

Car crashes rank among the leading causes of death in the United States.

Timing of Driver's License Acquisition and Reasons for Delay among Young People in the United States, 2012

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Table 3. Timing of driver's license and learner's permit acquisition in relation to demographic characteristics in a representative sample of 18- to 20-year-olds, United States, 2012.

	Driver's License				Learner's Permit			
	Within 12 months of state minimum age		Before 18 th birthday		Within 12 months of state minimum age		Before 18 th birthday	
	Unadjusted %	adjusted Prevalence Ratio ^a (95% CI)	Unadjusted %	adjusted Prevalence Ratio ^a (95% CI)	Unadjusted %	adjusted Prevalence Ratio ^a (95% CI)	Unadjusted %	adjusted Prevalence Ratio ^a (95% CI)
All (n=1,039)	44		54		51		72	
Age								
18 (n=329)	45	1 [Reference]	56	1 [Reference]	52	1 [Reference]	78	1 [Reference]
19 (n=359)	42	1.01 (0.80-1.27)	52	0.95 (0.79-1.15)	49	0.97 (0.78-1.21)	67	0.85 (0.75-0.97)
20 (n=351)	45	1.09 (0.88-1.35)	53	1.02 (0.86-1.21)	54	1.09 (0.89-1.33)	72	0.95 (0.85-1.06)
Sex								
Male (n=468)	42	1 [Reference]	51	1 [Reference]	50	1 [Reference]	71	1 [Reference]
Female (n=571)	46	1.01 (0.84-1.21)	57	1.05 (0.91-1.22)	53	1.02 (0.87-1.19)	74	1.01 (0.91–1.11)
Census region								
Northeast (n=193)	48	1 [Reference]	50	1 [Reference]	55	1 [Reference]	65	1 [Reference]
Midwest (n=261)	56	1.21 (0.95-1.54)	68	1.48 (1.19-1.85)	60	1.14 (0.91-1.44)	86	1.44 (1.21–1.72)
South (n=316)	38	1.01 (0.77-1.32)	51	1.30 (1.03-1.63)	46	1.05 (0.82-1.35)	71	1.29 (1.07-1.55)
West (n=269)	39	0.98 (0.74-1.29)	49	1.23 (0.97-1.55)	49	1.09 (0.86-1.39)	67	1.22 (1.01-1.47)
Place of residence at age 16 ^b								
Out in the country (n=136)	57	1 [Reference]	69	1 [Reference]	59	1 [Reference]	88	1 [Reference]
Small town (n=212)	42	0.87 (0.63-1.20)	50	0.82 (0.64-1.05)	55	1.08 (0.81-1.43)	67	0.81 (0.68-0.97)
Medium-sized town (n=246)	45	0.84 (0.62-1.15)	56	0.84 (0.66-1.07)	49	0.89 (0.67-1.19)	74	0.85 (0.72-0.99)
Small city (n=224)	47	0.97 (0.71-1.33)	54	0.89 (0.70-1.14)	53	1.04 (0.77-1.40)	70	0.83 (0.70-0.98)
Large city (n=215)	34	0.80 (0.56-1.14)	48	0.86 (0.67-1.11)	45	1.00 (0.74-1.35)	69	0.85 (0.73-0.99)
Household income								
<\$20,000 (n=200)	16	0.28 (0.17-0.47)	25	0.37 (0.25-0.55)	27	0.41 (0.26-0.63)	48	0.54 (0.42-0.69)
\$20,000 - \$39,999 (n=230)	27	0.50 (0.36-0.71)	34	0.54 (0.41-0.70)	36	0.61 (0.46-0.81)	52	0.66 (0.55-0.78)
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n=159)	44	0.72 (0.54-0.95)	52	0.68 (0.54-0.85)	50	0.72 (0.56-0.93)	80	0.87 (0.76-1.00)
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n=233)	52	0.81 (0.65-1.01)	64	0.81 (0.68-0.96)	59	0.83 (0.68-1.01)	82	0.91 (0.81-1.02)
\$100,000+ (n=217)	67	1 [Reference]	79	1 [Reference]	72	1 [Reference]	90	1 [Reference]
Race & ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic white (n=632)	56	1 [Reference]	67	1 [Reference]	65	1 [Reference]	82	1 [Reference]
Non-Hispanic black (n=96)	24	0.57 (0.36-0.90)	37	0.67 (0.48-0.93)	32	0.60 (0.40-0.89)	64	0.88 (0.74-1.05)
Non-Hispanic other, incl. 2+ races (n=90)	46	0.94 (0.69-1.28)	51	0.87 (0.67-1.13)	53	0.89 (0.66-1.20)	75	1.00 (0.87-1.16)
Hispanic (n=221)	21	0.57 (0.38-0.87)	29	0.60 (0.45-0.81)	27	0.53 (0.37-0.76)	49	0.77 (0.64-0.91)

Notes: Missing values for timing of licensure (n=23; 3% of weighted data) and permit (n=78; 7% of weighted data) were multiply-imputed.

a. Adjusted prevalence ratios were estimated using multivariable logistic regression followed by marginal standardization.

b. Six respondents with missing data on place of residence at age 16 were excluded.