

CAREC Road Safety and Sustainable Mobility Course

February 2024

Case Study – Safer Summer Road Safety Campaign

Targeting a significant crash risk period – a case study from New Zealand

Dave Cliff, GRSP

Why Did We Need a Safer Summer?



What was the Problem and What did the Data Tell Us?

- Fatal crashes each year reached their highest levels over of the months of December to February
- Hospitalisation data showed significant yearly increases in crash hospitalisations (patient admission for longer than 24 hours) from 1 December to 28 February each year
- Crash data identified two major causes of fatal and injury crashes ¬ excessive speed and alcohol impaired driving
- The speeds at which Police issued speed infringements was too high 11 km/hour and levels of enforcement were too low
- Police needed the support of partner agencies
- Advertising support was essential
- High-risk locations identified

Why Reduce the Speed Enforcement Threshold?



the Week When Speed-Related Crashed Peak

Table 2 - Speed related fatal/injury crashesnGreater than average (91)by hour band (New Zealand Crash Data)n									
2009-13	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total	
00:00-01:59	56	38	58	86	97	216	175	726	
02:00-03:59	24	29	46	44	63	116	137	459	
04:00-05:59	26	20	26	40	41	91	91	335	
06:00-07:59	51	54	55	70	83	77	55	445	
08:00-09:59	72	88	90	73	71	84	71	549	
10:00-11:59	85	82	61	71	63	98	9 7	557	
12:00-13:59	75	76	75	98	77	138	123	662	
14:00-15:59	95	80	101	107	134	148	137	802	
16:00-17:59	116	137	134	129	136	136	149	937	
18:00-19:59	72	96	100	102	135	136	107	748	
20:00-21:59	69	79	108	112	172	174	80	794	
22:00-23:59	56	66	86	99	152	167	65	691	
Total	797	845	940	1031	1224	1581	1287	7705	

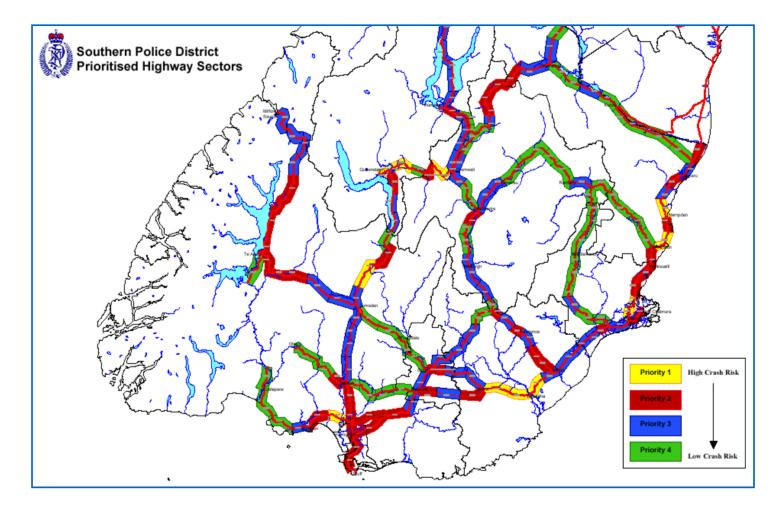
Sector 4557			kikamukau Rd Codswallop Dr		
ength: 14.5 km	Court C	Code: 074	Scene Sta	tion: KT	LAOFF Code: 470
	Albred Stream				Analysis
CORPERCE AND			•Who: •When:	HMV, tourist Temporal an times/days/s	alysis, hot
	EXPLANT.		•Where:	Spatial analy	vsis, hot locations
		R CAR	•What:		ie, what has happened, bbjects struck
	bi Construction Participants 21 21			Behavioural er factors (fatig nt factors (ice)	
			• Prediction crash		Predictive analysis, based on bability of fatals, regression precasting



Intelligence:

Holiday periods, seasonal tourism, environment i.e. ditches, trees, scenery Anecdotal, engineering improvements/faults. Entry/exit points like schools, tourist attractions, industry, farms. Road users, i.e HMV's, dairy tankers, cyclists. Demographics, local staff perspectives on why crashes happen.

