



Public Security Directorate



Road Safety Situation In the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 2017

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Presentation Context

- **Introduction.**
- **Traffic safety status in Jordan .**
- **Main factors that contribute in increasing the No. of RTA and their results in Jordan**
- **Challenges.**
- **Needs.**

Introduction

- Road traffic fatalities competes with the most serious diseases such as heart disease and cancer.
- The problem of traffic accidents is facing most countries of the world without exception, as pointed by the statistics issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) , Traffic Accidents harvest about (1.25) million fatalities per year in addition to (50) million injuries.
- The annual economical loss resulting from these traffic accidents is estimated to be about 518 billion US \$ for all countries of the world, representing almost 3% of the world GDP.

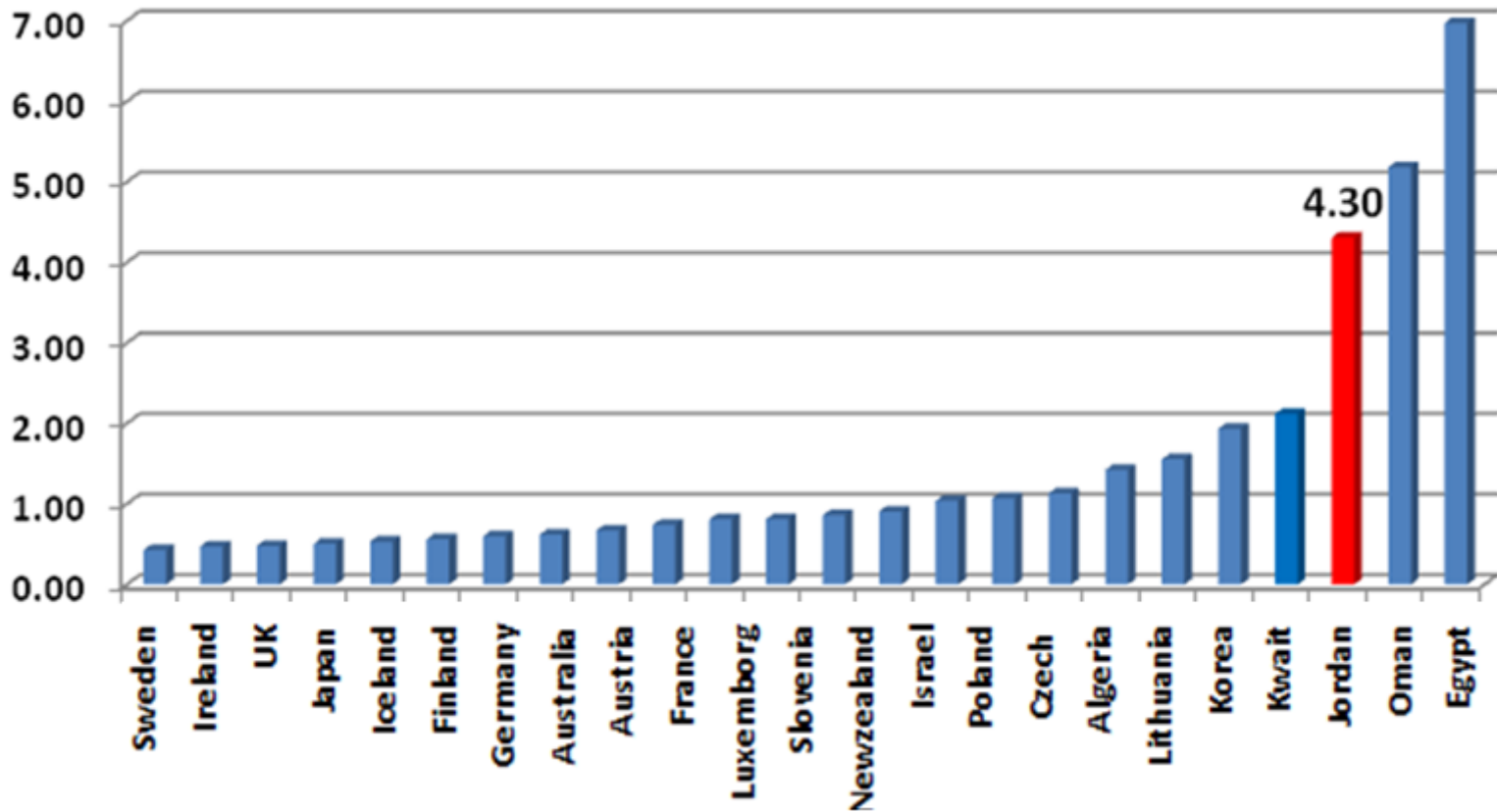
- Jordan, like other countries, suffers from the problem of traffic accidents, where during last year(2016) a (133686) PDO accidents and (10835) injuries and fatalities accidents were registered, and the result from these accidents was :
 - (750) Fatalities.
 - (1841) serious injury and (15594) minor injury.
 - The cost of traffic accidents for the year 2016 was estimated to 323 million JD.

Traffic Safety Status In the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

