

Vulnerable Road User Safety Assessment

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Vulnerable Road User Safety Assessment (VRU SA)

- Federal response to address the national increase of pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities.
- IIJA requires all states to develop a VRU SA.
- FHWA developed guidance & timeline for completion
- Evaluate economically disadvantaged areas with limited access to motor vehicle transport & reliant on walking & bicycling.
- Develop a list of safety strategies to mitigate safety risk to VRUs.

Vulnerable Road User

A vulnerable road user is a non-motorist, that includes a person walking; rolling, including the use of a mobility assistance device; or those bicycling.

Vulnerable road user does include

- A highway worker on foot in a work zone, given they are considered a pedestrian.
- Does not include a motorcyclist.

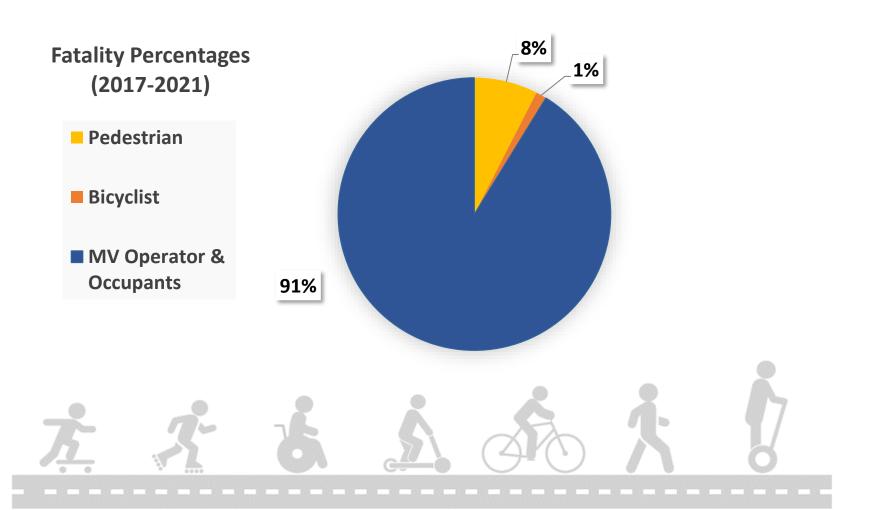


Montana's Vulnerable Road User Safety Assessment (VRU SA)

- Data driven process
- 5-year period (2017-2021)
- Analysis of VRU fatalities and serious injuries
- Evaluate disadvantaged/ high risk areas
- Identify crash factors
- Determine strategies



Percentage of VRU Fatalities of All Crash Fatalities (2017-2021)



Vulnerable Road User 5-Year Period (2017-2021)

Of the 1,384 Non-Motorists Involved in Crashes...

Fatalities

77½ 7£ Pedestrian Bicycle

Suspected Serious Injuries

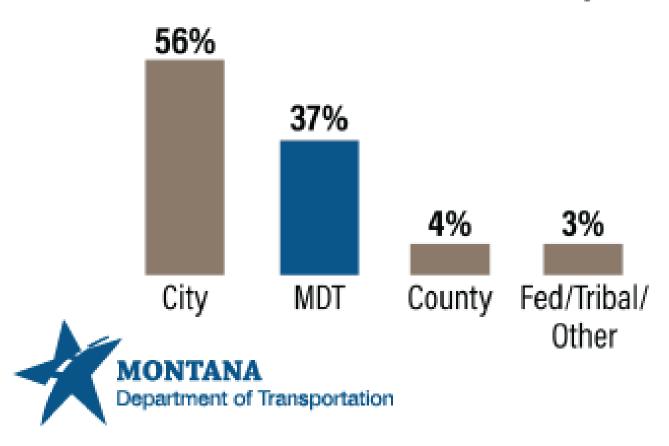
Pedestrian

154½ 64½ 2? Bicycle

Unknown

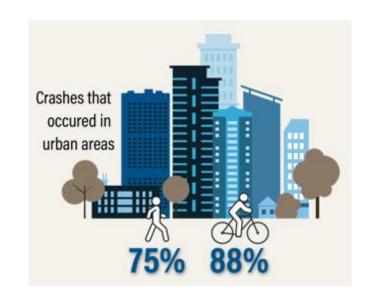
VRU Crash Characteristics

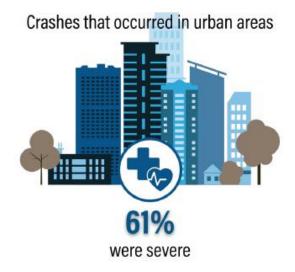
Non-Motorist Crashes Occurred on Routes Owned By:



VRU-Involved Crashes (2017-2021)

- 75% of all Pedestrian involved crashes occurred in Urban areas
- 88% of all Bicyclist involved crashes occurred in Urban areas





61% of VRU-involved crashes occurring in Urban area were severe.

