

Indiana SADD

Teen Traffic Safety Event Guide



Indiana SADD

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Teen Drivers Overview

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for U.S. teens. Fortunately, teen motor vehicle crashes are preventable, and proven strategies can improve the safety of young drivers on the road.

Who is most at risk?

The risk of motor vehicle crashes is higher among 16- to 19-year-olds than among any other age group. In fact, per mile driven, teen drivers ages 16 to 19 are nearly three times more likely than drivers aged 20 and older to be in a fatal crash.

Among teen drivers, those at especially high risk for motor vehicle crashes are:

- **Males:** *In 2019, the motor vehicle death rate for male drivers aged 16–19 was over two times higher than the death rate for female drivers of the same age.*
- **Teens driving with teen passengers:** *The presence of teen passengers increases the crash risk of unsupervised teen drivers. This risk increases with each additional teen passenger.*
- **Newly licensed teens:** *Crash risk is particularly high during the first months of licensure.*

Proven Methods To Help Teens Become Safer Drivers.

Seat Belts

Among teen drivers and passengers 16–19 years of age who died in car crashes in 2019, almost half were unrestrained at the time of the crash (when restraint use was known). Research shows that seat belts reduce serious crash-related injuries and deaths by about half.

Not Drinking & Driving

Enforcing minimum legal drinking age laws and zero blood-alcohol tolerance laws for drivers under age 21 are recommended.

Graduated Licensing Systems (GDL)

Driving is a complex skill, one that must be practiced to be learned well. Teenagers' lack of driving experience, together with risk-taking behavior, puts them at heightened risk for crashes.

The need for skill-building and driving supervision for new drivers is the basis for graduated driver licensing systems, which exist in all US states.

Graduated driver licensing puts restrictions on new drivers; these are systematically lifted as the driver gains experience.

Research suggests that the most comprehensive graduated drivers licensing (GDL) programs are associated with reductions of 38% and 40% in fatal and injury crashes, respectively, among 16-year-old drivers.

When parents know their Indiana's GDL law, they can help enforce the law and, in effect, help keep their teen drivers safe.

CDC's Eight Danger Zones for Teens Behind the Wheel

- Driver inexperience
- Driving with teen passengers
- Nighttime driving
- Not using seat belts
- Distracted driving
- Drowsy driving
- Reckless driving
- Impaired driving

Quick-Click Challenge-Traditional

OBJECTIVE: Reminder that safety belts are easy to use and DO save lives.

Overview:

Safety belts save lives. But an alarming number of today's teens do not wear their safety belts. In 2013, only 55% of high school students reported they always wear seat belts when riding with someone else.

The Quick-Click Challenge is a competition that demonstrates the ease of putting on and taking off a safety belt. Teams of four students and/or adults race against each other in this safety belt relay, reinforcing "buckle-up" behavior.



Materials:

- » A safe location
- » A full-size, 4-door vehicle with manual lap/shoulder belts in front and rear
- » Four traffic cones or some method to designate a safe relay area
- » A minimum of two monitors - Quick-Click Crew
- » A stopwatch that registers hundredths of a second (0.00)
- » Score sheet for recording times
- » A whistle

Procedure:

1. Find an area that is level and paved to provide good footing.
2. Set up boundary markers (*ropes, chalk, or cones*) to keep spectators out of the relay area.
3. Create teams of four members.
4. The four members will start buckled in their seats.
5. For safety, all doors must remain OPEN at all times. Participants are to make a concerted effort to avoid any contact with the exterior of the vehicle, especially the doors. Not doing so may result in a time penalty or disqualification assessed by the Quick-Click Crew.
6. When the whistle is blown, the stopwatch is activated. Each person will unbuckle, EXIT the vehicle and move to the next seat (in a clockwise rotation). After every safety belt is buckled, team members raise BOTH hands into the air.
7. One monitor will watch and blow the whistle when all four players are buckled up with hands raised.
8. The action is repeated 4 times, each person sits once in each seat — always moving CLOCKWISE.
9. When each member is back in his/her original seat, buckled with raised hands, the time is stopped and recorded by the second monitor.
10. Send a photo of the quickest team (along with t-shirt sizes) to Indiana SADD. We'll recognize the team on social media and mail you their Quick-Click T-shirts (limit of four per school, per school year).

