

Infrastructure and Policy Needs for Personal Electric Mobility Devices in a Connected Vehicle World

Final Report

by

Judith L. Mwakalonge, South Carolina State University
Md Mahmud Hasan Mamun, South Carolina State University
Jae-Dong Hong, South Carolina State University
Mashrur Chowdhury, Clemson University

Contact information

Judith L. Mwakalonge, Ph.D.
134 Engineering and Computer Science Complex, SCSU
300 College Street NE, Orangeburg, SC 29117
Phone: (803) 536-8321; E-mail: jmwakalo@scsu.edu

November 2019



Center for Connected Multimodal Mobility (C²M²)



Benedict College



THE CITADEL
THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SC State
UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

200 Lowry Hall, Clemson University
Clemson, SC 29634

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors, who are responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the information presented herein. This document is disseminated in the interest of information exchange. The report is funded, partially or entirely, by the Center for Connected Multimodal Mobility (C²M²) (Tier 1 University Transportation Center) Grant, which is headquartered at Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, USA, from the U.S. Department of Transportation's University Transportation Centers Program. However, the U.S. Government assumes no liability for the contents or use thereof.

Non-exclusive rights are retained by the U.S. DOT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank the administration of the Transportation Program of the South Carolina State University (SCSU) for assisting in completing this study. They would also like to thank Dr. Mashrur “Ronnie” Chowdhury, Director of the Center for Connected Multimodal Mobility (C²M²), and his research team (Dr. Mizanur Rahman, Md. Mhafuzul Islam, and Md. Zadid Khan) for providing support for the field experiments at the Clemson University Connected Vehicle Testbed (CU-CVT).

Technical Report Documentation Page

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Report No. | 2. Government Accession No. | | 3. Recipient's Catalog No. | |
| 4. Title and Subtitle Infrastructure and Policy Needs for Personal Electric Mobility Devices in a Connected Vehicle World | | | 5. Report Date November 2019 | 6. Performing Organization Code |
| 7. Author(s) Judith L. Mwakalonge, Ph.D.; ORCID: 0000-0002-7497-6829; Md Mahmud Hasan Mamun; ORCID: 0000-0003-4090-3661; Jae-Dong Hong, Ph.D.; ORCID: 0000-0003-1095-1195; and Mashrur Chowdhury, Ph.D.; ORCID: 0000-0002-3275-6983. | | | 8. Performing Organization Report No. | |
| 9. Performing Organization Name and Address South Carolina State University 300 College Street NE, Orangeburg, SC 29115 | | | 10. Work Unit No. | 11. Contract or Grant No. 69A3551747117 |
| 12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address Center for Connected Multimodal Mobility (C2M2) Clemson University 200 Lowry Hall, Clemson Clemson, SC 29634 | | | 13. Type of Report and Period Covered Final Report (September 2017 – November 2019) | 14. Sponsoring Agency Code |
| 15. Supplementary Notes | | | | |
| 16. Abstract The Personal Electric Mobility Device (PEMD) is becoming a popular, accessible mode of transportation among the people who used to walk, bike, and drive cars. Although PEMDs have plenty of features, their safety and operational features while running on a walkway or roadway are less known. As these devices are too fast for a footpath and too slow for highways, they may need particular infrastructure and policy. This report provides the outcomes of an investigation on policy and infrastructure needs for PEMDs on walkways and in the connected world. This study analyzed the safety data from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) to investigate the features of crashes related to PEMDs. Data was collected from the NEISS Query Builder website for four NEISS product codes (1329-Electric Powered Scooters, 1744-Electric Mobility Cart, 3215-Mopeds, and 5042-Electric Skateboards) from 2006 to 2017. It was found that there were 1,085,352 estimated injuries nationwide for these four products during that time. This study analyzed PEMD-related injuries by time (year, season, month, day, weekend, or workday), the demographics of the victims (gender, age, race), the location of the crashes, and affected body-part of victims. Following this analysis, an experiment was conducted to examine the effect of a hoverboard on pedestrians' walking speed in traditional operating conditions; it was found that pedestrian walking speed was reduced up to 10% when sharing the walkway with a hoverboard. Based on the experimental data, a simulated environment was created in VISSIM, a micro-simulation software, to measure any changes in operating characteristics of the pedestrian with and without PEMDs on a walkway. The simulation results concluded that PEMDs like a hoverboard or an electric scooter increased the delay time on the sidewalk; this magnitude is higher for a narrow path than a wider one. In a real-world test, the feasibility of a hoverboard was evaluated in a connected environment, and it was found that a connected vehicle could detect the hoverboard at a stopping-sight-distance at 40 mph. Finally, this report provides some recommendations for using PEMDs on walkways shared with pedestrians. | | | | |
| 17. Keywords Personal Electric Mobility Device; Safety Impact; Operational Impact; Delay Time; Walking Speed; NEISS; VISSIM; Connected Environment. | | 18. Distribution Statement This report or any part of this report is restricted to publish until prior permission from the authors. | | |
| 19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified | 20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified | | 21. No. of Pages 66 | 22. Price NA |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| DISCLAIMER | ii |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENT..... | iii |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 1 |
| CHAPTER 1 | 3 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| 1.1 Personal Electric Mobility Devices | 3 |
| 1.2 Objectives of the Project..... | 5 |
| CHAPTER 2 | 6 |
| Literature Review | 6 |
| 2.1 Studies on PEMDs Growth and Category | 6 |
| 2.2 Studies on Acceptability and Application of PEMDs | 6 |
| 2.3 Research on the Safety Issues Regarding the PEMDs | 7 |
| 2.4 Investigation of present Rules & Regulation Regarding PEMDs | 7 |
| CHAPTER 3 | 8 |
| Research Approach | 8 |
| 3.1 PEMD Related Injury Estimation from NEISS Database | 8 |
| 3.2 PEMDs in a Traditional Operating Environment | 10 |
| 3.3 PEMDs in Connected Environment Operating Conditions..... | 12 |
| CHAPTER 4 | 14 |
| Data Analysis and Comparison | 14 |
| 4.1 NEISS Safety Data Analysis..... | 14 |
| 4.2 Data Analysis for PEMDs in a Traditional Operating Environment..... | 24 |
| 4.3 Data Analysis for a Simulated Environment..... | 26 |
| 4.4 Data Analysis for Connected Environment | 28 |
| CHAPTER 5 | 42 |
| Conclusions and Recommendations | 42 |
| 5.1 Conclusions | 42 |
| 5.2 Recommendations..... | 42 |
| REFERENCES..... | 43 |
| APPENDICES | 45 |
| Appendix A - PEMDs along Roadway in a Non-connected Environment (Case-A) | 45 |
| Appendix B - PEMDs along Roadway in a Connected Environment (Case-B) | 50 |
| Appendix C - PEMDs crossing the Roadway in a Non-connected Environment (Case-C) | 56 |
| Appendix D - PEMDs crossing the Roadway in a Connected Environment (Case-D) | 58 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1 List of NEISS PEMDs Used in the Analysis | 14 |
| Table 2 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Year..... | 14 |
| Table 3 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Season | 16 |
| Table 4 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Month | 16 |
| Table 5 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Day..... | 18 |
| Table 6 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Age..... | 19 |
| Table 7 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Gender | 20 |
| Table 8 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Race..... | 21 |
| Table 9 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Location..... | 22 |
| Table 10 National Injury Estimates for Different Type of PEMDs by Body Part(s) | 23 |
| Table 11 Cases and Scenarios for the Experiment in Traditional Operating Condition | 25 |
| Table 12 Travel Speeds of Pedestrians and a Hoverboard Rider in a Traditional Operating Environment..... | 25 |
| Table 13 Walking Speed Reduction with a Hoverboard Present on a Walkway..... | 26 |
| Table 14 Travel Speed Data in a Traditional Environment from the Simulation Run in VISSIM | 27 |
| Table 15 Travel Delay of Pedestrians and a Hoverboard Rider in VISSIM Simulation..... | 27 |
| Table 16 Cases and Scenarios for the Experiment in a Connected Environment | 28 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1 Examples of Personal Electric Mobility Devices | 4 |
| Figure 2 Flowchart of the Research Approach | 8 |
| Figure 3 Walkways Used in the Experiment in a Traditional Operating Environment..... | 10 |
| Figure 4 A 2-Dimensional View of Pedestrians Walking in VISSIM | 11 |
| Figure 5 A 3-Dimensional View of Pedestrian Walking in the VISSIM | 11 |
| Figure 6 Study Area of PEMDs in a Connected Environment Operating Condition | 12 |
| Figure 7 OBU and RSU Used to Create a Connected Environment | 12 |
| Figure 8 Setup of OBU and RSU to Create a Connected Environment | 13 |
| Figure 9 Checking of Connectivity Among Pedestrians, Hoverboard, and Car | 13 |
| Figure 10 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Year..... | 15 |
| Figure 11 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Year | 15 |
| Figure 12 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Season..... | 16 |
| Figure 13 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Month | 17 |
| Figure 14 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Month | 17 |
| Figure 15 National Injury Estimates of All PEMDs by Day | 18 |
| Figure 16 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Day | 18 |
| Figure 17 National Injury Estimates of for All PEMDs by Age | 19 |
| Figure 18 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Age | 20 |
| Figure 19 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Gender | 20 |
| Figure 20 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Race | 21 |
| Figure 21 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Location..... | 22 |
| Figure 22 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Location | 22 |
| Figure 23 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Body Part | 24 |
| Figure 24 National Injury Estimates for a Specific PEMD by Body Part..... | 24 |
| Figure 25 Impact of a Hoverboard on Pedestrian Walking Speed | 26 |
| Figure 26 Pedestrian and Hoverboard Traveling Along the Roadway | 29 |
| Figure 27 Pedestrian and Hoverboard Crossing the Roadway | 29 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 28 Speed Distributions of Pedestrian and Vehicle for Case-A Scenario-1 | 30 |
| Figure 29 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-A Scenario-1 | 30 |
| Figure 30 Speed Distributions of Pedestrian and Vehicle for Case-A Scenario-2 | 31 |
| Figure 31 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-A Scenario-2 | 31 |
| Figure 32 Speed Distribution for Case-A Scenario-3 at CU-CVT | 32 |
| Figure 33 Distance Distribution of Vehicle, Pedestrian and Hoverboard for Case-A Scenario-3 | 32 |
| Figure 34 Speed Distribution for Case-A Scenario-4 | 33 |
| Figure 35 Distance Distribution of Vehicle for Case-A Scenario-4 | 33 |
| Figure 36 Speed Distribution for Case-B Scenario-1 at CU-CVT | 34 |
| Figure 37 Distance Between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-B Scenario-1 | 34 |
| Figure 38 Speed Distribution for Case-B Scenario-2 | 35 |
| Figure 39 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-B Scenario-2 | 35 |
| Figure 40 Speed Distribution for Case-B Scenario-3 at CU-CVT | 36 |
| Figure 41 Distance Between Vehicle, Hoverboard, and Pedestrian for Case-B Scenario-3 | 36 |
| Figure 42 Speed Distribution for Case-B Scenario-4 at CU-CVT | 37 |
| Figure 43 Distance Distribution of Vehicle from Pedestrian and Hoverboard for Case-B Scenario-4 | 37 |
| Figure 44 Speed Distribution for Case-C Scenario-1 | 38 |
| Figure 45 Distance Between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-C Scenario-1 | 38 |
| Figure 46 Speed Distribution for Case-C Scenario-2 | 39 |
| Figure 47 Distance Distribution Between Vehicle, Pedestrian and Hoverboard for Case-C Scenario-2 at CU-CVT | 39 |
| Figure 48 Speed Distribution for Case-D Scenario-1 | 40 |
| Figure 49 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-D Scenario-1 | 40 |
| Figure 50 Speed Distribution for Case-D Scenario-2 | 41 |
| Figure 51 Distance Distribution of Vehicle from Pedestrian and Hoverboard for Case-D Scenario-2 | 41 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Personal Electric Mobility Devices (PEMDs) were initially created for people with mobility, cardiac, breathing, and/or neural disabilities. However, in recent years, the use of PEMDs has expanded, and PEMDs are becoming more popular. Due to advances in technology, personal electric mobility devices can be utilized to bridge the first- and last-mile gap (thus increasing accessibility to public transportation), improve people's mobility, and reduce congestion and vehicle emissions by substituting for automobile travel. As more innovative mobility technologies are developed, they will provide more transportation options for people with mobility disabilities, public transport users, and those wanting to maintain an active lifestyle.

The current infrastructure in place for non-motorized traffic was designed for traditional transportation modes, e.g., pedestrians and bicyclists, and it is unclear how the existing infrastructure in place handles non-traditional non-motorized traffic (e.g., travelers on Segways, scooters, mopeds, hoverboards, and so on) and how infrastructure design and policy should be changed to accommodate PEMDs. Therefore, it is crucial for transport planners and public administrators to determine how non-motorized amenities (walkways, sidewalks, paths, and trails) should be maintained, including when/where specific vehicles and activities should be permitted, and how such legislation should be developed and implemented.

This study documents several types of PEMDs currently used on public transportation systems and explores the impact of PEMDs on walkways and the safety issues associated with these devices. Further, this study examines the operational effects of PEMDs in both traditional and connected environments.

To explore the hazards of PEMDs, this study has analyzed data on public safety from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS). This data was collected from the NEISS Query Builder website for four NEISS product codes (1329 Electric Powered Scooters, 1744 Electric Mobility Cart, 3215 Mopeds, and 5042 Electric Skateboards) from 2006 to 2017. It was found that there were an estimated 1,085,352 injuries nationwide, which involve these devices, during that time. This analysis was expanded to organize these incidents by time (year, season, month, day, weekend, or workday), the physical characteristics of victims (gender, age, race), the location of the incidents, and the body parts injured, looking for trends. This study found that most crashes occurred during summer months, on weekends, and to kids age 2-10 years old. It was also discovered that head injuries are prevalent among PEMDs riders.

Following the injury data analysis, the first experiment was conducted to investigate the effect of a hoverboard on pedestrians' walking speed in a traditional operating environment. This experiment was conducted at South Carolina State University in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The travel times for each pedestrian and hoverboard rider for each run were recorded during the experiment. From the travel distance and travel time, the walking speed and hoverboard running speed were calculated for each trial. It was found that the highest walking speed at the walkway near Engineering and Computer Science Complex (ECSC) building without the presence of a hoverboard is 3.12 mph, and with a hoverboard is 2.77 mph; for the sidewalk along Geathers Street, without PEMDs the maximum walking speed is 3.29 mph, and with PEMDs it is 2.74 mph. Thus, it was found that walking speed was reduced up to 10% when sharing a walkway with a hoverboard. Using the data collected in this experiment, a simulated environment was created in VISSIM, a micro-simulation software, to measure the delay time for pedestrians when PEMDs are present on a walkway. The simulation results showed that PEMDs like a hoverboard would increase the delay time on the sidewalk, and this magnitude is higher for a narrow path than a wider one.

The second experiment was carried out to explore the impact of the PEMDs on infrastructure utilizing the connected operating environment at the Clemson University Connected Vehicle Testbed (CU-CVT) in Clemson, South Carolina. Four different cases were defined, and twelve real-life scenarios were considered. For each situation, the travel time, speed, and the location of the pedestrian, hoverboard, and vehicle were recorded to determine the impact of hoverboard in the connected environment. From the experiment, it was observed that PEMD affects vehicle speed. The connected vehicle, when traveling at 40 mph, started reducing its speed at a distance of 250 ft. away from the pedestrian or hoverboard after receiving alert from the connected pedestrian or hoverboard.

In summary, this study recommends that riders must receive proper training before riding PEMDs on public infrastructure and should wear protective gear to reduce injury incidences and severity. It is also recommended that transportation planners and professionals should consider the impact of PEMDs on the width of the walkway. Since these non-traditional modes increase the delay time and reduce pedestrians' walking speed, an alternative lane could be created to divert PEMDs from sidewalks, and the use of these non-traditional vehicles on sidewalks or walkways could be restricted. Further, the widening of walkways may help to reduce the time delay for pedestrians.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Personal Electric Mobility Devices

This research project is funded by the Center for Connected Multimodal Mobility (C²M²), a United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Tier 1 University Transportation Center (UTC). The Center's vision is to serve as an innovation center for transforming multimodal transportation through connectivity, data analytics, and automation. The Center addresses three USDOT priorities, namely, (i) promoting access to opportunities and equity, (ii) improving the mobility of people and goods, and (iii) optimizing passenger movement. This study examines the infrastructure and policy needs for Personal Electric Mobility Devices (PEMDs) in the connected vehicle world.

PEMDs were first launched to assist people with neural, cardiac, breathing, and/or mobility disabilities. The basic design attributes of PEMDs are that they are lightweight, easy to operate, and user-friendly (Miller, et al., 2010). PEMDs have become popular due to their multiple uses, and the fields of application have been expanded over time. For example, in the past, wheelchairs were only used as personal mobility devices if a person was physically disabled (Edwards & Mccluskey, 2010). In recent years, PEMDs are not only used to help people with mobility limitations but are also used as an alternative mode of transportation and as toys for kids. Figure 1 depicts some examples of PEMDs currently used in different regions of the world.

These modern PEMDs come with advanced technology and have the potential to increase transportation accessibility and mobility, which is why they are becoming a popular mode of transportation for people. By utilizing some of these PEMDs, for example, a Segway, people are able to travel up to a speed of 18 mph with a push of a button, where the human's walking speed is approximately about 3.1 mph (Carey, 2005) (TranSafety, 1997) (Segway, 1999). PEMDs offer a lot of attractive and beneficial features for transportation systems: for example, they can reduce the first- and last-mile gap for public transport, increase travel speed, decrease traffic congestion by replacing shorter vehicle trips, reduce air pollution emissions, decrease road and parking facility needs(Liu & Parthasarathy, 2003) (Hoenig, et al., 2007) (Miller, et al., 2010) (Dowling, et al., 2015). The use of PEMD has been growing, and they have the potential to become a part of an active day-to-day lifestyle.

As more advanced versions of PEMDs will be inevitably introduced in the future, their impact on the transportation system seems set to increase (Hoenig, et al., 2007). However, there are many challenges associated with them. PEMDs are comparatively faster than human walking speed but slower than the speed of an automobile. With their rise in popularity, there are plenty of safety concerns that have been raised regarding using these devices with pedestrians or motor vehicle facilities in mixed traffic. Since PEMDs like Segways, electric skateboards, or hoverboards are faster than most pedestrians, they can easily be involved in severe injury or fatal crashes due to differential speeds (Litman & Fitzroy, 2015) (Litman, 2006). For instance, a research study carried out in Australia found that between 2006 and 2008 about 713 patients were involved in motorized mobility scooter accidents, which was comparatively higher than 16% of all severe injuries reported in 2008 to 2009 (Clapperton & Cassell, 2011). Later, in Sydney in 2010, a survey was carried out among the injured patients at several hospitals; it concluded that about 31 patients out of 149 were hospitalized after being involved in PEMD accidents (Edwards & Mccluskey, 2010). The traditional transportation infrastructures are designed and constructed based on conventional motorized traffic like cars, buses, and trucks, and non-motorized transport such as pedestrians

and bicyclists. Therefore, there are gaps in our knowledge about how PEMDs will affect the infrastructure and traffic safety as they increase. It is crucial for transportation planners, professionals, and public officials to consider these non-traditional motorized modes along with pedestrians or bicyclists.



Figure 1 Examples of Personal Electric Mobility Devices
(Source: pngkey.com, imgbin.com & iotatrax.com)

1.2 Objectives of the Project

In this study, safety concerns associated with PEMDs have been examined, and their impact on pedestrian walking is discussed. First, raw safety data was queried from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) from 2006 to 2017 for four product codes, which are 1329 (Electric Powered Scooters), 1744 (Electric Mobility Cart), 3215 (Mopeds), and 5042 (Electric Skateboards). Then two experiments were devised, one in a traditional operating environment and another in a connected environment. These experiments were conducted to investigate the influence of these devices on the walking of the pedestrians who share the sidewalk with PEMDs. In addition, the data from the traditional operating environment was input into micro-simulation software (VISSIM) for further study. Finally, the feasibility and impact of a hoverboard in a connected environment were examined by a real-world experiment.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review

This section of the report reviews previous research on PEMDs. Scholarly articles and work in the traffic safety, injury prevention, and risk management fields were reviewed to illustrate the impacts of these non-traditional modes on roadway traffic operation and safety.

2.1 Studies on PEMD's Growth and Category

Freedonia Custom Research, an international industry market research association, estimated in 2006 that the demand for wheelchairs and PEMDs for the United States will rise 5% per year from 2010 and predicted that number to expand more in the next ten years (Freedonia, 2006). Another study conducted by Transparency Market Research in 2006 states that the market value of PEMDs will expand at a rate of 7.2% from 2016 to 2024, which will eventually lead to \$14.6 billion spent in 2024 (Research, 2016). This report also concluded that the features of PEMDs like cost-effectiveness, innovative advanced technologies, and user-friendly interaction would attract users in the future. Besides future demand predictions, many researchers have conducted studies to classify PEMDs. A United Kingdom-based research institute, the Research Institute for Consumer Affairs (RICA), first ranked these non-traditional modes based on their running speed and overall weights. They categorized the PEMDs as Class 2, which were allowed on roadways upon registration, and Class 3, which were permitted to operate on footpaths with proper licenses and registration. Dowling et al. (2015) conducted a similar study within the controlled pedestrian environment at the Macquarie University campus. They evaluated the perception and acceptance of PEMDs among people where they grouped the non-traditional modes according to their operating maneuvers (Dowling, et al., 2015). They discussed three types of non-motorized non-traditional vehicles, which were one-wheel (electric unicycle, solo-wheel), two-wheel (electric scooter, skateboard, hoverboard, caster board, Egret), and three or more-wheels (Qugo, electric cart). Another research study showed that riders preferred the two-wheeled devices due to their comfortable maneuvering, while one-wheelers have a balance issue, which requires proper practice, and three or more-wheelers have problems traveling at high speed (Litman & Fitzroy, 2015). Some previous reviews have demonstrated that Canada, New Zealand, and the USA treat PEMDs as pedestrians and the Netherlands, Switzerland, Ireland, South Africa, and some other European and African countries consider them as road users (Bruneau & Maurice, 2012).

