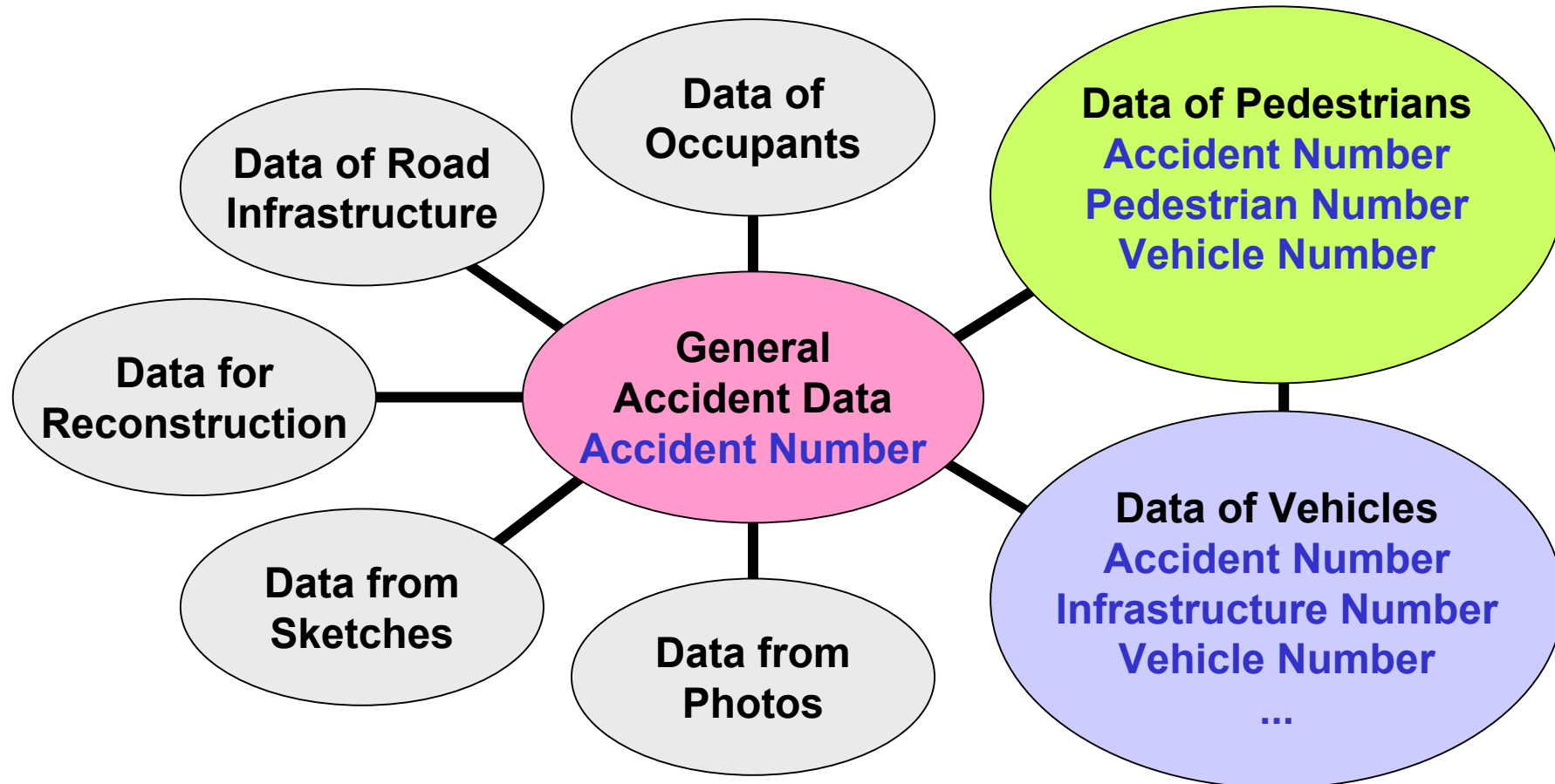


- **EACS was created by ACEA in 1996 to 2001 in 3 phases**
- **EACS was co-ordinated by CEESAR***
- **EACS was a European Research Programme**
- **EACS's aim is to acquire a broader knowledge of road accident causes**
- **Thus to avoid accidents in future**

