

2018 Road Fatalities and Serious Injuries In South Australia

There were 80 fatalities on South Australian roads in 2018. This is 20% lower than the 100 fatalities recorded in 2017 and is 19 fewer fatalities than the previous 5 year average (2013-17) of 99 fatalities.

Serious injuries have decreased from 622 in 2017 to 576 in 2018, the lowest recorded total of serious injuries in a given year. This is also 19% lower than the previous 5 year average (2013–17) of 715 serious injuries per year.

Table 1 - Fatalities and serious injuries, South Australia, 2013-2018

Year	Fatalities	Serious injuries
2013	97	790
2014	108	711
2015	102	759
2016	86	692
2017	100	622
2018	80	576

South Australia's fatality rate for 2018 is 4.6 per 100,000 population and is well below the 5.8 recorded at the end of 2017.

Table 2 – SA Fatalities 2018 compared to 2017

Fatalities	2018	2017	2013-17 Average	Change from 2017 to 2018
Total fatalities	80	100	99	-20
Fatality rate per 100,000 population	4.6	5.8	5.8	-1.2
Drivers	39	45	45	-6
Heavy vehicle drivers	2	1	2	1
Passengers	16	11	18	5
Motorcyclists	10	24	13	-14
Cyclists	7	2	4	5
Pedestrians (includes gopher & wheelchair users)	6	17	15	-11
Older road users (70+)	15	25	23	-10
Young road users (16-24)	17	20	17	-3
Fatalities in the Greater Adelaide Region	24	56	43	-32
Rural fatalities	56	44	56	12
Driver and passenger fatalities not wearing a seatbelt	16%	38%	27%	-22%
Speed a contributing factor in fatal crash	24%	26%	29%	-3%
Drivers/riders killed with an illegal BAC	18%	21%	22%	-2%
Drivers/riders killed tested positive to drugs	21%	25%	24%	-4%

Table 3 – SA serious injuries 2018 compared to 2017

Serious injuries	2018	2017	2013-17 Average	Change from 2017 to 2018
Total serious injuries	576	622	715	-46
Drivers	268	300	327	-32
Heavy vehicle drivers	9	13	13	-4
Passengers	87	124	130	-37
Motorcyclists ¹	103	105	125	-2
Cyclists ²	51	39	58	12
Pedestrians (includes gopher & wheelchair)	58	41	61	17
Older road users (70+)	83	110	83	-27
Young road users (16-24)	111	99	147	12
Serious injuries in the Greater Adelaide Region	323	359	401	-36
Rural serious injuries	253	263	314	-10

Key Points – 2018 Fatalities and Serious Injuries:

Metropolitan Adelaide Area – The number of fatal crashes in the metropolitan Adelaide area substantially decreased in 2018 compared to 2017, as did the number of serious injury crashes. There were 24 fatal crashes, which is 30 less than the previous year and around 42% lower than the previous 5 year average.

There were 284 serious injury crashes in 2018 compared to 322 in 2017, and also fewer than the previous 5 year average of 358. Within Metropolitan Adelaide, 29% of fatal crashes were at intersections. This decreased from 31% in 2017.

Rural areas – The decline of fatal crashes in the metro area was slightly offset by an increase in the number in the rural area. There were 51 fatal crashes in rural areas in 2018, 12 more than the previous year and two more than the previous 5 year average.

Serious injury crashes have declined from 211 in 2017 to 201 in 2018 (5 year average of 246). In rural areas 57% of fatal crashes were single vehicle crashes, such as the vehicle rolling over or hitting objects such as trees. This is a slight decrease from 59% in 2017.

Young road users – The number of 16-19 year old fatalities increased by two fatalities from eight in 2017 to 10 in 2018. The previous five year average was five fatalities. The number of fatality in the 20 – 24 year old range decreased from 12 in 2017 to seven in 2018, which is also less than the previous 5 year average of 11 deaths.

The number of 16 - 24 year olds seriously injured increased from 99 in 2017 to 111 in 2018, yet is still lower than the 5 year average of 147 for 16- 24 year olds seriously injured.

Older road users – The number of fatalities of people aged 70 or over has reduced considerably in 2018. 15 people in this age group were killed compared to 25 in 2017 with a 5 year average of 23 fatalities.

Serious injuries also declined from 110 in 2017 to 83 in 2018. The previous 5 year average is 83 serious injuries for this age group.

