

4<sup>th</sup> International SIV Congress

*ADVANCES IN TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES AND STAKEHOLDERS EXPECTATIONS*

12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> September 2007, Palermo (Italy)

# Road Safety Evolution, Revolution, Convolution and Resolution – a North American Perspective

**Bhagwant N. Persaud**

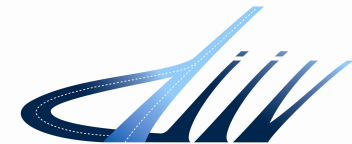
Ryerson University  
Toronto, Canada



Università degli  
Studi di Palermo



Società Italiana  
Infrastrutture Viarie



Dipartimento Ingegneria  
Infrastrutture Viarie

# Overview of lecture

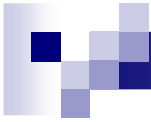


- **Evolution of road infrastructure safety management**
  - Stakeholders interest
  - Practical solutions
  - Research revolution
  
- **Current resolution initiatives**
  - Highway Safety Manual
  - AASHTO strategic highway safety plan
    - Applied safety evaluation research
  
- **Future directions**



# Evolution of road safety management

- **Pre-1950's:** *emphasis on providing mobility*
- **> 1950:** *increasing importance of congestion management (1<sup>st</sup> edition of the Highway Capacity Manual)*
- **1960's:** *Increasing interest of administrators: Start of revolutionary practical resolutions*
  - Guide-rail, barriers and crash-cushions
    - *Reduced severity, but increased hits*
  - Breakaway-poles – eliminate severe accidents
    - *but also reduce non-severe ones!*





## Evolution of road safety management, ctd.

- **Early 1980's:** *Start of the knowledge revolution*
  - Recognition of problems with existing knowledge on safety implications of roadway improvements
    - Regression-to-mean in before after studies – safety benefits overestimated
    - Knowledge from cross-section studies -- safety benefits tend to be underestimated
    - Better methods for before-after and cross-section studies
    - ***5 papers on safety analysis submitted to TRB in 1985.***
  
- **Mid-1980's:** *From congestion management to safety management*
  - Managing congestion to improve safety

*Is it better to be .....*

■ **DEAD?**

■ **OR ALIVE AND  
STUCK IN TRAFFIC??**





## Evolution .... ctd.

- **Mid-1980's to mid-1990's:** *Dramatic increase in road safety research, researchers and practitioners*
  - Mostly ad hoc research
  - Road Safety Auditor as a profession
  - Safety considerations in design, construction and maintenance
  
- **1997:** *Ezra Hauer's landmark book on observational before-after studies*
  
- **Late 1990's:** *Formal recognition by administrators of need for science based road safety management;*
  - Increase in research directed to facilitate the management process
    - Identify locations for detailed safety investigation
    - Detailed safety investigations of sites and development of remedies
    - Prioritization and implementation of remedies
    - Evaluation of remedies





# Evolution of road safety management, ctd.

- **TURN OF THE CENTURY:** *Formalizing safety considerations in the design, construction and maintenance processes*
  - Explicit consideration of safety in design guides and manuals
  - Interactive Highway Safety Design Model
  - Safety audits
    - Pre-construction
    - During construction
    - Post-construction
    - During maintenance
  
- **2000's:**
  - AASHTO Strategic Highway Safety Plan
  - Highway Safety Manual
  - PIARC Road Safety Manual
  
- **2007:** *80 papers on highway safety analysis submitted to Transportation Research Board Annual Meeting*





