



About Myself

Grew up in a no car family

Learned to cycle when I was 7 years old (which is late)

Cycled to school (2 x 11 km)

Interested in bicycle technique and bicycle lights

Chemical Engineer

Worked for better cycling conditions for >30 years

CEO of Danish Cyclists' Federation 1986-2000, lobbying on Danish and EU level

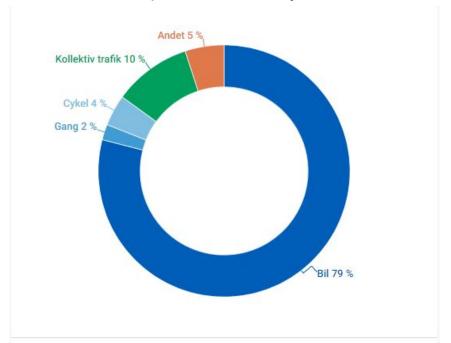
Consultant in Mobility 2000-



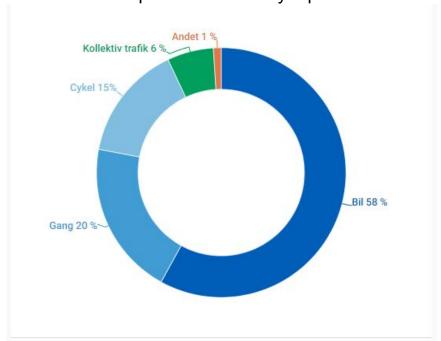


Figures about Transport in Denmark



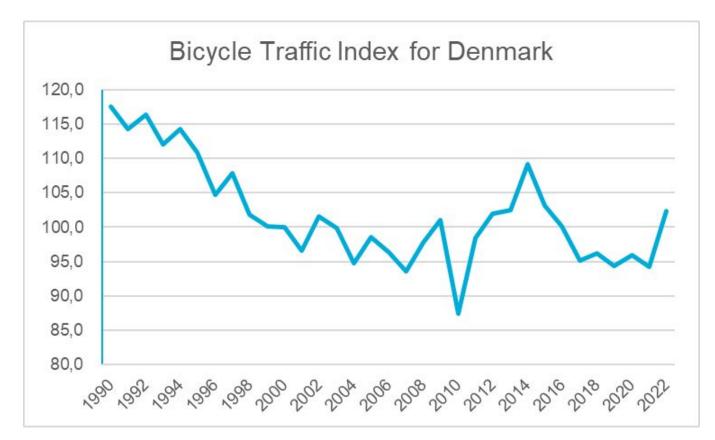


Means of Transport distributed by trips



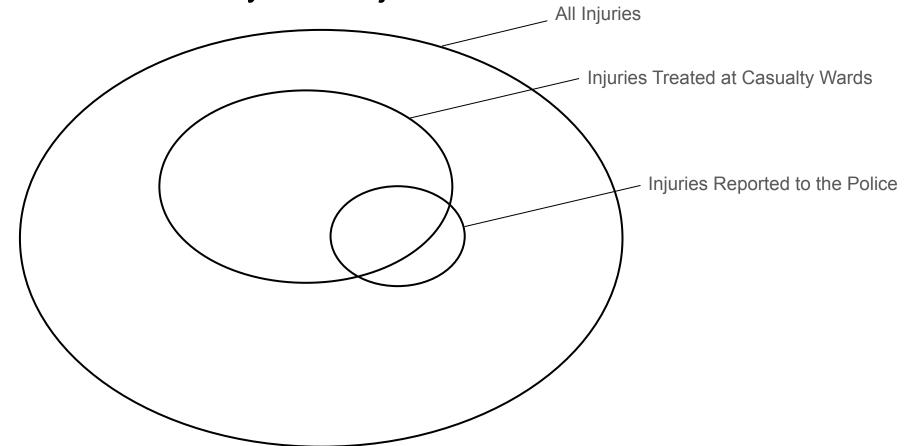
Source: TU / DTU, 2016-2019

Figures about cycling in Denmark

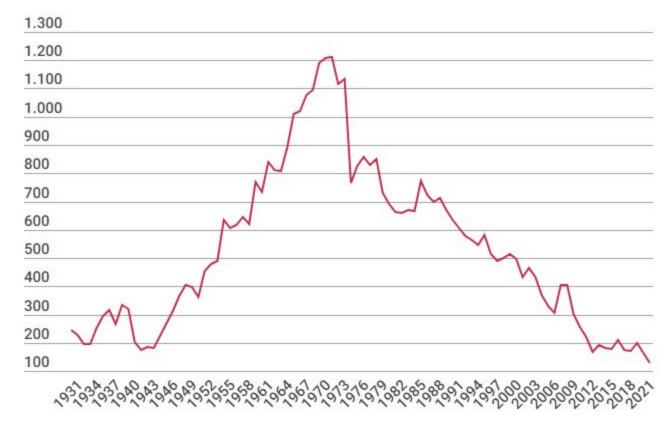


Source: The Danish Road Directorate

Statistics on Cyclists' Injuries



Number of People Killed in Traffic in Denmark



Source: Statistics Denmark (from https://sikkertrafik.dk/presse/tal-og-statistik/trafikulykker)

