eTwinning

2nd Technical School of Nea Smyrni Greece
& Zespół Szkol Technicznych - Poland:
eTwin Schools 2006 - 2007

LEARN AND PREVENT: TRAFFIC BEHAVIOUR RULES AT SCHOOLS

http://www.eTwinning.net
http://2tee-n-smyrn.att.sch.gr
http://www.e-t.zst.bytom.pl/
We all understand the importance of getting familiar with the rules of traffic behaviour, safe driving and accidents prevention in young ages, especially for teenagers that will became drivers soon. In most schools there is not a lesson about traffic behaviour so it is crucial to give the students the opportunity to get familiar with these rules, to be sensitive in matters of safe driving and accidents prevention, to learn how they can be protected, to be responsible as drivers. The exchange of information about these topics, with the students of an other country, will help them to be more open-minded and more responsible European citizens. Having all these in mind, we worked in this project with the aim that students will get familiar with the rules of traffic behaviour, get sensitive in areas of safe driving and accidents prevention, learn the importance of being a responsible citizen and learn from each other and from another country’s experience!

Enjoy our work and most of all; enjoy life by driving and walking safely!

The project leader teacher in Greece

Vassiliki Niarrou
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1. The Project

The eTwinning Action is one of the most favourite projects in 2nd Technical School of Nea Smyrni. We started working on eTwinning in 2005 and since then, we implement projects with the aim of motivate our students in areas of interest and to give them an opportunity to communicate with other students from all over Europe and exchange opinions, ideas and dreams. And above all, to enjoy a creative year at school.

One of the eTwinning Projects we worked on, the school year 2006 - 2007, was the project “Learn and Prevent: Traffic Behaviour Rules at Schools”. The project aimed to help students get familiar with the rules of traffic behaviour, safe driving and accidents prevention based on the fact that in most schools there is not a lesson about traffic behaviour so it is crucial to give the students the opportunity to learn how they can be protected, to be responsible as drivers. The exchange of information about these topics, with the students of another country, will help them to be more open-minded and more responsible European citizens, and learn from each other and from another country’s experience!

The students of 2nd Technical School of Nea Smyrni cooperated with the students of Zespol Szkol Technicznych of the city of Bytom, in the South of Poland.

This cooperation was one of the best we ever had in projects with other countries and the most important thing was that in both schools, students and teachers were motivated and worked together for this project: in the questionnaires, the posters, the meetings with students, the video making, etc. So... here you may see the work of 9 hard-working months, in this book made by the Greek students.

The Greek students worked all this time to create and present material about traffic behaviour rules, in their school and in neighbour schools as well, to parents and teachers. The result was information brochures, posters, videos, CD's and a small book, all of them in Greek and English language.

Like every project, this project had difficult times too, but with the support of the Principals of 2nd Technical School of Nea Smyrni and of 3rd Laboratory School Centre of Sector D of Athens and the support of fellow teachers who helped in every time in need, these difficulties didn’t stop us! So, we would like to thank the headmaster of 2nd Technical School of Nea Smyrni, Mr. Antonio Petsinis and the vice-masters Mrs. Anna Simantiraki and Katerina Mastorakou, the headmaster of 3rd Laboratory School Centre of Sector D of Athens, Mr. Niko Sokos, the Arts teacher Mrs. Aggeliki Katsouli responsible for the Poster's Competition, the mechanics teacher Mr. John Makris,
responsible for working in the Car Mechanics Laboratory and many other teachers who helped in their own way in our project: Mrs. Helen Kakna, Penelope Maiilara and Anna Saridaki, the fellow teachers who are working in the Information Society Office of Ministry of Education, the fellow teachers who are working in the Educational Portal Office of Ministry of Education and last but not least, the fellow teachers who are working in Greek National Support Service of eTwinning and most of all, Mr. Aris Louvris, for their support all this time.

We also would like to thank all these wonderful students and teachers from Poland School who worked so hard for our project: the teachers G. Kieltyka, G. Chyla, I. Patschek, A. Szoltysik and their students and the teacher responsible for the project in Poland, dear friend, Mrs. Izabela Piszczech.

2. The Teams

In the eTwinning project "Learn and Prevent: Traffic Behaviour Rules at Schools", participated students and teachers from the schools:

2nd Technical School of Nea Smyrni, Athens - Greece and Zespol Szkol Technicznych of Bytom - Poland.

In 2nd Technical School of Nea Smyrni the project joined the students from the classes Informatics_2, Informaticts_B1 and Arts_2.
The students were:

**Informatics 2**
- Andreas Avramof
- Lamprini Kontogianni
- Theophilos Maravelias
- Andreas Moustas
- Christina Pavlenco
- Stelios Sarlos
- Saverios Telios
- Stavros Diamantakis
- Rigas Tzanelis
- Kyra Tiriakidou
- George Hioureas
- Kyrillos Chrisos

**Informatics B1**
- Velislav Velicof
- Victoria Messina
- Nick Sellas
- Dimitris Stergios
- Ramone-Aouror Trouong

**Arts 2**
- Airis Ioannidi
- Spiros Michail
- Deppy Piterrou
- Christoforos Tassopoulos

(Creation teams: posters, questionnaires, etc.)

(Work team: meetings, questionnaires, scenarios, video making, etc.)

Project Leader in Greece, was Mrs Vassiliki Niarrou and participated the teachers Mrs Aggeliki Katsouli from 2\textsuperscript{nd} Technical School of Nea Smyrni and Mr. Giannis Makris from 1\textsuperscript{st} Technical School of Nea Smyrni.

From the Technical School of Poland, the project joined students from several classes (classes of Informatics, Economy, etc.). Through the Traffic
Behaviour Rules Project, these students became our friends: Sebastian, Michael, Sandra, Ksenia, Sandra, Dominika, Mariusz, Piotrek, Agata, Maksis, Peter and Magda, dear friends, we thank you all for this wonderful year we worked together!

The teachers that worked with the groups of Poland students were: G. Kieltyka, G. Chyla, I. Patschek, A. Szoltysik. The teacher responsible for the project was Mrs I. Piszczek, and we specially thank her for this wonderful cooperation we had this school year in our Project.

We present you the school of our partners in Poland:

3. Subjects on Traffic Behavior

During the meetings and conversations of the groups of students, there came out some very interesting conclusions about the problems, the opinions
and the attitude of young people about traffic behaviour subjects. The students also worked on articles they found on the Internet, newspapers and magazines.

3.1. Driving and drinking

One of the first meetings of the Greek Team, worked on the topic of driving and drinking. From this meeting we concluded these:

**What is happening?**

There are drivers that drive while they have consumed alcohol.

**When this is happening?**

1. Late in the evening and very early at dawn, after spending the night in a nightclub or a bar.
2. After feeling depressed or in an emotional stress.

**Why this happens?**

1. Because people don’t have control over the quantity they drink.
2. Because they go out alone and have none to stop them from drinking much or take them back home, so they drive drunk.
3. Because all members of a group of friends going out drink, even the driver.
4. Because when they are in an emotional stress, they can’t control themselves.

**What are the dangers of such a behavior?**

Drivers’ reflections are very slow and the time to react becomes bigger. The driver cannot control the car, especially in high speeds. If an obstacle appears in the street (another car, a man walking, an animal, etc.) the driver will not be able to react in time to avoid it.

1. So, the driver’s life is in danger and the life of other persons in the car, is in danger.
2. The life of other drivers of cars and motorbikes and the life of people walking is in danger.
3. Peoples’ property is in danger: parked cars and bikes, shops’ fronds, bus stops, etc.

**What can we do about it?**

1. It is a matter of behavior that should be learned from family, school, Media, etc.
2. If we are in a big company of friends, one of us should not drink (other person every time we go out) and then drive all of us safely home.
3. If we are alone, it is better to park our car and take a taxi or call a friend of us, our brother or sister or our parents to come and take us back home.
4. And always use the seat belt.

**What Ministry of Transportation and other organizations should do?**

1. Publish clever spots about the results of such a behavior on TV, posters and information campaigns.
2. Distribution of information material at schools (especially videos).
3. Restrict punishment for those who are arrested driving drunk.
4. More often checks on drivers (Alco tests).

**Something that impressed us:**
1. In all alcohol advertisements in Greece, there is the “motto” enjoy responsibly.

2. The campaign we liked the most was the one of Heineken Bear: there is a dog that drinks the bear that was split from a class. The dog gets drunk. The dog's master is a blind man. The drunken dog cannot lead his master. The spot end with the “motto” when you drive and drink, you become dangerous to others too.

3.2. Safe walking in the city

Safe walking in the city: 10 golden rules by the Poland Team.

1. Before we cross the street we always look twice at both ways and we check: first left, then right and then left again, so we are sure that no vehicle is coming, even at great distance.

2. We cross the street where there are pedestrian lines. If there aren’t any lines, we are very very careful.

3. We never cross highways. We are using the underground pedestrian passing.

4. We are crossing the street vertically and we aren’t going left and right. We don’t run when we cross the road.

5. If there is not any sidewalk, we are walking on the left side of the road so we are looking the vehicles that are coming from the opposite direction.

6. We walk on the road sober and in vigilance.

7. We obey the Traffic Laws.

8. In case of bad weather we are extremely careful.

9. Our clothes, when we are walking at night without good lighting, have to have some illuminating parts (a belt or a vest, for example) so the drivers see us.

