



# ***Wyoming's Approach to Safety Using the New SHRP2 Data***

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TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD  
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



# How Safety Can Improve Your Bottom Line

- In 2013, some **32,719 fatalities** and **2.3 million injuries** in the United States occurred as a result of traffic accidents.
- Crashes are the leading cause of death for children age 4 and for every age from 11 through 27.
- Economic cost of accidents was **\$277 billion** in 2010. Total societal cost estimated at \$870 billion.
- **Every 1 percent reduction in traffic-related injuries and fatalities saves an estimated \$2.3 billion annually.**
- Sources: NHTSA, FHWA, Economic Cost of Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes 2010 (DOT HS 812 013)



# A Wealth of New Data



New SHRP2 data provide new set of tools for reducing crashes and improving highway safety:

- **Naturalistic Driving Study** (NDS) database - what preceded crash and near-crash events, what drivers actually are doing during real-world driving conditions
- **Roadway Information Database** (RID) - a geo-database that contains detailed information about the roadway characteristics in and around the NDS study cities

# SHRP2 Safety: Strategic Rationale



## **Driver behavior is key:**

- Primary factor in two-thirds of crashes
- Contributing factor in more than 90% of crashes
- Hardest to study; the thing we know the least about

## **Opportunity - Naturalistic Driving Study (NDS):**

- Miniaturized sensor technologies and increased computing capacity: can observe real-world driving
- Crash, pre-crash, near-crash, and “normal” driving data

## **SHRP2's NDS effort:**

- 3,500+ drivers; 6 sites; all ages
- Data to be available for other researchers for decades

# Safety - Implementation Assistance Program (IAP)

## Main Objectives

- Support demonstration projects on the use of the SHRP2 Safety Data
- Increase states' understanding of the potential uses of the data
- Identify safety countermeasures based on research projects
- **Reduce crashes and save lives !**



# Safety IAP Process

Phase 1 - Proof of Concept with a sample reduced data set

Decision

Phase 2 full data set and in-depth research and analysis with countermeasure identification

Decision

Phase 3 – Deployment, to adopt, champion or implement countermeasure nationally



# SHRP2 Ongoing Safety Projects

## **Pedestrian**

Florida DOT  
Nevada DOT  
New York State DOT

## **Roadway Departure**

Iowa DOT

## **Speeding**

Michigan DOT  
Washington DOT

## **Work Zones**

Minnesota DOT

## **Horizontal & Vertical Curves**

North Carolina DOT

## **Interchange Ramps**

Utah DOT

## **Adverse Conditions**

Wyoming DOT

## **Roadway Lighting**

Washington DOT



# Wyoming's Current Safety Issues

- **37.5% of crashes** in Wyoming occur in inclement weather.
- Crashes are a **leading cause of Interstate closures.**
- ITS solutions (variable speed limits, digital messages, 511, phone apps) are increasing, but message effectiveness are “best practice.”



