

# United Kingdom

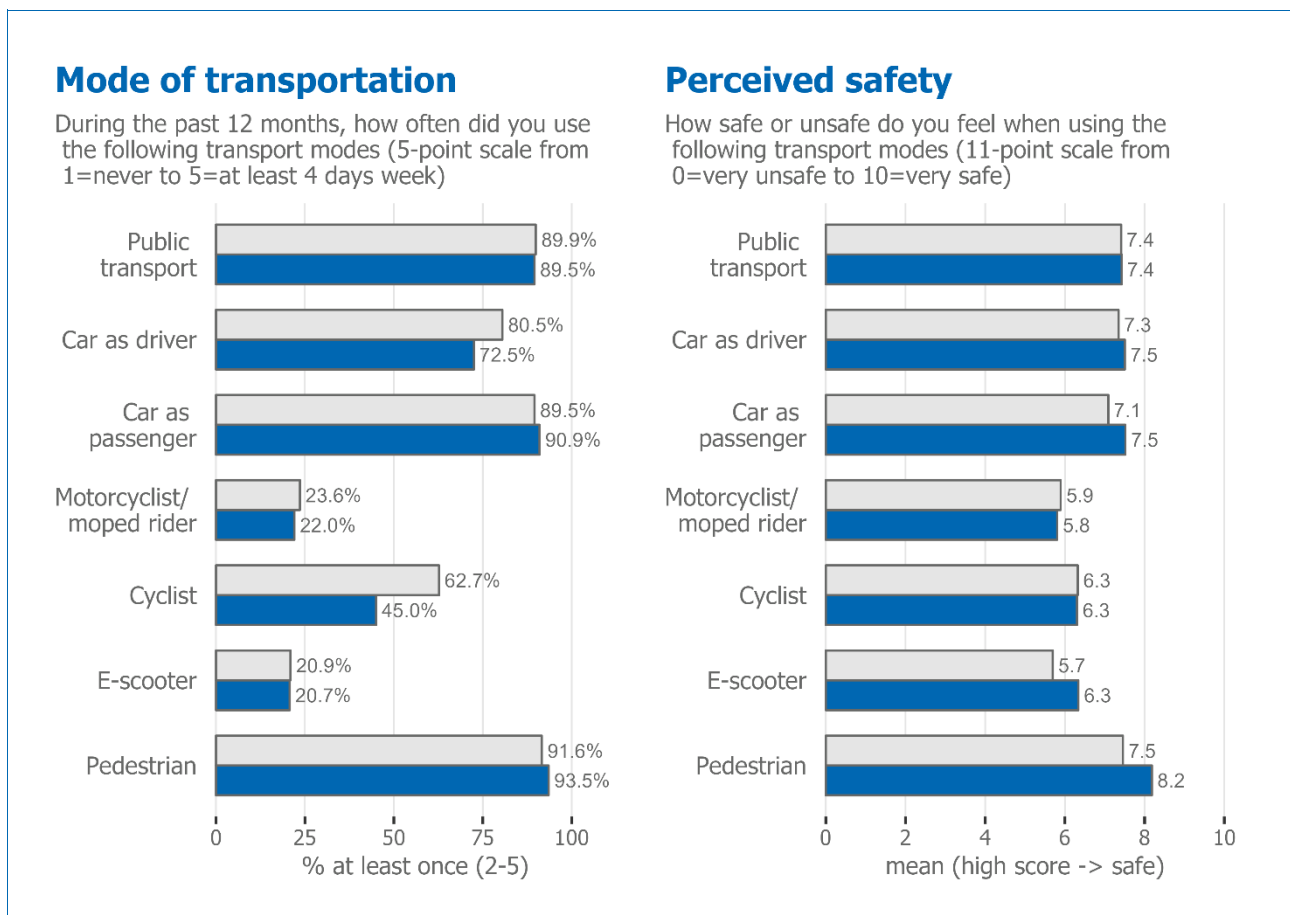
## ESRA3 Country Fact Sheet

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 versions<sup>1</sup>. 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 e-scooters 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 (921 in United Kingdom, aged 18-74). The ESRA3 survey in United Kingdom was supported by Department for Transport. An overview of the initiative and more results are available on [www.esranet.eu](http://www.esranet.eu).

