

Victoria Police Road Safety Strategy An Enforcement Perspective



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OR YAROK Conference.

*‘Enforcement based on
Targets & Indicators’*

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29 & 30 November 2006

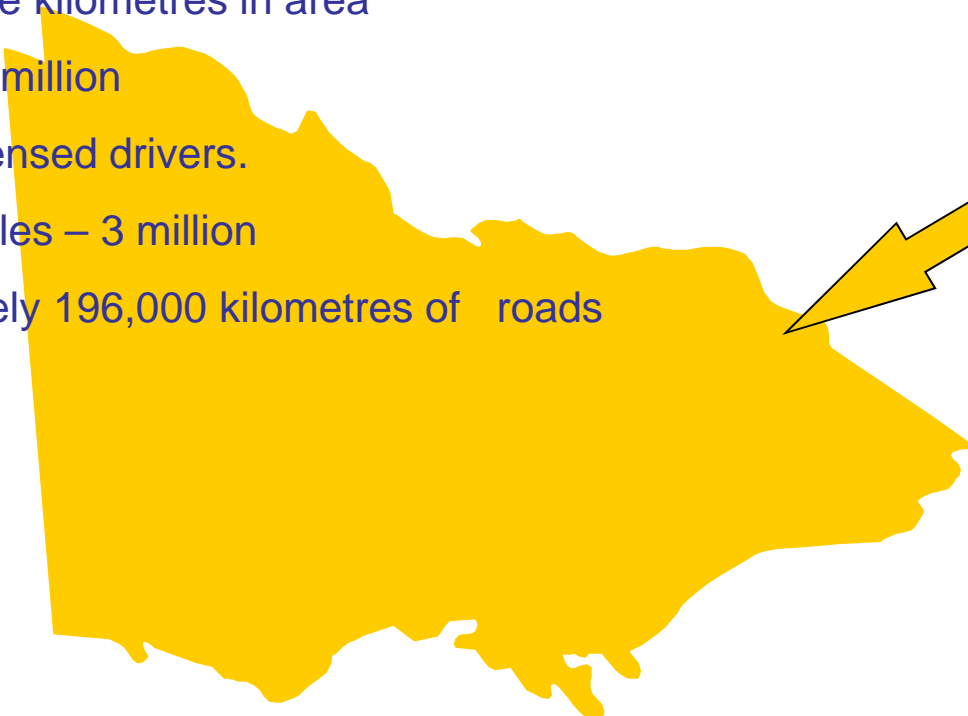


Overview VICTORIA - AUSTRALIA



