



Illinois Department of Transportation

Division of Traffic Safety
3215 Executive Park Drive / P.O. Box 19245 / Springfield, Illinois / 62794-9245

TECHNICAL REPORT

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Child Safety Seat Usage In Illinois

July 2007 Observational Survey Results

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Evaluation Unit

The Evaluation Unit within the Division of Traffic Safety in the Illinois Department of Transportation focuses on evaluation and monitoring of various highway safety projects and programs in Illinois. The Evaluation Unit conducts research and analyses that enhance the safety and efficiency of transportation by understanding the human factors that are important to transportation programs in Illinois. The main functions of the Unit include the following:

1. Develop an in-depth analysis of motor vehicle related fatalities and injuries in Illinois using several crash related databases (Crash data, FARS, Trauma Registry, Hospital data, and state and local police data).
2. Develop measurable long term and short term goals and objectives for the Highway Safety Program in Illinois using historical crash related databases.
3. Evaluate each highway safety project with enforcement components (e.g., Traffic Law Enforcement Program, Local Alcohol Program, IMaGE projects) using crash and citation data provided by local and state police departments.
4. Evaluate several highway safety programs (e.g., Occupant Protection and Alcohol). This involves evaluating the effects of public policy and intervention programs that promote safe driving.
5. Design and conduct annual observational safety belt and child safety seat surveys for Illinois. The safety belt survey is based on a multi-stage random selection of Interstate Highways, US/IL Highways, and several local and residential streets.
6. Provide results of research and evaluation as well as annual enforcement activities to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) as part of the Federal Requirements of State Highway Safety Program in Illinois.
7. Provide statistical consultation to other Sections at the Division of Traffic Safety and other Divisions at IDOT.
8. Publish results of all research and evaluation at the Division and place them as PDF files at IDOT's Website.

This report provides a descriptive analysis of child safety seat usage in Illinois. The survey was an observational survey conducted statewide during July 2007 at selected survey locations which included Day Care Centers, Health Care Centers, McDonald's restaurants, and Shopping Malls. This survey provided a statistically representative sample of child safety seat usage in the State of Illinois.

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Executive Summary

This report provides a descriptive analysis of child safety seat usage in Illinois. The survey was an observational survey conducted statewide during July 2007 at selected survey locations (Day Care Centers, Health Care Centers, McDonald's restaurants, and Shopping Malls). This survey provided a statistically representative sample of child safety seat usage in the State of Illinois. It should be noted that in 2007, we have revised the definition of an incorrect child restraint use. As a result of this change, the correct restraint usage rate declined significantly. Therefore comparing the current usage rate to the rates in previous years should be done with caution.

1. During July 2007, a total of 3,128 children were observed in 2,298 passenger cars, pickup trucks, and vans.
2. The total observed safety seat usage rate was 87.2 percent. When only including the observations where the safety seat was used properly, the usage rate drops to 53.6 percent.
3. The Collar Counties had the highest percentage of child restraint use at 93.4 percent; the Downstate Counties had a child restraint usage rate of more than 86 percent; while Cook County had the lowest child restraint usage rate at 84.1 percent. The three regions had approximately the same percentage of children who were properly restrained. Proper child restraint use ranged from 50.7 percent in the Downstate Counties to 60.5 percent in the Collar Counties.
4. Shopping Malls and Health Care Centers had the highest percentage of children who were restrained at 90.7 percent. Child safety seat use at day care centers was 86.6 percent, while child safety seat use was the lowest at McDonald's restaurants at 83.1 percent. Based on proper child safety seat use, shopping malls had the highest percentage of properly restrained children at 57.9 percent. For those children properly restrained at health care centers and McDonald's restaurants, the usage rates were 55.8 percent and 54.2 percent respectively. Day care centers had the lowest percentage of properly restrained children at 47.6 percent.
5. Vans had the highest percentage of children who were restrained and properly restrained at 88.6 percent and 60.0 percent respectively. Automobiles had more than 87 percent of children restrained. When excluding incorrect use, the child safety seat usage rate in automobiles was 51.2 percent. The child safety seat usage rate for pickup trucks was 79.4 percent. When excluding incorrect use, the child safety seat usage rate in pickup trucks was 56.6 percent.
6. Based on gender, when a female was driving, more than 87 percent of children were restrained, while only 51.8 percent of those children were properly restrained. On the other hand, when a male was driving, only 86.4 percent of children were restrained, while only 56.5 percent of those children were properly restrained.
7. When a driver was wearing their seat belt, more than 92 percent of children were restrained. When excluding incorrect use, only 68.1 percent of these children were properly restrained. On the other hand, unbelted drivers tend to have significantly lower child restraint usage rates than belted drivers. When a driver was not wearing their seat belt, only 68 percent of children were restrained. When excluding incorrect use, approximately 28 percent of these children were properly restrained.

