
The State of Driver Education & Parent/ Guardian Seminars



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ANSTSE Secretariat
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Overview

- ▶ Young Driver Motor Vehicle Crashes
- ▶ Young Driver Resources
- ▶ Recent Driver Education Evaluations
- ▶ Non-Traditional Driver Education Evaluations
- ▶ Vehicle Technologies
- ▶ Future of Driver Education
- ▶ ANSTSE Projects
- ▶ Parent / Guardian Seminars

Young Driver Motor Vehicle Crashes

- ▶ Leading cause of death for teens
- ▶ Major contributing factors:
 - Passengers
 - Not wearing a seat belt
 - Speeding
 - Impairment
 - Distractions from mobile phones and navigation systems

64% of passengers died in car crashes with a young driver

47% of fatalities were unrestrained

27% of fatal crashes
Increase of 4%

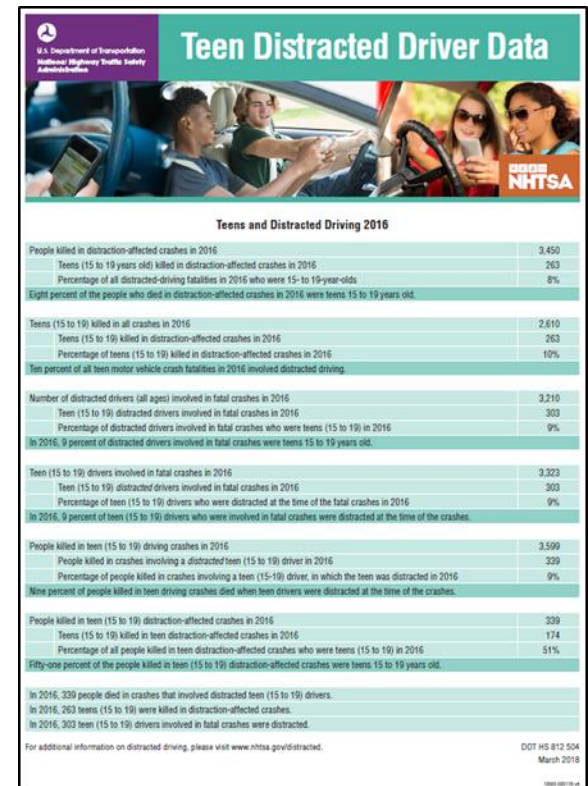
24% died in car crashes with BAC of .01 or higher

10% of teen deaths caused by distraction

Source: NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2016

Young Driver Motor Vehicle Crashes

- ▶ NHTSA keeps a database of documents with Traffic Safety Information and Statistics.
- ▶ Good tool for seeing trends nationally.



<https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/#/DocumentTypeList/11>

Young Driver Motor Vehicle Crashes

- ▶ Teen drivers are twice as likely as adult drivers to be in a fatal crash.
- ▶ Immaturity and inexperience are primary factors contributing to these deadly crashes.
- ▶ Lead to high-risk behavior behind the wheel:
 - driving at nighttime
 - driving after drinking any amount of alcohol
 - driving distracted by passengers and electronic devices

