







What is a Vulnerable user?

Dr Judy FLEITER Global Road Safety Partnership

Working for a world free of road crash death and injury









Presentation Outline

What makes a road user vulnerable?

Who is a Vulnerable Road User?

 What can be done to protect Vulnerable Road Users?















Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable:

11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.



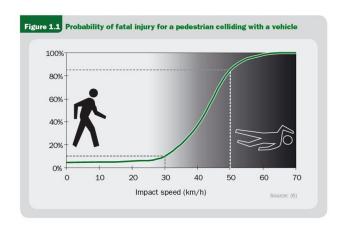






What do we mean by 'Vulnerable'?

- Everyone is at risk of death or injury in a road crash - but some are more at risk than others
- The human body can only tolerate certain physical forces
- Larger impact force equals greater injury to the body



Speed management: A road safety manual for decision-makers and practitioners (2008), GRSP













Defining 'Vulnerable'

'Vulnerable road users' can relate to

- 1. Protection from physical forces
 - road users exposed to greater danger in a crash because there is no protection from impact forces (no physical 'shell' protecting them)
 - pedestrians, 2 & 3 wheeled riders/passengers

2 Task capability

- road users most at risk of death/injury due to physical capability
 - · Children, elderly, disabled
 - Inexperienced road users (e.g., young or novice drivers/riders)









1 Protection from Physical Forces

Which road user types are most vulnerable?

- Pedestrians
- Bicyclists
- Non-motorized 2 & 3 wheelers
- Motorized 2 & 3 wheelers













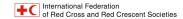
The Numbers



Source: World Health Organisation. 2015. Global Status Report Road Safety



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2 Task capability

Which road users are vulnerable because of physical condition/level of capability?

- Children
- Older people
- People with a disability













What contributes to Motorized & Non-motorized Two-wheeler users vulnerability











Motorized & Non-motorized Two-wheeler users vulnerability

- Lack of lane separation between faster, heavier 4 wheelers & 2 wheelers
- Weight of 4 wheelers results in greater forces in a crash
- Limited visibility of 2 wheelers
- Lack of road safety related policies around E-bikes

- Lack of use of protection: helmets & clothing
- Head and upper body takes the force of the crash
- Lower limbs exposed and unprotected













What contributes to Pedestrian's vulnerability?















Pedestrian vulnerability

- Human body can only withstand limited force
- No external shell for protection
- Low visibility compared to vehicles
- Roads designed for motorized vehicles, with little safe passage for people













What contributes to Children's vulnerability?















Children's vulnerability

- Body is less able than adult body to cope with impact forces
- Inability to judge vehicle speeds
- The road network is constructed without considering children
- Children cannot always control their own safety

Children's Limitations

Physical development

 Size, height, growth patterns, coordination, balance

Cognitive development

 Mastering concepts, judgements, decision making, reasoning, impulse control

Risk taking behaviour

Peer influence













What contributes to the Elderly's vulnerability?











Elderly's vulnerability

- Slower walking speeds
- Slower reactions to unexpected situations
- Impaired hearing, sight, judgement

- Frail body is less able to cope with impact forces than younger adults
- Recovery can be difficult due to presence of other health issues













What can be done to protect VRUs?

- Protective equipment use
- Helmets & restraints
- Safer vehicle design and adherence to regulations
- Improved ambulance, emergency and trauma care services
- Distracted driving and walking policies















What can be done to protect VRUs?

- Infrastructure that is built considering safety of all road users
- Appropriate (slower) speed limits & speed calming
- Reduce trading & parking on pavements to allow access for pedestrians
- Enforcement of road safety related policies and appropriate penalties (e.g. policy and enforcement of correct helmet wearing, enforcing standards relating to helmet manufacture)
- Increase availability of reliable/affordable public transport (modal shift)







Thank You

Global Road Safety Partnership

c/o International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Route de Pre-Bois 1 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: +41 (0) 22 730 42 49 Fax: +41 (0) 22 733 03 95 E-mail: grsp@ifrc.org

Website: www.grsproadsafety.org







