Czech Republic

INJURY is the leading cause of death in children and adolescents aged 0-19 years in the Czech Republic. In 2005, 275 children and adolescents in this age group died as a result of injury. If the rate of injury death in the Czech Republic could be reduced to the level of the Netherlands, one of the safest countries in Europe, it is estimated that 130 or 47% 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 the Czech Republic.

The Report Card summarises the Czech Republic’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 the Czech Republic to support child and adolescent safety to July 2008, including specific unintentional injury areas (e.g. road, home and leisure environments), leadership commitment to take action and the 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.

INJURY AREA SCORES (out of a possible five stars)

- Moped/motor scooter safety
- Passenger/driver safety
- Pedestrian safety
- Cycling safety
- Water safety/drowning prevention
- Fall prevention
- Poisoning prevention
- Burn/scald prevention
- Choking/strangulation prevention
- Child safety leadership
- Child safety infrastructure
- Child safety capacity building
Performance gaps and action required

THE CZECH REPUBLIC has done a reasonable job of addressing safety issues for children and adolescents on the road including passengers, pedestrians and cyclists. However injuries to children and adolescents in the home, such as falls, poisoning and choking/suffocation have not received as much attention. It is clear from the child safety scores presented here that more can be done in evidence-based policy introduction, implementation and enforcement to enhance child passenger, pedestrian and cycling safety and improve the prevention of drowning, falls, poisonings, burns and scalds and choking/strangulation related injuries. There is a need to support and fund injury prevention measures in a combined approach of education, engineering and enforcement of standards and regulations and this report card highlights areas in the Czech Republic’s current policy where changes could be made.

THE CZECH REPUBLIC has some existing infrastructure and capacity and the Ministry of Health has show strong leadership in the past four years in bringing together the government to address the issue. However continued attention to evidence-based strategies and enhancement of infrastructure are required to achieve the envisioned coordinated approach to child and adolescent injury prevention in their national action plan for child safety.

In particular government leadership is needed to ensure implementation of the government endorsed national action plan taking account of the priority areas and performance gaps. This should include provision of financial resources to support coordination, infrastructure and programming specific to child and adolescent safety and maintenance and enhancement of existing capacity thereby ensuring a coordinated and evidence-based approach to protecting the Czech Republic’s most precious resource – their children and adolescents.

There is also specific need to continue to support capacity building of technical experts and networking to ensure the exchange of information on good practice and transferability issues regarding child injury prevention programmes along the continuum from national to regional to local injury prevention initiatives. Government can also do much to support a culture of good practice by integrating these good practice strategies into national public health programmes and ensuring child safety is addressed in all policies.
Enhancing passenger/driver safety by introducing a national law requiring that children remain seated rear facing in cars until age 4 years and strengthening enforcement of the existing law requiring children and adolescents to be seated in the back seat of a motorised vehicle until 13 years of age.

Enhancing pedestrian safety by supporting efforts to modify European vehicle design standards to reduce risk of injury to children and adolescents (e.g., pedestrian friendly bumper heights) and introducing a national law placing the burden of proof on the vehicle driver in crashes involving a child pedestrian.

Enhancing cycling safety by enforcing helmet law for all ages.

Increasing water safety/drowning prevention efforts by introducing a national law requiring fencing around all private pools and requiring the use of personal floatation devices/life jackets while on the water (not just presence of protective equipment but actual use).

Increasing fall prevention by introducing a law requiring environmental changes to prevent children from falling out of windows in buildings with more than one storey/level.

Enhancing poisoning prevention by introducing a national law requiring child resistant packaging of medications to compliment the existing law requiring child resistant packaging of household cleaners and by ensuring education of new parents and caregivers of small children about the risks and prevention of poisoning.

Increasing burn/scald prevention by adopting and enforcing the new requirement for child resistant designs for cigarette lighters and the use of flame retardant fabrics in children’s nightwear and introducing a national law requiring a safe pre-set maximum temperature (e.g., 50°C) for tap water in domestic settings.

