



**AusRAP**  
AUSTRALIAN ROAD ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

# How Safe Are Queensland's Roads?

## Rating Queensland Highways For Risk

December 2010



AUSTRALIAN  
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**RACQ**



**RURAL SECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL NETWORK**

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# How Safe Are Queensland's Roads?

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Visit [www.ausrap.org](http://www.ausrap.org) for more information about the Australian Road Assessment Program (AusRAP).

### Acknowledgements

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# Executive Summary

**This report provides risk maps for 4,783km of Queensland's national network highways. The risk maps are based on casualty crashes (where at least one person was killed or injured) on highways generally zoned at speed limits of 90km/h or higher.**

The length of roads analysed for the risk maps represented just 2.7% of the total road network in Queensland, yet experienced 296 road deaths (18% of all Queensland road deaths) for the period 2003-07.

During that period 5,370 casualty crashes occurred on the national network.

Results are reported using two types of risk maps: collective risk (average annual casualty crashes per kilometre of road) and individual risk (average annual casualty crashes per 100 million vehicle kilometres travelled). The maps are colour-coded to denote relative levels of risk across the range of low, low-medium, medium, medium-high and high.

Road links are classified as 'best' or 'worst' according to how each road link scored when looking at both risk map types in combination. There was only one best link rated in the low or low-medium bands but 16 could be classified as worst links by falling into the high or medium-high risk category for both collective and individual risk.

The worst links represented less than one percent (0.7%) of Queensland's total road network but experienced over 11% (184) of the state's road deaths.

Of all the roads analysed, the section of Bruce Highway from Brisbane (Bald Hills) to Cairns accounted for 59% of deaths (175) and 51% (2,725) of casualty crashes on the national network. It rated medium-high or high for both collective and individual risk along much of its length. The worst section of Bruce Highway was the 40km section between Cooroy and Gympie. It carried approximately 13,800 vehicles per day and experienced 172 casualty crashes and 25 deaths between 2003 and 2007.

This highlights that drivers should exercise extra care when travelling the Bruce Highway and road authorities should concentrate on delivering a 10 year strategic program of safety improvements to reduce the risk to road users.

Accordingly, other links of major concern which rated high for both collective and individual risk and thus deserve attention included:

- Bruce Highway - Sarina to Mackay
- Bruce Highway - Innisfail to Cairns

During 1999-03 there was a total of 3,756 casualty crashes (on national network highways excluding the Pacific Motorway) while 4,084 occurred in the period 2003-07, a total of 328 more casualty crashes (9%). However, there were 48 fewer road deaths (-15%).

In addition, there has been little change between 2000-04 and 2003-07 in the medium-high and high risk bands for both collective and individual risk. It is important to note that the proportion of Queensland's national network highways rating as medium-high or high individual risk remains at 89%.

Of the 38 road links (excluding the Pacific Motorway) assessed in this study, statistical testing found that three links recorded a reduction in crashes large enough to be considered significant while seven links recorded an increase in crashes large enough to be considered significant.

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# Introduction

**The Australian Road Assessment Program (AusRAP) is a sister program to the Australasian New Car Assessment Program (ANCAP), which crash-tests new cars and awards them stars for safety.**

AusRAP is based on the European equivalent, EuroRAP, which produces maps showing the risk of road crashes that cause death and life-threatening injury and rates roads for safety. It highlights improvements that could be made to roads to reduce the likelihood of crashes – and to make those that do happen survivable.

AusRAP uses two complementary methods – or protocols – for assessing the safety of roads: star ratings and risk mapping.

In October 2006, AAA published Star Ratings: Australia's National Network of Roads – AusRAP's first star ratings report.<sup>1</sup> The star ratings involve an inspection of a number of design elements such as lane and shoulder width, whether the road is divided and the presence of safety barriers, which are known to have an impact on the likelihood of a crash and its severity. Between one and five stars are awarded to road links depending on the level of safety which is 'built in' to the road. The star ratings do not take into account a road's crash history.

This report focuses on risk mapping, which is based on a road's crash history. It measures the safety performance of rural sections of national network highways during the period 2003–07. A performance tracking analysis of traffic and crash data for the periods 1999–03 and 2003–07 has been included for the first time.

We have analysed more than 4,700km of highway, which represents just 2.7% of the total road network in Queensland, yet experienced 296 road crash deaths, or 18% of all the road deaths that occurred in Queensland during 2003–07.



