



Dr. Paul St-Aubin, Ph.D.  
Transportation Engineering, P.Eng.

*Head of Products At*



**BriskSynergies**

## **Midtown Atlanta Case Study**

**New Data Collection Techniques in Automated  
Pedestrian Safety Analysis**

# Agenda



- Challenges in traditional pedestrian safety evaluation techniques
- Introduction to Surrogate Road Safety Analysis
- Considerations when implementing a new data-driven collection technique for crosswalk interventions
- How Midtown Atlanta reduced the time to effectively validate pedestrian safety performance measurements



Leader in Automated Road Safety Analysis



Specialize in video-based traffic safety analysis.

- Based in Canada, with offices in Waterloo and Montreal.



**Clients**

Transportation authorities, municipalities, consulting firms and urban design firms



**Partners**

Engineering firms and System Integrators



Automated Conflict Analysis to Measure Road Safety

# Traditional Road Safety Analysis



- Countermeasures are traditionally guided by collision data
  - collected in the field by emergency services, such as police or paramedical services
  - compiled by road safety authorities.

- Road safety professionals examine this data to determine which contextual factors or new design features help explain road safety—examples:
  - effectiveness of traffic calming
  - cross walk markings redesign
  - excessive speeding



# Shortcomings of Traditional Road Safety Analysis



The relative **infrequency** of traffic accidents makes meaningful statistical analysis **challenging** and **long**



Accidents on the order of 1 per million-km driven

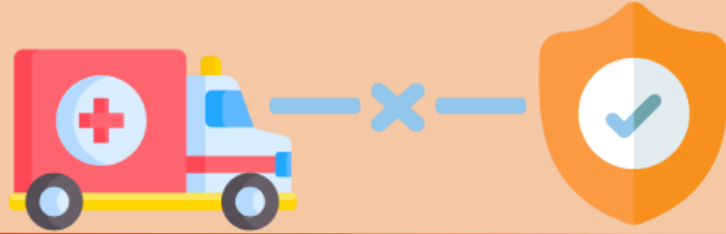


Year-to-year variation, especially at the site-level



Data collection may take years to complete

# Shortcomings of Traditional Road Safety Analysis



Possible **disconnect** between the information reported by **emergency service personnel** and the information sought by **road safety practitioners**.

- Difficulty anticipating relevant information.

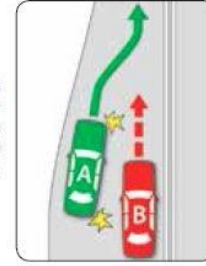


Lack of technical detail prior to the collision:

- non-expert witnesses
- costly reconstruction

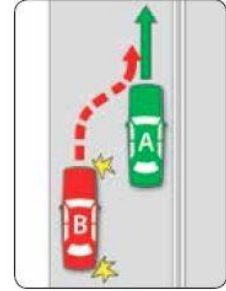
## Example 38

Driver B gives way when lines of traffic into a single line of traffic.



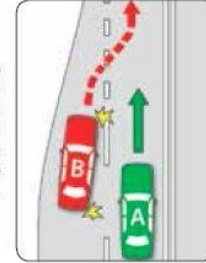
## Example 41

If a driver diverges to the left or right within a marked lane, the driver must give way to any vehicle that is in the lane.



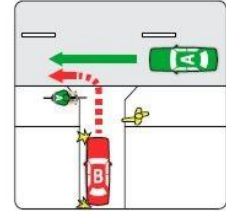
## Example 39

Driver B gives way when a marked lane is ending and two lanes of traffic merge into a single lane of traffic.



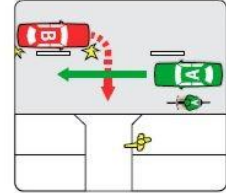
## Example 42

Driver B entering a road from a road-related area and giving way to a pedestrian and a bicycle rider on the footpath and a vehicle on the road.



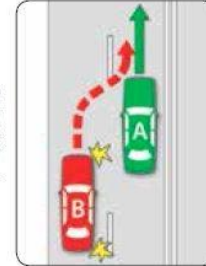
## Example 43

Driver B turning right from a road into a road-related area and giving way to an oncoming vehicle and bicycle and to a pedestrian on the footpath.



## Example 40

Driver B gives way when moving from one marked lane to another marked lane.



