

The cars and the car fleet plays an enormous role in a safe system



The Vision Zero Swedish parliament (1997)

· Long term target is that no one should be killed or receive long term disability

Volvo Cars Vision 2020 (2007)

"Our vision is that by 2020 no-one should be killed or seriously injured in a new Volvo car"

The Vision Zero European Commission (2011)

"By 2050, move close to zero fatalities in road transport. In line with this goal, the EU aims at halving road casualties by 2020. Make sure that the EU is a world leader in safety and security of transport in all modes of transport."

United Nations (2015)

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

2018-11-26



Fatalities per 100 000 population 1950-2016 Sweden Max 17 min 2.6

18.0 16.0 14.0 10.0 8.0 6.0 4.0 2.0 0.0 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010



Road traffic fatalities per 100 000 population



Vision Zero ≠ Zero Fatalities (At least not only) Vision Zero = 5 dimensions (or more?)

- 1. Ethical platform
- 2. Vision for many stakeholders
- 3. Driving force for change
- 4. Shared responsibility
- 5. Safety philosophy



We are blind to speed, not to height

2018-11-26



Vision Zero Safety Philosophy

- 1. Severe injuries not crashes
- 2. Humans make errors, mistakes and misjudgements
- 3. Humans have a biomechanical tolerance
- 4. Energy control is key
- 5. Eliminations is the target (backcasting)

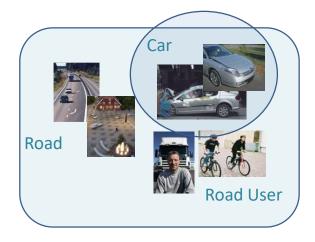


We are blind to speed, not to height

2018-11-26



The key is the road transport system as a whole







What led up to Euro NCAP

- Huge vehicle safety differences
- HLDI / US NCAP
- General interest in crash testing (Auto Motor und Sport, Which etc)
- New methods were developed (Offset deformable barrier)

CAR MODEL SAFETY RATING

FOLKSAM research

The potential is though even higher, probably in the magnitude of a 50% reduction if the consumers would chose the best car in every weight class. In Sweden, this would reduce the number of fatalies and disabilities by approx. 500 per year.



Manufacturers self declaration





Need for assessments (1994 ESV paper)

- There is a distance between the level of safety stipulated in regulation and the current best practice, and there are important differences between different car models on the market.
- There is a possibility to develop the passive safety level beyond best practice.
- There is a need for detecting failures in the passive safety.



The NCAP process

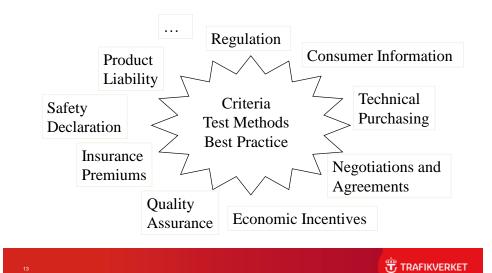
- · Regulation is the basis and threshold
- New Car Assessment Programmes promote car better that regulation demands
- NCAP program can be dynamic and guide industry to important areas
- Different manufacturers have different approaches

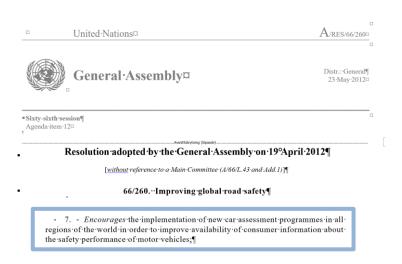
11 TRAFIKVERKET

The NCAP process

- Timing is crucial
- · Open and transparent planning
- Give credit more than blame and shame
- Be inclusive
- Vehicle industry is global, they know how

Results can be used in many ways





Is Sweden different?

- · Citizens / consumers in focus
- Two authorities, one more focused on regulation, one focussing Euro NCAP
- · Safety oriented country and industry

15



Where does the change come from

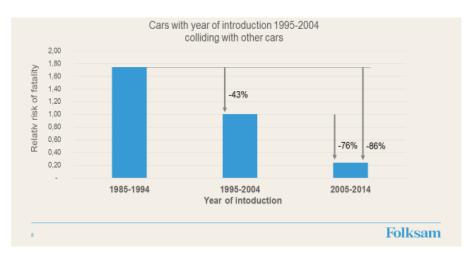
- Focus and knowledge in industry
- NCAP programs
- · Stability control ESC
- Seat belt reminders
- · Lane departure warning





