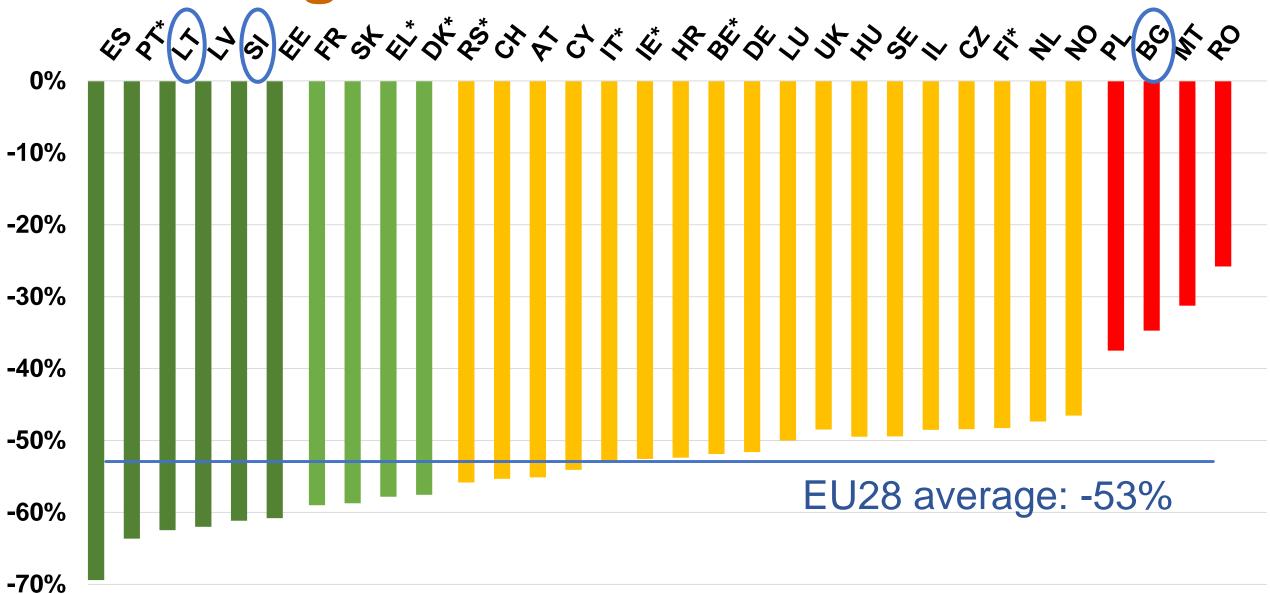
European Analysis: Bulgaria and Road Safety in Comparison

03 September 2015, Sofia

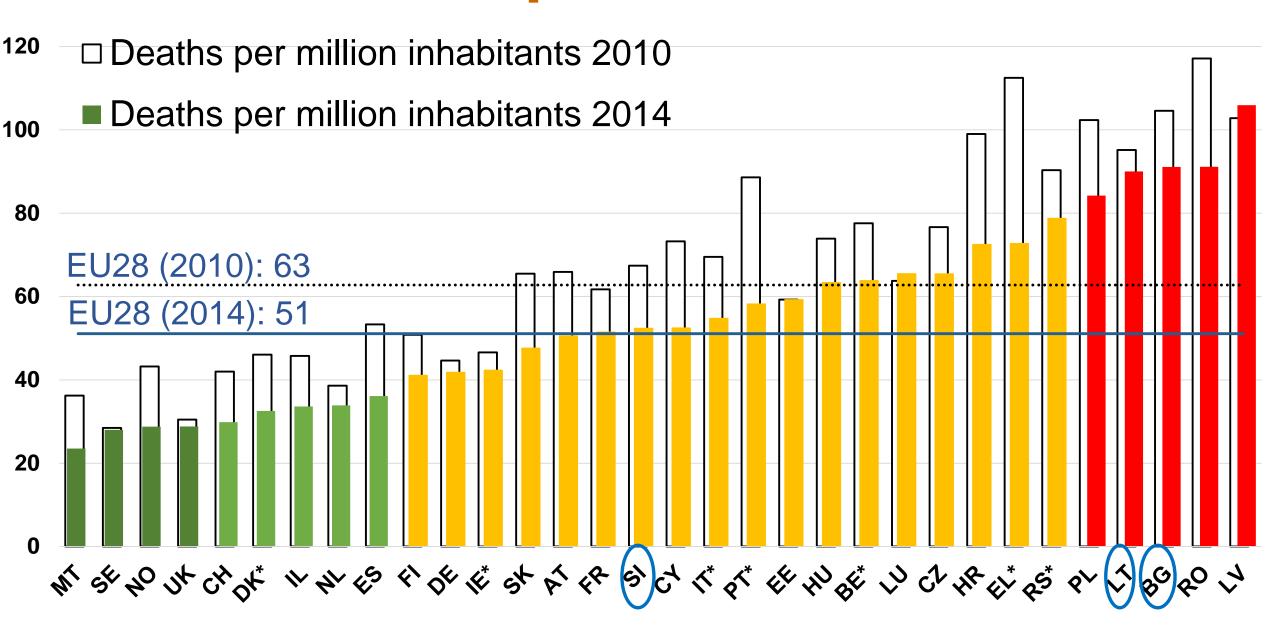
Ellen Townsend, Policy Director



% change in road deaths 2001-2014



Road deaths per mln. inhabitants



Lithuania – explaining progress

- ✓ <u>Target setting</u>: vision zero; target for reductions of deaths
- ✓ Financing: budget for Road Safety Program
- **✓** Enforcement:
- stricter penalties
- administrative arrest for dangerous traffic code violations (repeated drink driving, driving without a licence)
- extension of traffic safety cameras
- ✓ Infrastructure:
- Extension on infrastructure Safety Management Directive on other than TEN-T roads
- upgrading roads and construction of bypass roads (EU funds)
- reduction of high risk sites
- ✓ Novice drivers:
- 0.0 BAC
- driver licence suspension for 30km/h excessive speeding

THE THREE MAIN KILLERS ON ROADS

Speeding

More than 1,300 road deaths could be prevented each year if average speeds dropped by 'only' 1km/h on all roads across the EU.

