

**RISK FACTORS OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN
SRI LANKA**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

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Abstract

Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs) are one of the most prominent public health problems as it is a leading cause of death by injury and all deaths globally. This study therefore intended determine the risk factors associated with RTAs in Sri Lanka (2005 - 2019) based on data driven decision making (DDDM) which would be useful for decision makers. The results were obtained using analysis of 2 - way frequency tables, logistic regression and factor analysis. The percentage of fatal accidents have increased from 6.1% (2005 - 2008) to 7.2% (2013 - 2019), while damage have been dropped from 44.1% to 35.5% during the same period. The percentage of grievous accidents have an increasing trend by rising from 14.1% (2005 - 2008) to 21.8% (2013 - 2019), while minor accidents have been dropped from 35.7% to 35.5% during the same period. It was found that all the attributes of road characteristics, time & environmental characteristics, vehicle characteristics and among all the attributes of human & accident characteristics (except gender) have significant association on severity of accident. The gender of the driver does not significantly influence on the severity of accident. The seven variables of causes of RTAs identified by the Sri Lanka Police can be classified into two factors namely (i) negligence of pedestrians and other external reasons and (ii) lack of attention of the driver. This was confirmed by the confirmatory factor analysis. The odds of happening fatal accidents in wet road surface 1.109 times higher than that it occurs in dry road surface. The odds of happening fatal accidents during night with improper street lighting is 1.518 times higher than that it occurs during daylight. The inferences derived from this study would be very useful for policy makers in order to minimize RTAs in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: *Key Causes, Risk Factors, Road Traffic Accidents, Severity of Accident*

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Declaration	ii
Abstract.....	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Table of Content.....	v
List of Tables	viii
List of Figures.....	xi
List of Annexures	xii
List of Abbreviations	xiii
Chapter 01: Introduction	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. RTAs in Sri Lanka.....	3
1.3. Risk Factors of RTAs	4
1.4. Present Situation of RTAs in Sri Lanka	7
1.5. Significance of the Study	9
1.6. Research Objectives	10
1.7. Outline of the Dissertation	10
Chapter 02: Literature Review	11
2.1. Burden of Diseases and Injuries.....	11
2.1.1. The Global Burden of Unintentional Injuries.....	12
2.2. Background of RTAs	16
2.3. Behaviour of RTAs in Sri Lanka	19
2.4. Factors Associated with RTAs.....	24
2.5. Modeling of Risk Factors Associated with RTAs.....	33
2.6. Summary of the Chapter Two	36
Chapter 03: Materials and Methods.....	37
3.1. Secondary Data	37
3.5. Statistical Analysis	39
3.5.1. Descriptive Statistics	39
3.5.2. Data Presentation Techniques	39

3.5.3.	Correlation Analysis	39
3.5.4.	Chi-Square Test Statistic	40
3.5.5.	Factor Analysis (FA)	41
3.5.6.	Extraction of Factors	44
3.5.7.	Binary Logistic Regression Model.....	45
Chapter 04:	Characteristics of the Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs) in Sri Lanka	50
4.1.	Annual Trend in RTAs and Comparison among Three Scenarios.....	50
4.2.	Vulnerable Road Users.....	53
4.3.	RTAs by Types of Vehicles	54
4.3.1.	Fatal and Grievous Accidents by Types of Vehicles.....	57
4.4.	RTAs by Days of Week	58
4.5.	RTAs by Time of the Day	61
4.6.	Summary of Chapter Four.....	63
Chapter 05:	Identifying Key Factors of Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs)	64
5.1.	Descriptive Statistics of the Initial Variables	64
5.2.	Diagnostic Tests for Explanatory Factor Analysis (EFA)	65
5.3.	Eigen Analysis for Correlation Matrix Analysis.....	66
5.4.	Results of 2 - Factor Model after Rotation.....	67
5.4.1.	Under PCF Method.....	67
5.4.2.	Under PAF Method	70
5.4.3.	Under MLF Method.....	71
5.4.4.	Summary of the 2 - Factor Model	74
5.2.6.	Factor Score Coefficient	74
5.3.	Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)	76
5.3.	Summary of the Chapter Five	79
Chapter 06:	Identification of Risk Factors on Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs).....	80
6.1.	Description of Variables Used	80
6.2.	Association between Road Characteristics and Severity of Accident.....	82
6.2.1.	Types of Road Surface	82
6.2.2.	Types of Light Condition	82
6.2.3.	Types of Location	83

