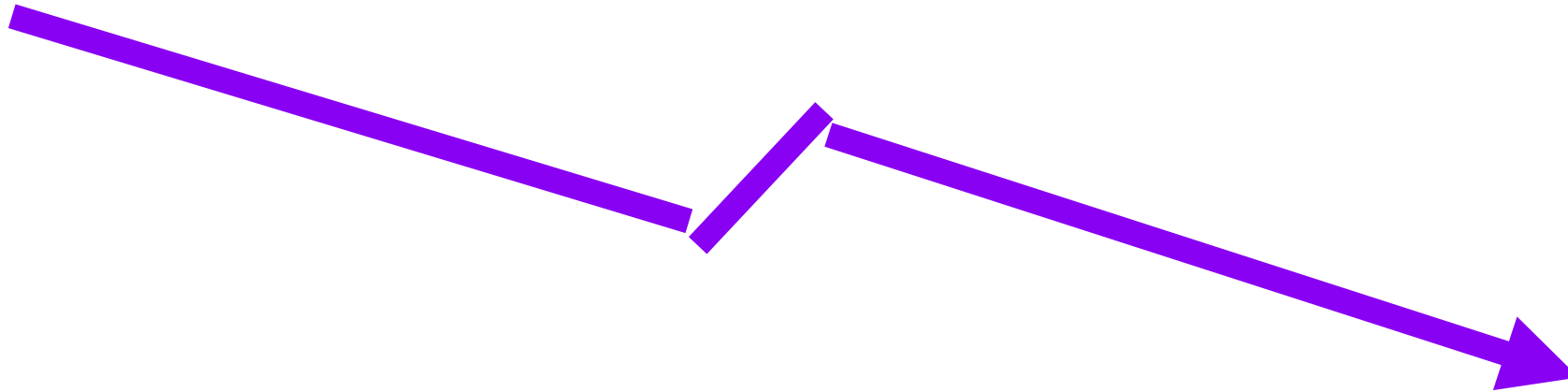


## **SIGNS OF PROGRESS**



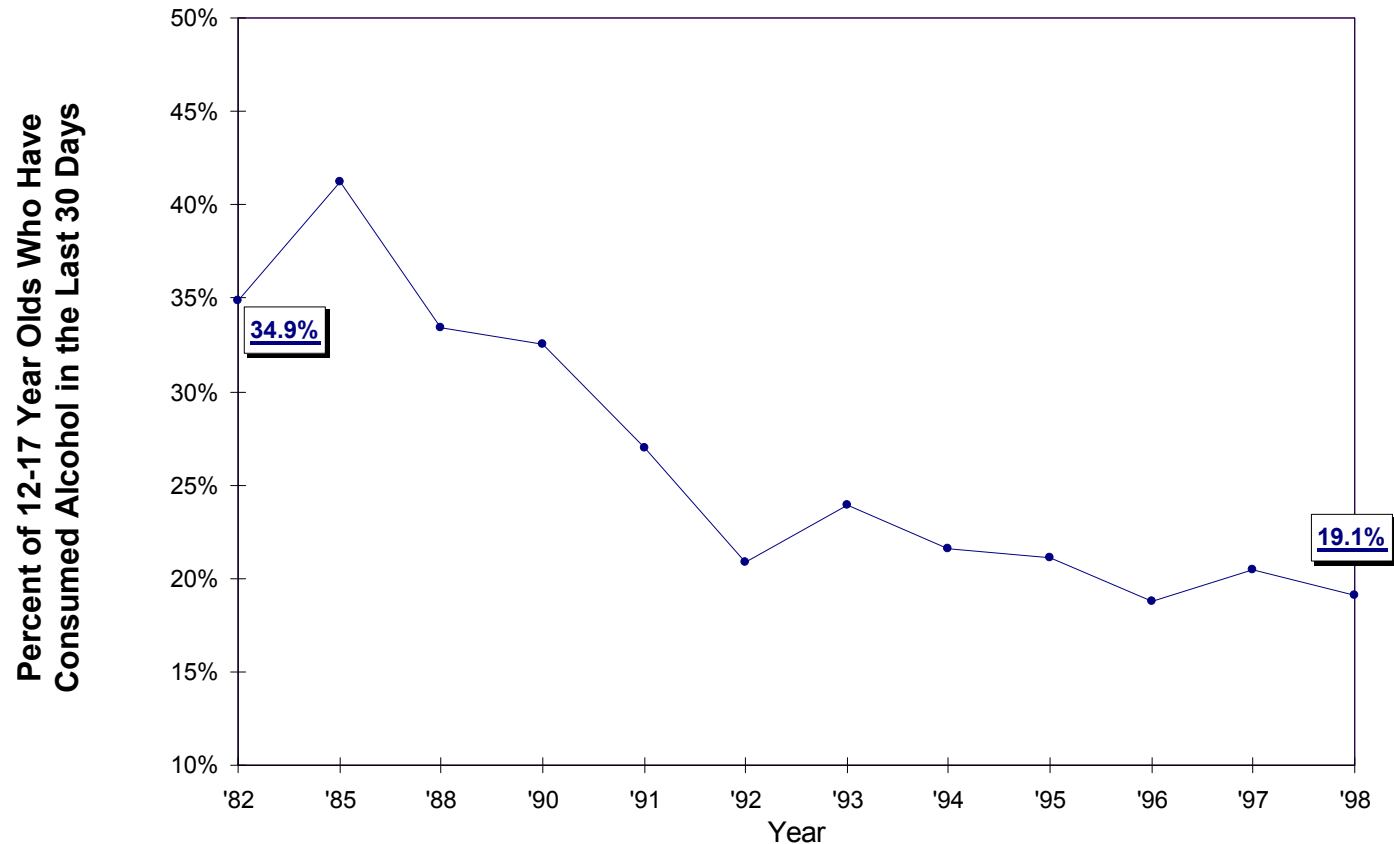
**Remarkable Declines in  
Underage Drinking and Drunk Driving**

# Table of Contents

<u>Underage Drinking</u>	<u>Page</u>
Current Drinking Among Adolescents (12-17 Year Olds), 1982-1998.....	1
Current Drinking Among Adolescents (12-17 Year Olds), 1999-2001.....	2
Current Drinking Among Adolescents (12-17 Year Olds), 2002.....	3
Drinking Among High School Seniors Down 32%.....	4
Drinking 5 or More Drinks in a Row by High School Seniors Down 31%.....	5
Beer Drinking Among College Freshmen Down 39%.....	6
<u>Drunk Driving</u>	
Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 37%.....	7
Increasing Gap Between Drunk Driving Fatalities and Total Traffic Fatalities.....	8
Drunk Driving Fatalities by Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC).....	9
Drunk Driving Fatalities as a Percentage of Total Crash Fatalities.....	10
Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 37% Despite a 29% Increase in Licensed Drivers .....	11
Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per Thousand Licensed Drivers.....	12
Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 37% Despite a 77% Increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) .....	13
Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).....	14
Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 37% Despite a 49% Increase in Registered Motor Vehicles.....	15
Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per Thousand Registered Motor Vehicles.....	16
<u>Teenage Drunk Driving</u>	
Drunk Teenage Driving Fatalities Down 61% Despite Recent Increases in	
All Teenage Driving Fatalities.....	17
Increasing Gap Between Drunk Teenage Driving Fatalities and Total Teenage Driving Fatalities.....	18
Drunk Teenage Driving Fatalities as a Percentage of Total Fatalities Involving a Teen Driver.....	19
Drunk Teenage Driving Fatalities Down 61% Despite Recent Increases in Licensed Teen Drivers.....	20
Drunk Teenage Driving Fatality Rate Per Thousand Licensed Teen Drivers.....	21

# Underage Drinking

## Current Drinking Among Adolescents (12-17 Year Olds), 1982-1998



*In 1998, the percentage of adolescents, ages 12 through 17, who reported having a drink in the last 30 days was 45% lower than it was in 1982.*

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), an annual survey representative of the U.S. population age 12+ (1998 sample size = 25,500) conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, an agency in Health and Human Services. The NHSDA began in 1979.

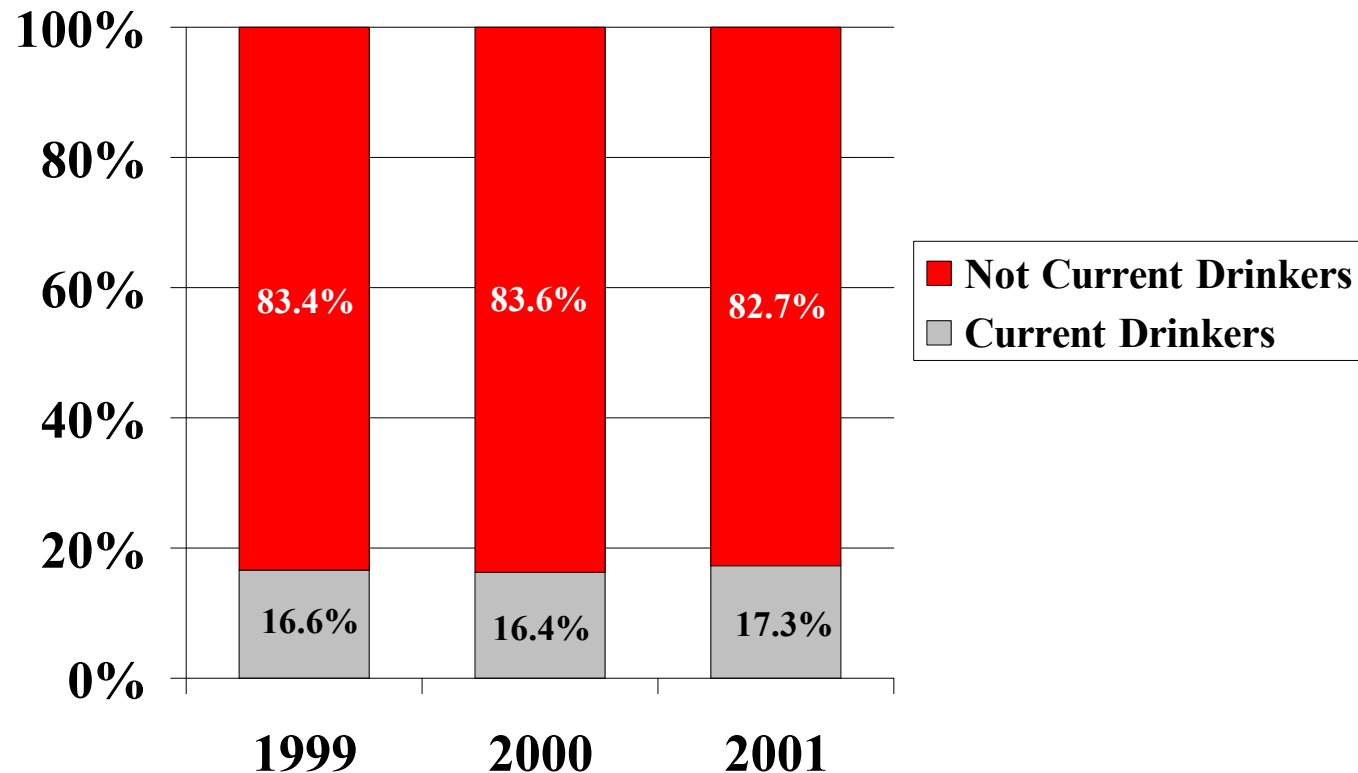
**Note:** The NHSDA underwent a methodological change in 1999; the data after this point are not directly comparable to that before 1999 and cannot be used to form trends. Therefore, data are presented as a trend line only from 1982 to 1998.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/p0000016.htm>

Updated 1/29/2002

# Underage Drinking

## Current Drinking Among Adolescents (12-17 Year Olds), 1999-2001



*In 2001, only 17.3% of adolescents, ages 12 through 17, reported having a drink in the last 30 days, while 82.7% were not current drinkers.*

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), an annual survey representative of the U.S. population age 12+ (year 2001 sample size = 68,900) conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, an agency in Health and Human Services. The NHSDA began in 1979.

