



Drogi zaufania

Zwiększanie Potencjału Na Rzecz Bezpieczeństwa Ruchu Drogowego

Building Road Safety Capacity



**INFRASTRUKTURA
I ŚRODOWISKO**
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI



Generalna Dyrekcja
Dróg Krajowych i Autostrad

UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EUROPEJSKI FUNDUSZ
ROZWOJU REGIONALNEGO





Drogi zaufania

Zwiększanie Potencjału
Na Rzecz Bezpieczeństwa Ruchu Drogowego
Building Road Safety Capacity
Warsaw 2-4 October 2013

INFLUENCE OF GEOMETRIC SOLUTIONS AND CROSS-SECTION ON SAFETY

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WHAT IS “SAFETY”

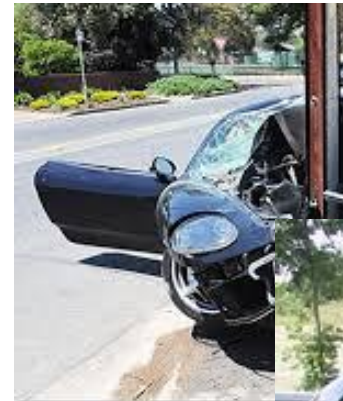
SUBJECTIVE SAFETY

- Perception
- Values vary between observers



OBJECTIVE SAFETY

- Quantifiable
- Independent of the observer



OBJECTIVE "SAFETY" – CRASH COUNTS

The driver makes a mistake



Vehicle non in perfect conditions?



