

## Road Safety Education and Campaign Project

Road Safety Education and Campaigning project is one of the projects under EU funded Traffic Safety Improvements programme implemented as a mechanism to ensure a series of precautions are taken to improve the road safety conditions . The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the road safety studies by helping the community understand the factors that cause road accidents and to raise awareness on this issue.

The services in the context of this project:  
In accordance with the results of the communication strategy and training needs analysis conducted within this project,

- \* To disseminate information about the factors causing traffic accidents,
- \* To provide an understanding of the traffic rules to reduce these accidents,
- \* To contribute to the capacity building of stakeholders via training programmes to implement targeted and efficient campaigns on traffic safety enhancement.

The project is being implemented in cooperation with the Traffic and Transportation Services Commission and its Sub-Committee on Education, Research and Awareness. In addition, media sector, many public, private and civil society organisations are among the stakeholders of the project.

During project period we will be meeting you with brochures, posters, radio spots, TV programmes. You are invited to follow us from the web-site below, the social media networks and even to participate as a volunteer.

**Osman Paşa Caddesi Mirata Apt. 1/4  
Köşklüçiftlik LEFKOŞA**

**Phone : (392) 227 90 58**

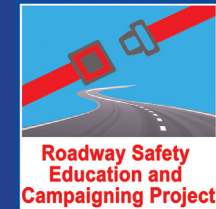
**Fax : (392) 227 93 41**

**E-mail: info@trafikveygulvenligi.info  
www.trafikveygulvenligi.info**

**While sitting in a cruising car  
promise to use seat belts and  
promise to protect children via  
child restraints.**



# How do Safety Belts and Child Restraints save lives?



**“EU works for you”**



This project is funded by the European Union and implemented by Piri Group consortium.

**piri group**

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## How do seat belts and child restraints save lives?

In case of an accident a passenger travelling without a seat-belt continues to move in the direction of the car, at the same speed the crash occurred, until it stops by hitting a part of the car, glass or any rigid object out of the car after breaking the glass.

If lucky, a driver without a seat-belt hits the steering wheel, whilst the passengers at the rear seat hit the front seats.

Worse than this is the case of rocketing out of the vehicle, hitting an object or the ground, which may result in a more serious injury or death.

In case of a crash, a seat belt or a child restraint

- \* reduces the risk of passengers getting injured by hitting internal parts of the car or rocketing out of the car,
- \* will help distraction of forces that will be acting on the human body due to crash, over the most powerful parts of the body,
- \* protects passengers from hitting each other and getting injured.



## How to use the child restraints for kids and babies?

First of all it should be properly selected for the kid or baby's height and weight. The three-point cross belts are designed for adult use and are not appropriate for kids because of different proportions of their body. For example, whilst the risk of rib fracture is high for adults, tilt is more likely for the kids. In case of a crash, tilt of ribs causes a risk of superimposed load born by heart and lungs. Child restraints are designed considering such differences. Besides cases of crash, child restraints help the child to remain in his/her seat in respect of a sudden braking, manoeuvre or sudden opening of the car's door.

## Seat-belt is essential for safety

Results of the field survey conducted in all settlements in October 2010 indicate that 33 per cent of the participants never use seat belt and 16 per cent use it only on inter-city roads. There are some false beliefs related to seat-belts, please keep in mind the following:

## Seat belt is needed in short trips!

In short trips Seat-belt usage is necessary, because 55-60 km/h speed is sufficient for a fatal accident. Even in crashes at 30 km/h speed, passenger without a seat-belt may get seriously injured.

## Staying inside the car is safer than being rocketed out.

The safest place for passengers in case of an accident is inside of the vehicle. Researches indicate that as flying off to a soft place like grass is very unlikely, fatality risk by hitting a rigid object or ground increases 25 fold if the passengers get rocketed out.

## Seat-belt does not prevent you to get out of the car easily

Even in cases of emergency like vehicle burning or plunging into the water, which both are quite rare cases; the seat-belt protects you from hitting parts of the car and get unconscious. So it will be much easier and quicker to get out of the car.

## Seat-belt is not objectionable for pregnant women

In case of an accident, death of the fetus in the womb can lead to death of the pregnant woman. Three-point seat belt will protect both the unborn baby and the mother. The strip at the waist level should be at the bottom of the womb without causing any press. The shoulder cross strip should be over the ribs and should be looser than normal. In this case, the belt does not create any risk for the fetus.

## An air bag does not replace a seat-belt

If there is no curtain air bag system in your car, with the front air bag you will be protected against front crash. For the driver, air bag is a complimentary safety equipment to block the head contact with the steering wheel. It increases the effectiveness of the seat-belt. However, if it is not a curtain air bag system, it is not as effective as the seat belt in preventing sideswipe and skidding in the event of a lateral collision.

## In case of an accident you can not hold on to the steering wheel or door.

Even if you achieve it in periods of a second, impact generated, may break your arms and legs. The impact upon you may be more than three times of your strength. In the absence of a seatbelt, your body will fly on to the windshield or car body, and in this case, it is impossible to hold or protect a child by holding the arms.

<b>Less than 1 year old (&lt;13 kg)</b>	
<b>Children of age 1-4 (&lt; 18kg or till the kid gets tall so that the belt part becomes short)</b>	
<b>Children of age 4-6 (15-25 kg ; &lt;145 cm)</b>	
<b>Children of age 6-11 (22-36 kg)</b>	