



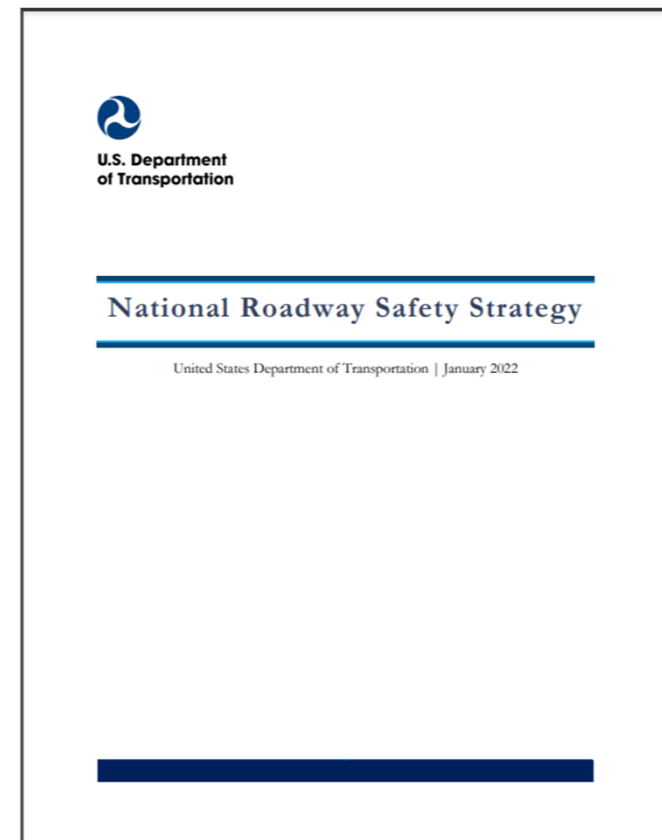
# U.S. DOT National Roadway Safety Strategy

*Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety  
September 2022*

# National Roadway Safety Strategy

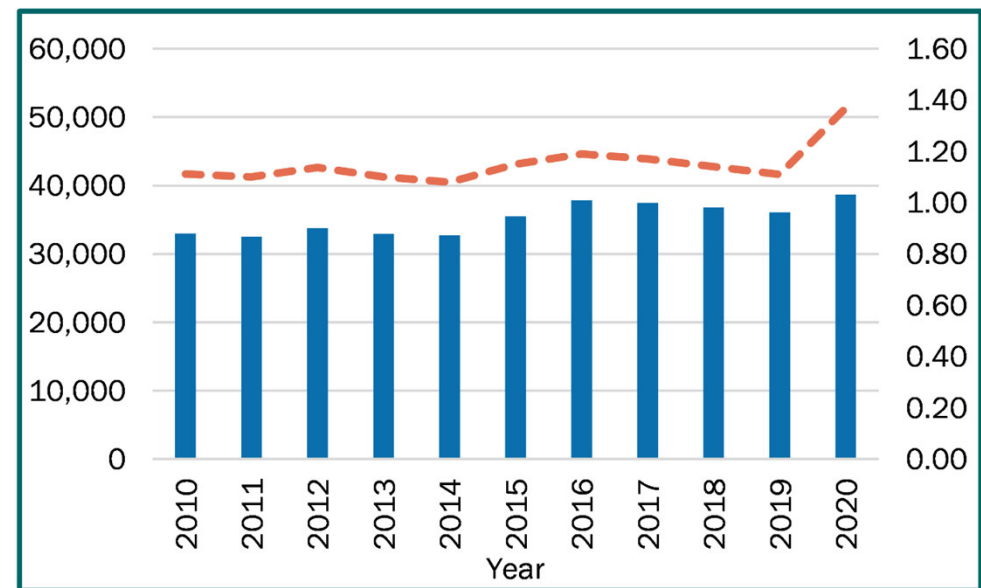
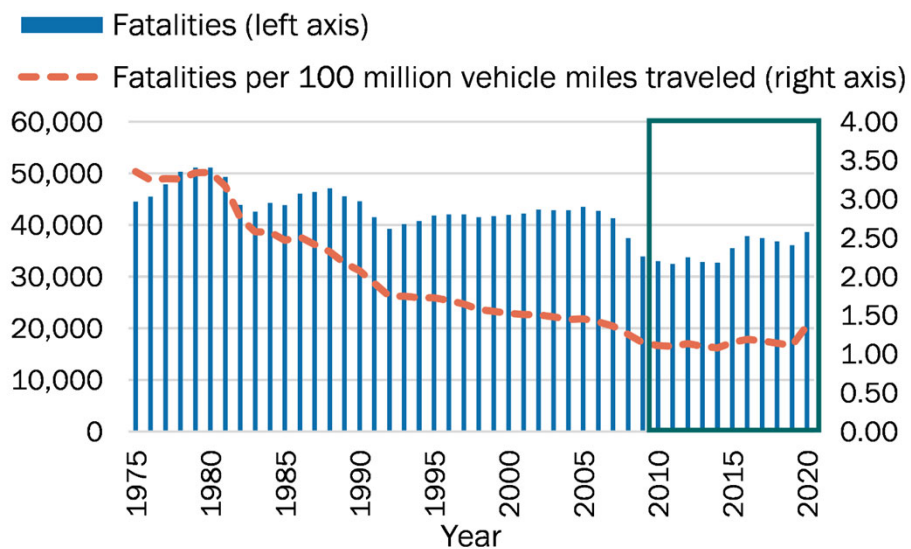
*U.S. DOT's comprehensive approach to significantly reducing serious injuries and deaths on our Nation's highways, roads and streets*