Number of People Killed in Traffic in Denmark

Injured and killed in road traffic accidents

Casualty: Killed | Means of transport:

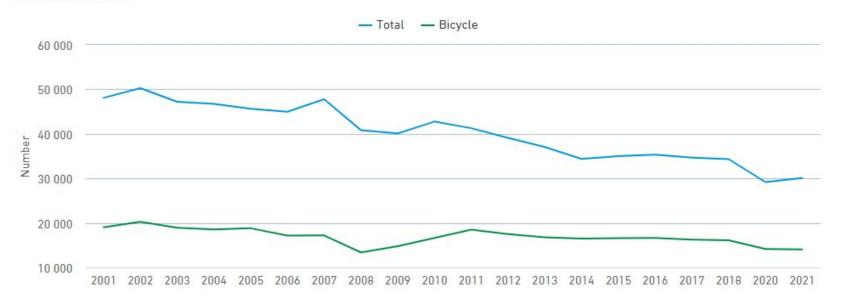


Source: Statistics Denmark

Number of People Injured in Traffic in Denmark

Injured in road traffic accidents reported by the police and casualty wards

Means of transport:

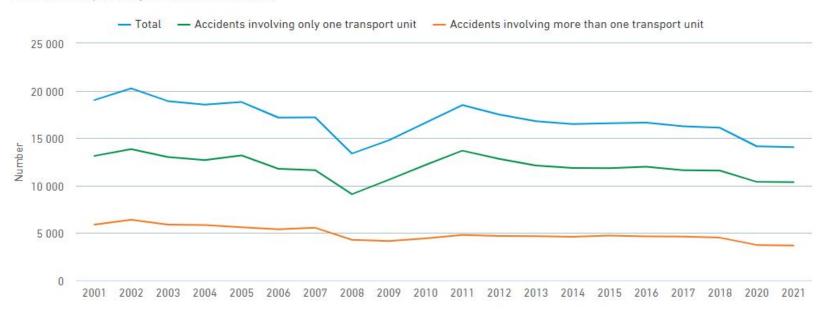


Source: Statistics Denmark

Number of People Injured when Cycling in Denmark

Injured in road traffic accidents reported by the police and casualty wards

Means of transport: Bicycle | Accident situation:



Source: Statistics Denmark

Single and Multi Part Cycling Accidents

multi single

Speaking about **numbers** the majority is single part.

Speaking about **severity** multi part accidents are the worst.

Different sources of statistics give different numbers - the single part bicycle accidents are almost absent in the statistics based on police reports.

Multi Part Cycling Accidents

intersections

road



Most multi part cycling accidents occur at **intersections**, where the cyclist typically is hit by a car turning right or left.



The remainder multi part accidents occur at **roads without cycle tracks** where the cyclist typically is hit by a car coming from behind.

Designations of Cyclists and Pedestrians

Before (and still):
Soft road users ("bløde trafikanter")
Weak road users ("svage trafikanter")

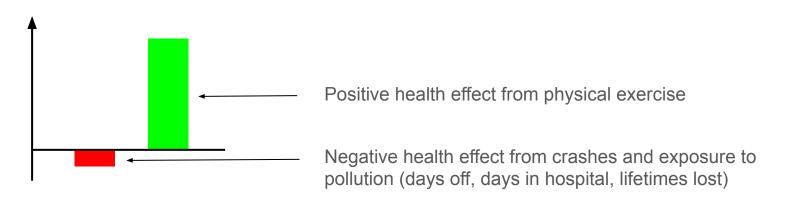
Now also:

Active transport (walking and cycling)

Neither "soft" or "weak", however unprotected (and not encapsulated)

Health and Safety

Safety for cyclists ~ Accidents or crashes ~ Negative health



... "a median value of **nine times more benefits than risks** in 30 studies analysed by Mueller et al. (2015)."

Source: Improving the Quality of Walking and Cycling in Cities, OECD/ITF (International Transport Forum), 2024 (https://www.itf-oecd.org/improving-quality-walking-cycling-cities).

