## Analysis of Fatal Train-Pedestrian Collisions in Metropolitan Chicago 2004-2012

## Ian Savage

## Data Set . . .

- 338 fatalities in collisions between moving trains and non-motorized persons (97\% pedestrian, $3 \%$ bicycle)
- No on-train fatalities in these incidents
- Nine-year period 2004-2012
- 6 -county Chicago Metropolitan region
- "Railroads" only, does not include Chicago Transit Authority rail rapid transit service


## Illinois Commerce Commission data

- More expansive and inclusive than the Federal Railroad Administration data
- Includes data on apparent suicides (FRA only starting collecting these data in June 2011, but details not for public dissemination)
- Includes fatalities that do not appear in the federal database ( $4 \%$ at stations and crossings, $26 \%$ of trespassers)


## Three Categories . . .

338 non-motorized deaths in 334 separate incidents

- Apparent suicides (161 deaths, 47\%)
- Non-suicides at stations and crossings (20 at stations, 50 at crossings, 70 total, 21\%)
- Non-suicides not at stations or crossings "trespassers" (107 deaths, 32\%)


## Annual Risks per Million . . .

|  | United States <br> $(2012-13)$ | Metropolitan <br> Chicago <br> $(2004-12)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Stations and <br> Crossings | 0.26 | 0.94 |
| Trespassers | 1.46 | 1.43 |
| Apparent <br> Suicides | 0.74 | 2.15 |

## 84\% of all Chicago Railroad Fatalities ...

## Pedestrians

Crossings/Stations 70
Trespassers 107
Apparent Suicides
338
Ratio of 8 pedestrians to each vehicle death
A pedestrian death every 10 days

Other Fatalities
Vehicle Occupants 39
Vehicle Suicides 2
Employees 6
Contractors 8
Passengers on Trains 4
Misc. other $\underline{5}$
64

## Demographic Analysis

## Fatalities by Gender . . .

- Gender known in $90 \%$ of cases

| Stations and crossings | $57 \%$ male |
| :--- | :--- |
| Trespassers | $80 \%$ male |
| Apparent suicides | $73 \%$ male |

- Comparable with national studies
- Suicide by train more prevalent for women relative to suicides by all methods


## Annual Risk per Million by Age . . .

|  |  <br> Crossings | Trespassers | Apparent <br> Suicides |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-9$ | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
| $10-19$ | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.9 (13-19) |
| $20-29$ | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| $30-39$ | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| $40-49$ | 1.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| $50-59$ | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.6 |
| $60-69$ | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.5 |
| $70-79$ | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| $80+$ | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |

## Temporal Analysis

## Fatalities by Time of Year . . .

- Fatalities are higher in the warmer months
- Trespassing deaths peak in April to July, and in November
- $27 \%$ of station/crossing deaths occurred in the month of June
- The peak months for apparent suicides are March to October, with November through February having lower counts


## Fatalities by Day of Week . . .

- Surprising consistency across the week
- Trespassing fatalities do not increase on the weekend (of course, there are less trains)
- Perhaps some increase in apparent suicides on a Friday


## Fatalities by Time of Day . . .

- $56 \%$ of station/crossing fatalities occurred in the commute hours of 7am-9am and 3pm7pm
- Trespassing fatalities are equally spread across all hours of day and night
- Apparent suicides are distributed across the day with hotspots in the 1am, 7am, noon, 5 pm and 6 pm hours


## Clustering of Apparent Suicides?

## Highly-Publicized Suicide May 7, 2010

| 18 weeks | Jan 1 - May 6 | May 8 - Sept 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2004 | 4 | 8 |
| 2005 | 6 | 5 |
| 2006 | 8 | 5 |
| 2007 | 4 | 6 |
| 2008 | 6 | 8 |
| 2009 | 11 | 2 |
| 2010 | 5 |  |
| 2011 | 5 | 4 |
| 2012 | 8 | 9 |

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| 2011 | 5 | 4 |
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## Highly-Publicized Suicide May 7, 2010

| 18 weeks | Jan 1-May 6 | May 8-Sept 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95\% above average. Poisson probability of 13 or more $=1$ in 50 |  | 8 |
|  |  | 5 |
|  |  | 5 |
|  |  | 6 |
| 2008 | 6 | 8 |
| 2009 | 11 | 2 |
| 2010 | 5 | 13 |
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## Clustering of Apparent Suicides . . .

