RAILWAY ACCIDENT FATALITIES: AUSTRALIA COMPARED WITH OTHER OECD COUNTRIES, 1980-1999

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The purpose of this publication is to examine trends in the numbers of railway accident deaths in Australia in the 1980s and 1990s in the light of comparable data from other countries that are members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Overall, the data indicate that in the period from 1980 to 1999 Australia's rail safety improvement compared favourably with that of other OECD countries and performance reached OECD median levels in the 1990s.

Data for this publication have been obtained from the World Health Organisation's 'Mortality Database' but responsibility for the analyses presented here rests solely with the ATSB.

The OECD was formed in 1961 to promote economic cooperation and development among its members. Current member states are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In addition to those on the ATSB web site under Rail Safety / Statistics, other publications by the ATSB on related topics include:

- Transport accident fatalities: Australia compared with other OECD countries, 1980-1999
- Cross-modal safety comparisons

In Australia in the 1980s and 1990s there was a downward trend in the number of railway accident fatalities. This was also the case in about one-third of the other OECD countries (**Table 1**).

Table 1				
Railway accident fatalities	, OECD	countries,	1980-199	9

	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Australia	56	72	72	66	76	66	66	54	64	67	76	42	61	52	43	46	30	43	43	43
Austria	75	77	70	44	53	51	48	46	46	47	48	59	68	72	57	52	34	33	27	42
Belgium	43	39	44	23	25	17	24	20	29	20	22	36	25	27	28	14	12			
Canada	66	51	56	44	32	45	61	37	33	45	37	50	32	38	40	34	35	47	34	
Czech Rep							187	175	172	176	188	171	138	157	130	122	110	94	86	111
Denmark															12	15	14	7	8	
Finland								22	17	20	32	25	21	11	17	22	18	14	25	18
France	144	150	147	182	159	224	125	132	162	143	142	165	147	144	123	106	102	112	94	89
Germany											376	340	310	271	305	270	243	242	324	218
Greece	16	15	23	13	26	22	8	20	25	14	8	15	12	23	7	2	0	8	10	10
Hungary	246	232	237	232	244	220	221	168	199	182	185	160	142	109	157	109	92	100	110	87
Iceland																				
Ireland	21	2	2	9	4	3	2	5	4	3	5	2	4	0	4	1	3	3	1	2
Italy	212	194	167	163	146	171	160	160	113	138	118	128	117	78	87	93	104	105	89	87
Japan	570	511	477	444	364	382	365	364	427	382	398	438	366	372	364	363	393	347	331	318
Luxembourg	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	1	1
Mexico																			223	193
Netherlands	41	39	27	19	19	23	14	17	10	23	31	16	31	17	15	22				
New Zealand	13	18	8	7	10	8	11	16	10	16	15	13	6	13	11	9	7	13	15	12
Norway							8	6	5	7	12	10	11	11	3	4	5	7	7	6
Poland				954	933	930	806	799	848	811	836	745	655	565	617	525	466			452
Portugal	144	127	119	159	131	167	142	128	140	127	114	142	142	116	123	96	104	91	83	90
Slovakia													130	102			68	91	78	73
South Korea						353	355	331	286	359	377	366	299	353	221	176	179	158		
Spain	175	145	173	184	162	151	154	201	166	149	158	142	159	135	154	134	152	151	138	132
Sweden								27	11	12	13	11	19	15	15	20	11			3
Switzerland																				
Turkey																				
UK	130	97	108	127	119	101	100	113	112	87	143	90	70	54	70	48	64	64	47	57
USA	632	580	545	544	570	551	556	624	571	608	663	651	642	670	635	569	565	527	515	493

Note: Gaps indicate data not available.

The ATSB is currently unable to present rail fatality data from the OECD countries in terms of a rate that enables comparisons while taking account of the different levels of rail activity in each country. This is because reliable and internationally consistent activity data for rail transport in the OECD countries are not currently available. However, if railway accident deaths are expressed as a rate per 100,000 population (a rate commonly used in public health and safety statistics) each year in each country (**Table 2**), it is observed that:

• In the period from 1980 to 1999 in Australia, the number of railway accident deaths per 100,000 population each year trended downwards - from 0.4 in 1980 to 0.2 in 1999. A downward trend in the number of railway accident deaths per 100,000 population each year was also evident in about one-third of the other OECD countries. In some, such as the UK and the USA, the rate was less than 0.05 per 100,000 population throughout most of the period.

Table 2Number of railway accident deaths per 100,000 population, OECD countries, 1980-1999

	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Australia	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Austria	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Belgium	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1			
Canada	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Czech Republic							1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
Denmark															0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Finland								0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Germany											0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Greece	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hungary	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Iceland																				
Ireland	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Italy	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Japan	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Luxembourg	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Mexico																				
Netherlands	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1				
New Zealand	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	
Norway							0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Poland				2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2			1.2
Portugal	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Slovakia													2.4	1.9			1.3	1.7	1.4	1.4
South Korea						0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3		
Spain	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Sweden								0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1			0.0
Switzerland																				
Turkey																				
UK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
USA	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OECD median	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

Note: All figures rounded. Gaps indicate data not available.

The number of railway accident deaths per 100,000 population in Australia remained above the OECD median until the early 1990s and stayed close to it thereafter (**Figure 1**).





In Australia in the period from 1980 to 1999 the proportion of transport accident deaths each year due to railway accidents ranged between 1 and 3 per cent. Similarly, in most other OECD countries (more than two-thirds), the proportion of transport accident deaths due to railway accidents did not exceed 5 per cent in any year in the same period (**Table 3**).

Table 3

Railway accident deaths as a proportion (per cent) of all transport accident deaths, OECD countries, 1980-1999

	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Australia	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Austria	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	4
Belgium	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1			
Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Czech Republic							16	14	13	13	12	11	8	9	7	7	7	6	6	7
Denmark															2	2	3	1	1	
Finland								3	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	2	5	3
France	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany											3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	11	11	11	11	12	10	10	8	9	7	6	6	5	5	8	5	6	6	6	5
Iceland																				
Ireland	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Luxembourg	3	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	3	2	1	5	5	3	4	3	2	2
Mexico																			2	1
Netherlands	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2				
New Zealand	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2
Norway							1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
Poland				13	14	15	13	13	13	10	9	8	8	8	8	7	6			6
Portugal	5	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5
Slovakia													12	11			8	9	7	8
South Korea						5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1		
Spain	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
Sweden								3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2			1
Switzerland																				
Turkey																				
UK	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
USA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
OECD median	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Note: All figures rounded. Gaps indicate data not available.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The data for this publication have been obtained from the World Health Organisation's website at <u>http://www.who.int/en/</u>. All OECD countries provide cause of death data to the WHO and all use the ICD, an international standard classification of causes of death which provides a consistent basis for international comparisons. Note that the WHO data record year of death, not year of registration of death. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the latter in its publications but supplies year of death to the WHO. ABS does

this by collecting two years of registrations and then supplying the data to the WHO. This picks up most of the deaths in any given year, though there will always be a few late death registrations that will appear in the ABS data but not in the WHO data.

Data in this publication are based on ICD 9 and ICD 10. Some countries used ICD 8 in the period studied or departed from standards adopted by most other OECD countries when supplying data to the WHO. In such cases, the data were not used for this publication and a footnote has been added to the tables, 'gaps indicate data not available'.