

**Community-Wide Youth Impaired
Driving Programs: Findings from
Student Surveys in 1994 and 1996**

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16. Abstract Recent projects in five Michigan counties involved activities to prevent impaired driving by youth, with the support of the Michigan Department of State Police, Office of Highway Safety Planning (OHSP). Staff at the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI) served as a resource to these projects. This report summarizes the results of several thousand student surveys administered in four of these counties in 1994 and 1996. The timing of the surveys does not permit interpretation of program effects, but the data represent two cross-sectional viewpoints of students' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding alcohol use, alcohol laws, and impaired driving. Alcohol use and impaired driving by youth are challenging problems nationwide, as well as in the counties surveyed. Several findings highlight the need to enhance and maintain comprehensive, community-based prevention activities. Basic student knowledge about alcohol and alcohol laws was disappointingly low. Students showed little concern about alcohol use, riding with an impaired driver, friends' reactions to an impaired driving arrest, and enforcement. Parents' activity regarding teen drinking should be enhanced. Students' behavior regarding obtaining and drinking alcohol, and riding with impaired drivers remain at too high levels. Comprehensive prevention efforts are needed that begin early, are ongoing, coordinated, and deliver clear, consistent messages from several community sources to young people regarding their alcohol use and impaired driving.					
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INTRODUCTION

Beginning in 1992 and continuing through 1995 with the support of the Michigan Department of State Police, Office of Highway Safety Planning (OHSP), project coordinators in five counties in Michigan (Delta, Gladwin, Lapeer, Marquette, and Washtenaw) developed activities to prevent impaired driving by youth. Staff at the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI) served as a resource to these project coordinators in several phases of their projects, primarily questionnaire development and evaluation. The prevention activities included, among others, school-based programs, enforcement activity, and public information/education, and are summarized in tables for each year in Appendix A.

A summary of the enforcement activity in the five counties was completed in September 1995 (*Community-Wide Youth Impaired Driving Program: Summary of Enforcement Activity*¹) and submitted to the Office of Highway Safety Planning. In 1995-1996, UMTRI staff interviewed the county project coordinators regarding their activities and the process involved in implementing their programs. The content of the interviews was used, along with other resources, to develop a set of guidelines for use by communities interested in developing or enhancing their efforts to prevent impaired driving among youth (*Impaired Driving Programs for Youth: Guidelines for Success*²), and submitted to the Office of Highway Safety Planning.

This report summarizes the results of the student surveys administered in the communities in 1994 and 1996, in an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the community-wide prevention efforts. Because of changes in staffing, timing of support, delays in questionnaire development, varying activities, and coordination with school schedules, the first survey was not administered as a pretest, but was completed by students after at least some program components were underway. The second survey, originally designed as a posttest, was administered in 1996, a year later than initially planned. One county (Lapeer) had developed its own questionnaire, which was administered earlier and was different than that used by the other four, so those data were analyzed independently. Even though the timing of the program activities and the survey administration was such that clear conclusions could not be drawn regarding program effectiveness, the findings are useful to the communities where efforts were expended, and to others interested in students' responses on the survey topics for future program planning purposes. At a minimum, the data collected are useful because they represent a cross-section of students' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding an important topic at two points in time. Individual counties may be able to interpret their own data in light of activities they knew to be underway at the time.

¹See Streff, F. M., Molnar, L. J., Hopp, M. L., Kostyniuk, L. P. (1995). *Community-Wide Youth Impaired Driving Program: Summary of Enforcement Activity*. Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute.

²See Molnar, L. J., Streff, F. M., Shope, J. T. (1996). *Impaired Driving Programs for Youth: Guidelines for Success*. Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute.

METHODS

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

The questionnaire instrument was developed through several rounds of discussions and revisions involving OHSP staff, county project coordinators, and UMTRI staff. Initial items were written by county project coordinators and were subsequently modified and revised to address issues of concern raised by school representatives and by UMTRI evaluation staff. The final questionnaire instrument was printed on optical scan forms to facilitate data collection, management, and analysis. A copy of the questionnaire is contained in Appendix B.

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION

Four counties (Delta, Gladwin, Marquette, and Washtenaw) participated in the student survey in spring 1994. The surveys were administered by school staff, cooperating with the county project coordinators, and completed surveys were sent to UMTRI. In 1996, the same four counties agreed to administer questionnaires to students in schools in the spring. Three counties successfully completed survey administration and sent the completed student surveys to UMTRI. The staff of one county believed that they would be able to obtain school cooperation, but, at the last moment, were not able to do so.

DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Completed surveys received at UMTRI were scanned and the data entered directly into computer files. A SAS (Statistical Analysis Software) data set was built. Data were cleaned for wild codes, and univariate analyses were completed. The 1994 and 1996 data sets were merged, so that analyses could be run by year, and tables of frequencies were produced. Data in the majority of this report are presented exactly as the students responded-- we tried to clean the data to exclude nondrinkers from items to which they should not have responded, but decided to use the data as given because of inconsistencies in the students' responses (e.g., the number of students who reported they did not drink did not match the number who did not answer certain questions about drinking). Because of the lack of a controlled evaluation design, statistical comparisons between 1994 and 1996 are not reported.

SUBJECTS

In 1994, a total of 3,179 Delta County seventh- through twelfth-grade students from six school districts (15 buildings) were surveyed. In Gladwin County, 842 ninth- through twelfth-grade students from two school districts (two buildings) were surveyed. In Marquette County, 910 seventh- through twelfth-grade students from two school districts (three buildings) completed surveys, and in Washtenaw County, 705 ninth- through twelfth-grade students from one school district (one building) completed surveys. In 1996, Delta County was unable to administer the student surveys. In Gladwin County, 814 ninth- through twelfth-grade students were surveyed. In Marquette County, 1022 seventh- through twelfth-grade students completed surveys, and in Washtenaw County, 562 ninth- through twelfth-grade students completed surveys. The numbers of students by county, grade, and year are presented in the table just below. County-wide response rates (percentage of all enrolled students in eligible grades who completed surveys) ranged from a low of 51.2% in 1996

in Washtenaw County to a high of 85.5% in 1996 in Marquette County. Response rates varied due to teacher participation in administering the survey, as well as to students who may have been absent, involved in other activities, or declined to participate at the time of the survey.

Completed Surveys and Response Rates by County, Grade, and Survey Year

County	Grade							
	7th-8th		9th-10th		11th-12th		All grades	
	Completed Surveys	Response Rate	Completed Surveys	Response Rate	Completed Surveys	Response Rate	Completed Surveys	Response Rate
Delta 1994	1126	93.4%	1174	83.3%	872	75.5%	3179	84.3%
Gladwin 1994	0	--	491	79.2%	349	69.4%	842	75.0%
1996	0	--	506	83.0%	302	58.6%	814	72.4%
Marquette 1994	333	63.3%	334	75.6%	243	85.3%	910	72.6%
1996	403	81.1%	367	87.8%	252	90.0%	1022	85.5%
Washtenaw 1994	0	--	406	58.0%	295	57.7%	705	58.2%
1996	0	--	317	48.3%	243	55.0%	562	51.2%

RESULTS

The students' survey results are presented separately for each of the four counties. Within each county, results are presented for all the survey questionnaire items by year of survey administration. Data are presented in the primary categories of interest: demographics, knowledge, attitudes and perceptions, and behavior with subgroupings under each heading.

Tables in this section are headed by the questionnaire item number and item wording, directly from the survey instrument. The survey year is listed in the left column of the tables. Response choices are listed across the top row. Response choices are sometimes abbreviated out of necessity, but the complete wording is available in the survey instrument in Appendix B. The tables contain the number of students choosing each response (frequency), with the row percentage underneath. Totals for each response are given at the bottom. Below the table, the "frequency missing" refers to the number of students who did not provide a response to that item. In some cases, the item may not have applied to them; in other cases they did not respond for other reasons. It is important to note the number of nonresponses, so that the percentages are not necessarily interpreted as representing the entire group of respondents. Due to the lack of adequate experimental controls, we cannot be certain that observed differences or lacks thereof are due to the program activities themselves or to other, nonprogram-related factors that affected survey responses independent of the programs. Different students completed the surveys at each point in time. Differences in percentages therefore should be viewed with caution.

Following the overview of all the survey results, selected items of particular interest to the program staff were further analyzed by age groupings. These results are also presented in tables, with brief comments provided.

DELTA COUNTY

Demographics

Two demographic variables were included in the questionnaire, school grade and sex. The students who completed the survey in Delta County in 1994 included 1,135 seventh-eighth graders, 605 ninth graders, 577 tenth graders, 516 eleventh graders, 357 twelfth graders, and 7 with grade missing on the questionnaire. Slightly over half of the students for whom sex was reported were male (52.4%). The results for these questionnaire items (Questions 1 and 2) are reported in the tables just below.

1. What grade are you in?

Frequency Row Pct	7-8	9	10	11	12	Total
1994	1135 35.58	605 18.97	577 18.09	516 16.18	357 11.19	3190
Total	1135	605	577	516	357	3190

Frequency Missing = 7

2. Sex

Frequency Row Pct	Female	Male	Total
1994	1514 47.57	1669 52.43	3183
Total	1514	1669	3183

Frequency Missing = 14

Knowledge

Two areas of knowledge content were included in the questionnaire, the effects of alcohol consumption, and Michigan laws about alcohol.

Alcohol Effects

Questionnaire items 3, 4, and 16 covered the effects of alcohol. Students' responses regarding the number of drinks it takes to become intoxicated in a one-hour time period covered the full range of response choices (1 to 7), with the largest proportion of students selecting 2 to 3 drinks (39.2%), and many selecting 4 to 5 drinks (35.3%). Students' responses regarding the blood alcohol level at which a person's ability to drive becomes significantly impaired also covered the full range of response choices (.03 to .10), with the largest proportion of students selecting .05 (31.4%), and a fair proportion, however, selecting .10 (26.8%). Regarding which drink has more alcohol, less than half the students (43.4%) gave the correct answer (all equal). A mixed drink was most commonly incorrectly selected (44.8%) as having the most alcohol, with beer and wine each incorrectly selected by about 6%.

3. How many drinks over a one hour time period do you think it takes to become intoxicated?

Frequency Row Pct	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	Total
1994	351 11.25	1223 39.19	1101 35.28	446 14.29	3121
Total	351	1223	1101	446	3121

Frequency Missing = 76

4. At what blood alcohol level does a normal person's ability to drive become significantly impaired?

Frequency Row Pct	.03	.05	.07	.10	Total
1994	742 24.06	967 31.36	549 17.80	826 26.78	3084
Total	742	967	549	826	3084

Frequency Missing = 113

16. Which has more alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	1 can beer	1 glass wine	1 mixed drink	All equal	Total
1994	175 5.56	199 6.32	1409 44.76	1365 43.36	3148
Total	175	199	1409	1365	3148

Frequency Missing = 49

Alcohol Laws

Questionnaire items 5, 39, 44, 45, and 46 covered Michigan laws regarding alcohol impairment, purchase, and possession. The correct blood alcohol level for legal impairment for students' driving in 1994 was .08, a level selected by only 8.1% of the students. However, 25.1% selected .02 (now correct for drivers under 21, but not in 1994), and 36.9% selected .10, the level at which a person is legally drunk. The majority of students (78.5%) were correct in responding that it is against the law for a person under age 21 to attempt to purchase alcohol. A smaller majority (64.8%) were correct in responding that the primary reason Michigan raised the drinking age to 21 was traffic safety. The majority of students (84.0%) knew that a person less than age 21 convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor can be jailed. Not quite two-thirds of the students (62.7%) knew that a person less than age 21 convicted of possession of an alcoholic beverage can be jailed for that offense.

5. At what blood alcohol level are you legally impaired for driving?

Frequency Row Pct	.02	.04	.06	.08	.10	Total
1994	765 25.06	525 17.20	389 12.74	247 8.09	1127 36.91	3053
Total	765	525	389	247	1127	3053

Frequency Missing = 144

39. In Michigan, is it against the law for a person under the age of 21 to attempt to purchase alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	2451 78.46	673 21.54	3124
Total	2451	673	3124

Frequency Missing = 73

44. What is the primary reason that Michigan raised the drinking age to 21?

Frequency Row Pct	Matthews Act	Moral issue	Traffic safety	Teen pregnacy.	Total
1994	394 12.97	530 17.45	1967 64.77	146 4.81	3037
Total	394	530	1967	146	3037

Frequency Missing = 160

45. Can a person less than age 21 convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor be jailed for that offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	2599 83.95	497 16.05	3096
Total	2599	497	3096

Frequency Missing = 101

46. Can a person less than age 21 convicted of possession of an alcoholic beverage be jailed for that offense?

Frequency	Yes	No	Total
1994	1936	1150	3086
	62.73	37.27	
Total	1936	1150	3086

Frequency Missing = 111

Attitudes/Perceptions

Four areas of attitudes/perceptions were included in the questionnaire. They covered attitudes and perceptions regarding drinking, drinking and driving, enforcement, and morality.

Drinking

Questionnaire items 19, 32, 35, 43, and 47 covered attitudes and perceptions regarding alcohol use. When asked for their most important concern regarding alcohol use, the largest percentage of students responded "being caught by police" (30.1%), followed by "being caught by parents" (24.0%). Perceptions of harm done "to your body with 5 or more drinks in a row" were generally high with very few students responding "no harm" (5.2%). The punishment the greatest proportion of students wanted to avoid for drinking alcohol was jail (39.2%), followed by "parents contacted by police" (27.5%), and "loss of driver's license" (23.3%). Attitudes regarding the age at which a person should legally be permitted to drink alcohol ranged across the 17 to over 21 year-old choices, with the largest proportion of students selecting age 21 (37.0%), followed by age 18 (29.7%). Students reported that their attitudes toward alcohol use were most influenced by their peer group (42.6%) and life experience (22.9%).

19. In regard to alcohol use, which of the following is your most important concern?

Frequency Row Pct	Parents catch	Police catch	Be alc- oholic	Health concerns	No concerns	Total
1994	739 24.00	927 30.11	538 17.47	613 19.91	262 8.51	3079
Total	739	927	538	613	262	3079

Frequency Missing = 118

32. How much harm do you think you are doing to your body with 5 or more drinks in a row?

Frequency Row Pct	No harm	2	3	4	Much harm	Total
1994	159 5.20	267 8.73	697 22.80	653 21.36	1281 41.90	3057
Total	159	267	697	653	1281	3057

Frequency Missing = 140

35. If you were to drink alcohol, what punishment would you most want to avoid?

Frequency Row Pct	Jail	Comm. service	Loss of license	Notify parents	Fines	Total
1994	1193 39.17	77 2.53	710 23.31	836 27.45	230 7.55	3046
Total	1193	77	710	836	230	3046

Frequency Missing = 151

43. At what age should a person be permitted to drink alcoholic beverages legally?

Frequency Row Pct	17	18	19	20	21	>21	Total
1994	255 8.10	934 29.66	240 7.62	157 4.99	1165 37.00	398 12.64	3149
Total	255	934	240	157	1165	398	3149

Frequency Missing = 48

47. What is your attitude toward the use of alcohol most influenced by?

Frequency Row Pct	TV/ movies	Peer group	Family	Exper- ience	Adver- tising	Music	Total
1994	306 10.45	1247 42.59	309 10.55	670 22.88	341 11.65	55 1.88	2928
Total	306	1247	309	670	341	55	2928

Frequency Missing = 269

Drinking and Driving

Questionnaire items 15, 17, 30, and 48 addressed attitudes and perceptions regarding drinking and driving. Students reported that they most likely would listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving from people who had been in a crash (50.9%), parents (22.4%), and friends/peers (19.9%). Only slightly over a third of the students (39.2%) said they would be "not at all comfortable" riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour. When asked if before turning 21, they would be involved in a crash as a driver after drinking, 9.4% said yes. If arrested for drunk driving, 38.4% thought their friends would be upset at them but still remain friends; 38.0% thought their friends would say nothing; while 14.7% thought their friends would congratulate them.

15. I would most likely listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving from:

Frequency Row Pct	Friends or peers	Parents	Police officers	People in crash	Total
1994	609 19.86	688 22.44	208 6.78	1561 50.91	3066
Total	609	688	208	1561	3066

Frequency Missing = 131

17. How comfortable are you riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour?

Frequency Row Pct	Not at all	2	3	4	Very	Total
1994	1237 39.17	642 20.33	719 22.77	297 9.40	263 8.33	3158
Total	1237	642	719	297	263	3158

Frequency Missing = 39

30. Do you think that before you turn 21 you will be involved in a crash as a driver after you have been drinking?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	292 9.38	2822 90.62	3114
Total	292	2822	3114

Frequency Missing = 83

48. If you were arrested for drunk driving, your friends probably would:

Frequency Row Pct	Congra- tulate	Not be friends	Say nothing	Upset/be friends	Total
1994	452 14.73	271 8.83	1167 38.04	1178 38.40	3068
Total	452	271	1167	1178	3068

Frequency Missing = 129

Enforcement

Questionnaire items 36, 37, and 38 reflect students' perceptions about enforcement of alcohol laws in their county. Only 10.2% felt that a person under age 21 would "always" be arrested for possessing alcohol in public. Only 4.8% felt that parties where guests under age 21 are drinking alcohol are "always" broken up by police. Only 5.9% felt that a person under age 21 who drinks and drives is "always" arrested.

36. When a person under age 21 in your county has alcoholic beverages in his or her possession in public, how often do you think that person is arrested for a "minor in possession" offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	340 10.88	862 27.59	1060 33.93	543 17.38	319 10.21	3124
Total	340	862	1060	543	319	3124

Frequency Missing = 73

37. When there are parties in your county where guests under age 21 are drinking alcoholic beverages, how often are these parties broken up by police?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	518 16.80	1121 36.36	944 30.62	353 11.45	147 4.77	3083
Total	518	1121	944	353	147	3083

Frequency Missing = 114

38. When a person under age 21 in your county has been drinking alcoholic beverages then drives, how often is he or she arrested for a drinking and driving offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	336 10.88	1066 34.51	1028 33.28	477 15.44	182 5.89	3089
Total	336	1066	1028	477	182	3089

Frequency Missing = 108

Morality

Questionnaire items 49 - 52 dealt with how wrong students felt various alcohol-related behaviors to be. In each case, the largest proportion, but not necessarily the majority, of students chose "wrong" rather than other response options graded toward "acceptable." Students felt it is wrong to drive under the influence (59.0%), to be a minor in possession of alcohol (38.7%), to be a minor and attempt to purchase alcohol (38.6%), and to provide alcohol to minors (51.3%).

49. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Driving under the influence:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	1835 58.98	610 19.61	433 13.92	114 3.66	119 3.83	3111
Total	1835	610	433	114	119	3111

Frequency Missing = 86

50. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Minor in possession of alcohol:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	1202 38.69	616 19.83	677 21.79	324 10.43	288 9.27	3107
Total	1202	616	677	324	288	3107

Frequency Missing = 90

51. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Minor attempting to purchase alcohol:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	1200 38.56	579 18.61	704 22.62	317 10.19	312 10.03	3112
Total	1200	579	704	317	312	3112

Frequency Missing = 85

52. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Providing alcohol to minors:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	1596 51.30	440 14.14	507 16.30	238 7.65	330 10.61	3111
Total	1596	440	507	238	330	3111

Frequency Missing = 86

BEHAVIOR

Five behavioral areas were addressed in the questionnaire. They included parents' behavior, and students' drinking alcohol, obtaining alcohol, riding with a drinking driver, and drinking and driving.

Parents

Questionnaire items 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, and 29 covered various aspects of parents' behavior as perceived by the students. A majority of students (64.0%) reported that their parents had talked to them regarding their attitudes about drinking and about teenage drinking in general (61.1%). A majority of students (69.5%) reported that their parents drank alcohol. Among those who answered the question regarding the frequency of a parent's intoxication, just one-quarter (25.4%) reported intoxication "never" occurring. If caught drinking by parents, over half the students (57.4%) felt that they would be punished severely. In an item that obliquely asks about parents' monitoring of teens' alcohol behavior, a surprising 32.1% of the students reported that they can "always" hide their drinking from their parents.

8. Have your parents talked to you regarding your attitudes about drinking?

Frequency	Yes	No	Total
1994	2001 63.95	1128 36.05	3129
Total	2001	1128	3129

Frequency Missing = 68

9. Have your parents talked to you about teenage drinking in general?

Frequency	Yes	No	Total
1994	1937 61.12	1232 38.88	3169
Total	1937	1232	3169

Frequency Missing = 28

10. Do your parents (or guardian) drink alcohol?

Frequency	Yes	No	Total
1994	2198 69.49	965 30.51	3163
Total	2198	965	3163

Frequency Missing = 34

11. If yes, think about your parent or guardian that drinks most often. How often do they become intoxicated?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	Once year	Once month	Once week	Once day	Total
1994	575 25.42	666 29.44	530 23.43	376 16.62	115 5.08	2262
Total	575	666	530	376	115	2262

Frequency Missing = 935

18. If my parents (or guardian) catch me drinking, they will:

Frequency Row Pct	Do nothing	Do very little	Punish lightly	Punish severely	Get help	Not know	Total
1994	172 5.50	264 8.43	568 18.15	1797 57.41	136 4.35	193 6.17	3130
Total	172	264	568	1797	136	193	3130

Frequency Missing = 67

29. On a scale of 1 to 5, how often can you hide your drinking from your parents?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	851 31.68	185 6.89	362 13.48	425 15.82	863 32.13	2686
Total	851	185	362	425	863	2686

Frequency Missing = 511

Drinking Alcohol

Students' own drinking behavior was characterized in responses to items 20, 27, 28, 31, 33, and 34. Nearly half the students overall (47.1%) said they drank alcohol. Of those who drank, the highest percentages (16.0%) reported drinking 1 -3 drinks/day (but no response choice was offered for less than one drink a day, for instance one drink a week or month), and drinking less than once a week (28.8%). In response to the item inquiring about number of times students drank 5 or more drinks in a row in the last month, most students (73.4%) said none; however, 19.3% said 1 - 5 times, with smaller percentages in the higher frequency categories. Most students who drank reported beer as their usual alcoholic beverage, and weekends as their usual drinking time.

20. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	1491 47.09	1675 52.91	3166
Total	1491	1675	3166

Frequency Missing = 31

27. When you drink, how many drinks do you have in a day?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Non- drinker	Total
1994	495 16.01	394 12.74	344 11.13	271 8.76	1588 51.36	3092
Total	495	394	344	271	1588	3092

Frequency Missing = 105

28. How many times a week do you drink?

Frequency Row Pct	<1	1	2	3-5	>5	Non- drinker	Total
1994	897 28.83	255 8.20	232 7.46	81 2.60	56 1.80	1590 51.11	3111
Total	897	255	232	81	56	1590	3111

Frequency Missing = 86

31. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15	Total
1994	2293 73.40	602 19.27	120 3.84	41 1.31	68 2.18	3124
Total	2293	602	120	41	68	3124

Frequency Missing = 73

33. What alcoholic beverage do you usually drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Beer	Liquor	Wine	Wine cooler	Non- drinker	Total
1994	813 27.21	377 12.62	67 2.24	258 8.63	1473 49.30	2988
Total	813	377	67	258	1473	2988

Frequency Missing = 209

34. When do you normally drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Weekday mornings	Weekday days	Weekday evenings	Weekends	Non- drinker	Total
1994	12 0.39	32 1.03	57 1.84	1401 45.25	1594 51.49	3096
Total	12	32	57	1401	1594	3096

Frequency Missing = 101

Obtaining Alcohol

Questionnaire items 21 - 26 asked students about their behavior related to obtaining alcohol. There are a fair number of missing responses on some of these items, perhaps from students who were younger or had no experience with obtaining alcohol. Many students (37.2%) felt that it is easy for them to obtain alcohol. While 63.1% of the students had not attempted to obtain alcohol in the last month, 27.7% had done so 1 - 5 times, 5.4% 6 - 10 times, and 3.9% more than 10 times. Among those who responded to Question 23, many were able to obtain alcohol in the last month (32.2% 1 - 5 times, 6.0% 6 - 10 times, and 7.0% more than 10 times). For those who responded about how they obtain alcohol (Question 24), the most frequently reported source was an adult's buying, followed by an underage friend's buying. A false ID card showing age 21 or over was possessed by 3.0% of the students. For those who responded about where they obtain alcohol (Question 26), it usually came from a grocery store, home, party store, or "other source."

21. On a scale of 1 to 5 how easy is it for you to obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Easy	2	3	4	Diffi- cult	Total
1994	1139 37.22	614 20.07	600 19.61	275 8.99	432 14.12	3060
Total	1139	614	600	275	432	3060

Frequency Missing = 137

22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total
1994	1993 63.05	874 27.65	172 5.44	122 3.86	3161
Total	1993	874	172	122	3161

Frequency Missing = 36

23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total
1994	1706 54.86	1002 32.22	185 5.95	217 6.98	3110
Total	1706	1002	185	217	3110

Frequency Missing = 87

24. How do you normally obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Parent	Underage friend	Stranger	Self	Older sibling	Adult	Non- drinker	Total
1994	99 3.40	306 10.51	101 3.47	66 2.27	112 3.85	755 25.93	1473 50.58	2912
Total	99	306	101	66	112	755	1473	2912

Frequency Missing = 285

25. Do you have a false I.D. card that shows you to be 21 or over?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	96 3.03	3068 96.97	3164
Total	96	3068	3164

Frequency Missing = 33

26. Where do you normally obtain your alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Party store	Bar	Grocery store	Home	School property	Non- drinker	Other	Total
1994	373 12.77	51 1.75	453 15.51	381 13.04	26 0.89	1276 43.68	361 12.36	2921
Total	373	51	453	381	26	1276	361	2921

Frequency Missing = 276

Riding with Drinking Driver

Questionnaire items 12 - 14 asked students about their experiences riding with a drunk or drinking driver. About half the students (49.5%) reported never having this experience, while 13.2% reported doing so in the last week, 17.0% in the last month, and 20.2% in the last year. Among those who answered Questions 13 and 14 regarding riding with a drunk or drinking driver in the last month, most (80.0%) reported this to have happened 1 - 3 times, and mostly (81.0%) with a driver under age 21.

12. How recently have you driven with a drunk or drinking driver? In the past:

Frequency Row Pct	Year	Month	Week	Never	Total
1994	635 20.22	534 17.00	416 13.24	1556 49.54	3141
Total	635	534	416	1556	3141

Frequency Missing = 56

13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Total
1994	1162 79.97	140 9.64	52 3.58	99 6.81	1453
Total	1162	140	52	99	1453

Frequency Missing = 1744

14. How many of these times was the driver under 21?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Total
1994	997 80.93	94 7.63	45 3.65	96 7.79	1232
Total	997	94	45	96	1232

Frequency Missing = 1965

Drinking and Driving

Questionnaire items 6, 7, 40, and 41 address, indirectly, drinking and driving or operating recreational vehicles. A substantial percentage (13.2%) of students reported having been stopped by police with alcohol in the vehicle. For many of these (46.0%), the alcohol was not found, but 23.5% were let go; for 10.2% the alcohol was poured out; and 20.2% were ticketed or arrested. Among the less than two-thirds who used recreational vehicles, the largest proportion of students used more than one vehicle, followed by ATV/dirt bike, snowmobile, and boat/jet ski. Most of those students (81.6%) reported never drinking alcohol when using these vehicles.

6. While not in the company of an adult or your parent, have you ever been stopped by the police when there was alcohol in the vehicle?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	413 13.19	2717 86.81	3130
Total	413	2717	3130

Frequency Missing = 67

7. If yes, were you: ticketed/arrested alcohol offense, let go, alcohol not found, alcohol poured out, never happened?

Frequency Row Pct	Ticket/ arrest	Let go	Not found	Poured out	Total
1994	79 20.20	92 23.53	180 46.04	40 10.23	391
Total	79	92	180	40	391

Frequency Missing = 2806

40. Which of the following recreational vehicles do you use most often?

Frequency Row Pct	Boats/ jet ski	Snow- mobiles	ATV/dirt bike	Combi- nation	Do not use	Total
1994	237 7.76	427 13.98	502 16.44	712 23.31	1176 38.51	3054
Total	237	427	502	712	1176	3054

Frequency Missing = 143

41. How often do you drink alcohol when using recreational vehicles?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	1752 81.56	204 9.50	112 5.21	29 1.35	51 2.37	2148
Total	1752	204	112	29	51	2148

Frequency Missing = 1049

GLADWIN COUNTY

DEMOGRAPHICS

Two demographic variables were included in the questionnaire, school grade and sex. The 841 students who completed the survey in Gladwin County in 1994 and gave their grade included 272 ninth graders, 219 tenth graders, 205 eleventh graders, and 144 twelfth graders. In 1996, 809 students completed the survey and gave their grade: there were slightly more tenth graders, and fewer eleventh and twelfth graders. In 1994, 49.3% of the students were male, and in 1996, 51.5% were male. The results for these questionnaire items (Questions 1 and 2) are reported in the tables just below.

1. What grade are you in?

Frequency Row Pct	9	10	11	12	Total
1994	272 32.34	219 26.04	205 24.38	144 17.12	840
1996	271 33.50	235 29.05	195 24.10	107 13.23	808
Total	543	454	400	251	1648

Frequency Missing = 8

2. Sex

Frequency Row Pct	Female	Male	Total
1994	424 50.66	413 49.34	837
1996	391 48.51	415 51.49	806
Total	815	828	1643

Frequency Missing = 13

Knowledge

Two areas of knowledge content were included in the questionnaire, the effects of alcohol consumption, and Michigan laws about alcohol.

Alcohol Effects

Questionnaire items 3, 4, and 16 covered the effects of alcohol. Students' responses regarding the number of drinks it takes to become intoxicated in a one-hour time period (Question 3) covered the full range of response choices (1 to 7), with the largest proportions of students selecting 4 to 5 drinks in 1994 (39.2%) and 2 to 3 drinks in 1996 (41.5%). Students in the 1996 survey believed that one could become intoxicated with fewer drinks. Students' responses regarding the blood alcohol level at which a person's ability to drive becomes significantly impaired (Question 4) also covered the full range of response choices (.03 to .10), with almost equal proportions of students selecting .03, .05, and .10 in 1994, and the greatest proportion selecting .03 in 1996 (35.3%). Again, students surveyed in 1996 seemed to believe that one's ability to drive could become significantly impaired at a lower blood alcohol level. Regarding which drink has more alcohol (Question 16), about half the students (49.8%) gave the correct answer (all equal) in 1994, and substantially more (59.4%) gave the correct answer in 1996. A mixed drink was the most common incorrect response (40.1% in 1994, 32.3% in 1996).

3. How many drinks over a one hour time period do you think it takes to become intoxicated?

Frequency Row Pct	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	Total
1994	95 11.52	261 31.64	323 39.15	146 17.70	825
1996	100 12.66	328 41.52	251 31.77	111 14.05	790
Total	195	589	574	257	1615

Frequency Missing = 41

4. At what blood alcohol level does a normal person's ability to drive become significantly impaired?

Frequency Row Pct	.03	.05	.07	.10	Total
1994	231 27.90	238 28.74	129 15.58	230 27.78	828
1996	275 35.26	204 26.15	112 14.36	189 24.23	780
Total	506	442	241	419	1608

Frequency Missing = 48

16. Which has more alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	1 can beer	1 glass wine	1 mixed drink	All equal	Total
1994	43 5.14	41 4.90	336 40.14	417 49.82	837
1996	30 3.82	35 4.45	254 32.32	467 59.41	786
Total	73	76	590	884	1623

Frequency Missing = 33

Alcohol Laws

Questionnaire items 5, 39, 44, 45, and 46 covered Michigan laws regarding alcohol impairment, purchase, and possession. The correct blood alcohol level for legal impairment for students' driving in 1994 (Question 5) was .08, a level selected by only 7.4% of the students. However, 25.1% selected .02 (now correct for drivers under 21, but not in 1994), and 35.6% selected .10, the level at which a person is legally drunk. In 1996, 39.9% of the students were correct in selecting .02, although 30.2% still selected .10. Nonetheless, students in 1996 believed lower blood alcohol levels to represent legal impairment than did students in 1994. The majority of students (73.7% in 1994 and 75.0% in 1996) were correct in responding that it is against the law for a person under age 21 to attempt to purchase alcohol (Question 39). A smaller majority (62.6% in 1994 and 61.5% in 1996) were correct in responding that the primary reason Michigan raised the drinking age to 21 was traffic safety (Question 44). The majority of students (83.8% in 1994 and even more, 88.0% in 1996) knew that a person less than age 21 convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor can be jailed (Question 45). Not quite two-thirds of the students (61.8%) in 1994 knew that a person less than age 21 convicted of possession of an alcoholic beverage can be jailed for that offense (Question 46), but more knew the correct answer in 1996 (67.6%).

5. At what blood alcohol level are you legally impaired for driving?

Frequency Row Pct	.02	.04	.06	.08	.10	Total
1994	207 25.06	145 17.55	119 14.41	61 7.38	294 35.59	826
1996	312 39.90	117 14.96	76 9.72	41 5.24	236 30.18	782
Total	519	262	195	102	530	1608

Frequency Missing = 48

39. In Michigan, is it against the law for a person under the age of 21 to attempt to purchase alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	615 73.74	219 26.26	834
1996	588 75.00	196 25.00	784
Total	1203	415	1618

Frequency Missing = 38

44. What is the primary reason that Michigan raised the drinking age to 21?

TABLE OF SURVEY BY WHYAGE

SURVEY(Survey Year)	WHYAGE(Survey Item 44)				Total
Frequency Row Pct	Matthews Act	Moral issues	Traffic safety	Teen pregnancy.	
1994	127 15.53	124 15.16	512 62.59	55 6.72	818
1996	149 19.87	106 14.13	461 61.47	34 4.53	750
Total	276	230	973	89	1568

Frequency Missing = 88

45. Can a person less than age 21 convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor be jailed for that offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	691 83.76	134 16.24	825
1996	686 87.95	94 12.05	780
Total	1377	228	1605

Frequency Missing = 51

46. Can a person less than age 21 convicted of possession of an alcoholic beverage be jailed for that offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	509 61.77	315 38.23	824
1996	526 67.61	252 32.39	778
Total	1035	567	1602

Frequency Missing = 54

Attitudes/Perceptions

Four areas of attitudes/perceptions were included in the questionnaire. They covered attitudes and perceptions regarding drinking, drinking and driving, enforcement, and morality.

Drinking

Questionnaire items 19, 32, 35, 43, and 47 covered attitudes and perceptions regarding alcohol use. When asked for their most important concern regarding alcohol use (Question 19), the largest proportion of students in both years responded "being caught by police" (about 33 and 34%), followed by "being caught by parents" (about 20 and 23%). Perceptions of harm done "to your body with 5 or more drinks in a row" (Question 32) were generally high with very few students responding "no harm" (6.7% in 1994 and 8.9% in 1996). The punishment the greatest proportion of students wanted to avoid for drinking alcohol (Question 35) was jail (about 41% both years), followed by "parents contacted by police" (26.6%) in 1994, and interestingly, "loss of driver's license" (29.5%) in 1996. Attitudes regarding the age at which a person should legally be permitted to drink alcohol (Question 43) ranged across the 17 to over 21 year-old choices, with the highest proportion of students selecting age 21 (33.1%) in 1994 and age 18 (35.4%) in 1996. Students reported in both years that their attitudes toward alcohol use were most influenced (Question 47) by their peer group (about 47%) and their life experience (about 24 and 27%).