<sup>1</sup> AusRAP reports are available at [www.ausrap.org](http://www.ausrap.org)

# Results

The results of this report are presented in five parts:

1. crash history;
2. risk maps;
3. best and worst links;
4. performance tracking; and
5. complete results.

The AusRAP analysis focuses on casualty crashes that occurred between 2003 and 2007 on rural sections of the national network. A casualty crash is defined as being one in which at least one person is killed or injured. Rural highways are generally defined as being those with a speed limit of 90km/h or more, though some lower speed limit sections are included where they form an integral part of a higher speed route.

## Crash history

The rural sections of six national network highways in Queensland were assessed, totaling 4,783km in length.

The length of each highway and number of casualty crashes and deaths that occurred between 2003 and 2007 are listed below.

Table 1: Highways in Queensland

Highway	From - to	Length		Casualty crashes		Deaths	
		km	%	2003-07	%	2003-07	%
<b>National network highways</b>							
Bruce Hwy	Brisbane to Cairns	1553	32%	2725	51%	175	59%
Flinders Hwy	Townsville to Barkly Highway	756	16%	141	3%	10	3%
Gore/Leichhardt Hwy	Toowoomba to NSW border	219	5%	126	2%	9	3%
New England/Cunningham Hwy	Ipswich to NSW border	216	5%	263	5%	27	9%
Pacific Motorway	Gateway Motorway to Gold Coast	78	2%	1286	24%	26	9%
Warrego/Landsborough/Barkly Hwy	Cunningham Highway to NT border	1961	41%	829	15%	49	17%
<b>Total</b>		<b>4783</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5370</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Between 2003 and 2007, 5,370 casualty crashes and 296 deaths occurred on the national network highways included in this study.**

The Bruce Highway experienced the highest level of trauma, accounting for 59% of deaths and 51% of casualty crashes on the lengths analysed in this report. It is not surprising then that the collective risk map (Figure 1) shows that the Bruce Highway is medium-high or high risk along much of its length. The individual risk map (Figure 2), which takes account of traffic volumes, shows that the risk of being involved in a crash is also rated medium-high and high along much of its length. This combination of poor collective and individual crash risk means the Bruce Highway is likely to be a key candidate for remedial upgrades, and is a road on which drivers should exercise extra care.

## Risk maps

AusRAP uses two types of colour coded risk maps to illustrate relative levels of risk throughout road networks:

› **Collective risk** maps show the density, or total number, of casualty crashes over a given length of road. Collective risk is calculated by dividing the number of casualty crashes per annum by the length of highway.

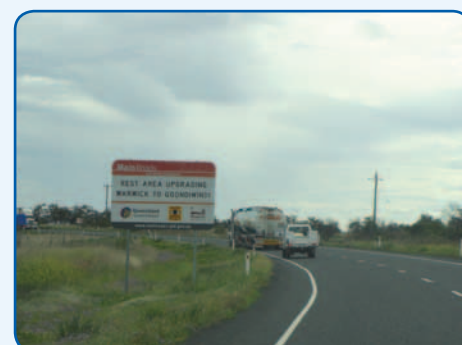
› **Individual risk** maps show the casualty crash rates per 100 million vehicle kilometres traveled. This effectively represents the risk of being involved in a crash faced by an individual driver, by taking traffic volumes into account. Individual risk is calculated by dividing the frequency of crashes per annum by the distance traveled on each section of highway per annum.

The colours and thresholds used in the maps to denote relative levels of risk are shown below in Table 2.

Table 2: Colours and thresholds used in risk maps

Risk Rating	Collective risk (average annual casualty crashes per km)	Individual risk (average annual casualty crashes per 100m veh-km)
Low	< 0.03	< 6.85
Low-medium	0.03 – 0.10	6.85 – 9.56
Medium	0.10 – 0.17	9.56 – 12.34
Medium-high	0.17 – 0.29	12.34 – 16.44
High	> 0.29	> 16.44

Previous risk mapping reports provide further details on the specific method used to produce the risk maps. These reports are available at [www.ausrap.org](http://www.ausrap.org)



# Collective risk ratings, 2003–07

Figure 1: Average annual casualty crashes per km in Queensland



Risk Rating	Percentage
Low	30%
Low-medium	21%
Medium	18%
Medium-high	17%
High	14%

