



Making children safer in Europe: a shared responsibility

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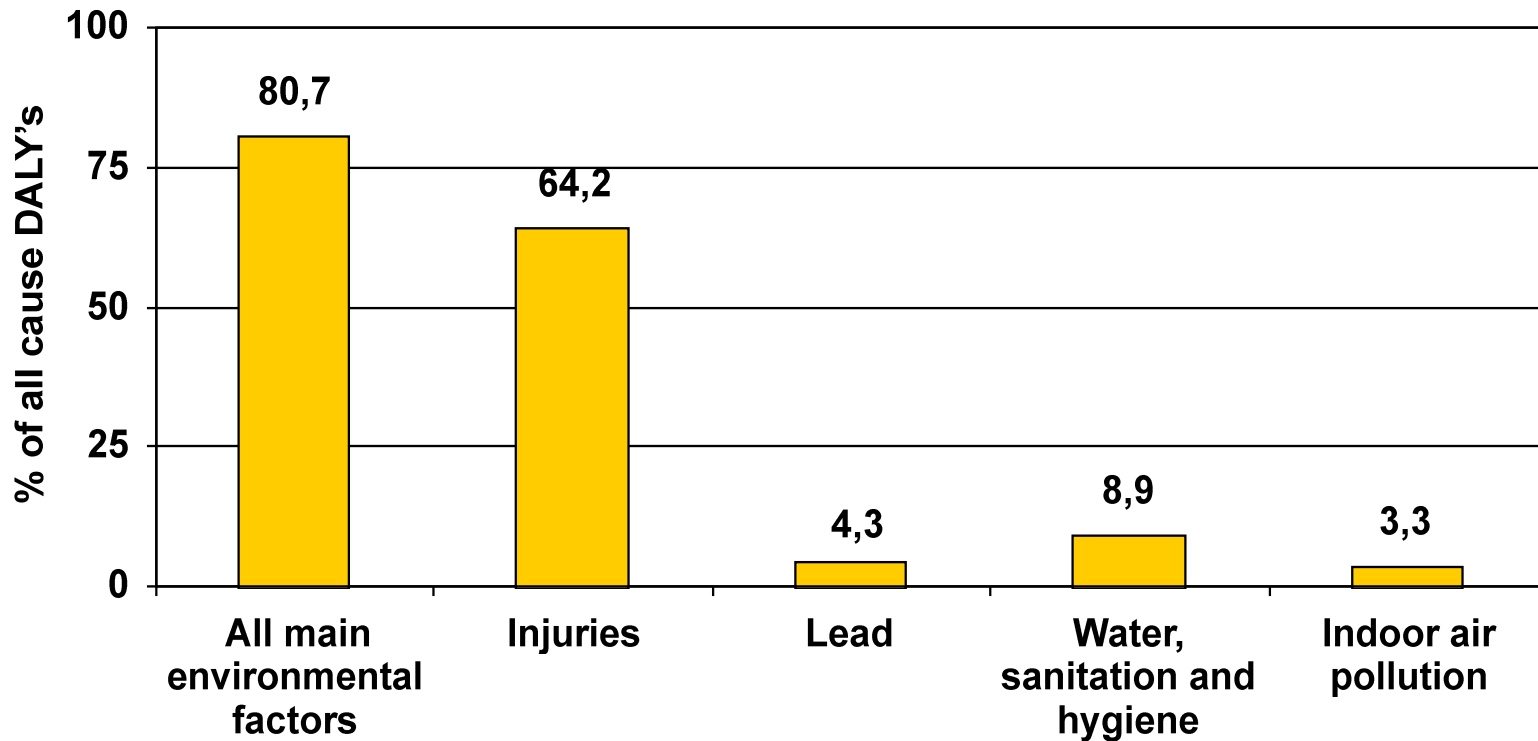
Overview

- Magnitude of child safety in Europe
- Barriers and challenges
- Solutions
- Tools to assist
 - TACTICS
 - Child Safety Report Cards
- The way forward

