

Announcements

Global Road Safety Week, May 8–14, 2017

Road traffic crashes are the world's leading cause of death among persons aged 15–29 years and the leading cause of death among U.S. teens aged 16–19 years (1). In the United States, 35,092 persons died in crashes during 2015; speeding was a factor in more than a quarter (27%) of these deaths (2). In October 2016, the National Safety Council, in partnership with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, announced the Road to Zero initiative, with the goal of eliminating traffic fatalities within 30 years (3).

As part of the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020, the Fourth United Nations (U.N.) Global Road Safety Week is May 8–14, 2017. This year's theme is “SaveLives #SlowDown” with a focus on speed management and preventing speed-related injuries and deaths (4,5).

CDC supported the World Health Organization in preparing “Save LIVES: A road safety technical package,” which describes evidence-based measures that are most likely to impact road traffic deaths, including 22 interventions related to speed management, infrastructure design, vehicle safety, laws and their enforcement, emergency post-crash care and leadership on road safety (6).

In April 2016, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution on “Improving global road safety” reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development target numbers 3.6 (reducing global road traffic deaths and injuries by 50% by 2020) and 11.2 (providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all by 2030). The resolution acknowledges these targets and calls for action to reduce road traffic deaths and injuries as a pressing development priority (7).

Additional information about #SlowDown is available at http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/road_traffic/SlowDown_Days/en/. Additional information about U.N. Global Road Safety Week is available at <https://www.unroadsafetyweek.org/en/home>. Additional information about motor vehicle safety is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/>.

References

1. CDC. Motor vehicle safety. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/>
2. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic safety facts: 2015 motor vehicle crashes overview. Washington, DC: US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; 2016. <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812318>
3. National Safety Council. Road to zero. New partnership aims to end traffic fatalities within 30 years. Itasca, IL: National Safety Council; 2017. <http://www.nsc.org/learn/NSC-Initiatives/Pages/The-Road-to-Zero.aspx>
4. United Nations Road Safety Collaboration. Road safety week: save lives #SlowDown. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, Department for Management of Noncommunicable Diseases, Disability, Violence and Injury Prevention, United Nations Road Safety Collaboration; 2017. <https://www.unroadsafetyweek.org/en/about>
5. World Health Organization. Violence and injury prevention. Managing speed. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2017. http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/road_traffic/managing-speed/en/
6. World Health Organization. Save LIVES: a technical package. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2017. http://www.who.int/roadsafety/Appendix_5_SaveLIVES_update.pdf?ua=1
7. World Health Organization. Violence and injury prevention. UN General Assembly adopts a resolution on “improving global road safety.” Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2017. http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/media/news/2016/15_04/en/

Community Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation for Built Environment Interventions to Increase Physical Activity

The Community Preventive Services Task Force recently posted new information on its website: “Physical Activity: Built Environment Approaches Combining Transportation System Interventions with Land Use and Environmental Design.” This information is available at <https://www.thecommunityguide.org/findings/physical-activity-built-environment-approaches>.

Established in 1996 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the task force is an independent, nonfederal, panel of public health and prevention experts whose members are appointed by the director of CDC. The task force provides information for a wide range of persons who make decisions about programs, services, and other interventions to improve population health. Although CDC provides administrative, scientific, and technical support for the task force, the recommendations developed are those of the task force and do not undergo review or approval by CDC.