

# Impacts of Navigation

ROI, Safety & Stress

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# HERE has a map heritage that spans 3 decades

## Industry Firsts

Map in an in-car GPS EU  
(1994)

Map in an online map portal  
(1995)

Map in an in-car GPS NA (1996)

Real-time traffic for in-car NA  
(2004)

Map on a mobile phone (2004)

Digital map to cover all  
six continents (2005)

## Acquisitions

NAVTEQ

NOKIA

gate

MAP24™

earthmine™

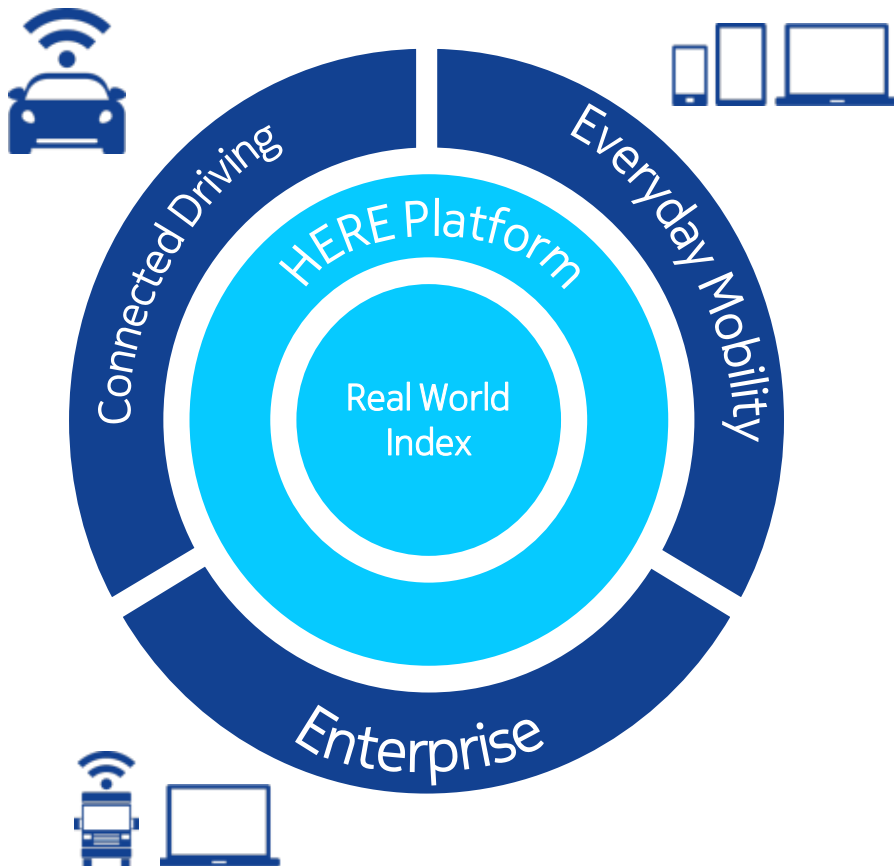
OI » bit-side

MetaCarta.

