

A Journey towards Vision Zero



Take Five  Stay Alive

Neil Bruce Ph.D



TAKE FIVE — STAY ALIVE

*The Development and Implementation
of a Classroom-Based Driver Education
Programme for Adolescents*

Take Five  Stay Alive





Take Five  Stay Alive



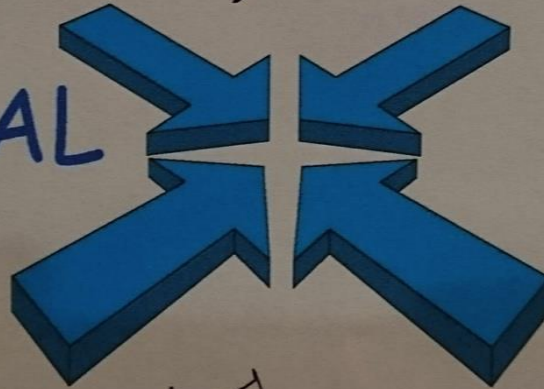
MEDIATION THROUGH THE ARTS

MUSIC



VISUAL ART

CULTURAL



DISPLAY



DRAMA



WRITING

Take Five  Stay Alive



“TAKE FIVE STAY ALIVE”

14 human factors simplified into 5 risk reduction guidelines

Too fast for conditions	36.3%	1 Speed		
Alcohol or drugs	32.3%	2 Alcohol		
Failed to keep left	16.6%	3 Concentration.	4 Communication.	5 Courtesy.
Inexperienced or incompetent	14.2%	3 Concentration		
Pedestrian factors	11.6%	3 Concentration	4 Communication.	
Failed to give way / stop	9.8%	3 Concentration	4 Communication.	5 Courtesy.
Inattention / diverted	8.6%	3 Concentration		
Tired or fatigued	8.0%	3 Concentration	4 Communication.	



Dedication to victims of Road Trauma



Ngaromate Williams
died age 15 in 1993.



Kate Shapland
Hit on school
crossing, 1995
Age 12.



Sonya Daly
Hit as pedestrian
age 19 in 1996.
Died 2 years later.

