

# Traffic Safety Basic Facts 2004

## Pedestrians

In 2002<sup>1</sup>, 4.639<sup>2</sup> pedestrians were killed in traffic accidents, a reduction of more than 30% from the total in 1993. Table 1 presents the annual data by country from 1993 to 2002, with the total<sup>3</sup> number of fatalities displayed in Figure 1.



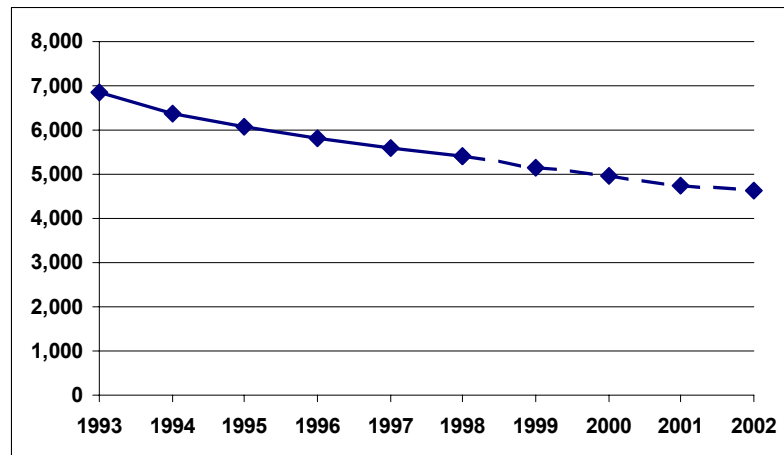
In 2002<sup>1</sup>, fewer than 5,000 pedestrians were killed in traffic accidents in 14 European countries.

**Table 1: Pedestrian fatalities by country and by year<sup>1</sup>**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
BE	199	197	149	154	142	162	154	142	158	-
DK	133	93	118	68	87	72	82	99	49	63
EL	498	479	481	422	409	417	399	375	338	-
ES	1103	1007	1000	960	967	996	906	899	846	776
FR	1233	1190	1086	1043	982	1044	932	838	822	866
IE	136	121	113	115	130	114	92	85	89	86
IT	1020	1022	945	985	893	844	-	-	-	-
LU	18	7	8	9	8	3	2	11	11	6
NL	143	124	142	109	119	110	111	106	106	97
AT	202	225	200	157	156	165	182	140	117	160
PT	699	564	598	624	549	406	393 <sup>4</sup>	384 <sup>4</sup>	337 <sup>4</sup>	339 <sup>4</sup>
FI	86	87	72	70	69	62	67	62	62	40
SE	94	86	71	74	72	69	86	73	87	58
UK	1283	1169	1085	1039	1010	946	909	889	858	808
<b>Tota</b>	<b>6847</b>	<b>6371</b>	<b>6068</b>	<b>5829</b>	<b>5593</b>	<b>5411</b>	<b>5159<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4947<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4724<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4639<sup>1</sup></b>

Source: CARE database / E  
Date of query: February 200

**Figure 1: Total number of pedestrian fatalities**



The number of pedestrians killed in traffic accidents per year fell every year from 1993 to 2002<sup>1</sup>, with the reduction totalling more than 30%

<sup>1</sup> Using latest available data i.e. 2002 for all countries except Italy (1998), Belgium and Greece (2001).

<sup>2</sup> This is likely to be an over-estimate due to the use of less recent figures for Italy, Belgium and Greece.

<sup>3</sup> Where the data for a particular country was not available for a particular year, the data for the most recent year for which it was available was used instead when calculating totals: Italy (1998), Belgium and Greece (2001).

<sup>4</sup> Source: National Statistics (excludes the Madeira Islands and the Azores)

The total number of pedestrian fatalities fell every year between 1993 and 2002<sup>1</sup>. However, the rate of decrease fell from 7% between 1993 and 1994 to 3% between 1997 and 1998<sup>5</sup> and 2.5% between 2001 and 2002<sup>6</sup>.

In order to compare the data from different countries, taking the differing populations into account, Table 2 presents the number of pedestrian fatalities per million people<sup>7</sup> for 2002<sup>1</sup>. The rate varies between 6 per million people in the Netherlands to 32 per million people in Portugal and Greece. These results are displayed in Figure 2.

