

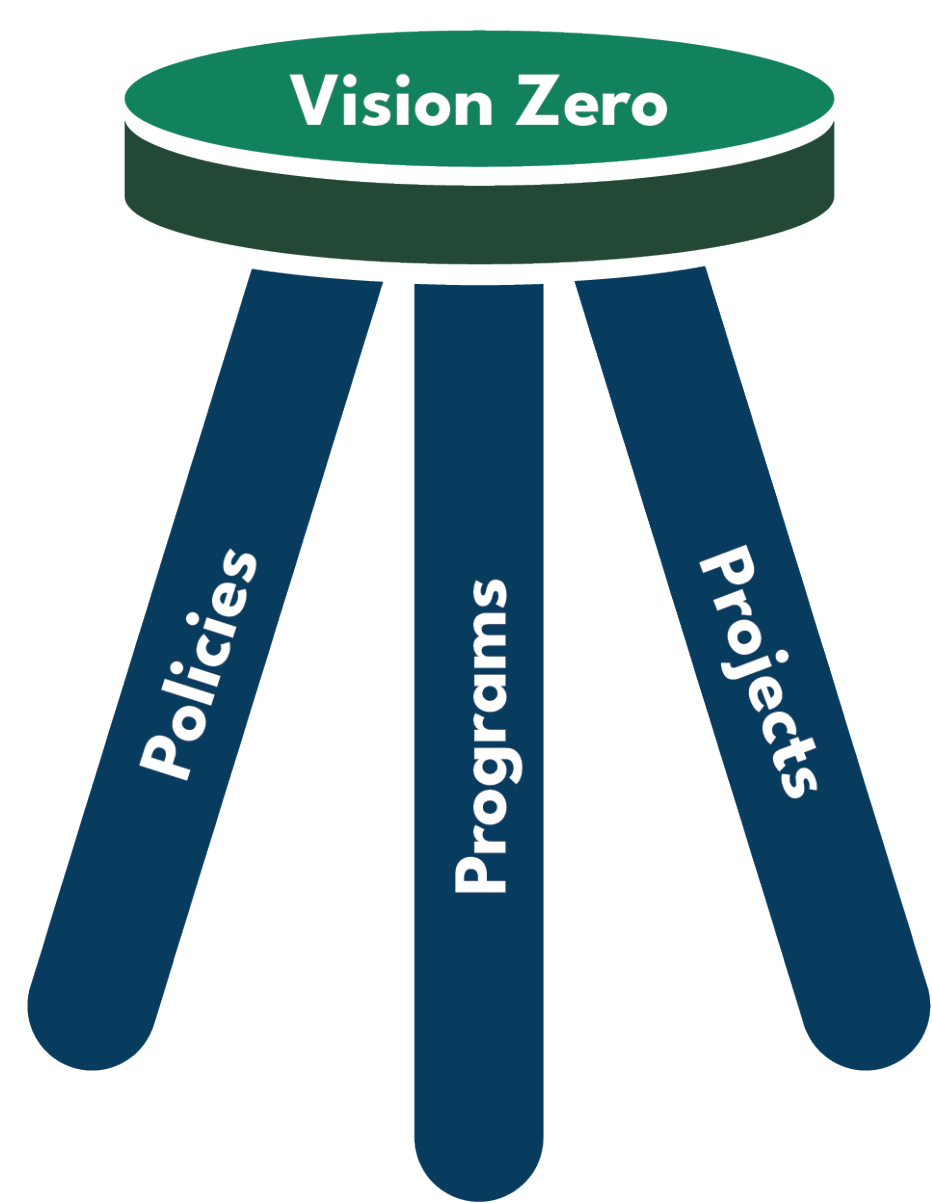
Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) Comprehensive Safety Action Plan (CSAP)



The City of Dublin Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) Comprehensive Safety Action Plan (CSAP) is a **road map to provide safe transportation for all people living in and driving through the city**. The CSAP will help Dublin move toward Vision Zero, which aims to eliminate traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries .

This CSAP gives Dublin access to dedicated SS4A federal funds.

