



AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
OF SINGAPORE

SG
60

SCHOOL ROAD SAFETY PLAYBOOK

* FOR PARENTS
& CHILDREN!





The School Road Safety Playbook was launched by Senior Minister Mr Lee Hsien Loong, accompanied by AAS President, Mr Bernard Tay, on 6 September 2025 at the SG60 - AAS Charity Fundraising Dinner.

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FOREWORD



Dear Students, Parents and Educators,

Road safety is a shared responsibility and the importance of cultivating safe and responsible practices on the road from an early age cannot be overstated.

The Ministry of Education, together with our valued partners – the Singapore Road Safety Council, Land Transport Authority, Traffic Police, and Automobile Association of Singapore, remain steadfast in our commitment to instil a culture of safe and responsible road use from an early age. This playbook represents our collective effort to enhance road safety education and awareness in our school zones.

Road safety is more than just following traffic rules – it is a life skill that builds discipline and responsibility. We must equip our young ones with the knowledge and awareness to make safe decisions.

Together, let us create a culture where every member of our school community plays their part in ensuring safer roads for all.

Desmond Lee
Minister for Education

FOREWORD

Dear all,

Road safety has always been a key focus for the Automobile Association of Singapore (AAS).

In early 2024, Singapore witnessed several tragic road traffic accidents, including a fatal incident in Tampines and two others involving young children. These incidents serve as a stark reminder of the importance of equipping every child with the awareness and confidence to navigate roads safely.

AAS, in collaboration with the Singapore Road Safety Council, Ministry of Education, Traffic Police, and Land Transport Authority, developed the School Road Safety Playbook. While there are existing materials and programmes, there is currently no unified resource that brings together best practices in a consistent and accessible way. This playbook fills a gap by offering a comprehensive toolkit that is both informative and engaging for all stakeholders.

This initiative is also part of a broader global movement to make school journeys safer for children. The Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) promotes safe, sustainable, and accessible mobility for all road users across the world, and the FIA Foundation, an independent UK-registered charity, has supported efforts worldwide to promote safer school zones through education, infrastructure, and advocacy, including the School Road Safety Playbook. It brings together best practices and practical guidance to help schools, educators, and communities implement effective, locally relevant road safety initiatives.

As we continue our collective efforts, we hope this playbook will serve as a meaningful contribution to building safer environments for every child, where school journeys are made with greater awareness, confidence, and care.

Bernard Tay JP BBM(L) BBM PBM
President, Automobile Association of Singapore
Chairman, Singapore Road Safety Council





1. ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION

This section provides motorists with valuable tips on safe driving and riding practices, along with guidance on interpreting traffic signs and signals to help ensure safe pedestrian crossings. Additionally, parents can gain practical tips for teaching their children how to stay safe during their daily commute to and from school.

1.1 Understanding Road Markings And Road Signs In School Zone Areas

- 1 Be familiar with common **road signs**.
- 2 Recognise **road features** within the School Zones, such as designated pedestrian crossings, speed limit signs and special red-coloured pavement on the road.
- 3 Understand **road markings** and what they mean.

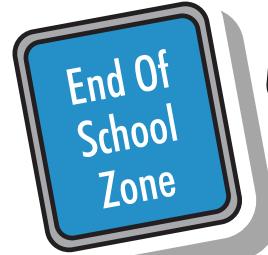


HOW TO IDENTIFY A SCHOOL ZONE

School Zones are specially demarcated areas fronting a school. These help to create a safer road environment for school children.

A School Zone refers to any parts of roads that are next to or near schools and in between school zone signs.

SCHOOL ZONE SIGNS MARK THE BEGINNING AND END OF A SCHOOL ZONE.

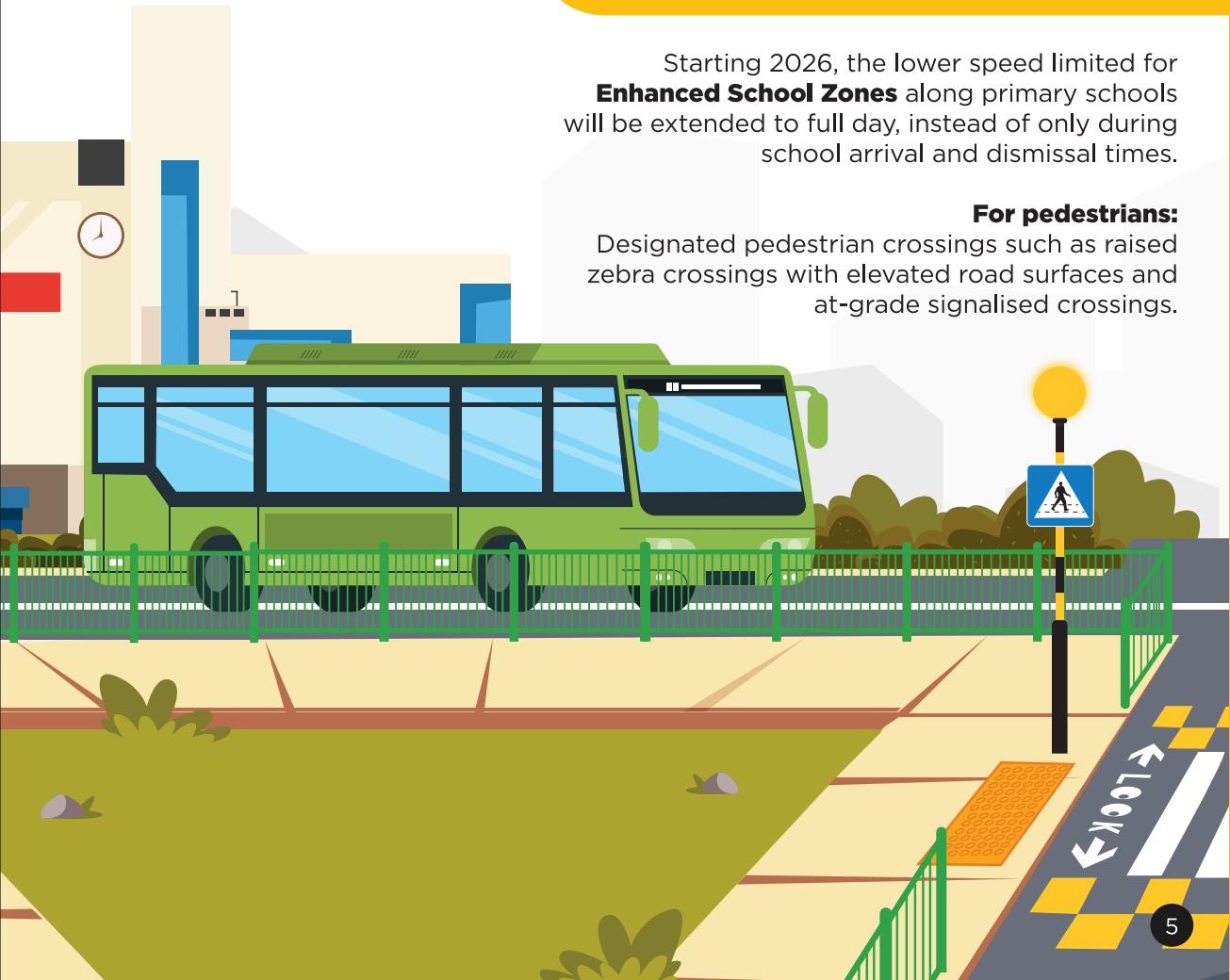


HOW DO SCHOOL ZONES MAKE ROADS SAFER FOR CHILDREN?

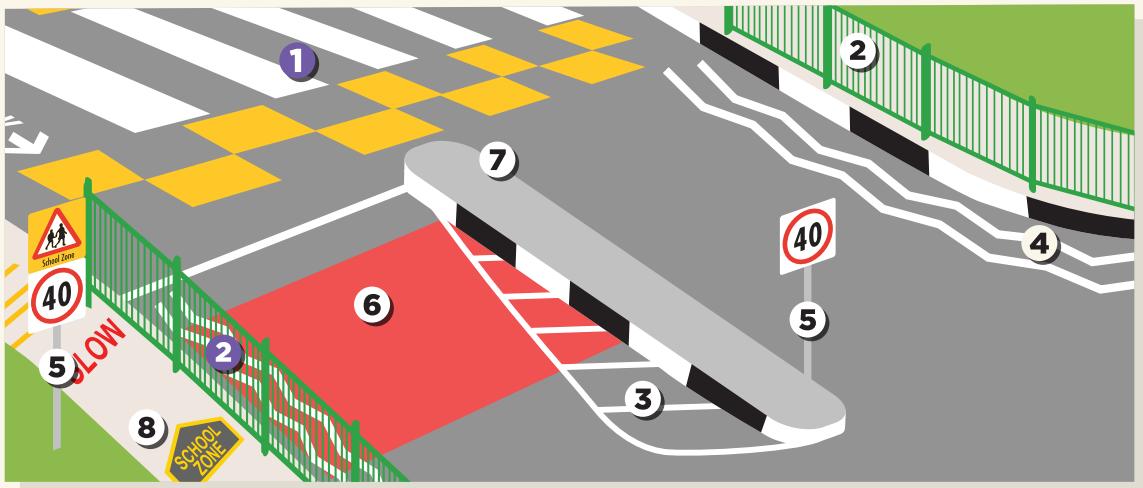
Starting 2026, the lower speed limit for **Enhanced School Zones** along primary schools will be extended to full day, instead of only during school arrival and dismissal times.

