



Widen Shoulder

Widening paved shoulders on roadways can help reduce run-off road crashes, increase stability for vehicles, and improve maneuvering space for drivers.

Implementation Strategy

How and Where to Apply

- Widen paved shoulders on high-speed, limited-access highways, especially along segments with high run-off-road crash frequencies or restricted recovery zones.
- This provides additional recovery space for errant vehicles, improves lateral clearance for disabled vehicles or emergency stops, and offers increased space for maintenance activities.
- Best suited for rural high-speed roads or highways with high run-off risks, where wider shoulders provide recovery space and boost vehicle stability. Avoid where urban areas with limited right-of-way or steep slopes, as widening may increase costs and drainage issues.

Key Stakeholders

State DOTs, MPOs, engineering consultants, construction contractors, freight/trucking associations.

Proactive Implementation

Widening shoulders should be integrated during planned resurfacing, reconstruction, or capacity improvement projects on interstates and high-speed arterials. Agencies should prioritize segments with narrow shoulders, high-speed limits, or elevated single-vehicle crash rates. Research emphasized that modest increases in shoulder width provided measurable safety benefits and extended pavement life by reducing edge deterioration.

Use in a Safe System Approach

Wider paved shoulders on roadways support the Safe Roads element of the Safe System Approach. They provide extra space to handle human mistakes and vulnerabilities, reducing run-off crashes and preventing deaths or serious injuries.

Countermeasure Overview

Objective: Keep vehicles from encroaching on the roadside.
Strategy: Apply shoulder treatments.

Selected Related Countermeasures

- CM1** Rumble strips on widened shoulders
- CM2** Guardrail upgrades
- CM3** High-friction surface treatments

Cost: \$\$ (Moderate)
Service Life: 20 years
Benefit-Cost Ratio: 1.2:1

Targeted Solution



CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Reduced visibility
- Driver inattention/distraction



TARGET CRASH TYPE

- Run-off Road



ROAD FACILITY TYPE

- Principal Arterial Interstate



AREA TYPE

- All

Safety Linkage



NCHRP 500 Series

Run-off Road



SAFE SYSTEM APPROACH

Safe Roads



AASHTO'S TOWARD ZERO DEATHS

Safer Infrastructure

SAFE SYSTEM ROADWAY DESIGN

TIER 1
TIER 2
TIER 3
TIER 4

Tier 1

Wide Shoulder on Road. Source: VHB.

16%

Widen paved shoulder from 4 ft to 8 ft, reduces fixed object, head-on, run-off-road, and sideswipe crashes of K severity in urban multi lane roads ([CMF ID : 6295](#))

7%

Reduces fixed object, head-on, run-off-road, and sideswipe crashes and K severity in urban multi lane roads ([CMF ID: 6213](#))

Resources

- [Analysis of the Shoulder Widening Need on the State Highway System](#)
- [Potential Safety Effects of Lane Width and Shoulder Width on Two-Lane Rural State Highways in Idaho](#)

