

Teenage Motor Vehicle Deaths Fact Sheet:

Key statistics:

- The death rate for male teenage drivers (13 per 100,000) exceeds the rates for female drivers (6 per 100,000).
- 5,670 teenagers (13-19 year olds) died from motor vehicle crash injuries in 1995.
- Teenagers represented 10% of the U.S. population in 1995 and 14% of all motor vehicle deaths.
- Teenage drivers with blood alcohol concentrations of 0.05-0.10 g/dl are far more likely than sober teenage drivers to be killed in single vehicle crashes:
 - 18 times more likely for males
 - 54 times more likely for females.

Compiled by the Men's Health Network : Washington, D.C. : www.menshealthnetwork.org

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/teenmvh.htm> (downloaded 4-18-99)

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC),

Teenage Motor Vehicle Deaths Fact Sheet (excerpts)

Teenage Motor Vehicle Deaths as a Public Health Problem

5,670 teenagers (13-19 year olds) died from motor vehicle crash injuries in 1995. This is especially true during the first years in which teenagers are eligible for driver's licenses. This represents a 41% decline since 1980 (Figure 1), with male teenagers accounting for more of the decline than females (44% compared with 21%). Teenagers represented 10% of the U.S. population in 1995 and 14% of all motor vehicle deaths. The death rate for male teenage drivers (13 per 100,000) exceeds the rates for female drivers (6 per 100,000). Eighty six percent of teenager traffic fatalities were vehicle occupants, 7% were pedestrians, 3% were motorcyclists, 2% were bicyclists, and 2% were occupants of other vehicles.

Teenage drivers with blood alcohol concentrations of 0.05-0.10 g/dl are far more likely than sober teenage drivers to be killed in single vehicle crashes - 18 times more likely for males, 54 times more likely for females.