2.2 Studies on the Acceptability and Application of PEMDs

Gitelman et al. (2016) examined how electric scooters can enhance the mobility and standard of living of older people (Gitelman, et al., 2016). Another research study was jointly conducted by NRMA Motoring & Services, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), CHOICE, Enable NSW, and Flinders University to investigate user preferences towards PEMDs in Australia (NRMA, 2012). They surveyed 2406 randomly selected people who did not use PEMDs and 515 scooter users. It was found that 50% of scooter riders were below 60 years old, and they were less vulnerable to accidents as they lived in a rural region. Moreover, the researchers concluded that while a scooter assists those who would be pedestrians during long-distance walks, they cannot be an alternative to a personal vehicle. It should be noted that this survey was based on people over 18 years old and ignored children, who are more susceptible to injury by PEMDs.

2.3 Research on the Safety Issues Regarding the PEMDs

The Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators conducted a real-world study in 2010, which included questionnaires for participants riding one, two and three-wheeled devices on footpaths and shared paths (Road Safety Canada Consulting, 2011). They observed that the average speed of PEMDs is 6 km/hr., which is too fast for walkways and too slow for roadways. In addition, they concluded that electric scooters and other PEMDs have a deleterious impact on pedestrians with impaired hearing or vision. Another study indicated that safety concerns were significantly higher for elderly or disabled people (Edwards & Mccluskey, 2010). Goodwin et al. (1998) learned that pedestrians and PEMD users have a propensity for more significant collision rates than drivers on a per-mile basis (Goodwin, et al., 1998). Further, the users of PEMDs are more vulnerable and exposed to a higher risk of being seriously injured compare to other road users, such as pedestrians (Löfqvist, et al., 2012). Powell et al. (2004) conducted a study to evaluate injuries involving scooters among the U.S. youth and compared them with inline skates and skateboards (Powell & Tanz, 2004). They estimated that of 190,878 casualties, and 90% of victims with injuries, were less than 15 years old. Results also indicated that the rate for scooter related-injuries peaked in 2001; further, forearm fractures were the most common injury type (56%) and accidents primarily involving children aged 5-12 years. Siracuse et al. (2017) explored hoverboard-related injuries with data extracted from the NEISS database from 2011 to 2015 (Siracuse, et al., 2017). This research showed that in 2015, there was a higher number of injuries with the most common type being a fracture (38.9%). At the end of the research period, there was substantial damage to various parts of the body, including arms (475% higher), legs (178% higher), heads and necks (187% higher), and over 4000% more wrist fractures than the previous four years.

2.4 Investigation of present Rules & Regulation Regarding PEMDs

Since PEMDs may have a significant impact on the health and safety of the user, some strategies have been proposed in various studies to handle mixing non-traditional traffic with regular pedestrians and automobiles (Hoenig, et al., 2007) (Litman, 2006). Currently, most governments have legislation to regulate PEMD use on footpaths such as helmet requirements (Zegeer, et al., 2002) (Liu & Parthasarathy, 2003). Many cities have introduced a code of conduct to promote safety with these non-traditional modes. For example, some major cities in China and Australia have restricted the use of PEMDs on roadways and limited them on public sidewalks, except for when used by physically disabled or elderly people (Rose & Richardson, 2009). Twaddell & Lynott, (2012) suggested incorporating safety education, outreach programs, and policy enforcement to provide necessary information to improve safety for these non-traditional modes (Edwards & Mccluskey, 2010) (Poncy, et al., 2011).

CHAPTER 3

Research Approach

The primary focus of this research was to investigate the traffic safety and operational impacts of PEMDs at the roadway network-level. The NEISS injury data were used to determine the effect of PEMDs on transportation safety. The injury data were collected from the NEISS database, which is obtained from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) website (CPSC, 2019). This study extracted the data from 2006 to 2017 related to accidents involving scooters, skateboards, mopeds, and electric mobility carts to analyze and understand the safety implications of PEMDs.

After analyzing safety, the traffic operational impact of PEMDs was investigated in two different roadway environments, i) a traditional environment (i.e., a non-connected transportation system); and ii) a connected environment. To analyze the impact of PEMDs on traffic operations in a traditional environment, a real-world experiment was conducted at South Carolina State University in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The data collected from this experiment was then used to create simulations using micro-simulation software named VISSIM. Another real-world experiment was conducted in the Clemson University Connected Vehicle Testbed (CU-CVT) in Clemson, South Carolina, to determine the impact of PEMDs in a connected vehicle environment. Figure 2 shows the research approach, with the details described in the following sections.

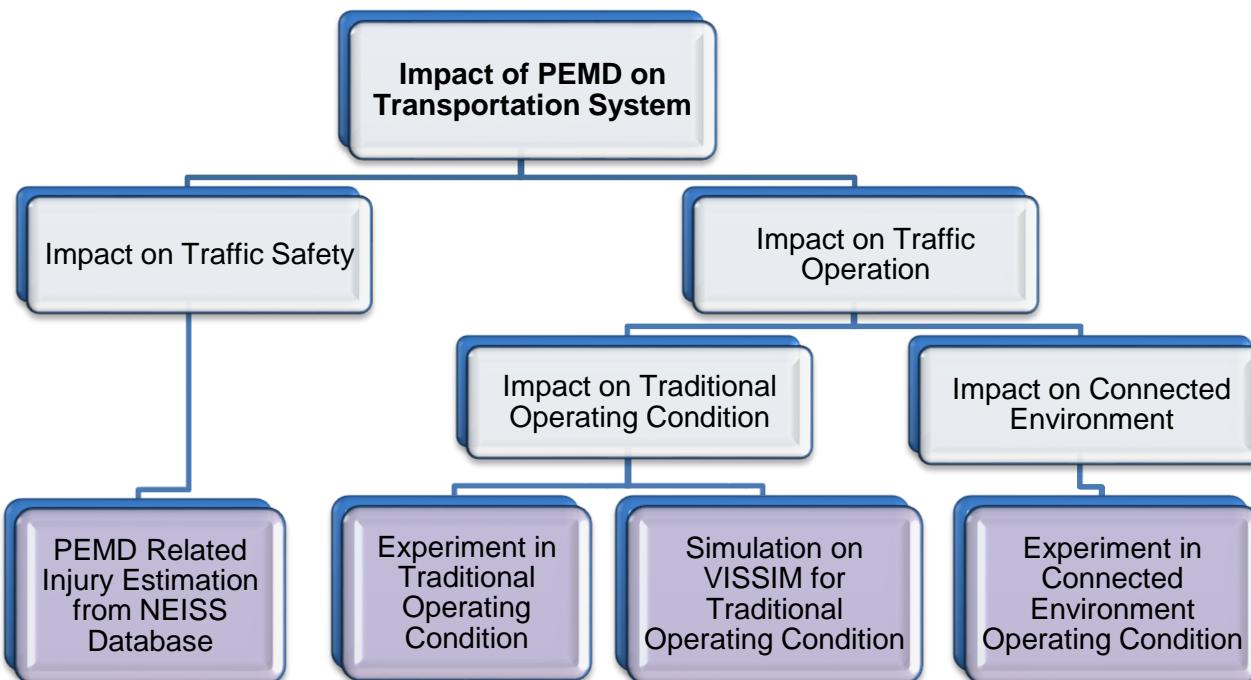


Figure 2 Flowchart of the Research Approach

3.1 PEMD-Related Injury Estimation from the NEISS Database

This section will provide a description of the NEISS data and the injury calculation procedure.

3.1.1 NEISS Database

The NEISS database is a national archive that gathers and stores different product-related injury information from hospitals across the U.S. NEISS follows the rules and regulations of the American Hospital Association Registration to collect and process data. The mandatory requirements for hospitals in terms of collecting, analyzing, and preserving data are that the hospital must have a minimum of six beds for patients and 24-hour service or an emergency room. According to the size, location, type, and the number of patients visiting annually, the hospitals are typically categorized into five groups, which are small, medium, large, very large, and children's hospitals. The reporting section of the emergency department of each hospital collects the data following the specific format and records the required patient information in the medical record book. Then the data is coded and transferred to the database according to the NEISS coding manual. Later, the CPSC updates the NEISS database, generates injury estimates nationally from the hospital data and maintains the computerized NEISS database (CPSC, 2019).

For this study, the NEISS coding manual was utilized to decode the information and extract data for injuries due to PEMDs. The devices used throughout the study were identified as scooters, skateboards, mopeds, and electric mobility carts, as derived from product codes 1329, 5042, 3215, and 1744, respectively. The decoding of the data also used patient data, including demographic characteristics such as age, gender, race, time (year, season, month, and day), body part affected, and location of the incident.

3.1.2 PEMD Related Injury Estimation

NEISS usually computes the weight of hospitals each year from the raw input and then calculates national estimates of injuries for specific product codes. According to the NEISS Design and Implementation Manual (Schroeder & Ault, 2001), the formula used by NEISS to calculate the weight of hospitals is as follows,

$$wtg_i = \frac{N_h * n'_h * R_h}{n_h * r_h}$$

where:

- wtg_i = Weight of hospital i for a specific product code or injury type
- N_h = Number of hospitals in the 1995 sampling frame for stratum h
- n_h = Number of hospitals selected for the NEISS sample for stratum h
- n'_h = Number of in-scope hospitals in the NEISS sample for stratum h
- r_h = Number of NEISS hospitals participating in stratum h for the given month
- R_h = Ratio adjustment for combined stratum h

However, in the extracted database used for this study, the weight of hospitals was calculated for each product code. Therefore, the national estimates of injury for specific product codes were calculated in this study by using an equation in the NEISS Design and Implementation Manual (Schroeder & Ault, 2001). The equation used for estimating national injury is:

$$E = \sum_i^n wtg_i * x_i$$

Where:

- E = Injury estimation for hospital i (here, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$)
- wtg_i = Weight of hospital i for the month
- x_i = Number of cases for a specified injury type reported by hospital i for the given month

By using the above equations, the total injuries during 2006-2017 caused by the four PEMDs were calculated from the NEISS raw data and analyzed to understand the damage resulting from the use of these four types of PEMDs.

3.2 PEMDs in a Traditional Operating Environment

A real-world experiment and a simulation on VISSIM were carried out to investigate the impact of PEMDs in a traditional operating environment.

3.2.1 Experiment in Traditional Operating Environment

An experiment was conducted on two different walkways at South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, SC, to examine the impact of PEMDs in a traditional pedestrian operation. The first walkway is away from the roadway and adjacent to the Engineering and Computer Science Complex (ECSC) building. The second walkway is along Geathers Street (as shown in Figure 3). The image was taken from Google Maps (Source: Map data © 2019 Google U.S.).

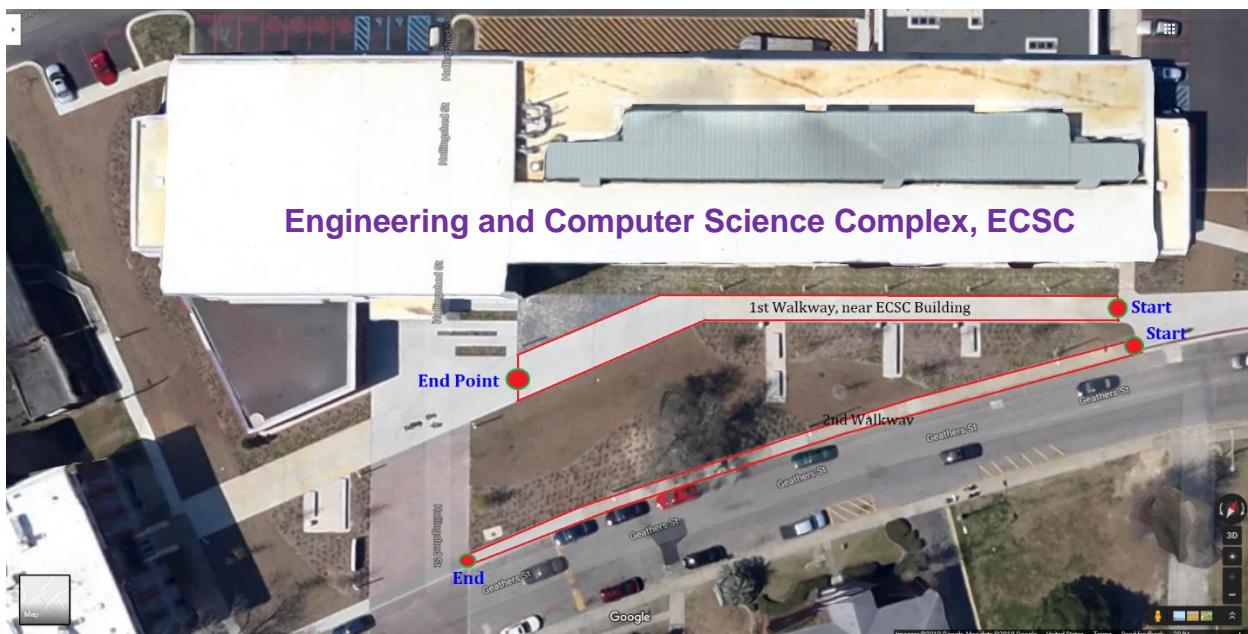


Figure 3 Walkways Used in the Experiment in a Traditional Operating Environment

The 1st walkway is comparatively wider than the second. The length of the 1st walkway is 239.5 ft., and the width is 10 ft. to 16 ft. The length of the 2nd walkway is 274.97 ft, and the width is 4.50 ft. During the experiment, two volunteers participated as regular pedestrians, and one trained volunteer participated as a hoverboard user for both walkways. The dimension of the hoverboard was 7.5 in × 23 in × 6.5 in.

3.2.2 Simulation of PEMD for Experiment in Traditional Operating Environment

A micro-simulation software, PTV VISSIM 7.00-02, was utilized to create a simulation model of the walkway, as shown in Figures 4 and 5. Given the travel time and distance, the walking speed of each volunteer and the running speed of the hoverboard user was calculated. These estimated walking speeds and hoverboard running speed were incorporated in the simulation model to

create a digital environment similar to the real-world experiment. For each scenario, ten simulation runs with a simulation duration of 600 seconds were performed in VISSIM, and the travel time, travel distance, delay time, and gain time were recorded. The 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional views of the model in VISSIM during the simulation run are shown in Figures 4 and 5. The green regions in these figures are the pedestrian areas where the pedestrian uses the grey-colored walkway to move from one location to another.

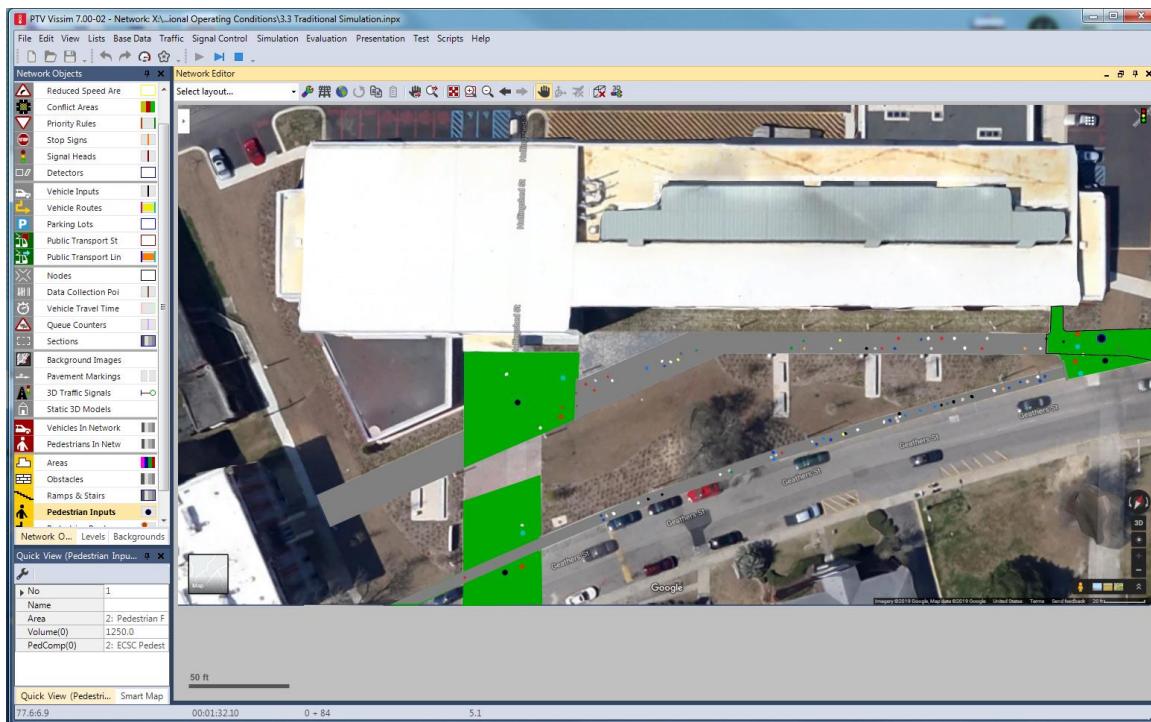


Figure 4 A 2-Dimensional View of Pedestrians Walking in VISSIM

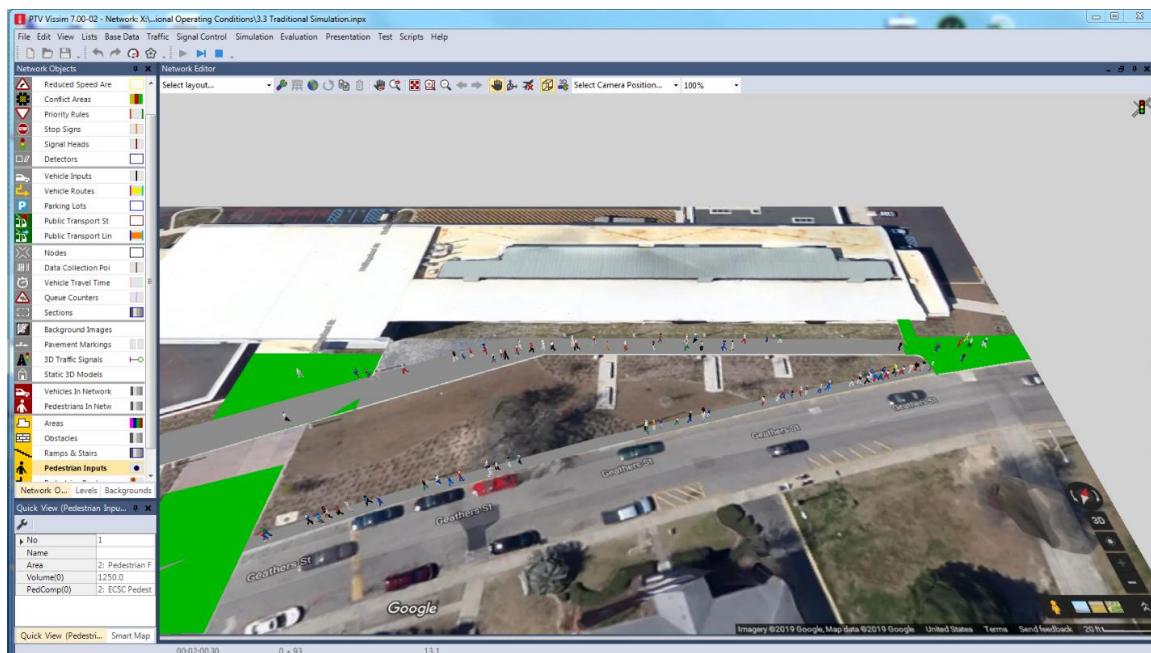


Figure 5 A 3-Dimensional View of Pedestrian Walking in the VISSIM

3.3 PEMDs in Connected Environment Operating Conditions

The impact of the PEMDs on infrastructure and travelers in a connected operating environment was assessed at Clemson University. Figure 6 shows the experiment area of the test, along with Perimeter Road in Clemson, SC (marked by the red line).



Figure 6 Study Area of PEMDs in a Connected Environment Operating Condition

In the experiment, three on-board-units (OBU) and one road-side-unit (RSU) were used to create a connected environment where each pedestrian, hoverboard, and vehicle was equipped with one OBU. A Cohda MK5 model with IEEE 802.11p radio-frequency devices were used as OBUs and the RSU. The Center for Connected Multimodal Mobility (C^2M^2) at Clemson University provided the OBU, RSU, and power supply units. Figure 7 shows the devices used in this experiment.



(i) Cohda MK5 On-board-unit (OBU) with power-supply (ii) Cohda MK5 Road-side-unit (RSU)

Figure 7 OBU and RSU Used to Create a Connected Environment

The OBUs transmitted the data, including the real-time travel time, speed, and latitude & longitude of its carrier (i.e., pedestrians, hoverboard, and car). The RSU received the transmitted data. The

data transmission and receiving mechanism were controlled by Python programming codes. The data collected by the RSU was processed and extracted in a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format for analysis. For this experiment, four different cases were defined, and twelve real-life scenarios were considered. For each situation, the travel time, speed, and location of pedestrians, the hoverboard, and the vehicle were recorded to determine the impact of a hoverboard in a connected environment. The connected environment and data collection setup are shown in Figures 8 and 9, respectively.



Figure 8 Setup of OBU and RSU to Create a Connected Environment



Figure 9 Checking of Connectivity Among Pedestrians, Hoverboard, and Car

Figure 10 represents the overall injuries for the four PEMDs by year from 2006-2017. The injury estimate shows continuous growth except in 2010 and 2014. Since 2014, the total number of casualties has increased consistently.

