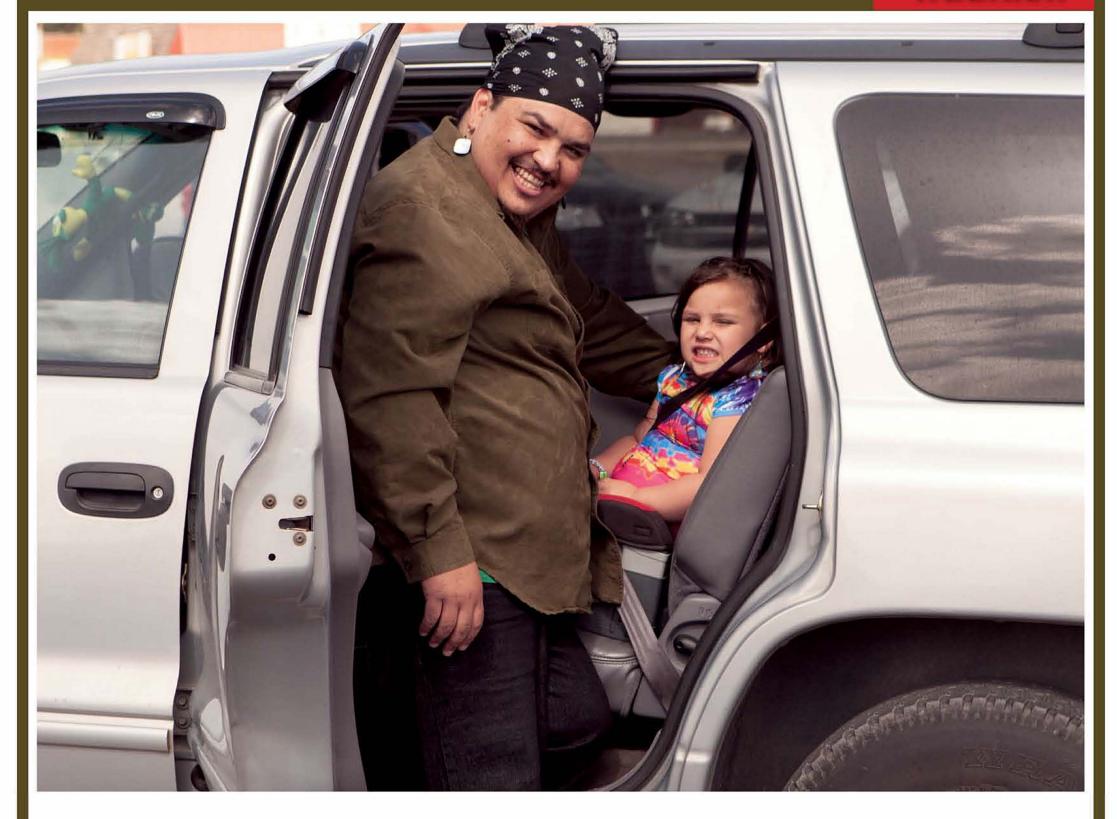
Native Children Always Ride Safe



Your child's safety should be first priority. Use child safety seat even on short trips.

Always protect your child no matter how far the distance. Consistently using child safety seats on all trips will help keep your child safe. Child safety seats reduce the risk of death in passenger cars by 71% for infants, and by 54% for toddlers ages 1 to 4 years.1

In addition, according to researchers at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, for children 4 to 7 years, booster seats reduce injury risk by 59% compared

- 1. Department of Transportation (US), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Traffic Safety Facts 2008: Children. Washington (DC): NHTSA; 2009. [cited 2010 August 2].
- 2. Committee on Injury, Violence, and Poison Prevention. Child passenger safety. Pediatrics. 2011;127(4):788-93.
- 3. Pediatrics volume 127, Number 4, April 2011

Use the following the guidelines from the American Academy of Pediatrics. $^{f 3}$

- they are age 2, or until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacturer of the their CSS. (The old policy from 2002 cited age 12 months and 20 pounds as a minimum for when to turn a seat around.)
- All children 2 years or older, or those younger than 2 years who have outgrown the rear-facing weight or height limit for their CSS, should use a Forward-Facing CSS with a harness for as long as possible, up to the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacture of the their CSS...
- All children whose weight or height is above the forward-facing limit for their CSS should use a belt-positioning booster seat until the vehicle lap-and-shoulder seat belt fits properly, typically when they have reached 4 feet 9 inches tall and are between 8 and 12 years old.
- All children younger than 13 years should be restrained in the rear seats of a vehicle for optimal protections



