

# Signs of Progress

## Declines in Underage Drinking and Drunk Driving



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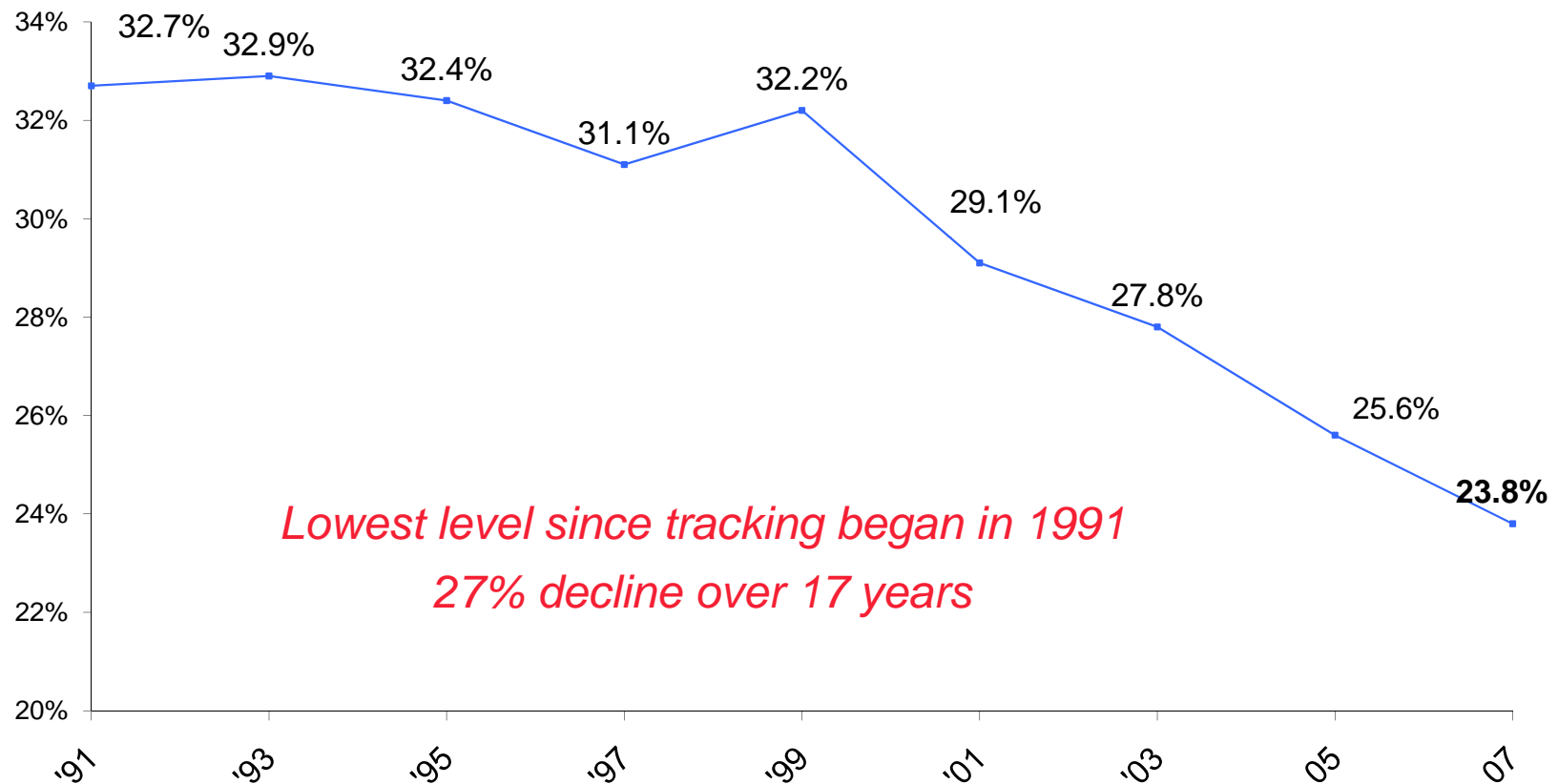
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Updated March 15, 2010

# Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13\*

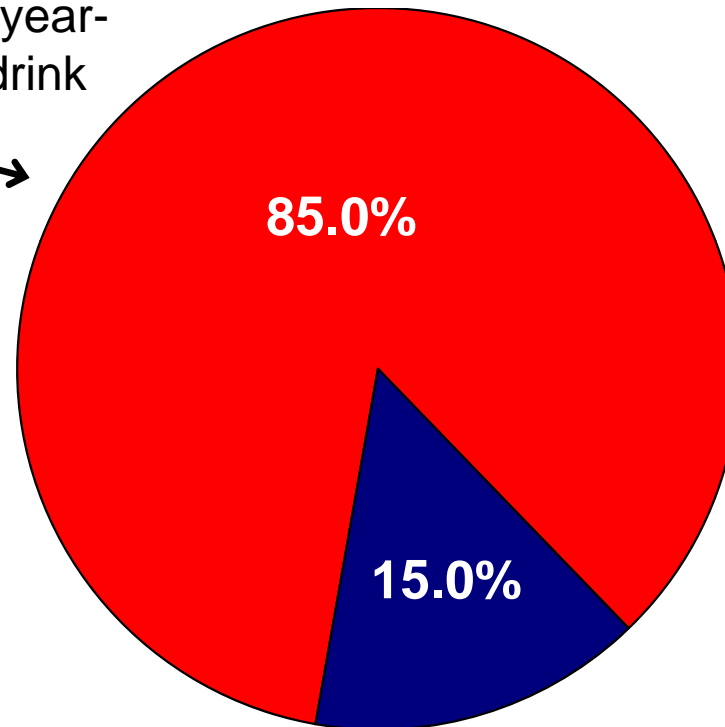


Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.  
<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/QuestYearTable.asp?path=byHT&ByVar=C1&cat=3&quest=Q40&year=2005&loc=XX>

\* Other than a few sips 1 Significant linear decrease,  $p < .05$

# Current Drinking Among Adolescents

85% of 12-17 year-olds do NOT drink

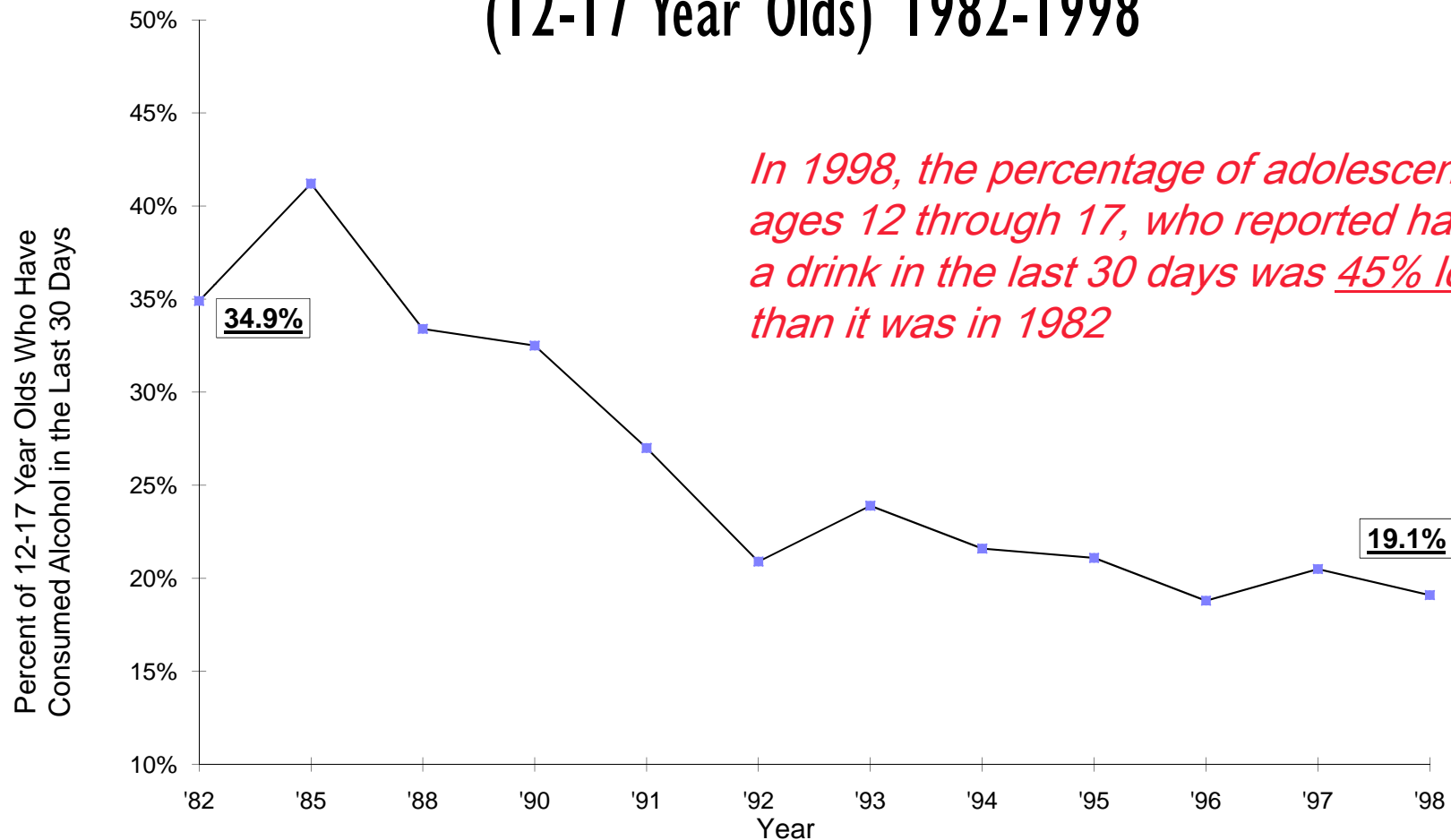


- % of 12-17 year-olds who have NOT had a drink in the past month
- % of 12-17 year-olds who have had a drink in the past month

Source: 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, an annual survey representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the U.S. aged 12 years old or older conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2009: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm>  
The 2008 survey is based on interviews with approximately 68,736 respondents ages 12 and older. The survey covers residents of households (living in houses/townhouses, apartments, condominiums, etc.), persons in noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming/boarder houses, college dormitories, migratory workers' camps, halfway houses), and civilians living on military bases. *Current use* is use in the past 30 days. *Adolescents* are those ages 12 through 17.  
Question: Think specifically about the past 30 days up to and including today. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage?

