



An Overview of the Safe System Approach

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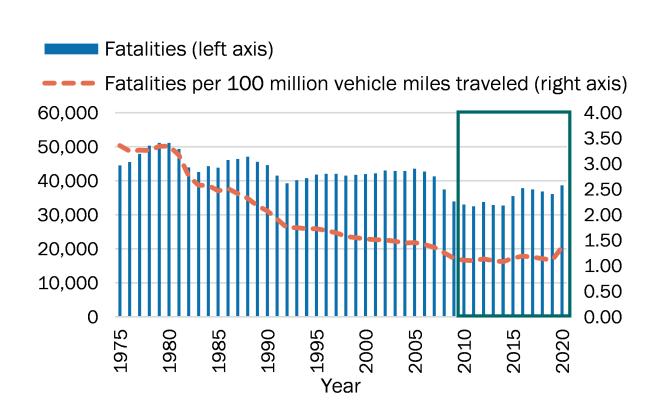
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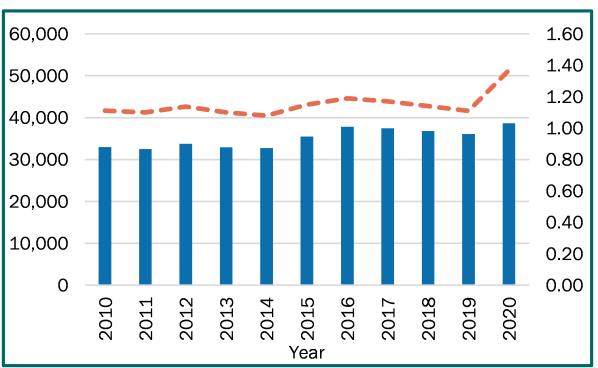
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The National Roadway Safety Problem...

Roadway fatalities and the fatality rate declined consistently for 30 years...





...but progress has stalled over the last decade...

Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System



...Continues to Worsen

The crisis on our roadways continues to worsen based on estimated roadways fatalities in 2021:

Estimates of Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities, 2020 vs. 2021		
2020 Estimates	2021 Estimates	Percent Increase from 2020 to 2021
38,824	42,915	10.5%

The largest number of projected fatalities since 2005.



The Roadway Safety Vision



The United States Department of Transportation is committed to taking substantial, comprehensive action to significantly reduce serious and fatal injuries on the Nation's roadways.

At USDOT, we support all efforts to achieve zero.



The Strategy

U.S. DOT's comprehensive approach to significantly reducing serious injuries and deaths on our Nation's highways, roads, and streets.

- Sets a Department-wide vision and goal
- Adopts the Safe System Approach
- Identifies new priority actions and notable changes to existing practices
- Leverages new funding and policies in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to bring this strategy to life
- Advances equity and climate goals
- Calls others to action



THE SAFE SYSTEM APPROACH





Top 3 Takeaways

The Safe System Approach is "Principles Based"

 Achieving a Safe System requires all five elements to be strengthened

• Safe Roads is a continuum, not an absolute

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Successful Safe System Adopters

Changes from 2000 to 2019.



Norway 68.5%



France **↓** 57.6%



Sweden↓ 47.3%



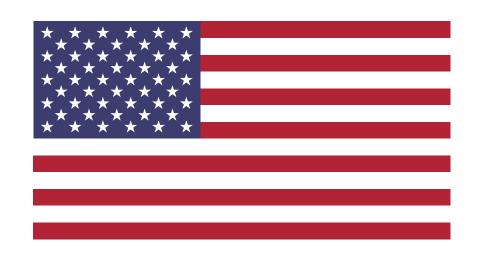
Netherlands ↓ 43.3%

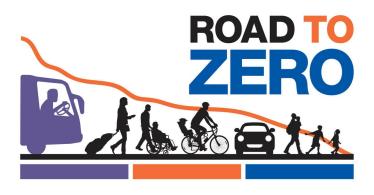


Australia 33.5%



Safe System in the U.S.











