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”Crash Violence” within the Traffic System in Finland

Objectives:

- 1. Crash violence and the scope**
- 2. Research data and methods**
- 3. Results:**
 - crash types
 - injury mechanisms and body areas
 - influence of speed
 - vehicle safety
- 4. Conclusions and recommendations**

The goal of traffic system according to Finnish "mission zero"

Traffic system should be such that each **road user would survive alive in traffic**, if he or she:

- observes traffic regulations and safety recommendations
- even commits a human error.

Crash violence

Those outcomes, injuries and fatalities, of crashes which have occurred, although the drivers have

- obeyed traffic regulations,
- operated without any risky manouvres
- or committed only a human error,

can be interpreted as **crash violence of traffic system**

Research data

Original sample:

1163 fatalities in two-vehicle crashes and single vehicle accidents occurred on the Finnish two-lane rural (outsides towns and villages) main road network of 11800 km and investigated detailed by Accident Investigation Teams in 1996-2003

Final sample:

524 fatalities (45 %) of the total sample. Only fatalities from those crashes in which the parties were operated "correctly".

Number of crashes: 442, vehicles: 849, occupants: 1417

Reasons for disqualification:

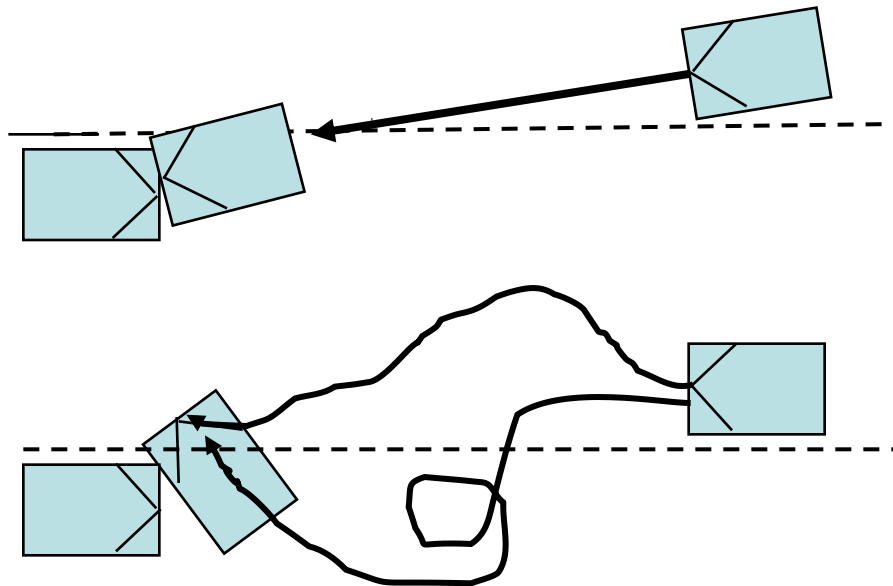
- alcohol (BAC > 0,5 per mille) and drugs
- exceeding of actual speed limit (> 20 km/h)
- lack of safety belt use
- suicide or sudden fit of illness
- lack of valid driving licence

Fatalities by crash types:

- **Meeting accidents** **302 (58%)**
- Crossing acc. 66 (13%)
- Overtaking acc. 59 (11%)

- Passenger car-passenger car ca. 56%
- Passenger car-heavy vehicle ca. 38%
- Single vehicle acc. ca. 7%

