

# 2019 Florida Observational Survey for Child Restraint Use

Task Force Meeting, August 14, 2019

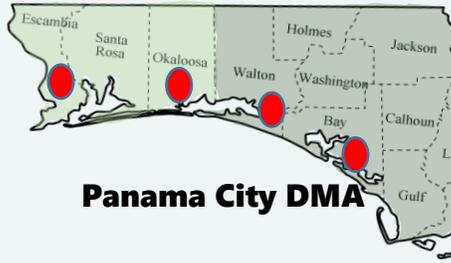


100 IS THE  
TEMPERATURE  
NOT THE SPEED LIMIT

78



**Pensacola DMA**



**Panama City DMA**

**Tallahassee DMA**



**Gainesville DMA**

**Jacksonville DMA**



**Orlando DMA**



**Tampa DMA**

**Palm Beach DMA**



**Ft. Myers-Naples DMA**

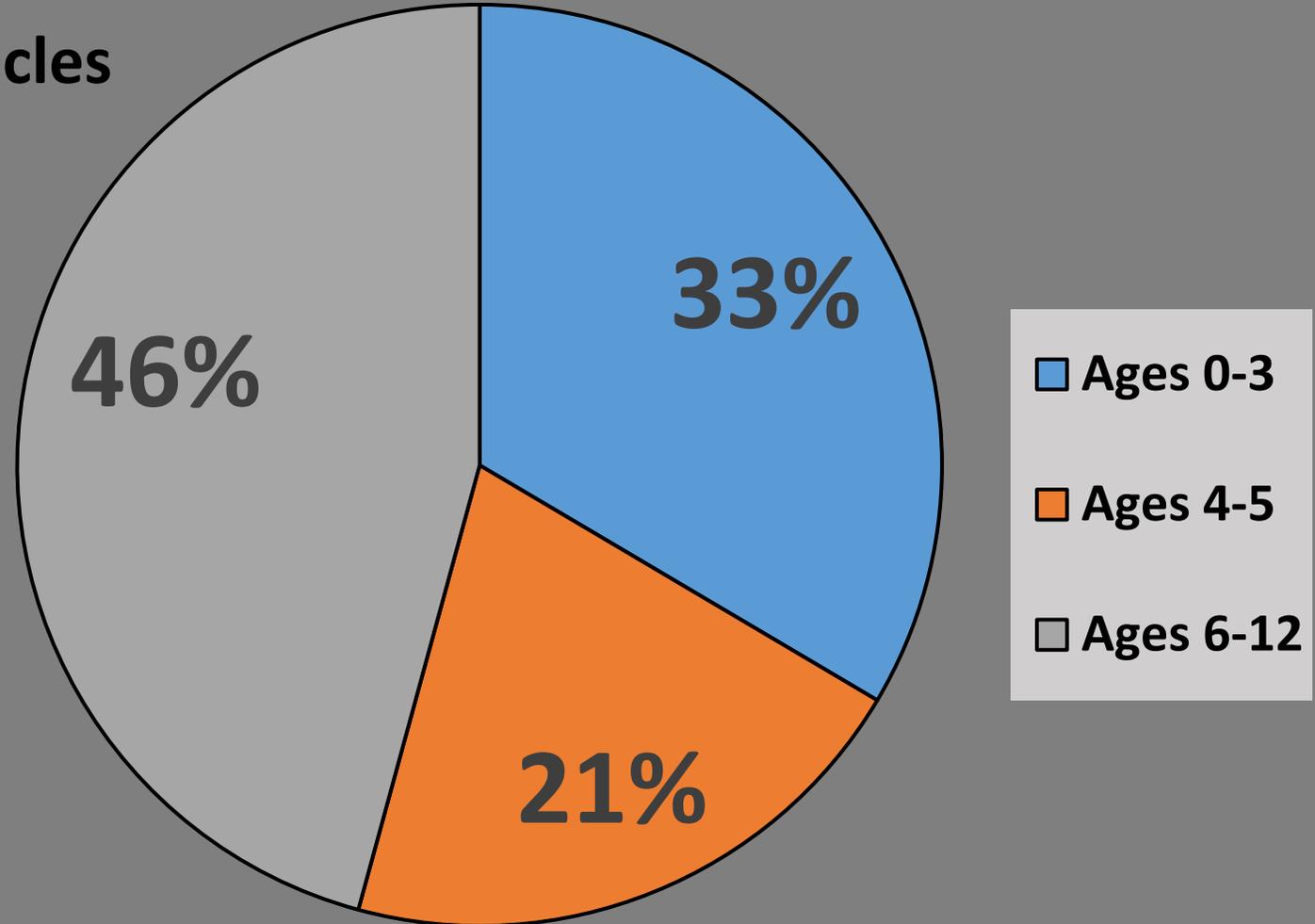
**Miami DMA**



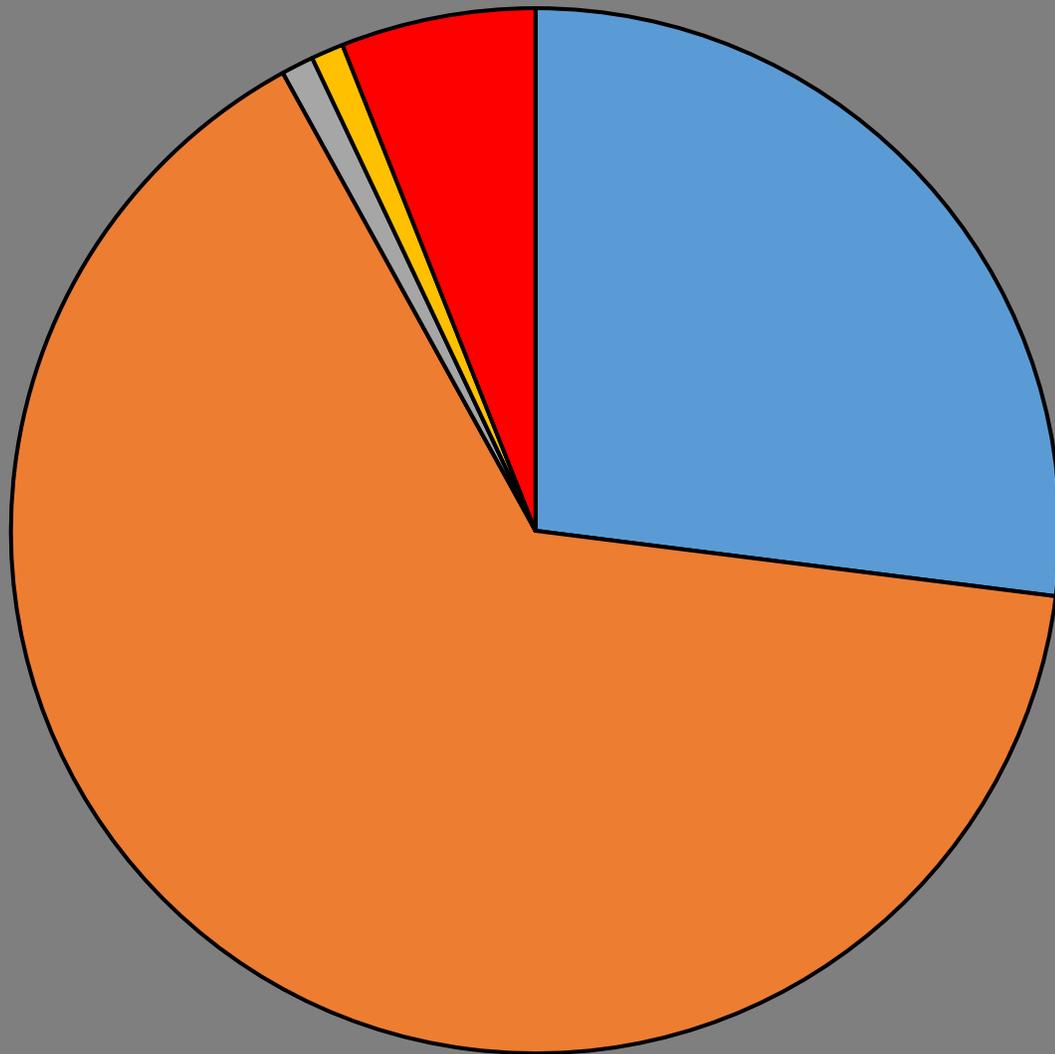
# 2019 Child Restraint Survey

N = 4,773 children

N = 4,194 passenger vehicles



# Ages 0-3



Rear Facing



Forward Facing



Booster Seat

