

Teen driving safety

Evidence in Support of Public Policy

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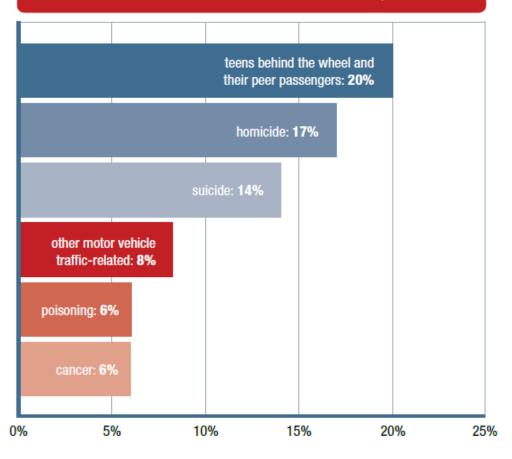
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LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH FOR TEENS

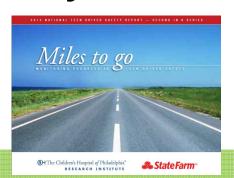
Leading Causes of Death for 15- to 19-Year-Olds
United States in 2009

Total number of teens who died: 11,520



Crashes kill 5 times as many teens as cancer or poisoning

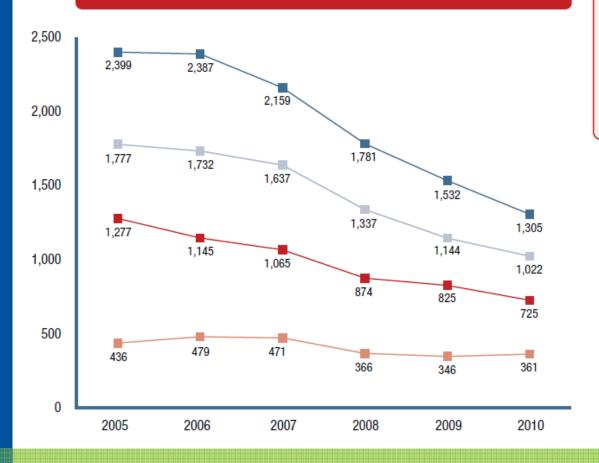
For each fatality, 400 more children and youth receive medical treatment for injuries.



WE'RE MAKING PROGRESS

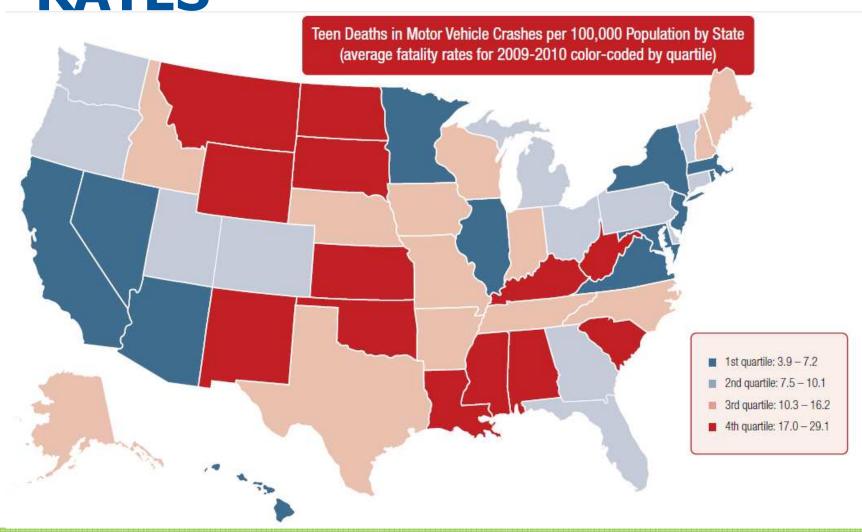
Crash Fatalities with Teens Behind the Wheel (2005-2010)

