

Topic

# SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF PEDESTRIAN ROAD ACCIDENTS IN A SOUTH ASIAN CITY:

A CASE STUDY OF CHENNAI



## Importance: Need of Research

### 1. How pedestrian friendly are our streets?

- Each year more than one fifth of the people killed on the road Accidents.
- In India 10% of road death are pedestrian.



Source:

- Annual report on Road Accident Deaths in India, 2019.
- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Road Accidents in India 2016.
- GLOBAL STATUS REPORT ON ROAD SAFETY 2018.

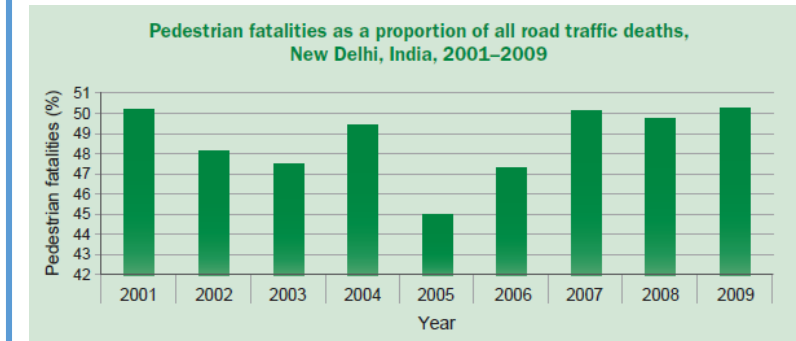
### 2. How children's friendly are our streets?

- **31 children die** in road crashes in India everyday. As per annual report on Road Accident Deaths in India, 2019.



### 3. Nearly one third of all daily trips in New Delhi are made on foot.

- Though pedestrians and public transport users together form the largest group of road users, pedestrians have the largest share in road traffic fatalities, varying between 45% and 51%



## City Overview

# Chennai



2022

Area : 426 Sq. km<sup>2</sup>

Population : 56 Lakhs  
(333 Gross density Persons/hectare)

Source: Chennai Master plan 2026

## City Level

### Critical Analysis of Pedestrian Accidents

Using cities past five years Accidents.

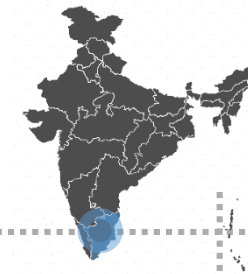
- Fatal Accidents (2017 -2021)
- Victim and Accusers Analysis

### Spatial distribution of pedestrian accidents

- Specific Accused vehicle
- Working days & Weekends
- Age-wise Analysis
- Peak and off-peak hours

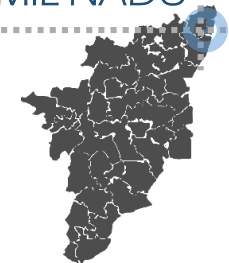


Greater Chennai  
Corporation - GCC



INDIA

TAMIL NADU



## Why Chennai ?

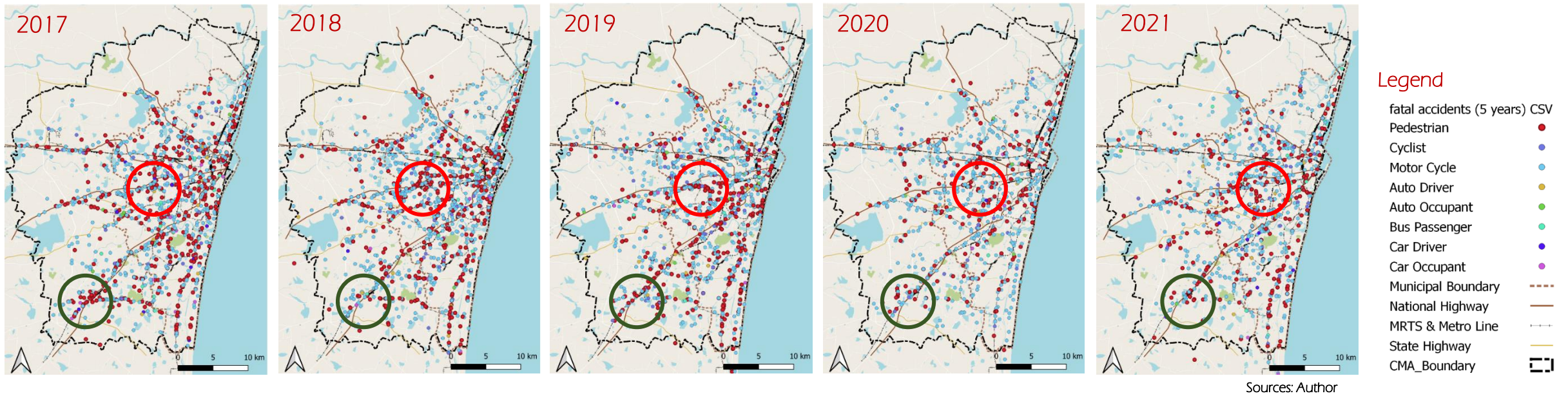
Chennai stands **First** with **9.1%** of total road accidents reported in 53 mega cities followed by Delhi City (8.1%)

Chennai stands **second** in road accident *fatalities*, with **deaths**, among the metro cities, following Delhi.

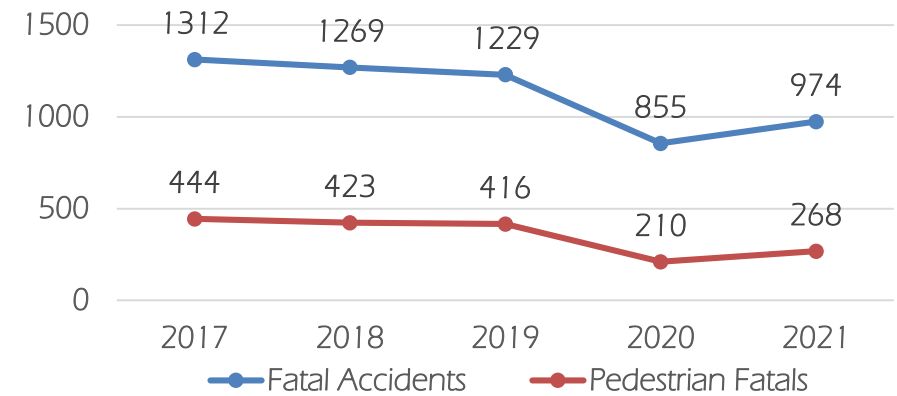
As per CMP 2019, in Chennai **of surveyed roads** lack requisite **pedestrian facilities**.



# Fatal Accidents – Categorized by Type of Accidents



## Comparison of Fatal and pedestrian fatal



### Inferences:

- Chennai stands **second** with regard to fatal accidents only behind the national capital Delhi.
- The **1/3** of the total fatal accidents are pedestrian fatalities in Chennai.
- Since 2020's pedestrian fatal accidents have resisted around 25% may be because of Covid 19 Lockdowns.
- In 2021 its 28%**, even though City unlocked in 2021, still Schools, Colleges and IT Companies are in online mode.
- It is observed that the City is highly vulnerable for pedestrians.

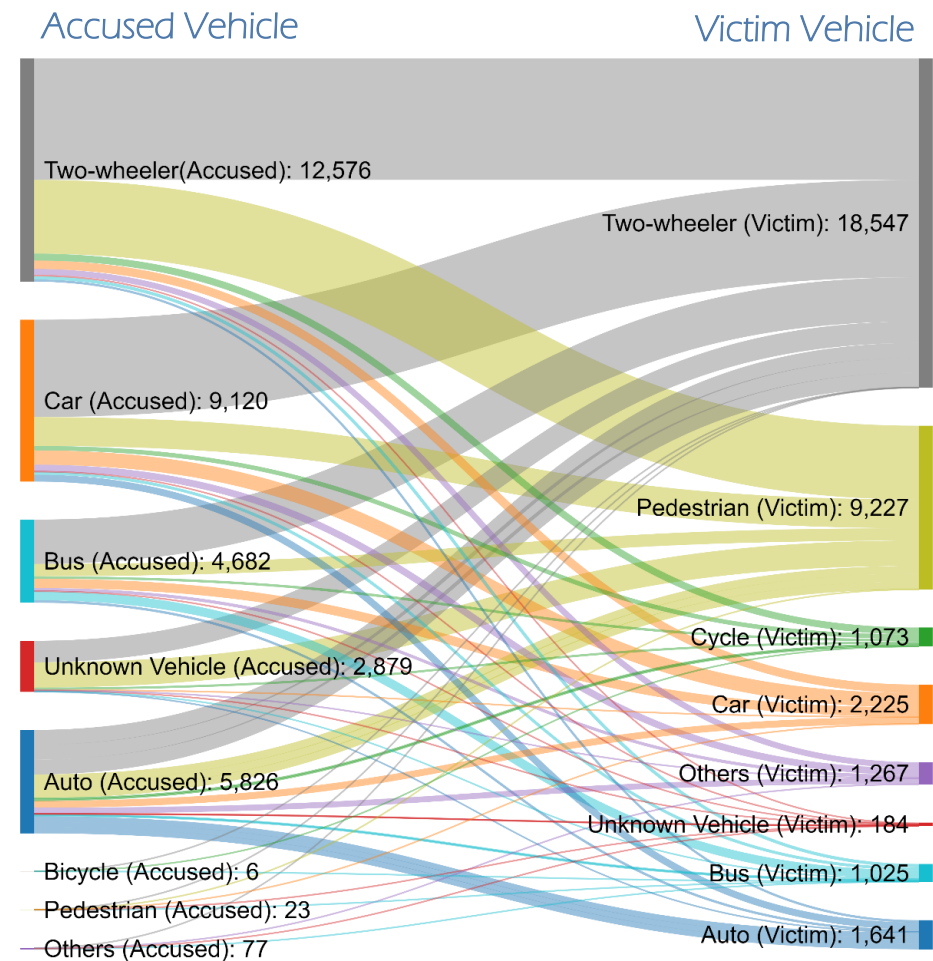
Percentage of pedestrian fatal (%)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	34%	33%	34%	25%	28%

