Automobile Collision Data: An Assessment of Needs and Methods of Acquisition

February 1975

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OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Automobile Collision Data

FEBRUARY 17, 1975

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE HOUSE CONNITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE

PREPARED UNDER CONTRACT OTA C11 BY

ECONOMICS & SCIENCE PLANNING, INC. 1200 18th Street N.W. Mashington, D. C. 20036

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The Honorable George H. Mahon Chairman Committee on Appropriations U. S. House of Representatives" Washington, D. C. 20515.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the Board of The Office of Technology Assessment, we are pleased to forward to you the following report on <u>Automobile Collision Data</u>. This study was requested as an evaluation of the automotive crash recorder program proposed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). As the assessment progressed, the implications for automobile collision data as a "whole became apparent and the report has been so titled to provide a more accurate indication of its scope.

This report is being made available to your Committee in accordance with Public Law 92-484.

Respectfully you Ølin E. Teague

Chairman Technology Assessment Board

Respectfully yours,

Clifford/P. Case Vice-Chairman Technology Assessment Board

PREFACE

Highlights of the study findings which are especially relevant to the four questions posed by the House Appropriations Committee in its letter of request are summarized below. (The Committee letter is appended).

1. Cost and Adequacy of Current NHTSA Programs

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has spent a total of \$15.8 million during the last three years gathering and analyzing automobile crash data. The data collected by NHTSA is inadequate to provide a basis for effective safety standard setting or measurement of the benefits of the standards in force. The inadequacies of the system are: too few reports are gathered too slowly; the file is biased toward severe injury accidents; reports do not include adequate quantitative measures of causal severity; and, the information recorded in accident reports is not that which is essential to answering the specific questions of rulemakers, accident researchers and car designers.

2. Use of Existing Crash Recorders

There are 1800 installed (disk-type) crash recorders. These provide a 3-axis acceleration time history over the actual impact interval. This information would probably be adequate to determine crash severity had a severity index been explicitly defined. After the index is defined, these same recorders might be used as part of a specialized crash severity research program.

Currently these recorders provide a limited independent measure of crash severity in air-bag equipped cars. They are also giving NHTSA practical experience in the retrieval, readout and analysis of crash records, the reliability of recorders themselves, and the reactions of fleet owners to crash recorder installations.

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3* Improving the Data Base

NHTSA has not provided a sampling plan to support requested appropriations for crash data acquisition programs in the last three years. In order to rectify the inadequacies of the existing data base and the current crash data acquisition system, a comprehensive sampling plan must be developed.

The rate of acquisition of collision reports should be , increased to 500,000 to 1,000,000 per year at an estimated cost of \$3-10 million annually. Causal severity should be measured and reported. This could be done by using disk recorders at a cost per report of about \$133. Alternately, vehicle deformation could be measured and analyzed to determine severity at a cost of about \$20 per report. However, if a cheap crash severity measuring device could be developed, it would eliminate the tedious measurement and analysis of vehicle deformation.

The consequences of not getting data are, first, sustaining a continuing societal 10SS of at least \$22 billion per year in automobile death, injury and damage without developing adequate tools to correct the problem; and second, imposition of \$7 billion to \$14 billion in consumer costs for meeting existing, proposed, and planned future motor vehicle safety standards whose benefits will continue to be uncertain.

Current NHTSA programs (multidisciplinary accident investigation, air cushion restraint system evaluation, fatal accident reporting, pedestrian-cyclist accident survey) should be continued. They are necessary to answer specific safety questions. . . . _

4. Further Considerations

If sophisticated tape crash recorders were used, there may be secondary benefits to driver training programs. For example driver errors may be more readily determined and the effectiveness of driver training may be better measured.

