

Final Report 2014
Project No: 006-14



DEVELOPMENT OF COMPILED ROAD SAFETY DATA AND ANALYSIS FOR SAFETY RESEARCH

**PHASE 1 - REVIEW OF THAILAND ROAD SAFETY DATA AND ANALYSIS
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD SAFETY MAP APPLICATION**

March 2015

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November, 2008

Printed in Thailand

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List of Abbreviations

ARMS	Accident Report Management System
DOH	Department of Highways
DRR	Department of Rural Roads
EXAT	Expressway Authority of Thailand
HAIMS	Highway Accident Information Management System
ISIS	Injury Surveillance Information System
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOT	Ministry of Transport
POLIS	POLice Information System
RSC	Road Safety Culture
RTIIS	Road Traffic Injury Information System
RTP	Royal Thai Police
RVP	Road Victim Protection Co., Ltd.
TRAMS	Thailand Road Accident Management Systems
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

1.1. Statement of problems

Road traffic accident is a serious problem causing more than 10,000 deaths in Thailand annually (Royal Thai Police, 2013), as shown in Figure 1. In addition, Thailand has the third highest road fatality rate in the world (WHO, 2013).

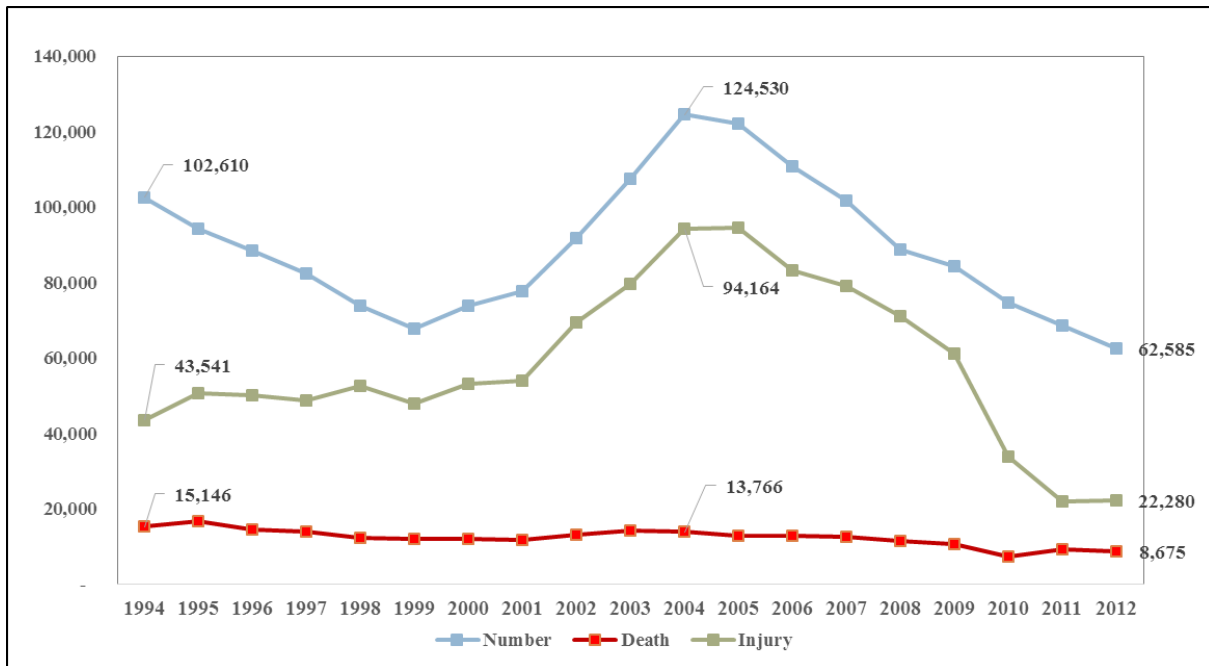


Figure 1 The trend of road traffic accidents in Thailand
Source: Royal Thai Police (2013)

Various concerned authorities have put a lot of efforts and budget to find the causes of traffic accidents by the development of road accident databases. Road accident data has been conducted in many organizations, for example, police database, called POLIS, developed by the Royal Thai Police (RTP), Highway Accident Information Management System (HAIMS) developed by the Department of Highways (DOH), Emergency Medical Service (EMS) database developed by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), and Thai Road Safety Collaboration (ThaiRSC) database developed by the Road Accident Victims Protection Company Limited (RVP). However, these databases have been used separately for different purposes and lack of an integration, as shown in Figure 2. Apart from integration issue, difficulty to access and visualize crash database is the other important problem of the existing databases.

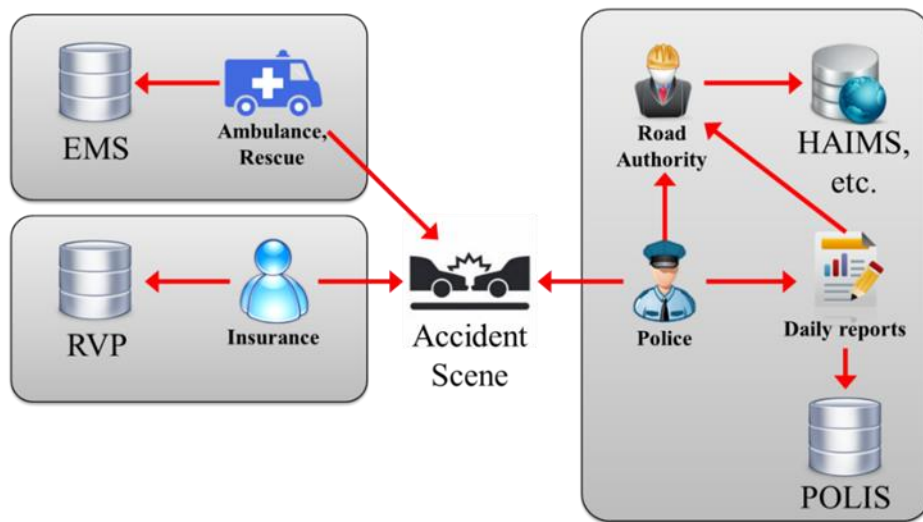


Figure 2 Road accident reporting and databases in Thailand.

In developed countries, several road accident databases and safety maps (or called risk maps) have been developed and widely used. As shown in Figure 3, the maps make the user easy to envision the most dangerous or safest locations (road sections or junctions) within a specific area.

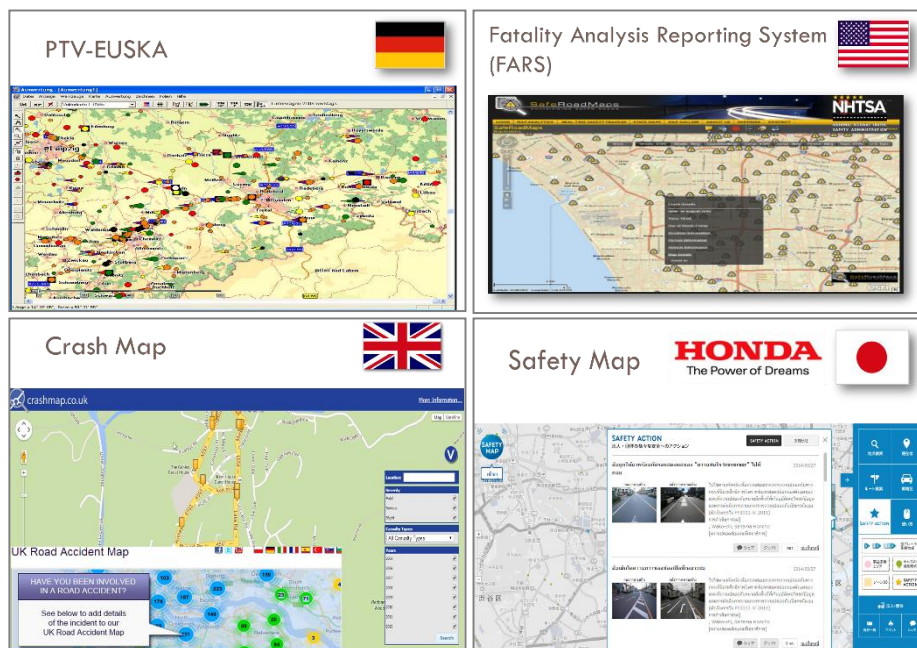


Figure 3 Examples of road accident databases and safety maps in developed countries.

From the literature, most safety maps present the locations where people are being killed, seriously or slightly injured. Distinctly, the safety map, developed by Honda, retrieve sudden braking information from internavi system installed in Honda cars running over Japan, and traffic accident information from all road users (drivers, riders, and pedestrians). This safety map has been developed from the voice of everyone in the hope and look forward to the world that everyone can live in peace more (www.honda.co.jp/safetymap).

In Thailand, the RVP has attempted to overcome the previous issue by developing the road accident database called ThaiRSC in which the accident data are collected from several sources including road victims, who claim for compulsory insurance, hospital, and their local partners in different provinces. As a result, the database covers major road accidents in Thailand. Besides the database, the road accident map has been developed. As shown in Figure 4, the map can present the location of different road accident severities. Users can easily visualize the hazardous or high risk locations from the map. However, there is still a gap in realizing the details of accident location for road users and reporting related data of the accidents from road users.

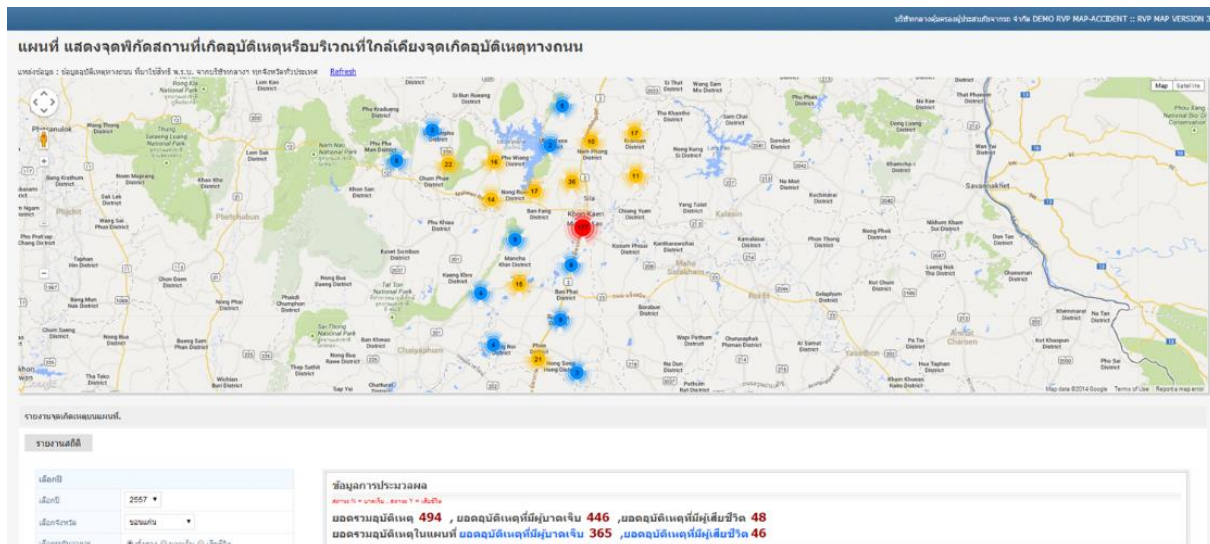


Figure 4 ThaiRSC user interface.
(Source: www.thairsc.com/)

Although Thai government is putting a lot of efforts and budget to save more lives from road accidents, road users and society have paid less attention on road safety culture. One assumption is that to increase attention or awareness of individuals, each individual should have perceived that road accident is a high risk for himself/herself, his/her family, and the society. If so, with no enforcement their behaviour would change to be the safety culture. Thus, the key success is how to raise personal awareness that road accident is a high risk and severity for oneself. Road safety map, which shows traffic accident information, could be a tool for turning road users to be aware of accidents around themselves, and reporting to organizations that have responsibility to solve the problem.

1.2. Research objectives

The research aims to develop interactive road safety map called “Safe Applica” that

- allow anyone to easily access and perceive incident information, for example, use for daily travel or national holidays (New year, Songkran festival);
- allow concerned authorities to use collected data for solving and preventing road traffic accident, for example, identification of black spot locations (passive approach), implementation of road safety audit (active approach);
- can be further developed by integrating previous ATRANS research tools, for example, driving styles evaluation using smartphones.

The objectives of this common research can be separated as follows:

- To review road accident data and analysis in Thailand and other countries;
- To propose reliable interactive safety map (i.e. Safe Applica) based on technology transfer from developed country(ies); and
- To push the Safe Applica into practice in Thailand.

By implementing the Safety Applica in Thailand, the researchers expects that individuals and Thai society could realize the risk of traffic accident and raise their awareness on traffic safety.

1.3. Scope of the research

The research are separated into 3 phases (years):

Phase 1: Review of road safety data and analysis (Fiscal year 2014)

In the first phase, road safety data and analysis were reviewed. The review phase consists of three main tasks: literature review, transferability of road safety map, and stakeholder interviews.

Task 1.1: Literature review

Previous studies and other media related to road safety data and analysis in Thailand and other countries were reviewed. This task helped the researchers to understand the gap of existing data and analysis in Thailand and recognize good practices, which can be applied to develop Safety Applica.

Task 1.2: Transferability of road safety map

Based on technology transfer from HONDA Company in Japan, a framework of Safe Applica was proposed to test whether it fit to Thailand or need further adjustment.

Task 1.3: Stakeholder interviews

Stakeholder interviews were conducted to obtain their current practices and challenges in road safety improvement from local authorities (such as provincial police stations, Bureau of Highways, Bureau of Rural Roads, Provincial Health Offices, and Insurance Network) in five pilot study areas (Figure 5), including Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Ubon Ratchathani, and Songkhla. The basic information of the five cities are presented in Table 1. However, in the first phase, the stakeholder interviews were mainly focused in Khon Kaen and Songkhla as pilot areas. The local authorities and road users in the two pilot areas were also asked to share their idea about the preliminary user interface of Safe Applica and identify black spot locations.

