

Appendix A Methodology

In earlier versions of Rating the States, MADD found that the data collection, verification, and comparison processes were complex, difficult, and subject to interpretation. In an effort to make the process easier, more quantifiable, and more objective, the Rating the States 2002 Task Force revised the survey questionnaire and methodology from previous Rating the States Programs.

The data on which the states' and nation's grades are based were gathered from two sources. First, data available from independent federal sources such as the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), NHTSA's *Digest of Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation*, and NHTSA's *Summary Of Important Statutory Provisions and Court Decisions Concerned with Drunk Driving* were collected and compiled.

The second data source was a questionnaire devised to gather information directly from the states. In each state where MADD has a presence, an individual was identified as the Rating the States Coordinator. A Program Guide was developed to aid the coordinators in the survey and data collection process. The RTS Coordinators, where possible, provided the survey to their state's Governor's Highway Safety Representative (GR) and to other state agency officials, and worked with them to collect the information for the survey.

Once the questionnaire was completed, the information was combined with the federal data. The RTS Coordinators then provided this information to the GRs for their review and comment. This compiled information was forwarded, along with any added comments, to the Rating the States Task Force, which was composed of representatives from MADD, the GuideOne Foundation and a number of well-known safety specialists, consultants, and research scientists from the highway safety and prevention community. Staff members of NHTSA and the National Transportation Safety Board participated as scientific and program advisors to the task force.

Before the rating process began, the task force participants reviewed all the questions in each section. Based on the importance of the question, they determined the weight to be given to each question within the section. Then the panel reviewed every item and determined the answers that characterized a strong response. Questions seeking a numerical answer were standardized by conversion into rates that could more easily be compared. Finally, the task force assigned weights to each of the sections according to two criteria: the importance of the issues addressed in that section and the reliability/objectiveness of the measures involved.

The following table shows how each section was weighted by the task force:

Section 1 - State Political Leadership:	3%
The percentage for scoring purposes in this section was divided equally among the Governor, the House and the Senate.	
Section 2 - BAC Testing, Data and Records:	5%
25% of the score in this section was based on the 2000-2001 testing rates of killed and surviving drivers as reported by FARS, with the BAC testing rate of surviving drivers counting twice as much as the BAC testing rate of killed drivers.	
Section 3 - State Law Enforcement Programs:	12%
Section 4 - Administrative Measures and Criminal Sanctions:	5%
Section 5 - Underage Drinking and Drinking and Driving Control:	10%
50% of the score in this section was based on alcohol-positive rates of youth drivers (under age 21) in fatal crashes in 1999-2001.	
Section 6 - Victim Issues:	5%
Laws - Legislation:	30%
Fatality Trends: Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Crashes Based on FARS	30%
25% of the score in this section was based on adult driver involvement in alcohol-related fatal crashes and 5% was based on youth driver (under age 21) involvement in alcohol-related fatal crashes.	

For the Laws-Legislation section, the Rating the States Task Force identified 37 legislative measures that related to impaired driving, underage drinking, or victim issues. Fifteen of these laws were classified as research-based laws based on their proven effectiveness in reducing alcohol-related fatal crashes or impaired driving as supported and documented by research and studies. A state received 5 points for each of these laws. Twelve laws were classified as priority laws based on their impact on impaired driving, underage drinking or victim rights as identified by MADD, other highway safety advocates or safety specialists. A state received 2 points for each of these laws. Ten laws were identified as key laws based on MADD position statements in support of these measures. States received 1 point for each of these laws. A state that has ALR, .08 BAC and primary seat belt laws was given 5 bonus points to recognize the critical role these three measures play in reducing impaired driving and alcohol-related fatalities. These three laws accounted for 17.5% of this section's score.

For the FARS section, alcohol-involvement was standardized using the proportion of drivers involved in fatal crashes who were alcohol-involved for the years 1999-2001. The prior three years (1996-1998) were used as the baseline period for change or improvement since the previous MADD Rating the States Report. The rates for the two periods were computed separately for youth drivers under 21 and for adult drivers.

For the current status of alcohol-involvement, points were allotted to the 1999-2001 rates along a continuum from zero to the maximum, scaled to reflect the realistic range of rates (i.e., with 'cut-offs' at certain levels above which no points

were given). These points reflecting alcohol-involvement in the current three-year period were worth two-thirds of the adult FARS sub-score and youth FARS sub-score respectively.

For scoring the change from the previous reporting period (1996-1998), the change in the alcohol-involvement rate was computed as an odds-ratio, which was then similarly rescaled along a continuum reflecting the range of points possible. These points were worth one-third of the adult FARS sub-score and youth FARS sub-score respectively.

Within the questionnaire, questions seeking numerical data or counts were standardized by conversion into rates relative to some measure of size or exposure to make the counts from different sized states comparable.

Some information within some sections was compiled for information only, and did not reflect on a state's grade.

Grades were assigned to the numerical scores for each section according to ranges that each panel judged to be realistic minimum scores and realistically attainable maximum scores. In computing the overall grade for each state, the state's grades for each individual section were combined into a total grade using the typical 'GPA' method universally used by schools and universities, but weighted according to the relative importance of each section as outlined in the table above.

Appendix B Abbreviations and Definitions

A/R	Alcohol-related
ALR	Used generically to indicate either Administration License Revocation or Administrative License Suspension Law. This law provides for prompt administrative license revocation/suspension of offenders who fail a BAC test by registering at or above the illegal limit or who refuse to submit to a test.
ABC	Alcohol Beverage Control Commission or equivalent state agency that regulates the sale of alcoholic beverages and alcohol licenses.
Alternative transportation	Component of DUI prevention/enforcement program that utilizes public transportation to provide free or reduced prices for transportation for individuals who have been drinking.
Anti-plea bargaining	Statute, case law, or policy that prohibits plea-bargaining or reducing an alcohol-related offense to a non-alcohol related offense.
BAC	Blood or breath alcohol concentration: an acronym for either the blood alcohol concentration, stated as grams per 100 milliliters (or deciliters) of blood, or breath alcohol concentration, stated as grams per 210 liters of breath.
BP	Blanket patrol: concentrated or special traffic enforcement patrol that has DUI enforcement as its primary mission.
BUI	Boating under the influence: operating a boat or other watercraft while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
Child endangerment	Law that creates a separate offense or enhances the existing DUI penalties for an offender who drives under the influence with a minor child in the vehicle.
Compliance checks	Underage drinking prevention and enforcement program designed to enforce the 21 drinking age law by ensuring that licensed establishments are complying with the law.
Cops in Shops	Program under which plain clothes officers act as clerks in convenience stores and alcohol outlets to apprehend and deter attempted purchase of alcohol by minors.
DEC	Drug Evaluation and Classification: specialized training program which trains officers to detect signs of impairment due to drugs other than alcohol (or in combination with alcohol) and to identify the drugs involved.
Death Notification	A law enforcement training program to enhance awareness of the emotional impact surrounding death notification and to teach strategies for compassionate and thorough death notification.

