

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The text is centered on a white background within this design.

VERMONT SEATBELTS AND

TRAFFIC FATALITIES

2019

YEAR

FATALITIES

2018*

68

2017

70

2016

64

2015

57

2014

44

2013

70

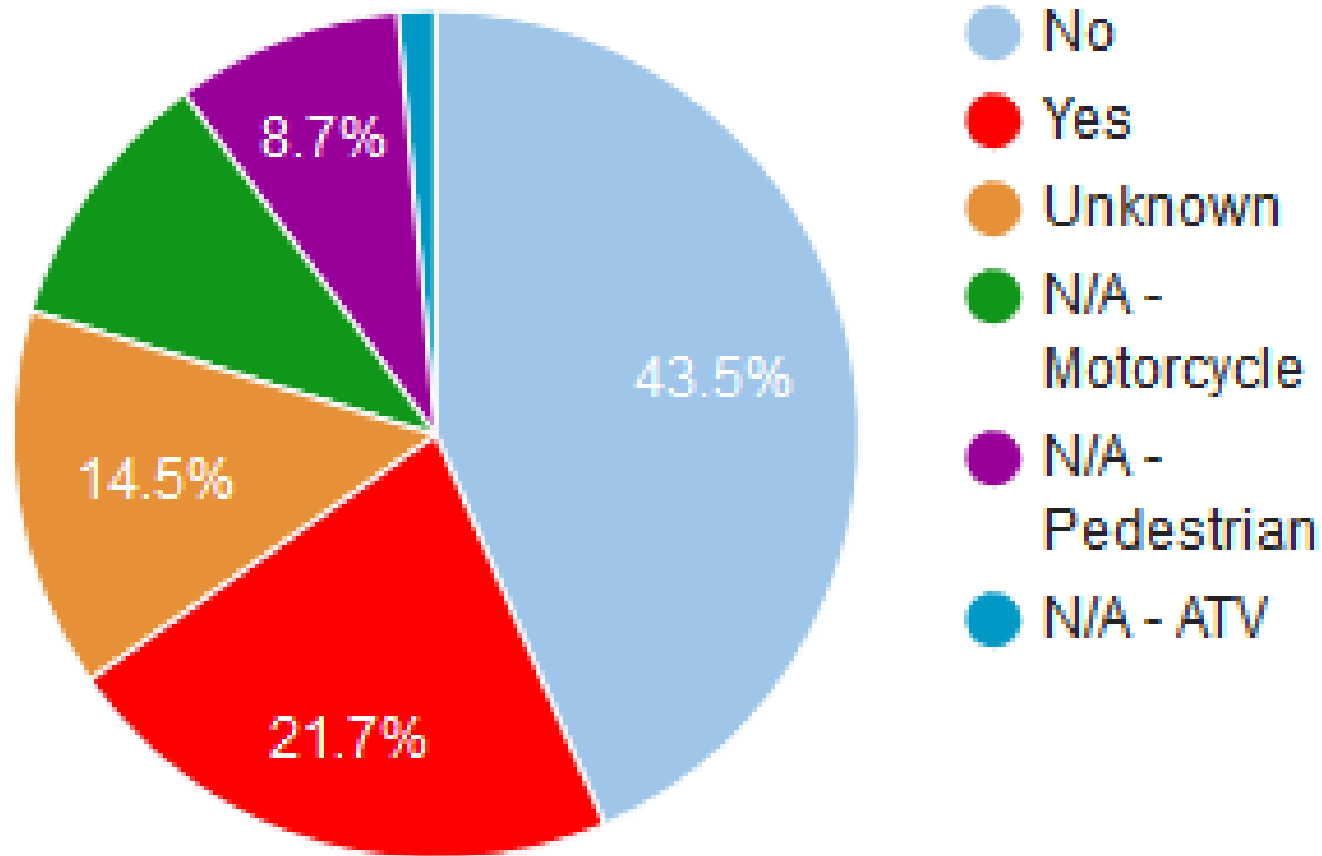
TYPE	2018*	2017
Fatalities	68	70
Suspected Serious Injuries	250	255
Major Crashes	261	270

