

“To the Point of Distraction”

Grade Level: 9th – 12th

Recommended Instruction Time:

**2 – 90 minute classes or/
4 – 45 minute classes**

EP 14: The student will demonstrate knowledge of the role of insurance in risk management by a) evaluating insurance as a risk management strategy distinguishing among the types, costs, and benefits of insurance coverage, including automobile, life, property, health, and professional liability.

Objective(s):

- 1. The student will learn the definition, various forms of distracted driving, and the effects of driving while being distracted.**
- 2. The student will learn the possible changes in insurance due to distracted driving.**

Part I

- 1. Break class into small groups (recommend no more than 4 per group). Give each group paper and have them discuss what is “distracted driving.” There is no wrong answer; responses are based upon students’ perception.**
- 2. Instructor writes responses on board. This is also a good time to allow students to recall their own experiences of distracted driving.**
- 3. Instructor should communicate the true definition of distracted driving (See Attachment #1).**
- 4. Within the groups, have students provide examples of “distractive driving.” Give approximately 10 minutes to complete. Once completed, break out the responses with entire class.**
- 5. Instructor to show Power Point Presentation “Endless Distraction” (See Attachment #2)**

6. Instructor to conduct “Can’t Do More Than Two” activity with class (See Attachment #3).
7. Have student’s research facts and statistics on “distracted driving.” Have students record results on “Distracted Driving-Just the Facts” (See attachment #4).
8. Instructor to show slide presentation “Distracted Driving Report” (See attachment #5)
9. Show photos to class (Attachment #6)

Recommended Websites

<http://toyotateedriver.discoveryeducation.com>

www.distaction.gov

www.nsc.org

www.rita.dot.gov

Distracted Driving



“Any activity a person engages in that has the potential to distract the driver from the primary task of driving.”

*www.distracted.gov

Examples of Distracted Driving

1. Eating/Drinking/Smoking
2. Grooming
3. Taking hands off wheel
4. Sleep dozing
5. Talking with or to other passengers in car
6. Searching for an item in the car
7. Texting or talking on phone
8. Searching for Music
9. Eyes off the road (visual)
10. Thinking of other things while driving. (Cognitive)
11. Emotions
12. Other driver's behavior
13. Music
14. GPS Systems

Can't Do More Than Two Things.....

Objective: Prove to class that the human brain can't mentally do two things at one time....DISTRACTED DRIVING!

Directions:

1. Instructor verbally state the following number sequence and have the class repeat back:

10
22
100
43
19
58

2. Instructor hold up fingers with different number combinations and have class repeat sequence:

5
1
9
3
10
4

3. Now... instructor combines steps 1 & 2 together alternating number combinations! No brain can do this!

Point.....this type of brain distraction is what causes major auto accidents (regardless of age!)

Distracted Driving-Just the Facts

Directions: You are to research and find a minimum of eight facts or statistics that are a result of distracted driving. Once you have obtained all your information, you are to create a one-page flyer. You may use any program (i.e., Word, Publisher) to create your flyer. *You must write below all your facts first before you begin your flyer.* You are required to provide all websites and/or materials you use for this project.

1.

Citation Source:

2.

Citation Source:

3.

Citation Source:

4.

Citation Source:

5.

Citation Source:

6.

Citation Source:

7.

Citation Source:

8.

Citation Source:

Facts on Distracted Driving

11% of all drivers under the age of 20 involved in fatal crashes were reported as distracted at the time of the crash. This age group has the largest proportion of drivers who were distracted.

Each day in the United States, more than 9 people are killed and more than 1,060 people are injured in crashes that are reported to involve a distracted driver.

www.distracted.gov

- Studies estimate that distracted driving accounts for 30 to 80 per cent of collisions — and cellphone use is widely accepted as an important contributor.
- Drivers on the road: Most drivers in surveys reported that they sometimes engaged in distracting activities. A study that observed 100 drivers continually for a full year found that drivers were distracted between one-quarter and one-half of the time.

- Many distractions are very temporary, lasting less than a second or two: a quick glance at the roadside, an adjustment to the temperature controls.

www.distracted.gov



“Mom....Running a little late” (last text message on Katlyn’s cell phone)



Just because of a dropped cigarette.....