Compulsory child seats for cars in Japan?

The National Police Agency considered imposing a legal obligation on drivers to put their child passengers in child safety seats in November 1998. According to a survey by the agency between 1992 and 1997, the incidence of death among passengers under 6 years of age was about nine times higher when child seats were not being used. Likewise, the chances of serious injury were about three times higher among children who were not in child seats than those who were. The National Police Agency instructs drivers to place young passengers in child seats through its traffic safety lectures and textbooks at driving schools. However, only 8.3% of drivers surveyed by the Japan Automobile Federation in May 1998 said that they take such measures compared with 7.9% in 1996.

A recent survey by the National Police Agency showed high levels of support among the public for imposing a legal obligation for placing children in child seats. Over 70% of the 1700 respondents across the nation pointed to the necessity to put children in child seats while driving, and 35.4% of respondents supported legal obligations for the use of child seats. Over 57% said that the agency should promote such safety measures without making them mandatory.

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News from Southern Africa

As in previous years, Child Injury Prevention Week (CHIP Week) in mid-August provided the Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Southern Africa (CAPFSA) with its annual opportunity to jockey for public attention, and to renew awareness of childhood injury. This short turn in the spotlight has become an energetic, graphic piece that has appeared on page 4, and dealt the depressing news that rail services in the Western Cape will appear totally unrelated to the average reader. Page 2 carried the tragic account of a closeknit group of neighbours in a poor suburb of Worcester (about 90 km inland of Cape Town) where two children had been killed by speeding or reckless motorists within the space of two weeks. In order to force a meeting to discuss possible safety measures with regional traffic officials, these plucky citizens barricaded their streets to traffic, and refused to budge until their concerns were recognised and dealt with. The second report appeared on page 4, and dealt the depressing news that rail services in the Western Cape will be drastically reduced—particularly on weekends—from the beginning of 1999. More commuters will therefore become dependent on private transport, traffic congestion will increase, and so will the hazards to pedestrians. So the two reports are intimately linked to one another. In contrast with first world trends where local authorities do their utmost to decrease or discourage reliance on private transport, we in Africa are moving in the opposite direction, and threatening to aggravate an already unacceptable incidence of traffic related casualties. Back in Worcester, one might frown upon the quasi-anarchy of ordinary citizens barricading their streets in an apparent act of desperation, but from a formal safety perspective, they probably have the right idea. Their strategy is cheap and effective (from the young pedestrians’ point of view, anyway), and self enforcing. It discounts shortages of money and manpower as well as the exponential increase of car use such as will ultimately invade all urban areas 5–10 years from now. The concept of community driven “Safe Streets” as a cost effective passive safety measure is one that I have held close to my heart ever since I encountered my first patient injured as a pedestrian—and also one which I have sporadically tried to sell to transport officials over the last decade—without success. I sincerely hope that the people of Avian Park in Worcester have more luck.

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Editor’s note: Sadly, this is the final contribution that David Bass will be making as a regional editor. He has decided that the time has come to step down and devote his finite energy to other causes after many years as a staunch advocate of children’s safety. His thoughtful, graphic pieces that have appeared regularly will be greatly missed. The cause of child injury prevention can ill afford to lose the David Basses of this world. I hope his absence from the field will not be permanent.

Table 1: Taiwan NHI payments for inpatients in 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main diagnosis (ICD9-CM)*</th>
<th>Claims (%)</th>
<th>Payments (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injuries (E800-E999)</td>
<td>192421 (8.2)</td>
<td>5915 (7.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal deliveries (B50-659)</td>
<td>251103 (10.7)</td>
<td>4727 (6.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases (E430-438)</td>
<td>72045 (3.1)</td>
<td>3541 (4.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestive diseases (E570-579)</td>
<td>87120 (3.7)</td>
<td>3117 (4.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1741157 (74.3)</td>
<td>8370 (77.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2343846 (100.0)</td>
<td>75670 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*International Classification of Diseases, ninth revision.
†Million US dollars.
that the members of the ISCAIP will assist
the association in its goal of injury preven-
tion.

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Youth boxing ban in some Australian jurisdictions

Youth boxing, and to a lesser extent boxing in general, became the subject of renewed contro-
versy in late 1998 after a Queensland box-
ing competition involving young girls. The NSW Minister for Sport failed in her attempt to convince the Council of Sport Ministers for an Australia-wide ban on boxing for children under 14 years. Health and safety groups, including the Federal Health Minister, have long advocated a ban on boxing. The failure of sports ministers to act drew strong condemnation from groups such as the Australian Medical Association (web site domino.ama.com.au, 20 November 1998). NSW subsequently acted to ban all boxing for children under 14 years of age. Media reports indicate a ban is likely in Queensland.

