

# Motor Vehicle-Related Injury Prevention: Use of Child Safety Seats, Community-Wide Information and Enhanced Enforcement Campaigns

# **Task Force Finding**

### **Intervention Definition**

Community-wide information and enhanced enforcement campaigns seek to promote use of safety seats through the use of mass media, mailings, child safety seat displays in public sites, and special enforcement strategies such as checkpoints, dedicated law enforcement officials, or alternative penalties. These campaigns target their information and activities to an entire community, usually geographic in nature.

## Task Force Finding (June 1998)\*

Community-wide information and enhanced enforcement campaigns are recommended on the basis that they increase child safety seat use in a variety of populations and settings. No harms or other potential benefits were reported and no qualifying economic information was identified from the literature.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Recommendations to reduce injuries to motor vehicle occupants: increasing child safety seat use, increasing safety belt use, and reducing alcohol-impaired driving. *Am J Prev Med* 2001;21(4S):16–22.

#### **Publications**

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Motor-vehicle occupant injury: strategies for increasing use of child safety seats, increasing use of safety belts, and reducing alcohol-impaired driving

[www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5007a1.htm]. *MMWR*. Recommendations and Reports 2001;50(RR07):1-13.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Recommendations to reduce injuries to motor vehicle occupants: increasing child safety seat use, increasing safety belt use, and reducing alcohol-impaired driving. *Am J Prev Med* 2001;21(4S):16–22.

Zaza S, Sleet DA, Thompson RS, et al. Reviews of evidence regarding interventions to increase use of child safety seats. *Am J Prev Med* 2001;21(4S): 31-47.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Motor vehicle occupant injuries. In: Zaza S, Briss PA, Harris KW, eds. *The Guide to Community Preventive Services: What Works to Promote Health?* Atlanta (GA): Oxford University Press;2005:329-84 (Out of Print).

#### **Disclaimer**

The findings and conclusions on this page are those of the Community Preventive Services Task Force and do not necessarily represent those of CDC. Task Force evidence-based recommendations are not mandates for compliance or spending. Instead, they

<sup>\*</sup>From the following publication:

# Community Preventive Services Task Force

provide information and options for decision makers and stakeholders to consider when determining which programs, services, and policies best meet the needs, preferences, available resources, and constraints of their constituents.

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