19. In regard to alcohol use, which of the following is your most important concern?

Frequency Row Pct	Parents catch	Police catch	Be alc- oholic	Health concerns	No concerns	Total
1994	165 20.17	273 33.37	110 13.45	159 19.44	111 13.57	818
1996	174 22.54	265 34.33	106 13.73	116 15.03	111 14.38	772
Total	339	538	216	275	222	1590

Frequency Missing = 66

32. How much harm do you think you are doing to your body with 5 or more drinks in a row?

Frequency Row Pct	No harm	2	3	4	Much harm	Total
1994	55 6.70	81 9.87	222 27.04	176 21.44	287 34.96	821
1996	68 8.94	81 10.64	208 27.33	168 22.08	236 31.01	761
Total	123	162	430	344	523	1582

Frequency Missing = 74

35. If you were to drink alcohol, what punishment would you most want to avoid?

Frequency Row Pct	Jail	Comm. service	Loss of license	Notify parents	Fines	Total
1994	327 41.44	11 1.39	168 21.29	210 26.62	73 9.25	789
1996	307 41.10	16 2.14	220 29.45	162 21.69	42 5.62	747
Total	634	27	388	372	115	1536

Frequency Missing = 120

43. At what age should a person be permitted to drink alcoholic beverages legally?

Frequency Row Pct	17	18	19	20	21	>21	Total
1994	116 13.98	262 31.57	47 5.66	34 4.10	275 33.13	96 11.57	830
1996	74 9.38	279 35.36	41 5.20	32 4.06	272 34.47	91 11.53	789
Total	190	541	88	66	547	187	1619

Frequency Missing = 37

47. What is your attitude toward the use of alcohol most influenced by?

Frequency Row Pct	TV/ movies	Peer group	Family	Exper- ience	Adver- tising	Music	Total
1994	46 5.84	369 46.89	89 11.31	188 23.89	71 9.02	24 3.05	787
1996	45 6.16	344 47.12	70 9.59	195 26.71	65 8.90	11 1.51	730
Total	91	713	159	383	136	35	1517

Frequency Missing = 139

Drinking and Driving

Questionnaire items 15, 17, 30, and 48 addressed attitudes and perceptions regarding drinking and driving. Students reported that they most likely would listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving (Question 15) from people who had been in a crash (about 50 and 47%), friends or peers (about 27 and 31%), and parents (about 15 and 16%). In 1994, slightly over a third of the students (35.5%) said they would be "not at all comfortable" riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour (Question 17), and in 1996 40.7% said they would be "not at all comfortable." When asked if before turning 21, they would be involved in a crash as a driver after drinking (Question 30), 11.3% in 1994 and 8.9% in 1996 said yes. If arrested for drunk driving (Question 48), in both years the largest proportions of students thought their friends would say nothing or that their friends would be upset at them but still remain friends. A surprising 20.5% in 1994 and 17.6% in 1996 thought their friends would congratulate them.

15. I would most likely listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving from:

Frequency Row Pct	Friends or peers	Parents	Police officers	People in crash	Total
1994	217 27.06	124 15.46	61 7.61	400 49.88	802
1996	236 31.01	123 16.16	45 5.91	357 46.91	761
Total	453	247	106	757	1563

Frequency Missing = 93

17. How comfortable are you riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour?

Frequency Row Pct	Not at all	2	3	4	Very	Total
1994	295 35.46	141 16.95	189 22.72	112 13.46	95 11.42	832
1996	325 40.73	125 15.66	183 22.93	89 11.15	76 9.52	798
Total	620	266	372	201	171	1630

Frequency Missing = 26

30. Do you think that before you turn 21 you will be involved in a crash as a driver after you have been drinking?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	93 11.25	734 88.75	827
1996	69 8.88	708 91.12	777
Total	162	1442	1604

Frequency Missing = 52

48. If you were arrested for drunk driving, your friends probably would:

Frequency Row Pct	Congra- tulate	Not be friends	Say nothing	Upset/be friends	Total
1994	170 20.53	30 3.62	361 43.60	267 32.25	828
1996	136 17.62	34 4.40	324 41.97	278 36.01	772
Total	306	64	685	545	1600

Frequency Missing = 56

Enforcement

Questionnaire items 36, 37, and 38 reflect students' perceptions about enforcement of alcohol laws in their county. Only about 7 and 8% felt that a person under age 21 would "always" be arrested for possessing alcohol in public. Only about 4% in both years felt that parties where guests under age 21 are drinking alcohol are "always" broken up by police, while 14.5% in 1994 and 21.0% in 1996 thought that parties were "never" broken up by police. And only about 4 and 5% felt that a person under age 21 who drinks and drives is "always" arrested.

36. When a person under age 21 in your county has alcoholic beverages in his or her possession in public, how often do you think that person is arrested for a "minor in possession" offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	93 11.18	276 33.17	277 33.29	125 15.02	61 7.33	832
1996	95 12.10	257 32.74	240 30.57	131 16.69	62 7.90	785
Total	188	533	517	256	123	1617

Frequency Missing = 39

37. When there are parties in your county where guests under age 21 are drinking alcoholic beverages, how often are these parties broken up by police?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	120 14.48	356 42.94	240 28.95	77 9.29	36 4.34	829
1996	163 21.03	341 44.00	182 23.48	61 7.87	28 3.61	775
Total	283	697	422	138	64	1604

Frequency Missing = 52

38. When a person under age 21 in your county has been drinking alcoholic beverages then drives, how often is he or she arrested for a drinking and driving offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	107 12.95	331 40.07	268 32.45	89 10.77	31 3.75	826
1996	76 9.86	306 39.69	273 35.41	79 10.25	37 4.80	771
Total	183	637	541	168	68	1597

Frequency Missing = 59

Morality

Questionnaire items 49 - 52 dealt with how wrong students felt various alcohol-related behaviors to be. In each case and in each year, the largest percentages, but not necessarily the majority, of students chose "wrong" rather than other response options graded toward "acceptable." Students felt it is wrong to drive under the influence (53.6 and 56.0%), to be a minor in possession of alcohol (30.6 and 32.6%), to be a minor and attempt to purchase alcohol (30.7 and 32.4%), and to provide alcohol to minors (40.4 and 45.6%).

49. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Driving under the influence:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	445 53.55	150 18.05	141 16.97	41 4.93	54 6.50	831
1996	442 55.95	132 16.71	145 18.35	31 3.92	40 5.06	790
Total	887	282	286	72	94	1621

Frequency Missing = 35

50. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Minor in possession of alcohol:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	254 30.57	138 16.61	204 24.55	118 14.20	117 14.08	831
1996	256 32.57	148 18.83	182 23.16	107 13.61	93 11.83	786
Total	510	286	386	225	210	1617

Frequency Missing = 39

51. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Minor attempting to purchase alcohol:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	256 30.73	141 16.93	204 24.49	107 12.85	125 15.01	833
1996	254 32.36	144 18.34	189 24.08	92 11.72	106 13.50	785
Total	510	285	393	199	231	1618

Frequency Missing = 38

52. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Providing alcohol to minors:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	336 40.38	113 13.58	180 21.63	91 10.94	112 13.46	832
1996	359 45.56	101 12.82	161 20.43	82 10.41	85 10.79	788
Total	695	214	341	173	197	1620

Frequency Missing = 36

Behavior

Five behavioral areas were addressed in the questionnaire. They included parents' behavior, and students' drinking alcohol, obtaining alcohol, riding with a drinking driver, and drinking and driving.

Parents

Questionnaire items 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, and 29 covered various aspects of parents' behavior as perceived by the students. A majority of students (about 62%) reported that their parents had talked to them regarding their attitudes about drinking and about teenage drinking in general (about 61%). In 1994, 63.5% and in 1996 57.0% of the students reported that their parents drank alcohol. Among those who answered the question regarding the frequency of a parent's intoxication, about 21 and 24% reported intoxication "never" occurring. If caught drinking by parents, about half the students (46 and 51%) felt that they would be punished severely. In an item that obliquely asks about parents' monitoring of teens' alcohol behavior (Question 29), a surprising 36 and 39% of the students reported that they can "always" hide their drinking from their parents, while 26 and 28% can "never" hide their drinking from their parents.

8. Have your parents talked to you regarding your attitudes about drinking?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	520 62.73	309 37.27	829
1996	495 62.42	298 37.58	793
Total	1015	607	1622

Frequency Missing = 34

9. Have your parents talked to you about teenage drinking in general?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	513 61.44	322 38.56	835
1996	490 61.02	313 38.98	803
Total	1003	635	1638

Frequency Missing = 18

10. Do your parents (or guardian) drink alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	359 63.54	206 36.46	565
1996	352 57.05	265 42.95	617
Total	711	471	1182

Frequency Missing = 474

11. If yes, think about your parent or guardian that drinks most often. How often do they become intoxicated?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	Once year	Once month	Once week	Once day	Total
1994	78 21.37	112 30.68	74 20.27	61 16.71	40 10.96	365
1996	86 23.89	96 26.67	69 19.17	68 18.89	41 11.39	360
Total	164	208	143	129	81	725

Frequency Missing = 931

18. If my parents (or guardian) catch me drinking, they will:

Frequency Row Pct	Do nothing	Do very little	Punish lightly	Punish severely	Get help	Not know	Total
1994	89 10.80	100 12.14	145 17.60	382 46.36	38 4.61	70 8.50	824
1996	72 9.15	83 10.55	131 16.65	401 50.95	30 3.81	70 8.89	787
Total	161	183	276	783	68	140	1611

Frequency Missing = 45

29. On a scale of 1 to 5, how often can you hide your drinking from your parents?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	204 27.79	52 7.08	94 12.81	123 16.76	261 35.56	734
1996	177 26.14	46 6.79	91 13.44	98 14.48	265 39.14	677
Total	381	98	185	221	526	1411

Frequency Missing = 245

Drinking Alcohol

Students' own drinking behavior was characterized by responses to items 20, 27, 28, 31, 33, and 34. More than half the students overall (59.8% in 1994, and 54.9% in 1996) said they drank alcohol. Of those who drank, the largest percentage reported drinking 1 -3 drinks/day (but no response choice was offered for less than one drink a day, for instance one drink a week or month), and drinking less than once a week. In response to the item inquiring about number of times students drank 5 or more drinks in a row in the last month (Question 31), most students (63.1 and 68.8%) said none; however, 21 and 22% said 1 - 5 times, with smaller percentages in the higher frequency categories. Most students who drank reported beer as their usual alcoholic beverage, and weekends as their usual drinking time.

20. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	502 59.83	337 40.17	839
1996	435 54.85	358 45.15	793
Total	937	695	1632

Frequency Missing = 24

27. When you drink, how many drinks do you have in a day?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Non- drinker	Total
1994	174 21.30	124 15.18	97 11.87	117 14.32	305 37.33	817
1996	157 20.05	114 14.56	86 10.98	84 10.73	342 43.68	783
Total	331	238	183	201	647	1600

Frequency Missing = 56

28. How many times a week do you drink?

Frequency Row Pct	<1	1	2	3-5	>5	Non- drinker	Total
1994	251 30.76	86 10.54	92 11.27	46 5.64	35 4.29	306 37.50	816
1996	239 30.52	60 7.66	78 9.96	34 4.34	27 3.45	345 44.06	783
Total	490	146	170	80	62	651	1599

Frequency Missing = 57

31. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15	Total
1994	525 63.10	184 22.12	53 6.37	20 2.40	50 6.01	832
1996	540 68.79	166 21.15	34 4.33	13 1.66	32 4.08	785
Total	1065	350	87	33	82	1617

Frequency Missing = 39

33. What alcoholic beverage do you usually drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Beer	Liquor	Wine	Wine cooler	Non-drinker	Total
1994	251 31.97	128 16.31	11 1.40	93 11.85	302 38.47	785
1996	188 25.44	126 17.05	9 1.22	92 12.45	324 43.84	739
Total	439	254	20	185	626	1524

Frequency Missing = 132

34. When do you normally drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Weekday mornings	Weekday days	Weekday evenings	Weekends	Non-drinker	Total
1994	8 0.99	7 0.87	28 3.46	450 55.62	316 39.06	809
1996	10 1.31	8 1.05	21 2.75	388 50.72	338 44.18	765
Total	18	15	49	838	654	1574

Frequency Missing = 82

Obtaining Alcohol

Questionnaire items 21 - 26 asked students about their behavior related to obtaining alcohol. There are a fair number of missing responses on some of these items, perhaps from students who were younger or had no experience with obtaining alcohol. Over one-third of the students (36.9 and 38.8%) felt that it was easy for them to obtain alcohol (Question 21). While just over half the students (51.4% in 1994 and 55.5% in 1996) had not attempted to obtain alcohol in the last month (Question 22), about 30 and 33% had done so 1 - 5 times, 9% in 1994 and 6% in 1996 had done so 6 - 10 times, and 9.9% 1994 and 5.7% in 1996 had done so more than 10 times. A substantial portion of students were able to obtain alcohol (Question 23) in the last month (about 35% 1 - 5 times, 8 and 10% 6 - 10 times, and 7 and 10% more than 10 times. For those who responded about how they obtain alcohol (Question 24), the most frequently reported source was an adult's buying, followed by an underage friend's buying. A false ID card showing age 21 or over was possessed by 5 and 6% of the students. For those who responded about where they obtain alcohol (Question 26), it usually came from a party store, "other source," or home.

21. On a scale of 1 to 5 how easy is it for you to obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Easy	2	3	4	Diffi- cult	Total
1994	317 38.75	180 22.00	160 19.56	72 8.80	89 10.88	818
1996	287 36.94	172 22.14	171 22.01	66 8.49	81 10.42	777
Total	604	352	331	138	170	1595

Frequency Missing = 61

22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total
1994	431 51.43	249 29.71	75 8.95	83 9.90	838
1996	441 55.47	261 32.83	48 6.04	45 5.66	795
Total	872	510	123	128	1633

Frequency Missing = 23

23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total
1994	366 44.42	292 35.44	81 9.83	85 10.32	824
1996	377 48.46	279 35.86	64 8.23	58 7.46	778
Total	743	571	145	143	1602

Frequency Missing = 54

24. How do you normally obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Parent	Underage friend	Stranger	Self	Older sibling	Adult	Non- drinker	Total
1994	36 4.69	103 13.41	18 2.34	25 3.26	38 4.95	273 35.55	275 35.81	768
1996	34 4.74	66 9.19	16 2.23	24 3.34	42 5.85	236 32.87	300 41.78	718
Total	70	169	34	49	80	509	575	1486

Frequency Missing = 170

25. Do you have a false I.D. card that shows you to be 21 or over?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	53 6.32	785 93.68	838
1996	43 5.42	750 94.58	793
Total	96	1535	1631

Frequency Missing = 25

26. Where do you normally obtain your alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Party store	Bar	Grocery store	Home	School property	Non- drinker	Other	Total
1994	264 34.20	8 1.04	39 5.05	81 10.49	12 1.55	247 31.99	121 15.67	772
1996	206 28.45	7 0.97	34 4.70	79 10.91	18 2.49	269 37.15	111 15.33	724
Total	470	15	73	160	30	516	232	1496

Frequency Missing = 160

Riding with Drinking Driver

Questionnaire items 12 - 14 asked students about their experiences riding with a drunk or drinking driver. Less than half the students (36.3 and 42.2%) reported never having this experience, while 19.0 and 21.2% reported doing so in the last week, about 18% in the last month, and 20.8 and 23.5% in the last year. Among those who answered Questions 13 and 14 regarding riding with a drunk or drinking driver in the last month, most (68 and 74%) reported this to have happened 1 - 3 times, and most often (68.6 and 76.5%) with a driver under age 21.

12. How recently have you driven with a drunk or drinking driver? In the past:

Frequency Row Pct	Year	Month	Week	Never	Total
1994	195 23.52	157 18.94	176 21.23	301 36.31	829
1996	166 20.83	144 18.07	151 18.95	336 42.16	797
Total	361	301	327	637	1626

Frequency Missing = 30

13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Total
1994	332 68.03	62 12.70	30 6.15	64 13.11	488
1996	307 73.98	47 11.33	16 3.86	45 10.84	415
Total	639	109	46	109	903

Frequency Missing = 753

14. How many of these times was the driver under 21?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Total
1994	302 68.64	59 13.41	16 3.64	63 14.32	440
1996	273 76.47	34 9.52	10 2.80	40 11.20	357
Total	575	93	26	103	797

Frequency Missing = 859

Drinking and Driving

Questionnaire items 6, 7, 40, and 41 address, indirectly, drinking and driving or operating recreational vehicles. A substantial percentage (21.5% in 1994 and 17.4% in 1996) of students reported having been stopped by police with alcohol in the vehicle. For about half of those students (47.6 and 50.4%), the alcohol was not found; 22.6 and 29.8% were let go; and in 1994, 22.0% were ticketed or arrested, with that percentage at 13.7 in 1996. Among the approximately two-thirds who used recreational vehicles, most used more than one vehicle, followed by ATV/dirt bikes, snowmobiles, and boat/jet skis. About three-quarters of those (72.5 and 75.5%) reported never drinking alcohol when using these vehicles.

6. While not in the company of an adult or your parent, have you ever been stopped by the police when there was alcohol in the vehicle?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	179 21.46	655 78.54	834
1996	139 17.38	661 82.63	800
Total	318	1316	1634

Frequency Missing = 22

7. If yes, were you: ticketed/arrested alcohol offense, let go, alcohol not found, alcohol poured out, never happened?

Frequency Row Pct	Ticket/ arrest	Let go	Not found	Poured out	Total
1994	36 21.95	37 22.56	78 47.56	13 7.93	164
1996	18 13.74	39 29.77	66 50.38	8 6.11	131
Total	54	76	144	21	295

Frequency Missing = 1361

40. Which of the following recreational vehicles do you use most often?

Frequency Row Pct	Boats/ jet ski	Snow- mobiles	ATV/dirt bikes	Combi- nation	Do not use	Total
1994	104 12.70	74 9.04	134 16.36	227 27.72	280 34.19	819
1996	115 14.88	66 8.54	125 16.17	215 27.81	252 32.60	773
Total	219	140	259	442	532	1592

Frequency Missing = 64

41. How often do you drink alcohol when using recreational vehicles?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	428 72.54	62 10.51	54 9.15	22 3.73	24 4.07	590
1996	435 75.52	54 9.38	38 6.60	21 3.65	28 4.86	576
Total	863	116	92	43	52	1166

Frequency Missing = 490

MARQUETTE COUNTY

Demographics

Two demographic variables were included in the questionnaire, school grade and sex. The 910 students who completed the survey in Marquette County in 1994 and gave their grade included 333 seventh-eighth graders, 195 ninth graders, 139 tenth graders, 125 eleventh graders, and 118 twelfth graders. In 1996, 1,022 students completed the survey and gave their grade: there were more seventh-eighth graders and ninth graders. In both years, about 52% of the students were male. The results for these questionnaire items (Questions 1 and 2) are reported in the tables just below.

