

Georgia Traffic Safety Facts

2020 Data

June 2022

Key Findings

- 47 percent of all motor vehicle traffic crashes had at least one confirmed or suspected distracted driver.
- 30 percent of all serious injury crashes involved at least one driver confirmed or suspected of distraction.
- 83 percent of all distraction-related crashes involved at least one other vehicle besides the distracted driver
- 82 percent of the confirmed distraction-related drivers did not have passengers in their vehicle.
- Since the Hands-Free Law took effect, the number of distracted driving convictions processed by the Department of Driver Services continues to increase. Additionally, statewide and national studies shows that distracted driving remains a growing traffic safety concern.
- Drivers aged 15-to-24 years had the highest proportion of drivers involved in distraction-related motor vehicle crashes and received more distracted driving citations after a crash compared to any other age group.

DISTRACTED DRIVING

For the purposes of this fact sheet, a **distraction-related crash** is any crash in which a driver was reported as a confirmed distracted driver or identified as a suspected distracted driver.

Driver distraction occurs when drivers divert their attention from the driving task to focus on some other activity. Often discussions regarding distracted driving center around cell phone use and texting, however distracted driving also includes other distraction-related activities that are manual, visual, or cognitive. Activities, particularly cell phone use, can cover multiple types of distraction.

MANUAL	VISUAL	COGNITIVE
involves touching something within the vehicle	involves looking at something other than the road	involves thinking about something that occupies your mind
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Holding or touching a phone■ Eating, drinking, or smoking■ Moving things in the vehicle, such as pets, insects, or objects■ Changing the radio or climate controls■ Adjusting other devices integrated with the vehicle■ Grooming or personal hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Looking at a phone display■ Reading or typing a text, email, or message■ Looking at a billboard■ Looking at an event, object, or person outside the vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Conversations■ Daydreaming■ Thinking about an argument■ Worrying about something or someone■ Loud noises in or outside the vehicle, such as ringing mobile device or ambulance sirens

It is important to note that the Georgia Department of Transportation and the Crash Outcomes Data Evaluation System (CODES) at the Georgia Department of Public Health may revise the definitions of confirmed or suspected distraction-related crashes. It is also important to acknowledge the inherent limitations in the data collection within the police crash reports for distraction-related crashes and the resulting injuries and fatalities. *As such, there are challenges and limitations in comparing and interpreting distraction-related crashes over time.*

From a law enforcement perspective, confirming a distraction as a contributing factor in a crash is challenging. Most often, distraction is self-reported by the driver for non-injury, non-fatal, single-occupant crashes and likely biased. Subsequently, distraction-related crashes may be underreported.



**GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
HIGHWAY SAFETY**

7 M.L.K. Jr Dr SE
Suite #643
Atlanta, GA 30334

(404) 656-6996
www.gahighwaysafety.org

Distracted Drivers Involved in Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes

In 2020, 47 percent of motor vehicle traffic crashes fit the criteria of having at least one confirmed or suspected distracted driver. This finding is in alignment with naturalistic driving studies that used video cameras and sensors installed in vehicles to determine driver risk factors seconds before a crash. According to a multi-state naturalistic study, 51.93 percent of all crashes involved distracted, non-impaired drivers.¹ Despite the decrease in traffic volume on Georgia roadways due to the COVID-19 pandemic responses, the proportions of confirmed distracted drivers involved in motor vehicle crashes remained the same in 2019 and 2020— 4 percent. See the “Traffic Safety During the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency” issue brief for more information on Georgia travel patterns in 2019 and 2020.

Among the drivers involved in motor vehicle traffic crashes, 2 percent were confirmed to be distracted seconds before the crash, 26 percent were suspected of distraction², and 23 percent were undistracted drivers—the other 49 percent of drivers were not involved distraction related crashes. Most distraction-related crashes involved other vehicles —

- 83 percent of all distraction-related crashes involved at least one other vehicle besides the distracted driver.
- 17 percent of all distraction-related crashes were single-vehicle crashes that only involved the distracted driver.

