

# UNESCAP Regional Meeting on Renewing Regional Road Safety Goals and Targets

28-29 July, 2016, Seoul, Republic of Korea



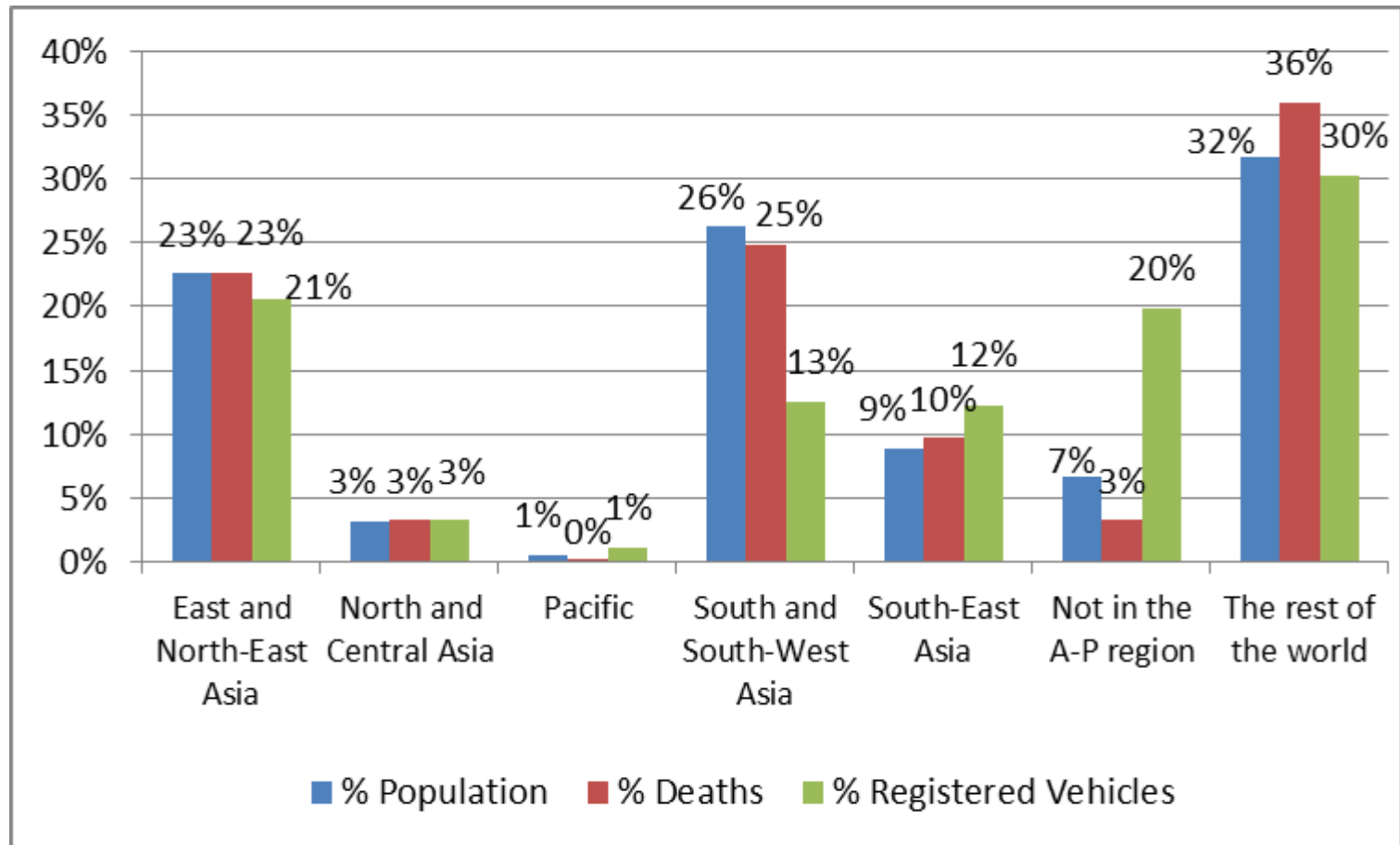
Major causes of road crashes in countries in the Asia-Pacific region