Total number of deaths in 2010: **3,413**Total number of fatal crashes in 2010: **3,198**

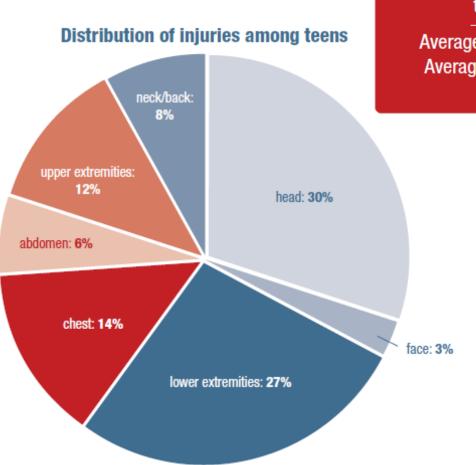


- teens behind the wheel
- passengers of teens behind the wheel
- occupants of other vehicles
- others outside the vehicle
- 46% decline in deaths to teens behind the wheel since 2005
- 30% of deaths are to people outside the teen's vehicle

VARIATION IN FATALITY RATES



THE BURDEN OF INJURIES



People Injured in Tow-away Crashes with Teens Behind the Wheel (Annual Average, 2009-2010)

Average number of injured persons: **94,479 per year**Average number of tow-away crashes with an injury: **60,264 per year**

 Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of traumatic brain injuries among 15-19 year olds in the US.

CRASHES: A LINKED CHAIN OF CAUSE-EFFECT EVENTS

Primary Causal Chain

Underlying cause

<u>Underlying Cause</u> <u>Prevention Effort</u>

Inexperience Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL)

restrictions, driver education

Immaturity/age ↑ GDL minimum age requirements

Alcohol Zero tolerance policies, education

Linked causeeffect events

Proximate cause





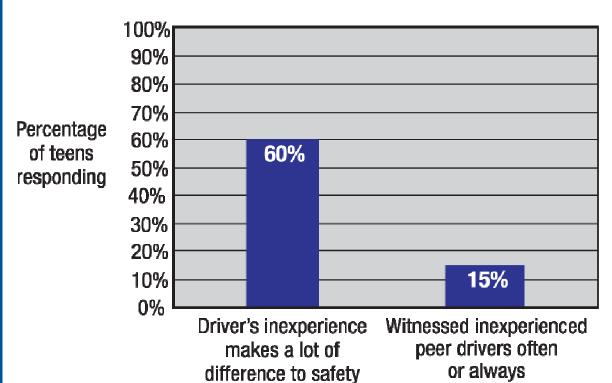
Identified Proximate Factors

- Peer passengers
- Nighttime driving
- Risky driving behaviors
- In-car distraction

WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON REASONS THAT TEENS CRASH?

Reason for the crash	How common is it?		
Driver errors	95% of crashes		
Speeding	23%		
Not noticing a hazard	23%		
Distraction	20%		
Bad decision	14%		
Lost control	8%		
Bad road conditions	3%		
Vehicle problem	1%		
Unknown cause	1%		

WHY TEENS CRASH INEXPERIENCED? NOT ME!





