

FINAL REPORT

Year 2009

JOSHUA'S LAW GRANTS



HIGH SCHOOL FUNDED PROJECTS

*Report to the
Georgia Driver Education Commission*

Georgia Governor's Office of Highway Safety

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Atlanta, GA September 2009

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2009 Joshua's Law Grants



McIntosh County Program

Report Abstract

13,000 Students Served by High School Grants in Year 2

The Georgia Driver Education Commission (GDEC) grant program also known as the Joshua's Law grant program was first authorized on April 11, 2007 to be issued to public high schools across the state to aid in making driver training more accessible and affordable. During the first year of implementation in 2008, the grant program provided driver education to 10,200 students. During the second year (fiscal year 2009), the grant program served approximately 13,000 students. The grant program was designed to implement a fair and equitable grant award distribution process and management system for driver education. The Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS) formulated the application and grant procedures. The GOHS goal was to establish a financial means to reward communities willing to commit to serving the needs of high school students with affordable quality driver education programs. Forty-six (46) grantees were funded from the award total of \$3,471,830.00. Processes were established for assuring quality control. However, program sustainability appears at greatest risk when state and/or local funds are not infused in a timely and adequate manner at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Background

STATUS REPORT

INSURANCE INSTITUTE
FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY
Vol. 42, No. 7, June 15, 2007

GOOD NEWS **ABOUT TEEN DRIVERS**

There's a lot to cheer about when it comes to teenage drivers, especially 16 year-olds. Although their crash rates remain higher than those of adults, real progress has been made in safeguarding these young beginning drivers. Two years ago the Institute reported a



Source: Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, June 2007. Available online: <http://www.iihs.org/externaldata/srdata/docs/sr4207.pdf>

During recent years, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and other safety organizations have reported the safety of young drivers has steadily improved. Further, these and similar groups which had not actively supported driver education in the past are now promoting a quality training program coupled with other measures to potentially save more lives. The need for quality programs is apparent when one considers that motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death and injury among young people. To that end, significant efforts on the national, state and local levels are pushing for model standards, parent involvement; simulation and virtual enhancements, in-vehicle training and technology, instructor training and outcome assessments. Through the use of the Joshua's Law grant funds, Georgia is contributing to the advancement of safety and quality driver education opportunities. Georgia's 16-17 year old drivers are having a lower crash rate

than 18-20 year old drivers. The latest NHTSA statistics show that during 2007, Georgia's 16-17 drivers experienced a crash rate of 1.36 per 10,000 licensed drivers while the 18-20 year old drivers sustained a higher crash rate of 1.59. This was the first year that the younger drivers recorded lower crash involvement rates than the comparison group in the categories of fatal crashes, injury crashes and all crashes.

General Grant Requirements

Requests for grant applications (proposals) were solicited state-wide with the help of the Georgia Department of Education to assure that all public schools were notified of the opportunity. Fifty-six grant applications were received in fiscal year 2009. Of these, 46 competitive grant applications were recommended and selected that presented concise plans to start or enhance/expand programs to meet high school driver students' needs and support motivation to learn. The successful applicants put forward convincing plans for concerted efforts to maximize the potential of influencing the safe performance of as many future drivers as possible. Towards that mission, DDS approved driver training components and processes for obtaining a Class D driver's license were included in the plans for the implementation projects.

Grant Objectives

To promote, aid and encourage the successful completion of a Georgia Department of Driver Services (DDS) approved driver training course for high school students who desire to qualify for a Georgia Class D driver's license as required per O.C.G.A. § 40-5-22, also known as Joshua's Law.

To promote the advancement and further the mission of the GDEC with a grant program which is administered by the GOHS in cooperation with the DDS and designed to facilitate knowledge and application of traffic safety rules, regulations, and procedures necessary for the safety of licensed beginning drivers.

Application Components

All submitted grant applications addressed the following sections:

- Problem Identification (list number of students, describe teen safe driving problems)

- Program Assessment (status of driver education in the community, school)
- Project Objectives (what is planned to be accomplished)
- Proposed Activities (how will the objectives be achieved)
- Implementation Schedule with Milestone Chart (timeline for significant events)
- Evaluation Plan (methods and collections for proving success)
- Media Plan (grant and project progress to the community)
- Self-Sufficiency Assurance (ability to sustain the program after funding ends)
- Resource Requirements (describe the significant resources sought)
- Itemized Budget (See Funding Options I, II, and III for typical eligible resources)

Key considerations were encouraged for successful grant application. Those factors included the following:

- Plans for announcing the award of the grant to the local community through available media outlets.
- Public schools that currently are not served within a 40+ mile radius by public driver training programs or private driver training programs should note that fact for priority consideration.
- Estimate the number of potential student trainees (15, 16, and 17 year-olds) for the school year.
- Acquire and include community letters of support/endorsement from at least the Parent Teacher Student Association and/or local school council and the local sheriff or police department(s).
- Plan at least an initial meeting for new potential students and parents.
- For Behind the Wheel (BTW) practice students, plan one-night parent ride along lesson.
- If applicable, ensure an adequate number of simulators and/or computers are purchased. Provide technology support to simulators and/or computers and related equipment to avoid online course interruptions in the driver education classroom.
- Ensure student scheduling is maximized to accommodate everyone for classroom instruction, BTW, simulation training and/or multiple car driving range instruction, if applicable.

- Provide remedial materials (i.e. Georgia Drivers Manuals) and other assistance to supplement the educational experience.
- An administrative evaluation of the implementation project is a required component. A monthly progress report and a final report are required that summarizes the project experience including the number of students who completed the DDS approved driver training methods, problems incurred, solutions adopted, and how the funds were used. Each grantee is required to complete Year-End survey form for the funding period.

Ineligible expenditures:

- Construction of buildings, driving ranges, buying land and renovations to school facilities.
- Furniture and clothing purchases.
- Field trips or other travel funding activities as the primary budget item.

Eligible expenditures:

The following options, components and items were for the applicant’s program consideration. In preparing the application, the potential grantees were instructed that they could select across options and various to maximize the effectiveness of their driver training programs.

Driver Training Fundable Options

Option I Basic Classroom Instructional Assistance

- a. On-line courses, computers and servers if necessary to be utilized in a classroom setting.
- b. In-class educational expenses (text books, DVDs, teaching aids, etc).
- c. Full time/part-time use of DDS approved instructor(s).
- d. Government travel mileage expenses for DDS approved Instructor In-service training (state approved rate per mile).
- e. Instructor training and application fees for DDS approval.

- f. Student driver training fees are reimbursable only for free/reduced lunch students. Reimbursement for students cannot exceed \$15,000 per application. Student records must be maintained and accessible to the state.

