

Data Analysis Road Crash Glossary

February 2014

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GLOSSARY

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics): The central statistical authority for the Australian government whose role is to co-ordinate, collect, compile, analyse and disseminate statistics and related information.

AIRBAG: A vehicle occupant protection device where a large nylon bag inflates and deflates rapidly during certain types of collisions. Airbags are only applicable to the unit types: car, station wagon, utility and panel van within the RoadCrash database. Only historic data up to 30 June 2006 can be reported from the RoadCrash database.

ALCOHOL: "Alcohol/Drug Related" is recorded as a contributing factor in all crashes where any controller involved, including pedestrians and bicycle riders, was attributed with the contributing circumstance of "Violation - Over prescribed concentration of alcohol", "Condition - Under influence of liquor or drug", or "Violation - Tested For Drugs Only". This indicates that alcohol or drug impairment (of any degree) was a contributing factor, not necessarily that an illegal BAC was involved (though it may have been).

"Alcohol Related" is recorded as a contributing factor in all crashes where any controller involved, including pedestrians and bicycle riders, was attributed with either of the contributing circumstances of "Violation - Over prescribed concentration of alcohol" or "Condition - Under influence of liquor or drug". This indicates that alcohol impairment (of any degree) was a contributing factor, not necessarily that an illegal BAC was involved (though it may have been)

"Drink Driving" is attributed to the controller of a motor vehicle who had an illegal Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) for their licence level, vehicle type or purpose of vehicle use at the time of the crash. In Queensland there is a general BAC limit of 0.05% for open licence holders, however a 0.00% alcohol limit applies to various licence levels, vehicle types and vehicle use.

Drivers and riders involved in crashes with an illegal BAC are attributed with the contributing circumstance of "Violation - Over prescribed concentration of alcohol". This assessment is based on the laws in place at the time of the crash.

Some drivers are restricted to a BAC limit of 0.0% whilst performing certain activities (such as driving heavy freight vehicles, tow trucks, buses, taxis or other public passenger service vehicles, or acting as a pilot/escort, driver trainer, or carrying a load of dangerous goods). Other drivers not allowed to drive with any alcohol in their blood system (a BAC limit of 0.0%) include learner drivers, provisional and probationary licence holders and drivers restricted to a BAC of 0.0% by medical condition or court order.

Where a drug or alcohol impaired controller involved in a serious crash becomes hospitalised and the doctor disallows a blood or breath test, the contributing circumstance "Condition - Under influence of liquor or drug" may be assigned to that controller.

If a controller was impaired by alcohol and had a BAC result which was below the legal prescribed limit,

then the contributing circumstance "Condition - Under influence of liquor or drug" may be assigned to that controller.

See also: BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION, ALCOHOL RELATED, ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED, DRINK DRIVING

ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED: "Alcohol/Drug Related" is recorded as a contributing factor in all crashes where any controller involved, including pedestrians and bicycle riders, was attributed with the contributing circumstance of "Violation - Over prescribed concentration of alcohol", "Condition - Under influence of liquor or drug", or "Violation - Tested For Drugs Only".

This indicates that alcohol or drug impairment (of any degree) was a contributing factor, not necessarily that an illegal BAC was involved (though it may have been). That is, drink driving is a subset of alcohol/drug related.

See also: ALCOHOL

ALCOHOL RELATED: "Alcohol Related" is recorded as a contributing factor in all crashes where any controller involved, including pedestrians and bicycle riders, was attributed with either of the contributing circumstances of "Violation - Over prescribed concentration of alcohol" or "Condition - Under influence of liquor or drug".

This indicates that alcohol impairment (of any degree) was a contributing factor, not necessarily that an illegal BAC was involved (though it may have been). That is, drink driving is a subset of alcohol related.

See also: ALCOHOL

ANGLE CRASH: A crash in which units collide at any angle other than rear-end, head-on or sideswipe.

ANIMAL – OTHER: A unit type category that includes non-domesticated native animals or introduced species, which are 'in the wild'.

ANIMAL – RIDDEN OR DRAWN CONVEYANCE: A unit type category that includes animals being ridden, controlled or drawing a vehicle/conveyance such as a horse, cow, mule, donkey, camel, sheep, pig, dog, goat etc. This includes horses being ridden/controlled, trotting rigs, horse drawn drays/carts etc.

ANIMAL – STOCK: A unit type category that includes domesticated animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, cats, dogs etc which are not controlled.

ARTICULATED TRUCK: A combination vehicle consisting of a prime mover or a rigid truck towing one trailer. This excludes rigid trucks towing a 'dog' type trailer.

See also: HEAVY FREIGHT VEHICLE

AT FAULT: A controller involved in a road traffic crash is considered "at fault" when determined as "most at fault" by police or attributed with a traffic violation (eg "Violation - Over prescribed concentration of alcohol"). Every crash has a controller who is considered "most at fault". For example, if two units were racing and were both speeding and collided, then one unit (controller) would be considered "most at fault", however since both units were speeding then both units (controllers) are considered to be "at fault".

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITION: The prevailing weather condition at the time of a road traffic crash. Some atmospheric conditions can also be a contributing factor to a road traffic crash.

The atmospheric conditions are:

- Clear
- Raining
- Smoke/dust
- Fog
- Unknown

BAC: See BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION.

BICYCLE: A two or more wheeled vehicle whose primary source of power is pedalling including two wheel bicycles, penny farthings, tandem cycles and adult tricycles; with or without training wheels, side cars or trailers. Also included are motorised bicycles with an auxiliary motor (internal combustion) capable of generating a power output of 200 watts or less. For the purposes of the RoadCrash database, unicycles are coded to the unit type bicycle.

BICYCLE RIDER: Any person in control of a bicycle.

BICYCLE PILLION PASSENGER: A person other than the rider (controller) travelling on a bicycle or trailer attached to the bicycle.

BICYCLIST/PEDAL CYCLIST/CYCLIST: A person riding a bicycle or a bicycle pillion passenger.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC): A Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) reading is a measure of the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood. This reading is typically obtained using a breathalyser or by conducting a blood test. Where a breathalyser has been used the results are recorded as a proportion of alcohol in a person's blood. Blood alcohol concentration is measured as grams of alcohol per 100ml of blood. A BAC of 0.05 grams/100ml is equivalent to a BAC of 0.05gm%.

The BAC is measured for some drivers and riders involved in crashes of all severities and all controllers (including pedestrians) involved in fatal crashes with the exception of young children who are cyclists or pedestrians.

See also: ALCOHOL

BUS/COACH: A unit type category that includes minibuses with a seating capacity greater than or equal to 10, buses and articulated buses.

CAR: A unit type category that includes the following vehicle types: cars, station wagons, coupes, saloons, convertibles, vans/people movers with a seating capacity less than or equal to nine, hire cars and taxis; including two wheel, all wheel and four wheel drives.

See also: LIGHT PASSENGER VEHICLE, LIGHT VEHICLE

CASUALTY: An injured person or a fatality.

See also: FATALITY, HOSPITALISED CASUALTY, MEDICALLY TREATED, MINOR INJURIES, APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND "IN/OUT OF SCOPE" STATUS

CASUALTY CRASH: A road traffic crash where there was at least one injured person or a fatality. Does not include property damage only crashes.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND "IN/OUT OF SCOPE" STATUS

CASUALTY SEVERITY: A measure of the seriousness of injuries sustained as a result of a road traffic crash.

The four levels are:

1. Fatality
2. Hospitalised casualty
3. Medically treated casualty
4. Minor injury

CHILD RESTRAINT: A device used for restraining a child travelling inside a motor vehicle (eg. baby capsule, baby seat, booster seat, etc).

