

Effectiveness of tribe-driven interventions to improve child passenger safety: the Native Children Always Ride Safe study (Native CARS)

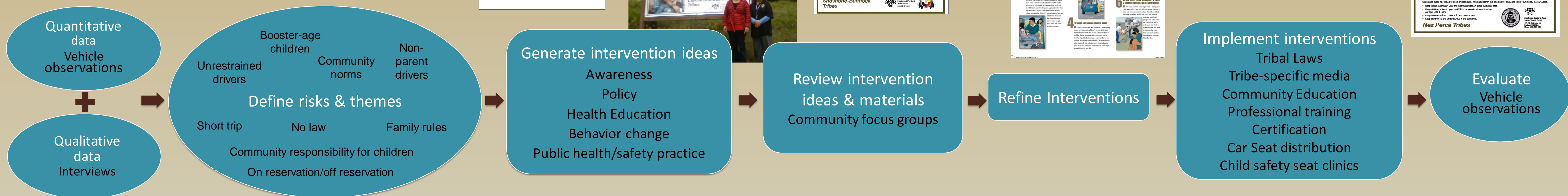
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Introduction

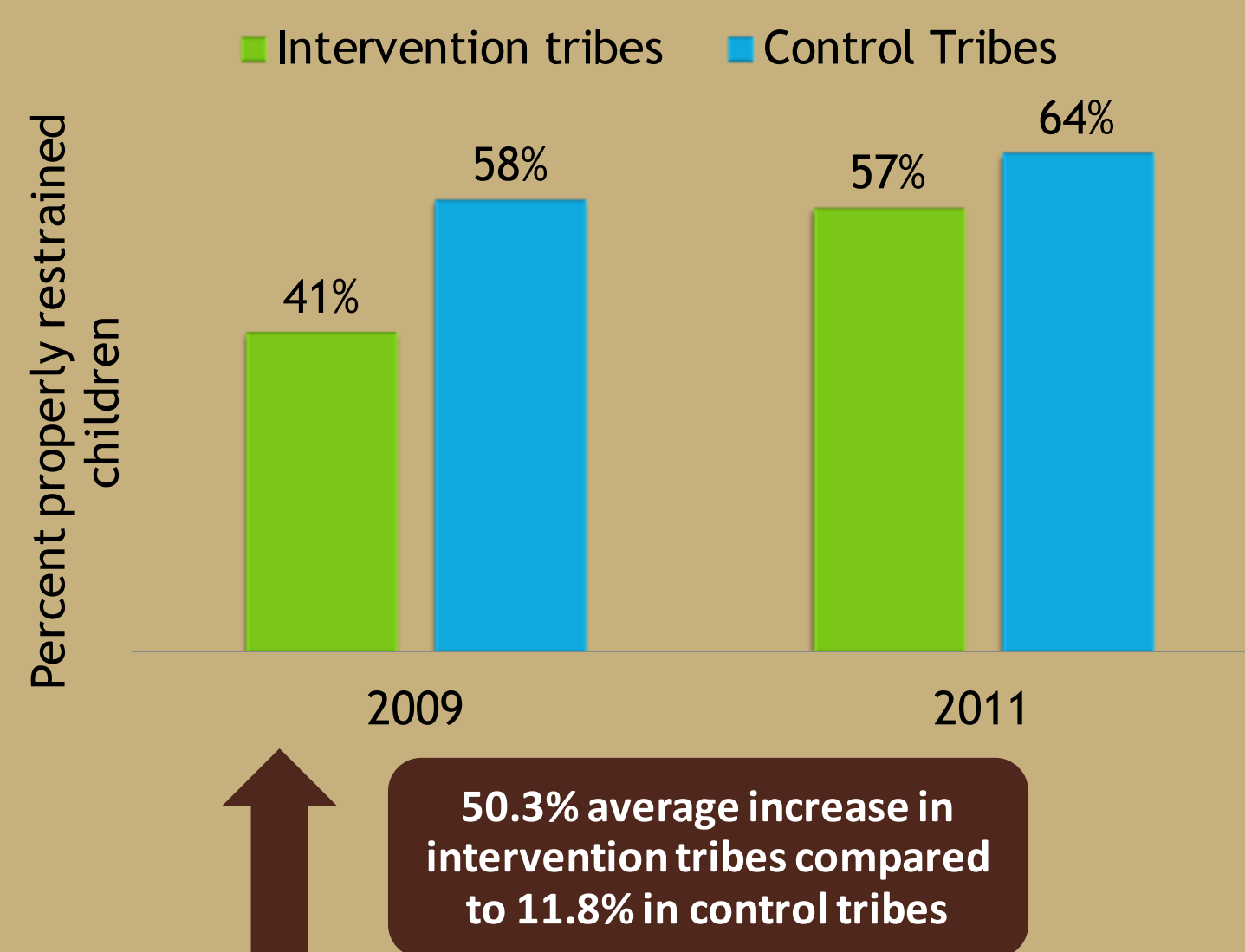
Native CARS is a community based participatory research study that aims to improve child safety seat use in six NW American Indian tribes. Three tribes implemented interventions from 2009-2011 and three tribes delayed interventions.