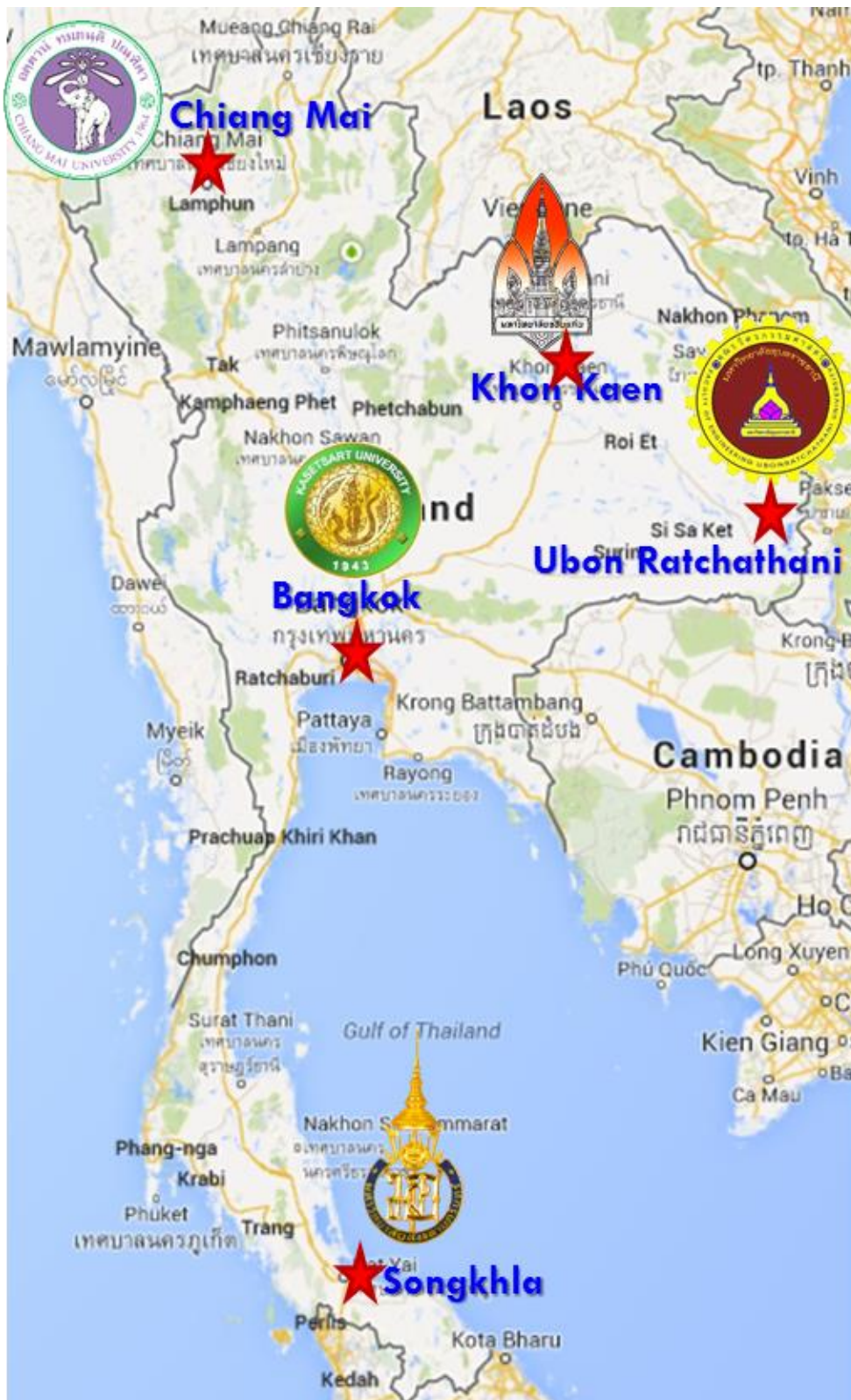


Figure 5 Map and location of five study areas

Table 1: Basic information of the five study areas

Province	Area (km ²) ⁽¹⁾	Registered population in 2013 ⁽¹⁾	Density (inh/km ²) ⁽¹⁾	Registered vehicles in 2013 ⁽²⁾	
				passenger car & pick up	motorcycles
Chiang Mai	20,107.057	1,666,888	82.90	459,217	731,205
Khon Kaen	10,885.991	1,781,655	163.66	292,925	436,189
Ubon Ratchathani	16,112.650	1,836,523	113.98	199,303	426,392
Bangkok	1,568.737	7,791,252	4,966.58	4,726,891	3,066,088
Songkhla	7,393.889	1,389,890	187.97	313,420	466,145

Data source: (1) Department of Provincial Administration;
(2) Department of Land Transport.

Phase 2: Safe Applica prototype development (Fiscal year 2015)

The second phase consists of seven key tasks. The details are as follows:

Task 2.1: Data pre-processing

The researchers will collect historical crash data acquired from Thai authorities. Database structure of the obtained historical crash data and the existing Honda Safety Map's database would be compared. Only major data fields will be imported to the Safe Applica. The researchers will perform a data pre-processing to make sure that the data structure complies with the existing accident database as much as possible.

Task 2.2: Data import and database development

The Honda team would import crash data to their existing safety map database. Note that the database server would be in Japan, which is financially supported by the Honda team. Honda team will modify the existing database, if necessary, to accommodate crash data from Thailand.

Task 2.3: Data analyses and visualization

Since we believe that the raw crash data are difficult to understand, the researchers will discuss with the local authority regarding their opinions on the information they need to make a decision in the road safety improvement program. The researchers then determines the appropriate data analyses and visualization, applicable for a local agency specified in the Phase 1 study. With the researchers' recommendation, Honda team will be responsible for developing a user interface (UI) to accommodate such requirements.

Task 2.4: Web interface translation

The researchers will be responsible for translating the Honda Safety Map web application from Japanese into Thai language.

Task 2.5: Hiyari-Hatto data input

The Honda team will modify a mobile web application for reporting Hiyari-Hatto spots according to the Thai local authority needs. The researchers will conduct a series of workshops to collect black spot locations from the locals.

Task 2.6: Pilot implementation

Once the Safe Applica is completed, the researchers will work with the local agency in using the Safe Applica to come up with the road safety improvement projects based on information provided from the Safe Applica.

Task 2.7: Public Event

The Safe Applica and its impacts on the study area would be reported in the ATRANS Symposium and the ATRANS roundtable meeting.

Phase 3: Extended implementation (Fiscal Year 2016)

Other local agencies who show their interests in joining the Safety Map program will be carried on in the third phase.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2. Literature review

2.1. Road accident data

Road accident data consists of various information related to road accident. The details of accident data depend on the purpose of data usage. Accident data are generally employed to improve a level of road safety and to reduce a number of traffic accidents. Thus, the accident data is a key component for road safety management in which it ensures the effectiveness and efficiency of any road safety countermeasures. WHO (2010) emphasized that reliability and accuracy of accident data are two major characteristics of road accident data. They effect to identify the problems, risk factors and priority areas, and lead to correct strategies and targets.

Road accident data can be generally categorized such as accident data, vehicle data, road user data, and other related data. The accident data is basic information which present general facts of each accident. The vehicle data includes the details of vehicle(s) related to the accident. The road user data covers the details of drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and/or victims. Austroads (1997) recommended that the accident-level variables, vehicle-level variables, and road user-level variables should be collected thoroughly. ADB (1996) also suggested that accident data need to answer the following questions:

- where accidents occur;
- when accidents occur;
- who was involved;
- what was the result of the collision;
- what were the environmental conditions; and
- how did the collision occur.

2.2. Road accident analysis

Road accident analysis is an important process of road safety management, especially for hazardous (black spot) location treatment. Various methods have been proposed and implemented. Some road safety agencies have applied statistical based approach to analyze accident data to introduce appropriate road safety policies, such as human behavior control (e.g. speed control, alcohol control, mobile phone using control, etc.), injury reduction (e.g. helmet usage, safety belt enforcement, road environment improvement, etc.), post-injury management, road safety education. Some authorities have employed geographic tools to identify black spot locations/sections.

In this section, methodology, data needed, and output of accident analysis are reviewed.

2.2.1. Methodology for accident analysis

Elvik (2007) classified the methods for black spot analysis into three approaches:

- 1) Numerical based approach such as
 - a) Accident number method
 - b) Accident density method
 - c) Accident rate method
 - d) Accident rate and number method
- 2) Statistical based approach such as
 - a) Critical value of accident number
 - b) Critical value of accident rate
- 3) Model based approach such as
 - a) Empirical Bayes
 - b) Dispersion value

The details of each method can be briefly explained as follows.

- **Accident Number Method**

Accident number method simply uses the number (or frequency) of accidents occurred in the study area to rank hazardous intersections and road sections. For the intersections, every approaching road sections, typically about 100 meters away from the intersection, should be considered. For the road sections, the length of road section should be defined, for example 100 meters, in order to compare the number of accidents among identical road sections. In addition, the time period should be defined. This method is quite simple. However, it may be bias for the case with high traffic because the method does not take the traffic exposure into account.

- **Accident Density Method**

Accident density method can be calculated from the number of accidents per unit length of a road section. The sections with more than a predetermined number of accidents are classified as high accident locations or black spot locations.

- **Accident Rate Method**

Accident rate method requires traffic volume in the analysis. A common accident rate can be calculated from the following formula:

$$R_{sec} = \frac{A \times 10^8}{365 \times T \times V \times L} \quad (2.1)$$

where

- R_{sec} = accident rate for the road section
- A = a number of reported accidents (cases)
- T = time period of the analysis (years)
- V = annual average daily traffic volume or AADT (vehicles/day)
- L = length of the road section (kilometers)

- **Accident Rate and Number Method**

Accident rate and number method is a combination of the previous two methods, i.e. the accident rate and the number of accident. This method would like to reduce an error for the case with low traffic volume. Such as the accident location will be considered as black spot if accident rate over 57.07 and number of accident over 8.

- **Critical Value of Accident Number Method**

This method compares the actual number of accidents (or accident frequency) with the critical value based on statistical consideration. If the number of accidents is higher than the critical value, it will be considered as a black spot location. The critical value can be calculated from the following formula:

$$A_c = A_{ave} + k_\alpha \sqrt{A_{ave}/L_j} - 0.5/L_j \quad (2.2)$$

where

A_c	=	critical accident number
A_{ave}	=	average accident number for all road sections
L_j	=	length of road section
k_α	=	factor from the confidence level
	=	1.282 for the 90% confident level
	=	1.645 for the 95% confident level
	=	2.327 for the 99% confident level

- **Critical Value of Accident Rate Method**

Critical value of accident rate or called rate quality control method does not only calculate the accident rate of road sections, but also do the statistical test. Black spot location can be identified if the actual accident rate (R_{ACT}) of that location is greater than the critical accident rate (R_C) significantly. The critical accident rate can be determined from the following formula:

$$R_C = R_A + k_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{R_A}{TB}} + \frac{1}{2TB} \quad (2.3)$$

where

R_C	=	critical accident rate per 100 million vehicle kilometers (or per million entering vehicles)
R_A	=	average crash rate
k_α	=	factor from the confidence level
	=	1.282 for the 90% confident level
	=	1.645 for the 95% confident level
	=	2.327 for the 99% confident level
TB	=	traffic base (same unit as R_C and R_A).

For the case of road section,

$$TB = \frac{Year \times AADT \times section\ length \times 365}{10^8} \quad (2.4)$$

For the case of intersection,

$$TB = 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{(V_1 + V_3)}{2} \times \frac{(V_2 + V_4)}{2}} \quad (2.5)$$

where

- V_1, V_3 = approaching annual average daily traffic volume (AADT) of main road
 V_2, V_4 = approaching annual average daily traffic volume (AADT) of minor road.

For the case of T-intersection,

$$TB = 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{(V_1 + V_3 - V_2)}{2} \times V_2} \quad (2.6)$$

Black spot location can be ranked by using the danger factor (DF), which is

$$DF = \frac{R_{ACT}}{R_C} \quad (2.7)$$

- **Model Based Method**

Model-based methods for black spot identification are derived from a multivariate accident prediction model. The popular based models are Empirical Bayes (EB) and Dispersion value. This method usually compares the estimated value from the model with critical value based on significance level. If the probability that the number of accidents exceeds the critical value for a black spot with the significant value, it will be considered as a black spot location. For the EB model, the probability can be calculated from the following formula:

$$p(X \geq x_{min} | \lambda_i T_i) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^{x_{min}-1} \frac{(\lambda_i T_i \cdot l)^x}{x!} \cdot e^{-(\lambda_i T_i \cdot l)} \quad (2.8)$$

where

- $p(X \geq x_{min} | \lambda_i T_i)$ = probability that the recorded number of accidents exceeds the critical value
 X = recorded number of accident
 λ = expected number of accident per kilometer of road
 T = time
 l = road length

- **Accident Severity Method**

Accident severity method generally identifies black spot locations by considering severity of traffic accident. Several severity indices (SI) have been proposed. For example, based on the economic cost of accident, Thaneerananon (2006) proposed simple severity indices that can be normalized to the same unit as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| For a fatal accident, | weight = 4 per one fatality |
| For a seriously injured accident, | weight = 3 per one serious injury |
| For a slightly injured accident, | weight = 1 per one slight injury |

Klungboonkrong (2012) defined the severity index as

$$SI = \frac{(F+PI)}{A} \quad (2.9)$$

where

- F = number of fatalities
- PI = number of injured persons
- A = total number of accidents.

IASP (2004) suggested that severity index should evaluate the relative safety performance of a road segment. In their study, the severity index is formulated by combining three components. They consist of the risk of road users to road hazards, the probability of becoming involved in an accident, and the consequences of an accident. The severity index can be calculated by

$$SI = \text{Exposure factor} \times \text{Accident Frequency factor} \times \text{Accident Severity factor} \quad (2.10)$$

whereas the exposure factor can be calculated from

$$\text{Exposure factor} = L \times AADT^a \quad (2.11)$$

where

- L = length of the segment under consideration (km)
- AADT = average annual daily traffic [(veh/day)/1000]
- a = exponential factor of AADT representing non linearity between crashes and traffic volume (typically $a < 1$, but $a = 1$ when the pertinent accident predictive model is not available).

$$\text{Accident Frequency factor} = RSI\ AF \times DC\ AF \quad (2.11)$$

where

- RSI AF = Road Safety Inspection Accident Frequency Factor
- DC AF = Design Consistency Accident Frequency Factor

2.2.2. Data needed for accident analysis

Each accident analysis needs different data depending on the method and purpose of the analysis. Austroads (1997) recommended the data commonly used for accident analysis including

- A. Accident-related variables
 - 1) Date and time of crash
 - 2) Classification of crash type
 - 3) Geographical location of crash
 - 4) Local government area
 - 5) Speed limit at crash site
 - 6) Road design at crash site
 - 7) Road division
 - 8) Road curvature
 - 9) Road surface
 - 10) Road surface condition
 - 11) Other road features at crash site, e.g. median, bridge, railway crossing
 - 12) Traffic control devices
 - 13) Traffic control function
 - 14) Lighting conditions
 - 15) Weather conditions
- B. Vehicle-related variables
 - 1) Vehicle type
 - 2) Model of vehicle
 - 3) Year of vehicle manufacture
 - 4) State of vehicle registration
- C. Road user-related variables
 - 1) Road user classification
 - 2) Sex
 - 3) Age
 - 4) Driving status (driver and rider)
 - 5) Seating position (Rider, Pillion passenger, Sidecar passenger, Front right seat, Front middle seat, Front left seat, Rear right seat, Rear middle seat, Rear left seat, Other)
 - 6) License type
 - 7) Level of personal injury
 - 8) Blood alcohol level
 - 9) Seat belt use
 - 10) Airbag use
 - 11) Helmet use
- D. Other related information
 - 1) Brief narrative of crash
 - 2) Sketch of crash

Taneerananon (2008) stated that, in some cases, in-depth crash investigation and analysis are required for better understanding the causes of accident. Works in this area are ongoing and since then a number of Thai universities are conducting similar in-depth study of crashes. A brief summary of the in-depth crash investigation reveals that socio-economic development, level of motorization and alarming rate of road crashes have strong interrelationship in Thailand.

2.2.3. Output of accident analysis

The output of accident analysis can be widely classified by a format of output into statistical output (accident situation) and geographic output (hazard location). Common outputs of accident analysis are as follows:

- Accident situation
 - Number of accidents
 - Number of casualties
 - Number of fatalities
 - Deaths per 100,000 population
 - Deaths per 10,000 registered motorized vehicles
 - Category of accident cause
 - Category of driver/rider
 - Category of vehicle
 - Deaths by type of road user
 - Seat-belt use rate
 - Helmet wearing rate
 - Accident costs
- Hazardous location
 - Black spot intersection
 - Black spot road section
 - Black spot area

The output of accident analysis is key information to improve road safety. The more accuracy of the analysis leads to the safer road. To avoid accident data error, road accident databases are commonly used for collecting accident data.

