



## **ADDITIONAL STATISTICS and RESOURCES**

### **STATISTICS**

The following information is drawn from recent research conducted by the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), and from data it compiles and maintains.

#### **Moved to Next Car Seat Prematurely**

- In 2014, about 24 percent of children 4 to 7 years old were prematurely moved to seat belts and 9 percent were unbuckled.

#### **Most Frequently Observed Types of Car Seat Misuse**

- Rear-Facing Car Seat
  - Incorrect amount of recline in child's car seat: Child is less than a year old and the car seat angle is less than 30 degrees
- Forward-Facing Car Seat
  - Loose car seat installation: Car seat can be moved sideways, forward, or back more than two inches when pushed or pulled at the belt path
- Booster Seat
  - Improper lap belt position: Lap belt is placed across the child's abdomen/ribcage

### **TWEENS**

- Far too many "tween" passengers ride completely unbuckled, exposing them to great risk.
  - From 2010 to 2014, among kids 8 to 14 riding in passenger cars, vans, and SUVs, who died in crashes, the following percentages were unbuckled at the time of the fatal crashes: 42 percent of 8-year-olds; 34 percent of 9-year-olds; 49 percent of 10-year-olds; 43 percent of 11-year-olds; 48 percent of 12-year-olds; 54 percent of 13-year-olds; and 58 percent of 14-year-olds.
  - From 2010 to 2014, there were 398 children killed while riding in the front seats. All children under 13 should always ride in the back seats.

### **DEMOGRAPHICS**

- According to a *Vital Signs* report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
  - Motor vehicle occupant death rates for children declined significantly from 2002 to 2013. However, more than one-third (38%) of children under 13 who died in 2013 were unbuckled.
  - About half of all Black (53%) and Hispanic (48%) children who died in crashes were not buckled, compared to 29 percent of White children who were killed (2008-2012).
- The 2013 National Survey on the Usage of Booster Seats (NSUBS) shows that the rate of Hispanic children 1 to 12 years old being buckled was well below the averages for all other groups.

### **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

The U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration provides local and national child passenger safety data through the National Center for Statistics and Analysis.

- Publications by category: [www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Cats/ViewCatalogbyCategory.aspx](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Cats/ViewCatalogbyCategory.aspx)
- State-specific data: [www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/nrsa/STSI/USA%20WEB%20REPORT.HTM](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/nrsa/STSI/USA%20WEB%20REPORT.HTM)
- If the data you are looking for cannot be found in published reports, you do have the option to request customized data through the following: [www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Cats/index.aspx](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Cats/index.aspx)



## NHTSA PUBLICATIONS

- 2013 Child Safety Fact Sheet (Report No. DOT HS 812 154):  
[www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812154.pdf](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812154.pdf)
- Results of the National Child Restraint Use Special Study (Report No. DOT HS 812 142):  
[www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812142.pdf](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812142.pdf)
- Research Note - National Child Restraint Use Special Study (Report No. DOT HS 812 157):  
[www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812157.pdf](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812157.pdf)
- Occupant Protection Use in 2012: Results From the National Occupant Use Survey Controlled Intersection Study (Report No. DOT HS 811 892): [www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811892.pdf](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811892.pdf)
- The 2013 National Survey of the Use of Booster Seats (Report No. DOT HS 812 037):  
[www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812037.pdf](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/812037.pdf)