# Pedestrian road traffic injuries in low and middle income countries

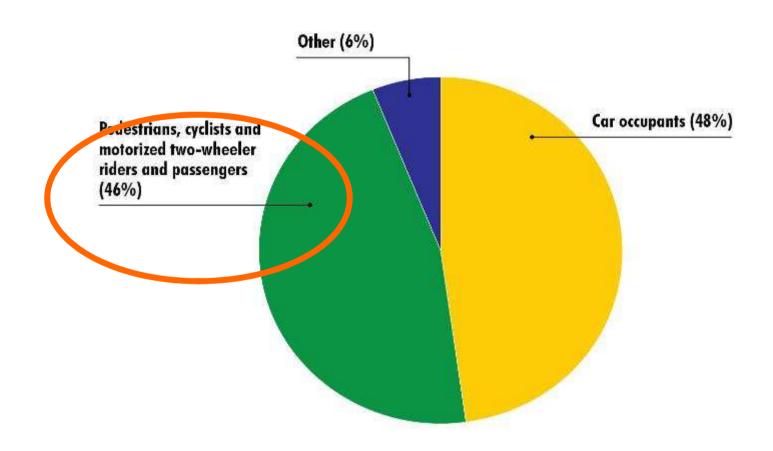
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World Health Organization

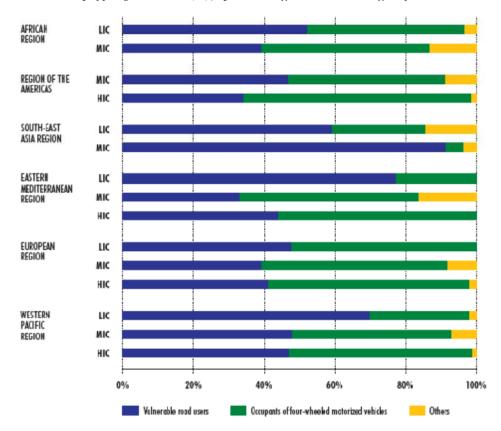


## GLOBAL: ROAD TRAFFIC DEATHS BY TYPE OF USERS





#### Reported deaths by type of road user (%), by WHO region and income group



### Three main groups of pedestrians requiring attention

Child, adult, elderly

Risk factors

Setting



### **Child pedestrians**

- Size
  - Top heavy: fall on head
- Vision
  - Immature depth/distance perception
- Hearing
  - Speed & distance from sound
- Attention
  - Impulsivity & distraction
- Judgement
  - Speed and distance
  - Left and right
- Access to EMS: urban, rural





### Adult pedestrian

Alcohol, one of the risk factors

 Other factors: mobile phone, underestimation of risk, commuter

Access to EMS: urban, rural areas



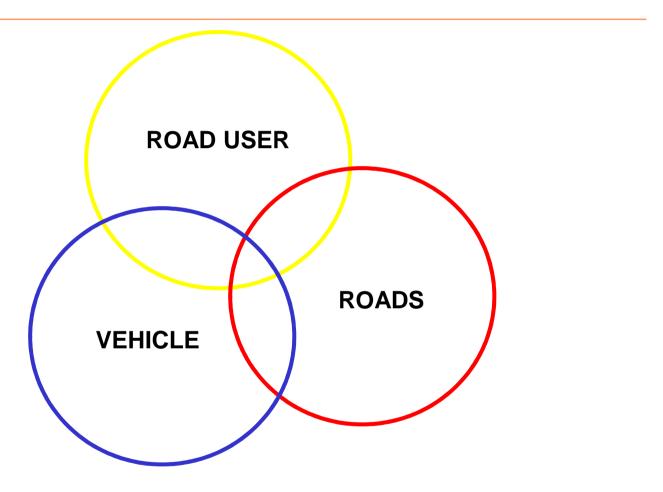
### **Elderly pedestrian**

- Decreased reaction time
- Slower
- Unsteady
- Disabilities
- Access to EMS-rural and





### Pedestrian safety should be addressed using a "systems approach"











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Never give a pedestrian a choice between a safe and a convenient crossing.

He will choose the latter.



### **Helmets for children**





### Improve visibility of children



### Road safety education

 Are basic road safety/traffic skills and knowledge necessary for children?

When do we offer these skills?

• How do we combine these skills and knowledge with other measures?



### WHO pedestrian safety good practice manual

 Step-by-step good practice manual/guidance to decision-makers and practitioners on pedestrian safety

Initial planning stage

Consultation meeting, October 2010



#### **Conclusions**

- Action is required at several fronts
  - Research
  - advocacy
  - Policy
  - Interventions
- "Walking should not be a death sentence..." (Kobusingye 2010)
- What are you going to do about pedestrian safety when you get back to your station?



### Thank you!

