

SIGNS OF PROGRESS



**Declines in Underage
Drinking and Drunk Driving**



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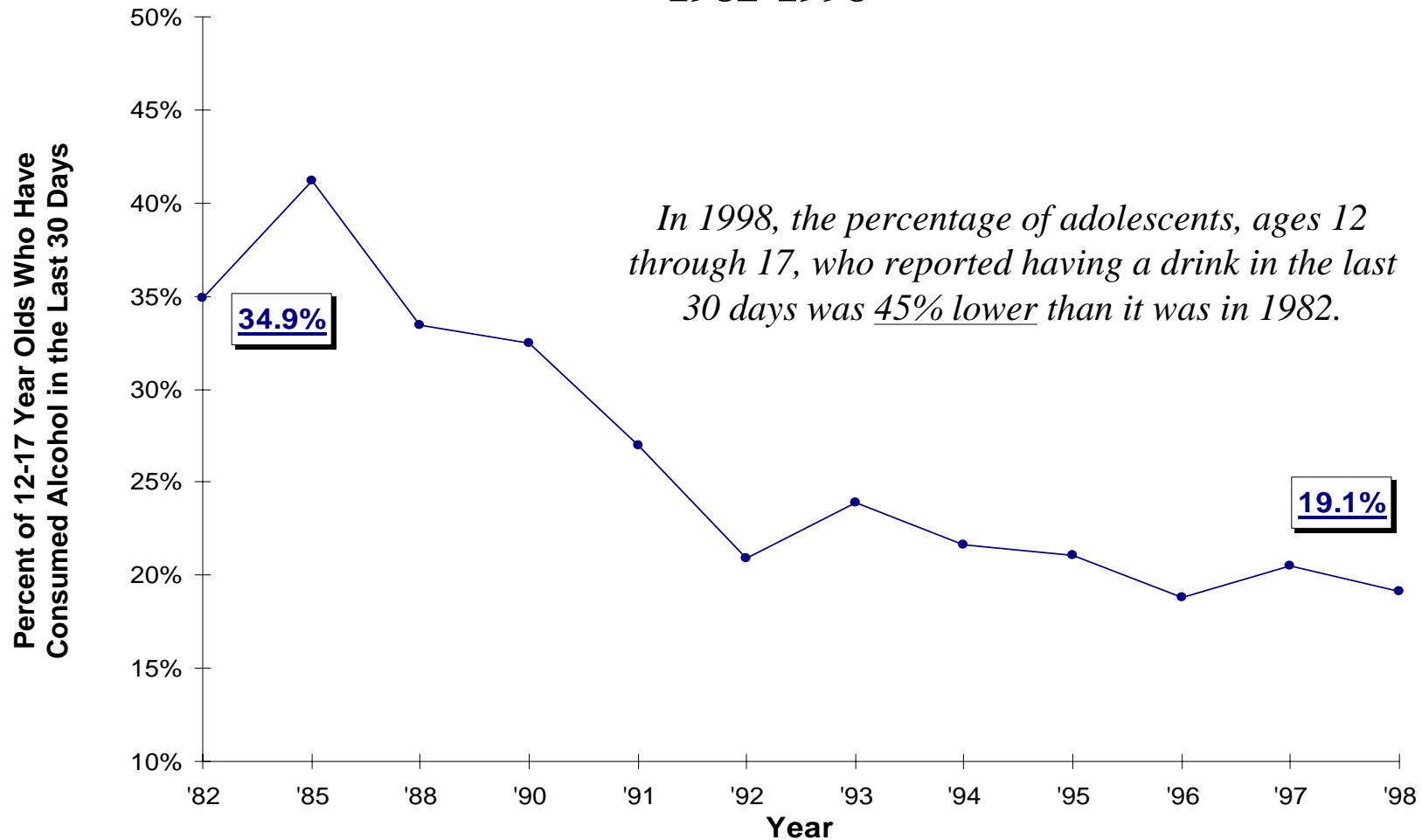
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Underage Drinking

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



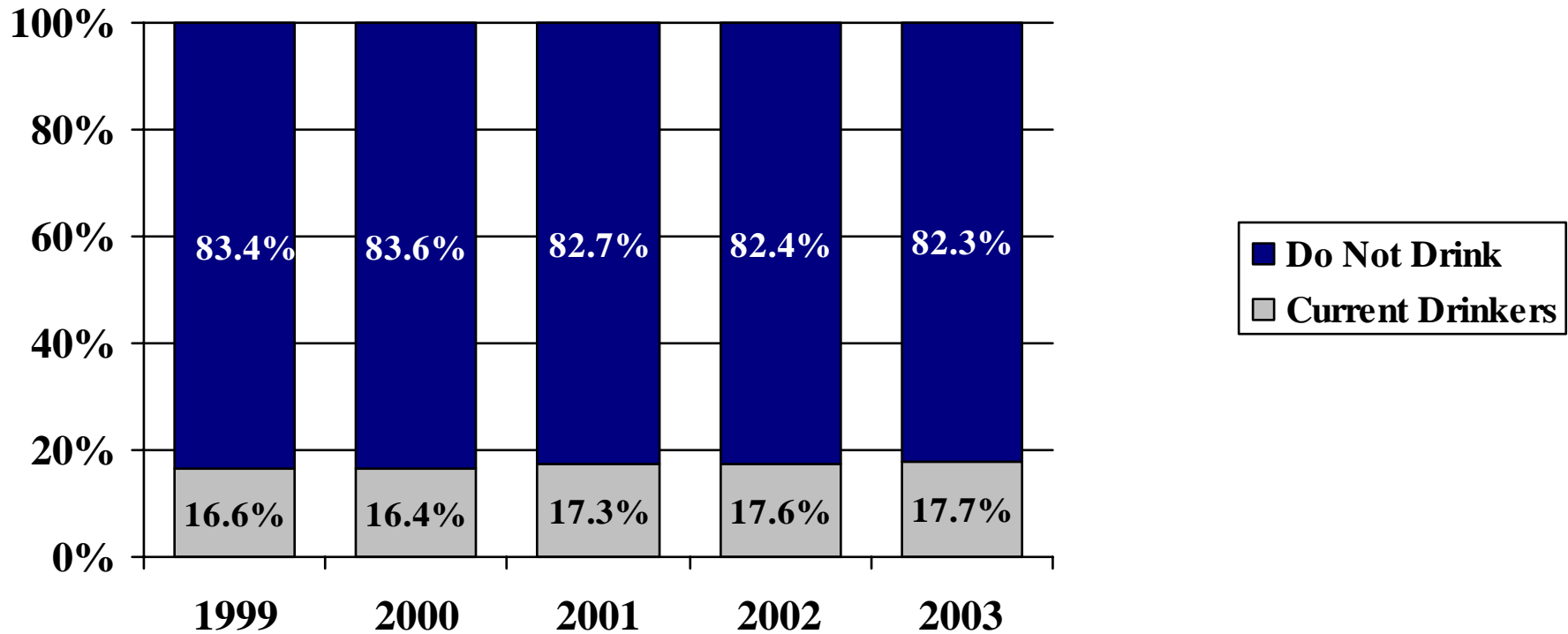
Note: The NHSDA underwent a methodological change in 1999; the data after this point are not directly comparable to that before 1999 and cannot be used to form trends. Therefore, data are presented as a trend line only from 1982 to 1998

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..

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

Underage Drinking

Current Drinking Among Adolescents (12-17 Year Olds), 1999-2003



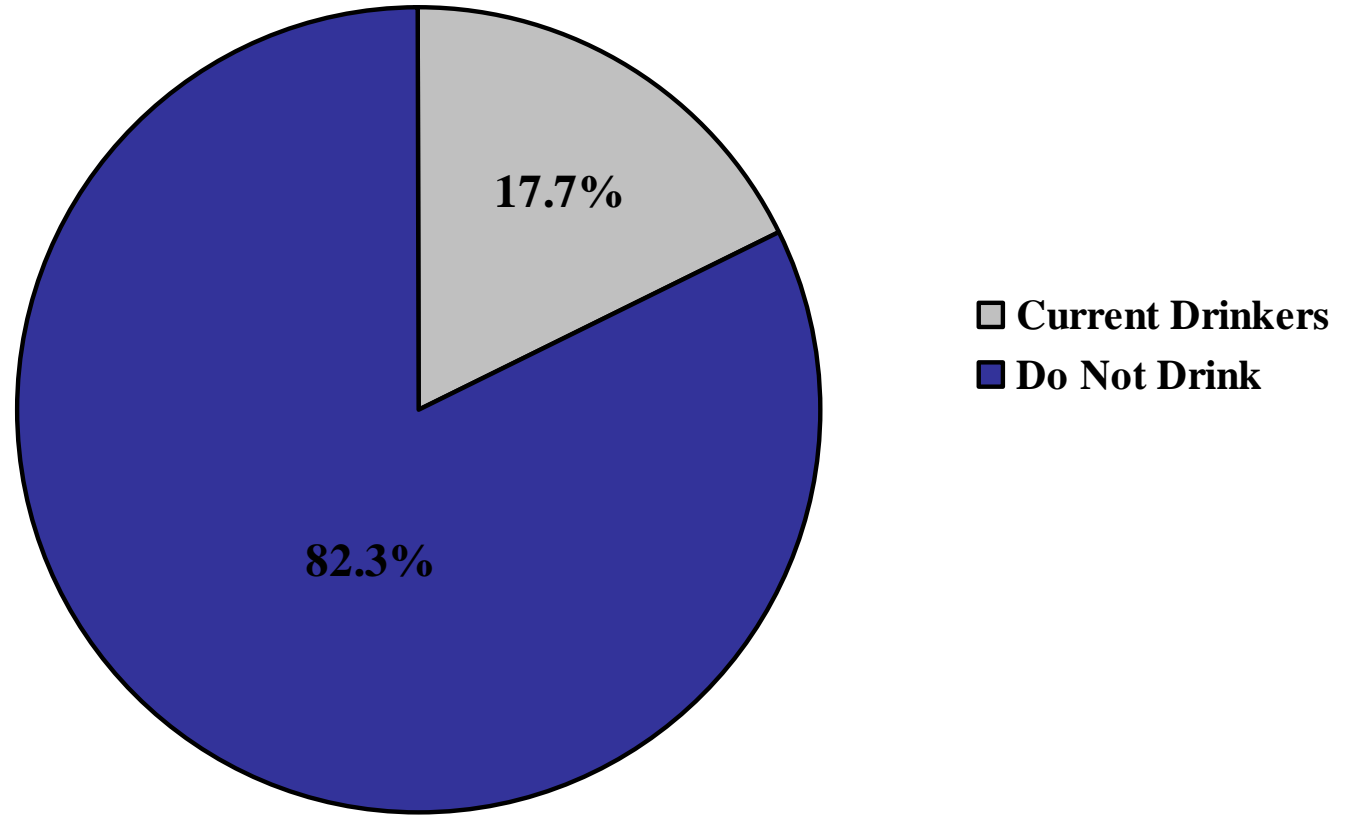
In 2003, 17.7% of adolescents, ages 12 through 17, reported having a drink in the last 30 days, while 82.3% do NOT drink.

