

**Safekids Information Centre Bibliography:
A selection of items related to Motor Vehicle Child
Passenger safety.**

March 2009

If you would like to see any of the items listed here, or have any other queries, please contact **Wayne Carter** at the Information Centre at infocentre@safekids.org.nz or phone 09 631 0724 and quote the Reference number(s).

Our database can also be searched online at www.safekids.org.nz.



Child restraints Factsheet 7 February 2009

<http://www.ltsa.govt.nz/factsheets/07.html>

New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)

Wellington, New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA): 2009.

This child restraint factsheet (updated February 2009) provides some guidance on the legal requirements that must be met. It includes advice about the value of continuing the use of booster seats for smaller-framed children until they are over the height of 148 cm.

Includes sections on: Your responsibilities as the driver (under the law), Where you can get a child restraint, What you need to know before you rent or buy a child restraint, How to attach a child restraint so it is safe, Seating position, What to do if you don't have seats or safety belts in the back of your van or car, When can a child wear an adult safety belt?, Standards markings on child restraints, In-built child restraints, Second-hand child restraints, What to look for when you buy a vehicle, Where you can find out more.

Available at: <http://www.ltsa.govt.nz/factsheets/07.html>

Reference number 9114

Safekids position paper: It's booster seat time for Kiwi kids: A recommendation for reducing injury for New Zealand children by increasing booster seat use. 2008

Chambers, Julie

Safekids New Zealand - Tamariki Haumaru o Aotearoa

Auckland, Safekids New Zealand: 2008

This position paper from Safekids NZ advocates for the need for New Zealand Government regulation to require booster seat use for the many children between the ages of 5 to 15 years who would benefit from the protection booster seats afford. It reviews relevant international research to date, describes the public policy issues involved and reviews the way New Zealand is lagging behind other OECD countries in this area.

Reference number 8950

Safe restraint of the child passenger 2006

Cameron, Leanne; Segedin, Elizabeth; Nuthall, Gabrielle; Thompson, John.

Journal of paediatrics and child health 42 (2006): 752-757

Emergency Department, Starship Hospital, Auckland.

Paediatric Intensive Care Unit, Starship Hospital, Auckland.

Department of Paediatrics, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.

Current New Zealand legislation only requires child car restraints to the age of 5 years. This article describes a study which aimed to understand the need for, and use of, booster seats in the 4-12 years age group and to identify risk factors for booster seat-non-use. It describes the importance of boosters in relation to child height for child restraints to properly restrain the child's body at the 'bony' points of the body (hips and shoulder). It concludes that the lack of use of booster seats highlights the need for education programmes and legislative change and that while "... the proportion of 9 to 12 year olds needing a booster drops sharply, there would

be benefits from educating parents ... to help identify the 30% of children ... that would continue to benefit from a booster seat."

Reference number 8862

Booster seat 5-step test: Boosters are for big kids.

SafetyBeltSafe U.S.A.

<http://www.safekids-knoxarea.org/go.pwdg/pages?id=6&print=yes>

SafetyBeltSafe U.S.A.

Allstate Foundation

This simple A4-sized pamphlet includes the messages: "Did you know that most kids need to ride in a booster seat from about age 4 until at least age 8?" This pamphlet provides a five-step test to check if your child should be riding in a booster seat. It can be printed out from the website (<http://www.safekids-knoxarea.org/go.pwdg/pages?id=6&print=yes>)

Reference number 9109

Australian Road Rules 7th amendment package 2007: Regulatory impact statement, November 2007. 2007

National Transport Commission, Australia.

Melbourne, National Transport Commission: 2007

This 'regulatory impact statement' includes information relevant to the cost benefit analysis of Australia's booster seat rule change: "The Australian Road Rules currently require the use of approved child restraints up to an age of twelve months. Beyond this age children should be restrained by an approved restraint or seatbelt which is suitable for the passenger, but this is generally misinterpreted and applied as adult seatbelts are suitable for any child passenger over twelve months old. Clearly, accident research shows that dedicated child restraint systems reduce the risk of serious injury, compared with seatbelts. This regulatory impact statement assesses whether approved child restraints should be mandated for children over twelve months of age." Available from:

<http://www.ntc.gov.au/DocView.aspx?DocumentId=1635>

Reference number 9115

Paediatric lap-belt injury: a 7 year experience. 2006

Shepherd, Michael

Hamill, James

Segedin, Elizabeth

Emergency Medicine Australasia 18: 2006: 57-63

Children's Emergency Department, Starship Children's Hospital, Auckland.

The objective of this article is to highlight the injuries that result from lap-belt use and make recommendations for prevention, the recent experience of a regional paediatric trauma centre was reviewed. Conclusions: Lap-belt use can result in a range of life-threatening injuries or permanent disability in the paediatric population. The incidence of serious lap-belt injury does not appear to be decreasing. Morbidity and mortality could be reduced by the use of three-point restraints, age appropriate restraints and booster seats. Review of admissions from 1996-2003. Tables: Demographics and mechanism; Process of care; Injuries, morbidity and mortality.

Reference number 8472

Children as passengers in motor vehicle crashes. 2007

Krahn, Dirken et al.