Message Takeaways:

- » In Indiana, all passengers in vehicles that have seatbelts must use them when the vehicle is in motion.
- » More than half (51.4 percent) of the young drivers killed in collisions in 2013 were unrestrained.
- » Safety belts are easy to use and do save lives.

Additional Tips:

- » Invite local media
- » Take pictures/video.
- » Add the hashtag #INSADD and #rockthebelt to social media posts.



ROCK THE BELT VIRTUAL



Quick Click Challenge

Program Goal: The Quick-Click Challenge is a high-energy, single, or team competition that demonstrates the little amount of time it takes to fasten a seat belt.

Prevention Strategies: Decrease risk factors; occupant protection; enhancement of social competency skills, peer-to-peer communication and social-norming messaging; review of local seat belt policy; enforcement engagement

Program Outcomes: Implementation of the Rock the Belt core program

Tools/Resources

- A four-door vehicle
- Smartphone with a timer or the ability to capture video
- Something to prop your smartphone (e.g., a popsocket, tripod, a couple of books)

Program Description: You can conduct a Quick Click Challenge among your chapter membership. Challenge members and their households to compete for the fastest Quick-Click time. Participate in teams of one, two, or four people.

Quick-Click Rules

Instructions for single-person:

1. Before beginning, check the area to be certain of good footing. Check seat belts to determine that there are no obstructions, kinks, jams, or twists. Fully open each door (and be sure that doors remain fully open at all times).
2. Prop your phone on the dashboard and adjust the camera to make sure that it captures the front and back seats. Prop your phone (with a popsocket, or other method).
3. Sit in the driver's seat. Time begins the instant you start recording. Then, starting from the driver's seat you must buckle, raise both hands in the air, then unbuckle your seatbelt. Continue moving counterclockwise to the left back seat, the right back seat, finishing on the front passenger seat. Time stops when you stop recording.
4. You must exit the car to change seats (no scooching to a seat or climbing between the front and back seats). You must raise both hands after buckling in each seat.

Quick-Click Champions T-shirts

Available (*limited sizes and numbers*).

If your Chapter is interested, please complete a Materials Request form:

<http://www.indianasadd.com/resources.html>



Quick-Click Rules Continued

Instructions for two-person teams:

1. Complete the first two steps of the single-person rules above (position the phone so that it may be reached from both driver and passenger seats).
2. Have one person sit in the driver seat and the second person in the passenger seat. Time begins the instant you start recording. Then, the person starting from the driver's seat must buckle, raise both hands in the air, then unbuckle the seatbelt. Continue moving counterclockwise to the left back seat, the right back seat, finishing on the front passenger seat. The second person will do the same, starting from the passenger seat, also moving counterclockwise, and finishing on the right back seat. After both members reach their fourth position and have raised both hands stop the recording.
3. All team members must exit the car to change seats (*no scooching to a seat or climbing between the front and back seats*). Both members must raise both hands after buckling in each seat. All hands must be raised before the recording is stopped.

Instructions for four-person teams:

1. Complete the first two steps of the single-person rules.
2. Begin with one member positioned in the driver seat, another in the passenger seat, a third in the left-back seat, and the fourth in the right-back seat.
3. Time begins the instant you start recording. Then, each person must buckle, raise both hands in the air, and unbuckle their seat belt. Members then exit the vehicle and travel counterclockwise to the next seat position and repeat (*buckle, raise hands, unbuckle*). Once each member reaches their fourth position and is buckled with both hands raised, stop recording.
4. All team members must exit the car between seats (*no scooching to a seat or climbing between the front and back seats*). All members must raise both hands after buckling in each seat. All hands must be raised before the recording is stopped.



