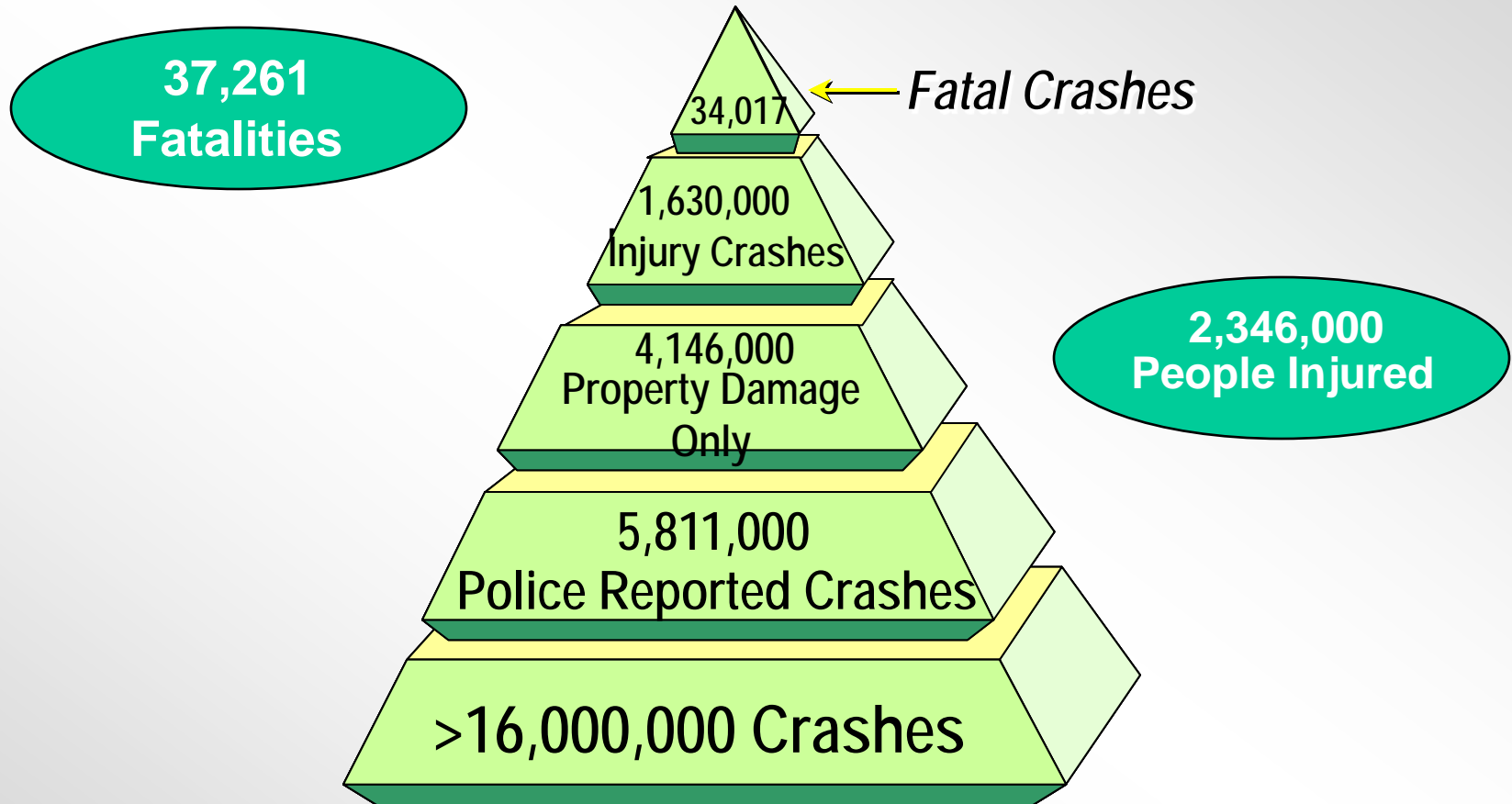


---

# Overview of NHTSA's Investigation Based Programs: NASS CDS, SCI and NMVCCS

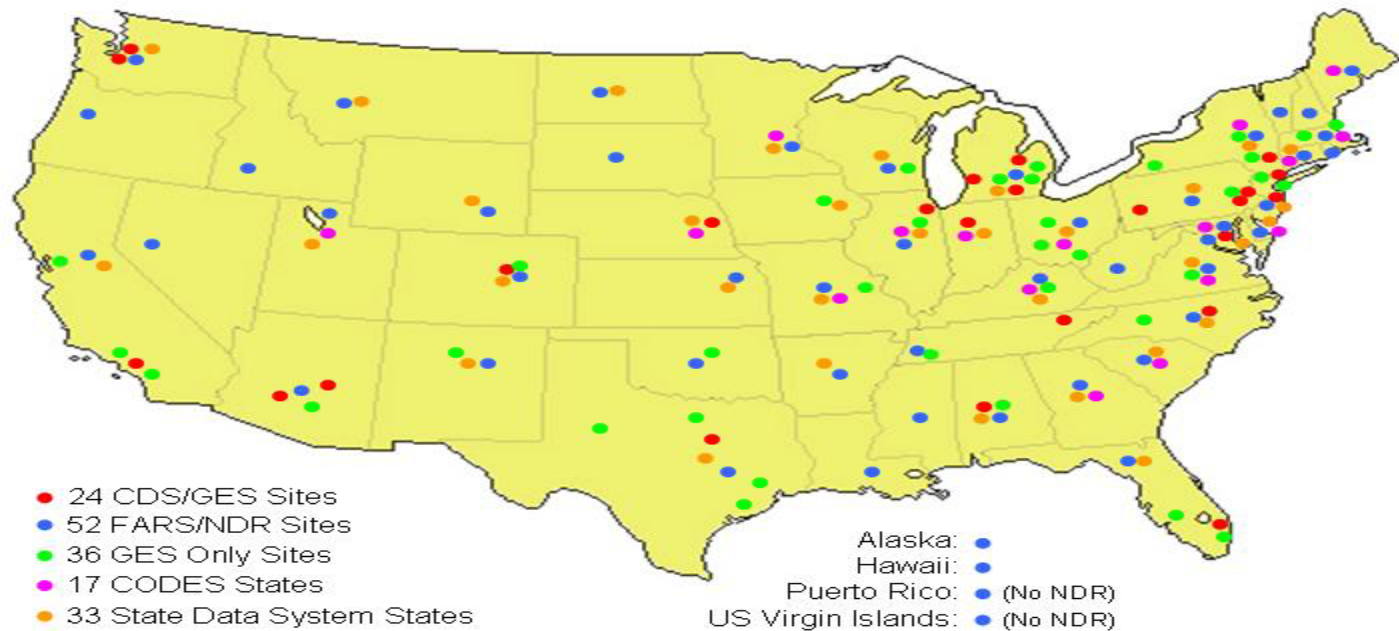
*Augustus “Chip” Chidester,  
Director, Office of Data Acquisitions*

*In 2008*



**\$230 Billion Societal Cost in 2000**

# NCSA's Data Collection Network



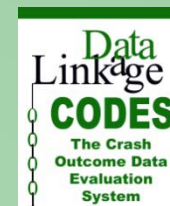
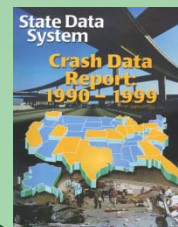
*Pubdoc\ncsa\information\tech\graphics*

# NCSA Data Systems

## Detailed Investigations



## Police Reports



## State Data

## Not in Traffic Surveillance Data



# National Automotive Sampling System (NASS)



- **CRASHWORTHINESS DATA SYSTEM (CDS)**

- ◆ **Sole source**

- Data on vehicle damage and the occupant outcome (crashworthiness) of towed light passenger vehicles

