

# CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY WEEK 2024

## Love Me, Buckle Me...Every Trip, Every Time, Every Vehicle

Keeping children safe while traveling is a top priority for parents and caregivers, and most believe that they know how to properly install and use their child's car seat. Sadly, motor vehicle crashes are still a leading cause of death for children and national data indicates that 46% of car seats are misused. One of the most common mistakes parents and caregivers make is moving a child to the next car seat before the child is ready and has outgrown their current car seat. Children are best protected during vehicle travel when they are secured in a correctly installed car seat that is appropriate for their age and size.

### CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY WEEK and Seat Check Saturday, September 15-21, 2024

**Child Passenger Safety Week (CPS Week)** focuses attention on the need to secure children as safely as possible. The Pennsylvania 2024 theme, **"Love Me, Buckle Me... Every Trip, Every Time, Every Vehicle"** highlights the importance of choosing an appropriate car seat for every child and using it correctly every time. The car seat check events scheduled throughout the week provide hands-on guidance to caregivers on the correct selection, installation and use of an appropriate car seat, booster seat, or seat belt based on the child's age, weight, height, and developmental needs.



The Pennsylvania Traffic Injury Prevention Project (PA TIPP) and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) are providing this planner to assist you in coordinating community safety events. Child Passenger Safety Week provides the opportunity to educate parents on correct car seat, booster seat, and seat belt choices to keep the entire family safe, because the consequences of a crash can be devastating. Please contact us if we can support your efforts during Child Passenger Safety Week.

PA TIPP compiles a list of Pennsylvania car seat check events and activities that are scheduled during Child Passenger Safety Week and Seat Check Saturday.

- Send us your event information for the statewide list by completing the form at [www.surveymonkey.com/r/CPSWeekEvent2024](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CPSWeekEvent2024).
- A link to the survey is available at [www.pakidstravelsafe.org](http://www.pakidstravelsafe.org) on the "2024 CPS Week" page.
- Events are shared with PennDOT and posted on the PA TIPP website.

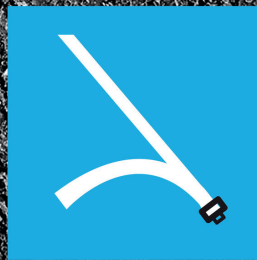


Thank you for your dedication to protecting the children and families in your community. We look forward to working with you.

PA Traffic Injury Prevention Project Staff  
 Angela Osterhuber, Project Director  
 Teresa Rychlak, Assistant Project Director  
 & Southeast Regional Coordinator  
 Nicole McCalla, Project Assistant



Cathy Connors, Northeast Regional Coordinator  
 Kelly Whitaker, Central Regional Coordinator  
 Kristen Urso, Northwest Regional Coordinator  
 Mary Lakari, Northwest Regional Coordinator



## LOVE ME, BUCKLE ME...EVERY TRIP, EVERY TIME, EVERY VEHICLE CPS WEEK MEDIA CONNECTION

Car seats are designed to keep children safe, and a correctly installed car seat could save the child's life. Install and use car seats correctly, every trip, every time, every vehicle. If you have questions, a Child Passenger Safety Technician can help!

### Pennsylvania Traffic Injury Prevention Project - PA TIPP

#### Looking for child passenger safety information and resources?

TIPP provides educational materials, training programs and serves as a resource throughout Pennsylvania.



**Did You Know:** There are many options to get your child's car seat checked by a Child Passenger Safety Technician.

Visit [www.pakidstravelsafe.org](http://www.pakidstravelsafe.org) to search for a car seat check event or to locate a car seat fitting station.

### NHTSA Traffic Safety Marketing

A great resource for statistics, a CPS photo library, sample press releases, public service announcements and social media graphics and ideas.



### Pennsylvania Department of Transportation - PennDOT



Check in with PennDOT to get the latest crash facts, new campaigns, and strategic plans. The website includes information on the importance of wearing a seat belt, keeping children safe, driver safety tips, vehicle maintenance, and law enforcement initiatives.

### National Child Passenger Safety Board Resource Page



Find social media posts to share, educational materials, CPS position statements and more. The CPS Board also provides a link to CPS CEU and community education videos at <https://carseateducation.org/>.



