

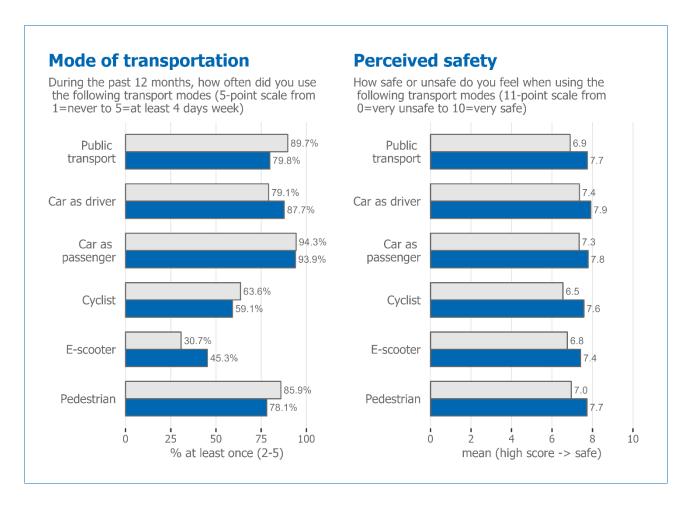
United States ESRA3 Country Fact Sheet

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 (938 in the United States, aged 18-74). The ESRA3 survey in the United States was supported by AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. An overview of the initiative and more results are available on www.esranet.eu.

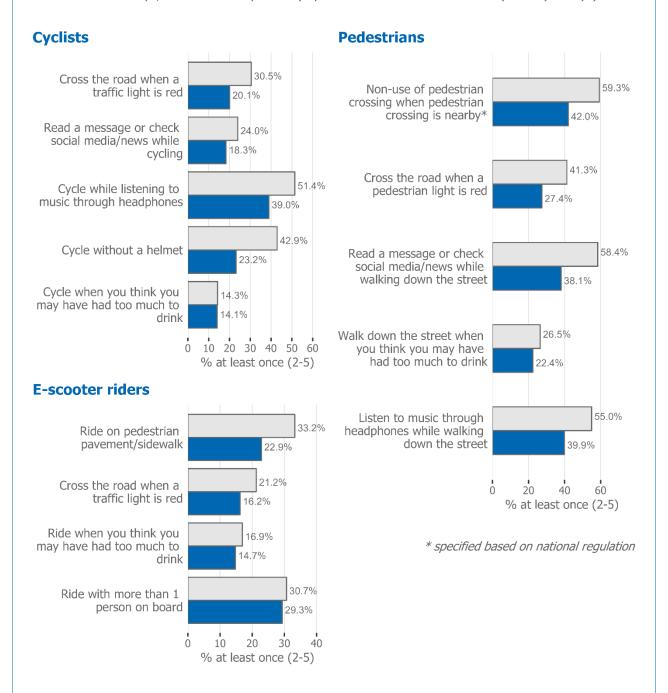
The following figures show a core set of variables in which the United States (blue bar compared with the America8 ESRA3 mean² (grey bar ______).



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 Drive within 2 hours 46.0% 16.1% Drive faster than the after taking medication speed limit on that may affect your motorways/freeways 16.7% 43.5% 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 17.3% 23.7% 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 motorways/freeways) Drive when you may have 14.0% 39.6% Drive faster than the been over the legal speed limit inside limit for drinking and built-up areas 34.5% 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 front seat trouble keeping your 7.3% eyes open Travel without wearing 51.7% your seatbelt in the Read a message or check 31.5% 29.7% back seat social media/news while driving Non-use of seatbelts 23.7% among children exempt* 15.3% from using CRS 47.6% Talk on a hands-free mobile phone while driving Non-use of CRS among 31.6% 39.7% children non-exempt* 24.1% from using CRS Talk on a hand-held 30.5% 23.4% mobile phone while Drive without wearing driving 25.6% your seatbelt 18.1% 10 20 30 40 50 10 20 30 40 50 60 % 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)

