

General exposure data for 2005

Area of State (in sqkm)	83'871		
Home population (in 1000)	8'233		
Total network length of all public roads (in km)	106'000	(in 2001)	
Number of motor vehicles (in 1000)	5'647	rate 69%	of population
Number of motorcycles + moped (in 1000)	628	rate 7,6%	of population
Number of passenger cars and station wagons (in 1000)	4'157	rate 50,5%	of population

Serious injured persons and fatalities on the roads (2005)

All Fatalities	768	(2000 → 2005)	↓ 21%
Pedestrian fatalities in general	90		
• Pedestrian fatalities on pedestrian crossings	17	(2000 → 2005)	No significant
• Pedestrian fatalities outside pedestrian crossings	73	(2000 → 2005)	↓ 34%
Pedestrian fatalities / all Fatalities	11,7%		
All serious injured persons	6'922	(2000 → 2005)	↓ 16%
Seriously injured pedestrian in general	845		
• Seriously injured pedestrian on p.crossings	236	(2000 → 2005)	↓ 11%
• Seriously injured pedestrian outside p.crossings	609	(2000 → 2005)	↓ 23%
Seriously injured pedestrian / All serious injured persons	1,3%		

Road traffic rules on pedestrian crossings

The national laws describe the driver obligations and pedestrian obligations. This synthesis treats only the case of zebra crossings and not signalled controlled crossings !

The driver is required to pay a special attention when approaching a p. crossing and he is asked to give right of way to pedestrian who is crossing or who obviously (do not have to make any sign with the hand) wants to cross (mandatory). The guiding principles, which define the right way to apply the laws, describe visibly the driver awareness (..to slow down in order to give way if necessary..) and in which **mandatory** conditions the pedestrian has the priority. The guiding principles also give details regarding the pedestrian categories such as in-line skaters, rollers, small bicycles, scooters, which are all considered as pedestrians. No details concerning visually impaired people are given or specified.

Since July 2005, the fine is up to 2180 EUR and also, in seriously cases of disrespect, a point in the Penalty Point system.

The required pedestrian behaviour on pedestrian crossings are specified in the national laws and guiding principles; he has the right of way on a pedestrian crossing but he has to pay a special attention before walking: he cannot cross unexpectedly, he has to cross with carefulness and with adequate speed.

Special cases and limitations:

Rail vehicles (tramway) and any emergency cars with "blue lights" (with/without noisy alarm) have an absolute priority.

Pedestrians have to use a pedestrian crossing when its within a distance of 25 metres.

Outside pedestrian crossings, it is specified that children have the priority.