Nearly half of all car seats are installed incorrectly. Find a car seat check event to make sure your child is in the right car seat, booster seat, or seat belt for their age and size.



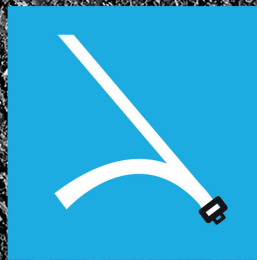
[www.facebook.com/pakidstravelsafe.org](http://www.facebook.com/pakidstravelsafe.org)

1-800-CAR-BELT

[www.pakidstravelsafe.org](http://www.pakidstravelsafe.org)

1-484-446-3008





## KNOW THE FACTS: KEY STATISTICS ON CPS

### Child Safety Seat Key Statistics from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

- In passenger cars, car seats reduce the risk of fatal injury by 71% for infants and by 54% for toddlers. For infants and toddlers in light trucks, the corresponding reductions were 58% and 59%, respectively.
- Booster seats reduce the risk of nonfatal injuries by 45% among children ages 4 to 8 years old, when compared to a seat belt alone.
- Most parents are confident that they have correctly installed their child's car seat, but in many cases (46%), the seat has not been installed correctly.
- An average of 3 children were killed and an estimated 429 children were injured every day in traffic crashes in 2022.

**According to NHTSA, in 2022, 39%\* of child passenger vehicle occupants killed while riding in a passenger vehicle were unrestrained. Of these unrestrained children:**

- 27% were less than 1 year of age.
- 26% were 1 to 3 years of age.
- 34% were 4 to 7 years of age.
- 43% were 8 to 12 years of age.
- 58% were 13 to 14 years of age.

### Restraint use among young children often depends upon the driver's seat belt use.

Restraint use of child passengers killed in passenger vehicles in 2022, based on known restraint use:

- 73% of the children were restrained when the driver was buckled.
- 68% of the children were restrained when the driver was not buckled.

\*Percent based on known child restraint use.  
NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts: Children 2022 Data, June 2024

### Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics

**In Pennsylvania, from 2019 to 2023, 82% of the children younger than age 4 who were involved in crashes and restrained in a car seat sustained no injury.**

Pennsylvania seat belt usage rate was nearly 88% in 2023. National Statistics show that for every one percent increase in seat belt usage, eight to twelve lives can be saved.

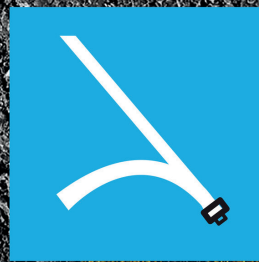
2023 Pennsylvania Crash Facts and Statistics



### Child Passenger Safety Resources

- There are approximately 2,024 certified child passenger safety technicians in Pennsylvania who teach parents and caregivers how to properly use their child's car seat.
- There are 212 car seat fitting stations across the state that provide an opportunity for families to have their car seats evaluated to make sure they accommodate the child's size and fit securely in the vehicle.
- Visit [www.pakidstravelsafe.org](http://www.pakidstravelsafe.org) or call 1-800-CAR-BELT for a listing of car seat check events, child passenger safety resources, and safety information.





## SEAT BELTS AND PREGNANCY

**If pregnant, should you wear a seat belt?**

**YES—Doctors recommend it.** Buckling up through all stages of pregnancy is the single most effective action you can take to protect yourself and your unborn child in a crash.

### Here are some tips for wearing a seat belt while pregnant:

**Lap belt:** Position the lap belt snugly below your belly, across your thighs, and over your pelvis, but not your bump. It should be low and touch your hip bones. Avoid wearing the lap belt above or across your belly.

**Shoulder belt:** Position the shoulder belt snugly between your breasts and off to the side of your belly. It should cross the center of your shoulder and chest, but not cut across your neck. If it does, you can try repositioning your seat or the belt. Don't put the shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back.