More Activities Ideas for Rock the Belt:

Seat belt Selfie

Members (and family and friends) take a safe selfie (parked vehicle) with a fastened seat belt and post it with the hashtag **#rockthebelt**

TikTok Seat Belt Challenge

Members make a TikTok Dance that highlights putting on a seat belt, or take a safe TikTok putting on a seat belt using the hashtag **#rockthebelt**

Chalk the Walk

Draw safe driving messages on their driveways, neighborhood sidewalks, school parking lots using chalk. (take photos and post on social media with hashtag **#rockthebelt**)

Fatal Vision Obstacle Course

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate how alcohol may impair vision and make simple activities difficult.

Overview:

An interactive, “hands-on” experience, students drive a golf cart through a short course. They then complete a field sobriety test and/or other tasks. The same sequence is repeated with visual impairment goggles. Fatal Vision Goggles simulate the visual consequences of alcohol consumption as students experience with a sober mind impaired balance, vision, reaction time, and judgment. *Fatal Vision Goggles DO NOT replicate mental impairment. This difference needs to be emphasized in any presentation or use of the goggles.* By partnering with law enforcement, you add legitimacy to both the issue and the simulations.



Materials You Provide:

- » A safe location
- » Law Enforcement Officer(s) Adult Facilitators (recommend 3 total)
- » Golf Cart
- » Traffic cones/Pylons in sufficient number to create a short course
- » Other optional items for course involving hand-eye coordination
- » Warning Tickets (takeaway for participating students)

Procedure:

1. Speak with your administration to request an appropriate time and place for hosting the event.
2. Promote the event (with posters, school-wide announcements, social media, etc).
3. On the day of the event, set up the course (ideally as an oval) and a separate area for spectators to watch.
(Hint: mark cone locations with sidewalk chalk to make it easier to return displaced cones).
4. Only one student (driver) and responsible adult monitor (passenger) are permitted on the golf cart at any time. (no “back seat” passengers). Also, do not leave the golf cart unattended.
5. As a student driver navigates the course, the adult monitor acts as guide and points out infractions.
6. After navigating the course, the student driver exits the cart and completes a field sobriety test (or other hand-eye coordination activities).
7. Following the field sobriety test, steps 5 and 6 are repeated, this time with the student driver wearing fatal vision goggles.
8. After the second field sobriety test (with goggles), the student is given a “warning ticket.” This is a good time for a brief conversation with the student about the experience, drinking and driving, etc., before they return to the spectator area.

Tip: Consider having two students on the course at all times. As one student completes the course and begins the goggle-less field sobriety test. A second student drives the cart through the course. The first student then completes the course WITH goggles (as the second student completes his/her goggle-less field sobriety test). etc.

Materials Available From Indiana SADD:

- » Fatal Vision Goggles (sometimes available from local law enforcement)

Message Takeaways:

- » See traffic safety facts sheet

Additional Tips:

- » Consider having students send a text in place of wearing goggles.
- » Invite local media.
- » Take pictures/video.
- » Add the hashtag #INSADD to social media posts.

Indiana SADD “Warning” Ticket



Thank you for participating in the Fatal Vision Obstacle Course. Please accept this Warning Ticket from Indiana SADD.

WARNING

EIGHT DANGER ZONES FOR TEENS BEHIND THE WHEEL

1. Driver Inexperience
2. Driving with Teen Passengers
3. Nighttime Driving

4. Not Using Seat Belts
5. Distracted Driving
6. Drowsy Driving
7. Reckless Driving
8. Impaired Driving

Please use extreme caution when driving under the first three (yellow) danger zone conditions.

Please DO NOT drive in the red danger zones four through eight.

Learn More: www.IndianaSADD.org



Thank you for participating in the Fatal Vision Obstacle Course. Please accept this Warning Ticket from Indiana SADD.