# How Drivers Respond to Adverse Weather Conditions

**Phase 1: Can inclement weather trips and driver behavior be identified effectively using NDS data?**



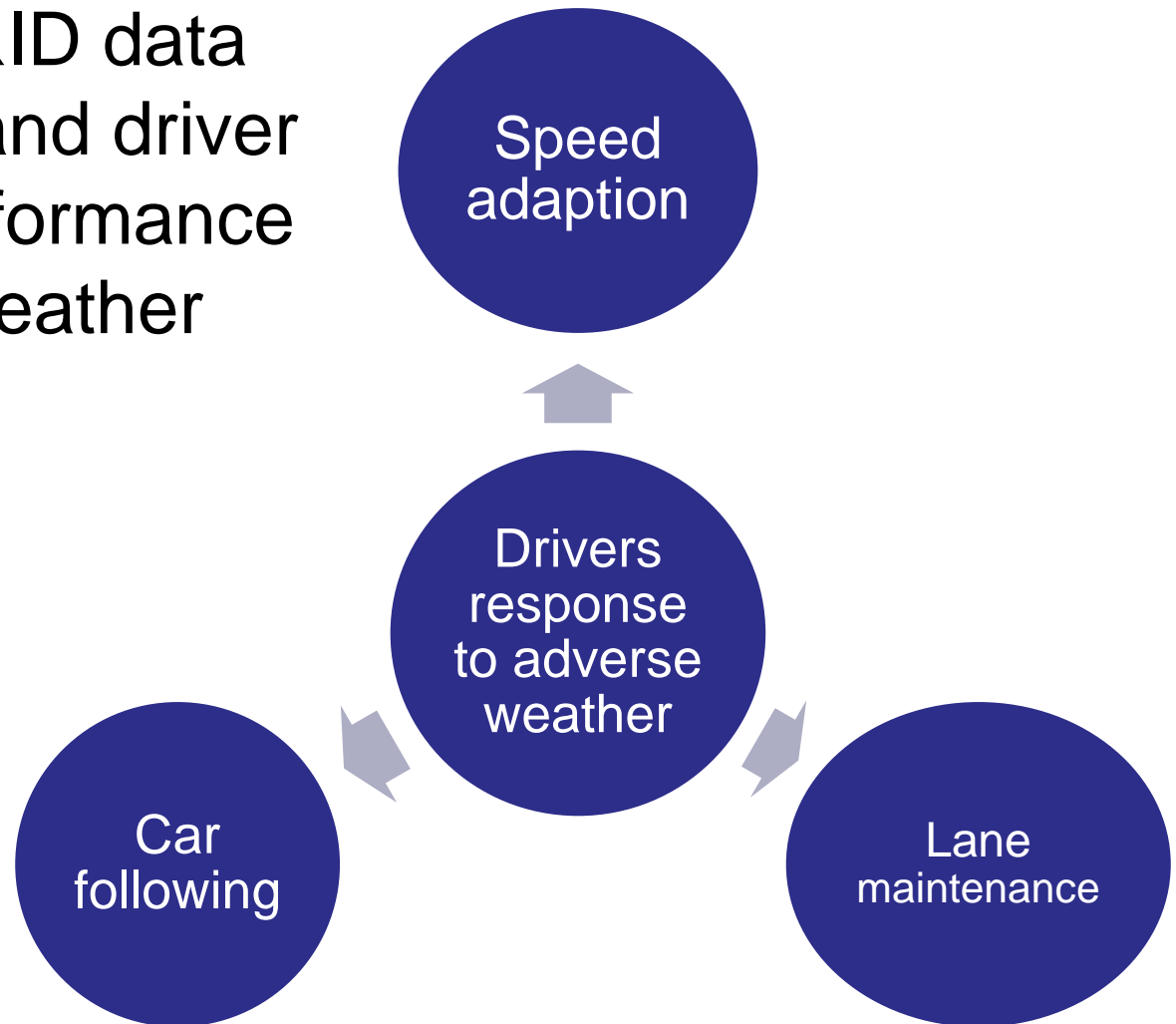
State of Wyoming

Department of Transportation



# Project Main Goal

Utilizing NDS & RID data to better understand driver behavior and performance during adverse weather conditions





# Main Research Questions

Overall, we want to identify and document the following information from the NDS and RID.

1. Crashes related to **inclement weather** trips
2. **Driver responses** (i.e., speed and headway adaptation, and lane wandering) during inclement weather
3. The best **surrogate measures** for weather-related crashes
4. Types of analysis and **conclusions** from the resulting dataset?



# NDS Trips in Rain > 10 minutes

	Florida	Washington	Total
<b>Trips</b>	943	4070	5013
<b>Participants</b>	70	73	143
<b>Vehicles</b>	68	58	126
<b>Events</b>	22	63	85

**Data queried from NDS InSight website March 2015**



# Next Steps

- Extracted and **analyzed** related data using RID
- Requesting **sample NDS data** and identify the limitations
- The research team received **5 sample NDS data sets** (Time series data, video views provided with DAS)
- Discussions ongoing about **limitations**

# Questions

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