Survey Design

Using a multi-stage random sampling technique, a total of 3,128 children were observed in 2,298 passenger cars and pickup trucks in Illinois in 2007. There were a total of 116 randomly selected survey locations: 39 Day Care Centers, 11 Health Care Centers, 31 McDonald's restaurants, and 35 Shopping Malls within 12 selected counties. The counties were grouped into three different regions which included Cook County, the Collar Counties (DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will), and the Downstate Counties (Champaign, Macon, Montgomery, Peoria, Rock Island, and St. Clair). The survey design had four characteristics:

1. The survey was conducted between 6:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. when the light was adequate for observation.
2. The survey was restricted to a total of 30 observations or an hour of observation per site.
3. The survey was conducted at the exit/entrance of selected locations.
4. The survey included the following common misuses of child safety seats:
 - seat faces wrong way,
 - harness loose or not used,
 - retainer clip below armpit level,
 - seat not secured,
 - belt across face, and
 - safety belt under arm.

For more information on the design of the survey refer to "Design of the Child Safety Seat Survey", Division of Traffic Safety, Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), June 1996.

Results of Child Safety Seat Survey in Illinois

In 2007, IDOT has revised the definition of an incorrect child restraint use. An incorrect child restraint use includes seat faces wrong way, harness loose or not used, retainer clip below armpit level, seat not secured, belt across face, and safety belt under arm. Therefore as result of this change, the correct restraint usage rate declined significantly. Therefore comparing the current usage rates to the rates in previous years should be done with caution.

Tables 1 through 7 provide descriptive information on the child safety seat usage rate and its correlates in Illinois in 2007.

Table 1 shows that the overall child restraint usage rate in Illinois is 87.2 percent. After excluding total number of observations in which the child restraint is used incorrectly, the usage rate is reduced to 53.6 percent. As was expected, child safety restraint usage rates are inversely proportional to the number of children in the car. It is likely to see usage rates decrease as the number of children in the vehicle increase. This trend can be seen in **Table 1**. The usage rate and correct usage rate for Child 1 are 88.6 percent and 54.2 percent respectively. On the other hand, these percentages are lower for Child 3 at 75.8 percent and 37.8 percent respectively.

Table 1: 2007 Child Safety Seat Usage Rate in Illinois

Seating Position	No Restraint	Incorrect Use	Correct Use	Total Observed	Usage Rate Total	Usage Rate (excludes incorrect use)
Child 1	259	795	1,249	2,303	88.6%	54.2%
Child 2	112	214	385	711	84.3%	54.2%
Child 3	24	38	37	99	75.8%	37.8%
Child 4	6	4	5	15	60.0%	33.3%
Total	401	1,051	1,676	3,128	87.2%	53.6%

Note: Common misuses of child safety seats include seat faces wrong way, harness loose or not used, retainer clip below armpit level, seat not secured, belt across face, and safety belt under arm.

