

Research Center for Childhood Accidents

Excellence in Road Safety

Awards 2023

Submission

On the Data-Highway of Safety From Data to Action

Project

Presentation Video-Link
On The Data Highway of Safety - From Data to Action - YouTube
<u>https://youtu.be/PI-sPgIWA4k</u>

Forschungszentrum für Kinderunfälle im Österr. Komitee für Unfallprävention im Kindes- und Jugendalter ZVR 4177 86950 / IBAN AT46 2081 5000 4071 1566 / BIC STSPAT2GXXX Auenbruggerplatz 49, 8036 Graz, Austria, Telefon: +43 316 385 13398

Imprint

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On The Data Highway of Safety - From Data to Action - YouTube https://youtu.be/PI-sPgIWA4k

Submisson

Mai 2023

On the Data-Highway of Safety From Data to Action

Project



RESEARCH CENTER Team



SAFE KIDS AUSTRIA Team

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2. The "Highway" - Team

THE "RESEARCH HIGHWAY" - TEAM [CORE-TEAM]



Univ.-Prof. Dr. Holger Till Head of the Dept. of Paed. & Adolesc. Surgery



Dr. Mag. Peter Spitzer, PhD Scientific Director

THE "SAFETY HIGHWAY" – TEAM



Univ.-Prof. Dr. Holger Till President "Safe Kids Austria



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Elisabeth Fink MA BSc Project Manager



Isabella Kranacher BA MPH Project Manager



Mag. Agnes Lackner Bakk Staff, Educationist



Indra Kern Bakk. Staff, Educationist

3. Styrian Injury Surveillance System (StISS)

The <u>Styrian Injury Surveillance System</u> (*Steirische Unfalldatenbank*, StISS), which is an integral part of the medical documentation system of Styrian KAGes hospitals, makes it possible to obtain a detailed summary of the accident outcomes in an Austrian province. It provides us with information of different levels of quality that allows us to gain insights into accident outcomes for all age groups in Styria. Using metaprogramming, it is possible to filter the data by accident type. The use of this system allows us to make regional analyses of accidents, take appropriate preventive measures and, ultimately, reduce costs by preventing accidents. Overall, life quality is increased in that the environment in which people live is made healthier and safer.

Each year, about 160,000 people who have sustained injuries in accidents are treated in Styrian hospitals. This number includes approximately 30,000 children (14 years of age and less). By conducting careful analyses of these case files, we can identify the causes of the accidents and work directly to prevent them. This system is unrivalled worldwide in that it includes all data on accidents that affect the Styrian population – nearly 1.2 million people – and represents an enormous advance in the field of accident research and analysis.

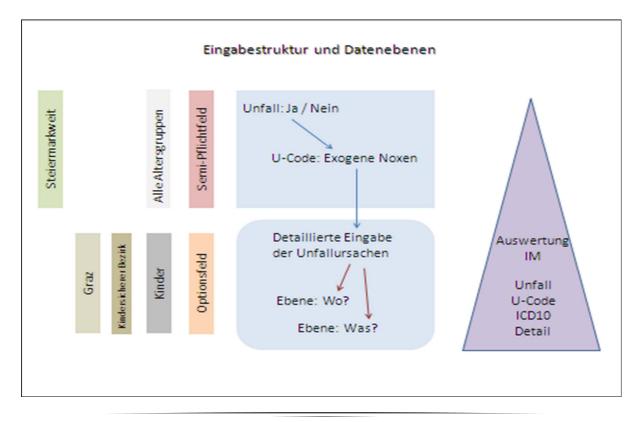


This database is managed and maintained by the <u>Research Center for Childhood Accidents</u> (*Forschungszentrum für Kinderunfälle*), which is an external research institution affiliated with the University Clinic for Pediatric Surgery in Graz. The Research Center for Childhood Accidents is a centre of excellence at which research on the causes of childhood accidents is conducted. The centre is part of a scientific network that includes members from all relevant disciplines and departments at the University Hospital in Graz, which provides support for accident prevention work conducted both nationally and international with results from its diverse research projects.

3.1 StISS – Auswerteebenen

Die Auswertebenen des StISS bestehen aus 5 Bereichen:

- Basic Data Set: Unfall Ja / Nein
- Minimal Data Set: U-Code
- Qualitative Data Set: Unfalldatenbank "Kinder"
- Response Data Set: retrospektive Unfallforschung
- Search Process Produktsuche



3.2 Basic Data Set: Unfall Ja / Nein

Datentyp: retrospektiv / nummerisch / anonym

Seit dem Jahr 2013 ist die Eingabe des Unfallereignisses "Ja oder Nein" in allen steirischen KAGes-Krankenhäusern in das MEDOCS-System implementiert. Damit ist es möglich die Bevölkerung der Steiermark mit rund 1,2 Millionen Einwohnern zu 95% zu erfassen.

Es wurden zum Beispiel rund 184.000 Steirerinnen und Steirer im Jahr 2013 nach einem Unfall im Krankenhaus behandelt. Davon wurden mehr als 20.000 Personen stationär aufgenommen. Bei den Kindern 0-14 Jahre wurden knapp 32.000 Personen in einem Krankenhaus behandelt, wovon mehr als 1.700 stationär aufgenommen wurden.

3.3 Minimal Data Set: U-Code

Datentyp: retrospektiv / nummerisch / anonym

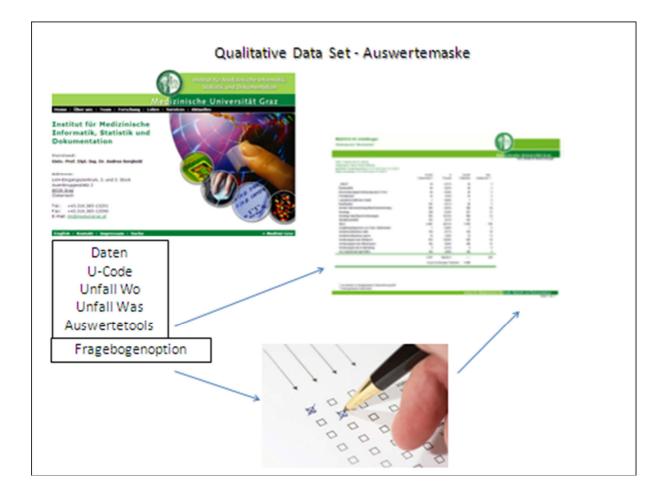
Eine genauere Differenzierung nach Unfallart auf Basis des Basic Data Set ist mit der Implementierung der U-Code-Tabelle, den sogenannten exogenen Noxen, möglich.

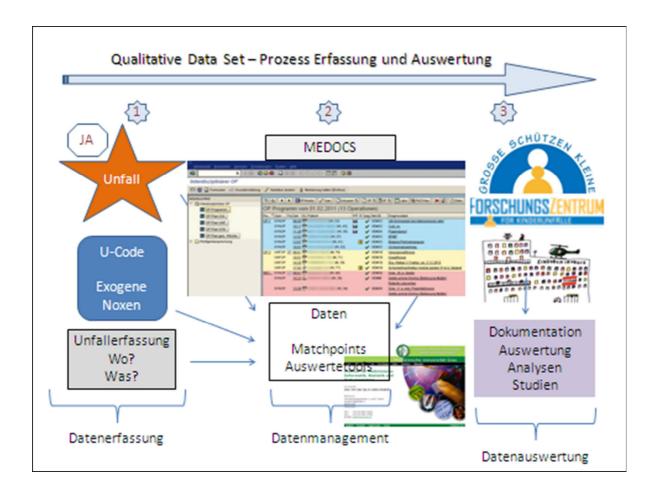
					Medizinische Universität Graz
ter: 0 Jahr(e) bis 14 Jahr(e)					UnivKlinik für Kinderchirurgie
agnose(n); keine Einschränkung;					
wählter Auswertezeitraum: 01.01.2014 bis 31.12.2014					
aten vorhanden: 01.01.2014 bis 09.11.2014	Anzahl	in	Anzahl		
	Dokumente*)	Prozent	Patienten	stat. Aufnahme**)	
FEHLT	56	1,01%	56	1	
Badeunfälle	53	0,95%	53	5	
Bissverletzungen/Verletzung durch Tiere	55	0,99%	55	4	
Fremdkörper	78	1,40%	78	9	
Landwirtschaftlicher Unfall	2 139	0,04%	2 138	1	
Raufhandel				11	
Schnitt-/Stichverletzung/Weichteilverletzung	335	6,02%	331	16	
Sonstige	441 604	7,93% 10.86%	438 596	30	
Sonstige Spiel/Sportverletzungen Spielplatzunfälle		3.13%			
	174	41,99%	171	15 157	
Sturz Verkehrsteilnehmer aktiv	2.336 177	41,99%	2.258 176	21	
Verkehrsteilnehmer aktiv	89	1.60%	89	7	
Verkenistennenmer passiv Verletzungen beim Ballsport	736	13.23%	703	28	
Verletzungen beim Wintersport	166	2.98%	162	20	
Verletzungen durch Spielzeug	3	0.05%	3	20	
Von Gegenstand getroffen	181	3.25%	181	9	
von degenstand gedonen	149,5240		178.0	5	_
	5.563	100,00 %	374640	348	
	Anzahl eir	ndeutiger Patier	nten: 5.161		

3.4 Qualitative Data Set: Unfalldatenbank "Kinder"

Datentyp: retrospektiv / nummerisch / anonym

Die Basis für die Datenbank an der Kinder- und Jugendchirurgie Graz sind rund 12.000 behandelte Personen im Alter von 0-14 Jahre nach einem Unfallereignis. Da rund 85% der verunfallten Kinder an dieser Klinik behandelt werden, ist es wichtig, dass diese Unfallerfassung ebenso auf weiteren relevanten klinischen Abteilungen wie HNO, Augenklinik, Zahnklinik und Kinderklinik durchgeführt wird, damit das gesamte Traumabild beschrieben werden kann.





3.5 Spezialsuche Produktsicherheit

Die oben dargestellte Unfalldatenbank ist in den Arbeitsprozess des Krankenhauses integriert und ermöglicht aufgrund des Entgegenkommens der Anstaltsleitung und der bearbeitenden Mitarbeiter die Umsetzung derselben. Trotz des Verständnisses und der Überzeugung, dass die Unfallforschung sinnvoll und wichtig ist, sind dem Wunsch nach noch mehr Details in der Erstdokumentation natürlich auch Grenzen gesetzt. Aus diesem Grund gibt es einerseits die sogenannte Fragebogenoption für In-Depth-Studien, andererseits auch die Freitextsuche nach bestimmten Produkten, Objekten oder Vorkommnissen.

fforderungswerte eingeben			
itte das Datum einschränken:			
Geben Sie das Datum im Format "dd.mm.yyyy" ein.			
Bereichsanfang:		r Bereichsende:	
Geben Sie einen Wert ein:		Geben Sie einen Wert ein:	
	- 10		
Diesen Wert einschließen 🗌 Kein unterer Wert		Diesen Wert einschließen 🗌 Kein oberer Wert	
namnese eingeben (zB *Sturz*) oder * für keine Einschränl	kung:		
		Ausgewählte Werte:	
*		*	
		Entfernen Alle entfernen	
iagnose eingeben (zB *Prellung*) oder * für keine Einschrä	nkung:		
		Ausgewählte Werte:	
8		Ausgewarnte werte:	-
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erknüpfungsart eingeben:			
Suche: Anaminese UND Diagnose	*		

3.6 Hinweis zum Datenschutz

Die Datenbank und alle damit verbunden Auswertungsprozesse entsprechen den Ethikgrundlagen und den Datenschutzrichtlinien der Ethikkommission der Medizinischen Universität Graz.

4. The Research Highway

Following studies, conducted over the last years with a focus on traffic safety, representing the scientific basis for all developed injury prevention projects in the same period.

Building the Data Highway
Implementation of Research Instruments
StISS – The Styrian Injury Surveillance System
Dataset for quantitative and qualitative analysis
Protect Me
Moped Safety (Data Report)
Tune It
Moped Safety (Data Report)
MOPEDFAHREN. Was tun mit der Moped-Mobilität?
MOPED DRIVING. How Should We Address Moped Mobility?
(Data Report)
Mobil auf Rädern. Muskel- & Elektro- & Motor-Power bei der
kindlichen Fortbewegung auf Rädern
Children on Wheels - Mobile on Wheels. Muscle + Electric + Motor
Power (Data Report)
Ablenkung als Unfallfaktor Nummer 1
Distraction (Data Report)
Das Unfallgeschehen mit Bus & Bim
An Overview of Bus & Tram Accidents (Data Report)
Sehen und Gesehen werden. Unfälle im toten Winkel und aufgrund
von Sichtbehinderungen
See and be seen. Accidents occurring in blind spots and due to
impaired visibility (Data Report)
Working on AI-solutions for analysing the anamneses and transfer
written diagnosis in ICD coding

Note: All reports are available for download at homepage.

4.1 Publications and Scientific Presentations

PUBLICATIONS

- Alexander Pommer et al. (KFV), Peter Spitzer et al. (GSK): Schütze deinen Co-driver! Reduktion des Unfallgeschehens von Kindern als Pkw-InsassInnen. Forschungsarbeiten des österreichischen Verkehrssicherheitsfonds, Band 49, Wien 2015 (online: seit April 2016).
- Peter Spitzer, Michael Höllwarth: Safe or Unsafe in the Streets. Injury Prevention 2016; 22: A195.
- Peter Spitzer, Holger Till: Child Safety in Cars: Current Risks and Problems. 14th International Conference Protection of Children in Cars. Munich, December 7 - 9, 2016. Abstractbook.
- Ernst Tomasch, Heinz Hoschopf, Martin Weinberger (TU Graz), Peter Spitzer (GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE), Franz Kleewein (ÖAMTC Fahrtechnik GmbH): TOGETHER -Verkehrserziehung, Aus- und Weiterbildung als gemeinsame Verantwortung zur Vermeidung von Kinderunfällen im Straßenverkehr. Forschungsarbeiten des österreichischen Verkehrssicherheitsfonds, Band 53, Wien 2016 (online: seit Dezember 2016).
- Peter Spitzer, Holger Till, Ernst Tomasch, Heinz Hoschopf, Martin Weinberger, Franz Kleewein, Andreas Pazourek: Generation "65+" – Ein Plus an Alter verbunden mit einem Plus an Verkehrssicherheit, Forschungsarbeiten des österreichischen Verkehrssicherheitsfonds, Band 62, Wien 2017 (online: seit Sept. 2017)
- TOMASCH E., KOFLER D., KLUG C., SPITZER P.: Einfluss unterschiedlicher Helme auf die Verletzungsschwere beim Moped Unfall – Unfallanalyse und Verletzungsschwere. 14. Gemeinsames Symposium der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Verkehrsmedizin e. V. (DGVM) und der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Verkehrspsychologie e. V. (DGVP). "Verkehrssicherheit und Lifestyle – smart drugs and smartphones". 28.-29. September 2018, Saarbrücken (Tagungsband).
- PURTSCHER-PENZ, K., KERBL, R. & SPITZER, P.: Kindersitz und Atmung eine vergleichende Studie. Mögliche Implikationen für den Langzeittransport von Babys in der Babyschale (Autokindersitz). Paediatr. Paedolog. Austria (2018) 53: 284. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00608-018-0624-z.
- Heinz Hoschopf, Ernst Tomasch, Peter Spitzer, Franz Kleewein, Herbert Pregartner, Gudula Brandmayr, Stefan Zunzer, Rainer Oberwallner: TUNE-IT? (Mopedtuning – Die Verlockung des Schraubens: Motivation – Möglichkeiten – Auswirkungen). Forschungsarbeiten des österreichischen Verkehrssicherheitsfonds, Band 82, Wien März 2020.
- DESIREE KOFLER, PETER SPITZER, CORINA KLUG, ERNST TOMASCH, DOMINIK DARNHOFER: PROTECT ME. Der Einfluss von protektiver Ausrüstung auf die Verletzungsschwere und

Verletzungsart beim Mopedunfall. Forschungsarbeiten des österreichischen Verkehrssicherheitsfonds, Band 75, Wien 2020.

- H HOSCHOPF, E TOMASCH, P SPITZER ET AL: TUNE-IT? Mopedtuning Die Verlockung des Schraubens: Motivation – Möglichkeiten – Auswirkungen. Forschungsarbeiten des österr. Verkehrssicherheitsfonds, Band 82, Wien 2020.
- DESIREE KOFLER, E TOMASCH, P SPITZER, CORINA KLUG: Analysis of the Effect of Different Helmet Types and Conditions in Two Real-world Accident Scenarios with a Human Body Model. Proceedings of the 2020 International IRCOBI Conference on the Biomechanics of Injury 2020; Munich, Germany. IRC-20-10 IRCOBI conference 2020 / Computer Science, Corpus ID: 221840625.
- DESIREE KOFLER, PETER SPITZER, CORINA KLUG, ERNST TOMASCH, DOMINIK DARNHOFER: PROTECT ME – Einfluss von protektiver Ausrüstung auf die Verletzungsschwere und Verletzungsart beim Mopedunfall. Forschungsarbeiten des österreichischen Verkehrssicherheitsfonds, Band 75, Wien 05 2020.
- Spitzer P, Schenk U, Till H: Mopedfahren Was tun mit der Moped-Mobilität? In: ZVS Zeitschrift für Verkehrssicherheit, 68. Jg., Sep 2022, 347 – 349.

DATA REPORTS

- Peter Spitzer, Holger Till: Styrian Injury Surveillance System StISS. Datenerfassung von Kinderunfällen an steirischen Krankenhäusern unter dem besonderen Schwerpunkt der Univ. Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendchirurgie Graz. Graz 2015.
- Peter Spitzer, Michael Höllwarth, Holger Till: Verletzungsmuster von kindlichen Mitfahrern im Auto. Graz 2016.
- Peter Spitzer, Sebastian Schenk, Holger Till: MOPEDFAHREN. Was tun mit der Moped-Mobilität? Fokusreport 2019. Graz, im August 2019.
- Peter Spitzer, Holger Till: Mobil auf R\u00e4dern. Muskel- & Elektro- & Motor-Power bei der kindlichen Fortbewegung auf R\u00e4dern. Fokusreport 2020. Graz, im M\u00e4rz 2021.
- PETER SPITZER, HOLGER TILL: Ablenkung als Unfallfaktor Nummer 1. Fokusreport 2021.
 Graz, im Mai 2021.
- PETER SPITZER, HOLGER TILL, CLAUS-UWE WEITZER: Unfälle bei Kindern mit Schockraum-Erstversorgung und Langzeitbehandlung. Fokusreport 2021. Graz, im Oktober 2021.
- PETER SPITZER, HOLGER TILL: Das Unfallgeschehen mit Bus & Bim. Fokusreport 2022.
 Graz, im Mai 2022.
- PETER SPITZER, HOLGER TILL: Injury Hotspots outside Mainstream. Vernachlässigte Unfallarten: wenige, aber oft schwere Verletzungen. Fokusreport 2022. Graz, im November 2022.
- PETER SPITZER, HOLGER TILL: Sehen und Gesehen werden. Unfälle im toten Winkel und aufgrund von Sichtbehinderungen. Fokusreport 2023. Graz, im Jänner 2023.

INTERNATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

- Peter Spitzer, Holger Till: Evaluation without hospital partners A mission impossible! SAFECOM 2015, Thailand, 22-25 Nov 2015.
- Peter Spitzer, Holger Till: Are helmet laws effective? SAFECOM 2015, Thailand, 22-25 Nov 2015.
- Peter Spitzer, Holger Till: The success of a systematic, multidimensional injury prevention system in Austria over 30 years. Poster. EUPSA 2016. Mailand, 14-18 June 2016.
- Peter Spitzer, Michael Höllwarth: Safe or Unsafe in the Streets. Poster. Safety 2016.
 Tampere (Fin), 18-21 Sept 2016.
- Peter Spitzer, Holger Till: Child Safety in Cars: Current Risks and Problems. 14th International Conference Protection of Children in Cars. Munich, December 7 - 9, 2016.
- Peter Spitzer: The Injury Database in Austria and the training in injury prevention of pupils and students target groups. SEPES FINAL CONFERENCE - Safety Promotion for Children: the evidence based prevention of paediatric injuries. Genua, Italien, 8-9 Jänner 2018
- PETER SPITZER: E-mobility of children. ESAR 2021, online, 23 to 24 March 2021 (Hannover)
- PETER SPITZER: Tuning and PTW accidents. ESAR 2021, online, 23 to 24 March 2021 (Hannover)
- PETER SPITZER, HOLGER TILL: Children on Wheels Mobile on Wheels with Muscle+Electric+Motor Power. EU-Safety, Vienna 23 + 24 June 2022.
- ISABELLA KRANACHER, SABINE JAHN, IVONNE MAYR, PETER SPITZER: "Safe & Healthy". A Safe School short film project on youth injury prevention and safety promotion. EU-Safety, Vienna 23 + 24 June 2022.
- PETER SPITZER, SEBASTIAN SCHECK, HOLGER TILL: Mopedfahren was tun mit der Moped-Mobilität? (Poster-Pitch) DGVM 7. und 8. Oktober 2022 (München)

SUMMARIES OF RELEVANT STUDIES WITH AN IMPACT ON TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECTS

4.2 Co-Driver

Despite a decrease in the frequency of accidents, the proportion of children as casualties in accidents with cars has remained relatively stable. As a result, the project "Schütze deinen Codriver" (safeguard your co-driver), funded by the "Österreichischen Verkehrssicherheitsfond" and implemented by KFV (Austrian Road Safety Board) and the organization "GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE", focuses on children (up to age 14) as car passengers. Particularly, the project looks at drivers being distracted by children, a phenomenon that has not received much attention so far.