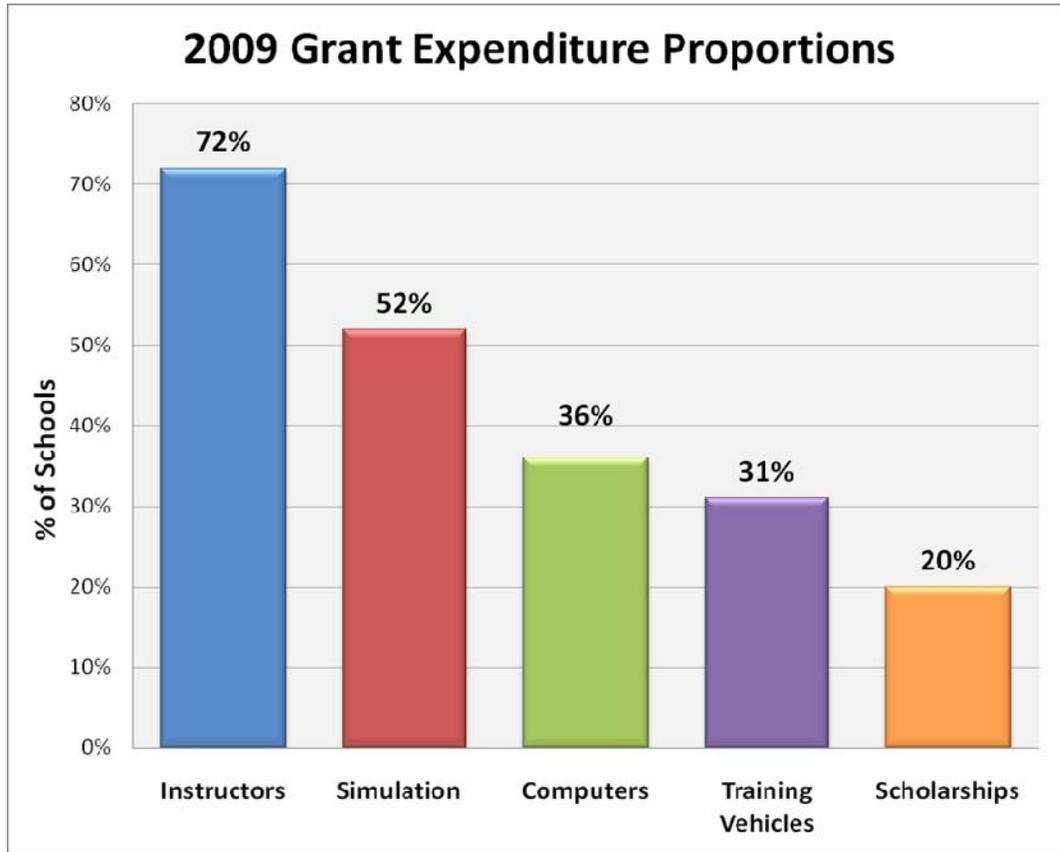
Option II Basic Behind The Wheel Program Assistance

- a. Practice driving passenger motor vehicles meeting DDS guidelines under the supervision of a DDS approved instructor. The applicant school will be responsible for necessary maintenance, insurance, signage, and gasoline.
- b. Training aids (traffic cones, equipment for handicapped students, first aid kits, fire extinguishers, etc.).
- c. Full time/part-time use of DDS approved instructor(s).
- d. Instructional materials (In-car lesson plan guides, student record forms in-car traffic illustration boards, clip boards, etc.).
- e. Government travel expenses for DDS approved Instructor In-service training (state approved rate per mile).
- f. Instructor training and application fees for DDS approval.
- g. Student driver training fees are reimbursable only for free/reduced lunch students.
- h. Reimbursement for students cannot exceed \$40,000 per application. Student records must be maintained and accessible to the state.

Option III Advance Teaching/Learning Assistance

- a. Driver simulation system and additional simulator units.
- b. Communication systems for DDS approved multiple vehicle driving ranges.
- c. Traffic pavement markings and traffic control devices for DDS approved multiple vehicle driving ranges.

Figure 1



2009 Driver Training Grants

The 2009 grant program enabled seven (7) new start-up programs to be established, the continuation of eleven (11) 2008 start-up programs and the expansion/improvement of twenty-eight (28) existing programs. Figure 1 shows the proportion of schools' use of the award fund in five major areas of program support. The GDEC funds were used among 72 percent of the schools (33) to add 58 instructional personnel and 52 percent of the schools (24) acquired simulator systems for a total of 177 units. Thirty six percent of the schools (17) purchased computers and over 30 percent (14 schools) bought a total of 23 training vehicles. Twenty (20) percent of the schools (9) offered driver training scholarships to 1044

free and reduced lunch students to offset the cost of their programs. The 2009 grant program served nearly 3000 more students than in the previous grant year. In Table 1, the award amounts made available to each of the 46 grantees is shown. The total grant program award was \$3,471,830.00.

Table 1

2009 Awards

New Awards		Carry-Forward Awards	
Banks County School System	\$ 105,600.00	Brantley County High School	\$ 21,100.00
Bartow County School System	\$ 134,600.00	Calhoun High School	\$ 9,600.00
Burke County High School	\$ 134,700.00	Carroll County School System	\$ 13,080.00
Cairo High School	\$ 124,300.00	Charlton County High School	\$ 79,200.00
Dade County High School	\$ 105,600.00	Clarke County School District	\$ 95,700.00
Dalton Public Schools	\$ 131,700.00	Coffee County Board of Education	\$ 19,300.00
Dawson County High School	\$ 133,490.00	Effingham County High School	\$ 66,000.00
Dublin High School	\$ 110,400.00	Elbert County Comprehensive High School	\$ 34,700.00
Glynn County Schools	\$ 112,400.00	Forsyth County School System	\$ 10,300.00
Gordon County Board of Education	\$ 134,690.00	Harris County High School	\$ 11,300.00
Gwinnett County Public Schools	\$ 126,000.00	Jones County High School	\$ 56,690.00
Hancock County School System	\$ 134,500.00	Lumpkin County High School	\$ 77,000.00
Hart County Comprehensive High School	\$ 134,690.00	Marietta High School	\$ 48,500.00
Madison County High School	\$ 47,500.00	Rabun County High School	\$ 7,000.00
McIntosh County Schools	\$ 131,000.00	South Effingham High School	\$ 26,400.00
Stephens County School System	\$ 139,900.00	Tattnell County High School	\$ 32,600.00
Sumter County School System	\$ 134,700.00	Telfair County High School	\$ 17,200.00
Thomas County Central High School	\$ 68,010.00	Tift County High School	\$ 37,200.00
Thomasville City Schools	\$ 30,200.00	Webster County Board of Education	\$ 25,500.00
Toombs County High School	\$ 108,900.00	White County High School	\$ 62,000.00
Upson-Lee High School	\$ 128,000.00	Wilkinson County Schools	\$ 14,800.00
Walton County Public Schools	\$ 134,700.00		
Warren County High School	\$ 134,680.00	Total	\$ 3,471,830.00



Forsyth County Program

Schools' Program Status

18 New Start-up Programs

Seven (7) awardees in 2009

- Bainbridge High School; Gordon County Board of Education; Hancock County School System; McIntosh County Schools; Upson-Lee High School; Walton County Public Schools; and Warren County High Schools.

