



NATIONAL
**CHILD PASSENGER
SAFETY** BOARD

A program managed by the National Safety Council

New Child Passenger Safety Technician Certification Training Revised Curriculum Update

Originally presented at Lifesavers 2019, edited.

Questions, Questions, and more Questions...

When will the revised curriculum be released?

How long will the course be?

What are the sources of information?

How will instructors obtain the new materials?

What do the new materials look like?

What are the major module changes?

Are there changes to the quizzes and assessments?

How can I instruct a pilot course?



Release Date



Materials are expected to be shipped

Fall 2019

A timeline and transition period
will be announced when available.



Adult Learning Theory



Adult Learning Theory

*Adult learners have
unique and special needs
when it comes to
learning new content.*



Adult Learners

- Adults are not passive receptacles for the teacher's expertise.
- Adults need to understand why certain concepts are being taught and how it impacts them directly.
- Adults learn by doing – effective instruction is task-oriented.
- Adult learners are problem-solvers and learn best when the topic can be applied immediately.



What will you see?

- Language has been simplified and standardized to reduce risk of confusion.
- Concepts have been condensed and combined when possible.
- Flow diagrams have been used to help students visualize content in a more step-wise fashion.
- Pictures and diagrams will be more clear.
- Many opportunities to apply information have been added.



Tips to Achieve Adult Learning

- Respect your students.
- Use humor.
- Facilitate exploration.
- Use “chunking” – breaking big ideas into smaller pieces.
- Use their lives as examples.
- Let learning occur through failure.
- Don’t trick; you will lose trust.



National CPS Technician Certification Training



Instructor Guide, Technician Guide and PowerPoint Slides



Does this look familiar?

We listened to you!

Thank you for your feedback and input.

National Child Passenger Safety Certification Training Program

MODULE 3 • Injury Prevention & Crash Dynamics

Module 3 Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Challenges to Crash Survival
 - Pairs Activity: How to Use Statistics
3. The Concept of Crash Forces
 - Video: 3 Stages of a Collision
 - Progress Check: Estimating Restraint Forces
4. Five Ways That Car Seats, Booster Seats, and Seat Belts Prevent Injury
5. Progress Check and Summary

Module 3 Objectives

- Describe challenges to crash survival.
- Explain the concept of crash forces.
- Describe five ways that car seats, booster seats, and seat belts prevent injury.

Challenges Related to Children, Car Seats, Booster Seats & Seat Belts

- Car seat, booster seat, and seat belt use decreases as children get older (perkins, 2010).
- According to various reports from NHTSA and the field, car seat, booster seat, and seat belt misuse rates vary from 74 to 90 percent.
- Correct selection, installation, and use of a car seat can be challenging.

Challenges Related to Children, Car Seats, Booster Seats & Seat Belts

- Caregivers may have outdated or incorrect information about car seats, booster seats, and seat belts.
- Caregivers may not choose best practice over personal preferences or actual safety over perceived safety.

Fatalities are just the tip of the iceberg

- Many more injuries occur than deaths each year.
- Some injuries have lifelong effects and can be costly.

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Page 2-6

MODULE 3 National Child Passenger Safety Certification Training Program

Injury Prevention & Crash Dynamics

OBJECTIVES

- Describe challenges to crash survival.
- Explain the concept of crash forces.
- Describe five ways that car seats, booster seats, and seat belts prevent injury.

CHALLENGES TO CRASH SURVIVAL

Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death in the U.S. (CDC, 2013) (Based on latest mortality data available from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics)

- 3.1 Car seat, booster seat, and seat belt use decrease as children get older. Most children are restrained during the first year of life because they appear to be more fragile and need more protection (NHTSA, 2010). *70-90%*
- 3.2 According to various reports from NHTSA and the field, car seat, booster seat, and seat belt misuse rates vary from 74 to 90 percent. *NOPUS RATES QAG 74-90%*
- 3.3 Misuse and nonuse are important issues to address with caregivers.
- 3.4 Correct selection, installation, and use of a car seat can be challenging.
- 3.5 Caregivers may have outdated or incorrect information about car seats, booster seats, and seat belts.
- 3.6 Caregivers may not choose best practice over personal preferences or actual safety over perceived safety. For example, caregivers might prioritize wanting to see the child more easily and move the child to a forward-facing car seat over best practice recommendations.

