Date last modification documentation sheet: 22-06-2012

Compared to previous version documentation sheet (14-06-2010) the following issues were adapted:

- New section on relevant policy areas added to the documentation sheet

ЕСНІМ	B) Health status
Indicator	b) Italia satus
name	30(b). Injuries: road traffic: register-based incidence
Relevant policy areas	<ul> <li>- (Preventable) Burden of Disease (BoD)</li> <li>- Preventable health risks</li> <li>- Child health (including young adults)</li> <li>- (Planning of) health care resources</li> <li>- Health in All Policies (HiAP)</li> </ul>
Definition	Number of non-fatal injuries caused by a road traffic accident, per 100,000 inhabitants.
Calculation	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.
Relevant dimensions and subgroups	- Country - Calendar year - Sex (see data availability) - Age group (0-14, 15-24, 25-64, 65+) - Socio-economic status (see data availability) - Region (according to ISARE recommendations; see data availability)
Preferred	Preferred data type: Administrative sources (hospital records, police files, insurance records)
data type and data source	Preferred source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) road traffic database
Data availability	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').
Data periodicity	Data are updated annually.
Rationale	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.
Remarks	<ul> <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>
References	- UNECE road traffic database: <a href="http://www.unece.org/trans/roadsafe/rs3ras.html">http://www.unece.org/trans/roadsafe/rs3ras.html</a> - 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> - Health Indicators in the European Regions (ISARE) project: <a href="http://www.isare.org/">http://www.isare.org/</a>
Work to do	<ul> <li>- Health Indicators in the European Regions (ISARE) project: <a href="http://www.isare.org/">http://www.isare.org/</a></li> <li>- Check metadata CARE database for possible comparability problems</li> </ul>
WOIK IO UO	- Contact UNECE to acquire more meta-information on the road traffic accident data