

1971 AND 1972 ASAF SURVEYS:
ASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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October 1973

Final Report

Prepared for

Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program
Washtenaw County Health Department
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

by

Highway Safety Research Institute
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

1. Report No. UM-HSRI-AL-73-11	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle 1971 and 1973 ASAP SURVEYS: Washtenaw County Law Enforcement Agencies		5. Report Date October 1973	
		6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s) Marion M. Chapman, Arthur C. Wolfe		8. Performing Organization Report No. UM-HSRI-AL-73-11	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Highway Safety Research Institute The University of Michigan Huron Parkway & Baxter Road Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105		10. Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract or Grant No. FH-11-7535	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program Washtenaw County Health Department Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Final Report	
		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract Two surveys of Washtenaw County Law Enforcement agencies were conducted in 1971 and 1973 as part of the evaluation procedures for the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program public information education campaign. The surveys were designed to obtain baseline and comparison data on the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of law enforcement officers regarding the drunk driving problem in Washtenaw County. The samples sizes for 1971 and 1973 were 94 and 157 respectively. The overall impact of the campaign is considered minimal. Special videotapes developed for training officers were viewed by less than one-third of the respondents. Increases were found in knowledge about the extent of alcohol-related fatal crashes, the limit of drinks for safe driving, and in awareness of WCASAP activities. However, the survey findings indicated that officers retained a traditional attitude toward drunk drivers as social drinkers in violation of the law who should be severely penalized. A tendency toward acceptance of government intervention for treatment of problem drinkers was found. But continued pessimism about treatment success and skepticism about the value of Antabuse were also indicated by the survey findings.			
17. Key Words Alcohol & Driving Police		18. Distribution Statement Document is available to the public through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151	
19. Security Classif.(of this report) UNCLASSIFIED	20. Security Classif.(of this page) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages	22. Price

NOTICES

Sponsorship. This report was prepared for the Washtenaw County (Michigan) Board of Commissioners under an agreement dated November 4, 1970 between the Board and The University of Michigan.

This report forms part of the Highway Safety Research Institute's evaluation of the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP). The Board is prime contractor to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, under Contract Number FH-11-7535 for the Washtenaw County ASAP. The program is administered by the Washtenaw County Health Department, James Henderson, Program Director.

Contracts and grants to The University of Michigan for the support of sponsored research by the Highway Safety Research Institute are administered through the Office of the Vice-President for Research.

The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of Washtenaw County.

This document is disseminated under the sponsorship of the Department of Transportation in the interest of information exchange. The United States Government assumes no liability for its contents or use thereof.

PREFACE

The Highway Safety Research Institute has undertaken a number of activities pertaining to its evaluation of the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, including roadside surveys, surveys of the general public and selected target groups, and collection and analysis of crash, arrest, and recidivism data.

These activities and their findings are described in separately bound reports consistent with the reporting structure of the sponsoring agencies. This structure enables the reader interested in a single topic to access the relevant report conveniently. However, the individual reports in this series largely do not contain comparative data derived from separate evaluative activities. Such comparisons, when appropriate, will be found in the summary report cited below.

Reports in this series which are completed, in process, or planned for the Fall 1973 are listed below:

1. Washtenaw County 1971, 1972 and 1973 BAC Roadside Survey, UM-HSRI-AL-73-6.
2. 1971 and 1973 ASAP Surveys: Washtenaw and Jackson County Voluntary Organizations, UM-HSRI-AL-73-7.
3. 1971 and 1973 ASAP Surveys: Washtenaw County Physicians, UM-HSRI-AL-73-8.
4. 1971 and 1973 ASAP Surveys: Washtenaw County General Public, UM-HSRI-AL-73-9.
5. 1971 and 1973 ASAP Surveys: Washtenaw County Attorneys, UM-HSRI-AL-73-10.
6. 1971 and 1973 ASAP Surveys: Washtenaw County Law Enforcement Agencies, UM-HSRI-AL-73-11.
7. 1971 and 1973 ASAP Surveys: Washtenaw County High School Students, UM-HSRI-AL-73-12.
8. Analysis of Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program Police Countermeasure Activity, UM-HSRI-AL-73-13.
9. Analysis of Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program Judicial, Referral and Diagnostic Activity, UM-HSRI-AL-73-14.

