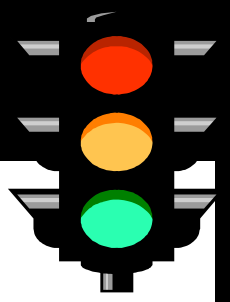


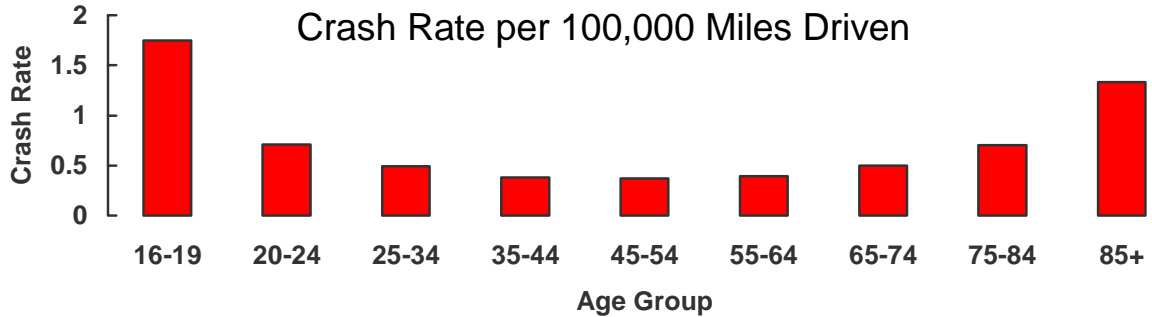
OLDER DRIVERS (70+ years)



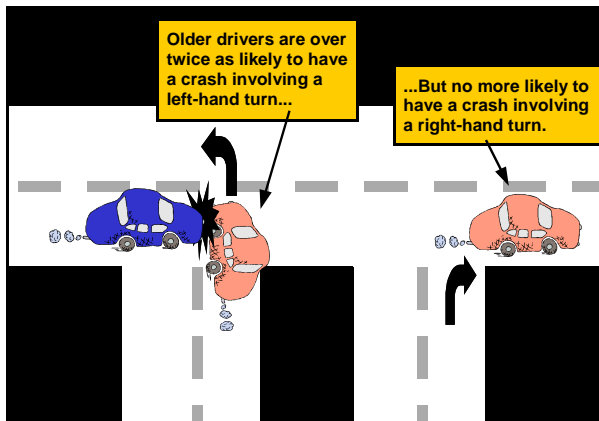
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that in the year 2020, 1 of 4 drivers in the US will be older than 65 years.

Did you know that in Utah...

- ◆ Problems with left turns, red lights, and yielding accounted for 65% of older driver (70+ years) crashes.
- ◆ Even if a driver was wearing a seat belt, the older driver was nearly 7 times more likely to be hospitalized than was a younger driver (30-39 years).



- ◆ While older drivers represented the smallest percentage of drivers involved in crashes, their crash rate per 100,000 miles driven is the second leading group next to teenage drivers.



Left Turns

- ◆ An older driver crash was 2.3 times more likely to involve a left-hand turn than a younger driver crash. However, an older driver crash was no more likely to involve a right-hand turn than a younger driver crash.
- ◆ Left turn problems represented half of all older driver crashes.
- ◆ Left turns represented 58% of all hospital admissions for older drivers.

Strengths

Compared to younger drivers (30-39 years), older drivers were...

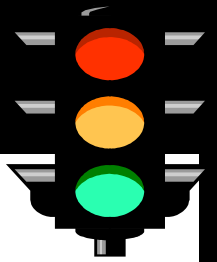
- ◆ Nearly 14 times less likely to receive a DUI citation as a result of a crash than younger drivers
- ◆ Almost 3 times less likely to have "speed" listed as a contributing factor in a crash
- ◆ 2.5 times less likely to be involved in a nighttime collision
- ◆ 2 times less likely to have rollover crashes