Source: Traffic wing, Chennai Commissioner office.

# Victim and Accusing Vehicle Analysis

Accidents (2017 -21)

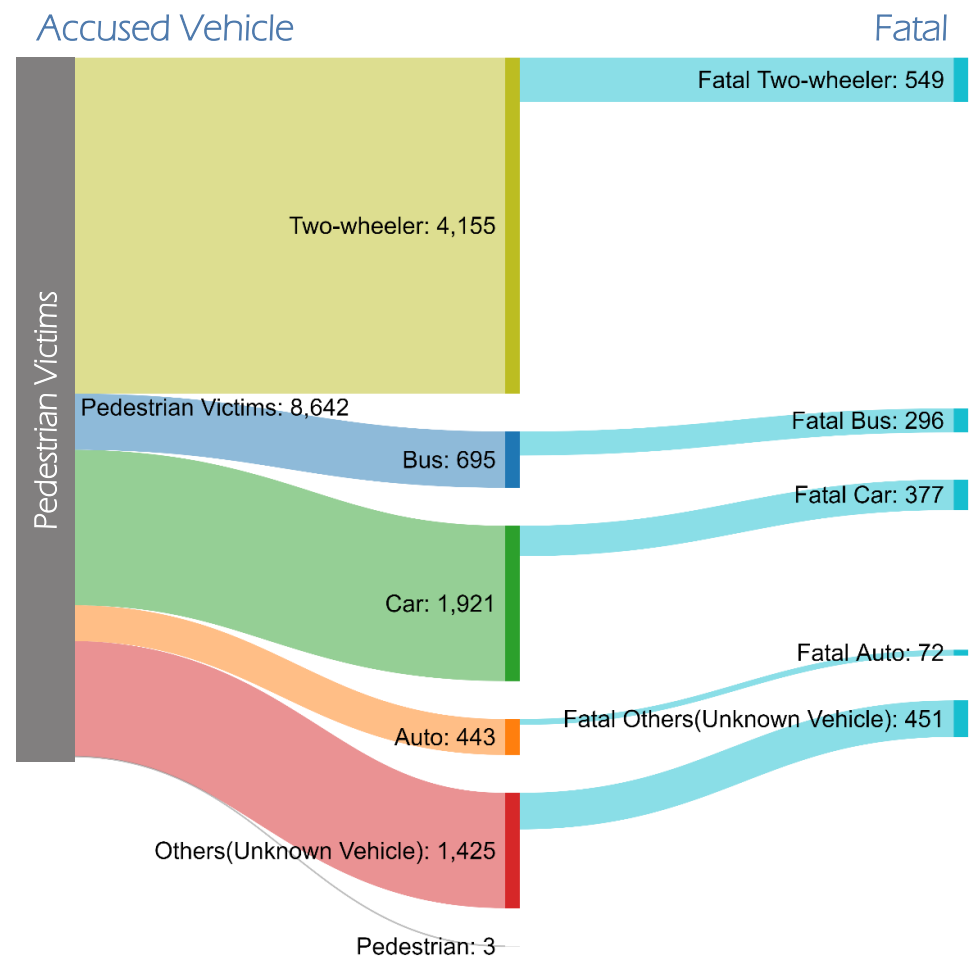
Total No. - 31606



Sankey Diagram represents the Accused Vehicle and Victim Vehicle

Pedestrian Accidents (2017 -21)

Total No. - 8642



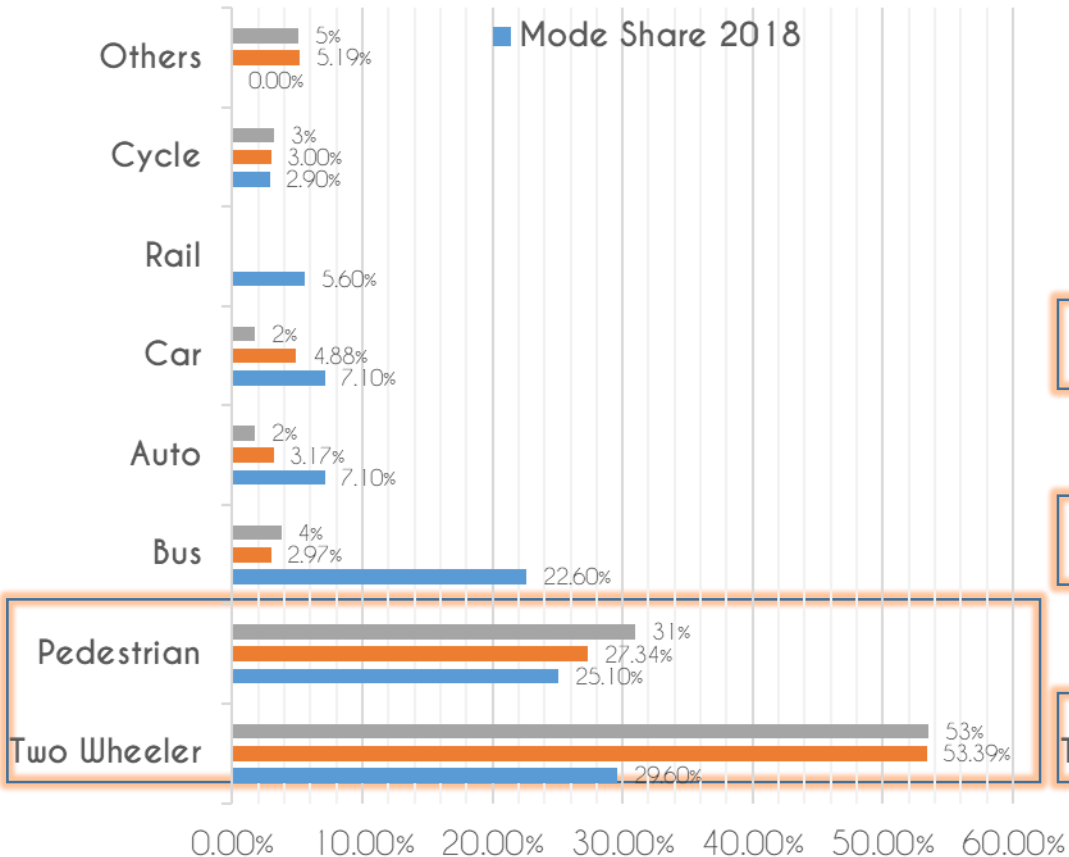
Sankey Diagram represents the Pedestrian Accused