The goal of the project was to develop measures to increase awareness and, as a result, reduce accidents with children in the car as well as the degree of the injuries.

As a first step, an analysis of traffic accidents and injury patterns as well as surveys of children and parents served to determine the baseline for future measures. An empirical investigation (titled Naturalistic Driving – ND) was then used to define the problems in connection with securing children in the car and being distracted by them. For this purpose, nine vehicles were equipped with a video system and measuring instruments. Based on insights won from this investigation, awareness raising measures (such as personal consults and informational brochures) were deduced and tested.

4.3 TOGETHER

In the year 2014 about 2,800 children between 0 and 14 years were injured at Austrian roads, 8 of them suffered fatal injuries. To further increase the safety of children, this study deals with children as active road users, especially cyclists and pedestrians. Based on accidents, accident patterns will be identified and teaching contents were proofed about their relevance in terms of real world accidents. An important point is to train children and also adults for relevant accident scenarios, to avoid misinterpretations of critical situations with the goal to get a long-term safety improvement for children at Austrian roads.

Method: First of all an analysis of accident situations, in which children as active road users were involved has been done. For that, accident data from Statistics Austria were evaluated, accidents with children as active road users got reconstructed and in detail analysed by an indepth accident study, using the CEDATU (Central Database for In-Depth Accident Study). Also questionnaires were sent to parents of child-accident victims, which were treated at the university clinic for pediatric and adolescent medicine in Graz. Schoolbooks for students and also for teachers were screened and analysed in terms of topics regarding the findings from real world accident reconstructions and in-depth studies. Finally driving tests with volunteers took place in which identified critical traffic situations were simulated and discussed afterwards. Results: Due to in-depth accident researches of almost 50 cases, especially the problematic of side obstructions at streets or at the street layout became visible. In more than 50% of the analysed cases side obstructions caused by parked cars, fences or trees were identified as an important accident contributing factor. Accident situations with involved children were often found in the immediate area around bus-, tram- or train stops (20%). Also the number of accidents at crosswalks was guite high. In about 20% of the analysed cases the child got hit by an oncoming car at the crosswalk. It was also shown that the youngest children (age group 0-5 years) were more frequently hit by reversing cars than older children. With an age from 6 years on, means with start of the compulsory education, the number of child traffic accidents by darkness and twilight increased. The thematic reflective clothes for children an carefully driving especially in winter at times when school starts and ends seems to be still an important topic. By screening schoolbooks it was found that the coverage rate between course content and the problems for children found by analysing real world accidents is just 20% to 50%. The need to provide age related content in schoolbooks addressing the high risk factors and facts in this study seems to be given.

4.4 Protect Me

More than 4.100 moped driver are involved in accidents on Austrian roads per year. Wearing a helmet reduces the risk of injuries but still head injuries occur. In order to further reduce the risk of injuries an analysis of head impacts from real world moped crashes was conducted. In the study, the following questions were discussed: Can real-world injuries of moped drivers be

predicted with THUMS v4? Is the ground impact more severe than the primary vehicle impact? Does the helmet geometry and loose chinstrap affect the impact and injury outcomes? To answer these questions, a sensitivity study on real-world moped to car accidents was conducted. Boundary conditions such as collision velocity, collision angles and impact orientations were obtained from reconstructed real-world accidents of CEDATU. Finite element simulations were set up by the use of free available NCAC car models and generic moped models. FE models of two different helmet types were developed and validated with data from drop tests. THUMS v4 (Total human model for Safety) was equipped with the helmet models and positioned in a moped driver posture. The four crash scenarios were simulated and the

detected injuries were compared with the injuries recorded in the corresponding real-world crashes. In the parameter study helmet type and geometry were varied and the influence on the injury outcome evaluated. Moreover, the effect of an open chinstrap was evaluated in primary and secondary impact.

The evaluation of injury predictors used for THUMS v4 showed good correspondence to the recorded injuries from real-world crashes. Skull fractures were only predicted when simulating the secondary impact.

All simulations with an opened chinstrap resulted in a helmet loss. No increased injury level was detected in primary impact as the helmet loss took place as a result of the primary impact. In the following secondary impact, increased severity of head injuries was observed due to lack of head protection.

The analysis of different helmet types showed a negative effect of the helmets with protrude chin guards such as motocross helmets, as it acts as a lever. In accident scenarios with impact on the chin guard, high relative displacements between helmet and THUMS head were observed. This led to an inappropriate head protection because of the helmet not being in proper position. Additionally, higher neck loadings were observed due to an increased induced torque.

It was possible to reconstruct real-world injuries of moped drivers with THUMS v4 and the applied injury predictors.

Ground impacts led to a higher head injury risk compared to primary vehicle impacts. A negative effect of protrude geometries due to lever effect on the head was identified. Open chinstraps led to helmet loss after primary impact and therefore an unprotected ground impact.

To the author's knowledge, the first reconstructions of injuries observed in real-world moped to car accidents were conducted by using a human body model. Furthermore, the effect of different helmet geometries and loose chinstraps in real-world conditions were analysed for the first time.

4.5 Tune it

Police inspections show that every second moped has been tuned in Austria, that the moped is technically modified that the permitted maximum speed of 45 km/h can be exceeded and can be driven at a speed of up to 80 and 100 km/h and even more. However, tires, brakes and chassis are not developed for these speeds, and this generates danger for their own safety and the safety of other road users.

Information about moped tuning, e.g. changes to the engine and chassis that lead to increased performance are easy to obtain via the Internet or other media, and many instructions and complete kits are available. However, information about the safety-related and legal consequences are not addressed.

In an empirical study the motivation for tuning are obtained and whether the youngsters have already experience with tuning or how often this occurs. Further questions refer to their needs and requirements for mobility and why the moped is tuned? The technical skills and the level of knowledge about the safety related risks as well as the legal consequences were examined. But also possible alternatives were raised or which means of transport would be conceivable under which conditions.

The involvement of young people (peer group approach) made it possible to ascertain the role behavior of young people as road users, especially moped drivers. Since the compilation of the questions and the survey were carried out in cooperation with the young people, a direct connection to the needs and ideas of the young people could be established. The problems with regard to traffic safety and the legal consequences were shown. Accident scenarios with mopeds were prepared in order to draw attention to the risks at school and during the moped test.

4.6 **MOPED DRIVING - How Should We Address Moped Mobility?**

The long-term average shows that 2,610 young people in the age groups of 15 and 16 years old are involved in road traffic accidents with their mopeds in Austria. Between 2000 and 2016, an average of 8 young people per year were killed as moped drivers^{*}.

From 2013 to 2016, 15- and 16-year-olds were involved in about 60% of all moped accidents annually, although this proportion barely changed over the years. The opposite is true for the proportion of fatally injured persons. In this case, the proportion grew steadily from 27% to 71%.

Data collected over a long period indicate that more than 90% of those in the 15-year-old age group apply for moped driving licenses. Sixty percent of those applying in both the 15- and the 16-year-old age groups are boys. Over a 10-year period from 2007 to 2016, an average of around 36,000 people per year acquired the moped driving license.

Compared to female automobile drivers*, female moped drivers* experience a twenty-fold higher risk of being injured during their journey and are involved in accidents up to four times more frequently than female motorcyclists*. After the bicycle, the moped is often the first motorised vehicle with which young people actively participate in road traffic. However, riding a moped requires better driving skills, as higher speeds are reached among other things. Accordingly, riding a moped is associated with a 24-fold higher risk of injury than cycling.

The overrepresentation of young people among the accident victims can be explained by the increased use of the moped as a means of transport by members of these age groups. Furthermore, their lack of experience in actively participating in road traffic leads to an increased risk of being involved in accidents. They are not yet fully able to carry out the basic driving tasks automatically. They require more time to cognitively process information gained from road traffic and convert it decisive actions.

As motorised cyclists^{*} gain age and experience, on the other hand, their risk of being involved in serious and fatal traffic accidents decreases. Even a 16-year-old moped rider is 2.6-times less likely to be involved in an accident than a 15-year-old.

The period of adolescence is generally a phase of increased willingness to take risks. This willingness to take risks is a product of the desire for new experiences, increased curiosity and immature self-regulatory mechanisms. This tendency toward risk-taking behaviour is also reflected in road traffic and in the increased number of accidents. According to current neuroscientific findings, the willingness to take risks in adolescence is believed to be related to the relatively slow maturation of the prefrontal cortex. Among other things, this cortex is responsible for action control and risk assessment.

Possession of a moped was reported by 64% of all 1,033 households that took part in our online survey of young people.

The possession of a moped driving license is not of great importance in large cities and among 15-year-olds. The moped itself as a "must have" seems to be especially important for the boys. Interestingly enough, the 16-year-olds do not seem to have such a strong need to possess a moped. Members of this age group are already thinking more about owning a car and probably planning to address their mobility needs beyond attaining the L-17 driving license.

A detailed examination of the 15- and 16-year-old age groups revealed that 38.5% of 15-yearolds and 47.0% of 16-year-olds had an AM driving license. Of these, 97% had obtained a driving license by the age of 15 and an equivalent percentage had passed the exam upon the first trial.

The majority of the training was completed in a driving school. The school offering training was usually a polytechnic school. In both theory and practice, the training was consistently rated as "good" to "very good". Of all those 73% with an AM license considered the training "meaningful", whereby the girls considered it meaningful significantly more frequently.

Approximately half of all young people rated their own moped skills as "very good". Five percent assigned themselves to the "OK" group. No young person rated their skills as "poor". However, since every second young person has already had an accident, the self-assessment probably shows that they greatly overestimate their own abilities and, thus, their beliefs are not firmly grounded in reality.

Only slightly more than half of the young people believed that their parents attached the same importance to their wearing protective equipment. Sixteen percent even thought that their parents were more or less indifferent.

The helmet was almost always used, whereby this choice was also naturally supported by the legal requirements. Gloves were rarely worn, while a moped jacket and kidney belt almost never worn.

Wearing t-shirts and shorts was very popular in summer; to be pleasantly cool in warm temperatures was obviously considered more important than the risk of injury upon impacting asphalt.

Of the 450 moped riders* surveyed (i.e., the young people who were in possession of a moped driving licence when they took our online survey), 221 of these had not been involved in an accident as a driver. Fifty-one percent had suffered a total of 390 falls, whereby 28% of these had had one and 23% had had several falls. The girls suffered tendentially but not significantly fewer falls.

Only 10% of these 390 accidents were traffic accidents; the girls were involved in a slightly higher proportion of these accidents. Most were single fall events.

Forty-two percent of the causes of the accidents could be attributed to improper speed. Above all, measures could be taken to address this cause of accidents, namely, during the part of the practical training that involved intensively and effectively practicing special skill-building exercises (braking exercises, driving behaviour with the moped and also with passengers).

Every second accident experienced by a young person with a moped happened within the first two months after they had obtained their driving licence. Eighty percent of the first falls happened within six months after that. Traffic accident occurred in only 9% of the cases. Forty percent of the respondents stated that they had had at most 500 km of driving experience before the accident, while another 24% reported having one with at most 1,000 km of driving experience. One out of five young people had a passenger on their moped at the time of the accident, and 39% said that their moped was derestricted.

We were unable to establish any correlation between the accident cause "improper speed" and the training assessment (too much, too little, or an appropriate amount of practice in a protected space or in traffic).

However, it was interesting to note that "crash pilots" (i.e., multiple accident victims), stated significantly more frequently that...

- ...the number of the exercises that needed to be performed in the training area had been excessive.
- ...the number of the exercises that needed to be performed in road traffic had been excessive.
- > ...the moped training would have been unnecessary.

"Bad luck" was blamed by 43% of the accidents in the event of a single fall. This indicated that the young people were unable to recognize their own deficits and/or tendencies to make errors. Above all, the personal driving ability and ability to control the vehicle were theoretically strongly overestimated; unfortunately, these estimations were not supported in reality.

Forty-one percent of the young people placed the blame for the traffic accident on the other road user. The accident was viewed as the result of a personal mistake while driving in only 13% of the cases.

The ability to recognize when one has made a mistake that results in an accident while driving was significantly related to tuning up the moped and boys. Boys who had illegally tuned up their mopeds (i.e., to increase the top speed, also known as derestricting the moped) were much more likely that all others to state that a personal mistake was the main cause of an accident. It seems as though those who tune up their mopeds do regard and recognize their actions as "illegal" and thus admit the larger share of their own mistakes.

In the online questionnaire, questions about the accident situation were accompanied by questions about the tuning status of the moped. The moped was derestricted through tuning up in 41% of all accidents, while it was not derestricted in 59% of all incidents. Traffic accidents accounted for 11% and 9%, respectively, in these groups. Thus, no influence of derestriction on the type of accident could be determined.

No striking differences in the proportions of young people who were uninjured or received hospital treatment were seen with reference to their use of derestricted and non-derestricted mopeds.

The result of the data analysis on the accident causes, however, was interesting. The group of those who had tuned up their mopeds showed significantly more insight into the accident cause; this meant that comments about "my mistake" frequently appeared in their self-analysis. The choice of "bad luck" was marked by members of this group much less frequently.

After the accident, 44% of the people were injured only so slightly that they did not go to hospital; 15% were treated in hospital and 41% said they had not injured themselves. An analysis of the responses from young people of both sexes, however, revealed a surprising picture: the number of "uninjured" boys was significantly higher than that of girls – but not in terms of hospital treatment. We could not analyse in more detail whether this result is indicative of gender roles (in the sense of the traditional saying "real men don't cry") or the thought process that was already mentioned in the first paragraph regarding "tuning up – illegal – do not report / do not attract attention" had an influence on the data provided by the young males. In any case, members of both sexes seem to have assessed the need to go to the hospital equally once the injury was subjectively perceived as severe enough.

In another analysis, we could not find any difference between the sexes in terms of the medical consequences of the accident, depending on whether the moped had been tuned up or not. Derestricting the moped per se, therefore, is not a prerequisite for getting a more serious injury. The available kinetic energy involved in the accident seems to primarily determine the severity of the injury, and derestricting the moped cannot be the only factor that determines this.

The motorbike is technically derived from the bicycle, but is equipped with only one motor. And this motor ultimately allows the passenger to reach a higher average speed, but the maximum speed achieved when cycling is higher compared to that of a moped, if it is driven in compliance with the laws. In principle, however, this technical correlation between the two means of transport should also mean that cycling skills should have a positive effect on moped driving skills and accidents. For this reason, we included a self-assessment section for cycling as well as moped driving in the online survey.

An examination of the cycling competence of young people with and without a moped driving licence revealed a significant difference in the sense that moped owners had a better ability to self-assess their knowledge of traffic rules. The assessment of cycling ability and the feeling of safety in traffic only altered slightly in the direction of a better assessment.

As a result of this analysis, we were able to clearly show a clear correlation between safe cycling and safe moped riding. Consequently, we can only recommend that cycling in itself is a safety-promoting, primary prevention step that can be taken to improve the safety of moped driving.

AM TRAINING AND DRIVING LICENSE...

- ✓ More than 40% of the young people surveyed had an AM driving license, whereby the proportion of boys was higher, and it was also "more important" to them.
- ✓ Nearly all the young people surveyed had completed their training by 15 years of age, and most of these considered this to be appropriate. About three-quarters of these felt that the training was "reasonable".
- ✓ The moped was more often registered by boys, and boys paid for the moped by themselves more often.

RESULTS OF MOPED ACCIDENTS...

- ✓ Nearly every second moped rider had had an accident.
- \checkmark 9 out of 10 of the accidents were single falls.
- ✓ 40% of the riders emerged from the accident without injury; 15% went to hospital.
- ✓ 45% thought that the accident had been their own fault; 41% thought that the accident was due to bad luck.
- ✓ Half of all the "first" accidents occurred within two months after the young person had passed their driving test.
- \checkmark Only every fifth moped accident was put on record and included in the official statistics.

MOST OF THE ACCIDENTS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FACTORS OF...

- ✓ ...the sex was male
- ...the personality of the driver can be described as: prepared to take risks, less attentive and with less experience
- ✓ ...the moped training was considered to be unnecessary
- ✓ ...the moped speed is derestricted
- ✓ ...fewer kilometres are driven per year

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IS SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FACTORS OF...

- ✓ ...the driver had driven for short distances already with a bicycle
- ✓ ...the driver assesses his or her cycling ability relatively poorly
- \checkmark ...the driver has already had a traffic accident with a bicycle

MOPED SKILLS AND SELF-ASSESSMENT

- ✓ More than 90% of the girls and boys assessed themselves as very good or good moped drivers, said that they understood the traffic rules and felt secure while driving in traffic.
- ✓ Poor cycling skills were reflected by poor moped skills and in the frequency of accidents.

ON THE TOPIC OF TUNING UP THE MOPED

- Approximately two-thirds of the boys and one-third of the girls indicated that they would not be averse to tuning up the moped to illegally increase its speed (i.e., derestricting it).
- ✓ 47% of the mopeds were derestricted. One-third of the mopeds were derestricted when they were bought (especially when bought used).
- ✓ 70% of the parents that know about the derestriction do not object to it.
- ✓ Information about how to tune up (derestrict) the moped is exchanged and shared, especially among young people.
- Tuning up the moped, however, cannot be considered the only cause of a higher frequency of accidents.
- Personality traits such as a willingness to take risks increase the probability of being involved in an accident and tuning up the moped.

MOPED DERESTRICTION IS SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FACTORS OF...

- ✓ …the male sex
- ✓ ...the moped is used all year round
- \checkmark ...the driver drives many kilometres per year
- ✓ ...the driver has had more accidents
- ✓ ...the driver has been treated more frequently at hospital

A comparison of the trends in the numbers of accident and the measures that have been introduced over the last 16 years shows that there is a clear correlation between reductions in the numbers of accidents and the introduction of mandatory practical exercises in protective

areas and in road traffic. Above all, the positive effect of practical training in road traffic on the numbers of accidents is evident.

Nevertheless, despite the changes that have been made in theoretical and practical training, it has not yet been possible to return to the low numbers of accidents seen in 2002.

This clearly indicates that further effective measures can only be those that are geared toward increasing practical driving experience.

FINDINGS AND FUTURE PROSPECTIVES

- ✓ The traffic accident in the sense of a deficit, if the STVO is applied correctly, is not the primary accident pattern observed among young people, but the pattern observed for individual falls. Many of the individual fall events are not even recorded by the police and are, therefore, not included in the official statistics.
- ✓ Improving practical "skills" and extending practical training would be an effective approach to reducing the number of accidents. On the one hand, this would require standardised exercises and, on the other hand, cross-checks on how well these exercises are executed as part of examination. Simply taking a more or less accompanied practice drive in traffic, then reflecting upon this action, within the framework of the current training is not enough.
- ✓ Active cycling training as an introduction to the moped test makes sense. Whoever cannot ride a bike at all, will also not be able to ride a moped either.
- ✓ Development of a moped with supports in order to better "experience" a lateral position, cornering on different surfaces, skidding, etc.
- ✓ Moped derestriction cannot be considered the only cause of higher accident frequency.
- ✓ Is the speed restriction of 45 km/h still meaningful at all? The moped cannot be "legally" driven in urban traffic.
- Personality traits such as a willingness to take risks increase the probability of accidents and derestricting the moped.
- ✓ If psychological tests were taken to assess risk-taking behaviour, a corresponding prevalence would become visible. In this case, a supplement to the obligatory moped training would have to take effect on a person-to-person basis as a preventive measure for all.

