Identify the proportional data listed for car-seats and different types of seat belt.

Unrestrained 29.3% N=21.163
In car seat 18.2% N=6.835
Wearing lap and shoulder belt 19.4% N=5.045
Wearing lap only belt 16.7% N=4.619

Around minute 12:00, the speaker shows a graph of raw data of the "reduction of fatalities due to car seats, lap- and-shoulder seat belts, and lap-only seat-belts." Explain how these numbers are 0.1, 0.11, and 0.12, approximately. Where do these numbers come from on the previous slide?

That is the number of percentage of children who survive in the crash.

The number come from the death percentage of unrestrained – each category of different protection.

At the end of the talk, the speaker is asked a question about injuries rather than fatalities. How does he argue that seat belts are just as effective as car seats for children above the age of 2? What statistic does he quote for the New Jersey data sample?

He said there is another data about new jersey crash that between two different protections there is no significant difference.

10 % difference between two safety protection.