



**An  
Phríomh-Oifig  
Staidrimh**

Central  
Statistics  
Office

# **Standard SIMS Lite Report: Road Traffic Casualty Statistics**



# CSO Quality Report

## For

# Road Traffic Casualty Statistics

This documentation applies to the reporting period:

**On-going**

Last edited: 04/02/26



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## 2. Introduction

The RSA receives road traffic collision data from An Garda Síochána and uses this data to produce official statistics which help develop evidence based road safety interventions. The Spotlight Report series focuses on fatalities and serious injuries for one road user type (cyclist, motorcyclist, pedestrian and driver) and analyses trends of serious injuries among this road user type. Specific tables within the Spotlight Report feature on PXStat.

## 3. Contact

<b>Contact Organisation:</b>	Central Statistics Office
<b>Contact Name:</b>	Paul Deane and Sinead Bracken
<b>Contact email address:</b>	<a href="mailto:Research@rsa.ie">Research@rsa.ie</a>

## 4. Metadata Update

### 4.1. Metadata last update

19/11/2025



## 5. Statistical Presentation

### 5.1. Data Description

At present twelve tables feature on PXstat. These tables are as follows:

ROA40 Fatalities and serious injuries by year

ROA41 Serious injuries by gender

ROA42 Serious injuries by age group

ROA43 Serious injuries by time band

ROA45 Serious injuries by day of week

ROA46 Serious injuries by month of year

ROA47 Serious injuries by road type

ROA48 Serious injuries by junction type

ROA49 Serious injuries by road character

ROA50 Serious injuries by light conditions

ROA51 Serious injuries by collision type

ROA52 Serious injuries by county

### 5.2. Classification System

- Number of fatalities and number of serious injuries by Road User Type
- The number of serious injuries by road user type is available by the following breakdowns: Gender, Age Group, Time bands, Day of week, Month of year, Road Type, Junction Type, Road Characteristics, Light conditions, Collision Type, and County

### 5.3. Sector Coverage

n/a

### 5.4. Statistical Concepts and definitions

The tables feature statistics concerning road traffic (i) fatalities and (ii) serious injuries. Please see definitions below:

A fatality is one where death occurs within 30 days of the date of the collision and is not the result of a medical cause or that of a deliberate act (e.g. suicide).

A serious injury is one for which the person is detained in hospital as an in-patient, or any of the following injuries whether or not detained in hospital: • Fractures • Concussion • Internal Injuries • Crushing • Severe Cuts and Lacerations • Severe general shock requiring medical treatment

### 5.5. Statistical Unit

Number of road users killed and seriously injured in road traffic collisions on Irish public roads.

### 5.6. Statistical Population

- Number of road users killed and seriously injured in road traffic collisions on Irish public roads.

### 5.7. Reference Area

- Ireland

### 5.8. Time Coverage



Five year time periods. At present tables refer to 2019-2023 and 2020-2024

## 6. Unit of Measure

- Number of road users killed and seriously injured in road traffic collisions on Irish public roads.

## 7. Reference Period

- Five year time periods. At present tables refer to 2019-2023 and 2020-2024

## 8. Institutional Mandate

### 8.1. Legal Acts and other agreements

Ministerial Direction Pursuant to s.8(1) of the Road Safety Authority Act 2006 provides the legislative basis for the Research Department to produce road safety information and statistics using this database.

### 8.2. Data Sharing

Ministerial Direction Pursuant to s.8(1) of the Road Safety Authority Act 2006 provides the RSA with a legislative basis for receiving record-level data relating to road traffic collision incidents from An Garda Síochána.

## 9. Confidentiality

### 9.1. Confidentiality – policy

All information supplied to the CSO is treated as strictly confidential. The Statistics Act, 1993 sets stringent confidentiality standards: Information collected may be used only for statistical purposes, and no details that might be related to an identifiable person or business undertaking may be divulged to any other government department or body.

These national statistical confidentiality provisions are reinforced by the following EU legislation: Council Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics for data collected for EU statistical purposes. Further details are outlined in the CSO's Code of Practice on Statistical Confidentiality.

For more information on the CSO confidentiality policy please visit:  
<https://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/lgdp/csodatapolicies/statisticalconfidentiality/>

The RSA Confidentiality Statement is published on the RSA website and can be accessed directly via the following weblink: [https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/confidentiality-statement.pdf?sfvrsn=ebc821eb\\_1](https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/confidentiality-statement.pdf?sfvrsn=ebc821eb_1)

### 9.2. Confidentiality – data treatment

Rules applied for treating the datasets to ensure statistical confidentiality and prevent unauthorised disclosure.

#### For aggregate outputs:

- Provide the rules that define a confidential cell;
- Describe the procedures for detecting confidential cells (primary confidentiality) and checking for residual disclosure (derivation or secondary confidentiality);
- Describe the procedures for reducing the risk of disclosure by treating confidential cells, for example by perturbation, controlled rounding, cell suppression, or cell aggregation.



