

## SEGMENT 2 – Facts to Know

1. A young driver's risk of being in a traffic crash is at a lifetime high during the first 6 months of driving.
2. To limit your risk during the first six months of unsupervised driving, you should avoid carrying passengers.
3. For every 500 miles driven, the average driver has at least 1 near collision.
4. In fatal crashes involving young novice drivers, the majority of those killed are passengers in the young driver's vehicle.
5. Research indicates that errors of inexperience accounts for the largest share of young driver crashes.
6. Rubbernecking is looking at a crash scene even after passing.
7. Brain power decreased by 40% when a driver listens to someone talking, be it a passenger, phone call, or the radio.
8. Drivers who talk on cell phones while driving are as impaired as drunk drivers with a BAC level of .08.
9. A driver's goal should be to eliminate all in-vehicle distractions before driving begins.
10. For young drivers, the problem of being distracted is made worse by the simple fact of inexperience.
11. Impulse (force of impact) can change a vehicle's momentum.
12. If you double your speed, the force of impact and kinetic energy will be 4 times greater.
13. Inertia is the primary reason that safety belts are important to a driver in a crash.
14. Crumple zones in a vehicle help reduce the force of a crash.
15. When you have an oncoming vehicle driving towards you in your lane, you usually will have space to the right to move into.
16. You can almost always turn and brake to avoid a crash quicker than just braking.
17. If you have a choice, it is safer to collide with a stationary object rather than an oncoming vehicle.
18. If you must leave the roadway at a high speed, you should search for an open zone.
19. You are about to be struck from behind at a stop sign; you should release the brakes.
20. Self-imposed anxieties can contribute to aggressive driving.
21. The best way to handle another driver's road rage is to ignore them; do NOT respond.

22. Irrational actions of other drivers can lead to road rage.
23. Three degrees of aggressive driving are: rush in, total aggression, and violence.
24. Constant rushing, lane jumping, and ignoring certain road signs and regulations is called the rush in degree of aggressive driving.
25. If you cannot stop a person from driving that has been drinking, refuse to ride with them.
26. The best way to prevent being in an alcohol-involved vehicle crash is to never drive after using alcohol or ride with anyone who has been drinking.