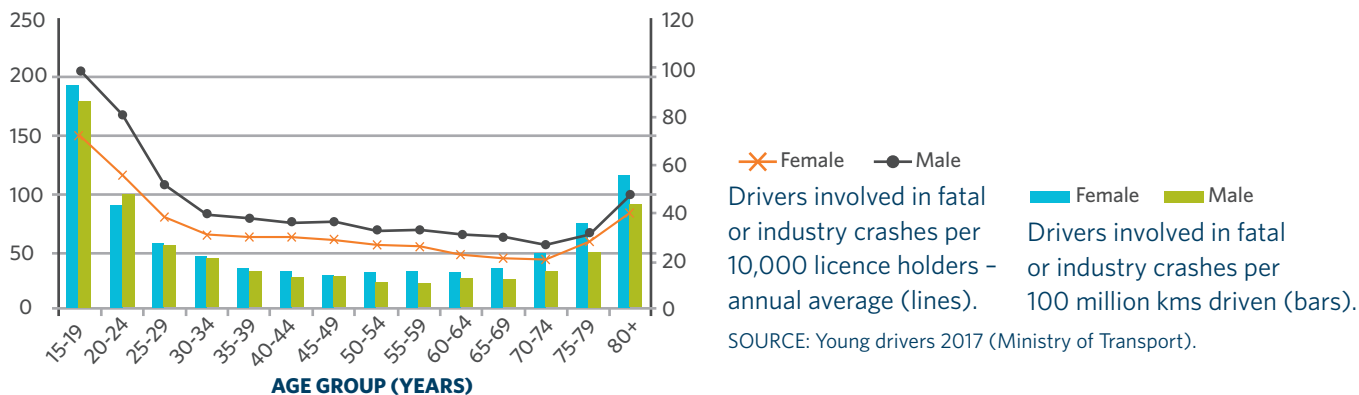
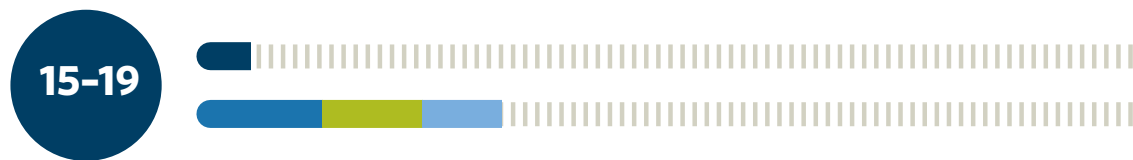


THE OVERALL CONTEXT

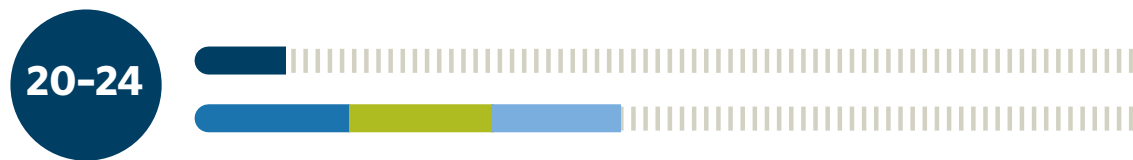


DATA FROM THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT SHOWS:

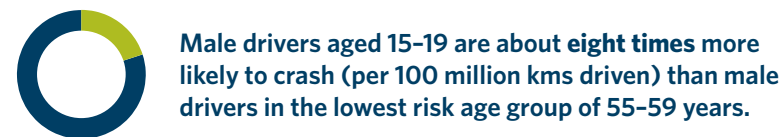
15-19 year-old drivers make up just 4.5 percent of ALL LICENSED DRIVERS, but between 2016 and 2018 they made up 11.3 percent of all drivers in MINOR INJURY CRASHES, 9 percent of drivers in all SERIOUS INJURY CRASHES, and 7.4 percent of all crashes involving a FATALITY.**