In Thailand, several government agencies have reported the results from accident analysis, for example, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), Royal Thai Police (RTP), Department of Highways (DOH). ThaiRoads foundation, a non-governmental organization, has also launched the Thailand Road Safety Observatory (called TRSO) to collect traffic accident data and report them since 2009. The database of TRSO includes both primary data (e.g. risk behavior of road users) collected by themselves and secondary data obtain from several government agencies. The results of data analysis can reflect the road safety problem evidently. In addition, the results can be used to generate and synthesize safety related knowledge to enhance the cognitive performance of various road safety agencies in the country. Six major reports of accident data and statistics are presented in their website (<http://trso.thairoads.org>):

- Accident indices in national level (accident situation, risk group and risk factor)
- Accident indices in provincial level
- Accident situation map (number of road accidents/victims, accident rate, severity index, risk group classified by vehicle/sex/user, risk factors)
- Accident situation by province
- Risk behavior (speeding, helmet/seatbelt/headlamp usage, drunk driving, red light violation)
- Accident situation during New Year and Songkran festivals.

Figure 6 and Figure 7 show examples of the map and report, respectively, from the TRSO website.

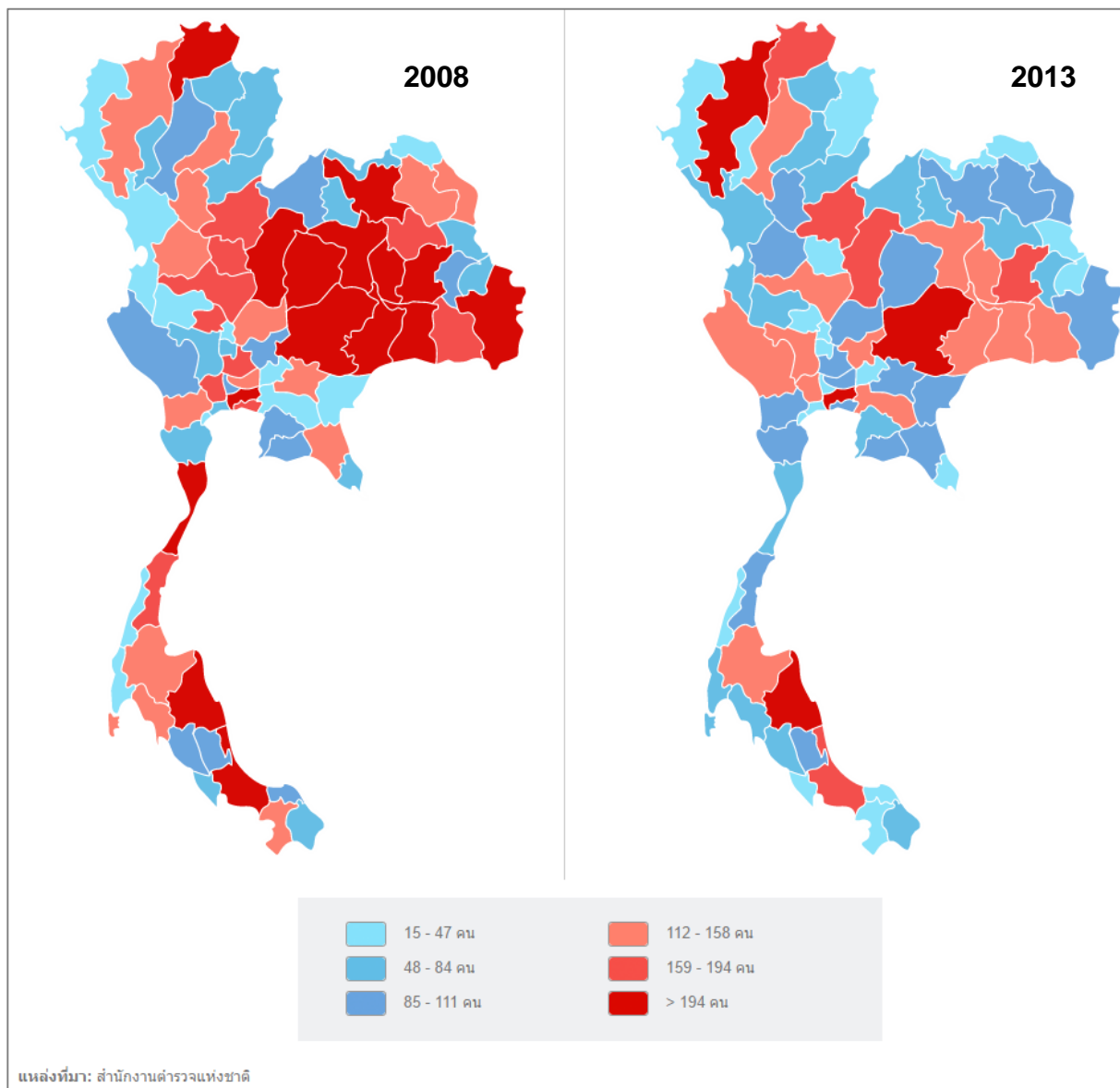


Figure 6 Maps comparing a number of fatalities in 2008 and 2013
Source: ThaiRoads Foundation

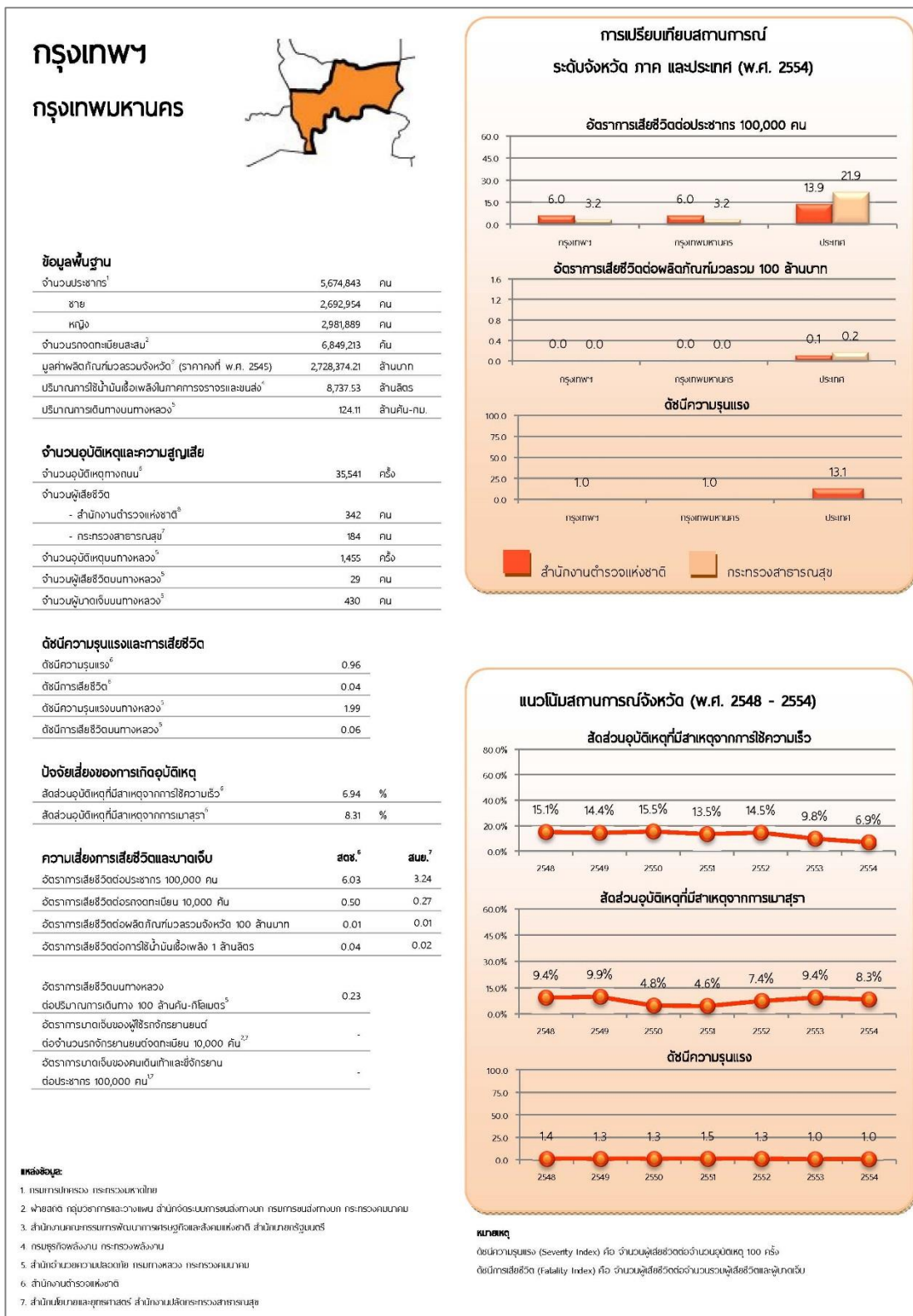


Figure 7 Report presenting accident situation in Bangkok
Source: ThaiRoads Foundation

2.3. Classification of road accident databases

Accident databases can be classified by data storage system into paper-based database and computer-based database.

2.3.1. Paper-based database

Paper-based database is traditionally used in almost works including accident data report. Most road accident reporters usually fill up the accident information in the accident form at the accident scene. Then these paper reports are collected in a cabinet following any index method. Thus, this kind of database requires high skill agents to manage. It is appropriate for the area where a low number of accidents happen.

2.3.2. Computer-based database

Computer-based database make use of computerized system to store, retrieve, and analyze accident data. This type of accident database has various advantages, for example, preventing human errors, easily collecting/updating/sharing the data, allowing various methods to analyze and display the data. The computer-based database system may need high investment at the beginning, but its advantage from labor reduction can cover the expenses in a short period.

In general, computer-based database can be categorized into off-line and online systems:

- ❖ **Off-line database system** or standalone system usually contains a small number of data and has a few users for internal use. This system is typically operated on a personal computer and does not connect to other computer network. The database is suitable for storing small number of data only.
- ❖ **On-line database** system has been widely used in various road safety authorities. This system usually runs on server computer(s) with higher performance compared to a typical personal computer. The system can storage, retrieve, and display accident data to both internal and external users via internet network. Some databases just rent a server computer or hosting service for storing a number of accident data, while some use a recent cloud technology to store and share the data. This type of database is significantly suitable for today road safety related organizations.

From the above two systems, some databases in Thailand, such as police database, use Internet Protocol technology to share road accident information and applications within their organization. This type of database can be called intranet database. The system can link remote computers and work together. The database is suitable for a large organization with high security.

Apart from the above systems, most databases developed recently have integrated global positioning system (GPS) interface in their databases to provide user friendly system. This type of database can be called map-based database. The map-based database can display accident locations on the map called accident map. This map can be further applied to identify hazardous (or black spot) locations for road safety improvement.

2.4. Development of road accident databases in developed countries

2.4.1. Elektronische Unfalltypensteckkarte (EUSKA)

Elektronische Unfalltypensteckkarte (EUSKA) is a map-based accident database developed in Germany (PTV, 2012). The system has been developed since 2002 with a commitment that is characterized by the closed cooperation with the police forces and authorities. Time-consuming paper-based data transfer were no longer necessary.

Most police authorities in Germany rely on the road accident analysis from EUSKA. The EUSKA is also a professional road accident analysis tool which allows users to immediately analyze the accident and easily generate thematic maps by setting corresponding filters. The latter help to identify certain accident classifications. Police forces primarily focus on infrastructure issues and irregularities when analyze road accident data. For example, if there are any areas where a lot of accidents happen on rainy or icy days, this may indicate problems with the road surface. If so, appropriate action(s) can be implemented and its effect on road traffic can be analyzed in EUSKA. In the meantime, EUSKA has a lot more to offer than typical accident analyses. It also allows users to search for accident clusters in the data pool. As a result, the accident commissions in charge can organize their work more efficiently (PTV, 2012). Figure 8 illustrates the user interface of EUSKA accident database.

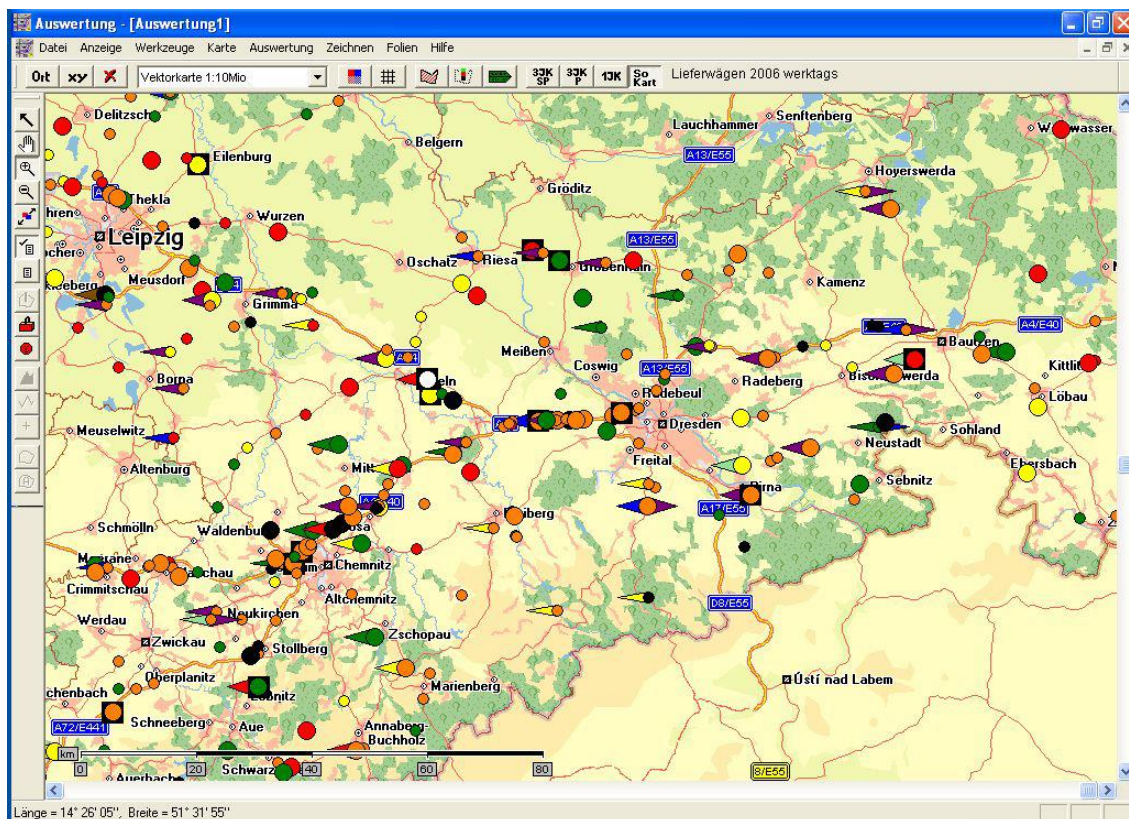


Figure 8 EUSKA accident database

Source: <http://vision-traffic.ptvgroup.com/de/lp/de/euska>

2.4.2. Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) has been introduced in the United States since 1975 by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The system has been used to propose overall measures related to highway safety and to evaluate the effectiveness of motor vehicle safety standards and highway safety programs (Koehler, 2009). The FARS was conceived, designed, and developed by the National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) of the NHTSA in 1975 to provide an overall measure of highway safety, to help identify traffic safety problems, to suggest solutions, and to provide an objective basis in evaluation of the effectiveness of motor vehicle safety standards and highway safety programs (NHTSA, 2014a).

FARS contains road accident data from a census of fatal traffic crashes within 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The data included in the FARS database are related to the crashes that involve a motor vehicle traveling on a traffic way customarily open to the public and results in the death of at least one person within 30 days of the crash (NHTSA, 2014a).

NHTSA has a cooperative agreement with an agency in each state government to provide specific information in a standard format on fatal crashes occurring in the state. The agreements are managed by NCSA's FARS program staff. The state employees who gather, translate, and transmit the data are called FARS analysts. The number of analysts in each state varies according to the state. NHTSA provides each FARS analyst with formal training.

