

# Road Safety Week QUIZ ANSWER SHEET

1. How many people died on roads in Britain in 2018?

**Answer: A: 1,784**

In 2018, 1,784 people died as a result of a road crash in Great Britain (RRCGB:2018, RAS30001).

In 2010, 1,850 people died in a road crash - this marked the end of four years road death reductions in road deaths in the Britain. Road fatality reductions have recognisably stagnated in recent years. (RRCGB:2018, RAS30001)

In 2018, 29,906 people died or were seriously injured in a road crash and 25,511 people were seriously injured.

2. Which country first developed the safe systems approach to road safety as part of its Vision Zero strategy?

**Answer: B: Sweden**

The Vision Zero policy was adopted by the Swedish parliament in 1997 as a new direction for road traffic safety: calling for an end to deaths and serious injuries on Swedish roads. The strategy aimed to create shared responsibility for the better management of all parts of the road traffic system in order to address common errors and human vulnerabilities and avoid fatal and serious crashes.

3. On what type of roads do the highest number of fatal crashes occur?

**Answer: B: Rural**

Of the 1,784 road deaths in 2018, the majority (58%) occurred on rural roads (1,030). A total of 646 deaths occurred on urban roads and 107 on motorways in the same period. (RRCGB:2018, RAS30006)

4. According to the UK Highway Code, what is the stopping distance for a car travelling at 30 mph?

**Answer: D: 23 metres**

The government's official estimates of stopping distances for a car travelling at 30mph is 23 metres (six car lengths). When travelling at 20mph the estimated stopping distance falls to 12 metres (3 car lengths).

These distances above are based on the assumption that the driver is alert, concentrating and not impaired. Stopping distances include the distance travelled while the driver notices a hazard and applies the brakes (thinking distance), and while the vehicle comes to a full stop from its initial speed (braking distance).

The braking distance depends on how fast the vehicle was travelling before the brakes were applied, and is proportional to the square of the initial speed. That means even small increases in speed mean significantly longer braking distances. Braking distances are much longer for larger and heavier vehicles, and in wet or icy conditions.

In 2017, Brake called for stopping distances published in the UK Highway Code to be increased, revealing data that suggested that drivers' thinking times were underestimated. <http://www.brake.org.uk/media-centre/1748-new-figures-show-high-way-code-falls-short-on-stopping-distances>

5. Where is it legal to ride an e-scooter in the UK?

**Answer: A: Only on private land and property**

The Department for Transport classifies e-scooters as Personal Light Electric Vehicles (PLEV) / Powered Transporters. It is an offence to use powered transporters on the road or the pavement in public places.

E-scooters, and other powered transporters, can only be used on private land to which the public does not have access without legal restrictions. The permission of the owner or occupier of the land must be obtained however.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/powerful-transporters/information-sheet-guidance-on-powered-transporters>

6. ISA is an advanced driver assistance system that helps prevent road crashes. What does ISA stand for?

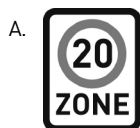
**Answer: C: Intelligent Speed Assistance**

The European Commission describes Intelligent Speed Assistance (ISA) as: "A range of technologies which are designed to aid drivers in observing the appropriate speed for the road environment." ISA identifies if a vehicle is exceeding a speed limit and can control the vehicle to below a limit either: without the ability for the driver to override it (mandatory ISA); or with the ability to override it (voluntary ISA). Voluntary ISA alerts a driver to the fact they are about to break a limit through a vibration in the accelerator pedal. The driver can override the system by putting their foot down. ISA is much more effective than Speed Limit Information (SLI) systems that simply warn a driver, either through a visual sign or audio, if they are about to break a limit. ISA identifies the speed limit on a stretch of road through a digital road map containing information about limits, that is accessed via GPS, or or from speed limit signs (known as a 'beacon system').

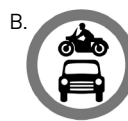
New vehicle safety standards approved by the European Parliament in 2019 include mandatory installation of driver assistance systems, including Intelligent Speed Assistance (ISA). Road safety experts estimate the measures included in the new standards could save 25,000 lives in 15 years.

7. What do the following road signs mean?

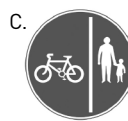
**Answers:**



Entry to a 20mph zone



No motor vehicles



Segregated pedal cycle and pedestrian route



Zebra crossing

8. What is the cost to society of a fatal road crash?

**Answer: D: £2,196,534**

In 2018, the DfT estimated that it cost an average of £2,196,534 to prevent a fatal crash on Britain's roads. (RRCGB:2018, RAS60001).

(The cost per casualty of preventing a road death is estimated to be £1,958,303.)

9. Around the world, which of the following countries has the worst road safety record (i.e. highest number of road deaths per 100,000 population)?

**Answer: C: Liberia**

According to figures from the World Health Organization, Liberia had the highest number of road deaths per 100,000 population (35.9) in 2016. This was followed by Saint Lucia; Burundi; Zimbabwe; and the Dominican Republic.

(Global Health Observatory: Repository data, Road traffic deaths by country)

10. Which country has the best road safety record?

**Answer: A: Maldives**

According to figures from the World Health Organisation, the Maldives had the lowest number of road deaths per 100,000 population (0.9) in 2016. This was followed closely by the Federated States of Micronesia; Switzerland; Norway and Sweden. (Global Health Observatory: Repository data, Road traffic deaths by country). It's fair to point out that there are very few roads in the Maldives.