## Study of Pedestrian's fatal accidents

(vs. motor vehicles at low speed) in Japan

## $109^{\text {th }}$ GRSG

MLIT, Japan

## Roadmap toward adoption of R46



## Pedestrian's fatal accidents (vs. motor vehicles at low speed)

## Data (provided by Institute for Traffic Accident Research and Data Analysis)

- Country: Japan
- Type of accident: Pedestrian's fatal accidents (vs. motor vehicles)
- Period: 2010-2014 (5 years)
- Time: Daytime
- Vehicle type:

1) Large vehicles designed for carriage of goods $\fallingdotseq \mathrm{N} 3$ and N 2 (GVW $>7.5$ )
2) Small vehicles designed for carriage of goods $\fallingdotseq \mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{GVW} \leq 7.5)$ and N 1
3) Sedan (passenger vehicles of which capacity is 4-5 people other than SUVs and mini-vans.)

- Vehicle speed: less than or equal to $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$


## Points of analysis

## 1) Direction/Surface of collision

2) Behavior of the vehicle

|  | Surface of collision | Behavior of the vehicle |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Front of the vehicle | 1) front | 1) Start 2) forward 3) turn right 4)turn left |
|  | 2) right-front (driver's side) | 1) Start 2) forward 3) turn right 4)turn left |
|  | 3) left-front (the other side of the <br> driver) | 1) Start 2) forward 3) turn right 4)turn left |
| Side of the vehicle | 4) right-side (driver's side) | turn right |
|  | 5) left-side (the other side of the driver) | turn left |
| Rear of the vehicle | 6) rear | Back |
|  | 7) rear-right (driver's side) | 1) turn right 2) back |
|  | 8) rear-left (the other side of the driver) | 1) turn left 2) back |



## Pedestrians killed by the vehicles at low speed

Collision between pedestrians and vehicles at low speed

Could the driver be aware of the pedestrian?


One of the promising measures is improving the driver's view

The number and rates of Pedestrian's accidents killed by vehicles at low speed

| Type of vehicles | The number of pedestrians killed by the vehicles ( $\leq 10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ ) (A) <br> Total number of pedestrians killed by the vehicles (B) | Rates (A/B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1) Large vehicles designed for carriage of goods $(\fallingdotseq \mathrm{N} 3$ and $\mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{GVW}>7.5))$ |  | 32.1\% |  |
| 2) Small vehicles designed for carriage of goods $(\fallingdotseq \mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{GVW} \leq 7.5)$ and N 1$)$ |  | 14.4\% |  |
| 3) Sedan (passenger vehicles of which capacity is $4-5$ people) |  | 13.2\% | 6 |

## Number and rates of pedestrians killed by vehicles

Vehicle type:

1) Large vehicles designed for carriage of goods $\fallingdotseq \mathrm{N} 3$ and $\mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{GVW}>7.5)$
2) Small vehicles designed for carriage of goods $\fallingdotseq \mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{GVW} \leq 7.5)$ and N 1
3) Sedan (passenger vehicles of which capacity is $4-5$ people other than SUVs and mini-vans.)

Speed of the vehicles: All
Number (1)-(8) : surface of collision

| Surface of <br> collision | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $N(>7.5)$ | 105 | 54 | 60 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| $N(\leq 7.5)$ | 351 | 116 | 134 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 4 |
| Sedan | 274 | 82 | 101 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 6 |

Rates (\%) (1)-(8): surface of collision

| Surface of <br> collision | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{N}(>7.5)$ | 43 | 22 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| $\mathrm{~N}(\leq 7.5)$ | 55 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Sedan | 56 | 17 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |



## Number and rates of pedestrians killed by vehicles

Vehicle type:

1) Large vehicles designed for carriage of goods $\fallingdotseq \mathrm{N} 3$ and $\mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{GVW}>7.5)$
2) Small vehicles designed for carriage of goods $\fallingdotseq \mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{GVW} \leq 7.5)$ and N 1
3) Sedan (passenger vehicles of which capacity is $4-5$ people other than SUVs and mini-vans.)

Speed of the vehicles: less than or equal to $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$

## Number (1)-(8) : surface of collision

| Surface of <br> collision | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $N(>7.5)$ | 26 | 14 | 22 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| $N(\leq 7.5)$ | 27 | 17 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 4 |
| Sedan | 17 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 6 |

Rates (\%) (1)-(8): surface of collision

| Surface of <br> collision | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{N}(>7.5)$ | 33 | 18 | 28 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| $\mathrm{~N}(\leq 7.5)$ | 29 | 18 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 4 | 4 |
| Sedan | 27 | 23 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 9 |

## Data of collision of surface

## N ( $\leq 7.5$ ) and Sedan:

Collision rate at side and rear is high
(Comparison with total data)

(8) (6) (7)


## Behavior of the vehicle killed pedestrians at low speed

Speed of the vehicles: less than or equal to $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$
Number

| Behavior | Start | forward | turn right | turn left | Back |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $N(>7.5)$ | 39 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 7 |
| $N(\leq 7.5)$ | 16 | 2 | 39 | 6 | 29 |
| Sedan | 8 | 4 | 28 | 3 | 21 |

Rates (\%)

| Behavior | Start | forward | turn right | turn left | Back |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{N}(>7.5)$ | 50 | 1 | 17 | 23 | 9 |
| $\mathrm{N}(\leq 7.5)$ | 17 | 2 | 42 | 7 | 32 |
| Sedan | 13 | 6 | 44 | 5 | 33 |

## Behavior of the vehicle killed pedestrians at low speed



N (>7.5): Collision rate during start and turning left is high
$\underline{\mathbf{N}(\leq 7.5) \text { and Sedan: Collision rate during turning right and back is high }}$

## Summary

-Fatal accidents of pedestrians killed by the vehicles at low speed
-The rate of fatal accidents of pedestrians killed by the vehicles at low speed is NOT low.
-One of the promising measures is improving the driver's view

## -Surface of collision (pedestrian vs. vehicles at low speed)

-Rate of side and rear collision is high (especially small N and Sedan)

* The possible reason why the number/rate of rear collisions of large N is not high in Japan is that voluntary fitting of camera monitoring systems (rear view monitor) are popular for these vehicles.

- Behaviors of vehicles killed pedestrians at low speed
- large N: Rate of "Start" and "Turning left" (the other side of the driver) is high
$\Rightarrow$ Front and side vision (Class 5 and 6) is important
-Small N and Sedan: Rate of "Turning right" and "Back" is high
$\Rightarrow$ Turning right: Matter of direct vision (e.g. A pillar)
Back: Rear vision is also important.


## Requirement for proximity vision area



Japanese
Existing requirement


Scope: $M$ and $N(<8 t)$

The test object shall be seen directly or indirectly (mirrors or CMS) from the driver's seat

Example of a possible solution


Scope: [M and N ( $\leq 7.5 t$ )]

The test object shall be seen directly or indirectly from the driver's seat. As alternative the object may be detected by devices such as sonar.

