

Dr. Alberto Figueroa Dr. Benjamin Colucci University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez Puerto Rico LTAP

Southeast Local Roads Conference (SELRC)
Orange Beach, Alabama
May 14, 2007

### Agenda

- Overview of Puerto Rico
- Road safety fundamentals
- Motorcycle research methodology
- Trends in motorcycle registrations and fatalities in Puerto Rico
- Comparison of motorcycle-related crash elements in California and Puerto Rico
- Relevant motorcycle crashes statistics in US Southeast Region and Puerto Rico
- Contributory factors of motorcycle crashes in local roads
- Safety countermeasures and recommendations

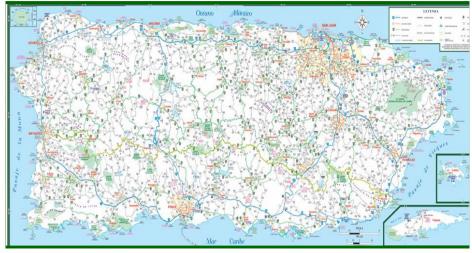


#### **An Overview of Puerto Rico**

- 3,500 sq. mi.
- 2.3 million licensed drivers
- 115,000 registered motorcycles
- 504 road fatalities

- 3.84 million inhabitants
- 2.8 million registered motor vehicles
- 26,647 kilometers of roads

### Puerto Rico's Highway System



80% urban roads

77% local roads

#### **OUR MISSION**

plan, design, operate, and maintain streets and highways

provide a balanced system for the movement of people and goods

safe, rapid, comfortable, convenient, economical, and environmentally compatible



When does a road can be considered <a href="#">SAFE for motorcycle riders</a>



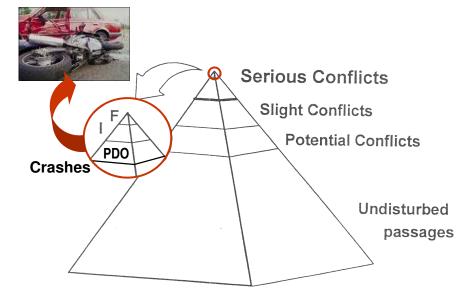


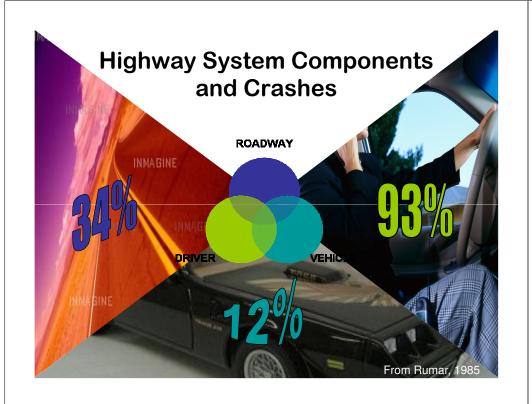


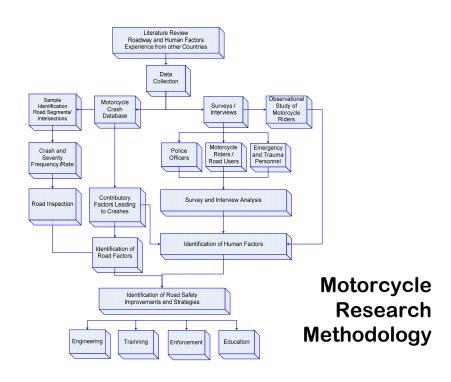
### **How to Measure Road Safety**

- Nominal safety determined by compliance with design guidelines and standards
- Objective safety
  - Measured with crashes
  - Likelihood of crash on the road for a particular driver
- Subjective / perceived safety
  - Safety as perceived and interpreted by drivers
  - Driver behavior / speed selection

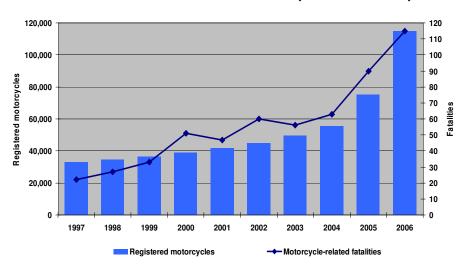
#### **Pyramid of Highway Traffic Events**