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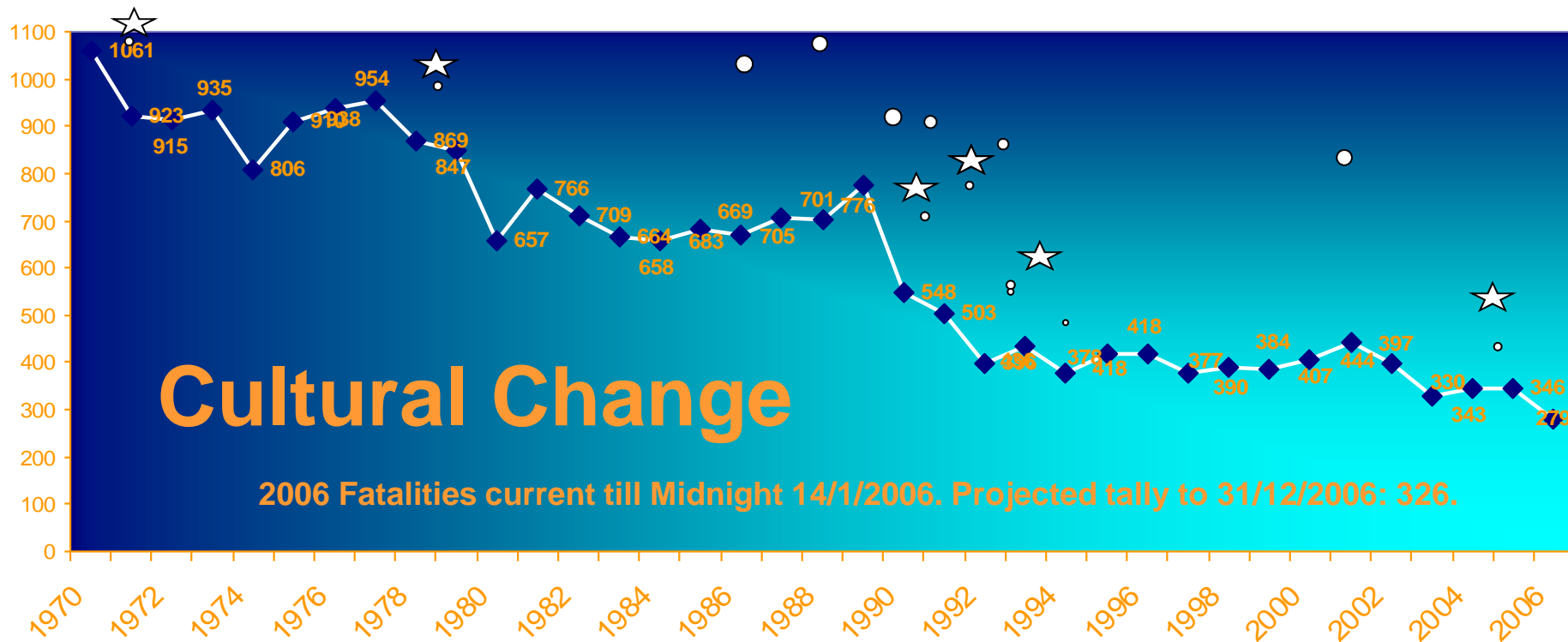
- 227,600 square kilometres in area
- Population - 5 million
 - 4 million licensed drivers.
 - Motor Vehicles – 3 million
 - Approximately 196,000 kilometres of roads





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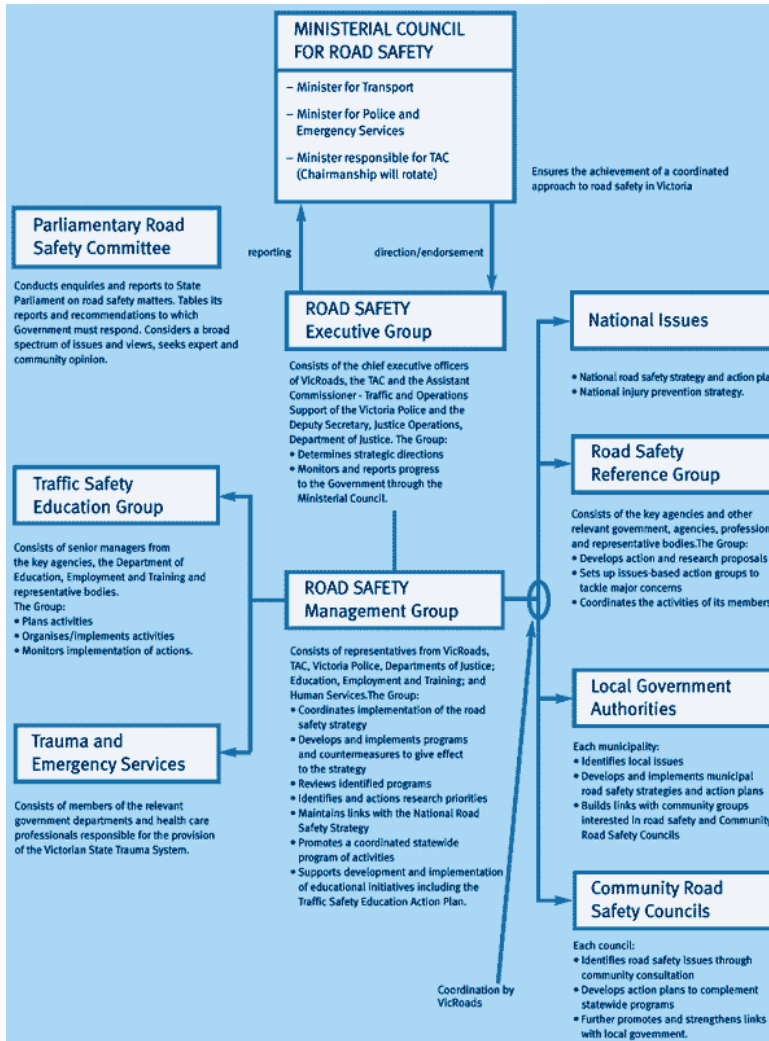
Annual Victorian Road Deaths, 1970 - 2006