Eleven (11) awardees from 2008)

- Brantley County High School; Carroll County School System; Charlton County High School; Clarke County High School; Coffee County Board of Education; Dade County High School; Lumpkin County High School; Telfair County High School; Tift County High School; Webster County Board of Education; and Wilkinson County Board of Education.

28 Enhancement-Expansion Programs

Fifteen (16) awardees in 2009

- Banks County School System; Bartow County School System; Burke County High School; Cairo High School; Dalton Public Schools; Dawson County High School; Dublin High School; Glynn County Schools; Gwinnett County Public Schools; Hart County High School; Madison County High School; Stephens County School System; Sumter County School System; Thomas County Central High School; Thomasville City Schools; and Toombs County High School.

Twelve (12) Carry-Forward Grantees from 2008

- Bleckley County Schools; Calhoun High School; Effingham County High School; Elbert County High School; Forsyth County Schools; Harris County High School; Jones County High School; Marietta High School; Rabun County High; South Effingham High School; Tattnall County High School; and White County High School.

The schools reported that the funds allowed them to fill important needs for serving all students who desired to take driver education and acquire a driver license. The schools believe that they maximized the opportunity to serve driver education to eligible students and that the program improvements will continue to benefit students in their communities for years to come. Because of the substantial cost of program expenditures in the early years of these programs, driver education programs appear to be non-cost effective if measured over a one year time period. However, over time as the capital investments continue to serve students, the net effect should prove that the programs will be cost effective and efficient. Mainly, the goals of the GDEC would continue to be met by enabling quality driver training to be accessible and affordable to Georgia high school students. The schools' budget major categories, significant expenditures and sums are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Schools' Grant Budget Categories

Personnel Services	Salary Positions	\$ 917,860.00
Regular Operating Expenses	Textbooks, DVDs, Cones	\$ 186,020.00
Employee Travel	Travel to Training	\$ 7,670.00
Equipment Purchases	Simulation Systems	\$1,347,870.00
Contractual Services	Contract for DT	\$ 161,720.00
Per Diem & Fees	Student Scholarships	\$ 195,100.00
Computer Charges	Classroom Computers	\$ 299,360.00
Motor Vehicles Purchases	Driver Education Cars	\$ 356,230.00
Total		\$3,471,830.00

The ability of programs to become self-sufficient after the initial funding year appears to be more likely if the local school system is able to continue covering personnel costs. The personnel expense factor is the most critical cost category. For that reason, future grant program adjustments should consider multi-year grants and/or provide supplemental funding based on student enrollment numbers. Most states that provide financial assistance to local school systems have established a funding formula based on student enrollment.

The 2009 grant program is responsible for training 13,000 youth who completed the approved DDS courses for satisfying their driver licensing requirement in response to Joshua's Law. The availability of the driver training was promoted and publicized widely by the schools to students, parents and their communities through flyers, local newspapers, radio announcements, occasional television announcements and community event presentations. The communications identified the awarding source and the project goals and objectives. Several grantees maintained continuous media coverage throughout their projects by releasing progress reports and student achievements.

Most schools offered an "Open House" for parents and students to become knowledgeable of the driver education program, responsibilities, classroom, simulators and other training equipment. Many schools conducted "ride along experiences" for parents to see what and how proper driver training is provided. The intent was also for parents to be able to use the approaches for working more effectively with their youth during supervised driving periods. Also, many schools held special orientation pre-licensure events for rising 9th graders and their parents.

The majority of driver education programs integrated classroom instruction, behind-the-wheel training and simulation training throughout the course during each semester. The complexities of scheduling students appeared the most challenging and required serious attention and creative thinking as to not conflict with the students' academic class schedules. It was obvious that careful instructional planning, competent administration and supervision and systematic evaluation of the implementation plans were exercised to assure that the high quality driver education programs were offered to the maximum number of students possible. Also, the phasing of driver education components into a single course allowed the students to flow from one program aspect to another on a day-to-day basis to help assure maximum learning effectiveness of the training experience.

In the 2009 grant year, 34 schools offered driver education during school; 18 schools offered driver education after school; and 22 schools offered driver education in summer school sessions. Based on information collected from the Year-End Survey, it was reported

that 20 of the 46 schools charged a driver training fee. The average student training fee amounted to \$182.00. The reported average program operational total cost of \$967.00 among the 46 schools may appear as extremely excessive. Regardless of the sources of revenue to cover the program, the schools included the cost of the salaries for instructors, equipment, and other related expenses for coming up with their reported program operational cost. Thus, it is not unreasonable for reported costs to appear extremely high during the initial years of program implementation because of the costly purchases. This point was discussed earlier but the program cost factor seems to have the greatest threat on the grantees' ability to sustain their programs after the one year of funding.

It is widely recognized that simulation training allows more students to gain more driver education experiences than otherwise may be covered in a routine driver education course. This is one advantage that the 177 GDEC purchased simulators permitted. Schools that purchased computers expressed that their students also benefitted from more learning opportunities. It was reported that before the grant, the schools had a limited number of computers for doing internet traffic safety research or computer-aided instructional programming. As a result of the grant, there were nearly 90 computers for more students to work individually on assignments. The mission to train the large pool of beginning drivers would not have been possible without the enlistment of the 58 new trainers. Also, the twenty-three (23) GDEC training motor vehicles were considered as important program additions that enabled significant real-world driving experiences for more students than ever before in recent years.

Of the three traditional driver education components, Behind the Wheel instruction is the most costly phase because of the one-on-one ratio of instructor to student for at least 6 hours of instruction. For years, critics have argued that 6 hours of hands on training is insufficient for producing competent and safe beginning drivers. In Georgia, a recent high school trend has begun towards eliminating that costly phase by opting for parents to be responsible for that one-on-one training under the provisions of Joshua's Law. The DDS provides a 40 hour parent/teen driving guide to help parents deliver structure in those important lessons.

Grants were primarily awarded in socio-economically disadvantaged areas where a large portion of the student body qualified for free or reduced lunch. It was reported that many parents were concerned that with the passage of Joshua's Law, their teenager might be delayed in being able to drive. The economic hardship of paying training fees and/or the cost to transport their children to another school for driver education was also feared. As a result of this grant, parents and students have benefitted by having a state of the art driver education program available to them and often times free of charge.



Charlton County Program

In most schools, the driver training courses were transformed into community driver traffic safety education programs by including key local highway safety officials and organizations for their insights and contributions to safe travel in the community. Often times, local law enforcement officers spoke about the rules of the road; local insurance agents spoke about owning a car and insurance policies; local car dealers spoke about buying a car and maintaining it; and EMS personnel spoke and sometimes dramatized the aftermath of poor driver decisions and actions on the road. The grants stimulated a positive grassroots interaction among various community agencies and citizens that pulled together

to improve the future for their young beginning drivers. As a result of the grant, many participants believe that the driver education program improved the students' likelihood for future employment and prepared them for safe travel during their young adult lives.