For pedestrians:

Designated pedestrian crossings such as raised zebra crossings with elevated road surfaces and at-grade signalised crossings.



PEDESTRIAN ROAD SAFETY MEASURES



1. Designated pedestrian crossings, such as raised zebra crossings with elevated road surfaces or signalised crossings.
2. Green railings to guide pedestrians to safer crossing points.
3. Traffic calming measures, including road humps, chevron markings and 40km/h speed limit signs to reduce vehicle speeds within the zone.
4. Parking restrictions along the road near to school gates.
5. Prominent traffic signs such as "School Zone" and "Children Ahead" signs that remind motorists to drive carefully.
6. The sections of the road appearing in red pavement indicate School Zones. This is to catch drivers' attention, alerting them to slow down and to look out for children crossing the road.
7. Centre dividers to keep vehicles within their lanes, prevent encroachment onto opposing lanes and encourage motorists to reduce their speed.
8. Safety markings such as "School Zone" logo, "SLOW" logo and speed regulating strips on footpaths to remind approaching cyclists to ride carefully.

APPROXIMATE PEDESTRIAN SURVIVAL RATE BY VEHICLE SPEED

The slower a vehicle travels, the higher a pedestrian's chances of survival in a collision. For instance, if a pedestrian is struck by a vehicle traveling at 30 km/h, approximately 9 out of 10 pedestrians are likely to survive. However, **at higher speeds like 60 km/h, the survival rate drops dramatically to 0 out of 10.**



9 out of 10



2 out of 10



6 out of 10



0 out of 10

WHAT SHOULD I BE AWARE OF WHEN DRIVING IN A SCHOOL ZONE?

- Reduce speed and exercise extreme caution when travelling within the stipulated 40km/h, or any other posted speed limit.
- Be alert for pedestrians, especially children, crossing the road, as their shorter height may affect visibility.
- During peak school hours, exercise patience as traffic may be heavier. If you are in a rush, consider taking an alternative route.
- When dropping off your child at school, please use the designated drop-off points to ensure the safety of all students.

WHAT CAN I DO TO AVOID BEING DISTRACTED?

It is important to maintain full attention when driving through School Zones, as distractions greatly increase the risk of accidents in areas where there are many children. Here are some common distractions you should avoid:



Adjusting the radio or other dashboard controls



Talking with passengers



Using phones, even if they are mounted on the dashboard



Eating or drinking while driving



Handling pets, bags or other objects in the vehicle

1.2 Pedestrian Safety

- 1 Understand the dangers of **using devices** such as mobile phones and headphones.
- 2 Be aware of the **dangers of blind spots**.

MOBILE DEVICES



Can I use my mobile phone while driving?

It is **illegal** to use mobile communication devices while driving a moving vehicle, if the following three conditions take place at the same time:

- Your vehicle is in motion.
- You are holding the device in your hand.
- You are using any function of the device (e.g. making calls, texting and using your GPS).

The penalties for using a mobile phone while driving are as follows:

First-time Offenders

Up to
\$1,000
fine and/or maximum
6 Months
imprisonment

Repeat Offenders

Up to
\$2,000
fine and/or maximum
12 Months
imprisonment



BLIND SPOTS



What are blind spots?

Blind spots are the areas around your vehicle that you, as a driver, can't see directly.



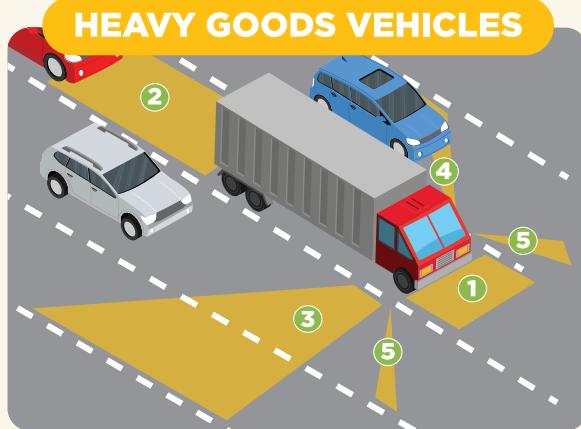
Why do I need to be aware of my blind spots?



Knowing your blind spots can prevent accidents, particularly in School Zones where there are many children. As young pedestrians are smaller and harder to spot, you should pay special attention to your blind spots, especially when turning or reversing.

WHERE ARE THE BLIND SPOTS AROUND MY VEHICLE?

There are **six** blind spots, although their location and size will vary depending on your vehicle.



1. Front:

The blind spot directly in front of your vehicle is particularly dangerous because it blocks your line of sight.

2. Rear/Back:

A large rectangular blind spot lies directly behind your vehicle - the longer your vehicle, the larger the blind spot.

3. Right Side:

This blind spot is next to the driver's door.

4. Left Side:

This blind spot is next to the passenger's door.

5. A-Pillars and Mirrors:

These are blind spots caused by the A-pillars and mirrors.



1. Right Side:

This area cannot be seen in the right-side mirror.

2. Left Side:

This area cannot be seen in the left-side mirror.

3. A-Pillars and Mirrors:

These are blind spots caused by the A-pillars and mirrors.

4. C or D-Pillar:

These are areas at the rear of the car that cannot be seen in the rear and side mirrors.



Why should you check your blind spots?

Even with mirrors, **extra precautions should be taken**. Here's how to make sure nothing (and no one) goes unseen.

- Always look over your shoulder when turning or reversing to check for people or bikes nearby.
- Make sure your mirrors are properly adjusted so you can see as much of the road around you as possible.

BLIND SPOTS



How can I better manage my blind spots?

Here are some **practical** ways you can manage blind spots:

- Adjust your mirrors to maximise visibility around your vehicle.
- Always signal when turning or changing lanes. This will help other drivers and pedestrians anticipate your actions.



How should I approach a heavy vehicle on the road?

Here are some tips for **car drivers and riders**:

- Make sure you can see the driver in the side mirror. If you cannot see him, it means you are in the vehicle's blind spot.
- Always signal when turning or changing lanes. This will help other drivers and pedestrians anticipate your actions.
- Look out for the turn signals and brake lights of heavy vehicles. Heavy vehicles have larger blind spots on either side. When driving alongside, be alert. If you need to pass, signal early, make sure the driver sees you and pass as quickly and safely as possible.
- Keep a four-second gap from any heavy vehicle directly in front of you to ensure you are visible to the driver.
- Be extra cautious when driving beside or behind a turning truck or bus, as heavy vehicles often swing wide to make a turn.



1.3 Bus Safety

- 1 Know how to **improve your child's safety** when travelling on school buses and public buses.
- 2 Understand the need to be careful when **driving near school buses and public buses**.

WHAT CAN I DO TO IMPROVE MY CHILD'S SAFETY?

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY



PUBLIC BUS SAFETY



SUPERVISE YOUNGER CHILDREN



- Discuss any concerns you have.
 - Request pick-up and drop-off points **closer** to your home if needed.
- Help them develop a strong understanding of road safety rules.
- Identify and **practice safe walking routes** to and from bus stops.
- Provide guidance on what to do if they board the wrong bus or alight at an incorrect stop.
- For children **under 10 years old**, have an adult accompany them as they may not be able to safely cross roads alone.
- **Familiarise** your child to/from the pick-up/drop-off point. After school, meet your child at the bus stop.
- Never wait on the **opposite** side of the road. Tell your child about what he or she should do if you are delayed and cannot meet them as usual.
- Help your child **develop a strong understanding** of safe practices when riding school/public bus.

1.4 Bicycle Safety

- 1 Know the importance of conducting **pre-ride checks**.
- 2 Understand **safe cycling** practices.

WHAT SAFETY GEAR DO I NEED WHEN CYCLING?





WHAT SAFETY GEAR SHOULD MY CHILD WEAR?

Protective Gear

- Always wear a properly secured helmet to protect your head from injuries.
- To ensure proper protection, make sure the helmet fits well, especially on children who might have outgrown theirs.
- Supervise your child to make sure that helmets are worn correctly.
- Always wear proper shoes that cover your whole feet.
- Sandals and flip-flops may not provide sufficient grip when pedalling and they do not provide adequate foot protection.
- Wear closed-toe shoes with securely tied laces to prevent entanglement with the bike's moving parts.