My own Bicycle Crashes

- 2019 Fell at 0 km/h due to bicycle shoe attached to the pedal
- 2002 Hit opening car door at 10-15 km/h
- ~1997 Lost pedal contact at 25 km/h due to mechanical failure
- ~1993 Lost pedal contact, fell and hit knee at 10 km/ due to mechanical failure
- ~1989 Crashed riding a tandem with heavy front load downhill on a gravel road¹
- ~1974 Hit separating fence when riding at night as the front person on a tandem²
- ~1972 Run down by car waiting at a sideroad²
- ~1970 Hit car which suddenly stopped in front of me in an intersection²
- ~1968 Fell when turning right an icy morning²
- 1963 Fell on a gravel road when showing my family how well I had learned to cycle
 - 1: Visited a casualty ward
 - 2: Need for bicycle repair

Lessons Learned

- Avoid click-pedals or learn how to deal with them
- Keep 1 meter distance to car doors
- Make sure you have pedal-chain-gear-wheel contact before pushing hard
- Be careful with alcohol and cycling
- Never trust that a motorist has seen you and will keep the right of way ("holde sin vigepligt")
- Never believe that a green traffic signal guarantees against conflicts
- Turn with care unless you know the surface is non-slippery
- Never trust a luggage carrier ("bagagebærer")
- Make extreme care or avoid transporting stuff on a handlebar
- Don't text when cycling
- Show your own intentions
- Try to communicate with other road users (eye contact, hand signs)



The Systematic Approach

- Get a bicycle
- Learn how to use it
- Accessories
- Learn how to deal with other road users

Learn how to Cycle

The Danish Model:

Your parents will help (age 4-7)

Train cycling while playing

Cycling test at school (if you are lucky)

Learn as an adult:

Find somebody to help

Train in non busy areas

Bicycle Training



ADRESSE

Trafiklegepladsen i Fælledparken, Trafikken

§ 30 50 14 05

Gunnar Nu Hansens Plads 10 2100 København Ø

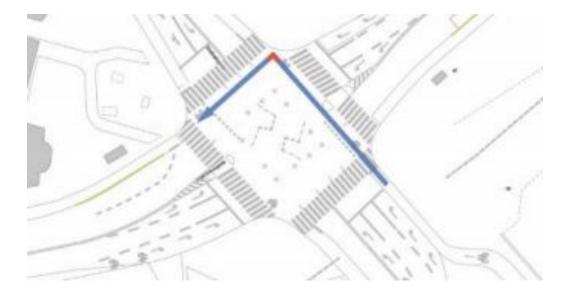


https://hovedstaden.rodekors.dk/red-cross-copenhagen/bicycle-training/

Traffic Rules for Cyclists

Basic rule: Keep to the right hand side.

Use cycle tracks if they are present.



The indirect left turn for cyclists.



Source: https://visitorservice.kk.dk



The Bicycle

- Good brakes
- Lights
- Mudguards

(it rains less than 5% of the time, but roads are often wet)



Accessories

- How to dress
- How to carry luggage

How to dress:

Normal outdoor clothing will usually work
A rain proof jacket is recommendable
Head, hands and feet should be protected at wintertime
Not getting (too) warm is as important as not getting cold

How to carry luggage:

Backpack

On bike

In bike (cargo bikes)



More on how to Dress





Hjelmen skal dække panden

Ofte sidder hjelmen helt omme i nakken på cyklisten, så panden er blottet. På den måde er hjelmen ikke til ret meget gavn, hvis du tager turen ud over styret.

More on how to Dress



https://vbn.aau.dk/files/197570851/Projekt cykeljakken den sikkerhedsm ssige effekt af en gul cykeljakke.pdf

More on Bicycle Lights



https://vbn.aau.dk/ws/portalfiles/portal/515256123/Projekt Cykelliv.pdf

A Good Reason Not to Pedal...



Classic Luggage Carrying Gear



Recommendable Bicycle Panniers





- Awareness
- Communication

- Awareness
- Communication

Awareness:

Where are they?

What are their intentions?

May somebody else suddenly show up?

Could a car door suddenly open?

How are the road conditions?

Communication:

Don't "hide" yourself

Hand signals

Eye contact



Photo: Christoffer Askman in Havarikommissionen for Vejtrafikulykker, Krydsulykker mellem cykler og biler, Rapport 5, 2008.



(Campaign made by Rådet for Sikker Trafik https://sikkertrafik.dk)





Some Recommendations

- Train manoeuvering
- Keep to the right but not too close to the kerb, and keep 1 meter distance to parked cars
- Orient yourself, especially in intersections and before overtaking
- Don't expect that other road users have seen you be especially careful with lorries
- Communicate clearly your intentions
- Try to get eye contact with other road users
- Accept a loss of some seconds
- Smile or wave if possible