# THE HIGHWAY SAFETY MANUAL

- a new era in highway safety analysis

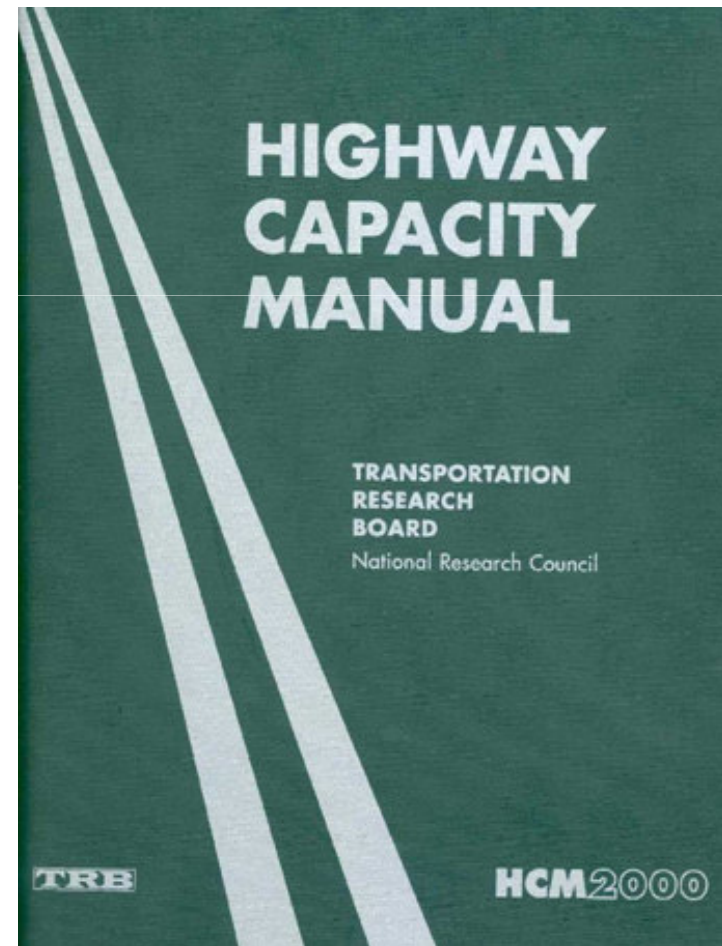


# HSM Purpose

- To provide the best factual information and tools in a useful form to facilitate roadway planning, design, operations, and maintenance decisions based on explicit consideration of their safety consequences.

# The 'vision' of the HSM -- a document akin to the HCM

- Definitive; represents quantitative 'state-of-the-art' information
- Widely accepted in professional practice
- Science-based; updated regularly to reflect new research





# First edition outline

- Part I – Introduction and Fundamentals
- Part II – Knowledge
- Part III – Predictive Methods
  - Two lane roads
  - Urban/suburban arterials
  - Multilane rural roads
- Part IV – Safety Management
- Part V – Safety Evaluation



# AASHTO STRATEGIC HIGHWAY SAFETY PLAN

- A comprehensive plan to substantially reduce vehicle-related fatalities and injuries on U.S. highways
  - *Achieve less than 0.6 fatalities per 100 million vehicle-km*
- Produce guidebooks for emphasis areas
  - *Identify proven, tried and experimental countermeasures*
- Not just a plan!
  - *Stimulate/support research to fill in gaps in countermeasure knowledge*
  - *Market research to ensure implementation of results*



# Emphasis areas

## ■ Drivers

- Young
- Unlicensed/Suspended/Revoked
- Older
- Aggressive
- Impaired
- Distracted/Fatigued
- Seat Belt Use
- Speed

## ■ Special Users

- Pedestrians
- Bicyclists

## ■ Vehicles

- Motorcycles
- Heavy Trucks

## ■ Highways

- Trees
- Run Off the Road
- Horizontal Curves
- Utility Poles
- Unsignalized Intersections
- Head-On Collisions
- Work Zones

## ■ Emergency Medical Services

- Rural EMS

## ■ Management

- Data
- Integrated Safety Management Process



# Guide for addressing run-off-road collisions – *Strategies to keep vehicles from encroaching on the roadside*

- shoulder rumble strips
- edgeline “profile marking,” edgeline rumble strips
- midlane rumble strips
- enhanced shoulder or in-lane delineation and marking for sharp curves
- improved highway geometry for horizontal curves
- enhanced pavement markings
- skid-resistant pavement surfaces
- shoulder treatments
- shoulder drop-offs
- wider and/or paved shoulders





