

Domestic Transport Costs and Charges

Information session – Other topics

Car parking, walking & cycling, taxi & ride-hailing, micro-mobility and road crashes

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Results included in this file may be subject to revision as the project team finalise the estimates for the DTCC Final Report.

Road crashes

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Task Brief



Derive estimates of the **Social costs** of road transport-related "accidents" in NZ

- All those involving Motor Vehicles
- Non-motorised users only (pedestrians, bicycles, etc)
 (Originally also reviewed rail/sea accidents)

Costs to be investigated

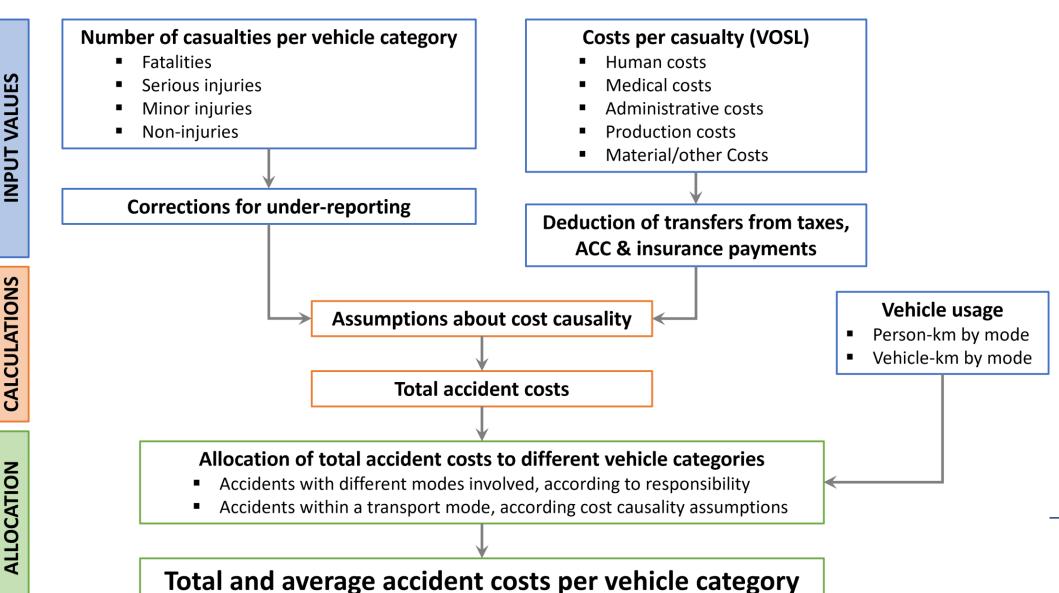
- Total Costs (by road/vehicle type)
- Average Costs (per VKT / PKT / NTK)
- Marginal Costs (c/ΔVKT)
- Assessment of Internal vs External Costs





Total/Average Cost Calculation Method

VALUES



Average economic/social cost per accident

Source: Miller T. R & Guria J. (1991). The Value of Statistical Life in New Zealand: Market Research on Road Safety

Cost components				
Cost components	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Non-injury
WTP to avoid: Loss of life/permanent disability	\$4,527,300	\$452,700	\$18,100	-
Loss of output (temporary disability)	-	\$1,400	\$300	-
Medical (hospital, emergency, follow- on)	\$7,000	\$15,500	\$900	-
Legal and court	\$21,100	\$2,800	\$900	-
Vehicle damage	\$6,600	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$3,200
Total (incl. motor vehicle)	\$4,562,000	\$477,600	\$25,500	\$3,200
Total (non-motor vehicle)	\$4,555,500	\$472,500	\$20,300	\$100

ORAFT RESULTS

Total/Average Road Accident Costs Summary

Average number of casualties / year: Fatal – 378 Serious – 4,392 Minor – 37,351 Non-Inj – 272,942

	Road type	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Cars, LCV, other	Mot'cycle including Moped	Bus	Truck	TOTAL
	Open (≥80km/h)	26	42	2,809	329	52	317	3,576
Total Costs shared (\$m/year)	Urban (≤70km/h)	85	177	1,539	182	25	62	2,069
	All	110	219	4,349	511	77	379	5,645
Cost shared per distance travelled by vehicle (c/VKT)	All	35.7	31.0	9.9	123.1	25.5	12.6	11.6
Cost shared per distance travelled by person (c/PKT)		35.7	31.0	6.3	123.1	2.8	12.6	7.4

DRAFT RES

Total/Average Non-Motorised Accident Costs (not involving motor vehs)

Average number of casualties / year: Fatal — 1 Serious — 183 Minor — 36,307 Non-Inj — 1,794

Based on Crash Analysis System (CAS) and ACC datasets

 Including pedestrians, cyclists, wheelchair users, small-wheeled devices (skateboards, scooters, etc)