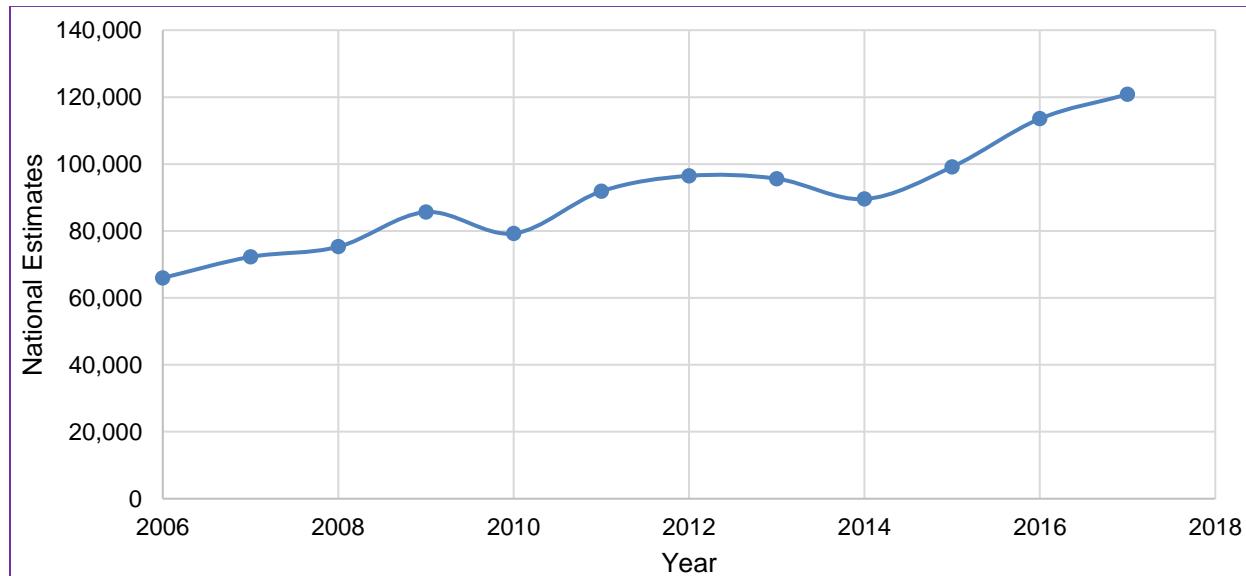


Figure 10 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Year

The national injury estimate for each PEMD type by year is displayed in Figure 11. Injuries associated with Scooters fluctuated from 44k to 61k, with a peak in 2013 and then a gradual downward trend. The national estimates for Electric Carts and Mopeds were remarkably similar; both have a shallow uptrend. Safety concerns are raised for Skateboards, which had a relatively low rate of incidences until 2014 (5k) but with a sharp rise thereafter, jumping to 34k in 2016.

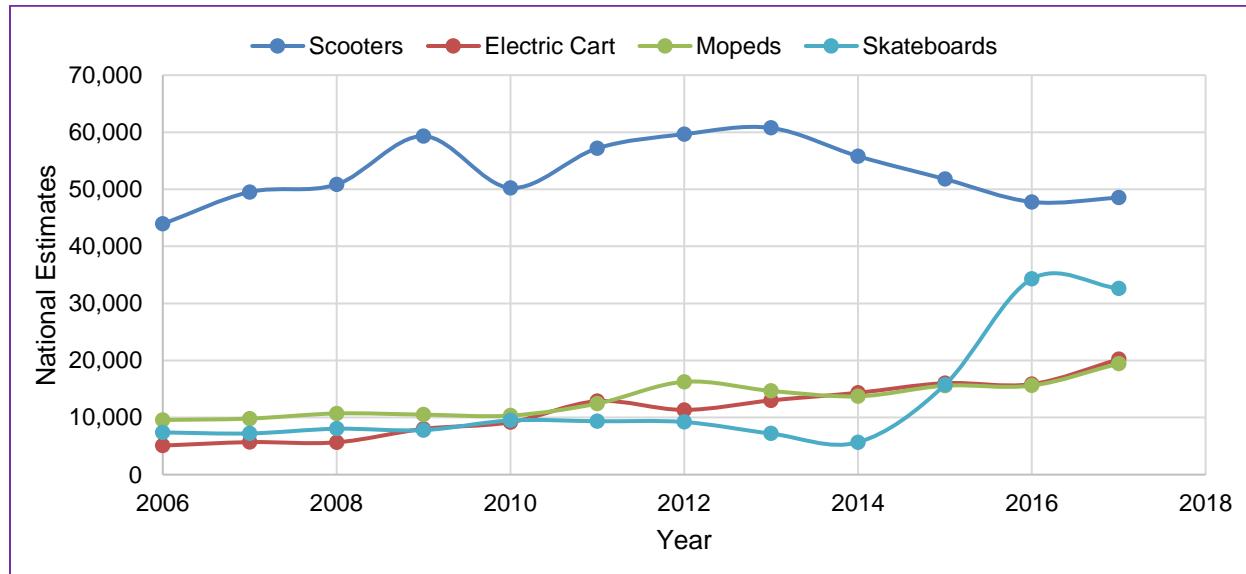


Figure 11 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Year

Additionally, national estimates were calculated by season, and it was observed that about 33.53% of total injuries occurred in summertime (June to August), while winter had the lowest rate

Figure 13 shows the overall estimates of PEMDs accidents; fewer incidences happen in February with a linear increase until April. From April to September, the number of collisions is almost constant. They then start decreasing gradually until November.

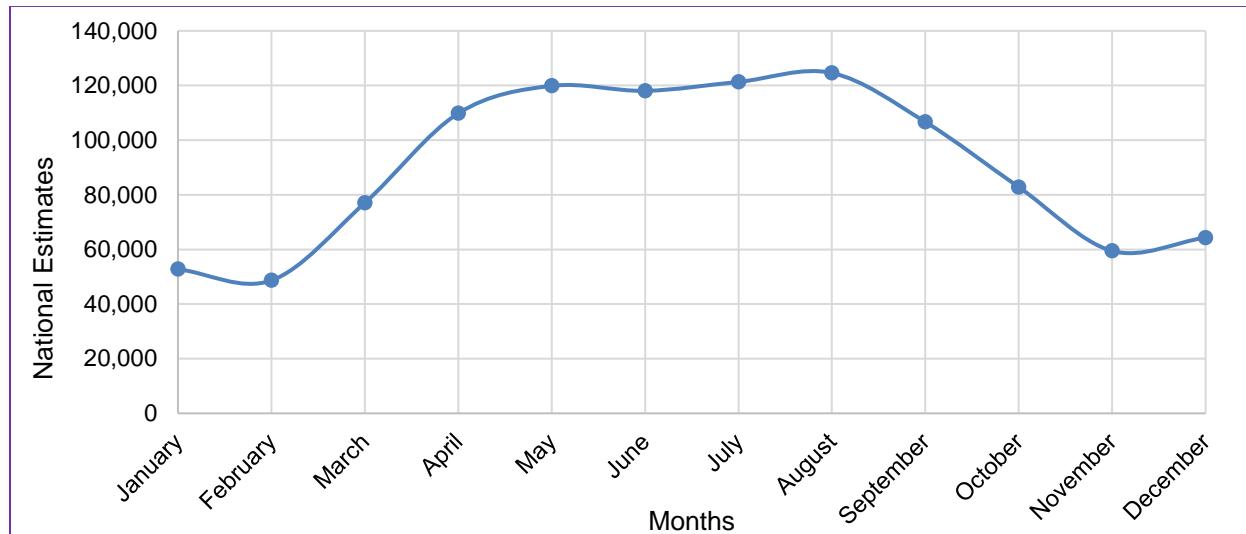


Figure 13 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Month

In the injury distribution for specific PEMD type by month indicates that the estimated injury incidences were uniformly distributed throughout the entire year for each mode except for Scooters [Figure 14], which had a similar monthly injury distribution as the total estimates (higher for April to August).

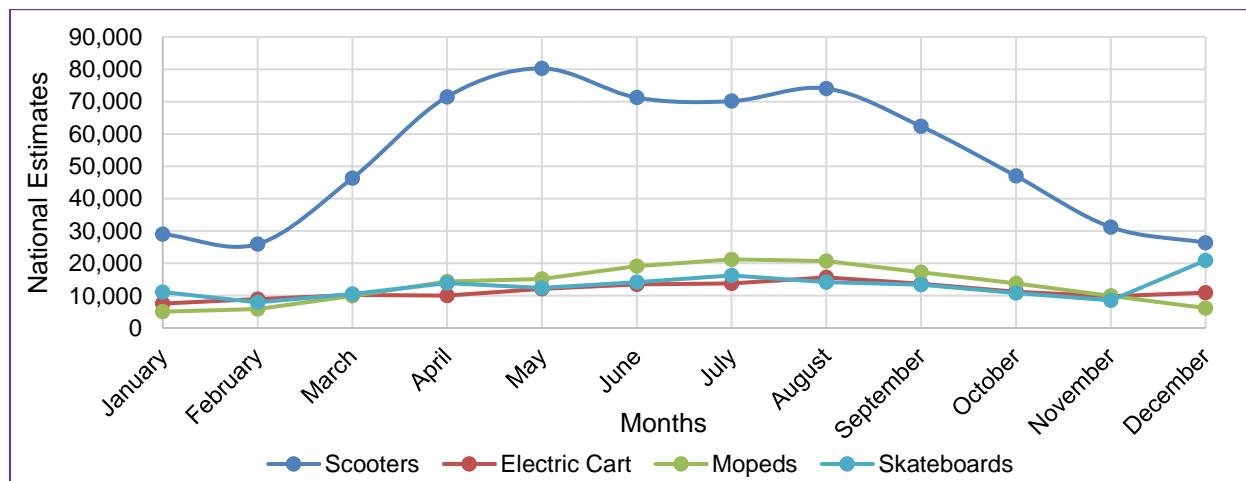


Figure 14 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Month

Table 5 presents the injury distribution by day of the week. The highest amount of injuries related to PEMDs occur on Sunday. Weekends are more prone to PEMDs accidents than workdays, with the number of injuries being relatively constant from Tuesday to Friday, then trending up on Sunday and down again on the next Tuesday [Figure 15]. This likely reflects the higher PEMD use on weekends.

Table 5 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Day

| Day | Scooters | (%) | Electric Cart | (%) | Mopeds | (%) | Skateboards | (%) | Total | (%) |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Monday | 89476 | 14.08 | 20446 | 14.89 | 24546 | 15.47 | 23232 | 15.08 | 157700 | 14.53 |
| Tuesday | 80978 | 12.75 | 20531 | 14.96 | 20388 | 12.85 | 19278 | 12.52 | 141174 | 13.01 |
| Wednesday | 81332 | 12.80 | 19303 | 14.06 | 22195 | 13.98 | 18791 | 12.20 | 141621 | 13.05 |
| Thursday | 81832 | 12.88 | 19990 | 14.56 | 20559 | 12.95 | 17810 | 11.56 | 140191 | 12.92 |
| Friday | 81552 | 12.84 | 20415 | 14.87 | 21207 | 13.36 | 20757 | 13.48 | 143931 | 13.26 |
| Saturday | 102407 | 16.12 | 19207 | 13.99 | 25210 | 15.88 | 25862 | 16.79 | 172686 | 15.91 |
| Sunday | 117772 | 18.54 | 17376 | 12.66 | 24612 | 15.51 | 28288 | 18.37 | 188048 | 17.33 |
| Total | 635348 | 100.00 | 137269 | 100.00 | 158716 | 100.00 | 154019 | 100.00 | 1085352 | 100.00 |

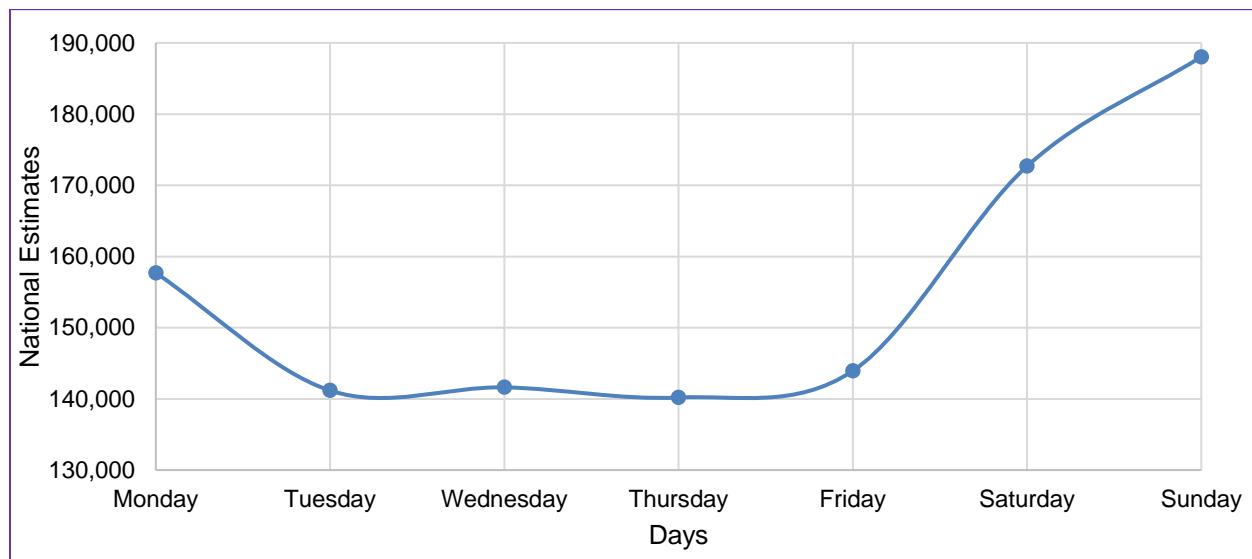
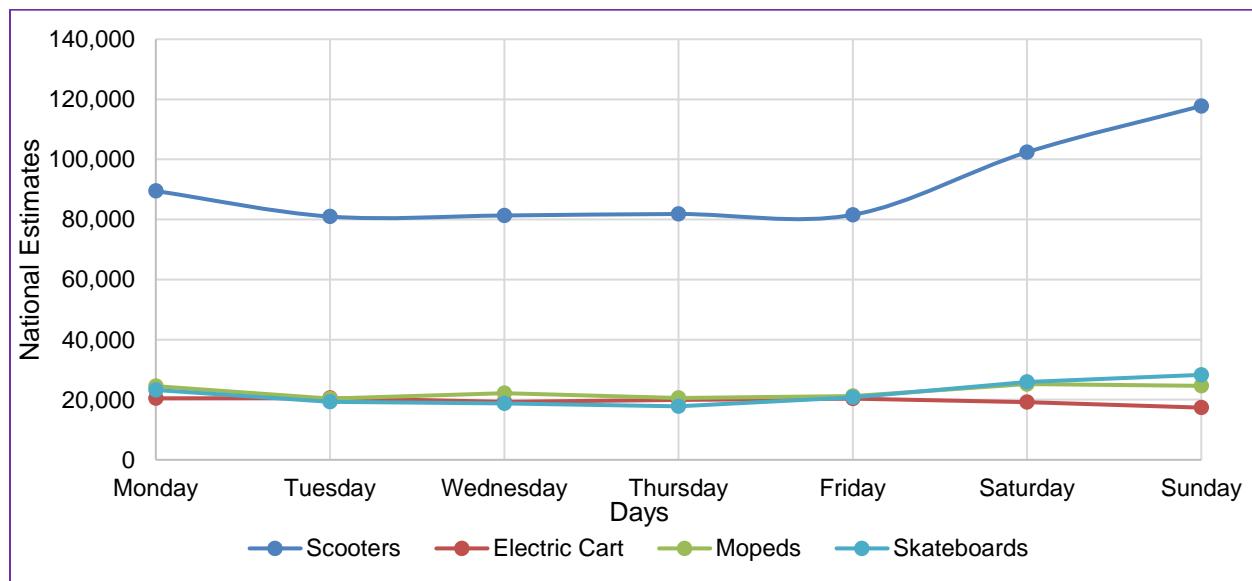
**Figure 15 National Injury Estimates of All PEMDs by Day**

Figure 16 represents the national estimate of injuries for the four-PEMD types each day. All four of the PEMDs have constant value on the workday and higher value on the weekend. Except for Scooters, the other PEMD types have relatively similar collision rates each day.

**Figure 16 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Day**

4.1.2 Estimates for PEMD Injuries by User Demographic

Based on the patient information from the NEISS database, an analysis was performed to understand the injury distribution by age groups, gender, and race. First, the national estimates are divided into 13 age categories for four specific PEMD types; this is presented in Table 6. It was found that children between the ages of 2-10 are most vulnerable to PEMD-related accidents — about 40.8% of the PEMD users who have been hospitalized fall into this age category. The distribution is shown in Figures 17 and 18. It was also found that Skateboard and Moped users between the ages of 11-20 are highly prone to collisions; for Electric Carts, the most vulnerable age group is 61-70, and for Scooters, those aged 2-10 are the most susceptible.

Table 6 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Age

| Age (yr.) | Scooters | (%) | Electric Cart | (%) | Mopeds | (%) | Skateboards | (%) | Total | (%) |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Unknown | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 0.00 | 32 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.00 | 39 | 0.00 |
| < 2 | 6457 | 1.02 | 419 | 0.31 | 95 | 0.06 | 254 | 0.17 | 7226 | 0.67 |
| 2-10 | 396958 | 62.48 | 2109 | 1.54 | 4270 | 2.69 | 39221 | 25.46 | 442557 | 40.78 |
| 11-20 | 166191 | 26.16 | 2662 | 1.94 | 36969 | 23.29 | 45446 | 29.51 | 251269 | 23.15 |
| 21-30 | 19662 | 3.09 | 2276 | 1.66 | 35958 | 22.66 | 15204 | 9.87 | 73100 | 6.74 |
| 31-40 | 15915 | 2.50 | 5557 | 4.05 | 23567 | 14.85 | 13450 | 8.73 | 58490 | 5.39 |
| 41-50 | 11542 | 1.82 | 12899 | 9.40 | 24735 | 15.58 | 14127 | 9.17 | 63304 | 5.83 |
| 51-60 | 8822 | 1.39 | 21922 | 15.97 | 19722 | 12.43 | 11385 | 7.39 | 61852 | 5.70 |
| 61-70 | 5127 | 0.81 | 29615 | 21.57 | 9217 | 5.81 | 7245 | 4.70 | 51204 | 4.72 |
| 71-80 | 3235 | 0.51 | 28633 | 20.86 | 3321 | 2.09 | 4462 | 2.90 | 39651 | 3.65 |
| 81-90 | 1088 | 0.17 | 23890 | 17.40 | 812 | 0.51 | 2436 | 1.58 | 28226 | 2.60 |
| > 91 | 350 | 0.06 | 7280 | 5.30 | 17 | 0.01 | 788 | 0.51 | 8435 | 0.78 |
| Total | 635348 | 100.00 | 137269 | 100.00 | 158716 | 100.00 | 154019 | 100.00 | 1085352 | 100.00 |

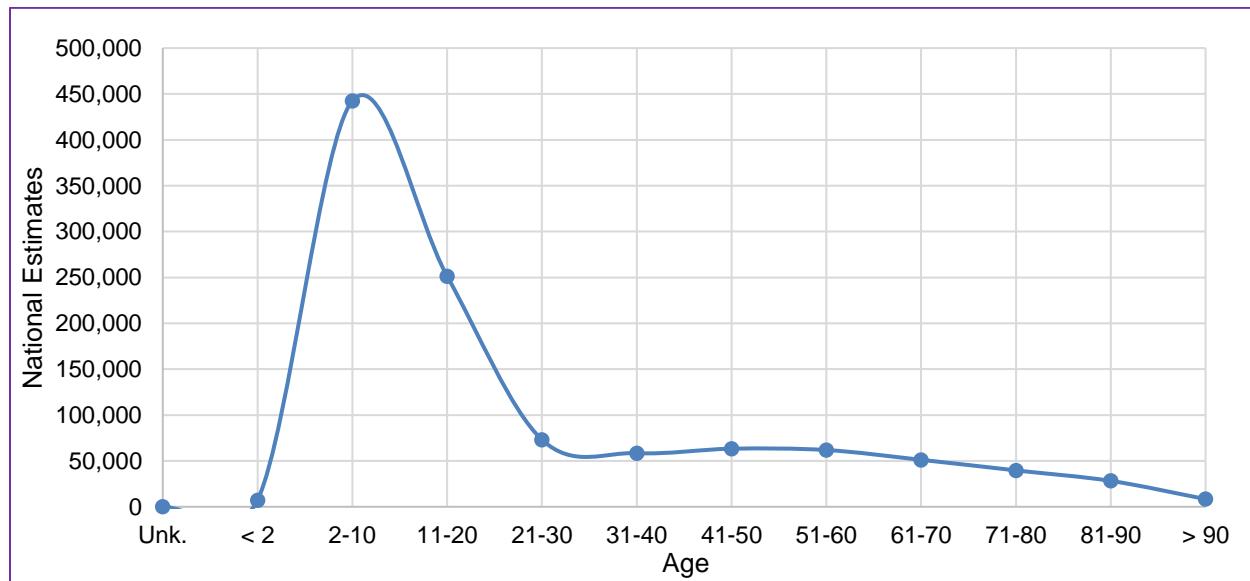
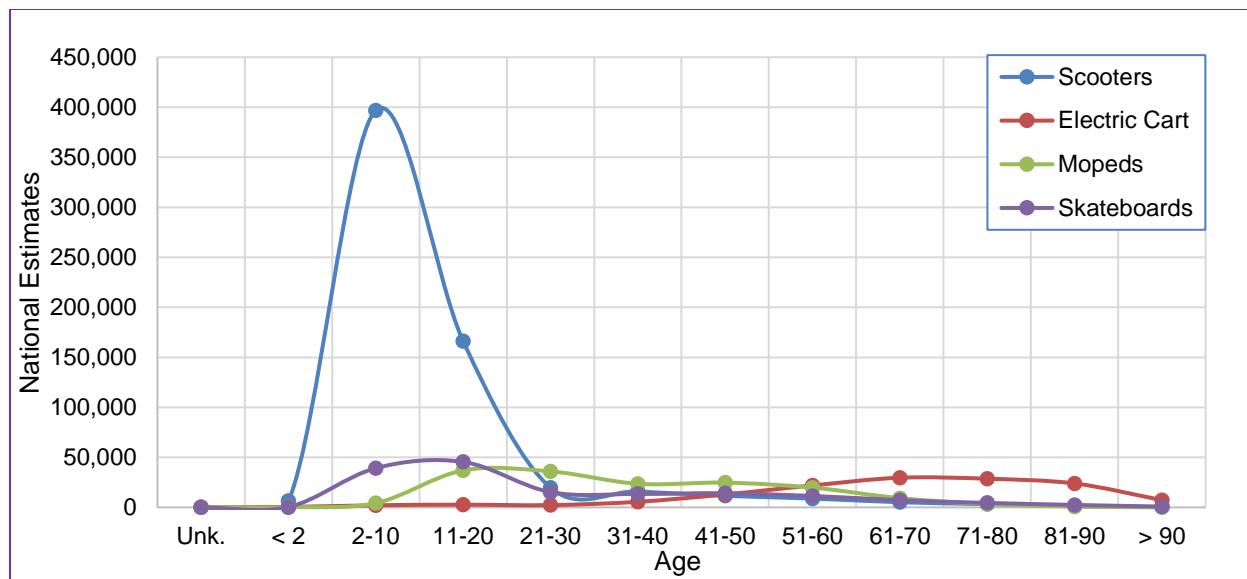


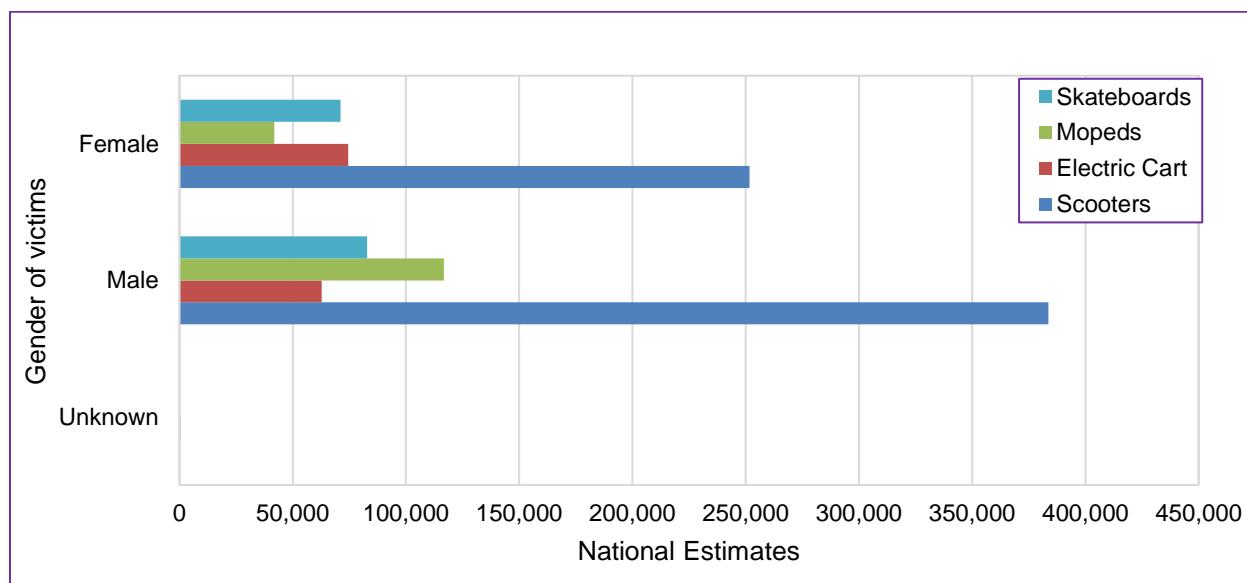
Figure 17 National Injury Estimates of for All PEMDs by Age

**Figure 18 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Age**

The PEMDs related injury incidence distribution based on gender is shown in Table 7, which indicates that males (59.42%) are more vulnerable to injury from these devices than females (40.47%). Only for Electric Carts, females have higher incidences than males. The analyzed data has been depicted in Figure 19.

