

The image features two thick black L-shaped brackets. One is positioned in the top-left corner, and the other is in the bottom-right corner. They are oriented towards each other, framing the central text.

# ANALYZING THE CRIME DATA BASE



**HIT & RUN**

# HIT & RUN

- Hit-and-run collisions are those in which at least one person involved in a crash flees the scene before offering any (or sufficient) information or aid to the other involved person(s) or fails to properly report the crash.

# Victim Characteristics

- Pedestrians account for the majority of people killed in hit-and-run crashes
- Victim age was a factor in whether or not the driver flees the scene.

# Victim Characteristics

- Fatally injured pedestrians as fatally under the age of 6 or over age 80 were half as likely to be victims of hit-and run collisions injured pedestrians in other age groups.
- Males make up around 70 percent of hit-and-run victims in single car/ single pedestrian crashes.

# Crash Characteristics

- MacLeod et al. (2012), in their examination of single vehicle/single pedestrian fatal crashes, found **fleeing to be nearly 4.4 times more likely between midnight and 4 a.m.** compared with those between 8 a.m. and 11:59 a.m.
- Pedestrian-involved fatal hit-and-run crashes **are less than half as likely to occur in daylight** (Solnick & Hemenway, 1995).

# Crash Characteristics

- The increase seen at night is thought to be because lower visibility increases the chance of escape. Also, nighttime drivers may be involved in more risky behaviors such as driving while intoxicated (DWI) or without a license, which may in turn make them more likely to decide to flee the scene of a crash.

# Crash Characteristics

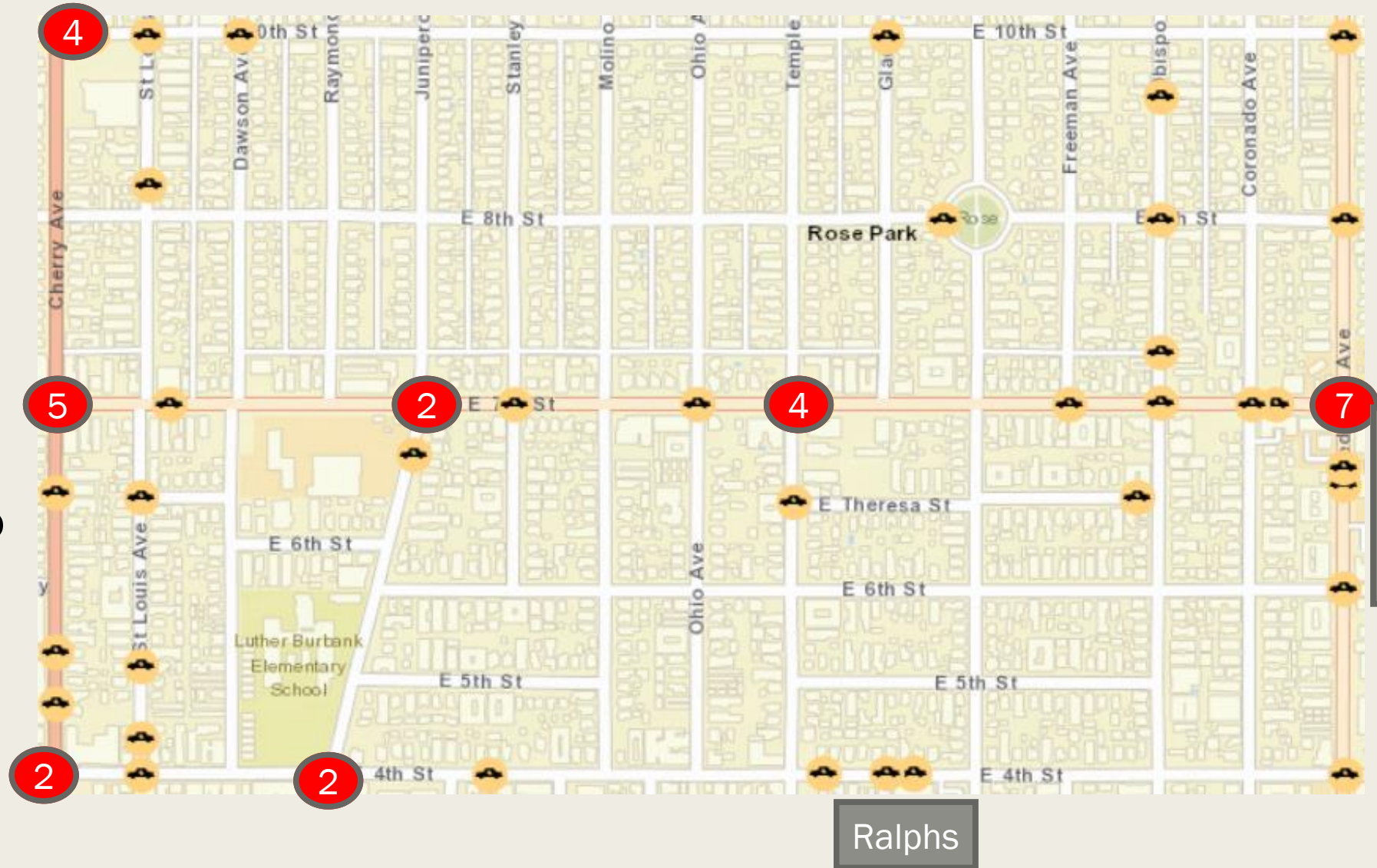
- Fatal hit-and-run crashes are more likely on roads with lower speed limits (MacLeod et al., 2012; Solnick & Hemenway, 1995).
- Hit-and-run crashes are also more common on lower-speed sections of roadways such as curved roads, bends, overpasses and ramps (Tay, Barua, & Kattan, 2009; Tay et al., 2008).
  - *These may be areas that pedestrians are more likely to cross.*



