ROAD SAFETY DATA SYSTEMS

WORKSHOP IN GABORONE

BOTSWANA

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WHY ARE ROAD SAFETY DATA SYSTEMS NEEDED?

- Reliable and detailed data help practitioners:
  - accurately identify problems, risk factors and priority areas, and
  - to formulate strategy, set targets and
  - monitor performance
- Reliable, accurate data can also help build political will to prioritize road safety by:
  - documenting the nature and magnitude of the road traffic injury problem;
  - demonstrating the effectiveness of interventions that prevent crashes and injuries;
  - providing information on reductions in socio-economic costs that can be achieved through effective prevention.

DATA QUALITY

- Good road crash data systems should:
  - capture nearly all crashes that result in death and a significant proportion of those that result in serious injuries;
  - provide adequate detail on the vehicle, the road user and the road/environment to assist with identification of causes, and selection of countermeasures;
  - include accurate crash location information;
  - provide reliable output in a timely manner to facilitate evidence-based decisions.

SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

- Why do you need to assess the situation?
- Steps for conducting a situational assessment.
- Use the situational assessment to prioritize actions.

WHY A SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT?

- The main objectives of a situational assessment are to identify:
  - people and agencies involved in the collection, processing and use of road safety data;
  - data sources and systems already in place, and their strengths and limitations;
  - the needs of end-users;
  - political factors that will help or hinder the improvement of road safety data systems.

ASSESSMENT STEPS

- The steps for conducting a situational assessment are:
  - stakeholder analysis
  - assessment of data sources and existing systems
  - end-user needs assessment
  - environmental analysis.

- The results of the situational assessment should give you a clear understanding of
- the stakeholders involved, including potential partners and potential opponents;
- the content, processes and quality of existing data sources and systems; what data are
- needed by end-users; and the political environment and resource availability.

RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT

- The results of the situational assessment should give a clear understanding of:
  - the stakeholders involved, including potential partners and potential opponents;
  - the content, processes and quality of existing data sources and systems;
  - what data are needed by end-users; and
  - the political environment and resource availability.

SUMMARY

- Four major components of the situational assessment are:
- **Step 1:** Identify people and agencies involved in collection, management and use of road safety data. Describe their roles, responsibilities and relationships. Begin a dialogue with key stakeholders.

SUMMARY

- **Step 2:** Identify existing data sources and systems. Describe their characteristics and assess data quality, with a focus on definitions, accuracy, completeness and under-reporting.

SUMMARY

- **Step 3:** Describe the needs and expectations of end-users of road safety data.

SUMMARY

- **Step 4:** Identify factors in the political environment that will facilitate or hinder proposals for improvements to road safety data systems.