



The Safe Systems Approach

The US perspective

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US journey starts with learning from others

Sustainable Safety
Netherlands, early 1990s

Vision Zero
Sweden, 1997

Safe System
Australia/New Zealand

Safe System Approach



Source: FHWA-SA-20-015

Program Focus Requires a Culture shift

Traditional

Prevent all crashes →
React to crashes →
Blame road users →
Improve human behavior →
Control speeding →

Safe System

Prevent fatal and serious crashes
Proactive approach to crashes
Shared responsibility
Design and operate for human error
Reduce system kinetic energy

Safe system elements



**Safe Road
Users**



**Safe
Vehicles**



**Safe
Speeds**



**Safe
Roads**



**Post-Crash
Care**

Source: FHWA-SA-20-015

Importance of Design and Operational Policies



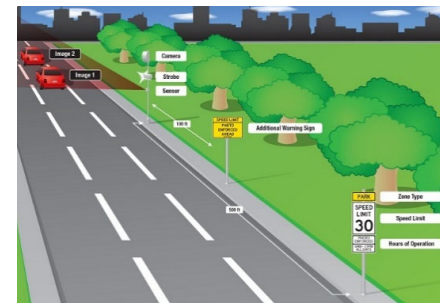
Safe Speeds

The importance of manuals in decision making, e.g.

- ✓ Context and modal priority
- ✓ Speed limit setting



Source: WSDOT

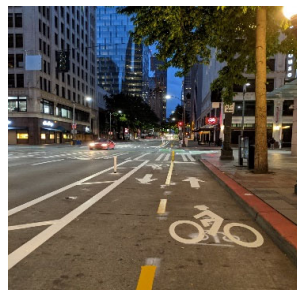


Source: Chicago.gov

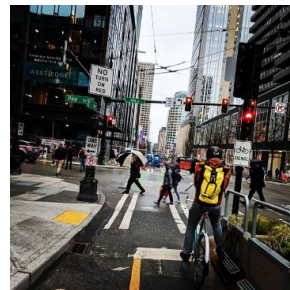
Safer roads



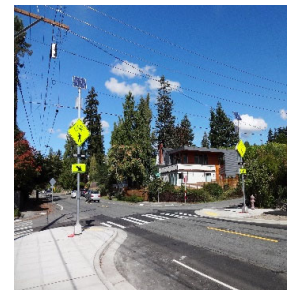
Avoiding crashes involves:



Separating users in space



Separating users in time



Increasing attentiveness and awareness

Safer roads



Managing crash kinetic energy:



Managing speed



Manage Mass difference



Manage crash angles

Safe system principles



**Death/Serious Injury
is Unacceptable**



**Humans
Make Mistakes**



**Humans Are
Vulnerable**



**Responsibility
is Shared**



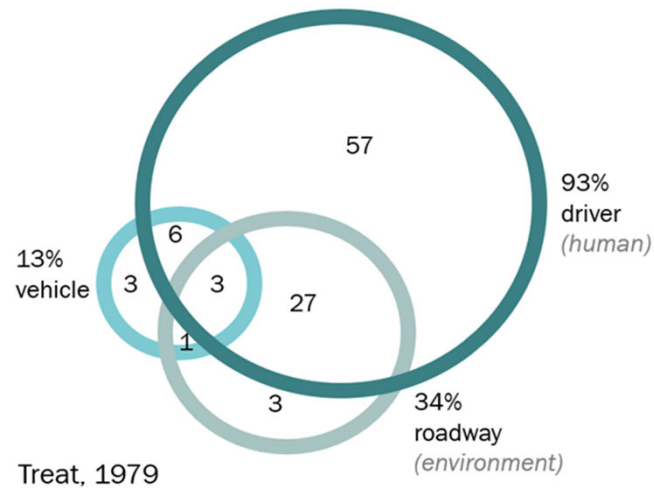
**Safety is
Proactive**



**Redundancy
is Crucial**

Humans make mistakes

Blame



Shared responsibility

- Evolve from the perception that road user error or behavior was the cause of most crashes and nothing can be done. There are countermeasures that we can implement
 - ✓ The importance of recognizing we already design this way. Why does guardrail and barrier exist?
 - ✓ Human limitation, errors and behavior leading to run off road crashes
 - ✓ Should other road users be treated differently? NO!
 - ✓ All road users share the responsibility of safety

