State Safety Office Geographic Information System (SSOGis) Crash Query Tool
User Manual

For the
Florida Department of Transportation
Traffic Safety Web Portal

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Version 1.2
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Document Revision History

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SSOGIS CRASH QUERY TOOL

1. Document Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide instruction for users of the Crash Query Tool within the State Safety Office Geographic Information System (SSOGis). Functionality related to the All Roads Crash Analysis (ARCA) and Crash Reduction Analysis System Hub (CRASH) modules are covered in their respective user manuals.

2. SSOGis Overview

The State Safety Office Geographic Information System (SSOGis) allows users to access crash data and road information in map and data grid format. SSOGis is accessible from the Traffic Safety Portal to display map(s) containing information from the ARCA and/or CRASH systems.

2.1 URLs

The following subsections provide URLs for SSOGis.

2.1.1 Public Users

Internet: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/ssogis

2.1.2 Internal FDOT staff

Internet: https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/ssogis

2.2 System Components

2.2.1 Tabs

The SSOGis system contains three tabs: Crashes, Projects, and Disclaimer. The user can toggle between these three tabs using the Information Panel.
2.2.1.1 The Projects Tab

This guide discusses the **Crashes** tab only. Please refer to the CRASH User Manual for details on displaying CRASH application project segments on the **Projects** tab.
SSOGIS CRASH QUERY TOOL

2.2.1.2 The Crashes Tab

The Crashes Tab is the tab used to specify parameters and execute queries in SSOGis. Within it, users can filter crash records by the following Crash Filter parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crash Filters Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Calendar Year (Post 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Crash Date (From and To)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Crash Time (From and To)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Highest Injury in Crash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relation to Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Crash Harmful Event Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Intersection Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Crash Harmful Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Driver Action Vehicle 1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- DHSMV City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Functional Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Driver Behavior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Show More (changes to Hide More when expanded)

- FDOT Crash Number
- Reporting Agency Case Number
- Reporting Agency
- □ Pedestrian Involved?
- □ Bicyclist Involved?
- □ Motorcycle Involved?
- Alcohol/Drugs Involved?
- Site Location
- Traffic Control Vehicle 1 or 2
- Lighting
- Weather
- Environment Condition 1, 2 or 3
- Road Surface
- Road Condition 1, 2 or 3
- Crash Lane Number
- FDOT Roadway Category
- FDOT Roadway Skid Test Result
Users can filter crash records further by using one or more of the following location based filters:

**Location Filters¹**

- **Geometry**
  - Box, Circle, Polygon, Clear
- **FDOT Managing District & County**
- **Roadway Search Type**
  - FDOT Roadway and Milepost
    - FDOT Roadway ID
    - BMP EMP
    - From MP To MP

¹ Note: The Location Filters require the selection of a Date Range or Calendar Year from the Crash Filters section.
There are supplemental layers that will display Safety Office specific points, lines and polygons on the map. Although there are years of crash information included in the layers, the SSOGis Query Tool only searches crash data for years Post 2010 due to a change in the Crash Report fields and values provided by the DHSMV. Additional information regarding the layer is available by selecting the icon beside the layer of interest.

### Safety Office Supplemental Layers

- **Crashes (by Year)**
  - Crash Analysis (By Year) top %
    - Year 2013 (2009-2013)
      - Intersections (2013)
      - Segments (2013)
    - Year 2012 (2008-2012)
      - Intersections (2012)
      - Segments (2012)
    - Year 2011 (2007-2011)
      - Intersections (2011)
      - High Risk Rural Roads (2011)
      - Segments (2011)
      - Intersections (2010)
      - Segments (2010)
      - Intersections (2009)
      - High Risk Rural Roads (2009)
      - Segments (2009)
  - Cluster Analyses
    - Bicycle 2007-2011
    - Pedestrian 2007-2011
The final section under the **Crashes** tab include the Legend for the layers that are displayed in the map:

**Legend Section**

![Legend Section](image-url)
The Disclaimer tab (tab to the far right) contains the following text pertaining to data presented within SSOGIS.

