

Accidents Are Preventable

Policies & Strategies:

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - UNCRC (*Articles 3, 6, 19, 24*)
 - *Adopted by WAG*
 - *Seven core aims*
- Health Challenge Wales (*Accidents & Injuries*)
- NSF for Children (*Core Aim 6*)
- HSCWB - *Policy Guidance & Strategy Aims*
- CEHAPE – *Regional Priority Goal II*
- A Fair Future for Our Children – *Child Poverty*
- C&YP Plans
- WAG strategies for Road Safety, Safe Routes To School, Walking & Cycling

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Children in Wales
Plant yng Nghymru



www.childreninwales.org.uk

Development Officer: Child Safety

The Role, The Aims:

- Funded by WAG (*Health Challenge Wales*)
- To reduce the numbers of Children & YP KSI
- To improve child safety practice & coordination across Wales
- Inform policy & practice
- Raise awareness and priority
- Develop a strong & effective network
- Develop a Child Safety Action Plan for Wales
- European Child Safety Alliance– *Country Coordinator*

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Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government



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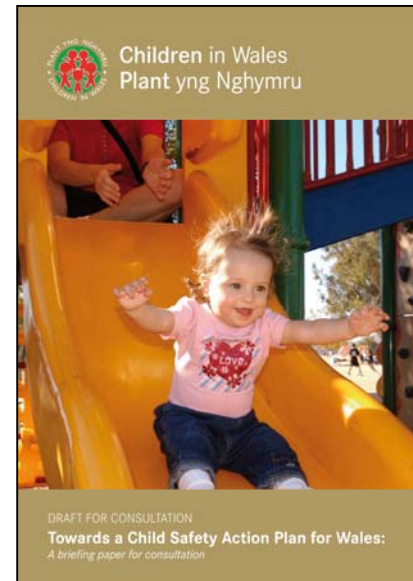


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Child Safety Action Plan For Wales

Progress to date

- Child safety steering group formed:
- Achieved 3 year funding
- Produced a draft briefing paper
- Consultation period:
 - Workshops & Seminars
 - Children & Young People
 - Consultation document
- Development Officer in post



Child Safety Action Plan For Wales

Priorities for the Action Plan:

- **On The Road**

- *Pedestrian Safety:* *Kerbcraft*
- *Child car passengers:* *Car seats*
- *Cycles:* *Cycle training & helmets*
- *20mph zones:* *schools, nurseries, play areas*

- **In The Home**

- *Safety Equipment Schemes:* *Across Wales*
Vulnerable families
Effective equipment
- *Training and guidance:* *For professionals*



Child Safety Action Plan For Wales

Priorities for the Action Plan:

- **Out & About**

- *Swimming Lessons:* *All children by 12yrs*
- *Water Safety Education:* *All children by 12 yrs*

- **Data Collection**

- *AWISS:* *All hospitals*
More detailed information
- *UK data:* *Work closely with other*
UK Nations to assess
feasibility



Child Safety Action Plan For Wales

Next Steps

- Incorporate consultation responses
- Raise Awareness
- Engage government, partners & practitioners
- Create a Wales wide, effective accident prevention practice exchange and network
- Strategy – *Development & Adoption*
- Implementation of Strategy = CSAP for Wales



European Child Safety Alliance

Brief Overview:

- 30 European countries involved
- Wales joined ECSA in Sept 08
- Aim of project:
 - *Reduce EU child injuries*
 - *Encourage government endorsed national strategies and ownership*
 - *Assist & support countries to produce CSAP*
 - *Identify & share good practice interventions*



European Child Safety Alliance

How This Affects Wales :

- Assessment of *Leadership, Infrastructure & Capacity* to address accidents
- Assessment of *National Policies, Actions & Legislation*
- Assessments give a clearer picture of where we are and how we can move forward
- Production of Child Safety Report Card



ECSA Report Cards



CHILD SAFETY REPORT CARD
2007

EUROPEAN
child
SAFETY ALLIANCE
EuroSafe

Scotland

INJURY is the number one cause of death in children and adolescents aged 0-19 years in Scotland. In 2001, over 150 children and adolescents in this age group died as the result of an injury. If the rate of injury death in Scotland could be reduced to the level of the safest country in Europe, Sweden, **62 of these lives could have been saved.**

The Child Safety Report Card was developed by the Child Safety Action Plan Project, a European initiative led by the European Child Safety Alliance of Eurosafe to provide a starting point for measuring progress toward and setting targets for reducing injury-related death and disability amongst Scottish children and adolescents.

The Report Card summarises Scotland's performance in 2006 with respect to the level of safety provided to the youngest and most vulnerable citizens of the country. It is based on an examination of evidenced good practice policies in Scotland to support child and adolescent safety, including specific unintentional injury areas (e.g. road, home and leisure environments), leadership committed to take action and the amount of human and financial capacity to address the injury issue. A detailed account of the methods used for this assessment is provided in Appendix One on page 13.

How safety conscious is Scotland towards children and adolescents?

OVERALL CHILD SAFETY GRADE FOR SCOTLAND



PERFORMANCE GRADE SCALE

-  Excellent
-  Good
-  Fair
-  Poor
-  Unacceptable

INJURY AREA SCORES (out of a possible five stars)

Passenger safety	★★★★★
Moped/motor scooter safety	★★★★★
Pedestrian safety	★★★★★
Cycling safety	★★★
Water safety / drowning prevention	★
Fall prevention	★
Poisoning prevention	★★★★★
Burn and scald prevention	★★★★★
Choking / strangulation prevention	★★★★★
Child safety leadership	★★
Child safety infrastructure	★★★★★
Child safety capacity building	★★★★★



CHILD SAFETY REPORT CARD
2007

EUROPEAN
child
SAFETY ALLIANCE
EuroSafe

Northern Ireland

INJURY is the leading cause of death in children and adolescents aged 0-19 years in Northern Ireland. In 2001, 293 children and adolescents in this age group died as a result of injury. If the rate of injury death in Northern Ireland could be reduced to the level of the safest country in Europe, Sweden, **208 of these lives could have been saved.**

The Child Safety Report Card was developed by the Child Safety Action Plan Project, a European initiative led by the European Child Safety Alliance of Eurosafe to provide a starting point for measuring progress toward and setting targets for reducing injury-related death and disability amongst children and adolescents in Northern Ireland.

The Report Card summarises Northern Ireland's performance with respect to the level of safety provided to the youngest and most vulnerable citizens of the country through national level policy. It is based on an examination of evidenced good practice policies in Northern Ireland to support child and adolescent safety to July 2006, including specific unintentional injury areas (e.g. road, home and leisure environments), leadership committed to take action and the amount of human and financial capacity to address the injury issue. A detailed account of the methods used for this assessment is provided in Appendix One on page 13.

How safety conscious is Northern Ireland towards children and adolescents?

OVERALL CHILD SAFETY GRADE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND



PERFORMANCE GRADE SCALE

-  Excellent
-  Good
-  Fair
-  Poor
-  Unacceptable

INJURY AREA SCORES (out of a possible five stars)

Passenger safety	★★★★★
Moped/motor scooter safety	★★★★★
Pedestrian safety	★★★★★
Cycling safety	★★★★
Water safety / drowning prevention	★★
Fall prevention	★★★★★
Poisoning prevention	★★★★★
Burn and scald prevention	★★★★★
Choking / strangulation prevention	★★★★★
Child safety leadership	★★★★★
Child safety infrastructure	★★★★★
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