Furthermore, among all single-vehicle crashes, 34 percent involved at least one confirmed or suspected distracted driver. Among all multi-vehicle crashes, 51 percent involved at least one confirmed or suspected distracted driver.

Distraction-Related Traffic Fatalities and Serious Injuries

In 2020, there were 55 fatal crashes that involved confirmed distraction (3.6 percent of all fatal crashes). In these confirmed distraction-related crashes, 61 fatalities occurred (3.7 percent of all traffic-related fatalities). The true number of distraction-related fatal crashes and fatalities is likely much higher. Table 2 shows the number and percent of confirmed distraction-related fatal crashes and traffic fatalities that occurred between 2016 and 2020.

Table 1: **Percent of All Traffic Crashes that were Distraction-Related, 2020**

Traffic Measure	2020
Crashes	
Distraction-Related Crashes	47%
<i>Confirmed</i> distraction-related crashes	4%
<i>Suspected</i> distraction-related crashes	43%
<i>Not</i> distraction-related crashes	53%
Drivers	
Drivers involved in distraction-related crashes	51%
Confirmed distracted driver	2%
Suspected distracted driver	26%
<i>Undistracted</i> driver (in other vehicle)	23%
Other drivers <i>not</i> involved in distraction-related crashes	49%

Source: CODES 2020

28%

of all drivers were confirmed or suspected of distracted driving and contributed to

47%

of all motor vehicle traffic crashes in 2020.

Although it is challenging for law enforcement to determine whether distraction is a contributing factor in a fatal crash, the police crash report may be the only source available for this information. Therefore, the number of confirmed distraction-related fatalities and serious injuries are usually underreported.

¹ Dingus, T. A., Guo, F., Lee, S., Antin, J. F., Perez, M., Buchanan-King, M., & Hankey, J. (2016). Driver crash risk factors and prevalence evaluation using naturalistic driving data. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 113(10), 2636-2641. doi:10.1073/pnas.1513271113

² See Data Considerations for more information on the suspected-distracted driving definition established by the GDOT and CODES

Table 2. **Confirmed Distraction-Related Fatal Crashes and Traffic Fatalities, 2016-2020**

Year	Fatal Crashes			Fatalities		
	Total Fatal Crashes	Confirmed Distraction-Related		Total Traffic Fatalities	Confirmed Distraction-Related	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2016	1,424	67	4.7%	1,556	77	4.9%
2017	1,440	75	5.2%	1,540	82	5.3%
2018	1,408	59	4.2%	1,505	65	4.3%
2019	1,378	43	3.1%	1,492	43	2.9%
2020	1,522	55	3.6%	1,664	61	3.7%

Source: FARS 2016-2020

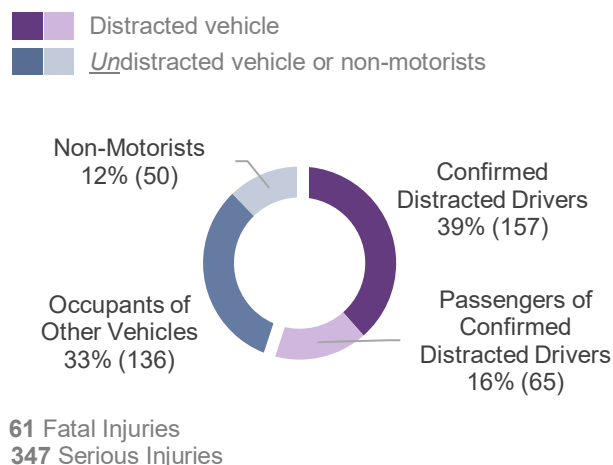
In 2020, **30 percent** of all serious injury³ crashes involved at least one driver confirmed or suspected of distraction. The number of serious injuries that involved a *confirmed* distracted driver decreased by 9 percent—from 381 serious injuries in 2019 to 347 serious injuries in 2020.

Figure 1 shows the percent of fatalities or serious injuries involving at least one confirmed distracted driver by person type in 2020.