Sources: Author

# Comparison of Mode Share, Road Accidents and Fatal Accidents

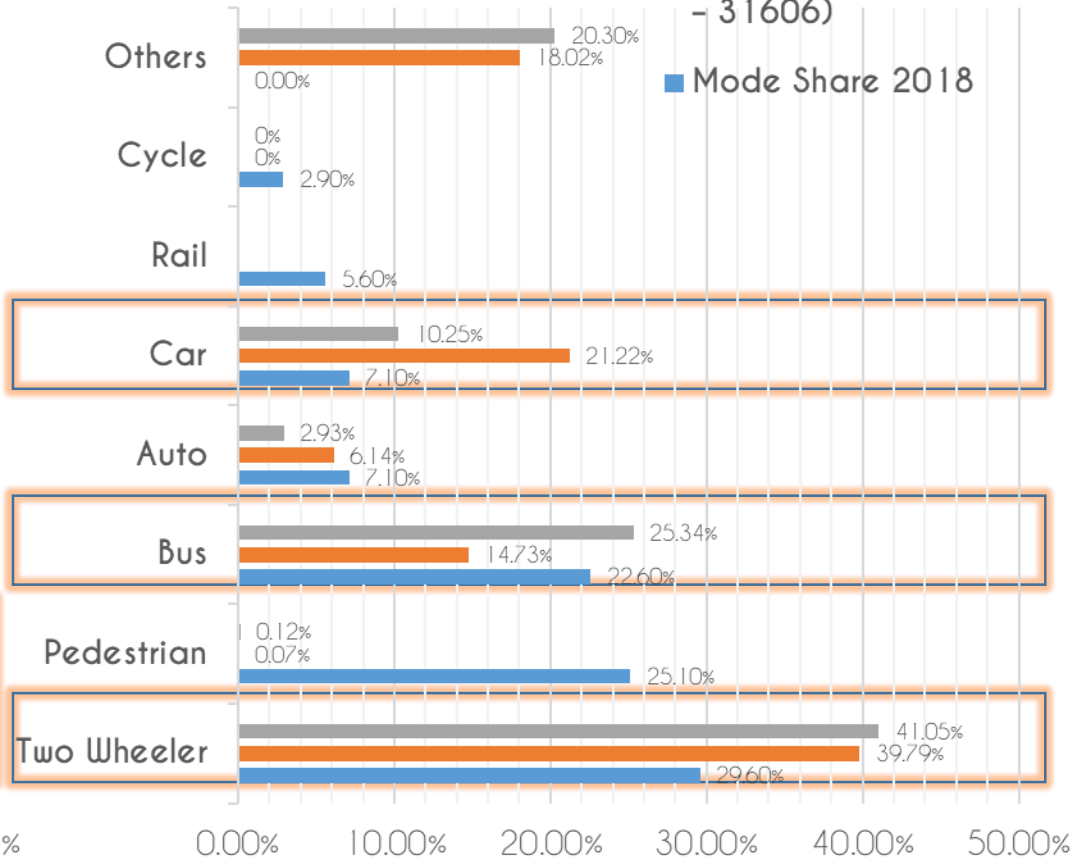
## Victim Vehicle

- Fatal Accidents (2017-2021)(Total No. of Accidents - 5640)
- Accidents(2017-2021) (Total No. of Accidents - 31606)



## Accusing Vehicle

- Fatal Accidents (2017-2021)(Total No. of Accidents - 5640)
- Accidents(2017-2021) (Total No. of Accidents - 31606)

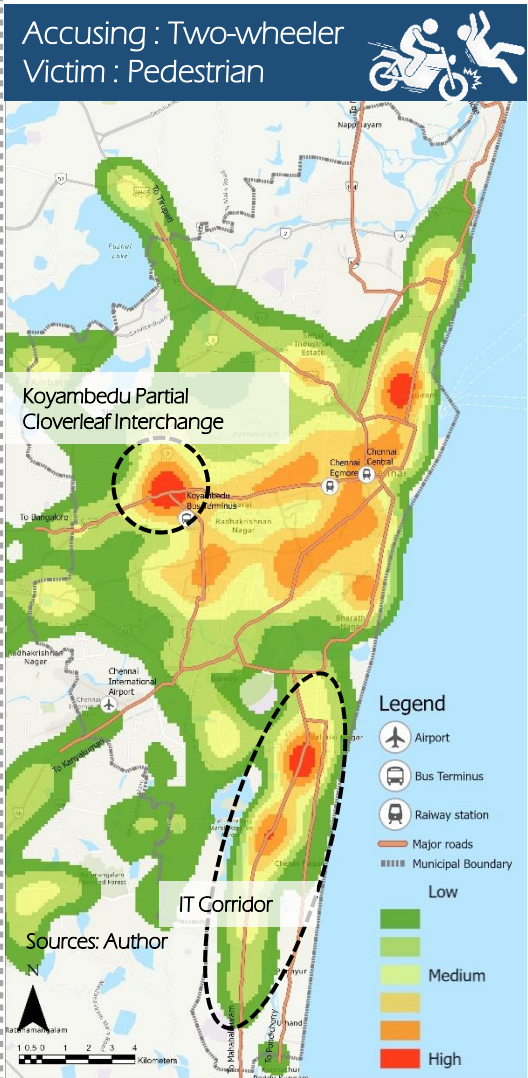


### Inferences:

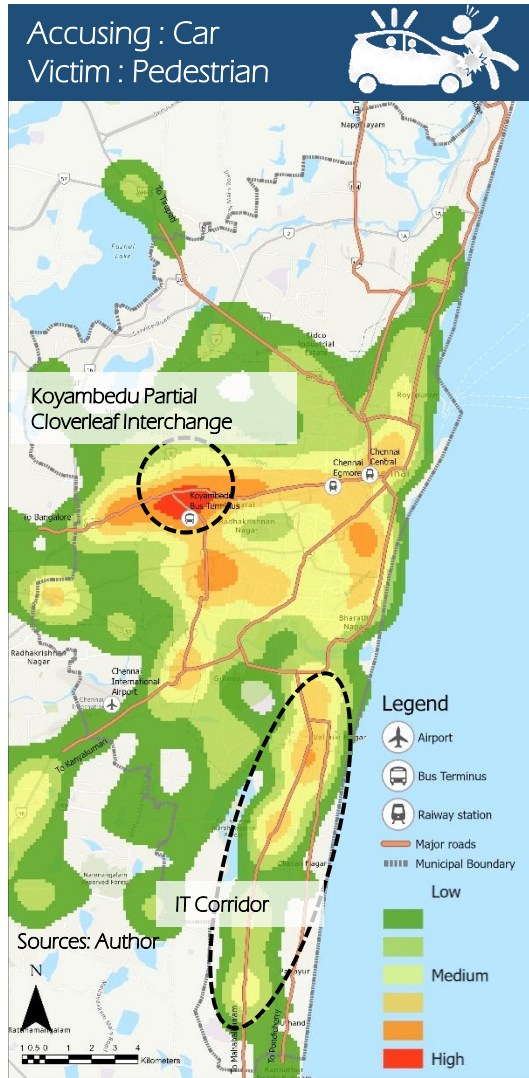
The two-wheeler has the maximum mode share of nearly 30%. Where else the two-wheeler victim in the road accidents are 53%. The pedestrian is second highest mode share of 25%. Where the accident are 27% and fatality rate is 31%. Pedestrians are highly vulnerable in roads. Almost 95% of pedestrian accidents are converted to fatal. Looking at Accusing vehicle two-wheeler has maximum and next car and bus. Interestingly bus has the maximum fatal accidents then car.



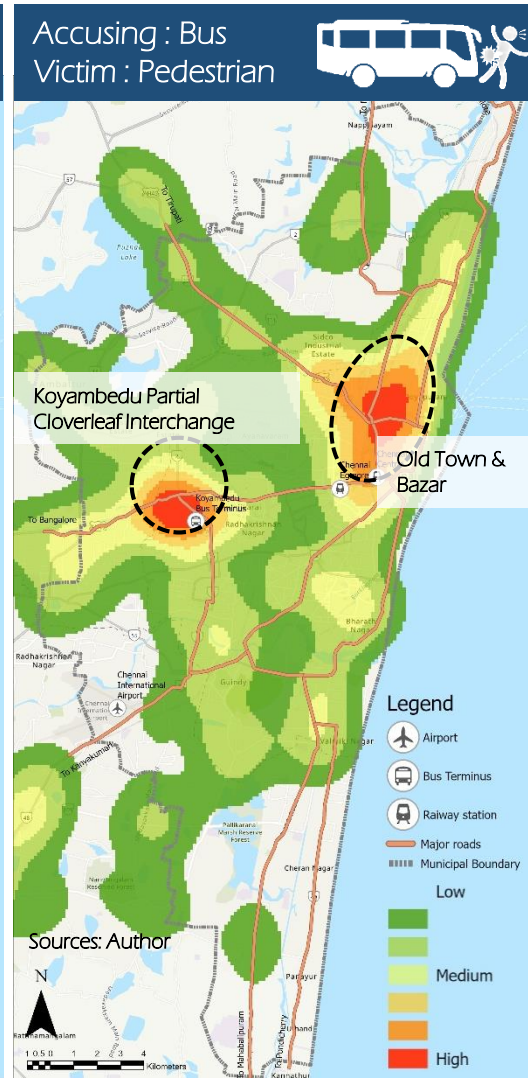
# Spatial distribution of Pedestrian road accidents related to specific Pedestrian Accusers



