**Codebook for teen driving data**

The data is available in Ch2\_PolicyMemo\_Teen\_Driving.RData. Each line contains information about a specific age-group in a given state/year. For example, the first line has information for 16 year olds in state\_fips == 1 (which is Alabama); the second line has information for 17 year olds in that state and so on.

Variables that we will use

* year
* state\_fips: a code for states. Google “state fips codes” to find a [list of state codes](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/?cid=nrcs143_013696).
* age: age category (16 is for 16 year olds; 4059 is for those between 40 and 59)
* tot\_dl: total number of driver's licenses in the age bracket for the state/year
* fatal: number of fatalities in the age bracket in the state/year
* pop: population in the age bracket in the state/year
* learn\_hold: 1 if a state required learner’s permit to be held for at least two months before getting a license; 0 otherwise
* learn\_super: 1 if a state required supervised driving hours; 0 otherwise
* inter\_min: 1 if a state set the minimum inter-mediate licensing age to 16.5 or older; 0 otherwise
* rest\_night: 1 if a state restricted nighttime teen driving; 0 otherwise
* rest\_pass: 1 if a state restricted teen passengers; 0 otherwise
* cell: 1 if a state banned teen drivers from using cellphones or texting; 0 otherwise
* de\_exemp: 1 if a state exempted supervised hours for those who take driver’s education; 0 otherwise
* fat\_pop: number of fatalities per population in the age bracket in the state/year
* fat\_dl: number of fatalities per number of licensed drivers in the age bracket in the state/year

The first step in the process is subsetting the data to 16 year olds

**Source:**

Gilpin, Gregory. 2019. Teen driver licensure provisions, licensing, and vehicular fatalities. *Journal of Health Economics*. 66: 54-70.