

Transport statistics as exposure data in road safety analysis

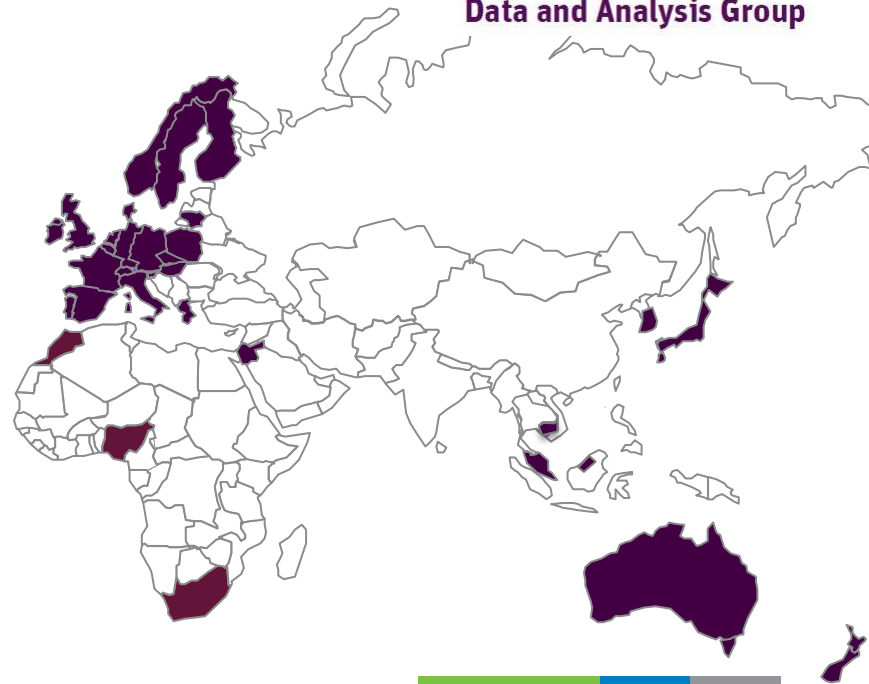
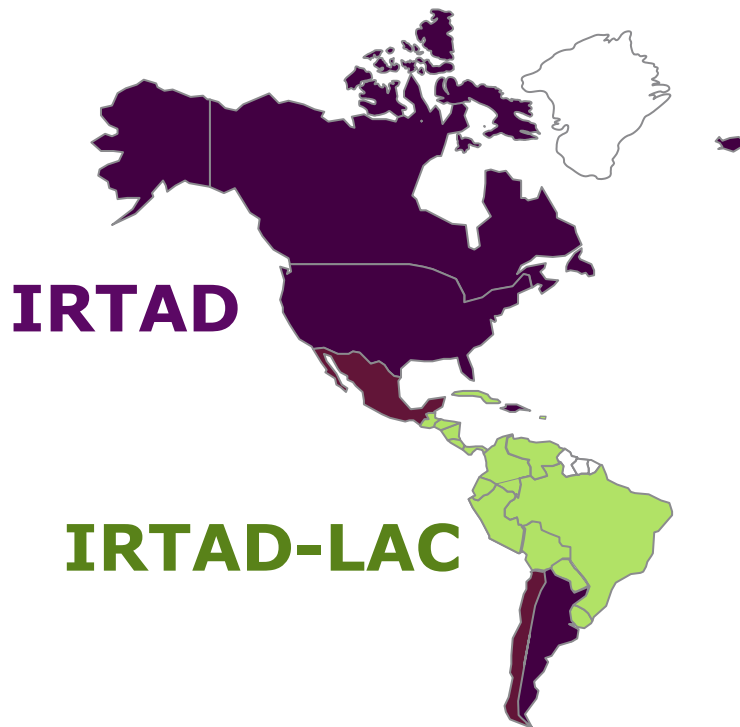
Alexandre Santacreu

