

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910812769403321
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Titolo	Regulating traffic safety // Martin Friedland, Michael Trebilcock, Kent Roach
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Toronto, [Ontario] ; ; Buffalo, [New York] ; ; London, [England] : , : University of Toronto Press, , 1990 ©1990
ISBN	1-282-05632-8 9786612056321 1-4426-7917-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (220 p.)
Disciplina	629.28
Soggetti	Traffic safety Traffic regulations Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [153]-211).
Nota di contenuto	"Contents"; "Preface"; "Introduction"; "PART ONE: Driver-Centred Counter-measures"; "1 SANCTIONS"; "Sanctions and Seat-belt Use"; "Sanctions and Speed Limits"; "Sanctions and Drunk Driving"; "2 CIVIL LIABILITY, INSURANCE, AND DETERRENCE"; "3 REWARDS"; "4 LICENSING"; "Targeting High-Risk Subgroups"; "Targeting Teenagers"; "Post-Licensing Control"; "5 EDUCATION"; "Education as a Requisite for Licensing"; "Education as a Response to Post-Licensing Behaviour"; "Employer-Implemented Educational Programs"; "Mass Media." "PART TWO: Environment-Centred Counter-measures" "6 ECONOMIC VARIABLES"; "A New Theory"; "Empirical Evidence"; "Policy Implications"; "7 MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DESIGN"; "Evolution"; "Reaction"; "Vindication?"; "Reservations"; "8 HIGHWAY SAFETY DESIGN"; "Introduction"; "Refining Allocation"; "Risk Compensation More Generally"; "9 POST-ACCIDENT INJURY CARE"; "Emergency Care"; "Rehabilitation"; "Conclusion"; "Notes."
Sommario/riassunto	Traffic accidents are responsible for the greatest number of deaths each year for many age groups. At present, authorities rely heavily on

policing and prosecutions to control accidents. The authors of this work examine the effectiveness of these and other techniques, and suggest alternatives that may provide better results. They particularly favour an epidemiological approach that takes driver conduct as a given and looks for other ways to control the frequency and severity of accidents. They examine the use of rewards to encourage good driving and the use of licensing to control the exposure of high-risk drivers. The deterrent effect of civil liability and the question of no-fault insurance are also considered, as are various methods used to control drinking and driving. The authors conclude by asking for greater evaluation of the interventions used. Traffic safety research, they argue, has barely begun to confront the central policy issue: how can society get the greatest payoff from the marginal dollar spent to prevent accidents?

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