



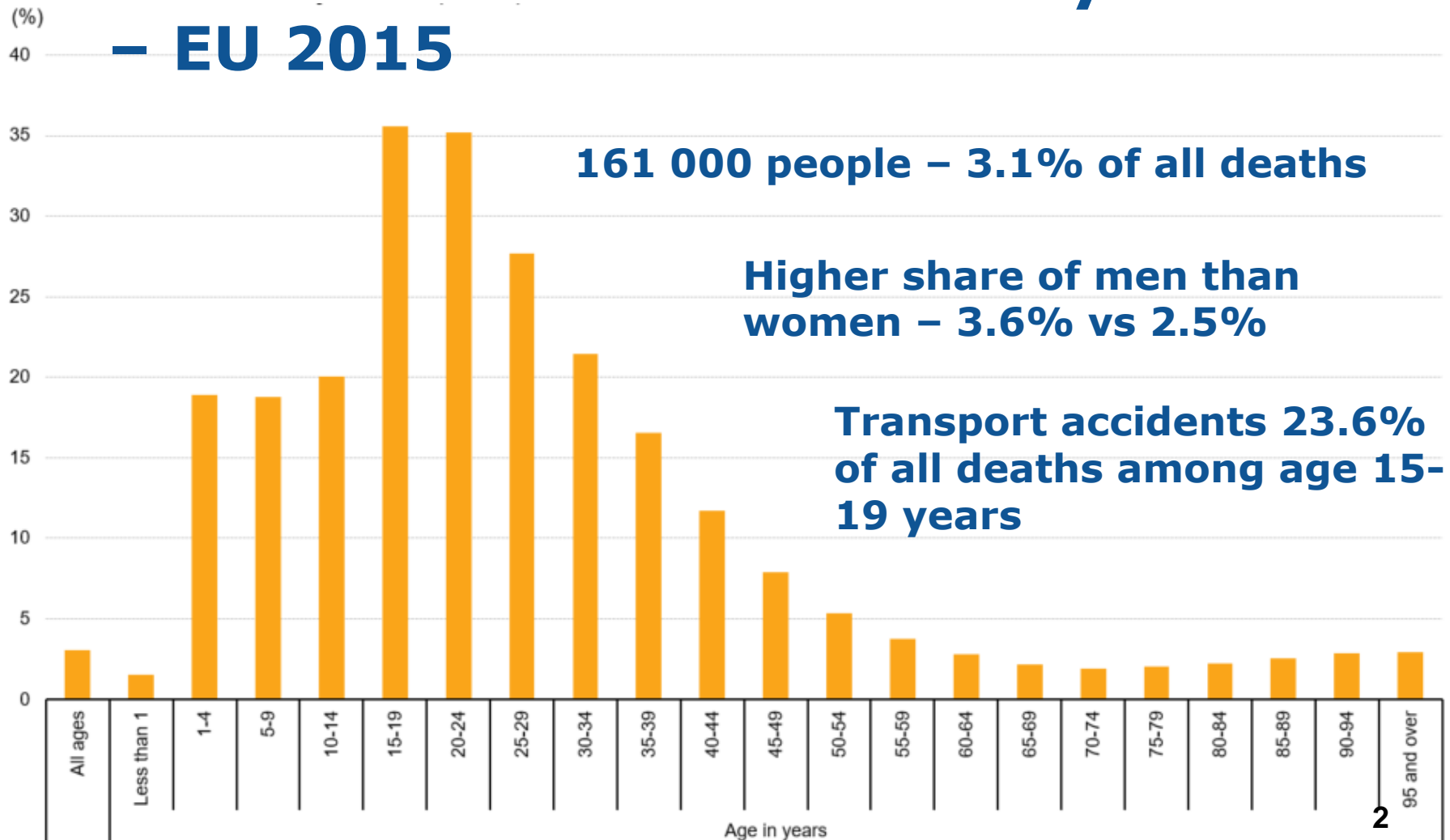
EU safety conference, Luxembourg

John F. Ryan

Director Public Health, Country Knowledge and Crisis Management

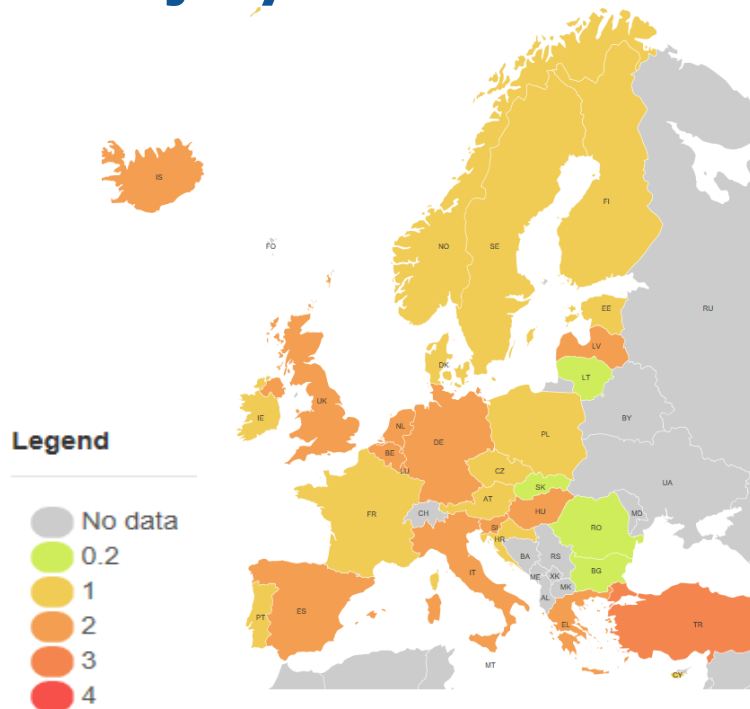
**Directorate Health and Food Safety
European Commission**