5th ITF TRANSPORT STATISTICS MEETING, 25-26 April 2018, Paris

International Traffic Safety Data and Analysis Group



International Traffic Safety
Data and Analysis Group



Understanding the differences between road safety performance in UK & NL

fatalities per unit population

NL / UK

+36%



Understanding the differences between road safety performance in UK & NL

fatalities per unit population
fatalities per unit traffic

NL / UK

+36%

+39%

Understanding the differences between road safety performance in UK & NL

fatalities per unit population

NL / UK

+36%

fatalities per unit traffic

+39%

pedestrian fatalities per unit distance walked

-55%

Understanding the differences between road safety performance in UK & NL

fatalities per unit population

NL / UK

+36%

fatalities per unit traffic

+39%

pedestrian fatalities per unit distance walked

-55%

cycling fatalities per unit distance cycled

-56%

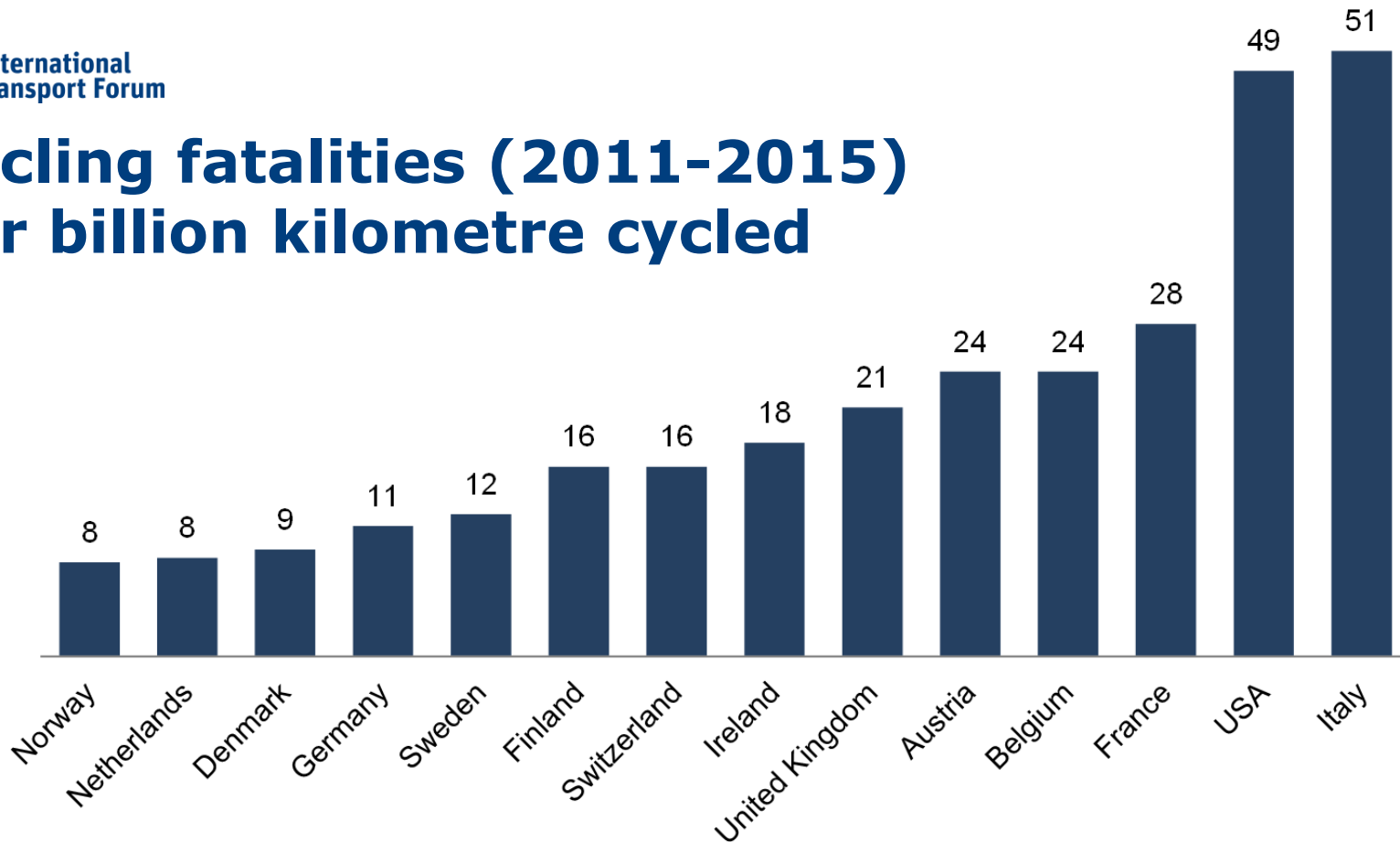
Sources: ITF IRTAD annual report, ITF Cycling Safety Roundtable, DfT Reported Road Casualties Great-Britain 2016