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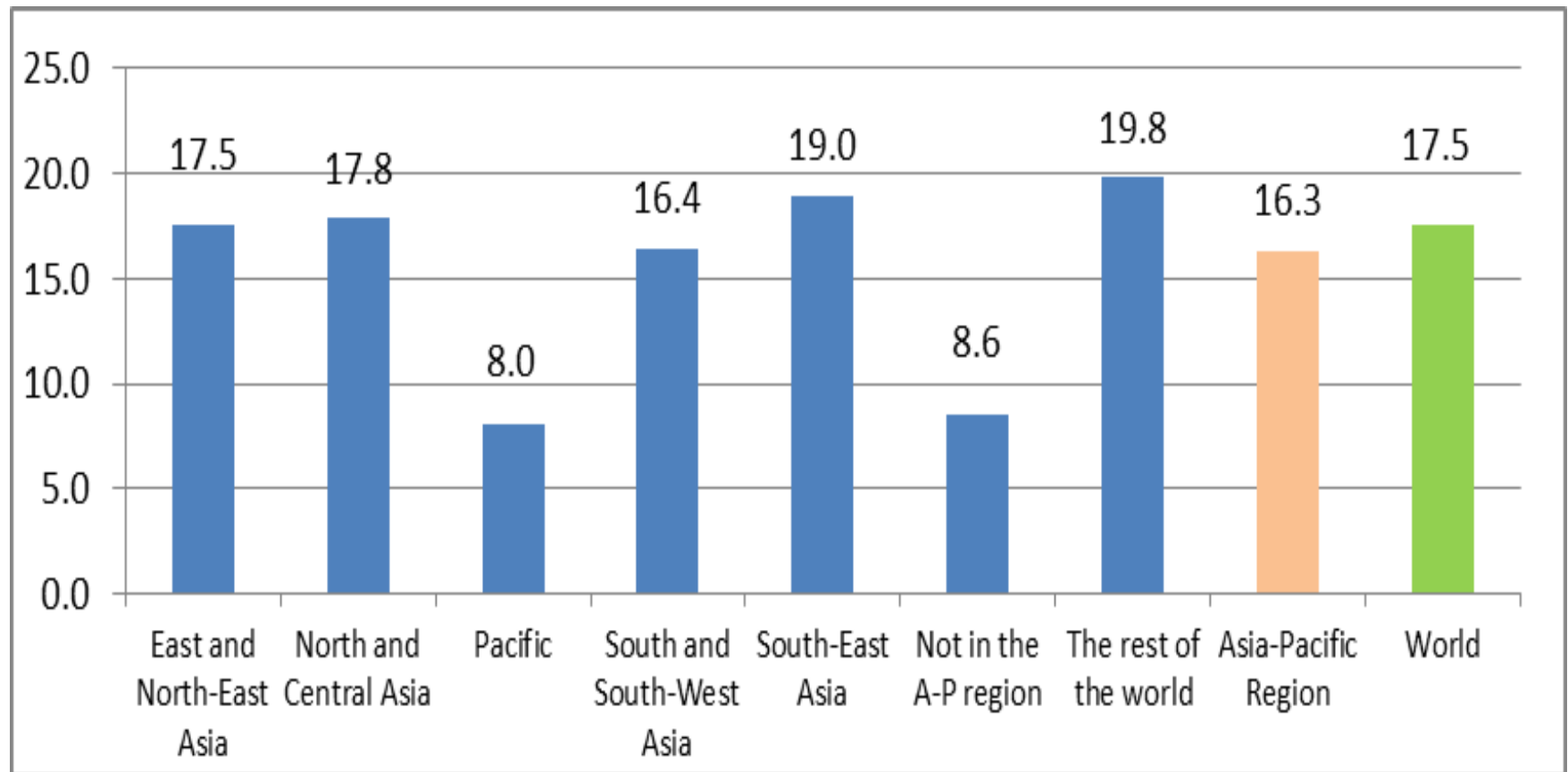
# This presentation

- Proportions and rates:
  - By subregion
  - Simple country comparison
- More detailed information about causes
- Comparison with the 5 pillars of the UNDoA
- Implications for road safety management

