

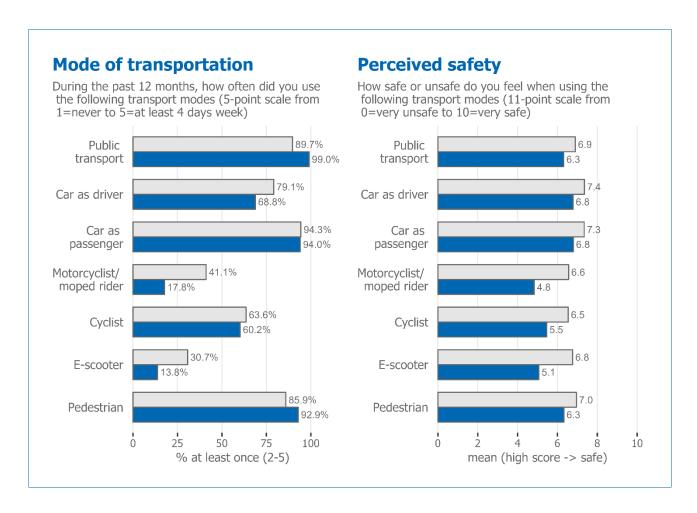
Chile ESRA3 Country Fact Sheet

Version 2 (01/2024)

ESRA (E-Survey of Road Users' Attitudes) is a joint initiative of road safety institutes, research centres, public services, and private sponsors from all over the world. The aim is to collect and analyse comparable data on road safety performance and road safety culture. The ESRA data are used as a basis for a large set of road safety indicators. These provide scientific evidence for policy making at national and international levels. Vias institute in Brussels (Belgium) initiated and coordinates ESRA, in cooperation with ten steering group partners (BASt, DTU, IATSS, ITS, KFV, NTUA, PRP, SWOV, TIRF, University Gustave Eiffel). At the heart of ESRA is a jointly developed questionnaire survey, which is translated into national language versions¹. The themes covered include: self-declared behaviour, attitudes and opinions on unsafe traffic behaviour, enforcement experiences and support for policy measures. The survey addresses different road safety topics (e.g. driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs and medicines, speeding, distraction) and targets car occupants, motorcyclists and moped riders, cyclists, riders of escooters and pedestrians.

This fact sheet contains the key results of the ESRA3 survey, which was conducted simultaneously in 39 countries in 2023. In total this online panel survey collected data from more than 37,000 road users (923 in Chile, aged 18-74). The ESRA3 survey in Chile was supported by Fundación MAPFRE. An overview of the initiative and more results are available on www.esranet.eu.

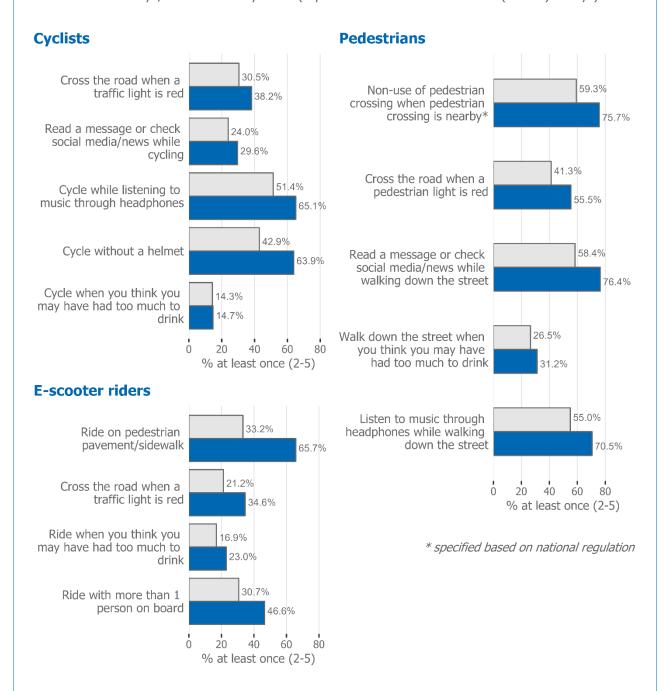
The following figures show a core set of variables in which Chile (blue bar blue) is compared with the America8 ESRA3 mean² (grey bar blue).