1. What grade are you in?

Frequency Row Pct	7-8	9	10	11	12	Total
1994	333 36.59	195 21.43	139 15.27	125 13.74	118 12.97	910
1996	403 39.43	238 23.29	129 12.62	129 12.62	123 12.04	1022
Total	736	433	268	254	241	1932

2. Sex

Frequency Row Pct	Female	Male	Total
1994	437 48.23	469 51.77	906
1996	486 47.60	535 52.40	1021
Total	923	1004	1927

Frequency Missing = 5

KNOWLEDGE

Two areas of knowledge content were included in the questionnaire, the effects of alcohol consumption, and Michigan laws about alcohol.

Alcohol Effects

Questionnaire items 3, 4, and 16 covered the effects of alcohol. Students' responses regarding the number of drinks it takes to become intoxicated in a one-hour time period (Question 3) resulted in the full range of response choices (1 to 7), with the greatest proportion of students in both years selecting 2 to 3 drinks and 4 to 5 drinks. Students' responses regarding the blood alcohol level at which a person's ability to drive becomes significantly impaired (Question 4) also resulted in the full range of response choices (.03 to .10), with the greatest proportion selecting .05 in 1994 (34.2%), and .03 in 1996 (29.5%). The students surveyed in 1996 believed that one's ability to drive could become significantly impaired at a lower blood alcohol level than did the 1994 students. Regarding which drink has more alcohol (Question 16), less than half the students (47.4%) gave the correct answer (all equal) in 1994, and fewer (45.3%) gave the correct answer in 1996. A mixed drink was the most common incorrect response (about 39% both years).

3. How many drinks over a one hour time period do you think it takes to become intoxicated?

Frequency Row Pct	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	Total
1994	85 9.60	342 38.64	333 37.63	125 14.12	885
1996	108 10.82	408 40.88	374 37.47	108 10.82	998
Total	193	750	707	233	1883

Frequency Missing = 49

4. At what blood alcohol level does a normal person's ability to drive become significantly impaired?

Frequency Row Pct	.03	.05	.07	.10	Total
1994	179 20.32	301 34.17	144 16.35	257 29.17	881
1996	290 29.50	271 27.57	148 15.06	274 27.87	983
Total	469	572	292	531	1864

Frequency Missing = 68

16. Which has more alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	1 can beer	1 glass wine	1 mixed drink	All equal	Total
1994	64 7.14	58 6.47	349 38.95	425 47.43	896
1996	73 7.29	78 7.79	397 39.66	453 45.25	1001
Total	137	136	746	878	1897

Frequency Missing = 35

Alcohol Laws

Questionnaire items 5, 39, 44, 45, and 46 covered Michigan laws regarding alcohol impairment, purchase, and possession. The correct blood alcohol level for legal impairment for students' driving in 1994 (Question 5) was .08, a level selected by only 6.1% of the students in that year. However, 27.7% selected .02 (now correct for persons under 21, but not in 1994), and 38.4% selected .10, the level at which a person is legally drunk. In 1996, 39.5% of the students were correct in selecting .02, although 31.8% selected .10. Nonetheless, students in 1996 believed lower blood alcohol levels to represent legal impairment than did students in 1994. The majority of students (75.8% in 1994 and an even higher 80.6% in 1996) were correct in responding that it is against the law for a person under age 21 to attempt to purchase alcohol (Question 39). A smaller majority (63.9% in 1994 and 66.2% in 1996) were correct in responding that the primary reason Michigan raised the drinking age to 21 was traffic safety (Question 44). The majority of students (86.0% in 1994 and 83.6% in 1996) knew that a person less than age 21 convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor can be jailed (Question 45). Less than two-thirds of the students (60.1% in 1994 and 63.2% in 1996 knew that a person under age 21 convicted of possession of an alcoholic beverage can be jailed for that offense (Question 46).

5. At what blood alcohol level are you legally impaired for driving?

Frequency Row Pct	.02	.04	.06	.08	.10	Total
1994	241 27.67	148 16.99	95 10.91	53 6.08	334 38.35	871
1996	385 39.49	123 12.62	83 8.51	74 7.59	310 31.79	975
Total	626	271	178	127	644	1846

Frequency Missing = 86

39. In Michigan, is it against the law for a person under the age of 21 to attempt to purchase alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	687 75.83	219 24.17	906
1996	820 80.63	197 19.37	1017
Total	1507	416	1923

Frequency Missing = 9

44. What is the primary reason that Michigan raised the drinking age to 21?

Frequency Row Pct	Matthews Act	Moral issue	Traffic safety	Teen pregnency.	Total
1994	102 11.62	169 19.25	561 63.90	46 5.24	878
1996	108 11.01	165 16.82	649 66.16	59 6.01	981
Total	210	334	1210	105	1859

Frequency Missing = 73

45. Can a person less than age 21 convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor be jailed for that offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	771 85.95	126 14.05	897
1996	838 83.63	164 16.37	1002
Total	1609	290	1899

Frequency Missing = 33

46. Can a person less than age 21 convicted of possession of an alcoholic beverage be jailed for that offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	537 60.13	356 39.87	893
1996	631 63.16	368 36.84	999
Total	1168	724	1892

Frequency Missing = 40

Attitudes/Perceptions

Four areas of attitudes/perceptions were included in the questionnaire. They covered attitudes and perceptions regarding drinking, drinking and driving, enforcement, and morality.

Drinking

Questionnaire items 19, 32, 35, 43, and 47 covered attitudes and perceptions regarding alcohol use. When asked for their most important concern regarding alcohol use (Question 19), the most common responses of students in both years were "being caught by police" and "being caught by parents" (25 and 26%). Perceptions of harm done "to your body with 5 or more drinks in a row" (Question 32) were generally high with very few students responding "no harm" (4.8% in 1994 and 6.0% in 1996). The punishment the greatest proportion of students wanted to avoid for drinking alcohol (Question 35) was jail (about 38% both survey years), followed by "parents contacted by police" (about 28% in both years), and "loss of license" (23 and 24% in both years). Attitudes regarding the age at which a person should legally be permitted to drink alcohol (Question 43) ranged across the 17 to over 21 year-old choices, with the greatest proportion of students selecting age 21 (38 and 39% in both years) and age 18 (26 and 30% in both years). Students reported in both years that their attitudes toward alcohol use were most influenced (Question 47) by their peer group (about 40 and 43%) and their life experience (about 22 and 24%).

19. In regard to alcohol use, which of the following is your most important concern?

Frequency Row Pct	Parents catch	Police catch	Be alc- oholic	Health concerns	No concerns	Total
1994	224 25.66	222 25.43	151 17.30	185 21.19	91 10.42	873
1996	257 26.41	250 25.69	160 16.44	219 22.51	87 8.94	973
Total	481	472	311	404	178	1846

Frequency Missing = 86

32. How much harm do you think you are doing to your body with 5 or more drinks in a row?

Frequency Row Pct	No harm	2	3	4	Much harm	Total
1994	42 4.78	63 7.17	187 21.27	208 23.66	379 43.12	879
1996	58 5.98	81 8.35	213 21.96	204 21.03	414 42.68	970
Total	100	144	400	412	793	1849

Frequency Missing = 83

35. If you were to drink alcohol, what punishment would you most want to avoid?

Frequency Row Pct	Jail	Comm. service	Loss of license	Notify parents	Fines	Total
1994	340 38.42	28 3.16	205 23.16	245 27.68	67 7.57	885
1996	373 37.83	38 3.85	233 23.63	278 28.19	64 6.49	986
Total	713	66	438	523	131	1871

Frequency Missing = 61

43. At what age should a person be permitted to drink alcoholic beverages legally?

Frequency Row Pct	17	18	19	20	21	>21	Total
1994	79 8.78	268 29.78	42 4.67	27 3.00	349 38.78	135 15.00	900
1996	116 11.47	266 26.31	60 5.93	43 4.25	385 38.08	141 13.95	1011
Total	195	534	102	70	734	276	1911

Frequency Missing = 21

47. What is your attitude toward the use of alcohol most influenced by?

Frequency Row Pct	TV/ movies	Peer group	Family	Exper- ience	Adver- tising	Music	Total
1994	85 9.88	372 43.26	93 10.81	192 22.33	109 12.67	9 1.05	860
1996	93 9.79	379 39.89	97 10.21	226 23.79	130 13.68	25 2.63	950
Total	178	751	190	418	239	34	1810

Frequency Missing = 122

Drinking and Driving

Questionnaire items 15, 17, 30, and 48 addressed attitudes and perceptions regarding drinking and driving. Students reported that they most likely would listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving (Question 15) from people who had been in a crash (48 and 56%), parents (20 and 24%), and friends/peers (18 and 21%). In both survey years, over a third of the students (about 39 and 40%) said they would be "not at all comfortable" riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour (Question 17). When asked if before turning 21, they would be involved in a crash as a driver after drinking (Question 30), 9 and 10% said yes each year. If arrested for drunk driving (Question 48), in both years the greatest proportions of students thought that their friends would be upset at them but still remain friends, or say nothing.

15. I would most likely listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving from:

Frequency Row Pct	Friends or peers	Parents	Police officers	People in crash	Total
1994	163 18.46	174 19.71	50 5.66	496 56.17	883
1996	208 20.80	238 23.80	74 7.40	480 48.00	1000
Total	371	412	124	976	1883

Frequency Missing = 49

17. How comfortable are you riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour?

Frequency Row Pct	Not at all	2	3	4	Very	Total
1994	354 39.25	175 19.40	185 20.51	103 11.42	85 9.42	902
1996	400 39.53	209 20.65	216 21.34	103 10.18	84 8.30	1012
Total	754	384	401	206	169	1914

Frequency Missing = 18

30. Do you think that before you turn 21 you will be involved in a crash as a driver after you have been drinking?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	93 10.45	797 89.55	890
1996	91 9.25	893 90.75	984
Total	184	1690	1874

Frequency Missing = 58

48. If you were arrested for drunk driving, your friends probably would:

Frequency Row Pct	Congra- tulate	Not be friends	Say nothing	Upset/be friends	Total
1994	129 14.40	78 8.71	328 36.61	361 40.29	896
1996	160 16.23	87 8.82	360 36.51	379 38.44	986
Total	289	165	688	740	1882

Frequency Missing = 50

Enforcement

Questionnaire items 36, 37, and 38 reflect students' perceptions about enforcement of alcohol laws in their county. Only 9 and 12% felt that a person under age 21 would "always" be arrested for possessing alcohol in public. Only about 3% felt that parties where guests under age 21 are drinking alcohol are "always" broken up by police. Only about 6 and 8% felt that a person under age 21 who drinks and drives is "always" arrested.

36. When a person under age 21 in your county has alcoholic beverages in his or her possession in public, how often do you think that person is arrested for a "minor in possession" offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	90 10.06	245 27.37	333 37.21	145 16.20	82 9.16	895
1996	91 9.08	273 27.25	353 35.23	162 16.17	123 12.28	1002
Total	181	518	686	307	205	1897

Frequency Missing = 35

37. When there are parties in your county where guests under age 21 are drinking alcoholic beverages, how often are these parties broken up by police?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	147 16.57	353 39.80	263 29.65	97 10.94	27 3.04	887
1996	159 16.22	382 38.98	311 31.73	99 10.10	29 2.96	980
Total	306	735	574	196	56	1867

Frequency Missing = 65

38. When a person under age 21 in your county has been drinking alcoholic beverages then drives, how often is he or she arrested for a drinking and driving offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	82 9.23	300 33.78	296 33.33	157 17.68	53 5.97	888
1996	81 8.17	325 32.80	330 33.30	180 18.16	75 7.57	991
Total	163	625	626	337	128	1879

Frequency Missing = 53

Morality

Questionnaire items 49 - 52 dealt with how wrong students felt various alcohol-related behaviors to be. In each case and each year, the largest percentages of students chose "wrong" rather than other response options graded toward "acceptable." Students felt it is wrong to drive under the influence (61.3 and 65.1%), to be a minor in possession of alcohol (42.0 and 45.0%), to be a minor and attempt to purchase alcohol (39.4 and 44.8%), and to provide alcohol to minors (56.3 and 57.5%).

49. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Driving under the influence:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	552 61.27	157 17.43	125 13.87	27 3.00	40 4.44	901
1996	660 65.09	160 15.78	118 11.64	38 3.75	38 3.75	1014
Total	1212	317	243	65	78	1915

Frequency Missing = 17

50. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Minor in possession of alcohol:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	380 42.04	187 20.69	182 20.13	68 7.52	87 9.62	904
1996	456 44.97	192 18.93	192 18.93	85 8.38	89 8.78	1014
Total	836	379	374	153	176	1918

Frequency Missing = 14

51. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Minor attempting to purchase alcohol:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	356 39.38	191 21.13	185 20.46	78 8.63	94 10.40	904
1996	454 44.77	182 17.95	195 19.23	83 8.19	100 9.86	1014
Total	810	373	380	161	194	1918

Frequency Missing = 14

52. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Providing alcohol to minors:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	508 56.26	117 12.96	136 15.06	56 6.20	86 9.52	903
1996	583 57.50	128 12.62	141 13.91	69 6.80	93 9.17	1014
Total	1091	245	277	125	179	1917

Frequency Missing = 15

Behavior

Five behavioral areas were addressed in the questionnaire. They included parents' behavior, and students' drinking alcohol, obtaining alcohol, riding with a drinking driver, and drinking and driving.

Parents

Questionnaire items 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, and 29 covered various aspects of parents' behavior as perceived by the students. In 1994, less than two-thirds of the students surveyed (64.1%) reported that their parents had talked to them regarding their attitudes about drinking, and in 1996, even fewer students (59.5%) reported that parents had talked to them (Question 8). In both years, about 61 and 62% of students reported that their parents had talked to them about teenage drinking in general (Question 9). In 1994, 67.3% of the students, and in 1996, 68.4% reported that their parents drank alcohol (Question 10). Among those who answered the question regarding the frequency of a parent's intoxication, about 28 and 29% reported intoxication "never" occurring (Question 11), with the higher frequencies of intoxication somewhat less in 1996. If caught drinking by parents, most students (about 60 and 61%) felt that they would be punished severely (Question 18). In an item that obliquely asks about parents' monitoring of teens' alcohol behavior (Question 29), a surprising 35 and 36% of the students reported that they can "always" hide their drinking from their parents, while 29 and 30% can "never" hide their drinking from their parents.

8. Have your parents talked to you regarding your attitudes about drinking?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	572 64.05	321 35.95	893
1996	594 59.52	404 40.48	998
Total	1166	725	1891

Frequency Missing = 41

9. Have your parents talked to you about teenage drinking in general?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	564 62.18	343 37.82	907
1996	621 61.06	396 38.94	1017
Total	1185	739	1924

Frequency Missing = 8

10. Do your parents (or guardian) drink alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	607 67.29	295 32.71	902
1996	694 68.37	321 31.63	1015
Total	1301	616	1917

Frequency Missing = 15

11. If yes, think about your parent or guardian that drinks most often. How often do they become intoxicated?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	Once year	Once month	Once week	Once day	Total
1994	181 28.68	127 20.13	150 23.77	133 21.08	40 6.34	631
1996	198 27.89	194 27.32	156 21.97	133 18.73	29 4.08	710
Total	379	321	306	266	69	1341

Frequency Missing = 591

18. If my parents (or guardian) catch me drinking, they will:

Frequency Row Pct	Do nothing	Do very little	Punish lightly	Punish severely	Get help	Not know	Total
1994	50 5.61	54 6.06	144 16.16	540 60.61	38 4.26	65 7.30	891
1996	40 4.02	56 5.63	150 15.09	600 60.36	68 6.84	80 8.05	994
Total	90	110	294	1140	106	145	1885

Frequency Missing = 47

29. On a scale of 1 to 5, how often can you hide your drinking from your parents?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	220 28.91	53 6.96	78 10.25	140 18.40	270 35.48	761
1996	240 30.38	45 5.70	86 10.89	135 17.09	284 35.95	790
Total	460	98	164	275	554	1551

Frequency Missing = 381

Drinking Alcohol

Students' own drinking behavior was characterized by responses to items 20, 27, 28, 31, 33, and 34. Less than half the students overall (45.9% in 1994, and 41.7% in 1996) said they drank alcohol. Of those who drank, the largest percentages reported drinking 1 -3 drinks/day (but no response choice was offered for less than one drink a day, for instance one drink a week or month), and drinking less than once a week. In response to the item inquiring about number of times students drank 5 or more drinks in a row in the last month, most students (72.7 and 75.2%) said none; however, about 17% said 1 - 5 times, with smaller percentages in the higher frequency categories. Most students who drank reported beer as their usual alcoholic beverage, and weekends as their usual drinking time. Somewhat higher numbers of nondrinkers were evident in responses to the questions in 1996 compared to 1994, possibly reflecting the greater numbers of younger students.

20. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	415 45.91	489 54.09	904
1996	426 41.72	595 58.28	1021
Total	841	1084	1925

Frequency Missing = 7

27. When you drink, how many drinks do you have in a day?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Non- drinker	Total
1994	137 15.34	101 11.31	90 10.08	104 11.65	461 51.62	893
1996	151 15.13	118 11.82	82 8.22	75 7.52	572 57.31	998
Total	288	219	172	179	1033	1891

Frequency Missing = 41

28. How many times a week do you drink?

Frequency Row Pct	<1	1	2	3-5	>5	Non- drinker	Total
1994	223 24.94	74 8.28	73 8.17	26 2.91	31 3.47	467 52.24	894
1996	274 27.43	59 5.91	54 5.41	20 2.00	20 2.00	572 57.26	999
Total	497	133	127	46	51	1039	1893

Frequency Missing = 39

31. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15	Total
1994	645 72.72	153 17.25	42 4.74	10 1.13	37 4.17	887
1996	732 75.23	169 17.37	35 3.60	17 1.75	20 2.06	973
Total	1377	322	77	27	57	1860

Frequency Missing = 72

33. What alcoholic beverage do you usually drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Beer	Liquor	Wine	Wine cooler	Non-drinker	Total
1994	226 25.77	113 12.88	23 2.62	69 7.87	446 50.86	877
1996	189 19.21	137 13.92	29 2.95	72 7.32	557 56.61	984
Total	415	250	52	141	1003	1861

Frequency Missing = 71

34. When do you normally drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Weekday mornings	Weekday days	Weekday evenings	Weekends	Non-drinker	Total
1994	6 0.68	7 0.79	19 2.14	390 43.92	466 52.48	888
1996	8 0.80	11 1.09	15 1.49	398 39.60	573 57.01	1005
Total	14	18	34	788	1039	1893

Frequency Missing = 39

Obtaining Alcohol

Questionnaire items 21 - 26 asked students about their behavior related to obtaining alcohol. There are a fair number of missing responses on some of these items, perhaps from students who were younger or had no experience with obtaining alcohol. Of those who responded to Question 21, many students (30.8 and 33.0%) felt that it was easy for them to obtain alcohol. In 1994, the majority of students (60.9%) had not attempted to obtain alcohol in the last month (Question 22), and that percentage increased to 67.0 among the students surveyed in 1996. About 27 and 30% of the students obtained alcohol 1 - 5 times in the last month, with smaller percentages reporting higher numbers of successful attempts (Question 23). For those who responded regarding how they obtain alcohol, the most frequently reported source was through an adult's buying (Question 24), although the percentage was lower in 1996 than 1994. A false ID card showing age 21 or over was possessed by about 3% of the students (Question 25). For those who responded regarding where they obtain alcohol, it usually came from a party store or grocery store, with those percentages lower in 1996 than in 1994, while the percentage citing home as a source was higher (Question 26).

21. On a scale of 1 to 5 how easy is it for you to obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Easy	2	3	4	Diffi- cult	Total
1994	285 33.02	190 22.02	152 17.61	90 10.43	146 16.92	863
1996	284 30.84	223 24.21	206 22.37	74 8.03	134 14.55	921
Total	569	413	358	164	280	1784

Frequency Missing = 148

22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total
1994	548 60.89	221 24.56	59 6.56	72 8.00	900
1996	667 67.04	241 24.22	45 4.52	42 4.22	995
Total	1215	462	104	114	1895

Frequency Missing = 37

23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total
1994	506 56.79	243 27.27	70 7.86	72 8.08	891
1996	566 59.02	289 30.14	49 5.11	55 5.74	959
Total	1072	532	119	127	1850

Frequency Missing = 82

24. How do you normally obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Parent	Underage friend	Stranger	Self	Older sibling	Adult	Non- drinker	Total
1994	18 2.11	64 7.51	31 3.64	23 2.70	25 2.93	252 29.58	439 51.53	852
1996	28 2.91	80 8.32	18 1.87	21 2.19	38 3.95	226 23.52	550 57.23	961
Total	46	144	49	44	63	478	989	1813

Frequency Missing = 119

25. Do you have a false I.D. card that shows you to be 21 or over?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	29 3.19	879 96.81	908
1996	28 2.76	986 97.24	1014
Total	57	1865	1922

Frequency Missing = 10

26. Where do you normally obtain your alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Party store	Bar	Grocery store	Home	School property	Non- drinker	Other	Total
1994	131 15.34	16 1.87	133 15.57	64 7.49	6 0.70	400 46.84	104 12.18	854
1996	119 12.46	5 0.52	112 11.73	107 11.20	9 0.94	490 51.31	113 11.83	955
Total	250	21	245	171	15	890	217	1809

Frequency Missing = 123

Riding with Drinking Driver

Questionnaire items 12 - 14 asked students about their experiences riding with a drunk or drinking driver. About half the students (51.3 in 1994 and 54.6% in 1996) reported never having this experience (Question 12), while 18.8 and 19.9% reported doing so in the last year, 13.7 and 14.7% in the last month, and for the last week there were 16.2% in 1994 and 10.8% in 1996. Among those who answered regarding riding with a drunk or drinking driver in the last month (Question 13), most (75.6 and 78.6%) reported this to have happened 1 - 3 times, and most often (80.4 and 81.8%) with a driver under age 21 (Question 14).

12. How recently have you driven with a drunk or drinking driver? In the past:

Frequency Row Pct	Year	Month	Week	Never	Total
1994	169 18.84	123 13.71	145 16.16	460 51.28	897
1996	201 19.94	148 14.68	109 10.81	550 54.56	1008
Total	370	271	254	1010	1905

Frequency Missing = 27

13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Total
1994	322 75.59	40 9.39	25 5.87	39 9.15	426
1996	327 78.61	40 9.62	21 5.05	28 6.73	416
Total	649	80	46	67	842

Frequency Missing = 1090

14. How many of these times was the driver under 21?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Total
1994	311 80.36	28 7.24	18 4.65	30 7.75	387
1996	274 81.79	22 6.57	16 4.78	23 6.87	335
Total	585	50	34	53	722

Frequency Missing = 1210

Drinking and Driving

Questionnaire items 6, 7, 40, and 41 address, indirectly, drinking and driving or operating recreational vehicles. In 1994, 15.1% of students reported having been stopped by police with alcohol in the vehicle, and in 1996, 10.2 reported that experience (Question 6). For many of these students (38.5% in 1994 and 53.9% in 1996), the alcohol was not found; about 20 and 21% were let go; and in 1994, 26.2% were ticketed or arrested, with that percentage at 12.8 in 1996 (Question 7). Among the approximately two-thirds who used recreational vehicles (Question 40), the highest percentage used more than one vehicle, followed by snowmobiles, ATV/dirt bikes, and boat/jet skis. Most students (80.3 to 85.0%) reported never drinking alcohol when using these vehicles.

6. While not in the company of an adult or your parent, have you ever been stopped by the police when there was alcohol in the vehicle?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	135 15.13	757 84.87	892
1996	101 10.19	890 89.81	991
Total	236	1647	1883

Frequency Missing = 49

7. If yes, were you: ticketed/arrested alcohol offense, let go, alcohol not found, alcohol poured out, never happened?

Frequency Row Pct	Ticket/ arrest	Let go	Not found	Poured out	Total
1994	34 26.15	26 20.00	50 38.46	20 15.38	130
1996	13 12.75	21 20.59	55 53.92	13 12.75	102
Total	47	47	105	33	232

Frequency Missing = 1700

40. Which of the following recreational vehicles do you use most often?

Frequency Row Pct	Boats/ jet ski	Snow- mobiles	ATV/dirt bikes	Combi- nation	Do not use	Total
1994	81 9.11	132 14.85	129 14.51	250 28.12	297 33.41	889
1996	79 7.96	244 24.57	119 11.98	235 23.67	316 31.82	993
Total	160	376	248	485	613	1882

Frequency Missing = 50

41. How often do you drink alcohol when using recreational vehicles?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	515 80.34	50 7.80	33 5.15	18 2.81	25 3.90	641
1996	616 84.97	54 7.45	26 3.59	9 1.24	20 2.76	725
Total	1131	104	59	27	45	1366

Frequency Missing = 566

WASHTENAW COUNTY

Demographics

Two demographic variables were included in the questionnaire, school grade and sex. The 701 students who completed the survey in Washtenaw County in 1994 and gave their grade included 230 ninth graders, 176 tenth graders, 159 eleventh graders, and 136 twelfth graders. In 1996, 560 students completed the survey and gave their grade: there were fewer students in all grades. In both years, less than half the students were male (49.1% and 44.2%). The results for these questionnaire items (Questions 1 and 2) are reported in the tables just below.

1. What grade are you in?

Frequency Row Pct	9	10	11	12	Total
1994	230 32.81	176 25.11	159 22.68	136 19.40	701
1996	158 28.21	159 28.39	129 23.04	114 20.36	560
Total	388	335	288	250	1261

Frequency Missing = 6

2. Sex

Frequency Row Pct	Female	Male	Total
1994	356 50.86	344 49.14	700
1996	309 55.78	245 44.22	554
Total	665	589	1254

Frequency Missing = 13

Knowledge

Two areas of knowledge content were included in the questionnaire, the effects of alcohol consumption, and Michigan laws about alcohol.

Alcohol Effects

Questionnaire items 3, 4, and 16 covered the effects of alcohol. Students' responses regarding the number of drinks it takes to become intoxicated in a one-hour time period (Question 3) resulted in the full range of response choices (1 to 7), with the greatest proportion of students in both years selecting 2 to 3 drinks, and 4 to 5 drinks. Students' responses regarding the blood alcohol level at which a person's ability to drive becomes significantly impaired (Question 4) also resulted in the full range of response choices (.03 to .10), with the greatest proportion selecting .05 (32.4 and 33.4% both years). Regarding which drink has more alcohol (Question 16), less than half the students (about 37%) gave the correct answer (all equal) both years. A mixed drink was the most common incorrect response (49.2 and 50.6% both years).

3. How many drinks over a one hour time period do you think it takes to become intoxicated?

Frequency Row Pct	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	Total
1994	79 11.63	304 44.77	212 31.22	84 12.37	679
1996	60 11.24	227 42.51	186 34.83	61 11.42	534
Total	139	531	398	145	1213

Frequency Missing = 54

4. At what blood alcohol level does a normal person's ability to drive become significantly impaired?

Frequency Row Pct	.03	.05	.07	.10	Total
1994	177 26.38	224 33.38	112 16.69	158 23.55	671
1996	139 26.48	170 32.38	100 19.05	116 22.10	525
Total	316	394	212	274	1196

Frequency Missing = 71

16. Which has more alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	1 can beer	1 glass wine	1 mixed drink	All equal	Total
1994	49 7.17	45 6.59	336 49.19	253 37.04	683
1996	37 6.88	30 5.58	272 50.56	199 36.99	538
Total	86	75	608	452	1221

Frequency Missing = 46

Alcohol Laws

Questionnaire items 5, 39, 44, 45, and 46 covered Michigan laws regarding alcohol impairment, purchase, and possession. The correct blood alcohol level for legal impairment for students' driving in 1994 (Question 5) was .08, a level selected by only 8.1% of the students. However, 28.4% selected .02 (now correct for persons under 21, but not in 1994), and 30.1% selected .10, the level at which a person is legally drunk. In 1996, 32.8% of the students were correct in selecting .02, although 20.1% selected .04 and 20.5% selected .10. Nonetheless, students in 1996 believed lower blood alcohol levels to represent legal impairment than did students in 1994. The majority of students (72.1% in 1994 and somewhat more, 76.9% in 1996) were correct in responding that it is against the law for a person under age 21 to attempt to purchase alcohol (Question 39). A smaller majority (60.4% in 1994, improved to 67.1% in 1996) were correct in responding that the primary reason Michigan raised the drinking age to 21 was traffic safety (Question 44). The majority of students (84.8% in 1994, but fewer 80.5% in 1996) knew that a person less than age 21 convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor can be jailed (Question 45). Less than two-thirds of the students (64.8% in 1994 and 62.8% in 1996) knew that a person under age 21 convicted of possession of an alcoholic beverage can be jailed for that offense (Question 46).

5. At what blood alcohol level are you legally impaired for driving?

Frequency Row Pct	.02	.04	.06	.08	.10	Total
1994	192 28.36	121 17.87	105 15.51	55 8.12	204 30.13	677
1996	170 32.82	104 20.08	91 17.57	47 9.07	106 20.46	518
Total	362	225	196	102	310	1195

Frequency Missing = 72

39. In Michigan, is it against the law for a person under the age of 21 to attempt to purchase alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	491 72.10	190 27.90	681
1996	413 76.91	124 23.09	537
Total	904	314	1218

Frequency Missing = 49

44. What is the primary reason that Michigan raised the drinking age to 21?

Frequency Row Pct	Matthews Act	Moral issues	Traffic safety	Teen pregnancy.	Total
1994	154 22.92	87 12.95	406 60.42	25 3.72	672
1996	81 16.04	51 10.10	339 67.13	34 6.73	505
Total	235	138	745	59	1177

Frequency Missing = 90

45. Can a person less than age 21 convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor be jailed for that offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	578 84.75	104 15.25	682
1996	433 80.48	105 19.52	538
Total	1011	209	1220

Frequency Missing = 47

46. Can a person less than age 21 convicted of possession of an alcoholic beverage be jailed for that offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	439 64.84	238 35.16	677
1996	333 62.83	197 37.17	530
Total	772	435	1207

Frequency Missing = 60

Attitudes/Perceptions

Four areas of attitudes/perceptions were included in the questionnaire. They covered attitudes and perceptions regarding drinking, drinking and driving, enforcement, and morality.

Drinking

Questionnaire items 19, 32, 35, 43, and 47 covered attitudes and perceptions regarding alcohol use. When asked for their most important concern regarding alcohol use (Question 19), the largest percentages of students in both years responded "health concerns" and "being caught by police" (about 24 - 27% for each response). Perceptions of harm done "to your body with 5 or more drinks in a row" (Question 32) were generally high with few students responding "no harm" (8.8% in 1994 and 7.8% in 1996). The punishment the greatest proportion of students wanted to avoid for drinking alcohol (Question 35) was jail (about 42 and 45%), followed by "loss of license" (about 24 and 25%), and "parents contacted by police" (about 22 and 23%). Attitudes regarding the age at which a person should legally be permitted to drink alcohol (Question 43) ranged across the 17 to over 21 year-old choices, with the greatest proportions of students selecting and age 18 (30.9 and 32.5% in both years) and age 21 (28.5 and 29.5% in both years). Students reported in both years that their attitudes toward alcohol use were most influenced (Question 47) by their peer group (36.5 and 40.0%) and their life experience (27.2 and 29.8%).

19. In regard to alcohol use, which of the following is your most important concern?

Frequency Row Pct	Parents catch	Police catch	Be alc- oholic	Health concerns	No concerns	Total
1994	119 17.98	162 24.47	126 19.03	166 25.08	89 13.44	662
1996	106 20.15	127 24.14	86 16.35	141 26.81	66 12.55	526
Total	225	289	212	307	155	1188

Frequency Missing = 79

32. How much harm do you think you are doing to your body with 5 or more drinks in a row?

Frequency Row Pct	No harm	2	3	4	Much harm	Total
1994	60 8.81	57 8.37	133 19.53	144 21.15	287 42.14	681
1996	41 7.82	41 7.82	127 24.24	106 20.23	209 39.89	524
Total	101	98	260	250	496	1205

Frequency Missing = 62

35. If you were to drink alcohol, what punishment would you most want to avoid?

Frequency Row Pct	Jail	Comm. service	Loss of license	Notify parents	Fines	Total
1994	286 45.11	21 3.31	149 23.50	140 22.08	38 5.99	634
1996	214 42.38	22 4.36	124 24.55	116 22.97	29 5.74	505
Total	500	43	273	256	67	1139

Frequency Missing = 128

43. At what age should a person be permitted to drink alcoholic beverages legally?

Frequency Row Pct	17	18	19	20	21	>21	Total
1994	103 15.19	220 32.45	37 5.46	26 3.83	200 29.50	92 13.57	678
1996	78 14.44	167 30.93	32 5.93	20 3.70	154 28.52	89 16.48	540
Total	181	387	69	46	354	181	1218

Frequency Missing = 49

47. What is your attitude toward the use of alcohol most influenced by?

Frequency Row Pct	TV/ movies	Peer group	Family	Exper- ience	Adver- tising	Music	Total
1994	39 6.21	229 36.46	76 12.10	187 29.78	75 11.94	22 3.50	628
1996	49 9.94	197 39.96	55 11.16	134 27.18	44 8.92	14 2.84	493
Total	88	426	131	321	119	36	1121

Frequency Missing = 146

Drinking and Driving

Questionnaire items 15, 17, 30, and 48 addressed attitudes and perceptions regarding drinking and driving. Students reported that they most likely would listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving (Question 15) from people who had been in a crash (49.6 and 52.3%), parents (23.3% down to 19.2% in 1996), and friends/peers (20.5 and 23.0%). In both survey years, just under half the students (44.0 and 49.4%) said they would be "not at all comfortable" riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour (Question 17). When asked if before turning 21, they would be involved in a crash as a driver after drinking (Question 30), about 9% said "yes" each year. If arrested for drunk driving (Question 48), in both years the greatest proportion of students thought that their friends would be upset at them but still remain friends, or say nothing.

15. I would most likely listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving from:

Frequency Row Pct	Friends or peers	Parents	Police officers	People in crash	Total
1994	135 20.45	154 23.33	44 6.67	327 49.55	660
1996	120 22.99	100 19.16	29 5.56	273 52.30	522
Total	255	254	73	600	1182

Frequency Missing = 85

17. How comfortable are you riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour?

Frequency Row Pct	Not at all	2	3	4	Very	Total
1994	302 43.96	126 18.34	140 20.38	63 9.17	56 8.15	687
1996	272 49.36	101 18.33	96 17.42	37 6.72	45 8.17	551
Total	574	227	236	100	101	1238

Frequency Missing = 29

30. Do you think that before you turn 21 you will be involved in a crash as a driver after you have been drinking?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	62 9.10	619 90.90	681
1996	50 9.31	487 90.69	537
Total	112	1106	1218

Frequency Missing = 49

48. If you were arrested for drunk driving, your friends probably would:

Frequency Row Pct	Congra- tulate	Not be friends	Say nothing	Upset/be friends	Total
1994	60 8.85	43 6.34	305 44.99	270 39.82	678
1996	40 7.52	38 7.14	225 42.29	229 43.05	532
Total	100	81	530	499	1210

Frequency Missing = 57

Enforcement

Questionnaire items 36, 37, and 38 reflect students' perceptions about enforcement of alcohol laws in their county. Only about 9% felt that a person under age 21 would "always" be arrested for possessing alcohol in public (Question 36). Only about 6 and 9% felt that parties where guests under age 21 are drinking alcohol are "always" broken up by police, while the percentage who thought parties were "never" broken up declined from 30.6 in 1994 to 24.6% in 1996 (Question 37). Only about 7 and 8% felt that a person under age 21 who drinks and drives is "always" arrested (Question 38).