- 45 percent were in the confirmed distracted driver's vehicle (represented by purple in Figure 1).
 - 39 percent were the distracted drivers themselves.
 - 16 percent were passengers of the distracted driver.
- 55 percent were occupants of other vehicles or non-motorists (represented by blue in Figure 1).
 - 33 percent were occupants of other vehicles that were *not* operated by the distracted driver.
 - 12 percent were non-motorists (i.e., pedestrians or bicyclists).

Most *confirmed* distracted drivers involved in motor vehicle crashes did not have passenger occupants with them in the vehicle—82 percent. Eighteen percent of confirmed distracted drivers had other passenger occupants riding with them.

Figure 1. **Percent of Persons Fatally or Seriously Injured in Confirmed Distraction-Related Crashes by Person Type, 2020**



Source: CODES 2020, FARS 2020

³ Suspected serious injuries are reported by law enforcement and used when any injury, other than fatal injury, prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of before the injury occurred.

Crash Characteristics

Table 3 below shows the rate of distraction-related motor vehicle traffic crashes (per 100M VMT) by region type and roadway classification in 2020.

- The Atlanta region and other urban counties had the highest rates of distraction-related crashes on principal arterial roads—954.1 distraction-related crashes out of every 100M VMT in the Atlanta region and 816.6 distraction-related crash rate (per 100M VMT) in other urban regions.
- Rural counties had the highest rate of distraction-related crashes on collector roads—474.0 distraction-related crash rate (per 100M VMT).
- Across all counties in Georgia, minor arterial roads had the highest rate of distraction-related crashes—712.1 distraction-related crash rate (per 100M VMT).

Table 3: **Distraction-Related Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Rate (per 100M VMT) by Region and Roadway Classification, 2020**

Roadway Classification	Atlanta Region ⁴ (10 counties)	Other Urban Counties (31 counties)	Rural Counties (118 counties)	Statewide
Interstate	440.0	158.3	118.3	286.5
Principal Arterial	954.1	816.6	322.7	694.2
Minor Arterial	864.3	763.4	389.5	712.1
Collectors	540.0	726.8	474.0	559.4
Local	419.4	422.5	404.9	417.5
All Roadways	605.0	528.5	336.3	510.4

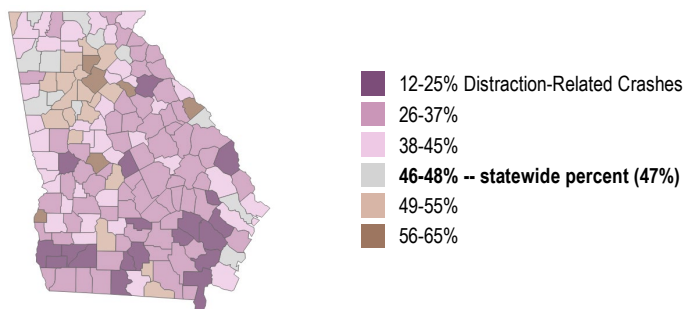
Source: Roadway data obtained from Numetric, 2020

Note: The sum of the individual cells may not equal to row or column totals due to rounding error. Total includes freeway/ramp roadway classifications.

Figure 2 shows the percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were distraction-related by county and their deviation from the statewide percent of distraction-related crashes (47 percent). For additional information, see the Appendix for the percent of distraction-related crashes by county. Generally, there are lower proportions of distraction-related crashes among all crashes in the coastal plain and South Georgia region.

- Nine out of the ten counties within the Atlanta Region had a greater percent of distraction-related crashes compared to the statewide percent. The counties with the highest proportion of distraction-related crashes are Crawford (65 percent), Oconee (63 percent), and Forsyth (57 percent).
- Nine out of 31 other urban counties and 10 out of 118 rural counties had a greater percent of distraction-related crashes compared to the statewide percent.

Figure 2: **Percent of Distraction-Related Traffic Crashes and Deviation from the Statewide Percent by County, 2020**



Source: CODES 2020

Note: Counties that are light to dark purple have a lower percentage of distraction-related crashes compared to the statewide percent. Counties that are light to dark brown have a higher percentage of distraction-related crashes compared to the statewide percent.