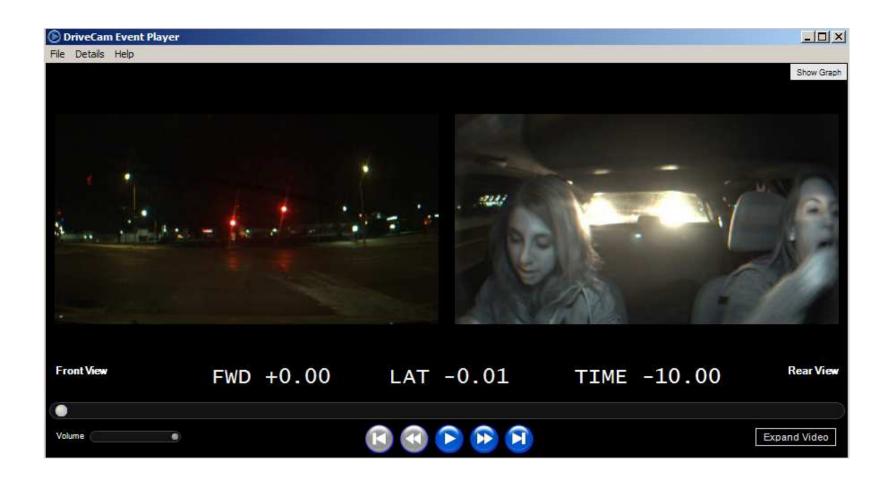
WHY TEENS CRASH POOR SCANNING



WHY TEENS CRASH POOR HAZARD DETECTION



WHY TEENS CRASH BAD DECISION



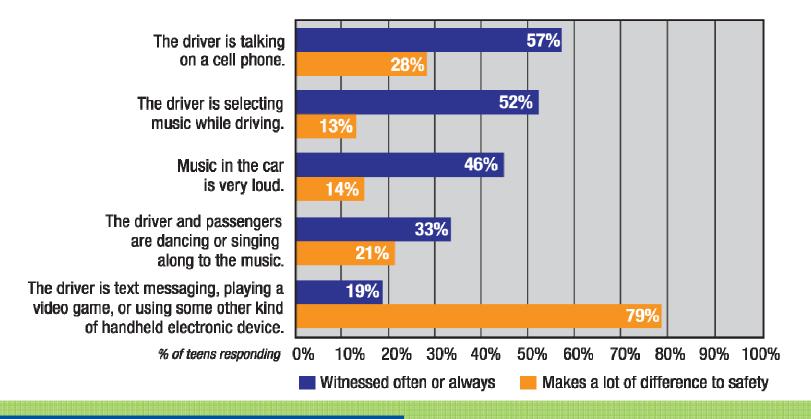
WHY TEENS CRASH DISTRACTION



TEEN PERSPECTIVE: Cell Phones

Things drivers do that take their eyes and focus off the road





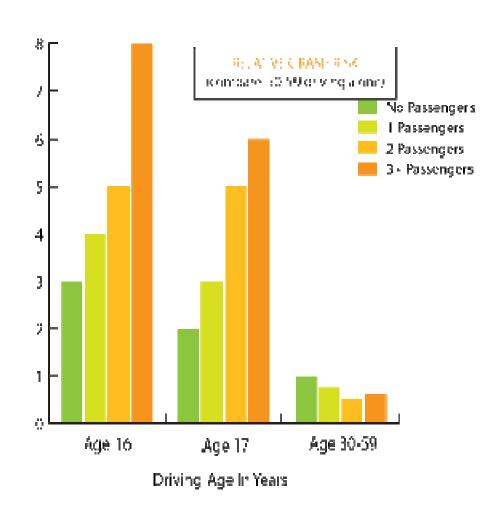
RESULTS: CELL PHONE USE

- 75% of US 9th to 11th grade adolescents reported owning a cell phone
- Cell Phone use While Driving
 - 52% rarely engage
 - 38% sometimes or occasionally
 - 10% often or always
- Greater use associated with:
 - being in a higher grade
 - having poorer grades
 - greater sensation seeking
 - more frequent driving in general