¹ Motorcyclists include scooter operators and pillion passengers

² Pedestrians include gopher & wheelchair users

Key Points – 2018 Fatalities and Serious Injuries (continued):

Drivers/passengers – Driver (including heavy vehicle driver) fatalities deceased from 46 in 2017 to 41 in 2018. Passenger fatalities increased from 11 in 2017 to 16 in 2018 but remained below the 5 year average of 18 deaths.

Driver (including heavy vehicle driver) serious injuries also decreased from 313 in 2017 to 277 in 2018. Passenger serious injuries dropped from 121 in 2017 to 87 in 2018 and below the 5 year average of 130.

Motorcyclists – Fatalities decreased substantially from 24 in 2017 to 10 in 2018. In 2017 a high number of motorcyclists were killed compared to previous years. The five year average of motorcyclists killed is 13 fatalities.

Serious injuries declined from 108 in 2017 to 103 in 2018 and below the previous 5 year average of 125 serious injuries.

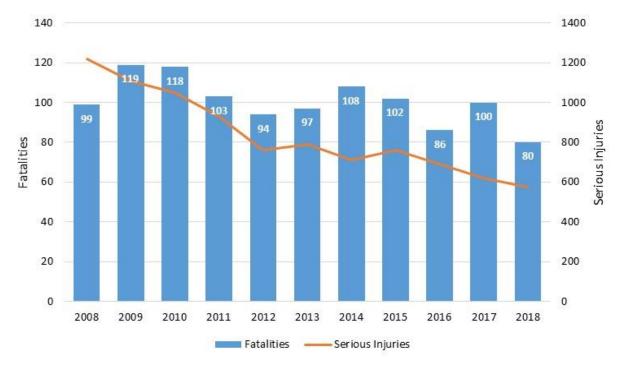
> **Pedestrians** – Fatalities decreased from 17 in 2017 to six in 2018. This number is well below the average of 15 deaths over the previous 5 years.

Serious injuries have increased for pedestrians. In 2018, 58 pedestrians were seriously injured compared to 41 in 2017, it is however below the 5 year average of 61 pedestrians seriously injured.

> Cyclists – the number of cyclists killed increased from two in 2017 to seven in 2018. This is also above the 5 year average of 4 cyclists killed per year.

The number of cyclists seriously injured has also risen from 39 in 2017 to 51 in 2018. Although high it remains below the previous 5 year average of 58 cyclists seriously injured per year.

Seatbelts – 16% of driver and passenger fatalities in 2018 were not wearing a seatbelt at the time of the crash. A significant decrease compared to 38% in 2017 and a previous 5 year average of 27%.



Fatal and Serious Injuries, South Australia 2008 – 2018

Results for 2018 - Road User Types:

Table 4 - Fatalities and serious injuries by road user type, 2013-2018

		Fatalities			Serious injuries			
Road user type	Average 2013-17			Average 2013-17	2017	2018		
Drivers	45	45	39	327	300	268		
Heavy vehicle drivers	2	1	2	13	13	9		
Passengers	18	11	16	130	121	87		
Motorcyclists ³	13	24	10	125	108	103		
Cyclists	4	2	7	58	39	51		
Pedestrians ⁴	15	17	6	61	41	58		
Total	99	100	80	715	622	576		

Gender

Table 5 - Fatalities and serious injuries by gender, 2013-2018

		Fatalities		Serious injuries			
Gender	Average 2013-17	2017 2018		Average 2013-17	2017	2018	
Male	69	80	62	459	391	370	
Female	29	20	18	255	231	206	
Total	99	100	80	715 622 576			

Age

Table 6 - Fatalities and serious injuries by age, 2013-2018

		Fatalities			Serious injurie	S
Age	Average 2013-17	2017	2018	Average 2013-17	2017	2018
0-15	5	3	4	30	26	26
16-19	5	8	10	65	43	48
20-24	11	12	7	82	56	63
25-29	8	8	6	68	54	50
30-39	11	10	7	100	81	72
40-49	16	11	13	105	83	79
50-59	9	11	7	100	88	83
60-69	11	12	11	63	60	55
70-79	10	9	10	50	64	50
80-89	11	12	4	28	38	25
90+	3	4	1	6	8	8
Unknown	0	0	0	18	21	17
Total	99	100	80	715	622	576