Cycling exposure and risk by country

Country	Distance cycled per year per inhabitant (km)		Cycling fatalities per year per million inhabitant		Cycling fatalities per billion km cycled
Austria	223	(2014)	5.4	(2011-2015)	24
Belgium	279	(2009)	6.5	(2011-2015)	24
Denmark	547	(2013)	5.0	(2011-2015)	9
Finland	267	(2011)	4.2	(2011-2015)	16
France	88	(2008)	2.4	(2011-2015)	28
Germany	439	(2011-2014)	4.8	(2011-2015)	11
Ireland	103	(2012-2014)	1.9	(2011-2015)	18
Italy	89	(2011-2015)	4.5	(2011-2015)	51
Netherlands	891	(2011-2015)	7.4	(2011-2015)	8
Norway	255	(2014)	2.0	(2011-2015)	8
Sweden	199	(2014)	2.3	(2011-2015)	12
Switzerland	262	(2011-2015)	4.1	(2011-2015)	16
United Kingdom	83	(2011-2015)	1.8	(2011-2015)	21
USA	48	(2009)	2.4	(2011-2015)	49

Cycling fatalities (2011-2015) per billion kilometre cycled



Exposure data: Austria (2014), Belgium (2009), Denmark (2013), Finland (2011), France (2008), Germany (2011-2014), Ireland (2012-2014), Italy (2011-2015), Netherlands (2011-2015), Norway (2014), Sweden (2014), Switzerland (2011-2015), United Kingdom (2011-2015), USA (2009)

A question endorsed by the ITF IRTAD group



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Subgroup on risk exposure data

How to collect comparable **exposure** data, and especially passenger mobility data by mode?

Most active members

*Belgium, Canada, Germany, Finland,
France, Greece, Ireland, Korea,
Netherlands, UK, USA*



Pilot survey responses

Data source / Dataset	Belgium	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain	Greece	Israel	Korea	Netherlands	Sweden	Total
Mobility											
National Travel Survey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
National Mobility Panel				1					1		2
Traffic											
Traffic Counts Technology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Traffic Volume Statistics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Vehicle Inspection Data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Mileage Survey				1							1
Vehicles											
Vehicle Registration and Insurance Data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Vehicle Fleet data				1							1
People											
Population and commuters data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Driving licenses data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Driving test statistics					1						1
Other											
Crowd sourcing (apps, cellular/bluetooth signals, etc.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Road Length									1		1
Total	8	8	8	11	9	8	8	8	10	8	86

Mobility

- Countries are replacing face-2-face interviews with telephone or web interviews > how many short trips are being lost in the process?
- Belgium: NTS 2017 has information on crashes.
- Germany/Netherlands have two surveys:
 - a classic (cross-sectional) NTS
 - a longitudinal mobility panel

National Travel Surveys (NTS) in European countries (2013)

Country	Survey
Austria	Mobilitätserhebung österreichischer Haushalte (MÖH); Mobility Survey of Austrian Households
Belgium	BELDAM NTS Belgian Daily Mobility
Denmark	Transportvaneundersøgelsen (TU); Transport Behaviour Survey
Finland	Henkilöliikennetutkimus (HLT); National Travel Survey
France	Enquête Nationale Transports et Déplacements (ENTD); National Survey Transportations and Travel
Germany	Deutsches Mobilitätspanel (MOP); German Mobility Panel Mobilität in Deutschland (MID); Mobility in Germany
Italy	Osservatorio sui comportamenti di mobilità degli italiani (AUDIMOB) (<i>Italian mobility behaviours Observatory</i>)
Latvia	iedzīvotāju pārvietošanās apsekojums 2003.g.; Passenger mobility survey
Netherlands	Onderzoek Verplaatsingen in Nederland (OVIN); Movement Research in the Netherlands
Spain	MOVILIA Mobility Survey
Great Britain	National Travel Survey (NTS)
Israel	National Travel Habits Survey (NTHS)
Norway	Nasjonale Reisevaneundersøkelsen (RVU); National Travel Survey
Sweden	The National Swedish Travel Survey
Switzerland	Mikrozensus Verkehr; Microcensus Traffic