- ◆ **Nationally representative**

- Sample based

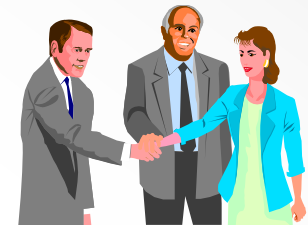
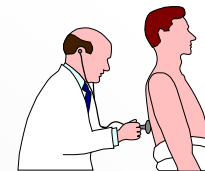
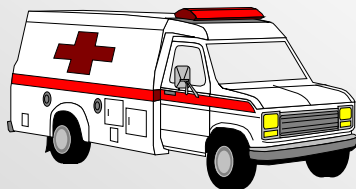
- ◆ **Field Investigation Based**

- ◆ **Over 600 CDS Data Elements Describe**

- Crash Events
- Damage to Vehicle
- Crash Forces Involved
- Injuries to Victims
- Injury Mechanisms

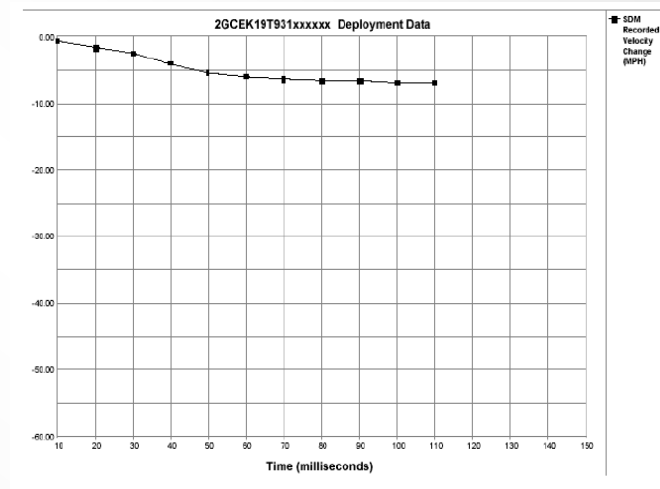
# National Automotive Sampling System (NASS)

- **Police crash reports**
- **Scene inspections**
- **Vehicle inspections**
- **Driver and occupant interviews**
- **Autopsy and hospital records**



# National Automotive Sampling System (NASS)

- **Crash Events**
  - ◆ **Frontal, Side, Rollover, etc**
- **Crash Forces Involved**
  - ◆ **Delta V**
  - ◆ **EDR**



# *National Automotive Sampling System (NASS)*

- **Detailed restraint data**
  - ◆ **Safety belts, air bags**
  - ◆ **Availability**
  - ◆ **Deployment and/or use**
- **Injuries to Victims**
  - ◆ **AIS 90 (update 98)**
  - ◆ **AIS 2005 (in 2010)**
- **Injury Mechanisms**





# *National Automotive Sampling System (NASS)*

Using the NASS CDS data collection system infrastructure to perform special data collection studies

- **National Child Occupant Special Study (NCOSS)**
  - ◆ Twelve month study to evaluate the feasibility of using the NASS-GES program as the basis for a child occupant survey
- **Tire Pressure Study**
  - ◆ Data to support an evaluation of TPMS rulemaking
- **Off-Road Crashes**
  - ◆ Data to support FHWA and TRB Research
- **Support to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)**
  - ◆ Critical Reason Special Study (CRSS)
  - ◆ Large Truck Crash Causation Study
- **National Motor Vehicle Crash Causation Study**
  - ◆ Data to support primary prevention of crashes

# Special Crash Investigations (SCI)

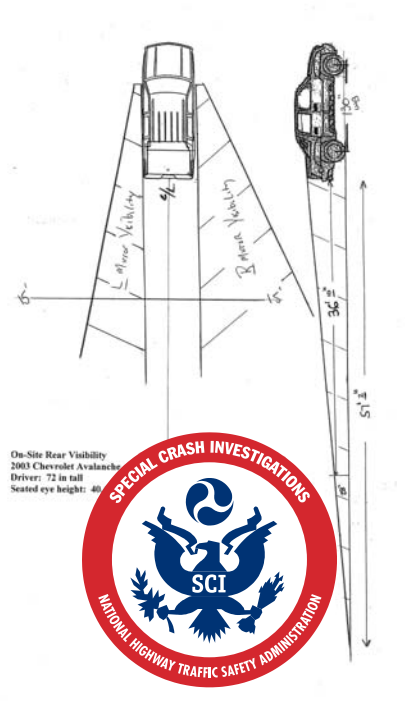
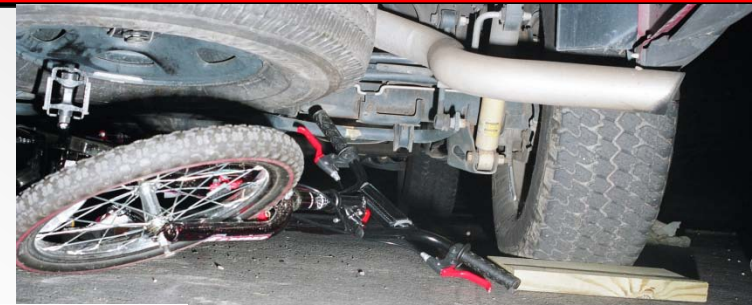
- Detailed data on new and rapidly changing technologies