⁴ The Atlanta Region includes the ten counties that are defined by the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC): Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, and Rockdale counties.

Distracted Driver Convictions (Crash and Non-Crash)

On July 1, 2018, Georgia's Hands-Free Law (O.C.G.A. § 40-6-241) furthered the "no texting while driving" law and made it illegal for drivers (including young drivers) to physically hold or support a wireless communications device while driving. Under this law, drivers can be cited and convicted for distracted driving that may or may not have resulted in a motor vehicle traffic crash. Amendments to the law also provided the point system for suspension or revocation of license for habitually negligent or dangerous drivers. While first time offenders of Georgia's Hands-Free Law can be excused if they provide evidence that they have obtained a device that allows them to use hands-free communication technology, the increase in enforcement and convictions for distracted driving is indicative of a growing traffic safety concern. See the "*Legal Perspective*" section for more information regarding how the legal codes for distracted driving citations and convictions have changed over time in Georgia.

Table 4 presents the number of distracted driver convictions (that may or may not have resulted in a motor vehicle traffic crash), licensed drivers, and distracted driver conviction rates from 2011 to 2020.

While the number of distracted driving convictions increased steadily over the 10-year period, the number of convictions reported to DDS more than doubled from 2017 to 2018 (2.2 times) and from 2018 to 2019 (2.6 times). However, in 2020 the number of distracted driving convictions and rate per licensed drivers decreased by 52 percent and 54 percent respectively compared to 2019.

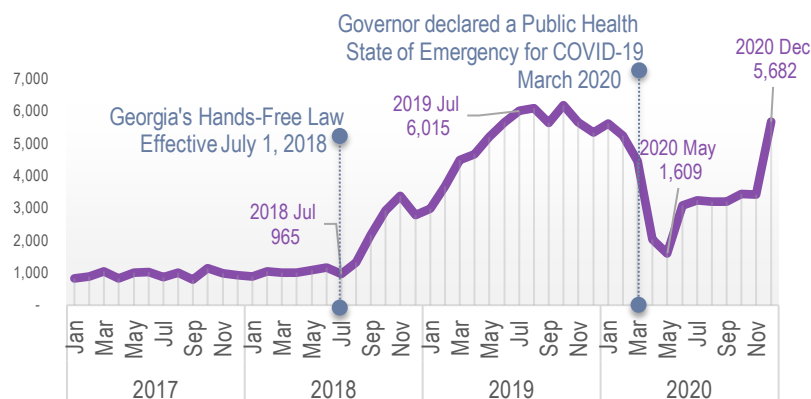
Figure 3 shows the number of distracted driver convictions processed by DDS from January 2017 to December 2019. Since the law took effect, the number of convictions processed by DDS increased by 5.5 times, from 965 distracted driver convictions in July 2018 to 5,344 in December 2019. However, the number distracted driving convictions processed by DDS decreased significantly during the 2020 year with 1,609 convictions in May 2020. The higher numbers of distracted driving convictions processed in December 2020 suggests that the court reporting and processing may have returned to pre-pandemic norms.

Table 4: **Distracted Driver Convictions, Licensed Drivers, and Distracted Driver Conviction Rate, 2011-2020**

Year	Distracted Driver Convictions	Licensed Drivers	Distracted Driver Conviction Rate per 100,000 Licensed Drivers
2011	3,444	6,960,559	49.5
2012	3,594	7,002,114	51.3
2013	5,162	7,043,349	73.3
2014	5,837	7,099,538	82.2
2015	6,883	7,263,758	94.8
2016	9,148	7,337,619	124.7
2017	11,505	7,414,323	155.2
2018	25,593	7,512,197	340.7
2019	65,625	7,616,176	861.7
2020	31,173	7,891,390	395.0

Note: Distracted driver convictions may or may not have resulted in a motor vehicle traffic crash. The distracted driver convictions are summarized by the year the violation occurred. License totals include individuals with permits/provisional licenses and unexpired, suspended licenses. Source: DDS 2011-2020

Figure 3: **Distracted Driver Convictions, Jan 2017 – Dec 2020**



Note: Distracted driver convictions may or may not have resulted in a motor vehicle traffic crash. The distracted driver convictions are summarized by the year DDS processed the conviction. Source: DDS 2017-2020 Distracted Driver Report by Process Month.