 $^{^3}$ Motorcyclists include scooter operators and pillion passengers 4 Pedestrians include gopher $\,$ & wheelchair users

Results for 2018 - Location:

		Fatalities		Serious injuries			
Location	Average 2013-17	2017	2018	Average 2013-17	2017	2018	
Metropolitan Adelaide Area	43	56	24	401	359	323	
Rural Area	56	44	56	314	263	253	
Total	99	100	80	715	622	576	

Table 7 - Fatalities and serious injuries by location, 2013-2018

Table 8 - Fatal and serious injury crashes by location, 2013-2018

		Fatal crashes		Serious injury crashes			
Location	Average 2013-17	2017	2018	Average 2013-17	2017	2018	
Metropolitan Adelaide Area	41	54	24	358	322	284	
Rural Areas	49	39	51	246	211	201	
Total	90	93	75	605	533	485	

- There were 24 fatal crashes in the metro area in 2018. This is 30 fewer fatal crashes than the previous year and around 42% less than the previous 5 year average of 41 fatal crashes.
- Within Metropolitan Adelaide, 29% of fatal crashes were at intersections, slightly lower than 31% in 2017.
- Fatal crashes in rural areas however increased from the previous year by 12 crashes, and two more than the previous 5 year average.
- 57% of fatal crashes in rural areas were single vehicle crashes such as the vehicle rolling over or hitting objects such as trees, a slight decrease from 59% in 2017.
- In rural areas 24% of fatal crashes were vehicles colliding head on, an increase from 13% in 2017.

Speed Limit

Table 9 - Fatal and serious injury crashes by speed limit, 2013-2018

		Fatal crashes		Serious injury crashes			
Speed limit	Average 2017 2013		2018	Average 2013-17	2017	2018	
40 km/h or below	3	7	3	10	11	13	
50 km/h	13	15	5	132	99	107	
60 km/h	19	22	13	175	172	137	
70-90 km/h	13	15	8	100	73	59	
100 km/h	22	16	21	114	112	87	
110 km/h	20	18	25	75	66	82	
Total	90	93	75	605	533	485	

- In 2018, 61% of fatal crashes were on roads with a speed limit of 100 or 110km/h compared to 37% in 2017 and a previous 5 year average of 47%
- In 2018, 17% of fatal crashes occurred on roads with a speed limit of 60km/h compared to 24% in 2017 and a previous 5 year average of 22%.

Road user and behavioural issues:

Young Road Users

> There were 17 fatalities and 111 serious injuries in 2018 recorded in the 16 -24 year age group. The 16-19 year old age group increased from 8 fatalities in 2017 to 10 in 2018, and is five above the previous 5 year average. Seven 20-24 year olds were killed in 2018, this is five less than 2017 and four below the average.

				Fat	talities		
Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-17	2018
16-19	2	6	7	3	8	5	10
20-24	13	11	9	12	12	11	7
Total	15	17	16	15	20	17	17
				Seriou	is injuries	;	
Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-17	2018
16-19	50	80	71	81	43	65	48
20-24	93	90	84	86	56	82	63
Total	143	170	155	167	99	147	111

- In 2018 young people aged 16 24 represented 21% of all fatalities and 19% of all serious injuries. This age group make up 13% of licensed drivers and 11% of the total population in South Australia.
- > 16 24 year old fatalities and serious injuries for 2018 include:
 - 63 drivers
 - 27 passengers
 - 25 motorcyclists
 - 10 pedestrians
 - 3 cyclists
 - 55% were male
- > Of the 16-24 year old driver/rider fatalities and serious injuries:
 - 12 were learner drivers (12 serious injuries)
 - 14 were P1 licence holders (5 fatalities, 9 serious injuries)
 - 22 were P2 licence holders (2 fatalities, 20 serious injuries)
 - 30 held Full licences (3 fatalities, 27 serious injuries)

Older Road Users

- > Fifteen people aged 70 and over were killed in 2018 and a further 83 were seriously injured.
- > Fatalities and serious injuries in this age group include:
 - 49 drivers (including heavy vehicle drivers) (9 fatalities, 40 serious injuries)
 - 21 passengers (3 fatalities, 18 serious injuries)
 - 6 motorcyclists including scooter operator and pillion passenger (1 fatality, 5 serious injuries)
 - 13 pedestrians including gopher/wheelchair riders (one fatality, 12 serious injuries)
 - Nine cyclists (1 fatality and 8 serious injuries)
 - 48% were male
 - 55% of serious casualties occurred in the Metropolitan Adelaide Region