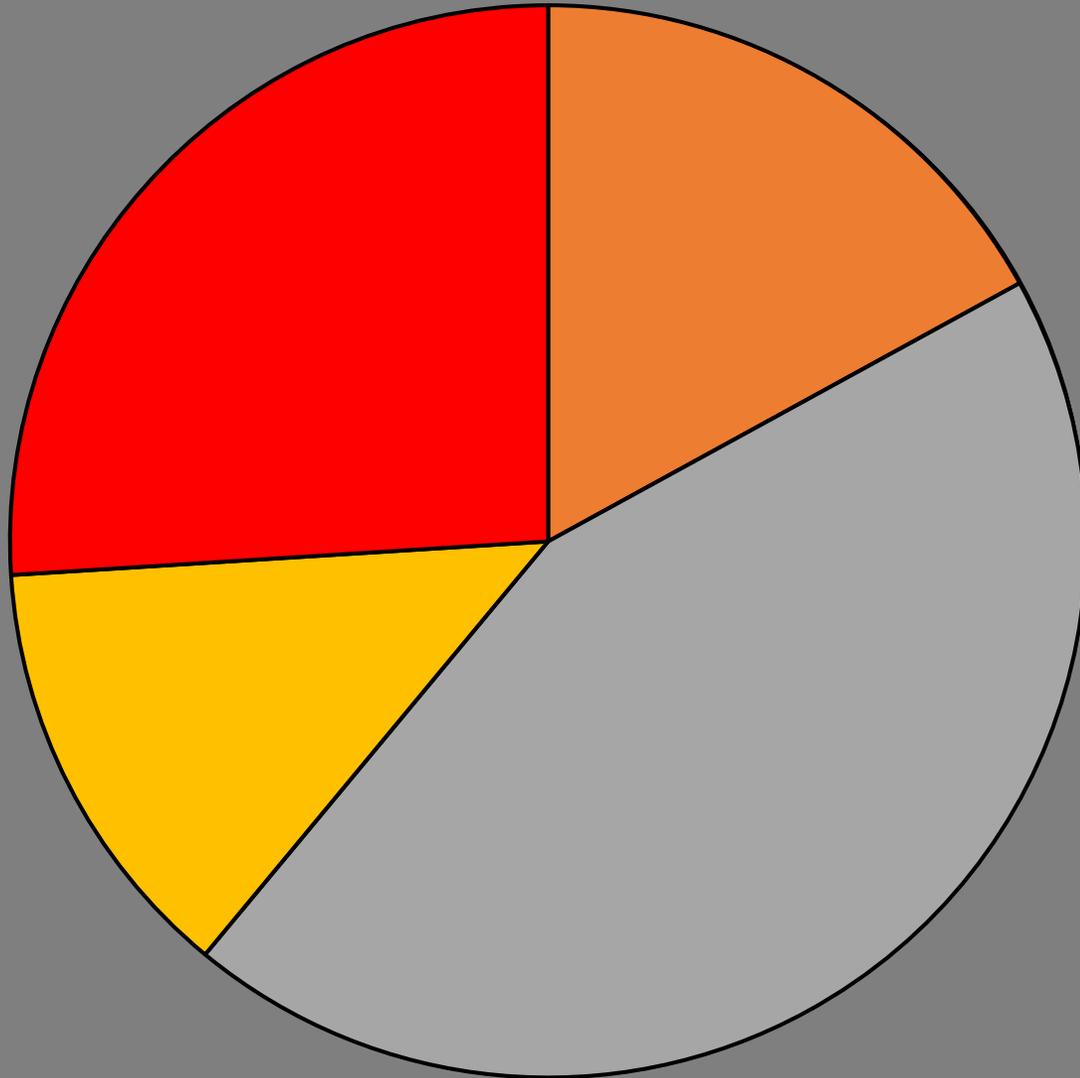


Safety Belt



None Used

# Ages 4-5



□ Rear Facing



□ Forward Facing



□ Booster Seat

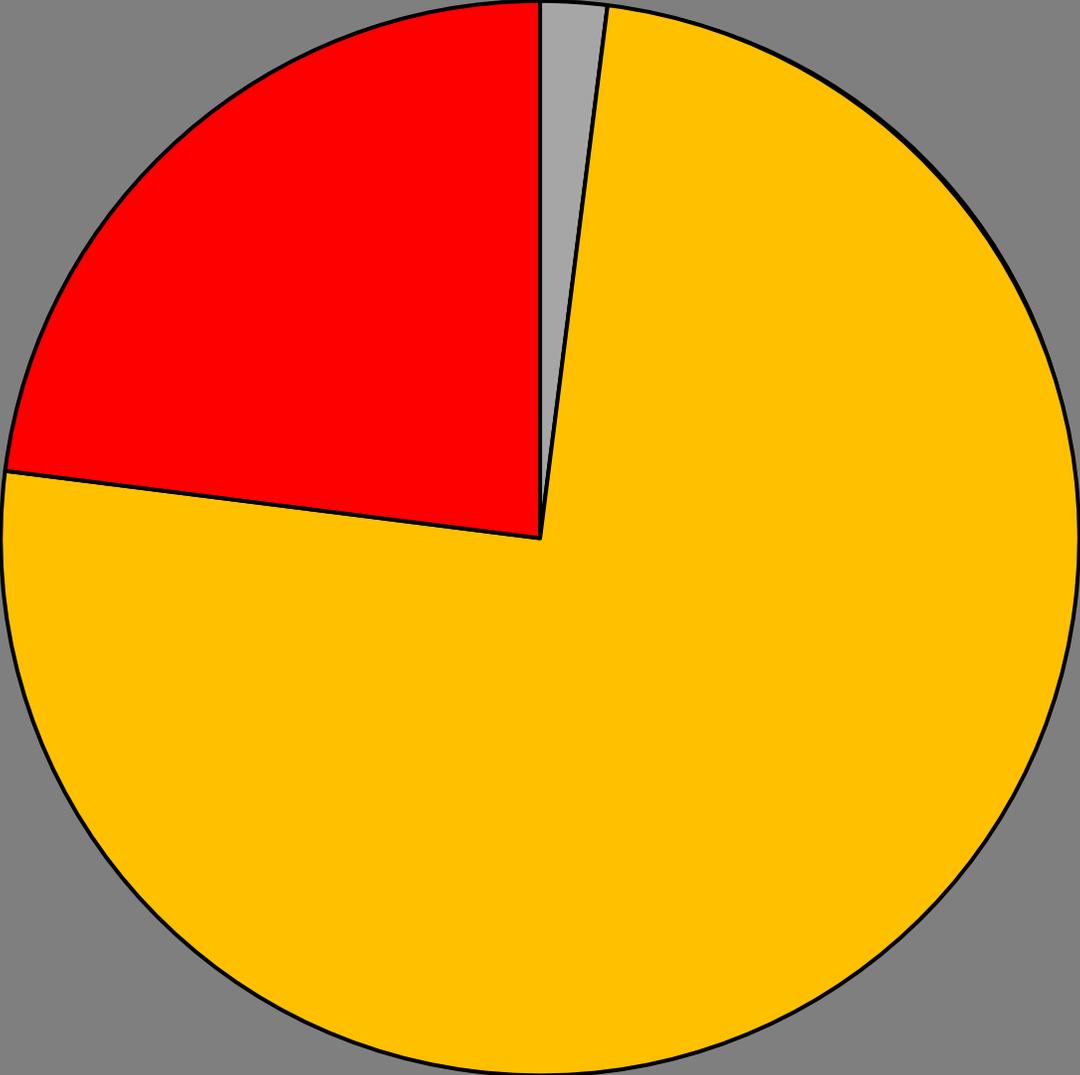


□ Safety Belt



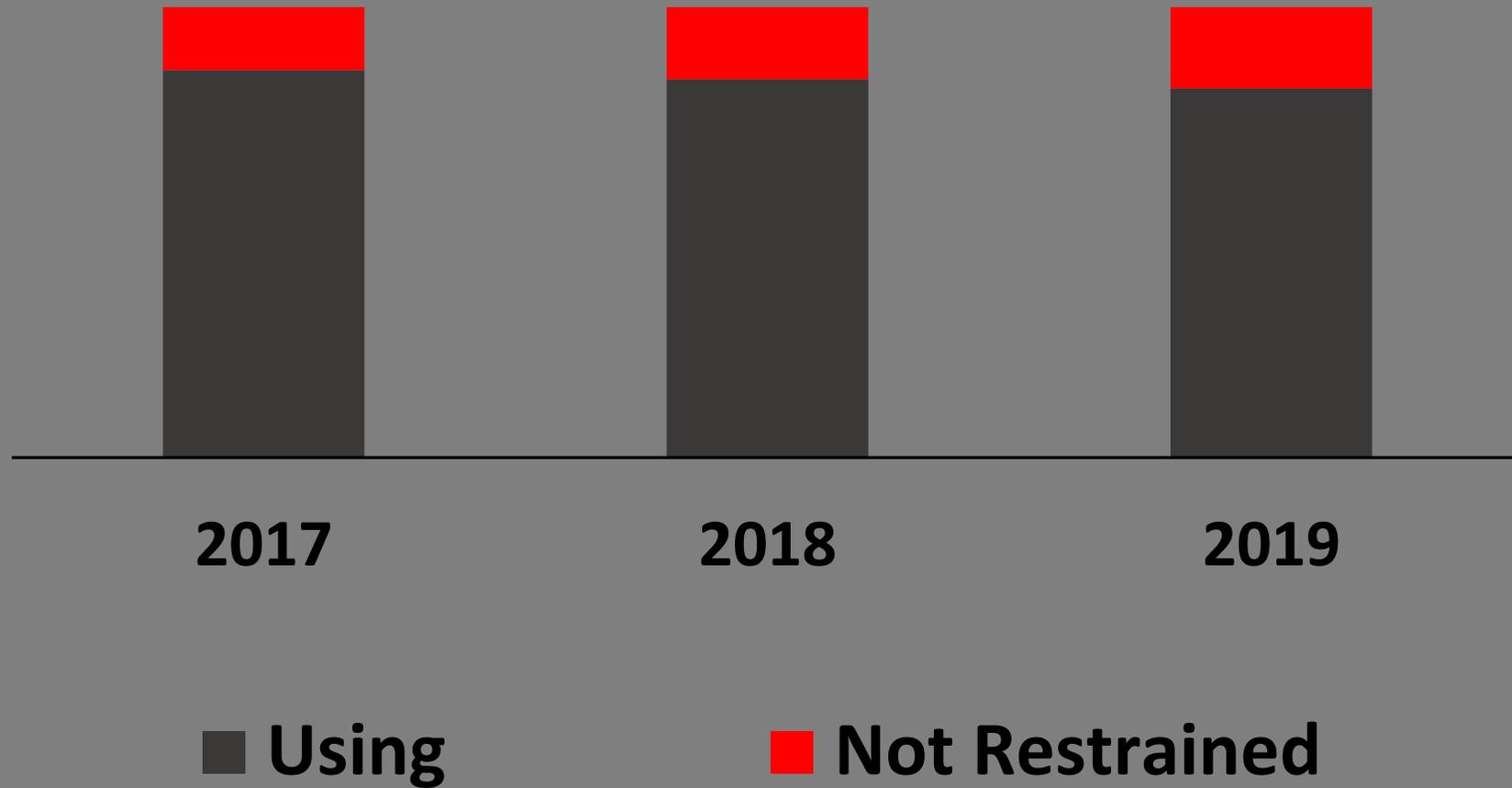
□ None Used

# Ages 6-12

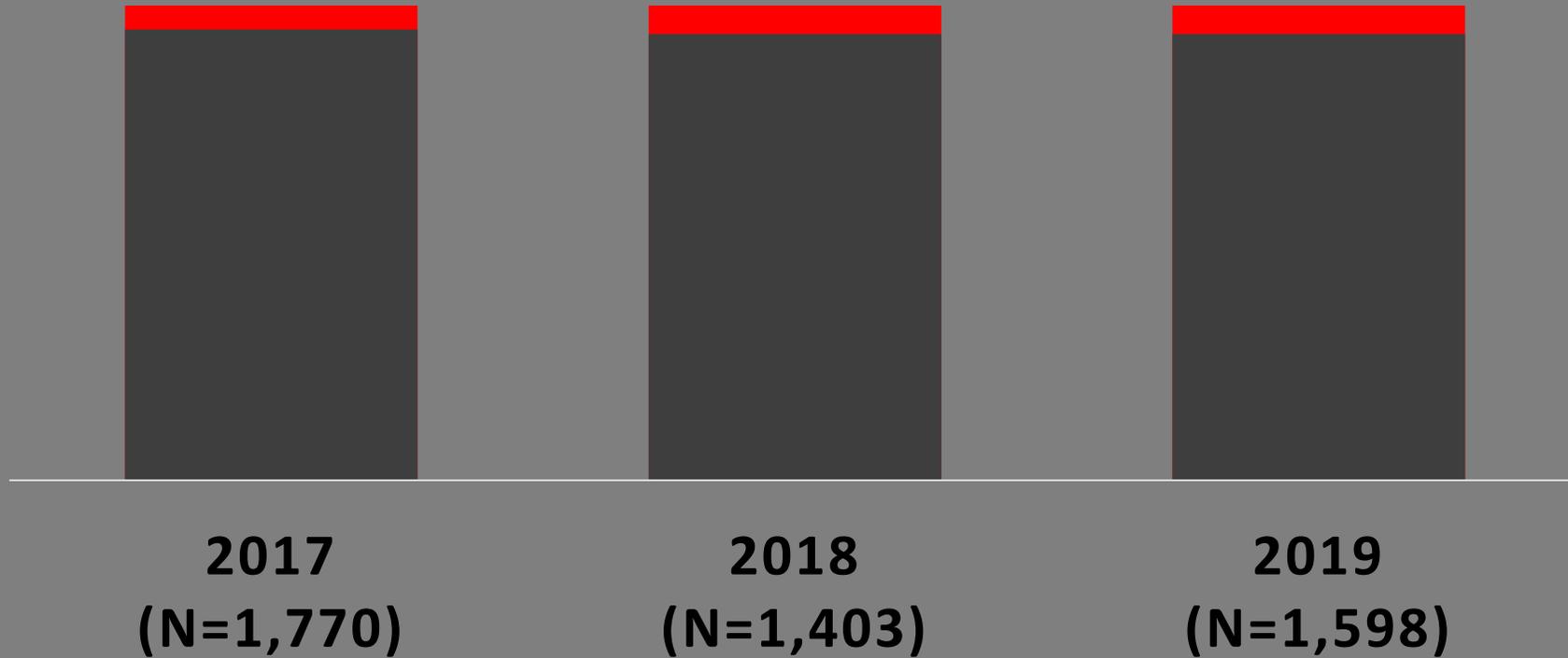


-  Rear Facing
