# Safety culture in Europe: Characteristics of successful programs

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80

140

90

100

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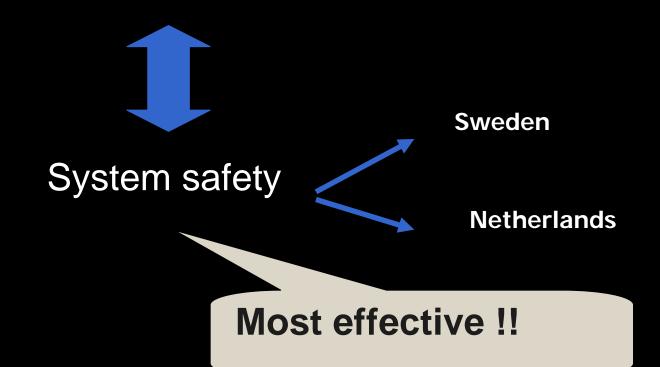
# Characteristics of effective SC programs

- 1. System approach versus individual responsibility of road users
- 2. The role of perceived legitimacy in policy making
- 3. Strategy to increase perceived legitimacy
- 4. The need for leadership in implementation policies
- 5. The role of safety targets

# Safety culture in Europe

Two approaches

### Individual responsibility of road users



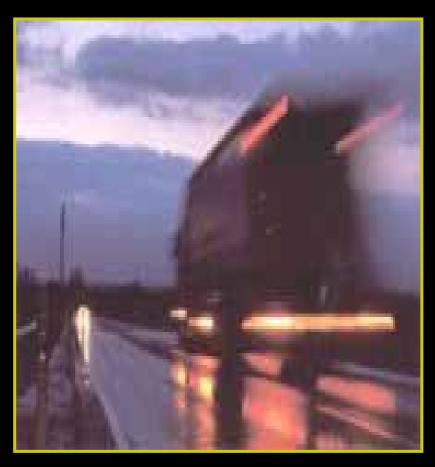
# Human error and violations

- Human unsafe acts\*
  - In 96% a contributing role
  - In 65% of crashes directly responsible

\*Sabey&Tailor (1980)

- Conclusion
  - Reduce unsafe acts to improve safety

# Safe systems



- Road traffic today is inherently dangerous
- Not designed with safety in mind
- Unintended unsafe acts hard to eliminate.