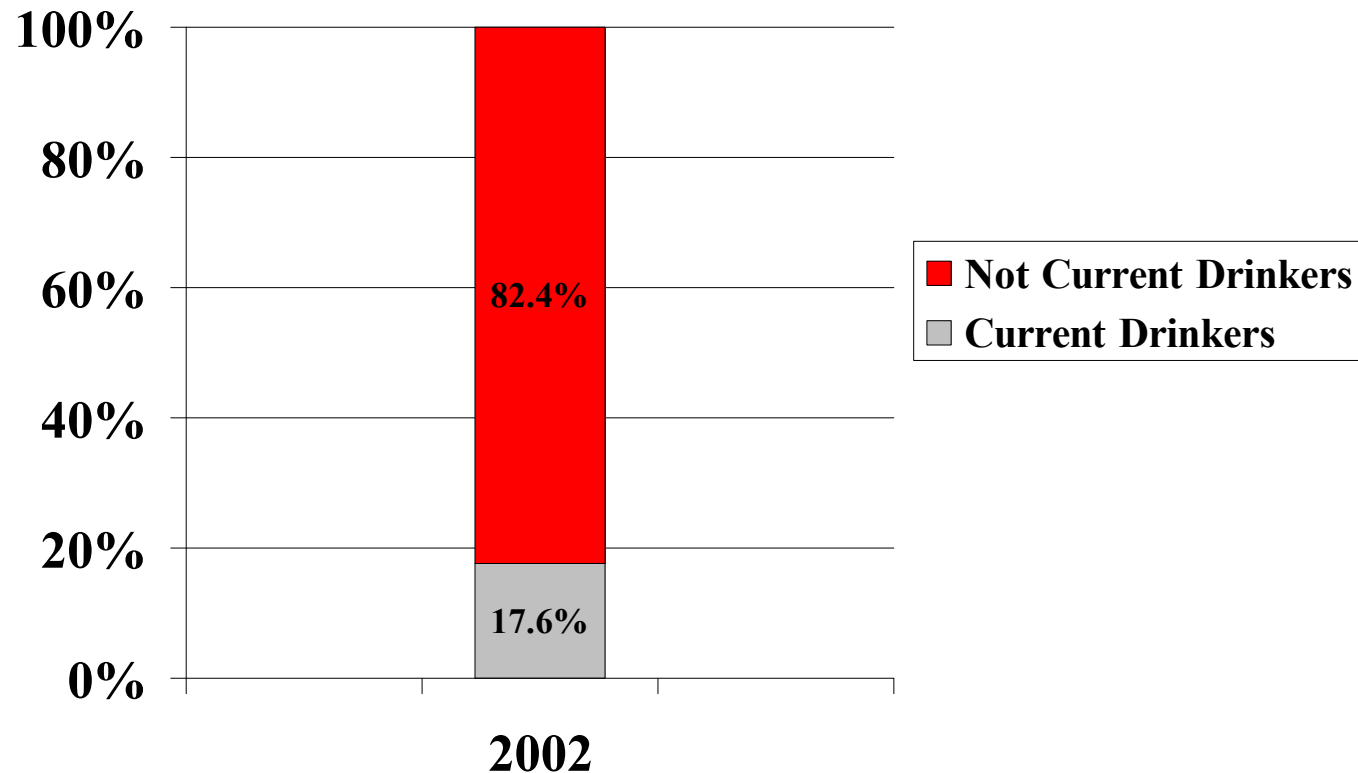
**Note:** The NHSDA underwent a methodological change in 1999; the data after this point are not directly comparable to that before 1999 and cannot be used to form trends. Therefore, data points for 1999 through 2001 are presented separately.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/p0000016.htm>

Updated 1/27/2003

# Underage Drinking

## Current Drinking Among Adolescents (12-17 Year Olds), 2002



*In 2002, only 17.6% of adolescents, ages 12 through 17, reported having a drink in the last 30 days, while 82.4% were not current drinkers.*

Source: National Survey on Drug Use & Health (NSDUH), formally called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), is an annual survey representative of the U.S. population age 12+ (year 2002 sample size =68,126) conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, an agency in Health and Human Services. The NSDUH began in 1979.

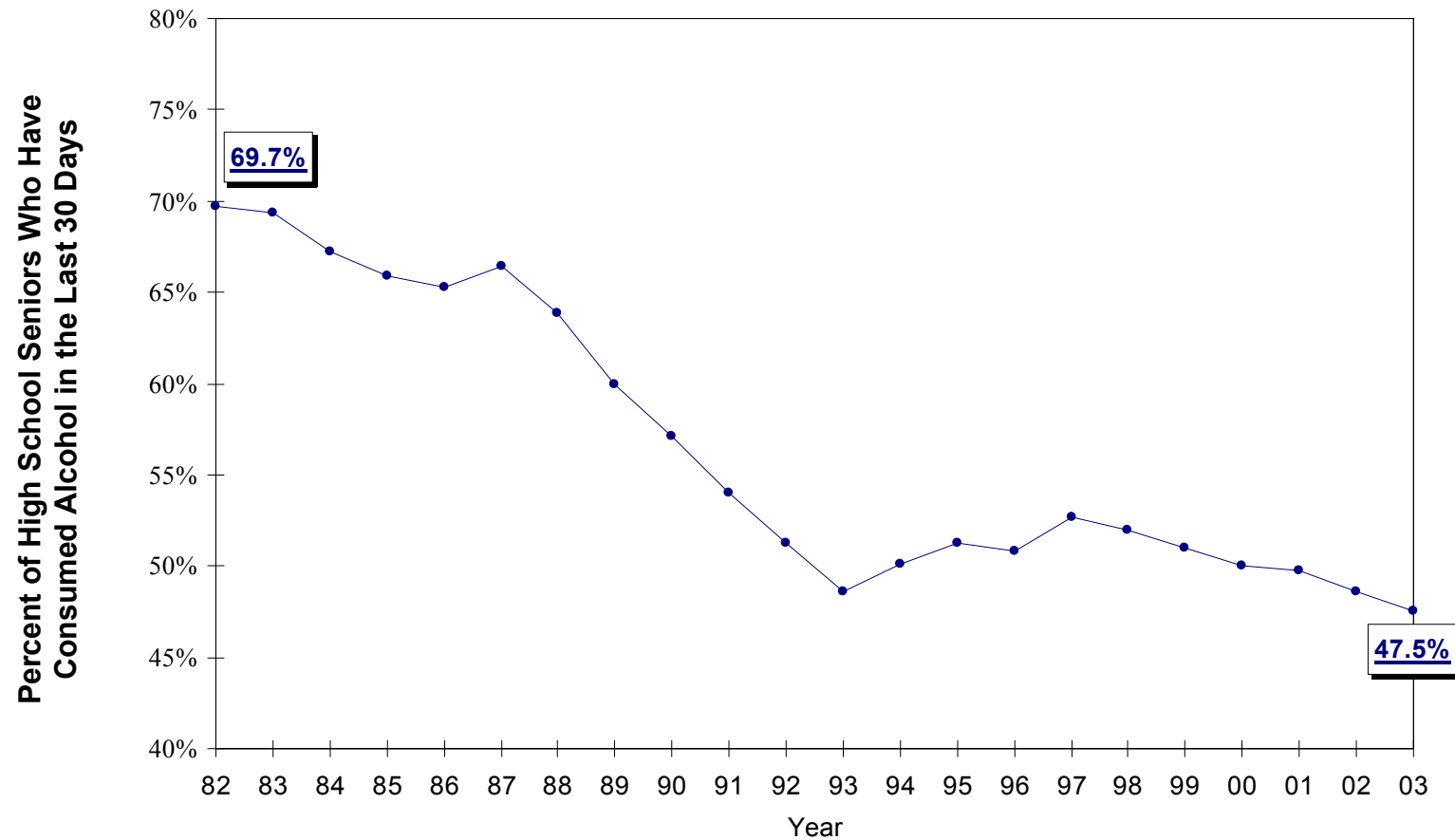
**Note:** The NHSDA underwent a methodological change in 2002; the data after this point are not directly comparable to that before 2001 and cannot be used to form trends. Therefore, the data point for 2002 is presented separately.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/p0000016.htm>

Updated 1/10/2004

# Underage Drinking

## Drinking Among High School Seniors Down 32%



***In 2003, the percent of high school seniors who have consumed alcohol in the last 30 days hit a record low of 47.5% since the study began in 1975.***

Source: The University of Michigan *Monitoring the Future*, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, samples approximately 15,000 seniors in 140 public and private high schools nationwide each year and is representative of all seniors in the continental United States. The survey began in 1975.

