

ANCAP Pedestrian Impact Testing

Pedestrians account for 18 per cent of all road fatalities in Australia and New Zealand and in some urban areas, around one third of all road fatalities. The Australasian New Car Assessment Program (ANCAP) conducts specific tests to measure the protection afforded by a vehicle to a pedestrian should a collision occur.

About the Tests

The tests use four sub-system “impactors” to represent the three most commonly injured parts of the body in a pedestrian collision – the head, the femur and the knee joint.

Vehicles are tested at a selection of points on the bonnet, windscreen and bumper bar – these impacts are considered the most likely areas to cause injury.

These zones are colour coded for safety – green is fair, yellow weak and red poor in terms of minimising the impact with a pedestrian.

The tests estimate potential injuries to a person struck by a vehicle travelling at 40km/h, with results collated out of a potential score of 36 points to provide a star rating for pedestrian safety.

This information is provided as a star rating of the vehicle out of four based on consistent testing methodology.

The tests are conducted by the Centre for Automotive Safety Research at the University of Adelaide.

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Contact: Jack Haley ANCAP 0439 133 645