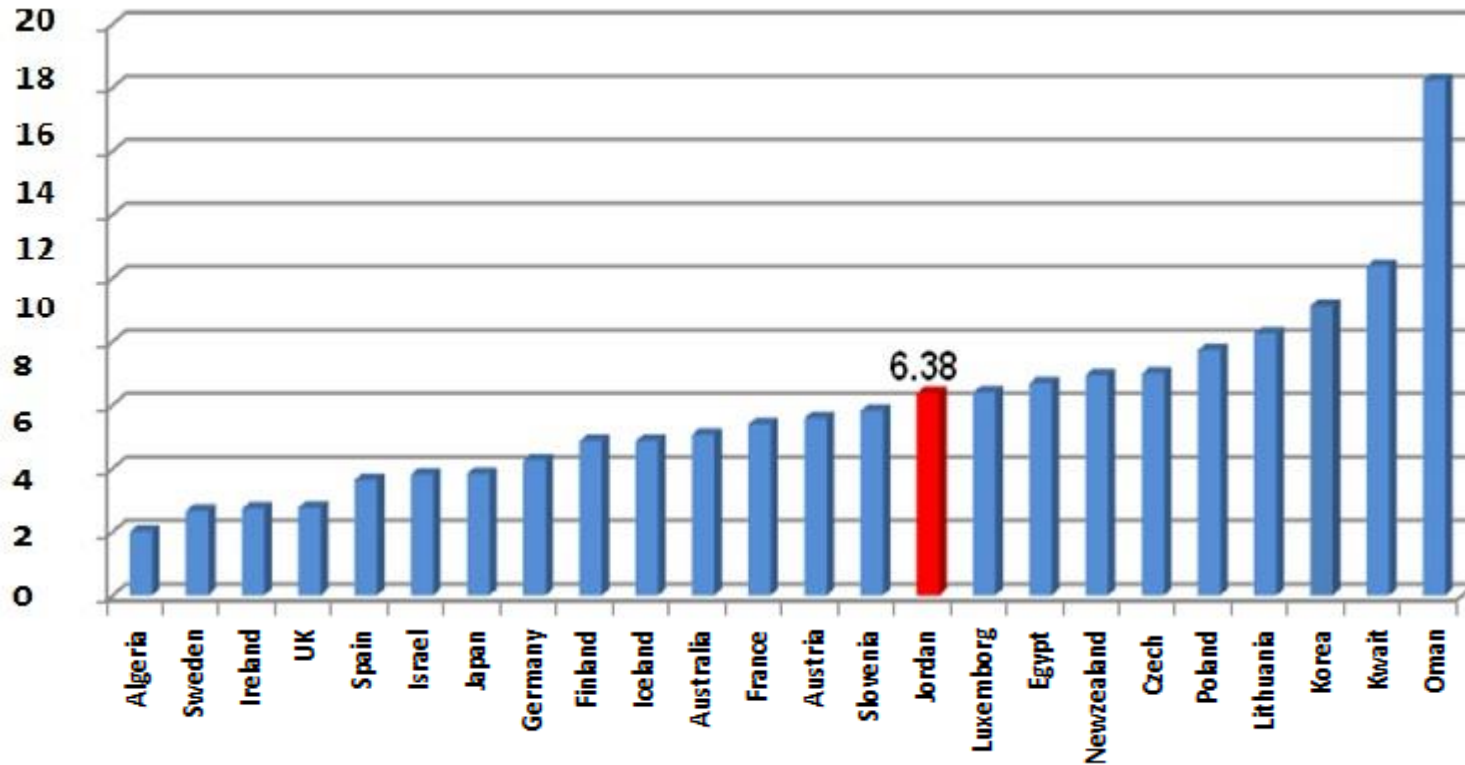
The Evolution of Population and Vehicles in Jordan (1970-1986-2016)

Year	Number of People/ Vehicle	Number of Vehicles /100,000 population	Population (Million)	Number of Registered Vehicles
1970	69	8.1456	1.508	21970
1986	12	8310.48	2.796	232361
2016	7	14823.38	9.798	1502420

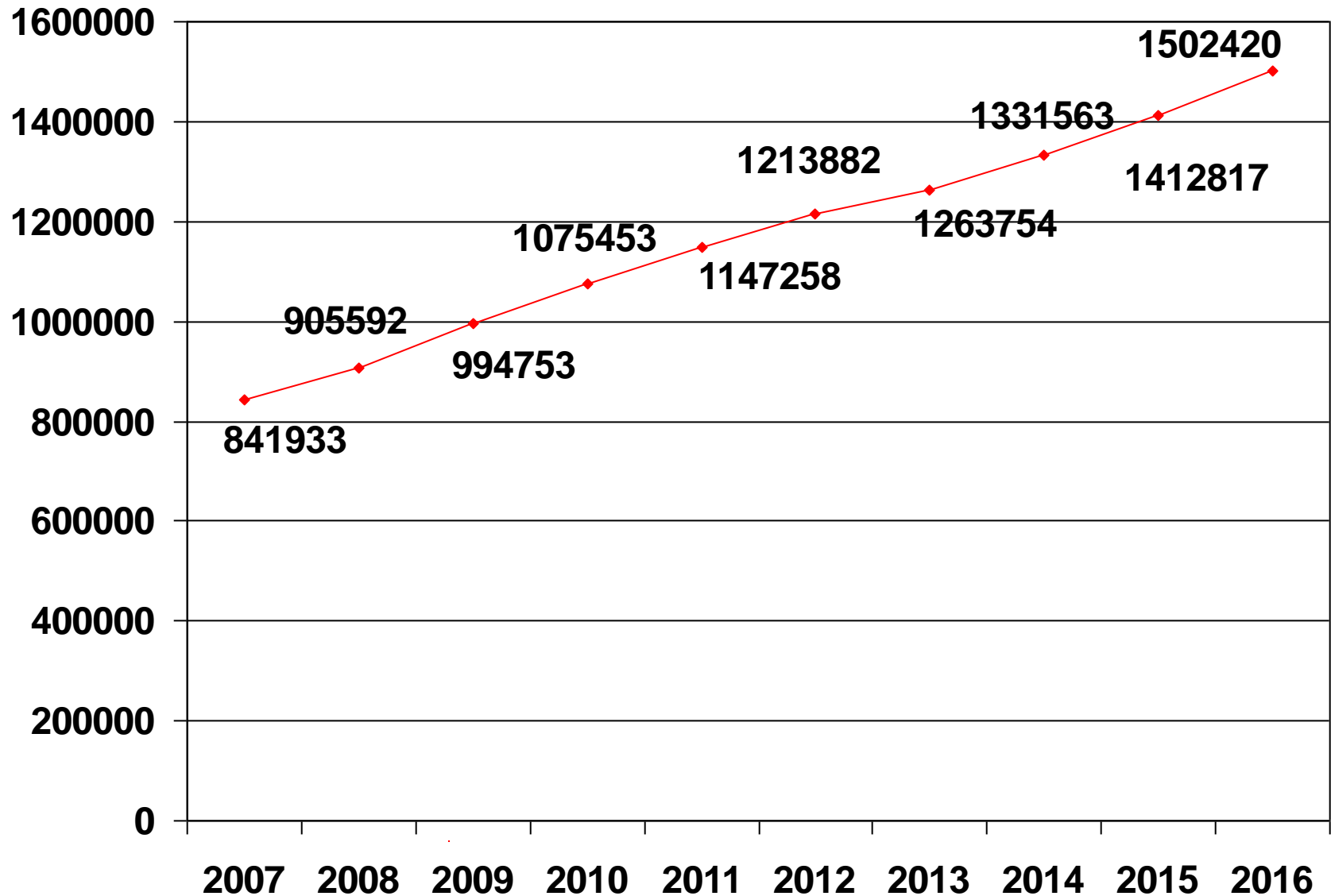
Jordan Location Globally According to The Number of Fatalities / 10,000 Vehicles 2015