Dram shop	A term referring to liability of licensed establishments arising out of the sale of alcohol to obviously intoxicated persons or minors who subsequently cause death or injury to third parties as a result of alcohol-related crashes.
DRE	Drug Recognition Expert: Program that trains officers to detect signs of impairment due to drugs other than alcohol or in combination with alcohol.
DUI	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The term also includes driving while intoxicated (DWI) and operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI).
DUID	Driving under the influence of drugs.
DUI tracking system	Uniform system whereby a state tracks and compiles data and statistics on all DUI cases from arrest through prosecution and adjudication, including compliance with punishment sanctions, vehicle sanctions, and mandated treatment programs. The system should also track repeat DUI offenders and all underage drinking violations including DUI and zero tolerance violations.
DWS	Driving while suspended: operation of a vehicle by a driver whose driver's license is suspended or revoked where the suspension or the revocation was the result of a DUI/DWI conviction or other alcohol related offense.
FARS	Fatality Analysis Reporting System: federal system that tracks, compiles, and reports data on all fatal traffic crashes.
Felony DUI	Law that makes a DUI a felony offense based on the number of prior convictions.
GDL	Graduated Drivers Licensing: a three-tiered licensing system under which novice drivers are given full driving privileges gradually, after an extended period of education, supervised driving with nighttime restrictions, and citation- and alcohol-free driving record.
Happy hour	A term used to refer to reduced price or multiple drink alcohol sales practices and promotions that encourage excessive alcohol consumption.
HGN	Horizontal gaze nystagmus: one of the components of field sobriety tests that measures the involuntary jerking or bouncing of the eyeball that is indicative of impairment due to alcohol or certain other drugs.
Hospital BAC reporting	Law that requires or authorizes hospital personnel to report blood alcohol test results of drivers involved in crashes to local law enforcement where the results are available as a result of treatment of the injured driver.
Ignition interlock	A device installed in an offender's vehicle that the driver is required to blow into prior to starting the vehicle to determine if the driver has been drinking alcohol. It prevents the vehicle from starting if the driver's BAC level is above a specified set limit.
Illegal <i>per se</i>	Law that makes it illegal to operate a motor vehicle at or above

	a specified blood alcohol concentration.
In-vehicle video cameras	Video cameras in police vehicles that record the actions of the offender's vehicle and any roadside sobriety tests administered.
Keg registration	A law requiring beer kegs and other large beer containers to be tagged with identification tags, and requiring that the purchaser's name, address, and location where the keg is to be used be recorded in order to track the source and the purchaser if minors are served.
Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free	Governor's spouses program that focuses on underage drinking prevention.
Mandatory alcohol assessment and treatment	Law that requires convicted DUI/DWI offenders to undergo an assessment of alcohol abuse problems and participate in a required treatment program based on the assessment.
Mandatory testing of killed and surviving drivers	Law requiring that all drivers involved in crashes resulting in death or serious injury be tested to determine the presence of alcohol or other drugs.
MIP	Minor in possession: violation of the law that makes it illegal for minor under the age of 21 to be in possession of alcohol.
Model 21 MDA law	A minimum drinking age law or series of laws that makes it illegal for those under the age of 21 to purchase, to attempt to purchase, to possess, to consume, or to use a fake ID or misrepresent their age to purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages.
Open container law	Law that makes it illegal to operate a motor vehicle with an open alcoholic beverage container in the passenger compartment of the vehicle.
PAS	Passive Alcohol Sensor: breath-testing device that can be used to passively test drivers and those under the age of 21 for the presence of alcohol.
PBT	Preliminary or portable breath testing device used to determine BAC of suspected DUI/DWI offenders.
Pre-trial diversion	Law, program, or policy that allows DUI offenders to avoid criminal and administrative sanctions that would otherwise be imposed upon conviction for DUI by participating in alternative treatment or education program. The term also refers to deferred adjudication and probation before judgment programs. Upon completion of these programs, the offenders generally do not have a DUI conviction on their record.
Primary belt law	Law that allows police to stop and issue a citation for non-use of seat belts without requiring that the driver commit or be cited for another offense.
PI&E	Public information and education campaigns or programs.
SCP	Sobriety checkpoints: DUI enforcement program that allows officers to set up roadside checkpoints to stop all or predetermined vehicles to check for sobriety of the driver.
Server training	Training program designed to educate servers on age

	verification, alcohol laws, and recognizing signs of intoxication.
Social Host Liability	Statute or case law that imposes potential liability on social hosts as a result of their serving alcohol to obviously intoxicated persons or minors who subsequently are involved in crashes causing death or injury to third parties.
SFST	Standardized Field Sobriety Tests: a battery of tests used to help officers determine if a driver is under the influence of alcohol which includes the walk and turn test, one-leg stand test, and horizontal gaze nystagmus test.
SP	Saturation patrol; a high-visibility enforcement patrol involving a multitude of officers; has DUI enforcement as its primary mission.
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century: comprehensive 1998 federal highway and transportation bill that includes impaired driving and other highway safety measures including incentive grants for states that adopt certain DUI countermeasures.
WP	Wolf pack: a high-visibility DUI enforcement program involving multiple police cars patrolling for impaired drivers.
Vehicle impoundment and/or immobilization	Police impoundment and/or immobilization of the vehicle operated by a DUI offender for a predetermined period of time.
Vehicle confiscation and/or forfeiture	Confiscation and possible forfeiture by sale of the vehicle operated by an offender at the time the alcohol-related offense was committed; sanction generally applies to repeat DUI offenders.
Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment	An amendment to the U. S. Constitution or a State constitution that guarantees a crime victim the right to be notified of, present at, and heard at all stages of the criminal justice process at which the defendant has such rights; should also include the right to restitution and the right to be notified of an inmate's escape or release from prison.
VIPs	Victim Impact Panels: panel of victims of DUI crashes who tell offenders in a non-accusatory setting how the crash has impacted their lives.
VOCA	Victim of Crimes Act: a federal program funded by fines, fees, and other assessments imposed on convicted federal offenders that provides funding for crime victim services and assistance programs at the federal and state level.
Zero tolerance	Law that makes it illegal for drivers under the age of 21 to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol level of .02 or more.