Source: 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, an annual survey representative of the U.S. population age 12 and older conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2004. <http://www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov>
The 2003 survey is based on interviews with 67,784 respondents ages 12 and older who were interviewed in their homes. This includes persons residing in dormitories or homeless shelters. Not included in the survey are persons on active military duty, in prisons, or other institutionalized populations or people who are homeless but not in shelters. *Current use* is use in the past 30 days. *Adolescents* are those ages 12 through 17.

Updated 1/25/2005

Underage Drinking

Current Drinking Among Adolescents (12-17 Year Olds), 2003

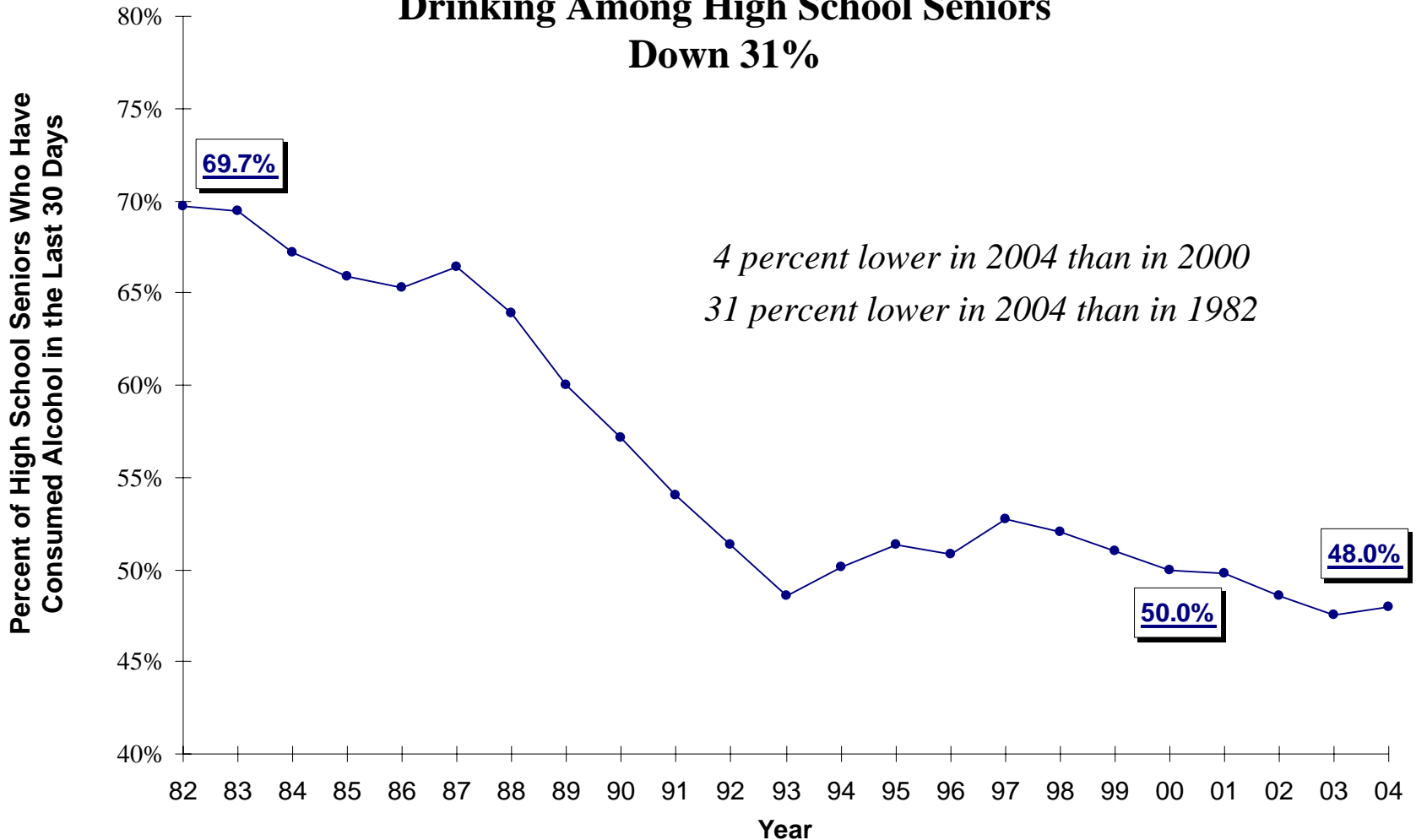


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Source: 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, an annual survey representative of the U.S. population age 12 and older conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2004. <http://www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov>
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Underage Drinking

Drinking Among High School Seniors Down 31%

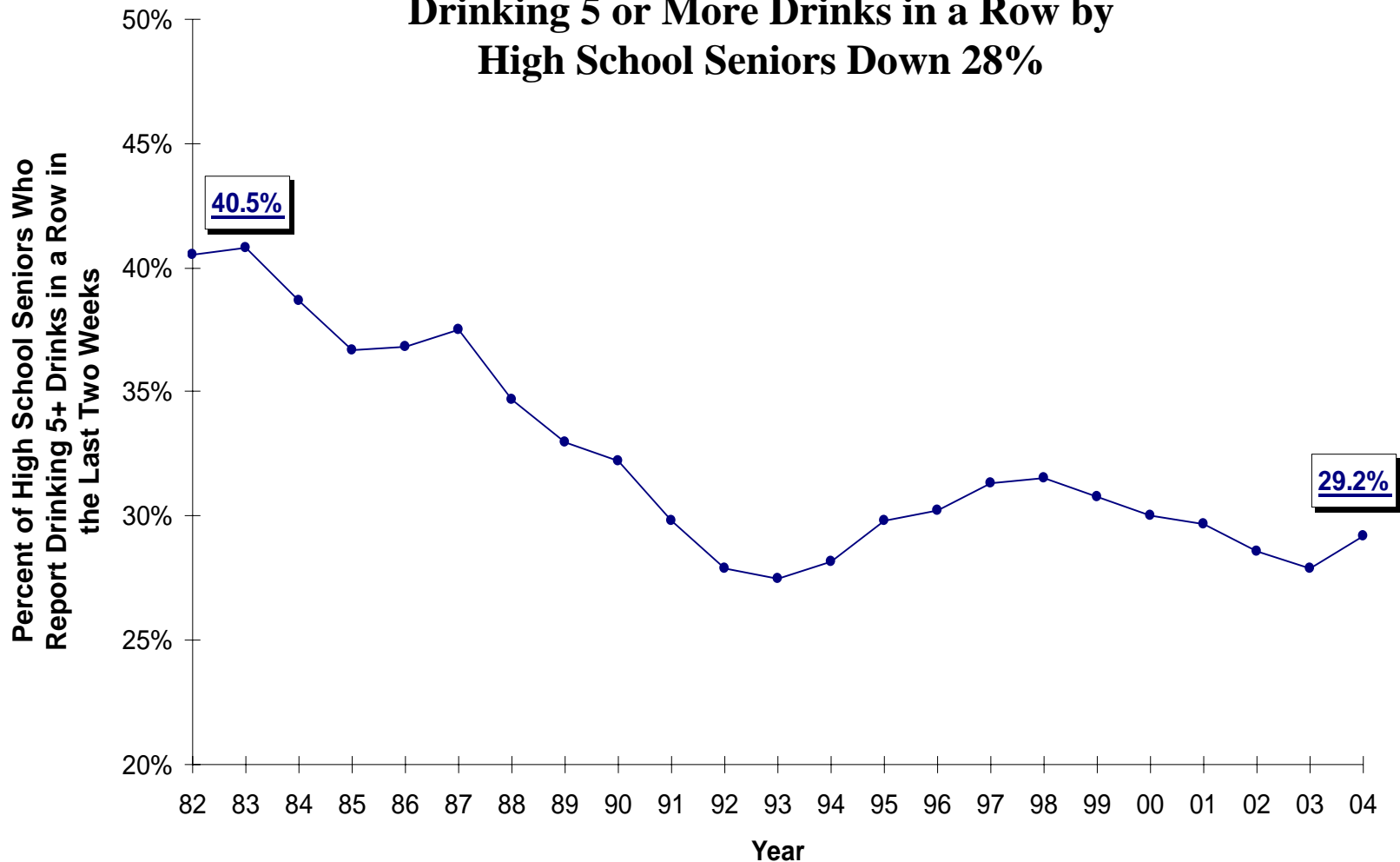


Source: The University of Michigan *Monitoring the Future* Study, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Surveys of nationally representative samples of American high school seniors were begun in 1975, making the class of 2004 the 30th such class surveyed. Surveys of 8th and 10th graders were added to the design in 1991, making the 2004 nationally representative samples the 14th such classes surveyed. The sample sizes in 2004 are 17,413 8th graders located in 147 schools, 16,839 10th graders located in 131 schools, and 15,222 12th graders located in 128 schools, for a total of 49,474 students in 406 secondary schools overall. The samples are drawn to be representative of students in public and private secondary schools across the 48 coterminous United States, selected with probability proportionate to estimated class size, to yield separate, nationally representative samples of students from each of the three grade levels. The findings summarized here will be published <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/> Accessed 12/21/04.

