

Welcome

Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support
presents...

CDC Vital Signs: **Teen Drinking and Driving**

October 9, 2012
2:00 pm–3:00 pm (EDT)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support

Agenda

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| 2:00 pm | Welcome & Introductions | Judith A. Monroe, MD
Director, Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support
Deputy Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| 2:04 pm | <i>Vital Signs</i> Overview | Ruth Shults, PhD, MPH
Senior Epidemiologist, Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention in
the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control |
| 2:10 pm | Presentation | Katherine Gonzales, MPH
Epidemiologist, Michigan Department of Community Health |
| 2:30 pm | Q&A and Discussion | Judith A. Monroe |
| 2:55 pm | Wrap-up | Judith A. Monroe |
| 3:00 pm | End of Call | |



CDC
Vitalsigns™ Teleconference
to support STLT efforts and build
momentum around the monthly
release of CDC *Vital Signs*





Teen Drinking and Driving A Dangerous Mix

Ruth Shults, PhD, MPH

Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

CDC Vital Signs Town Hall

October 9, 2012

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention



Key Findings

- ❑ During 1991–2011, the prevalence of drinking and driving among high school students aged ≥ 16 years declined by 54%, from 22% to 10%
- ❑ In 2011, one in 10 high school students aged ≥ 16 years reported drinking and driving during the past 30 days
- ❑ 85% of students who drove after drinking also binge drank in the past 30 days

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Early Release / Vol. 61

October 2, 2012

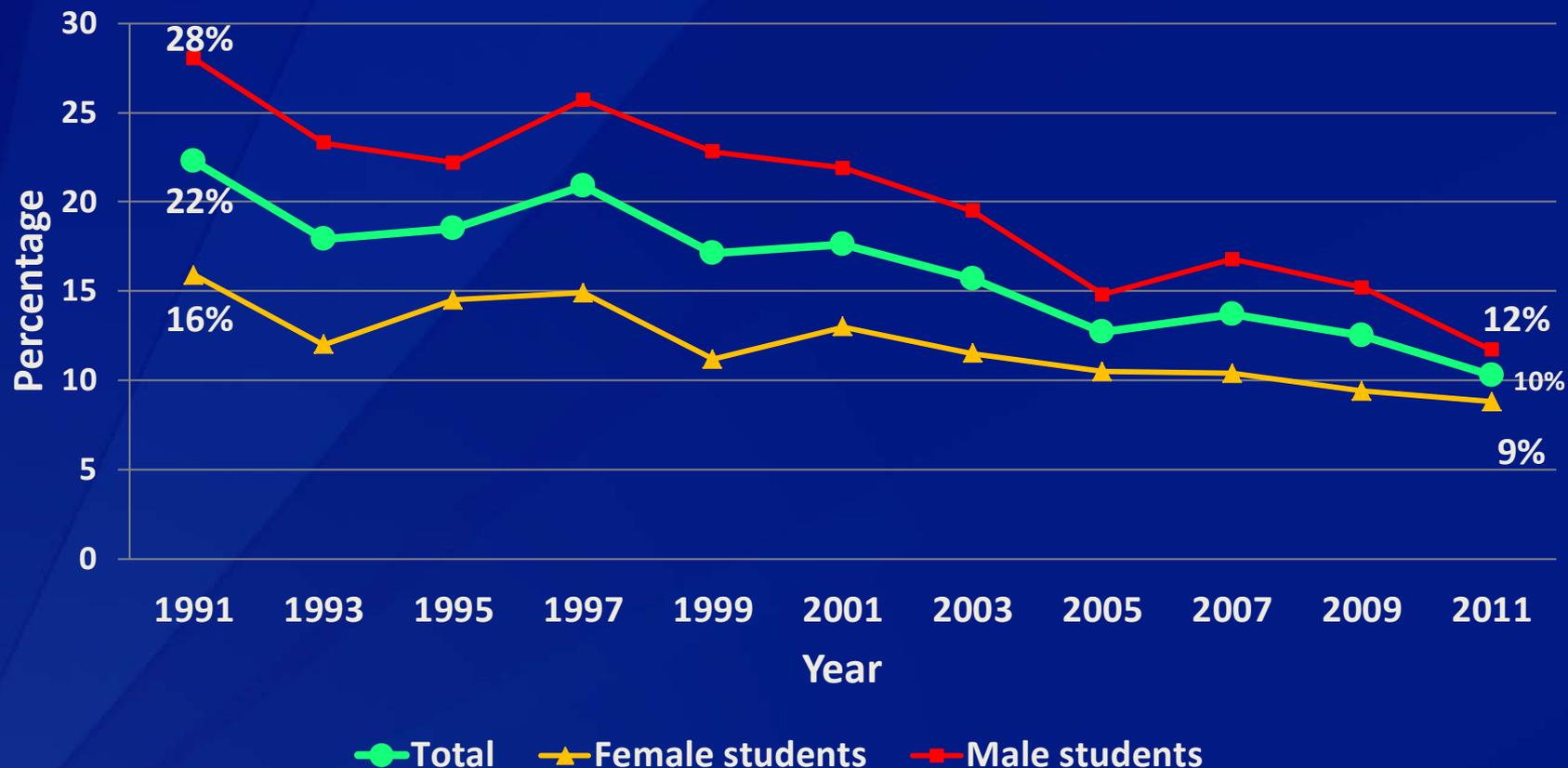
**Vital Signs: Drinking and Driving Among High School Students Aged ≥ 16 Years
— United States, 1991–2011**

