Vision Zero in Sweden

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Critical success factors in Sweden

- Sense of urgency
- Vision Zero as a concept
  - the ethical standpoint
  - the distribution of responsibility
  - the accident model
    - view of human error
    - focus on injuries
    - system approach
- Political consensus and leadership
  - unanimous decision in the Parliament 1997
  - still a broad political support
  - quantified interim targets as milestones towards Vision Zero
Critical success factors in Sweden (cont.)

- In-depth studies of fatal accidents
- Management by objectives
  - systematic collaboration between stakeholders
  - the stakeholders’ commitment to the safety indicators
  - concrete goals – safety indicators
  - annual result reports and national result conferences
- A demand for road safety in the society
  - consumer information, e.g. Euro NCAP
  - quality assurance of transports
  - authority procurement
Most important measures

• Safer vehicles
  – seat belt reminders
  – injury mitigating properties
  – systems reducing accident risk, e.g. ESC

• Safer public infrastructure
  – median barriers
  – forgiving side areas

• Safer infrastructure of the municipalities
  – safe crossings for pedestrians and cyclists
  – roundabouts

• Speed limits and speed management
Future challenges

• The role and responsibilities of the authorities
  – government vs. governance
  – detailed requirements vs. system/functional requirements

• Further regulation of stakeholders’ responsibility

• A broader application of ISO 39001

• Decrease the number of seriously injured, especially unprotected road users
  – the role and responsibility of the municipalities will be even more important

• Integrate the Vision Zero approach with the development of sustainable and livable cities

• Autonomous driving