# User Guide



Federal Highway Administration

Research, Development, and Technology Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center 6300 Georgetown Pike McLean, VA 22101-2296

#### Foreword

The primary objective of this study was to develop safety indices to allow engineers, planners, and other practitioners to proactively prioritize intersection crosswalks and intersection approaches with respect to pedestrian and bicycle safety. The models in this study use easily collected, observable characteristics of an intersection to produce safety index values. Practitioners will be able to use these models on a small or large scale to determine where best to focus efforts to improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety.

Michael Trentacoste, Director Director, Office of Safety Research and Development

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TEMPERATURE (exact degrees)         °F       Fahrenheit       5 (F-32)/9       Celsius       °C         ILLUMINATION         fc       foot-candles       10.76       lux       lx         fc       foot-candles       10.76       lux       k         ft       foot-candles       10.76       lux       k         ft       foot-candles       10.76       newtons       N         bl       poundforce       4.45       newtons       N         PORCE and PRESSURE or STRESS         building poundforce per square inch       6.89       kilopascals       KPa <b>APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS FROM SI UNITS</b> Symbol       When You Know       Multiply By       To Find       Symbol         mmm       meters       3.28       feet       ft         mm       meters       0.039       inches       in       in         mm <sup>2</sup> square meters       1.09       yards       ydd       in         mm <sup>2</sup> square meters       10.764       square leat       ft <sup>2</sup> in         m <sup>2</sup> square meters       1.0764       square leat       ft <sup></sup>			0	
°F         Fahrenheit         5 (F-32)/9 or (F-32)/1.8         Celsius         °C           fc         foot-candles         10.76         Lux         k           ft         foot-candles         4.45         newtons         N           bif         poundforce         4.45         newtons         KP           bif         poundforce per square inch         6.89         kilopascals         KPa           Symbol         When You Know         Multiply By         To Find         Symbol           mm         meters         3.28         feet         ft           m         meters         0.621         milles         milles           ma         meters         0.0616         square inches         in²           m <sup>2</sup> square meters         10.764         square inches         mi²           m <sup>2</sup> square meters         2.47         acres         acres           m <sup>2</sup> square meters         0.264	Т	short tons (2000 lb)	0.907 megagrams (or "metric ton")	Mg (or "t")
ILLUMINATION           fc         foot-candles         10.76         Lux         k           fl         foot-Lamberts         3.426         candlea/m <sup>2</sup> k           FORCE and PRESSURE or STRESS           lbf         poundforce         4.45         newtons         N           bit         DEPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS FRESS           Symbol         When You Know         Multiply By         To Find         Symbol           Symbol         When You Know         Multiply By         To Find         Symbol           millimeters         0.039         inches         in           millimeters         0.039         inches         in           millimeters         0.0316         square inches         in?           millimeters         0.0016         square inches         in?           millimeters         0.0016         square inches         in?           millimeters          247 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>TEMPERATURE (exact degrees)</td><td></td></t<>			TEMPERATURE (exact degrees)	
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Ibf Ibf/in <sup>2</sup> poundforce per square inch     4.45 6.89     newtons kilopascals     N kPa       APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS FROM SI UNITS       Symbol     When You Know     Multiply By     To Find     Symbol       LENGTH       mm     millimeters     0.039     inches     in       m     meters     3.28     feet     ft       m     meters     0.621     miles     miles       mm <sup>2</sup> square millimeters     0.0016     square inches     in <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square meters     1.09     yards     yd <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square meters     0.0016     square feet     ft <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square meters     1.195     square inches     mi <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square meters     1.305     square miles     mi <sup>2</sup> km <sup>2</sup> square kilometers     0.284     gallons     gal       m <sup>3</sup> cubic meters     35.314     cubic feet     ft <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> cubic meters     35.314     cubic feet     ft <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> cubic meters     2.202     pounds     lb       Mg (or "t")     megagrams (or "metric ton")     1.103     short tons (2000 lb)     T       r <b>EMEEATURE (exact degr</b>	fl			cd/m²
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APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS FROM SI UNITS       Symbol     When You Know     Multiply By     To Find     Symbol       mm     meters     0.039     inches     in       m     meters     3.28     feet     ft       m     meters     3.28     feet     ft       m     meters     0.621     miles     mi       m <sup>2</sup> square millimeters     0.621     miles     mi       m <sup>2</sup> square meters     10.764     square feet     ft <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square meters     1.195     square feet     ft <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square meters     0.386     square miles     mi <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square kilometers     0.386     square miles     mi <sup>2</sup> ML     milliliters     0.264     gallons     gal       m <sup>3</sup> cubic meters     35.314     cubic feet     ft <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> cubic meters     2.202     pounds     bl       Mg (or "t")     megagrams (or "metric ton")     1.103     short tons (2000 lb)     T       Mass     0.035     ounces     oz     gr       m <sup>3</sup> cubic meters     1.8C+32     Fahrenheit     f <sup>2</sup> Mg (or "t")     megagrams (or "metric ton")     1				
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km         kilometers         0.621         miles         mi           mm <sup>2</sup> square millimeters         0.0016         square inches         in <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square meters         10.764         square field         ft <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> square meters         1.195         square yards         yd <sup>2</sup> ha         hectares         2.47         acres         ac           km <sup>2</sup> square meters         0.386         square miles         mi <sup>2</sup> mL         millitlers         0.034         ftuid ounces         ft oz           L         liters         0.264         gallons         gal           m <sup>3</sup> cubic meters         35.314         cubic yards         yd <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> cubic meters         1.307         cubic yards         yd <sup>3</sup> g         grams         0.035         ounces         oz           kg or "t')         megagrams (or "metric ton")         1.133         short tons (2000 lb)         T           Mg (or "t')         megagrams (or "metric ton")         1.8C+32         Fahrenheit         °F <sup>c</sup> C         Celsius         1.8C+32         Fahrenheit         °F <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>0.039 inches</td><td></td></tr<>			0.039 inches	
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	m m	meters meters	0.039         inches           3.28         feet           1.09         yards	ft yd
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m³       cubic meters       35.314       cubic feet       ft³         m³       cubic meters       1.307       cubic yards       yd³         MASS         g       grams       0.035       ounces       oz         kg       kilograms       2.202       pounds       lb         Mg (or "t")       megagrams (or "metric ton")       1.103       short tons (2000 lb)       T         TEMPERATURE (exact degrees)         °C       Celsius       1.8C+32       Fahrenheit       °F         ILLUMINATION         lx       lux       0.0929       foot-candles       fc         cd/m²       candela/m²       0.2919       foot-Lamberts       fl         FORCE and PRESSURE or STRESS         N       newtons       0.225       poundforce       lbf	m m km mm <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>2</sup> ha km <sup>2</sup>	meters meters kilometers square millimeters square meters square meters hectares square kilometers	0.039         inches           3.28         feet           1.09         yards           0.621         miles           AREA         0.0016           10.764         square inches           1.195         square feet           1.195         square yards           2.47         acres           0.386         square miles	ft yd mi in <sup>2</sup> ft <sup>2</sup> yd <sup>2</sup> ac mi <sup>2</sup>
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\*SI is the symbol for the International System of Units. Appropriate rounding should be made to comply with Section 4 of ASTM E380. (Revised March 2003)

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This User Guide is accompanied by two Microsoft® Excel<sup>™</sup> spreadsheets:

- Ped ISI Calculator.xls
- Bike ISI Calculator.xls

These spreadsheets can be used to calculate safety index values quickly and precisely for the Ped ISI or Bike ISI.

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#### **CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW**

## WHAT ARE THE PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE INTERSECTION SAFETY INDICES?

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Intersection Safety Indices (Ped ISI and Bike ISI) are a set of models that enable users to identify intersection crossings and intersection approach legs that should be the greatest priority for undergoing pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements. Using observable characteristics of an intersection crossing or approach leg, the tool produces a safety index score, with higher scores indicating a greater priority for an indepth safety assessment. Each leg of an intersection may have different characteristics affecting pedestrian or bicyclist safety; therefore the tools are intended to provide an evaluation of the safety of an individual crossing (Ped ISI) or approach leg (Bike ISI) rather than evaluating the intersection as a whole. A practitioner can use the tool to develop a prioritization scheme for a group of pedestrian crossings or bicyclist approaches. This method enables the practitioner to prioritize and proactively address sites that are the most likely to be a safety concern for pedestrians or bicyclists.

#### WHY ARE PED ISI AND BIKE ISI NEEDED?

The need to address pedestrian and bicyclist safety is ever present. National crash statistics for 2004 show that 4,641 pedestrians and 725 pedalcyclists were killed in crashes, accounting for approximately 13 percent of all traffic fatalities in the United States.<sup>(1)</sup> Most of these crashes occur at intersections. Many States and municipalities have pedestrian and bicycle safety programs to identify and address high crash locations. Although these safety programs can treat pedestrian or bicyclist hazards as they are identified, it would be preferable to use a proactive method of prioritizing which intersections should be examined first to ensure that potentially risky locations are addressed before they become crash problems.

#### WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF PED ISI AND BIKE ISI?

Ped ISI and Bike ISI proactively prioritize pedestrian crossings and bicyclist approaches with respect to safety. They also provide forward-looking State and local planning agencies with a safety rating tool for proposed intersections. Each tool uses observable and easy-to-gather data.

#### WHERE CAN PED ISI AND BIKE ISI BE USED?

Ped ISI and Bike ISI were developed at urban and suburban intersections with the following characteristics:

- Three-leg and four-leg intersections.
- Signalized, two-way stop, and four-way stop.
- Traffic volumes from 600 to 50,000 vehicles per day.
- One-way and two-way roads.

- One to four through lanes.
- Speed limits from 24.1 to 72.4 kilometers per hour (km/h) (15 to 45 miles per hour (mi/h)).

Ped ISI and Bike ISI are used most appropriately at intersections that meet the above ranges. Safety index values produced for intersections with characteristics outside these ranges should be used only with the understanding that the models were not developed using intersections of that type.

#### STEPS FOR USING THE PED ISI AND BIKE ISI

- 1. **Select Sites To Evaluate**—Identify pedestrian crossings (Ped ISI) or intersection approaches (Bike ISI) to evaluate. It is not necessary to evaluate all intersections in a given locality at once, especially where there is a large number of sites. Here are some useful tips for considering how to begin selecting sites:
  - Are there sites in the planning stage that could be modified in the design phase to avoid potential problems?
  - Is there an area where there may be moderate to high pedestrian and/or bicyclist activity, such as in a central business district or near a popular pedestrian or bicyclist attractor?
  - Are there sites that have already been identified in the community (including residents or other users) as possible problems?
  - Are there sites where a crash has occurred? Typically these tend to naturally
    receive focused attention, but it may also prove useful to develop a safety index
    score to provide perspective, or to help identify what factor(s) may be affecting
    safety.
- 2. **Gather Data**—Gather data on geometric and operational characteristics of the selected sites, either through electronic databases or brief field visits. If the sites are in the planning stages, determine what characteristics the sites are expected to have. See the list of data required for the safety indices on page 7. A sample data collection form is available in Appendix A.
- 3. **Calculate Index Values**—Use Ped ISI and Bike ISI to produce index values for each site. Each site will receive a safety index value between 1 (safest) and 6 (least safe). The Ped ISI equation is shown on page 8; the Bike ISI equation is shown on page 11. Example calculations of index values are found starting on page 20. Users may also opt to use the Quick Reference Tables found in Appendix B to determine safety index values when a computer is not available.
- 4. **Prioritize Sites**—Sort sites according to index values. Sites with the highest index values generally have the highest priority for further indepth evaluation of pedestrian and/or bicycle safety. However, the existence of a high Ped ISI or Bike ISI value does not mean that a crosswalk or intersection approach is necessarily "hazardous." There are many characteristics and behaviors at an intersection that will result in a

pedestrian or bike crash, and no method can include all of these factors. Knowledge of the area should also be used in the prioritization of sites. The Ped ISI/Bike ISI method merely provides a way to prioritize locations to identify those which may warrant more indepth study.

#### **CHAPTER 2. DEVELOPMENT**

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) developed Ped ISI and Bike ISI on the basis of two measures—safety ratings (expert opinion of the safety of sites) and observed behaviors (observed interactions between pedestrians and motorists or bicyclists and motorists). These different measures provided a multifaceted approach to determining the relative safety of a pedestrian crossing or bicycle approach leg.

The research studied 68 pedestrian crossings at signalized and unsignalized intersections in Miami, FL, Philadelphia, PA, and San Jose, CA and 67 bicycle approaches at signalized and unsignalized intersections in Eugene, OR, Gainesville, FL, Philadelphia, PA, and Portland, OR. The results of the study were used to develop Ped ISI and Bike ISI.

#### SAFETY MEASURE: RATINGS

Experts in pedestrian and bicyclist issues viewed videos of the pedestrian crossings and bicycle approaches and rated the sites according to their perceived level of safety for a pedestrian or bicyclist. The researchers created a survey instrument designed to provide evaluators enough information about the sites to develop safety ratings. The survey presented an illustration and a video clip for each site. Evaluators were asked to view each illustration and video as if they were pedestrians crossing at the crosswalk (Figure 1 and Figure 2) or bicyclists approaching the intersection (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

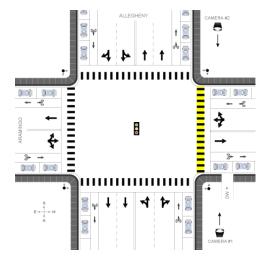


Figure 1. Sample illustration for pedestrian survey.

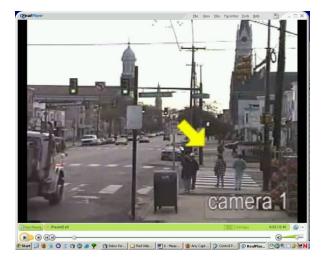


Figure 2. Sample video clip for pedestrian survey.

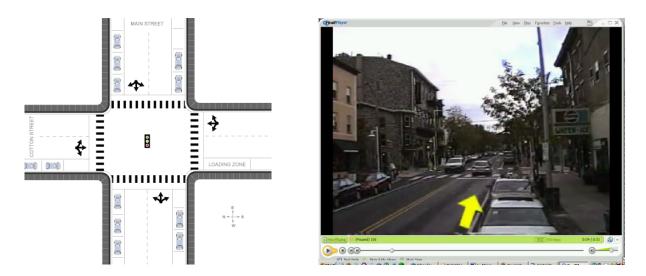
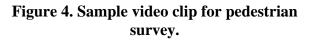


Figure 3. Sample illustration for bicycle survey.



The evaluators rated the sites on a scale of 1 to 6, according to their sense of safety and comfort. If the conditions were such that they felt very comfortable as pedestrians or bicyclists and highly likely to walk or ride at the site, they were instructed to give a rating of "1." If the conditions were such that they felt very uncomfortable as pedestrians or bicyclists and highly unlikely to walk or ride at the site, they were instructed to give a rating of "6." They also had the option of "not enough information" if they believed that they had insufficient information from the illustration and/or video to make an informed rating. Each evaluator in the pedestrian safety survey gave one rating per crosswalk. Each evaluator in the bicyclist safety survey gave one rating for each movement that a bicyclist could make at the intersection (e.g., through, left, and/or right).

#### SAFETY MEASURE: OBSERVED BEHAVIORS AT INTERACTIONS

Researchers videotaped each site and watched later to record behaviors during interactions between pedestrians and motorists or bicyclists and motorists. Recorded behaviors included changes in speed or direction by a pedestrian, bicyclist, or motorist in response to the presence of another party. For example, researchers would record instances when a pedestrian stopped before or during a crossing because of an oncoming vehicle and when a right-turning motorist slowed or stopped to avoid a bicyclist. In total, researchers recorded 1,898 bicyclist-motorist interactions and 1,095 pedestrian-motorist interactions.

For more detail on the underlying research and model development, see the final research report entitled *Pedestrian and Bicyclist Intersection Safety Indices: Final Report.*<sup>(2)</sup>

#### CHAPTER 3. PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE INTERSECTION SAFETY INDICES

Below are the model equations for Ped ISI and Bike ISI. The user should keep in mind that these tools were developed to evaluate the safety of an individual crosswalk or approach leg, not the intersection as a whole. Thus, if a standard 4-leg intersection is to be evaluated, there will be 4 pedestrian safety scores, 1 for each crossing, and 12 bicycle safety scores, 3 for each leg. Higher index values indicate areas of greater safety concern. Those locations with higher index values should be prioritized for more indepth safety evaluation.

NOTE: The user may choose to average the index values for each leg together to form an index value for an entire intersection. The decision of whether this method is appropriate will depend on the user's knowledge of the area being evaluated and the understanding of how the information will be used.

#### DATA REQUIRED

The following is a list of data required for each safety index (*main street* defined as the street containing the crossing or approach of interest, not the street with the higher functional class or higher traffic volume):

#### Ped ISI

- Type of traffic control for leg of crossing (signal, stop sign, or neither).
- Number of through vehicle lanes on main street (total through lanes in both directions).
- Eighty-fifth percentile traffic speed on main street.
- Average daily traffic (ADT) of main street.
- Predominant development type surrounding the intersection (commercial or not commercial).

#### **Bike ISI**

- Presence of bicycle lane on main street.
- ADT on main and cross streets.
- Number of through vehicle lanes on cross street.
- Number, type, and configuration of traffic lanes on main street approach.
- Speed limit on main street.
- Presence of onstreet parking on main street approach.
- Type of traffic control on approach of interest (signal or no signal).

#### PED ISI

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The Ped ISI model consists of one equation that determines the safety index score for a single pedestrian crossing. The model is presented in Table 1 below. A detailed description of the variables follows the table. Figure 5 illustrates a pedestrian crossing.