# Down memory lane !

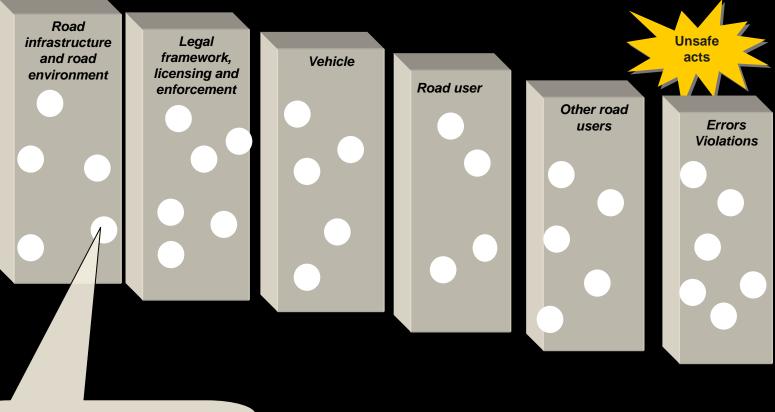


# 1958

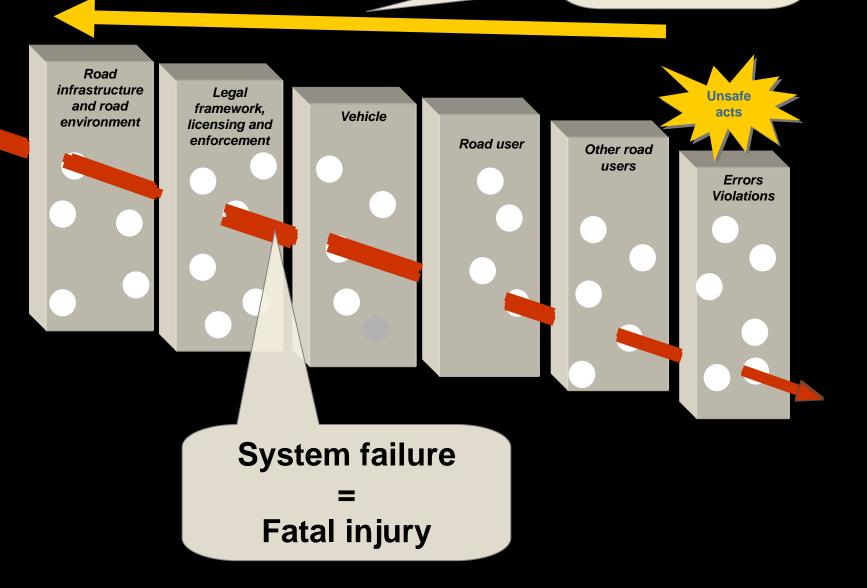
# 2008



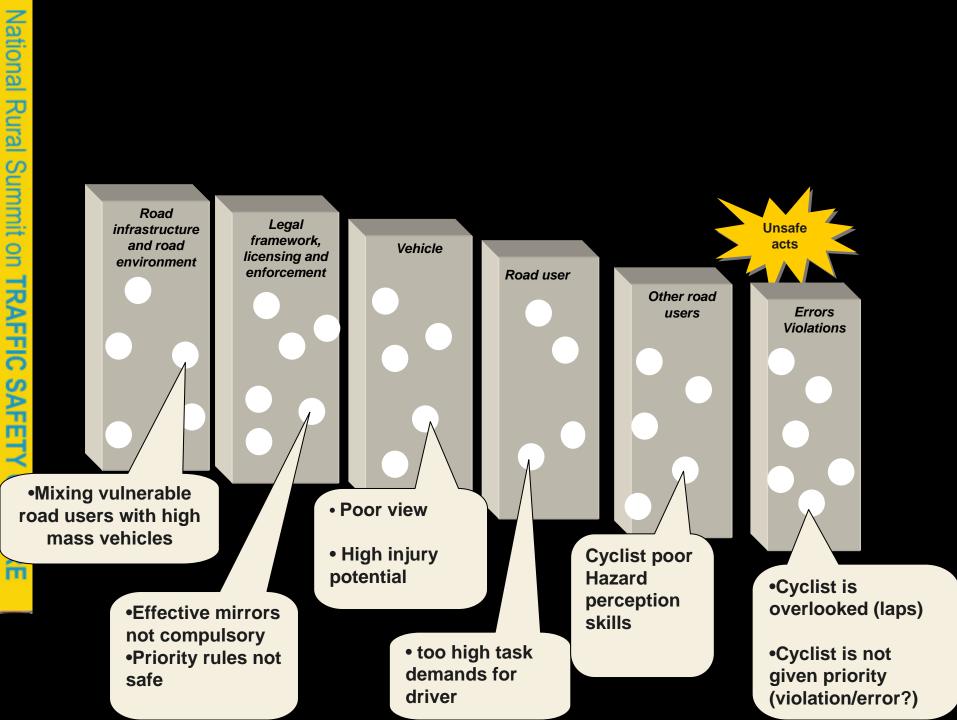
# Reason, 1990 (applied by SWOV to traffic safety)

