

## **The BASELINE project:**

#### Harmonized measurement of road safety Key Perfomance Indicators

High level group on road safety, March 28th 2023 Peter Silverans, Vias institute

#### **Baseline**



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## Introduction

- EU Road Safety Policy Framework 2021-2030 Next steps towards "Vision Zero": highlighs the need of measuring road safety KPIs at European level
- 8 KPIs directly related to the prevention of road accident fatalities and serious injuries (approved by High Level Group)





## Common methodological framework

- Key definitions and operational specifications: SWD 283
- Differeniation between "behavioural KPI" and "technical" KPIs (vehicle, infrastructure, post-crash):
  - Behavioural => sampling, direction observation
  - Non-behavioural => complete databases, exploitation of existing databases
- Detailed methodological guidelines for each KPI:
  - Key concept: percentage respecting rules => refers to total of kilometers driven
  - Key aspects: sampling methods and size, measurement tools, definitions
  - Minimal vs recommended requirements
  - Balancing exercise: feasibility / reliability-exploitability
- Quality assurance procedures:
  - Considerations for sampling weights
  - Common database format (including confidence intervals and meta-data)
  - Quality control procedures
- Data collection: Jan 2020 -> Oct 2022
- Publication: March 2023

BASELINE - S	speed													
Minimum Level	(required)								l					
Time period			Ŧ	Nr of Locations	-	NV	Traffic Counts 💌	Weight proportion 💌		Average Speed	-	SE1 💌	CI (95%) - lower bound1	Ŧ
weekday/daytime	motorways	passenger cars							L					
weekday/daytime	rural roads	passenger cars							L					
weekday/daytime	urban roads	passenger cars							L					
weekday/daytime	(All roads)	passenger cars-Total												
Minimum level	(recommended of	ptions)												
Time period	Road Type		Ŧ	Nr of Locations	-	NV	Traffic Counts 💌	Weight proportion 💌	<b></b>	Average Speed	-	SE1 🔻	CI (95%) - lower bound1	Ŧ
weekday/daytime	motorways	passenger cars												
weekday/daytime	motorways	vans, small trucks												
weekday/daytime	motorways	trucks/ buses/ heavy goods vehicles												
weekday/daytime	motorways	motorcycles												
weekday/daytime	motorways-To	tal (All vehicles)												
weekday/daytime	rural roads	passenger cars												
weekday/daytime	rural roads	vans, small trucks												
weekday/daytime	rural roads	trucks/ buses/ heavy goods vehicles												
weekday/daytime	rural roads	motorcycles							L					
weekday/daytime	rural roads-To	al (All vehicles)												
weekday/daytime	urban roads	passenger cars												
weekday/daytime	urban roads	vans, small trucks												
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#### **KPI 1: Speed Free flow speed of passenger cars, measured**

- KPI: percentage of free flow traffic respecting speed limits
  - Analysed per road type and vehicle type
  - KPIs on average speed and v85 reported
- Main points of attention:
  - Impact of variance in speed setting
  - Very high percentage of non-compliance

#### ERSO:

- Direct cause of 30% of all fatalities
- => huge potential for accident reduction



#### **KPI 1: Speed v85**



#### Baseline report on the KPI Speeding January 2023

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■ mainly 110 and 120 ■ 120 expressways 120 130 **140** 100



## **KPI 2: seatbelt (and CRS) Percentage of correct use (drivers)**

Direct observation

#### Focus on weekday/daytime

- Significant factors:
  - Drivers vs passengers
  - Rear vs front

#### ERSO:

- 25% to 50% of fatally injured car occupants not wearing seatbelt
- 900 deaths per year could be avoided in the EU if 99% wearing rate



#### **KPI 2: Seatbelt Rear seat passengers**

Rear seat usage by road type

## Baseline



Baseline report on the KPI Safety Belt and Child Restraint Systems







#### **KPI 3a: motorcycle helmet Percentage of use**

- Direct observation
- Uniform obligation
- Methodological variations sometimes important (min. sample size, sampling methods, ...)





