

DASHboard Road Safety ACTIVITY PLANS SUPPLEMENT Packet

Table of Contents:

On the Road Teen Driving Quiz	1
Answer Key and Real Talk	2
Maintenance Map.....	4
Distracted Driving Log.....	5
Automotive Career List	6
Road Safety Audit	7
Potential Road Safety Campaign Locations	8
Roadside Emergency Kit List	8
Neighborhood Redesign: Step One.....	9
Step Two.....	10
Redesign Examples.....	11

DASHboard Road Safety was made possible by a generous grant from GEICO.



ON THE ROAD Teen Driving Quiz

Think you know the real risk of driving? Take this quiz and find out!

1. **What is the leading cause of death among teens?**
 - a) Drug use
 - b) Asthma
 - c) Obesity
 - d) Vehicle crashes

2. **Which group has the highest crash risk?**
 - a) Uninsured motorists
 - b) Elderly drivers
 - c) Teens
 - d) Undocumented immigrants

3. **How many teens are involved in vehicle crashes each year?**
 - a) 60,000
 - b) 600,000
 - c) 1 million
 - d) 1.6 million
 - e) 3 million

4. **Imagine that you are in a Girl Scout troop with 15 girls in it. Within the first year of all of you getting driver's licenses, how many of you would likely get into a car crash?**
 - a) Zero
 - b) One
 - c) Two
 - d) Three
 - e) Four
 - f) Fifteen

5. **The fatality rate for drivers ages 16 to 19, based on miles driven, is _____ times higher than the rate for drivers ages 25 to 69.**
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Ten

6. **What is the leading cause of teen car crashes?**
 - a) Driving as an inexperienced driver
 - b) Driving at night
 - c) Driving over the speed limit
 - d) Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
 - e) Driving an SUV (Sport Utility Vehicle)

7. **Distracted driving is the cause of _____ percent of auto crashes.**
 - a) 20
 - b) 35
 - c) 50
 - d) 80
 - e) 99

8. **Which one of the following would NOT be considered distracted driving?**
 - a) Talking on your cell phone while driving
 - b) Talking to a passenger while driving
 - c) Changing a CD while driving
 - d) Putting on makeup while driving
 - e) Reading a map/typing directions into the GPS
 - f) Eating food while driving
 - g) All are distracted driving actions.

9. **Drinking and driving is more dangerous than texting while driving.**

True OR False

10. **Among teen drivers, what age group has the highest rate of teen passenger deaths?**
 - a) 19-year-olds
 - b) 18-year-olds
 - c) 17-year-olds
 - d) 16-year-olds
 - e) 15-year-olds

11. **Carrying one teen passenger can double the fatal crash risk of teen drivers compared to driving alone.**

True OR False

12. **How many pedestrians are injured or killed in motor vehicle crashes each year?**
 - a) 90,000
 - b) 9,000
 - c) 1.9 million
 - d) 19,000

13. **One third of teen drivers and passengers killed in crashes were not wearing seat belts.**

True OR False

14. **What day of the week has the highest number of auto crash deaths?**
 - a) Sunday
 - b) Monday
 - c) Wednesday
 - d) Friday
 - e) Saturday

15. **GDL stands for: _____**

ANSWER KEY & REAL TALK:

1. D

Car crashes take more teen lives than all other causes, and teens die in car crashes in larger proportions than any other driving group. Motor vehicle crashes account for more than one in three teen deaths. In 2007, 6,982 teens were killed in car crashes – that means **19 teens are killed every day**.

2. C

Per mile driven, teen drivers ages 16 to 19 are four times more likely than older drivers to crash. Teens make up only 10% of the U.S. population, but suffer 14% of all vehicular fatalities and 20% of all reported crashes.

3. D

1.6 million teens (ages 16-20) were involved in automobile crashes in 2006, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. That means that **every minute, three teens** are in an auto crash. In fact, over 400,000 teens are **injured** in crashes every year. In other words, on average **every hour** 45 teens are injured in a car crash.