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Underage Drinking

Drinking 5 or More Drinks in a Row by High School Seniors Down 28%

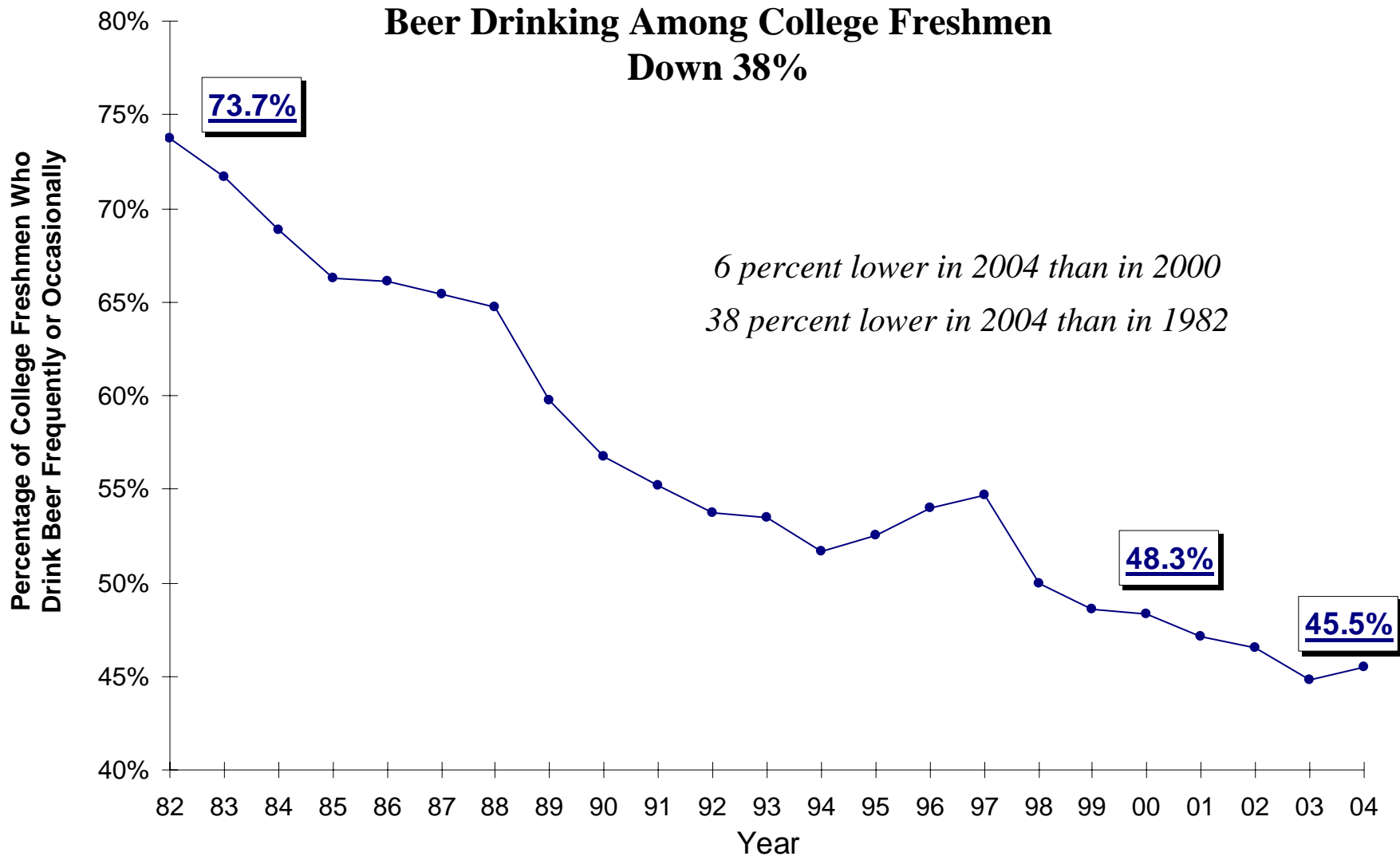


Source: The University of Michigan *Monitoring the Future* Study, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Surveys of nationally representative samples of American high school seniors were begun in 1975, making the class of 2004 the 30th such class surveyed. Surveys of 8th and 10th graders were added to the design in 1991, making the 2004 nationally representative samples the 14th such classes surveyed. The sample sizes in 2004 are 17,413 8th graders located in 147 schools, 16,839 10th graders located in 131 schools, and 15,222 12th graders located in 128 schools, for a total of 49,474 students in 406 secondary schools overall. The samples are drawn to be representative of students in public and private secondary schools across the 48 coterminous United States, selected with probability proportionate to estimated class size, to yield separate, nationally representative samples of students from each of the three grade levels. The findings summarized here will be published <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/> Accessed 1/18/2005.

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Underage Drinking

Beer Drinking Among College Freshmen Down 38%

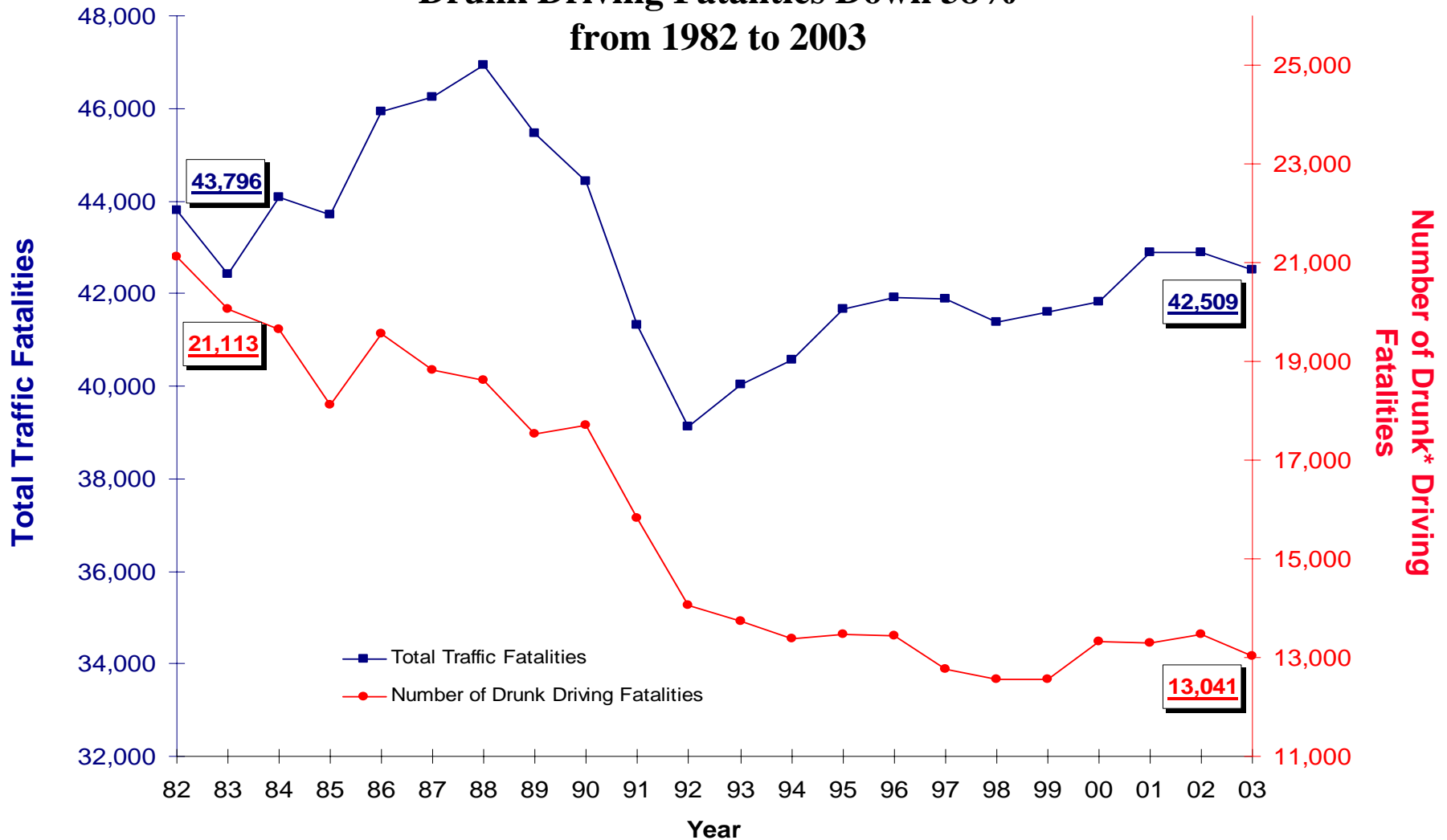


Source: The American Freshman Survey, sponsored by UCLA and the American Council on Education and conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute at UCLA's Graduate School of Education & Information Studies. Now in its 39th year, the UCLA survey is the nation's longest running and most comprehensive assessment of student attitudes and plans. The survey serves as a resource for researchers, practitioners and policy makers throughout the world. The 2004 freshman norms are based on the responses of 289,452 students at 440 of the nation's baccalaureate colleges and universities. The data have been statistically adjusted to reflect the responses of the 1.2 million first-time, full-time students entering four-year colleges and universities as freshmen in 2004. "Frequently or occasionally" is self-reported as drinking beer one or more times in the past year. <http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/heri/heri.html>

Updated 2/1/2005

Drunk Driving

Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 38% from 1982 to 2003



Fatalities in drunk driving crashes decreased 38% from 1982 to 2003, despite fluctuations in the total number of traffic fatalities. A 5% decrease in drunk driving fatalities was noted after 1993, despite a 6% increase in the total number of traffic fatalities.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSFAnn/TSF2002Final.pdf>.

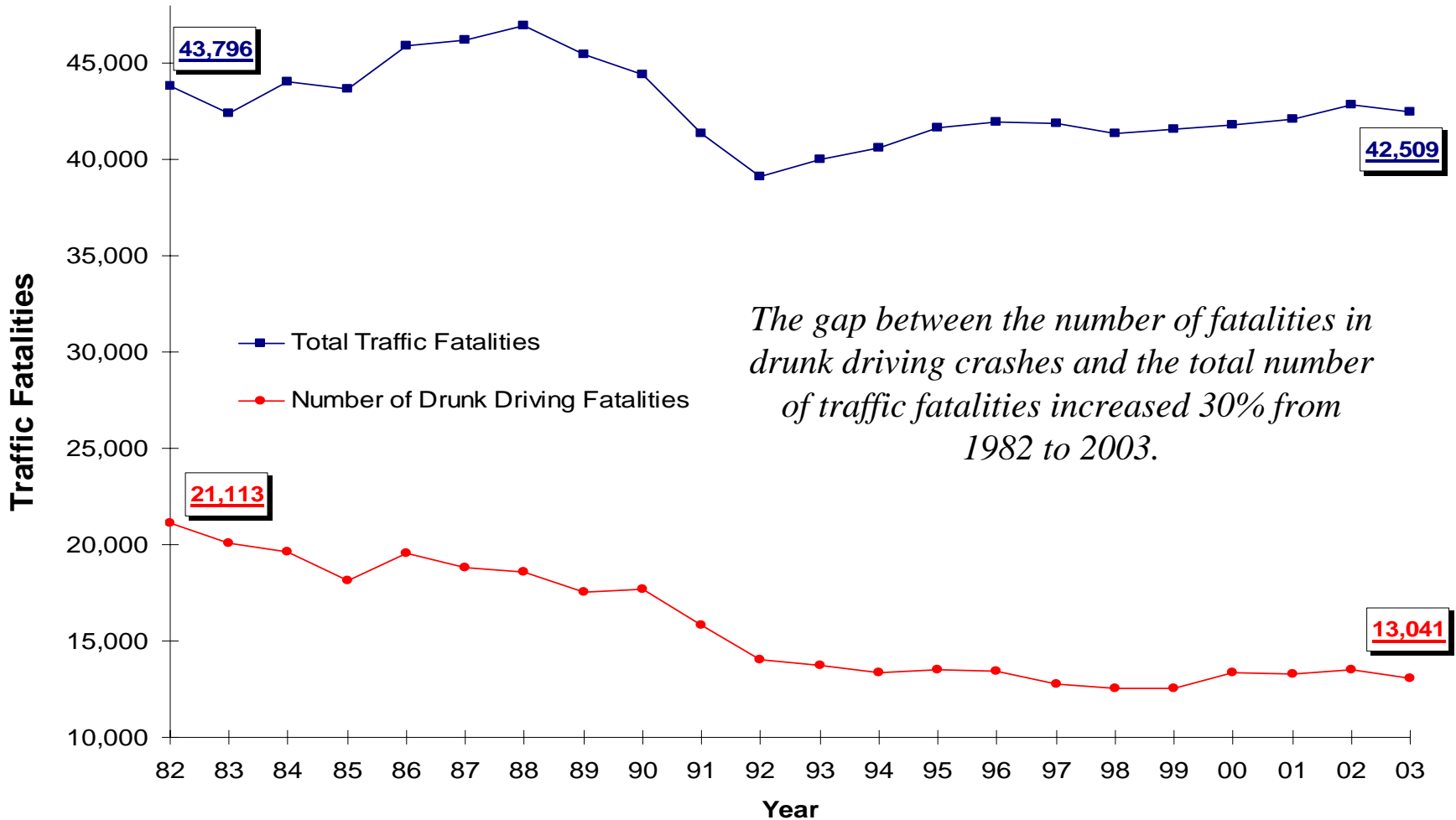
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.

Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/vm2.htm>

Updated 11/30/2004

Drunk Driving

Increasing Gap Between Drunk Driving Fatalities and Total Traffic Fatalities



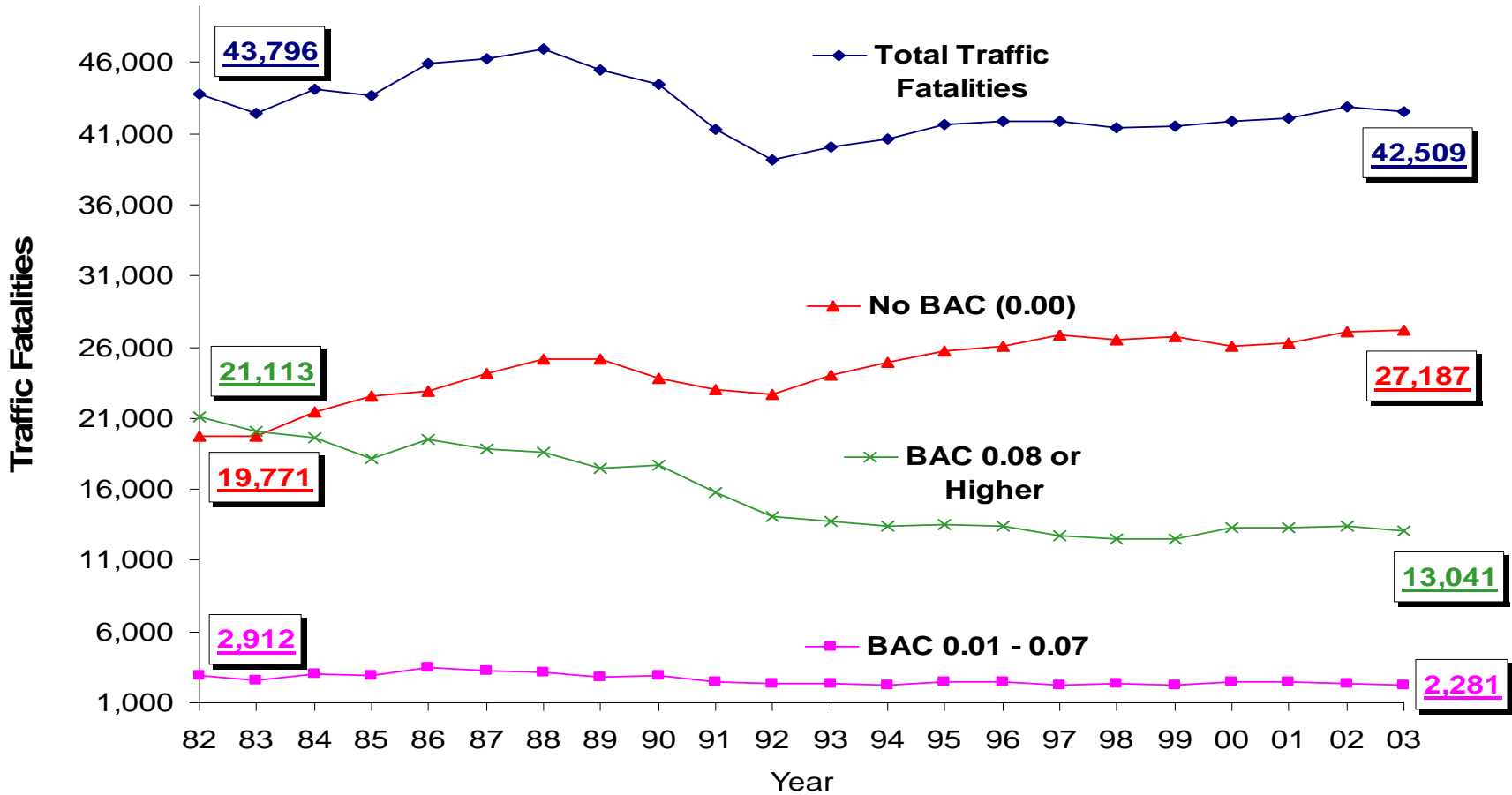
The gap between the number of fatalities in drunk driving crashes and the total number of traffic fatalities increased 30% from 1982 to 2003.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSFAnn/TSF2002Final.pdf>.
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.
Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/vm2.htm>

Updated 11/30/2004

Drunk Driving

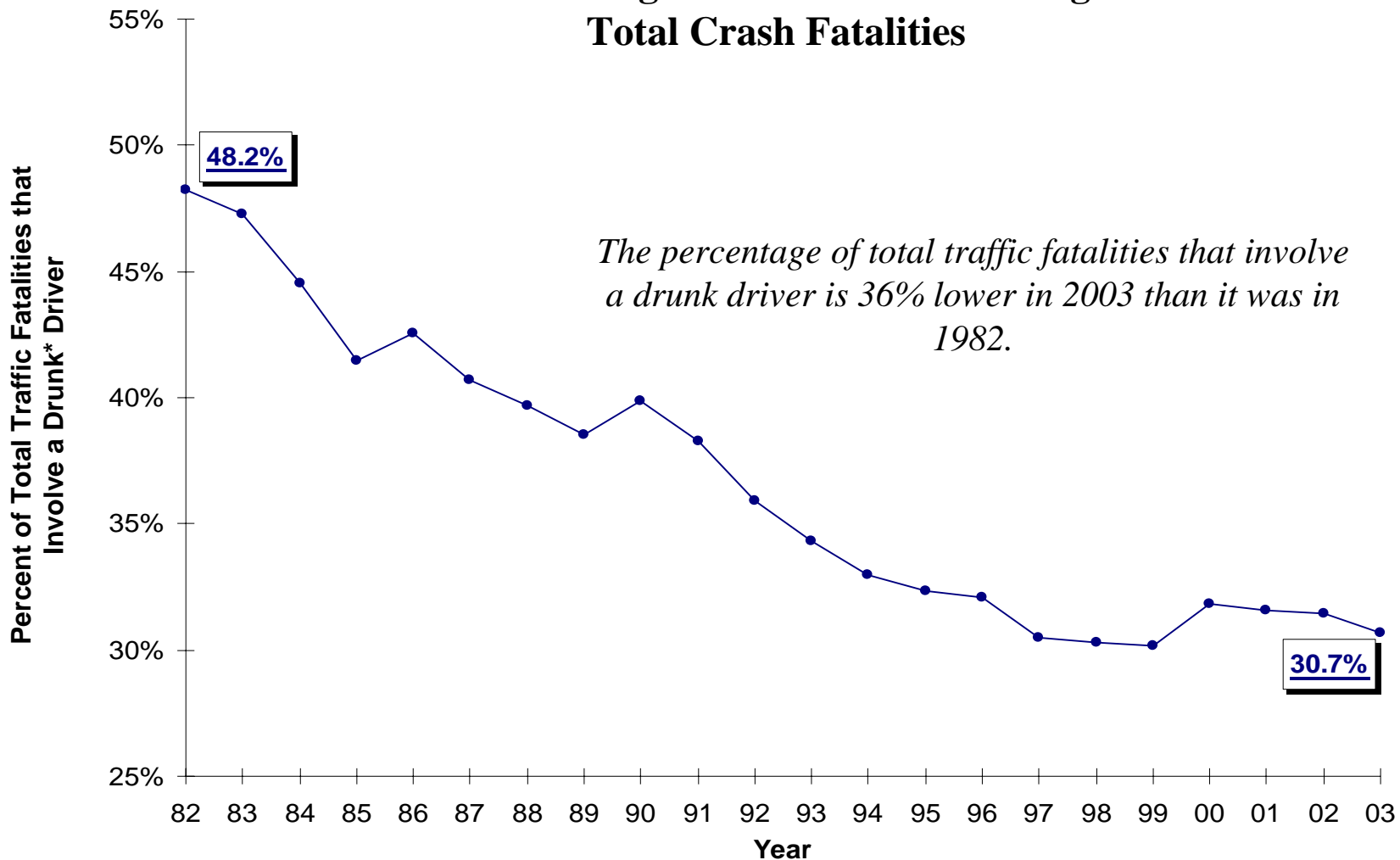
Drunk Driving Fatalities by Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSFAnn/TSF2002Final.pdf>.
 *Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.
 Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/hm/vm2.htm>

Drunk Driving

Drunk Driving Fatalities as a Percentage of Total Crash Fatalities

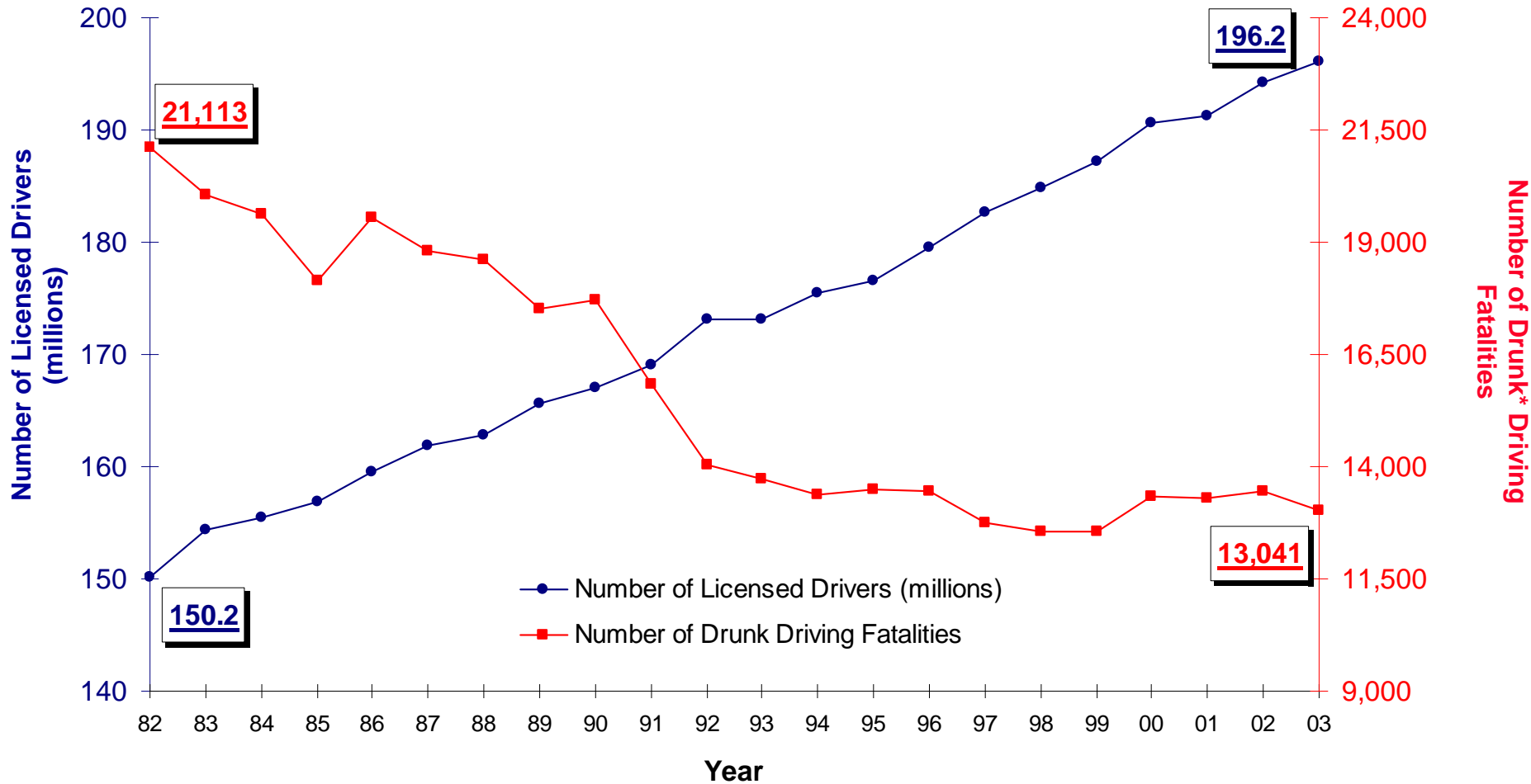


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSEAnn/TSE2002Final.pdf>.
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.
Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/vm2.htm>