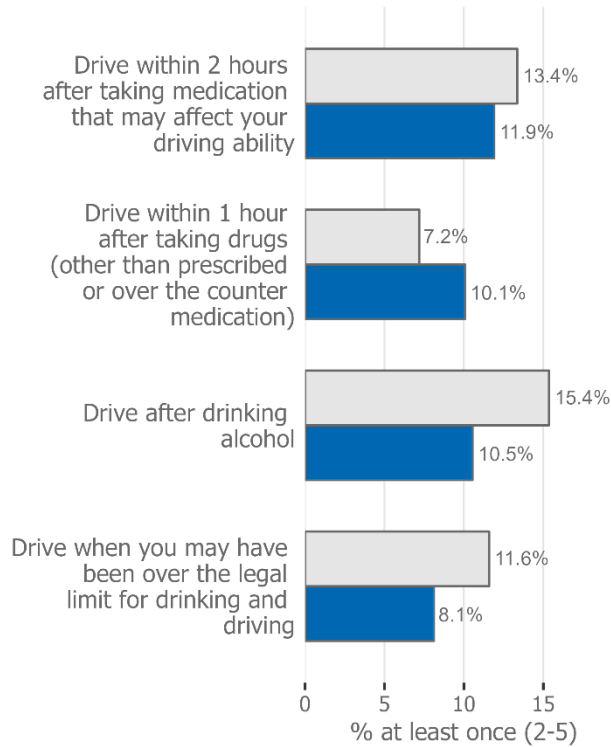
The following figures show a core set of variables in which United Kingdom (blue bar ) is compared with the Europe22 ESRA3 mean<sup>2</sup> (grey bar ).