Appendix C

Innovative State Programs

ALABAMA- COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPORTATION SAFETY DATA

COLLECTION: The University Transportation Center for Alabama has pinpointed specific roads, highways, and locations that are over-represented in alcohol-related crashes. This data and information is used to develop countermeasures that will impact impaired driving.

ARIZONA- ENFORCEMENT: Basic Survival Spanish for Law Enforcement-Hispanic Americans are the fastest-growing minority population in the United States. Arizona shares a border with Mexico and, as such, has welcomed increasing numbers of Spanish speaking motorists. Law enforcement agencies in Arizona are aware of communication problems, exacerbated by cultural differences between law enforcement agencies and motorists who speak only Spanish. The problems are particularly acute while performing field sobriety tests (FSTs), during which an officer may not be able to properly explain the tests. In the most extreme situations, impaired motorists have been released because the police officer could not communicate with the driver. The goal of the Basic Survival Spanish for Law Enforcement and Driving Under the Influence/Driving While Intoxicated (DUI/DWI) Protocols program, is to increase successful apprehensions of Arizona motorists who are driving while impaired by alcohol. This goal will be addressed through the following objectives: focusing special DUI/DWI programs on Spanish speaking drivers, providing law enforcement officers with basic Spanish language skills, developing a Spanish language DUI enforcement training course, and developing a Spanish language DUI/DWI protocol training course. During the first course, officers are trained in basic Spanish survival, with emphasis on DUI enforcement and FST administration.

COLORADO- ENFORCEMENT: One of the goals of the Hot Friday Nights program was to decrease fatalities and injuries sustained as a result of alcohol-related traffic crashes. Objectives of the program include: intensify driving under the influence (DUI) enforcement efforts on Friday nights in July and August, to increase DUI arrests, and to promote public awareness regarding drinking and driving. Each week preceding a Hot Friday Nights event, CDOT and law enforcement representatives conducted a news conference, media tour, or media event in a pre-selected region of the state. Then on Friday night, the targeted region became the focus of an intensive DUI media campaign and enforcement effort. Each Friday night throughout the campaign, enforcement agencies statewide were staffed overtime for conducting saturation patrols, sobriety checkpoints, and large, multi-jurisdictional DUI patrols. Every Saturday morning after a Hot Friday Nights campaign, law enforcement agencies reported the results of their activities to CDOT, which then released the information to the media in the targeted region. Officers and troopers were available on Saturdays for media interviews. Polo shirts and coffee mugs with the Hot Friday Nights logo were presented to officers and troopers to thank them for their participation.

DELAWARE- ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM, AND UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION: Delaware started a new program for first time offenders of drugs and/or alcohol that are between the ages of 13 and 17. The program is called the “Reality Program of Delaware”. The program consists of four sessions of three hours each for four consecutive Friday or Saturday nights from 5:45 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. During this time they deal with: alcohol/drug diseases; addiction; alcohol’s costs to the community; alcohol’s cost to the family; alcohol’s effect on the family; dynamics of paralyzation and injury; finality of death; developing family relationships; and responsibility development. Referrals are supervised through the Attorney General’s Office. The courts, school officials, or any other state, county, or local agency may order or consider the Reality program as part of the offender’s probation or stipulation.

HAWAII-UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION: “Project Pau” is an acronym for “Prevent Alcohol Use” and it brings together representatives from many disciplines and agencies in the state to address the problem of underage drinking and act as an advisory panel to guide the youth activities. Youth themselves are involved in many of the countermeasures... compliance checks; supporting legislation that will help prevent underage drinking; doing media advocacy; holding conferences – one on each of four major islands; arranging for media spots to increase public awareness of the problem, conducting other publicity and promotional projects, and holding alcohol-free dances and events. This year the Project Pau Council will try to increase the awareness of the underage drinking problem in Hawaii as well as conduct significant programs to reduce youth’s accessibility to alcohol across the state.

KENTUCKY- UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION: “Parent Alert”- Retail outlets which have banned together to notify parents and law enforcement of attempts by youth to purchase alcohol from their stores. These stores have a Parent Alert Poster on their entry doors.

LOUISIANA- UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION: The “Louisiana Alliance to Prevent Underage Drinking (the Alliance)”- is a cohesive statewide “one voice” alliance that develops programs and policies via environmental approaches to prevent and reduce use of alcohol by underage persons. The Alliance utilizes, among other things, a statewide toll free telephone hotline number (1-877-80-SOBER) that citizens can use to report alcohol sales to persons under the age of 21. The Alliance printed this toll free telephone number and message on 65,000 state employee payroll checks.

MASSACHUSETTS-VICTIM TRUST FUND LEGISLATION: Historic legislation has recently been enacted in Massachusetts. Governor Swift signed The Victim’s Trust Fund Bill into law in March 2002. This is the first legislation that requires convicted OUI offenders to bear at least a portion of the cost of services that are so important to the victims of this violent crime. Under this legislation, motorists convicted of drinking and driving are required to pay \$50.00 into a fund that is administered by a victim and witness assistance board. The board is to

administer funds to victims of impaired driving. Mothers Against Drunk Driving is listed as one of the authorities charged with developing criteria for awarding grants from this fund.

