EU safety conference, Luxembourg

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Share of all deaths caused by accidents – EU 2015

161,000 people – 3.1% of all deaths

Higher share of men than women – 3.6% vs 2.5%

Transport accidents 23.6% of all deaths among age 15-19 years
Injuries: Road traffic

Proportion of men aged 15+ reporting accident in road traffic during the past 12 months*, which resulted in injury

- Although preventive measures have been proven effective resulting in declining incidence rate
- Large health gains can still be achieved and inequalities between countries can still be diminished
- The European Commission set the ambitious target of halving the number of road fatalities in 2020 compared to 2010

*2014

Source: EUROSTAT
People killed in road accidents in EU 2000-2017

Transport accidents 23.6% of all deaths among age 15-19 years

Source: EUROSTAT
The Road Safety Atlas – accidents data

- Provides accident statistics for EU
- Developed to raise awareness about EU road safety policy
- Data from CARE, the EU road accidents database
**Injuries: Workplace**

**Standardised incidence rate of accidents at work per 100,000 workers**

- Provides information about risk
- Provides indication of occupational health
- Provides an indication of safety regulation in a country

Source: EUROSTAT
People killed in accidents at work (number per 100 000 employed persons)

Source: EUROSTAT
Physical and sexual violence to women
- experienced within 12 months prior to interview (% of women)

Source: EUROSTAT
Population reporting occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area - EU 2007-2017

(% of population)

Source: EUROSTAT
Injuries at home, leisure, school
- self-reported and register-based incidence
- 60 million receive medical treatment injury
- 2/3 of all injuries occur in home and leisure environment
- Detailed data make it possible to
  - Prioritise issues
  - Monitor injury trends
  - Develop prevention measures
  - Guide policies
  - Evaluate success of interventions
Violence prevention

- Need to clearly define and carefully monitor the most problematic areas
- Identify risks and protective factors
- Develop and test prevention strategies
- Assure widespread adoption
The UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Commission committed to implementation of SDG’s in all policies
- Health in all policies (HiAP) approach is necessary in order to reach objectives
  - Violence and injury prevention is an example
Violence and injury prevention

- **SDG 3** - Good health and wellbeing: halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- **SDG 5** - Gender equality: indicator on Gender-based violence
- **SDG 8** - Decent work and economic growth: indicator on work accidents (and multipurpose indicator for SDG 3 - Good health and wellbeing)
- **SDG 11** - Sustainable cities and communities: indicator on fatal road accidents
- **SDG 16** – Peace, justice and strong institutions: indicator for people reporting occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area
Health in all policies

- Health - cornerstone of sustainable development
  - present in all policy areas

- Principle: to put health at the heart of policymaking in all areas: from environment to energy, agriculture or transport

- Health in all policies: systematically include health considerations into violence and injury preventive actions
Thank you!