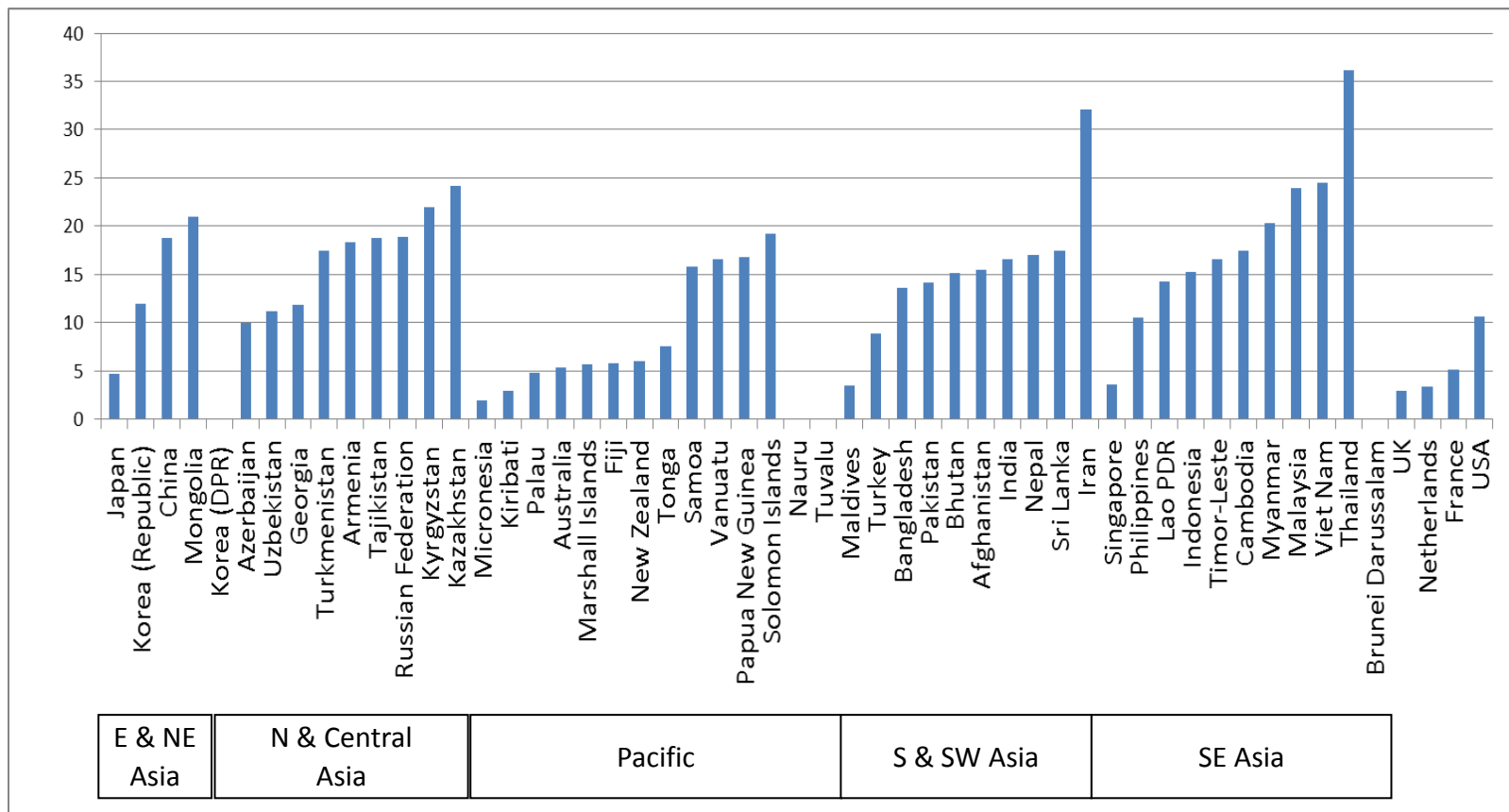
# Proportions of population, deaths and registered vehicles by subregion