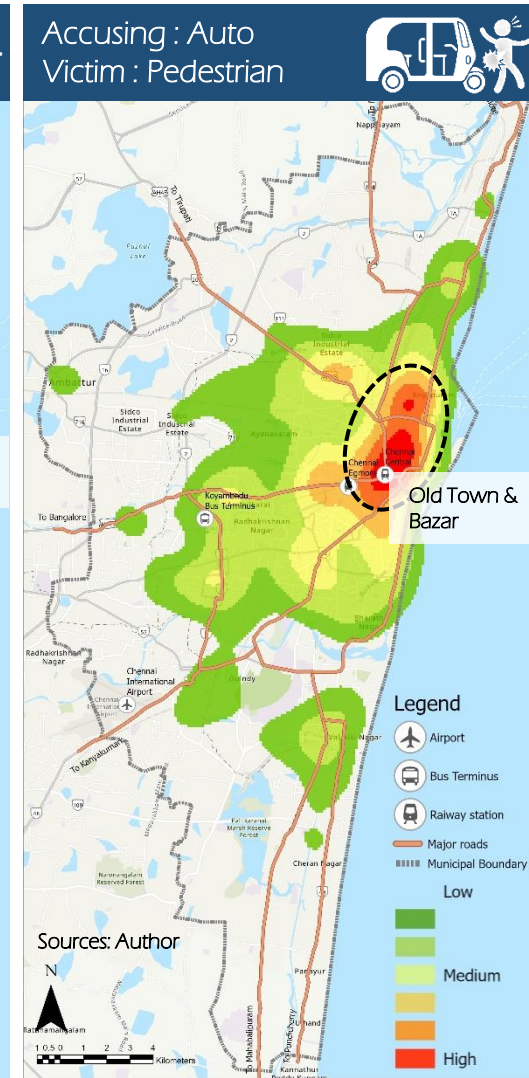
No . of Accidents - 4255 Nos.



No . of Accidents - 1921 Nos.



No . of Accidents - 695 Nos.



No . of Accidents - 443 Nos.

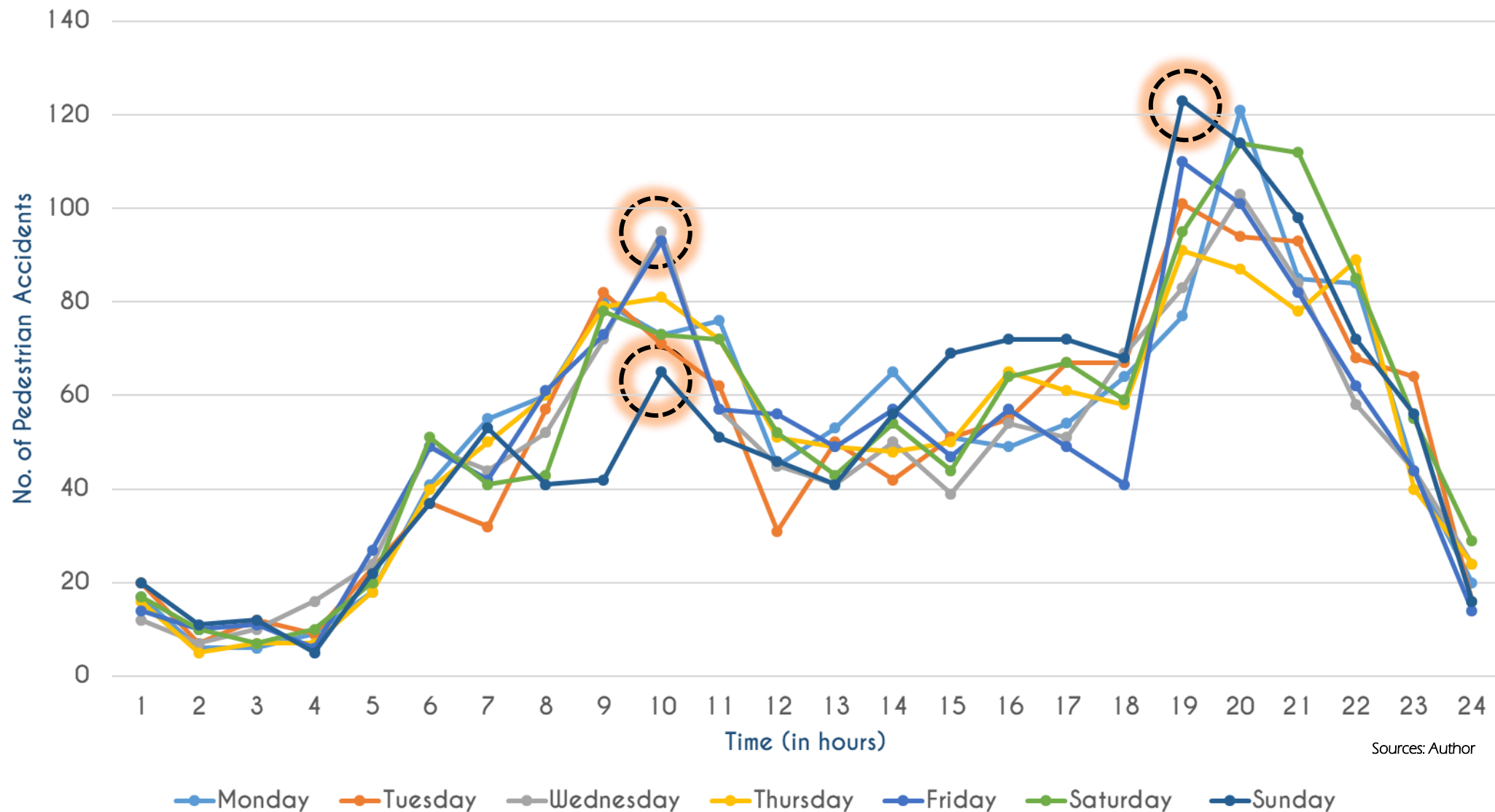
## Inferences:

The Koyambedu partial cover leaf interchange is observed as highly critical area for Two-wheeler, car & Bus hitting the pedestrians.

The OMR road which leads to Pondicherry has witnessed high number of pedestrian accidents because of Two-wheeler & Car. This is an IT Corridor and consists of Bar and pubs.

The old town has maximum number of Auto hits pedestrian Accidents.

## Hourly distribution of Pedestrian road accidents by working days, weekend days



Sources: Author

### Inferences:

The peak hours of morning from 9 -11 AM and evening 5-7 PM witnessed maximum number of accidents.

In weekends the accident is gradually increasing in forenoon and attain peak at 7PM.

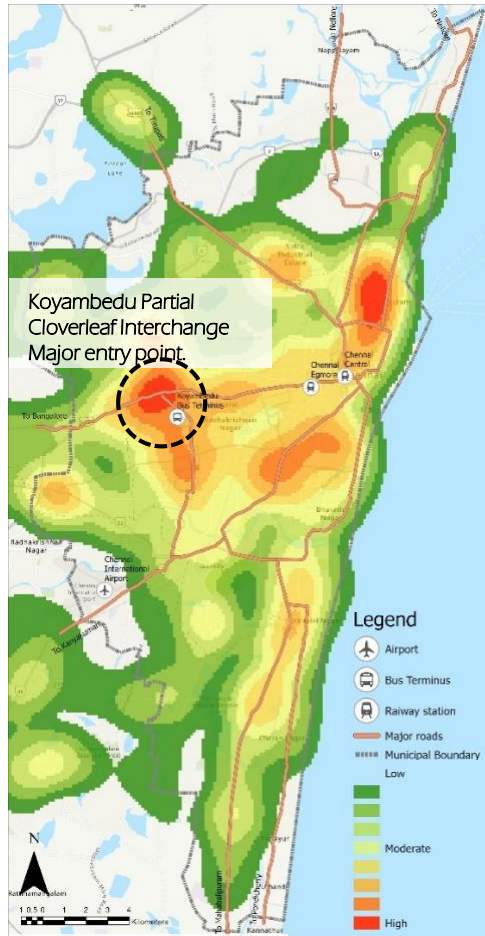
Out of all, the maximum accident happened on Sunday 7pm.