- A coherent and logical concept on traffic, safety and risk education for young people from the elementary school up until they obtain their driving licence (B class) needs to be developed.
- ✓ The computer-based test that will be introduced in 2019 finally allows an upgrade to the international state-of-the-art, but one should not expect too much of it, because the driving skills are the biggest problem.
- ✓ The training required to get the moped driving license is basically too cheap and too short. It is important to offer in-depth training to improve risk competence, especially to the 15-year-olds. At the same time, there is a need to more effectively synchronize the content of training to get the moped driving license with that of the content to obtain a class B driving licence, so that the additional costs for the moped driving licence can be (partially) compensated by module waivers for the class B driving licence.
- ✓ International studies show that the use of simulation models has a very strong effect on young people. Of course, this means more cost investments, but these would be sensible investments as such.

4.7 Children on Wheels - Mobile on Wheels. Muscle + Electric + Motor Power

Exercise is the elixir of human health: It strengthens the cardiovascular system, makes the brain more efficient, slows down deterioration due to aging and makes you happy. Exercise can be performed by every living creature. In humans, movement is also a prerequisite for developmental progress in all areas. Motor activity or movement is the first and most important way that the human organism can react to its environment and influence it, changing and shaping their environment or leaving unfavourable environments and finding favourable ones. Exercise is fun too! Children especially have no natural inhibitions that prevent them from moving and exploring their surroundings. If they can do these things using aids that allow them to reach higher speeds and to accelerate, however, a conflict between "fun & risk" arises.

The so-called "common" fall is the number one cause of accidents in humans and accounts for about a quarter of all injuries. Accidents that occur during play and sports are in second place.

The severity of injuries in an accident is directly related to the energy involved in the accident. The height of the fall and the force (i.e. the impact speed), which is counteracted by the protective equipment worn, influence the injuries suffered by the child.

In this research project entitled "E + M + Power: Children on Wheels", we analysed data from accidents that occurred after falls that involved wheeled vehicles of all kinds, ranging from bobby cars / toddler ride on cars to mopeds. These accidents were associated with a mobility device that moved on wheels and was powered by an electric motor, a combustion engine, or by pure muscle power. The data were analysed for 0 to 16-year-old children and adolescents who were treated at the University Clinic for Paediatric and Adolescent Surgery in Graz over a three-year period.

In Africa, a gazelle flees from a lion, running for its life. It can attain speeds of up to 90 kilometres per hour. A person can sit in a machine and exceeds the 100-kilometre per hour speed limit. However, he is not driving at these speeds in an attempt to save his life, but rather puts it in danger under the worst circumstances.

These events illustrate an important difference – of which we are perhaps not always aware – between humans and animals. Humans strive to attain these speeds for pure pleasure; they can become addicted to it. Animals, on the other hand, reach these speeds simply to survive. And because attaining these speeds requires a lot of energy, animals also rarely exert themselves to this extent.

The invention or discovery of the wheel ultimately made it possible for man to achieve a speed of motion that exceeded his natural capabilities by far. Using his own power, a man can reach and maintain a maximum speed of around 40 km/h for a short time. The average speed he reaches when walking is around 5 km/h; cycling, around 20 km/h; riding a moped, 40 km/h; and when driving a car, despite the enormous power of the engine, this speed is normally only between 60 to 70 km/h. If the average speed changes only slightly, despite the enormous technical effort involved (contrary to expectations), the motorised power can undoubtedly provide enormous endurance.

Unlike the wheel, the discovery of which can be traced back to around 3,500 years before Christ, the discovery of motorised transport — both based on a combustion engine and on electricity – occurred at the end of the 19th century. The addiction to "speed" had flourished in the early 20th century. People tried to achieve new speed records with racing cars that were increasingly modified and improved, mostly by installing aircraft engines. Andy Green, a British military pilot, has held the Outright World Land Speed Record since 1997; he reached a speed of 1,228 km/h and was the first to break the sound barrier with a car.

But are humans even designed for such speeds? Let's take a closer look at human physiology. If a man experiences a fall while walking or running, and is not completely unlucky, then they will undoubtedly be able to survive the fall. If they fall from a height, the survival factor depends on the factors of the height, the ground conditions and the physical point of impact. An impact force of around 50 km/h can be compared to a fall from the third floor (i.e. from a height of around ten metres). This kind of fall height, however, will still not cause us too much discomfort. In addition to human physiology, there is another important factor in humans that controls artificially generated speed: psychomotor development. This can be divided into two dimensions: the relative level of development, which depends on age, and the absolute potential for development, which is understood as the maximum development of the factors and skills that are necessary to control speed.

If we compare the human development an ancient hominid, such as *Australopithecus*, and modern humans, *Homo sapiens*, we have to admit that there has not been much great progress: In the areas of sensory perception and motor skills, there has in fact been regression rather than progress. But if we compare our environments, enormous changes in technology have taken place. In the chain of technical elements, man is the most fragile and unstable component. He is, without a doubt, the weakest link in the chain extending from the Neolithic to the Industrial Revolution.

So, we can provide an overview: Humans are designed to reach speeds of around 40 km/h. However, this is a top speed that a human being can only maintain over a short distance, such as the world record for the 100-m sprint. If consider the running speed of messengers or runners (i.e. military couriers) as a measure, the human being moves forward at an endurance speed of 10 to 15 km/h. If the person experiences a fall in the process, this will at least not end fatally. However, the speed at which a person falls or hits the ground above this limit requires the resistance of the human body itself to be improved, so that accidents experienced at

artificially achieved higher speeds can also be survived. Here too, however, it should be noted that safety technology can achieve more than the human body can ultimately withstand in terms of deceleration. In Formula 1 racing, for example, the monocoques are able to absorb crash forces at 300 km/h and protect the human body, but a racing driver will normally not survive the forces that occur when decelerating from 300 km/h to 0.

If we take a look at the animal kingdom, we see a different picture. No other creature in the zoological cosmos travels at a speed that surpasses its immediate needs and perception. The speed at which animals fly does not depend on their size, aerial technique, or muscle strength. Bumblebees, for example, meander through the air at a contemplative 0.13 kilometres per hour, although they could fly twenty times as fast. The reason for this gentle pace during bumblebee flight is that bumblebees choose their speed to match their perceptual speed.

According to historical documents, the development of cycling devices for individual locomotion can be dated back to 1817 in the case of bicycles, and even back to the middle of the 18th century, in the case of Inlineskates. Ultimately, these two developments formed the basis for all current locomotion devices: We examine the incidence of accidents with these devices on the basis of their "modern design".

An analysis of the traffic accident statistics for the years 2015 to 2017 shows 16,218 incidents occurred in the 0 to 16-year age group, 47 of which killed children and adolescents. In contrast, 87% experienced slight injuries. Another 4,794 persons were uninjured. With regard to the form of mobility, around 50% were modal forms, which are the subject of this study; and almost three-quarters of these are mopeds/motorbikes.

Ultimately, 215 accidents involved some form of play or sports equipment (boards, Inlineskates, micro-scooters, children's bicycles), 2,014 involved bicycles and 6,927 involved mopeds and motorbikes. Just under 10% of these traffic accidents occurred on the way to school. In principle, these were traffic accidents that naturally occur, although the special situation that arises when the person with a mobility device is in a group with other children or when the event occurs during rush hour is quite demanding.

The ease with which scooters or boards can be transported results in a higher proportion of accidents occurring either on the way to or from school with these means of transport as compared to other forms of traffic interaction.

Significantly, conspicuous concomitant factors or causes of accidents are distraction and the disregard of regulations/prohibitions in the case of bicycles; in the case of small mobility devices, conflicts with pedestrians often contribute to accidents.

Every year, more than 15,000 children and adolescents aged between 0 and 16 years are medically treated at the University Clinic for Paediatric and Adolescent Surgery in Graz after they have been involved in an accident. About 1,200 of these children and adolescents have accidents with one of the mobility devices mentioned in this study. Thus, the study-specific case numbers make up 7.54% of the total number of post-accident treatments annually. A total of 3,538 specific mobility devices were included in the study. The bicycle makes up the largest share with 43%, followed by the moped / motorbike with a share of 23.3%.

In the final analysis, locomotion with wheeled devices means locomotion at artificially generated speeds, an aspect that is especially attractive to boys. This is why an increased proportion of accidents involving boys was found in this study. As expected, the average age of the children and adolescents involved in accidents was 10.67 years; when the results are examined in detail, this is up to 2.5 years older than the general treatment age.

The monthly distribution of the case numbers clearly indicates that the mobility devices examined in this study were mainly used in good weather ("warmer season"), when the temperatures were not too cool. Although the general number of treatments declines on the weekend, the case numbers for our mobility devices remained more or less constant throughout the week.

Only just under 3% of the devices studied were powered by an electric motor, and this group consisting almost exclusively of the hoverboard. It can, therefore, be concluded that locomotion assisted by electric motors is only of secondary importance for children.

We define engine power as referring to power provided by a combustion engine and, thus, primarily to engines in mopeds. Our results indicate that the e-moped is not very relevant for young people. Depending on its range, it would certainly be less useful on the weekend.

Muscle power for locomotion is still very important for children, with bicycles accounting for the largest share of non-motorised devices.

The most popular device used by the youngest children included in the study is undoubtedly the push-car (also known as a bobby car), the foot-propelled bicycle (i.e. balance bicycle) as a sensible precursor to more advanced cycling (i.e. pedal bike) and the tricycle. If we examine the transition between the middle to the older age groups, we see that the micro-scooter, the bicycle and all kinds of boards – including the hoverboard – are typical e-devices used by children and young adolescents. Finally, we see that the moped represents the third level of acceleration or speed in young people's locomotion, whereby the moped is logically used almost exclusively in road traffic.

Children and adolescents are most frequently injured in a single fall, which accounted for 87% of all accidents in the study. The traffic accident and the injury due to or by the mobility device both accounted for a single-digit percentage of the accidents.

If we look at the mode of propulsion for the mobility devices involved in the accidents by age group, the differences are significant in all categories. Muscle-powered devices predominated in the youngest age group, whereas motorised (sc. internal combustion engine) were more important among the older adolescents. The involvement of a device with an electric motor was significantly more common in the transition-age group.

If we break down the results by gender, we see that girls are significantly more likely to be involved in accidents involving e-powered and motorised devices, whereas boys are more likely to be involved in accidents involving muscle-powered devices.

Devices propelled by diving or swaying movements, as seen with boards or scooters, were involved in the same share of the accidents as devices powered by electric or combustion engines. Almost half of the kinetic energy results from pushing motions, which mainly involves bicycles (i.e. pedalling). As the child gets older and their motor skills improve, their use of mobility devices that require diving or swaying movements for propulsion decreases, while their use of devices that require pedalling (in conjunction with balance when cycling) increases. Motorised mobility device use is most pronounced and common in accidents involving older adolescents.

"Steering and sitting" as the handling mode of the mobility device in accidents is clearly preferred by children and young adolescents. The accidents most frequently seem to be due to the motor development in the youngest group, but to be due to the type of device used by

the older group. "Standing and steering" as well as only "standing" are - relatively speaking - preferred among the transition-age and older adolescents.

More than 85% of the devices allow the user to hold onto the handlebars with their hands, which helps them to keep their balance, but also results in them using different defensive manoeuvres when they fall than a person who is riding a device where their hands are free would use.

In the present study, 35% of injuries were categorised as serious injuries. This also corresponds to the large general accident group. However, this proportion differs depending on the mobility device used. Of all injured parties, 3% have to be admitted to hospital. This clearly shows that a serious injury does not necessarily result in hospitalisation.

The "upper extremities" are the parts of the body that are most frequently affected by an injury. This also corresponds to the typical accident pattern seen in a fall when a defensive manoeuvre is made. The "head" – unfortunately usually unprotected – and the "lower extremities" are each affected by an injury in one-quarter of the cases.

The child riding a balance bike experiences significantly more serious injuries (38.1%) than children and adolescents on the bicycle or moped. This can be explained by more frequent head injuries and especially the fractures that are suffered in the upper extremities.

Children and adolescent who were involved in accidents on e-powered devices (56.9 %) and where the handling position was "standing" (47.7 %) have a significantly high proportion of serious injuries.

Serious injuries are significantly more likely on the "upper extremities", with a proportion of 60%. This is mainly due to the large number of fractures suffered in this region of the body, which are caused by the high accident energy due to the speed, combined with the sometimes greater fall height and the defensive manoeuvres made, if inadequate protective equipment was used.

An analysis of the mode of propulsion did not produce further results despite its significance. The method of handling the device, however, produced further results. We could show, for example, that having the hands free gave the rider more opportunities to make defensive manoeuvres. Of course, these kinds of manoeuvres were also associated with more fractures, but also with fewer head injuries.

An analysis of the mode of propulsion and the injured body regions shows, above all, that motorised mobility results in more injuries to several body regions due to the higher accident energy involved.

Various kinds of protective equipment that could prevent serious injuries are available for use with the mobility devices under investigation.

As has been proved in many studies, the use of a helmet provides a great opportunity to reduce the severity of head injuries and craniocerebral trauma.

Due to the current COVID-19 situation, we refrained from interviewing parents in this study. Therefore, we are dependent on the (in part) very rudimentary documentation available when recording the helmet-wearing rates.

Unfortunately, we have the least reliable information about the helmet-wearing rate among small children riding bikes. We are certain that the children wore or did not wear a helmet in a (measly) 4% of the cases. For pedal bicycles, we unfortunately found that the data were uncertain in nearly 70% of the cases; however, the rate of wearing helmets is at least twice as high as the rate of not wearing helmets in this group. Adolescents who used motorised two-wheeled vehicles (i.e. mopeds and motorbikes) – simply because of the legal requirements – wore helmets almost 100% of the time.

The average age of children experiencing a mild head injury is very young. This means that, although the younger children often neglect to wear a helmet, the head injuries are also rather minor, as the accident energy is only moderate due to the speed and fall height.

The severe head injury most often affects children around the age of 10. We also see an average number of children of this age refusing to wear a helmet. Because these children are usually travelling at higher speeds, they experience more severe injuries without head protection. In this study, the children who wore helmets were older due to the fact that they rode mopeds, and it was compulsory to wear helmets. Nevertheless, the effect is quite clear in that this group experienced few head injuries.

If we examine the injury statistics for many of our mobility devices, many (serious) head injuries can be avoided if the user wears a helmet. Obviously, the accident energy is being underestimated, on the one hand, but the potential for a user to experience an accident on the mobility device is also underestimated, as the device may initially appear relatively harmless.

By comparing the proportion of serious head injuries and the documented number of children who wore helmets, we can calculate a quotient for the impact of wearing a helmet.

This quotient is below 0.5 in moped (adolescents are required by law to wear helmets) and mountain bike riders (children and adolescents are usually aware of the risk and generally wear more protective equipment) and, thus, the quotient in the very good range. For bicycle riders, the quotient is calculated at 0.96; although children up to the age of 12 are formally and legally required to wear a helmet, no fines are given. The risk of experiencing a head injury when using micro-scooters and hoverboards is underestimated by both children and their parents, although the children in this age group are normally influenced more by their peer group than by the parents. In addition, the parents seriously underestimate the risk of head injuries when children use balance bikes or push-cars.

By performing uni- and multivariate analyses, we could derive certain correlations between the predictor variables. We identified types of clusters on the basis of demographic parameters and accident parameters by performing an additional cluster analysis (Ward method). Four types of clusters were identified, which can be described as follows:

- Type 1 is composed mainly of children up to 10 years of age who have been involved in an accident with a small bicycle which requires steering and standing handling and is driven by pushing movements. Specifically, these devices are rollers (41%), scooters (21%), bicycles (19%), ride on cars (bobby cars) (13%), tricycles (5%) and pedal cars (0.2%).
- Within the type 2 cluster, we find mainly male children and adolescents in the age groups up to 14 years of age who have had accidents with a two-wheeled vehicle that is propelled by muscle power by pedalling, which requires steering and sitting handling and where the hands are firmly connected to the device. These include bicycles (94%), mountain bikes (6%) and e-bikes (0.2%). The main injury modes are injuries on exercise equipment and individual falls.
- Type 3 is composed of children and adolescents who have been involved in an accident, especially with a small bicycle which requires standing handling and where either (or both) hand(s) can be used. These include skateboards (33 %), hoverboards (17 %), roller skates (15 %), Inlineskates (14 %), longboards (9 %), wave boards (7 %), unicycles (3 %), penny boards (1 %), e-scooters (0.8 %), Segways (0.6 %), e-boards (0.2 %) and children's mopeds (0.2 %).
- Within the type 4 cluster, young people aged 15 and 16 are the most likely to have been involved in a road accident while riding a moped (94%), motorbike (4%) or quad bike (1%).

The mobility devices in our study were used by children and adolescents from 0 to 16 years and, thus, can be assigned to a specific time window and development status for these children and adolescents.

Central factors that can prevent accidents, but above all injuries, were identified in this study:

- ✓ Correct environment
- ✓ Do not provide children with age-inappropriate devices
- ✓ Correct device size
- ✓ Protective equipment
- ✓ Correct device maintenance
- ✓ Learn how to use the device properly
- ✓ Parents themselves use the device and set an example

In addition to the involvement of parents – in the sense of protecting small children and creating an intra-family safety culture – all members of society, of course, are responsible for contributing to the education of growing children and adolescents accordingly and for providing them with alternative ideas for using these devices and reacting appropriately in a (potentially) dangerous situation.

Intelligent and responsible accident prevention strikes the right balance between "protect vs. educate" and "as much as necessary vs. as much as possible", depending on child's age and situation.

Ultimately, understanding how to assess risk is a central skill that children must acquire in order to effectively reduce risk, that is, achieve a "healthy" balance between safety and risk, prohibition and permission, and requirement and ability.

This concept also needs to be integrated into the explicit lessons about and teaching principles related to "traffic, safety and mobility education" in schools.

4.8 Ablenkung - Distraction

Unaufmerksamkeit und Ablenkung sind vielfach Ursachen für Unfälle und Verletzungen. Dies betrifft nicht nur den Straßenverkehr, auch im Sport, bei Freizeitaktivitäten und im Haushalt ist eine uneingeschränkte Aufmerksamkeit auf die Tätigkeit, auf die "Sache", unumgänglich. Die

Umgebung hält sowohl optische als auch akustische Reize bereit, die unsere Aufmerksamkeit fordern und letztlich auch abschweifen lassen.

Eine aktive Teilnahme am Straßenverkehr, ob als Kraftfahrer*in, Fahrradfahrer*in oder Fußgänger*in, erfordert jederzeit die volle Konzentration auf das Verkehrsgeschehen. Eine kurze Unaufmerksamkeit kann unter Umständen nicht nur zu gefährlichen Verkehrssituationen oder riskanten Fahrmanövern, sondern auch zu schlimmen Unfällen führen.

Etwa 90 Prozent der Informationen aus unserer Umwelt nehmen wir als Momentaufnahmen über unsere Augen wahr. Ohne diese Bilder sind wir praktisch im "Blindflug" unterwegs. Auch akustische Reize helfen uns beim Orientieren im Straßenverkehr.

Ablenkung betrifft allerdings nicht nur den Fahrer*in eines Fahrzeugs, der sich durch interne oder externe Einflussfaktoren ablenken lässt. Auch Fußgänger*innen und Radfahrer*innen sind von Ablenkung betroffen, die das Risiko eines Verkehrsunfalls erhöhen können.

Generell ist Ablenkung nicht gleich Unaufmerksamkeit, denn es gibt einen entscheidenden Unterschied. Unaufmerksamkeit ist in der Regel intrinsisch motiviert, d.h. von der Person selbst ausgehend, wohingegen Ablenkung durch äußere Faktoren wie z.B. Lärm entstehen kann.

Typischerweise zollen wir Menschen großen, farbigen Reizen, die sich vielleicht auch noch bewegen, mehr Beachtung. Die Aufmerksamkeit eines Kindes oder Jugendlichen wird nicht immer auf das in der aktuellen Verkehrssituation "wichtige" Element gelenkt, sondern unterliegt Störungen und Ablenkungen, die durch die aktuelle Interessenslage und Gefühlsstimmung beeinflusst werden.

Aufmerksamkeit ist keine Fähigkeit, die Kinder a priori mit in die Welt bringen, sondern ein Reifungsprozess und eine Haltung, die sie beim Spielen und in der Schule lernen.

Konzentration ist nur ein Teilbereich von Aufmerksamkeit. Konzentriert ist, wer sich über einen längeren Zeitraum auf eine begrenzte Aufgabe oder einen Gegenstand fokussieren kann.

Wurde von einer "Sache" die Aufmerksamkeit erregt, kommt es zu einer Phase der Konzentration, in der sich eine Person mit der "interessanten Sache" beschäftigen. Dies muss jedoch im Sinne der Verkehrssicherheit nicht die akute Gefahrensituation sein.