VRU Crash Characteristics - Lighting Conditions (2017-2021)

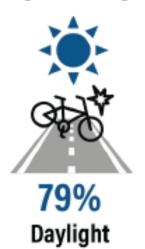
- 59% of Pedestrian-involved severe crashes occurred under dark conditions.
 - Mostly during Nov-Jan





21% Dark with Lighting 38% Dark No Lighting

- 88% of Bicyclist-involved severe crashes occurred during daylight hours
 - Mostly during Jun-Sep

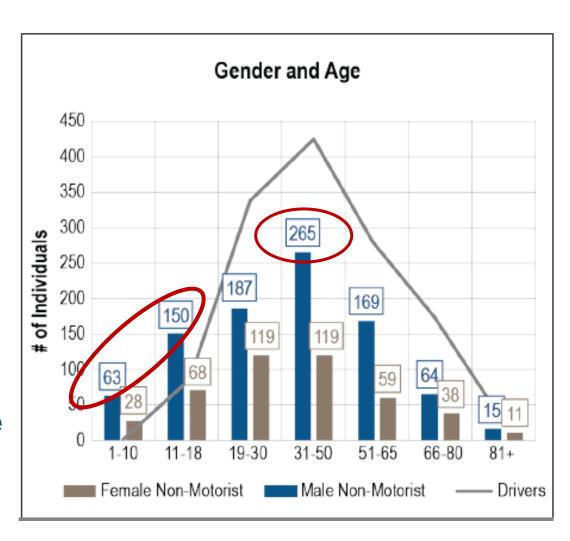


VRU Crash Demographics (2017-2021)

29% of all VRUinvolved in crashes were males between the age of 31-50

23% of all VRUinvolved in crashes were males between the ages of 1-18

10% of all VRUinvolved in crashes were 66 years of age and older



Of the children involved in severe VRU crashes, many were left unattended

Trends based on Actions of the Pedestrian.



- Wearing dark clothing no reflective gear or lighting
- Hit while crossing an unmarked, mid-block location.
- In the roadway improperly (impaired, standing, laying)
- Darted into street, often without looking for traffic.
- Failed to wait for pedestrian signal before crossing

Trends based on Actions of the Bicyclist



- Riding on the sidewalk & did not slow down or yield before entering intersections and crosswalks.
- Riding in marked bike lanes but riding against traffic.
- Riding too fast and not able to stop before a collision

Trends based on Actions of Motor Vehicle Operator

Backing a vehicle & hitting a pedestrian



- Speeding at the time of the crash & did not have time to react or lost control of the vehicle and hit a non-motorist
- Driver's obstructed views (pedestrians emerging between cars/ glare of sun/ or headlights)
- Failure to yield to pedestrian in the crosswalk.
- Driver taking a tight turn and clipping a bicyclist

Contributing Factor of both the Non-Motorist & the Driver

- Impairment
 - either of the VRU, the driver, or both.
- Impaired crashes were especially prevalent in rural areas.
- Distracted at the time of the crash,
 - use of headphones or another device; or reaching for an object inside a vehicle.



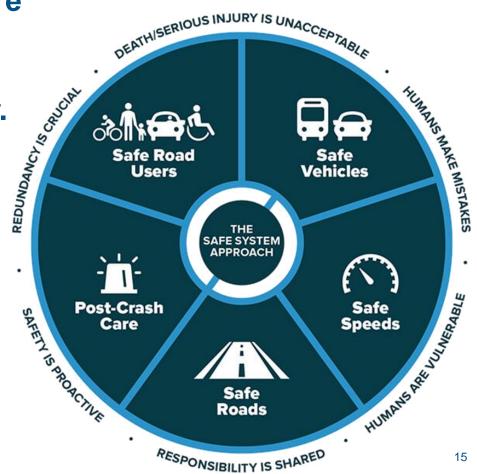


Safety Countermeasures

To reduce non-motorized fatalities & serious injuries we need to acknowledge-

 Fatalities & serious injuries are unacceptable.

- Everyone has a responsibility.
- Safety is proactive.
- Humans are vulnerable.
- Redundancy is crucial.
- Humans make mistakes.



VRU SA Strategies







Enhance visibility of bicyclist & pedestrians



• Reduce crossing distance,



• Improve roadway visibility: lighting



Designate NM, low-volume, low speed routes

Reduce speed: roundabouts, traffic circles

Enforce traffic laws, dynamic speed signage

Ongoing Efforts

Education & Outreach

Traffic education, safety culture, behavioral training





Engineering Countermeasures

Data analysis focusing on crash patterns



Traffic laws & DUI/Drug Court & 24/7 Program



- Emergency Medical Services & Responders
 - Collaborative, coordinated training w/ local & state agencies.



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Comprehensive Highway Safety Plan https://www.mdt.mt.gov/visionzero/plans/chsp.aspx

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