Stronger road safety performance monitoring in South Australia

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Outline

- Introduction
- Challenges for road safety in South Australia
- Current progress
- Key Performance Indicators
- Road Safety Progress Report
- Conclusion



Introduction

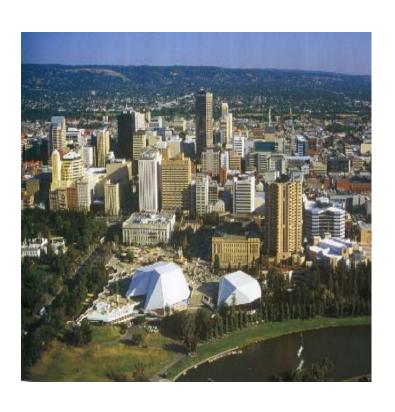
- •South Australia has experienced the greatest road safety improvement of all jurisdictions in Australasia in the last 5 years
- •The reduction in road trauma has been achieved through implementing a range of initiatives
- •In consolidating recent progress and preparing for further improvements, attention has been given to improving South Australia's road safety performance monitoring systems





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- •Two thirds live in the capital city of Adelaide
- One third lives in rural and remote areas of the State

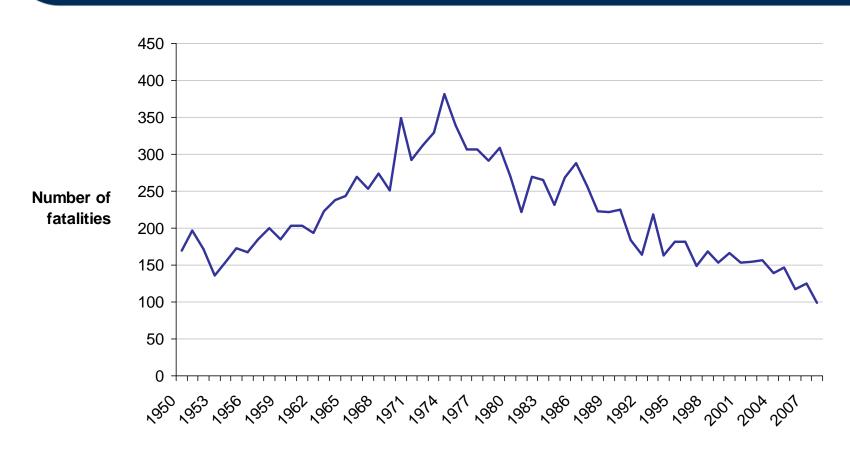


South Australia has approximately 125 fatalities and 1300 serious injuries per year

Our current fatality rate is 6.2 fatalities per 100,000 population. This compares to:

- •Australia 7.3
- •Sweden -5.2 (2007)
- •Great Britain − 5.0 (2007)
- •USA 13.6 (2007)
- •South Korea − 12.7 (2007)







Main contributors to the road toll in South Australia:

- Speed
- Drink and drug driving
- Non wearing of seatbelts
- Fatigue
- Inattention





South Australia's Targets



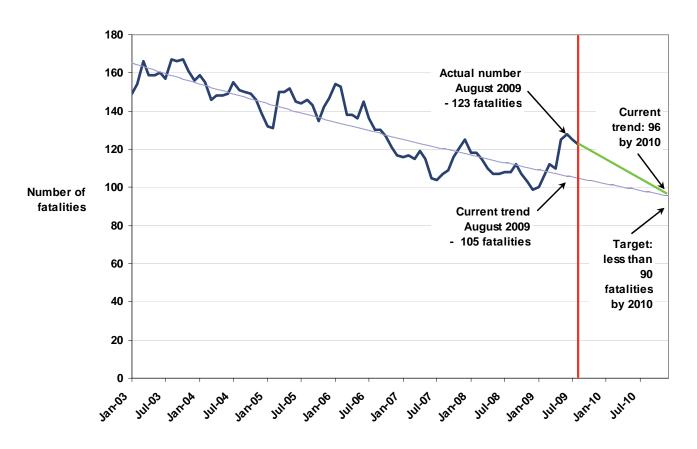
South Australia has set two main road safety targets as part of the 'South Australia's Strategic Plan 2007':

- •To reduce road fatalities to <u>less than 90 persons</u> per year by 2010
- •To reduce serious injuries to less than 1000 per year by 2010.