# Surrogate Safety Analysis as a New Technique

- The early technical and methodological challenges that are being solved today:



**ubiquity of traffic cameras,**  
enable cost-effective observation

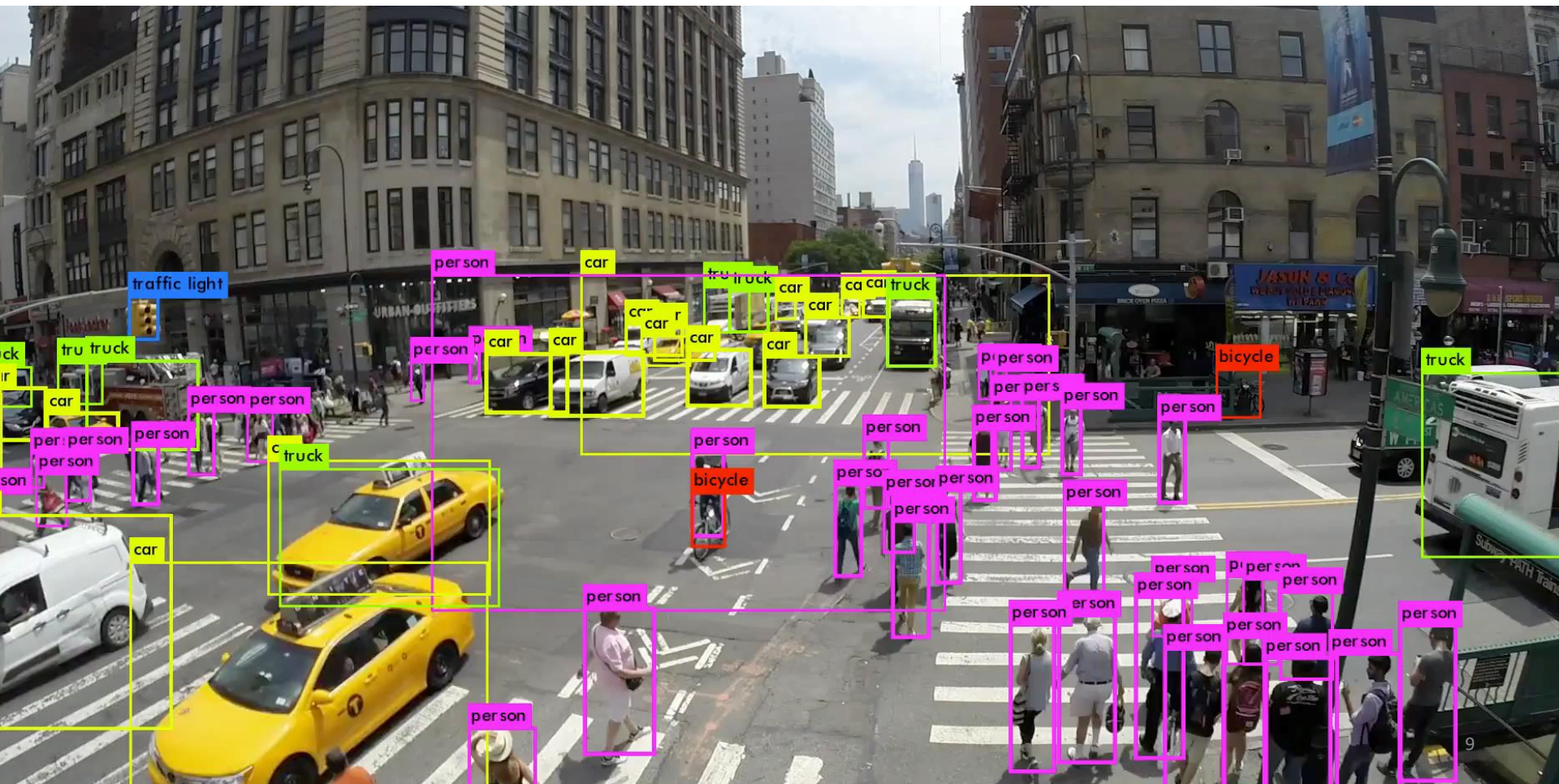


advances in computer vision, driving automated and objective  
**extraction of road user trajectories**



advances in robotics, provide improved **collision modeling**  
technologies and consistent definitions of the collision-course

# Computer Vision and AI to Analyze Traffic Movements



PET: 0.88 s



**0.88 sec**  
to collision

# Indicators of Potential Collision

0:0.00 SEC.