Table 7 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Gender

| Gender | Scooters | (%) | Electric Cart | (%) | Mopeds | (%) | Skateboards | (%) | Total | (%) |
|---------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Unknown | 60 | 0.01 | 279 | 0.20 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 339 | 0.03 |
| Male | 383619 | 60.38 | 62709 | 45.59 | 116806 | 73.59 | 82863 | 53.80 | 645997 | 59.52 |
| Female | 251669 | 39.61 | 74560 | 54.21 | 41910 | 26.41 | 71156 | 46.20 | 439295 | 40.47 |
| Total | 635348 | 100.00 | 137548 | 100.00 | 158716 | 100.00 | 154019 | 100.00 | 1085631 | 100.03 |

**Figure 19 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Gender**

Another analysis was conducted on the race of the patients hospitalized while using PEMDs. The findings are shown in Table 8 and Figure 20. White Americans are involved in most PEMD-related crashes, and they were engaged in about 564k crashes (52.0% of the total). Those of other races had very few PEMD-related injuries. However, about 30.4% of patients did not disclose their race in the hospital record book.

Table 8 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Race

| Race | Scooters | (%) | Electric Cart | (%) | Mopeds | (%) | Skateboards | (%) | Total | (%) |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Not Stated | 173301 | 27.28 | 44732 | 32.59 | 56947 | 35.88 | 54651 | 35.48 | 329630 | 30.37 |
| White | 328996 | 51.78 | 78512 | 57.20 | 82463 | 51.96 | 74127 | 48.13 | 564098 | 51.97 |
| Black / African American | 66246 | 10.43 | 9595 | 6.99 | 13070 | 8.24 | 17599 | 11.43 | 106510 | 9.81 |
| Other | 59359 | 9.34 | 3770 | 2.75 | 5500 | 3.47 | 6061 | 3.94 | 74689 | 6.88 |
| Asian | 5553 | 0.87 | 239 | 0.17 | 327 | 0.21 | 850 | 0.55 | 6969 | 0.64 |
| American Indian / Alaska Native | 1595 | 0.25 | 390 | 0.28 | 409 | 0.26 | 447 | 0.29 | 2840 | 0.26 |
| Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander | 299 | 0.05 | 32 | 0.02 | | 0.00 | 284 | 0.18 | 615 | 0.06 |
| Total | 635348 | 100.00 | 137269 | 100.00 | 158716 | 100.00 | 154019 | 100.00 | 1085352 | 100.00 |

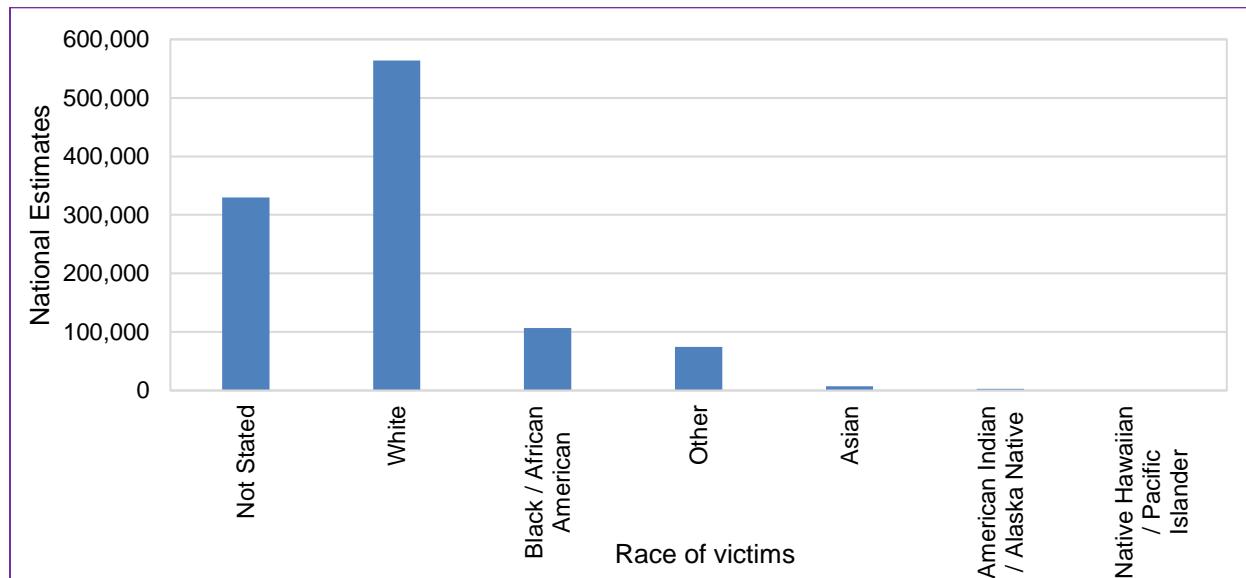


Figure 20 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Race

4.1.3 National Injury Estimates by Location of Incidence and Body Part(s) of User

The final PEMD-related injury analyses were conducted based on the location where the incidence occurred and the affected body part(s) of the users. Table 9 shows results based on the location of the occurrence. Although the area of 34.9% of accidents is unknown, it is observed that home (27.79%) and apartment (24.6%) have many incidences of the eight listed locations. The street (7.7%) and school (3.6%) also have PEMD-related injuries. Figure 21 represents the national estimates by location for all PEMDs, and Figure 22 shows the injuries by location for each different type of PEMD. As explained above, Scooters-related injuries are the most common, with a higher number of collisions in all locations except apartment and street. In apartments, Scooters (105k) and Mopeds (106k) have almost equal incidences. In the street, Electric Carts have the highest number of injuries (36k).

Table 9 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Location

| Location | Scooters | (%) | Electric Cart | (%) | Mopeds | (%) | Skateboards | (%) | Total | (%) |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Unknown | 247154 | 38.90 | 39965 | 29.11 | 33934 | 21.38 | 57609 | 37.40 | 378662 | 34.89 |
| Home | 206856 | 32.56 | 41080 | 29.93 | 10788 | 6.80 | 42937 | 27.88 | 301661 | 27.79 |
| Farm | 94 | 0.01 | | 0.00 | 124 | 0.08 | 71 | 0.05 | 289 | 0.03 |
| Apartment | 105413 | 16.59 | 17722 | 12.91 | 106827 | 67.31 | 36719 | 23.84 | 266682 | 24.57 |
| Street | 29593 | 4.66 | 36650 | 26.70 | 5068 | 3.19 | 12203 | 7.92 | 83514 | 7.69 |
| Public | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 40 | 0.03 | | 0.00 | 40 | 0.00 |
| Mobile | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Industry | 14798 | 2.33 | 446 | 0.33 | | 0.00 | 386 | 0.25 | 15631 | 1.44 |
| School | 31439 | 4.95 | 1406 | 1.02 | 1935 | 1.22 | 4094 | 2.66 | 38873 | 3.58 |
| Total | 635348 | 100.00 | 137269 | 100.00 | 158716 | 100.00 | 154019 | 100.00 | 1085352 | 100.00 |

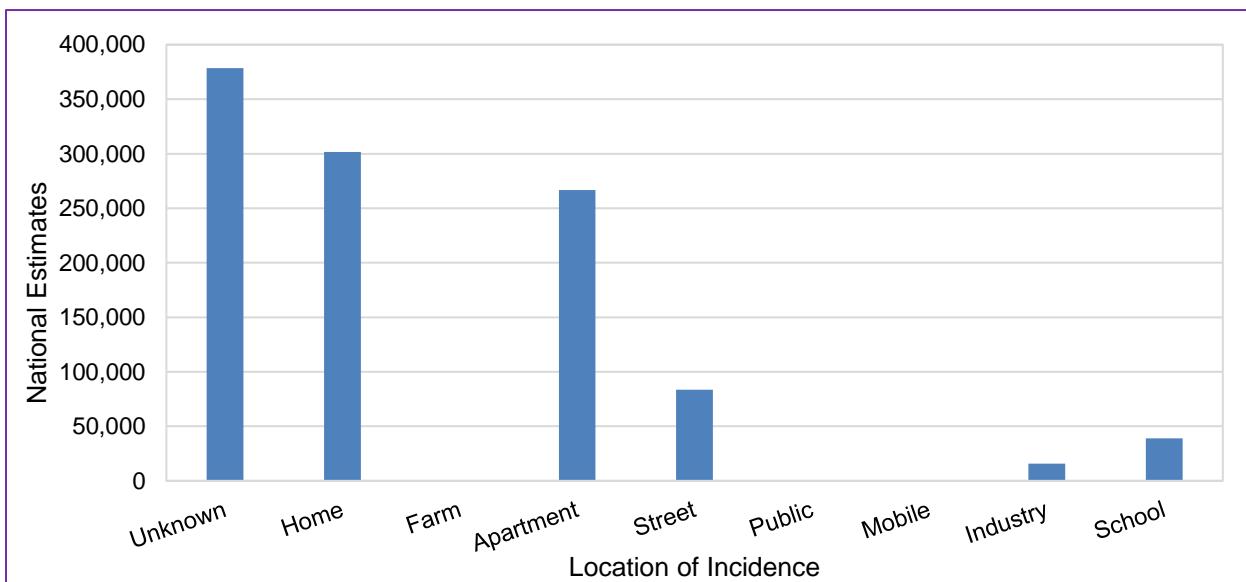
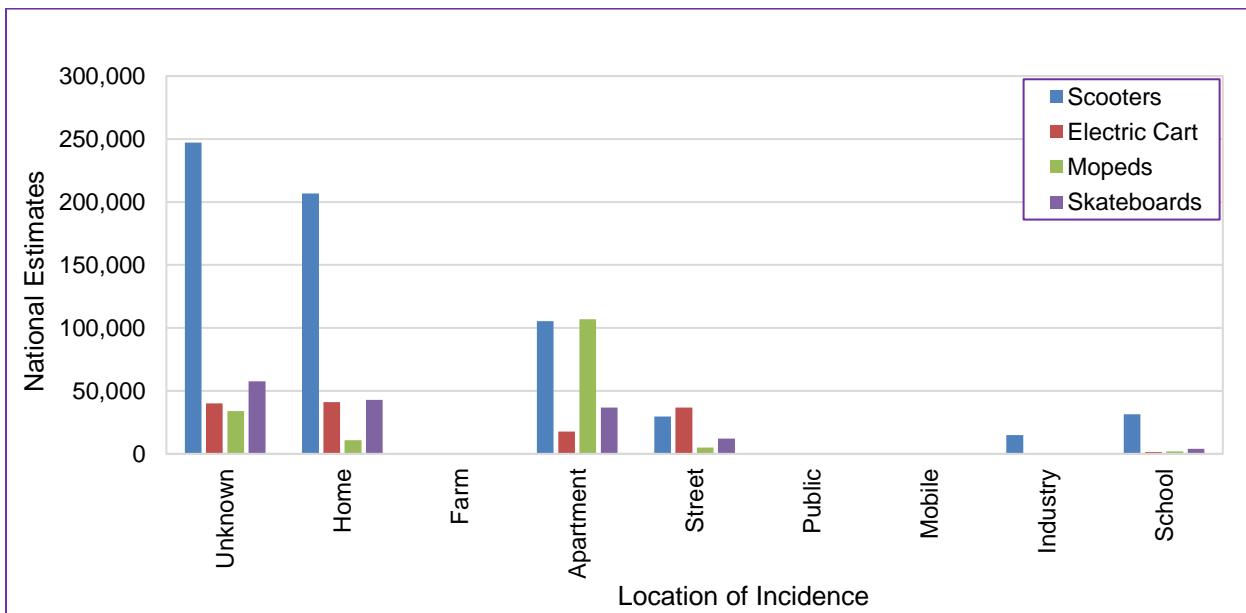
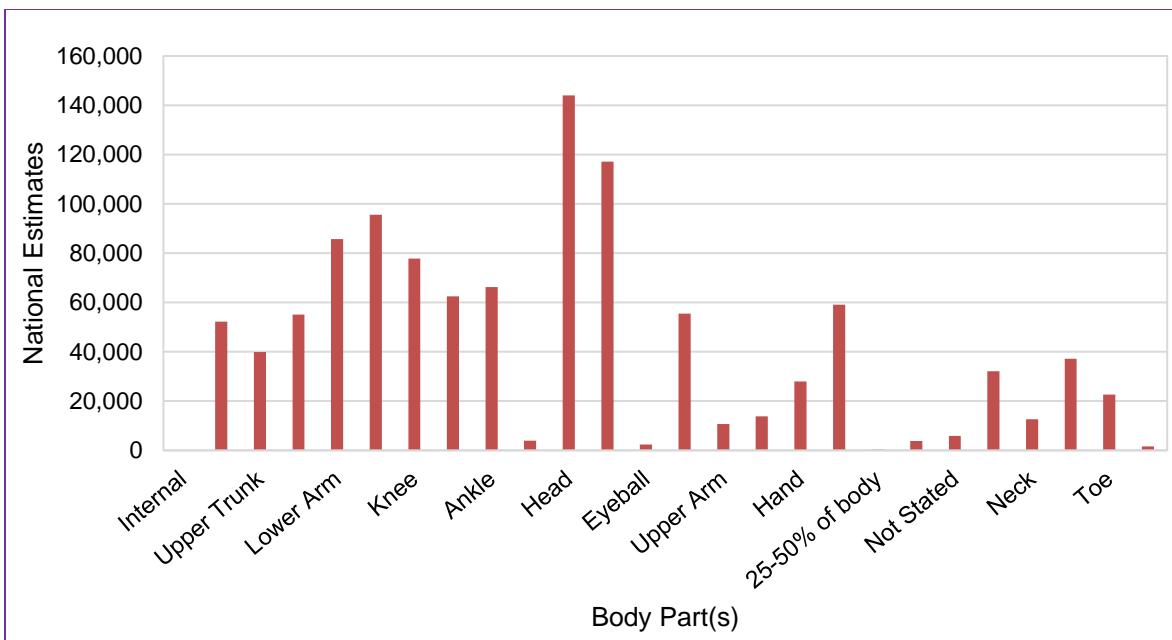
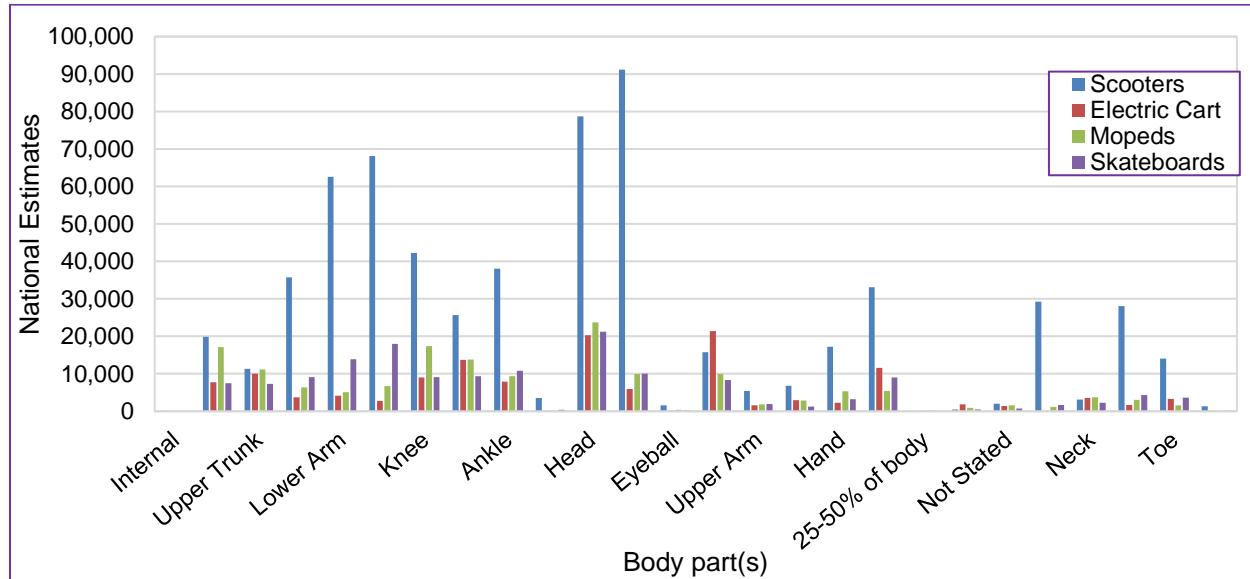
**Figure 21 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Location****Figure 22 National Injury Estimates for Specific PEMD Types by Location**

Table 10 and Figure 23 show the distribution of body parts injured while using PEMDS, in general, each specific PEMD type. Users' heads (13.3%) and faces (10.8%) are the most vulnerable body-parts, wrists (8.8%), lower arms (7.9%), and knees (7.2%) are also prone to be injured while using PEMDs. Figure 24 breaks down the injured body parts by different PEMD types. In the case of Scooters, the face (14.35%) is the most vulnerable body part where electric carts, mopeds, and skateboards, the head tends to be most injured.

Table 10 National Injury Estimates for Different Type of PEMDs by Body Part(s)

| Body Part | Scooters | (%) | Electric Cart | (%) | Mopeds | (%) | Skateboards | (%) | Total | (%) |
|-------------------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Internal | 6 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 6 | 0.00 |
| Shoulder | 19840 | 3.12 | 7738 | 5.64 | 17163 | 10.81 | 7438 | 4.83 | 52179 | 4.81 |
| Upper Trunk | 11356 | 1.79 | 10072 | 7.34 | 11135 | 7.02 | 7310 | 4.75 | 39872 | 3.67 |
| Elbow | 35776 | 5.63 | 3712 | 2.70 | 6391 | 4.03 | 9144 | 5.94 | 55023 | 5.07 |
| Lower Arm | 62557 | 9.85 | 4179 | 3.04 | 5101 | 3.21 | 13865 | 9.00 | 85702 | 7.90 |
| Wrist | 68106 | 10.72 | 2789 | 2.03 | 6746 | 4.25 | 18004 | 11.69 | 95644 | 8.81 |
| Knee | 42239 | 6.65 | 9027 | 6.58 | 17367 | 10.94 | 9136 | 5.93 | 77769 | 7.17 |
| Lower Leg | 25659 | 4.04 | 13706 | 9.98 | 13798 | 8.69 | 9369 | 6.08 | 62532 | 5.76 |
| Ankle | 38081 | 5.99 | 7905 | 5.76 | 9376 | 5.91 | 10835 | 7.03 | 66196 | 6.10 |
| Pubic Region | 3533 | 0.56 | 22 | 0.02 | 16 | 0.01 | 374 | 0.24 | 3945 | 0.36 |
| Head | 78743 | 12.39 | 20292 | 14.78 | 23746 | 14.96 | 21232 | 13.79 | 144012 | 13.27 |
| Face | 91154 | 14.35 | 5944 | 4.33 | 9996 | 6.30 | 10044 | 6.52 | 117138 | 10.79 |
| Eyeball | 1614 | 0.25 | 173 | 0.13 | 353 | 0.22 | 214 | 0.14 | 2354 | 0.22 |
| Upper Trunk (Old) | 15757 | 2.48 | 21374 | 15.57 | 9929 | 6.26 | 8362 | 5.43 | 55421 | 5.11 |
| Upper Arm | 5438 | 0.86 | 1584 | 1.15 | 1801 | 1.13 | 1897 | 1.23 | 10721 | 0.99 |
| Upper Leg | 6766 | 1.06 | 2928 | 2.13 | 2845 | 1.79 | 1266 | 0.82 | 13806 | 1.27 |
| Hand | 17207 | 2.71 | 2247 | 1.64 | 5307 | 3.34 | 3216 | 2.09 | 27978 | 2.58 |
| Foot | 33094 | 5.21 | 11587 | 8.44 | 5410 | 3.41 | 9006 | 5.85 | 59097 | 5.44 |
| 25-50% of body | 60 | 0.01 | | 0.00 | 159 | 0.10 | 15 | 0.01 | 233 | 0.02 |
| All Parts Body | 510 | 0.08 | 1856 | 1.35 | 926 | 0.58 | 507 | 0.33 | 3799 | 0.35 |
| Not Stated | 2049 | 0.32 | 1429 | 1.04 | 1620 | 1.02 | 774 | 0.50 | 5873 | 0.54 |
| Mouth | 29228 | 4.60 | 64 | 0.05 | 1175 | 0.74 | 1633 | 1.06 | 32100 | 2.96 |
| Neck | 3106 | 0.49 | 3553 | 2.59 | 3694 | 2.33 | 2272 | 1.47 | 12624 | 1.16 |
| Finger | 28056 | 4.42 | 1708 | 1.24 | 3017 | 1.90 | 4347 | 2.82 | 37128 | 3.42 |
| Toe | 14073 | 2.22 | 3333 | 2.43 | 1564 | 0.99 | 3624 | 2.35 | 22594 | 2.08 |
| Ear | 1341 | 0.21 | 46 | 0.03 | 84 | 0.05 | 135 | 0.09 | 1606 | 0.15 |
| Total | 635348 | 100.00 | 137269 | 100.00 | 158716 | 100.00 | 154019 | 100.00 | 1085352 | 100.00 |

**Figure 23 National Injury Estimates for All PEMDs by Body Part****Figure 24 National Injury Estimates for a Specific PEMD by Body Part**

Based on the analysis of the safety data obtained from the NEISS database, it can be concluded that PEMDs users are highly vulnerable to fall in collisions due to balance issues. The data also suggest that the manufacturers of PEMDs should be more concerned about safety issues and provide adequate protection measures like helmet or safety gear to reduce crash incidences.