Enhancing choking/strangulation prevention by legislating increased safety through ban or redesign of specific products such as latex balloons, blind cords and drawstrings in children’s clothing.
Measuring progress — breakdown of injury area scores

The national level policies for the specific injury areas included in the report card are based on current best evidence for good practice and discussions with members of the European Child Safety Alliance and experts in Europe. Policies related to leadership, infrastructure and capacity were included as it has been shown that there is a need for basic operational foundations to support effective strategic planning and implementation. These measures are seen as markers of progress to support child and adolescent safety promotion and injury prevention efforts at the national level. For more details on the methodology used see page 13 of this report card.

If all the national level policies assessed below were implemented and enforced in the Czech Republic further reductions in child and adolescent injuries would be achieved.

### Moped/motor scooter safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National law limiting legal age to drive a moped/motor scooter</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring a minimum qualification for riding a moped/motor scooter</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law limiting age or number of child and adolescent passengers on mopeds/motor scooters</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law limiting speeds for mopeds/motor scooters</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring compulsory use of a helmet by moped/motor scooter riders and passengers</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent moped/motor scooter safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government approved national injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent moped/motor scooter safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent moped/motor scooter safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score** (out of possible five stars)

\[
\left( \frac{\text{😊} \times 8}{16} \times 5 \right) = \star \star \star \star \star
\]
### Passenger/driver safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring use of appropriate child and adolescent passenger restraint</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring children to remain seated in rear facing car seats until age four years</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring children and adolescents to remain seated in the back seat of a motor vehicle until age 13 years</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring graduated licensing for new drivers (e.g., law requiring multi-stage programme to allow new licensed drivers on-road driving experience under conditions of reduced risk)</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law banning children from riding/driving farm tractors</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law banning children from riding/driving all terrain vehicles (e.g., ATVs, three-wheelers, four-wheelers)</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent passenger safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government approved national strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent passenger safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National programme of child home visits that includes education on child passenger safety</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent passenger safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score** (out of possible five stars)

\[
\frac{([4 \times 😊] + [3 \times 😞] + [3 \times 😞])}{20} \times 5 = 3
\]

4 stars
### Pedestrian safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring reduced speed in residential areas (e.g., schools and playgrounds)</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law that assumes driver responsibility in a crash involving a child pedestrian (e.g., places the burden of proof on the driver)</td>
<td>😐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National policy providing support for efforts to redesign vehicle standards to reduce risk of pedestrian injury</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent pedestrian safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government approved national injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent pedestrian safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent pedestrian safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score (out of possible five stars)**

\[
\frac{(\text{😊} \times 4) + (\text{😊} \times 1) + (\text{😊} \times 1)}{12} \times 5 = \text{⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐}
\]

### Cycling safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring use of bicycle helmet while cycling</td>
<td>😐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent cycling safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government approved national strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent cycling safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent cycling safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score (out of possible five stars)**

\[
\frac{(\text{😊} \times 3) + (\text{😊} \times 1)}{8} \times 5 = \text{⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐}
\]
### Water safety/drowning prevention

| National law requiring barrier fencing for public pools | 😊 |
| National law requiring barrier fencing for private pools (e.g., domestic pools; those associated with a residence or dwelling) | 😞 |
| National law requiring national recertification for lifeguards on a regular basis | 😊 |
| National law stating minimum number of lifeguards required on beaches or other areas specifically specified for water leisure activities | 😊 |
| National law stating minimum number of lifeguards required at public pools | 😊 |
| National standard for public swimming pools that mandates water depth markings, step edges marked with contrasting colours, onsite safety equipment, suction outlet covers and chemical standards | 😊 |
| National standard for water safety signs and symbols (e.g., no diving signs, red flag indicating ‘do not enter water’, etc.) | 😊 |
| National policy governing water safety for leisure/recreational programming at the community level (e.g., minimum levels of supervision, training or safety equipment, etc.) | 😞 |
| Policy making water safety education, including swimming lessons, a compulsory part of the school curriculum | 😊 |
| National law requiring mandatory use of personal floatation device/lifejacket while on the water (e.g., while boating, sailing, etc.) | 😞 |
| National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent water safety | 😊 |
| Government approved national injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent water safety | 😊 |
| National programme of child home visits that includes education on child water safety | 😞 |
| National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent water safety | 😞 |