Peer passengers Increase the risk of a fatal crash

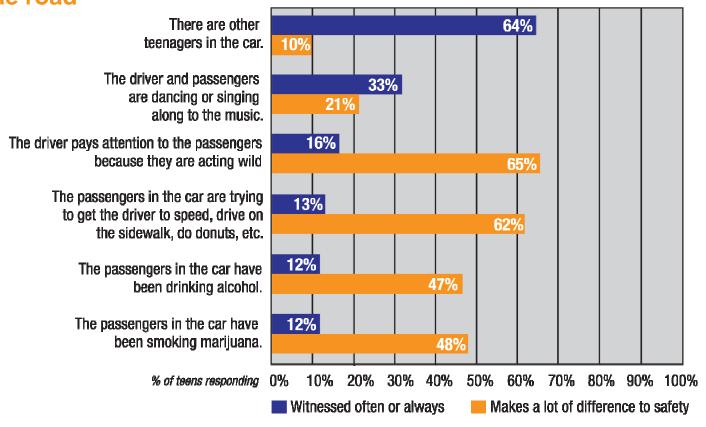
The more passengers, the greater the danger.



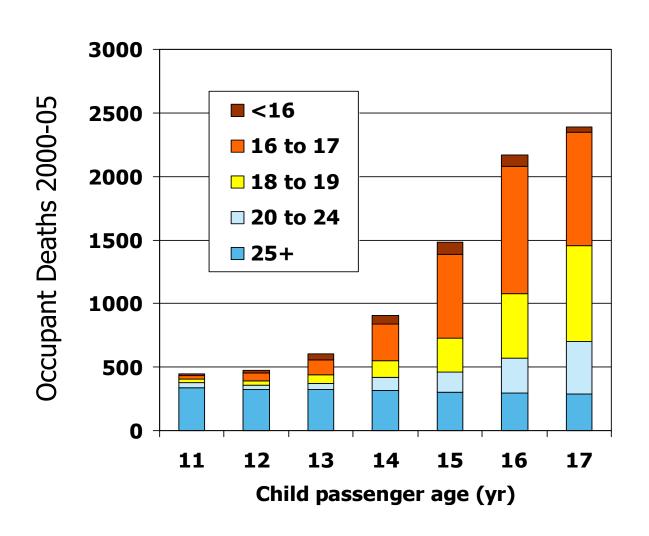
TEEN PERSPECTIVE: PASSENGERS

Things Passengers do that take the driver's eyes and focus off the road

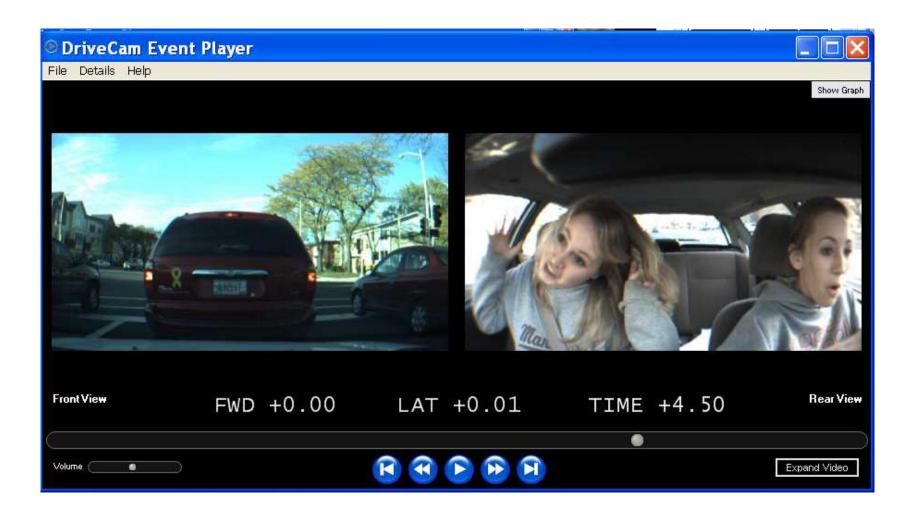




RISK TO YOUNGER PASSENGERS



WHY TEENS CRASH PASSENGERS – COMPOUND CHALLENGES

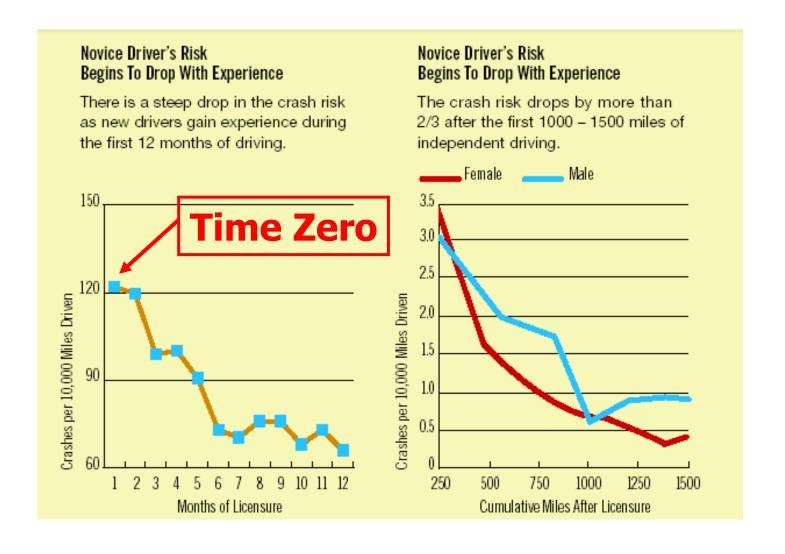


TIMELINE FOR SAFETY



Time Zero
Independent driving

THE FIRST 6 MONTHS: HIGHEST RISK



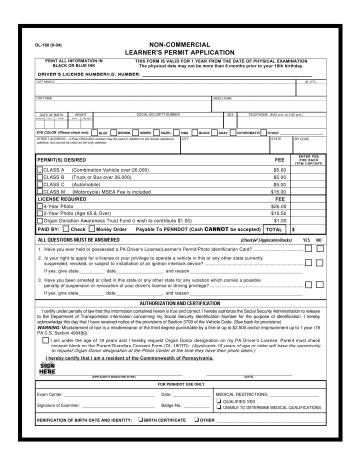
PREPARING TEENS TO DRIVE ALONE PA GDL LAW

Learner phase

- Adult supervisor in vehicle
- 65 hours of practice required
 - -10 at night
 - 5 in inclement weather

Junior/ restricted license

- 6 mos minimum holding period
- Passenger restriction
- Night driving restriction / curfew
- Full unrestricted license



PREPARING TEENS TO DRIVE ALONE PA GDL LAW

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED IN FULL BY A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER						
Please check any of the following that would prevent control of a motor vehicle.						
■ Neurological disorders ■ Neuropsychiatric disorders	Circulatory disorder	Cardiac disorder	Hypertension			
Uncontrolled Epilepsy Uncontrolled Diabetes	Cognitive Impairment	Alcohol abuse	Drug abuse			
Conditions causing repeated lapses of consciousness (e.g. epilepsy, narcolepsy, hysteria, etc.)						
Specify: If seizure disorder, date of last seizure:						
Impairment or Amputation of an appendage. If so, list:						
Other:						
NOTE: Any recommendations/additional comments must accompany this certificate on a health care provider's letterhead.						

- Unique role of pediatrician/ health care provider in assessing readiness to drive
- Focused on medical/physical/cognitive issues

ASSESSING READINESS TO DRIVE

- Ready to accept responsibility?
- Good judgment and maturity?
- Knowledge of the rules of the road?
- Ready to commit to sufficient practice?
 - Adult able to commit?
- Able to receive constructive criticism?

