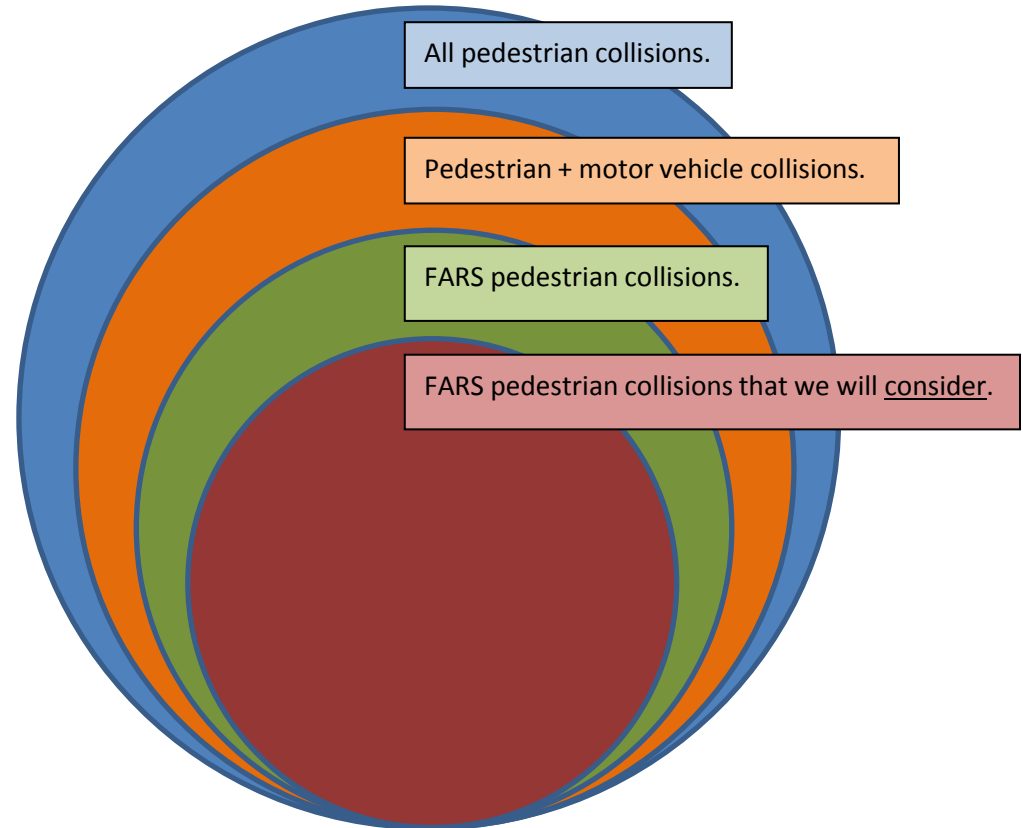


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Whereas fatal crashes are usually self-evident*, some discussion about **what constitutes serious injury** could be useful.

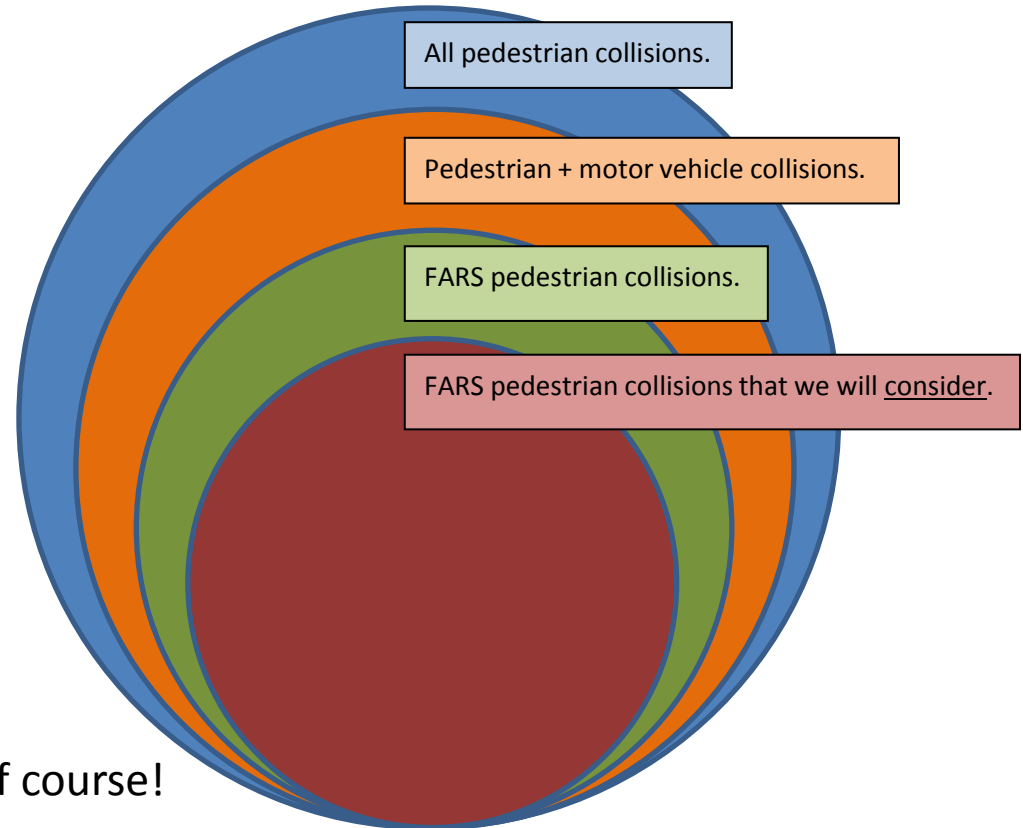


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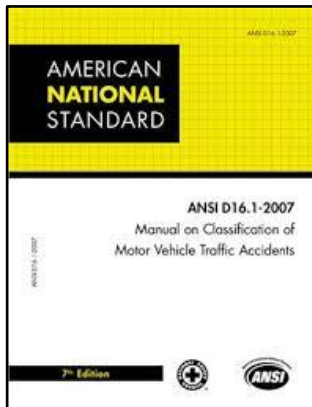
* Not *really*, but there are rules – of course!

Common Ground

Injury Severity:

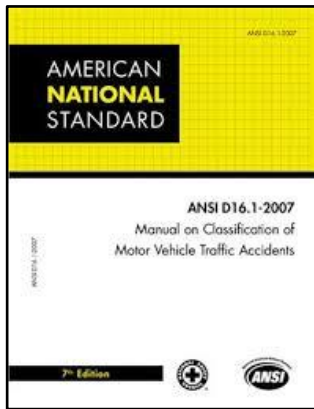
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Injury Severity:



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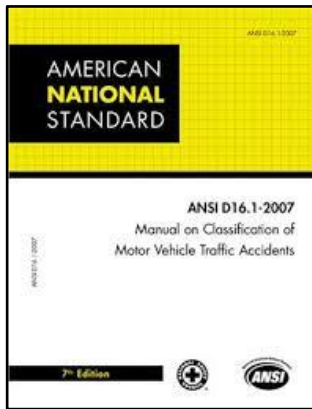
Injury Severity:



- Fatal accident
- Incapacitating injury accident
- Non-incapacitating evident injury accident
- Possible injury accident
- Non-injury accident

Common Ground

Injury Severity:



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CRASH ~~ACCIDENT~~

Before the labor movement, factory owners would say "it was an accident" when American workers were injured in unsafe conditions.