		Fatalities							
Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-17	2018		
70-79	11	9	10	10	9	10	10		
80-89	11	10	12	9	12	11	4		
90+	2	3	1	4	4	3	1		
Total	24	22	23	23	25	23	15		
				Seriou	is injurie:	S			
Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-17	2018		
70-79	53	30	55	47	64	50	50		
80-89	27	24	20	29	38	28	25		
90+	2	3	5	11	8	6	8		
Total	82	57	80	87	110	83	83		

Motorcyclists

> There were 10 motorcycle rider fatalities in 2018 and a further 96 motorcycle riders seriously injured. There were six pillion passengers and one scooter rider seriously injured in 2018.

	Fatalities								
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-17	2018		
Motorcyclist	12	11	11	7	24	13	10		
Scooter operator	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Pillion passenger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	12	11	11	8	24	13	10		
				Serious	injuries				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-17	2018		
Motorcyclist	109	116	130	93	105	111	96		
Scooter operator	20	11	9	12	0	10	1		
Pillion passenger	5	3	6	4	3	4	6		
Total	134	130	145	109	108	125	103		

- > Of the 113 motorcyclist fatalities and serious injuries:
 - 93% were male
 - Two riders were not wearing a helmet at the time of the crash.

Age of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured in 2018:

Age group	Fatalities	Serious injuries
0-15	0	1
16-19	1	8
20-24	0	16
25-29	0	14
30-39	0	12
40-49	4	14
50-59	1	22
60-69	3	11
70+	1	4
Unknown	0	1
Total	10	103

Pedestrians and Cyclists

- > Six pedestrians were killed and 57 were seriously injured in 2018.
 - Fatalities Average 2013-17 Pedestrian Gopher/Wheelchair Cyclist Total **Serious injuries** Average 2013-17 Pedestrian Gopher Cyclist Total
- > Seven cyclists were killed and 51 were seriously injured in 2018.

Age of pedestrians (includes gopher operators/wheelchairs) killed or seriously injured:

Age group	Fatalities	Serious injuries
0-15	1	9
16-19	0	3
20-24	2	5
25-29	0	5
30-39	1	6
40-49	1	6
50-59	0	3
60-69	0	4
70-79	0	7
80+	1	5
unknown	0	5
Total	6	58

Of the six pedestrian fatalities, three occurred in the rural region and three in Metropolitan Adelaide.

Age of cyclists killed or seriously injured:

Age group	Fatalities	Serious injuries
0-15	1	6
16-19	0	0
20-24	0	3
25-29	1	3
30-39	0	3
40-49	2	14
50-59	0	13
60-69	2	1
70-79	0	7
80 +	1	1
Unknown	0	0
Total	7	51

Five of the seven cyclist fatalities occurred in the rural region.

Drink driving

> Of the drivers/riders tested so far, forensic results show 18% killed in fatal crashes in 2018 had an illegal blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This compares to 21% in 2017 and a 5 year average of 22%.

	Number of driver and	Number of driver and	Num	Percentage of those tested		
	rider fatalities	rider fatalities tested	0.05- 0.079	0.08- 0.149	0.15+	that were above 0.05
2013	60	57	1	4	9	25%
2014	63	58	0	5	8	22%
2015	63	58	2	1	10	22%
2016	49	47	0	3	6	19%
2017	70	70	2	4	9	21%
5 year avg 2013-2017	61	58	1	3	9	22%
2018	51	50	0	4	5	18%

Drug driving

> Of the drivers/riders tested so far forensic results show 20% killed in fatal crashes in 2018 tested positive for the presence of cannabis, methamphetamine or ecstasy or a combination of these drugs. This compares to 24% in 2017 and a 5 year average of 24%.

