

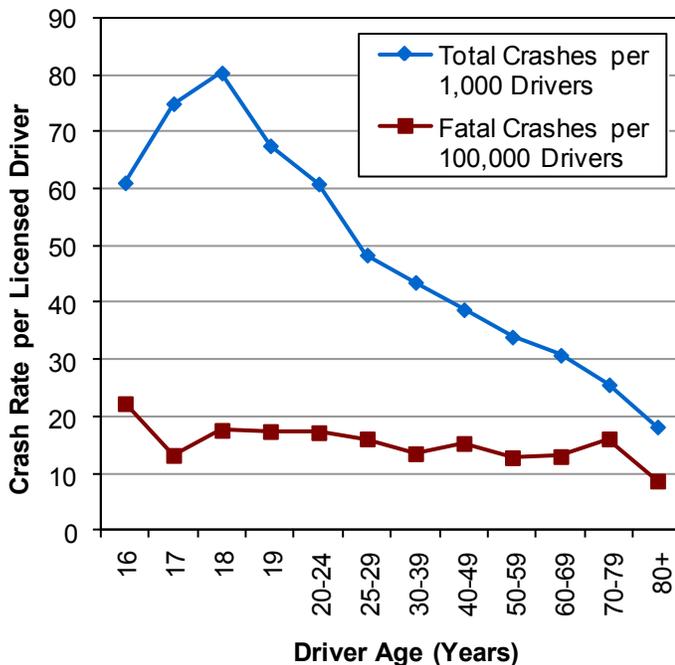
Did you know in 2012:

- Teenage drivers represented 9% of the licensed drivers in Utah, yet they were in 20% of all motor vehicle crashes.
- Teenage drivers were in 10,132 motor vehicle crashes which resulted in 4,930 injured persons and 29 deaths.
- Teenage drivers were 1.5 times more likely to be in a crash than drivers of other ages.
- Teen driver crashes have decreased the last ten years. 2012 was the first year that teen drivers did not have the highest crash rates as they were surpassed by 20-24 year-old drivers.

Teenage Drivers (15-19 years)

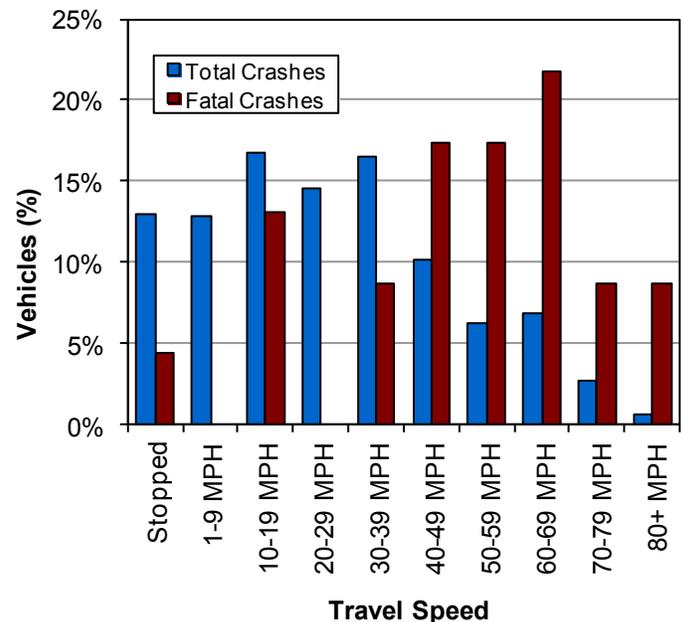


Crash Rates per Licensed Driver by Age (Utah 2012)



- Drivers aged 18 years had the highest total crash rate per licensed driver.

Teenage Driver Crashes by Travel Speed (Utah 2012)



- Crashes involving teenage driver vehicles traveling 40 MPH or higher were 7.9 times more likely to be fatal.