Table 2 presents frequency and percentage distributions for selected demographics, including type of vehicle, driver's gender, driver's belt status, and total vehicles observed by site type. As expected, the largest percentage of vehicles observed were automobiles (68.8 percent); the second largest percentage of vehicles observed were vans (16.7 percent); and the lowest percentage of vehicles observed were pickup trucks (14.6 percent). Based on driver's gender,

sixty-two point 8 percent (62.8 percent) of the drivers observed were female, while only 37.2 percent of the observations were male. Based on driver's belt status, more than 79 percent of drivers were observed wearing their seat belts, while the remaining 21 percent were unbelted. Based on location type, the largest percentage of vehicles was observed at Shopping Mall (33.3 percent). More than 30 percent of the vehicles were observed at Day Care centers and more than 29 percent were observed at McDonald's restaurants. The smallest percentage of vehicles was observed at Health Care Centers (7 percent).

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Selected Demographics for the 2007 Child Safety Seat Survey

Type of Vehicle		
Type of Vehicle	Frequency	Percentage
Automobile	1,580	68.8%
Truck	335	14.6%
Van	383	16.7%
TOTAL	2,298	100.0%
Driver's Gender		
Driver's Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	1,446	62.8%
Male	855	37.2%
TOTAL	2,301	100.0%
Driver's Belt Status		
Driver's Belt Status	Frequency	Percentage
Belted	1,826	79.4%
Not Belted	473	20.6%
TOTAL	2,299	100.0%
Total Vehicles Observed by Location Type		
Location Type	Frequency	Percentage
Daycare	702	30.5%
Health Center	160	7.0%
McDonald's	675	29.3%
Shopping Mall	767	33.3%
TOTAL	2,304	100.0%
TOTAL	2,304	100.0%

*Note: The Totals are different for each demographic due to missing values. Due to rounding error, percentages may not equal 100 percent.

**Table 3: Analysis of the 2007 Child Safety Seat Survey
Child Restraint Status by Region**

Child Restraint Status	Region						Totals	
	Collar Counties**		Cook County		Downstate Counties***			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Properly Restrained	516	60.5%	845	51.1%	315	50.7%	1,676	53.6%
Incorrectly Restrained	280	32.9%	546	33.0%	225	36.2%	1,051	33.6%
Total Restrained*	796	93.4%	1,391	84.1%	540	86.9%	2,727	87.2%
Not Restrained	57	6.7%	263	15.9%	81	13.0%	401	12.8%
<i>Column Totals</i>	853	100.0%	1,654	100.0%	621	100.0%	3,128	100.0%

* The row 'Total Restrained' is the sum of the cases from the rows 'Properly Restrained' and 'Incorrectly Restrained'

** The Collar Counties are comprised of DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, & Will

*** The Downstate Counties are comprised of Champaign, Macon, Montgomery, Peoria, Rock Island, & St. Clair

Table 3 shows frequency and percentage distributions of child restraint use by selected regions of Illinois (Collar Counties, Cook County, and Downstate Counties). The Collar Counties had the highest percentage of child restraint use at 93.4 percent; the Downstate Counties had a child restraint usage rate of more than 86 percent; while Cook County had the lowest child restraint usage rate at 84.1 percent. The three regions had approximately the same percentage of children who were properly restrained. Proper child restraint use ranged from 50.7 percent in the Downstate Counties to 60.5 percent in the Collar Counties.

**Table 4: Analysis of the 2007 Child Safety Seat Survey
Child Restraint Status by Location Type**

Child Restraint Status	Location Type								Totals	
	Day Care Center		Health Care Center		McDonald's		Shopping Mall			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Properly Restrained	445	47.6%	120	55.8%	517	54.2%	594	57.9%	1,676	53.6%
Incorrectly Restrained	364	39.0%	75	34.9%	276	28.9%	336	32.8%	1,051	33.6%
Total Restrained*	809	86.6%	195	90.7%	793	83.1%	930	90.7%	2,727	87.2%
Not Restrained	125	13.4%	20	9.3%	161	16.9%	95	9.3%	401	12.8%
<i>Column Totals</i>	934	100.0%	215	100.0%	954	100.0%	848	100.0%	3,128	100.0%

* The row 'Total Restrained' is the sum of the cases from the rows 'Properly Restrained' and 'Incorrectly Restrained'

Table 4 provides information on child restraint usage rates by location type. The location types included Day Care Centers, Health Care Centers, McDonald's restaurants, and Shopping Malls.