MICHIGAN- ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM, AND UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION: The “Courageous Decisions Program” is a youth court program developed by Judge Martone of Michigan. This program is an award winning alcohol and drug intervention program. The Courageous Decisions Program consists of two separate and distinct presentations, Courageous Decisions Court and Courageous Decisions Video. In the video presentation Judge Martone engages students in an interactive dialogue where students are shown a series of poignant video vignettes and still photos illustrating the catastrophic results of flawed critical thinking. In the Courageous Decisions Court presentation, Judge Martone actually conducts a session of his court at a local middle or high school with real cases, real defendants, and real sentences. Judge Martone has presented his program to various schools across Michigan and several schools in other states. The program was also demonstrated to other courts in Michigan with instructions on how these courts could implement the program in their area. Further information on the Courageous Decisions program can be obtained from the website, www.Courage2000.com.

MISSISSIPPI- COURT MONITORING PROGRAM: For four years, MADD Mississippi has received a grant to monitor courts that primarily handle underage DUI cases. Using the Mississippi DUI tracking system, the underage court-monitoring program provides intensive monitoring of targeted court systems, primarily monitoring the adjudication of underage citations. The program also monitors citations involving possession and consumption of alcohol and the sale of alcohol to underage persons, and implied consent complaints. Several problems within the court system have been identified as the cause for low conviction rates among underage offenders as a result of the program.

NEW YORK- SELF-SUFFICIENCY MODEL LAW: New York is the only state with a true self-sufficient DUI/DWI program. All fees, fines, and assessments from drunk driving cases are returned to the local jurisdiction to fund the enforcement and prosecution of the DUI/DWI program.

OREGON- CREATIVE SENTENCING: DUII Intensive Supervision Program (DISP), was created by Multnomah County Circuit Court Judge Dorothy Baker in 1998 in cooperation with several governmental agencies. The program combines various long-term sanctions for repeat drunken driving offenders. These sanctions include electronic monitoring, periodic breath testing, strict probation, and the sale of all offender-owned vehicles. In contrast, repeat drunken drivers historically have received extended jail sentences as a form of punishment, a practice that has yielded limited success. Judge Baker believes that it is important to study the methods used to try and prevent repeat drunken driving offenders from continuing their reckless behavior. “Judges and legislators need to know which measures work effectively and efficiently,” says Baker.

“This research will help us figure out what we can do to keep drunken driving offenders off the street.”

RHODE ISLAND- UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION: “TeamSpirit” gives high school students the opportunity to play an active role in preventing alcohol and drug use and impaired driving among their peers. The program was developed by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) under a cooperative agreement with NHTSA and OJJDP. TeamSpirit advocates a comprehensive approach to the prevention of juvenile DWI. It consists of two phases. The first is a summer residential leadership training conference at which young people are equipped with the motivation and skills necessary to plan and implement drug- and alcohol-free and anti-impaired driving activities in their schools and communities. Conference workshops cover topics including risk factors, effective prevention strategies, leadership skills, and identifying, organizing, and implementing prevention events. The second phase takes place during the next school year, when school/community teams, assisted by their adult sponsors and the local TeamSpirit coordinator (usually a staff member from one of the sponsoring agencies), implement their action plans. Schools/community teams also generate media coverage to raise public awareness of the dangers of impaired driving and help the local coordinator organize the next summer’s TeamSpirit conference, where another cadre of youthful anti-impaired driving activists will be mobilized.

TEXAS- ENFORCEMENT: The Baxter County DWI Task Force team consists of 23 police agencies mobilizing as a unit for holiday periods and special area-specific events. The prosecutors for the area and the Regional Administrative License Revocation Office (ALR) are helping to streamline the paperwork associated with the booking process. The intoxilyzer sites throughout the county have been connected with computers and printers that are networked to send reports directly to the District Attorney’s Office. Designated police vehicles working special DWI enforcement assignments have also had laptops installed to streamline the process. The overall goal is keeping officers on the street for directed patrols and reducing the time needed for preparing paperwork so officers can return to enforcement activities as quickly as possible after an arrest.

VIRGINIA- UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION: Inova Fairfax Hospital “Reality Check” A Teen DUI Program- This is a unique trauma center-based, community-integrated program that introduces public safety hazards and dangers of alcohol abuse, underage drinking and drunk driving to the public school system. The Reality Check Program is a collaboration of the Inova Regional Trauma Center, the Fairfax County public schools drivers education program, and Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department. Groups of students are brought to the Trauma Center for a realistic, interactive program consisting of an educational overview by a trauma surgeon followed by simulated trauma victim resuscitation, an interview with paramedics and a testimonial from a recent teenaged crash survivor.

WEST VIRGINIA-NEW TECHNOLOGY TO ELIMINATE UNDERAGE DRINKING AND INCREASE INSPECTOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND EFFICIENCY:

The West Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Administration (“ABCA”) has researched and developed new cutting edge technology to combat underage drinking and increase ABCA inspector accountability. As a result of the ABCA’s efforts, hand held computers have been developed that have the capability to scan the bar codes and magnetic strips of driver’s licenses, identification cards and ABCA issued licenses. The computers can also be used to compile information and submit various reports regarding ABCA licensed establishments via the Internet directly to the home office of the ABCA. The ABCA plans to issue the computers to all of its inspectors in order to thwart underage drinking and the unlawful use of fake identification cards. Once scanned, the computer will display on its screen all of the information contained on the license bar code or magnetic strip, which minimally includes the licensee’s name, address, and age. The computer will also audibly inform the inspector whether the identification card is valid, under 18 years of age, or under 21 years of age. Given the complex sophistication of bar codes and magnetic strips, the scanning technology being developed will allow fake identification cards to be more easily discovered, thus enabling the ABCA to promptly take all appropriate action to end any potential unlawful activities.

Appendix D Laws

The following laws are the key and high priority legislative measures that were used to evaluate a state's laws concerning impaired driving, underage drinking, and victims' issues.

(R) indicates a countermeasure whose value is based on scientific research
(P) indicates a legislative measure that has been shown to be an effective countermeasure or that MADD has determined should be given priority.
(K) indicates key legislative measures supported by MADD.