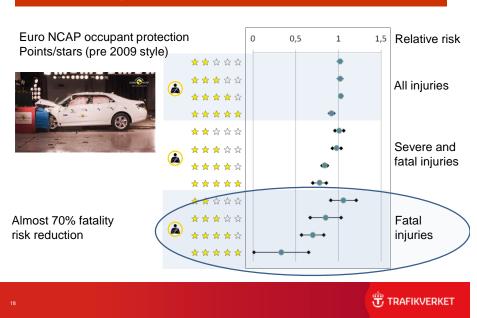


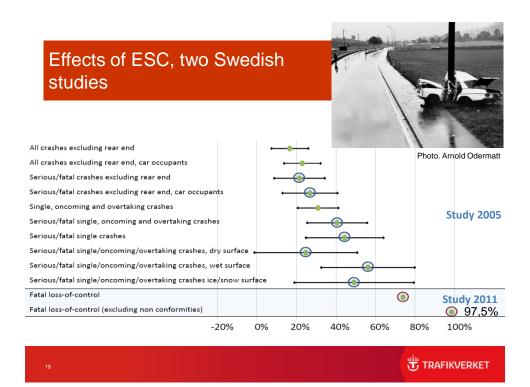
Crashworthiness - fatality risk for car occupants

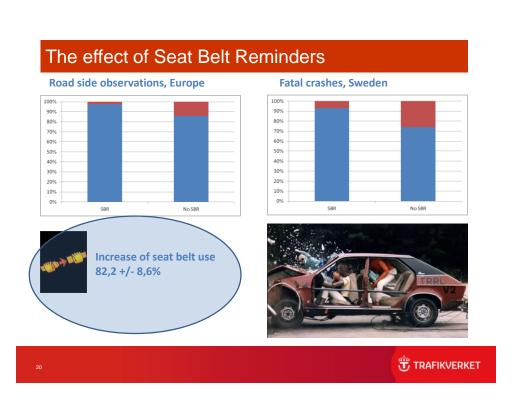


17 TRAFIKVERKET

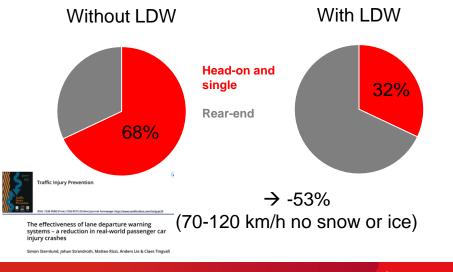
Effects of high Euro NCAP score (study 2010)



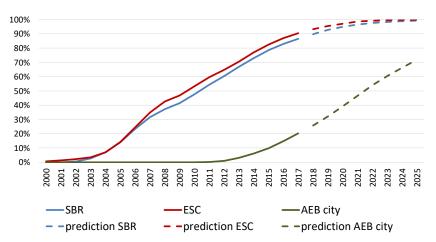




The effect of Lane Departure Warning



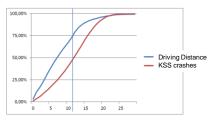
Proportion of car mileage driven on Swedish roads with ESC, SBR and AEB city 2000-2025



22

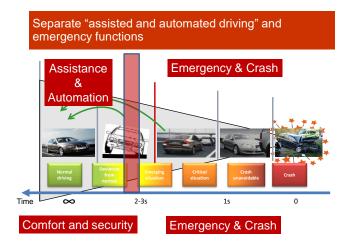


Euro NCAP, exchange of fleet



Accumulated Driving Distance and number of KSS crashes KSS=Killed and Severely Injured





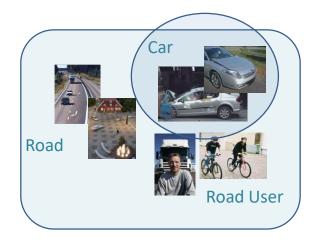
25 TRAFIKVERKET

Clear results in EU

- It is estimated that 2/3 of the reduction in road fatalities comes from replacement of the car fleet
- · Better results than reduction of heart attacks during the same period



The key is the road transport system as a whole

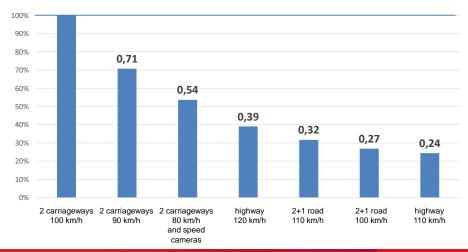




27

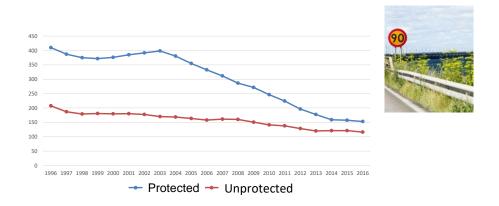
TRAFIKVERKET

Relative fatal and serious injury-ratio for car occupants on different road types