plum

## New Brand

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# The HERE Cloud

**Experiences:** rich interactive consumer experiences for Driving, Mobility and Enterprise

**Platform:** powerful essential location services -- computing the right answer on-the-fly anywhere

**Index:** capture a reference index of the Real World – precise and updated in real-time

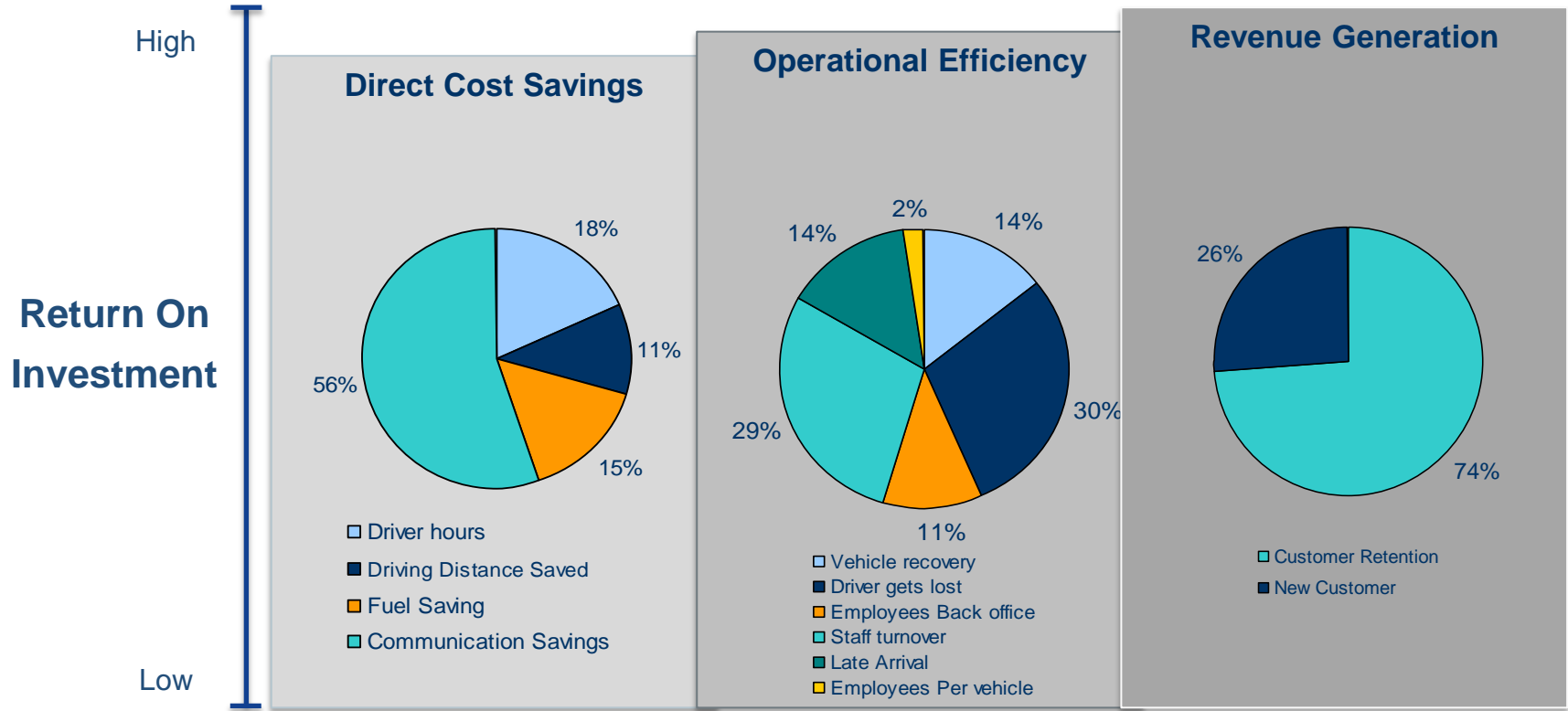
# Return On Investment for Navigation Solutions

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# Integrated Navigation Concept