Attire

- Opt for bright or fluorescent colours to enhance visibility, particularly during low-light conditions or at night.
- Consider wearing knee and elbow pads, especially for children, to cushion impacts during falls.
- Ensure your clothing fits snugly to avoid loose ends that could get caught in the bicycle's components.
- If your child wears a backpack while riding, make sure the straps are tied up and can't get tangled in the spokes of the wheels.

Environment Check

- Before each ride, check that brakes, tyres, lights and reflectors are functioning correctly.
- Be cautious of wet roads, which can be slippery, and adjust your speed accordingly.



CAN I LET MY CHILD RIDE ON MY BICYCLE?

Avoid carrying a pillion rider while cycling on the road. A study by KK Women's and Children's Hospital showed that **76% of injured children were pillion riders**, with most them being between the ages of two and six.

If you need to, use a properly fitted child bicycle seat with a footrest.

Check that all buckles, clips and straps are securely fastened and always make sure your child wears a helmet.



Can my child cycle without me?

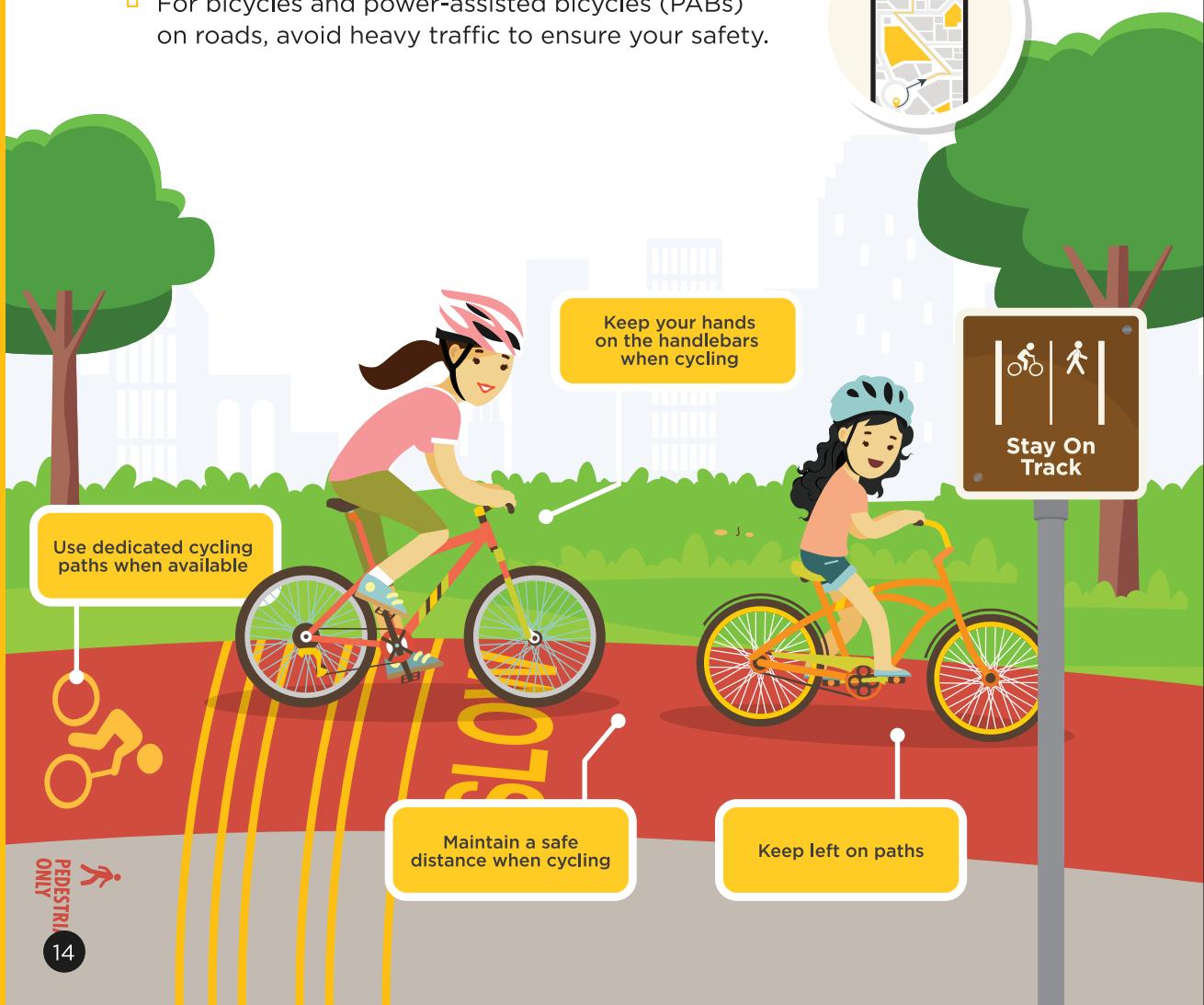
Keeping a close watch on your child is the most effective way to protect them from cycling injuries. Unlike adults, children may not recognise potential dangers in advance, so it is important to stay alert and help ensure their safety.



HOW CAN I PREPARE FOR A SAFE CYCLING TRIP?

Before starting your ride:

- 1 **Ensure** your lights, brakes and tyres are functioning properly.
- 2 **Adjust** your seat and handlebars for comfort and control.
- 3 **Properly** secure all loads and accessories so that they do not affect your ability to control your bicycle.
- 4 **Plan** your ride in advance and select the safest route possible. When using paths, opt for routes with dedicated cycling paths whenever feasible.
 - For bicycles and power-assisted bicycles (PABs) on roads, avoid heavy traffic to ensure your safety.



WHY BICYCLE SAFETY MATTERS FOR YOUR CHILD

- Children are **vulnerable** to cycling accidents due to their smaller size and developing judgement skills.
- Teaching bicycle safety **builds confidence** and encourages responsible habits.
- Parents play a critical role by supervising and guiding their children in **safe cycling practices**.



Can my child ride any bicycle?

Avoid letting your child ride a bicycle that is too big or too small as it will be difficult to handle and uncomfortable.

- A bicycle that is the right size for your child and offers good balance will be **easier to control and therefore safer**.
- The right bicycle size should provide your child with a few inches of **clearance**.

1.5 Pedestrian-Only Paths

- 1 Under the **Pedestrian-Only Path initiative**, footpaths next to dedicated cycling paths across Singapore have been converted into **Pedestrian-only Paths**.
- 2 Both **pedestrians and users of personal mobility aids** such as mobility scooters and electric wheelchairs are allowed on these paths.

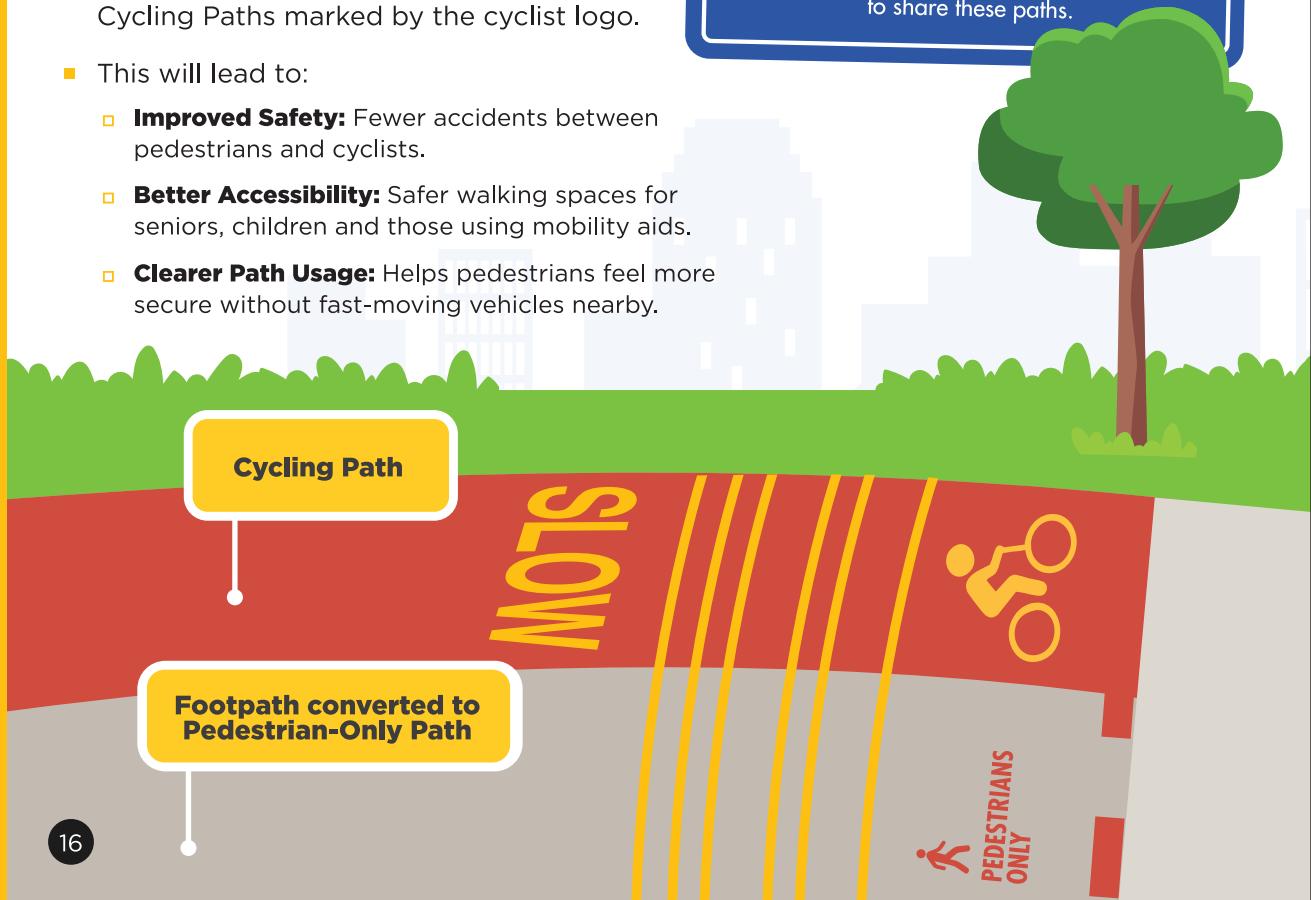
WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR PEDESTRIAN-ONLY PATHS?

