Industry and Government: Solving the Safety Challenge

Society of Automotive Engineers May 9, 2006

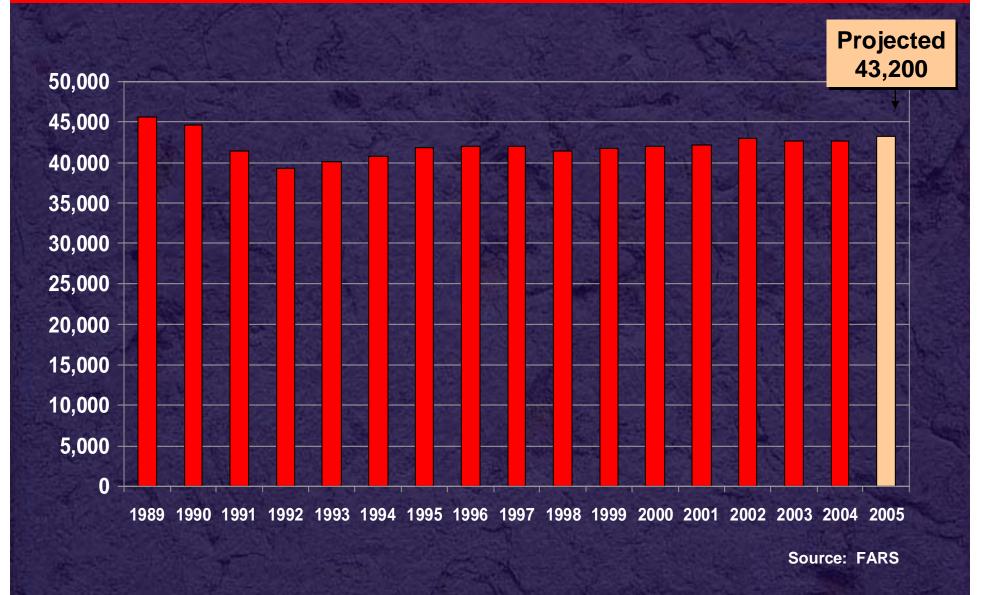
Ronald Medford Senior Associate Administrator Vehicle Safety National Highway Traffic Safety Administration



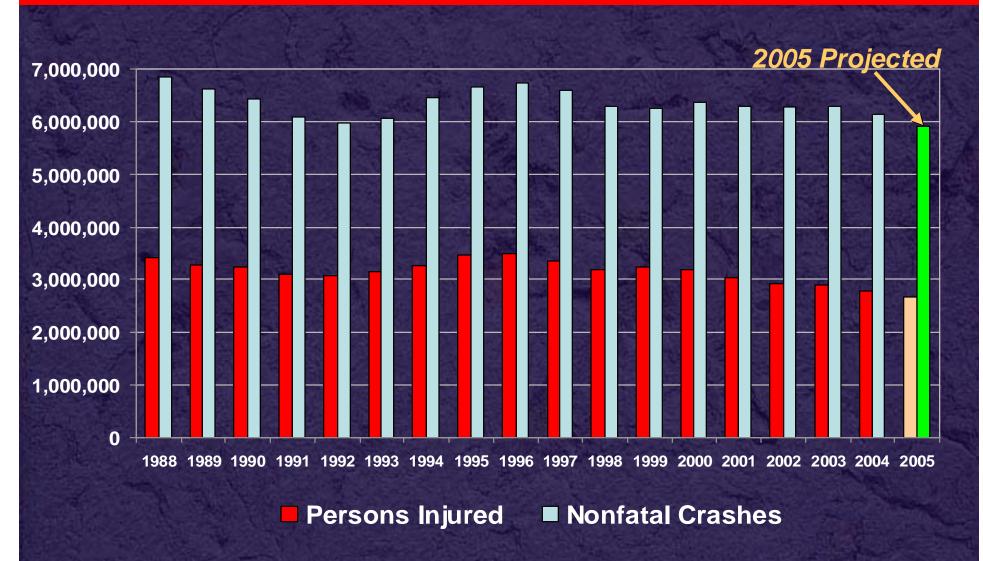
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Number of Persons Killed in Motor Vehicle Crashes