■ Rider ■ Passenger

#### **KPI 3b: Bicycle helmet Percentage of use**

- Cyclist: variance in legal obligation to wear helmets
- Methodological variations

## **Baseline**



Baseline report on the KPI Helmet use among Cyclists and PTWs Jonuny 2003

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#### **KPI 4: Alcohol Percentage below BAC limit**

- Only behavioural KPI for which indirect KPI measure is allowed: survey data (next slide)
- Significant effect of time period
- 25% of all traffic fatalities (ETSC) ~ alcohol
- 1.5%-2% DUI represents billions of kms of DUI / year, involving millions of drivers
- Cf. ESRA self-report: 13% DUI past 30 days (EU average)



#### Baseline



Baseline report on the KPI Driving under the Influence of Alcohol January 2013



Driving under the

#### **KPI 4: Alcohol Percentage NOT over limit**



- ESRA data on period based prevalence (30 days, Sweden: 12 months)
- Ad hoc surveys for trip-based prevalence
- Methodological choice partly determined by legal framework



## **KPI 5: distraction Percentage NOT using handheld device**

Republic

- Direct observation
- Drivers, weekdays, passenger cars
- KPI sometimes refers to not using handheld phone (instead of device, cf. info on national legislation in report)



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#### Light colours: deviations 100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 96,4% 95,0% 94,6% 8% 6 ð ف ğ 0% Finland Czech Malta\* Germanv\* Belgium Portugal Lithuania Austria Poland Sweden Greece Bulgaria Spain<sup>\*</sup> Cyprus Latvia\*

National KPI Distraction: % drivers NOT using a handheld mobile device (3 modes, all road types, weekdays)





Baseline report on the KPI Distraction





## **KPI 6: Vehicle safety Rating of newly registered passenger cars**

- KPI limited to newly registered vehicles
- Future KPIs should take entire vehicle fleet into account





Baseline report on the KPI Vehicle Safety



 Requires rescaling of cars older than 6 years



Cars for which Euro NCAP rating not available

### **KPI 7: Road infrastructure** (several KPI definitions)

KPI 4: Percentage of the road network length of roads either with opposite traffic separation (by barrier or area) or with a speed limit equal to or lower than xx (rural: 70) km/h in relation to the total road network length

## **Baseline**



Baseline report on the KPI Infrastructure



RURAL roads	Finland	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Portugal	Sweden
КРІ(1)	70.4%					
КРІ(2)	48.7%					
КРІ(3)	31.3%					64,3%
КРІ(4)	19.0%	4.4%	53.77%	39,2%	27,8%	

- Motorways: KPI = 100% for all countries
- Interpretation difficult due to lack of clear definitions
- New framework to be developed based on network-wide road safety assessments (proactive and reactive) in line with the EU RISM Directive







#### **KPI 8: post crash care** emergency response times (95<sup>th</sup> percentile)

# Baseline



Baseline report on the KPI Post-crash care January 2023

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## **Conclusion and recommendations**

#### Baseline KPI results:

- Benchmarking:
  - Strong international variations in KPI performance
  - Depending on KPI huge to very huge potential for improvement
  - Contextual explaining factors yet to take into account
- Target setting:
  - Foundations laid for defining objectives
  - Targets yet to be set (take Km driven in infraction into account)
- Monitoring:
  - Cf. national practices in several countries
  - At EU level: "Trendline" measurements planned for 2023-2024

#### Adaptation of methodological guidelines:

- KPI definitions and specifications to be developed more in detail
- Severity of infractions (cf. degree of risk) to be integrated in KPIs
- Methodological improvements recommended: direct or indirect observations, sampling locations, sample size, minimum requirements for weighting and confidence interval calculation

#### Future perspectives:

- Scope of KPIs: identification of not yet defined KPIs (e.g. enforcement, fatigue,...)
- Baseline for monitoring future trends: Trendline



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	January 2023	
⊯Baseline	Belgium   Austria   Bulgaria   Cyprus   C Finland   Germany   Greece   Ireland   La	tvia   Lithuania
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