Hazard in the roadside



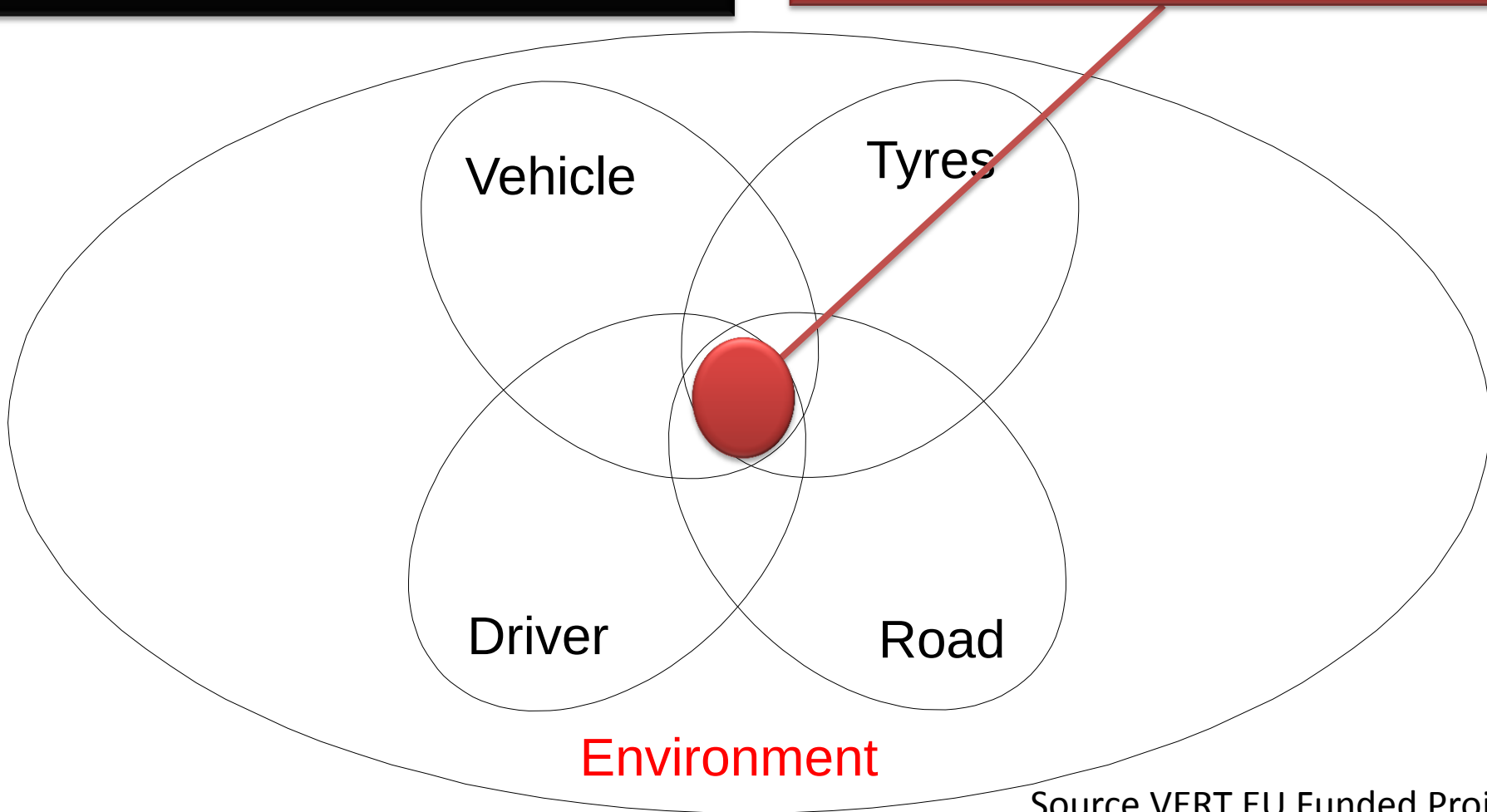
Source W. Wink, ERF Belgrade, 2005

+ an environmental condition

OBJECTIVE "SAFETY" – CRASH COUNTS

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

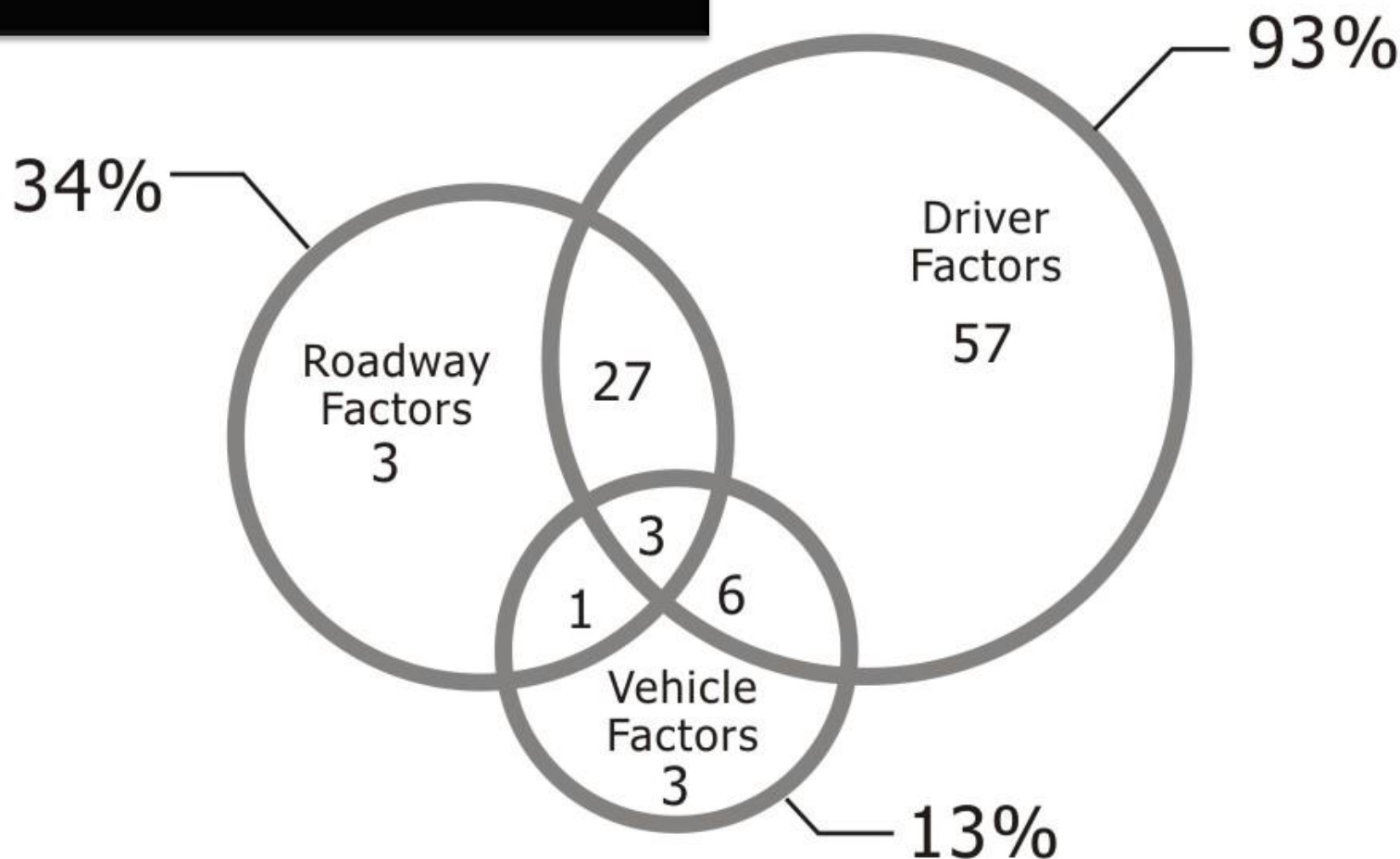
VERT PROJECT



Source VERT EU Funded Project

OBJECTIVE "SAFETY" – CRASH COUNTS

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS



Source AASHTO HSM originally from **Treat, 1979**

OBJECTIVE "SAFETY" – CRASH COUNTS

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Driver (93%)