10. Analysis of Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program Treatment Countermeasures, UM-HSRI-AL-73-15.
11. Analysis of Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program Crash, Criterion Measures, UM-HSRI-AL-73-16.
12. Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program Evaluation Summary, UM-HSRI-AL-73-17.

With regard to the present report, we would like to express our appreciation to the law enforcement officers from the Ann Arbor Police Department, the Ypsilanti Police Department, and the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department who participated in these surveys. Without their cooperation, this research would not have been possible.

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1. SUMMARY

Two surveys of law enforcement agencies in Washtenaw County were conducted for evaluation of the Washtenaw Alcohol Safety Action Program (WASAP) public information and education campaign as it pertained to those agencies. The surveys were conducted by self-administered questionnaires in 1971 and 1973, the first to collect baseline data before the campaign and the second to collect comparative data for evaluation of campaign effectiveness. Ninety-four completed questionnaires were received in 1971, 157 in 1973.

The campaign sought to raise the level of awareness and knowledge about the drunk driving problem generally and the involvement of problem drinkers specifically, to inform law enforcement officers about the ASAP countermeasures against the problem, and to promote positive attitudes toward treatment of problem drinkers. The primary campaign activity in this regard was the production of a series of videotapes for use by the law enforcement agencies in training their staff. Police officers would also be exposed to the mass media campaign as members of the general public. Some effect was expected from the interaction of officers assigned to special ASAP patrols and unassigned officers.

The survey findings showed that alcohol was considered a contributing factor in somewhat fewer cases of all types handled by the officers in a year. In 1971, the median estimate was that alcohol was a contributing factor in 50% of a respondent's total cases, whereas in 1973, the median estimate of alcohol involvement was 45% of a total cases.

An increase from 69% to 82% was found in the proportion who thought that half or more fatal traffic crashes involved a drinking driver, but a majority thought that social drinkers rather than problem drinkers were primarily involved in such crashes.

Seventy-two percent in 1973 thought that no more than two drinks consumed in one hour would be the limit to insure safe driving,

compared with 35% in 1971. Majorities in both years thought three to four drinks in one hour would be the limit before reaching a .10 BAC, the presumptive minimum BAC for impaired driving in Michigan in 1971 and for DUIL in 1973.* Majorities of respondents in both years underestimated the statistical accident risk following consumption of six or nine drinks in one hour.

In comparison with the general public surveyed in 1973 in Washtenaw County, police officers in 1973 were generally well-informed about ASAP activities, particularly those activities related to law enforcement. Ninety-one percent of the police respondents had heard of half or more of the eight listed activities compared with only 20% of the general public. However, only 31% of the officers reported having seen the videotapes developed for training purposes.

Police officers in 1973 made slightly higher estimates of the proportion of adults in Washtenaw County who have a serious drinking problem than in 1971. The median estimate was 10% in 1971 and 12% in 1973. They were only somewhat less pessimistic in 1973 about the chance of a person with a drinking problem overcoming the problem. Thirty-eight percent gave such persons at least a 50-50 chance, compared with 30% in 1971. But a majority in both years thought that success would occur only occasionally or almost never.

In both surveys, Alcoholics Anonymous was the most frequently reported source of help which had been suggested to persons picked up for alcohol-related offenses. Although more respondents in 1973 had suggested the Washtenaw Council on Alcoholism (WCA) as a source of help (21%) than in 1971 (3%), the WCA was the least frequently reported suggestion of eight treatment agencies or facilities in Washtenaw County listed in the 1973 survey.

Police officers were more likely in 1973 than in 1971 to approve of requiring a breath test of persons stopped in random road checks and of persons involved in alcohol-related highway crashes (20% vs. 42% for random road checks and 84% vs. 92% for

*In April 1972, the presumptive minimum BACs for Driving Under the Influence (DUIL) and for the lesser included offense of Impaired driving were reduced from .15 to .10 and from .10 to .08 respectively.

alcohol-related crashes in 1971 and 1973 respectively). There was a decrease in support for patrols around private parties (53% vs. 43%), but an increase in support was found for requiring bars and taverns to provide breathtesting devices for customers' own use (44% vs. 52%). Only twenty-seven percent in 1973 thought the government should not be involved in rehabilitative activities for drunk drivers, compared with 40% in 1971.