**Score** (out of possible five stars)

\[
\left[ \left( \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ \end{array} \right) \times 9 \right) + \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \end{array} \right) \times 1 + \left( \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \end{array} \right) \times 4] / 28 \times 5 = \quad \star \star \star \star \star
\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall prevention</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National policy requiring playground equipment and landing surfaces to meet safety standards</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law banning the marketing and sale of baby walkers</td>
<td>☹️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring environmental changes to prevent children from falling out of windows in buildings with more than one storey/level (e.g., window guards or locks)</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National regulation for private and public buildings requiring safe design for guardrails to prevent falls from balconies and stairs</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent fall prevention</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government approved national injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent fall prevention</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National programme of child home visits that includes education on child fall prevention</td>
<td>☹️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent fall prevention</td>
<td>☹️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score (out of possible five stars)

$$\frac{16 \times 5}{(4 \times 4) + (4 \times 4)} = 3$$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisoning prevention</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring child resistant packaging of medications</td>
<td>☹️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National law requiring child resistant packaging of household cleaners</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National policy regarding poison control centres (e.g., funding or support for national or regional poison control centre)</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent poisoning prevention</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government approved national injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent poisoning prevention</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National programme of child home visits that includes education on child poisoning prevention</td>
<td>☹️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent poisoning safety</td>
<td>☹️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score (out of possible five stars)

$$\frac{14 \times 5}{(4 \times 4) + (3 \times 3)} = 3$$
| National law requiring scald preventing maximum temperature (e.g., not higher than 50°C) for tap water in domestic settings |
| Building codes requiring working smoke detectors in all private dwellings |
| Building codes requiring working smoke detectors in all public dwellings (e.g., hospitals, schools and daycares) |
| National policy requiring sale of reduced ignition propensity (RIP) cigarettes (e.g., “fire-safe” cigarettes designed to reduce risk of igniting upholstered furniture, mattresses and bedding) |
| National regulation requiring child resistant design for cigarette lighters |
| National law requiring use of flame retardant fabrics in children’s nightwear |
| National law controlling the sale of fireworks |
| National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent burn/scald prevention |
| Government approved national injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent burn/scald prevention |
| National programme of child home visits that includes education on child burn/scald prevention |
| National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent burn/scald prevention |

**Score** (out of possible five stars)

$$\frac{[(\smiley x 5) + (\smiley x 1) + (\tired x 5)]}{22} \times 5 = \mathbf{\star \star \star}$$
### Choking/strangulation prevention

| National law that enables restriction or banning of unsafe products | 😞 |
| National law requiring informative warning labels on products (e.g., toys) to prevent choking, suffocation or strangulation | 😊 |
| National law that bans the production and sale of latex balloons | 😞 |
| National law that prohibits the use of inedible materials in food products | 😞 |
| National law that regulates design and sale of blind cords | 😞 |
| National standard that regulates safe crib design | 😊 |
| National law that prohibits the use of drawstrings in children’s clothing | 😞 |
| National ministry/government department with mandated responsibility for child and adolescent choking/strangulation prevention | 😊 |
| Government approved national injury prevention strategy with specific targets and timelines related to child and adolescent choking/strangulation prevention | 😊 |
| National programme of child home visits that includes education on child choking/strangulation prevention | 😞 |
| National media campaign at least once in past five years targeting child and adolescent choking/strangulation prevention | 😞 |