6.3.	Association between Time, Environmental Characteristics and Severity of Accident.....	83
6.3.1.	Types of Sector	83
6.3.2.	Type of Day	84
6.3.3.	Day of Week.....	84
6.3.4.	Type of Weather	85
6.4.	Association between Vehicle Characteristics and Severity of Accident.....	85
6.4.1.	Type of Vehicle	85
6.4.2.	Type of Vehicle Ownership.....	86
6.4.3.	Type of Vehicle Age.....	86
6.5.	Association between Human, Accident Characteristics and Severity of Accident.....	87
6.5.1.	Type of Alcohol Test.....	87
6.5.2.	Validity of License	88
6.5.3.	Type of Driver Age.....	88
6.5.4.	Gender of Driver.....	89
6.5.5.	Type of Key Factors	89
6.6.	Determine the Risk Factors Associated with RTAs.....	90
6.4.	Summary of Chapter Six	94
Chapter 07: Conclusions, Recommendations and Suggestions		95
7.1.	Conclusions	95
7.2.	Recommendations	96
7.3.	Suggestions.....	97
References		99
Annexures.....		107

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. 1:	Causes of RTAs	8
Table 2.1:	Percentage of Unintentional Injury Deaths by WHO Regions	13
Table 2.2:	Global Injury DALYs (per 100,000) and Rate Ratios (in parentheses) by WHO Region	14
Table 2.3:	DALYs for the 10 Leading Causes of the Global Burden of Disease ...	15
Table 2.4:	Population and Road Density of Southeast Asian Region Countries	18
Table 2.5:	Summary of Previous Research done in Different Countries.....	24
Table 2.6:	Summary of Previous Research done in Sri Lanka	28
Table 4.1:	Basic Statistics of Each Scenarios by Types of Accidents	51
Table 4.2:	Died Road Users in Each Scenarios	53
Table 4.3:	Correlation Coefficient between Automobile Population and Number of Accidents in Each Types of Vehicles (2005 - 2019).....	55
Table 4.4:	Basic Statistics of Each Scenarios by Types of Vehicles	56
Table 4.5:	Days of Week and Type of Accident.....	58
Table 4.6:	Days of Week and Type of Accident in Scenario I	59
Table 4.7:	Days of Week and Type of Accident in Scenario II.....	60
Table 4.8:	Days of Week and Type of Accident in Scenario III.....	60
Table 4.9:	Time of the Day and Types of Accident.....	61
Table 4.10:	Time of the Day and Types of Accident in Scenario I	61
Table 4.11:	Time of the Day and Types of Accident in Scenario II.....	62
Table 4.12:	Time of the Day and Types of Accident in Scenario III.....	62
Table 5.1:	Basic statistics of the RTAs (per year) among the seven categories during 2005 - 2019.....	64
Table 5.2:	Results of KMO and Bartlett's test.....	65
Table 5.3:	Results of the AD test for Normality	66
Table 5.4:	Total Variance Explained (Correlation Matrix Analysis)	66

Table 5.5:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model (PCF and Varimax)	67
Table 5.6:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model (PCF and Quartimax)	67
Table 5.7:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model (PCF and Equamax)	68
Table 5.8:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model Covariance Analysis (PCF and Varimax).....	69
Table 5.9:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model Covariance Analysis (PCF and Quartimax).....	69
Table 5.10:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model Covariance Analysis (PCF and Equamax).....	69
Table 5.11:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model (PAF and Varimax)	70
Table 5.12:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model (PAF and Quartimax).....	70
Table 5.13:	Factor Loadings of 2 - Factor Model (PAF and Equamax).....	71
Table 5.14:	Results of the Significance Test	71
Table 5.15:	Total Variance Explained in MLF	72
Table 5.16:	Factor Loadings of the 2 - Factor Model (MLF and Varimax)	72
Table 5.17:	Factor Loadings of the 2 - Factor Model (MLF and Quartimax)	73
Table 5.18:	Factor Loadings of the 2 - Factor Model (MLF and Equamax)	73
Table 5.19:	Summary of the 2 - Factor Model.....	74
Table 5.20:	Factor Score Coefficient of Selected Factors from Varimax (PCF).....	75
Table 5.21:	Model Chi-Square Statistics	77
Table 5.22:	Standardized Residual Covariances.....	77
Table 5.23:	Modification Indices	78
Table 5.24:	Model Chi-Square Statistics (Finalized Model)	79
Table 5.25:	Model Fit Summary of Finalized Model	79
Table 6.1:	Independent Variables	80
Table 6.2:	Road Surface and Severity of Accident.....	82
Table 6.3:	Light Condition and Severity of Accident.....	82
Table 6.4:	Location Type and Severity of Accident.....	83
Table 6.5:	Sector and Severity of Accident	84
Table 6.6:	Type of Day and Severity of Accident	84
Table 6.7:	Day of Week and Severity of Accident	85