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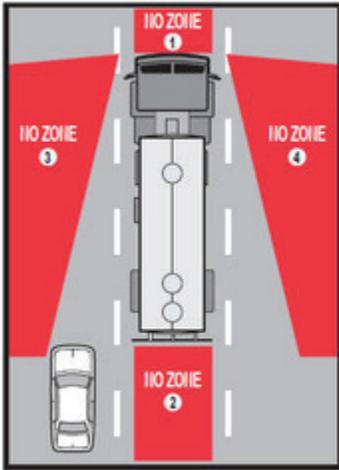
“No Zone” Demonstration

OBJECTIVE: Educate teen motorists to safely share the road with large trucks and commercial vehicles.

Overview:

Too many drivers of passenger cars, especially young people ages 16 to 24 years old, unnecessarily endanger themselves by failing to recognize that trucks and cars differ significantly in their handling characteristics.

To help educate teens about these differences, work with a local trucking company to invite a truck driver to your school with his/her tractor-trailer. The driver can set up a “No-Zone” demonstration by allowing students to sit in the cab and experience the blind spots around the truck.



Materials You Provide:

- » A Safe Location
- » Truck Driver with tractor-trailer
- » Means to mark “no zone” boundaries (side walk chalk, caution tape, etc.)
- » **Optional:** additional vehicles (cars, bikes, motorcycles) parked in designated “no zones”

Procedure

1. Find an area that is safe and large enough for the semi-truck and additional vehicles.
2. With the truck driver’s permission, invite teens to sit in the truck’s cab to experience the limited view.
3. Have additional volunteers moving around the truck while students are in the cab.

Materials Available From Indiana SADD:

- » Additional Resource Links

Message Takeaways:

- » By experiencing firsthand what truck drivers can see when they are on the road, the teen drivers will learn how important it is to stay outside of the “No Zone” area.

Additional Tips:

- » Invite local media.
- » Take pictures/video
- » Add the hashtag #INSADD to social media posts.



Large trucks do not operate like cars.

They are so large that accelerating, slowing down, and stopping takes more time and much more space than any other vehicle on the road. Trucks have large blind spots and make wide turns. They are not as maneuverable. If there is an unexpected traffic situation, there might not be enough room for them to avoid a collision. Research shows that passenger car drivers make the mistakes in the majority of fatal crashes involving large trucks. Even though to err is human, colliding with a truck could cost someone their life. We've included tips that can help you anticipate a truck's actions and avoid collisions. **YOU are your best protection on the highway.**

5 Ways to Share the Road Safely with Trucks

STAY OUT OF THE NO ZONE

Watch out for the huge blind spots—or the No Zone—around large trucks. Truck drivers must react faster than car drivers in emergency situations due to the size and weight of their vehicle. If faced with a potential front-end collision, the truck driver may turn into your lane, not knowing you are there.

- **Side No Zones:** Don't hang out on either side of trucks because they have large blind spots on both sides. Never pass a truck on the right side, which is the largest and longest blind spot. If you can't see the driver's face in his side-view mirror, he can't see you! Always pass quickly and efficiently on the left side of the truck.
- **Rear No Zones:** Avoid tailgating because the truck driver can't see you behind his truck—and you can't see what's going on ahead of you. If the truck has to stop suddenly, you have no place to go.
- **Front No Zones:** Pass safely and don't cut in too soon after passing. Look for the whole front of the truck in your rear-view mirror before pulling in front—and then don't slow down!



BEWARE OF WIDE RIGHT TURNS

Truck drivers sometimes need to swing wide to the left in order to safely make a right turn. They can't see cars squeezing in between them and the curb. Watch for their blinkers and be patient—and give them room.



PAY ATTENTION AND DON'T GET DISTRACTED

Concentrate on driving. Drivers are increasingly turning their vehicles into virtual offices and entertainment centers. Using cell phones, navigation devices, and even laptops while driving makes the roadways more dangerous. Multi-tasking while driving is never a good idea.