Shopping Malls and Health Care Centers had the highest percentage of children who were restrained at 90.7 percent. Child safety seat use at day care centers was 86.6 percent. Child safety seat use was the lowest at McDonald's restaurants at 83.1 percent. Based on proper child safety seat use, shopping malls had the highest percentage of properly restrained children at 57.9 percent. For those children properly restrained at health care centers and McDonald's restaurants, the usage rates were 55.8 percent and 54.2 percent respectively. Day care centers had the lowest percentage of properly restrained children at 47.6 percent.

Table 5 shows child restraint use by vehicle type, including automobiles, pickup trucks, and vans. Vans had the highest percentage of children who were restrained and properly restrained at 88.6 percent and 60.0 percent respectively. Automobiles had more than 87 percent of children restrained. When excluding incorrect use, the child safety seat usage rate in automobiles was 51.2 percent. The child safety seat usage rate for pickup trucks was 79.4 percent. When excluding incorrect use, the child safety seat usage rate in pickup trucks was 56.6 percent.

**Table 5: Analysis of the 2007 Child Safety Seat Survey
Child Restraint Status by Vehicle Type**

Child Restraint Status	Vehicle Type						Totals**	
	Automobile		Truck		Van		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Properly Restrained	1,064	51.2%	254	56.6%	354	60.0%	1,672	53.6%
Incorrectly Restrained	748	36.0%	133	29.6%	169	28.6%	1,050	33.7%
Total Restrained*	1,812	87.2%	387	79.4%	523	88.6%	2,722	87.3%
Not Restrained	268	12.9%	62	13.8%	67	11.4%	397	12.7%
Column Totals	2,080	100.0%	449	100.0%	590	100.0%	3,119	100.0%

* The row 'Total Restrained' is the sum of the cases from the rows 'Properly Restrained' and 'Incorrectly Restrained'

** The total does not equal 3,128 cases due to missing data.

Table 6 shows that female drivers tended to have higher restraint usage rates. When a female was driving, more than 87 percent of children were restrained, while only 51.8 percent of those children were properly restrained. On the other hand, when a male was driving, only 86.4 percent of children were restrained, while only 56.5 percent of those children were properly restrained.

**Table 6: Analysis of the 2007 Child Safety Seat Survey
Child Restraint Status by Driver's Gender**

Child Restraint Status	Driver's Gender				Totals**	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Properly Restrained	647	56.5%	1,023	51.8%	1,670	53.5%
Incorrectly Restrained	343	29.9%	707	35.8%	1,050	33.6%
Total Restrained*	990	86.4%	1,730	87.6%	2,720	87.1%
Not Restrained	156	13.6%	245	12.4%	401	12.8%
<i>Column Totals</i>	1,146	100.0%	1,975	100.0%	3,121	100.0%

* The row 'Total Restrained' is the sum of the cases from the rows 'Properly Restrained' and 'Incorrectly Restrained'

** The total does not equal 3,128 cases due to missing data.

Table 7 shows frequency and percentage distributions of child restraint use by driver's belt status. As indicated earlier (see **Table 2**), more than 79 percent of all drivers observed with children in their vehicles were wearing their seat belts (1,826 belted drivers divided by 2,299 total observations multiplied by 100 percent). Belted drivers have significantly higher child safety seat usage rates and proper child safety seat usage rates than unbelted drivers. When a driver was wearing their seat belt, more than 92 percent of children were restrained. When excluding incorrect use, only 68.1 percent of these children were properly restrained. On the other hand, unbelted drivers tend to have significantly lower child restraint usage rates than belted drivers. When a driver was not wearing their seat belt, only 68 percent of children were restrained. When excluding incorrect use, approximately 28 percent of these children were properly restrained.

