



Glossary

A **road crash** is a crash reported to police resulting from the movement of at least one road vehicle on a public road and involving death or injury to any person, or property damage, that is not the result of a pre-meditated act. Includes collision and non-collision crashes.

A road **death** (or fatality) is a person who dies within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in a road crash.

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is a measure of the proportion of alcohol in a person's blood obtained using a breathalyser or by conducting a blood test.

A **heavy vehicle** is a heavy truck with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) over 4.5 tonnes (includes heavy rigid trucks and articulated trucks) or a bus with 10 or more seats.

Baseline refers to the average count of a particular Indicator over the three calendar years 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Road deaths per 100,000 population refers to an annual road deaths count divided by the whole resident population at the midpoint of the year (X 100,000)

Road deaths per hundred million vehicle kilometres-travelled (VKT) refers to an annual road deaths count divided by the total vehicle kilometres-travelled during the year (X 100,000,000)

Road deaths per ten thousand registrations refers to an annual road deaths count divided by the total number of registered vehicles at a point closest to the midpoint of the year (X 10,000)

Head-on crash is a collision between two vehicles travelling in opposite directions as reported by jurisdictions.

Single-vehicle-crash is a crash involving only one moving vehicle as reported by jurisdictions.

Intersection means the area where 2 or more roads (except any road related area) meet as reported by jurisdictions, and includes:

- any area of the roads where vehicles travelling on different roads might collide
- the place where any slip lane between the roads meets the road into which traffic on the slip lane may turn.

Metropolitan roads refers to a location within a Major City area of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Remoteness Classification.

Regional roads refers to a location within a Inner Regional or Outer Regional area of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Remoteness Classification.

Remote roads refers to a location within a Remote or Very Remote area of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Remoteness Classification.

Average age of the Australian vehicle fleet refers to the average current age of light vehicles registered in Australia. See Australian Bureau of Statistics publication 9309.0.

Passenger vehicles are motor vehicles constructed for the carriage of persons and contain less than 10 seats (excludes motorcycles)

Light commercial vehicles are motor vehicles constructed for the carriage of goods or specialised equipment which are less than or equal to 4.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass (GVM).

A **cyclist** (or pedal cyclist, bicyclist) is a person riding a vehicle designed to be propelled solely by human power or by a motor with a power of 200 watts or under. This includes pillion passengers.

A **motorcyclist** is a person riding a motorcycle or motorbike. This includes pillion passengers.

A **motorcycle** or **motorbike** is a two or three wheeled motor vehicles constructed for carriage of 1 or 2 persons (includes motor scooters, motor tricycles, motorcycles with sidecars, and mopeds).

A **pedestrian** is a person on foot, whether stationary or moving, or lying, sitting or working, including :

- in a motorised wheelchair that cannot travel more over 10 kilometres an hour
- in or pushing a non-motorised wheelchair
- in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy
- riding a skateboard, in a pram, or a cart
- excluding a person riding a pedal cycle.

Unlicensed driver is a motor vehicle operator (driver or motorcycle rider) who does not have an appropriate licence for the vehicle being operated.

Restraint means a seat-belt or an approved child seat.