Pedestrian crossings
Who is a pedestrian?
A pedestrian is a person who travels by foot. Regulations for pedestrians also apply to people who are
• on roller skis, roller skates or a kick-sledge
• pushing a bicycle, moped or motorcycle
• pushing a pram or a wheelchair
• in a wheelchair or driving a wheelchair at walking speed.

Who is a driver?
A driver means any person who drives a motor vehicle or other vehicle (including a bicycle), or who guides cattle, singly or in herds, or draught, pack or saddle animals on a road.
This applies where pedestrians cross a road and there is no pedestrian crossing.

- You may cross a road or a cycle path if there is no pedestrian crossing and if this can be done safely and does not obstruct traffic.
- A cycle path or a road should be crossed at a right angle and preferably near to a crossing.
- Cross without unnecessary delay.

Places where pedestrians cross a road can:
- be raised as a measure to slow down traffic,
- have traffic islands so pedestrians can cross one lane at a time, but
- also be a place where no special measures have been taken.

- You must drive with sufficiently low speed where pedestrians cross roads.
This applies at an unsupervised pedestrian crossing

• When you are about to enter a pedestrian crossing you should pay due regard to the proximity and speed of vehicles approaching.

• Cross the road or bicycle path without unnecessary delay.

A pedestrian crossing is a part of the road that is intended for use by pedestrians to cross a road or cycle path and is designated with road signs or road markings.

Sometimes a pedestrian crossing is raised as a measure to slow down traffic. A pedestrian crossing is unsupervised if traffic is not controlled by traffic signals or by a police officer.

• You must give way to pedestrians who have stepped out or are about to step out onto an unsupervised pedestrian crossing.

• You must adapt your driving so that you do not block a pedestrian crossing.

Giving way means that you:
• should slow down in good time or stop if necessary
• may proceed only if this does not entail danger or hindrance for other road users.
This applies at a supervised pedestrian crossing

- You must obey the traffic signals.
- Cross road or cycle path without unnecessary delay.
- When you are about to enter a pedestrian crossing you should pay due regard to the proximity and speed of vehicles approaching.

A pedestrian crossing is supervised if the traffic is controlled by traffic signals or by a police officer...

- You must give pedestrians, that have correctly stepped out onto a pedestrian crossing, enough time to cross the road. This applies even if the traffic signals are green.

- When you have turned off at a crossroad, you must drive at a low speed and you must give way to pedestrians who have correctly stepped out or are about to step out onto a pedestrian crossing.
This applies where pedestrians cross a road and there are traffic signals but there is no pedestrian crossing.

- You must obey the traffic signals.
- Cross a road or a cycle path without unnecessary delay.

Places where pedestrians cross a road can be supervised by traffic signals.
Overtaking at a pedestrian crossing

- You may not overtake on or immediately prior to an unsupervised pedestrian crossing.

Parking at a pedestrian crossing

- You may not stop or park on a pedestrian crossing or closer than 10 metres prior to a pedestrian crossing. This applies at both supervised and unsupervised pedestrian crossings.
This brochure is a part of a series providing information about some of the road traffic regulations in Sweden.

Included in the series are
• Driving in a roundabout
• Stopping and parking
• Pedestrian crossings
• Choose the right vehicle lighting
• Bicycle passages and bicycle crossings

You’ll find more information on our website, transportstyrelsen.se