4.2 Data Analysis for PEMDs in a Traditional Operating Environment

In the experiment involving PEMD use in traditional operating environments, four scenarios were defined for each route. Each volunteer performed 2 to 4 runs from the start-point to the end-point, and vice versa, for each scenario [Figure 3]. Details about the cases and scenarios are shown in

Table 11. The travel time and the travel distance were recorded for each volunteer during the experiment.

Table 11 Cases and Scenarios for the Experiment in Traditional Operating Condition

| Cases* | Scenario No. | Scenario Details |
|--------|--------------|--|
| A | 1 | Start to End - Single Pedestrian |
| A | 2 | End to Start - Single Pedestrian |
| B | 1 | Start to End - Multi Pedestrian - Opposite Direction |
| B | 2 | End to Start - Multi Pedestrian - Opposite Direction |
| B | 3 | Start to End - Multi Pedestrian - Same Direction |
| B | 4 | End to Start - Multi Pedestrian - Same Direction |
| C | 1 | Start to End - Single hoverboard Run |
| C | 2 | End to Start - Single hoverboard Run |
| D | 1 | Start to End - Mixed Traffic - Opposite Direction |
| D | 2 | End to Start - Mixed Traffic - Opposite Direction |
| D | 3 | Start to End - Mixed Traffic - Same Direction |
| D | 4 | End to Start - Mixed Traffic - Same Direction |

*Case Details:

- Case – A: Single Volunteer Walking
- Case – B: Multiple Volunteers Walking
- Case – C: Single Hoverboard Run
- Case – D: Mixed Traffic, *i.e.*, Hoverboard Run and Volunteer Walking

From the travel distance and travel time, the walking and hoverboard running speeds were calculated for each run. Table 12 shows a summary of the walking speeds and hoverboard speeds for each volunteer for both walkways. It was found that the highest walking speed at the sidewalk near ECSC building without the presence of hoverboard was 3.12 mph, and with the hoverboard present, it dropped to 2.77 mph. For the walkway along Geathers Street, the walking speed without the presence of a PEMD was 3.29 mph, and with the PEMD, it was 2.74 mph. The hoverboard rider had speed ranging from roughly 4-5 mph.

Table 12 Travel Speeds of Pedestrians and a Hoverboard Rider in a Traditional Operating Environment

| Walkway | Volunteers | Speed (mph) | Cases | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | A | B | C | D |
| Near ECSC Building | Pedestrian – 1 | Max | 3.12 | 2.93 | | |
| | | Min | 3.04 | 2.85 | | |
| | | Average | 3.08 | 2.89 | | |
| | Pedestrian – 2 | Max | 2.89 | 2.91 | 2.77 | |
| | | Min | 2.82 | 2.87 | 2.61 | |
| | | Average | 2.86 | 2.89 | 2.69 | |
| | All Pedestrians | Max | 3.12 | 2.93 | 2.77 | |
| | | Min | 2.82 | 2.85 | 2.61 | |
| | | Average | 2.97 | 2.89 | 2.69 | |
| | Hoverboard Rider | Max | | | 5.43 | 5.20 |
| | | Min | | | 4.07 | 4.26 |
| | | Average | | | 5.02 | 4.70 |
| Along Geathers Street | Pedestrian – 1 | Max | 3.29 | 3.14 | | |
| | | Min | 3.24 | 2.86 | | |
| | | Average | 3.26 | 3.01 | | |
| | Pedestrian – 2 | Max | 2.76 | 2.89 | 2.74 | |
| | | Min | 2.72 | 2.83 | 2.57 | |
| | | Average | 2.74 | 2.85 | 2.68 | |
| | All Pedestrians | Max | 3.29 | 3.14 | 2.74 | |

| Walkway | Volunteers | Speed (mph) | Cases | | | |
|---------|------------------|-------------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | A | B | C | D |
| | | Min | 2.72 | 2.83 | | 2.57 |
| | | Average | 3.00 | 2.93 | | 2.68 |
| | | Max | | | 4.06 | 4.06 |
| | Hoverboard Rider | Min | | | 3.88 | 3.20 |
| | | Average | | | 3.97 | 3.60 |
| | | | | | | |

The presence of the hoverboard on the walkway negatively affects pedestrian walking speeds, as is shown in Table 13 and Figure 25. Pedestrians' walking speeds were comparatively higher in Case-A, i.e., a single pedestrian walking. The addition of one additional pedestrian to the walkway (Case-B, two pedestrians on the sidewalk), reduced walking speed by 2.5%. Adding the hoverboard (Case-D) reduced the walking speed of the pedestrian in both walkways (9.5% at ECSC Building and 10.8% at Geathers St.) for an average speed reduction of 10.1%. Thus, this analysis concludes that the use of PEMDs on walkways decreases pedestrian walking speed.

Table 13 Walking Speed Reduction with a Hoverboard Present on a Walkway

| Case | Pedestrian Walking Speed (mph) | | | Speed Reduced due to hoverboard (%) | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Near ECSC Building | Along Geathers Street | Average | Near ECSC Building | Along Geathers Street | Average |
| A | 2.97 | 3.00 | 2.99 | - | - | - |
| B | 2.89 | 2.93 | 2.91 | -2.64 | -2.39 | -2.52 |
| D | 2.69 | 2.68 | 2.68 | -9.45 | -10.81 | -10.13 |

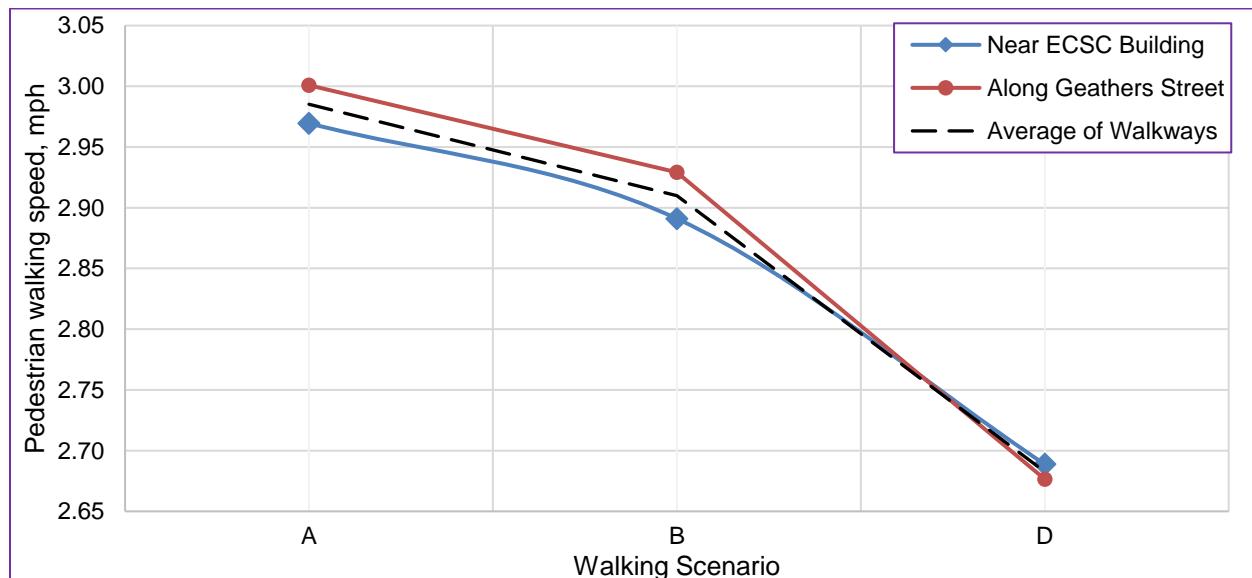


Figure 25 Impact of a Hoverboard on Pedestrian Walking Speed

4.3 Data Analysis of Travel Delay in a Simulated Environment

Based on the experimental data collected in traditional operating conditions, a simulation model was created using VISSIM software, and ten simulation runs were performed using a 10-minute duration for each scenario on both walkways. From the simulations, pedestrians' travel times, travel distances, and delay times were estimated, focusing on the impact of the presence of a Hoverboard. Four new 2D/3D pedestrian models and eight different speed conditions were created in VISSIM to mimic the experimental environment. Table 14 shows the 2D/3D model properties and speed criteria used in VISSIM.

Table 14 Travel Speed Data in a Traditional Environment from the Simulation Run in VISSIM

| From Field Data | Speed for walkway near to ECSC Building (mph) | | Speed for walkway along Geathers Street (mph) | | Pedestrian characteristics | | | Pedestrian Type in VISSIM |
|------------------|---|------|---|------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Max | Min | Max | Min | Width (in) | Length (in) | Height (in) | |
| Pedestrian-1 | 3.12 | 2.85 | 3.29 | 2.86 | 20 | 15 | 67 | 300 |
| Pedestrian-2 | 2.91 | 2.61 | 2.89 | 2.57 | 23 | 20 | 73 | 400 |
| Mixed Pedestrian | 3.12 | 2.61 | 3.29 | 2.57 | 21.5 | 17.5 | 70 | 500 |
| Hoverboard | 5.43 | 4.07 | 4.06 | 3.20 | 24 | 19.5 | 72 | 600 |

Four pedestrian type was created in the VISSIM model based on real-world physical properties which are 300, 400, 500, and 600 representing Pedestrian-1, Pedestrian-2, Mixed Pedestrian, and hoverboard, respectively (as shown in Table 14). These simulation results were analyzed to examine the impact of PEMDs on the average delay on the walkway. Case B is more realistic than A, and Case C has no interaction between pedestrians and a hoverboard rider. Therefore, Case A and C were omitted in these simulations. For all simulations, it is observed that PEMDs create a time delay on the walkway (last row in Table 15), and it signifies that PEMDs have an adverse impact on walkers maneuvering the footpath. Since the sidewalk along ECSC building is comparatively wider (10-16 ft.) than the sidewalk along the Geathers Street, the delay time for pedestrians (1.70 sec) is shorter in the walkway along with ECSC building than the walkway along Geathers Street (9.01 sec). The hoverboard caused more delay ($10.47 - 9.01 = 1.46$ sec) in the narrow walkway than the wider one (1.11 sec).

Table 15 Travel Delay of Pedestrians and a Hoverboard Rider in VISSIM Simulation

| Simulation Number | Pedestrian or hoverboard Code in VISSIM | Case B - Near ECSC Building | | Case D - Near ECSC Building | | Case B - Along Geathers Street | | Case D - Along Geathers Street | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Ped/hr | Mean Delay (s) | Ped/hr | Mean Delay (s) | Ped/hr | Mean Delay (s) | Ped/hr | Mean Delay (s) |
| 1 | 300 | 73 | 1.95 | 51 | 1.24 | 90 | 9.13 | 68 | 7.86 |
| 1 | 400 | 48 | 1.06 | 52 | 1.16 | 94 | 7.38 | 66 | 7.73 |
| 1 | 500 | 53 | 1.57 | 34 | 1.34 | 79 | 8.06 | 72 | 7.53 |
| 1 | 600 | | | 32 | 5.98 | | | 57 | 17.79 |
| 2 | 300 | 71 | 1.91 | 52 | 1.47 | 96 | 9.63 | 71 | 7.93 |
| 2 | 400 | 62 | 1.42 | 54 | 1.18 | 85 | 7.39 | 73 | 6.69 |
| 2 | 500 | 46 | 1.82 | 40 | 2.17 | 84 | 8.33 | 55 | 7.70 |
| 2 | 600 | | | 26 | 5.28 | | | 69 | 16.18 |
| 3 | 300 | 67 | 1.96 | 51 | 1.74 | 85 | 9.84 | 67 | 8.59 |
| 3 | 400 | 72 | 1.44 | 50 | 1.22 | 90 | 8.19 | 69 | 8.07 |
| 3 | 500 | 53 | 1.81 | 50 | 2.07 | 101 | 8.52 | 63 | 7.95 |
| 3 | 600 | | | 38 | 6.75 | | | 78 | 17.18 |
| 4 | 300 | 70 | 1.76 | 51 | 1.66 | 83 | 10.05 | 71 | 8.21 |
| 4 | 400 | 66 | 1.39 | 54 | 1.22 | 91 | 8.12 | 62 | 7.14 |
| 4 | 500 | 57 | 1.42 | 46 | 2.08 | 103 | 9.63 | 67 | 7.70 |
| 4 | 600 | | | 42 | 6.45 | | | 85 | 18.08 |
| 5 | 300 | 66 | 1.89 | 52 | 1.76 | 90 | 9.89 | 72 | 8.44 |
| 5 | 400 | 74 | 1.51 | 54 | 1.22 | 94 | 8.24 | 63 | 7.20 |
| 5 | 500 | 68 | 1.98 | 50 | 1.49 | 108 | 9.05 | 69 | 8.21 |
| 5 | 600 | | | 46 | 7.29 | | | 88 | 16.69 |
| 6 | 300 | 63 | 1.46 | 56 | 0.98 | 92 | 10.04 | 67 | 8.99 |
| 6 | 400 | 63 | 1.49 | 42 | 1.35 | 94 | 7.87 | 67 | 8.18 |
| 6 | 500 | 67 | 1.87 | 45 | 1.54 | 81 | 9.25 | 68 | 8.23 |

| Simulation Number | Pedestrian or hoverboard Code in VISSIM | Case B - Near ECSC Building | | Case D - Near ECSC Building | | Case B - Along Geathers Street | | Case D - Along Geathers Street | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Ped/hr | Mean Delay (s) | Ped/hr | Mean Delay (s) | Ped/hr | Mean Delay (s) | Ped/hr | Mean Delay (s) |
| 6 | 600 | | | 46 | 5.63 | | | 64 | 18.80 |
| 7 | 300 | 72 | 2.19 | 58 | 1.51 | 78 | 9.28 | 61 | 8.32 |
| 7 | 400 | 60 | 1.08 | 41 | 1.06 | 104 | 7.90 | 75 | 7.61 |
| 7 | 500 | 79 | 1.93 | 49 | 1.66 | 76 | 9.74 | 69 | 8.36 |
| 7 | 600 | | | 59 | 9.25 | | | 56 | 19.05 |
| 8 | 300 | 65 | 1.92 | 49 | 1.52 | 81 | 10.11 | 62 | 8.98 |
| 8 | 400 | 70 | 1.52 | 48 | 1.23 | 97 | 8.21 | 72 | 7.28 |
| 8 | 500 | 59 | 1.83 | 51 | 2.04 | 91 | 10.07 | 65 | 8.51 |
| 8 | 600 | | | 41 | 7.39 | | | 70 | 17.87 |
| 9 | 300 | 61 | 2.18 | 47 | 1.46 | 78 | 9.71 | 56 | 8.57 |
| 9 | 400 | 76 | 1.16 | 58 | 1.16 | 101 | 8.07 | 79 | 7.56 |
| 9 | 500 | 50 | 2.11 | 44 | 1.60 | 106 | 9.40 | 69 | 8.95 |
| 9 | 600 | | | 33 | 6.40 | | | 81 | 18.18 |
| 10 | 300 | 59 | 2.25 | 46 | 1.85 | 87 | 10.78 | 65 | 9.41 |
| 10 | 400 | 73 | 1.23 | 59 | 1.36 | 87 | 8.13 | 68 | 7.05 |
| 10 | 500 | 63 | 1.97 | 45 | 1.71 | 114 | 10.36 | 72 | 8.38 |
| 10 | 600 | | | 43 | 7.04 | | | 86 | 17.86 |
| For all Simulation | Walkway user | | 1.70 | | 2.81 | | 9.01 | | 10.47 |

4.4 Data Analysis for Connected Environment

Twelve categories of tests were conducted to assess the impact of the PEMDs on travel behavior and infrastructure in a connected versus a non-connected environment. Table 16 indicates the details of the cases and the scenarios of the experiment conducted in the Clemson University Connected Vehicle Testbed (CU-CVT).

Table 16 Cases and Scenarios for the Experiment in a Connected Environment

| Cases | Scenarios | Details of the Scenarios | No. of Trials |
|---------------------------------|------------|---|---------------|
| Case-A | Scenario-1 | A pedestrian walking in the same direction of the vehicle in a non-connected environment | 3 |
| | Scenario-2 | A pedestrian walking in the opposite direction of the vehicle in a non-connected environment | 2 |
| | Scenario-3 | A pedestrian & a hoverboard traveling in the same direction of the vehicle in a non-connected environment | 1 |
| | Scenario-4 | A pedestrian & a hoverboard traveling in the opposite direction of the vehicle in a non-connected environment | 1 |
| Case-B | Scenario-1 | A pedestrian walking in the same direction of the vehicle in a connected environment | 3 |
| | Scenario-2 | A pedestrian walking in the opposite direction of the vehicle in a connected environment | 3 |
| | Scenario-3 | A pedestrian & a hoverboard traveling in the same direction of the vehicle in a connected environment | 1 |
| | Scenario-4 | A pedestrian & a hoverboard traveling in the opposite direction of the vehicle in a connected environment | 1 |
| Case-C | Scenario-1 | A pedestrian crossing the roadway in a non-connected environment | 1 |
| | Scenario-2 | A pedestrian & a hoverboard crossing the roadway in a non-connected environment | 2 |
| Case-D | Scenario-1 | A pedestrian crossing the roadway in a connected environment | 1 |
| | Scenario-2 | A pedestrian & a hoverboard crossing the roadway in a connected environment | 2 |
| Total Number of Trials = | | | 21 |

Details about the data collected for Cases A, B, C, and D are attached in Appendices A, B, C, and D, respectively. Figure 26 represents the conditions of the experiment for Case-A and Case-B. Similarly, Figure 27 depicts the conditions for Case-C and Case-D.