Meeting accident



carrying to opposite lane

42 %, dry or wet road

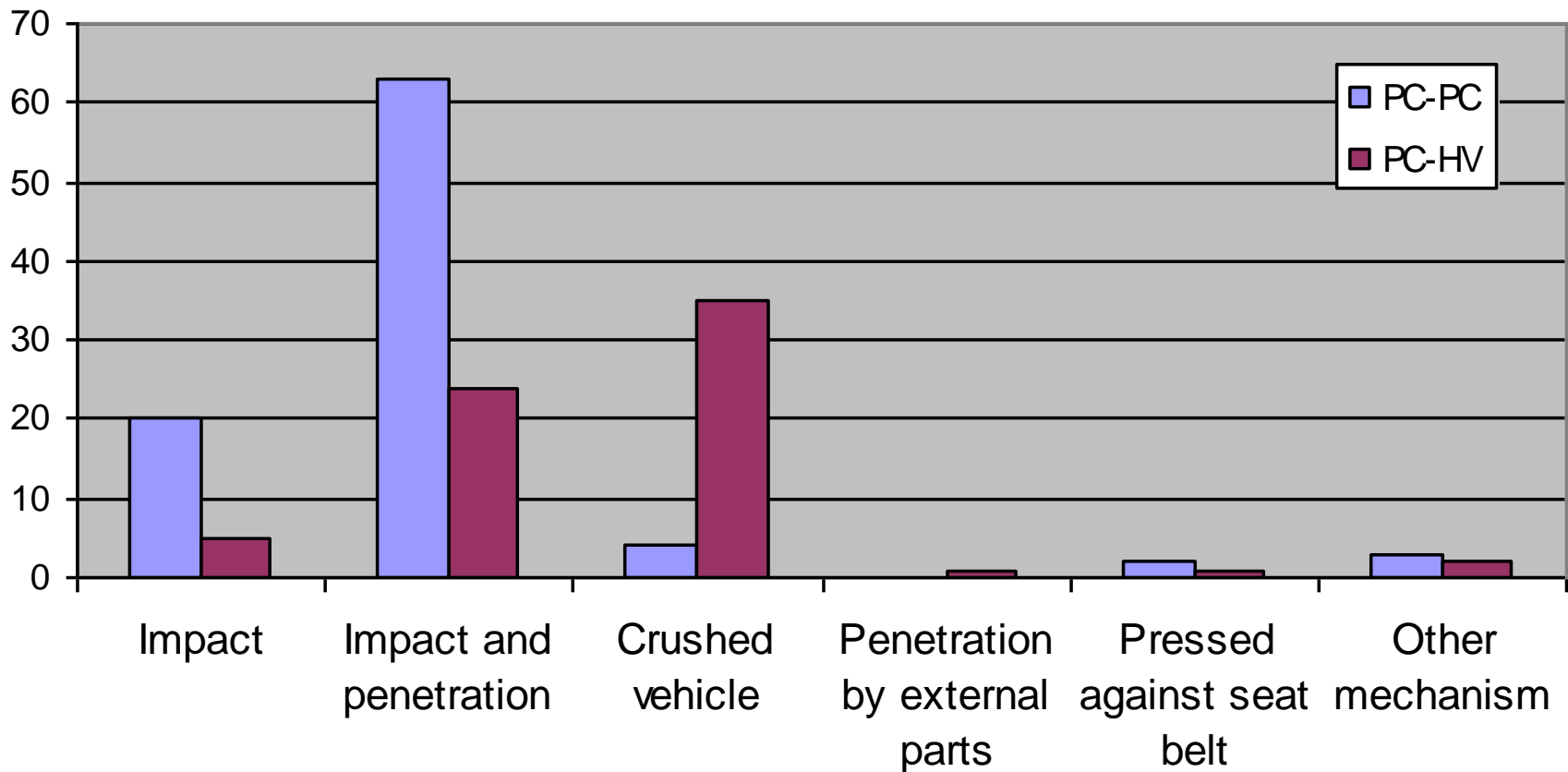
head-on/side impact: 98%/2%

lost driving control