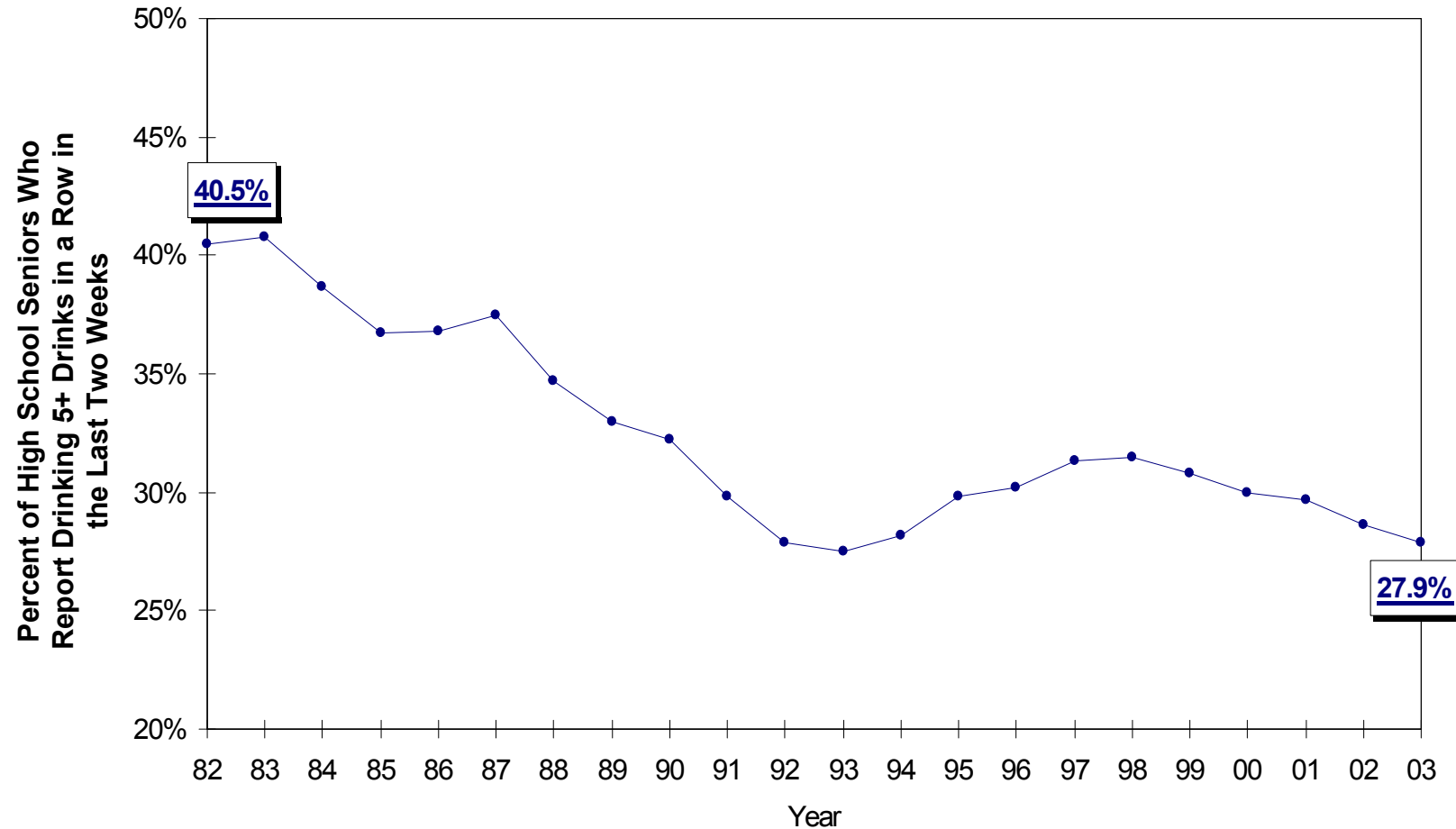
Note: Data beginning 1994 reflect answers to a slightly altered question, i.e., a “drink” means “more than just a few sips.”

<http://monitoringthefuture.org>

Updated 2/19/2004

# Underage Drinking

## Drinking 5 or More Drinks in a Row by High School Seniors Down 31%



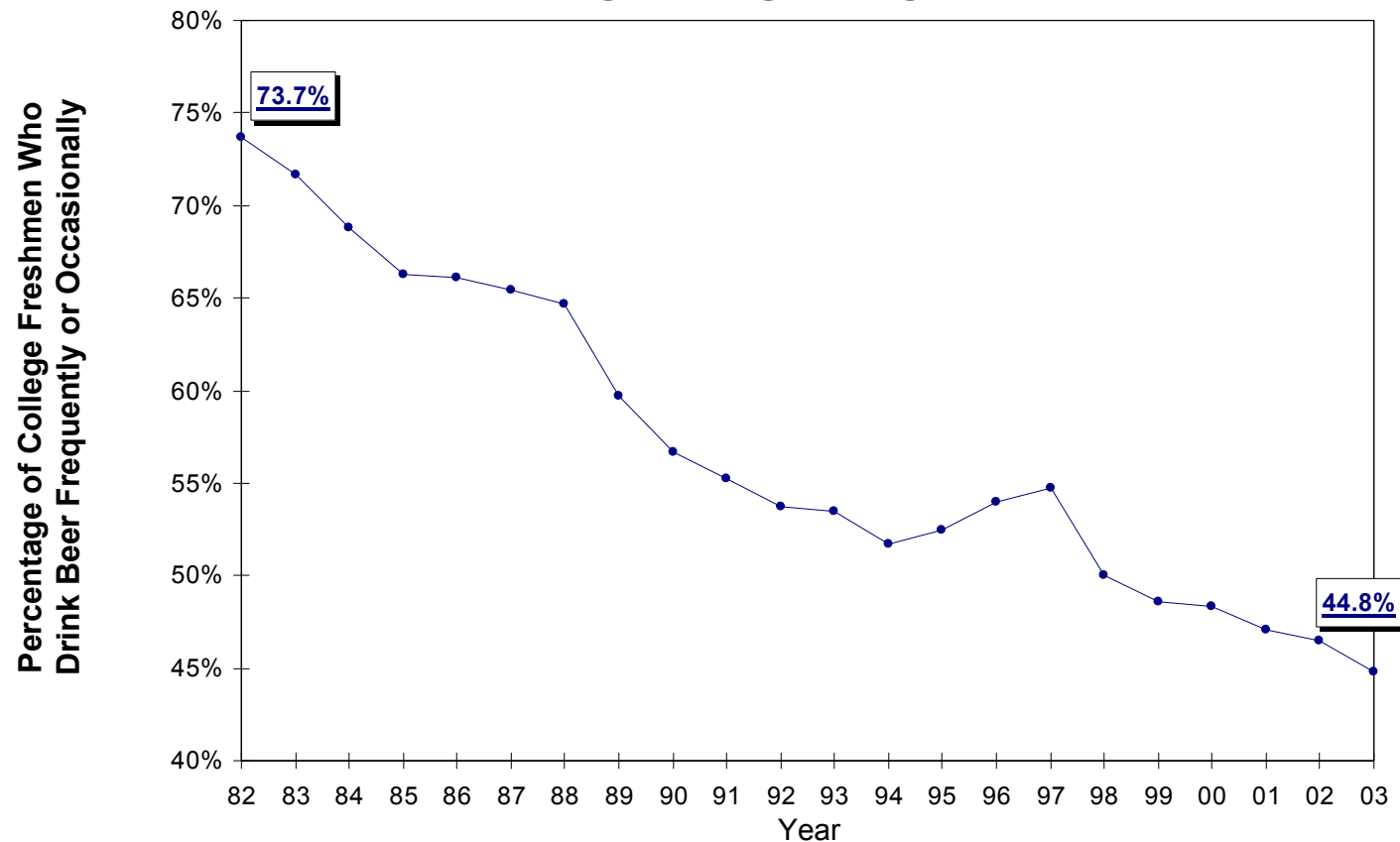
Source: The University of Michigan *Monitoring the Future*, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, samples approximately 15,000 seniors in 140 public and private high schools nationwide each year and is representative of all seniors in the continental United States. The survey began in 1975.

<http://monitoringthefuture.org>

Updated 1/10/2004

# Underage Drinking

## Beer Drinking Among College Freshmen Down 39%



***In 2003, beer drinking among college freshmen reached the lowest level ever recorded in this survey. The percentage of college freshmen who say they drink beer frequently or occasionally is 39% lower in 2003 than it was in 1982.***

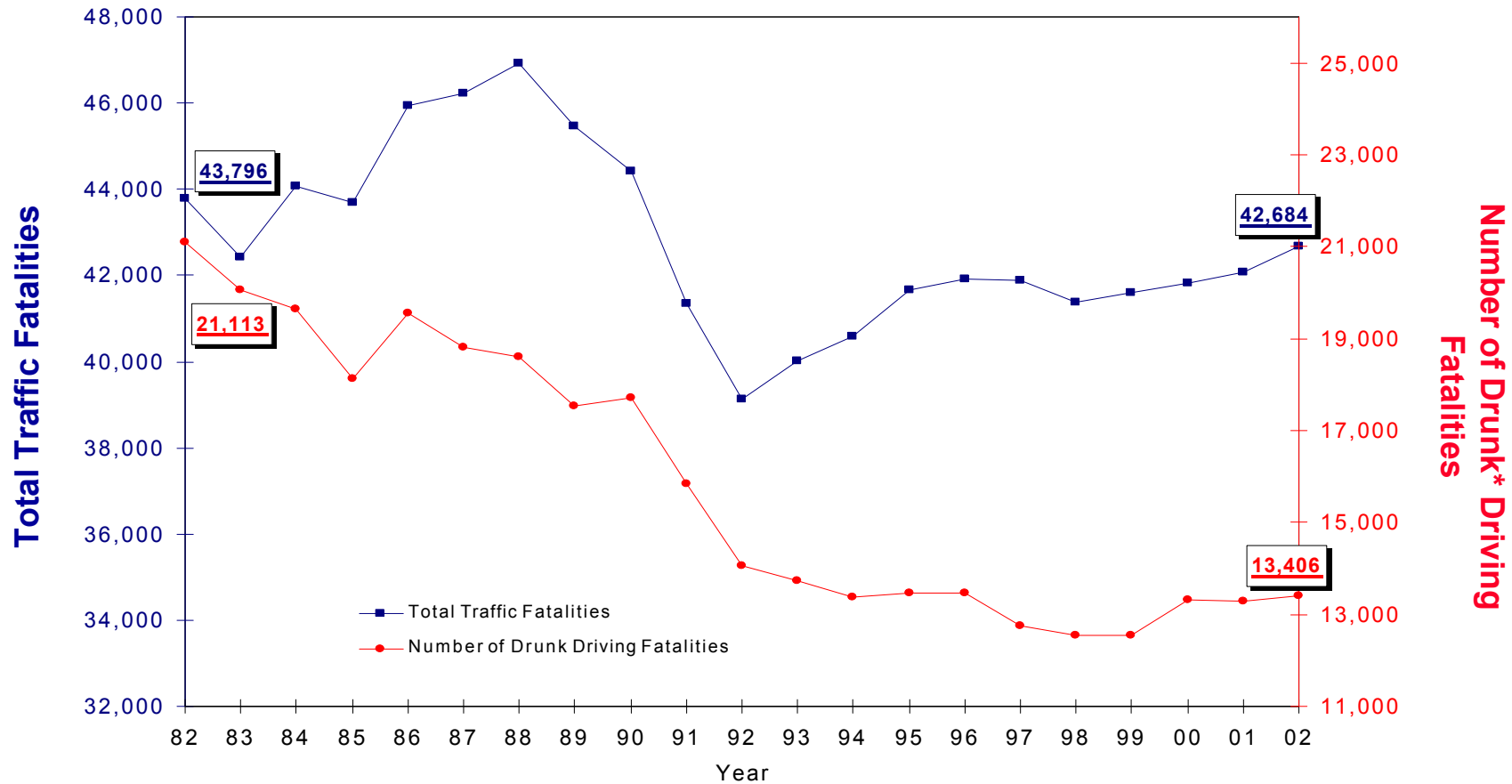
Source: The American Freshman Survey (2003); sponsored by UCLA and the American Council on Education, it is the nation's largest and longest empirical study of higher education. The fall 2003 survey sample included 267,449 students at 413 of the nation's higher education institutions, and is representative of the 1.2 million freshmen entering four-year colleges and universities as first-time, full-time students in the fall of 2002. The survey began in 1966.