Source: Shanti Wiki

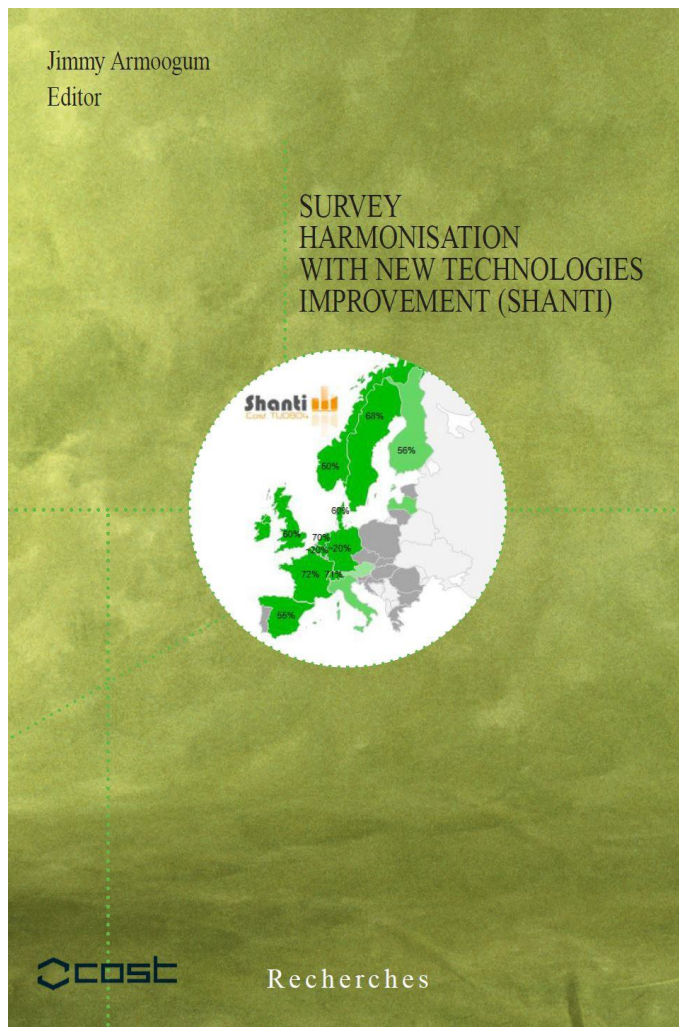
COST SHANTI

Survey Harmonisation with New Technologies Improvement

Published 2014

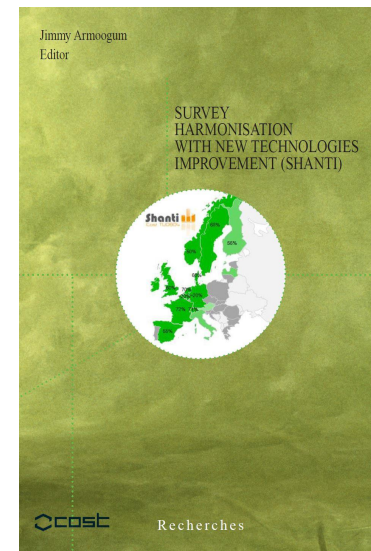
Cost Action TU0804

Contact: Jimmy Armoogum, IFSTTAR



COST SHANTI

- Analysis of different methodology of national travel survey in Europe
- Towards Comparable Passenger Travel Statistics in Europe - Recommendations for Obtaining Comparable Results from National Travel Surveys
- Post-harmonisation of data from National Travel Surveys across Europe
- Data needs + proposition of a questionnaire
- New technology to capture travel behaviour



EUROSTAT guidelines on passenger mobility

- Main follow-up from SHANTI
- Grants have been awarded to several countries for post-harmonisation research

Travel survey harmonisation

- How about a publication standard for «indicators plus meta-data»?
- Any supranational solutions?

Commuter data (FR)

LOBS

#Vélo

Aller au travail à vélo, une réalité pour seulement 2% des Français



(JOSEP LAGO / AFP)

Seuls 2% des actifs partent au travail de bon matin à bicyclette, un chiffre bien inférieur à la part de ceux qui utilisent une voiture, sept sur dix, ou les

Aide

RECHERCHE

Insee

English

MENU

Partir de bon matin, à bicyclette...

Frédéric Tallet, division Méthodes et traitements des recensements, Vincent Vallès, pôle Recensement de la population, Insee

En 2015, 2 % des actifs ayant un emploi vont travailler à vélo. Ce mode de transport est bien moins utilisé que l'automobile, largement prédominante, les transports en commun ou la marche, mais il fait jeu égal avec les deux-roues motorisés. Ses adeptes parcourent quelques kilomètres entre leur domicile et leur lieu de travail. Ils résident plutôt dans les villes-centres des grands pôles urbains. Les départements les plus urbanisés sont ainsi ceux où le recours à ce mode de transport est le plus important. L'utilisation du vélo pour aller travailler varie peu en fonction de l'âge, contrairement aux autres modes de déplacement. Les femmes vont moins souvent travailler à bicyclette que les hommes, tandis qu'elles empruntent plus

franceinfo:



Un cycliste près du Panthéon, le 5 février 2015. (BRUNO LEVESQUE / MAXPPP)

Mode de transport : le vélo aussi utilisé que les deux- roues motorisés pour aller au travail, selon l'Insee

f t g+

Par franceinfo
Mis à jour le 17/01/2017 | 15:31 , publié le 17/01/2017 | 12:29

Commuter data (UK)

10 things that put people off cycling

Census data reveals [commuter cycling has stagnated in the UK](#). Our readers suggest reasons why this might be



5,516

1,435

James Walsh and Guardian readers

Monday 31 March 2014 12.51 BST

For all the talk of a 'cycling revolution', commuter cycling has [remained static at 2.8% across England and Wales over the past decade](#). Outside certain pockets - inner London has seen an 144% percent rise - cycling is very much a marginal form of transport.

We asked our readers [what's putting them off from cycling to work](#), and we received [a deluge of responses](#). Certain themes emerged, and we have compiled the top ten. You can add your own in the comments thread below.

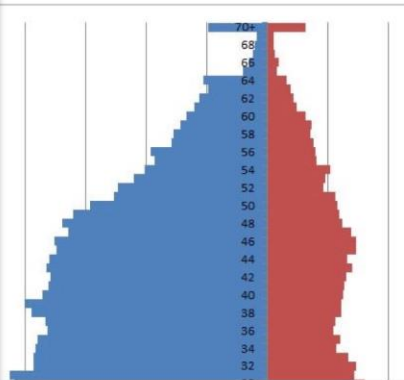
Oliver Duke-Williams
@oliver_dw

ing to @UN_Women and @yesmagazine

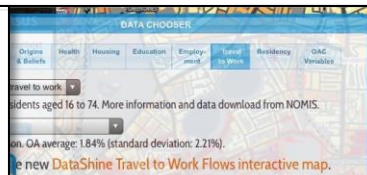
context: cycling to work in UK, by

& gender from 2011 Census - v.

centric
(doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-S...)



et your reply



Hot Hanney
motTcd

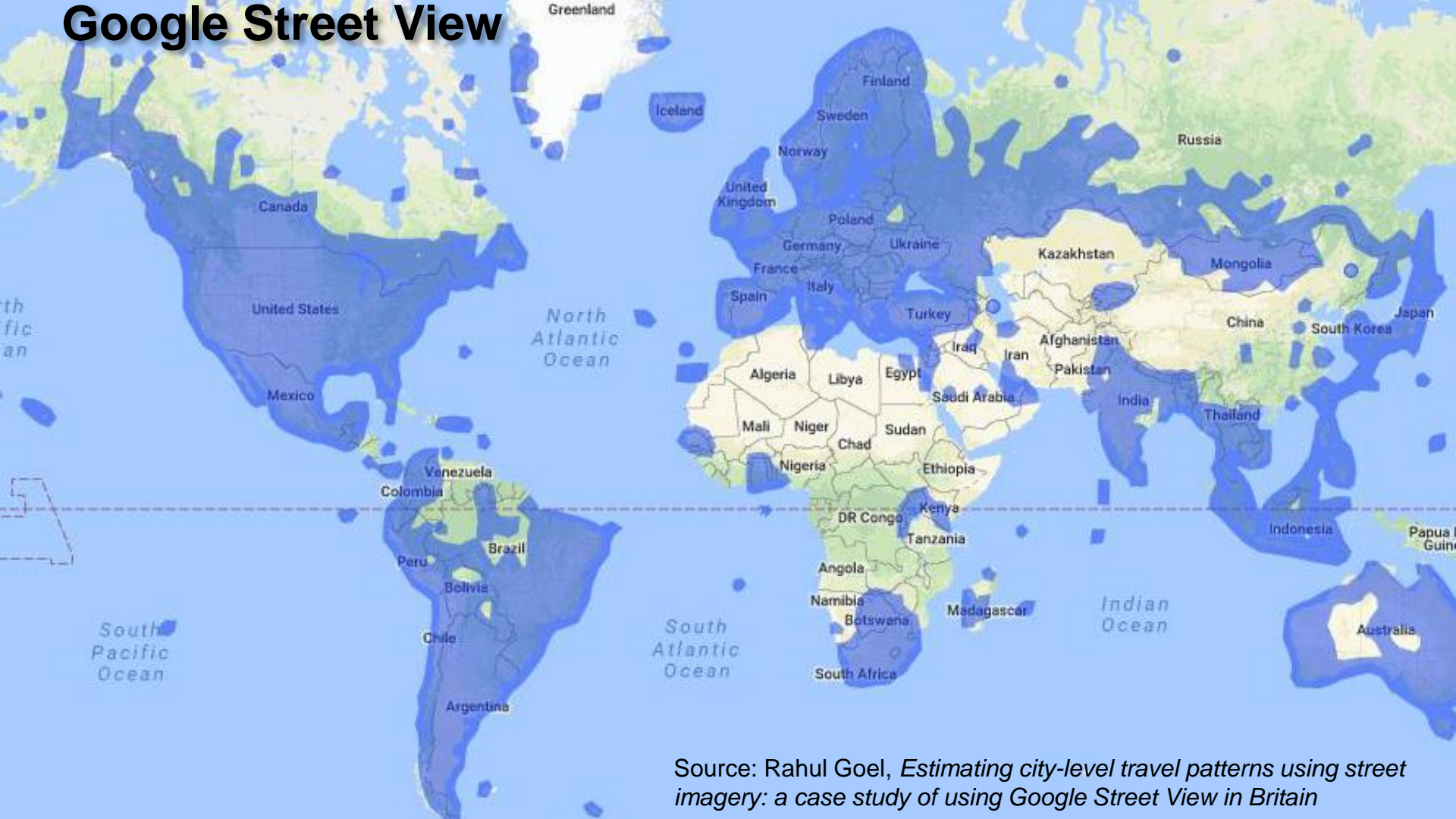
this. Wonder why London
developed like it has. Pity
every 10 years.