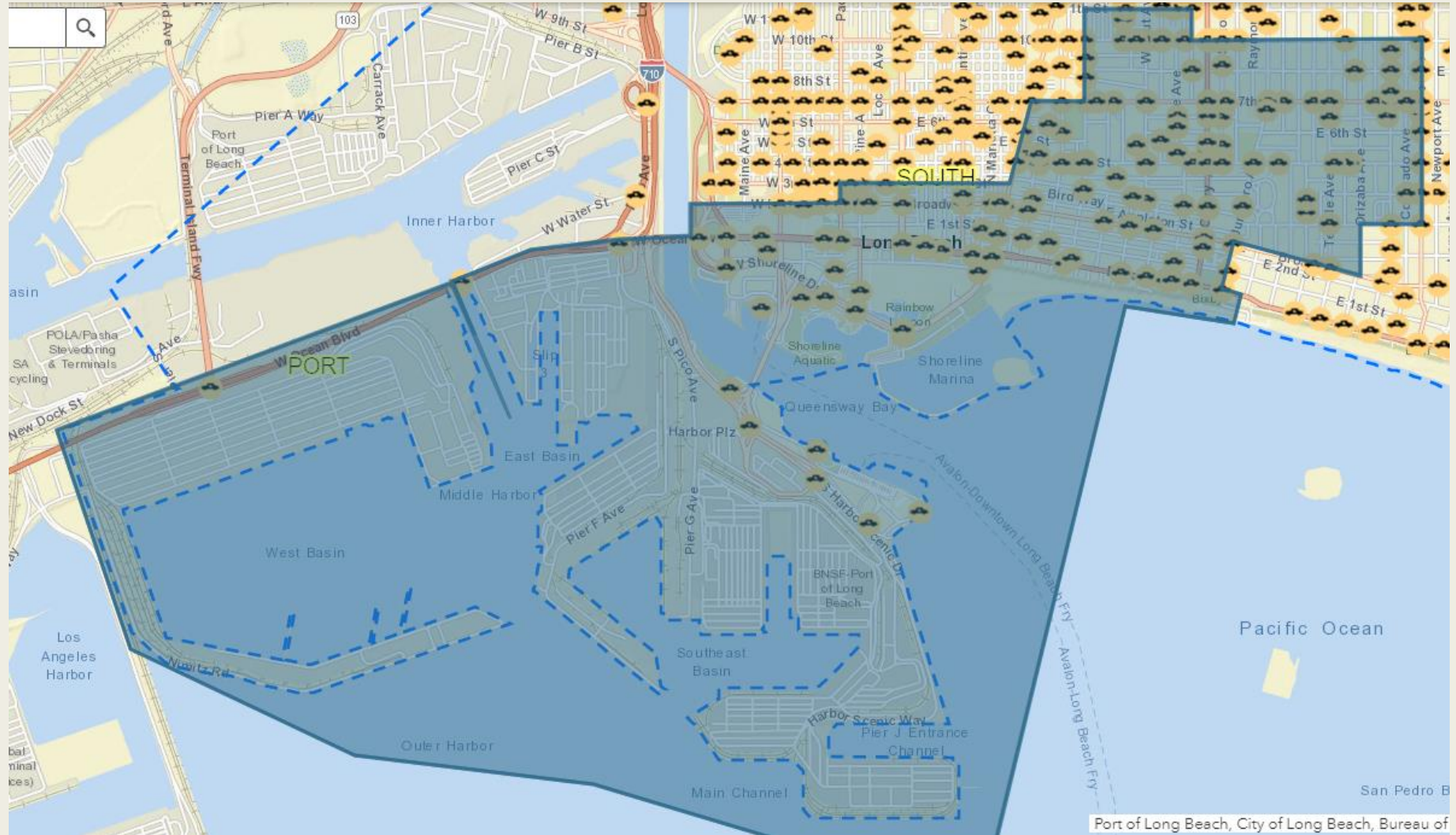
# TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN ROSE PARK = 64

