Managing Road Safety & Collisions An Update on Progress

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The RSA exists to save lives

Our Vision

'The Road Safety Authority is recognised as the leading voice for road safety nationally and a leading voice Internationally, driving change in attitudes and behaviours in road users, collaborating with key stakeholders, to save lives.'

Our Mission

The aim of the Road Safety Authority is to save lives and prevent injuries by reducing the number and severity of collisions on our roads.









The RSA exists to save lives

Our purpose

For the general public

We research, educate and intervene to ensure that all road users are safer, year on year. We do this by challenging and changing attitudes to road safety in order to reduce high-risk, dangerous behaviour on our roads.

For road users

We set standards, we set out training, we test and we provide feedback so that road users can achieve an acceptable level of competence, that vehicles are at an acceptable level of safety such that road users can be confident about their own safety and the safety of others in their use of the road.

For professional drivers and business operators

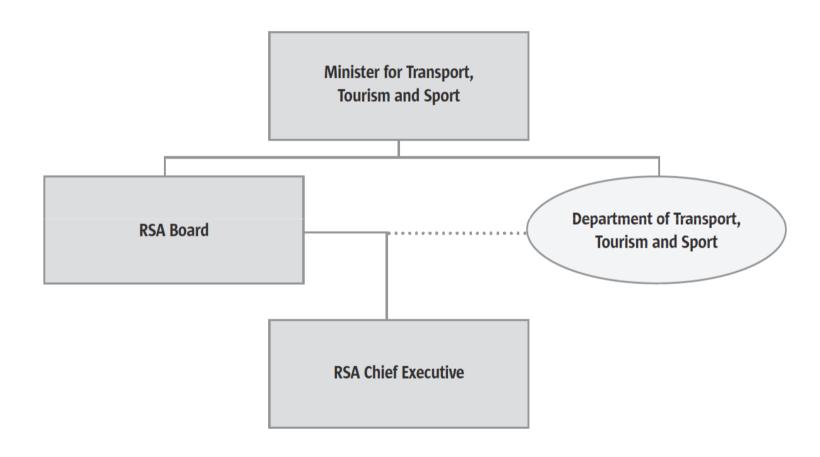
We establish a regime to protect road users, drivers, commercial and public enterprises from the hazards of defective vehicles and poor commercial driving practices to ensure their road users and the commercial enterprise is not impacted negatively.

For victims, victim organisations and those impacted by collisions

We advocate to reduce the personal, family, community and societal impact of death and injuries on our roads.



Governance





How we are organised

Road Safety, Driver Education and Research

'Our purpose is to educate and protect road users by improving their knowledge, skills and behaviours as they move through life'

Driver Testing and Licensing

'Our purpose is to set and assess driving standards, promote remedial training and licence drivers according to entitlements'

Vehicle Standards and Enforcement

'Our purpose is to set standards for vehicles, test against minimum standards and support compliance amongst commercial vehicle drivers and operators and enforce where necessary'

Finance and Commercial Services, Human Resources (HR) and Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

'Our purpose is to ensure that the operation of the RSA is enabled; efficiently, effectively and sustainably'



Our services 2018

4.7 million population



2.7m Licence Holders

684,000 licences, 162,000 driver tests, 130,000 theory tests, 20,000 digital tachograph cards,

77,795 Driver CPC card holders



2.4m Vehicles

1.34 million National Car Test (NCT),

493,000 Commercial Vehicle Roadworthiness Tests (CVRT)



