



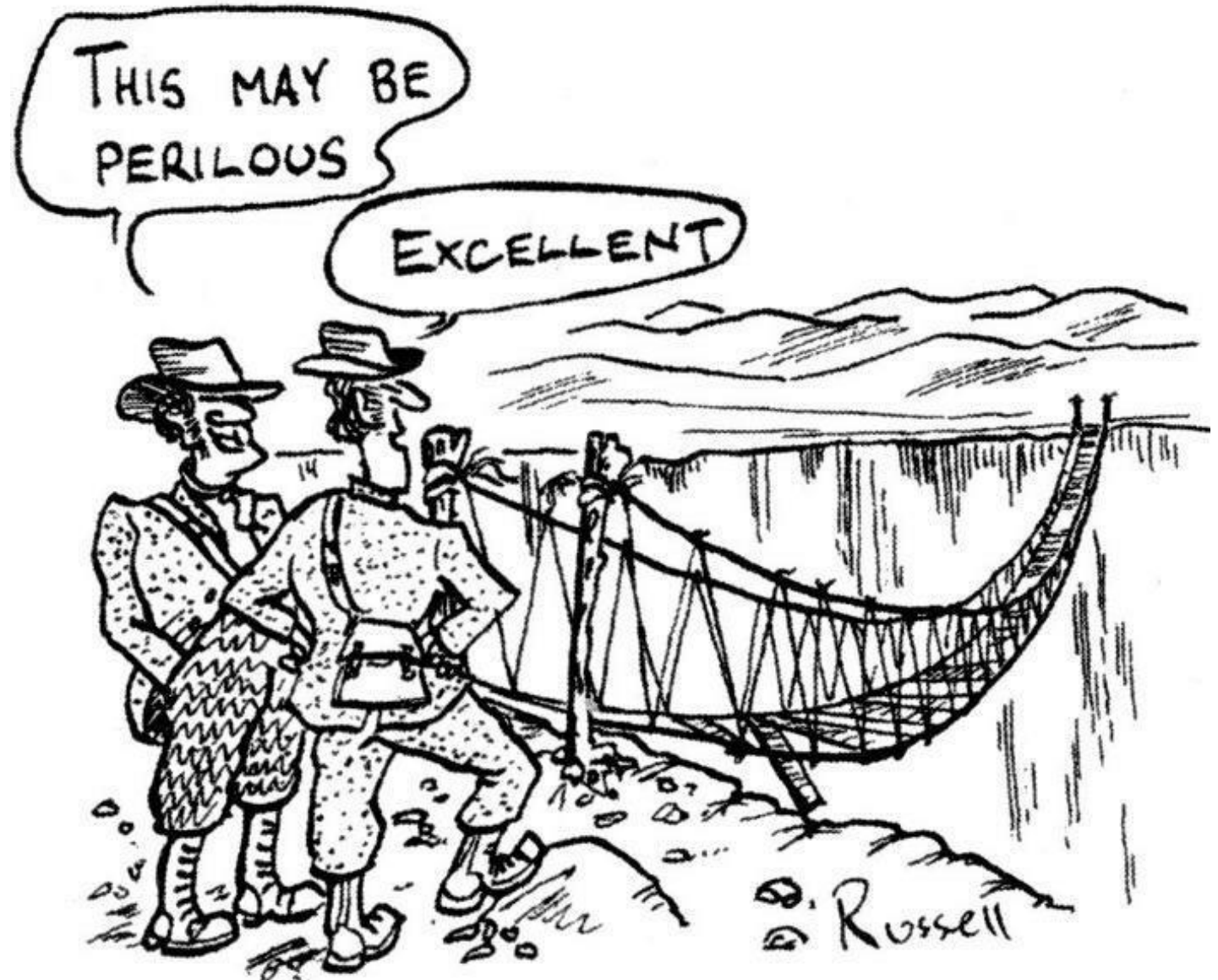
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Feb'14

