

ISET Road Safety Performance Index for Eastern Partnership Countries

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THE 2024 RSP INDEX AT A GLANCE

Higher score = better and more consistent performance



All five countries fall within a narrow band - 43.7 to 58.2 on a 0-100 scale - but they reach those totals in very different ways.

01 INTRODUCTION

Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine - continue to face road traffic fatality rates substantially above European levels, despite recent efforts to improve road safety management.

Road safety performance, however, extends beyond fatalities and injuries: it reflects the interaction of behavioral, infrastructural, institutional and socio-economic factors.

Building on the Safety Performance Indicator framework and the composite-index methodology of Hermans, Brijs and Wets (2009), this study develops a Road Safety Performance Index (RSPi) adapted to the EaP context, enabling cross-country benchmarking and evidence-based policy prioritization.

02 THE FIVE DOMAINS

EXPOSURE
20% weight · 3 indicators
Motorization rate · road network density · number of licensed drivers

CRASH & OUTCOME
20% weight · 7 indicators
Road crashes · road deaths · serious injuries · vulnerable road user deaths and injuries · child deaths and injuries

RISK FACTOR
20% weight · 7 indicators
Seatbelt wearing rates · speed- and alcohol-related crash contributions · speed limits by road type · vehicles older than 10 years

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE & GOVERNANCE
20% weight · 8 indicators
Vehicle safety standards · road infrastructure safety · emergency response · UN conventions · enforcement · point-based penalty system · national road safety strategy · road infrastructure funding

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & CONTEXTUAL
20% weight · 3 indicators
Civil society organizations · urbanization · health system capacity

28 indicators in total. Each domain contributes 20% of the composite score.

05 CONCLUSIONS & NEXT STEPS

Multidimensional road safety performance
Road safety performance across EaP countries is uneven and multidimensional. Strength in one domain does not translate into better overall outcomes, highlighting the need for coordinated action across multiple dimensions.

Benchmarking & policy prioritization
By integrating 28 indicators across five domains, the Index provides a comprehensive framework for benchmarking performance, identifying country-specific strengths and weaknesses, and prioritizing targeted interventions.

Annual monitoring & data improvement
Annual publication will enable monitoring of progress over time. Improvements in data availability, harmonization and implementation of CADaS and Mini-CADaS standards will further strengthen the robustness and comparability of the Index.

Regional cooperation & policy dialogue
The Index offers a common evidence base for cooperation among EaP countries, national road safety authorities and development partners, helping translate results into concrete policies and actions.

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