The number of total students served could have been greater if all schools would have been able to begin instruction during the first semester of the year. When planning documents were compared to actual performance reports, a difference revealed that 1200 fewer students than anticipated were trained. In part, the award process schedule contributed to the abbreviated operational period. The awards and orientation workshops were not completed until early August. Nevertheless, many schools and in particular the new start up schools used the first semester for teacher training, ordering and installing needed equipment and preparing the schools and instructors to meet the DDS standards. The phasing of the projects included the preparation of claims which were not processed until monthly activity reports were first reviewed and accepted. Further, no GDEC funds were released until all DDS requirements were satisfied with the obtainment of a DDS driver training license. The next page of this report outlines the major DDS licensing requirements which must be met prior to the grantees receiving reimbursement funds.



Charlton County Program

Department of Driver Services

Requirements of a High School Driver Education Program

Types of Licenses:

- **Full License** – Schools issued a Full License must offer a minimum of 30 hours classroom training and a minimum of 6 hours of behind the wheel training (30/6). Schools must use approved curriculum. Schools issued a Full License may offer courses consisting of less than 30/6 training.
- **Limited License** – Schools issued a Limited License may offer classroom training and/or behind the wheel training consisting of less than 30 hours classroom training and 6 hours of behind the wheel training. The program of instruction must be approved by the DDS. School must meet requirements applicable to type of instruction given: classroom only applicants are not required to meet vehicle requirements and behind the wheel only applicants are not required to meet classroom requirements.
- **Instructor License** - Each instructor conducting classroom and/or behind the wheel training must be licensed by the department before giving instruction.

Persons Responsible for the Day to Day Operations of the Driver Education Program:

- Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Headmaster must appoint someone to be responsible for the day to day operations of the driver education program.
- A fingerprint background investigation must be conducted on the appointed individual.

Classrooms and Records:

- The facility must comply with the requirements set forth by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
- The facility must be inspected by the local fire department for compliance with fire safety, sanitation, and building regulations and pass all regulations.
- Classrooms must be a minimum 250 square feet.
- Classrooms must be equipped with an adequate number of desks or tables with chairs to comfortably accommodate students.
- The DDS will inspect the facility for compliance to Rules and Regulations prior to approval.
- The school must allow access to DDS representatives for the purpose of inspecting the facility and vehicles, monitoring classrooms and auditing student records. Staff must be capable of providing records and documents to DDS representatives when requested.
- Copies of all forms furnished to students, including student contracts, must be approved by the Department.
- Student contracts are required if a fee is charged for the driver education course.
- Schools must maintain a continuous surety bond in an amount of at least \$2,500.00 for the contractual rights of students.
- DDS approved textbooks and/or workbooks must be made available to all students.

Vehicles and Behind the Wheel Instruction:

- Schools must maintain commercial liability and property damage insurance coverage in an amount of at least \$100,000/\$300,000/\$50,000.
- Vehicles used for instruction cannot be over seven (7) years old and must be equipped with the following:
 - Extra brake pedal operable from the instructor's position;
 - Two inside rearview mirrors, one for the use of the student and one for the use of the instructor. Sun visor vanity mirrors may not be utilized for this purpose;
 - Cushions for proper seating of students (when necessary);
 - A sign or lettering not less than two inches in size with the words STUDENT DRIVER;
 - A sign or lettering not less than two inches in size with the name of the school;
 - Stanchions or rubber cones to practice driving maneuvers with students.

Instructors:

- A school must have at least one licensed instructor before the school license will be issued.
- A fingerprint background investigation will be conducted on each instructor.
- A five panel drug screen and a physical exam are required. Both must be conducted within the 30 days of application.
- Instructors are required to attend a four hour training class and pass an examination administered by the DDS. Training nor examination are not required if applicant submits a valid Georgia teaching certificate reflecting certification in Safety and Driver Education.

Important Note: This list serves as a summary and does not include all requirements contained in the Rules & Regulations and Georgia Code § 43-13. Rules & Regulations can be found at www.dds.ga.gov.

GOHS Support and Oversight

GOHS provided support to applicants and grantees through traditional means of customer service to include: hosting new grantee orientation workshops; sponsoring teacher workshops on methods for instructing teens to handle attitudes and emotional issues effectively; maintaining a help desk for the electronic grant management system(Egohs); providing a secured web site for electronic monthly reporting and managing grant accomplishments, progress, problems, challenges, posting planned events, grant announcements, submitting monthly financial reimbursement claims, recording claim histories, instituting grant amendments and documenting grant approvals; encouraging grantees to partner with state and national highway safety campaigns; and distributing supplemental teenage driver safety program guidance and information to enhance the quality of the grant projects. GOHS also conducted on-site visits to the projects. Consequently, processes were in place for assuring quality control.

The project directors were allowed to choose either the Atlanta office of the GOHS or the Georgia Public Safety Training Center in Forsyth, Georgia for important sessions on grant program management. A photograph of a training session and objectives at the Forsyth facility are shown below.

Project Directors' Training



Training Objectives

- Orientation to highway safety countermeasures; Teen driver safety issues; GDL and DDS standards; Create an Egohs user name and login; Change passwords; Perform administrative functions; Create and submit monthly progress reports; Create and submit claims; and Create and submit grant amendments (if needed).

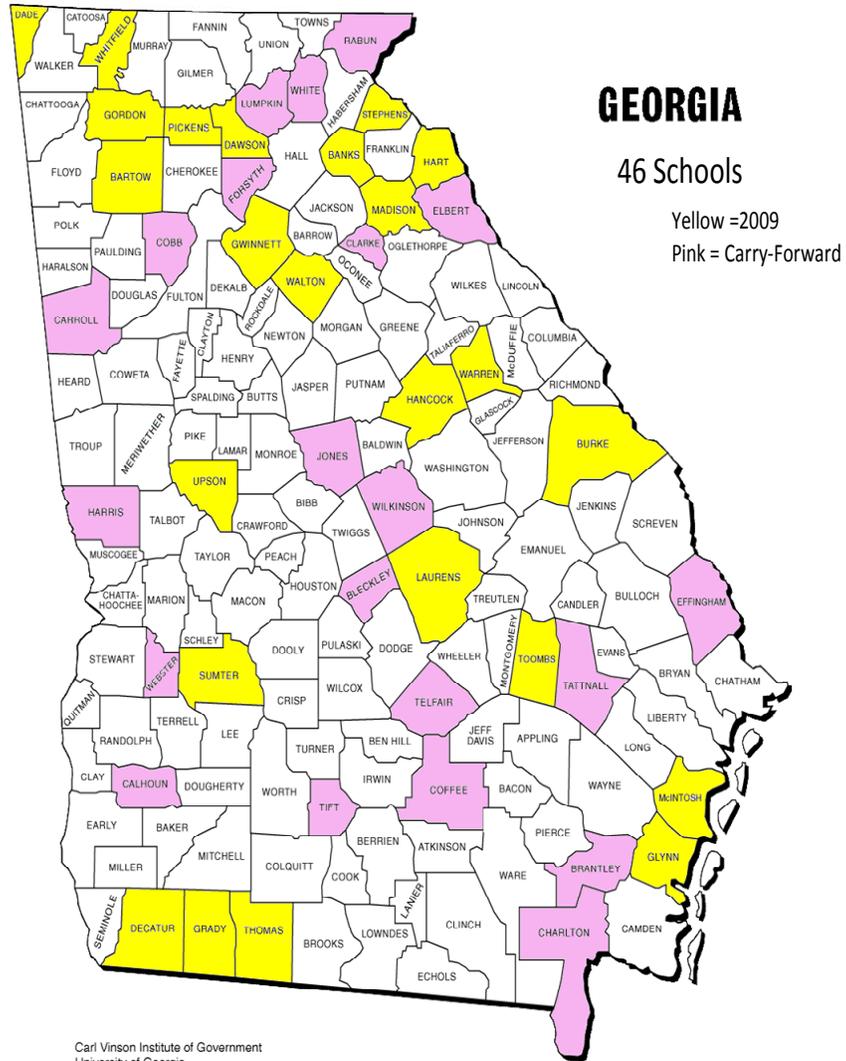
Overall, the grantees commended GOHS for its assistance during the entire grant process. Many reported, “It has been a pleasure working with the GOHS and without the grant, the quality of the delivered driver education would not have been possible.” It is recognized that the initial funding arrangement (as currently structured in Joshua’s Law grants) is extremely helpful but it is believed that another financial aid process is needed to help sustain programs. In order to foster programs dedicated to developing safe and efficient drivers who participate in the traffic environment in a manner that enhances the intent of the legislation, an improved funding timetable and formula may be needed. Many believe that continuous financial assistance may be needed for initiating, maintaining, expanding and improving driver education programs.