1. Administrative license revocation (ALR) (R)
2. Illegal per se (R)
3. .08 BAC illegal per se (R)
4. Ignition interlock (R)
5. License plate confiscation (R)
6. Vehicle impoundment/immobilization (R)
7. Vehicle confiscation/forfeiture (R)
8. Vehicle sanctions for driving while suspended (DWS) (R)
9. Mandatory alcohol assessment/treatment (R)
10. Sobriety checkpoints legal (R)
11. Laws controlling happy hours (K)
12. Primary enforcement belt law (R)
13. Lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders (R)
14. Enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher (P)
15. Victim Rights Constitutional Amendment (P)
16. Anti-plea bargaining/charge reduction law (P)
17. Mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers (R)
18. Mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers (R)
19. Hospital BAC reporting mandated (P)
20. Hospital BAC reporting authorized (P)
21. Open container (Compliant with Federal law) (K)
22. Child endangerment (K)

23. Dram shop liability-Commercial servers/licensed establishments (K)
24. Dram shop liability-Social hosts (K)
25. Illegal for youth to purchase alcohol (P)
26. Illegal for youth to consume alcohol (P)
27. Illegal for youth to attempt to purchase alcohol (P)
28. Illegal to use fake ID or misrepresent age to purchase alcohol (P)
29. Keg registration (K)
30. Graduated licensing (R)
31. 3rd or subsequent DUI offense a felony (K)
32. Test refusal a criminal offense (P)
33. Penalty for test refusal greater than penalty for test failure (P)
34. Causing serious injury while DUI a felony offense (P)
35. Leaving the scene of a crash resulting in death or serious injury a felony offense (K)
36. Refusal to submit to BAC test admissible in criminal case (K)
37. State law does not allow exclusionary coverage provisions in health insurance (K) policies that would exclude payment of benefits for trauma patients for alcohol screening including BAC testing and alcohol treatment.

Laws

	Admin. License Revocation (ALR) (R)	Illegal per se (R)	.08 BAC illegal per se (R)	Ignition interlock (R)	License plate confiscation (R)	Vehicle impoundment/immobilization (R)	Vehicle confiscation/forfeiture (R)	Vehicle sanctions for DWI (R)	Mand alcohol assessment/treatment. (R)	Sobriety checkpoints legal (R)	Laws controlling happy hours (K)	Primary enforcement belt law (R)	Lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders (R)	Enhance penalties based on BAC of .15 or high (P)	Victim Rights Constitutional Amendment (P)	Anti-plea bargaining/charge reduction (P)	Mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers (R)	Mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers (R)	Hospital BAC reporting mandated (P)
STATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Alabama	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X			X				X
Alaska	X	X	X	X		X	X				X				X				X
Arizona	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X						X	X	X	
California	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X	
Colorado	X	X		X					X	X				X	X	X	X	X	
Connecticut	X	X	X			X			X	X		X			X		X		
Delaware	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X								X	
D.C.	X	X	X	X		X				X		X			X				X
Florida	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X					X	X	X	X	
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X		X		X	X	X	
Hawaii	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
Idaho	X	X	X	X											X		X		
Illinois	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X		X	X			X	X
Iowa	X	X		X		X		X				X		X				X	
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Kentucky		X	X	X		X			X	X						X	X	X	
Louisiana	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X				X	
Maryland	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X			X			X	
Massachusetts	X									X	X						X		
Michigan		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X		
Minnesota	X	X			X	X	X	X									X	X	
Mississippi	X	X	X			X	X		X	X					X	X	X	X	
Missouri	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X					X		X	X	
Montana		X		X		X	X		X										
Nebraska	X	X	X	X		X				X	X						X	X	
Nevada	X	X		X	X				X	X					X	X	X	X	
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X				X	X							X	X	
New Jersey		X		X	X					X	X	X			X		X	X	
New Mexico	X	X	X	X						X		X			X	X	X	X	
New York		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
North Carolina	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
North Dakota	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X							X	X	
Ohio	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X		
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	
Pennsylvania		X		X			X		X	X						X	X	X	X
Rhode Island		X		X	X		X			X				X	X				
South Carolina		X		X			X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	
South Dakota		X	X		X					X							X	X	
Tennessee		X	X	X			X	X	X	X					X				
Texas	X	X	X	X			X				X	X			X			X	
Utah	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X				X		X	X	
Vermont	X	X	X			X	X			X	X							X	X
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X				X				
Washington	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	
West Virginia	X	X		X					X	X							X		
Wisconsin	X	X		X		X	X		X				X		X		X	X	
Wyoming	X	X	X		X								X			X		X	
Totals incl. D.C.	41	50	34	42	20	26	26	20	32	39	22	19	4	13	33	17	34	39	5

(R) indicates a priority measure that is based on scientific research

(P) indicates priority legislative measures which have been shown to be effective, or which MADD has determined should be given priority

(K) Key legislation

Laws

	Hospital BAC reporting authorized (P)	Open container (compliant with federal law) (K)	Child endangerment (K)	Dram shop liability- commercial (K)	Dram shop - social host (K)	Illegal for youth to purchase alcohol (P)	Illegal for youth to consume alcohol (P)	Illegal for youth to attempt to purchase alcohol (P)	Illegal to use fake ID or misrepresent age to pur.alc.(P)	Keg registration (K)	Graduated licensing (R)	3rd of subsequent DUJ offense a felony (K)	Test refusal a criminal offense (P)	Penalty for test refusal great. than pen. for test failure(P)	Causing serious injury while DUJ a felony offense (P)	Leave scene/crash w/ death or serious inj. a felony(K)	Refusal to sub.to BAC test admis. in crim. case (K)	No exclusion of insurance coverage (K)	TOTALS
STATE	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Alabama		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X		20
Alaska				X		X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X		18
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			X		25
Arkansas	X			X		X			X					X		X	X		19
California		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		26
Colorado			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X			X	X	21
Connecticut				X	X	X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	20
Delaware			X				X		X		X			X			X		15
D.C.		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X		19
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		27
Georgia		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		27
Hawaii		X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X	X	X			20
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		20
Illinois		X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X			X	X	X		26
Indiana				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		23
Iowa		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			X		19
Kansas	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		26
Kentucky		X	X	X		X		X	X			X					X		17
Louisiana			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X			X	X	X		23
Maine		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X			X		23
Maryland		X	X						X	X	X			X		X	X		18
Massachusetts	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	18
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	27
Minnesota		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	21
Mississippi				X	X	X			X			X		X	X		X		19
Missouri				X		X		X	X		X	X		X			X		19
Montana				X	X	X	X	X	X					X			X		13
Nebraska		X				X	X	X	X	X				X			X		18
Nevada		X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		21
New Hampshire		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	22
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		25
New Mexico		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	23
New York	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X	X		24
North Carolina			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		25
North Dakota		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		21
Ohio		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		26
Oklahoma		X		X		X	X	X	X		X						X		20
Oregon	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X		25
Pennsylvania		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		21
Rhode Island		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		22
South Carolina		X	X	X		X			X		X						X		17
South Dakota		X				X	X	X	X			X					X		13
Tennessee			X	X		X	X	X	X		X						X		16
Texas		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X		20
Utah	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	26
Vermont		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X			X		18
Virginia			X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X			X		18
Washington	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X		24
West Virginia			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X		16
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	25
Wyoming				X	X			X	X			X		X			X		15
Totals incl. D.C.	13	36	32	44	30	46	36	38	50	21	33	27	7	37	25	23	49	9	