Share of all deaths caused by accidents – EU 2015



Injuries: Road traffic

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

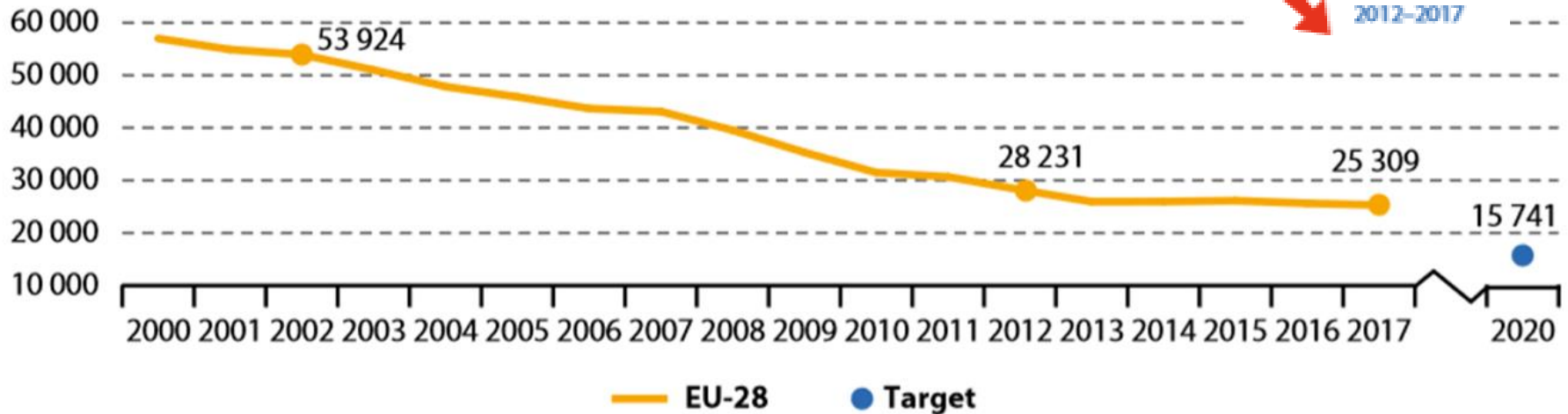


*2014

- 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

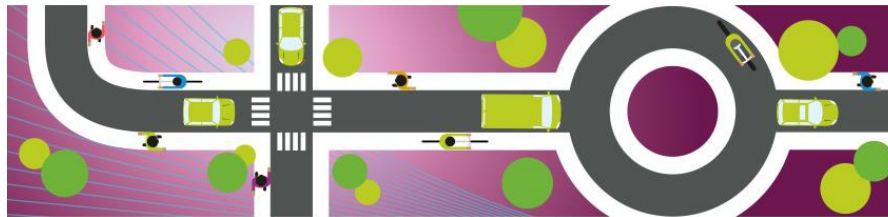
People killed in road accidents in EU 2000-2017