-  Forward Facing
-  Booster Seat
-  Safety Belt
-  None Used

# Restraint Usage Ages 0-12

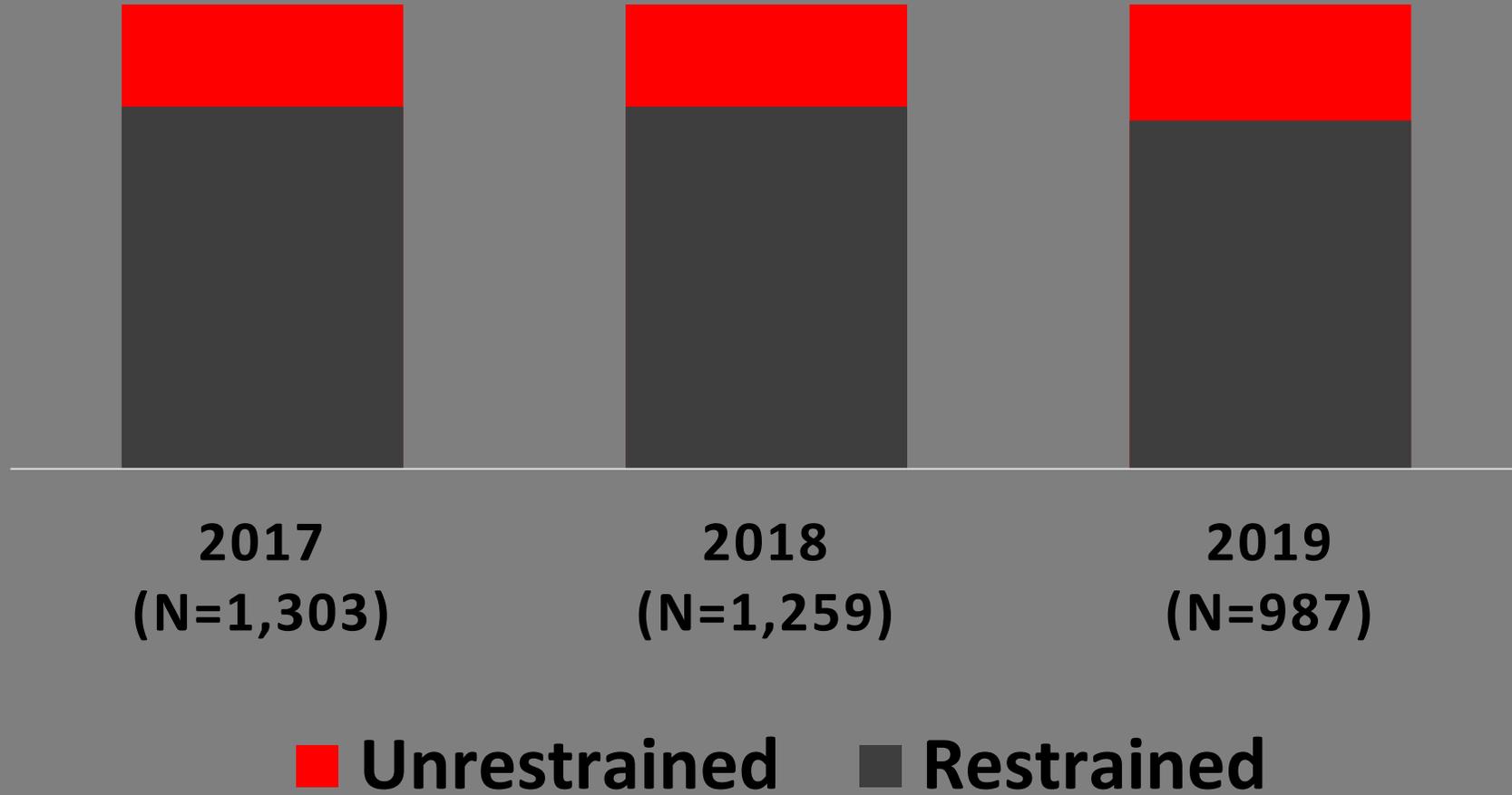


# AGES 0-3

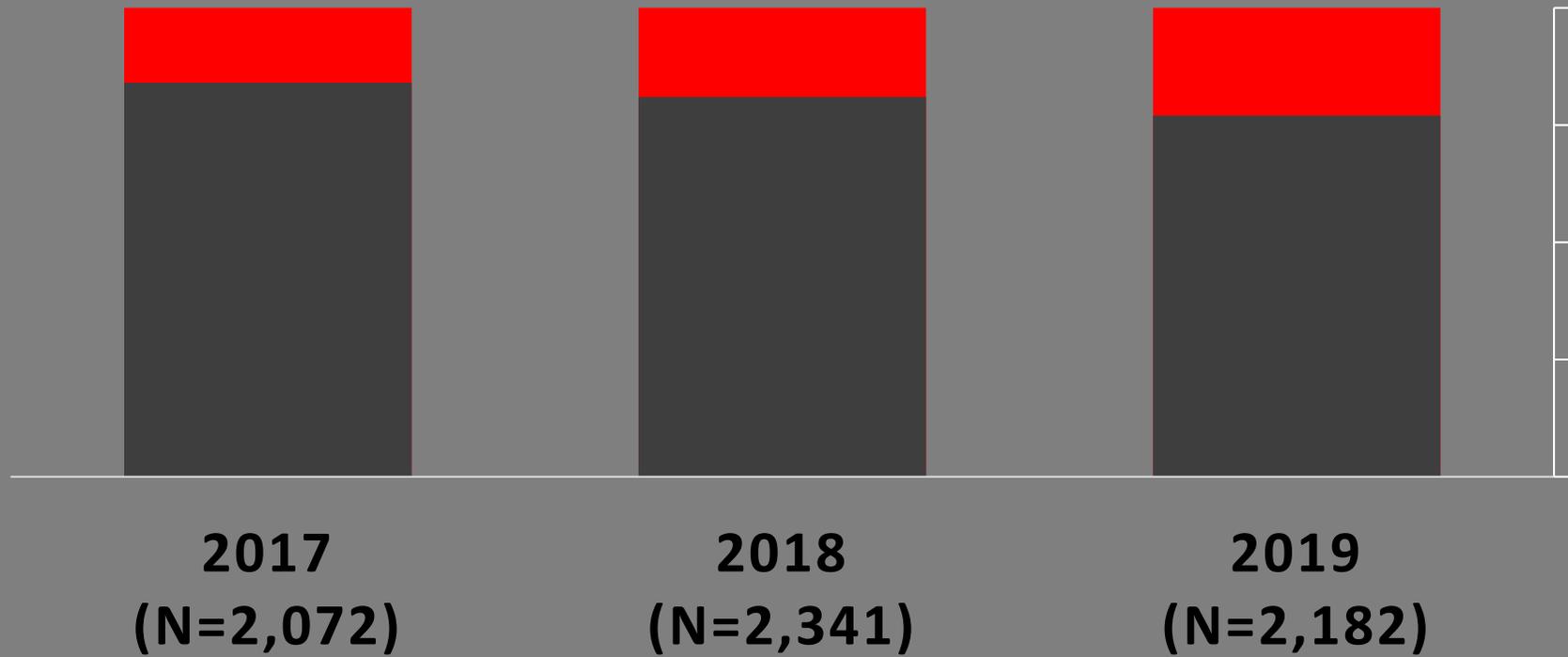


**■ Unrestrained ■ Restrained**

# AGES 4-5



# AGES 6-12

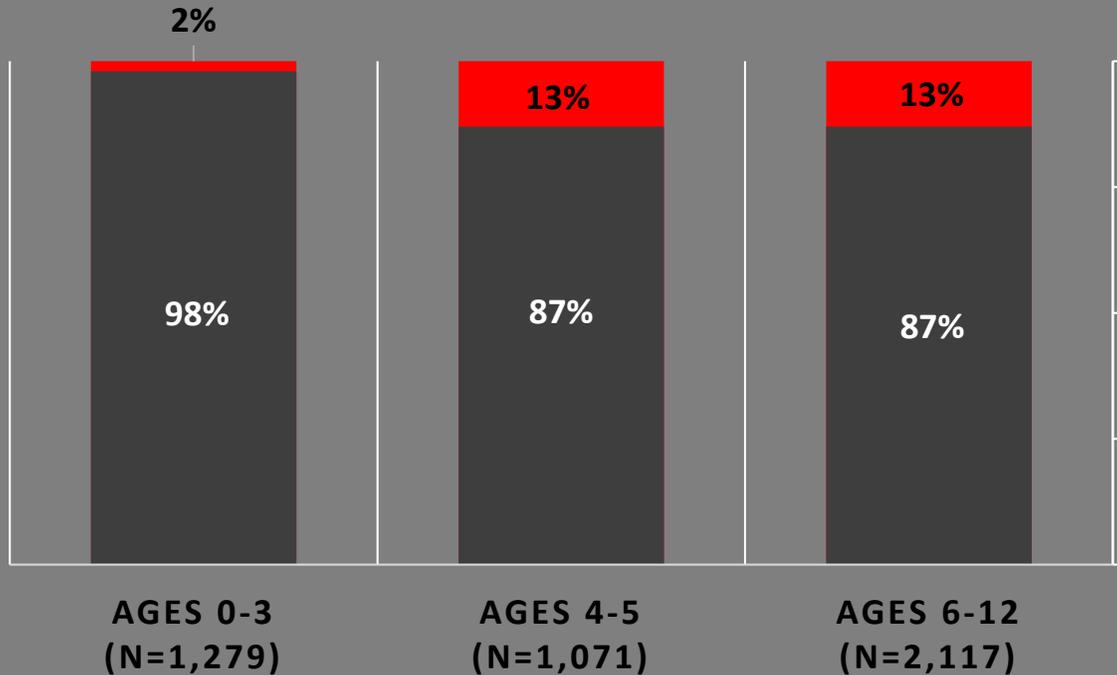


■ Unrestrained ■ Restrained