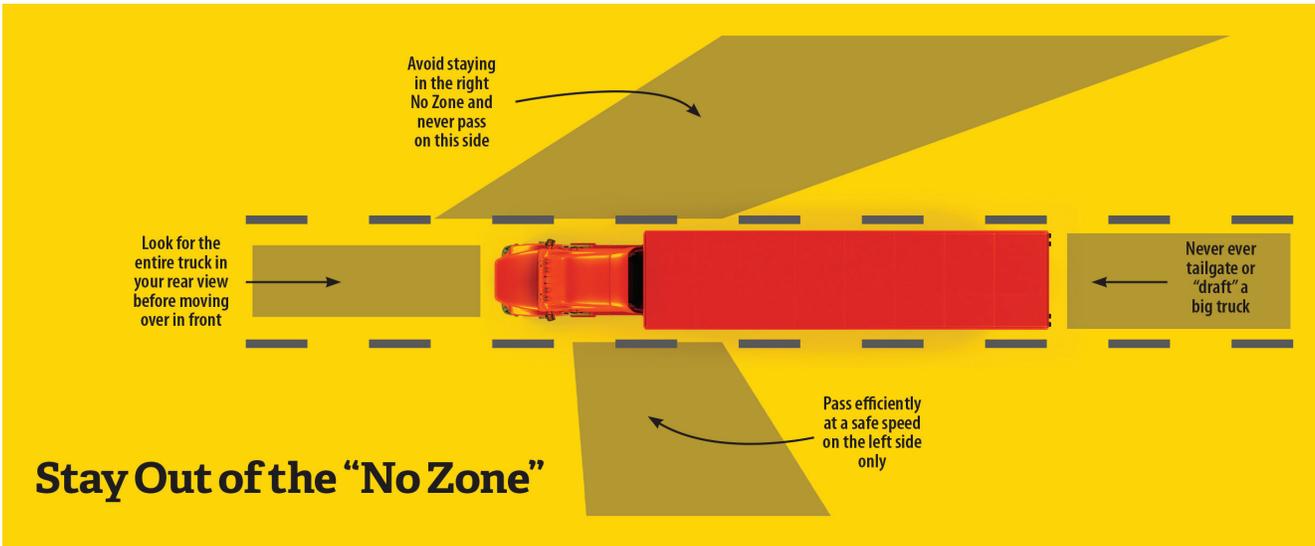
LEAVE MORE SPACE FOR TRUCKS

Trucks are not equipped with the same type of energy-absorbing bumpers as cars. When a car is hit from behind by a truck, the results are often deadly. Truck drivers leave extra room behind the vehicles they follow because it can take them twice as long as a car to stop. When you move in front of a truck, anticipate the flow of traffic, especially when traffic conditions change due to work zones, debris, or a crash. If you are directly behind a truck when it begins to slow down, it's best to back off and avoid tailgating.



WEAR YOUR SEATBELT!

Buckling your seatbelt is the single most important thing you can do to save your life in a crash. A seatbelt will keep you in your seat and help you maintain control of your vehicle.



Safety Belt Survey

Overview:

Survey safety belt usage by students and adults coming into the school parking lot(s). Announce the percentage of those using safety belts sometime during the school day and encourage students and staff to help improve the numbers. **NOTE:** The provided safety belt survey forms are for traditional pre- and post-observational surveys. You may consider conducting a second survey if you plan to focus on safety belt education throughout the school year. An additional suggestion is to display your charted results for the student body annually, perhaps during National Teen Driver Safety Week.

SURVeY Time

Materials:

- » Observers
- » Copies of Survey Forms
- » Clipboards, pens/pencils
- » Survey Forms (see next page)

Procedure:

Step 1: Conducting Your Safety Belt Observational Surveys

Conduct two unannounced safety belt observational surveys. One will be conducted at the beginning of your campaign (pre-observational survey). The second (post-observational survey) will be conducted at the end of your campaign.