- ❖ Sets a Department-wide vision and goal
  - ❖ **Zero** is the only acceptable number
- ❖ Adopts the Safe System Approach
- ❖ Identifies new priority actions and notable changes to existing practices
- ❖ **Calls others to action**



# We have a national roadway safety problem

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



**...but progress has stalled over the past decade.**

# The USDOT adopts the **Safe System Approach**

## Principles

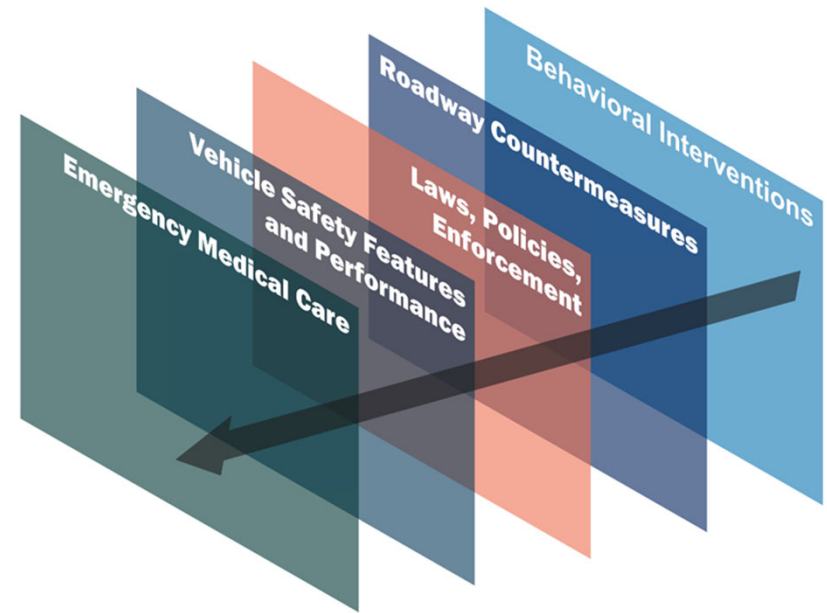
- ❖ Deaths and serious injuries are unacceptable
- ❖ Humans make mistakes
- ❖ Humans are vulnerable
- ❖ Responsibility is shared
- ❖ Safety is proactive
- ❖ Redundancy is critical



# National Roadway Safety Strategy

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- Addressing roadway safety requires a holistic, comprehensive approach
- Objectives correspond to the Safe System Approach elements:
  - Safer People
  - Safer Roads
  - Safer Vehicles
  - Safer Speeds
  - Post-Crash Care





## Safer People

*Encourage safe, responsible behavior by people who use our roads and create conditions that prioritize their ability to reach their destination unharmed.*



## Safer Vehicles

*Expand the availability of vehicle systems and features that help to prevent crashes and minimize the impact of crashes on both vehicle occupants and non-vehicle occupants.*

## Safer Roads



*Design roadway environments to mitigate human mistakes and account for injury tolerances, to encourage safer behaviors, and to facilitate safe travel by the most vulnerable users.*

## Safer Speeds



*Promote safer speeds in all roadway environments through a combination of thoughtful, context-appropriate roadway design, targeted education and outreach campaigns, and enforcement.*

## Post Crash Care

- Enhance the survivability of crashes through expedient access to emergency medical care. Create a safe working environment for vital first responders and preventing secondary crashes through robust traffic incident management practices.



