

## Module 6: Lesson Plan Details

# PEDESTRIAN AND MOTORIST BEHAVIOURS



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### Discussion 1

## ROAD SAFETY IS A CHOICE



Today we are going to talk about how all road users need to be responsible for how they share the roads. We all have a choice we make in our behaviours on our roads, whether pedestrian, driver or cyclist.

You have probably noticed when you are out and about that not everyone follows the rules of the road and practices safe behaviour.

Accidents don't happen by accident. People make choices to not use safe behaviours on our roads and it makes it dangerous for everyone.

Accidents also happen in a seconds time. One wrong choice in a split second can cause accidents and people can be hurt or even killed.

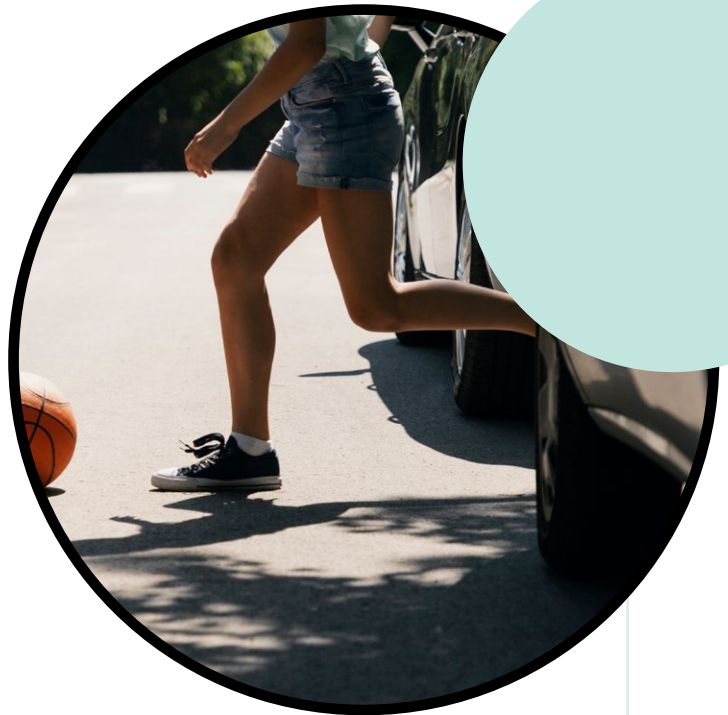
But there are things we can all do to take responsibility for our safety and others despite people with unsafe road behaviours.

?

**Q** What are some things you have seen where people are not being safe on the roads?

*Get some answers from the group – prompt them to talk about poor pedestrian and driver behaviours:*

- Speeding
- Not paying attention/ distraction (i.e., texting)
- Not stopping at stop signs/traffic lights
- Crossing in the middle of the street
- Goofing around while walking
- Not using the sidewalk



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## Activity 1

ROAD SAFETY BEHAVIOUR  
OBSERVATIONDistribute Handout –  
Activity 1: Pedestrian +  
Motorist Behaviours

Activity 1  
**2 PEDESTRIAN + MOTORIST BEHAVIOURS**

How many do you count? Mark the behaviours you observe.

	PEDESTRIAN	MOTORIST	CYCLIST	WANTS TO STAY SAFE DESPITE
Texting				
Talking on the phone				
Rolling stop or speeding through yellow light				
Driver didn't yield to pedestrian				
Pedestrian crossing against signal or without looking left/right				
Disturbed motorist, pedestrian or cyclist				
Speeding				
Pedestrian crossing at a red light (instead of an intersection)				



Choose an intersection that is fairly busy within a ten minute walk of the school to go out and observe road safety behaviours. Have the students bring along their Observation Worksheets.

Do a quick review on a few things:

- Some examples of distractions for drivers and **right of way** (review this concept with students again – who has it when and explain what **yield** means)
- What the lights mean (**traffic** and **pedestrian**)

Have students observe the intersection closely in pairs for about 15-20 minutes and make a mark for every dangerous road user behaviour they see. After collecting their data, reconvene in the classroom.

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## Discussion 2

## REFLECTING ON OBSERVATION



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Have the students refer to their data sheet with the pedestrian and motorist behaviours they observed.

As a group discuss each category and have them give examples of what they observed. Brainstorm ways that they can ensure they are safe when walking despite these behaviours that are happening around them. Have the students take notes of these on their handout.

