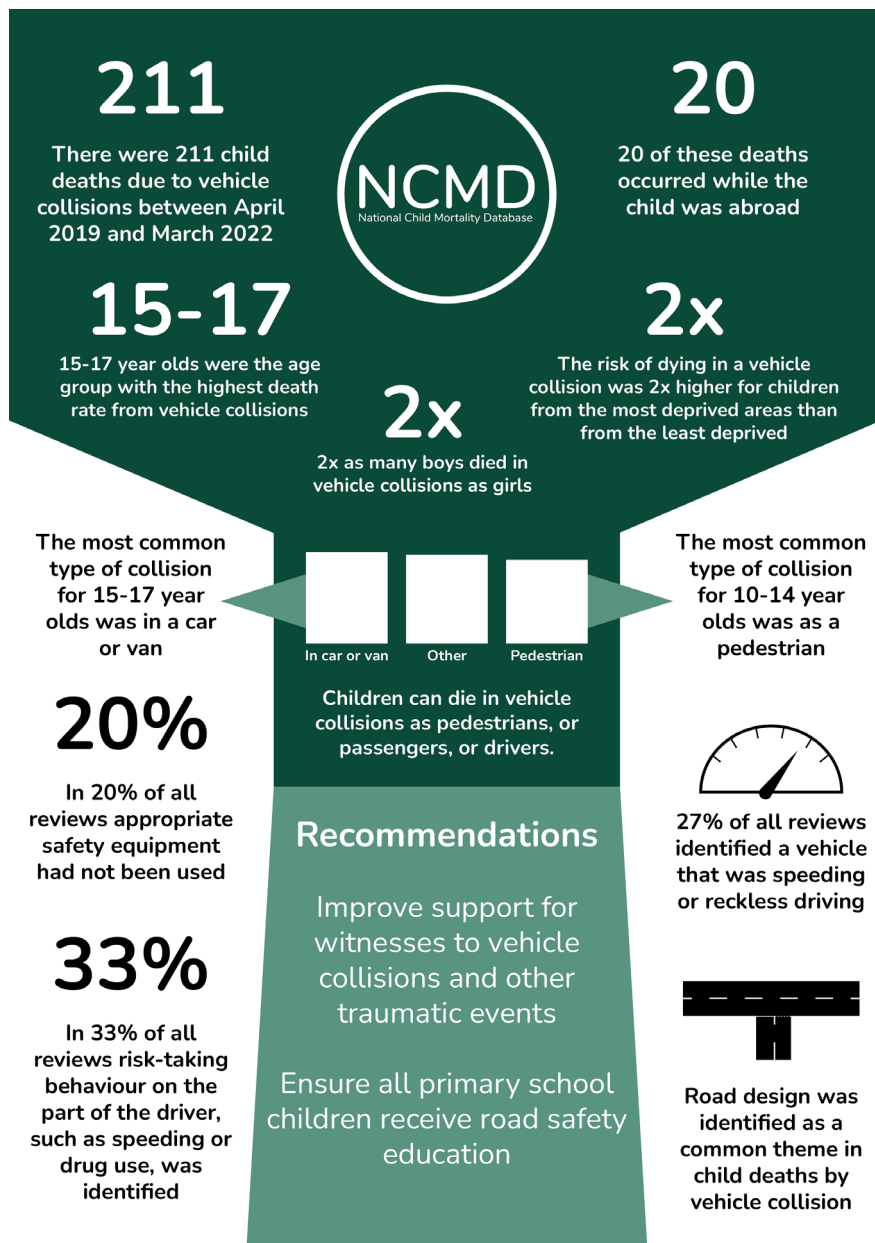


Deaths due to vehicle collisions



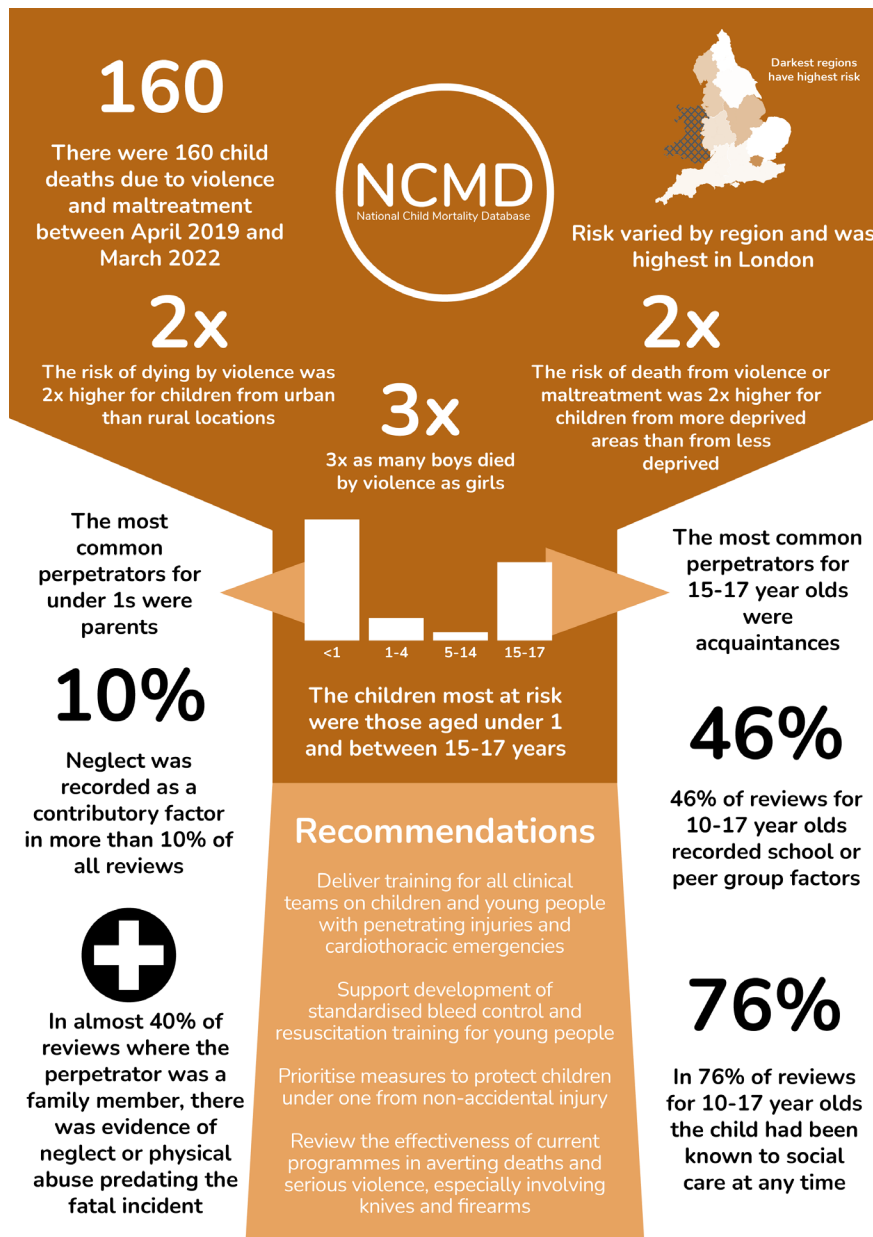
Introduction

Globally, road traffic accidents are the leading cause of death among children and young people aged 5-29 years⁴. This report uses the term “collisions” rather than “accidents” since most injuries and their precipitating events are predictable and preventable⁵. Children and young people can be involved in vehicle collisions in a number of ways, for example, as a pedestrian, as the driver of a vehicle or as a passenger in a vehicle.

Road danger is a strong disincentive to active transport (i.e., walking and cycling). A survey of parents of primary school children in inner London in 1998 found that 90% of parents were worried about the safety of their children as pedestrians on the school-home journey⁶. Fear of pedestrian injury may encourage greater car use, leading to higher motorised traffic volumes and greater risks to pedestrians.