Leading Contributing Factors of Teenage Driver Crashes (Utah 2012)

All Teenage Driver Crashes

1. Followed Too Closely (20%)
2. Failed to Yield Right of Way (18%)
3. Speed Too Fast (12%)
4. Driver Distraction (9%)
5. Failed to Keep in Proper Lane (9%)

Fatal Teenage Driver Crashes

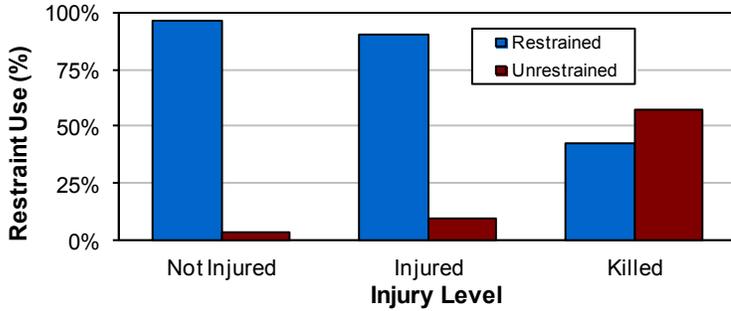
1. Ran Off Road (30%)
2. Speed Too Fast (22%)
3. Failed to Keep in Proper Lane (15%)
3. Overcorrected (15%)
5. Fail to Yield, Driver Distraction, Wrong Side (11%)



Teenage Drivers (15-19 years)

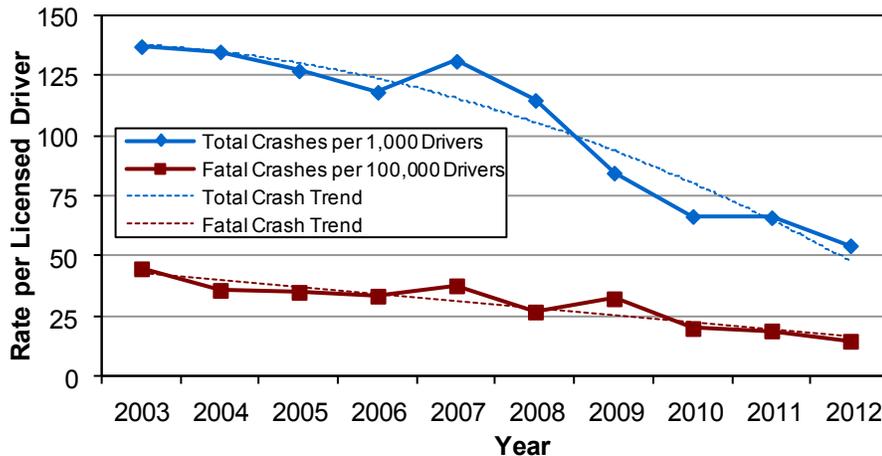


Restraint Use of Teen Drivers and Their Passengers (Utah 2012)



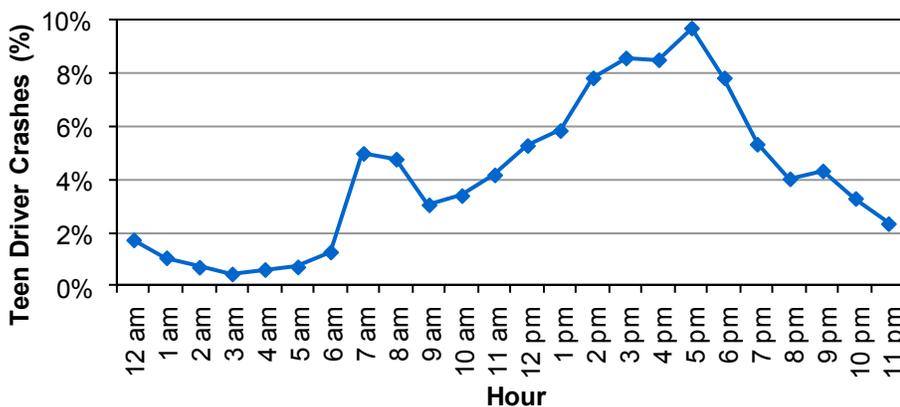
- 57% of teen drivers and their passengers killed in crashes were unrestrained.
- Unrestrained teen drivers and their passengers were 31 times more likely than restrained occupants to be killed in a crash.

Teenage Driver Crash Trend (Utah 2003-2012)



- The teenage driver crash rate per licensed driver decreased 60% from 2003 to 2012.

Teenage Driver Crashes by Hour (Utah 2012)



- 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.