**Score** (out of possible five stars)

\[
\frac{[ ( \text{😊 x 4) + ( 😊 x 1) + ( 😞 x 6) ]}{\text{22 x 5)} = 2 \text{ stars}}
\]
## Child safety leadership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country has a leading government department/ministry that is responsible for national coordination of child and adolescent safety activities</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A specific contact or focal point been identified for child and adolescent safety for each of the departments/ministries involved in child and adolescent safety (e.g., individual identified as contact point for child and adolescent safety in each of the departments of health, traffic, education, etc.)</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury prevention been identified as a national priority by the government (e.g., is it listed as a priority issue within a government document or health plan)</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country has a government led national injury prevention strategy with specific targets relating to child and adolescent safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country has a national alcohol policy</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government department(s) have a dedicated budget for the development/support of national prevention programmes related to child and adolescent safety</td>
<td>😞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government department(s) have a dedicated budget for the development/support of research related to child and adolescent safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government department(s) have a dedicated budget for the development/support of capacity building related to child and adolescent safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government department(s) have a dedicated budget for the development/support of a national steering group/task force to address national child and adolescent safety</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government department(s) have a dedicated budget for the development/support of a network/organisation to coordinate national child and adolescent safety activities</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country has an organisation that is responsible for national coordination of child and adolescent safety activities</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Score** (out of possible five stars)

\[
\left[ (\text{😊} \times 10) + (\text{😞} \times 1) \right] / 22 \times 5 = 
\]

---

11
### Child safety infrastructure

Country has an organisation (e.g., government department, NGO or other agency) whose mandate specifically includes coordinating injury data and producing reports to support action

![Smiley face]  

An annual or biannual report that includes minimum information on all child and adolescent injury deaths is regularly produced

![Smiley face]  

Studies have been conducted to explore and link the risk of child and adolescent injury death with the social and economic circumstances of the family, rural/urban residence or any other factors (e.g., teenage parenthood or drug and alcohol use)

![Smiley face]  

Country has published a burden of injury report that includes data on children and adolescents

![Sad face]  

Country has necessary data to perform an analysis of the burden of child and adolescent injury (e.g., mortality data, estimates of duration of disability, etc.)

![Smiley face]  

Data for child and adolescent (0-17 years) accidents and injuries are reasonably available at the national level (e.g., mortality and morbidity data)

![Smiley face]  

Country has a national mechanism that allows early identification of and rapid response to emerging safety hazards

![Sad face]  

**Score** (out of possible five stars)  

\[
\frac{[(\text{Smiley} \times 5) + (\text{Sad} \times 2)]}{14} \times 5 = \]  

### Child safety capacity building

Country has one or more organisations (e.g., government department, NGO or other agency) whose mandate includes distributing information on best practice and/or facilitating or encouraging uptake of best practice in the area of injury prevention or safety promotion

![Smiley face]  

Country has a network/structure or healthcare system that can facilitate accident prevention education for expectant parents and/or parents of children 0-4 years old and is currently using it for that purpose

![Sad face]  

Country has national capacity building initiatives for those working in the area of injury prevention that are either specific to injury prevention or include injury prevention content

![Smiley face]  

Country has a network for child and adolescent injury prevention practitioners and researchers

![Smiley face]  

Country hosts (or has it hosted in the past) a national conference or regional meeting on child and adolescent injury prevention or a national conference where child and adolescent injury is part of a larger agenda

![Smiley face]  

**Score** (out of possible five stars)  

\[
\frac{[(\text{Smiley} \times 4) + (\text{Sad} \times 1)]}{10} \times 5 = \]
Appendix One

Methods to prepare Child Safety Report Cards

Measures for the report cards were selected for nine injury areas: moped/motor scooter safety, passenger/driver safety, pedestrian safety, cycling safety, water safety, drowning prevention, fall prevention, poisoning prevention, burn/scald prevention, choking/strangulation prevention, as well as child safety leadership, infrastructure and capacity. These measures have been defined by previous indicator initiatives or were developed from current evidence of effective policies with a focus at the national level.* Policy strategies known to be effective, but more likely to be established at regional or local levels were not included, e.g., traffic calming measures to reduce risk of pedestrian or cycling injuries.

Data for the indicators were obtained during 2008-2009 from CSAP project partners who completed English language computer-based survey tools developed in conjunction with an expert advisory group made up of members from the Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL), UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, WHO – European Office, an expert in child and adolescent indicators and an expert in current best evidence on prevention of childhood injuries. The primary data collection required the Czech project partner (Charles University) to contact the appropriate government departments to ascertain correct information regarding current policies; policy information is accurate to July 2008.

