



Road Safety Data, Collection, Transfer and Analysis

Deliverable D3.2 “Assembly of Basic Fact Sheets – 2010”

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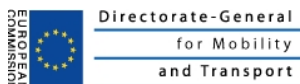
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CARE database brings together the disaggregate details of road accidents and casualties across Europe, by combining the national accident databases that are maintained by all EU member states. Access to the CARE database is restricted, however, so it is important that a comprehensive range of publications based on these data be accessible to the general public. This process was begun in the SafetyNet project that was carried out between 2004 and 2008, and the concept of the Basic Fact Sheet (BFS) was developed. By 2008, twelve Fact Sheets were being prepared annually by researchers at five institutes.

One of the tasks of DaCoTA Work Package 3 has been to continue to develop this area of work. These twelve BFS's have been updated and new content has been added. Five new BFS's have been developed, and the current set of seventeen BFS's is listed below.

	Basic Fact Sheet	Partner responsible
Update and expansion of existing BFS	Main figures	KfV
	Children (aged<15)	TRL
	Young people (aged 18-24)	NTUA
	The Elderly (aged>64)	TRL
	Pedestrians	KfV
	Cyclists	SWOV
	Motorcycles and mopeds	NTUA
	Car occupants	SWOV
	Heavy Goods Vehicles and Buses	INTRAS-UVEG
	Motorways	NTUA
	Junctions	TRL
	Urban areas	INTRAS-UVEG
New BFS	Youngsters (aged 15-17)	IFSTTAR with SWOV
	Roads outside urban areas	INTRAS-UVEG
	Seasonality	TRL
	Single vehicle accidents	NTUA
	Gender	KfV

The seventeen Basic Fact Sheets that were prepared in 2010 appear as an Annex to this report. The partners involved in this work are:

NTUA	National Technical University of Athens	Greece
INTRAS-UVEG	Research Institute on Traffic and Road Safety, University of Valencia	Spain
IFSTTAR	French institute of science and technology for transport, development and networks	France
SWOV	Institute for Road Safety Research	Netherlands
TRL	Transport Research Laboratory	UK
TSRC	Transport Safety Research Centre, Loughborough University	UK

1. INTRODUCTION

The CARE database brings together the disaggregate details of road accidents and casualties across Europe. It is based on the national accident databases maintained by all EU member states, taking account of the differences between national systems for recording accidents. It is thus a vital resource in monitoring the level of road safety across Europe, and for formulating approaches for reducing the harm caused throughout Europe by road accidents.

Access to the CARE database is permitted only to a restricted range of users, so it has been important to develop a comprehensive range of publications based on these data that are accessible to the general public. This process was begun in the SafetyNet project that was carried out between 2004 and 2008 as part of the European Commission's Sixth Framework Programme. The concept of the Basic Fact Sheet (BFS) was developed, and by 2008 a set of twelve BFS's was being prepared annually by researchers at five institutes and published via the SafetyNet website. The 'Main figures' Fact Sheet provided an overview of the accident data. The other Fact Sheets presented a range of statistics derived from analyses of the CARE database relating to a specific group of accidents or casualties, such as pedestrian casualties or accidents occurring on motorways. All Fact Sheets gave details of trends over ten years, with more detailed analyses of data from the most recent year. Only data relating to fatal accidents or casualties were analysed because of inconsistencies between national reporting of non-fatal accidents and casualties.

One of the tasks of DaCoTA Work Package 3 has been to continue to develop this area of work. These twelve Fact Sheets have been updated and new content has been added. Five new Fact Sheets have been developed, and the set of seventeen Fact Sheets that were prepared in 2010 is listed in Table 1. The partners involved in this work are listed in Table 2. One part of the development has comprised adding details of accident causation to Fact Sheets where appropriate, based on in-depth accident data collected during the SafetyNet project; this has been done for ten Fact Sheets as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Titles of current Basic Fact Sheets

	Basic Fact Sheet	Partner responsible	Causation section?
Update and expansion of existing BFS	Main figures	KfV	No
	Children (aged<15)	TRL	No
	Young people (aged 18-24)	NTUA	Yes
	The Elderly (aged>64)	TRL	Yes
	Pedestrians	KfV	Yes
	Cyclists	SWOV	Yes
	Motorcycles & mopeds	NTUA	Yes
	Car occupants	SWOV	Yes
	Heavy Goods Vehicles and Buses	INTRAS-UVEG	Yes
	Motorways	NTUA	No
	Junctions	TRL	Yes
New BFS	Urban areas	INTRAS-UVEG	No
	Youngsters (age 15-17)	IFSTTAR with SWOV	No
	Roads outside urban areas	INTRAS-UVEG	No
	Seasonality	TRL	No
	Single vehicle accidents	NTUA	Yes
	Gender	KfV	Yes

