ABSTRACT

The number of accidents in Surabaya City was ranked first in East Java followed Malang, Kediri, Madiun, and Bojonegoro district. There were 324 people died, 240 people seriously injured and 377 people injured. Most accident happen in Surabaya was in Ahmad Yani Street Corridor.

This Research discusses the accident factor especially road side frictions factor. Objective this research is to make strategic to control accident in Corridor Ahmad Yani. To achieve objectives the steps in this research is; first identification accident-prone locations by using Equivalences Accident Rate and Karl Pearson Formula, identify factor road side in traffic accident location by using Generalized Linear Models and identify prone location typology using Clustering Hierarchial Analysis. Method to make strategic control accident is Triangulation Analysis.

From Results of the analysis, there are 3 factors that significant influence accidents road; factors access road, factor number of vehicles in and out in the side of the road, and the number of parked vehicles. There are 3 typology of prone accident locations; Intersections Typology, Factor Access and Parking Typology and Combination of 3 Factors Typology. Strategic Control are generated based on the typology. Strategic Control fot intersection typology are build flyover or underpasses road and geometric road arrangement. Strategic Control for access roads and parking typology are build pedestrian bridge crossing, change direction outdoor and removal acces way. Strategic control for the typology combination of 3 factors is make bus stop integrated with other activity, reducing the access road and build pedestrian bridge crossing.

Keyword: Accidents, Side Frictions Factor, Control
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