

Richard Cuerden 14 June 2016



- Background Changing world
- Vehicle design and casualty prevention
- EU General and Pedestrian Safety Regulations
- Cost benefit assessments and example of identifying potential benefits
- Conclusions

Background: Changing world

The digital 'revolution'

Internet, data and transport

Changing population characteristics

- Different travel (mobility) patterns
- Changing driver demographics
 - Ageing, obesity
 - Fewer young drivers
 - Reducing individual vehicle ownership

Changing vehicle fleet

- Advanced safety technologies (ADAS)
- Connected & Autonomous vehicles
 - Safety, Efficiency, Environment, Mobility
- Increasing diversity of vehicle types
 - More SUVs & light weight vehicles
 - More electric & hybrid vehicles





Background: Autonomous vehicle testing

TRL 1959 and 1971

Google 2010 and 2015

Tesla 2016

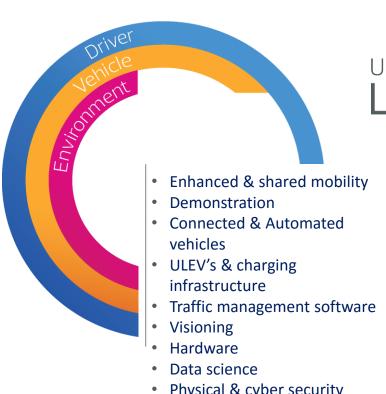






Background: Autonomous vehicle development







Physical & cyber security

- Freight
- **Business** case
- **Policy**
- Simulated environment
- Regulation
- Air quality
- **Mapping**
- Congestion
- Human factors & ergonomics
- Perception
- Behaviour

Projects using the Living Lab:



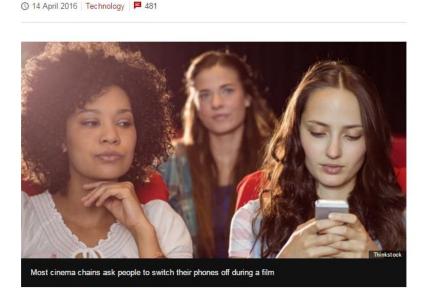




Background: Autonomous vehicle development



US cinema chain AMC set to allow customers to text during films





Cinema chain plans to allow texting during films



Background: Autonomous vehicle development





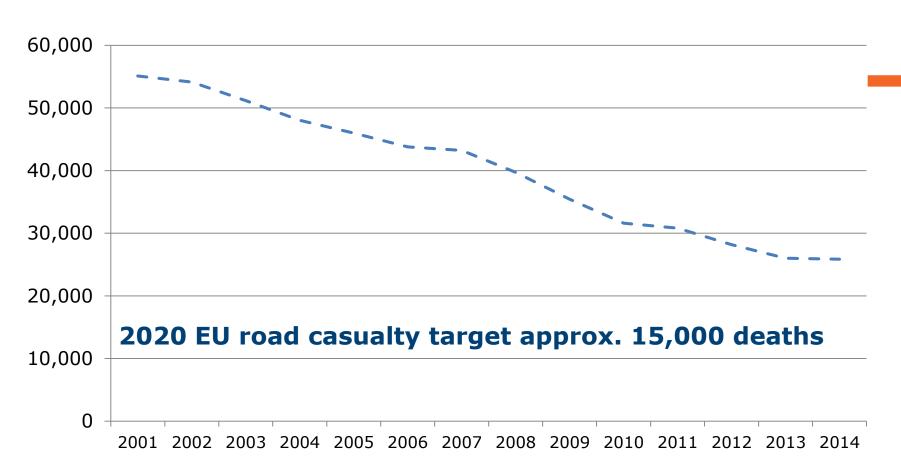


DfT plans to allow the use of smart devices in autonomous cars



Vehicle design and casualty prevention

Road fatalities in EU28

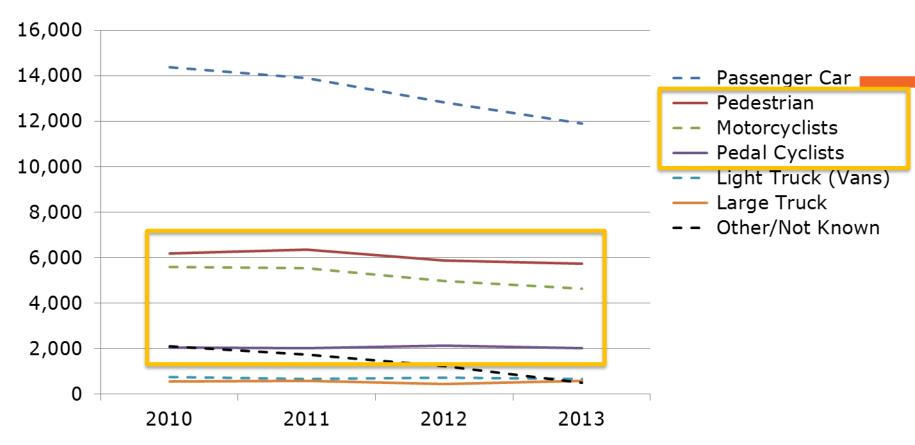






Vehicle design and casualty prevention

Road fatalities in EU28

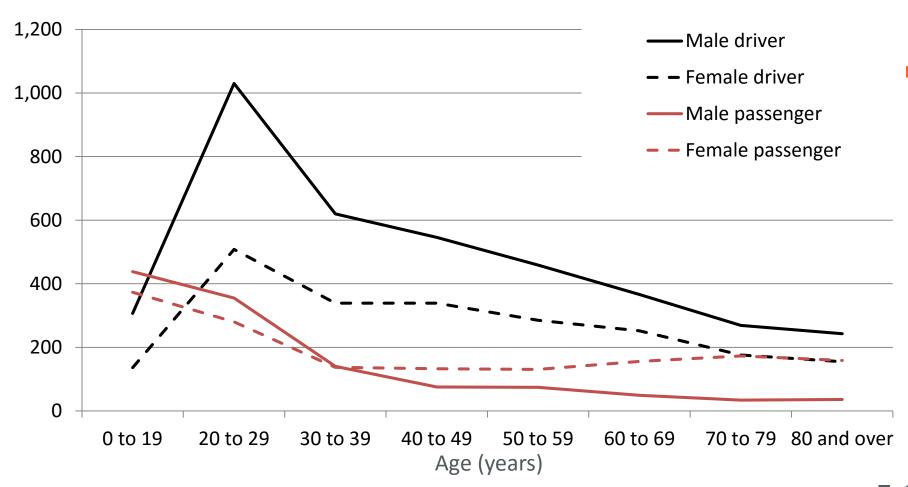


The downward casualty trend is mainly associated with cars Progress for VRUs (pedestrians, motorcyclists and cyclists) is not as good



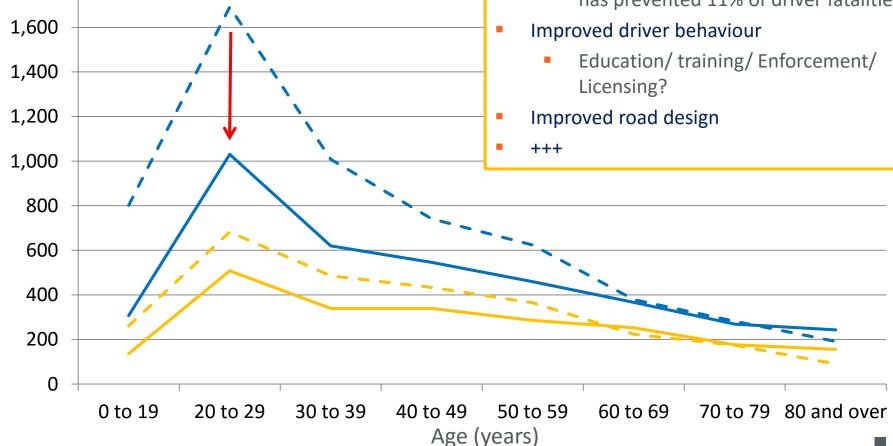
Vehicle design and casualty prevention

Reported number of KSI car users, Great Britain, 2014



Vehicle design and casualty prevention

Reported number of KSI car driver



Car driver casualty reduction:

- Largest reduction for younger males
- Changes in exposure
 - Less driving by younger people?
- Improved vehicle safety
 - Cuerden et al. (2015) estimated that secondary safety alone, from 2002, has prevented 11% of driver fatalities.

1,800



Vehicle design and casualty prevention



 Requirements unique to individual VM (Vehicle Manufacturers)

Consumer rating / information:
Market driven

 Requirements demanded by consumer assessments to achieve desired rating / score.



Legislative: Obligatory Mandatory requirements demanded by legislation which all vehicles must comply with.