# Current Drinking Among Adolescents

## (12-17 Year Olds) 1982-1998



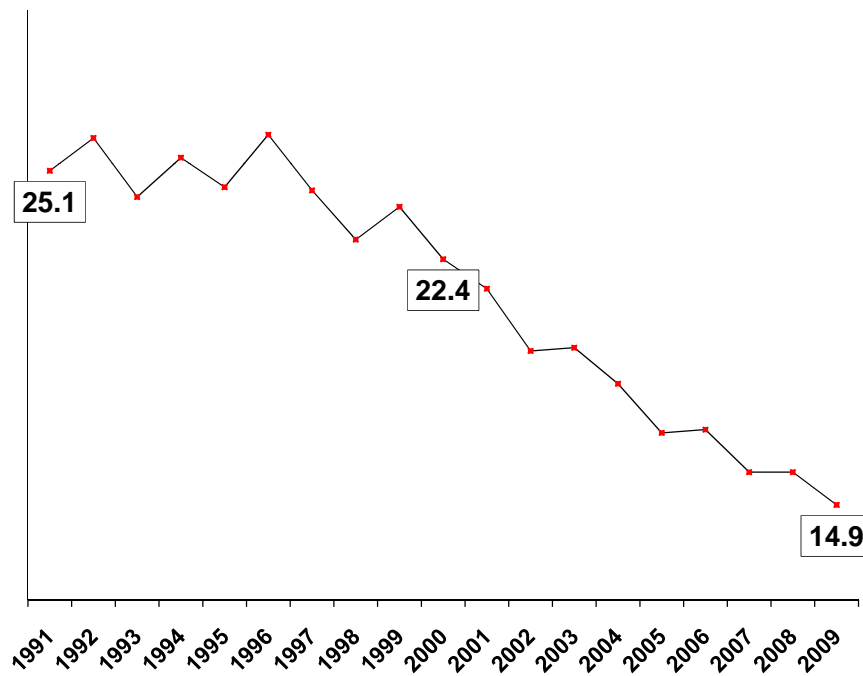
**Note:** The NHSDA underwent a methodological change in 1999; the data after this point are not directly comparable to that before 1999 and cannot be used to form trends. Therefore, data are presented as a trend line only from 1982 to 1998

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..

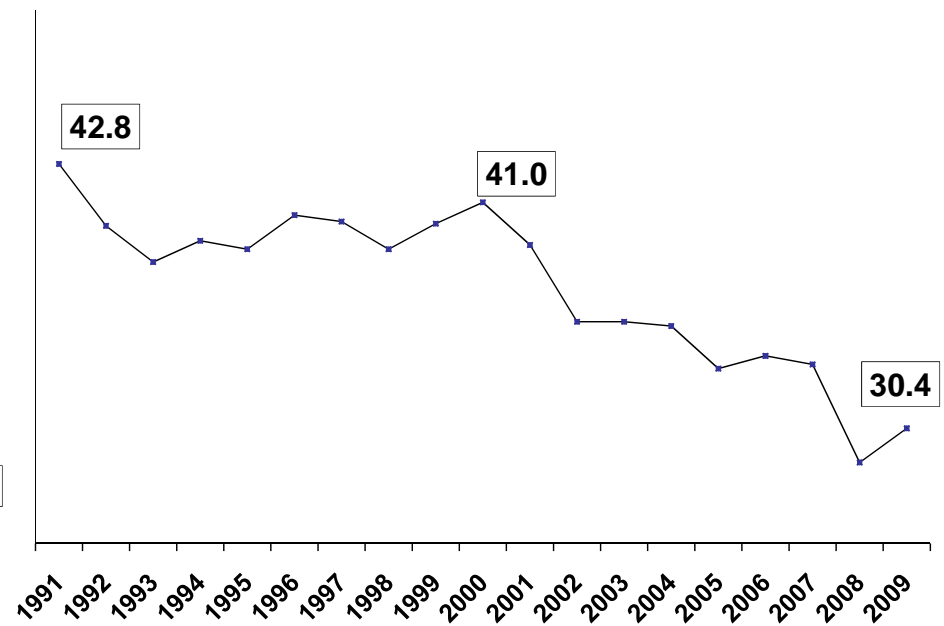
<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/p0000016.htm>

# Current Drinking Among Adolescents

**Alcohol Use Among 8<sup>th</sup> Graders**  
Percent Who Drank In The Past 30 Days



**Alcohol Use Among 10<sup>th</sup> Graders**  
Percent Who Drank In The Past 30 Days

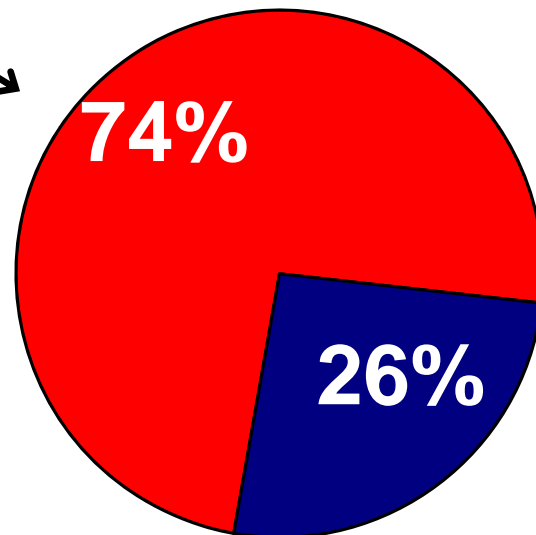


Source: The University of Michigan *Monitoring the Future* Study, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Surveys of nationally representative samples of American high school seniors were begun in 1975, making the Class of 2009 the 35th such class surveyed. Surveys of 8th and 10th graders were added to the design in 1991, making the 2009 nationally representative samples the 19th such classes surveyed. Sample sizes in 2009 are 15,509 eighth graders in 145 schools, 16,320 tenth graders in 119 schools, and 14,268 twelfth graders in 125 schools, for a total of 46,097 students in 389 secondary schools. The samples are drawn separately at each grade level to be representative of students in that grade in public and private secondary schools across the coterminous United States. Schools are selected with probability proportionate to their estimated class size. The findings are located at <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org>. Accessed 12/14/2009.

Question: On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcohol to drink— more than just a few sips during the last 30 days? (0 Occasions, 1-2 Occasions, 3-5 Occasions, 6-9 Occasions, 10-19 Occasions, 20-39 Occasions, 40 or More)

## Current Drinking Among Underage Youth

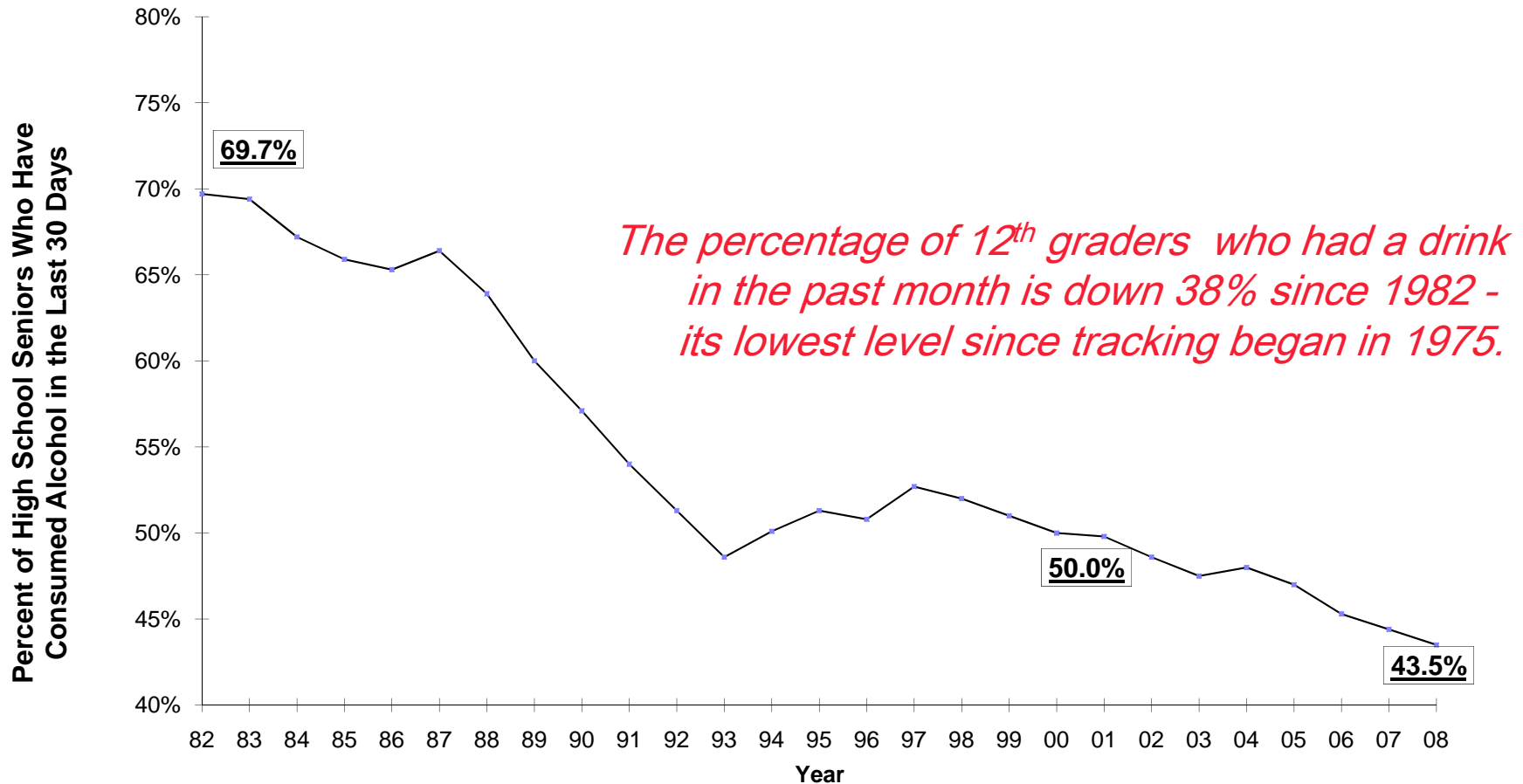
74% of 12-20 year-olds do NOT drink



- % of 12-20 year-olds who have NOT had a drink in the past month
- % of 12-20 year-olds who have had a drink in the past month