Easter 1993

15yr motorcyclist + 15yr pillion



Ignored road rules + graveled road



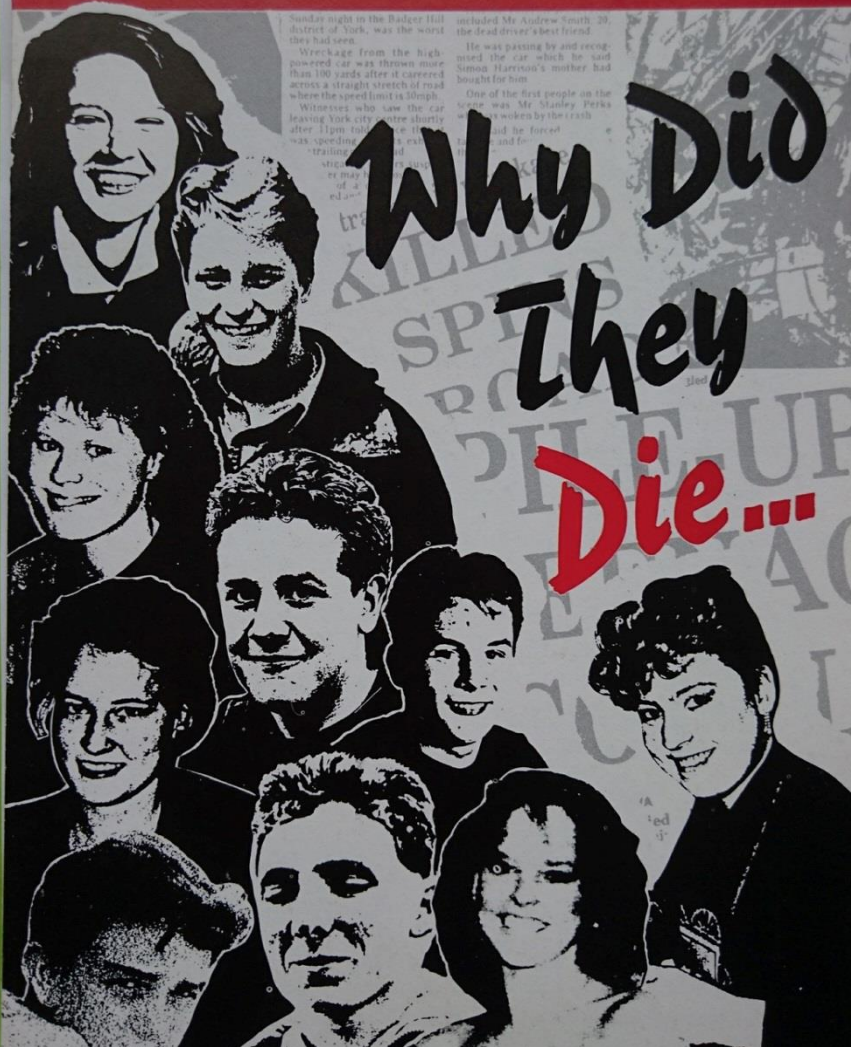
Opposing
van +
family



TRAGEDY



ALL THESE TEENAGERS WERE KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS AS THE RESULT OF THEIR OWN OR OTHERS INEXPERIENCED DRIVING.



HUMAN FACTORS

85-95%

Explore
the gap in

EDUCATION
EDUCATION
EDUCATION
via

(the classroom)

English Teen Road Safety Resource

Adolescents: Status Quo: Consistent over representation

Road Crashes leading
cause of death in Canada
13% drivers are 15 -19yo
20% death / injury

Road Crashes
Similar in NZ
13% drivers 15-25yo
24% death / injury



Two guiding principles kept me honest

Those who are convinced against their will are of the same opinion still. *Benjamin Franklin*

Experience

Wisdom
Reflection is the noblest
Imitation is the easiest
Experience is the bitterest

Confucius

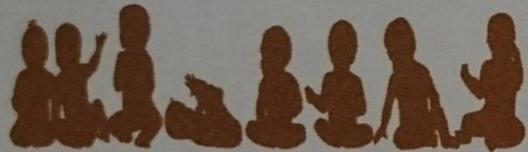
“REALITY ACTIVATION“



Reality Activation: via Cognitive learning theory

REALITY ACTIVATION ANALYSIS

STATISTICS



SURVIVORS



WEEKENDS



FACTORS



Research overview

1st Year 10 weeks

2nd Year 5 weeks

A
Co-ed

B
Boys

A
Co-ed

B
Boys



Methodology parameters

Action Research

theory / practice / change
researched in situ

Qualitative Data

Narratives from daily
researcher and student
diaries

Assessment

both Summative
Formative to
Highlight risk

Quantitative Data

For baseline levels
Likert scale
Agree / ST agree / disagree

Methodology: Cyclical Action Research

Identify **Problem**

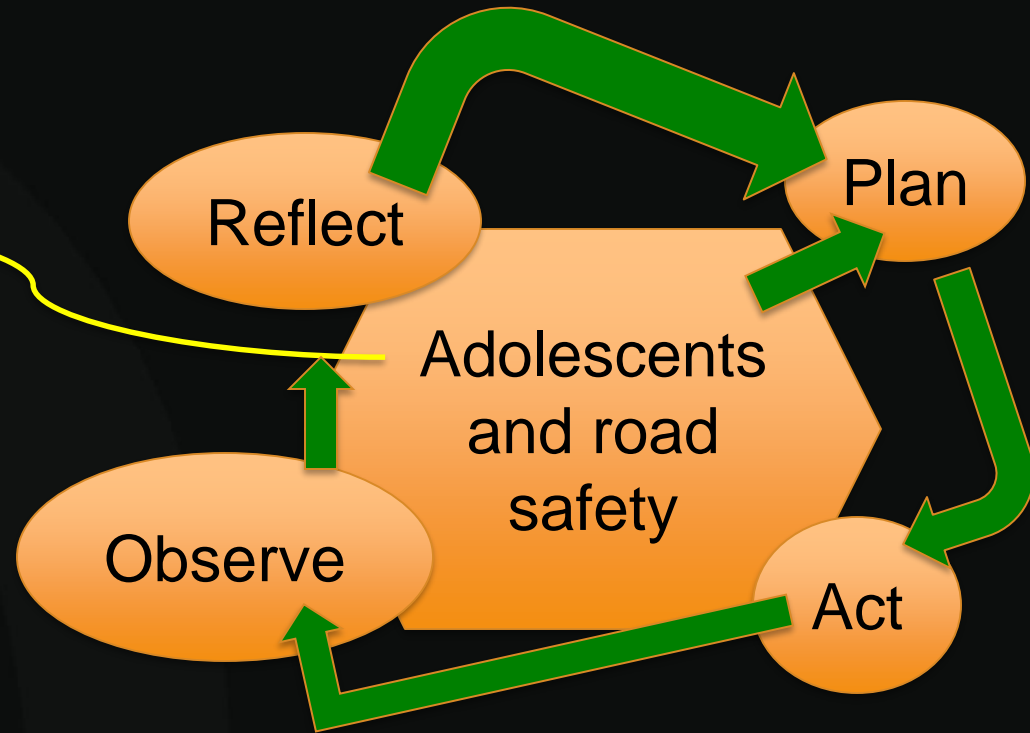
Plan TAKEFIVE

Implement as **Action**

Observe using data

Self-reflect

Modify/Adjust Plan



1996a
Cycle 1

1996b
Cycle 2

1997
Cycle 3



Summary Themes for Driver Education (DE)

1. Adolescents Skills Knowledge and Attitudes
2. Important Adolescent features for DE
3. Learning theories / Teaching Methods to Assist DE
4. Important Teacher attributes for DE
5. Effectiveness factors for DE



Research Question 1

What skills / knowledge are necessary for adolescents to be safe?