**From 2017 to 2019  
Drivers with Children → Belt Use Decreased**

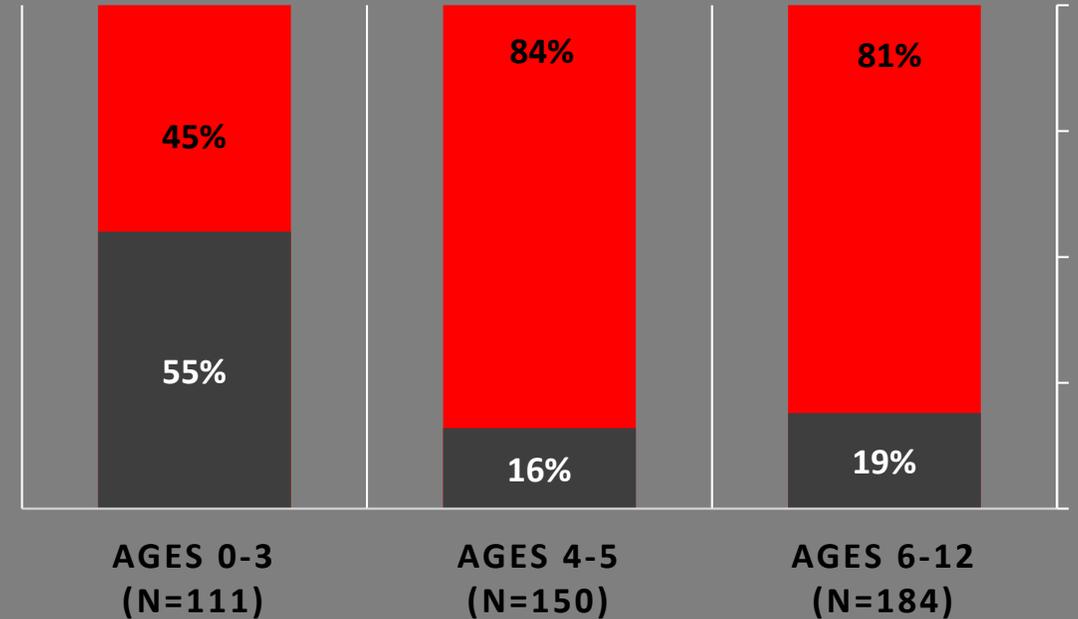
# 2018 Child Restraint Data

## WHEN DRIVER IS BELTED



■ Unrestrained ■ Restrained

## WHEN DRIVER IS NOT BELTED



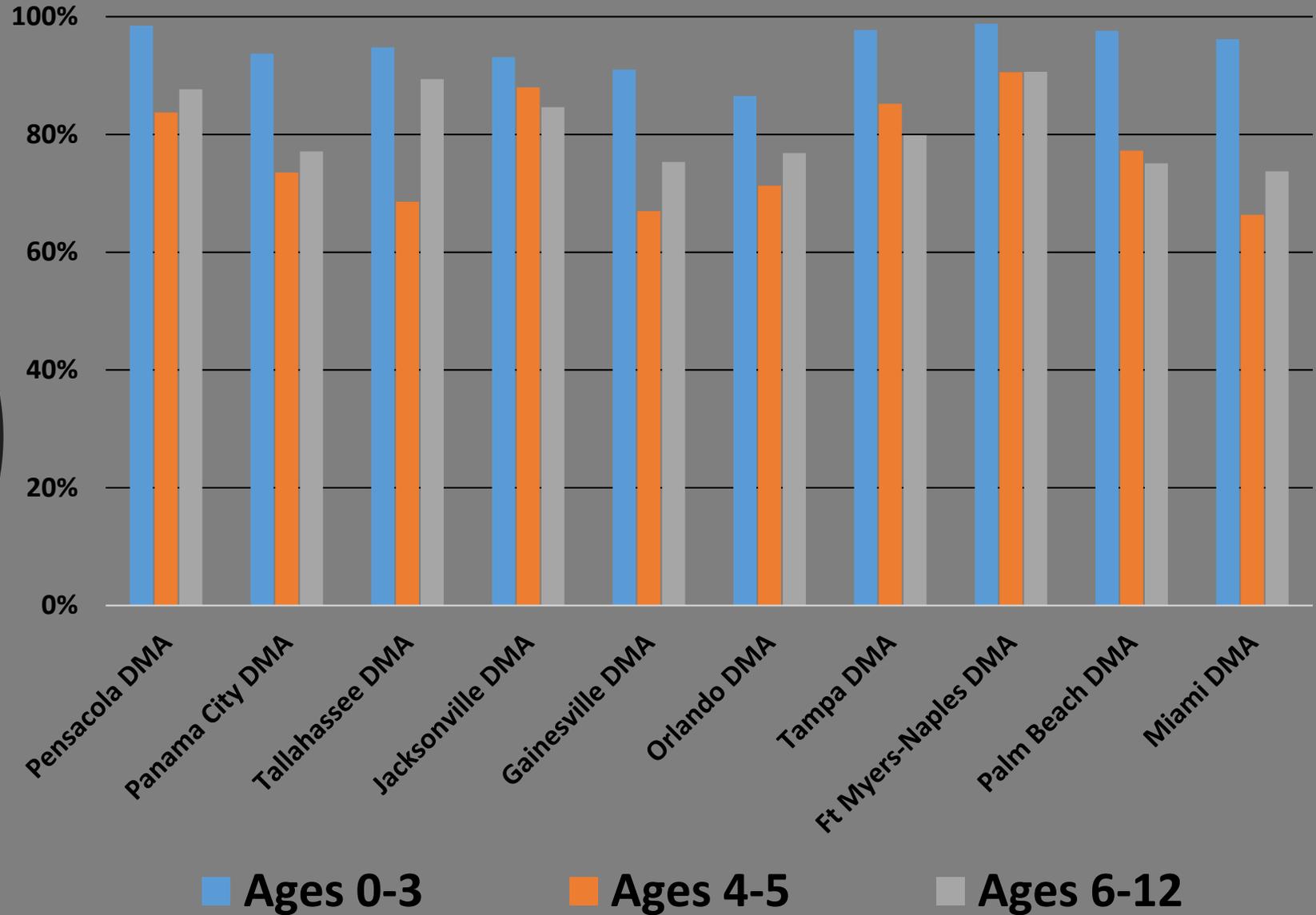
■ Unrestrained ■ Restrained