CHILD: A child is a person aged 16 years or under.

CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCE: Circumstances that may have contributed to a unit (motor vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian or animal) being involved in a road traffic crash or contributed to the severity of its outcome.

Road traffic crashes have a complex combination of contributing and causal factors and a contributing circumstance is not necessarily the direct/initial cause of the crash. Contributing circumstances are attributed to units involved in the crash (rather than the crash itself) so a single crash may have more than one instance of the same contributing circumstance. In addition, more than one contributing circumstance can be attributed to any unit involved in the crash. Therefore the total number of contributing circumstances may not equal the total number of crashes/units/casualties involved.

See also: CONTRIBUTING FACTOR, APPENDIX B: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.

CONTRIBUTING FACTOR: A contributing factor is a logical category into which one or more similar contributing circumstances are classified. For example the contributing circumstances "Violation - Fail To Give Way", "Violation - Fail To Give Way On Pedestrian Crossing", "Violation - Disobey Stop Sign", and "Violation - Disobey Give Way Sign" are categorised into the contributing factor of "Fail to Give Way or Stop".

See also: APPENDIX B: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND CIRCUMSTANCES, ALCOHOL RELATED, SPEED RELATED, FATIGUE RELATED

CONTROLLER: A person who exercises control over their movements or the movements of a vehicle at the time of a crash (i.e. driver, rider or pedestrian). Passengers and pillions are not regarded as

controllers.

CRASH: See ROAD TRAFFIC CRASH

CRASH NATURE: Crash nature is determined by the initial event in any sequence of events in a road traffic crash. Subsequent events have no bearing on the determination of the crash nature. The crash nature categories are:

- Hit parked vehicle
- Hit fixed obstruction or temporary object
- Overturned
- Fall from moving vehicle
- Motorcycle, moped or bicycle overturn, fall or drop
- Angle
- Sideswipe
- Rear-end
- Head-on
- Hit pedestrian
- Hit animal including ridden horse or carriage
- Struck by external load
- Struck by internal load
- Collision - miscellaneous
- Non-collision – miscellaneous

See also: CRASH TYPE

CRASH SEVERITY: A measure of the seriousness of a road traffic crash derived from the most severe casualty as a result of a crash, or if no casualty, from the dollar value of property damage.

The five levels are:

1. Fatal
2. Hospitalisation
3. Medical treatment
4. Minor injury
5. Property damage only

CRASH TYPE: A crash type is a logical category into which one or more similar crash natures are classified. Crash type is determined by the initial event in any sequence of events in a road traffic crash. Subsequent events and the number of vehicles involved have no bearing on the determination of the crash type.

Crash natures can be grouped in the following crash types:

Single Vehicle

- Hit parked vehicle
- Hit fixed obstruction or temporary object
- Overturned
- Fall from moving vehicle
- Motorcycle, moped or bicycle overturn, fall or drop

Multi Vehicle

- Angle
- Sideswipe
- Rear-end
- Head-on

Hit Pedestrian

- Hit pedestrian

Other

- Hit animal including ridden horse or carriage
- Struck by external load
- Struck by internal load
- Collision - miscellaneous
- Non-collision – miscellaneous

See also: CRASH NATURE

CYCLIST: See BICYCLIST.

DCA (Definitions for Coding Accidents): A system of classifying crashes, using ‘collision diagrams’, based on the traffic movements leading up to the crash. Participant intent, as well as actual movement,

can be used in determining the DCA crash type however the relative fault of the participants is not relevant (for example the car was stationary waiting to turn right, when it was hit from behind).

DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT: A Commonwealth government department. The Department contributes to the development of informed road safety policies by collecting and disseminating national road crash statistics, producing research and public information materials, and providing evidence-based advice on a range of road safety issues.

DISTRACTED: Where the controller is suspected of being adversely affected by an external influence (bug/spider, mobile phones or noise for example).

Distracted drivers and riders involved in crashes are attributed with the contributing circumstance of "Driver – Distracted" or "Driver distracted – Mobile phone".

DRINK DRIVING: "Drink Driving" is attributed to the controller of a motor vehicle who had an illegal Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) for their licence level, vehicle type or purpose of vehicle use at the time of the crash. In Queensland there is a general BAC limit of 0.05% for open licence holders, however a 0.00% alcohol limit applies to various licence levels, vehicle types and vehicle use.

Drivers and riders involved in crashes with an illegal BAC are attributed with the contributing circumstance of "Violation - Over prescribed concentration of alcohol" in the RoadCrash database. This assessment is based on the laws in place at the time of the crash.

See also: ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL RELATED, BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

DRINK WALKER: "Drink Walker" or "alcohol impaired pedestrian" is defined as a pedestrian road user with a positive blood alcohol concentration. That is, a pedestrian attributed with the contributing circumstance of "Violation - Over prescribed concentration of alcohol" or "Condition - Under influence of liquor or drug".

See also: ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL RELATED, BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

DRIVER: Any person in control of a car, station wagon, utility, panel van, rigid truck, articulated truck, road train/b-double/triple, special purpose vehicle (including motorised wheelchairs) or bus. Does not include persons in control of a motorcycle, moped or bicycle.

See also: RIDER.

FATAL CRASH: A road traffic crash which resulted in at least one fatality.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

FATALITY: A fatality is recorded when a person dies within 30 days as a result of injuries sustained in a road traffic crash.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

FATIGUE RELATED: "Fatigue Related" is recorded as a contributing factor in all crashes where any controller involved, including pedestrians and bicycle riders, was attributed with either:

"Driver - Fatigue/Fell Asleep" – identified by the reporting police officer; or

"Driver - Fatigue Related By Definition" – in the case of a single vehicle crash in a speed zone of 100 km/h or greater during the typical fatigue times of 2pm to 4pm or 10pm to 6am.

Fatigue is a reduction in driving or riding ability as a result of prolonged driving or being tired while driving. It should be noted that prolonged driving/ riding activity is not solely responsible for fatigue. Other factors such as the elapsed time since the person last slept, the time of the day or night, as well as the human circadian rhythm may be involved.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN (GS): The Queensland Road Crash Data Unit (QRCDU) is part of the Government Statisticians' Office in Queensland Treasury which provides economic, demographic and social data for Queensland.

QRCDU processes (ie codes and cleanses) road crash data within the RoadCrash database on behalf of TMR. Previously known as the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR).

HEAVY FREIGHT VEHICLE: A unit type grouping that includes the following vehicle (unit) types: rigid truck, articulated truck and road train/b-double/triple.

HEAVY VEHICLE: A unit type grouping that includes the following vehicle (unit) types: rigid truck, articulated truck, bus and road train/b-double/triple.

HELMET: A protective device worn on the head to prevent injuries in the event of a crash. Motorcyclists and bicyclists are required by legislation to wear a helmet that meets Australian standards.

HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT: The physical horizontal road alignment along a section of road.

Horizontal alignment types are:

- Straight
- Curved-view obscured
- Curved-view open

HOSPITALISATION CRASH: A road traffic crash which resulted in the most severe casualty outcome being a person hospitalised.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

HOSPITALISED CASUALTY: A person transported to hospital as a result of a road traffic crash and who does not die from injuries sustained in the crash within 30 days of the crash.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

ILLEGAL DRUGS: Queensland’s roadside drug testing program allows Police to test drivers’/riders’ saliva for the active ingredients in the illegal drugs cannabis/marijuana (THC), speed and ice (methamphetamine) and ecstasy (MDMA).

IN SCOPE: See APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS.

INATTENTION: See WITHOUT DUE CARE AND ATTENTION.

INJURY: Any casualty other than a fatality.

