



Pedestrian Safety in Multnomah County

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Joanne Fuller, Director

Multnomah County Health Department

Olivia Quiroz, Senior Policy Specialist

Community Wellness and Prevention Program
Multnomah County Health Department

**Joanna Valencia, Senior Transportation
Planner**

Land Use & Transportation Program
Multnomah County Department of Community
Services

Desired outcomes

- Summarize data and policy initiatives relevant to pedestrian safety, including work already in progress by coalitions in which Multnomah County already participates.
- Share funding opportunities from the state and federal level that can be utilized for pedestrian safety when it is identified as a public health issue.



Public health benefits of walking

- Walking makes you healthier.
- People who live in walkable neighborhoods get about 35-45 more minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week.
- Six out of 10 people walk for physical activity.



Pedestrian safety

National Data

- Pedestrians—people who travel by foot, wheelchair, stroller, or similar means—are among the most vulnerable users of the road.
- In the decade from 2003 through 2012, 47,025 pedestrians died while walking on our streets.
- That's sixteen times the number of Americans who died in natural disasters—earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and tornadoes—over the last 10 years.



Populations at risk

Children

- From 2009-2011, 13 children in Oregon were killed as pedestrians and 89 were hospitalized.
- In 2010, more than 80% of child pedestrian deaths occurred at non-intersection locations.
- Fatal pedestrian injury remains a leading cause of death for those 15 years and younger.



Older adults

- By 2040, over 20% of Oregon's population will be over 65.
- Older adults may have greater exposure to pedestrian crashes.
- National data from 2003 to 2010 indicate that while comprising 12.6 percent of the total population, adults aged 65 and older account for nearly 21 percent of pedestrian fatalities.



Populations at risk

Low-income Communities and Communities of Color

National Data

- While African Americans comprise 12.7 percent of the U.S. population, they account for 17.3 percent of all pedestrian fatalities.
- Hispanics make up just over 15 percent of the population, but 18.6 percent of pedestrian fatalities.
- African Americans and Hispanics are more likely to live in urbanized areas, and in particular, suburban locations and along busy arterials routes, which are especially dangerous for pedestrians.



Multnomah County data

- In 2012, there were 331 total crashes involving pedestrians. 18 pedestrians were killed and 335 were injured. (ODOT, Crash Analysis and Reporting, September 2013)
 - Of the 18 pedestrians killed in 2012 in Multnomah County, 9 were crossing in a crosswalk or at an intersection (legally, Oregon drivers are required to stop for pedestrians at an intersection whether or not there is a painted crosswalk). Seven pedestrians were killed while crossing the road not at an intersection, and two were killed while standing in the roadway or while walking in the road with traffic (ODOT, Crash Analysis and Reporting, September 2013).
 - Of the 353 pedestrians killed or injured in 2012 in Multnomah County, 246 individuals, or about 70%, were killed or injured while crossing in a crosswalk or at an intersection. Thirty-eight or 15% of those killed or injured while crossing in a crosswalk or at an intersection were 19 years or younger (ODOT, Crash Analysis and Reporting, September 2013)



Factors

- Type of facility/roadway
- User Behavior
- Time of day



“A review of pedestrian crashes shows nearly half of the injuries and deaths occur in urban areas on urban roadways. Crashes are higher in October, November, December and January, with the highest occurring in December. Most crashes occurred around the 6:00 p.m. hour and over half were in intersections or crosswalks. The deadliest time for pedestrians is during dark light conditions where there are no street lights” (Oregon Health Authority, *Oregon Pedestrian Safety Policy and Systems Change Strategies 2012-2015*)



Funding Opportunities

- State
 - All Roads Transportation Safety (ARTS) Program
 - State Transportation Improvement Program
- Regional
 - Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program
 - Regional Travel Options Program
- Other
 - Safe Routes to School Safety Grants