Ped ISI = 2.372—1.867SIGNAL—1.807STOP + 0.335THRULNS + 0.018SPEED + 0.006(MAINADT*SIGNAL) + 0.238COMM where:												
Ped ISI	Safety index value (pedestrian)											
SIGNAL	Signal-controlled crossing	0 = no										
		1 = yes										
STOP	Stop-sign controlled crossing	0 = no										
		1 = yes										
THRULNS	Number of through lanes on	1, 2, 3,										
	street being crossed (both											
	directions)											
SPEED	Eighty-fifth percentile speed of	Speed in miles per hour										
	street being crossed											
MAINADT	Main street traffic volume	ADT in thousands										
COMM	Predominant land use on	0 = not predominantly commercial										
	surrounding area is commercial	area										
	development (i.e., retail,	1 = predominantly commercial										
	restaurants)	area										

#### Table 1. Ped ISI model and variable descriptions.

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#### Variable Descriptions

#### SIGNAL (Signal Control)

This variable is "1" if movements of vehicles and pedestrians at the crossing of interest are controlled by a traffic signal.

#### STOP (Stop Control)

This variable is "1" if vehicle traffic on the leg with the crossing of interest must stop for a stop sign.

#### THRULNS (Through Lanes)

This variable is the number of through lanes on the street with the crossing of interest, not including exclusive turn lanes. However, since crosswalks that cross the stem of Tintersection do not have through lanes to

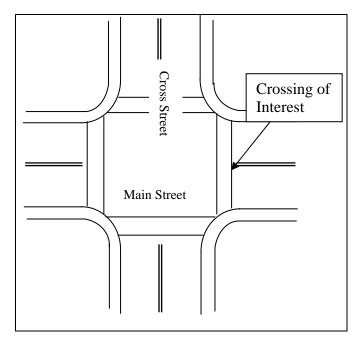


Figure 5. Illustration of pedestrian crossing.

cross, turning lanes are included in the count for THRULNS for these crosswalks.

#### SPEED (Vehicle Speed)

This variable is the 85th percentile speed in mi/h of free-flowing vehicles on the street with the crossing of interest. If speed data are obtained for a street on both sides of the intersection (both approaches), the values should be averaged to provide the value for the Ped ISI model. If actual speed data are not available, the user may use the speed limit or an estimate of the 85th percentile speed.

#### MAINADT (Main Street ADT)

This variable is the ADT volume (in thousands) of the street with the crossing of interest (main street). This is the total traffic in both directions.

#### COMM (Commercial Development)

This variable is "1" if the predominant land use of the surrounding area is commercially developed. Commercial development is defined as retail shops, banks, restaurants, gas stations, and other businesses that sell to the general public.

#### **BIKE ISI**

The Bike ISI consists of three equations. Each equation determines the safety index score for a single bicycle movement, either straight through, right turn, or left turn. The models are presented in Table 2 below. A detailed description of the variables follows the table. Figure 6 illustrates a bicycle approach.

#### Bike ISI = 1.13 + 0.019MAINADT + 0.815MAINHISPD +0.650**TURNVEH** + 0.470(**RTLANES\*BL**) + Through 0.023(CROSSADT\*NOBL) + 0.428(SIGNAL\*NOBL) + 0.200PARKING Bike ISI = 1.02 + 0.027**MAINADT** + 0.519**RTCROSS** + Right Turn 0.151CROSSLNS + 0.200PARKING Bike ISI = 1.100 + 0.025MAINADT + 0.836BL +Left Turn 0.485**SIGNAL** + 0.736(**MAINHISPD\*BL**) + 0.380(LTCROSS\*NOBL) + 0.200PARKING where: Bike ISI Safety index values (through, right, left) BL 0 =NONE or wide Bike lane presence curb lane (WCL) 1 = bike lane (BL) orbike lane crossover (BLX) ADT in thousands CROSSADT Cross street traffic volume CROSSLNS Number of through lanes on cross 1, 2, ... street Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to LTCROSS 0, 1, 2, ... cross to make a left turn Main street traffic volume ADT in thousands MAINADT MAINHISPD Main street speed limit $\geq$ 56.3 km/h 0 = no(35 mi/h) 1 = yesNo bike lane present 0 = BL or BLXNOBL 1 = NONE or WCLOnstreet parking on main street PARKING 0 = noapproach 1 = yesNumber of traffic lanes for cyclists to RTCROSS 0, 1, 2, ... cross to make a right turn Number of right turn traffic lanes on RTLANES 0.1 main street approach SIGNAL Traffic signal at intersection 0 = no1 = yesPresence of turning vehicle traffic TURNVEH 0 = noacross the path of through cyclists 1 = yes

#### Table 2. Bike ISI models and variable descriptions.

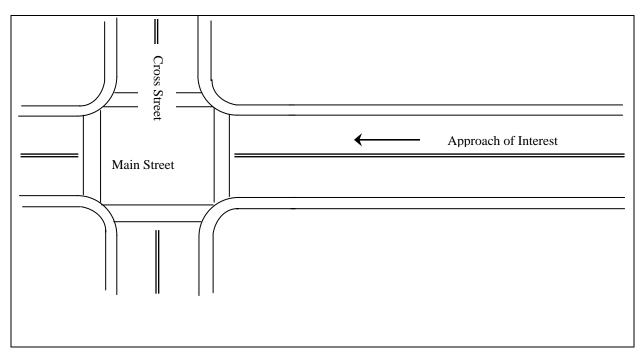


Figure 6. Illustration of bicycle approach.

#### **Variable Descriptions**

#### BL (Bike Lane)

This variable is "1" if there is a bike lane on the approach (defined as BL or BLX in Figure 7). Variable is "0" if there is no bicycle lane ("None") or simply a wide curb lane ("WCL"). In some cases, there may be a paved shoulder that, while not marked for bicycles, might serve as a de facto bike lane. If this paved shoulder is narrow (i.e., 0.3 to 0.9 meter (m) (1 to 3 feet (ft)), define BL as "0." If the paved shoulder is relatively wide (i.e., 1.2 m (4 ft) or greater), define BL as "1."

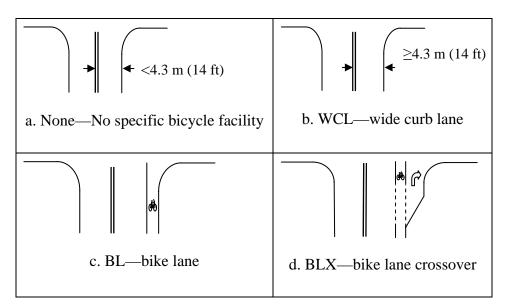


Figure 7. Bicycle facility types.

#### CROSSADT (Cross Street ADT)

This variable is the average daily traffic volume (in thousands) of the street intersecting the approach leg of interest. This is the total traffic in both directions.

#### **CROSSLNS** (Cross Street Through Lanes)

This variable is the number of through lanes on the street intersecting the approach leg of interest.

#### LTCROSS (Lanes to Cross for Left Turn)

This variable is the number of traffic lanes that a bicyclist on the approach of interest must cross and/or enter to make a left turn at the intersection. This variable assumes that the bicyclist is riding in a bike lane (either right-side or left-side bike lane) or on the right-hand side of the road if no bike lane is present. If this variable is not applicable (e.g., no left turn possible or permitted), the value of RTCROSS would be zero. See Figure 8 for example illustrations.

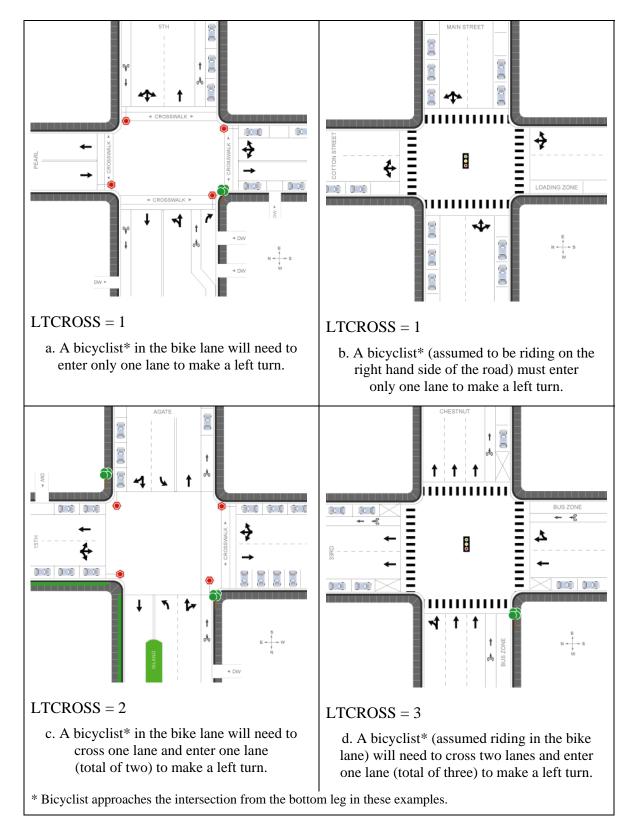


Figure 8. Examples of LTCROSS values.

#### MAINADT (Main Street ADT)

This variable is the ADT volume (in thousands) of the approach leg of interest. This is the total traffic in both directions.

#### MAINHISPD (Main Street Speed Limit Over 35)

This variable is "1" if the speed limit of the leg of interest is 56.3 km/h (35 mi/h) or higher.