Step 2: Selecting Your Observation Times

- Be sure to choose your observation times when the highest number of vehicles are entering or exiting the school parking lots. Immediately before and after school are the most optimal observation periods. Be consistent with your time of day for each survey; for example, if you conduct your first survey in the morning, conduct your second survey in the morning.
- Each observation period must be held for a minimum of 30 minutes or until the parking lot has mostly cleared (or filled).

Step 3: Select Your Observation Teams

- Two people are needed for the observation team: one observer and one recorder.
- Students, teachers, parents, or other community members may serve on the observation teams.
- The observer will observe and then verbally give the information to the recorder.
- The recorder will use a small stack of Data Collection Forms (forms provided) on a clipboard to fill out the data according to the ongoing verbal statements of the observer.

Observers: Make sure you are able to clearly see the vehicle, driver, and front window seat passenger. Sample as many vehicles as possible within the collection period while maintaining accuracy and randomness (for example, do not skip all SUVs because they are difficult to see into). An example of what the observer might call out would be, "Two occupants, driver is belted, passenger is not belted."

Step 4: Select Your Observation Point

Note: The safety of the observation team is the first priority. When selecting specific locations to stand for observations, NEVER place yourself in a dangerous spot for the sake of collecting data. Be sure to stand in a place that drivers entering and exiting the parking lot may CLEARLY see you.

- Choose a safe spot that is CLEARLY visible to drivers.
- Avoid driveways.
- Stand in the parking lot, on a curb, on a sidewalk, or on the shoulder of the road.
- Observe cars going in one direction only (entering OR exiting the parking lot).

Safety Belt Survey

Step 5: Get Permission and Prepare for Questions

Coordinate all safety belt observations with the appropriate school authorities. Be sure to let school officials know exactly when and where your surveys will take place. If asked by motorists what you are doing, indicate that you are involved in a traffic study. Keep your interactions to a minimum. If someone accuses you of collecting personal or private data, assure the individual that no personal data is being recorded. If at any time you feel uncomfortable with a person or situation, immediately suspend the data collection and return to your school.

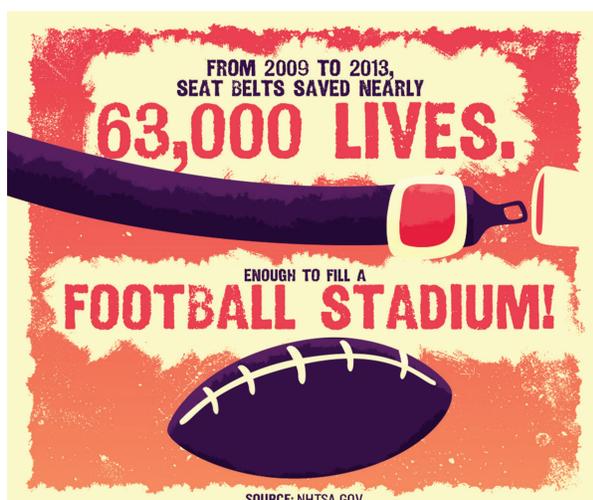
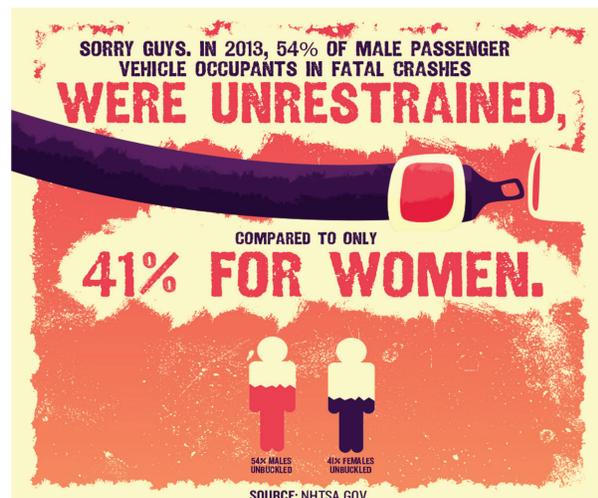
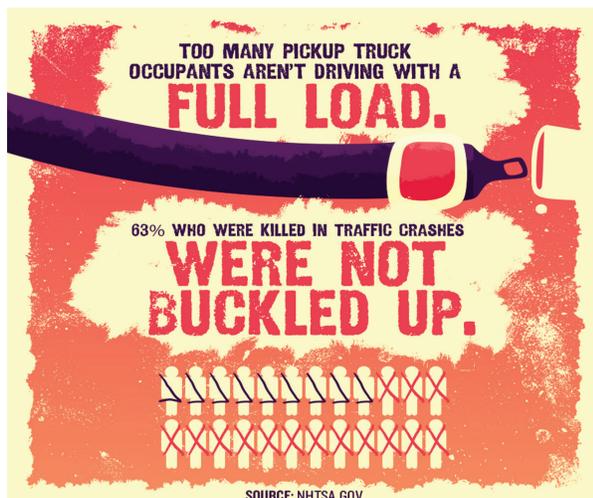
Step 6: Collect Your Data

