



Teachers' Notes

Teaching Background Information

The following is taken from the Junior Road Safety Officer (JRSO) website at

www.jrso.com










As the site is constantly being updated, please check the site for the accuracy of the information given here.

Road Safety Facts

Taken from 'Road Accidents Scotland 2001'.



In total, there were 3,753 killed or seriously injured on Scotland's roads in 2001. Out of this figure, 347 people died. Also, 16,141 people were slightly injured, bringing the total number of road crash casualties to 19,894.

545 children were killed or seriously injured in Scotland in 2001.

-  The World Health Organisation forecasts that by 2020 road crashes will be the second most common cause of premature death in the world.
-  In 1999, between 750,000 and 880,000 lives were lost in road crashes across the world, and it is thought that 30-45 injuries, many resulting in life long disability, occur for every road death.
-  Since the invention of the car more than a century ago, about 30 million people have been killed in road crashes worldwide.
-  Around seven lives are saved every day by wearing seat belts.
-  The Department for Transport estimated in 2002 that in the past 20 years the wearing of seat belts has saved 50,000 lives.
-  Before the 'Green Cross Code', children learned the 'kerb drill', which was introduced in 1941.
-  The thirty mph speed limit in urban areas first came into effect in the UK in March 1935.
-  The Highway Code was first introduced to the UK in 1931.
-  The first zebra crossing with black and white stripes on the road appeared in the UK in 1951.



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-  Belisha beacons were first introduced to the UK in 1934 and were named after a transport minister of the time called Leslie Hore Belisha.
-  The first person to be killed in a road accident was Bridget Driscoll who died on the 17th August 1896 at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London. She was hit by a car travelling at 4mph.

Accidents

Taken from 'Road Accidents Scotland 2001'.

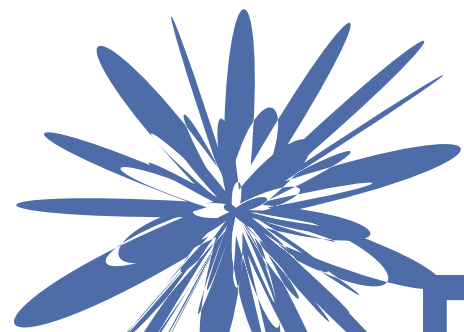
ksi – killed or seriously injured

-  Boys between the age of 5-11 years are almost twice as likely to be injured in a road accident than girls.
-  Friday is the peak day for child casualties.
-  Peak time of the day for child casualties is between 3-5pm, with a smaller peak between 8-9am.
-  August is the peak month for child casualties.
-  948 children were injured as car passengers - 109 were ksi, 2 died.
-  309 children were injured as cyclists - 56 were ksi, 4 died.
-  1486 children were injured as pedestrians - 353 were ksi, 14 died.
-  A total of 2956 children were injured – 543 were ksi, 20 died.

Useful Websites

www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/search.aspx?key=road%20accidents

www.transtat.dft.gov.uk/roadsafe/





Suggested Lesson Plan

Aims

- ➔ To raise awareness of road safety facts and figures through the use of ICT.
- ➔ To disseminate some of this information in an interesting and informative way.

Learning Outcomes

- ➔ Be aware of some road safety facts and figures.
- ➔ Dissemination of this information to others in the school.

Resources

- ➔ Worksheet D6a – Road Safety Facts and Figures.
- ➔ Access to the Internet.



Suggested Timing

- ➔ 40 minutes (including 15-20 minutes Internet access).

Suggested Development of Lesson

This activity would be best suited to individuals or pairs working independently with access to the Internet.

- ➔ Give each pupil or pair a copy of Worksheet D6a.
- ➔ Pupils carry out the activities.
- ➔ Discuss with pupils their target for the poster.
- ➔ Pupils complete the task.



Assessment

- ➔ Have pupils accurately recorded facts and figures?
- ➔ Have pupils chosen appropriate information and presentation for the chosen audience?

Curricular Links

- ➔ Information and Communications Technology: Searching and researching.

Name:

Date:

TASK



1. Go to the Junior Road Safety Officer website at www.jrso.com
2. From the website find 10 interesting road safety facts and figures and write them in the table below.
3. For each one, write down if it is:
 - ➔ A positive fact – one that is good news.
 - ➔ General interest – neither good nor bad but interesting.
 - ➔ A negative fact – one that is bad news.



	Road Safety Facts and Figures	Positive	General Interest	Negative
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

4. Agree with your teacher which class you are going to produce a poster for (e.g. P1).

My poster is for:

5. Choose 3 of the road safety facts and figures above that you think your audience will find interesting. Create a poster displaying this information in an interesting way under the heading:

DID YOU KNOW?