The COVID-19 response caused many Georgia courts to temporarily postpone court hearings, including traffic court, and many traffic safety law enforcement officers were reassigned to other critical and high-priority areas. Therefore, many distracted driving convictions may not have been reported to the Department of Driver Services. The number of convictions reported with a citation date occurring in 2020 may be updated in future reports as the judicial circuit reduces its backlogs.

Table 5 below shows the counties with the highest number of distracted driving convictions processed by DDS and the rate of distracted driver convictions per 100,000 licensed drivers in 2020.

Gwinnett County has consistently had the highest number of distracted driving convictions compared to any other county. From 2011-2017 (prior to the Hands-Free Law), Gwinnett represented 26 percent of all distracted driving convictions across the state. The counties with the highest distracted driving convictions in 2019 and 2020 were Gwinnett and Fulton counties – indicative of consistent enforcement of distracted driving laws.

Of all drivers issued one or more citations involved in a motor vehicle traffic crash, nearly two out of every 100 drivers received a distracted driving citation. Table 6 shows the counties with the highest number of distracted driver citations issued after a motor vehicle traffic crash incident and the rate of distracted driver citations for every 1,000 distraction-related motor vehicle crashes in 2020.

Distracted Drivers by Age Group

While drivers aged 15-to-24 years represent 16 percent of all licensed drivers in 2020, they were more involved in distraction-related motor vehicle crashes and received more distracted driving citations after a crash compared to any other age group (Table 7).

Table 5: **Top Five Counties with the Highest Distracted Driver Convictions and Distracted Driver Conviction Rate, 2020**

Number of Distracted Driver Convictions			Distracted Driver Conviction Rate per 100,000 Licensed Drivers		
Rank	County	Number	Rank	County	Rate
1	Gwinnett	4,894	1	Coffee	2,313.5
2	Fulton	4,836	2	Banks	1,862.0
3	Hall	1,011	3	Worth	1,434.0
4	Coweta	962	4	Liberty	1,101.4
5	Cobb	896	5	Whitfield	1,083.6

Note: The distracted driving violations presented in the table occurred in 2019 and may or may not have resulted in a motor vehicle traffic crash. While first time offenders of Georgia's Hands-Free Law can be excused if they provide evidence that they have obtained a device that allows them to use hands-free communication technology, the increase in enforcement and convictions for distracted driving is indicative of a growing traffic safety concern.

Source: DDS 2020

Table 6: **Top Five Counties with the Highest Distracted Driver Citations Issued After a Motor Vehicle (MV) Traffic Crash and Distracted Driver Citation Rate, 2020**

Number of Distracted Driver Citations Issued After a MV Crash			Distracted Driver Citation Rate per 1,000 Suspected or Confirmed Distracted Driving Crashes		
Rank	County	Number	Rank	County	Rate
1	Fulton	304	1	Brooks	303.8
2	Cobb	217	2	Echols	227.3
3	Lowndes	199	3	Berrien	190.5
4	Chatham	164	4	Screven	186.0
5	Gwinnett	138	5	Atkinson	179.5

Source: CODES 2020

Note: Rates were calculated when the number of citations in the county was greater than or equal to five.

See the “*Additional Information*” to access the **Appendix** for this document. The appendix includes the following information by county: Licensed drivers

- Distracted driver citations issued after a motor vehicle traffic crash incident
- Convictions processed by the Department of Driver Services
- Percent distraction-related motor vehicle crashes.

Compared to drivers in other age groups, drivers aged 15-to-24 years represented:

- **27 percent** of all suspected or confirmed distracted drivers involved in crashes;
- **22 percent** of all confirmed distracted drivers involved in fatal crashes;
- **35 percent** of all drivers issued a distracted driver citation after a crash; and
- **21 percent** of all distracted driving convictions.

According to the 2019 High School Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 30 percent of Georgia high school students texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.