**Table 7: Analysis of the 2007 Child Safety Seat Survey
Child Restraint Status by Driver's Belt Status**

Child Restraint Status	Driver's Belt Status				Totals**	
	Driver Belted		Driver Unbelted		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Properly Restrained	1,478	60.1%	188	28.5%	1,666	53.4%
Incorrectly Restrained	790	32.1%	261	39.6%	1,051	33.7%
Total Restrained*	2,268	92.2%	449	68.1%	2,409	87.1%
Not Restrained	191	7.8%	210	31.9%	401	12.9%
<i>Column Totals</i>	2,459	100.0%	635	100.0%	3,118	100.0%

* The row 'Total Restrained' is the sum of the cases from the rows 'Properly Restrained' and 'Incorrectly Restrained'

** The total does not equal 3,128 cases due to missing data.

Historical Trends of Child Safety Seat Use

As indicated earlier due to the change in the definition of the incorrect restraint use, comparing the current usage rates to the rates in previous years should be done with caution. In the following analyses, the years used to compare the changes in child safety seat use are from the 2006 and 2007 surveys. The following tables provide data and information on the child restraint use over six survey periods when the IDOT conducted statewide child safety seat surveys.

Table 8 provides information about total child restraint usage rates and proper usage rate for 1997, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007. From 2006 to 2007, the total usage rate of restrained children increased by 1.8 percentage points (from 85.4 percent in 2006 to 87.2 percent in 2007). The correct usage rate of restrained children decreased by 0.3 percentage point from 53.9 percent in 2006 to 53.6 percent in 2007.

Table 9 shows comparative analyses of child safety seat usage rates for 1997, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The data was analyzed by selected demographics including region, location, vehicle type, driver's gender, and driver's belt status. The information in **Table 9** is displayed in graphic presentations of child safety seat usage rates by selected demographics in **Figures 1 through 5**. The percent change in **Table 9** is calculated by subtracting the 2006 usage rates from the 2007 usage rates.

Figure 1 shows the correct usage rate of restrained children by the selected regions in Illinois. From 2006 to 2007, Cook County and the Downstate Counties had slight increases in child safety seat use of 0.2 and 0.1 percentage points respectively. On the other hand from 2006 to 2007, the child safety seat use in the Collar Counties decreased by 2.1 percentage points.

Figure 2 shows the proper child safety seat usage rate by location type in Illinois. From 2006 to 2007, the correct usage rate of restrained children increased at Health Care Centers and McDonald's restaurants, while it has decreased at Day Care Centers and Shopping Malls. The correct usage rate of restrained children at Health Care Centers increased from 45.2 percent in 2006 to 55.8 percent in 2007 (an increase of 10.6 percentage points). At McDonald's restaurants, the correct usage rate of restrained children increased from 50.8 percent in 2006 to 54.2 percent in 2007 (an increase of 3.4 percentage points). On the other hand, at Day Care Centers the correct usage rate of restrained children decreased from 53.0 percent in 2006 to 47.6 percent in 2007 (a decrease of 5.4 percentage points). The correct usage rate of

restrained children at Shopping Malls decreased from 60.1 percent in 2006 to 58.0 percent in 2007 (a decrease of 2.1 percentage points).

Figure 3 shows the correct usage rate of restrained children by vehicle type in Illinois. From 2006 to 2007, the correct usage rate increased in pickup trucks, but decreased in vans and automobiles. In pickup trucks, the correct usage rate of restrained children increased from 42.2 percent in 2006 to 56.6 percent in 2007 (an increase of 14.4 percentage points). On the other hand, in automobiles it decreased from 52.5 percent in 2006 to 51.2 percent in 2007 and in vans it decreased from 63.8 percent in 2006 to 60.0 percent in 2007.

Figure 4 shows the correct usage rate of restrained children by driver's gender in Illinois. From 2006 to 2007, the correct usage rate of restrained children for male drivers increased by 4.9 percentage points. On the other hand, it decreased by 3.4 percentage points for female drivers.

Figure 5 shows the correct usage rate of restrained children by the driver's belt status across selected years in Illinois. As was expected, the usage rates of child seats were significantly higher for belted drivers than for unbelted drivers. Although the usage rates for belted drivers was higher than those for unbelted drivers, the correct usage rate for belted drivers decreased from 62.2 percent in 2006 to 60.1 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the correct usage rate of restrained children for unbelted drivers increased by 2.7 percentage points from 25.8 percent in 2006 to 28.5 percent in 2007.