- ◆ First Alert (Problem Identification)

- ◆ Most detailed investigations into:

- Backover Avoidance
- Motorcoach fires/crashes
- Alternative fuel systems
- Air Bag systems:
  - Front , Side, Rollover Canopy
- School Bus Crashes
- Potential Vehicle Defects

- 160 cases annually



View from rear



# *National Motor Vehicle Crash Causation Survey (NMVCCS)*

- **NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH CAUSATION SURVEY (NMVCCS)**

- ◆ **Sole source**

- On scene data on the factors or events that led up to a crash (primary prevention) of towed light passenger vehicles

- ◆ **Nationally representative**

- Sample based

- ◆ **On scene field investigation**

- Pre-crash events and associated factors related to how crashes occur
  - **Starts at the critical event**
- Detailed data on driver distraction

- ◆ **Data collection Period**

- **2005 – 2007**
- 5,000 cases investigated

- ◆ **Preliminary reports on distraction**

# *Crash Qualification*

---

- **EMS dispatch initiated**
- **On-scene response by NMVCCS researcher**
- **At least one of 1<sup>st</sup> three in-transport vehicles on scene**
- **One of 1<sup>st</sup> three in-transport vehicles must be a light vehicle towed due to damage**
- **Police crash report filed with State**



# *On-Scene Investigations*

---

- **Higher rate of participation by crash victims**
- **Higher quality of interview and vehicle information**
- **Better understanding of the crash events**
- **Scene data quickly diminishes with the passage of time**

# *What Happened ?*

---

*Physical Evidence , Witness interviews, etc are all utilized by the researcher to determine the events and factors that led up to the crash.*

# Causation vs. Factors

---

- No single cause of crash
- Causal chain of events
- Factors alone do not cause crashes
- Factors increase the risk of a crash

---

# Overview of NHTSA's PAR Based Databases: FARS, NASS GES and NiTS

*Marietta Bowen,  
Team Leader, Fatality Analysis Reporting System*



# *Outline of Presentation*

---

- **Overview of Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)**
  - ◆ **FastFars**
  - ◆ **GES**
  - ◆ **NiTS**
  
- **2010 Data Collection Changes**

# Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

## Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)



### ◆ Sole Source

- Census on all police-reported fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes within the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

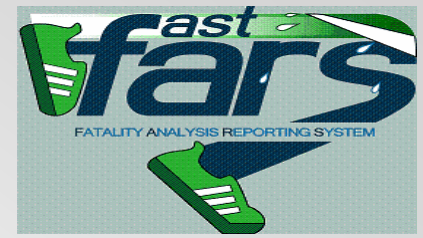
### ◆ State data based

- Police Accident Report (PAR)
- Death Certificates
- DMV, etc
- Recoded at the State into a uniform national data set

### ◆ Fatality w/in 30 Days of Crash

- ~ 40,000 fatalities/year

# FastFARS



- **Objective: to quickly provide basic statistics on motor vehicle traffic**
  - **FastFARS for Analytical Reporting began in CY 2008**
    - **Currently reporting quarterly**
    - **Holiday Reporting under development**
  - ◆ **Operations:**
    - **Current - Manual**
    - **Built on FARS Infrastructure**
    - **Support, Coordination & Communication with Regional Offices**
    - **Future - Electronic Data Transfer (EDT)**
  - ◆ **Benefits to FARS**
    - **Reactive to proactive**
    - **Improved data quality & timeliness**

