



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 interrim targets as milestones towards Vision Zero
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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
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