on an adult-size ATV, (2) always wear a helmet and protective gear, (3) never ride tandem on a one-person ATV, (4) never ride on paved roads and (5) never ride under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Although the CPSC believes that there would be a decline in deaths and injuries if riders followed these safe-riding practices, the agency has also proposed new rules to make riding safer. These include

- banning three-wheeled ATVs, which present three times the risk of injury compared with four-wheeled ATVs and have re-emerged through the import market, Internet and second-hand dealers;
- making the current voluntary standard mandatory, which would require all ATVs to meet US safety standards;
- calling for three models of youth ATVs instead of two and setting speed limitations for each youth model;
- requiring retailers to offer free training to all ATV purchasers and members of their immediate family;
- requiring retailers to provide a written form to purchasers warning against the use of adult ATVs by children and giving death and injury statistics related to children riding adult ATVs.

CALL FOR NEW US SHOPPING CART STANDARDS

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has called for a revision of the current US standard for shopping carts to include clear and effective performance criteria for shopping cart child-restraint systems and cart stability to prevent falls from carts and cart tip-overs. An AAP policy statement was published in the August 2006 issue of Pediatrics. (The abstract of the policy statement can be accessed at http://tinyurl.com/y6lglv.) Injuries associated with shopping carts are an important cause of pediatric morbidity, especially among children of age<5 years. The policy statement presents background information and recommendations from AAP's Committee on Injury, Violence, and Poison Prevention about prevention of shopping-cart-related injuries.

SAFE COMMUNITIES 20 YEARS ON

The September issue of the bulletin of the Queensland Injury Surveillance Unit contains a thought-provoking article on the success or otherwise of WHO Safe Communities, a concept that is now over 20 years old (http://tinyurl.com/yk7ltz). The authors, Ruth Barker and Dawn Spinks, note that the concept of ''Safe Communities'' evolved after a successful community-based injury prevention project in Falköping, Sweden in 1974. The premise of this concept draws from community development models and maintains that communities are best placed to develop and implement local solutions for local injury risks. Although environment and behavior have long been accepted as predeterminants for disease, the challenge has been to expand this understanding to include injury. Currently, there are 101 designated WHO safe communities representing populations from 1000 to 1 000 000. Most of them are Scandinavian communities, but the model is increasingly being taken up in Canada, China, South East Asia, Australia and New Zealand. However, despite nearly two decades of experience with this strategy, strong evidence of its success in reducing injuries in the community is lacking. A Cochrane review: ''The WHO Safe Communities model for the prevention of injury in whole populations'', conducted in 2005, showed that only seven WHO Safe Communities, of the then more than 80 worldwide, had ''undertaken controlled evaluations using objective sources of injury data''. The authors concluded that ''evidence suggests the WHO Safe Communities model is effective in reducing injuries in whole populations. However, important methodological limitations exist in all studies from which evidence can be obtained. A lack of reported detail makes it unclear which factors facilitate or hinder a programme's success.''

LEGO RECALLS TOY TRUCKS

The US Consumer Product Safety Commission, in cooperation with toy manufacturer Lego Systems, announced in September a voluntary recall of over 350 000 Lego Explore Super Trucks. The plastic wheels on the truck can detach, exposing a metal axle. This poses a puncture hazard to young children. Lego Systems Inc has received 10 reports of a wheel detaching, with two children receiving serious puncture injuries resulting from the exposed metal axle and another child falling when the wheel came off of the toy truck.

INJURY PREVENTION NEWS—NEW NEW ZEALAND INJURY BULLETIN

A new comprehensive two-monthly e-newsletter, IP News, a collaboration between the New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy Secretariat, Injury Prevention Network Aotearoa New Zealand, the Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand and Sandra James, allows readers to keep themselves up to date on injury prevention activities in New Zealand. Visit http://tinyurl.com/wn6y2 to read the second issue and to subscribe to receive it regularly by email.

FENCES AND SAFETY MEASURES REDUCE CHILD POOL DEATHS

For the first time in decades, the Phoenix, Arizona, area went an entire summer without a single child drowning in a swimming pool—a remarkable feat in this often broiling desert city full of backyard places in which to take a dip.

Contributors to these News and Notes include Anara Guard, Ian Scott, Joe Colella, Sue Campbell and Barry Pless. Michael Hayes has edited the contributions. Items for future issues, including calendar entries, should be sent to Michael Hayes at mike.hayes@capt.org.uk as soon as possible.

CORRECTION

There was an error in table 1 of the article by Macpherson A, Parkin P, To T. Mandatory helmet legislation and children's exposure to cycling. *Injury Prevention* 2001;**7**:228–30. The correct table is available online at http://ip.bmjjournals.com/supplemental/. The authors would like to state that although the number of children was incorrectly transcribed, the conclusions remain unchanged.

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