

# PARENTS: GET INVOLVED

## TEEN DRIVERS WITH ACTIVELY INVOLVED PARENTS ARE:



**HALF AS LIKELY**  
to be involved in a crash



**71% LESS LIKELY**  
to drive while intoxicated

**...WHEN COMPARED TO TEENS WITH UNINVOLVED PARENTS!**



**30% LESS LIKELY**  
to use a cell phone while driving



**50% MORE LIKELY**  
to buckle up, and recognize the importance of doing so

### BE THE DRIVER YOU WANT YOUR TEEN TO BE

**Kids learn driving behaviors by watching you. Set a good example:**

- Don't speed, and make it clear that speeding is not acceptable.
- Always wear your seat belt.
- Never use your cell phone, eat, put on makeup, or do any other distracting activities while driving. When you drive, just drive.



### GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSING

[GDL]

The GDL program is designed to guide novice drivers through all types of driving conditions and circumstances. The program begins with the Level 1 Learner's License, in which all driving must be supervised by a licensed parent or guardian or other designated adult, 21 or older.

Make the most of your driving practice by signing a Parent-Teen Driving Agreement with your teen that outlines both their responsibilities and yours. The Ford Driving Skills for Life program offers this [DOWNLOADABLE AGREEMENT](#).

**Other sample agreements are available through:**

- [CHECKPOINTS](#)
- [AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION \(AAA\)](#)
- [THE SUPERVISED DRIVING GUIDE](#)

### KEEP HITCHING A RIDE

It takes 3-5 years for a novice driver to be exposed to the many driving situations they'll encounter. So even after a teen completes Level 1 training, parents should control the keys, monitor their driving activity, and ride along as often as possible.

### FACTORS THAT INCREASE TEENS' CRASH RISK

- Speeding
- Inexperience
- Immaturity
- Fatigue
- Alcohol/drug impairment
- Passengers and other distractions