# Vehicle Design and Pedestrian Safety

February 5, 2025 2:00pm Eastern / 11:00am Pacific

Hosted by:



### Outline

Introduction (1 min.)
UNM - Texas (9 min.)
UTK - Tennessee (40 min.)
Q&A (10 min.)







San Diego State University







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Project



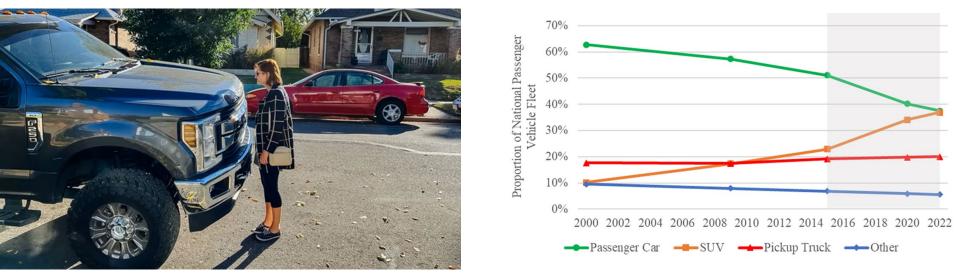
## CPBS Project # 23UTK03

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#### Justification



# When a crash does occur, larger vehicles are less safe. (*Hu et al., 2024; Tyndall, 2024*)



Credit: Angie Schmitt

Data Source: NHTSA

Are these vehicles more likely to collide with a pedestrian in the first place?

Data



#### We derived pedestrian crash rates:

Pedestrian Crashes (total and KA)

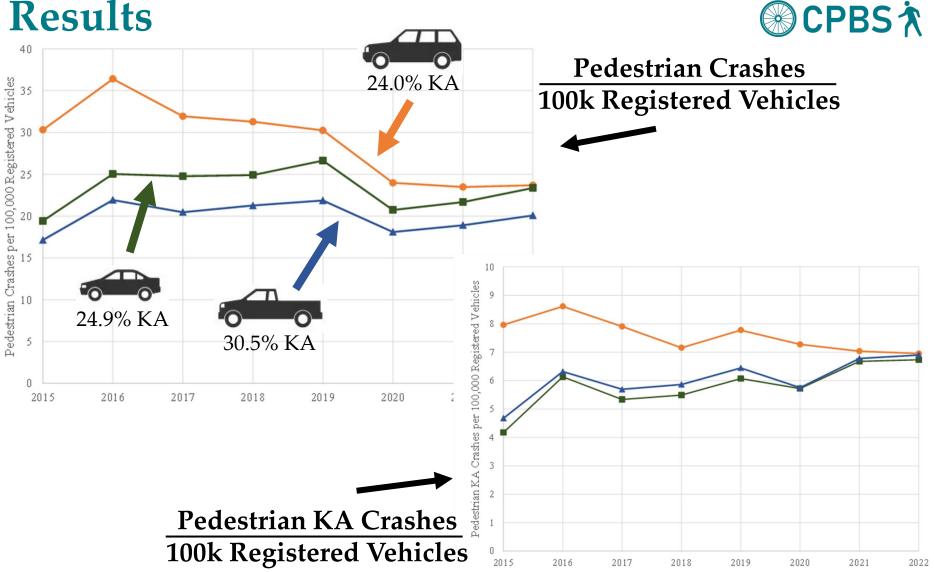


Exposure (registered vehicles)

