Implementation and monitoring of field tests

Veli-Pekka Kallberg, VTT
Contents

- List of field tests
- Selection of tested measures
- Objectives of field tests
- Implementation plans
- Monitoring of progress
List of tested measures

1. Warning signs and poster (Spain)
2. Railway safety education programme (Spain)
3. Education in schools for 8–11 year old children (Finland)
4. Video enforcement and sound warning (Finland)
5. A combination of measures at Aydin station (Turkey)
6. Mid-platform fencing (UK)
7. Societal collaboration to prevent railway suicide (Sweden)
8. Gatekeeper programme (Germany)
9. Gatekeeper programme (the Netherlands)
10. Computer based training (Israel)
11. Forward Facing CCTV in trains (Israel)
11 Field tests in 8 countries

Field tests and evaluation

Map of RESTRAIL field tests

- Trespass prevention
- Suicide prevention
- Consequence mitigation

Societal collaboration to prevent railway suicide

Mid platform fencing in 3 pilot test areas around London

Forward facing CCTV

Video enforcement & sound warning at 2 trespassing hotspots in open track + Education in 5 schools situated close to railway lines

Gatekeeper Programme

Combination of fences, anti-trespass panels, video camera and communication campaign

Education outside schools (railway museum) + Warning signs and posters at a trespassing hotspot in a station

Computer Based Training module for responding bodies
Selection of measures

- Each partner chose the measure(s) they could test
- Only measures categorised as *Recommended* or *Promising* in earlier stages of the project
- Implementation and monitoring plans required
Objectives

- Main purpose: Quantitative estimate of the effect on railway suicides and (fatal) trespassing accidents
- Mitigation of consequences to train traffic
- Provide advice for future implementations of similar measures (lessons learned)
Implementation plans

- Description of measure
- Effect mechanism: How or why the measure is expected to be effective?
- Implementation site
- Test period (May 2013–July 2014)
- Effects to be evaluated
- Evaluation method(s)
- Data collection plan
- Collection of implementation costs
- Organisations
Monitoring of progress

- Progress reports at 2–3 month intervals
  - Progress as planned?
  - Deviations from implementation plans?
  - Deviations from evaluation plans?
  - Encountered difficulties and how they were solved
  - Lessons learned
Evaluation of effects

- Could not be based on statistics only
  - Suicides and trespassing accidents are rare
  - Limited scale and duration of the tests
- Alternative approaches were used:
  - Effect on frequency of trespassing. Reflects effect on accidents.
  - Effects on knowledge, attitudes and reported behaviour of subjects (surveys and interviews)
  - Opinions of stakeholders
Poster session

- Presentations of each pilot test
  - Further information of each pilot test
  - Estimated effects