I will not call traffic crashes "accidents." I will educate others about why "crash" is a better word.

First Name

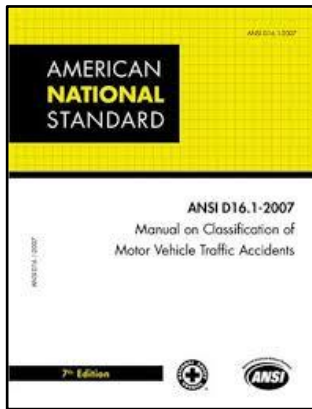
Last Name

Email Address

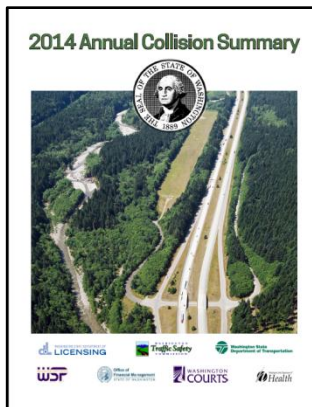
TAKE THE PLEDGE

Common Ground

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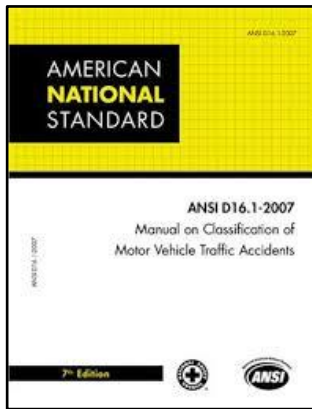


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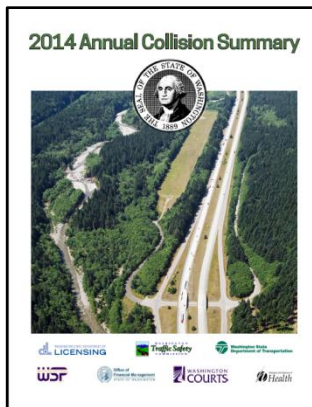


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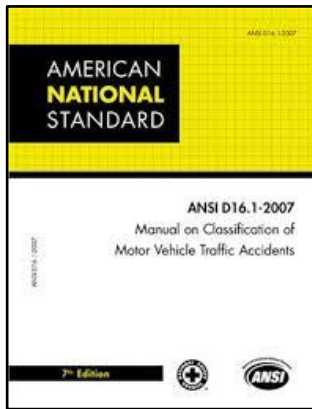


“Collision Types”

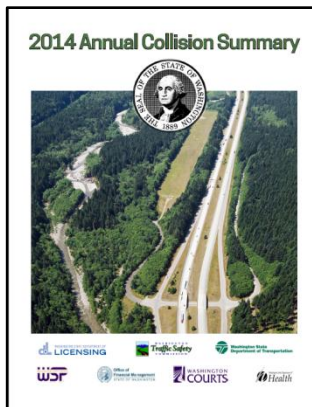
- Fatal Injury
- Serious Injury
- Minor Injury
- Evident (non-disabling) Injury
- Possible Injury
- No Injury/Property Damage Only

Common Ground

Injury Severity:



- **Fatal accident**
 - Incapacitating injury accident
 - Non-incapacitating injury accident
 - Possible injury accident
 - Non-injury accident
- 

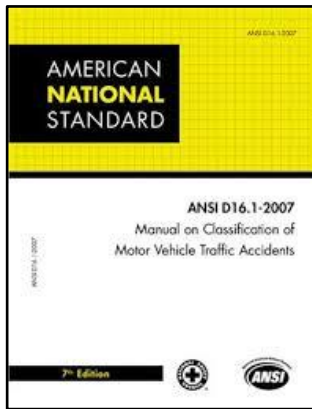


- ## “Collision Types”
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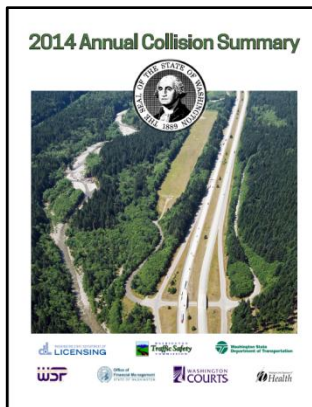
Consistent:
“30-day
timeframe”

Common Ground

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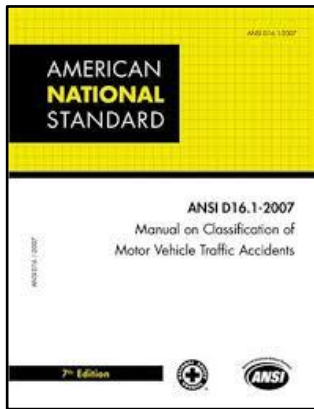


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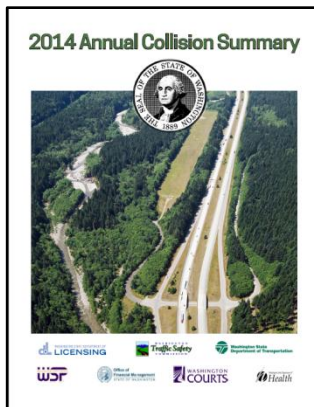
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- Fatal accident
- **Incapacitating injury accident**
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"Collision Types"

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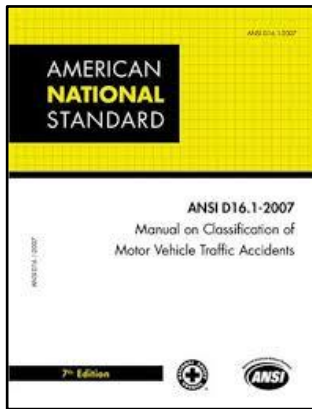
Consistent:

Essentially "injury which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or continuing normal activities at the time of the collision. Includes severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, etc.

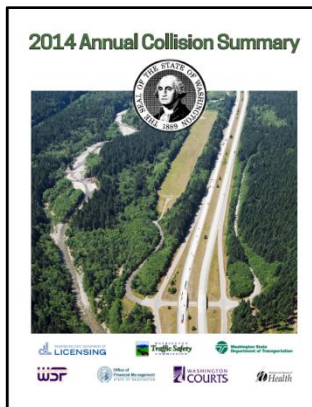
Excludes momentary unconsciousness, etc."