10. We are protecting our children, when they are on the road. We always hold their hands; they always walk at the inner side of the sidewalks. And the most important, we give them the good example!

3.3. Research on the streets

We made a little research in our neighbourhood, round our school, to find out if there were problems in the streets and possible dangers for the students of the schools in the area and for all people living here.

For example: Here is the street in front of our school and 3 other schools in the area of Nea Smyrni. It is obvious that the street is in a bad condition. As you may see, the street is narrow and cars are parked on the pavement. So we have to walk in the middle of the street. Even though there is a sign of 30Km/hour, drivers don't always respect it…

Here are some signs, hidden behind the trees. We all like trees in our neighborhood but we must be very careful because the hidden signs may lead to accidents. Even though the sign forbids stopping and parking, a driver did
not paid attention and parked illegally. And imagine how danger is for any other driver not to see the hidden sign that forbids right turning...

And now lets do something magical! Lets disappear the pavement! Easy when we have plants and never cut them... The pavement disappears and the jungle appears!

And last but not least... Do you see any stop sign here? This is supposed to be a stop sign in front of our school! Note this: 6 months after we had photographed the STOP sign, the sign was finally replaced, on June 2007...An afternoon, just after school we waited for 10 minutes in the corner of this sign to watch the drivers’ behavior. The drivers have full speed just before the STOP sign, they use the brakes just in front of the sign and most of they did not use flash to turn...

Finally, there is the unbelievable and dangerous attitude of some people who vandalize the signs, as you may see in the photographs: When it is not easy to see cars coming from the opposite direction, we use mirrors. But an irresponsible person thought that the mirror was the right place to stick an advertising paper...

All these things are just a small sample of what is going on in our city. All of us, youngest and eldest, we have to be more sensitive and understand that we live in these streets and we have to do everything we can to protect us and others and live safely.

3.4. Problems in the streets of Poland

Students from Poland team, give us information about the main problems they have on roads in Poland.
1. Walkers without an attention go suddenly on the street.
2. Cars don’t stop in front of the zebra, even when people are going through it.
3. Cyclists have bad lighting or they haven’t got it at all.
4. Cyclists don’t signal their manoeuvres.
5. Roads in Poland are in a very bad state. Problem of many holes in roads is also painful for pedestrians. During rains particularly, when cars pass, pedestrians are splashed.
6. There is very bad road marking.
7. Lack of sufficient number of crossings with traffic lights is basic problem for pedestrians. Often if we find it, it’s marked badly, or we must wait long very, before a driver stops to let us cross the street. But it happens sometimes that although we are already on zebra crossing, they do not slow down.
8. The pavements are vandalized, next problem or there are none in some parts of roads. In small towns and villages often there aren’t any shoulders, so people must walk on roads. Drivers sometimes park on footpaths, that makes difficult free passage, or it is impossible.
9. Lack of bicycle paths is painful problem for pedestrians too. Cyclists go on footpathes, which is very disturbing.
10. For pedestrians the biggest problem is drivers who do not obey speed limits, or they drive influenced by alcohol. They present threat not only for themselves, but also for other participants of road traffic. It causes many accidents with participation of pedestrian and drunk drivers.

3.5. Problems in the streets of Athens

Following the example of Poland team, students from Nea Smyrni, Athens, written down the major traffic problems in big cities in Greece:

1. Many accidents happen because of people that drink much. Even though the punishment is to pay a lot of money, accidents don’t get less.
2. We also have accidents because the streets are narrow and full of holes and drivers park their cars wherever they like, making life of pedestrians and other drivers, difficult.
3. People don’t seem to respect the traffic rules and think of none beside themselves.
4. There are problems in streets construction and especially when the weather is bad, it is very difficult to drive or walk in the streets.
5. There are some people that drive cars and most, motorbikes, without a driving license.
6. In big cities there is a big parking problem. Too many cars, too little space... People park their cars on the pavement and wherever they like and this is dangerous for pedestrians and other drivers.
7. Many drivers drive above the speed limit and they don’t respect other drivers, mostly motorbike drivers and pedestrians. They are not careful when they drive, they are very competitive and they all think that they are right.
8. Even having passed the text to take the driving license does not mean that the driver drives the appropriate way. It is a Greek habit to see the “right” in a very subjective way...
9. There is a heavy traffic in the streets because everyone takes his own car or taxi and not the public transportation means that could help much in reducing all this traffic chaos in the city.
10. Pedestrians are not careful. They pass the street from wherever they like, even if there are zebra lines in a few meters of light signs. They don’t check the cars coming as they think that a car is able to stop in no time.
### 3.6. Traffic Code Violations and Consequences

In a next meeting the Greek team talked about the Traffic Code Violations that students consider the most dangerous, and about the possible results of these violations for drivers and other people. In this meeting there where 15 students and they voted about the violations by writing from 1 to 5 violations they could think. The list with our results is this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Consequences</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Not obey stopping when the light sing is red</td>
<td>Possible serious accident if car or bike comes vertically, or someone tries to walk to the other side of the street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Not obey stopping on STOP signs (and other signs)</td>
<td>Possible accident if car or bike comes vertically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Drive over the speed limit</td>
<td>May cause accident to driver or other people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Driving drunk</td>
<td>May cause accident to driver or other people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Illegal passing in front of an other car (from the right or when is forbidden)</td>
<td>Possible accident to driver or other people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not use the flash lights when turning or stopping the car</td>
<td>Possible accident if an other car follows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Driving in the opposite direction in a singe direction street</td>
<td>Possible accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In a street cross without signs, not giving priority to drivers coming from the right</td>
<td>Possible accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Illegal car parking</td>
<td>Congestion, possible accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Driving and using the mobile phone</td>
<td>Possible accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Driving without a car license</td>
<td>Possible accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Driving without using seat belt or helmet</td>
<td>Possible accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Car drivers not respecting motorbike drivers</td>
<td>Possible accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not obeying the “ring” restrictions</td>
<td>Congestion in the center of the city, problems to everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not giving priority to people walking and people with special needs</td>
<td>Possible accident</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### 3.7. Advises by the Police

In our project we searched for information and advices from respectable sources about safe driving and walking. And the best place to look for this information is Greek Police. And these are the advices from the Police:

**Driving with security means:**

- I learn and I obey the Traffic Laws
- I never drive when I have drunk alcohol
- I respect the speed limits
- I never pass someone against the law
- I never pass on red light
I always stop on a STOP sign, and let the others to pass first
I let pedestrians and handicapped people to pass first
I respect the signs and the suggestions of the policemen
I always wear safety belt
Children always seat at the back seats and they always wear safety belts
When I drive or ride a motorcycle I always wear helmet
Before I start for a trip I always check my vehicle

What we do at a car accident:

What the law says:
If a car accident happens, the driver should:

a) Stop in the scene of the accident, without prevent the movement of the other cars
b) Call the police
c) Exchange name and other useful information with the other driver. In case there are only damages and the other car owner isn’t present, he should inform him or the police within 24 hours.

If there are injured or dead people, the driver or everyone who got involved should:

- Help the injured.
- Call the police and remain at the scene of the accident until the police arrive.
- Prevent any change of evidence (movement of the vehicles etc) at the scene of the accident, which could misinform the police.

Help the police at its duty. Keep the names of the eyewitnesses, or any other evidences you can (face characteristics, the number of the vehicle, type and colour of the vehicle etc), of everyone who leave the scene of the accident.

Advices towards the drivers in the case of bad weather:

- In case you have to move outside the city:
  - Before you start your trip, learn about the weather and the condition of the roars.
  - Plan your trip so you will not travel in the middle of a storm.
  - Check the condition of your vehicle.
  - Make sure your vehicle is full of gas.
  - Always have snow chains.
  - Always have a pharmacy kit for the first aids.

- In case you have to move in the city:
  - You’d better use the public transportation.
  - Be very careful and always obey the suggestions of the policemen.
  - Avoid the unnecessary movements.

- In case you cut off:
  - Stay in your car and restart the engine every 10 minutes per hour.
  - Put a colour piece of cloth on the radio antenna, so it will be easier to be located from the rescue teams.
  - It might be useful to have raincoats, umbrellas, rain boots, lighter, blankets, water, food, raisins, and chocolates with you.

Children and Traffic Behavior – Advices towards parents:
We all want our children to go and return safe from school. Remember. It’s the parents who give the traffic lessons to the children. **So:**

- Seek for the safest road for your child towards school and back home.
- The shortest road isn’t necessary the safer. Check the road to school many times. When you find the best, walk it many times with your child, so he/she will learn it.
- Walking the same road every day, the child will find out the potential dangers.
- The child must learn to stop at the edge of the pavement before crossing the road. He/she must learn to check right and left and cross the road when he/she is sure that it is absolutely safe and there aren’t any cars.
- Teach your child to recognize when a vehicle is close or far away. A mistaken estimation might be fatal.
- Always hold your child’s hand. Children always walk in the inner side of the pavement.
- Teach your child that must be careful even on the pedestrian lines, and check right and left.
- Especially at night, the yellow colour on the children’s clothes helps the drivers to locate them.
- If there are damaged light or signs on the way to school, inform the police.