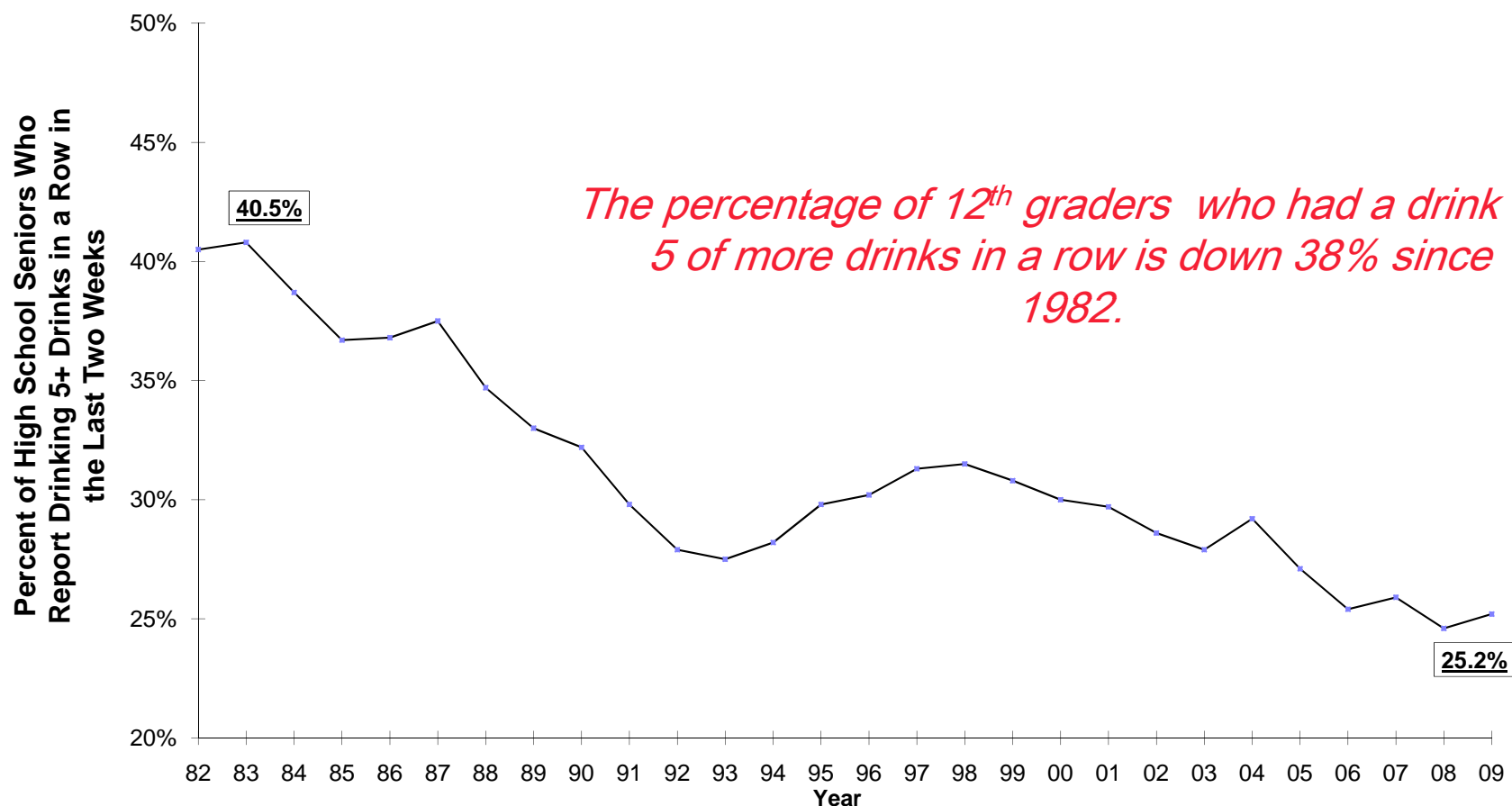
Source: 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, an annual survey representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the U.S. aged 12 years old or older conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2009: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm>. The 2008 survey is based on interviews with approximately 68,736 respondents ages 12 and older. The survey covers residents of households (living in houses/townhouses, apartments, condominiums, etc.), persons in noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming/boarded houses, college dormitories, migratory workers' camps, halfway houses), and civilians living on military bases. *Current use* is use in the past 30 days. Question: Think specifically about the past 30 days up to and including today. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage?

# Drinking Among High School Seniors



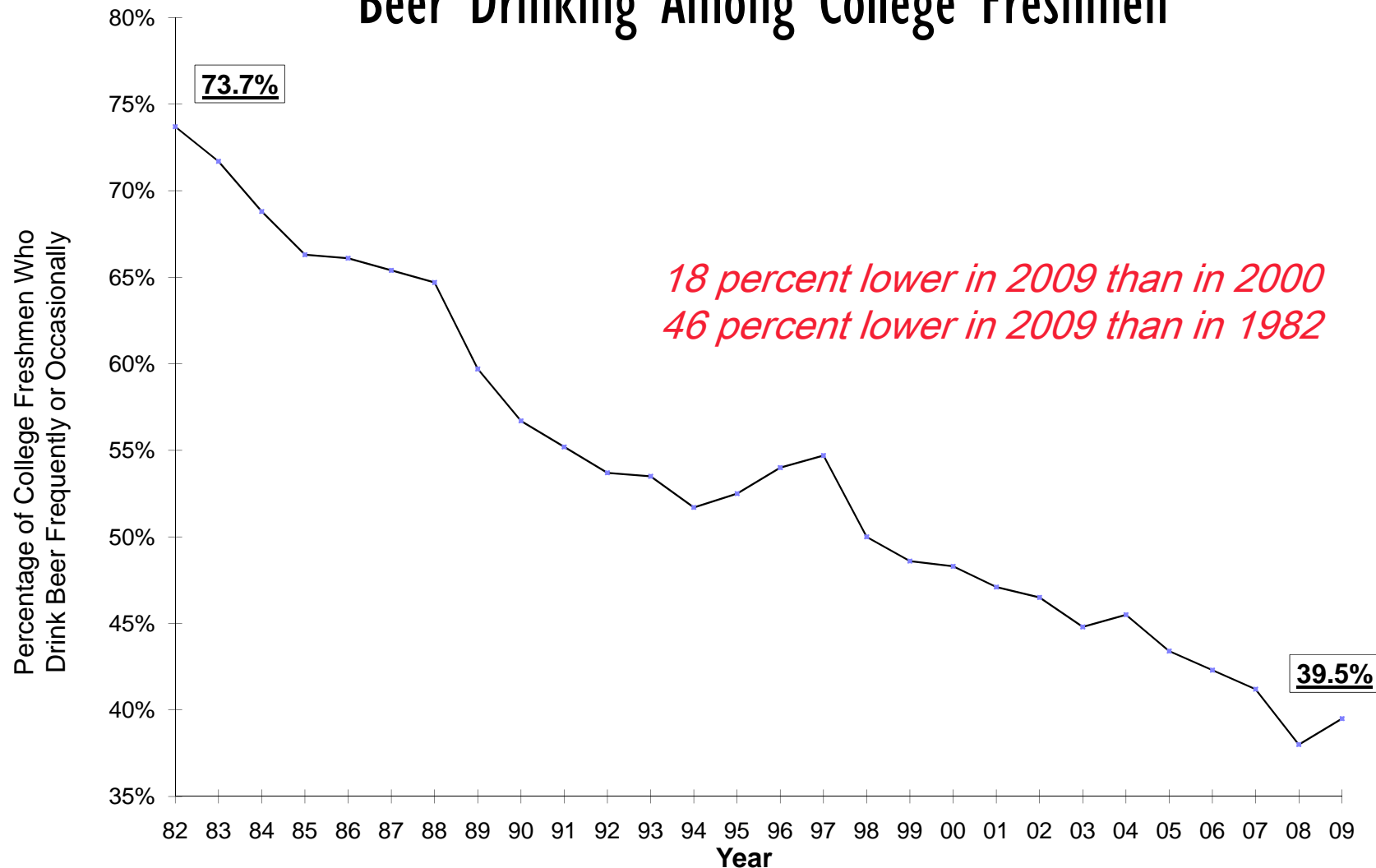
Source: The University of Michigan *Monitoring the Future* Study, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Surveys of nationally representative samples of American high school seniors were begun in 1975, making the Class of 2009 the 35th such class surveyed. Surveys of 8th and 10th graders were added to the design in 1991, making the 2009 nationally representative samples the 19th such classes surveyed. Sample sizes in 2009 are 15,509 eighth graders in 145 schools, 16,320 tenth graders in 119 schools, and 14,268 twelfth graders in 125 schools, for a total of 46,097 students in 389 secondary schools. The samples are drawn separately at each grade level to be representative of students in that grade in public and private secondary schools across the coterminous United States. Schools are selected with probability proportionate to their estimated class size. The findings are located at <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org>. Accessed 12/14/2009. Question: On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcohol to drink— more than just a few sips during the last 30 days? (0 Occasions, 1-2 Occasions, 3-5 Occasions, 6-9 Occasions, 10-19 Occasions, 20-39 Occasions, 40 or More)

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



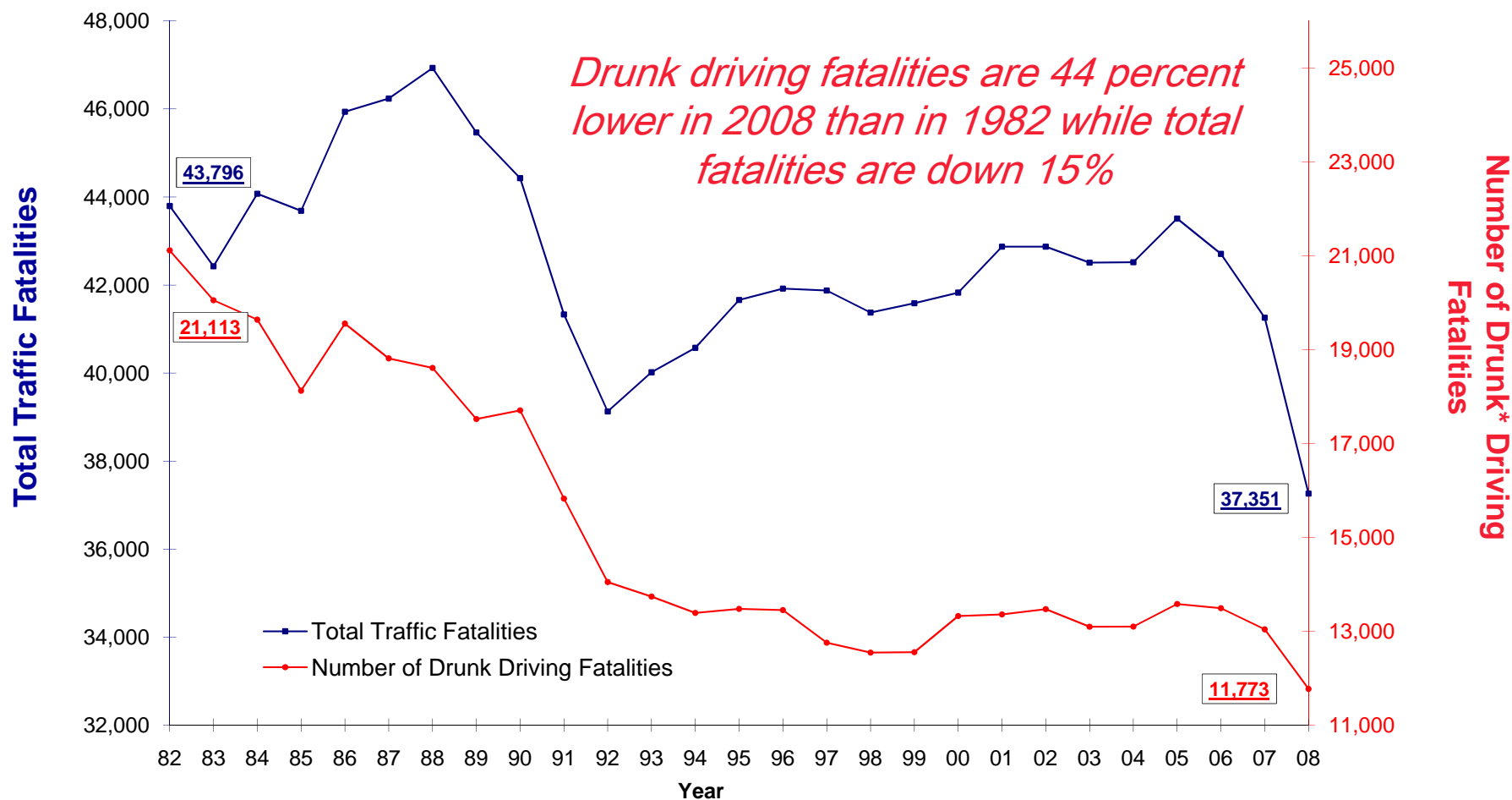
Source: The University of Michigan *Monitoring the Future* Study, sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Surveys of nationally representative samples of American high school seniors were begun in 1975, making the Class of 2009 the 35th such class surveyed. Surveys of 8th and 10th graders were added to the design in 1991, making the 2009 nationally representative samples the 19th such classes surveyed. Sample sizes in 2009 are 15,509 eighth graders in 145 schools, 16,320 tenth graders in 119 schools, and 14,268 twelfth graders in 125 schools, for a total of 46,097 students in 389 secondary schools. The samples are drawn separately at each grade level to be representative of students in that grade in public and private secondary schools across the coterminous United States. Schools are selected with probability proportionate to their estimated class size. The findings are located at <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org>. Accessed 12/14/2009. Question: On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcohol to drink—more than just a few sips during the last 30 days? (0 Occasions, 1-2 Occasions, 3-5 Occasions, 6-9 Occasions, 10-19 Occasions, 20-39 Occasions, 40 or More)

