



HOT CAR DANGERS



Heatstroke is one of the leading causes of non-crash vehicle-related fatalities among children. Vehicle heatstroke occurs when a child is left unattended in a car, allowing for the ambient temperature to heat up and the child's temperature to rise in a quick and deadly manner.

100% of Heatstroke Deaths of Children in Cars Are Preventable

Never Leave a Child Alone in a Vehicle

- ◆ The inside of a car heats up very quickly.
 - ◆ In 10 minutes, a car can heat up 20°.
- ◆ Cracking a window does little to keep the car cool.
- ◆ A child's body temperature can rise up to five times faster than an adult's body temperature.
- ◆ A child dies when his/her temperature reaches 107°.



Estimated Vehicle Interior Air Temperature v. Elapsed Time

ELAPSED TIME	OUTSIDE Air Temperature					
	70	75	80	85	90	95
0 minutes	70	75	80	85	90	95
10 minutes	89	94	99	104	109	114
20 minutes	99	104	109	114	119	124
30 minutes	104	109	114	119	124	129
40 minutes	108	113	118	123	128	133
50 minutes	111	116	121	126	131	136
60 minutes	113	118	123	128	133	138

Courtesy Jan Null, CCM; Department of Meteorology & Climate Science, San Jose State University

Vehicular Heatstroke Deaths

- ◆ 52.6% of these tragedies occur when a child is forgotten by a parent or caregiver and left in a hot car.
 - ◆ In approximately half of these "forgotten" deaths, specifically, the child was on their way to childcare or preschool. A busy parent or caregiver may unintentionally forget that a rear-facing quiet or sleeping child is in the back of the vehicle. This most often occurs with children under one year of age.

Prevention Tips to Avoid a Tragic Heatstroke Death

ALWAYS LOOK BEFORE YOU LOCK!

- ◆ Always check the back seat before you lock the vehicle and walk away.
- ◆ Get in the habit of always opening the back door to check the back seat before leaving a vehicle. Put something you will need like your cell phone, handbag, or briefcase, etc., in the back seat to create a reminder to open the back door to retrieve that item every time you park.
- ◆ Distractions and/or a change in routine increase the risk of forgetting a child in a back seat. If someone else is driving your child, or your daily routine is altered, always check to make sure your child has arrived safely.



◆ 25.3% of toddlers and young children are at risk, as they can gain access into a vehicle without supervision.

- ◆ Some children gain access into a vehicle and may be unable to get out of the car, especially if child locks are activated.



Always store keys and fobs out of a child's reach.

- ◆ Always lock your car and ensure children do not have access to keys or remote entry devices.
- ◆ Never let children play in an unattended vehicle.
- ◆ Teach children that a vehicle is not a play area and that it is dangerous to play in or around the car.
- ◆ If a child is missing, always check the car, including the trunk.
- ◆ Everyone — Secure Your Car: Always lock your car doors and trunk, year-round, so children can't get into unattended vehicles.

- ◆ 20.1% of children are left intentionally by parents who do not understand the dangers of a hot vehicle, or who may not understand how quickly a vehicle can heat up to dangerous temperatures.

Never leave a child in a vehicle alone.

- ◆ Be sure that all occupants leave the vehicle when exiting the vehicle.
 - ◆ DO NOT overlook sleeping babies.

OUTSIDE 75°
INSIDE CAR 105°

NEVER LEAVE A CHILD IN A CAR.
NHTSA

1-800 CAR BELT
www.pakidstravelsafe.org

Traffic Injury Prevention Project



Act Fast. Save a Life: If you see a child alone in a vehicle, get involved. Call 911 immediately. If the child seems hot or sick, get them out of the vehicle as quickly as possible. A child in distress due to heat should be removed from the vehicle as quickly as possible and rapidly cooled.

Air Travel with Children



The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) strongly urges children to be secured in an approved car seat or other approved device during a flight. Buying a ticket for the child is the only way to guarantee that a car seat can be used.

FAA Approved Car Seats

All car seats approved for air travel will have a specific label that states the car seat can be used in aircraft.

This child restraint system conforms to all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards. **This Restraint is Certified for Use in Motor Vehicles and Aircraft.**



Airline	Minimum Economy	Airline Website Traveling with Children
Allegiant Air	17.8 inches	https://www.allegiantair.com/traveling-with-children
American Airlines	16.5 inches	https://www.aa.com/i18n/travel-info/special-assistance/traveling-children.jsp
Delta Airlines	17.3 inches	https://www.delta.com/us/en/children-infant-travel/infant-travel
Frontier Airlines	16.5 inches	https://faq.flyfrontier.com/help/can-i-bring-a-car-seat-onboard
JetBlue Airways	16.3 inches	https://www.jetblue.com/help/traveling-with-children
Southwest Airlines	15.5 inches	https://www.southwest.com/help/flying-with-children/flying-with-infants
Spirit Airlines	15.5 inches	https://customersupport.spirit.com/en-us/category/article/KA-01148
United Airlines	16.1 inches	https://www.united.com/en/us/fly/travel/accessibility-and-assistance/traveling-with-children.html



Measure your car seat before travel. Most approved car seats will fit if they are **NOT** wider than **16 inches**.

Visit the airline website for Traveling with children and seating options for car seats.

Tips on Traveling with Children in Car Seats

Best Practice is to Secure a Child Under the Age of 2 in an Approved Car Seat or Device

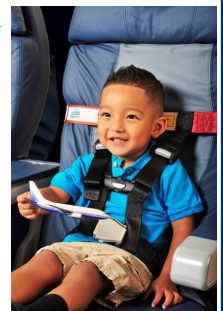
Tips for Parents

- ◆ Locate the label that states the car seat or device is approved for use on airplanes.
- ◆ Measure the width of the car seat at the base and a few inches up where the aircraft armrest would be, as many airlines require the armrest be in place. Check the airline website for aircraft seat widths to determine if the car seat will fit.
- ◆ Buy a ticket for the child to guarantee the child will be able to use the car seat.
- ◆ Check with the airline to determine safe seating locations for a car seat.
- ◆ A car seat must be installed in a forward-facing aircraft seat, in accordance with car seat manufacturer's instructions. This includes placing the car seat in the appropriate rear-facing or forward-facing direction, as indicated for the age, weight and height of the child.
- ◆ If an approved car seat, for which a ticket has been purchased, does not fit in a particular seat on the aircraft, the airline is responsible for accommodating the car seat in another seat in the same class of service.
- ◆ Reserve adjoining plane seats. A car seat must not block the escape path in an emergency. Many airlines have policies that require a car seat to be placed in a window seat, not in an exit row.
- ◆ Arrange for the airline to help if there is a connecting flight. Carrying a car seat, child, and luggage through a busy airport can be challenging.
- ◆ Pack a bag of toys and snacks to keep the child occupied during the flight.
- ◆ Always use a car seat when driving to and from the airport.
- ◆ Wear a seat belt at all times.



Child Aviation Restraint System (CARES)

The CARES device is FAA-certified for children up to 40 inches tall who weigh between 22 and 44 pounds. The device secures children who are capable of sitting upright alone in a forward-facing position and who occupy their own seat. This supplemental restraint is used with the existing aircraft seat belt for improved child safety.



CARES is:

- ◆ Lightweight and adjusts to fit economy-, business-, and first-class airline seats.
- ◆ An alternative to using a car seat.
- ◆ Approved for use during all phases of flight
 - ◆ Movement on the ground (taxi), take-off, landing, and turbulence
- ◆ Approved only for use on aircraft, and not for use in motor vehicles.



1-800 CAR BELT
www.pakidtravelsafe.org