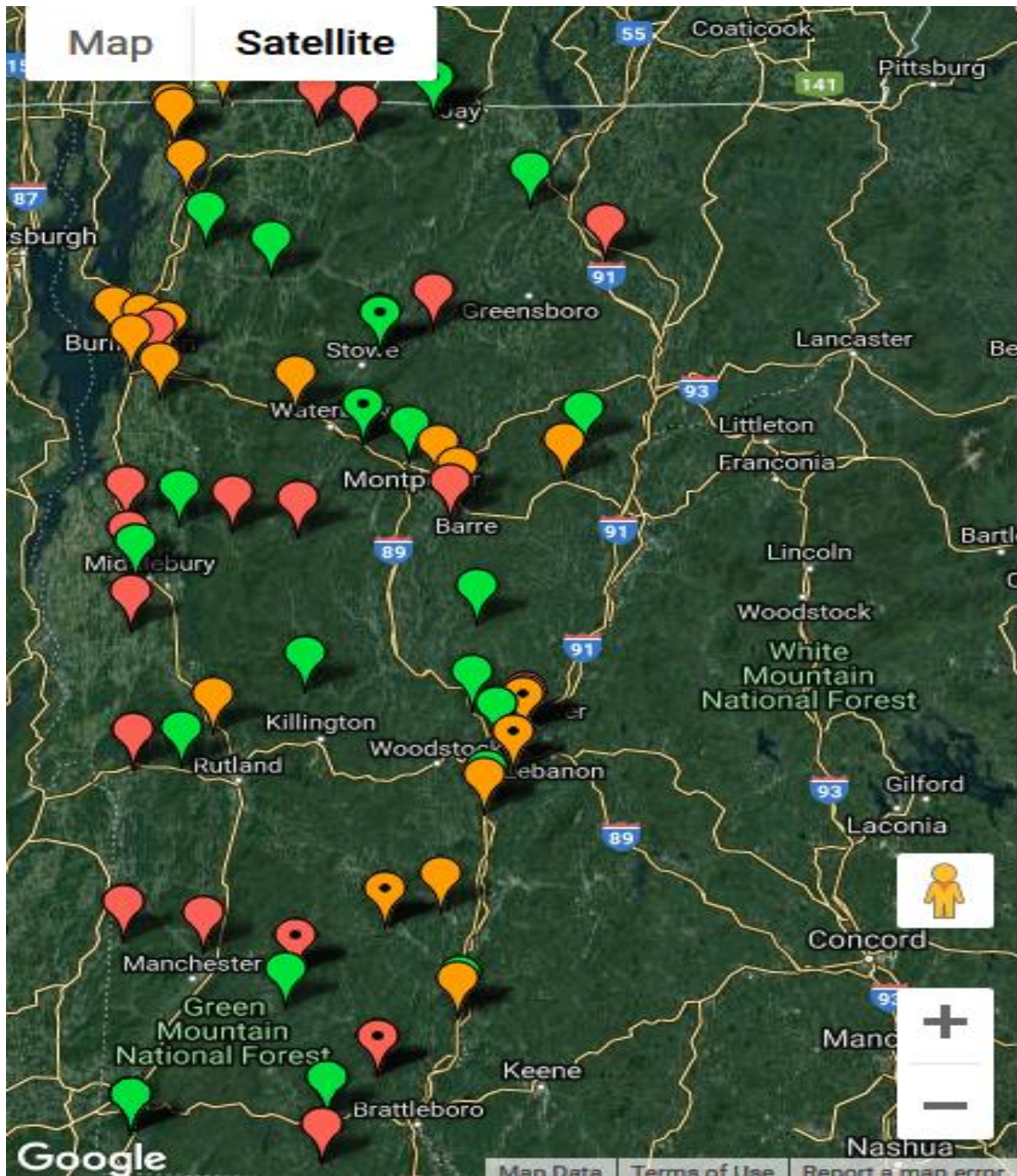
* data subject to change

Overall Major Crash Trend



Seat Belt use among crash fatalities



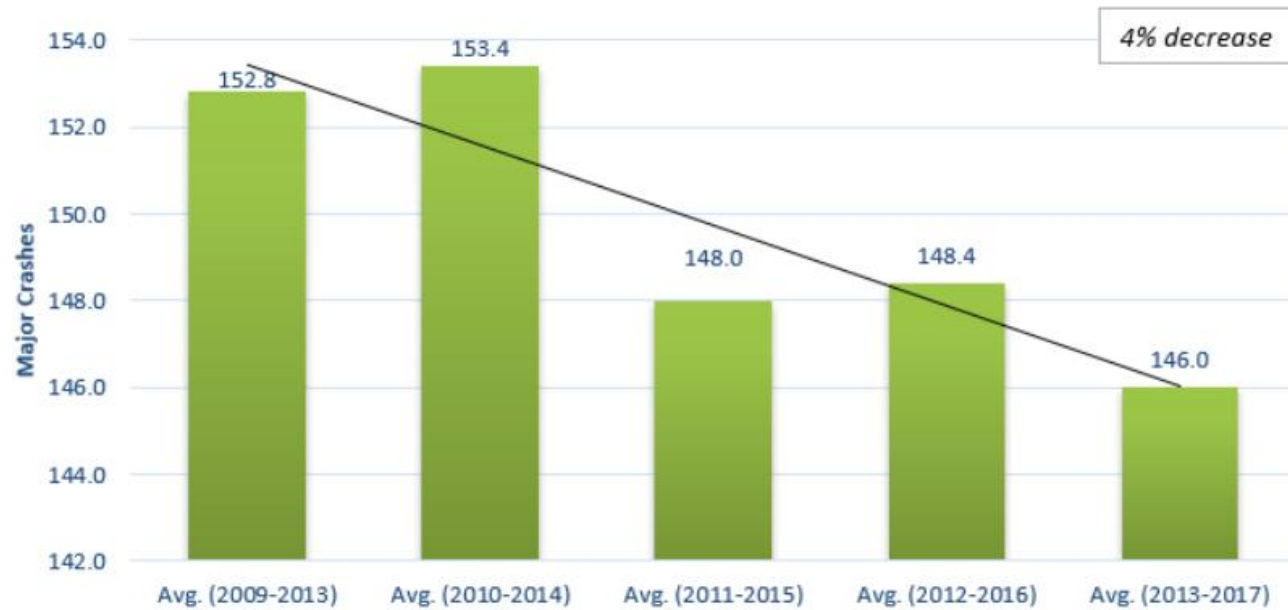


Fatalities by Vehicle Type and Restraint/Safety Equipment Used

Road User Type	Restraint/Safety Equipment	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Motor Vehicle Occupant	Unbelted	34	24	21	16	16	26
	- Driver	25	17	11	11	13	20
	- Passenger	9	6	10	5	3	6
	- UTV Driver		1	0	0	0	0
	Belted	21	22	23	17	11	25
	- Driver	15	15	20	13	8	16
- Passenger	6	7	3	4	3	9	
% Unbelted*		62%	52%	48%	48%	59%	51%
Total Fatalities		69	70	64	58	44	70