# Beer Drinking Among College Freshmen



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. The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 2009 are based on the responses of 219,864 first-time, full-time students at 297 of the nation's baccalaureate colleges and universities. The data have been statistically adjusted to reflect the responses of the 1.4 million first-time, full-time students entering four year colleges and universities as freshmen in 2009. Since 1966, the first year the survey was conducted, more than 15 million incoming first-year students at 1,900 colleges and universities nationwide have participated. The CIRP Freshmen Survey is the largest and longest-running survey of American college students. <http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/heri/pr-display.php?prQry=42>  
 Question: For the activities below, indicate which ones you did during the past year...Drank beer. (**Frequently, Occasionally, Not at All**)

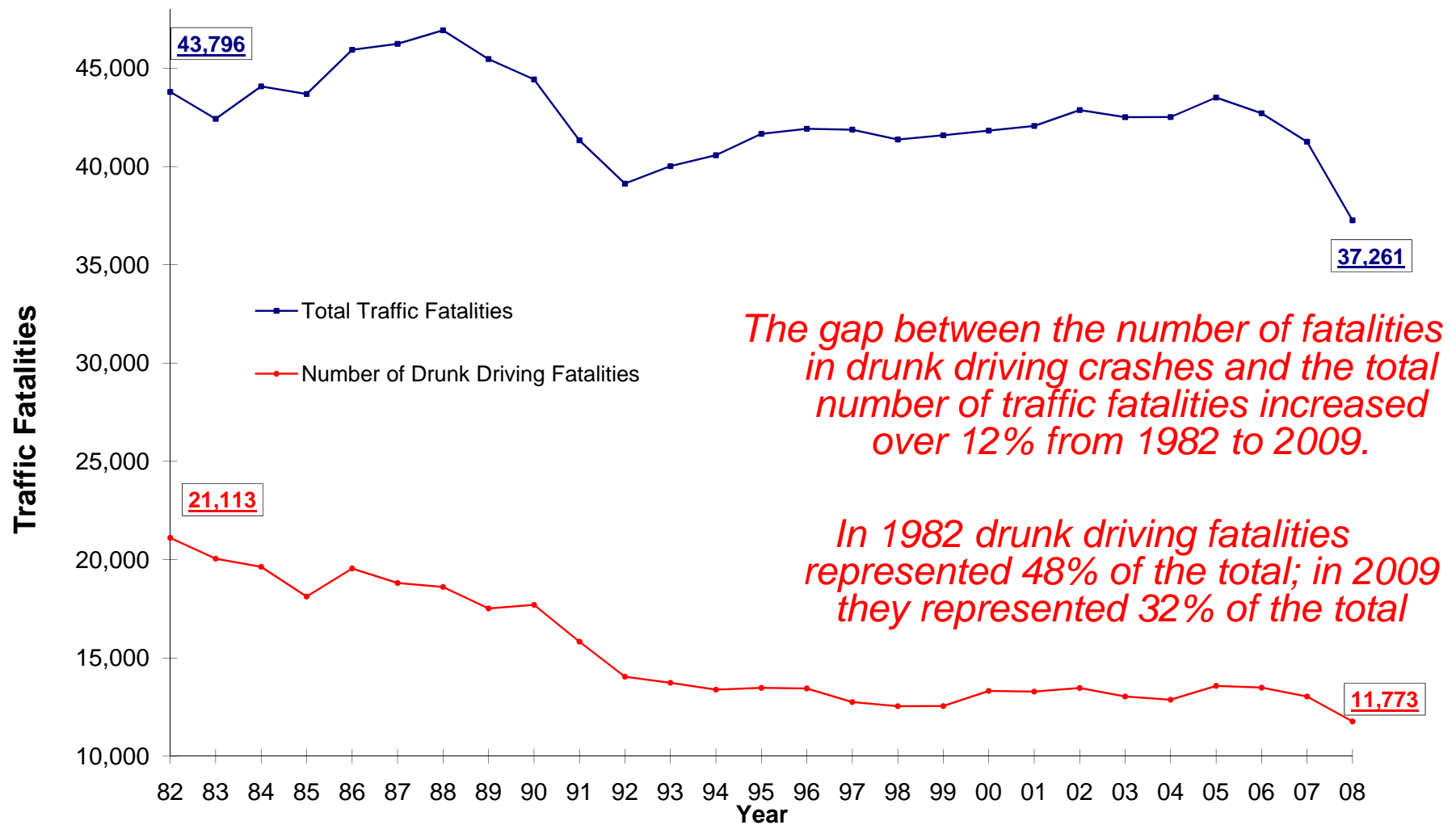
# Total Traffic Fatalities vs. Drunk Driving Fatalities



*Fatalities in drunk driving crashes decreased 44% from 1982 to 2008, despite fluctuations in the total number of traffic fatalities. Since 2000, drunk driving fatalities have also decreased.*

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03\\_summary.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03_summary.cfm) ;

# Gap Between Drunk Driving Fatalities and Total Traffic Fatalities



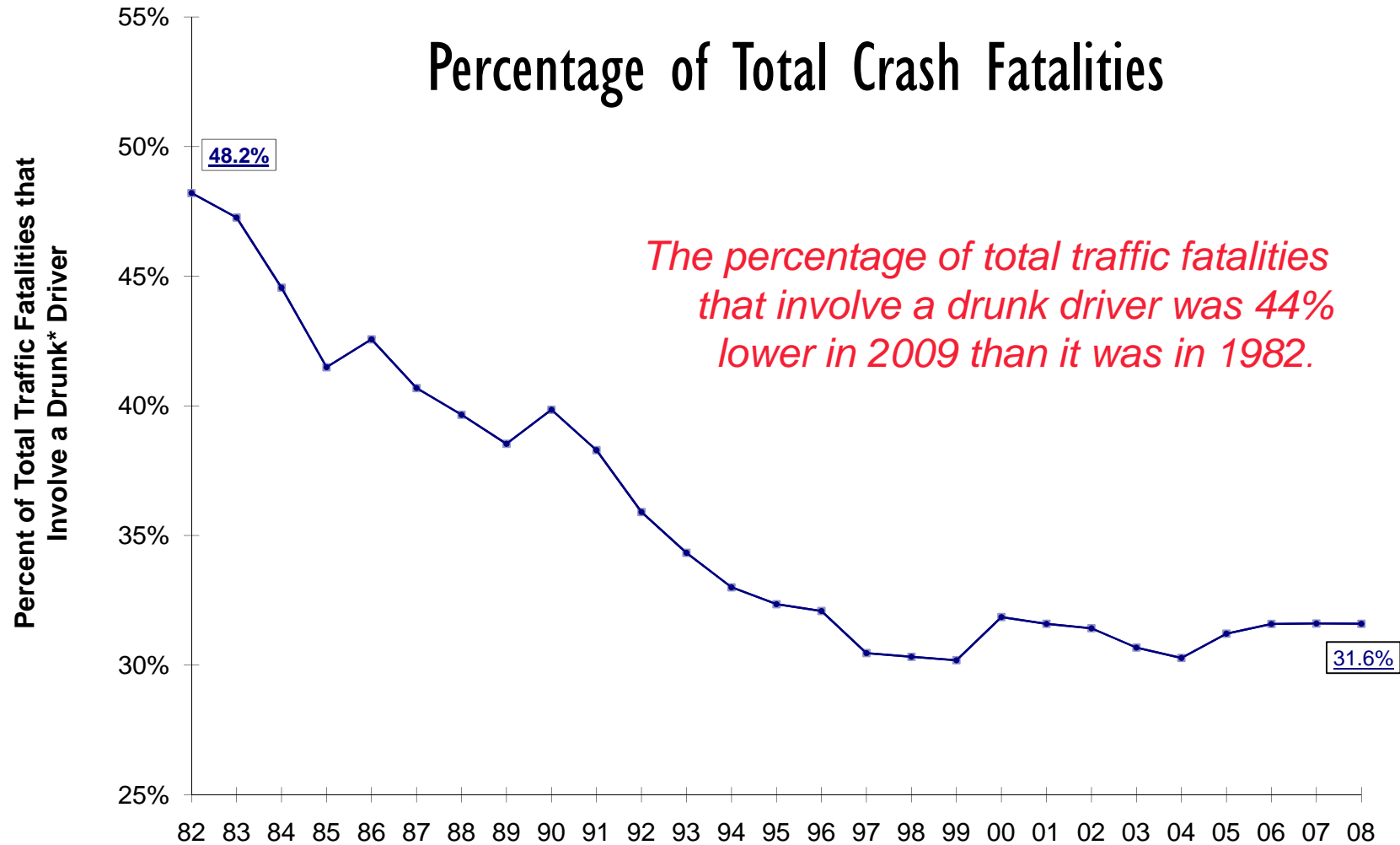
*The gap between the number of fatalities in drunk driving crashes and the total number of traffic fatalities increased over 12% from 1982 to 2009.*

*In 1982 drunk driving fatalities represented 48% of the total; in 2009 they represented 32% of the total*

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03\\_summary.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03_summary.cfm) ;