TABLE 8
Child Safety Seat Usage in Illinois
(Comparison of 1997, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, & 2007)

Child Number	Total Usage Rate of Restrained Children							Correct Usage Rate of Restrained Children (excludes Incorrect Use)						
	Total Use (1997)	Total Use (2001)	Total Use (2003)	Total Use (2005)	Total Use (2006)	Total Use (2007)	Percent Change* (2006-2007)	Proper Use (1997)	Proper Use (2001)	Proper Use (2003)	Proper Use (2005)	Proper Use (2006)	Proper Use (2007)	Percent Change* (2006-2007)
Statewide	66.8%	78.0%	83.0%	87.7%	85.4%	87.2%	1.8%	52.2%	54.8%	60.0%	60.0%	53.9%	53.6%	-0.3%
Child #														
Child 1	69.0%	81.0%	85.3%	89.4%	87.4%	88.8%	1.4%	53.5%	57.3%	61.8%	61.7%	55.3%	54.2%	-1.1%
Child 2	59.6%	74.5%	80.0%	85.3%	79.7%	84.2%	4.5%	48.6%	51.6%	58.3%	57.3%	51.7%	54.1%	2.4%
Child 3	35.6%	51.1%	64.9%	75.0%	76.5%	75.8%	-0.7%	24.4%	30.4%	42.5%	50.0%	38.3%	37.4%	-0.9%
Child 4	20.0%	27.3%	50.0%	60.0%	72.7%	60.0%	-12.7%	20.0%	22.7%	40.0%	46.7%	36.4%	33.3%	-3.1%

* Percent Change is calculated by subtracting the 2006 usage rates from the 2007 usage rates. This was done due to a change in the definition of what constitutes incorrect child safety seat use.

1997 to 2005: Incorrect Use = seat faces wrong way, harness not used, seat not secured, and belt across face

2006 & 2007: Common misuses of child safety seats include seat faces wrong way, harness loose or not used, retainer clip below armpit level, seat not secured, belt across face, and safety belt under arm.

Table 9
Child Safety Seat Usage in Illinois
by Selected Characteristics

(excludes incorrect use)

Comparison of 1997, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, & 2007

	Correct Usage Rate of Restrained Children (excludes Incorrect Use)						
	Usage Rate 1997	Usage Rate 2001	Usage Rate 2003	Usage Rate 2005	Usage Rate 2006	Usage Rate 2007	Percent Change*
	Statewide	52.2%	54.8%	60.0%	60.1%	54.0%	53.6%
Region							
Cook County	52.3%	59.4%	59.8%	59.1%	50.9%	51.1%	0.2%
Collar Counties	48.3%	46.4%	57.7%	62.6%	62.6%	60.5%	-2.1%
Downstate Counties	58.0%	51.6%	63.7%	59.3%	50.6%	50.7%	0.1%
Location							
Day Care Center	57.3%	62.5%	67.1%	66.2%	53.0%	47.6%	-5.4%
Health Center	50.2%	45.8%	48.3%	50.7%	45.2%	55.8%	10.6%
McDonald's	44.7%	46.4%	53.6%	57.6%	50.8%	54.2%	3.4%
Shopping Mall	52.6%	56.5%	61.1%	59.0%	60.1%	58.0%	-2.1%
Vehicle Type							
Automobile	51.2%	53.9%	57.6%	59.1%	52.5%	51.2%	-1.3%
Truck	45.5%	52.7%	52.1%	59.3%	42.2%	56.6%	14.4%
Van	58.2%	58.5%	67.7%	75.1%	63.8%	60.0%	-3.8%
Gender							
Male	47.2%	51.7%	59.8%	58.6%	51.6%	56.5%	4.9%
Female	55.1%	56.5%	60.1%	61.1%	55.2%	51.8%	-3.4%
Driver's Belt Status							
Belted	71.0%	68.2%	71.8%	71.2%	62.2%	60.1%	-2.1%
Unbelted	28.2%	28.7%	32.9%	25.7%	25.8%	28.5%	2.7%

* Percent Change is calculated by subtracting the 2006 usage rates from the 2007 usage rates.