*) Centre Européen d'Etudes de Sécurité et d'Analyses des Risques

EACS data base consists in principle of the several combined forms consisting of identification numbers and coded parameters



Pedestrian data:

311 involved pedestrians

290 accidents

Parameters (among others)

AIS of body regions

sex, age, height, weight

profession, sickness, disease of organs

alcohol, drugs

origin, destination and frequency of the trip

Body regions compared with IHRA:

EACS

head
face
neck
thorax
abdomen
spine
arm
leg

IHRA

head
face
neck
chest
abdomen
pelvis
arm
leg overall
femur, knee, lower leg, foot

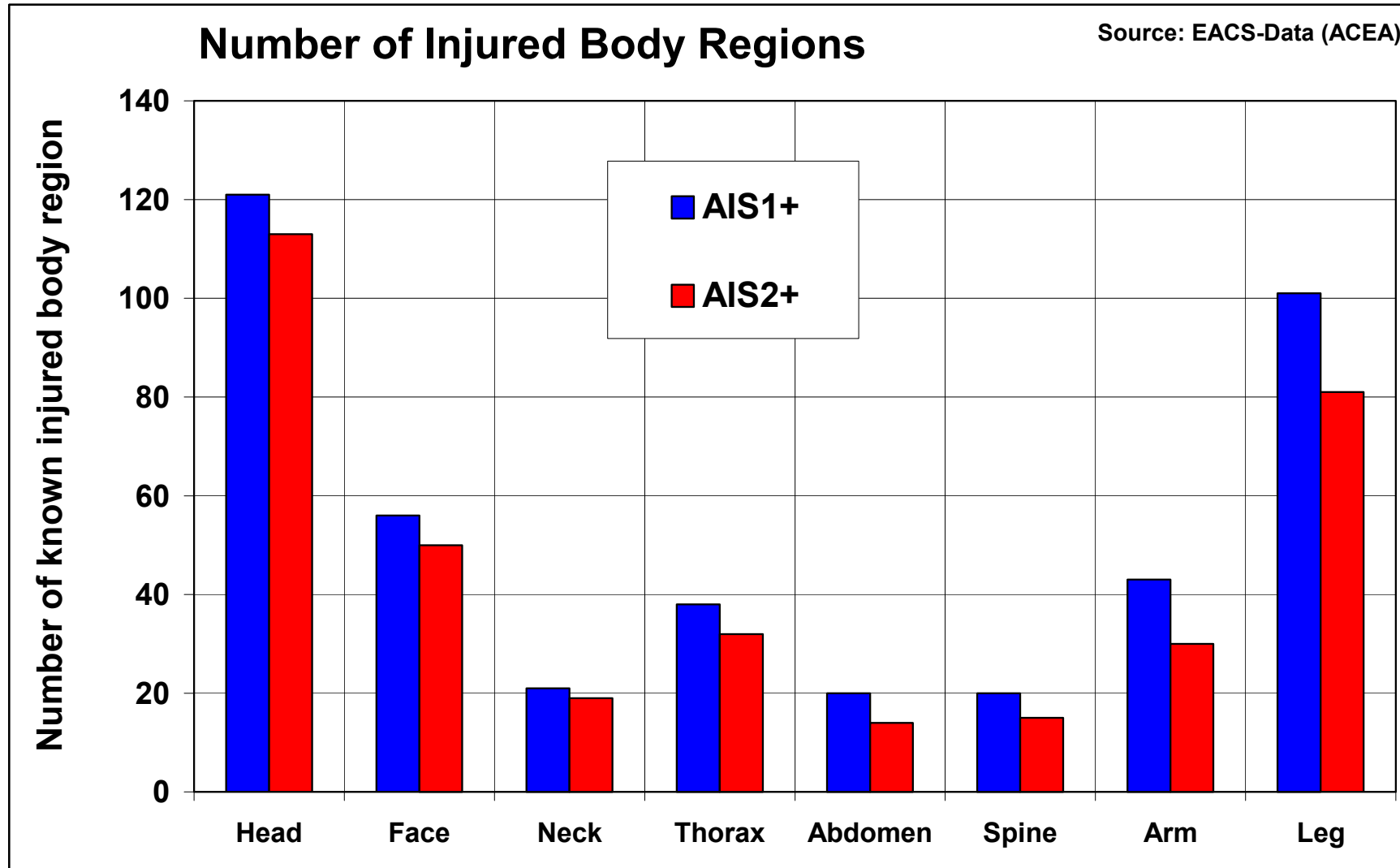
Vehicle data:

