

Data-driven road safety innovations for cities

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Time to ask some questions

1.35 million

Road traffic death per year

25 billion

Connected devices by 2025

What can we learn
from new data
sources?

Will this data be
shared?

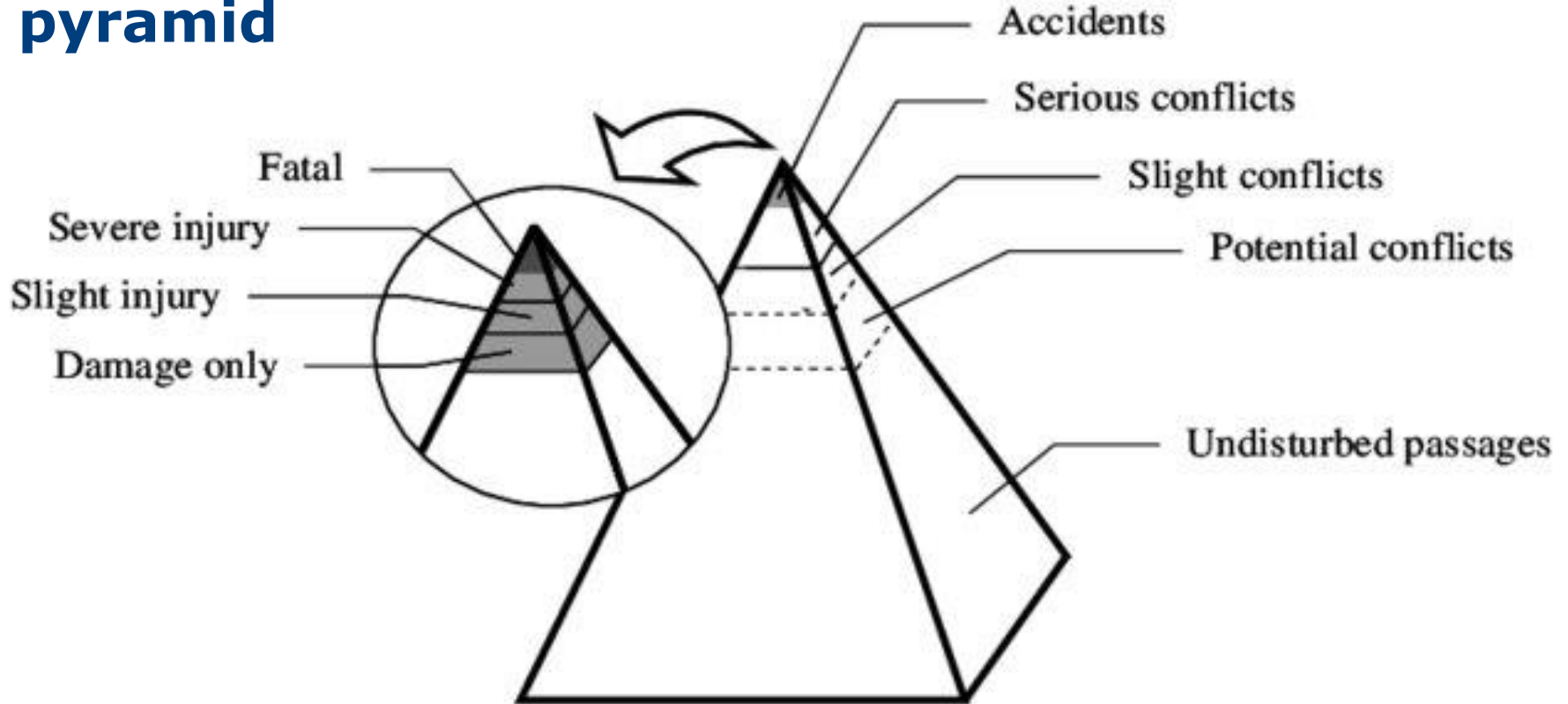
Will privacy be
protected?