An injury is recorded when any person involved in a road traffic crash:

1. Is transported to hospital;
2. Requires medical treatment; or
3. Receives a minor injury (that is, first aid treatment only).

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

INJURY CRASH: A road traffic crash which resulted in at least one injury. Does not include fatal

crashes or property damage only crashes.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

LATM (Local Area Traffic Management): Devices such as speed humps, chicanes, raised pavements etc designed to reduce the flow and speed of traffic through suburban areas.

LIGHT PASSENGER VEHICLE: A unit type grouping that includes the following vehicle (unit) types: car, station wagon, utility and panel van. Excludes motorcycles.

LIGHT VEHICLE: A unit type grouping that includes the following vehicle (unit) types: car, station wagon, utility, panel van, motorcycle and moped.

LIGHTING CONDITION: Describes the lighting conditions at the time of a road traffic crash. Some lighting conditions may also be a contributing factor to a road traffic crash.

The lighting types are:

- Daylight
- Dawn/dusk
- Darkness – lighted
- Darkness – unlighted
- Unknown

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (LGA): An administrative geographic boundary administered by a city, region or shire council. These areas collectively comprise the entire state. These geographic areas are used as a means to define the location of a crash for the purpose of analysing aggregate crash data geographically.

MATURE ADULT: A mature adult is a person aged from 25 to 59 years.

MEDICALLY TREATED CASUALTY: A person requiring medical treatment (ie treatment administered by a medical officer such as a doctor, nurse, paramedic, ambulance officer etc), but not hospitalised, as a result of a road traffic crash.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

MEDICAL TREATMENT CRASH: A road traffic crash which resulted in the most severe casualty outcome being a medically treated casualty.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

MINOR INJURIES: Injuries of a minor nature sustained by a person, as a result of a road traffic crash, requiring no medical treatment.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

MINOR INJURY CRASH: A road traffic crash which resulted in the most severe casualty outcome being a minor injury.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

MOPED: A moped is defined as a motorcycle with a motor of 50 millilitres (ml) capacity or less and with a manufacturers’ top rated speed of 50 kilometres per hour (km/h) and complies with the Australian Design Rules.

Excludes mini-bikes/pocket rockets, quad bikes, dirt bikes, motorised wheelchairs, power assisted bicycles, and powered wheeled recreational devices.

For the purposes of the road rules, mopeds are treated exactly the same as motorcycles. A car or motorcycle licence is required to ride a moped on roads or road-related areas.

Mopeds involved in crashes prior to 1 January 2009 are recorded as motorcycles in the RoadCrash database.

MOTOR VEHICLE: A unit type grouping that includes the following vehicle (unit) types: car, station wagon, utility, panel van, rigid truck, articulated truck, bus, motorcycle, moped, road train/b-double/triple and special purpose vehicle. Pedestrians, bicycles, towed devices, wheeled recreation devices and animals are not motor vehicles.

MOTORCYCLE: Mechanically or electrically propelled, two, three or four wheeled bikes, with a motor capacity of greater than 50 millilitres (ml). This includes motorcycles with or without side-cars or trailers, motor scooters, trail bikes and mini bikes. Mopeds are excluded in this unit type (since 1 January 2009).

MOTORCYCLIST: A person riding a motorcycle/moped, or a motorcycle/moped pillion passenger (including sidecar passengers).

MOTORCYCLE RIDER: Any person in control of a motorcycle/moped.

MOTORCYCLE PILLION PASSENGER: Any person other than the rider (controller) travelling on a motorcycle/moped.

MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH: See CRASH TYPE.

OESR (Office of Economic and Statistical Research): The Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR). OESR are now known as the Queensland Road Crash Data Unit (QRCDU) within the Government Statistician office.

See also: QUEENSLAND ROAD CRASH DATA UNIT (QRCDU) or GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN (GS)

PASSENGER: A person other than the driver travelling in or on a car, station wagon, utility, panel van, rigid truck, articulated truck, road train/b-double/triple, special purpose vehicle or bus. Does not include motorcycle, moped or bicycle pillion passengers.

PEDAL CYCLIST: See BICYCLIST.

PEDESTRIAN: A person on foot (walking, running, standing, playing, pushing or pulling a vehicle, boarding or alighting a vehicle etc), a person occupying a non-motorised wheelchair, or a person using a wheeled recreation device (eg roller skates, roller blades, child's tricycle, skateboard, luge, scooter, segway or other non-powered vehicle except bicycles).

PILLION PASSENGER: A person travelling on a motorcycle, moped or bicycle who is not the rider in control of the unit.

POLICE REGION: A geographic area of the state treated as one for Police administrative and statistical purposes. Police Regions are further divided into Police Districts, which are even further divided into Police Divisions.

The five Police Regions are Brisbane, South Eastern, Southern, Central and Northern.

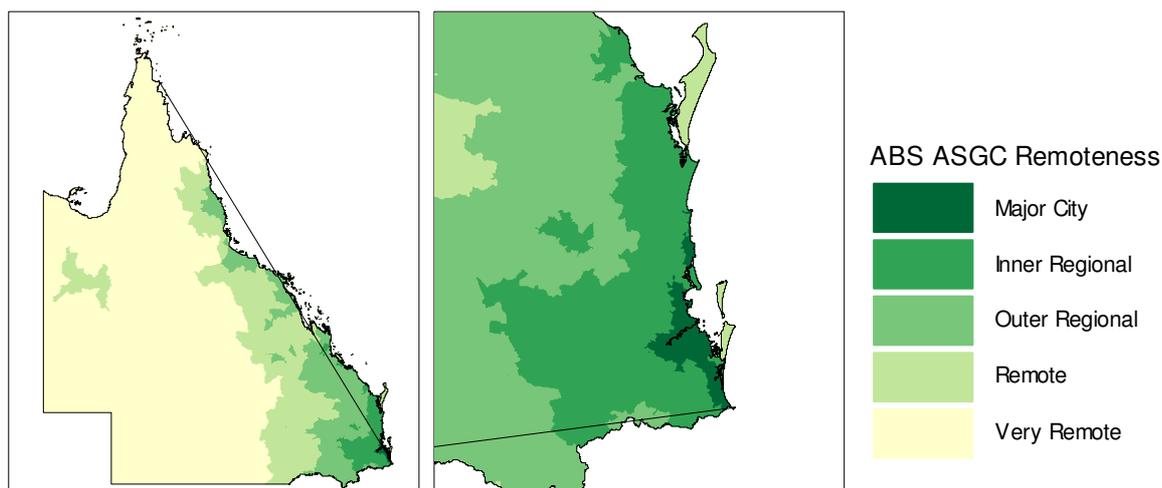
PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY CRASH: A property damage only crash is a crash where no person was killed or injured and,

- a) at least one vehicle is towed away or
- b) \$2500 or more damage to property other than vehicles (after 1 December 1999) or;
- c) \$2500 or more damage to vehicle and/or other property (after 1 December 1991 and prior to 1 December 1999) or;
- d) value of property damage is greater than \$1000 (prior to December 1991).

RAILWAY CROSSING: A “railway crossing” (also called a “level crossing”) is defined as a crossing on one level (that is, without using a bridge or tunnel) at the intersection of a railway line and a road. If a road traffic crash occurred at a railway crossing and did not involve a railway unit (eg train) then the crash roadway feature would not be coded as Railway Crossing.

RAILWAY STOCK: A unit type category that includes locomotives, carriages and rail motors which are used on a railway line.