As field observers, the observation teams are the key link in this effort.

- Observation teams are to collect data on all varieties of motor vehicles, including cars, pickups, vans, and SUVs.
- Observation teams are to observe drivers, and front seat, right-side passengers. Do not observe front seat middle passengers or back seat passengers; it's difficult to see if these passengers are belted, and you have a small amount of time to collect information.
- Only shoulder harnesses, properly used, should be recorded (if tucked behind the back, do not record as being used).

Step 7: Completing the Final Survey Form

The last stage of the safety belt observation is entering the information you recorded on the Data Collection Forms onto the Final Collection Form.



Safety Belt Survey Data Results Form

PRE-OBSERVATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS: Tally the numbers from the Safety Belt Survey Data Collection Forms and enter the sums in the appropriate columns:

Date _____ Time _____ Location _____

PRE-Observational Safety Belt Survey	Driver	Front Seat Passengers	Total	Percentage
Belted				
Not Belted				

.....

POST-OBSERVATIONAL SURVEY RESULTS: Tally the numbers from the Safety Belt Survey Data Collection Forms and enter the sums in the appropriate columns:

Date _____ Time _____ Location _____

POST-Observational Safety Belt Survey	Driver	Front Seat Passengers	Total	Percentage
Belted				
Not Belted				

Traffic Safety Facts

CRASHES

Car crashes are the No. 1 killer of teens in America.

Crashes cause far more teen deaths each year than homicide, suicide, cancer and drugs.

Teen drivers have a crash rate three times those of drivers 20 years and older per mile driven.

In 2019, almost **2,400 teens in the United States aged 13–19 were killed**, and about 258,000 were treated in emergency departments for injuries suffered in motor vehicle crashes.

In 2019, 40% of motor vehicle crash deaths among teen drivers and passengers aged 13–19 occurred between 9 pm and 6 am, and 52% occurred on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.

Summer is the deadliest season for teens on the road.

On average, seven teens die each day in car crashes.

In 2018, more than 830 people in Indiana were killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes.

TEEN CRASH CAUSES

Among drivers ages 15–20 killed in 2018, **24% who were killed in fatal motor vehicle crashes had been drinking.**

Of fatal crashes among 15- to 19-year-old drivers involving distractions, **21% were identified as using cellphones.**

Among teen drivers and passengers 16–19 years of age who died in car crashes in 2019, almost half were unrestrained at the time of the crash.

In 2018, 30% of male drivers aged 15–20 years and 18% of female drivers aged 15–20 years who were involved in fatal crashes were speeding.

Inexperience is the leading cause of teen crashes.