If crash recorders are installed, there is the possibility that their readings could be used in liability cases. This matter should be examined more fully in the legislative process. MAJORITY MC MDEAS GEORGE H. MAHON, TEX., CHAIMAN JAMIEL.WHITTYN, MISS, JOIN J. ROONEY, N.Y. RCOTTIT L. F. SIKFS, PLA. OTI O.: PASSMAN, LA. JOE L. FYNNS, TEHN, TO WARDP, HOLAND, MASS, WILLIAM H. NATCHER, NV. DATHELJ. FLOOD, PA. TOMSTFED, OKLA. GFONGE E. SHIPLEY, JLL JOIN M. SUCK, W. VA. JONN J. FLYNT, JR., GA. HEALSMICH, JWA. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GA. HEALSMICH, JWA. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GA. HEALSMICH, JWA. GURET N. GIAIMO, CONN, JOIN J. FLYNT, JR., GA. HEALSMICH, 10WA KOUGET N. GIAMO, CONN, JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GA. HEALSMICH, 10WA CUARDAC, CONN, JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GA. HEALSMICH, 10WA CUARDAC, CONN, JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GA. HEALSMICH, 10WA CUARDAC, CONN, JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GA. HEALSMICH, 10WA CUARDAC, CONN, JOHN J. MC FALL, CALIF, EDWARD J, PATTEN, NB. CLARENCE O. LONG, MO. CUAND R. OUEY, WIS, COWARD R. NOTANI, CALIF, LOUS STOKES, OHO J. EDWARD 17 OUSH, INO. K.GUIM MC KAY, UTAH 1 OMHEVILL, ALA. EDIFHGRELN, ORIG. HODER T O. TIENNAN, R.L DITLE, AUHLISON, MO,

Congress of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations Mashington, D.C. 20515

November 19, 1974

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Honorable Edward M. Kennedy Chairman Technology Assessment Board Washington, D. C. 20510

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Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of Congressman John J. McFall, Chairman of the Transportation Subcommitee, and Congressman Silvio O. Conte, the Subcommittee's Ranking Minority Member, I am transmitting the attached request for a technology assessment with regard to automobile crash recorders.

with kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

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November 19, 1974

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CAPITOL 4-3121 EXT. 52771 OR 225-2771

Honorable George H. Mahon Chairman Committee on Appropriations U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Conference Report to H.R. 15405 (Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1975) states that: "The conference agreement contains no funds for the crash recorder program. The Committee intends to request an evaluation of this program by the Office of Technology Assessment. "

The purpose of this program, as proposed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) , is to assemble detailed data on actual collisions so as to develop realistic automobile design standards. NHTSA proposed the installation of 100, 000 crash recorders in vehicles used in ordinary Total cost of the 5 year program including driving. installation of the recorders and monitoring and analysis of the data was estimated at \$14.5 million in 1973. An alternate approach has also been proposed by NHTSA. This entails the controlled crashing of unoccupied vehicles along with computer s emulations o f automobile crashes. The cost of this program has been estimated as approximately the same as the crash recorder program.

Although the committees of both Houses have heard extensive testimony on this program over the past three years, substantial question and differences still exist on the necessity for gathering additional information through the installation and monitoring of the requested crash recorders. Page 2 - Honorable George H. Mahon

Since this issue remains unresolved, the Conference Committee on H.R. 15405 decided to call upon the Office of Technology Assessment for assistance.

We therefore request that the Technology Assessment Board consider approving an assessment that would address the following issues:

- How much has NHTSA spent in each of the past three years to gather accident data? Is that data sufficient, or is further data on the characteristics of automobile collisions necessary for effective NHTSA standardssetting? If the existing data base is inadequate; in what ways is it inadequate?
- 2. An evaluation of the type of data being produced by existing crash recorders and an explanation of how this data is being used by NHTSA should be conducted.
- 3. If the data base is inadequated, how might an adequate data base be obtained and what are the consequences associated with obtaining the data in different ways (including the possibility of not obtaining the necessary data)? The cost effectiveness of the crash recorder and the crash impact approaches proposed by NHTSA should be examined.
- 4. Secondary consequences of implementing these or other program should be identified and evaluated. Examples of these secondary consequences include legal questions associated with the existence of actual physical data from an accident and the potential value (to driver training program) of a knowledge base concerning how drivers actually respond in accident situations. For each type of approach investigated, the implementation costs to the Federal Government, industry and consumers should be identified.

We appreciate your assistance in transmitting this request to the Chairman of the Technology Assessment Board.

Sincerely,

(signed)

(signed)

John J. McFall Chairman, Subcommittee on Transportation Appropriations Silvio O. Conte Ranking Minority Member Subcommittee on Transportation Appropriations