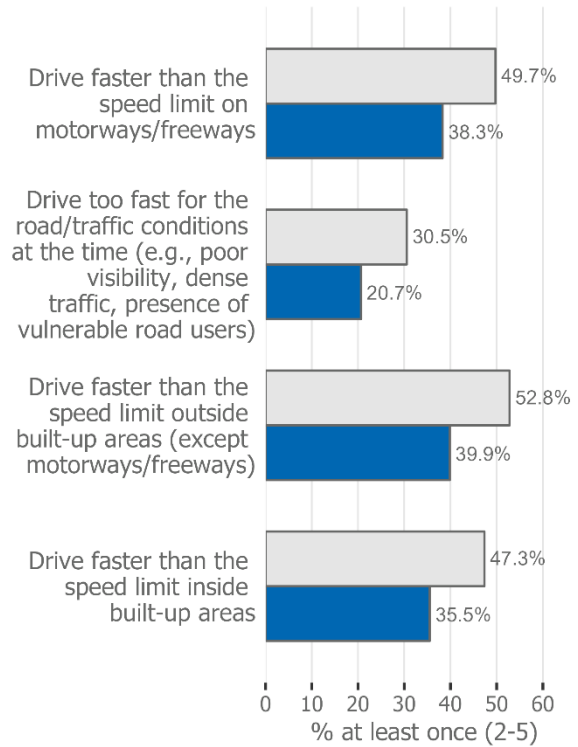
## Self-declared behaviour

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

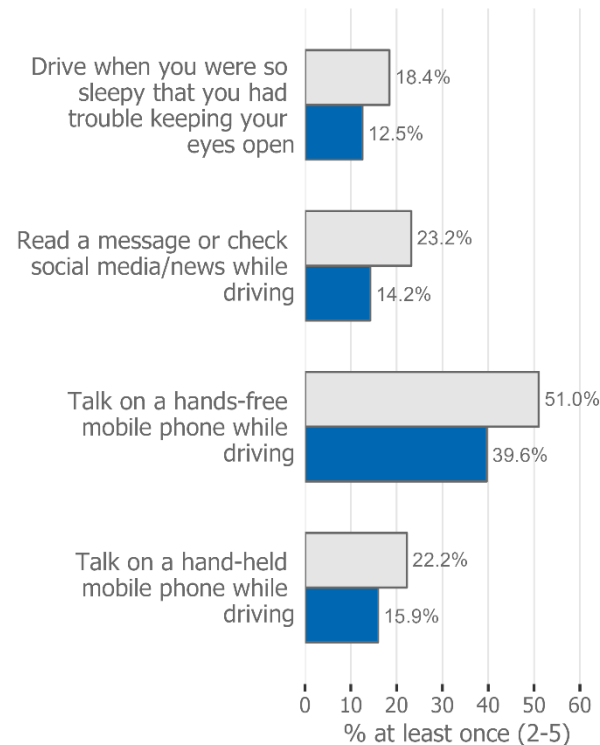
### DUI as a car driver



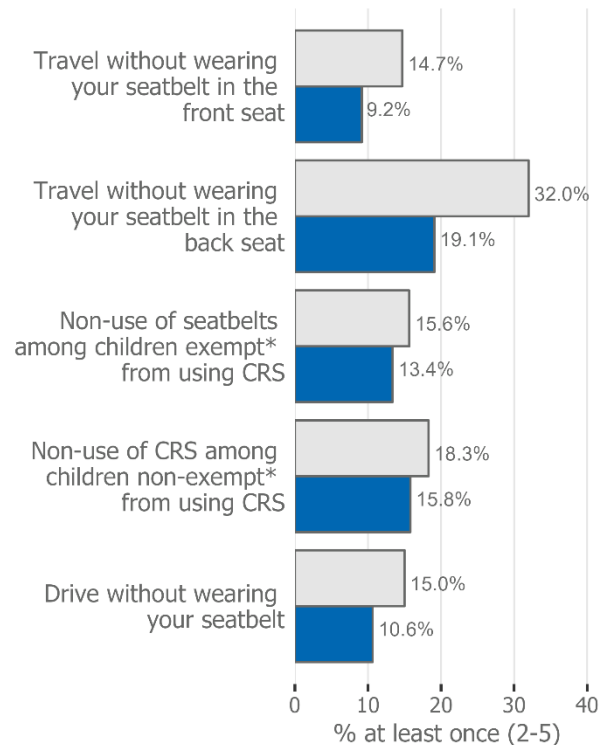
### Speeding as a car driver



### Distraction & fatigue as a car driver



### Seat belt use in a passenger car

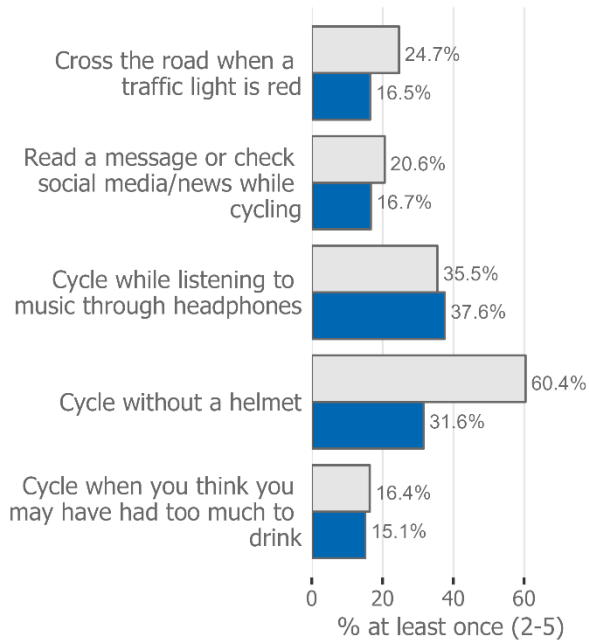


\* specified based on national regulation; CRS = Child Restraint System

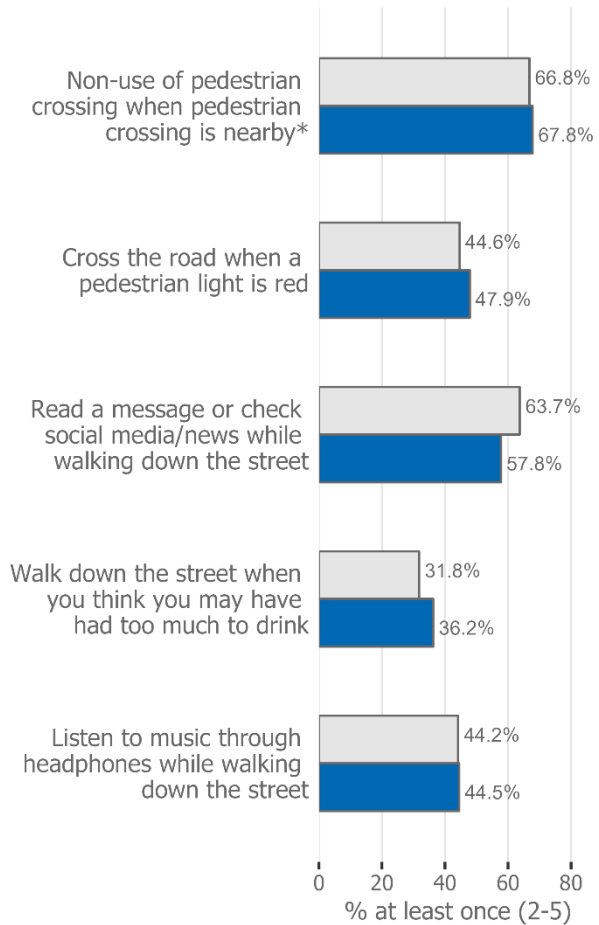
## Self-declared behaviour

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

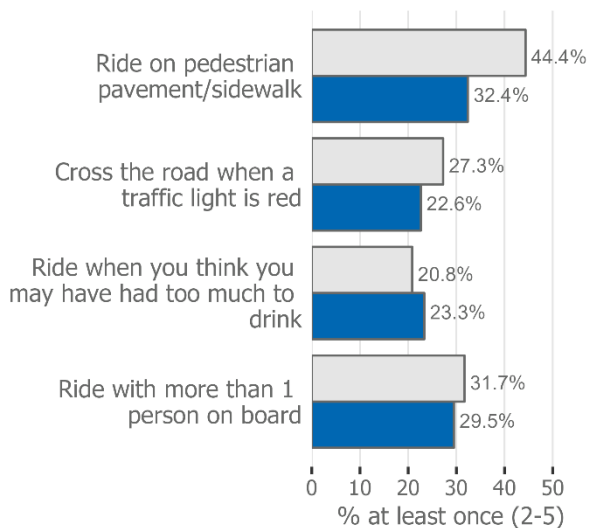
### Cyclists



### Pedestrians



### E-scooter riders



\* specified based on national regulation

### Sample size\*\*

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

Mode of transportation	United Kingdom	Europe22
Car drivers	644	16,900
Car drivers who transported children (<18y) exempt* from using CRS	189	6,110
Car drivers who transported children (<18y) non-exempt* from using CRS	302	6,441
Car passengers	653	15,480
Cyclists	327	10,650
E-scooter riders	155	2,918
Pedestrians	823	19,119

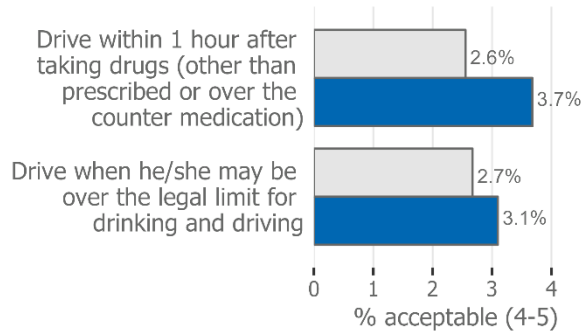
\*\*weighted sample for self-declared behaviours. CRS = Child Restraint System