Limited human tolerance to crash forces

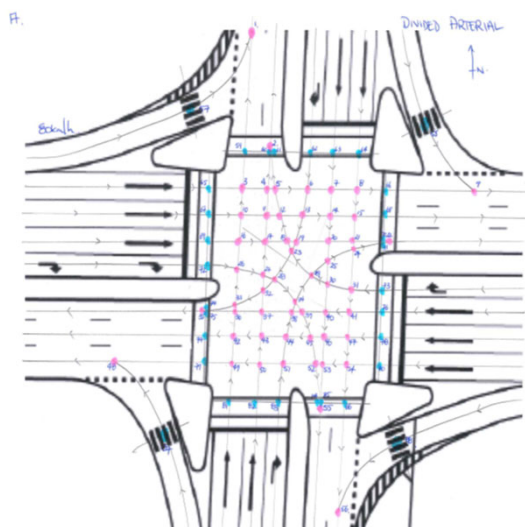


Source: Target Zero 2019



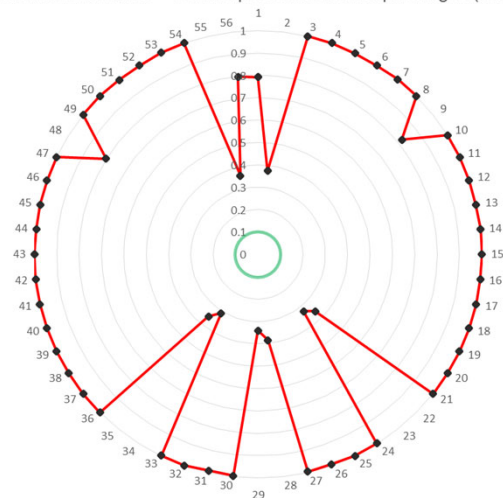
Reduce intersection energy

Divided arterial signals - 80 km/h x 60 km/h



$$K = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

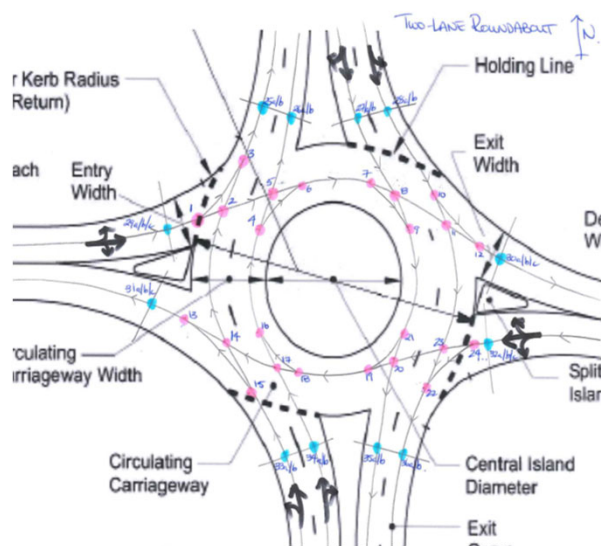
Divided Arterial Int - Conflict points and corresponding Pr(FSI)



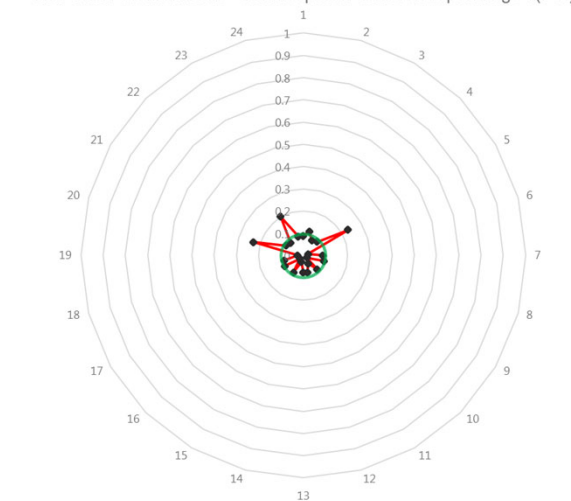
Source: Blair Turner

Reduce intersection energy

Divided arterial roundabout - 80 km/h x 60 km/h

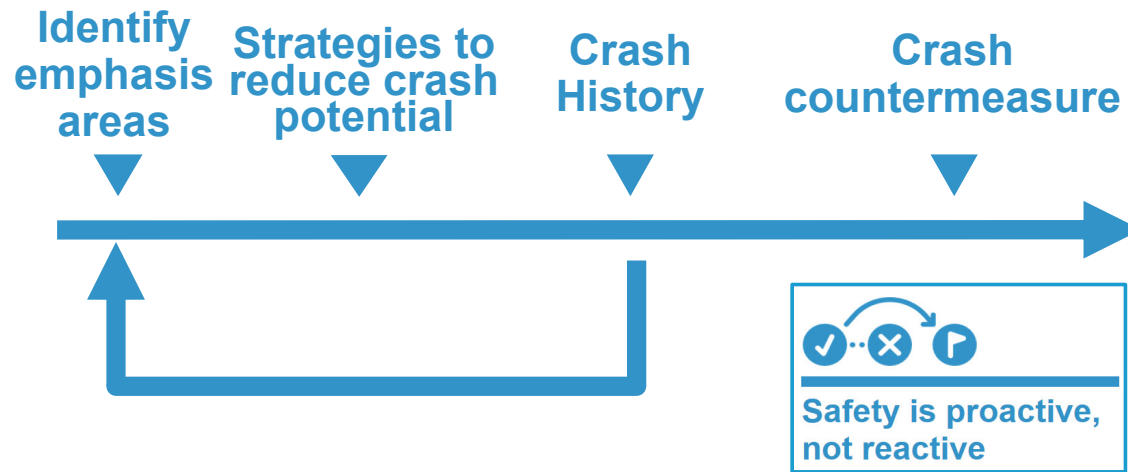


Two-Lane Roundabout - Conflict points and corresponding Pr(FSI)



Source: Blair Turner

Proactive versus reactive



Summary

- Safe System Elements
- Safe System Principles
- This is a marathon (not a sprint) and we are all in.
- Our actions bring our families and friends home safely

Questions?

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