Jordan Location Globally According to The Number of Fatalities / 100,000 Population 2015

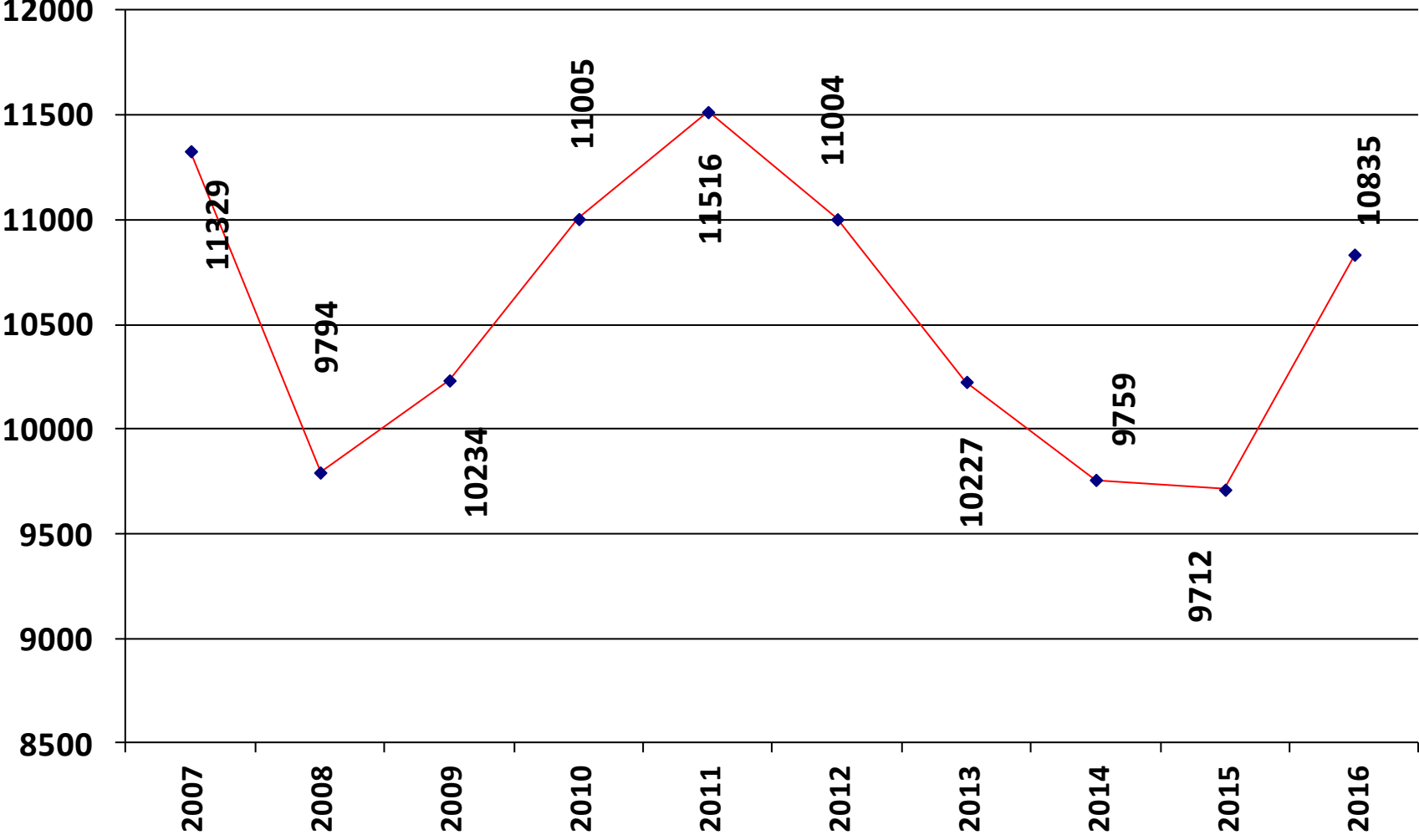


Number of vehicles (2007-2016)