ROSPA
The Royal Society for the
Prevention of Accidents

Victorian risk assessment

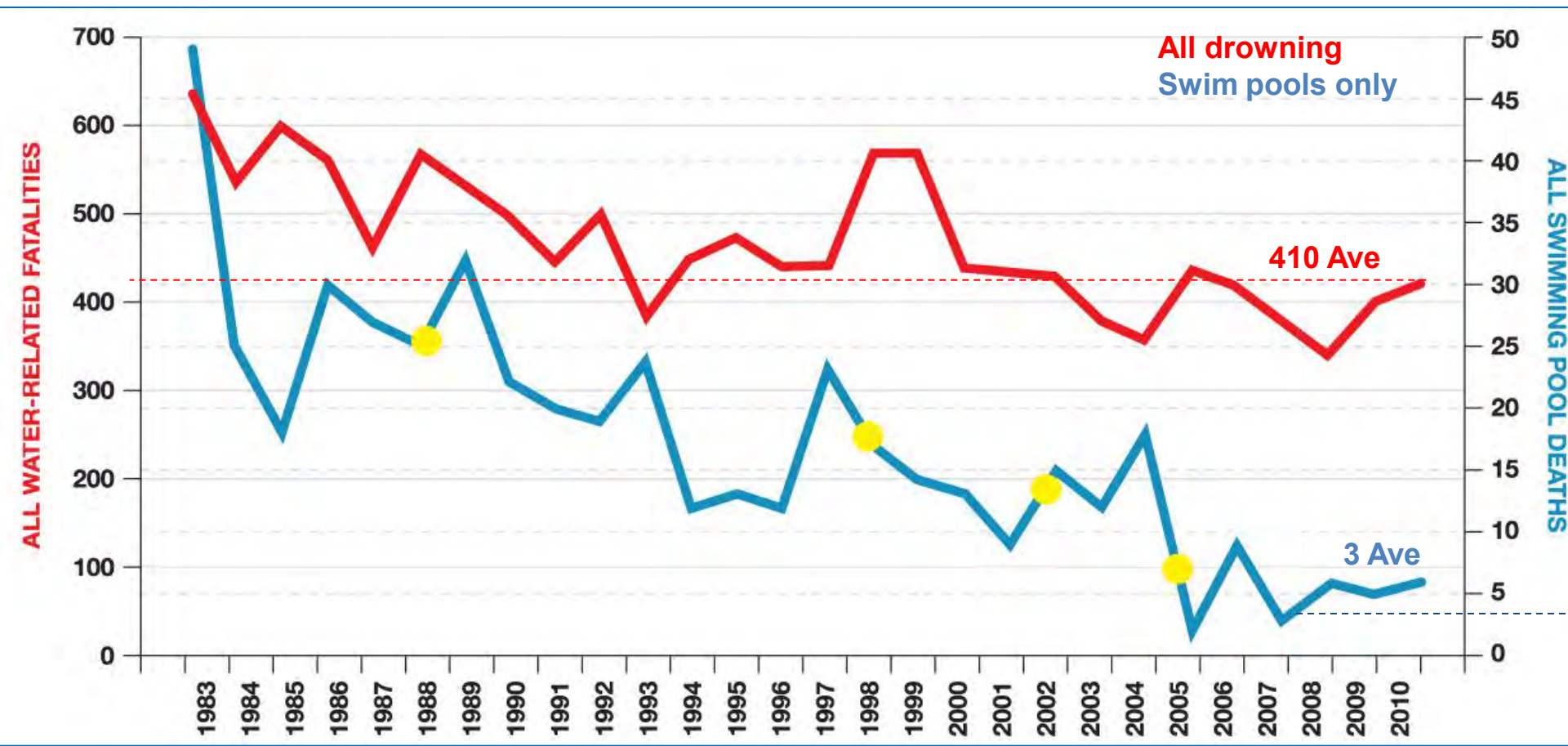


***Safety extends beyond just preventing injury...
Real or perceived dangers affect choice.***

***This impacts on wider health outcomes... What
type of society we want to live in.***

***RoSPA approaches leisure issues with the
view... 'as safe as necessary, not as safe as
possible'***

Drowning deaths 1983-2010 (Pools v. All)



WHAT PARENTS SAY...



1 in 6

parents never take their child swimming and 12% of these say that this is because they can't swim themselves. Tellingly, more than one in five (21%) of the parents who are unable to swim say that their children can't swim either. This unfortunate fact will result in today's children becoming the next generation of adults unable to swim with their child.

39%

of parents don't know the National Curriculum school swimming targets that their child should have achieved by age 11.

