Protection of Children in the Rear Seat in Real World Crashes



May 10, 2006

Linda McCray, NHTSA

John Brewer, Volpe Center

Kenneth Paciulan, Battelle

Overview

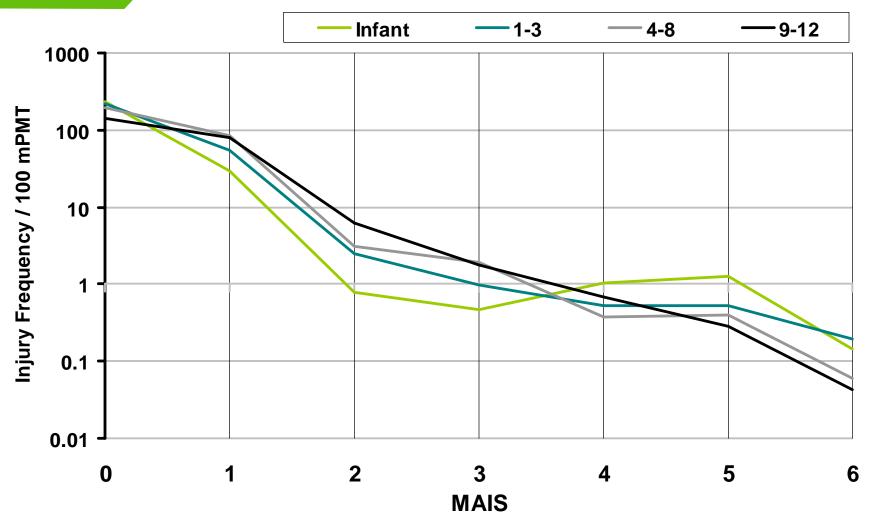
- How Much Children Are Traveling
- How Often They Are Injured
- Crash Characteristics
- Who is in the Rear Seat
- How are They Restrained
- Children in the Rear Seat in SI Crashes
 - Injury trends
 - Injury mechanisms

Exposure – Passenger Miles Traveled

Exposure estimates were qualitatively examined for children 0-15 Years Old.

- Infants have a relatively low exposure to crashes.
- Exposure increases for toddlers/preschoolers.
- Exposure level begins to drop for school-aged children.
- The exposure increases as children enter their early teen years.
 - While this may be a remnant of the estimation method and higher propensity of early teens to ride with inexperienced drivers, it does sensibly reflect their more frequent crash involvement

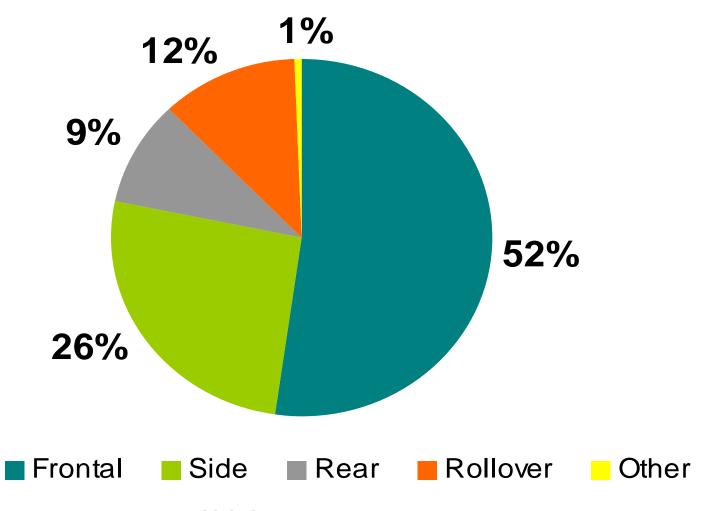
Injury Rate [Estimated Injuries per 100 million PMT]



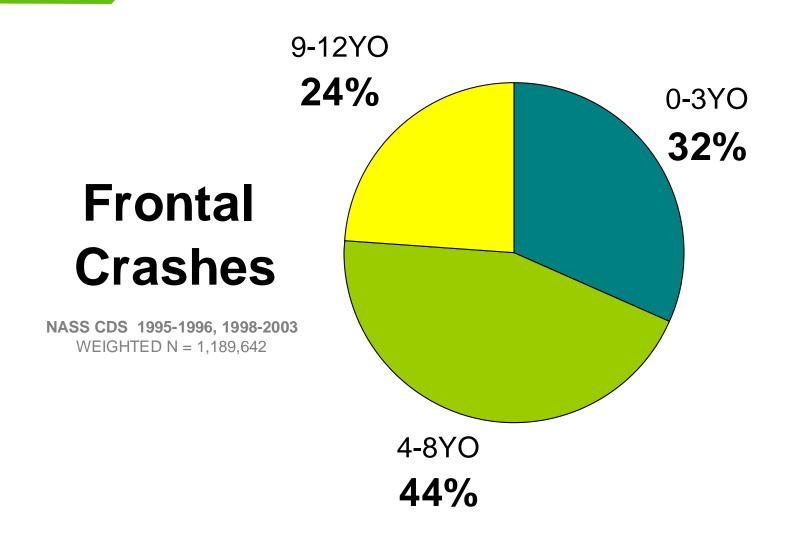
Injuries: CDS 1994-2003 (weighted); VMT: BTS

