Fundación MAPFRE



Driving with children with attention deficit disorder, with or without hyperactivity (ADHD)

ADHD is a development, behavioral disorder that affects the child's neurodevelopment, arising in problems related with concentration and self-control for inhibiting behaviors. This psychiatric pathology affects between 2 and 5 percent of children, and is one of the most important child and adolescent psychiatric disorders.

Oftentimes, its diagnosis is delayed, and it is estimated that it remains undiagnosed until two years after its appearance, thereby negatively impacting the child's quality of life in the absence of proper treatment.

We offer some useful data and recommendations.

A child with ADHD continues being a child, wherefore the same safety rules in the car apply as for any other minor, but that child's needs must also be considered.

The attention deficit entails disorganization over time and insufficient planning of actions. For these children, the risk of suffering a traffic accident as pedestrians is double.



ADHD is chronic and becomes apparent before the age of 7.



The incidence rates of ADHD worldwide range between 5 and 20 percent

We are talking about 6.4 million children in the world. Statistic indicate that:



Over 50 percent of those children also express defiant, rebellious attitudes.



Between 18 and 25 percent of children are diagnosed with a personality disorder when they reach adulthood.



Between **20 and 30 percent** develop affective disorders, including depression.



About 25 percent of these children suffer anxiety disorders.



Over **20 percent** have learning-related difficulties.



Between 30 and 50 percent also have behavioral disorders.

Recommendations for driving with children with ADHD