98%

of parents agree that every child should be able to swim when they leave primary school.

40%

of parents do not believe their child would be able to swim to safety if they were to get into danger in the water.



1 in 3

In 2011, children across England were unable to swim the minimum requirement of 25 metres unaided by the end of Key Stage 2.

= 200,000
non swimmer
children/year

Active People Interactive – your analysis



Your selection:

Measure

At least once a week

Time periods

- 2005/06 (APS1)
- 2007/08 (APS2)
- 2008/09 (APS3)
- 2009/10 (APS4)
- 2010/11 (APS5)
- 2011/12 (APS6)
- 2012/13 (APS7)

Sport

Swimming

Geography

England

Demographics

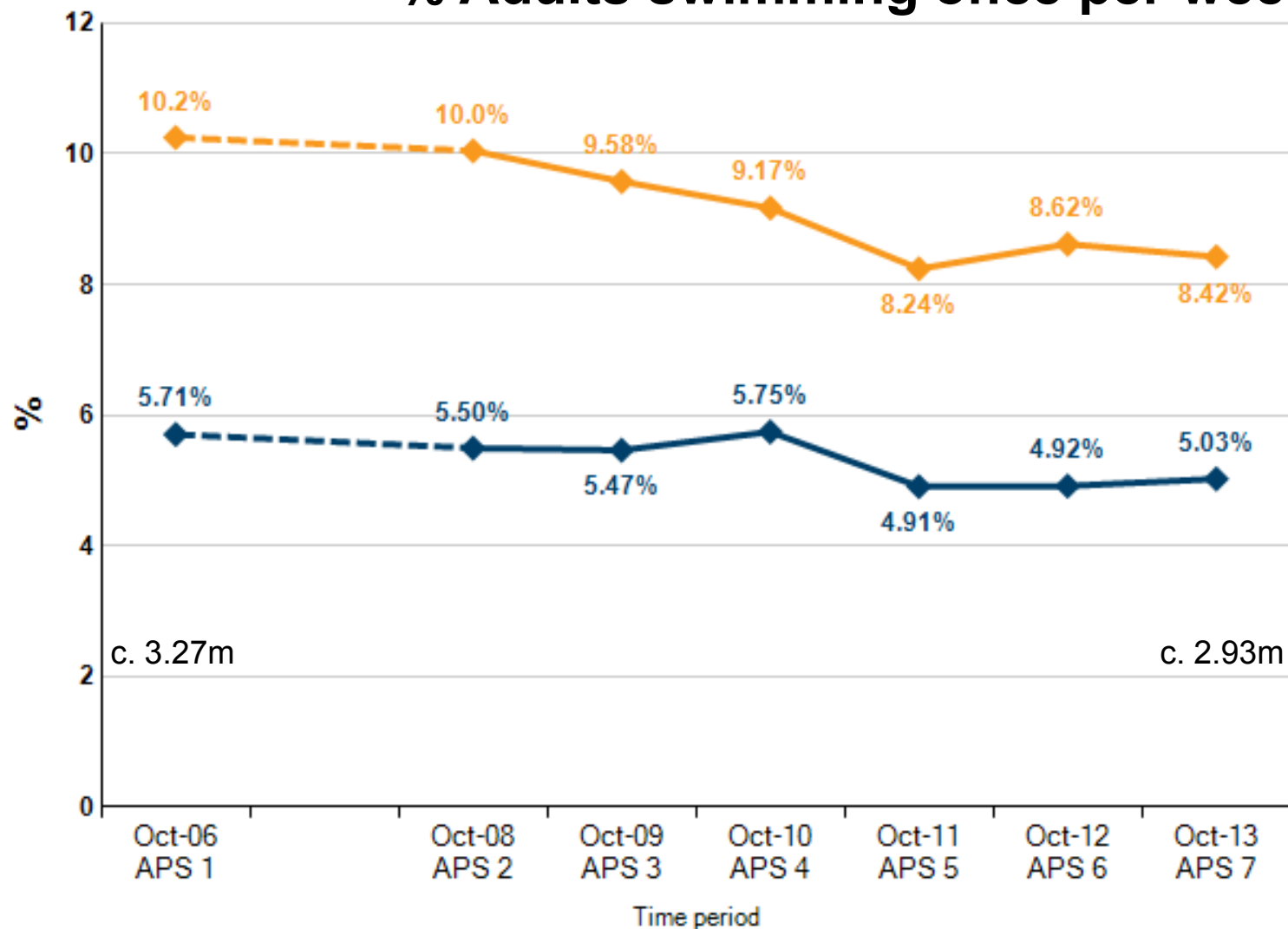
Male

Female

Male

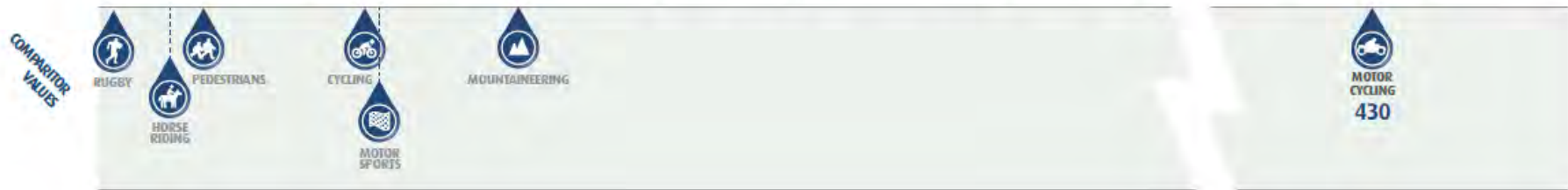
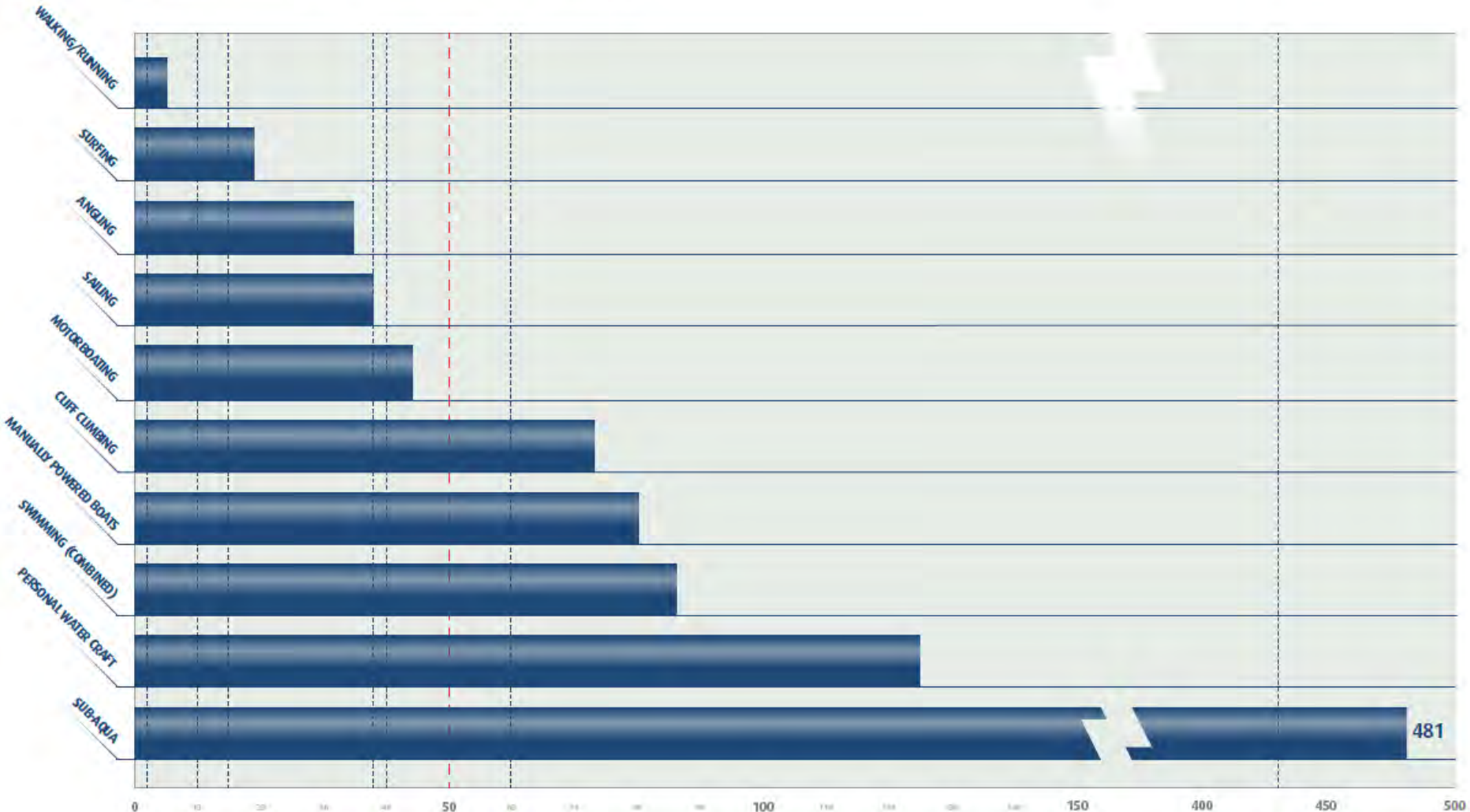
Female

