

# Road accidents

## Dimension - Transport

Associated Key Factor:

### Contribution of transport to negative externalities

Data Source:

International Road Federation

IRF World Road Statistics 2002 -- Data 1996 - 2000.

<http://www.irfnet.org/wrs.asp>  
[www.irfnet.org/](http://www.irfnet.org/)

General Availability:

Reporting unit: Accident

Reporting level: National

Reporting period: yearly

Data available from 1970 to 2000

Availability by country:

1970 - 2000: EU-27

The indicator:

Number of road accidents

### Description

Security and safety are very important in transport policy. Road transport is the transport mode with the highest number of accidents, casualties and injured. Governments in all countries have made an effort to diminish these consequences of road transport development.

### How is it measured?

Compiled annually on the basis of policy records by national statistics offices and national road administrations. Available for more than 185 countries.

### What are the advantages of the indicator?

It is useful to compare the results of transport policies in several countries and the related road accident statistics.

### What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

The absence of harmonised road safety standards (for instance with regard to speed limitations or alcohol levels in blood) make it difficult to draw conclusions from a comparative overview on road accident statistics. Furthermore the variation over years does not follow a normal distribution and the relationship to transport policy is not linear, thus cannot be modelled easily.

### The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Growth of transport demand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>