REMOTENESS CLASSIFICATION: The RoadCrash database incorporates the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) for Remoteness Classification as adopted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. This is based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia+ (ARIA+) methodology developed to quantify remoteness based on geographical location and access to population centres. The ABS model does not use the ARIA+ classes for accessibility/remoteness. The classes of remoteness used by the ABS are major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote. See also <http://www.abs.gov.au>.



RIDER: Any person in control of a motorcycle, moped or bicycle.

See also: DRIVER.

RIGID TRUCK: A rigid truck with over 4.5 tonnes gross (eg tippers). This also includes rigid trucks towing a 'dog' type trailer.

See also: HEAVY FREIGHT VEHICLE

ROAD AND ROAD RELATED AREA: An area that is open to or used by the public and is developed/used primarily for the driving or riding of vehicles, whether on payment of a fee or otherwise. All publicly gazetted roads are included.

INCLUDING:

- Tourist roads, forestry roads and fire trails through State forests, if open and accessible to the public (named or unnamed)
- Airport access roads, whether government or private
- Roads in hospitals and universities, whether government or private
- Roads (named or unnamed) through private farming to facilitate routine public access to neighbouring farms
- Roads within indigenous communities, whether government or private land
- Beaches that are in everyday use as roads (eg Rainbow Beach)
- Special purpose roads such as busways but only for permitted vehicles, ie a bus on a busway is included but a car on a busway would be excluded
- The road shoulder which for a kerbed road is the kerb, and for a sealed road, is any unsealed part of the road and any sealed part of the road outside an edge line on the road
- An area that divides a road (eg median strips, separators, traffic islands, embayments and other areas used for parking in the centre of the road)
- A footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road (within the nature strip, embayments and other areas at the side of the road used for parking)
- An area that is not a road and that is open to the public and designated for use by cyclists or animals (eg bicycle paths and separated footpaths)

EXCLUDING:

- Roads which have been temporarily or permanently closed by either a sign, gate or other fixed obstruction;
- Government and private carparks (eg shopping centres, showgrounds, race tracks, railway stations)

- Camping grounds and caravan parks
- Beaches, other than those in everyday use as roads, picnic spots
- Wharves, jetties and boat ramps
- Driveways
- Drive in business enterprises (eg petrol stations, drive in theatres, food outlets)
- All other roads and road related areas on private property

NOTE: A crash with the initial event occurring on a road or road related area but the vehicle(s) involved ended up off road is still included. For example, a vehicle on the road loses control, drives off the road and crashes into an object on private property, causing injury to the driver, would be included.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

ROAD AND ROADSIDE: The road and roadside characteristic is attributed to crashes where road environment features or road surface conditions may have contributed to the crash. Crashes where the road and roadside characteristic has been applied include crashes where unfavourable road conditions have contributed to a crash, or where the crash nature was hit fixed obstruction or temporary object (or hit object). Unfavourable road conditions include: wet or slippery road, water covering road, gravel/dirt road, potholes, narrow bitumen or road, rough road surface, crest, dip or view obscured, steep or grade on road, temporary object on carriageway, road works and other similar road conditions. Hit obstruction/object includes features on or adjacent to the road such as trees, power poles, road side fixtures etc.

ROAD SURFACE: Describes whether the road is sealed or not and the presence of surface moisture (if any) along a section of road at the time of a road traffic crash.

Road surface categories are:

- Sealed - dry
- Sealed - wet
- Unsealed - dry
- Unsealed - wet

ROAD TOLL: The road toll is a count of fatalities resulting from road traffic crashes. Does not include other casualty severities.

ROAD TRAFFIC CRASH: A road traffic crash is a crash reported to the police which resulted from the movement of at least one road vehicle on a road or road related area and involved death or injury to any person, or property damage. Note also that to qualify as valid, crashes must meet the following

criteria:

- the crash occurs on a public road, and
- a person is killed or injured, or
- at least one vehicle was towed away, or
- the value of the property damage is:
 - a) \$2500 or more damage to property other than vehicles (after 1 December 1999)
 - b) \$2500 or more damage to vehicle and/or property (after 1 December 1991 and prior to 1 December 1999)
 - c) value of property damage is greater than \$1000 (prior to December 1991).

The crash must also be determined to be "In Scope", in accordance with the Queensland RoadCrash Database Manual.

See also: APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND "IN/OUT OF SCOPE" STATUS

ROAD TRAIN/B-DOUBLE/TRIPLE: A combination vehicle consisting of a prime mover or a rigid truck towing two or more trailers including extended articulated trucks, b-doubles and b-triples.

ROAD USER TYPE: Logical categories into which the various different types of road user can be classified. Road users are classified according to their role at the time of a road traffic crash. Road users and road user types relate to people, NOT to vehicles or animals.

Road users are defined as:

- Drivers of motor vehicles
- Passengers of motor vehicles
- Motorcycle riders
- Motorcycle pillion passengers
- Bicycle riders
- Bicycle pillion passengers
- Pedestrians
- Other (includes horse riders and train drivers and passengers)

ROADCRASH DATABASE: A department of Transport and Main Roads database (developed in ORACLE) containing information relating to road traffic crashes within Queensland.

ROADWAY FEATURE: Describes the physical road configuration at the time of a road traffic crash.

The roadway feature categories are:

- Intersection - Cross
- Intersection - T Junction
- Intersection - Y Junction
- Intersection - Multiple Road
- Intersection - Interchange
- Intersection - Roundabout
- Bridge, Causeway
- Railway Crossing
- Median Opening
- Merge Lane
- Miscellaneous
- Forestry/National Park Road
- Bikeway
- Not applicable

SEAT BELT: See VEHICLE OCCUPANT RESTRAINT

SENIOR ADULT: A senior adult is a person aged 60 years or older.

SERIOUS CASUALTY: A person killed or transported to hospital as a result of a road crash.

SERIOUS CRASH: A road crash which results in a fatality or person transported to hospital.

SERIOUS INJURY: A serious injury is recorded when any person involved in a road traffic crash:

1. Is transported to hospital; or
2. Requires medical treatment.

SINGLE VEHICLE CRASH: See CRASH TYPE.

SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLE: A unit type category that includes plant, machinery and equipment (eg grader, excavator, road roller motorised road sweeper, farm machinery etc) and any other special purpose vehicle such as ambulance, hearse, fire engine, tow truck, mobile crane, truck with machinery mounted, motorised camper, motorised wheelchair, garbage collection vehicle, concrete mixer, mobile

home, golf buggy and motorised go-kart. Vehicles must be capable of doing more than 10km/hr.

SPEED RELATED: "Speed Related" is recorded as a contributing factor in all crashes where any controller of a unit involved was attributed with either the contributing circumstance of "Violation - Exceeding speed limit" or "Excessive speed for circumstances".

For controllers of units involved in fatal crashes, "Violation - Exceeding speed limit" may be determined by extensive investigation by the Forensic Crash Unit (FCU), Police investigation, and witness accounts. In this case the evidence shows that the unit was clearly travelling faster than the prescribed speed limit for that section of road.

"Excessive speed for circumstances" is determined in situations where a controller of a unit was possibly travelling faster than appropriate for the conditions. The driver may not necessarily be exceeding the speed limit.

SPEEDING DRIVER/RIDER: "Speeding" is attributed to the controller of a motor vehicle who were attributed with the contributing circumstances of "Violation - Exceeding speed limit" or "Excessive speed for circumstances".

TYPICAL BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL PERIOD: That time of day during school days when most school students are either travelling to or returning from school. (7 am to 9 am and 2 pm to 4 pm on school days). Also referred to as "typical before and after school hours".

TMR AND DTMR (Department of Transport and Main Roads): TMR plans, manages and delivers Queensland's integrated transport environment to achieve sustainable transport solutions for road, rail, air and sea.