A New Direction

The Safe System approach aims to eliminate fatal and serious injuries for all road users by:



Accommodating human mistakes



Keeping impacts on the human body at tolerable levels



THE 6 SAFE SYSTEM PRINCIPLES





Death/serious injury is unacceptable



Safety is proactive



Humans make mistakes



Responsibility is shared



Humans are vulnerable



Redundancy is crucial



Death/Serious Injury is Unacceptable















Source: Vision Zero Network



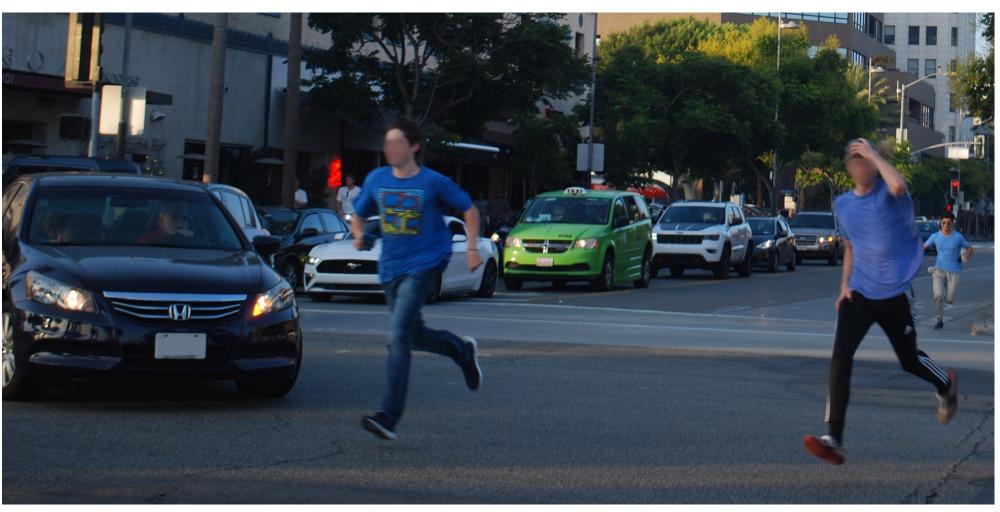
Humans Make Mistakes







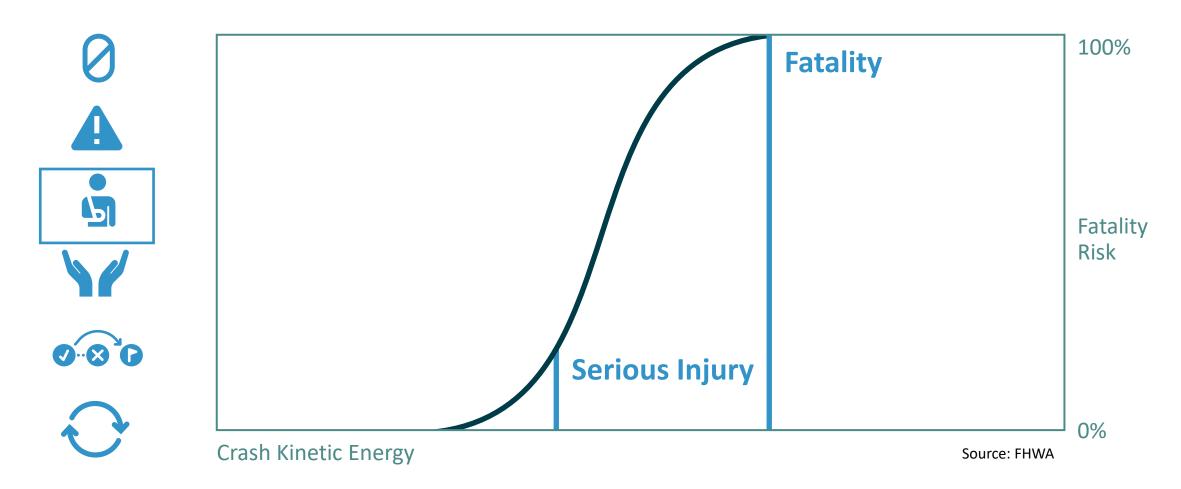




Source: Fehr & Peers



Humans are Vulnerable





Responsibility is Shared













System managers

Planners, designers, builders, operators, maintenance workers

Vehicle manufacturers
Law enforcement personnel
Post-crash personnel
System users