High-Risk Locations



Communications Challenges

- Targeting "competent drivers" who habitually drive over the speed limit
- Negative perceptions of police speed enforcement
- Staff buy-in
- Ultimately the success of the campaign would be judged on lives saved
- A need to reach the entire driving population
- A strong evidence base to the enforcement approach
- Utilising data to target known risk

Launch to Staff



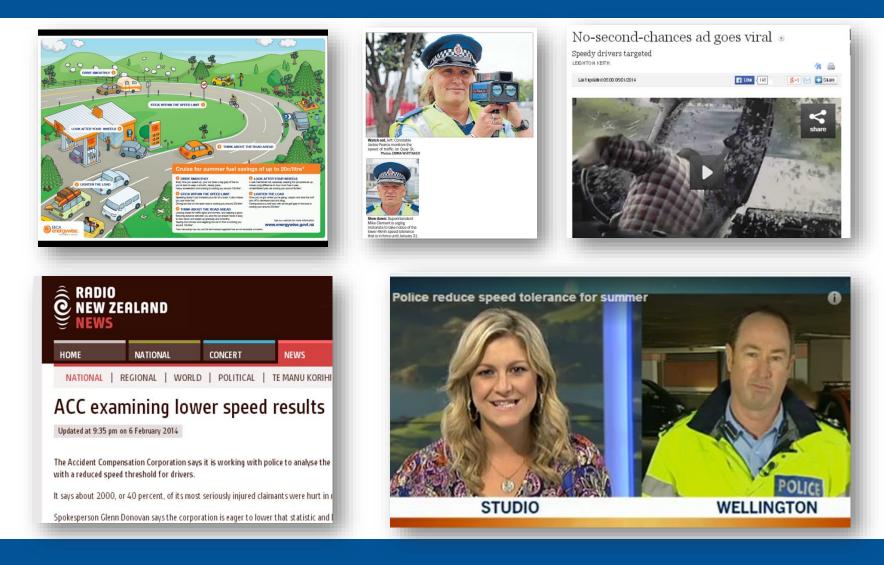
Key Messages

- New Zealanders (Kiwis) love to travel over summer, but far too many never make it home.
- To reduce deaths and injuries Police will have no tolerance for speeding.
- All drivers are human, mistakes happen. Irrespective of the cause of a crash, a vehicle's speed at the time of impact is the key determinant of whether we live or die.
- Introducing a speed enforcement threshold over holiday periods where there is a higher crash risk has proven to be effective reducing deaths and injuries.
- If we all look after one another on our roads this summer, how many lives could we save?