Why the Concern?

- ❑ Teens are inexperienced drivers and drinkers
- ❑ Most teens who drink do so to get drunk
- ❑ At all levels of blood alcohol concentration (BAC), teens are at higher risk of being in a crash than older drivers
- ❑ For each .02% increase in BAC, the risk of a driver 16–20 years old dying in a crash more than doubles*
 - A teen with a BAC of .08% is about 17 times more likely to die in a crash than if the teen had not been drinking

* Voas, et al. Journal of Studies of Alcohol and Drugs 2012;73:341-50.

Percentage of High School Students Aged ≥ 16 Years Who Drove When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol*



*One of more times during the 30 days before the survey
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991–2011

Percentage of High School Students Aged ≥ 16 Years Who Drove When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol*

Category	Female	Male	Total
	%	%	%
Total	9	12	10
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	9	14	12
White, non-Hispanic	10	11	11
Black, non-Hispanic	5	9	7
Age (years)			
16	6	8	7
17	10	12	12
≥ 18	11	18	14

*One of more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2011

Effective Policy Interventions

- Effective interventions to reduce drinking and driving among teens include
 - Enforcing minimum legal drinking age laws
 - Zero tolerance laws
 - Graduated driver licensing (GDL) systems



Parents Can

- ❑ Understand that most teens who drink do it to get drunk
- ❑ Recognize the dangers of teen drinking and driving
- ❑ Provide teens with a safe way to get home if their driver has been drinking
- ❑ Model safe driving behavior
- ❑ Set and enforce the “rules of the road” with a parent-teen driving agreement
- ❑ Learn more about safe teen driving at www.cdc.gov/ParentsAretheKey



**HANDING
YOUR
TEEN
THE CAR
KEYS-**

**ARE YOU
CONFIDENT
OR CONCERNED?**

American Academy
of Pediatrics



Parent-Teen Driving Agreement

I, _____, will drive carefully and cautiously and will be courteous to other drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians at all times.

I promise that I will obey all the rules of the road.

- Always wear a seat belt and make all my passengers buckle up
- Obey all traffic lights, stop signs, other street signs, and road markings
- Stay within the speed limit and drive safely
- Never use the car to race or to try to impress others
- Never give rides to hitchhikers

I promise that I will make sure I can stay focused on driving.

