





# Risk analysis of Western Greece road network using the Highway Safety Manual (HSM)

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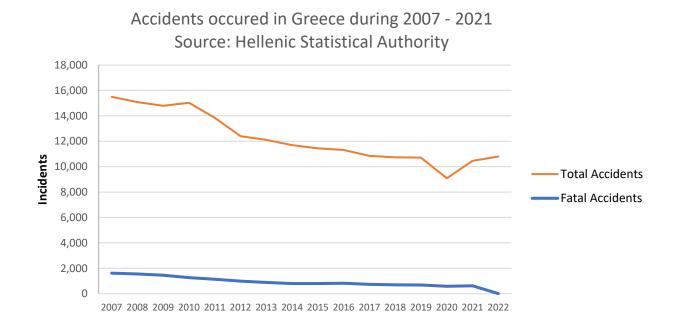
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Transport Safety II 22/09/2023

#### Introduction



- Road collisions and traffic injuries are global concerns → societal and economic implications,
- Road safety is influenced by geometric characteristics of the road,
- Challenges in Greek highways in the early  $2000 \rightarrow$  efforts in road infrastructure both quantity and quality,
- Downward trend in collisions, however, there has been an increase in the past few years



## **Highway Safety Manual**



- Highway Safety Manual (HSM) proposes a predictive method for average crash frequency estimation under given time period, with constant:
  - a) Traffic volume (known or forecasted), and
  - b) Geometric design.
- HSM predictive method is a tool for:
  - a) Evaluation of any traffic flow changes, countermeasures implementation, or design features of an existing road network,
  - b) Evaluation and assessment of the design of a new proposed network (forecast traffic volumes).

Other guidelines have been proposed, however, there are restrictions and limitations in their applicability

## **Objective**



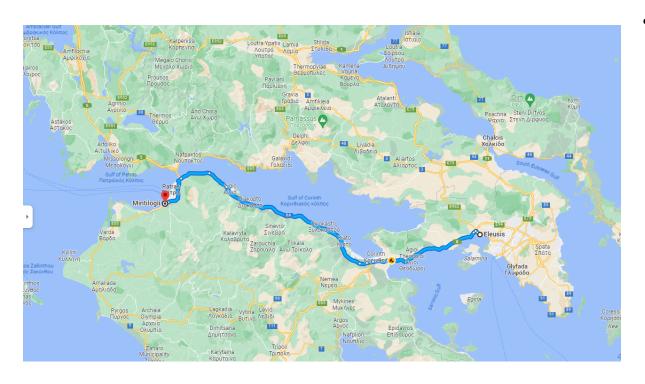
This study aims to assess the implementation of the proposed method in European context by evaluating its applicability to Greek highways Ionia and Olympia roadways.

- HSM methodology was applied for Ionia and Olympia Odos,
- Predicted average crashes were calculated for each roadway,
- Comparison of the observed and predicted values was conducted.

## **Case Study I – Olympia Odos**

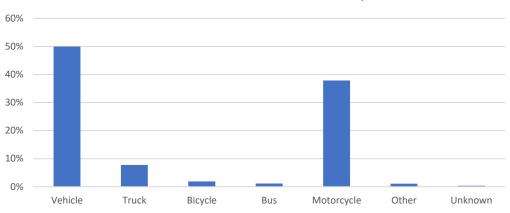


- Major transportation artery that connects Central and Western Greece 201.8km,
- Google maps for geometric design characteristics



- During 2009 2015: 5,954 collisions resulting in injuries or fatalities, 89% injuries (categorized as: 15% severe)
- Most collisions took place under ideal weather conditions (84%) and during daylight hours (63%),
- Korinthos Patras under construction during time period → road characteristic data used pertains to the completed highway.