Kognitive Flexibilität und Inhibition sind wichtige Bestandteile unseres exekutiven Systems bzw. der kognitiven Kontrolle. Die kognitive Flexibilität ermöglicht den Fokus der

Aufmerksamkeit zu wechseln, sich schnell auf neue Situationen einzustellen und verschiedene Perspektiven einzunehmen. Inhibition wiederum ist die Fähigkeit, spontane Impulse, also Ablenkungen zu unterdrücken, Aufmerksamkeit willentlich zu lenken und Störreize auszublenden.

In der österreichischen Verkehrs-Unfalldatenbank UDM sind für die Jahre 2018 und 2019 154.911 Datenzeilen vorhanden. Diese beinhalten alle an einem Verkehrsunfall beteiligten Personen. Eine Eingrenzung auf verletzte und getötete Personen führt zu einer gefilterten Datenbasis von 92.505 Fällen. Diese gliedern sich in 91.670 verletzte und 835 getötete Personen.

Für die Steiermark sind in der Statistik insgesamt 13.838 verletzte und getötete Personen in diesem Zeitraum ausgewiesen.

Da mitfahrende Personen in einem PKW, in einem öffentlichen Verkehrsmittel oder auf einem Moped der lenkenden Person letztlich ausgeliefert sind, wurde die Datenbasis für die Analyse des Faktors "Unaufmerksamkeit, Ablenkung" auf die aktiven Verkehrsteilnehmer eingeschränkt. Am gesamten Verkehrsunfallgeschehen waren somit 75.468 (81,6 %) aktive Verkehrsteilnehmer*innen (Lenker und Fußgänger) und 17.037 (18,4 %) passive (Mitfahrer, Insassen) beteiligt.

In der UDM sind zwölf Faktoren in der Variablen der vermuteten Hauptunfallursache möglich. In unserer vorliegenden Analyse ist der Fokus auf "Unachtsamkeit, Ablenkung" gelegt.

Für Österreich beträgt der Faktor "Unachtsamkeit, Ablenkung" bei den aktiven Unfallbeteiligten 33,8 %, für die Steiermark ist dieser mit 30,8 % etwas niedriger.

Der Wert "Unachtsamkeit, Ablenkung" ist beim vermutlichen Hauptunfallverursacher mit 37,1 % weitaus höher als beim Betroffenen mit 30,4 %.

Unfälle im Ortsgebiet (Unfallanteil von 60,9 %) und im Freiland unterscheiden sich mit einem Anteil von 33,3 % zu 34,6 % bei "Unachtsamkeit, Ablenkung" nur geringfügig. Bei den Straßenarten ist der Ablenkungsanteil bei der Autobahn mit rund 38 % am größten. Offensichtlich verleitet die großzügige Straßenanlage und eher monotone Fahrsituation zu einer Unterschätzung der notwendig darzubietenden Achtsamkeit.

Eine Analyse der Fortbewegungsart zeigt, dass die Radfahrer*innen die größten Ablenkungsanteile aufweisen. Die vermeintlich einfache Art der Fortbewegung und Routine bedingen offensichtlich ein Abschweifen der Gedanken und Aufmerksamkeit.

Bei den Fußgänger*innen sehen wir sehr große Unachtsamkeitswerte beim sogenannten Unfallopfer. Und hier liegt auch das große Potential der Verkehrssicherheit, wobei jedoch die Fußgänger*innen insgesamt "mitspielen" müssen. Denn der Fußgänger*in ist in punkto Übersicht und aufgrund des langsamen Fortbewegungstempos eindeutig im Vorteil.

Die Gruppe Scooter weist einerseits hohe Ablenkungsanteile auf, andererseits ist auch das durchschnittliche Unfallalter in einem Bereich, wo Entwicklung und mangelnde Verkehrsroutine eindeutig in das Unfallgeschehen hineinspielen. Dasselbe trifft auch auf die Gruppe Moped zu.

Eine reduzierte Betrachtung nur auf den sogenannten Hauptunfallverursacher macht deutlich, dass es beim Einstieg in die mobile Verkehrsteilnahme durch Überforderung und mangelndem Risikobewusstsein plus Unterschätzung der Komplexität zu großen Problemen kommt, wenn es gilt, die Aufmerksamkeit der Verkehrssituation zu widmen und nicht sich selbst und seinem "Kampf" mit dem Fortbewegungsgerät, welche aufgrund der motorisierten Fortbewegung bei Moped und Pkw mit dem Tempo die Ausübenden überraschen und überfordern.

Mangelnde Routine mit dem Gerät, mit Verkehr und noch immer auch mit sich selbst in den Teenagerjahren sind schwankende Fundamente, welche die Verkehrssicherheit nicht stabil stützen können.

Bei einem Verkehrsunfall wurden in den Jahren 2018 und 2019 insgesamt 5.628 Kinder im Alter bis zum 14. Lebensjahr verletzt oder getötet. Knapp die Hälfte davon war aktiv im Straßenverkehr unterwegs (n=2.671). Der Werte bei "Unachtsamkeit, Ablenkung" liegt bei 34,7 %, was aufgrund des kindlichen Alters und des noch nicht abgeschlossenen Entwicklungsprozesses nicht überrascht.

Auf dem Schulweg der 6 bis 15-jährigen Kinder und Jugendlichen verunfallten in Österreich in den Jahren 2018 und 2019 insgesamt 1.190 Personen. Eine Differenzierung und Reduktion auf die aktive Verkehrsteilnahme umfasst letztendlich 940 im Straßenverkehr auf dem Schulweg verletzte und getötete Schulkinder. Der Wert "Unachtsamkeit, Ablenkung" ist beim Schülerunfall mit 28,7 % um fast zehn Prozentpunkte niedriger als beim allgemeinen Verkehrsunfall dieser Altersgruppe.

Eine Ursache für diesen niedrigen Wert beim Schülerunfall könnte die Tatsache sein, dass gerade in der Früh eine erhöhte Aufmerksamkeit bei den motorisierten Verkehrsteilnehmer*innen vorhanden ist, und, dass um die Schulen mit Tempo 30 auch eine fehlerverzeihende Verkehrsumgebung mit kurzem Anhalteweg vorhanden ist. Zusätzlich ist die Exposition im Verkehr durch "Zubringerdienste" – sei es mit Öffis, sei mit Elterntaxi – nur kurz.

Bei rund der Hälfte der Schulwegunfälle liegt die vermutete Hauptunfallursache beim Kind selbst. Hier sind vor allem die Kategorien "Fehlverhalten des Kindes als Fußgänger" und "Vorrangverletzung" – beides machen in Summe rund 50 % aus – vorzufinden.

Ist das Schulkind bei einem Unfall nicht der Hauptunfallverursacher, so ist die vermutete Hauptunfallursache zu rund 50 % eine Vorrangverletzung (auch gegenüber einem Fußgänger). Unachtsamkeit sind bei beiden Gruppen in ähnlich hohem Anteil vorhanden.

Die Analyse der Unfalldatenbank der Univ. Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendchirurgie Graz in den Jahren 2015 bis 2020 führte nur wenigen Patient*innen zu einem Treffer. Insgesamt konnte in 61 Fällen eine Übereinstimmung mit unserem Suchkriterium erzielt werden. Die n-Zahl ist an der Klinik letztendlich sehr klein und spiegelt bei Weitem nicht die gesamte Dimension wider. Dennoch lässt sich aus den Zahlen ein absehbarer Trend ableiten, nämlich, dass die Problematik bei Kindern und Jugendlichen von Jahr zu Jahr größer wird. Es haben sich also die Zahlen binnen drei Jahren verdoppelt.

Als Konsequenz aus dem Vorfall führte die Variable "Unfallkategorie" zu 44 % zu einem Unfall und zu mehr als der Hälfte der Fälle zu einer Verletzung. In einer groben Kategorisierung findet sich das Handy als unfallverursachendes oder verletzungsverursachendes Objekt in vier von fünf Fällen.

In acht Fällen wurde die Ablenkung nicht näher beschrieben. In sieben Fällen führte diese Ablenkung zur Verletzung der abgelenkten Person selbst.

Die Ablenkung einer Aufsichtsperson betraf in den drei Fällen immer Säuglinge.

Der Suchbegriff "Handy" führte zu 49 Treffern in unserer Datenbank, die letztendlich in einer breiten Art von Verletzungen involviert waren. 13mal war das Handy Ursache für Überlastungsschmerzen in den Fingern oder verursachte eine schmerzhafte Sehnenscheidenentzündung aufgrund exzessiver Verwendung. Auffällig in dieser Kategorie ist, dass in 12 Fällen Mädchen betroffen waren. In 16 Fällen (44,4 %) war das Handy die

Ursache für den Unfall mit nachfolgender Verletzung, in 20 Fällen war das Handy für die Verletzung ursächlich.

Bei der Fülle von Informationen, die wir im Straßenverkehr aufnehmen und verarbeiten müssen, läuft das Gehirn ständig auf Hochtouren. Allerdings sind sowohl seine Aufnahmekapazität als auch seine Leistungsfähigkeit begrenzt: Unter optimalen Bedingungen können wir maximal 7 bis 8 Sachverhalte gleichzeitig erfassen und auswerten. Ein Überangebot erzeugt Stress und das Gehirn trifft eine Auswahl. Und diese Auswahl ist zufällig und nicht hierarchisch reduziert auf Unfallgefahren und Verletzungsrisiken. Bei Kindern kommt noch erschwerend hinzu, dass ein Bewusstsein für Sicherheit und Risiko erst mit und nach der Pubertät ausgebildet ist.

Die Mehrheit der Unfälle wird durch Fahrfehler verursacht, wie Unaufmerksamkeit und nicht angepasste Geschwindigkeit sowie durch Unerfahrenheit, Müdigkeit oder Alkoholeinfluss. Deshalb braucht es ein stärkeres Sicherheitsbewusstsein bei den Lenker*innen. Auch bei ausreichender Fahrerfahrung und voller Fahrtüchtigkeit lassen sich Fahrfehler nicht gänzlich ausschließen. Deshalb sollte eine Straßenanlage möglichst so beschaffen sein, dass Fahrfehler keine schwerwiegenden Folgen haben (Prinzip der fehlerverzeihenden Straße).

Eine fehlerverzeihende Verkehrsinfrastruktur ist die Basis für eine Verbesserung der Verkehrssicherheit, eine fehlerverzeihende und somit fehlerkompensierende Aufmerksamkeit ermöglicht dahingehend jedoch erst den Durchbruch. Denn nicht nur die sogenannten Hauptunfallverursacher sind zu einem Drittel vor einem Crash unaufmerksam oder abgelenkt, sondern auch die sogenannten Nicht-Hauptunfallverursacher, also die Unfallopfer, sind es ebenso. Daher liegt in einer Verkehrslandschaft mit Achtsamkeit und Aufmerksamkeit bei beiden Unfallbeteiligten noch ein großes Potential für die Verkehrssicherheit.

Ganz gleich, ob wir als Auto-, Motorrad- oder Fahrradfahrer*in oder als Fußgänger*in unterwegs sind: Unsere Aufmerksamkeit im Straßenverkehr ist jederzeit gefordert.

4.9 An Overview of Bus & Tram Accidents

Using public transport is one of the safest ways to get from point A to point B. Especially in inner-city areas, passengers on public buses or trams only rarely experience serious or even fatal injuries if an accident occurs. At the same time, the size of the public transportation vehicles poses a correspondingly high risk of serious injury to unprotected road users who are travelling on foot, by bicycle, or by moped.

In order to determine what proportion of traffic accidents involve public transportation, i.e. buses and trams, and which road users are affected by them and how, statistical data on traffic accidents in Austria (UDM – figures from Statistics Austria) for the years 2018 and 2019 were analysed quantitatively. In addition, data extracted from records stored in the accident database of the University Clinic for Paediatric and Adolescent Surgery Graz were analysed qualitatively.

The UDM accident database contains 154,911 lines of data for the years 2018 and 2019. These contain data on all persons involved in a road accident. If one narrows the dataset down to those persons who were injured or killed, a dataset of 92,505 cases is obtained.

Since passengers travelling in a car, with public transport, or on a moped are ultimately at the mercy of the person driving, the data can be further refined to include active and passive road users.

In the two years examined, 75,468 (81.6%) active road users (drivers and pedestrians) and 17,037 (18.4%) passive road users (passengers) were involved in road accidents.

For the two-year period of our study, a search of the UDM revealed a total of 1,859 accidents involving at least one public transport bus or tram. In the same period, 43,031 road accidents in which personal injuries were sustained occurred in Austria. This means that public transport was involved in 4.3% of all road accidents that resulted in personal injuries.

In these 1,859 accidents that involved public transport, at least one person was injured; in 1,837 cases, uninjured persons (mostly public transport passengers or car occupants) were also recorded in the UDM. In total, 5,226 persons were recorded in the accident statistics.

Every second person who was injured in a public transport accident was a passenger in a public transport vehicle. When an incident with a public transport vehicle occurred, the unprotected road users usually suffered serious injuries; this number is comprised of 10% pedestrians, 3% cyclists and 1% moped riders.

The highest frequency of accidents involving pedestrians on public transport is found in the age group of 10- to 19-year-olds; the highest frequency of accidents involving cyclists is found in the age group of 10- to 81-year-olds, and the highest frequency of accidents involving moped riders is found in the age group of 15- to 19- year-olds.

For 541 people, the cause of injury was a fall that occurred on public transport, a cause which was specifically described in the UDM. If such falls are considered by age group, they pose the greatest risk of injury to senior citizens, an injury that is often very unpleasant at this age. In one-third of the accidents, public transport was recorded in the statistics as the presumed main cause of the accident. When the accidents involved pedestrians and cyclists, two-thirds of the accidents were caused by the pedestrian. Regarding moped accidents, the statistics show that both involved parties were equally at fault.

Riding in public transport is one of the safest ways to participate in traffic. When considering accidents that occur with other road users in a typical public transport route network and, namely, in the local area (at speeds of up to 50 km/h), the equipment mass is so great that the risk of injury mainly increases for unprotected road users near the public transport.

The relative risk of experiencing a minor injury is almost zero for a driver of a vehicle in the event of an accident. Pedestrians also experience much lower risks of sustaining mild injuries than they would if they were involved in a general traffic accident. On the other hand, the relative risk for cyclists and moped riders increases sharply.

The relative risk of serious or fatal injury for a driver of a vehicle is also almost zero in this risk calculation in the event of an accident. It is also lower for a pedestrian than it would be if they were involved in a general traffic accident. In contrast, the relative risk for cyclists increases dramatically.

The analysis of the accident database records from 2015 to 2020 maintained by the University Clinic for Paediatric and Adolescent Surgery Graz revealed 203 cases where a child or adolescent was injured as a public transport user. These did not include cases where the accident occurred in the vicinity of the bus stop – when in the role of a pedestrian, so to speak.

If the total number of accidents is broken down by month, we see that a significant decrease in incidents occurred in the two summer months (i.e. July and August). These findings are in agreement with the frequency with which our primary target group uses public transport, and three peaks are seen in the months of March, September and October.

The age range of our affected patients is 0 to 17 years, with the average age of the injured person being 9.79 years.

Accidents associated with buses and trams are often highly passive in nature; as a passenger, you are unwillingly involved in the accident – even if you can certainly play an active role, especially by holding on to something. Therefore, it is interesting to observe that girls are far more likely to receive injuries in these accidents (58%), despite the fact that boys generally experience a higher share of the total percentage of accidents in this age group.

Of the 203 children and adolescents who were treated at our centre, 15% were ultimately medically diagnosed as seriously injured. No injury could be detected for five (5) children. Among those with serious injuries, 70% sustained fractures which mostly affected the upper extremities. This is the typical outcome of the reflexive grasping reaction which occurs in the event of a fall with subsequent bone fractures due to the high energy of the accident.

Most of the accidents (60%) occurred when the public transport vehicle was driving around a sharp bend or when braking, an action mostly described as emergency braking. In such situations, if the person is caught by surprise in an unstable standing position, fails to grab on to something, or their attention is focused on texting, they can experience a sudden fall. The second-most frequent accidents (25%) involved stumbles or falls that occurred when the person was getting in or mainly when getting out of the vehicle.

An analysis of the age groups according to the accident categories shows that injuries sustained when getting into and out of the vehicle affect the older children and adolescents significantly more often (distraction due to mobile phones?). Falling during turns and braking manoeuvres affects the youngest children most frequently (mostly because the person carrying them falls down or the pram overturns), while primary school children experienced injuries when trying to push through the closing door most frequently.

At the bus and/or tram stop, members of all age groups have the same risk of being hit by an incoming public transport vehicle.

Stability and surefootedness are two important aspects to consider regarding travelling safely as a passenger on public transport.

In order to avoid falls of all kinds, the users of buses and trams are called upon to demonstrate these skills, although the driver can also make a certain contribution with his or her driving behaviour.

Accidents that occur outside the public transport system network with other road users in areas with traffic can be avoided when the person pays attention, demonstrates a knowledge of the rules and reacts passively if their right of way is violated.

4.10 See and be seen. Accidents occurring in blind spots and due to impaired visibility

The blind spot prevents or reduces the driver's ability to see what is happening in that area. Blind spots are areas outside the vehicle that the driver cannot see despite the mirrors. Even though the blind spot is normally associated with so-called 'large' vehicles such as lorries or buses, passenger cars also have blind spots.

Of course, in the case of a lorry, the restriction in visibility is much greater than with a car. And the consequences of the accident, that is, the severity of the injury, are also much greater in a accident that occurs with a lorry.

The first part of the report outlines the different types and sizes of a blind spot with respect to different types of vehicles.

In the following section, typical traffic accidents occurring due to the blind spot are listed as examples from media observations, which reflect the entire range of the problem in real traffic situations. Even though online press reports have been selected at random, they show a representative cross-section of media coverage with the following characteristics:

Predominance of the senior age group

- Large proportion of cyclists
- Frequent accidents involving lorries
- > Excessively frequent fatal outcome
- Choice of words simultaneously excuses and accuses: "... lorry driver did not see the person...". It is never mentioned that the injured or killed person "...did not exercise enough care as a cyclist or pedestrian...".

The current measures enacted to prevent this type of accident range from mirrors and electronic assistance systems on lorries and buses to warning stickers on vehicles. All of these measures are partly prescribed throughout the EU or in specific countries. But what use are warning stickers, for example, if almost every second road user is unfamiliar with the concept of the "blind spot", and up to two-thirds are actively unable to explain it satisfactorily.

The following key area in this report addresses how children's perception of traffic and its dangers develops. The developmental stage of a child and their psychomotor skills determine whether and how a child can recognise and deal with the dangers of everyday life and take preventive measures. The excerpt from a study on traffic perception in primary school aged children shows how children's ability to assess traffic situations with regard to determining whether they are "safe" or "unsafe" changes and underlines the problem that arises due to the developmental steps. The ability to correctly assess these situations only improves towards the end of primary school age (i.e. at 9 and 10 years of age), when a significant change from basic level 1 to basic level 2 assessment skills was noted. Overall, however, only three out of four test examples were correctly recognised.

The younger the children are, the more difficult it is for them to assess danger, and the more important the presence of a car is for the assessment. And if this car cannot be seen due to restricted visibility, then it cannot and will not be used by younger children to assess the potential for danger.

The children have the greatest difficulties when they have to assess situations from their point of view. This shows that, due to their limited line of sight and their incompletely developed ability to consider the entire traffic situation, the ability of primary school aged children to assess such situations still has corresponding limits, which explain the greater risk of misjudgement and potential involvement in an accident. A significant improvement in the

assessment ability occurs only once the children have reached basic level 2 – and this is especially only seen with the 10-year-olds.

Knowledge of these physical and psychological developmental steps in children forms the basis for developing active prevention strategies in road traffic. And this knowledge is associated with the knowledge of what they are already able to do or are not yet able to do. Once the children have reached around the age of 10, one can assume that the main areas of development have matured a great deal. However, the subsequent period of adolescence and the resulting restructuring in the brain will often result in adolescents placing 'Fun & Risk' on top of their list of needs, and the excitation:inhibition ratio in the prefrontal cortex is still reduced, with maturity being fully attained by around the age of 20. Thus, although young people may have sufficient skills and knowledge, their ability to apply and practically use these will still lag behind for some time.

Senses such as sight and hearing are indispensable for accident-free road traffic. They are especially essential for perceiving danger and recognising the attention or distraction levels of other road users.

In humans, seeing is just as innate as hearing, walking and speaking. However, just like the other human abilities, seeing has to be learned first. The eyes of young children are trained month after month.

Even if vision develops normally as the child ages, of course, the children must be taught what things and situations they need to pay particular attention to in road traffic and then, in the next step, how to correctly interpret what they see.

Having good vision, looking in the right directions, and being aware of your surroundings are essential skills for using the road safely.