- LTA has converted footpaths adjacent to cycling paths into Pedestrian-Only Paths **to enhance safety**.
- Everyone is encouraged to do their part and follow path markings to **stay on track**. Walk on the Pedestrian-Only Path marked by the 'Pedestrians Only' logo. Cycle or ride active mobility devices on Cycling Paths marked by the cyclist logo.
- This will lead to:
 - **Improved Safety:** Fewer accidents between pedestrians and cyclists.
 - **Better Accessibility:** Safer walking spaces for seniors, children and those using mobility aids.
 - **Clearer Path Usage:** Helps pedestrians feel more secure without fast-moving vehicles nearby.

No riding of bicycles and personal mobility devices on Pedestrian-Only Paths. **Only pedestrians and those with walking difficulties using personal mobility aids, can use Pedestrian-Only Paths.** Penalties apply **from 1 July 2025**.

ARE ALL PATHS AFFECTED?

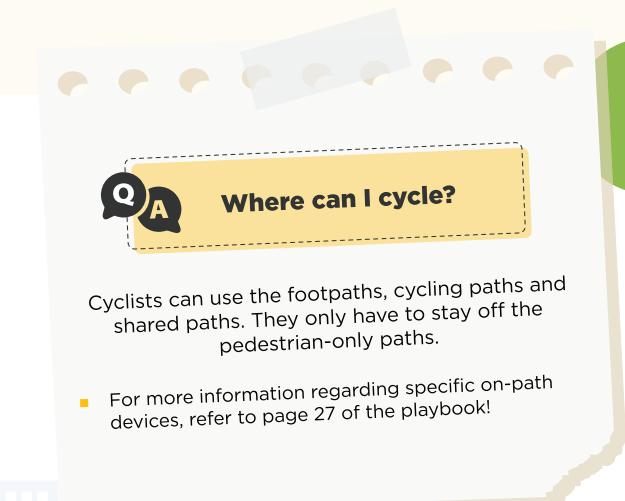
The Pedestrian-Only Path initiative does not affect standalone footpaths and shared paths. Cyclists and pedestrians will continue to share these paths.



HOW CAN I IDENTIFY A PEDESTRIAN-ONLY PATH?



- Pedestrian-only paths are marked with the **Pedestrians-Only logos and 'Pedestrians-Only' wordings** on footpaths adjacent to dedicated cycling paths.



HOW TO USE THESE PATHS?

- Be mindful of others - keep left and **avoid blocking paths**.
- For pedestrians, stay on **Pedestrian-only Paths** and avoid cycling paths.



1.6 Car Safety

- 1 Understand the importance of **seat belts, child safety seats and booster seats**.
- 2 Know how to ensure your child is **safe** in your car.

WHY SHOULD I WEAR A SEAT BELT?

Seat belts prevent you and your children from being thrown around or ejected from a vehicle if it crashes or stops suddenly. They tighten automatically to ensure you are firmly restrained and distribute the impact across the stronger parts of your body, such as your chest, hips and shoulders.

This reduces the risk of fractures and internal organ damage, thus **limiting serious injuries** and helping to **prevent death**.



Who should wear a seat belt?

Every person travelling in a vehicle, regardless of age, should wear a seat belt or child restraint.



What is the penalty for not wearing a seat belt?

Failing to wear a seat belt will result in a composition fine of \$150 and the accumulation of 3 demerit points.





Does my child need a booster seat?

If your child is under 1.35m in height, he or she must use a booster seat or an approved adjustable seat belt to reduce the risk of injury during accidents.

Children in your car must be secured in restraints that are appropriate for their age, height and weight. They should also be seated in the back of the vehicle for additional safety.



EFFECT OF SEATBELTS ON THE PROBABILITY OF PERSONAL INJURY IN ALL TYPES OF COLLISIONS (INDIVIDUAL EFFECTS)

Injury severity

Percentage change in number of injuries

Drivers of light vehicles (private cars and vans)

Fatal	-50
Serious injuries	-45
Minor injuries	-25
All personal injuries	-28

Front seat passengers in light vehicles (private cars and vans)

Fatal	-45
Serious injuries	-45
Minor injuries	-20
All personal injuries	-23

Back seat passengers in light vehicles (private cars)

Fatal	-25
Serious injuries	-25
Minor injuries	-20
All personal injuries	-21



Data Source: World Health Organisation, 2009
<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/seat-belts-and-child-restraints--a-road-safety-manual-for-decision-makers-and-practitioners>

1.7 Child Pillion Riding on Motorcycle or Motorised Scooter

- 1 Be aware of the road safety rule that **prohibits** carrying a child under 10 years old as a pillion passenger on a motorcycle or motorised scooter.

WHY IS THIS RULE ESSENTIAL?

- **Heightened risk of serious injury or death for children:** A study from KK Women's & Children's Hospital found that children below 10 in road accidents are 8.4 times more likely to suffer serious harm.
- **Pillion riding adds further danger:** Kids lack the strength and balance for safe pillion riding. Under Regulation 36, no person riding a motorcycle or scooter on a road shall carry any child **below** 10 years of age as a pillion passenger.

Data Source: <https://sso.agc.gov.sg/SL/RTA1961-R20?DocDate=20170630&ProvIds=pr36->



WHAT ARE THE BEST ALTERNATIVES TO PILLION RIDING FOR YOUNG CHILDREN?



1 PUBLIC TRANSPORT (BUS/MRT)

Teach them to navigate familiar routes with guidance. This helps builds independence in a safe, structured environment.



2 SCHOOL BUS SERVICES

Designed for kids, school buses have fixed routes, trained drivers, and often come with adult supervision.



3 WALKING WITH A PARENT OR GUARDIAN

If the school or destination is nearby, walking together is a healthy, low-risk option that builds awareness of road safety.



4 REACH OUT TO YOUR CHILD'S SCHOOL

Many schools offer School-Based Financial Assistance, including transport support and subsidies. Parents can contact their school's general office to explore options.



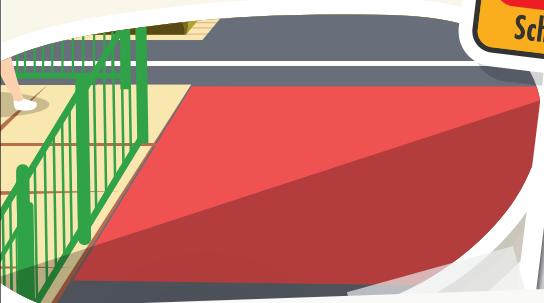
2. ROAD SAFETY MEASURES FOR MOTORISTS AND ACTIVE MOBILITY USERS

Whether you are driving, riding, walking or cycling, safe traffic infrastructure is crucial in enhancing the safety and convenience of the streets for all road users, especially young children.

2.1 Speed Reduction Measures

- 1 Be aware of the **road safety features** within School Zones.

FOR DRIVERS



Why are there red road surfaces near schools?

If you see a **red road surface**, it means you are entering a **School Zone**. Be sure to slow down and look out for children who may be present on the road.

Some **road markings** include: SCHOOL, SLOW and STOP.



What other safety features are there within School Zones?