# Spatial distribution of Pedestrian road accidents related to specific period of time

## OFF PEAK HOURS

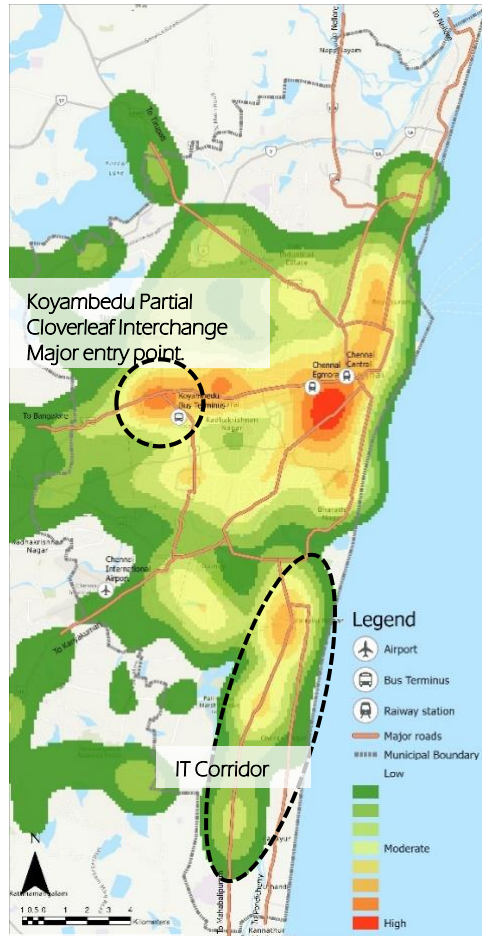
06:01 - 09:00



1198 Nos.

## PEAK HOURS

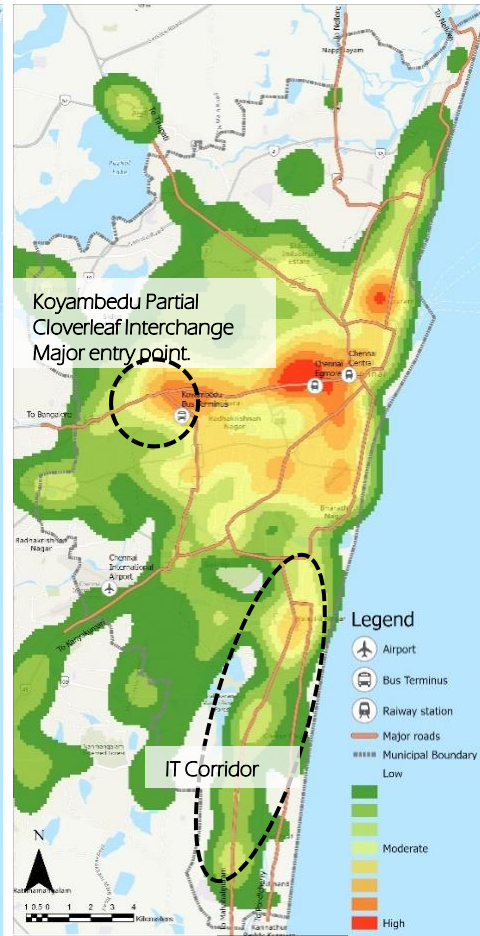
09:01 - 11:00



999 Nos.

## OFF PEAK HOURS

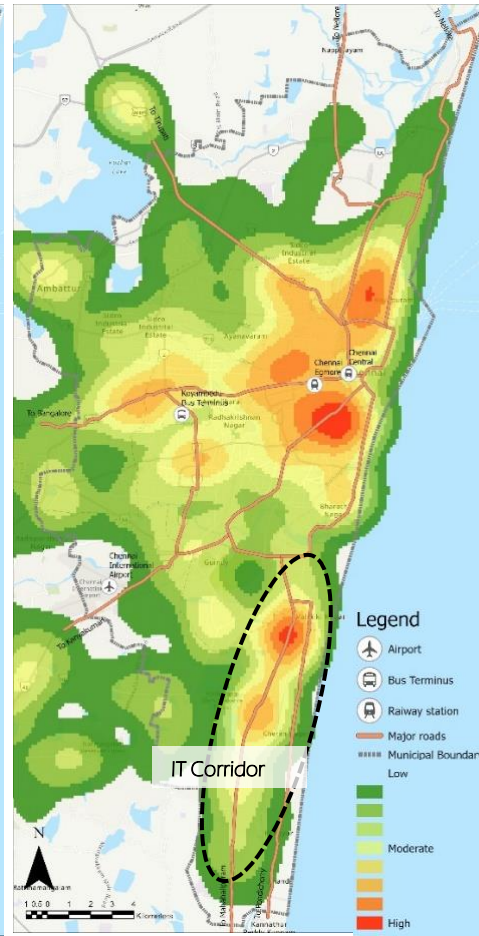
11:01 - 17:00



2213 Nos.

## PEAK HOURS

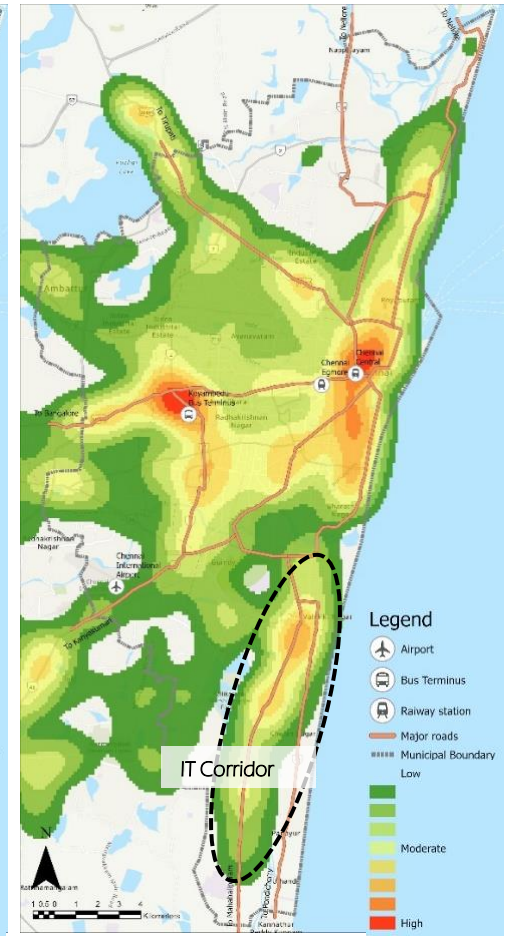
17:01 - 19:00



