Is your child in the right seat?



Rear-facing seat

- A rear-facing seat provides the best protection for your child's head, neck and spine in a sudden stop or crash.
- When your baby outgrows the infant seat, use a larger, rear-facing seat.
- Your child is safest riding rear facing until 2, 3 or even 4 years old.
- Keep your child rear facing for as long as he or she still fits the larger, rearfacing seat.

Forward-facing seat

- A forward-facing seat protects a child who has outgrown his or her larger, rear-facing seat.
- Keep your child in a 5-point harness until he or she weighs at least 18 kg (40 pounds) and is able to sit correctly. This may be at 4, 5 or even 6 years old.
- If your child outgrows this seat before he or she is ready, you will need a 5-point harness seat that will hold a taller, heavier child.

Booster seat

- A booster seat lifts the child up so that the adult seat belt fits across the strongest bones.
- Your child must weigh at least 18 kg (40 pounds) to use a booster seat.
- Your child must be able to sit straight and tall without moving around or unbuckling.
- Use a booster seat until your child is at least 145 cm (4 feet 9 inches) tall and fits the seat belt correctly.

Can your child safely use a seat belt?

Is your child at least 145 cm (4 feet 9 inches) tall?

Do your child's knees bend comfortably at the edge of the seat when he or she is sitting all the way back?

Does the lap belt stay low and snug across the hip bones?

Does the shoulder belt cross the chest and stay between your child's neck and shoulder?

Can your child sit like this for the whole trip without slouching?

Until your child can meet all 5 steps, keep using a booster seat on every ride. Children under the age of 13 are safest in the back seat.



www.parachutecanada.org



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