

Havarikommissionen for vejtrafikulykker

# Head on collisions

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### Survey

Head on collisions:

- Between motor vehicles
- With serious injury
- Outside urban areas
- 28 crashes
- September 2020 to November 2021



### When the crash happens



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### 28 drivers and 33 counterparts

#### Førerne i forkert vognbane







#### Modparterne





8 lastbiler





1 traktor

# Why did the drivers end up in the opposite lane?



# The 3 most common causes



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## Inattention/ distraction

- More than 50% of the accidents
- Uncomplicated stretches of road
- Both curves and straight road
- Technology distracted the driving
- Others were in their own mind
- Fatigue did affect the driving





### Fatigue

- In one third of the crashes
- Not complicated road environment
- Trips not longer than 1,5 hours
- Young men (18-20) lack of sleep, big work load
- 55+ men on excursion/leisure trips
- Very often with sleeping passengers



## **Under the influence**

#### 8 of the drivers ending up in the wrong/opposite lane were driving under the influence

- Narcotics, medicine, alcohol in some cases a mix
- Indications of abuse





#### Some drivers lost control

# Often in combination with inattention/high speed

Examples:

- Tall van on slippery road, with heavy winds
- Caused by inattention one driver ended up, with a set of wheels off the road
- Motorbike driving with too high speed into a sharp curve



### 2 drivers steered to the opposing lane on purpose

- A risky overtaking maneuver
- Another driver cut the corner, not seeing the other vehicle coming – maybe because of high grass?



### The counterparts



# In best cases, they only had a few seconds

- About half of the counter parts had less than 1,5 second to react – which means there were no time to react.
- Others had 2-4 seconds and managed to brake more or less.

# The injuries





## Small "overlap" of 10%

Injuries worse than expected.

#### The vehicles' ability to absorb the energy were limited

- The A-post were pushed into the cabin
- While the panel and driving wheel are pushed towards the driver
- At the same time the driver were pushed forward



### A little less serious at overlaps up to 50%

- Vehicles better at absorbing the forces
- The vehicles typically rotated after the initial "touch" – reducing the personal injuries





### Weight determines the level of injuries too



In 12 cases, one part was much heavier than the other – personal vehicles hitting a truck and a motorcycle hitting a car.

Typical more than 50% overlap.

11 killed in the 12 crashes



## High speed and errors in seatbelt use

- Rural road speeds in itself are dangerous.
- In 5-6 crashes the injuries got even worse because of speeding
- In 6 cases the seat belt were not used properly, resulting in injuries
- In one case the truck driver was harmed too.





# Sitting too close to the steering wheel

In 3 cases, the driver were sitting too close to the steering wheel, resulting in injuries to the face when the airbag went off.

# Recommendations



## Inattention and fatigue

Campaigns

- Focus on the driving, even if the driving seems to be very easy
- React if you are tired
- Powernaps
- Short breaks stretch the legs
- As a passenger speak to the driver, be a responsible passenger





### **Driving under the influence**



- Campaigns
- Focus on the abuse/misuse f.x. support the police in their effort to introduce treatment opportunities (when caught)



### Safety equipment and rumble stripes

- Up to 70 % of the 28 crashes could potentially have been avoided if the lane assist (ELKS) was available/used
- Up to 40 % of the 28 crashes could potentially have been avoided with rumble stripes





# Strengthen EU legal requirements

Testing also with "overlap" of 10%

*Alternatively* make it a part of the Euro NCAP's testing.

### **Questions?**