### 3.8. Special traffic regulations in big Greek Cities

In Greece, especially in Athens, there are some special traffic regulations. For example, in the city center there are too many cars and nothing moves... So there is a way to stop cars to enter the city center. Some of the main streets mark a kind of a virtual circle round the city center: we call it “the ring”. “The ring” starts at 8a.m. and stop at 8p.m. During that time in the odd days of the month, only the cars with the last digit in their number being odd may go into “the ring”. In the even days, the cars with even last digit in their number or zero may enter “the ring”. The “ring” is open for all cars during weekends and August. If a driver is arrested being in “the ring” a day that is not permitted, has to pay a penalty. But experience proves that this way does not help much... Cars are still too many.... And even more taxies.... We need them but it's true: the few days in the year that the taxi drivers go on strike, moving in the center of Athens is easier! Some people think that if drivers had to pay tolls to get in “the ring”, they should think twice before they decide to take their car to go in the city center and might prefer the public transportation. But we have not try it yet. Another thing is the bus lines. In order to help public transportation buses move faster, there are special lines on the streets (on the right side) that only the buses may move in them. But not all drivers (and especially taxi drivers) respect the bus lines. One of the major problems is that there are no special lines for bicycle drivers. So it is very dangerous to use bicycle in the city... If special lines existed, more people would use bicycles and the traffic problem would reduce.

### 3.9. Instructions for... parents

In the effort ELPA (Greek Club of Cars and Travelling) is doing for the children, to learn the rules of traffic safety, it addresses to all parents practical advices, so that they can initiate and educate the children in traffic safety and secure circulation. We worked on these advices and we present them to you:
Parents are the best traffic safety teacher for their children. Why? Because the basic rules for traffic safety are taught on the street. The child is with parents outside. It follows their example, good or bad. Parents’ should not wait from the school to teach the children all the matters of road safety. They have to teach them, at least the basics, themselves and make sure their grandfathers, relatives, friends, even baby-sitter or whoever attends children while parents are away) are following the same examples with them. Remember that children develop their thought in different levels. Only a parent can decide when the child is ready to proceed from one level of learning to another.

**Ages 1-4 years old: Protect your child**

1. Kids at this age don’t have the ability to face circulation alone. Never leave them on their own, not even with older children.
2. Choose a place where it’ll be safe for them to play. Never in the pavement or in the street even if it is empty. If however there is no other place for them to play always have an adult with them.
3. When you go out with them, make sure the child at this age is on the pavement side, which is far from the traffic, even if you’re holding his hand.
4. Give the child a good example. Explain the child what traffic circulation is. Tell the child about traffic lights, why we have to check the road before we cross him. Explain the difference between road and pavement.
5. Explain the child also that many times cars and motorbikes mount the pavement, so we must be careful there too.

**Ages 5-6 years old: Teaching your child**

1. Whenever you step out of the house with your kid explain him what you’re about to do and why.
   - Explain him the basic steps on crossing a road
     a) To think (find a safe place to stand)
     b) Stand where passing drivers can see you.
     c) To choose (avoid passing between stopped cars)
     d) To wait (until he’s sure he can cross safely)
     e) Pass on the right time (when there is no risk)
     f) Cross roads fast (without stopping and keeping his mind on the road while he’s passing it)
2. Make him practice on quiet streets around the house. First show him what to do. Then, let him guide you across. Afterwards let him come to you that you wait for him on the other side of the road.
3. At this age the kid is not ready to cross a road. Make sure an adult is near.
4. Most accidents are occurring when the kid starts going to school and an adult is not with him. Try to match the hours of school with another parent to pick your kid from school if you can’t.
5. Choose the safest way from your home to school, follow it with him and explain it.
6. Wherever there is a close crossroad with a traffic light, make sure you use it.

**Ages 7-9 years old: Crossing a crossroad with no signs**

1. Explain your kid the steps needed to cross a road with no signs safely.
2. After you make sure you kid fully understands make him practice, starting with quite roads that you previously have crossed together. Watch him and be sure before you let him do it himself.
3. Try the same later in more busy roads. Do it together many times before letting him do it alone.
4. Many children are not able to tell the speed and also the distance of an approaching vehicle. Besides, the age that the kids begin to understand these differs from child to child. Though all kids learn from their parent's example, always keep that in mind.

5. Dress your child with bright colours (or colours that draw the attention of drivers) and of course not black clothes, even if they are in fashion especially with dull or clouded weather. Explain why he has dress like these colours, especially at night.

**Ages 10-15 years old: Teach them how to think for themselves**

These are the ages where your children need and demand their independency. They might leave away from home in some occasions, for example to visit a friend. The biggest rate of children involved in accidents is about 12-15 years old. It's the age when the child thinks he knows everything and it's in your hand to make him see seriously the matters of traffic safety.

1. Keep telling him about the dangers of traffic circulation. Remind him to wait for the traffic to stop before crossing, to use the cross-walks, not to cross the street following a zig-zag course, if there is a separation partition in the middle of a highway, cross the highway like it was two separate streets, stopping and waiting on the separation partition.

2. Discuss with your child the dangers of each route he's going to follow (mainly the one to school)

3. Check if your child can judge the speed and distance of the vehicles on a busy road and discuss with him the "safe passes".

4. Insist that he must never cross a road while blindly following his friends or others. He must always think and take care of himself.

5. Above all, guide your child with you example, as a pedestrian and as a driver as well (helmet, seatbelt).

### 3.10. Rules that you have to know & uphold as a responsible bicyclist

This is a part of the letter from the Poland student who worked on bicyclist's traffic behaviour:

*My name is Michael Kucewicz. I've been training cycling for two years but professionally first year. I start riding on a bike because I thought that would be interesting. After my first amatory competition I liked that.* When you ride on the bike everything is more interesting - beautiful views, great air and better muscle power. *If you ride three times in the week you feel much better. For me in cycling the most interesting is feeling the speed and wind in hair. When you start, first couple of times it's difficult to ride but later everything will be ok, but you must remember about some rules to be safe on the roads.*

**Rules that you have to know & uphold:**

**Commands and signals**

When you using a road, you should apply commands and signals impose by people traffic warden and authorized to control you. You have to obey light signs and road signs. Commands given by a traffic warden person have priority over the signs and road signs. When there are no road signs, you have to obey overall rules traffic.

**Special prudence**
In the road traffic regulations a phrase “special prudence” often shows up. What does it mean? Special prudence means prudence relied on gaining attention and adjusting the traffic participant to conditions and situations reigning on road in order to enable fast reaction to it. This rule is very important, which affects all traffic participants (drivers, cyclists, backpackers etc.).

**Right-hand rule**

This rule means that in crossroads without the road sign of right of way and traffic lights, every driver has a duty to give the priority all vehicles, which are riding from his right hand (apart from trams, and privileged vehicles, for example ambulances). This regulation is in force beside crossroads too.

**Restricted trust rule**

Traffic participants and other people being on a road have the right to trust that the others obey the road traffic regulations, but they have to be aware of that they unfortunately could not obey it. So the trust to others has to be restricted.

**Safety speed rule**

You MUST remember, that you have to adjust speed of your car to reigned conditions, in order to control your car in dangerous situations.

**Cyclist mustn’t:**

- Cycle without holding (at least with one hand you ought to hold the handlebar)
- Cycle on a road near other traffic participant
- Carry any other person unless he is 17
- Cycle across a pedestrian crossing

**A few pieces of advice:**

- In case other drivers are horning, do not use any gesticulation
- You should always have in a boot, a toolset and a first-aid kit
- If you can- take a handy-just in case...

**Rules important to you:**

- Do not risk!
- Always obey the road traffic regulations
- If you do not have to- do not cycling during hard weather conditions (rain, fog etc.)

**3.11. 10 golden ruses for safe driving**

These are 10 rules for safe driving, from the Greek students team:

1. We don’t drive over the speed limit: this is the first cause for accidents. We respect the speed limits, and we never compete them! High speed in combination with unpredictable factors, such as the slipping of the road, one hidden obstacle etc may cause an accident.
2. We never drive when we have drink alcohol or we have taken drugs: drinking reduces our reflections and our correct judge. One drunk driver is not able to estimate correctly neither the speed nor the distance. It is a matter of life and death: every time we go out, one of the company mustn’t drink, so we will be able to drive us all back home safely. Otherwise... there are taxis and buses! We can always use them!
3. We always wear seat belt – We always wear helmets: the use of seat belts is obligatory at both front and back seats. It will protect us from high-speed accidents and will literally save our lives. Without the seat belt, the aero shell might be dangerous, or we might accidentally injure one of our co-passengers, in the case of conflict. If we are riding a motorcycle, we must always wear helmet, the best and most basic mean of pathetic security we have. And we never forget our company. Always seat belts, always helmets.

4. We never over pass, against the rules: we never pass another vehicle when it is forbidden. Not only we aren’t going to gain anything, but also we are in risk to lose everything! Wherever passing is allowed, we are moving with very carefully: we are getting sure that there isn’t any other vehicle coming from the opposite direction, we light the flash-light and we are passing fast.

5. We never pass on red light – We never ignore the signs: if you love the red colour, stay still and look at it! The red light means only one thing: STOP! When the light is orange, we don’t accelerate in order to pass, we decelerate and we stop “so someone else won’t come on us” from the other direction of the crossroad. We follow the rules of the signs. Especially the STOP sign has no other interpretation… STOP means STOP.

6. We don’t get involved into dangerous manoeuvres and racing: the wheel is only for the driver to hold it. Not the driver and his/hers ego. We don’t compete with the other drivers at speed racing, we don’t drive aggressive, we don’t change lanes for no reason, we don’t do constant manoeuvres, which are tiring and irritating.