**Tightness:** Wear the seat belt as tightly as possible so your body's frame can absorb the forces of a sudden impact.

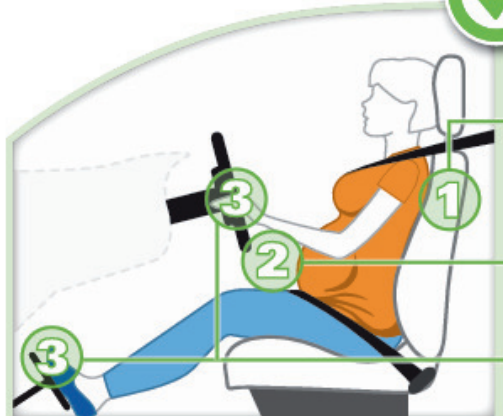
**Position:** Sit as far back from the steering wheel as possible so it does not touch your abdomen.

**Air Bags:** If you're riding in the front seat, do not turn off the air bags. In fact, doctors recommend that pregnant women wear seat belts and leave air bags on because they work together to provide the best protection.

**Should a pregnant mom adjust the seat?**



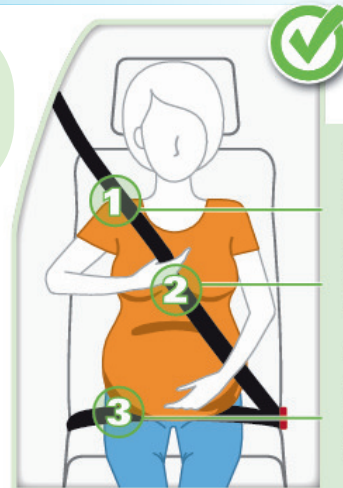
**YES**



**ADJUST SEAT**  
comfortable, upright position

keep as much distance as possible between your belly and the steering wheel\*

comfortably reach the steering wheel and pedals\*\*



**RIGHT**

**SHOULDER BELT**  
away from your neck (but not off your shoulder)

across your chest (between your breasts) be sure to remove any slack from your seat belt

**LAP BELT**  
secured below your belly so that it fits snugly across your hips and pelvic bone



**WRONG**

**SHOULDER BELT NEVER**  
place under your arm or behind your back

**LAP BELT NEVER**  
place over or on top of your belly

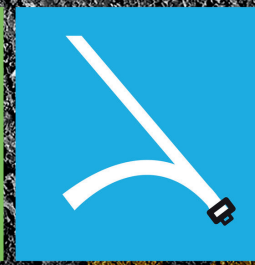


To minimize the gap between your shoulder and the seat belt, avoid reclining your seat more than necessary.



Avoid letting your belly touch the steering wheel.





## PA CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY LAWS



All children from birth up to age 4 must be secured in an approved child passenger restraint system anywhere in the vehicle.

Children younger than age two must be secured in a rear-facing car seat, until the child outgrows the maximum weight and height limits designated by the car seat manufacturer.



All children age 4 up to age 8 must be secured in a seat belt system and appropriate child booster seat anywhere in the vehicle.

### Primary Law

All drivers transporting children are required to properly restrain children.

Violators may be stopped as a primary offense for non-compliance of the Child Passenger Protection Law for children from birth to age 8. Violators will be fined \$75.00, plus Court Costs (adjusted annually); \$45.00 Surcharge; \$20.00 EMS Fund and \$22.00 Administrative Costs.

The fine shall be dismissed if the person prior to or at their hearing displays evidence of acquisition of a child passenger restraint system/booster. Evidence shall include a receipt mailed to the appropriate court officer, which evidences purchase, rental, transferal from another child seat owner (by notarized letter) or bailment from a bona fide child seat loaner program.

An approved child passenger safety restraint system is labeled indicating that the child restraint conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

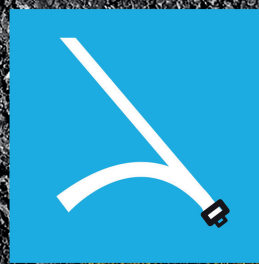
All children age 8 up to age 18 must be secured in a seat belt system anywhere in the vehicle.

### Primary Law

All drivers transporting children 8 years of age but under 18 years of age are responsible to securely restrain those children in a properly adjusted seat belt system.

Violators may be stopped as a primary offense for non-compliance and shall be fined \$10.00, plus \$45.00 Surcharge; \$20.00 EMS Fund and \$22.00 Administrative Costs.