Professor John Pearn, a Brisbane paediatrician, called for an absolute ban on underage boxing in an August 1998 article in the Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health. In the press coverage of the issue he suggested that placing the head entirely out of bounds would make the sport more challenging but safer for participants. Noting past controversy about other rule changes he said that in 1938 when the rules were changed everyone said it was the end of boxing—who will go if you can’t watch someone being hit in the tectubes—but boxing survived (The Weekend Australian, 28–29 Nov 1998, p41). Simon Chapman, a public health advocate from Sydney Univer-
sity, has a slightly more tongue in cheek response, suggesting we make the head out of bounds but allow blows below the belt on the grounds it will increase the public spectacle and reduce the reproductive ability of boxers. Recommendations of the Australian Na-
tional Health and Medical Research Council Report on Boxing Injuries that professional boxing be prohibited and that amateur boxing be permitted only under strict condi-

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UK government reviews traffic speed

The County Surveyors’ Society (CSS) may not sound the kind of organisation likely to lead the war against death and injury on the roads. Yet it was at a seminar hosted by the CSS in Birmingham that the UK government announced a major policy initiative that could lead to a breakthrough in efforts to enhance road safety in that country.

The Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions is, it seems, undertaking a wide ranging review of national speed policy. In launching the review, Trans-
port Minister Lord Whitty said that cutting vehicle speeds “would save lives, cut acci-
dents, lower vehicle emissions and lead to more efficient use of roads”.

These words were music to the ears of safety advocates. That sounded like an unambiguous commitment to cut speeds. But politics is never that simple.

Whitty continued, “The effects of speed are highly complex and felt beyond the vital area of road safety. To create a comprehensive and successful speed policy we need to see how it affects the economy, how much it will reduce vehicle emissions and improve peo-
ple’s quality of life. Only by taking account of all these elements will effective speed man-
agement help develop a successful integrated transport system”.

So the government’s enthusiasm for road safety is apparently tempered by all manner of other considerations that will exert an unpredictable influence on the outcome of the review. Because the subject is “highly complex", the necessary radical policy shift to reduce traffic speed is a depressingly remote prospect. Antispeed lobbyists—including the injury prevention community in the UK—cannot afford to be complacent.

The review will be completed towards the end of 1999. Send your views as soon as you can on the potentially lifesaving benefits to both pedestrians (especially children and the elderly) and drivers of reducing traffic speed to the Transport Minister, Eland House, Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DU, UK.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kids in the back seat: Brazil’s strides in enforcing its new traffic law

EDITOR,—Primary care pediatricians like my-
self, who are often asked to lecture on child and adolescent auto safety promotion to both peers and lay people, naturally have their attention drawn to studies like the one so meticulously devised and carried out by Braver et al for the solid information they provide.1 This article provides very useful data demonstrating, among other issues of interest, the lower risk of children in the rear seat sustaining injuries, whether or not the car is equipped with a passenger-side airbag, even though a greater risk reduction could be demonstrated for vehicles having such a device. This particularly concerns us, safety promoters of the so-called less industrialized coun-
tries, who will not see either legal requirement for, or generalized adoption of, dual airbags in our vehicles for the foresee-
able future. Thus, as aptly stated in a recent Mohan editorial,2 although the international exchange of scientific principles and experiences is essential, we must count on a long period of trying to convince people to put kids in the back seat through measures in our own countries.

However, what prompted this letter was the fact that Braver et al cite only European, North American, and Australian data on banning children from front seats. However none of the places mentioned require compul-
sory rear seat positioning for every child, irrespective of their being restrained, perhaps the only exception being the state of Louisi-
ana. As in other international comparisons that have appeared in Injury Prevention,3 there is an utter lack of South American data, which is nevertheless quite understandable, given the scarcity of our statistics. Injury Pre-
vention has already mentioned the new Brazilian traffic code,4 a stringent national law that went into effect at the beginning of 1998, and which has led to a noticeable decline in traffic deaths and injuries in the country’s major cities. According to the new code, the use of a safety seat belt is mandatory for all occupants, in any sitting position, traveling in any type of vehicle. Children aged 10 and younger are required to travel in the back seat and use a safety belt or equivalent restraining device, unless the vehicle has only a front seat, or the number of occupants under 10 exceeds the seating capacity of the rear seat, in which situation the tallest children should occupy the front seat and use the proper safety belt. The code also states that none of the above exceptions apply to school buses or any kind of paid child trans-
portation vehicle. Brazil’s new traffic code is seemingly more advanced and stringent than most similar laws, and great efforts are being made in order to adequately enforce it. A very large and continuous campaign has reached every corner of the country, with a great deal of popular support. Government authorities have issued regulations that transfer the responsibility of direct law enforcement to the municipality level, so as to narrow the focus of control and promote better commu-