7. We never cross the train rails: if you think that the train is able to stop in time, even when the train-driver has seen you, you are making a big mistake. Trains need a lot of time to stop, due to their big mass and their speed. So never violate the bars of the train crosses, thinking that we have a lot of time, and we always check very careful the cross before we cross it.

8. We never turn 180 degrees on a high speed road, we never move against the proper way: in a high speed road the time to react is so little, that’s why we don’t attempt a 180 degree turn, a left turn or reverse movement. This rule is about the bridges and the junctions. Even if we have taken the wrong way, it’s preferable to run a few more kilometres until the next exit, than never get to our destination! Also, we never drive on the sidewalks or the pedestrian roads, we never going opposite in a one-way road and generally we never move in the opposite direction of the road!

9. We never stop on the pedestrian lines: don’t forget, the pedestrian always have priority! When there are lights for pedestrians, we stop before the lines. On pedestrian lines without lights, we reduce our speed and we stop for the pedestrian to pass, where and when it is necessary. We never stop on the lines.

10. We never park illegally: the prohibition of parking is not a bad joke from the police. Its goal is the safer and better conditions for drivers and pedestrians. We park at legal seats and we stop for a while when we are sure that we don’t disturb anyone.

4. Questionnaires and Statistics

In our project we made a common in both countries questionnaire in order to study the traffic behavior of young people and adults as well, compare and see if there is something we may do to help improve the situation. Here is the questionnaire:
4.1. Questionnaire

eTwinning Project 2006 – 2007
2nd Technical School of N. Smirni - Zespół Szkół Technicznych
Learn and prevent: traffic behavior rules at schools

Please answer the following:

1. Check the boxes that suit your characteristics:
   
   MALE   FEMALE   A STUDENT   NOT A STUDENT
   DRIVER   NOT A DRIVER   AGE   PARENT
   YES   NO
   YOU DRIVE:   CAR   MOTORBIKE   BICYCLE

2. Do pedestrians have problems with crossing the street?
   Sirius problems   Some times   No problem

3. Do you feel safe on the pedestrian crossing?
   Very safe   Not always   Not safe

4. Can children feel safe on the roads of your town?
   Very safe   Not always   Not safe

5. Do you think verges and pavements are safe?
   Very safe   Not always   Not safe

6. Do you ever have problems with getting to your destination by means of public transport?
   Sirius problems   Some times   No problem

7. What is the state of main and back roads?
   In a very bad condition   There are some problems   They are in a good condition

8. Do you think people are prepared for giving first aid after road accidents?
   No   Only a few people   Many people

9. Do young people obey road signs?
   Never   Not always but most of the time   Always

10. Do you fasten the seat belt when you are in a car?
    Never   Some times   Always

11. Do you use helmet when you are on a motorbike?
    Never   Some times   Always

12. Are the roads often patrolled / controlled by the police?
    Never   Some times   Always

13. Do you feel safe on our roads?
    Never   Some times   Always
14. **Do you obey traffic regulations as a pedestrian?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Some times</th>
<th>Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If you don’t, which is the violation you do most?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross the street from not a crossing point</th>
<th>Don’t obey the light signs</th>
<th>Walk in the street and not on the pavement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Other……………………………………………………………………………………..

15. **Are there bicycle paths in your town?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>I do not know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

16. **Do you think that dangerous driving is related with the sex of the driver (male, female)?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>I do not know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

17. **Does people give money to the employes to take a car license without deserve it?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Some times</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>I do not know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

18. **Have you or any of your relatives, friends, neighbors etc. caused a road accident?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>I do not know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please describe if you like to: .................................................................

19. **Have you or any of your relatives, friends, neighbors etc. has been a victim of a road accident?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>I do not know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please describe if you like to: .................................................................

20. **Do you think that in schools traffic education should be included in the curriculum?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>I don’t have an opinion on the topic</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

21. **What do you think could help more with the traffic problem in a big city center?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Using a “not passing” ring of streets for half of the cars</th>
<th>Paying tolls</th>
<th>I don’t have an opinion on the topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

22. **What are the most frequent causes of numerous road accidents?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carelessness of drivers</th>
<th>Carelessness of pedestrians</th>
<th>Bad condition of the streets / roads</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

23. **Is it dangerous to drive while using a mobile phone?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If your answer is YES, why do you think is dangerous? ..................

24. **Do people drive after drinking alcohol?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Only a few people</th>
<th>Many people</th>
<th>I do not know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

25. **Do you think that driving after drinking a beer (0,5l) or a drink (50ml of vodka) is permissible?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Please, justify your answer: ……………………………………………………………

26. Have you ever sat in a car when the driver was under the influence of alcohol?

| No | Yes |

If your answer is YES, why did you allow for this situation?

I didn’t feel the risk

I was drunk and I didn’t realize how serious the situation was

In my opinion the driver was able to drive anyway

27. If you witnessed a situation in which a drunken person tried to start a car, what would you do?

I’d call the police

I’d try to persuade him/her out of driving

I’d take away the car key from him/her

Other ideas…………………………………………………………………………….

28. Do your friends think that driving after drinking is:

Acceptable provided nobody gets hurt

Harmless

Definitely nobody should drive after drinking

29. Do you think that regulations applying to people who drove under the influence of alcohol should be:

• More severe because………………………………………………………………

• Milder because …………………………………………………………………

30. Are drunk drivers punished duly in your country?

No

It’s hard to say

Yes

31. Do you think there’s a chance of improving the safety on your country’s roads?

No

It’s hard to say

Yes

32. Does your country use the finance from the E.U. for improvement of the infrastructure?

No

Yes

I do not know

33. Can road accident be avoided?

No

It’s hard to say

Yes

34. Where do you think more accidents happen:

In the highways

In habited areas

Both

35. Do you think that streets and pavements are suitable for the movement of people with special needs (wheel chairs)?

No

It’s hard to say

Yes

36. Where children and infants should sit in the car?

In their mothers arms

On the back seat

On the infants special seat/on the back with seat belt

37. What do you think will happen if a car accident happens and the mother holds her baby in her arms?

The baby will be fine

The baby will be in danger

I don’t know

38. Do we need to have a car pharmacy in our car?

No, I don’t think is necessary

It is useful but I don’t have one

It is very important to have a car pharmacy and I have one
39. From your experience, do you think that car drives pay attention to motorbike and bicycle drivers?
   Only a few        Most of them        I do not know

40. Do you think that safety belt and helmet could save your life in an accident?
   No, and I don’t think it is necessary to use them
   They might be useful but I don’t use them always
   I always use them because my safety depends on them

41. Have you ever drive without a car license?
   No                Yes

42. What do you think the punishment should be for violating the traffic code?
   Pay a due
   Losing driving license
   Work on a hospital with people severely injured in car accidents

43. What do you think about the penalties for the traffic code violations?
   They are very hard, they shouldn’t be that hard
   I agree with the penalties
   They should even harder in order people to obey

44. Do you have any suggestions about things that could happen and help the prevention of car accidents?

45. If you are a bicycle driver, do you think you visible when you ride your bicycle?
   No                It’s hard to say    Yes

46. Do you use your mobile phone when you drive?
   All the time
   Not very often
   Almost never, only in great need
   Never

47. Have you ever violated the traffic code?
   No                Yes

If yes, for what reason / in which way?………………………………..

48. Have you ever been arrested for violated the traffic code?
   No                Yes

49. Do you use flash when you turn?
   Never            Some times            Always

50. Do you obey the traffic code and the sings?
   Never            Some times            Always

51. Do you stop at a pedestrian crossing?
   Never            Some times            Always

52. Have you ever driven under the influence of alcohol?
   Never            Some times            Always

53. Do you / will you, allow your children drive the family car without a license?
No, they'll have to take a license first

Yes, I trust my children

Some times, if they promise to be careful

54. Are you willing to pay / have you paid, illegally, for your child to pass the exams for driving license?

Yes

No

It’s hard to say

55. Were do your children seat in the family car?

Next to the drivers seat with a seat belt

On the back seat, sitting or standing

On the infants seat/back seat with seat belt

In mothers arms

56. Do you use safety belt and helmet / insist co-drivers to use them?

No

Some times

Always

57. How often do you use your car?

Rarely because it is very dangerous to drive in the city

Some times in case of a long distance, when I go to my job I use the Public Transportation Means

I always use my car

58. Is there something that might persuade you to more responsible and obey the traffic code?

____________________________________________________________________________________

4.2. Results

The sample of our questionnaire was the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Greece</th>
<th>Poland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not adults</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not drivers</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may find the statistics from Greece in the Appendix A.

