Take the Traffic Safety Quiz!

1. Do children who live closer to school buildings have higher rates of pedestrian and bicycling rate than others?
   a. Yes, they walk and bike to school more
   b. No, the distance to school doesn’t matter

2. My child’s cell phone habits include:
   a. Looking down at their screen while walking indoors and outdoors
   b. Looking down at their screen while walking and crossing streets
   c. Only use their cell phone when they are stationary or sitting
   d. My child does not have a cell phone

3. Teenagers have twice the death rate of younger children in pedestrian related accidents.
   a. True
   b. False

4. Unsafe drop-off/pick-up practices at schools were observed in nearly ___ out of three drivers.
   a. 3
   b. 1
   c. 2

5. ___ % of teens are likely to be texting on their phones and ___ % are likely to be wearing headphones while walking.
   a. 28%/45%
   b. 31%/44%
   c. 78%/50%

6. The risk for head injuries falls by ___% when children are wearing properly fitted helmets. Sadly, less than ___% of children under the age of 14 usually wear a bicycle helmet.
   a. 75%/50%
   b. 45%/50%
   c. 85%/30%

7. My child wears their bike helmet:
   a. Every time they are on their bike, fastened
   b. Every time they are on their bike, sometimes fastened
   c. Only sometimes on long rides, sometimes fastened
   d. Never, they say it is too hot or bothersome
8. From 2012-2014, there have been on average 36 deaths due to motor vehicle accidents involving a bicyclist.
   a. True
   b. False

9. Approximately how many children in 2013 were injured while bicycling or walking to school?
   a. 5,000
   b. 15,000
   c. 35,000

**Personal Vehicular Safety and Car Seat Safety**

10. While driving in the car with my child, they are strapped securely in their car seat:
    a. Only on long car rides
    b. Only sometimes when I have the time
    c. Each and every time my child is in the car, even on short car rides
    d. Not applicable

11. When I drive my car I:
    a. Never text
    b. Only text at stops signs or red lights
    c. Text only when I need to tell somebody something important
    d. Text frequently

12. Young drivers (ages _____) have the highest rates of crashes as compared to other age groups.
    a. 16-19
    b. 21-25
    c. 17-20

13. Teenage children and young adults are more likely to be treated in emergency departments for crash-related injuries compared to any other age group.
    a. True
    b. False

14. When I am driving and my phone pings, I:
    a. Immediately look at it and read who emailed or sent me a text
    b. Ignore it, and only read it when my car is parked
    c. Sometimes read it while driving, just in case it is something important

15. The Center for Disease Control found that in one year alone, more than _____ children under the age of 12 were occupants in vehicles without the appropriate use of a child safety seat, booster seat or seatbelt.
    a. 100,000
    b. 618,000
    c. 52,000
16. I discuss with my driving-age child, the dangers of texting while driving:
   a. At least once a month
   b. At least once a week
   c. I have never had that discussion with my child
   d. Every chance I get
   e. Not Applicable

17. Caregivers often fail to realize that a child should be in a car seat, and then a booster seat, until they are at least ____ and/or ____ lbs.
   a. 4'/60-80lbs
   b. 4'9"/80-100lbs
   c. 5'/75-110lbs

18. Alarmingly, for those children who died in a motor vehicle accident in 2015, ____% of them were not appropriately buckled or restrained. Further, even when car seats are used, ____% of car seats are not installed or used correctly.
   a. 35%/73%
   b. 20%/50%
   c. 80%/90%

19. The Governor’s Traffic Safety Committee has information on safe public transportation for children and families.
   a. True
   b. False

20. In many areas of our state, children are taking public transportation to and from school.
   a. True
   b. False