1997 to 2005: Incorrect Use = seat faces wrong way, harness not used, seat not secured, and belt across face

2006 & 2007: Common misuses of child safety seats include seat faces wrong way, harness loose or not used, retainer clip below armpit level, seat not secured, belt across face, and safety belt under arm.

Figure 1: Proper Child Safety Seat Usage Rates by Region in Illinois Across Selected Years

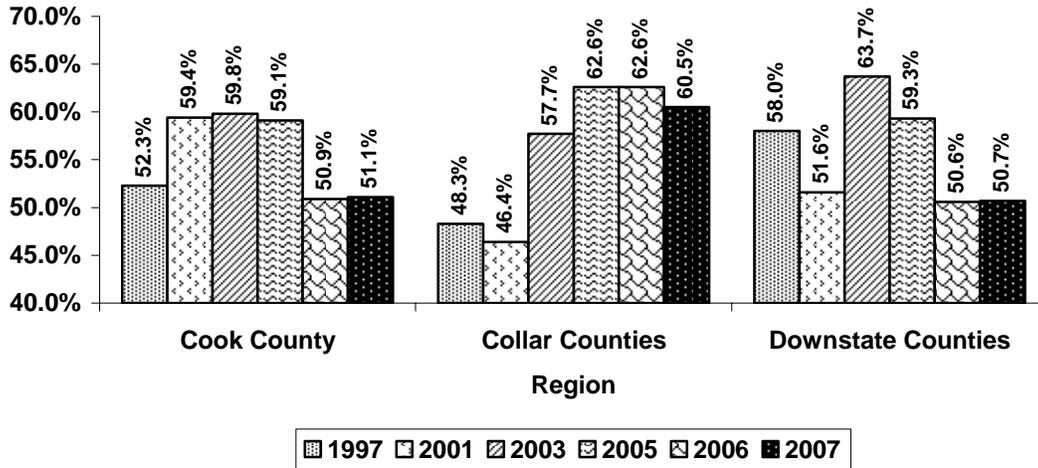


Figure 2: Proper Child Safety Seat Usage Rates by Location Type in Illinois Across Selected Years

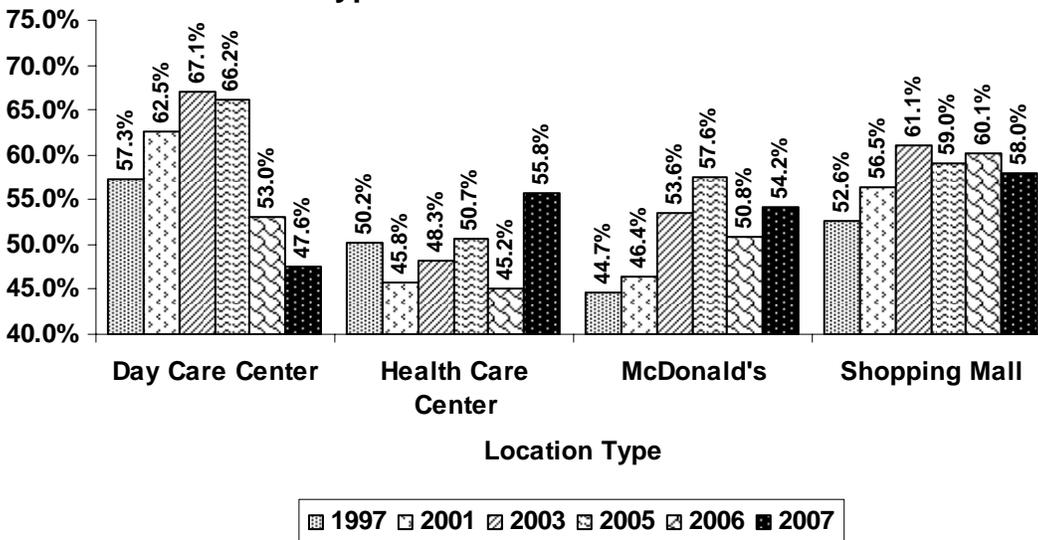


Figure 3: Proper Child Safety Seat Usage Rates by Vehicle Type in Illinois Across Selected Years

