# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Between 2014 and 2018, there were nearly 1,200 pedestrians involved in traffic crashes in Tucson. These crashes took the lives of 96 people and severely injured 246 more.

## PLAN PURPOSE



# PEDESTRIAN CRASH ANALYSIS

80%

of pedestrian deaths & serious injuries occur on streets with speed limits of





of pedestrian deaths & severe injuries occur on





of pedestrian crashes occur within



#### **RISK FACTORS**

Risk factors are roadway, land use, or behavioral characteristics associated with increased pedestrian crash and injury risk. These factors may be used to identify locations where crashes have not yet occurred to make proactive safety improvements. The following pedestrian risk factors were determined for intersections and roadway corridors.



Intersections within 200 feet of a transit or bus stop



Signalized intersections with four and six lane roadways with posted speeds of 35 or 40 mph



Six lane, two-way roadways



Roadway segments within 300 feet of a transit or bus stop and more than 2,000 feet from a marked crosswalk

## HIGH INJURY NETWORK

A pedestrian high injury network was developed as part of this project, representing 68% of all pedestrian deaths and severe injuries along 4% of city streets. The high injury network is presented at the end the summary.

### STRATEGIES & ACTION ITEMS

There's no single solution that solves all the issues related to pedestrian safety. Therefore, the PSAP lays out an Action Plan that identifies key strategies to improve pedestrian safety. The strategies fit under the following focus areas: engineering, evaluation, policy, enforcement, education and outreach. Within each strategy are specific action items - that when combined will help to make our streets safer for walking.