46%, slippery or icy road

head-on/side impact: 45%/52%

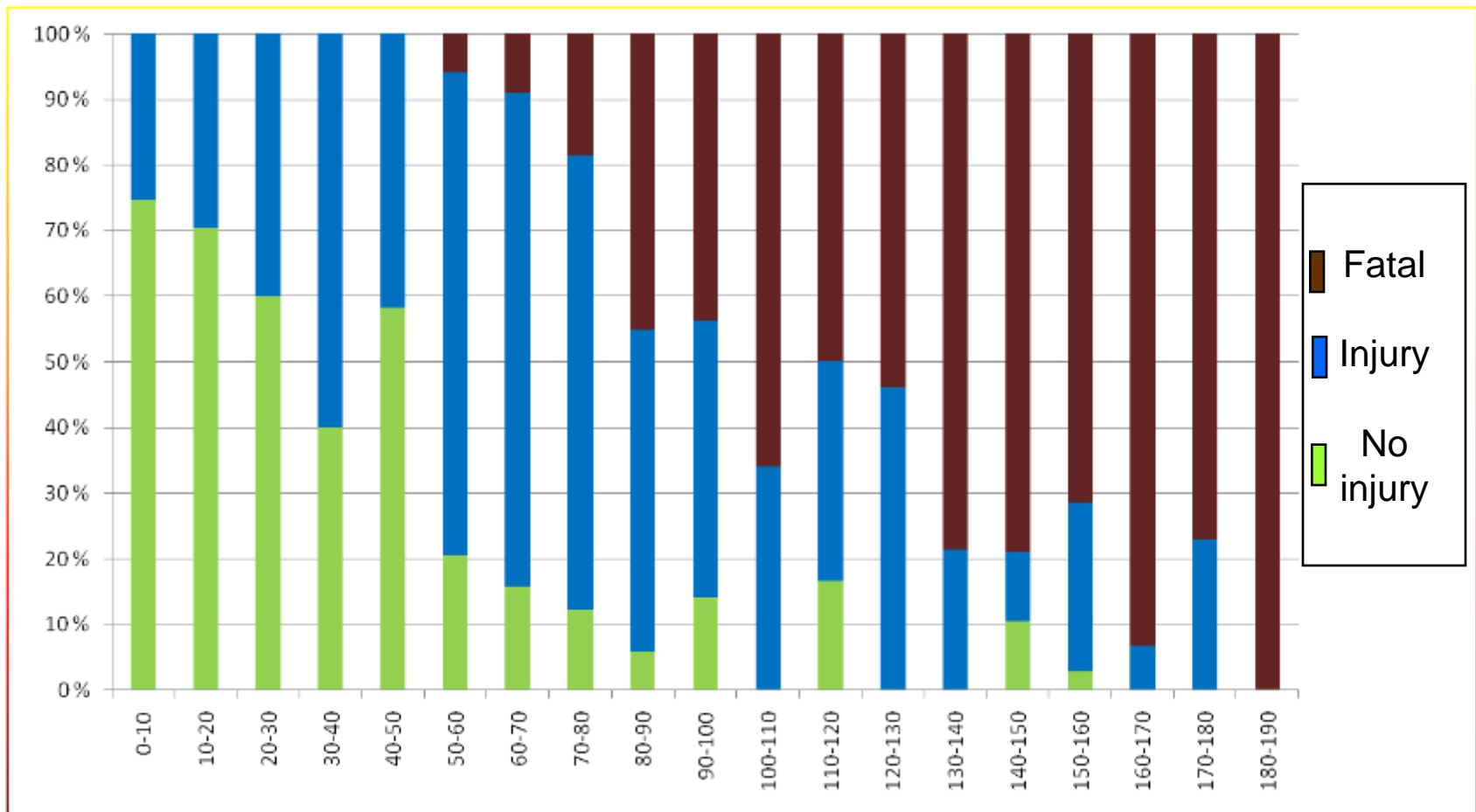
Injury mechanisms in meeting accidents in a 80 km/h speed zone