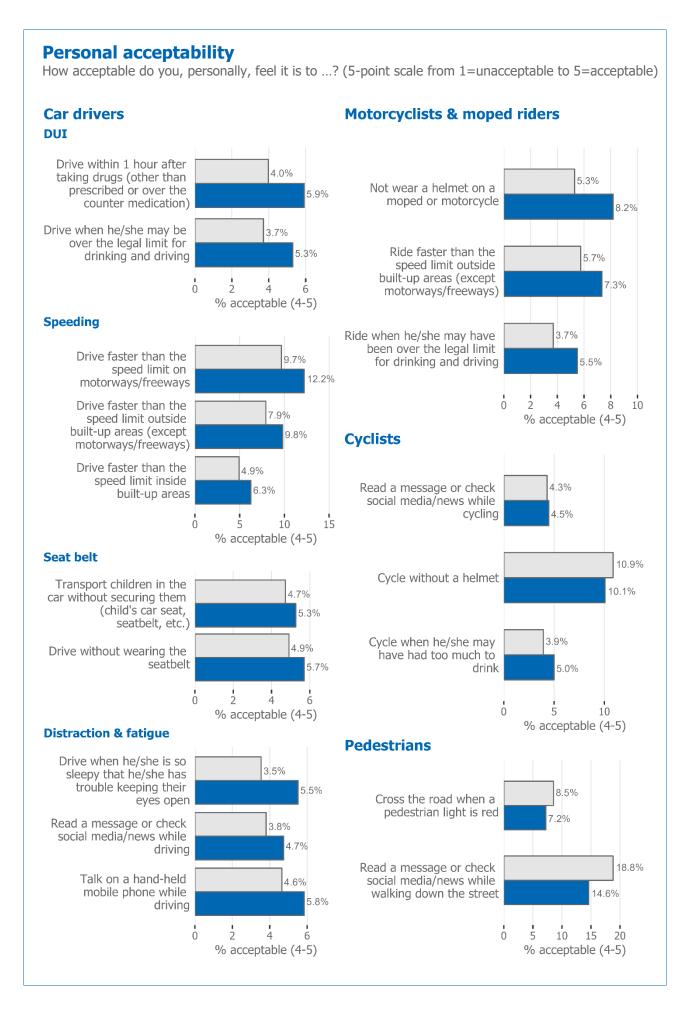


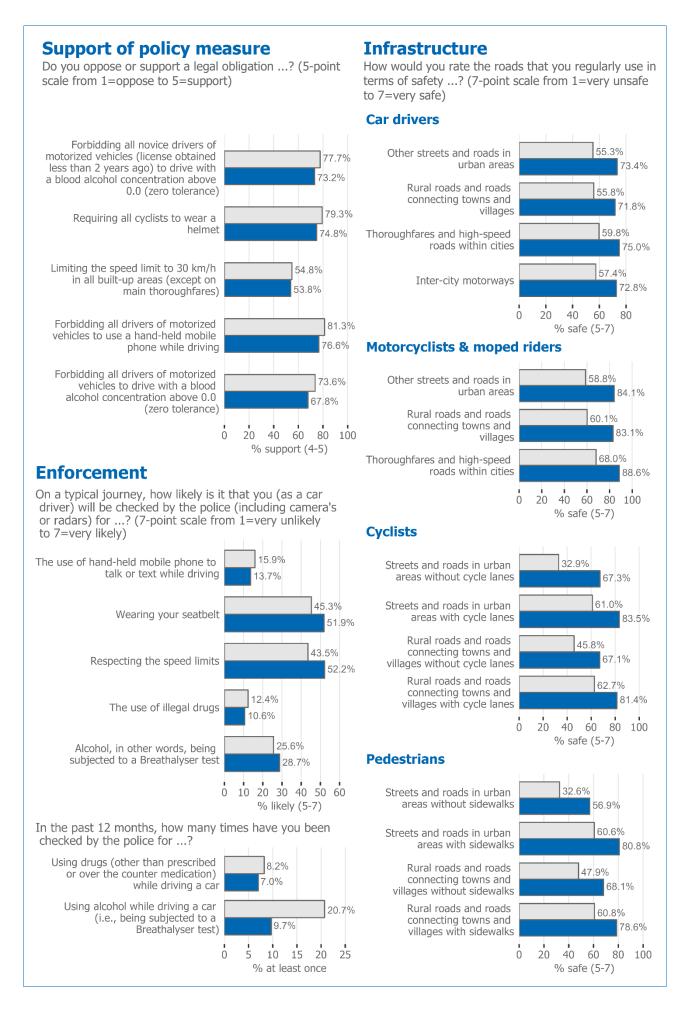
Sample size**

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

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Mode of transportation	United States	America8
Car drivers	782	5,894
Car drivers who transported children (<18y) exempt* from using CRS	345	2,970
Car drivers who transported children (<18y) non-exempt* from using CRS	372	3,149
Car passengers	748	6,389
Cyclists	468	3,967
E-scooter riders	336	1,683
Pedestrians	644	6,187

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





Background Data

Basic data of the United States in relation to the America8³ mean.

Exposure		
	year	United States
total length of roads (km)	2020	6,715,088
total length of motorways (km)	2020	78,008
vehicle kilometres (total in millions)	2020	4,672,927
motorisation rate (motor vehicles/1000 inhab.)	2020	896.8
Source: OECD		

Persons killed in road crashes by age, gender and transport mode				
	United States		America8*	
	absolute number	%	absolute number	%
0-14	1,093	2.8	1,426	2.9
15-17	1,066	2.7	1,402	2.8
18-24	5,568	14.3	7,421	14.9
25-49	16,090	41.4	20,862	41.8
50-64	8,286	21.3	10,319	20.7
≥65	6,549	16.9	8,152	16.3
unknown age	172	0.4	278	0.6
male	28,033	72.2	83,692	77.7
female	10,690	27.5	23,889	22.2
unknown gender	101	0.3	105	0.1
car (including taxi)	13,472	34.7	15,805	31.7
moped	61	0.2	10.409	20.9
motorcycle	5,518	14.2	10,408	20.9
bicycle	938	2.4	1,545	3.1
pedestrian	6,610	17.0	8,934	17.9