Sixty-one percent in 1973 thought that the special ASAP patrols had had at least some impact on drunk driving awareness of other patrols both at the beginning and during the program, and the majority felt that ASAP had been at least somewhat successful in reducing alcohol-related crashes. A majority approved of the use of Antabuse^(R)* by convicted drunk drivers who were problem drinkers. But only 15% thought Antabuse was even of some value in reducing drunk driving recidivism.

Forty-seven percent of the respondents in 1973 thought that a negative reaction by police to the lowered legal drinking age had been somewhat or very important as a factor in causing the increase in reported alcohol-related crashes involving young drivers. In terms of actual behavior, 22% said they were checking the "had been drinking" box on the accident report form more frequently than they had been two years before, but only 5% gave the lowered legal drinking age as their reason for changing.

In brief, some survey results were in accord with WCASAP goals. Increases were found in knowledge about the extent of alcohol-related fatal crashes, the limit of drinks for safe driving, and in awareness of the existence of WCASAP activities. More than half of the law enforcement officers surveyed felt that the special WCASAP patrols had stimulated other officers in the various agencies to be more alert for drunk drivers.

Other indicators of change, however, were not so favorable. The survey findings showed that officers retained a traditional perception of drunk drivers as social drinkers in violation of the law who should be severely penalized. Although a tendency toward

*Antabuse^(R) is the registered trade name for the drug, disulfiram, produced by the Ayerst Laboratories.

more acceptance of government intervention for treatment of problem drinkers was found, overall pessimism about the chance of treatment success and skepticism regarding the value of Antabuse were also found.

In conclusion, the outcomes discussed above were commensurate with the extent of campaign activity with law enforcement officers. No substantive changes in attitudes or behavior were expected to occur as a result of exposure to the mass media campaign and underutilization of the campaign videotapes further reduced the possibility for change. The high level of awareness of WCASAP activities demonstrated by the officers was as likely the result of direct involvement in law enforcement activities associated with the program as it was the result of exposure to campaign messages about those activities.

2. PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

Two surveys of the law enforcement agencies of Washtenaw County were conducted as part of the evaluation procedures for the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program public information and education campaign as it pertained to the agencies. The surveys were conducted by self-administered questionnaires in 1971 and in 1973. The first survey obtained baseline data prior to the operational phase of the campaign and the second survey produced post-campaign data for comparative purposes. Both surveys investigated knowledge about the role of alcohol in highway crashes, attitudes about drunk driving, alcoholism, and countermeasures to both problems, and experience with regard to alcohol-related cases. The law enforcement agencies involved were the Ann Arbor Police Department, the Ypsilanti Police Department and the Washtenaw County Sheriff Department.

The objectives of the campaign were to raise the level of awareness of drunk driving as a serious problem and to encourage support for the ASAP countermeasures to the problem. The primary campaign activity was the production of a series of videotapes designed to be used as training materials for members of the agencies. One of the findings of the 1973 survey, however, was that only 31% of the respondents remembered having seen the tapes. The effect of the tapes, therefore, was not expected to have been widely felt at the time of the second survey. Law enforcement officers were also exposed to the mass media campaign as members of the general public, and some effect was expected to result from interaction between officers assigned to the special ASAP patrols and unassigned officers within each department.

In 1971, a total of 94 completed questionnaires were received from law enforcement agencies (53 from the Ann Arbor Police Department, 28 from the Ypsilanti Police Department, and 13 from the Washtenaw County Sheriff Department, compared with 157

questionnaires received in 1973 (94, 31 and 32 from the respective agencies). The increased numbers in 1973 are the result of a higher response rate from the agencies rather than a real increase in the staff of any agency.

3. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

3.1 EXPERIENCE WITH ALCOHOL-RELATED CASES

The majority of respondents had been law enforcement officers for one to ten years and were assigned to road patrol duties. There was a slight decrease in the reported involvement of drinking in the total cases handled by respondents. The median estimate in 1971 was that 50% of those cases were alcohol-related compared with a median estimate of 45% in 1973.

