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A Critical Review of International Road Safety Databases

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- The assessment of the current road safety situation and the identification of the associated factors are largely based on the **availability of reliable road safety data**.
- Road accident and casualty data are insufficient for monitoring and understanding road safety. **More data/indicators** are needed to be collected.
 - Road Accident data for accident prevalence
 - Risk Exposure data for accident characteristics
 - Road Safety Performance Indicators for accident causes
- **International road safety related databases** have made progress into this direction.

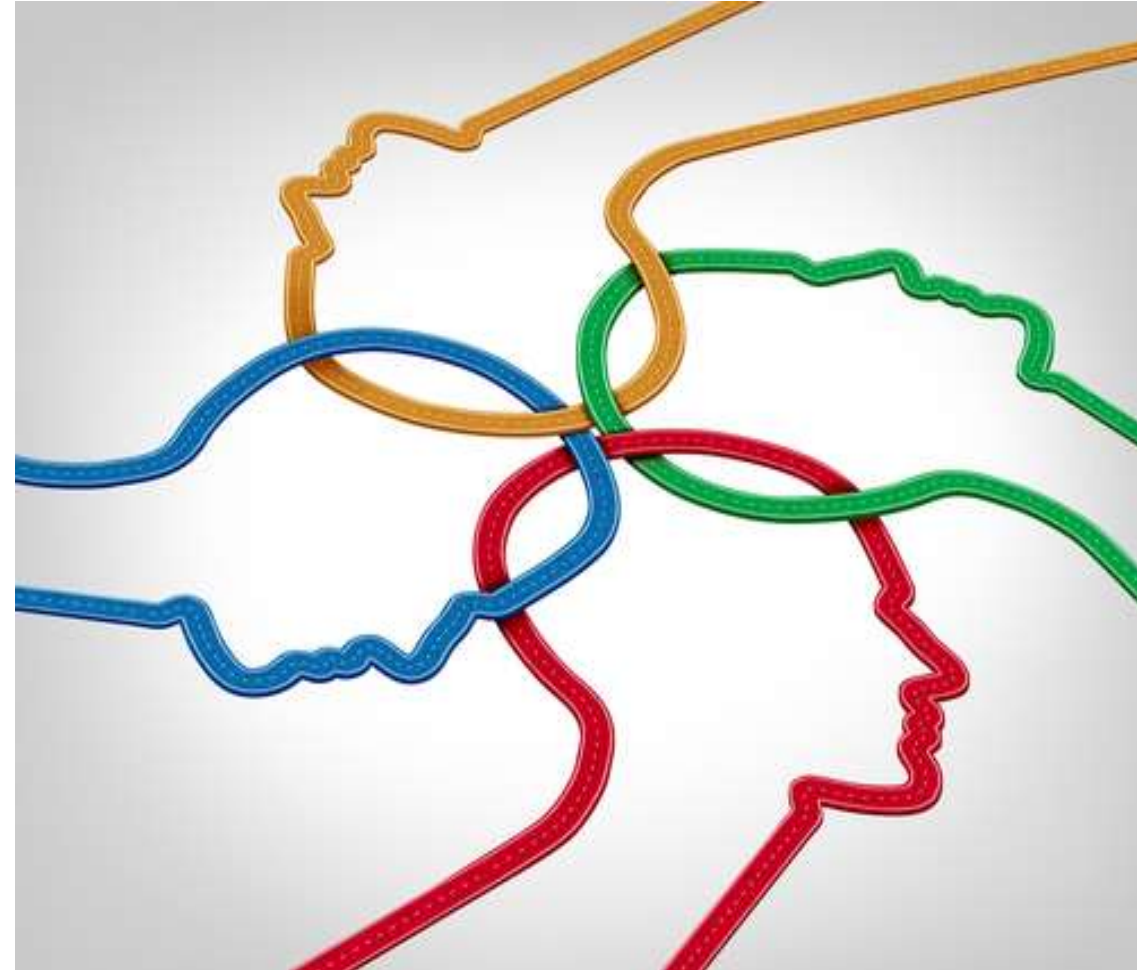


Hierarchical road safety analysis (Updated pyramid)



Objective - Methodology

- The **objective** of this research is to examine the availability of international databases with road safety related data and their comparative assessment.
- **International data sources** with data on:
 - road accidents
 - risk exposure
 - transport demand
 - road safety measures
 - performance indicators
 - socioeconomic and demographic statistics



The databases explored were:

- **United Nations Database**
 - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
 - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- International Road Federation (IRF)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD IRTAD)
- European Commission (EC CARE)