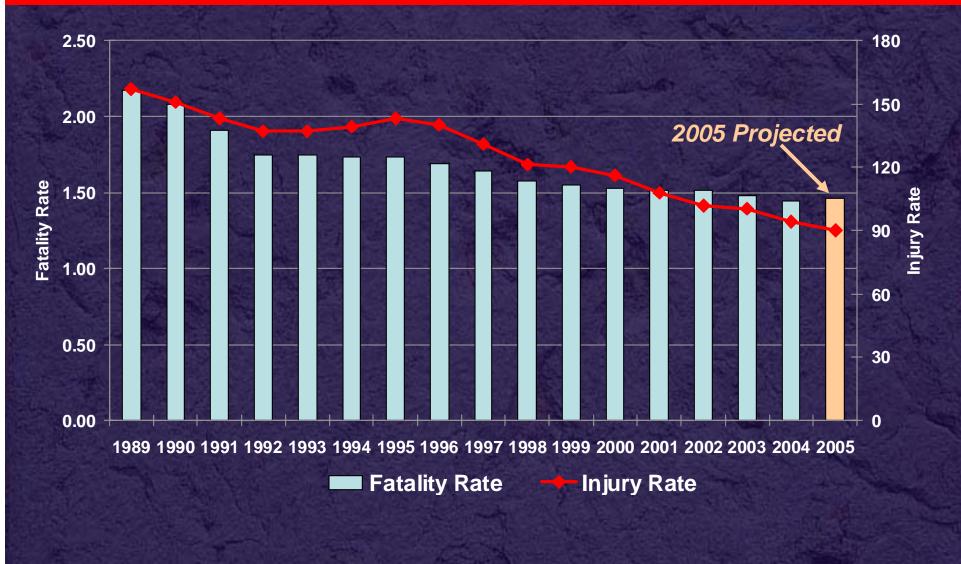


Nonfatal Crashes and Persons Injured, by Year

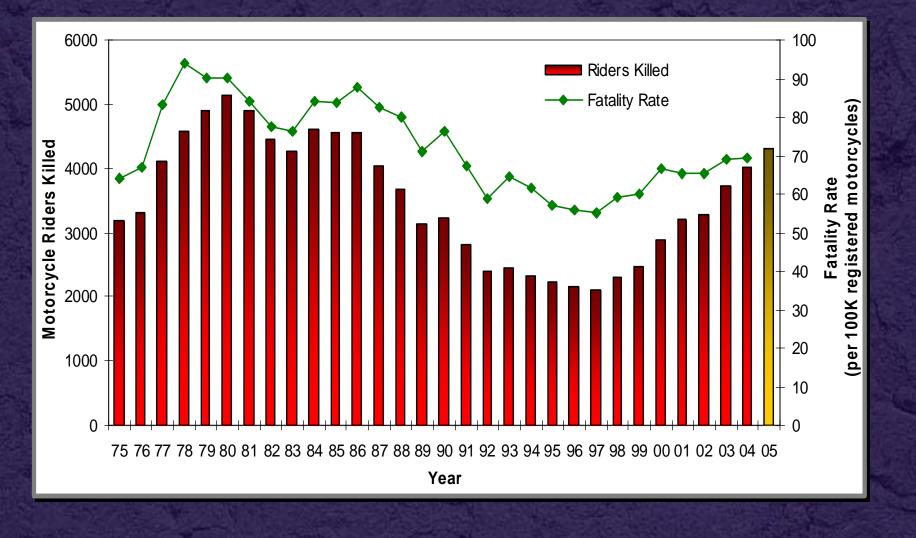


Sources: NASS GES

Fatality and Injury Rates Per 100 Million VMT, by Year

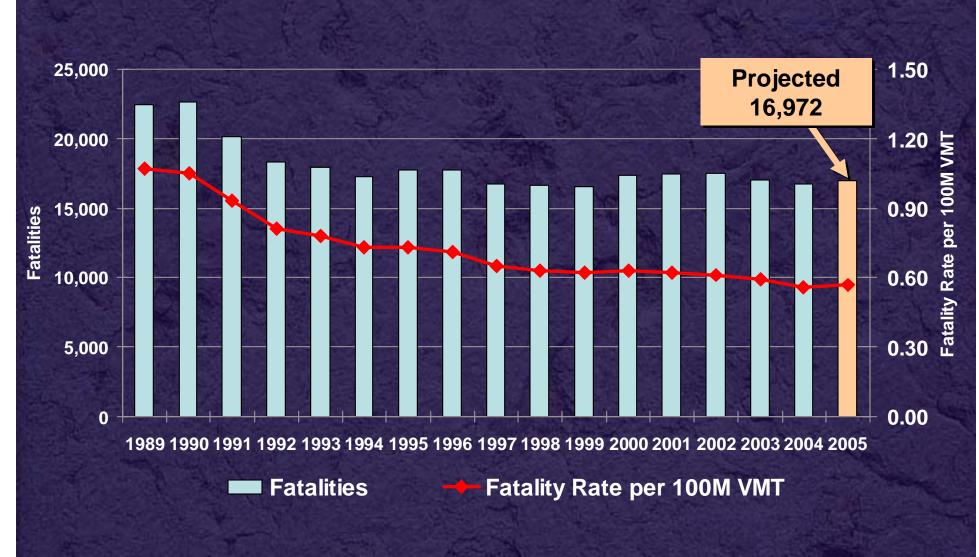


Motorcycle Riders Killed and Fatality Rate



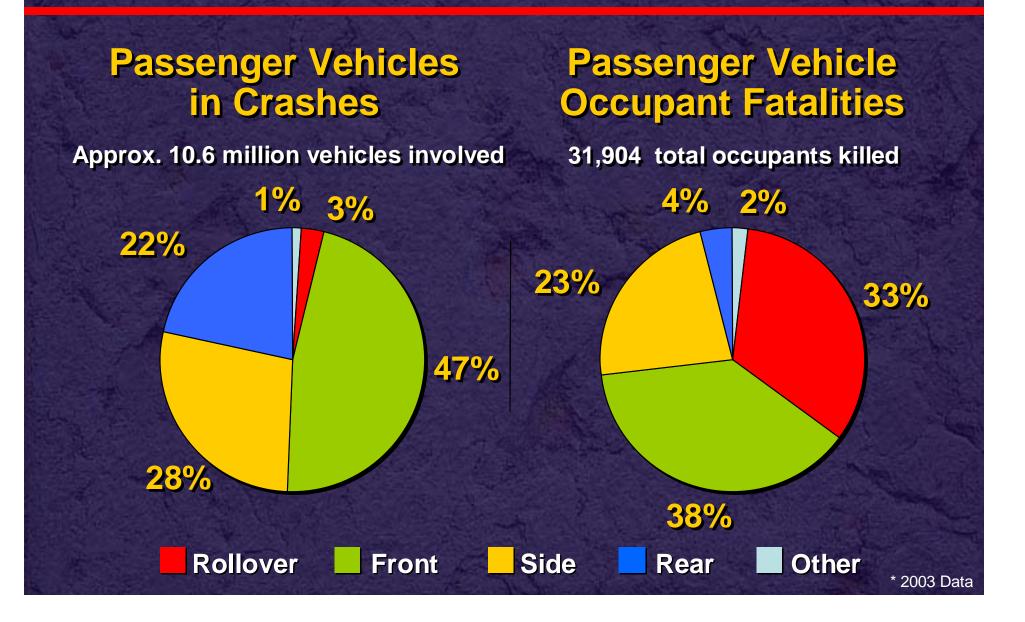
Source: DOT HS 809 919

Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Fatality Rate, by Year



Source: FARS, FHWA

Vehicles and Fatalities by Collision Type

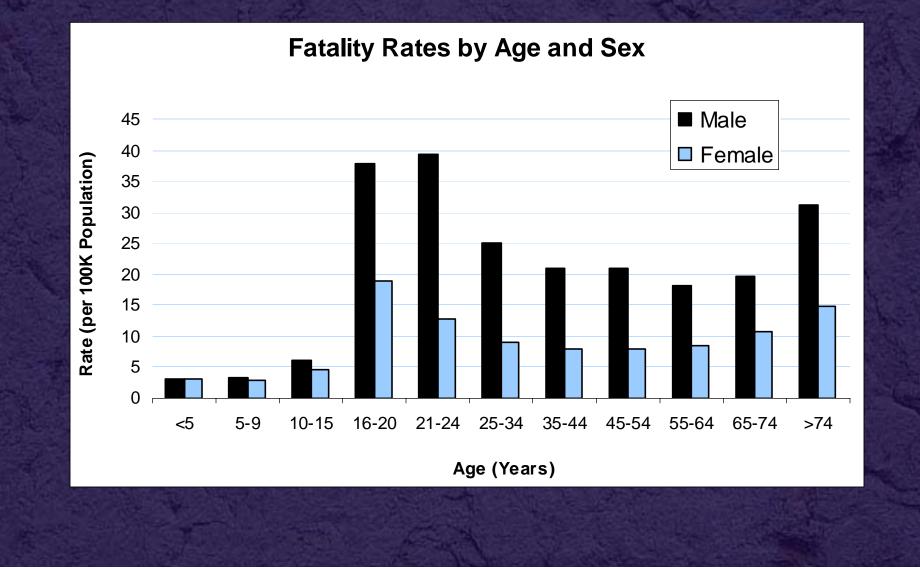