Common Ground

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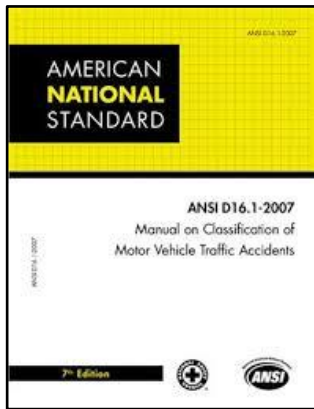


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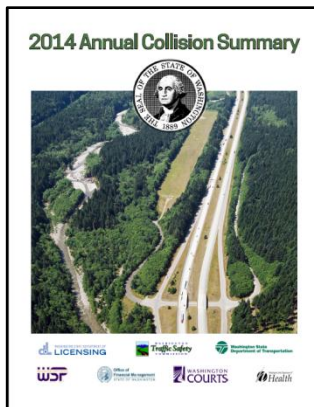
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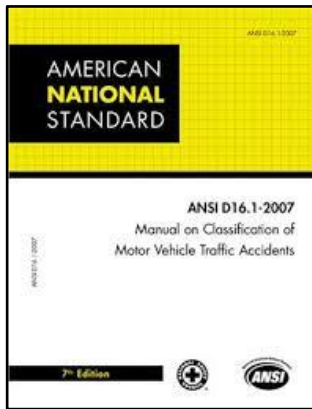
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Unique Type:

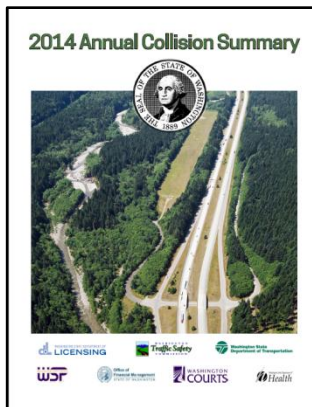
“A category combining evident and possible injuries”

Common Ground

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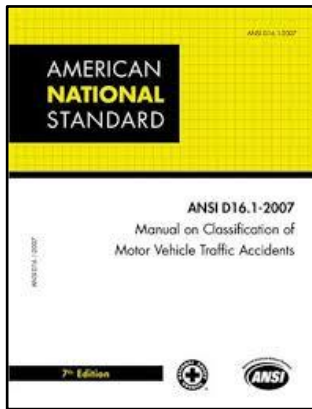


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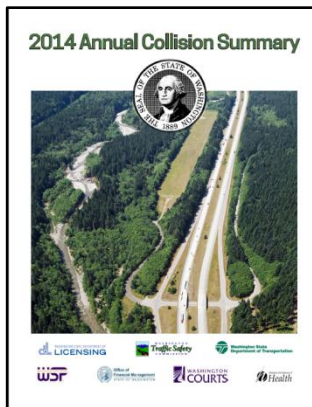


- Fatal accident
- Incapacitating injury accident
- **Non-incapacitating evident injury accident**
- Possible injury accident
- Non-injury accident

Consistent:

Essentially “injury which is visible but does not prevent the injured person from walking, driving, or continuing normal activities at the time of the collision. Includes broken fingers or toes, abrasions, etc.

Excludes limping, complaint of pain, nausea, momentary unconsciousness, etc.”

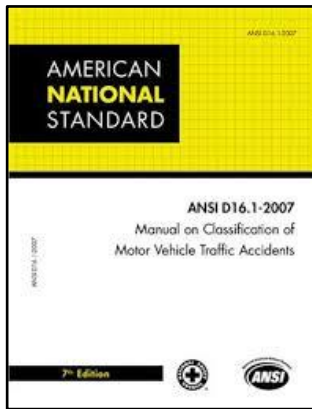



“Collision Types”

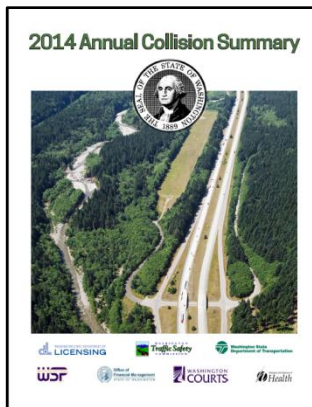
- Fatal Injury
- Serious Injury
- Minor Injury
- **Evident (non-disabling) Injury**
- Possible Injury
- No Injury/Property Damage Only

Common Ground

Injury Severity:



- Fatal accident
 - Incapacitating injury accident
 - **Non-incapacitating evident injury accident**
 - Possible injury accident
 - Non-injury accident
- 
- But Pr



“Collision Types”

- Fatal Injury
- Serious Injury
- Minor Injury
- **Evident (non-disabling) Injury**
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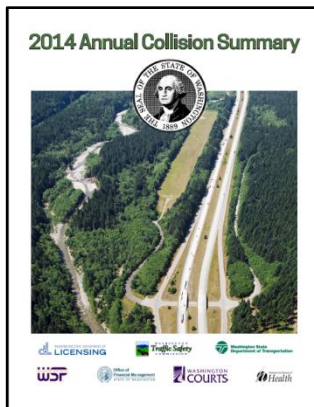
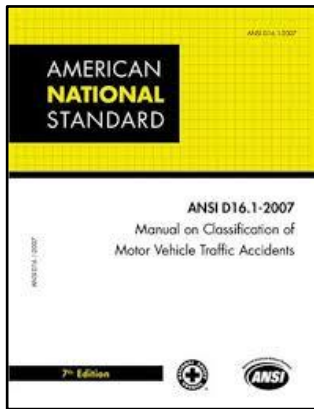
But Problematic?

The collision data gathering process relies on the investigating officer for medical assessment.

Is momentary unconsciousness always minor?

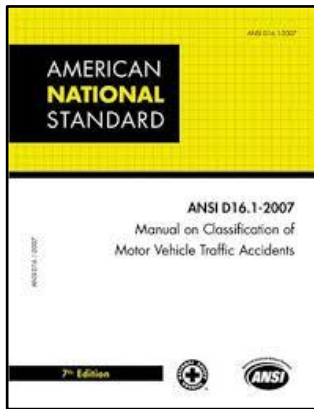
Common Ground

Injury Severity Discussion Questions:

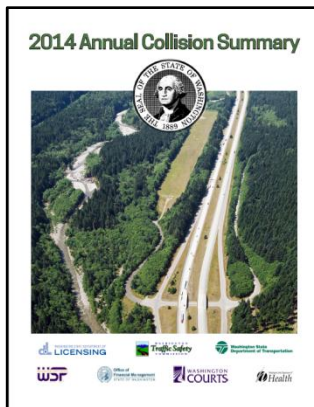


Common Ground

Injury Severity Discussion Questions:

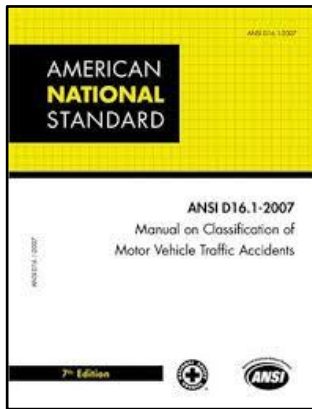


- What definition of “serious injury” can we work with?



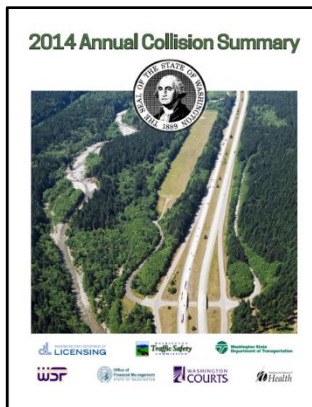
Common Ground

Injury Severity Discussion Questions:



- What definition of “serious injury” can we work with?
- Is the following sufficient?