Table 7: **Licensed Drivers, Confirmed or Suspected Distracted Drivers Involved in Types of Motor Vehicle (MV) Crashes, Distracted Driver Citations Issued after a MV Crash, Distracted Driver Convictions by Age Group, 2020**

Age Group	Licensed Drivers	Confirmed or Suspected Distracted Driver Involved in a Crash	Confirmed Distracted Driver Involved in a <u>Fatal</u> Crash	Distracted Driver Citations Issued Post-Crash	Distracted Driver Convictions (Crash or Non-Crash)
15-24	16%	27%	22%	35%	21%
15-20	9%	15%	13%	19%	8%
21-24	7%	13%	9%	16%	13%
25-34	18%	25%	26%	28%	32%
35-44	16%	16%	15%	16%	22%
45-54	16%	13%	17%	9%	14%
55-64	16%	10%	15%	8%	8%
65+	17%	8%	6%	4%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Distracted driver convictions may or may not have resulted in a motor vehicle traffic crash. Percents are calculated using records with known age over 15 years. Source: DDS 2020, CODES 2020, FARS 2020

DISTRACTED DRIVING STUDIES

As of July 2020, Georgia is one of a few states that banned the handheld use of cellphones and text-messaging while driving. According to a Cambridge Mobile Telematics (CMT) study, distracted driving reduced after the Georgia's Hands-Free Law was enacted on July 1, 2018. The study showed a 23.7 percent reduction after the first two weeks and 17.9 percent reduction after the first three months the Georgia law took effect (CMT, 2020 [□](#)). Despite these immediate reductions in distracted driving after the law was enacted, other national studies (including crash data and attitudinal surveys) show that the change in driver behavior was not sustainable, especially with the growth of new technologies.

- The CMT study estimates that drivers spent 1 minute and 38 seconds on average distracted on their phones for each hour of driving in February 2022 – a 30 percent increase compared to February 2020 (CMT, 2022 [□](#)).
- Additionally, in a 2020 observational study conducted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2.8 percent of all drivers were observed holding a cellphone to their ears while driving. This study also estimates that 7.9 percent of drivers were using a handheld or hands-free cellphone device during the daylight hours (National Center for Statistics and Analysis, 2020 [□](#)).
- Results from the annual Georgia Observational Survey of Safety Restraint Use now includes distraction-related driving behaviors (i.e., handheld cell phone use and manual device manipulation) and will be available by 2023.

LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

On July 1, 2018, Georgia's Hands-Free Law furthered the "no texting while driving" law and made it illegal for drivers (including young drivers) to have a phone in their hand or touch any part of their body while talking on their phone and driving. *This policy change provided greater specification for a distracted driving offense and clarification of the Hands-Free Law for law enforcement to further address distracted driving on Georgia roadways.*

The number of convictions processed by DDS more than doubled from 2017 to 2018 (2.2 times) and from 2018 to 2019 (2.5 times).

- The most common code used before the Hands-Free Law was O.C.G.A. 40-6-241 "Failure to exercise due care/careless driving."
- After the Hands-Free Law became effective, O.C.G.A. 40-6-241(c) "Unlawful use of wireless device" is the most commonly used legal code in distracted driving convictions.

Table 8: **Distracted Driver Convictions Reported to Department of Driver Services by Legal Code and Violation Year, 2010-2019**

Convictions Codes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241 Failure to exercise due care/careless driving	2,517	2,460	2,601	2,756	3,895	5,231	7,175	3,818	0	-
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241(b) Failure to exercise due care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,778	4,802	2,170
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241(c) Unlawful use of wireless device	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,702	60,729	28,957
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241(d) Unlawful use of wireless device in Commercial Motor Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	94	46
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241.1 * Unlawful use of wireless device <18 / using hand-held phone, driving	16	57	204	278	217	373	491	230	0	-
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241.2 * Operating a vehicle while text messaging/texting while driving	911	1,077	2,357	2,803	801	-	-	-	-	-
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241.2(b)(1) Operating a vehicle while text messaging/texting while driving	-	-	-	-	1,943	3,432	3,702	1,938	-	-
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241.2(b)(2)(A) Holding wireless device for voice communication/using hand-held phone, driving	-	-	-	-	26	109	131	76	-	-
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241.2(b)(2)(B) Using >1 button on wireless device for voice comm./using hand-held phone, driving	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	4	-	-
O.C.G.A. 40-6-241.2(b)(2)(C) Reaching for wireless device/using hand-held phone, driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,444	3,594	5,162	5,837	6,883	9,148	11,505	25,593	65,625	31,173

