The resistance of soft body armour to ballistic blunt trauma is currently evaluated by different test methods specified by the NIJ and HOSDB. The relationship of these methods and the newly proposed Blunt Trauma Torso Rig (BTTR) to human injury mechanisms is not well-understood. A recent study employing real-world injury data aims to answer this question. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Centre for Applied Science and Technology (CAST) and the Combating Terrorism Technical Support Office (CTTSO) have sponsored programs that are working with real-life cases involving protected officers who have survived ballistic trauma and correlating the results to data obtained with NIJ, CAST and BTTR test methods. The work has been conducted by Biokinetics and Wayne State University in conjunction with the International Association of Chiefs of Police/DuPont™ Kevlar® Survivors' Club®. Further details can be found in the 2012 paper...