# Individual risk ratings, 2003–07

Figure 2: Average annual casualty crashes per 100m veh-km in Queensland



Risk Rating	Percentage
Low	1%
Low-medium	6%
Medium	4%
Medium-high	49%
High	40%

# Best and worst links

The measures of collective and individual risk are particularly useful when used together to tell a "combined story". Roads that score poorly on both measures – having relatively high collective and individual risk – might be considered as candidates for investment, and as roads where drivers should exercise extra care. The AusRAP star ratings, published in April 2008 for the AusLink National Network and State highways, and further cost-benefit analysis will assist in determining the appropriate treatment and priority for such roads.

The "best" links are those that are in the low or low-medium band for both collective and individual risk. The "worst" links are those that are in the high or medium-high band for both collective and individual risk.

Table 3 below shows that there is only one link that can be classified in the best category, but as shown in Table 4, 16 links can be classified in the worst category. The worst of these is on the Bruce Highway between Cooroy and Gympie. This link is 40km long, carried around 13,800 vehicles per day and experienced 172 casualty crashes and 25 deaths between 2003 and 2007.

The worst links represented less than one percent (0.7%) of Queensland's total road network but experienced over 11% (184) of the state's road deaths.

Complete results are provided in Table 11 at the end of this document. These results include information on length, carriageway type, traffic volume, casualty crashes, deaths and risk ratings for individual sections of each highway.

**Table 3: Best links**

Highway	From - to	Collective risk rating	Individual risk rating
Warrego/Landsborough/Barkly Hwy	Barcaldine to Winton	Low	Low-medium

**Table 4: Worst links**

Highway	From - to	Collective risk rating	Individual risk rating
Bruce Highway	Caloundra to Cooroy	High	Medium-high
Bruce Highway	Cooroy to Gympie	High	High
Bruce Highway	Gympie to Childers	High	Medium-high
Bruce Highway	Childers to Miriam Vale	Medium-high	High
Bruce Highway	Miriam Vale to Rockhampton	Medium-high	Medium-high
Bruce Highway	Sarina to Mackay	High	High
Bruce Highway	Mackay to Proserpine	Medium-high	High
Bruce Highway	Ayr to Townsville	Medium-high	Medium-high
Bruce Highway	Townsville to Ingham	High	Medium-high
Bruce Highway	Ingham to Innisfail	Medium-high	High
Bruce Highway	Innisfail to Cairns	High	High
New England/Cunningham Hwy	Kalbar to Warwick	Medium-high	High
Pacific Motorway	Gateway Motorway to Logan Motorway	High	Medium-high
Pacific Motorway	Smith Street Fwy to Gold Coast	High	Medium-high
Warrego/Landsborough/Barkly Hwy	Cunningham Hwy to Gatton	High	Medium-high
Warrego/Landsborough/Barkly Hwy	Helidon to Toowoomba	High	Medium-high

# Performance tracking

The most recent Risk Mapping data has provided the opportunity to performance track the latest results against the data collected for the period 1999-03.

During 1999-03 there was a total of 3,756 casualty crashes on highways listed in Table 5 while 4,084 occurred in the period 2003-07, a total of 328 more casualty crashes (9%). However, there were 48 fewer road deaths (-15%).

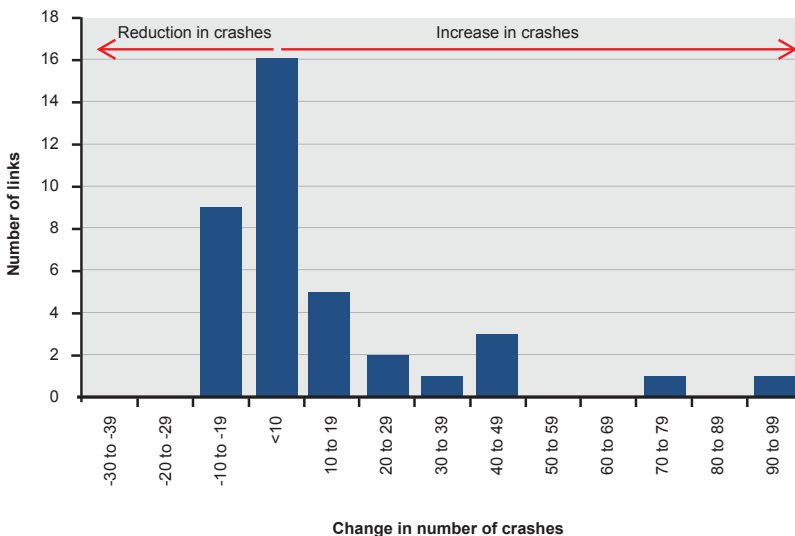
Table 5: Casualty Crashes and deaths 1999-03, 2003-07

