



# Students Acting to Reduce Speed

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# EU ambition: road safety/CO2 Targets

# EU targets

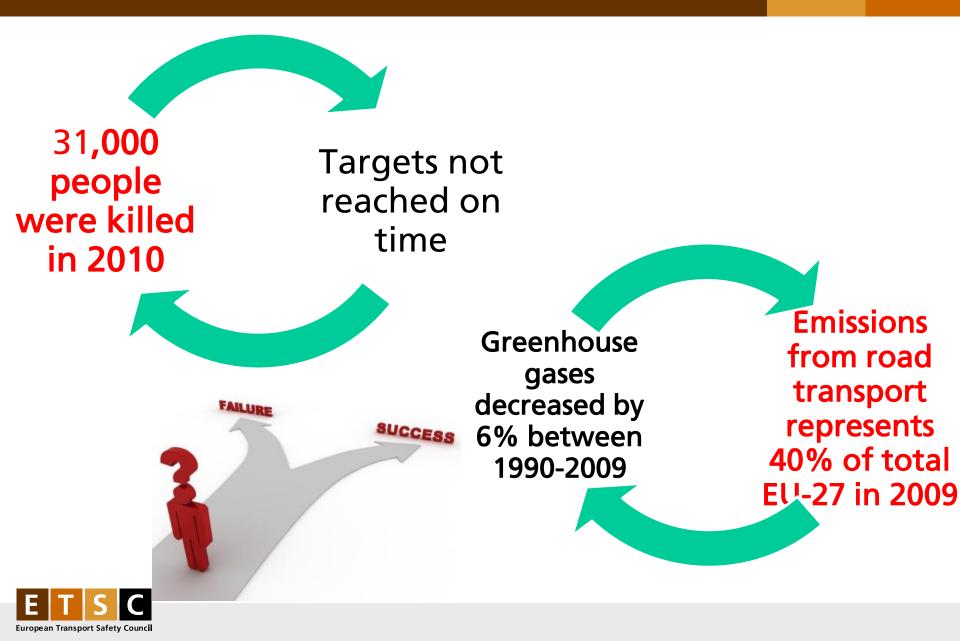
### Cut by 50% yearly road deaths between 2001-2010

Reduce by 20% green house gas emissions by 2020



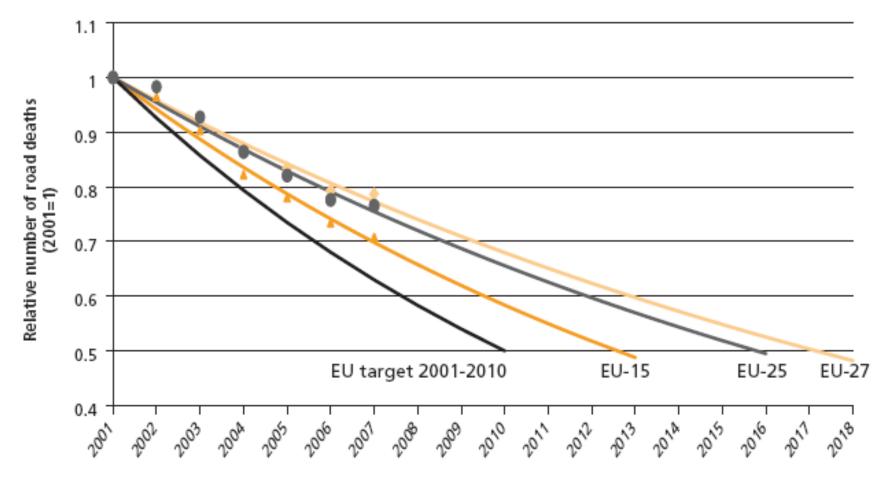


# The EU is off Target



### The EU Not Reaching its Road Safety target!

Figure 1. Estimated Trends in road deaths in EU 27, based on developments 2001-2007 (ETSC 2008a)