Many accidents by these modes not captured by Police crash records but reported through hospital & ACC data

e.g. Slips, Falls

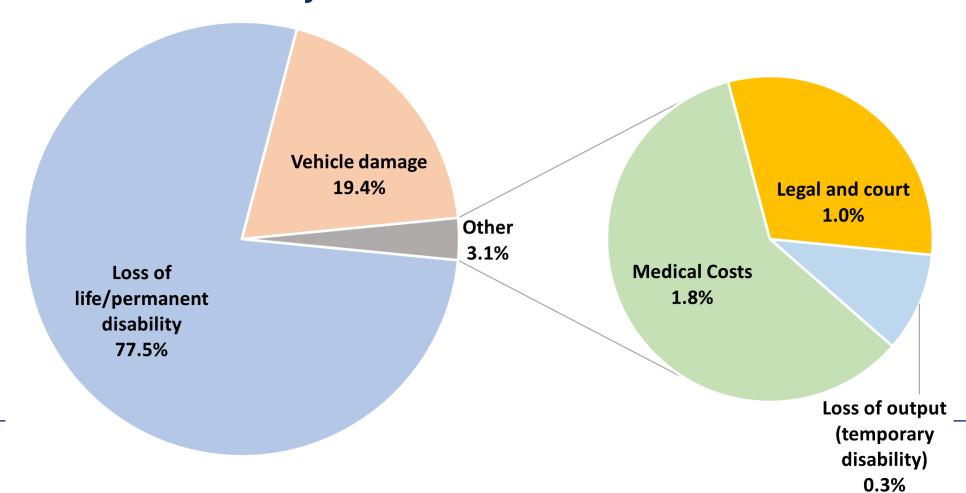
Note the health and other benefits of active modes

	Total NMU-only
Distance travelled by person (PKT, million km)	1014m km
Neutral costs shared (\$m/year)	\$830m



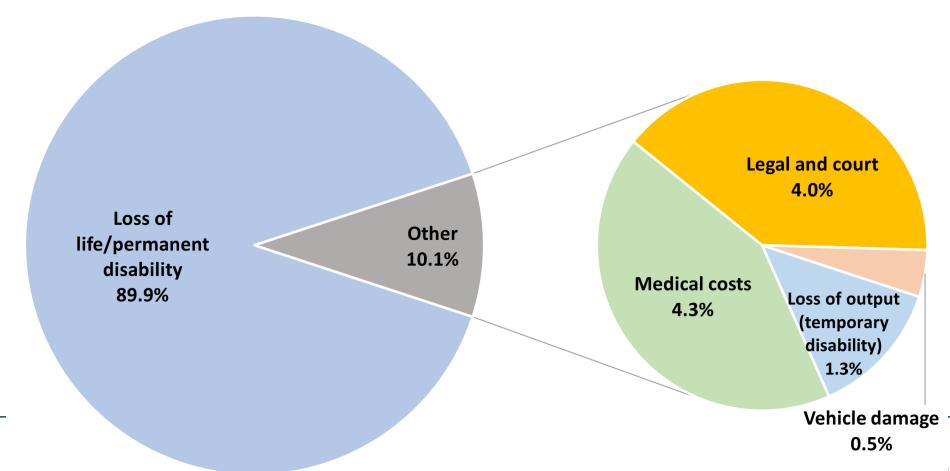
Motor Vehicle Accidents: Cost Components

Annual cost: \$5.64 billion / year



Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents: Cost Components

Annual cost: \$0.83 billion / year



Marginal Accident Costs

What is the extra accident cost that adding (or removing) one extra vehicle-km to the traffic flow pattern brings?

Accident prediction **models** used to estimate numbers

Average costs per accident vary in *three* key dimensions:

- Higher speeds (e.g. on rural roads) are typically associated with more serious injuries (and a greater likelihood of deaths)
- Intersections involve typically different accident types than mid-block sections, and different likelihoods of death & serious injury
- In **congested** situations (e.g. rush hour), traffic speeds are typically slower, reducing the average accident severity



Accident Prediction Models

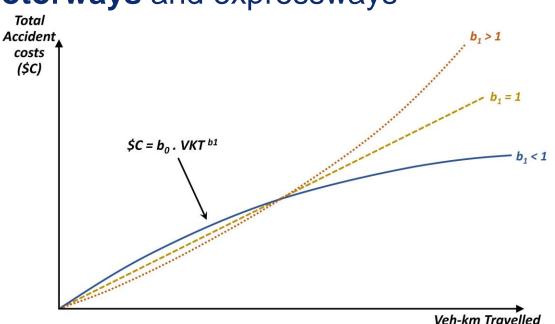
Total vehicle-kms travelled (**VKT**) is the key model input

Three different types of road environment modelled:

- Accidents on urban streets (speed limit of 70 km/h and less)
- Accidents on rural roads (speed limit of 80 km/h and more)
- Accidents on limited-access motorways and expressways

Urban/rural models also split by intersection v mid-block sites

Pedestrian/cycle crashes modelled using single models



(VKT)