- Drive with both hands on the wheel
- Never eat, drink, or use a cell phone to talk or text messages while I drive
- Drive only when I am alert and in emotional control
- Call my parents for a ride home if I am impaired in any way that

Teens Can

- ❑ Choose to never drink and drive
- ❑ Refuse to ride in a car with a teen driver who has been drinking
- ❑ Know and follow their state's GDL laws
- ❑ Follow "rules of the road" in their parent-teen driving agreement
- ❑ Wear a seat belt on every trip



Pediatricians and Other Health Professionals Can

- ❑ Screen teens for risky behaviors:
 - Using alcohol, drugs, or other substances
 - Driving after alcohol or drug use
 - Riding with a driver who has been using alcohol or drugs
- ❑ Inform parents and teens about the risks of drinking and driving
- ❑ Encourage parents to set and enforce the “rules of the road” using parent-teen driving agreements
- ❑ Remind parents to lead by example as safe drivers



Thank You

<http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/index.html>

For more information please contact:

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Impaired Driving among Michigan Youth

Katy Gonzales, MPH
Alcohol Epidemiologist
**Michigan Department of
Community Health**



CDC Town Hall Teleconference
October 9, 2012

Current Self-Reported Impaired Driving among Michigan Youth

Current Drinkers, \geq 16 yrs	Prevalence	95% Confidence Intervals
Non-binge	9.8	(6.8, 12.8)
One time	6.6	(4.2, 9.1)
2-3 times	1.9	(0.4, 3.4)
4+ times	1.3	(0.0, 2.8)
Binge	28.0	(23.8, 32.3)
One time	14.5	(11.2, 17.8)
2-3 times	6.0	(3.9, 8.0)
4+ times	7.6	(5.2, 10.0)

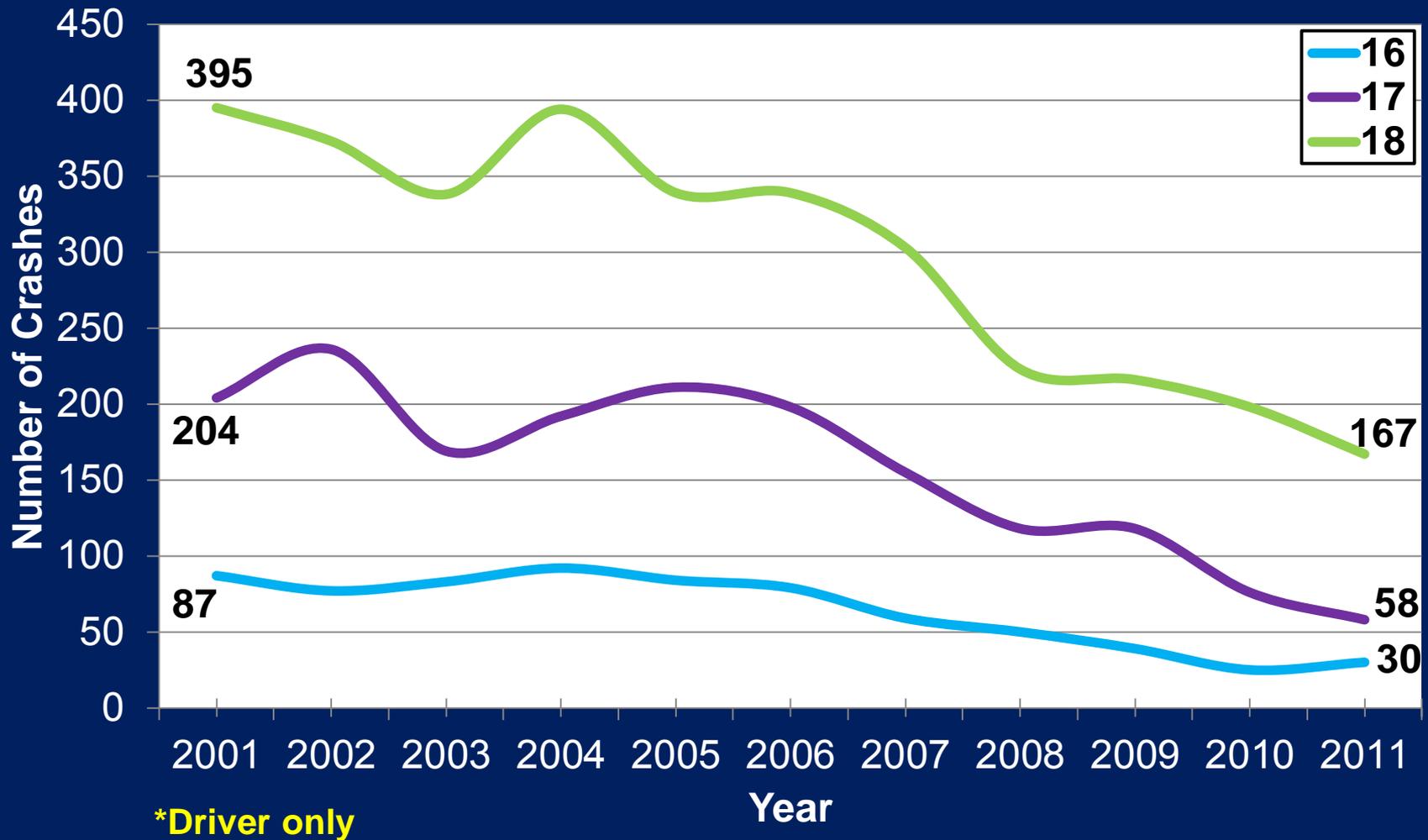
2011 Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey



Data Considerations

- **Self-reported data**
- **Social desirability bias**
- **Validate with other sources**
 - **Drunk driving arrests ???**
 - **Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)**
 - **Michigan Traffic Crash Facts**

Alcohol-Involved Crashes*, 16–18 years, 2001–2011



Statewide Interventions to Reduce Impaired Driving

- Community Guide recommendations
 - Mass media campaigns
 - Lower BAC laws for young drivers
- Graduated licensing programs





Local Interventions to Reduce Impaired Driving among Youth

- **Comprehensive community approaches**
 - Working with retailers
 - High school administrators
 - Parents, students
 - Law enforcement
 - Media
- **Drug and sobriety courts**
- **Teen and juvenile drug courts**



Upstream Factors to Reduce Impaired Driving among Youth

- **Community Guide recommendations to prevent excessive alcohol consumption**
 - **Availability**
 - **Pricing**
- **Social host liability**



Moving Forward

- **Challenges**
 - Missed opportunities
- **Lessons learned**
 - Identify allies: personal stories and data, media, public and political support
- **Next steps**
 - Community Guide recommendations to prevent excessive alcohol consumption
 - Place of last drink data collection



Acknowledgements

- **CDC Injury Program**
- **CDC Alcohol Program**
- **Tri-county Alcohol Awareness Committee**



Contact Information

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www.michigan.gov/substanceabuseepi

CDC *Vital Signs* Electronic Media Resources

Become a fan on Facebook

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Follow us on Twitter

twitter.com/cdcgov/

Syndicate *Vital Signs* on your website

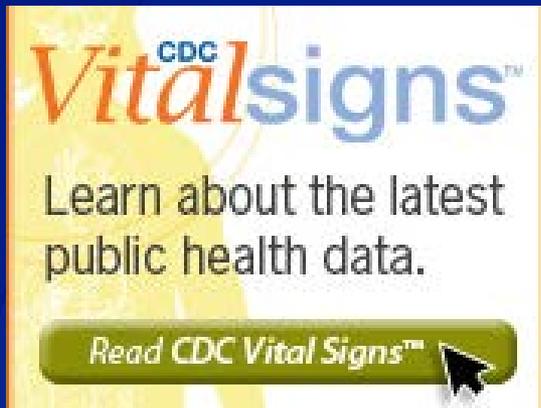
<http://tools.cdc.gov/syndication/search.aspx?searchURL=www.cdc.gov%2fvitalsigns>

Vital Signs interactive buttons and banners

www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/SocialMedia.html

Provide feedback on this teleconference:

OSTLTSFeedback@cdc.gov



Please mark your calendars
for the next **OSTLSTown
Hall Teleconference:**

November 20, 2012

2:00 pm–3:00 pm (EDT)

For more information, please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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