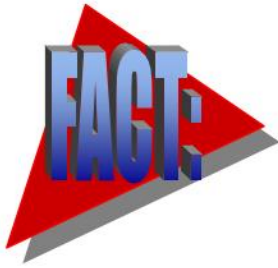


# 1998/1999 Crash Outcome Facts



If all drivers in Tennessee would have worn their seatbelts, the state could have saved more than 17M in 1998 and 18M in 1999.



Percentage of Type of Injury by Safety Belt Usage 1998 and 1999				
	1998		1999	
	Restrained	Non Restrained	Restrained	Non Restrained
No Injury	27%	11%	32%	13%
Pain But No Visible Injury	38%	29%	36%	28%
Bruising, Abrasion	28%	40%	26%	38%
Bleeding Wound, Distorted Member	6%	19%	6%	18%
Fatality	0%	2%	0%	2%

When not wearing seatbelts, the following 1998 to 1999 hospital charge changes occurred:



In 1998, men cost 58 cents on every dollar spent on hospital charges resulting from crashes, and women cost 42 cents on every dollar. In 1999, men cost 59 cents on every dollar spent on hospital charges resulting from crashes, and women cost 41 cents on every dollar.



Men	Total	↑	15%
	Average	↑	18%
Women	Total	↓	1%
	Average	↑	17%
White Men	Total	↑	21%
	Average	↑	16%
Black Men	Total	↓	13%
	Average	↑	24%
White Women	Total	↑	19%
	Average	↑	16%
Black Women	Total	↓	20%
	Average	↑	20%

Men drivers are half as likely to wear their seatbelts as women.



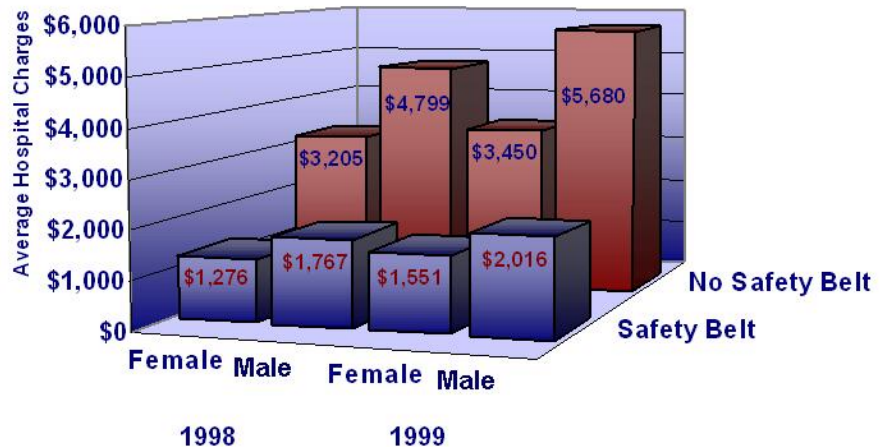
On average, hospital charges per driver increase an incredible 157% by not wearing seatbelts.



For 1999, the state of Tennessee lost \$1.8M more than they lost in 1998 from male drivers not wearing seatbelts. This loss increased by 15%. This shows that from year to year, there can be a major change in the amount saved based on the number of crashes and drivers and rise in hospital charges in that year rather than just seatbelt usage. For both sexes, the two year total potential savings combined would have been more than \$35 million.



Tennessee Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System  
Average Hospital Charges Based on Safety Belt Usage by Gender  
1998 and 1999



In Tennessee, seatbelt usage was 84% among female drivers in crashes both in 1998 and 1999. In contrast, men drivers involved in crashes used seatbelts 71% of the time both years. This is a significant difference in usage. As well, there was no improvement of usage in either sex.



For additional CODES data, contact the Tennessee Department of Health, Health Statistics Director, Marguerite Lewis, (615) 741-1954 or the CODES Analyst, Jennie Matson at (615) 532-8653