<http://www.alcoholstats.com>

Updated 1/26/2004

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 37%



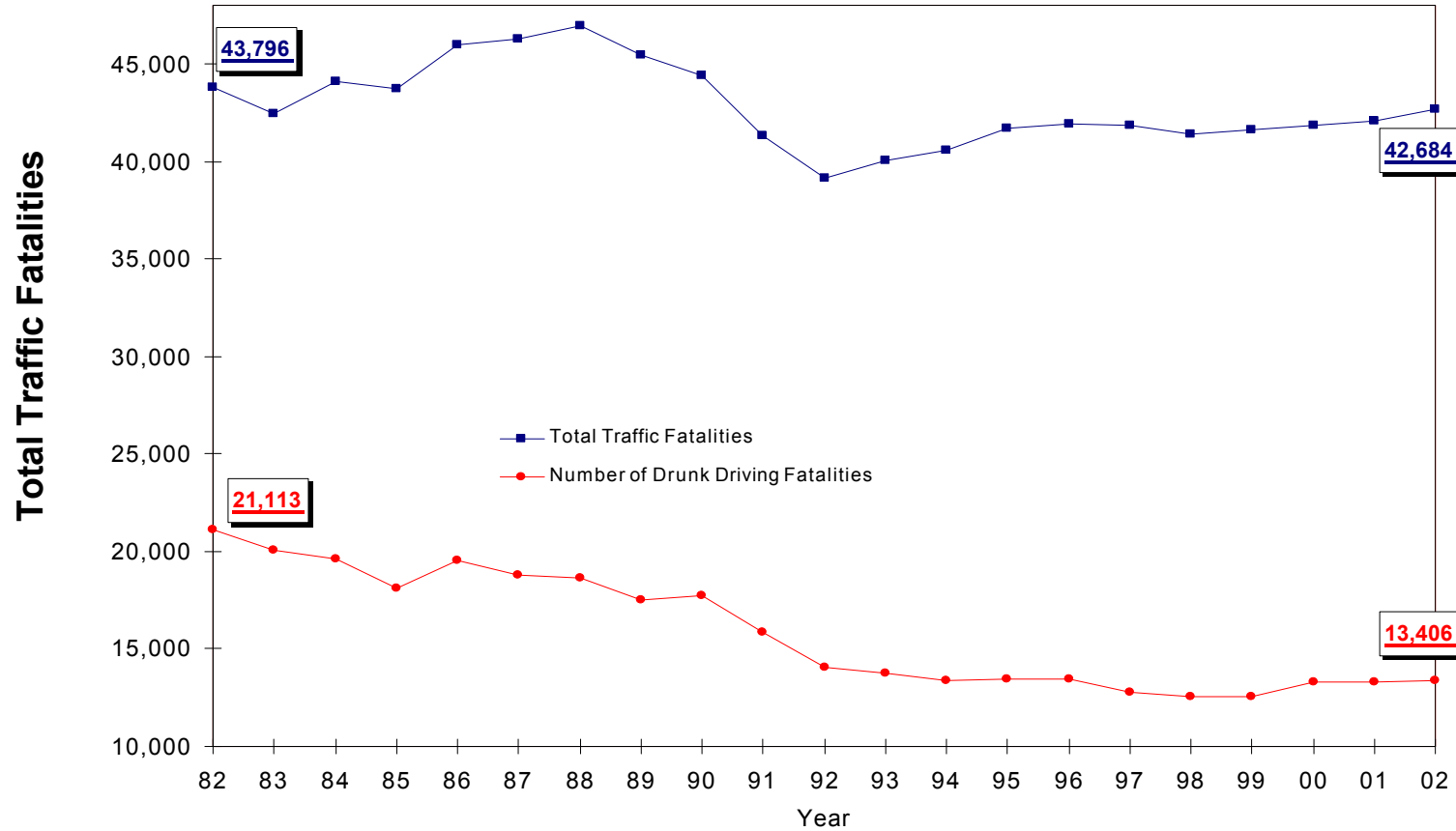
*Fatalities in drunk driving crashes decreased 37% from 1982 to 2002, despite fluctuations in the total number of traffic fatalities. A 5% decrease in drunk driving fatalities was noted after 1992, despite a 9% increase in the total number of traffic fatalities.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Drunk Driving

## Increasing Gap Between Drunk Driving Fatalities and Total Traffic Fatalities



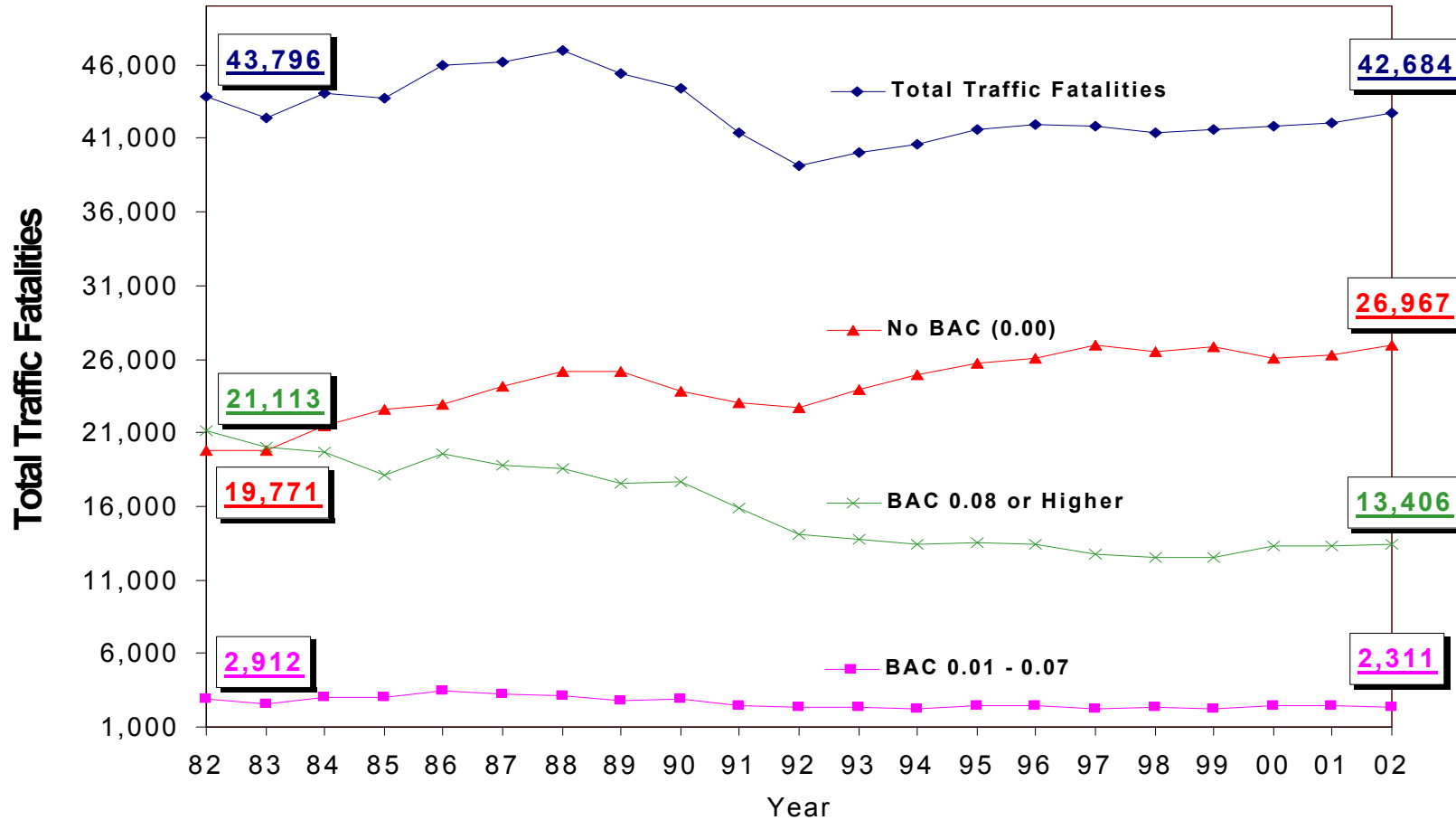
*The gap between the number of fatalities in drunk driving crashes and the total number of traffic fatalities increased 29% from 1982 to 2002.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatalities by Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)

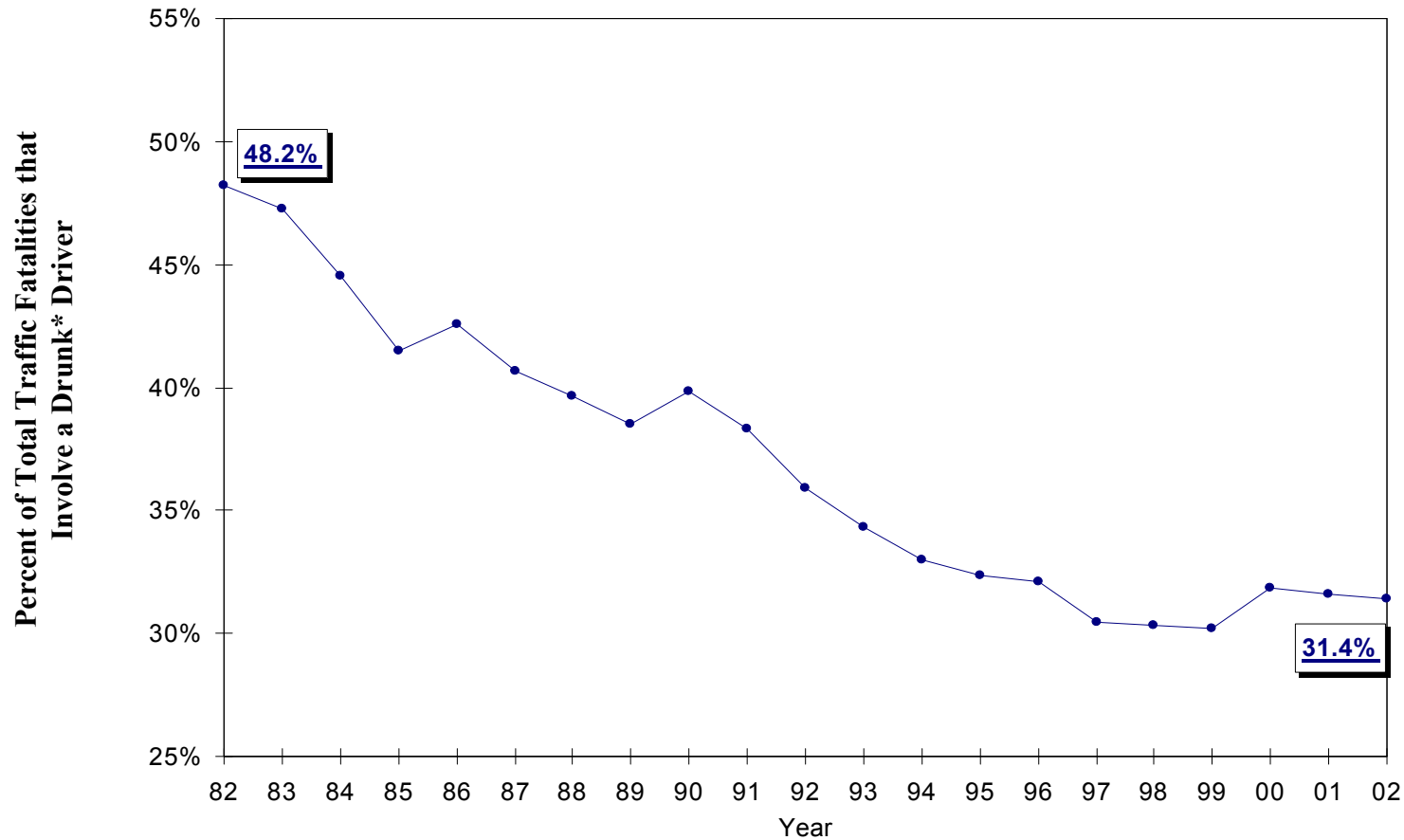


Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatalities as a Percentage of Total Crash Fatalities