## TIPS FOR CHOOSING AND USING A CAR SEAT, BELT-POSITIONING BOOSTER SEAT, AND SEAT BELT

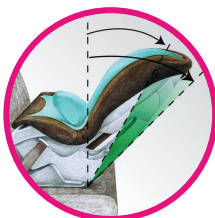
The Best Car Seat Fits the Child, Fits the Vehicle, and is Used Correctly Every Time

### Selection: Choose the Right Car Seat

- Pennsylvania law requires children younger than two years of age to always ride in a rear-facing car seat.
- The car seat should be appropriate for the child's age, weight, height, and developmental needs.
  - Examine the car seat to confirm it is in good condition, has not been recalled, and has not reached the expiration date. Secondhand car seats are not recommended.
- Confirm the car seat can be correctly secured in the vehicle.
- Read the car seat instructions and/or label to make sure the car seat is appropriate for the child's age, weight and height.
  - **Rear-Facing:** The child's head is at least one-inch below the top of the car seat shell.
  - **Forward-Facing:** The child's ears are not above the top of the car seat shell.
  - **Belt-Positioning Booster Seat:** Positions the lap belt low and snug across the child's hips/upper thighs and the shoulder belt is across the center of the chest and shoulder.
  - **Seat Belt:** The child is:
    - Tall enough to sit on the vehicle seat with their back in contact with the vehicle seat, without slouching.
    - Able to bend their knees over the front edge of the vehicle seat and their feet are flat on the floor.
    - Able to position the seat belt correctly across their body.



### Direction: Face the Car Seat the Right Way



**Rear-Facing:** Keep the child in a rear-facing car seat until age 2 or until they reach the maximum weight or height allowed by the car seat manufacturer's instructions. When the child outgrows the rear-facing car seat, secure the child in a forward-facing car seat.

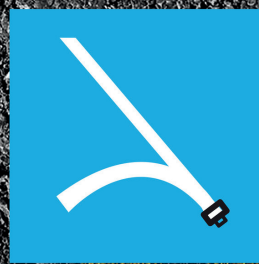
- Always recline the rear-facing car seat following the car seat instructions.



**Forward-Facing:** Check the car seat instructions to determine the correct forward-facing car seat angle.

- Car seats may need to be placed in the upright position or may allow for the car seat to be in a semi-upright position when forward-facing.





## TIPS FOR CHOOSING AND USING A CAR SEAT, BELT-POSITIONING BOOSTER SEAT, AND SEAT BELT

The Best Car Seat Fits the Child, Fits the Vehicle, and is Used Correctly Every Time

### Location: Choose an Appropriate Location in the Vehicle

- Never place a rear-facing car seat in the front passenger seat when there is an active frontal air bag.
- Secure all children younger than 13 years of age in the back seat of vehicles for the best protection.
- Choose a seating location that allows for the correct installation of the car seat.
  - Determine whether the seat belt or lower anchor connectors will be used to secure the car seat.
- Select a seating location with a tether anchor for forward-facing car seats.



### Harness Adjustment and Fit: Adjust the Harness to Fit the Child

- Place the child with their back and bottom against the car seat back.
- Adjust the harness straps following the car seat instructions.
- Secure the child with a snug harness.
  - A snug harness does not permit excess webbing to be pinched at the shoulders once the harness is buckled and correctly tightened.
- Position the harness retainer clip at armpit level.



### Installation: Secure the Car Seat to the Vehicle Seat

- Read and follow the car seat manufacturer's instructions.
- Place the car seat on the vehicle seat, adjusting the recline angle as required.
- Thread and tighten the seat belt or lower anchor connectors through the correct belt path.
- Confirm the car seat does NOT move side-to-side or front-to-back more than 1-inch when tested at the belt path.
- For forward-facing car seats, attach and secure the tether when using the seat belt or lower anchors, whenever possible.



Scan for helpful installation videos from NHTSA







## HARNESSING TIPS FOR CHILDREN IN A CAR SEAT WITH A HARNESS

A car seat harness keeps a child secured in the car seat in the event of a crash.



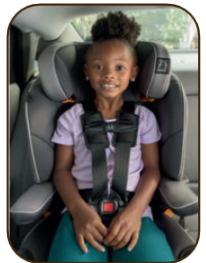
### Harness Fit

Secure infants and toddlers in a rear-facing car seat until they reach the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacturer of the car seat.

- The child's head should be at least one-inch below the top of the car seat shell.