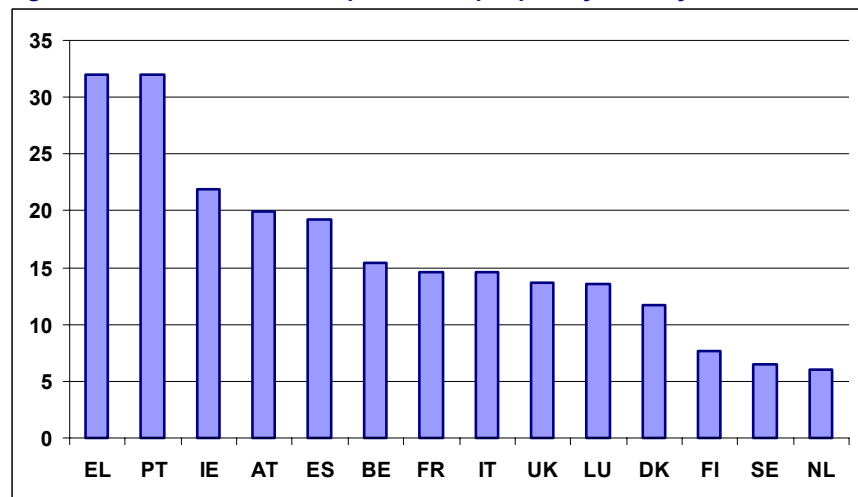
The number of pedestrians killed per million people<sup>7</sup> is greatest in Greece<sup>1</sup> and Portugal.

**Table 2: Pedestrian fatalities per million people<sup>7</sup> by country, 2002<sup>1</sup>**

	Pedestrian fatalities
<b>BE</b>	15
<b>DK</b>	12
<b>EL</b>	32
<b>ES</b>	19
<b>FR</b>	15
<b>IE</b>	22
<b>IT</b>	15
<b>LU</b>	14
<b>NL</b>	6
<b>AT</b>	20
<b>PT<sup>8</sup></b>	32
<b>FI</b>	8
<b>SE</b>	7
<b>UK</b>	14
<b>Tota</b>	16

Source: CARE database / EC  
 Source of population data: IRTAD  
 Date of query: September 2004<sup>9</sup>

**Figure 2: Pedestrian fatalities per million people<sup>7</sup> by country, 2002<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>5</sup> Calculated using all 14 countries reported.

<sup>6</sup> Calculated using the eleven countries with data available for 2002.

<sup>7</sup> The population data, supplied by IRTAD, was that of each country in 2002 for all countries except for Belgium (2001) and Greece (2000).

<sup>8</sup> Calculated using all Portuguese regions; that is, including the Madeira Islands and the Azores.

<sup>9</sup> Updated for the UK only, February 2005

Table 3 presents the number of pedestrian fatalities as a percentage of the total number of deaths in traffic accidents in each country. Approximately 10% of those killed in road accidents in Luxembourg<sup>10</sup>, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden were pedestrians, compared with 23% in the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom. These results are displayed in Figure 3.

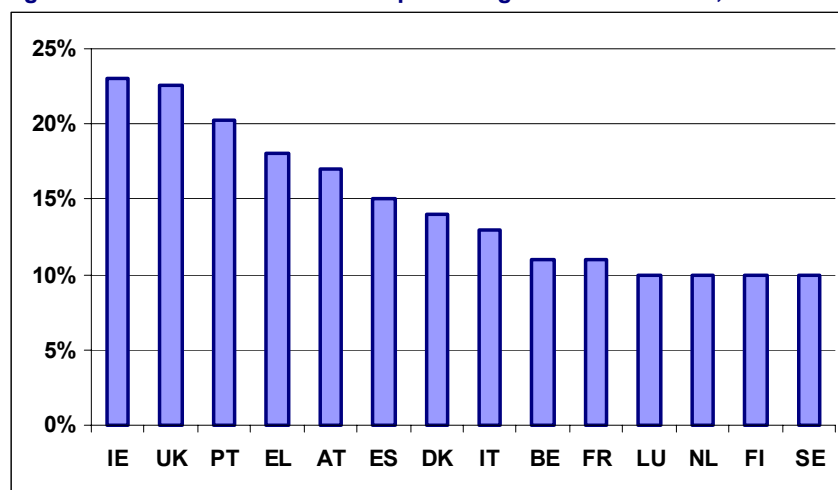
**Table 3: Pedestrian fatalities as a percentage of total fatalities, 2002<sup>1</sup>**

