

New Zealand children's cycle safety scrutinised

February 25 2016



A new University of Otago study of eight- to 12-year-old New Zealand children's bicycle safety has found that many children aged under 11 are unable to safely complete a practical cycling skills assessment.

More than 220 pupils at four Central Otago primary schools were assessed on their cycling skills as part of a study carried out by Otago medical student Rebecca Bromell in Alexandra, Omakau and Clyde.

They were tested on their ability to start biking, to perform left-hand, right-hand and stop turning signals for at least three seconds, and to look over their right shoulder and identify a potential hazard, all while maintaining control of their <u>bicycles</u> and without straying outside the lines of a model cycle way.



More than one-quarter of eight-year-olds (25.6%) were found to be unable to complete the assessment without losing control of their bicycles or veering out of the cycle lane. Around 23 per cent of 10-year-olds were also not able to complete the assessment safely.

In contrast, the percentage of those aged 11 and 12 who completed the tasks safely was 91 and 93 per cent, respectively.

The research also involved a questionnaire to assess the <u>children</u>'s cycle safety knowledge and a check of their bicycles and helmets.

Of the 200 children for whom there was usable questionnaire data, only 42 per cent knew the correct hand signals for both turning and stopping and only four per cent knew the correct amount of time a hand signal should be performed for, which is at least three seconds.

Ms Bromell, who undertook the research for the Child Injury Prevention Foundation, says that she sought to explore factors contributing to children's risk of having, or being injured in the event of, an accident while cycling.

"Between 2000 and 2014 in New Zealand 9,192 cyclists 14 and under were hospitalised for non-fatal injuries and 37 children died in cycling-related incidents between 2000 and 2012," she says.

"Currently the New Zealand Police and New Zealand Transport Agency recommend that 'children under 10 years old cycle on the road only when accompanied by a competent adult rider'."

"However as the study showed, one in four 10-year-olds were not able to perform the practical assessment without losing control of their bicycles or veering out of the cycle lane, but this number dropped to one in ten of 11-year-olds," she says.



Ms Bromell says these findings suggest that parents should confirm for themselves that their child is aware of and understands the road rules, and is competent at performing the required hand signals and other manoeuvres necessary to cycle safely.

Of the 214 helmets checked in the study, 41 per cent were deemed "unsafe" because either the helmet was damaged, worn incorrectly, or there were problems with the straps being either too loose and/or wrongly positioned.

Eighty-five of the 205 bicycles checked (41%) were not considered roadworthy by the cycle store staff assessing them. Three-quarters of these non-roadworthy bicycles had worn brake pads, which would impede the ability to make an emergency stop.

While not included in the roadworthiness criteria, 60 (29%) of the 205 bicycles were found to have badly underinflated tyres, which would make them less manoeuvrable.

Around two-thirds of the children in the study said they usually rode their bicycles to school. Helmet safety and roadworthiness data were available for 127 of these children. This showed that nearly 60 per cent had either a bicycle that was not considered roadworthy or a helmet that was judged "unsafe".

Ms Bromell says there are several important recommendations emerging from the study results.

- Parents should be careful to check that their child's helmet is of the proper size, worn correctly, and in good condition.
- Children's bicycles should undergo regular maintenance and tyre pressure and brake pads should be frequently checked.
- Parents should enrol children in cycle skills courses where these



are available, but not rely solely on these as "proof" of their child's competence.

Provided by University of Otago

Citation: New Zealand children's cycle safety scrutinised (2016, February 25) retrieved 26 April 2024 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-02-zealand-children-safety-scrutinised.html

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