In the main part of this report, traffic accidents are analysed which are classified as associated with restricted visibility. The traffic accident statistics from Statistics Austria are the source of these data, whereby the accident figures for the years of 2015 to 2019 are used. On an average annually, almost 38,000 accidents occur, resulting in 47,000 injured and 430 killed road users. From among all of the recorded accidents, those in which "seeing and being seen" or the "blind spot" are likely to have made a significant contribution to the accident event were defined and filtered for the following analysis. Ultimately, out of the approximately 186,000 road accidents the occurred from 2015 to 2019, with just under 40,000 relevant accidents on a 5-year average,

21.5% can be attributed to accidents associated with "seeing and being seen" or the "blind spot". It should be noted ahead of time that the term "blind spot" is not used in any of the so-called D-A-CH countries as the accident category (i.e. cause of the accident) in the matrix used to record information about a road accident. Therefore, the road accident statistics can only be interpreted by approximating the accident categories.

From this pool of relevant accidents, 96% could be assigned to the accident category "blind spot", both in terms of traffic accidents that occurred and the people injured and killed. This percentage corresponds to 20% of all accidents that occurred on Austria's roads. Only 4% were more likely to be attributed to the "seeing and being seen" category.

In these 39,968 road accidents, pedestrians, cyclists and moped riders are almost equally affected, each accounting for one-third of the accidents. The people affected and injured in the traffic accident are affected by a passenger car as the other party in the accident 91% of the time. Lorries are involved in 7% of the accidents.

Most accidents (89%) occurred in town, whereby traffic lights were fully operational at the time of the accident in only a small share (11%).

Most of the accidents (85%) occurred during daylight hours.

Overall, we can conclude that an accident that occurs in town due to a problem with "seeing and being seen" or the "blind spot" is usually caused by a car under good light conditions. In the total number of 39,968 accidents, 41,573 persons suffered a (fatal) injury. This higher number is due to the fact that more than one pedestrian or passenger was on a bicycle or moped in some accidents. This ultimately means that more than one person was injured in about 4% of the cases.

The "slightly" or "crumple-zone" impacted road users are pedestrians (36%), cyclists (33%) and moped riders (31%). Users of playground or sports equipment (and especially scooters) account for 1% of all accident victims.

If we take a close look at the age group of children and adolescents (0 to 19 years), we clearly see that children are increasingly exposed to and participate in road traffic as they age. Those most at risk within the "slightly" impacted group are the 15- to 19-year-olds, who have actually been taught a great deal about traffic and have bicycle, moped, or car driving licences.

However, there seems to be a lack of ability to apply this knowledge in real traffic situations, as well as a lack of traffic empathy and consideration, even failing to respect the correct rightof-way rules ("I am in the right!").

Based on the UDM, 77% of the injuries were minor. Serious injuries must be assumed for 22% of the injured persons, and 1 % of the so-called "slightly" impacted road users were fatally injured in an accident in the accident category "seeing and being seen" and the "blind spot". The largest share of fatal injuries (61%) is recorded for pedestrians, and the smallest (1%) is recorded for those using playground and sports equipment.

When examining means of mobility, the highest proportion of fatal injuries (2%) is found among pedestrians, while the lowest proportion (0.5%) is found among cyclists.

If we examine the proportions of those involved in accidents and the proportions related to fatal injuries, we see that pedestrians have a disproportionately high risk of fatal injury. The proportions of accidents experienced while cycling and using play and sports equipment are one-quarter and one-third, respectively, of that experienced by pedestrians.

It is interesting that the pedestrian, as the slowest road user and the one with the greatest and easiest ability to look around, is so often involved in an accident and suffers such a disproportionate number of fatal injuries.

We see the largest share (71%) of fatal injuries in accidents involving passenger cars. If we differentiate the accidents with fatal injuries according to the other party involved in the accident, however, we see that the lorries are involved in 3.8%, while cars are involved in "only" one-quarter, i.e. 0.9%, of accidents. This clearly shows a correlation between fatal injuries and the size or mass of the "strong" other party involved in the accident.

If we compare the relative proportion of 'strong' parties involved in the accident and the total number of accidents, on the one hand, and the number of accidents resulting in fatal injuries, on the other hand, we see that cars and buses (as defined by the ÖVM) are involved nearly equally. The lorry with a ratio of 3.2 and even the tractor with one of 6.0 clearly show the lethal danger posed by these road users due to their size and the dramatic visibility restrictions.

In order to identify anomalies, multivariate statistics were carried out, including the variables

'Weak' road user

- Strong' party involved in the accident
- > Age group
- > Gender
- Severity of injury
- > Turning direction of the 'strong' parties involved in the accident

in the calculations.

RESULTS RELATED TO INJURY SEVERITY

- ✓ As pedestrians, the youngest and oldest age groups show a strong correlation with serious injuries with all accident parties.
- ✓ Among cyclists, the 65+ age group is at high risk of serious injuries.
- ✓ When mopeds are ridden, males of all ages are mainly affected with a high incidence of sustaining serious injuries.
- As expected, the use play and sports equipment (keyword: scooters) in traffic is a big issue the youngest group, and these accidents are accordingly also associated with a high risk of serious injury in this age group.
- ✓ In the case of fatal injuries, a clear correlation is seen with the oldest population group regarding all forms of mobility.

RESULTS RELATED TO THE DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT

- ✓ In collisions with a party that is moving straight ahead, pedestrians are significantly more likely to be affected as persons crossing a lane or as passing immediately in front of the vehicle.
- ✓ Moped riders are particularly at risk when the other party is turning left. This could possibly be due to the fact that they are perceived too late or not at all by the oncoming traffic or that their speed (whether in accordance with the rules or not) is underestimated.
- ✓ Lorries have a higher accident risk when turning right, although they are not the only parties involved in such accidents. The design of the intersection and also how the 'weak' roader user approaches the area are important components that influence the potential danger.

Ultimately, not all accidents that result in fatal or serious injuries can be prevented. There will always be special, individual situations where all problems arise at once. Nevertheless, offering road safety education in schools as well as broadening the training content for the different driving licence classes can make a fundamental contribution to greater road safety and reduce the number of accidents that might occur due to problems with "seeing and being seen" or the "blind spot".

For this reason, we propose the following MEASURES:

- Responsible accident prevention that achieves a balance between "protecting" and "educating".
- Prevention work: effective and efficient that establishes a sensible middling ground between "as much as necessary" and "as much as possible".
- Structured traffic education from 1st to 9th grade
- Teaching topics and content that explain the advantages and disadvantages of different forms of traffic participation and allow people to use traffic areas considerately and mutually.

The traffic, safety and mobility education in school and in driving school should use role play and role reversal methods to help the individual class participants to empathically understand and assess the advantages and disadvantages and the strengths and weaknesses of different forms of traffic participation, as well as basic age-related physical and psychomotor characteristics of other road users, in order to act appropriately to help prevent accidents.

Last but not least, basic risk literacy skills should be taught in a target group-specific form as a preventative measure to achieve a "healthy" balance between safety and risk, prohibition and permission, and requirements and ability.

5. The Safety Highway

Injury prevention projects are based research activities. The basis for the analysis is the Styrian Injury Surveillance System.

5.1 The work process

The Research Center for Childhood accidents analyses medical reports in order to provide indepth, detailed information about traffic accidents involving children and teenagers.

These scientific results are discussed between the Research Center staff and members of the Austrian Committee for Injury Prevention in Childhood (Safe Kids Austria). Projects and initiatives will be developed and carried out with several partners and for specific age groups.

Forschungszentrum für Kinderunfälle





5.2 **Projects on the Safety Highway**

The following projects were carried out by Safe Kids Austria and have been based on scientific research and results.

2018	Parking Deck Hospital
	(local awareness campaign)
2021	Video Workshop High School BG Rein
	(Safe School: local project, high school)
2021 - Ongoing	Keep Eyes Alert - Safety on the Streets
	(toolbox for traffic safety education at school, primary and secondary school)
2021 – Ongoing	eLearning Homepage
	Blended Learning support for traffic safety projects
2022	Sch(I)au voraus – Think Ahead!
	(performance at school, primary school)
2022 - Ongoing	Keep Eyes Alert - Sure-footed on the Road
	(toolbox for traffic safety education at school, primary and secondary school)
2022/2023	The Safety Calendar – Monthly Topic
	(awareness campaign)
2022 - Ongoing	Workshop Trend Sport – Scooter and Inline Skates
	(workshop for traffic safety education, primary school)
2023 - Ongoing	Keep Eyes Alert - Blind Spot Alarm
	(toolbox for traffic safety education, primary and secondary school)

5.3 Parking Deck Hospital

Торіс	Bicycle safety (3 Safety topics at all)
Study	TOGETHER
Research background	Bicycle safety: head injuries and head protection helmet.
	"Be cool, be wise, wear a helmet"
Type of intervention	Local awareness campaign
Toolbox	Teasers to raise awareness on the walls of the ramps and
	information at ticket machines
Spot of action	Parking decks of the Graz hospital
Target group	Hospital visitors
Start	2018
Duration	Ongoing
Contacts	1,500 per day
	Evaluation: 63 % recognized the messages

Protect your head (bicycle safety)



Info boxes at ticket machines





Contact us via



Awareness campaign with three topics



Parking deck from outside



5.4 Video Workshop at High School BG Rein

Торіс	Young Moped Drivers
Study	TOGETHER
	MOPED DRIVING - How Should We Address Moped
	Mobility?
Research background	Young moped drivers are at high risk for traffic accidents
Type of intervention	Local project
Toolbox	Video about moped safety made by students
Spot of action	High school
Target group	Peer to peer: Young moped drivers
Start	2021
Duration	2021
Contacts	1,700 subscribers
Link	BG Rein Sicherheit im Schulalltag GUT. BESSER. MOPED FAHREN - YouTube





BG Rein | Sicherheit im Schulalltag | GUT. BESSER. MOPED FAHREN

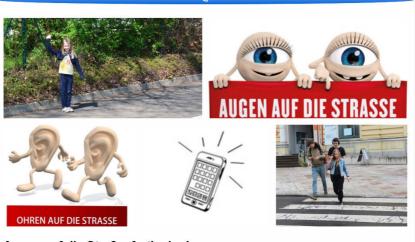
BG Rein 1700 Abonnenten

④ 9 🖓 & Teilen =+ Speichern 🗄

5.5 Keep Eyes Alert - Safety on the Streets

Торіс	Pedestrian safety
Study	Ablenkung - Distraction
Research background	Distraction is one the highest risk factors for traffic accidents.
Type of intervention	Regional / national project
Toolbox	A mix of theory and practice; PPTX-tool and activity guide
Spot of action	Primary and secondary school
Target group	Students from 7 to 12 years of age
Start	2021
Duration	Ongoing
Contacts	Available to all primary (240,000 students) and secondary
	schools (160,000 students) in Austria
Link	Augen auf die Straße, fertig, los! - GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE (grosse-
	<u>schuetzen-kleine.at)</u>





Augen auf die Straße, fertig, los!

Ist doch ganz klar, oder? Wenn du zu Fuß, mit dem Scooter oder mit dem Fahrrad unterwegs bist, musst du immer genau schauen, damit du mögliche Gefahren rechtzeitig erkennst.

CRAZY NOISES: CAN YOU HEAR EACH?

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Kinder	Musik	Verkehr	Telefonat (A	Ambience)
В1 ♥)))	в2 🜒	вз 🜒	в4 🌒	
C1	C2	С3 🌒	C4	Auflösung)
	D2 🌒	D3 🌒	D4	
	E2 🜒	ЕЗ 📢 🔍	E4 📢) (A	Auflösung)
Zum Abspielen auf den Lautsprecher klicken!	F 🌒	Dieses Projekt wird unters	stützt vom Land Steiermark /	Verkehrsressort

CHECK OUT THE DISTRACTION FACTOR! ARE YOU AT RISK?



DISTRACTION? YES OR NO?



GIVE ME A "RED" OR A "GREEN"!



WHAT'S THE BETTER, SAFER WAY?

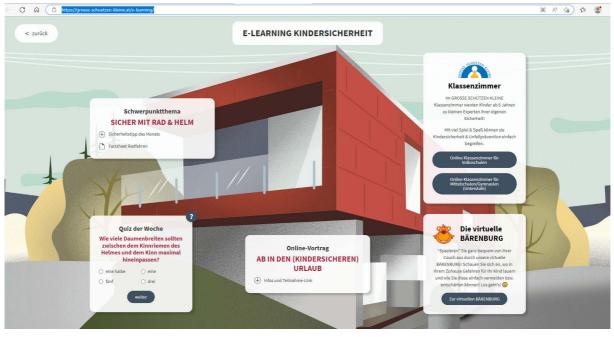


HERE IS OUR SOLUTION!



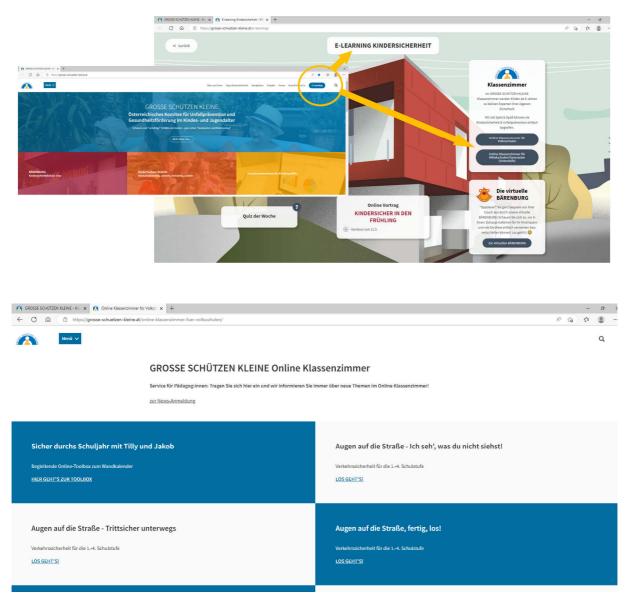
5.6 eLearning Homepage

Торіс	Traffic safety and all fields of safety
Study	COVID-19 - Situation
Research background	COVID-19 resulted in new habits and lifestyles - and
	changed training as well. Lockdowns and lack of face-to-face
	contacts motivated us to transform safety education into
	digital learning.
	Blended learning is still part of our safety projects.
Type of intervention	Digital, national
Toolbox	A mix of methods and various modes of using didactic tools
Spot of action	Online tool
Target group	All age groups
Start	2021
Duration	Ongoing
Contacts	Available to all people in Austria (9 million and beyond)
Link	E-Learning Kindersicherheit - GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE (grosse-schuetzen- kleine.at))



Topic of the month / quiz of the week / online seminars / digital classroom / virtual safety house

ELEARNING DOWNLOAD AREA



Download-Bereich

Name	Dateityp und Größe Sprache
Erklärvideo zum Projekt	PPSX, 24MB
Projekthandbuch inkl. Arbeitsblätter und Sportübungen	PDF, 10MB
Poster mit den Sportübungen zum Aufhängen in der Klasse	PDF, 2MB
Fokusreport "Unfälle im toten Winkel und aufgrund von Sichtbehinderungen"	PDF, 8MB

5.7 Sch(I)au voraus – Think Ahead

Торіс	Traffic safety and other topics
Study	TOGETHER
Research background	Bringing safety information to children appropriately
Type of intervention	local
Toolbox	Performance at school
	Julia, a clown, performs in safe and unsafe ways
Spot of action	Primary school
Target group	Students from 6 to 10 years
Start	2022
Duration	Ongoing
Contacts	Available to 15 schools per year = 3000 pupils/year
	At one school, available to an average of 8 classes and 200
	pupils









5.8 Keep Eyes Alert - Sure-footed on the Road

Торіс	Public transport safety
Study	An Overview of Bus and Tram Accidents
Research background	Using public transport is one of the safest ways to get from
	point A to point B. Stability and surefootedness are two
	important aspects to consider in order to travel safely as a
	passenger on public transport.
Type of intervention	Regional / national project
Toolbox	A mix of theory and practice; PPTX-tool and activity guide
Spot of action	Primary and secondary school
Target group	Students from 7 to 12 years of age
Start	2022
Duration	Ongoing
Contacts	Available to all primary (240,000 students) and secondary
	schools (160,000 students) in Austria
Link	Augen auf die Straße - Trittsicher unterwegs - GROSSE SCHÜTZEN
	KLEINE (grosse-schuetzen-kleine.at)



Sehr geehrte Pädagoginnen und Pädagogen,

in öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln, wie Bus und Straßenbahn, sind Ihre Schülerrinnen im Grunde recht sicher unterwegs. Dennoch verletzen sich mitfahrende Personen immer wieder druch Stürze. Der Sturz im Off bei Kurven und Bremsmanövem ist häufiger als der eigentliche Verkehrsunfall mit einem Bus oder einer Straßenbahn. Aber auch das Einund va. Aussteigen führt zu Stürzen über die Stufen oder zum Stolgern an der Gehsteigkante.

Das Projekt "Augen auf die Straße – Trittsicher unterwegs!" hat zum Ziel, Unfälle in und um öffentliche Verkehrsmittel zu reduzieren. Körperkontrolle und Gangstabilität führen zu mehr Sicherheit im Straßenverkehr sowie natürlich auch beim Sport und im Alltag.

Die folgenden Übungen ermöglichen es ihnen, Sport- und Verkehrserziehungs-Unterricht zu kombinieren – und das alles mit viel Spiel & Spaß für Ihre Schüler:innenl 🕹

Hier sehen Sie zwei Videos zur Projektvorstellung, die Sie gerne auch mit Ihren Schüler:innen anschauen können!

Im zweiten Schritt stehen ihnen alle Erklärvideos zu den einzelnen Übungen hier auf der Seite bzw. in unserer <u>youTube-</u> Playlist zur Verfügung.

Im <u>Projekthandbuch Trittsicher unterwegs</u> finden Sie die ausführliche Beschreibung aller Übungen sowie interessante Hintergrundinfos zum Projekt.

Viel Freude bei der Durchführung des Projekts und danke für Ihre Unterstützung, die Welt für unsere Kinder ein Stück sicherer zu machen! Teaser "Augen auf die Straße – Trittsicher unterwegs"

H A G G G



Trittsicher: Welche Schuhe passen wofür?



Start

POSTER FOR THE CLASSROOM



5.9 The Safety Calendar

Торіс	Traffic safety and other topics
Study	Summary out of all
Research background	Several studies
Type of intervention	Regional project
Toolbox	A calendar in the classrooms encourages pupils to review
	several safety topics. On the backside of the calendar,
	teachers have additional information, ideas and a link to our
	eLearning homepage with more training tasks.
Spot of action	Primary school
Target group	Students from 6 to 10 years of age
Start	2022 / 2023
Duration	One school year
Contacts	Available to all primary schools in our Safe Children
	Communities (1,200 calendar exemplars, 30,000 students,
	daily contact = 200 times/school year)
Link	Schulkalender Monatsübersicht - GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE (grosse-
	schuetzen-kleine.at)













Mit Tilly und Jakob auf dem Weg zur Schule

<text><text><text><text><text>

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* *

Toolbox:

sie auch in die Warnweste, die sie neulich in de bekommen hat. "So muss sich ein Leuchtköfer denkt sie und muss schmuzeln. Und dann geht schon los. Die beiden sind nicht alleine so für wegs. Diel von Jackob Freuden entdeckt Tills Kreuzung, wo mad de Straße überqueren mu it mit denen los?", ruft sie plätzlich und deute



Ein erhellendes Fest -

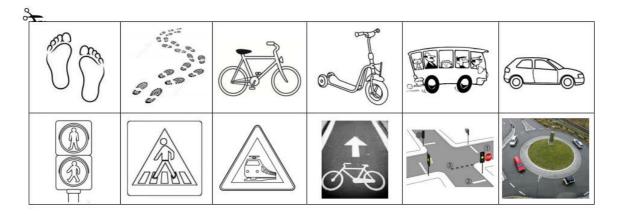
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MEIN SCHULWEG (Ausschneidebogen)

Hier findest du verschiedene Möglichkeiten, wie du in die Schule kommst (z. B. zu Fuß, mit dem Fahrrad, Roller, Auto oder Bus). Zusätzlich kannst du auch verschiedene Verkehrssituationen, die dir auf deinem Schulweg begegnen, ebenfalls ausschneiden und auf deinem Arbeitsblatt "Mein Schulweg" aufkleben.