Process

Tribes used vehicle survey data and community member interviews to design & implement interventions.



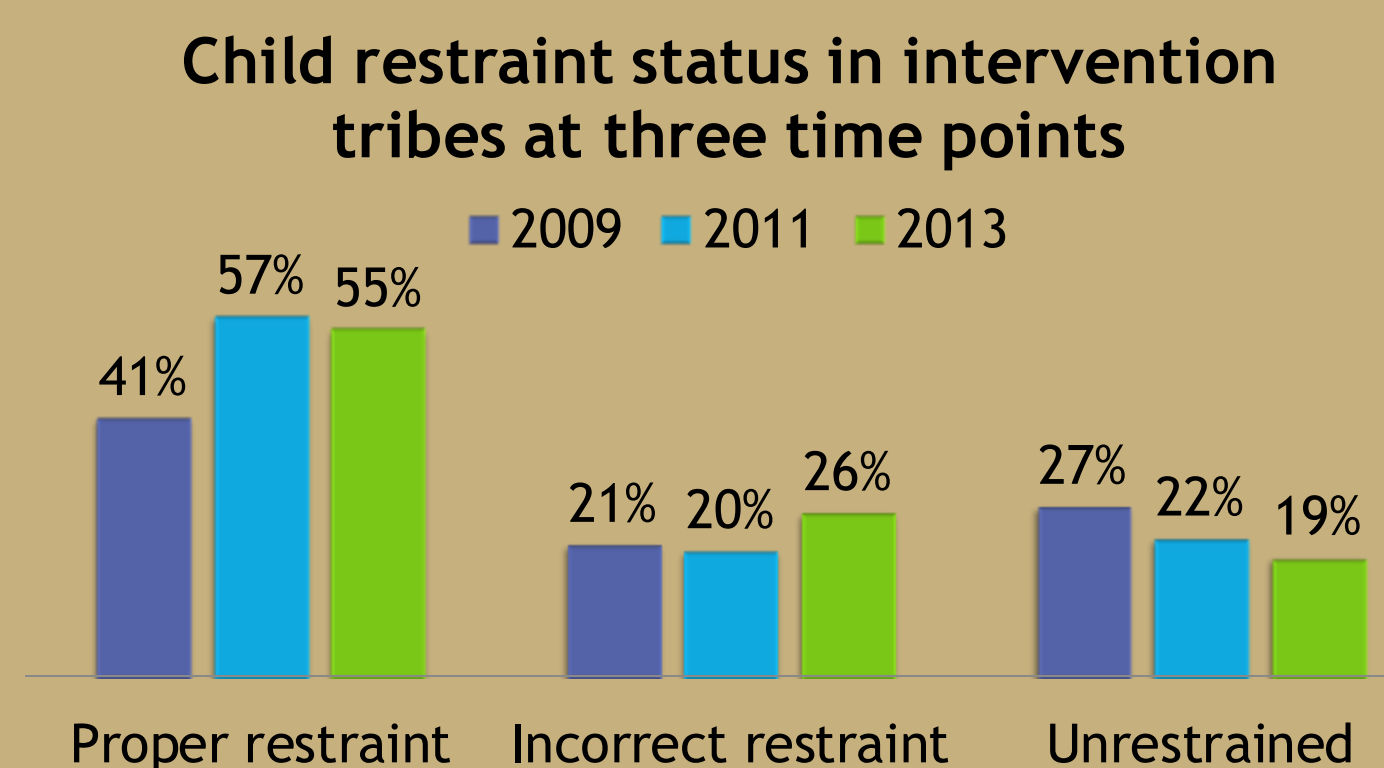
Did tribes who implemented interventions increase child safety seat use more than tribes who did not?