3-4 December 2018, Paris

Workshop of the ITF Corporate Partnership Board

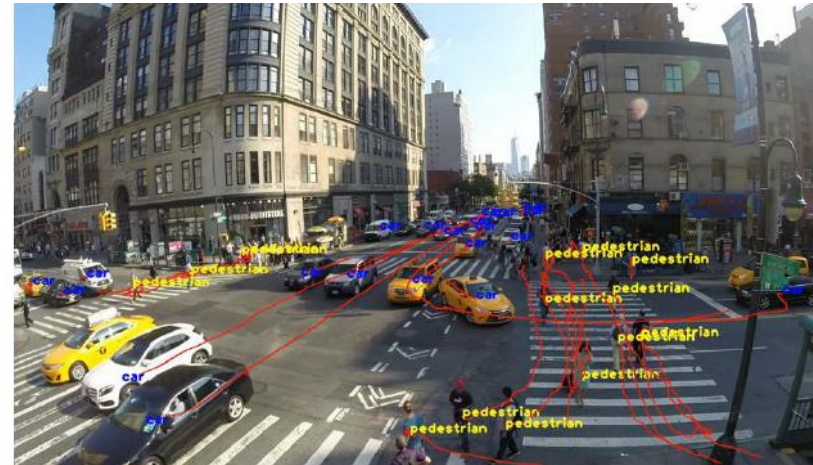


Hyden's safety pyramid



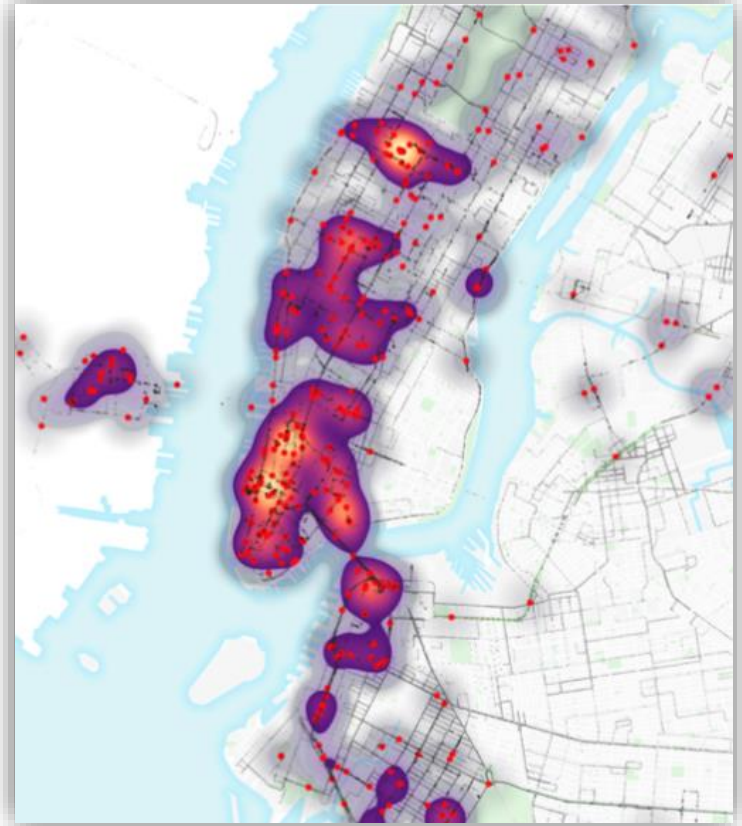
Surrogate safety metrics @fixed-location

- **Time to collision (TTC)** is the time required for two road users to collide if they continue at their present speed and on the same path.
- **Post-encroachment time (PET)** is the lapsed time between the moment that the 1st user leaves the conflict area, and the moment that the 2nd user reaches the same area.



