



Road Safety – A (Global) Mid-term Scorecard

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Prop. of

global

deaths

14%

86%

Where?

Highly motorised countries

Motorising countries

- Asia Pacific	44%
- Latin America/Carib.	13%
- Central/Eastern Europe	12%
- Africa	11%
- Middle East	6%

86%



The Forecast Change by 2020

Highly motorised countries - ↓ 30% BUT

- South Asia (India) 1145%
- East Asia & Pacific (China, Indonesia)
- Sub-Saharan Africa ↑ 80%

- † 80%

- Middle East/North Africa ↑ 70%
- Latin Amer./Carib.
 + ↑ 50%
- Europe/Central Asia † 20%

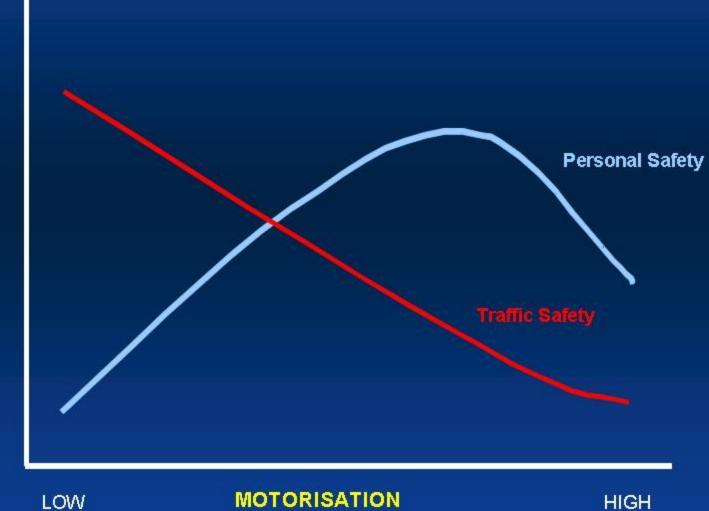








LOW



MOTORISATION

HIGH



World's Best Practice (2001) (per 100m veh/kms)

Australia 0.9

Netherlands 0.9

Sweden 0.8

• UK 0.8 (1998)

• USA 0.9



World's Best Practice (2004) (per 100,000 population)

THE "SUN" COUNTRIES

- Sweden 5.3

– UK 5.6

Netherlands 4.9

Vs

Australia 7.9

– USA 14.5



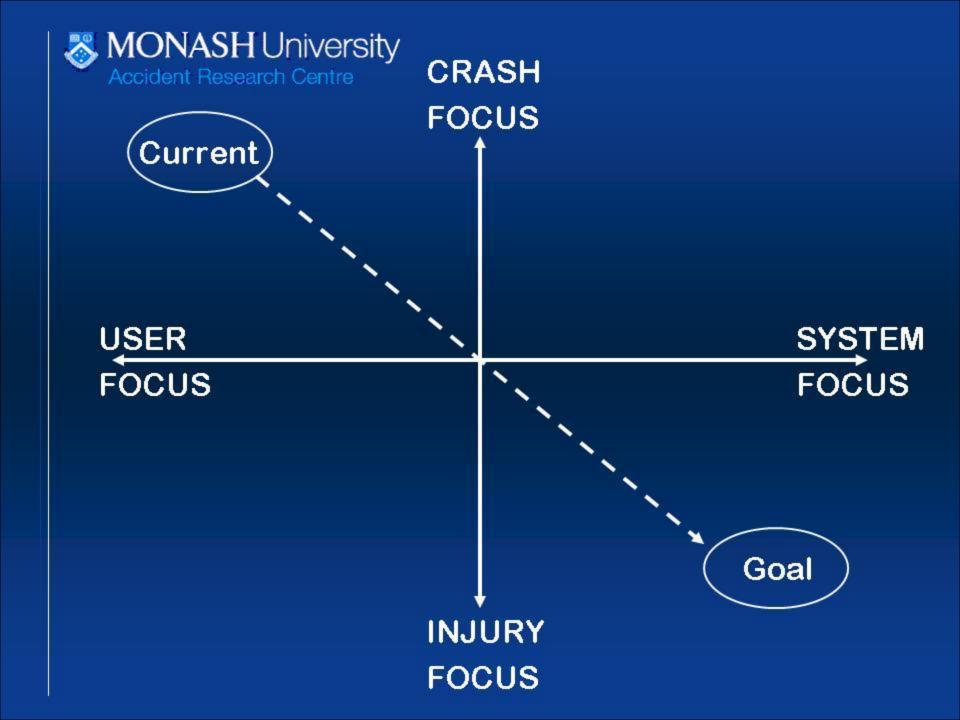
Road transport is an essential service

- like water
- like power



- leadership
- effective management







Overall model for safe traffic



Safe Vehicles
NCAP *****
SBR, ESC, pedestrian protection
ISA, alcohol interlock



Safe infrastructure, rural (speed limits fully aligned with infrastructure safety