# *FARS Case Criteria*

---

- **At least one motor vehicle involved in a crash while in transport on a traffic way**
  - **At least one person involved in the crash died as a direct result of the crash within 720 hrs**
- 
- **Reference ANSI D-16**

# *What is NOT a FARS case*

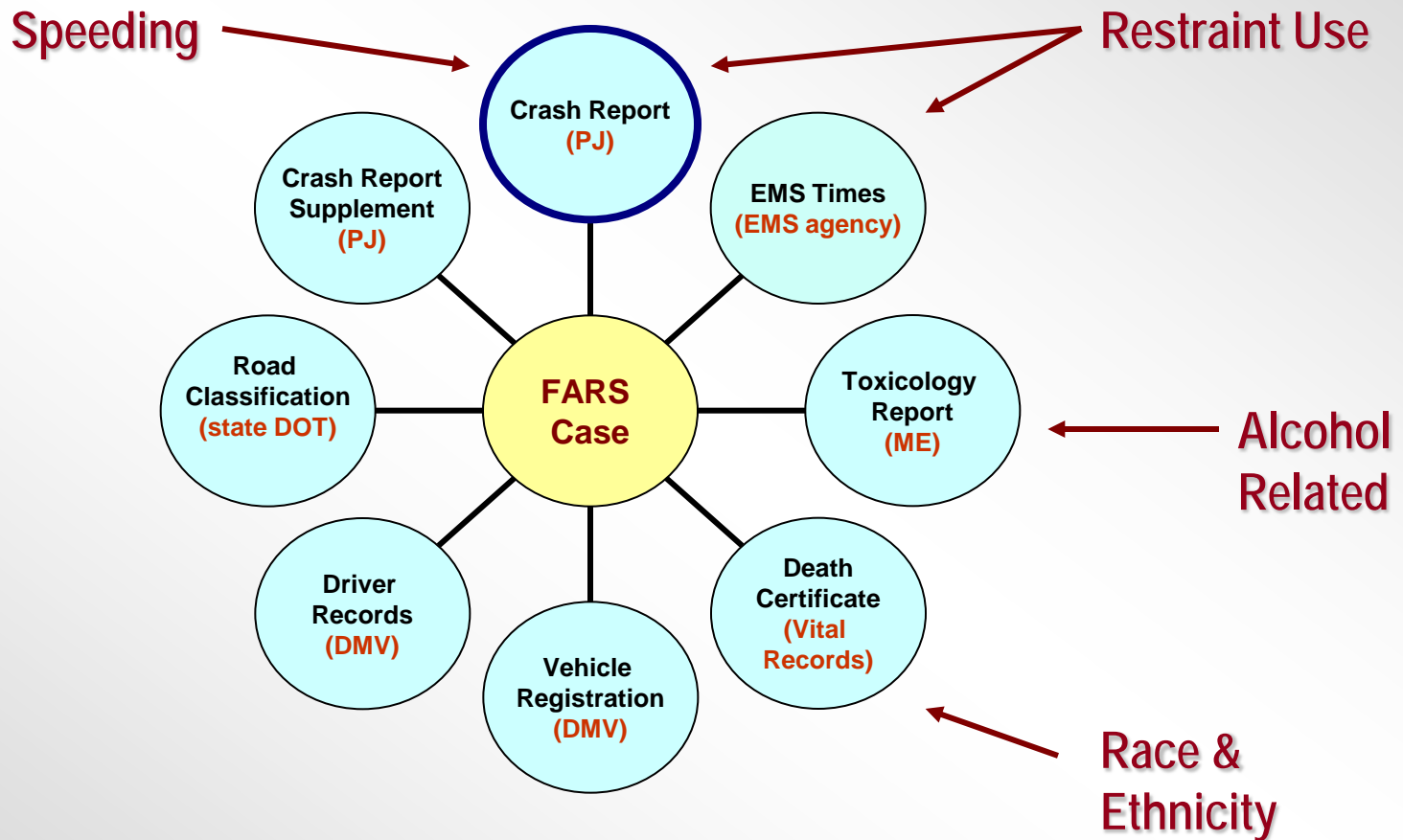
- **Deliberate intent** (homicide, suicide)
- **Legal intervention** (except when the fatality is an innocent victim)
- **Cataclysm** (earth quake, flood, landslide, etc.)
- **Not on traffic way** (private property, parking lot)
  - ◆ See NiTS
- **Fatally injured person expires after 720 hours from the time of the crash** (30 days)