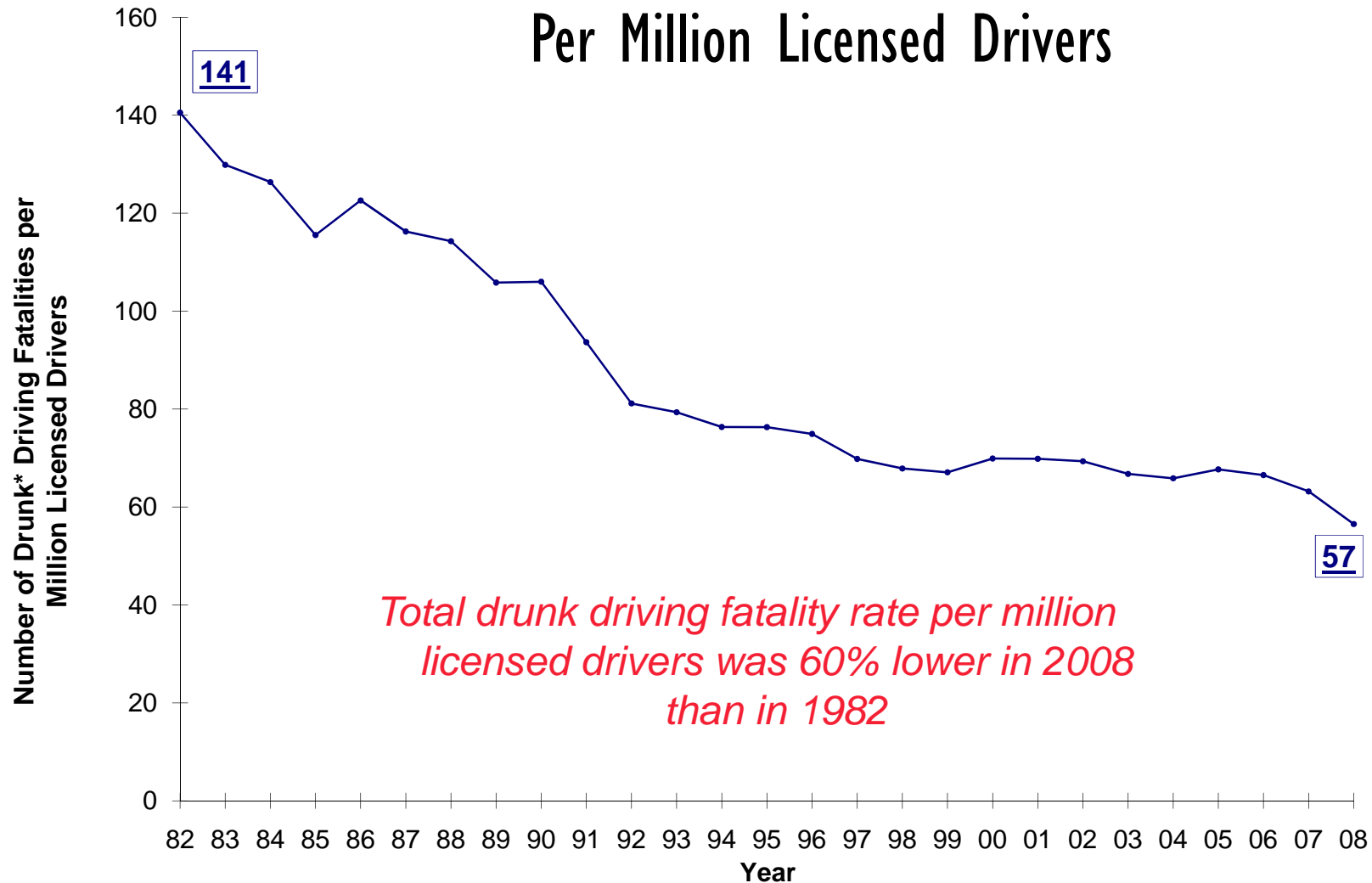
# Drunk Driving Fatalities

## Percentage of Total Crash Fatalities



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03\\_summary.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03_summary.cfm) ;

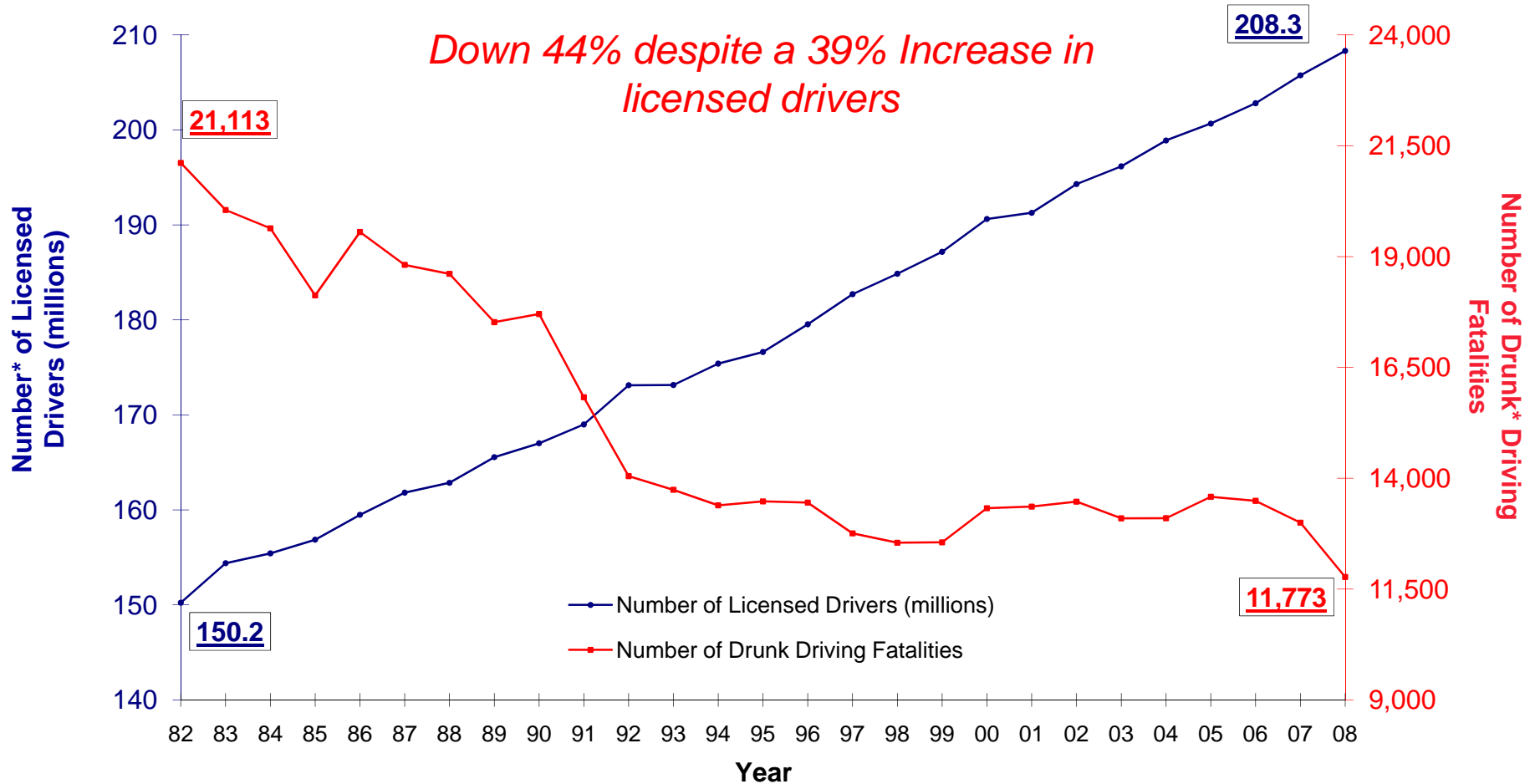
# Total Drunk Driving Fatality Rate Per Million Licensed Drivers



*Total drunk driving fatality rate per million licensed drivers was 60% lower in 2008 than in 1982*

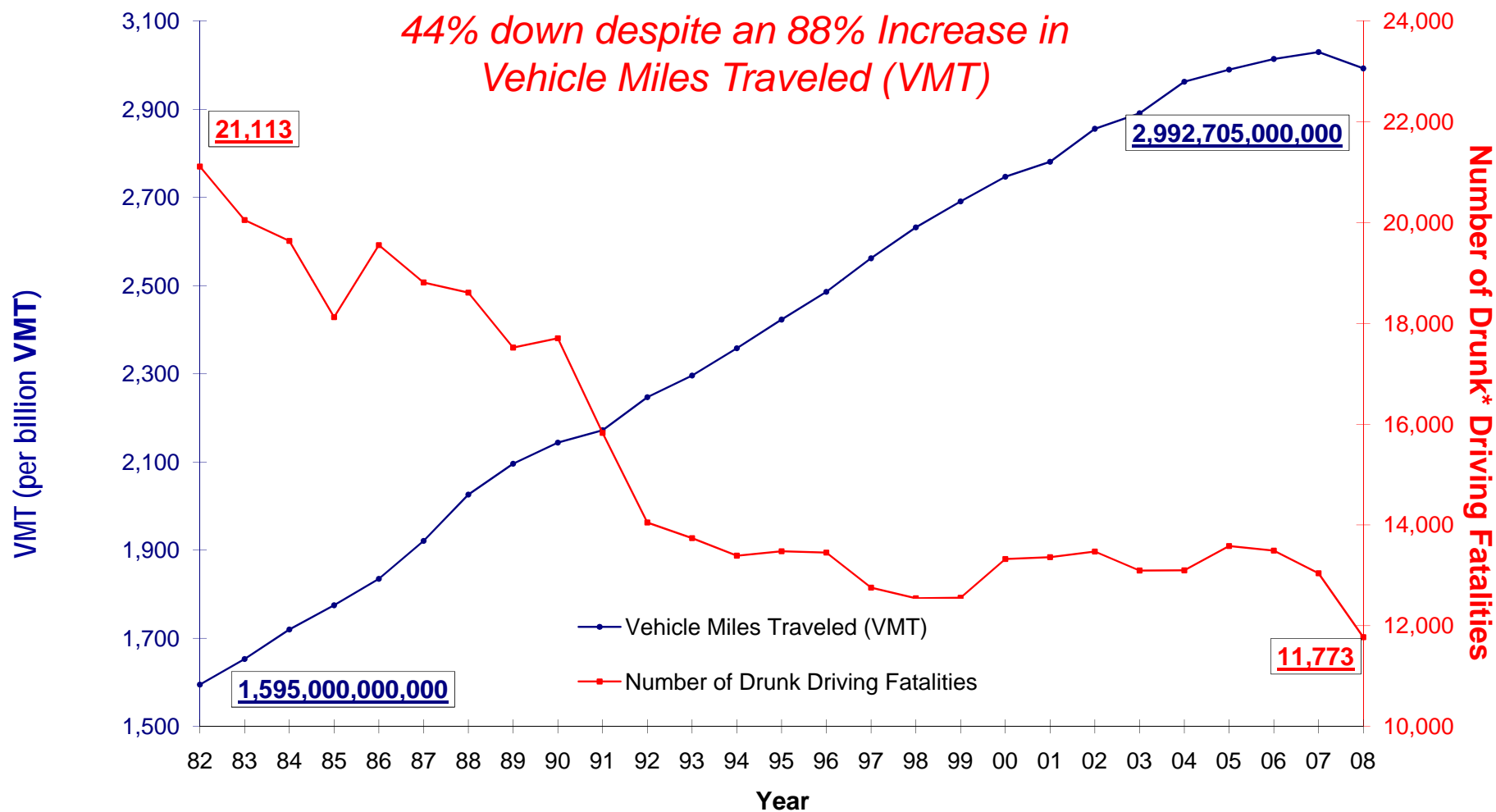
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008/dl20.cfm> ; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811172.pdf>