When children outgrow the rear-facing car seat, secure them in a forward-facing car seat with harness for as long as possible up to the highest weight or height allowed by the manufacturer of the car seat.

- The mid-point of the back of the child's head or the top of the ears should not be above the shell of the car seat.



### Harness Placement

**Rear-Facing:** The harness straps are threaded through the slots that are **at or below** the child's shoulders.

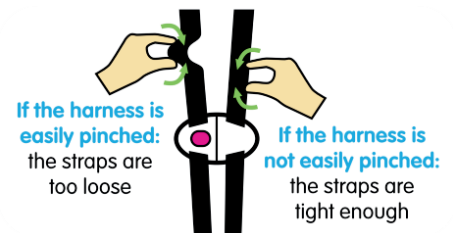
**Forward-Facing:** Harness straps are threaded through the slots that are **at or above** the child's shoulders.



### Harness Tightness

The harness is snug and extra webbing cannot be pinched between the thumb and forefinger.

- A snug harness does not permit excess webbing to be pinched at the shoulders once the harness is buckled and correctly tightened.



### Chest Clip Placement

The chest clip holds the harness shoulder straps together over the child's chest. Position the chest clip at armpit level.

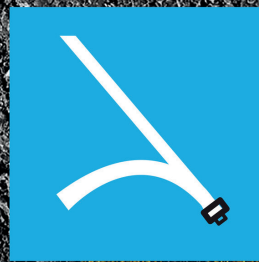
### Buckle Position

Buckle webbing is threaded through the buckle slot that is closest to child's body.

- The child should not be sitting on the buckle webbing strap.







## BELT-POSITIONING BOOSTER SEAT TIPS FOR CHILDREN

Booster Seats lower the risk of injury for children age 4 to 8 years by 45% compared to children using the seat belt alone.

### Child Fit



Pennsylvania law requires children to sit in a belt-positioning booster seat until 8 years of age.

- A booster seat raises the child so the vehicle's lap and shoulder belt fits correctly.
- Select a belt-positioning booster seat only when the child has outgrown a forward-facing car seat with a harness.
- Read the booster seat instructions and/or label for the weight and height ranges and guidance on correct use.



### Seating Location

Choose an appropriate location in the vehicle:

- The vehicle seat must face forward and be equipped with a lap and shoulder belt.
- Secure all children younger than 13 years of age in the back seat of vehicles for best protection.



### Head Restraint Position

- Position the height of the booster seat or vehicle seat head restraint to provide support for the child's head.
- The child's head should not be above the top of the booster seat back or the vehicle seat or vehicle head restraint.



### Lap and Shoulder Belt Placement

- Confirm the lap and shoulder belts are laying flat against the child's body.
- Position the **shoulder belt across the center of the chest and shoulder.**
  - Use the shoulder belt guide on the booster seat for correct placement of the shoulder belt.
- Position the **lap belt low and across the child's hips.**
  - Follow the car seat manufacturer's instructions for correct belt routing.

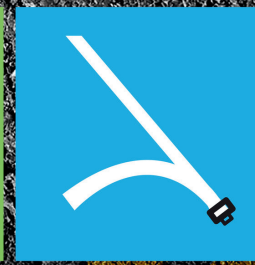


### Installation Tips

- Read the vehicle owner's manual for information on adjusting the lap and shoulder seat belt and vehicle head restraint.
- Always use a lap and shoulder belt to secure a child seated in a booster seat.
- Some booster seats have lower anchors to position and keep the booster seat in place.
  - Lower anchor weight limits do not apply to booster seats.
- Route the lap and shoulder belt through the correct belt path and buckle.



Scan for helpful installation videos from NHTSA



## SEAT BELT TIPS FOR CHILDREN

The lap and shoulder seat belt reduces the risk of injury by 45% - 60% in passenger cars and light trucks.

### Child Fit

Pennsylvania law requires children to remain in a booster seat until 8 years of age.

- When children outgrow the belt-positioning booster seat, secure them in a properly fitted lap and shoulder belt.
- The child should be able to:
  - Sit with their back against the vehicle seat without slouching.
  - Bend their knees over the front edge of the vehicle seat with their feet flat on the floor.



### Seating Location



- Secure all children younger than 13 years of age in the back seat of vehicles for best protection.
  - If a child is secured in the front seat, move the vehicle seat back as far as possible.

