

## How accurate is the identification of serious injury by police?

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CARRS-Q is a joint venture initiative of the Motor Accident Insurance Commission and Queensland University of Technology







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### Background

- Police reported crash data often the primary source of crash information
- Definition of serious injury within policereported data is not consistent
- May not be accurately operationalised
- Not all crashes reported to police
- Could lead to misleading estimates of the impact and cost of crashes

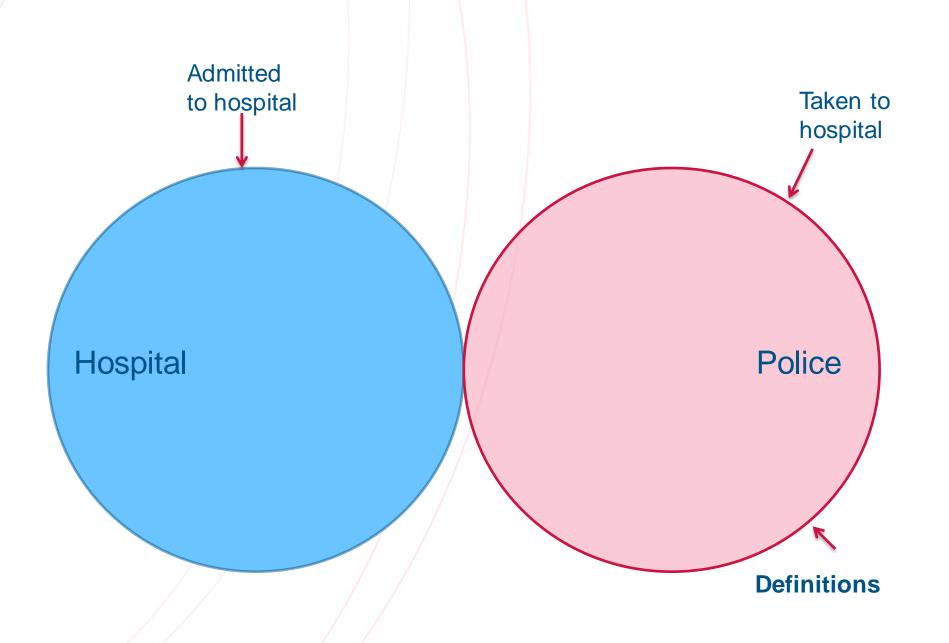
#### Aims

- Identify possible under-reporting and reporting bias
- Assess how accurate the identification of serious injuries is in police-reported crash data
- Queensland context



#### Data sources

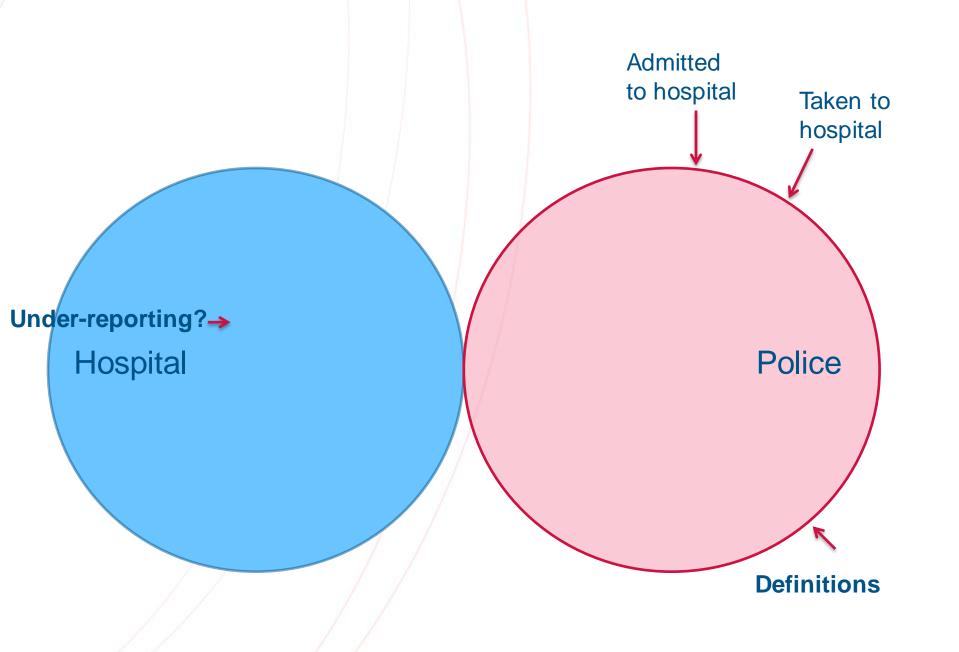
- Queensland Road Crash Database (QRCD)
  - All police-reported crash injuries in Queensland coded as 'hospitalised' for 2009
- Queensland Hospital Admitted Patients Data Collection (QHAPDC)
  - All admitted patients in Queensland hospitals coded as 'traffic-related' (using ICD-10AM external cause coding) for 2009
- Police data 'hospitalised' = taken to hospital not necessarily admitted to hospital