TOWED DEVICE: A unit type category that includes caravans, boats, trailers (eg box, car, horse float etc) that are not attached to a towing vehicle.

TRAFFIC CONTROL: Describes by what method (if any) traffic was being directed at the time of a road traffic crash.

Traffic control types are:

- Police
- Road/Railway worker
- Supervised school crossing
- Operating traffic lights
- Flashing amber lights

- Railway - lights only
- Boom gate
- Stop sign
- Give way sign
- Railway crossing sign
- Pedestrian crossing
- School crossing – flags only
- Pedestrian operated lights
- LATM device
- Miscellaneous
- No traffic control

UNIT: A unit is any motor vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian conveyance, animal or trailer, attended or unattended, involved in a crash.

UNIT TYPE: Logical categories into which units can be classified. The unit types are:

- Car/Station wagon
- Utility/Panel van
- Rigid truck
- Articulated truck
- Road train/B-double/Triple
- Bus/Coach
- Motorcycle
- Moped
- Special purpose vehicle
- Bicycle
- Towed device
- Pedestrian
- Wheeled recreation device
- Animal – ridden or drawn conveyance
- Animal - stock
- Animal - other
- Railway stock
- Other

- Unknown

UNLICENSED: A licence status type defined as a driver/rider with any of the following licence conditions at the time of the crash:

- Never held a licence
- Inappropriate class
- Cancelled or disqualified
- Expired
- Unlicensed

The licence status is determined by the class of licence held by the controller of a motor vehicle in relation to the motor vehicle being controlled.

UTILITY/PANEL VAN: A unit type category that includes tray back cars and trucks up to or equal to 4.5 tonnes gross (loaded or unloaded) with one or two rows of seats and vans with one row of seats only.

See also: LIGHT PASSENGER VEHICLE, LIGHT VEHICLE

VEHICLE OCCUPANT: A person travelling in or on a car, station wagon, utility, panel van, bus, rigid truck, articulated vehicle, road train/b-double/triple or special purpose vehicle at the time of a crash. This term should not be applied to motorcycle, moped or bicycle riders or pillion passengers.

VEHICLE OCCUPANT RESTRAINT: A device designed to hold a person within the body of a vehicle and limit movement. Includes inertia reel and fixed lap or sash seat belts and child restraints such as capsules.

The device must meet the relevant Australian vehicle design rules and the Australian Standards. Restraints must be worn by drivers and passengers of motor vehicles (except motorcycles, mopeds and some purpose vehicles eg tractors).

VERTICAL ALIGNMENT: The physical vertical road alignment along a section of road.

Vertical alignment types are:

- Level
- Grade
- Crest
- Dip

WEBCRASH2: An internet (web) browser-based software tool for querying a subset of the road crash data contained in the RoadCrash database.

WHEELED RECREATION DEVICE: A unit type category that includes roller skates, roller blades, child's tricycle, skateboard, luge, scooter or other non-powered vehicle (excluding bicycles).

WITHOUT DUE CARE AND ATTENTION: The contributing circumstance "Violation - Without due care and attention" is determined where any controller is suspected of not exercising due care and attention which may have contributed to the outcome or severity of the crash. This includes:

- Foggy windscreen;
- Indicating one way then driving another; or
- Vehicle not giving way to emergency vehicle.

This contributing circumstance has been determined solely by the police reporting officer since 1 January 2009.

YOUNG ADULT: A young adult is:

- a person aged from 17 to 24 years, when referring to casualties as a result of crashes; or
- a person aged from 16 to 24 years, when referring to drivers or riders involved in crashes. This change in age group reporting of drivers and riders involved in crashes is due to the introduction of the Graduated Licensing System on 1 July 2007, which lowered the minimum learner age to 16 years.

QUEENSLAND ROAD CRASH DATA UNIT (QRCDU): The Queensland Road Crash Data Unit (QRCDU) is part of Queensland Treasury which provides economic, demographic and social data for Queensland.

QRCDU processes (ie codes and cleanses) road crash data within the RoadCrash database on behalf of TMR. Previously known as the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR).

APPENDIX A: CRASH CATEGORIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Crash characteristics are grouped into four categories: they are 'Crash', 'Unit', 'Controller', and 'Casualty'. Within each category are several characteristics that describe various attributes of that category. For example, the category of crash has characteristics such as severity, nature, roadway feature, and so on. For the characteristic of crash severity the values are Fatal, Hospitalisation, Medical treatment, Minor injury and Property Damage Only.

CRASH - ATMOSPHERIC CONDITION

- Clear
- Fog
- Raining
- Smoke/Dust
- Unknown

CRASH - CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Alcohol/drug related
- Atmospheric conditions
- Controller conditions
- Disobey road rules
- Disobey traffic light/sign
- Fail to give way or stop
- Fatigue related
- Lighting conditions
- Rain/wet/slippery road
- Road conditions
- Speed related
- Vehicle defects

CRASH - DAY OF WEEK

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

- Sunday

CRASH - DCA GROUP (DEFINITION FOR CODING ACCIDENTS)

- Intersection, from adjacent approaches
- Head-on
- Opposing vehicles, turning
- Rear-end
- Lane changes
- Parallel lanes, turning
- U-turn
- Vehicle leaving driveway
- Overtaking, same direction
- Hit parked vehicle
- Train
- Pedestrian
- Hit permanent obstruction on carriageway
- Hit animal
- Off carriageway, on straight
- Off carriageway, on straight, hit object
- Out of control, on straight
- Off carriageway, on curve
- Off carriageway, on curve, hit object
- Out of control, on curve
- Other

CRASH - HORIZONTAL ROAD ALIGNMENT

- Curved, view obscured
- Curved, view open
- Straight
- Unknown

CRASH - IMPACT LOCATION

- Off Road
- On Road
- On road-related area

- Unknown

CRASH - LIGHTING CONDITION

- Darkness - Lighted
- Darkness - Not Lighted
- Dawn/Dusk
- Daylight
- Unknown

CRASH – MONTH

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

CRASH - NATURE

- Hit fixed obstruction or temporary object
- Hit pedestrian
- Head-on
- Angle
- Overturned
- Rear-end
- Fall from moving vehicle
- Motorcycle or pedal cycle overturn, fall or drop
- Sideswipe
- Hit parked vehicle
- Hit animal including ridden horse or carriage

- Struck by external load
- Struck by internal load
- Collision – miscellaneous
- Non-collision - miscellaneous

CRASH - TYPE

- Single vehicle
- Multi-vehicle
- Hit Pedestrian
- Other

CRASH - ROAD SURFACE

- Sealed - dry
- Sealed - wet
- Unsealed - dry
- Unsealed - wet
- Unknown

CRASH - SEVERITY

- Fatal
- Hospitalisation
- Medical treatment
- Minor injury
- Property damage Only

CRASH - ROADWAY FEATURE

- Intersection - Cross
- Intersection - T Junction
- Intersection - Y Junction
- Intersection - Multiple Road
- Intersection - Interchange
- Intersection - Roundabout
- Bridge, Causeway
- Railway Crossing
- Median Opening

- Merge Lane
- Miscellaneous
- Forestry/National Park Road
- Bikeway
- Not applicable

CRASH - SPEED LIMIT

- 0, 10, 20 90, 100, 110 km/h

CRASH - TIME

- Midnight, 1am, 2am 9pm, 10pm, 11pm

CRASH - TRAFFIC CONTROL

- Police
- Road/Railway worker
- Supervised school crossing
- Operating traffic lights
- Flashing amber lights
- Railway - lights only
- Boom gate
- Stop sign
- Give way sign
- Railway crossing sign
- Pedestrian crossing
- School crossing – flags only
- Pedestrian operated lights
- LATM device
- Miscellaneous
- No traffic control

CRASH - VERTICAL ROAD ALIGNMENT

- Crest
- Dip
- Grade
- Level

- Unknown

CRASH LOCATION - POLICE DISTRICT

- Capricornia
- Darling Downs
- Far North
- Gold Coast
- Ipswich
- Logan
- Mackay
- Moreton
- Mount Isa
- North Brisbane
- South Brisbane
- South West
- Sunshine Coast
- Townsville
- Wide Bay Burnett

CRASH LOCATION - POLICE REGION

- Brisbane
- South Eastern
- Southern
- Central
- Northern

CRASH LOCATION – AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION (ASGC) REMOTENESS CLASSIFICATION

- Major cities
- Inner regional
- Outer regional
- Remote
- Very remote
- Unknown

APPENDIX B: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

A contributing factor is a logical grouping of related contributing circumstances. Here are the groupings.

ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED

- Condition - Under Influence Of Liquor/Drug (Not Necessary Bac)
- Violation - Over Prescribed Concentration Of Alcohol (Must Have Bac)
- Violation - Tested For Drugs Only

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

- Atmospheric – Dust
- Atmospheric - Fog
- Atmospheric – Hail
- Atmospheric - Heavy Rain
- Atmospheric – Rain
- Atmospheric - Smoke
- Atmospheric Conditions - Miscellaneous

CONTROLLER CONDITIONS

- Driver – Distracted
- Driver Distracted - Mobile Phone
- Driver - Fatigue/Fell Asleep
- Driver - Inattention/Negligence
- Driver - Medical Condition (Heart Attack; Epilepsy Etc.)
- Driver - Taking Avoiding Action To A Road Hazard
- Driver - Taking Avoiding Action To Miss Another Road User
- Excessive Speed For Circumstances
- Driver Conditions - Miscellaneous

DISOBEY ROAD RULES

- Violation - Cross Double Lines
- Violation - Dangerous Driving
- Violation - Disobey Give Way Sign
- Violation - Disobey Red Traffic Light
- Violation - Disobey Stop Sign
- Violation - Disobey Traffic Light
- Violation - Disobey Traffic Sign
- Violation - Drive Motor Vehicle Of Excess Dimensions
- Violation – Driving Without Due Care and Attention
- Violation - Exceeding Speed Limit
- Violation - Fail To Give Way
- Violation - Fail To Give Way On Pedestrian Crossing
- Violation - Fail To Keep Left
- Violation - Fail To Signal Intention
- Violation - Follow Too Closely
- Violation - Illegally Parked
- Violation - Improper Overtaking
- Violation - Improper Turn - Other Than U-Turn
- Violation - Improper U-Turn
- Violation - Insecure Load
- Violation - Open Car Door Causing Danger
- Violation - Over Prescribed Concentration Of Alcohol (Must Have Bac)
- Violation - Overtaking Stationary Vehicle At Pedestrian Crossing
- Violation - Tested For Drugs Only
- Violation - Turn In Face Of Oncoming Traffic
- Violation - Unsafe Lane Change
- Driver Violation Traffic Law - Miscellaneous

DISOBEY TRAFFIC LIGHT/SIGN

- Violation - Disobey Red Traffic Light
- Violation - Disobey Traffic Light
- Violation - Disobey Traffic Sign

FAIL TO GIVE WAY OR STOP

- Violation - Disobey Give Way Sign
- Violation - Disobey Stop Sign
- Violation - Fail To Give Way
- Violation - Fail To Give Way On Pedestrian Crossing

FATIGUE RELATED

- Driver - Fatigue/Fell Asleep
- Driver - Fatigue Related By Definition

LIGHTING CONDITIONS

- Lighting - Headlight Glare
- Lighting - Headlights Off/No Lights On Vehicle
- Lighting - Heavily Overcast
- Lighting - No Street Lighting
- Lighting - Sunlight Glare (Dawn/Dusk/Reflection)
- Lighting - Wearing Dark Clothing
- Lighting Conditions - Miscellaneous

RAIN/WET/SLIPPERY ROAD

- Atmospheric – Hail
- Atmospheric - Heavy Rain
- Atmospheric - Rain
- Road – Water Covering
- Road - Wet/Slippery

ROAD CONDITIONS

- Road - Crest/Dip - View Obscured
- Road - Gravel/Dirt
- Road – Narrow
- Road - Narrow Bitumen
- Road - Potholes
- Road – Roadworks
- Road - Rough Shoulder(S)
- Road - Rough Surface
- Road - Steep Grade
- Road - Water Covering
- Road - Wet/Slippery
- Road - Temporary Object On Carriageway
- Road Conditions - Miscellaneous

SPEED RELATED

- Excessive Speed For Circumstances
- Violation - Exceeding Speed Limit

VEHICLE DEFECTS

- Vehicle - Brakes
- Vehicle - Lights (Headlights/Tail Lights)
- Vehicle - Prior Crash Or Broken Down (Cause But Not Involved)
- Vehicle – Steering
- Vehicle - Structural Defect
- Vehicle - Suspension
- Vehicle - Towing Attachment
- Vehicle - Turn Signals
- Vehicle - Tyres (i.e. Low Tread, Puncture/Blow Out)
- Vehicle - Vision (Broken Windscreen/Windows)
- Vehicle Defects - Miscellaneous