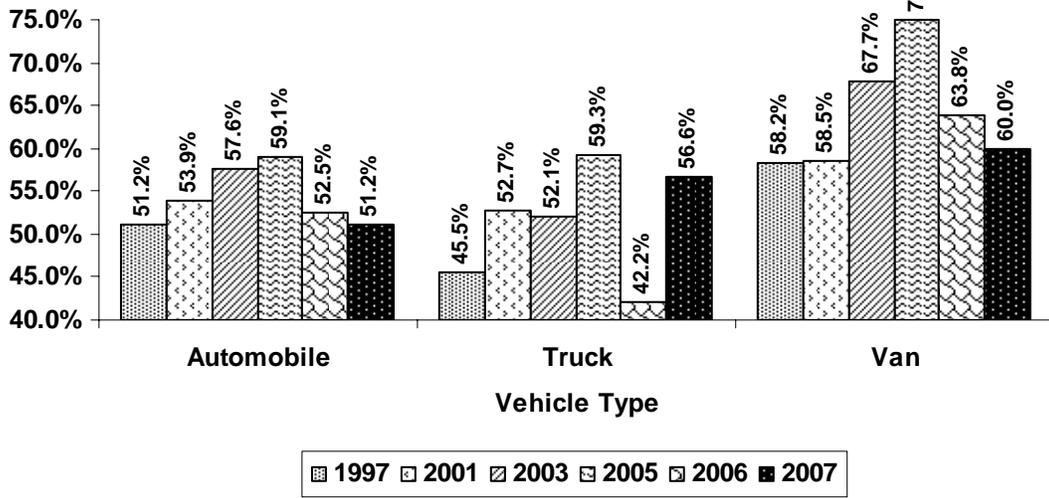


Figure 4: Child Safety Seat Usage Rates by Driver's Gender in Illinois Across Selected Years

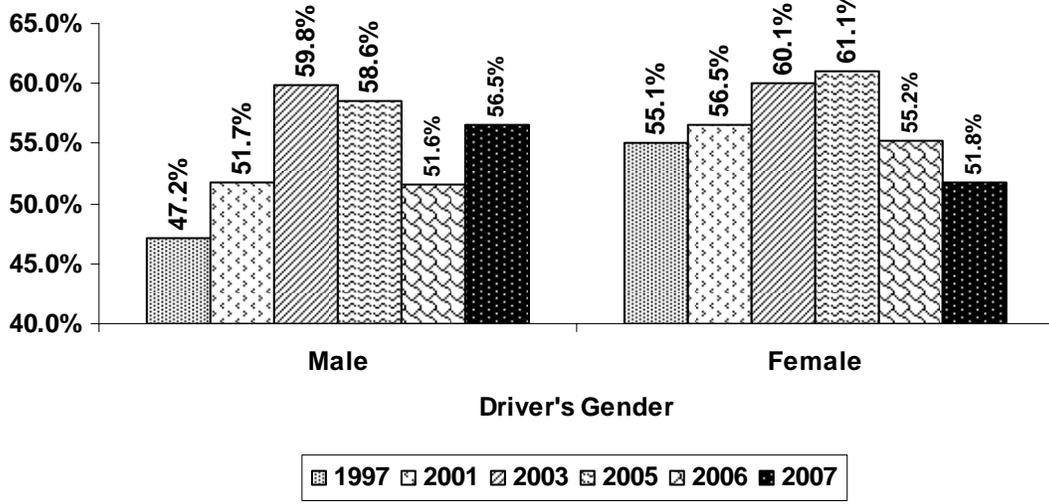


Figure 5: Child Safety Seat Usage Rates by Driver's Belt Status in Illinois Across Selected Years