#### NOBL (No Bike Lane)

This variable is "1" if there is **no** bike lane on the approach (defined as "None" or "WCL" in Figure 7 above). Variable is "0" if there is a bicycle lane ("BL" or "BLX").

#### PARKING (Onstreet Parking)

This variable is "1" if there is onstreet parking on the approach of interest.

#### RTCROSS (Lanes to Cross for Right Turn)

This variable is the number of traffic lanes that a bicyclist on the approach of interest must cross to make a right turn at the intersection. This variable assumes that the bicyclist is riding in a bike lane (either right-side or left-side bike lane) or on the right-hand side of the road if no bike lane is present. Under these assumptions, the value of RTCROSS will typically be zero. If the bike lane is a bike lane crossover (BLX in Figure 7 above), it is assumed that the bicyclist (knowing that the bicyclist was going to make a right turn), left the bike lane and held to the right shoulder of the road. In this case, the value of RTCROSS would be zero. If this variable is not applicable (e.g., no right turn possible or permitted), the value of RTCROSS would be zero. See Figure 9 for example illustrations.

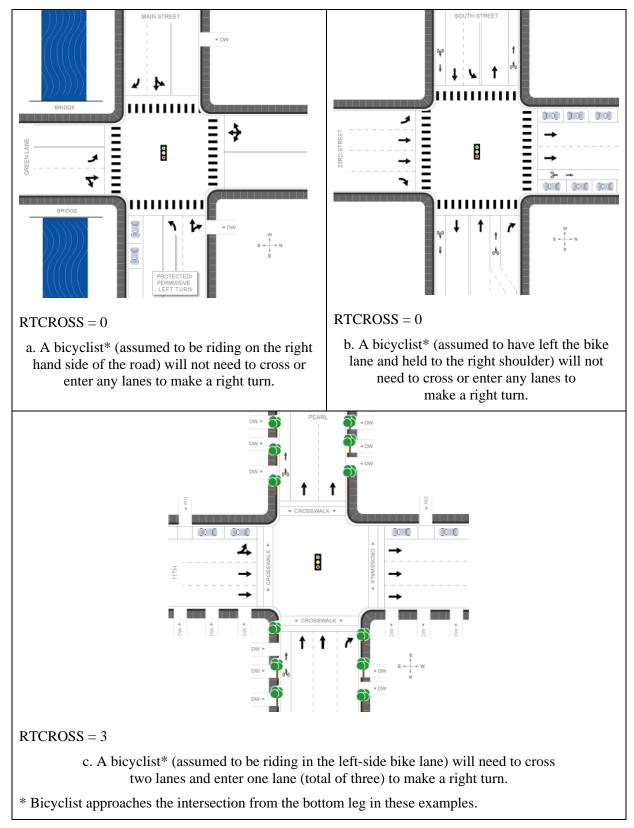


Figure 9. Examples of RTCROSS values.

#### **RTLANES** (Right-Turn Lanes)

This variable is the number of exclusive right-turn traffic lanes on the leg of interest.

#### SIGNAL (Signalized Intersection)

This variable is "1" if the intersection is controlled by a traffic signal.

#### TURNVEH (Turning Vehicles)

This variable is "1" if it would be reasonable to assume that the path taken by through cyclists at the intersection is regularly crossed by vehicles turning right from the main approach to the cross street. A lack of turning traffic would occur with a bike lane crossover, since turning motorists would have merged over already. It could also occur with one-way cross streets, if the one-way flow prevents motorists from turning in front of through bicyclists. See Figure 10 for example illustrations.

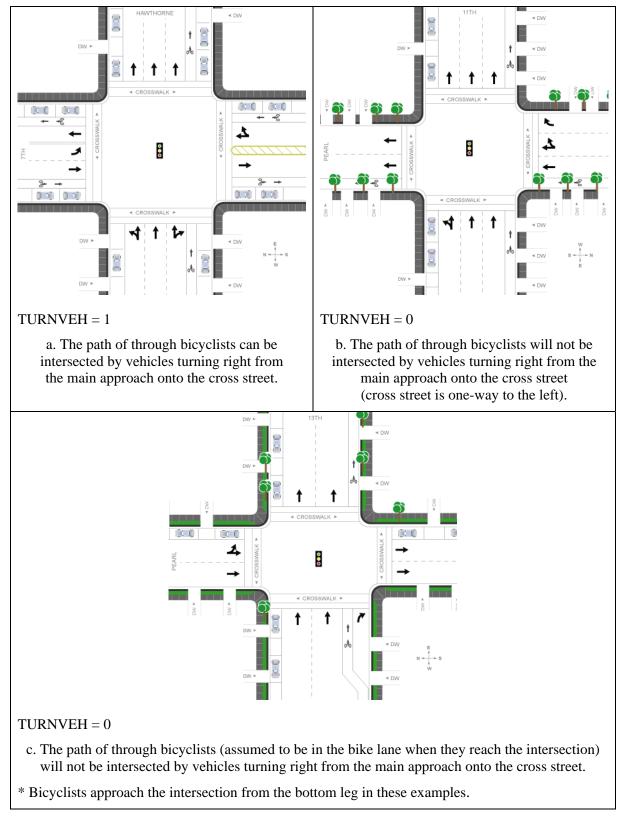


Figure 10. Examples of TURNVEH values.

#### CHAPTER 4. EXAMPLES OF PED ISI AND BIKE ISI APPLICATION

The following section provides several examples which illustrate how to apply Ped ISI and Bike ISI at various sites. Each example has several site photos and a list of intersection characteristics. The example calculation of the safety index value is done with the spreadsheet calculators that accompany the User Guide. An example of using the quick reference tables is performed with the pedestrian example 1 and bicycle example 1.

#### PEDESTRIAN EXAMPLE

The example for Ped ISI is a four-leg, signalized intersection in a mostly residential area. The crossing of interest is on the southwest leg. Figure 11, Figure 12, and Figure 13 show onstreet and overhead photos of the site, with the crossing of interest pointed out with a white arrow.



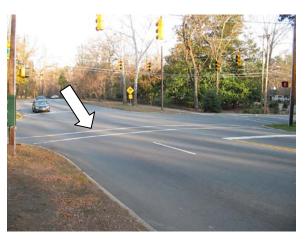


Figure 11. Crosswalk view of pedestrian example intersection.

Figure 12. Diagonal view of pedestrian example intersection.



Figure 13. Overhead view of pedestrian example intersection (image courtesy of the United States Geological Survey).

This crossing location has the following characteristics:

- Signalized intersection.
- Four through lanes on the main road (two in each direction).
- Eighty-fifth percentile speed on the main road is 67.6 km/h (42 mi/h).
- Main road ADT is 22,000 vehicles per day.
- Surrounding area is residential.

Once these characteristics are entered into the spreadsheet calculator, the resulting Ped ISI value is 2.7 (Figure 14).

	A	В	D
1		Pedestrian Safety Index Mode	əl
2			Crosswalk 1
4		Name of crosswalk	Pedestrian Example #1
6	SIGNAL	Signalized (1=yes, 0=no)	1
7	STOP	Stop Controlled (1=yes, 0=no)	0
8	THRULNS	Number of Through Lanes on Main St	4
9	SPEED	85th Percentile Speed on Main St	42
10	MAINADT	Main Street ADT	22000
11	сомм	Commercial Area (1=yes, 0=no)	0
13		Safety Index value =	2.7

#### Figure 14. Spreadsheet calculation of Ped ISI value.

Using the Ped ISI model equation, the calculation is as follows:

 $\label{eq:starses} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Ped ISI} = 2.372 - 1.867 \mbox{SIGNAL} - 1.807 \mbox{STOP} + 0.335 \mbox{THRULNS} + 0.018 \mbox{SPEED} + 0.006 \mbox{(MAINADT*SIGNAL)} = 0.238 \mbox{COMM} \end{array}$ 

Ped ISI =  $2.372 - 1.867 \times 1 - 1.807 \times 0 + 0.335 \times 4 + 0.018 \times 42 + 0.006(22 \times 1) = 0.238 \times 0$ 

Ped ISI = 2.7

Notice that the ADT value must be entered in thousands (i.e., 22 instead of 22,000) for the equation. The spreadsheet calculator allows the user to enter the ADT as a whole value.

Another way to determine the Ped ISI value is to go directly to the quick reference tables of Ped ISI values in Appendix B. These tables are provided for various combinations of traffic control and area type. For the example above, Table 9 in Appendix B corresponds to a signalized crossing in a noncommercial area (Figure 15). Going into that table with 4 through lanes, 85th percentile speed of 67.6 km/h (42 mi/h) (use the column of the nearest value, i.e., 64.4 km/h (40 mi/h)), and 22,000 ADT (use the row with 20,000 ADT), the Ped ISI value is 2.7.

