

# INTEGRATED TRAFFIC LAWS ENFORCEMENT –IMPORTANT RESPONSE TO ROAD SAFETY CHALLENGES

## TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT PLAN

**A LONG TERM ACTION PROGRAMME. This should be based on any national goals and objectives.**

**In order to make road safety more result-oriented a method for the result-based management through road safety activities must be developed. For each activity a certain result has to be achieved.**

**The result must have effects on the number of killed and injured.**

# LONG TERM ACTION PLAN

The following is an example of some sections of the plan dealing with traffic activities.

1. To reduce all types of road accidents
2. To reduce numbers of victims involved in road accidents, to average not more than \_\_\_\_\_? victims per population of 100.000 people
3. To increase the reports among the traffic police (more reporting)

The starting point should be to focus work towards those road safety problems that have the highest priority.

# EXAMPLES

Examples of measurable results could be the number of speed limit violations, car drivers and passengers not using seat belts and drunken drivers found at police checkpoints in relation to the sample.

Certain measurements of behaviour "before" (measurements) are required to be able to measure the results of various objectives and relate them to "after" measurements to permit evaluation of a particular action.

The traffic police on the field should measure e.g. number of car drivers and passengers not using seat belts and the incidence of drunken drivers involved in crashes.

A system with quantitative targets as regards a certain number of reports and warning letters per policeman per day could be introduced. To start with, such quantitative targets could for instance be set for surveying the use of seat belts

# ACTION PLAN IN THE BEGINNING

In beginning the action plan could be concentrated on:

1. Reduce speeding
2. Reduce drinking and driving
3. Increase the use of seat belt
4. Increase understanding of the importance of road safety
5. Increase visibility in traffic

# TARGET ORIENTED LAW ENFORCEMENT

The police first take action against the factors causing most accidents, both in the planning and in actual practise of surveillance. Speeding, using safety belt and drunken driving are particularly important. Therefore, targets for traffic surveillance and road user behaviour have to been set in the operational plan for these areas.

Follow- up should be made at least four times per year.