Common Quantitative Data Types	Description	Examples
Pedestrian Counts	Physical counts of pedestrians at any given sidewalk, path, crosswalk, or roadway. Counts can be used: ● As a proxy measure for exposure when analyzing pedestrian-involved crashes at specific locations ● To measure changes in pedestrian volume before and after a safety intervention is implemented.	● National Bicycle and Pedestrian Documentation Project provides detailed guidance and templates on how to collect pedestrian count data. ● Pedestrian and Bicycle Data Collection in United States Communities also provides information on how to collect data for pedestrian safety programs.
Surveys	Questionnaires that ask predetermined questions on knowledge, attitudes, opinions, experiences, and behaviors of pedestrians and/or drivers.	● Pedestrian Safety Knowledge (child/ oral instrument)[1] is a survey instrument used to assess children's knowledge of pedestrian safety, which include route selection, proper looking before and while crossing, and how to walk safely on streets without sidewalks. ● **Pedestrian Behavior Questionnaire**[2] is a survey administered to parents to report children's weekly walking habits.
Traffic, Law Enforcement, and Injury Surveillance Datasets	Traffic, law enforcement, and injury surveillance datasets are comprehensive repositories of data that are collected, compiled, and validated by national and state agencies. These datasets – which include data collected by traffic safety organizations, police departments, and public health agencies – can include a variety of variables that can inform evaluations of pedestrian safety interventions.	State and national dataset include: ● Crash and roadway data (Police Reports, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), Inventories/Roadway Safety Audits and Reviews) ● Vehicle Registration ● Citation/Adjudication ● State Level Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data ● State Level Emergency Department Data ● EMS ● Trauma Registry ● Death Certificates

[1] Schwebel, D. C., & McClure, L. A. (2014). Training Children in Pedestrian Safety: Distinguishing Gains in Knowledge from Gains in Safe Behavior. The Journal of Primary Prevention, 35(3), 151–162. http://doi.org/10.1007/s10935-014-0341-8

[2] Stavrinos D, Byington KW, Schwebel DC. The effect of cell phone distraction on pediatric pedestrian injury risk. Pediatrics. 2009;123:e179–185