

Personal safety

Taking care of your personal safety abroad

Key messages

- **Travellers should take precautions to maintain their personal safety abroad.**
- **The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office advice on safety and security for the destination should be checked (ideally before booking the trip).**
- **Road traffic accidents are an important cause of injury and death for travellers. These are more common in low- and middle-income countries.**
- **Alcohol is a frequent factor in accidents and injuries and can promote risky behaviour. Excessive alcohol use may invalidate insurance claims.**
- **Informal and illicit production of fake alcohol is common in many parts of the world and may be a poisoning hazard (e.g. methanol). Methanol poisoning can be fatal.**
- **Travel health insurance should be obtained to cover planned activities, pre-existing health problems and belongings.**

Overview

Most travellers have a safe trip without experiencing problems, but basic precautions should be taken to maintain personal safety. The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) website contains destination specific safety advice. Travellers should research their destination before departure (ideally prior to booking a trip) and follow the advice. Care should be taken to look after important documents, insurance details, contact numbers and belongings. Travellers should dress and behave appropriately, avoid obvious displays of wealth and learn about local laws and customs before they travel. For example, public displays of affection are unacceptable in some regions and alcohol is banned in certain countries.

Road traffic accidents (RTAs) are a significant cause of injury and death in international travellers and young travellers are at greatest risk [1, 2]. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.2 million people are killed and 20-50 million people are injured worldwide every year as a result of RTAs [3, 4]. Most of these deaths and injuries occur in low- and middle-income countries [3, 4].

Some accidents and injuries can be prevented by careful behaviour. Alcohol may be a factor, as it can affect judgement and lower inhibitions. Ideally alcohol should be drunk only in moderation.

Risk for travellers

Transport safety

Travellers may feel safe because they are not planning to drive whilst overseas. However, they can be injured as passengers, pedestrians or cyclists. WHO estimates that there are 1.3 million road traffic deaths each year and RTAs are the leading cause of death for children and young adults aged from five to 29 years old [5].

For drivers and passengers, factors identified as increasing risk of traffic injuries include: excessive speed, not wearing seat belts or using child restraints, drinking and driving, two and three wheel motorised vehicles (motor bikes and Tuk Tuks) and not wearing helmets. Old, poorly designed and/or badly maintained roads and vehicles also contribute to RTAs [6]. Availability of emergency care, such as ambulance services and accident and emergency departments varies worldwide and can be very poor or even non-existent in low-income countries. Lack of emergency care can adversely affect the outcome of accidents or injuries [7]. Death rates after RTAs are higher in resource poor countries, with highest rates in Africa and lowest in Europe [5, 8].

Even in resource rich countries like New Zealand, foreign drivers have been identified as a major problem in rental car crashes [9]. Many hire car drivers were not used to driving on the left side of the road. Lack of familiarity with driving on the right-hand side of the road can be dangerous for UK drivers abroad. In the US, tourists were found to be at greater risk of injury from an RTA than local people [10].

Rail, air and large cruise ship travel is usually safe. However, overcrowding and poor maintenance may lead to unsafe conditions on many local buses and ferries.

Other safety risks

Drowning is a potential hazard associated with holiday travel. In one study looking at tourist accidents, drowning was second to RTAs as a cause of death [11].

Falls from balconies have become more common in UK travellers and can cause serious injury and death [12].

While most trips are trouble free, the FCDO reports that sexual assault of both female and male travellers is being reported more often. Unfamiliar surroundings and lack of local knowledge may increase vulnerability. Sexual assault is traumatic anywhere, but can be more difficult to deal with abroad, in unfamiliar surroundings.

Specific [advice on rape and sexual assault for travellers](#) is available from the FCDO. Returning travellers can get support and advice from their local [sexual health clinic](#) if they have not been able to access these services abroad.

Fake (counterfeit) medicines and alcohol are an issue in some countries. Poisoning is occasionally reported in travellers who have consumed local spirits spiked with methanol [13-15].