Skills

Analyse

Learn new terms

Construct new meanings

Knowledge

Vocabulary RS terms

Understand Crash Factors

Rights / Responsibilities

Risks / Safety Options



Research Question 2

What adolescent features are important for a DE program?

BASE LINE DATA showed School Cultural differences

School A	Drive no Lic	Learning:	Other features:
Decile	5/10, 7/16	Showed more	More egocentric
4/10	46.15%	difficulties	Errors of Attribution
		More resistant	External Locus Control

School B	Drive no Lic.	Learning:	Other Features:
Decile	1/17	More	More Socio-centric
8/10	5.8%	independent	Internal Locus
		More affable	Control



Research Question 2

What adolescent features are important for a DE program?

Teaching perspective

In classroom

Learning preferences

Visual elements

Less confident

Abstract

Concrete

group focus

Discussion poor

Conceptual

Operational

Increased confidence

required more learning support



High levels of absenteeism

Work experience

Sport

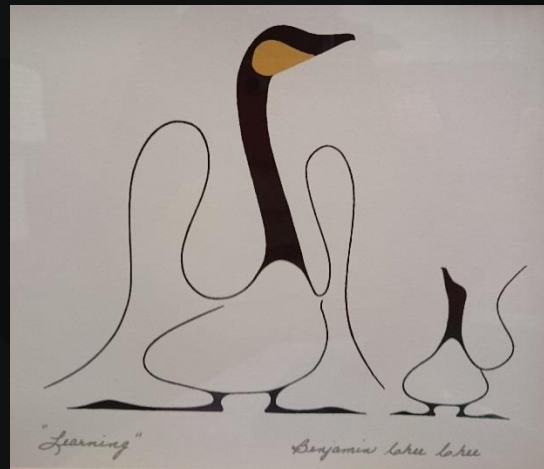
Sickness



Research Question 3a

What **learning theories** assisted development of DE?

Learning Theories



1. Social Learning theory
2. Behavioural learning theory
3. Cognitive theory
4. Constructivist theory
5. Situated Learning theory

Review Activities
Accept or reject ideas
Clarify learning problems
Consider best solutions
Explore possible options

Research Question 3b

What **teaching methods** assisted development of DE?

Teaching Methods

Group work,
visual diagrams,
3D model,
traditional sessions,
role playing, haiku,
odel road making
course manual

Positive outcomes

Reality Activation activities
Vocabulary acquisition
Group work

Ongoing Challenge

Errors Attribution / Optimism Bias



Research Question 4

Research

What teacher attributes are important in the delivery of DE in a classroom?

Teacher Researcher Roles

Manager of content / resources

Personality to encourage / engage

Pedagogical skills for “learning”

Researcher as a critically reflective practitioner



Research Question 4

Research

What teacher attributes are important in the delivery of DE in a classroom?

In the classroom

Activating crash patterns

Clarifying meaning / understanding

Checking for errors of attribution

Adjust teacher expectations

Selecting survivor visitors

Adapting tasks for students

Defining behavioral expectations



Research Question 5

What factors contributed to the effectiveness of the program ?

Understanding Human Factors

Reality Activation Activities

Increased student awareness of road trauma cause and effect (Hows, Whys).

- Crash Analyses
- Victim interviews
- Victim articles / reports
- Experienced driver interviews
- 3D model of driving task
- T5SA model of risk reduction
- Haiku Poetry.

Research Question 5

What factors contributed to the effectiveness of the program?