4. D

One in five, or 20 percent, of 16-year-old drivers will be involved in a crash at some point during their first year of driving.

5. C

The fatality rate for drivers ages 16 to 19, based on miles driven, is **four times** higher than for drivers ages 25 to 69.

6. A

Crash rates for young drivers are high largely because of their inexperience with driving. New drivers are more likely to engage in risky driving practices such as speeding and distracted driving. At the same time, teens' lack of experience behind the wheel makes it difficult for them to recognize and respond to hazards.

7. D

Nearly 80% of car crashes and 65% of near-crashes involved some form of driver inattention within three seconds before the event.

8. G

The most common distraction for drivers is the use of cell phones. Other distractions include reaching for a moving object, which increases the risk of an crash or near-crash by 9 times; looking at an external object, which increases the risk by 3.7 times; reading and applying make up, both which increase the risk by 3 times; dialing a hand-held device (typically a cell phone), which increases risk by almost 3 times; and talking or listening on a hand-held device, which increases risk by 1.3 times.

9. FALSE. Texting while driving is now just as dangerous as drinking and driving.

A 2007 study conducted by SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions) and Liberty Mutual Insurance Group found that text-messaging while driving is becoming as dangerous

as drinking and driving, in terms of inhibiting a teen's driving abilities. Alarming, 46 percent of teens admitted that they text-message while driving, according to an AAA study which appeared in *Seventeen* magazine's August 2007 issue.

10. D

The risk of fatal crashes is highest at age 16. In fact, the crash rate per mile driven is more than twice as high for 16-year-olds as it is for 18 and 19-year-olds. 16-year-olds also have almost 10 times the crash risk of drivers age 30-59. The crash fatality rate is highest within the first six months after licensure, and remains high through age 24.

11. TRUE

Just one other teen in the car increases the fatal crash risk by 50 percent. Crash risk for teen drivers increases incrementally with one, two, three or more passengers. With three or more, fatal crash risk is about three times higher than when a teen is driving alone.

12. A

Nearly 90,000 pedestrians are injured or killed in motor vehicle crashes each year in the United States, with a majority of these crashes taking place in urban areas. That means that **10 pedestrians** are injured or killed **every hour** of every day. Approximately 5,900 pedestrians are killed by automobiles every year and 84,000 suffer nonfatal injuries. Almost one-third of these victims are children under the age of 15, yet they represent only about 15% of the U.S. population

13. FALSE. The number is closer to two-thirds of teens killed were not wearing seatbelts.

Teens buckle up far less frequently than adults do. Despite efforts aimed at increasing belt use among teens, actual seat belt use among teens and young adults (16 to 24 years old) stood at 76 percent in 2006 – the **lowest** of any age group. In fact, in 2006 the majority (58%) of young people 16 to 20 years old involved in fatal motor vehicle crashes were not buckled in. In 2007, 72 percent of the restrained passengers involved in fatal crashes survived, as compared to 38 percent of the unrestrained passengers.

14. E

Over 50% of teen driving deaths occur on the weekend. In fact, during a typical weekend, an average of **one teen dies each hour** in a car crash.

