

# road safety issues

July 2002

The Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA) has prepared this Road Safety Issues Report. It is based on reported crash data and trends for the 1997–2001 period. The intent of the report is to highlight the key road safety issues and to identify possible ways to reduce the number of road deaths and injuries in the Whakatane district.

It happens to all drivers – their attention is diverted or they are distracted by something when driving, or they simply do not see another party on the road until it is too late. But just how much are these lapses in concentration costing us? A lot, according to this year's road safety statistics from the Bay of Plenty region. Lapses in concentration (we call it poor observation) are having more and more serious injury and fatal consequences in the region.

While speed and drink-driving remain serious road safety issues, we must also make drivers aware that lack of concentration on the road is having an increasingly high cost.

## Major road safety issues:

### Whakatane district

Drink-driving

Poor observation

Speeding

Restraints and helmets

### Nationally

Speeding

Drink-driving

Failure to give way

Restraints



## 2001 road toll for Whakatane district



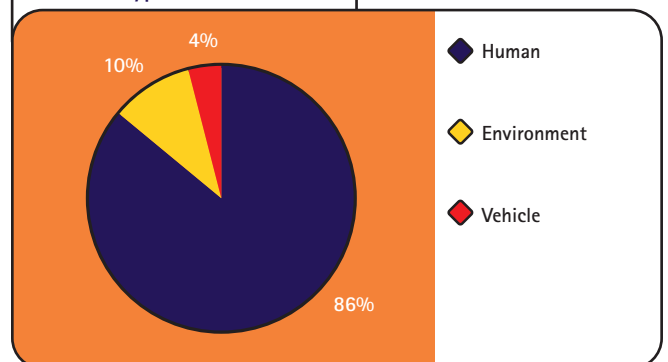
Deaths	7
Serious casualties	25
Minor casualties	63



Fatal crashes	5
Serious injury crashes	16
Minor injury crashes	32
Non-injury crashes	107

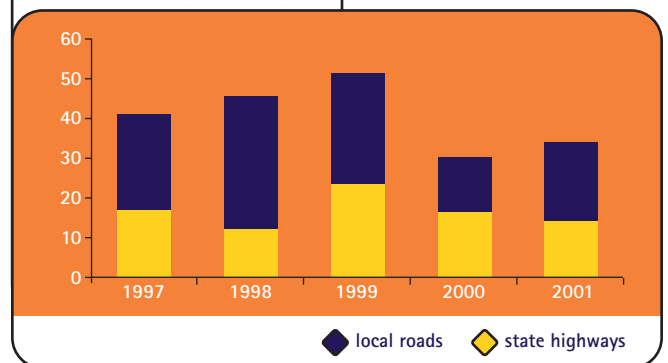
## Regional crash causes 1997–2001

User type 1997–2001



## Estimated social cost of crashes\*

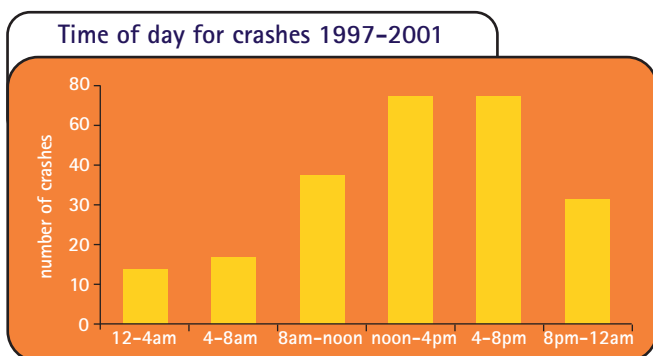
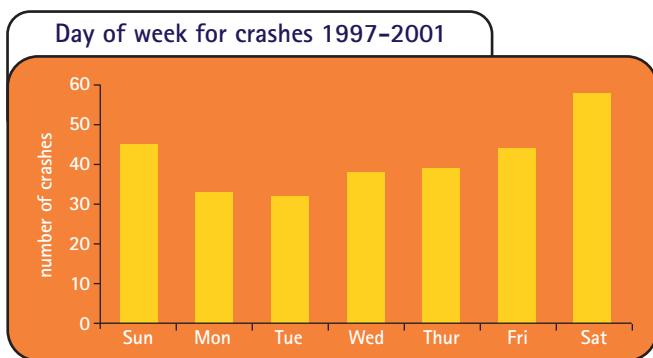
Social cost (\$ million)



\* The estimated social cost includes loss of life or life quality (estimated by the amount New Zealanders are prepared to pay to reduce their risk of fatal or non-fatal injury), loss of output due to injuries, medical and rehabilitation costs, legal and court costs, and property damage. These costs are expressed at June 2001 prices.

