The current study aims to examine judgement of security in public transport. The role of priority of security, risk perception and risk sensitivity in use of public travel modes was focused. The results are based on a self-completion questionnaire survey conducted among residents above 18 years of age in urbanised areas in Norway (n = 1043). The respondents were randomly obtained from the Norwegian population registry. The results showed that priority of security as well as risk sensitivity was significant predictors of travel mode use among an urban public when demographic factors were controlled for. Risk sensitivity is the tendency to perceive all risks to be high and risk insensitivity the opposite. In studies carried out previously risk sensitivity was conceived to be a predictor of risk perception. The large proportion of explained variance in perceived risk reported in previous studies could partly be due to the use of risk sensitivity as a predictor variable which was more or less coincident with the criterion variable. Judgement of urban transport security, risk perception, and travel mode use. The results also showed that the same set of predictor variables explained a significantly larger proportion of explained variance in leisure travel mode use compared to work travel mode use. There could be several explanations for this. Most obvious is that the freedom to choose travel mode could be better during leisure time compared to on work travels. It may be that the freedom of choice is larger for leisure travels compared to work travels. As expected car access was an important predictor of travel mode use. In addition, the power of this predictor variable was significantly larger for travel mode use on work travels compared to leisure travels, indicating that it may be easier to choose other travel modes for leisure travels.