# Fatality rate per 100,000 population by subregion (WHO 2015)

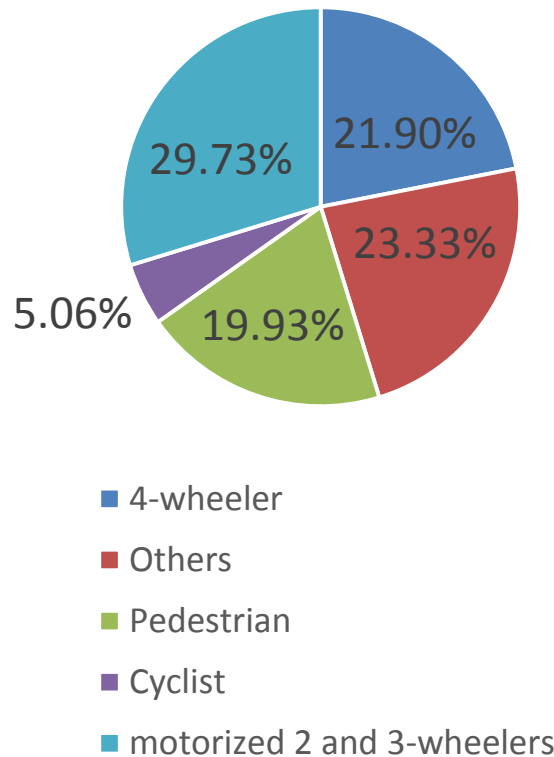


# Fatalities per 100,000 population, by countries, estimated by WHO 2015



# Road user type

Share of road traffic death in ESCAP region (2013) by road user type

