

Announcements

National Child Passenger Safety Week — September 15–21, 2013

In the United States, motor vehicle–related injuries are a leading cause of death among children (1). In 2011, a total of 656 passenger vehicle occupants aged 0–12 years died as a result of a crash (2). During 1975–2011, child restraints saved an estimated 9,874 lives of children aged 0–4 years (2). Seating position also contributes to child passenger safety. To keep child passengers as safe as possible, drivers should properly restrain children aged <13 years in a back seat and follow the American Academy of Pediatrics' child passenger safety recommendations (3).

For 2013, National Child Passenger Safety Week is September 15–21. As part of the campaign, September 21 is designated as National Seat Check Saturday, when drivers with child passengers are encouraged to visit a child safety seat inspection station to have a certified technician inspect their car seat and give hands-on advice free of charge. Additional information and an inspection station locator are available from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration at <http://www.nhtsa.gov/Safety/CPS>. Promotional materials (in English and Spanish) are available at <http://www.trafficsafetymarketing.gov/cps>.

References

1. CDC. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2013. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>.
2. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic safety facts 2011 data—children. Washington, DC: US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; 2013. Available at <http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pubs/811767.pdf>.
3. Durbin DR; Committee on Injury, Violence, and Poison Prevention. Child passenger safety. *Pediatrics* 2011;127:e1050–66.

CDC's New Healthy Aging Data Portfolio

The CDC Healthy Aging Program has released a Healthy Aging Data Portfolio (available at http://nccd.cdc.gov/dph_aging/default.aspx) that focuses on the health and well-being of older persons in the United States. Two factors will significantly affect health and social systems in the United States: longer adult life spans and a dramatic increase in the number of older adults, primarily because of the aging of “baby boomers” (persons born during 1946–1964). The population of U.S. residents aged ≥65 years is expected to double during the next 25 years, to about 72 million persons.

The portfolio is a compilation of previously published reports that focus on adults aged 50–64 years or ≥65 years, depending on the nature of the report. The portfolio includes the newly released report, *The State of Aging and Health in America 2013*, which provides data on key indicators and strategies to improve the health and quality of life for adults aged ≥65 years. National, state, and local public health and aging services network professionals, researchers, health-care providers, journalists, decision makers, and others interested in the health of older adults can use the portfolio to examine national, state, and selected local area data, create custom reports, learn about related expert recommendations and *Healthy People 2020* objectives, and find links to informational resources. Additional information about CDC's work on healthy aging is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/aging>.