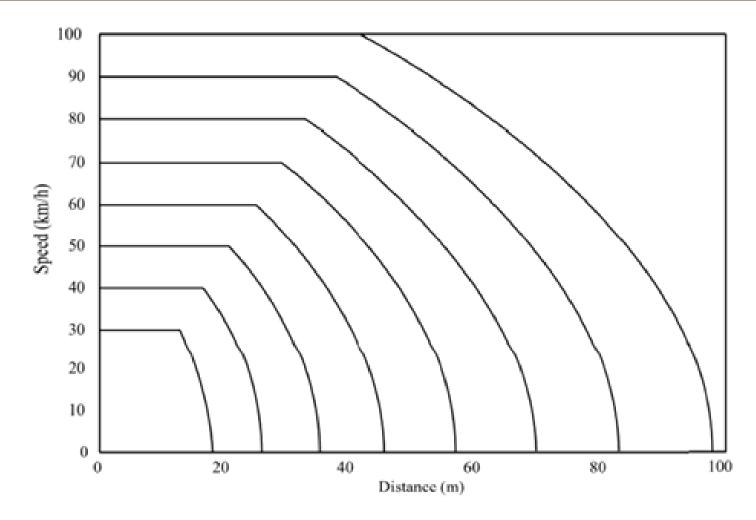
### Speed = danger: no doubt about it!

Road Safety: The relation between speed and crash rates is not linear but exponential...as speed increases the crash rate and injury outcome increases much faster than the increase in speed.





# **Increase in Speed = More Accidents**



Quite simply because: as speed increases so do emergency stopping time/distance



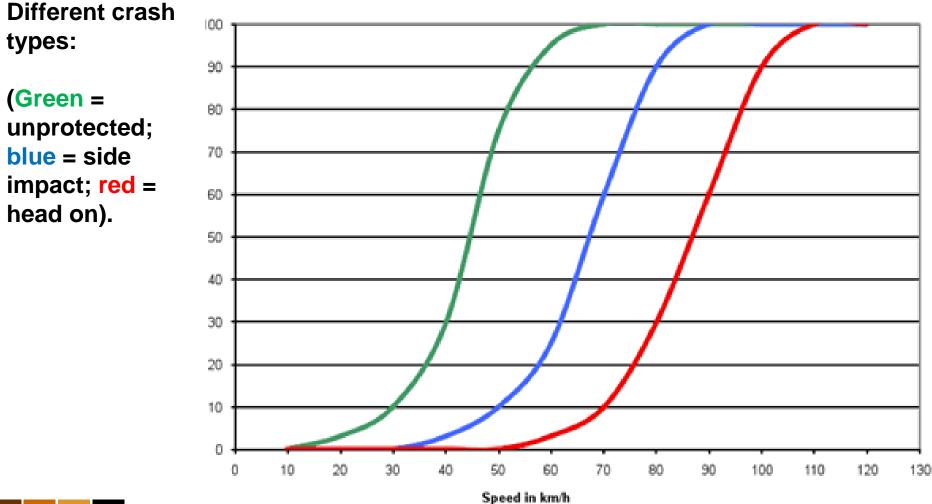
http://www.liikenneturva.fi/www/en/liitetiedostot/Tormaysnopeus\_EN\_paivitetty2008.swf

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9kV24bhdzLl



# Increase in Speed = Worst Accident Outcome

approximateive risk of being killed for different crash speeds and crash types





Fuel consumption and CO2 emissions are in great part a function of speed. Many studies recognise compliance with speed limits as a very effective carbon abatement policy.

### e.g.: French 'Plan Climat'

effective carbon abatement								
Measures	Reductions 2010 (Mt CO2.eq.)	Pilot	Horizon					
Reduction in emissions relating to action on vehicle engine technology	3.0	Ministry of Transport	2008					
Application of the directive on biofuels	7.0	MINEFI	Gradual up to 2010					
Clear information on energy consumption ( Energy Label)	0.2	Ministry of Transport	2005					
Bonus/surcharge for vehicle purchase	1	MINEFI/Ministry of the Interior/MEDD	As soon as possible					
Compliance with speed limits	3.0	Ministry of Transport	Gradual since 2002					
Awareness of the effect of a less aggressive driving style as a topic in the driving test	0.7	Ministry of Transport	2005					
Development of collective urban transport systems	0.2	Local municipalities	2005					
Improvement in company logistics	0.5	ADEME	2005					
Rail freight		Ministry of Transport	Gains after 2010: 0.7 Mt					
Hight speed train network		Ministry of Transport	Gain after 2010: 0.6 Mt					
Maritime Highways	0.2	Ministry of Transport	2006					
Air transport	0.5	Ministry of Transport	2007					
Reminder: Air conditioning								
Total sustalnable transport	16.3							