# Trends in Motorcycle Registrations and Fatalities in Puerto Rico (1997-2006)



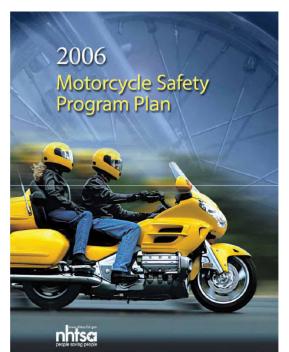
Crash-related	Hurt Report, California	Puerto Rico		
Elements	(1981)	(2002-04)		
Crash type	2.6% property damage only (PDO) 97.4% injury or fatal	40.1% property damage only (PDO) 59.9% injury or fatal		
Area type	9.4% occurred in a rural area	18.5% occurred in a rural area		
Road classification	55.9% occurred on arterial highways	29.7% occurred on arterial highways		
Crash location	59.7% occurred in roadway segments	75.2% occurred in roadway segments		
Roadway alignment	81.3% on straight and level segment	75.7% on straight and level segment		
Maneuver type	29.5% right angle crashes	17.5% side crashes in same direction		
Traffic control type	25.5% in signalized intersections	8.9% in signalized intersections		
Roadway defects	2.0% were caused by roadway defects	3.0% were caused by roadway defects		
Gender of riders	97% of motorcycle riders were men	95% of motorcycle riders were men		
Age of riders	62.6% between 17-26 years old	35.6% between 26-35 years old		
Fatality rate (2006)	6.90	19.83		

#### **Relevant Motorcycle Crash Statistics**

#### Southeastern Region of U.S. and Puerto Rico



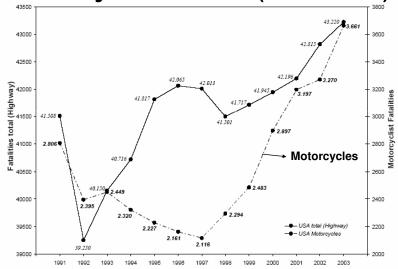
Source: NHTSA, 2006. Motorcycle Safety Plan



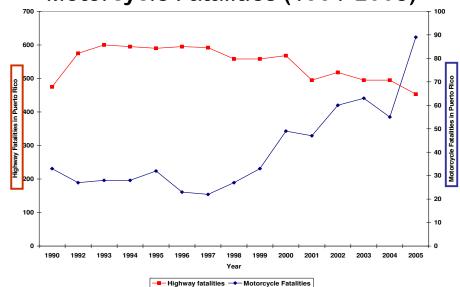




# Comparison of US Highway and Motorcycle Fatalities (1991-2003)



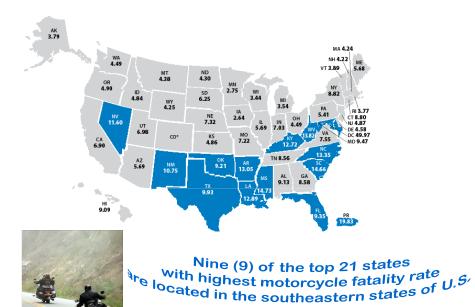
# Comparison of PR Highway and Motorcycle Fatalities (1991-2005)



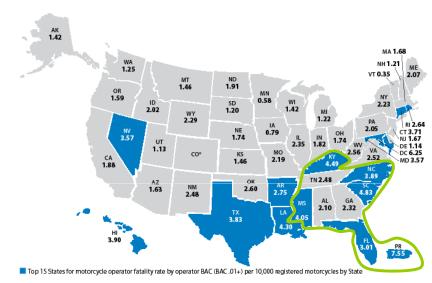
#### Motorcycle Rider Fatality Rate Per 10,000 Registered Motorcycles by State AK **3.79** MA 4.24 MT 4.38 ND **4.30** OR **4.90** 2.75 SD **6.25** ID 4.84 WY 4.25 NE 7.32 UT **6.98** MO 7.22 CO\* KS 4.86 AL GA 9.13 8.58 TX 9.93 PR 19.83 ■ Top 15 States for motorcycle rider fatality rate per 10,000 registered motorcycles by State

Rank	State / U.S. Territory	Motorcycle Fatalities
1	California 432	
2	Florida	432
3	Texas	285
4	Pennsylvania	158
5	Illinois	157
6	New York	150
7	North Carolina	134
8	Ohio	134
9	Arizona	119
10	Puerto Rico (2006 u	odate) 115
11	Georgia	111
	s	ource: NHTSA, 2006. Motorcycle Safety Plan