other	12,225	31.5	13,168	26.4
TOTAL	38,824	100.0		100.0
fatalities per 1,000,000 inhab.	117.0		131.3	

Data of the United States from 2020. 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	United States	America8
population	2021	331,893,745	820,247,698
density (inhab./km²)	2021	36.3	25.9
males (% of total)	2021	49.5	49.3
females (% of total)	2021	50.5	50.7
urban (% of total)	2021	82.9	83.5
internet users (per 100 people)	2021	91.8	84.2
Source: World Bank			

Traffic legislation in the United States	
Speed limits for passenger cars:	(km/h)
motorways	vary by state
rural roads	vary by state
urban roads	vary by state
Drink-driving:	BAC limits (g/l)
max. BAC for drivers	0.80
max. BAC for young/novice drivers	0.00-0.80
max. BAC for professional drivers	0.00-0.80
Existence of drug-driving law	Yes
Protective systems:	
obligation to use seatbelt in front seat	Yes
obligation to use seatbelt in rear seat	vary by state
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)	vary by state
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 the United States was supported by AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety.

Please refer to this document as: Vias institute. (2023). *United States – ESRA3 Country Fact Sheet. ESRA3 survey (E-Survey of Road users' Attitudes).* Version 2 (01/2024). [Fact sheet]. https://www.esranet.eu/storage/minisites/esra2023countryfactsheetunitedstates.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).