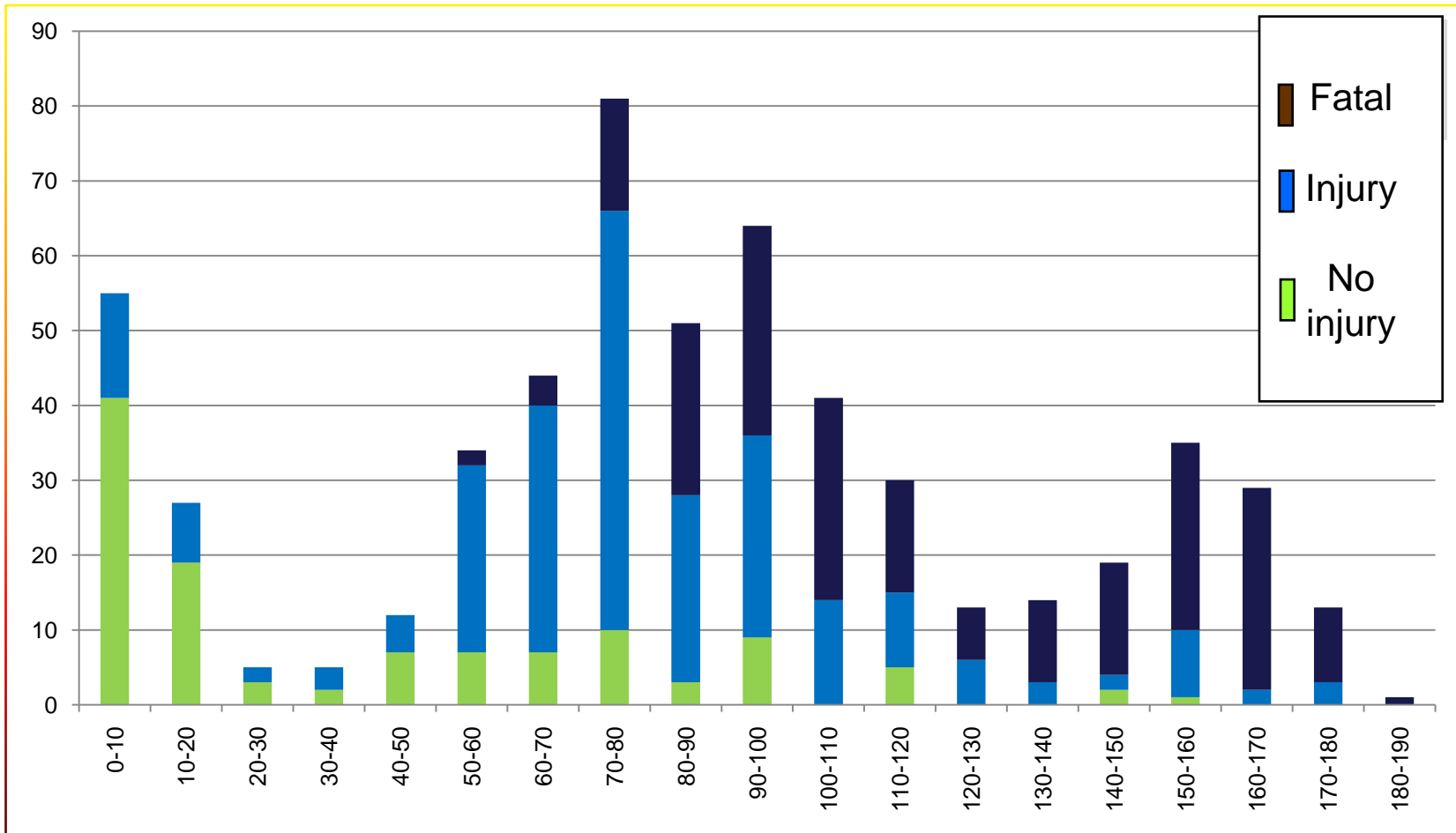
Fatalities by body regions

<i>Body area</i>	<i>Impact</i>		<i>Impact +penetration</i>		<i>Crushed veh.</i>		<i>Other</i>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Head	27	31.8	73	27.8	35	35.7	23	30.3
Back	13	15.3	30	11.4	5	5.1	5	6.6
Chest	17	20.0	66	25.1	10	10.2	11	14.5
Abdomen and hips	1	1.2	10	3.8	1	1.0	4	5.3
Limbs	1	1.2	3	1.1	3	3.1	1	1.3
Multi	1	1.2	7	2.7	15	15.3	2	2.6
Other or unknown	25	29.4	74	28.1	29	29.6	30	39.5
Total	85	100.0	263	100.0	98	100.0	76	100.0

Delta-v (km/h) and severity of consequences for all occupants in fatal head-on collision accidents, n=573 occupants



Distribution of delta-v and severity of consequences for occupants in fatal head-on collision accidents, n=573 occupants



Vehicle Safety

- **Airbags saved 25 %** of drivers and occupants
- Positive influence of **ESP (ESC)** would have been **15 %**
- Positive influence of **Driver alertness systems** would have been **15 %**
- Newer car models are continuously getting safer compared to their predictors

Conclusions and recommendations

Traffic system does not support enough road users to survive alive in traffic

- The risk to be involved in high-speed meeting, overtaking and crossing crashes must be reduced or prevented with median barriers and roundabouts
- Speed limit systems should be developed towards safer speeds and lower deviation of used speeds
- The use of automatic speed adaptation systems and speed limiters should increase and support
- The quality of road maintenance must improve especially in winter
- Vehicle primary and secondary safety research and development important