

# Calculating risk when travelling

At year 9 and 10, ākonga regularly travel independently and understand that our decisions can keep ourselves and others safe. Calculating risk is part of decision-making when travelling.

## 1. Identifying and eliminating risks

Risky travel behaviours include:

- using phones and being distracted around buses or when crossing roads
- wearing headphones while cycling, walking or running near traffic
- wearing helmets incorrectly.

In the table below, write down travel decisions people make every day that involve risk. Identify the risk and the corresponding action that would avoid danger or eliminate risk.

| Travel decision                                    | Risk   | Action  |
|--|--|---|
| <i>To wear headphones while I cycle to school.</i> | <i>Not being aware / being unable to hear traffic and avoid accidents.</i> | <i>Choose not to wear headphones while I cycle to school.</i> |
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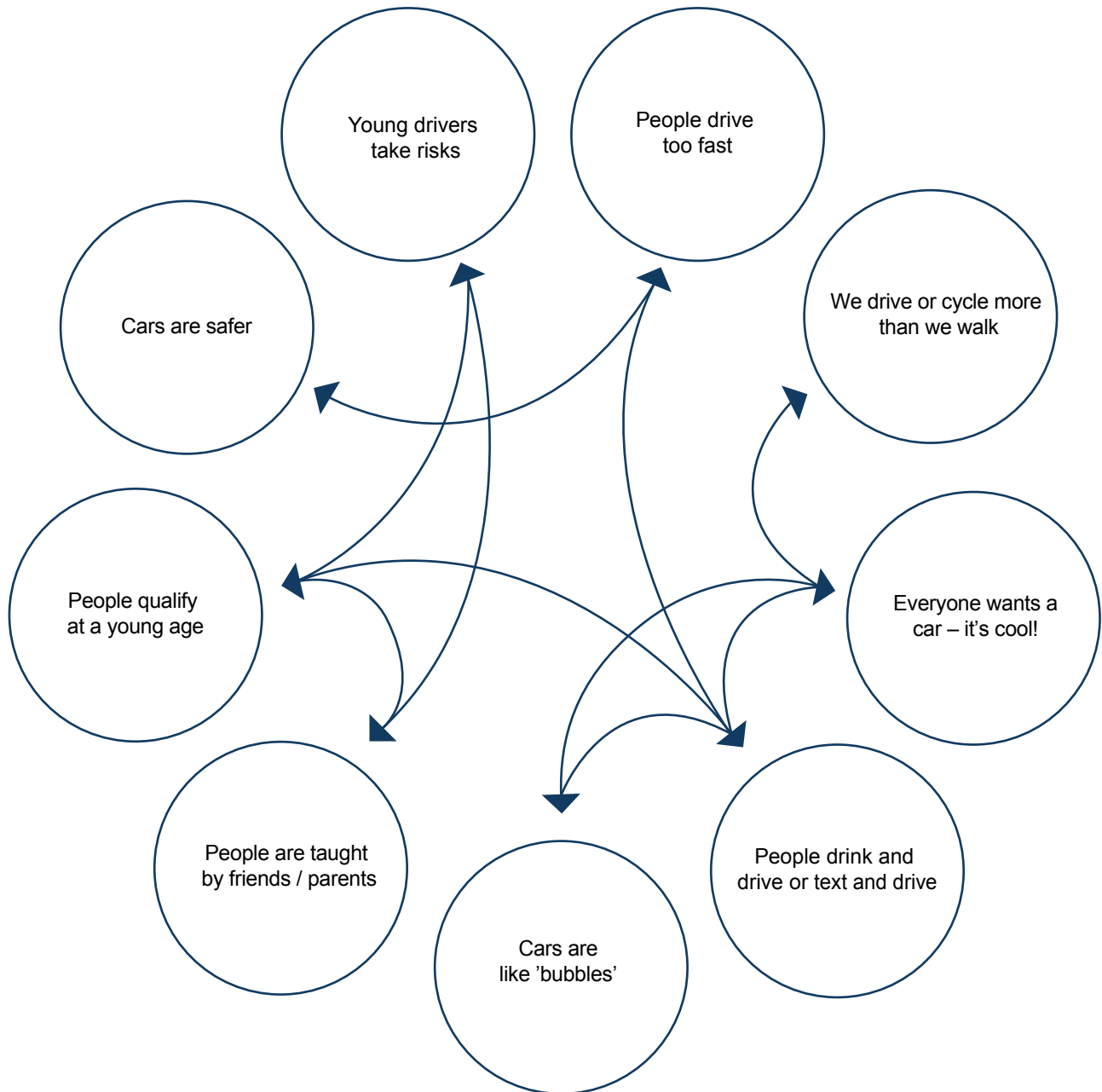
| Travel decision | Risk | Action |
|-----------------|------|--------|
|                 |      |        |
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Kia mauri tū!  
 How do we calculate  
 risk to make safe  
 travel decisions?