## Research to fill in gaps in knowledge *The Challenges*

- Need for sound evaluation methodology
  - Example of rail-highway crossings
  
- Extensive data needs to support new methodologies
  - Before-after accident and traffic data at large enough sample of treatment and non-treatment sites
  - Accident prediction models for condition before treatment
  
- Need for trained analysts in new methodologies
  - E.g. Opportunity in Enna's road quality management Master's programme

# INSTALLING GATES AT 934 U.S. RAIL CROSSINGS WITH FLASHERS



Accidents before = 286  
Accidents after = 114

Apparent savings = 172  
(60% reduction)

## **The Reality:**

Accidents expected = 208

Actual savings = 94  
(208 – 114)  
(45% reduction)



## Research to fill in gaps in knowledge *The Challenges*

- Need for sound evaluation methodology
  - Example of rail-highway crossings
  
- Extensive data needs to support new methodologies
  - Before-after accident and traffic data at large enough sample of treatment and non-treatment sites
  - Accident prediction models for condition before treatment
  
- Need for trained analysts in new methodologies
  - E.g. Opportunity in Enna's road quality management Master's programme



## Recent safety evaluations with latest methods (for AASHTO SHSP)

- Flashing beacons
- Two way left turn lanes
- Raised pavement markers
- Centre line rumble strips
- Improve skid resistance

# Flashing Beacons

## Accident reductions at 106 sites



| Angle | Injury & Fatal |
|-------|----------------|
| 13.3% | 10.2%          |



## turn lanes

### Percent reduction in crashes (standard error)

| <b>Rear-end</b>       | <b>Injury</b>         | <b>Total</b>          |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>38.7<br/>(4.0)</b> | <b>26.1<br/>(6.8)</b> | <b>20.3<br/>(3.0)</b> |

# SAFETY EVALUATION OF CENTRE LINE RUMBLE STRIPS

340 km at 98 U.S. sites

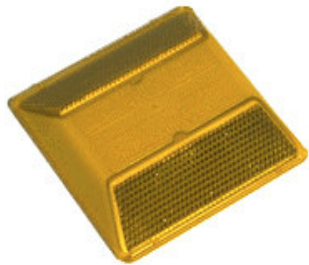


|                                  | % reduction |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| All Impact types                 | 14-15%      |
| Opposite direction and sideswipe | 21-25%      |




# SAFETY EVALUATION OF Pavement markers

% Reduction in crashes



|  | Night | Wet  |
|--|-------|------|
| New Jersey<br>Non-Selective<br>174 miles | 0.9   | 3.2  |
| New York<br>Selective<br>82 miles        | 12.7  | 20.2 |



Improve skid resistance at targeted locations (*High skid numbers and wet weather accident frequency*)

*% reduction in crashes*

| <b>Location Type</b>           | <b>All Crashes</b> | <b>Wet-road</b> | <b>Rear-end Wet-road</b> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Segments</b>                | <b>23%</b>         | <b>56%</b>      | <b>43%</b>               |
| <b>Intersection approaches</b> | <b>20%</b>         | <b>57%</b>      | <b>68%</b>               |

# Where do we go from here? ... Future directions





# My vision for the future of infrastructure road safety

- Road safety as public health issue
  - Research funding/interest from Health Institutes
  - Publications in public health journals
  
- Interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary approaches
  - Accommodation in all road engineering disciplines
  - Canadian multidisciplinary examples
    - Network Centre of excellence: AUTO21
    - Fatigue related accidents .. Canadian Institutes for Health Research
  
- International cooperation
  - Research transferability – Is it possible?
    - E.g., transferability of accident prediction models
  
- High level research using microscopic data
  - SHRPII