

Persuasive Speech Outline

Topic: Distracted Driving

General Purpose: To Persuade

Specific Purpose: To persuade my audience to not get distracted while driving so they will not get into a car accident

Thesis Statement: All of us have driven a vehicle before are and based on my survey results almost all of you have been distracted while driving. Today we will look at why it is important to be cognitive manual, and visual while driving a motor vehicle.

Introduction

- I. According to the California department of motor vehicles the leading cause of death of between 15-20 year olds is from car accidents.
 - a. Most of these deaths are from teenage passengers who were in the vehicle with a distracted teenage driver.
 - b. According to the website distraction.gov in 2011 3,331 people were killed in a car accident involving a distracted driver, in the previous year it was 3,627 in 2010.
- II. Distraction.gov also stated that texting and driving is the most alarming distraction because it possesses all of the main points I just stated cognitive, manual and visual.
 - a. They also state that sending or receiving a text takes a driver's eyes from the road for an average of 4.6 seconds, the equivalent-at 55 mph-of driving the length of an entire football field, blind.
 - b. At any given daylight moment across America, approximately 660,000 drivers are using cell phones or manipulating electronic devices while driving, a number that has held steady since 2010.

Body

- I. One main reason drivers are distracted is because drivers are not cognitive while driving.
 - A. Talking is the main cognitive distraction while driving because it deals with your mind focusing on what you are saying rather than paying attention to what you are seeing on the road
 - 1. An example of these types of distractions are talking on a cellphone while driving and talking to a passenger in the car.
 - B. There are 3 types of dangers while not being cognitive in the car
 - 1. Mild Danger- Listening to the radio or audio book.

2. Moderate Danger- Talking on a hand held phone or hands free mobile device.
 3. High Danger- Using voice activated texting or email feature in your car.
- II. Another reason why drivers are distracted are because their hands are not on the wheel this would be called a manual distraction.
 - A. Eating and drinking are the main components of this distraction
 1. Instead of trying to eat or drink while driving try eating or drinking before you start to drive or do it while at a stop light.
 - B. Messing around with your GPS while driving.
 1. We can fix this by having someone plug in the address for us if they are in the car.
 2. Or we can pull over and type in the address if there is no one in the car.
- III. The final reason why drivers get distracted is because they are not paying attention to the road visually.
 - A. One of the main reasons you may get distracted visually from driving is obviously texting but also any type of insect or bugs that maybe in the car.
 1. Roll the window down if there are bugs or anything in the car.
 2. If you want to text and drive pull over and stop or just do not do it at all.
 - B. Looking at Billboards, other accidents, construction work and
- IV. After discussing all of these things how can we not be distracted drivers.
 - A. Pulling over to the side of the road to text or fix your GPS to find out where you are going.
 - B. Expect the unexpected
 - C. Stay focused and pay attention

Conclusion

- I. Today we have learned why it is important to be cognitive, manual and visual while driving and we have learned how to prevent being a statistic when being distracted while driving

Research Notes

Distacted Driving. (unknown, unknown unknown). What is distracted driving. Retrieved from distraction.gov: <http://www.distraction.gov/content/get-the-facts/facts-and-statistics.html>

“They also state that sending or receiving a text takes a driver's eyes from the road for an average of 4.6 seconds, the equivalent-at 55 mph-of driving the length of an entire football field, blind. At any given daylight moment across America, approximately 660,000 drivers are using cell phones or ma According to the California department of motor vehicles the leading cause of death of between 15-20 year olds is from car accidents. Most of these deaths are from teenage passengers who were in the vehicle with a distracted teenage driver. According to the website distraction.gov in 2011 3,331 people were killed in a car accident involving a distracted driver, in the previous year it was 3,627 in 2010.nipulating electronic devices while driving, a number that has held steady since 2010.”

Wright, N. (2013, June). Think you know all about distracted driving? Think again says AAA. Retrieved from aaa.com: <http://newsroom.aaa.com/2013/06/think-you-know-all-about-distracted-driving-think-again-says-aaa/>

Mild Danger- Listening to the radio or audio book. Moderate Danger- Talking on a hand held phone or hands free mobile device. High Danger- Using voice activated texting or email feature in your car.

Audience Analysis

1. My audience brings the experiences that they are distracted while driving and that they text a lot while driving. I need to show them why being distracted can cause harm to them and others in the car around them.
2. I believe my audience brings the view that getting into an accident because they are distracted cannot happen to them and that is completely false. I need to show them that it can with statistics.
3. What I will say based on the audience analysis that will relate to them will be that I did the same thing and tell them my story of how I was a distracted driver.

Bibliography

California Department of Motor Vehicles. (2011, unknown unknown). Driver Distractions Don't be a Statistic. Retrieved from Ca.gov:
http://www.dmv.ca.gov/pubs/brochures/fast_facts/ffdl28.htm

Distacted Driving. (unknown, unknown unknown). What is distracted driving. Retrieved from distraction.gov: <http://www.distraction.gov/content/get-the-facts/facts-and-statistics.html>

FMCSA. (n.d.). Driver Distraction. Retrieved from fmcsa.dot.gov:
<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/about/outreach/education/driverTips/Driver-Distraction-all.htm>

Government Highway Safety Association. (unknown, unknown unknown). Distracted Driving. Retrieved from ghsa.org:
<http://www.ghsa.org/html/issues/distraction/>

National Saftey Council. (unknown, unknown unknown). Distracted Driving. Retrieved from National Saftey Council:
http://www.nsc.org/safety_road/Distracted_Driving/Pages/distracted_driving.aspx

Office of traffic Safety. (unknown, unknown unknown). Distracted Driving. Retrieved from dps.mn.gov: <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ots/distracted-driving/Pages/default.aspx>

University, G. (2010). Reducing Distracted Driving: Regulation and. Retrieved from Georgetown University:
<http://scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1379&context=facpub>

Wright, N. (2013, June). Think you know all about distracted driving? Think again says AAA. Retrieved from aaa.com:
<http://newsroom.aaa.com/2013/06/think-you-know-all-about-distracted-driving-think-again-says-aaa/>