2

Fatalities among protected and unprotected road users (Sweden)



²⁹ TRAFIKVERKET

There is a shift in focus going on







New Car Assessment Programs

- Puts safety on the market, over and beyond regulation
- Promotes best practice
- Focuses vehicle industry
- Gives credit to best performance and discourage poor performance
- · Works on a global market





New Car Assessment in Europe



About Euro NCAP

- Established in 1997
- 12 members and 8 test facilities across Europe
- Star rating promotes best practice in safety design, robust performance & standard fit



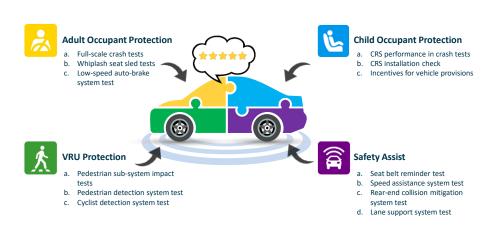


Rating Coverage



TRAFIKVERKET

Integrated Approach





Delivered Roadmap Milestones



Market Response - Standard Fit of Safety Systems



TRAFIKVERKET

NCAP's around the world





Crash test



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=85OysZ_4lp0

41 TRAFIKVERKET



TRAFIKVERKET

Impaired Driving 2





A driver under fatigue has a high accident risk. Single car crashes are the most common caused by fatigue. International research indicates that up to 20% of all crashes are caused by fatigue.

TRAFIKVERKET

Educate - Enforce - Care - Safe Road- Better Car









Euro NCAP, has initiated a working group around Occupant Status Monitoring

Impaired driving – A driver who is disconnected from the driving task or not in a physical state that is sufficient for safe driving

- Fatigue State of the driver where he/she is not awake enough to properly perform the driving task
- Distraction Anything (e.g. secondary tasks) that avoid the driver to focus on the primary task of driving/controlling the vehicle
- DUI Driving Under the Influence of alcohol or drugs
- Sudden sickness An instant and unexpected illness wherein the driver is not able to perform his driving task

TRAFIKVERKET

Euro NCAP, detection

- Fatigue
- Alcohol
- Distraction







- Drugs and medicine?
- Sudden sickness?
- Driver attention (automated driving)?









Euro NCAP, what can the car do?

- Warn
- · Activate safety systems,
- Increase sensitivity (ESC, AEB, LDW),
- Reduce speed (Limp home mode)
 - How can the driver show fitness to drive?



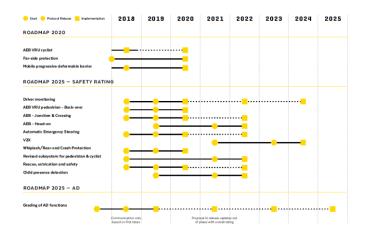
TRAFIKVERKET

Euro NCAP, challenges

- Shifting technical maturity, fatigue most developed
- The relation between detection quality and "action"
- Integration into Euro NCAP's rating system
- It takes time to exchange the fleet
- Never an alternative to enforcement or alcohol starter interlocks



Accumulated Driving Distance and number of KSS crashes KSS=Killed and Severely Injured



TRAFIKVERKET

Research challenges

- Detection
 - Direct by cameras
 - Indirect by steering/positioning etc.
 - Combined systems
 - Combined reasons for impairment
- Effect analysis



- Assisted/ automated driving
 - The driver is given permission to be outside the driving loop

TRAFIKVERKET

Summary

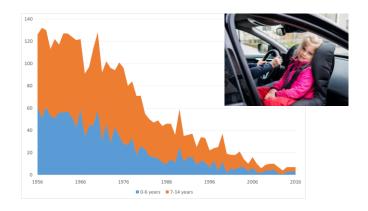
Vision Zero and safe vehicles?

- Very important, but we need the road infrastructure too
- With full implementation of current safety strategies for a safe road transport system we can get close to zero car fatalities by 2050
- NCAP programs are very successful in putting vehicle safety on the market (But regulation is still fundamental)
- Development is extremely rapid
- More focus on vulnerable road users
- (Never buy old vehicle models)



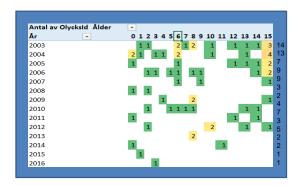


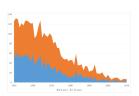
Children killed in traffic 1956-2016



TRAFIKVERKET

Children killed in cars 2003-2016





55

TRAFIKVERKET

Thank you!



Swedish Transport Administration

anders.lie@trafikverket.se