## Personal acceptability

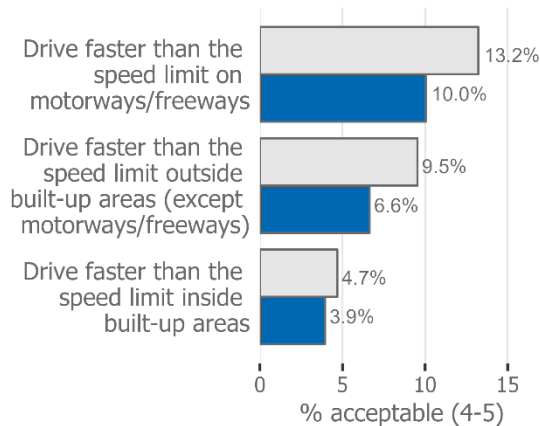
How acceptable do you, personally, feel it is to ...? (5-point scale from 1=unacceptable to 5=acceptable)

### Car drivers

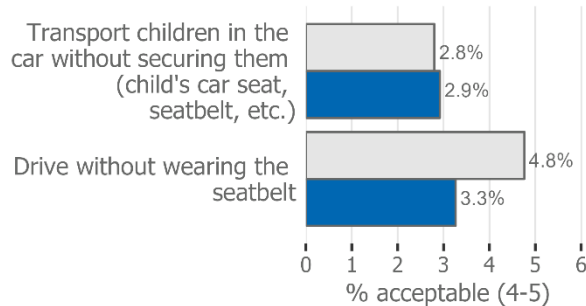
#### DUI



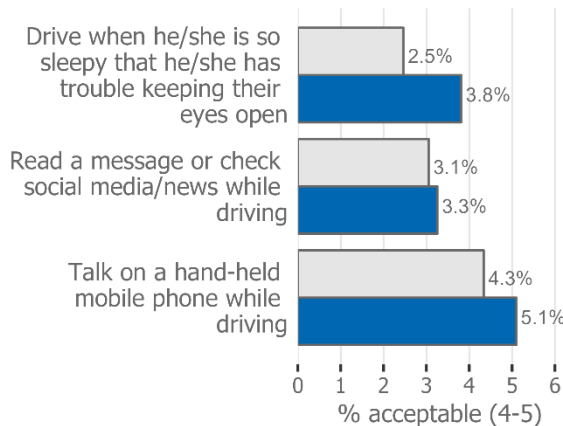
#### Speeding



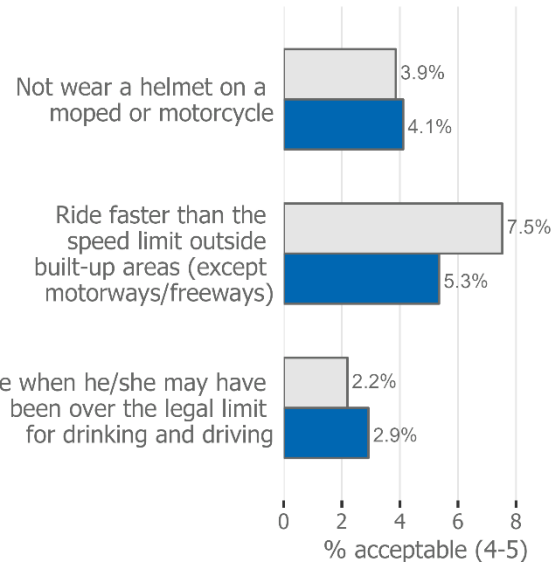
#### Seat belt



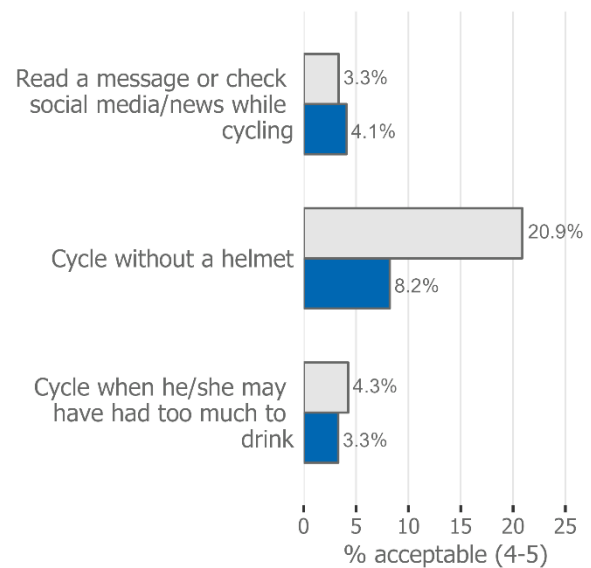
#### Distraction & fatigue



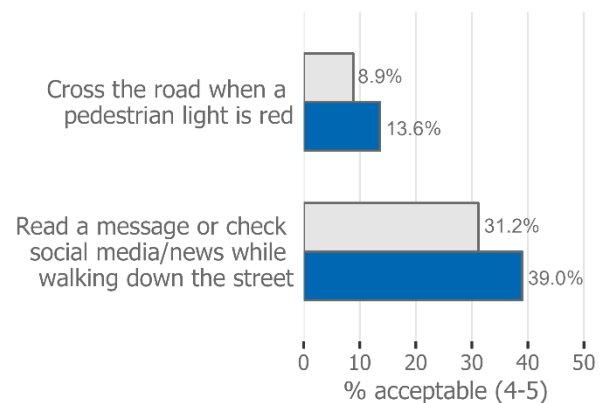