Note: MAIS 0 refers to rear occupants involved in a crash and yet uninjured.

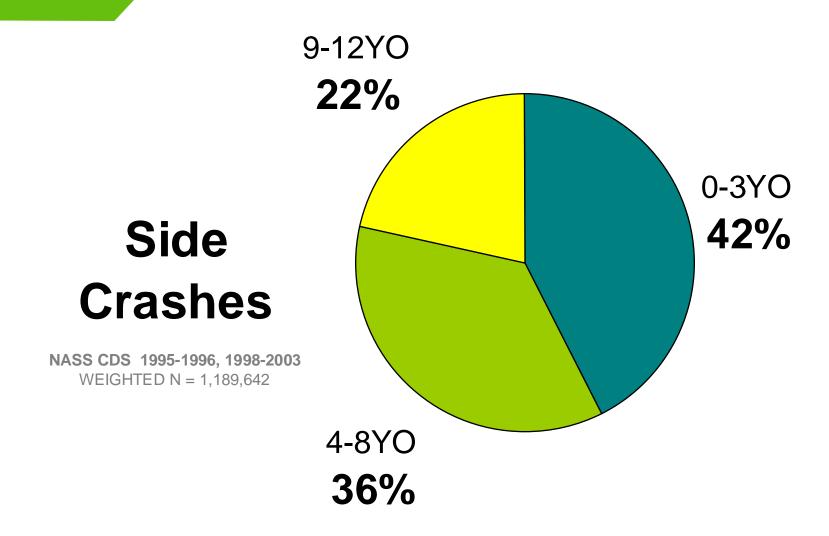
Distribution of Children 0-12 Years Old Involved in Real World Crashes



Distribution of Children 0-12 Years Old Involved in Frontal Crashes



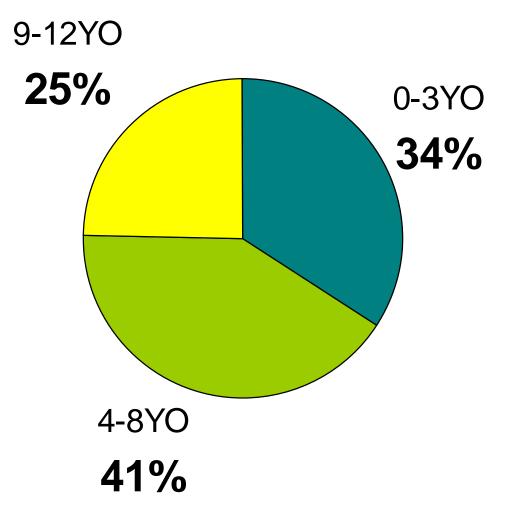
Distribution of Children 0-12 Years Old Involved in Side Impact Crashes