## 2018 SEATING POSITION AND RESTRAINT USE

	<b>% in a REAR Seat % Restrained</b>	<b>% in the FRONT Seat % Restrained</b>
<b>Ages 0-3</b>	<b>98% (n=1,354)</b> 95%	<b>2% (n=28)</b> 50%
<b>Ages 4-5</b>	<b>91% (n=1,130)</b> 79%	<b>9% (n=115)</b> 70%
<b>Ages 6-12</b>	<b>54% (n=1,268)</b> 75%	<b>46% (n=1,068)</b> 89%
<b>Total*</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>1,211</b>

\*Table includes passengers whose age, seating position, and restraint use were all recorded (n=4,963). Restraint use, age, and positional observations marked 'unknown' were removed.

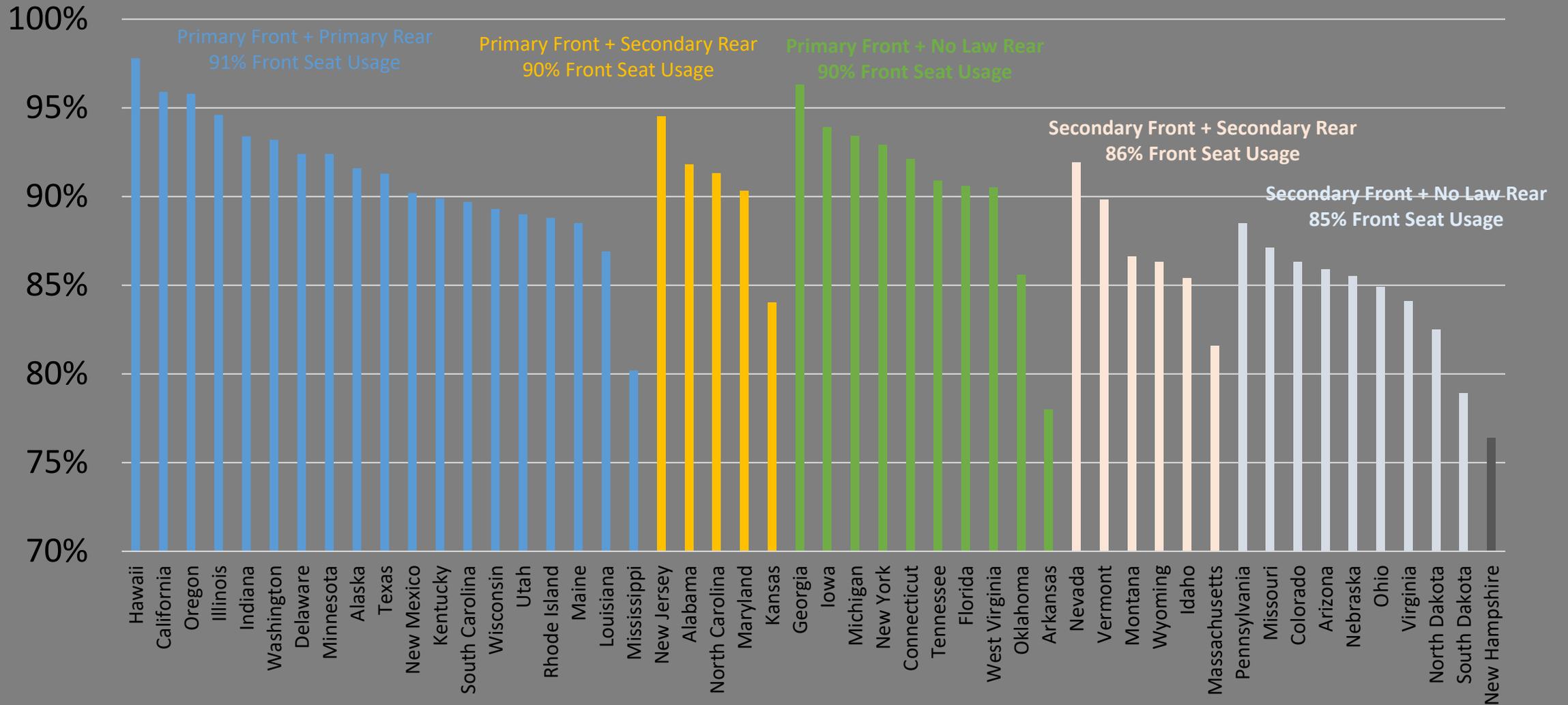
*3 YEAR  
AVERAGES*



- Questions?

