Association of National Stakeholders in Traffic Safety Education

Novice Teen Driver Education and Training
Administrative Standards – Strategic Plan Development
Presentation Topics

1. Teen Crash Involvement and Driver Education Facts.
2. NHTSA’s Support for Driver Education.
4. The Information Sharing System.
5. NHTSA Driver Education Peer Review / State Assessments.
6. NTDETAS Strategic Plan
Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for teens ages 15-19 in the United States.

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
FACT

Teens are **over-represented** in motor vehicle fatalities in the United States.

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
FACT

Driver Education, along with Parent/Guardian involvement, are integral components of the NHTSA Model Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) System.
FACT

**Stage 1: Learner’s Permit**
- State sets minimum age for a learner’s permit at no younger than age 16;
- Pass vision and knowledge tests, including rules of the road, signs, and signals;
- Completion of basic driver training;
- Licensed adult (who is at least 21 years old) required in the vehicle at all times;
- All occupants must wear seat belts;
- Teenage-passenger restrictions;
- Zero alcohol while driving;
- Permit is visually distinctive from other driver licenses;
- Must remain crash and conviction free for at least six months to advance to next level;
- Parental certification of 30 to 50 practice hours; and
- No use of portable electronic communication and entertainment devices.

**Stage 2: Intermediate (Provisional) License**
- Completion of Stage 1;
- State sets minimum age of 16.5;
- Pass a behind the wheel road test;
- Completion of advanced driver education training (safe driving decision-making, risk education, etc.);
- All occupants must wear seat belts;
- Licensed adult required in the vehicle from 10 p.m. until 5 a.m. (e.g., nighttime driving restriction);
- Zero alcohol while driving;
FACT

Driver Education has been shown to be an effective youth traffic safety countermeasure.

- Oregon Study, 2007
- Nebraska Study, 2012
Oregon Study

• Reviewed teen driving records, including 16, 17, 18 and 19-year old drivers.

• Compared those that had 50 hours of driving practice and a formal driver education course, against those that chose 100 hours of driving practice with their parents and no driver education course.
Oregon Study

• The crash rate for teens taking driver education was 11-21% LOWER than those taking 100 hours of practice time with their parents.

• The traffic conviction rate for teens taking driver education was 39-57% LOWER than those taking 100 hours of practice time with their parents.
Oregon Study

• The driver license suspension rate for teens taking driver education was 51-53% LOWER than those taking 100 hours of practice time with their parents.
Nebraska Study

- Compares full DE graduates to non-graduates.
- Preliminary results show lower violation and crash rates of teens who received DE.
- Crash reduction in the first year of 17.3 percent (girls - 13.5, boys - 20.3).
- Crash reduction in the second year of 17.7 percent (girls - 14.6, boys - 19.2).
Nebraska Study

- Conviction reduction in the first year (girls - 41.1, boys - 42.6).
- Conviction reduction in the second year of 36 percent (girls - 38.1, boys - 35.9).
- Alcohol conviction reduction in the first year of 57.1 percent (girls - 57.1, boys - 65).
- Alcohol conviction reduction in the second year (girls - 55.6, boys - 55.1).
NHTSA’s Support for Driver Education

- The Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards (NTDEETAS)
- Information Sharing System
- Stakeholders Association (ANSTSE)
- State Driver Education Assessments
- Strategic Plan Project

www.nhtsa.gov/DriverEducationProgram
NHTSA’s Support for Driver Education

- NTDETAS Standards
- Information Sharing System
- NHTSA State Assessments
- NTDETAS Strategic Plan
- DRIVER EDUCATION (ANSTSE)
Association of National Stakeholders in Traffic Safety Education

ANSTSE

- Formed as a result of the Standards project initiated by NHTSA
- Volunteers representing National Associations
- Premise of voluntary consensus-seeking partnerships that identify and advocate areas of common ground for the improvement of traffic safety education in America
ANSTSE Members

- American Automobile Association (AAA) National
- AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety
- American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA)
- American Driver and Traffic Safety Education Association (ADTSEA)
- Driver Education and Training Administrators (DETA)
- Driving School Association of the Americas (DSAA)
- Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA)
- Transportation Research Board (TRB)
ANSTSE Mission

- Promote adoption of the standards
- Maintain and update Standards
- Support, encourage and strengthen shared-decision making
- Identify and make recommendations
Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards

The NTDETAS are a key highway safety countermeasure for states to use in improving teen driver safety.

- Administrative Standards
- Content Standards (ADTSEA & DSAA)
- Delivery Standards (near future)
Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards

1. Program Administration
2. Education and Training
3. Instructor Qualifications
4. Parental Involvement
5. Coordination with Driver Licensing

Appendix E & F; Content Standards
Information Sharing System

- Maryn Consulting Incorporated
- States alignment with national standards
- State self-assessment
- ANSTSE website and information clearinghouse
State Driver Education Peer Review

- Independent peer review requested by states
- Based on NDTETAS standards
- Maryland (August 2010), Oregon (December 2010), Vermont (December 2011)
- All reports are available on the NHTSA website
NTDETA Strategic Plan

• To develop a Strategic Plan to promote adoption of the National Standards,
• to initiate improvements in the administration of driver education,
• provide a timetable and direction for increased adoption, and
• define priorities of the driver education community for the coming years.
Strategic Plan Strategies

1. Develop a communication plan for distribution of the NTDETAS Standards.
2. Encourage each state to complete the NHTSA Driver Education State Peer Review Process / State Assessment.
3. Provide technical support and assistance to states for the implementation of the NTDETAS Standards.
4. Promote the establishment of state-level teacher training standards.
5. Support and promote driver education and training that meets the NTDETAAS as an integral part of the NHTSA Model GDL System.

6. Each Association member organization should adopt a public policy in support of the NTDETAAS Standards.

7. Actively review and update the NTDETAAS Standards.

8. Develop and publicize Driver Education Course Delivery Standards and establish a review process.
9. Actively review and update the Strategic Plan.

10. Develop Delivery Standards for on-line driver education and training.

11. Collaborate on driver education and driver license testing programs.

12. Support and promote Parent/Guardian involvement that meets the NTDETAS.
Proposed Projects for 2012

1. Technical Support and Assistance for States in the Implementation of the NTDETAS Standards
2. Development of Course Delivery Standards
3. Review and Update of the NTDETAS Standards
4. Review and Update of the NTDETAS Strategic Plan
What Can You Do?

- Follow the progress of Driver Education issues for the coming years (major strides are being taken to improve Driver Education).
- Encourage your state to schedule a NHTSA State Driver Education Assessment.
- Support and encourage the adoption and implementation the NTDETA Administrative and Content Standards.
What Can You Do?, cont.

• Support and encourage the adoption and implementation of the NTDETA Course Delivery Standards when completed and published.
• Work cooperatively within your driver education community.
• Encourage and support Driver Education as a component within your State’s Highway Safety Plan.
• Follow the efforts of the ANSTSE.
Questions