

CONCURRENT PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS: LOOK FOR PEOPLE CROSSING ON GREEN

WHAT ARE CONCURRENT PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS?

At a concurrent pedestrian signal, pedestrians cross in the same direction and at the same time as parallel traffic, who have a green light. Some concurrent intersections may include a Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI), which means pedestrians get a 3-7 second head start. LPIs are a DOT proven safety measure, which means they are effective at reducing fatalities and serious injuries resulting from crashes. According to the FHWA, LPIs result in a 13% reduction in pedestrian-vehicle crashes.



Signals for
Parallel
Motorists



Pedestrian
Signal



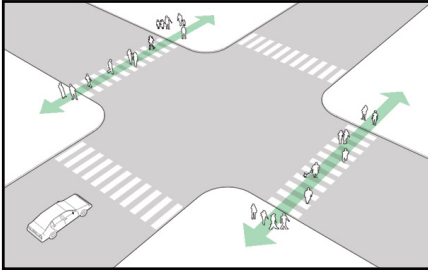
DRIVERS:

Look for this sign. It lets you know that pedestrians have the right of way if you are turning where they are crossing.

Motorists may turn and continue through the crosswalk after yielding to pedestrians in the crosswalk.

THIS MEANS CARS MUST WAIT UNTIL PEDESTRIANS ARE DONE CROSSING.

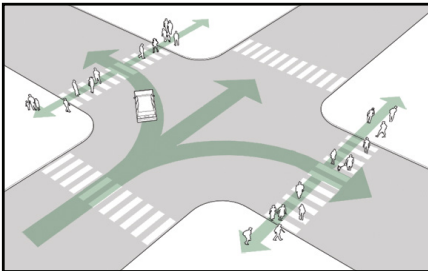
CONCURRENT CROSSING WITH AN LPI: (PEDESTRIANS GO FIRST)



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PHASE 1: PEDESTRIAN ONLY

Pedestrians get a 3-7 second head start to enter the intersection before cars get the green light. This helps establish a pedestrian presence in the crosswalk.

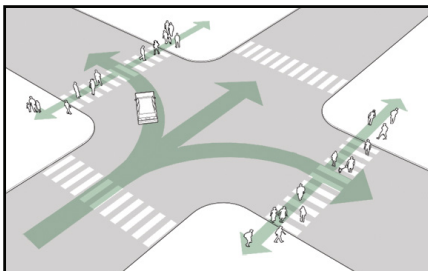


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PHASE 2: PEDESTRIANS AND MOTORISTS

After the LPI, motorists get the green light. Even though they have a green light, turning traffic **MUST** yield to pedestrians.

CROSSING WITHOUT AN LPI: (EVERYONE GOES AT THE SAME TIME)



National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO)

The walk signal for pedestrians and the green light for motorists begin at the same time. Pedestrians have the right of way, so turning cars must yield to pedestrians. While pedestrians do have the right of way, always look out for cars in case they are not yielding.