From the statistical analysis of data from the Greek sample, it is important to see these results:

- Most of the pedestrians have problems in the streets, especially in crossing the streets.
- More than 90% of the pedestrians have problems in the streets.
- They admit that they don’t know what to do in a case of an accident and how to help a victim.
- 61% uses seat belt but only 33% uses helmet on a motorbike.
- More than 90% that police is not always present in the streets.
- More than 50% of pedestrians admit that they don’t always obey the rules and they cross the street from random places and not from zebra lines.
- Everybody says that there are no special lines for bicycles.
- 59% think that driving license candidates give money illegally to pass the test but only 11% admit that they did it.
- At least 1/3 of the sample said that themselves or a person close to them, caused an accident and 1/2 said that themselves or a person close to them has been a victim of an accident.
- 84% believes that traffic Behavior Rules have to be a school lesson.
- 74% believes that drivers’ irresponsibility is responsible for the accidents.
• 90% believes that driving and using a mobile phone in the same time, is dangerous.
• 78% believes that many people drive while being drank. And way not, since 65% thinks that a beer or a single drink is permissible... In fact 63% was in a car with a drank driver, thinking that the driver could drive safely... Over 1/3 of the drivers admits that has drive under the influence of alcohol, sometimes more than once. But 91% believes that the penalties for drank drivers have to be more severe.
• 88% admits that people with special needs (people with wheel chairs, etc.) have problems to move in the city.
• 26% don't have a car pharmacy in their car.
• 43% wishes for more severe penalties for violating the traffic behavior rules.
• 34% that has drive without a driving license.
• 69% has violated the traffic behavior rules but only a 13% has being arrested.

What our sample suggested for the prevention of accidents (in order of votes):
• Better signalling regulation, right signing, clean signs
• Education, traffic behaviour lessons at school
• Strict policing - presence of Police
• Better streets, improvement of road network
• Frequent controls for repression
• Establishment of strict laws and genuine application in all
• More courses for acquisition of driving licence
• More bisectors in the streets
• Not covering the penalties (avoid paying)
• Review of driving licences in random time
• Informative spots in television and radio for what the drivers should be careful about
• Strictly test on acquisition of driving licence
• Strict penalties for those who are arrested without driving licence
• Acquisition of driving licence for people who are ready to drive, not "buy" it
• Presence of ambulances
• Abstraction of driving licence for certain months in the place of a penalty
• Additional courses in place of a penalty
• Strict penalties

Is there something that could persuade the citizens to be more responsible drivers and obey the Traffic Behavior Rules? (in order of votes):
• Appeal to their pride
• Strict penalties
• Experts should find the way
• People can not change their attitude
• It's a matter of education
• Right consultation
• If fewer cars existed, driving would be calmer
• The penalties not to have paying but discipline character and to contribute in the configuration of right traffic behaviour
• To use bicycle with safety in the city
• Parking places
• Noticeable presence of police
• To see noble police officers, with advisory role
These are the accidents our sample described, accidents they had or people close to them, had:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accidents</th>
<th>Result DEATH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violation of red light sign or priority by driver in a crossing point and accident with pedestrian</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light accidents from carelessness, absent-mindedness or insufficient concentration of driver</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident from stop violation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of limits of speed outside from school or inhabited region, accident with pedestrian</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carelessness of pedestrians at streets crossing, or violation red light sign, with victim themselves</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallings from motorbikes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of red light sign from driver in crossing point and car hits motorbike</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident because of over speed in combination with not concession of priority</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carelessness of driver, he opens car door and hits motorbike</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucks and trailers fold in national roads</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car hits motorbike because of carelessness of driver of car</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident from absence of check in areas without visibility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slip on ice</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of control of motorbike from driver without licence, accidents with pedestrians</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident from illegal inversion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident when hitting on a tree</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident from unexpected stopping of front car</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident from not obedience in the orange light sign</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident from car in opposite direction because of drunk driver</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident with motorbike when car was moving in opposite direction in one-way street</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident from loss of control because of high speed</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co responsibility of pedestrian without visibility and driver that violated double bisector</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are the Traffic Code violations from people of our sample that answered that question (in order of appearance):

| Violation of light sign (deliberately because hastiness or from absent-mindedness, from driver or pedestrian) with or without checking the street   | 13           |
| Driving over the limit of speed (more or less, with or without serious reason)                                                                                                                          | 7            |
| Violation of stop                                                                                                                                           | 6            |
| Movement the opposite way in an way street                                                                                                                     | 4            |
| Violation of sign that prohibits turning or inversion                                                                                                          | 3            |
| Overtaking from right, illegal overtaking                                                                                                                        | 2            |
| Illegal car parking                                                                                                                                              | 2            |
| I caused an accident because of detachment of my attention from driving                                                                                       | 1            |
| I drove on the pavement                                                                                                                                            | 1            |
| Violation of special street white or yellow lines                                                                                                               | 1            |
| I do not use safety belt                                                                                                                                          | 1            |
| Crossing from random point because the crossing was in a long distance                                                                                           | 1            |
| No obedience in the orange light sign                                                                                                                            | 1            |
| Use of mobile phone                                                                                                                                               | 1            |
| Driving under the influence alcohol                                                                                                                               | 1            |
About the reasons why is it dangerous to drive while using a mobile phone, our sample said:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detachment or split of attention of driver</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The driver has his mind elsewhere than driving</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver loses control</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion may make the driver nervous or annoy him</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain cannot do 2 things simultaneous, speak in mobile and be careful in the street</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexives decrease</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is not concentration in driving</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danger from driving with one hand and the attention in the telephone</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There may be loss of control of the car, because of the attention in the discussion</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And now let’s see some of the results from the questionnaires from Poland:

- 85% of the pedestrians don’t always feel safe in the streets. 5% never feels safe.
- 92% says that there is not always presence of the police in the streets.
- None believes that the children are always safe in the streets. 32% thinks that they are never safe!
- 69% don’t always feel secure on the zebra crossings and 88% don’t always feel secure even on the pavements.
- 60% has sometimes problems when crossing the street.

5. Data from the Police

Our study is completed with some data about car accidents from the Police. Students from Greece and Poland searched for data about accidents and validations of Traffic Code, they studied them and here are the results. We all hope that none of us will ever be part of this statistics in the years to come...

5.1. Greece

These are the data from Greek Police (Source: Ministry of Public Order)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>LIGHT INJURED</th>
<th>SERIOUSLY INJURED</th>
<th>DEAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>27.460</td>
<td>3.685</td>
<td>1.981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>27.900</td>
<td>3.882</td>
<td>2.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>28.786</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>1.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>29.368</td>
<td>3.277</td>
<td>2.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>28.672</td>
<td>3.387</td>
<td>2.076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>28.402</td>
<td>3.492</td>
<td>2.149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>29.388</td>
<td>3.313</td>
<td>2.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>28.490</td>
<td>4.359</td>
<td>2.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>28.224</td>
<td>4.889</td>
<td>2.229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>27.649</td>
<td>4.702</td>
<td>2.181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>26.166</td>
<td>4.213</td>
<td>2.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>22.758</td>
<td>3.251</td>
<td>1.911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>19.625</td>
<td>2.851</td>
<td>1.655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>18.218</td>
<td>2.345</td>
<td>1.613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Violations 2000 - 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Seat belt Checks</th>
<th>Helmet Checks</th>
<th>Speed Checks</th>
<th>Speed Violations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>63061</td>
<td>365388</td>
<td>30507</td>
<td>175075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>98486</td>
<td>710997</td>
<td>49463</td>
<td>316451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>171080</td>
<td>1034630</td>
<td>48949</td>
<td>418421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>188927</td>
<td>1271273</td>
<td>45546</td>
<td>447249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>148878</td>
<td>1281102</td>
<td>40986</td>
<td>382970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percentage of victims according to their position they had and the preventive meters they took or not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Drivers</th>
<th>Passengers</th>
<th>Walking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With the use of seat belt or helmet</td>
<td>Without the use of seat belt or helmet</td>
<td>With the use of seat belt or helmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage refers to the total of victims

### Comparative Table of Victims 2000-2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>2.103</td>
<td>1.547</td>
<td>-0.556</td>
<td>-26.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously Injured</td>
<td>4.213</td>
<td>2.521</td>
<td>-1.692</td>
<td>-40.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly Injured</td>
<td>26.166</td>
<td>17.254</td>
<td>-8.912</td>
<td>-34.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>32.482</td>
<td>21.322</td>
<td>-11.160</td>
<td>-34.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accidents 2000-2004 per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deadly</th>
<th>Serious</th>
<th>Slight</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.867</td>
<td>3.261</td>
<td>17.824</td>
<td>22.952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1.712</td>
<td>2.512</td>
<td>15.446</td>
<td>19.670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ACCIDENTS 2000 - 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIND OF ACCIDENT</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deadly</td>
<td>1.867</td>
<td>1.374</td>
<td>-493</td>
<td>-26.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>3.261</td>
<td>2.032</td>
<td>-1.229</td>
<td>-37.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>17.824</td>
<td>11.993</td>
<td>-5.831</td>
<td>-32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>22.952</td>
<td>15.399</td>
<td>-7.553</td>
<td>-32.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KIND OF ACCIDENT vs KIND OF STREET WHERE ACCIDENT HAPPENED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIND OF STREET WHERE ACCIDENT HAPPENED</th>
<th>YEAR 2004</th>
<th>YEAR 2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>7 17 196 220 3 52 165</td>
<td>12 23 233 268 14 46 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban</td>
<td>11 10 38 59 28 16 15</td>
<td>18 16 51 85 26 27 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist's</td>
<td>9 10 19 38 10 9 19</td>
<td>13 10 38 61 16 14 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School bus</td>
<td>1 0 9 10 1 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table of Victims 2000-2004 per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Seriously</th>
<th>Slightly</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2.103</td>
<td>4.213</td>
<td>26.166</td>
<td>32.482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1.911</td>
<td>3.251</td>
<td>22.758</td>
<td>27.920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td>-9,1%</td>
<td>-22,8%</td>
<td>-13,0%</td>
<td>-14,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.655</td>
<td>2.581</td>
<td>19.625</td>
<td>23.861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td>-13,4%</td>
<td>-20,6%</td>
<td>-13,8%</td>
<td>-14,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1.655</td>
<td>2.345</td>
<td>18.218</td>
<td>22.176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td>-13,4%</td>
<td>-20,6%</td>
<td>-13,8%</td>
<td>-14,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1.547</td>
<td>2.521</td>
<td>17.254</td>
<td>21.322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td>-4,1%</td>
<td>7,5%</td>
<td>-5,3%</td>
<td>-3,9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table of Accidents and Victims