#### The actual numbers

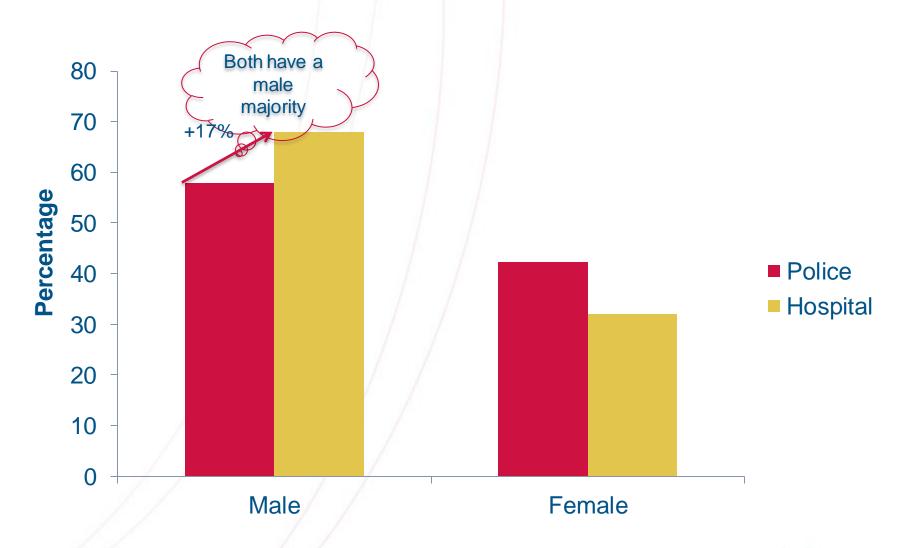
6,725 cases of traffic-related injuries in the admitted patient hospital data