Because the heads of young children are disproportionately large compared to their bodies and their pelvic bones and spines are underdeveloped, when installed and used correctly, car seats, booster seats, and seat belts help to protect children in vehicles.

Fatalities are just the tip of the iceberg. Many more injuries occur than deaths each year. Some injuries have lifelong effects and can be costly.

INJURY PREVENTION is a process used to decrease injuries or death due to an injury. However, it does not work 100 percent of the time.

Many factors in a crash determine outcomes such as vehicle size, speed, and point of impact.

*2016 89.3 state
2015 89.4 state
14 88.4 state
13 86.1 state*

Q. Which of the statistics or information from page 1 of this module do you think would be most valuable to share with caregivers?

Vehicle crashes can result in injuries and deaths

By understanding the correct use of car seats, booster seats, and seat belts, it is easy to see errors and misuse – and offer information and resources to caregivers to correct the errors and misuse.

Instructor Guide • Page 3-1

Page 3-1

Instructor Guide (IG) DRAFT

Purpose and Function of Air Bags



DISCUSS

- An air bag is a vehicle safety device made up of a flexible fabric envelope designed to rapidly deploy/inflate when the vehicle sensors determine there has been a crash.
- Air bags are for adults.
 - The crash protection provided by air bags is tested on the 5th percentile adult female (107 pounds) and 50th percentile male (167 pounds).
- Important considerations related to air bags include:
 - Read the vehicle owner's manual carefully. It has information about air bags and instructions for their use.
 - Assume all air bags are fully active unless the vehicle owner's manual states differently.

DO

Point out the Tech Tip in the Technician Guide.

DISCUSS

- Air bags do not deploy in every crash.
 - For example, frontal air bags usually do not deploy in rear impact collisions.

5

Air Bags

MODULE OBJECTIVES



- DESCRIBE the purpose and function of air bags.
- LOCATE air bag information in vehicle owner's manuals and vehicles.
- IDENTIFY features, warnings, and markings related to air bags.
- EXPLAIN best practices about air bags to caregivers.

THERE ARE MANY SAFETY FEATURES built into the vehicle that protect occupants in a crash. For example, vehicles have laminated windshields, dashboard padding, door trim padding, and air bags. Air bags pose particular concerns for the safe travel of children.

Purpose and Function of Air Bags

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Air bags and seat belts work together to protect the occupants. This is why air bags are called supplemental restraint systems. Using the seat belt with the air bag allows the crash forces to be spread over a larger area of

TECH TIP

Air bags do not deploy in every crash. For example, frontal air bags usually do not deploy in rear impact collisions.



Purpose and Function of Air Bags

DRAFT

PPT Slide

Action Item

Action Item

Action Item



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Left-hand Page of Instructor Guide

Instructor Guide (IG) DRAFT

NATIONAL CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATION TRAINING
MODULE 5 • AIR BAGS

Purpose and Function of Air Bags



Purpose and Function of Air Bags

2019 National Child Passenger Safety Technician Training

DISCUSS

- An air bag is a vehicle safety device made up of a flexible fabric envelope designed to rapidly deploy/inflate when the vehicle determines there has been a crash. Air bags are tested on the 5th percentile adult female (107 pounds) and 50th percentile male (167 pounds).
- Air bags are for adults only. Important considerations related to air bags include:
 - Read the vehicle owner's manual carefully. It has information about air bags and instructions for their use.
 - Assume all air bags are fully active unless the vehicle owner's manual states differently.

DO

Point out the Tech Tip in the Technician Guide.

DISCUSS

- Air bags do not deploy in every crash.
 - For example, frontal air bags usually do not deploy in rear impact collisions.