Updated 11/30/2004

Drunk Driving

Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 38% Despite a 31% Increase in Licensed Drivers



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSFAnn/TSF2002Final.pdf>.

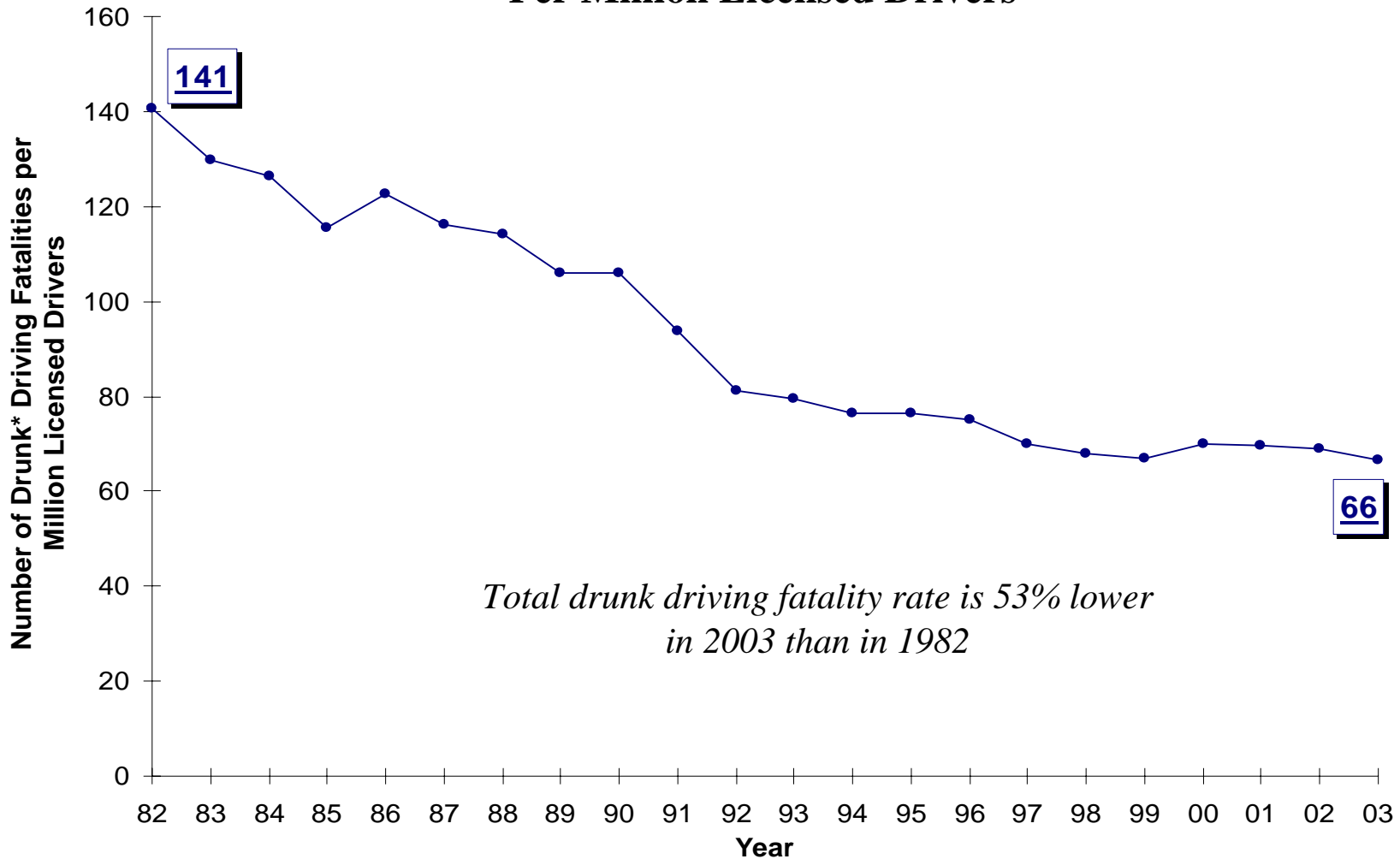
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.

Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/vm2.htm>

Updated 1/24/2005

Drunk Driving

Total Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per Million Licensed Drivers

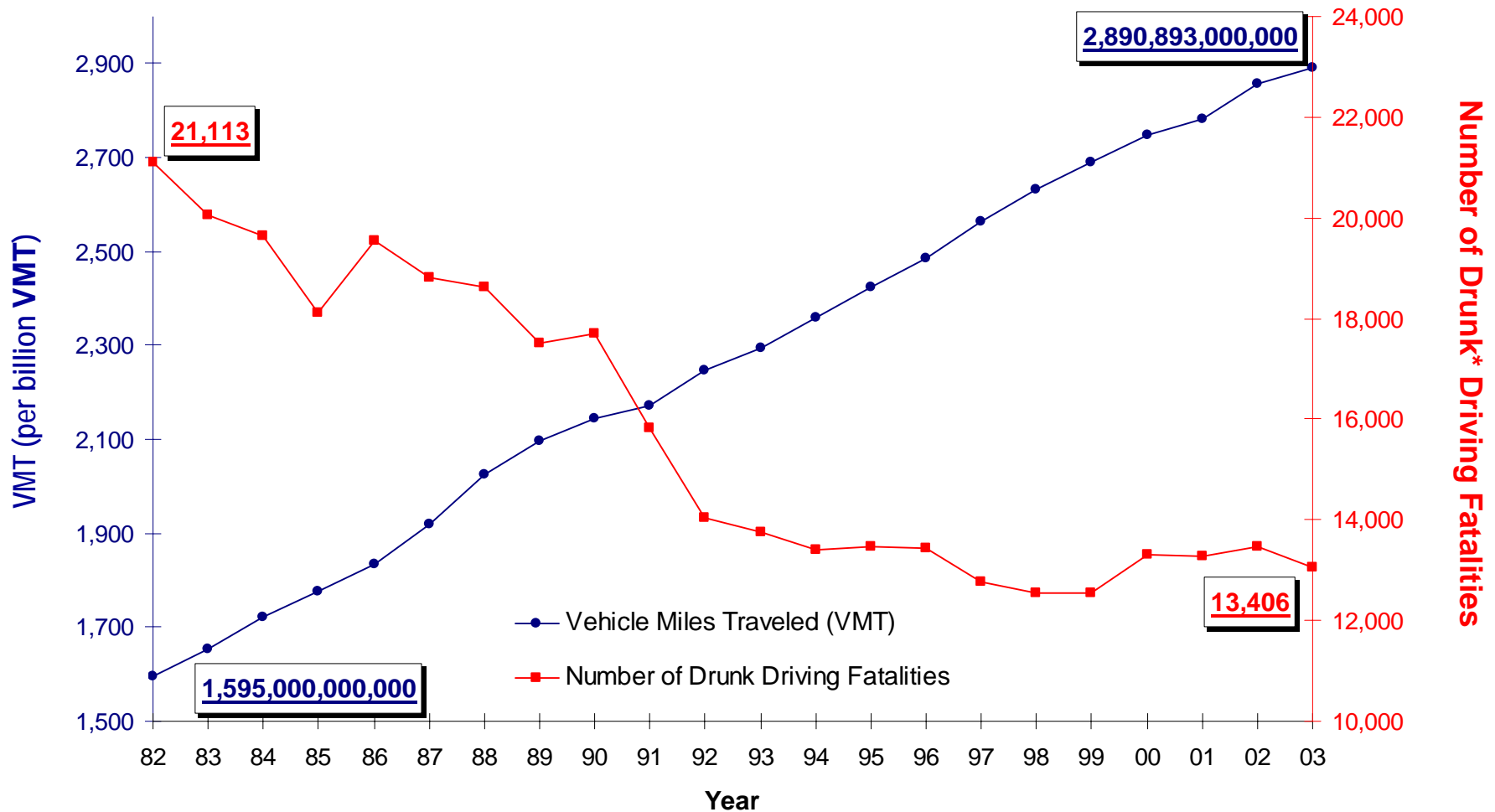


Sources: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSFAnn/TSF2002Final.pdf>.
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.
Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/index.htm>

Updated 1/24/2005

Drunk Driving

Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 38% Despite an 81% Increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)



Sources: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSFAnn/TSF2002Final.pdf>.

