GET THE FACTS

Motor vehicle crashes are the second leading cause of death for U.S. teens

The CDC reports that in 2019, almost 2,400 teens in the United States aged 13-19 were killed in motor vehicle crashes.



of motor vehicle crash deaths among teens aged 13-19 occurred between 9 pm and 6 am.



of U.S. high school students did not always wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.



texted or e-mailed while driving at least once during the 30 days before the survey.



of male drivers aged 15–20 years who were involved in fatal crashes were speeding.



of U.S. high school students rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol at least once during the 30 days before the survey.



of drivers aged 15-20 involved in fatal motor vehicle crashes had a BAC of 0.08% or higher.



The Top Five Reasons Teens **Cause Car Accidents**

KEEP YOUR TEEN SAFE



Drivers Teen drivers simply can't spot dangerous situations as easily

as those with more

experience.

Than Other



Cumulatively, night and weekend driving

accounts for over 90% of fatal crashes that involved teens.



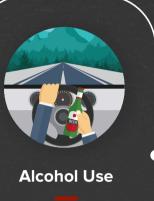
Driving Emailing or texting

while driving is always dangerous, and teens are the most likely to engage in these behaviors.



Is Appropriate) Teens often leave a shorter following distance

than older drivers, thereby decreasing their reaction time even more.



1 in 6 teens had

gotten into a car with a driver who had consumed alcohol.

TEACHING YOUR TEEN TO DRIVE

Essential Skills Teen Drivers Need Most

Here is a checklist of what you and

a driver's education professional will need to emphasize during your teen's process of learning to drive.



The Vehicle Itself · Checking fluids

- · Cleaning the car
- Dashboard warning lights
- Fueling up Mirrors
- Seat belts and airbags • Tire inflation and inspection

• 90-degree parking

Parking

- Parallel parking
- · Dealing with intersections • Defensive driving skills

• U-turns

Angle parking

- **Interactions** with Others
- Maintaining safe driving Making lane changes

- · Three-point turns

• Backing up Braking

Basic Operations

• Avoiding distractions

- · Controlling the car
- Safe turns Shifting gears
- Signaling to other drivers

Emergency Response

- · Changing a flat tire • Downed power lines nearby
- High wind driving Car accident protocol

• Driving in snow and/or wet conditions · Freeway driving

Advanced Skills

 Night driving Towing

to Teach Your Teen:

HOW PARENTS CAN HELP

Important Rules/Limits

Set these initial limits to driving **Set these permanent** house rules for teenage drivers: privileges for newly licensed teens:

▶ No nighttime driving - Only allow daytime driving first; gradually increase driving curfew after parent supervised practice driving at night.

▶ No high-speed roads - Only allow low-volume,

low-speed, familiar roads first; gradually add

more difficult roads, such as highways, after

driving, include siblings as passengers only if they

No peer passengers - Only allow adult

are properly restrained.

practicing together.

passengers first; after the first six months of

- No driving in bad weather Only allow driving in fair weather driving conditions first; after practicing together, add driving in more challenging weather conditions, such as in light rain or snow.
- the car first; gradually allow for more driving time after licensed for six months and track record in following house rules.

▶ Control the keys - Teen needs to ask to use

No cell phone use while driving − whether hands-free or hand-held – including at stoplights

Follow all driving laws, including no speeding

passenger Do not drive while impaired - drugged, drunk,

or drowsy - or ride as a passenger with an

impaired driver

Always wear a seat belt, as a driver and as a

- Do not ride with an unlicensed or inexperienced teen driver



Know After a Car Accident



will not overreact or be

angry with them.

Accept medical attention

Stress to your teenage

driver that they should

seek or accept a

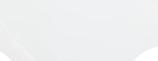
medical evaluation.



Move to safety

they should move to a

safe place away from



Do not admit fault

Instruct your teen not to

admit fault, even if they

think they did something

wrong.



Call the Police

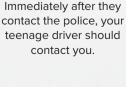
Their first call should be

"9-1-1" for emergency

Take pictures

It is critical to collect

evidence related to the accident.



Call a parent or

guardian

Identify witnesses

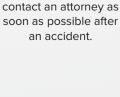
If they identify someone

who saw what

happened, they should

write down the witness's

contact information.



Call an attorney

It is always best to

Keep track of

expenses

If your teen is injured in

their accident, they may be compensated for their expenses.

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