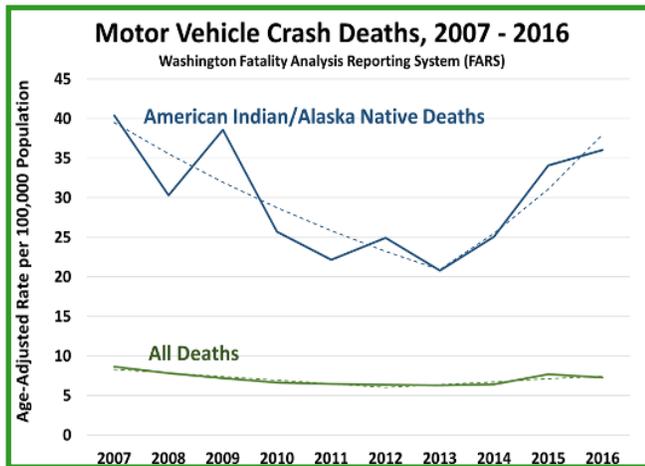


## Motor Vehicle Deaths in the American Indian/Alaska Native Community

**Trends** show that up until 2013 the rate American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) motor-vehicle crash deaths were declining. The rate per 100,000 AI/AN population declined from 40.4 ( $\pm 13.5$ ) in 2007 to 20.8 ( $\pm 10.0$ ) in 2013. Since then the rate reversed trend and rose to 36.1 ( $\pm 13.0$ ) in 2016. The death rate for all deaths in the state remained comparatively flat during the same time frame.



### Did you know?

- ⇒ AI/ANs in most age groups are more at risk for crash death than the general population.
- ⇒ Impairment and speeding are in the top three fatal crash factors for AI/ANs as well as for the state. The third highest risk behavior for AI/ANs is unrestrained motor-vehicle use while it is distraction for the general population.
- ⇒ AI/ANs have higher crash death rates involving high risk factors than the state population:
  - \* Impairment → 2.5 times higher
  - \* Unrestrained → 9.0 times higher
  - \* Speeding → 4.0 times higher
  - \* Distraction → 3.4 times higher
  - \* Pedestrian → 5.0 times higher

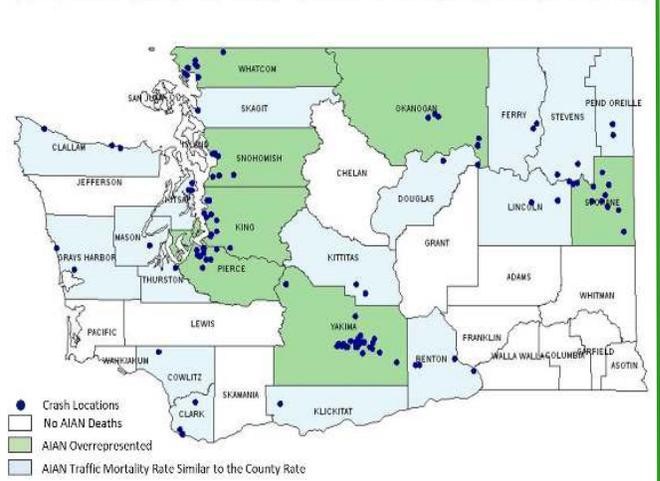
**I care, because** 124 AI/AN individuals died in Washington during 2012-2016. AI/AN deaths constituted about 5% of all motor-vehicle deaths. They, however, exhibited the highest age-adjusted crash death rate among all racial/ethnicity groups. AI/ANs had higher age-adjusted death rates relative to the state average; 29.90 ( $\pm 3.70$ ) per 100,000 AI/AN population vs. 7.08 ( $\pm 0.20$ ) per 100,000 state population during 2012-2016.

**AI/ANs Are Four Times More at Risk for Dying In a Crash Than the State.**

**Geographic Distribution** of AI/AN crash deaths showed some variation during the years 2012-2016:

- ⇒ No AI/AN crash deaths occurred in 16 counties that tend to have a small AI/AN community: *Jefferson, Asotin, San Juan, Chelan, Adams, Whitman, Columbia, Skamania, Wahkiakum, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Island, Lewis, Pacific, and Walla Walla.*
- ⇒ Seven counties shown with green had significantly higher AI/AN crash death rates than the overall county. These tend to be the counties that have either large urban AI/AN populations or large tribal areas: *Whatcom, Okanogan, Spokane, Snohomish, King, Pierce, and Yakima.*
- ⇒ Sixteen counties shown in light blue had motor-vehicle crashes claiming AI/AN lives, but the risk of AI/AN crash death was similar to the county as a whole: *Benton, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Mason, Pend Oreille, Skagit, Stevens, and Thurston.*

**Traffic Crashes Claiming American Indian and Alaska Native Lives, 2012-2016**  
(Age-Adjusted County Rate per 100,000 County Population and AI/AN Rate per 100,000 County AI/AN Population)



## Characteristics of American Indian/Alaska Native Traffic Deaths, 2012-2016

		American Indian/Alaska Native		All State	
		Number of Deaths	Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population (95% CI)	Number of Deaths	Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population (95% CI)
<b>Overall Rate*</b>		268	29.90 (±3.70)	4,918	7.08 (±0.20)
<b>Age (Years)*</b>					
	<b>0-14<sup>^</sup></b>	2	2.05 (±1.35)	73	1.10 (±0.28)
	<b>15-24</b>	27	37.35 (±16.97)	506	10.93 (±1.00)
	<b>25-34</b>	24	38.12 (±18.60)	371	7.66 (±0.82)
	<b>35-44</b>	26	42.98 (±20.01)	334	7.33 (±0.83)
	<b>45-54</b>	23	36.01 (±18.02)	352	7.38 (±0.81)
	<b>55-64</b>	11	20.54 (±16.21)	324	7.10 (±0.82)
	<b>65+</b>	11	26.02 (±20.57)	461	9.37 (±0.90)
<b>Gender*</b>					
	<b>Male</b>	80	118.80 (±26.89)	1,704	16.49 (±0.79)
	<b>Female</b>	44	64.23 (±19.96)	715	7.02 (±0.52)
<b>Impairment Involvement<sup>+</sup></b>		80	18.34 (±0.09)	2,562	7.39 (±0.29)
<b>Unrestrained Occupant<sup>+</sup></b>		62	14.39 (± 3.69)	567	1.6 (± 0.14)
<b>Speeding Involvement<sup>+</sup></b>		42	9.48 (± 2.93)	817	2.38 (± 0.16)
<b>Distraction Involvement<sup>+</sup></b>		26	6.56 (± 2.69)	697	1.94 (± 0.15)
<b>Pedestrian Deaths<sup>+</sup></b>		25	5.15 (± 2.04)	378	1.04 (± 0.11)

+ Denominator is overall state population.

<sup>^</sup> Rates based on 5 or less events should be interpreted with caution.

\* Both the numerators (events) and denominators (exposures) are specific to the demographic sub-group under study to calculate the risk for that specific

### Data Sources

*Washington Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), Washington Traffic Safety Commission, Washington Population Estimates for Counties, The Office of Financial Management*

**Fatal crash data for American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN)** : This data is captured using the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). FARS receives the race and ethnicity information for motor-vehicle crash fatalities from state death certificates.