# Drunk Driving Fatalities vs. Licensed Drivers



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. Note: RMV includes motorcycles. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008/mv1.cfm> ; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811172.pdf>

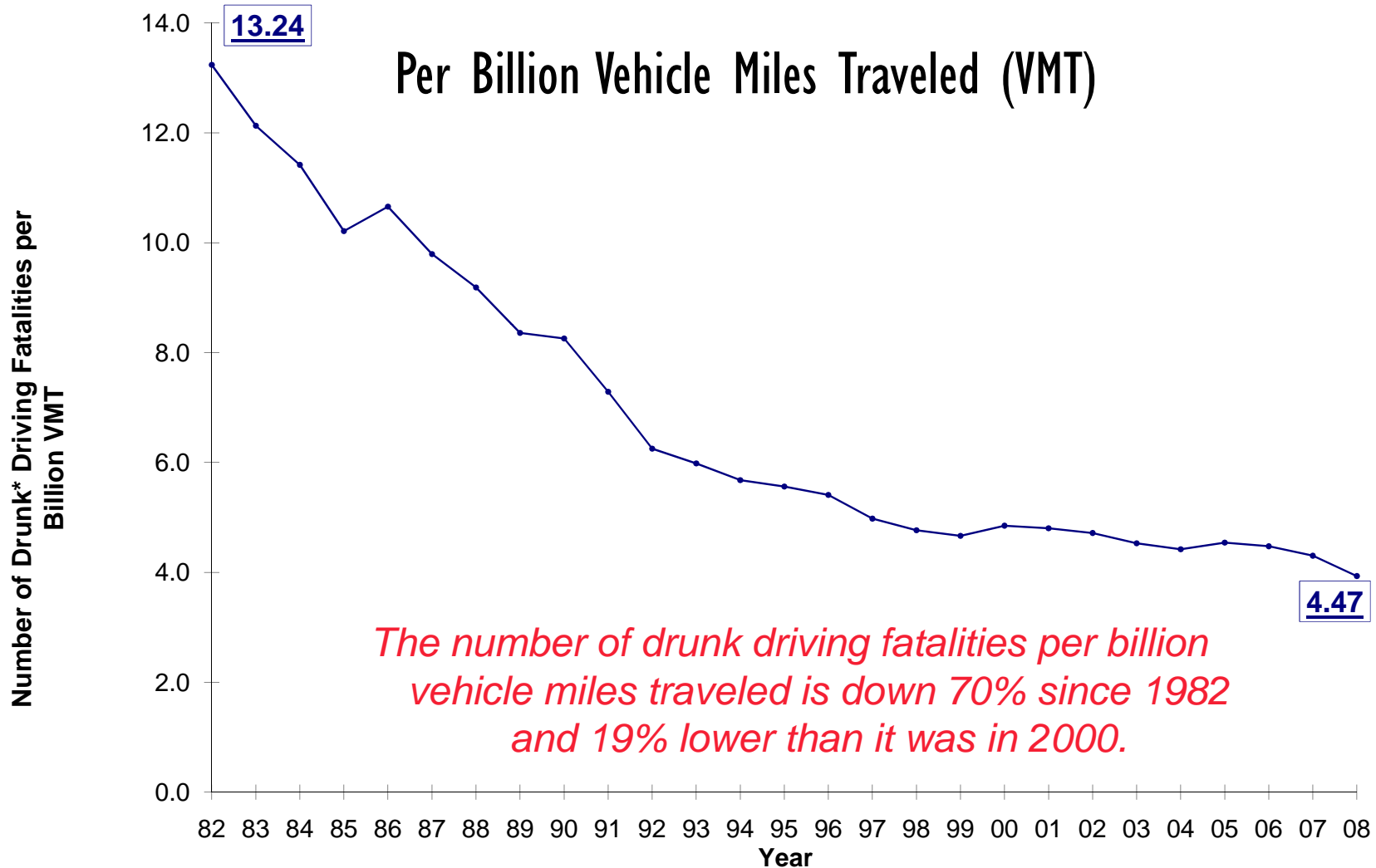
# Drunk Driving Fatalities vs. Vehicle Miles Traveled



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. Note: RMV includes motorcycles. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008/mv1.cfm> ; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811172.pdf>

# Drunk Driving Fatality Rate

## Per Billion Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)



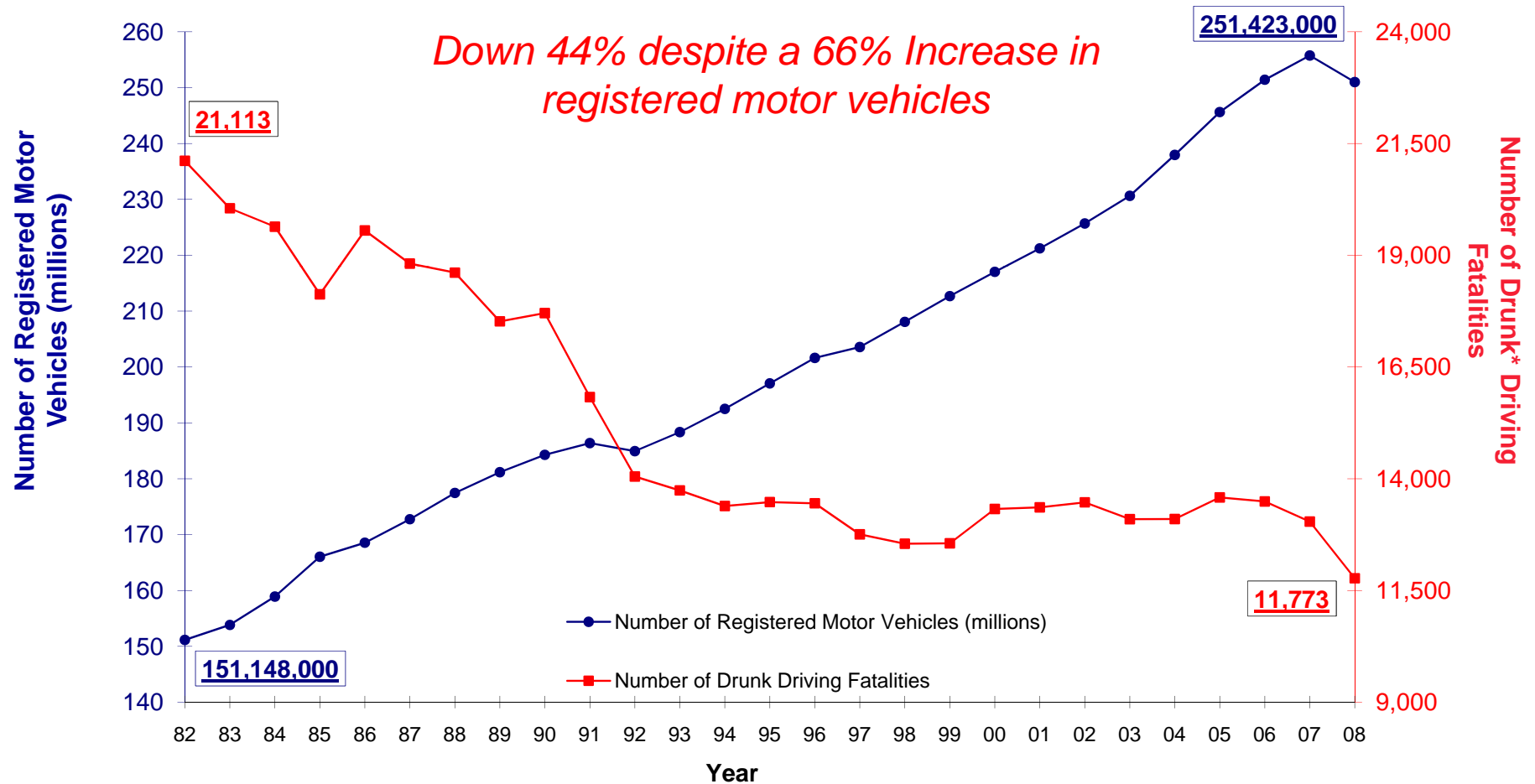
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2007; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/ncsa/ppt/2006/810639.pdf>.

\*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

\*Number of licensed drivers for 2005 is Beer Institute Estimate

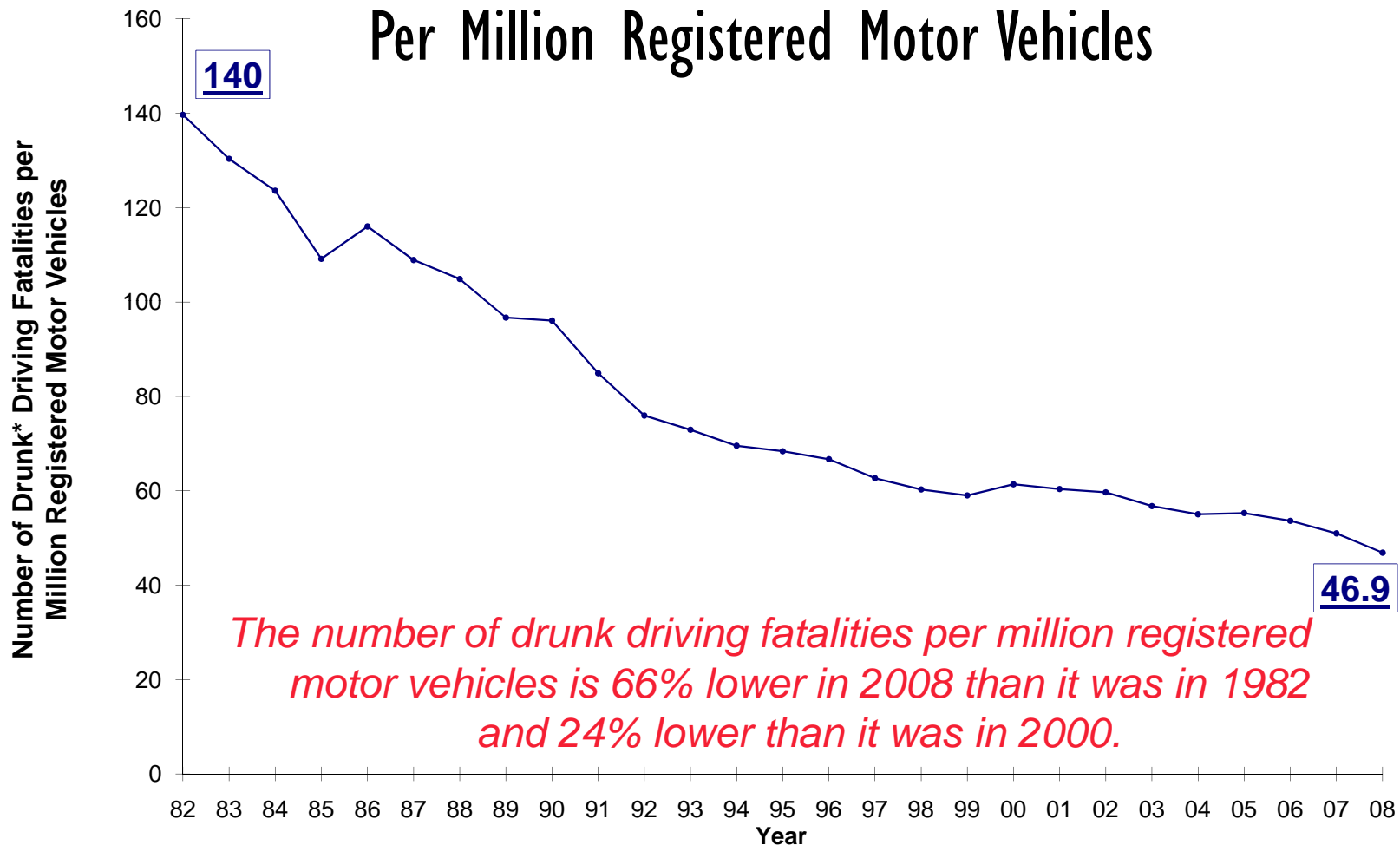
Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2005 <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohim/hs04/hm/vm2.htm>