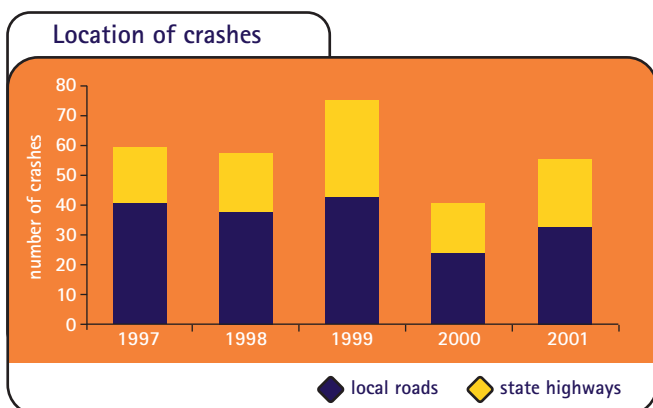
## When crashes occurred

Crashes resulting in injury can occur at any time, but in the Whakatane district between 1997 and 2001, Saturday and the afternoon (12–8pm) were the worst periods.



## Where crashes occurred

During the 1997–2001 period approximately 83 percent of fatal crashes (where one or more people were killed) and 69 percent of injury crashes occurred on rural roads. In rural areas there was a greater chance of a crash being fatal due to higher speed limits, than in an urban area.



## Who was involved in crashes

Between 1997 and 2001, 498 people were injured on Whakatane district roads. Drivers accounted for 46 percent of the people injured and passengers 34 percent.

Other road user groups among the injured in this period included motorcyclists (seven percent), cyclists (four percent) and pedestrians (five percent).

### Licence status of all drivers involved in injury crashes in 2001

Licence status	Urban crashes	Rural crashes
Full licence	70%	53%
Learner or restricted	19%	17%
No or wrong licence	7%	19%
Forbidden or disqualified	0%	0%
Overseas	0%	0%
Unknown	4%	11%



## Drink-driving

Alcohol affects the way people drive. Studies repeatedly show that the risk of crashing increases as a driver's blood alcohol level increases. Contrary to popular opinion, people with a high blood alcohol level are more likely to be injured or killed in a crash than those who have not consumed alcohol.

For every 100 drink-drivers or riders killed in road crashes, 59 of their passengers and 36 other road users die with them.

Nationally, alcohol was the second highest contributing factor in road crashes during 2001 and resulted in a total social cost of \$681 million. In past years, alcohol contributed to over 20 percent of all reported injury crashes and over 40 percent of fatal crashes. For the 12 months to December 2001, alcohol-affected drivers contributed to 20 percent of all fatal crashes and 13 percent of all injury crashes.

In the Whakatane district, alcohol was a factor in 21 percent of injury crashes in 2001 – a decrease from 2000 – and decreasing in line with the national trend.

There were 75 alcohol-related injury crashes reported in the last five years.

Alcohol was predominately a rural issue in the Whakatane district during 2001 and was a factor in 17 percent of the injury crashes occurring on roads with a speed limit greater than 70km/hr.

Alcohol has fluctuated as a factor on rural roads over the last three years, with the number of injury crashes rising from seven in 2000 to eight in 2001.

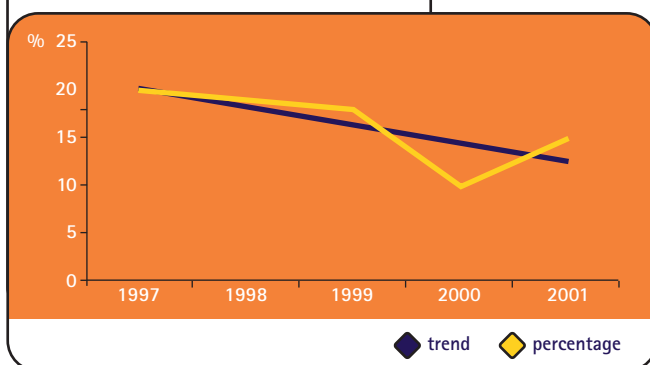
Responses from the Bay of Plenty region to the 2001 Public Attitudes Survey indicated:

- four percent of drivers agreed that there was not much chance of an accident when driving after drinking if they were careful
- 40 percent of drivers believed that the overall risk of being caught drinking and driving was small
- 84 percent believed compulsory breath testing helped to lower the road toll.