All FARS data on fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes is gathered from the state's own source documents and is coded into standard FARS forms or directly input to a microcomputer data entry system. The analysts obtain the documents needed to complete the FARS cases, which generally include some or all of the following data:

- ❖ Police accident reports (primary source),
- ❖ State vehicle registration files,
- ❖ State driver licensing files,
- ❖ State highway department data,
- ❖ Vital records department data,
- ❖ Death certificates,
- ❖ Coroner/medical examiner reports, and
- ❖ Emergency medical service reports.

The data is automatically checked online for acceptable values and consistency, and again reviewed for quality upon arrival at NHTSA. Since 1975, the system have stored over 989,000 motor vehicle fatality data in which over 100 different attributes representing the characteristic of crash, vehicle, and people involved are systematically recorded (NHTSA, 2014a; NHTSA, 2014b).

In 2000, FARS began recording geographic information systems (GIS) location information for each fatal crash collected in the database. These location coordinates added great value by allowing the FARS database to be analyzed using spatial statistics tools as well as conventional statistical tools. The crash location information also allows FARS data to be enriched by linking the database to additional sources of information.

The data in FARS database have been used for various applications. One interesting application is Safe Road Maps, as shown in Figure 9. There are various applications in the system, such as crash analysis, real-time safety tracker, map analytic, web mapping application, commuter stress index, and project prioritization.

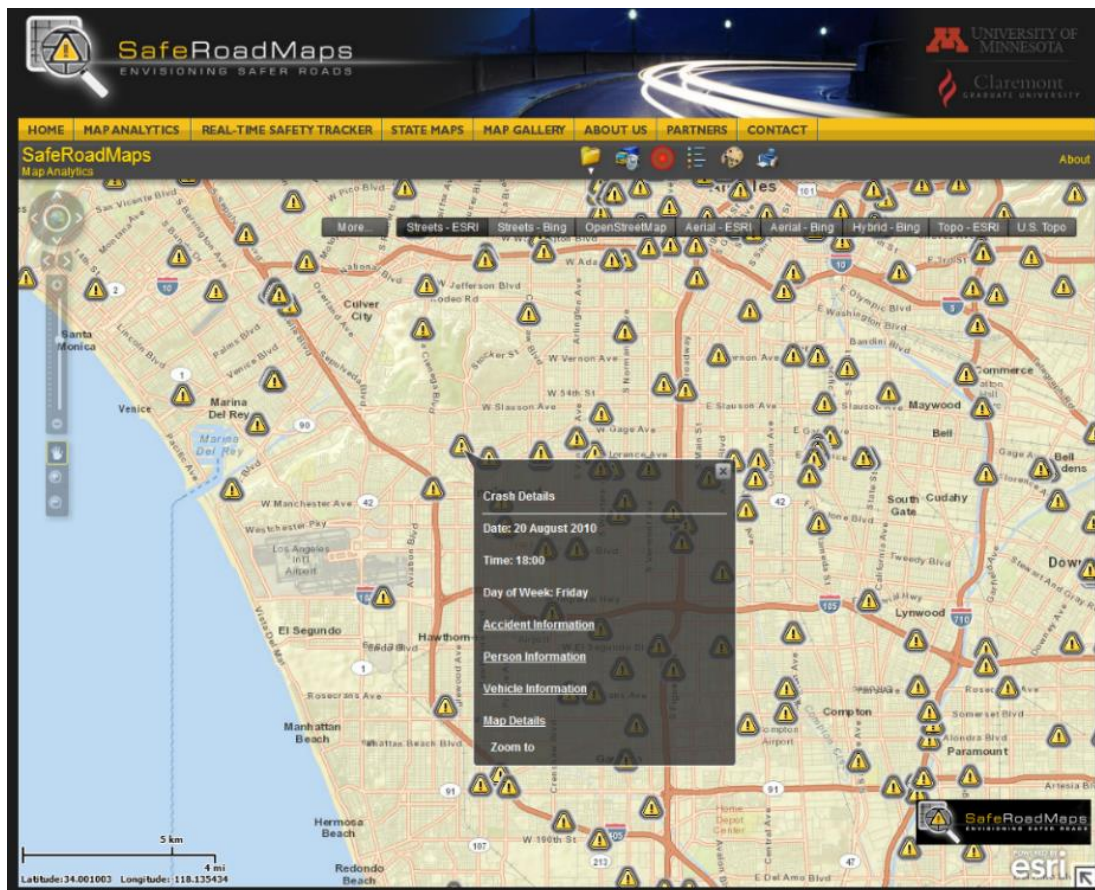


Figure 9 Safe Road Maps
Source: <http://saferoadmaps.org/>

FARS data has been used extensively throughout NHTSA. In addition, thousands of FARS information requests are received from state and local governments, research and safety advocacy organizations, private citizens, automobile and insurance industries, congress, and the press. The FARS data can be used to answer a multitude of questions concerning the safety of vehicles, drivers, traffic situations, roadways, and environmental conditions. Some specific policies and research uses of FARS data are, for example,

- ❖ alcohol-related legislation,
- ❖ motorcycle helmet legislation,
- ❖ restraint usage legislation,
- ❖ speed limit laws,
- ❖ vehicle safety designs,
- ❖ large-truck safety, and
- ❖ air bag effectiveness.

Note that personal identifying information such as names, addresses, or social security numbers are not recorded, and each vehicle identification number (VIN) is truncated. All publicly available FARS data conforms to the privacy act.

2.4.3. Crash Map

Crash Map is an online accident database that allows users to realize road traffic crashes on Britain roads. The database contains the accident data collected by the police when someone is injured. The data are approved by the National Statistics Authority and reported by the Department for Transport every year (Owen, 2014). However, the data were reported up to the end of 2012. The map, as shown in Figure 10, uses the data obtained directly from official sources but compiled into an easily visualized format showing each incident on the map. Incidents are plotted to within 10 meters of their location and as such, can sometimes appear off the carriageway (Crashmap, 2013).

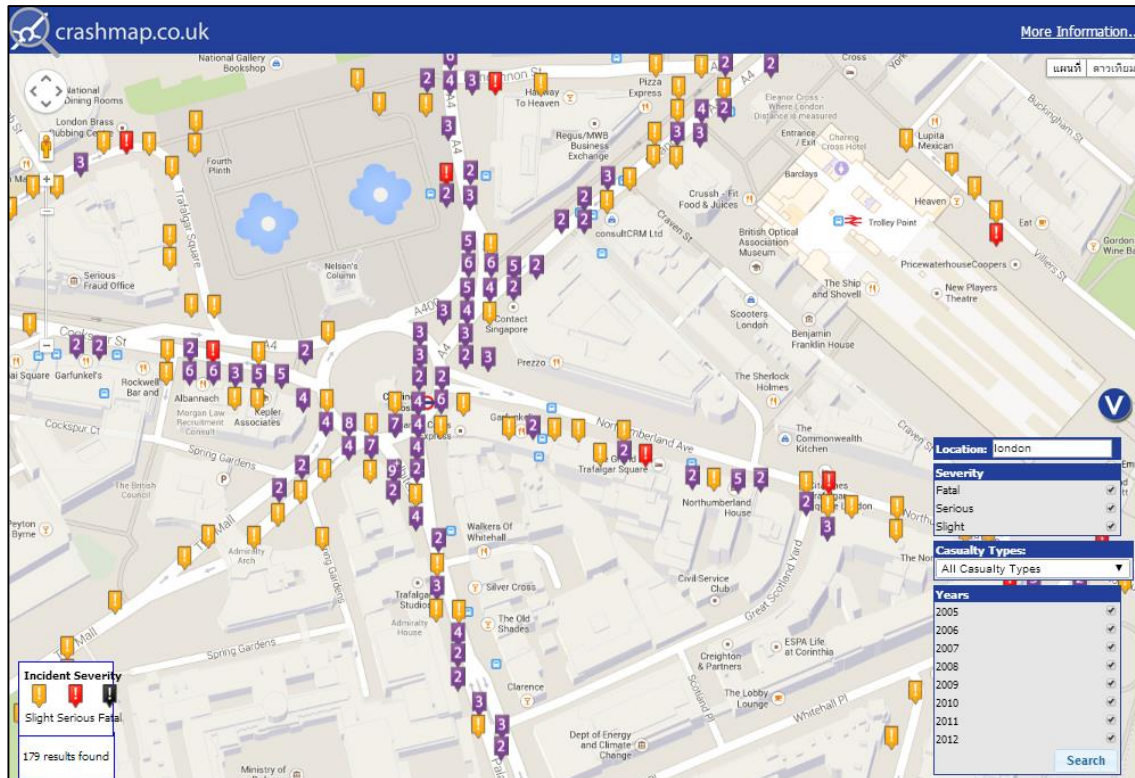


Figure 10 Crash Map user interface
www.crashmap.co.uk

2.4.4. HONDA Safety Map

Safety Map, an online accident database system, has been introduced by the Honda Co. Ltd. Japan. The map has been developed on the hope that Japan will be a collision-free mobile society. As shown in Figure 11, the aim of safety map is to collect various information such as frequent collision points reported by police, frequent hard braking points from Honda internavi system, and potentially dangerous locations posted by any residents from their experience. The map can visualize these locations (Figure 12) so that everyone can be aware of potentially dangerous spots and, consequently, prevent road accidents.



Figure 11 Features of HONDA Safety Map
Source: HONDA Safety Map

The safety map can show the frequent collision points with the cooperation of the police. As shown in Figure 13, the area within a radius of 50 meters is classified as frequent collision point if the number of collisions are 4 or more per year. Information about frequent hard braking points, collected from HONDA telematics service (called Internavi) are also presented in the map. A vehicle is identified as hard braking if its deceleration rate is at least 0.25G within 3 seconds. Figure 14 illustrates the frequent hard braking points. Finally, the potentially dangerous areas are allowed to add in the system. These three information are included in the system based on the idea that local people must know the local risks better than anyone else. The steps to post the information related to potentially dangerous areas are presented in Figure 16.

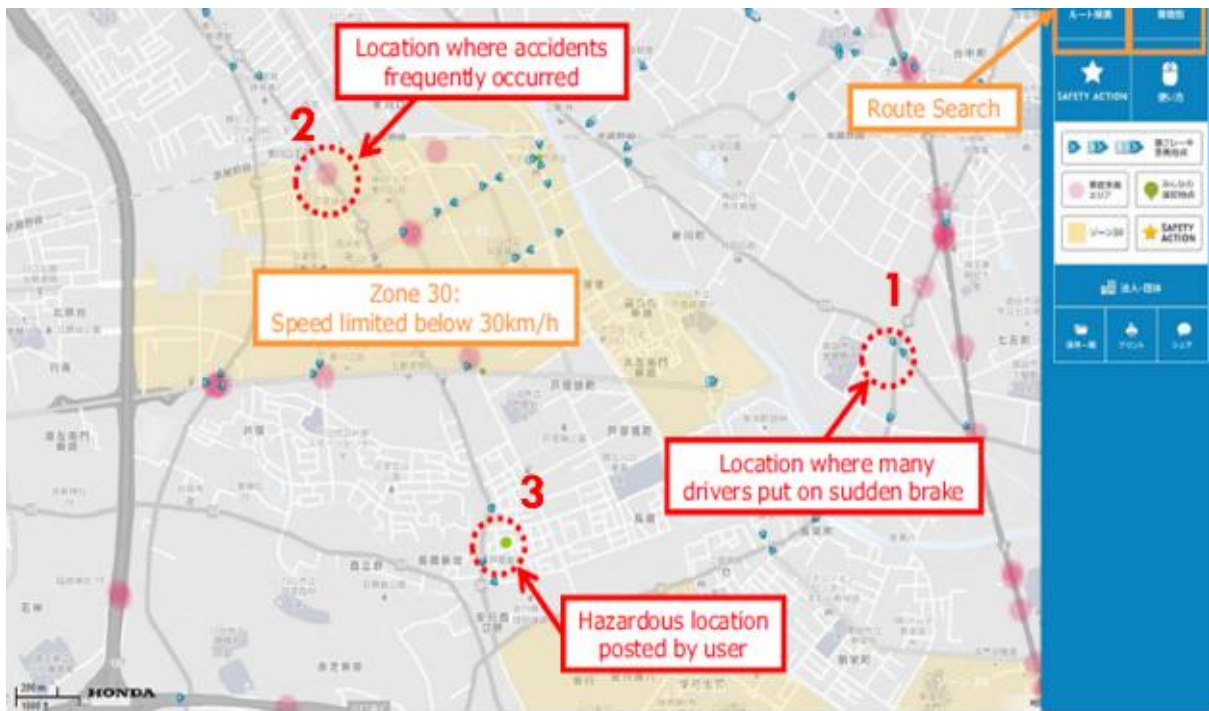


Figure 12 Contents of safety map
Source: HONDA Safety Map



Figure 13 Information about frequent collision points
Source: HONDA Safety Map

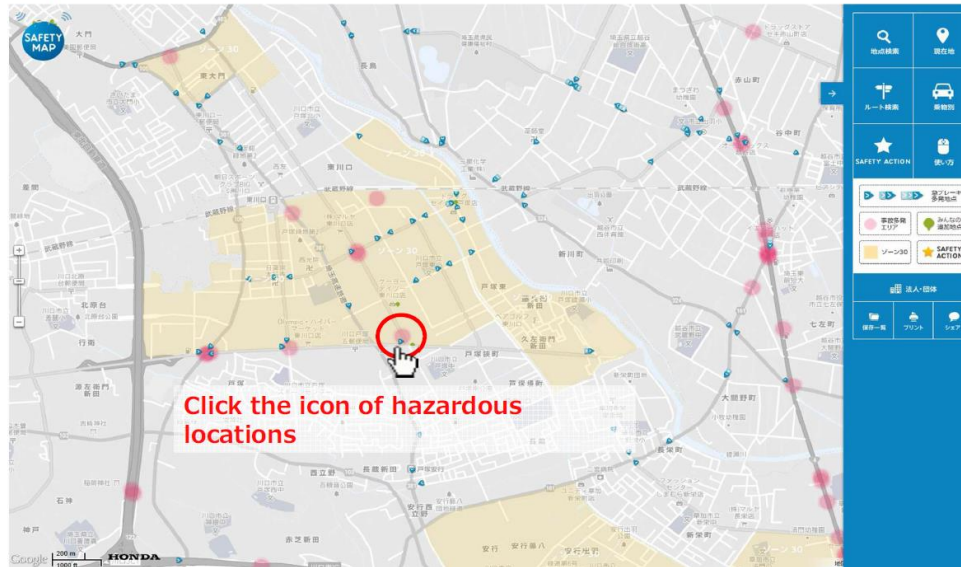


Figure 14 Information about frequent hard braking points
Source: HONDA Safety Map



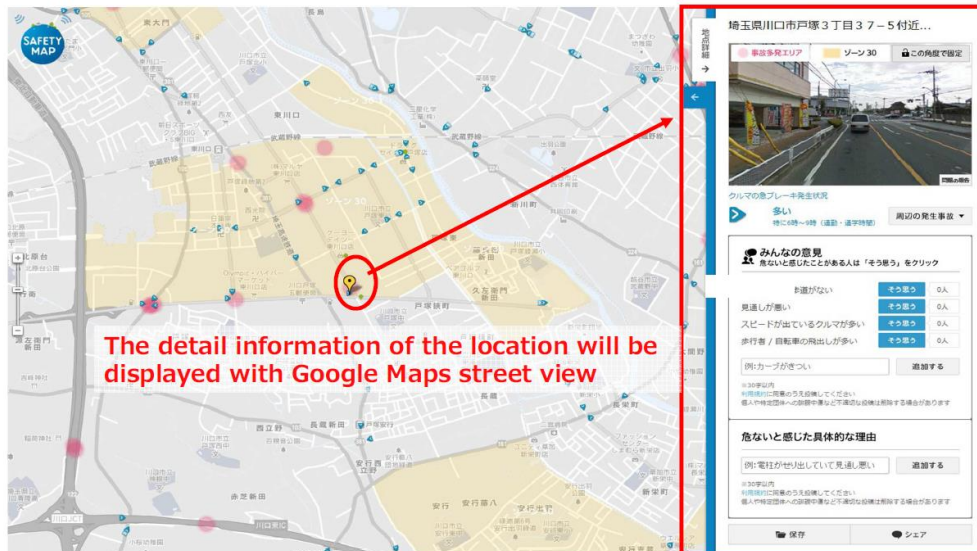
Figure 15 Information about potentially dangerous areas
Source: HONDA Safety Map