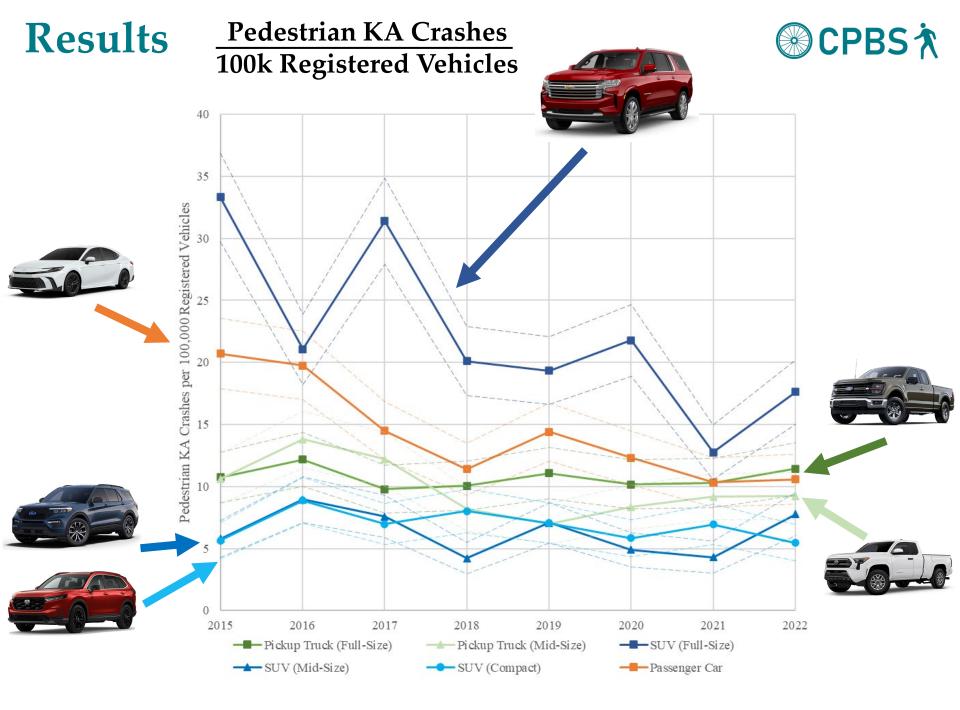


- Years of available data: 2015-2022
- Single-vehicle, single-pedestrian crashes
- Two approaches: 1) Vehicle Type and 2) Make/Model
- Next steps: VMT for exposure

### **Results**



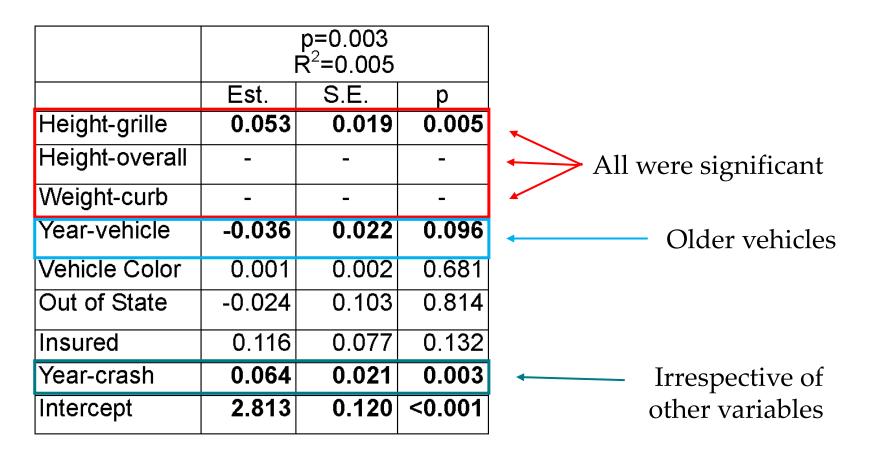
	p-value			
Vehicle Relationship	Crash Rates (Figure 1)	KA Rates (Figure 2)	%KA	
Pickup truck to passenger car	0.121	0.747	30.5% to 24.9%	0.007
SUV to passenger car	0.006	<0.001	24.0% to 24.9%	0.776
SUV to pickup truck	<0.001	0.001	24.0% to 30.5%	0.001



#### Results

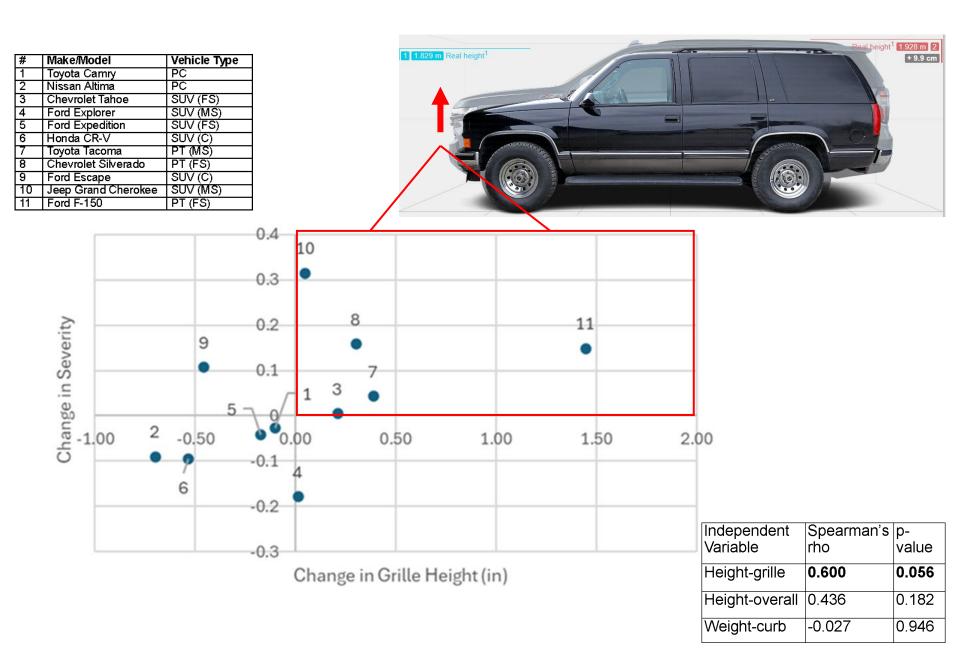


#### Dependent variable = Injury severity



#### Results





## Thank You!

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