Washington State Strategic Highway Safety Plan 2019

Zero Deaths and Zero Serious Injuries by 2030

2019 Target Zero Update

A STANDARD REPORTED

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About Target Zero



The State Strategic Highway Safety Plan calls for **zero deaths and serious injuries on Washington's roadways by 2030.**

- Data-driven
- Identifies priorities
- Developed through collaboration
- Identifies strategies



After years of decline, traffic deaths increased in 2015 and remain high.

Compared to 2012-2014, traffic deaths increased 23% in 2015-2017. Traffic Fatalities in Washington State (2003–2017)





Serious injuries have also increased, but not as steeply.

Compared to 2012-2014, serious injuries increased 7%.

During this same time frame, Washington State's population only increased 4%, and vehicle miles traveled increased 6%.



Target Zero Priorities

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Washington State 2015–2017		Fatalities		Serious Injuries	
		Number	% Total	Number	% Total
		1,650	100%	6,537	100%
High Risk Behavior					
1	Impairment	958	58.1%	1,215	18.6%
1	Distraction	502	30.4%	1,933	29.6%
1	Speeding	485	29.4%	1,579	24.2%
2	Unrestrained Occupants	312	18.9%	701	10.7%
Crash Type					
1	Lane Departures	796	48.2%	2,458	37.6%
1	Intersections	377	22.8%	2,256	34.5%
Road Users					
1	Young Drivers 16–25	512	31.0%	2,243	34.3%
2	Pedestrians and Bicyclists	329	19.9%	1,333	20.4%
2	Motorcyclists	236	14.3%	1,209	18.5%
2	Older Drivers 70+	223	13.5%	599	9.2%
2	Heavy Trucks	178	10.8%	442	6.8%

Cost of Crashes in Washington



* Congestion cost source: Texas Transportation Institute's 2015 Urban Mobility Scorecard; based on value of travel delay and excess fuel consumption for the area from Everett to Tacoma.

** State of Good Repair source: ASCE 2017 Infrastructure Report Card; estimated at \$656 for every Washington driver

*** Safety source: Based on 2013 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration values for preventing fatal and serious injuries. Economic cost components include: medical care, emergency services, market productivity, household productivity, legal costs, insurance administrative costs, workplace costs, property damage and congestion.





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Traffic Safety Culture is Key

Washington traffic safety culture

- Our seat belt use rate is one of the best in the nation at 93%.
- Most people (78%) do not drive after drinking.
- Most people (85%) do not drive after using cannabis.
- Most drivers (91%) were observed focusing on the road.

Most Washingtonians (74%) agree the only acceptable number of deaths on our roadways is

58% of traffic deaths involve impairment

One quarter of all deadly crashes involve a poly-drug driver.

Traffic Fatalities Involving Impairment in Washington State (2003–2017) **Fatalities** Historic 5-Year 0 **Rolling Average** 5-Year Rolling 350 Average for Trend 5-Year Rolling Average 300 Trend Line ♦ 272 263 Target Zero 250 255200 150 100 50 293 270 257 296 328 334 335 356 311 298 247 251 251 307 325 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 2030 °07 °08 109 -11 ·12 ·13 2003 '04 '05 °06 10



The Driving Under the Influence of Electronics (E-DUI) Act is having an effect on cell phone usage

Observed Distracted Driving Rates 2016-2018







Fatalities Involving a Speeding in Washington (2003-2017)





Enforcement- Collision Heat Map



TARGET

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Patrol Emphasis and Focus of Efforts

The majority of these Patrol Emphases and Focuses of Efforts are sponsored and funded by the Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC):

- Distracted Driving
- Move Over, Slow Down
- On the Road, Off the Phone
- Impaired Driving Emphasis 4/20
- Click It or Ticket
- Cinco de Mayo
- Paradiso
- Euro Car Rally
- HoopFest

- It's a Fine Line Motorcycle
- Water Follies
- DUI Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over
- Oyster Run
- OysterFest
- DUI Local Flex HVE
- WSU Thanksgiving Break
- Speeding Projects



Light Conditions for Lane Departure Fatality and Serious Injury Crashes Washington State 2015–2017



Lane departure is the most common crash type

Key issues for lane departures

- Roadside conditions
- Horizontal (left- or right-turn) curves
- Nighttime and lighting conditions



Intersections are the second most common crash type

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Intersections are a factor in 23% of fatal and serious injury crashes

Key Issues for Intersections:

- Angle crashes
- Nighttime conditions
- Vehicles hitting people who walk



Young Drivers—Overrepresented in Fatal Crashes

Fatal Crash Involvement Rates by Age Group Involvements per 10,000 Licensed Drivers Washington State (2015–2017)



Key issues for young drivers

- Inexperience
- Developmental changes
- Missing the Graduated Driver License (GDL) Window



Deaths for people who walk and bike are increasing

41% increase in fatalities for 2015-2017 compared to 2012-2014.

Traffic Fatalities Involving Pedestrians or Bicyclists in Washington State (2003–2017)





American Indians and Alaskan Natives have the highest fatality rate

Traffic Fatality Rate by Race/Ethnicity Washington State (2008–2017) Rate per 100,000 population

Alaska Native

28.5

Asian/Pacific Islander

From 2008-2017, 257 American Indians and Alaskan Natives died in traffic crashes in Washington State, including both reservation and nonreservation roadways.

This traffic fatality rate is 28.5 deaths per 100,000 people in the population. This rate is more than four times higher than the rate for the next highest race/ethnicity.

The number of unrestrained vehicle occupant deaths is more than 8x higher than for other races combined.



Evaluation is a key to success



Washington's Evaluation, Analysis, and Diagnosis is recognized nationally as the "fifth E" of road safety, because the 5th E leads to improved decisionmaking.

Targeted, data-driven decisions allow us to select the appropriate strategies within education and outreach, enforcement, engineering, and EMS.

By using a common set of metrics, all the safety partners in the state are able to work together towards the same goal: reducing traffic deaths and serious injuries to zero by 2030.

Traffic Fatality Rates US and Washington State 1966–2017 By Year and Major Traffic Safety Laws

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ROAD TRAFFIC DEATH BY HIGH-INCOME COUNTRY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

Source: Work Health Organization, Global Health Observation Data repository

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The 5 E's

- **1.** Education and Outreach
- 2. Enforcement
- **3.** Engineering
- 4. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- 5. Evaluation

Getting to Zero

Thank You

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