1. In 1990, there were 5 million wireless subscribers. Today, there are more than 270 million wireless subscribers in the United States.

This information can remain as is stated. It acts as an introduction to the information and statistics listed. To display the information in a graphic format would be unnecessary and could distract from its purpose.

1. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimated that at any given time, 6 percent of drivers nation wide were holding a cell phone to their ear.

As the information is simple, it may remain as words rather than a graphic display of information. Stating the driver nationwide and the percentage at which they hold a cell phone to their ear is the only statistic stated. It wouldn’t be necessary to use an entire graphic to display only one statistic.

1. Of all adult drivers who own a cell phone, 10 percent say they talk on the phone while driving “all the time,” 62 percent say “sometimes,” and 28 percent say “never.”

By using a bar graph graphic, this information can be displayed in a streamlined way. A bar graph can explain the data of the drivers and their phone habits while driving in a simplified way. Since the data is not entirely complex or require multiple variables, a bar graph would suffice.

1. Talking on the phone while driving differs depending on the age of the driver. Of the Echo Boomers (age 18–32), 83 percent report that they at least sometimes talk on the phone while driving. Of the Gen X (age 33–44), 85 percent. Of the Baby Boomers (age 45–63), 70 percent. Of the Matures (64+), 42 percent.

The following information could be displayed a line chart. Line Percentages could be displayed as well as the demographics of the age groups and the data associated with them. A line chart graphic can assist the audience in visualizing the different generations and their cell-phone usage while driving.

1. Sending and receiving text messages while driving is relatively rare: only 5 percent of all drivers who have a cell phone report that they do so “all the time,” 22 percent report “sometimes,” and 74 percent report “never.”

A bar graph would suffice for the following statistics. Listing the different categories of the drivers sending and receiving text messages can be easily displayed for an audience with this format. Simplifying this information in an easily digestible format could assist in further emphasizing the dangerous amount of people that send and receive text messages while driving.

1. An Australian study showed that cell-phone use while driving was associated with slightly more than a fourfold increase in crash risk (odds ratio 4:1).

A type of graphic that displays odds ratios could be used to emphasize the information stated. While the information could remain as text, by displaying it in a more detailed odds ratio could add to the context of the information. It would also help the audience visualize the increase in crash risks associated with cell-phone use.

1. A review of 84 studies of the impact of cell-phone use on driving performance concluded that whereas cell-phone use has only a small or moderate impact on driving-performance measures such as driving speed, lane position, and various other measures of vehicle control, it significantly slows the driver’s speed of reaction to critical events (by 0.23 second).

The following information should remain as words due to the minimal statistical data stated. A graphic wouldn’t benefit the statements shown as it’s simpler compared to previous statistics and information shown. Words on their own can sometimes benefit presenting statistics depending on its context such as this.

1. Of those drivers who use cell phones while driving, most think that doing so is dangerous (26 percent “very dangerous,” 24 percent “dangerous,” 33 percent “somewhat dangerous,” 16 percent “slightly dangerous”). Only 2 percent think it is “not dangerous at all.” (graphic)

Again, for these types of statistics and data, a bar graph could be used. Percentages and different groups associated with them are easily displayed using a bar graph. Describing the drivers and their options on cell phone users in terms of levels of dangers can be benefited by a bar graph.

1. According to an insurance poll, 78.8 percent of people said they have been a passenger in a car that was being driven by a driver who was not giving his or her full attention to driving. (graphic)

This information does not require the use of a graphic and may remain as text. A percentage is given to state the people that have been in a car with a driver who is not fully attentive to driving. Since this is the only percentage, the text given is enough to inform the audience.

1. The states of California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Washington, plus the District of Columbia, outlaw the use of handheld phones while driving. Alaska, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, Washington, and the District of Columbia prohibit all drivers from text messaging while driving. Seventeen states also have laws that prohibit young drivers—drivers under the age of 18 in some cases, drivers with learner’s permits or provisional licenses in other cases—from using any kind of cell phone (whether handheld or hands-free) while driving. (keep)

There is much context in the statements made that would benefit by remaining as text. There is no number or percentage statistical data shown. The information describes different states and their laws related to driving and the use of phones, therefore the information written as text is sufficient.