### Motorcyclists & moped riders



### Cyclists

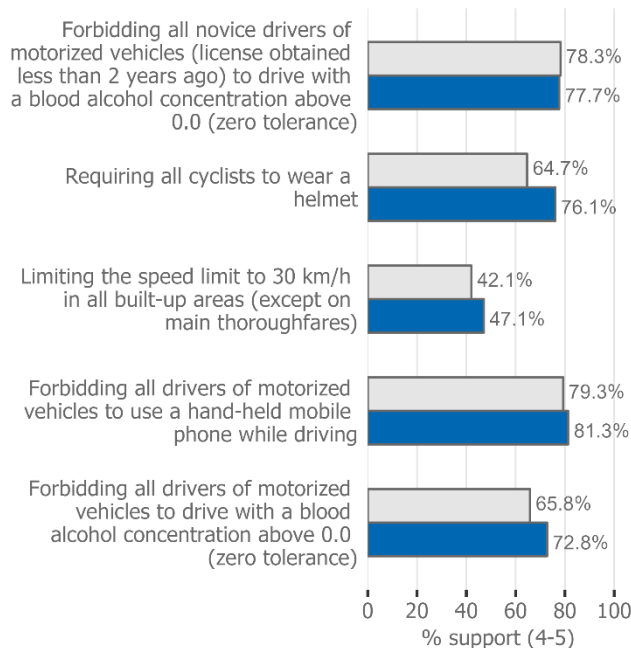


### Pedestrians



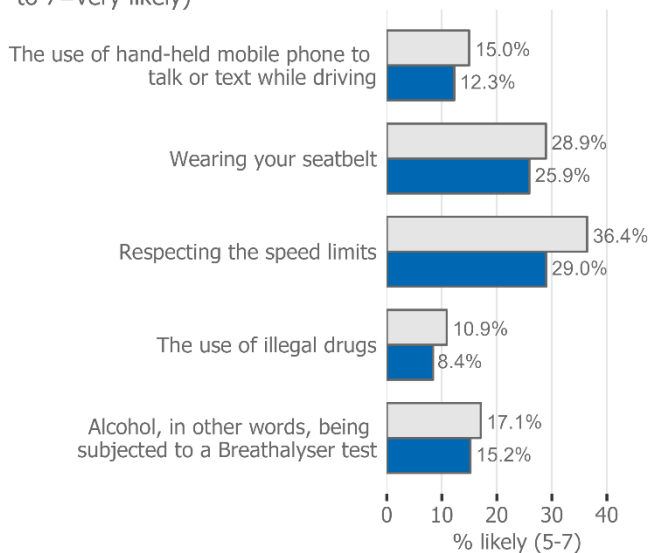
## Support of policy measure

Do you oppose or support a legal obligation ...? (5-point scale from 1=oppose to 5=support)

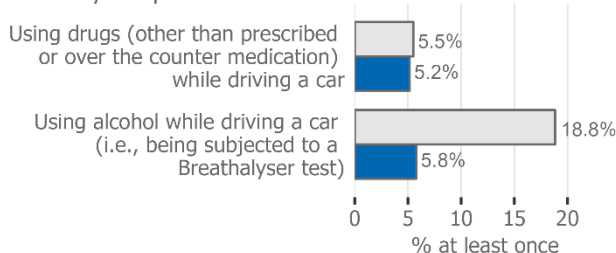


## Enforcement

On a typical journey, how likely is it that you (as a car driver) will