



Slide 1

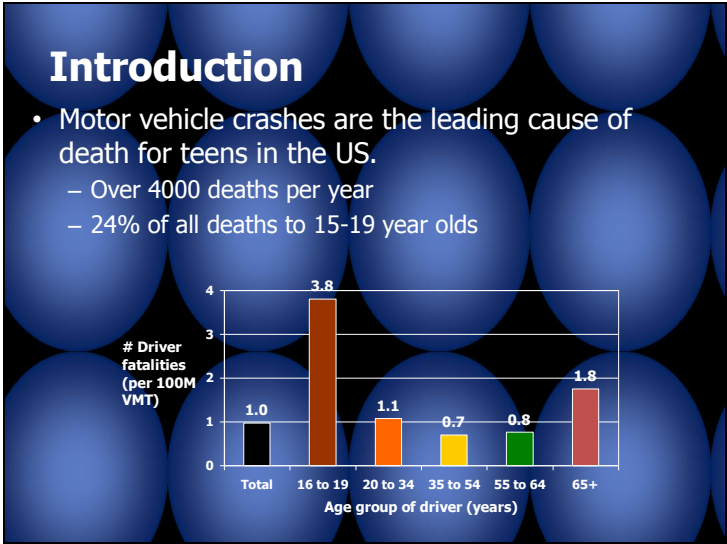


National estimates of formal driver education participation among adolescent drivers

Allison Curry PhD MPH, Felipe Garcia-Espana PhD, Flaura Winston MD PhD, Kenneth Ginsburg MD, Dennis Durbin MD MSCE




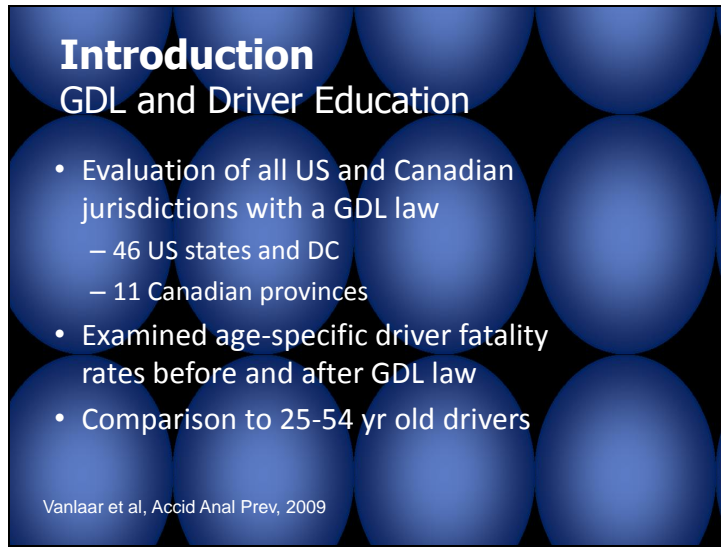




Introduction
Professional Driver Education

- "A means of achieving a socially accepted goal" (McKnight, 1985)
- A countermeasure to teen crashes?
 - Addresses an aspect of driving inexperience





Introduction

GDL and Driver Education

- Evaluation of all US and Canadian jurisdictions with a GDL law
 - 46 US states and DC
 - 11 Canadian provinces
- Examined age-specific driver fatality rates before and after GDL law
- Comparison to 25-54 yr old drivers

Vanlaar et al, *Accid Anal Prev*, 2009

Introduction

GDL and Driver Education

- Overall: 19% reduction in 16 yr old fatality risk
 - No effect on 17- 19 yr old drivers
- Mandatory driver education
 - In learner phase: 34.5% reduction in fatality risk for 18 yr old drivers

Vanlaar et al, Accid Anal Prev, 2009


Introduction
GDL and Driver Education



- In general, in jurisdictions with mandatory driver education:
 - Shorter learner or intermediate phase
 - Younger age at stages of licensure
 - Reduction or elimination of supervised driving requirement

Introduction Professional Driver Education

- Controversial history
 - 1949- proposed 30 (classroom) + 6 (behind the wheel) formula
 - Early enthusiasm (1960s)
 - Dekalb studies (1980s) questioned effectiveness
 - Substantial decline in school-based driver education
 - Late 1960s: 1.3 million students in 12,000 schools
 - Current estimate: unknown