## The initiatives

- Knowledge-based road policing will ensure that police activities are targeted to risk locations.
- Last drink surveys completed by the New Zealand Police at the time of processing drink-drivers enable assessments to be made by liquor licensing assessment groups to identify at-risk premises.
- Roads need to be clear and self-explanatory, to reduce the scope for road user error. All road controlling authorities can help achieve this by ensuring that road marking and signage on their road network are maintained to appropriate standards and ensuring that motorists receive no surprises in their journeys.

Rural alcohol-related crashes





## Poor observation

Poor observation is a challenging issue for all road safety groups to address. In particular, we need to consider how to address:

- complacency of drivers
- looking but not seeing
- roading networks that contain surprises for the inattentive driver.

Driving requires a driver to concentrate not only on what they are doing, but also on the actions of others sharing the road.

Poor observation includes:

- inattention or failing to notice, eg failing to notice traffic lights while driving home on 'autopilot' and thinking about what to cook for tea
- attention being diverted, eg talking on the cellphone or being distracted by children in the back seat
- not seeing or looking for another party until too late, eg not checking behind when changing lanes, experiencing near misses at intersections.

Nationally, not seeing or looking for other parties until too late was the third highest contributing factor in injury crashes in 2001, and resulted in a total social cost of \$499 million.

In the Whakatane district, poor observation was a factor in 34 percent of injury crashes in 2001 – an increase from 2000 – and increasing in line with the national trend.

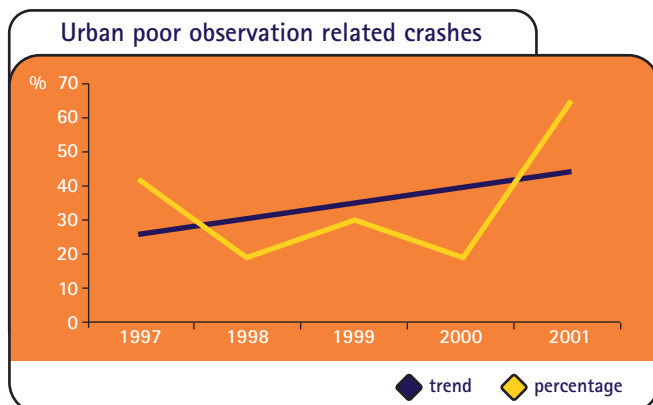
There were 64 injury crashes relating to poor observation reported in the last five years.

Poor observation was predominately an urban issue in the Whakatane district during 2001, and a factor in 65 percent of the injury crashes occurring on roads with a speed limit lower than 70km/hr. Poor observation has increased as a factor on urban roads over the last five years, with the number of injury crashes rising from three in 2000 to 11 in 2001.

Just under one third (30 percent) of poor observation crashes occurred at intersections.

## The initiatives

- Roads need to be clear and self-explanatory and reduce the scope for road user error. All road controlling authorities (RCAs) can help achieve this by ensuring that road marking and signage on their road network are maintained to appropriate standards and ensuring that motorists receive no surprises in their journeys.
- The driver licensing system now requires drivers to have their eyesight checked when they renew their licence (every 10 years) or when they apply for a licence, a new licence class or a new licence endorsement.
- Road safety audits can be used to ensure that appropriate and consistent sight distances and intersection controls are used by RCAs. The LTSA is able to assist with audits.
- The British government has established a long-term publicity strategy. Their THINK! campaign is about people using the roads safely, whether driving, walking, cycling or using public transport. Unlike previous campaigns, which concentrated on a particular road safety issue, THINK! is a year-round road safety banner for all campaigns, aiming to create a greater public awareness of all road safety issues. Further information can be found on the website: [www.think.detr.gov.uk](http://www.think.detr.gov.uk).



# 80 Speeding

Speeding includes not only exceeding the speed limit, but also driving too fast for the condition of the road. Driving at 100 km/hr in a light rain requires the same stopping distance as driving at 120km/hr on a sunny day.