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE • MODULE 5 • PAGE 6

Corresponding TG Page

NATIONAL CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATION TRAINING
MODULE 5 • AIR BAGS

5

Air Bags

5 AIR BAGS

MODULE OBJECTIVES

- DESCRIBE the purpose and function of air bags.
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TECH TIP

Air bags do not deploy in every crash. For example, frontal air bags usually do not deploy in rear impact collisions.

TECHNICIAN GUIDE • MODULE 5 • PAGE 1

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE • MODULE 5 • PAGE 7

Action Item

Left-hand Page of Instructor Guide



Technician Guide (TG) DRAFT

NATIONAL CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATION TRAINING

3. Advanced Air Bags

Most newer vehicles are equipped with advanced air bag systems. These systems use a complex system of sensors that detect the vehicle's status and adjust the air bag deployment accordingly.

TECH TIP

TECH TIP

Remind caregivers to use the back seat for children under the age of 13, even if there is an automatic on/off system for a passenger air bag.

Caregivers need to understand the specific systems and indicators, and what they mean, in their vehicle. Remind them to check their vehicle owner's manual.

BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Even when the "air bag off" indicator is lit, to err on the side of caution, caregivers should always assume the air bag is on.
- **NEVER place a rear-facing car seat in a seating position with an active or advanced frontal air bag.**
- Children under the age of 13 should be seated in the back seat of the vehicle.
- If a forward-facing child must sit in the front passenger seat, make sure they are properly restrained in an appropriate car seat or booster seat and move the vehicle seat as far back from the air bag as possible. Never allow a child to lean forward towards the air bag.
 - **Check the manual.** Some car seat manufacturers have a warning statement against placing a car seat or booster seat in front of an air bag.
- Occupants should avoid leaning against an air bag's opening or putting other objects in front of an air bag's compartment.

Bulleted Lists

TECHNICIAN GUIDE • MODULE 5 • PAGE 6

NATIONAL CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATION TRAINING

Practice Activity

LOCATE FRONTAL AND SIDE AIR BAG MARKINGS AND WARNINGS

1. Work in small groups.
2. Using the two vehicle owner's manuals provided, document the vehicle's air bag information.
3. In addition to information you find in the vehicle owner's manuals, locate and document missing or additional information from inside the vehicle.

	Vehicle 1	Vehicle 2
1. What is the vehicle make, model and year?		
2. Where are the labels for frontal air bags? What do they say?		
3. What pages in the vehicle owner's manual discuss the frontal air bags?		
4. Which type of passenger air bag system does the vehicle have?	<input type="checkbox"/> Always on <input type="checkbox"/> Manually switched on/off <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically switched on/off	<input type="checkbox"/> Always on <input type="checkbox"/> Manually switched on/off <input type="checkbox"/> Automatically switched on/off
5. Where are the labels for side air bags? What do they say?		
6. What pages in the vehicle owner's manual discuss the side air bags?		

TECHNICIAN GUIDE • MODULE 5 • PAGE 10

Power Point Slides

DRAFT

Side Air Bag Markings and Warnings



- On the door frame
- On the end of the dashboard
- On the side of the seat
- Near the edge of the roof
- On the side of the door

ID:10971842.3 © Pichal Pijakowski | Dreamstime.com

2019

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Air Bag Markings and Warnings

Each vehicle manufacturer places labels in different positions and may call their air bag system something different.

EXAMPLES of acronyms for frontal air bags

SRS	Supplemental Restraint System
SIR	Supplemental Inflatable Restraint

EXAMPLES of acronyms for side/curtain air bags

SABIC	Side Air Bag Inflatable Curtain
SAB	Side Air Bag



2019

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Learn
Practice
Explain

Review and Explain Air Bag Types

1. Review types of air bags and best practice recommendations with a partner.
2. Practice explaining the different types of air bags to one another.