7,003 cases of crash injuries coded as 'hospitalised' in the **police data** 

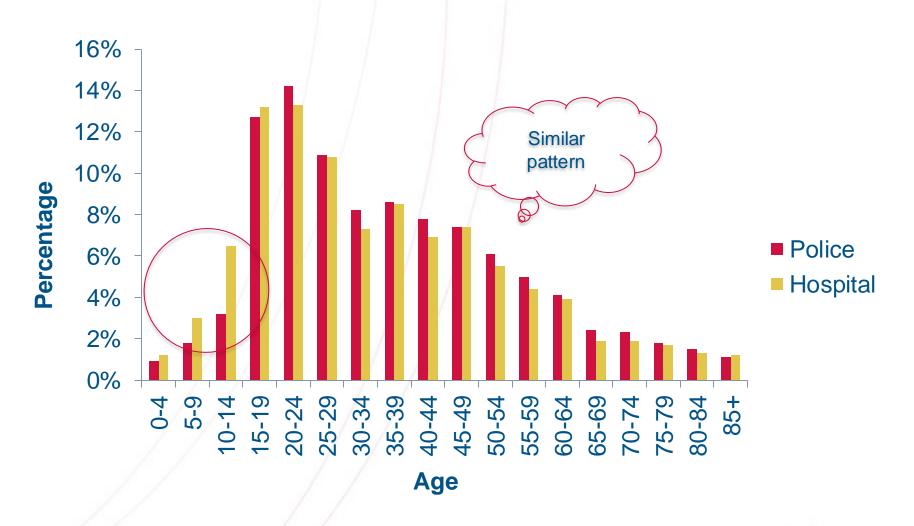


## How are they different?

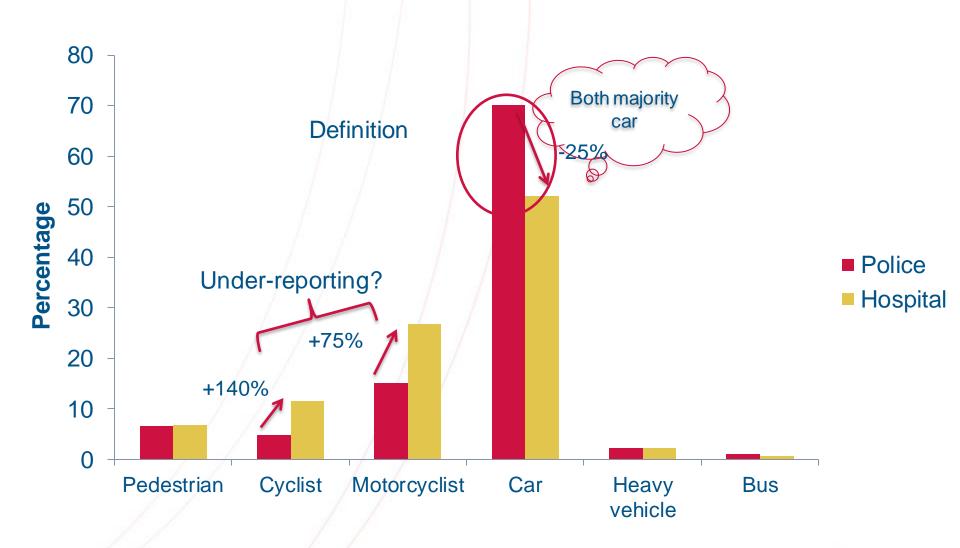
#### Gender



## Age



#### Road users



## Severity

### Current severity classification

How it is counted	Fatal	Serious injury	Non-serious	injury
How it is defined in QLD	Fatal	Hospitalised	Medical treatment	Minor injury

- 'Hospitalised' = Serious?
- 'Hospitalised' does not mean admitted
- Taken to hospital = broad category not necessarily serious
- Need more precise measures

### Severity measures

Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Minor	Moderate	Serious	Severe	Critical	Un-survivable

- Survival Risk Ratio (SRR)
  - Probability of surviving with a particular injury (0 = no chance to 1 = 100% chance)
  - 'non-fatal serious' = SRR < 0.9411
- Both mapped using ICD-10AM (coded in hospital, derived in police data)