Three-Legged Stool Approach

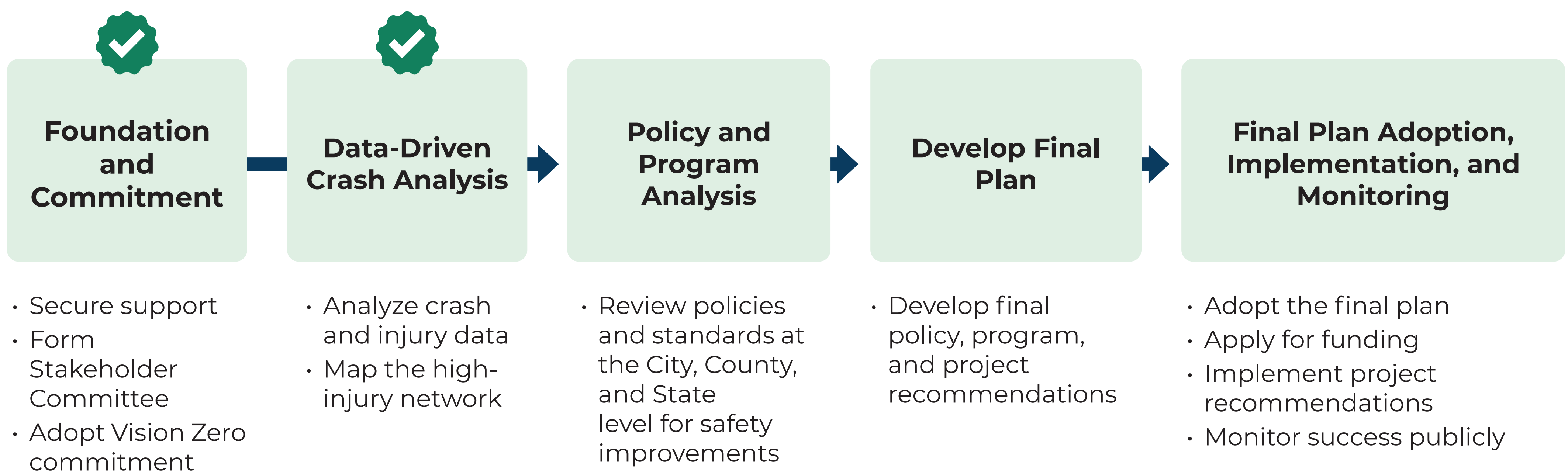


The Three-Legged Stool Approach highlights the interdisciplinary approach to achieve the zero-traffic death goal.

It also breaks down the solutions into policies, programs, and projects. The approach underlines that the “three legs” are inter-dependent and none is indispensable. It emphasizes the effort from different stakeholders (policymakers, city staff, engineers, organizations, and individuals) to get involved in the solutions.

- **Policies** to set priorities
 - Leadership level decisions
 - Staff level implementation
- **Programs** including education and enforcement to inform citizens & affect future behavior
- **Projects** to improve the roadway system for all users

Project Timeline



Your data questions, answered!

Where and when is this data from?

This crash data is from the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) Crash Data Dashboard via a system called Numetric.

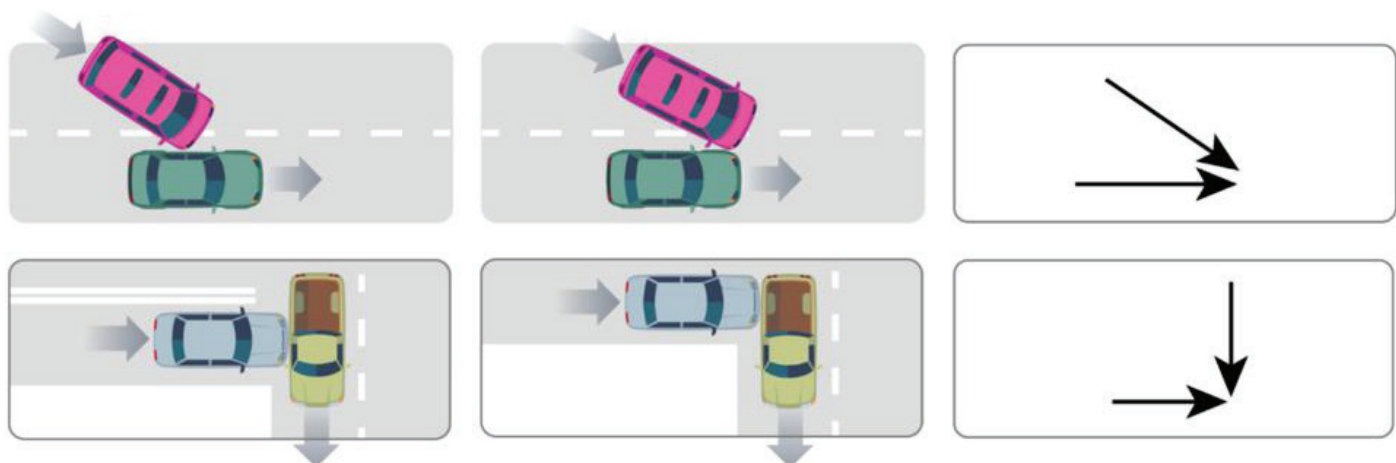
This study reflects crash data from January 1st, 2020, to December 31st, 2024.

How is crash severity measured?

Crash data includes many details, but one of the most important data points is the severity rating, or KABCO System.

- K – Fatal Injury
- A – Suspected Serious Injury
- B – Suspected Minor Injury/ Visible Injury
- C – Possible Injury/ Complaint
- O – Not Injured

What are the different crash types and what do they mean?



Angle Collisions: Occur at intersections when vehicles traveling in perpendicular directions collide.



Head-On Collisions: Involve vehicles traveling in opposite directions colliding front-to-front, typically on undivided roadways.



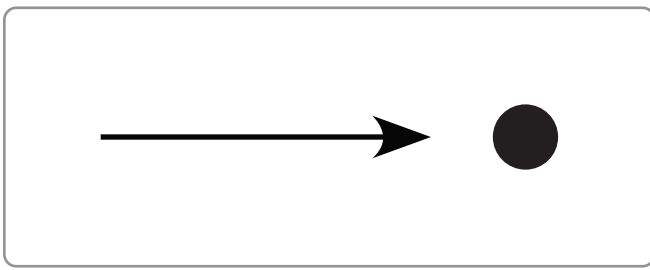
Sideswipe Collisions (Same Direction): Occur when two vehicles traveling parallel in the same direction make contact, often during lane changes.



Rear-End Collisions: Happen when a vehicle crashes into the one in front of it, commonly due to sudden stops or following too closely.



Sideswipe Collisions (Opposite Direction): Involve vehicles traveling in opposite directions brushing against each other, usually on narrow roads.