### Head Restraint Position

- Position the height of the vehicle seat head restraint to provide support for the child's head.
  - If the head restraint is adjustable, change the height to a position behind the child's head.
  - Confirm the child's ears are not above the back of the vehicle seat or head restraint.



### Lap and Shoulder Belt Placement

- **The lap and shoulder belt should always be used for optimal protection.**
- A lap and shoulder belt fits properly when:
  - The lap belt lays low and snug across the hips, touching the upper thighs.
  - The shoulder belt fits across the center of the chest and shoulder.
  - The child can stay comfortably seated with the lap and shoulder belt correctly positioned for the entire trip.

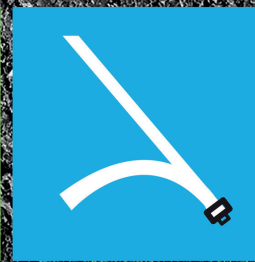


### Installation Tips

- Read the vehicle owner's manual for information on adjusting the lap and shoulder seat belt and vehicle head restraint.
- Use a correctly positioned lap and shoulder belt to secure a child in the back seat of the vehicle.







## LOVE ME, BUCKLE ME... EVERY TRIP, EVERY TIME, EVERY VEHICLE

Parents want to do everything possible to make sure their child is safe when traveling in the car. Correctly securing children in an age-appropriate car seat, booster seat, or seat belt is the most important action to prevent injury in a crash. Encourage caregivers to use a car seat that meets safety standards, is in good working order, and has not exceeded the car seat manufacturer's recommended life span.

### Register Car Seats to Receive Recall and Safety Notifications

A recall is issued when a car seat manufacturer or the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) determines a car seat creates a safety risk or fails to meet minimum safety standards. By registering a car seat, the manufacturer can contact you and guide you through the recall process. Register car seats in one of three ways.



**By Mail** with the registration card that came with the car seat.

- The car seat registration card includes the:
  - Model Number, and
  - Manufacture Date
- No postage is required to mail the card.

Tear off and mail this part

Consumer: Just fill in your name and address.

Your First Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your Last Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your street address (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your street address (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

**CHILD RESTRAINT REGISTRATION CARD**

MODEL NAME: KIDFIT MCODE: 10840 T-01  
 MODEL NO: 05 079014 570 070 Made in China  
 SERIAL NO: 19 12 12 0543 Alabama USA, INC.  
 MANUFACTURED IN: DEC 2019 Lancaster, PA 17601  
 DO NOT USE AFTER: DEC 2027 chiccousa.com  
 Patent info: chiccoshop.com/patents/patents.html

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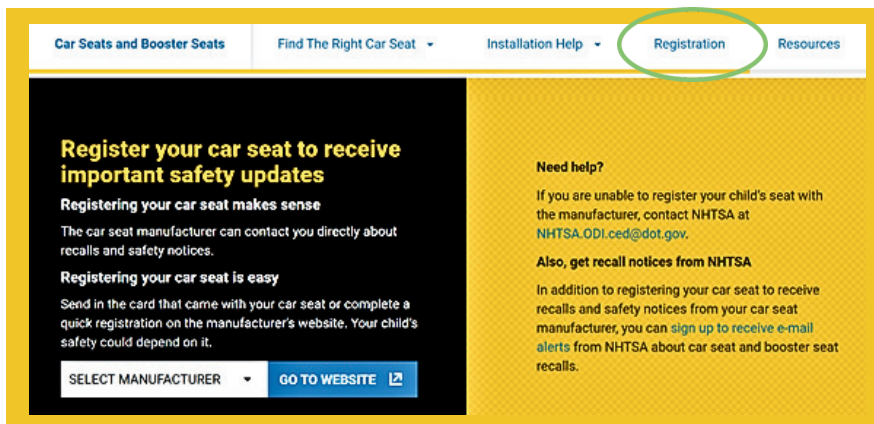
**Online** at the car seat manufacturer's website.

- Complete the form providing the model number and manufacture date found on the car seat label.