Highway	From - to	Casualty crashes				Deaths			
		1999-2003	2003-2007	Ch	%	1999-2003	2003-2007	Ch	%
Bruce Hwy	Brisbane to Cairns	2442	2725	283	12%	205	175	-30	-15%
Flinders Hwy	Townsville to Barkly Highway	173	141	-32	-18%	12	10	-2	-17%
Gore/Leichhardt Hwy	Toowoomba to NSW border	116	126	10	9%	12	9	-3	-25%
New England/Cunningham Hwy	Ipswich to NSW border	298	263	-35	-12%	29	27	-2	-7%
Warrego/Landsborough/Barkly Hwy	Cunningham Highway to NT border	727	829	102	14%	60	49	-11	-18%

A total of 38 road links (excluding the Pacific Motorway) were assessed in this study. Of the 38 road links, 17 (45%) had a reduction in crashes between 1999-03 and 2003-07, 20 had an increase (52%) and one (3%) had no change. Figure 3 below

shows that where a reduction in crashes was recorded, the reductions were small. The same is not true for links that recorded increases in crashes, with 6 of the 38 links showing an increase of more than 30 crashes.

Figure 3: Number of links by size of change in crash numbers (1999-03 to 2003-07)



# Performance tracking *(continued)*

## Most improved roads

Of the 17 (45%) road links that recorded a reduction in crashes between 1999-03 and 2003-07, statistical testing found that three of these sections had reductions in crashes that were large enough to be considered significant. These are listed in Table 6.

**Table 6: Sections of highway where there was a significant reduction in casualty crashes**

Highway	From - to	Casualty crashes				Deaths			
		1999-2003	2003-2007	Ch	%	1999-2003	2003-2007	Ch	%
Flinders Highway	Hughenden to Richmond	20	10	-10	-50%	3	1	-2	-67%
Flinders Highway	Richmond to Julia Creek	27	14	-13	-48%	2	1	-1	-50%
New England Highway	Stanthorpe to NSW border	42	26	-16	-38%	5	5	0	0%

It is often difficult to be definitive about the cause of a reduction in crashes on any given section of road. Frequently, the improvement in safety is the result of a combination of factors which can include reductions in traffic volumes, road upgrades and changes in police enforcement. This study did not seek to provide a comprehensive review of the causal factors, though a review of national highway information found that both Flinders Highway

links (Hughenden to Richmond and Richmond to Julia Creek) had a number of projects listed as widening, rehabilitation and shoulder sealing, completed during the 2003-07 financial years. In contrast, the New England Highway (Stanthorpe to NSW border) link did not receive any dedicated funding for upgrade projects during 2003-07 financial years.



# Performance tracking *(continued)*

## Roads where crashes increased significantly

Several sections of highway were identified where the number of crashes increased (although in some cases the number of deaths actually decreased). After statistical testing it was found that seven of these sections had increases in crashes that were large enough to be considered significant (see Table 7).

**Table 7: Sections of highway where there was a significant increase in casualty crashes**

Highway	From - to	Casualty crashes				Deaths			
		1999-2003	2003-2007	Ch	%	1999-2003	2003-2007	Ch	%
Bruce Highway	Caloundra to Cooroy	183	259	76	42%	13	5	-8	-62%
Bruce Highway	Gympie to Childers	212	254	42	20%	23	24	1	4%
Bruce Highway	Miriam Vale to Rockhampton	148	183	35	24%	17	13	-4	-24%
Bruce Highway	Mackay to Proserpine	108	156	48	44%	13	12	-1	-8%
Bruce Highway	Innisfail to Cairns	85	129	44	52%	3	5	2	67%
Gore/Leichhardt Highway	Yandilla to NSW border	62	82	20	32%	4	6	2	50%
Warrego/Landsborough/Barkly Hwy	Cunningham Highway to Gatton	248	343	95	38%	17	23	6	35%

While it can sometimes be difficult to identify the factors that might have caused a reduction in crashes, it is often more difficult to explain an increase. One of the common reasons for a rise in crashes is that there has been an increase in traffic volumes and

thus a greater exposure to risk. Traffic volume changes appear to have been a factor in at least some of the cases listed in Table 7 and are shown in Table 8.