#### Comparative table of the years 2006 and 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind Of Violation</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deadly</td>
<td>1.353</td>
<td>1.311</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously</td>
<td>1.681</td>
<td>1.863</td>
<td>-182</td>
<td>-9,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly</td>
<td>12.620</td>
<td>13.488</td>
<td>-868</td>
<td>-6,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>15.654</td>
<td>16.662</td>
<td>-1.008</td>
<td>-6,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>1.494</td>
<td>1.470</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously Injured</td>
<td>2.056</td>
<td>2.329</td>
<td>-273</td>
<td>-11,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly Injured</td>
<td>17.843</td>
<td>19.136</td>
<td>-1293</td>
<td>-6,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>21.393</td>
<td>22.935</td>
<td>-1.542</td>
<td>-7,0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE WITH DANGEROUS VIOLATIONS ON YEARS 2006 AND 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind Of Violation</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violation of Priority</td>
<td>3.952</td>
<td>4.674</td>
<td>-722</td>
<td>-15,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of Red Light</td>
<td>28.591</td>
<td>27.990</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>2,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manoeuvres against the law</td>
<td>5.274</td>
<td>4.298</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>22,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving in the Opposite Line</td>
<td>28.454</td>
<td>28.149</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>1,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passing against the law</td>
<td>38.427</td>
<td>38.192</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in the left line - No</td>
<td>5.356</td>
<td>5.564</td>
<td>-208</td>
<td>-3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movement at the right side of the road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No usage of the Safety Belt</td>
<td>142.152</td>
<td>141.254</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No usage of the Children Seats</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No use of Helmet</td>
<td>144.25</td>
<td>150.888</td>
<td>-6.637</td>
<td>-4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violations of professional vehicles</td>
<td>141.994</td>
<td>148.589</td>
<td>-6.637</td>
<td>-4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violations of vehicles (not inspected)</td>
<td>38.546</td>
<td>34.510</td>
<td>4.036</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of Violations</td>
<td>577.989</td>
<td>584.952</td>
<td>-6.963</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Violations of intoxication - 6month 2006 and 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who were inspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indication of intoxication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of intoxicated people over the inspected people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Violations of Velocity - 6month 2006 and 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Violations of intoxication 2006 and 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who were inspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indication of intoxication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of intoxicated people over the inspected people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Violations of Velocity 2006 and 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2. Poland

Road accidents and their consequences in 2005.

In 2005 there were **48.100 accidents** on Polish roads. Consequently **5444** died. **61.191 people were injured. 401.440 road collisions** were reported to the police.
When and where accidents happened

Time of the accidents:

In 2005 most accident happened in June, July and August – 28.9%. This large number of accidents in summer months is a phenomenon, which has been observed for several years. In this period the volume of traffic increases because of holidays. However, the smallest number of accidents happened in February and March.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Accidents 2005</th>
<th>Killed 2005</th>
<th>Injured 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,895</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>4,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>3,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>2,919</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>3,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3,325</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>4,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>4,274</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>5,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>4,585</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>5,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>4,763</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>6,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4,592</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>5,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>4,573</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>5,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>4,386</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>5,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>3,847</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>4,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>4,137</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>5,046</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most accidents happened on Fridays (16,5% of total number) and Saturdays (14,8%) and Mondays and Thursdays (14,4%). Although, on Sundays (12,7 %) the number of accidents is the smallest but the number of the casualties is the highest – 17%.

Road accidents and the weather conditions:

It’s obvious that the number of road accidents is influenced by the weather and lighting. The number of accidents is the highest in good conditions, which encourage speeding and lower drivers’ concentration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weather conditions</th>
<th>Accidents Total</th>
<th>Killed Total</th>
<th>Injured Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good conditions</td>
<td>32,214</td>
<td>3,665</td>
<td>40,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaring sunlight</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong wind</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloudy</td>
<td>7,510</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>9,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>6,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow, hail</td>
<td>2,376</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>3,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fog</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causes and the guilty party:
**Human – Road – Vehicle**: this is a list of factors that influence our safety on the roads and the human is the factor of the greatest importance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of accidents</th>
<th>Accidents 2005</th>
<th>Killed 2005</th>
<th>Injured 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>39 730</td>
<td>4 239</td>
<td>53 429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrians</td>
<td>7 119</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>6 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reasons</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>1 052</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The guilty party – drivers and age groups:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Accidents</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-14</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>8 841</td>
<td>1 035</td>
<td>13 064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>13 336</td>
<td>1 480</td>
<td>18 462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59</td>
<td>10 049</td>
<td>1 095</td>
<td>13 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td>5 785</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>6 683</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The guilty party – pedestrians:**

This group caused 7 119 accidents (14.8% of total number) in which 979 people died and 6 363 were injured.

The most frequent reasons were:

- Careless entering the roads – 3 883, (54.6% of accidents caused by pedestrians),
- Crossing the road against the rules- 900 accidents,
- Crossing the road in impermissible places – 627.

**Drinking and road accidents:**

In 2005 the drunk were involved in 6 798 road accidents (14.1% of total number), which resulted in 825 casualties (15.1% of total number of the killed), and 8 487 were injured (13.9%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drunk participants of events</th>
<th>Accidents</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>4 005</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>5 609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrians</td>
<td>1 582</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>1 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6. Activities**

In our project of Traffic Behavior Rules at Schools, we had some activities about safety matters and accidents prevention. So some teams of students from Greece and Poland worked on Posters with subject “Be safe on the streets” and some other teams worked on scenarios and video making with subjects “Accidents” in Greece and “First Aids” in Poland.

**6.1. Posters**

The teams of Greek students were from the following classes:

Class BP1
The students of Class BP1 worked voluntarily for the posters after conversation in the classroom. The students of Class 2EG worked in their Arts Lesson with the assistance of their teacher, Mrs. Aggeliki Katsouli.

The Posters
In Poland students made their posters too:
The posters were exchanged via mail and after that, all of them were presented in exhibitions at both schools so that all students, teacher and parents could see them.

From the exhibition in Greece:

From the exhibition in Poland:

### 6.2. Scenarios

The students of Class 2P in Greece, wrote 4 scenarios about accidents and typical events that take place in Greece. These scenarios were translated in English and the students made amateur videos, playing the roles of the scenarios. They also made a video about things we have to take care in our car, with the assistant of teacher Mr. Jiannis Makris.

**Scenario 1: The driver and the old lady**

The driver gets in his car and he drives listening to his favorite music on the radio, careless (the means in his own world). He approaches a light sign and the sign turns red. He stops, still living in his own world, waiting for the green light to sign. The driver wants to change the radio station because he does not
want to listen to advertisements and that moment that he is making the move to the radio, the light turns green and he is ready to speed.

That same moment an old lady is crossing the street and she appears in front of his car. The driver, frightened sees her and use the breaks. The old lady is petrified and socked. The driver gets out of the car and approaches the old lady to tell her:

\textit{Driver: Granny, are you ok?}

The old lady cannot speak from the shock she is in and the driver asks her again.

\textit{Driver: Granny, granny, are you ok? Talk to me....}

\textit{Old lady: I am ok my son.}

\textit{Driver: Are you sure? Would you like me to take you somewhere? To a doctor maybe?}

\textit{Old lady: No, I am ok, I was just scarred.}

\textit{Driver: Of course you are scarred, you just crossed the street with the red light on and I almost hit you...}

\textit{Old lady: Red? Was that red? Oh I am so sorry, I am so old, I did not see it.}

\textit{Driver: Ok then, I am leaving now.}

The driver gets in his car and the old lady goes to the pavement, looking in the direction of the driver. The driver opens the window and says to the old lady:

\textit{Driver: Granny be careful, ok?}

The old lady waves to the driver saying yes and goodbyes him. The driver waves, he starts the cars engine and lives.

\textbf{Scenario 2: The drunken}

A three boys company went to a bar to drink and have fun. They get out of the bar, all of them drunk. The one who took them with his car, George, is the most drunk of all. The rest of them are also drunk but they are in a better condition than George. The driver, George, wants to drive although he is in a very bad condition but the other two are trying to convince him not to drive.

\textit{George: Come on boys, let’s get in the car and go to another bar to have fun.}

\textit{John: Ok, we’ll go but you are not going to drive.}

\textit{Dimitri: Yes, let’s go with a taxi.}

\textit{George: And what am I going to do with the car you idiot?}

\textit{John: You will leave it parked here and we will come and take it in the morning.}

\textit{George: No, I don’t leave it here, I’ll drive. Get inside now.}

\textit{Dimitri: You are drunken man, how will you manage to drive?}

\textit{George: I am fine… You don’t see who you look yourself...}
George gets in the car and he sits in drivers seat. He starts the engine of the car, opens his window and says to his friends who are standing outside the car:

George: Are you coming with me or I am going to leave alone?