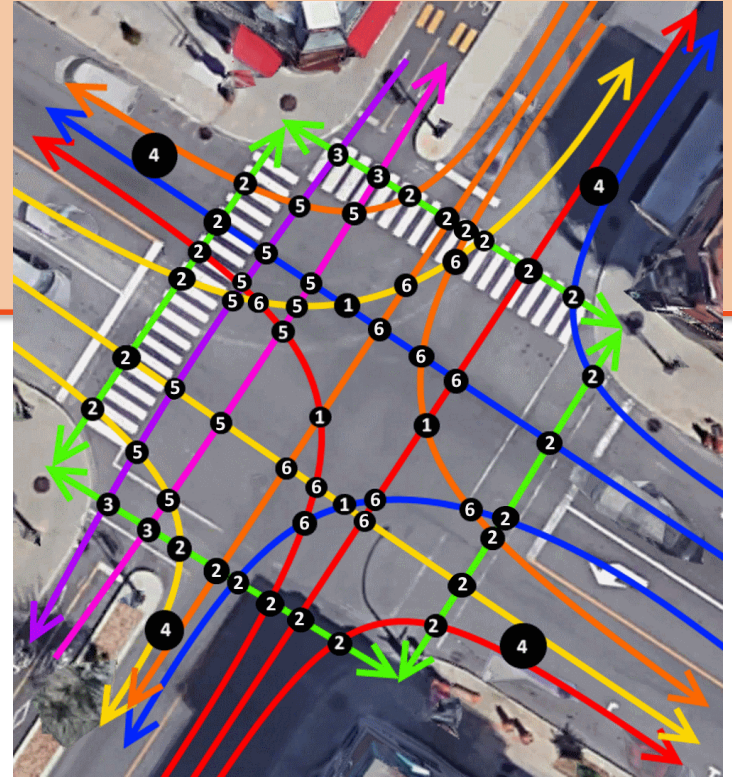
Measures:

- $PET = T2 - T1$
- $TTC = \Delta D / \Delta V$

# Data Collection Considerations



- Using traffic cameras, **all** road users can be observed simultaneously.
- Each road user is classified by mode of transportation or vehicle classification, and is grouped into a movement.
- Safety analysis is performed between different movements.

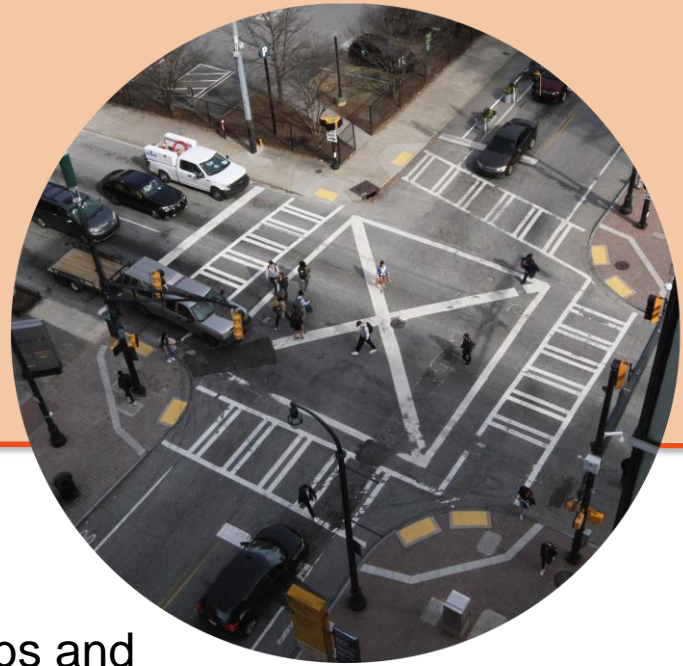


# Midtown Atlanta Challenge



- Atlanta's innovation and entrepreneurial hotspot Tech Square
- Busy intersection at Spring Street and 5<sup>th</sup> Street
- Large volume of pedestrian and cyclists
- Need for a safer crossing system