3.2 KNOWLEDGE OF THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

Estimates of the proportion of fatal crashes which involve a drinking driver or of the involvement of problem drinkers in these crashes changed little between surveys. A slight increase from a median estimate of 55% in 1971 to 60% in 1973 was found concerning the proportion of fatal crashes which involve a drinking driver. The majority of respondents in both surveys thought that fewer than half of those crashes involved problem drinkers.

A large shift downward was found in the number of drinks respondents thought a 150-pound person could consume in one hour and still be a safe driver. In 1973, 80% thought that two drinks or less would be a safe limit, compared with 35% in 1971. Estimates of the number of drinks one could consume in one hour before reaching .10 BAC, however, remained fairly stable, with 54% in 1971 and 53% in 1973 saying 3-4 drinks.

Estimates of the increased accident risk which would occur following consumption of six drinks and nine drinks in one hour also changed little between surveys. In both years, respondents tended to underestimate the increased risk, with median estimates of six times for six drinks and ten times for nine drinks.

3.3 AWARENESS OF ASAP ACTIVITIES

Police officers in 1973 were well-informed about ASAP countermeasures related to enforcement activities. As shown by the table below, however, information about other ASAP countermeasures was held less widely.

AWARENESS OF ASAP ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>%</u>
Special police patrols	99
Roadside breathtesting surveys	86
Antabuse for convicted drunk drivers	89
Local public information campaign	45
Increased DUIs	89
Special alcohol education classes	68
Special probation officers	59
Counseling in couple's clubs	40

Compared with the general public surveyed in Washtenaw County in 1973, however, police officers very well-informed on all countermeasures. One-third of the general public had heard of the special alcohol education classes for convicted drunk drivers and smaller proportions were found to have heard of any of the other eight countermeasures listed. An analysis of cumulative positive responses to the countermeasure questions showed that 91% of the police officers had heard of half or more of the activities, compared with 20% of the general public.

Respondents in 1973 were asked how much they felt the special patrols had helped to stimulate regular patrols to be more aware of drunk driving both at the beginning of ASAP and throughout the program. Analysis of the responses showed that 61% thought that the ASAP patrols had had quite a lot or some effect on other patrols at the beginning of the program and that at least some effect had lasted throughout the program. Thirty percent, however, felt that not much or no stimulation at all had resulted from ASAP patrols, and 7% gave no opinion. Overall, only 6% thought the initial effect had increased and 8% thought it had decreased during the program.

Fifteen percent of the respondents in 1973 thought that the ASAP had been "very" successful in reducing alcohol-related traffic crashes, 67% rated the program as "somewhat" successful, and 17% said it was "not very" or "not at all" successful. In all, 89% approved of the inclusion of the use of Antabuse as a condition of probation for convicted drunk drivers who were diagnosed as problem drinkers. But only 15% thought that Antabuse had "quite a lot" or "some" value as a means of reducing drunk driving recidivism. The vast majority (84%) thought Antabuse was of "not much" or "no value at all" in reducing recidivism.

3.4 INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOLISM AND SOURCE OF TREATMENT

Slightly higher estimates of the proportion of adults in Washtenaw County who have serious drinking problems were found in 1973. The median estimate was 10% in 1971 and 12% in 1973.

Respondents in 1973 were somewhat less pessimistic about the chance of overcoming a serious drinking problem. In 1971, 17% had felt that successful treatment occurred "almost never" compared with only 9% in 1973, and 30% in 1973 had felt that success occurred about half the time compared with only 23% in 1971. The majority in both years (52% in 1971, 53% in 1973) however, still felt that success would occur "only occasionally", and only 7% in 1971 and 8% in 1973 thought success would occur either "most of the time" or "almost always".

There was evidence of increased activity in respondents' suggesting places to go for help for a drinking problem to persons they picked up. In both surveys, respondents most frequently reported having suggested Alcoholic Anonymous (76% in 1973 and 37% in 1971). In 1973, 61% also suggested the ASAP itself, 39% suggested a crisis clinic, 27% another social agency and 21% the Washtenaw Council on Alcoholism (WCA). The increased frequency and diversity of suggestions reported by respondents in 1973 is in accord with campaign objectives. The low order of response to the WCA, however, suggests that the agency was not distinguished adequately as a separate element of ASAP.

