COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASK

Recommendations Used to Improve Tribal Motor Vehicle Safety

FORCE | Save Lives Among American Indians and Alaska Natives

Pilot programs funded from 2004-2009 and 2nd Round funded from 2010-2014 for Tribes or Tribal Organizations CDC Funding Opportunity Announcements required the use of Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF) recommendations as evidence-based interventions for funded programs.



1. Injury Prevention Objectives



Reduce alcohol impaired driving



2. CPSTF Recommendations Used

Increase child safety seat use



Increase safety belt use



Child safety seat distribution with education



Evidence for traffic safety laws



Education and media campaigns





Increased law enforcement

3. Outcome Achieved¹



Increase in seat belt use Rosebud





Increase in seat belt citations and DUI arrests Caddo Nation



Established first primary seat belt law Yurok Tribe



46% decrease in motor vehicle crashes with injuries from 2011-2013

Colorado River Indian Tribe



52% increase in seat belt use from 2011-2013 Hopi Tribe

Motor vehicle crashes are a serious problem in tribal communities. AI/AN people have the highest alcoholrelated motor vehicle death rates of all racial groups²⁻⁴. AI/AN people use car seats, booster seats, and seat belts at a rate much lower than the national rate⁵.



- 1. https://www.cdc.gov/features/tribalprograms/index.html
- 2. https://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/native/index.html
- 3. Voas RB, Tippets AS, Fisher DA. Ethnicity and Alcohol related fatalities: 1990 to 1994. Landover, MD: Pacic Institute for Research and Evaluation; 2000. Report no. DOT HS 809 068
- 4. Naimi TS, Cobb N, Boyd D, Jarman DW, Espey D, Snesrud P, Chavez P. Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Among American Indians and Alaska Natives - United States, 2001-2005. MMWR 2008;57(34):938-941.
- 5. LeTourneau RJ, CE Crump, Bowling JM, Kuklinski DM, Allen CW. Ride Safe: A Child Passenger Safety Program for American Indian and Alaska Native Children, Maternal Child Heath 2008, DOI 10.1007/s10995-008-0332-6