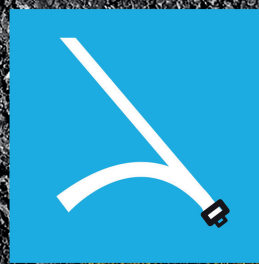
MODEL: 2156214 NAME: Turn2Me  
 Date of Manufacture 2022 04 19  
 0013 year month day  
 GRACO CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS, INC.  
 ATLANTA, GA 30328 1-800-345-4109  
 Made in China PD206938F

**Online** at: <https://www.nhtsa.gov/equipment/car-seats-and-booster-seats>

- Go to Registration and select the manufacturer of the car seat.
- Complete the form and submit.



- Do not delay in contacting the car seat manufacturer for a repair kit and fix the car seat as soon as possible.
- Most recall notifications permit the use of the car seat while you wait for the free repair kit.
- Using a recalled car seat or booster seat is almost always safer than letting a child ride in just a seat belt.
- Many problems are minor, but some can be serious.
- All recalls should be fixed.



## LOVE ME, BUCKLE ME... EVERY TRIP, EVERY TIME, EVERY VEHICLE

### Car Seat Manufacturer's Expiration Date

Always read and follow the car seat manufacturer's instructions to determine the recommended life span of a car seat. Expiration dates are determined by the car seat manufacturer and indicate the expected "useful" life span of the car seat. The life span varies and can be from 6 to 10 years. Expired car seats are not considered safe and should not be used.

- Check the car seat labels and instructions to determine the car seat expiration date.
- The date of manufacture can be found:
  - On the label that provides the model number.
    - The sticker may be found on the back, side, or bottom of the car seat.
  - Molded into the plastic shell of the car seat.
- The expiration date may be provided as a month and year or number of years from the:

Date of manufacture

OR

Date of original purchase.

<b>Model No.</b>	<b>Size</b>	This child restraint is certified for use in motor vehicles.
JD14101XXX	Small	<b>Applicable Standards:</b> USA: FMVSS 213, Canada: CMVSS 213.3
<b>Model Name:</b> RideSafer® Delight Travel Vest		
<b>Model Number:</b> XXXXXXXXXX		
<b>Manufactured In:</b> YYYY / MM		
Discontinue use after 10 years from the "Manufactured In" date printed.		
<b>Manufactured By:</b> Safe Traffic System, Inc. 10201 Pacific Avenue Franklin Park, IL, 60131 USA		Designed And Engineered In The USA Patent No. 6,902,193 B2 Other Patents Pending Made In Vietnam / Factory Code: STS02
<b>This restraint is NOT approved for Use in Aircraft.</b> Products can be recalled for safety reasons. You must register this Travel Vest to be reached in a recall. Send your name, address and the vest's model number and manufacturing date to Safe Traffic System Inc., 10201 Pacific Avenue, Franklin Park, IL, 60131 USA, register on-line at <a href="http://www.safetrafficsystem.com">www.safetrafficsystem.com</a> or <a href="http://www.ridesafer.net">www.ridesafer.net</a> or call 1-847-233-0365. For recall information, log onto <a href="http://www.safetrafficsystem.com">www.safetrafficsystem.com</a> or <a href="http://www.ridesafer.net">www.ridesafer.net</a> .		

Name: TRVL + PIPA urbn travel system  
Model No: TS15700CVR  
Serial No: 0904099  
Manufactured in: 2022/11/12  
**Nuna Baby Essentials Inc.** 70 Thousand Oaks Blvd.,  
Morgantown, PA 19543 1.855.NUNA.USA | Made in China

LB-0276C | For parent info:  
nunababy.com/us/patents

**DO NOT USE THIS CHILD RESTRAINT  
7 YEARS AFTER ORIGINAL PURCHASE.**  
LB-0230A

### Car Seat and Belt-Positioning Booster Seats Involved in a Crash

- Always follow the car seat manufacturer's guidance about replacing a car seat involved in a crash.
- Some car seat manufacturers:
  - Recommend a car seat be replaced after a crash of any severity, even a minor crash.
  - Follow the NHTSA recommendations that car seats be replaced following a moderate or severe crash.
    - NHTSA does not recommend that a car seat be replaced following a minor crash. Minor crashes are those that meet **ALL** the following criteria:
      - The vehicle was able to be driven away from the crash site.
      - The vehicle door nearest the safety seat was undamaged.
      - There were no injuries to any of the vehicle occupants.
      - The air bags (if present) did not deploy.
      - There is no visible damage to the safety seat.