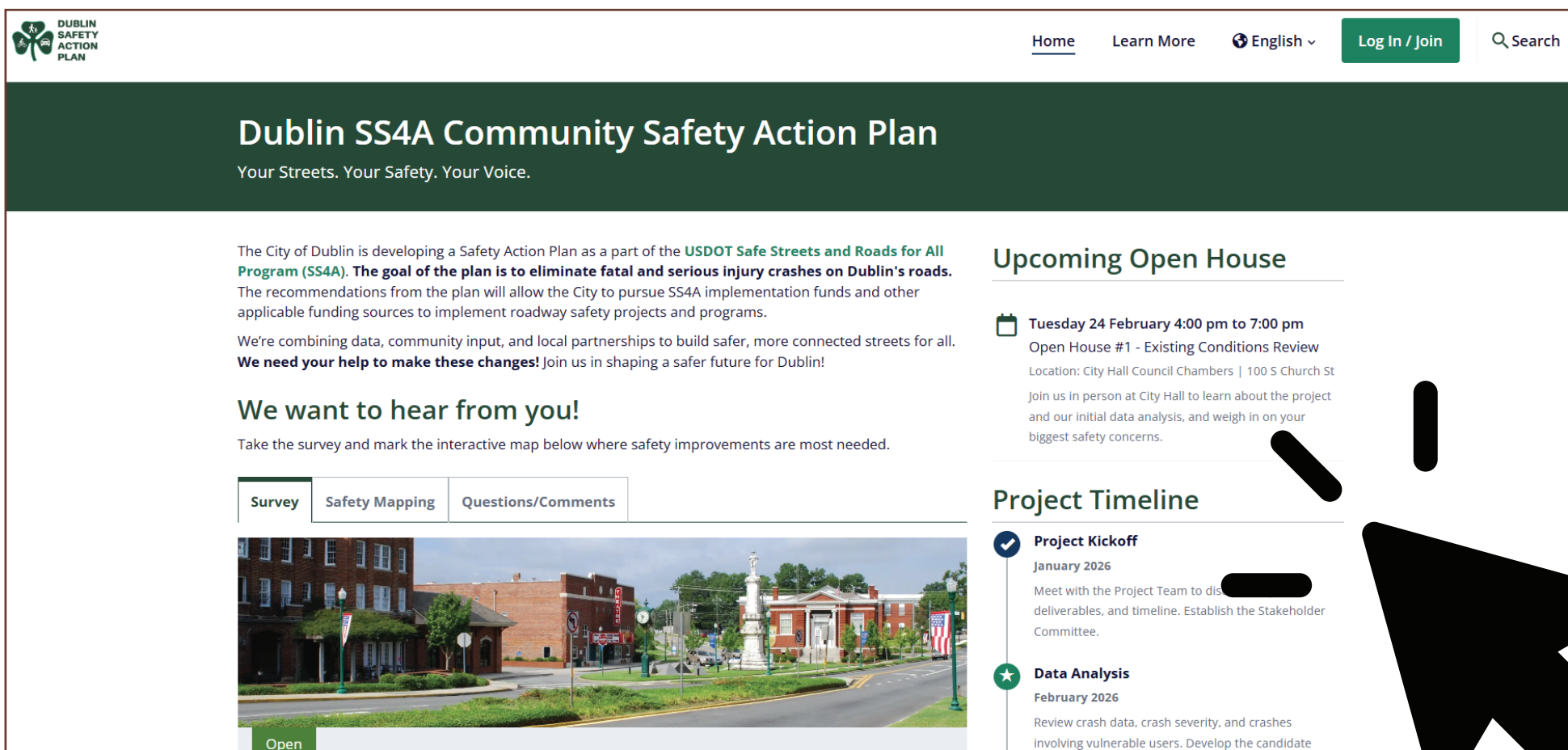


Not a Collision with Motor Vehicle: Includes single-vehicle crashes such as those involving fixed objects (e.g., poles, trees, barriers), pedestrians, animals, parked vehicles, or roadside features.

How can I learn more?

Our project website will always have the most up-to-date information on project status and public engagement opportunities. You can submit a question anytime and we will respond.