4 RCPCH (2020)
5 Davis et al (2001)
6 Sonkin et al (2006)

Deaths due to violence and maltreatment

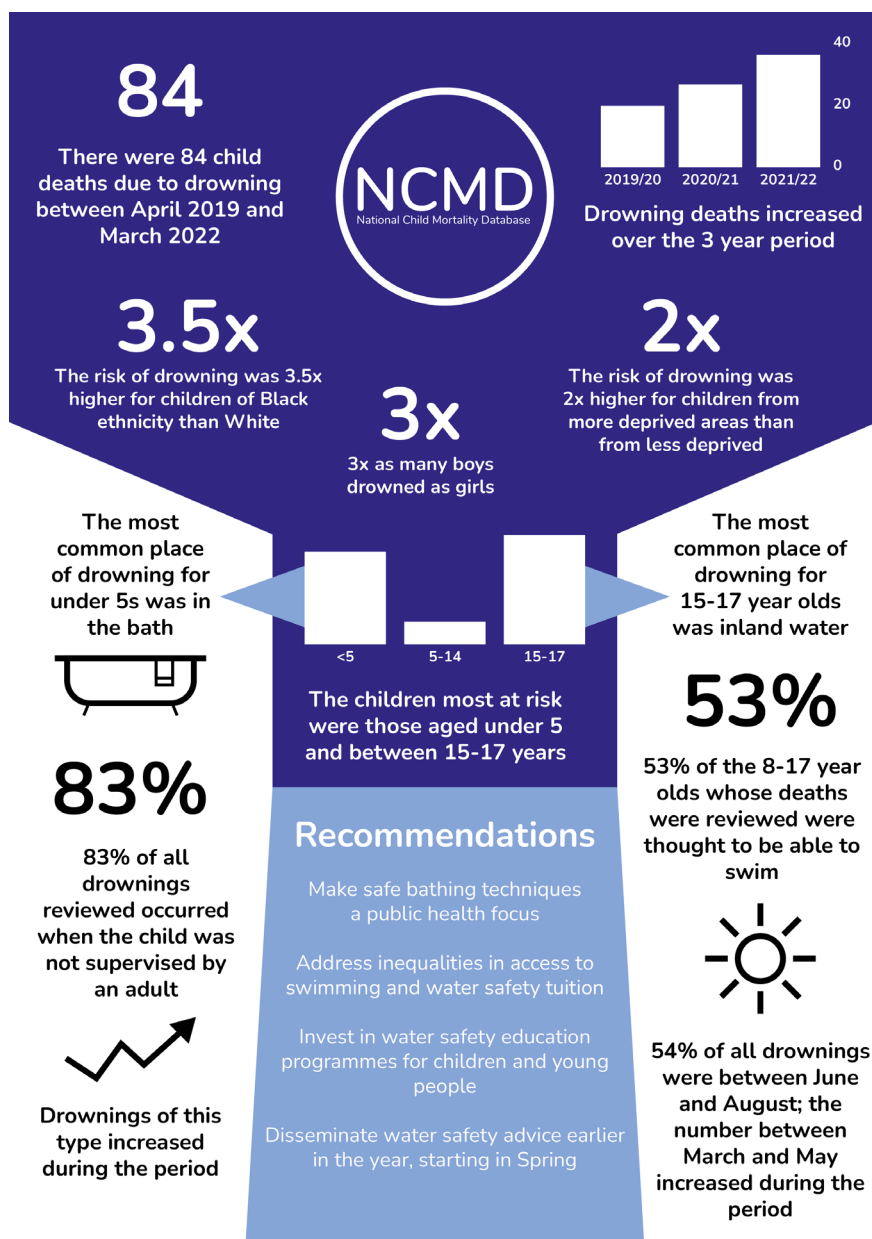


Introduction

The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015 is centred around 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for urgent action by all countries. SDG target 16.2 aims to end violence against children.

Globally, over half of all children aged 2-17 years have experienced violence in the past year¹². The World Health Organisation [Global Status Report on preventing violence against children \(2020\)](#) highlights that over the course of their lifetime, children exposed to violence are at increased risk of: mental illness and anxiety disorders; high-risk behaviours like alcohol and drug abuse, smoking and unsafe sex; chronic diseases such as cancers, diabetes and heart disease; infectious diseases like HIV; and social problems including educational under attainment and further involvement in violence, and crime.

Deaths due to drowning



Introduction

The World Health Organisation [Global Report on Drowning](#) (2014) highlights that drowning is among the 10 leading causes of death of children and young people in every region of the world, with children aged under 5 years disproportionately at risk. In Australia, drowning is the leading cause of unintentional injury death in children aged between 1-3 years and in the United States of America, drowning is the second leading cause of unintentional injury death in children aged between 1-14 years.

Drowning is consistently recognised as a highly preventable public health challenge, with mostly low-cost solutions, such as installing barriers to control access to water hazards, supervision for younger children and teaching school-age children basic water competency.

Effective policies and legislation are also important for drowning prevention including a national water safety strategy. The UK recognised the importance of a national drowning strategy in 2015, when the [National Water Safety Forum](#) published "[A future without drowning: the UK Drowning Prevention Strategy 2016-2026](#)" to contribute to a