The information presented on the Florida Traffic Safety Web Portal has been compiled from information collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating or planning safety enhancements. It is used to develop highway safety construction improvements projects which may be implemented utilizing Federal Aid Highway funds. Any product displaying this notice or provided by the FDOT SSO or derived from the Florida Traffic Safety Web Portal shall be used only for the purposes deemed appropriate by the Florida Department of Transportation. See Title 23, United States Code, Section 409. The High Crash Segments and High Crash Intersections are the result of SSO crash rate analysis processes and are not intended to be complete or exhaustive and their inclusion here does not imply any particular ranking or limitation. Crash reports that reveal the personal information concerning the parties involved in the crash and that are held by any agency that regularly receives or prepares information from or concerning the parties to motor vehicle crashes are confidential and exempt from the provisions of Section 119.07(1), F.S. for a period of 60 days after the date the report is filed. (Section 316.066 (3)(a), F.S.)
2.2.2 Navigation Tool

The Navigation Tool allows the user to do the following:

**Pan:** Allows the user to navigate the map(s) using the directional buttons or manually. The user may drag the entire map to a preferred place within the viewer to facilitate and simplify the study of multiple locations. See expanded view of the Panning Tool below.

**Zoom In and Zoom Out:** Respectively narrows or enlarges the field(s) of study. To execute, select the icon and click the desired location to generate a new view. The user may also choose a specific area by holding down the left mouse button and dragging the cursor over the area to highlight that particular field.

**Note:** The user can also adjust the zoom using the mouse’s scroll wheel/ball.

**Full Extent:** Provides a full map(s) view by resizing the map to fit within the given window.

**Rotate the Map View:** The user can rotate the view by clicking and dragging the perimeter of the compass (see red circle within the image to the left).
2.2.2.1 Panning Tool Functional Buttons

![SSOGis Panning Tool Diagram](image)

**Note:** Clicking and dragging the outer border of the panning tool allows the user to rotate the view of the map.

2.2.3 Additional Components

In addition to the tools listed above, the SSOGis Crash Query tool provides several additional features. They are listed in the subsections below.

2.2.3.1 Map Code Table Definitions

By clicking the button, the user can download the Map Code Table Definitions in Excel workbook. The workbook contains all lookup values present within SSOGis.

2.2.3.2 About Page

The About page includes the following text regarding the system:

*Map:* The background for the map, that shows the base roads, city boundaries, contours and geographic features, is a static picture provided by ESRI and is not an information layer, therefore it cannot be queried and a legend is not available for it. The other layers, however, are provided by the Florida Department of Transportation, State Safety Office (SSO) and do have information that can be queried. The roads layer for the current publication is based on NavTeq 2013Q1 and therefore does not always exactly align with the ESRI background. The next map update will be a change to NavTeq 2015 Q1. It is
important to note that analysis data that are presented on the map may have been generated on a version of the map that is different from the background or from the most current roads layer and so may not always align exactly with the newest map or with the background.

**Data:** The information connected to the roads layer is extracted from various FDOT databases for Roadway Characteristics Inventory (RCI) and for Crash Analysis and Reporting (CAR and CLAR). The crash information are from the Crash Analysis and Reporting (CAR) database and include only long-form-reported crashes and do not currently include any short-form-reported crashes.

The High Crash Segments and High Crash Intersections are the result of SSO crash rate analysis processes and are not intended to be complete or exhaustive and their inclusion here does not imply any particular ranking or limitation. The information presented on the Florida Traffic Safety Web Portal has been compiled from information collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating or planning safety enhancements. It is used to develop highway safety construction improvements projects which may be implemented utilizing Federal Aid Highway funds. Any product displaying this notice or provided by the FDOT SSO or derived from the Florida Traffic Safety Web Portal shall be used only for the purposes deemed appropriate by the Florida Department of Transportation. See Title 23, United States Code, Section 409.

Also note that the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) is the official custodian of the crash reports. The numbers that they report are the official numbers. The FDOT SSO maintains its own database with Long Form crash data sent to us by DHSMV, but because we have different databases and we manage the databases differently, and different technicians extract the data, the Safety Office counts are rarely an exact match with the numbers provided by DHSMV. The DHSMV, however, does not perform crash location processing.

### 2.2.3.3 Florida Traffic Safety Portal


### 2.2.3.4 Application Toolbar

The application toolbar displays the tools that are available for action. Clicking on a button in the toolbar will open the tool corresponding with that button. When a tool is already open, the toolbar highlights the current tool in use. The figure below shows the toolbar and a legend explaining actions performed by each toolbar button.
SSOGIS CRASH QUERY TOOL

Figure 2 SSOGIS Application Toolbar Legend

Note: The user can click the button to toggle the toolbar’s visibility.

2.2.4 Map Extent Views

SSOGIS allows users to view crashes at the extent desired, whether it be a view of the entire state or a view of a particular neighborhood or intersection (see below).
SSOGIS CRASH QUERY TOOL

Figure 3 Full Extent View Example of Map Locations Data Results in SSOGis

Figure 4 Zoomed In View Example of Map Locations Data Results in SSOGis
3. The Crash Query Tool

The Crash Query Tool displays data for crashes on- and off-system roads in both map and data grid formats. This section provides a detailed view of the querying process, including selecting parameters, executing queries, and viewing and exporting results.

