DECODING QUEENSLAND'S TWODECADE CRASH STORY

BUSN5003 - Data Storytelling - Group 6

CRASH NARRATIVE ARC

Rising Action

Crash Spine: Risk Geography

Heatmap of Bruce & Pacific Hwy corridor, Brisbane–Gold Coast crash clusters

Rising Action

Alcohol & Speed Crashes

Focus on AM vs PM speed/alcohol crash consistency

Conclusion

Where Crashes Happen Most

T-Junctions, Crossroads, Roundabouts — intersection analysis

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Rising Action

Crash Peaks by the Hour

Morning & evening peaks (7–9 AM, 3–5 PM), with rising crash volume

Aha Moment
Young Adults Most
Affected

17–24 age group bears highest severe casualty burden

Business Insights
Recommendations
for Safer Roads

Business suggestions: targeted campaigns, enforcement, intersection redesign

Setting
Setting the
Scene

Introduction to crash dataset (2001–2021), dot map, severity colors

INSIGHTS OVERVIEW

- Roads Lit by Red Dots: Uncovering Queensland's Crash Hotspots
- Queensland's Crash Spine: Identifying the backbone of risk
- Crash Severity by Hour: Volume Peaks vs. Severity Peaks
- Morning vs Evening Peak: Alcohol and Speed Crashes in Focus
- Young Adults Shoulder the Heaviest Casualty Burden
- Intersection Insights: Identifying High-Risk Crash Locations
- Signal the Danger: Crash Surge in Uncontrolled zone

SETTING THE SCENE: UNDERSTANDING QUEENSLAND'S CRASH DATA

ROADS LIT BY RED DOTS: UNCOVERING QUEENSLAND'S CRASH HOTSPOTS

Crash Severity

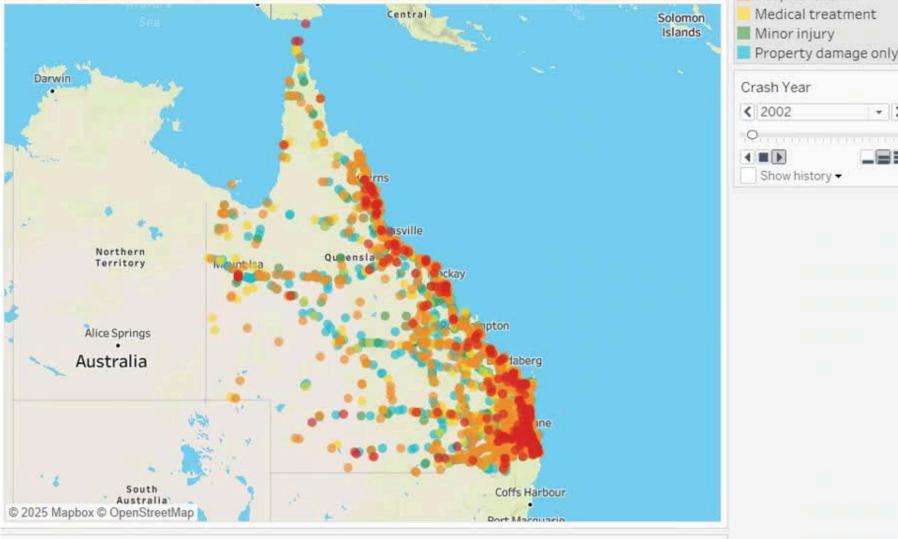
Hospitalisation Medical treatment

Show history ▼

Fatal



A Two-Decade Tale of Danger: Mapping Queensland's Crash Hotspots (2001-2021)



Over 20 years, Queensland has seen persistent crash clusters along its coastal belt, particularly in and around urban areas like Brisbane, Cairns, and Townsville - highlighting areas in urgent need of targeted interventions.

This statewide dot map highlights the frequency and severity of crashes across QLD. Red and orange concentrations reveal fatal and hospital-level incidents, primarily clustered around urban coastal regions. (2001 - 2021)

Crash intensity correlates with urban density, indicating infrastructural stress points where vehicle flow and pedestrian interactions intersect dangerously.

This "setting" defines our story's starting point, knowing where the threat concentrates sets the stage for deeper temporal and behavioural investigation.