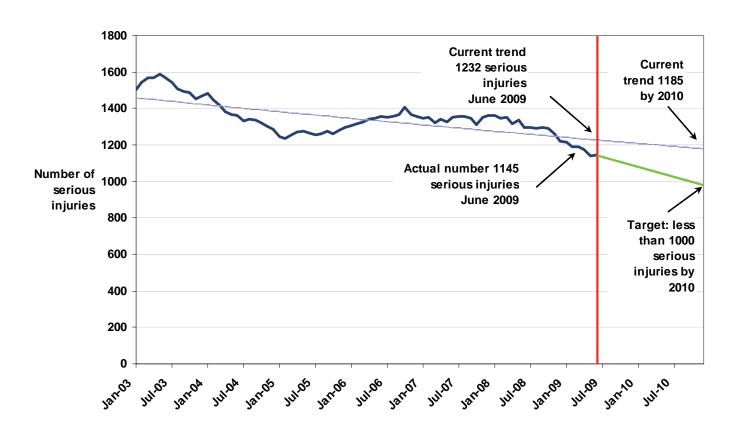


South Australia's Progress & Target - Fatalities





South Australia's Progress & Target - Serious injuries





South Australia's Progress & Target - Serious injuries

South Australian Road Safety Action Plan
2008-2010





Safer Roads. Safer Speeds. Safer Road Users. Safer Vehicles.







The South Australian Road Safety Action Plan 2008-2010 was released by the Government of South Australia in July 2008.

The Action Plan outlines four key areas containing priority road safety actions based on the Safe System approach, they include:

- Safer Roads
- Safer Speeds
- Safer Road Users
- Safer Vehicles



Performance Indicators

OECD recommends developing safety performance indicators that include:

- Levels of mean traffic speeds
- Levels of drink driving
- Vehicle safety ratings



Performance Indicators

Performance indicators are essential in determining road safety performance

Outcome measures clearly indicate current road trauma trends and opportunities for intervention.

Safety performance indicators should contain data that is:

- Clearly defined
- reliable
- readily available and within a reasonable timeframe



South Australia's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

South Australia has two headline KPIs:

- 1. Number of fatalities in a 12 month period
- 2. Number of serious injuries in a 12 month period



South Australia's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

A further set of KPIs were developed that sit under the four main areas in the Action Plan.

These KPIs monitor the implementation of new and ongoing initiatives and the progress towards the 2010 target.



KPI – Safer Roads

Strategy 1: To create safer roads and more forgiving roadsides to minimise the impact of human error on road trauma

KPI:

Single vehicle run off road casualty crashes



Photograph courtesy of RARU Research Report 'Severe and Fatal Crashes due to Roadside Hazards'



Safer roads KPI – Single vehicle run off road crashes

Large proportion of crashes occur in rural and remote

areas:

•60% of fatal crashes

•50% of serious crashes
The majority of these are
single vehicle crashes





Safer roads KPI – Single vehicle run off road crashes

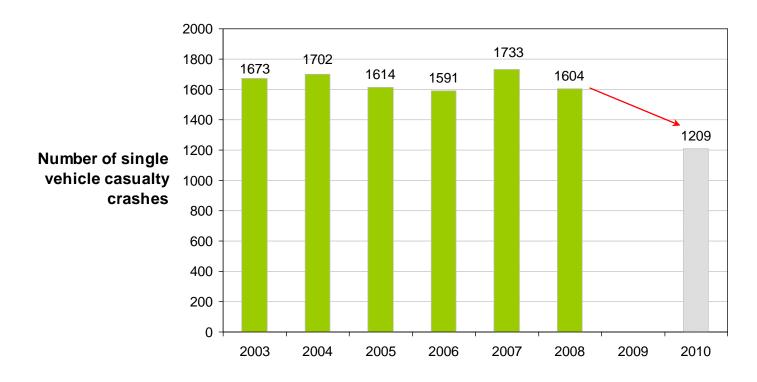
- •This KPI measures the scale of programs and safety improvement in maintaining and upgrading safer roadsides in South Australia.
- •Safer roads includes general improvements, maintenance and targeted investments in road infrastructure e.g.
 - Shoulder sealing
 - Median wire rope barriers
 - Black spot treatments





Safer roads KPI – Single vehicle run off road crashes

Progress to date





KPI – Safer Speeds

Strategy 2: Lower traffic speeds for the benefit and protection of all road users

KPIs:

- Average traffic speed in urban areas (km/h)
- Average traffic speed in rural areas (km/h)





Lower travel speeds = fewer crashes.

Decreasing travel speeds chosen by drivers and riders is essential in gaining a safer road system.