\$12 Million MEDICAL COSTS
+ \$1.21 Billion WORK LOSS COSTS
\$1.22 Billion

total cost of traffic crash deaths in Indiana in 2018.

Indiana's Graduated Driver's License Law

	GDL Requirements
Learner's Permit	16 years without driver's education 15 years with driver education
Driver's Education	Minimum starting age of 15 years
Permit Holding Period	180 days
Probationary License	16 years 180 days with driver's education; 16 years 270 days without driver's education
Passenger Restrictions	No passengers for the first 180 days unless there is another licensed driver at least 25 years old, a certified driving instructor or parent/guardian over the age of 21 in the front seat, with exceptions for child, sibling or spouse
Night time Driving Restrictions	10:00pm - 5:00am every day for the first 180 days of holding a license; Sunday - Thursday, 11:00pm - 5:00am; Friday - Saturday, 1:00am - 5:00am until age 18, with exceptions for school, work and church related functions
Certified Driving Hours	50 hours of supervised driving practice, 10 of which must be at night, with a certified driving instructor or licensed driver that is at least 25 years old or the individual's spouse that is at least 21 years of age. The Log of Supervised Driving Practice (documenting the 50 hours of practice driving completed) must be submitted at time of application for driver's license.
Minimum Age With No Restrictions	18 years old

Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) Systems Reduce Fatal Crashes

Driving is a complex skill, one that must be practiced to be learned well. Teenagers' lack of driving experience, together with risk-taking behavior, heightens their risk for crashes. The need for skill-building and driving supervision for new drivers is the basis for graduated driver licensing (GDL) systems. Although varied, GDL systems exist in all U.S. states and Washington, D.C.

GDL systems provide longer practice periods, limit driving under high-risk conditions for newly licensed drivers, and require greater participation from parents as their teens learn to drive. Research indicates that GDL systems are associated with reductions of about 19% for injury crashes and about 21% for fatal crashes for 16-year-olds. Parents can help their teens be safer by knowing and following their state's GDL laws.

NEWS RELEASE TEMPLATE

News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

[Date]

**CONTACT INFORMATION:
[ADVISOR NAME & INFORMATION]**

[SCHOOL NAME] SADD CHAPTER HOLDS ROCK THE BELT CAMPAIGN TO REMIND STUDENTS TO BUCKLE UP

SADD Chapter Joins Students throughout Indiana in Promoting “Rock the Belt”

[CITY], Indiana – Indiana SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions) Chapters, including [SCHOOL NAME] are participating in a statewide Rock the Belt initiative during National Teen Driver Safety Week with activities to educate young people about the importance of wearing a safety belt.

[INSERT DESCRIPTION OF FEATURED ACTIVITY OR ACTIVITIES, EXAMPLE: In one activity, the Quick-Click Challenge, teams comprised of four students competed to see who could “click it” in the shortest amount of time, demonstrating how quick and simple it is to buckle up. **[INSERT TEAM MEMBERS’ NAMES]**, were awarded Quick-Click Challenge T-shirts for the fastest time of the day.]

Indiana SADD promotes *Rock the Belt* during National Teen Driver Safety Week to help bring awareness to teen traffic safety issues. Car crashes remain the leading cause of death among 15-20 year olds, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) identifies safety belt use as the most effective strategy in preventing those deaths and minimizing injuries. In 2017, nearly half (55%) of young Hoosier drivers killed in crashes were NOT restrained. Half of those who were not wearing seatbelts would have survived if only they had buckled up. Though Indiana’s seat belt usage rates continue to climb, there is still need for on-going education about the value of wearing proper safety restraints. Indiana SADD and [SCHOOL NAME] encourage youth and adults to buckle up – in every vehicle, in every seat, every time.

Additional information available at www.IndianaSADD.org

###



I Click it. Rock the Belt!

Above is a sample template you may modify when writing a press release to send to your local media outlets. Copy, cut, paste, and print it on your school letterhead, add quotes from students or additional details about the events, and mention the overall highlights of the day.