

## Announcements

### Global Road Safety Week — May 6–12, 2013

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly has declared the week of May 6–12, 2013, as Global Road Safety Week. This year the week is dedicated to pedestrian safety. More than 5,000 pedestrians are killed on the world's roads each week, and pedestrians comprise nearly one quarter of global road deaths annually (1). The vast majority of pedestrian deaths occur in low-income and middle-income countries.

The goal of this year's observance is to draw attention to the need to provide safe, reliable, and accessible facilities for all pedestrians. The World Health Organization (WHO) is coordinating Global Road Safety Week efforts and recommends increased implementation of strategies known to save pedestrians' lives, including 1) installing and/or upgrading crosswalks, sidewalks, overpasses, underpasses, raised medians, and road signs and signals; 2) slowing vehicle speeds by "calming" streets with speed bumps and rumble strips; 3) enforcing laws against speeding and distracted driving; 4) creating walking streets or pedestrian zones; 5) improving mass transit route design and access; 6) improving lighting around pedestrian crossings; and 7) enhancing the visibility of pedestrians through the use of reflective materials.

WHO, in collaboration with the CDC and other partners, will release a report in May 2013 regarding "best practices" for pedestrian safety outlining the global problem, risk factors, and interventions to prevent or reduce pedestrian injuries around the globe (2).

Global Road Safety Week is part of the larger UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020 activities, aimed at saving 5 million lives on the road by the year 2020. Additional information about Global Road Safety Week, the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety, and ideas on how to get involved in promoting pedestrian safety are available from WHO at <http://www.who.int/roadsafety/week/2013/en/index.html>. Information on CDC's efforts to improve global road safety is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/features/globalroadsafety>, and resources from CDC for preventing road traffic injuries are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety> and <http://www.cdc.gov/winnablebattles/motorvehicleinjury>.

#### References

1. World Health Organization. Pedestrian safety: a toolkit for organizers of events. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2013. Available at [http://www.who.int/roadsafety/week/2013/pedestrian\\_safety\\_toolkit.pdf](http://www.who.int/roadsafety/week/2013/pedestrian_safety_toolkit.pdf).
2. World Health Organization. Pedestrian safety: a road safety manual for decision-makers and practitioners. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2013. Available at [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/79753/1/9789241505352\\_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/79753/1/9789241505352_eng.pdf).

### National Physical Fitness and Sports Month — May 2013

May is designated National Physical Fitness and Sports Month to raise awareness about the important role physical activity plays in maintaining health. According to the 2008 *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans*, physical activity can help control weight, improve mental health, and lower the risk for early death, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and some cancers. Physical activity also can improve cardiovascular and muscular fitness (1). In 2011, however, only one in five U.S. adults participated in enough physical activity to gain substantial health benefits (2).

To achieve substantial health benefits, the guidelines recommend that adults perform at least 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity, or 75 minutes per week of vigorous-intensity aerobic activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activities (1). The guidelines also recommend including muscle-strengthening activities that involve all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week. Additional information about physical activity and resources for increasing participation in physical activity are available at <http://www.health.gov/paguidelines> and <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity>.

#### References

1. US Department of Health and Human Services. 2008 physical activity guidelines for Americans. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2008. Available at <http://www.health.gov/paguidelines/guidelines/default.aspx>.
2. CDC. Summary health statistics for U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2011. *Vital Health Stat* 2012;10(256).