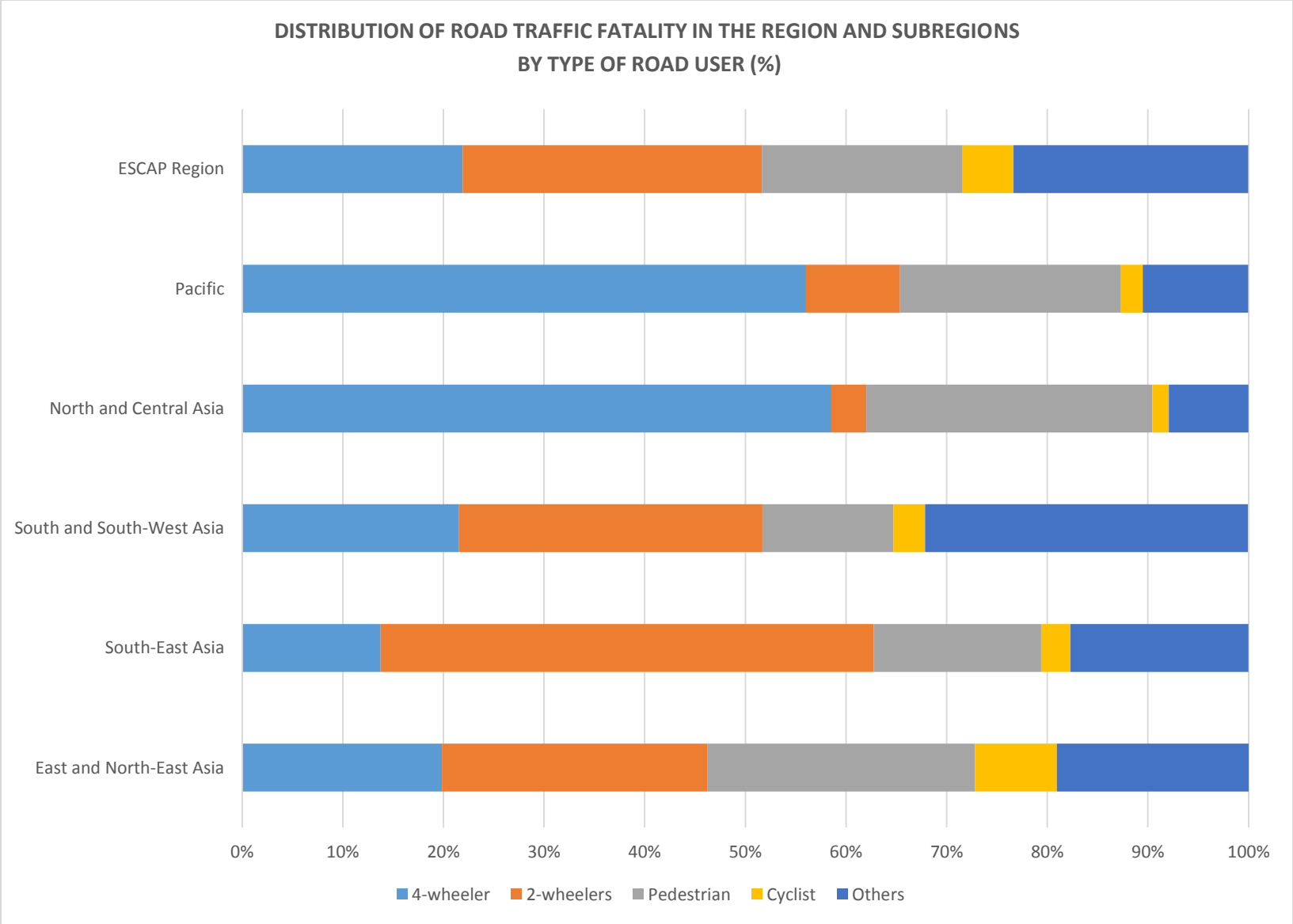


Motorcyclists, pedestrians and cyclists are more vulnerable in the region

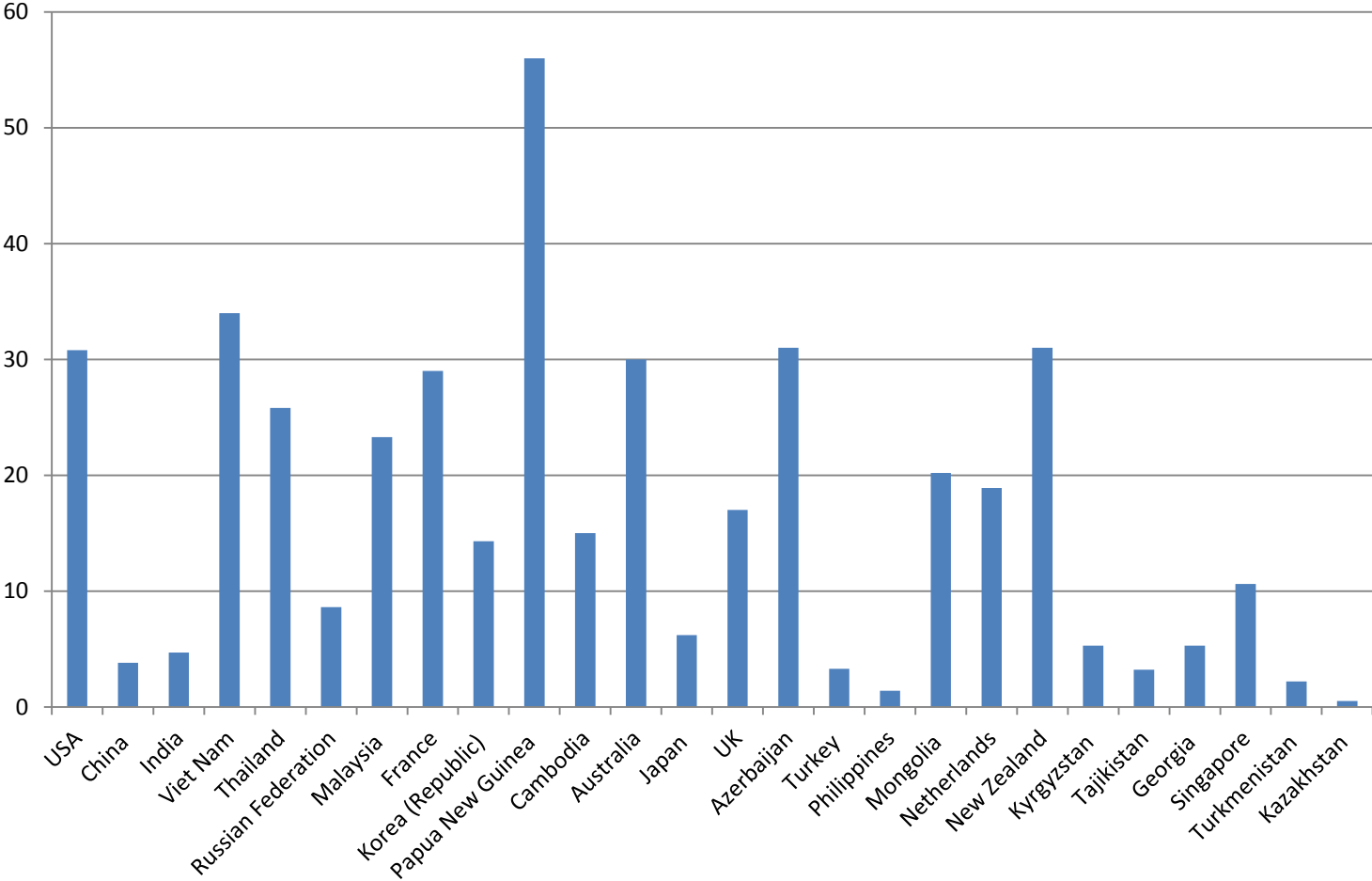
VRUs account for **more than half (55%)** of total deaths