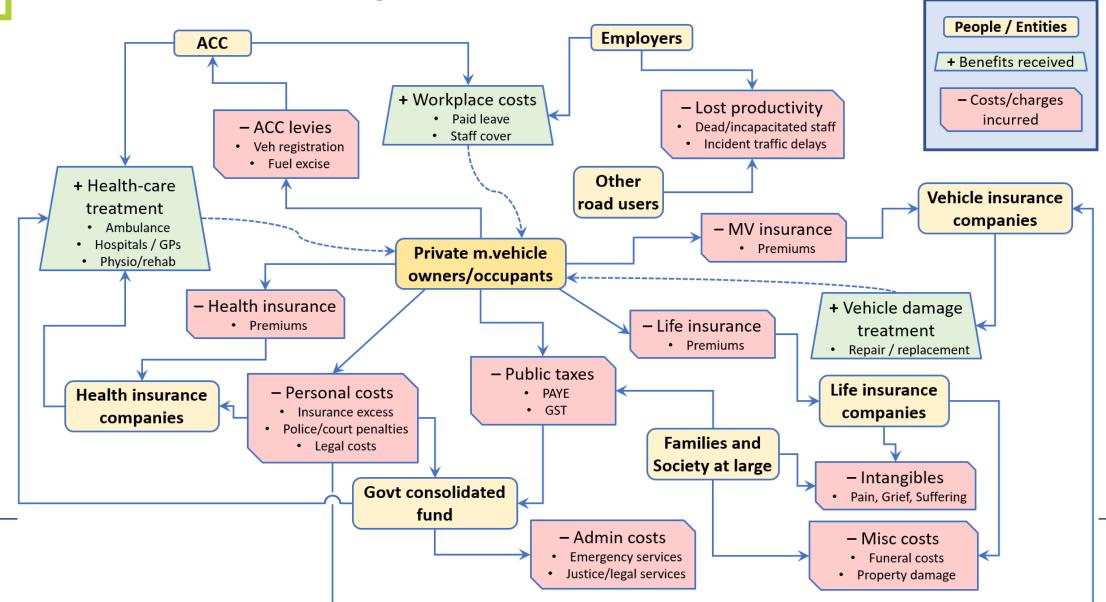


Calculated Marginal Costs

*MC/AC = Ratio of Marginal Costs to Average Accident Costs

Sub-model	MC/AC*	Marginal costs (c/VKT)	Combined MC (c/VKT)
Urban mid-block (uncongested)	1.00	13.2	Urban uncongested
Urban intersection (uncongested)	0.44	4.1	17.3
Urban mid-block (congested)	-1.40	-18.4	Urban congested
Urban intersection (congested)	-1.56	-14.7	-33.1
Rural mid-block (uncongested)	0.80	51.3	Rural uncongested
Rural intersection (uncongested)	0.46	5.6	56.9
Motorway mid-block (uncongested)	1.40	5.1	5.1
Motorway mid-block (congested)	-1.85	-6.8	-6.8
Cycle all (uncongested)	0.20	8.1	
Pedestrian vs MV (uncongested)	0.40	12.4	_
Pedestrian only (uncongested)	0.40	46.2	

Accident Costs & Charges



Costs and charges for Motor vehicle accidents

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	Cost Component	Estimated social cost	Internal/ External Cost?	Main cost categories	Principal funding sources	
	WTP: Loss of life/permanent disability	\$4,376 million (77.5%)	Mostly Internal	 Intangible losses: Pain, grief, suffering (largely unfunded) Healthcare treatment (\$570m - part) Workplace costs 	 Life insurance (\$140m) ACC levies (\$450m - part) Personal costs Administration costs Public taxes 	
	Vehicle damage	\$1,093 million (19.4%)	Internal	Vehicle damage repairs	Vehicle insurance (\$2100m)Personal costs	
	Medical Costs	\$104 million (1.8%)	Mostly External	Healthcare treatment (\$570m - part)	 ACC levies (\$450m - part) Health insurance (part) Personal costs Public taxes 	
	Legal and court	\$54 million (1.0%)	Mostly Internal	 Judicial and legal services 	Personal costsAdministration costsPublic taxes	
	Loss of output (temporary disability)	\$17 million (0.3%)	External	Healthcare treatment (\$570m - part)Workplace costs	 ACC levies (\$450m - part) Health insurance (part) Sick leave / lost productivity 	

Conclusions

Road accidents (motorised and non-motorised) cost NZ about \$6.4 billion a year in social costs

- A large part of this reflects the WTP to avoid pain/grief/suffering
- Motorcycle & bicycle accidents have highest cost per veh-km
- A lot of non-motorised accidents not captured by CAS data (or MoT)

Non-injury accidents still result in high vehicle damage costs

In congested situations, marginal costs can be negative

The largest proportion of accident costs in NZ are considered internal, i.e. road users and their friends/families pay for these directly





Limitations, Further Work, and Updates: Road accidents

Limitations:

- Interpretation of ACC data used
- Available splits of VKT data by road type and vehicle type
- Robustness of accident prediction models used for marginal costs
- Inconsistent or limited usage/ injury data for new travel modes
- No breakdown of truck types

Further work:

- Refine non-motorised costs using hospital admission datasets
- Review the average social cost per road accident (incl. components)
- Refine marginal cost models
- More detailed/consistent usage data by road and vehicle types







Questions?