	Number of driver and rider fatalities	Number of driver and rider fatalities tested	Number that tested positive to cannabis, meth or ecstasy	Percentage of those tested that were positive
2013	60	56	10	18%
2014	63	61	15	25%
2015	64	58	14	24%
2016	49	47	14	30%
2017	70	69	17	25%
5 year avg 2013-2017	62	58	14	24%
2018	51	48	10	21%

Speed

- > The identification of speeding as a contributing factor in road traffic crashes cannot always be directly determined and is often underreported in road crash data. However analysis suggests that in 24% of fatal crashes in 2018 speeding was considered a contributing factor. This is below the 5 year (2013-17) average of 29% of fatal crashes being considered as speed related. In 2017 this figure was also 29%.
- > 61% of fatal crashes and 35% of serious injury crashes in 2018 occurred on roads with a speed limit of 100km/h or above.

	Fatal crashes							
	Below 50km/h	50km/h	60km/h	70- 90km/h	100km/h	110km/h	% on roads 100km/h+	
2013	2	19	18	12	24	14	43%	
2014	1	7	24	8	32	24	58%	
2015	2	12	24	12	18	28	48%	
2016	1	13	9	18	19	17	47%	
2017	8	15	21	15	16	18	37%	
5 year avg 2013-2017	3	13	19	13	22	20	47%	
2018	3	5	13	8	22	24	61%	

	Serious injury crashes							
	Below 50km/h	50km/h	60km/h	70- 90km/h	100km/h	110km/h	% on roads 100km/h+	
2013	6	143	204	117	115	81	29%	
2014	13	147	163	92	111	68	30%	
2015	11	149	177	116	125	79	31%	
2016	9	121	159	100	106	79	32%	
2017	11	99	172	73	112	66	33%	
2013-17 average	10	132	175	100	114	75	31%	
2018	13	107	137	59	87	82	35%	

Non restraint use

- > Of the drivers and passengers killed in 2018, 16% were not wearing a seatbelt at the time of the crash. In 2017, 38% were not restrained and the previous 5 year average (2013-17) is 27%.
- > Of the eight drivers and passengers killed not wearing a seatbelt, five were drivers and three were passengers.

Driver and rider fatigue

Fatigue is often ranked as a factor in road crashes, although its contribution in individual cases is hard to measure and is often not reported as a cause of the crash. Preliminary analysis of fatal crashes in 2018 shows that at least 12 crashes were likely to be due to fatigue. This is compares to nine crashes in 2017.

Age of passenger vehicles involved in crashes

In 2018, of the passenger vehicles involved in fatal crashes 65% were 10 years old or greater, above the 5 year average (2013-2017) of 61% of passenger vehicles involved in fatal crashes. In addition, 62% of passenger vehicles involved in serious injury crashes in 2018 were 10 years or older.

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	Passenger vehicles involved in fatal crashes								
Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-17	2018		
Less than 5 years	16	22	18	14	22	18	12		
5- 9 years	24	20	24	17	16	20	16		
10 years or more	59	58	59	55	69	60	52		
Total	99	100	101	86	107	99	80		
		Passenger vehicles involved in serious injury crashes							
Age	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-17	2018		
Less than 5 years	134	116	134	100	123	121	75		
5-9 years	167	165	137	140	144	151	123		
10 years or more	414	342	423	400	353	386	324		
Total	715	623	694	640	620	658	522		

Star safety rating for light vehicles involved in fatal crashes

> Of the light vehicles involved in fatal crashes in 2018, 63% had a car safety rating of 3 Stars or less or were more than 15 years old and did not have a safety rating. Only 15% were 5 star vehicles (including both ANCAP rated and Used Car Safety Ratings).

Results from previous years

					BAC	Tested		Location ⁵	
Year	Fatalities ¹	Fatality Rate per 100,000 population ²	Licences ²	Vehicle Registrations ²	above legal limit	positive to drugs	No Seatbelt ⁴	Rural	Metropol itan Adelaide
1974 - Highest Road Toll	382	30.77	636,604	577,600	n/a	n/a	n/a	207	175
1980's	252	20.56	757,974	708,600	46 (56%) ³	n/a	n/a	135	117
1990's	179	15.78	923,309	883,500	30 (35%)	n/a	26 (36%) ⁴	104	75
2000's	137	11.03	1,025,260	1,011,100	24 (32%)	n/a	24 (32%)	82	55
2017	100	5.8	1,238,239	1,442,520	15 (21%)	17 (25%)	19 (38%)	44	56
2018	80	4.6	1,245,165	1,442,983	9 (18%)	10 (21%)	8 (16%)	56	24

 $^{\rm 1}\,{\rm Average}$ per year over the decade where appropriate

² Data is taken from the beginning of the decade

³ Legal BAC limit was below .08 during the 1980's

⁴ Seatbelt data only available from 1992. Percent is of those with a known seatbelt status.

