Comments on GTR9-6-15 (JP Research review ofJASIC & BASt Flex-PLI Injury Reduction Estimate)

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Comments on GTR9-6-15

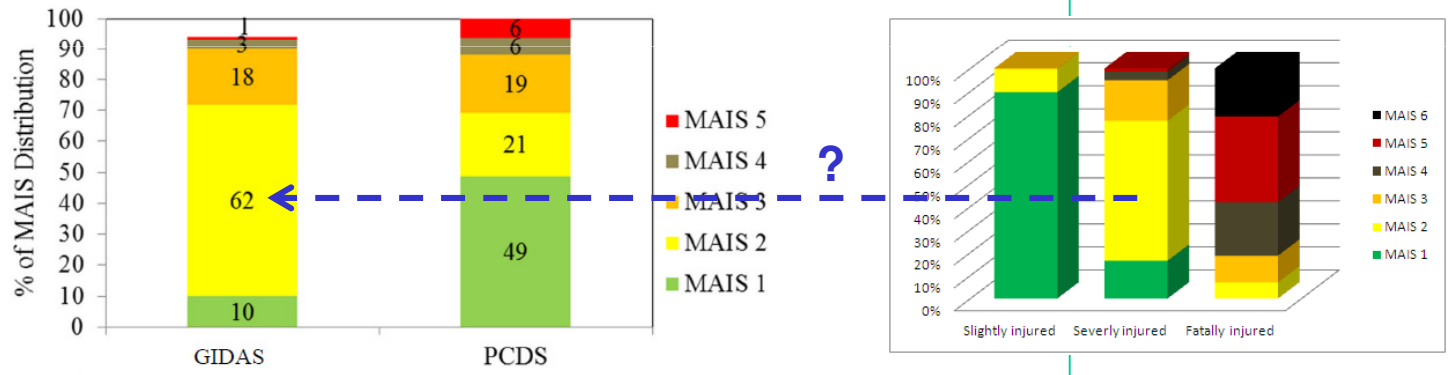
GTR9-6-15:

BASt Approach for Estimating Lower Extremity Injury Reduction

BASt tried to estimate the potential pedestrian injury reduction by taking the Pedestrian injury pattern in GIDAS database and shifting the risk curves by one AIS level.

- This would not be valid for the US case because there are significant differences in the distribution of Injuries.
- The study assumes a relationship between the MAIS level in GIDAS and injury classification by police reports, this is not the case in the US.

Figure 3. MAIS Injury Distribution for all Pedestrians



Source: GTR9-5-19, slide 5

GIDAS figures from GTR9-5-19 misunderstood.
Diagram seems to only depict GIDAS data for severely injured pedestrians.

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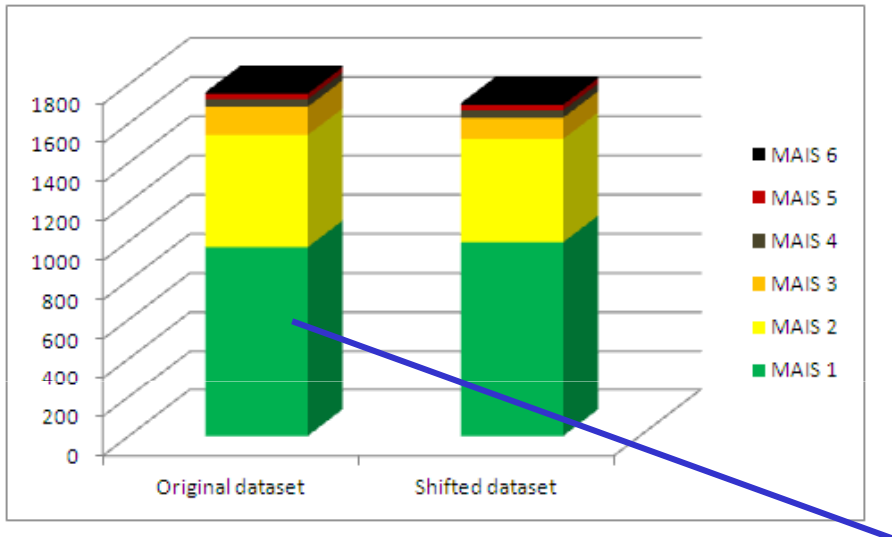
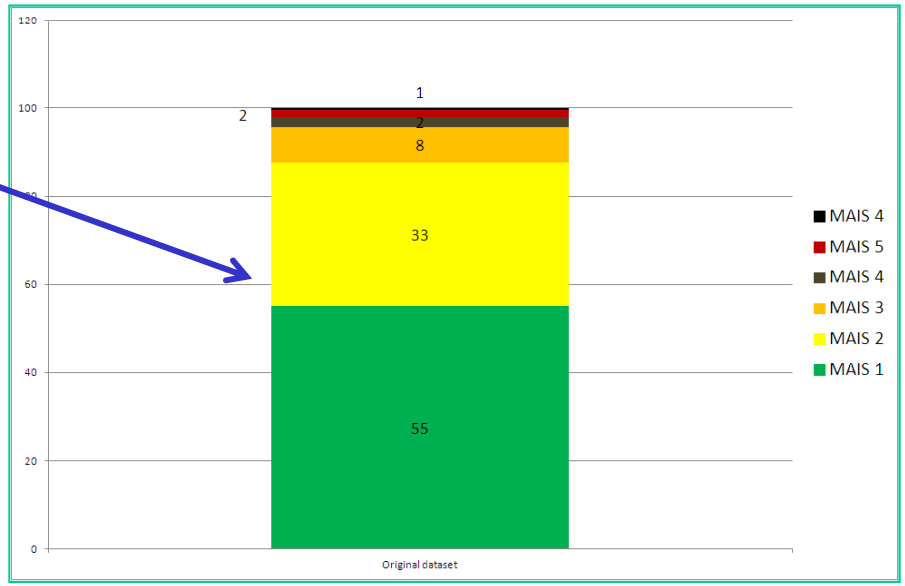
GTR9-5-19:
MAIS injury distribution of all complete pedestrian casualties
(1760 causalties original vs. 1704 casualties shifted [some AIS1 shifted to AIS0]):