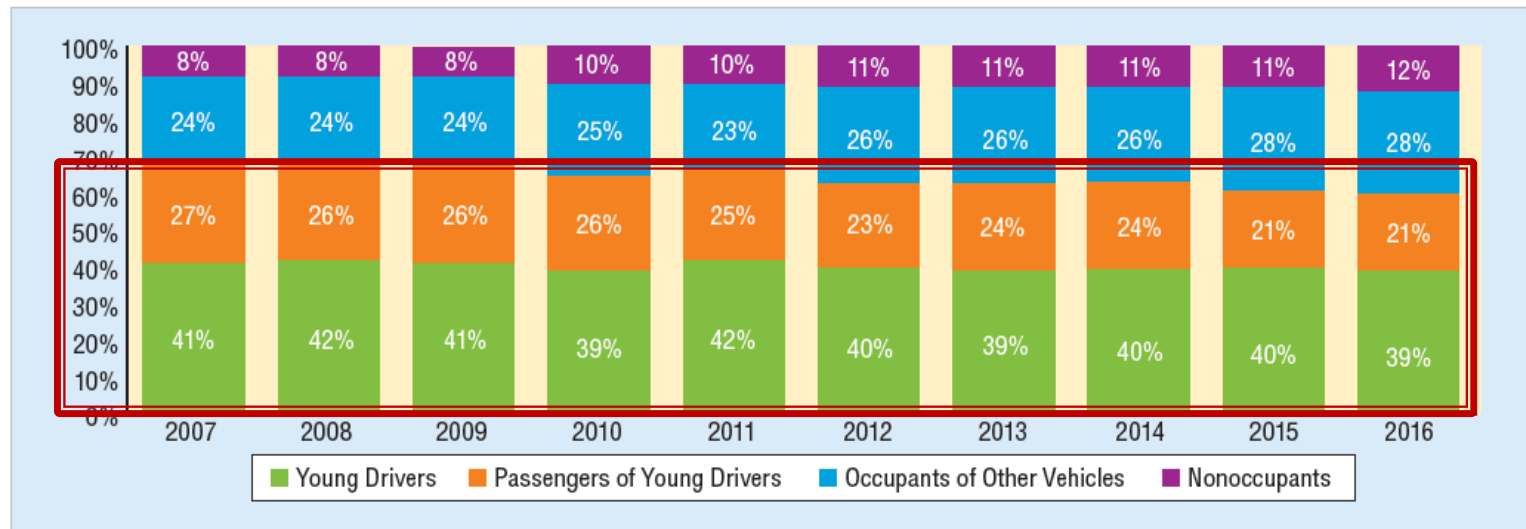
Source: NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2016

Young Driver Motor Vehicle Crashes

- ▶ Almost no change from 2015 to 2016 but has decreased slightly since 2007
- ▶ 1,908 young drivers died in crashes in 2016

Figure 1

Percentage of Fatalities in Crashes Involving Young Drivers, by Person Type and Year, 2007-2016



Source: FARS 2007-2015 Final File, 2016 ARF.

Young Driver Motor Vehicle Crashes

- ▶ From 2015 to 2016:
 - Fatalities remained almost the same
 - Fatalities among passengers increased by **4 percent**
 - There were more fatalities (increased by 1%) of occupants in other vehicles than there were passenger fatalities of young drivers; this has been the trend since 2012.
 - **Nonoccupant fatalities increased by 11 percent**

Source: NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2016

Young Drivers Over-Represented

- ▶ 9 percent of all drivers involved in fatal crashes were young drivers.
- ▶ However, young drivers were only 5.4 percent of all licensed drivers.

Source: NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2016



Driver Involvement

- ▶ Young drivers involved in fatal crashes has continued to decrease from 2007 to 2016 for both young male and female drivers.
- ▶ Fatal crashes for young drivers decreased by 37% for young males and 32% for young females during this time period.

Source: NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2016

Driver Involvement

- ▶ Rate of drivers involved in fatal crashes higher for young male drivers than older male drivers
- ▶ Driver involvement rate per 100,000 licensed young male drivers was 51.08
- ▶ Driver involvement rate per 100,000 licensed young female drivers was 23.28

Source: NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2016

Gender

- ▶ In 2016, there were a total of 4,514 fatal crashes that involved 15–20 year old's.
- ▶ Male drivers were involved in 3,128 of those crashes while 1,383 of the drivers were female.

| Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes Ages 15-20 | |
|--|-------|
| Male | 3,128 |
| Female | 1,383 |
| Total | 4,514 |

Source: NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2016

Single-Vehicle Crashes vs Multi-Vehicle Crashes

- ▶ 10.6 percent of 15- to 20-year old drivers were involved in single-vehicle fatal crashes compared to 7.9 percent of multiple-vehicle fatal crashes.

| | <15 | 15-20 |
|---|-------|-------|
| Population (Percent) | 18.9% | 7.9% |
| Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes (Percent) | | |
| - All Fatal Crashes | 0.2% | 8.9% |
| - Single-Vehicle | 0.3% | 10.6% |
| - Multi-Vehicle | 0.1% | 7.9% |
| Licensed Drivers (Percent) | 0.0% | 5.4% |

Source: NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts 2016

Young Driver Resources

▶ NHTSA Campaigns:

www.trafficsafetymarketing.gov

- Impaired driving
- National teen driver safety week
- Distractions – texting while driving
- Speeding
- Seat belt safety