John and Dimitri get in the car because they are afraid to leave their friend alone. George speeds more and more, his car.

John: Yo man, go slower.

George does not answer.

Dimitri: George, aren't you listening? Go slower.

George does not answer and turns the music as loud as he cans. As he drives, George suddenly sees a colon. John and Dimitri shout:

John: Look out!!!

Dimitri: Look out!!!

George instead of turning and avoiding the colon strikes on it. The three friends are badly injured.

**Scenario 3: The combat**

Narrator: A company of young men is prepared to go to Vouta (an area where car combats take place). Music as loud as it gets, high speed, high levels of adrenaline and the trip to illegality just began...

Theo: Yo men, Kostas called me and told me that they are expecting us to go to Vouta all together. What do you think?

Savi: Any combats tonight?

Stanley: Yes standard! It’s Thursday today.

Steve: Let’s go. Go…

Narrator: The company leaves but nobody knows if they will return...

Stanley: Are we going to fall asleep with this music?

Savi: Come on, put something go men…

After a while.

Steve: Speed the car, we are late, you drive like an old woman.

Laughter…

Narrator: High speed, music as loud as it gets, Theo is affected by the atmosphere and his friends.

After a while they arrive at Vouta and get out of the car…

Narrator: Like every Thursday, this Thursday too, at the same point, the same cars, the same people waiting for a challenge…

Avramov: Hi Theo my friend, how are you? How is your motor?

Theo: How do you thing with 250 for final…

Laughter …

Avramov: Well what do you think? Wanna bet?

Theo: Yes, I am in. The same?
Avramov: In…
Narrator: They get in the cars and the combat begins…
Theo: Gays they are going to eat our dust…
In the back seat the other boys make noise.
Theo: Oups, the light sign is red…
Savi: Go, go, you can do it
Stanley: Look out, the car in frond…
Theo: Out, we were lucky again
Narrator: Yes, they were lucky this time but are they going to be lucky again???
They are in frond of Avramov now.
After a while.
Steve: Are we in frond of him?
Theo: Yes, more than two cars in frond…
Laughter…
Narrator: And then follows the last turn… to where??
Savi: Look out, look out…
Stanley: the turn…
Steve: the breaks…
Bam…. And they go down the cliff…
Narrator: Unfortunately this end is very common in the world of illegality and combats… We wish this to be a lesson for all young people.

Scenario 4: The Family

Act One

Mother with her baby in her arms, waits for Father outside the car.

Mother: There you are! You are late. The baby started crying!

Father: ok… we are leaving now. Get in the car.

Mother: sssss….. My baby, don’t cry! Lets sit in the frond seat to see the cars!

Mother sits without using the seat belt.

Mother: lets go. I don’t bother to use the seat belt; we are just driving to the next block.

Father’s mobile phone rings. He answers the phone and he does not pay attention in the traffic. Mother with eyes wide open:

Mother: George, look out, a car!

We hear bam…. and Act One stops with both parents with eyes wide open and terrified.
Narrator: what should these parents have done? The children never seat in the frond seat, in their mothers arms. Always in the back seat, with seat belt. We never answer the mobile phone when we are driving.

In the same time narrator speaks, the Act Two is filmed:

**Act Two**

Mother places the baby in the back seat and fastens the seat belt. She sits in the frond seat and both, her and father, use their seat belts. When the mobile phone rings, mother answers it.

*Mother: hello…. Please call in a few minutes, he is driving now!

The driver pulls the breaks.

*Father: look what that driver just did…. He violated the stop sign… thank god we had our seat belts!*

Here are some photographs that we took during the video making in the Cars' Laboratory. **Mr. Jiannis Makris** gave students some lessons about cars before the filming.

The cars we used during the filming:

The accidents.....

The team of students with the headmaster of 3rd Laboratory School Centre of Sector D of Athens, **Mr. Niko Sokos** and the teacher **Mrs. Vassiliki Niarrou**: 
The videos from students from both countries were presented at the end of school year in both schools. In Greece:

The following photographs are from the presentation of Greek videos in Poland:

7. Diary

The students meeting were taking place once a week and all activities were scheduled in a monthly plan, in parallel in both schools in order that by the end of each month the students could exchange the material and talk about the results. The teachers responsible for the Project in both schools, were coordinating the teams and the communication.

October

After getting the project registered, on 13/10/2006, by the teachers V. Niarrou and I. Piszczek, we created groups of students who would like to get involved in working together. Students wrote ‘hello’ messages, created their profile as pedestrians or drivers, talked about the traffic problems in their cities and made presentations of the schools, which were exchanged between partners along with many great photos. Teacher made monthly plans about the project’s activities from November 2006 to May 2007 on topics like conversations in the classroom, research on the Internet, questionnaires, poster making, etc.

November

We start conversations in the classroom. Students in Greece talked about drinking and driving and presented some traffic regulations for
Athens, pedestrian’s problems, traffic code violations and consequences. They also photographed code violations, which might have dangerous consequences and made a “best knowing the signs” competition in the classroom. In Poland different groups of students discussed rules of safe behavior for pedestrians, drivers and cyclists and problems they have to face on the roads of our country. At the same time ideas for a common questionnaire were exchanged.

December

We worked out the final version of the survey and Ms Niarrou drew it up. The survey was carried out among students, teachers and parents in both languages Greek and Polish and in English too. There was a sample of about 100 questionnaires in each county.

January

The results of the statistical analysis of the questionnaire were presented in the TwinSpace (http://my.twinspace.etwinning.net/traffic?l=en) and exchanged between the teams. Polish students were drawing and painting posters warning against irresponsible traffic behavior – mainly drinking and speeding. A student who is interested in photography used them to create an e-poster gallery (see the website).

February

Greek students worked on their posters. And we came up with an idea of making movies – scenes about behavior in the traffic and giving first aid.

March

It was a time we spent on creating scenarios for the videos and filming which we found very challenging and funny. In this time, Greek students also collected some statistics form the Greek police and start filming the scenarios they wrote.

April

More police statistics about accidents in Greece and Poland were found and translated. Filming was being completed ... mainly editing. And after unsuccessful attempts to organise a videoconference we decided to make goodbye films in both schools and exchange them. We started working on websites to present the results of our work. Both schools exchanged posters and films via mail.

May

In both countries a special poster exhibition is organized for the students, parents and teachers and the project is presented at schools (we watched the videos and the presentations of the students, the students gave to parents, teachers and other students, information brochures, etc.). The work on the website continued.

June

The websites are finally finished – www.e-t.zst.bytom.pl and http://2tee-n-smyrn.att.sch.gr/kok_site/index.htm. The students and teachers exchange wishes for nice summer holidays! It was a really wonderful cooperation on a very useful project. We all learn many things about our safety and we made new friends!!

Enjoy your summer holidays!
8. Internet Resources

Most of the material we worked with, during this Project of Traffic Behavior Rules, was found on the Internet. If you want to see our resources and find more information, please visit the following URLs:

3. Institute of Road Safety “Panos Mylonas”: http://www.ioas.gr/
5. Are you ready to give the tests for driving license? Try this! http://www.artinoi.gr/cgi-bin/kok.pl
6. Even if you have a driving licence for car or motorbike, are you sure you are a responsible driver? See the results in this test: http://www.2x4.gr/test/index.htm
8. ELPA (Greek Club of Cars and Travelling): http://www.elpa.gr/
12. FIA Foundation for the automobile and society: http://www.fiafoundation.com/

Very valuable were the following brocourage:

2. Life makes the Rules – A new perception in traffic safety, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Athens, 2007
Appendix A:
Results from Questionnaires in Greece

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Drivers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Drivers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Adults</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Drivers</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Drivers</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Students   | 59  |
| Not Students| 41  |
| Drivers     | 54  |
| Not Drivers  | 46  |
| Parents     | 19  |

| Car  | Adults | 41  |
|      | Not Adults | 2 |
|      | 43          |
| Motorbike | Adults | 11  |
|          | Not Adults | 10 |
|          | 21          |
| Bicycle | Adults | 9 |
|        | Not Adults | 21 |
|        | 30          |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-20</td>
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<td>60-65</td>
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<td>65-70</td>
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</table>

![Bar Chart](image1)

![Pie Chart](image2)

![Pie Chart](image3)

![Pie Chart](image4)
eTwinning – Learn and Prevent: Traffic Behavior Rules at Schools

Do you think verges and pavements are safe?

Do you ever have problems with getting to your destination by means of public transport?
eTwinning – Learn and Prevent: Traffic Behavior Rules at Schools

**Chart 1:** Which is your most frequent solution?

**Chart 2:** Are there bicycle paths in your town?

**Chart 3: I do not know 15%, Yes 6%, No 79%**

**Chart 4: Do you think that dangerous driving is related to the sex of the driver (male, female)?**
If you witnessed a situation in which a drunk person tried to start a car, what would you do?

- I’d call the police
- I’d try to persuade him/her out of driving
- I’d take away the car key from him/her

62% of respondents think driving after drinking is:

- Inconsiderate
- Physically incapable
- Gulps fuel
- Embarrassing

53%
What do you think about the penalties for the traffic code violations?

- They are very heavy, they should be reduced: 24%
- They should remain the same, I agree with the penalties: 43%
- They should receive heavier penalties in order to deter people from driving: 22%

Have you ever driven without a driving license?

- No: 60%
- Yes: 40%

If you are a cyclist, do you think you are visible when you ride your bicycle?