**A child dies
every hour of
every day in
the EU as a
result of an injury**



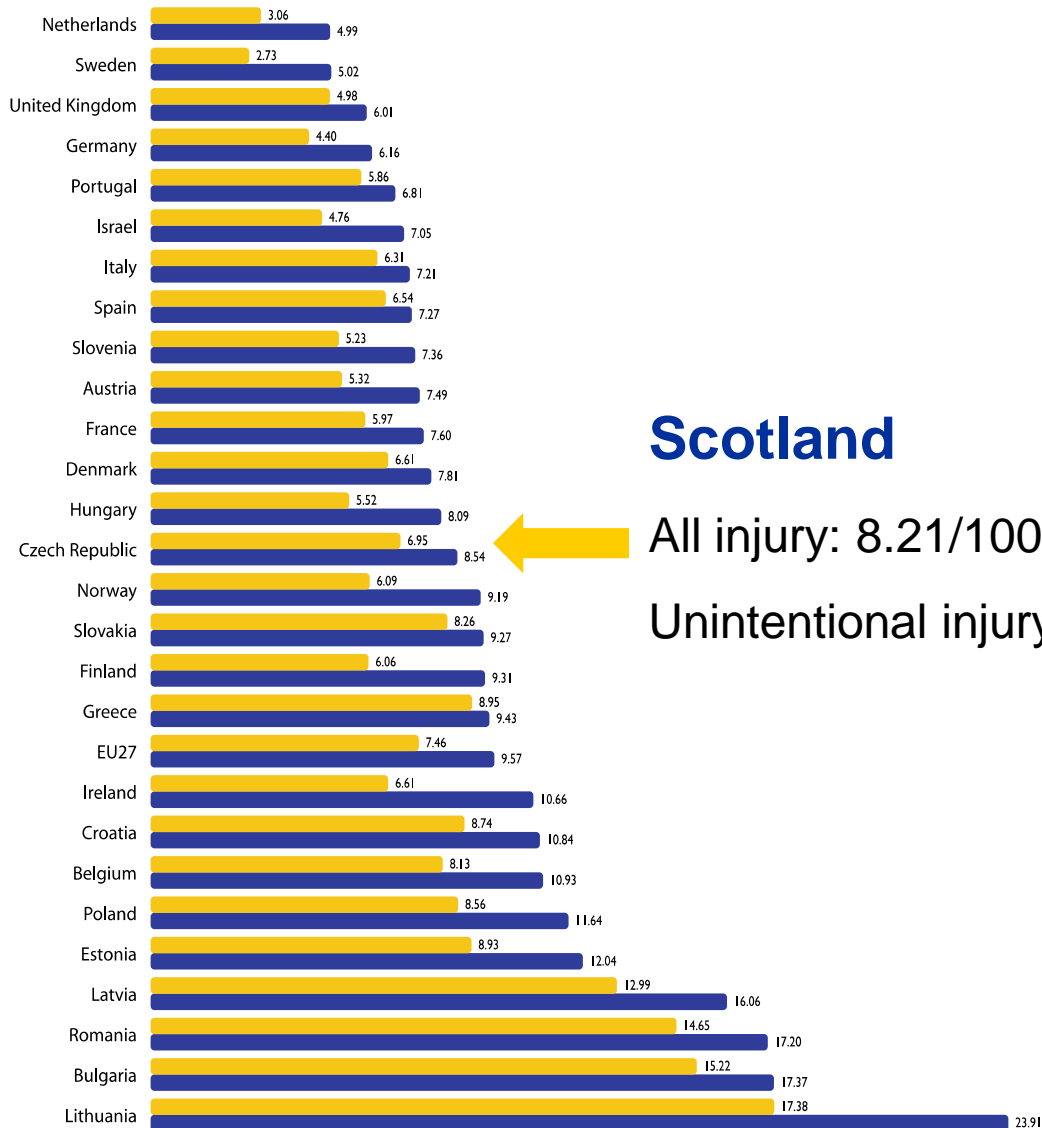
Proportion of burden attributable to environmental factors among European children 0-19 years of age



WHO, 2004

All injury and unintentional injury deaths for children and adolescents

(Europe age adjusted rate per 100 000 population 0-19 years)

