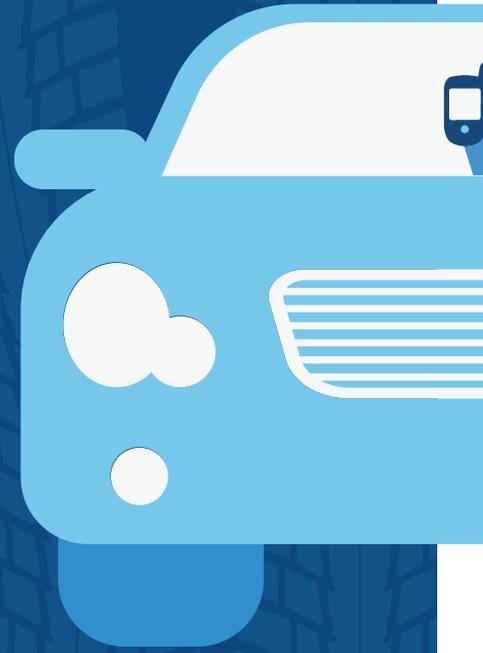


TEEN DRIVING FACTS

Information and resources to help
keep teens safer on the road.



CRASHES

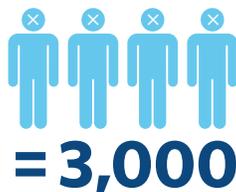
In the United States, motor vehicle-related injuries are the **leading cause of death for ages 1-34**¹



4^x

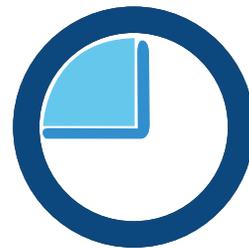
Teens crash **four times more often** than any other age group.² Car crashes are the #1 killer of teens² and take an average of 10 teen lives every day.³

In 2010, **3,115 teens died in car crashes**² ... and about **450,000 teens** are injured in crashes.⁴



Driver distraction contributes to **16 percent** of all fatal crashes for people under the age of 20.⁵

16%



Twenty percent of teenage motor vehicle crash deaths in 2008 occurred between **9p.m. and midnight**.²

Over the past three years, July 4 trends as the **deadliest day for teens on the road**.²



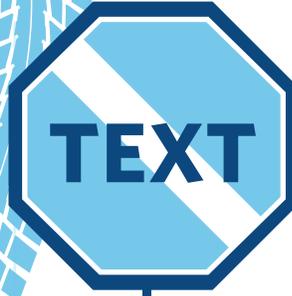
Speed-related crashes accounted for **34% of fatalities** among 16-19 year-olds.⁶

DRIVING DISTRACTIONS

Reaching for a phone while driving increases your risk of a crash by **nine times**.⁷

When teens text and drive, reaction times become as slow as some senior citizens.⁸

Texting and driving can increase your risk of crashing by **23 times**.⁷



Texting takes our eyes off the road for an average of **5 seconds**.¹¹

At 55 mph, that's like driving the length of a football field - completely blind. RESEARCH shows that text messaging had the longest duration of eyes-off-road time (4.6 seconds over a six-second interval).¹¹



Behind the wheel, one text while driving equals **four beers**.⁹

1 Text equals .08 Blood Alcohol Level = driving drunk¹⁰

Eighty percent of all crashes involve driver inattention within **three seconds** of the crash.¹²

:03 SECONDS



Younger, inexperienced drivers under 20 years old have the highest proportion of distraction-related fatal crashes.¹³ **49 percent** of teens say texting is the biggest distraction behind the wheel.¹⁴

Sources

¹ Centers for Disease Control

² Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS)

³ Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS) Fatality Facts 2008.

⁴ Official Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics, 'The Teen Driver', PEDIATRICS Vol. 118 No. 6 December 2006, pp. 2570-2581 (doi:10.1542/peds.2006-2830).

⁵ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "An Examination of Driver Distraction as Recorded in NHTSA Databases"

⁶ IIHS "Beginning Teenage Drivers Brochure"

⁷ Virginia Tech Transportation Institute and NHTSA, "NHTSA, Virginia Tech Transportation Institute Release Findings of Breakthrough Research on Real - World Driver Behavior, Distraction, and Crash Factors"

⁸ University of Utah, "Drivers on Cell Phones Clog Traffic"

⁹ A Comparison of the Cell Phone Driver and the Drunk Driver, David L. Strayer, Frank A. Drews, and Dennis J. Crouch, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah and Transport Research Laboratory; NHTSA's Setting Limits, Saving Lives - The Case for .08 BAC Laws, DOT HS 808 524, January 1997.

¹⁰ A Comparison of the Cell Phone Driver and the Drunk Driver, David L. Strayer, Frank A. Drews, and Dennis J. Crouch, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

¹¹ Virginia Tech Transportation Institute

¹² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Virginia Tech Transportation Institute, "100-Car Naturalistic Driving Study"

¹³ Records of traffic fatalities and injuries collected by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Police-reported data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and the National Automotive Sampling.

¹⁴ Shifting Teen Attitudes: The State of Teen Driving 2009, Allstate Foundation