Rear facing. Forward facing. Booster. Seat belt. Which stage should your kid be in?
STEP 1: REAR–FACING SEATS
For the best possible protection keep infants in the back seat, in rear-facing child safety seats, as long as possible up to the height or weight limit of the particular seat. At a minimum, keep infants rear-facing until a minimum of age 1 and at least 20 pounds.

STEP 2: FORWARD–FACING SEATS
When children outgrow their rear-facing seats (at a minimum age 1 and at least 20 pounds) they should ride in forward-facing child safety seats, in the back seat, until they reach the upper weight or height limit of the particular seat (usually around age 4 and 40 pounds).

STEP 3: BOOSTER SEATS
Once children outgrow their forward-facing seats (usually around age 4 and 40 pounds), they should ride in booster seats, in the back seat, until the vehicle seat belts fit properly. Seat belts fit properly when the lap belt lays across the upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the chest (usually at age 8 or when they are 4'9'' tall).

STEP 4: SEAT BELTS
When children outgrow their booster seats, (usually at age 8 or when they are 4'9'' tall) they can use the adult seat belt in the back seat, if it fits properly (lap belt lays across the upper thighs and the shoulder belt fits across the chest).

4 STEPS FOR KIDS

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