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



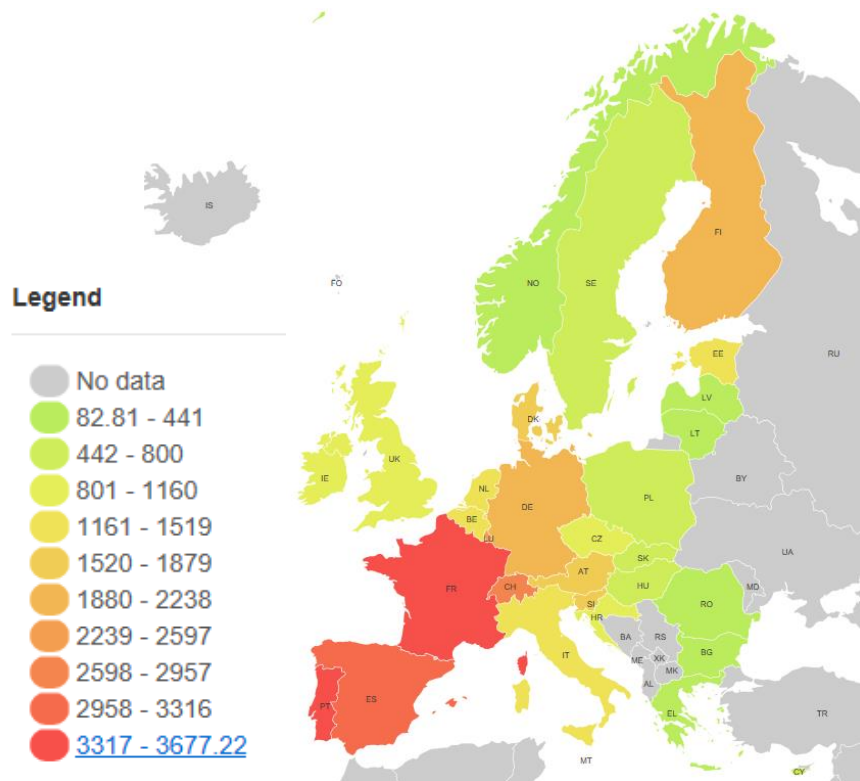
The Road Safety Atlas – accidents data

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



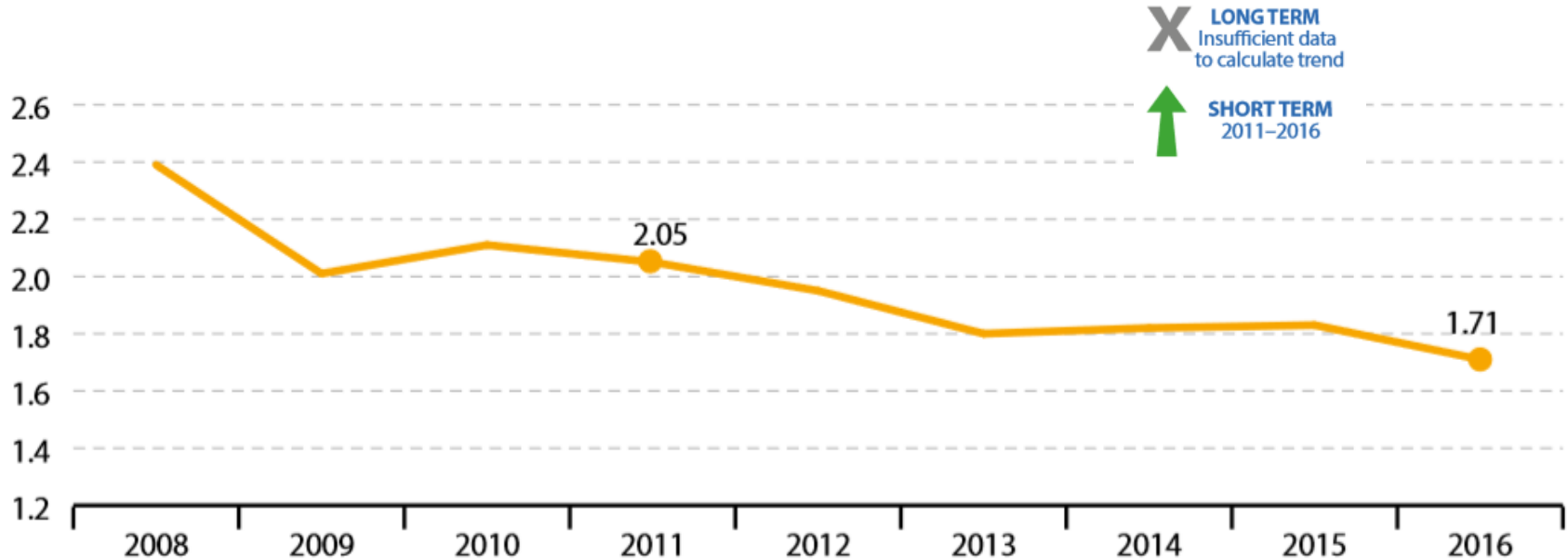
Injuries: Workplace