Distribution of Children 0-12 Years Old Involved in All Crashes

All Crashes

NASS CDS 1995-1996, 1998-2003WEIGHTED N = 2,273,878





Height and Age Distribution Rear Seat Occupants

Weighted

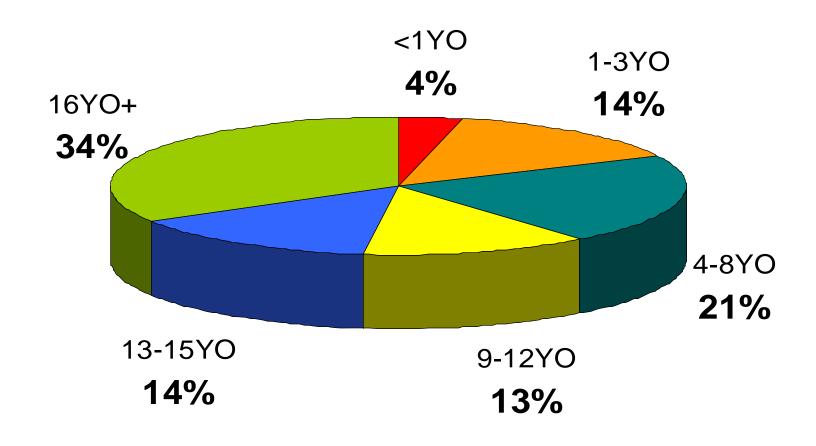
Height

AGE	<35"	35"-45	45"-55"	55"-65"	65"-75"	75"+	Total
0	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
1-3	8.7%	5.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
4-8	0.7%	9.1%	10.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%
9-12	0.0%	0.2%	3.5%	8.7%	0.5%	0.0%	12.9%
13-15	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	4.2%	9.9%	0.0%	14.3%
16+	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	10.6%	22.2%	0.8%	33.7%
Total	13.0%	14.5%	14.6%	24.6%	32.6%	0.8%	100.0%

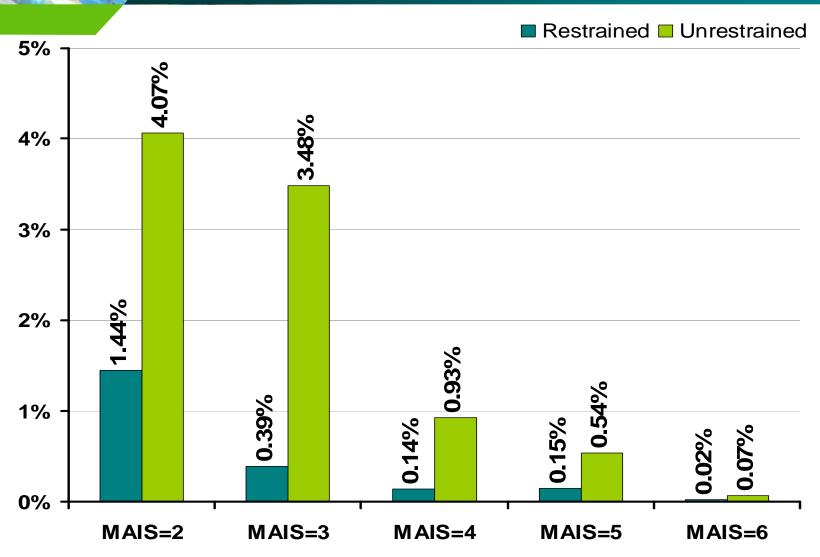
NASS CDS Data - 1995, 1996, 1998-2004 ALL CRASHES - ALL MODES (MAIS 0-6)

Children 0-12YO represent **52%** of rear seat occupants

Rear Seat Occupant Distribution



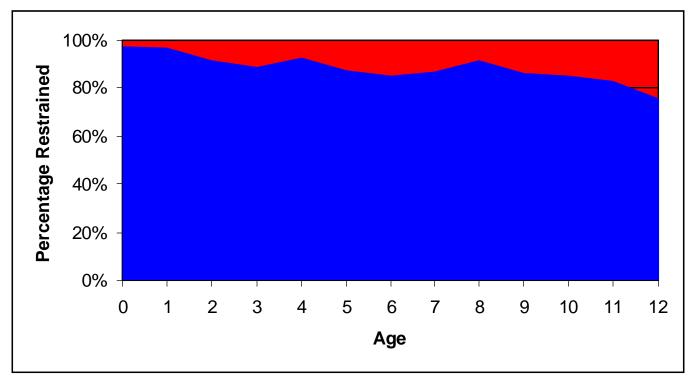
Distribution of Real World Crashes Restraint Status vs MAIS 2+



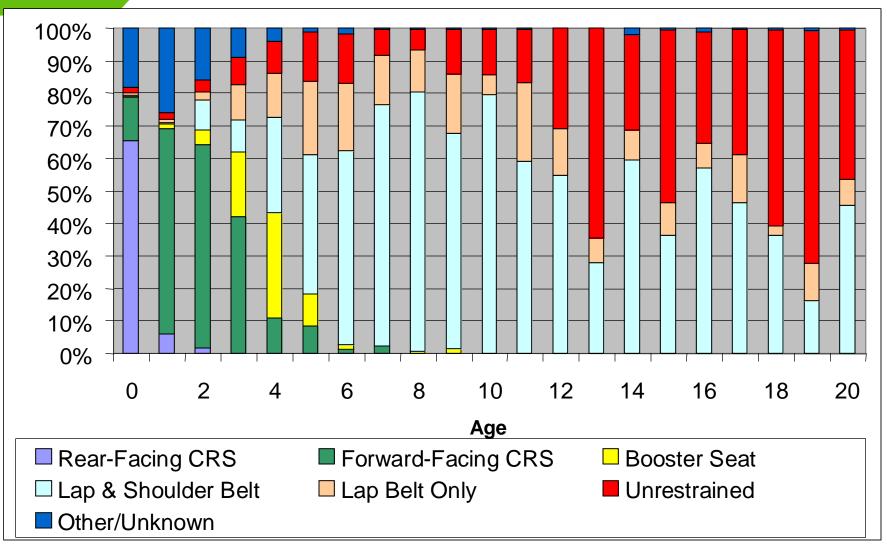
Note: 71% of Restrained Passengers are Uninjured.
AGES 0-12 Years Old, WEIGHTED NASS-CDS 1995, 1996, 1998-2003

