



## Determining factors in realising data-driven road safety.



#### The urban environment matters most:

By 2050, 66% of the world's population is projected to be urban, up from 30% 1950.

Most fatalities occur in the urban environment with vulnerable mobility vehicles (e.g. bicycles, motorcycle, sub-compact).

### The consumer will be the decisive factor:

Will mobility as a service take off?

What will happen, when an autonomous vehicle causes a fatality?

How will cyber security/privacy influence the consumer?

## Connected transport will transform the way we think about traffic.

In 2030, the vast majority of mobility vehicles will be smart and connected.

In 2050, urban traffic will flow smoothly in a self organized manner (MIT study).

## Regulatory framework will be key:

Will we find standards for data exchange?

Who has access to which data?

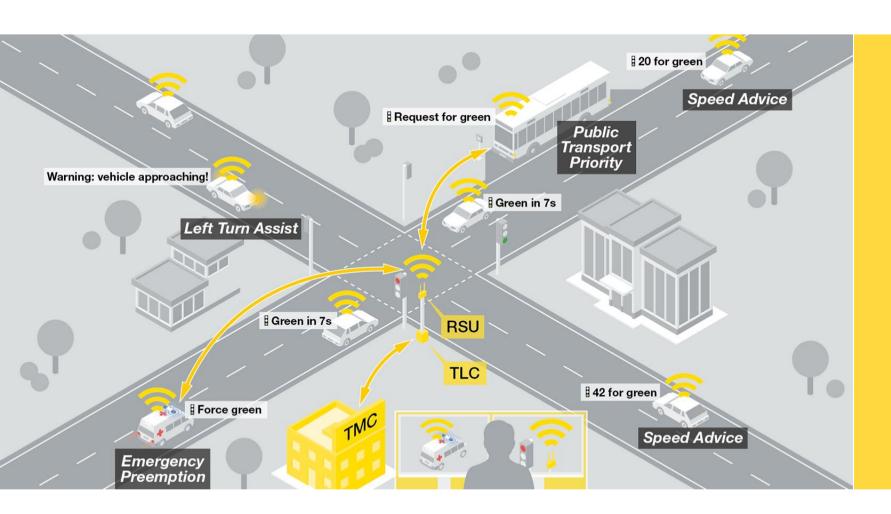
Where does the line between public-interest road safety and added-value information services run?

Automated enforcement of traffic rules

## Sharing data for road safety.

Accident types.

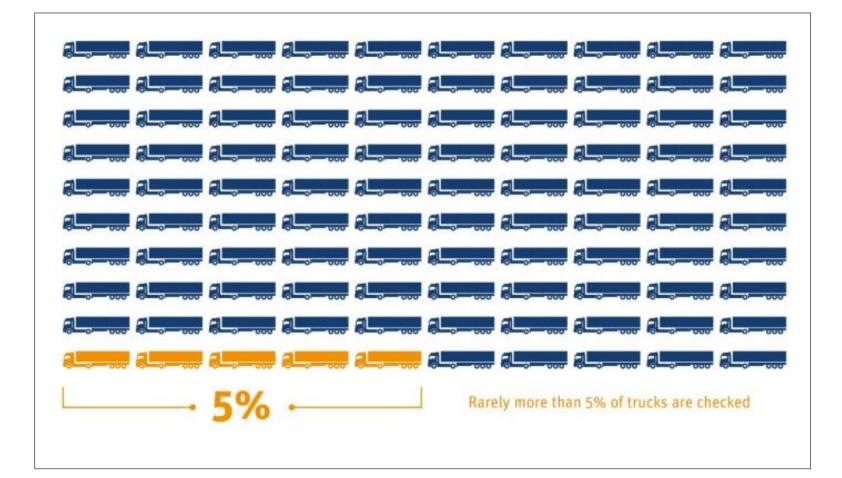




- Rear-end collisions are traffic flow related, occur often and are usually not severe.
- Fifty percent of serious collisions happen in intersections and some 20 percent of fatal collisions occur there.
- 15% to 20% of those killed and seriously injured in accidents involving trucks are unprotected road users, i.e. pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists.
- Multiple collisions due to fog related accidents happen seldomly, if they do they tend to be severe.
- Wet surfaces play a role in 25% of all accidents and 20% of road fatalities. The accident-risk on wet surfaces is high.
- Head on collisions occur seldom and are usually severe.

## Commercial vehicle enforcement.

Drive and rest times & Weights and dimensions.





- Accidents with HGV are rare, if they happen they tend to be severe.
- A German study in 1991 concluded that 24% of all crashes on Bavarian motorways were related to drivers falling asleep at the wheel.
- The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents in the UK believes that around 20% of all accidents are related to fatigue (2017).
- Around 30% of all controlled HGV are overloaded, loads often exceed 10% of the authorised weight, sometimes as much as 20% (2013).





# Thank you for your attention.

Richard Lax Senior Expert EU Affairs

### Kapsch TrafficCom

Am Europlatz 2 1120 Vienna, Austria

Phone: +43 50 811 2112

Fax: +43 50 811 2114

E-Mail: richard.lax@kapsch.net

www.kapsch.net

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