26%

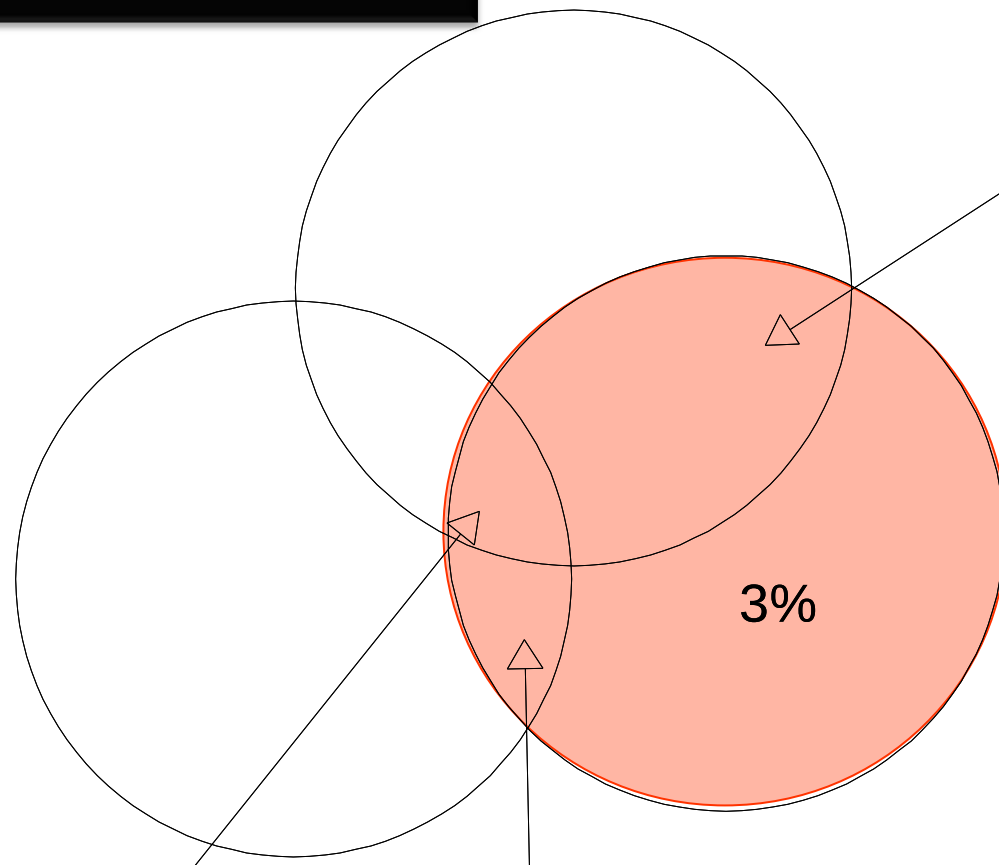
3%

Roadway
(33%)

2%

2%

Source **Lamm, 1999**



IMPROVING SAFETY BY ROAD DESIGN

- **How do we design safer roads;**
- **How do we assess the safety effectiveness of given design solutions.**

IMPROVING SAFETY BY ROAD DESIGN

SELF EXPLAINING ROADS

(reduce the likelihood
of a driver error)

FORGIVING ROADS/ROADSIDES

(reduce the consequence
of the event)

ERASER

**Evaluations to Realise a common
Approach to Self-explaining
European Roads**

SPACE

**Speed Adaption Control by Self
Explaining Roads**

<http://www.eranetroad.org/>

(call 2009)



Conférence Européenne
des Directeurs des Routes
Conference of European
Directors of Roads

<http://www.cedr.fr/>

Forgiving roadsides design guide



IMPROVING SAFETY BY ROAD DESIGN

- How do we design safer roads;
- How do we assess the safety effectiveness of given design solution.

Crash Modification Factor (CMF)

A value which **quantifies** the change in crash frequency at a site as a result of implementing a specific treatment or countermeasure

CMF is a measure of a treatment's safety effectiveness

CRASH MODIFICATION FACTOR (CMF)



In a given site I have
recorded an average of
9.2 crashes/year

After a given intervention
I have recorded 5.3
crashes/year

My CMF is $5.3/9.2=0.58$ (?)

IS IT REALLY SO SIMPLE?

CRASH MODIFICATION FACTOR (CMF)



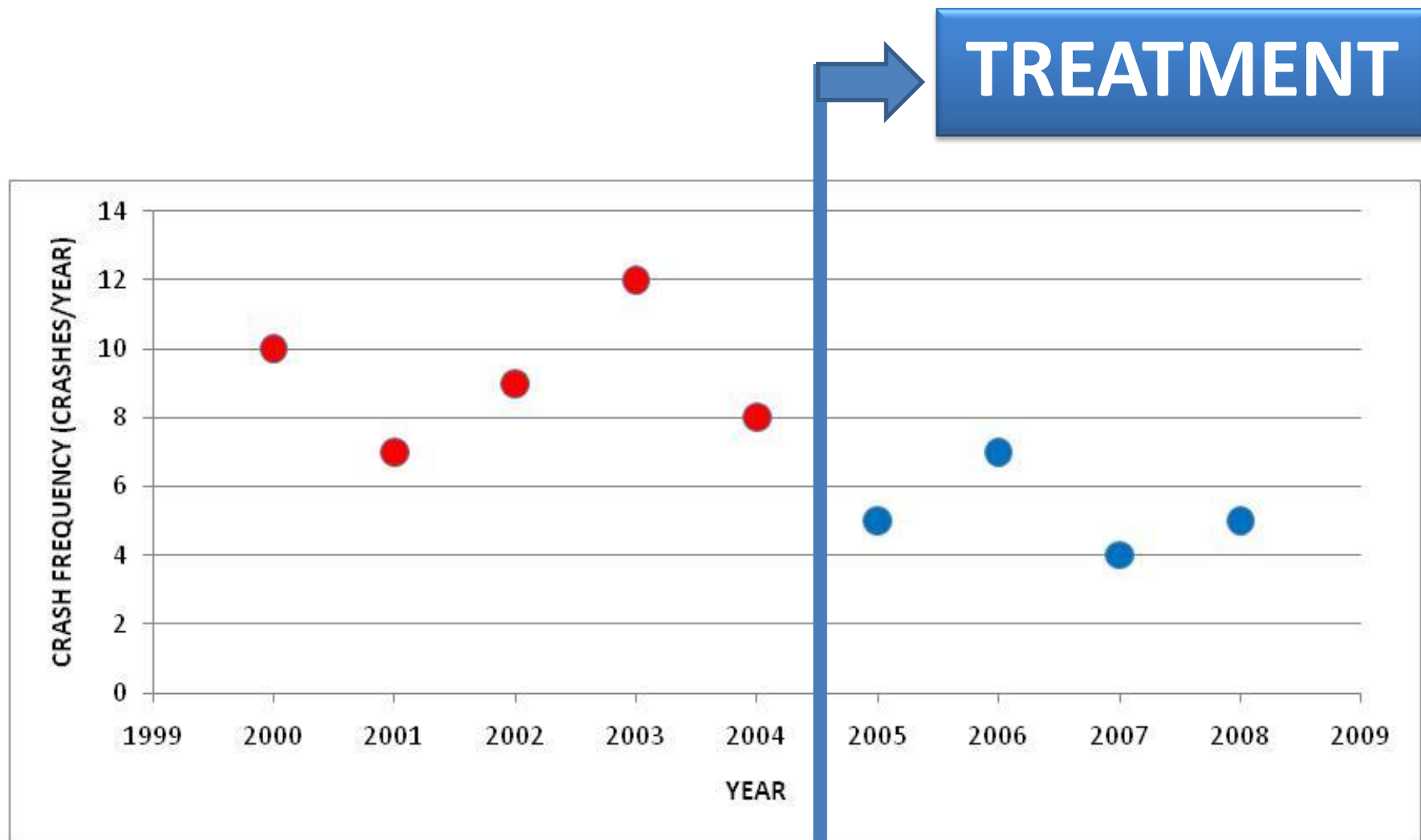
In a given site I have recorded an average of 9.2 crashes/year