Education and **Training**

825,000 hours education interactions annually,

1,758 Registered ADI's,

1,014 Driver CPC trainers,

650,000 EDT lessons completed in 2015,

6,218 IBT lessons completed in 2015



24 RSA Enforcement Officers

18,000 Roadside vehicle inspections

1,500 drivers' hours' inspections

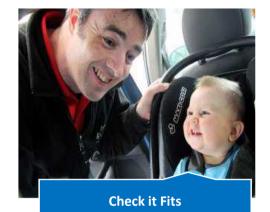
150 prosecutions initiated

Number of Service Centres

Theory Test 41; Driver Testing 52; NDLS 36; NCT 46; CVRT 144



Road Safety Interactive Education Initiatives



8,429 Checks















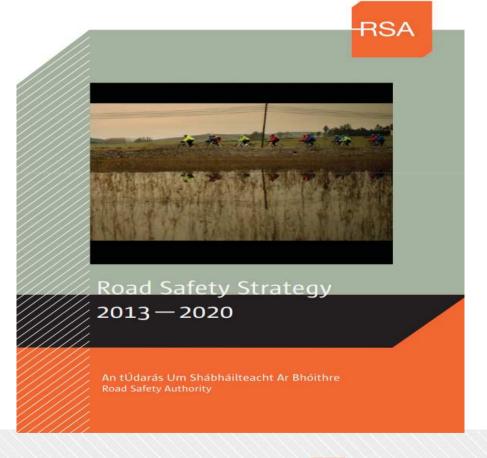


Government Road Safety Strategy



Government Road Safety Strategy 2013 to 2020

- The 4th Government Road Safety Strategy runs from 2013-2020.
- RSA is the Strategy "Owner"
- High Level Quarterly Ministerial Review.
- Mid-term review
- Target 124 deaths or fewer by 2020

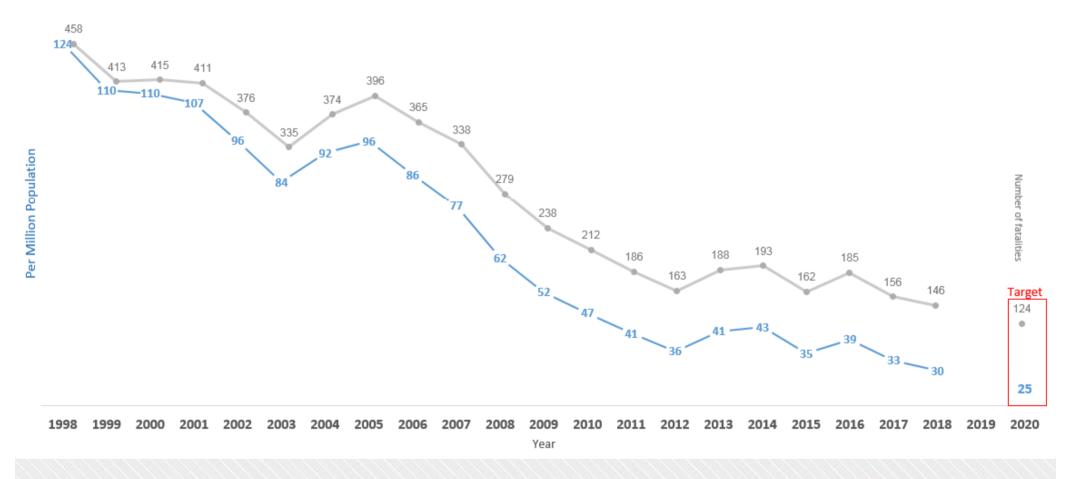




Performance Versus Target

There were 146 fatalities in 2018, Ireland's safest year on record. This represents 30 deaths per million population.

To reach 124 fatalities by 2020, a 16% decline in fatalities is required from 2018 to 2020.



Government Road Safety Strategy Local Authority Actions

	Actions	Responsibility	Due Date
43	Establish a Road Safety Working Together Group(RSWTG) in each Local Authority area to coordinate multi-agency road safety policy and implementation at a local level.	CCMA	Q4 2013
44	Each Local Authority RSWTG to publish a multi-agency Road Safety Action Plan and to publish an annual review on progress with implementation.	CCMA	Annually
54	Implement safety schemes at high risk locations on regional and local roads.	LA's	Annually
58	Each Local Authority to publish/renew their prioritised plan on road building construction and maintenance on an annual basis.	LA's / CCMA	Annually