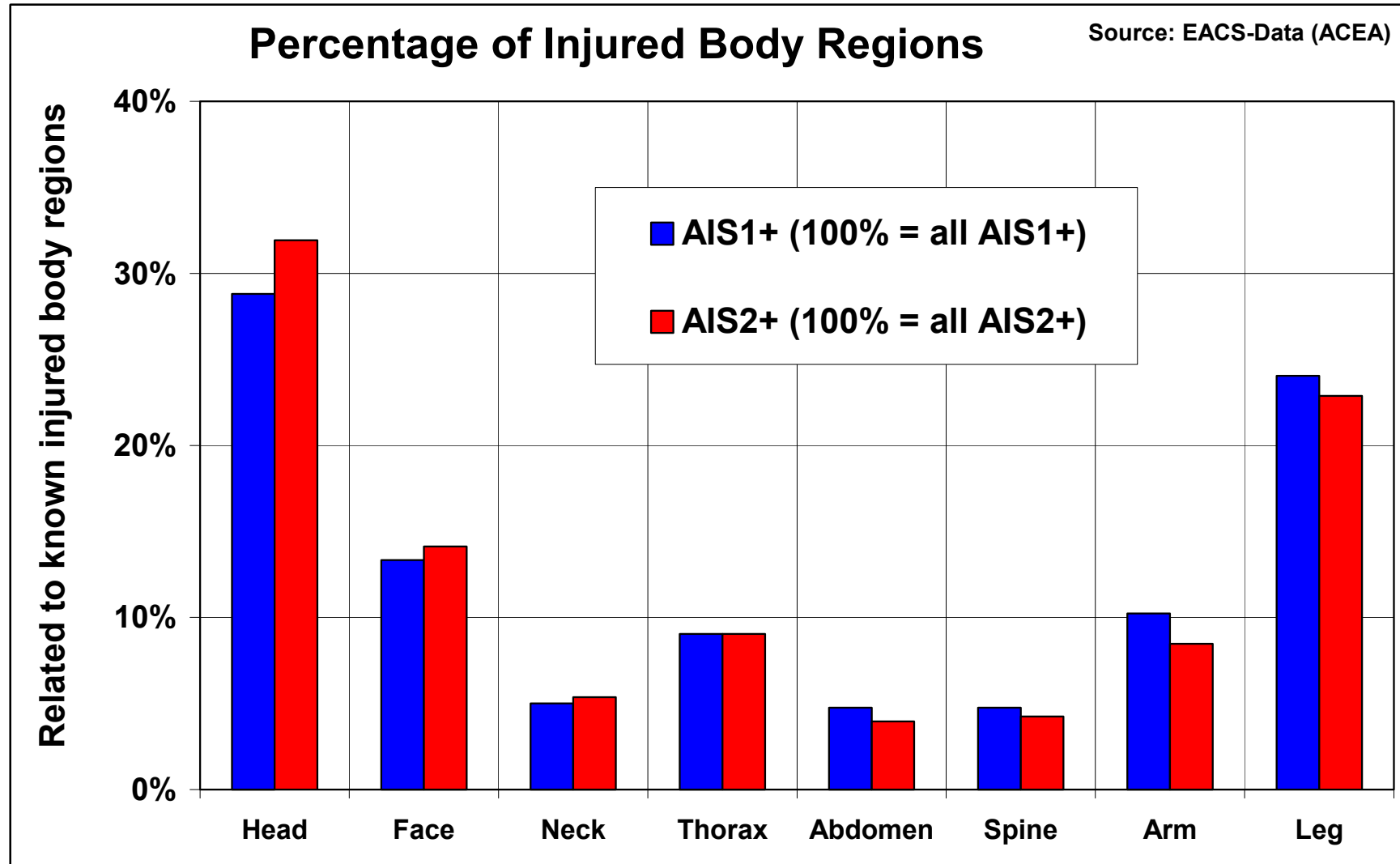
3366 vehicles (involved in all accidents)

