

Road Safety in the United States

Rose McMurray

United States Department of Transportation

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U.S. Approach to Road Safety

 In the U.S., traffic injury prevention represents the intersect among public health, public safety, and roadway design and engineering.



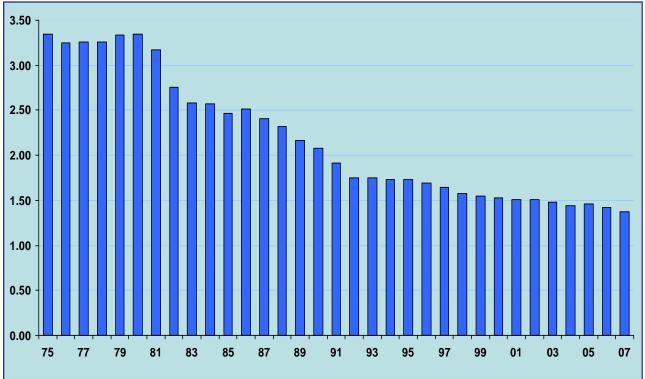


Road Safety in the U.S. 2007

- ~ 41,000 fatalities per year
 - On average, 1 fatality every 12 minutes
 - Leading cause of death for every age between the ages of 3 - 6 and 8 - 34
- ~ 2.5 million injuries per year
- \$230 billion a year in economic costs

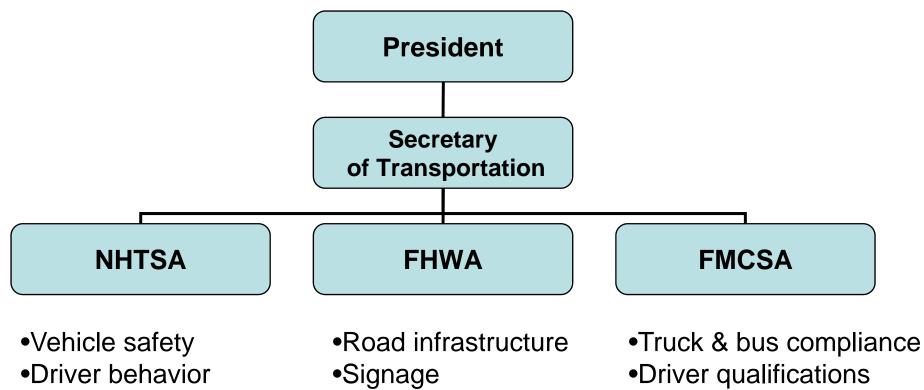


US Fatality Rate Per 100 Million VMT





US Department of Transportation Road Safety Organization





US Road Safety Policies

- Roles and responsibilities are divided between national and state levels
- Federal Government
 - establishes national road safety goals
 - develops and enforces vehicle and commercial driver safety regulations;
 - influences State actions through funding and national initiatives.
- 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico
 - oversee and implement road safety operational programs;
 - enact conforming State laws on important safety initiatives, such as seat belt use, vehicle inspections, speed limits, and impaired driving.



Primary Strategies

- Comprehensive problem-solving approach
 - Vehicle, Human, Environment
- Science-based, data driven
 - Pre-crash, Crash, Post-crash
- Partnerships that advance safety
 - Other Federal organizations
 - State and local governments
 - Private sector (safety advocates, industry)
 - International partners





Estimated Lives Saved in 2007

•	Use of seat belts:	15,147
•	By air bags:	2,788
•	Use of motorcycle helmets:	1,784
•	Minimum drinking age laws:	826
•	Use of child restraints:	382

- If seat belt use rates reached 90%, an additional 2,152 lives per year would be saved.
- If seat belt use rates reached 100%, an additional 5,024 lives per year would be saved.



Problems and Strategies

- Focus is on the areas where the greatest number of lives could be saved:
 - Rural fatalities improve rural roads; target youth, alcohol/belts, EMS
 - Rollover crashes require Electronic Stability Control on new motor vehicles
 - Roadway departure crashes implement infrastructure improvements; increase use of lane departure warning devices



Problems and Strategies (continued)

- Motorcycle fatalities decrease impaired riding; increase training
- Safety belt use high visibility enforcement campaigns
- Impaired driving fatalities —enforcement and deterrence programs coordinated with state and local law enforcement
- Commercial driver decision-making identify high risk behavior and focus on strong enforcement



Ongoing Challenges

- Need for a stronger road safety culture
- Expectations versus resources





Would a Safe System Approach Be Successful in the U.S.?

Aspects already adopted in transportation policy

- Life-saving technologies
- Improved infrastructure
- Altering social norms





Thanks for listening.

US DOT: <u>www.dot.gov</u> FHWA: <u>www.fhwa.dot.gov</u> FMCSA: <u>www.fmcsa.dot.gov</u> NHTSA: <u>www.nhtsa.gov</u>