Self-declared behaviour Over the last 30 days, how often did you ...? (5-point scale from 1=never to 5=(almost) always) DUI as a car driver Speeding as a car driver Drive within 2 hours 16.1% Drive faster than the 46.0% after taking medication speed limit on that may affect your motorways/freeways 13.7% 47.0% driving ability Drive too fast for the Drive within 1 hour road/traffic conditions 13.3% 27.8% after taking drugs at the time (e.g., poor (other than prescribed visibility, dense or over the counter 6.7% 34.6% traffic, presence of medication) vulnerable road users) Drive faster than the 17.4% 42.5% Drive after drinking speed limit outside built-up areas (except alcohol 18.2% 48.1% motorways/freeways) Drive when you may have 14.0% Drive faster than the 39.6% been over the legal speed limit inside limit for drinking and 15.3% built-up areas 48.1% ďriving 0 5 10 15 20 0 10 20 30 40 50 % at least once (2-5) % at least once (2-5) Distraction & fatigue as a car driver Seat belt use in a passenger car Travel without wearing 26.4% Drive when you were so 18.6% your seatbelt in the sleepy that you had 30.6% front seat trouble keeping your 20.8% eyes open Travel without wearing 51.7% your seatbelt in the 31.5% Read a message or check 76.8% back seat social media/news while driving 38.6% Non-use of seatbelts 23.7% among children exempt* 30.7% from using CRS 47.6% Talk on a hands-free mobile phone while driving Non-use of CRS among 31.6% 68.6% children non-exempt* 33.9% from using CRS Talk on a hand-held 30.5% 23.4% mobile phone while Drive without wearing driving 31.8% your seatbelt 22.7% 20 40 60 80 20 40 60 80 % at least once (2-5) % at least once (2-5) * specified based on national regulation; CRS = Child Restraint System

Self-declared behaviour

Over the last 30 days, how often did you ...? (5-point scale from 1=never to 5=(almost) always)