<https://safestreetsdublin.com>

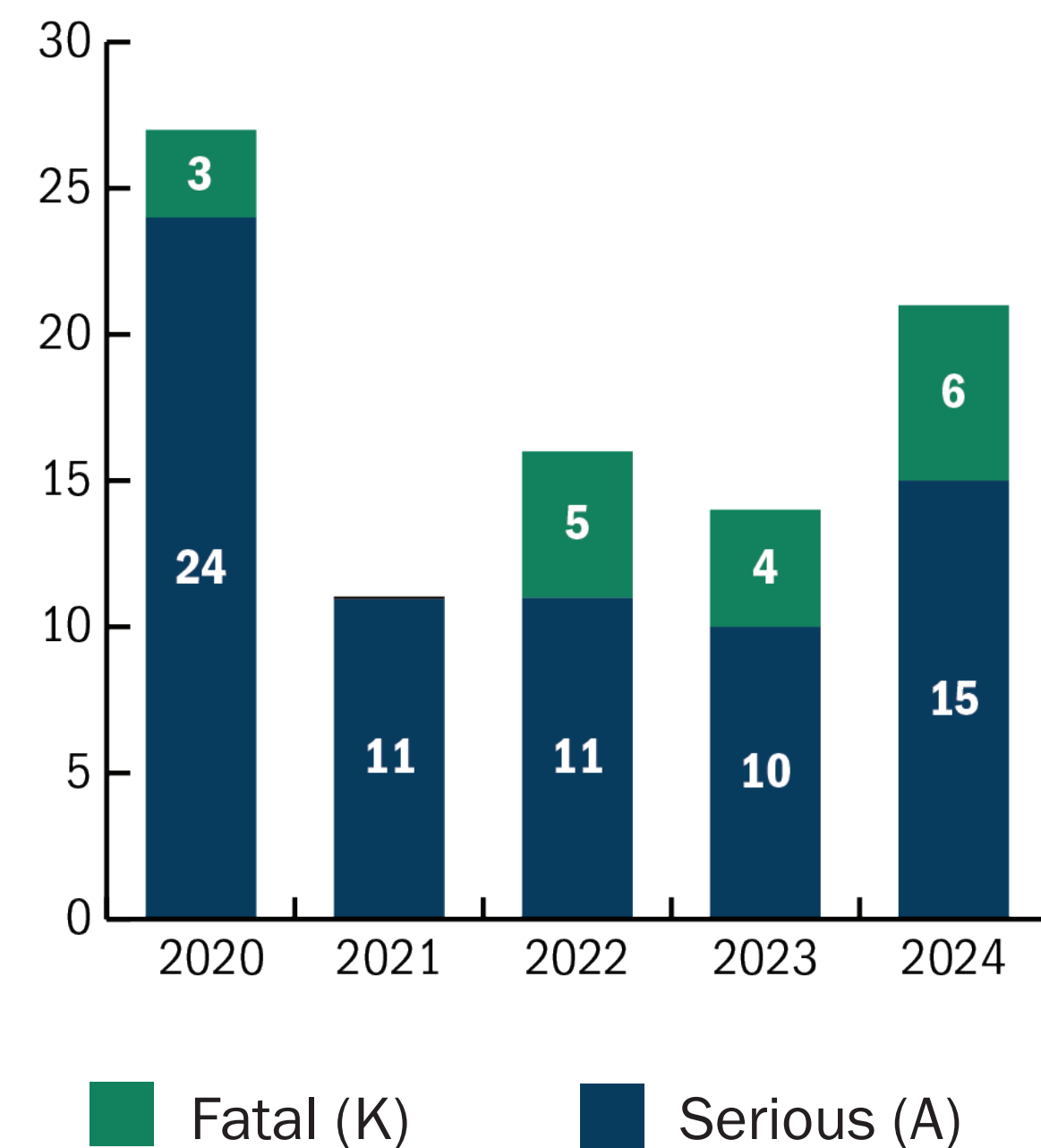


Safety Analysis Overview

On average, there have been 707 crashes per year between 2020 and 2024.

