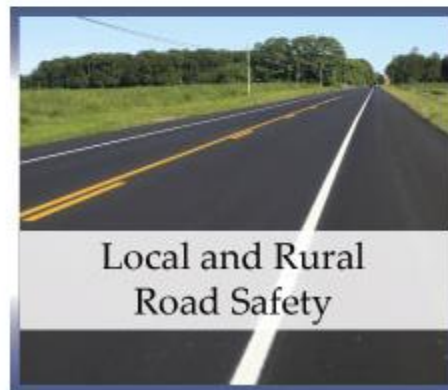
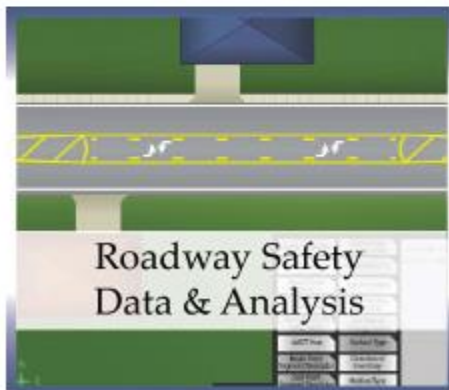
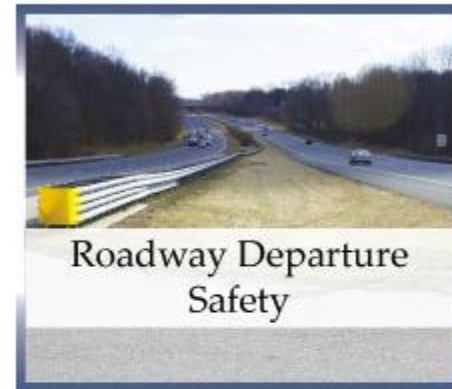
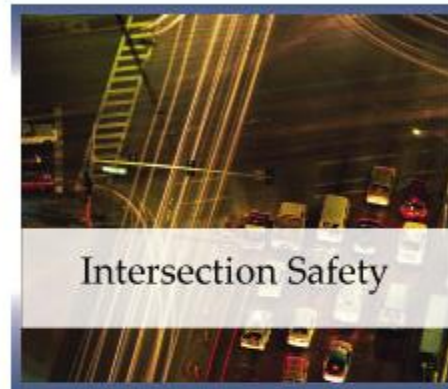


Office of Safety
Federal Highway Administration
<https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/>

Safety



Office of Safety



Proven Counter Measures



Roadside Design Improvement at Curves



Reduced Left-Turn Conflict Intersections



Systemic Application of Multiple Low Cost Countermeasures at Stop-Controlled Intersections



Leading Pedestrian Interval



Local Road Safety Plan



USLIMITS2



Enhanced Delineation and Friction for Horizontal Curves



Longitudinal Rumble Strips and Stripes on Two-Lane Roads



Median Barrier



Safety EdgesSM



Backplates with Retroreflective Borders



Corridor Access Management



Dedicated Left- and Right-Turn Lanes at Intersections



Roundabouts



Yellow Change Intervals



Medians and Pedestrian Crossing Islands in Urban and Suburban Areas



Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon



Road Diet



Walkways



Road Safety Audit

Safe Transportation for Every Pedestrian (STEP)

Cost-effective countermeasures with known safety benefits can help reduce pedestrian fatalities at uncontrolled crossing locations and unsignalized intersections.

Pedestrians account for over 17.5 percent of all fatalities in motor vehicle traffic crashes, and the majority of these deaths occur at uncontrolled crossing locations such as mid-block or un-signalized intersections. These are among the most common locations for pedestrian fatalities generally because of inadequate pedestrian *crossing facilities* and insufficient or inconvenient *crossing opportunities*, all of which create barriers to safe, convenient, and complete pedestrian networks.

Expecting pedestrians to travel significantly out of their way to cross a roadway to reach their destination is unrealistic and counterproductive to encouraging healthier transportation options. By focusing on uncontrolled locations, agencies can address a significant national safety problem and improve quality of life for pedestrians of all ages and abilities.

Pedestrian Safety Countermeasures

FHWA is promoting the following pedestrian safety countermeasures through the fourth round of Every Day Counts (EDC-4):

- **Road Diets** can reduce vehicle speeds and the number of lanes pedestrians cross, and they can create space to add new pedestrian facilities.
- **Pedestrian hybrid beacons (PHBs)** are a beneficial intermediate option between RRFBs and a full pedestrian signal. They provide positive stop control in areas without the high pedestrian traffic volumes that typically warrant signal installation.
- **Pedestrian refuge islands** allow pedestrians a safe place to stop at the midpoint of the roadway before crossing the remaining distance. This is particularly helpful for older pedestrians or others with limited mobility.
- **Raised crosswalks** can reduce vehicle speeds.
- **Crosswalk visibility enhancements**, such as crosswalk lighting and enhanced signing and marking, help drivers detect pedestrians—particularly at night.

STATE SAFETY PERFORMANCE TARGETS



Overview

Here you will find information on the Highway Safety Improvement Program's (HSIP) safety performance management measures and State safety performance targets.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) published the [Safety PM Final Rule](#) in the Federal Register on March 15, 2016, with an effective date of April 14, 2016.

Performance management is a critical element in roadway safety and is measured by the number of lives lost and serious injuries sustained on our Nation's roadways. The State's safety performance targets will help improve data, foster transparency and accountability, and allow safety progress to be tracked at the national and State level. States use the safety performance management framework to assist them in making progress toward improving road safety through the HSIP, which requires a data-driven, strategic approach to improving highway safety through performance.