			<u>Fatality Rate</u>	
Rank	State / U.S. Territory	Fatalities	10K registered motorcycles	
1	Wash DC	8	49.97	
2	Puerto Rico (2006 update)	115	19.83	
3	Florida	432	19.35	
4	Mississippi	40	14.73	
5	South Carolina	88	14.66	
6	West ∀irginia	27	13.82	
7	North Carolina	134	13.35	
8	Arkansas	57	13.05	
9	Louisiana	72	12.89	
10	Kentucky	68	12.72	
11	Nevada	52	11.6	
12	New Mexico	39	10.75	
13	Texas	285	9.93	
14	Maryland	69	9.47	
15	Oklahoma	78	9.21	
16	Alabama	74	9.13	
17	Hawaii	21	9.09	
18	New York	150	8.82	
19	Connecticut	57	8.8	
20	Georgia	111	8.58	
21	Tennessee	93	8.56	



(43%)

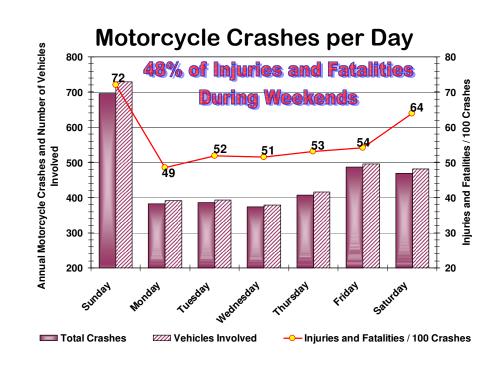


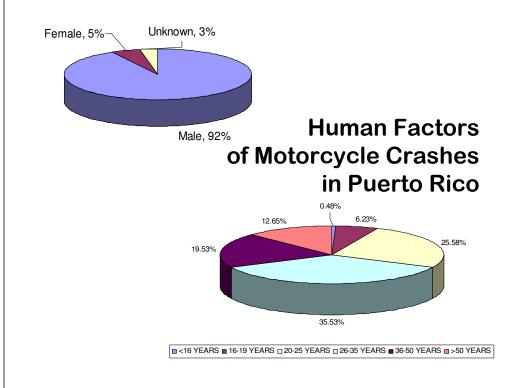
Six (6) of the top 15 states
with highest motorcycle fatality rate
by operator BAC>0.01 are located in the southeastern states of U.S.
(38%)





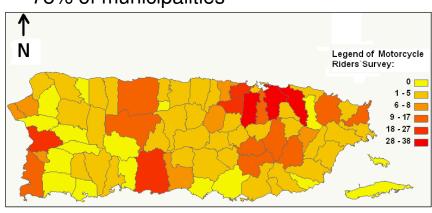
Contributory Factors	Percentage of Contributory Factors in Highway Fatalities by Year				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Motorcycle riders	9	12	11	13	20
Alcohol-related	52	47	47	51	48
Speeding	48	49	47	48	47
Roadway departure	45	51	50	53	58
Single vehicle	68	68	66	66	66
Pedestrians	34	34	30	33	29
Total Road Fatalities	495	518	495	495	453

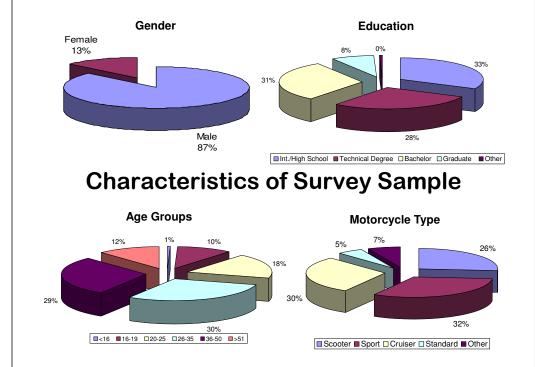




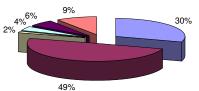
### **Survey of Motorcycle Riders**

- 500 motorcycle riders surveyed
- 78% of municipalities





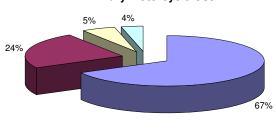
#### Preferred Day for Using Motorcycle



### Stated Motorcycle Use

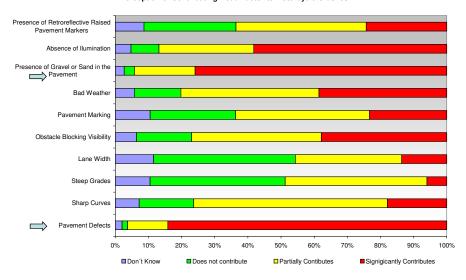
■ All days ■ Weekend □ Holidays □ Monday to Friday ■ Other ■ Weekend & Holidays