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



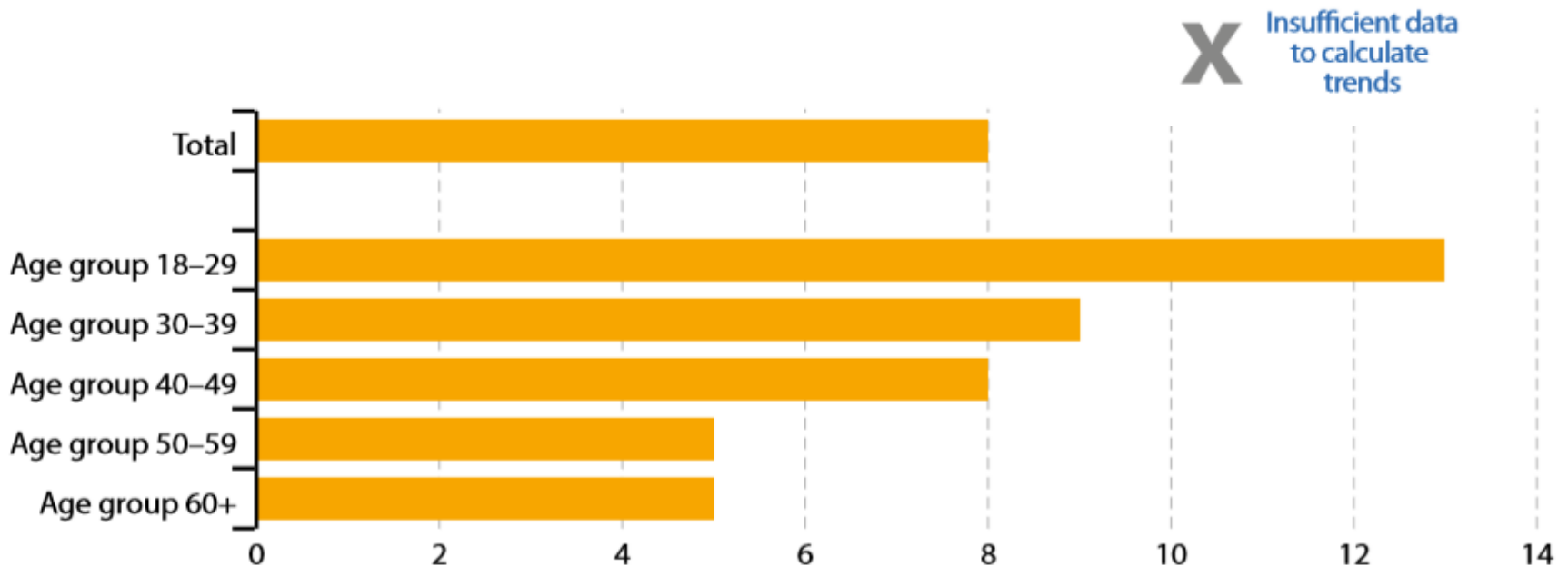
- Provides information about risk
- Provides indication of occupational health
- Provides an indication of safety regulation in a country