# Drunk Driving Fatalities vs. Registered Motor Vehicles



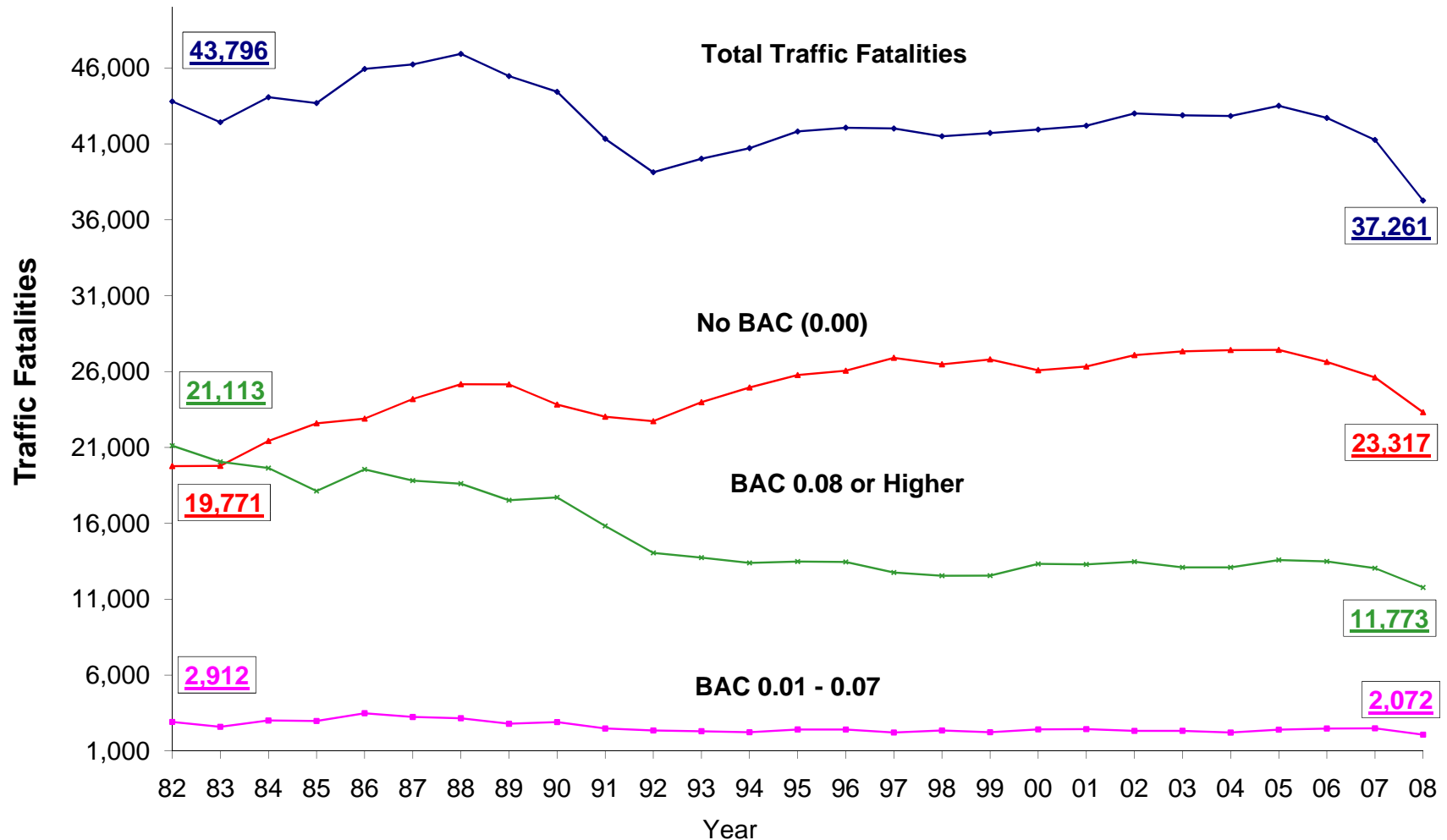
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. Note: RMV includes motorcycles. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008/mv1.cfm> ; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811172.pdf>

# Drunk Driving Fatality Rate



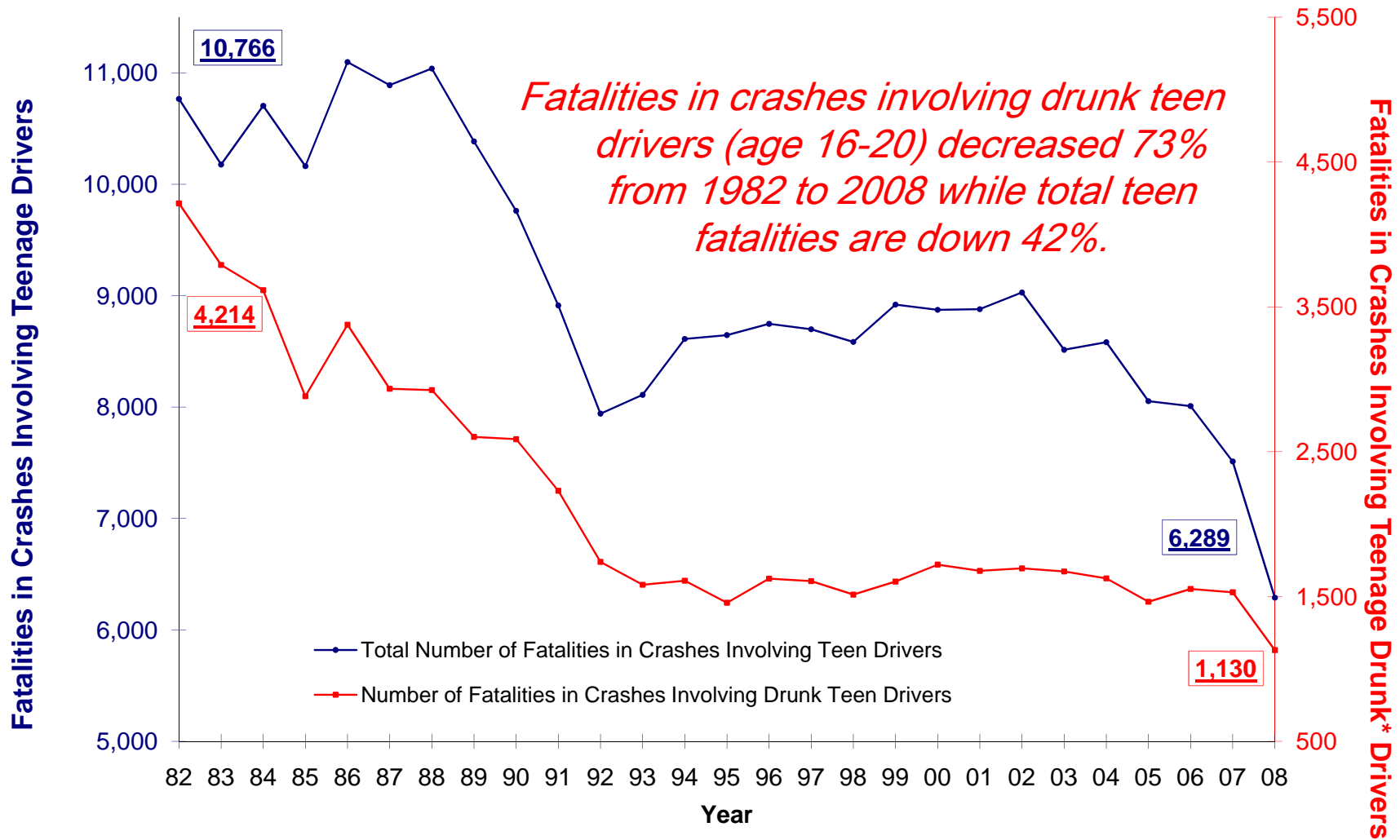
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. Note: RMV includes motorcycles. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008/mv1.cfm> ; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811172.pdf>