MEIN SCHULWEG

Name:

Klass

Klasse:

Datum:







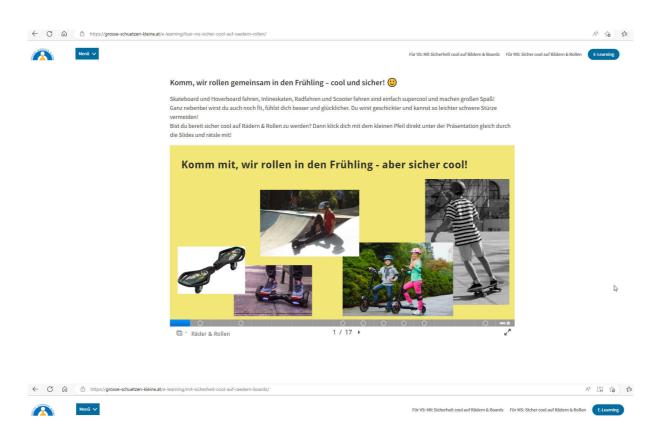




5.10 Children on Wheels

Торіс	Traffic safety and street rules
Study	Children on Wheels - Mobile on Wheels. Muscle + Electric +
	Motor Power
Research background	The severity of the injuries incurred in an accident is directly
	related to the amount of energy involved in the accident. With
	the result of: "artificial" speed means more and more severe
	injuries. Higher speed also mean that more skills and training
	are needed, as well as more protective equipment.
Type of intervention	Regional project
Toolbox	A workshop will take place at school. Additional "theoretical"
	training material is available via the eLearning site.
Spot of action	Primary and secondary school
Target group	Students from 8 to 12 years of age
Start	2022
Duration	Ongoing
Contacts	Available to 15 schools per year
	One school has on average 10 classes and 250 pupils
Link	Für VS: Mit Sicherheit cool auf Rädern & Boards - GROSSE SCHÜTZEN
	KLEINE (grosse-schuetzen-kleine.at)
	Für MS: Sicher cool auf Rädern & Rollen - GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE
	(grosse-schuetzen-kleine.at)





Komm, wir rollen gemeinsam in den Frühling – cool und sicher! 🙂

Skateboard und Hoverboard fahren, Inlineskaten, Radfahren und Scooter fahren sind einfach supercool und machen großen Spaß! Ganz nebenbei wirst du auch noch fit, fühlst dich besser und und glücklicher. Du wirst geschickter und kannst so besser schwere Stürze vermeiden!

Ganz wichtig für deine Sicherheit sind aber auch noch ein paar andere Dinge.

1. Schau dir gleich mal dieses Video an und beantworte die Zwischenfragen! Los geht's!



5.11 Keep Eyes Alert - Blind Spot Alarm

Торіс	Blind spot and visibility
Study	See and be seen. Accidents occurring in blind spots and due
	to impaired visibility
Research background	The blind spot prevents or reduces the driver's ability to see
	what is happening in that area. Blind spots are areas outside
	the vehicle that the driver cannot see despite the mirrors.
	Although the blind spot is normally associated with so-called
	'large' vehicles such as lorries or buses, passenger cars also
	have blind spots.
Type of intervention	Regional / national project
Toolbox	A mix of theory and practice; PPTX-tool and activity guide
Spot of action	Primary and secondary school
Target group	Students from 7 to 12 years of age
Start	2022
Duration	Ongoing
Contacts	Available to all primary (240,000 students) and secondary
	schools (160,000 students) in Austria
Link	Augen auf die Straße - Ich seh', was du nicht siehst! - GROSSE
	SCHÜTZEN KLEINE (grosse-schuetzen-kleine.at)
← C ⋒ (



Augen auf die Straße – Ich seh', was du nicht siehst!

Sehr geehrte Pädagoginnen und Pädagogen,

Im Fokusreport "Unfälle im toten Winkel und aufgrund von Sichtbehinderungen" haben wir im Forschungszentrum für Kinderunfälle des Vereins GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE uns mit Unterstützung des Verkehrsressorts des Landes Steiermark intensiv mit dem Faktor "Toter Winkel und ähnlichen Sichteinschränkungen" bei Kinder- und Jugendunfällen im Straßenverkehr auseinandergesetzt.

Auf diesen Erkenntnissen basierend wurde das Schulprojekt "Augen auf die Straße – Ich seh', was du nicht siehst!" für alle steirischen Schulen der 1. bis 6. Schulstufe entwickelt. Turnübungen, Videos, E-Learning-Aufgaben und Arbeitsblätter ermöglichen es Ihnen, den Themenbreich "Sichteinschränkung" mit Übungen zum Perspektivenwechsel eindrücklich zu veranschaulichen und vielfältig in den Unterricht einfließen zu lassen.



Das Projektteam 😉

Welche Unterlagen und Übungen stehen Ihnen und den Kindern zur Verfügung?

- 1. Erklärvideo zum Projekt (im Download-Bereich ganz unten auf dieser Seite)
- 2. Projekthandbuch (im Download-Bereich ganz unten auf dieser Seite)
- 3. Videos mit Bewegungs- und Sportübungen zur Erhöhung der Verkehrssicherheit für Turnsaal und Klasse (runterscrotten zum nächsten Punkt auf dieser Seite)
- 4. Poster mit den Übungen zum Aufhängen in der Klasse (im Download-Bereich ganz unten auf dieser Seite) 5. Eindrucksvolle, kurze E-Learning-Aufgaben (ür Unterricht oder HO, etwas runterscrollen auf dieser Seite)

Who can see whom? – Simulations based on real accidents.





WHO CAN SEE WHOM? - THIS IS THE REAL SITUATION!

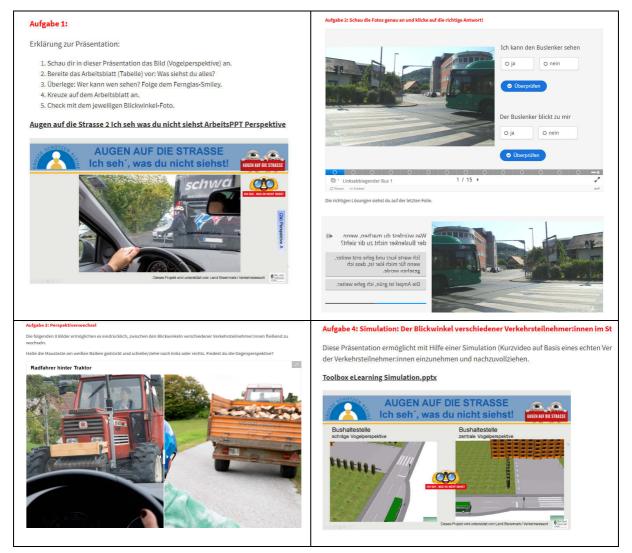






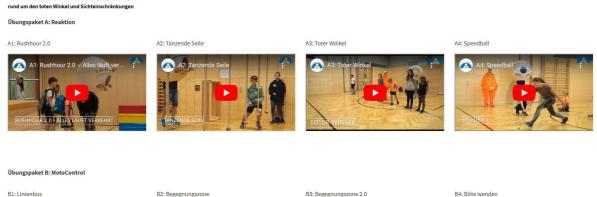
57		STRASSE		STRASSE
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Man kann sehen	sieht	sieht	sieht	
Mädchen mit Scooter			\checkmark	
Radfahrer			\checkmark	(3) Auflösung
Pkw blau		LEH SER, WAS DU MICHT SERIST		flösur
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Baum		✓		
000000	Dieses Projeł	κt wird unterstützt vom Land St	eiermark / Verkehrsressort	Das Land Steiermark

ELEARNING TASKS



VIDEO-TUTORIAL

Videos zu allen Sport- und Bewegungsübungen



 Sit Linienbus
 B2: Begegnungszone
 B3: Begegnungszone 2.0
 B4: Bitte wenden

 B1: Linienbus
 B2: Begegnungszone
 B3: Begegnungszone 2.0
 B4: Bitte wenden

6. Dissemination

6.1 Scientific Work

Each research activity conducted by the Research Center is normally funded by scientific calls. Therefore, many of the reports will made public by holding a press conference.

IMPRESSIONS

CHILDREN ON WHEELS - MOBILE ON WHEELS. MUSCLE + ELECTRIC + MOTOR POWER









Jetzt werden sie wieder aus Keller und Garage geholt. Sämtliche Sport- und Fortbewegungsgeräte auf Rädern und Rollen – vom Rutschauto, über Scooter, Skates, Boards und Fahrräder bis hin zum Moped. Der Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE hat mit Unterstützung des Landes Steiermark sämtliche Unfälle auf Rädern & Rollen, nach denen D-16-Jährige an der Univ.-Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendchirurgie Graz behandelt wurden, analysiert und daraus die entscheidenden Sicherheitstipps für den Balanceakt zwischen "Risk & Fun" abgeleitet. Ein neues E-Learning-System für Schlier_innen sorgt zudem auch in Coronazeiten für die eindrückliche Kindersicherheits-Wissensvermittlung mit viel Spiel & Spaß.

Aus diesem Anlass laden der

Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE an der Univ.-Klinik für Kinder- u. Jugendchirurgie Graz und das Land Steiermark zum

Pressegespräch

Mit Sicherheit cool unterwegs: Kinderunfälle auf Rädern & Rollen Dienstag, 16. März 2021, 10.00 Uhr am Spielplatz beim Kindersicherheitshaus BÄRENBURG am LKH-Univ.-Klinikum Graz

Auenbruggerplatz 49, 8036 Graz

Ihre Gesprächspartner sind: • Univ.-Prof. Dr. Holger Till

- Präsident Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE, Leiter Kinder- und Jugendchirurgie LKH-Univ.-Kinkum Graz
- Landesrätin MMag.a Barbara Eibinger-Miedl
- Zukunftsressort Land Steiermark
- Dr. Peter Spitzer
- Leiter Forschungszentrum für Kinderunfälle und Generalsekretär Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE
- Elisabeth Fanninger, BA
- BARENBURG Kindersicherheitshaus Graz, E-Learning

Wir freuen uns auf Ihre Zusage unter elisabeth fanninger@uniklinikum.kages.at oder 0316 / 385 13764!

Mit freundlichen Grüßen, Elisabeth Fanninger. BA I Presse- u. Öffentlichkeitsarbeit Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE







Pressemitteilung – 16. März 2021

Kinderunfälle auf Rädern & Rollen: Kopfverletzung und Unterarmbruch typisch – jedoch leicht vermeidbar

Jetzt werden sie wieder aus Keller und Garage geholt: Sport- und Fortbewegungsgeräte auf Rädem und Röllen – vom Rutschauto, über Scoder, Skates, Boards und Fahrräder bis hin zum Moped. Der Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE hat sämtliche Unfalle mit diesen Geräten, die zu einer medizinischen Behandlung von 0-16-Jährigen an der Univ-Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendchirunge Graz geführt haben, analysiert und daraus die entscheidenden Sicherheitstipps für den Balanceakt zwischen Risk & Fun^{*} abgeleitet. Diese Erkenntnisse und Tipps können Schüller_Innen und deren Eltern nun in einem interaktiven E-Learning-System mit viel Spiel & Spaß erleben. Unterstützt wird das Projekt von Land Steiermark.

Pro Kalenderjahr werden an der Univ.-Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendchirurgie in Graz mehr als 15.000 Kinder und Jugendliche im Alter von 0 bis 16 Jahren nach einem Unfall medizinisch versorgt. Rund 10 % davon verunglicken mit einem Bewegungsgerät auf Rädern der Rolien Im Fokusregord "Mobil auf Rädern: Muskel- & Elektro- & Motor-Power bei der kindlichen Fortbewegung auf Rädern" analysierten Dr. Peter Spitzer und Univ.-Prof. Dr. Hölger Till vom Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE alle entsprechenden Unfälle über einen Zeitraum von drei Jahren. Unterstützt wurde die Studie von Landesrätin MMag.⁹ Barbara Eibinger-Miedl.

Unfallopfer sind durchschnittlich elf Jahre alt und zu zwei Drittel Burschen

46 % dieser 3.538 Unfälle von Kindern und Jugendlichen, welche sich im betrachteten Dreijahres-Zeitraum ereignet haben, passierten mit dem Fahrad, gefolgt vom Moped (23 %), dem Microscooter (10 %), sämtlichen Arten von Boards (8 %) und Kleinkind-Geraten wie Rustschaub, Laufrad und Dreirad (6 %). Studienautor Dr. Peter Spitzer: "Fortbewegung mit Radgeräten heißt letztendlich Fortbewegung mit Künstlich erzeugter Geschwindigkett – ein Element, welches die Buben tendenziell verstärkt anspircht. Zwei Drittel der Unfallopfer sind demnach männlich. Die verunfallten Kinder und Jugenlichen sind durchschnittlich happ 11 Jahre alt".

"Klassiker" Unterarmbruch und Kopfverletzung - meist nach Einzelstürzen

In knapp neun von zehn Fällen verletzen sich die Kinder und Jugendlichen bei einem Einzelsturz. Der Verkehrsunfall und die Verletzung am bzw. durch das Gerät machen jeweils nur einen einstelligen Prozentanteil aus. 35 % der Verletzungen mit Rädergeräten fallen unter die Kategorie

Rückfragen Presse: Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE – Österreichisches Komitee für Unfallverhütung im Kindesalter Elisabeth Fanninger, BA I 0316 / 385 13764 I elisabeth fanninger@uniklinikum.kages.at







25.3.2021



Kurier Österreich **KURIER** 17/03/2021 (Täglich) Seite: 16 Land: Österreich Region: Überregional





Unfälle mit Rad- oder Skateboards: Elf Jahre alt, alleine gestürzt, meistens Buben

Klinik analysierte 3.538 Unfälle von Kindern und Jugendlichen: Viele schwere Verletzungen wären durch Schutzausrüstung vermeidbar

Steiermark. Gerade zu Ostern sind sie beliebte Geschenke für Kinder und Jugendliche: Skate- oder Hoverboards und Roller sowie, je nach Alter des Beschenkten, Lauf- und Fahr-Beschenkten, Lauf- um Fahr-räder., Aber unsere wichtigs-te Empfehlung lautet: Rad und Helm gibt es nur im Set⁷, erinnert Kinderchirurg Hol-ger Till daran, die empfohle-ne Schutzausrüstung gleich mitzuschenken. Denn viele schmerzhafte Kopf- und Arm-veletzunoen seien mit ihrer verletzungen seien mit ihrer Hilfe vermeidbar. Till, Vorstand der Kinder-

chirurgie am Grazer Uniklini-kum, sowie Peter Spitzer vom Verein "Große schützen Klei-Verein "Großs schutzen Kier-ne" haben all Jene Unfalle mit Fortbewegungsmitteln auf Rollen und Reifen analysiert, die Kinder und Jugendliche

bis 16 Jahren in den vergan-genen drei Jahren in das Spi-tal brachten. Das waren exakt 3.538: In knapp 90 Prozent der Fälle kamen die Betroffenen alleine zu Sturz, zwei Drittel der Opfer waren Bu-ben, das Durchschnittsalter lag bei elf Jahren.

Von Fahr-bis Laufrad

Die meisten Unfälle passier-ten mit Fahrrädern (46 Prozent), gefolgt von Scootern und Boards aller Art. Doch auch Unfälle mit Rutschauch Unfälle mit Rutsch-autos, Lauf- oder Dreirädern tauchen in der Statistik auf, wenn auch nur mit sechs Pro-zent. Entsprechend unter-schiedlich war die Art der Ver-letzungen. 35 Prozent aller im Grazer Spital behandelten Kinder und Jugendlichen hat-

ten schwere Verletzungen, wobei je nach Gefährt unter-schiedliche Körperteile be-troffen varen. Waren die Kin-der mit einem Zweirad unter-wegs, bemerkten die Ärzte häufig Kopfverletzungen oder Unterarmbrüche, das er-klären die Ärzte mit dem Fest-halten am Lenker. Wer mit Rollschuhen oder auf einem Skateboard unterauf einem Skateboard unter-wegs ist, hat Arme und Hän-

wegs ist, hat Arme und Hän-de frei, es kommt zu einem Abstütz-Reflex. "Das führt – meist verbunden mit be-trächtlicher Geschwindigkeit – typischerweise zu Fraktu-ren von Handgelenk, Elle oder Speiche", beschreibt Till. Doch ob nun Roller, Lauf-rad oder Skateboard – die Ärzte raten Eltern dringend, ihre Kinder schon von klein

auf an Schutzausrüstung zu

auf an Schutzausrüstung zu gewöhnen. "Der Helm wird gerade bei Geräten auf klei-nen Kadem oder Rollen stark unterschätzt", mahnt Peter prizzer. "Dabei kommt gerade bei Kleinkindern, dass sie auf-geprägten Abstütz-Reflexes bei Stürzen gleich einmal mit dem Kopf aufgraflen." Doch nur den Kindern einem Helm aufzusetzen, selbst aber als Elternteil oben ohne zu fahren, sei nicht rat-scheidende Rolle", überlegt Kinderchirurg Till. "Kinder scheidende Rolle", überlegt Kinderchirurg Till. "Kinder langfrätig annehmen, die sie in kinder nur Gewohnheiten langfrätig annehmen, die sie in kinder kommen." ELISABETH HOLZER

Unfalle - Mit dem Roller ins Spital | krone.al

3.500 Kinder und Jugendliche mussten nach Stürzen ins Spital



17.3.2021



KOILEP Der Verein "Große schützen Kleine" hat am Dienstag eine Studie zur Zweiradsicherheit vorgestellt. Denn rund zehn Prozent der Kinder, die nach Umfällen auf der Grazer Kinderklinik landen, waren mit Rädern oder Rollern unterwegs. (60.320/118.37)



GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE

Unfälle auf Rädern: Ausrüstung und Übung schützen



0b Scoter, Skates oder Fahrad: Bewegung auf Büdern um Rötlen im Freien macht Spaß. Stütze und kleinere Schrammen werden für den Fahrspaß in Kauf genommen. Größere Verletzungen können hingegen vermieden werden, wenn einige Dinge beachtet und die richtige Schutzausrüssung getragen werden, betonten die Kindersicherheitsexperten von "Größe schützen Kleine" am Dienstag in Graz.

Ausrüstung und Übung schützen vor Kinder-Radunfällen

Ob Scooter, Skates oder Fahrrad: Bewegung auf Rädern und Rollen im Freien macht Spaß. Stürze und kleinere Schrammen werden für den Fahrspaß in Kauf genommen. Größere Verletzungen können hingegen vermieden werden, wenn einige Dinge beachtet und die richtige Schutzausrüstung getragen werden, betonten die Kindersicherheitsexperten von "Große schützen Kleine" am Dienstag in einem Pressegespräch in Graz.

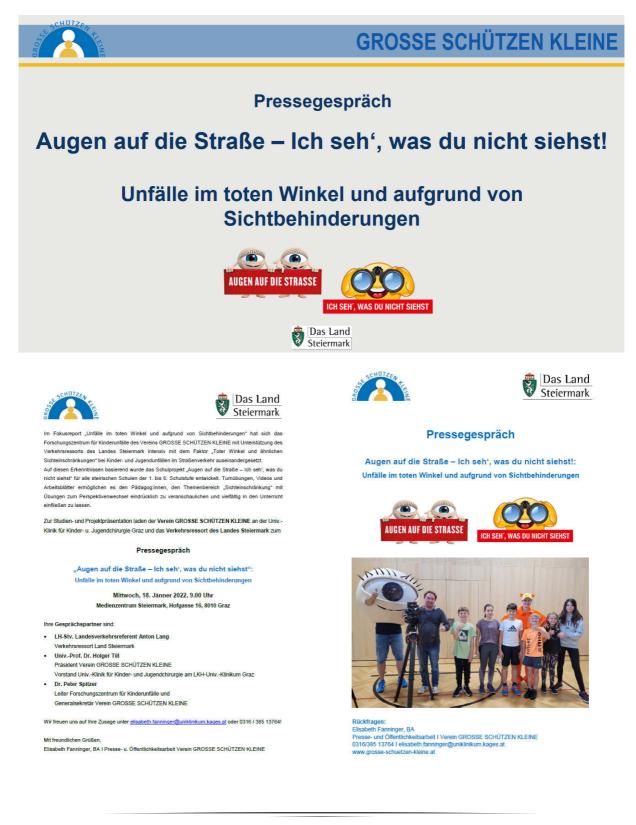
Von APA / BVZ.at. Erstellt am 16. März 2021 (14:05)



(🙆 APA (Happe))

IMPRESSIONS

KEEP EYES ALERT - BLIND SPOT ALARM











ORF.at



Foto: OREat/Carina Kainz Foto: ORF.at/Carina Kainz

VERKEHR Schulprojekt: Schutz vor totem Winkel

Der Verein Große schützen Kleine hat ein Schulprojekt ins Leben gerufen, durch das die Verkehrssicherheit erhöht werden soll. Hauptthema sind Unfälle im toten Winkel von Fahrzeugen. Dafür hat die Forschungsabteilung des Vereins Verkehrsunfälle der vergangenen Jahre analysiert.