School Zones have various features to **improve safety**. These include:

- School zone signage which includes the "children ahead" sign to remind drivers to be careful.
- Speed-reduction measures such as road humps, chevron markings and School Zone 40km/h speed limit sign.
- Designated pedestrian crossings such as raised zebra crossings with elevated road surfaces and at-grade signalised crossings.



FOR PEDESTRIANS



ARE THERE ANY SAFETY FEATURES FOR PEDESTRIANS?

The “**LOOK**” markings at zebra crossings are a visual cue for pedestrians to be aware of traffic before crossing the road. They remind pedestrians, particularly children, to check for approaching vehicles before stepping onto the road. The markings feature the letters “**LOOK**” with the “O”s designed to resemble eyes for a more prominent and attention-grabbing design.

These markings reinforce the “**Kerb Drill**”, which your child should have learnt in school. Together with other safety measures aimed at drivers, these help to improve pedestrian safety at zebra crossings.

Q What are the red pavement markings within School Zones for?

The **red pavement markings** alert drivers when they are approaching a school.

These markings can be used on their own or together with traffic signs signals to effectively communicate rules, provide guidance and issue warnings.



2.2 Safe Drop-off and Pick-up Areas

- 1 Understand that there are **designated areas** for dropping off and picking up students.
- 2 Know the **rules and guidelines** for using these areas safely.
- 3 Be aware of **parking restrictions**.

WHAT DO I NEED TO BE AWARE OF WHEN DRIVING IN SCHOOL ZONES?

Follow the proper **drop-off and pick-up procedures** below to ensure the safety of your child and other road users and to avoid inconveniencing others.

DOS & DON'TS

ADHERE TO ROAD RULES



- Drive slowly and cautiously. Maintain a speed limit of 15km/h within the school compound.
- Adhere to directional arrows and signs to ensure smooth traffic flow.
- Be patient and follow instructions from security personnel.
- Parents are encouraged to drop students off at designated drop-off points. As these locations may vary, please check directly with your child's school for the exact drop-off point.
- Drive in the correct lane when entering the school to maintain road safety.

BE A CONSIDERATE DRIVER



- Always give way to pedestrians crossing or navigating within the school.
- Remind children to always exit the vehicle from the side that is away from the traffic and do it carefully. This helps avoid any cars that might be passing by.
- Allow residents' cars to exit their homes by giving way when necessary.

BE AWARE WHEN IN SCHOOL ZONES



- Avoid making illegal U-turns.
- Do not leave your car engine running while stationary, as it is an offence under environmental regulations.
- Do not park or wait in a way that blocks other vehicles.
- Do not stop your vehicle directly in front of the school gate.
- Avoid sounding your horn unnecessarily in and around the school.

WHAT SHOULD I DO AT A PEDESTRIAN CROSSING?

Q
A

Why are there parking restrictions?

Parking restrictions within School Zones help to **maintain efficient traffic flow** for traffic and keep the roads free from obstructions so that pedestrians have a clear unobstructed view of oncoming traffic.



Q
A

What can I do to keep my child safe?

Avoid the following actions as these **can put your child at risk**:

- Do not call your child from across the road as it can lead to accidents.
- Do not drop your child off on the wrong side of the road.
- Do not leave your child unattended in a vehicle.



WHAT ILLEGAL OR UNSAFE PARKING PRACTICES SHOULD I AVOID?

Illegal and unsafe parking practices include stopping or parking your car:

- On or near a pedestrian crossing
- In/near bus stops (within 9 metres of a bus stop)
- On the grass verge
- In the school driveway
- In a “No Parking” zone

Illegal and unsafe parking can put children's lives at risk.

For illegal parking fines, find out more here:
https://onemotoring.lta.gov.sg/content/onemotoring/home/owning/ongoing-car-costs/parking.html#illegal_parking



You should also never **double park** as it blocks the view of other drivers, forces children to walk on the road and obstructs the flow of traffic.

Double park is the act of parking a car illegally next to a car that is already parked at the side of the road.

WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR COMMITTING TRAFFIC OFFENCES IN THE SCHOOL ZONE?

Higher penalties apply for traffic offences in the School Zone.

SPECIFIED TRAFFIC OFFENCE	COMPOSITION FINES WHEN COMMITTED OUTSIDE SILVER ZONES AND SCHOOL ZONES		COMPOSITION FINES WHEN COMMITTED WITHIN SILVER ZONES AND SCHOOL ZONES (+\$100)	
	Light Vehicle	Heavy Vehicle	Light Vehicle	Heavy Vehicle
Offences with 3 or 4 Demerit Points Eg. Crossing road divider	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$300
Offences with 6 Demerit Points Eg. Driving against flow of traffic	\$200	\$250	\$300	\$350
Offences with 8 or 9 Demerit Points Eg. Driving without due care or reasonable consideration for other road users	\$300	\$400	\$400	\$500
Offences with 12 Demerit Points Eg. Running a red light	\$400	\$500	\$500	\$500
Offences above 12 Demerit Points Eg. Dangerous driving	Due to the severity of the offence, the motorist will be prosecuted in Court and will not be offered composition.			

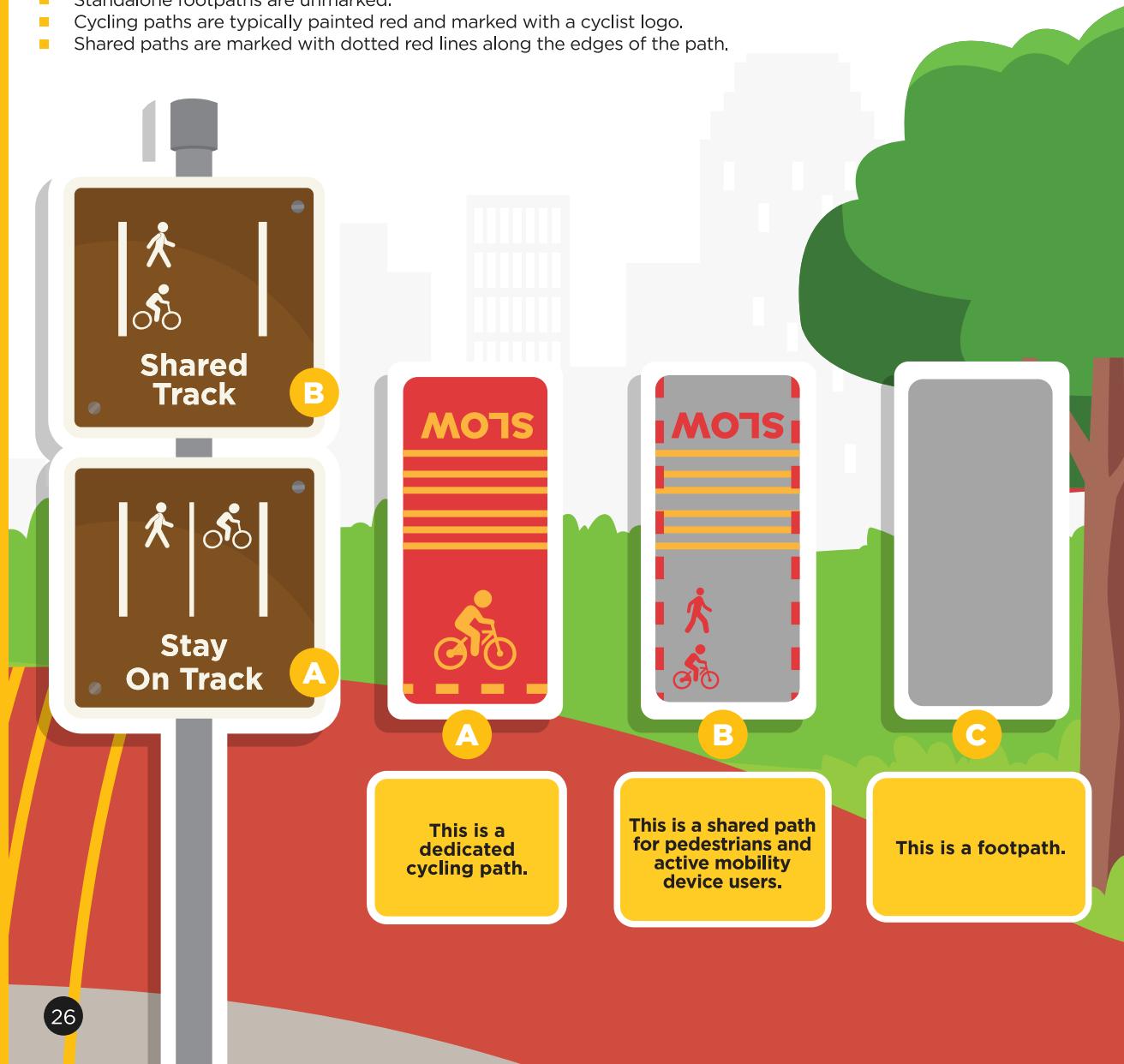
For more details and other penalties, find out more here:
<https://www.police.gov.sg/Advisories/Traffic/Traffic-Matters/Penalties-for-Traffic-Offences>

2.3 Footpaths, Cycling Paths, and Shared Paths

- 1 Discover how you and your child can **walk or cycle** to school safely.
- 2 Understand the **rules** for using a bicycle on cycling paths.