# Drunk Driving Fatalities by Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)



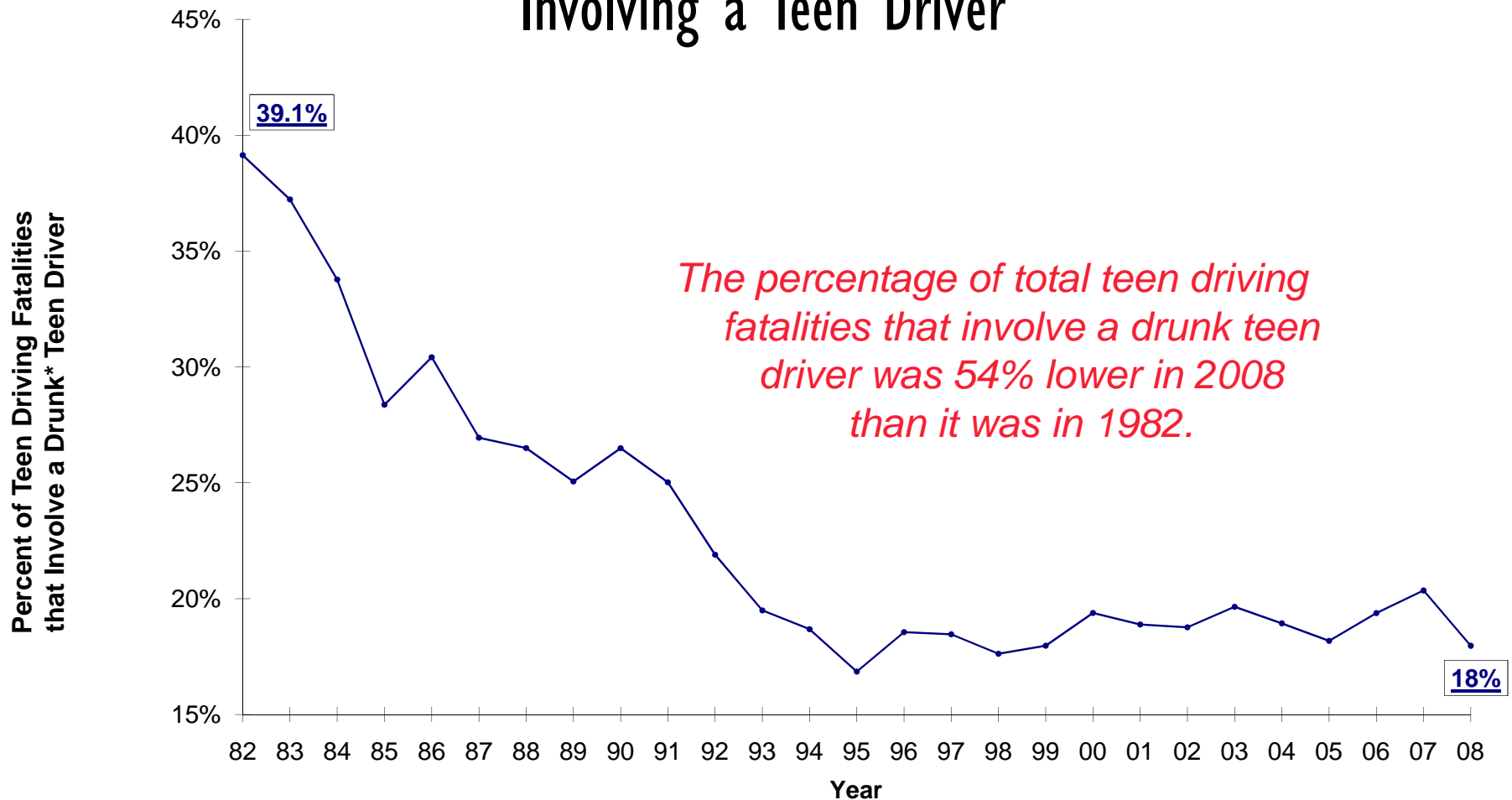
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. Note: RMV includes motorcycles. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008/mv1.cfm> ; <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811172.pdf>

# Teen Drunk Driving Fatalities



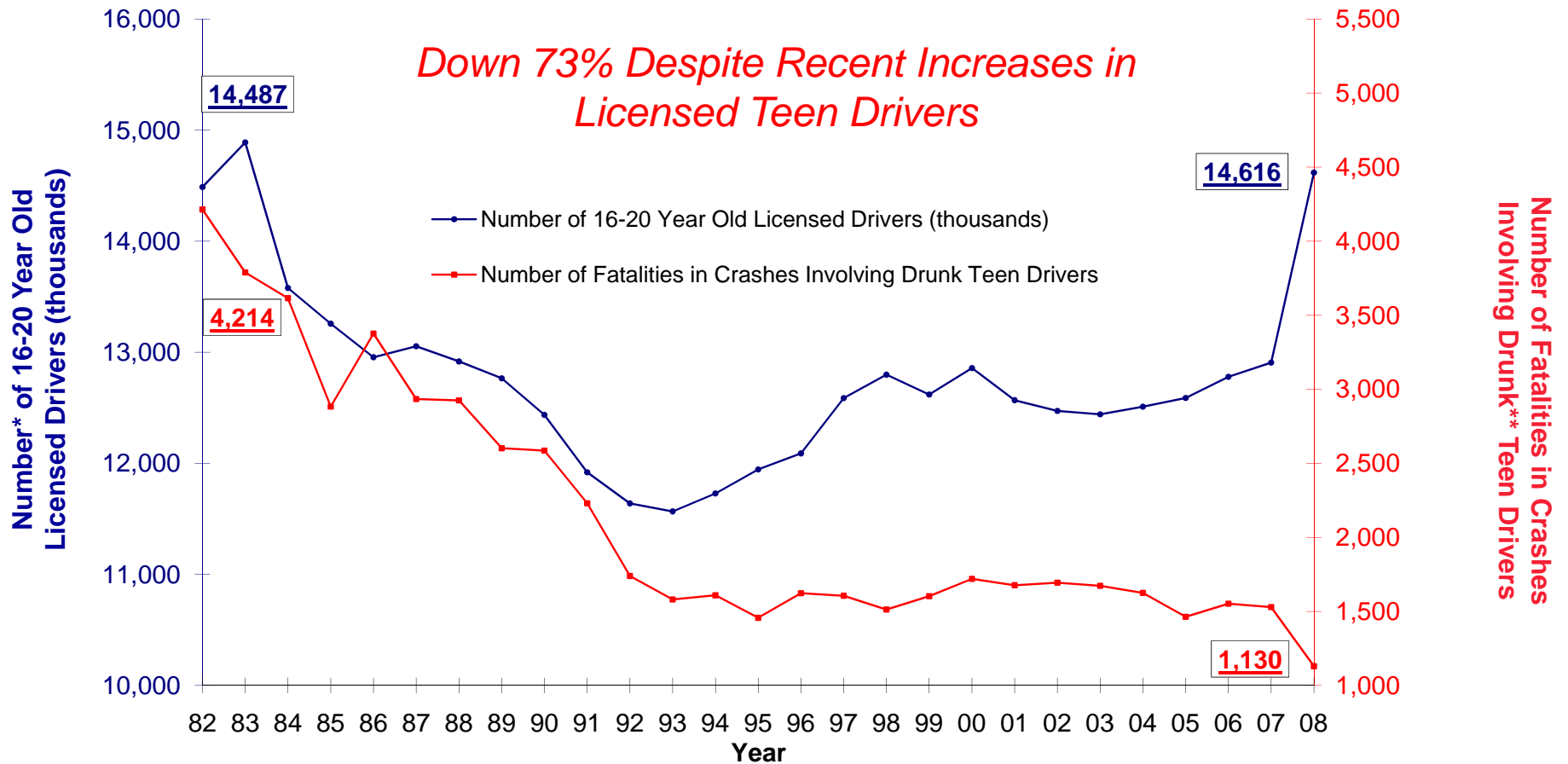
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03\\_summary.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03_summary.cfm) ;

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



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03\\_summary.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03_summary.cfm) ;

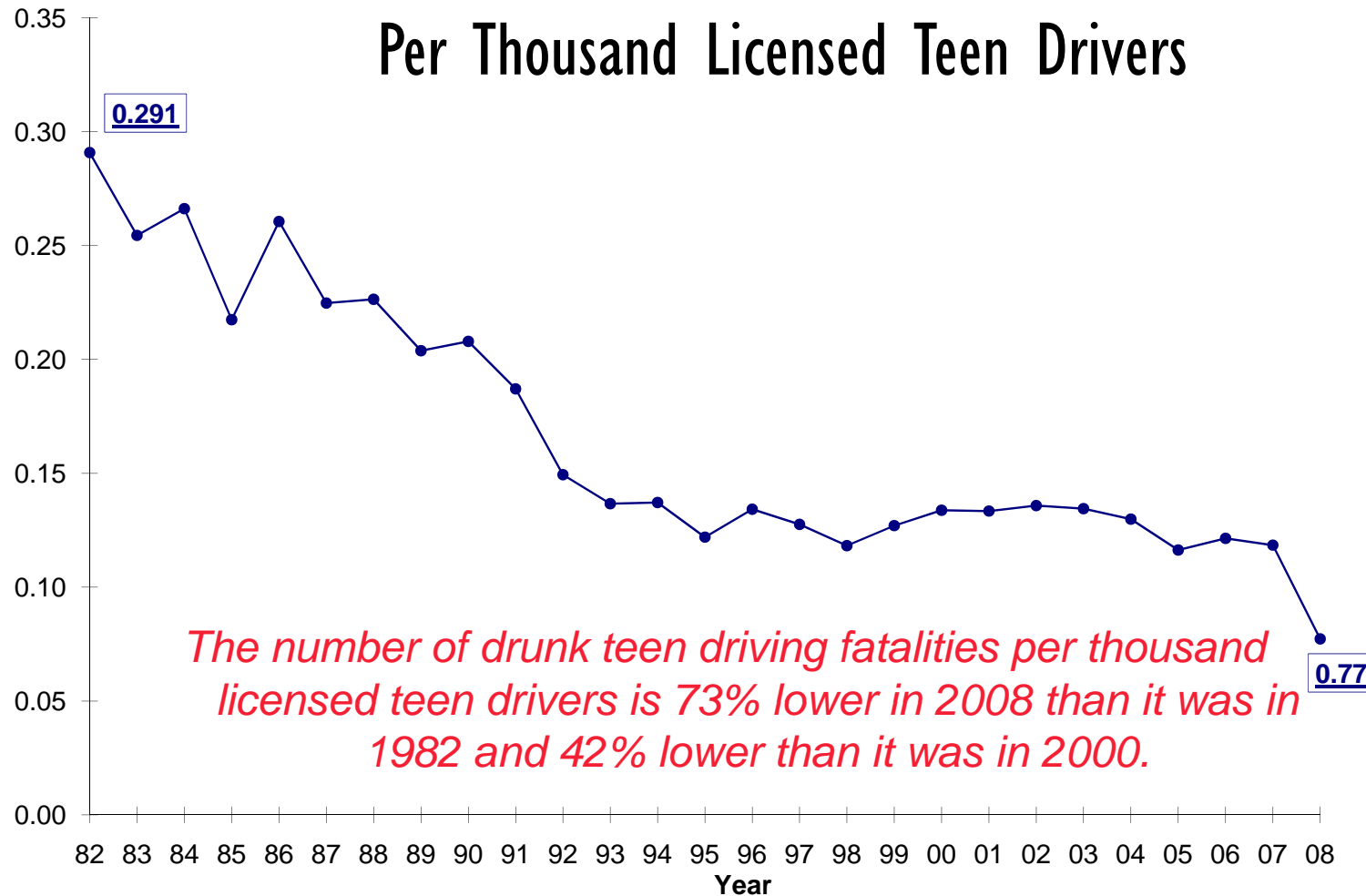
# Teen Drunk Driving Fatalities vs. Licensed Teen Drivers



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03\\_summary.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03_summary.cfm) ;

# Teen Drunk Driving Fatality Rate

## Per Thousand Licensed Teen Drivers



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Federal Highway Administration Annual Highway Statistics; Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2008> ; [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03\\_summary.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/vm03_summary.cfm) ;