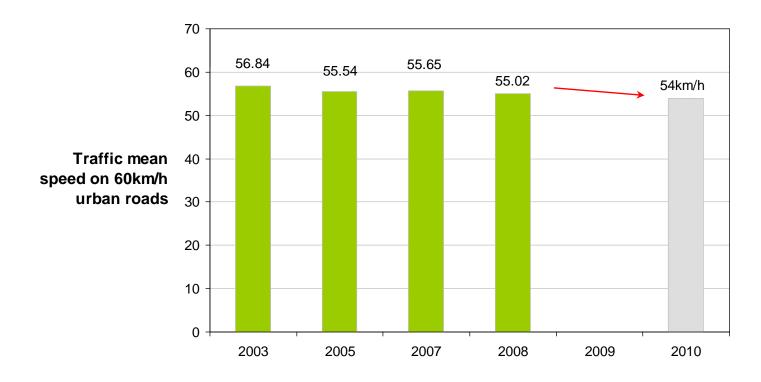


This KPI measures the effect of introducing countermeasures such as:

- Fixed speed cameras
- Automatic enforcemente.g. point to point cameras
- Specific policing operations for rural highways
- Lower speed limits

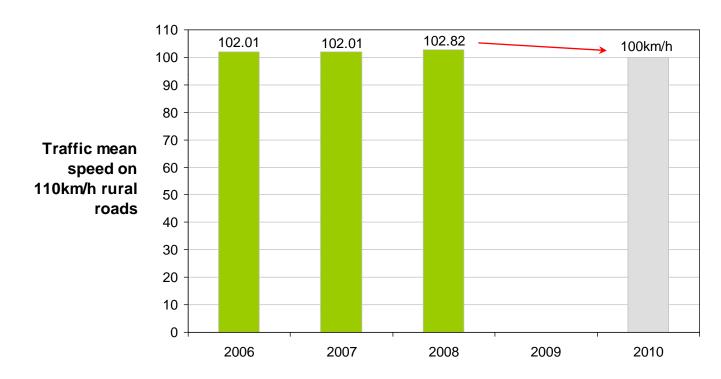


Progress to date on urban roads:





Progress to date on rural roads:



KPI – Safer Road Users

Strategy 3: Improve the key safety behaviours of all road users



KPIs:

- Number of drivers or riders killed with BAC above the legal limit
- Number of young people aged 16-24 years killed or seriously injured

Safer road users - KPIs Number of drivers or riders killed with BAC above the legal limit Number of young people (16-24) killed or seriously injured

Improving road user behaviour is fundamental in the achievement of a safer road system.

Two main contributors to the South Australian road toll:

- •drink drivers (with BAC 0.05 or more)
- Younger people aged 16 to 24 years



Safer road users - KPIs Number of drivers or riders killed with BAC above the legal limit Number of young people (16-24) killed or seriously injured

Actions specific to improving the behaviour and safety of young people and reducing the incidence of drink driving include:

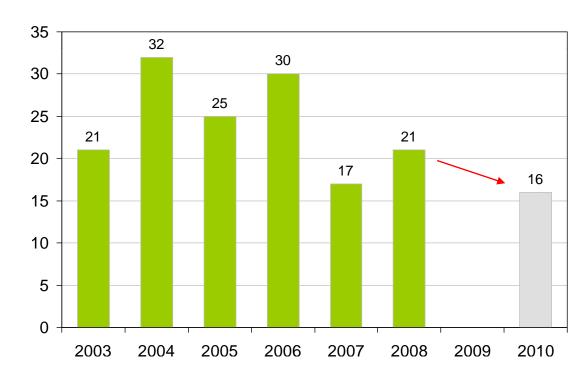
- •Stronger legislation such as mandatory alcohol interlocks for repeat drink drive offenders
- •Reviewed graduated licensing scheme for novice drivers
- Tougher policing and improved education



Safer road users - KPIs Number of drivers or riders killed with BAC above the legal limit

Progress to date – drink drivers and riders:

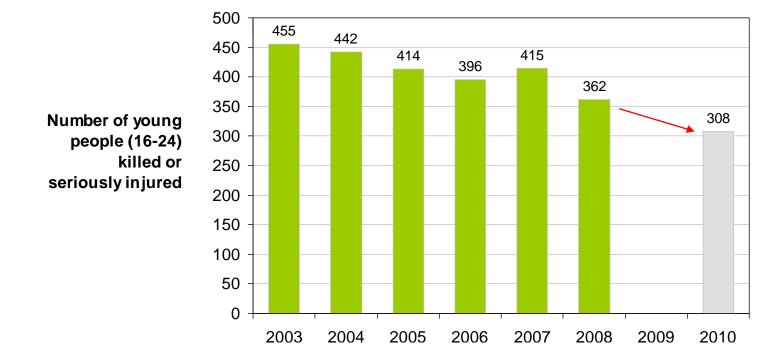
Number of drivers and riders killed with BAC above the legal limit





Safer road users - KPIs Number of young people (16-24) killed or seriously injured

Progress to date – young people aged 16 to 24 years:





KPI – Safer Vehicles

Strategy 4: Improve the crash worthiness of the South Australian vehicle fleet

KPIs:

- % of new vehicles sold in South
 Australia with a 4 star rating or higher
- % of new vehicles sold in South
 Australia with electronic stability control





Safer vehicles - KPIs % of new vehicles sold with a star rating of 4 or higher % of new vehicles sold with ESC