typepad.com/blog/2013/10/



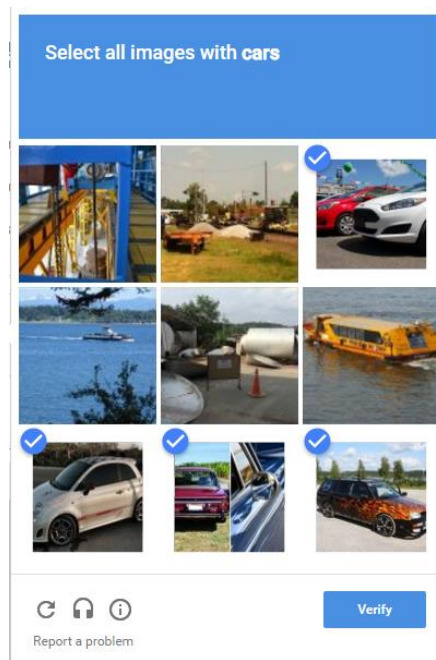
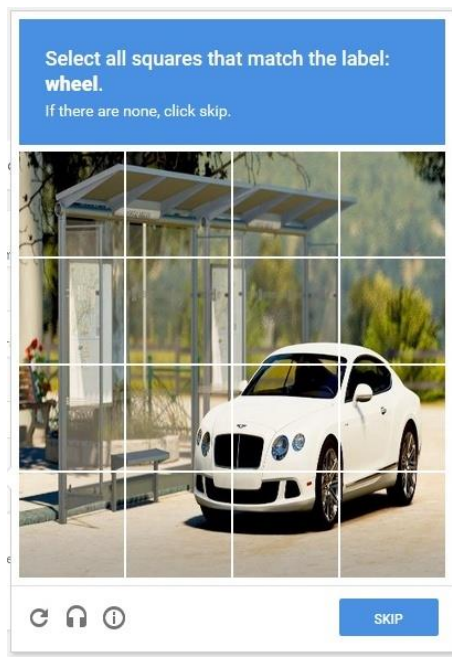
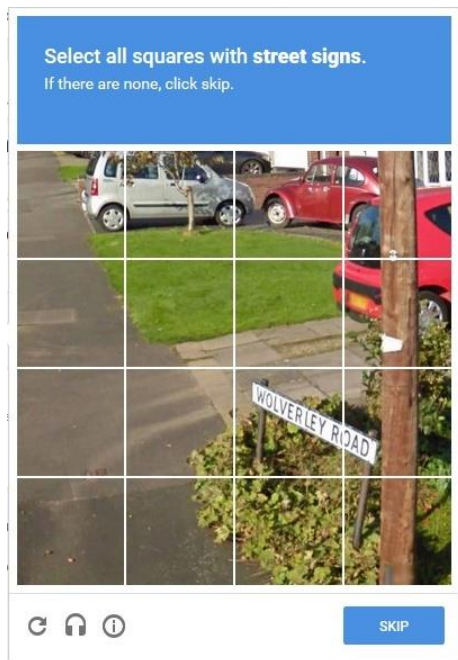
reply