Safe drivers
100% speed compliance
100% seat belt use
100% sober/drug free







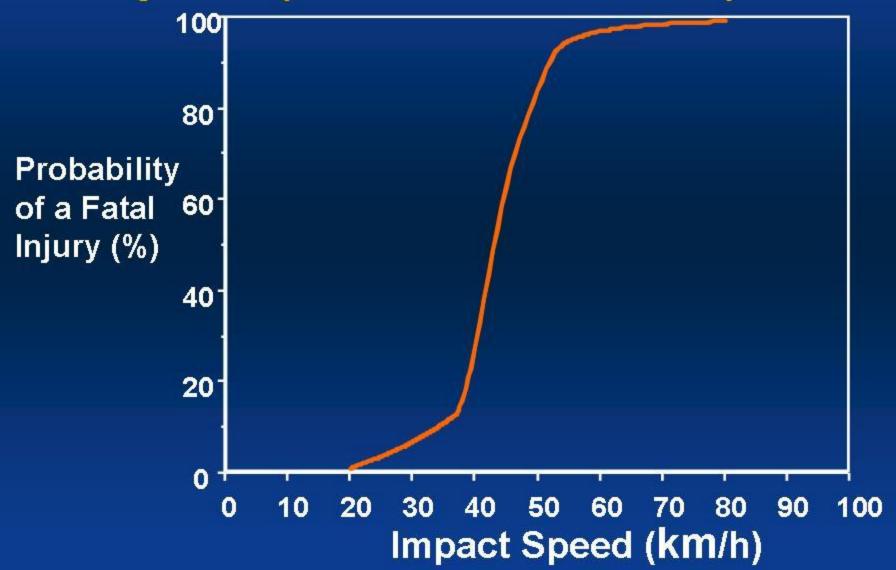
Safe Vehicle Scorecard

✓ crashworthiness

BUT with significant limits



Probability of Fatally Injuring a Pedestrian by the Speed of the Car on Impact





Side Impact Collisions

Maximum tolerable speed = 30 to 50 km/h





www.civil.ubc.ca/transportation.htm



Run-off-Road Crashes

Maximum tolerable speed = 30 to 50 km/h







Head-on Crashes

Maximum tolerable speed = 70 km/h

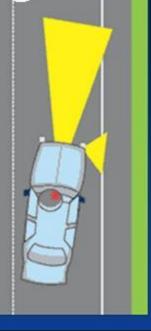




Safe Vehicle Scorecard

- ? crash avoidance
 - ✓ tyres, brakes, steering
 - ? ABS
 - **√**ESP









Whose Problem?

- manufacturers?
- regulators?
- consumers?





Safe Road Scorecard (1)

Urban design/operation

- poles
- intersections and human error
- speed limits (and signage)







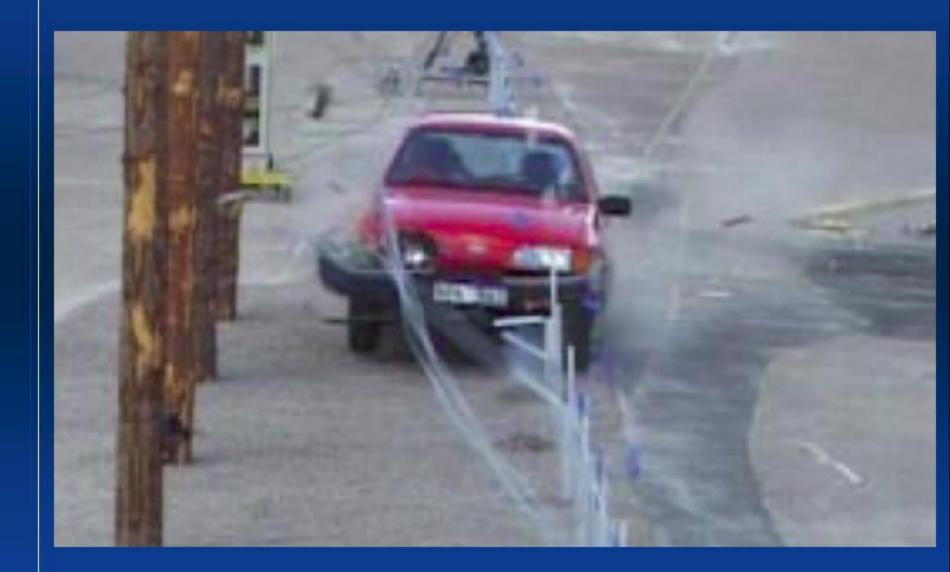


Safe Road Scorecard (2)

Rural design/operation

- safe roadsides
 - : flawed clear zone concept
- speed limits (and signage)







Whose Problem?

infrastructure funding



engineering mind-set



mobility is "king"





And how are we going on 5 star people?