The appendixes provide further details on the 2009 grant year. The appendixes section includes a presentation of the series of maps, award phases, funds, reported program information and highway crash statistics. Much of the performance data was collected from the 2009 Year-End Survey Report form which is Appendix I. It is interesting to note that information collected from a Status Report survey (Appendix J) among 2008 and 2009 grantees revealed that approximately ten schools are anticipating the elimination of portions or entire programs in 2010. It appears that program sustainability is at greatest risk when state and/or local funds are not infused in a timely and adequate manner. Despite that some programs are not likely to be sustained; considerable growth is anticipated among others if the timetable for the GDEC awards will be at the beginning of the 2010 fiscal year. Further, since the grant implementation, the driver education programs of new awards, carry-forward grantees and former grantees are likely to served more than 45,000 students by the end of 2010 fiscal year.

Appendixes

- A Map -2009 New and Continued Grantees' Counties**
- B Round 1 Awards**
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2009 New and Continued Grantees' Counties



During 2009, grants were made available in a series of awards which totaled 4.

APPENDIX B

2009 Awards

1st Round-July1

\$382,300 of GDEC \$388,900

Group of 3

• Dawson County HS	\$133,500
• Stephens County Schools	\$139,900
• Toombs County HS	<u>\$108,900</u>
• Total	\$382,300

2009 Awards

2nd Round- July 24

\$2,027,300 of GDEC available \$2,027,300

Group of 17

- Bainbridge High School
- Bartow County School System
- Burke County High School
- Cairo High School
- Dalton Public Schools
- Dublin High School
- Glynn County Schools
- Gordon County Board of Education
- Gwinnett County Public Schools
- Hancock County School System
- Hart County Comprehensive High School
- McIntosh County Schools
- Sumter County School System
- Thomas County Central High School
- Upton-Lee High School
- Walton County Public Schools
- Warren County High School

APPENDIX D

2009 Awards

3rd Round-July28

\$288,900 of GDEC available \$289,003

Group of 4

Madison County HS	\$ 47,500
Thomasville City Schools	\$ 30,200
Banks County Schools	\$105,600
Dade County HS	<u>\$105,600</u>
Total	\$288,900

APPENDIX E

2009 Awards
4th Round – July 30
2008 Carry Forward Grantees
Group of 22

- Bleckley County Schools
- Brantley County High School
- Calhoun High School
- Carroll County School System
- Charlton County High School
- Clarke County School District
- Coffee County Board of Education
- Effingham County High School
- Elbert County Comprehensive High School
- Forsyth County School System
- Harris County High School
- Jones County High School
- Lumpkin High School
- Marietta High School
- Rabun County High School
- South Effingham High School
- Tattnall County High School
- Telfair County High School
- Tift County High School
- Webster County Board of Education
- White County High School
- Wilkinson County Schools

APPENDIX F

Year 2009
46 High Schools
Major DE Grant Expenditures

<i>Personnel Positions</i>	58	33 Schools
<i>Simulators</i>	177	24 Schools
<i>Computers</i>	58	17 Schools
<i>Scholarships</i>	1044	9 Schools
<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	23	14 Schools

APPENDIX G

Agency Name	Year 2009		Program Cost/Student	Students Served	
	Grant Amount	Student Charges		Planned	Actual
Bainbridge High School	\$ 17,400.00		\$ 105.15	120	120
Banks County School System	\$ 105,600.00		\$ 1,037.00	280	221
Bartow County School System	\$ 134,600.00	\$ 320.00	\$ 735.30	360	367
Bleckley County Schools	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 734.00	150	149
Brantley County High School	\$ 21,100.00		\$ 964.77	380	165
Burke County High School	\$ 134,700.00		\$ 1,951.00	160	163
Cairo High School	\$ 124,300.00		\$ 964.00	200	89
Calhoun High School	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 290.00	\$ 375.00	100	100
Carroll County School System	\$ 13,080.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 590.25	400	205
Charlton County High School	\$ 79,200.00		\$ 1,823.00	94	88
Clarke County School District	\$ 95,700.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 373.58	200	300
Coffee County Board of Education	\$ 19,300.00		\$ 609.00	128	103
Dade County High School	\$ 105,600.00		\$ 720.47	204	150
Dalton Public Schools	\$ 131,700.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 1,432.58	117	145
Dawson County High School	\$ 133,490.00		\$ 1,780.76	120	112
Dublin High School	\$ 110,400.00		\$ 1,298.61	120	120
Effingham County High School	\$ 66,000.00		\$ 1,289.00	327	164
Elbert County Comprehensive High School	\$ 34,700.00	\$ 275.00	\$ 443.42	216	155
Forsyth County School System	\$ 10,300.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 630.67	876	891
Glynn County Schools	\$ 112,400.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 561.68	165	253
Gordon County Board of Education	\$ 134,690.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 401.59	300	263
Gwinnett County Public Schools	\$ 126,000.00	\$ 295.00	\$ 188.23	2875	3256
Hancock County School System	\$ 134,500.00		\$ 2,917.19	125	26
Harris County High School	\$ 11,300.00		\$ 468.35	160	152
Hart County Comprehensive High School	\$ 134,690.00		\$ 1,283.00	115	109
Jones County High School	\$ 56,690.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 303.00	175	181
Lumpkin County High School	\$ 77,000.00		\$ 405.26	190	190
Madison County High School	\$ 47,500.00		\$ 1,027.03	144	120
Marietta High School	\$ 48,500.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 314.00	2800	2330
McIntosh County Schools	\$ 131,000.00		\$ 939.72	130	133
Rabun County High School	\$ 7,000.00		\$ 53.40	150	131
South Effingham High School	\$ 26,400.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 98.88	267	267
Stephens County School System	\$ 139,900.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 691.22	120	131
Sumter County School System	\$ 134,700.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 1,981.85	120	109
Tattnall County High School	\$ 32,600.00		\$ 324.86	180	165
Telfair County High School	\$ 17,200.00		\$ 1,989.33	72	90
Thomas County Central High School	\$ 68,010.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 487.75	150	149
Thomasville City Schools	\$ 30,200.00		\$ 648.00	400	184
Tift County High School	\$ 37,200.00		\$ 434.84	135	198
Toombs County High School	\$ 108,900.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 1,890.12	200	186
Upson-Lee High School	\$ 128,000.00		\$ 896.18	75	150
Walton County Public Schools	\$ 134,700.00		\$ 3,219.51	150	41
Warren County High Schools	\$ 134,680.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 3,682.64	40	31
Webster County Board of Education	\$ 25,500.00		\$ 265.94	45	73
White County High School	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	300	201
Wilkinson County Schools	\$ 14,800.00				
Total	\$ 3,471,830.00	\$ 3,631.00	\$ 43,531.13	14135	12926
Average	\$ 75,474.57	\$ 181.55	\$ 967.36	314.1111	287.2444