**Table 8: Traffic volumes on sections of highway where there was a significant increase in casualty crashes**

Highway	From - to	Traffic Volumes			
		1999-2003	2003-2007	Ch	%
Bruce Highway	Caloundra to Cooroy	22100	26500	4400	20%
Bruce Highway	Gympie to Childers	6100	7000	900	15%
Bruce Highway	Miriam Vale to Rockhampton	3700	4100	400	11%
Bruce Highway	Mackay to Proserpine	3500	4000	500	14%
Bruce Highway	Innisfail to Cairns	4400	5100	700	16%
Gore/Leichhardt Highway	Yandilla to NSW border	1700	1400	-300	-18%
Warrego/Landsborough/Barkly Hwy	Cunningham Highway to Gatton	19300	22300	3000	16%

# Performance tracking *(continued)*

## Change in network crash risk

Tables 9 and 10 (and Figures 4 and 5) below show there has been little change between 2000-04 and 2003-07 in the medium-high and high risk bands for both collective and individual risk. It is important to note that the proportion of Queensland's national network highways rating as medium-high or high individual risk remains at 89% (refer to Table 10).

Table 9: Collective risk - 2000-04, 2003-07

Collective Risk	2000-04	2003-07	Difference
Low	27%	30%	3%
Low-medium	28%	21%	-7%
Medium	13%	18%	6%
Medium-high	19%	17%	-2%
High	14%	14%	0%

Table 10: Individual risk - 2000-04, 2003-07

Collective Risk	2000-04	2003-07	Difference
Low	1%	1%	0%
Low-medium	0%	6%	6%
Medium	10%	4%	-6%
Medium-high	54%	49%	-5%
High	35%	40%	5%

Figure 4: Collective risk

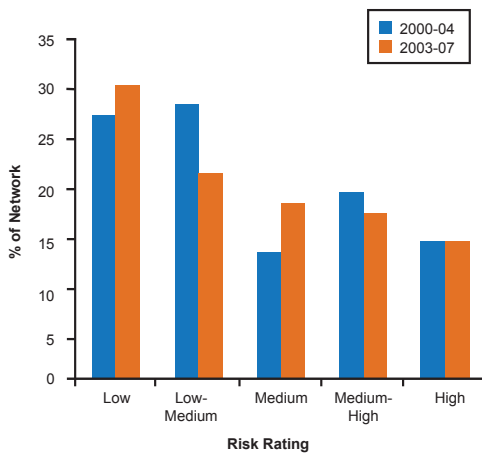
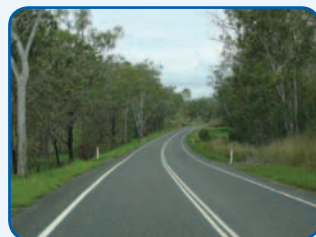
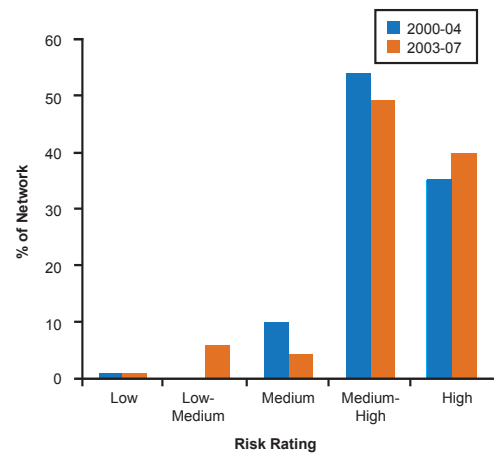