■ Step 1



■ Step 2

With Google street view



■ Step 3

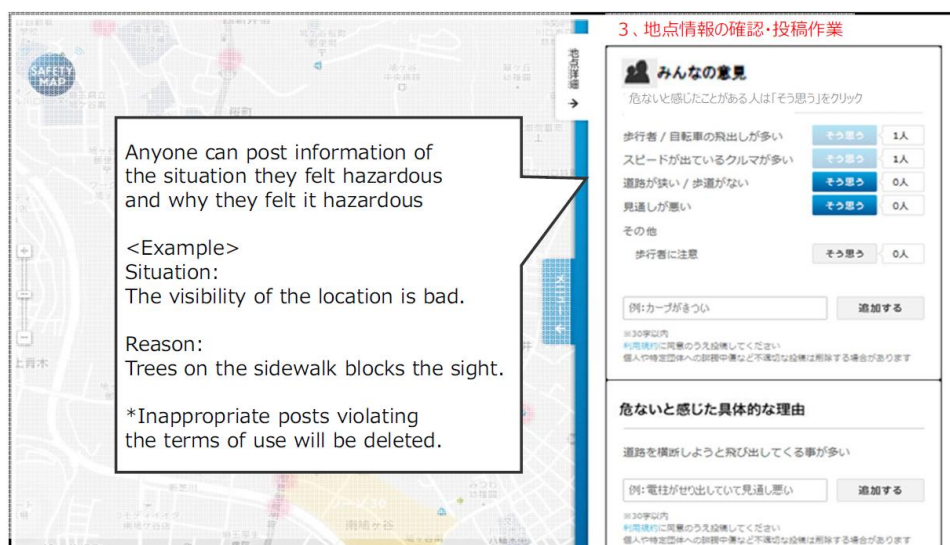


Figure 16 Steps to post potentially dangerous areas
Source: HONDA Safety Map

Apart from showing hazardous location, the map can be used to propose safety action for road accident prevention. Figure 17 shows an introduction of several safety actions in Saitama prefecture by using the safety map.



Figure 17 Steps to post potentially dangerous areas
Source: HONDA Safety Map

2.5. Development of road accident databases in Thailand

2.5.1. Police Information System (POLIS)

Police Information System or POLIS, a primary database of Royal Thai Police (RTP), has been developed since 1996. The POLIS consists of criminal records, RTP management data, and other related data such as traffic accident cases.

Road accident data are collected and recorded by police personnel. Some data are, for example, date and time of crash, accident severity, description of accident, details of accident location/road victims/vehicles. These data are entered to the POLIS by police staff via internal user interface (<http://pitc.police.go.th/>), as shown in Figure 18. The system contains various accident related information. The location of accident is one of important information that concerned agencies can use it to investigate and/or propose safety action(s) at such a dangerous location. Accident location input menu, as shown in Figure 19, allows the user to fill up the location of accident both description and XY coordination. However, most of the accident records lacks of the coordination data. So that the there is no GIS map user interface in the POLIS yet. This is a challenge for the next step in system development of POLIS (Leelakajonjit, 2013).

The screenshot shows the POLIS user interface in a web browser. The header displays the Royal Thai Police logo and the text 'สำนักงานตำรวจแห่งชาติ ROYAL THAI POLICE'. Below the header, there is a form for entering accident data. The form includes fields for 'หน่วยงาน' (Unit) with value 40502, 'เลขคดีที่' (Case Number) with value 1, and 'ปี' (Year) with value 2556. There are also fields for 'วันที่' (Date) and 'เวลา' (Time). A table with columns 'วันที่เกิดเหตุ' (Date of Incident), 'เวลา' (Time), 'สถานที่เกิดเหตุ' (Location of Incident), and 'รายละเอียด' (Details) is present. The bottom of the form has buttons for 'บันทึกข้อมูล' (Record Data) and 'ยกเลิก' (Cancel).

Figure 18 POLIS user interface.
Source: Royal Thai Police

The screenshot shows the 'Accident location input menu' in a web browser. The form is titled 'สถานที่เกิดเหตุ (ในคดีจราจร)' (Accident Location (Traffic Case)). It includes fields for 'ชื่อสถานที่เกิดเหตุ (บรรยาย)' (Accident Location (Description)), 'เลข' (Number), 'ประเภท' (Type), 'ความกว้าง/จำนวนเลน' (Width/Number of Lanes), 'ลักษณะการเกิดเหตุ' (Accident Type), and 'ความรุนแรง' (Severity). There are also checkboxes for 'เกิดเหตุขณะสัญญาณจราจร' (Accident during traffic signal) and 'เกิดเหตุขณะสัญญาณจราจร' (Accident during traffic signal). The bottom of the form has buttons for 'บันทึกข้อมูล' (Record Data) and 'ยกเลิก' (Cancel).

Figure 19 Accident location input menu.
Source: Royal Thai Police

Although there is a need to improve the database system and the quality of accident data, the accident data collected in the POLIS are primary data of road accident in Thailand. General users can enquiry some accident data and statistics from the RTP website, as shown in Figure 20, and print a summary report, as shown in Figure 21.



Figure 20 Menu of accident statistics service.

Source: <http://pitc.police.go.th/>

จำนวนคน/ยานพาหนะ ที่เกิดอุบัติเหตุ		สาเหตุของอุบัติเหตุที่เกิดขึ้น		ความสูญเสียทั้งหมดที่เกิดจากอุบัติเหตุ	
1. คนเดินเท้า	2,102 ราย	1. ขับรถเร็วเกินอัตราที่กำหนด	7,445 ราย	1. จำนวนผู้เสียชีวิตทั้งหมด ราย	5,343 คน หญิง 1,902 คน รวม 7,245 คน
2. รถจักรยานยนต์	378 คัน	2. ดันหน้ารถกะทันหัน	6,307 ราย	1.1 เสียชีวิตที่จุดเกิดเหตุ ราย	2,865 คน หญิง 995 คน รวม 3,860 คน
3. รถยนต์	14 คัน	3. แซงรถอยู่เลนผิด	1,163 ราย	1.2 เสียชีวิตที่โรงพยาบาล ราย	2,478 คน หญิง 907 คน รวม 3,385 คน
4. รถจักรยานยนต์	19,505 คัน	4. ขับรถไม่เปิดไฟ/ไม่ใช้แสงสว่างตามกำหนด	120 ราย	2. จำนวนผู้บาดเจ็บสาหัส ราย	2,151 คน หญิง 1,243 คน รวม 3,394 คน
5. รถยนต์บรรทุก	270 คัน	5. ไม่ใช้สัญญาณจอด/ชะลอแล้ว	599 ราย	3. จำนวนผู้บาดเจ็บเล็กน้อย ราย	10,954 คน หญิง 6,449 คน รวม 17,403 คน
6. รถยนต์	16,171 คัน	6.ฝ่าฝืนป้ายหยุดชะลอจากทางร่วมแยก	239 ราย	4. มูลค่าทรัพย์สินเสียหาย	รวม 657,118,070.08 บาท
7. รถโดยสารขนาดเล็ก (รถตู้)	933 คัน	7.ฝ่าฝืนสัญญาณไฟจราจร	732 ราย	จำนวนผู้ต้องโทษ	
8. รถบรรทุกขนาดเล็ก (ปิกอัพ)	9,335 คัน	8. ไม่ขับรถในช่องทางเดินรถสุด	239 ราย		
9. รถโดยสารขนาดใหญ่	766 คัน	9. รถเสียไม่ส่งเครื่องหรือสัญญาณตามที่กำหนด	65 ราย	1. จับกุม	ชาย 27,721 คน หญิง 4,531 คน รวม 32,252 คน
10. รถบรรทุก 6 ล้อ	1,048 คัน	10. บรรทุกเกินอัตรา	27 ราย	2. หลบหนี	ชาย 486 คน หญิง 50 คน รวม 536 คน
11. รถบรรทุก 10 ล้อหรือมากกว่า	941 คัน	11. ขับในช่องทาง/ไม่เปิด	3,034 ราย	3. ไม่รู้ตัว	จำนวน - คน
12. รถจักรยานยนต์	- คัน	12. อุบัติเหตุซ้ำรถ	10,531 ราย		
13. รถเก๋ง	2,332 คัน	13. เมาสุรา	2,639 ราย		
14. อื่นๆ	1,504 คัน	14. เหนี่ยว	546 ราย		
		15. ไม่สวมเข็มขัดนิรภัย	60 ราย		
		16. ไม่สวมหมวกกันน็อก	851 ราย		
		17. เสด็จรถออกฤทธิ์แอลกอฮอล์และประสาท เช่น ยาบ้า	18 ราย		
		18. สลัดวาทะหรือลัดหน้า เช่น วิ่งควาย	88 ราย		
		19. ขับรถผิดช่องทาง, ขับรวมเลน	1,623 ราย		
		20. ขับรถตามกระชั้นชิด	4,614 ราย		
		21. ไม่ยอมให้รถที่มีสิทธิไปก่อน	1,896 ราย		
		22. อื่นๆ	20,417 ราย		
		23. ไม่แจ้ง	20,708 ราย		

ผู้พิมพ์รายงาน วันที่ พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๕ เดือนพฤษภาคม

Figure 21 Example of road accident report from POLIS.

Source: Royal Thai Police

2.5.2. Highway Accident Information Management System (HAIMS)

Department of Highways (DOH) has developed Highway Accident Information Management System or called HAIMS since 2008. The HAIMS is an on-line accident database. Authorized users (DOH staffs only) have to log in to the system via <http://haims.doh.go.th/>, as shown in Figure 22. Figure 23 shows the main menu in which seven submenu are included; i.e. input menu, accident menu, map menu, report menu, setting menu, chat board menu, and accident form menu, respectively. In the input menu, as shown in Figure 24, several accident data are stored in the HAIMS, for example:

- Date and time of accident
- Accident severity
- Geographical location of crash
- Local government area
- Highway number and station location
- Road design at crash site
- Lighting conditions
- Weather conditions
- Road division/curvature/surface
- Traffic control devices and their function
- Other features such as median, bridge, causeway, railway crossing
- Level of personal injury
- Brief description of crash
- Photos.

The HAIMS also stores a collision diagram which is an important information and can be further used for accident analysis and/or accident investigation.



Figure 22 HAIMS login menu.
Source: Department of Highways

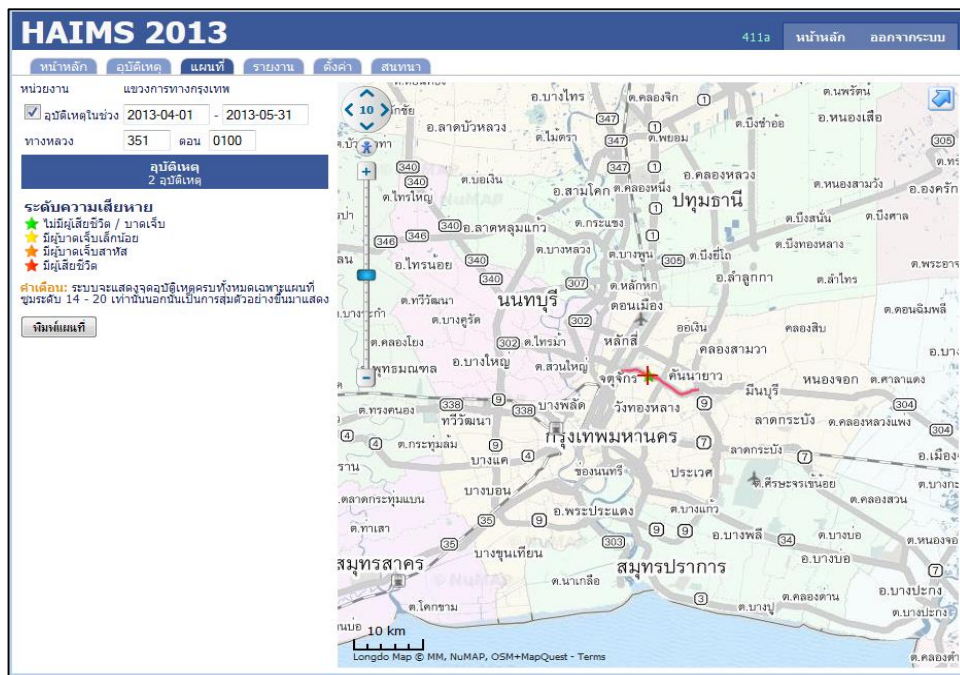


Figure 25 Accident map menu in HAIMS.
Source: Department of Highways

2.5.3. Accident Report Management System (ARMS)

Previously, traffic accidents occurred on the roads under the Bureau of Rural Roads have been reported directly to Thailand Road Accident Management Systems (TRAMS). Some data may be errors because data validation process from of the Department of Rural Roads (DRR) is skipped. In addition, accident report form does not include all relevant information such as geographical location, route, and area in GIS format. Thus, Accident Report Management System (called ARMS) has been developed to eliminate the previous weakness. The system can record, analyze and report the results effectively. The system also supports accident reporting from the Bureau of Rural Roads up countryside and publishing road safety information to users via the website as shown in Figure 26.

The accident report form of the DRR is further developed based on that of DOH. The data in the DRR accident report form are divided into six sections:

- Section 1: accident location, date and time, type of road section;
- Section 2: road geometry, road furniture, environment;
- Section 3: vehicle information, road victim information, personal injury, damages of vehicle and road;
- Section 4: details of vehicle, people, road, collision diagram;
- Section 5: cause of accident, contribution factors; and
- Section 6: summary of accident and preliminary safety action plan.

The above data stored in the ARMS system are validated by the Bureau of Safety. The system was developed to report traffic accident data, retrieve the data, present hazardous locations, show the results on GIS map, report a summary of traffic accident, and link the data to other systems.

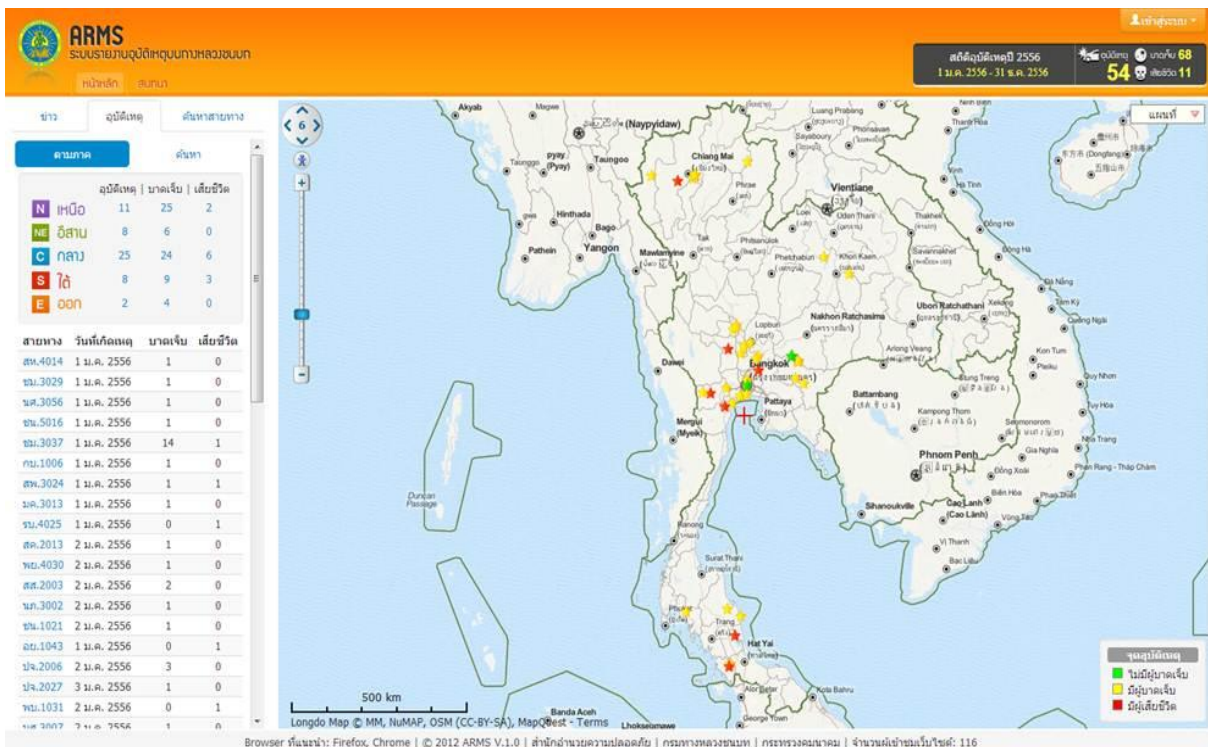


Figure 26 Accident map menu in ARMS.