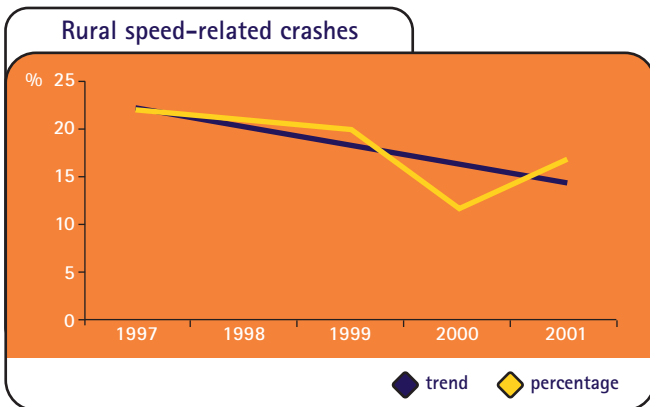
Nationally, speeding was the highest contributing factor in crashes in 2001, and resulted in a total social cost of \$770 million.

In the Whakatane district, speed was a factor in 15 percent of injury crashes in 2001 – the same as 2000 – and stable against a decreasing national trend.

Fifty-two speed-related injury crashes were reported in the last five years.

Speed was predominately a rural issue in the Whakatane district in 2001 and was a factor in 17 percent of the injury crashes occurring on roads with a speed limit greater than 70km/hr. Most roads in the Bay of Plenty were built for 80km/hr speeds and cannot be driven safely at the open road maximum of 100km/hr.

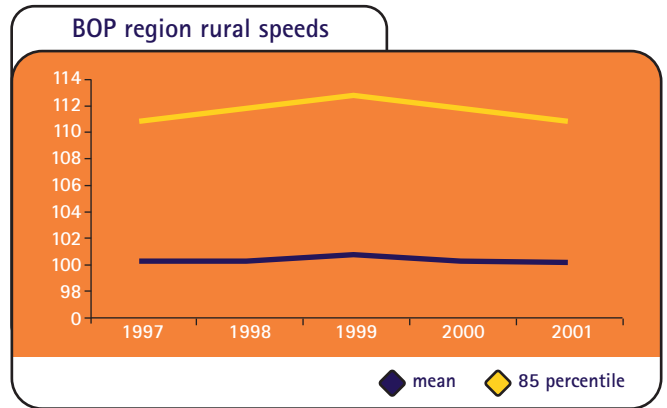
Speed has fluctuated as a factor on rural roads over the last five years, with the number of injury crashes rising from three in 2000 to six in 2001.



The 2001 Public Attitudes Survey responses from the Bay of Plenty region indicated:

- 26 percent of drivers said that they enjoyed driving fast on the open road
- 20 percent of drivers agreed that there was little chance of an accident when speeding if they were careful
- 44 percent of drivers thought that the risk of being caught speeding was small
- 82 percent thought that enforcing the speed limit helped to lower the road toll.

Speed surveys are undertaken annually throughout the country by LTSA and it is pleasing to see that nationally both urban and rural speeds are decreasing. The following graph illustrates the results of surveys undertaken in the Bay of Plenty region over the last five years:



## The initiatives

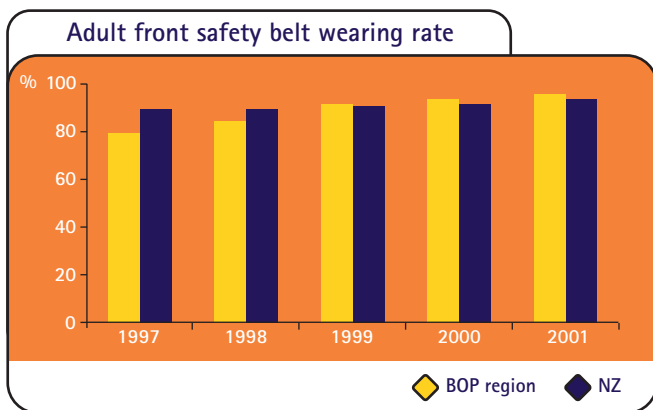
- Thirty-one New Zealand Police are dedicated to state highway patrol duties within the Waikato police district. Their task is road safety enforcement, focusing on speed, alcohol, restraints and accident-promoting offences.
- A region-wide review of speed camera locations by New Zealand Police, LTSA, road controlling authorities (RCAs) and other key stakeholders was undertaken this year with several existing sites being removed along with new sites being identified. Regular reviews of speed camera sites will ensure that their deployment continues to be targeted toward risk.
- The three-year region-wide open road project is now in its third and final year and is focused on crash causes on high-risk open roads.
- Regular reviews of speed limits by RCAs will ensure that they correctly reflect the level of development and the expectations of the average road user.
- Thresholds designed to encourage motorists to slow down upon entering urban areas are being used more throughout the region. Thresholds may include signs, planting, lighting, traffic islands and road marking.
- Knowledge-based road policing will ensure that police activities are targeted to risk locations.