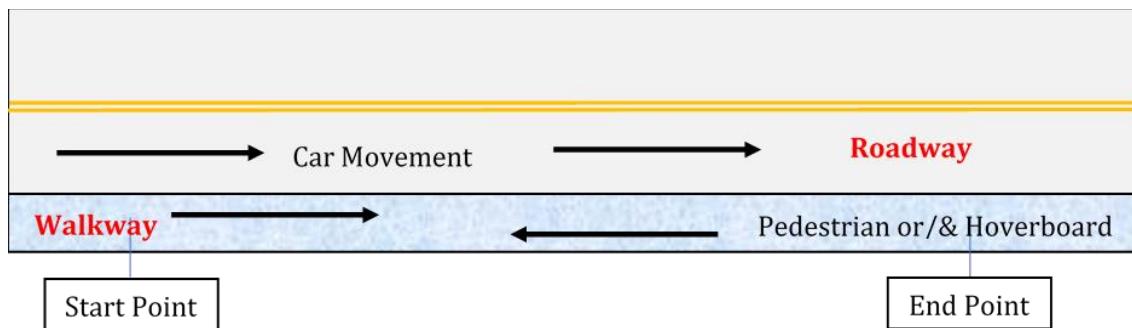


Figure 26 Pedestrian and Hoverboard Traveling Along the Roadway

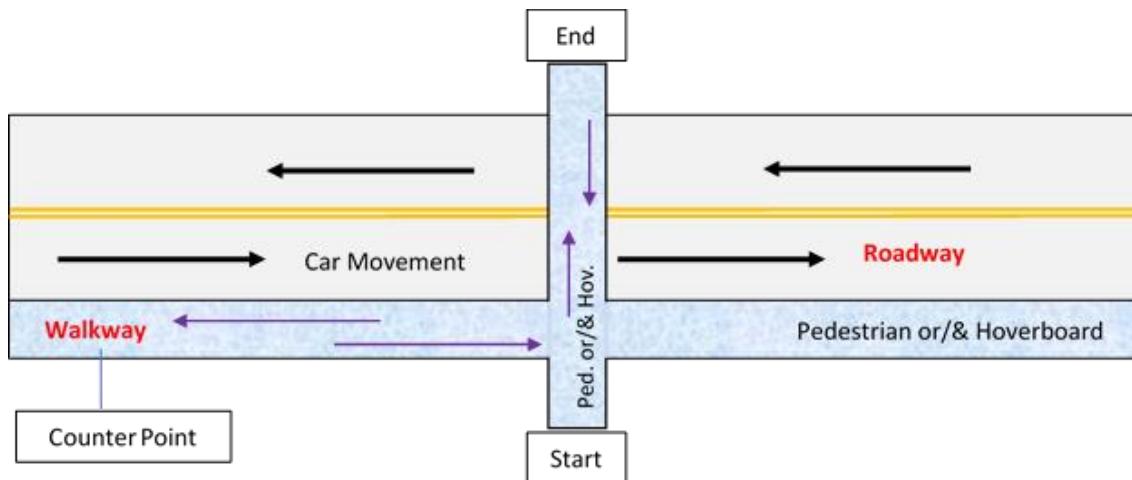
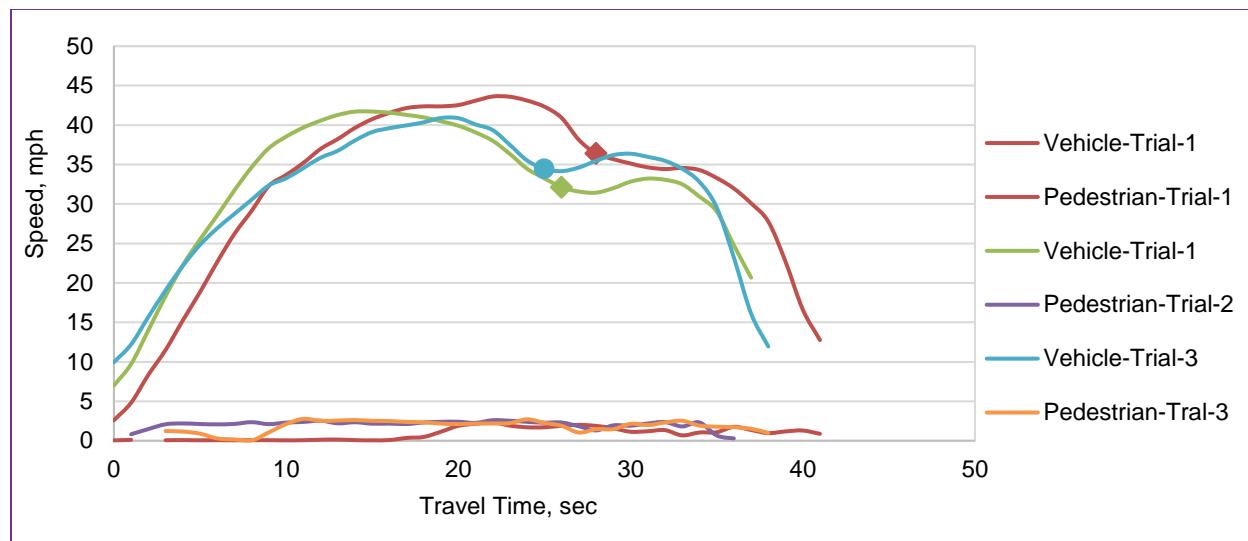
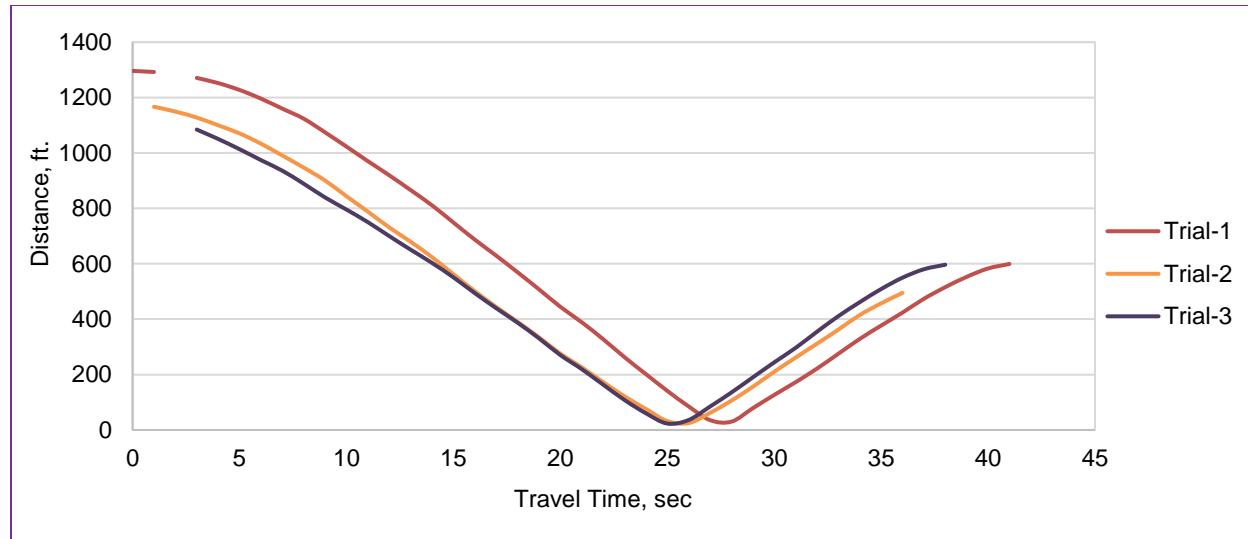


Figure 27 Pedestrian and Hoverboard Crossing the Roadway

4.4.1 Case-A - PEMDs Traveling Along the Roadway in a Non-Connected Environment

For Case-A Scenario-1, i.e., the pedestrian walking in the same direction of the vehicle in a non-connected environment, three trials were conducted. Figures 28 and 29 represent the speed and distance between the vehicle and pedestrian from those three trials, respectively. It was observed that the vehicle gradually reduces its speed as it approaches the pedestrian. The distance curves were similar for all types of trials.

**Figure 28 Speed Distributions of Pedestrian and Vehicle for Case-A Scenario-1****Figure 29 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-A Scenario-1**

For Case-A Scenario-2, i.e., the pedestrian walking in the opposite direction of the vehicle in a non-connected environment, two trials were conducted. Figures 30 and 31 represent the speed and distance between the vehicle and pedestrian from those two trials, respectively. It was found that the vehicle gradually reduced its speed as it approached the pedestrian. The distance curves were similar for all types of trials. The diamond and bullet on the curves indicate the speed of the vehicle while passing the pedestrian.

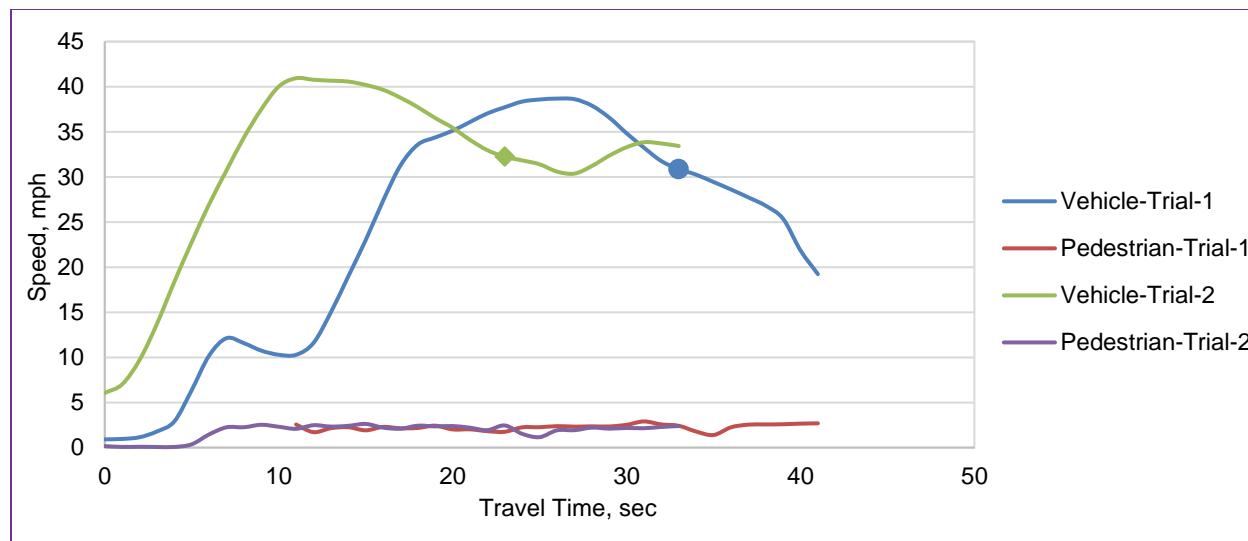


Figure 30 Speed Distributions of Pedestrian and Vehicle for Case-A Scenario-2

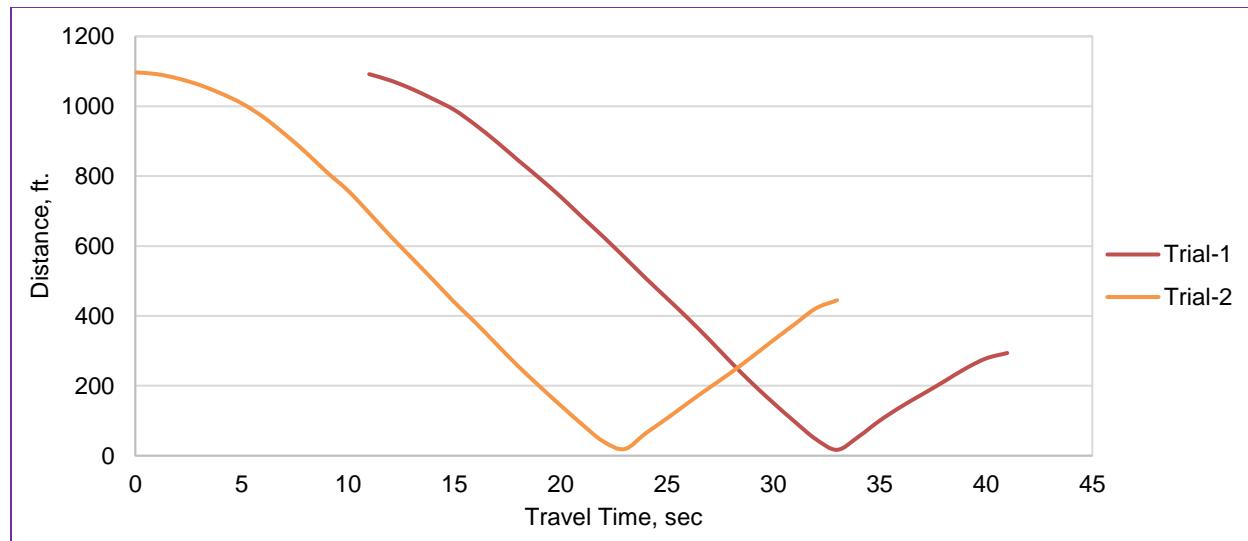


Figure 31 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-A Scenario-2

For Case-A Scenario-3, i.e., the pedestrian walking & hoverboard running in the same direction of the vehicle in a non-connected environment, one trial was conducted. Figures 32 and 33 represent the speeds of, and distances between the vehicle, the hoverboard, and the pedestrian, respectively. It was found that the vehicle maintained a relatively constant speed while passing the pedestrian and hoverboard. The distance curves for both the pedestrian and the hoverboard were similar. The diamond and bullet on the curve indicate the speed of the vehicle while passing the pedestrian. By comparing the speed between the pedestrian and hoverboard, it was found that the hoverboard maintained a relatively constant speed with a higher magnitude than the pedestrian, as observed in Figure 32.

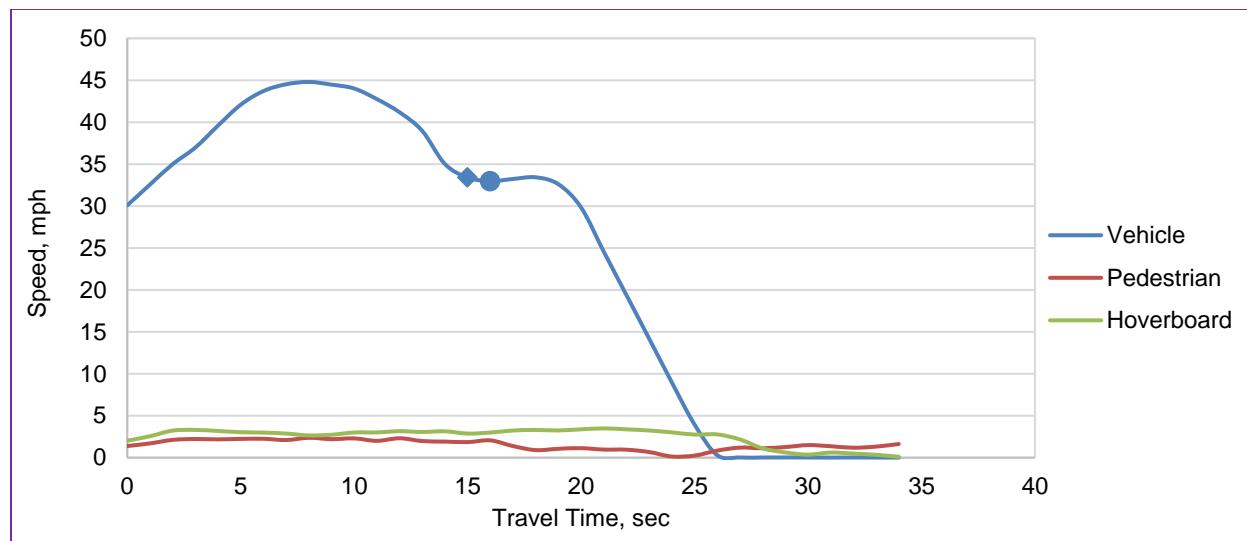


Figure 32 Speed Distribution for Case-A Scenario-3 at CU-CVT

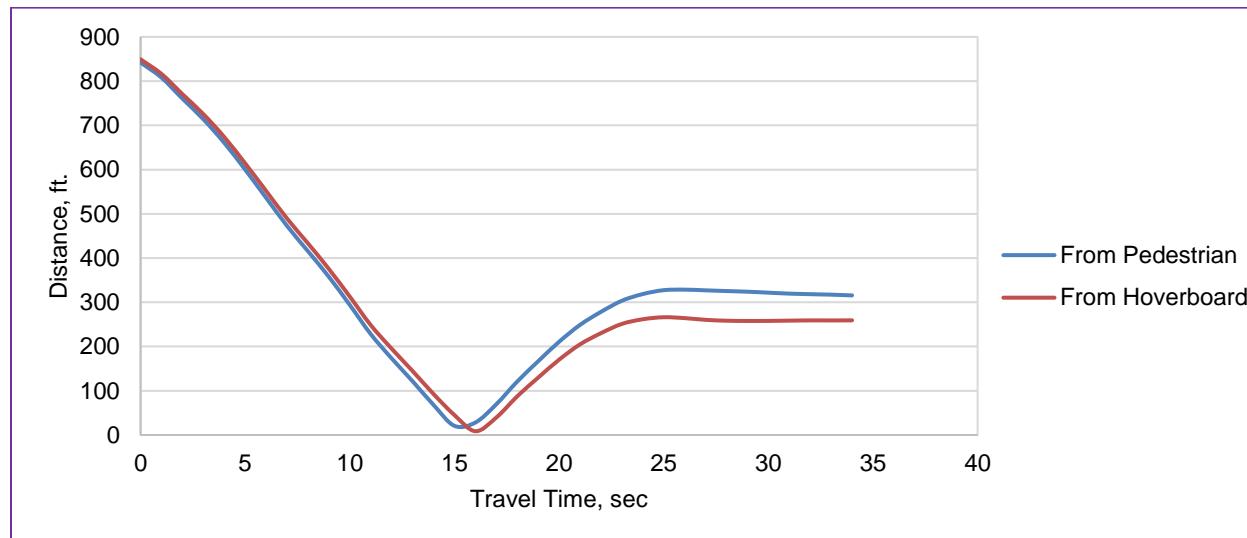
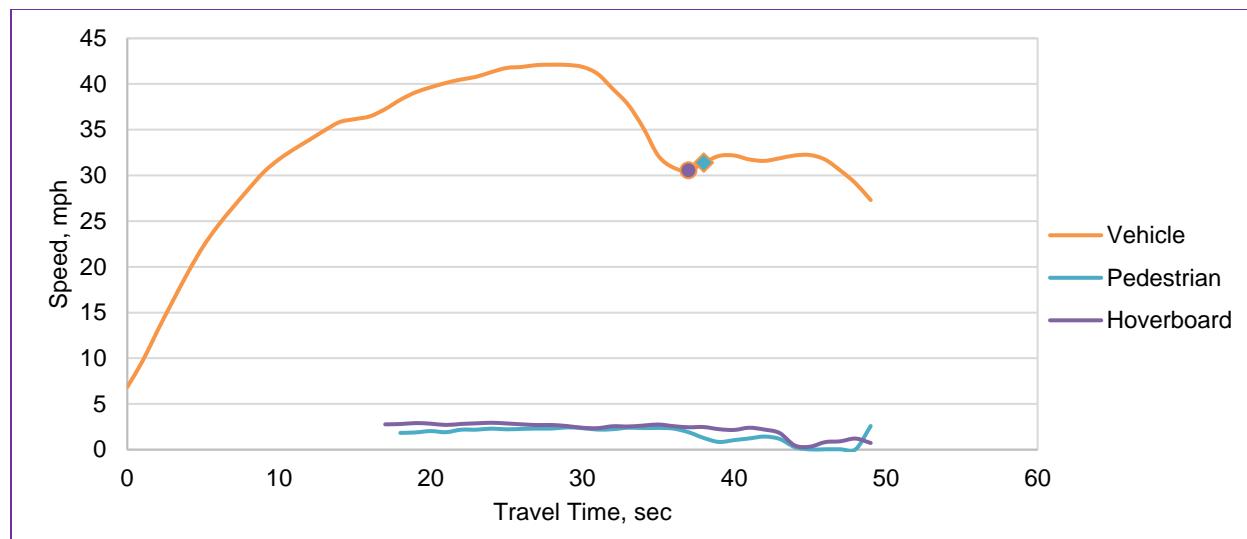
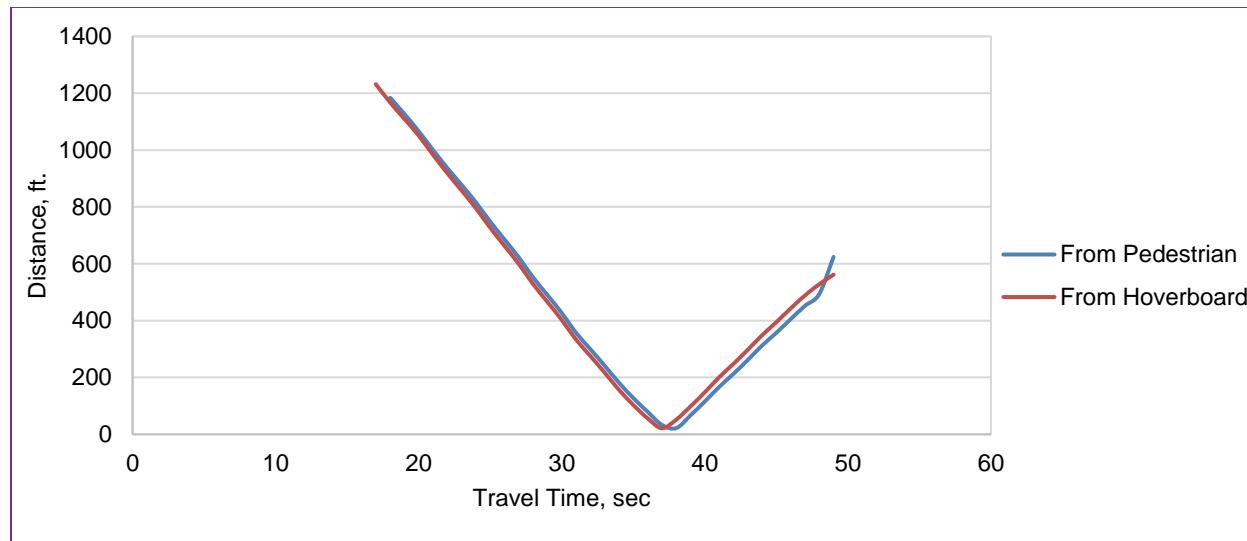


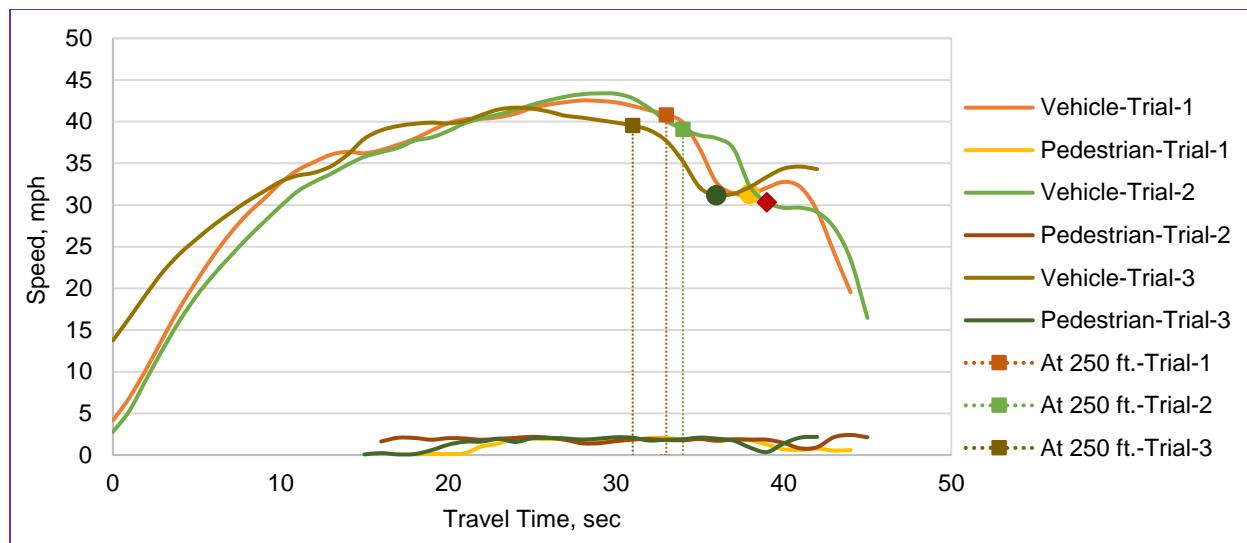
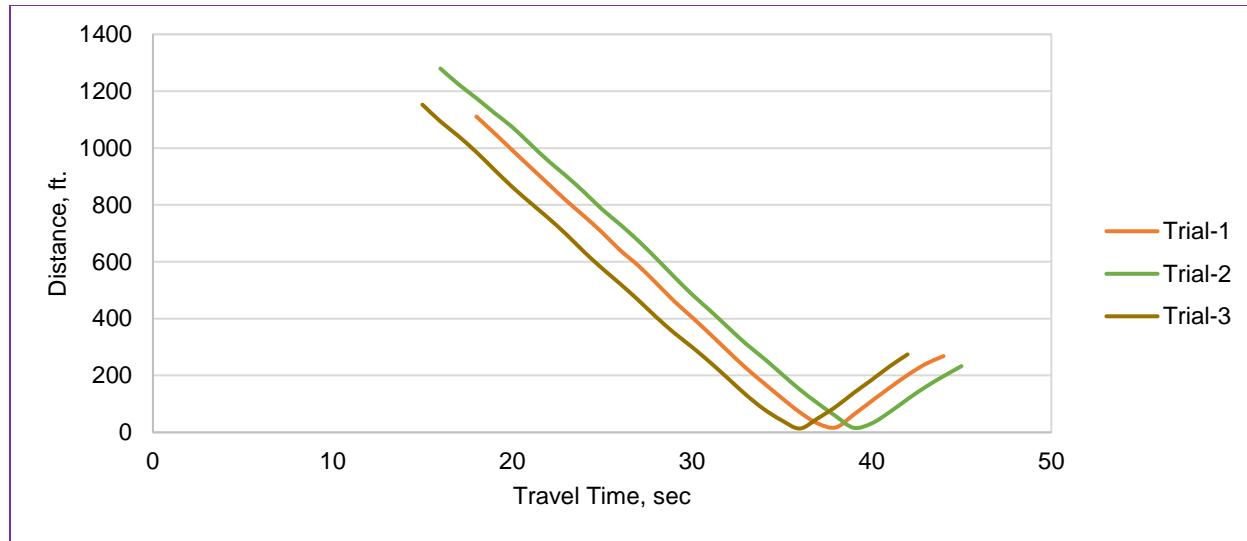
Figure 33 Distance Distribution of Vehicle, Pedestrian and Hoverboard for Case-A Scenario-3

For Case A-Scenario 4, i.e., a pedestrian walking and a hoverboard running in the opposite direction of the vehicle in a non-connected environment, one trial was conducted. Figures 34 and 35 represent the speed and distance among the vehicle, hoverboard, and pedestrian from that trial. It was found that the speed variation and distance variation is similar to the previous experiment where the pedestrian was passing in the same direction (Case-A Scenario-3).