Figure 5: Individual risk



# Complete results

From – to	Type	Length km	Traffic Vehicles per day	Casualty crashes 2003-07	Deaths 2003-07	Collective Risk Rating Annual average casualty crashes per km	Individual Risk Rating Annual average casualty crashes per 100m veh-km		
<b>Bruce Highway</b>									
Bald Hills to Caloundra	Dual	61	50600	593	16	1.94	High	10.48	Medium
Caloundra to Cooroy	Dual	41	26500	259	5	1.28	High	13.17	Medium-high
Cooroy to Gympie	Single	40	13800	172	25	0.86	High	17.17	High
Gympie to Childers	Single	138	7000	254	24	0.37	High	14.36	Medium-high
Childers to Miriam Vale	Single	152	3100	173	12	0.23	Medium-high	20.33	High
Miriam Vale to Rockhampton	Single	164	4100	183	13	0.22	Medium-high	14.78	Medium-high
Rockhampton to St Lawrence	Single	165	2300	115	9	0.14	Medium	16.65	High
St Lawrence to Sarina	Single	118	2400	74	5	0.13	Medium	14.30	Medium-high
Sarina to Mackay	Single	25	8500	69	3	0.54	High	17.39	High
Mackay to Proserpine	Single	118	4000	156	12	0.27	Medium-high	18.07	High
Proserpine to Ayr	Single	160	2800	126	13	0.16	Medium	15.59	Medium-high
Ayr to Townsville	Single	74	5300	97	11	0.26	Medium-high	13.59	Medium-high
Townsville to Ingham	Single	100	6400	177	8	0.35	High	15.22	Medium-high
Ingham to Innisfail	Single	137	3500	148	14	0.22	Medium-high	16.75	High
Innisfail to Cairns	Single	60	5100	129	5	0.43	High	23.36	High
<b>Flinders Highway</b>									
Townsville to Charters Towers	Single	122	2000	63	5	0.10	Medium	14.40	Medium-high
Charters Towers to Hughenden	Single	245	500	37	0	0.03	Low-medium	15.42	Medium-high
Hughenden to Richmond	Single	117	300	10	1	0.02	Low	14.32	Medium-high
Richmond to Julia Creek	Single	148	300	14	1	0.02	Low	20.65	High
Julia Creek to Barkly Hwy	Single	123	300	17	3	0.03	Low	27.00	High
<b>Gore/Leichhardt Highway</b>									
Toowoomba to Yandilla	Single	64	2800	44	3	0.14	Medium	13.28	Medium-high
Yandilla to NSW border	Single	155	1400	82	6	0.11	Medium	20.48	High
<b>New England/Cunningham Highway</b>									
Ipswich to Willowbank	Dual	18	17900	65	1	0.72	High	11.08	Medium
Willowbank to Kalbar	Single	37	4900	34	6	0.18	Medium-high	10.11	Medium
Kalbar to Warwick	Single	68	4200	95	9	0.28	Medium-high	18.02	High
Warwick to Stanthorpe	Single	57	3300	43	6	0.15	Medium	12.68	Medium-high
Stanthorpe to NSW border	Single	36	2700	26	5	0.14	Medium	14.35	Medium-high
<b>Pacific Motorway</b>									
Gateway Motorway to Logan Motorway	Dual	15	108800	392	5	5.31	High	13.37	Medium-high
Logan Motorway to Smith Street Fwy	Dual	35	106400	430	10	2.45	High	6.32	Low
Smith Street Fwy to Gold Coast	Dual	29	70800	464	11	3.27	High	12.63	Medium-high
<b>Warrego/Landsborough/Barkly Hwy</b>									
Cunningham Hwy to Gatton	Dual	55	22300	343	23	1.24	High	15.22	Medium-high
Gatton to Helidon	Single	20	12100	36	1	0.36	High	8.14	Low-medium
Helidon to Toowoomba	Dual	16	17400	84	4	1.02	High	16.12	Medium-high
Toowoomba to Dalby	Single	74	5500	72	6	0.20	Medium-high	9.74	Medium
Dalby to Roma	Single	262	1400	96	5	0.07	Low-medium	13.86	Medium-high
Roma to Morven	Single	175	600	35	3	0.04	Low-medium	17.70	High
Morven to Barcardine	Single	413	300	32	3	0.02	Low	13.38	Medium-high
Barcardine to Winton	Single	285	500	22	0	0.02	Low	9.20	Low-medium
Winton to Flinders Hwy	Single	334	200	25	0	0.01	Low	16.53	High
Flinders Hwy to Mt Isa	Single	131	1200	43	3	0.07	Low-medium	15.10	Medium-high
Mt Isa to NT border	Single	195	300	41	1	0.04	Low-medium	41.76	High

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