Percentage Restrained by Age

- Restrained children appear to be under-represented in FARS fatalities.
- Unrestrained children appear to be over-represented in FARS fatalities.
 - Example: unrestrained children make up 8% of the four-year-old population, but 48% of the four-year-old fatalities.



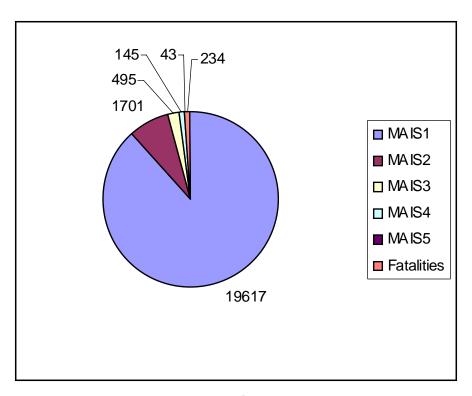
Restraint Usage Profile By Age in Real World Crashes

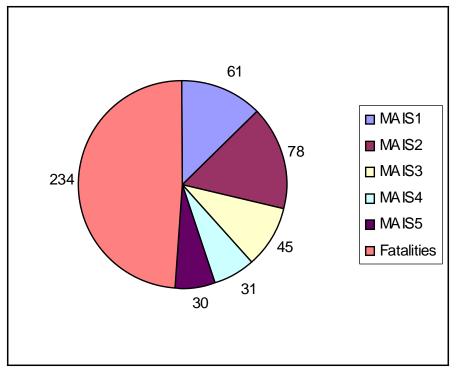




Children in the Rear seat in Side Impact Crashes







Injury Count

Fatality Equivalents

WEIGHTED NASS-CDS DATA YEARS 1995, 1996, 1998-2003

AGES 0-12 Years Old

Note: FARS average fatality count for 1994-2003 was 394.

Side Impact Crash Modes - Fatality Equivalent Estimates from Weighted Annual Averages of Injury by Restraint Type

	Child Seat			Seat Belt				
	Rear	Forw ard	Booster	Lap and				
Injury Level	Facing	Facing	Seat	Shoulder	Lap Only	Unrestrained	Unknown	Total
MAIS 1-2*	1	21	2	48	25	40	2	139
MAIS 3-6*	0	5	2	17	12	65	6	107
CDS Fatalities	1	5	78	53	26	68	4	234
CDS Total	2	31	82	117	63	174	12	480
FARS Fatalities	66			69	23	187	48	394

NASS-CDS DATA YEARS 1995, 1996, 1998-2003; FARS DATA YEARS 1994-2003

AGES 0-12 Years Old *Survivors only

Note: Only 3 fatal child seat cases in CDS

Side Impact Trend Analysis

- Crash parameters and injury characteristics were qualitatively examined for high delta V (>30 kph) side impact crashes.
 - Very few torso injuries are without associated head injuries, especially for MAIS > 1
 - Unrestrained children tend to have more severe injuries
 - Children on the near side tend to have more severe injuries than those on the far side or in the center.

Side Impact Trend Analysis -Cont'd

Injury Mechanisms				
1. Head injuries (n=280)	Interior surface – left/right			
	Seat back support			
	Child seat			
2. Torso	Interior surface – left/right			
injuries (n=99)	Belt webbing/buckle			
	Seat back support/ground			
3. Upr/Lwr	Seat back support			
Extremities	Interior surface – left/right			
combined (n=139)	Belt webbing/buckle			

Summary

- 52% of rear seat occupants are children 0-12 Years Old
- Infants have a relatively low exposure to crashes; exposure increases as children enter their early teen years
- 71% of restrained passengers are uninjured
- Unrestrained children tend to have more severe injuries
- For side impact crashes:
 - Very few torso injuries are without associated head injuries, esp. for MAIS > 1
 - Children on the near side tend to be more severely injured than those on the far side or in the center
 - Injury trends are: 1st Head injuries; 2nd Torso injuries; 3rd Upr/Lwr Extremities
 - Injury mechanisms: interior surface, seat back support, belt webbing/buckle





Any questions/comments?