# Observed Front Seat Belt Use - Grouped by Law Type

## An All Seating Positions Law Doesn't Change Front Seat Usage Much



# NHTSA NOPUS Controlled Intersection Study

## Some Evidence that All Seating Position Law Affects Rear Usage

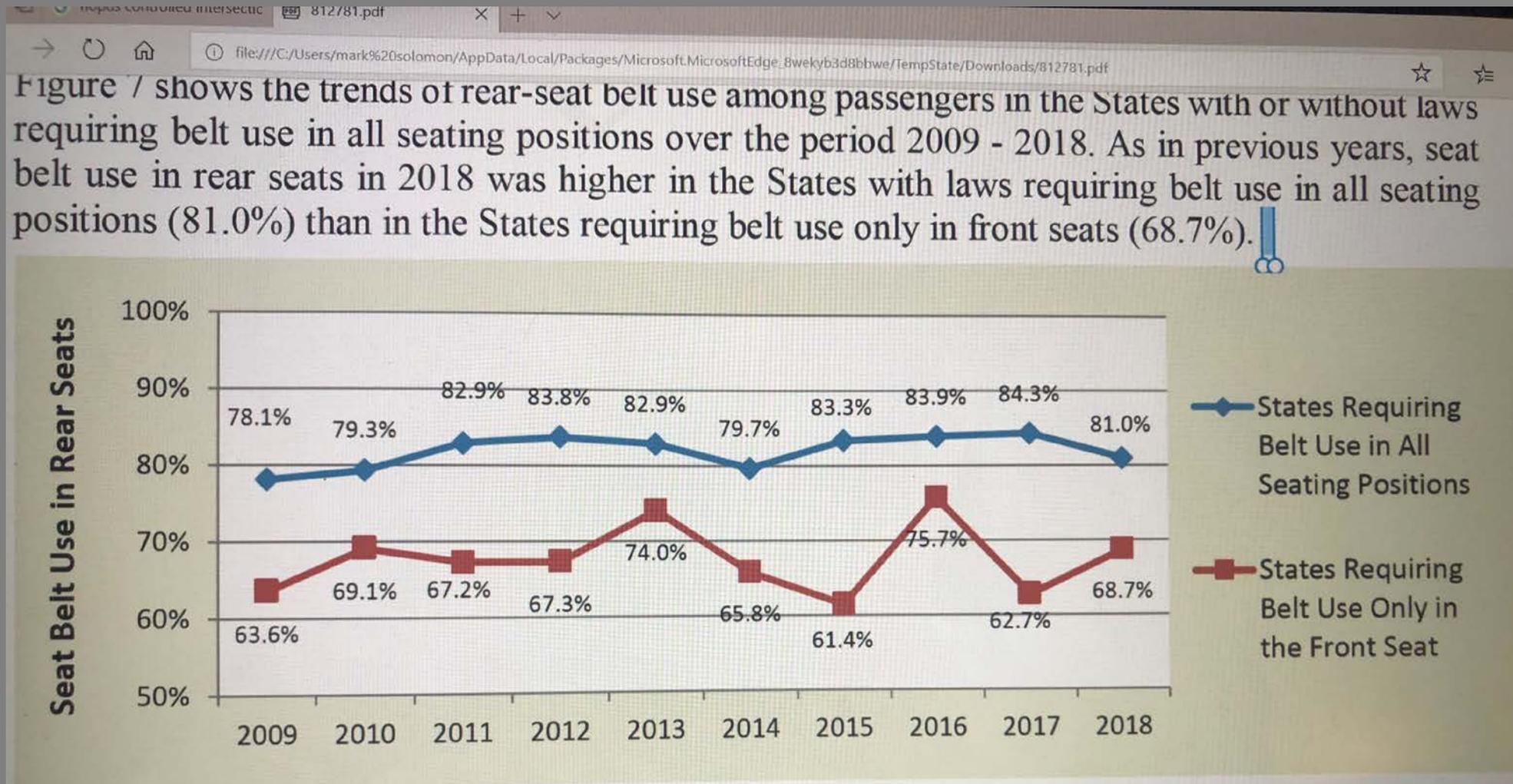


Figure 7: Seat Belt Use in Rear Seats by State Law Type for Occupants 8 and Older, 2009-2018

NHTSA NOPUS Controlled Intersection Study  
Evidence that All Seating Position Law Affects Rear Usage –

**Table 3: Seat Belt Use in Rear Seats of Passenger Vehicles, by Major Characteristics**

Passenger Group <sup>1</sup>	2017		2018		2017 – 2018 Change		
	Belt Use <sup>2</sup>	95% Confidence Interval <sup>3</sup>	Belt Use <sup>2</sup>	95% Confidence Interval <sup>3</sup>	Change in Percentage <sup>7</sup>	95% Confidence Interval <sup>4</sup>	P-value <sup>5</sup>
All Passengers	75.4%	(68.9, 80.9)	76.1%	(69.2, 81.8)	0.7	(-4.5, 5.9)	0.79
Males <sup>6</sup>	73.6%	(67.3, 79.1)	75.2%	(69.4, 80.2)	1.6	(-4.0, 7.3)	0.56
Females <sup>6</sup>	77.2%	(69.5, 83.4)	77.0%	(68.0, 84.0)	-0.2	(-6.9, 6.5)	0.95
<b>Passengers by Age Group<sup>6</sup></b>							
8 to 15	83.0%	(75.9, 88.3)	85.6%	(81.8, 88.7)	2.6	(-3.2, 8.5)	0.36
16 to 24	71.8%	(63.3, 78.9)	71.5%	(61.0, 80.1)	-0.2	(-10.4, 9.9)	0.96
25 to 69	70.0%	(62.4, 76.7)	68.1%	(58.4, 76.5)	-1.9	(-9.3, 5.4)	0.59
<b>70 and Older</b>	<b>72.1%</b>	<b>(55.6, 84.3)</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>(76.2, 91.6)</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>(0.3, 26.6)</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Passengers by Race<sup>6</sup></b>							
White	78.8%	(73.8, 83.1)	79.9%	(74.7, 84.2)	1.1	(-4.6, 6.7)	0.70
Black	52.9%	(34.1, 70.8)	63.7%	(48.3, 76.7)	10.8	(-2.7, 24.4)	0.11
Members of Other Races	78.9%	(72.2, 84.3)	72.5%	(59.5, 82.5)	-6.5	(-20.3, 7.4)	0.35
<b>Passengers in States With Laws Requiring Belts Be Used</b>							
In All Seating Positions	84.3%	(78.8, 88.5)	81.0%	(75.0, 85.7)	-3.3	(-9.2, 2.5)	0.25
In Front Seats Only	62.7%	(52.6, 71.9)	68.7%	(52.0, 81.7)	6.0	(-3.8, 15.8)	0.22