

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Teenage Drivers: Secondary task engagement, Visual Inattention and Crash Risk

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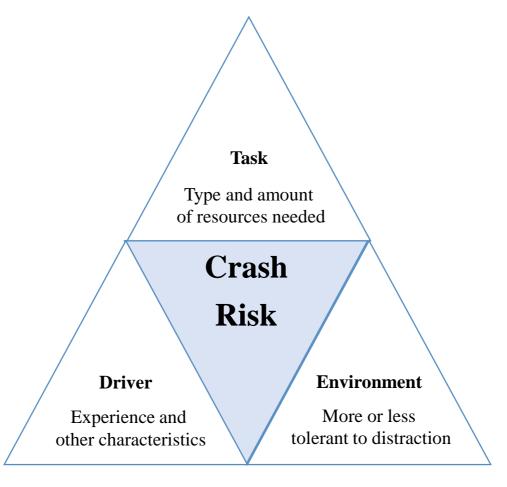
National Institutes of Health

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For teens:

- 9% of the teens fatal crashes attributed to distracted driving
- 76% of teens rear-end crashes involved engagement in secondary task

Distraction and Crash Risk



Visual inattention:

- Visually demanding tasks are associated with increased crash and nearcrash risks
- When engaging in complex tasks novice teens have longer eyes-off-road compare to experienced drivers

Research Goal

Determine the extent visual inattention during secondary task engagement contributes to teens crash risk

Research questions:

What is the prevalence of secondary tasks engagement among teen drivers?
Which secondary tasks are associated with increased crash risk?
What is the role of eyes-off-road in the association between high-risk secondary tasks and crash risk?

Supervised Practice Driving Study Data

Crashes: (n=71) any physical contact between the driver's vehicle and other object

Baselines: (n=1,196) random sampled trip segments that representing "normal" driving

Secondary tasks:

- Identified and coded in both crashes and baselines datasets
- 41 types of secondary tasks mapped into 9 categories
- Total duration of eyes-off-road (TEOR): the sum of time the driver's gaze was not on the forward road

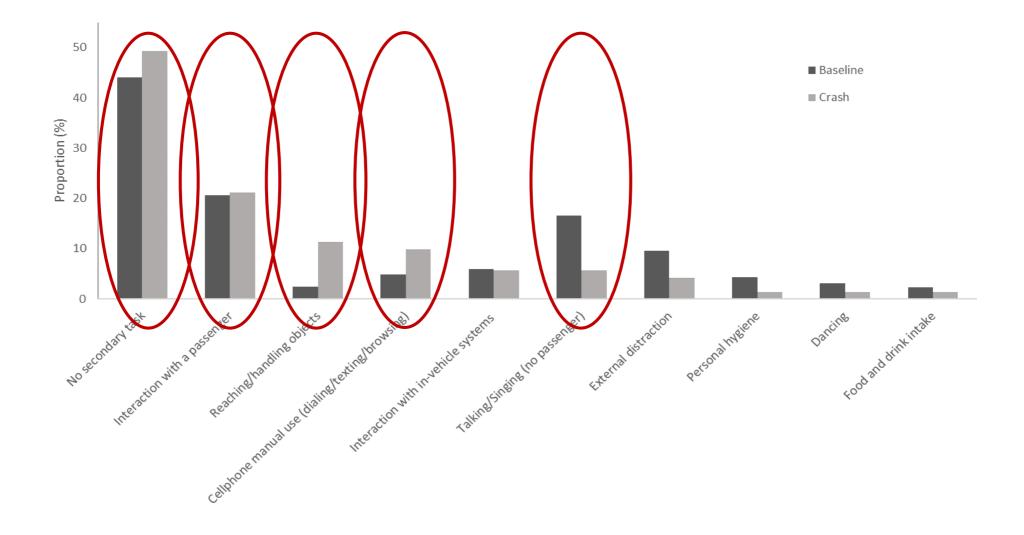
Research Questions

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Which secondary tasks are associated with increased crash risk?

What is the role of eyes-off-road in the association between high-risk secondary tasks and crash risk?

Prevalence of secondary tasks engagement among teen drivers



Research Questions

2

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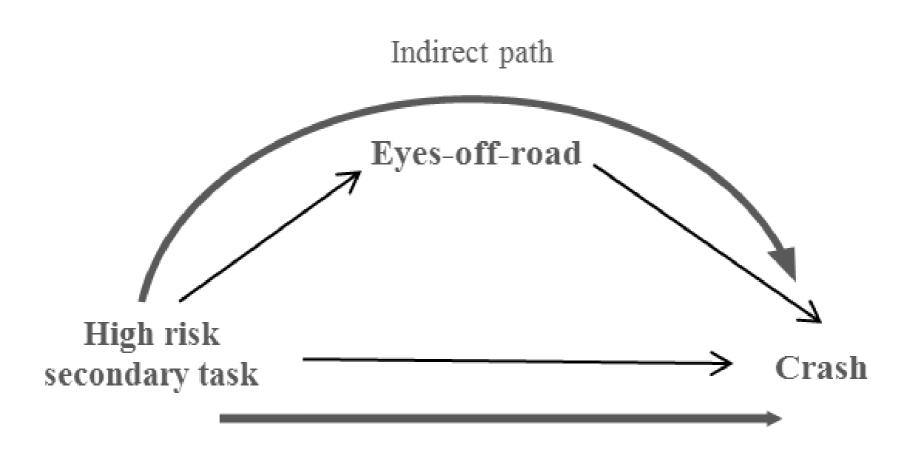
The effect of visual inattention