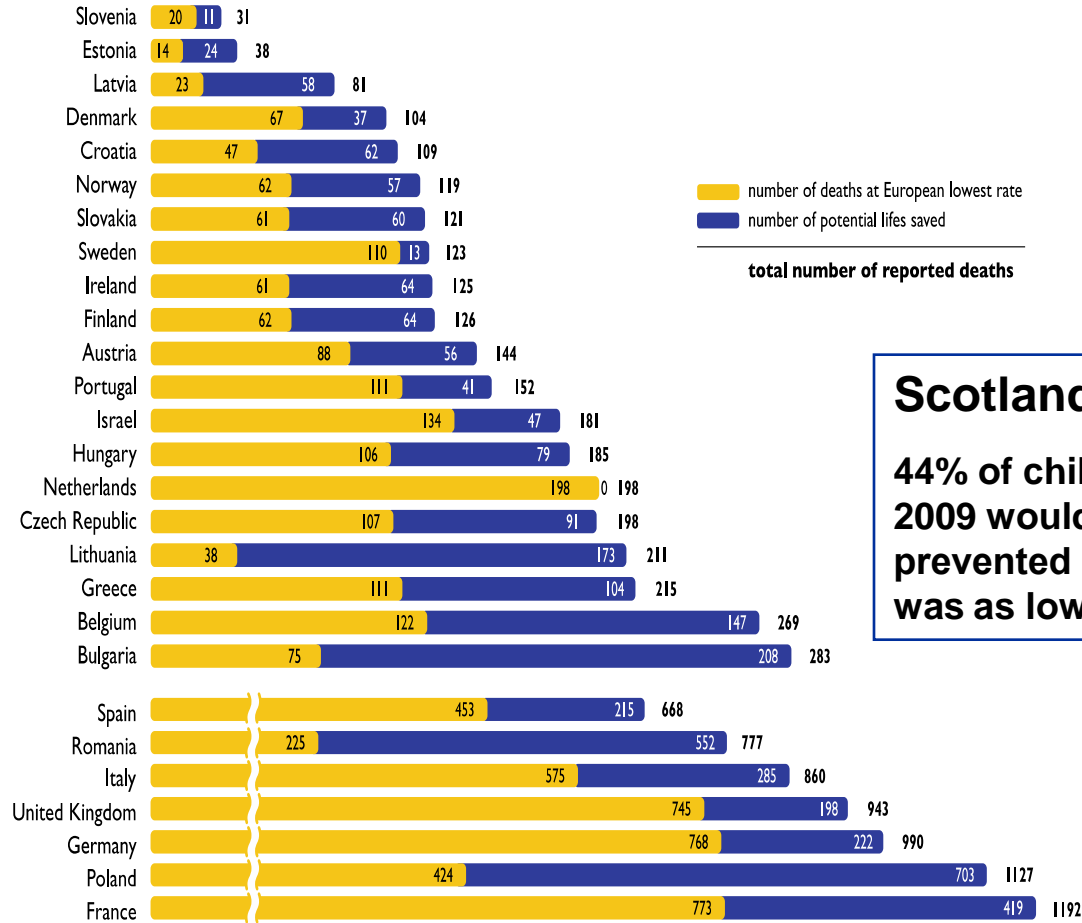


Scotland

All injury: 8.21/100,000

Unintentional injury 5.21/100,000

Potential for life saving in children and adolescents in participating TACTICS countries (number of deaths using the EU MS with the lowest rate)

