A Pearson correlation revealed a moderate positive relationship between number of pre-existing risk factors and number of injuries sustained, however this was not significant with $r (14) = 0.35, p = 0.18$. Mean number of risk factors reported by those who were 'expelled, suspended from, or did not finish school' ($n = 10, M = 3.30, SD = 1.06$) was higher than for those who did not report this ($n = 6, M = 0.66, SD = 1.03$). The difference between means was significant, $t (14) = 4.86, p < 0.001$. The mean number of injuries sustained by those who were 'expelled, suspended from, or did not finish school' ($n = 10, M = 3.10, SD = 1.85$) was also higher than those sustained by patients who did not report this ($n = 6, M = 2, SD = 1.55$). However, this difference was not significant, $t (14) = 1.22, p = 0.12$.

**Conclusions** A high proportion of RTA’s appear to involve young males and those expelled, suspended from, or not finishing school. The latter cohort seem to have a higher number of other pre-existing risk factors, whilst their RTA’s may be more severe. This study demonstrates the necessity to recognise pre-existing risk factors that can increase risk of RTA’s and calls for a holistic approach to managing the educational and behavioural needs of young people if we are to decrease risk of RTA’s.