1 Braver ER, Whitfield R, Ferguson SA. Seating configurations and child injuries and casualties? According to Fred Rivara in a recent ISCAIP report, “getting a law passed is easy, the difficulty lies in getting it implemented in a way that achieves the desired outcome." For now, we can just thank Injury Prevention for the chance to reach through the language barrier and show some of Brazil’s strides towards a safer world.

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Seating positions and children’s risk of dying in motor vehicle crashes

EDITOR,—In an excellent report on the increased risk of injury to child front seat passengers in the event of a motor vehicle crash, authors Braver et al state “only Luxembourg bans infants in rear facing restraints from front seats of vehicles with passenger airbags.”1 They continue “Australia requires top tether straps for restraints designed for infants weighing less than 9 kg, which in effect is a requirement for infants to be seated in the rear.”

What the authors did not state, and may not have known, is that Australia requires top tether straps for both infant (under 9 kg) and toddler (9–18 kg) restraints. Harnesses, designed for use with or without booster seats for children weighing up to 32 kg, also use a strap fixed to an anchorage point in the back seat. The latter two are forward facing.

Although the law does not specify that child passengers cannot ride in the front seat, the anchoring mechanism, fitted in the rear compartment, makes the practice fairly universal, at least for young children. The anchor point is fitted into the vehicle at time of manufacture and every restraint is sold with an anchor bolt ready to fit into place after purchase.

Some children do travel in front seats, against recommended practice. Perhaps the time has come for Australia to strengthen its already comprehensive child restraint laws in the light of this very useful research.

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Evaluation of a bicycle skills training program for young children

EDITOR,—I have some comments with regard to the article by Macarthur et al on evaluating a bicycle skills training program.1 The CAN-BIKE Festival is the best introduction to bicycle safety that exists. Participants in the festivals are exposed to the issues for safe cycling, namely appropriate equipment and on-bike skill development. The intent is to encourage participants to go on to further training through the CAN-BIKE 1 course. No one would expect 90 minutes of instruction, in absence of any reinforcing messages, to turn a young rider into a “safe” rider.

Our society does not yet recognise the need for bicycle skills training. Many parents believe that once their children can balance on a bike they are ready to go. Contrasting this with swimming lessons, Parents recognise that when it comes to water safety their children need lessons every year and that messages given in training are reinforced outside of lesson time.

The children in the study received their instruction in school and so their parents may or may not have been exposed to the lessons taught. Many parents are not aware of safe cycling practices and so cannot reinforce what their children have been taught.

The festival is an improvement over the traditional “bike rodeo” that tends to focus more on fun as opposed to skill development. The skills presented in the festival can only be mastered if they are practised on a regular basis and built on over time.

I would argue that the CAN-BIKE Festival is a bottom-up approach. This is something a community can take on as its own. Anyone can become an instructor and share their knowledge and skills with others.

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Evaluation of a poison prevention lesson for kindergarten and third grade students

EDITOR,—In order to avoid any misunderstanding in the above paper, published last September in Inj Prev, in which we stated that 1 would like to clarify items 14–16 in table 2. This table provides information pertaining to the percentage of third grade students with correct post-test responses. The wording of each of these questions begins with Do you...? It might appear to the reader that the students could simply respond with a yes or no answer to the question. However the students had to name different forms of poisons (14), name the ways that poisons can get into the body (15), and tell how to make their homes safer for little brothers, sisters, and friends (16). In other words a yes/no answer was not acceptable. We need to clear up any confusion with these post-test items.

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CALENDAR

29–30 March 1999, Edinburgh, UK. Safe Solutions: Pathways for the Future. Second European Convention in Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention. This ECOSA convention is designed to maximise the sharing of information and experiences, including evaluating national/local programmes and approaches, legislative and enforcement regimes, the roles of standards and regulations, education and information initiatives. Synergy between disciplines and sectors is at the heart of the convention format—to maximise interchange of ideas and experiences: link scientific theory with practice, relate experiences to key injury areas—violence, sports, work, traffic, products, interpret professional approaches—behavioural and social sciences, engineering, ergonomics, social statistics, public health, analyse instruments of prevention—monitoring programmes, legal intervention, enforcement, environmental change, education, and public information. Further information: Dr Wim Rogmans, ECOSA, PO Box 517169, 1070 AD Amsterdam, The Netherlands (fax: +31 20 511 4510, e-mail: ecosa@consafe.nl).