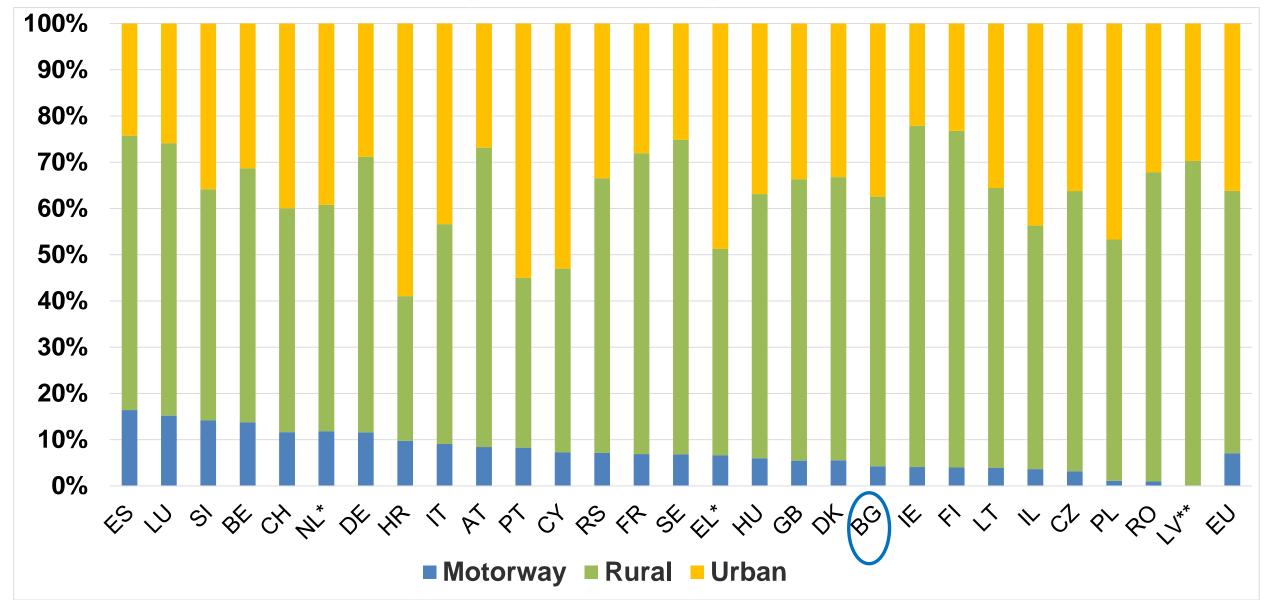
Drink driving

At least 5,600 deaths could have been prevented if all drivers involved in accidents and reported to be driving over the limit had been sober.

Non use of seat belts

Around 8,600 car occupants survived serious crashes in 2012 because they wore a seat belt.

Collisions by road type (2011-2013)



Road safety management

- Phase 1: basics of road safety management. Vision, targets, road safety action plan, political leadership
- Phase 2: from strategy to action! Organisation, funding, data, research, best practice exchange, training, scientific choice of measures
- Phase 3: implementation and updates. Legislation, enforcement, infrastructure safety, emergency response, performance targets, monitoring and evaluation

Slovenia - explaining progress

- ✓ Organisation: Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency (established in 2010)
- ✓ <u>Target setting</u>: vision zero; deaths and SI reduction targets
- ✓ Financing: budget for National Road Safety Program
- ✓ Infrastructure:
- road safety assessments and inspections on all roads
- vignette system
- reduction of high risk sites
- traffic calming measures on municipal roads
- **✓** Enforcement:
- stricter penalties for traffic offenders for speeding and driving under influence of alcohol
- preventive and rehabilitation programs for repeat traffic offenders, penalty point system
- ✓ Novice drivers: 0.0 BAC
- ✓ Evaluation on implementation of National Road Safety Program

Recommendations I

- ✓ Implement best practices in high-risk site management
- ✓ Apply the concepts of "self-explaining roads" and "forgiving roadsides"
- Separate traffic in opposite directions by a median barrier and install side barriers
- ✓ Build safe overtaking areas for two lane roads
- ✓ Match road and vehicle design standards to safe speed limits
- ✓ Introduce 30km/h zones in residential areas and areas used by many pedestrians and cyclists

Recommendations II

- ✓ Prepare enforcement plans with yearly targets for enforcement and compliance
- ✓ Aim for a 100% use of seat belts in front and rear seats
- ✓ Apply best practices in the enforcement of speed limits, including experience in using safety cameras and time-over distance cameras
- Develop stationary camera equipment in places where speeding causes a high level of collisions
- ✓ Collect and Monitor: to set targets and evaluate progress!

Useful References

- Safety Net Road Safety Performance
 Indicators Manual 2007
- ETSC's 2006 Review: A Methodological Approach to National Road Safety Policies
- ETSC PIN Annual Reports on Road Safety

Thank you for your attention!

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