Crash Hour

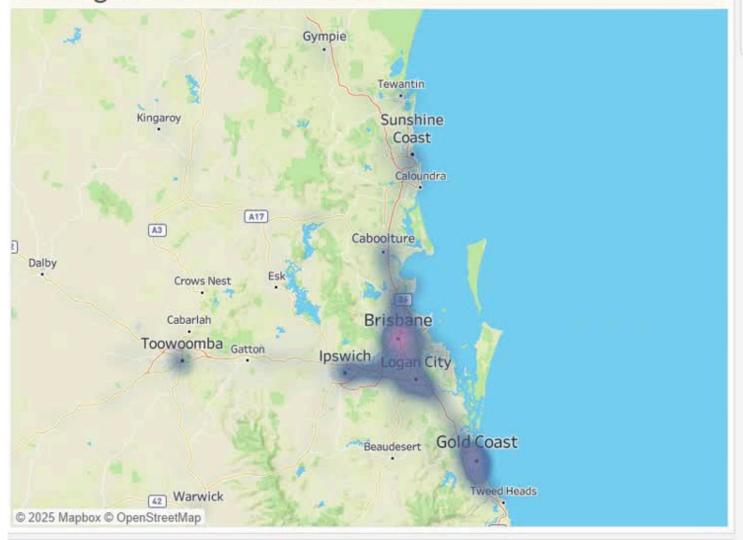
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Uncovering High-Risk Zones in Queensland: Where Crashes Converge in Brisbane to Gold Coast



Caption

A striking concentration of crashes occurs in the Brisbane–Gold Coast corridor, pointing to commuter congestion and dense traffic infrastructure as contributing factors to elevated incident rates.

The heatmap draws a clear crash corridor between Brisbane and the Gold Coast, forming the term Queensland's crash spine. Higher intensity in darker areas pinpoints chronic hotspots tied to urban sprawl and major highways.

This slide escalates the narrative tension by pinpointing the region **most vulnerable** to road trauma.

Infrastructure upgrades should be prioritised along this spine, which represents Queensland's most pressing structural crash risk zone.

THE RISING INSIGHTS: WHEN CRASHES PEAK SPEED AND ALCOHOL TAKE THE WHEEL

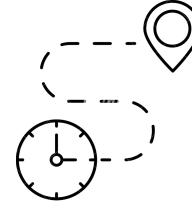


Property damage only

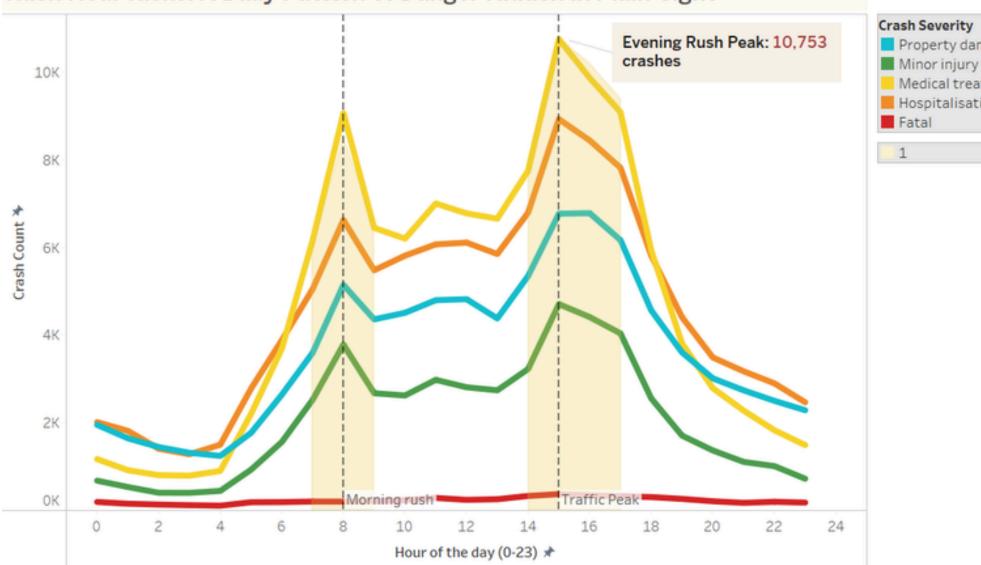
Medical treatment

Hospitalisation

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Crash trends peak sharply during morning (8–9 AM) and evening (3–4 PM) rush hours — aligning closely with daily commute times and indicating high traffic volumes as a core risk amplifier.