## Restraints and helmets

### Front seat safety belt use – adults

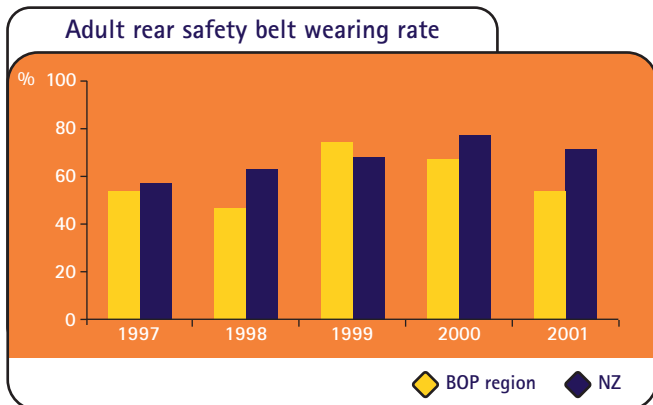
The national compliance rate for safety belt use by adults in front seats rose by two percent to 92 percent during 2001. In the Bay of Plenty region, the wearing rate continued to be above the national average and rose two percent to 94 percent.



### Rear seat safety belt use – adults

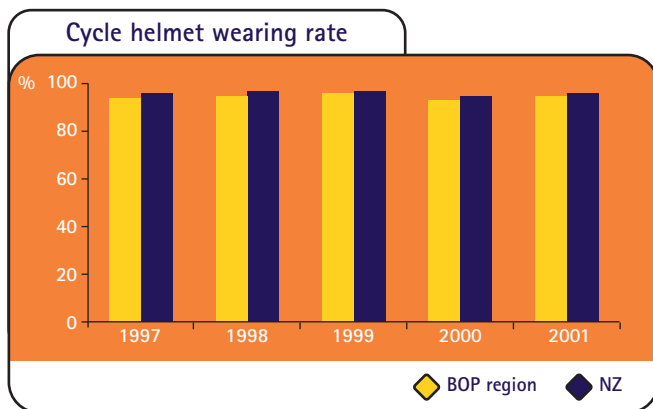
Responses from the Bay of Plenty region to the 2001 Public Attitudes Survey indicated that 11 percent of those surveyed thought that the chance of an adult being caught not wearing a safety belt as a rear seat passenger was very or fairly likely.

The national compliance rate of safety belt use by adults in rear seats fell from 76 percent to 70 percent in 2001. In the Bay of Plenty region, the wearing rate continued to be below the national average and fell a dramatic 13 percent to 53 percent.



### Cycle helmets

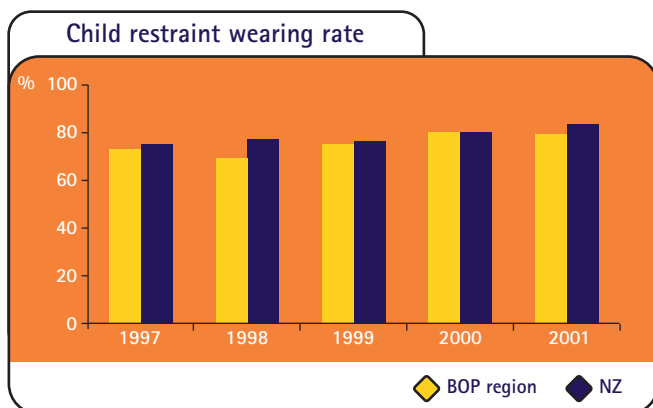
The national compliance rate for cycle helmet wearing improved by one percent to 94 percent during 2001. The Bay of Plenty region wearing rate also improved, rising two percent to 93 percent for 2001 – a similar level to 1998 wearing rates.