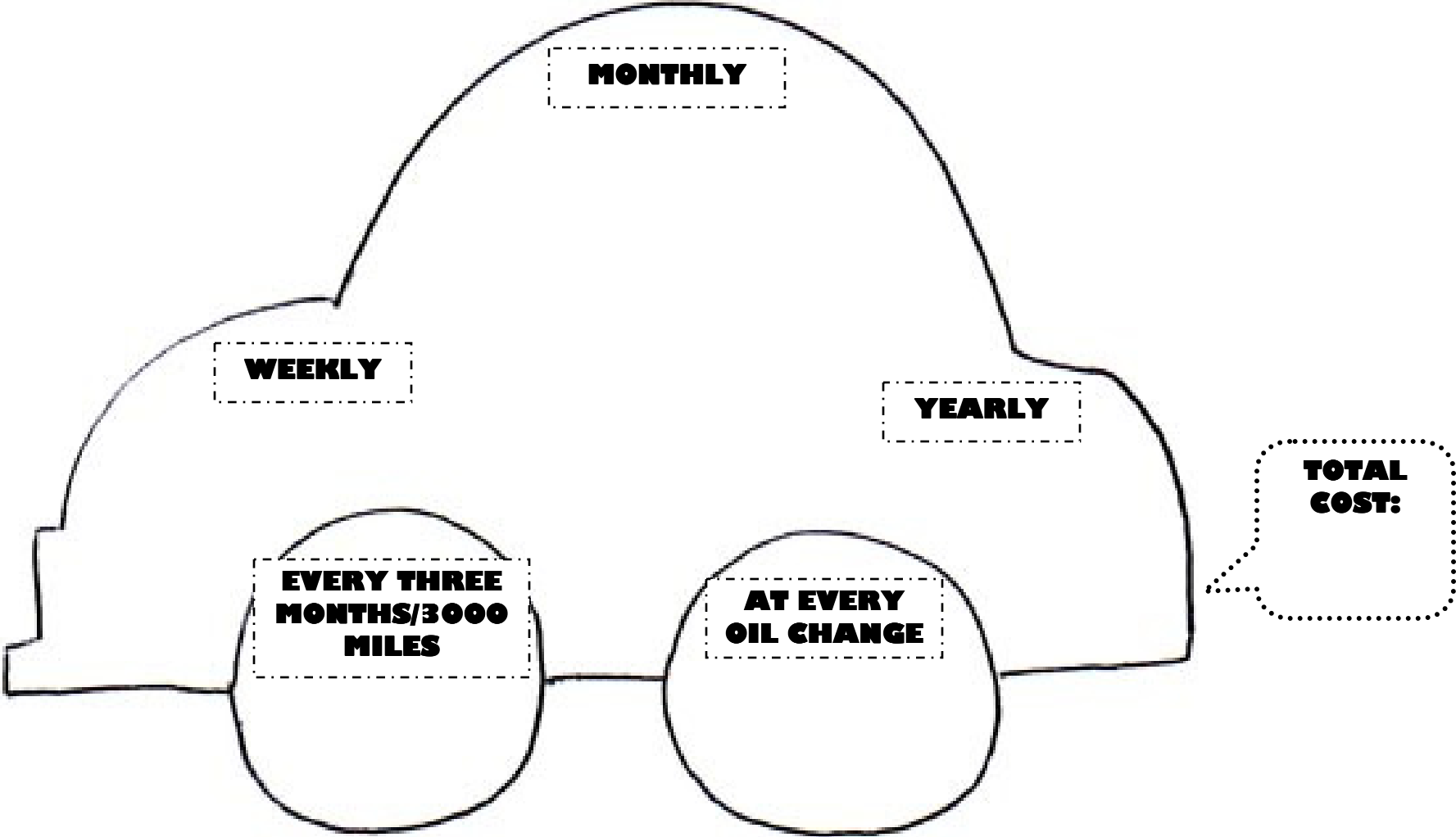
15. Graduated Driver's License

The GDL is a system designed to phase in young beginners to full driving privileges as they become more mature and develop their driving skills. There are three stages to a graduated system: a supervised learner's period; an intermediate license (after passing the driver test) that limits driving in high-risk situations except under supervision; and then a license with full privileges, available after completing the first two stages. In U.S. states that have adopted elements of graduated licensing, studies have found **crash reductions of about 10-30 percent**. This means if every state implemented the GDL system, upwards of **2,000 teen lives would be saved** every year. Currently, 44 states and the District of Columbia have implemented graduated driver licensing.

