

PASSENGER RESTRAINT

Fatal collisions continue to decline because of improving vehicle safety features.

Passive Restraints: A restraint the occupant does not have to fasten. Examples: Automatic seatbelts & airbags	Active Restraints: A restraint the occupant must fasten. Examples: Seatbelts & car seats
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Washington’s Child Restraint Laws

- Children under 13 years old are to be transported in the back seat where it is practical to do so.
- Children up to their 8th birthday, unless they are 4’9” tall, must use a child safety restraint.

Advantages of Seatbelt Use

Being thrown out of the vehicle is almost always deadly. During a crash, being buckled up helps keep you safe and secure in your vehicle.

- They slow your body down gradually.
- Occupants will not crash into you.

Click it or ticket Primary offense: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current fine: \$124	Unbuckled Passengers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 16 years of age and over receive their own ticket.• Driver receives ticket for all passengers 15 and younger.
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Fit Matter

- The seatbelt should come across your shoulder, across your rib cage and the lap belt should be adjusted low across your hips below your stomach.
- These areas are more able to withstand crash forces than other parts of your body.

Three collisions take place during a crash

1. Vehicle hits object
2. Human
3. Internal