- Intervention tribes demonstrated a significant increase in proper child safety seat use compared to control tribes.
- 2.45 relative increase in odds of proper restraint for intervention tribes compared to 1.30 for control (p=0.005)
- 77% of American Indian drivers from intervention tribes reported receiving media interventions

Did intervention tribes sustain their efforts & improvements after active intervention phase?

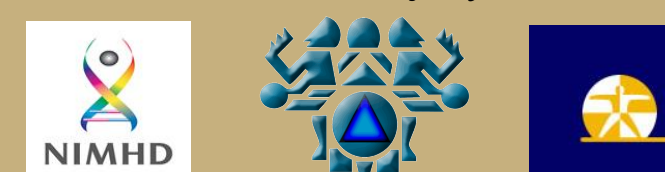
- Tribal child passenger safety law passed after active intervention period
- Child Passenger Safety Technicians remained employed & active at all three tribes
- Health education & community outreach activities continued at all three tribes



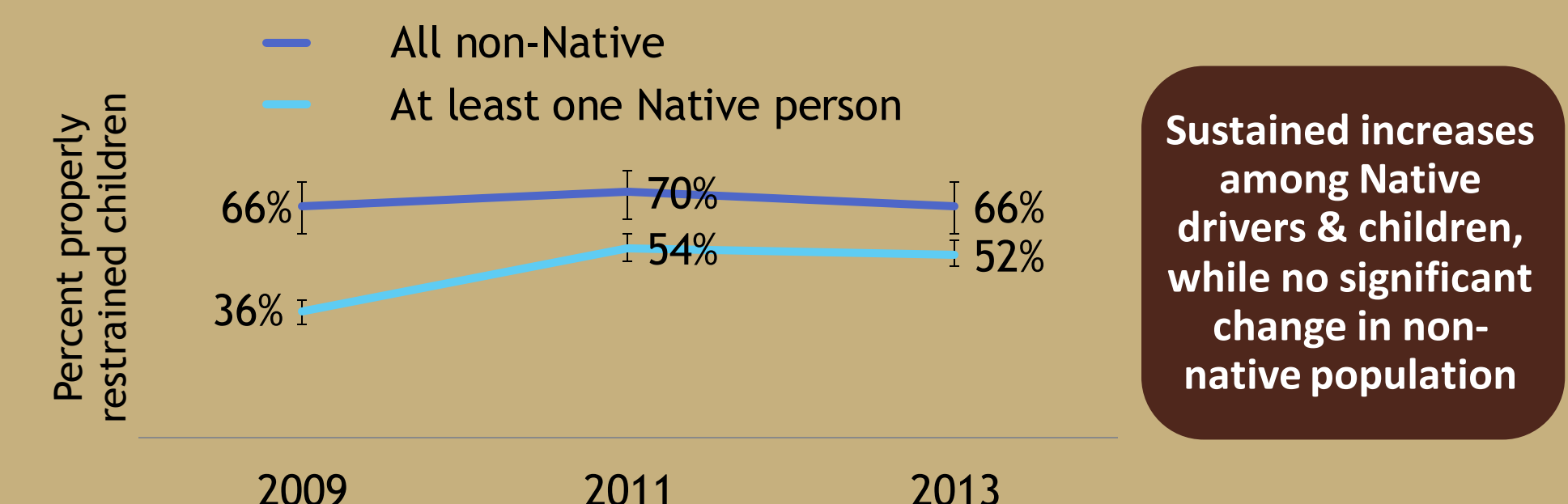
- The increase in proper restraint during active intervention period was sustained two years later
- The percentage of unrestrained children continued to decrease after active intervention period

Funding & Partnership

Native CARS is a research study funded by the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities and is partnered with Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board, Harborview Injury Prevention & Research Center, and six Northwest tribes.



Did child safety seat use increase in intended audiences?



- Increases across all ages, but greatest increases seen in booster-seat aged children
- Subgroups that continued to increase post-intervention
 - Kids age 4-6 (booster seat age) from 31% in 2009 to 46% in 2011 and 52% in 2013
 - Non-parent drivers from 27% in 2009 to 42% in 2011 and 52% in 2013

Conclusions

Tribe-driven interventions based on community-specific data led to interventions that were well received and successful at improving child safety seat use. Tribes were able to sustain some of these efforts and improvements post intervention.