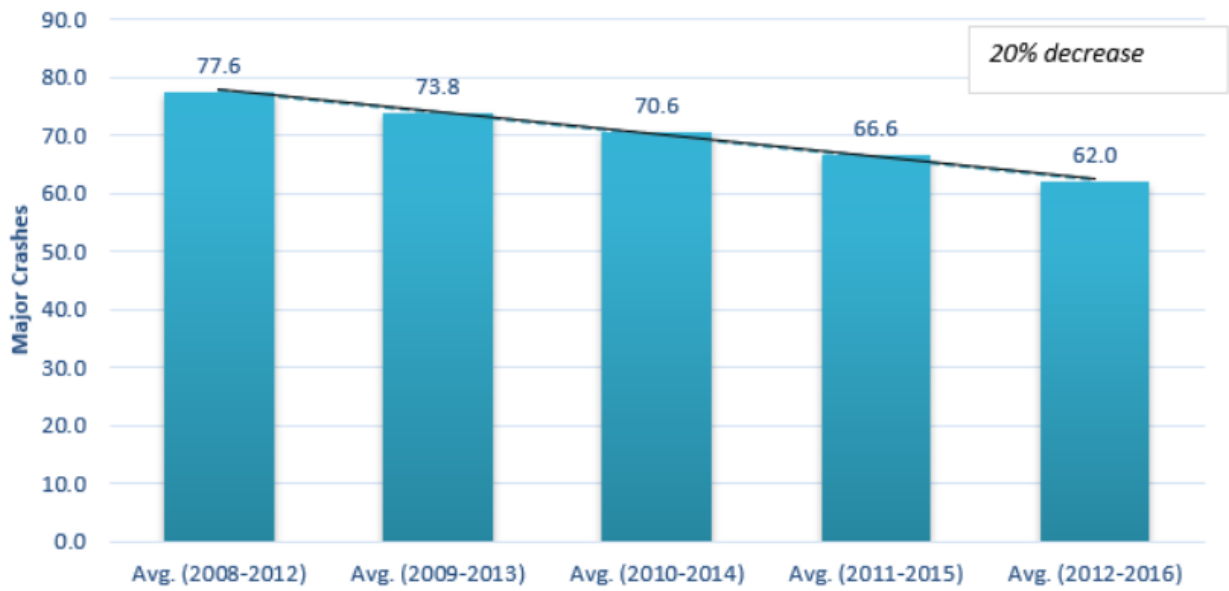
*Of all fatalities: involving vehicles with seatbelts available were Unbelted. This percentage does not consider the unknown restraint cases. (Sum of Belted & "Unbelted", divided into "Unbelted")

CEA 1A: Minimize Lane Departure



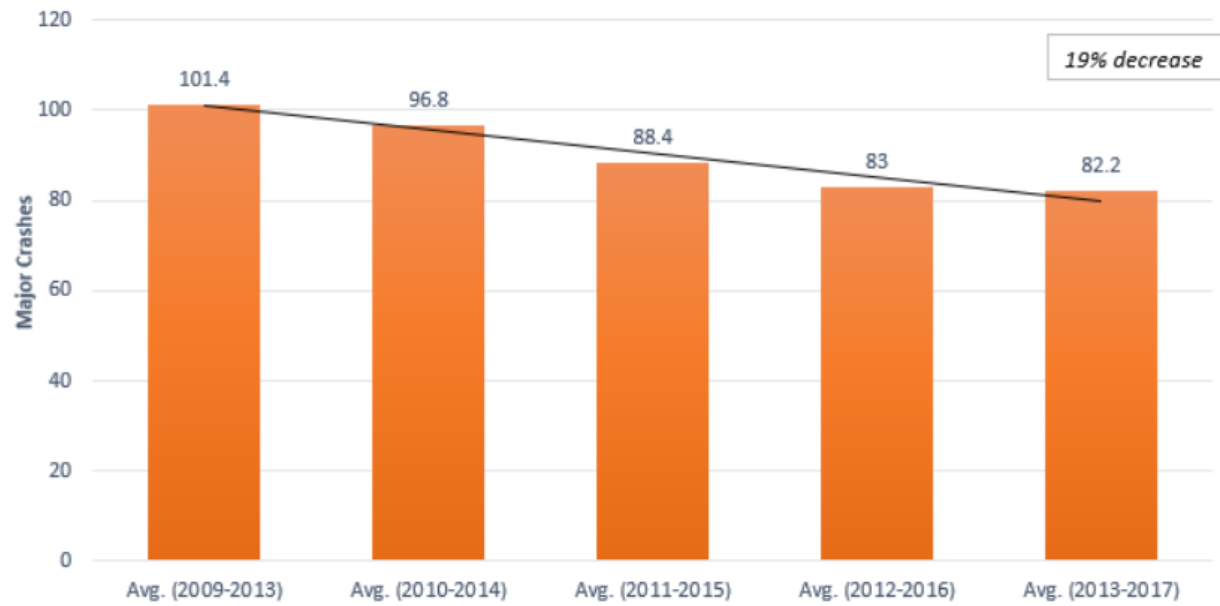
Note: VehCollidedWith is Overturned, GuardRail/Curb, Tree, Pole/Sign, Ledge/Boulder, Other Fixed