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



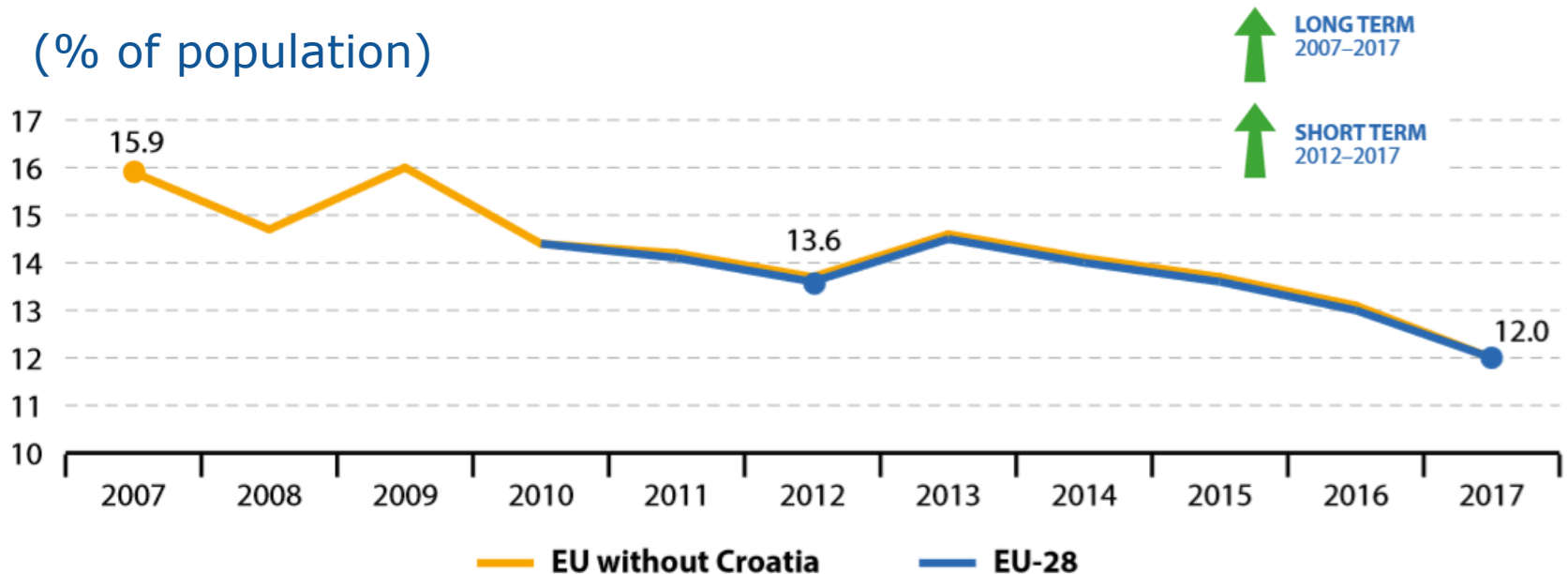
Physical and sexual violence to women

- experienced within 12 months prior to interview
(% of women)



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

(% of population)



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

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



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***



European
Commission

Thank you!