Source: Distracted Driver Convictions Reported to Department of Driver Services Summarized by Violation Year, 2020

* O.C.G.A. § 40-6-241.1 and O.C.G.A. § 40-6-241.2 repealed by 2018 Ga. Laws 298, § 6, eff. 7/1/2018.

Data Definitions and Considerations:

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) defines confirmed distraction-related activities as anything that takes a driver's eyes off the road (visual distraction), mind off the road (cognitive distraction), or hands off the wheel (manual distraction).

Police crash reports are reviewed in a post hoc analysis by the Governor's Office of Highway Safety, Georgia Department of Public Health, and the Georgia Department of Transportation using a jointly developed definition of suspected distracted driving based on multiple factors. The imputation of suspected distracted drivers includes drivers that indicate emotional distress and evidence of driver inattention and distraction. The imputation removes driver contributing factors that include drug/alcohol impairment, sleepiness/drowsiness, aggressive/reckless driving, and speeding. The CODES Analytical Reference Guide is available upon request.

A traffic crash is defined as an incident that involved one or more motor vehicles where at least one vehicle was in transport and the crash originated on a public trafficway, such as a road or highway. Crashes that occurred on private property, including parking lots and driveways, are excluded.

Fatal crashes are defined as crashes that involve a motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and that resulted in the death of a motorist or a non-motorist within 30 days of the crash.

Suspected serious injuries are reported by law enforcement and used when any injury, other than fatal injury, prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of before the injury occurred.

The Department of Driver Services licensing database is a live database system and represents the information at a point-in-time on the date of extraction.

The Georgia's Hands-Free Law (House Bill 673 (O.C.G.A. § 40-6-241)) of 2018 introduced new legal codes to enforce the "no texting while driving" law. Some Georgia counties may not have reported distracted driver convictions in 2019.

Additional Information:

Other general information on distracted driving may be accessed at:

- [Appendix: Distracted Drivers Georgia Traffic Safety Facts](#)
- <https://dds.georgia.gov/distracted-driver-data-reports>
- <https://www.gahighwaysafety.org/highway-safety/shsp/>

Other fact sheets available at the Governor's Office of Highway Safety and Crash Outcomes Data Evaluation Systems (CODES) are Older Drivers, Young Drivers, Motorcycles, Non-Motorists (Pedestrians & Bicyclists), and Occupant Protection.

The suggested APA format citation for this document is:

Crash Outcomes Data Evaluation System. (2022, June). *Distracted Drivers: 2020 data*. (Georgia Traffic Safety Facts). Atlanta, GA: Governor's Office of Highway Safety.

References:

Dingus, T. A., Guo, F., Lee, S., Antin, J. F., Perez, M., Buchanan-King, M., & Hankey, J. (2016). Driver crash risk factors and prevalence evaluation using naturalistic driving data. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 113(10), 2636-2641. doi:10.1073/pnas.1513271113

Distracted Driver Report by Violation Year. (2022, May). Georgia Department of Driver Services. <https://dds.georgia.gov/distracted-driver-data-reports> [Accessed May 26, 2022]

National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2021, November). Driver electronic device use in 2020 (Traffic Safety Facts Research Note. Report No. DOT HS 813 184). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Available online: <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813184>

Cambridge Mobile Telematics (2022). "2022 US Distracted Driving Report." Available online: www.cmtelomatics.com/the-2022-us-distracted-driving-report.

Cambridge Mobile Telematics (2020). "The Harsh Realities of Phone Distraction." Available online: https://www.cmtelomatics.com/phone_distraction_report/