18.01.2023 12.29

■ Der Verein "Große schützen Kleine" lädt morgen zum Pressege-spräch "Augen auf die Straße - Ich seh, was du nicht siehst" ins Medien-zentrum Steiermark ein – mit dabei sind auch Landeshauptmann-Stellzent um Steer inneten - im Guess nun auch innetessaapungen. vertreter/Landesverkehrsteferent Anton Lang, Vereinsvorstand Holger Till, auch Vorstand der Univ-Klimik für Kinder- und Jugendchiurugie, und Vereins-Generalsekerfeit Peter Spitzer, auch Leiter des Vorstands für Kinderunfälle. Es geht um ein neues Schulprojekt für mehr Verkehrssicherheit für Kinder



Sicherheit von Kindern im Verkehr - ein neues Projekt soll helfen.



Helme für E-Bikes und **E-Scooter bald Pflicht!** GEFÄHRLICH. Unfälle mit E-Bikes und E-Scooter nehmen zu, verpflichtende Helme sollen schützen

Von Vojo Radkovic ger Sch Infälle mit E-Bikes E-Scooter machen Ärzten Sorgen. Die ohne Helm sind r und "nachhaltig". esrat Anton Lang Till, Präsident des entwickel deos, Sir blätter en er Till la einig, eine her, Lang: "Es s viele E-Bike d Fah-en und n nicht rt: Toter Winkel

E

GETTY

Bus un Moped abbieg und Ra le im t ungeregelte Aktion will tor "Ich s it siehst? GBOSSE

derGrazer

Toter Winkel und der **Ruf nach Helmpflicht**

An steirischen Schulen wird der Umgang mit Sichteinschränkungen im Verkehr vermittelt.



W.t





90

Project Work 6.2

Depending on the nature of the project, we publicise our safety activities via:

- \triangleright Media
- \triangleright Workshops with teachers
- Continuing education (organized by the University College of Teacher Education of Styria) \geq
- \triangleright Official letters to target groups (for example via Styrian Department of Education)
- > Network tools like the Austrian Network for Traffic Safety Education (supported by the Austrian Ministry of Education)

NETWORKS "SAFE CHILDREN COMMUNITY" AND "SAFE SCHOOLS"



Schwerpunktthema TrittSICHER unterwegs November 2021

Sehr geehrte Schulleitung!

Die sichere Teilnahme von Kindern am Straßenverkehr ist Ziel zahlreicher Aktivitäten und Maßnahmen im Rahmen der Verkehrserziehung. Neben der Kenntnis von Verkehrsregeln, oftmaligem Üben des Schulweges und dem Bewussteeln um die Problematik der Ablenkung ist auch die Sturzprävertilon ein wesentliches Element, um selbstähndig und sicher im Straßenverkehr unterwegs zu sein. Däftir braucht es gute Körperkontrolle, Tittsicherheit und Gangstabilität. Zum Training dieser Fertigkeiten haben wir 12 Übungen mit Verkehrsbezug entwickelt, die sich einfach in den Schulalitag integrieren lassen.

eillegend senden wir Ihnen begleitende Materialien zum Schwerpunktthema "Augen auf die traße – TrittSICHER unterwegs!" für jede Klasse in Schülerstärke und bitten Sie, diese an re Klassenlehrer:innen weiterzugeben. Die Unterlagen beinhalten (*siehe Mustersatz*):

Plakat fürs Klassenzimmer

Gibt einen Überblick über die Übungen zu den Bereichen Reaktion, Gleichgewicht, Kondition und Kräftigung, mit dem Ziel die Trittsicherheit zu trainieren und der Möglichkeit durchgeführte Ubungen bzw. Wiederholungen gemeinsam mit den Kinden absunaken. Eine genaue Erklärung aller Übungen in schriftlicher Form und als Video finden Sie auf unserer Homepage: <u>https://grosse-schuetzen-kleine.at/e-learning/</u>

Broschüre für Schüler:innen Zeigt Kindern anhand einfacher Übungen, welche Fertigkeiten im Straßenverkehr wichtig sind und wie sie diese verbessem können. Zusätzlich enthält die Broschüre ein Ausmalbild zum Thema "Toter Winkel"

Eltern-Info

venimen rakten zum verkensverhalten und Unfalgeschehen von Kindern. Von diesen abgeleitete Tipps unterstützen Eltern, ihre Kinder auf die sichere, selbstständige Ve teilnahme vorzubereiten. Vermittelt Eakten zum Verkehrsverhalten und Unfallgeschehen von Kindern. Von diesen Eakten

Für Rückfragen und weitere Informationen kontaktieren Sie mich bitte unter 0316/385-13764 oder isabella kranacher@uniklinikum kages at. Auch über Ihr Feedback zu den Materialien freue ich mich!

Mit bestem Dank für Ihre Unterstützung und kindersicheren Grüßen



Verein GROSSE SCHÜTZEN KLEINE







Sie Ihr Kind dabei in verschiedene Rollen schlüpfen

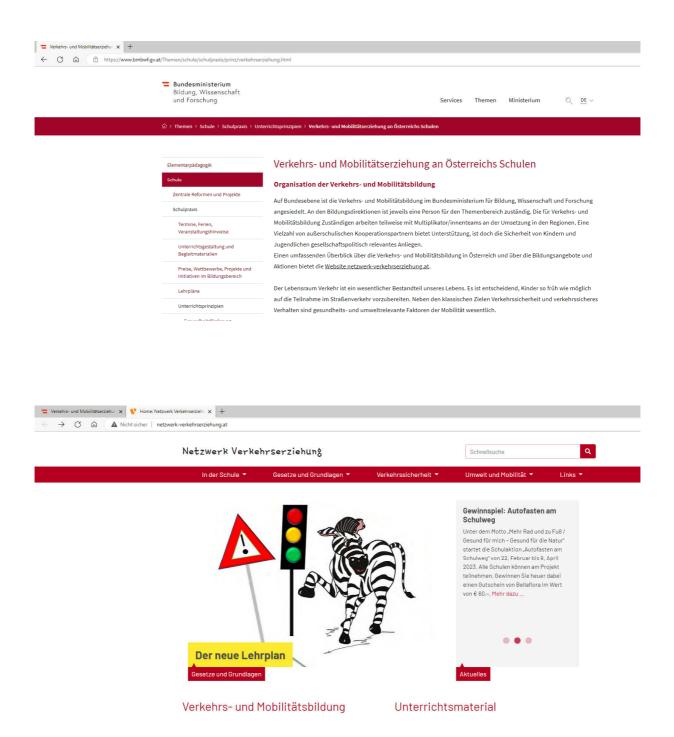
Beim Stehen in öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln immer festhalten! Vereinbaren Sie mit Ihrem Kind Regeln für die Handynutzung – im Straßenverkehr sol das Handy grundsätzlich in der Schultasche sein erkehr sollte Schwere Schultaschen, zusätzliche Turnbeutel und Regenschutz können das Gleichgewicht und die Sicht Ihres Kindes beeinträchtigen. In den dunklen Herbst- und Wintermonaten umd bei schlechtem Wetter werden Fußgängerännen oft nicht gesehen. Den Sie den Schulweg auch mit Schultasche und Regenbekkeidung. Achten Sie auf festes Schulwerk

Kinder, die sich viel bewegen, sind sicherer unter-wegs und verletzen sich seltener.
 Geben Sie Ihrem Kind oft die Möglichkeit, sich frei zu bewegen, zu spielen, zu klettern und zu balancieren.

NETWORK "BILDUNGSDIREKTION / STYRIAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION"

Steiermark	ktion 🛛 🦁	bildung-stmk.gv.at
		Büro der Bildungsdirektorin
		AR ^{ia} Angelica Suntinger Sachbearbeiterin
Ergeht an die Direktione VS	n der	angelica.suntinger@bildung-stmk.gv.at
MS		+43 5 0248 345 - 129 Körblergasse 23, 0011 Graz
AHS-Unterstufe in der Steiermark		Antwortschreiben bitte unter Anführung der Ge- schäftszahl.
Geschäftszahl: VIIIUa1/21-2023		Graz, 9. März 2023
Online-Tools für Verk	kehrssicherheitsarbei	t
Sehr geehrte Frau Direkt	torin, sehr geehrter Herr (Direktor,
		Abteilung 16 (Verkehr und Landeshochbau) beim teiermark auf die im Rahmen der Kampagne "Augen
Land Steiermark weist di auf die Straße" mit dem	ie Bildungsdirektion für S Verein "Große schützen I	
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Land Steiermark weist di auf die Straße" mit dem cherheitsarbeit im Unter und Lehrer: Thema Zielgruppe eLearning-Seite Informationen bzw. Rückfragen	ie Bildungsdirektion für S Verein "Große schützen I richt hin und ersucht um Toolboxes für die Ver "Augen auf die Straße "Augen auf die Straße "Augen auf die Straße Schülerinnen und Sch <u>https://grosse-schuet</u> Herr Mag. Dr. Peter Sp Tel.: 0316/385 – 1339	teiermark auf die im Rahmen der Kampagne "Augen Kleine" entwickelten Online-Tools für Verkehrssi- Weiterleitung der Information an die Lehrerinnen rkehrs- und Mobilitätserziehung: e – fertig, los!" e – trittsicher unterwegs!" e – lch seh', was du nicht siehst!" üler der 1. bis 8. Schulstufe zen-kleine.at/e-learning/ pitzer, peter.spitzer@uniklinikum.kages.at,
Land Steiermark weist di auf die Straße" mit dem cherheitsarbeit im Unter und Lehrer: Thema Zielgruppe eLearning-Seite Informationen bzw. Rückfragen	ie Bildungsdirektion für S Verein "Große schützen I richt hin und ersucht um Toolboxes für die Ver "Augen auf die Straße "Augen auf die Straße "Augen auf die Straße "Augen auf die Straße Schülerinnen und Sch https://grosse-schuet: Herr Mag. Dr. Peter Sp Tel.: 0316/385 – 1339	teiermark auf die im Rahmen der Kampagne "Augen Kleine" entwickelten Online-Tools für Verkehrssi- Weiterleitung der Information an die Lehrerinnen rkehrs- und Mobilitätserziehung: e – fertig, los!" e – trittsicher unterwegs!" e – Ich seh', was du nicht siehst!" üler der 1. bis 8. Schulstufe zen-kleine.at/e-learning/ pitzer, peter.spitzer@uniklinikum.kages.at, 8 bzw. 13764

NETWORK "AUSTRIAN NETWORK FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION"





Augen auf die Straße!

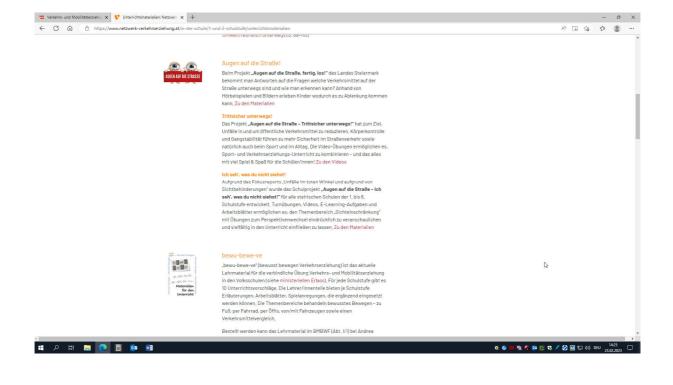
Beim Projekt **"Augen auf die Straße, fertig, los!"** des Landes Steiermark bekommt man Antworten auf die Fragen welche Verkehrsmittel auf der Straße unterwegs sind und wie man erkennen kann? Anhand von Hörbeispielen und Bildern erleben Kinder wodurch es zu Ablenkung kommen kann. Zu den Materialien

Trittsicher unterwegs!

Das Projekt "Augen auf die Straße – Trittsicher unterwegs!" hat zum Ziel, Unfälle in und um öffentliche Verkehrsmittel zu reduzieren. Körperkontrolle und Gangstabilität führen zu mehr Sicherheit im Straßenverkehr sowie natürlich auch beim Sport und im Alltag. Die Video-Übungen ermöglichen es, Sport- und Verkehrserziehungs-Unterricht zu kombinieren – und das alles mit viel Spiel & Spaß für die Schüler/innen! Zu den Videos

Ich seh', was du nicht siehst!

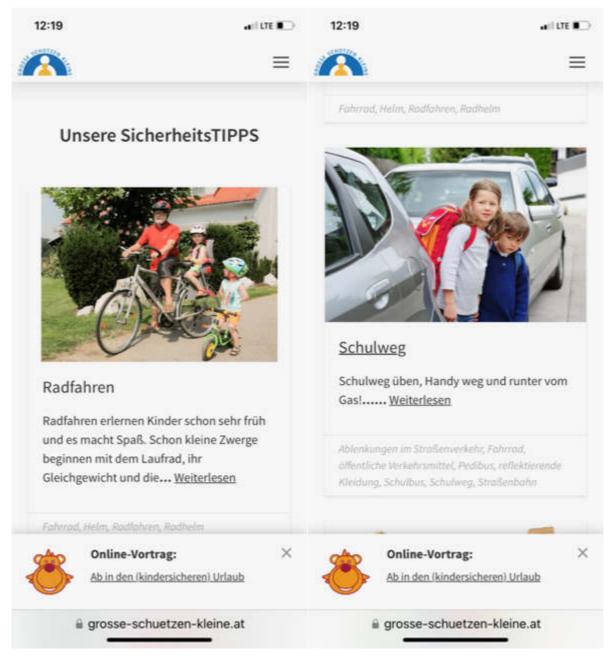
Aufgrund des Fokusreports "Unfälle im toten Winkel und aufgrund von Sichtbehinderungen" wurde das Schulprojekt **"Augen auf die Straße – Ich seh", was du nicht siehst!**" für alle steirischen Schulen der 1, bis 6, Schulstufe entwickelt, Turnübungen, Videos, E-Learning-Aufgaben und Arbeitsblätter ermöglichen es, den Themenbereich "Sichteinschränkung" mit Übungen zum Perspektivenwechsel eindrücklich zu veranschaulichen und vielfältig in den Unterricht einfließen zu lassen, Zu den Materialien



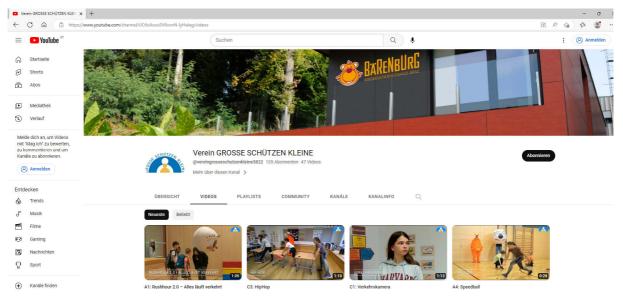
PUBLIC RELATIONS

All SAFE KIDS AUSTRIA media channels are used to build (long-term) awareness about these topics:

Homepage



YouTube





Wandern: Kindersicherheit und Erste Hilfe 241 Aufrufe • vor 1 Jahr



Erste Hilfe bei einem Ertrinkungsunfall 65.743 Aufrufe • vor 1 Jahr



Augen auf die Straße, fertig, los!: So nehmen Kinder den Straßenverkehr wahr 267 Aufrufe - vor 1 Jahr



Augen auf die Straße, fertig, los!: Tempo 30 oder 50 - Auch schon egal, oder doch nicht?! 626 Aufrufe - vor 1 Jahr



Eier-Helm-Test: Deshalb sollst du beim Sport auf Rädern & Rollen Helm tragen! 1604 Aufrufe - vor 2 Jahren



Schütz dich mit Schützern beim Sport auf Rädern & Rollen! 165 Aufrufe - vor 2 Jahren

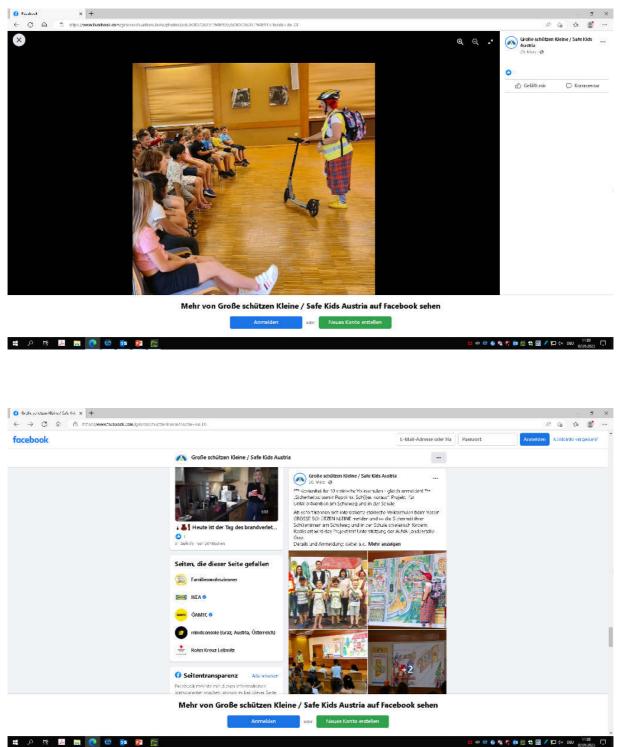


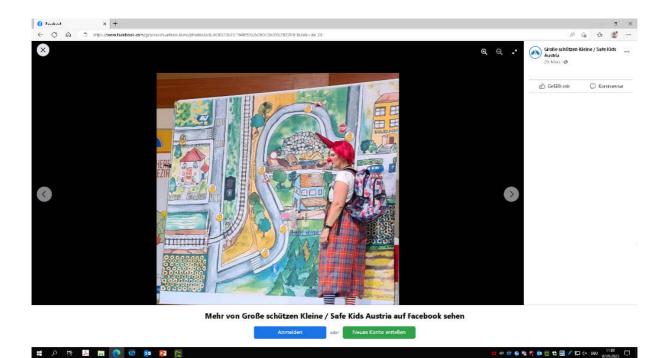
Helm richtig aufsetzen: So ist dein Kopf perfekt geschützt! 1248 Aufrufe • vor 2 Jahren

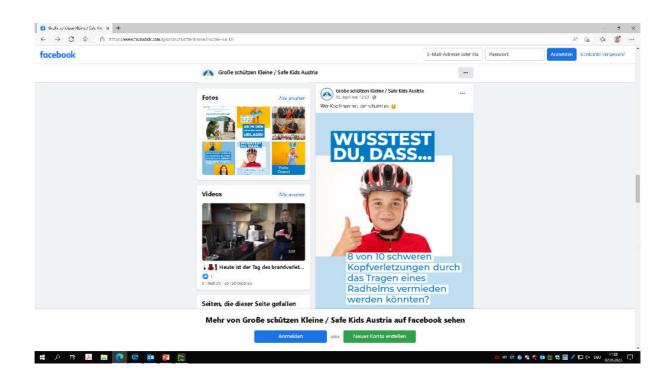


Kindliche Brandverletzungen vermeiden mit dem Riesenherd 106 Aufrufe • vor 2 Jahren

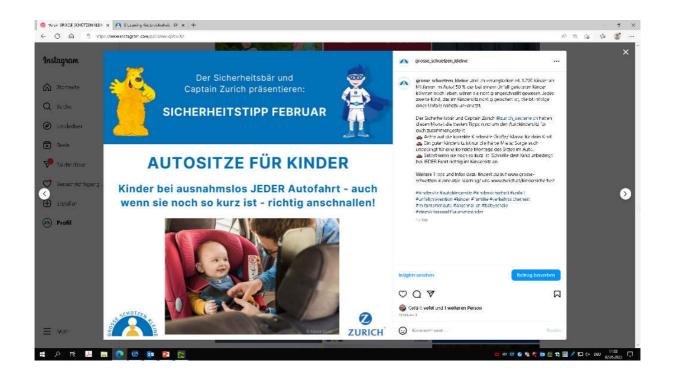
Facebook

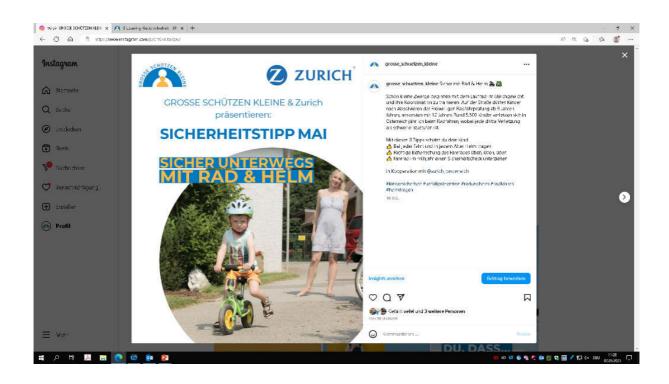


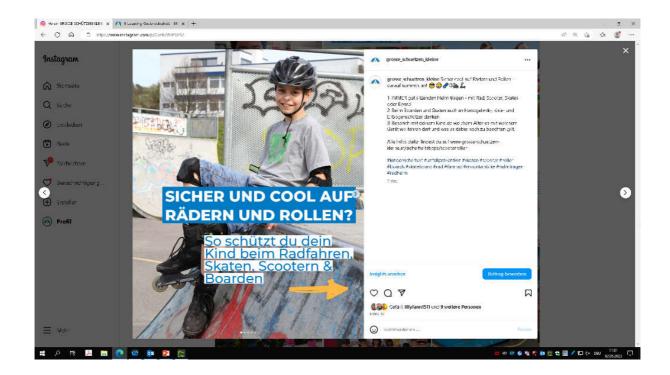


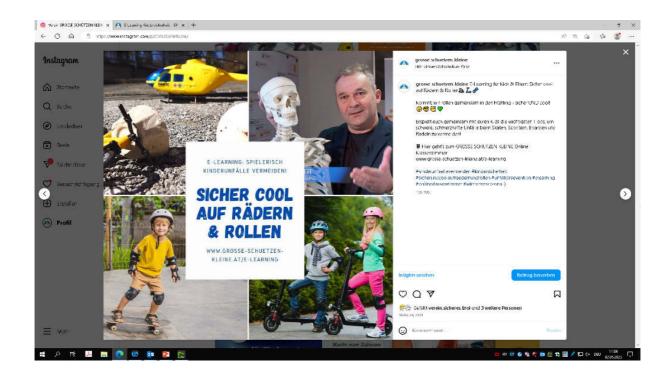


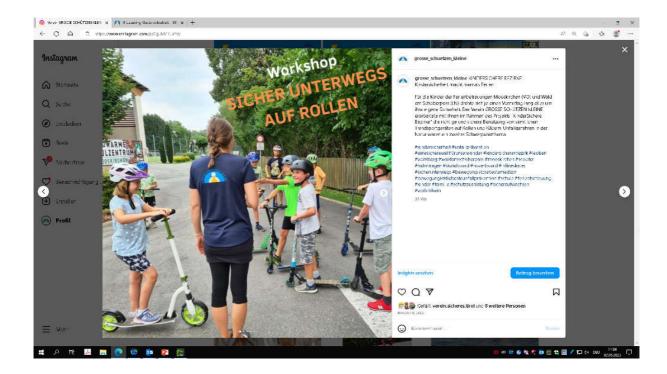
Instagram













7. Evaluation

If we look at the graphs, we cannot directly see the effect of the interventions – described as prevention projects above – because these interventions are based on the visible problem shown by the traffic accidents numbers. After the more positive situation observed from the years 2015 to 2017, the numbers increased. The high accident numbers seen before the COVID-19 pandemic began dropped during the pandemic, then rose again to the same high level in 2022.