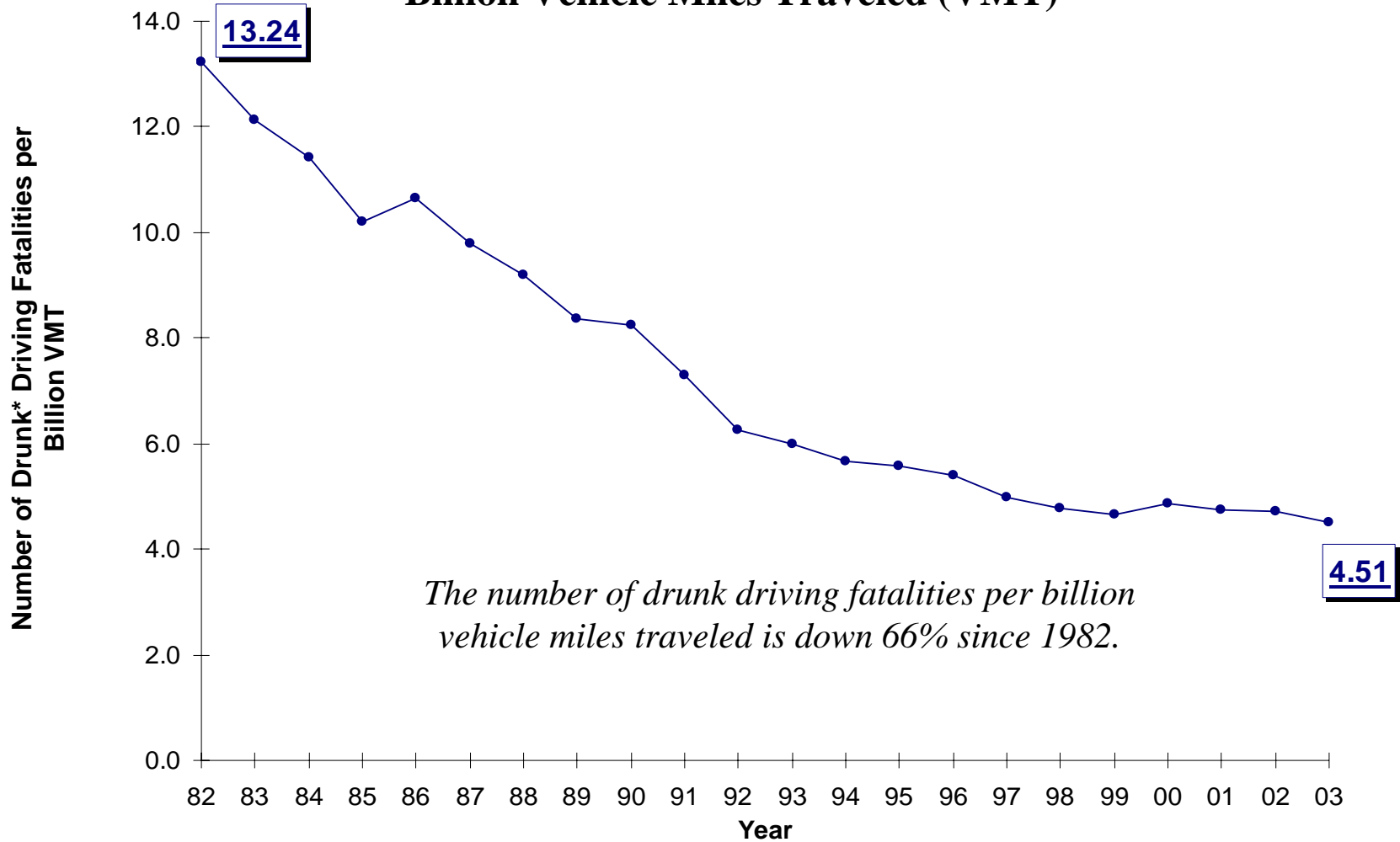
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.

Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/index.htm>

Updated 1/25/2005

Drunk Driving

Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per Billion Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

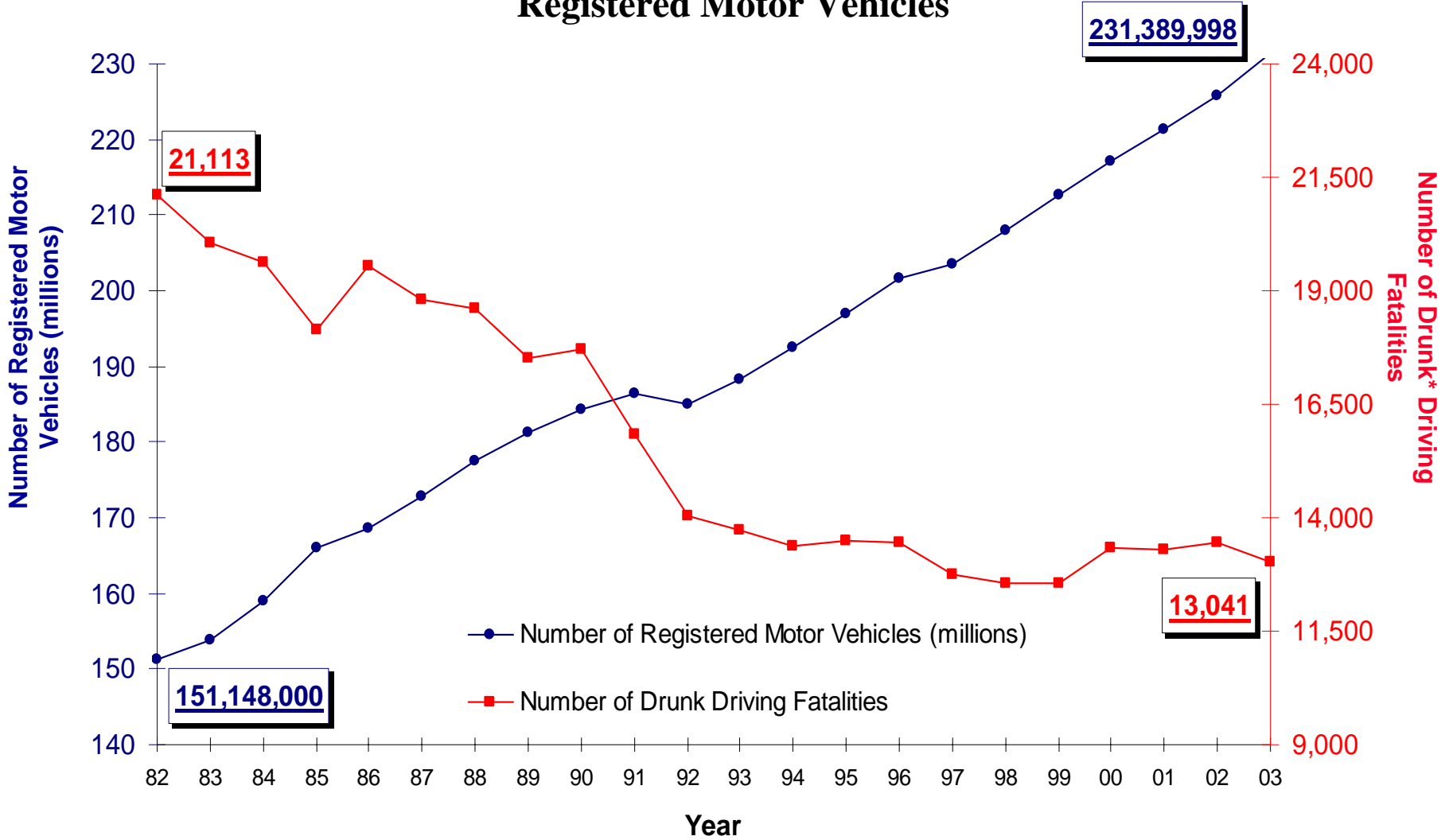


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSEA/TSEAnn/TSE2002Final.pdf>.
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.
Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/vm2.htm>

Updated 1/30/2004

Drunk Driving

Drunk Driving Fatalities Down 38% Despite a 53% Increase in Registered Motor Vehicles



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSFAnn/TSF2002Final.pdf>.

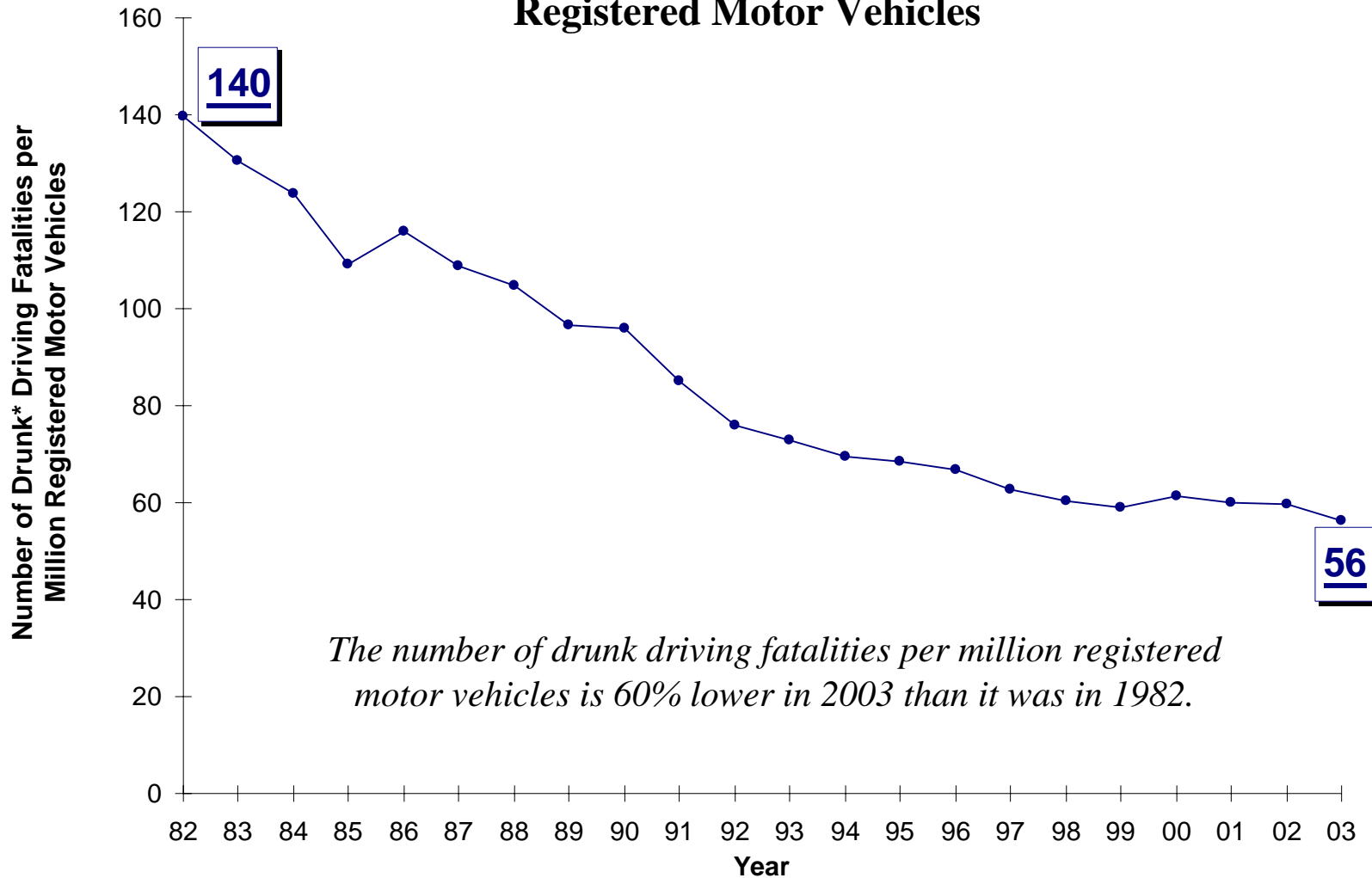
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.

Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/htm/vm2.htm>

Updated 2/1/2005

Drunk Driving

Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per Million Registered Motor Vehicles



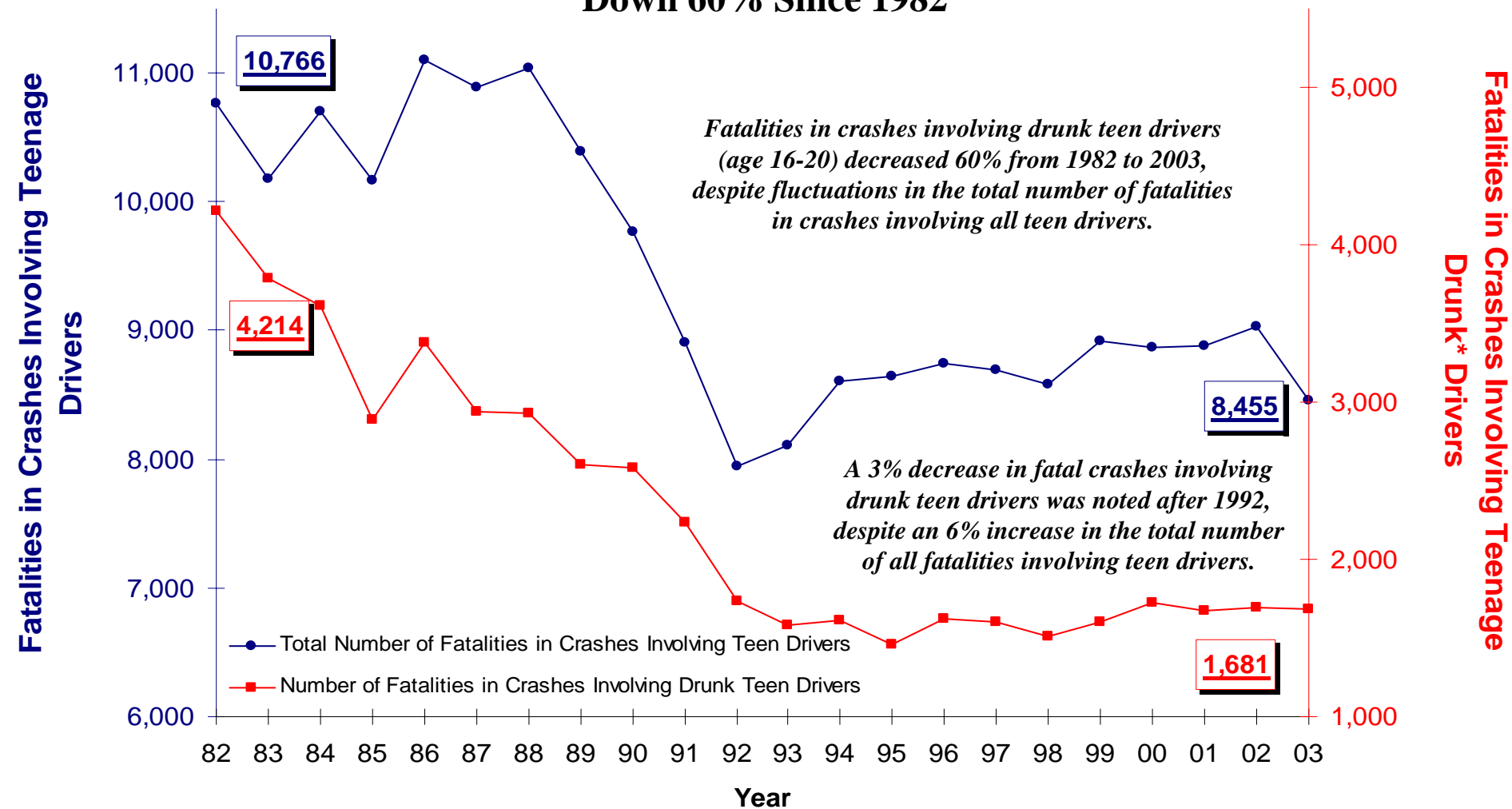
The number of drunk driving fatalities per million registered motor vehicles is 60% lower in 2003 than it was in 1982.

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSEAnn/TSE2002Final.pdf>.
*Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .08 or higher.
Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/index.htm>

Updated 11/30/2004

Teen Drunk Driving

Drunk Teen Driving Fatalities Down 60% Since 1982

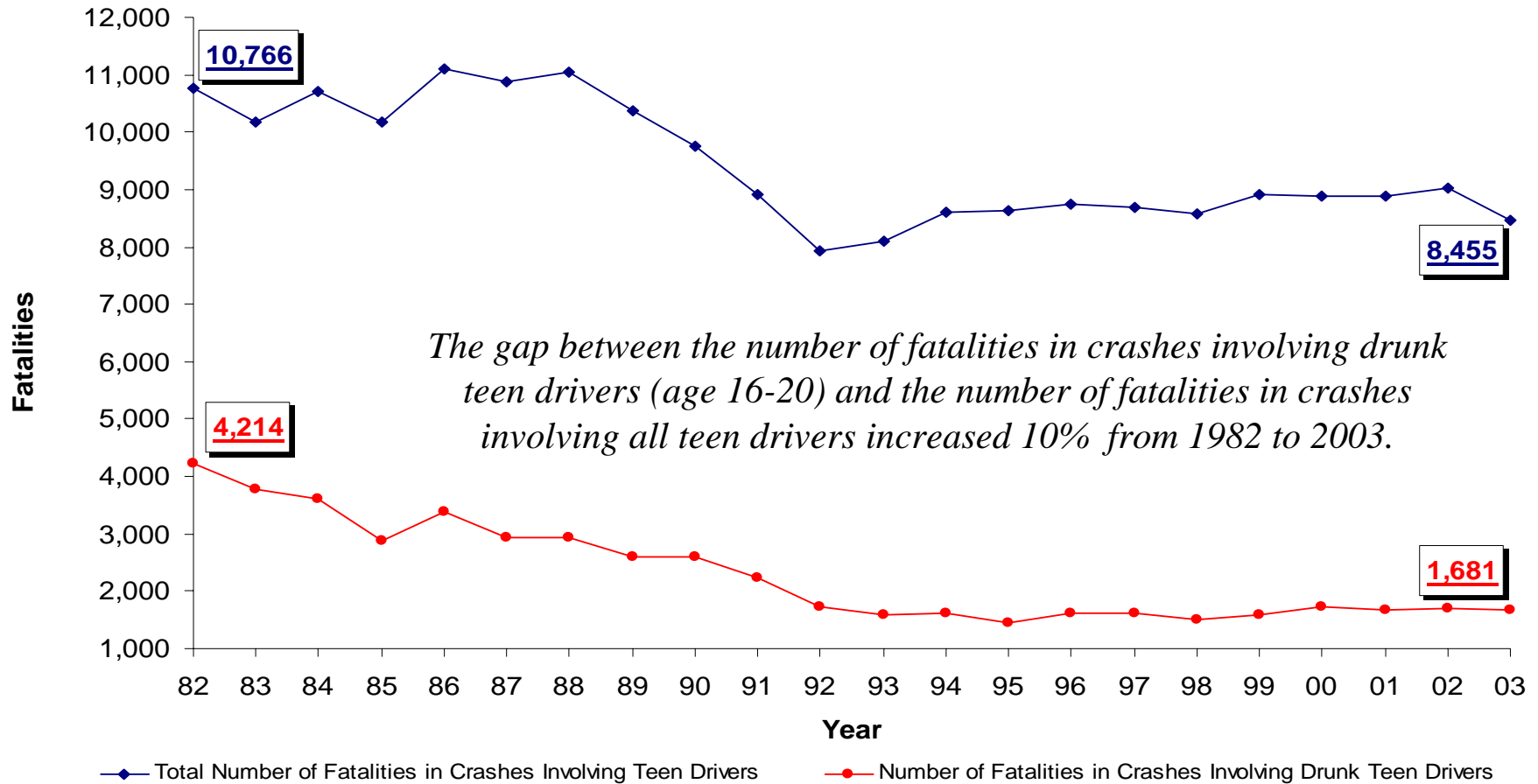


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004. *Teen drunk-driving crashes represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one teenage (16-20) driver had a BAC of .08 or higher. [Note: These data reflect NHTSA's new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data. The old method computed the chance of involvement along definite categories (0, 0.01 to 0.09, and 0.10+) of BAC while the new method, multiple imputation, imputes actual values of BAC (0 to 0.94). NHTSA's new methodology improves the scope of alcohol involvement statistics generated by the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).] Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004 : <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/dl.htm>

Updated 1/25/2005

Teen Drunk Driving

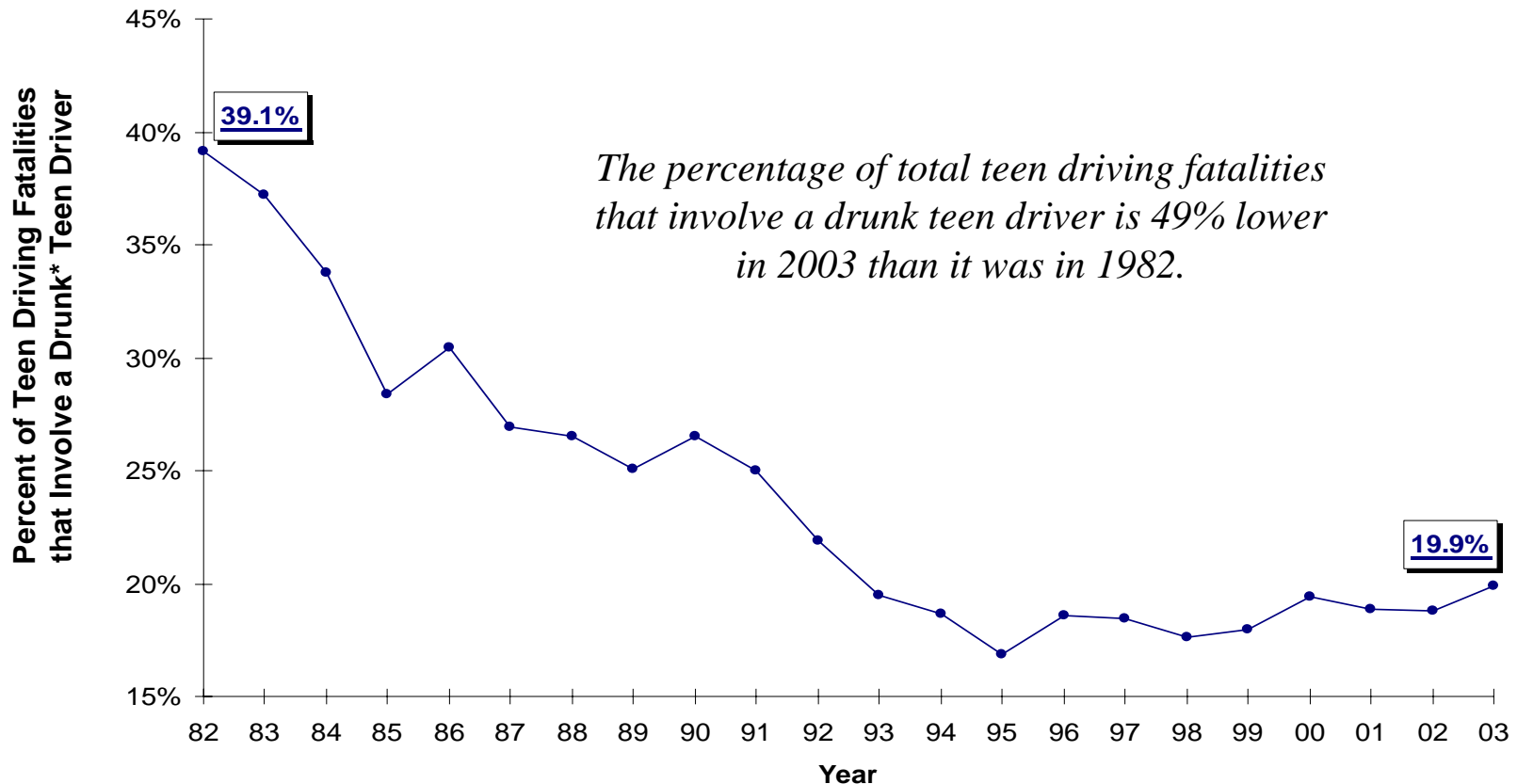
Increasing Gap Between Drunk Teen Driving Fatalities and Total Teen Driving Fatalities