Feedback for students

3D Model of driving task visualized abstractions

- *“got my licence – still learned new things”*

Diary entries great insights into student learning

- “Interviews with survivors were real...
- you couldn’t shrug thoughts off”

Most understood the need for more caution

- not all were convinced of their risk

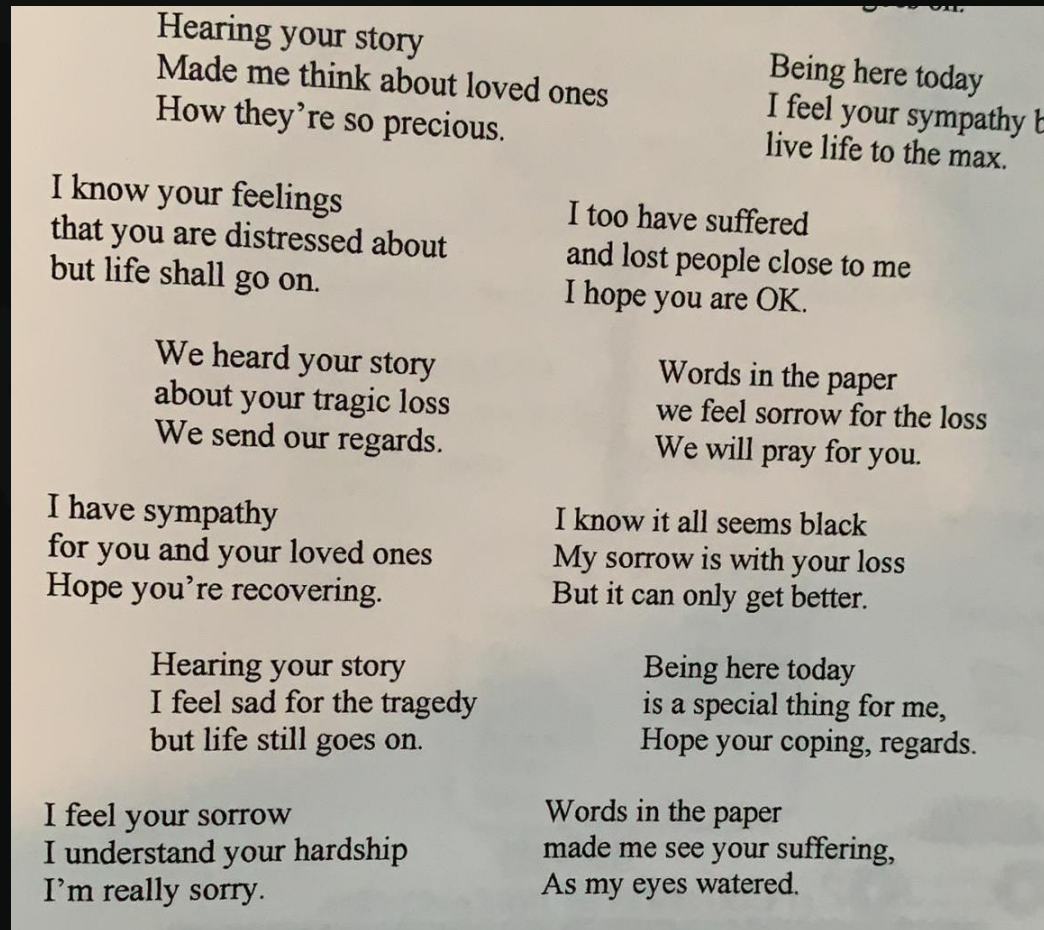
DE content not necessarily of value to student

- needed teacher skills / knowledge

Course helped me find *“better ways of thinking”*



Research Implications Towards Innovation



Research Implications

Towards Innovation

Ideas from project

3D model of driving task

If DWOL is a reality for many

“DE ” appropriate term?

“Language arts” eg Haiku

for possible Development?

= Duplication via 3D print?

= Discuss “Rite of Passage” ?

= “Traffic Safety Education”?

= Can “perform” learning.

Research Discussion

Effectiveness (continued)

Ideas from project

for possible development?

So many students get no D E = encourage social science / lang. arts?

“Vision Zero” motto? “only best for all” = Song “we are one together”

Vision Zero, married to a “team” logic? = all driving for “Team Zero”

T5SA “model of risk reduction” = positive potential road safety



“TAKE FIVE STAY ALIVE?”

“better ways of thinking” and consider human factors thus....

Addictive substances (Alcohol / Drugs / Medication)

Speed factors can increase risk

Concentration (on Rules / driving task / curing bad habits)

Communication (clear signals / patience / friendly gestures)

Courtesy (can reinforce a sociocentric attitude becoming like a glue to make any journey pleasant and safe).



Towards Vision Zero

2 additional summary thoughts:

an Aleut phrase

*Before I can teach you,
I must know you first*

Those convinced against their will are of the same opinion still.



Towards Vision Zero

Contact details

Dr Neil Bruce

neilmbruce@gmail.com

+64 211545026

+64 7 8295515

Original Song

We are one together, together one,

We are one together, together one,

Reach out for a dream,

With love and life your theme,

Healing hurt that's been,

Together we're a team

We are one together, together one (x 2)