DRIVER EDUCATION
THE IDEAL SITUATION

 Driving Instructor is expert coach

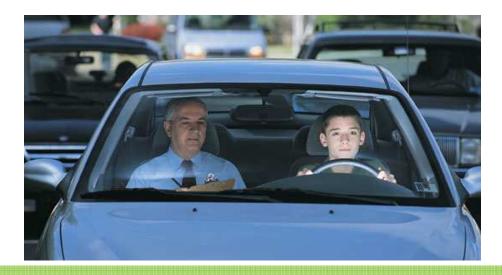
- Teaches new skills
- Parent is reinforcer of skills
 - Regular practice

Driving
Instructor:
Expert

Parent:
Reinforcer

Teen:

Learner



DRIVING PRACTICE LOG

Beginning

- Vehicle operation
- Low speed
- Low traffic volume

Intermediate

- Higher speed limits
- More traffic

Advanced

- Busier roads
- Unfamiliar routes
- Night and bad weather



DRIVING PRACTICE LOG

Weeks/ Hours Covered	Skills covered				
Week					
Hours	☐ More practice ☐ Ready				
Week					
Hours	☐ More practice ☐ Ready				
Week					
Hours	☐ More practice ☐ Ready				
Week					
Hours	☐ More practice ☐ Ready				
Total # of hours					

NATIONAL DRIVER EDUCATION STANDARDS- 2009

- Multidisciplinary working group
- Standards for
 - Program Administration
 - Education/Training
 - Instructor Qualification
 - Parent/guardian involvement
 - Coordination with Driver Licensing



NCREASING SUPPORT

PARENTING STYLES:

The balance between support and control

The Permissive Parent

is highly supportive but makes few rules and trusts rather than monitors.

"I trust you'll do the right thing."

The Uninvolved Parent sets few rules, does not monitor, and offers little active support.

"Kids will be kids — you'll learn from your mistakes."

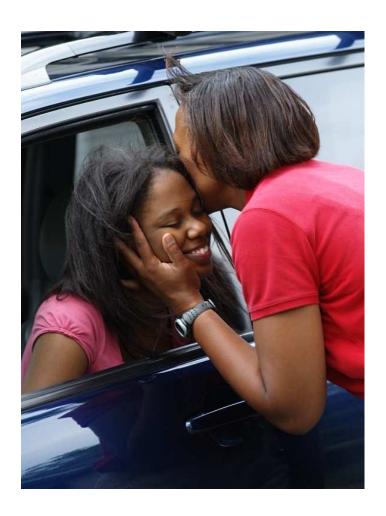
The Authoritative Parent is highly supportive AND closely monitors and sets rules.

"I care, and I'll give you the freedoms you earn; but, for safety-related issues, you'll do as I say."

The Authoritarian Parent

sets many rules and closely monitors but offers little support.

"You'll do as I say."



INCREASING CONTROL

PARENTS REALLY DO MATTER



Teens who describe authoritative parents are

- Half as likely to crash
- 71% less likely to drive while intoxicated
- 30% less likely to use a cell phone while driving

- as compared to teens of uninvolved parents

PARENTS REALLY DO MATTER



Teens who describe authoritative or authoritarian parents are

- Twice as likely to use seatbelts
- Twice as likely to believe belts affect safety
- as compared to teens of uninvolved parents
- Speed half as often
- as compared to teens of uninvolved or permissive parents

HOW DO YOU EMPOWER PARENTS?

- Understand importance of lots of varied supervised practice driving and monitoring during first year of driving
- Set rules during first year, gradually introducing new privileges
- Be role models
- Understand GDL
- Control Access to the Keys



HOW DO YOU EMPOWER PARENTS?

Communicate in a way that helps their teen be receptive to their guidance:

- Honor teen's independence
- Emphasize safety not control
- Reward teens for responsibility



SUMMARY

- Not Driving yet?
 - Teach child to be a good passenger
- •Learning to Drive?
 - Get enough practice (>65h)
 - Practice under varied conditions
 - Don't move on until they've proven they can
- New Driver (first 6-12 months)?
 - •Work with teen to set rules and expectations:
 - Low risk then higher risk driving situations
 - No passengers at first
 - Mandatory seat belt use for everyone at all times
 - Zero tolerance for alcohol, cell phone use, texting

RESOURCES FOR YOU TO USE WWW.TEENDRIVERSOURCE.ORG