Introduction
National Driver Education Standards-2009

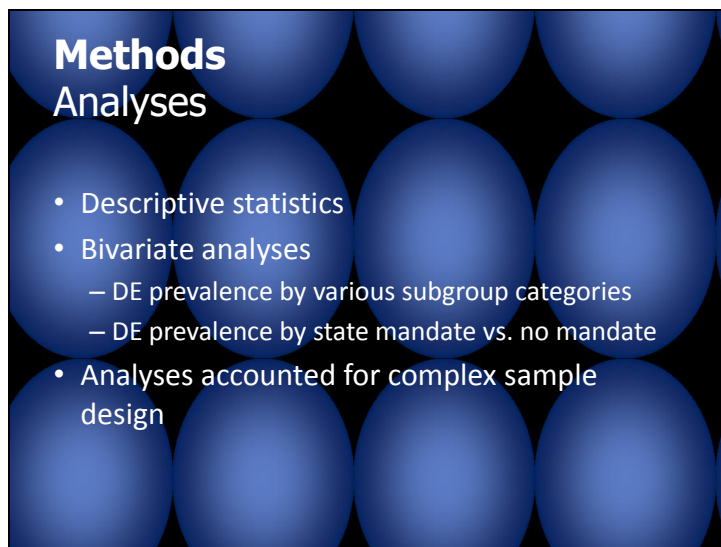
- Multidisciplinary working group
- Standards for
 - Program Administration
 - Education/Training
 - Instructor Qualification
 - Parent/guardian involvement
 - Coordination with Driver Licensing



The logo for the National Driver Education Standards Project is located on the right side of the slide. It features a white rectangular box with an orange border. Inside the box, the word "NATIONAL" is written in small, black, uppercase letters at the top. Below it, the words "Driver Education" are written in a larger, bold, black font, with a blue key icon integrated between the two words. At the bottom of the box, the words "STANDARDS PROJECT" are written in small, black, uppercase letters.

Methods
National Young Driver Survey

- Analyses restricted to 1770 students who
 - Had a valid driver’s license
 - Drove on their own (completed learner phase)
- Variables ascertained
 - Individual level: Sex, race, ethnicity, gender, academic performance
 - School level: urbanicity, % with subsidized meals
 - State level: required DE as part of GDL



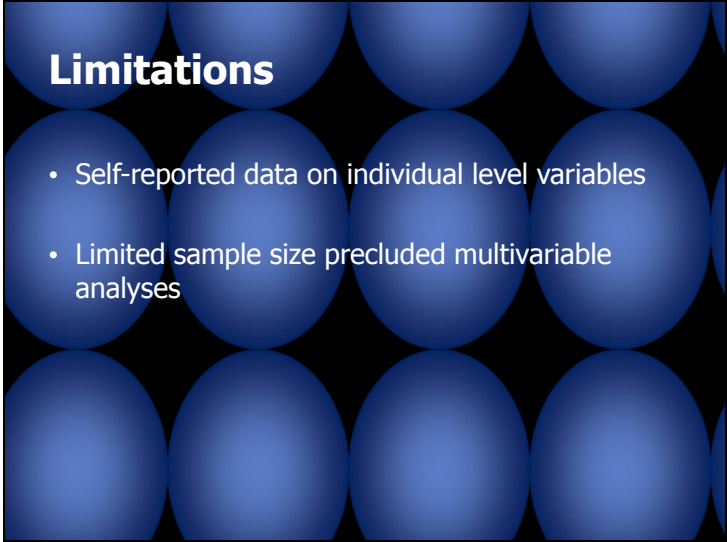
Methods Analyses

- Descriptive statistics
- Bivariate analyses
 - DE prevalence by various subgroup categories
 - DE prevalence by state mandate vs. no mandate
- Analyses accounted for complex sample design

Results

Type of Driver Education

Characteristic	Classroom Only	Classroom and Behind the Wheel
Overall	13.2%	70.1%
Race/ ethnicity		
White	10.3%	74.2%
Black	23.0%	58.9%
Hispanic	28.9%	42.4%
Academic Performance		
As and Bs	10.6%	74.2%
Ds and Fs	43.8%	35.0%
Source of DE		
Public school only	15.1%	71.4%
Commercial only	11.8%	64.7%
Both	0.5%	98.8%
State Mandate		
Yes	10.5%	73.5%
No	24.5%	56.1%



Limitations

- Self-reported data on individual level variables
- Limited sample size precluded multivariable analyses
