

Key Research Studies

Effective prevention is grounded in science. The National Safety Council's focus on the risks of distracted driving, including a recommendation to ban the use of hands-free and handheld phones while driving, is based on the extensive research available.

Increased Crash Risk

Association between cellular telephone calls and motor vehicle collisions.
Redelmeier & Tibshirani. (1997) New England Journal of Medicine, 336; 453-458.

Role of mobile phones in motor vehicle crashes resulting in hospital attendance: a case-crossover study.
McEvoy, et al. (2005) BMJ, 331 (7514):428

Cellular Phone Use While Driving: Risks and Benefits.
Lissy, et al. (2000) Harvard Center for Risk Analysis, Phase 1 Report.

Crashes Induced by Driver Information Systems and What Can Be Done to Reduce Them.
Green. (2000) University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute

The role of driver distraction in traffic crashes.
Stutts, et al. (2001). AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety

Risk of Hands-Free Cell Phone Use

Is a hands-free phone safer than a handheld phone?
Ishigami & Klein. (2009) Journal of Safety Research, 40 157-164.

Hand-Held or Hands-free? The Effects of Wireless Phone Interface Type on Phone Task Performance and Driver Preference.
Mazzae, et al. (2005) NHTSA Report

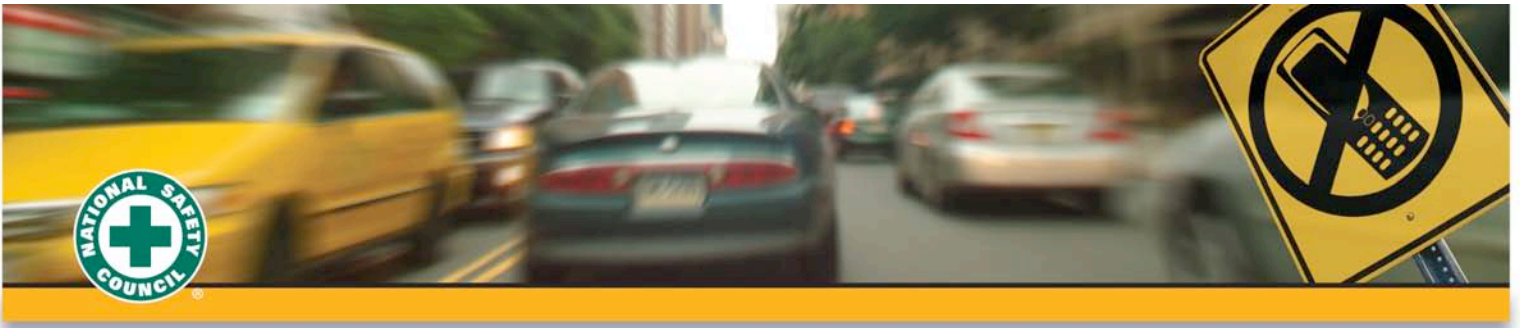
Analysis of the Literature: The Use of Mobile Phones While Driving.
Brace, Young & Regan. (2007) Monash University Research Centre

Driving performance while using cell phones: an observational study.
Rosenbloom. (2006) Journal of Safety Research, Volume 37, Issue 2, Pages 207-212

Phone-Induced Failures of Visual Attention During Simulated Driving.
Strayer, Drews & Johnston. University of Utah. (2003) Journal of Experimental Psychology, No. 1; 23-32.

The Impact of Auditory Tasks (as in Hands-Free Cell Phone Use) on Driving Task Performance.
Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) Transportation Safety Research (2001).

Mobile phone use—Effects of Handheld and Handsfree Phones on Driving Performance.
Törnros & Bolling. (2005) Accident Analysis and Prevention. Sep;37(5):902-9



Risk of Text Messaging While Driving

The Effect of Text Messaging on Driver Behavior: A Simulator Study.

Reed & Robbins. (2008) Published Project Report PPR 367. Transport Research Laboratory

The effects of text messaging on young novice driver performance.

Hosking, Young & Regan. (2006) Report No. 246. Monash University Accident Research Centre

Cognitive Distraction

Telephone conversation impairs sustained visual attention via a central bottleneck. Kunar, N., Carter, R., Cohen, M., Horowitz, T. (2008) *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 15(6), 1135-1140

A decrease in brain activation associated with driving when listening to someone speak. Just, et al. (2008) *Brain Research*, 1205 70-80.

Using mobile telephones: cognitive workload and attention resource allocation.

Patten, et al. (2004) *Accident Analysis and Prevention* 36 341-350.

Cell Phone Induced Perceptual Impairments During Simulated Driving.

Strayer, et al. (2001) Department of Psychology, University of Utah

Meta-Analyses and Literature Reviews

Cell phones and driving: review of research.

McCartt, Hellinga, Braitman. (2006) *Traffic Injury Prevention* 7:89-106.

The Impact of Cell Phone Conversations on Driving, A Meta-Analytic Approach.

Horrey & Wickens. (2004) Technical Report. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

A meta-analysis of driving performance and crash risk associated with the use of cellular telephones while driving.

Caird, et al. Department of Psychology University of Calgary, Honeywell, Human Factors North. *PROCEEDINGS of the Third International Driving Symposium on Human Factors in Driver Assessment, Training and Vehicle Design.*

Effects of Cellular Telephones on Driving Behaviour and Crash Risk: Results of Meta Analysis.

Caird, et al. (2004) CAA Foundation for Traffic Safety