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18-21/05/26

# Investigation of Illegal Pedestrian Crossings at Crosswalks in the Center of Athens, Greece

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# Outline

- **Introduction & Theoretical Framework:** understanding the 'Pedestrian Dilemma'
- **Methodology:** Experimental design and Stated Preference survey
- **Statistical Modeling:** Binary Logistic Regression and Generalized Linear Models
- **Results & Discussion:** Analyzing behavioral drivers, deterrents and environmental factors
- **Policy Implications:** Infrastructure and management proposals
- **Future Research:** Expanding the behavioral scope



# The Theoretical Framework of Pedestrian Behavior

- **Pedestrian** non-compliance is rarely caused by simple negligence; it is influenced by hierarchy factors
- **The main Driver:** Journey time optimization often exceeds the subjective need for safety
- **Influencing factors:**

## Infrastructure

- Waiting times
- Crossing design
- Lighting conditions

## Psychology

- Low risk perception
- distraction

## Demographics

- Gender
- Age
- Residency status

# Methodology



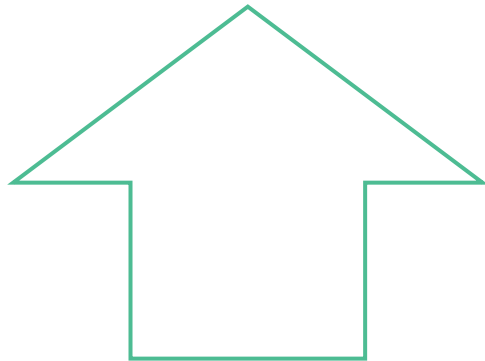
# Methodology | Stated Preference Survey

- **Survey Design:** A questionnaire comprising four parts, taking 8-10 minutes to complete
- **Experimental Scenarios:** 18 scenarios testing choices between illegal crossing and waiting
- **Key Variables:**
  - **Alternatives:** Illegal crossing vs. Compliance
  - **Parameters:** Travel time, crash probability and signaller type (Baseline, Camera, Countdown)
  - **Sample:** 212 valid responses covering a wide range of ages and residency



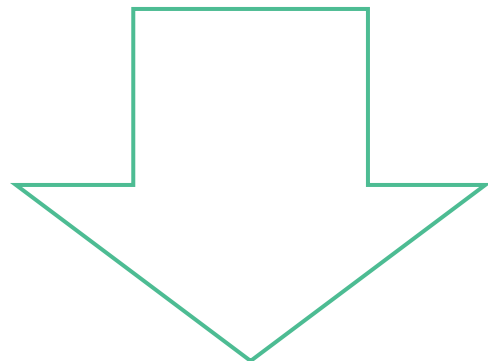
# Methodology | Statistical Framework

- **Data Processing:** Responses were coded and analyzed using Python
- Only statistically significant results were considered
- **Modeling Techniques:**



## Binary Logistic Regression

- Predicts probability of illegal crossing
- Based on Yes/ No decisions



## Generalized Linear Models

- Capture more complex behavioral relationships
- Allows analysis of trade-offs between variables

# Results & Discussion



## Results | Behavioral Drivers

- **Time and Efficiency:** Waiting time at signals and the feeling of delay are the primary triggers for illegal crossings. Pedestrians often prioritize cutting down on journey time
- As **delay increases**, probability of violation increases significantly
- Familiarity with the **environment** reduces perceived risk. **Residents** and frequent **visitors** show higher violation rates
- Favorable **conditions**, such as clear weather, short crossing distances and the absence of traffic, encourage illegal crossing



# Results | Deterrents and Social Dynamics

- **The Power of Surveillance:** The presence of camera is the strongest **statistically significant deterrent**, increasing the perception of being monitored
- **Social Components:**
  - **Imitation Behavior:** Seeing others cross can encourage illegal attempts
  - **Risk Perception:** Previous experience with crashes acts as a protective factor, increasing caution.



# Infrastructure and Environmental Impact

- **Technological Aids:** Countdown timers and traffic control buttons significantly increase pedestrian patience by removing wait-time uncertainty
- **Route Choice Dynamics:**
  - **Pedestrians choosing the shortest route or diagonal crossing show a high propensity for illegality**
  - **Users of protected crossings and signalized routes show much higher compliance**



# Policy Implications and Future Research



# Strategic Policy Recommendations

- Policy must be **'behavior-aware'**, moving beyond traditional signage to proactive engineering
- **Core Proposals:**

Engineering
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Safety islands</li><li>• Better lighting</li><li>• Countdown indicators</li></ul>

Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implement dynamic green-time calculations</li></ul>

Enforcement & Awareness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Install surveillance cameras</li><li>• Launch targeted safety campaigns</li></ul>

# Limitations and Future Research Directions

- **Expanding the Scope:** Future studies should include non-internet users and a larger geographical sample (other cities)
- **Integrative Research:**
  - **Study driver-pedestrian interactions for holistic safety view**
  - **Utilize GIS tools for field mapping of dangerous hotspots with citizen input**
  - **Assess the economic costs of illegal crossings through delays and crashes**



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