# FARS Core Data Elements

- **Crash Level**
  - ◆ Describes crash environment
- **Vehicle Level**
  - ◆ Characteristics of vehicles involved
- **Driver Level**
  - ◆ Driver history, licensing, related factors
- **Pre-Crash Level**
  - ◆ Basic information on driver distraction
  - ◆ Describes pre-crash circumstances, environment, actions by Vehicle/Driver
- **Person Level (MV Occupant)**
  - ◆ Restraint use
  - ◆ Air Bag Deployment
  - ◆ Ejection
- **Person Level (Not a MV Occupant)**
  - ◆ Drug/Alcohol use
  - ◆ Injury severity
  - ◆ Location
  - ◆ Actions

The image displays five distinct forms from the 2010 Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). Each form is a structured grid of checkboxes and text boxes, designed for data entry. The forms are: 1. **VEHICLE LEVEL**: Collects data on vehicle characteristics like make, model, year, weight, and type. 2. **DRIVER LEVEL**: Records driver information including license status, age, sex, and history. 3. **PRECRASH LEV**: Captures details about the crash environment and pre-crash actions. 4. **PERSON LEVEL (MV OCCUPANT)**: Documents the status of vehicle occupants, such as restraint use and injury severity. 5. **PERSON LEVEL (NOT A MV OCCUPANT)**: Records information for individuals not in the vehicle, such as pedestrians or bicyclists.

# Building the FARS Case



# *National Automotive Sampling System (NASS)*

---

- **Nationally representative data**
- **Two Components**
  - ◆ **General Estimates System (GES)**
    - Tracks Motor Vehicle Crash Trends
  - ◆ **Crashworthiness Data System (CDS)**
    - Evaluate Motor Vehicle Safety Countermeasures



# *National Automotive Sampling System (NASS)*

- **GENERAL ESTIMATES SYSTEM (GES)**

- ◆ **Sole Source**

- National estimates on all police reported crashes
  - **KABCO**

- ◆ **Nationally representative**

- Sample based
- Collected at 410 Police Jurisdictions
- in 60 locations across the US