Cambodia, Kiribati, Palau, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand are among countries in ESCAP region that have over 80% of VRU share of total traffic fatalities

# Proportion by road user and subregion



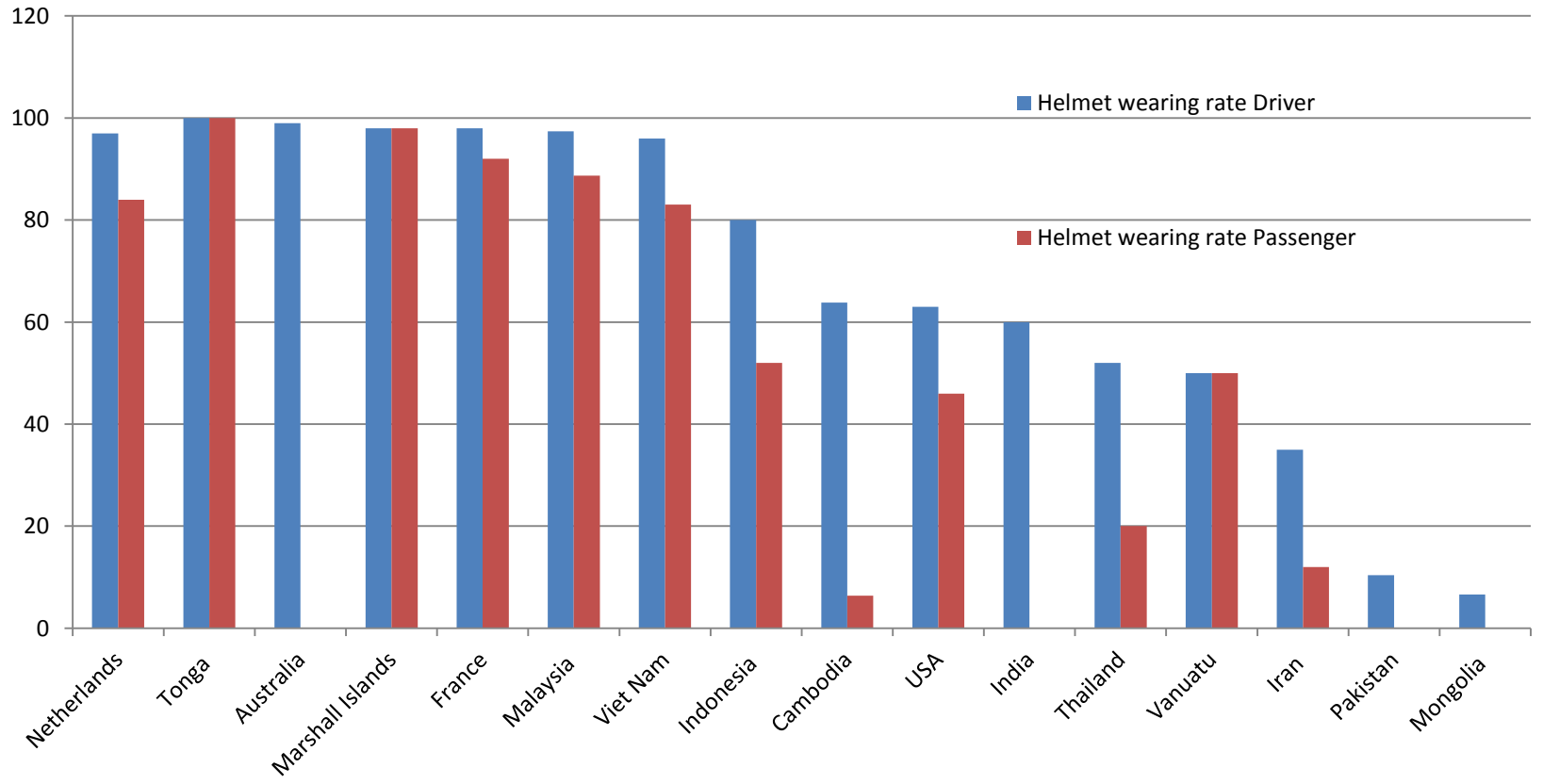
# Proportions of drink driving deaths\*



\*Countries in A-P with an estimated 20 or more drink driving deaths



# Helmet wearing rates



# Major reported causes by country (1)

Reported causes of road crashes	
North and Central Asia	
Kazakhstan	Erratic driving
	Disregard for road safety rules
	Lack of attention by pedestrians
Kyrgyzstan	<i>Speeding</i>
	Violation of maneuvering rules
	<i>Violation of overtaking rules</i>
	<i>Drunk driving</i>
Tajikistan	Erratic driving
	Disregard for road safety rules
Uzbekistan	Disregard for road safety rules
	Poor road conditions