Google Street View



Source: Rahul Goel, *Estimating city-level travel patterns using street imagery: a case study of using Google Street View in Britain*

I'm not a robot



29-30 January 2018

ITF Roundtable on Cycling Safety

33

Experts

16

Countries



Indicators and targets

**Monitoring performance
and setting objectives**

**Measuring what matters to
the end user**

**Comparing performance
across countries, areas,
user groups, seasons, etc.**

Performance metrics should
control for the underlying
volume of pedal cycle traffic

Aim to reduce by 50% the
number of fatalities per unit
distance cycled

Diversity of bikes

Request data on trips and crashes
from bike-share operators

Disaggregation of shared bikes and
electric bikes from classic bikes is
desirable, when traffic/mobility data
is collected

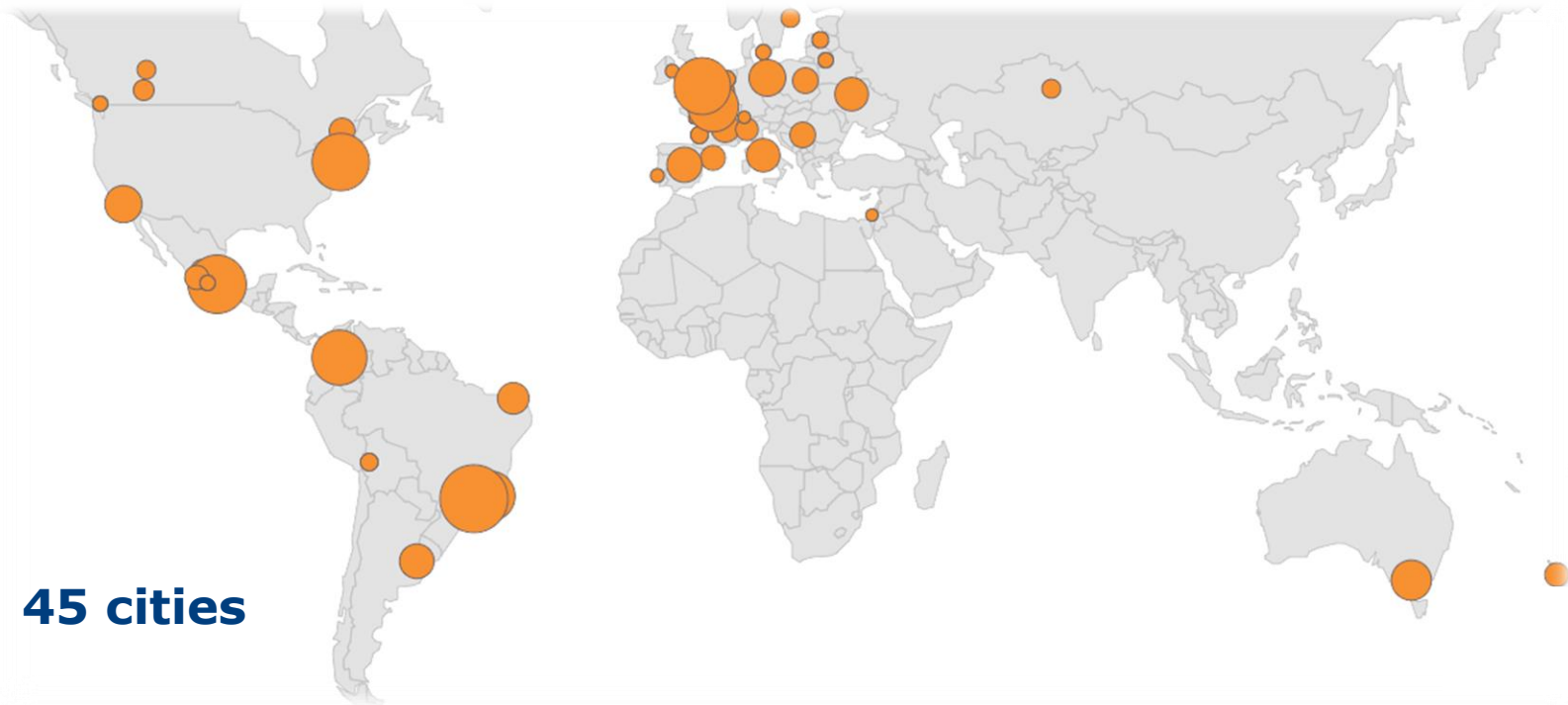
Photo: <http://www.automobile-entreprise.com/Velib-entre-dans-une-nouvelle-ere,6405>