# Solution



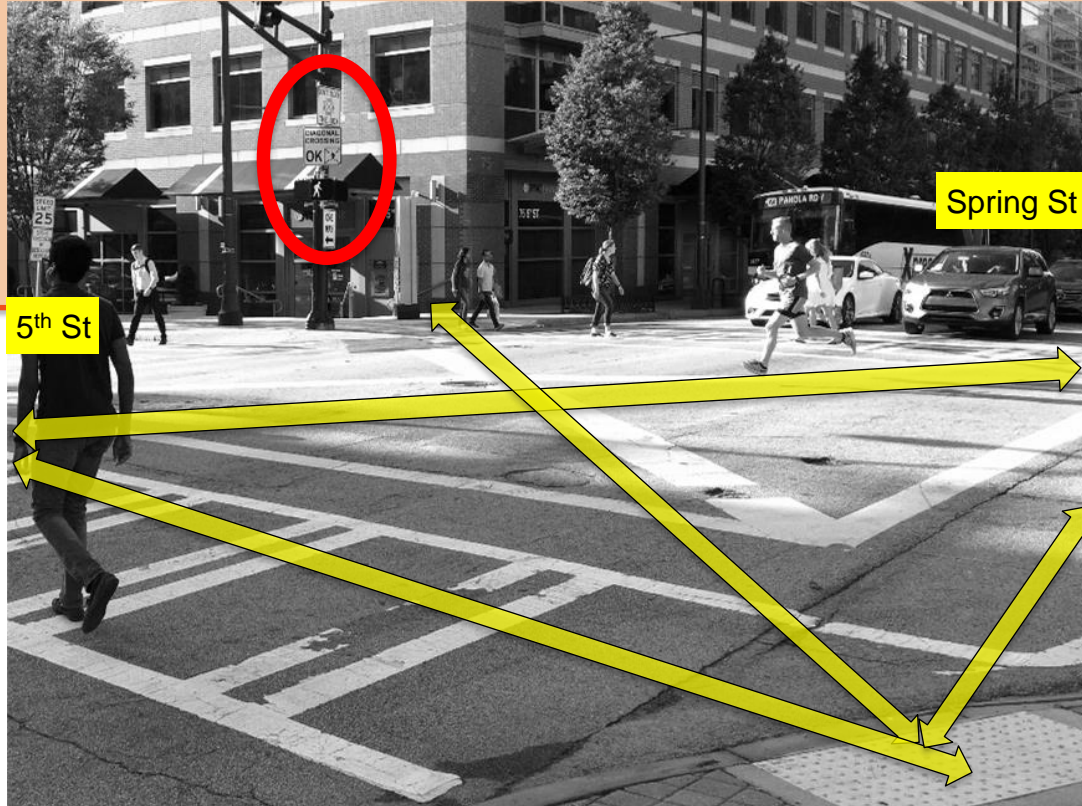
- Installed a multi-directional pedestrian scramble
- Project deployment team - Midtown Alliance, Jacobs and AECOM
- Increased demand to validate safety performance measurements

# AECOM Project Applications



- Pedestrian scramble phase deployment
- Freeway on ramp intersection
- Unsignalized intersection

# Pedestrian Scramble Phase Deployment



- Implemented in January 2018
- Before and after video processing
- Selected intersection conflict points
- Pedestrian and driver compliance
- Education and enforcement

# Deployment Safety Benefit

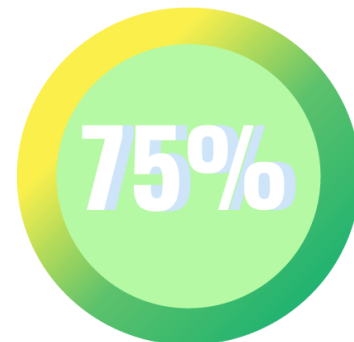
5 <sup>th</sup> Street and Spring Street	Risk Level	Before	After
Near Collision Events	High (< 1 sec)	2	0
	Medium (1 – 2 sec)	38	6
	Low (2 – 3 sec)	150	26
	Total Events	190	32
% of Pedestrians involved in a potential conflict		4%	1%
Total pedestrian count		4,409	2,520