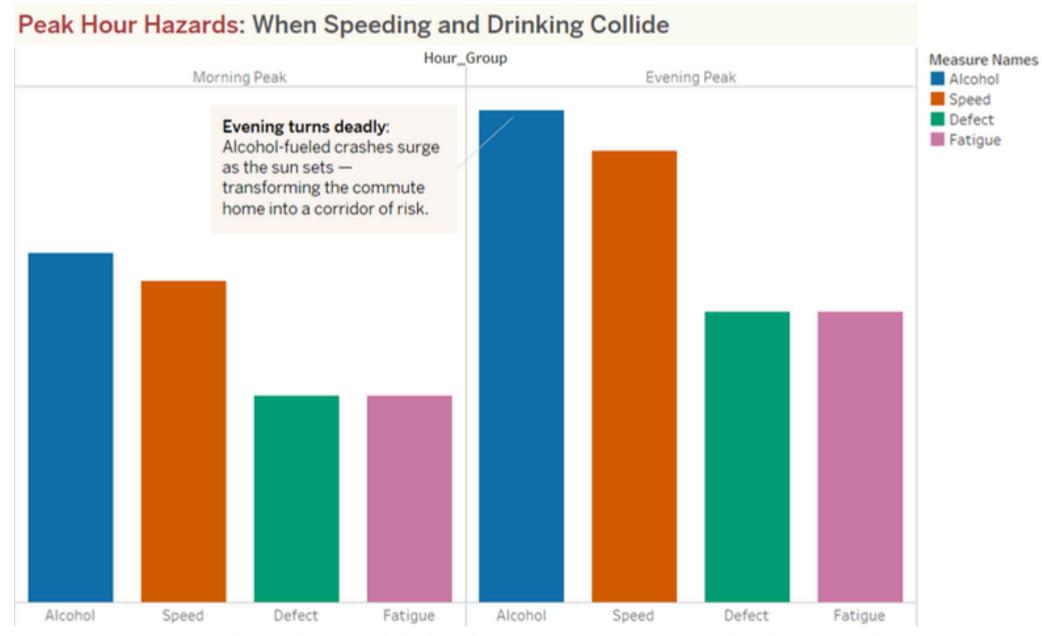
Graphs reveal a dual pattern: while crash volumes peak during traditional commute hours (especially 8–9 AM, 5–6 PM), severity rises in less congested hours early mornings and late nights.

This contradicts common assumptions that traffic density equals crash danger. In reality, speed, fatigue, and risky behaviour during quiet hours drive more severe outcomes.

Road safety measures must not only focus on rush hour, vigilance is required when roads appear safest.

MORNING VS EVENING PEAK: ALCOHOL AND SPEED CRASHES IN FOCUS





Alcohol and speed remain dominant contributors to peak-hour crashes, especially in the evening — suggesting that risky behavior escalates post-work during return commutes.

Alcohol and speed - related incidents hold nearly equal ground during both peak periods

Despite higher PM risk perception, the morning peak harbours equal threat.

Road safety measures must not only focus on rush hour, **vigilance is required** when roads appear safest.