Main R	1	Thre	ough	Lan	е	2 Through Lanes				3 Through Lanes					4 Through Lanes						
Main F	Main Rd Speed		30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45
	1000	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2	2.7
	5000	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2	2.7
	10000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	RZ	2.7
	15000	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.7
	20000	14	15	16	17	18	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	Ĺ	4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2)8
ADT	25000	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	Z. I	Z. I	۲.۲	2.5	2.4	Π		Z.5	2.6	2.7	1.8
	30000	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
	35000	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
	40000	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
	45000	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
	50000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0

1 mi/h = 1.6 km/h

## Figure 15. Quick reference table—pedestrian (signalized and noncommercial area).

#### **BICYCLE EXAMPLE 1**

Example 1 for Bike ISI is the westbound approach of a four-leg, signalized intersection. Figure 16, Figure 17, and Figure 18 show onstreet and overhead photos of the approach of interest (indicated by arrow).





Figure 16. Street view of bicycle example 1.

Figure 17. Street view of bicycle example 1.



Figure 18. Overhead photo of bicycle example 1 (image courtesy of the United States Geological Survey).

This approach has the following characteristics:

- Signalized intersection.
- Speed limit of 56.3 km/h (35 mi/h) on the main road.
- One exclusive right-turn lane and one exclusive left-turn lane on the approach.
- No bicycle facility on the approach.
- No onstreet parking on the approach.
- Main road ADT is 17,000 vehicles per day.
- Cross street ADT is 28,000 vehicles per day.
- Four through lanes on the cross street.

Once these characteristics are entered into the spreadsheet calculator, the resulting Bike ISI values are 4.0 for through movement, 2.1 for right turns, and 3.2 for left turns (Figure 19).

8	A	В	F
1	Bicycle Sa	afety Index Models	
2			Approach 1
3		Name of approach leg	Bicycle Example #1
5	MAINADT	Main Street ADT	17000
6	MAINHISPD	Main street speed limit ≥ 35 mph (1=yes, 0=no)	1
7	TURNVEH	Presence of turning vehicle traffic across the path of through cyclists (1=yes, 0=no)	1
8	RTLANES	Number of right turn traffic lanes on main street approach	1
9	BL	Bike lane present (1=yes, 0=no)	0
10	CROSSADT	Cross street traffic volume	28000
11	SIGNAL	Traffic signal at intersection (1=yes, 0=no)	1
12	PARKING	On-street parking on main street approach (1=yes, 0=no)	0
13	RTCROSS	Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to cross to make a right turn	0
14	CROSSLNS	Number of through lanes on cross street	4
15	LTCROSS	Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to cross to make a left turn	3
18		Safety Index Through Value =	4.0
19		Safety Index Right Turn Value =	2.1
20		Safety Index Left Turn Value =	3.2
21			

1 mi/h = 1.6 km/h

Figure 19. Spreadsheet calculation of safety index values for bicycle example 1.

Using the Bike ISI model equations, the calculations are as shown in Table 3:

Through	Bike ISI = 1.13 + 0.019 <b>MAINADT</b> + 0.815 <b>MAINHISPD</b> + 0.650 <b>TURNVEH</b> + 0.470( <b>RTLANES*BL</b> ) + 0.023( <b>CROSSADT*NOBL</b> ) + 0.428( <b>SIGNAL*NOBL</b> ) + 0.200 <b>PARKING</b> Bike ISI = 1.13 + 0.019 <b>*17</b> + 0.815 <b>*1</b> + 0.650 <b>*1</b> + 0.470( <b>1*0</b> ) + 0.023( <b>28*1</b> ) + 0.428( <b>1*1</b> ) + 0.200 <b>*0</b> Bike ISI = 4.0
Right Turn	Bike ISI = 1.02 + 0.027 <b>MAINADT</b> + 0.519 <b>RTCROSS</b> + 0.151 <b>CROSSLNS</b> + 0.200 <b>PARKING</b> Bike ISI = 1.02 + 0.027* <b>17</b> + 0.519* <b>0</b> + 0.151* <b>4</b> + 0.200* <b>0</b> Bike ISI = 2.1
Left Turn	Bike ISI = 1.100 + 0.025 <b>MAINADT</b> + 0.836 <b>BL</b> + 0.485 <b>SIGNAL</b> + 0.736( <b>MAINHISPD*BL</b> ) + 0.380( <b>LTCROSS*NOBL</b> ) + 0.200 <b>PARKING</b> Bike ISI = 1.100 + 0.025 <b>*17</b> + 0.836 <b>*0</b> + 0.485 <b>*1</b> + 0.736( <b>1*0</b> ) + 0.380( <b>3*1</b> ) + 0.200 <b>*0</b> Bike ISI = 3.2

#### Table 3. Bike ISI model equations.

#### Using the quick reference tables for bicycle example 1, the following results are found:

#### "Through" safety index value

Since there are four "through" bicycle tables (Tables 14, 15, 16, and 17 in Appendix B), it is necessary to start with Table 15 for "Signalized Intersection" and "No Bike Lane" (shown here in Figure 20, full-size table available in Appendix B). Across the top of the table, the user would select the column for "35 mph or more," "No parking," "1 Right-Turn Lane," and "Yes" for potential turning vehicles. Down the side of the table, it is necessary to interpolate the Main and Cross ADT values. The table shows that the through safety index value will lie between 3.7/3.9 and 3.9/4.1 (the exact calculation performed in Figure 19 above shows that the actual value is 4.0).

Main Rd Spd Lmt 35 mph c																	
Par	king		Y	es		No				Yes				No			
RT L	anes	No R1	Lane	1 RT	Lane	No R1	Г Lane	1 RT	Lane	No RT Lane		1 RT Lane		No RT Lane		1 RT	Lane
Turning	Vehicle	Yes	No	Yes	No												
Main	Cross																
ADT	ADT																
	1000	3.3 3.4	2.6 2.7	3.3 3.4	2.6 2.7	3.1 3.2	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.5 2.5	1.8 1.9	2.5 2.5	1.8 1.9	2.3 2.3	1.6 1.7	2.3 2.3	1.6
	10000	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.5		2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.7
1000	20000	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.0		2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0
	30000	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.1		3.1	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.3
	40000	4.2	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.3		3.3	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5
	1000	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.5		2.5	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.7
	5000	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6		2.6	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8
5000	10000	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7		2.7	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.9
5000	20000	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.9		2.9	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.1
	30000	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2		3.2	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3
	40000	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	L7 7	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6
	1000	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6		2.6	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8
	5000	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	3/	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.9
10000	10000	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0
	20000	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2
	40000		15		1		3.3	3.9	3.3 3.5	3.3 3.5	2.6	3.3 3.5	2.6	3.1 3.3	2.4	3.1 3.3	2.4
	1000	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	Π-0.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0
	5000	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	10000	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2
20000	20000	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	<b>3.9</b>	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4
	30000		0.0	10	0.0		3.4	4.1	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6
	40000						3.7	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9
	1000	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2
	5000	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2
30000	10000	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4
	20000	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6
	30000	4.5	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8
	40000	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.5	3.9 3.2	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.9 3.2	3.2	3.7 3.0	3.0	3.7	3.0
	1000	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4 3.4	3.8 3.9	3.2	3.8 3.9	3.2 3.2	3.2 3.3	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3
	10000	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.1	2.4
40000	20000	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.5
	30000	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0
	40000	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2
	1000	4.2	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5
	5000	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6
50000	10000	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7
50000	20000	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0
	30000	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2
	40000	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4

1 mi/h = 1.6 km/h

Figure 20. Quick reference table—bicycle through (signalized with no bike lane).

#### "Right turn" safety index value

There is only one table for right turn safety index values, Table 18, (shown here in Figure 21, full-size table available in Appendix B). Across the top of the table, the user would select the column for "4 Cross Street Through Lanes," "No" onstreet parking, and "0" RT Cross Lanes (lanes to cross to make a right turn). Down the side of the table, it is necessary to interpolate the Main ADT values. The table shows that the through safety index value will lie between 1.9 and 2.2 (the exact calculation performed in Figure 19 above shows that the actual value is 2.1).

Cross Lanes		1 Cro	ss Street	Through	Lane	2 Cro	ss Stree	t Througi	h Lanes	4 Cross Street Through Lanes			
Parking		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No	
RT Cross Lns		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
	1000	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.4		2.2
	5000	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	$\nabla Z$	2.3
	10000	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.1	4	2.6	( 1.9 )	2.4
Main ADT	20000										>	2.2	2.7
	30000	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.7	Z.0	3.2	2.4	3.0
	40000	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.2
	50000	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.5

Figure 21. Quick reference table—bicycle right turn.

"Left turn" safety index value

Since there are four "left turn" bicycle tables (Tables 19, 20, 21, and 22 in Appendix B), it is necessary to start with Table 20 for "Signalized Intersection" and "No Bike Lane" (shown here in Figure 22, full-size table available in Appendix B). Across the top of the table, the user would select the column for "35 mph or more," "3" LT Cross lanes (lanes to cross to make a left turn), and "No" onstreet parking. Down the side of the table, it is necessary to interpolate the Main ADT values. The table shows that the through safety index value will lie between 3.0 and 3.2 (the exact calculation performed in Figure 19 above shows that the actual value is 3.2).