2019

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Side Air Bag Markings and Warnings

DRAFT



- On the door frame

- On the end of the dashboard

- On the side of the seat

- Near the edge of the roof

- On the side of the door

ID 109718423 © Pichai Pipatkuldilok | Dreamstime.com

Curriculum Revisions



Overall Curriculum Revisions

- **Title Change:**
National
Child Passenger Safety
Technician
Certification Training
- **Audience:** Students
- **Emphasis:**
Learn-Practice-Explain



Overall Curriculum Revisions

- **Training Length**
 - No major changes
 - 3, 3.5 & 4 day options
- **Additions to the Technician Guide:**
 - CPST Code of Conduct
 - Glossary



Curriculum Revisions: Introduction

Module

1

- Bubble Wrap video added



- Statistics from Modules 1 & 3 condensed/simplified into Module 1
- Resources for statistics moved from Module 3

Curriculum Revisions: CPS Technician Role

Module

2

- Icebreaker activity added

Students will:

- Install a randomly selected car seat.
- Record activity with cell phone.
- Review video at end of the training.

Estimated Time: 5 minutes

Goal: Engage students.

- Good-Better-Best introduction
- Reference to CPST Code of Conduct added



Curriculum Revisions: Crash Dynamics

Module

3

- "Ride Down" explained
 - Video added
 - "Catching an egg" analogy added
- Statistics moved to Module 1
- Resources for statistics moved to Module 1



Curriculum Revisions: Seat Belt Systems

Module

4

- Flowchart for lockability check added
- Retractors introduced before latch plates
- Locking latch plate video added
- Terminology updated to dynamic latch plate
- Inflatable seat belts moved from Module 5
- Belt shortening clip instruction removed
- ELR/ALR videos removed



Curriculum Revisions: Air Bags

Module

5

- Knee air bags added
- Seat cushion air bags added
- Reminder to sign up for vehicle recall notices added
- Inflatable seat belts moved to Module 4



Curriculum Revisions: LATCH

Module

6

- Reorganized into:
 - LATCH System – Vehicles
 - LATCH System – Car Seats
- “Tether Routing and Head Restraints” added
- “Lower Anchors for Center Seating Positions” added
- “Lower Anchor Weight Limits” added
- “Tether Anchor Weight Limits” added
- “Tether Anchors and Pickup Trucks” section added



Curriculum Revisions:

Introduction to Car Seats & Booster Seats

Module

7

- Updated reference guide (parts and functions) with line art drawings
- All-in-one car seats added
- Terminology updated to secondhand car seats
- Terminology updated to non-approved products
- Special transportation needs information condensed



Curriculum Revisions: Children in Rear-Facing Car Seats

Module

8

- All-in-one car seat added as type of rear-facing seat
- “Other Considerations: Carry Handles” added
- Reference to rear-facing being 5X safer removed
- Video with Dr. Bull updated to remove reference to 5X safer
- Special transportation needs information removed



Curriculum Revisions: Children in Forward-Facing Car Seats

Module

9

- All-in-one car seat added as type of forward-facing seat
- Reference to large medical seats removed
- “Vests and Harnesses” included



Curriculum Revisions: Children in Booster Seats and Seat Belts

Module

10

- Expanded time allotment
- All-in-one car seat added as type of booster
- Integrated (built-in) boosters included
- Steps for booster seat use aligned with Modules 8 & 9
- “Seat Belt Positioner” included



Curriculum Revisions: Other Vehicles

Module

11

- Pickup truck information removed and incorporated in other modules
- “Emergency Transportation” reorganized
 - Ambulances
 - Law Enforcement Vehicles
- CPS enrichment trainings promoted
 - Ambulances
 - School Buses



Curriculum Revisions: Interacting with Caregivers

Module

12

- “Effective Communication Techniques” added:
 - Keep it Simple
 - Keep it Short
 - Keep it Positive
 - Keep it Real
- “An Example of Opportunity for Positive Education: Social Media” added
- Caution about using fear-based messaging added



Curriculum Revisions: Using and Maintaining Your New Skills

Module

13

- Focus of module updated to engage new Technicians in CPS activities post-training
- Action Plan activity added
- Emphasis on building skills added
- How to conduct a checkup event information minimized



Quizzes & Skills Evaluations



Curriculum Revisions:

Written Quizzes

1, 2, & 3

- All questions have been reviewed and updated as needed.
- Open book
- 50 questions (42/50 to pass)
- Updated Testing Protocols



Curriculum Revisions:

Skills Evaluations

1, 2, 3, & 4

- Terminology updated to Skills Evaluations
- Updated Testing Protocols



Curriculum Revisions: Vehicle Systems

Skills Evaluation



- No major changes



Curriculum Revisions:

Select and Install Car Seats & Booster Seats

Skills Evaluation

2

- Use of dolls, dummies, or stuffed animals to represent children is **required** for “Inside: Selection and Harnessing” portion.



