

## Comment from Anonymous

Quite a bit to unpack here.

As far as data sources, a combination of law enforcement, EMS, and hospital data would be very useful. Law enforcement would provide examples of where areas are currently being targeted for safety concerns such as speeding or areas with significant instances of substance abuse. This data could be obtained through CAD (Computer Automated Dispatching) systems, although not sure if this can be obtained at the state level without collaboration from the various agencies within a state. Ideally, the medical data should include case data from point of contact in the emergency prehospital setting all the way through final outcome from the hospital, which would provide the most comprehensive data of injuries related to traffic accidents. One potential source of EMS data (prehospital only for the vast majority of the data set) would be NEMSIS at the national level or the state data managers who submit their state's data to NEMSIS. Obtaining hospital outcomes will require collaboration with the hospital systems for most states. The focus of the data should be on all traffic accidents obtained through CAD data or through HIPAA compliant ePCR (electronic Patient Care Report) data. In the ePCR data, it should be possible to get more granular with data points which include clinicians assessing and documenting severity of the incident (specifically looking at impressions which are all linked to ICD10 codes). It would also include ethnicity to assist with assessing specific groups. All of the data sources would be great for initial study as well as a tool to measure the effectiveness of any implemented policies.

Increasing participation of communities would require dissemination of the compiled and aggregated data in the form of a public facing dashboard as well as resources to contact the agency who compiled the data. An online dashboard is recommended over an app because it will require far less time and resources. Apps would need to be tailored to the specs on a specific device. Better to sidestep that issue and save resources. This would provide an avenue for feedback either related to the dashboard itself, the data displayed, or general comments regarding the status of a community. Each communicated topic should be tracked and internally reviewed to maintain quality assurance and could be obtained and answered in a public forum such as an open message board (a section of the dashboard itself).

Make sure that the browser supporting the dashboard can also be easily accessed via mobile device since that is how a large percentage of the population interacts with the internet. Some websites use "smart sizing" which allows a browser to be viewed from a mobile device and automatically rearranges the page when on a smaller screen. The dashboard should be as simple to use as possible. Highly recommend testing the dashboard with people who are not tech savvy and have little to no experience with understanding data (if they can use the dashboard and follow the data, then the general public is much more likely to do so). While technological literacy has improved over the past decade, there is still a significant percentage of the population (young and old) who are not well versed in most forms of technology.

Keep a timeline of exactly when policies were implemented and point out when data shows improvement. People who don't regularly look at or use data may need some assistance in understanding how policies have an impact through the lens of data.

More proactive forms of participation would require direct interactions with the community members themselves. This can be accomplished by presenting at schools (elementary through college levels) or other community gathering locations.