Safety is Proactive







Mitigate risks



Redundancy is Crucial















Safe road users



Safe vehicles Safe speeds





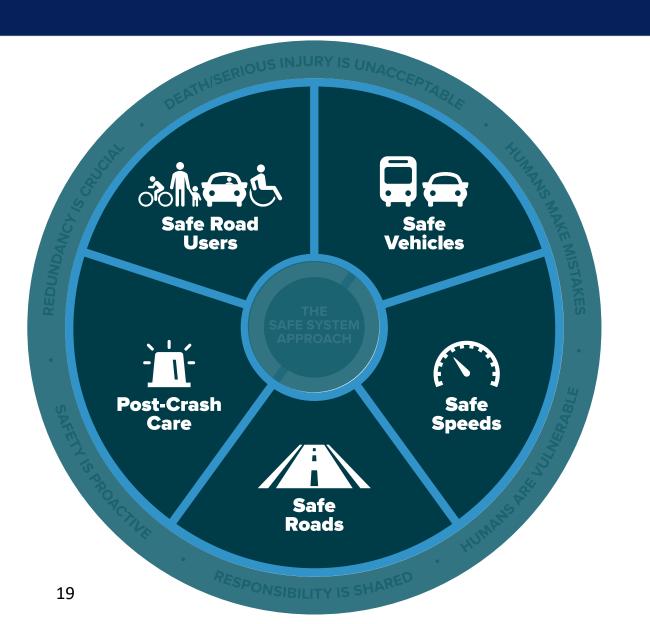
Safe roads



Post-crash care



THE 5 SAFE SYSTEM ELEMENTS





Safe vehicles



Safe speeds



Safe roads



Safe road users



Post-crash care



Safe Road Users











Walk



Bike



Drive



Transit



Other





Safe Vehicles











Active safety

Measures to reduce the chance of a crash occurring

- Lane departure warning
- Autonomous emergency braking

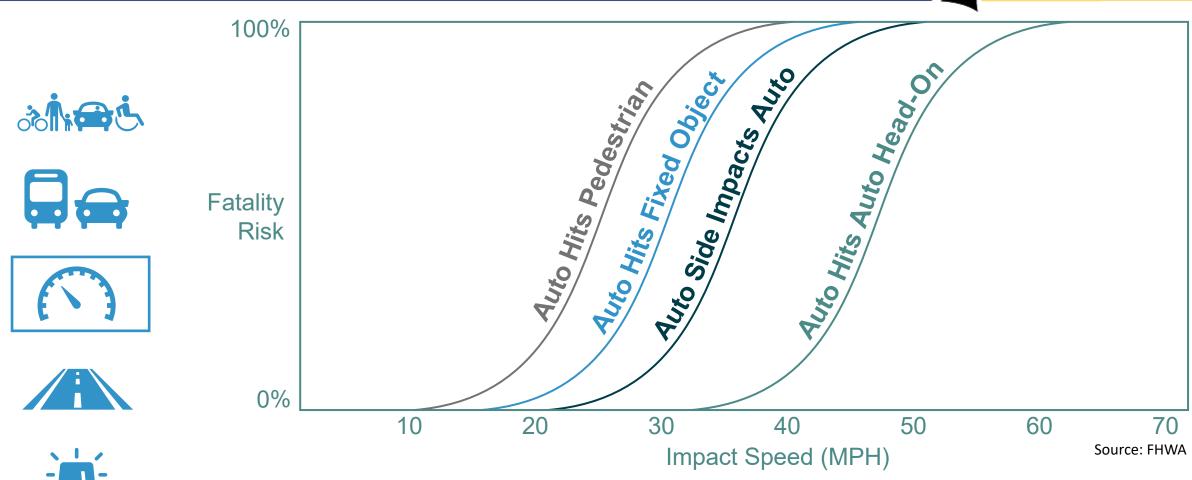
Passive safety

Protective systems for when crashes do occur

- Seatbelts and airbags
- Crash-absorbing vehicle crumple zones



Safe Speeds





Speed is at the heart of a forgiving road transport system. It transcends all aspects of safety: without speed there can be no movement, but with speed comes kinetic energy and with kinetic energy and human error come crashes, injuries, and even deaths."



Safe Roads











Safe roads are designed and operated to:

1. Prevent crashes

2. Keep impacts on the human body at tolerable levels

Preventing crashes involves:



Separating users in space