1106 Nos.

## NO DAY LIGHT HOURS

19:01 - 06:00



3130 Nos.

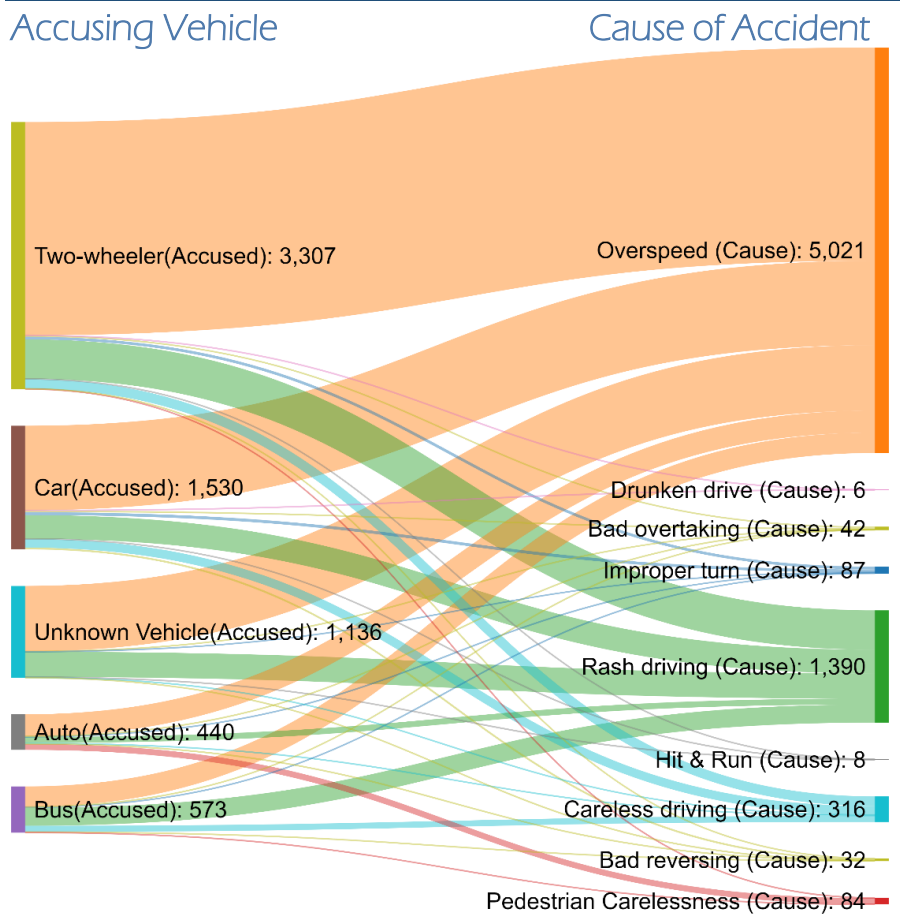


# Spatial distribution of Pedestrian road accidents related to SPECIFIC CAUSE

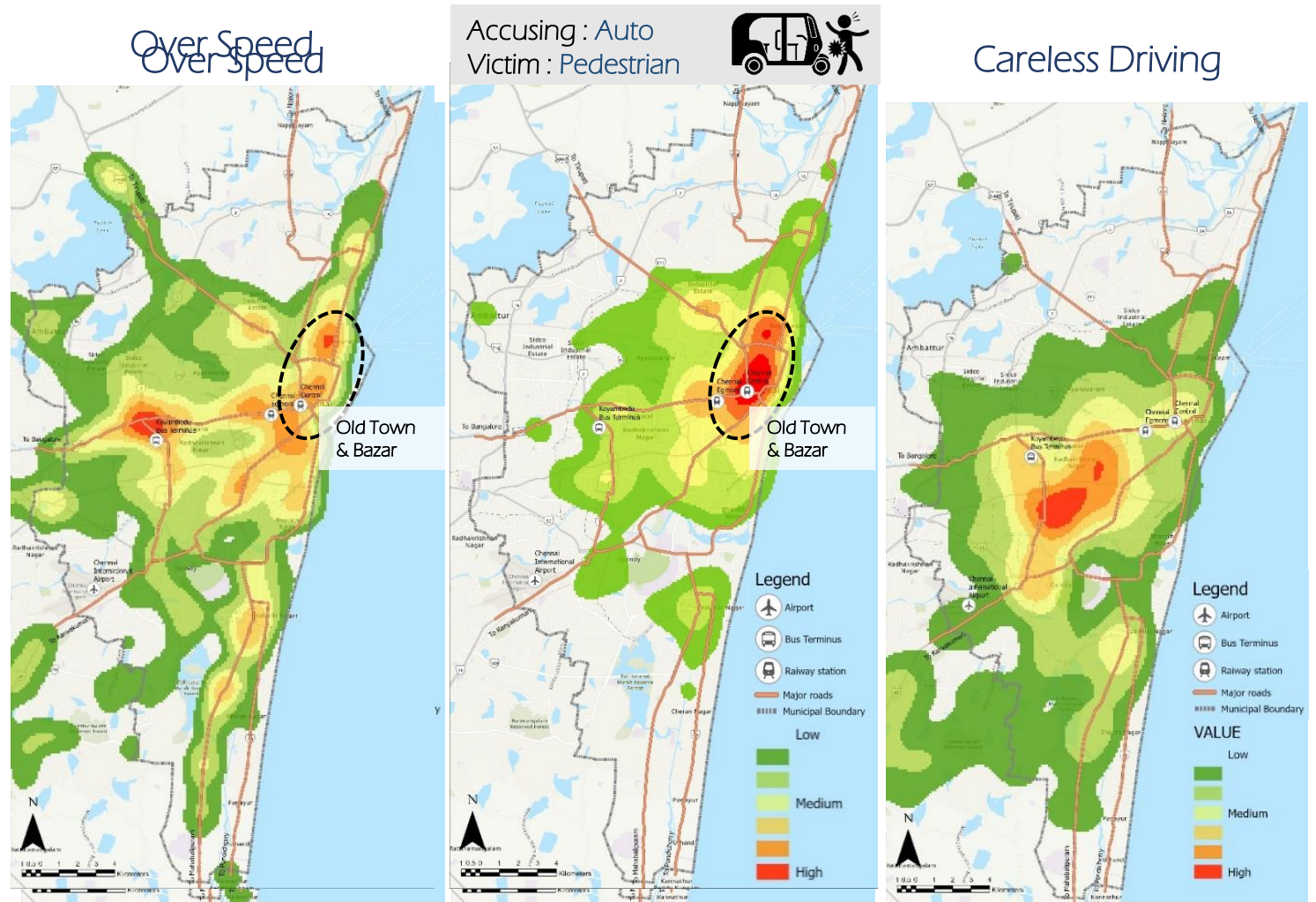
Pedestrian Accidents (2017 -21)
Total No. -
8642

Accusing Vehicle

Cause of Accident



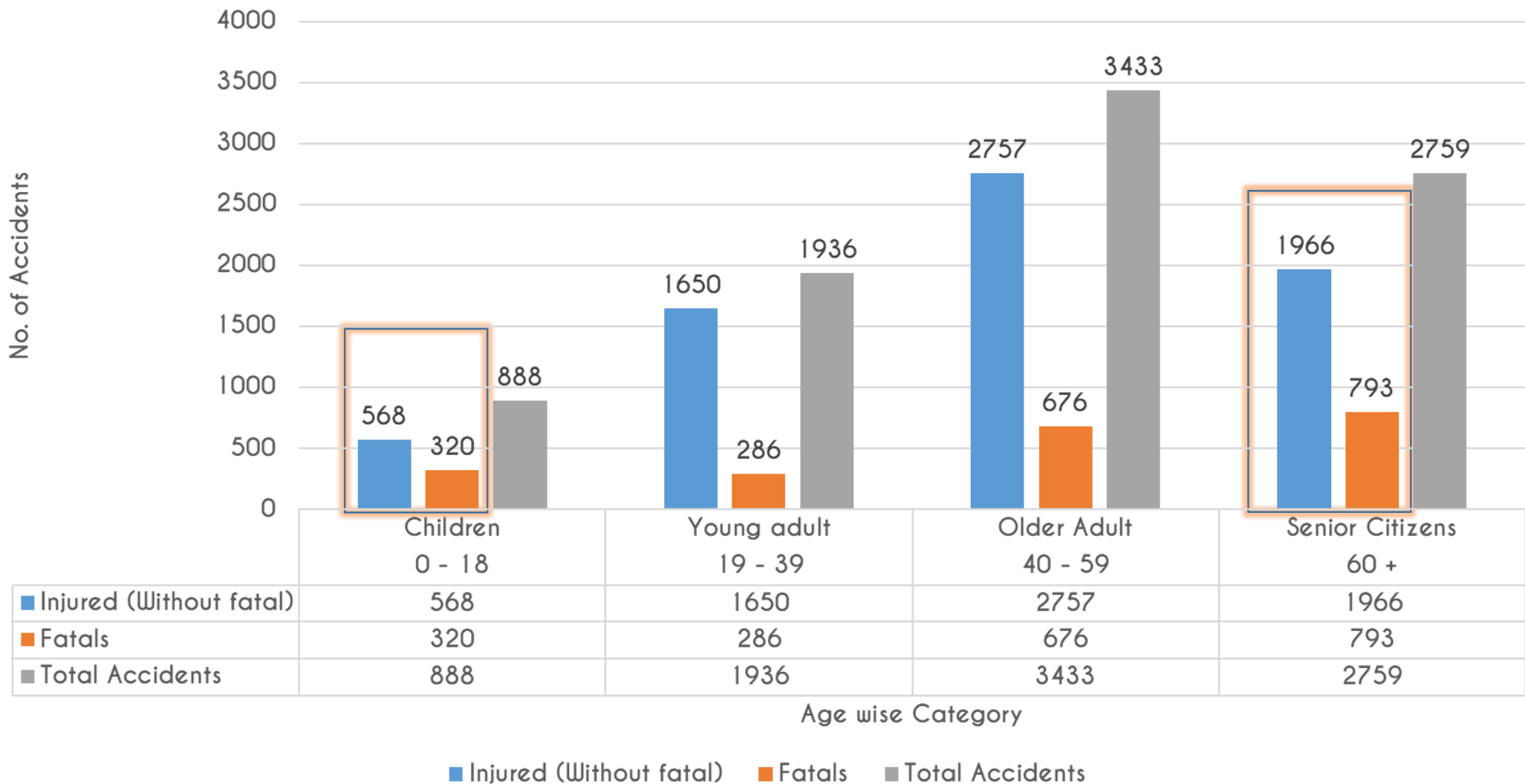
Sankey Diagram represents the Accused Vehicle and Cause of Accident