I plan to make an intervention with an estimated CMF of 0.58

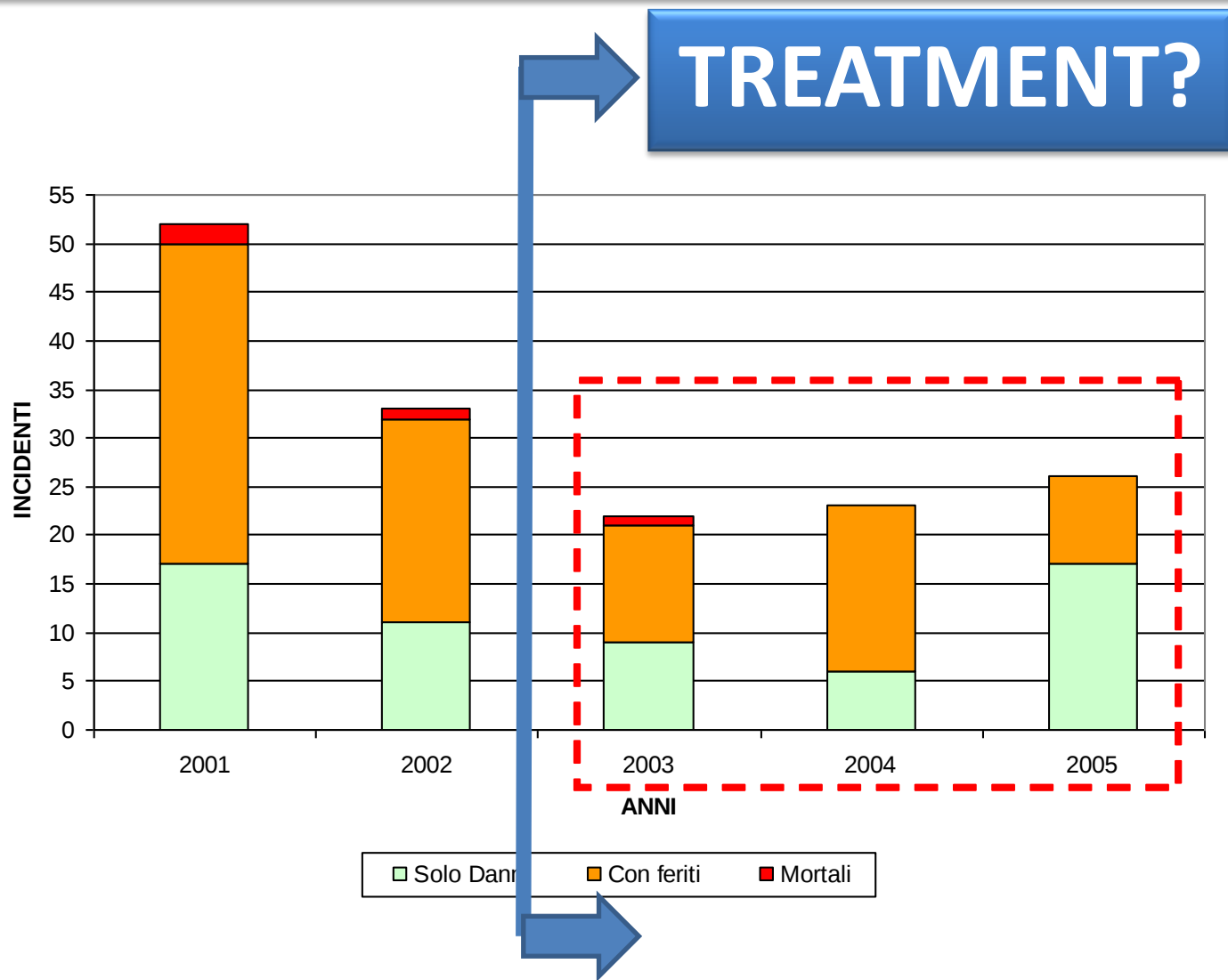
I expect 5.3 crashes/year after the treatment (?)

OR MAYBE NOT?

Crash Modification Factor (CMF)



Crash Modification Factor (CMF)



NO!!!! CHANGE IN THE NATIONAL ROAD CODE

CRASH MODIFICATION FACTOR (CMF)

expected crashes for condition a [*with the treatment*]

=

CMF x (**expected** crashes for condition b [*same site but without the treatment*])

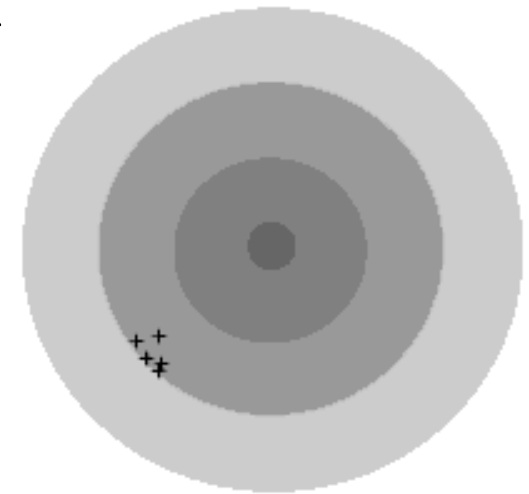
± an estimation error

CRASH MODIFICATION FACTOR (CMF)