Curriculum Revisions: Putting It All Together

Skills Evaluation

3

- Classroom-based
- Full color photos
 - Perforated pages in Technician Guide
 - Standardized format
- Questions provided separately
- 34 questions (31/34 to pass)
- Estimated Time: 30-45 minutes



Skills Evaluation #3

Putting It All Together

SAMPLE QUESTION

(not actual testing scenario)

Seat belt routed correctly?

YES

NO



Skills Evaluation #3

Putting It All Together

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

(not actual testing scenario)

Lap belt positioned correctly on child?

YES

NO

Shoulder belt positioned correctly on child?

YES

NO





Our model Charlotte was MUCH happier with the belt used correctly!

SAMPLE
(not actual testing scenario)



Curriculum Revisions: Checkup Event

Skills Evaluation

4

- Newly renamed
- Event guidelines remain the same
 - Minimum of 2 hours (excluding set-up and breakdown)
 - Open to the public or appointment-based
 - If by appointment, allow 45 minutes per seat check.
 - Strongly encouraged to have someone outside of instructor team arrange, promote and manage the checkup event



Curriculum Revisions: Checkup Event

Skills Evaluation

4

- Teams of ≤ 3 students
 - Each student will be the lead Technician (primary educator) on at least seat check during the event.
 - Other team members will assist as needed, e.g. scribing.
- Instructor team member will supervise each team of students.
 - Complete an evaluation form for each student.



Curriculum Revisions: Checkup Event

Skills Evaluation

4

- Students must successfully:
 - Engage the caregiver in the education process, utilizing Learn-Practice-Explain.
 - Encourage best practice but accept “good” or “better”.
 - Demonstrate knowledge of CPS state laws and how they relate to good, better, best.
 - Refer to car seat labels, instruction manuals and Technician Guide as needed.
 - Correct misuse errors.
 - Demonstrate active listening skills.



Pilot Courses



Pilot Courses

The NCPSB will contact lead instructors to use the revised curriculum as a pilot course.

Deliberations for potential courses will be based on the following criteria:

- Course must be registered on cert.safekids.org.
- Instructor team has varying levels of experience.
- Course length is four days.
- Students have varied backgrounds.
- Current or past NCPSB members are not included on the instructor team.



Information and Materials



*All communications will be posted to
www.CPSBoard.org.*

Sources of information and materials:

- Your email and mailing address in your CPS Online Profile (cert.safekids.org) will be used for all communications.
 - Emails will be from no-reply@cpsboard.org. Be sure this is an approved email so it won't be tagged as spam!
 - Contact information for questions will be contained in the body of the email.
 - Curriculum materials will be mailed to your address on record.
 - *Must be a street address. NO PO Boxes.*



How are instructors going to obtain the new materials?

Instructor Guide

The Instructor Guide will be mailed directly to you.

- An email will be sent when the Instructor Guide will be mailed.
- Confirm that you have a street mailing address in your certification profile at cert.safekids.org.



PowerPoint Slides

The PowerPoint slides will be available to download from CPSBoard.org.

- Detailed instructions will be provided via email.
- Confirm that your email is current in your certification profile at cert.safekids.org.



Additional Sources of Information:

- Webinars
- www.CPSBoard.org
- National Child Passenger Safety Board Facebook page
- *CPS Express*
- CPS Conferences



Thank you!

**The National Child Passenger Safety Board
(a program managed by the National Safety Council),
NHTSA and Safe Kids Worldwide
have collaboratively and exhaustively worked to ensure the
curriculum revision is thoughtful and meets the needs of
future CPS Technicians.**

**Your input, patience and support is a
valued part of the process.**