Table 6.8:	Weather and Severity of Accident	85
Table 6.9:	Type of Vehicle and Severity of Accident	86
Table 6.10:	Vehicle Ownership and Severity of Accident	86
Table 6.11:	Vehicle Age and Severity of Accident	87
Table 6.12:	Alcohol Test and Severity of Accident.....	87
Table 6.13:	Validity of License and Severity of Accident.....	88
Table 6.14:	Age of Driver and Severity of Accident	89
Table 6.15:	Gender of Driver and Severity of Accident.....	89
Table 6.16:	Key Factors and Severity of Accident	90
Table 6.17:	Variables in the Equation.....	91
Table 6.18:	Classification based on the Model (1)	91
Table 6.19:	Model Summary	92

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1: Leading Causes of Deaths All Ages.....	11
Figure 2. 2: Unintentional Injury Death Rate by WHO Regions.....	13
Figure 2. 3: Rate of Road Traffic Deaths by WHO Regions	16
Figure 2. 4: Rate of Road Traffic Deaths by Southeast Asian Region	17
Figure 2. 5: Total RTAs (2001 - 2019).....	19
Figure 2. 6: Registration Process of an Accident.....	22
Figure 2. 7: RTAs by Types of Crashes (2005 - 2019).....	23
Figure 3. 1: Variables of the Study	38
Figure 4. 1: RTAs in Sri Lanka (2005 - 2019).....	50
Figure 4. 2: Contributing Percentage of Types of RTAs in each Scenarios	52
Figure 4. 3: Annual Trend in Fatal & Grievous RTAs in Sri Lanka (2005 - 2019) .52	52
Figure 4. 4: Automobile Population in Sri Lanka (30 th November 2019)	54
Figure 4. 5: Fatal Accidents Involving Motorcycle, Car and Three-wheel (2005 - 2019)	57
Figure 4. 6: Grievous Accidents Involving Motorcycle, Car and Three-wheel (2005 - 2019).....	58
Figure 5. 1: Standardized Parameter Estimates for 2 - Factor CFA Initial Model ...	76
Figure 5. 2: Standardized Parameter Estimates for 2 - Factor CFA Finalized Model	78

LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Deaths Cause Categories in World	107
Annexure 2: Trend in Health - Related SDG Indicators.....	111

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGFI	- Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index
AIC	- Akaike Information Criterion
BIC	- Bayesian Information Criterion
CAIC	- Consistent Version of Akaike Information Criterion
CFA	- Confirmatory Factor Analysis
CFI	- Comparative Fit Index
DALYs	- Disability-Adjusted Life Years
EFA	- Explanatory Factor Analysis
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GFI	- Goodness of Fit Index
GNP	- Gross National Product
IHME	- Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
MLF	- Maximum Likelihood Factoring
NFI	- Normed Fit Index
NNFI	- Non-normed Fit Index
OR	- Odds Ratio
PAF	- Principle Axis Factoring
PCF	- Component Factoring
PGFI	- Goodness of Fit Index
PNFI	- Parsimonious Normal Fit Index
RMSEA	- Root Mean Square Error of Approximation
RMSR	- Root Mean Square Residual
RTAs	- Road Traffic Accidents
SRMR	- Standardized Root Mean Square Residual
VIFs	- Variance Inflation Factors
WHO	- World Health Organization