- No: 44%
- In some cases: 40%
- Yes: 16%
eTwinning – Learn and Prevent: Traffic Behavior Rules at Schools

Do you signal a turn?

- Never: 5%
- Sometimes: 1%
- Always: 94%

Do you obey the traffic code and the sings?

- Never: 1%
- Sometimes: 24%
- Always: 75%

Do you stop at a pedestrian crossing?

- Never: 11%
- Sometimes: 12%
- Always: 77%
Do you think that driving after drinking a beer (0,5l) or a drink (50ml of vodka) is permissible?

Yes, it's permissible because:
It is the minimum quantity and it is permissible from the law
One equals none
You don't get drunk with one drink
The quantity is very small
It's not bad, you feel even better
A good driver don't have problems with one drink
It's not much, driver is able to drive

No, it's not, because:
Even with this quantity the reflexives of driver are effected
When you drive you simply don't drink
Statistically is proved that drink cause accidents
Alcohol influences brain and decreases perception
Other
It depends on driver (organism, body weight, effect from alcohol, experience in the driving, etc.) 16
I do not know 1
We should consider many parameters (driver, car, condition of street, etc.) 18

Do you think that regulations applying to people who drove under the influence of alcohol should be:

More severe because:
Because lives are in danger 14
Because an accident may happen 11
Because it's the only way Greek people understand 7
Because lethal accidents have happen 4
To be an example for others not to violate traffic code 3
Because it is dangerous for their own lives 3
In order not to do that again 2
Because people forget the mild penalties 1
Better pay with money in spite with your life 1
Because with present penalties, the attitude of drivers does not change 1

Milder because:
It does not mean that the driver is really drunk, it depends on the organism 2
We should consider more on prevention and consultation 1
We shouldn’t bother that much 1

Other
The important thing is that penalties are really applied, and this does not happen always (Insufficient control, use of illegal means for exemption from penalties, etc.) 6
Remain as they are 1
Penalties exist only in order the state gathers money 1
If you witnessed a situation in which a drunken person tried to start a car, what would you do?

- I'd call the police: 95
- I would be afraid to interfere because he is drunk: 1
- I would take him to his house myself: 4
- Nothing, in order not to appear indiscreet: 1
- I'd take away the car key from him/her: 26
- I would call a friend of his: 1
- I'd try to persuade him/her out of driving: 56.5
- I would insist to take a taxi (even if I had to pay for it): 3

The reasons why is it dangerous to drive while using a mobile phone

- There is not concentration in driving: 10%
- Reflexes decrease: 1%
- Driver cannot do 2 things simultaneously, speak in mobile and be careful in the street: 1%
- Discussion may make the driver more nervous or anxious than driving: 3%
- Unlever lenses control: 4%
- Distracts from driving because of the attention in the telephone: 8%
- Distracts from driving because of the attention in the car: 7%
- Thoughts on what to talk about with the other person: 7%
10 golden rules for the safety of a good pedestrian:

1. Before we cross the street we always look twice at the both ways and we check first left, then right and then left again, so we are sure that no vehicle is coming, even at great distance.
2. We cross the street where there are pedestrian lines. If there aren’t any lines, we are very very careful.
3. We never cross highways. We are using the underground pedestrian crossing.
4. We are crossing the street vertically and we aren’t going left and right. We don’t run when we cross the road.
5. If there is not any sidewalk, we are walking on the left side of the road so we are looking the vehicles that are coming from the opposite direction.
6. We walk on the road sober and in vigilance.
7. We obey the Traffic Laws.
8. In case of bad weather we are extremely careful.
9. Our clothes, when we are walking at night without good lighting, have to have some illuminating parts (a belt or a vest, for example) so the drivers see us.
10. We are protecting our children, when they are on the road. We always hold their hands; they always walk at the inner side of the sidewalks. And the most important, we give them the good example!

An offer of 2nd Technical School of Ica Smyrni (Greece) and Zespół Szkół Technicznych (Poland), for the eTwinning Program «Learn and Prevent: Traffic Behavior Rules at Schools»

Together .... On the road!

Dear friends pedestrians, dear friends drivers,

The protection of human life is our only priority on the road!

Every year hundreds of people lose their lives in traffic accidents, which could have been avoided if we were not in such a hurry, if we were driving in good sense and we weren’t believed that nothing will happen to us if we break the Traffic Laws. We all want better roads, we all want better and safer cars, but when we are driving or walking on the road, the only we can really change, is our traffic behaviour. Let’s start from this...

We love life (ours and the others), so we are careful! We do not break the Traffic Laws. Breaking the Traffic Laws can kill. We follow the Traffic Laws, so we can co-exist with the other drivers and the pedestrians without risking each other’s lives. We don’t want to be one of the 1.600 people who lose their lives every year in traffic accidents, nor one of the 20.000 who get injured or stay handicapped. That’s why we don’t drive with high speed, we don’t drive when we are drunk or have taken substances, we always use seat belt or helmet, we give priority when we have to, we never pass on red light.

We pay attention... In case of emergency we may use our mobile phone, but only with the use of Bluetooth or with the open chat of the car. Our hands must always hold the wheel. We don’t forget to leave from the left lane. The left lane is used only for passing. We are not anti-social on the road: we don’t hear music too loud, we don’t stop on crossroads, we don’t park at places that are for handicapped people, and we don’t prevent the access of handicapped people to pavements.

10 golden rules for the safety of a good driver:

1. We don’t drive over the speed limit: this is the first cause for accidents. We respect the speed limits, and we never compete with them! High speed in combination with unpredictable factors, such as the slipping of the road, one hidden obstacle etc may cause an accident.
2. We never drive when we have drink alcohol or we have taken drugs: drinking reduces our reflections and our correct judge. One drunk driver is not able to estimate correctly neither the speed nor the distance. It is a matter of life and death: every time we go out, one of the company mustn’t drink, so we will be able to drive us all
We always wear seat belt — We always wear helmets: the use of seat belts is obligatory at both front and back seats. It will protect us from high-speed accidents and will literally save our lives. Without the seat belt, the ejection might be dangerous, or we might accidentally injure one of our co-passengers, in the case of a collision. If we are riding a motorcycle, we must always wear helmet, the best and most basic means of protective security we have. And we never forget our company. Always seat belts, always helmets.

4. We never over pass, against the rules: we never pass another vehicle when it is forbidden. Not only are we not going to gain anything, but we are in risk to lose everything! Wherever passing is allowed, we are moving very carefully: we are getting sure that there isn’t any other vehicle coming from the opposite direction. We light the flash-light and we are passing fast.

5. We never pass on red light — We never ignore the signs: if you love the red colour, stay still and look at it! The red light means only one thing: STOP! When the light is orange, we don’t accelerate in order to pass; we accelerate and we stop so someone else won’t come on us from the other direction of the crossroad. We follow the rules of the signs. Especially the STOP sign has no other interpretation... STOP means ST O P.

6. We don’t get involved into dangerous maneuvers and racing: the wheel is only for the driver to hold it. Not the driver and his/her ego. We don’t compete with the other drivers at speed racing, we don’t drive aggressive, we don’t change lanes for no reason, we don’t do constant maneuvers, which are tiring and irritating.

7. We never cross the train rails: if you think that the train is able to stop in time, even when the train-driver has seen you, you are making a big mistake. Trains need a lot of time to stop, due to their big mass and their speed. So never violate the bars of the train crosses, thinking that we have a lot of time, and we always check very carefully the cross before we cross it.

8. We never turn 180 degrees on a high speed road, we never move against the proper way: in a high speed road the time to react is so little, that’s why we don’t attempt a 180 degree turn, a left turn or reverse movement. This rule is about the bridges and the junctions. Even if we have taken the wrong way, it’s preferable to run a few more kilometers until the next exit, than never get to our destination! Also, we never drive on the sidewalks or the pedestrian roads, we never going opposite in a one-way road and generally we never move in the opposite direction of the road.

9. We never stop on the pedestrian lines, don’t forget, the pedestrian always have priority! When there are lights for pedestrians, we stop before the lights. On pedestrian lines without lights, we reduce our speed and we stop for the pedestrian to pass, where and when it is necessary. We never stop on the lines.

10. We never park illegally, the prohibition of parking is not a bad joke from the police. Its goal is the safer and better conditions for drivers and pedestrians. We park at legal seats and we stop for a while when we are sure that we don’t disturb anyone.

And we never forget:

We don’t drive when we are tired. Driving when we are sleepless or when we are tired is as dangerous as if we drive drunk. 3 seconds of sleep on the wheel are more than enough for an accident to happen. Also, we avoid driving after we eat, because we often get sleepy.

We get informed about what we have to do in the case of an accident. We are placing the special triangle at the right position, we stay calm, we compete the friendly accident declaration, if it is necessary we call the Police and the First Help. We don’t take of the helmet of the motorcyclist, we don’t move the injured people, we talk to them in order to stay calm, and we are trying to stop a possible hemorrhage by pressing the wound with a clean cloth.

We are very careful with our little children, the old people, the women who are expecting a baby, handicapped people: we are patient when they are crossing the road, we don’t make it difficult for them to move by blocking the sidewalk.

The infants are sitting on a special baby-seat, at the back seat of the car.

We don’t throw things from the open windows.

We don’t make noise.

We service our car often and always before a trip.

We are careful with the car lights, so we don’t blind the other drivers.

We always give priority to an ambulance.
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