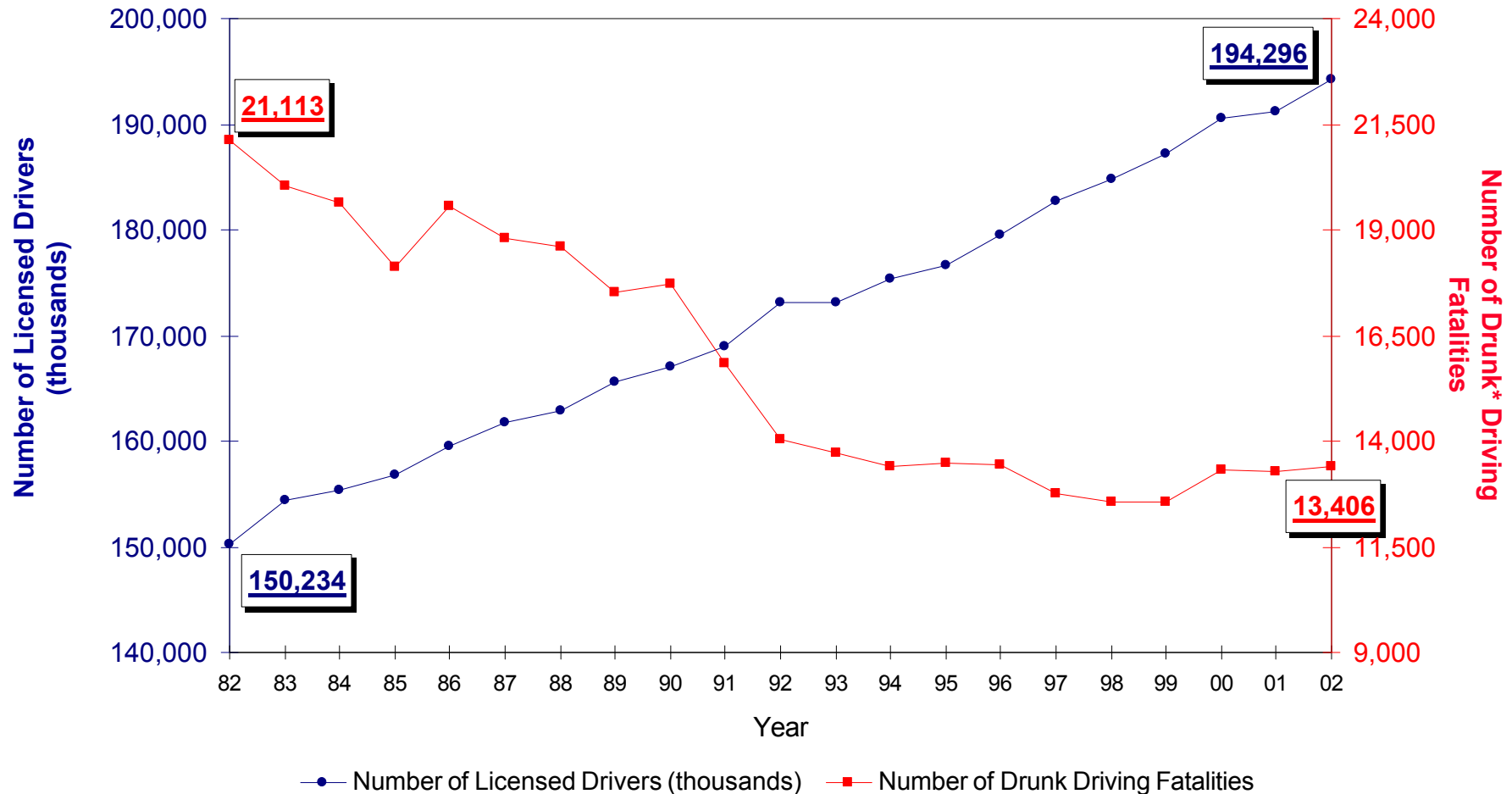
*The percentage of total traffic fatalities that involve a drunk driver is 35% lower in 2002 than it was in 1982.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 37% Despite a 29% Increase in Licensed Drivers



Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

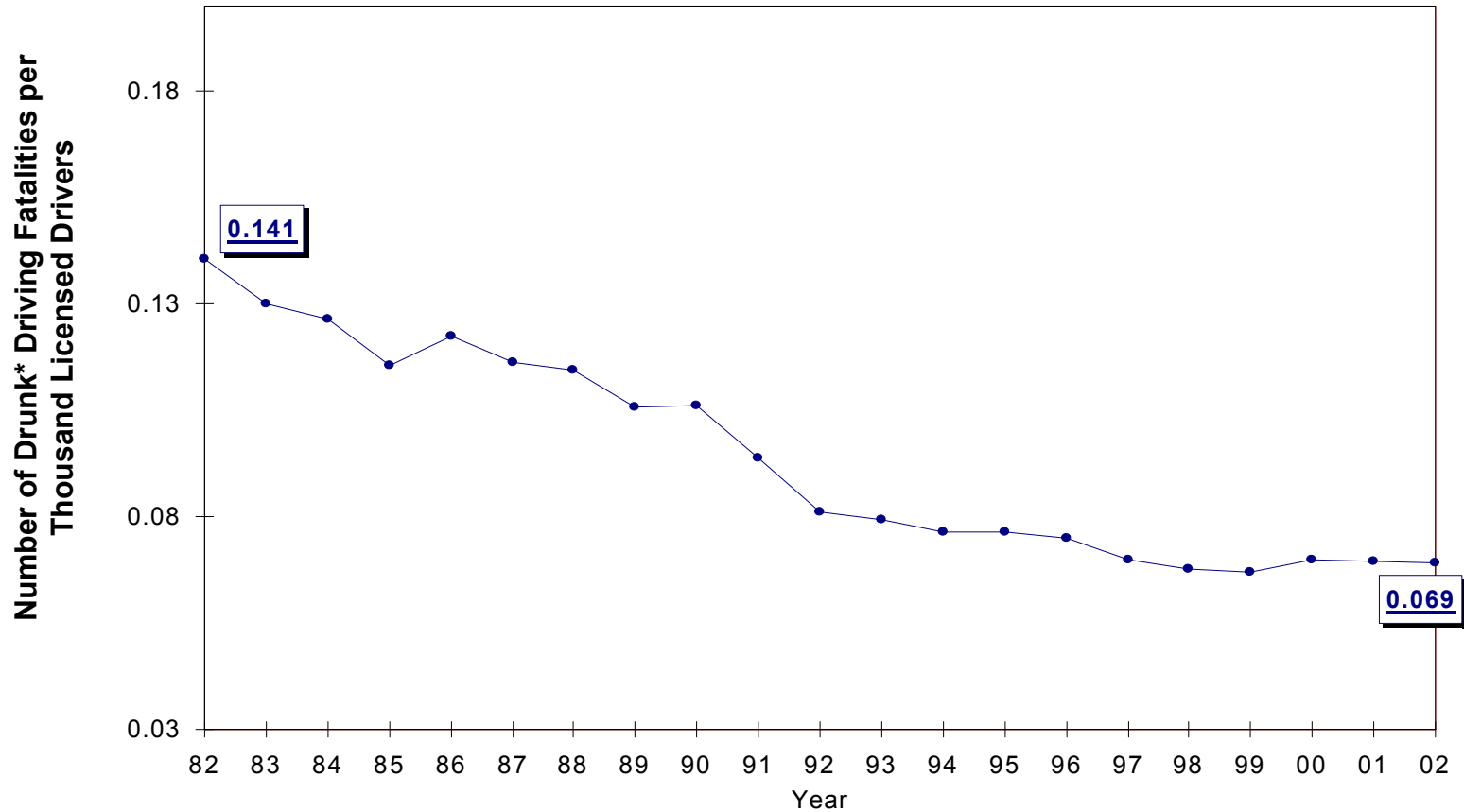
\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

[State Data on Number of Licensed Drivers](#)

Updated 1/10/2004

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per Thousand Licensed Drivers



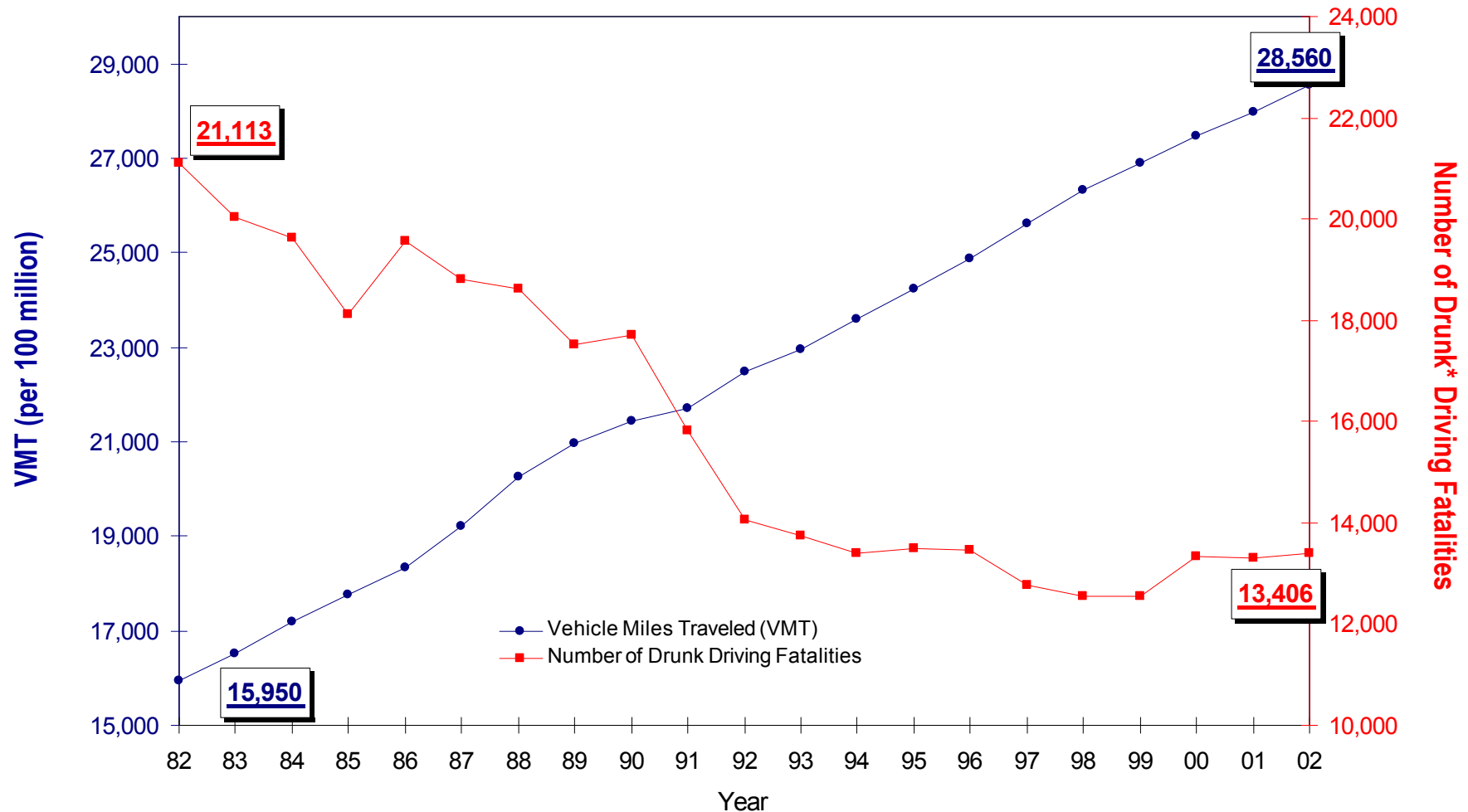
*The number of drunk driving fatalities per thousand licensed drivers is 50% lower in 2002 than it was in 1982.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 37% Despite a 79% Increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)



Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

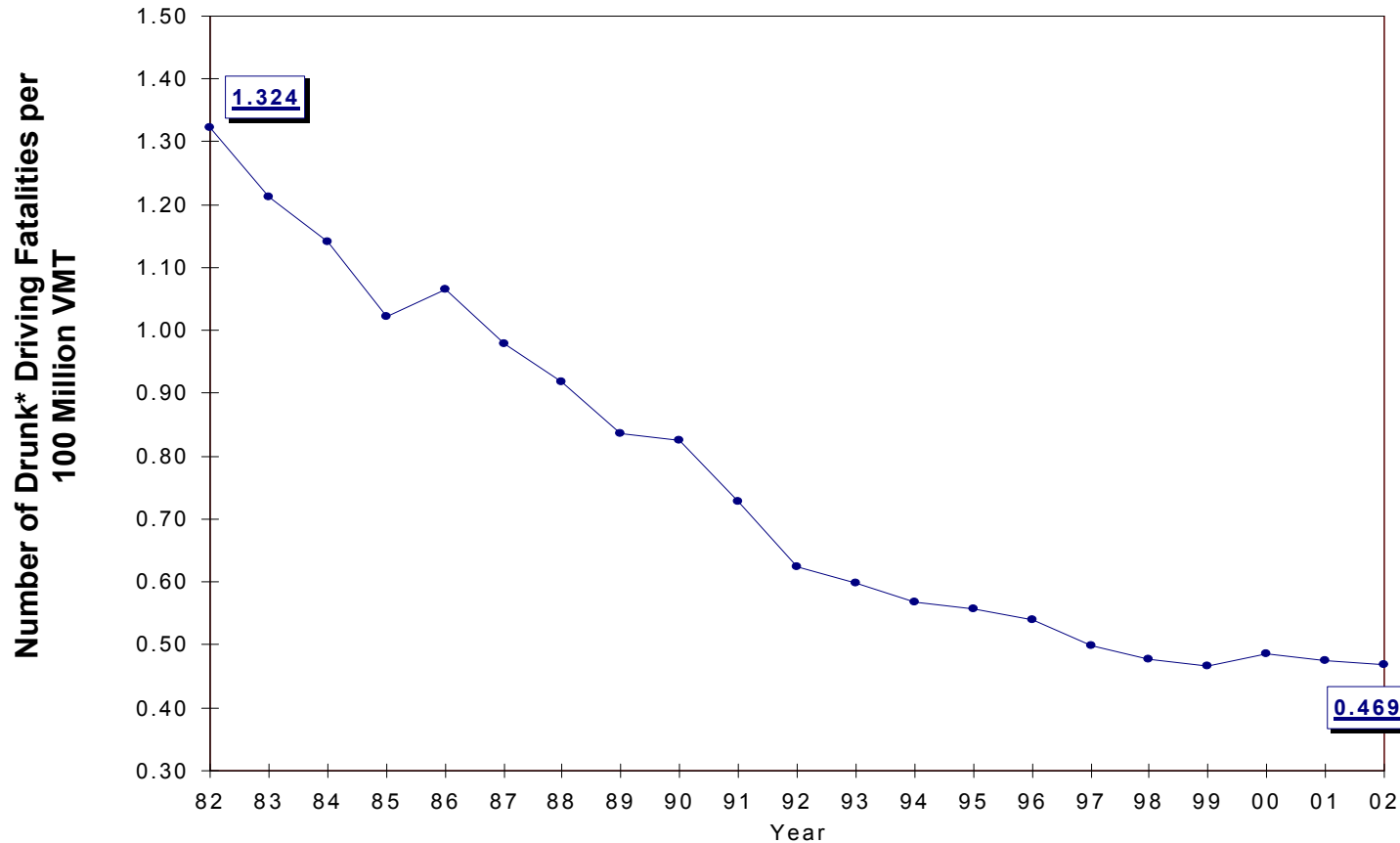
\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

[State Data on Vehicle Miles Traveled](#)

Updated 2/17/2004

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)



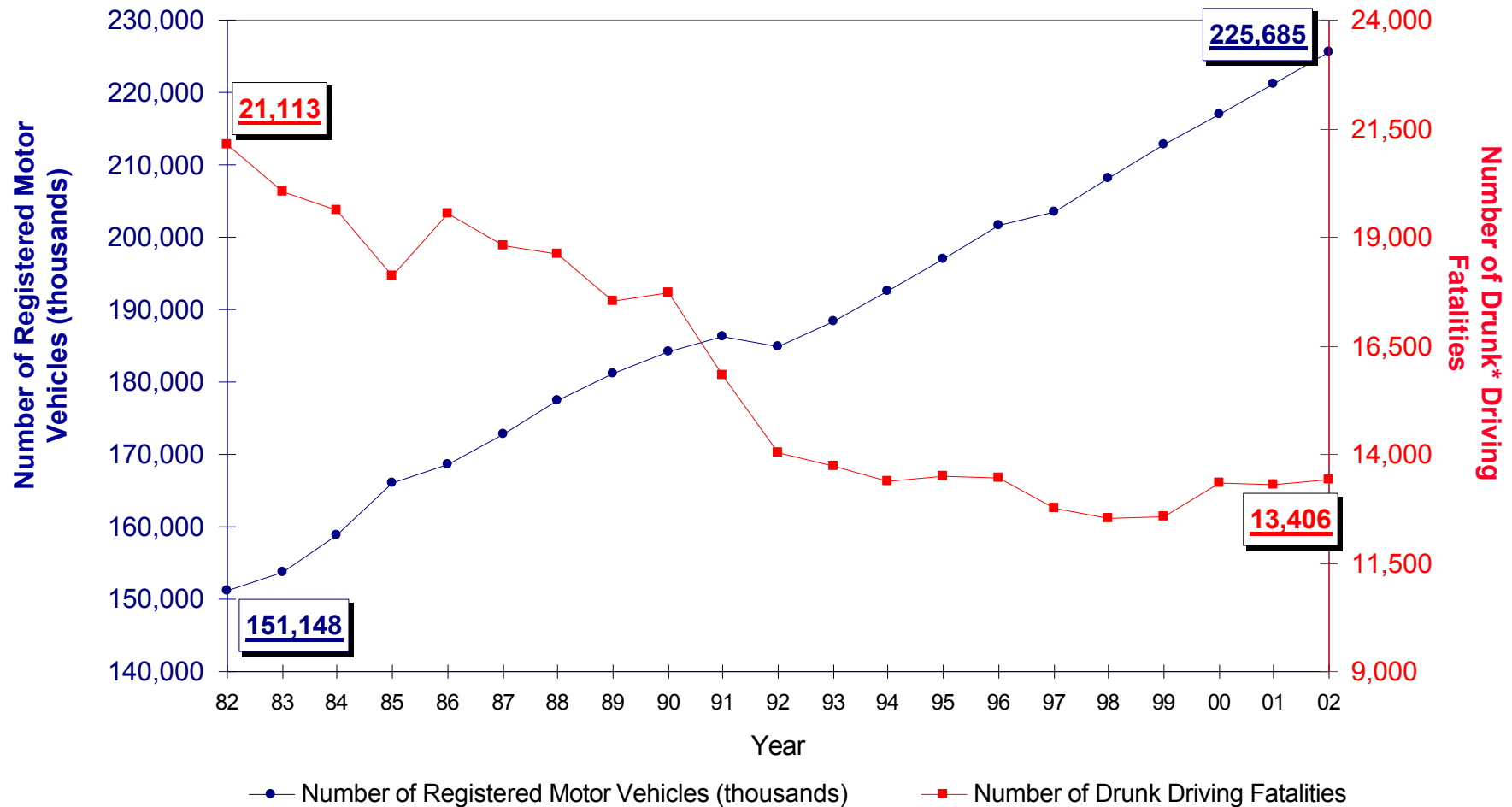
*The number of drunk driving fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled is down 65% since 1982.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 37% Despite a 49% Increase in Registered Motor Vehicles



Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

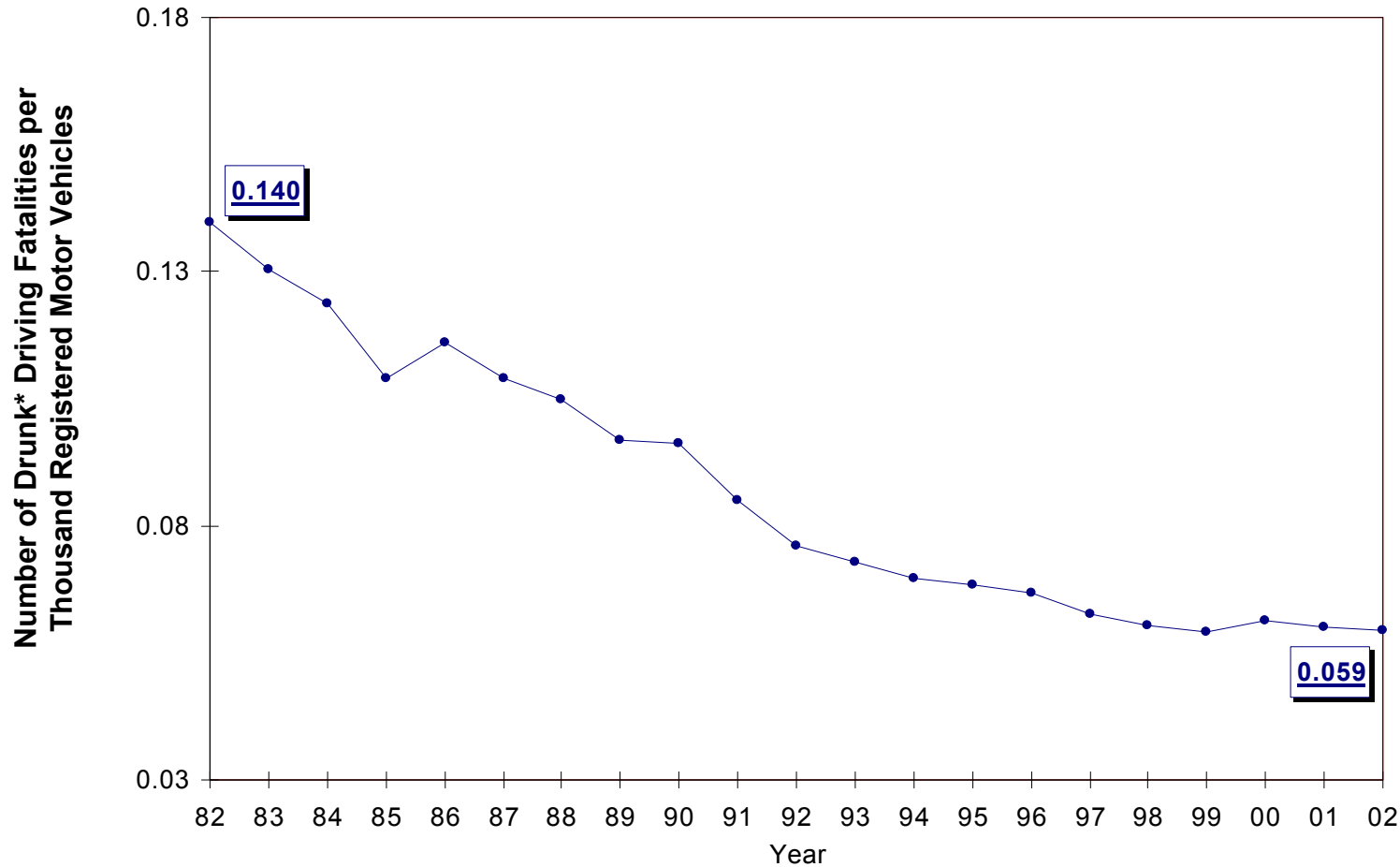
\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