Difficulties

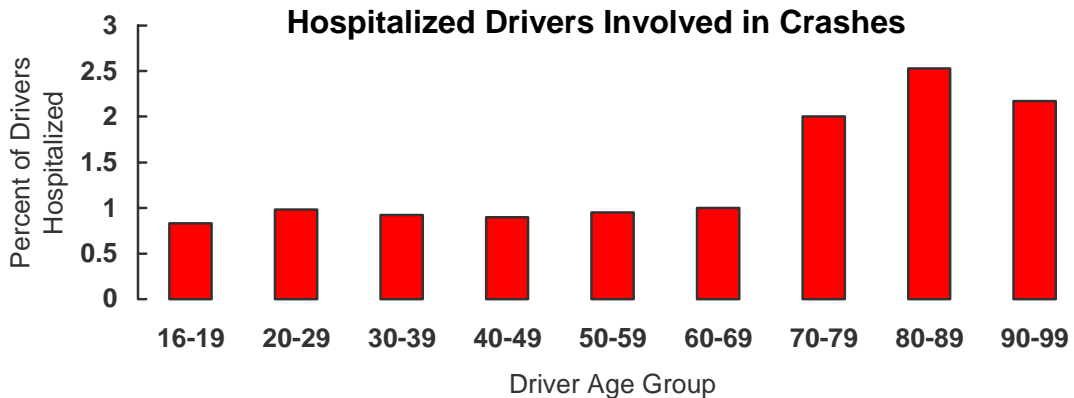
Compared to younger drivers (30-39 years), older drivers were...

- ◆ Nearly 4 times more likely to be cited for failure to yield than younger drivers
- ◆ 2.5 times as likely to be cited for an improper turn
- ◆ 2 times as likely to be cited for running a red light or a stop sign
- ◆ 2 times as likely to be involved in a broadside collision
- ◆ Nearly 2 times as likely to be involved in multiple car crashes

OLDER DRIVERS (70+ years)



Injury Severity



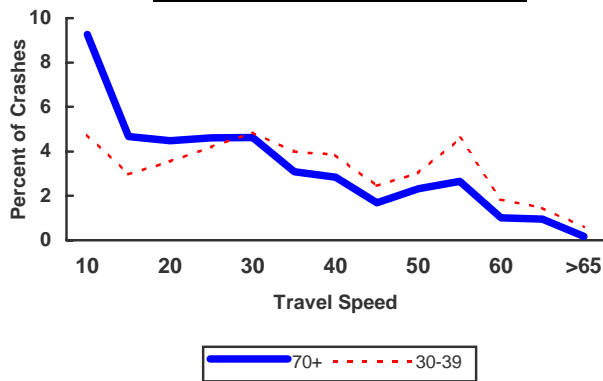
- ◆ Older drivers in a crash were 3.5 times more likely to be killed or hospitalized than were younger drivers (30-39 years).
- ◆ Older drivers were 2 times more likely than younger drivers to be killed or hospitalized as a result of a nighttime collision.
- ◆ After hospitalization, only 55% of older drivers were discharged to home under self-care, whereas 82% of younger drivers were discharged to home under self-care.



Average Hospital Charge

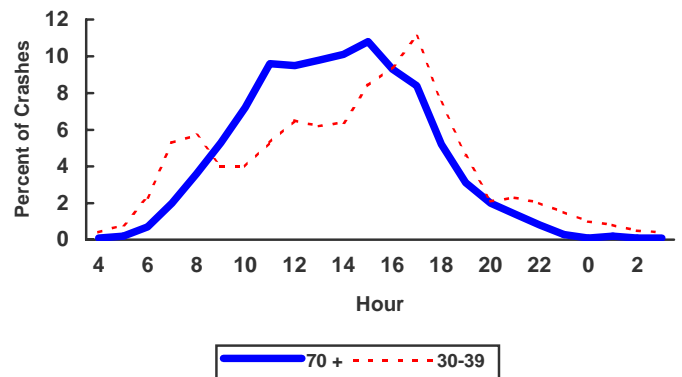
- ◆ The average charge for a hospitalized older crash participant was \$15,762. This was more than \$2,000 above the average charge for a younger person (30-39 years).

Travel Speed of Crashes



- ◆ Crash percentages for older drivers were highest at low driving speeds.
- ◆ Speed was a contributing factor in 12% of older driver crashes.

Crash Time of Day



- ◆ The main crash times for older drivers were between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- ◆ Only 4% of older driver crashes occurred at nighttime.

For more information, refer to: Cook LJ, Knight S, Olson LO, et al. Motor Vehicle Crash Characteristics and Medical Outcomes Among Older Drivers in Utah, 1992-1995. *Ann Emerg Med.* June 2000;35:585-591.

Produced by the Intermountain Injury Control Research Center with 1992-1995 CRASH data from the University of Utah CODES project 410 Chipeta Way, Suite 222 u Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1226 u Phone: (801) 581-6410 u <http://www.utcodes.org> Revised 02/01