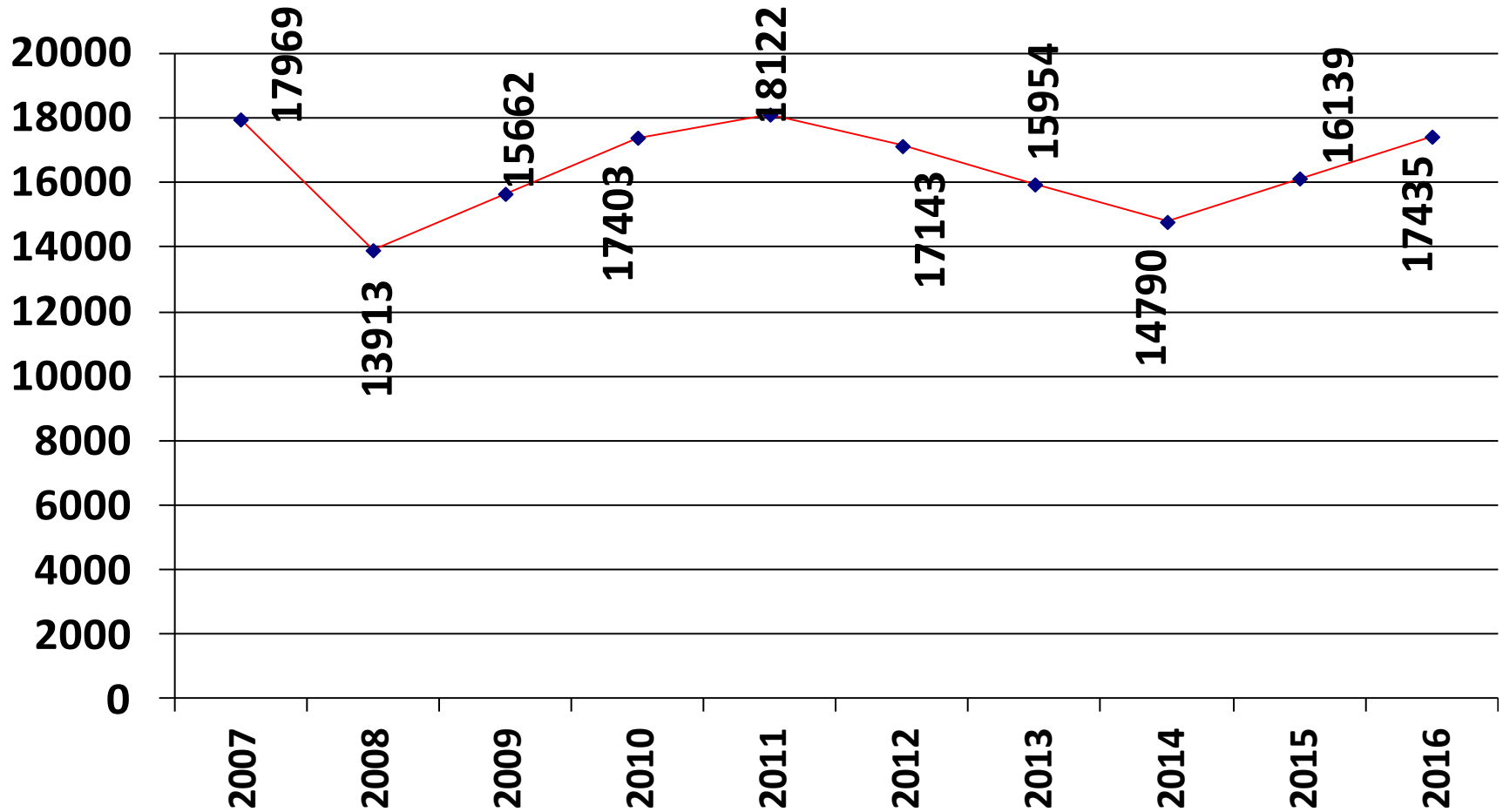
The Average Annual Increase Was 8.6% .

Number of RTA that resulted in Injuries (2007-2016)



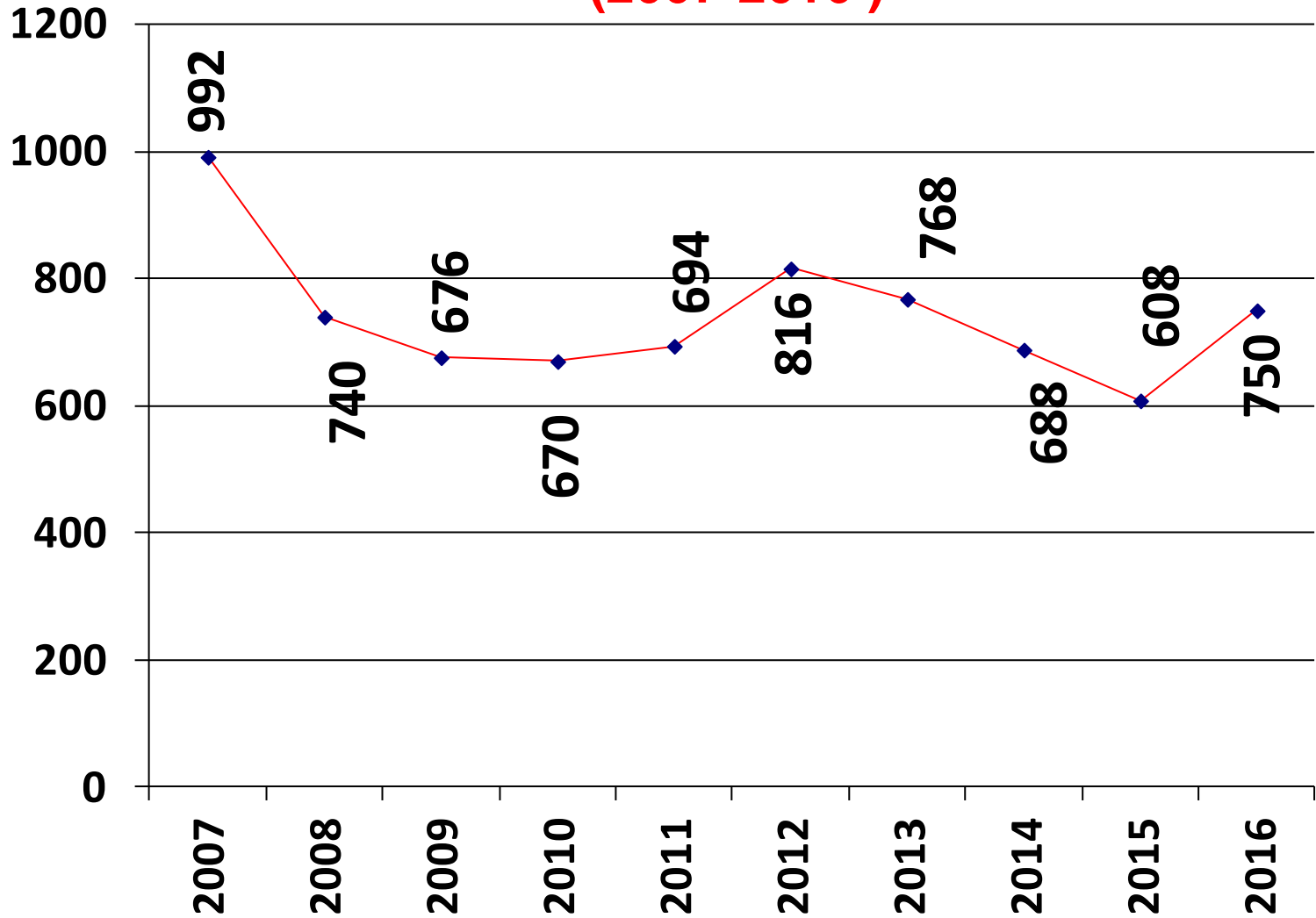
The average annual decrease was 0.21%.