# Major reported causes by country (2)

Reported causes of road crashes	
South-East Asia	
Brunei Darussalam	<i>Speeding</i>
	Distracted while driving (mobile phone usage, texting, etc.)
	Tailgating
	<i>Dangerous lane changing</i>
	Wet road
	Disobeying traffic light signals and roundabout systems
Cambodia	<i>Speeding</i>
	<i>Drunk driving</i>
Indonesia	<i>Speeding</i>
Lao PDR	No driving license
	<i>Speeding</i>
	<i>Drunk driving</i>
Malaysia	<i>Speeding</i>
	<i>Drunk driving</i>
Myanmar	<i>Speeding</i>
	<i>Unsafe overtaking</i>
	<i>Drunk driving</i>
	Lack of experience

# Major reported causes by country (3)

Reported causes of road crashes	
South-East Asia (Con't)	
Philippines	<i>Speeding</i>
	Dangerous turning
	<i>Unlawful overtaking</i>
	Road defect
	Mechanical defects
Singapore	Failing to keep a proper lookout
	Failing to have proper control
	Failing to give way to traffic with right of way
	<i>Speeding</i>
Timor-Leste	<i>Drink driving</i>
	<i>Speeding</i>
Thailand	<i>Speeding</i>
	<i>Dangerous lane changing</i>
	Tailgating
	<i>Drunk driving</i>
Viet Nam	Driving in the wrong lane
	<i>Speeding</i>
	<i>Unlawful overtaking</i>
	<i>Driving under influence of controlled substance</i>

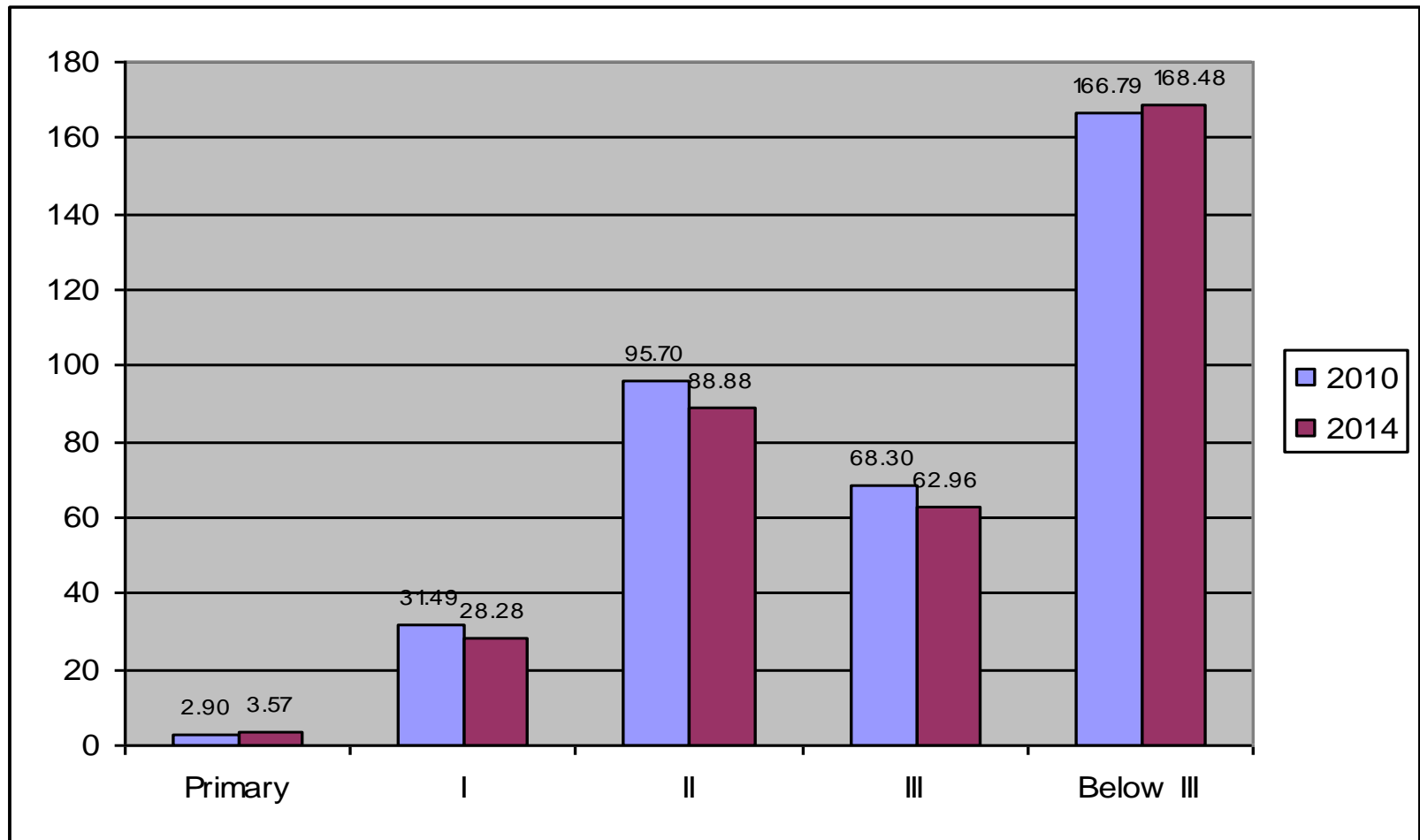
# Major reported causes by country (4)