The Research Department is committed to protecting the confidentiality of the data of living persons who have been involved in road traffic collisions that occurred on a public road in Ireland. This is primarily achieved through a variety of statistical disclosure control (SDC) measures which are based on CSO guidance. Please note that such measures do not apply to fatality data. However, our policy is to not publish fatality data if it is overly disclosive and if it might not already be in the public domain. Some examples of the types of fatality data that we may publish include:

- Total number of fatalities within a road user group
- Total number of fatalities by county
- Total number of fatalities within a road user group by broad age categories

In general, the risk of identification will be assessed and evaluated prior to publication of a statistical report, and we will apply SDC measures where there is a reasonable risk of individuals being identified. Where SDC measures are deemed to be necessary to protect confidentiality, the most appropriate method of control will be applied in order to minimise the risk of disclosure while maximising the utility and usefulness of the statistics. To further reduce the risk of identification, details of the SDC methodology are not published.

## 10. Release Policy

### 10.1. Release Calendar

State whether there is a release calendar for the statistical outputs from the process being reported, and if so, whether this calendar is publicly accessible.

Products are included in the Statistical Work Plan (SWP). Please see link to SWP here: <https://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/lqdp/cgt/ocg/swp/>

### 10.2. Release calendar access

Describe how the release calendar can be accessed and, if possible, give a link or reference.

Products are included in the Statistical Work Plan (SWP). Please see link to SWP here: <https://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/lqdp/cgt/ocg/swp/>

## 11. Frequency of Dissemination

Yearly

## 12. Quality Management

### 12.1. Quality Assurance

#### Quality Management Framework

The CSO avails of an office wide Quality Management Framework (QMF). This framework allows all CSO processes and outputs to meet the required standard as set out in the European Statistics Code of Practice (ESCoP). The QMF foundations are based on establishing the UNECE's Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) as the operating statistical production model to achieve a standardised approach to Quality Management. All and any changes implemented to CSO processes and outputs require adherence to the QMF.

The RSA Quality Statement is published on the RSA website and can be accessed directly via the following weblink: [https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/quality-statementc2966e25-efed-4ba0-a60d-207c86ead2f7.pdf?sfvrsn=3ae485a6\\_1](https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/quality-statementc2966e25-efed-4ba0-a60d-207c86ead2f7.pdf?sfvrsn=3ae485a6_1)



## 13. Relevance

### 13.1. User Needs

Provide on the sub-headings below if possible:

- a classification of users, also indicating their relative importance; **The general public, Road safety groups, Local Authorities**
- an indication of the uses for which users want the statistical outputs; **To gain insight into road user fatalities and serious injuries**
- an assessment of the key outputs desired by different categories of users and any shortcomings in outputs for important users; **The statistics produced are reviewed to ensure that they meet current and emerging user needs.**
- information on unmet user needs and any plans to satisfy them in the future; and **<The statistics produced are reviewed to ensure that they meet current and emerging user needs. >**

### 13.2. Data Completeness

Provide qualitative information on the extent to which content requirements in relevant legislation, regulations and guidelines are met. Where such requirements are not fully met, reasons for this should be provided.

Provide information on the extent to which user needs related to content are satisfied.

**The RSA Quality Statement is published on the RSA website and can be accessed directly via the following weblink: [https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/quality-statemente2966e25-efed-4ba0-a60d-207c86ead2f7.pdf?sfvrsn=3ae485a6\\_1](https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/quality-statemente2966e25-efed-4ba0-a60d-207c86ead2f7.pdf?sfvrsn=3ae485a6_1)**

**The RSA tables are accompanied by caveats illustrating which information is provisional and subject to change and of which date the information is current.**

## 14. Accuracy and reliability

### **For information only:**

Accuracy of data is the closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.

Reliability of the data, defined as the closeness of the initial estimated value to the subsequent estimated value.

**Information relating to Reliability is reported under the concept "Data Revision".**

**The data contained in the reports is based on collision records transferred from An Garda Síochána (AGS) to the RSA. The records are subject to a thorough quality review process, whereby members of the RSA's Research Department perform a series of quality checks on the data received from AGS. This ensures that all resulting statistical outputs are accurate and reliable. For more information please see our Methodological Information directly accessible via the following weblink: [https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/methodological-information97f8502b-b39a-43da-8819-d1b513a7e812.pdf?sfvrsn=a6fcde79\\_1](https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/methodological-information97f8502b-b39a-43da-8819-d1b513a7e812.pdf?sfvrsn=a6fcde79_1)**

### 14.1. Overall accuracy

n/a

### 14.2. Non-sampling Error

n/a

#### 14.2.1. Measurement error

n/a

#### 14.2.2. Item Non-Response Rate



n/a

## 15. Timeliness and punctuality

### 15.1. Timeliness

The Road Traffic collision data is received each weekday morning via an automated secure Pull API from AGS.

### 15.2. Punctuality

As above

## 16. Coherence & Comparability

### 16.1. Comparability – Geographical

Information is published by county or at a national level.

### 16.2. Comparability over time

Provide information on possible limitations in the use of data for comparisons over time.