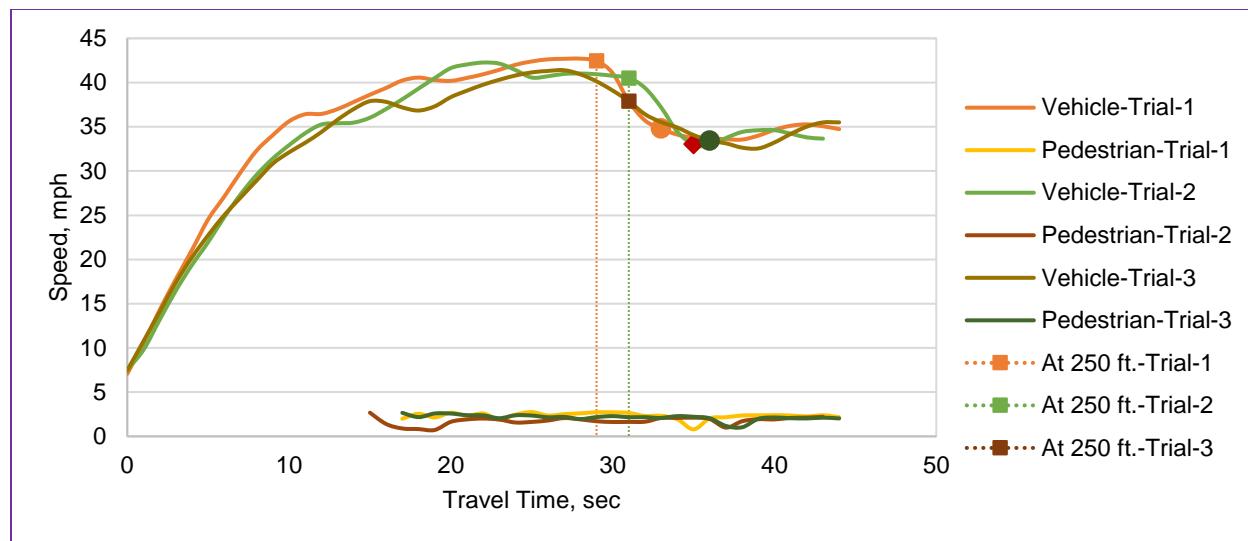
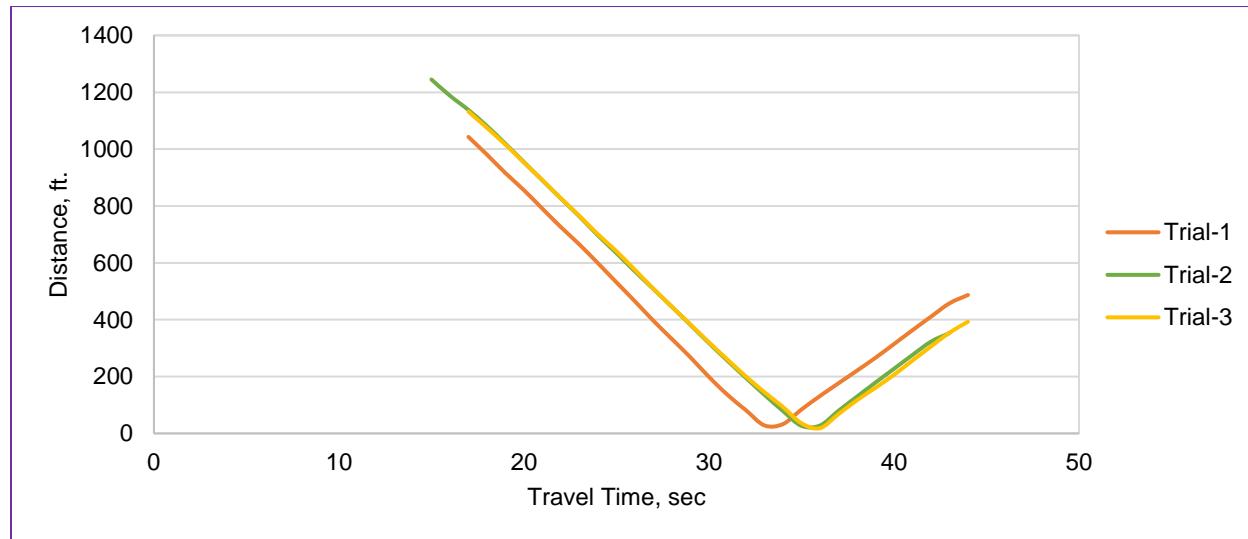
**Figure 34 Speed Distribution for Case-A Scenario-4****Figure 35 Distance Distribution of Vehicle for Case-A Scenario-4**

4.4.2 Case-B - PEMDs Traveling along the Roadway in a Connected Environment

Three trials were conducted for Case-B Scenario-1, i.e., the pedestrian walking in the same direction as the vehicle in a connected environment. The speed distribution of vehicle and pedestrian and their distance from those three trials are shown in Figures 36 and 37, respectively. It was found that the vehicle gradually reduced its speed as it was approaching the pedestrian. The distance curves were similar for all types of trials. The square point with dotted lines indicates the position of the vehicle while the vehicle was 250 ft. away from the pedestrian. For 40 mph vehicle speed, the standard stopping sight distance is 250 ft.

**Figure 36 Speed Distribution for Case-B Scenario-1 at CU-CVT****Figure 37 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-B Scenario-1**

For Case-B Scenario-2, i.e., the pedestrian walking in the opposite direction of the vehicle in a connected environment, three trials were conducted. Figures 38 and 39 represent the speed and distance between the vehicle and pedestrian from those three trials, respectively. It was observed that the vehicle gradually reduced speed as it was approaching the pedestrian. The distance curves were similar for all types of trials. The square point with dotted lines indicates the position of the vehicle while the vehicle was 250 ft. away from the pedestrian. For 40 mph vehicle speed, the standard stopping sight distance is 250 ft. The diamond and bullet on the curves indicate the speed of the vehicle while passing a pedestrian.

**Figure 38 Speed Distribution for Case-B Scenario-2****Figure 39 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-B Scenario-2**

One trial was conducted for Case-B Scenario-3, i.e., the pedestrian walking and the hoverboard running in the same direction of the vehicle in a connected environment. Figures 40 and 41 depict the speed and distance between the vehicle, hoverboard, and pedestrian, respectively. It was shown that the distance curves for both the pedestrian and the hoverboard were similar. The diamond and bullet on the curves indicate the speed of the vehicle while passing the pedestrian. The hoverboard had a relatively constant speed and a higher speed than the pedestrian. The square point indicates the position of the vehicle while the vehicle was 250 ft. away from the pedestrian and hoverboard.

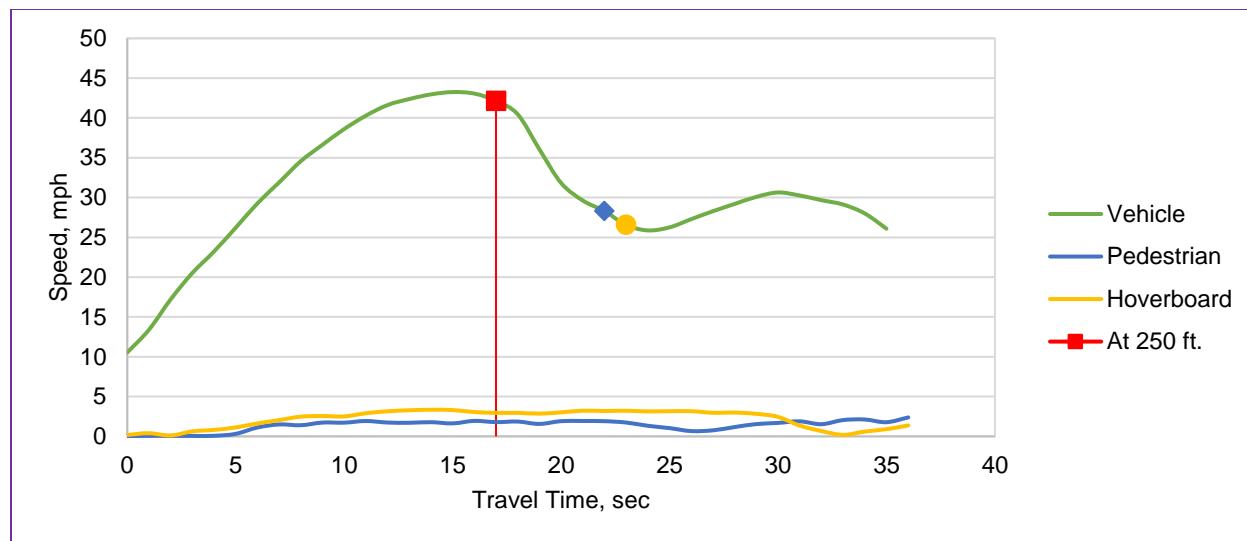


Figure 40 Speed Distribution for Case-B Scenario-3 at CU-CVT

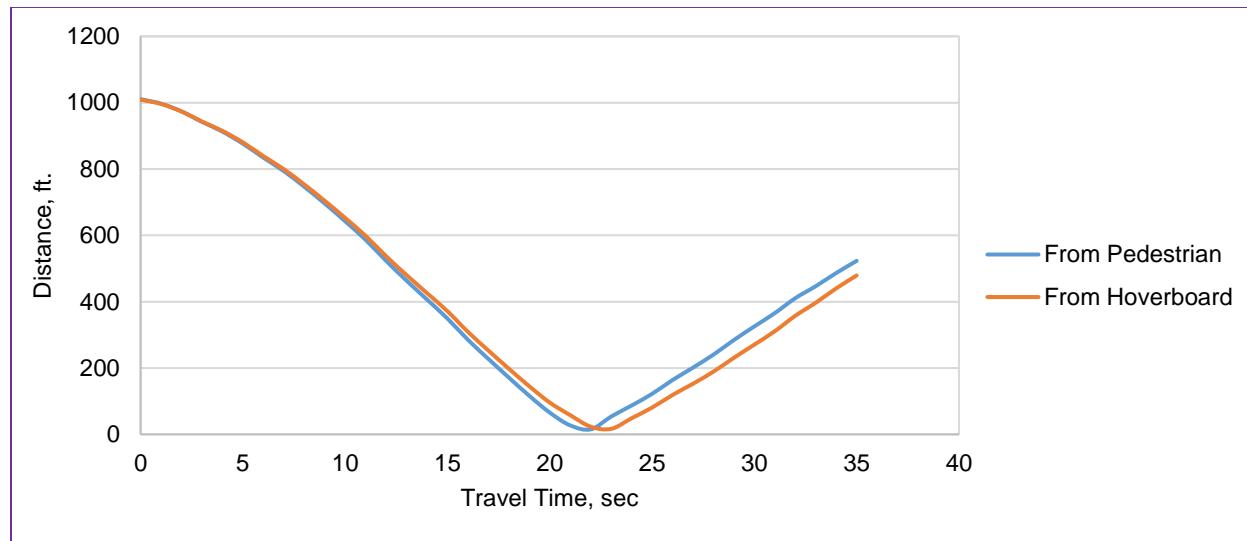
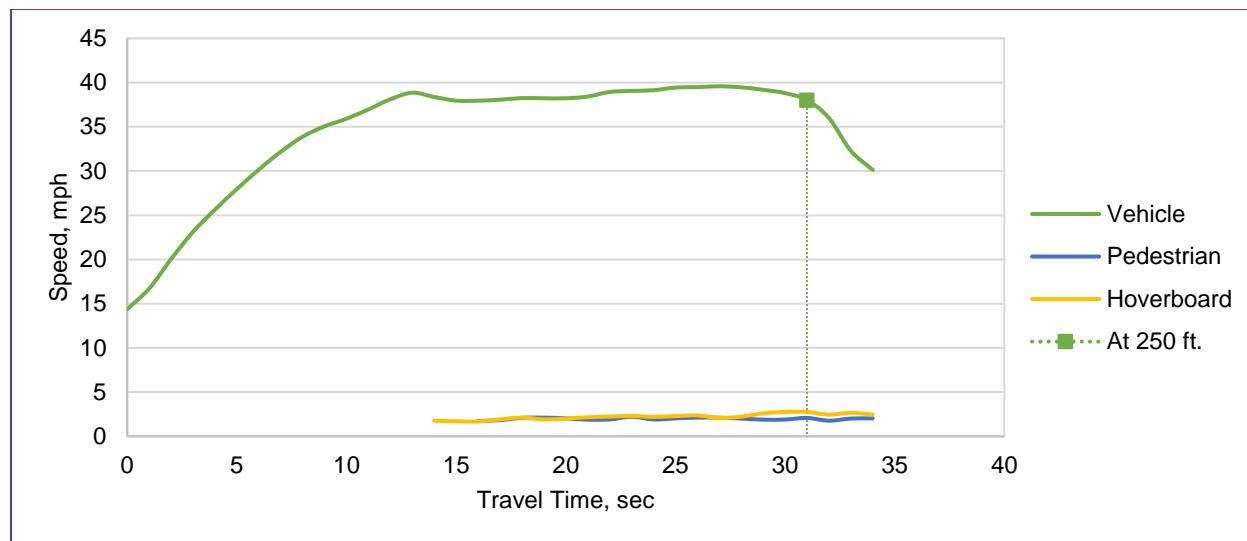
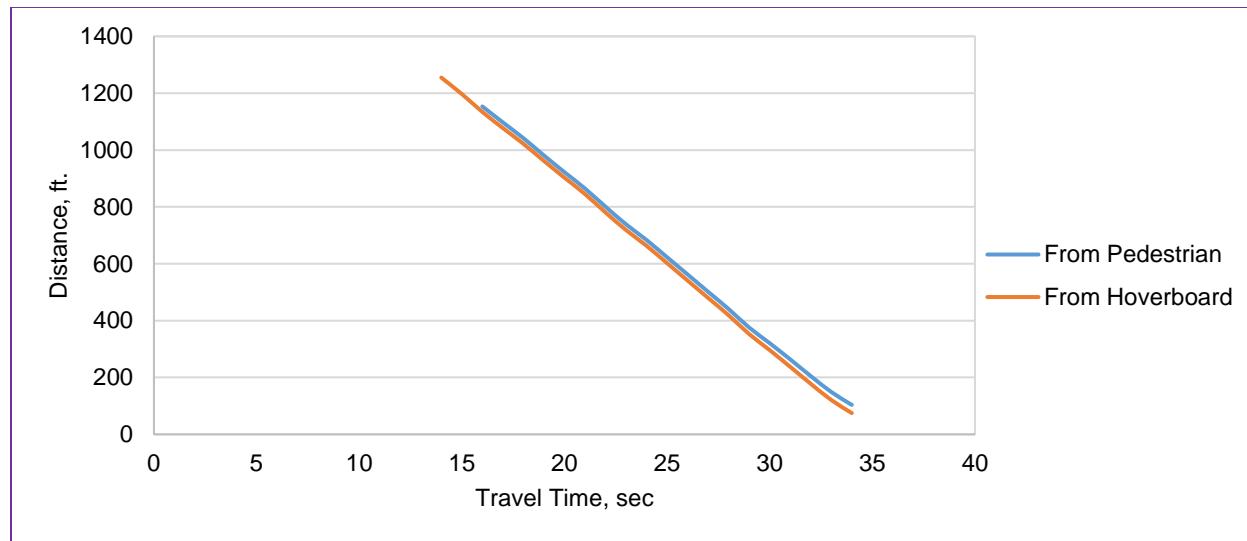


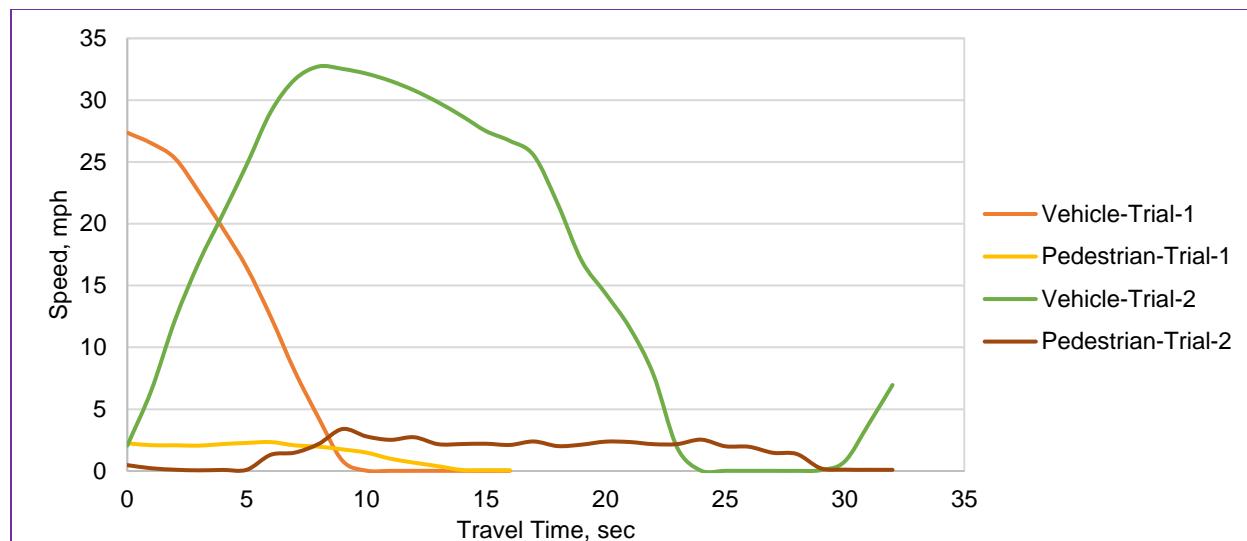
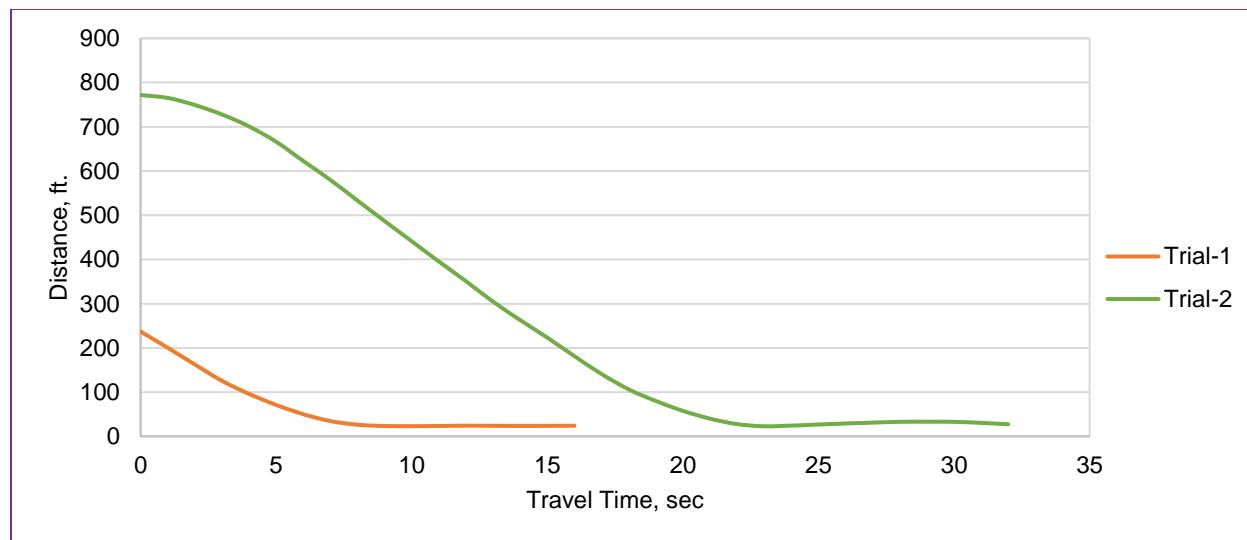
Figure 41 Distance between Vehicle, Hoverboard, and Pedestrian for Case-B Scenario-3

For Case-B-Scenario-4, i.e., pedestrian walking & hoverboard running in the opposite direction of the vehicle in a connected environment, one trial was conducted. Figures 42 and 43 show the speeds of, and distance between, the vehicle, hoverboard, and pedestrian. It was found that the speed variation and distance variation is similar to the previous trial of the passing in the same direction (case-B scenario-3). The square point with a dotted line indicates the position of the vehicle while the vehicle was 250 ft. away from the pedestrian and hoverboard.

**Figure 42 Speed Distribution for Case-B Scenario-4 at CU-CVT****Figure 43 Distance Distribution of Vehicle from Pedestrian and Hoverboard for Case-B Scenario-4**

4.4.3 Case-C - PEMDs Crossing the Roadway in Non-connected Environment

Two trials were conducted for Case-C Scenario-1, i.e., a pedestrian crossing the roadway of the vehicle in a non-connected operating environment. The speed distribution and distance between the vehicle and pedestrian from those two trials are shown in Figures 44 and 45, respectively. It was found that the vehicle gradually reduces its speed as it approaches the pedestrian. The distance curves were similar for all types of trials.