Number of injuries that resulted from RTA (2007-2016)



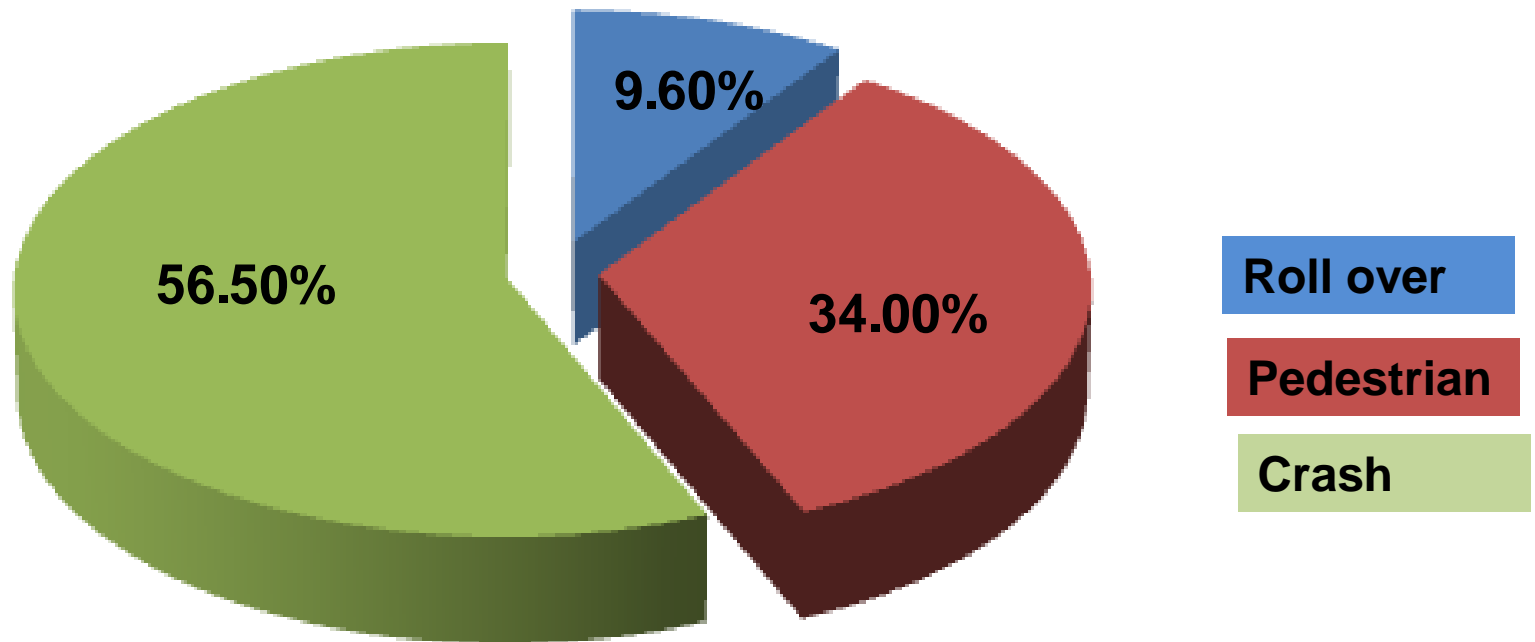
The annual rate of increase in the number of Injuries is 0.31%.

Numbers of fatalities that resulted from RTA (2007-2016)

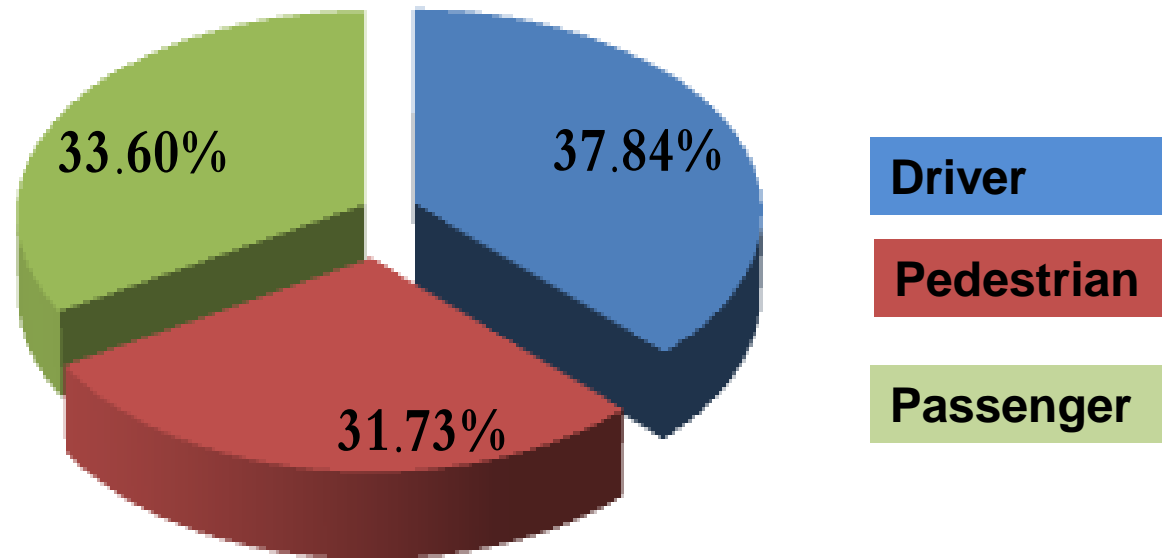


The annual rate of decrease in the No. of fatalities was 2.04% (2007-2016).