Boundaries-  
Redondo to  
Cherry; 4th to  
10th

Time Frame-  
7/23/2018 to  
1/17/2019



TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN DISTRICT 2= 238



LONG BEACH= 1,585

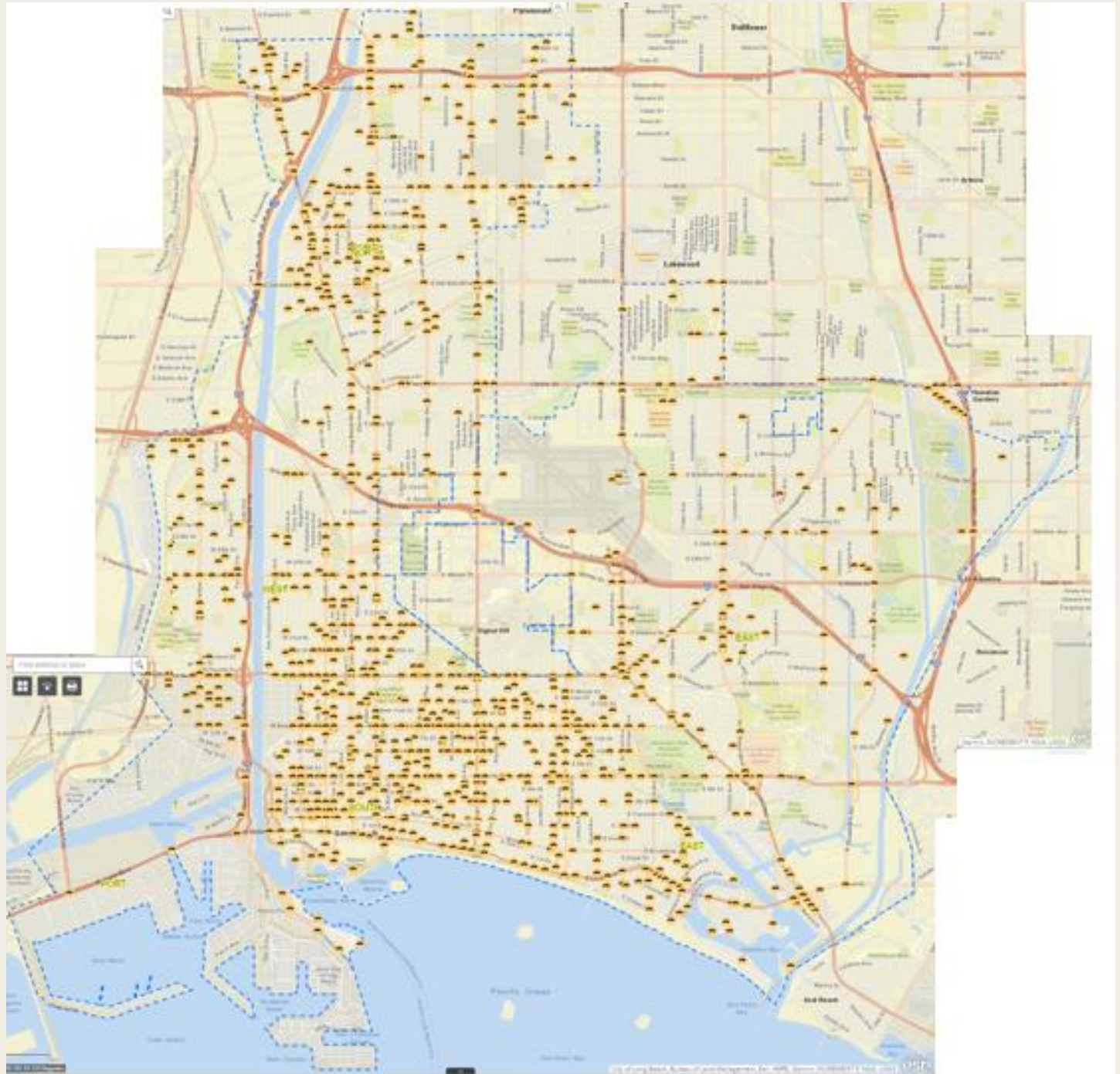
DISTRICT 2= 238

-15% OF LB

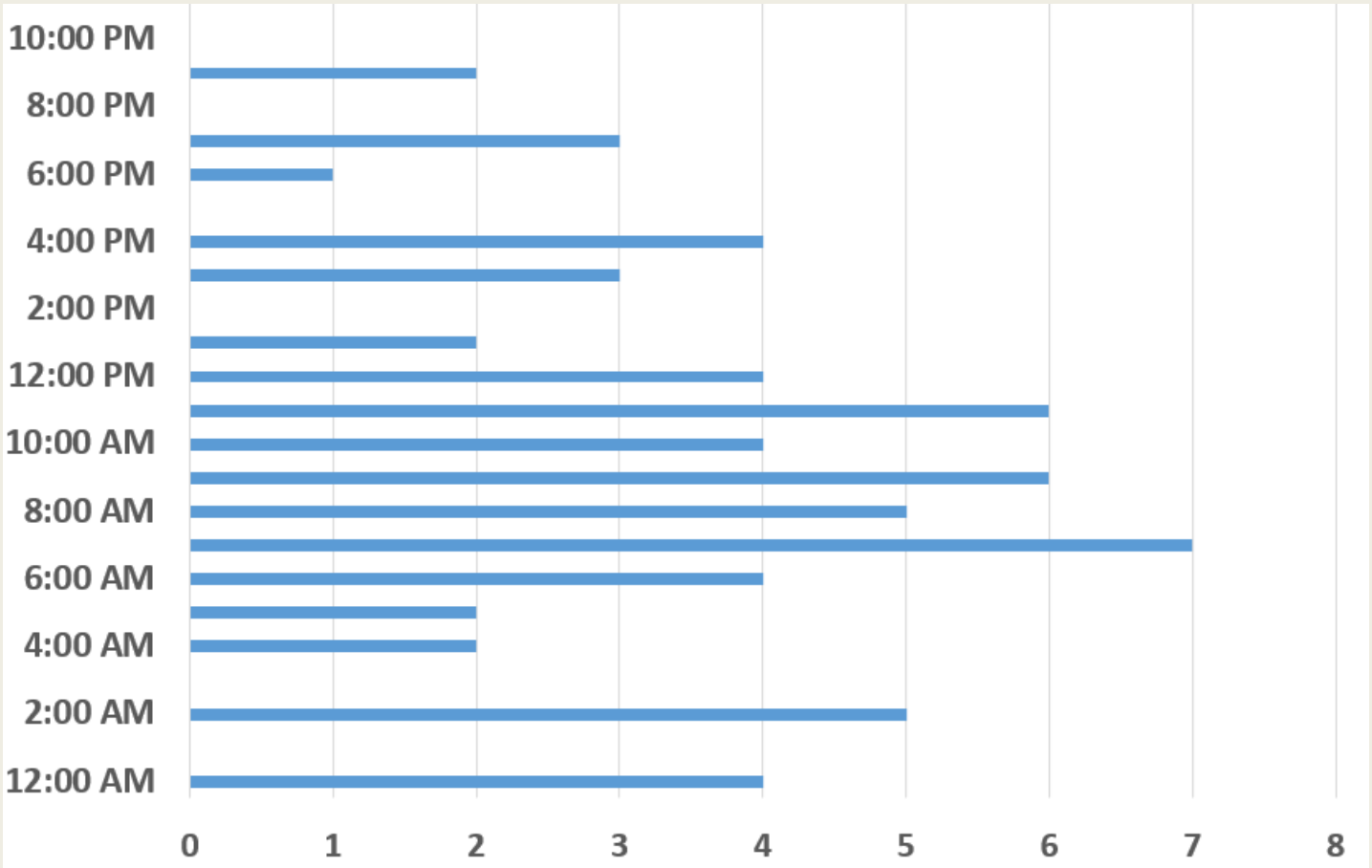
ROSE PARK= 64

-26.9% OF DIST 2

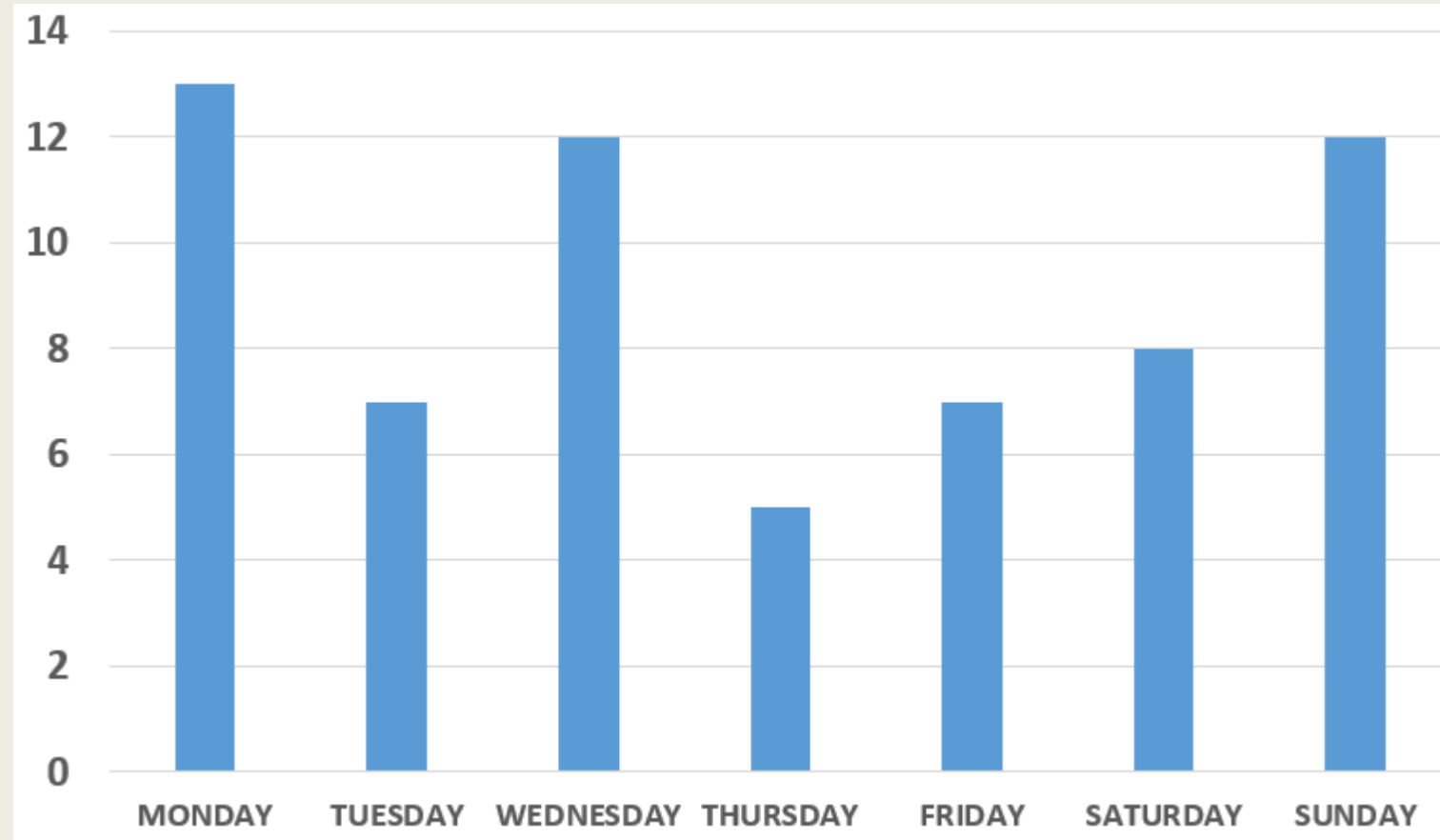
-4% OF LB