Separating users in time



Source for all images: Fehr & Peers
Increasing attentiveness
and awareness



Safe Roads









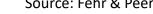


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- 1. Prevent crashes
- 2. Keep impacts on the human body at tolerable levels

Managing crash kinetic energy involves:







Source: Fehr & Peers



Source: City of Carmel, IN

Managing speed

Manipulating mass

Manipulating crash angles



Post-Crash Care



Vital post-crash actions include:















First responders

Medical care

Crash investigation

Traffic incident management

Justice







Safe Systems have Redundancy

The "Swiss Cheese Model" of redundancy creates layers of protection

care



Death and serious injuries only happen when all layers fail



Source: FHWA



Example Safe System: Carmel, IN

Safe System Elements Covered









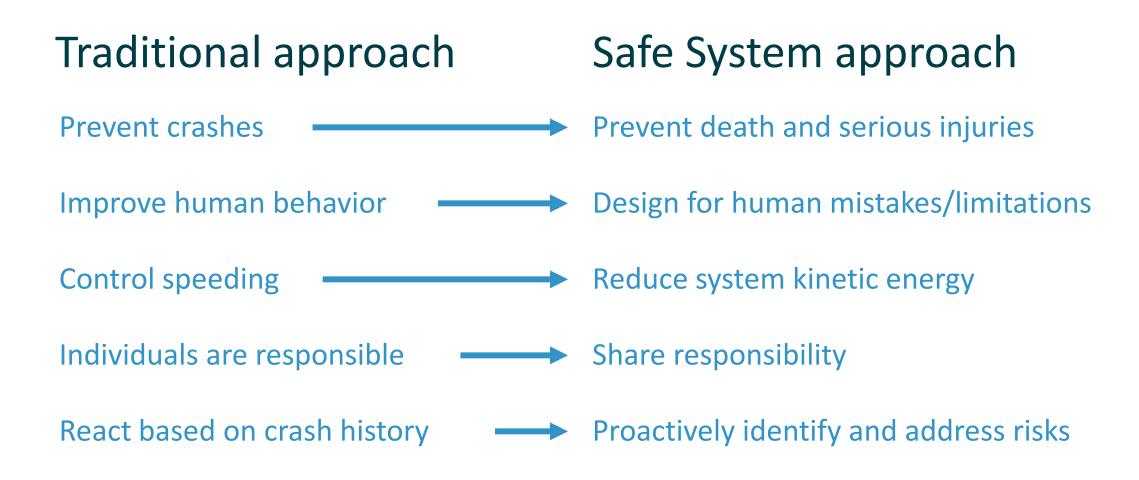




Source: City of Carmel, IN

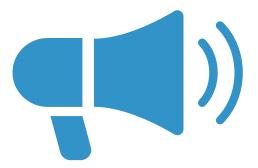


The Safe System Journey





FHWA Resources



Safe System Materials

Find more resources at: safety.fhwa.dot.gov/zerodeaths



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