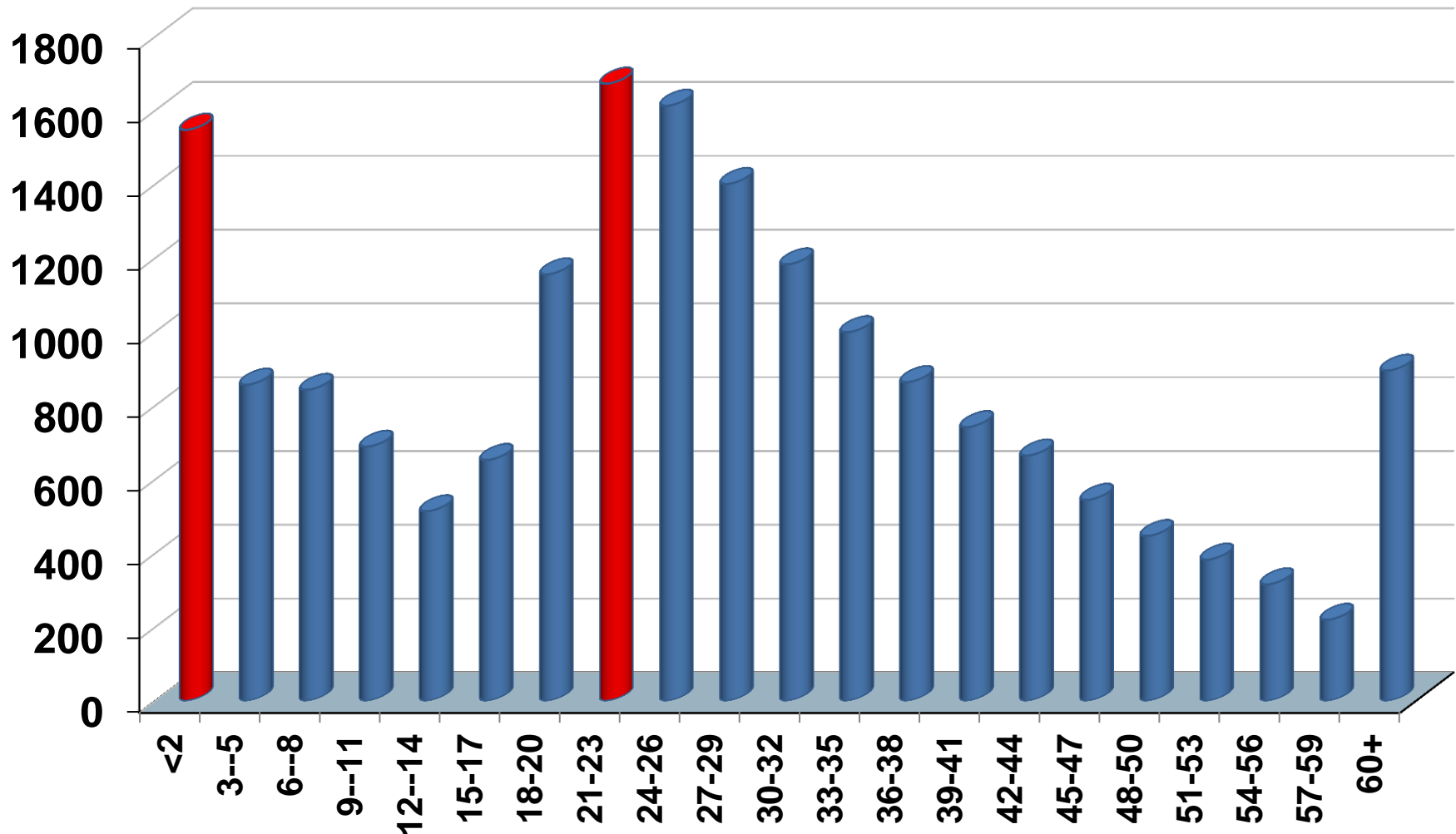
Distribution of RTA by type (2016)



Distribution of RTA fatalities by road user (2016)