This evaluation describes the situation that occurred before the projects as a reason to react and a reason to intervene. The effect of these traffic safety projects will be reflected in the numbers at the earliest in two years from now.

7.1 Introduction

In Austria, the absolute numbers of fatal traffic injuries in the age group 0 to 14 years are – thanks God – very small. Therefore, it is not scientifically practical to use this dataset for an evaluation. Nevertheless, the graphs give an overview of the absolute numbers of fatalities for the last 8 years (2015 - 2022).

The analysis is based on:

Official police records from the Austrian Traffic Accident Database, based on data from Statistics Austria, and published by the Ministry of Traffic.

After performing an Austria-wide overview, the data set was filtered by Austrian province, and we focused on Styria in order to illustrate the problems and the need for intervention. From the methodological perspective, the numbers are compared as a percentage share from Styria to all of Austria.

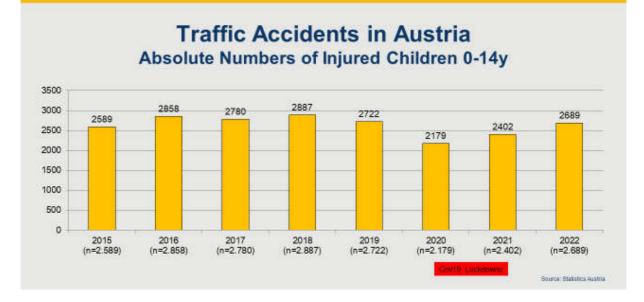
Please note:

The years of 2020 and 2021 (i.e. during the COVID-19 pandemic) are not typical years; for this reason, these data have to be excluded from or treated separately in the epidemiological research when we conduct long-term analyses.

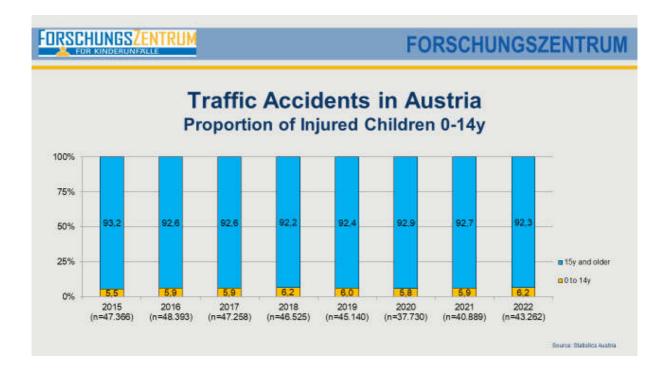
7.2 Traffic Accidents for Children aged 0 to 14 years in Austria

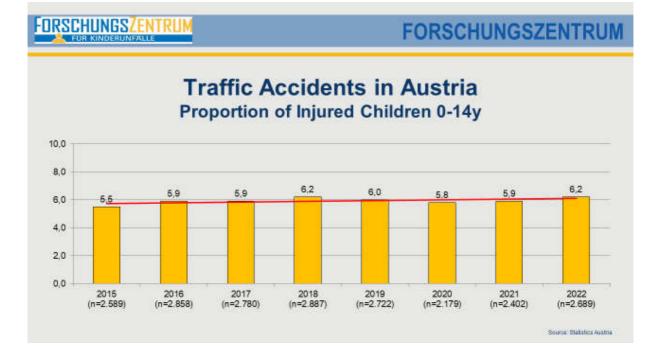
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The trend shows an increasing share of injured children in traffic as compared to the total (100 %) number of all injured people.

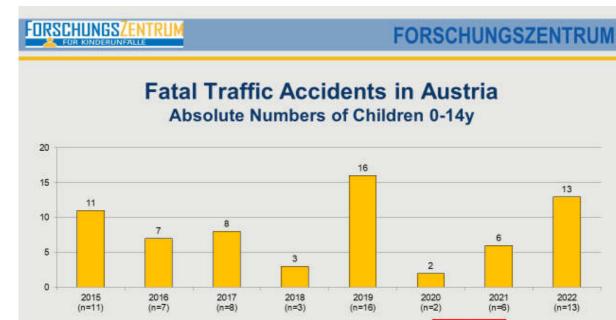




104

7.3 Fatal traffic injuries

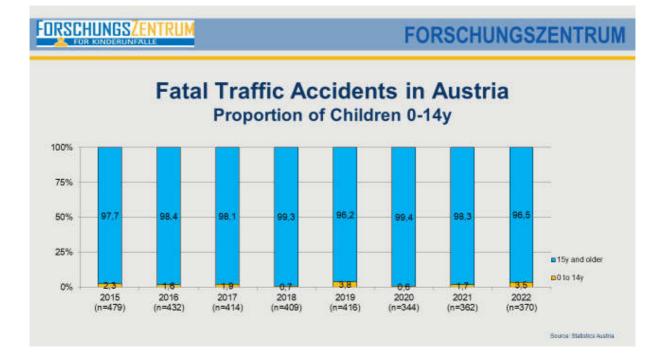
The absolute number of fatal injuries in traffic is small, even when omitting children.



13

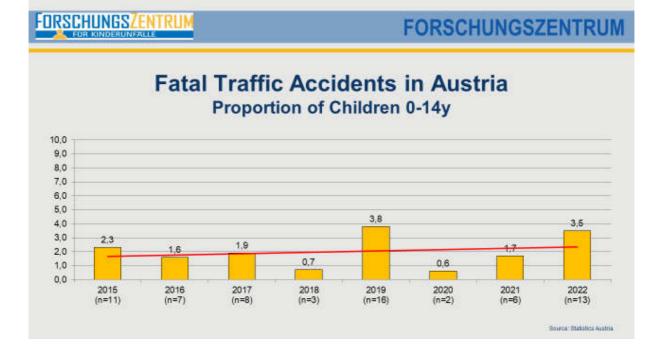
2022 (n=13)

urce: Blatistics Austria



In Austria, the trend of fatal injuries is decreasing. A moderate, stable level had even been reached after the COVID-19 pandemic years (2020-2021).

Nevertheless, in an alarming trend, the share of fatal injuries to children is as high as it was before the COVID-19 pandemic years, and the overall trend is an increasing one.

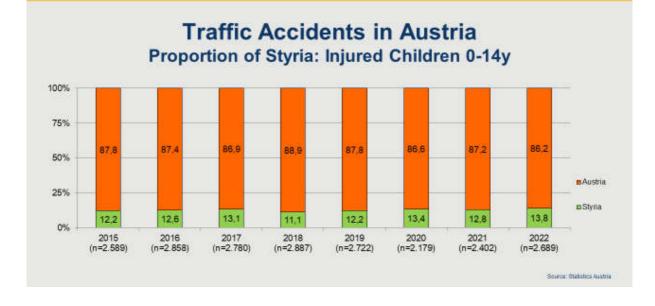


7.4 Styria compared to Austria

If we compare the number of children who have been injured in traffic accidents in Austria to those who have been injured in traffic accidents in Styria, we see that Styria shows a slightly increasing tendency; an analysis of the absolute numbers reveals no trends in Styria, while the overall Austrian numbers show a decreasing tendency.

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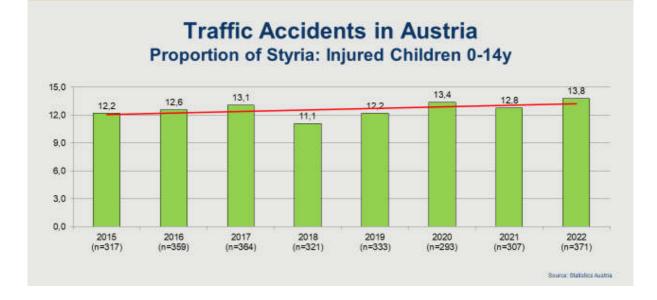
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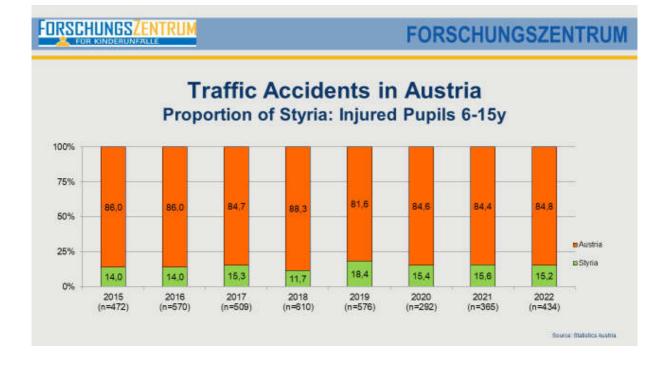
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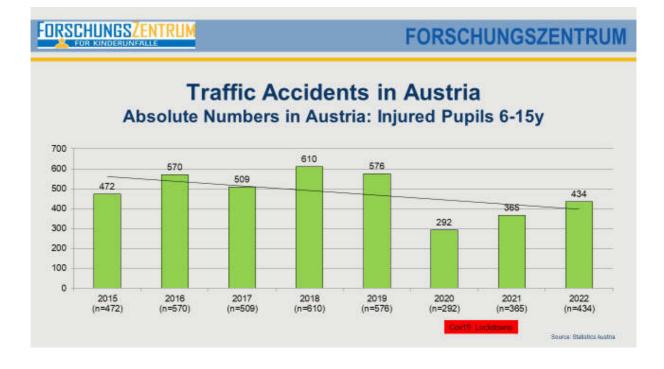


7.5 Traffic Accidents on the Way to School

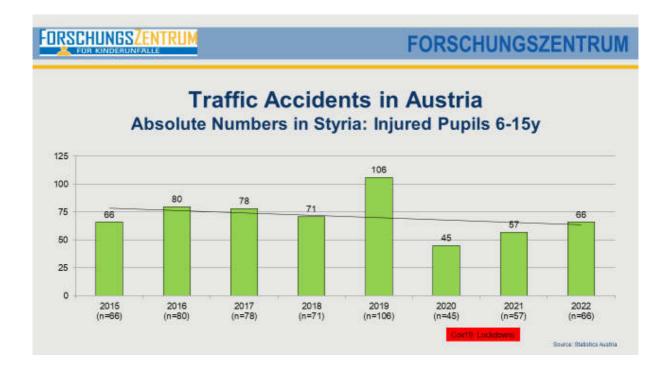
If we focus in on the group of school-aged children, we see variations between the numbers of accidents in Styria and those for Austria overall.



In Austria, we see tendency for the numbers of accidents on the way to school to decrease.



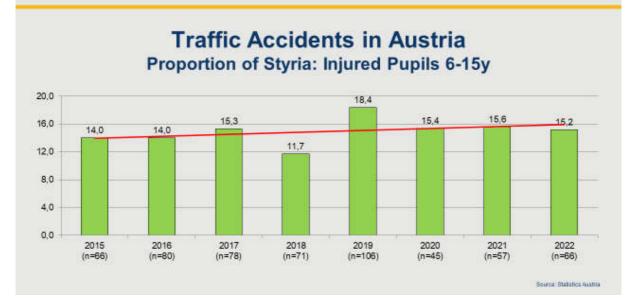
The same situation applies to Styria as well.



Nevertheless, the decreasing trend is more developed in Austria; therefore, we have to state that the trend is more negative in Styria, i.e. Styria does not show the same positive performance as Austria.

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7.6 StISS – Data Set

The following graphs provide an overview of the hospital treatments for traffic injuries in the E&R area of the University Hospital Graz, Department of Paediatric and Adolescent Surgery. It is important to note that traffic injuries are classified as such when the treated person has a crash ("contact") with another road user. Only accidents involving PTWs / "Mopeds" and paedestrian accidents are always classified as traffic accidents.

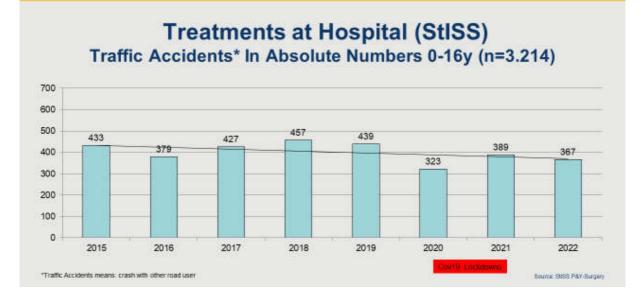
So-called 'single crashes' that occur in traffic infrastructure are excluded, such as those involving scooters or bicycles.

It is also important to refer to this hospital data set, because the research and prevention activity areas are highly congruent due to, on the one hand, the local and geographical area and, on the other hand, the catchment area of the hospital. Thus, we are able to evaluate the specific impact of our activities as well.

The absolute numbers of treatments after traffic accidents has showed a tendency to decrease since 2015. This trend can be seen when examining the proportion of treatments referring to traffic accidents as compared to all treatments made after an accident.

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Nearly all traffic accidents refer to moped crashes. When analysing these data, we see a tendency for the numbers to rise and fall over time, but also observe an overall slight decreasing tendency.

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Travelling by bike and by scooter (even e-bikes and e-scooters) is an absolute lifestyle trend today – but not in childhood. Therefore, we see enormous expansion in the use of these transport devices now, which is also reflected in the numbers of accidents.

But we also see that the numbers of accidents recorded in 2022 have stabilised, i.e. they are no longer increasing. The challenge that we will face in the next years is that it will be necessary to carry out prevention activities in these two areas.

With the support of the StISS, we are able to detect all trends, and we can react immediately by creating and applying intervention measures, which are based on several research activities.

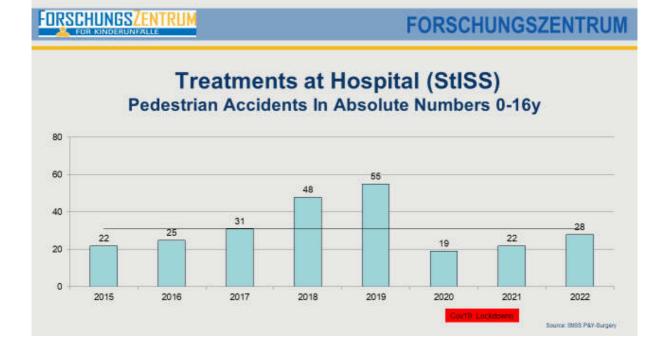
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ForschungsZentrun FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM **Treatments at Hospital (StISS)** Scooter Accidents In Absolute Numbers 0-16y te: StiSS P&Y-Burger

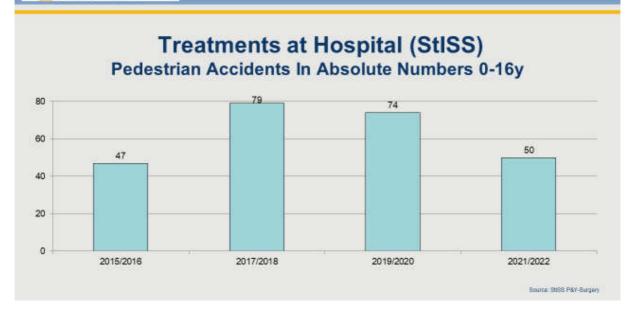
If we examine data for the group of pedestrians, we see absolute accident highs in the years of 2018 and 2019. The challenge that we face now is to maintain the smaller numbers that we have seen in the last three years.



Due to the fact that the numbers are small, we can also combine data for two years. This graph shows an optimistic picture. It seems as though the horrible situation of crashes with children as pedestrians has been halted.



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7.7 Summary

The year 2015 shows good numbers (i.e. low numbers) of traffic accidents in Austria. The performance of Styria was very good in terms of traffic safety at that time. In contrast, in Austria in the year 2019, we see that this year shows the worst performance in terms of traffic safety in the investigated period, ranging from 2015 to 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic in combination with lockdowns had an influence on traffic accidents, but the effect on accidents on the way to school was much more massive. Unfortunately, it was not possible to maintain this trend, and, in 2022 after two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, the absolute numbers returned to the poor (i.e. high) level seen in 2019.

This return to the poor numbers seen in the year 2019 provided an impulse to work on specific traffic safety projects; the negative performance observed after the COVID-19 pandemic underlines the necessity for intervention activities and emphasises the need for ongoing action. If we take a look at the graphs, we cannot see the effect of the interventions – described as intervention projects in this award submission – clearly in the numbers, because these interventions are based on the visible problem that the traffic accidents numbers show. Specifically, the numbers of accidents increased after the positive situation that occurred from 2015 to 2017, and the high numbers seen before the COVID-19 pandemic were seen again in 2022, although lower traffic accidents numbers were seen during the pandemic years (2020-2021).

We describe the situation before the projects as a reason to react and to intervene. The effect of these traffic safety projects will be reflected in the numbers at the earliest in two years from now.

If we evaluate the detailed and high-quality data that can be extracted from the hospital integrated surveillance system (StISS), we can detect (new) trends and react immediately by creating and applying intervention measures, which are based on several research activities. To evaluate the impact of injury prevention projects, we can focus on a specific hospital catchment area, where our projects have mainly been carried out.

The hospital data give a positive outlook; i.e. the numbers of scooter and bicycle accidents are remaining the same, even though it is now super trendy to use these two transport devices, and the exposition numbers and time are still increasing. The numbers of pedestrian traffic crashes are currently on a relatively low level, and we have to invest resources to keep them this way. In the end, we hope that the intervention projects that we are carrying out, and which

largely address the age group of 7- to 12-year-old children (i.e. school-aged children), will show a positive effect on the young moped drivers within the next two or three years as well.

8. Presentation Video

If you would like to join us and get insight into our work, jump directly to YouTube: the following link will lead you to our presentation video about research, analysis and action:

On The Data Highway of Safety - From Data to Action - YouTube



https://youtu.be/PI-sPgIWA4k

On The Data Highway of Safety - From Data to Action



TWO CONGENIAL PARTNERS