(R) indicates a priority measure that is based on scientific research

(P) indicates priority legislative measures which have been shown to be effective, or which MADD has determined should be given priority

(K) Key legislation

Appendix E - Alcohol Involvement of Drivers in Fatal Crashes/BAC Testing Rates

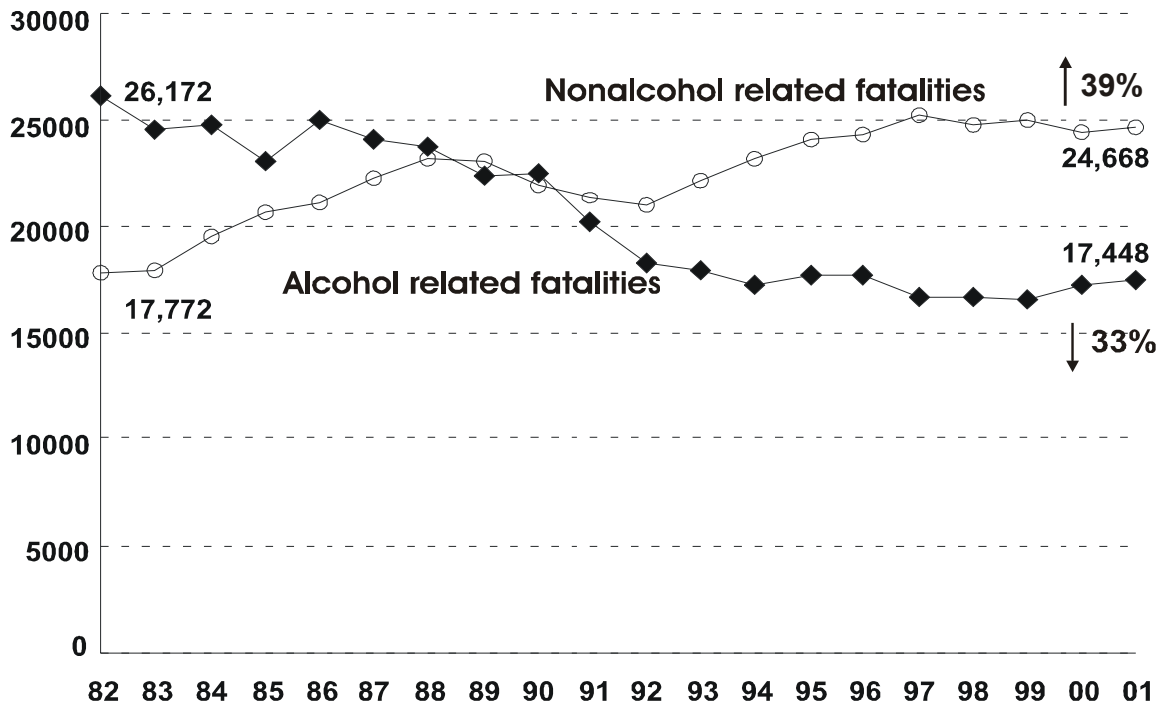
STATE	1999 - 2001					1996 - 1998				
	<u>Total Drivers</u>	<u># Alcohol Involved</u>	<u>% Alcohol Involved</u>	<u>Alcohol Involvement % of youth drivers</u>	<u>Alcohol Involvement % of adult drivers</u>	<u>Total Drivers</u>	<u># Alcohol Involved</u>	<u>% Alcohol Involved</u>	<u>Alcohol Involvement % of youth drivers</u>	<u>Alcohol Involvement % of adults drivers</u>
Alabama	4,238	1,114	26.30%	18.70%	27.70%	4,634	1,176	25.40%	20.80%	26.20%
Alaska	353	129	36.60%	34.90%	37.00%	281	99	35.30%	21.00%	38.60%
Arizona	4,136	1,041	25.20%	23.40%	25.50%	3,778	959	25.40%	23.80%	25.60%
Arkansas	2,437	543	22.30%	18.90%	22.90%	2,474	497	20.10%	17.80%	20.40%
California	14,971	3,396	22.70%	21.30%	22.90%	14,930	3,194	21.40%	21.20%	21.40%
Colorado	2,749	691	25.10%	22.60%	25.60%	2,456	586	23.80%	19.60%	24.60%
Connecticut	1,286	400	31.10%	29.90%	31.30%	1,328	411	31.00%	27.50%	31.50%
Delaware	514	137	26.70%	20.40%	27.70%	544	126	23.10%	16.00%	24.30%
Dist Columbia	205	68	33.30%	37.60%	32.80%	243	76	31.20%	32.00%	31.20%
Florida	12,780	2,814	22.00%	17.80%	22.60%	12,007	2,163	18.00%	14.50%	18.50%
Georgia	6,543	1,348	20.60%	15.60%	21.40%	6,484	1,338	20.60%	14.60%	21.60%
Hawaii	510	143	28.00%	24.20%	28.60%	559	153	27.30%	27.90%	27.20%
Idaho	1,003	269	26.80%	20.00%	28.70%	964	232	24.00%	15.60%	26.10%
Illinois	5,972	1,595	26.70%	24.60%	27.10%	5,885	1,540	26.20%	21.30%	27.00%
Indiana	3,977	911	22.90%	17.30%	24.00%	4,117	884	21.50%	17.10%	22.30%
Iowa	1,939	407	21.00%	23.80%	20.50%	1,966	483	24.60%	22.90%	24.90%
Kansas	1,980	479	24.20%	23.70%	24.30%	1,986	455	22.90%	25.00%	22.50%
Kentucky	3,299	717	21.70%	16.60%	22.70%	3,466	725	20.90%	16.00%	21.90%
Louisiana	3,736	1,153	30.90%	26.50%	31.70%	3,632	1,079	29.70%	24.90%	30.60%
Maine	747	152	20.40%	18.20%	20.80%	737	161	21.90%	21.70%	21.90%
Maryland	2,671	614	23.00%	26.30%	22.40%	2,629	483	18.40%	22.00%	17.80%