### **Other positive impacts**

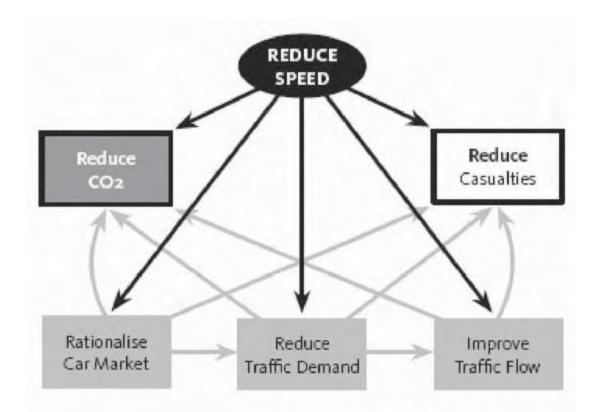
#### TABLE 4.1. EXAMPLES OF TRANSPORT POLICIES AND THEIR SYNERGISTIC EFFECT IN BRINGING ABOUT VARIOUS TRANSPORT-RELATED HEALTH EFFECTS

#### Source: WHO

Policy	Reducing crashes	Reducing air pollution	Reducing noise	Mitigating climate change	Promoting physical activity	Promoting community cohesion
Speed management		$\odot$			$\odot$	
Traffic calming and speed reduction in residential areas	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$	•		$\odot$
Reducing transport demand (such as by telecommunication)	$\odot$	$\odot$	$\odot$			
Road pricing	$\odot$	$\odot$				$\odot$
Cleaner fuels and more efficient vehicles						
Promotion of safe cycling, walking and public transport						
Safer cars (including fronts protecting pedestrians)						
Implementing noise reduction barriers						
Investment in safe infrastructure for cyclists and pedestrians		$\odot$				
Urban parking management						
Environmentally differentiated fees for motorized transport in urban areas						unclear
Reducing the power of vehicles				٢		unclear



# A long term solution



*relationship between speed enforcement and CO2 reduction (Anable et al., 2006)* 



.....Yet speeding is extremely widespread (!):

• At any one moment, on any given European road, 50% of drivers exceed legal speed limits. (OECD 2006 Estimation)

•According to most estimates Speeding contributes to as much as one third of all fatal accidents.

• The role of 'minor' Speeding offences is largely underestimated. Even minor increases have great consequences.



While traditional measures are costly and are taken at the highest decision level (example: installing speed cameras), many actions have a low cost and can be implemented at the local level or voluntarily by Citizens / private companies etc. It is this sort of action that students should focus on.

.....some examples:



# The internet!



autobytel

I, (type name here)

pledge to reconsider my

#### DRIVING HABITS,

beginning this day, this hour; and to re-evaluate my "need" to race from place to place.

I pledge to observe the **SPEED LIMIT** on each and every neighborhood street as if it were my own; as if the people I love the most - my children, my spouse, my friends - live there.

I take this **PLEDGE** because I know that by improving my driving habits, I am making an important contribution to the safety of my community and providing a positive example for other drivers.

While I'm behind the wheel, I will remember my pledge.

Take the Pledge to receive your official pledge certificate, receive vehicle safety updates and find out how to receive a free "Take the Pledge" sticker.

First Name	Email	

I Pledge!



# **Bumper Stickers**

- YOU TAILGATE, I SLOW DOWN. GOT IT?
- I DRIVE SLOWLY BUT I'M STILL AHEAD OF YOU!
- IF YOU CAN READ THIS: SLOW DOWN!











# **Community involvment**





# Education



### Education campaigns (ongoing!)



# **Trafic calming / infrastructure**



Fake police officer! Before/after evaluation demonstrates a 3 km/h average speed reduction on the spot (Czech Republic)









# Vehicel technology: the cost of safety devices is going down

Intervening ISA: 400 euros
(source: TRL, U.K.)



Advisory ISA: can be free!

(Example: tfl system for tom tom navigation devices) <a href="http://www.tfl.gov.uk/isa">www.tfl.gov.uk/isa</a>