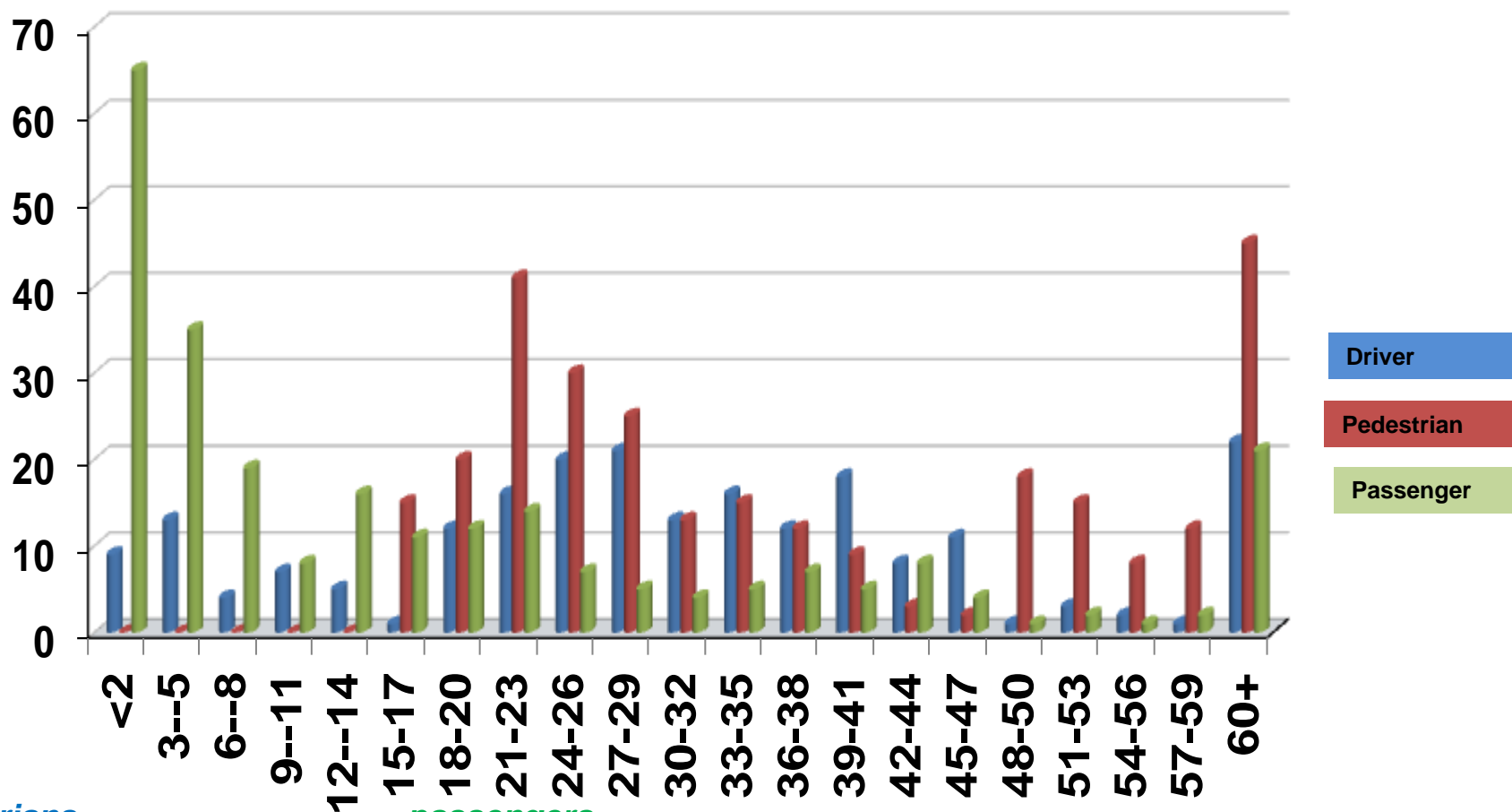


Distribution of RTA injuries by age group (2016)



- The age groups (<2), (21-23) years recorded the highest casualties with a (9%) and (9.19%) resp.
- The age group (18-35) is the most affected group of traffic accidents, which accounted for (44.1%) of the total number of casualties in traffic accidents

Fatalities, age group and road user for the year 2016



pedestrians

- The age group(24-29) was (19.1%) of pedestrian fatalities
- children less than 18 years recorded(51.1%) of pedestrian fatalities.

