

FIFTH UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL ROAD
SAFETY WEEK
6-12 May 2019



Cycling under the influence of alcohol and drugs

- Velivr' -

Ourania Basta

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Together with:
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The Velivr' project

Project partners:

- National Technical University of Athens, Department of Transportation Planning and Engineering www.nrso.ntua.gr
- French Institute of Science and Technology for Transport, Planning and Networks www.ifsttar.fr



- 10 months (September 2018 July 2019)
- > Carried out for:
 - The Interministerial Delegate for Road Safety (Délégation à la Sécurité Routière – DSR) of the French Ministry of the Interior











Background

- ➤ Bicycle kilometers in urban and peri-urban contexts have recently increased
- ➤ A large part of this mileage is carried out by young people (<30 years old) for leisure and night outings
- It is reasonable to assume that there are drinking problems and drugs that could make these cyclists more vulnerable
- ➤ However, BACs rarely target cyclists and the legislation does not seem to be adapted to the particularities of the subject





Research Questions

➤ Identification of the problem of cycling under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (CUI) and indication of its magnitude

- ➤ Observation and analysis of the behavior of the persons concerned
- ➤ Identification of factors of risk behavior (age, socio-professional profile, possession or no car ...)







Survey across OECD Countries

- ➤ Rules and data concerning CUI were recorded through a survey among IRTAD countries
- ➤ A total of 14 IRTAD members responded to the survey (Austria, Chile, Czech Rep., Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland)
- Results from the survey have been reported "by topic", and for each topic of the questionnaire aggregated results are provided





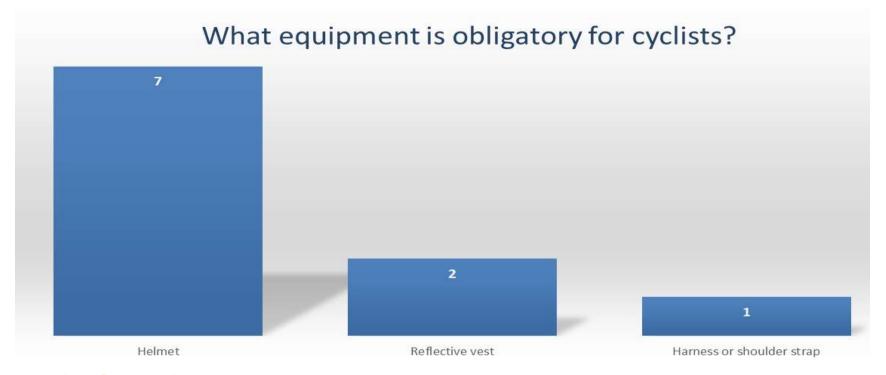
Indicative Results

COUNTRY	Minimum Age (y.o.)	Accompanied	Max age accompanied
Austria	12 y.o. (10 y.o. with cycling license)	<12 y.o. (<10 y.o. with cycling license)	12 y.o. (10 y.o. with cycling license)
Chile	no	-	-
Czech Rep.	10 y.o.	<10 y.o.	10 y.o.
Germany	-	-	-
Greece	no	no	no
Hungary	12 y.o. (only for main roads)	no	no
Ireland	-	no	-
Luxembourg	10 y.o.	from 6 y.o. to 10 y.o.	10
Netherlands	no	no	no
Serbia	12 y.o. (public roads) 9 y.o. (pedestrian zone, slow traffic zone, zone "30", school area, unclassified road)	-	-
Slovenia	8 y.o (with cycling card)	< 14 y.o. (without cycling card) < 6 y.o. (only on pedestrian zone)	14 y.o. (without cycling card)
Spain	no	-	-
Sweden	no	no	no
Switzerland	6 y.o. (on main roads) no (on other roads provided the child can cycle seated)	< 6 y.o. (on main roads)	6 y.o. (on main roads)





Indicative Results

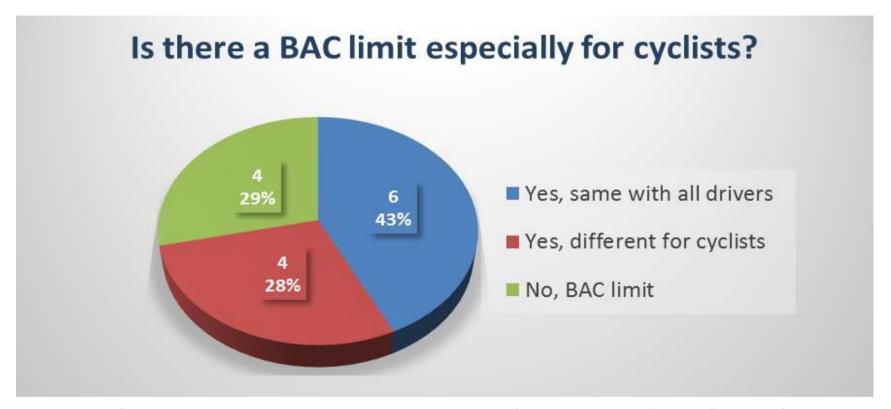


Lack of mandatory protective equipment
In half of the countries, a helmet is mandatory only up to a certain age, and in twelve out of fourteen countries no other protective gear is required





Indicative Results



- ➤ Most of the responding countries have defined a BAC limit for cyclists
- > In Greece, Hungary, Ireland and Sweden there is no BAC limit for cyclists





Scientific and Social Impact

- In many countries safe cycling attracts growing attention as indicated by the adoption of rules concerning various aspects of it
 - delimited cycle paths
 - bicycle equipment
- The need for cycling skills is partially recognized as implied by the minimum age restrictions
- ➤ The vulnerability of cyclists is not fully realised
 - lack of mandatory protective equipment
 - lack of special BAC limit
- The CUI problem is not appropriately addressed through insufficient enforcement and provision for measures to prevent it



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Future Challenges

- ➤ Cycling under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is a problem growing in parallel with cycling itself
- ➤ The legislative treatment of cycling issues can help tackle the problem of CUI and reduce its consequences
- Analyses of the existing data on CUI related road safety outcomes and collection of cycling exposure data and performance indicators are necessary to better understand the problem of CUI and identify evidence-based solutions





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