

Introducing Concurrent Pedestrian Phasing at State Owned Signalized Intersections

2,500+ Signalized Intersections Owned and Maintained by CTDOT

Pedestrian Control at signalized intersections falls into one of four categories:

- Exclusive (≈ 925 signals)
- Side Street Green (≈ 1,400 signals)
- Concurrent (0 signals)
- Signed for "No Pedestrian Crossing" (≈ 170 signals)





Signal Faces for Parallel Motorists & Pedestrians



No Pedestrian Faces for the pedestrian crossing

Side Street Green Phasing

- Pedestrians cross the main roadway while parallel motorists have a green ball indication.
- The green ball indications are shared for motorists and pedestrians.
- Issues:
 - Motorists think they have right-of-way
 - Pedestrians are unsure when to cross



Exclusive Pedestrian Phasing

- Pedestrians cross while <u>all</u> <u>motorists</u> have a <u>red ball</u> indication
- Separate pedestrian signal indications
- Issues:
 - Pedestrian compliance with pedestrian signal
 - Overall delay for pedestrians and drivers





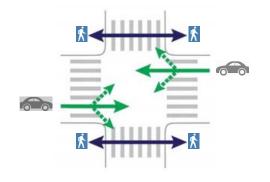


Pedestrian Signal

Working toward Concurrent (Green) Pedestrian Phasing

- Pedestrians cross the main road while side street (parallel) motorists have a green ball indication
- Separate pedestrian signal face
- Benefits:
 - Clarifies to pedestrians & drivers when peds should cross
 - Increased pedestrian compliance
 - Reduced delay to peds & drivers

Concurrent





Signals for Parallel Motorists

Turning Motorists
Yield to
Pedestrians



Signals for Parallel Pedestrians

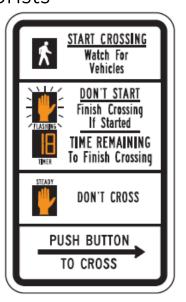
Transitioning to Concurrent Green

- Pilot projects
- Signs to alert motorists
- Education with Media Campaign

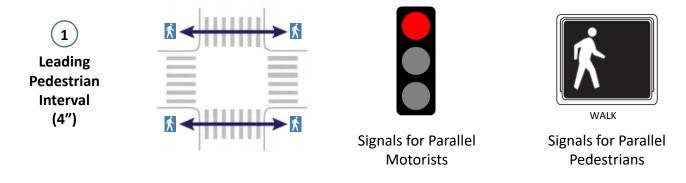


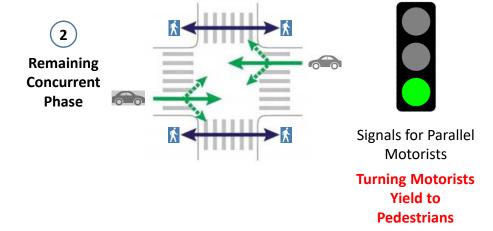
Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPI)

- Proven safety benefit
- To be used wherever possible in Concurrent Pedestrian Phasing
- Establishes pedestrian presence in crosswalk "prior to" providing green ball for motorists



Concurrent with Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI)







Signals for Parallel Pedestrians