Secondary task

Crash

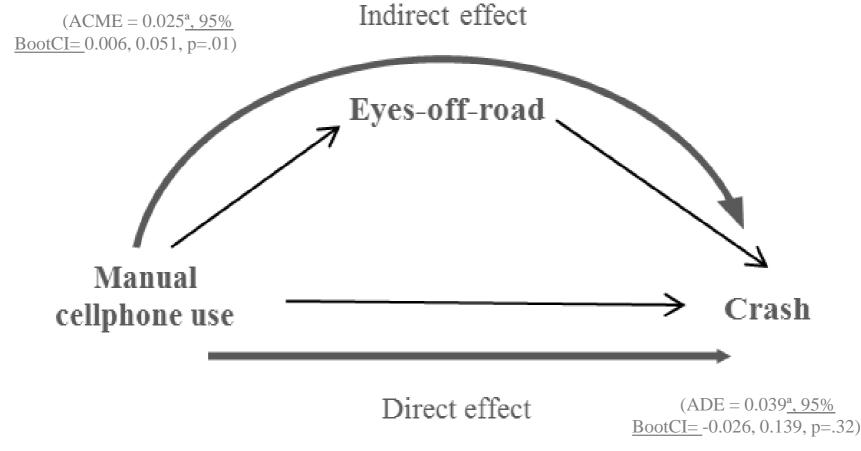
Manual cellphone use 2.67 (1.1, 4.8) Reaching 6.88 (2.6, 18.6)

The effect of visual inattention



Direct path

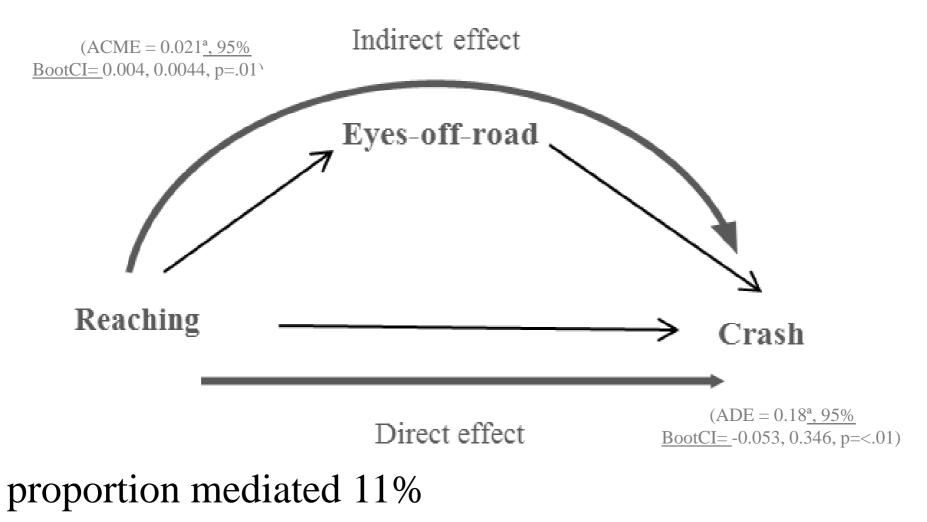
Manual Cellphone Use, Visual Inattention and Crash Risk



Proportion mediated 40%

The model uses logit link function as such the estimate is on a logarithmic scale

Reaching, Visual Inattention, and Crash Risk



The model uses logit link function as such the estimate is on a logarithmic scale

Discussion and Conclusions

- Secondary task engagement was highly prevalent among novice teen drivers
 - Prevalence is not indicative of increase in crash risk
- Understanding the mechanism of influence and quantifying the effect is essential in adopting effective interventions to decrease distraction.

Take Home Message

- Identify which tasks increase crash risk and WHY
 - Educate young drivers
 - Adapt effective legislation
 - Develop appropriate safeguards to counteract inattention

Thank You!

Collaborators

- Bruce Simons-Morton, NICHD/DIPHR/HBB
- Kellienne Sita
- Johnathon P. Ehsani, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
- Chunming Zhu, NICHD/DIPHR
- Sheila G. Klauer, Virginia Tech Transportation Institute
- Tom Dingus, Virginia Tech Transportation Institute

Thank you for staying engaged!

Questions?