# Evidence Update

Summary of a Cochrane Review

Trauma Series

Does street lighting reduce injuries caused by road traffic accidents?

Evidence on the effects of street lighting on death and injury in road-users at night is limited.

## Background

By 2020, an estimated 2.3 million people will die each year in road traffic crashes, 90% of them in low- and middle-income countries. The risk of crashing is higher in the dark than in daylight; street lighting is a relatively low cost intervention that may prevent crashes.

## **Inclusion criteria**

**Studies:** 

Controlled before and after studies.

#### **Participants:**

Streets or groups of streets.

#### Intervention:

Street lighting compared with no street lighting.

#### **Outcomes:**

Crashes; crashes causing injury or death.

#### Results

- 17 controlled before and after studies were included; all studies were conducted in high income countries between 1948 and 2006. Methodological quality was generally poor.
- Street lighting was associated with a reduction in:
  - o Total crashes compared with a matched area with no street lighting (rate ratio 0.45, 95% confidence interval 0.29 to 0.69; 3 studies) or a day time control (RR 0.68, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.82; 11 trials).
  - Crashes resulting in injury or death compared with a matched area with no street lighting (RR 0.78, 95% CI 0.63 to 0.97; 2 studies) or a day time control (RR 0.68, 95% CI 0.61 to 0.77; 6 studies).
  - o Fatal crashes compared with a day time control (RR 0.34, 95% Cl 0.17 to 0.68; 4 studies).

Adapted from Beyer FR, Ker K. Street lighting for preventing road traffic injuries. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD004728. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004728.pub2. *Evidence Update* published in June 2011.



# **Authors' conclusions**

#### **Implications for practice:**

Street lighting may prevent road traffic crashes, injuries and deaths, but the methodological quality of included studies is poor.

#### **Implications for research:**

Further well-designed studies are needed to determine the effectiveness of street lighting in low- and middle-income countries.







Produced by the Effective Health Care Research Consortium (www.liv.ac.uk/evidence), Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, supported by UKaid from the Department for International Development UK. *Evidence Update* can be distributed free of charge.

The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews is available from www.wiley.com, and free for eligible countries through http://www.who.int/hinari/en/