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

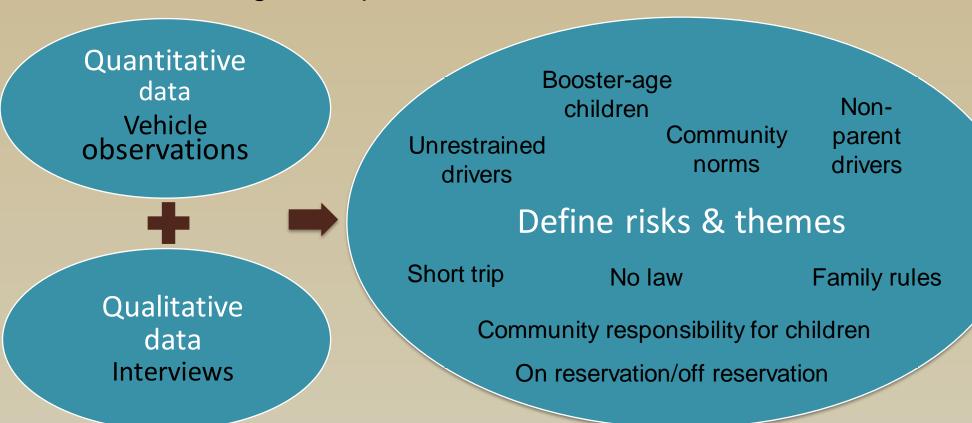
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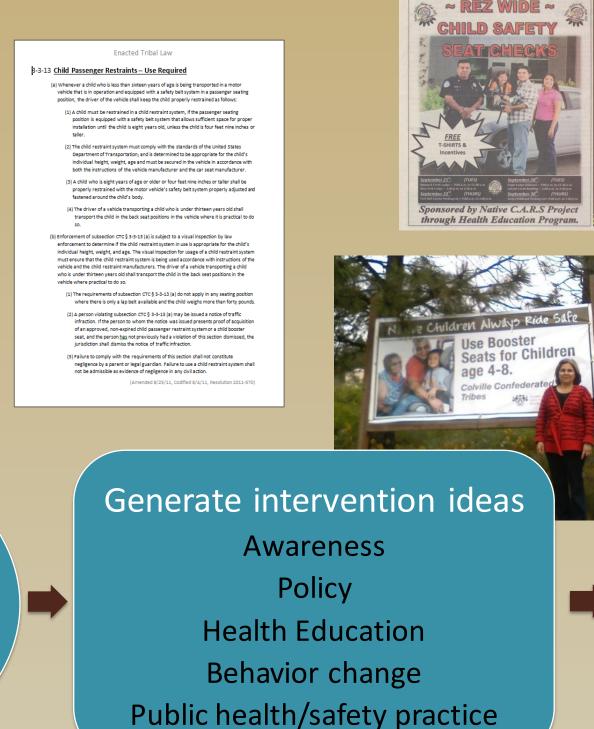
Introduction

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.





WIDE SAFETY

WIDE SAFETY

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WIND A STRONG TRANSPORT

WAS A STRONG TRANSPORT

WA

Grandparents and grandchildren always ride safe.

At these, we look out for each other. Watching out for all children is a strong tradition that has laught out communities strong. But a rice model by sharey beging MNY child ridging with you in a children is a strong tradition that has laught out communities strong. But and encourage your triends and family members to do the scarse.

Shoshnone-Bannock Tribes

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Community focus groups

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Refine Interventions

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Previous Next

Risk it, get a ticket.

It's your money and a child's life.

State and tribbe have laws to keep children asle. Keep at children in a child safety seat, and keep your money in your walled.

1. Keep children at least 1 year and see then 20 lbs. in a new facing car seat.

2. Keep children 4-8 and under 49" in a booster seat.

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3. Keep children 1-2 and under always in the book seat.

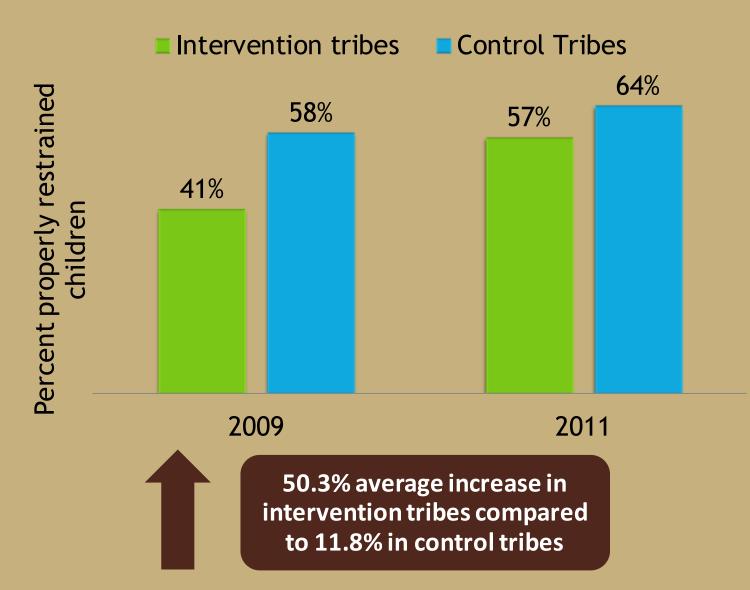
Nez Perce Tribes

Implement interventions

Tribal Laws
Tribe-specific media
Community Education
Professional training
Certification
Car Seat distribution
Child safety seat clinics

Evaluate Vehicle observations

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

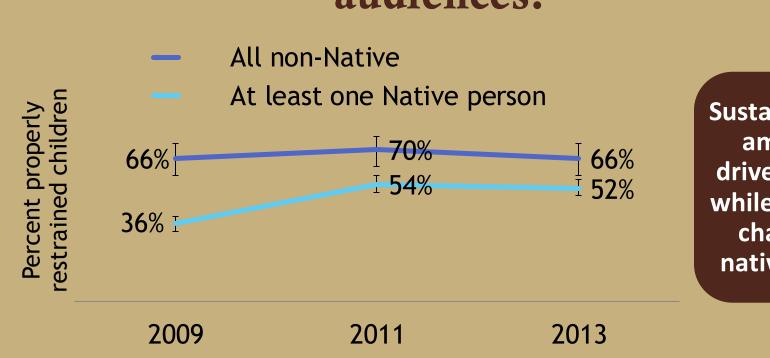
Child restraint status in intervention tribes at three time points 2009 2011 2013 57% 55% 21% 20% 26% 27% 22% 19% Proper restraint Incorrect restraint Unrestrained

- 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?



Sustained increases among Native drivers & children, while no significant change in nonnative population

- Increases across all ages, but greatest increases seen in boosterseat 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.