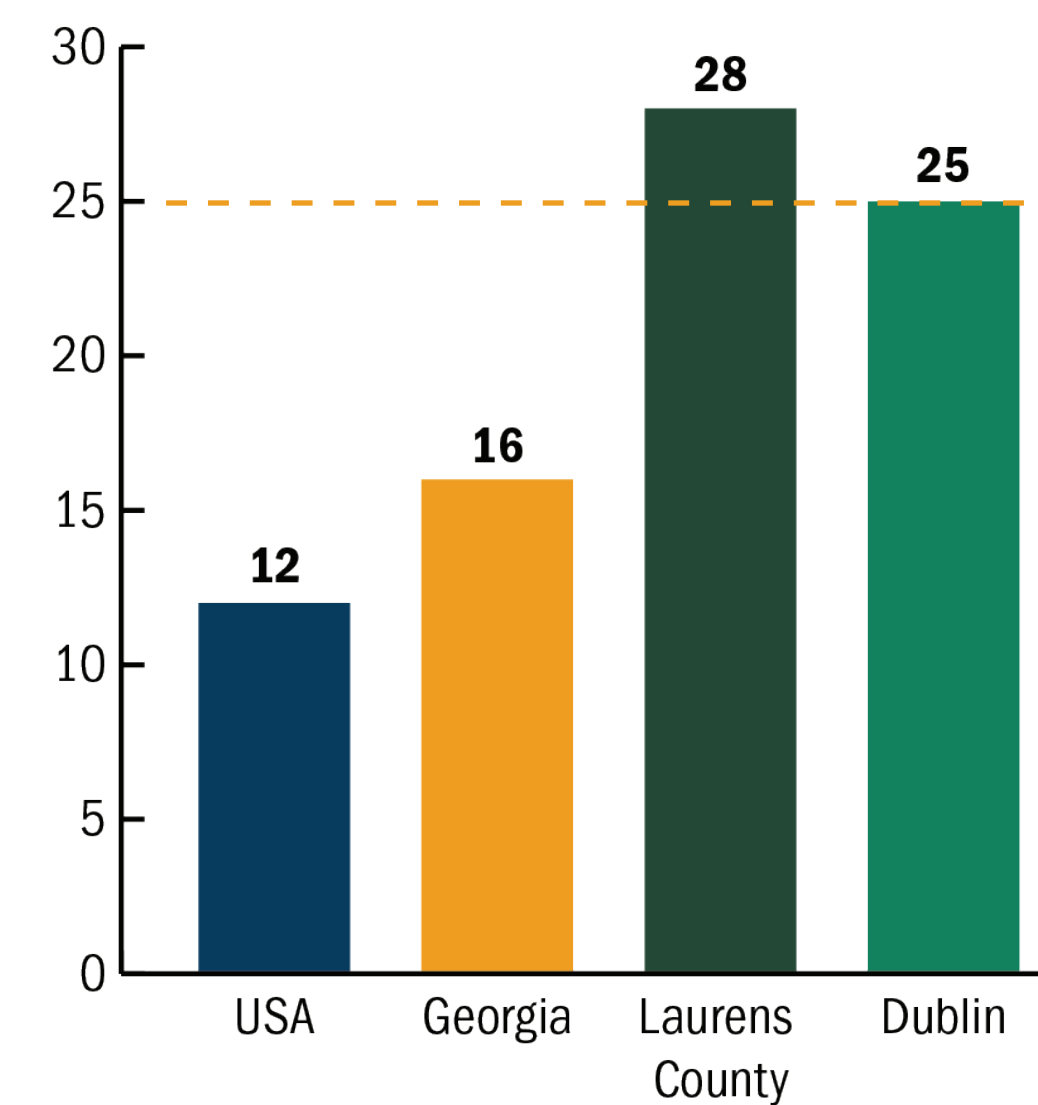
Fatal and Serious Crashes

There have been 18 fatal crashes between 2020 and 2024.



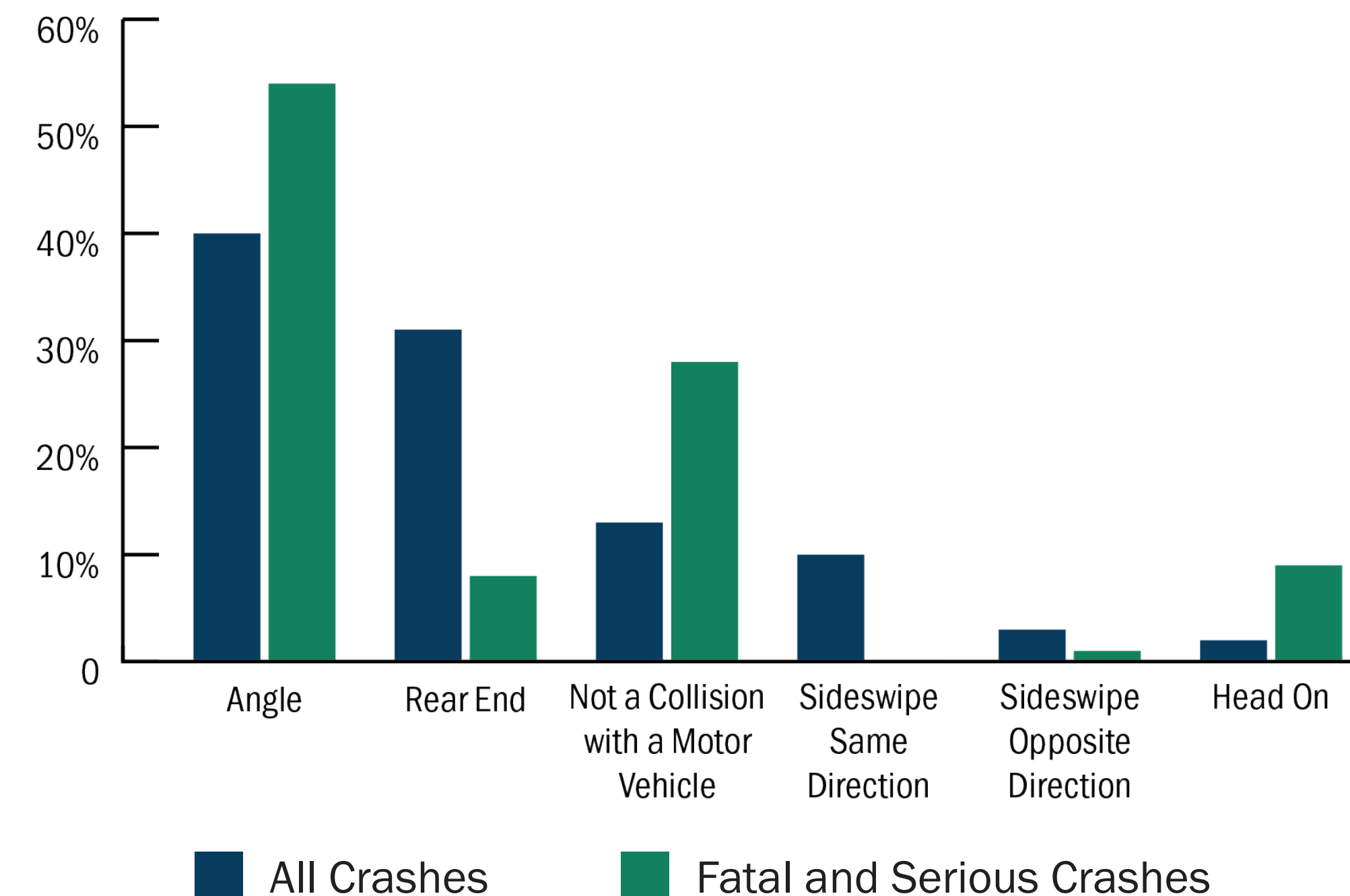
Fatality Rate per 100k People

Dublin has a lower fatality rate compared to the county, but it is higher than the State and the U.S.



Crash Types

Angle crashes are the most common overall crash type and the most common fatal and serious crash type.



Age

Young adult and young drivers are more likely to be involved in fatal and serious crashes. Each group only represents 6% of Dublin's population.