Groupings of contributing circumstances into contributing factors

Contributing Circumstance	Contributing Factors											
	Alcohol / Drug Related	Atmospheric Conditions	Controller Conditions	Disobey Road Rules	Disobey Traffic Light / Sign	Fail to Give Way or Stop	Fatigue Related	Lighting Conditions	Rain / Wet / Slippery Road	Road Conditions	Speed Related	Vehicle Defects
Atmospheric - Dust		Yes										
Atmospheric - Fog		Yes										
Atmospheric - Hail		Yes										
Atmospheric - Heavy Rain		Yes							Yes			
Atmospheric - Rain		Yes							Yes			
Atmospheric - Smoke		Yes										
Atmospheric Conditions - Miscellaneous		Yes										
Condition - Under Influence Of Liquor/Drug (Not Necessary BAC)	Yes											
Driver - Distracted			Yes									
Driver - Fatigue Related By Definition							Yes					
Driver - Fatigue/Fell Asleep			Yes				Yes					
Driver - Inattention/Negligence			Yes									
Driver - Medical Condition (Heart Attack; Epilepsy)			Yes									
Driver - Taking Avoiding Action To A Road Hazard			Yes									
Driver - Taking Avoiding Action To Miss Another Road User			Yes									
Driver Conditions - Miscellaneous			Yes									
Driver Distracted - Mobile Phone			Yes									
Driver Violation Traffic Law - Miscellaneous				Yes								
Excessive Speed For Circumstances			Yes								Yes	
Lighting - Headlight Glare								Yes				
Lighting - Headlights Off/No Lights On Vehicle								Yes				
Lighting - Heavily Overcast								Yes				
Lighting - No Street Lighting								Yes				
Lighting - Sunlight Glare (Dawn/Dusk/Reflection)								Yes				
Lighting - Wearing Dark Clothing								Yes				
Lighting Conditions - Miscellaneous								Yes				
Road - Crest/Dip - View Obscured										Yes		
Road - Gravel/Dirt										Yes		
Road - Narrow										Yes		
Road - Narrow Bitumen										Yes		
Road - Potholes										Yes		
Road - Roadworks										Yes		
Road - Rough Shoulder(S)										Yes		
Road - Rough Surface										Yes		
Road - Steep Grade										Yes		
Road - Temporary Object On Carriageway										Yes		
Road - Water Covering									Yes	Yes		
Road - Wet/Slippery									Yes	Yes		
Road Conditions - Miscellaneous										Yes		
Vehicle - Brakes												Yes
Vehicle - Lights (Headlights/Tail Lights)												Yes
Vehicle - Prior Crash Or Broken Down (Cause But Not Involved)												Yes
Vehicle - Steering												Yes
Vehicle - Structural Defect												Yes
Vehicle - Suspension												Yes
Vehicle - Towing Attachment												Yes
Vehicle - Turn Signals												Yes
Vehicle - Tyres (I.E. Low Tread, Puncture/Blow Out)												Yes
Vehicle - Vision (Broken Windscreen/Windows)												Yes
Vehicle Defects - Miscellaneous												Yes
Violation - Cross Double Lines				Yes								
Violation - Dangerous Driving				Yes								
Violation - Disobey Give Way Sign				Yes		Yes						
Violation - Disobey Red Traffic Light				Yes	Yes							
Violation - Disobey Stop Sign				Yes		Yes						
Violation - Disobey Traffic Light				Yes	Yes							
Violation - Disobey Traffic Sign				Yes	Yes							
Violation - Drive Motor Vehicle Of Excess				Yes								
Violation - Driving Without Due Care And Attention				Yes								
Violation - Exceeding Speed Limit				Yes							Yes	
Violation - Fail To Give Way				Yes		Yes						
Violation - Fail To Give Way On Pedestrian Crossing				Yes		Yes						
Violation - Fail To Keep Left				Yes								
Violation - Fail To Signal Intention				Yes								
Violation - Follow Too Closely				Yes								
Violation - Illegally Parked				Yes								
Violation - Improper Overtaking				Yes								
Violation - Improper Turn - Other Than U-Turn				Yes								
Violation - Improper U-Turn				Yes								
Violation - Insecure Load				Yes								
Violation - Open Car Door Causing Danger				Yes								
Violation - Over Prescribed Concentration Of Alcohol (Must Have BAC)	Yes			Yes								
Violation - Overtaking Stationary Vehicle At Pedestrian Crossing				Yes								
Violation - Tested For Drugs Only	Yes			Yes								
Violation - Turn In Face Of Oncoming Traffic				Yes								
Violation - Unsafe Lane Change				Yes								

APPENDIX C: CRASH VALIDITY AND “IN/OUT OF SCOPE” STATUS

1. To be a valid crash for the purpose of the RoadCrash database (TMR’s database of road crashes within Queensland) the crash must meet the criteria specified in the ROAD TRAFFIC CRASH entry. Namely:

A valid road traffic crash is a crash that has been reported to the police which resulted from the movement of at least one road vehicle on a road or road related area. Note also that to qualify as valid, crashes must meet the following criteria:

- the crash occurs on a public road, and
- a person is killed or injured, or
- at least one vehicle was towed away, or
- the value of the property damage is:
 - a) \$2500 or more damage to property other than vehicles (after 1 December 1999)
 - b) \$2500 or more damage to vehicle and/or other property (after 1 December 1991 and prior to 1 December 1999)
 - c) value of property damage is greater than \$1000 (prior to December 1991).

2. A crash must also be determined to be “in scope”, in accordance with the Queensland RoadCrash Database Manual. A crash’s status as in or out “of scope” can on occasion be difficult to determine. Ultimate determination of the final crash status may depend upon discussion between several agencies (TMR, Police, OESR, and the Coroner) examining various finer points of the crash in question.

Examples of crashes that would be deemed “in scope” include:

- A crash in which a vehicle on a road or road related area runs out of control and crashes outside the road or road related area (e.g. a vehicle drives off the road into water and occupants are injured without a stabilised situation arising beforehand).
- A crash in which a pedal cyclist collides with a pedestrian and injures himself/herself and/or the pedestrian, provided the pedal cycle is moving on the road or road related area.
- A crash involving a person boarding or alighting from a bus or other vehicle operating on the road or road related area. Vehicle can be stationary- in-transit or moving.
- A crash involving a driverless vehicle (excluding an unriden animal) if attributable to vehicle movement (e.g. a towed device such as a caravan or horse float inadvertently detaches from a vehicle, and the driverless vehicle rolls down a hill and collides with a pedestrian).
- A crash involving the load or part of the vehicle falling from, or moving within, a moving vehicle, or from any device attached to a moving vehicle.
- Inadvertent (non-deliberate) explosion/fire within vehicle.
- Inadvertent (non-deliberate) poisoning from carbon monoxide or other chemicals from vehicle.

Examples of crashes that would be deemed “out of scope” include:

- A crash in an area outside the road or road related area unless the first “in scope” inclusion above applies.
- A collision where no moving road vehicle is involved (e.g. a pedestrian injures himself/herself on a parked vehicle, a pedestrian collides with another pedestrian or object, a train collides with a pedestrian only).
- An incident involving a person not directly involved in the road crash (e.g. a pedestrian suffers shock after witnessing a crash).
- An incident occurring after a stabilised situation has arisen (e.g. subsequently falling out of a tree and being injured as a result after a car drives into a river and the occupants have escaped to the safety of a tree).
- A crash involving deliberate intent (e.g. suicide or homicide).
- A crash involving legal intervention (e.g. ramming a police roadblock).
- An incident not attributable to vehicle movement (a parked car falling off a cliff due to a cliff-face collapse).
- A crash occurring on a road or length of road temporarily closed to the public (e.g. on account of adverse weather conditions).
- A crash occurring in a car park or driveway.

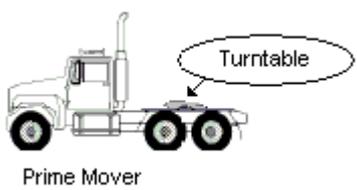
See the Queensland RoadCrash Database Manual for greater depth and further details on the above exclusion categories.

3. Furthermore, casualties (as opposed to crashes) caused directly and exclusively by a medical condition, attempted suicide or other deliberate act (such as attempted homicide) or where the injury is not attributable to vehicle movement (such as an insect or animal bite, or the accidental discharge of a weapon) are excluded. However, subsequent casualties caused as a result of excluded casualties are included. For example, if a driver/rider suffers a heart attack and suddenly or subsequently dies and as a consequence of this is involved in a road traffic crash which results in a pedestrian fatality, the pedestrian fatality is included even though the driver/rider fatality is excluded.