ACCURACY AND PRECISION

Accuracy is the proximity of estimates to the true value. [Lack of accuracy is also called BIAS]

Precision is the degree to which repeated estimates are similar to each other.
[Precision is quantified by means of the STANDARD ERROR]



Key issues on CMFs

- May apply to all crashes, or specific **subsets of crashes** (e.g., run-off-road, night, wet weather, multi-vehicle, etc.)
- Same treatment in **different contexts** or highway types may have differing effects and resultant differing CMF values
- A crash modification **function** may apply
- CMF can be applied only to the **base condition** for which they are calculated
- **Multiple CMFs** may be applied to same location

Crash Modification **Function**

$$CMF = \frac{(1.55 \times L_c) + (80.2 / R) - (0.012 \times S)}{(1.55 \times L_c)}$$

where

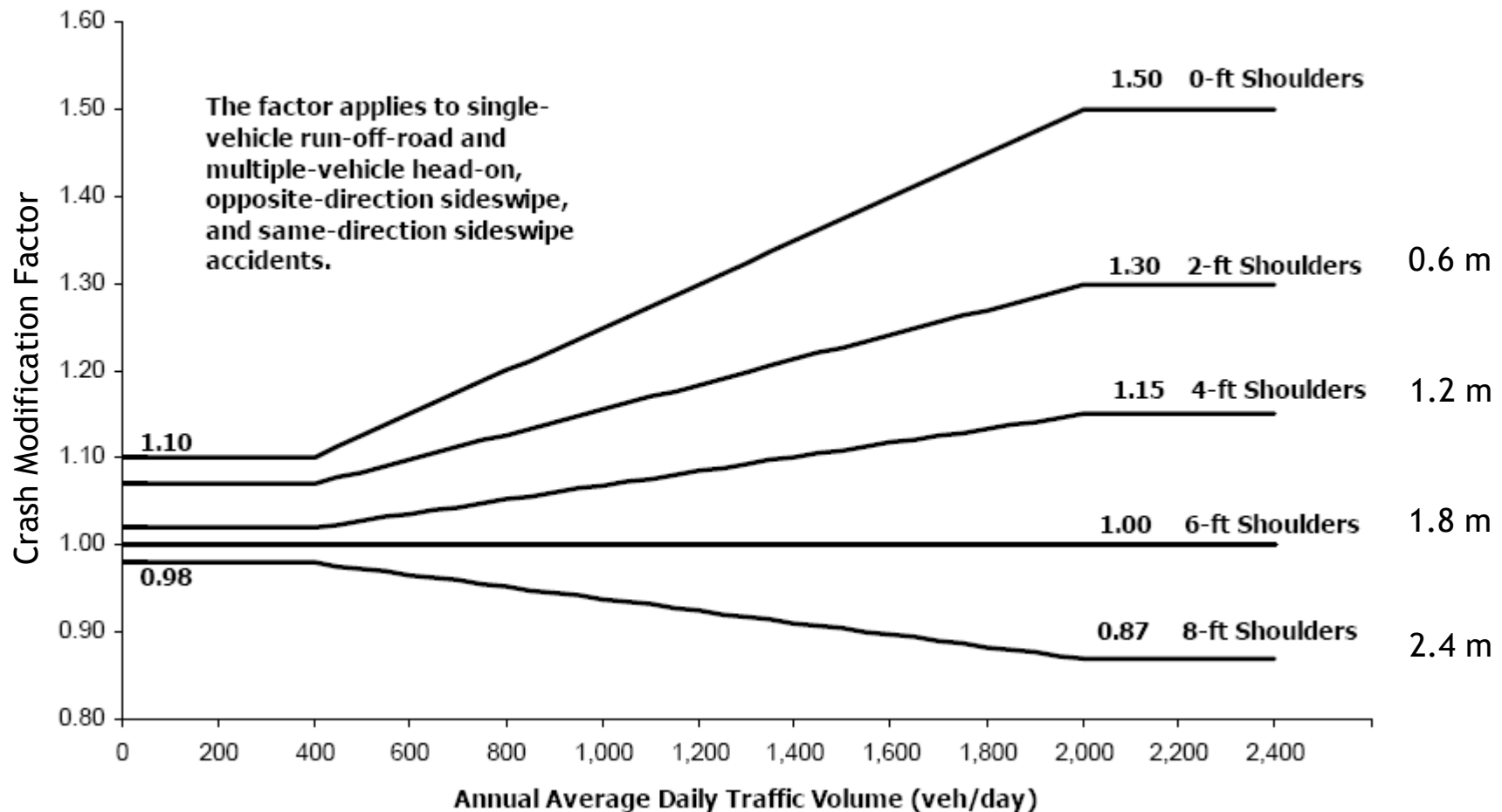
L_c is length of curve (mi)

R is radius of curve in ft

$S = 1.0$ if spiral curve present; 0 if there is no spiral

(example – ‘Modify Horizontal Curve’ or rural two lane roads)

Base conditions for CMFs



This CMF gives you the expected difference in crash frequency as compared to a 6-ft (1.8 m) shoulder [base condition]

Multiplying CMFs

$$N_{\text{predicted}} = N_{\text{base condition}} \times [CMF_1 \times CMF_2 \times \dots]$$

- Effect of each CMF is **assumed to be independent of other effects**
- Caution against using a large number of CMFs
- Take care to **consider crash types** each CMF applies to