CEA 1B: Highway Intersection Major Crashes



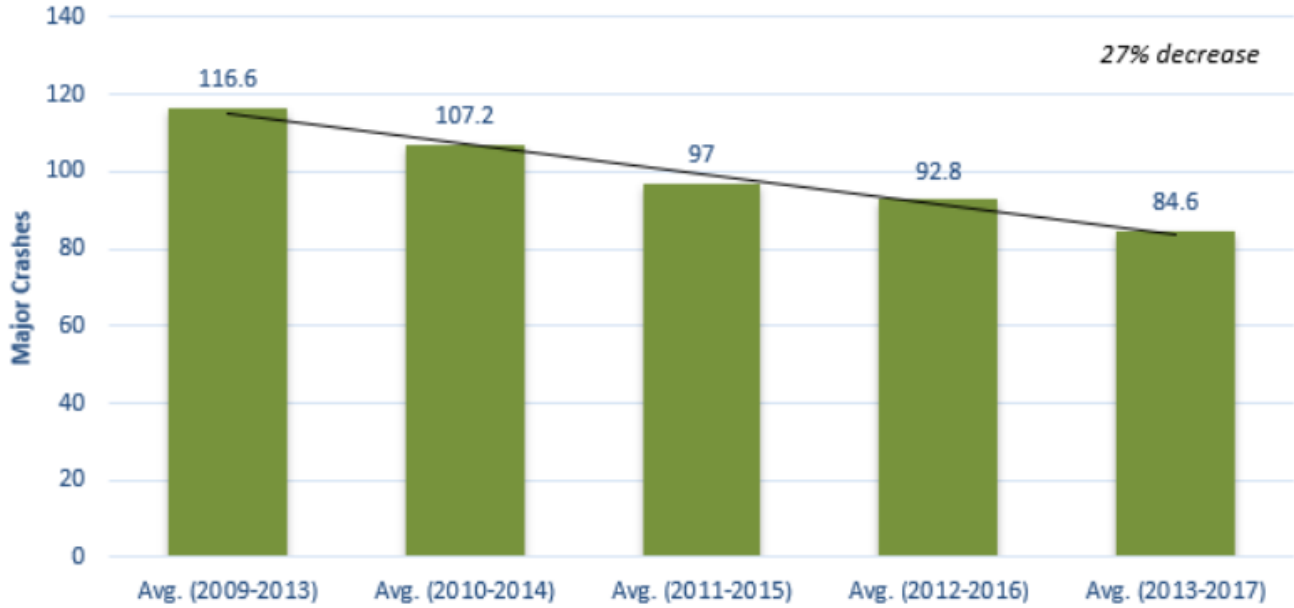
Note: Intersection = 4-way,T-inters., Y-inters., Circle/Roundabout,5-way.