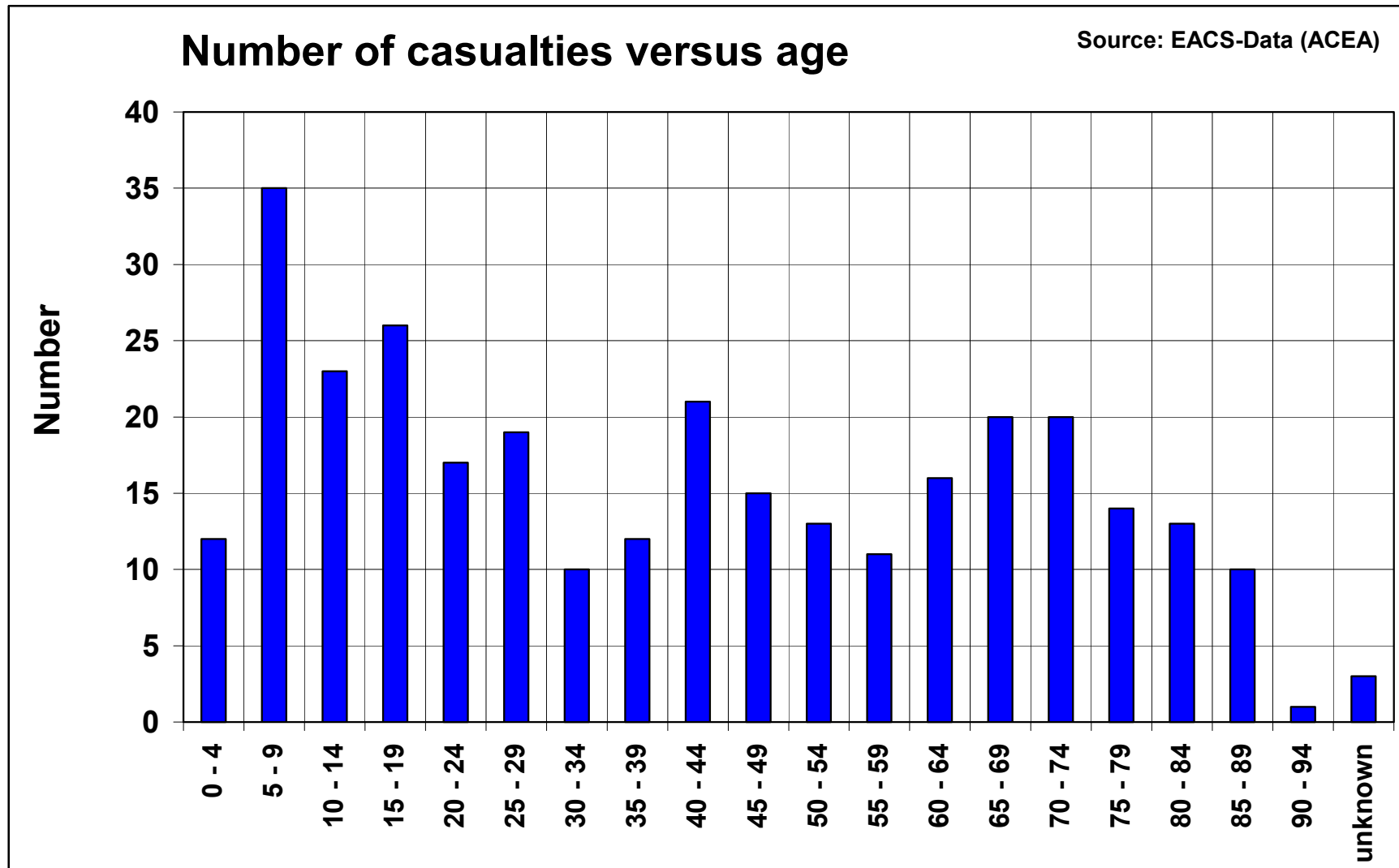
Parameters (among others)