CONCLUSIONS ON CMFS

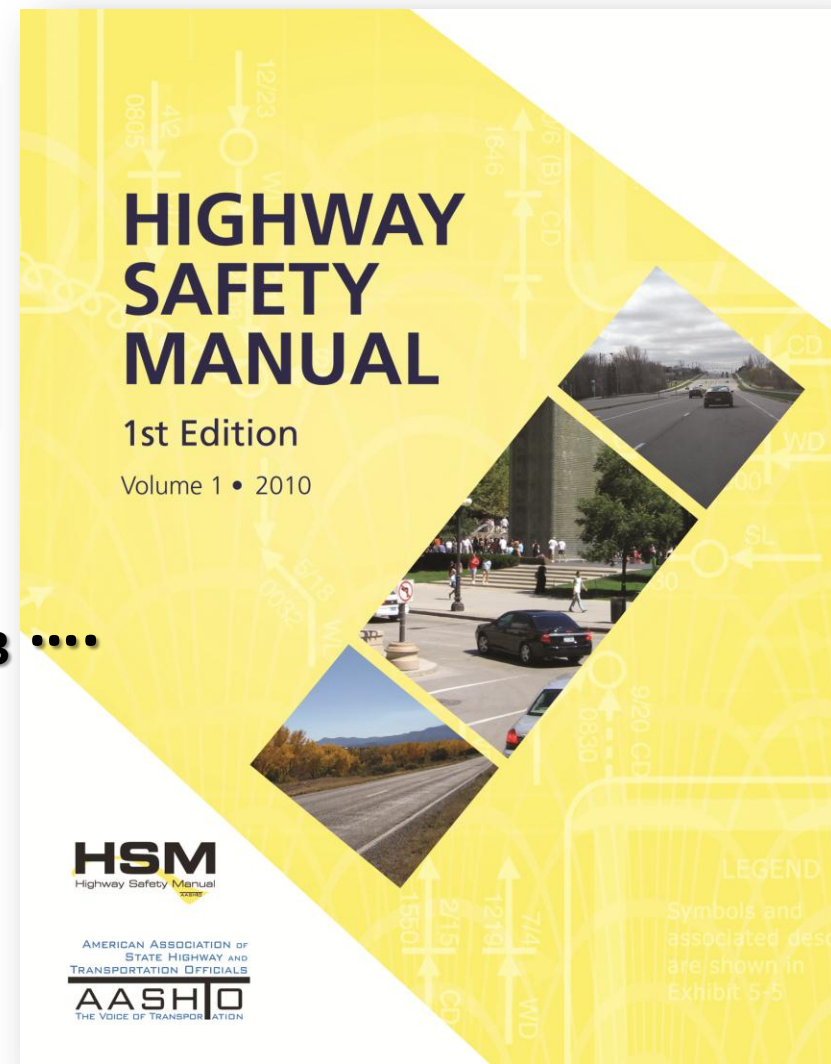
CRASH MODIFICATION FACTORS:

HANDLE WITH CARE!!!!!!

HSM

Predictive methods

$$N = C \times N_{\text{base}} \times CMF_1 \times CMF_2 \times CMF_3 \dots$$



Part A

Introduction
Human Factors
Fundamentals

Part D

Crash Modification
Factors (CMFs)



Part B

Roadway Safety
Management
Process

Part C

Predictive Method

Part
A

Part
B

Part
C

Part
D

HSM Predictive methods

- Methodology
 - ‘Safety Performance Functions’
 - ‘Crash Modification Factors’
 - ‘Calibration’
- Applications
- Example problems
- References

Part
A

Part
B

Part
C

Part
D

Facilities Included in Part C

10. Rural Two-lane Roads



11. Rural Multi-lane Roads



12. Urban Suburban
Arterials



Part
A

Part
B

Part
C

Part
D

HSM Predictive methods

- Appendix: Common Procedures
 - Calibrating predictive methods
 - Empirical Bayes -combining predicted with observed crashes

Quick Search

- narrow by countermeasure category -

- narrow by crash type -

- narrow by crash severity -

- narrow by roadway type -

[Advanced Search](#)

[Need Help?](#)

[Search CMFs](#)



Featured Resource:
Desktop Reference for Crash Reduction Factors

Developed by the Federal Highway Administration, the Desktop Reference is a compilation of CRFs relating to intersections, roadway departure and other non-intersection crashes, and pedestrian crashes.

A crash modification factor (CMF) is a multiplicative factor used to compute the expected number of crashes after implementing a given countermeasure at a specific site. The Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse houses a Web-based database of CMFs along with supporting documentation to help transportation engineers identify the most appropriate countermeasure for their safety needs. Using this site, you can [search](#) to find CMFs or [submit](#) your own CMFs to be included in the clearinghouse.

Recently Added CMFs

Widen paved shoulder from 3 ft to 5 ft	5% reduction in mean speed	Provide highway lighting
CMF: 0.95	CMF: 0.83	CMF: 0.31
CRF: 5	CRF: 17	CRF: 69
Crash type: All	Crash type: All	Crash type: All
Crash severity: All	Crash severity: Fatal	Crash severity: Fatal

Star Quality Rating [?]

All CMF
 All CMF's
 1 Star
 2 Stars
 3 Stars
 4 Stars
 5 Stars

(only cmfs rated at this level or higher)

CMF in Highway Safety Manual (HSM)? [?]

