

Table 1: CSRF, Road Safety

| | Strategies targeting the child or caregiver | Strategies targeting the “agent” | Policies targeting the physical environment | Policies targeting the social environment |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Pre-Event | <p>Pedestrian skills training to improve child pedestrian road crossing skills¹</p> <p>Cycling skills training for children¹</p> <p>Media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent pedestrian, passenger and cycling safety²</p> | <p>Regular alcohol sobriety checkpoints^{3,4}</p> <p>School-based programs for reduced drinking and driving^{4,5}</p> <p>Education regarding risks of driver fatigue⁶</p> <p>Limit on engine size (125cc) for learner moped riders⁷</p> | <p>Existence of traffic calming measures (e. g. speed bumps)^{1,8}</p> <p>Separation of pedestrian walkways from roads⁸</p> <p>Presence of cycling lanes or pathways^{1,7}</p> | <p>Enforcement of drink driving law⁸</p> <p>Enforcement of curfew laws to restrict teenage driving at night³</p> <p>Enforcement of legislation reducing vehicle speeds in residential areas and school zones^{1,2}</p> <p>Enforcement of law preventing children younger than 16 from riding on all terrain vehicles (ATV)⁹</p> <p>Regional ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent pedestrian, passenger/driver, motorcycle and cycling safety²</p> <p>Government approved regional injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent pedestrian, passenger/driver, motorcycle and cycling safety²</p> <p>Policy that increases access to child passenger restraint systems (CPRS) for disadvantaged families CPRS included as essential child-care articles or taxed at lower rate or subsidies offered through programmes targeting disadvantaged families²</p> |
| Event | <p>Interventions combining information dissemination on child passenger restraint safety with enhanced enforcement campaigns^{1,4}</p> <p>Interventions combining child passenger restraint distribution, loaner programmes or incentives with education programmes^{1,4}</p> <p>Regional/community or school based education approaches including free provision of bicycle helmets^{4,10}</p> | | | <p>Enforcement of seat-belt laws</p> <p>Enforcement of law mandating child passenger restraints¹</p> <p>Enforcement of law requiring children to remain seated in rear facing car seats until age 4 years²</p> <p>Enforcement of law requiring children and adolescents to remain seated in the back seat of a motor vehicle until age 13 years^{2,11}</p> <p>Enforcement of law requiring children up to age 18 to wear bicycle helmets^{1,4}</p> <p>Enforcement of legislation mandating helmets for mopeds, motor scooters and ATVs^{4,7}</p> |
| Post-Event | | | | <p>Surveillance systems including child road injuries (based on emergency or police data) that can direct prevention efforts to injury types resulting in the greatest local burden⁴</p> |

Table 2: CSRF, Home Safety

| | Strategies targeting the child or caregiver | Strategies targeting the agent | Strategies targeting the physical environment | Strategies targeting the social environment |
|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Pre-Event | <p>Educational programmes encouraging use of fall prevention safety devices (e. g. window safety mechanisms, stair gates)^{1,12}</p> <p>Fire safety skills training to increase knowledge and behaviour of both children and parents ¹</p> <p>Home safety educational interventions promoting the installation of smoke alarms and supplying alarm^{13,14}</p> <p>Education / advocacy campaigns around the safe use of fireworks¹</p> <p>Home safety education for parents on the safe storage of harmful chemicals including provision of safety materials⁴</p> <p>Individual-level education/counselling for parents on unintentional childhood injury prevention in the clinical setting ¹</p> <p>Home safety counselling programmes for parents (on prevention of falls, poisoning, burn etc.) ^{1,12}</p> <p>Home based social support, such as home visiting programmes for new parents ^{1,4,15}</p> <p>Media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent fall, poisoning, scald/burn and choking prevention ²</p> | <p>Home safety interventions for parents promoting a safe hot water exit temperature¹³</p> | <p>Building codes requiring working smoke detectors in all public buildings (e.g., hospitals, schools and kindergartens) ²</p> <p>Smoke detector give away programmes targeting high-risk neighbourhoods and multi-faceted community campaigns with specific objective of installation of smoke detectors ¹</p> <p>Non-voluntary building codes for <i>new</i> dwellings (legal standards to address hazards related to falls, fire injuries, other thermal injuries, collisions, entrapment, cutting and piercing, drowning, electrocution and poisoning) ^{16,17}</p> <p>Non-voluntary building codes for <i>existing</i> dwellings (legal standards to address hazards related to falls, fire injuries, other thermal injuries, collisions, entrapment, cutting and piercing, drowning, electrocution and poisoning) ^{16,17}</p> <p>Policy that increases access to childcare safety equipment, such as stair gates, for disadvantaged families (e.g., regional equipment give-away / loaner programmes) ^{2,12}</p> | <p>Enforcement of law requiring environmental changes to windows in all buildings with more than one storey (e.g. window guards or locks) ^{2,4}</p> <p>Enforcement of law requiring safe design of guardrails for all private and public buildings to prevent falls from balconies and stairs ^{2,4}</p> <p>Enforcement of legislation requiring safe tap water temperature ^{1,4,18}</p> <p>Enforcement of law controlling the sale of fireworks ^{2,4}</p> <p>Enforcement of legislation requiring installation of smoke detectors in new and existing houses ⁴</p> <p>Government approved regional injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent fall, poisoning, burn/scald and choking prevention²</p> <p>Incorporation of injury prevention and control into the comprehensive nursing care³ of children, families, and communities ¹⁹⁻²¹</p> <p>Regional ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent fall / scald / burn / choking prevention ²</p> |
| Event | | | | <p>Enforcement of standards^b requiring safe depth of specified types of surfacing materials under public playground equipment and regular maintenance of those material ^{1,2,22}</p> |
| Post-Event | | | | <p>Poison control centres with education of public regarding the use of centre ^{1, 4}</p> <p>Surveillance systems including child home injuries (based on emergency data) that can direct prevention efforts those injuries resulting in the greatest local burden⁴</p> |