Sources: Author

# Age wise distribution of Pedestrian road accidents by Injured, Fatal & Total Accidents

Age Wise Anlaysis

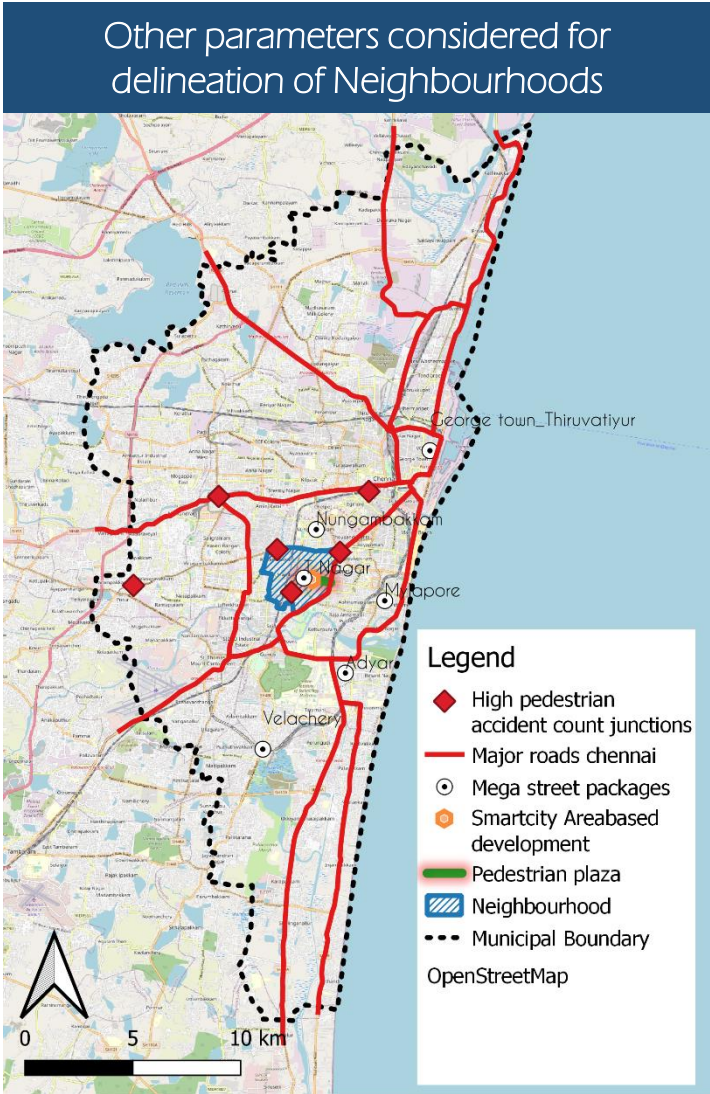
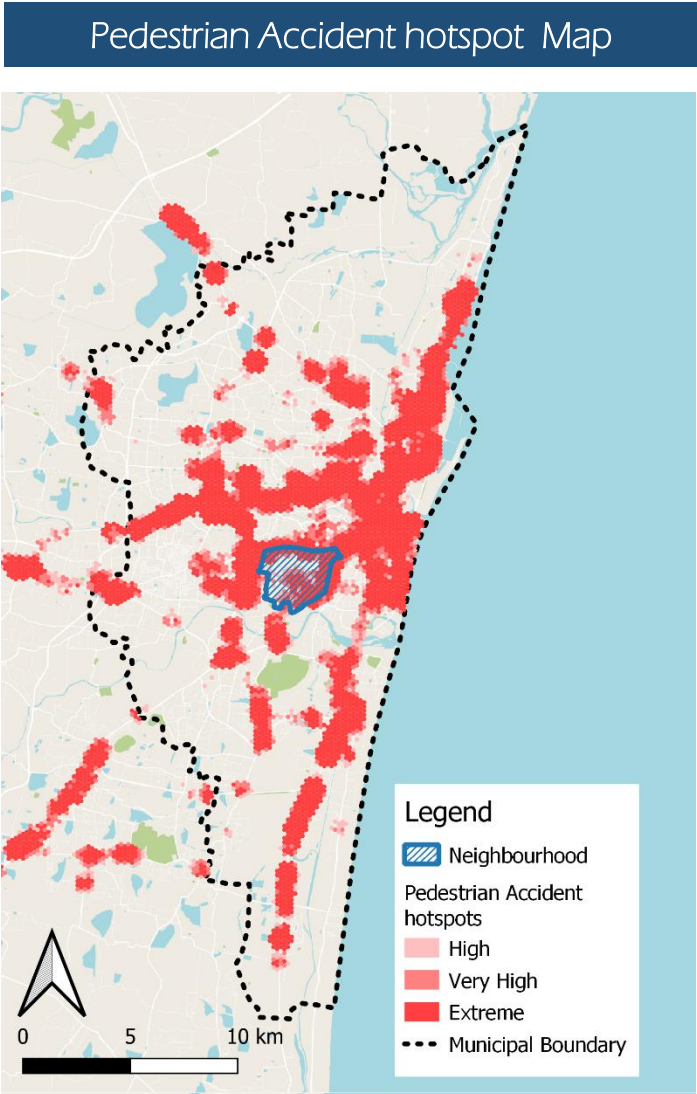
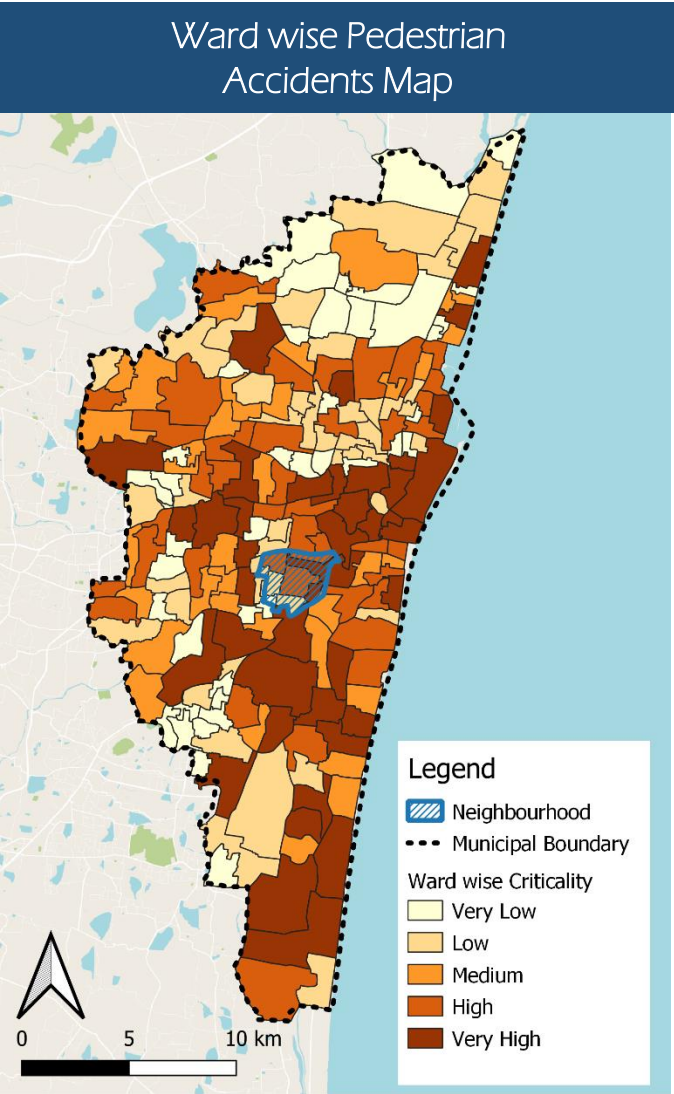


## Inferences:

- The fatality rate is high in Children and Senior citizen category.
- High injured accidents spotted in Older Adult category, Comparatively they have less amount of fatal rate.
- Out of all young Adult category has less fatality rate.
- The children and senior citizen are highly vulnerable in terms of fatality and senior adults are vulnerable in terms of Accidents.



# Delineation of Neighborhood

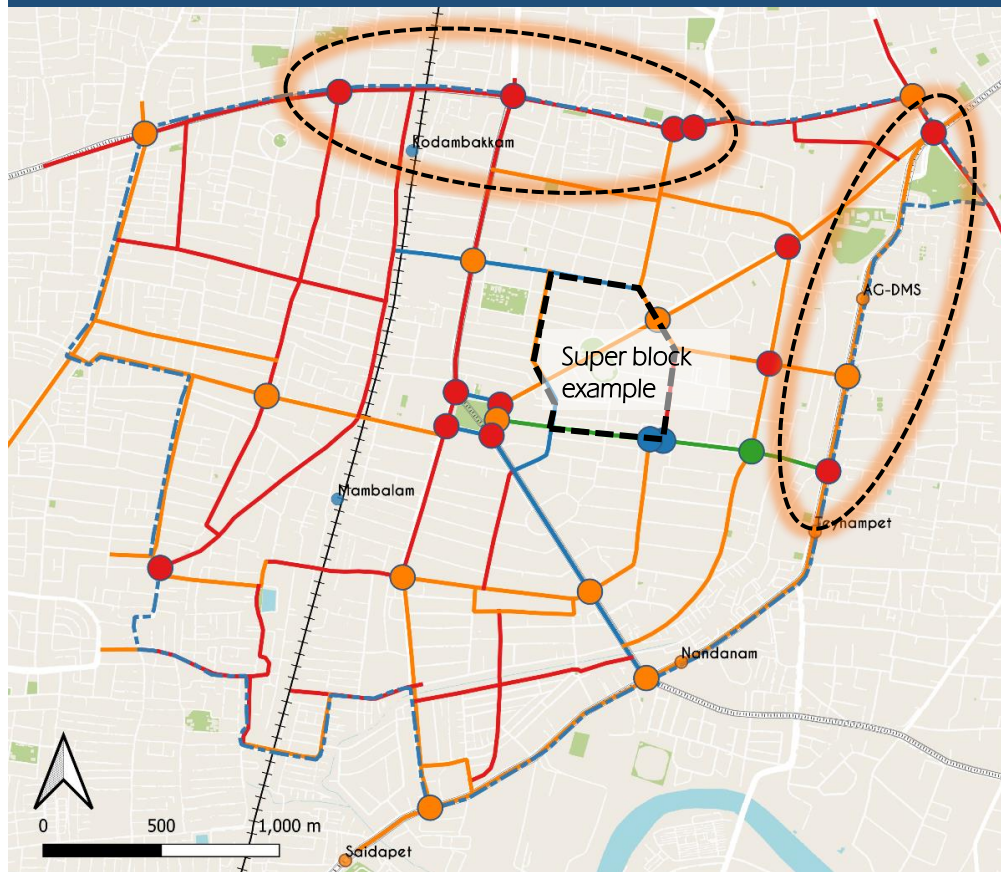


Inferences:  
After analyzing all the city level accident data. The findings from analysis are used to delineate the neighborhood.



