

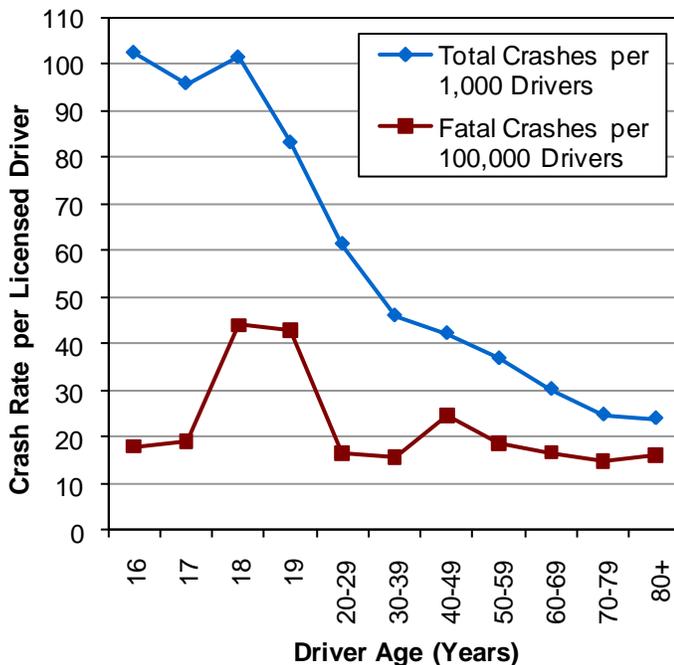
Did you know in 2009:

- Teenage drivers represented 7% of the licensed drivers in Utah, yet they were in nearly one-fourth (22%) of all motor vehicle crashes.
- Teenage drivers were in 11,034 motor vehicle crashes which resulted in 5,480 injured persons and 47 deaths.
- Teenage drivers were 2.2 times more likely to be in a crash than drivers of other ages.
- Although teen drivers have the highest crash rates of any drivers, teen driver crashes have decreased the last ten years.

Teenage Drivers (15-19 years)

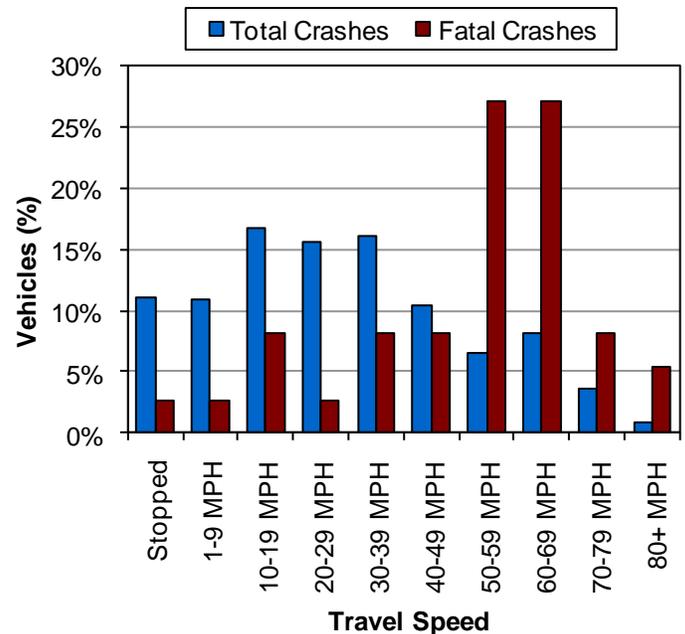


Crash Rates per Licensed Driver by Age (Utah 2009)



- Drivers aged 16 years had the highest total crash rate per licensed driver.

Teenage Driver Crashes by Travel Speed (Utah 2009)



- Crashes involving teenage driver vehicles traveling 50 MPH or higher were 8.9 times more likely to be fatal.

Leading Contributing Factors of Teenage Driver Crashes (Utah 2009)

All Teenage Driver Crashes

1. Followed Too Closely (19%)
2. Failed to Yield Right of Way (17%)
3. Speed Too Fast (14%)
4. Driver Distraction (10%)
5. Failed to Keep in Proper Lane (8%)

Fatal Teenage Driver Crashes

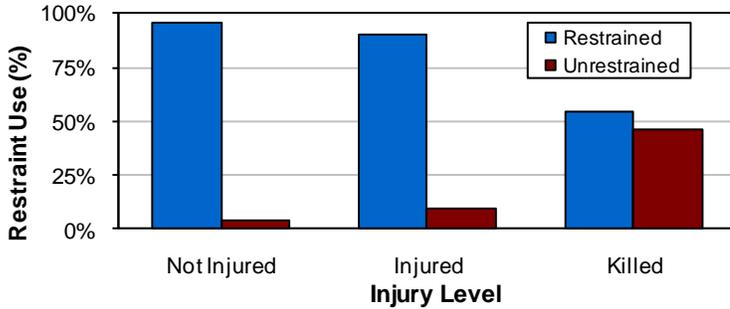
1. Failed to Keep in Proper Lane (36%)
2. Ran Off Road (31%)
3. Speed Too Fast (26%)
4. Failed to Yield Right of Way (15%)
4. Overcorrected (15%)