Whole of Government Approach to Road Safety



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- Development and implementation of initiatives contained in the Strategy involves:
- Leadership from Government Ministers. Recent enhancements to the Strategy Co-ordination model include:
 - Ministerial Council is now Road Safety Management Sub Committee of Cabinet
 - Parliamentary Road Safety Committee now and Advisory Group
- Community involvement and participation.
- Major agencies working in partnership.
- Initiatives (new and old) which are research driven.

Powerful Partnerships



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- Traffic law enforcement
- Crash Investigation
- Crash reporting & prosecution



- State road authority
- Licensing & registration
- Manage road network
- Coordinate road safety



- Third party insurer
- Public awareness & advertising
- Investor in road safety programs

Victoria Police 10 Core Enforcement Initiatives



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1. Mandatory Seat Belt legislation
2. Introduction of breath testing
3. Introduction of mass random breath testing.
4. Dedicated Booze buses currently 2,375,000 PBT's Annually.
5. Portable speed Cameras
6. Fixed Speed Cameras
7. Fixed Speed Cameras at high risk locations
8. Fixed red light cameras at high risk sites.
9. Speed & Red Light at high risk sites.
10. Random Drug Testing
 - Methamphetamine
 - Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)
 - MDMA (Ecstasy)

Enforcement Strategies – Alignment with Reduced Trauma



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Compulsory Seat belts

Targets

- Raised compliance through enforcement & education.

Indicators

- Reduction in ejection of occupants from vehicles involved in collisions.
- Increase number of seat belt offences detected by police.

Random Breath Tests

Targets

- Increased perception of detection = reduction in drink driving.

Indicators

- Reduction in numbers of road users killed where excess prescribed alcohol is a factor.

Enforcement Strategies – Alignment with Reduced Trauma



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Booze Buses

Targets

- Improve intelligence to task resources against High Alcohol times.

Indicators

- Reduction in numbers of road users killed where exceeded alcohol limit are a factor.

Victorian Safety Camera Network

Targets

- Increase compliance with speed limits & adjust speed to driving conditions.
- Reduce police as opposed to speed camera tolerance levels..

Indicators

- Reduction in ratio of injury to non injury collisions.
- Reduction in mean travel speeds, reduction in collision impact speeds = reduced trauma.

Enforcement Strategies – Alignment with Reduced Trauma



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Random Drug Testing

Targets

- Presence of drugs identified in Coronial investigations.
- Higher than expected initial strike rates.
- Trial Completion
- Expansion of Drug Bus Assets through ERC funding.

Indicators

- Reduction in numbers of road users killed where presence of drugs are a factor.

Targets & Indicators Strengths & Weaknesses



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Strengths

- Provide Clear Direction.
- Provide Common Purpose.
- Measurable Achievements.
- Influences cultural change through behaviour modification.
- Justifies actions.

Weaknesses

- Targets may not be achieved.
- Threat to maintain trends of achievement.
- Accuracy of Indicators.
- Agreed definitions.
- Impersonalises Road Safety efforts.
- Public/Political criticism.

Enforcement based on Targets & Indicators



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Question Time ??????