Distinguish three broad possibilities:

1. There have been no changes, in which case this should be reported.
2. There have been some changes but not enough to warrant the designation of a break in series.
3. There have been sufficient changes to warrant the designation of a break in series.

All data in our reports is correct at the time of publication, however some information may be provisional and can change at a later date when new information is provided. The RSA tables are accompanied by caveats illustrating which information is provisional and subject to change and of which date the information is current.

#### 16.2.1. Length of Comparable Time series

The Spotlight reports refer to a five year time period. The most recent reports refer to the time period 2020-2024.

## 17. Revisions

### 17.1. Data Revision Policy

Revisions refer to changes made to published statistical data when the information used in its production has been updated or corrected. This information includes all data used in compiling the statistic e.g. respondent data, administrative data, weights and factors, methodology, classifications, definitions, modifications to survey questionnaires, survey scope and data collection methods.

The data revision policy that CSO statistics adheres to can be found via the following link:

<https://www.cso.ie/en/methods/quality/treatmentofrevisions/>

If differing from the above text:

Describe the data revision policy applicable to data output from the statistical process being reported.

In so far as they are relevant to the process being reported, summarise the general procedures for treatment of planned revisions, benchmark revisions, unplanned revisions, and revisions due to conceptual and/or methodological changes.

Please see our Dissemination and Revisions Policy document directly accessible on the RSA website via the following weblink [https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/dissemination-and-revisions-policy.pdf?sfvrsn=28729ef0\\_1](https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/dissemination-and-revisions-policy.pdf?sfvrsn=28729ef0_1)



## 17.2. Data Revision Practice

If there are no revisions to report for the statistical process that is the subject of the report, state this and close the reporting of this concept.

Report the reasons and schedule for planned revisions (if any).

In the absence of data to compile the concept 'Data revision- Average size', make a qualitative assessment of the average size of planned revisions and their direction based on historical data.

Describe the main reasons for unplanned revisions that have occurred, and the actions taken to prevent the need for such revisions in the future.

Please see our Dissemination and Revisions Policy document directly accessible on the RSA website via the following weblink [https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/dissemination-and-revisions-policy.pdf?sfvrsn=28729ef0\\_1](https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/dissemination-and-revisions-policy.pdf?sfvrsn=28729ef0_1)

## 18. Statistical processing

### 18.1. Source Type

Characteristics and components of **the raw statistical data** used for compiling statistical aggregates.

Indicate if the data are based on a survey, administrative data, multiple data sources, or macro-aggregates.

- In the event of multisource or macro-aggregate processes describe each source.
- For each dataset from an administrative source, summarise the source, its primary purpose, and the most important data items acquired.

**Administrative data.**

### 18.2. Data Collection

Systematic process of gathering data for official statistics. Reporting for this concept is broken down into the following sub-concepts.

#### 18.2.1. Data Capture

- For each source of survey data: describe the method(s) used to gather data from respondents, e.g. CAPI, Scanning, Manual Data Entry.
- For each source of administrative data describe the acquisition process and how it was tested.
- For all sources:
  - describe the types of checks applied at the time of data entry.
  - Indicate the IT tools used e.g. DMS, SAS, Sprocet, BoPFacts, etc

Each weekday morning, an automated secure Pull API from An Garda Síochána sends an agreed subset of incidents from the PULSE system to the RSA's road traffic collision database

### 18.3. Data Validation

Describe the procedures for checking and validating the source data and how the results are monitored and used.

Describe the procedures for validating the aggregate output data (statistics) after compilation, including checking coverage and response rates, and comparing with data for previous cycles and with expectations.



List other output datasets to which the data relate and outline the procedures for identifying inconsistencies between the output data and these other datasets.

The data contained in the reports is based on collision records transferred from An Garda Síochána (AGS) to the RSA. The records are subject to a thorough quality review process, whereby members of the RSA's Research Department perform a series of quality checks on the data received from AGS. This ensures that all resulting statistical outputs are accurate and reliable. Please see our Methodological Information document directly accessible on the RSA website via the following weblink [https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/dissemination-and-revisions-policy.pdf?sfvrsn=28729ef0\\_1](https://www.rsa.ie/docs/default-source/road-safety/r2---statistics/dissemination-and-revisions-policy.pdf?sfvrsn=28729ef0_1)

#### 18.4. Data Compilation

Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given set of rules.

- Describe the procedures to derive new variables and to calculate aggregates and complex statistics.
- Describe the procedures for combining input data from different sources.

n/a

#### 18.5. Adjustment

Outline any other macro-level adjustment procedures applied to compiled estimates that are used to improve conformance with standards and/or to address quality concerns.

Note that Seasonal adjustment is reported as a sub-concept on its own.

n/a

### 19. Additional Notes

Provide any information

- that is pertinent to the report but does not fit under any of the other concepts; or
- to repeat key issues; or
- to make reference to annexes that might be attached to the report.

For further information please see: <https://www.rsa.ie/road-safety/statistics/road-traffic-collision-data>