FEATURE DOCUMENTATION

for Crash Site 3D

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Credits

City of Melbourne

- Melbourne CBD model

VicRoads

- Road Accident Database

Cerise Software

- Bidirectional Geocoordinate and Vector conversion algorithm

Accident Record

The database consists of records which represent road collisions that have occurred in the CBD since 2013. Each record contains various pieces of information that enable police officers to determine who was involved as well as when and where the collision occurred.

Information Shown in the Record

Accident Number (or Collison Number):

This is the number used to uniquely identify each collision. The software calls it an Accident Number but Victoria Police refer to it as a collision number.

The collision number consists of three pieces of information:

T: Stands for TIS (or Traffic Incident System, which is the current program used by Victoria Police to look up road collisions)

Year: The year that the collision occurred in

7 Digits: Represents the nth road collision of that year

Thus, this is how a collision number is formatted: T20130000000

Example: T20170003256 (T, Year: 2017, 0003256th road collision in 2017)

Accident Date

The date of the road collision

Accident Time

The time of day the road collision occurred

Accident Day

The day of the week the road collision occurred. Sometimes, the program will display this as Unknown if the day was not present in the database initially

Total People

The number of people involved in the collision

Males

The number of people involved in the collision that were male

Females

The number of people involved in the collision that were female

Drivers

The number of people involved who were drivers

Young Drivers

The number of young people involved who were drivers

Elderly Drivers

The number of elderly people involved who were drivers

Motorists

The number of people involved who were motorists

Passengers
The number of people involved who were passengers

Pillions
The number of people involved who were riding on the backs of motorcycles

Bicyclists
The number of people involved who were riding bicycles

Pedestrians
The number of people involved who were pedestrians

Pedestrian Cyclists Aged Between 5 and 12
The number of people involved who were aged between 5 and 12 that were also riding bicycles

Pedestrian Cyclists Aged Between 13 and 18
The number of people involved who were aged between 13 and 18 that were also riding bicycles

Elderly Pedestrians
The number of elderly people involved who were pedestrians

Unknowns
The number of people involved who could not be identified. This may occur when a person or people leave the scene of the collision before police could successfully identify them

Injured or Fatal
The number of people involved who either died at the scene or were injured as a result of the collision

Fatalities
The number of people involved who were killed as a result of the collision

Serious Injuries
The number of people involved who had life-changing injuries as a result of the collision. This includes injuries such as the loss of body limbs, mental and behavioural disorders, the death or injury of an unborn child, any injury that carries long-term consequences.

Other Injuries
The number of people involved who had minor injuries. These can range from cuts and scratches and any injury that does not entail long-term consequences

Non-Injured
The number of people involved who were not injured as a result of the collison

Alcohol-Related
Whether or not somebody under the influence of alcohol had influenced the collision

Number of Vehicles
The number of vehicles involved in the collision

Heavy Vehicles
The number of vehicles involved in the collision that were classified as heavy (i.e.: Trucks)

Passenger Vehicles
The number of vehicles involved in the collision that transported passengers (i.e.: Minibuses)

Motorcycles

The number of vehicles involved in the collision that were motorcycles

Public Vehicles

The number of public transport vehicles involved in the collision (i.e.: Buses, trams, trains)

Unlicensed

The number of drivers involved who were unlicensed.

Search Features

Crash Site 3D gives officers two methods of extracting information from the database: Searching by collision number and by using filters.

Searching by Collision Number

Provided the officer knows the collision number already and knows that the collision occurred in the CBD, they can enter the number into the program's search bar and search for the collision that way.

Searching using Filters

The officer can also make use of filters in order to narrow down their search. They may want to look for particular collisions where only a certain number of people were involved for example or perhaps they would like to only see collisions that were related to alcohol. However specific the information they need, searching with filters enables them to search for the records they need to see and the program will display it all on the map for them.

Viewing, Creating and Editing Collision Records

Viewing Collision Records

When the officer searches for collision records, Crash Site will pinpoint the search results that it finds on the map in the locations of where the collisions have occurred. From here, the officer simply has to double click on one to display the information regarding the collision in its entirety.

Editing Collision Records

Officers can also change information about a collision that has occurred. Anything can be changed from its location, its time and date and the statistics of those that were involved. All they need to do is just click on the record whose information they would like to change and make the changes that they need to make.

Creating Collision Records

With the help of the Melbourne CBD model, the officer can pinpoint where a collision has occurred. From there, it becomes as simple as setting the correct date and time of the collision and setting the statistical values of the collision. The officer can then refer back to this collision on the map later on if they go to search for it in the database.

Navigation

Crash Site gives officers a simple control scheme to work with when navigating around the CBD. The officer only needs to use the mouse in order to navigate around the CBD. Crash Site gives officers the option to two views: Street Level or Full Map View. They can choose to either use both or just either one, in case they do not prefer to use the other.

Navigating via Street Level

Navigating via street level means that the officer can examine the locations of collisions from a 3-dimensional perspective. It gives them a complete view of the CBD.

Navigating via Full Map View

In Full Map View, this gives the officer a birds-eye view of the CBD and allows them to view collisions and the CBD in a more traditional way that would already be used to with the Traffic Incident System.