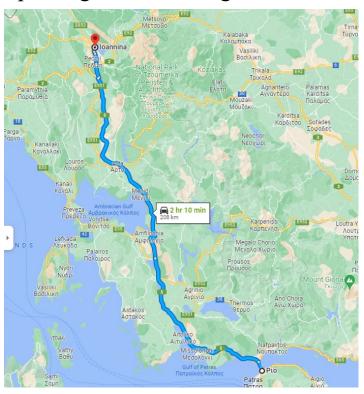




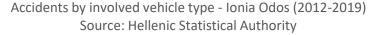
## **Case Study II – Ionia Odos**

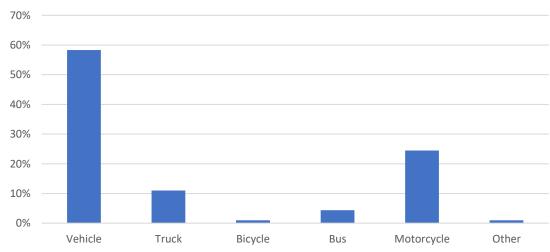


- 196 kilometers motorway links Epirus and West Greece, serving as a transportation route for Ioannina, Arta, Agrinio, and Patras,
- Google maps for geometric design characteristics



- During 2012 2019: 503 collisions, 86% of them leading to injury (categorized as: 10% severe injury),
- Most of collisions occurred under ideal weather conditions (85%) and during daylight hours (76%),
- Under construction during 2016-2017 → road characteristic data used pertains to the completed highway.





#### **HSM Predictive Method**



Predicted average crash frequency

$$N_{predicted} = N_{spf,x} \times (AMF_{1x} \times AMF_{2x} \times .... \times AMF_{yx}) \times C_x$$

- Regression model for the prediction → Safety Performance Factor (SPF) for baseline conditions,
  - Different SPFs for different sites (divided or undivided highway, intersection etc.),
  - Baseline conditions concern: widths, lighting, traffic control feature, etc.
- Accident Modification Factors (AMFs) for adaptations regarding geometric design, traffic control features, lighting conditions, etc.
- Calibration factors  $(c_x)$  to incorporate local conditions in the jurisdiction of the network

## Implementation of HSM methodology



- Data on:
  - Traffic flow: Hellenic Statistical Authority
  - Accident Data: Hellenic Statistical Authority
  - Geometric characteristics data: Google Maps
- Both networks separated into distinct roadway segments (sites) and HSM methodology was applied,
- Crash data were distributed to the sites based on vehicle-km.
- For Olympia Odos: 2009-2011 accident data  $\rightarrow$  to estimate 2012  $C_x$

Likewise for 2013-2015 (Moving Average)

• For Ionia Odos: 2013-2015 accident data  $\rightarrow$  to estimate 2016  $C_x$ 

Likewise for 2017-2019 (Moving Average)

#### Results



The predictions presented in the table are derived from the analysis conducted on the distinct roadway segments

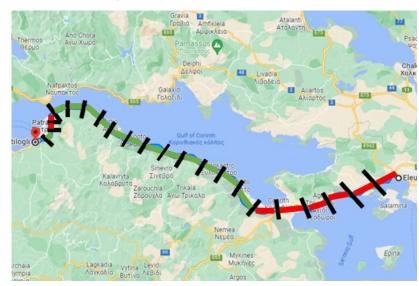
- Ionia Odos shows a significant underestimation of the predicted values,
- The highest variances are reported at the largest segments The highest variances are reported at the largest (-88.4%), and vice versa (-29.7%)
- Olympia Odos has better outcomes than Ionia Odos with highest value 50.1%,
  - segments (50.1%), and vice versa (0.3%)

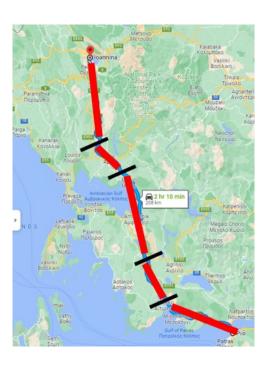
	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Nobserved	Npredicted	%									
Ionia Odos	18	13.08	-37.6%	19	15	-26.7%	18	16.1	-11.8%	17	13.65	-24.5%
		2012			2013			2014			2015	
	Nobserved	Npredicted	%									
Olympia Odos	61.06	56	-9.0%	57.36	44	-30.4%	49.55	46	-7.7%	49.03	69.98	29.9%

#### **Conclusion and Recommendations**



- Overall, the proposed prediction method showed mixed performance,
- Olympia Odos' better predictions due to the homogeneity of each roadway segment in contrast with Ionia Odos,
- Geometric factors and traffic volumes were identified as potential contributors to the prediction discrepancies.
- For better outcomes:
  - High quality data collection,
  - Optimal segment size, homogeneity, and well-distribution of accident data











### Thank you for your attention!

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