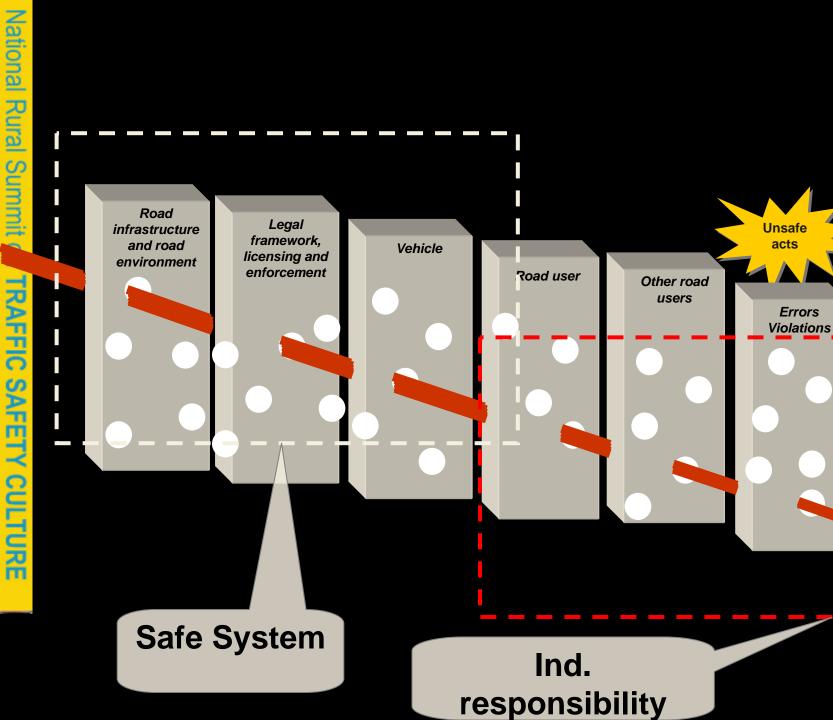


### **Potential failures**









# Sustainable safety

- Make man the measure of all things
- Use human factors/ cognitive ergonomics/ physical tolerance to design the systems
- Bend the tool, not the person
- Make system forgiving for human

Conflict types	Safe speed (km/h)
Possible conflicts	30
Cars unprotected road users	
Intersections conflicts right angles between cars	50
Possible frontal conflicts cars	70
No frontal and lateral conflicts	100

(Tingfall and Haworth, 1999)

# **Does it work in NL?**

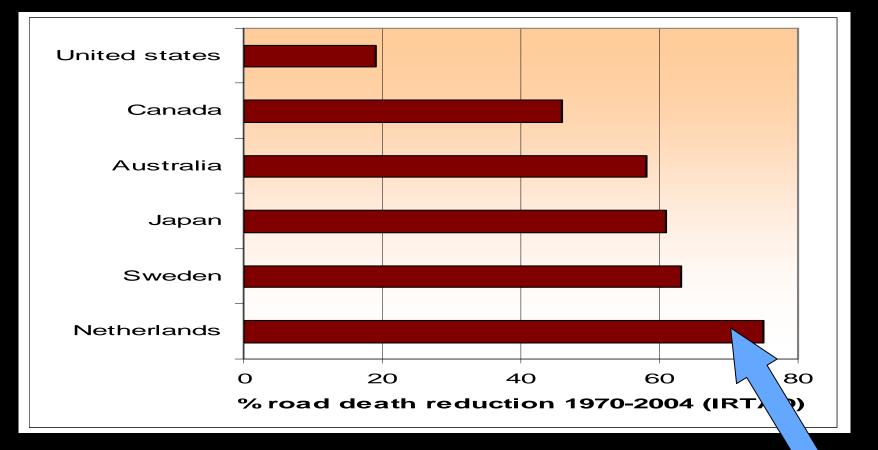
### • 50->30 zones - 22%

### • 80 ->60 zones - 25%

## Intersect -> roundabouts - 63%



# **NL: Traffic safety gains**



# Implementation: Perceived legitimacy

# Low risk perception if risk is:

- Voluntary
- No Clusters of fatalities (high numbers)
- Under control of the individual
- Highly familiar
- Risk is believed to be observable
- The victim is blamed (he acted stupid, he is not like me)
- Low media attention

Social contract "give rights to an authority to receive or maintain social order". (Sweatman and Howard)

Road users are not operating as fully informed decision makers

# **Road user behaviour**



Camera's

Alcohol lock

Perceived legitimacy			
Very in favour	USA Culture safety index AAA 2008	<b>NL</b> SARTRE 3,2004	<b>Sweden</b> SARTRE 3,2004
Red light cams	56%	43%	25%
Speed cams	54%	29%	20%
Alcohol lock	31%	23%	64%

# National Rural Summit on TRAFFIC SAFETY CULTURE

# How to gain support: Graz (Austria)



- 1992: 75% of all roads 30 zones
- Big opposition (64%)
- 2 year successful trial
- Now majority support

# Leadership: France



### Speech of the French President

on 14 July 2002

- high enforcement levels
- automatic speed cameras

The strongest political will Expressed at the highest level Development 2002 - 2003

- fatalities -20%
- Injuries -20%

# Success of outcome targets

• Countries with targets perform better

National Rural Summit on TRAFFIC SAFETY CULTURE

- Ambitious targets work better than non-ambitious ones
- Increases political will and stakeholder accountability
- Leads to closer management of strategies and programmes,
- Leads to better use of public resource
- Increases motivation of stakeholders

Source: www.erso.eu

# Characteristics of effective programs

- An evidence based vision on avoidable accidents is a prerequisite
- Safety ought not to dependent on "safe" choices of individuals
- Public Risk assessment is inaccurate
- Perceived legitimacy should not dominate policy
- Implementation needs *leadership*
- Perceived legitimacy : run successful pilots
- Ambitious Targets improve safety performance