*Statistics and information compiled from: *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics & Analysis, Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, Insurance Information Institute, National Safety Council, The Center for Injury Research and Prevention at The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and the Traffic Injury Research Foundation.*

MAINTENANCE MAP

List out what service maintenance you need to remember under each box, and include the average cost of the service. Add up the yearly cost and put it in the Total Cost box. **Remember, when calculating the total cost for a year, you have to multiple all weekly/monthly/multi-annual costs out to find the yearly cost of proper car care and maintenance.*



DISTRACTED DRIVING LOG

WEEK OF: _____	Cell Phone- Talking	Cell Phone- Texting	Eating/ Drinking	Changing music player/ GPS unit	Smoking	Reading/ Writing	Grooming (make-up, brushing hair, etc)	Talking with passengers	Searching for something (looking down, turning around, etc)
MONDAY Time(s):									
TUESDAY Time(s):									
WEDNESDAY Time(s):									
THURSDAY Time(s):									
FRIDAY Time(s):									
SATURDAY Time(s):									
SUNDAY Time(s):									
TOTAL									

Where did you observe these incidents (intersection of ____ & ____)?: _____

TOTAL number of distracted driving incidents: _____

AUTOMOTIVE CAREER LIST

AUTOMOBILE DESIGN AND SALES

Auto/Tire Chemical Engineer	Loan Officer
Auto/Tire Mechanical Engineer	Marketing/Advertising Professional
Auto/Tire Sales Representative	Public Relations/Communications Specialist
Automotive Painter	
Automotive/Industrial Designer	Used Car Salesperson
Dealership Owner/Manager	

VEHICLE SAFETY

Crash Investigator	Insurance Claims Adjuster
Crash Reconstruction Engineer	Road Safety Researcher
Auto Mechanic	Safety Product Developer/Engineer
Collision Repair Technician	Safety Standards Engineer
Crash Test Technician/Engineer	State Trooper/Police Officer
Emergency Medical Technician	Statistical Analysis/Researcher
Highway Safety Specialist	Tow Truck Driver
Insurance Agency Owner	

IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT

Ambulance Driver	Race Car Driver
Bus Driver	Taxi Cab Driver
Metro Rail Operator	Truck Driver

DRIVER'S EDUCATION

Civil Engineer (designs road and street layouts)	Department of Motor Vehicles Examiner
Curriculum Specialist	Driving Instructor

OTHER

Auto Union Officer	Parking Lot Attendant/Owner
Car Wash Attendant/Owner	Pit Crew Mechanic
Crossing Guard	Restoration Specialist
Gas Station Attendant/Owner	U.S. Secretary of Transportation
Metro Station Manager	Valet Attendant
Metro Track Repair Technician	

ROAD SAFETY AUDIT

NUMBER OF:	TALLY MARKS:	TOTAL:
Drivers engaging in distracted behavior – cell phone use, eating, talking to a passenger, putting on make-up, reading, etc.		
Drivers/passengers not wearing seat belts	Drivers:	
	Passengers:	
Drivers that do not follow traffic law -speed up through yellow lights, run stop signs, do not signal when changing lanes or turning, rolling through a stop sign, etc		
Are the traffic signs/lights/street markings visible and in good condition for drivers? Yes___ No___	If you answered no, please give details here about problems:	
Drivers that cut off other cars and/or tailgate, or who demonstrate road rage -honking horn, yelling, etc.		
Bicyclists without proper safety gear – helmet, light, etc		
Bicyclists who swerve through traffic or don't signal before switching lanes Is there a bike lane? Yes___ No___		
Pedestrians who cross the road before the light turns or Jaywalk Are sidewalks available? Yes___ No___		
Other _____ (fill in the blank with another type of risky road behavior)		