4%

1%

Pedestrians near collision risk (PET < 3 secs) reduced from 4% to 1%

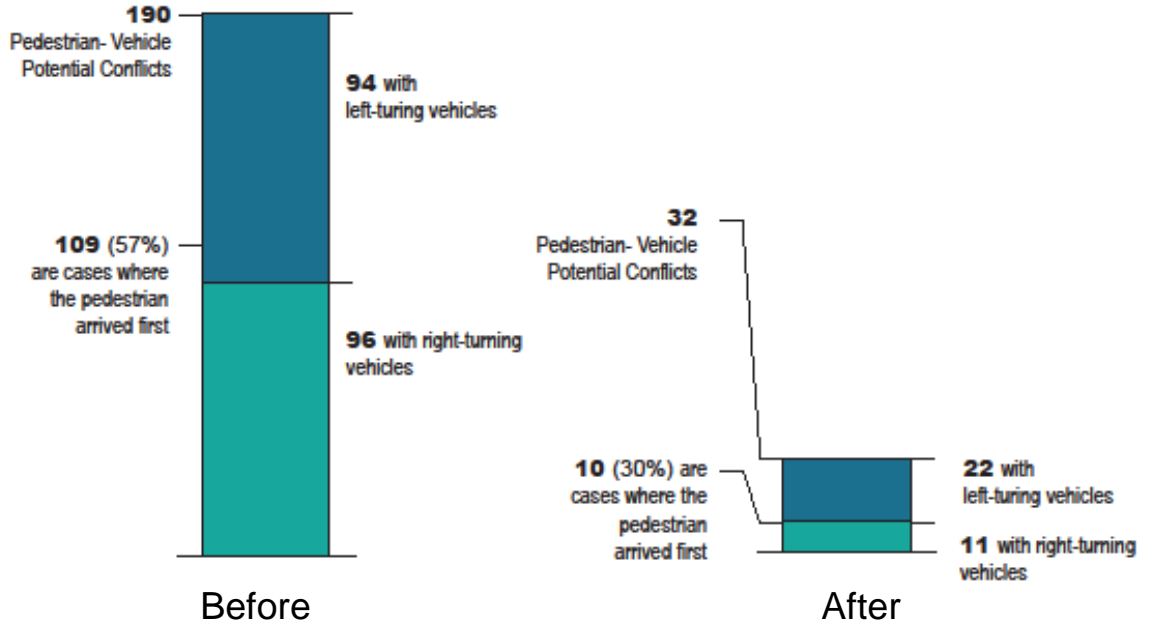


75% performance improvement in near collisions between vehicles and pedestrians

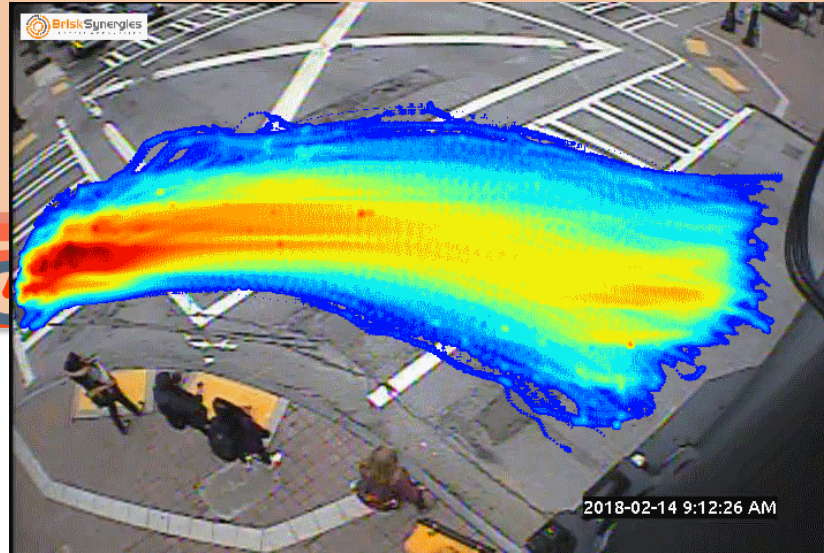
# Detailed Insights



- 47% reduction of total potential conflicts when pedestrian arrive first
- 32% reduction of total potential conflicts with pedestrians and right-turning vehicles



# Other Insights



- Turning vehicle speed increases  
Right turning: 5 to 8 mph  
Left turning: 12 to 16 mph
- Pedestrian potential conflicts were largely consistent throughout the day
- Difference between pedestrian potential conflicts and bicycle potential conflicts
- More pedestrians involved in potential conflicts during the weekend than during the weekday

# Insights Summary



- Quick and effective way of evaluating and validating “before and after” pedestrian safety numbers
- Quantifiable safety-related behaviors of pedestrians, bicyclists, and drivers
  - Potential conflict (near-miss) risk profile
  - Temporal characteristics (day of week, daylight, dark, peak hours, etc.)
  - Aggressive driver (vehicle turning speed)
  - First to arrive (pedestrian or vehicle)
- Reinforced intuition/field experience, and supported constructive discussions
- Pedestrian vs bicycle evaluation (significant differences)
- “Data clarity”; professionals and the public understand the data results



[paul.st-aubin@brisksynergies.com](mailto:paul.st-aubin@brisksynergies.com)

**AECOM** **JACOBS**  **BriskSynergies**

**Don't Learn  
Road Safety By  
Accident**