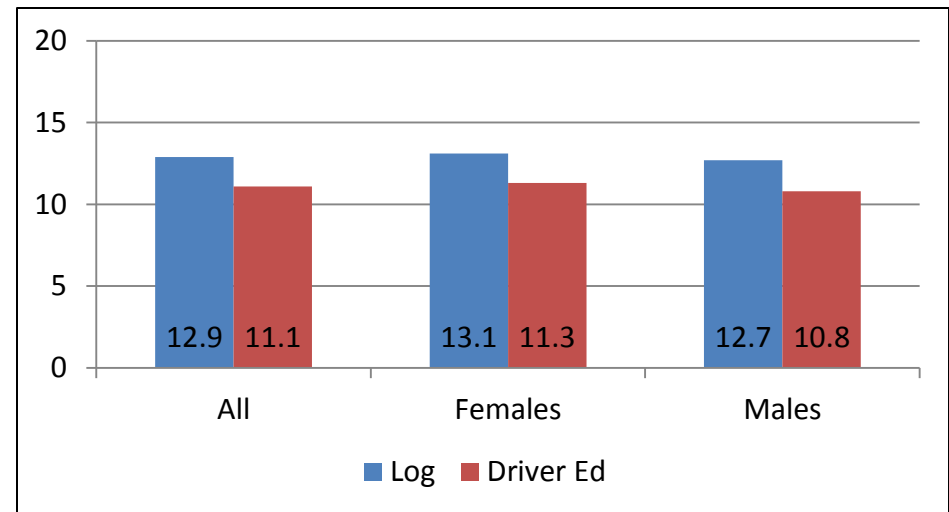
Young Driver Resources

- ▶ National Road Safety Foundation
- ▶ AAA
- ▶ Children's Hospital of Wisconsin – Crossroads
- ▶ Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
- ▶ State Farm

Recent Driver Education Evaluations

- ▶ Reduced crashes and citations of teens who have taken driver education in Nebraska, Manitoba and Oregon show promise.

Percent Crash in First Year Driving



Source: Nebraska Study

Non-Traditional Driver Education

- ▶ teenSMART and risk awareness and perception training (RAPT) show promise.
 - Improves specific driving skills taught in the program
 - Improves knowledge, driving-related skills and on-road driving performance
 - Improved hazard detection
 - Statistically significant lower collision rates

Sources: TIRF Dan Mayhew, “White Paper: Safety Performance of teenSMART” and NHTSA, Evaluation of an Updated Version of the RAPT Program for Young Drivers

Vehicle Technology

- ▶ Rapid advances in vehicle technology
- ▶ Advanced Driver Systems (ADS) vs. Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS)
 - ADS within the decade
 - ADAS is here today
- ▶ ADS and ADAS will NOT remove the need for driver education – will increase the need for driver training
- ▶ ADS / ADAS training for ALL drivers

Vehicle Technology Levels

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS (SAE) AUTOMATION LEVELS

Full Automation



0

No Automation

Zero autonomy; the driver performs all driving tasks.

1

Driver Assistance

Vehicle is controlled by the driver, but some driving assist features may be included in the vehicle design.

2

Partial Automation

Vehicle has combined automated functions, like acceleration and steering, but the driver must remain engaged with the driving task and monitor the environment at all times.

3

Conditional Automation

Driver is a necessity, but is not required to monitor the environment. The driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times with notice.

4

High Automation

The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under certain conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.

5

Full Automation

The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under all conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.

Vehicle Technology

- ▶ New challenge to address in driver education
- ▶ Educate drivers on new technology and to remain engaged in the driving task vs. complacency/dependency
- ▶ Continuous driver education and training for all drivers on new technologies
- ▶ Driver education and training needs to adapt to the needs of drivers



Courtesy of
mycardoeswhat.org

Future of Driver Education

- ▶ Teaching vehicle technology (new and existing drivers)
- ▶ Focusing on cognitive skill development
- ▶ Online driver education
- ▶ Computer based independent student learning
- ▶ Virtual reality training

Future of Driver Education

- ▶ Enhanced materials on impaired operation, driver fatigue, driver distractions, speeding, etc.
- ▶ Fewer traditional classroom hours and more BTW instruction
- ▶ Enhanced GDL laws requiring driver education
- ▶ Enhanced parent/guardian participation
- ▶ Instruction for mature drivers (baby boomers)