Location (Intersection of): _____

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN POTENTIAL LOCATIONS*

1. **Grocery Stores** – Have the store drop safe driving fliers in grocery bags/carts.
2. **Florists** – During prom season, put safe driving stickers on corsage boxes.
3. **Tuxedo Rental Store** – During prom season or any occasion have the tuxedo company put safe driving materials in tuxedo pockets and hand out at point of sale.
4. **Bowling Alleys** – Hang safe driving posters in the bowling alley or use as handouts at the counter.
5. **Fast Food Restaurants** – Provide tray liners in fast food restaurants.
6. **Public Transportation** – Encourage safe driving messages on the outside of buses or at subway stops.
7. **Hair Salons/Barber Shops** – Have small handouts available for customers to pick up at the cash register when they pay.
8. **Schools** – Place road safety posters in high schools or at sports games.
9. **Dealership Service Centers** – Place safe driving brochures/handouts in service centers.
10. _____ . – You fill in the blank!
Brainstorm some other good locations to post your road safety campaign.

Remember, you must always get permission to post flyers and posters from the owner of the location.

**Taken from Driving Skills For Life's "Best Practices Guide".*

Access here: www.drivingskillsforlife.com/pdf/dsfl_bestpracticesguide.pdf






ROADSIDE EMERGENCY KIT

- Jumper cables
- Cell phone/Charger power cord/List of emergency numbers
- Flashlight/Spotlight
- Extra batteries
- Emergency flares/Warning triangles
- First Aid kit
- Extra quarts of oil and container for gas
- Tire gauge
- Pressurized can of tire inflator and sealer for emergency filling of flat tire
- Bottled water and non perishable snacks (crackers/energy bars, etc)
- Blanket, winter hat and gloves
- Basic tool set (include adjustable wrench, pliers, screwdrivers, and wrenches)
- Ice scraper and snow brush
- Mini shovel and/or roof shingles (good for traction when stuck in snow or mud)
- Extra windshield washer fluid
- Funnel for pouring liquids
- Roll of heavy-duty paper towels/rags
- Roll of duct tape
- Help sign
- List one item of your own choosing: _____

NEIGHBORHOOD REDESIGN-

Step One: NEIGHBORHOOD WALK

Directions: Fill in the following worksheet as you complete the Neighborhood Walk and take photos of the corresponding areas. For additional suggestions, use the Walkability Checklist: www.walkableamerica.org/checklist-walkability.pdf

Category	What do you see?	What could change?
For Pedestrians <i>(crosswalks, signs, sidewalks, curbs – note any accessibility issues)</i> 	EXAMPLE: <i>Special striped crosswalk near school</i>	EXAMPLE: <i>If the sidewalk were wider, the man in the wheelchair could more easily get by other pedestrians</i>
Car Traffic Control and Calming <i>(traffic signals, signs, speed humps)</i> 		
Public Transportation <i>(bus stops/shelters, Metro entrances)</i> 		
For Cyclists <i>(bike lanes, paved sidewalks)</i> 		
Other <i>(benches, trash cans, shrubbery, etc)</i> 		