Massachusetts	1,793	575	32.10%	33.40%	31.90%	1,689	531	31.40%	31.40%	31.50%
Michigan	5,940	1,352	22.80%	18.40%	23.50%	6,295	1,440	22.90%	18.60%	23.60%
Minnesota	2,584	601	23.20%	18.30%	24.30%	2,557	592	23.10%	22.80%	23.20%
Mississippi	3,460	916	26.50%	24.80%	26.70%	3,407	916	26.90%	19.50%	28.20%
Missouri	4,505	1,288	28.60%	28.70%	28.60%	4,683	1,396	29.80%	24.80%	30.70%
Montana	805	288	35.80%	33.80%	36.20%	815	263	32.30%	31.70%	32.50%
Nebraska	1,113	283	25.40%	29.10%	24.60%	1,160	273	23.50%	27.10%	22.80%
Nevada	1,295	353	27.20%	22.70%	27.80%	1,406	430	30.60%	25.10%	31.30%
New Hampshire	550	173	31.50%	28.70%	31.90%	534	144	26.90%	25.30%	27.20%
New Jersey	3,107	733	23.60%	22.50%	23.70%	3,236	681	21.00%	21.10%	21.00%
New Mexico	1,686	490	29.00%	29.70%	28.90%	1,676	488	29.10%	34.00%	28.30%
New York	6,215	1,126	18.10%	17.70%	18.20%	6,384	1,102	17.30%	15.40%	17.50%
North Carolina	6,367	1,385	21.70%	20.00%	22.00%	6,290	1,184	18.80%	16.20%	19.30%
North Dakota	382	140	36.60%	42.40%	35.20%	358	123	34.50%	41.80%	32.60%
Ohio	5,872	1,489	25.40%	19.40%	26.40%	5,929	1,209	20.40%	16.40%	21.10%
Oklahoma	2,735	618	22.60%	18.70%	23.40%	3,085	684	22.20%	18.80%	22.80%
Oregon	1,832	444	24.20%	22.10%	24.60%	2,071	552	26.60%	25.90%	26.80%
Pennsylvania	6,369	1,673	26.30%	25.20%	26.50%	6,313	1,567	24.80%	22.10%	25.30%
Rhode Island	328	116	35.40%	39.30%	34.80%	279	94	33.60%	27.40%	34.70%
South Carolina	4,212	1,229	29.20%	25.30%	29.80%	3,752	785	20.90%	17.70%	21.50%
South Dakota	628	193	30.80%	25.80%	31.80%	592	165	27.80%	29.10%	27.50%
Tennessee	5,222	1,395	26.70%	24.40%	27.10%	5,056	1,276	25.20%	18.10%	26.60%
Texas	14,983	4,610	30.80%	28.50%	31.20%	14,424	4,788	33.20%	28.30%	34.10%
Utah	1,292	220	17.10%	15.30%	17.50%	1,316	161	12.20%	9.10%	13.00%
Vermont	322	88	27.50%	19.20%	28.90%	369	92	24.90%	28.90%	24.10%
Virginia	3,782	889	23.50%	21.00%	23.90%	3,773	902	23.90%	20.50%	24.50%
Washington	2,564	718	28.00%	26.80%	28.20%	2,747	795	28.90%	26.90%	29.30%
West Virginia	1,542	405	26.30%	24.60%	26.60%	1,463	365	24.90%	22.00%	25.40%
Wisconsin	3,140	912	29.00%	23.10%	30.00%	2,991	842	28.20%	22.90%	29.10%
Wyoming	591	161	27.20%	21.50%	27.90%	482	141	29.30%	26.00%	29.90%