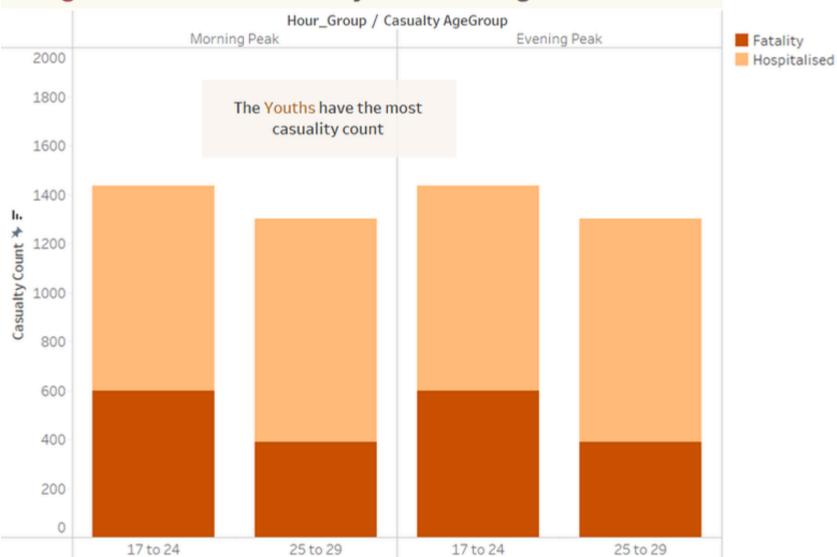
Supports QPS enforcement expansion as per 2024 patrol results (QPS, 2024).

THE AHA MOMENT: YOUTH AT RISK COMMUTES TURN CRITICAL

VULNERABLE COMMUTES: YOUNG ADULTS BEAR THE CRASH BURDEN



Young Adults Dominate Casualty Counts During Commute Hours



The majority of severe casualties (fatal and hospitalised) during rush hours are young adults aged 17–29, reinforcing the need for targeted awareness, enforcement, and education programs for this age group.

Young adults aged **17–24 dominate** the severe crash category, more than any other age group, across both morning and evening peaks.

Behavioural risks - overconfidence, distraction, peer influence - outweigh time-of-day factors.

Risk is age-driven, not time-dependent.

Targeted safety campaigns (e.g. Safe Drive QLD) must prioritise youth behaviour at all commute windows.

Young drivers are twice as likely to engage in high-risk behaviour under pressure (OECD, 2021).

SOLUTION: CRASH CLUSTERS AT CROSSROADS REDESIGN REQUIRED

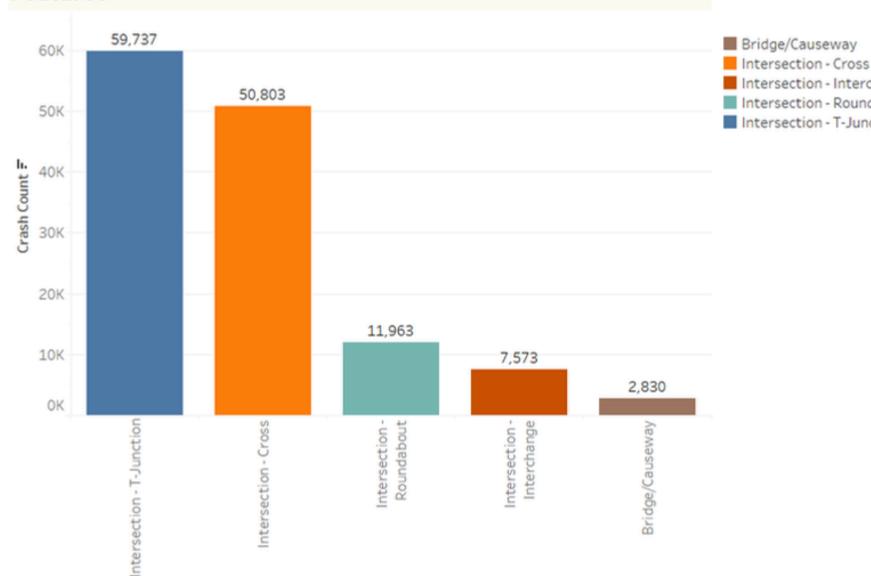
INTERSECTION INSIGHTS: IDENTIFYING HIGH-RISK CRASH LOCATIONS

ntersection - Roundabout

Intersection - T-Junction



Redesigning Intersections: Crash Clusters Point to Key Road Features



Among all crash types, intersections consistently emerge as the riskiest roadway features - making them ideal candidates for immediate safety upgrades and policy focus.

T-junctions and 4-way crossroads report the highest crash volumes, despite being designed for control.