#### **Primary Motorcycle Use**

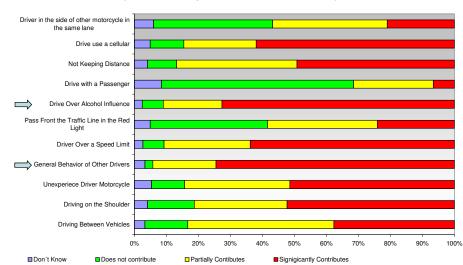


■ Recreation ■ Go to School or Work □ To Work

#### Perception of Contributing Road Factor to Motorcycle Crashes

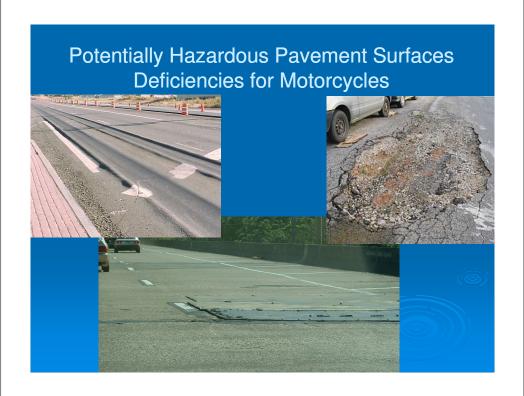


#### Perception of Contributing Factor of Human Behavior in Motorcycle Crashes



# Twelve Contributory Factors to Motorcycle-related Crashes

- 1. Untrained and inexperienced riders
- 2. Risk acceptance (speed differential, etc.)
- 3. Driving under the influence DUI (alcohol, drugs, etc.)
- Lack of safety garment (severity-related)
- 5. Highway geometry (sharp curvature)
- 6. Hidden driveways and sight distance restrictions
- 7. Pavement markings at crosswalks and stop bars approaching an intersection
- 8. Pavement conditions
- 9. Climatic conditions
- 10. Inadequate nighttime illumination
- 11. Inadequate transition tapers at work zones
- 12. Inadequate road signage



#### Ten Contributory Factors to Motorcyclerelated Crashes at Local Roads

- 1. Transition from high-speed to low-speed roads
- 2. Abrupt changes in geometry
- 3. Limited sight distances
- 4. Hidden driveways
- 5. Vegetation / Lack of roadside maintenance
- 6. Obsolete roadside safety features
- 7. Loose gravel on pavement surface and intersections
- 8. Pavement conditions (rutting, shoving, polished aggregate, lane shoulder drop-offs)
- 9. First-time drivers at tourism and recreational areas
- 10. Inadequate advanced warning signs



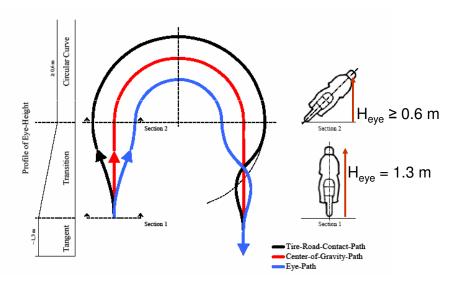
### 1. General Safety Countermeasures

- > Exclusive motorcycle lanes
- > Advanced stop bars
- > Improve road signage
- Pavement maintenance
- > Forgiving roadside





# 2. Recommended Motorcycle Training for Riding on Horizontal Curves









# 4. Experimental Motorcycle Advanced Stop Line at Intersections



## 5. Enforcement, Education, Training, Engineering, and Administrative-related Recommendations

Thrust Areas	Short (S), Medium (M) and Long (L) Term Recommendations to Reduce Motorcycle Crash Potential
Enforcement	Increase fines of motorcycle traffic-related violations (S)
Education	Education campaign on helmet and safety clothing, increasing risk perception, crash consequences that results in impairment that affects your future quality of life, etc. (M-L)
Training	Implement a motorcycle training and riding test for motorcycle licensing (S-M)
Engineering	Provide effective and preventive maintenance to highways (M-L)
Administrative	Legislative action to establish 18-years old as minimum age to obtain a motorcycle license (S) Include specifications for motorcycles in roadway and roadside design manuals and Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)

# Thank you for the opportunity!

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