Source: Department of Rural Roads

2.5.4. Accident Data Center for Road Safety Culture

Accident data center for road safety culture or called Thai RSC has been developed by the Road Victim Protection (RVP) company limited. The database system has been further developed based on previous e-claim system to facilitate any claim for medical and/or funeral expenses, according to the Road Victim Protection Act, B.C.2535. The data are mainly from hospital, claim staff, and the agent investigating the accident scene. In addition, any users can access to obtain crash related data and statistics via the website www.thairsc.com. It can present accident situation summary, accident map and some brief narratives of road crash with photos. Figure 27 to Figure 30 illustrate some features of the ThaiRSC website.



Figure 27 ThaiRSC website.
Source: RVP

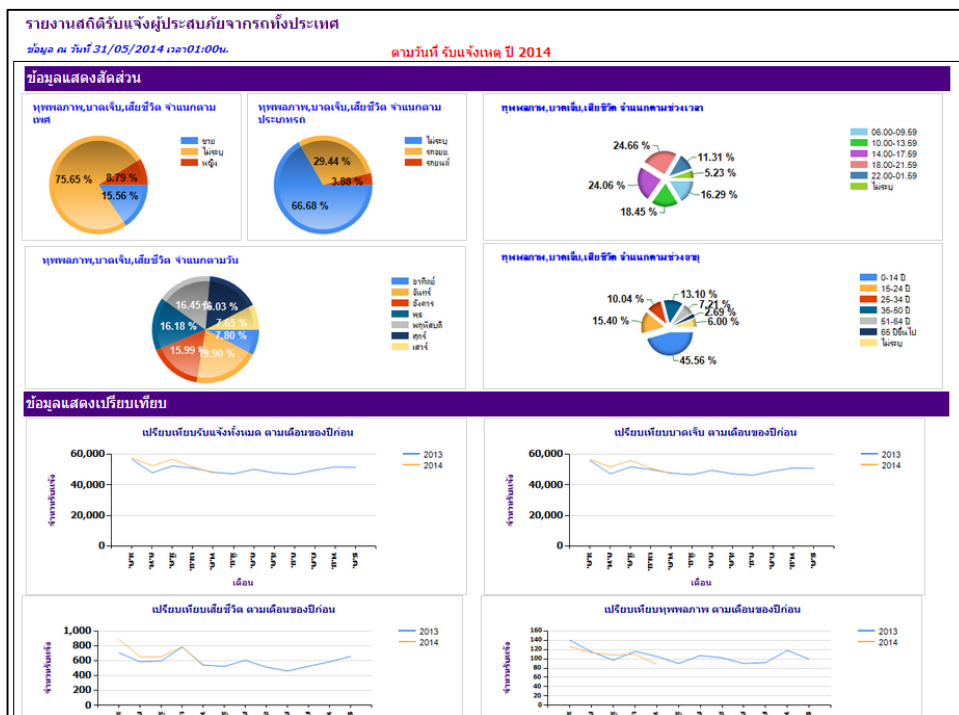


Figure 28 Statistics of informed cases.
Source: RVP

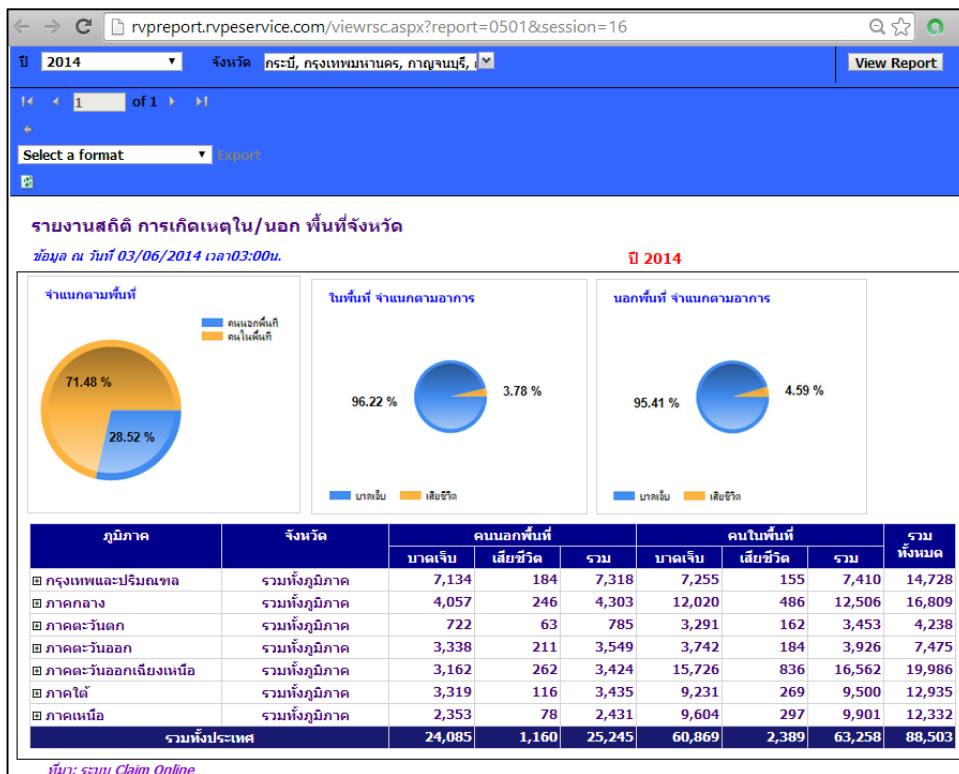


Figure 29 Summary of accidents classified by the people inside and outside the area.
Source: RVP

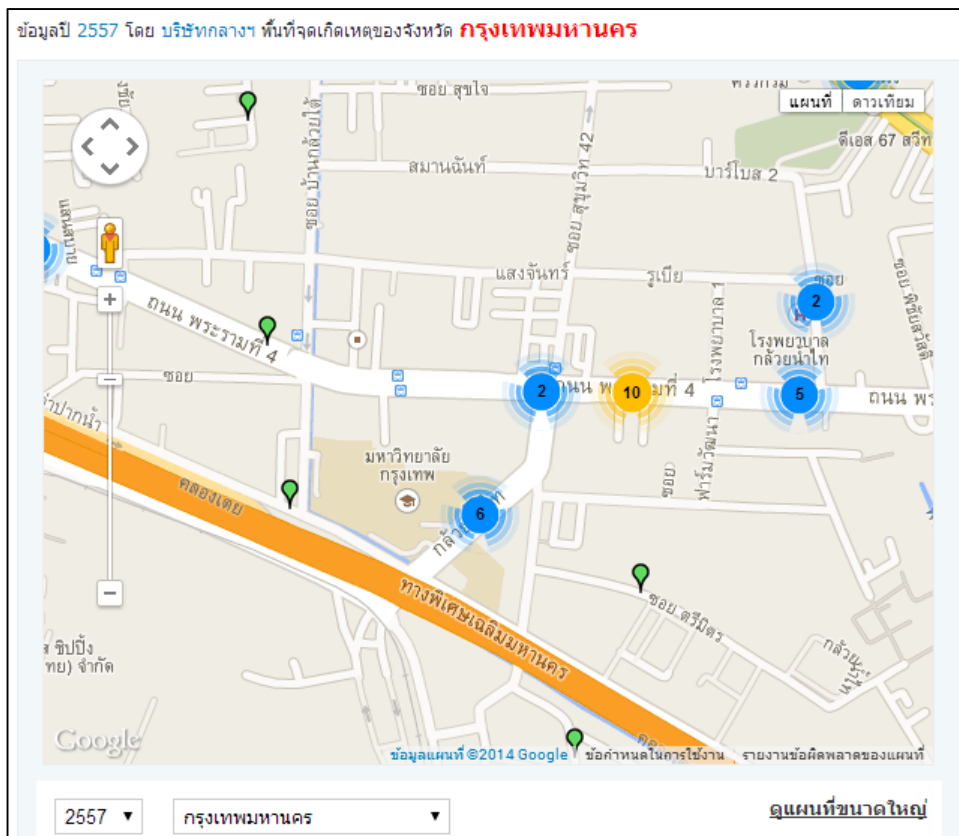


Figure 30 Accident locations presenting on Google map.
Source: RVP

2.5.5. Road Traffic Injury Information System

Road Traffic Injury Information System (RTIIS) has been developed under the road traffic injury information system and human resource development project (RTIIS, 2014). The system is designed to link accident data from different databases (sources) in Thailand, for example, IS, POLIS, RAI, E-Claim, ITEMS, TRAMS, Trauma Registry, 43 Files, EMCO, and Dead Certificate. The demo system still runs on a single computer with friendly user interface as shown in Figure 31.

1. นำเข้าข้อมูล เลือก File E:\VISIS\Data\RTIIS\IS
 เลือกไฟล์ที่จะนำเข้าได้เฉพาะไฟล์ชนิด *.TXT*
 0155.txt
 E_IS0155.txt
 E_IS0255.txt
 E_IS0355.txt
 HosAccident1.txt
 HosAccident2.txt

เลือกฐานข้อมูล
☐ IS ☐ E_Claim (Victim) ☐ Trauma registry
☐ POLIS ☐ E-Claim (Car) ☐ 43 แฟ้ม
☐ RAI ☐ ITEMS ☐ EMCO
☐ E-Claim (Accident) ☐ คมนาคม ☐ มรณบัตร

ตัวคั่นที่แยกเขตข้อมูล
 [] []
 [] []

ลำดับวันที่
☒ YMD
☐ DMY

2. ตรวจสอบความซ้ำซ้อนของข้อมูล
 IS POLIS RAI E-Claim ITEMS คมนาคม Trauma registry 43 แฟ้ม EMCO มรณบัตร

3. เปลี่ยนรูปแบบตัวแปรเป็นมาตรฐาน Convert Data

4. เชื่อมโยงข้อมูล

ถนน	อุบัติเหตุ	รถ	คน
<input type="radio"/> Union <input type="radio"/> Intersection	<input type="radio"/> Union <input type="radio"/> Intersection	<input type="radio"/> Union <input type="radio"/> Intersection	<input type="radio"/> Union <input type="radio"/> Intersection
เชื่อมข้อมูล ส่งออกข้อมูล	เชื่อมข้อมูล ส่งออกข้อมูล	เชื่อมข้อมูล ส่งออกข้อมูล	เชื่อมข้อมูล ส่งออกข้อมูล

หมายเหตุ ส่งออกข้อมูลในรูปแบบของ Excel ไปที่ Folder C:\My Documents

Figure 31 Road Traffic Injury Information System

Source: <http://k4ds.psu.ac.th/rtiis/>

This system consists of four main functions 1) data import, 2) data duplication check, 3) data convert, and 4) data synchronize. However, the system cannot visualize the accident location in such a way that other map-based accident databases can.

2.6. Comparison of accident databases

From the literature, there are various accident databases developed for road safety improvement. Each database has different advantage and disadvantage. The comparison of accident databases in Table 2 and Table 3 would guide how to improve the existing databases and how to design a new database. There is no database perfect, but it needs to find the better one that suits to Thai context. The tables compares the objective(s), collected data, data analysis function, user interface, and key benefit of several databases in developed countries (Table 2) and Thailand (Table 3).

Table 2: Comparison of accident databases in developed countries

Database Name	Organization	Objective(s)	Important Data	Function	User(s)	User interface	Prominent point
PTV-EUSKA	German police	- To collect regional accident data in central database	- GPS location - Accident type - Lost detail - Collision diagram	- Accident pin board - Accident black spot map - Accident lost statistics	- Regional police	- Online database - Graphic user interface (GUI)	- Supporting accident management system - Easy to understand accident pin board with detail
FARS	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)	- To collect serious accident data in deep detail	- GPS location - Collision diagram - Detail of each vehicle, driver, passenger	- Accident statistical analysis countrywide - Support accident investigation	- State government	- Online database - GUI	- Integrate different accident database together - Collect deep detail
CrashMap	Private company (Campsall Owen)	- To publish road accident data	- GPS location	- Public accident map	- Public	- Online database - GUI	- Support accident data to public
Safety Map	Private company (Honda)	- To encourage citizen for road safety	- GPS location - Safety action	- Public accident map - Safety action each location	- Public - Road authorities	- Online database - GUI	- Educate road safety culture

Table 3: Comparison of accident databases in Thailand

Database Name	Organization	Objective(s)	Important Data	Function	User(s)	User interface	Prominent point
POLIS	Royal Thai Police (RTP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To collect the data of traffic accidents (criminal cases) - To monitor accident situation and plan for police resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Details of testimony from witness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Input and store accident data - Display statistical information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police stations (internal use) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intranet database - GUI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Details of accident investigation
HAIMS	Department of Highways, Thailand (DOH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support infrastructure maintenance and black spot treatment for national highways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident location in GIS form - Details of road condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident map - List of accidents - Summary report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOH districts (report accidents related to their damages) - DOH center (allocate budget to improve road safety) internal use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online database - GUI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support highway maintenance and black spot treatment
ARMS	Department of Rural Roads (DRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support the accident report from regional sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident location in GIS form - Details of road condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident map - List of accidents - Summary of accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRR districts (report accidents) - Safety Bureau (verifies the data) - Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online database - GUI (Chart and Table) - Public can view summary and location of accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support rural road maintenance and black spot treatment
TRAMS	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport (MOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To report and display road accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident data from DOH, DRR and EXAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of accidents - Summary of the details of each accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online database - GUI - Public can view summary of accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident data from the authorities under MOT

Table 3: Comparison of accident databases in Thailand (Cont.)

Database Name	Organization	Objective(s)	Important Data	Function	User(s)	User interface	Prominent point
ISIS	Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To serve injuries and EMS - To solve, prevent, and control the injury in provincial and national levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cause of injury/death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident map - List of accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional hospitals (internal use) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online database - GUI (Chart and Table) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support injury prevention and surveillance from road accident
RTIIS	Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To link accident data from various sources (e.g., ISIS, POLIS, E-claim, MOT, trauma registry, death certificate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cause of injury/death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of accidents - Summary report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional hospitals (internal use) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online database - GUI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate the details of accident data from various sources
ThaiRSC	Road Victim Protection Company (RVP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To monitor accident of vehicles with insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPS location - Property damage only data - Accident data from some hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary accident report - Accident map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insurance companies and their network (report accidents) - Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online database - GUI - Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accurate number of accidents from insured vehicles - Strong partners

Regarding the databases developed in Thailand, we can group major attributes of accident data into road related information, vehicle related information, victim related information, as well as response and curing related information. The data attribute from the databases can be compared and presented from Table 4 to Table 7 in that order.