Surrogate safety metrics @network scale

- Sensors on vehicles
- Sensors on smartphones & wearable devices
- User reports, facilitated by smartphone penetration



Paris cyclist hard braking events (GeoVelo)

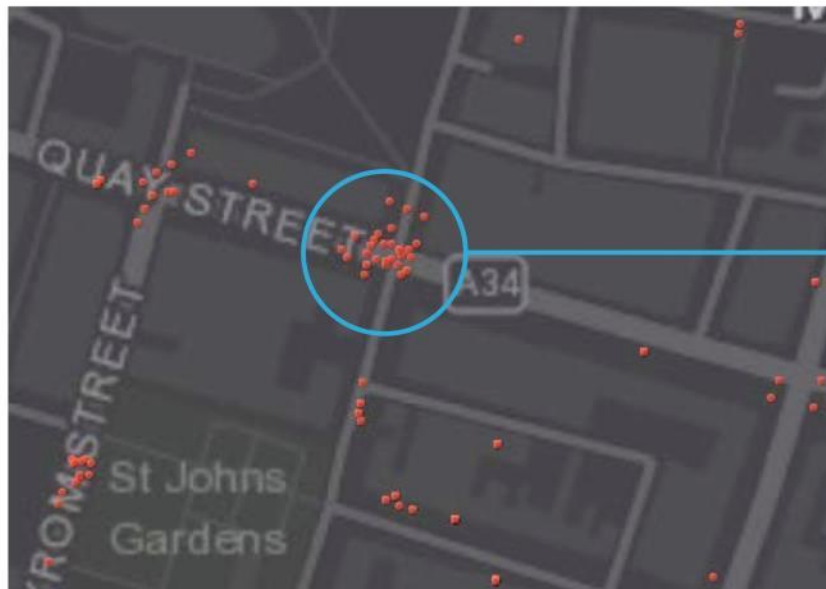
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ROAD CONDITIONS MAPPED ACROSS THE CITY

Our road conditions data strongly correlates with visual, on site, inspection - highlighting areas of road roughness which may be detrimental to the experience of cycling in the city.