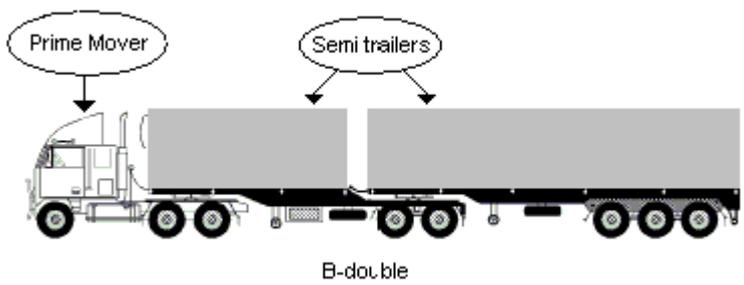
APPENDIX D: VEHICLE ILLUSTRATIONS

Heavy Vehicles and Multi-Combinations

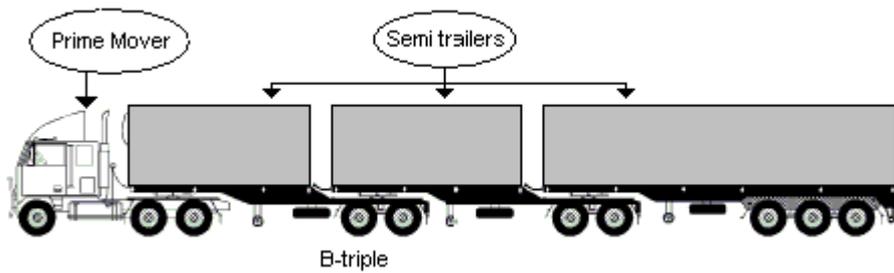
Prime Mover



B-Double



B-Triple



Prime Mover Road Train towing 2 semitrailers

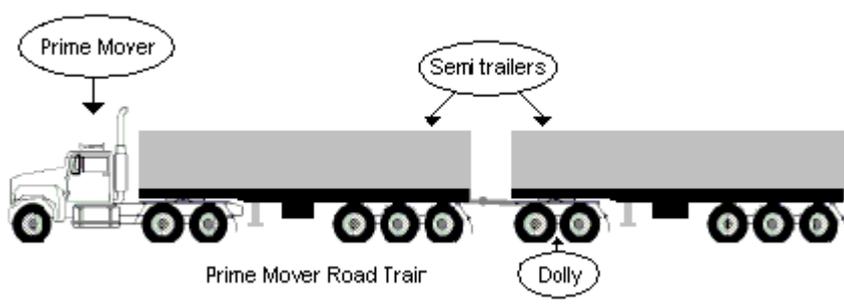
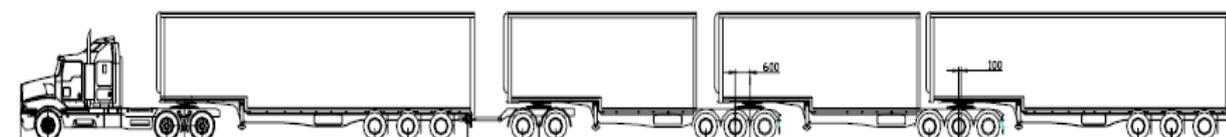
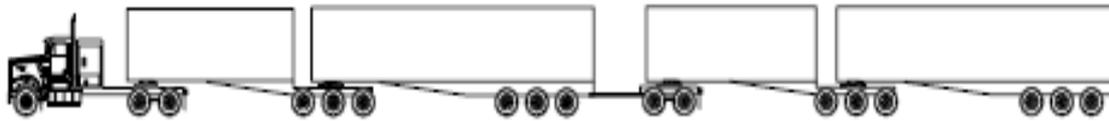


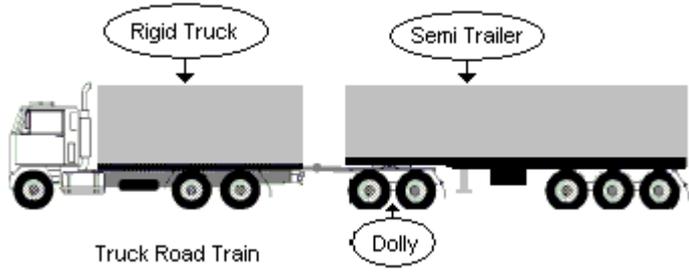
ABB quad



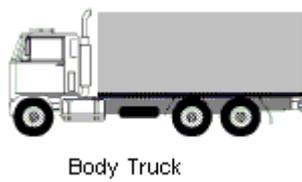
BAB quad



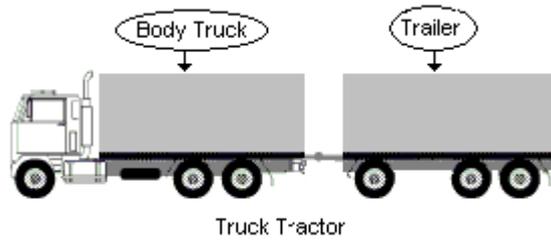
Truck Road Train



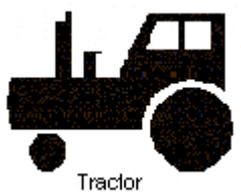
Body Truck



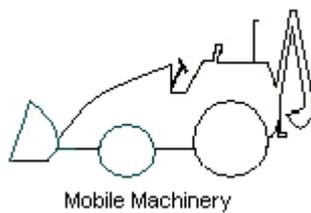
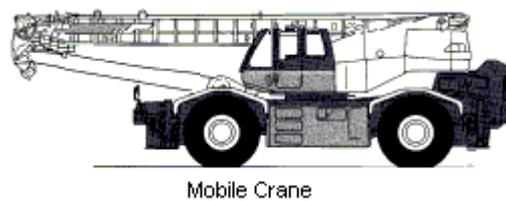
Truck Tractor



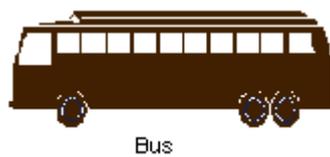
Tractor >4.5t



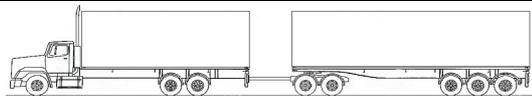
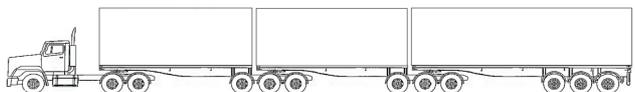
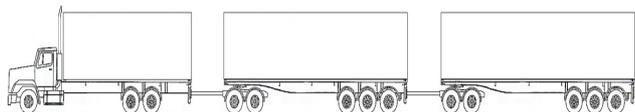
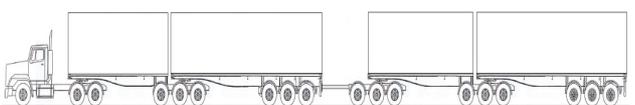
Mobile Machinery

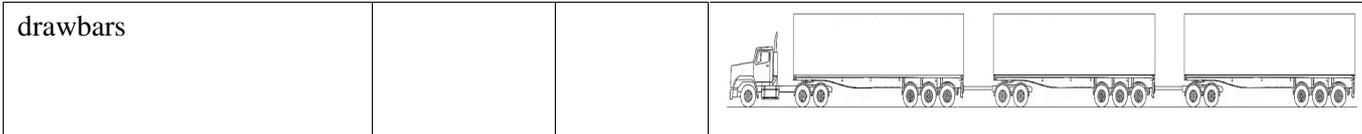


Bus



Maximum Lengths of Road Trains

Vehicle combinations	Max length (metres)	Vehicle category	Combination diagram
A rigid truck towing one trailer (total length exceeding 19 m)	31.5	Type 1	
A prime mover towing two semitrailers connected by a drawbar	36.5	Type 1	
B-triple: A prime mover towing 3 semitrailers connected by turntable couplings	36.5	Type 1	
AB-triple: A prime mover towing a single semitrailer and a set of B-double trailers, connected by a converter dolly	36.5	Type 1	
Longer AB-triple: (as described above)	44.0	Type 2	(as depicted above)
A rigid truck towing two semitrailers connected by a drawbar	47.5	Type 2	
BAB-quad: A prime mover towing two sets of B-double trailers, connected by a converter dolly	53.5	Type 2	
ABB-quad: A prime mover towing a single semitrailer and a set of B-triple trailers, connected by a converter dolly	53.5	Type 2	
A prime mover towing three semitrailers connected by	53.5	Type 2	



- a Note: Drawbar connections may be part of a fixed or converter dolly. A dog trailer has a fixed dolly unless a converter dolly is used to convert a semitrailer to a dog trailer.

Trailer Diagrams

Pig Trailer



Pig Trailer

Dog Trailer



Dog Trailer

Semi-Trailer



Semi Trailer

Dolly



Dolly