[State Data on Registered Motor Vehicles](#)

Updated 1/10/2004

# Drunk Driving

## Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per Thousand Registered Motor Vehicles



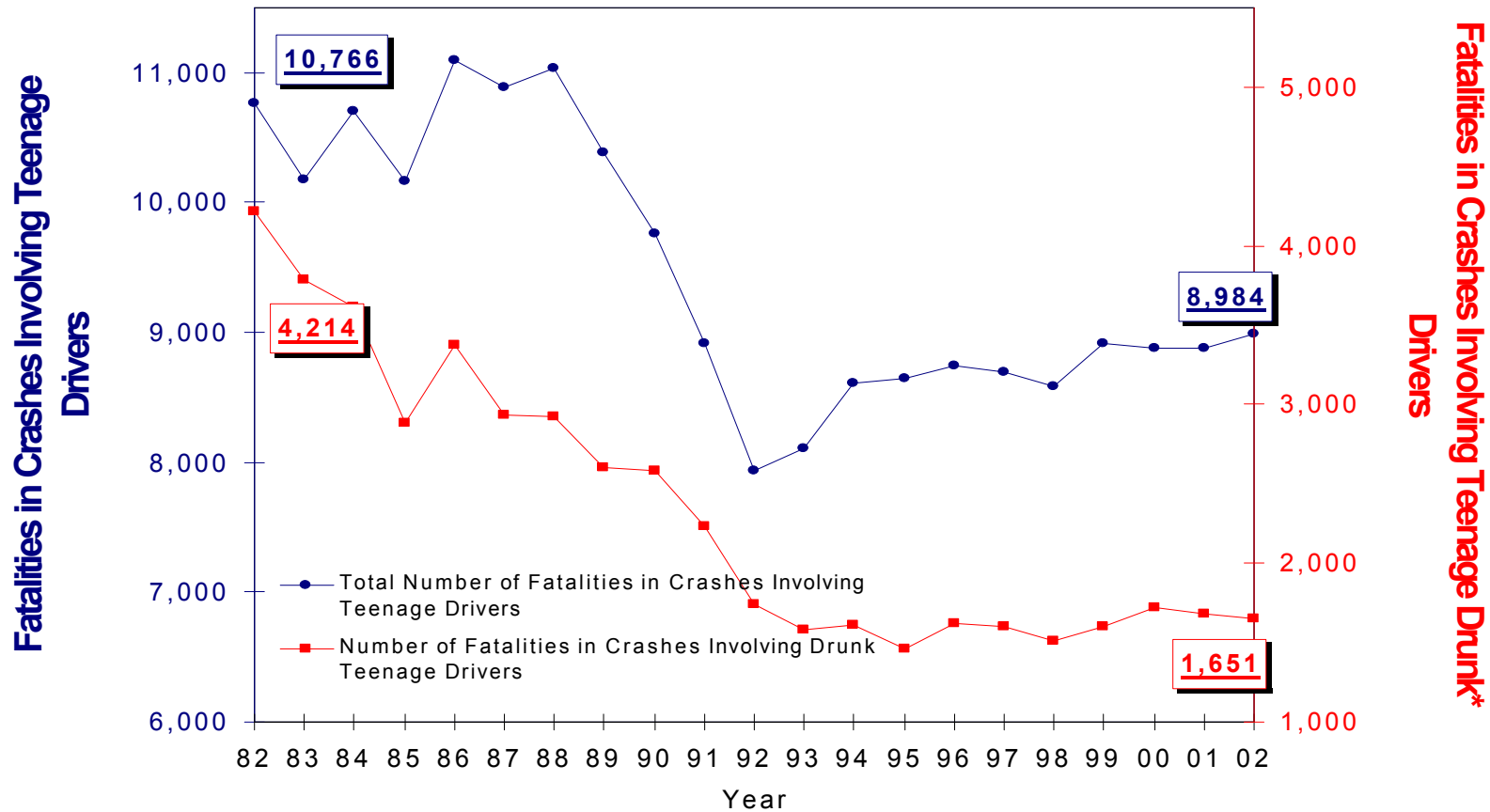
*The number of drunk driving fatalities per thousand registered motor vehicles is 58% lower in 2002 than it was in 1982.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Teenage Drunk Driving

**Drunk Teenage Driving Fatalities Down 61% Despite Recent Increases in All Teenage Driving Fatalities**



*Fatalities in crashes involving drunk teenage drivers (age 16-20) decreased 61% from 1982 to 2002, despite fluctuations in the total number of fatalities in crashes involving all teenage drivers. A 5% decrease in fatal crashes involving drunk teenage drivers was noted after 1992, despite an 13% increase in the total number of fatalities.*

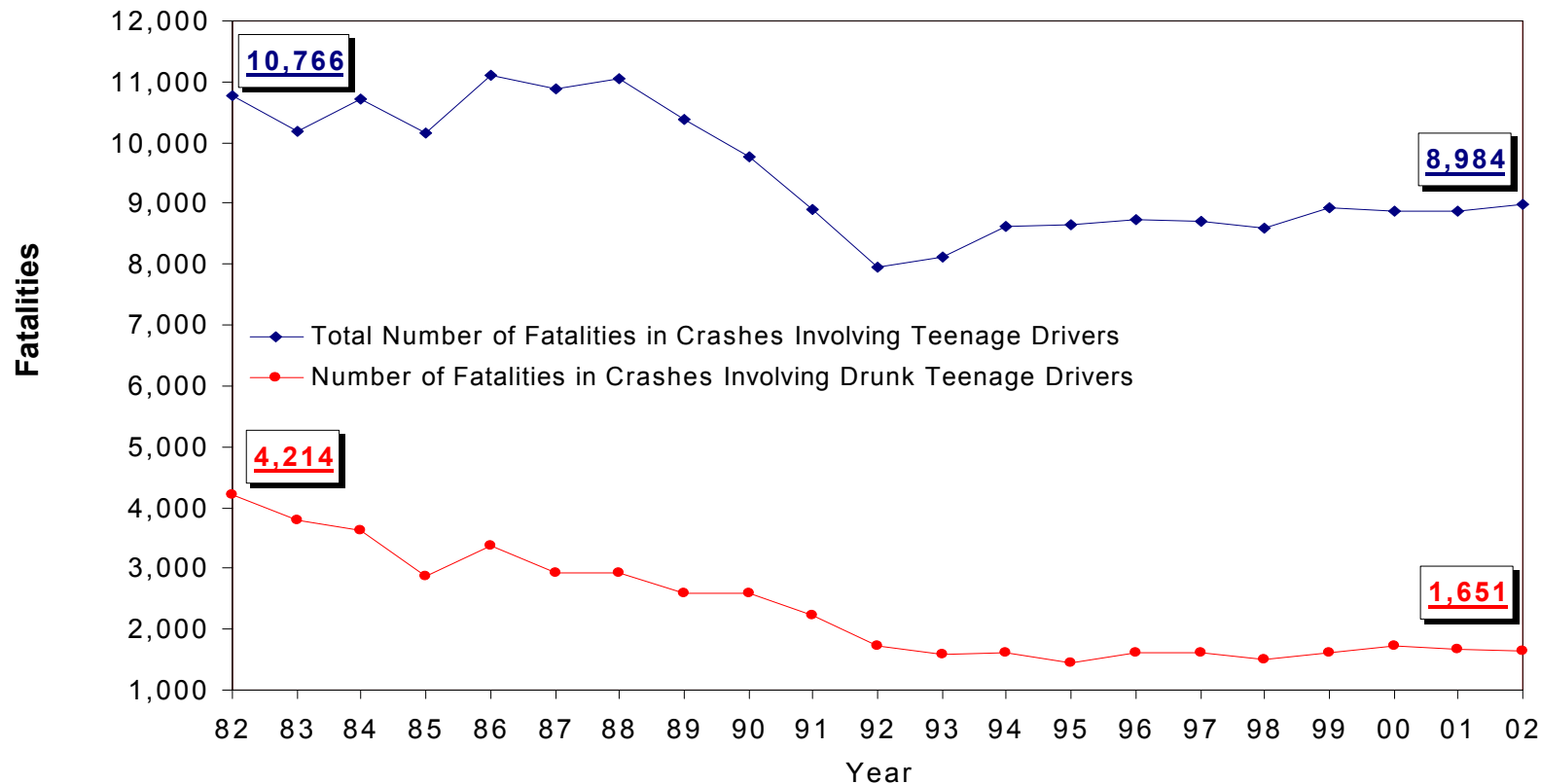
Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