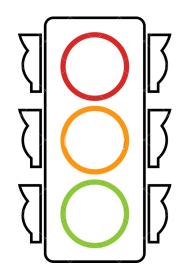
Misjudged turns, poor visibility, and speed amplify risks even in "engineered" zones.

Design intent ≠ Driver outcome.

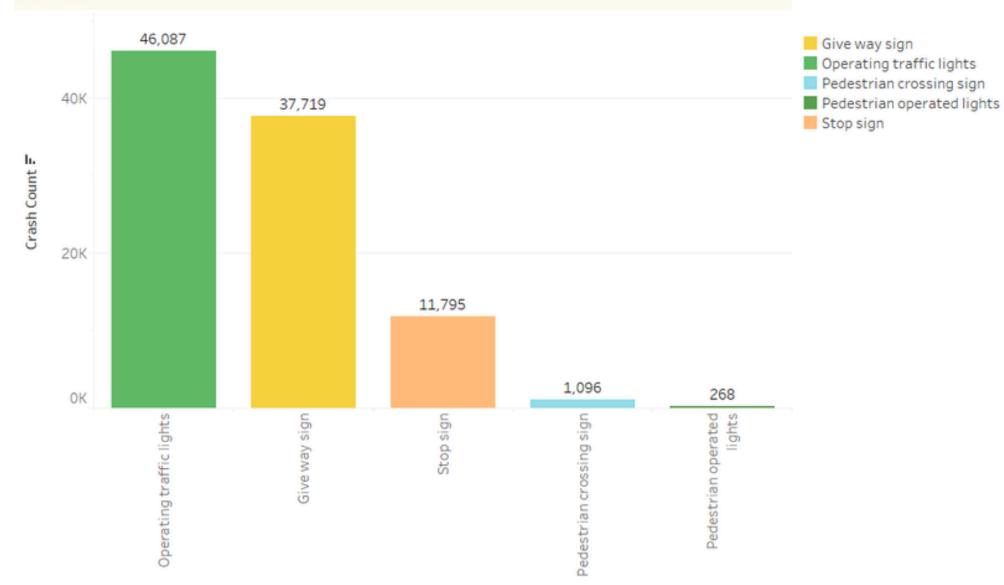
Physical redesigns (e.g. simplified geometry, sightline lifts) reduce crashes significantly.

Improved layouts reduce intersection confusion and crash rates by 12% (Austroads, 2023).

SIGNAL THE DANGER: CRASH SURGE IN UNCONTROLLED ZONE



Stop Signs and Signals Matter: Crashes Surge Where They're Absent



A significant number of crashes occur in areas without any traffic control — especially in multiand single-vehicle incidents. This underscores the need for targeted interventions such as traffic signals or signage in high-risk zones. Over 46,000 crashes occurred in areas with no signs or signals - more than any other category.

Even with signage, signalised intersections had 37,000+ crashes - proof that **signs alone aren't enough.**

Behavioural alignment is as critical as infrastructure.

Focus on visibility, simplicity, and driver conditioning - not just rules.

In 3 out of 5 intersection crashes, **non-compliance** or **poor visibility** were primary factors (DITRDC, 2023).

RECOMMENDATIONS: INSIGHT TO ACTION ROAD SAFETY PRIORITIES FOR QLD

BUSINESS INSIGHTS

01 - REDESIGN HIGH-RISK INTERSECTIONS

Insight: Signalised intersections remain crash-prone.

Action: Scale intersection upgrades under Safer Roads Sooner.

Impact: Logan & Ipswich redesigns (2022–23) → 11% crash reduction. (TMR, 2023)

02 - PEAK-HOUR ENFORCEMENT EXPANSION

Insight: Speed & alcohol-related crashes are equally high in both peaks.

Action: Strengthen mobile patrols during morning commutes.

Impact: QPS 2024 report → 6% drop in morning alcohol crashes. (QPS, 2024)

03 - YOUTH DRIVER BEHAVIOURAL CAMPAIGNS

Insight: 17–24 y/o drivers face the highest severe crash burden.

Action: Boost Safe Drive Queensland & enhance GDL testing.

Impact: BITRE 2024 \rightarrow 7% drop in young driver crashes in SEQ. (BITRE, 2024)

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THANK YOU ANY QUESTIONS FOR US?