Passenger Vehicle Occupant Fatalities, by Restraint Use

		Held.
	Year	
Restraint Use	2004	2005 Projected
Restraint Used*	45%	45%
Restraint Not Used	55%	55%

Restraint Used = Use of any type of restraint, e.g., lap belt, lap/shoulder belt, child safety seat, etc.
Source: FARS

Fatality Rates, by Age and Sex, 2004



100 Car Naturalistic Driving Study

 "Naturalistic" setting to obtain crash/pre-crash/near-crash/conflict data

- Own or leased, instrumented vehicle
- Not coached or instructed
- Instrumentation is unobtrusive and inconspicuous

"100 Car" Study: Statistics

- 42,300 hours of driving and 2 million VMT
- 82 crashes and collisions
- 761 near-crashes
- 8,295 critical incidents

Primary Contributing Factor: Driver Inattention

Almost 80% of crashes and 65% of near-crashes in study involved driver looking away from forward roadway just prior to onset of conflict

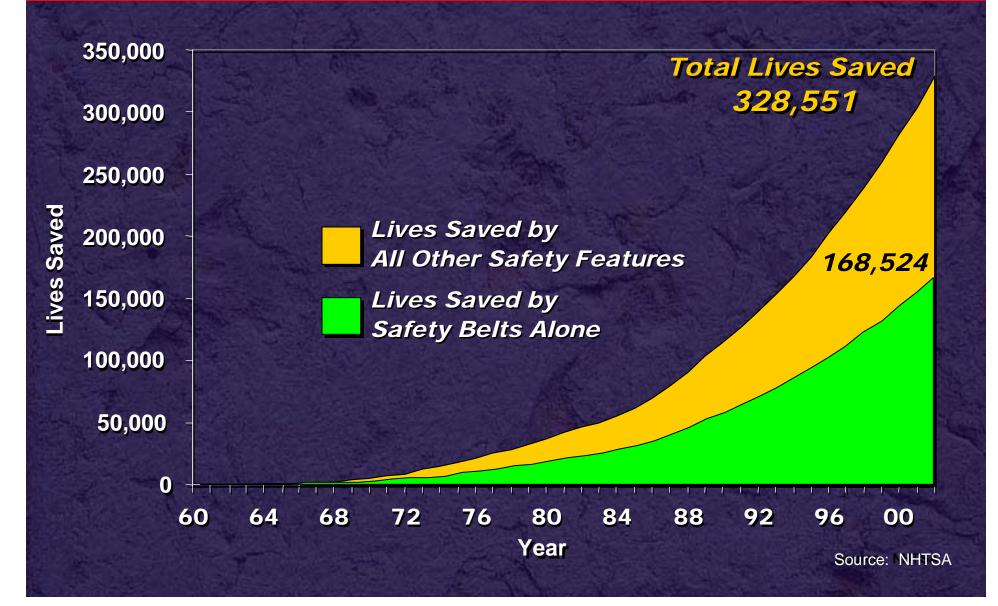
Looking away for 2(+) seconds doubles risk that situation will turn into a crash/near-crash

Primary Contributing Factor: Driver Inattention (cont.)