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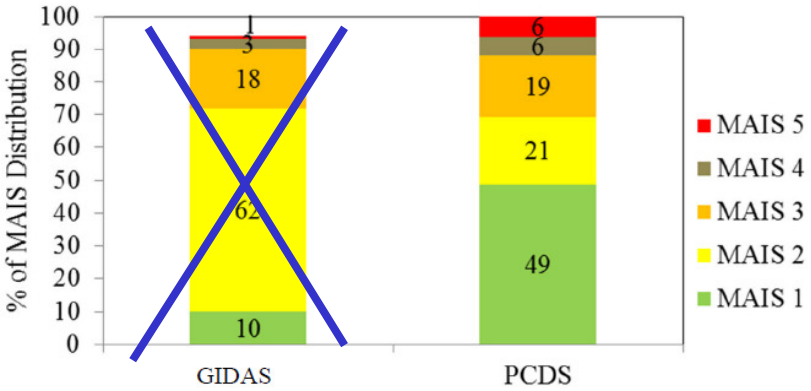
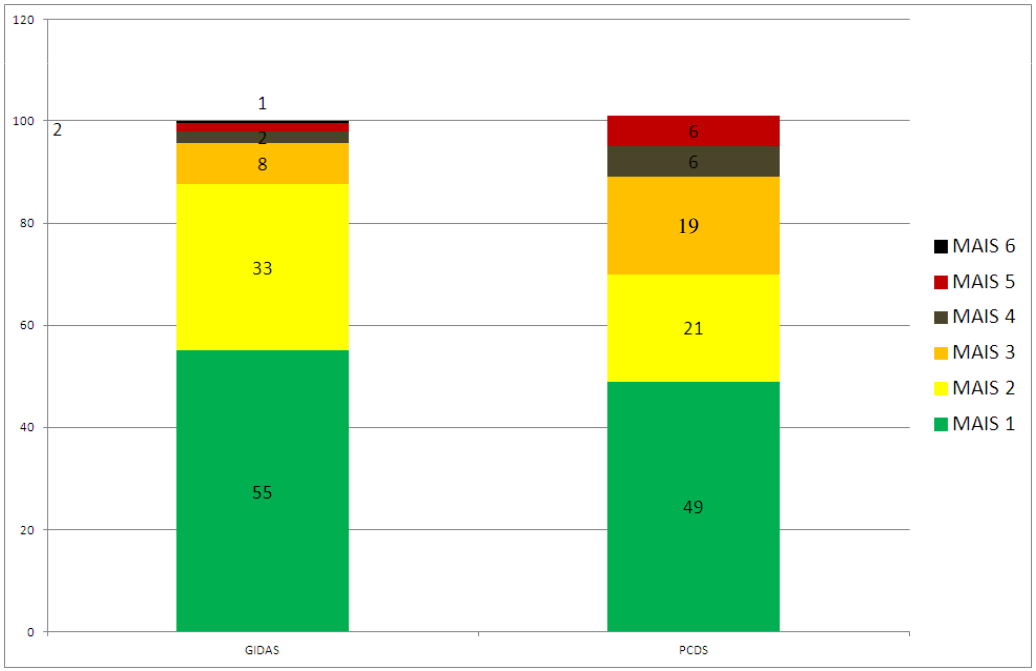


Source: GTR9-5-19, slide 5

GIDAS and PCDS figures w.r.t. injury distribution look much more alike as supposed in GTR9-6-15.

The remaining differences could be explained by vehicles on german roads already complying with european type approval legislation.



Thank you !