CEA 2: Curb Speed & Aggressive Driving

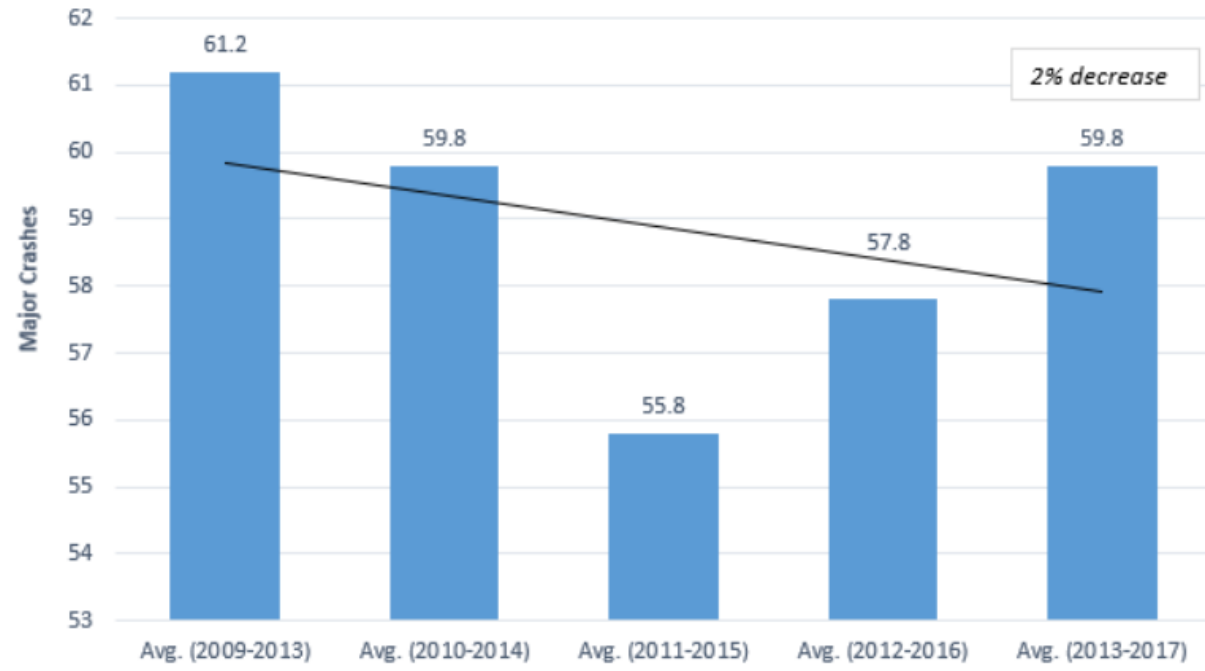


Note: Contributing Circumstances Primary or Secondary = Exceeded Authorized Speed Limit, Driving Too Fast for Conditions or Operating in Erratic, Reckless, Careless or Aggressive Manner.

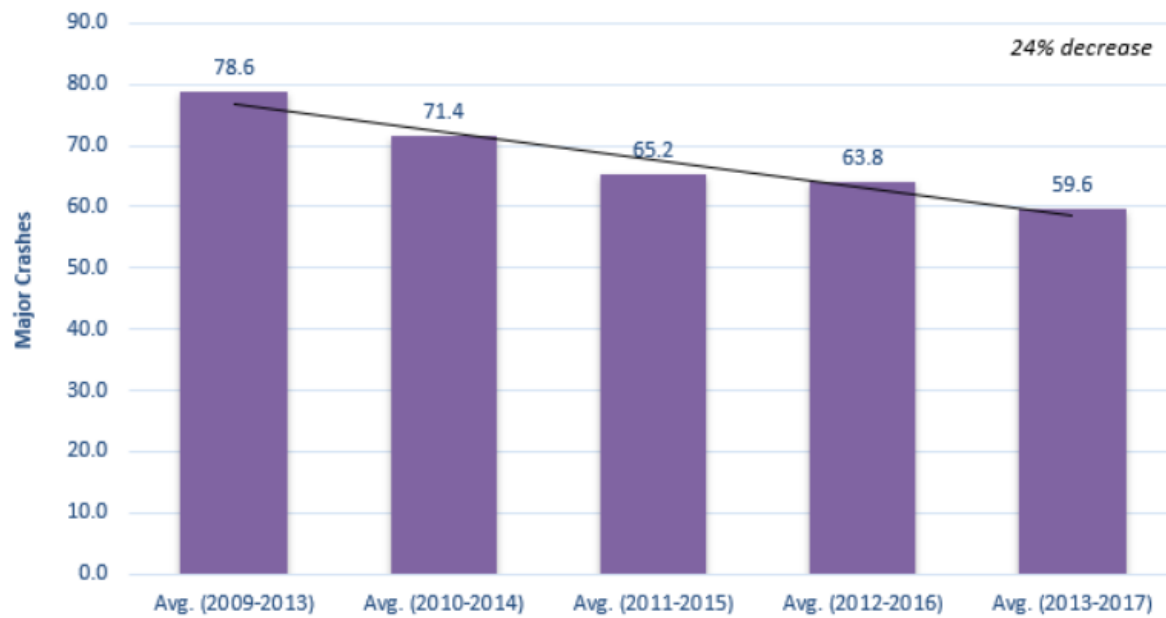
CEA 5A: Improve Younger Driver Safety (Under 25)