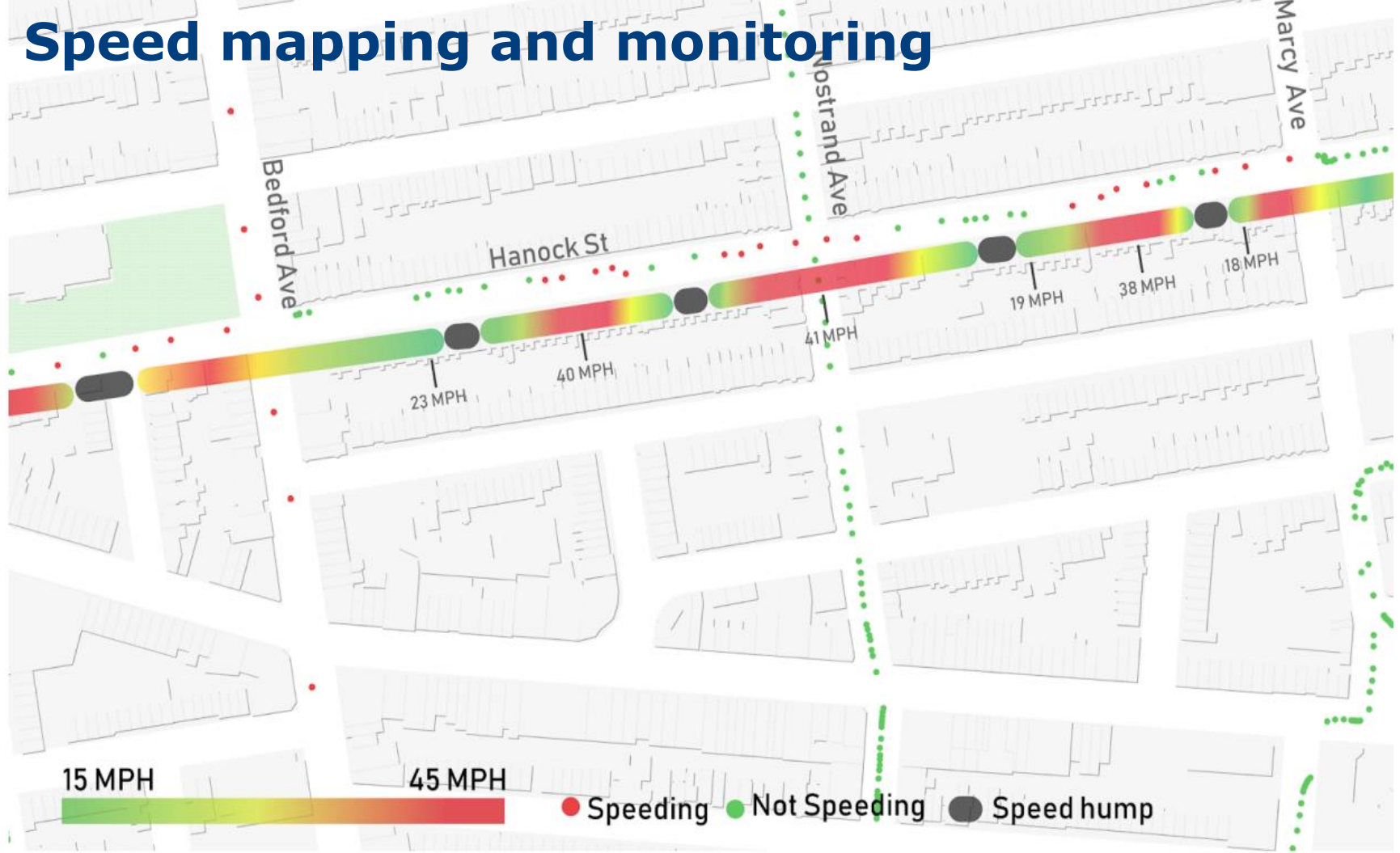
\\ CLUSTER MAPS OF ROUGH ROADS

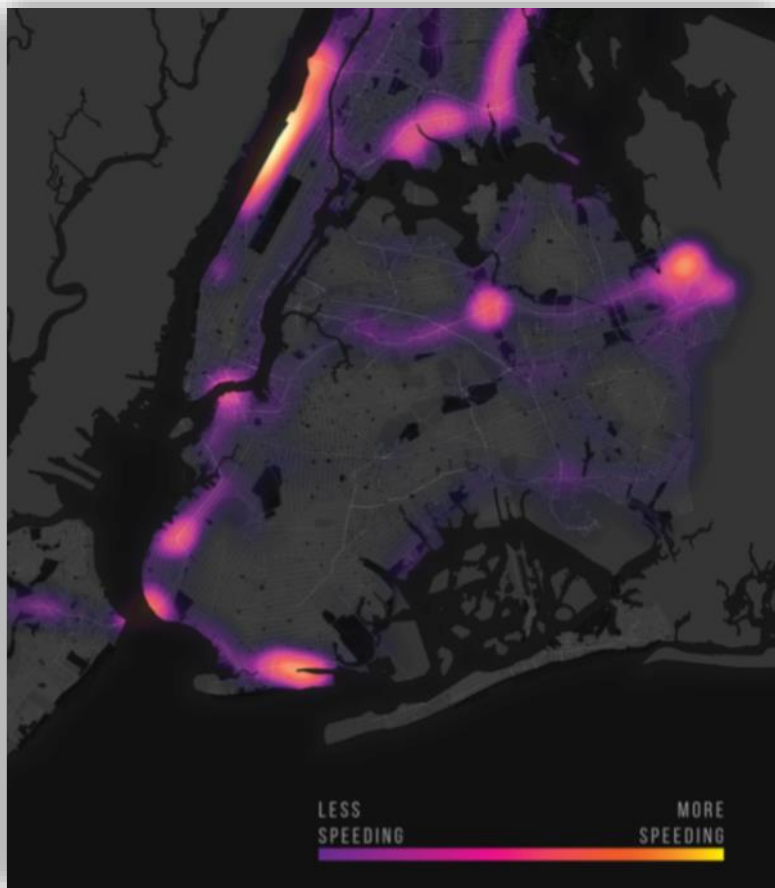


\\ CORRELATION WITH POTHOLES

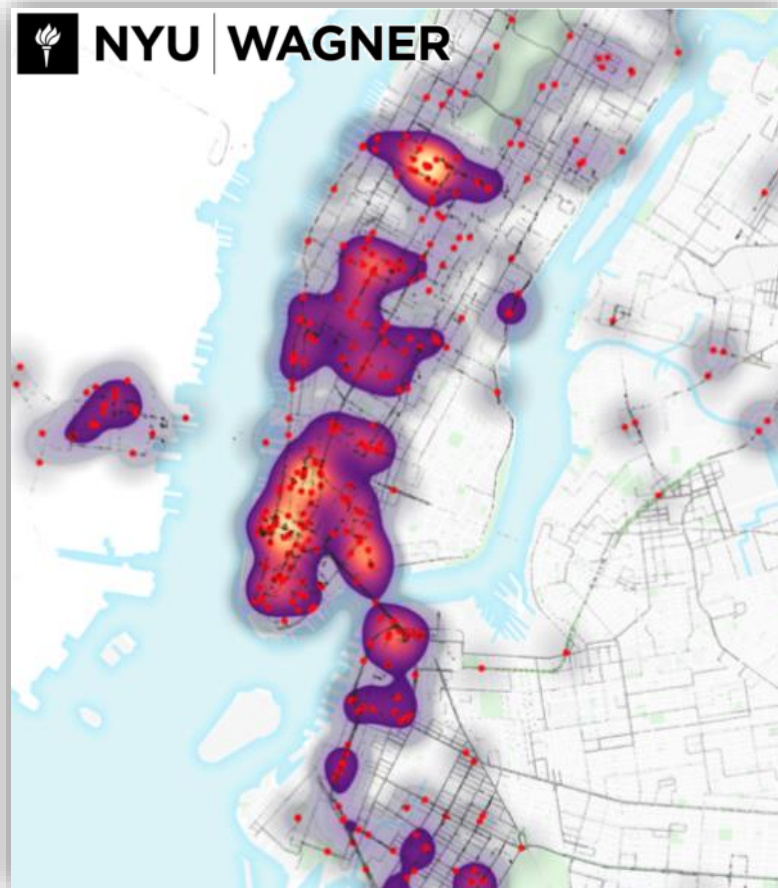


Speed mapping and monitoring





Hot spots of speeding events



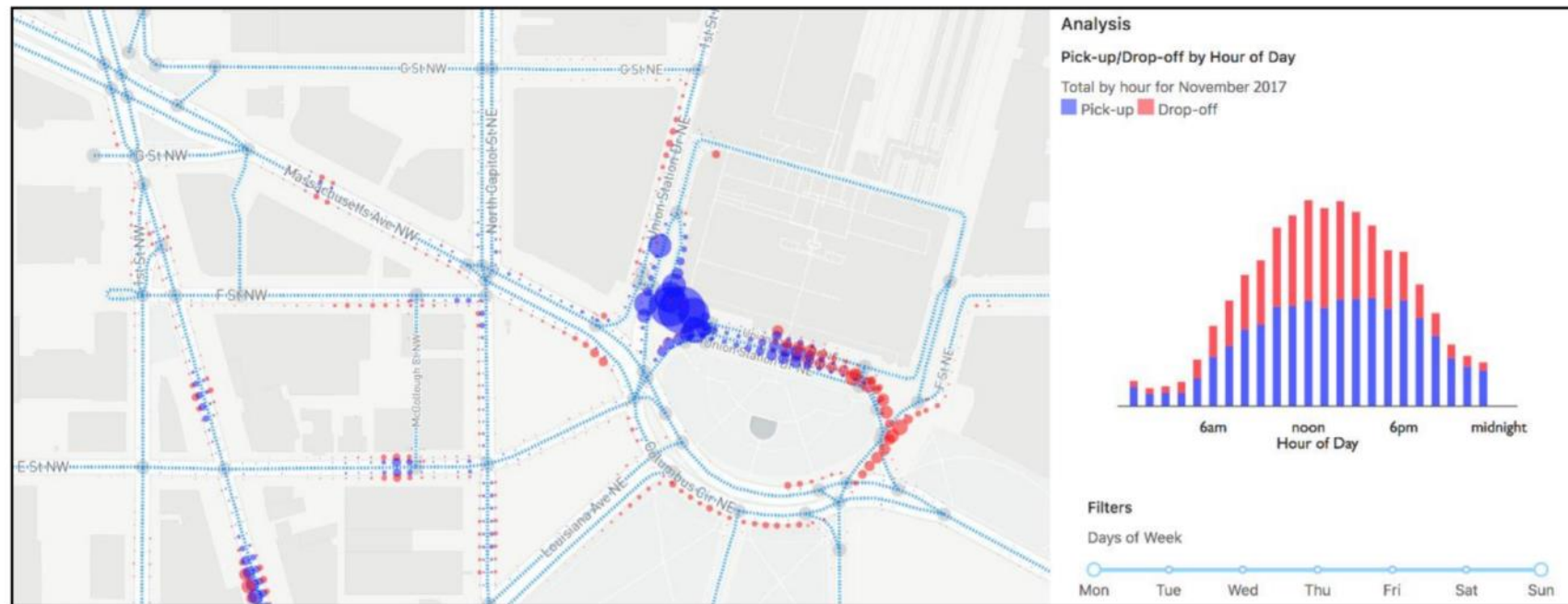
Top 2% of braking events

Surrogate safety metrics: a summary

- Identify problems before serious harm has to be reported
- Evaluate benefits of an intervention within days
- Collect trip data at the same time

Sharing or selling?

Figure 7. Passenger pick-up and drop-off locations provided by ride-sourcing companies



Source: adapted from SharedStreets (n.d.).

Sharing or selling?

Total Number of Trips



250

1000



Portland BOT



Privacy