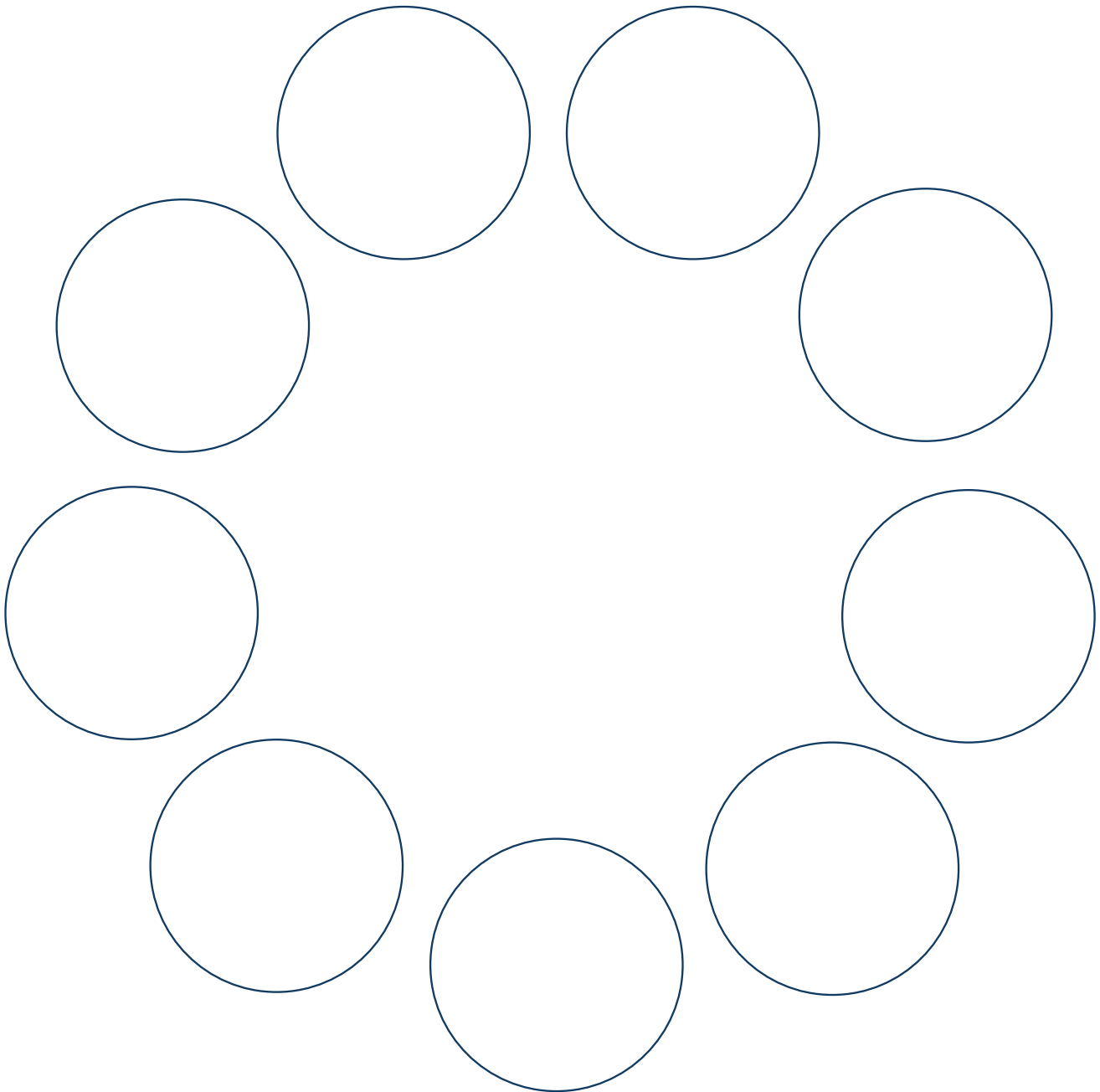
## 2. Risk impact connections circle

Connection circles are thinking tools designed to help us understand complexity. Here is an example of a connection circle:



Source: Karen Spencer, <https://education.nzta.govt.nz>

Making risky travel decisions has a flow-on effect that can impact many factors. Choose a travel decision from the previous activity and use the connections circle template below to identify related risks. Don't forget to add arrows to show cause and effect.



When we understand cause-and-effect we are able to calculate risk and make informed decisions about safer travel.