be checked by the police (including camera's or radars) for ...? (7-point scale from 1=very unlikely to 7=very likely)



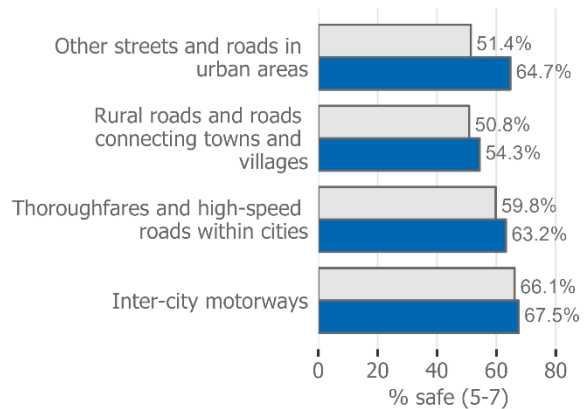
In the past 12 months, how many times have you been checked by the police for ...?



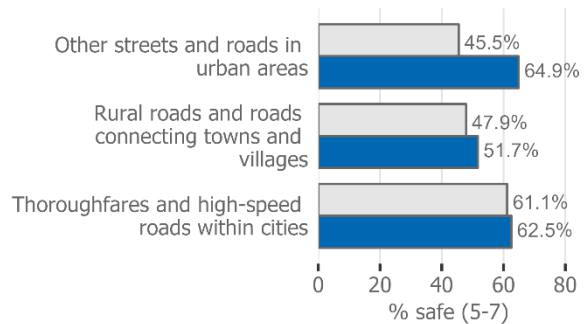
## Infrastructure

How would you rate the roads that you regularly use in terms of safety ...? (7-point scale from 1=very unsafe to 7=very safe)