- In study, drowsiness increased driver's crash/near-crash risk by at least a factor of 4.
- Engaging in secondary tasks increased risk for drivers in study

 Talking/listening/dialing handheld device, inserting/retrieving CD, operating PDA, reading, applying make-up, eating: increase risk by factor of 2 to 3 times

Lives Saved by Motor Vehicle Safety Technologies 1960 - 2002



Cost of Safety Technologies

Passenger Cars		Light Trucks	
Cost (2002USD)	Weight	Cost (2002USD)	Weight
\$840	125 lbs	\$710	85 lbs
Dual Frontal Air Bags	\$397	Dual Frontal Air Bags	\$383
Safety Belts	\$124	Safety Belts	\$138
Side Impact Dynamic Test	\$129		
Side Impact Static Test	\$51	Side Impact Static Test	\$29
Head Restraints	\$31	Head Restraints	\$31
Side Marker Lamps	\$29	Side Marker Lamps	\$29
Steering Control System	\$27	Steering Control System	\$27
Fuel System Integrity	\$17	Fuel System Integrity	\$17

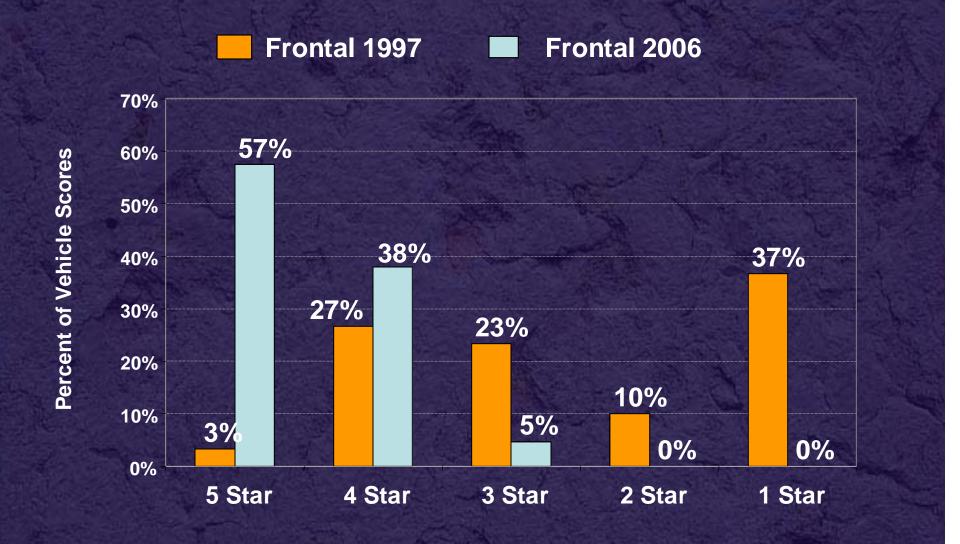
Source: "Cost and Weight Added by the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards for Model Years 1968-2001 in Passenger Cars and Light Trucks" DOT HS 809 834, Dec. 2004

