



Teenaged Drivers

JAMA. 2001;286(13):1668 (doi:10.1001/jama.286.13.1668)

Online article and related content
current as of November 15, 2009.

Supplementary material

Key Words

<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/286/13/1668/DC1>

Correction

[Contact me if this article is corrected.](#)

Citations

[Contact me when this article is cited.](#)

Topic collections

JAMA Patient Page

[Contact me when new articles are published in these topic areas.](#)

Related Articles published in
the same issue

Initial Effects of Graduated Driver Licensing on 16-Year-Old Driver
Crashes in North Carolina

Robert D. Foss et al. *JAMA*. 2001;286(13):1588.

Graduated Driver Licensing in Michigan: Early Impact on Motor Vehicle
Crashes Among 16-Year-Old Drivers

Jean T. Shope et al. *JAMA*. 2001;286(13):1593.

Subscribe

<http://jama.com/subscribe>

Email Alerts

<http://jamaarchives.com/alerts>

Permissions

permissions@ama-assn.org

<http://pubs.ama-assn.org/misc/permissions.dtl>

Reprints/E-prints

reprints@ama-assn.org

Teenaged Drivers

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death of teenagers in the United States. Over 5,000 teenagers die each year in such crashes, and teen drivers are involved in a substantial number of crashes that result in deaths of other people.

Graduated driver licensing is a step-by-step licensing process that can help reduce the number of teen motor vehicle crashes and save lives. The October 3, 2001, issue of *JAMA* includes two articles about teen drivers and graduated licensing.

Reasons for Teen Crashes

- Lack of experience can make it difficult for teens to recognize and respond to hazards on the road
- Risk-taking behavior and immaturity result in speeding, going too fast for road conditions, inattention, using alcohol or other drugs, and not using seat belts (nearly one in five high school students report they rarely or never use them)
- Greater risk exposure such as teens driving at night with other teens in the vehicle

GRADUATED LICENSING

Not all states have graduated licensing, but you can still adopt your own graduated driving rules for your teenager. A suggested program may be:

Stage One

- Teen must be 15 1/2 years old to have a learner's permit, must complete a driver education program, and must drive only with an adult over 21
- Teen driver may not drive between 10 PM and 5 AM, must wear a safety belt; and use no tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs while driving
- Teen driver must remain ticket-free and crash-free for six months

Stage Two

- Teen must be at least 16 and have had a learner's permit for 6 months
- Driver must drive with an adult during nighttime hours and drive unsupervised only during daytime hours
- Passengers should be restricted to only one non-family member
- Driver and passengers must wear safety belts at all times and should not use tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs in the vehicle
- Driver must remain ticket-free and crash-free for 12 months before moving on to a full driver's license

Stage Three

- Teen must be at least 18 or have driven for two years at Stage Two
- No restrictions on driving if teen has been ticket-free and crash-free for 6 months
- No use of tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs permitted, and all passengers must wear safety belts

Sources: American Academy of Family Physicians, American Academy of Pediatrics, Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, American Automobile Association, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Safety Council

Lise M. Stevens, MA, Writer

Cassio Lynn, MA, Illustrator

Richard M. Glass, MD, Editor

The JAMA Patient Page is a public service of JAMA. The information and recommendations appearing on this page are appropriate in most instances, but they are not a substitute for medical diagnosis. For specific information concerning your personal medical condition, JAMA suggests that you consult your physician. This page may be reproduced noncommercially by physicians and other health care professionals to share with patients. Any other reproduction is subject to AMA approval. To purchase bulk reprints, call 718/946-7424.

WAYS PARENTS CAN HELP

- Don't rely on driver education classes alone to teach your teen to be a safe driver—take an active role and plan practice sessions that include night and bad weather driving; work up to challenges such as highway and heavy traffic driving
- Restrict night driving as it requires more skill—set and enforce curfews of 9 PM or 10 PM
- Remember you are a role model and must practice safe driving to set an example
- Prohibit drinking and other drug use and driving; offer a free call and ride home in case your teenager has been abusing drugs or alcohol or is with a driver who is doing so
- Choose vehicles for safety and avoid cars with high-performance images such as sports cars; be sure the car the teen drives is properly maintained

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- National Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
703/247-1500
www.hwysafety.org
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
202/366-9550
www.nhtsa.dot.gov
- National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
770/488-4652
www.cdc.gov/ncipc

INFORM YOURSELF

To find this and previous JAMA Patient Pages, go to the Patient Page Index on JAMA's Web site at www.jama.com. A JAMA Patient Page on driving and alcohol was published on May 3, 2000.