# Call to Action

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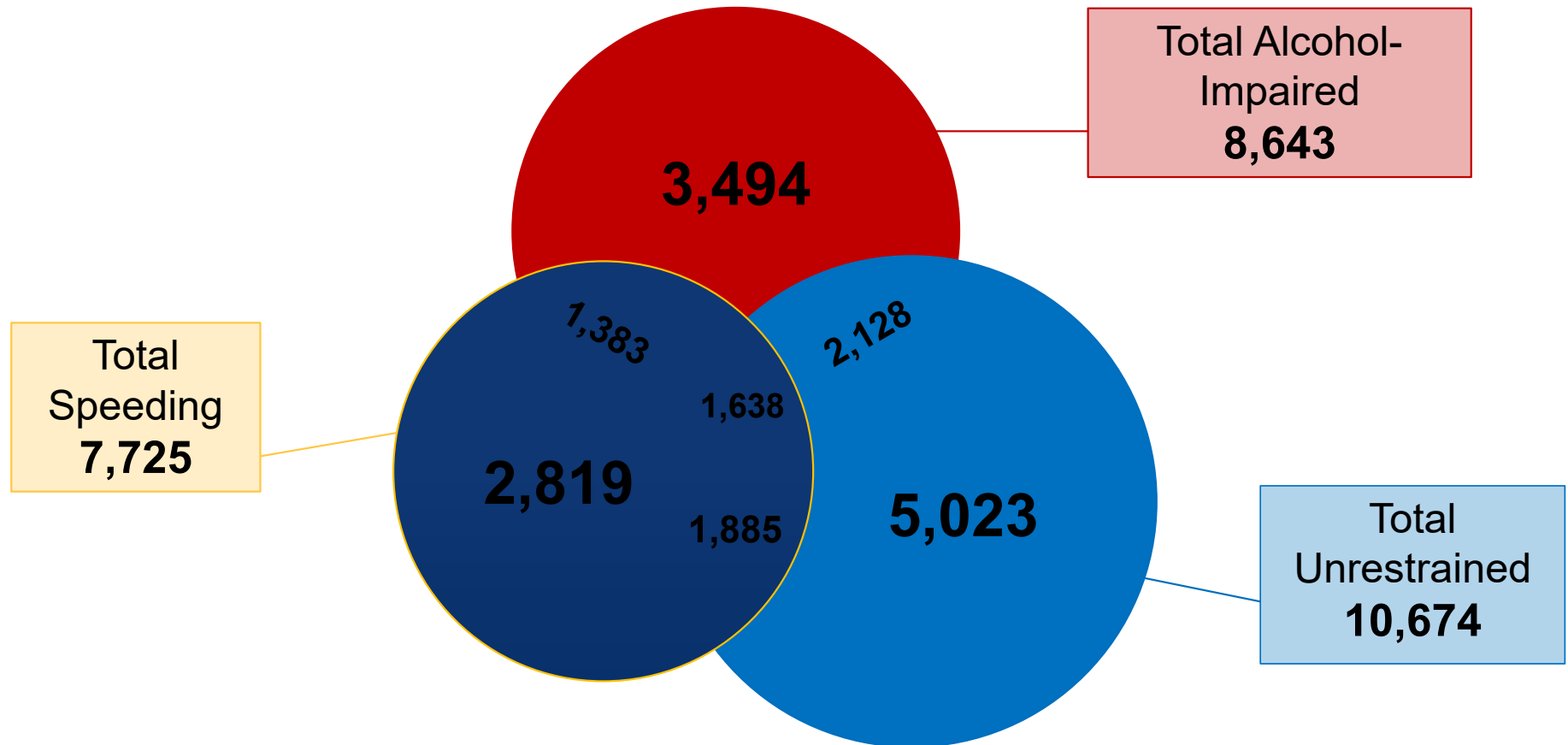
The USDOT is committed to reducing serious and fatal injuries on the Nation's roadways, but **no one will reach this goal acting alone.**

It will require collaboration across **all levels of government, sectors, and the American people** to shift our culture towards one that treats **roadway deaths as unacceptable and preventable.**