ANSTSE Projects

- ▶ Develop and Disseminate Resources to Assist States in the Implementation of the NTDETAS
- ▶ Core Elements for a Driver Education Parent/Guardian Session

Develop Resources to Assist States in the Implementation of the NTDETAS

▶ Project Tasks:

1. Identify the outcomes of NHTSA Driver Education State Assessments and ANSTSE Technical Assistance
2. Create a resource library on the ANSTSE website.
3. Provide states with strategies to implement NTDETAS or meet recommendations given.

Develop Resources to Assist States in the Implementation of the NTDEETAS

- ▶ One year project.
- ▶ Dialogue with States to collect information.
 - State policies and practices
 - Promising practices in relation to the NTDEETAS
 - Status of recommendations since NHTSA Assessment or ANSTSE Technical Assistance

Core Elements for a Driver Education Parent/Guardian Session

- ▶ **Project Tasks:**
 - Develop core elements for the delivery of parent/guardian sessions.
- ▶ **These core elements will:**
 - Help to prepare parents for their critical role in their teen's learning-to-drive process.
 - Ease States' path toward the implementation of such sessions.

Core Elements for a Driver Education Parent/Guardian Session

- ▶ The goals of this project are to:
 - Increase the value of parent sessions.
 - Provide more uniformity in parent sessions.
 - Increase the number of States to require/offer parent sessions.
 - Help parents become effective driving coaches for their teens.
 - Support new young drivers in developing greater driving skills and risk-reduction abilities.
 - Provide a foundation for fewer teen motor vehicle crashes.

Core Elements for a Driver Education Parent/Guardian Session

- ▶ One year project.
- ▶ Dialogue with States to collect information:
 - State policies regarding parent sessions
 - Existing parent session materials

A New Look at Parent / Guardian Seminars and Increasing Access



American Driver and Traffic Safety
Education Association



ANSTSE



Benefits of Parent Seminars

- ▶ Helps ease the parent into their teen's learning-to-drive experience.
- ▶ Shows parents how to conduct effective risk-management.
- ▶ Describes restrictions that can be placed on the teen.
- ▶ Provides parents with ideas and resources when driving with their teen.

Draft Administrative Elements

- ▶ Standardized Program
- ▶ Mandatory Program
 - Both parents and teens
- ▶ Oversight or quality control to ensure consistent delivery
- ▶ Evaluations to document program effectiveness in producing intended results

Draft Delivery Elements

- ▶ Conducted by trained individuals
- ▶ Required attendance / participation
- ▶ Recognizes and incorporates the perspectives and needs of adult participants / learners

Draft Delivery Elements

- ▶ Incorporates active learning approaches
 - Small group discussions
 - Role playing and other activities
- ▶ Repeated methods of contact / communication with parents.
- ▶ Clear guidance to parents on what they should work on with their teens.

Draft Core Content Elements

- ▶ The State's GDL laws
- ▶ Modeling safe driving behaviors
- ▶ Risks for teen drivers
- ▶ Determining the readiness of the teen to begin the learning process
- ▶ Conducting effective supervised practice driving

Draft Core Content Elements

- ▶ Managing the novice driver's overall learning-to-drive experience
- ▶ Restricting and granting increasing driving privileges.
- ▶ Determining the teen's readiness to advance to the next licensing stage
- ▶ Negotiating and adopting a written agreement between the teen and parent



Draft Core Content Elements

- ▶ The parent seminar should focus on the parent's responsibilities and opportunities related to supervised driving practice and managing their teens learning to drive experience, rather than on school administrative information or other social health issues.

Parent Resources

- ▶ Resources should include, but are not limited to:
 - rules, regulations and expectations of the State GDL and Driver Education requirements;
 - a list of state approved driver education schools;
 - a parent practice guide;
 - access to a “Parent–Teen Driving Agreement;” and
 - access to tools, including a tool for logging the required hours of supervised practice.

Parent Resources

- ▶ App and electronic based resources
 - Road Ready, Time to Drive, Teen Driving Log – tracking supervised practice
 - New York's Teen Electronic Event Notification System (TEENS) – alerts parents when a teen under 18 with a permit or license has a crash, moving violation or suspension on driving record.