- UNECE Working Party on Transport Statistics undertakes **dissemination of transport statistics** through
 - publications
 - the on-line UNECE Transport Statistics Database
- Road safety related data cover:
 - **Accidents** (number of accidents and injuries, per population, per 1000 passenger cars, by accident type, location, time, month, road user type, road condition, type of area etc.)
 - **Road traffic** (carriage of goods by road, passenger transport, motor vehicle movements)
 - **Road vehicle fleet** (number of vehicles by vehicle type, by fuel type, load capacity etc.)
 - Information on **vehicle related UN regulations** and their applications by countries.
 - **General data** for each country (area, population, GDP etc.)
- Data concern **53 countries**.



- Analyses and findings are based primarily on **data from the World Health Organization**.
- Calculations, graphs and diagrams on this webpage **have not been reviewed and verified by the Governments**.
- Road safety related data cover:
 - Population
 - Number of **road fatalities** and rates per population
 - Fatalities by **road user type and transport mode**
 - Existence of **speed limits** and max speed limits by area type
 - Existence of **drink-driving law**, BAC limits for drivers
 - Existence of **motorcycle helmet law**, applicability of law to all road types and engine types, helmet standards
 - Existence of **seat-belt law** and applicability to all occupants
 - Existence of **child restraint law**
 - Motorcycle **helmet wearing rates**
 - **Seat-belt wearing rates**
- Data concern **46 countries**.



- The **Global Health Observatory (GHO)** of WHO provides data and analyses on road safety.
- The **best estimates of WHO** are published for specific indicators, aiming for comparability across countries and time.
- Road safety related data cover:
 - **Demographic and socioeconomic statistics** (population, GNI, income level)
 - Number of **road fatalities**, fatality rates per population and distribution by road user type
 - **National legislation** (Drink-driving, Mobile phone, Seat-belt, Child restraints, Speed, Motorcycle helmet, Applicability of laws, Safety devices wearing rates)
 - **Institutional Framework** (Lead Agency, RS Strategy, Targets)
 - **Policy** (Alternative transport, Audits, Vehicle Standards)
 - **Post-crash response** (Pre-hospital care, training in emergency medicine)
- Data concern **182 countries**.



**World Health
Organization**

- IRF is a nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization.
- Data obtained directly from **road agencies and participating governments**.
- Through its annual reports - **World Roads Statistics (WRS)** - provides data/indicators on:
 - **Road Networks** (Length of road network and by road type, road network density, percentage of paved roads, percentage of motorways)
 - **Road Traffic** (Total traffic volume and by vehicle type)
 - **Multimodal traffic comparisons** (freight, passenger, road, rail transport)
 - **Vehicles in use** (total number of vehicles and by category, rates per population, per km of roads)
 - **Road accidents** (number of accidents, casualties, rates per population)
 - **Production, imports, first registrations and exports of motor vehicles** (mainly passenger cars)
 - **Road expenditures** (total expenditures per administrative level, per category)
- Data concern about **200 countries**.



- OECD has established the **International Road Traffic and Accident Database (IRTAD)**.
- Information comes directly from relevant **national data providers**.
- Data provided in a common format, based on common definitions, covering:
 - Injury **Accidents** by Road Network
 - Road **Fatalities** by Road Usage and Age, by Gender and Age or by Road Network
 - **Hospitalised Road Users** by Road Usage, Age or Road Network
 - **Accident Involvement** by Road User Type and Associated Victim Data
 - **Risk Indicators**: Fatalities, Hospitalised or Injury Accidents Related to Population or Mileage figures
 - **Population Figures** by Age Bands
 - **Vehicle Population** by Vehicle Types
 - **Network Length** Classified by Road Network
 - **Mileage** Classified by Road Network or Vehicles
 - **Passenger Mileage** by Transport Mode
 - **Seat Belt Wearing Rates** of Car Drivers by Road Network
- Data concern **55 countries**.



**International Traffic Safety
Data and Analysis Group**

- **CARE** (Community database on Accidents on the Roads in Europe) is the European centralised database on road injury accidents.
- High level of **disaggregation**
- The database includes data on **road accidents, fatalities and injuries** aggregated by country, year and:
 - User
 - Gender
 - Transport Mode
 - Age
 - Month
- Data concern the **28 EU countries** and **4 EFTA countries**.
- The **ERSO (European Road Safety Observatory)** gathers harmonised specialist information on road safety practices and policy.



