

# Indicators of a Vision Zero community



## Multi-Disciplinary Approach



When planning to adopt a Vision Zero approach, partnerships should be developed and maintained with professionals from various disciplines, including:

- Health agencies
- Law enforcement
- Transportation and public works
- Politicians
- Planners
- Engineer
- Educators

## Collaborative and Engaging



Community members should be involved throughout the development, implementation and evaluation of a Vision Zero plan, through representation on Vision Zero committees, surveys or public road safety meetings. Insight from community members is useful to:

- Develop, support and understand what is needed
- Know which countermeasures will be effective to address community road safety concerns
- Gain insight into what is working and what is not (post-implementation)

## Political Will



Government champions and collaboration are essential to the success of any Vision Zero plan. Political will can help ensure adequate, consistent funding for the implementation of Vision Zero initiatives and support from politicians can help push these initiatives forward. Political will is particularly critical when looking to make policy changes related to road safety, such as speed-limit reductions.

## Detailed Plan



Vision Zero communities must have a detailed Vision Zero plan. The plan should include:

- Clear timelines for each road safety initiative
- Assigned responsibilities for completing each task
- Defined, measurable goals including numerical targets
- Training component to ensure all involved have the necessary knowledge and expertise to carry out the goals of the plan

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## Data Driven

Data-driven approaches to Vision Zero allow for appropriate planning and ensure that priority concerns are addressed first. Data-driven approaches include:

- Hot-spot tracking, e.g. using police data to determine areas with a high number of collisions
- Implementation of countermeasures that address the most critical road safety issues within priority areas
- Monitoring progress and changes in collision frequency and location over time

## Address Multi-Modal Road Users

Vision Zero planning should address multi-modal road users and aim to make roads safer for all ages and abilities and any form of transportation: pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, drivers and passengers, public transit users. For example, approaches to improve the safety of multi-modal road users include:

- Separate vulnerable road users from cars, buses, trucks
- Make adequate safe crossings available
- Place a strong emphasis on equitable strategies

## Implementation and Evaluation Strategies

The Vision Zero plan must include or be accompanied by a strategy for implementation and evaluation efforts. Effective strategies should:

- Include a framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting that directly reflects the measurable goals and numerical targets outlined in your plan
- Be updated annually to reflect funding and plans
- Share evaluation results publicly and with key decision makers to determine priorities and budget

## Proven Countermeasures

There are numerous countermeasures that have been shown to enhance safety for all road users. For example, countermeasures may include reducing speeds, dedicated signal phases for pedestrians, and installing separated cycling infrastructure. Select proven countermeasures are explored further on page 25 of this paper.