# Neighborhood Analysis

Intersection and Street Assessed



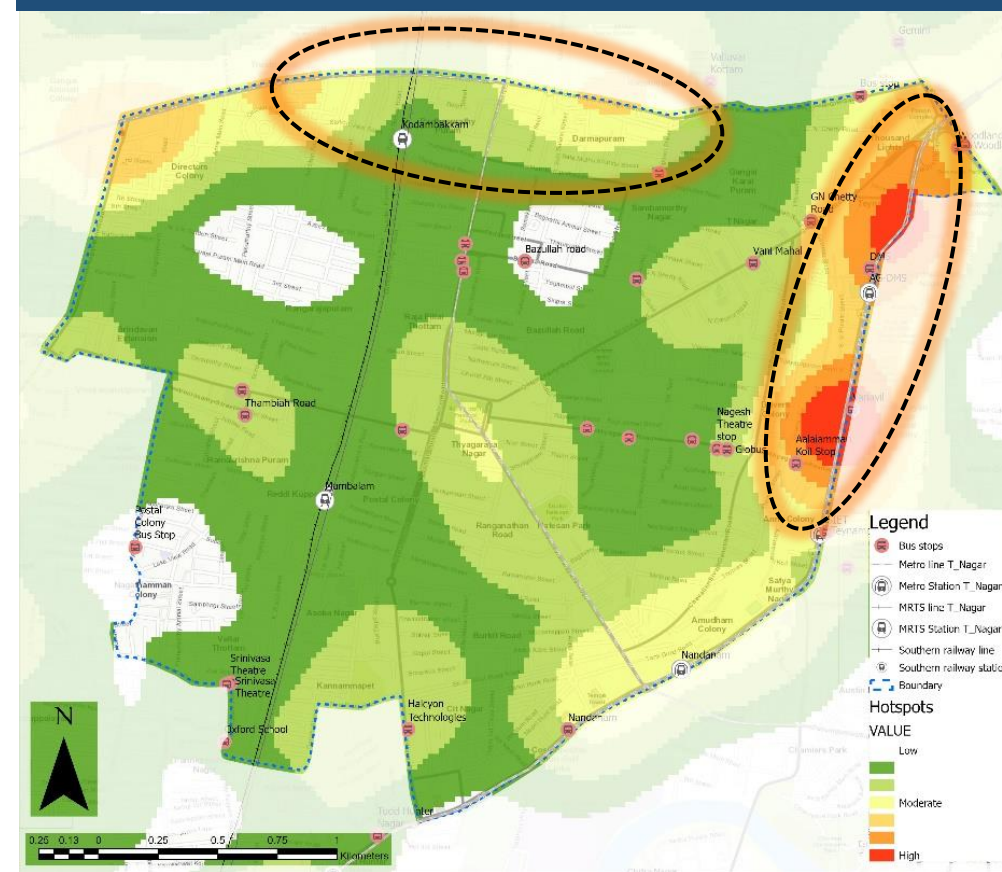
Not suitable for pedestrian

Poor pedestrian condition

Basic pedestrian condition

Reasonable pedestrian condition

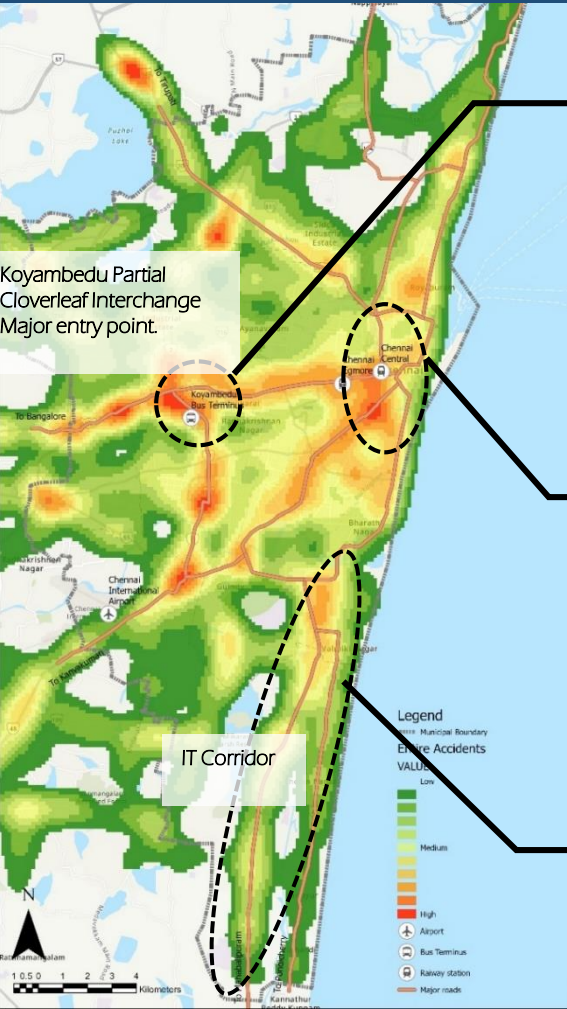
Pedestrian Accidents Hotspots



- Introducing TACTICAL URBANISM in intersection redesign.
- Having potential to incorporate SUPER BLOCK model to enhance Neighborhood Walkability.
- Introduce STREET TRAFFIC CALMING FEATURES to address Over speed and Rash driving.

# Address the pedestrian road safety

## Pedestrian Accident Hotspots



## Issues

### Koyambedu Partial Cloverleaf Interchange.

Vulnerable in terms of

- Two-wheeler & Car hitting pedestrian
- During morning peak hours.
- Because of Over speeding

### Old town & Bazar area.

Vulnerable in terms of

- Auto hitting pedestrian
- During morning peak hours.
- Because of Narrow streets and bazar area.

### OMR Road.

Vulnerable in terms of

- Two-wheeler & Car hitting pedestrian
- During evening peak hours.
- Because of Over speed and rash driving.
- Due to drunk and drive.

## Recommendations

Develop a Strategical intervention to address the site specific issues.

The interventions Such as

- Introducing TACTICAL URBANISM in intersection redesign.



- Incorporate SUPER BLOCK model to enhance Neighborhood Walkability.



- Introduce STREET TRAFFIC CALMING FEATURES to address Over speed and Rash driving.





## Prototype Intersection Redesign

**Reclamation of pedestrian Space;**  
Creation of Bulb outs using geometric shapes that can be painted in short time during tactical urbanism event

Street lights

Table top Crossing

Curb cut ; as a Universal design

Trees; to improve the shading in intersection.

Table top Crossing ; as a traffic calming features.

Coloured patterns ;used as means of traffic calming measure to slow down traffic at the Intersection



- Defining Available Right of way
- Adequate Carriage way leads to streamlined traffic.  
7.2m wide two lane carriage way on both side.

- Designated Cycle lane.  
1.8m wide on both side.

- Sidewalk.  
2.4m wide on both side.

- Vibrant intersection with Tactical measures

- Trees/ Natural shade

- Defining Centerline

- Pedestrian Crossing

- Proposed Elements

- Reclamation of pedestrian space
- Avenue trees
- Table top crossings
- Street lights
- Geometric patterns
- Curb cuts

## Findings and Learnings

- Pedestrians are highly vulnerable in terms of road accidents in Chennai.

Out of the total, 35% of fatal accidents are pedestrian fatal.

- This research analyzed the accident reports temporally and established a methodology for highlighting the infrastructure gap
- Further research can develop a dashboard for the city to observe and analyze the road accident data spatially.

# THANK YOU

Karthikeyan Baskar