South Australia has one of the oldest car fleets in Australia – average age of vehicles are approximately 11 years

Improving vehicle safety:

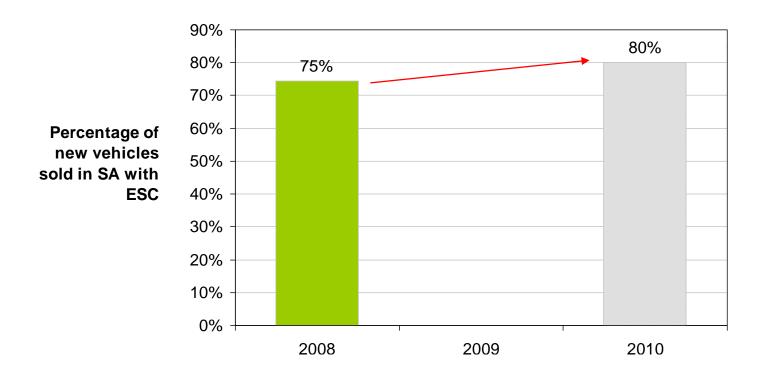
- Minimises the risk of crashes
- •Reduces the severity of injury when a crash occurs





Safer vehicles - KPIs % of new vehicles sold with a 4 star rating of 4 or higher

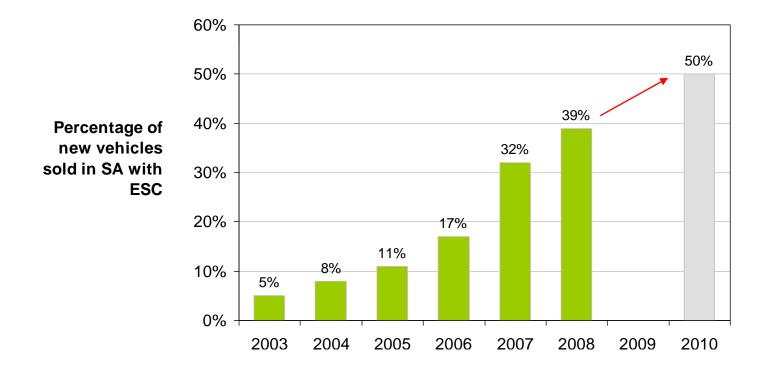
Progress to date – sales of new vehicles with a 4 or 5 star safety rating:





Safer vehicles - KPIs % of new vehicles sold with ESC

Progress to date – sales of new vehicles with ESC:





Road Safety Reporting

To be successful in implementing change in road safety throughout the community it is important to:

- Foster effective partnerships between organisations
- Enable community participation
- Regularly report road safety crash information



Road Safety Progress Report

A quarterly report of road crashes in South Australia - Jano 2009

Road fabilities have been steadly decreasing in the past 2 years. The 99 fabilities in 2009 was the lovest celerate total since records began. Overall crashes and casualties in the bad 5 years have continued decreasing, for service remained risp in 2007. To 2005 services spring occessed to 1218, the lovest remained risp in 2007, 1000 Services spring occessed to 1218, the lovest remained risp in 2007. To 2005 services spring occessed to 1218, the lovest remained risp in 2007, 1000 Services spring occessed to 1218, the lovest remained risp in 2007, 1000 Services spring occessed to 1218, the lovest remained risp in 2007, 1000 Services spring to 1000 per year by 2010.

South Australian road tabilities and services inquiries – progression towards the larget.

Transfer Services

**Transfer S

The aim of the report is to:

- •Review road safety activity in South Australia each quarter
- •Report progress in implementing the road safety strategy by monitoring the number of fatalities and serious injuries
- •Collaborate all elements of road safety reporting including crash data, levels of police enforcement data and compulsory third party insurance claims
- Make road crash information available and easily accessible and understood to the wider public

The report has been made possible by a partnership between three key Government departments:

- South Australia Police
- South Australian Motor Accident Commission
- South Australian Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure









The main elements of the report are:

- Fatalities and serious injuries against set targets
- Cost of road crashes
- •Travel, economic and crash casualty indicators
- •Speeding, drink driving, inattention and non restraint use
 - ➤ Police enforcement
 - >Road crashes
- Overview of road user groups
- Reporting of fatal and serious crashes by local government areas



- Fatalities and serious injuries

- •The monitoring of death and serious injury due to road crashes is a meaningful indicator for both road safety stakeholders and a daunting reminder for the whole community.
- •The report monitors fatalities and serious injuries per month and progress towards the 2010 targets.





Conclusion

To consolidate recent improvements in the road toll two new reporting frameworks were established:

- Key Performance Indicators
- Progress Report

These reporting systems have been a key element in establishing a collaboration between the 3 major road safety Government departments and has the real potential of achieving the set road safety targets.

Acknowledgements

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Further information.

www.dtei.sa.gov.au/roadsafety