General and Pedestrian Safety Regulation

- General Safety Regulation (GSR) EC 661/2009 published 2009
 - Type-approval requirements for the general safety of motor vehicles, their trailers and systems, components and separate technical units
 - Includes
 - Implementation of UN Regulations
 - DRL, ESC, tyre pressure monitors (cars)
 - LDW and AEBS (trucks and buses)
- Pedestrian Safety Regulation (PSR) EC 78/2009 published 2009
 - Type-approval of motor vehicles with regard to the protection of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users
 - Includes the following VRU passive safety requirements
 - Legform to front of car
 - Adult and child headform to bonnet
 - Monitoring of upper legform and adult head to windscreen tests



General and Pedestrian Safety Regulation

The TRL study published in 2015:

- Provided advice to the Commission regarding the feasibility, costs and benefits of 50 potential measures that could be included in the GSR or PSR
- The investigation was based on existing evidence identified in a review of the literature and through stakeholder consultation
- The output is indicative cost-benefits, which differentiate those measures that are likely, moderately likely or unlikely to provide a benefit consistent with the cost of implementation
- Helped the Commission to prioritise possible future
 amendments to the GSR and PSR to improve vehicle safety



General and Pedestrian Safety Regulation





General and Pedestrian Safety Regulation

Measures being taken forward include

- Automated Emergency Braking (AEB)
- Emergency Braking Display
- Intelligent Speed Assistance
- Lane Keeping Assist
- Driver Distraction/Drowsiness Monitoring
- Seat Belt Reminder (all seats)
- Frontal Impact Crash Programme
- Side Impact Crash Programme
- Rear Impact Crash Programme
- Alcohol Interlock Device Installation

- Crash Event Data Recorder
- Tyre Pressure Monitoring
- Truck Front End Design Programme
- Truck Rear Underrun Protection
- Truck Lateral Protection
- Bus Fire Safety Programme
- Pedestrian/Cyclist Detection
- Head impact on A-pillar/windscreen
- Reversing Detection

Potential to 'bundle' measures with shared functionality

- Technologies: Cameras, sensors
- Complimentary measures, i.e. Lane Keep Assist and Driver Distraction/Drowsiness Monitoring



Cost benefit assessments

Costs

- Where possible, identify the costs to the industry of meeting new Regulations, including:
 - An assessment of market readiness and feasibility of technologies
 - Maturity of testing requirements repeatability and reliability

Benefit

- Identify the EU28 road casualty target population
- Evaluate the effectiveness of each measure(s)
- Calculate the likely casualty prevention
- Monetise casualty savings

Competitiveness assessment and 'fitness checks'

- Could Regulation damage the EU vehicle manufacturers competitiveness?
- Does it meet the EC's Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB) guidelines?
- Will it be relevant in 5 or 10 years?







Cost benefit assessments

To quantify the **benefits** requires an evidence base. Targeted in-depth collision investigations can:

- Accelerate the identification of the countermeasures
- Provide a real world assessment of the effectiveness of each measure

TRL RAIDS team



Acknowledgement:

The UK's Department for Transport



Road Accident In-Depth Studies (RAIDS) Programme

- Crash and injury causation
- Road and environment design
- Vehicle safety design
- Road user behaviour
- Evaluation of safety measures
- Assessment and indentification of future countermeasures



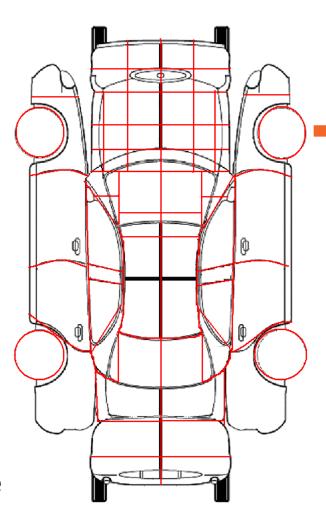
Cost benefit assessments

Example of quantifying the benefits

Head impact on A-pillar/windscreen

Causes of pedestrian injuries

- 34 police fatal files were analysed:
 - A pedestrian accident with a car registered in 2000 or later
 - Post mortems were available
 - Good quality photographs were available showing the damage to the car
- The post mortems were coded using the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS)
- AIS 2+ (serious) injuries were attributed to the part of the car or ground that caused the injury





Cost benefit assessments

Example of quantifying the benefits

Head impact on A-pillar/windscreen

- Child crossed from between parked cars from the right of the vehicle
- The car impact speed was 20-24 mph