Updated 1/10/2004

# Teenage Drunk Driving

## Increasing Gap Between Drunk Teenage Driving Fatalities and Total Teenage Driving Fatalities



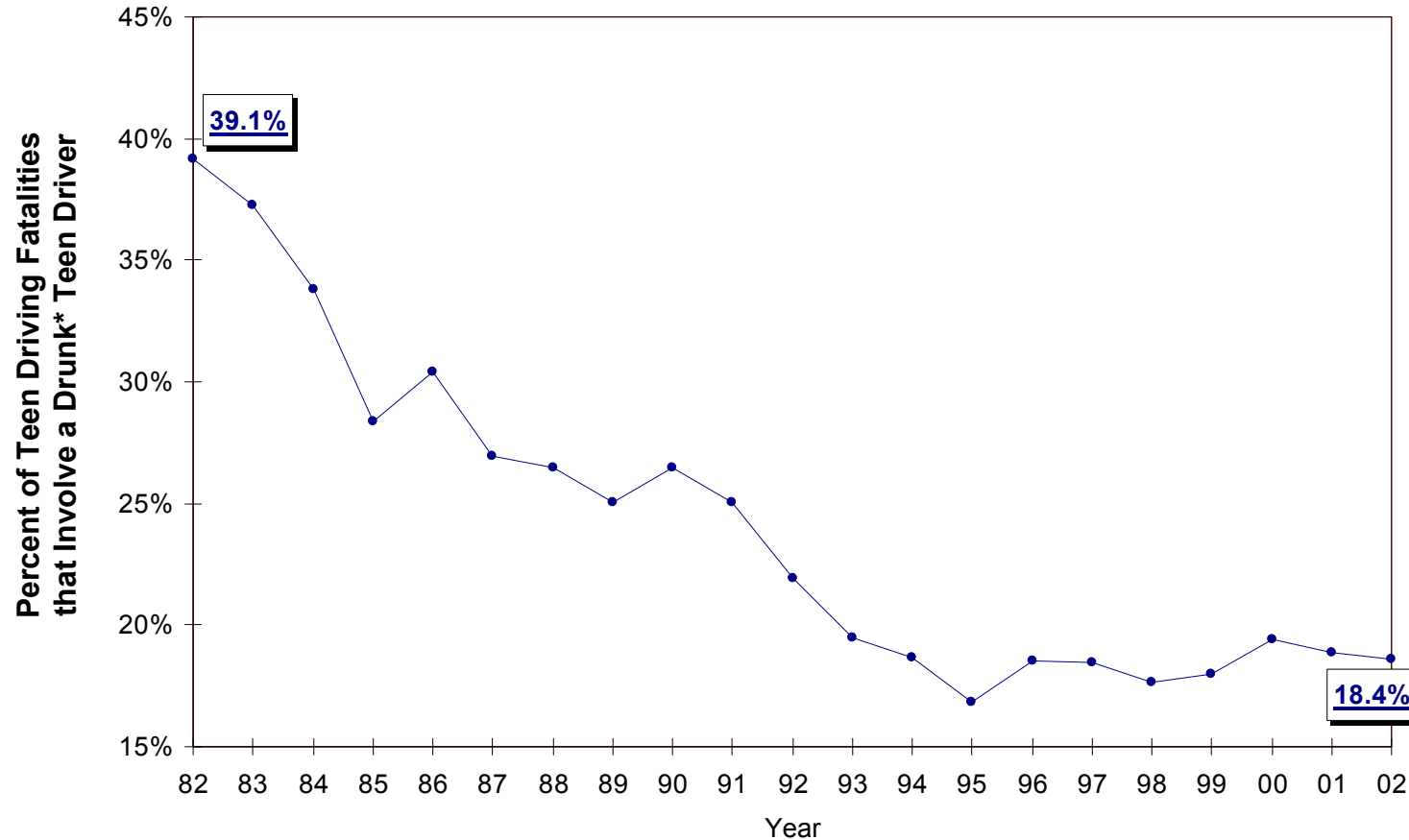
*The gap between the number of fatalities in crashes involving drunk teenage drivers (age 16-20) and the number of fatalities in crashes involving all teenage drivers increased 12% from 1982 to 2002.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Teenage Drunk Driving

## Drunk Teenage Driving Fatalities as a Percentage of Total Fatalities Involving a Teen Driver



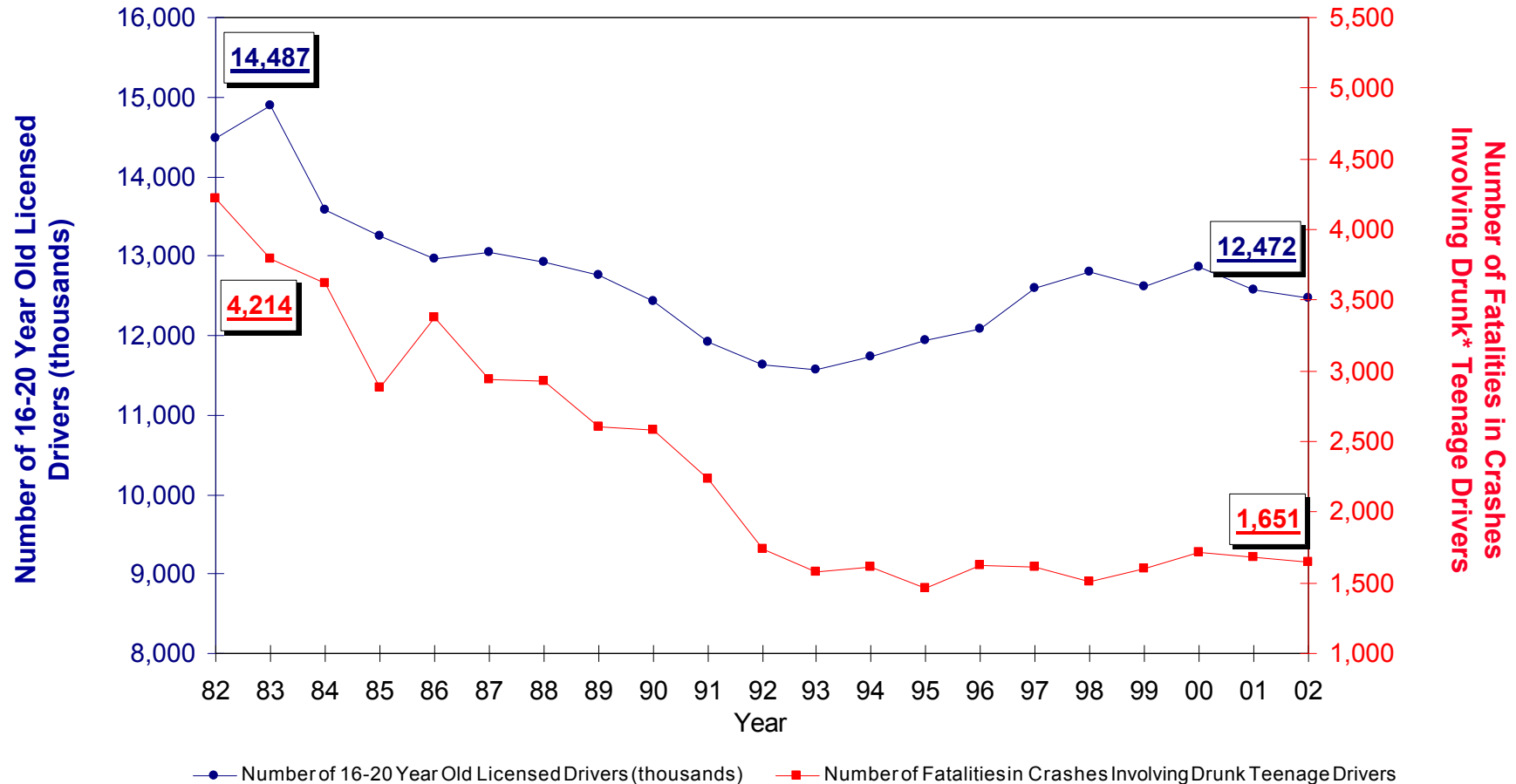
*The percentage of total teenage driving fatalities that involve a drunk teen driver is 53% lower in 2002 than it was in 1982.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

# Teenage Drunk Driving

## Drunk Teenage Driving Fatalities Down 61% Despite Recent Increases in Licensed Teen Drivers



Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

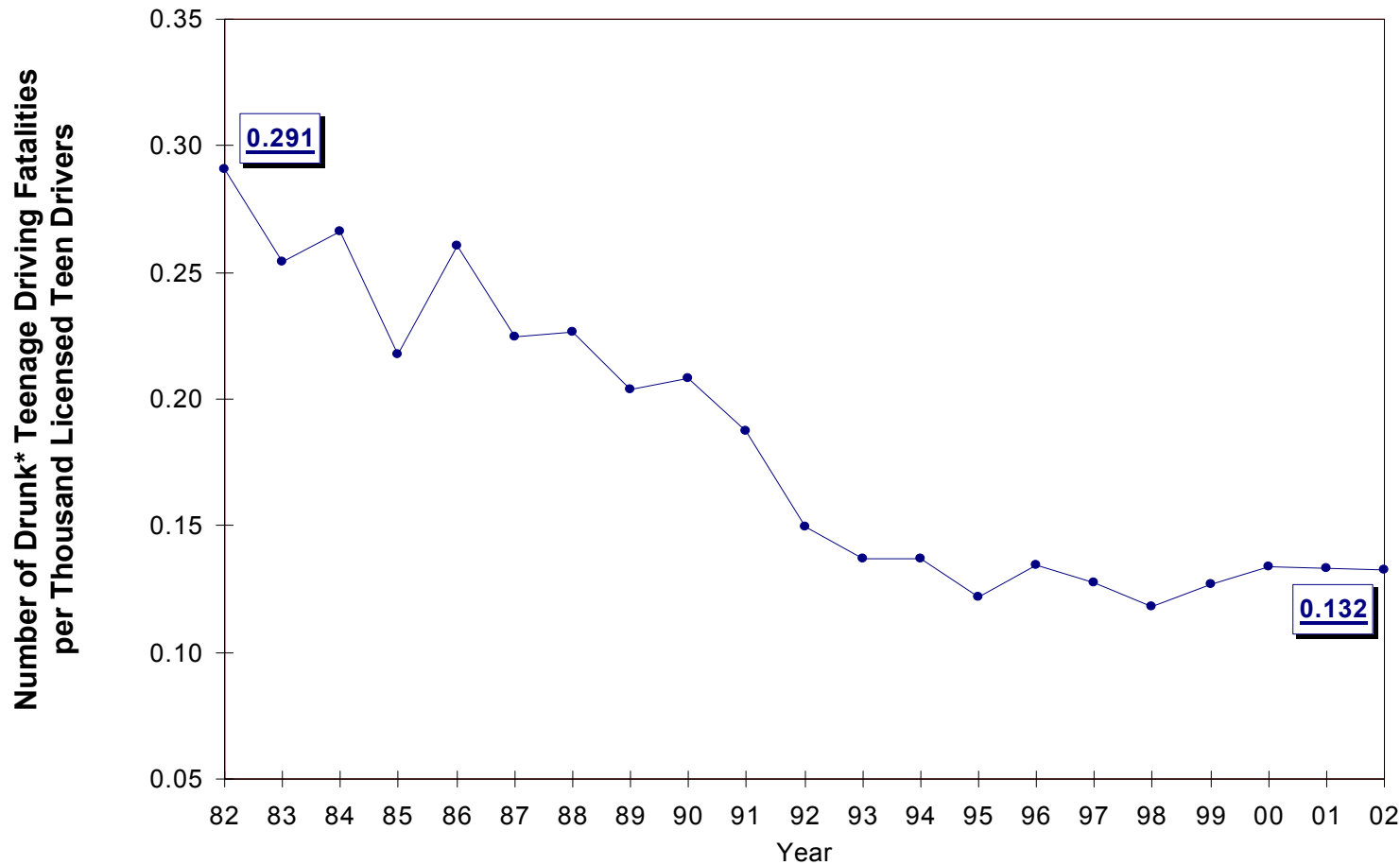
\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.

[State Data on Licensed Teen Drivers](#)

Updated 1/10/2004

# Teenage Drunk Driving

## Drunk Teenage Driving Fatality Rate Per Thousand Licensed Teen Drivers



*The number of drunk teenage driving fatalities per thousand licensed teen drivers is 55% lower in 2002 than it was in 1982.*

Source: Data compiled by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003.

\* Note that “drunk drivers” are defined as those with BACs of 0.08 or higher. These drunk-driving data reflect NHTSA’s new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data, introduced in 2002. All historical numbers have been recalculated using the new methodology, allowing trends to be presented.