Table 3: CSRF, Water Safety

| | Strategies targeting the child or caregiver | Strategies targeting the agent | Strategies targeting the physical environment | Strategies targeting the social environment |
|-------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Pre-Event | <p>Water safety skills training for children (including swimming lessons after the age of 5 years) to improve swimming performance^{1,24}</p> <p>Community-based education / advocacy to increase personal floating devices use^{1,25}</p> <p>Parental education on importance of supervision^{24, 26}</p> <p>Programme of child home visits that includes education for parents on child water safety^{2, 27}</p> <p>Media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent water safety²</p> | <p>Enforcement of safety standards^d for public swimming pools e.g. water depth markings, step edges marked with contrasting colours, onsite safety equipment, suction outlet covers and chemical standards^{1, 2, 4}</p> | <p>Existence of safe crossings over open bodies of water such as canals and irrigation ditches⁴</p> <p>Well-marked swimming areas free of hazards⁴</p> <p>Existence of water collection container covers (e.g. wells) with heavy grills⁴</p> <p>Policy requiring qualified risk assessment of all designated public water recreational areas (e.g., assessment conducted by qualified inspector)²</p> <p>Investment programme to renew infrastructure to provide equitable access to public swimming pools for swimming lessons for school age children²</p> <p>Signage around water displayed using clear and simple pictogram warning signs^{1, 17}</p> | <p>Enforcement of law requiring mandatory use of personal floatation device/lifejacket by children while on the water (e.g. while boating, sailing, etc.)²</p> <p>Enforcement of legislation requiring isolation fencing with secure, self-latching gates for all pools, public, semi public and private including both newly constructed and existing pools^{1, 2, 4, 24}</p> <p>Policy governing water safety for leisure/recreational programming at the community level (e.g., minimum levels of supervision, training or safety equipment, etc.)²</p> <p>Policy making water safety education, including swimming lessons, a compulsory part of the school curriculum²</p> <p>Ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent water safety²</p> <p>Government approved regional injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent water safety²</p> |
| Event | <p>Training for parents and caregivers in infant and child CPR^{4, 24}</p> | | <p>Existence of adequately qualified, trained and equipped Lifeguards^{1, 4, 24}</p> | <p>Enforcement of law stating minimum number of lifeguards required on beaches or other areas designated for water leisure activities²</p> <p>Enforcement of law stating minimum number of lifeguards required at public pools²</p> |
| Post-Event | | | | <p>Surveillance systems (based on emergency data/ lifeguard incidence reporting) that can direct prevention efforts to those injuries resulting in the greatest local burden⁴</p> |