Main Street Spd Lmt LT Cross Lns		35 mph or more							Less than 35 mph						
		1		2		3		1		2		3			
Parking		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	с <del>т,</del> р	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	1000	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	В	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.8		
	5000	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.1		2.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.9		
ADT	10000	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.2 /	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.0		
	20000	£.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.2		
	30000	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5		
	40000	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.7		
	50000	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.0		

1 mi/h = 1.6 km/h

Figure 22. Quick reference table—bicycle left turn (signalized with no bike lane).

#### **BICYCLE EXAMPLE 2**

Example 2 for Bike ISI is the westbound approach of a three-leg, signalized intersection. Figure 23, Figure 24, and Figure 25 show onstreet and overhead photos of the approach of interest (indicated by arrow).





Figure 23. Street view of bicycle example 2.

Figure 24. Street view of bicycle example 2.



Figure 25. Overhead view of bicycle example 2 (image courtesy of the United States Geological Survey).

This approach has the following characteristics:

- Signalized intersection.
- T-intersection (no right turn possible on approach of interest).
- Speed limit of 48.3 km/h (30 mi/h) on the main road.
- One exclusive left-turn lane on the approach.
- Bicycle lane on the approach.
- No onstreet parking on the approach.
- Main road ADT is 10,000 vehicles per day.
- Cross street ADT is 6,000 vehicles per day.
- Two through lanes on the cross street.

Once these characteristics are entered into the spreadsheet calculator, the resulting Bike ISI values are 1.3 for through movements, 1.6 for right turns, and 2.7 for left turns (Figure 26). These values can also be obtained from Tables 14, 18, and 19 in Appendix B.

2 	A	В	G
1	Bicycle Sa	fety Index Models	10 12
2			Approach 2
3		Name of approach leg	Bicycle Example #2
5	MAINADT	Main Street ADT	10000
6	MAINHISPD	Main street speed limit ≥ 35 mph (1=yes, 0=no)	0
7	TURNVEH	Presence of turning vehicle traffic across the path of through cyclists (1=yes, 0=no)	0
8	RTLANES	Number of right turn traffic lanes on main street approach	0
9	BL	Bike lane present (1=yes, 0=no)	1
10	CROSSADT	Cross street traffic volume	6000
11	SIGNAL	Traffic signal at intersection (1=yes, O=no)	1
12	PARKING	On-street parking on main street approach (1=yes, 0=no)	0
13	RTCROSS	Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to cross to make a right turn	0
14	CROSSLNS	Number of through lanes on cross street	2
15	LTCROSS	Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to cross to make a left turn	2
18		Safety Index Through Value =	1.3
19		Safety Index Right Turn Value =	1.6
20		Safety Index Left Turn Value =	2.7
21		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

1 mi/h = 1.6 km/h

Figure 26. Spreadsheet calculation of bike ISI values for bicycle example 2.

#### **BICYCLE EXAMPLE 3**

Example 3 for Bike ISI is the westbound approach of a four-leg, signalized intersection. Figure 27, Figure 28, and Figure 29 show onstreet and overhead photos of the approach of interest (indicated by arrow).





Figure 27. Street view of bicycle example 3.

Figure 28. Street view of bicycle example 3.



Figure 29. Overhead view of bicycle example 3 (image courtesy of the United States Geological Survey).

This approach has the following characteristics:

- Signalized intersection.
- Speed limit of 56.3 km/h (35 mi/h) on the main road.
- One exclusive left-turn lane on the approach.
- No bicycle facility on the approach.
- Onstreet parking on the approach.
- Main road ADT is 17,000 vehicles per day.
- Cross street ADT is 18,000 vehicles per day.
- Four through lanes on the cross street.

Once these characteristics are entered into the spreadsheet calculator, the resulting Bike ISI values are 4.0 for through movements, 2.3 for right turns, and 3.4 for left turns (Figure 30). These values can also be obtained from Tables 15,18, and 20 in Appendix B.

2	A	В	Н
1	Bicycle Sa	afety Index Models	
2			Approach 3
3		Name of approach leg	Bicycle Example #3
5	MAINADT	Main Street ADT	17000
6	MAINHISPD	Main street speed limit ≥ 35 mph (1=yes, 0=no)	1
7	TURNVEH	Presence of turning vehicle traffic across the path of through cyclists (1=yes, 0=no)	1
8	RTLANES	Number of right turn traffic lanes on main street approach	0
9	BL	Bike lane present (1=yes, 0=no)	0
10	CROSSADT	Cross street traffic volume	18000
11	SIGNAL	Traffic signal at intersection (1=yes, 0=no)	1
12	PARKING	On-street parking on main street approach (1=yes, 0=no)	1
13	RTCROSS	Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to cross to make a right turn	0
14	CROSSLNS	Number of through lanes on cross street	4
15	LTCROSS	Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to cross to make a left turn	3
18		Safety Index Through Value =	4.0
19		Safety Index Right Turn Value =	2.3
20		Safety Index Left Turn Value =	3.4
21		<. L	3

Figure 30. Spreadsheet calculation of bike ISI values for bicycle example 3.

#### **CHAPTER 5. Q & A ON MODEL APPLICATION**

# **Q:** Is there a specific safety index value at which safety improvements would be recommended at a site?

A: No, the purpose of this tool is not to dictate specific safety index values to serve as "warrants" for safety treatments. Rather, the purpose is to assign safety index values to crossings and bicycle approaches with the goal of providing the practitioner with the means to prioritize these sites for the purpose of further safety evaluation. For example, a practitioner may have 30 crossings in his or her jurisdiction to evaluate with respect to pedestrian safety. The practitioner would use Ped ISI to assign safety index values to each of the 30 crossings. The crossings with the highest values would be the first crossings where the practitioner should conduct indepth evaluations to determine if pedestrian safety problems exist at those sites. Such an evaluation may include an investigation into the crash history of the site, which may lead to countermeasure recommendations from other resources such as PEDSAFE. Other evaluations may include pedestrian counts and behavior studies or pedestrian conflict analysis.

# **Q:** Can the Ped ISI or Bike ISI values from each leg be combined to produce a safety index value for the whole intersection?

A: If the user wishes to produce a safety index value for an entire intersection, the suggested method is to average the index values from all legs. However, caution should be used in this approach. Some intersections may have one leg that is high priority for safety evaluation (high index value) and three legs that are low priority (low index values). If the leg safety index values are averaged at this intersection, the result will be a low intersection safety index, and the high priority of the one leg may go unnoticed.

# **Q:** Do all three Bike ISI values (through, right, and left) need to be calculated each time?

A: If bicyclist traffic is expected to perform all three maneuvers at the intersection, it is advisable to evaluate the safety of all maneuvers—through, right, and left.

# Q: Are Ped ISI and Bike ISI to be used only at four-leg intersections or can they be used for intersections with three, five, and six legs?

A: Ped ISI and Bike ISI were developed using three-leg and four-leg intersections. Since the models produce safety index values for individual legs instead of an entire intersection, it is possible to use Ped ISI and Bike ISI at intersections with five and six legs. Many of the factors that affect pedestrian or bicyclist safety at four-legged intersections would affect safety similarly at five-leg or six-leg intersections. However, safety index values produced for five-leg or six-leg intersections should be used only with the understanding that the models were not developed using intersections of that type.

#### Q: Can Ped ISI and Bike ISI be used to prioritize midblock crossings?

A: No, Ped ISI and Bike ISI were developed for intersections only.

#### **Q:** Can Ped ISI and Bike ISI be used to prioritize legs of a roundabout?

A: No, Ped ISI and Bike ISI were developed for signalized or stop-controlled intersections only.

#### **CHAPTER 6. COUNTERMEASURE SELECTION**

Once pedestrian crossings and bicycle approaches to intersections have been prioritized for indepth safety evaluation using Ped ISI and Bike ISI, the practitioner will have many options for evaluation, analysis, and treatment. The authors recommend PEDSAFE and BIKESAFE as excellent tools to assist in the selection of appropriate countermeasures. PEDSAFE is available from FHWA.<sup>(3)</sup> The online version can be accessed at www.walkinginfo.org/pedsafe. BIKESAFE is also available from FHWA.<sup>(4)</sup> The online version can be accessed at www.bicyclinginfo.org/bikesafe.

PEDSAFE and BIKESAFE are designed to recommend treatments for specific safety problems. To make full use of the information provided in these tools, the practitioner will need to gather knowledge of the most common safety problems at each site to be addressed. Examining the types of crashes that occur at the site or analyzing behavior of pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists at the site can provide knowledge of safety problems.

#### PEDSAFE

The PEDSAFE guide provides details on 49 different types of safety treatments which can be used to improve pedestrian safety and/or mobility. It also includes information on the specific types of countermeasures which may be appropriate for addressing such objectives as the following:

- Reducing speed of motor vehicles.
- Improving sight distance and visibility for motorists and pedestrians.
- Reducing volume of motor vehicles.
- Reducing pedestrian exposure to traffic (e.g., reducing crossing distance).
- Improve compliance with traffic laws.
- Eliminating behaviors that lead to crashes.