⁵ The boundary used for defining the Adelaide metropolitan area has been changed in this report to be consistent with the ABS Metropolitan Adelaide Statistical Area definition (ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard). For comparison purposes within this report, all crash and casualty data by region since 2010 have been updated to reflect the boundaries defining the metropolitan and rural regions. Data by region prior to 2010 cannot be directly related as it uses the previous metro/rural boundaries. For the same reason, data by region presented in previous reports cannot be compared to data in this report.

Fatalities & Serious Injuries, South Australia, 1950 – 2018

Year	Fatalities	Serious	Year	Fatalities	Serious
		Injuries			Injuries
1950	170	-	1985	269	3198
1951	197	-	1986	288	2954
1952	172	-	1987	256	2912
1953	136	-	1988	223	2590
1954	153	-	1989	222	2492
1955	173	-	1990	225	2397
1956	167	-	1991	184	2058
1957	185	-	1992	164	1600
1958	200	-	1993	218	1549
1959	185	-	1994	163	1514
1960	234	-	1995	182	1521
1961	203	-	1996	181	1721
1962	194	-	1997	149	1511
1963	223	-	1998	168	1604
1964	238	-	1999	153	1607
1965	243	-	2000	166	1627
1966	270	-	2001	154	1603
1967	253	-	2002	154	1538
1968	275	3468	2003	156	1470
1969	251	4055	2004	139	1331
1970	349	3799	2005	147	1297
1971	292	3573	2006	117	1358
1972	312	3256	2007	125	1369
1973	329	3431	2008	99	1219
1974	382	3762	2009	119	1109
1975	339	3928	2010	118	1050
1976	307	3830	2011	103	931
1977	306	3775	2012	94	761
1978	291	3587	2013	97	790
1979	309	3116	2014	108	711
1980	271	2723	2015	102	759
1981	222	3165	2016	86	692
1982	270	3079	2017	100	622
1983	265	3069	2018	80	576
1984	232	3123			

Definitions of police reported casualty types:

Casualty Crash – crash where <u>at least one</u> fatality, serious injury or minor injury occurs.

Casualty – A fatality, serious injury or minor injury.

Fatal Crash – A crash for which there is <u>at least one</u> fatality.

Fatality – A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries sustained in that crash.

Serious Injury Crash – A non-fatal crash in which at least one person is seriously injured.

Serious Injury – A person who sustains injuries and is admitted to hospital for a minimum period of an overnight stay as a result of a road crash and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash.

Areas

Metropolitan Adelaide - Metropolitan Adelaide City Statistical Area. Comprises of the following local government areas: Adelaide, Burnside, Campbelltown, Charles Sturt, Holdfast shores, Marion, Mitcham, Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, Onkaparinga, Playford, Port Adelaide & Enfield, Prospect, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully, Unley, Walkerville, West Torrens, Adelaide Hills, Mount Barker, Gawler and part of Barossa, Light and Mallala councils.

Rural - Area outside of metropolitan Adelaide. Comprises of the following local government areas: Ceduna, Cleve, Elliston, Franklin Harbor, Kimba, Lower Eyre Peninsula, Port Lincoln, Streaky Bay, Tumby Bay, Whyalla, Cooper Pedy, Finders Rangers, Port Augusta, Roxby Downs, Alexandrina, Kangaroo Island, Victor Harbor, Yankalilla, Grant, Mount Gambier, Naracoorte Lucindale, Robe, Tatiara, Wattle Range, Berri & Barmera, Karoonda East Murray, Loxton Waikerie, Mid Murray, Murray Bridge, Renmark Paringa, Southern Mallee, The Coorong, Barunga West, Clare & Gilbert Valleys, Copper Coast, Goyder, Mount Remarkable, Northern Areas, Orroroo/Carrieton, Peterborough, Port Pirie, Wakefield, Yorke Peninsula and part of Barossa, Light and Mallala councils.

Data sources

The data presented in this reports was obtained from the Department or Planning, Transport and Infrastructure Road Crash Database. The information was compiled from police reported road casualty crashes only.

Enquiries

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