HOW CAN I TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A FOOTPATH, CYCLING PATH AND SHARED PATH?

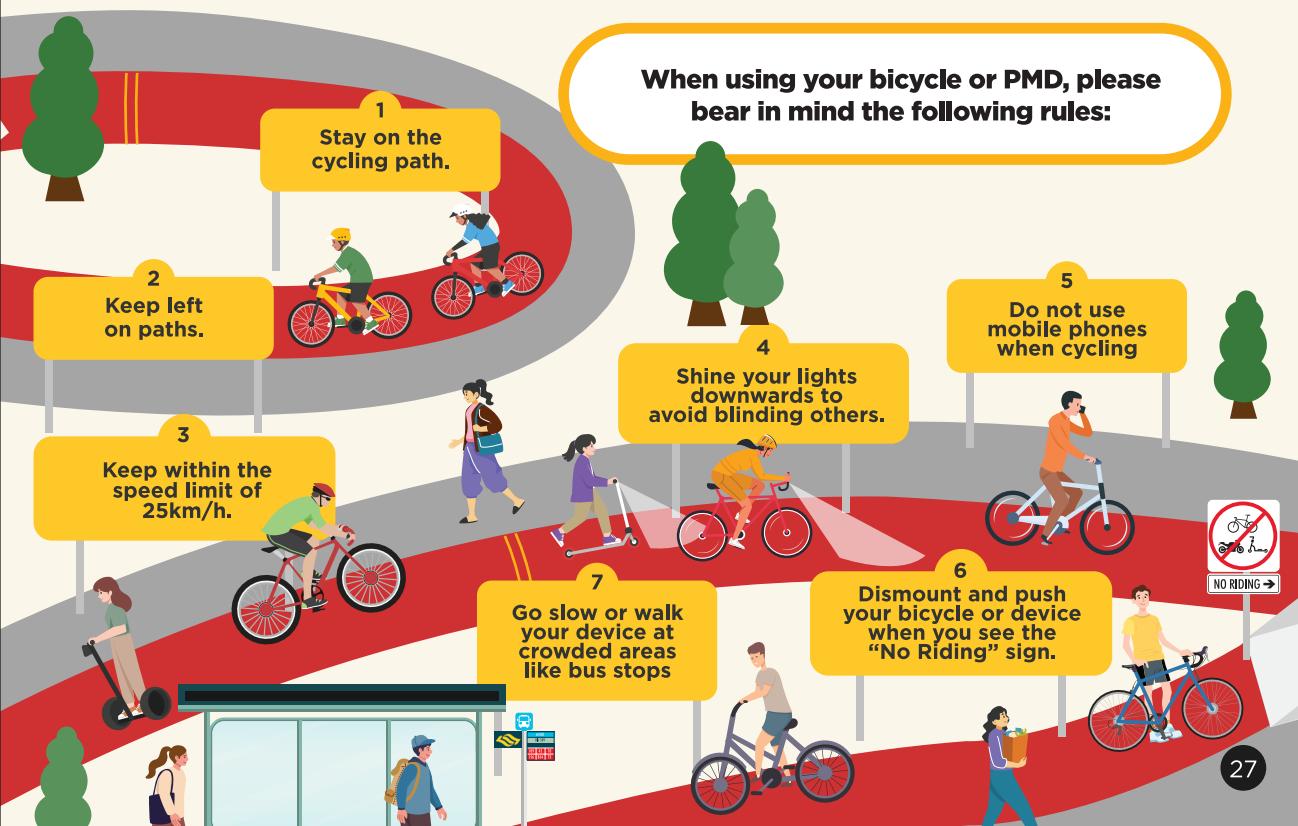
- Standalone footpaths are unmarked.
- Cycling paths are typically painted red and marked with a cyclist logo.
- Shared paths are marked with dotted red lines along the edges of the path.



ALLOWED PATHS FOR PEDESTRIANS AND ACTIVE MOBILITY DEVICES / WHERE YOU CAN WALK AND RIDE

	PEDESTRIAN-ONLY PATH	FOOT PATHS	CYCLING PATHS	SHARED PATH
PEDESTRIAN 	✓	✓	Not Encouraged	✓
PERSONAL MOBILITY AID (PMA) E.g. mobility scooter, electric wheelchair 	✓	✓	✓	✓
MANUAL/NON-MOTORISED DEVICES E.g. Bicycles, kick-scooter 	✗	✓	✓	✓
MOTORISED DEVICES E.g. Electric scooter, power-assisted bicycle, hoverboard, e-skateboard 	✗	✗	✓	✓

From 1 July 2025, only pedestrians and users of personal mobility aids (e.g. mobility scooters and electric wheelchairs) will be allowed on pedestrian-only paths. Bicycles, electric bicycles and all personal mobility devices must keep to the cycling paths.



2.4 Safety Features at Traffic Junctions



1 ADVANCE WARNING LIGHTS (AWL)

AWLs are safety features installed before signalised intersections or pedestrian crossings that are not easily visible from a distance.

These consist of two flashing amber lights accompanied by "Prepare to Stop" and "Traffic Light Ahead" signs. The lights start flashing when the upcoming traffic signal turns amber or red.

2 SIGNALISED PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Signalised pedestrian crossings utilise traffic lights to control pedestrian crossing of roads. These crossings are designed to provide a safe and efficient crossing experience for all road users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and those using Personal Mobility Aids (PMAs) or Personal Mobility Devices (PMDs).

3 RED-AMBER-GREEN (RAG) ARROWS

Red-Amber-Green (RAG) arrows are traffic lights that provide specific instructions for right turns at signalized junctions. They consist of a red arrow (stop), an amber arrow (slow down and prepare to stop), and a green arrow (proceed and turn right). Motorists should only make right turns when the green arrow is illuminated.

The purpose of the RAG arrows are designed to improve road safety by providing clear instructions for right turns, reducing confusion and the risk of accidents. Motorists at junctions equipped with RAG arrows must stop behind the stop line when a red arrow appears, slow down and prepare to stop when an amber arrow appears, and proceed with a right turn only when a green arrow appears.

2.5. Parents' and Guardians' Engagement in Road Safety

- 1 Understand and impart **road safety practices** to your child.
- 2 **Model safe behaviour** for your child to follow.
- 3 **Supervise your child's journey** to and from school.

HOW CAN I SET A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR MY CHILD AS A PEDESTRIAN?



WHAT IS THE RIGHT WAY TO RIDE A BUS?



1

Stand behind the yellow line while waiting for the bus.

2

Mind your steps when alighting and boarding the bus.

3

Enter the bus in an orderly manner.

4

Hold onto handrails or poles when standing in the bus.

5

Remain seated until the bus comes to a complete stop. Do not run or play inside the bus.



How can my child get to school safely?

If your child **cycles** to school, be sure to:

- Install handbrakes on bicycles.
- Wear a helmet.
- Stop and look for oncoming vehicles before crossing roads.
- Give way to pedestrians.
- Go slow or dismount in crowded areas.
- Use cycling paths when available.

If your child **walks** to school, remind him or her to:

- Ensure that the pedestrian light is green and traffic has stopped before crossing.
- Never run across the road, even when the light is green or in flashing green.
- Avoid playing while walking along or crossing roads.
- Ensure that their umbrellas do not obstruct the view of traffic when it is opened.

3. GENERAL



Knowing what to do in an emergency is just as important as staying safe on the road. Whether you're walking, cycling or helping someone who's hurt, learning basic first aid and where to get help can make a big difference for you and those around you.

Dealing with Emergencies

- 1 Learn **how to handle road accidents** in Singapore effectively, ensuring safety and compliance with local regulations.

BASIC FIRST AID FOR ROAD ACCIDENTS



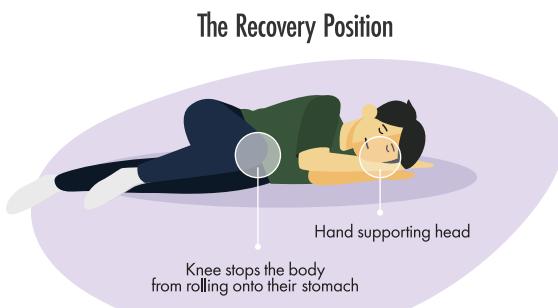
STEP 1: CHECK FOR INJURIES

- Assess everyone involved for **visible or hidden injuries**.
- Avoid **moving** injured persons unless there is immediate danger (e.g. fire risk).