3.1 Crash Search Parameters

Within SSOGis, users can filter crash data by a number of parameters. They are as follows:

**Note:** To view all search parameters not initially shown, click the **Show More** link. To view a map legend, click the **Legend** tab (see below).

![SSOGis Crash Search Parameters and Legend](image)

3.2 Selecting a Parameter

The Crash Filters pane contains a series of controls used to enter parameters for a query. The available parameters consist of four types of fields: dropdowns, date and time controls, text fields, and checkboxes.

**Note:** The user can reset the Crashes pane by clicking the **Reset** (top-left) button.

3.2.1 Dropdowns

Dropdown menus, such as the one seen below, allow the user to filter available values and select the appropriate ones for a query.
If the user enters a value into the Filter field, the results begin to attempt to match the text entered.

Clicking the Check All link upon filtering the dropdown only selects the values included within the filter results. In the example above, clicking the Check All link does not select all counties. Doing so simply selects all counties that included the letters ‘le’ anywhere within their names.

3.2.2 Date and Time Controls

The Crash Date and Crash Time fields include date and time controls respectively.

Note:
When the user clicks into one of the two Crash Date fields, the system provides a date selection control, which allows the user to select a single date.

![Date Selection Control](image)

When the user clicks one of the two Crash Time fields, the system provides a time selection control, which allows the user to specify a specific time with the Hour and Minute scrollbars.

![Time Selection Control](image)

**Note:** In addition to using the controls, the user can enter dates and times manually into their respective fields.

### 3.2.3 Text Fields

The Crash Filters pane includes several search parameters that accept values using text boxes. The following are examples of these fields:

![Text Fields](image)
3.2.4 Checkboxes
The user may check the Pedestrian Involved?, Bicyclist Involved?, and Motorcycle Involved? parameters using checkboxes.

3.3 Executing a Crash Query
To execute a Crash Query, the user selects the desired parameters and clicks the button. The system will process the query and returns all results as illustrated below.

3.4 Viewing and Exporting Results
As mentioned above, SSOGis displays data for crashes on on-system and off-system roads in both map and data grid formats. The figure below shows the results for a query of on- and off-system crashes in Leon County during the year 2010. The crash location shown in the data grid is represented by the symbol on the map (see below).

Note: If the user’s query produces no results, the system displays the following message:
3.4.1 Crash Query Results View

Upon the execution of a query, the system returns only a count of records in the full dataset along with the first 500 results within the data grid and map. To retrieve all records to the data grid and map, the user may be required to click the More button multiple times. With each click of the button, an additional 2,500 records are retrieved and displayed until all records are shown. In the example above, the user would need to click the More link two times to retrieve all 4,817 records.

Clicking a record within the data grid highlights that record on the map (and vice versa). When the user highlights a record on the map, it flashes on the map. Once the crash has been highlighted on the map, the user can view additional information by clicking the arrow within bubble. This expands the crash information as follows:
Figure 7 Expanded Crash Map View

**Note**: The Expanded Crash Map View contains all fields from the [Query Result Export Data Fields](#) list.

The following additional actions are available through the Expanded Crash Map View:

- **Bird’s Eye View**: Opens a new window with the aerial view of the crash location within Bing Maps Bird’s Eye View feature.
- **Find Nearby Features**: Opens the Find Nearby Features dialog, which provides the user with the ability to search for features within a specified radius of the crash.
- **Most Recent Crash Report**: Opens the Most Recent Crash Report associated with the Crash location. The intranet users will be able to view the reports but the Internet users will receive a page not found error in production as the user must be logged into the FDOT intranet to see the report.
- **Street View**: Opens a new window with the street view of the crash location in the Google Maps web application.
- **Video Log**: Opens a video of the roadway segment associated with the crash.  
  **Note**: Currently, video logs only exist for on-system roads.
- **Zoom to Selected Feature**: zooms the SSOGiS map viewer to the selected feature.
3.4.2 Charting Tool

Clicking the button opens the Charting tool. Within the Charting tool, the user can create one of the following types of charts:

- Bar
- Pie
- Area
- Line
- Spline
- Range Bar

3.4.2.1 Generating a Custom Chart

The Charting toolbar contains parameters for generating custom charts (see below).

![Charting toolbar]

Using the Data Column parameter, the user selects the primary field for the chart from a dropdown menu. The user then groups the selected field by another field using the Grouping Column parameter. Finally, the user selects a function from the Aggregate Function parameter. Available functions include Max, Min, Average, Sum, and Count.