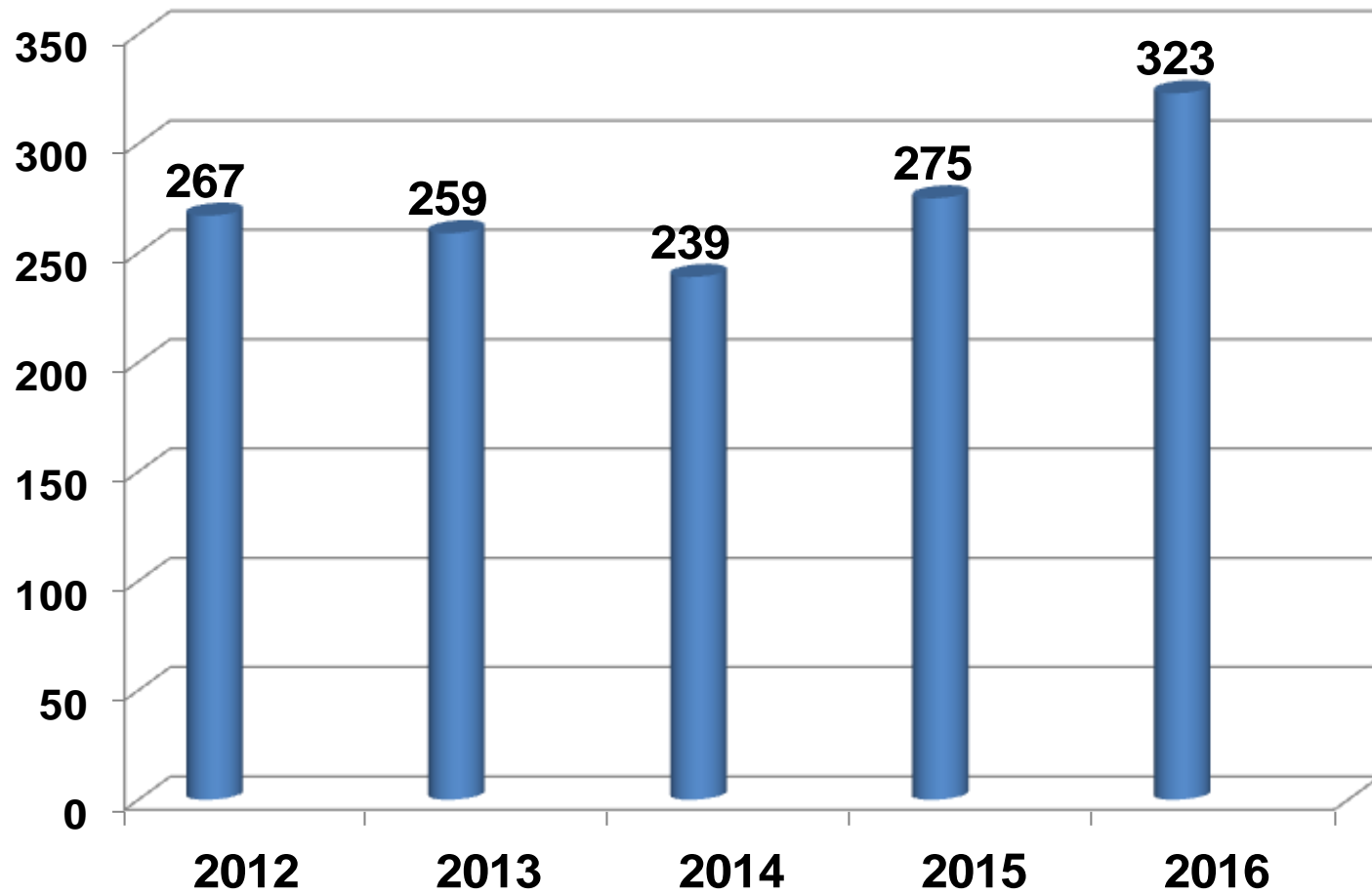
passengers

- The age group (0-2) was the highest of passenger fatalities (25.8%)
- children less than 18 years recorded (61.1%) of passengers fatalities.

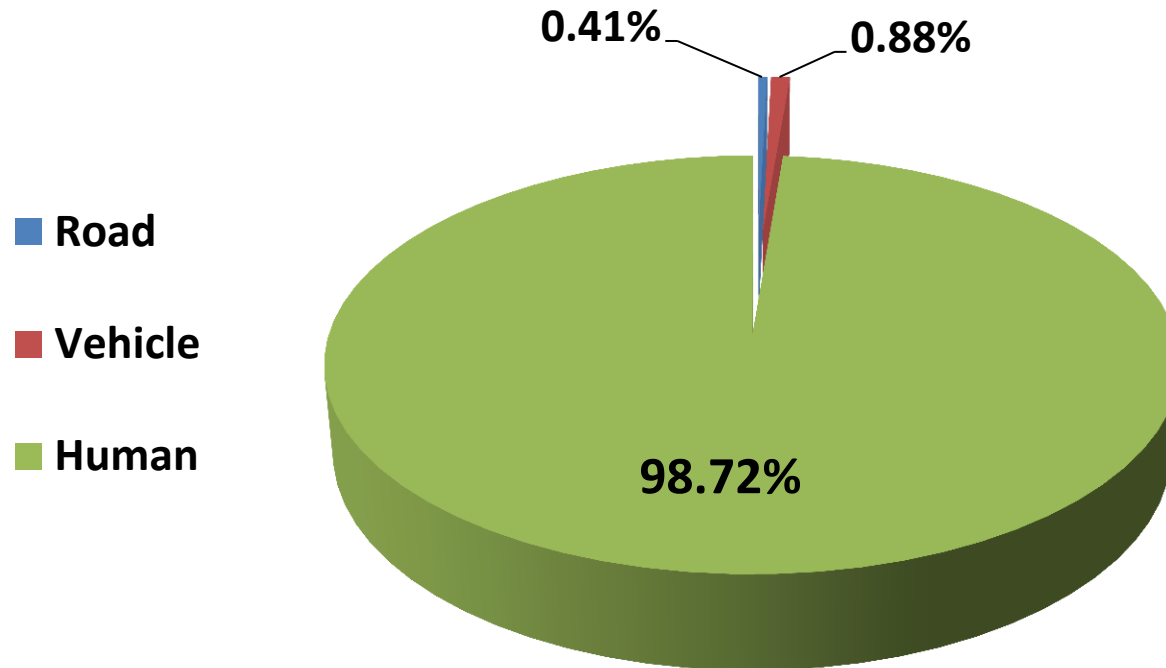
drivers

- The new drivers (21-23) recorded (14.5%) of drivers fatalities
- Elderly more than 60 years recorded the highest (15.9%) of drivers fatalities .

Estimated cost of RTA (2012-2016) million JD's



Distribution of RTA in Jordan by cause 2016



**Main factors that contribute in
increasing the No. of RTA and their
results in Jordan**

1. Over Speeding
2. Vehicles defects .
3. Poor roads maintenance .
4. Lack in vision due to environmental causes.
5. Lack of driving experience, especially novice drivers

6. Un deterrent traffic law legislations for drivers committing traffic violations .
7. Drivers fatigue.
8. The lack of pedestrians understanding for traffic safety
9. The slow treatment for traffic accidents hot spots locations .
10. Poor usage of seat belts , children restraints , and motorcycles drivers helmets.

Challenges

1. The multiple entities responsible for traffic safety and the poor coordination among them.
2. Lack of traffic safety legislations.
3. The lack of urban planning, which resulted in random residential, commercial and industrial places distribution, pedestrian accidents, traffic congestion in residential areas
4. Poor public transport services, which led to an increased demand for private cars ownership.
5. Lack of efficient traffic safety awareness programs for road users specially for children .
6. Congestion in roads specially in the capital Amman which has more than 42% of the Jordan population .
7. Weak road network maintenance .

Needs

1. Establishing a single entity to guide national efforts in the field of road traffic safety.
2. Strengthening law enforcement legislations.
3. To Incorporate traffic safety requirements as a long-term goal in urban planning, land use and transport.
4. Developing the public transport services to encourage road users to use public transport instead of private cars.
5. Developing a traffic safety national strategy and action plan for road safety.
6. Having specialized entity concerned with the awareness of traffic safety through all media .
7. Expanding traffic enforcement on mobile offenses using intelligent transportation system(ITS).
8. Submitting new roads projects for traffic Safety auditing to ensure providing newly built roads with traffic safety elements.

9. Providing safety requirements for pedestrians such as pedestrian paths, sidewalks and the application of traffic calming facilities in populated areas.
10. Having specialized entity concerned with the awareness of traffic safety through all media .
11. Developing drivers training centers to ensure the effectiveness of the training process.
12. Introducing all traffic concepts in the curricula of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of high education.
13. equipping vehicles with safety tools to reduce severity of causalities.

Thank You