STEP 3: CONTROL BLEEDING

- If they are conscious, apply **gentle pressure to bleeding wounds** using a clean cloth or bandage.



STEP 2: KEEP AIRWAYS CLEAR

- If the accident victims are unconscious but breathing, place them in the **recovery position** to keep their airways clear.



STEP 4: PROVIDE ASSURANCE

- Try to keep them **calm** and still while waiting for emergency services.

WHAT TO DO IN AN ACCIDENT

Step 1: Exchange Information

Share and obtain contact details, insurance information and vehicle particulars with the other parties involved.



Step 2: Gather Evidence

Take photos and videos of any damages, the road conditions and traffic signs.



Step 3: Call for a Tow-Truck

Call your insurer's hotline for a Tow-Truck or further advice on the accident.



Step 4: Report to Your Insurer

Notify your insurance company within 24 hours as your insurer may refuse coverage if you do not report within the required timeframe.



Step 5: Call Emergency Services

Assess everyone involved for visible or hidden injuries. Avoid moving injured persons unless there is immediate danger (e.g. fire risk).

Dial
995



to call for an ambulance if there are injuries.

Dial
999



to report the accident to the police.



EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS IN SINGAPORE

Police Emergencies
999



Police Emergency SMS
70999



Police Hotline
1800 255 0000



SCDF Ambulance and Fire Service
995



Non-Emergency Ambulance Service
1777

CHILDREN'S SECTION



4. Road Safety Education for children



Learning about traffic safety is important for all of us as we travel to different places. Whether you walk, ride a bike or take a bus or car, knowing how to stay safe can help protect you and everyone around you.

In this section, we'll learn about road signs, how to cross streets safely, the safety gear for cycling and more. By practicing what you learn, you can become an expert at getting around safely!

4.1 Road Markings and Signs in your School Zone

Have you ever noticed all the special signs and markings around your school? These are there to help keep you safe when you're walking or cycling to and from school. Let's explore some of the signs and road features that are just for School Zones.

A School Zone is an area in front of your school with special rules for drivers to keep you safe on the road. Knowing the different signs and what they mean can help prevent accidents.



4.2 Pedestrian Safety



Let's talk about how to stay safe when you're walking to and from school. You know how much fun it is to see your friends and learn new things every day?

Well, getting to school safely is the first step to having a great day! From choosing safe walking routes and road crossings to avoiding distractions and blind spots, we explore important safety tips to make sure you arrive at school safe and sound.

Blind Spots



Blind spots are areas around a vehicle that the driver cannot see. If you stand in a blind spot, the driver will not know you are there. As you are not as tall as adults, it is even harder for drivers to see you. This is especially if the vehicle is big, like a bus or a truck.

So, it is very important for you to know where these blind spots are. The red areas in the images below show the blind spots of cars and big vehicles.

BIG VEHICLES



CARS



Now that you know where the blind spots are, here are some **important** tips for you:

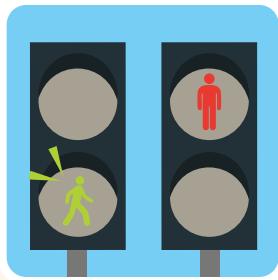


- 1 Do not stand in a blind spot.
- 2 Always watch out when vehicles are reversing.
- 3 Do not walk directly in front of big vehicles.
- 4 Do not cross the road in between parked vehicles.

Crossing the Road



Here are eight tips to keep you safe.



At traffic lights, never cross the road when the **"red man"** is lighted or start crossing when the **"green man"** is flashing.



At zebra crossings, **wait** for all the vehicles to stop before crossing.



If pedestrian crossings are not available, cross at a **straight** part of the road where you can see vehicles on both sides of the road and they can see you.



Never **run** across the road.



Do not cross **between stationary vehicles** as they may move forward and hit you.

They may also block your view of possible dangers ahead.



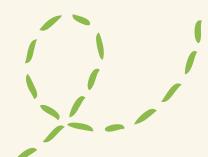
Never stand in the **middle of the road** and wait for the traffic to clear.



Never **play** at the side of the road.



Do not climb over the railings on the road divider.



The Kerb Drill

Always stop before crossing the road and be sure to follow the Kerb Drill.

1. Look Right
2. Look Left
3. Look Right Again
4. Ensure All Vehicles Have Stopped
5. Raise Hand High Up
6. Cross Safely



Choosing the Safest Route

If you walk or cycle to school, it is important to pick a safe route. Here are some tips to choosing the best way to get to school safely.



4.3 Car Safety

Riding in a car may feel safe, but accidents can happen suddenly. If you are not careful, you could be seriously injured. There are steps you can take to protect yourself when you are in a car. Let's find out what they are.



Seat Belts



Did you know that wearing a seatbelt can keep you safe?

It's true! When you're in a car, wearing a seatbelt keeps you in your seat so you don't get hurt if the vehicle stops suddenly.

Car Seats and Restraints

- Sit in the back seat:** The back seat is the safest place for kids under 13 years old.
- Don't distract the driver:** Do not jump around or make too much noise while you're in the car. This can distract the driver and make it harder to focus on the road.
- Don't play with power windows or doors:** These can hurt you if they close quickly.
- Never get out of the car alone:** Always wait for a grown-up to help you get out of the car, especially in busy places like parking lots.



4.4 Bus Safety

Riding the bus to school can be fun! Whether you take the school bus or a public bus, there are simple steps you can take to make sure you reach safely. In this chapter, we'll learn about how to behave on the school bus, how to get on and off the school bus safely, and the safe way to take public buses. Let's get started!

Travelling by Public Bus



- Do not stand in the bus bay.
- Flag the bus in advance.
- Mind your steps when boarding or alighting.
- Wait for your turn to get on and off the bus.
- Do not push or rush to the doors.
- Be kind and respectful of others when on the bus.
- Do not stay too close to the bus after alighting.



Travelling by School Bus

Be on time:

Make sure you're at the bus stop on time so you don't miss the bus or be late for school.

Stay safe while waiting:

Stay at the special waiting spot your parents and bus driver talked about.
Do not stand on the road.

Get ready to board:

When you see the bus coming, line up with your friends and be ready to get on.



What if you miss the bus?

Ask your parents what you should do if you miss the bus and follow their instructions.

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General Safety Guidelines

Safety first:

Before you ride the school bus, ensure you listen to the safety briefing to teach you how to behave on the bus.

1.

Stay safe until everyone is on board:

The bus won't leave until your driver knows that every single student is safely on board. This way, no one gets left behind!

2.

Get ready to board:

Before you get on the bus, your driver will make sure everyone is there by taking attendance. Then, you'll be led to your bus with your friends.

3.

Stay safe getting on and off:

When you're getting on or off the bus, teachers, bus drivers or their assistants will be there to help you.

4.

Wear your seatbelt:

Put on your seatbelt once you are seated. Make sure it stays on until you reach your stop and the bus has come to a complete stop.

5.

Follow your school rules:

Even when you're on the bus, remember to follow all the same rules you do at school. This helps everyone have a great time and stay safe!

Boarding Your Bus

Wait for the bus to stop:

Don't try to get on the bus until it has completely stopped.

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Use the handrails:

When stepping onto the bus, hold onto the handrail and get on the bus one step at a time.

Be kind to others:

Do not push or shove your friends.

Travelling & Getting Off the Bus

1. Sit safely:

Always face forward and keep your feet on the floor in front of you.

5.

Buckle up:

Always wear your seatbelt while you're on the bus.

2.

Don't make too much noise:

You can chat with your friends, but please don't talk too loudly and distract the driver.

6.

Don't rush:

When you're getting on or off the bus, remember not to push or shove anyone.

3.

Don't throw things:

Never throw anything within or out of the bus, as you may hurt someone.

7.

Keep the aisle clear:

Make sure to keep your books and bags out of the aisle so everyone can walk safely.

4.

Use the handrail and steps:

When you're stepping off the bus, hold onto the handrail and use the steps carefully. Do not jump off.

