



UNDERAGE DRINKING MYTHS VS. FACTS

MYTH Drinking alcohol will make me cool.	FACT There's nothing cool about stumbling around, passing out, or puking on yourself. Drinking alcohol also can cause bad breath and weight gain.
MYTH Drinking is a good way to loosen up at parties.	FACT Drinking is a dumb way to loosen up. It can make you act silly, say things you shouldn't say, and do things you wouldn't normally do (like get into fights).
MYTH I can sober up quickly by taking a cold shower or drinking coffee.	FACT On average, it takes 2 to 3 hours for a single drink to leave the body. Nothing can speed up the process, not even drinking coffee, taking a cold shower, or "walking it off."
MYTH All of the other kids drink alcohol. I need to drink to fit in.	FACT If you really want to fit in, stay sober. Most young people don't drink alcohol. Research shows that more than 70 percent of youth age 12 to 20 haven't had a drink in the past month. ¹
MYTH Adults drink, so kids should be able to drink too.	FACT A young person's brain and body are still growing. Drinking alcohol can cause learning problems or lead to adult alcoholism. People who begin drinking by age 15 are five times more likely to abuse or become dependent on alcohol than those who begin drinking after age 20. ²

MYTH

Beer and wine are safer than liquor.

FACT

Alcohol is alcohol. It can cause you problems no matter how you consume it. One 12-ounce bottle of beer or a 5-ounce glass of wine (about a half cup) has as much alcohol as a 1.5-ounce shot of liquor. Alcoholic sweet drinks laced with malt liquor often contain more alcohol than beer!

MYTH

Alcohol isn't as harmful as other drugs.

FACT

Alcohol increases your risk for many deadly diseases, such as cancer. Drinking too much alcohol too quickly can lead to alcohol poisoning, which can kill you.

MYTH

I can drink alcohol and not have any problems.

FACT

If you're under 21, drinking alcohol is a big problem: It's illegal. If caught, you may have to pay a fine, perform community service, or take alcohol awareness classes. Kids who drink also are more likely to get poor grades in school and are at higher risk for being a crime victim.

Sources 1 Office of Applied Studies (2008). Results from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2 Office of Applied Studies (2004). Alcohol dependence or abuse and age at first use. The NSDUH Report.