Injury Bulletin - <http://www.qisu.org.au> 96 (May) 2007, entire issue

Queensland Injury Surveillance Unit (QISU)

Queensland Health





Mater Health Service, Brisbane

This publication contains some national Australian and more Queensland data about child passenger injury and death and lots of useful information about child restraints (including boosters). The issues of incorrect use of restraints and premature graduation from one type for of restraint to another are also discussed. Summary points are: "On average, 13 children die each year as passengers in motor vehicles on Queensland roads; 1000 children are estimated to present to Queensland emergency departments each year following a motor vehicle crash; Children who wear an appropriate restraint are more likely to have no injury or only superficial injuries compared to unrestrained or inappropriately restrained children; Choosing a child restraint appropriate for your child and car model is complex; A nationally structured program should be developed to promote appropriate restraint choice and fitting; Premature graduation of children to a different seat or restraint device may account for the pattern of serious injury; Current Queensland legislation lags behind international best practice recommendations for child restraint use."

Available at: <http://www/qisu.org.au>

Reference number 9117

Kids that click [booklet] n.d.

www.safekidscanada.ca

Safe Kids Canada

Toronto, Safe Kids Canada

This thirteen page booklet from Safe Kids Canada presents advice on the safe use of child restraints, including sections on the different types of restraint (rear facing, boosters, seat belts etc) required by the different ages and sizes of child. It describes in detail the different 'stages' children go through (in relation to the correct restraint to use). It also includes a section of 'Top tips to install your seat safety'.

Reference number 8789

New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy 2008 - 2011 implementation plan - Rautaki Arai Whara o Aotearoa 2008

Wellington, Accident Compensation Corporation: 2008

This 4-year Implementation Plan identifies three new key areas for the period 2008 - 2011: 'addressing serious injuries', ensuring that 'emerging evidence is quickly translated into action' and 'cultural change'. Safekids NZ is referred to on page 22 as having a lead responsibility in advocating for the increased use of booster seats by older children

Reference number 9000

Interventions for promoting booster seat use in four to eight year olds travelling in motor vehicles (Review). 2006

Ehiri, J. E. et al,

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (1) 06:1-35

Maternal and Child Health, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, USA.

Cochrane Collaboration

This meta-study from the Cochrane Collaboration which was re-published online 'with edits' in 2009 concludes that in relation to booster seats for older children: "Available evidence suggests that interventions to increase use of booster seats among children age four to eight years are effective. Combining incentives (booster seat discount coupons or gift certificates) or distribution of free booster seats with education demonstrated marked beneficial outcomes for acquisition and use of booster seats for four to eight year olds. There is some evidence of beneficial effect of legislation on acquisition and use of booster seats but this was mainly from uncontrolled before-and-after studies, which did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the meta-analysis."

It also concludes that: "There is still a need for further high quality trials, especially those

conducted outside of the USA and Australia, where current research dominates." See also:

<http://www.cochrane.org/reviews/en/ab004334.html> and

<http://www.thecochranelibrary.com/>

Reference number 9101

Keep kids safe in cars: "Kia tiakina nga Tamariki i roto i nga waka". 2007

Royal New Zealand Plunket Society (Inc.)
Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)
MIDAS

Wellington, Plunket: 2007

This A2 sized poster features a photos of children in correctly fitting and installed child restraints and includes the text: "Babies under 1 year (birth to 12 kg) Rear facing restraint, 1 to 4 years (12 kg to 18 kg) Forward facing restraint, 3 to 8 years (14 kg to 26 kg) Booster seat". This poster is no longer in production.

Reference number 9102

Wahanga 3: Turu whakapiki [Maori child booster seats] Wahanga 3: Whitiki haumarū tamariki [Maori child safety harness] 2004

Royal New Zealand Plunket Society (Inc.)

This newly updated Maori language rack card (2004) from Plunket provides information and safety advice about the use of booster seats and child safety harnesses. A booster seat can be used for a child from 14kg to 26kg. However, it is recommended that you use a child car seat for as long as possible. Never use a booster seat with a lap belt only. A child safety harness is an excellent option for restraining an older child in a car and can be used with or without a booster seat.

Reference number 9037

Child booster seats Child safety harness 2004

Royal New Zealand Plunket Society (Inc.)

This newly updated rack card (2004) from Plunket provides information and safety advice about the use of booster seats and child safety harnesses. A booster seat can be used for a child from 14kg to 26kg. However, it is recommended that you use a child car seat for as long as possible. Never use a booster seat with a lap belt only. A child safety harness is an excellent option for restraining an older child in a car and can be used with or without a booster seat.

Reference number 9036

Vaega e 3: Nofoa taavale o tamaiti ua toe fa'amalosia [Samoan child booster seats] Vaega e 3: O le fusipa'u taofiofi mo le saogalemu o le tamaitiiti [Samoan child safety harness] 2004

Royal New Zealand Plunket Society (Inc.)

This newly updated Samoan language rack card (2004) from Plunket provides information and safety advice about the use of booster seats and child safety harnesses. A booster seat can be used for a child from 14kg to 26kg. However, it is recommended that you use a child car seat for as long as possible. Never use a booster seat with a lap belt only. A child safety harness is an excellent option for restraining an older child in a car and can be used with or without a booster seat.

Reference number 9038