Examples of Parent Seminars

- ▶ AAA Start Smart
- ▶ Michigan – Checkpoints Program
- ▶ New Jersey – Share the Keys
- ▶ Connecticut – Highway Safety Office, DOT
- ▶ Montana – KEYS
- ▶ Virginia – Partners for Safe Teen Driving
- ▶ Georgia – Parents Reducing Injuries & Driver Error (PRIDE)
- ▶ Minnesota Teen Driver Parental Awareness Program (TDPAP)

How to Make Parent Seminars More Accessible

Increases opportunities for access:

- ▶ Not just brick and mortar applications
- ▶ Multiple offerings evenings/weekends
- ▶ One-on-one meetings
- ▶ Online parent program
 - AAA StartSmart
 - Rhode Island State Board of Education
 - Virginia DOE for those taking online DE
 - Utah DOE currently working on

States Who Require Parent Seminars

- ▶ Examples of states who require parent seminars for driver education include:
 - Connecticut
 - Hawaii
 - Idaho
 - Maryland
 - Massachusetts
 - Montana
 - New Jersey
 - Rhode Island
 - Utah
 - Vermont
 - Virginia (Northern)
 - Washington
- ▶ Other states encourage seminars.

Source: GHSA Promoting Parent Involvement in Teen Driving and Web Meetings with States

States w/ Established Guidelines/Presentation

- ▶ Examples of states with established guidelines or presentations include:
 - Connecticut – outline
 - Delaware – standard presentation
 - Idaho – standard presentation
 - Massachusetts – curriculum outline
 - Minnesota – outline and guide
 - Montana – parent teen homework
 - Utah – uses Zero Fatalities
 - Washington – standards

Ideas for Parent Involvement

- ▶ **Parent drives** – during last BTW lesson, the teacher, parent and student:
 - demonstrate how to interact and stay calm,
 - discuss what to practice, and
 - provide tips for supervising the practice. (Idaho)

- ▶ **Insurance reduction** – investigating a reduction for parents who take a 1 hour GDL course and document 50 hours of supervised practice. (Delaware)




Montana KEYS

- ▶ The MT OPI, MT State University and Montana Traffic Education Association developed five parent-teen homework assignments, called KEYS (Keep Encouraging Young Driver Safety.)
- ▶ KEYS addresses two to three safe driving topics (e.g., safety precautions/equipment) and includes four to five family activities (e.g., properly adjusting mirrors).

Parent-Teen Activity #3: Driving Pictures

Driving Situation. For each picture, (1) put an "X" on the "target" you would use for driving, (2) circle all the driver's needs, shortcomings, & equipment issues, ranges, & (3) circle all the possible issues with line-of-sight & path-of-travel.

Evaluation. For each picture, (1) list 3 issues for driving in the scene, & then list (2) the best speed control option & (3) the best lane position option for each.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Issue 1 Issue 2 Issue 3 Speed control option Lane position option |
|  | Issue 1 Issue 2 Issue 3 Speed control option Lane position option |
|  | Issue 1 Issue 2 Issue 3 Speed control option Lane position option |

Each picture represents the perspective and quality of the driver's view.

Montana KEYS

- ▶ “Research conducted with parents across Montana, confirms there is strong support (76%) for parental involvement. Most parents want information and instruction, including written materials and tools to help them assess their teens.”
- ▶ “Parents’ time is ALWAYS limited, but it’s only a 5-week commitment and the effects could last a lifetime!”

KEYS Pilot Study: Increasing Parental Involvement in Teenage Driving Through Driver Education, Final Report: Prepared by Jessica Hartos, Ph.D., David Huff, M.S., James Carroll, M.Ed., 2009

<https://opi.mt.gov/> – click on driver education

Montana Parent Seminar Benefits

- ▶ “I think it’s a blast to get parents involved. I can’t think of a better place in education when parents and teachers should be working together. Parents don’t have a clue about the GDL restrictions and the risks for teens, so partnering with them is critical.”