**Figure 44 Speed Distribution for Case-C Scenario-1****Figure 45 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-C Scenario-1**

For Case-C Scenario-2, i.e., the pedestrian and hoverboard crossing the roadway in a non-connected operating environment, two trials were performed. The speed distribution and distance between the vehicle and pedestrian from those two trials are shown in Figures 46 and 47, respectively. It was observed that the vehicle gradually reduces its speed as it approaches the pedestrian and the hoverboard user. However, the speed of the pedestrian and the hoverboard were comparatively consistent. The distance curves were similar for both trials.

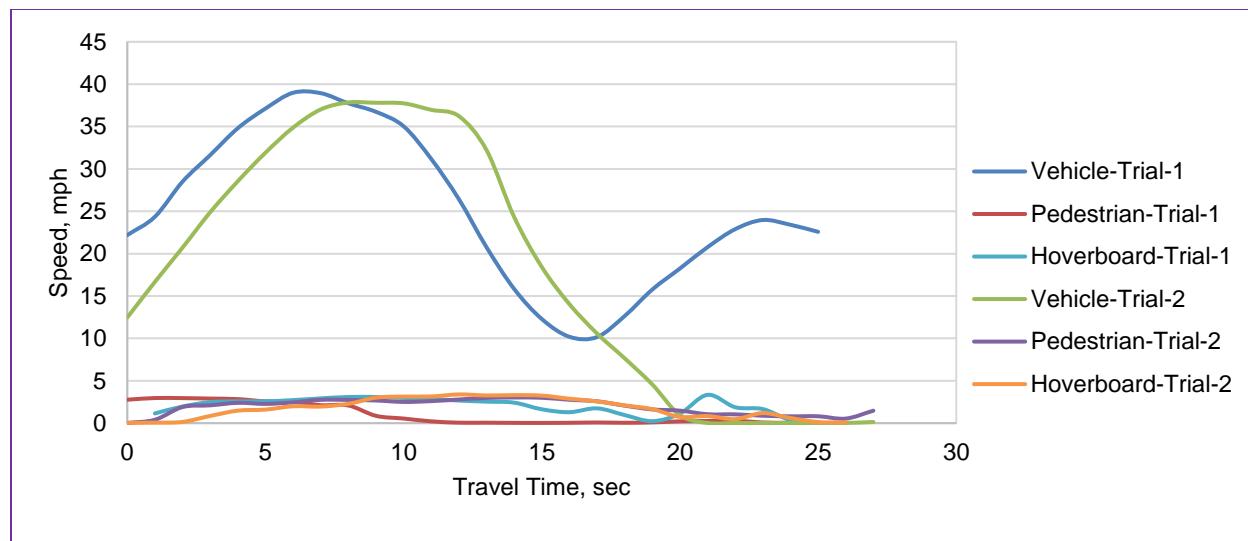


Figure 46 Speed Distribution for Case-C Scenario-2

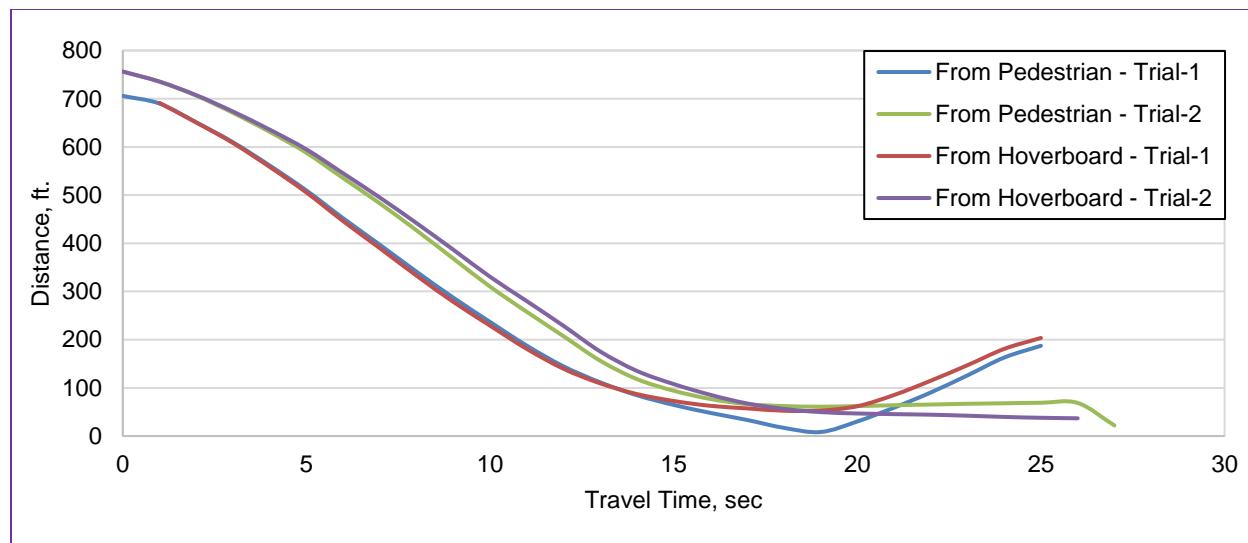
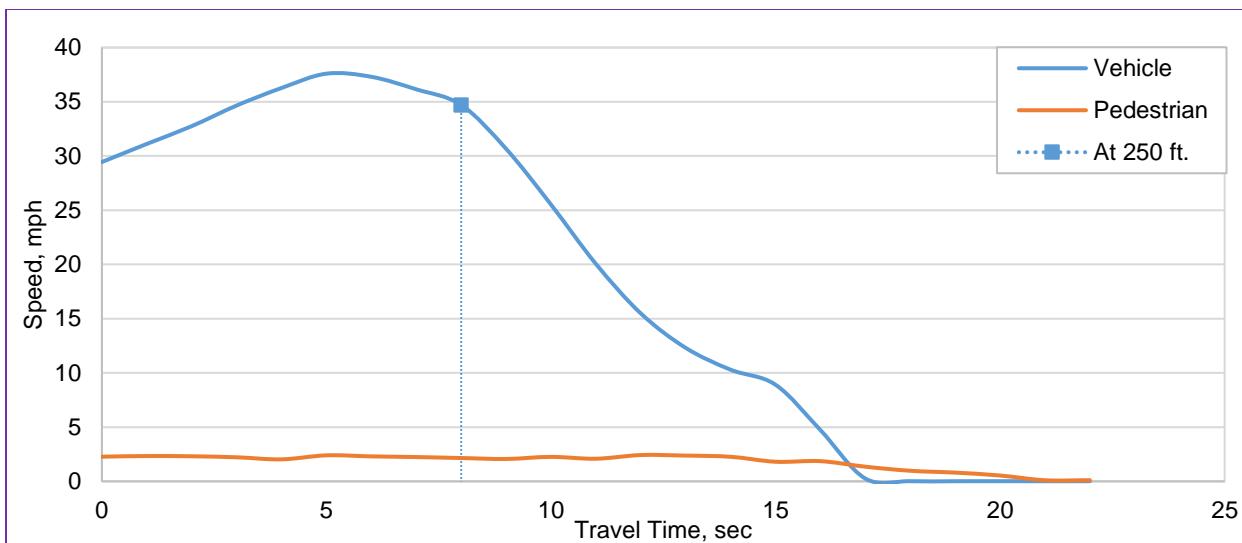
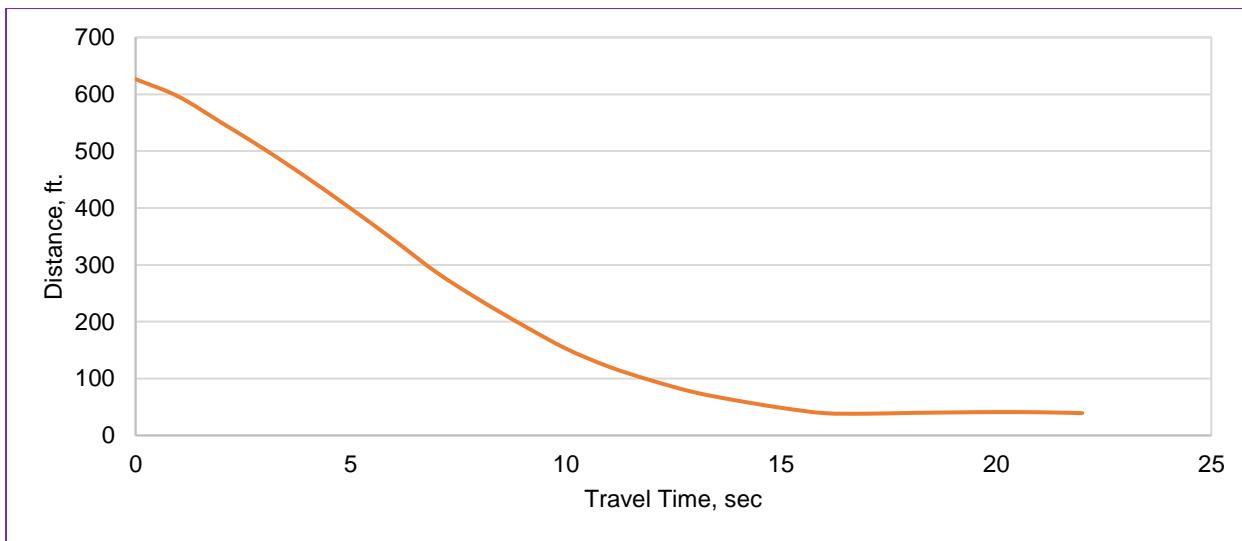


Figure 47 Distance Distribution between Vehicle, Pedestrian and Hoverboard for Case-C Scenario-2 at CU-CVT

4.4.4 Case-D - PEMDs Crossing the Roadway in Connected Environment

One trial was conducted for Case-D Scenario-1, i.e., the pedestrian crossing the roadway in a connected environment. The speed distribution and distance between the vehicle and the pedestrian from that trial are presented in Figures 48 and 49, respectively. The vehicle gradually reduced its speed as it approached the pedestrian. The distance curves were similar to the other trials. The square point with dotted lines indicates the position of the vehicle while the vehicle was 250 ft. away from the pedestrian. For 40 mph vehicle speed, the standard stopping sight distance is 250 ft.

**Figure 48 Speed Distribution for Case-D Scenario-1****Figure 49 Distance between Vehicle and Pedestrian for Case-D Scenario-1**

For Case-D Scenario-2, i.e., the pedestrian and hoverboard crossing the roadway in a connected operating environment, two trials were carried out. The speed distribution and distance between the vehicle and pedestrian from those two trials are shown in Figures 50 and 51, respectively. It was observed that the vehicle gradually reduced speed as it approached the pedestrian. The distance curves were similar for all trials. The square point with dotted lines indicates the position of the vehicle while the vehicle was 250 ft. away from the pedestrian. For 40 mph vehicle speed, the standard stopping sight distance is 250 ft.

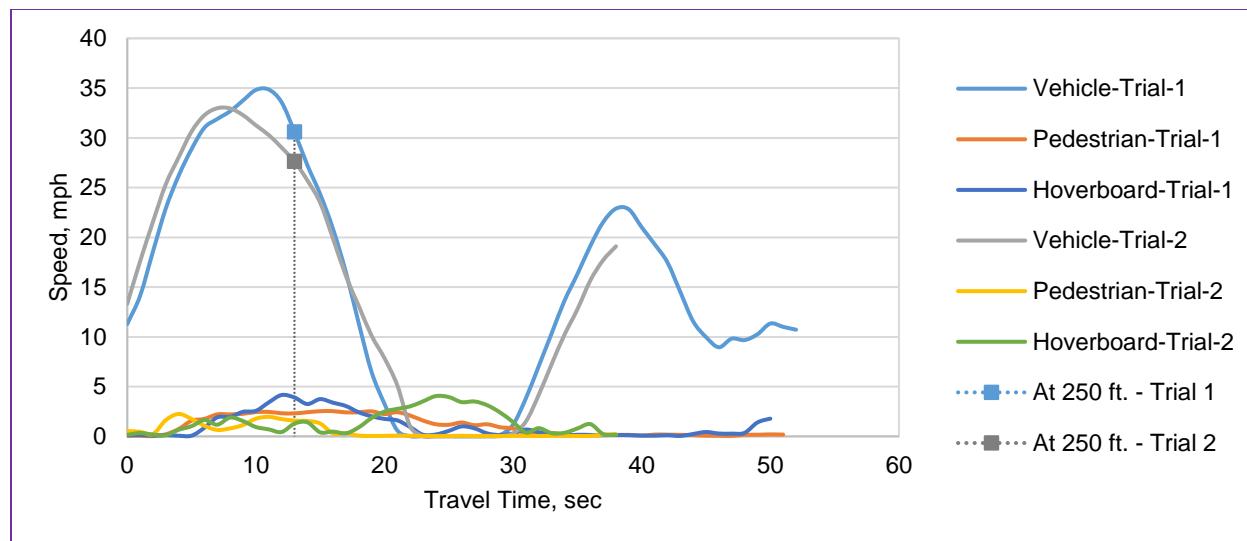


Figure 50 Speed Distribution for Case-D Scenario-2

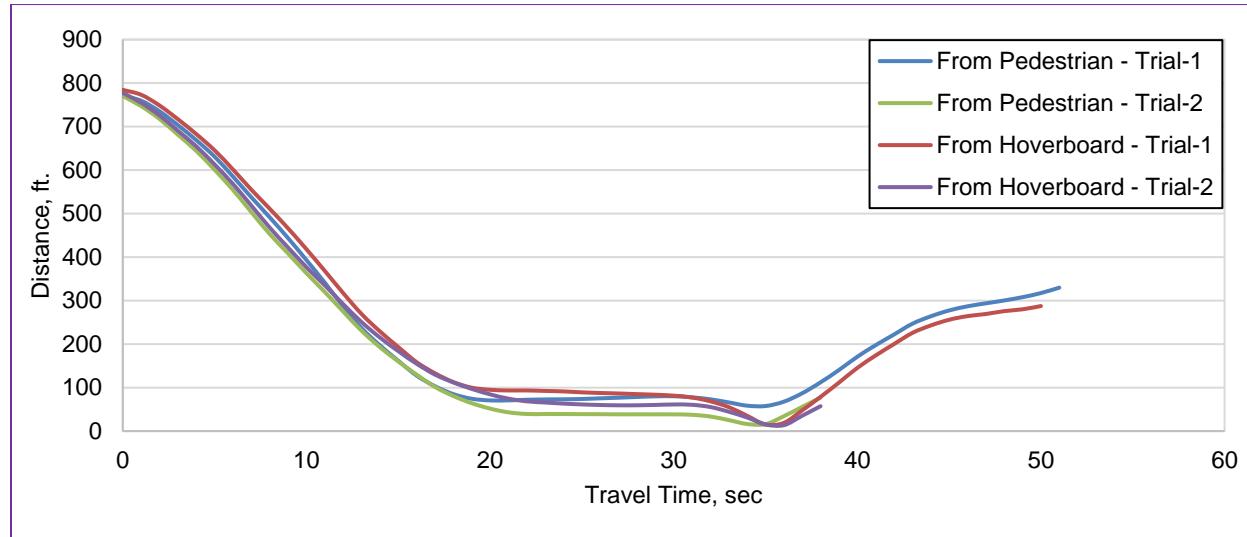


Figure 51 Distance Distribution of Vehicle from Pedestrian and Hoverboard for Case-D Scenario-2

CHAPTER 5

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

There is no consensus as to whether PEMDs should operate on roadways or walkways. For example, some major cities in China and Australia have restricted the use of PEMDs on roads and limited their use on public sidewalks except by the physically disabled or elderly people. In the US, several states prohibit PEMDs from congested non-motorized facilities, again except for people with disabilities. PEMDs are associated with high levels of injuries as they have balance issues, unlike pedestrians or automobiles. During the real-world experiments conducted in this research, the volunteer mentioned the issue of losing their balance, especially on the narrow walkway. From the safety data analysis of the NEISS database, the majority of injuries occur to children age 2-10 years, and most crashes occur at homes or apartments. Frequently, crashes occur in the summer, especially in August, with the majority of crashes happening on Sundays. This study found that PEMDs are faster than pedestrians and slower than cars, and similar findings are reported in a study by the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA, 2010). From the experiment and corresponding VISSIM simulation for PEMDs in traditional operating environments, it was found that hoverboards on walkways reduce the walking speed of pedestrians (up to 10%) and create delays for both the hoverboard users and pedestrians. The delay time for the pedestrian is comparatively shorter on a broader walkway than on a narrower sidewalk. In a connected vehicle environment where vehicles and pedestrian/hoverboard are wirelessly connected, the vehicles usually started reducing their speed at a distance of 250 ft. away from the pedestrian or hoverboard while the vehicle was moving at 40 mph.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Based on this study of the hoverboard, it is recommended that PEMDs users should spend adequate time for training and must use protective gear while riding PEMD on public infrastructure (whenever allowable by law).
2. Transportation planners and professionals should consider the impact of PEMDs on the width of the walkway. Since these non-traditional modes increase the delay time and reduce pedestrians' walking speed, an alternative lane should be created to divert PEMDs from the walkway and restrict the use of these non-traditional vehicles on existing walkways. If PEMDs and pedestrians must share a walkway, the widening of walkways may help to reduce the delay time.
3. PEMDs are faster than pedestrians and slower than motorized vehicles. Therefore, more studies are required to observe the incorporation of PEMD into the existing and future transportation infrastructure.
4. PEMDs reduce pedestrians' walking speed at a higher rate compared to pedestrians in walkways without PEMDs. It is recommended that further analysis can be conducted to estimate infrastructure capacity reduction caused by operating PEMDs on walkways.

REFERENCES

- Bruneau, J.-F. & Maurice, P., 2012. *A Legal Status for Personal Mobility Devices*. New Delhi, India, s.n.
- Carey, N., 2005. *Establishing Pedestrian Walking Speeds*. [Online] Available at: https://www.westernite.org/datacollectionfund/2005/psu_ped_summary.pdf [Accessed 22 3 2019].
- Clapperton, A. & Cassell, E., 2011. *A national review of rock fishing deaths and hospital-treated injury*, Melbourne, Australia: Monash University.
- CPSC, 2019. *NEISS Frequently Asked Questions*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.cpsc.gov/Research--Statistics/NEISS-Injury-Data/Neiss-Frequently-Asked-Questions> [Accessed 21 March 2019].
- CPSC, 2019. *NEISS Highlights, Data and Query Builder*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.cpsc.gov/cqbin/NEISSQuery/home.aspx> [Accessed 6 March 2019].
- Dowling, R., Irwin, J. D., Faulks, I. J. & Howitt, R., 2015. *Use of personal mobility devices for first-and-last mile travel: The Macquarie-Ryde trial*. Gold Coast, Australia, s.n.
- Edwards, K. & Mccluskey, A., 2010. A survey of adult power wheelchair and scooter users. *Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology*, 5(6), pp. 411-419.
- Freedonia, 2006. *Wheelchairs & Other Personal Mobility Devices - US Industry Study with Forecasts to 2010 & 2015*, Cleveland, OH, USA: The Freedonia Group.
- Gitelman, V., Pesahov, F., Carmel, R. & Chen, S., 2016. The Use of Mobility Scooters by the Elderly – A Feasibility Study in Israel. *Transportation Research Procedia*, Volume 14, pp. 2324-2333.
- Goodwin, P., Hass-Klau, C. & Cairns, S., 1998. Evidence on the Effects of Road Capacity Reduction on Traffic Levels. *Traffic Engineering and Control*, 39(6), pp. 348-354.
- Hoenig, H., Pieper, C., Branch, L. G. & Cohen, H. J., 2007. Effect of Motorized Scooters on Physical Performance and Mobility: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 88(3), pp. 279-286.
- Litman, T., 2006. Managing Diverse Modes and Activities on Nonmotorized Facilities: Guidance for Practitioners. *ITE Journal*, 76(6), pp. 20-27.
- Litman, T. & Fitzroy, S., 2015. *Safe Travels: Evaluating Mobility Management Traffic Safety Impacts*, Victoria, BC, Canada: Victoria Transport Policy Institute.
- Liu, R. & Parthasarathy, R., 2003. *Urban Street: Is There Room for Segway Human Transporter (HT)?*. Anaheim, California, s.n.
- Löfqvist, C., Pettersson, C., Iwarsson, S. & Brandt, A., 2012. Mobility and mobility-related participation outcomes of powered wheelchair and scooter interventions after 4-months and 1-year use. *Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology*, 7(3), pp. 211-218.
- Miller, S. et al., 2010. *Operating Characteristics of the SegwayTM Human Transporter*, McLean, VA: U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration.

- NRMA, 2012. *Mobility scooter usage and safety survey report*, Australia: A collaborative project involving the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, NRMA Motoring & Services, CHOICE, EnableNSW and Flinders University.
- Poncy, A. T., Twaddell, H. & Lynott, J., 2011. *Policy and Design Considerations for Accommodating Low-Speed Vehicles and Golf Carts in Community Transportation Networks*, Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute.
- Powell, E. C. & Tanz, R. R., 2004. Incidence and Description of Scooter-Related Injuries Among Children. *Ambulatory Pediatrics*, 4(6), pp. 495-499.
- Research, T. M., 2016. *Personal Mobility Devices Market*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/personal-mobility-devices-market-to-touch-us-146.bn-by-2024-propelled-by-rising-preference-for-electric-wheelchairs-a-new-report-by-tmr-589847341.html> [Accessed 28 March 2019].
- Road Safety Canada Consulting, 2011. *Road Safety in Canada*, Ontario, Canada: Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators.
- Rose, G. & Richardson, M., 2009. *Implications for road system management of emerging types of private passenger vehicles*. Auckland, New Zealand, s.n.
- Schroeder, T. & Ault, K., 2001. *The NEISS Sample (Design and Implementation) 1997 to Present*, Bethesda, MD: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.
- Segway, 1999. Segway: Personal Transportation That Simply Moves You. [Online] Available at: <http://www.segway.com/> [Accessed July 2017].
- Siracuse, B., Ippolito, J. A., Gibson, P. & Beebe, K., 2017. Hoverboards: A new cause of pediatric morbidity. *Injury*, 48(6), pp. 1110-1114.
- TranSafety, I., 1997. *Study Compares Older and Younger Pedestrian Walking Speeds*. [Online] Available at: <http://www.usroads.com/journals/p/rej/9710/re971001.htm> [Accessed July 2017].
- Zegeer, C. V. et al., 2002. *Pedestrian Facilities Users Guide: Providing Safety and Mobility*, Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center, McLean, VA: U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration.