Economy and Management & Exposure

Data	Data collection				Data sources						Availability		Reliability	
	by authorities	Quest, surveys on representatives	Questionnaire surveys on users	Roadside observational survey	UN	WHO	IRF	OECD	EC	Other	OECD countries	M&LI countries	OECD countries	M&LI countries
Economy and Management														
Socioeconomic	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Demographics	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
National Strategy		X				X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Road safety regulatory framework		X				X			X		X	X	X	X
Infrastructure safety management		X						X	X		X	X	X	X
Stakeholders involvement		X												
Health sector development	X									X				
Transport demand and exposure														
Transport modal split		X			X		X				X	X	X	
Road network				X			X	X		X	X			
Motorisation	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Vehicle fleet characteristics	X				X	X	X				X	X	X	X
Vehicle legislation		X				X			X		X		X	
Exposure			X		X		X	X			X	X		
Driver licensing		X							X		X		X	

Measures

Data	Data collection				Data sources						Availability		Reliability	
	by authorities	Quest, surveys on representatives	Questionnaire surveys on users	Roadside observational survey	UN	WHO	IRF	OECD	EC	Other	OECD countries	M&LI countries	OECD countries	M&LI countries
Measures														
Data collection		X						X	X		X			
High risk sites		X						X			X		X	
Road safety audits		X				X		X	X		X	X	X	
Speed limits		X				X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Technical inspections		X												
Campaigns		X						X	X		X		X	
Education		X							X		X		X	
Legislation on alcohol		X				X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Legislation on fatigue/distraction		X				X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Legislation on restraining devices		X				X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Enforcement		X				X			X		X		X	
EMS notification		X				X					X	X	X	X
Insurance		X				X								
Trauma care		X				X					X	X		



Performance Indicators

Data	Data collection				Data sources						Availability		Reliability	
	by authorities	Quest, surveys on representatives	Questionnaire surveys on users	Roadside observational survey	UN	WHO	IRF	OECD	EC	Other	OECD countries	M&LI countries	OECD countries	M&LI countries
Performance Indicators														
Pavement				X										
High risk sites		X												
Road design		X												
Road network				X			X				X	X	X	
Crashworthiness of vehicle fleet		X						X			X		X	
Technical inspections		X												
Vehicle fleet characteristics	X							X			X		X	
Alcohol impaired driving		X						X	X		X		X	
Helmets				X		X		X	X		X	X	X	
Pedestrians				X										
Phoning				X										
Speeding				X				X	X		X			
Use of protective systems in cars				X		X		X	X		X	X	X	
EMS efficiency			X						X		X			



Fatalities & Injuries

Data	Data collection				Data sources						Availability		Reliability	
	by authorities	Quest, surveys on representatives	Questionnaire surveys on users	Roadside observational survey	UN	WHO	IRF	OECD	EC	Other	OECD countries	M&LI countries	OECD countries	M&LI countries
Fatalities & Injuries														
Fatality rates	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
by area & road type	X				X			X	X		X	X	X	
by type of accident	X								X		X		X	
by road users' age	X				X			X	X		X	X	X	
by road user type	X				X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Number of injured persons (MAIS3)	X													
Severity of accidents	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
% of casualties under-reporting									X		X			
Death rate of hospitalized injuries	X													
Length of hospitalization in IC units	X													



Conclusions (1/2)

- International databases are **useful sources** of road safety related data.
- The **disaggregation level** of the data, as well as the variables used vary amongst the databases.
 - CARE database has a high level of disaggregation compared to the other databases.
- **Data availability** differs among types of data and countries worldwide.
 - High lack of exposure data and performance indicators in both OECD countries and M&LI countries
 - Data on measures not available at a large scale for M&LI countries.
 - Number of Serious Injuries under a common definition is not available in any database.
- Data are considered **more reliable** for OECD countries.



- Certain **exposure, road safety performance indicators and estimated under-reporting percentages** are not considered reliable enough even for OECD countries.
- **Differences** are identified in certain cases on data published
 - e.g. IRF publishes the reported by national authorities number of fatalities, WHO estimates fatalities through a methodology, IRTAD and CARE databases use common definition and correction factors.
- Particular caution is recommended when **using international databases in a complementary way.**



Future challenges

- A **global road safety database** with detailed and comparable data would be useful for international road safety analyses. International Organisations and Stakeholders should intensify cooperation in this direction.
- More data on exposure and SPIs exist at national level, than those reported in international statistics and their **collection, harmonization and use** would be a major challenge.
- Use of **common definitions by indicator, under-reporting** of road casualties etc. are issues that should be addressed in the future in order to better evaluate the road safety problem worldwide.



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