- drink-driving?
- speeding?
- belt/helmet use?



The Public Health Prevention Paradox

Rose: "It is a common irony of preventive medicine that many people must take precautions to prevent illness in only a few."

- seat belt wearing
- helmet wearing
- motorcyclists
- bicyclists

speeding



When are we prepared to constrain our behaviour for the collective good?

- when the perceived cost is small

BUT we still had to be forced

- seat belt laws
- helmet laws



We fight like hell when we see a negative for us

- bans on smoking in public places
- "speeding"







Moderating the urban speed profile

- saves lives
- saves fuel
- reduces pollution
- does not meaningfully increase journey time

Why, then, can't we do it?

- sectoral opposition
- institutional mindsets
- prevailing culture





We don't feel a personal responsibility for the road toll - train crash vs car crash



We want to blame the extreme behaviours – the drunks, the boy-racers, the drugged – and we want them to be the targets of road policing

AND SO THEY SHOULD BE BUT ONLY WITHIN A POPULATION LEVEL PREVENTIVE STRATEGY







- -> Commitment
 - -from the top of government
- Institutional Leadership
 - -can't happen without commitment

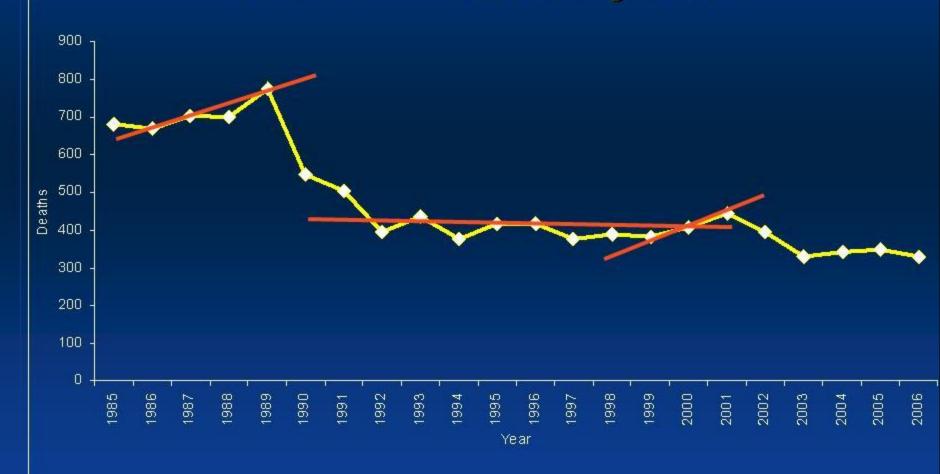


We need the 3 Cs much more than the 3 Es

- Commitment
- Co-operation
- Co-ordination



Road Crash Deaths Victoria – last 20 years





Immediate Antecedents (1)

- the 1989 'spike' in deaths
- the 2001 'spike' in deaths
 - →history repeats itself





Immediate Antecedents (2)

- Progress vs Public Target
- Imminence of Election
- Lead Minister a keen cyclist



"Safety First" (1996-2000)

Baseline 410 (av. ann. deaths 1993-1995)

Outcome 407 deaths in 2000



Baseline 414 (av. ann. deaths 1999-2001)

Target 331 deaths in 2007

(a 20% decrease)





Critical Success Factors

- Planning
 - essential but not sufficient
- Institutional Arrangements and Leadership
- Supporting socio-cultural context



Formal, public strategy containing evidence-based action plan to achieve objectively derived targets

 requires close relationship between researchers and policy makers



Critical Success Factors - Summary

Planning

- formal, public
- realistic (but challenging) targets
- evidence-based strategy/plans

Institutional

- close relationship between researchers and policy makers
- shared institutional responsibility (police, injury insurer, road and traffic agency) = INTEGRATED EFFORTS
- funder = beneficiary
- history of "quick wins"
- political and bureaucratic leadership

Community Support

- media on side
- huge public education effort