Government Road Safety Strategy Local Authority Actions

Mid Term Review of Road Safety Strategy – New Actions

Action 35 – Review the feasibility of extending the number of 30km/h

zones in VRU rich locations (urban city / town centres), in

consultation with UK experts on best practice models in place in

the UK and internationally

Agency - CCMA

Delivery - Q4 2018



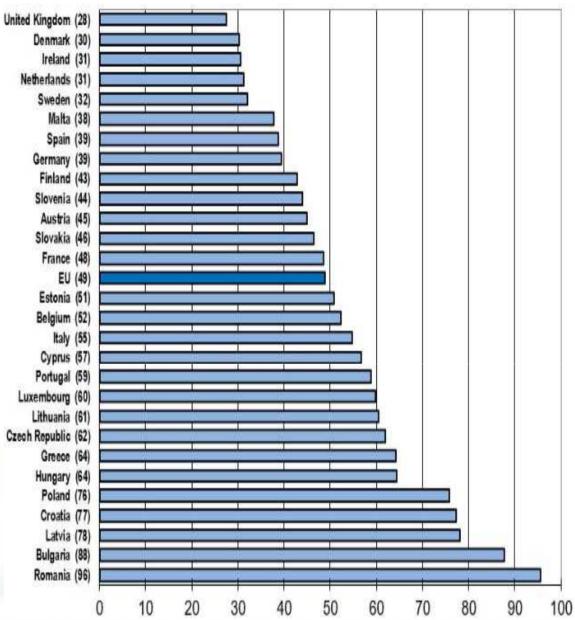
Progress since first Government Road Safety Strategy





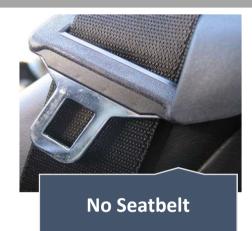
Road deaths per million inhabitants in the EU28 - 2018





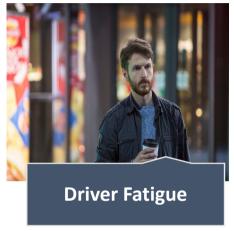


Contributory Factors

















Fatal Collisions 2008-2012

Pre Crash Reports

Report is based on an analysis of the completed Garda investigation file where the full circumstances of the collisions are available. Access was granted by An Garda Síochána to the completed Investigation File produced for each collision. The file contains two main reports:

- 1. An Garda Investigation Report
- 2. Forensic Collision Investigation Report

So far, four reports have been completed:

- Speed
- Vehicle Factors
- Alcohol Report in Co-Operation with Medical Bureau of Road Safety
- Motorcyclists



Summary of Vehicle Factor Report



Tyres were a known contributory factor in 8% of the 858 collisions involving a motorised vehicle



Over half (52%) of the tyres on the 66 vehicles with defective tyres were excessively/dangerously worn 11% were underinflated, some dengerously low



21 (32%) of the 66 vehicles lost control on a bend

The condition of tyres accounted for almost two thirds (64%) of the 101 vehicle factors cited as contributory to the collision.

Combination of tyres and behavioural factors such as alcohol, drugs, speed, distraction, fatigue led to the final outcome of the collision.



Defective tyres were very prevalent as a factor in single vehicle crashes (74%)



The majority of defective tyres were on

cars (84%)
(6%) motorcycle
collisions had tyre quality as a
contributory factor





47% drivers
were 17 to 24 year olds



The majority (62%) of the 66 collision occurred on a regional road



Dry at the time of 41 (62%) of the 66 collision



Summary of Findings

Speed as a factor in Fatal Collisions



Half of the Drivers

(both male and female) were aged between 16 to 24 years.



Over Half

(55.8%) of the collisions where excessive speed was cited as a contributory factor involved a single vehicle

only.



The Top Five Counties

where most collisions had excessive speed cited as a factor were Donegal (8.4%), Cork (8%), Wexford (8%), Cavan (7%) and Galway (7%).



43% of the Collision

where
excessive speed
was a factor
occurred
between 9pm
and 4am.



The Majority (91%) of the

274 drivers were **male**.



The Primary Trip purpose was social

(84%).



The Main Action

indicated for the culpable driver was loss of control of the vehicle (70%).





alcohol-related



alcohol consumption prior to the collision. orcyclist with a record of of all 867 collisions involved at



of the 867 fatal collisions

motorcyclists were five times over the current legal limit. ving limit. A quarter of drivers were the current legal limit and a fifth of Half of all drivers and motorcyclists over four times

X4 X5



Almost half (47%) of the BAC of 201-251+



with a BAC in excess of 201mg Over half (52%) of the



Overall, over half (58%) of the 330 alcohol-related collisions occur



iale. Almost half (43%) of the alcohol were aged between drivers who had consumed 16 and 24 years.



Almost 1/3 of the alcohol-related collisions occurred on a Sunday.

Almost 2/3 occurred on the weekend days Friday, Saturday and Sunday.







Summary of Findings

Motorcyclist Report















98% Male

50% of the motorcyclists were aged between **25-34.**

86% on social trip

Over half (56%) occurred on a Saturday or Sunday. Sunday alone accounting for a third (33%).