Teenage Drivers (15-19 years)

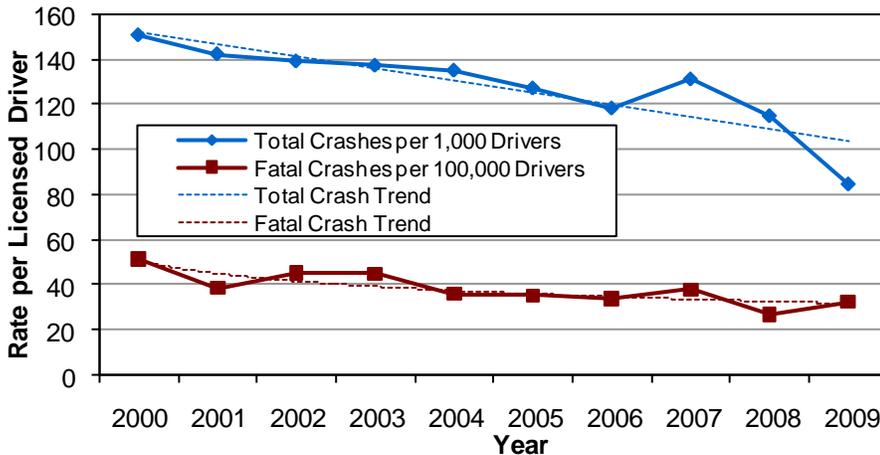


Restraint Use of Teen Drivers and Their Passengers (Utah 2009)



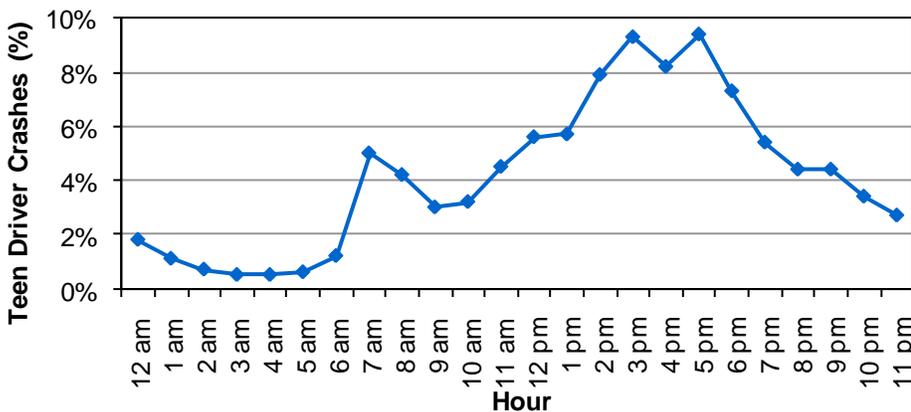
- 46% of teen drivers and their passengers killed in crashes were unrestrained.
- Unrestrained teen drivers and their passengers were 17 times more likely than restrained occupants to be killed in a crash.

Teenage Driver Crash Trend (Utah 2000-2009)



- The teenage driver crash rate per licensed driver decreased 44% from 2000 to 2008.

Teenage Driver Crashes by Hour (Utah 2009)



- Teenage-driver crashes peaked during after-school hours (2:00 p.m.-6:59 p.m.).

Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) Law in Utah

GDL allows beginning drivers the chance to build experience before they are exposed to more high-risk situations, such as carrying teen passengers and nighttime driving. Easing young drivers onto the roadways can reduce the number of traffic crashes involving young drivers.

Learner Permit

A person must be at least 15 years old to apply for a learner permit. Anyone who is under 18 years of age is required to hold a learner permit for six months before applying for a license.

Supervised Driving

Everyone under 18 years of age applying for a license must complete 40 hours of driving, of which at least 10 hours must be during night hours. This allows beginning drivers to practice and gain supervised experience.

Driver License

A person must be at least 16 years of age to get a driver license. Everyone who has never been licensed to drive a motor vehicle must complete an approved driver education course.

Night-time Restrictions

Anyone under the age of 17 years may not drive from midnight to 5:00 a.m. except in a limited number of situations. The majority of fatal teen crashes take place at night.

Passenger Restrictions

For the first six months of licensure, teen drivers can not drive with any passenger who is not an immediate family member with a few exceptions. Teen drivers are more likely to crash with passengers in the car, especially teen passengers. The more passengers, the greater the risk.

Seat Belt Restrictions

All occupants under the age of 19 years must be properly restrained in a motor vehicle. This is a primary law which means a person may be stopped by law enforcement solely for that offense.