APPENDIX H

Agency Name	Personnel Services	Regular Oper Expenses	Employee's Travel	Equipment Purchases	Contractual Services	Per Diem & Fees	Computers	Vehicle Purchases	Grant Amount
Bainbridge High School	\$ -	\$ 16,100.00	\$ 700.00	\$ 400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ -	\$ 17,400.00
Banks County School System	\$ 104,140.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,460.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,600.00
Bartow County School System	\$ 2,960.00	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 131,490.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134,600.00
Bleckley County Schools	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,000.00
Brentley County High School	\$ 18,800.00	\$ 2,160.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140.00	\$ -	\$ 21,100.00
Burke County High School	\$ 3,810.00	\$ 9,060.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 118,230.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,360.00	\$ -	\$ 134,700.00
Cairo High School	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,300.00
Calhoun High School	\$ -	\$ 1,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ -	\$ 9,600.00
Carroll County School System	\$ 4,920.00	\$ 1,620.00	\$ 290.00	\$ 810.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650.00	\$ 4,790.00	\$ 13,080.00
Charlton County High School	\$ 45,400.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 2,300.00	\$ 29,000.00	\$ -	\$ 79,200.00
Clarke County School District	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,700.00
Coffee County Board of Education	\$ 19,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,300.00
Dade County High School	\$ 88,900.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 105,600.00
Dalton Public Schools	\$ -	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 101,500.00	\$ -	\$ 9,000.00	\$ -	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 131,700.00
Dawson County High School	\$ 26,490.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,660.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ 9,840.00	\$ -	\$ 133,490.00
Dublin High School	\$ 31,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 78,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,400.00
Effingham County High School	\$ 66,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,000.00
Elbert County Comprehensive High School	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,700.00
Forsyth County School System	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,300.00
Glynn County Schools	\$ 8,100.00	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 84,300.00	\$ 19,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,400.00
Gordon County Board of Education	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 16,920.00	\$ 320.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,950.00	\$ -	\$ 77,700.00	\$ 134,690.00
Gwinnett County Public Schools	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 126,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 126,000.00
Hancock County School System	\$ 43,200.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 52,200.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 134,500.00
Harris County High School	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,800.00	\$ -	\$ 11,300.00
Hart County Comprehensive High School	\$ 15,600.00	\$ 5,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,490.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 134,690.00
Jones County High School	\$ 56,400.00	\$ 220.00	\$ 70.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,690.00
Lumpkin County High School	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,000.00
Marietta High School	\$ -	\$ 30,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,400.00	\$ -	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 47,500.00
McIntosh County Schools	\$ 7,600.00	\$ 2,200.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 37,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,500.00
Madison County High School	\$ 78,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,630.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,370.00	\$ -	\$ 131,000.00
Macon County High School	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ 7,000.00
South Effingham High School	\$ 16,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,400.00
Stephens County School System	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 11,360.00	\$ -	\$ 6,270.00	\$ -	\$ 3,140.00	\$ 84,330.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 139,900.00
Sumter County School System	\$ 21,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,200.00	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 18,400.00	\$ 134,700.00
Tattnall County High School	\$ 8,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,600.00
Telfair County High School	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,200.00
Thomas County Central High School	\$ 23,050.00	\$ 2,200.00	\$ -	\$ 1,960.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 38,800.00	\$ 68,010.00
Thomasville City Schools	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,500.00	\$ -	\$ 3,700.00	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,200.00
Tift County High School	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,200.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,200.00
Toombs County High School	\$ -	\$ 18,100.00	\$ -	\$ 48,600.00	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -	\$ 40,700.00	\$ 108,900.00
Upson-Lee High School	\$ 74,400.00	\$ 5,300.00	\$ -	\$ 48,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 128,000.00
Walton County Public Schools	\$ 29,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,700.00	\$ 300.00	\$ -	\$ 310.00	\$ -	\$ 134,700.00
Warren County High Schools	\$ 18,800.00	\$ 11,530.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 2,560.00	\$ 20,520.00	\$ 310.00	\$ 48,570.00	\$ 31,840.00	\$ 134,680.00
Webster County Board of Education	\$ 23,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,500.00
White County High School	\$ -	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -	\$ 37,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 62,000.00
Wilkinson County Schools	\$ 14,800.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,800.00
Total	\$ 917,860.00	\$ 186,020.00	\$ 7,670.00	\$ 1,347,870.00	\$ 161,720.00	\$ 195,100.00	\$ 299,360.00	\$ 356,230.00	\$ 3,471,830.00
Average	\$ 28,683.12	\$ 8,087.83	\$ 590.00	\$ 46,478.28	\$ 17,968.89	\$ 13,006.67	\$ 16,631.11	\$ 25,447.14	\$ 25,447.14

APPENDIX I

2009 YEAR-END SURVEY REPORT
Georgia Driver Education Commission Grant Program
As Administered by the Georgia Governor's Office of Highway Safety

School Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ Zip: _____ County: _____
Name of Person Completing Survey: _____
Daytime Phone: _____

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

- A. During the year, your school:
1. Offered driver training: During regular school hours Outside regular school hours Summer No Driver Ed
 2. Charge a fee for each student enrolled in driver training during:

	Amount	Yes	No
1 st semester	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 nd semester	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Summer	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <u>Plan to</u> , for the upcoming school year and summer, <u>increase</u> the fee charged students? If yes, indicate new charge in the amount box.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. In the past year offered credit for successful completion of driver training?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Screened students for visual acuity?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Employed a driver training coordinator and/or supervisor?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Made your driver training program available to adult beginning drivers?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Made your driver training program available to students with disabilities?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Taught an instructional unit on sharing the road with motorcycles?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Emphasized and required use of seat belts?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Utilized simulators as part of the driver training program?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Utilized a multiple car driving range as a part of the driver training program?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Utilized computers as part of the driver training program?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Conducted follow-up research to determine the crash involvement and violation rate of students successfully completing the driver trainings program?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Involved parents in the driver training program (Parent Night and/or Parent Ride Along)?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Participated in the DDS Driver Testing Program and administer the state driver license tests to your students? (3 rd party testing)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Indicate the number of qualified instructors teaching driver training on a: 1. _____ full-time basis 2. _____ part-time basis

C. Indicate the title of the textbook used: _____ Year: _____

D. How many motor vehicles were used in your training program? _____

E. How did the school or district obtain driver training vehicles? (Check all that apply.)

CHECK

1. _____ grant provided
2. _____ free loan
3. _____ lease or rental
4. _____ school owned
5. _____ instructor owned
6. _____ other (please specify) _____

F. Was/were your school driver training vehicle(s) involved in a crash(s) during the past year? Yes No

1. Number of traffic crashes _____
2. Number of persons injured _____
3. Number of persons killed _____

4. Amount of property damage \$ _____

Was fault determined by police or transportation authorities? Yes No
 Was a student driver(s) at fault? Yes No

G. Not counting summer programs, how many years has your school offered driver training? _____ years

- Our school will continue offering Driver Training next school year.
- Our school will Not continue offering Driver Training next school year.
- Our school officials are considering the possible elimination of Driver Training for next year. A determination may not be known until _____ Date.
- Other Comments

H. 1. The number of students completing the driver training during this past year: _____
 2. The number of students completing the driver training for free or reduced cost: _____
 3. The number of students expected to enroll in driver training in the upcoming school year: _____
 4. With a GDEC grant, is driver training more accessible and affordable? Yes _____ No _____
 5. Has accessibility to driver training been improved? Yes _____ No _____ Slightly _____
 6. Has affordability to driver training been improved? Yes _____ No _____ Slightly _____

I. List below all current fiscal year operational costs incurred including salaries for your driver training program
REGARDLESS OF THE FUNDING SOURCE.

Description of Driver Training Program Expenditures	Amount
1. Gross salaries	\$ _____
2. Employer's contribution for employee's social security, retirement	\$ _____
3. Other employee benefits	\$ _____
4. Vehicle rent, lease or purchase fees (if school owned, calculate a yearly cost based on current state approved mileage rate.)	\$ _____
5. Vehicle fuel, oil, repairs, maintenance and installations	\$ _____
6. Vehicle insurance premiums	\$ _____
7. Instructional equipment (visual aids, etc.)	\$ _____
8. Rental fees for video, equipment, etc.	\$ _____
9. Textbooks and supplies	\$ _____
10. _____	\$ _____
11. _____	\$ _____
12. _____	\$ _____
13. _____	\$ _____
14. _____	\$ _____

J. **TOTAL COST INCURRED** (add lines 1 through 14 above) _____ \$ _____

K. **AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL** _____ \$ _____
 (Line J, Total Cost, divided by Line H, Number of Students)
 Explain how a **GDEC grant** has made this cost more affordable:

L. **Indicate the number of eligible students, within the school or district boundaries, who desired to take driver training and who were not able to do so because of :**

- 1. Insufficient classes _____
- 2. Scheduling conflicts _____
- 3. Costs _____ List other reasons: _____
- 4. Indicate how the school deals with eligible students unable to take the class when they desire:
 - a. First come _____
 - b. Oldest first served _____
 - c. Other _____ Explain: _____

This survey is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Signature, Authorizing Official _____ Title _____ Date _____

APPENDIX J

**2009-2010
Georgia Driver Education Status Report**

Date: _____
School Name: _____ Address: _____
City: _____ Zip: _____ County _____
Contact Person: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____
Email: _____

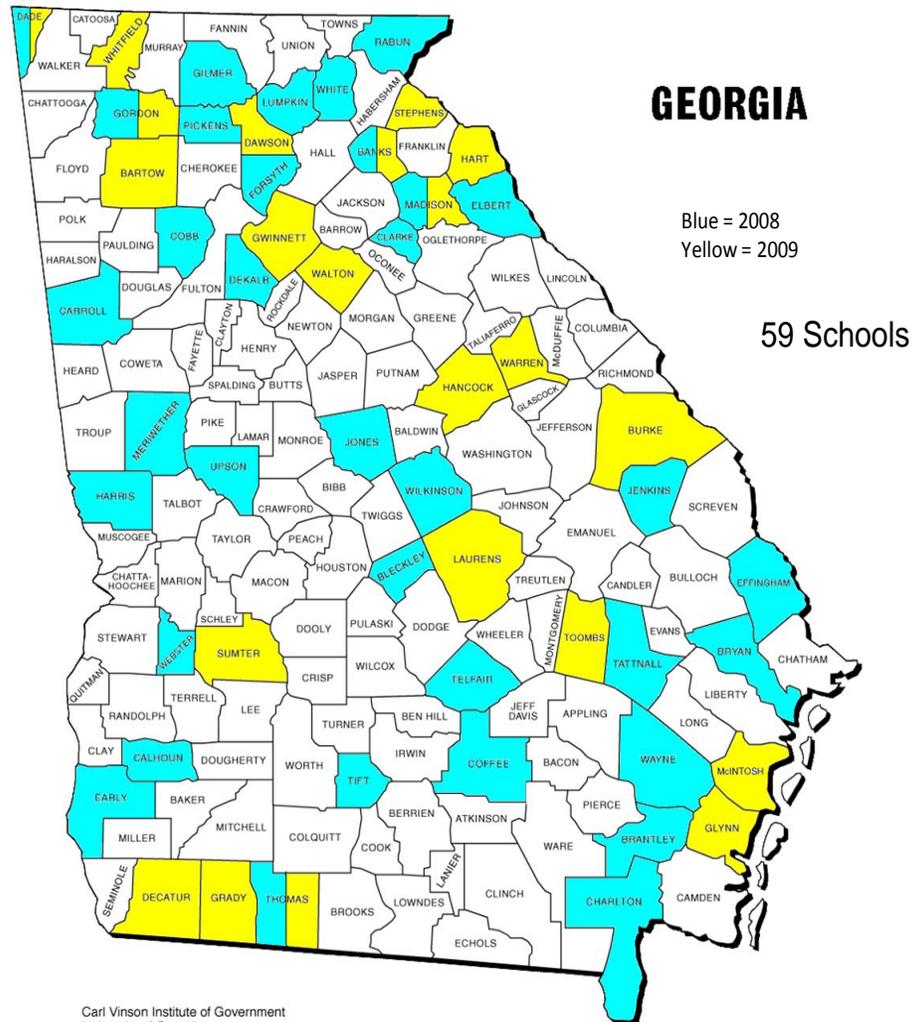
1. Driver Education will be offered to approximately _____ number of students this year. (Mark if correct)
2. Driver Education is **not** offered this semester.
3. Driver Education program components have not changed.
4. Driver Education program components eliminated this year included.
(Check if apply)
 - Classroom Instructional Phase
 - Behind the Wheel Training Phase
 - Simulation Instructional Phase
 - Multiple-Car Driving Range
 - Virtual Classroom Phase
5. Driver Education **state grant funded** properties no longer used for driver education purposes include:
 - # _____ Cars
 - # _____ Simulators
 - # _____ Computers
 - # _____ Projectors, whiteboards or other teacher equipment
 - # _____ Text books
 - # _____ Instructional Software
6. Driver Education is offered free to most eligible students. Yes No
7. Driver Education is offered to most students for a fee of \$_____.
8. Driver Education program has changed from being offered primarily for free to a fee based program. Yes No
9. Driver Education program has changed this year from costing \$_____ to \$_____.