% Adults swimming once per week



Fatal Accident Rate per 100 million hours exposure

Blue bars use WAID incident data and WSLP participation and exposure data



What is proven to work in drowning prevention

Pool safety engineering approaches - **Fencing** (France/Aus)

Impact:

- Private pools with 4-sided isolation fencing provides **95% more** protection against drowning (Cochrane Review).

Features:

- Complete unsupervised isolation of water from child under 6yo (i.e.. a passive measure).
- 1100mm high, without foot holds (visual/exspense).
- Requires secure, self-latching gates.

Limits:

- Only enforcement/education pushed greater uptake.
- Parents don't know what isolation means (Aus).
- Implemented in SW Australia 1980's. France 2003. Former had constant high drown rate.

UK lesson:

- Limited installed pool base in UK, exposure to this hazard is relatively low currently.

Lifeguards

Impact:

- When adequately staffed, trained, qualified, repeatedly trained and equipped appear to be an effective strategy (!)

Features:

- No formal studies evaluating impact of lifeguard, but did find lower rates when present.
- Despite this. Strong formal consensus that 'good' lifeguard are a good thing (my words).

UK

See earlier. +ve on individual outcomes. Community effect? Cost becoming a barrier?

Good swim/safety programmes lessons

Impact

- Wider health benefits
- Critical mass offers a 'Herd' immunity effect?
- Greatly better than 'natural/peer' taught approaches (Bangladesh)

Features

- Skills and knowledge pathway
- Best include range of environments

What is potentially harmful?

If mistook for safety feature

Soft pool covers

- *May increase drowning risk for smaller children... Enticements, and 'active measure' (Wintermute 2004)*

Poor swim attainment

- *Teaching children to swim, but only just, may instil a false sense of security... (DCMS review 2002)*

'Just' supervision?

-

What is promising?

- Advanced water safety education?
- Large scale community education/supervision in developing countries (Vietnam/Bangladesh)
- Personal/Remote alarm systems – *still requires rescuer. Agreed/understood definitions?*

Opportunities for further improvement

- Review of managing health and safety in swimming pools.
- **Ambitious interpretation of swimming at key stage two and beyond – functional/risk aware swimmers.**
- **Joint interpretation of water safety competencies/messaging.**
- Seeking wider opportunities, not just in traditional pool environments.
- Influence national drowning prevention strategy.

We want you to swim to
the end of the pool in
under 12 years...



Swim -
Be Safe
&
Rescue!

200m

Understand,
experience
risky
environments

Have a real
choice
available

LASER principles...

1. Encourage the adoption of, or reinforce, a whole school approach, within the wider community
2. Use active approaches to teaching and learning (including interactive and experiential learning)
3. Involve young people in real decisions to help them stay safe
4. Assess children and young people's learning needs
5. Teach safety as part of a comprehensive personal social and health curriculum

LASER principles cont...