Drivers 65+

22% of fatal and serious crashes

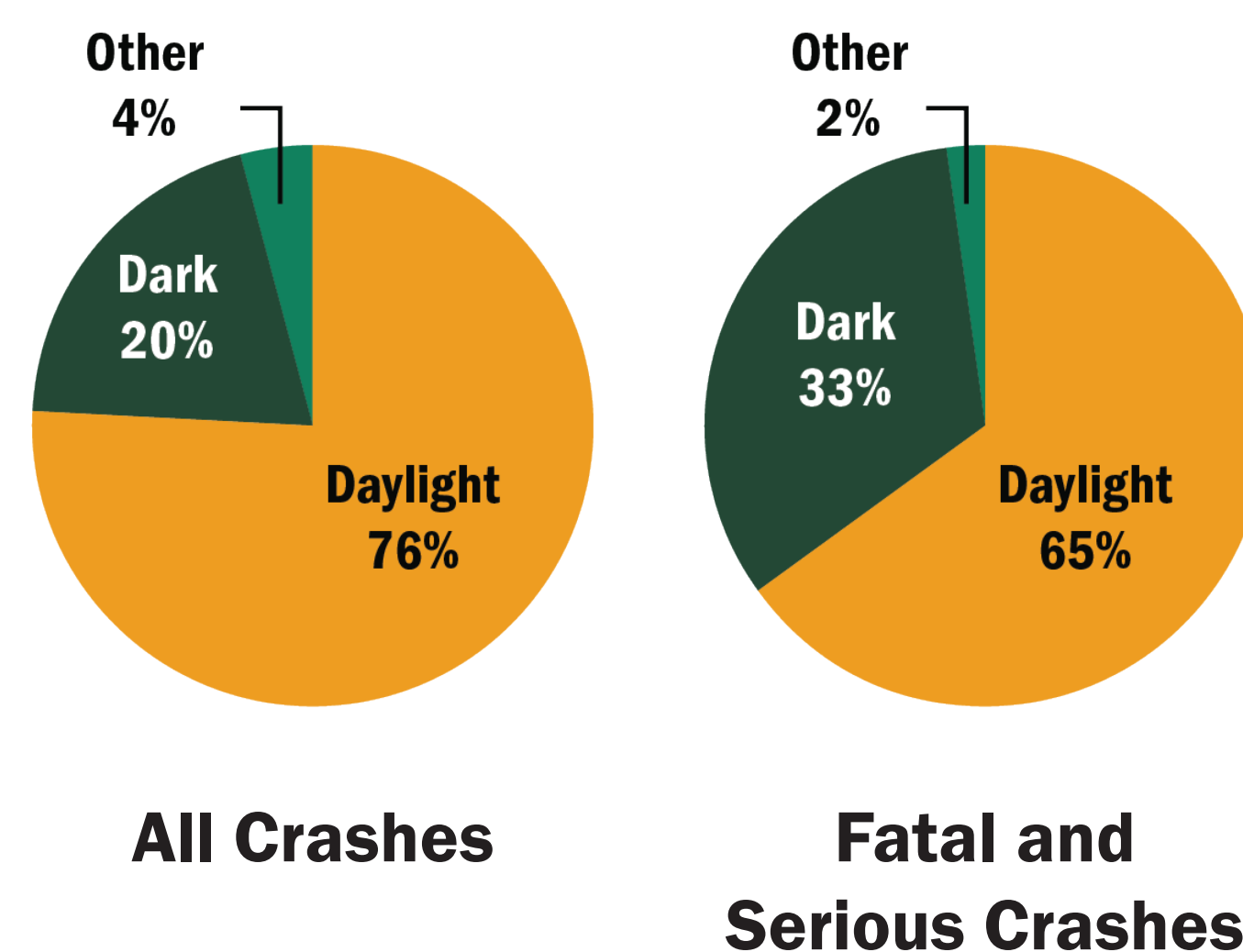


Drivers 20-24

21% of fatal and serious crashes

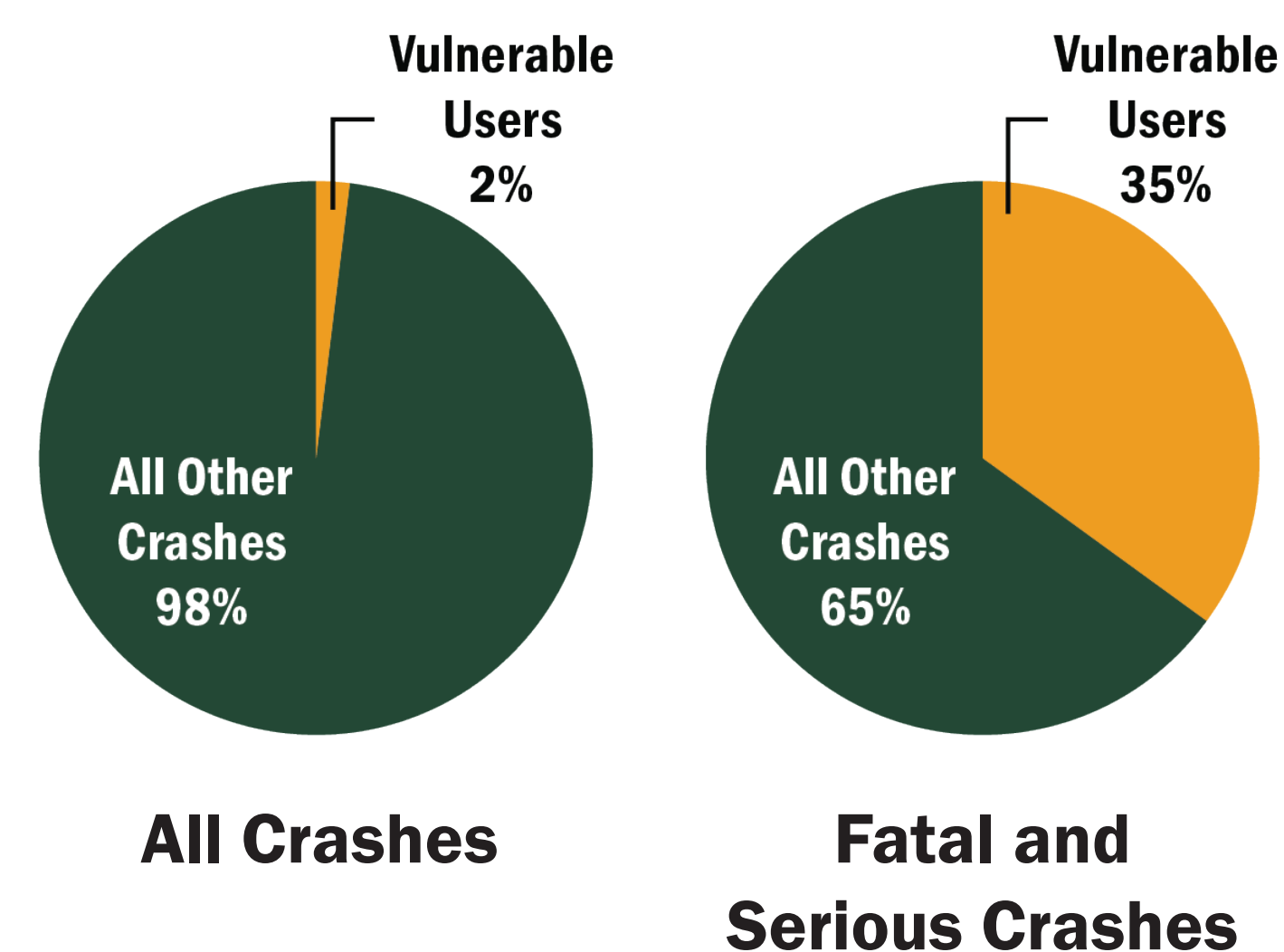
Lighting

Nighttime crashes only represent 20% of all crashes, but the likelihood of a crash being fatal or serious is higher at night.