Image Credit: © Sakisikova / stock.adobe.com

## Risky Behaviors for Passenger Vehicle Drivers, 2020 (Alcohol-Impaired, Speeding, and Unrestrained)



**45 percent (18,370) of the 41,144 passenger vehicle drivers in fatal crashes had at least one risky behavior**

Source: FARS 2020 ARF

# Preventing Impaired Driving: Strategies

## Deterrence

- Enact, publicize, enforce, and adjudicate laws prohibiting impaired driving so that people choose not to drive impaired

## Prevention

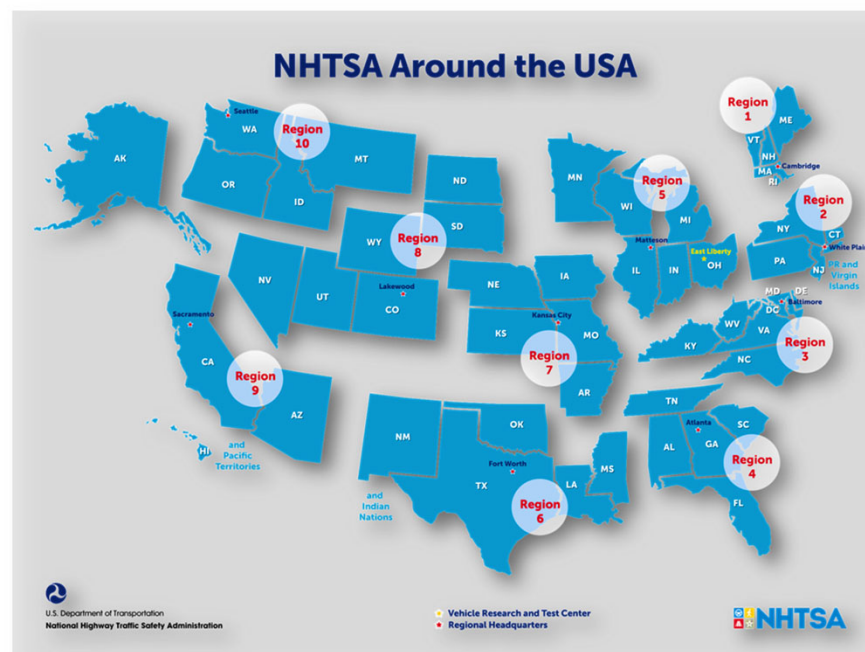
- Reduce drinking and drug use and keep impaired drivers from driving

## Communications & Outreach

- Inform the public of the dangers of impaired driving and establish positive social norms that make driving while impaired unacceptable

## Alcohol and Drug Treatment & Supervision

- Reduce alcohol dependency or addiction among drivers



# Preventing Impaired Driving: Technology

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## Ignition Interlocks

- Highly effective at preventing recidivism while installed
- Incorporating screening, assessment & treatment into interlock programs shows promise in sustained behavior once interlocks are removed

## Continuous Alcohol Monitor

### Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety (DADSS)

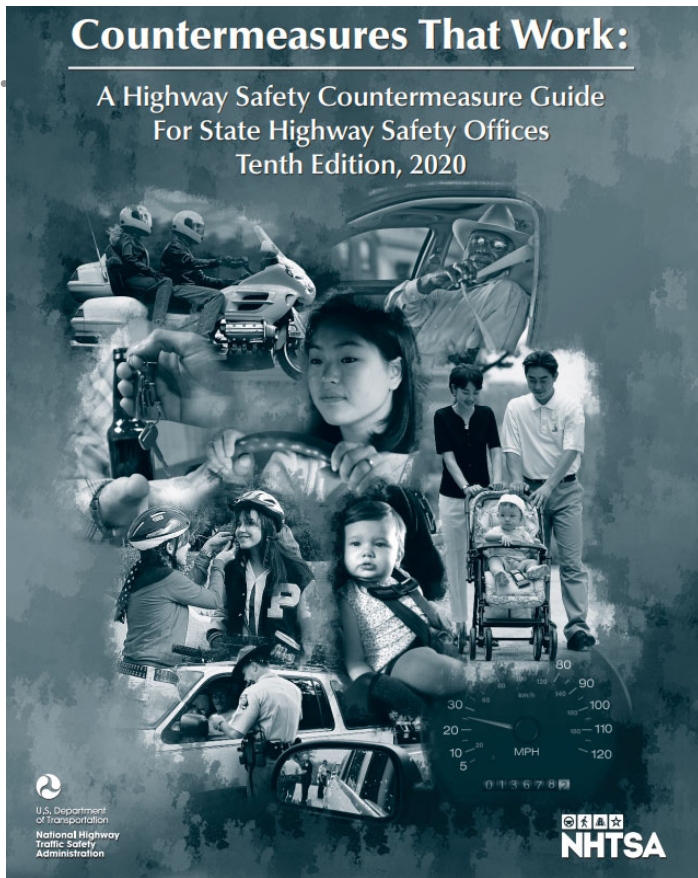
- Passive, in-vehicle technology to automatically detect when a driver is intoxicated at or above 0.08%