	Pedestrian fatalities
BE	11%
DK	14%
EL	18%
ES	15%
FR	11%
IE	23%
IT	13%
LU	10%
NL	10%
AT	17%
PT <sup>8</sup>	20%
FI	10%
SE	10%
UK	23%
Tota	15%

Source: CARE database / EC  
 Source of population data: IRTAD  
 Date of query: September 2004<sup>9</sup>

*The proportion of fatalities that are pedestrians is greatest in the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom*

**Figure 3: Pedestrian fatalities as a percentage of total fatalities, 2002<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>10</sup> Due to the small population and therefore extremely low accident numbers in Luxembourg, data for this country is unlikely to be representative.

## Age and gender of fatalities

Table 4 presents the distribution of pedestrian fatalities by age and gender. The proportion of pedestrian fatalities that were female varies between 30% in Denmark and Portugal<sup>8</sup> and 55% in Finland. The gender distribution of pedestrian fatalities is presented in Figure 4. The age distributions also vary between countries. For example, 14% of pedestrian fatalities in the Netherlands were at most 15 years old, compared with just 5% in Denmark, Spain, Italy<sup>1</sup> and Austria.

**Table 4: Distribution of pedestrian fatalities by age and gender, 2002<sup>1</sup>**

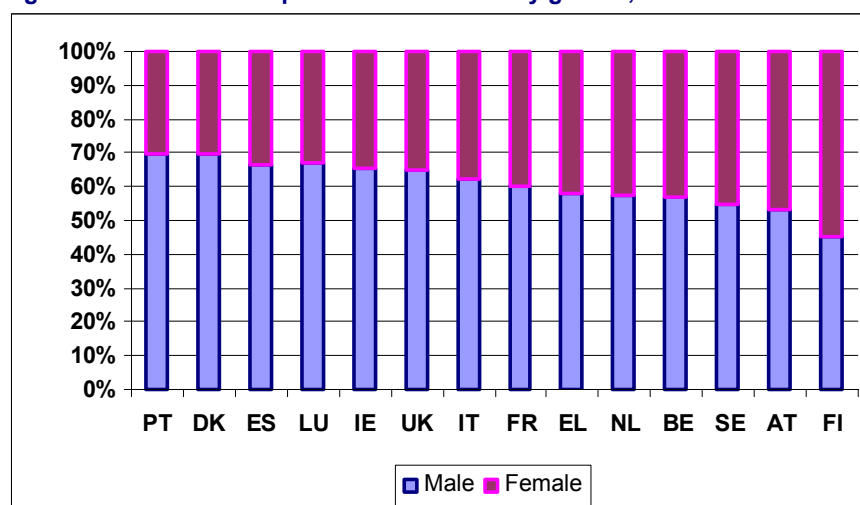
	0-15	16-25	26-40	41-60	61-99	Female	Male
<b>BE</b>	11%	7%	14%	20%	48%	43%	57%
<b>DK</b>	5%	16%	14%	25%	40%	30%	70%
<b>EL</b>	6%	4%	10%	18%	58%	42%	58%
<b>ES</b>	5%	8%	17%	21%	42%	32%	64%
<b>FR</b>	7%	8%	14%	21%	49%	40%	60%
<b>IE</b>	10%	13%	15%	22%	36%	35%	65%
<b>IT</b>	5%	5%	10%	14%	63%	38%	62%
<b>LU</b>	17%	0%	0%	33%	50%	33%	67%
<b>NL</b>	14%	6%	14%	19%	46%	43%	57%
<b>AT</b>	5%	9%	11%	18%	57%	47%	53%
<b>PT<sup>8</sup></b>	6%	4%	15%	24%	49%	30%	70%
<b>FI</b>	10%	10%	10%	25%	45%	55%	45%
<b>SE</b>	7%	10%	10%	17%	55%	45%	55%
<b>UK</b>	10%	15%	15%	21%	39%	35%	65%
<b>Total</b>	7%	9%	14%	20%	50%	37%	63%

Source: CARE database / EC

Date of query: September 2004<sup>9</sup>

Only Finland has more female pedestrian fatalities than male pedestrian fatalities.