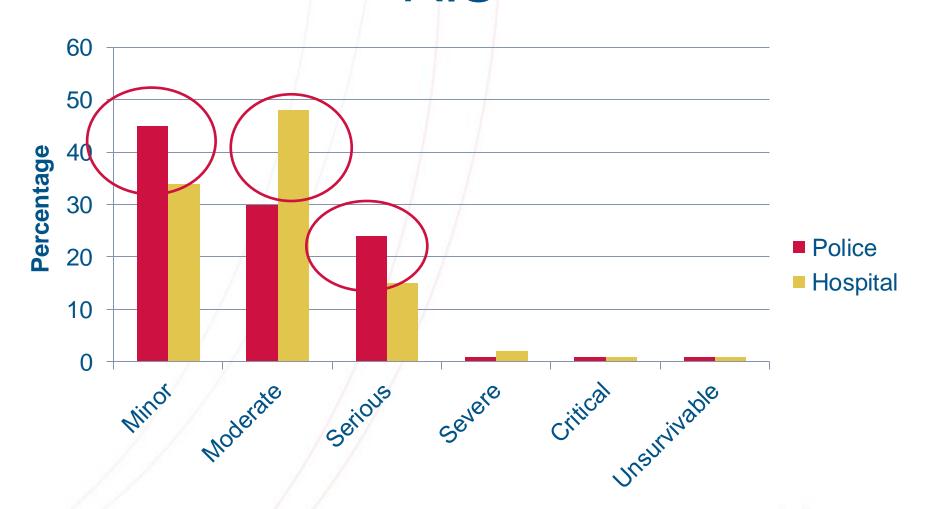
# Usefulness of police descriptions

- Difficulty recording information on injuries
  - Busy/dangerous crash scene
  - Other priorities
  - Lack of expertise in the area

87% unable to be matched due to missing or non-specific injury information

## Differences between the data collections

## Differences in severity AIS



## Differences in severity SRR

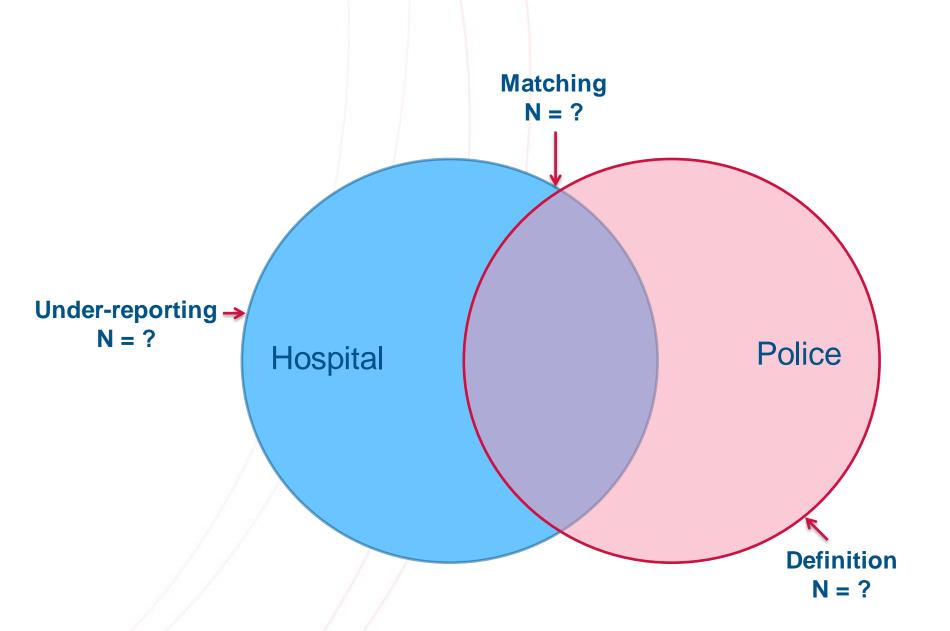
	Police	Hospital
Serious non- fatal (< 0.941)	12.7%	13.8%
Range	(0.50 - 1.00)	0.31 – 1.00

### Summary

- Under-reporting to police of hospitalised motorcyclists, cyclists, males, and young people
- Lack of precision, police assigned severity
- More precise measure of severity preferred (SRR/AIS)
- Missing and unspecified injury description in police data

#### Conclusion

- Include other data sources for injury information
- However, lack details of the nature and circumstances of crashes
- Data linkage could be an answer
- Study method limited
  - Identification of cases in hospital data
  - Unable to quantify the elements



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- Study method limited
- PhD in data linkage
- Is it feasable?





### Questions?

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