6. Use realistic and relevant settings and resources
7. Work in partnership
8. Address known risk and protective factors
9. Address psychosocial aspects of safety e.g. confidence, resilience, self-esteem, self-efficacy
10. Adopt positive approaches which model and reward safe behaviour, within a safe, supportive environment

Safety in Swimming Pools

First Aid

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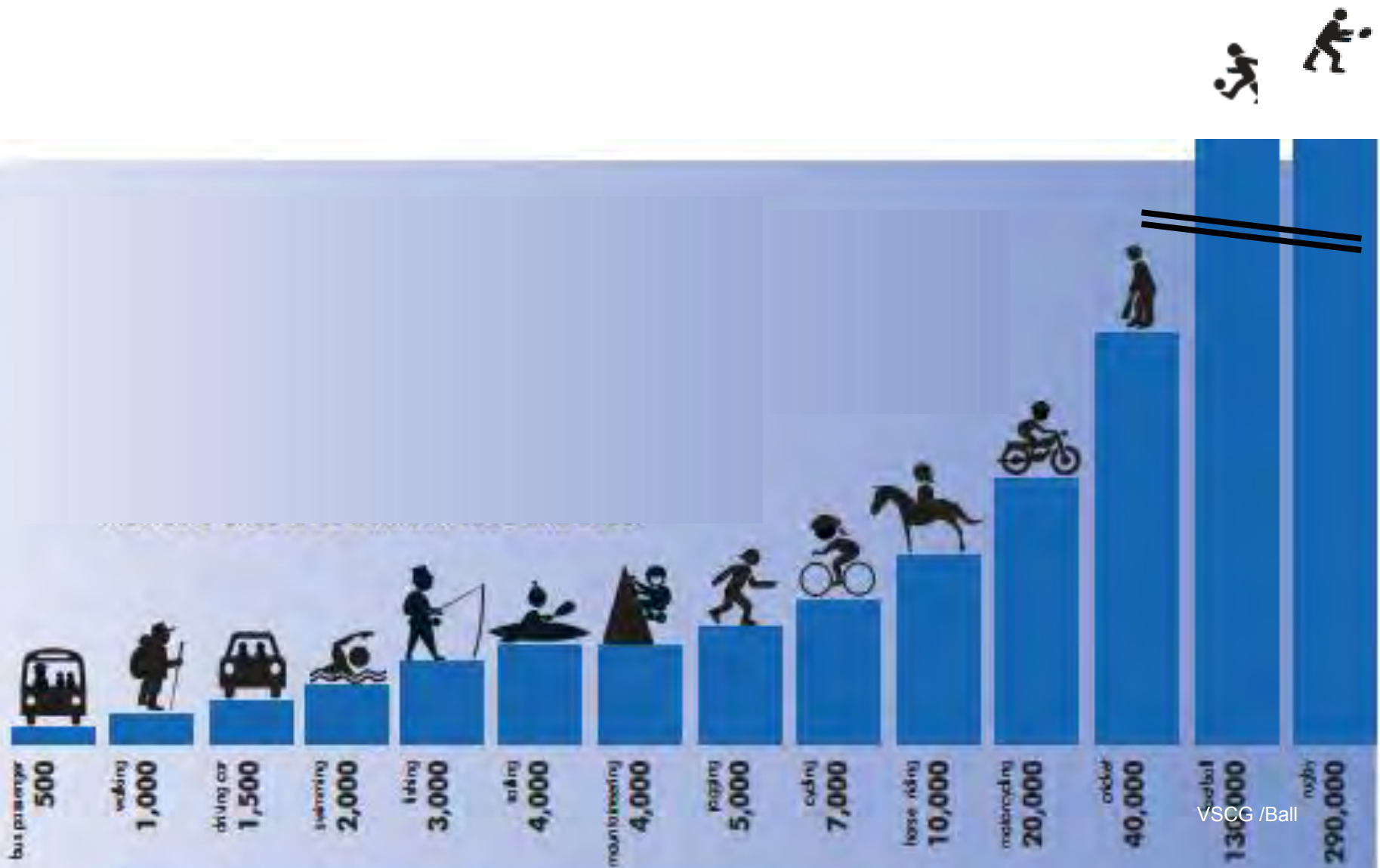
Thank you for your time

Questions

Which activity presents the most injuries?

Non fatal, per hour of that activity...

- Boating
- Car driving
- Cricket
- Cycling
- Fishing
- Football
- Horse Riding
- Jogging
- Motorcycling
- Mountaineering
- Rugby
- Swimming outdoors
- Taking the bus
- Walking



Number of injuries for every 100 million hours carrying out activity

VSCG /Ball