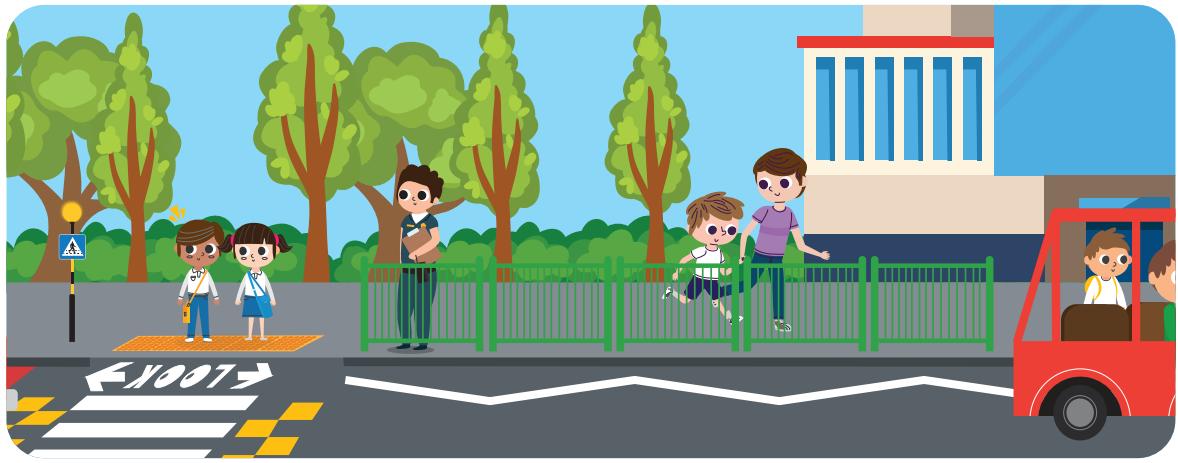
8.

Stay safe around the bus:

Once you have left the bus, never play around it, lean against it or hang onto it. If something falls near or under the bus, don't try to get it yourself. Instead, ask the driver for help.

4.5 Drop-off and Pick-up Areas

You might have noticed that there are special areas just for cars to stop at your school. These are designated drop-off and pick-up zones. They're designed to keep you safe while you're getting in or out of the car. But to make sure everyone stays safe, there are some important rules to follow when using these areas.



Rule #1: Follow your school rules

Make sure you know and follow the drop-off and pick-up rules at your school. Listen to any teachers or school staff who are guiding traffic.

Rule #2: Be a safe pedestrian

Always use the designated crossings and remember to follow the Kerb Drill before crossing the road.

Rule #3: Stay alert

Be aware of what's happening around you and watch out for cars moving in and out of the drop-off/pick-up area.

Rule #4: Avoid distractions

Do not play with or use gadgets while in the drop-off/pick-up area.

Rule #5: Safely get out of the car

When you're getting out of the car, always exit on the same side as the pavement and do it carefully. This helps you avoid any cars that might be passing by.

Rule #6: Walk, don't run

Never run in the parking lot. It's easy to get hurt or get in the way of cars.

5. Activities



Great job learning about road safety! Now, let's see how much you remember about staying safe when walking, cycling or crossing the road through some fun activities. Let's go!

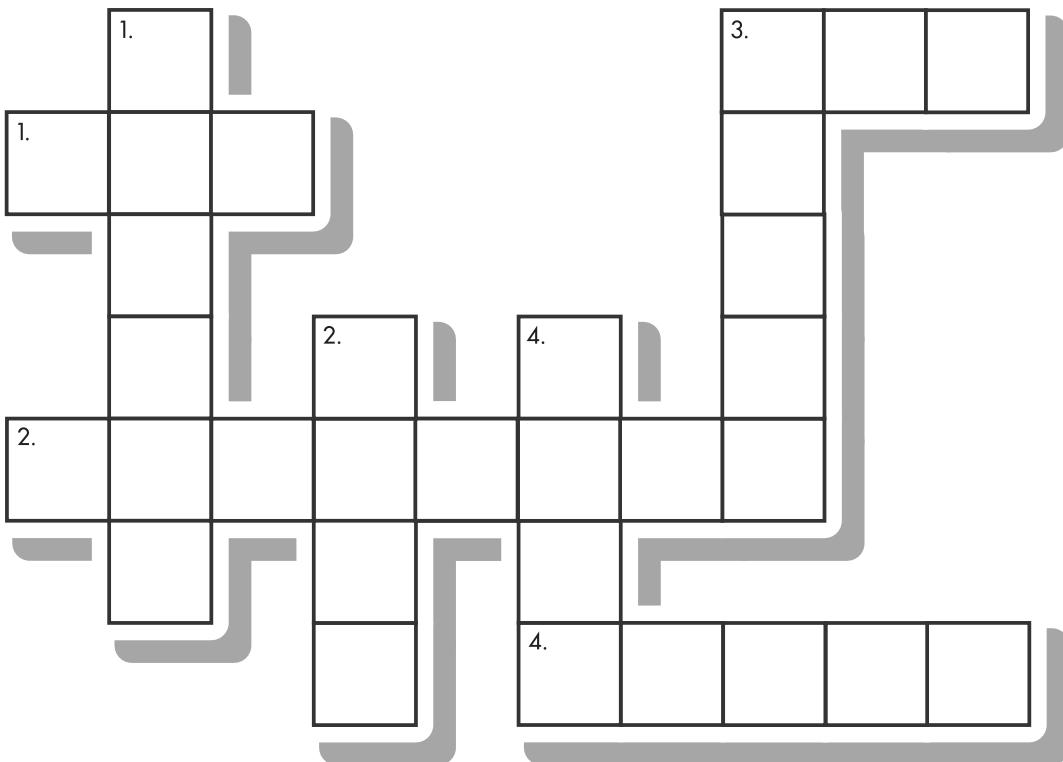
Crossword Puzzle

Across:

1. The ___ road surface outside your school indicates a School Zone.
 2. Always wear your ___ when you're in a car.
 3. Never ___ in a parking lot.
 4. If you stand in a ___ spot around a vehicle, the driver cannot see you.

Down:

1. Wearing a bicycle ____ can protect your head while you cycle.
 2. Board the bus only when it has come to a complete ____.
 3. Make sure your bicycle is the ____ size for you.
 4. Always stop before crossing the road and follow the ____ drill.



Spot the Danger

The streets are busy today! Some people are doing things that are not safe. Can you spot what they are?



Refer to page 35 for pedestrian safety tips!



Maze Game

School has ended! Can you use the traffic lights, pedestrian crossings, park connectors and overhead bridges to find the safest way home?

Remember: The shortest route isn't always the safest!



How do you go home?

Hint: Always take the paths with traffic lights and follow pedestrian crossings.

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

COURTESY OF:



General
Road Safety
Information



Singapore Police
Force Website



Rules and code
of conduct for
active mobility
(e.g. personal
mobility devices
[PMDs], bicycles)



Navigating Traffic
Scenarios Safely
(A Guide for
Cyclists &
Motorists)



Educational
resources on safe
and gracious path
sharing



Information on
school bus pick-up
and drop-off points



Traffic offense fines
in Silver Zones and
School Zones



TRAFFIC ADVISORIES & SAFETY GUIDELINES

NOTE TO PARENTS:

- As guidelines may vary slightly between schools, parents are advised to **visit the respective school websites** for specific information.

REFERENCES:

Traffic advisory
for parents and
students



Information on
school safety
and security



Safety advice for
students taking the
school bus



ROAD SAFETY ARTICLES

Dangers of
distracted
driving



Child passenger
safety



Driving safely
around School
Zones



Bicycles and
PMDs on
pedestrian paths



Safe speeds



ROAD SAFETY VIDEOS



Keeping Within Speed Limit in a School Zone



Road Safety Among All of Us: Distracted Crossing



Road Safety Among All of Us: No playing by the road side



Road Safety Among All of Us: Blind Spots



Road Safety Among All of Us: Belt Up



Road Safety Among All of Us: Story 1 Kerb Drill



Do Not Jaywalk and Use Designated Crossing



Distracted Crossing



Heavy Vehicle Blind Spots You Need to Avoid



Beware of Vehicle Blind Spots

GLOSSARY

■ **Blind spots**

Areas around a vehicle that the driver cannot see directly through the mirrors or windows.

■ **Pedestrian**

- a. An individual walking, with or without animals.
- b. An individual in a non-motorised wheelchair.
- c. An individual travelling on inline skates, roller-skates or a wheeled toy.
- d. An individual pushing a pram, stroller or trolley, or a motorised or non-motorised wheelchair.
- e. An individual walking beside and pushing a bicycle, three-wheeled pedal cycle, recumbent device, power-assisted bicycle, personal mobility device, mobility scooter or any other vehicle.

■ **Pedestrian crossing**

Any part of a road, subway or bridge established for the use of a cyclist, mobility vehicle user, personal mobility device (PMD) rider or pedestrian crossing the road, which is indicated as such by traffic signs, signals and road markings.

■ **School Zones**

School Zones are specially demarcated areas fronting a school, with the intent to help create a safer road environment for school-going children.

*Children's Activity Answers:

1 DOWN/ACROSS: HELMET/RED. 2 DOWN/ACROSS: STOP/SEATBELT.
3 DOWN/ACROSS: RIGHT/RUN. 4 DOWN/ACROSS: KERB/BLIND





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Together, we are creating safer journeys for every child.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE

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Singapore 159140

6748 9911 (24-hour Roadside Assistance Service)

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POLICE FORCE
SAFEGUARDING EVERY DAY



SINGAPORE
ROAD SAFETY
COUNCIL



PEDESTRIANS
ONLY
X

SLOW
MOTS