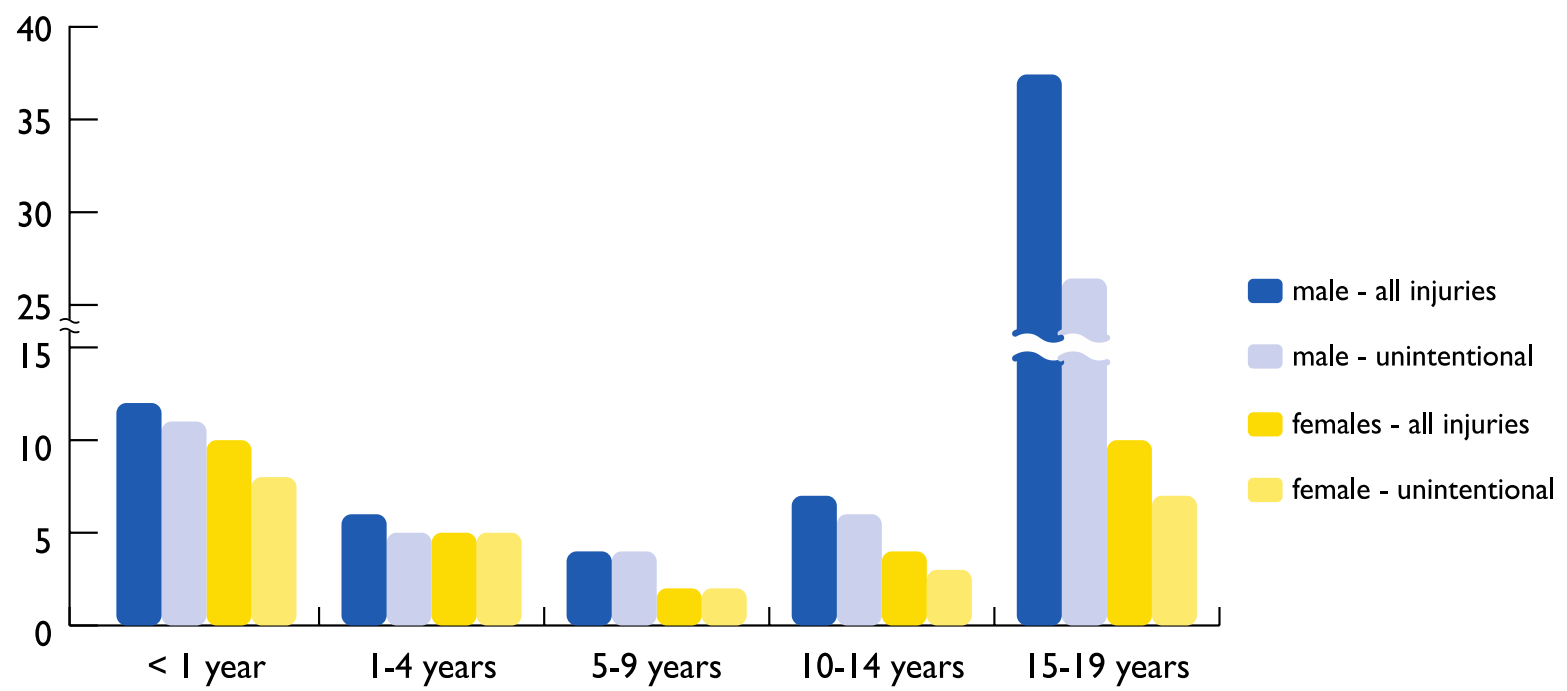


Scotland 59 47 106

44% of child injury deaths in 2009 would have been prevented if Scotland's rate was as low as the Netherlands

All injury and unintentional injury deaths for children and adolescents

(Europe average rate per 100 000 population 0-19 years by gender)



Source: WHO European Detailed Mortality Database (EDMD); EU average for 2008-2010 or most recent three years of data.

Child injury and inequality

- Large differences between countries
 - 5x for deaths from all injury
 - 6x for deaths from unintentional injury
 - more than 40x for fatal poisoning
- Differences within countries are significant as well
- Most differences are the result of differing levels of exposure to hazards and preventive measures and are linked to social standing



Child injury and inequity

- The inequalities that exist for child injury are for the most part unnecessary and avoidable – as such they are unjust and unfair and lead to inequity



Children's right to safety

- Ensuring children's right to safety will provide support to raise the level of health, well being and growth for European children and society at large.
- To date investment in child injury prevention from all relevant sectors at the local, national and European levels has not been commensurate with the size of the problem.



Barriers/challenges to addressing the issue

- Political will
- Information gaps
- Lack of capacity
- Limited resources
- Competing issues
- Doing the wrong thing for the right reasons...



What are the right things?

- Adoption, implementation, enforcement of what we know works
- Monitor and measure impact of policy actions to determine their level of effectiveness
- Strategic and targeted data collection and research to address gaps in our understanding of what causes and prevents child injury to augment what we already know
- Build and maintain the capacity of the diverse group of relevant experts and practitioners needed to address the injury issue

Child injury is a multi-sectoral issue

- Although the health system deals with the consequences of injuries, the involvement of many other sectors is necessary to prevent injuries using existing proven effective strategies.

For example:

- Education
- Transport
- Justice
- Environment
- Industry



Solutions to child injury often have co-benefits in other areas



Areas for action

- Assessing risk/identifying hazards and protective measures
- Advocating for action to reduce child injury
- Educating and building skills & capacity
- Implementing and monitoring environmental/product modifications
- Implementing, enforcing and monitoring policy/legislation/regulation

A combination of the above is typically most effective...