Over half (56%) of the fatal collisions involving a motorcyclist occurred between 12pm and 7pm.

60% of the fatal collisions involving a motorcyclist occurred on a regional road and a quarter (26%) on a national road.

Almost half (49%) of the 93 collisions had excessive speed as a contributory factor. Almost a third (29%) of all motorcyclists involved in the 93 fatal collisions had consumed alcohol.

Sunday alone accounting for (33%)

Where

Vehicle Factors



The county where the largest proportion of culpable drivers which had defective tyres on their vehicles was **Donegal** (18.2%). Followed by **Cork**, **Kerry** and **Wexford** (9.1% each).

Speed



The top three counties where most collisions had speed cited as a factor were Donegal (8.4%), Cork (8%) and Wexford (8%). However, counties Cavan and Galway has similar levels.

Alcohol



Of all 330 collisions, Cork, Gal way, Dublin and Donegal accounted for over a third (36%) of all collisions where alcohol was a contributory factor

Motorcyclists



Of all 93 collisions, Cork, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary accounted for 44 (47%) of all fatal collisions involving a motorcyclist.

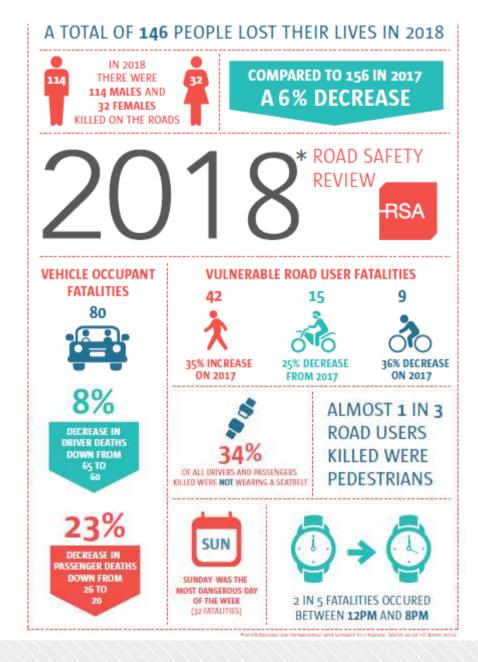


Road Fatalities 2018





Road Fatalities 2018





Road Fatalities 2019











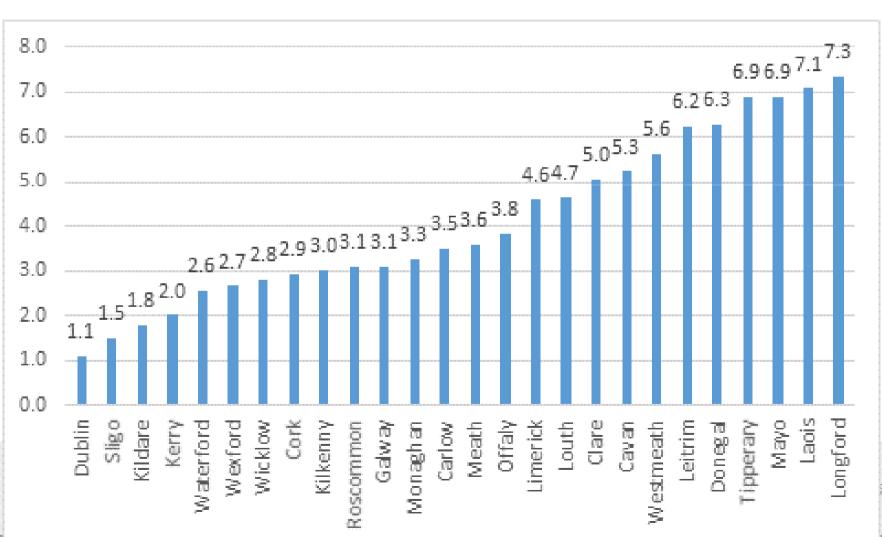
	DRIVER	PEDESTRIAN	PASSENGER	MOTORCYCLIST*	CYCLIST	TOTAL
2018	26	14	7	1	6	56
2019	34	8	7	4	3	54
DIFFERENCE	+8	-6	-	+3	-3	+2



Thank You.



Fatalities Per 100,000 Population



DADS. JU CAN GET US THERE.