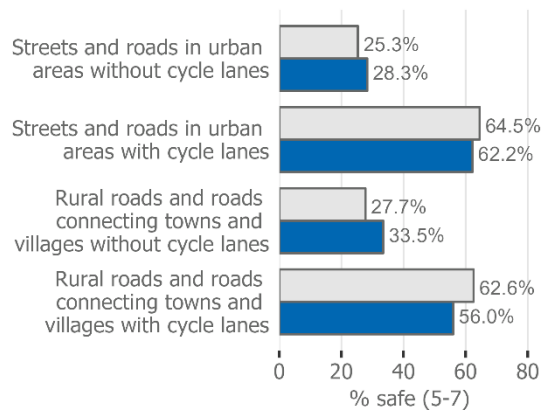
### Car drivers



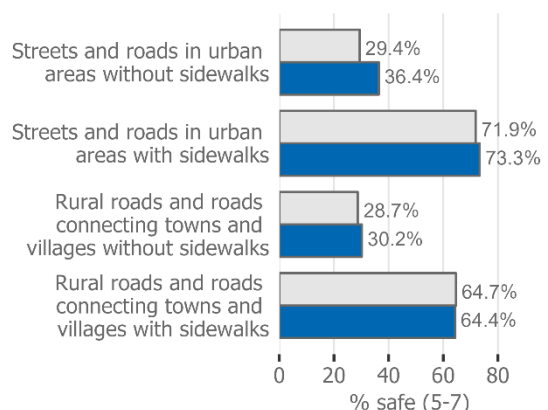
### Motorcyclists & moped riders



### Cyclists



### Pedestrians



## Background Data

Basic data of United Kingdom in relation to the Europe22<sup>3</sup> mean.

<b>Exposure</b>	year	United Kingdom
total length of roads (km)	2020	424,480
total length of motorways (km)	2020	3,965
vehicle kilometres (total in millions)	2021	478,874
motorisation rate (motor vehicles/1000 inhab.)	2021	598.2

Source: [OECD](#); [Eurostat](#)

<b>Persons killed in road crashes by age, gender and transport mode</b>				
	United Kingdom		Europe22*	
	absolute number	%	absolute number	%
0-14	32	2.0	398	2.1
15-17	34	2.1	424	2.3
18-24	246	15.3	2,361	12.7
25-49	599	37.3	6,166	33.2
50-64	330	20.5	3,969	21.4
≥65	367	22.8	5,122	27.6
unknown age	0	0.0	112	0.6
male	1,254	78.0	14,529	78.3
female	354	22.0	3,990	21.5
unknown gender	0	0.0	33	0.2
car (including taxi)	706	43.9	7,349	43.7
moped			464	2.8
motorcycle	324	20.1	3,103	18.5
bicycle	111	6.9	1,640	9.8
pedestrian	369	22.9	2,814	16.7
other	98	6.1	1,437	8.6
TOTAL	1,608	100.0		100.0
fatalities per 1,000,000 inhab.	23.9		39.1	

Data of United Kingdom from 2021. Europe22\* based on the most recent data available by country. Due to missing data not included in mean for gender and age: Bosnia and Herzegovina; for transport modes moped and motorcyclists also Ireland, United Kingdom. The mean for 'fatalities per 1,000,000 inhab.' includes all countries. Source: [OECD](#); [CARE database](#)

<b>Population</b>			
	year	United Kingdom	Europe22
population	2021	67,326,569	482,386,787
density (inhab./km <sup>2</sup> )	2021	278.3	128.0
males (% of total)	2021	49.4	49.0
females (% of total)	2021	50.6	51.0
urban (% of total)	2021	84.2	77.3
internet users (per 100 people)	2021	96.7	88.5

Source: [World Bank](#)

<b>Traffic legislation in United Kingdom</b>	
Speed limits for passenger cars:	(km/h)
motorways	112
rural roads	96
urban roads	48
Drink-driving:	BAC limits (g/l)
max. BAC for drivers	0.80
max. BAC for young/novice drivers	0.80
max. BAC for professional drivers	0.80
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 \(2018\)](#)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The Europe22 ESRA3 mean is based on the results of the 22 European countries participating in the ESRA3 survey: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

<sup>3</sup> The Europe22 mean used in the background data is based on the national data of the 22 European countries participating in the ESRA3 survey (for countries see footnote 2 above).

The ESRA3 survey in United Kingdom was supported by Department for Transport.

Please refer to this document as: Vias institute. (2023). *United Kingdom – ESRA3 Country Fact Sheet. ESRA3 survey (E-Survey of Road users' Attitudes)*. Version 2 (01/2024). [Fact sheet]. <https://www.esranet.eu/storage/minisites/esra2023countryfactsheetunitedkingdom.pdf>

For more information: [www.esranet.eu](http://www.esranet.eu) or email [esra@vias.be](mailto:esra@vias.be)