**Figure 4: Distribution of pedestrian fatalities by gender, 2002<sup>1</sup>**



## Day of week

Table 5 shows the proportion of pedestrian fatalities by day of week. Of these countries, only Spain, Greece<sup>1</sup>, the Republic of Ireland and the Netherlands have more fatalities per day at the weekend than during the week; the weekend peak is most pronounced in Greece<sup>1</sup>. In total<sup>1</sup>, Friday has the most pedestrian fatalities (16%), and Monday the fewest (13%).

Friday is the day of the week with the most pedestrian fatalities.

**Table 5: Distribution of pedestrian fatalities by day of week, 2002<sup>1</sup>**

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>BE</b>	15%	13%	9%	18%	22%	15%	8%
<b>DK</b>	22%	14%	6%	21%	11%	13%	13%
<b>EL</b>	13%	14%	13%	13%	16%	15%	17%
<b>ES</b>	15%	13%	12%	14%	17%	15%	15%
<b>FR</b>	13%	14%	14%	15%	17%	13%	14%
<b>IE</b>	15%	9%	14%	15%	16%	14%	16%
<b>IT</b>	15%	14%	15%	15%	14%	14%	12%
<b>LU</b>	33%	17%	0%	17%	17%	0%	17%
<b>NL</b>	12%	9%	15%	20%	13%	13%	16%
<b>AT</b>	10%	15%	14%	16%	17%	13%	15%
<b>PT<sup>8</sup></b>	12%	14%	15%	12%	18%	12%	17%
<b>FI</b>	13%	23%	18%	13%	18%	8%	10%
<b>SE</b>	10%	9%	17%	14%	26%	19%	5%
<b>UK</b>	11%	13%	14%	14%	20%	16%	12%
<b>Tota</b>	13%	14%	14%	14%	17%	14%	14%

Source: CARE database  
Date of query: September 2004<sup>9</sup>

## Part of year

The CARE data include the date of each accident, and Table 6 shows the proportion of pedestrian fatalities in each quarter of 2002<sup>1</sup>. Overall, fatalities are most frequent between October and December and least frequent between April and June, although there are exceptions to this pattern in some countries.

No country has more than a quarter of its pedestrian fatalities between April and June. Only Greece<sup>1</sup>, Finland, the Republic of Ireland and the U.K.<sup>1</sup> have less than a quarter of their pedestrian fatalities occurring between October and December.

**Table 6: Distribution of fatalities by quarter of year, 2002<sup>1</sup>**

	January – March	April – June	July – September	October - December
<b>BE</b>	23%	22%	22%	32%
<b>DK</b>	21%	22%	17%	40%
<b>EL</b>	25%	22%	28%	25%
<b>ES</b>	26%	19%	26%	29%
<b>FR</b>	27%	20%	22%	30%
<b>IE</b>	33%	22%	26%	20%
<b>IT</b>	26%	21%	24%	28%
<b>LU</b>	0%	17%	17%	67%
<b>NL</b>	25%	21%	22%	33%
<b>AT</b>	27%	14%	17%	42%
<b>PT<sup>8</sup></b>	30%	21%	22%	27%
<b>FI</b>	30%	18%	33%	20%
<b>SE</b>	22%	17%	24%	36%
<b>UK</b>	28%	19%	23%	30%
<b>Total</b>	26%	20%	24%	29%
Source: CARE database / EC				
Date of query: September 2004 <sup>9</sup>				

  
*Less than a  
quarter of  
pedestrian  
fatalities occur  
between April and  
June in every  
country.*

### Disclaimer

The information in this document is provided as it is and no guarantee or warranty is given that the information is fit for any particular purpose. Therefore, the reader uses the information at their own risk and liability.

### For more information:

Further statistical information on pedestrian fatalities in road traffic accidents is available from the CARE database at the Directorate General for Energy and Transport of the European Commission, 28 Rue de Mot, B -1040 Brussels.

Other Traffic Safety Basic Fact Sheets available from the European Commission are: *Car-Occupants, Motorcycles and Mopeds, Children and Motorways*.

Detailed data on traffic accidents are published annually by the European Commission in the *Annual Statistical Report*.

For more information about the project "SafetyNet" which is co-financed by the European Commission, Directorate-General Energy and Transport please contact <http://safetynet.swov.nl/>.