Significance The obtained data will be included in the implementation of comprehensive measures in road trauma prevention and to develop information-education campaigns on road safety.

Transportation safety

GLOBAL ROAD SAFETY: ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL STATUS REPORTS ON ROAD SAFETY

1Johns Hopkins Center for Injury Research and Policy, Baltimore, USA
2The George Washington University, Washington DC, USA
3The George Institute for Global Health, Imperial College, London, UK
4Fundación MAPFRE, Spain, Spain

Statement of purpose The purpose of this presentation is to evaluate progress towards achieving the Decade of Action for Road Safety by analyzing the results of three Global Status Reports on Road Safety.

Methods/Approach The analysis was based on the data from the three Global Status Reports on Road Safety with global level data from 2010, 2013, and 2016. Descriptive analyses and t-tests were conducted to evaluate the past and current trends in road traffic deaths and countries’ progress in achieving key road safety indicators. Data from 160 countries that consistently reported their statistics for all three global status reports were included in the analysis.

Results A slight decline in road traffic deaths during the past decade was observed, however, current global deaths were found to be unacceptable high standing at a rate of 16.4/100,000. This decline considerably varied between countries and was highly dependent on the income level of the country, with deaths significantly high in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) when compared to high-income countries (HICs). In terms of progress on countries’ progress in achieving key road safety indicators, the same pattern was observed where HICs having emplaced most of the recommended rules, while low rates of achievement were observed in LMICs.

Conclusion Despite the global efforts, RTIs remain disproportionately high in LMICs and progress in achieving global road safety indicators is slow.

Significance This analysis highlights the need for continued efforts towards promoting road safety especially in LMICs and identifies areas for improvement that must be addressed for the new Decade of Action for Road Safety from 2021–2030.

Pediatric injuries

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF FALLS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

1E Ormaki, 1W Shields, 2E McDonald, 1P Delgado, 1R Stefanos, 2B Solomon, 1A Gielen, 1Johns Hopkins Center for Injury Research and Policy, Baltimore, USA; 2Johns Hopkins Department of Pediatrics, Baltimore, USA

Statement of purpose Falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among children less than five years old. Parents are encouraged to supervise their children and provide a safe environment to prevent injuries, but there are few evidence-based interventions to prevent child falls. This analysis aimed to identify factors related to unintentional nonfatal fall injuries in children under five.

Suicide prevention

RISING RATES: UNDERSTANDING TRENDS IN SUICIDE DEATHS IN NORTH CAROLINA BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP, 2009–2018

S Geary, S Proescholdbell, T Norwood. North Carolina Division of Public Health, Raleigh, USA

Statement of purpose Suicide rates have increased between 2009–2018 in NC from 13.9 to 16.0 per 100,000 (n=1,085,643). Rates remain highest among males, non-Hispanic (NH) whites, and those 45 and older. This project sought to understand differences in trends among additional populations.

Methods/Approach NC Violent Death Reporting System data were used to identify suicide deaths among residents ages 10 and older between 2009–2018. Three-year rolling rates were calculated by race and age group. Data were combined across the study period to assess differences mechanisms.

Results There were 13,101 suicides between 2009–2018 (86.5% NH white, 8.3% NH black, 2.8% Hispanic, and 2.5% NH American Indian, Asian, or other/unknown race). The 2016–2018 suicide rate was highest among NH whites ages 45–54, 55–64, and 35–44, followed by NH American Indians ages 15–24 (26.7, 25.3, 24.3, 21.9, and 20.3 per 100,000 respectively). Rate increases were highest among youth and young adults across all racial/ethnic groups. Although rates were low among NH white and black youth ages 10–14 (3.1 and 2.7 per 100,000 for 2016–2018), they experienced the greatest percent increase (148.0% and...