### Child restraint use

Responses from the Bay of Plenty region to the 2001 Public Attitudes Survey indicated that 27 percent of those surveyed thought that the chance of being caught if a child under five in a back seat was not in a child restraint was very or fairly likely.

Nationally, the child restraint wearing rate improved slightly in 2001 – up three percent to 82 percent. In the Bay of Plenty region, the wearing rate dropped slightly in 2001 – down one percent to 78 percent.



# Partnerships

The LTSA works closely with many road safety partners at national, regional and local levels. These include the New Zealand Police, local authorities, Transit New Zealand, Accident Compensation Corporation, health authorities and local service providers.

## Road Safety Partnership Plans

Road Safety Partnership Plans will be developed over the next 12 months to reflect the collaborative process whereby the road safety partners agree on the risk, identify objectives, direct tasks, set targets and monitor and review road safety progress. Partnership Plans will focus on the joint local authority areas that reflect the seven New Zealand Police areas within the Waikato and Bay of Plenty regions and will be based on Road Safety Action Plans.

Road Safety Action Plans (RSAPs) take a number of forms. RSAPs focusing on community education and road environment are developed annually by road controlling authorities and regional councils to outline the road safety issues and risk areas, objectives, actions and management systems. Policing RSAPs are developed quarterly by the New Zealand Police and are used as the basis for weekly/monthly Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPPs) for frontline staff.

## Community Road Safety Programme reviewed

A major component of the New Zealand Road Safety Programme, New Zealand's annual plan for road safety, is delivered through the Community Road Safety Programme (CRSP). The CRSP draws on major public health and community development strategies to assist its work, including those set out in the Ottawa Charter for health promotion.

A review of the CRSP has recently been completed. The aim of the review was to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the CRSP, which is now responsible for more than \$6 million in funding annually.

The review recommendations fall into four main groups.

- Ensuring a common understanding of the overall context and concept of the CRSP and developing operational alignment with this understanding.
- Improving decision making and streamlining the administrative processes.
- Building capacity at the community, local and regional levels to operate the programme effectively.
- Developing and implementing a treaty strategy and a cultural strategy.

Funding from the CRSP for the Whakatane district for the 2002/2003 year is proposed as follows:

### Road safety programmes

EBOP marae-based driver licensing

The Whakatane district road safety co-ordinator is employed directly by Environment Bay of Plenty and part funded by the LTSA.

The Whakatane district will also be involved this year in the following region-wide projects:

### Road safety programme

Regional restraints campaign

### Social marketing

Open road safety project

## Road safety engineering

'Road controlling authorities can continuously improve road safety performance by adopting quality assurance systems for the design and management of their roading networks. Leading RCAs, with LTSA's assistance, are currently developing safety management systems to identify road safety strategies, standards, expertise, management systems and audit regimes appropriate to their roading network. Safe road environments through RCA commitments to their safety management systems will support policing and education in halving the road toll over the next 10 years.'

Glenn Bunting

LTSA Regional Manager, Waikato and Bay of Plenty

The Whakatane district has a number of road safety engineering projects proposed for funding in 2002/2003, including:

- Gorge Road intersection improvements – bank excavations in preparation of new slip lane
- Ohope Hill and Otarawaiere intersection improvements – vertical realignment of Ohope Road to improve sight visibility
- Commerce Street intersection improvements
- installation of a new roundabout at the intersection of Pyne Street
- King Street intersection improvements
- installation of two new roundabouts at the intersections of Lovelock and James Streets.

## Road policing

'Police in the Bay of Plenty have set out to reduce the road toll in the district by 20 percent (71 deaths in 2001 to 57 in 2002).

We are confident this can be achieved through better deployment of police resources to the four key risks – speed, alcohol, poor observation and not using safety belts.'

Superintendent Gary Smith

District Commander, Bay of Plenty

## Land Transport Safety Authority

The LTSA's Hamilton Regional Office is able to assist in road safety activities such as:

- crash reduction studies
- safety audits
- crash data provision and analysis
- general road safety advice
- general road engineering advice.

The LTSA website also contains road safety information, including electronic copies of this report and all of the others that have been produced for the country ([www.ltsa.govt.nz](http://www.ltsa.govt.nz)).

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