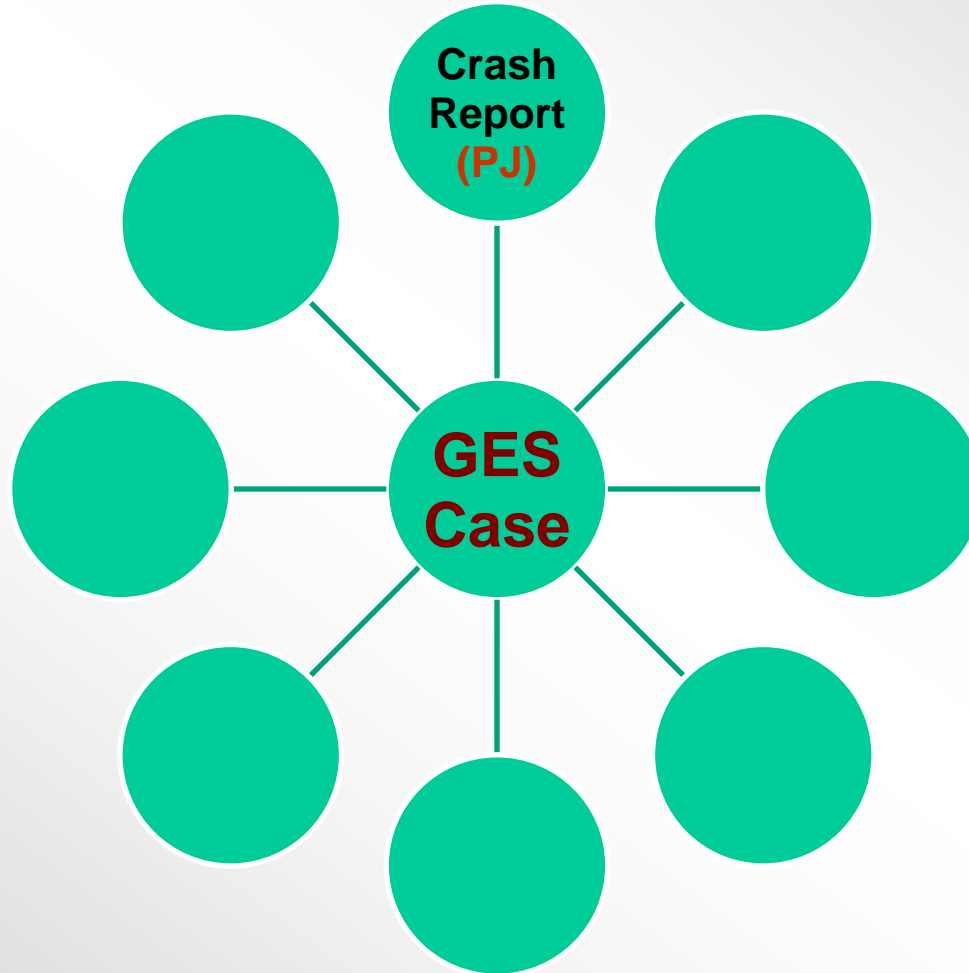
- ◆ **~55,000 crashes annually**

- ◆ **Infrastructure**

- NiTS
- Special Studies



# *Building the GES Case*



# *2010 Data Collection Changes*

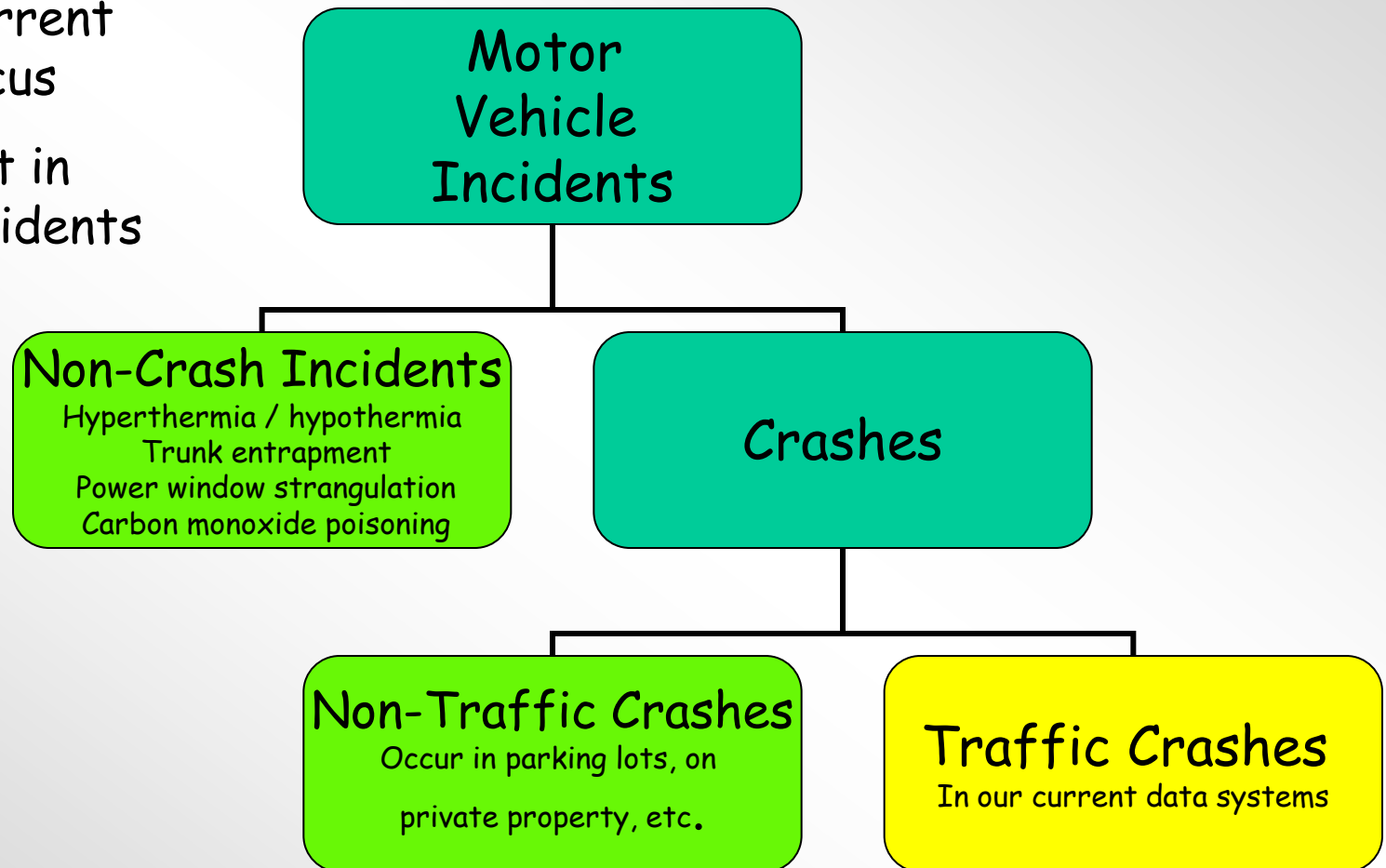
---

- **FARS/GES Variable Integration**
  - ◆ PAR Based programs
  - ◆ MMUCC compatible
- **New data collection**
  - ◆ Pre-Crash Form (2010 FARS)
  - ◆ Person level Split
    - Non-motor vehicle Occupant/Vehicle Occupant
    - Pedestrian and Bicycle Typing

# Not in Traffic Surveillance (NiTS)

Yellow = Current  
NHTSA focus

Green = Not in  
Traffic Incidents



# *Not in Traffic Surveillance (NiTS)*

- **Data on non-traffic crashes & non-crash incidents**
  - ◆ **Information on deaths and injuries**
    - Not previously collected by NHTSA
    - Crashes off the trafficway (road environment)
    - Noncrash incidents involving motor vehicles
- **A virtual system using multiple existing systems**
  - NHTSA databases (GES, FARS, SCI)
  - CPSC's NEISS
  - CDC's NVSS
- **Created based on requirements:**
  - ◆ SAFETEA-LU Sec. 10305; Sec 2012
  - ◆ Public Law 110–189, “Cameron Gulbransen Kids Transportation Safety Act of 2007” or “K.T. Safety Act of 2007”
- **Report**
  - ◆ **Not-in-Traffic Surveillance 2007 – Children, June 2009**

# Data Availability

- Reports
- State Traffic Safety Information
- Data Files
  - ◆ All systems
- FARS Query System
- NASS Case Viewer
- SCI Case Viewer
- Through

[www.nhtsa.dot.gov](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov)  
NCSA web page

The screenshot displays the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) website, specifically the National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) section. The page features a navigation menu with options like Home, Traffic Safety, Vehicles/Equipment, Laws/Regulations/Guidance, NCSA, and Vehicle Safety Research. A search bar is present, and the main content area lists several research reports and data sets, including 'Motorcycle Helmet Use in 2009 -- Overall Results (NOPUS)', 'Factors Related to Passenger Veh. Occupant Being Ejected', 'Trends in Fatal Crashes Among Drivers with Invalid Licenses', 'Lives Saved FAQs', 'Lives Saved Calculations for Seat Belts & Frontal Air Bags', 'Fatalities & Fatality Rates in Alcohol-Impaired-Driving Crashes by State', and 'Geospatial Analysis of Rural Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities'. A sidebar on the right contains 'Related Links' and 'More On The Web' sections, providing additional resources and FTP links. The page is viewed in a Windows Internet Explorer browser window.



[www.nhtsa.gov](http://www.nhtsa.gov)