A listing of pedestrian-related treatments for each of these eight performance objectives is given by "categories" of treatments; including pedestrian facility design, roadway design, intersection design, traffic calming, traffic management, and signals and signs. For example, to reduce the speed of motor vehicles, possible roadway design treatments include adding a bike lane or shoulder, road narrowing, reducing the number of lanes, driveway improvements, curb radius reduction, and adding a right-turn slip lane.

The PEDSAFE guide also gives a description of 12 specific pedestrian crash types (e.g., dart/dash, walking along roadway, turning vehicle, multiple-threat), with corresponding countermeasure options for each crash type. PEDSAFE also contains writeups for 71 case studies of pedestrian improvements which have been implemented in the United States. Also, the expert system software is provided to allow a user to input the type of pedestrian safety problem, along with the location or roadway section characteristics, such as intersection or midblock, type of control devices (e.g., traffic signal, stop sign, no control), number of lanes,

and traffic volume. The software then will generate a "short list" of countermeasure options based on the type of pedestrian safety problem and site characteristics.

#### BIKESAFE

The BIKESAFE guide also gives similar types of information on countermeasures for bikerelated crashes. For example, countermeasure options are given for the following objectives:

- Provide safe onstreet facilities/space for bicyclists.
- Provide offroad paths or trails for bicyclists.
- Provide and maintain quality surfaces for bicyclists.
- Provide safe intersections for bicyclists.
- Improve motorist behavior/compliance with traffic laws.
- Improve bicyclist behavior/compliance with traffic laws.

Potential measures to improve bike safety at intersections include curb-radii revisions, roundabouts, intersection markings, sight-distance improvements, turning restrictions, and the redesign of the bike/motor vehicle merge area. BIKESAFE also provides a matrix of potential bike safety treatments which correspond to 13 different types of bicycle crashes.

The BIKESAFE guide also provides details of over 50 case studies from the United States and abroad related to past safety improvements. As with PEDSAFE, the BIKESAFE guide includes a countermeasure selection tool which allows an engineer, planner, or other safety professional to enter the basic crash information or performance objectives for a location or section along with site characteristics. The expert system software will then give a short list of candidate countermeasures which may be appropriate for those conditions.

### APPENDIX A. DATA COLLECTION FORMS

 Table 5. Pedestrian safety index—example data collection sheet.

	[	Crosswalk 1	Crosswalk 2	Crosswalk 3	Crosswalk 4
	Name of crosswalk				
SIGNAL	Signalized (1=yes, 0=no)				
STOP	Stop Controlled (1=yes, 0=no)				
THRULNS	Number of Through Lanes on Main St				
SPEED	85 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Speed on Main St				
MAINADT	Main Street ADT				
COMM	Commercial Area (1=yes, 0=no)				

Sketch of intersection (show all lanes and pavement markings; use back of sheet if necessary):

 Table 6. Bicycle safety index—example data collection sheet.

	Γ	Approach 1	Approach 2	Approach 3	Approach 4
	Name of approach leg				
MAINADT	Main Street ADT				
MAINHISPD	Main street speed limit = 35 mph (1=yes, 0=no)				
TURNVEH	Presence of turning vehicle traffic across the path of through cyclists (1=yes, 0=no)				
RTLANES	Number of right turn traffic lanes on main street approach				
BL	Bike lane present (1=yes, 0=no)				
CROSSADT	Cross street traffic volume				
SIGNAL	Traffic Signal at intersection (1=yes, 0=no)				
PARKING	On street parking on main street approach (1=yes, 0=no)				
RTCROSS	Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to cross to make a right turn				
CROSSLNS	Number of through lanes on cross street				
LTCROSS	Number of traffic lanes for cyclists to cross to make a left turn				

Sketch of intersection (show all lanes and pavement markings; use back of sheet if necessary):

## APPENDIX B. QUICK REFERENCE TABLES

The following quick reference tables provide safety index values for users of Ped ISI and Bike ISI. The scale for the index values is as follows:

Values Defined
1
(safest, lowest priority for further evaluation)
2
3
4
5
6
(least safe, highest priority for further evaluation)

#### Table 7. Ped ISI and Bike ISI values.

Main Ro	d Thru Lns	1	Thre	ough	Lane	е	2	Thro	ough	Lane	es	3	Thro	ugh	Lane	es	4	Thro	ough	Lane	es
Main F	Rd Speed	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45
	1,000	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
	5,000	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
	10,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	15,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Main	20,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
ADT	25,000	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
ADI	30,000	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
	35,000	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
	40,000	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
	45,000	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
	50,000	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2

Table 8. Pedestrian safety index—signalized crossing in a commercial area.

 Table 9. Pedestrian safety index—signalized crossing in a noncommercial area.

Main Ro	d Thru Lns	1	Thre	bugh	Lane	e	2	Thro	ough	Lane	s	3	Thro	ugh	Lane	s	4	Thro	ugh	Lane	s
Main F	Rd Speed	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45
	1,000	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	5,000	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	10,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	15,000	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Main	20,000	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
ADT	25,000	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
	30,000	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
	35,000	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
	40,000	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
	45,000	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
	50,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0

Main R	d Thru Lns	1	Thre	bugh	Lane	e	2	Thro	ugh	Lane	s	3	Thro	ugh	Lane	s	4	Thro	ugh	Lane	s
Main F	Rd Speed	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45
	1,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	5,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	10,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	15,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Main	20,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
ADT	25,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	30,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	35,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	40,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	45,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
	50,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0

Table 10. Pedestrian safety index—stop-controlled crossing in a commercial area.

Table 11. Pedestrian safety index—stop-controlled crossing in a noncommercial area.

Main Ro	d Thru Lns	1	Thre	bugh	Lane	e	2	Thro	ugh	Lane	s	3	Thro	ugh	Lane	s	4	Thro	ugh	Lane	s
Main F	Rd Speed	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45
	1,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	5,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	10,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	15,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Main	20,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
ADT	25,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	30,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	35,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	40,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	45,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
	50,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7

Main R	d Thru Lns	1	Thre	ough	Lan	e	2	Thro	ough	Lane	s	3	Thro	ugh	Lane	s	4	Thro	ugh	Lane	s
Main F	Rd Speed	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45
	1,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	5,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	10,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	15,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Main	20,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
ADT	25,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	30,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	35,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	40,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	45,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
	50,000	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8

Table 12. Pedestrian safety index—uncontrolled crossing in a commercial area.

Table 13. Pedestrian safety index—uncontrolled crossing in a noncommercial area.

Main Ro	d Thru Lns	1	Thre	ough	Lan	e	2	Thro	ugh	Lane	s	3	Thro	ugh	Lane	s	4	Thro	ugh	Lane	s
Main F	Rd Speed	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45	25	30	35	40	45
	1,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
	5,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
	10,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
	15,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
Main	20,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
ADT	25,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
	30,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
	35,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
	40,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
	45,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
	50,000	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5

Main Rd	Spd Lmt				Less tha	n 35 mpl	า						35 mph	or more			
Par	king		Y	es			N	lo			Y	es			Ν	lo	
RT L	anes	No R1	۲ Lane	1 RT	Lane	No R1	۲ Lane	1 RT	Lane	No R1	Lane	1 RT	Lane	No R1	Lane	1 RT	Lane
Turning	Vehicle	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Main	Cross																
ADT	ADT																
	1,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
	5,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
1,000	10,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
	20,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
	30,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
	40,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6 1.7	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
	1,000	2.1	1.4 1.4	2.5 2.5	1.9 1.9	1.9 1.9	1.2 1.2	2.3 2.3	1.7	2.9 2.9	2.2	3.4 3.4	2.7 2.7	2.7 2.7	2.0 2.0	3.2 3.2	2.5 2.5
	5,000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
5,000	20.000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
	30,000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
	40,000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
	1,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.0	3.3	2.6
	5,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
	10,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
10,000	20,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
	30,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
	40,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
	1,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
	5,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
20,000	10,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
20,000	20,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
	30,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
	40,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
	1,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
	5,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
30,000	10,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
	20,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
	30,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
	40,000	2.6	1.9 2.1	3.0 3.2	2.4 2.6	2.4 2.5	1.7 1.9	2.8 3.0	2.2 2.4	3.4 3.6	2.7 2.9	3.8 4.0	3.2 3.4	3.2 3.4	2.5 2.7	3.6 3.8	3.0 3.2
	1,000 5,000	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4 3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
		2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
40,000	10,000	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
	20,000 30,000	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
	40,000	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
	1,000	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
	5,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
	10,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
50,000	20,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
	30,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
	40,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4