Whitefish School District’s Traffic Education Coordinator

Utah Zero Fatalities

- ▶ 1 hour presentation
- ▶ After school (sometimes before school)
- ▶ 5 deadly behaviors
- ▶ Parent / teen contract signed
- ▶ Instructors:
 - Pick the date and time
 - Contact Zero Fatalities presenter to sign up
 - Require students to bring a parent or guardian



Utah Zero Fatalities

zero[®]
Fatalities

A Goal We Can All Live With

Home

Prevention

Statistics

Don't Drive Stupid

Heads Up

Safety Plan

Partners

Safety Summit

Tell A Loved One



www.zerofatalitiesUT.com

Slide 47



Utah Parent Support

- ▶ “I learned MANY things that I had forgotten”
- ▶ “I loved this presentation even though I didn't want to come...it was not only beneficial for my daughter but for me as well”
- ▶ “Everyone should see this presentation!”

Utah Parent Support

- ▶ “After this presentation I will turn my phone off before getting in the car. I think making the parent night mandatory is a really good idea. I am glad I came. I wish I could have come to this with my older son – would have helped me to be more confident teaching/working with him during new driving phase.”

Utah Instructor Support

- ▶ “Keep doing what you are doing. Our parents love it.”
- ▶ “You do a fabulous job. I always get positive feedback with a thank you”
- ▶ “I think it is great, and the parents have very positive things to say about it”
- ▶ “This the best thing to happen to my driver education program since I started teaching the class”

Utah Administrator Support

- ▶ “I have attend multiple presentations. As I watch parents arrive I hear a lot of complaints about how frustrated they are that they have to attend. When they leave I watch them wait for the teacher to make sure they thank them for making them come. This 1-hour presentation changes behaviors and is the best 1-hour spent in the driver education classroom.”

Troy Nordick, Utah State Board of Education

Idaho Parent Seminar

- ▶ 1 hour required, most schools do 2 hours
- ▶ Provide outline of what to discuss
- ▶ 95% of schools offer prior to the class starting
- ▶ Provide Road Ready App
- ▶ Also have end of session parent meetings where they conduct parent drives



Parent Materials: <http://www.sde.idaho.gov/student-engagement/driver-ed/>

Idaho Parent Drives

- ▶ Require that one or more parents ride in the backseat during the last 30 minutes of the In-Car Instruction.
- ▶ Great opportunity to accomplish what's necessary to ease the student's transition from teacher directed instruction to parent directed instruction.

Idaho Parent Drives

- ▶ Model the type of instruction we have used and give some tips to the parents.
- ▶ Allow the parent to see that their child is not a perfect driver yet.
- ▶ Allow the student to demonstrate some driving in a variety of environments.
- ▶ Can answer most of the questions and concerns the parent may have.
- ▶ Is good public relations to involve the parents.

Idaho Instructor Support

- ▶ “We believe the importance of pre and post parent meetings are:
 - To acquaint and orient the parents with our polices/procedures and update on current laws that have changed since the parents have taken drivers ed.
 - This is an important milestone in a teenagers life. They need parent support, encouragement and involvement to become responsible drivers to themselves and respectful to others.”

Idaho Administrator Support

- ▶ “GHSA shows teen driver fatalities are on the rise among 16 to 17 year old drivers.
- ▶ Parents can help reverse that trend since they play a key role in teen driving decisions.
- ▶ Research shows teens tend to emulate how their parents drive.
- ▶ By setting a good example BTW, parents can increase the chances their children will adopt safe driving practices.
- ▶ While state laws and educational programs are critical, ultimately, parents are the most important component to keep their teen drivers safe.”

Audra Urie, State Department of Education

Michigan Checkpoints

- ▶ Developed by University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute
- ▶ 30 minute session
- ▶ Review and discuss a 9 minute video
- ▶ Discuss the risks in the first few months of licensure
- ▶ Work on parent/teen contract and restrictions for teen

<http://youngdriverparenting.org/>

Source: GHSA Promoting Parent Involvement in Teen Driving

Key Findings of Checkpoints

- ▶ 16 times more likely to report parent teen driving agreement use (three quarters were still using them six months after participating in the program);
- ▶ 9 times more likely to have restrictions on driving with peer passengers and on weekend nights;
- ▶ 3 ½ times more likely to be restricted from driving on roads with speed limits over 55 mph; and
- ▶ Restricted from transporting, on average, one fewer passenger