People, including British travellers, have died, or suffered serious illness abroad after drinking alcoholic drinks contaminated with methanol [15]. Symptoms of methanol poisoning can be similar to those of [alcohol poisoning](#) and may include:

- Confusion.
- Dizziness.
- Drowsiness or fatigue (feeling very tired).
- Vomiting.
- Changes in vision, including not being able to see, blurred vision or difficulty looking at bright lights.
- Abdominal and muscle pain.

All travellers should seek urgent medical attention if they (or anyone they are travelling with) shows signs of alcohol-induced methanol poisoning or drink-spiking [15]. See '[Know what is in your drink?](#)' for more information about methanol poisoning.

[Carbon monoxide poisoning](#) can be an accommodation hazard if fuels such as gas, oil, coal and wood don't burn fully. Breathing in this poisonous gas (that has no smell or taste) can make people unwell and can kill those exposed to high levels. Incorrectly installed, poorly maintained or poorly ventilated household appliances such as cookers, heaters and central heating boilers are the most common causes of accidental exposure to carbon monoxide.

When the overseas deaths of British nationals are analysed, the same trends are seen: deaths from natural causes (such as heart disease) are most common with those from accidents and injuries second most common [11, 16]. Travellers should make sure that any pre-existing medical conditions are evaluated and stable prior to their trip.

Before travel

[FCDO advice](#) on specific risks should be consulted before travel. Travel insurance is likely to be invalidated (cancelled) if visiting a country contrary to FCDO advice. Travellers should research their destination and cultural sensitivities and pack appropriate clothing. Consider if other

equipment will be necessary such as car seats for children. Carrying a medical/first aid kit tailored to the destination is worthwhile.

It is sensible to take photocopies or scan in travel documents, passports and emergency contact details and store in a place away from the originals and/or store online in a secure place. Family/friends should be kept informed of travel plans.

Travel health insurance should be obtained; the FCDO website contains advice on [what the policy should cover](#). Travellers should be aware that pre-existing health conditions and certain activities such as adventure sports may be excluded unless they have been specifically mentioned to the insurance company.

If visiting European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA) countries UK travellers can apply for a free [UK Global Health Insurance Card GHIC](#) (EHIC arrangements expired on 31 December 2020). A GHIC allows UK travellers access to state emergency healthcare in EU and EEA countries, at a reduced cost, or sometimes for free. However, a GHIC **is not** an alternative to travel insurance.

Consider packing a carbon monoxide monitor which has been approved to the latest British or European Standard (BS Kitemark or EN50291). These are available from DIY or hardware stores.

During travel

Travellers should be aware of the risks and follow the common sense precautions outlined below:

- Check the tyres, brakes, lights and safety belts on any hire vehicle and use vehicle safety belts and child safety restraints (take these from UK if necessary). Never exceed local speed limits.
- Avoid driving or being driven at night, especially in areas with poor roads and lighting, where possible.
- Be aware of local traffic patterns even if walking or cycling.
- Avoid travelling alone at night unless you are sure of the area.
- Wear a helmet if riding a horse, bicycle or motorbike.
- Consult with a reputable source (e.g. airport or hotel information, restaurant) for a reliable taxi service.
- Consider obtaining safety statistics for your airline, cruise ship, or for driving in your destination country (see resources below).
- Try to drink alcohol in moderation.
- Never accept drinks from strangers or leave your drink unattended and make sure all drinks are prepared in front of you.
- Always buy alcoholic drinks from a reputable vendor and check bottle seals are intact. Take extreme care when buying spirit-based drinks. Bottles may appear to be genuine when they're not, and labels may not be accurate. If the price of alcohol looks too good to be true, it probably is. Check branded products; do not purchase products with labels that are poorly printed or with typographical errors.