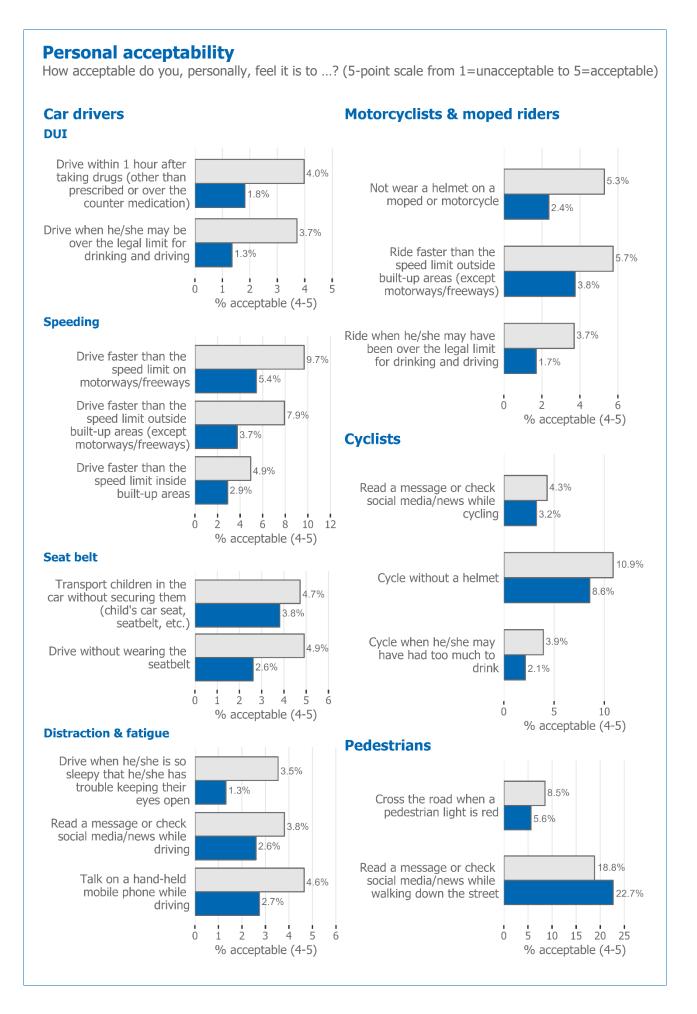


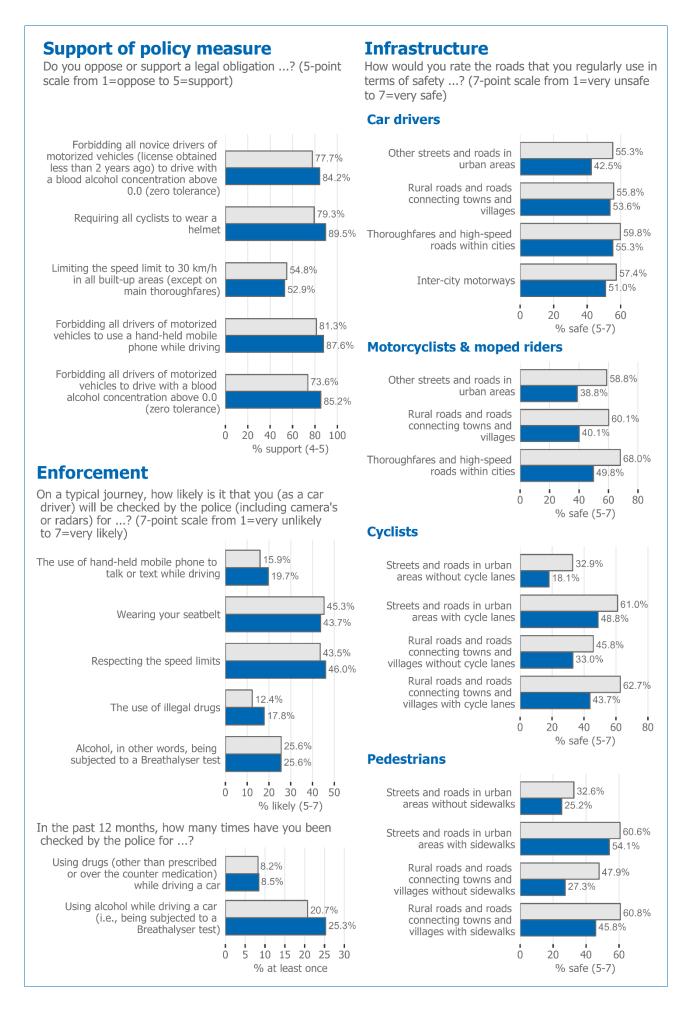
Sample size**

Road users who use each transport mode at least a few days per month.

Mode of transportation	Chile	America8
Car drivers	576	5,894
Car drivers who transported children (<18y) exempt* from using CRS	337	2,970
Car drivers who transported children (<18y) non-exempt* from using CRS	319	3,149
Car passengers	773	6,389
Cyclists	401	3,967
E-scooter riders	66	1,683
Pedestrians	793	6,187

^{**}weighted sample for self-declared behaviours. CRS = Child Restraint System





Background Data

Basic data of Chile in relation to the America8³ mean.

Exposure		
	year	Chile
total length of roads (km)	2020	85,984
total length of motorways (km)	2020	3,371
vehicle kilometres (total in millions)	NA	NA
motorisation rate (motor vehicles/1000 inhab.)	2021	306.8
Source: IRF, Geneva, Switzerland; OECD		

Persons killed in road crashes by age, gender and transport mode					
	Chile		America8*		
	absolute number	%	absolute number	%	
0-14	66	3.2	1,426	2.9	
15-17	28	1.4	1,402	2.8	
18-24	289	14.1	7,421	14.9	
25-49	910	44.3	20,862	41.8	
50-64	406	19.8	10,319	20.7	
≥65	254	12.4	8,152	16.3	
unknown age	99	4.8	278	0.6	
male	1,616	78.8	83,692	77.7	
female	436	21.2	23,889	22.2	
unknown gender	0	0.0	105	0.1	
car (including taxi)	758	36.9	15,805	31.7	
moped	268	13.1	10,408	20.9	
motorcycle	200	13.1	10,400	20.9	
bicycle	90	4.4	1,545	3.1	
pedestrian	486	23.7	8,934	17.9	
other	450	21.9	13,168	26.4	
TOTAL	2,052	100.0		100.0	
fatalities per 1,000,000 inhab.	105.3		131.3		

Data of Chile from 2021. America8* based on the most recent data available by country. Due to missing data, not included in mean for age and transport modes: Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Peru. The mean for gender and 'fatalities per 1,000,000 inhab.' includes all countries. Source: OECD; WHO (2018)

Population			
	year	Chile	America8
population	2021	19,493,184	820,247,698
density (inhab./km²)	2021	26.2	25.9
males (% of total)	2021	49.6	49.3
females (% of total)	2021	50.4	50.7
urban (% of total)	2021	87.8	83.5
internet users (per 100 people)	2021	90.2	84.2
Source: World Bank			

Traffic legislation in Chile	
Speed limits for passenger cars:	(km/h)
motorways	120
rural roads	100
urban roads	60
Drink-driving:	BAC limits (g/l)
max. BAC for drivers	0.30
max. BAC for young/novice drivers	0.30
max. BAC for professional drivers	0.30
Existence of drug-driving law	Yes
Protective systems:	
obligation to use seatbelt in front seat	Yes
obligation to use seatbelt in rear seat	Yes
obligation to use child restraint systems for transport of children	Yes
obligation to use a helmet as a motorcyclist	Yes
Prohibition to use mobile phone while driving (hand-held)	Yes
Source: WHO (2018)	

¹ Please note that this country fact sheet has been written in British English. Exact wording of items and spelling was adapted according to the needs of the national language versions of the ESRA3 survey.

The ESRA3 survey in Chile was supported by Fundación MAPFRE.

Please refer to this document as: Vias institute. (2023). *Chile – ESRA3 Country Fact Sheet. ESRA3 survey (E-Survey of Road users' Attitudes).* Version 2 (01/2024). [Fact sheet]. https://www.esranet.eu/storage/minisites/esra2023countryfactsheetchile.pdf

For more information: www.esranet.eu or email esra@vias.be



² The America8 ESRA3 mean is based on the results of the eight North and Latin American countries participating in the ESRA3 survey: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, United States.

³ The America8 mean used in the background data is based on the national data of the eight North and American countries participating in the ESRA3 survey (for countries see footnote 2 above).