- Suicides by rail in a municipality are rare:
- annual rate in suburban areas is 0.03 per 10,000 popn
- average municipality population is 22,000
- so even one fatality in a given year for most communities is unusual
- Look for "clusters"
- within 4 months (120ish days) of each other
- in the same municipality, or in
- immediately adjacent municipality on the same rail line


## Clustering of Apparent Suicides . . .



## Spatial Analysis

## Google Earth

## Red = Stations and Crossings

## Trespassers

## Blue = Apparent

 Suicides

## Fatalities by Route Type and Train ...

|  |  <br> Crossings | Trespassers | Apparent <br> Suicides |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Commuter Rail Routes |  |  |  |
| Commuter | $60 \%$ |  |  |
| Inter-City | $11 \%$ |  |  |
| Freight | $13 \%$ |  |  |
| Sub-Total | $84 \%$ |  |  |
| Non-Commuter Rail Routes |  |  |  |
| Inter-City | $3 \%$ |  |  |
| Freight Train | $13 \%$ |  |  |
| Sub-Total | $16 \%$ |  |  |

## Fatalities by Route Type and Train ...

|  |  <br> Crossings | Trespassers | Apparent <br> Suicides |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commuter Rail Routes |  |  |  |
| Commuter | $60 \%$ | $48 \%$ |  |
| Inter-City | $11 \%$ | $8 \%$ |  |
| Freight | $13 \%$ | $17 \%$ |  |
| Sub-Total | $\mathbf{8 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 \%}$ |  |
| Non-Commuter Rail Routes |  |  |  |
| Inter-City | $3 \%$ | $5 \%$ |  |
| Freight Train | $13 \%$ | $22 \%$ |  |
| Sub-Total | $\mathbf{1 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 \%}$ |  |

## Fatalities by Route Type and Train ...

|  |  <br> Crossings | Trespassers | Apparent <br> Suicides |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commuter Rail Routes |  |  |  |
| Commuter | $60 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $67 \%$ |
| Inter-City | $11 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Freight | $13 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $17 \%$ |
| Sub-Total | $\mathbf{8 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 \%}$ |
| Non-Commuter Rail Routes <br> Inter-City$\quad 3 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $1 \%$ |  |
| Freight Train | $13 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Sub-Total | $\mathbf{1 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ |

## Regression Analysis . . .

- 216 rail-served suburban municipalities
- 269 fatalities
- Separate regressions for:
- Stations and Crossings
- Trespassers
- Apparent Suicides
- Negative binomial technique
- Dependent variable is count of fatalities


## Explanatory Variables. . .

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- Public crossings and stations per square mile
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- Proportion of freight trains to total trains
- Maximum number of tracks
- Maximum line speed
- Population per square mile
- Median household income


## Findings . . .

- Lots of randomness (269 fatalities in 3 categories in 216 possible suburban municipalities)

But...

- Some strong explanatory relationships
- Some notable outliers ("hot spots")


## Density of Public Access . . .

| Effect on Risk of <br> Density per mile   <br> Crossings | Trespassers | Apparent <br> Suicides |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Minimum | 0.00 |  |  |
| Lower Quartile | 0.41 |  |  |
| Median | 0.78 |  |  |
| Upper Quartile | 1.44 |  |  |
| $90^{\text {th }}$ percentile | 2.56 |  |  |
| $95^{\text {th }}$ percentile | 4.87 |  |  |

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| $90^{\text {th }}$ percentile | 2.56 | $+187 \%$ |  |  |
| $95^{\text {th }}$ percentile | 4.87 | $+640 \%$ |  |  |

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| $90^{\text {th }}$ percentile | 2.56 | $+187 \%$ | $+50 \%$ |  |
| $95^{\text {th }}$ percentile | 4.87 | $+640 \%$ | $+117 \%$ |  |

## Other Explanatory Variables . . .

| Significant <br> elasticities |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Daily trains |  |  |  |
| \% Freight trains |  |  |  |
| Number of Tracks |  |  |  |
| Maximum Speed |  |  |  |
| Popn Density |  |  |  |
| Income |  |  |  |

## Other Explanatory Variables . . .

| Significant <br> elasticities |  <br> Crossings | Trespassers |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daily trains |  |  |  |
| $\%$ Freight trains |  |  |  |
| Number of Tracks |  |  |  |
| Maximum Speed |  | $\uparrow 1.93$ |  |
| Popn Density |  |  |  |
| Income |  |  |  |

## Other Explanatory Variables . . .

| Significant <br> elasticities |  <br> Crossings | Trespassers | Apparent <br> Suicides |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daily trains |  |  | $\uparrow 0.60$ |
| \% Freight trains |  |  | $\downarrow 0.26$ |
| Number of Tracks |  |  |  |
| Maximum Speed |  | $\uparrow 1.93$ |  |
| Popn Density |  |  | $\downarrow 0.43$ |
| Income |  |  | $\uparrow 0.85$ |

## Extreme Outliers (Prob < 0.05) . . .



## In Top Quintile of OL Audience . . .



## In Conclusion . . .

- Dwarf motor vehicle fatalities (338 to 41 )
- Typically middle-aged, not minors or seniors
- Fewer access points deter trespassing, but not so much for apparent suicides
- Apparent suicides
- are 47\% of the total
- attracted to busy lines with published schedules
- generally in higher-income areas
$-17.5 \%$ are subsequent deaths in a cluster


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