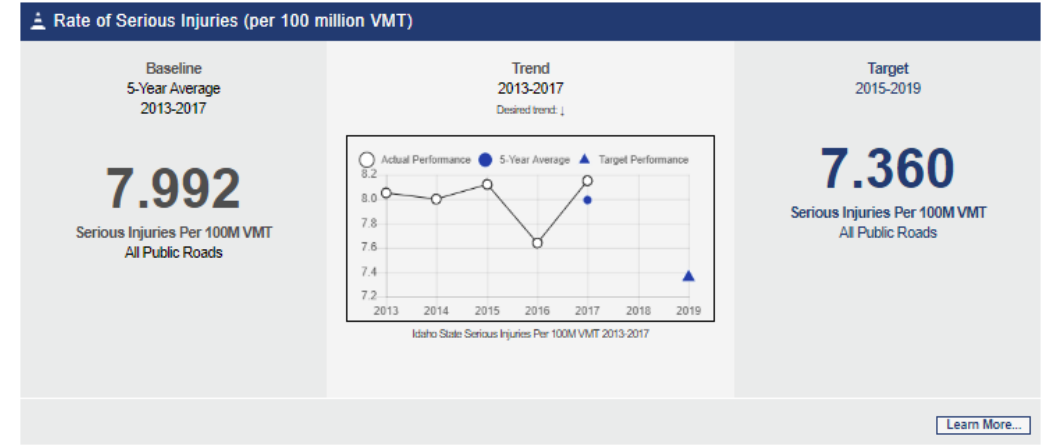
States are required to set annual safety performance targets in the HSIP Report. The annual measures States set targets for include:

- Number of fatalities (The total number of persons suffering fatal injuries in a motor vehicle crash during a calendar year).
- Rate of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) (The ratio of total number of fatalities to the number of vehicle miles traveled (VMT expressed in 100 Million VMT) in a calendar year).
- Number of serious injuries (The total number of persons suffering at least one serious injury in a motor vehicle crash during a calendar year).
- Rate of serious injuries per 100 million VMT (The ratio of total number of serious injuries to the number of VMT (VMT expressed in 100 Million VMT) in a calendar year).
- Number of non-motorized fatalities and number of non-motorized serious injuries combined (The combined total number of non-motorized fatalities and non-motorized serious injuries involving a motor vehicle during a calendar year).

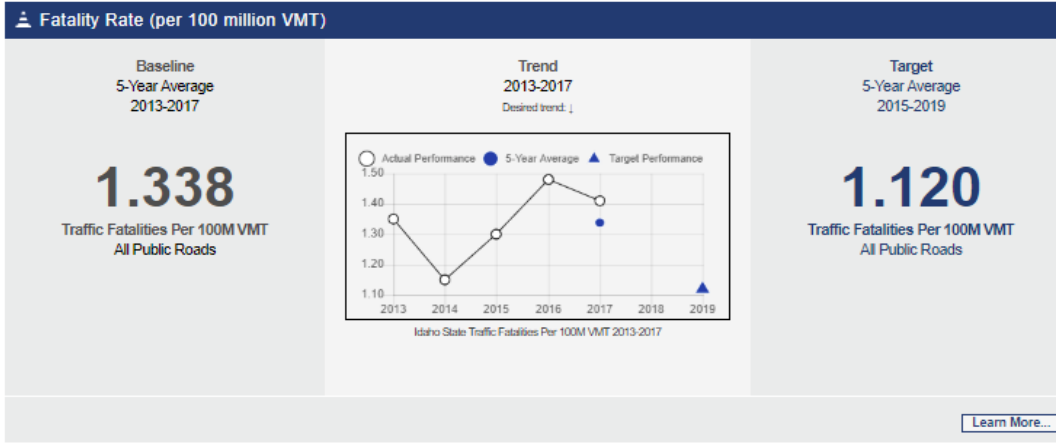
Idaho Targets



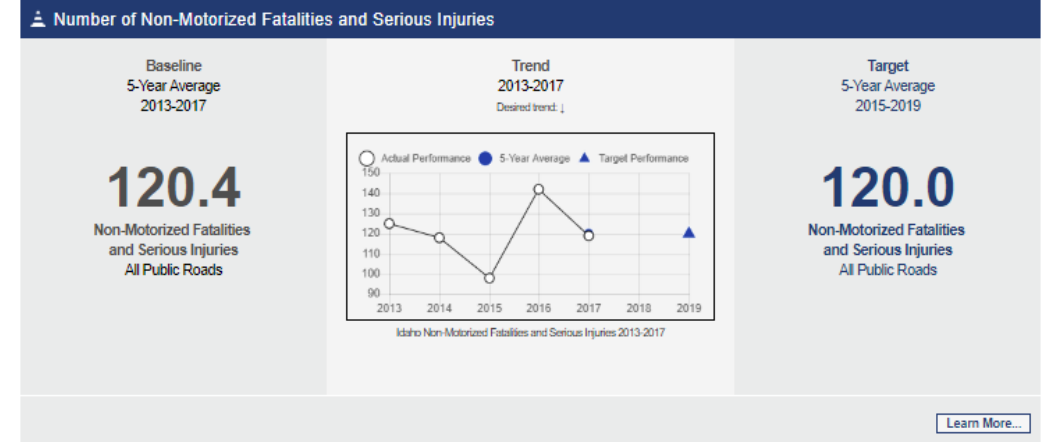
Data: 2018 Idaho HSIP Report



Data: 2018 Idaho HSIP Report



Data: 2018 Idaho HSIP Report



By contrast...



FHWA is responsible for highway and roadway safety, particularly what is needed to build and operate safe facilities.



National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

NHTSA is responsible for all highway modes with respect to safety, including the vehicles themselves. They also do the majority of the investigatory work relative to highway crashes.