Source: GHSA Promoting Parent Involvement in Teen Driving

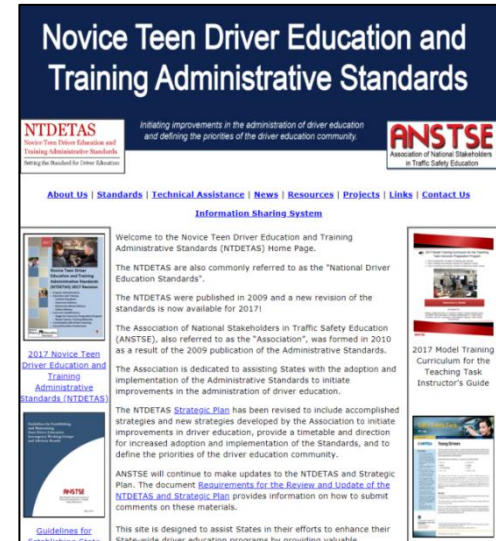
Assignment

- ▶ Implement or enhance your parent/guardian seminars
- ▶ Learn about other parent/guardian seminars
- ▶ Incorporate elements from other parent/guardian seminars into your program
- ▶ Talk to parents/guardians to see what they feel is important
- ▶ Utilize feed back from portents/guardians, instructors and other stakeholders

ANSTSE Website

www.anstse.info

- ▶ Revised NTDETAS
- ▶ Model teaching task instructor curriculum
- ▶ ANSTSE Strategic Plan
- ▶ NHTSA State assessment / ANSTSE technical assistance reports
- ▶ Driver education reports and research



Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards

NTDETAS
Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards
Setting the Standard for Driver Education

Initiating improvements in the administration of driver education and defining the priorities of the driver education community.

ANSTSE
Association of National Stakeholders in Traffic Safety Education

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Resource Library

[ANSTSE Materials](#)

Standards, Strategic Plan, and Instructor Training Materials

[Automated Vehicles](#)

[Driver Education](#)

Overview and Evaluation of Driver Education, Supplemental and Online Driver Education, and Parent Involvement

[Driver Testing and GDL](#)

Driver Licence Testing / Unlicensed Drivers, and Graduated Driver Licensing

[Educational Resource Materials](#)

White Papers, Fact Sheets, Curriculum, Brochures, Press Releases, Presentations, and Webinars

[Personal Operator Factors](#)

Aggressive Driving, Distracted Driving, Drowsy Driving, Effects of Passengers, Impaired Driving, and Occupant Safety

[Reducing Teen Driver Crashes](#)

Traffic and Highway Safety Resources

[State Reports and Resources](#)

Best Practices, State Assessment Reports, and State Technical Assistance Reports

[Statistics](#)

ANSTSE Materials

Standards

| Year | Organization | Title |
|------|--------------|---|
| 2017 | ANSTSE | 2017 Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards |
| 2017 | ADTSEA | Attachment A - National Curriculum Standards |
| 2017 | DSSA | Attachment B - Curriculum Content Standards |
| 2017 | ANSTSE | Attachment C - Stages for Driver Education Instructor Preparation Program |
| 2017 | ANSTSE | Attachment D - Table of Contents of the Model Training Materials for the Teaching Task |
| 2017 | NHTSA | Attachment E - Graduated Driver Licensing System Model |
| 2017 | NHTSA | Attachment F - Uniform Guidelines for State Highway Program - Highway Safety Program Guideline No. 4 - Driver Education |

Strategic Plan

| Year | Organization | Title |
|------|--------------|--|
| 2017 | ANSTSE | NTDETAS Strategic Plan |
| 2017 | ANSTSE | Requirements for the Review and Update of the NTDETAS and Strategic Plan |

Instructor Training Materials

| Year | Organization | Title |
|------|--------------|---|
| 2017 | ANSTSE | Full Instructor's Guide (All 3 Parts) |



ANSTSE/NTDETAS Technical Assistance

Goal: Assist with adopting and implementing the standards and to make improvements in driver education.

- ▶ State driver education programs can request technical assistance from ANSTSE
- ▶ **No cost to the state**
- ▶ For more information visit www.anstse.info.



ANSTSE Contact

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Questions

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Thank you!

Thank you for your support and interest in Driver Education and Training!

Advancing Quality in Driver Education!