Once the user has selected all parameters, they can generate the desired chart by clicking the button. Doing so generates the chart in an expandable window (see below).
Depending on the type of chart generated, clicking the button, will widen the chart and/or display a legend.
As seen below, the user can generate multiple graphs within the Charting window. Below is an example of the same data displayed in four different formats.
Figure 9 Multiple Charts Generated within Charting Tool
3.4.2.2 Exporting or Printing Chart Results

Each chart can be exported to a .png, .xlsx, or .xps file or printed by right-clicking the chart and selecting the desired option.

![Chart Export Options](image)

**Figure 10 Chart Export Options**

3.4.3 Using Data Tools

To open the Data Tools Menu, the user clicks the button. Within the Data Tools Menu, the user can select from Data Visualizers and Data Exporters.

3.4.4 Data Visualizers

Within the Data Visualizers submenu, the user can select from *All Graphics*, *Cluster Graphics*, and *Heat Map* options.

3.4.4.1 All Graphics

Using the All Graphics data visualizer, the user can select a Standard Draw Color for each crash. By default, the Standard Draw Color is red.

In addition to selecting a Standard Draw Color for crashes, the user can also toggle the **Color by Attribute** field and select an attribute. The example below shows a subset of the total crashes for Leon County in 2010 colored by the Weather attribute.
Figure 11 All Graphics Visualizer Settings – Color by Attribute
3.4.4.2 Cluster Graphics

Using the Cluster Graphics data visualizer, the user can easily view data for groups of crashes (see below).

![Cluster Graphics Data Visualizer](image)

Hovering over a cluster of crashes (e.g., ![cluster symbol]) allows the user to view the record for each crash within the cluster.

Clicking any record within the expanded cluster displays the crash information for that crash as explained in Section 3.4.1.

The highest number of crashes allowed for a single cluster is nine (9). If more than nine crashes are present within an area, the grouping will not display or function as a cluster. In such cases, the user must zoom in further to distinguish clusters within the larger group. Depending on the number of crashes, the colors associated with larger groups may vary. However, single crash records always display as ![single crash symbol] while the Cluster Graphics data visualizer is selected.
3.4.4.3 Heat Map

Using the Heat Map data visualizer, the user can visualize high-crash areas. As seen below, the Heat Map visualizer uses blue, red, and yellow, and white respectively to highlight areas with a larger number of crashes than others. Heat map blobs are not clickable, and solely represent areas of relatively-higher crash volumes for the fetched records.

![Heat Map Data Visualizer](image)

Figure 13 Heat Map Data Visualizer

3.4.5 Data Exporters

The Crash Query Tool allows users to export results into three formats: shape file, Word documents, and Excel workbooks.

Within the Data Tools menu, the user can export all displayed / queried data to a shape file, a Word document, or a Microsoft Excel workbook. When exported into Microsoft Word format, the results display with the accompanying title ‘Query Result Data Export Report’.
### Query Result Export Data Fields

The following data fields are present within any query result export:

1. Object ID
2. Calendar Year
3. FDOT Crash Number
4. Reporting Agency Case Number
5. Reporting Agency Type
6. FDOT Managing District
7. County
8. Crash Date (MM/DD/YYYY format)
9. Crash Time (HHMM format)
10. Day
11. DHSMV City
12. Crash Report City Code
13. In Town (Y/N)
14. On Roadway Name
15. Int Roadway Name
16. FDOT Roadway
17. Nearest Inventory MP
18. Nearest Node From Crash
19. State Road #
20. US HWY
21. Crash Side of Road
22. Crash Lane Number
23. 1st Vehicle Travel Direction
24. FDOT Road Category
25. DHSMV Road System ID
26. Relation to Junction
27. Crash Harmful Event Location
28. Intersection Type
29. Shoulder Type
30. FDOT Roadway SKID Test Result
31. Functional Class
32. RCI Shoulder Type First
33. RCI Shoulder Width First
34. RCI Shoulder Type Second
35. RCI Shoulder Width Second
36. RCI Shoulder Type Third
37. RCI Shoulder Width Third
38. RCI Avg Per Truck Traffic
39. Avg Daily Traffic
40. AADT Source
41. Posted Speed Limit
42. Highest Injury in Crash
43. Alcohol/Drugs Involved
44. Site Location
45. Lighting
46. Weather
47. Road Surface
48. Traffic Way
49. Traffic Control Vehicle 1
50. Traffic Control Vehicle 2
51. Road Condition 1
52. Road Condition 2
53. Road Condition 3
54. Environment Condition 1
55. Environment Condition 2
56. Environment Condition 3
57. Crash Harmful Event
58. Driver Action Vehicle 1
59. Driver Action Vehicle 2
60. Location Within Workzone
61. Type of Workzone  
62. Workers Present in Workzone  
63. Law Enforcement Present in Workzone  
64. School Bus Related  
65. Count of Nonfatal Injuries  
66. Count of Traffic Fatalities  
67. Count of Serious Injuries  
68. Count of Pedestrians  
69. Count of Drivers  
70. Count of Bicyclists  
71. Count of Vehicles  
72. Count of Persons  
73. Wrong Way  
74. Speeding  
75. Workzone Inv  
76. Commercial Veh Inv  
77. Intersection Inv  
78. Lane Departure  
79. Motorcycle Inv  
80. Aggressive Driving  
81. Impaired Driver  
82. Impaired Pedestrian  
83. Distracted Driver  
84. Impaired Bicyclist  
85. No Belt  
86. Final Latitude  
87. Final Longitude  
88. Extract Date  
89. Geometry  