Safer City Streets

*the global traffic safety network
for liveable cities*

► 45 cities

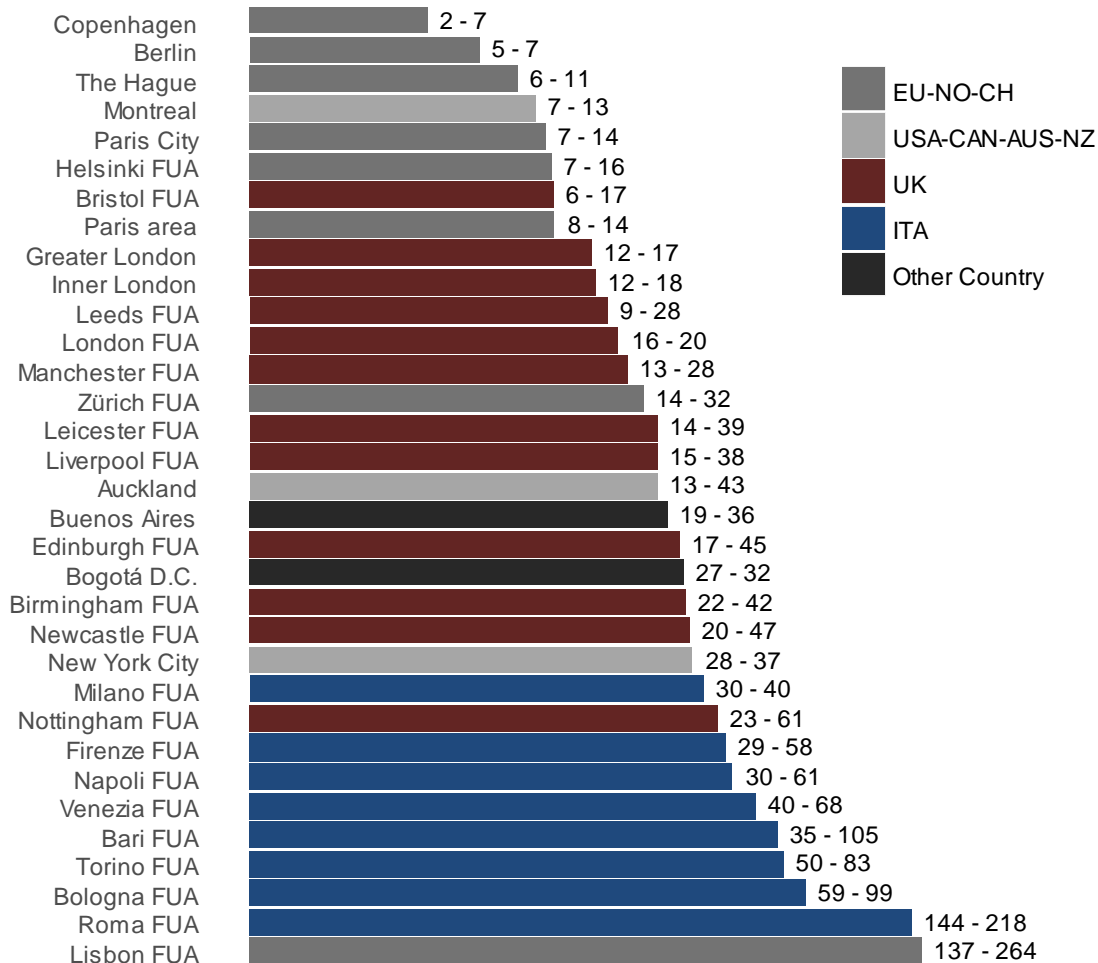


Cyclist fatalities per bn km cycled

80% confidence intervals
reflecting natural fluctuations
in casualty numbers

Benchmark is limited to areas
with more than 5 fatalities in 5
years.

2011-2015 average
ITF Safer City Streets database



Key recommendations

- Consider the recommendations from SHANTI/Eurostat
- Join forces across local and national authorities to reduce costs and make results comparable
- Join forces across disciplines: public health (physical activity) + mobility planning + road safety
- Survey 365/7
- Avoid the omission of walking and cycling
- On-street counts: choice of locations shall be randomised

Thank you

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Abbreviations

- **NTS National Travel Survey**
- **NMP National Mobility Panel**
- **CAPI Computer-assisted personal interviewing**
- **CATI Computer-assisted telephones interviewing**
- **CAWI Computer Aided Web Interviewing**