CMF's included in the Highway Safety Manual
 CMF's not included in the Highway Safety Manual
 CMF's



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
FIRENZE

DICEA
DIPARTIMENTO
DI INGEGNERIA CIVILE
E AMBIENTALE

Relative Rating	Excellent	Fair	Poor
Study Design	Statistically rigorous study design with reference group or randomized experiment and control	Cross sectional study or other coefficient based analysis	Simple before / after study
Sample Size	Large sample, multiple years, diversity of sites	Moderate sample size, limited years, and limited diversity of sites	Limited homogeneous sample
Standard Error	Small compared to CRF	Relatively large SE, but confidence interval does not include zero	Large SE and confidence interval includes zero
Potential Bias	Controls for all sources of known potential bias	Controls for some sources of potential bias	No consideration of potential bias
Data Source	Diversity in States representing different geographies	Limited to one State, but diversity in geography within State (e.g., CA)	Limited to one jurisdiction in one State

excellent = 2 points, fair = 1 point, or poor = 0 points

- Crash Type
- Crash Severity
- Roadway Type
- Area Type
- Intersection Type
- Intersection Geometry
- Traffic Control
- In HSM

Filter Results

Category: Alignment (48)

- Countermeasure: Change horizontal alignment
- Countermeasure: Change the horizontal curve radius from greater than 1500m to between 600m and 1500m
- Countermeasure: Change the horizontal curve radius from greater than 1500m to less than or equal to 600m
- Countermeasure: Change the number of horizontal curves from X to Y
- Countermeasure: Change vertical grade
- Countermeasure: Flatten horizontal curve
- Countermeasure: Increase degree of curve on freeways from 0 to 10 (curvature in

on on safety



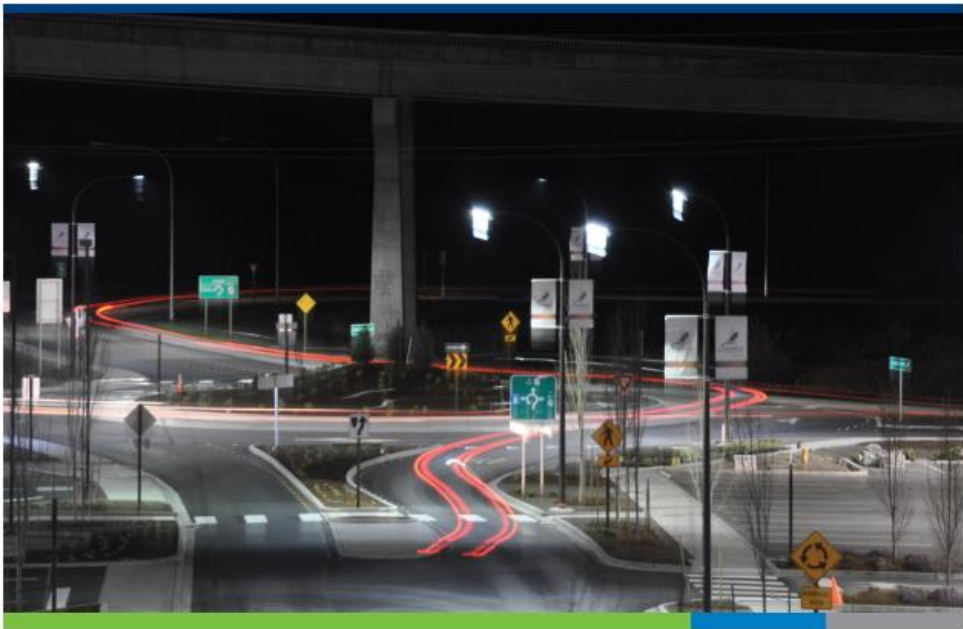
Countermeasure: Increase in horizontal curvature by one degree

CMF	CRF (%)	Quality	Crash Type	Crash Severity	Area Type	Reference	Comments
1.04	-4	★★★★★	Run off road	Property Damage Only (PDO)	Urban and Suburban	Hauer et al., 2004	
1.06	-6	★★★★★	Run off road	Fatal,Serious injury,Minor injury	Urban and Suburban	Hauer et al., 2004	
1.05	-5	★★★★★	Run off road	All	Urban and Suburban	Hauer et al., 2004	
1.05	-5	★★★★☆	Truck related	All	Rural	Schneider et al., 2009	

- Countermeasure: Safety effects of horizontal curves and tangents at type 1 sag vertical curves – function for tangents at type 1 sags
- Countermeasure: Safety effects of horizontal curves and tangents at type 2 crest vertical curves – function for horizontal curves
- Countermeasure: Safety effects of horizontal curves and tangents at type 2 crest vertical curves – tangents at type 2 crests
- Countermeasure: Safety effects of horizontal curves and tangents at type 2 sag vertical curves – function for horizontal curves
- Countermeasure: Safety effects of horizontal curves and tangents at type 2 sag vertical curves – tangents at type 2 sags
- Countermeasure: Safety effects of horizontal curves and tangents on straight grades – function for horizontal curves
- Countermeasure: Safety effects of horizontal curves and tangents on straight grades – function for tangents on nonlevel grades