36. When a person under age 21 in your county has alcoholic beverages in his or her possession in public, how often do you think that person is arrested for a "minor in possession" offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	132 19.21	195 28.38	206 29.99	89 12.95	65 9.46	687
1996	81 15.11	157 29.29	186 34.70	65 12.13	47 8.77	536
Total	213	352	392	154	112	1223

Frequency Missing = 44

37. When there are parties in your county where guests under age 21 are drinking alcoholic beverages, how often are these parties broken up by police?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	205 30.60	200 29.85	136 20.30	71 10.60	58 8.66	670
1996	129 24.62	157 29.96	142 27.10	62 11.83	34 6.49	524
Total	334	357	278	133	92	1194

Frequency Missing = 73

38. When a person under age 21 in your county has been drinking alcoholic beverages then drives, how often is he or she arrested for a drinking and driving offense?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	111 16.42	211 31.21	218 32.25	87 12.87	49 7.25	676
1996	76 14.53	167 31.93	171 32.70	68 13.00	41 7.84	523
Total	187	378	389	155	90	1199

Frequency Missing = 68

Morality

Questionnaire items 49 - 52 dealt with how wrong students felt various alcohol-related behaviors to be. For each question, the largest proportions of students chose "wrong" rather than other response options graded toward "acceptable," yet the percentage was not always a majority of the students. Students felt it is wrong to drive under the influence (58.3 and 61.5%), to be a minor in possession of alcohol (33.9 and 34.9%), to be a minor and attempt to purchase alcohol (31.7 and 33.3%), and to provide alcohol to minors (43.7 and 48.7%).

49. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Driving under the influence:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	398 58.27	101 14.79	121 17.72	26 3.81	37 5.42	683
1996	334 61.51	88 16.21	75 13.81	19 3.50	27 4.97	543
Total	732	189	196	45	64	1226

Frequency Missing = 41

50. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Minor in possession of alcohol:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	231 33.87	120 17.60	163 23.90	85 12.46	83 12.17	682
1996	189 34.94	94 17.38	125 23.11	66 12.20	67 12.38	541
Total	420	214	288	151	150	1223

Frequency Missing = 44

51. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Minor attempting to purchase alcohol:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	217 31.68	98 14.31	160 23.36	105 15.33	105 15.33	685
1996	181 33.33	93 17.13	137 25.23	57 10.50	75 13.81	543
Total	398	191	297	162	180	1228

Frequency Missing = 39

52. Not considering the punishment you might receive for violating these laws, rate the following in terms of their morality. Providing alcohol to minors:

Frequency Row Pct	Wrong	2	3	4	Accept- able	Total
1994	299 43.65	113 16.50	125 18.25	63 9.20	85 12.41	685
1996	265 48.71	73 13.42	89 16.36	46 8.46	71 13.05	544
Total	564	186	214	109	156	1229

Frequency Missing = 38

Behavior

Five behavioral areas were addressed in the questionnaire. They included parents' behavior, and students' drinking alcohol, obtaining alcohol, riding with a drinking driver, and drinking and driving.

Parents

Questionnaire items 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, and 29 covered various aspects of parents' behavior as perceived by the students. Less than two-thirds of the students surveyed (57.6 and 61.0%) reported that their parents had talked to them regarding their attitudes about drinking (Question 8). In both years, about 61 and 66% of students reported that their parents had talked to them about teenage drinking in general (Question 9). In both years, 53.9 and 55.7% of the students reported that their parents drank alcohol (Question 10). Among those who answered the question regarding the frequency of a parent's intoxication, about 29 and 31% reported intoxication "never" occurring (Question 11). If caught drinking by parents, less than half the students (about 45 and 48%) felt that they would be punished severely (Question 18). In an item that obliquely asks about parents' monitoring of teens' alcohol behavior (Question 29), a surprising 38 and 39% of the students reported that they can "always" hide their drinking from their parents, while 28 and 31% can "never" hide their drinking from their parents.

8. Have your parents talked to you regarding your attitudes about drinking?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	395 57.58	291 42.42	686
1996	332 61.03	212 38.97	544
Total	727	503	1230

Frequency Missing = 37

9. Have your parents talked to you about teenage drinking in general?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	428 61.41	269 38.59	697
1996	366 65.71	191 34.29	557
Total	794	460	1254

Frequency Missing = 13

10. Do your parents (or guardian) drink alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	371 53.92	317 46.08	688
1996	307 55.72	244 44.28	551
Total	678	561	1239

Frequency Missing = 28

11. If yes, think about your parent or guardian that drinks most often. How often do they become intoxicated?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	Once year	Once month	Once week	Once day	Total
1994	129 31.16	94 22.71	81 19.57	60 14.49	50 12.08	414
1996	93 28.53	75 23.01	71 21.78	50 15.34	37 11.35	326
Total	222	169	152	110	87	740

Frequency Missing = 527

18. If my parents (or guardian) catch me drinking, they will:

Frequency Row Pct	Do nothing	Do very little	Punish lightly	Punish severely	Get help	Not know	Total
1994	56 8.40	67 10.04	127 19.04	301 45.13	58 8.70	58 8.70	667
1996	36 6.67	51 9.44	98 18.15	260 48.15	43 7.96	52 9.63	540
Total	92	118	225	561	101	110	1207

Frequency Missing = 60

29. On a scale of 1 to 5, how often can you hide your drinking from your parents?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	198 31.08	36 5.65	66 10.36	91 14.29	246 38.62	637
1996	130 27.60	22 4.67	60 12.74	81 17.20	178 37.79	471
Total	328	58	126	172	424	1108

Frequency Missing = 159

Drinking Alcohol

Students' own drinking behavior was characterized by responses to items 20, 27, 28, 31, 33, and 34. About half the students overall said they drank alcohol. Of those who drank, the largest percentages reported drinking 1 -3 drinks/day (but no response choice was offered for less than one drink a day, for instance one drink a week or month), and drinking less than once a week. In response to Question 31 inquiring about number of times students drank 5 or more drinks in a row in the last month, most students (71.1 and 73.6%) said none; however, about 18% said 1 - 5 times, with smaller percentages in the higher frequency categories. Most students who drank reported liquor as their usual alcoholic beverage with beer a close second, and weekends as their usual drinking time.

20. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

Frequency Row Pct	Frequency		Total
	Yes	No	
1994	356 51.45	336 48.55	692
1996	278 50.55	272 49.45	550
Total	634	608	1242

Frequency Missing = 25

27. When you drink, how many drinks do you have in a day?

Frequency Row Pct	Frequency					Total
	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Non- drinker	
1994	205 29.84	97 14.12	47 6.84	35 5.09	303 44.10	687
1996	134 24.95	84 15.64	35 6.52	38 7.08	246 45.81	537
Total	339	181	82	73	549	1224

Frequency Missing = 43

28. How many times a week do you drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Frequency						Total
	<1	1	2	3-5	>5	Non- drinker	
1994	184 26.86	67 9.78	76 11.09	33 4.82	26 3.80	299 43.65	685
1996	166 30.63	36 6.64	51 9.41	29 5.35	20 3.69	240 44.28	542
Total	350	103	127	62	46	539	1227

Frequency Missing = 40

31. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15	Total
1994	508 73.62	129 18.70	27 3.91	6 0.87	20 2.90	690
1996	387 71.14	100 18.38	19 3.49	13 2.39	25 4.60	544
Total	895	229	46	19	45	1234

Frequency Missing = 33

33. What alcoholic beverage do you usually drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Beer	Liquor	Wine	Wine cooler	Non-drinker	Total
1994	114 18.21	129 20.61	13 2.08	75 11.98	295 47.12	626
1996	88 17.50	108 21.47	23 4.57	52 10.34	232 46.12	503
Total	202	237	36	127	527	1129

Frequency Missing = 138

34. When do you normally drink?

Frequency Row Pct	Weekday mornings	Weekday days	Weekday evenings	Weekends	Non-drinker	Total
1994	9 1.36	9 1.36	22 3.31	318 47.89	306 46.08	664
1996	9 1.69	11 2.07	20 3.77	248 46.70	243 45.76	531
Total	18	20	42	566	549	1195

Frequency Missing = 72

Obtaining Alcohol

Questionnaire items 21 - 26 asked students about their behavior related to obtaining alcohol. Nearly half the responding students (about 46%) felt that it was easy for them to obtain alcohol (Question 21). Slightly over half the students (57 and 58%) had not attempted to obtain alcohol in the last month (Question 22), but many students had. About 31% of the students obtained alcohol 1 - 5 times in the last month, 8 and 9% 6 to 10 times, and 11 and 13% reported more than ten successful attempts (Question 23). For those who responded regarding how they obtain alcohol, the most frequently reported source was through an adult's buying (Question 24), followed by that of an underage friend. A false ID card showing age 21 or over was possessed by about 6 and 9% of the students (Question 25). For those who responded about where they obtain alcohol, it usually came from a party store (Question 26).

21. On a scale of 1 to 5 how easy is it for you to obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Easy	2	3	4	Diffi- cult	Total
1994	308 45.70	142 21.07	97 14.39	52 7.72	75 11.13	674
1996	250 46.47	96 17.84	95 17.66	39 7.25	58 10.78	538
Total	558	238	192	91	133	1212

Frequency Missing = 55

22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total
1994	390 56.69	192 27.91	56 8.14	50 7.27	688
1996	324 58.48	145 26.17	38 6.86	47 8.48	554
Total	714	337	94	97	1242

Frequency Missing = 25

23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month?

Frequency Row Pct	0	1-5	6-10	>10	Total
1994	338 49.71	210 30.88	57 8.38	75 11.03	680
1996	256 47.23	169 31.18	47 8.67	70 12.92	542
Total	594	379	104	145	1222

Frequency Missing = 45

24. How do you normally obtain alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Parent	Underage friend	Stranger	Self	Older sibling	Adult	Non- drinker	Total
1994	26 4.08	95 14.89	53 8.31	51 7.99	32 5.02	124 19.44	257 40.28	638
1996	24 4.74	92 18.18	25 4.94	33 6.52	22 4.35	95 18.77	215 42.49	506
Total	50	187	78	84	54	219	472	1144

Frequency Missing = 123

25. Do you have a false I.D. card that shows you to be 21 or over?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	42 6.05	652 93.95	694
1996	50 8.99	506 91.01	556
Total	92	1158	1250

Frequency Missing = 17

26. Where do you normally obtain your alcohol?

Frequency Row Pct	Party store	Bar	Grocery store	Home	School property	Non- drinker	Other	Total
1994	258 39.75	11 1.69	15 2.31	53 8.17	10 1.54	239 36.83	63 9.71	649
1996	208 40.70	8 1.57	11 2.15	37 7.24	5 0.98	200 39.14	42 8.22	511
Total	466	19	26	90	15	439	105	1160

Frequency Missing = 107

Riding with Drinking Driver

Questionnaire items 12 - 14 asked students about their experiences riding with a drunk or drinking driver. About half the students (49.1 and 53.3%) reported never having this experience (Question 12), while about 16 and 17% reported doing so in the last year, 15 and 17% in the last month, and 15 and 18% in the last week. Among those who answered regarding riding with a drunk or drinking driver in the last month (Question 13), most (67.1 and 70.2%) reported this to have happened 1 - 3 times, and most often (70.4 and 70.6%) with a driver under age 21 (Question 14).

12. How recently have you driven with a drunk or drinking driver? In the past:

Frequency Row Pct	Year	Month	Week	Never	Total
1994	111 16.06	116 16.79	125 18.09	339 49.06	691
1996	92 16.73	84 15.27	81 14.73	293 53.27	550
Total	203	200	206	632	1241

Frequency Missing = 26

13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Total
1994	252 70.19	51 14.21	15 4.18	41 11.42	359
1996	163 67.08	32 13.17	17 7.00	31 12.76	243
Total	415	83	32	72	602

Frequency Missing = 665

14. How many of these times was the driver under 21?

Frequency Row Pct	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10	Total
1994	228 70.37	35 10.80	17 5.25	44 13.58	324
1996	163 70.56	25 10.82	16 6.93	27 11.69	231
Total	391	60	33	71	555

Frequency Missing = 712

Drinking and Driving

Questionnaire items 6, 7, 40, and 41 address, indirectly, drinking and driving or operating recreational vehicles. In both years, about 18 and 19% of students reported having been stopped by police with alcohol in the vehicle (Question 6). For many of the students (45 and 46%), the alcohol was not found; about 23% were let go (Question 7); 21.2% (1994) and 14.6% (1996) said the alcohol was poured out; 10.2% and 17.5% reported being ticketed or arrested. More than two-thirds reported not using recreational vehicles (Question 40). Among those who do, 74 and 75% reported never drinking alcohol when using the recreational vehicles.

6. While not in the company of an adult or your parent, have you ever been stopped by the police when there was alcohol in the vehicle?

Frequency Row Pct	Yes	No	Total
1994	122 17.84	562 82.16	684
1996	103 18.90	442 81.10	545
Total	225	1004	1229

Frequency Missing = 38

7. If yes, were you: ticketed/arrested alcohol offense, let go, alcohol not found, alcohol poured out, never happened?

Frequency Row Pct	Ticket/ arrest	Let go	Not found	Poured out	Total
1994	12 10.17	27 22.88	54 45.76	25 21.19	118
1996	18 17.48	24 23.30	46 44.66	15 14.56	103
Total	30	51	100	40	221

Frequency Missing = 1046

40. Which of the following recreational vehicles do you use most often?

Frequency Row Pct	Boats/ jet ski	Snow- mobiles	ATV/dirt bikes	Combi- nation	Do not use	Total
1994	59 8.85	11 1.65	51 7.65	71 10.64	475 71.21	667
1996	58 11.18	14 2.70	39 7.51	59 11.37	349 67.24	519
Total	117	25	90	130	824	1186

Frequency Missing = 81

41. How often do you drink alcohol when using recreational vehicles?

Frequency Row Pct	Never	2	3	4	Always	Total
1994	221 74.92	29 9.83	24 8.14	9 3.05	12 4.07	295
1996	190 73.93	25 9.73	19 7.39	8 3.11	15 5.84	257
Total	411	54	43	17	27	552

Frequency Missing = 715

SELECTED MEASURES BY GRADE GROUPINGS

The focus of this section is the presentation of survey results on selected measures that the youth impaired-driving prevention programs may have targeted explicitly or implicitly. However, because of the wide-ranging nature of the programs, their timing, and the timing of the survey distribution in the schools, precise statements regarding cause and effect are impossible to make. All differences or lack thereof noted in this section should be considered carefully before attributing them solely to the programs. On the other hand, exploration of the results of the surveys with an eye toward understanding how the programs may have had an impact on a limited set of issues may prove instructive in future program planning.

We have chosen to focus on analyses of the selected survey items listed below that involve reported behaviors and attitudes most likely to have been impacted by the significant law enforcement activities related to the communities' programs. Results are presented for the three counties for which data were collected in both 1994 and 1996 (i.e., Gladwin, Marquette, and Washtenaw).

High school students (grades 9-12) were selected as the focus of this section for two principal reasons. First, there were insufficient data on pre-high schoolers (grades 7-8) to complete meaningful analyses. Second, based on previous research, one would expect there to be significant differences in attitudes, knowledge, and behavior related to alcohol among younger students compared to older students. One would expect that older students have had greater experience with alcohol, and, therefore, that program effects might be more readily noticed among older rather than younger students. Therefore, for each county separately, results are presented on the selected measures for three groups of students (i.e., all high school grades 9-12, grades 9-10, and grades 11-12).

Differing from the general survey results described earlier, analyses of the frequency of drinking to intoxication, attempts to get alcohol, and success at getting alcohol were only conducted on those students who reported they did drink alcoholic beverages (item 20). This was done to focus attention on the responses of only those who had earlier reported they were "drinkers." In addition, rather than reporting the frequencies of responses to items asking respondents to rate their perceptions of enforcement and ease of obtaining alcohol, we report the arithmetic average or mean response for the group, which makes comparisons between years possible. The selected measures are listed below.

Item Description	Item Number and Wording
General drinking	20. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?
Drinking to intoxication	31. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row?
Attempt to obtain alcohol	22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol?
Success at obtaining alcohol	23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month?
Ease of obtaining alcohol	21. On a scale of 1 to 5 how easy is it for you to obtain alcohol?
Own fake ID	25. Do you have a false ID card that shows you to be 21 or over?
Recency of riding with drinking driver	12. How recently have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver?
Frequency of riding with drinking driver	13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver?

Threat of MIP arrest	36. When a person under age 21 in your county has alcoholic beverages in his or her possession in public, how often do you think that person is arrested for a "minor in possession" offense?
Threat of underage DUI arrest	38. When a person under age 21 in your county has been drinking alcoholic beverages then drives, how often is he or she arrested for a drinking and driving offense?
Threat of party breakup	37. When there are parties in your county where guests under age 21 are drinking alcoholic beverages, how often are these parties broken up by police?

Gladwin County

General Drinking

The proportion of students who reported drinking declined overall for grades 9-12. The decline for grades 11-12 appears to be larger than that for grades 9-10.

20. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

		Yes	No
Grades 9-12	1994	60.0%	40.0%
	1996	55.1%	44.9%
Grades 9-10	1994	54.4%	45.6%
	1996	51.7%	48.3%
Grades 11-12	1994	67.8%	32.2%
	1996	60.7%	39.3%

Drinking to Intoxication

The proportion of students who reported *refraining* from binge drinking in the last month increased among both grade groups. There was also a general downward shift in the proportions of students reporting larger numbers of drinking episodes.

36. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15
Grades 9-12	1994	40.3%	36.3%	10.6%	3.8%	9.0%
	1996	45.2%	37.6%	7.9%	2.8%	6.5%
Grades 9-10	1994	42.1%	35.7%	10.2%	3.8%	8.3%
	1996	48.4%	37.0%	6.7%	2.0%	5.9%
Grades 11-12	1994	38.3%	37.0%	11.1%	3.8%	9.8%
	1996	40.7%	38.4%	9.6%	4.0%	7.3%

Attempt to Obtain Alcohol

The proportion of students who reported not trying to get alcohol in the last month increased overall, but this was due to the increase among students in grades 9-10. There was also a general downward shift in the proportions of students reporting larger numbers of attempts to get alcohol.

22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	22.2%	47.7%	14.2%	16.0%
	1996	24.1%	55.2%	10.8%	9.9%
Grades 9-10	1994	18.9%	51.3%	13.2%	16.6%
	1996	23.8%	56.2%	10.2%	9.8%
Grades 11-12	1994	25.8%	43.6%	15.2%	15.2%
	1996	24.6%	53.6%	11.7%	10.1%

Success at Obtaining Alcohol

The proportion of students who reported being able to get alcohol in the last month decreased among both grade groups. There was also a general downward shift in the proportions of students reporting larger numbers of successes getting alcohol.

23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	18.2%	52.8%	14.8%	14.2%
	1996	21.1%	55.0%	13.2%	10.7%
Grades 9-10	1994	16.6%	56.6%	12.4%	14.3%
	1996	20.1%	56.7%	12.2%	11.0%
Grades 11-12	1994	20.0%	48.5%	17.4%	14.0%
	1996	22.6%	52.5%	14.7%	10.2%

Ease of Obtaining Alcohol

There was no change in perceived ease in getting alcohol. Older students found alcohol easier to obtain than did younger students.

21. On a scale of 1 (easy) to 5 (difficult) how easy is it to obtain alcohol?

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.31
	1996	2.33
Grades 9-10	1994	2.49
	1996	2.52
Grades 11-12	1994	2.02
	1996	2.06

Own Fake ID

There was little change in the proportion of students reporting owning false identification in either grade group.

25. Do you have a false ID card that shows you to be 21 or over?

		Yes	No
Grades 9-12	1994	6.2%	93.8%
	1996	5.4%	94.6%
Grades 9-10	1994	6.1%	93.8%
	1996	4.8%	95.2%
Grades 11-12	1994	6.3%	93.7%
	1996	6.5%	93.5%

Recency of Riding with Drinking Driver

The proportion of students reporting never riding with a drinking driver increased overall. This change appears to have been larger for students in grades 11-12 than for those in grades 9-10.

12. How recently have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver? In the past:

		Year	Month	Week	Never
Grades 9-12	1994	23.6%	19.0%	21.2%	36.3%
	1996	20.9%	18.1%	19.0%	41.9%
Grades 9-10	1994	22.9%	18.3%	18.3%	40.4%
	1996	20.4%	19.4%	17.0%	43.1%
Grades 11-12	1994	24.6%	19.9%	25.1%	30.4%
	1996	21.7%	16.0%	22.3%	40.0%

Frequency of Riding with Drinking Driver

There was a general downward shift in the proportions of students reporting larger numbers of occasions of riding with a driver who had been drinking. This was the case among both grade groups.

13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver? (Of those who reported doing so)

		1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	68.2%	12.7%	6.2%	12.9%
	1996	74.0%	11.3%	3.9%	10.8%
Grades 9-10	1994	70.3%	11.6%	5.3%	12.8%
	1996	74.5%	11.0%	3.5%	11.0%
Grades 11-12	1994	65.6%	14.0%	7.2%	13.1%
	1996	73.1%	11.9%	4.4%	10.6%

Threat of MIP Arrest

There was little change in either group in perceived threat of arrest for "minor in possession."

36. When a person under age 21 in your county has alcoholic beverages in his or her possession in public, how often do you think that person is arrested for a "minor in possession" offense?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.74
	1996	2.75
Grades 9-10	1994	2.74
	1996	2.87
Grades 11-12	1994	2.77
	1996	2.57

Threat of Underage DUI Arrest

The perceived threat of being arrested for DUI increased among students in grades 11-12.

38. When a person under age 21 in your county has been drinking alcoholic beverages then drives, how often is he or she arrested for a drinking and driving offense?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.52
	1996	2.61
Grades 9-10	1994	2.62
	1996	2.63
Grades 11-12	1994	2.38
	1996	2.56

Threat of Party Breakup

The perceived threat of having a drinking party broken up by police increased among students in grades 9-10.

37. When there are parties in your county where guests under age 21 are drinking alcoholic beverages, how often are these parties broken up by police?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.29
	1996	2.46
Grades 9-10	1994	2.24
	1996	2.52
Grades 11-12	1994	2.38
	1996	2.38

Marquette County

General Drinking

The proportion of students who reported drinking declined for both grade groups.

20. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

		Yes	No
Grades 9-12	1994	53.7%	46.3%
	1996	48.1%	51.9%
Grades 9-10	1994	49.4%	50.6%
	1996	44.3%	55.7%
Grades 11-12	1994	59.7%	40.3%
	1996	53.6%	46.4%

Drinking to Intoxication

The proportion of students reporting *refraining* from binge drinking in the last month changed little for both grade groups. Older students reported binge drinking more often than do younger students.

31. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15
Grades 9-12	1994	39.3%	41.0%	11.3%	2.6%	5.8%
	1996	40.5%	40.1%	9.8%	4.0%	4.7%
Grades 9-10	1994	41.8%	40.0%	11.5%	3.0%	3.6%
	1996	43.2%	40.1%	8.0%	4.3%	4.3%
Grades 11-12	1994	36.5%	42.1%	11.0%	2.1%	8.3%
	1996	37.3%	41.8%	11.9	3.7%	5.2%

Attempt to Obtain Alcohol

The proportion of students who reported *not* trying to get alcohol in the last month changed little among both grade groups. However, in both grade groups there was a general downward shift in the proportions of students reporting larger numbers of attempts to get alcohol.

22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	23.2%	46.1%	17.1%	13.6%
	1996	24.8%	53.7%	10.9%	10.5%
Grades 9-10	1994	21.2%	49.7%	15.8%	13.3%
	1996	22.4%	57.1%	11.8%	8.7%
Grades 11-12	1994	25.5%	42.1%	18.6%	13.8%
	1996	27.8%	49.6%	9.8%	12.8%

Success at Obtaining Alcohol

The proportion of students who reported being able to get alcohol in the last month increased among students in the 9-10 grade group and decreased among students in the 11-12 grade group.

23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	21.0%	50.7%	17.7%	10.6%
	1996	20.2%	57.5%	9.9%	12.3%
Grades 9-10	1994	22.4%	52.1%	17.0%	8.5%
	1996	17.4%	60.2%	11.2%	11.2%
Grades 11-12	1994	19.3%	49.0%	18.6%	13.1%
	1996	23.7%	54.2%	8.4%	13.7%

Ease of Obtaining Alcohol

There was little change in perceived ease of getting alcohol. Older students found obtaining alcohol to be easier than younger students.

21. On a scale of 1 (easy) to 5 (difficult) how easy is it to obtain alcohol?

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.37
	1996	2.35
Grades 9-10	1994	2.57
	1996	2.49
Grades 11-12	1994	2.11
	1996	2.14

Own Fake ID

There was little change in the proportion of students reporting owning false identification.

25. Do you have a false ID card that shows you to be 21 or over?

		Yes	No
Grades 9-12	1994	2.4%	97.6%
	1996	3.4%	96.6%
Grades 9-10	1994	2.7%	97.3%
	1996	3.8%	96.2%
Grades 11-12	1994	2.1%	97.9%
	1996	2.8%	97.2%

Recency of Riding with Drinking Driver

The proportion of students reporting *never* riding with a drinking driver increased overall. This change appears to have been larger for students in grades 9-10 than for those in grades 11-12.

12. How recently have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver? In the past:

		Year	Month	Week	Never
Grades 9-12	1994	19.8%	17.5%	20.3%	42.5%
	1996	20.3%	17.2%	11.9%	50.6%
Grades 9-10	1994	18.1%	19.0%	18.7%	44.1%
	1996	19.2%	17.0%	9.9%	53.8%
Grades 11-12	1994	22.0%	15.3%	22.4%	40.2%
	1996	21.9%	17.4%	15.0%	45.7%

Frequency of Riding with Drinking Driver

There was a general downward shift in the proportions of students in grades 11-12 reporting occasions of riding with a driver who had been drinking.

13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver? (Of those who reported doing so)

		1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	77.5%	9.5%	6.1%	6.8%
	1996	79.9%	9.4%	3.8%	6.9%
Grades 9-10	1994	80.9%	9.8%	4.4%	4.9%
	1996	78.3%	9.0%	4.2%	8.4%
Grades 11-12	1994	73.2%	9.1%	8.4%	9.1%
	1996	82.0%	9.8%	3.3%	4.9%

Threat of MIP Arrest

There was no change in perceived threat of arrest for "minor in possession."

36. When a person under age 21 in your county has alcoholic beverages in his or her possession in public, how often do you think that person is arrested for a "minor in possession" offense?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.92
	1996	2.97
Grades 9-10	1994	2.89
	1996	2.91
Grades 11-12	1994	2.97
	1996	3.06

Threat of Underage DUI Arrest

The perceived threat of being arrested for DUI increased slightly among students in grades 9-10, but decreased slightly for those in grades 11-12.

38. When a person under age 21 in your county has been drinking alcoholic beverages then drives, how often is he or she arrested for a drinking and driving offense?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.70
	1996	2.70
Grades 9-10	1994	2.70
	1996	2.80
Grades 11-12	1994	2.70
	1996	2.56

Threat of Party Breakup

The perceived threat of having a drinking party broken up by police decreased a little among students in both grade groups.

When there are parties in your county where guests under age 21 are drinking alcoholic beverages, how often are these parties broken up by police?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.50
	1996	2.39
Grades 9-10	1994	2.46
	1996	2.37
Grades 11-12	1994	2.55
	1996	2.42

Washtenaw County

General Drinking

The proportion of students who reported drinking changed little for both grade groups. Older students reported more drinking than younger students.

21. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

		Yes	No
Grades 9-12	1994	51.4%	48.6%
	1996	50.5%	49.5%
Grades 9-10	1994	48.6%	51.4%
	1996	47.6%	52.4%
Grades 11-12	1994	56.3%	44.7%
	1996	54.4%	45.6%

Drinking to Intoxication

The proportion of students reporting binge drinking in the last month increased, particularly for students in grades 11-12.

31. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	11-15	>15
Grades 9-12	1994	53.7%	34.6%	6.5%	1.1%	5.1%
	1996	47.4%	34.3%	6.9%	4.7%	6.6%
Grades 9-10	1994	53.4%	35.1%	5.8%	1.6%	4.2%
	1996	54.2%	32.6%	5.6%	4.9%	2.8%
Grades 11-12	1994	51.8%	33.9%	7.4%	0.6%	6.2%
	1996	40.0%	36.2%	8.5%	4.6%	10.8%

Attempt to Obtain Alcohol

The proportion of students who reported trying to get alcohol in the last month increased among the 11-12 grade students. Consequently, there was a general upward shift in the proportions of students reporting larger numbers of attempts to get alcohol.

22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	26.1%	46.9%	13.9%	13.1%
	1996	24.5%	47.7%	12.6%	15.2%
Grades 9-10	1994	26.3%	44.8%	16.0%	12.9%
	1996	28.8%	54.8%	8.2%	8.2%
Grades 11-12	1994	25.9%	49.4%	11.4%	13.3%
	1996	19.9%	39.7%	17.6%	22.9%

Success at Obtaining Alcohol

The proportion of students who reported being able to get alcohol in the last month increased among students in both grade groups. There was also a general upward shift in the proportions of students reporting larger numbers of successes getting alcohol.

23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month? (Of those who reported drinking)

		Zero	1-5	6-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	23.7%	47.1%	13.4%	15.7%
	1996	18.2%	49.6%	14.9%	16.7%
Grades 9-10	1994	28.1%	42.7%	11.5%	17.7%
	1996	24.1%	53.1%	10.3%	12.4%
Grades 11-12	1994	18.3%	52.5%	15.8%	13.3%
	1996	13.0%	45.8%	19.9%	21.4%

Ease of Obtaining Alcohol

There was no change in perceived ease in getting alcohol.

21. On a scale of 1 (easy) to 5 (difficult) how easy is it for you to obtain alcohol?

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.17
	1996	2.18
Grades 9-10	1994	2.34
	1996	2.35
Grades 11-12	1994	1.95
	1996	1.95

Own Fake ID

There was an increase in both grade groups in the proportion of students reporting owning false identification.

25. Do you have a false ID card that shows you to be 21 or over?

		Yes	No
Grades 9-12	1994	6.0%	94.0%
	1996	9.0%	91.0%
Grades 9-10	1994	4.7%	95.3%
	1996	7.6%	92.4%
Grades 11-12	1994	7.8%	92.2%
	1996	10.8%	89.2%

Recency of Riding with Drinking Driver

The proportion of students reporting *never* riding with a drinking driver increased for students in grades 9-10, but remained unchanged among those in grades 11-12.

12. How recently have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver?

		Year	Month	Week	Never
Grades 9-12	1994	16.1%	16.8%	18.1%	49.1%
	1996	16.8%	15.3%	14.8%	53.1%
Grades 9-10	1994	16.4%	13.6%	18.9%	51.1%
	1996	15.6%	14.3%	10.7%	59.4%
Grades 11-12	1994	15.6%	21.2%	17.0%	46.2%
	1996	18.3%	16.7%	20.0%	45.0%

Frequency of Riding with Drinking Driver

There was a general upward shift in the proportions of students reporting more occasions of riding with a driver who had been drinking, especially among students in grades 11-12.

13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver? (Of those who reported doing so)

		1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Grades 9-12	1994	70.2%	14.2%	4.2%	11.4%
	1996	67.1%	13.2%	7.0%	12.8%
Grades 9-10	1994	69.2%	16.7%	4.5%	9.6%
	1996	70.0%	8.3%	9.2%	12.5%
Grades 11-12	1994	71.4%	11.2%	3.7%	13.7%
	1996	64.2%	17.9%	4.9%	13.0%

Threat of MIP Arrest

There was little change in perceived threat of arrest for "minor in possession."

36. When a person under age 21 in your county has alcoholic beverages in his or her possession in public, how often do you think that person is arrested for a "minor in possession" offense?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.65
	1996	2.70
Grades 9-10	1994	2.69
	1996	2.75
Grades 11-12	1994	2.60
	1996	2.64

Threat of Underage DUI Arrest

The perceived threat of being arrested for DUI increased slightly among students grades 9-10, but decreased slightly for those in grades 11-12.

38. When a person under age 21 in your county has been drinking alcoholic beverages then drives, how often is he or she arrested for drinking and driving offenses?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.63
	1996	2.68
Grades 9-10	1994	2.62
	1996	2.77
Grades 11-12	1994	2.65
	1996	2.55

Threat of Party Breakup

The perceived threat of having a drinking party broken up by police increased among students grades 9-10, but decreased for those in grades 11-12.

37. When there are parties in your county where guests under age 21 are drinking alcoholic beverages, how often are these parties broken up by police?
1=never -- 5=always

		Mean
Grades 9-12	1994	2.37
	1996	2.46
Grades 9-10	1994	2.19
	1996	2.48
Grades 11-12	1994	2.61
	1996	2.42

DISCUSSION

The results of the student surveys conducted in 1994 and 1996 in conjunction with four counties' programs to prevent impaired driving by youth were presented in this report. The data were presented separately by county and not compared because each county had its own individual approach to its own specific issues. Youth drinking and driving problems were embedded in the unique culture and context of each county. Furthermore, the timing of prevention activities and survey administration was not consistent across counties.

Although the original intent of administering student surveys was to evaluate the effectiveness of the counties' prevention programs, several factors rendered the evaluation design less than ideal. Various delays in activities led to the 1994 surveys being administered, at least in some counties, after considerable programming was underway. The results, therefore, cannot serve as a preprogram baseline measure. In addition, because of staffing changes in the several organizations involved in the prevention programs, the documentation of the implementation of activities and their timing was somewhat incomplete. It is impossible, therefore, to adequately sort out for all counties exactly what happened when, and what effects might be due to which programs. Nonetheless, the data collected from students can be very useful to those working within each county because they may be able to interpret their own results, knowing their own programming efforts best. Some evidence for county-specific program effectiveness may be clear to the county coordinators who know the activities and timing of their own prevention efforts.

These results can be useful as well to others who are interested in the general problem of impaired driving among youth. Alcohol use and impaired driving by youth are challenging problems nationwide and not unique to Michigan or the counties that were surveyed. While the student survey results varied somewhat among the counties, several common issues are worth highlighting as problem areas that future prevention programs might wish to target.

KNOWLEDGE

Basic student knowledge about alcohol was disappointingly low. Many students were wrong about the number of drinks over a one-hour time period it takes to become intoxicated - about half responded four or more drinks, a dangerous amount to be sure. In addition, many students were unaware of the blood alcohol level at which a person's ability to drive becomes significantly impaired. A significant portion chose the high levels of .07 and .10, which may represent legally impaired and drunk levels, but the students' choice demonstrates that they are unaware of the alcohol impairment that is present at lower blood alcohol levels. Finally, a disturbing half or so of the students did not know that a can of beer, a glass of wine, and a mixed drink all have equal amounts of alcohol. This lack of basic knowledge can lead to unsafe decisions and actions that could be prevented.

Students were also not particularly knowledgeable about Michigan's alcohol laws that could affect them. This was especially true regarding students' awareness in 1996 that .02 is the blood alcohol level at which persons under age 21 are legally impaired - a large proportion of students chose higher levels of legal impairment. A substantial portion were also wrong about the fact that is against the law for a person under 21 years of age to attempt to purchase alcohol. Lack of knowledge about these and other laws affecting young people may allow them to make poor decisions that could have serious consequences and unanticipated negative effects on their lives.

