5. Results

The final model consisted of Type of Law, Number of Citations and, and Median Household Income. The model's results are shown in Table 1. The p-values for each variable are shown below in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Parameter Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Discussion

The type of law has a very significant effect on the model. Additionally, the number of per capita citations has a significant effect. This implies that states with a lower number of per capita citations have a higher seat belt usage rate. The number of per capita citations is an independent variable that can be controlled by the state. The model also shows that the type of law has a significant effect on the model. However, the number of per capita citations and the median household income are not significant in the model.

For further information:

- Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC

7. Future Research

The use of higher fines for seat belt violations and the addition of driver license points are seen to improve seat belt use. However, these findings need to be replicated to ensure that the results are generalizable. Additionally, the number of per capita citations and the median household income are not significant in the model.