Table 4: Road related information from different databases used in Thailand

Attribute	Database						
	POLIS	RAI	HAIMS	ARMS	TRAMS	ISIS	ThaiRSC
Geographic location		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Road Name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Road section		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Address	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Road Class		✓			✓		
Traffic volume							
Number of lanes		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Median Type		✓					
Speed Limit							
Horizontal alignment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Vertical alignment		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Intersection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Interchange		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Intersection control			✓				
Tunnel		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Bridge		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Pavement type		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Pavement condition		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Weather and environment condition		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Visibility condition		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Markings condition		✓					
Work zone information		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Obstacles		✓	✓				
First Point of Impact		✓					
Skidding and Overturning	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Vehicle Leaving Carriageway		✓	✓	✓	✓		

Table 5: Vehicle related information from different databases used in Thailand

Attribute	Database						
	POLIS	RAI	HAIMS	ARMS	TRAMS	ISIS	ThaiRSC
License plate number	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Vehicle Type	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle Special Function		✓					
Active safety device(s)		✓					
Vehicle brand	✓						
Model							
Registration year	✓						
Vehicle maneuver	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Engine power							
Insurance		✓					✓
Hit & Run	✓	✓					

Table 6: Victim related information from different databases used in Thailand

Attribute	Database						
	POLIS	RAI	HAIMS	ARMS	TRAMS	ISIS	ThaiRSC
Personal ID number	✓	✓				✓	✓
Date of birth / Age	✓	✓				✓	✓
Gender	✓	✓				✓	✓
Nationality	✓	✓				✓	✓
Home postcode							
Injury type	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Road user type		✓					✓
Alcohol test	✓	✓				✓	
Alcohol level		✓				✓	
Drug test		✓					
Age of driver	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sex of driver	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Driving license category		✓					✓
Driving license issue date							
Driving license validity							
Safety equipment usage		✓					✓
Position in/on vehicle							
Distracted by any device		✓					
Psychophysical/physical impairment		✓					
Trip purpose							
Accused Name	✓	✓					

Table 7: Response and curing related information from different databases used in Thailand

Attribute	Database						
	POLIS	RAI	HAIMS	ARMS	TRAMS	ISIS	ThaiRSC
Transfer unit		✓				✓	
Informed date/time		✓				✓	
Address						✓	
Accident description						✓	
Departure time		✓				✓	
Arrival time		✓				✓	
Hospital name		✓				✓	
Injury level	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cause of injury						✓	
Injury type						✓	
Diagnosis code						✓	
Body region						✓	
Finished treatment date						✓	
Date of death						✓	
Accommodation cost						✓	
Food cost						✓	
Treatment cost						✓	
Other cost						✓	

From the above data attributes, we can summarize the data required for the development of Thai Safe Applica. The database should include:

- Accident information
 - Date, time, location, cause(s)/description of accident, collision diagram,
- Road information
 - road characteristics, environment
- Victim(s) information
 - Number, sex, age, level of injury, safety equipment usage (helmet, safety belt), impairment (alcohol, drug, drowsiness)
- Vehicle(s) involved information
 - Number, type, age, condition.

CHAPTER 3 RESULTS FROM PHASE I

3. Results from Phase 1

3.1. Transferability of HONDA Safety Map

We have got very kind supports from the HONDA Motor Co., Ltd (Japan) for the discussion on knowledge transfer of HONDA safety map to our research. Two official meetings were conducted in Khon Kaen (14th May 2014) and Bangkok (20th August 2014). Photos of the meetings are presented in Figure 32.



Figure 32 The official meetings in Khon Kaen and Bangkok

3.2. Stakeholder interviews

In this study, stakeholder interviews were divided into two parts. The first focus group interview is to study current practices and challenges in road safety improvement from local authorities such as provincial police stations, Bureau of Highways, Bureau of Rural Roads, Provincial Health Offices, and insurance network in two potential cities (Khon Kaen and Hat Yai) during the 1st phase of this common research. Photos of the interviews are illustrated in Figure 33.



The 1st meeting in Khon Kaen (14th November 2014)



The 2nd meeting in Hat Yai (4th December 2014)



The 3rd meeting in Hat Yai (14th January 2015)

Figure 33 Focus group meetings in Khon Kaen and Hat Yai

From the three focus group interviews, there are 40 participants in total. Details of the participants are summarized in Figure 34.

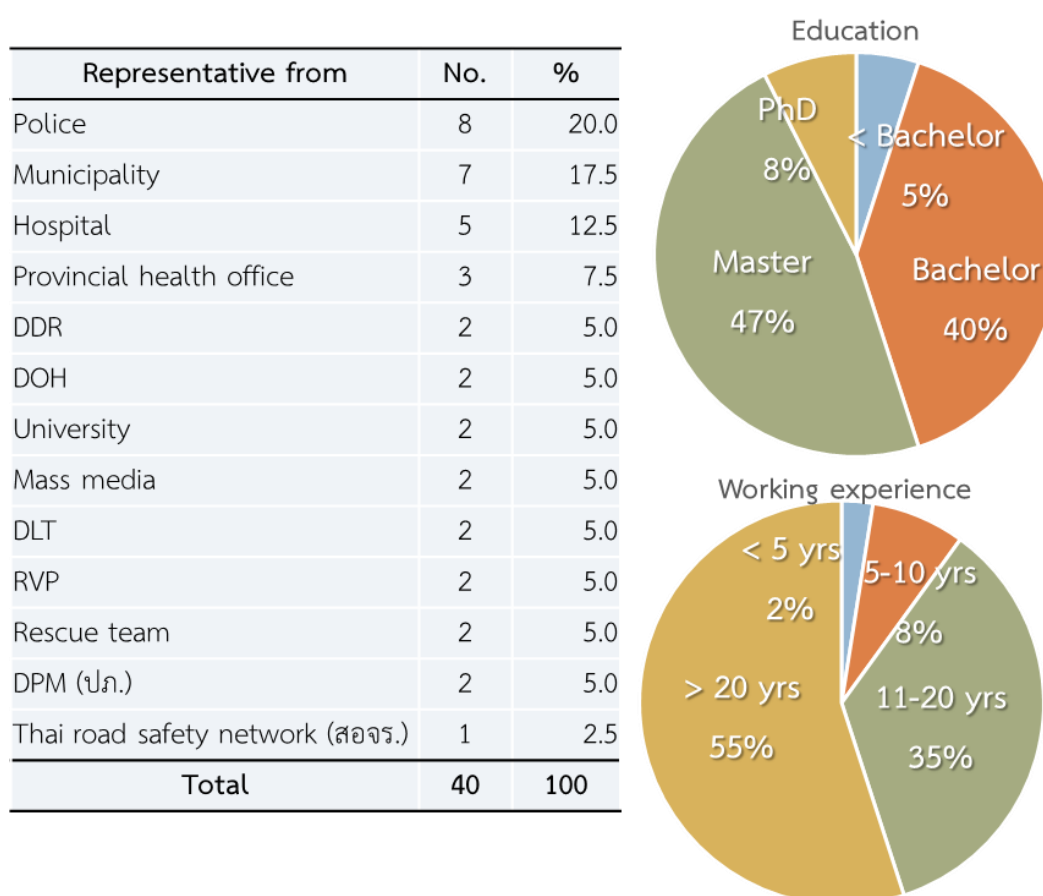


Figure 34 Summary of participants from the focus group meetings

Based on the current practices from the participants, Figure 35 shows that 63% have their own accident report system. From that portion, 88% are published. Most of accident data are reported in paper based form (66%), followed by website (11%), paper and website (11%), and others (11%), respectively.

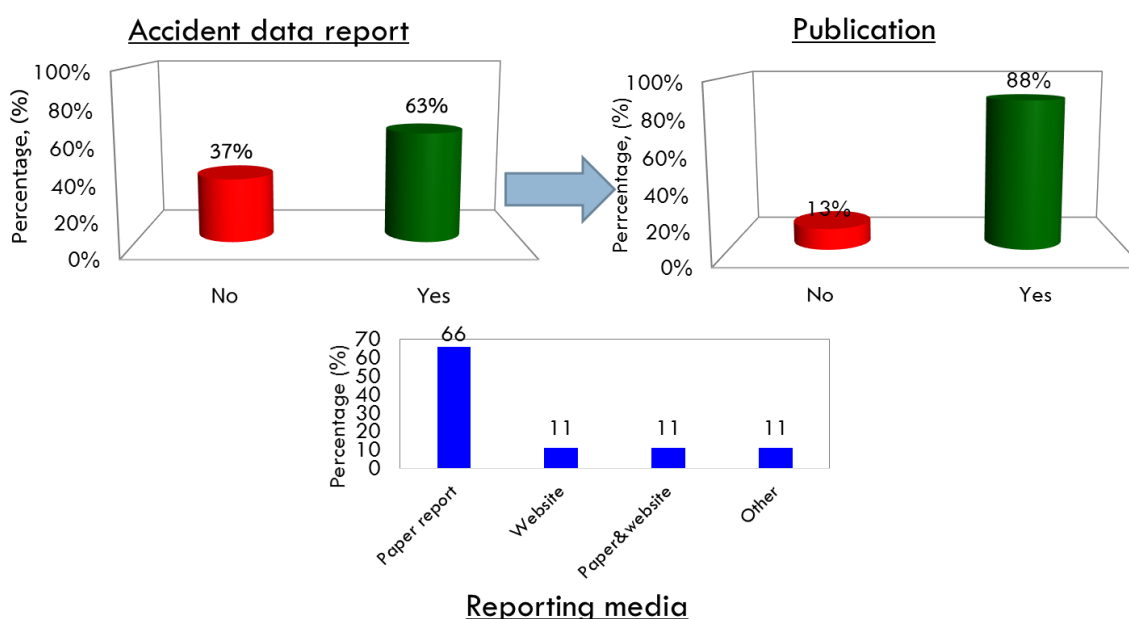


Figure 35 Accident data reporting from current practice

Apart from the previous interviews, the second stakeholder interview is Hiyari workshop. The workshop was conducted to collect hazardous locations and high crash locations from local residents based on public participation approach. Three workshops were in Khon Kaen (Figure 36 to Figure 38) and one was in Hat Yai (Figure 39).



Figure 36 Hiyari Workshop in Khon Kaen municipality



Figure 37 Hiyari Workshop in Sila municipality



Figure 38 Hiyari Workshop in Gud Kwang



Figure 39 Hiyari Workshop in Hat Yai

From the workshops, we obtained the hazardous locations and high crash locations. These locations can be plotted in google map as shown in Figure 40 and Figure 41.

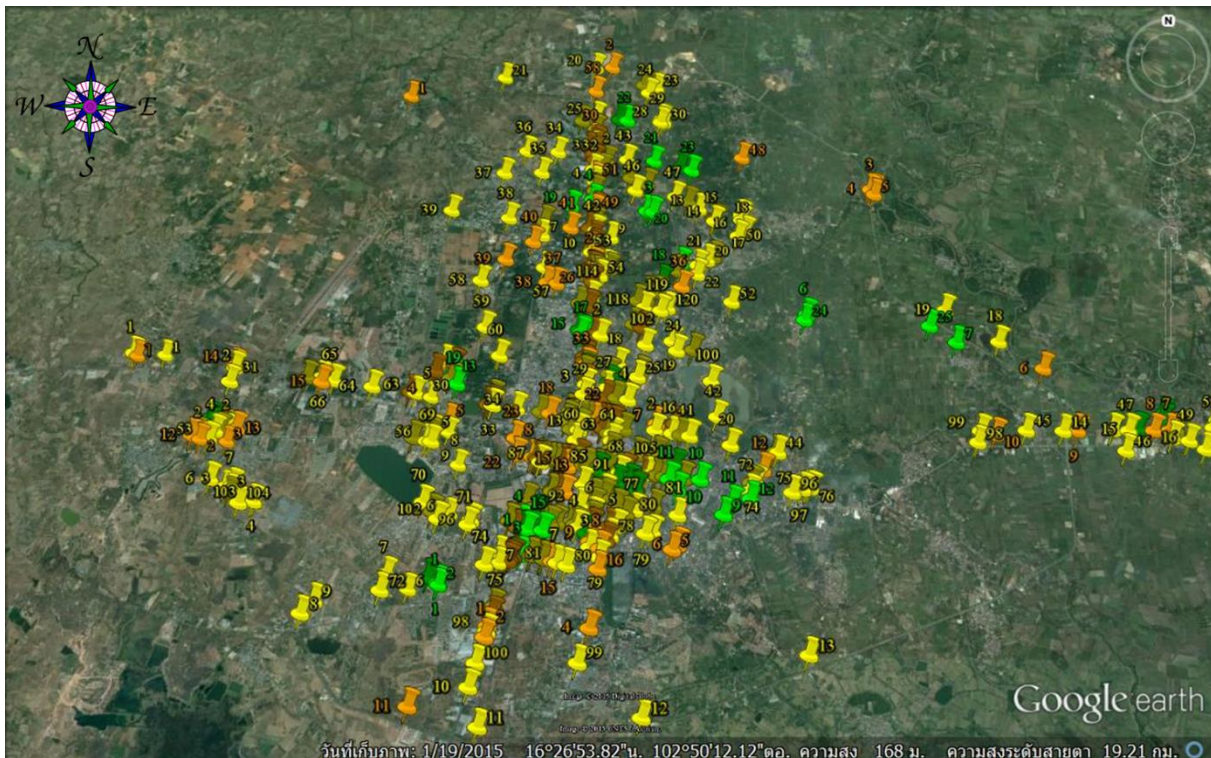


Figure 40 Hazardous locations and high crash locations in Khon Kaen

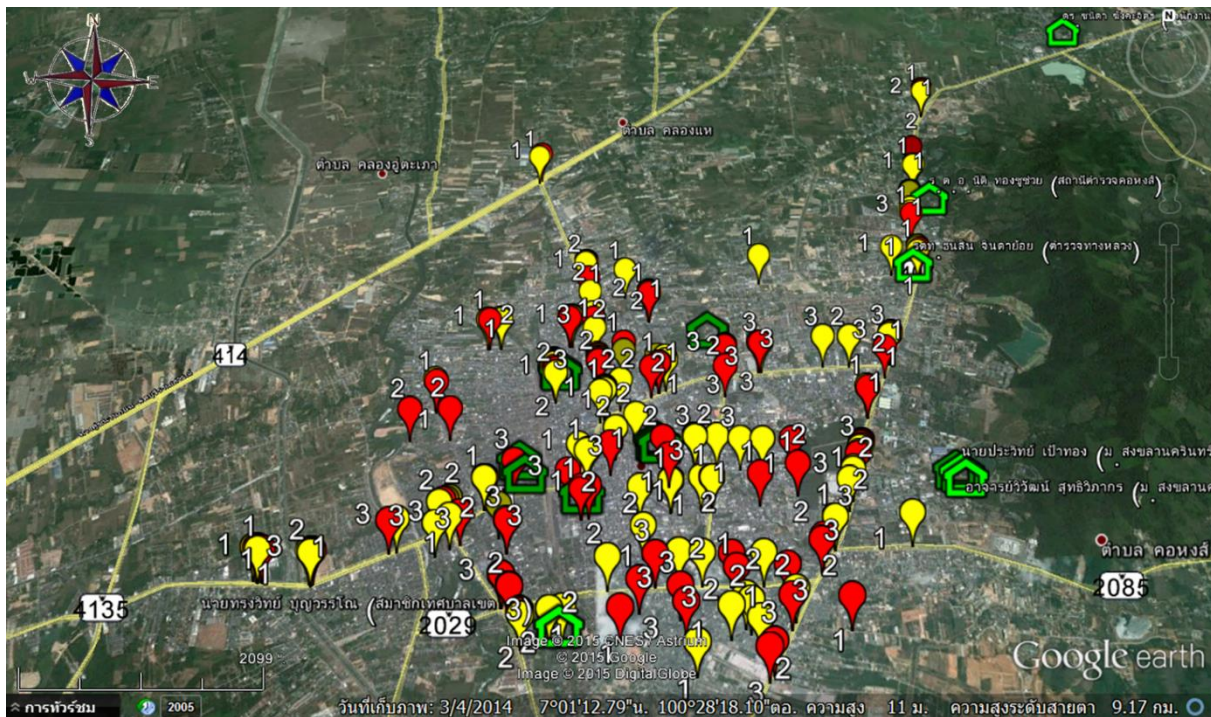


Figure 41 Hazardous locations and high crash locations in Hat Yai

From the stakeholder interviews, we also asked their opinion on the development of Thai Safe Applica. Most of them entirely agree with the development and need a tool to access and visualize crash data easily.