The rating out of five stars for each of the sub-areas was calculated by multiplying the composite score for each sub-area by five and rounding off to the nearest half star; where the composite score equalled the sum of allotted points (️️️️️ = 2, ️️️️ = 1, ️️️️ = 0) for all questions in the sub-area with no weighting of items, divided by total possible points. The overall safety grade was based on a summation of the sub-area scores (️️️️️ = 49-60 stars, ️️️️️ = 37-48.5 stars, ️️️️️ = 25-36.5 stars, ️️️️️ = 13-24.5 stars, ️️️️️ = 0-12.5 stars). Weighting of individual items and sub-area scores was not done as this would require data on exposure to specific injury hazards and/or studies comparing the effectiveness of the various policies within a given area, neither of which are available consistently across injury areas or countries involved in the CSAP project.

Avoidable deaths
– avoidable deaths were calculated using the Netherlands 2004 injury rate of 6.67 deaths in children and adolescents per 100,000 population aged 0-19 years and the most recent year of data available for each country. As a result avoidable deaths may be slightly overestimated for countries with 2005 data available; but are likely underestimated for countries where only older data are available.

Capacity building
– the development, fostering and support of resources and relationships at individual, organisational, inter-organisational and systems levels and including activities designed to increase the ability and skills of individuals, groups, and organisations to plan, undertake, and manage initiatives.

Government approved strategy with specific targets and timelines
– an official written document endorsed by government and/or parliament, which includes a set of statements and decisions defining responsibilities, principles, goals, priorities and main directions for attaining the goals. This can be either a stand alone document addressing injury or a broader document where injury or the specific injury area is covered as one of several priority areas.

Government policy
– a high-level overall plan that refers to the government’s approach or strategy to a particular area of activity.

Implemented and enforced
– a law, policy or standard that is in practice and fulfilled by actual measures and effectively carried out with imposed fines and penalties if applicable.

Law
– a rule of conduct or action prescribed as legally binding and enforced by an executive authority or regulatory agency of a government.

National media campaign at least once in the past five years
– a campaign of national scope involving television, radio and/or broad distribution of print media (posters, brochures, etc.).

National ministry/government department with a mandated responsibility
– at least one ministry/government department with documented responsibility for action on the child and adolescent safety topic (e.g., documented in a speech from the throne, ministry plan, health targets, website posting, constitution, cross-ministerial agreement).
National programme of child home visits that includes education – a network/structure or healthcare system that can provide accident prevention education for expectant parents and/or parents of children 0-4 years old. For example, health workers in the UK visit parents and can provide information about injury prevention (in addition to other health issues) and midwives in Austria receive education on injury prevention in newborns to pass on to new parents.

Partly implemented or enforced – a law, policy or standard in process of being implemented or implemented but not enforced, or implemented and enforced irregularly.

Organisation that is responsible for national coordination of child and adolescent safety activities – an organisation/institute/centre/agency including a non-governmental agency that has a specific mandate for child and adolescent safety or a broader mandate that includes child and adolescent safety.

Standard – a voluntary technical agreement elaborated by a standards body and stakeholders like industry and consumers on a consensus basis that provide technical rules and guidelines for manufacturers and define how a product or service will function.
The Child Safety Report Card was developed as part of the Child Safety Action Plan (CSAP) project, a large scale initiative whose purpose is to use standardised tools and processes to facilitate development of national government endorsed action plans to enhance child and adolescent safety in Europe. The initiative is led by the European Child Safety Alliance of EuroSafe, with co-funding and partnership from the European Commission, the Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL), UNICEF, the Universities of Keele and the West of England, WHO-Europe, and partners in 26 countries including Charles University in the Czech Republic.

One of the objectives of the project was to establish a set of indicators and standardised data collection tools focusing on child and adolescent injury to establish a baseline level of child and adolescent injury burden and action in the participating countries to support planning and provide a means of benchmarking and evaluating progress in reducing child and adolescent injury as countries moved from planning to implementation. The Child Safety Report Cards 2009, Profiles and Child Safety Report Card 2009 – Europe Summary for 24 countries are the result of this activity.

For more information on the CSAP project, the Child Safety Report Cards 2009 for the other participating countries and the European summary go to the European Child Safety Alliance website at: www.childsafetyeurope.org