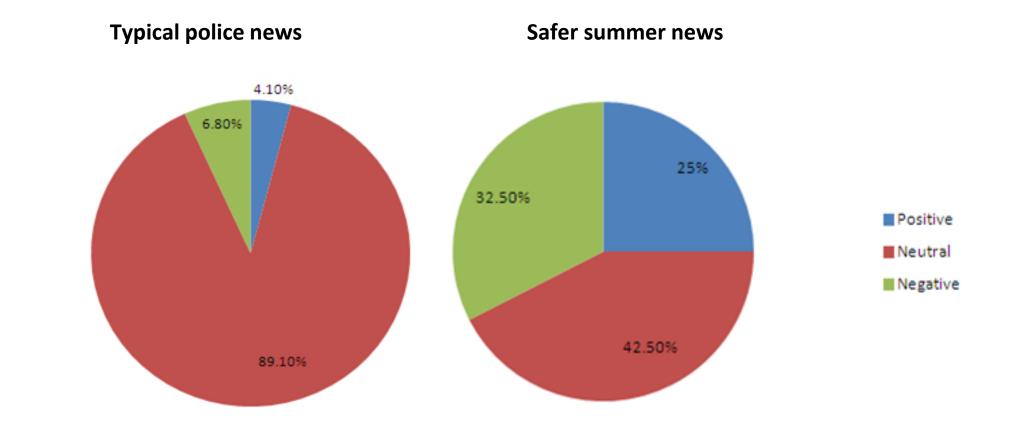
Media Launch



Interagency Approach to PR



Sentiment Analysis



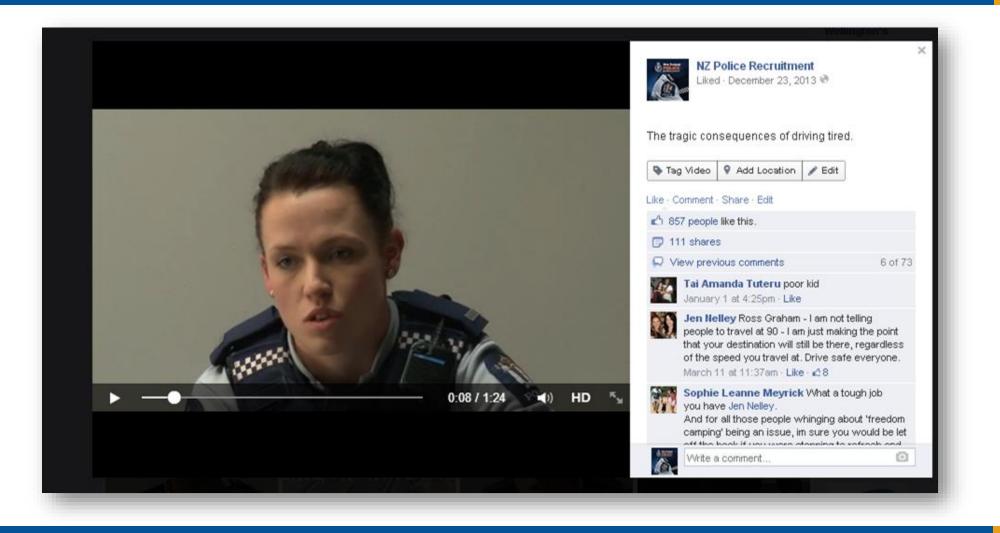
Advertising Approach

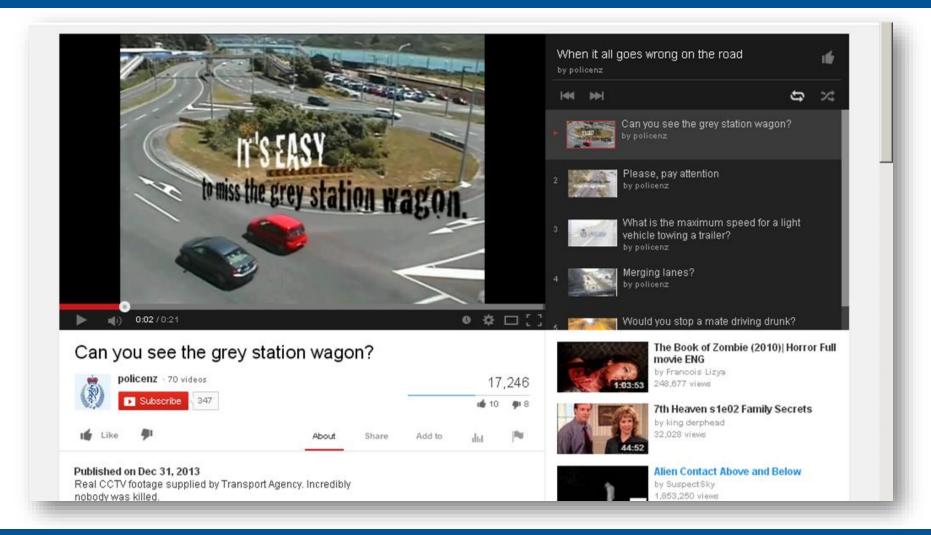






Social Media





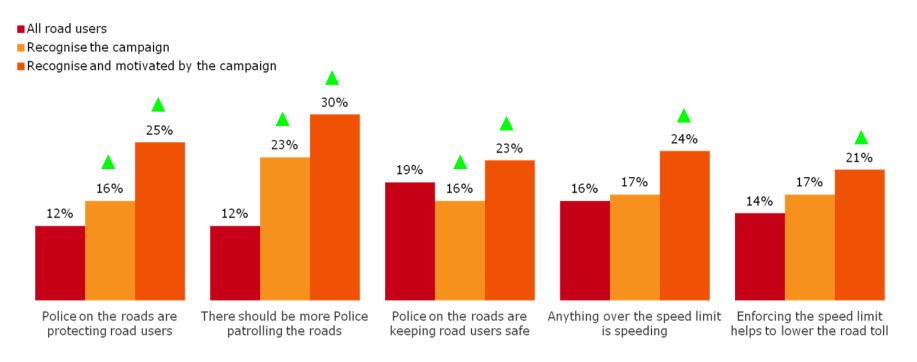






Positively, there was a correlation between being motivated by the campaign and agreeing that 'anything over the speed limit is speeding'

• Levels of strong agreement with attitudes towards road policing (% that "strongly agree")



Whilst awareness is correlated with more favourable attitudes towards road policing, only those motivated by the campaign were more likely to agree that 'anything over the speed limit is speeding' and 'enforcing the speed limit helps to lower the road toll'

Significantly higher / lower than people not in this group at 95% confidence

Base: New Zealand road users aged 18 plus, by campaign recognition and motivation. Sample size: All road users, n = 501; Recognise and motivated, n = 114. Question wording: "And now we would like your opinion on some statements about road safety. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement below."