Table 4: CSRF, Intentional Injury Prevention

| | Strategies targeting the child or caregiver | Strategies targeting the agent | Strategies targeting the physical environment | Strategies targeting the social environment |
|-------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Pre-event | <p>Child sexual abuse prevention programmes – teaching children about body ownership, abusive situations^{28,29}</p> <p>School based programmes to prevent violence (building upon youth’s social competencies and skills)^{30, 29}</p> <p>School based suicide prevention programmes (to improve knowledge, attitudes and in some cases help-seeking behaviour)³¹</p> <p>Media campaign increasing awareness regarding maltreatment and its prevention in last 5 years³²</p> <p>Media campaign increasing awareness regarding bullying and its prevention in last 5 years³²</p> <p>Media campaign increasing awareness regarding suicide / self-harm and prevention³²</p> <p>Existence of programmes providing information about drug abuse^{29,3}</p> <p>Existence of adult-supervised after-school programmes for school-age children²⁹</p> <p>Extra-curricular activities such as sports and recreation, art, music and drama for school age children²⁹</p> <p>Policy stating that life skills education (including coping skills, interpersonal communication, goal setting, anger management, and advocacy skills) a mandatory part of school curriculum^{32, 33}</p> | <p>Early childhood development programme^{e32,34}</p> <p>Parental education about abusive head trauma (shaken baby syndrome)²⁸</p> <p>Existence of programmes to improve parents’ child rearing skills, knowledge of child development and encourage positive child management strategies^{28, 29}</p> <p>Existence of support groups to strengthen parents’ social network.²⁸</p> <p>Existence of services for adults abused as children (mental health referral)²⁹</p> <p>Gang prevention programmes²⁹</p> <p>Existence of home visitation programme that focuses on families at-risk of violence against children³²</p> <p>Existence of gun control policies such as “gun buyback” and weapon amnesties^{3, 29}</p> | <p>Incorporation of principles of “crime Prevention through Environmental Design” (CPTED)^f in town planning^{29, 35}</p> <p>Existence of policies regarding safe routes to schools²⁹</p> <p>Availability of affordable childcare facilities²⁹</p> | <p>Enforcement of law prohibiting corporal punishment in the home and at school³²</p> <p>Violence prevention policy that specifically addresses child maltreatment / neglect³²</p> <p>Regional government contact or focal point has been identified for intentional child injury ³²</p> <p>Regional ministry/government department responsible for coordination of violence prevention ³²</p> <p>Violence prevention strategy that specifically addresses interpersonal violence between children and youths (e.g. bullying)³²</p> <p>Policy requiring schools to have committees to address violence in the family and school environment, including bullying^{29, 32}</p> <p>Community policing⁶²⁹</p> <p>Regional government led national injury prevention strategy with specific targets for the prevention of intentional injury/violence against children ³²</p> <p>Self-directed violence prevention policy³²</p> <p>Ombudsman office(s) with special mandate to protect children’s rights³²</p> <p>Regional child protection system that assures inter-agency and inter-departmental coordination and cooperation with processes, procedures and protocols and data-collection ³²</p> |
| Event | | | | |
| Post-event | <p>Existence of services for victims of physical abuse (therapeutic day care, emphasis on improving cognitive and developmental skills)²⁹</p> <p>Policy that prescribes that all victims of child maltreatment receive intervention / treatment³²</p> <p>Existence of publically funded child helpline³²</p> <p>Existence of services for children who witness violence²⁹</p> <p>Regional policy on support and assistance for children who are victims of violence/maltreatment to ensure their access to justice (e.g., child-friendly investigation, interview and court proceedings to avoid secondary or repeat victimisation, child-sensitive procedures)³²</p> | <p>Existence of intensive family preservation services^{h29}</p> | | <p>Enforcement of law mandating reporting by professionals of suspected child maltreatment/neglect case^{29, 32}</p> <p>Medical guidelines for radiologists to diagnose child abuse³⁶</p> <p>Multi-disciplinary teams (child protective services, police, medical examiners, forensic paediatricians) to evaluate cases of death or near death in children ³⁷</p> <p>Child protection servicesⁱ²⁹</p> <p>Child protection committee in hospitals³⁸</p> <p>Checklist to help ED nurses diagnose suspected cases of abuse³⁹</p> <p>CME for doctors and nurses to identify signs of maltreatment, neglect and abuse^{29, 40}</p> <p>Regional policy requiring specific police units and/or specified mandatory training for police officers who interact with children or deal with children who are victims of violence.³²</p> <p>Guidelines regarding the reporting of suicide in the news⁴¹</p> <p>Media campaign to increase disclosure of child abuse and neglect²⁹</p> <p>Regional legislation or policy to protect the identity of child victims³²</p> <p>Data that would allow national estimate of prevalence of suicide/self-directed violence in children and youths³²</p> <p>Data that would allow regional estimate of prevalence of child maltreatment³²</p> |

^a Nursing care: child injury prevention information provided by nurses in the context of the emergency department, general practice departments or community nursing

^b Surfacing materials such as sand or wood chips to a depth of 23-31 cm (9-12 inches) under playground equipment. Optimal equipment height to reduce risk of head injury is 1.5 m (5 feet)¹

^c Poison Control/Information Centres: The main function of a poison information centre is to provide information and advice concerning the diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, and prevention of poisoning, as well as about the toxicity of chemicals and the risks they pose.

^d Safety standards for swimming pools such as UK Health and Safety Executive guidance on Managing Health and Safety in Swimming Pools: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg179.pdf>

^e Early Childhood Development Programme: a programme with national coverage whose purpose is to facilitate achievement of the many skills and milestones that children are expected to reach by the time they reach the age of five. ³²

^f CPTED asserts that “the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life” ³⁵

^g Community Policing: also known as problem-oriented policing involves building community partnerships and solving community problems relevant to that area, it can involve multi-disciplinary collaboration e.g., with mental health services ²⁹

^h Intensive Family Preservation Services: This type of service is designed to keep the family together and to prevent children from being placed in substitute care. ²⁹

ⁱ Child Protection Services: agencies that investigate and try to substantiate reports of suspected child abuse ²⁹