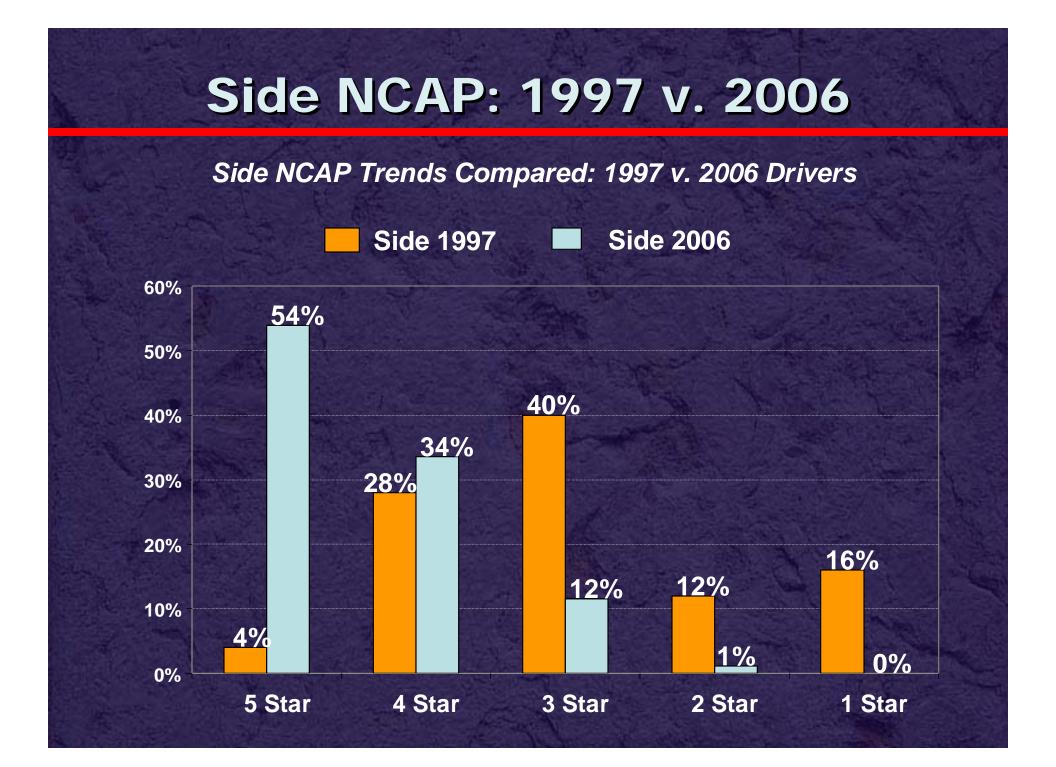
Current New Car Assessment Program (NCAP)

Ratings Front Side Rollover Ease of use of Child Restraint System Safety Features Provided by manufacturer Approximately 28 listed

Frontal NCAP: 1979 vs. 2006

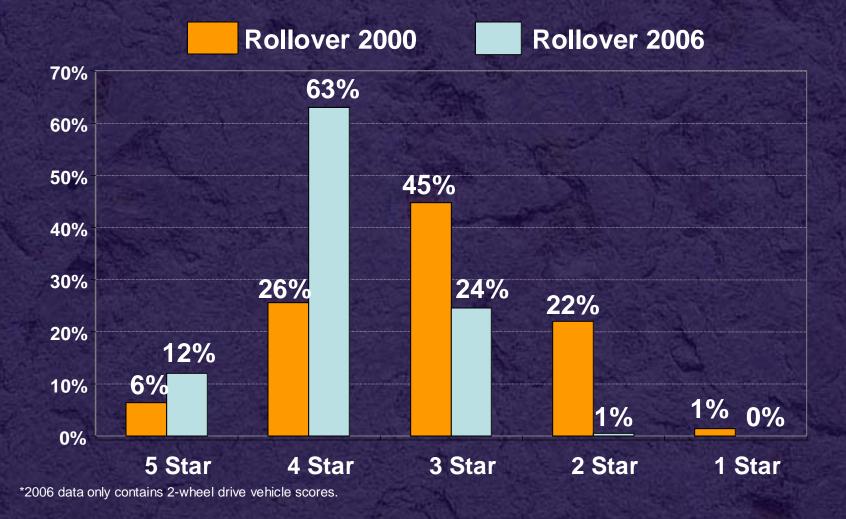
Frontal NCAP Trends Compared: 1979 v. 2006 Drivers





Rollover NCAP: 2000 v. 2006

Rollover NCAP Trends Compared: 2000 v. 2006*



Issues Being Considered for Next Generation NCAP

How to enhance crashworthiness?
How to incorporate more crash avoidance or other safety technologies?
Feasibility of using a summary rating
Strengthen our outreach efforts

Significant Progress Made

Fatality rate down from 1.74/1995 to 1.44/2004

VMT up 22% over the last 10 years

Progress on vehicle, roadway and behavioral fronts; however, still more is needed

Staying Focused

Belts
Alcohol
Rollover
New technologies

people saving people

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