CEA 5B - Improve Older Driver Safety (65 and Over)

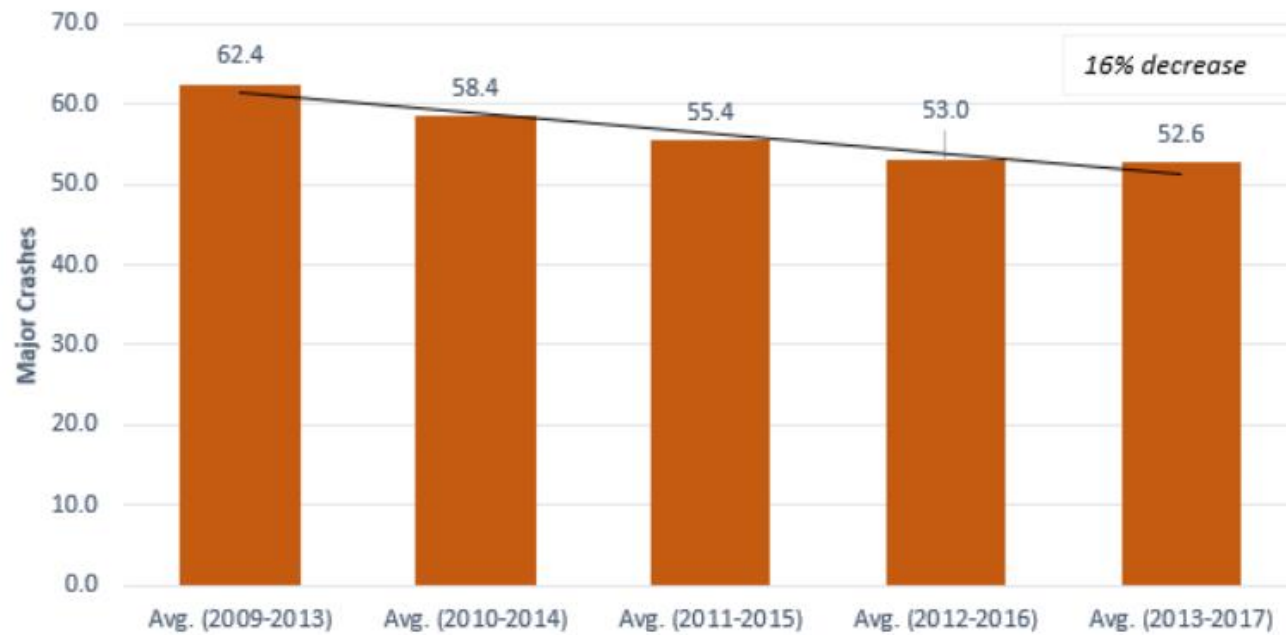


CEA 6: Reduce Impaired Driving



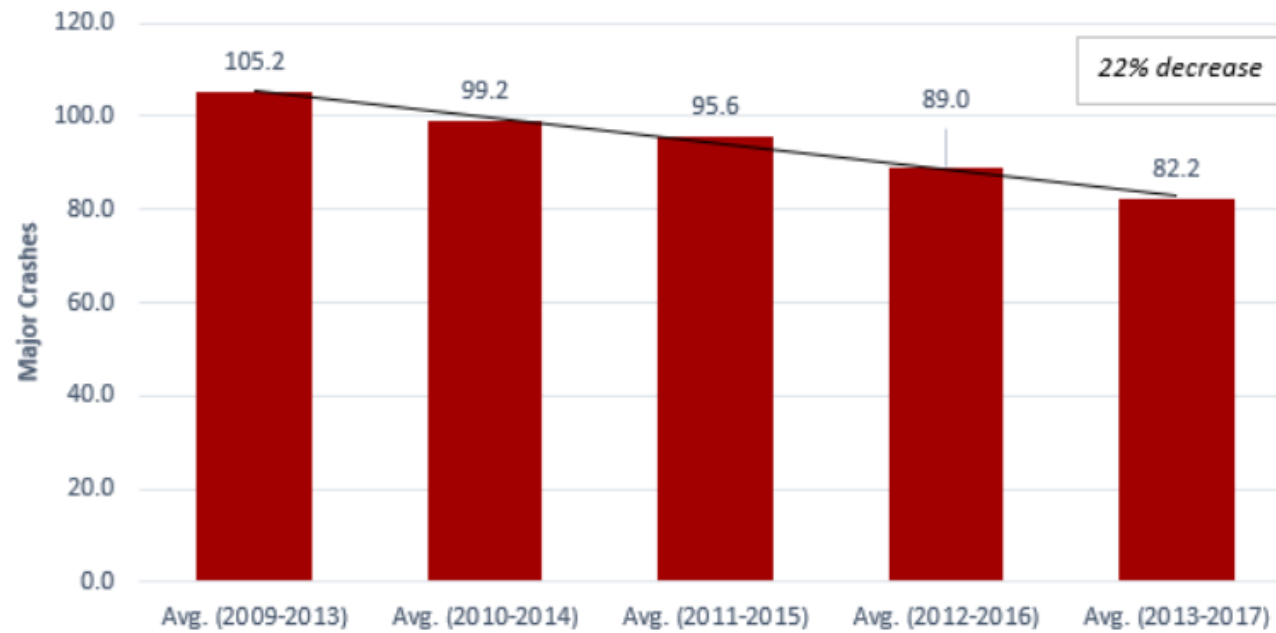
ALCOHOL &/OR DRUGS - IMPAIRMENT: Operator BAC => 0.08 OR AppOperCond 1 or 2 = "Under the Influence" AND Drug Test Results = Positive OR ContribCircum 1 or 2 = "Under the Influence" AND Drug Test Results = Positive.

CEA 7: Curb Distracted Driving and Keep Drivers Alert



Major Crashes where ContribCircumst is 1 or 2 Distracted related or Inattention related.

CEA 3: Increase the Use of Occupant Protection



No Occupant Protection = None Used

If you buckle up in the front seat of a passenger car, you can reduce your risk of:

- Fatal injury by 45 percent (Kahane, 2015)
- Moderate to critical injury by 50 percent

If you buckle up in a light truck, you can reduce your risk of:

- Fatal injury by 60 percent (Kahane, 2015)
- Moderate to critical injury by 65 percent (NHTSA, 1984)

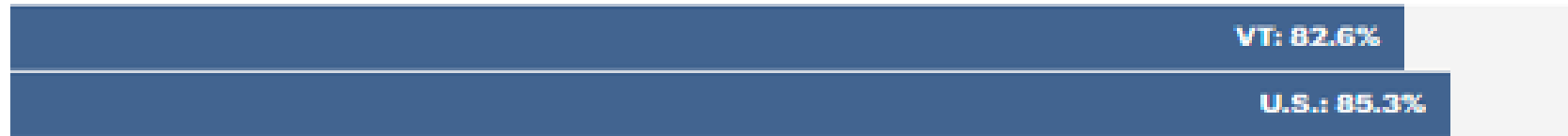
State laws on seat belt use are associated with higher rates of seat belt use.^[1] While 34 states allow occupants of vehicles to be ticketed for not wearing their seat belt (primary seat belt law), 15 states require occupants to be stopped for another motor vehicle violation before they can be ticketed for not wearing one (secondary seat belt law).

As of October 2018, New Hampshire is the only state to have no seat belt laws for adult occupants. States with primary seat belt laws tend to have higher rates of seat belt use, compared with states with only secondary or no seat belt laws (90.9 percent compared with 85.7 percent)

Seat Belt Use - Female



Seat Belt Use - Male



Percentage of adults

Seat Belt Use - Aged 18 to 44



Seat Belt Use - Aged 45 to 64



Seat Belt Use - Aged 65+



EDUCATION

Seat Belt Use - Less Than HS



Seat Belt Use - High School Grad



Seat Belt Use - Some College



Seat Belt Use - College Grad



State Rank Value

Connecticut	8	91.6%
Rhode Island	10	91.2%
New Jersey	14	90.2%
Vermont	24	86.8%
New York	25	86.6%
Maine	26	86.5%
Massachusetts	40	82.7%
New Hampshire	48	73.4%