Reported causes of road crashes	
North and North-East Asia	
China	<i>Speeding</i>
	Careless driving
	Driving in the wrong lane
	<i>Drunk driving</i>
Japan	Distraction and/or lack of attention by drivers
Korea (the Republic of)	Unsafe driving
	Traffic light violation
	Failing to keep safe distance
Mongolia	<i>Speeding</i>

# Major reported causes by country (5)

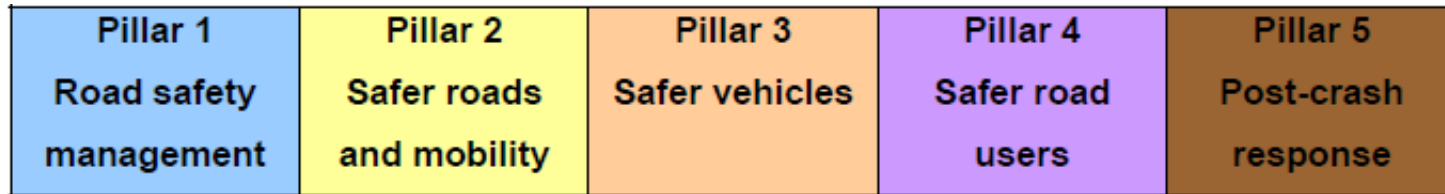
Reported causes of road crashes	
South and South-West Asia	
Bhutan	<i>Speeding</i>
	<i>Drunk driving</i>
	Inexperience driving
India	Driver's fault
Nepal	Negligence by drivers
Pakistan	Traffic light violation
	Failing to keep safe distance
Sri Lanka	<i>Overtaking</i>
	<i>Speeding</i>

# Average fatality rates per billion vehicle-km by Asian Highway class



Source: Based on information in the Asian Highway Database

# The 5 pillars of the UNDoA



3 mentions:

Poor road conditions (2/3)  
Wet road

1 mention:

Mechanical defect

62 mentions:

Speeding (26%)  
Drunk driving (15%)  
Careless/unsafe driving (6%)  
Tailgating (6%)  
= 53%  
The other 47% shared among 17  
other road user issues

Gaps: helmets and restraints, 2/3 wheelers, vulnerable road users, post-crash response



# Road crash causes: discussion <sup>(1)</sup>

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- Known issues (with subregional and country variability):
  - Speeding
  - Drink driving
  - Helmet wearing
  - Use of two and three wheelers
  - Exposure of pedestrians
  - Road infrastructure facilities and quality
  - Vehicle standards

# Road crash causes: discussion <sup>(2)</sup>

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- Many countries have no information
- Some have limited information
- Quality of available data is limited
- Identification of causes strongly focused on behavioural factors and overlooks known factors
- Better road safety management (Pillar 1) would provide better data and the means of managing an effective response through the other pillars