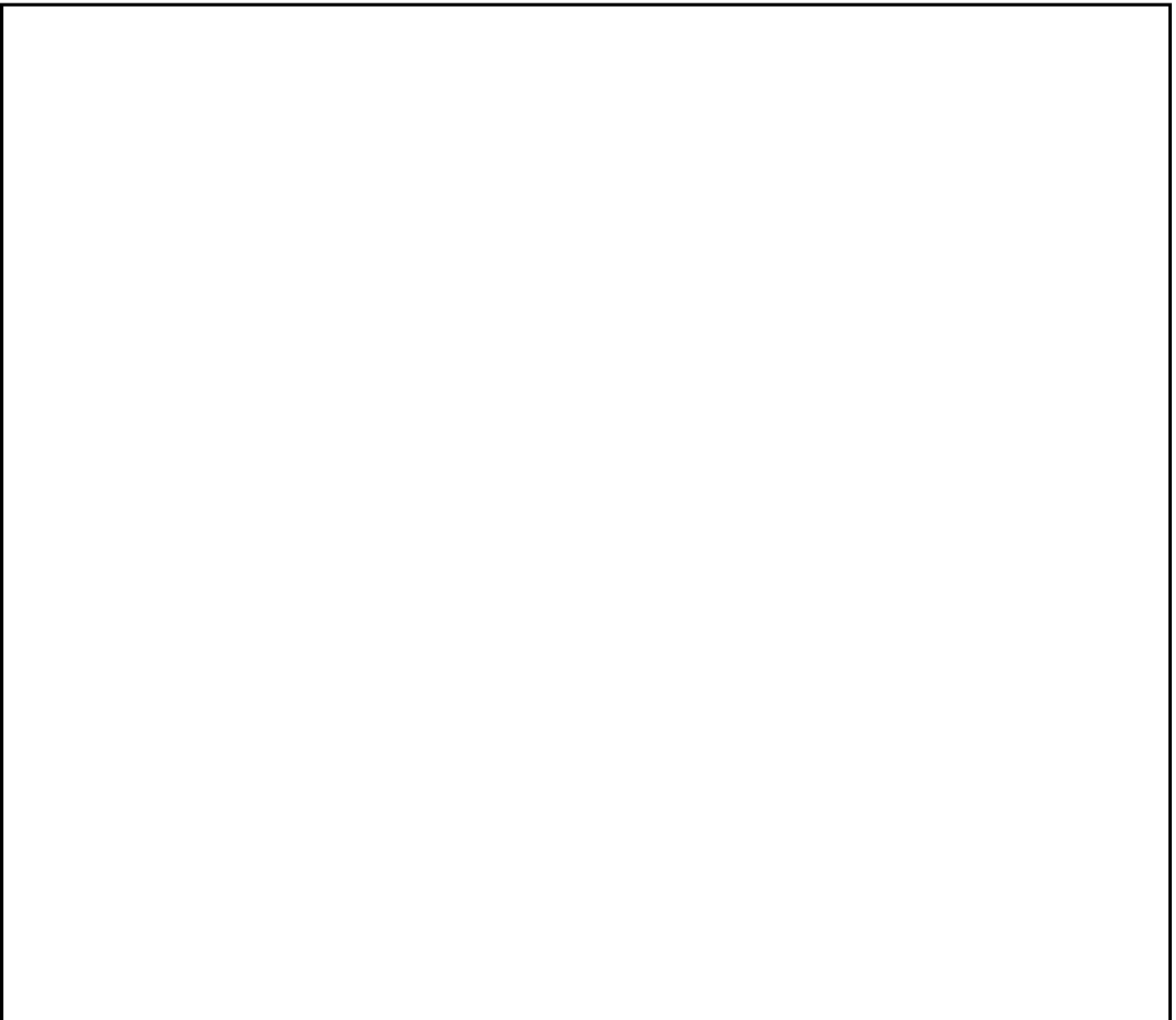


***Photo tip:** To make sure you have a good photo to use for your redesign, you will need to take pictures that include many parts of the street, like a few lanes of traffic, crosswalks, bike lanes, and sidewalks - all in one image! Take numerous photos so you have options to choose from. See sample photos on page 10*

Step Two: STREET REDESIGN

Directions:

- 1) Select the best photo and print out an enlarged copy to use for your redesign. Place it in the box below or on a new piece of paper.
- 2) Secure trace paper over the original photo using scotch or masking tape (one that's easy to remove). Create a rough copy of your redesign with colored pencils. See redesign examples on page 10 of this booklet.
- 3) Once you've created a rough draft and finalized the changes you would like to make to your street, create a final draft on a fresh sheet of trace paper. *You should also create a written description of your proposed changes on a separate sheet of paper explaining why you decided to make the changes you did. Label your drawing with numbers that correspond to the written descriptions.



NEIGHBORHOOD REDESIGN EXAMPLES



BEFORE PHOTOS



AFTER PHOTOS