# HIT AND RUNS BY TIME OF DAY (REPORTED)



# HIT AND RUNS BY DAY OF THE WEEK



# Conclusions

- Be extra careful at night
  - *Wear appropriate clothing*

OSHA Vest



HI-VIS



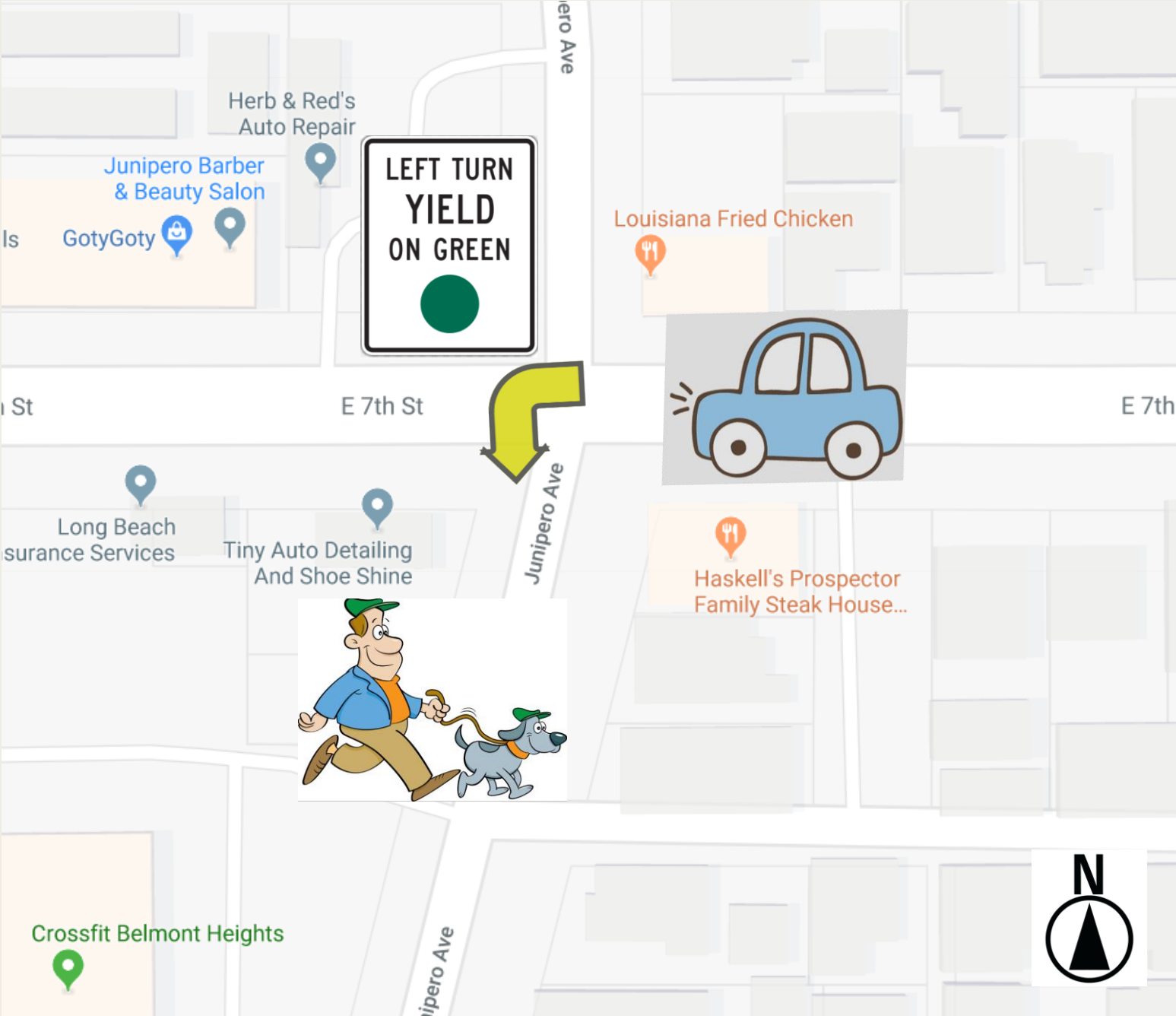






# Conclusions

- Be cautious during periods of poor weather/visibility
- Be alert, be defensive
- Never cross between parked cars
- Lead by example and teach your children to be cautious and alert pedestrians.



LEFT TURN  
YIELD  
ON GREEN

E 7th St

Junipero Ave

E 7th

Louisiana Fried Chicken

Haskell's Prospector  
Family Steak House...

Long Beach  
Insurance Services

Tiny Auto Detailing  
And Shoe Shine

Herb & Red's  
Auto Repair

Junipero Barber  
& Beauty Salon

GotyGoty

Crossfit Belmont Heights



# References

- MacLeod, K. E., Griswold, J. B., Arnold, L. S., & Ragland, D. R. (2012). Factors associated with hit-and-run pedestrian fatalities and driver identification. *Accid Anal Prev*, 45, 366- 372. doi:10.1016/j.aap.2011.08.00
- Solnick, S. J., & Hemenway, D. (1995). The hit-and-run in fatal pedestrian accidents: victims, circumstances and drivers. *Accid Anal Prev*, 27(5), 643-649.
- Tay, R., Barua, U., & Kattan, L. (2009). Factors contributing to hit-and-run in fatal crashes. *Accid Anal Prev*, 41(2), 227-233. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aap.2008.11.002>