

Date last modification documentation sheet: 14-06-2010

<i>ECHIM Indicator name</i>	<b>B) Health status</b> 30(b). Injuries: road traffic: register-based incidence
<i>Definition</i>	Number of non-fatal injuries caused by a road traffic accident, per 100,000 inhabitants.
<i>Calculation</i>	According to UNECE methodology (see preferred source and remarks), 'injured' is defined as any person, who was not killed, but sustained one or more serious or slight injuries as a result of the accident.
<i>Relevant dimensions and subgroups</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country</li> <li>- Calendar year</li> <li>- Sex (see data availability)</li> <li>- Age group (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+)</li> <li>- Socio-economic status (see data availability)</li> <li>- Region (according to ISARE recommendations; see data availability)</li> </ul>
<i>Preferred data type and data source</i>	<p>Preferred data type: Administrative sources (hospital records, police files, insurance records)</p> <p>Preferred source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) road traffic database</p>
<i>Data availability</i>	The UNECE road traffic database contains data for all 27 EU Member States (and many other countries belonging to the WHO-EURO region). For most country data are available for the period 1993-2008, though some countries are lagging behind a couple of years. Data (absolute numbers) are available by age. Data are not available by sex, socio-economic status and/or region. The ISARE project on regional data has collected data for road traffic accidents (indicators 'number of persons injured or killed in road traffic accidents', and 'number of persons injured or killed in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population').
<i>Data periodicity</i>	Data are updated annually.
<i>Rationale</i>	The EU IDB estimates that road injuries account for 10% of all hospital treated injuries or a total of 4.3 million victims annually. Though preventive measures have been proven effective, resulting in declining incidence rates, large health gains can still be achieved and inequalities between Member States can still be diminished.
<i>Remarks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rates in the UNECE database are presented per 1,000,000 inhabitants. To enhance comparability with other shortlist indicators, ECHI presents the numbers per 100,000.</li> <li>- Only very limited background information (e.g. on original sources, on comparability) is available in the UN ECE database.</li> <li>- For many Member States data in the UN ECE database from 2005 onwards come from the Community database on Accidents on the Roads in Europe (CARE).</li> <li>- The UN ECE database provides detailed breakdowns according to accident type, nature of accident, influence of alcohol, location, timing (which week, which day of the week), light condition, road condition, and type of road user.</li> </ul>
<i>References</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNECE road traffic database: <a href="http://www.unece.org/trans/roadsafe/rs3ras.html">http://www.unece.org/trans/roadsafe/rs3ras.html</a></li> <li>- CARE database : <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/transport/road_safety/observatory/statistics/care_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/transport/road_safety/observatory/statistics/care_en.htm</a></li> <li>- Health Indicators in the European Regions (ISARE) project: <a href="http://www.isare.org/">http://www.isare.org/</a></li> </ul>
<i>Work to do</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check metadata CARE database for possible comparability problems</li> <li>- Contact UNECE to acquire more meta-information on the road traffic accident data</li> </ul>