Georgia Governor's Office of Highway Safety
34 Peachtree St. Suite 800, Atlanta, GA 30303
Fax (404) 651-9107 Phone (404) 656-6996

Please fax to attention of Gary Butler

APPENDIX K

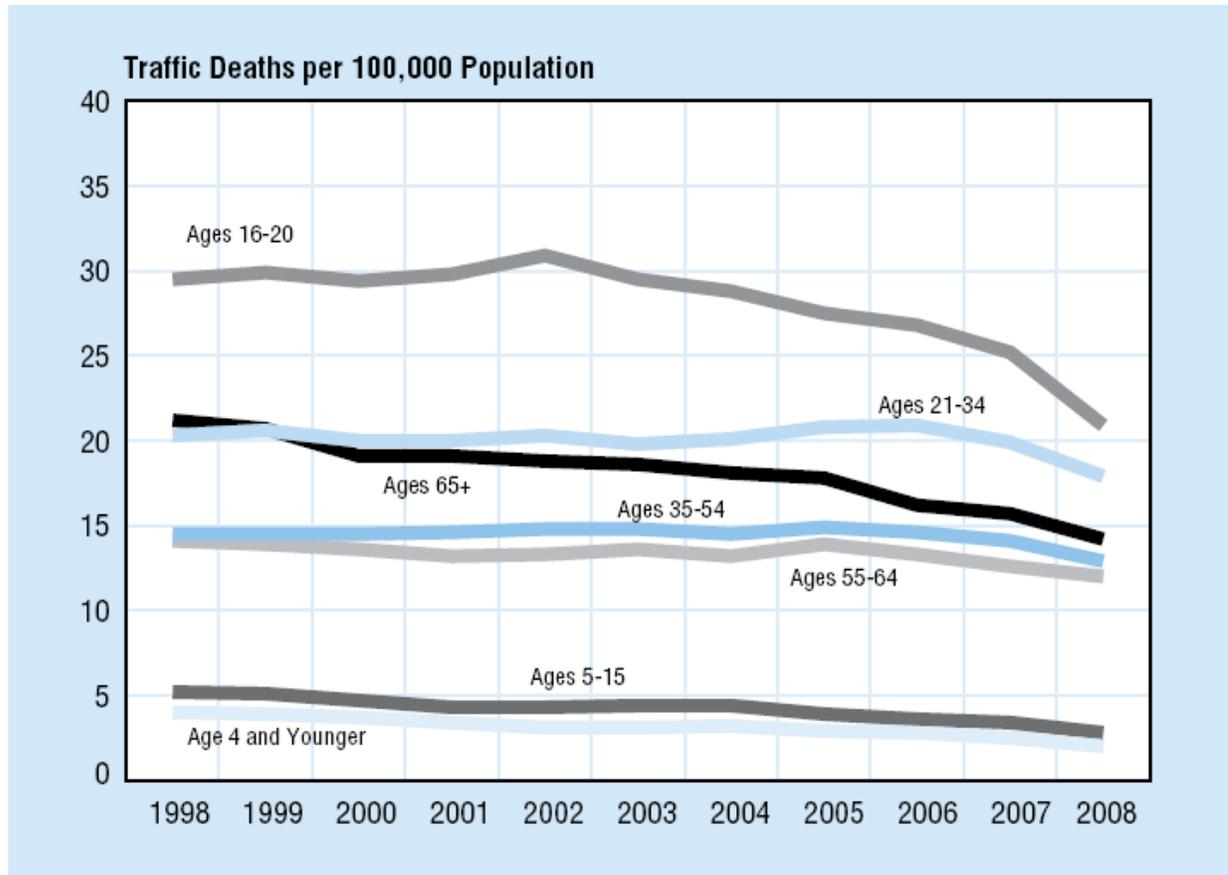
2008 & 2009 Grantees' Counties



The GDEC school grant program has served more than 25,000 students in 2 years.

APPENDIX M

Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatality Rates by Age Group, 1998-2008



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic Safety Facts- 2008

National statistics show the greatest reduction in death rates is among the young driver population group. While motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for youth, driver fatalities for this age group decreased by 20 percent between 1998 and 2008. For young males, driver fatalities decreased by 19 percent, compared with a 24 percent decrease for young females.

APPENDIX N

GEORGIA DRIVER CRASH INVOLVEMENT*

<i>Georgia</i>		<i>Year</i>				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes	Total	2,351	2,506	2,422	2,296	2,057
	Aged Under 15	3	9	6	3	4
	Aged 15-20	307	317	292	281	217
	Aged Under 21	310	326	298	284	221
	Aged 21 and Over	2,011	2,148	2,088	1,985	1,800
	Unknown Age	30	32	36	27	36
Traffic Fatalities	Total	1,634	1,729	1,693	1,641	1,493
	Rural	860	800	740	836	700
	Urban	733	655	725	737	687
	Unknown	41	274	228	68	106

*Police reported crash facts to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Georgia Motor Vehicle Crashes, Injuries, and Fatalities

Number and Rate per 10,000 Licensed Drivers

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008-NA
All Crashes	16-17	Drivers	28,182	27,499	26,819	23,699
		Rate	2,734	2,533	2,562	1,363
	18-20	Drivers	56,220	56,331	54,701	53,604
		Rate	2,199	2,096	1,923	1,592
	21-24	Drivers	70,397	69,667	67,404	65,532
		Rate	1,772	1,731	1,622	1,398
	Over24	Drivers	476,548	485,167	480,901	492,407
		Rate	946	940	902	751
Injury Crashes	16-17	Drivers	4,389	4,331	4,200	3,639
		Rate	426	399	401	209
	18-20	Drivers	8,902	9,031	8,708	8,350
		Rate	348	336	306	248
	21-24	Drivers	10,941	10,896	10,476	9,996
		Rate	275	271	252	213
	Over24	Drivers	65,704	67,088	64,430	66,438
		Rate	130	130	121	101
Fatal Crashes	16-17	Drivers	33	35	35	31
		Rate	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.8
	18-20	Drivers	86	101	95	66
		Rate	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.0
	21-24	Drivers	117	117	137	117
		Rate	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.5
	Over24	Drivers	836	928	903	853
		Rate	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3



ON THE ROAD TO A SAFER TOMORROW!