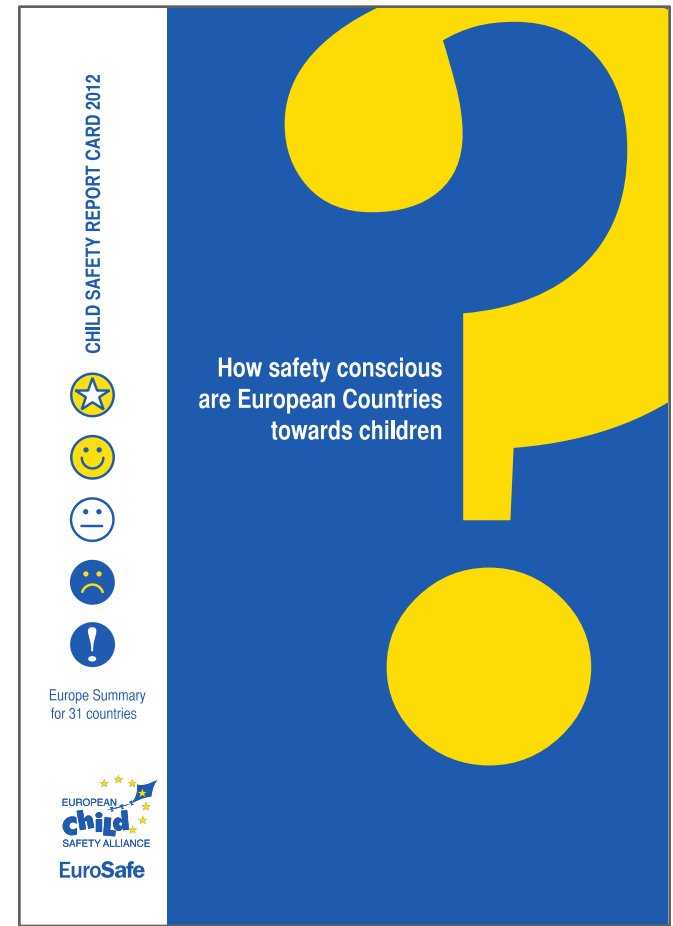
What is **TACTICS** ?

TACTICS (Tools to Address Childhood Trauma, Injury and Children's Safety)

- is a large scale, multi-year initiative of the European Child Safety Alliance
- involves all 27 EU Member States, Croatia, Iceland, Israel, Norway and Switzerland
- will run from April 2011 through to March 2014
- is working to make the lives of children in Europe safer by developing tools to support the adoption and implementation of effective interventions at the national and local levels

Child Safety Report Cards 2012

- 31 countries
- Baseline for all 27 EU Member States
- 13 new measures with a focus on inequality, children's capacity, national leadership and infrastructure
- Trend analysis comparing 2007-2012



2012 Results

	Scotland	England	Wales	Finland	TACTICS average
Pedestrian safety	4	3.5	2	4.5	3.5
Passenger safety	3.5	3.5	3	4	3
Moped/motor scooter safety	4.5	4	4	5	4.5
Cycling safety	3.5	1	1	4.5	3.5
Water safety/drowning prevention	1	1	1	3	2
Fall prevention	2	3	1.5	3	2
Poisoning prevention	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.5	3
Burn/scald prevention	3	3	3	3.5	2.5
Choking/strangulation prevention	3	3	2.5	3	2.5
Child safety leadership	4	4	3	3	3
Child safety infrastructure	3	3.5	4.5	3.5	3
Child safety capacity	3.5	3	3	4.5	3
Overall score	37.5	35	31	45	35

Progress 2007-2012 results

	Scotland		TACTICS average	
	2007	2012	2007	2012
Pedestrian safety	3.5	4	3	3
Passenger safety	3	3	3	2.5
Moped/motor scooter safety	4	4.5	4	4
Cycling safety	1	3.5	2.5	3
Water safety/drowning prevention	1	1	2	2
Fall prevention	1	2	1.5	2.5
Poisoning prevention	3	2	2.5	3
Burn/scald prevention	3	2.5	2	2.5
Choking/strangulation prevention	2.5	3	2	2.5
Child safety leadership	1.5	3.5	2	2.5
Child safety infrastructure	2.5	3.5	3	3.5
Child safety capacity	5	5	3.5	4
Overall score	31	37.5	31.5	37

Trend analysis: average increase 5.09, $p=0.02$

Scotland increase 6.5 (range across 16 countries -6.5 to 18.5)

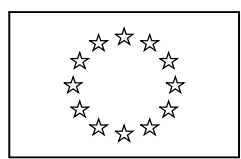
The way forward

- **Commitment:** advance injury encouraging a multi-sectoral and cross cutting approach
- **Good practice:** advocate the uptake and monitoring of what we know to work
- **Data and research:** influence the nature, utility, quality and timeliness of data collected
- **Capacity building:** support countries to develop and implement national action and develop useful tools to support action along the continuum from international to national to local



Thank you!

www.childsafetyeurope.org



European
Commission



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