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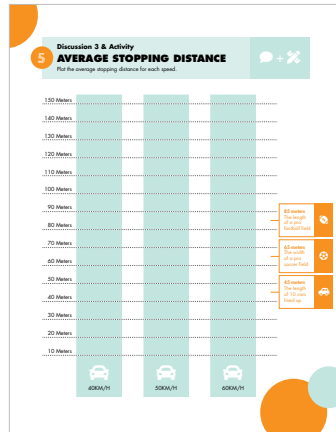
## Video 6

MOTORIST AND PEDESTRIAN  
BEHAVIOURS

Students will need a calculator, pencil and the two Handouts from Discussion 3 and 4:  
**Average Stopping Distance** and **Distorted Stopping Distance**

# AVERAGE STOPPING DISTANCE

## Distribute Handout – Discussion 3 & Activity: Average Stopping Distance



First we will calculate the average distance a car goes before it comes to a stop.

There are two things that make up the average stopping distance:

### Display picture/powerpoint

- How far the car travels while the driver is realizing they need to stop – this is called the driver reaction, PLUS
- How far the car continues to travel once the brakes are pressed.

We saw in the video that it takes someone a total of 2.5 seconds to see and realize they need to put the brakes on. That's 1.5 seconds to see and realize they need to stop and 1 second to actually move their foot to the brake.



**Q** How far does a car travel during 2.5 seconds?

**A** That all depends on how fast it is going. We will need to do some math to figure this out.

## Step one – Conversions

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Because we calculate how fast a car is going in KM per hour, but we want to know how many meters it travels in seconds, we need to do some calculations:

On the back of your handout write down:

- How many meters in a KM: **(10,000)**
- How many seconds in an hour: **(60 seconds per minute x 60 minutes = 3,600)**

Now convert these three number from KM to Meters:

- 40KM = 40,000M
- 50KM = 50,000M
- 60KM = 60,000M

## Step two – Meters Travelled per second

Now we want to calculate how many meters the car would travel in a second if it was going different speeds. To do this you need to divide the meters by the seconds

- 40KM/H = 40KM (40,000 M) / 1 HR (3,600 seconds): 11.11 meters
- 50KM/H = 50KM (50,000 M) / 1 HR (3,600 seconds): 13.88 meters
- 60KM/H = 60KM (60,000 M) / 1 HR (3,600 seconds): 16.66 meters

## Step three – Reaction Time distance

Now we know how many meters a car travels in a second going at these three speeds.

If driver reaction time is 2.5 seconds – calculate how far they travel during their reaction time before they even put the brakes on – round the numbers to one decimal point:

- 40KM/H: 11.11 meters x 2.5 Seconds = 27.8 meters
- 50KM/H: 13.88 meters x 2.5 seconds = 34.7 meters
- 60KM/H: 16.66 meters x 2.5 seconds = 41.7 meters

## AVERAGE STOPPING DISTANCE



## DISTRACTED STOPPING DISTANCES

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## Discussion 4 & Activity

# DISTRACTED STOPPING DISTANCES

A driver is going 55MPH in a school zone and is quickly approaching a crosswalk. Unfortunately, they become distracted by their cell phone and miss the crosswalk completely. On this video for safety distances watch how long California's truck drivers took to stop. **Will they stop in time?**

ROADSIDE  
SCHOOL ZONE  
SPEED LIMIT  
20 MPH

55MPH

DISTRACTED DRIVER  
REACTION TIME

+

BRAKING DISTANCE

=

DISTANCE FOR THE  
CAR TO STOP

**HINT**  
 Normal reaction  
time = 1 second

Will they stop in time?

Discuss as a class.

- Q** How many seconds was the driver distracted for?  
Add this to the driver reaction time. (3.5 seconds)
- Q** How many metres does a vehicle going 50KM/H travel in 3.5 seconds?
- Q** What is the braking distance of a vehicle going 50KM/H?
- Q** Plot this on the diagram.  
Will the driver stop before the crosswalk?

**DISTRACTED STOPPING DISTANCES**

*Good thing there were no pedestrians crossing!*

**Reflection and Wrap Up**

Once the answer is discovered, ask what they think might have happened if the driver had decided to pick up the phone and answer his text message?

Ask the students how they can ensure that they don't end up in a situation like this when

walking or even when they start to drive themselves in a few years.

Wrap-up the session by asking students some ways that they think they might be able to raise awareness about the dangerous behaviours they observed in their school zone so that others are aware of how to be safe pedestrians AND drivers.