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004. *Teen drunk-driving crashes represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one teenage (16-20) driver had a BAC of .08 or higher. [Note: These data reflect NHTSA's new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data. The old method computed the chance of involvement along definite categories (0, 0.01 to 0.09, and 0.10+) of BAC while the new method, multiple imputation, imputes actual values of BAC (0 to 0.94). NHTSA's new methodology improves the scope of alcohol involvement statistics generated by the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).] Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004 : <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/dl.htm>

Teen Drunk Driving

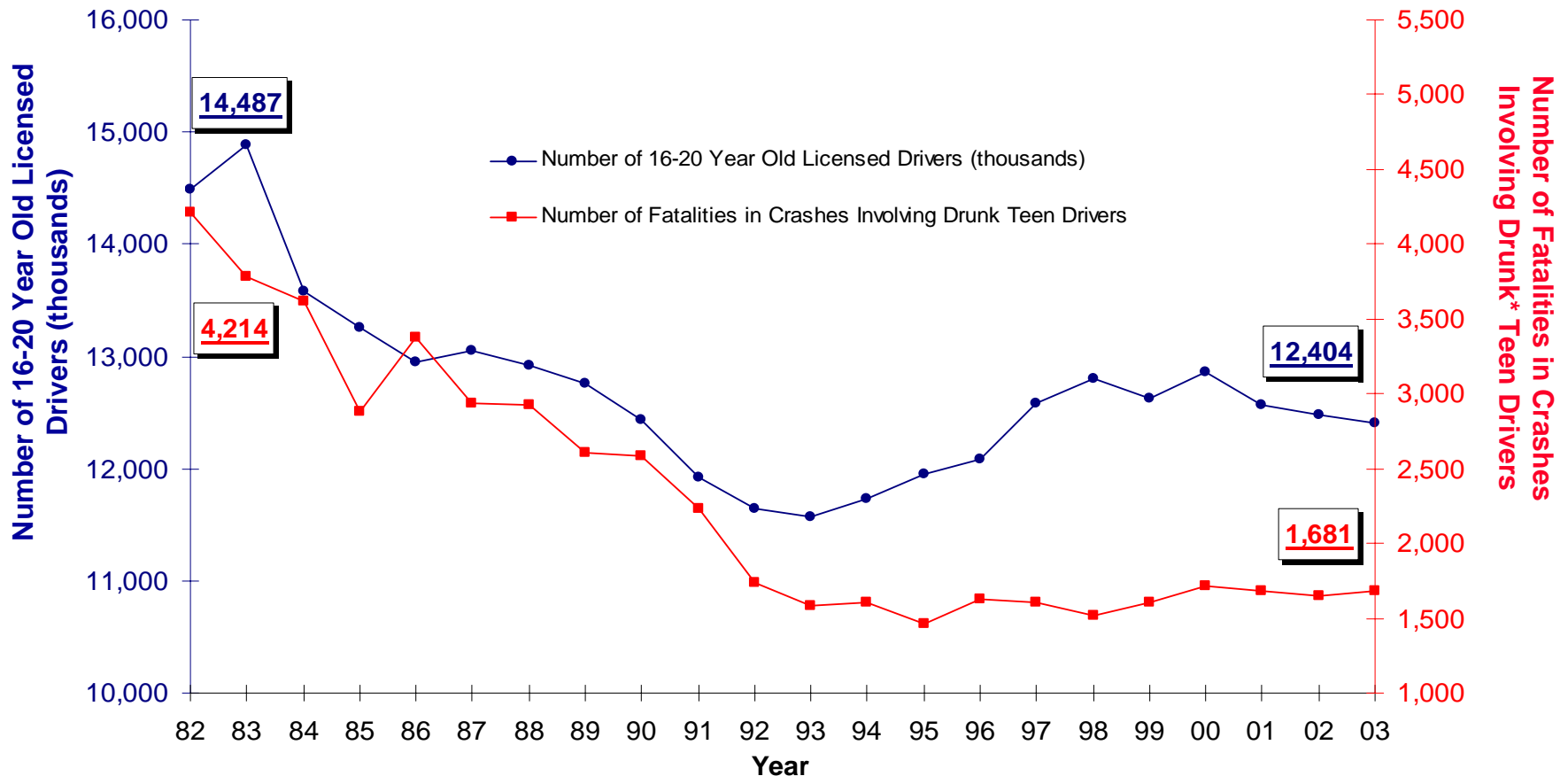
Drunk Teen Driving Fatalities as a Percentage of Total Fatalities Involving a Teen Driver



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004. *Teen drunk-driving crashes represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one teenage (16-20) driver had a BAC of .08 or higher. [Note: These data reflect NHTSA's new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data. The old method computed the chance of involvement along definite categories (0, 0.01 to 0.09, and 0.10+) of BAC while the new method, multiple imputation, imputes actual values of BAC (0 to 0.94). NHTSA's new methodology improves the scope of alcohol involvement statistics generated by the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).] Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004 : <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/dl.htm>

Teen Drunk Driving

Drunk Teen Driving Fatalities Down 60% Despite Recent Increases in Licensed Teen Drivers

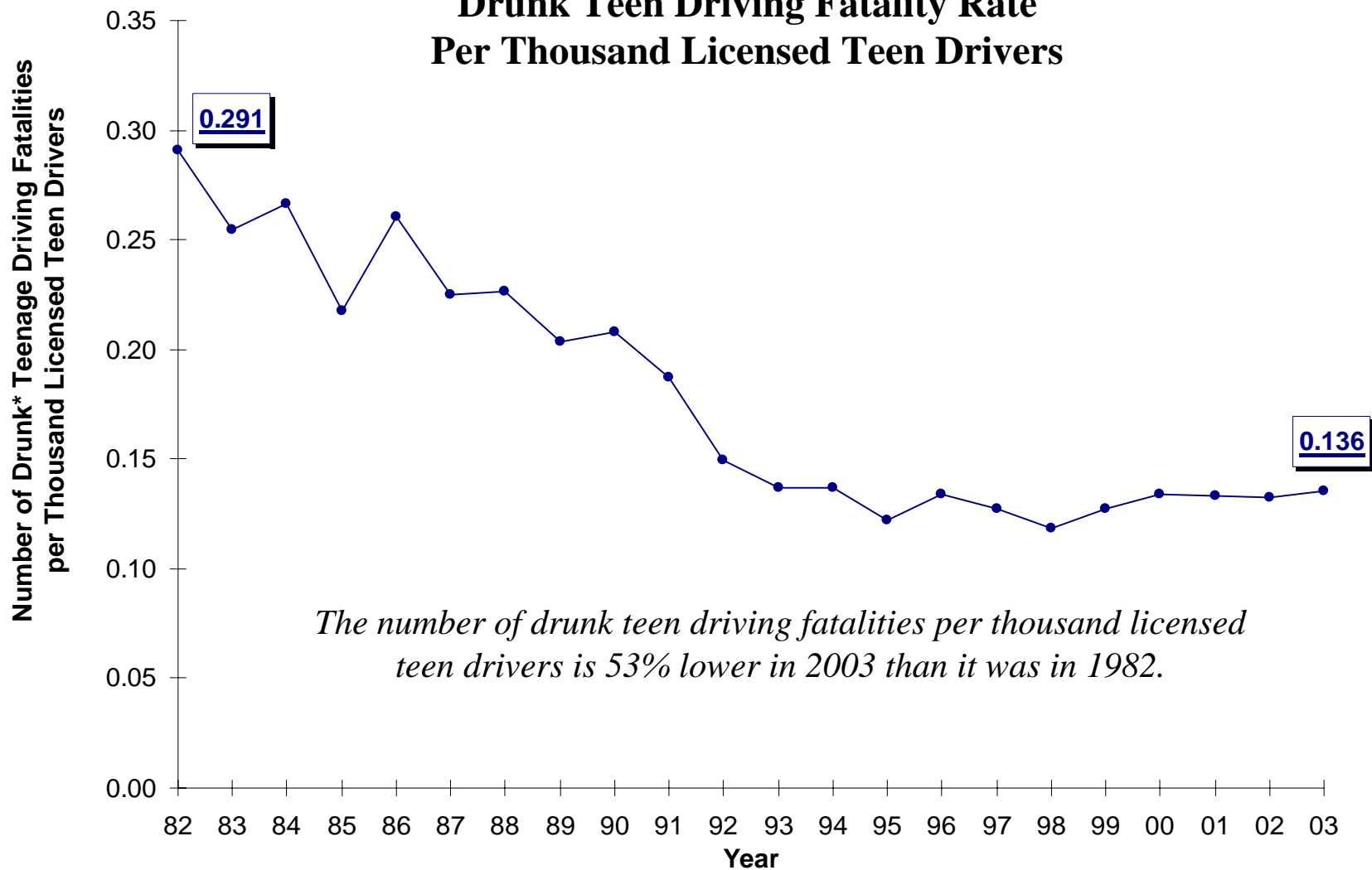


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004. *Teen drunk-driving crashes represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one teenage (16-20) driver had a BAC of .08 or higher. [Note: These data reflect NHTSA's new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data. The old method computed the chance of involvement along definite categories (0, 0.01 to 0.09, and 0.10+) of BAC while the new method, multiple imputation, imputes actual values of BAC (0 to 0.94). NHTSA's new methodology improves the scope of alcohol involvement statistics generated by the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).] Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004 : <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/dl.htm>

Updated 1/24/2005

Teen Drunk Driving

Drunk Teen Driving Fatality Rate Per Thousand Licensed Teen Drivers



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2004. * Teen drunk-driving crashes represent the total number of people (occupants and nonoccupants) killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in which at least one teenage (16-20) driver had a BAC of .08 or higher. [Note: These data reflect NHTSA's new methodology in estimating missing BAC test result data. The old method computed the chance of involvement along definite categories (0, 0.01 to 0.09, and 0.10+) of BAC while the new method, multiple imputation, imputes actual values of BAC (0 to 0.94). NHTSA's new methodology improves the scope of alcohol involvement statistics generated by the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).] <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs03/dl.htm>