



September 2016
Issue

TRAUMA & HIGHWAY *focus*

Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes and Restraint Use



9,302

Motor vehicle occupants injured in traffic crashes

69%

Were using a seat belt

69

Motor vehicle occupant deaths while not wearing a seat belt

Table 1. Restraint Use Impact on Trauma

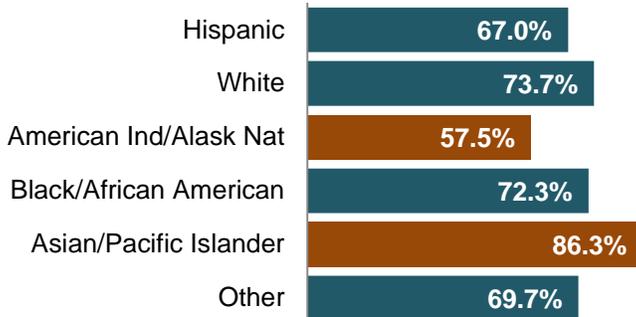
	Death	Major Trauma *	Hospital Length of Stay	Median Charges
Seat Belt Used	0.8%	6.5%	2 days	\$20,162
No Seat Belt Used	2.9%	16.8%	3 days	\$28,361

*Major trauma is defined as having an Injury Severity Score greater than 15

Buckle Up Arizona

Not wearing a seat belt was associated with higher deaths, major trauma, median hospital length of stay, and median hospital charges (Table 1).

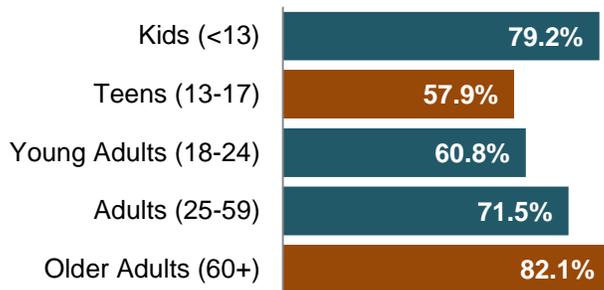
Restraint Use by Race/Ethnicity



American Indians/Alaska Natives had the lowest and Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest restraint use at the time of the crash.

Teens had the lowest and older adults had the highest restraint use at the time of the crash.

Restraint Use by Age



Fast Facts

Center for Disease Control and Prevention

"Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death during the first three decades of American's lives."

Seat belts and properly buckling children into car seats and booster seats can reduce the risk of serious injury and death in a crash by 50%.

Data source: Arizona State Trauma registry, 2014, Bureau of EMS and Trauma, Arizona Department of Health Services,



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