10–12 May 1999, Brisbane, Australia. Third National Conference on Injury Prevention and Control. The theme will be The Challenge of Integration, with particular focus on relationships between and within research and practice, the continuum of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, the many sectors involved in the prevention process, and safety promotion and injury control. Further information: Judy Lupton, INTERMEDIA, Coordination and Event Management Pty Ltd, 11/97 Castlemaine Street, PO Box 1280, Milton 4064, Australia (e-mail: judylup@ajm.com.au).

11–14 May 1999, Los Angeles, California, USA. UCLA Conference on Public Health and Disaster Relief. Further information: UCLA School of Public Health, Box 951772, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA (tel: +1 310 794 6646, fax: +1 310 794 1805).


24–27 May 1999, Chongqing, China. 16th World Congress of the International Association of Accident and Traffic Medicine. Further information: Research Institute of Surgery, 10 Changjiang Zhili, Daping, Chongquin 400042, China.


26–29 May 1999, Saskatoon, Canada. The First Canadian Conference on Shaken Baby Syndrome. A national collaborative initiative hosted by the Saskatchewan Institute on Prevention of Handicaps. “Awareness, prevention and response—an integrated approach” is the theme of the conference. Further information: SIFH, 1319 Colony Street, Saskatoon, SK S7N 2Z1, Canada (fax: +1 306 655 2511, e-mail: skph@sks.sympatico.ca).

7–9 June 1999, Brussels, Belgium. Second European Road Research Conference. Further information: e-mail: road-res-conf@dg7.cec.be.

18–21 August 1999, State College, Pennsylvania, USA. Playground Safety 1999. The goal of the Second International Conference on Playground Safety is to convene leading scholars, planners, managers, government and industry decision makers, specialists, and advocates of playground safety from around the world. The conference objectives are to identify, integrate, and explore potential resolutions of issues related to children’s play and playground safety in the public sector, school settings, preschool/childcare facilities, commercial enterprises, and at self contained play centers. Conference objectives also include reviewing the status of present national and multinational playground safety standards and building international relationships for networking, for information sharing, and developing compatible change strategies for the future. Further information: Suzanne St Pierre, Conference Secretariat, Conferences and Institutes, Pennsylvania State University, Penn State Conference Center Hotel, University Park, PA 16802-7002, USA (tel: +1 814 863 5100, fax: +1 814 863 5190, e-mail: ConferenceInfo1@cde.psu.edu, web site: www.outreach.psu.edu/C&I/PlaygroundSafety).

26–28 August 1999, Reykjavik, Iceland. Third Nordic Safe Community Conference: How Can We Improve Equity in Safety? Further information: Mrs Herdis Storgaard (fax: +354 562 7027, e-mail: herdis@svfi.is).

15–17 September 1999, Helsinki, Finland. Safety ’99. European Conference on Safety in Modern Society. Organised by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Safety Technology Authority, National Consumer Administration and the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health. The purpose of the conference is to gather together experts to discuss the safety cultures and other current topics related to modern societies. On the basis of the discussions and conclusions drawn, recommendations on the most important safety issues will be given to the European Commission. For this purpose, various approaches will be brought into the discussion and comparisons of their applicability in the EU countries will be made. The scope of the meeting is broad, covering numerous environments from work to home and leisure time, from production to consumer aspects. Further information: Kristiina Kulha, Safety ’99, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Topeliuksenkatu 41 a A, FIN-00250 Helsinki, Finland (fax: +358 9 241 3804, e-mail: Kristiina.Kulha@occuphealth.fi, web site: www.occuphealth.fi/eng/project/safety99).

5–8 March 2000, New Delhi, India. Fifth World Conference on Injury Prevention and Control. The themes are sharing experiences and blending perspectives. Abstracts by 30 June 1999. Further information: Ms Arati Walia, Confer D-1, Kalindi Colony, New Delhi, 110 065, India (fax: +91 11 684 8343, e-mail: awconfer@del2.vsnl.net.in).

31 May to 2 June 2000, London, UK. Vehicle Safety 2000. A synopsis of papers should arrive no later than 1 April 1999. Further information: Brian Robinson, Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1H 9JF, UK (tel +44 (0) 171 304 6881, fax: +44 (0) 171 304 6864, e-mail: b_robinson@imeche.org.uk).
Evaluation of a bicycle skills training program for young children

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