- Big data also creates privacy threats, especially with the growing risk of **re-identification** of individuals in anonymised data sets.
- Solutions exist e.g. de-identification, data swapping, variable sampling, encryption, edge computing



Cities need to invest in training

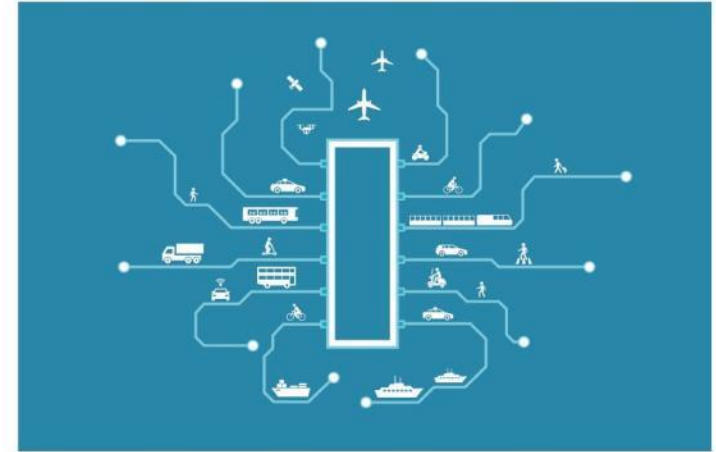
- Harness surrogate safety metrics
- Correct the biases found in big data
- Protect privacy
- Exchange data with third parties (e.g. algorithmic governance)



Why read our report?

Learn more about:

- Innovative sources of **exposure** data
- Data-driven safety innovations from the **bus, rail** and **airport** industries
- Connected vehicles (**C-ITS**)
- E-call and EDR technologies
- Emergency response and crash data collection



**New Directions
for Data-Driven
Transport Safety**



Corporate Partnership Board
Report

What more will you find on the ITF website?

“Road Safety in European Cities” is a report which:

- Benchmarks the risk of fatality across cities ... for each mode
- Compares the risk of fatality across modes
- Demonstrates how mode shift makes a city safer
- Explores safety in numbers



Road Safety in European Cities

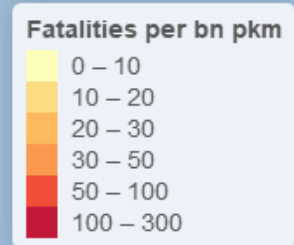
Performance Indicators and Governance Solutions



Case-Specific Policy Analysis

Cycling fatality risk

bubble size = population



Safer City Streets

*the global traffic safety network
for liveable cities*



► 49 cities

► Network
of experts

► Global
database

Thank you

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