## Driver Monitoring Systems

- In-vehicles system to track driver attentiveness or other performance characteristics



# Countermeasures That Work – 10<sup>th</sup> Edition



## Countermeasures That Work – Seat Belts

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has published its 10th edition of *Countermeasures That Work*, a basic reference to assist State Highway Safety Offices and other highway safety professionals in selecting effective, evidence-based countermeasures for traffic-related problems requiring rear seat passengers to buckle up. Generally, high-visibility enforcement (HVE) of these laws has been shown to be the most effective strategy for improving seat belt use. States



## Countermeasures That Work – Distracted Driving

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has published its 10th edition of *Countermeasures That Work*, a basic reference to assist State Highway Safety Offices and other highway safety professionals in selecting effective, evidence-based countermeasures for traffic-related problems. The following sections discuss the six behavioral countermeasures for child passenger safety (CPS) that are supported by research as consistently effective across situations.



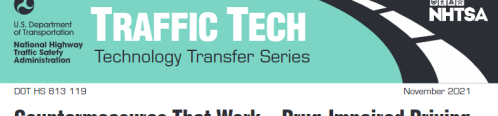
## Countermeasures That Work – Child Passenger Safety

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## Countermeasures That Work – Alcohol-Impaired Driving

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## Countermeasures That Work – Drug-Impaired Driving

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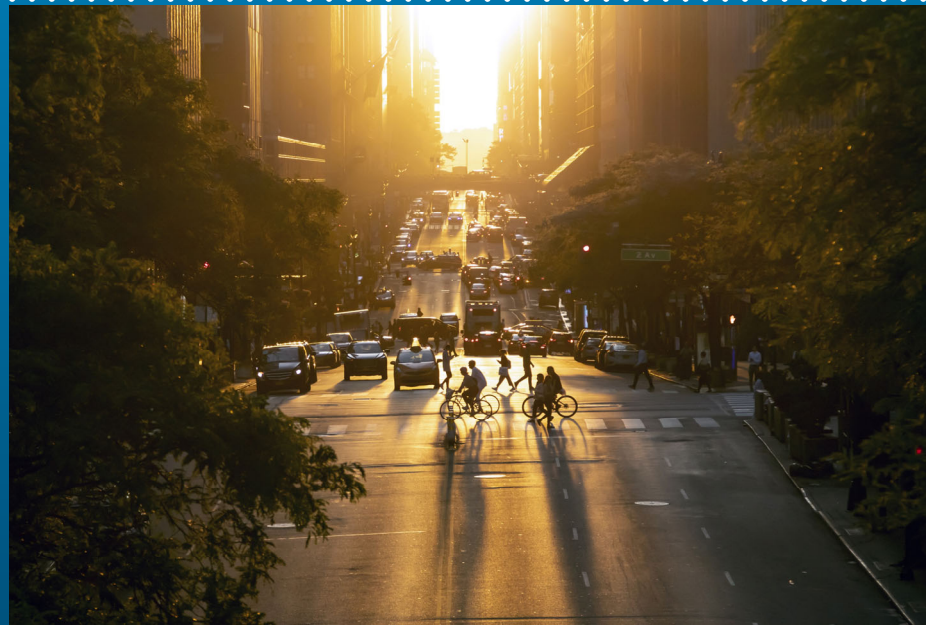
Ongoing NHTSA research:  
<https://rip.trb.org/>

Published NHTSA research:  
<https://rosap.ntl.bts.gov/>

Administrative license suspension and license revocation involve immediate driver licensing action when a person fails or refuses a breath test. These laws provide swift and certain penalties. The driver may receive a temporary license and/or may request an administrative hearing review.

Improved through more intrusive tests of bodily fluids such as urine or saliva.

- Improvements to the quality and quantity of drug-impaired driving data are still in the initial stages of development.



Learn more about the National Roadway Safety Strategy

[www.transportation.gov/NRSS](http://www.transportation.gov/NRSS)