3.3. Framework of Thai Safe Applica

Based on the HONDA safety map and potential sources of accident databases developed in Thailand, Thai Safe Applica can be developed as a tool to visualize hazardous locations from resident report (Hiyari data) and high crash locations from insurance database (Thai RSC) as shown in Figure 42. However, sudden brake data is a challenge for ATRANS research in the future. The framework of Thai Safe Applica for next two phases is presented in Figure 43.

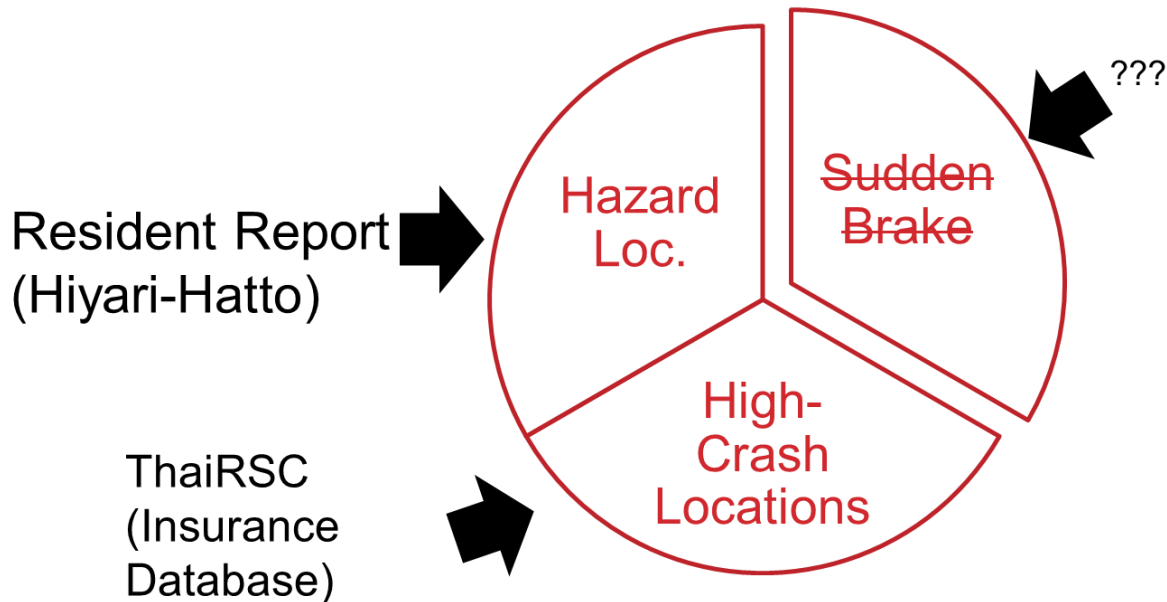


Figure 42 data input for Thailand's Safe Applica.

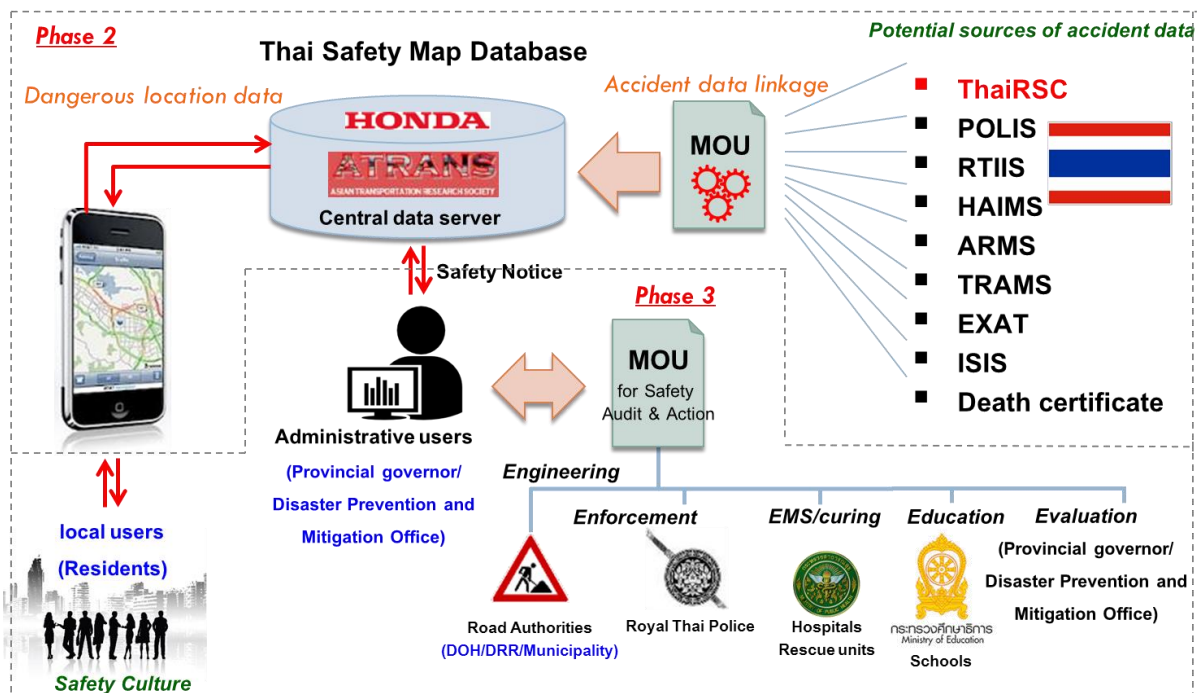


Figure 43 Framework of Thai Safe Applica

CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4. Conclusion and recommendation

4.1. Conclusion

In this research, Thai Safe Applica was introduced as a tool that allows anyone to easily report and access accident data and allows local authorities to use the collected data for solving and preventing road traffic accident. The tool was proposed in the hope that individuals and Thai society could realize the risk of traffic accident and raise their awareness on traffic safety.

In the first phase of the research, some literatures related to road accident data and analysis as well as road accident databases in developed countries and Thailand were reviewed. From the literatures, we found that various databases have been developed for different purposes. However, the HONDA safety map is one of potential systems that can be transferred to develop Thai Safe Applica. The framework of Thai Safe Applica was proposed as a tool to visualize black spot locations and high risk locations. The data of black spot location could be obtained from the insurance source, whereas the high risk locations (Hiyari data) could be obtained from local residents and rescue team. The stakeholder interviews were conducted in Khon Kaen and Hat Yai to study current practices of road accident prevention and obtain some ideas for the development of Thai Safe Applica. Hiyari workshops were also held in the two provinces to collect black sport locations and high risk locations from local residents. These data can be used in the second phase of the research.

4.2. Recommendation

In Phase II, Thai Safe Applica should be developed by applying HONDA Safety Map. Road accident data in Thailand from potential sources, for example, RVP and RTP should be obtained. The data need to be manipulated before uploading on the system. Thus, the Thai Safe Applica should be installed and maintained by ATRANS.

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Appendix

Accident report form from different sources in Thailand

รายงานอุบัติเหตุนบนทางหลวง

ลงวันที่ _____

P.56

Accident report form from Department of Highways (Cont.)

แผนผังสังเขปบริเวณที่เกิดเหตุ	
แผนผังสังเขปให้จัดเก็บในรูปแบบของรูปภาพโดยใช้วิธีสแกนหรือถ่ายรูปโดยใช้กล้องดิจิทัล (ความละเอียด 800x600 พิกเซล)	
<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">สัญลักษณ์</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 5px 0;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ทางแยก </p> <p>ทางโค้ง </p> <p>คน </p> <p>รถคันที่ 1 </p> <p>รถคันที่ 2 </p> <p>(เขียนลูกศรแสดงทิศทาง)</p> <p>รถจอดริมทางหลวง </p> <p>วัตถุถาวร </p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"> <p></p> <p>ระบุทิศทางโดย ใช้ลูกศร</p> </div> </div>	
รายงานเหตุการณ์โดยย่อ	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ลงชื่อ _____ ผู้รายงาน</p> <p>(_____)</p> <p>ตำแหน่ง _____</p> <p>วันที่ _____ เดือน _____ พ.ศ. _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ลงชื่อ _____ ผู้รายงาน</p> <p>(_____)</p> <p>ตำแหน่ง _____</p> <p>วันที่ _____ เดือน _____ พ.ศ. _____</p> </div> </div>	

Accident report form from Department of Rural Roads (Cont.)

รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับผู้ประสบอุบัติเหตุและยานพาหนะ

รายละเอียดยานพาหนะที่เกิดเหตุ	ยานพาหนะคันที่ 1	ยานพาหนะคันที่ 2	ยานพาหนะคันที่ 3
ชนิดของยานพาหนะ	.....	.....	.....
หมายเลขทะเบียน	.....	.....	.....
ชื่อผู้ขับขี่	.....	.....	.....
อายุ	.....	.....	.....
เพศ	<input type="radio"/> ชาย <input type="radio"/> หญิง	<input type="radio"/> ชาย <input type="radio"/> หญิง	<input type="radio"/> ชาย <input type="radio"/> หญิง
รหัสการชน	<div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>		

ชนคนเดินเท้า	บริเวณทางแยก	ชนกันโมติศทาง	ชนกันโมติศทาง	ความบกพร่อง	อุบัติเหตุ	อุบัติเหตุ	อุบัติเหตุรถทาง	อุบัติเหตุรถทาง	ผู้โดยสาร
จากคนละถนน	ตรงกันข้าม	เดียวกัน	ของผู้อื่น	จากการแรง	บนทาง	บนทางตรง	บนทางโค้ง	และอื่นๆ	
0001	0002	0003	0004	0005	0006	0007	0008	0009	0010
0011	0012	0013	0014	0015	0016	0017	0018	0019	0020
0021	0022	0023	0024	0025	0026	0027	0028	0029	0030
0031	0032	0033	0034	0035	0036	0037	0038	0039	0040
0041	0042	0043	0044	0045	0046	0047	0048	0049	0050
0051	0052	0053	0054	0055	0056	0057	0058	0059	0060
0061	0062	0063	0064	0065	0066	0067	0068	0069	0070
0071	0072	0073	0074	0075	0076	0077	0078	0079	0080
0081	0082	0083	0084	0085	0086	0087	0088	0089	0090
0091	0092	0093	0094	0095	0096	0097	0098	0099	0100

ตัวอย่างรูปแบบการชน ซึ่งจะมีรหัสการชน (เลข 3 หลัก)
โดยผู้รายงานระบุเพียงเลขรหัสเท่านั้น

ความเห็น/ข้อเสนอแนะ.....

สาเหตุของอุบัติเหตุเกิดจาก ☐ บั๊จยสภาพสายทาง ☐ บั๊จยด้านยานพาหนะ ☐ บั๊จยจากตัวบุคคล
 ☐ บั๊จยภายนอกอื่น ระบุ.....

ข้อเสนอแนะทางแก้ไขเบื้องต้น ☐ ไม่ต้องแก้ไขเกี่ยวกับทาง
 ☐ ติดตั้ง/ปรับปรุงอุปกรณ์อำนวยความสะดวกภัย ระบุ.....
 ☐ ปรับปรุงสภาพทาง ระบุ.....
 ☐ อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

ลงชื่อ..... ผู้รายงาน
 (.....)

TRANS

พนักงานสอบสวนผู้รับผิดชอบคดีนี้คือ...

Accident report form from Royal Thai Police (Cont.)

๑๘

บันทึกการตรวจสอบสถานที่เกิดเหตุคดีจราจรทางบก

สถานที่บันทึก _____

วันที่ _____ เดือน _____ พ.ศ. _____

เจ้าพนักงานได้ตรวจสอบสถานที่เกิดเหตุในคดีนี้ ปรากฏรายละเอียด ดังนี้

ข้อ ๑. ผู้ตรวจสอบสถานที่เกิดเหตุ _____ ตำแหน่ง _____

ข้อ ๒. ผู้กล่าวหา _____

ข้อ ๓. ผู้ต้องหา _____

ข้อ ๔. ฐานความผิด _____

ข้อ ๕. วัน เวลาเกิดเหตุ วันที่ _____ เดือน _____ พ.ศ. _____ เวลา _____ น.

ข้อ ๖. วัน เวลารับแจ้ง วันที่ _____ เดือน _____ พ.ศ. _____ เวลา _____ น.

ป.จ.ว.ข้อ _____

ข้อ ๗. วัน เวลาตรวจสอบสถานที่เกิดเหตุ วันที่ _____ เดือน _____ พ.ศ. _____

เวลาระหว่าง _____ น. ถึง _____ น.

ข้อ ๘. สถานที่เกิดเหตุ ตรอก/ซอย _____ ถนน _____

ระหว่าง _____ กับ _____ หมู่ที่ _____

แขวง/ตำบล _____ เขต/อำเภอ _____ จังหวัด _____

๘.๑ สภาพผิวจราจร _____

๘.๑.๑ วัสดุที่ใช้ทำผิวจราจร _____

๘.๑.๒ ลักษณะของผิวจราจร _____

๘.๑.๓ ความชื้นของผิวจราจร _____

๘.๑.๓.๑ ขณะเกิดเหตุ (ถนนเปียก ลื่น แห้ง) _____

๘.๑.๓.๒ ขณะตรวจที่เกิดเหตุ (ถนนเปียก ลื่น แห้ง) _____

๘.๑.๔ ความกว้างของผิวจราจร _____

๘.๒ ขอบทาง-ทางเท้า _____

๘.๓ ระดับของทาง _____

๘.๔ ทิศทางตรงหรือโค้ง _____

๘.๕ ทางร่วมทางแยก _____

พลิก

(ส ๕๖ - ๑๔)

Accident report form from Royal Thai Police (Cont.)

(๒)

๘.๖ สภาพทางเอกทางโท _____

๘.๗ เส้นแบ่งช่องทาง _____

๘.๘ เครื่องหมายกำหนดความเร็ว _____

๘.๙ เขตเทศบาล _____

๘.๑๐ เครื่องหมาย หรือคำสั่งอื่นๆ ของเจ้าพนักงานจราจร _____

ข้อ ๙. ร่องรอยหลักฐานในที่เกิดเหตุ

๙.๑ รอยห้ามล้อหรือรอยยาง _____

๙.๒ อื่น ๆ _____

ข้อ ๑๐. เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นโดยสังเขป

๑๐.๑ _____

ข้อ ๑๑. ความเสียหายต่อชีวิต ร่างกาย หรือทรัพย์สิน

๑๑.๑ _____

ข้อ ๑๒. สิ่งของที่ยึดได้จากที่เกิดเหตุ

๑๒.๑ _____

ข้อ ๑๓. ข้อสันนิษฐานเบื้องต้น _____

(ลงชื่อ)

(_____)

ตำแหน่ง

(ส ๕๖ - ๑๔)

Final Report 2014

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