### Table 14. Bicycle safety index—through movement—signalized intersection with bike lane.

Main Rd	Spd Lmt				Less tha	n 35 mph							35 mph	or more			
Par	king		Y	es			N	lo			Y	es			N	lo	
RT L	anes	No R1	Г Lane	1 RT	Lane	No R1	Lane	1 RT	Lane	No R1	Lane	1 RT	Lane	No RT	Lane	1 RT	Lane
Turning	y Vehicle	Yes	No														
Main	Cross																
ADT	ADT		•					1	•			1				1	
	1,000	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4
	5,000	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.7	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5
1,000	10,000	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6
	20,000	2.9 3.1	2.2 2.5	2.9 3.1	2.2 2.5	2.7 2.9	2.0 2.3	2.7 2.9	2.0 2.3	3.7 3.9	3.1 3.3	3.7 3.9	3.1 3.3	3.5 3.7	2.9 3.1	3.5 3.7	2.9 3.1
	30,000 40,000	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.3	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.0	3.1	4.0	3.1
	40,000	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	4.2 3.3	3.5 2.7	4.2 3.3	3.5 2.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5
	5,000	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.7	3.3	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5
	10,000	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.5	2.0	3.5	2.0	3.3	2.0	3.3	2.0
5,000	20,000	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9
	30,000	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2
	40,000	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4
	1,000	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6
	5,000	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.9	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.7
40.000	10,000	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8
10,000	20,000	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0
	30,000	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.3
	40,000	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.5
	1,000	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8
	5,000	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9
20,000	10,000	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0
_0,000	20,000	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2
	30,000	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4
	40,000	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.7
	1,000	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0
	5,000	3.1 3.2	2.4 2.6	3.1 3.2	2.4 2.6	2.9 3.0	2.2 2.4	2.9 3.0	2.2 2.4	3.9 4.0	3.3 3.4	3.9 4.0	3.3 3.4	3.7 3.8	3.1 3.2	3.7 3.8	3.1 3.2
30,000	10,000 20,000	3.4	2.0	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.2	2.4	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	<u> </u>	3.4	<u> </u>	3.4
	30,000	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.0	4.5	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.6
	40,000	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.9
	1,000	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2
	5,000	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2
	10,000	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4
40,000	20,000	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6
	30,000	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.5	3.8
	40,000	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.1
	1,000	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	4.2	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3
	5,000	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4
50,000	10,000	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6
00,000	20,000	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.8
	30,000	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.0
	40,000	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.2

## Table 15. Bicycle safety index—through movement—signalized intersection with no bike lane.

Main Rd	Spd Lmt				Less tha	n 35 mph	1						35 mph	or more			
Par	king		Y	es			N	lo			Y	es	-		N	lo	
RTL	anes	No R1	Г Lane	1 RT	Lane	No R1	Lane	1 RT	Lane	No RT	۲ Lane	1 RT	Lane	No R1	Lane	1 RT	Lane
Turning	y Vehicle	Yes	No														
Main	Cross																
ADT	ADT		-	•	-		-				-		1		-	1	
	1,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
	5,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
1,000	10,000	2.0	1.3 1.3	2.5 2.5	1.8 1.8	1.8 1.8	1.1	2.3 2.3	1.6 1.6	2.8 2.8	2.2 2.2	3.3 3.3	2.6 2.6	2.6 2.6	2.0 2.0	3.1 3.1	2.4 2.4
	20,000 30,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1 1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
	40,000	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
	1,000	2.0	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.5
	5,000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
5 000	10,000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
5,000	20,000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
	30,000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
	40,000	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.5
	1,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
	5,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
10,000	10,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
,	20,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
	30,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
	40,000	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.8 2.0	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
	1,000 5,000	2.4 2.4	1.7 1.7	2.8 2.8	2.2 2.2	2.2 2.2	1.5 1.5	2.6 2.6	2.0	3.2 3.2	2.5 2.5	3.6 3.6	3.0 3.0	3.0 3.0	2.3 2.3	3.4 3.4	2.8 2.8
	10,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
20,000	20.000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
	30,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
	40,000	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.8
	1,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
	5,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
30,000	10,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
50,000	20,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
	30,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
	40,000	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
	1,000	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
	5,000 10,000	2.7	2.1 2.1	3.2 3.2	2.6 2.6	2.5 2.5	1.9 1.9	3.0 3.0	2.4 2.4	3.6 3.6	2.9 2.9	4.0	3.4 3.4	3.4 3.4	2.7 2.7	3.8 3.8	3.2 3.2
40,000	20,000	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
	30,000	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
	40,000	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
	1,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
	5,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
50.000	10,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
50,000	20,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
	30,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4
	40,000	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4

## Table 16. Bicycle safety index—through movement—unsignalized intersection with bike lane.

Main Rd	Spd Lmt		-		Less tha	n 35 mph	1						35 mph	or more			
Par	king		Y	es		· ·	N	lo			Y	es	· · · ·		N	0	
	anes	No R1	۲ Lane		Lane	No R1	۲ Lane		Lane	No RT			Lane	No RT			Lane
Turning	y Vehicle	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Main	Cross																
ADT	ADT						F					1					
	1,000	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0
	5,000	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.1
1,000	10,000	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2
	20,000	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4 2.7
	30,000 40,000	2.7 2.9	2.0 2.3	2.7 2.9	2.0 2.3	2.5 2.7	1.8 2.1	2.5 2.7	1.8 2.1	3.5 3.7	2.9 3.1	3.5 3.7	2.9 3.1	3.3 3.5	2.7 2.9	3.3 3.5	2.7
	40,000	2.9	1.4	2.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.3	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.9
	5,000	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.2	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.1
	10,000	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.3
5,000	20,000	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.7	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5
	30,000	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7
	40,000	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0
	1,000	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2
	5,000	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.3
10,000	10,000	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4
10,000	20,000	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6
	30,000	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8
	40,000	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1
	1,000	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.5	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3
	5,000	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4
20,000	10,000	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.7	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6
	20,000 30,000	2.8 3.1	2.2 2.4	2.8 3.1	2.2 2.4	2.6 2.9	2.0 2.2	2.6 2.9	2.0 2.2	3.6 3.9	3.0 3.2	3.6 3.9	3.0 3.2	3.4 3.7	2.8 3.0	3.4 3.7	2.8 3.0
	40,000	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	<u>2.9</u> 3.1	2.2	3.1	2.2	<u>3.9</u> 4.1	<u>3.2</u> 3.4	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0
	1,000	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.7	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.5
	5,000	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6
	10,000	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7
30,000	20,000	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.0
	30,000	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2
	40,000	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.4
	1,000	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.7
	5,000	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8
40.000	10,000	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9
-10,000	20,000	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2
	30,000	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4
	40,000	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.6
	1,000	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.6	2.9
	5,000	3.0 3.2	2.4	3.0 3.2	2.4	2.8 3.0	2.2	2.8 3.0	2.2	3.9 4.0	3.2	3.9 4.0	3.2 3.3	3.7 3.8	3.0 3.1	3.7 3.8	3.0 3.1
50,000	10,000 20,000	3.2	2.5 2.7	3.2	2.5 2.7	3.0	2.3 2.5	3.0	2.3 2.5	4.0	3.3 3.6	4.0	3.3	<u>3.8</u> 4.0	3.1	<u>3.8</u> 4.0	3.1
	30,000	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.4
	40,000	3.9	3.0	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8
	40,000	3.9	3.2	১.৬	J.Z	J.1	3.0	৩.1	3.0	4./	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.3	ა.ი	4.0	ა.ი

### Table 17. Bicycle safety index—through movement—unsignalized intersection with no bike lane.

Cross	Cross Lanes		ss Street	Through	Lane	2 Cro	ss Stree	t Through	n Lanes	4 Cross Street Through Lanes				
Parking		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		
RT Cross Lns		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
	1,000	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.2	
	5,000	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.3	
	10,000	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.4	
Main ADT	20,000	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.7	
	30,000	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.0	
	40,000	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.2	
	50,000	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.5	

Table 18. Bicycle safety index—right-turn movement.

Table 19. Bicycle safety index—left-turn movement—signalized intersection with bike lane.

Main Street	Main Street Spd Lmt			Less tha	n 35 mph			35 mph or more							
LT Cross Lns		1		2		3		1		2		3			
Parking		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	1,000	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2		
	5,000	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3		
	10,000	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4		
Main ADT	20,000	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7		
	30,000	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9		
	40,000	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2		
	50,000	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4		

Table 20. Bicycle safety index—left-turn movement—signalized intersection with no bike lane.

Main Street	Spd Lmt			Less that	n 35 mph	1		35 mph or more							
LT Cross Lns Parking		1		2		3		1		2		3			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	1,000	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.8		
	5,000	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.9		
	10,000	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.0		
Main ADT	20,000	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.2		
	30,000	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5		
	40,000	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.7		
	50,000	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.0		

Main Street	Spd Lmt			Less tha	n 35 mph			35 mph or more							
LT Cross Lns		1		2		3		1		2		3			
Parking		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	1,000	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7		
	5,000	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8		
	10,000	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9		
Main ADT	20,000	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2		
	30,000	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4		
	40,000	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7		
	50,000	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9		

 Table 21. Bicycle safety index—left-turn movement—unsignalized intersection with bike lane.

Table 22. Bicycle safety index—left-turn movement—unsignalized intersection with no bike lane.

Main Street	Spd Lmt			Less tha	n 35 mph	1		35 mph or more							
LT Cros	LT Cross Lns		1		2		3		1			3			
Parking		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	1,000	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.3		
	5,000	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4		
	10,000	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.5		
Main ADT	20,000	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.7		
	30,000	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.0		
	40,000	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2		
	50,000	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5		

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