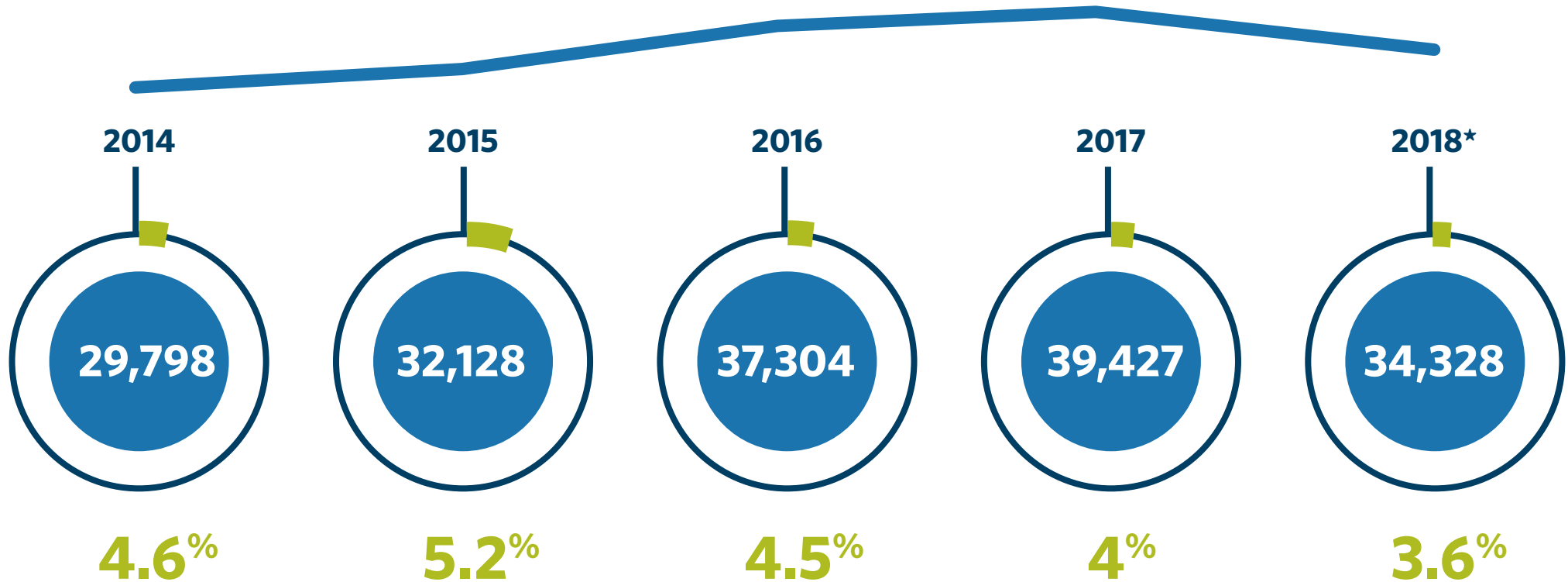
20-24 year-old drivers make up just 8.1 percent of LICENSED CAR DRIVERS, but between 2016 and 2018 they accounted for 14 percent of drivers involved in MINOR INJURY CRASHES, 13 percent of drivers in SERIOUS INJURY CRASHES, and 11.7 percent of drivers involved in FATAL CRASHES.**