Appendix E - Alcohol Involvement of Drivers in Fatal Crashes/BAC Testing Rates

STATE	Change in Alcohol Involvement Relative to Previous 3 Year Period						2001 Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths			BAC Testing Rates	
	Combined		Youth		Adults		Total	Alcohol	% Alcohol	Killed	Surviving
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Deaths	Related	Related	Drivers	Drivers
Alabama	-5.20%	4.90%	-16.70%	-12.20%	-3.60%	7.80%	994	376	37.80%	48.50%	21.00%
Alaska	30.50%	6.10%	104.20%	102.20%	21.20%	-6.50%	85	43	50.20%	63.90%	56.10%
Arizona	8.50%	-1.10%	18.50%	-2.20%	7.20%	-0.80%	1,048	488	46.60%	58.20%	7.40%
Arkansas	9.30%	14.10%	13.90%	7.60%	8.70%	15.50%	611	193	31.60%	73.90%	53.80%
California	6.30%	7.80%	9.70%	1.10%	5.90%	8.80%	3,956	1,569	39.70%	90.90%	22.50%
Colorado	18.00%	7.30%	32.40%	20.00%	16.00%	5.50%	736	328	44.60%	86.40%	29.80%
Connecticut	-2.80%	0.60%	18.20%	12.60%	-5.30%	-0.80%	312	158	50.70%	84.80%	27.00%
Delaware	9.40%	21.50%	16.50%	35.20%	8.60%	19.70%	136	65	47.90%	88.30%	64.20%
Dist Columbia	-10.20%	9.70%	-11.80%	28.20%	.00%	7.70%	68	38	55.30%	0.00%	40.00%
Florida	30.10%	28.50%	33.30%	27.40%	29.70%	28.80%	3,011	1,264	42.00%	65.40%	22.20%
Georgia	0.80%	-0.10%	6.50%	8.40%	0.20%	-1.30%	1,615	557	34.50%	69.50%	67.30%
Hawaii	-6.40%	3.60%	-29.60%	-17.70%	-2.40%	7.00%	140	60	42.90%	79.50%	31.80%
Idaho	16.20%	15.90%	44.80%	34.90%	12.00%	14.00%	259	97	37.30%	69.30%	45.70%
Illinois	3.60%	2.90%	16.90%	20.00%	1.80%	0.50%	1,414	620	43.90%	89.30%	23.60%
Indiana	3.10%	8.70%	-6.70%	1.40%	4.50%	9.50%	909	337	37.10%	58.00%	57.70%
Iowa	-15.80%	-18.50%	2.00%	5.30%	-18.80%	-22.40%	447	155	34.60%	56.20%	41.60%
Kansas	5.10%	7.20%	7.90%	-6.70%	4.60%	10.30%	494	194	39.30%	63.30%	51.30%
Kentucky	-1.10%	5.10%	-2.90%	5.10%	-0.80%	4.90%	845	247	29.30%	58.50%	39.60%
Louisiana	6.90%	5.70%	11.60%	8.90%	6.20%	5.30%	954	445	46.70%	60.60%	63.00%
Maine	-5.60%	-8.60%	-9.70%	-19.70%	-4.90%	-6.60%	192	65	34.00%	91.40%	91.90%
Maryland	27.00%	32.50%	39.90%	26.50%	24.70%	32.90%	660	290	43.90%	85.20%	10.60%
Massachusetts	8.30%	3.00%	7.00%	9.90%	8.60%	1.90%	477	234	49.00%	76.60%	6.90%
Michigan	-6.10%	-0.70%	-1.00%	-1.60%	-6.80%	-0.20%	1,328	518	39.00%	77.10%	35.90%
Minnesota	1.50%	0.60%	-14.40%	-24.30%	4.50%	5.90%	568	226	39.80%	92.80%	65.90%
Mississippi	0.00%	-2.10%	21.10%	36.40%	-2.70%	-7.20%	784	282	36.00%	72.90%	64.20%
Missouri	-7.70%	-5.70%	20.50%	21.70%	-11.80%	-9.70%	1,098	523	47.60%	75.70%	12.20%
Montana	9.30%	16.70%	5.00%	9.90%	10.20%	18.10%	230	104	45.20%	39.70%	25.70%
Nebraska	3.50%	10.50%	10.60%	10.30%	1.80%	10.20%	246	96	39.20%	84.40%	78.50%
Nevada	-18.00%	-15.10%	-20.20%	-12.40%	-17.80%	-15.50%	313	133	42.40%	84.70%	37.70%
New Hampshire	20.50%	24.80%	11.40%	18.30%	21.70%	25.60%	142	70	48.90%	83.50%	68.00%
New Jersey	7.70%	15.90%	17.20%	8.70%	6.60%	16.90%	747	297	39.80%	80.40%	34.20%
New Mexico	0.20%	-0.50%	-8.60%	-18.30%	2.10%	3.10%	463	214	46.20%	86.50%	17.60%
New York	2.20%	6.00%	32.00%	17.80%	-1.20%	4.80%	1,548	498	32.20%	63.90%	4.30%
North Carolina	16.90%	19.80%	8.70%	28.70%	18.10%	18.20%	1,530	533	34.90%	75.70%	1.00%
North Dakota	13.30%	9.80%	5.50%	2.20%	15.90%	12.30%	105	53	50.30%	84.50%	34.00%
Ohio	23.20%	32.60%	16.00%	21.90%	24.20%	34.30%	1,378	604	43.80%	68.40%	28.90%
Oklahoma	-9.60%	2.50%	-11.10%	-0.50%	-9.40%	3.10%	676	266	39.30%	78.50%	2.00%
Oregon	-19.50%	-11.80%	-28.00%	-18.50%	-18.20%	-10.90%	488	190	39.00%	91.30%	47.40%
Pennsylvania	6.80%	8.00%	17.50%	19.00%	5.30%	6.40%	1,530	663	43.40%	81.30%	18.80%
Rhode Island	24.00%	8.50%	50.30%	72.00%	20.20%	0.40%	81	49	60.10%	98.00%	8.20%
South Carolina	56.60%	55.80%	43.20%	57.90%	58.50%	54.90%	1,059	592	55.90%	65.00%	4.00%
South Dakota	17.20%	15.20%	-24.80%	-15.50%	29.30%	23.00%	171	84	49.20%	78.60%	60.00%
Tennessee	9.40%	8.00%	28.00%	45.40%	6.90%	2.70%	1,251	537	42.90%	71.50%	46.10%
Texas	-3.70%	-10.60%	9.20%	0.90%	-5.60%	-12.20%	3,724	1,789	48.00%	33.00%	16.50%
Utah	37.30%	48.00%	40.00%	79.00%	36.80%	41.30%	292	68	23.30%	56.40%	49.10%
Vermont	-3.60%	14.40%	-43.20%	-41.70%	4.80%	27.80%	92	35	37.70%	88.70%	57.90%
Virginia	-1.50%	-2.30%	2.00%	3.00%	-2.00%	-3.10%	935	340	36.40%	73.80%	0.70%
Washington	-9.60%	-4.40%	-7.60%	-0.20%	.00%	-5.10%	649	281	43.30%	90.50%	24.20%
West Virginia	11.20%	7.50%	16.70%	16.00%	10.40%	6.10%	376	135	36.00%	96.30%	26.80%
Wisconsin	8.20%	4.40%	0.30%	1.50%	9.40%	4.50%	763	364	47.70%	85.70%	36.10%
Wyoming	13.80%	-9.90%	-29.10%	-22.10%	20.80%	-9.40%	186	81	43.70%	77.40%	42.90%
United States							42, 116	17,448	41.40%	73.60%	35.80%

Appendix F

Trends in Alcohol-Related and Nonalcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities U.S., 1982-2001



Trends in Alcohol-Related and Nonalcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities, Persons Age 15-20, U.S., 1982-2001