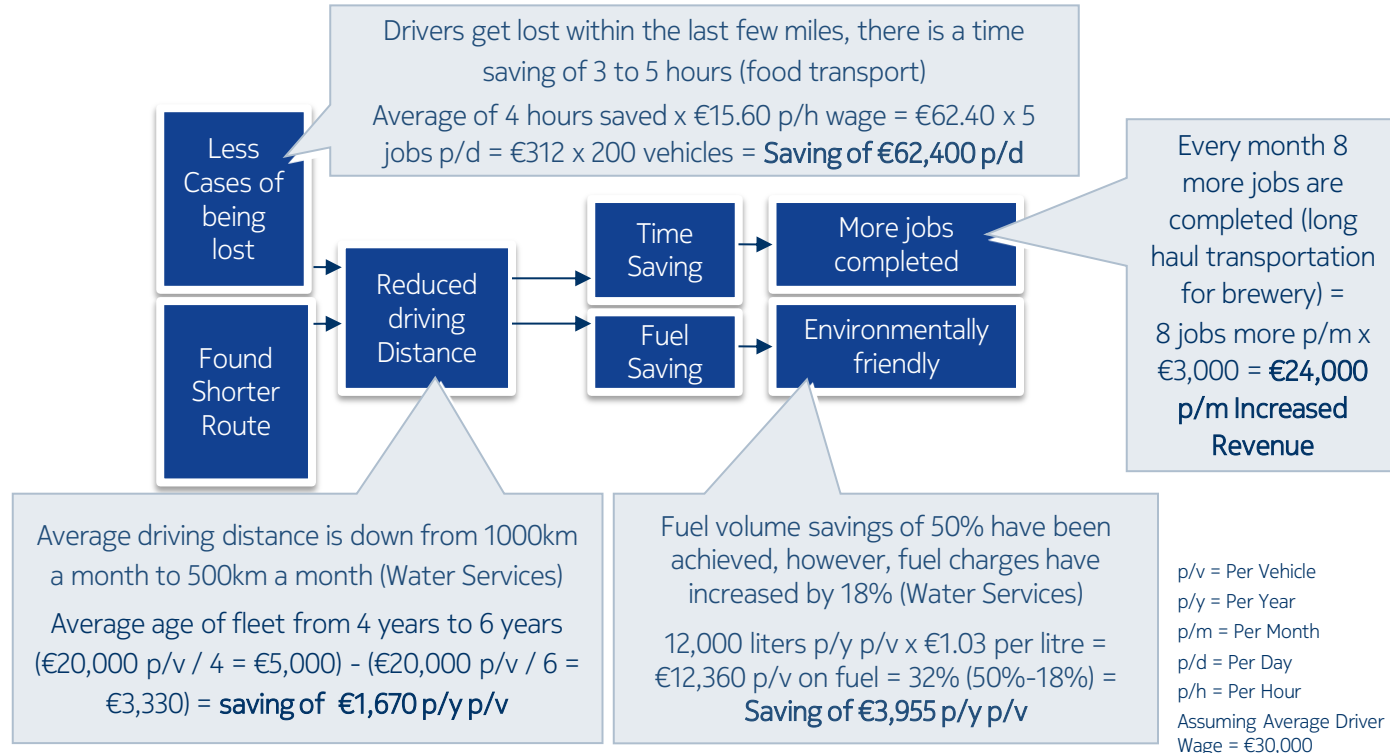


# The 3 Overlapping Pillars of the ROI



Source: HERE/Frost & Sullivan, Integrated navigation study

# Example: Scope for Completing More Jobs

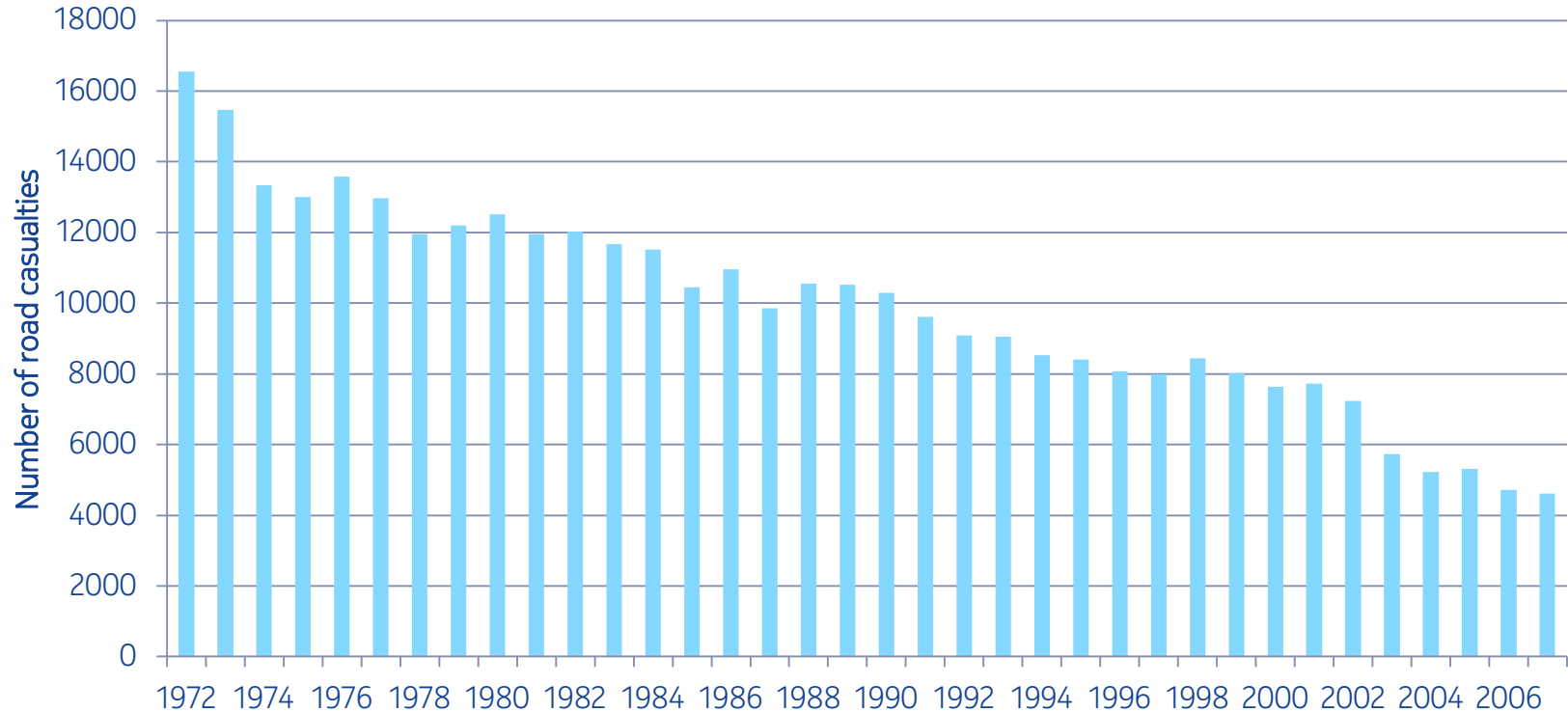


# Comfort & Safety

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# Road Casualties: Case of France



Source: Sécurité Routière

# Biometric Research on Navigation

Each participant performed 3 drives of 20 minutes each:

- No alerts by clear daylight
- Safety alerts by clear daylight
- Safety alerts by reduced visibility (fog)

9 different types of alerts were tested during the drives:



3 unexpected events occurred during each drive:

- Vehicle pulling out
- Vehicle braking
- Pedestrian pulling out

# Simulation Environment



Source: HERE bespoke research on Safety features, 2013

# Data Captured

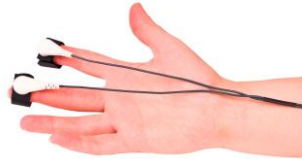
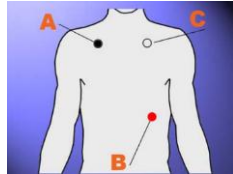
## Driving Behavior

- Speed
- Lane position
- Time headway
- Reaction times



## Biometric Data

- Heart rate
- Skin response



## Post-Drive Interview and Questionnaire

## Video Recording

# Danger Alerts Improve Drive Reaction Time

**Objective 1:** Quantify how much Camera Alerts, Speed Limits and Sign, Signals & Warnings increase drivers' safety & awareness

## Behavioral Data (Reaction Times and Speed)

- Drivers' reacted to unexpected events **10% faster** on average when using alerts in normal visibility

## Physiological Data (Heart Rate and Skin Conductance)

- Overall workload was **2% lower**
- Overall arousal/vigilance was **29% higher**

# HMI can Optimize Impact of Alerts

Objective 2: **Understand** how these alerts can be **configured** to produce maximal safety benefits

## Questionnaire Data

- All alerts were perceived as **not very distracting** and **not very annoying**
- Respondents thought the alerts were displayed **at the right time**
- **Beep and visual** was the preferred type of display for **speed limits** and **accident hazard**, **auditory description** and **visual** for **warning signs**
- Most participants would prefer to receive an alert or warning **no more than once every 2 minutes**

# Case of Speed and Lane Positioning

Objective 3: **Compare** relative effectiveness of the alerts

- The behavioral data shows that some types of alerts produce good improvements in driver safety and awareness. Two warning signs were especially positive: '**no overtaking**' (impact on lane positioning) and '**pedestrian crossing**' (impact on speed)
- The subjective feedback from the questionnaire shows that **speed limits and camera alerts** are perceived as **most useful** and are the **most liked** alerts

# Conclusion

- Navigation integrated with telematics solutions have direct impact on transport efficiency
- Optimised transport operations result in reduced CO2 emission in cities
- Latest generation navigation systems can also improve road safety and driver comfort
- Efficiency of driver and transportation assistance solutions is map and traffic data accuracy and human machine interface



# Thank You

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