**Using a CMF in a context
different from the one in
which it was developed**



Sharing Road Safety

Developing an International Framework
for Crash Modification Functions



Research Report

**what still needs
to be done**



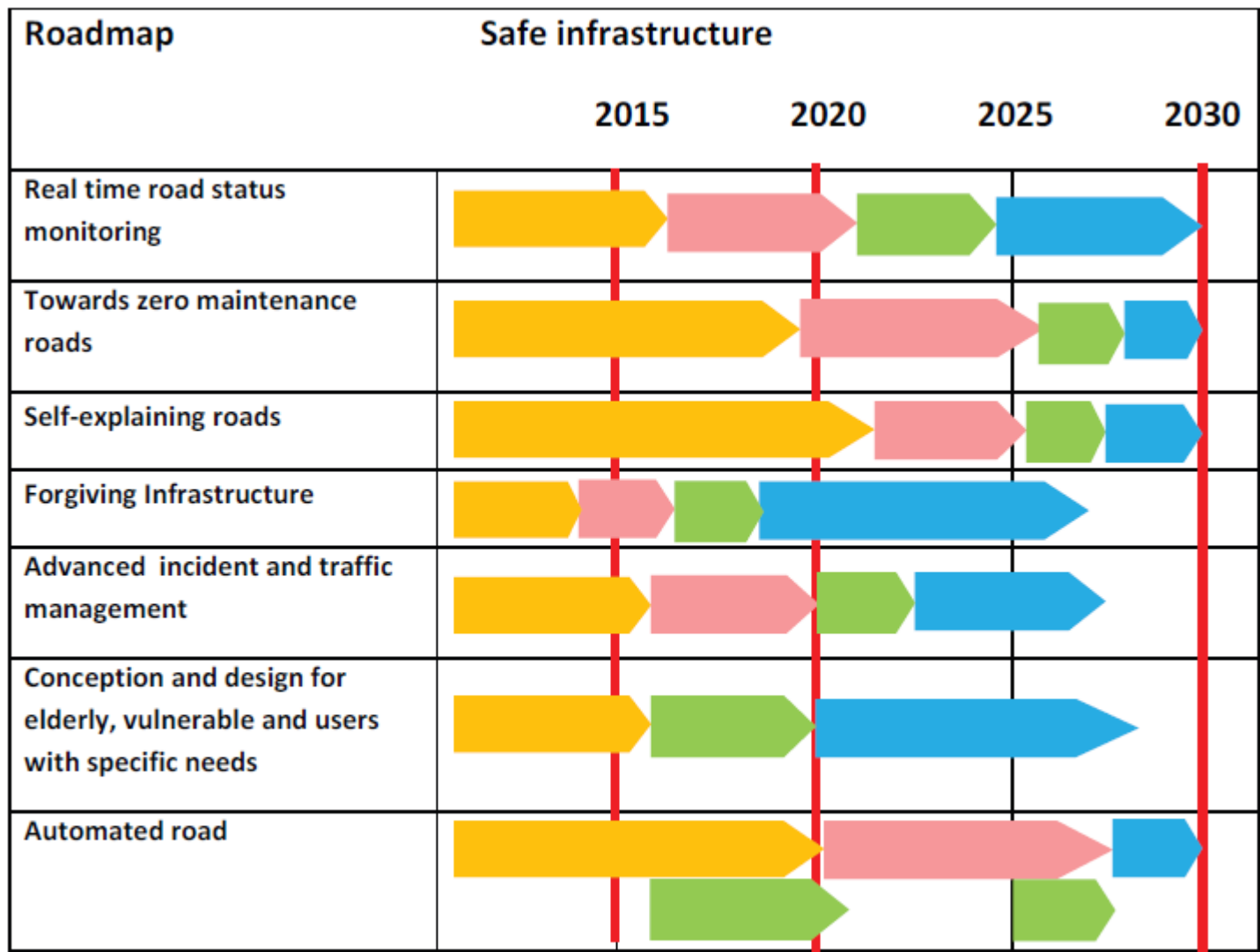
EUROPEAN
ROAD
TRANSPORT
RESEARCH
ADVISORY
COUNCIL

European Roadmap

Safe Road Transport

Version June 28, 2011

ERTRAC Working Group on
Road Transport Safety and Security



**what still needs
to be done**



European Road Transport Research Advisory Council

ERTRAC
Multi-Annual Implementation Plan
for Horizon 2020

March 2013



Developing smart equipment, infrastructures and services

Smart equipment and infrastructure services are of great importance for a reliable and efficient transport system of the future. Due to financial limitations and costs savings in the recent years the maintenance backlog is constantly increasing and has in some occasions led to a marked degrading of the competitiveness of countries. In order to fulfil user expectations in an optimal way, the widening gap between funds available for infrastructure maintenance and required activities and measures needs to be bridged.

In order to exploit the potential of smart, green and integrated transport operations to the fullest, **a suite of innovations will be developed and tested/demonstrated, that enables the next generation of road infrastructure and transport service operations in particular where it is concerned with advanced systems, materials and techniques for improved durability, advanced management processes, as well as in construction (from a lifecycle perspective).**

The suite of solutions will hold 'single technologies and techniques' as well as sub-systems and even full systems level (e.g. for management of transport corridors). Such next generation technology is highly synergetic with the rapid developments in the other components of the road transport system (vehicles, logistical and mobility services, energy and information) and indeed with the other modes, through efficient interchanges (hubs, terminals, gateways).

ERTRAC
Multi-Annual Implementation Plan
for Horizon 2020

Developing smart equipment, infrastructures and services

Advanced systems, materials and techniques for non-intrusive maintenance and reconstruction

Climate Resilient Road Links across Europe

Advanced infrastructure telematics, fit for purpose

Advanced Infrastructure Management Systems

ERTRAC
Multi-Annual Implementation Plan
for Horizon 2020

EUROPEAN ACCIDENT PREDICTION MODELS BASED ON THE CMF APPROACH



Conférence Européenne
des Directeurs des Routes
Conference of European
Directors of Roads

CEDR TRANSNATIONAL ROAD RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Call 2013

Safety:

- **Accident Prediction Models**

2014-2015

**NCHRP Project 15-47 “Developing
an Improved Highway Geometric
Design Process”**

**NCHRP Project 15-34
“Performance-Based Analysis of
Geometric Design of Highways
and Streets”**

(ONGOING PROJECTS)

WHOLE LIFE COST BASED SELECTION OF ROADSIDE RESTRAINT SYSTEMS



2013-2014

www.saversproject.com

CONCLUSIONS (1/2)

- Crashes are caused by a combination of factors with a high percentage related to a combination of infrastructure characteristics and human behavior;
- To improve the safety effectiveness of the road geometric design we need to have design tools aimed at obtaining self-explaining and forgiving roads;
- To evaluate the potential effectiveness of different geometric solutions CMFs can be used

CONCLUSIONS (2/2)

- **There is currently a very wide selection of CMFs addressing geometric design features;**
- **A number of issues need to be considered in using CMFs as the accuracy and precision as well as the actual transferability to a different network;**
- **There is a need for a European Accident Prediction Model (2016?)**

Thank you