Table 2 : Partners involved in DaCoTA Work Package 3.6

NTUA	National Technical University of Athens	Greece
IFSTTAR	Institut Français des Sciences et Technologies des Transports, de l'Aménagement et des Réseaux	France
INTRAS	Research Institute on Traffic and Road Safety, University of Valencia	Spain
SWOV	Institute for Road Safety Research	Netherlands
TRL	Transport Research Laboratory	UK
TSRC	Transport Safety Research Centre, Loughborough University	UK

A central aim of road safety analysis is to measure and compare the risk of having an accident, so measures of exposure to risk are indispensable for providing the context for the accident and casualty data. Risk indicators are generally calculated as the ratios between accident or casualty counts and an appropriate exposure measure. Various indices exist that quantify more or less satisfactorily the exposure to risk of those travelling by road in a country, so they are related more or less directly to the number and type of road accident casualties in that country.

These indices are typically divided into three groups: those relating to the people using the roads and their behaviour, those relating to the vehicles being used, and those relating to the road infrastructure. The range and detail of indices that are collected varies between countries. One of the tasks of DaCoTA Work Package 3 is to bring together the available files of exposure data to broaden the range of analyses of CARE data that can be conveniently be made. Where possible, these exposure data have been used to enhance the Fact Sheets.

1.1. Practical details

The allocation of Fact Sheets to partners was finalised at the WP3 Technical Meeting in September 2010, following earlier discussions. Active preparation of the Fact Sheets began the following month when the CARE database was “frozen”, i.e. no changes were made to the database during this period to ensure that the Fact Sheets would have a consistent statistical basis. The database was frozen for two months, and all data needed to compile the Fact Sheets were extracted during that period. Table 3 summarises the availability of CARE data at this time.

Table 3 Availability of CARE data for Fact Sheets

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	BE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Bulgaria	BG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	CZ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark	DK	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Germany	DE	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Estonia	EE	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
Ireland	IE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Greece	GR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Spain	ES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
France	FR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Italy	IT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Cyprus	CY	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-
Lithuania	LT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	LU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Hungary	HU	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malta	MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
Netherlands	NL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria	AT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Poland	PL	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	PT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Romania	RO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	SI	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia	SK	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Finland	FI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Sweden	SE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
United Kingdom	UK	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	CH	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

X = CARE contains data for this country and year

Source: CARE Database / EC

- = CARE does not contain data for this country and year

Date of query: October 2010

The availability of CARE data, as summarised in the table, had various consequences for the coverage and content of the Fact Sheets. There were CARE data for 2009 for a significant minority of countries, but not enough to choose 2009 as the terminal year for the analyses; instead, the decade 1999-2008 was chosen to be the period covered. There was good availability of data for 2008, which simplified the analyses that focus on the latest year of data. Several countries were missing data for 1 or 2 years at the beginning of the decade, so it was decided to estimate these missing data as the first reported number: this allowed 10-year time series to be based on the widest range of countries possible. Note that some details were not recorded for certain countries, or not recorded well, which meant that specific analyses had to exclude these countries. For example, hour of accident is not known in the German data, so Germany must be omitted from analyses relating to time of day.

In principle, the CARE database can contain data from European countries outside the EU. The 2004 data for Switzerland was the only practical example at the time when the data were extracted, however, so it was not feasible to extend the Fact Sheets to include non-EU countries.

D3.2 Assembly of Basic Fact Sheets – 2010

A standard template was developed by one of the partners (KfV) in order to ensure that all Fact Sheets shared a common “look”. This again followed the approach that had been developed during the SafetyNet project.

The seventeen Basic Fact Sheets that have been prepared in 2010 are reproduced in the Annex.

2. ANNEX: THE BASIC FACT SHEETS 2010

2.1. Main figures

2.2. Children (aged <15)

2.3. Youngsters (aged 15-17)

2.4. Young people (aged 18-24)

2.5. The Elderly (aged >64)

2.6. Pedestrians

2.7. Cyclists

2.8. Motorcycles and mopeds

2.9. Car occupants

2.10. Heavy Goods Vehicles and Buses

2.11. Motorways

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