SEX DIFFERENCES



CRASHES: FATAL OR NON-FATAL

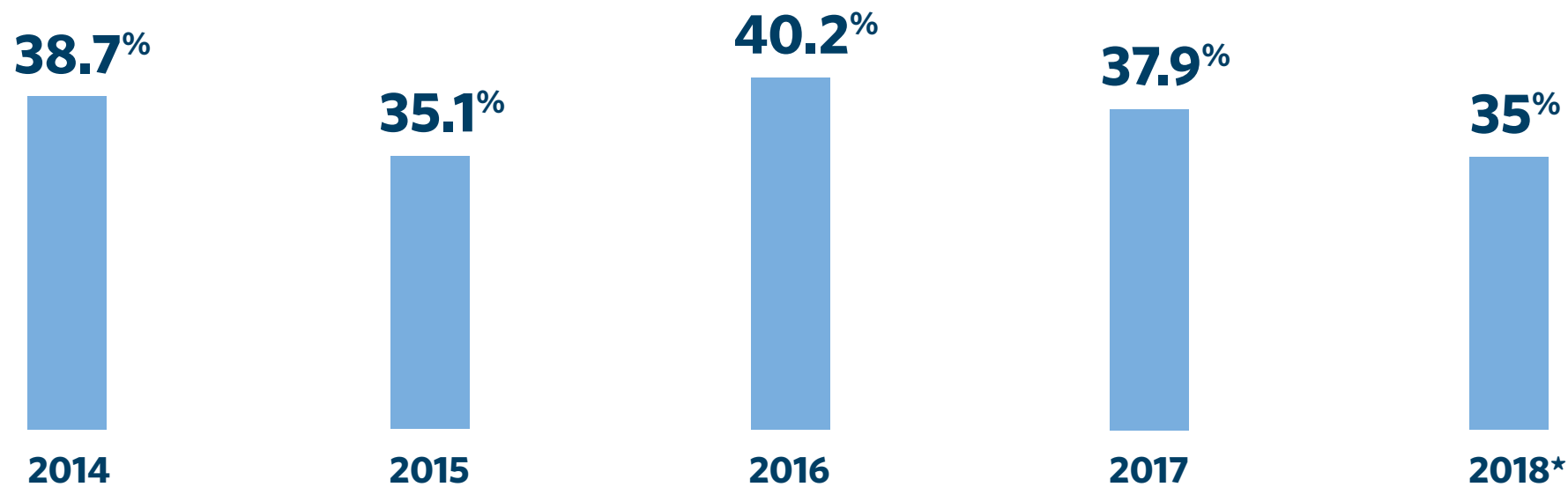


TOTAL CRASHES ● ● Percentage of all crashes involving **risk** factors

NOTE: Figures based on all crashes involving drivers (so excludes, for example, crashes where a handbrake was left off and nobody was in the car). SOURCE: NZ Transport Agency's Crash Analysis System on 7 February 2018.

PROPORTION OF SERIOUS** RISK-RELATED CRASHES THAT INVOLVED A DRIVER UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE

37.2% Proportion of licensed drivers under 25 years of age in 2014-18



** By 'serious,' we mean a crash involving minor injury, serious injury or death. SOURCE: (licensed drivers): New Zealand Driver Licence Register (DLR) statistics (NZ Transport Agency, 2015) SOURCE: (crash data): NZ Transport Agency's Crash Analysis System on 7 February 2018.

WHAT SORT OF DISTRACTIONS CAUSE CRASHES?



Regarding the **orange** highlighted numbers – it's possible that younger drivers are more likely to swerve to avoid things (like animals) while older drivers brake.

RISK RELATED CRASHES	2017		2018*	
	Under 25	25 and over	Under 25	25 and over
Avoiding approaching emergency vehicle	0%	0%	0%	1%
Sudden action	10%	11%	11%	13%
Suddenly braked	25%	24%	20%	24%
Suddenly turned	4%	10%	8%	6%
Swerved to avoid animal	20%	12%	16%	14%
Swerved to avoid crash or broken down vehicle	0%	1%	0%	0%
Swerved to avoid pedestrian	1%	1%	0%	1%
Swerved to avoid vehicle	42%	44%	46%	46%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

THE RISK OF MEDICATIONS AND DRUGS (2014–2018*)

SOURCE: A. Dowden, Medication and drugs in retested BAC blood samples, Safer Journeys Education Actions (NZ Transport Agency, 2017).

One risk factor often overlooked is the risk of legal prescribed drugs. In three New Zealand Police regions, blood samples from 2,622 drivers who failed alcohol breath tests from November 2011 to December 2014 were re-tested for medications that can impair driving.

HERE'S HOW MANY OF THEM CONTAINED OTHER SUBSTANCES:



78.8%

No medication or drugs

2.4%

Illicit drugs (excluding cannabis)

5.3%

Medication likely to impair without alcohol

10.5%

Medication likely to impair when first prescribed, limit or avoid alcohol

1.3%

Medication of no concern

WHICH MEDICINES CAN AFFECT DRIVING



NOTE: For the year ending July 2014,

2,394,563 prescriptions were issued for people aged 15–24 (not counting repeats). 21% of these were for medications that may impair driving, including 5% that were antidepressants or anti-anxiety medications.

The following table represents all crashes where distraction was listed as a cause.

MEDICATIONS LIKELY TO IMPAIR EVEN WITHOUT ALCOHOL

- Addiction treatment
- Parkinson's treatment
- Analgesic
- Antidepressant
- Antiepileptic
- Antipsychotic
- Anxiolytic
(Anxiety medication)
- Erectile dysfunction
- Sedative
- Anaesthetic/sedative

MEDICATIONS THAT MAY IMPAIR WHEN FIRST PRESCRIBED, LIMIT OR AVOID ALCOHOL

- Anaesthetic (local)
- Analgesic
- Anticoagulant
- Antidepressant
- Antiepileptic
- Antihistamine
- Antipsychotic
- Appetite suppressant
- Beta blocker
- Calcium channel inhibitor
- Stimulant
- Sleep disorders
- Decongestant