ATTITUDES

Several attitudes of the students about drinking and impaired driving, as well as their perceptions of enforcement, are also worth noting. When asked about their main concern regarding alcohol use, more than half answered "being caught," rather than health or other concerns. One would hope that most young people would be very uncomfortable riding with a driver who has had three beers in the last hour, yet that was not the case. Students also did not anticipate much disapproval from friends if they were to be arrested for drunk driving. In general, students perceived enforcement for possessing alcoholic beverages, having alcohol at their parties, and driving after drinking to be quite low.

BEHAVIOR

Students' responses regarding interactions with their parents point out the need for more parent involvement regarding teen drinking. Less than two-thirds of the students reported that their parents had talked to them about their attitudes about drinking or about teenage drinking in general. A surprising third or more of the students said they "always" can hide their drinking from their parents. Only about half the students felt that their parents would "punish me severely" if they were caught drinking. Parents' own role modeling for young people leaves much to be desired - only about a quarter of the students whose parents drink alcohol said their parents were "never" intoxicated.

The use of alcohol among young people is unacceptably high, nationally, as well as locally. Close to one-third of those surveyed reported recent binge drinking - having five or more drinks in a row at least once in the last month. Many students reported that alcohol is easy for them to obtain. In the previous month, at least a third had attempted to obtain alcohol, and about half said they had been successful obtaining alcohol, most often at party stores and grocery stores, and/or supplied by an adult.

Only about half the students said that they had "never" ridden with a drunk or drinking driver. Furthermore, a considerable percentage admitted to having been stopped by the police when there was alcohol in the vehicle, yet only a small proportion of them were ticketed or arrested.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION

This overview of selected findings points out that, even though much effort may have already been expended to prevent impaired driving among youth, there remains much more to be done. It is a difficult, challenging process to change attitudes and behaviors that are very much a part of contemporary youth culture. Many well-developed programs have tried and have had to settle for small, although meaningful, changes on particular measures. Knowledge is easier to change than are attitudes and behavior. Certain knowledge is necessary to guide behavior, but knowledge is not necessarily related to desirable behavioral outcomes. It is, however, somewhat satisfying that national data do show a downward trend for alcohol-related fatal crashes among teens. Young adults, however, are proving harder to reach, and Michigan is not alone in facing this challenge.

The overview of survey results highlights some of the areas in which prevention efforts can be directed. The role of parents can be enhanced with input from schools, and other community groups. Many studies have shown that parents are, and can be, an important influence on young people's behavior. Parents may need to be reassured of that, however, and shown just how they can best help their children. The role of young people themselves in prevention efforts should also be enhanced, because a large proportion of students reported that their attitudes about alcohol were most influenced by their peers. There are many students who care about the impaired driving problem and with guidance, they could help to bring about the needed changes among their peers.

We know that for prevention to be effective, young people need to hear consistent, clear messages over time coming from several different sources in their home, school, and community. The programs that deliver these messages must be ongoing and never ease up, because there are always new young people coming along. Youth need to hear these messages and see positive role models all along the course of their development, not just in one particular school grade. The prevention programs need to start early, not after students have adopted the unhealthy attitudes and behaviors. Young people's behavior should be monitored appropriately and rewarded or inhibited as needed. Enforcement activity directed toward alcohol sales, possession, and impaired driving must be maintained at a meaningful level. Programs targeted toward young people need to continually update their materials and methods, staying current in order to be acceptable, believable, and effective. A comprehensive prevention approach that is coordinated, supported, and maintained over time can be very effective. Although prevention of impaired driving is challenging, our young people are well worth the effort.

APPENDIX A
TABLES OF ACTIVITIES

**Community Wide Youth Impaired Driving Program
Goals and Objectives (FY92-93)**

Washtenaw County	Marquette County	Lapeer County	Delta County	Gladwin County
<p>Goal 1: Establish and maintain community teams to meet on monthly basis.</p> <p>Obj 1: Establish county steering committee and 3 community teams.</p> <p>Obj 2: Secure participation by team members for training program.</p> <p>Goal 2: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).</p> <p>Obj 1: Conduct 50-100 local school presentations (end FY 93).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 25 other community presentations.</p>	<p>Goal 1: Establish and maintain community teams to meet on monthly basis.</p> <p>Obj 1: Establish county steering committee and 5 community teams.</p> <p>Obj 2: Secure participation by team members for training program.</p> <p>Goal 2: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).</p> <p>Obj 1: Conduct 12 local school presentations (end FY 93).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 25 other community presentations.</p>	<p>Goal 1: Establish and maintain community teams to meet on monthly basis.</p> <p>Obj 1: Establish county steering committee and identify county team.</p> <p>Obj 2: Secure participation by team members for training program.</p> <p>Goal 2: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).</p> <p>Obj 1: Conduct 9 local school presentations (end FY 93).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 18 other community presentations.</p> <p>Obj 3: Conduct an extensive media campaign to increase awareness of the youth impaired driving problem. (Compliance measured by local surveys).</p>	<p>Goal 1: Establish and maintain community team to meet on monthly basis.</p> <p>Obj 1: Establish county steering committee and identify county team.</p> <p>Obj 2: Secure participation by team members for training program.</p> <p>Goal 2: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).</p> <p>Obj 1: Conduct at least 12 local school presentations (end FY 93).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 25 other community presentations.</p> <p>Obj 3: Develop and conduct a two-day teen conference modeled on "partners in prevention fest".</p>	<p>Goal 1: Establish and maintain community teams to meet on monthly basis.</p> <p>Obj 1: Establish county steering committee and 2 community teams.</p> <p>Obj 2: Secure participation by team members for training program.</p> <p>Goal 2: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).</p> <p>Obj 1: Conduct 28 local school presentations (end FY 93).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 12 other community presentations.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Establish tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).</p> <p>Obj 1: Develop enforcement strategic plan each year (coordinator and police agencies).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 35-50 individual alcohol enforcement team operations (end FY 93).</p>	<p>Goal 3: Establish tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).</p> <p>Obj 1: Develop enforcement strategic plan each year (coordinator and police agencies).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 44 individual alcohol enforcement team operations (end FY 93).</p> <p>Obj 3: Increase conviction rate by 5% by end of FY 93.</p>	<p>Goal 3: Establish tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).</p> <p>Obj 1: Develop enforcement strategic plan each year (coordinator and police agencies).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 25 individual alcohol enforcement team operations (end FY 93).</p>	<p>Goal 3: Establish tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).</p> <p>Obj 1: Develop enforcement strategic plan each year (coordinator and police agencies).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 20 individual alcohol enforcement team operations (end FY 93).</p>	<p>Goal 3: Establish tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).</p> <p>Obj 1: Develop enforcement strategic plan each year (coordinator and police agencies).</p> <p>Obj 2: Conduct 5 individual alcohol enforcement team operations (end FY 93).</p> <p>Goal 4: Provide substance abuse screening and substance abuse services to youthful offenders.</p> <p>Obj 1: Offenders convicted of OUIL or MIP and their parents will be referred for substance abuse educational and screening services.</p>

**Community Wide Youth Impaired Driving Program
Goals and Objectives (FY93-94)**

Washtenaw County	Marquette County	Lapeer County	Delta County	Gladwin County
Goal 1: Evaluate grant objectives and activities.	Goal 1: Evaluate grant objectives and activities.	Goal 1: Evaluation.	Goal 1: Evaluate the grant objectives and activities.	Goal 1: Evaluate the grant objectives and activities.
Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.	Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.	Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.	Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.	Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.
Goal 2: Maintain and expand established community coalitions.	Goal 2: Maintain and expand established community coalitions.	Goal 2: Coalition building.	Goal 2: Maintain and expand established community coalitions.	Goal 2: Maintain and expand established community coalitions.
Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and try to expand four community teams to six.	Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and five community teams.	Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and five community teams.	Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and five community teams.	Obj 1: Maintain and expand Gladwin County Steering Committee, Gladwin Community Team, and Beaverton Community Team.
Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.	Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.	Goal 3: Education.	Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.	Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.
Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).	Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).	Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).	Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).	Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).
	Obj 2: Provide youth alcohol/traffic education (YATE) program to all driver education classes in Marquette County schools.		Obj 2: Provide MIP program through Delta County Substance Abuse Agency to educate youthful offenders.	Obj 2: Increase the knowledge of parents and the community regarding impaired driving issues.
	Obj 3: Increase community awareness of youth impaired driving issues through public awareness campaign. Phone surveys to assess effectiveness.		Obj 3: Provide county-wide teen conference for youth in grades 9-12.	
	Obj 4: Provide court referred youth/parent training (CRYPT) program to youth identified by Probate Court.			
	Obj 5: Provide Insight Group Program through Catholic Social Services (INITIATIVES) to educate first time youthful offenders.			
Goal 4: Provide training to project traffic enforcement officers.	Goal 4: Provide training to project traffic enforcement officers.	Goal 4: Training.	Goal 4: Provide training to project traffic enforcement officers.	Goal 4: Provide training to project traffic enforcement officers.
Obj 1: Provide standardized field sobriety testing (SFST) to project traffic enforcement officers.	Obj 1: Provide standardized field sobriety testing (SFST) to project traffic enforcement officers by end of FY 94.	Obj 1: Provide standardized field sobriety testing (SFST) to project traffic enforcement officers by the end of FY 94.	Obj 1: Provide standardized field sobriety testing (SFST) to project traffic enforcement officers.	Obj 1: Provide standardized field sobriety testing (SFST) to project traffic enforcement officers by end of FY 94.

**Community Wide Youth Impaired Driving Program
Goals and Objectives (FY93-94)**

Washtenaw County	Marquette County	Lapeer County	Delta County	Gladwin County
Obj 2: Provide occupant protection usage and enforcement (OPUE) training to officers.	Obj 2: Provide occupant protection usage and enforcement (OPUE) training to officers.	Obj 2: Provide occupant protection usage and enforcement (OPUE) training to officers by the end of FY 94.	Obj 2: Provide occupant protection usage and enforcement (OPUE) training to officers.	Obj 2: Provide occupant protection usage and enforcement (OPUE) training to officers by end of FY 94.
Goal 5: Expand and maintain tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).	Goal 5: Expand and maintain tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).	Goal 5: Enforcement.	Goal 5: Establish tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).	Goal 5: Establish tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).
Obj 1: Expand and maintain tactical multi-agency team comprised of local and state law enforcement agencies prior to enforcement activity implementation.	Obj 1: Establish law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies prior to enforcement activity implementation.	Obj 1: Establish law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies prior to enforcement activity implementation.	Obj 1: Establish law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies prior to enforcement activity implementation.	Obj 1: Continue law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies prior to enforcement activity implementation.
Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).	Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).	Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).	Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).	Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).
Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan throughout FY 94 (team and coordinator).	Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan throughout FY 94 (team and coordinator).	Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan by end of FY 94 (team and coordinator).	Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan by end of FY 94 (team and coordinator).	Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan by end of FY 94 (team and coordinator).
Goal 6: Develop a cost assumption strategy plan using the "seed Money" concept.	Goal 6: Develop a program assumption strategy plan using the "seed Money" concept.	Goal 6: Cost assumption.	Goal 6: Develop a cost assumption strategy plan using the "seed Money" concept.	Goal 6: Develop a program assumption strategy plan using the "seed Money" concept.
Obj 1: Develop cost assumption plan by end of FY 94 to make project self sustaining.	Obj 1: Develop cost assumption plan by end of FY 94 to make project self sustaining.	Obj 1: Develop program assumption plan by end of FY 94 to make project self sustaining.	Obj 1: Develop cost assumption plan by end of FY 94 to make project self sustaining.	Obj 1: Develop program assumption plan by end of FY 94 to make project self sustaining.
				Goal 7: Offer alcohol screening to youthful offenders age 18-20.
				Obj 1: Refer offenders convicted of OUIL or MIP for screening services.
				Demonstration of compliance Obj: Submit monthly reports of referrals for screening (project coordinator).

**Community Wide Youth Impaired Driving Program
Goals and Objectives (FY94-95)**

Washtenaw County	Marquette County	Lapeer County	Delta County	Gladwin County
Goal 1: Evaluate the grant objectives and activities.	Goal 1: Evaluate the grant objectives and activities.	Goal 1: Evaluate the grant objectives and activities.	Goal 1: Evaluate the grant objectives and activities.	Goal 1: Evaluate the grant objectives and activities.
Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.	Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.	Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.	Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.	Obj 1: Develop evaluation plan (project coordinator) w/ approval by OHSP.
Goal 2: Maintain and expand established coalitions.	Goal 2: Maintain and expand established coalitions.	Goal 2: Maintain and expand established coalitions.	Goal 2: Maintain and expand established coalitions.	Goal 2: Maintain and expand established coalitions.
Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and community teams.	Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and community teams.	Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and community teams.	Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and five community teams.	Obj 1: Maintain and expand county steering committee and community teams.
Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.	Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.	Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.	Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.	Goal 3: Provide education to students in grades 9-12.
Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).	Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).	Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).	Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95).	Obj 1: Increase knowledge of grade 9-12 students of youth impaired driving issues by 20% (end FY 95) with baseline data from AOL.
	Obj 2: Provide YATE program to 17 driver education classes in Marquette County schools by end of FY 95.		Obj 2: Continue MIP program through Delta County Substance Abuse Agency to educate youthful offenders.	Obj 2: Increase knowledge of parents and community regarding impaired driving issues.
	Obj 3: Increase community awareness of youth impaired driving issues through public awareness campaign. Phone surveys to assess effectiveness.		Obj 3: provide county-wide teen conference to 100 youth in grades 9-12.	
Goal 4: Continue to provide training of FY 94 goal/objective not met.	Goal 4: Provide training to project traffic enforcement officers.	Goal 4:		
Obj 1: Provide OPUE training by end of FY 95.	Obj 1: Provide SFST training by end of 2nd quarter of FY 95.	Obj 1: Provide OPUE training by end of FY 95.		
Goal 5: Expand and maintain tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).	Goal 5: Expand and maintain tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).	Goal 5: Expand and maintain tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).	Goal 4: Maintain tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).	Goal 4: Maintain tactical multiagency alcohol enforcement program (uniform/plainclothes).
Obj 1: Expand and maintain law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies.	Obj 1: Expand and maintain law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies.	Obj 1: Expand and maintain law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies.	Obj 1: Maintain law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies.	Obj 1: Maintain law enforcement team comprised of local and state agencies.

**Community Wide Youth Impaired Driving Program
Goals and Objectives (FY94-95)**

Washtenaw County	Marquette County	Lapeer County	Delta County	Gladwin County
Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).	Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).	Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).	Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).	Obj 2: Develop enforcement strategy plan each year (law enforcement team and project coordinator).
Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan by end of FY 95 (team and coordinator).	Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan by end of FY 95 (team and coordinator).	Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan by end of FY 95 (team and coordinator).	Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan by end of FY 95 (team and coordinator).	Obj 3: Implement enforcement strategy plan throughout FY 95 (team and coordinator).
	Obj 4: Increase conviction rate by 5% by end of FY 95.			
Goal 6: Implement program assumption strategy plan developed in FY 94.	Goal 6: Implement program assumption strategy plan developed in FY 94.	Goal 6: Implement program assumption strategy plan developed in FY 94.	Goal 6: Programs established through grant were designed to be self sustaining--after grant, minimal funding will be required.	Goal 5: Develop the program assumption strategy plan developed in FY 94.
Obj 1: Implement program assumption strategy plan by end of FY 95 to make project self sustaining.	Obj 1: Implement program assumption strategy plan by end of FY 95 to make project self sustaining.	Obj 1: Implement program assumption strategy plan by end of FY 95 to make project self sustaining.	Obj 1: Increase community funding of existing programs.	Obj 1: Implement the program assumption strategy plan by end of FY 95.
			Obj 2: Provide funding for project coordinator.	
				Goal 6: Offer alcohol screening to youthful offenders age 18-20.
				Obj 1: Refer offenders convicted of OUIL or MIP for screening services.

APPENDIX B
SURVEY

13. How many times in the last month have you ridden with a drunk or drinking driver?

- 1-3 7-10
 4-6 More than 10

14. How many of these times was the driver under 21?

- 1-3 7-10
 4-6 More than 10

15. I would most likely listen to warnings about drinking alcohol and driving from:

- Friends/Peers Police officers
 Parents People who have been involved in drinking and driving accidents

16. Which has more alcohol?

- 1 can of beer A mixed drink
 1 glass of wine All are equal

17. How comfortable are you riding with a driver who has had 3 beers in the last hour?

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
Not at all Very
comfortable comfortable

18. If my parents (or guardian) catch me drinking, they will:

- Do nothing Punish me severely
 Do very little Get me professional help
 Punish me lightly Not know what to do

19. In regard to alcohol use, which of the following is your most important concern?

- Being caught by parents Health concerns
 Being caught by police Not concerned
 Becoming an alcoholic

20. Do you drink alcoholic beverages?

- Yes No

21. On a scale of 1 to 5 how easy is it for you to obtain alcohol?

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
Easy Difficult

22. How many times in the last month have you attempted to obtain alcohol?

- 0 6-10
 1-5 11 or more

23. How many times were you able to obtain alcohol in the last month?

- 0 6-10
 1-5 11 or more

24. How do you normally obtain alcohol?

- Parent buys for me An older brother or sister buys for me
 Underage friend buys for me Other adult acquaintance buys for me
 I ask strangers to buy for me Non-drinker
 I buy myself

25. Do you have a false I.D. card that shows you to be 21 or over?

- Yes No

26. Where do you normally obtain your alcohol?

- Party store School property
 Bar Non-drinker
 Grocery store Other _____
 Home

27. When you drink, how many drinks do you have in a day?

- 1-3 11 or more
 4-6 Non-drinker
 7-10

28. How many times a week do you drink?

- Less than 1 3-5
 1 6 or more
 2 Non-drinker

29. On a scale of 1 to 5, how often can you hide your drinking from your parents?

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
Never Always

30. Do you think that before you turn 21 you will be involved in a crash as a driver after you have been drinking?

- Yes No

31. How many times in the last month did you have 5 or more drinks in a row?

- 0 11-15
 1-5 16 or more
 6-10