Pedestrian

- Pedestrian was a 10 year old girl
- Height 138 cm
- Massive head injuries

Collision avoidance

- A pedestrian Automated Emergency Braking system could not have prevented the collision
- Edwards et al. (2015) reported that 20% of pedestrian fatalities could be prevented with AEB systems

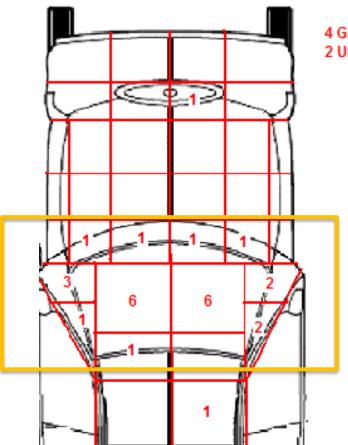
Edwards et al. (2015) Assessment of integrated pedestrian protection systems with Autonomous Emergency Braking (AEB) and passive safety components - Traffic and Injury Prevention, Vol. 16, Suppl. 1, 2015



Cost benefit assessments

Example of quantifying the benefits

Head impact on A-pillar/windscreen



4 Ground 2 Unknown



Acknowledgement:

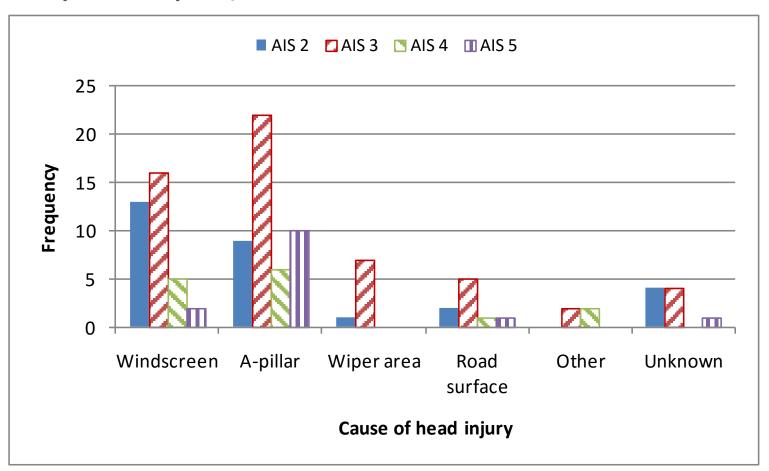
Euro NCAP



Cost benefit assessments

Example of quantifying the benefits

Head impact on A-pillar/windscreen



TIST

Cost benefit assessments

Example of quantifying the costs

Head impact on A-pillar/windscreen

Option 1: Industry data

 Vehicle manufacturers and suppliers provide information with respect to the research and development, design and additional manufacturing and/or material costs.

Option 2: Break-even approach

- Monetise the annual pedestrian (and pedal cyclist) casualty savings across the EU28, based on the injuries prevented.
- Divide this, by the number of new vehicles sold in the EU28 in the same year.
- Assess whether the additional cost per car is proportionate and reasonable.







Conclusions

Regulation must be relevant and cost-effective and reflect:

- The rate of change of the make-up of the fleet the evolution of vehicle and safety technologies is unprecedented
- The changing road user demographics and journey characteristics,
 with an ageing population and different mobility trends

These will effect road collision risk and injury characteristics and today's *Regulations must be 'future proof'*

Encourage a Safe System (integrated) approach

- e.g. AEB and improved crashworthiness are complimentary
- Bundle measures which share technologies

Preventing future road casualties must include a *vehicle safety* strategy for pedestrians, pedal cyclists and motorcyclists

Approx. 50% of road deaths in the EU28



Conclusions

Need better real world road collision evidence

- UK RAIDS, Germany GIDAS, Volvo in-depth accident study + others
- Propose a new EU in-depth road collision study, where the data would be freely available to help democratise safety and remove commercial barriers to saving lives

Future amendments to the GSR and PSR will be recommended to the European Parliament in 2016, based on the *outcome of a cost benefit assessment*, and potentially including:

- Pedestrian head impact on A-pillar/windscreen
- Automated Emergency Braking for cars (incl. pedestrian)
- Intelligent Speed Assistance
- Driver Distraction/Drowsiness Monitoring
- Safety-Belt Reminder (all seats)
- Alcohol Interlock Device Installation
- HGV Direct Vision standards
- + others



Thank you Any questions?

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