



National Tribal Steering Committee for Injury Prevention

If a disease were killing our children in the proportions that injuries are, people would be outraged and demand that this killer be stopped. – C. Everett Koop, MD, Former Surgeon General

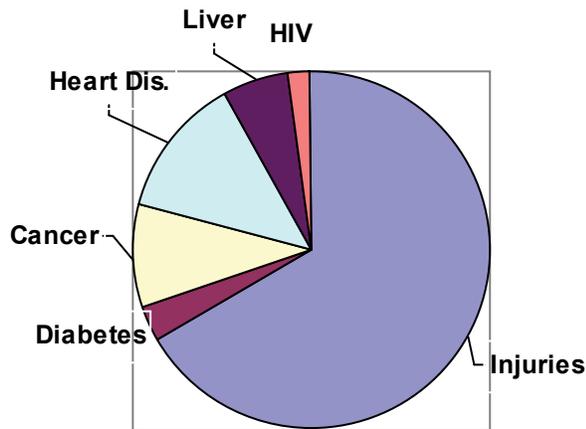
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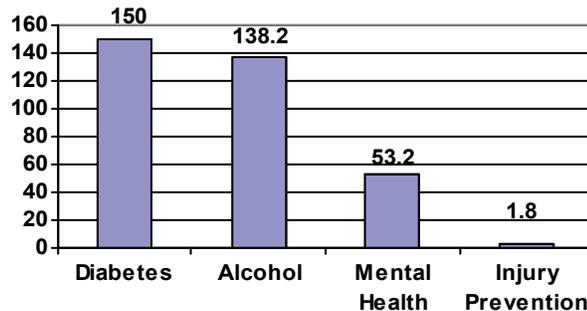
Indian Injury Data and Costs – National

- Injury is the leading killer of Indian people ages 1-44
- Over the past 10 years, there has been a **68% reduction** in Direct and CHS Injury hospitalizations.
- Treatment of injury is the single largest expenditure for IHS Contract Health Service funds (18%)
 - \$32M / year CHS Inpatient treatment cost
 - \$10M / year CHS Outpatient treatment cost
- Total Injury treatment costs per year (contract and direct care) - \$150 Million
- An investment in injury prevention is an investment in reducing CHS expenses.
- IHS Direct Injury Prevention Budget - \$1.8 Million per year supports:
 - 37 competitively awarded tribal capacity building cooperative agreements (coordinator positions)
 - Minimal IHS Injury Prevention program staffing and funding for small tribal projects

Bemidji Area– Cause of Death for AI/AN Age 1-44



The Funding Disparity



As this data illustrates, while injuries are the leading cause of death for young Native American people, it receives the least amount of federal funding.

Program Funding Priorities

Increase Injury Prevention funding in the IHS budget.

- New Funding for Injury Prevention will go to supplement the \$1.475M Infrastructure Program.
- Every \$50K increase in the Infrastructure program creates another job in a tribal community.
- Total Need = \$10M (200 tribal projects at \$50K each)

Funding from Other Sources

- IHS relies on collaborations and funding from other agencies to help support Injury Prevention initiatives.
- The IHS budget does not provide for an extensive prevention program.
- Nationally, funding for injury prevention initiatives is distributed to through several federal agencies in several departments of the Executive Branch
- State programs are the primary recipient of the fragmented federal funding for Injury Prevention;
- Tribes are at a disadvantage to compete with states for Injury Prevention funding needs;
- In some cases, tribes are legislatively prohibited from eligibility for funds.