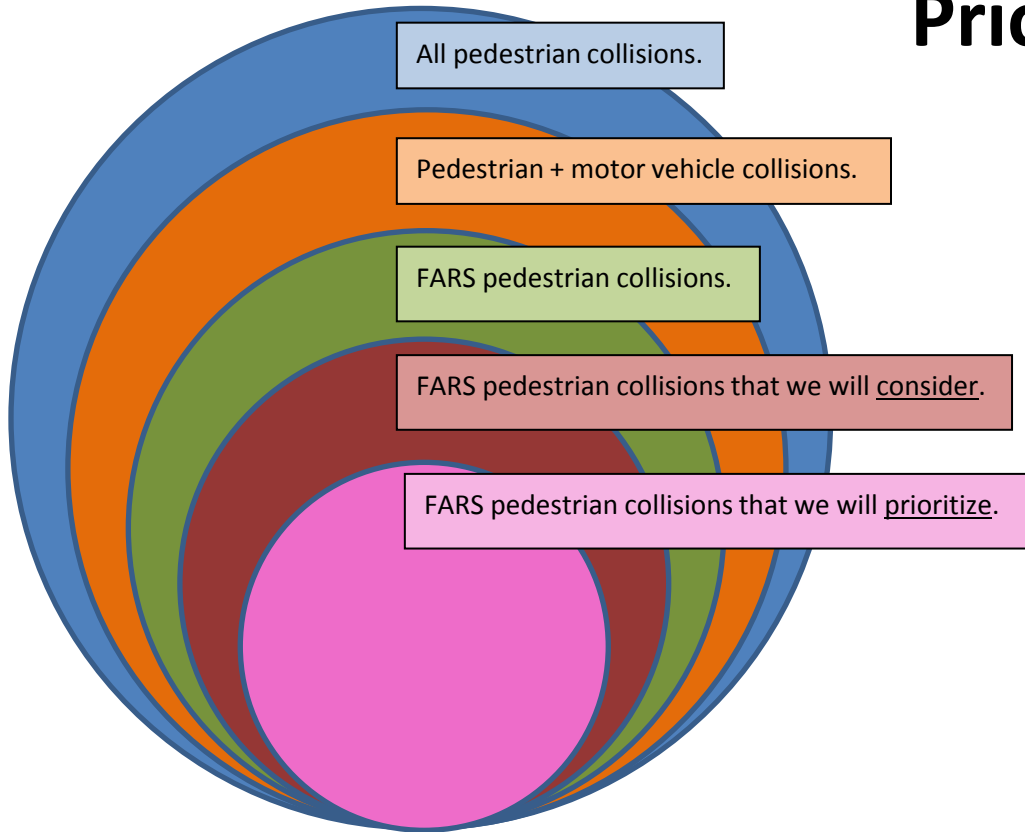
“injury which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or continuing normal activities at the time of the collision. Includes severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, etc.



Excludes momentary unconsciousness, etc.”

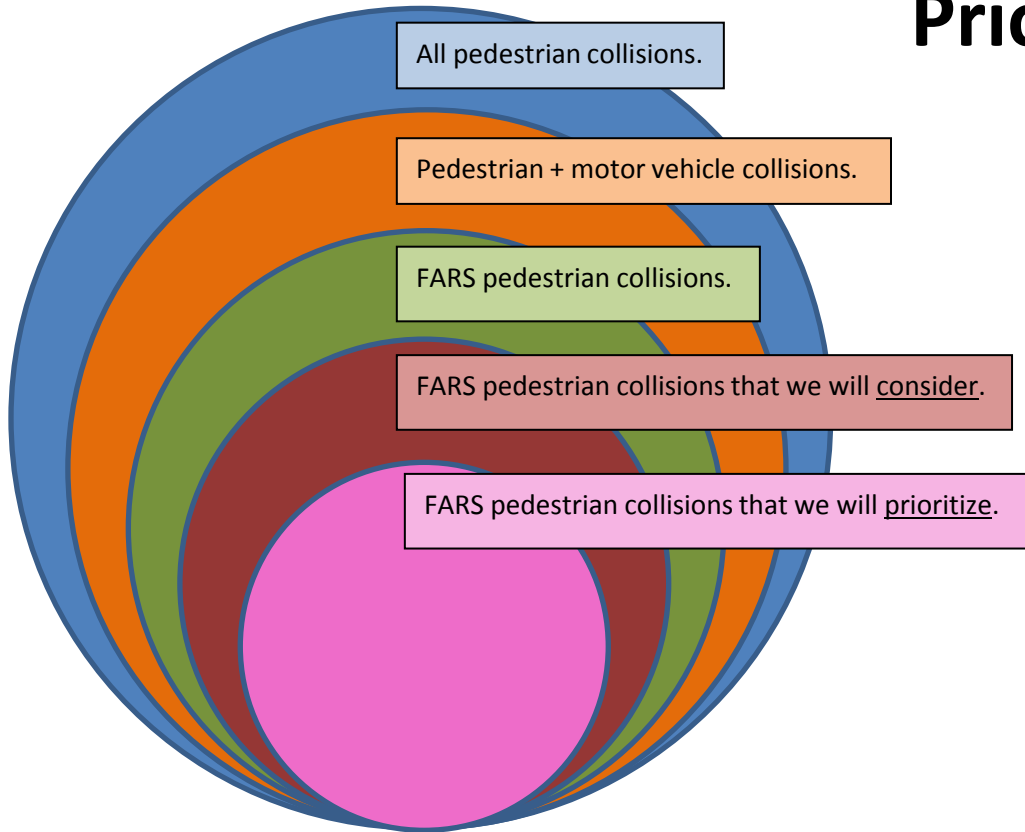
Common Ground

Prioritization Options:



Common Ground

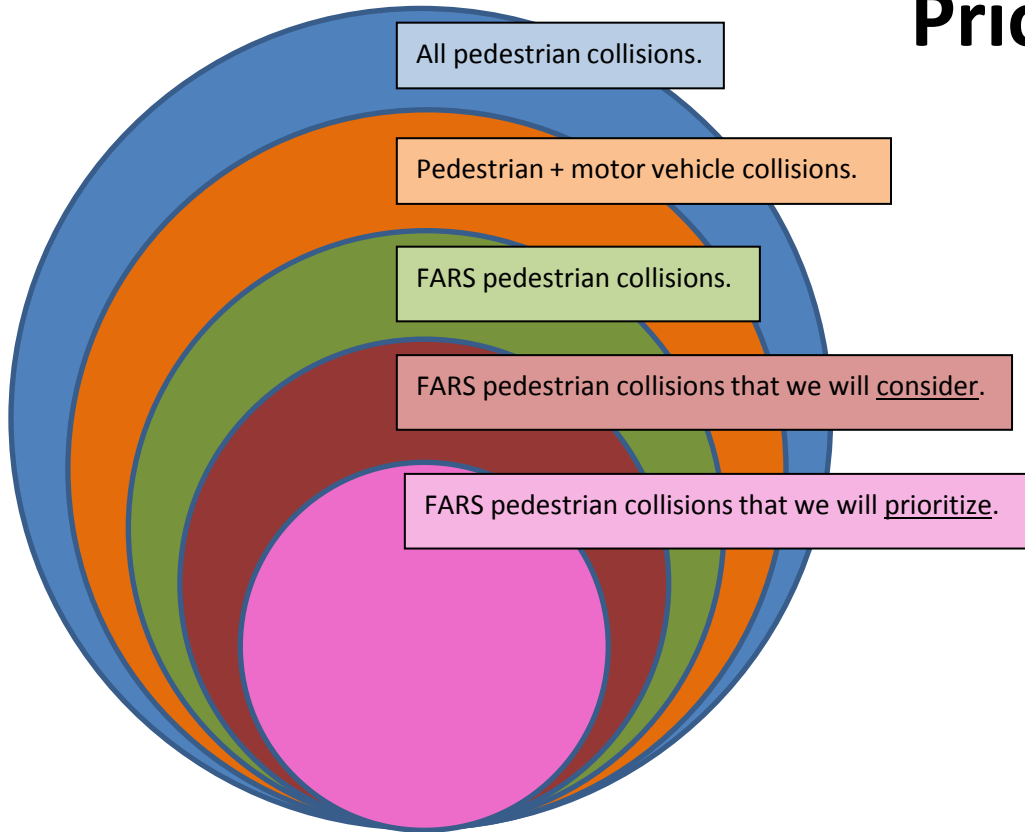
Prioritization Options:



- Crash types that affect the most people

Common Ground

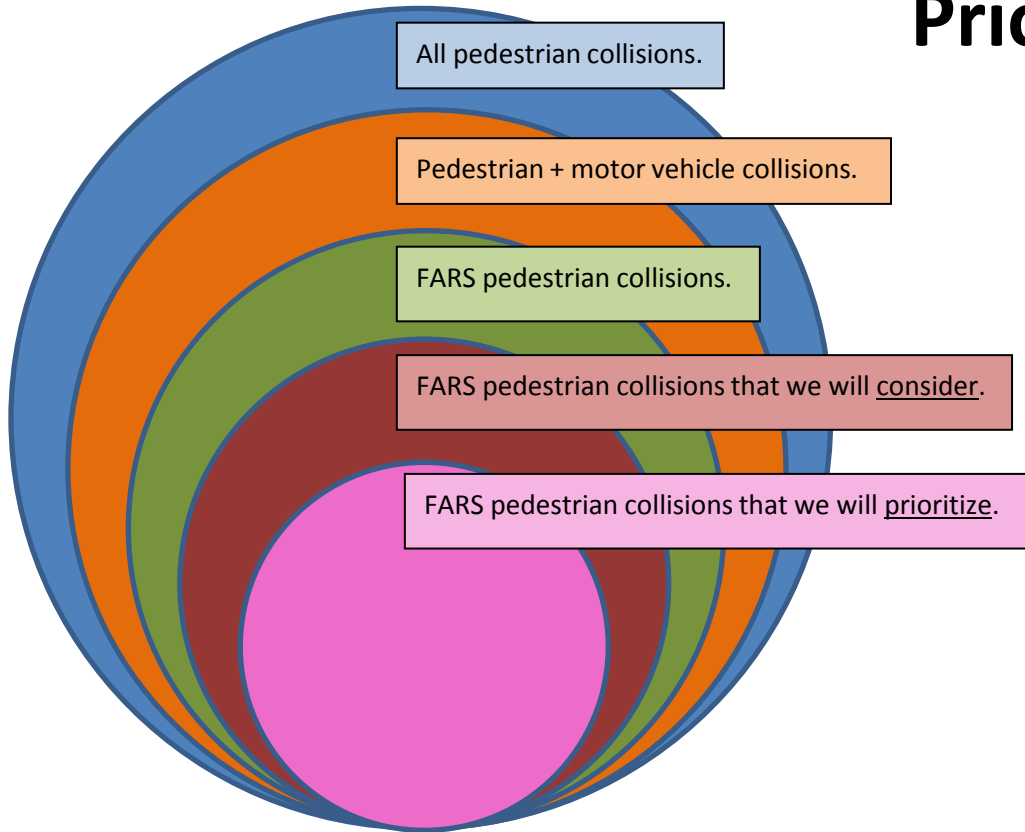
Prioritization Options:



- Crash types that affect the most people
- Crash types that are the cheapest/easiest to address

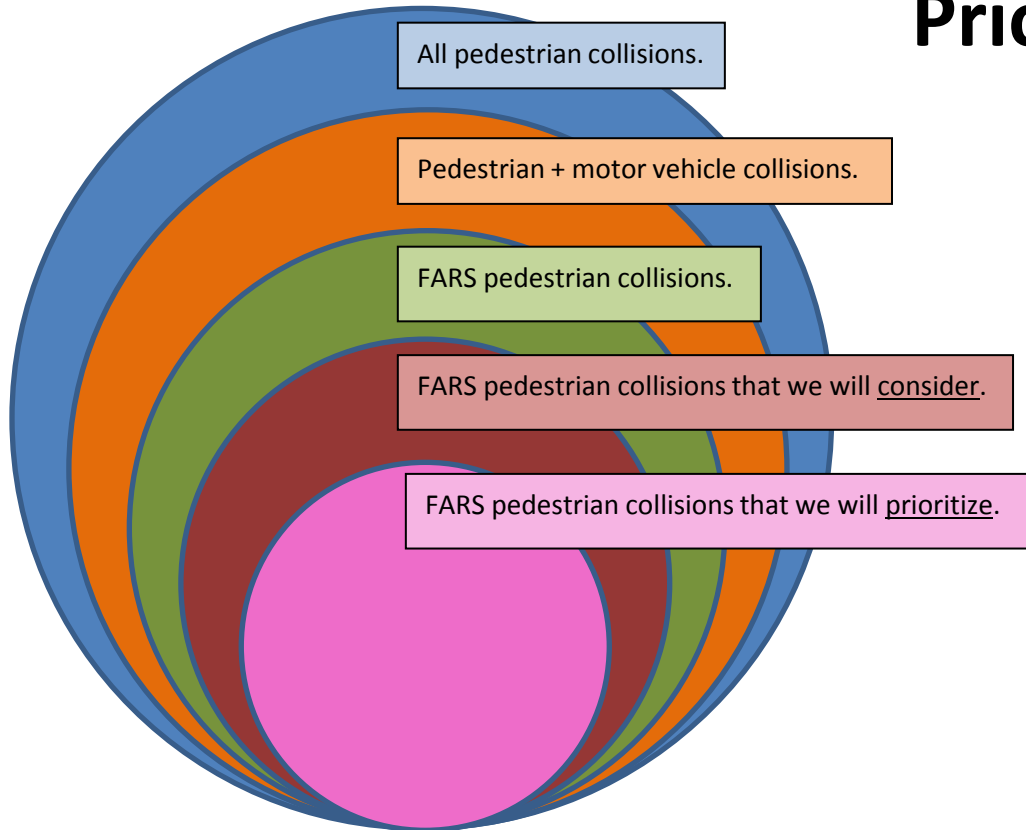
Common Ground

Prioritization Options:



- Crash types that affect the most people
- Crash types that are the cheapest/easiest to address
- Other options?