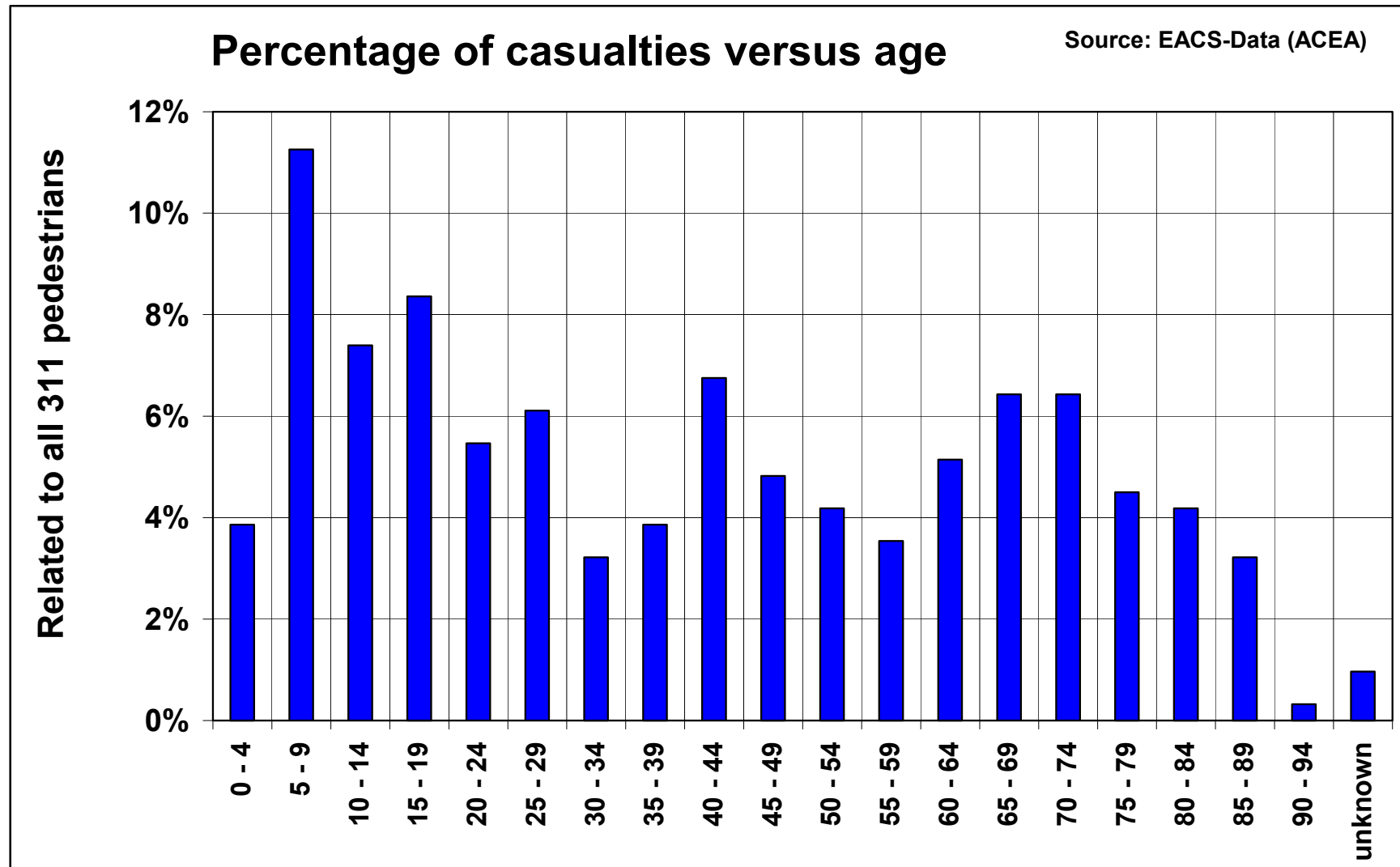
**kind of vehicle, manufacturer, model type
technical design: length, weight, tire type ...
brake system, horse power ...
location of deformations: frontal, side, rear
front thirds, frame, glass and above
frame to glass or hood**

**Injury causing vehicle parts are not directly addressed
to the body regions: [detailed evaluation needed](#)**









Summary of the graphs:

About 46% of all AIS2+ injuries relate to head (& face)

About 23% of all AIS2+ injuries relate to leg

This confirms the preliminary conclusion of the informal group on pedestrian protection and is in line with IHRA data

The distribution of casualties versus age is similar to the IHRA data (see IHRA Report 2001)