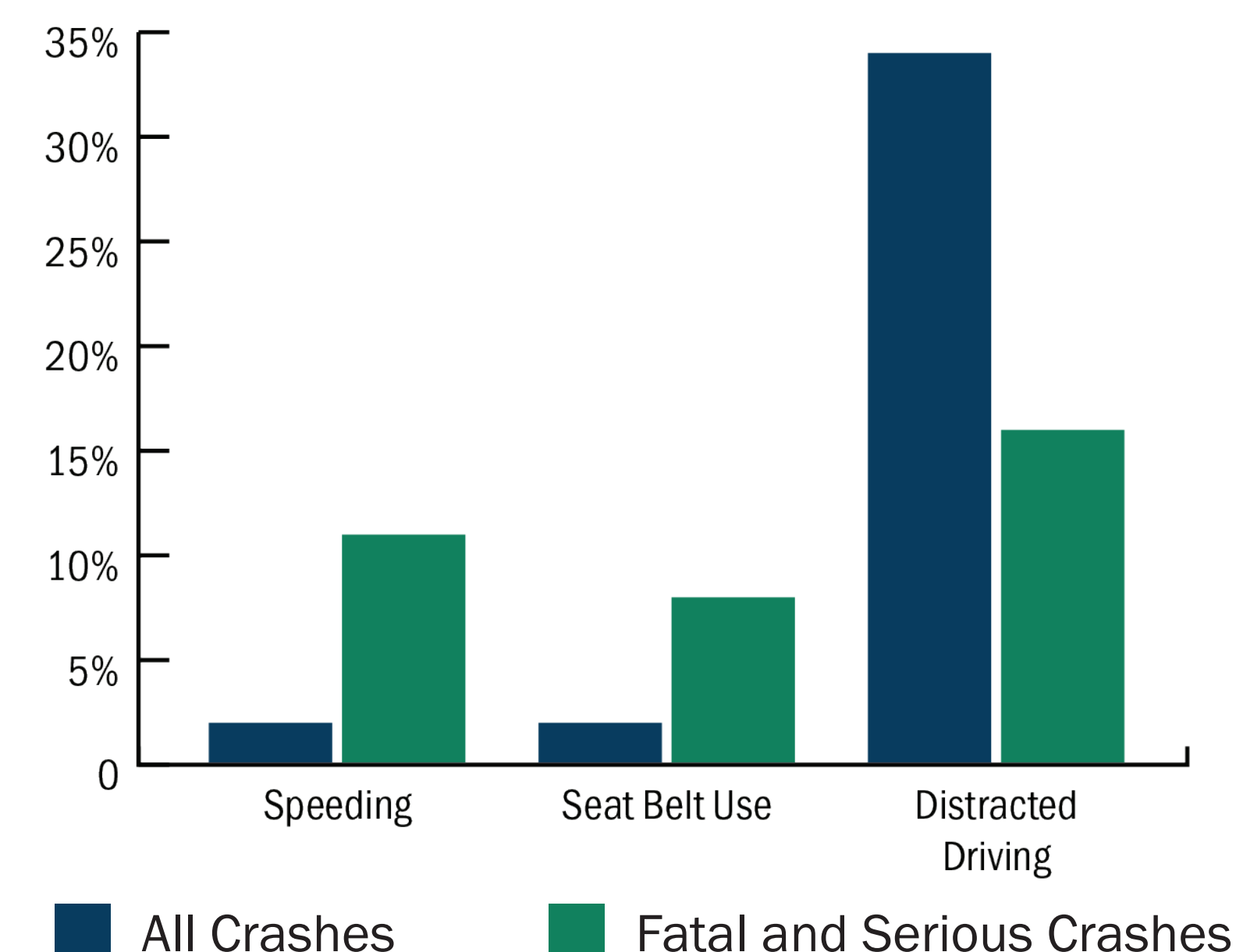
Vulnerable Road Users

Although pedestrian, bicycle, and motorcycle crashes are infrequent, the likelihood of a fatal or serious outcome is significantly higher compared to other crash types.



Behavioral Factors

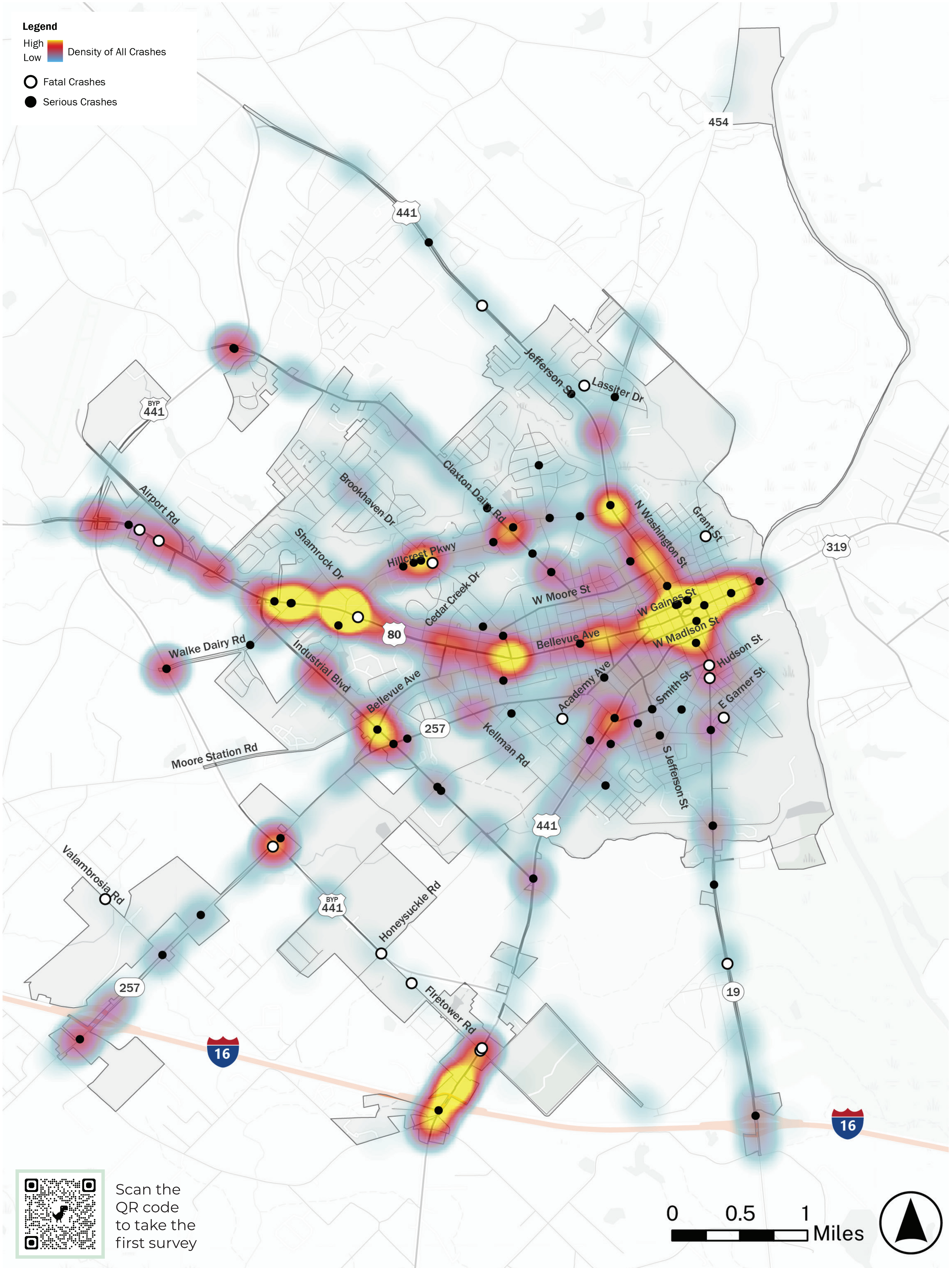
Distracted driving is the most common cited behavioral issue. However, speeding and improper seatbelt use have a higher comparable rate of fatal and serious crashes.



Drivers 15-19

15% of fatal and serious crashes

All Crashes Map (2020-2024)



Candidate High Injury Network

What is the High Injury Network?

The High Injury Network (HIN) identifies roads segments and intersections with the highest concentration of serious injuries and fatalities. It helps prioritize where to direct improvements for the highest impact on fatality reduction.

In Dublin, 55%
of all crashes
are happening
on 10% of roads