Common Ground



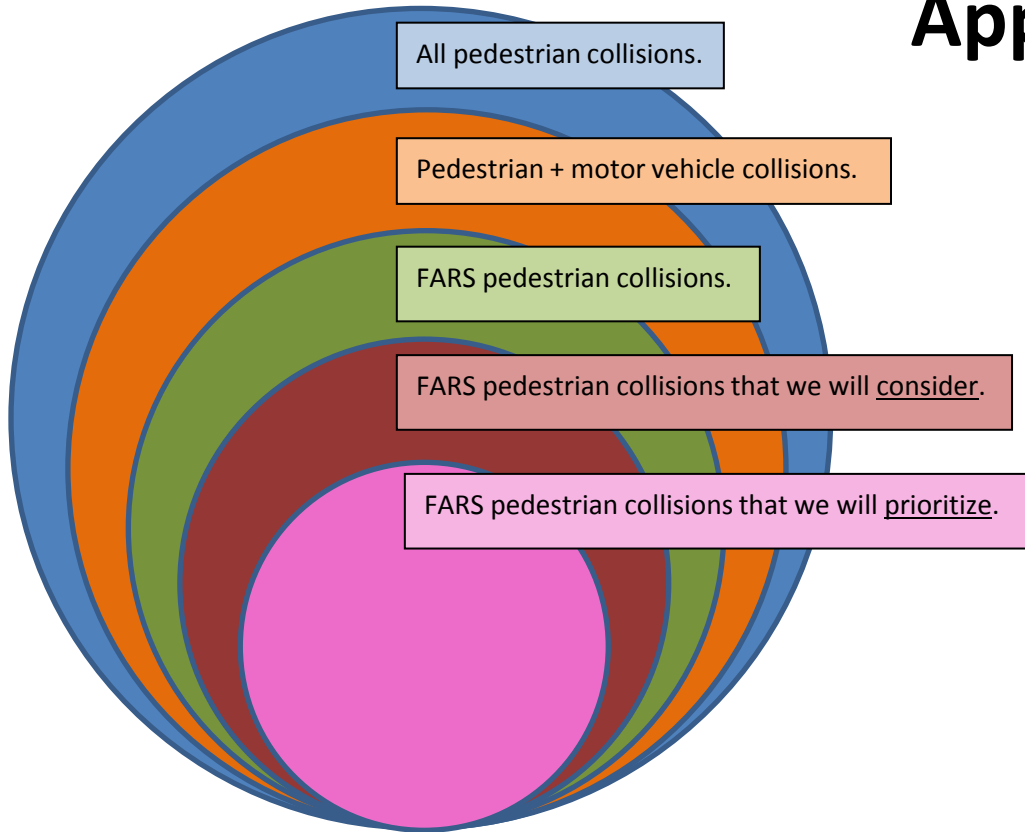
Prioritization Options:

- Crash types that affect the most people
- Crash types that are the cheapest/easiest to address
- Other options?
- Can we infer **the spirit/intent of the legislation?**

Pedestrian travel-focused vs. odd collision types (e.g. struck in front yard by car intruding from roadway)

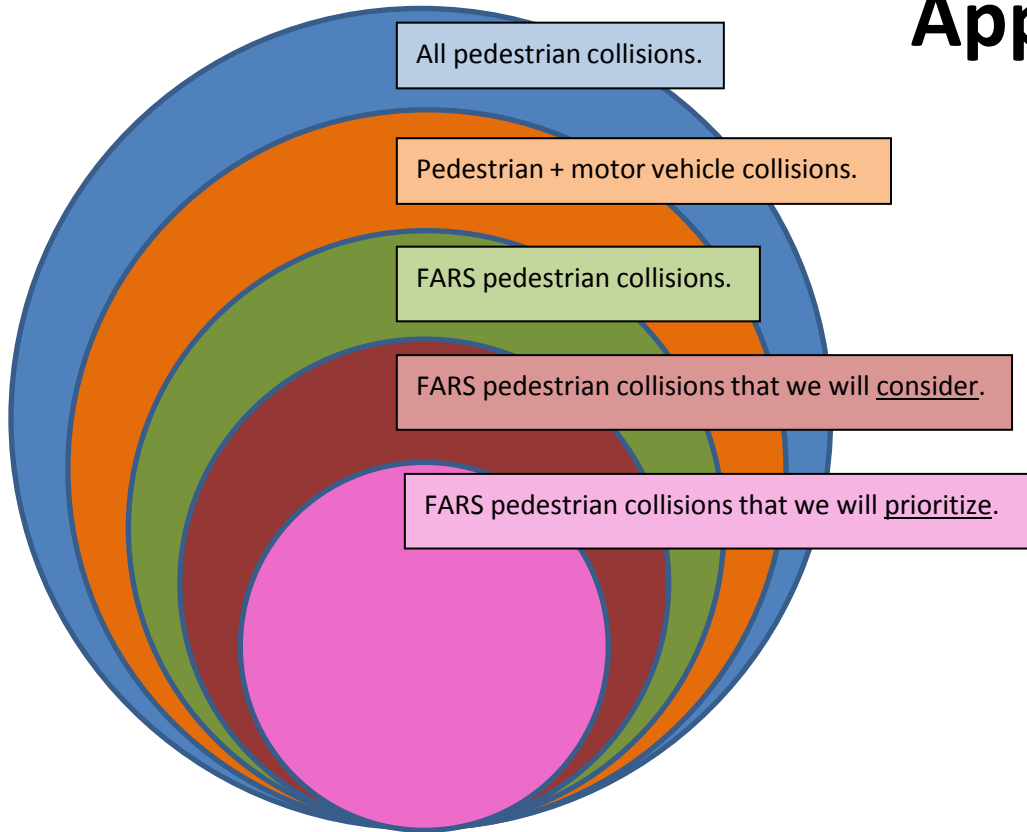
Common Ground

Approach Options:



Common Ground

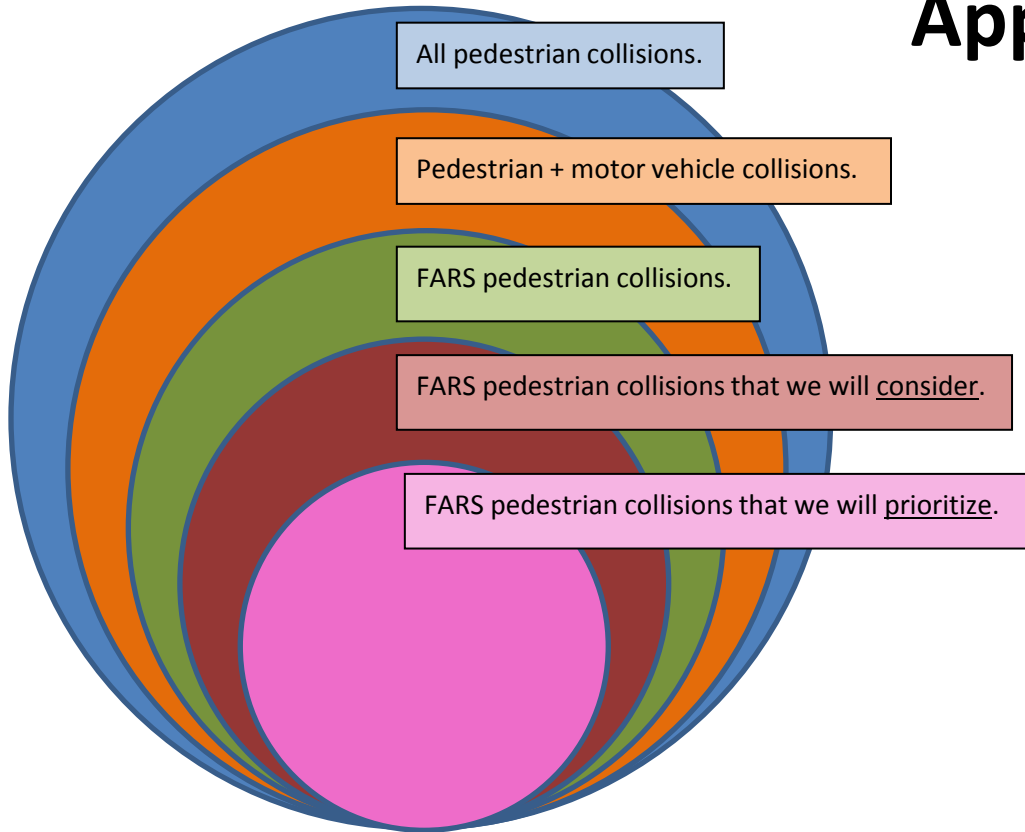
Approach Options:



- Annual reports with same content.

Common Ground

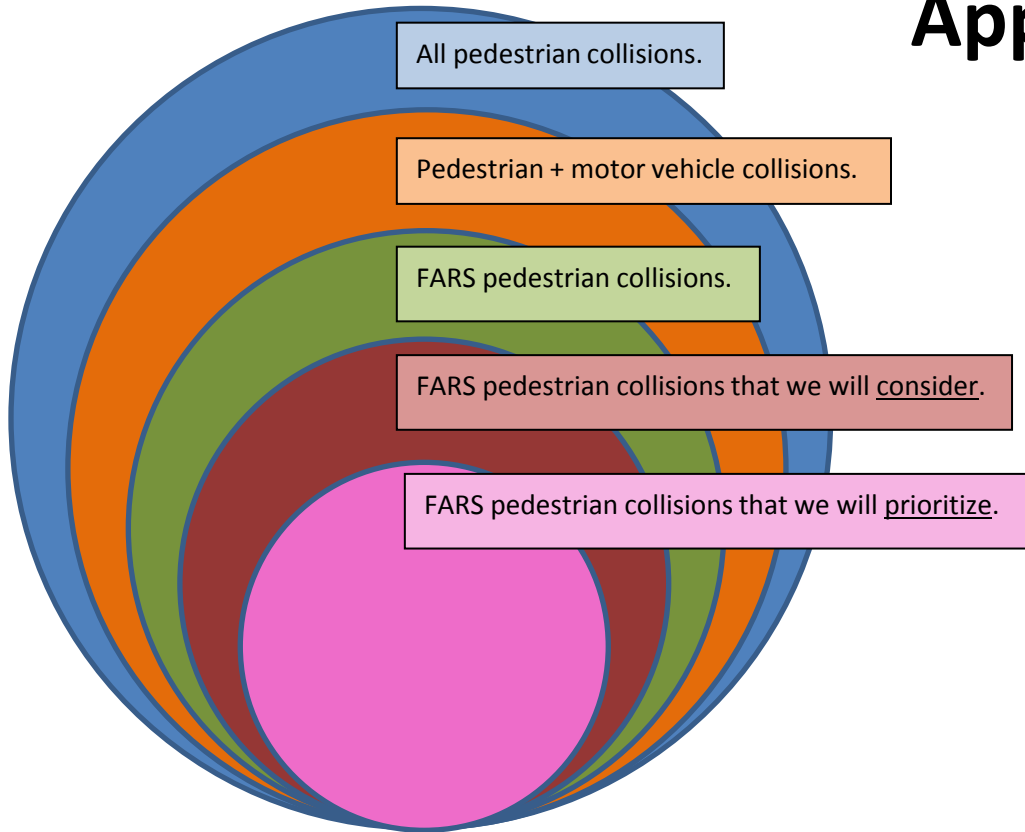
Approach Options:



- Annual reports with same content.
- Yearly focus on a different aspect or set of aspects related to pedestrian safety.

Common Ground

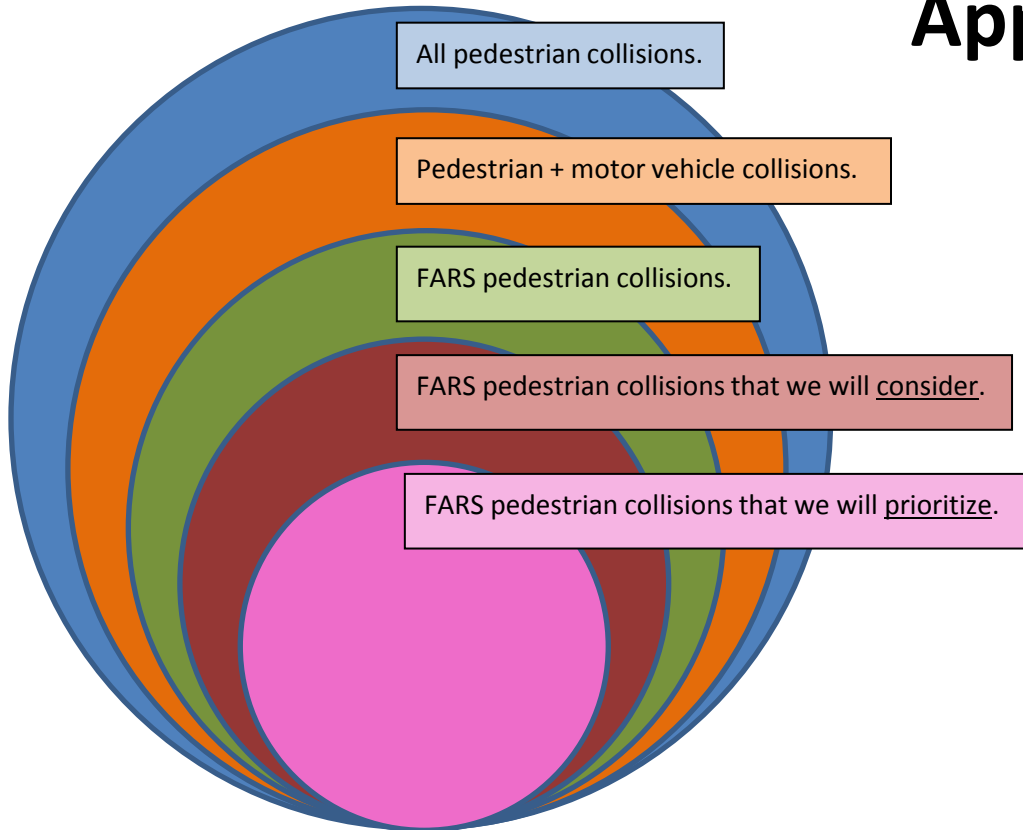
Approach Options:



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Common Ground

Approach Options:

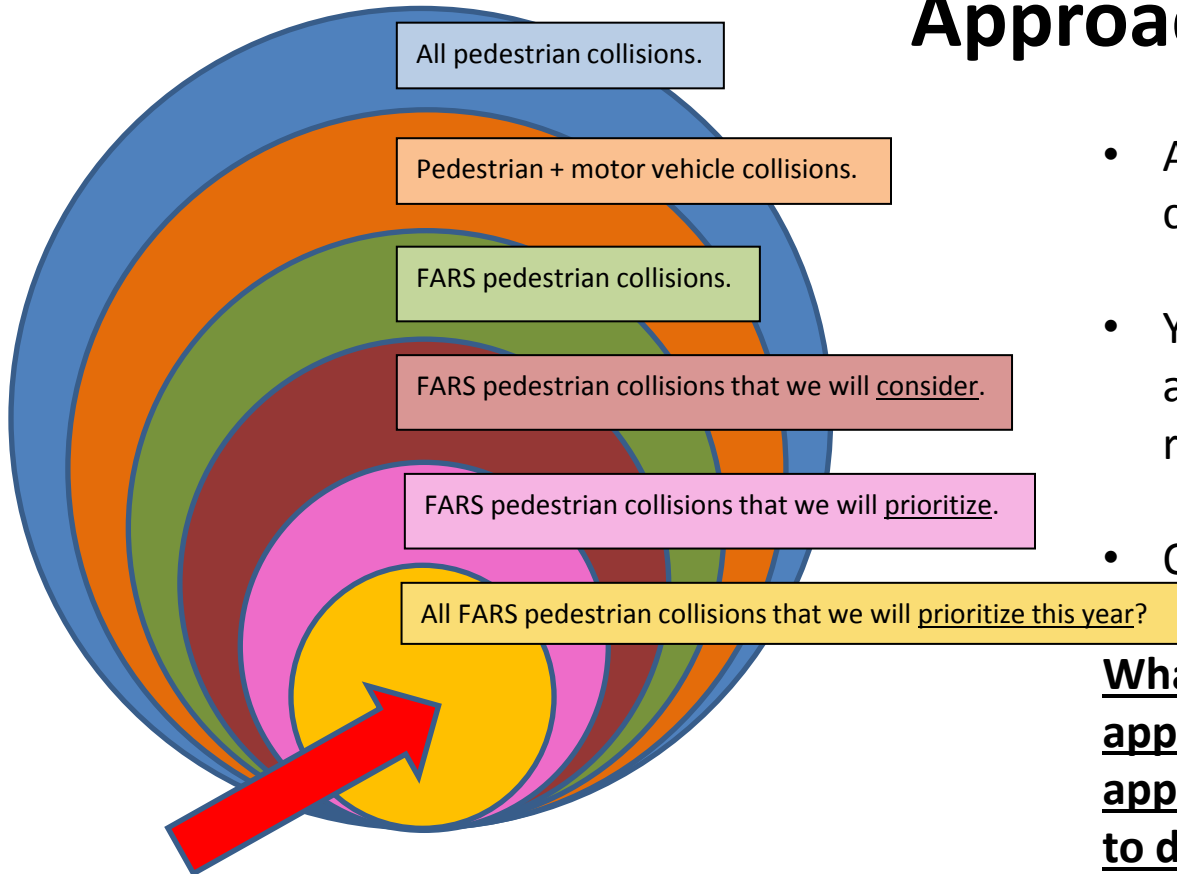


- Annual reports with same content.
- Yearly focus on a different aspect or set of aspects related to pedestrian safety.
- Other options?

What are the merits of each approach and are there other approaches? Do we even need to decide the approach yet?

Common Ground

Approach Options:



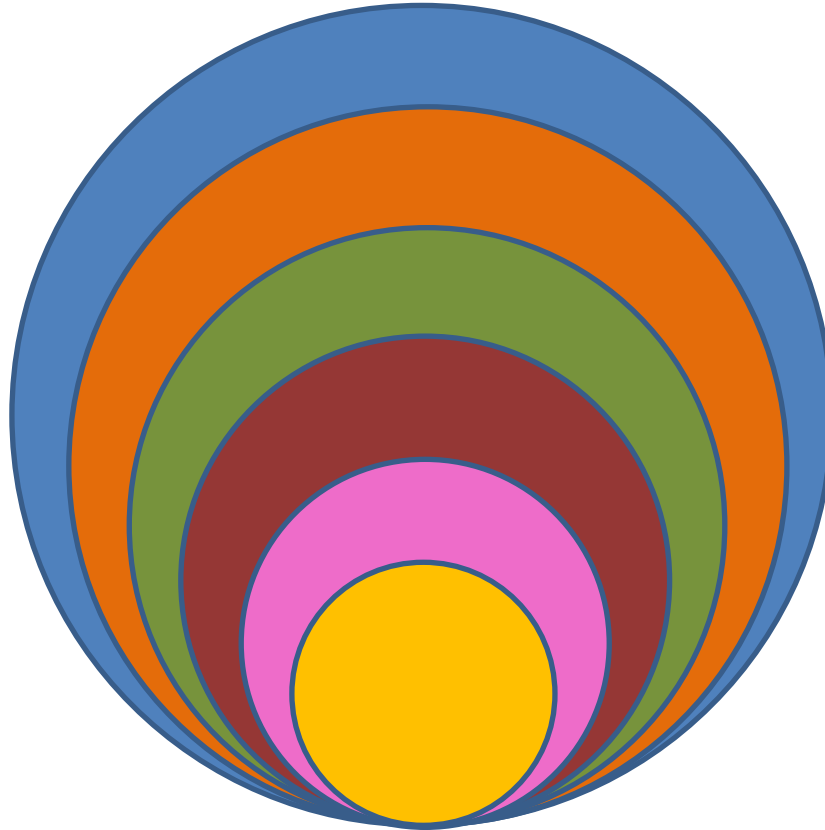
- Annual reports with same content.
- Yearly focus on a different aspect or set of aspects related to pedestrian safety.
- Other options?

What are the merits of each approach and are there other approaches? Do we even need to decide the approach yet?

Factors to consider:

- Project timeframe: annual reports in 2016 & 2017, with a final report in 2018
- Project resources: Currently a half-time staff position and \$5500 operational budget (travel, etc.)
- Cost/Benefit (or other measure – i.e. social justice) of addressing crash types
- Others?

Lunch Break!



Reconvene @ 1PM