- Contaminated drinks can include:
 - Local spirits.
 - Spirit-based drinks, such as cocktails.
 - Brand name alcohol - criminals may make counterfeit replicas of well-known alcohol brands containing high amounts of methanol [15].
- Never drink and drive or swim after drinking.
- Dress modestly and avoid wearing expensive jewellery or clothing that attracts attention. If appropriate, use a safe to store valuables.
- Remain vigilant at all times with money and other valuables.
- Be aware of scams and be cautious of strangers approaching you in the street. It is generally advised not to resist muggers.
- Check fire exits in discos, clubs and hotels.
- Avoid sharing rooms with strangers and try to book accommodation ahead.
- Check locks work properly.
- Seek reliable local advice on avoidance of marine or land animal hazards and safe places to swim.
- Check water depth before diving (feet first, first time) and avoid swimming alone.
- Supervise children at all times when near water.
- NEVER dive into a swimming pool from a balcony.
- Avoid contact with fresh or salt water known to contain [harmful algae \(sometimes called blue-green algae\)](#). The algae can produce toxins that make people and animals sick. Follow local authority safety guidance.
- Remember when you are abroad, you need to obey the laws of the country you are in, which may be very different from laws in the UK.
- Never use illegal drugs or carry them for others.

Resources

- [ABTA: Staying safe on holiday](#)
- [Association for Safe International Road Travel](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Harmful algae and cyanobacteria](#)
- [Food Standards Agency: Fake alcohol](#)
- [Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: Helping British people overseas travelling and living abroad](#)
- [Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: Overseas road safety checklist](#)
- [Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: Reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad](#)
- [Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: Foreign travel advice](#)
- [Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: Taking action to prevent balcony incidents abroad](#)
- [Royal Society for Prevention of Accidents: Staying safe on holiday](#)
- [Suzy Lamplugh Trust: Personal safety advice](#)
- [Travel Aware: Check. Prepare. Travel Aware](#)
- [US Centres for Disease Control: Cruise Ship Travel](#)

- [UK Civil Aviation Authority: Aviation safety](#)
- [UK Health Security Agency \(formerly Public Health England\): Methanol health effects, incident management and toxicology](#)
- [World Health Organization: Death on the roads](#)

REFERENCES

1. Hargarten SW, Baker SP. Fatalities in the Peace Corps: a retrospective study: 1962 through 1983. *JAMA* 1985;254:1326-1329.
2. Hargarten SW, Baker TD, Guptill K. Overseas fatalities of United States citizen travelers: an analysis of deaths related to international travel. *Ann Emerg Med* 1991;20:622-626.
3. Prociw P. Deaths of Australian travellers overseas. *Med J Aust* 1995;163:27-30.
4. Sniezek JE, Smith SM. Injury mortality among non-US residents in the United States 1979-1984. *Int J Epi* 1991;20:225-9.
5. [World Health Organization. Road traffic injuries. 30 June 2022. \[Accessed 19 May 2023\]](#)
6. [World Health Organization. Global status report on road safety. 19 June 2018. Road traffic injuries actsheet. \[Accessed 19 May 2023\]](#)
7. [US. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Health Information for International Travel 2024. Injuries and Trauma. 1 May 2023. \[Accessed 19 May 2023\]](#)
8. Heraty MJ. Tourism transport - implications for developing countries. *Tourism Manage* 1989;10:288-292.
9. Bewes PC. Trauma and accidents. Practical aspects of the prevention and management of trauma associated with travel. *Br Med Bull* 1993;49:454-64.
10. Odero W, Garner P, Zwi A. Road traffic injuries in developing countries: a comprehensive review of epidemiological studies. *Trop Med Int Health* 1997;2:445-460.
11. Page SJ, Meyer D. Tourist accidents: an exploratory analysis. *Ann Tourism Res* 1996;23:666-690.
12. [Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Holiday Brits risking their lives on balconies. 28 June 2013. \[Accessed 19 May 2023\]](#)
13. [World Health Organization. Information note. Methanol poisoning outbreaks. July 2014. \[Accessed 19 May 2023\]](#)
14. Giovanetti F. Methanol poisoning among travellers to Indonesia, *Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease*, 2013; 11, 190-193.
15. [Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office. Safety and Security. Foreign travel advice Indonesia. Last updated 20 April 2023.](#)
16. Paixao MLTDA, Dewar RD, Cossar JH, Covell RG, Reid D. What do Scots die of when abroad? *Scot Med J* 1991;36:114-116.

Published Date: 19 May 2023

Updated Date: 20 Jul 2023