Results? Safest Summer Ever

- Percentage of vehicles speeding at sites where data was collated reduced between 50% and 75%¹
- Deaths were lowest on record (42). 26% fewer than 2012-13 and 49% fewer that 2008-09
- Social cost saving of \$58 million
- 66% of people surveyed by NZ Herald supported the initiative.
- 300% increase in speed notices issued
- Rigorous enforcement of speeding more than 4 km/hour over limit

^{1.} Preliminary analysis by Beca shows the percentage of vehicles speeding at sites where data was collated reduced between 50% and 75% (compared to other periods when the reduced speed enforcement threshold was not in place).





CAREC Road Safety and Sustainable Mobility Course

February 2024

Case Study – Dushanbe Seat Belt Campaign

Emma Maclennan, EASST

Dushanbe Seat Belt Campaign supported by EBRD

- Baseline study what is the problem?
- Focus groups what do people think?
- Media campaign 5 months
- Media monitoring was the campaign noticed?
- Final study campaign results



Dushanbe Seat Belt Campaign baseline observations

Three times a week: Tuesday/ Friday / Sunday *Three times a day:* 9⁰⁰-10⁰⁰/ 14⁰⁰- 15⁰⁰/17⁰⁰-18⁰⁰

2,556 vehicles observed5,150 car occupants



Dushanbe Seat Belt Campaign baseline observations



Seat Belts in Cars

100 vehicles checked at popular car parks

36% of belts not working or inaccessible

60% of car seats covered by seat covers

Dushanbe Seat Belt Campaign Focus Groups



Final observations after targeted media campaign

Wearing seat belts	April 2017	April 2018
All vehicle occupants	12.90%	21.00%
Drivers	22.50%	36%
Front Passengers	5.40%	5.10%
Back Passengers	0.60%	0.50%
Taxi Drivers	22%	19%
Truck drivers	0%	0%

Despite success – there is still a problem with rear seat use





CAREC Road Safety and Sustainable Mobility Course

February 2024

Case Study – Seat Belt Campaign

Chinara Kasmambetova, PA Road Safety

Metrics



Monitoring of use of seat belts by driver and passengers - 8933 drivers and passengers were observed at 4 crossroads: Manas Ave Akhunbaev, Akhunbaev Sovetskaya, Zhibek Zholu Ave Sovetskaya, Chuy Ave Alma Atinskaya at different times of the day/week.

- > 70.3% drivers use seat belt
- > 58.7% passengers on front seat
- ▶ 6.3% passengers on rear seat



Inspection of the availability of seat belts and child restraints in 83 cars (249 seats). From 249 seats 58 backseat seatbelts doesn't work, 25 seats covered by seat cover



Focus groups: 56 people (28 men/28 women) participated at the survey on use of child restraints

Campaign





- TV and Radio media campaign with video and audio promo
- Billboards
- Leaflets
- Lessons in 19 schools of Bishkek reaching 2,427 students, 160 parents, 90 Directors and Head Teachers of Bishkek





- Maternity hospital no.4 (23 expectant mothers and 3 doctors
- Trainings from Moldova experts: School 25 for 1-2-3, 6 grades. Total 165 students, 36 teachers and 18 parents

Public

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t76PVha6FT8</u> Video on seat belt <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9O3sWNOymIM</u> Video on seat belt and child restraint







Trainings for State Traffic Safety Inspectors (40 staff)

2 child seats were donated to parents school no 25

1 child seat was donated to a family by Member of Parliament Dastan Bekeshov

In joint events with Republican and City Traffic police more than 400 schoolchildren and 100 parents took part.

Taxi companies (19 employees from 7 fleets)





May 2024

TV and Radio Channels reached from 1 to 2 million audience (OTRK, NTS, ELTR TV channels. Radio: Birinchi Radio, Kyrgyzstan obondoru, Europe Plus, Retro FM) Social media reached 350 000.

Over 12,000 cars were observed in October after campaign

10% increase in using seat belt in rear seat passengers, 4,3% increase among drivers, 4,5% increase in front seat passengers

Child restraints use: just 12 cases in February increased 7 times, rising to 82 cases in October.

Public

Thank You!