3.4.5.2 Exporting to a Shapefile

Clicking the button begins the process of exporting all active displayed / queried data to a shape file. The user can save the shape file to any desired location with any name, but can only open the file using a GIS software such as ESRI’s ArcMap.

3.4.5.3 Exporting to a Microsoft Word Document

Clicking the button begins the process of exporting all active fetched data to a Microsoft Word Document. The user can save the file with any name, to any desired location.

Data displays within the Query Result Data Export report vertically, as seen below. For a list of fields contained within the Query Result Data Export report, see the list Query Result Export Data Fields.
Query Result Data Export

108897040
Object Id : 84478
Calendar Year : 2010
Crash Number : 108897040
Case Number : 10211715
Reporting Agency Type : SO
District : 03
County : 55
Date : 09/30/2010
Time : 1635

3.4.5.4 Exporting to a Microsoft Excel Workbook

Clicking the Excel button begins the process of exporting all active displayed / queried data to a Microsoft Excel workbook. The user can save the file to any desired location with any name.

The resulting Excel workbook contains all Query Result Export Data Fields in tabular form (see below).
4. Provide Feedback About This Guide

Thank you for reviewing the SSOGis Crash Query User Manual. We hope you found it informative and easy to use. We solicit your feedback with suggestions or ideas if we can improve it in any way. You may contact us directly or use the portal’s Feedback option, shown below for their convenience.

Florida Traffic Safety Portal Administrator

FDOT Safety Office 605 Suwannee Street, M.S. 53

Tallahassee FL 32399-0450

Phone: (850) 414-3100

Fax: (850) 414-4221

Email: co-tsw@dot.state.fl.us
Figure 17 Feedback Link
4.1 Feedback Feature

Located at the bottom of each page on the Florida Traffic Safety Portal (refer to green arrow in the example of the Home page with ‘Contacts’ Section open as shown in the figure above.)

4.1.1 Instructions

The Feedback feature provides a means for the user to send feedback to the department by clicking on the link.

a. Once clicked, a form is generated for the user to submit comments and/or questions.

   i. If the user is an internal FDOT user several fields are pre-populated based on the information listed for the user in Active Directory.

   ii. If the user is a non-registered public user using the PRODUCTION Internet URL, all fields shown in the screenshot below will be blank unless entered manually.
b. The user must enter comments or questions in the **Message** field before submitting the feedback.

   iii. This is a required field.

   iv. If not entered before clicking on the **Submit** button, the following warning message is displayed. Clicking the **OK** button or the **X** button closes the message window.
v. The user enters feedback in the Message field, then clicks the Submit button.

vi. An email is sent to a group email account (co-tsw@dot.state.fl.us).

1. **Note:** The system checks for email address, as noted below, before sending the feedback email.

c. The system defaults to No for the **I would like to be contacted** statement. If the user wish to be contacted, please select the **Yes** radio button and enter the user’s email address before submitting the feedback.

vii. If **Yes** is selected without information in the **E-mail** field, the following warning message is displayed. Click the OK button or the button closes the message window.

viii. The user enters their email address into the **E-mail:** field, then clicks on the
d. The user can click the **Clear** button to reset the feedback form to its original display state.

e. Using the browser’s **Back** arrow button abandons the Feedback process. Also, when the Feedback process is completed, returns to the previous page in focus.

f. The user may use any of the other navigational links available, if desired
5. Appendix 1: Table of Counties
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Name</th>
<th>DOT County Number</th>
<th>DOT Geographic District</th>
<th>County Name</th>
<th>DOT County Number</th>
<th>DOT Geographic District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alachua</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>03</td>
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