3.5 ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF BREATH TESTS

There were increases in the proportion of respondents who said they would approve of requiring a breath test in situations involving a random road check and involving a person suspected of drinking who was in a highway crash. In 1971, only 20% had approved of testing persons stopped in a random road check, compared with 42% in 1973. Approval of testing persons in highway crashes rose from 84% in 1971 to 92% in 1973. No change was found in 1973 from the finding in 1971 that 42% approved of testing an apparently drunk person seen getting into a driver's seat.

3.6 ATTITUDES ABOUT OTHER DRUNK DRIVING COUNTERMEASURES

Respondents in 1973 were less inclined to agree that police should patrol more around places where private parties are occurring (50% agreed in 1971 and 43% agreed in 1973). They were more likely in 1973, however, to agree that bars should provide breathtesting devices for voluntary use by customers (44% agreed in 1971 and 52% agreed in 1973).

A slight shift upward from 67% to 73% was found in the proportion who agreed that the government should be involved in rehabilitative activities with problem drinkers convicted of drunk driving. A larger increase from 59% to 74% was found in the proportion who disagreed that "no matter how much effort is invested, there is not likely to be much effect on the drunk driver problem". But a substantial increase from 54% to 79% was also found in the proportion who felt that stronger punishment of drunk drivers was needed to solve the problem.

Almost half (47%) of the respondents in 1973 said that in the past two years they had not changed the frequency with which they checked the "had been drinking" (HBD) box on the accident report form. Twenty-two percent, however, said that they checked HBD more frequently now than they had two years before. Five percent said that it was because they were more aware of the drunk driving problem, 5% because the drinking age had been lowered, 2% because drunk driving had in fact increased, 5% for other reasons, and 5% gave no reason.

Respondents in 1973 were asked how important they felt the objection of officers to the lowered drinking age had been in causing an increase in the reported HBD accidents involving young people. One-fifth said it had been a "very" important factor, 27% said it was "somewhat" important, and 53% said it was "not very" or "not at all" important. No significant correlation was found, however, between reported behavior in checking HBD on accident forms and the perception of respondents regarding police reaction to the legal change in drinking age.

APPENDIX

**CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS: 1971 AND 1973
ASAP SURVEYS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

INTRODUCTION

The following codebook with marginals contains the results of two surveys conducted of law enforcement agencies in Washtenaw County in 1971 and 1973. The surveys were designed to obtain baseline and comparison data as part of the evaluation procedures for the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Program.

Marginals are presented for the total sample (TS) and three subgroups, the Ann Arbor Police Department (AA), the Ypsilanti Police Department (Y), and the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department (WS). In 1971, TS=94, AA=53, Y=28, and WS=13. In 1973, TS=157, AA=94, Y=31, and WS=32.

The results of categorical variables are presented as percentages. Column percentages add to 100 in most cases. But in multiple response variables, the number of mentions were divided by the number of respondents and column percentages usually add to more than 100. Numeric variables are presented as percentiles, specifically the tenth, thirtieth, fiftieth, seventieth, and ninetieth percentiles. An asterisk (*) is used to identify actual frequencies in the marginals.

Data obtained from the 1971 survey are presented in parentheses. Data obtained from the 1973 survey are free-standing.

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Variable

V1 R1 Data Set Number (16)

V2 R2 Respondent ID Number

V3 R2A Department-3

- 0. Ann Arbor Police (AA)
- 2. Ypsilanti Police (Y)
- 3. Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department (WS)

T Freqs	T %s
94	60
(53)	(56)
31	20
(28)	(30)
32	20
(13)	(14)
157	100
Total(94)	Total(100)

V4 R3 County Fatalities (Q1. About how many persons would you estimate were killed in traffic accidents in Washtenaw County in 1972?)

ACTUAL NUMBER CODED

MD=998,99

- 996. 996-1000
- 997. Over 1000
- 998. DK
- 999. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
10.	17	15	15	40
30.	44	50	30	60
50.	60	60	36	61
70.	65	65	65	69
90.	85	97	120	72

V5 R3A County Fatalities-8 (R3 collapsed)

MD=9

- 0. None
- 1. 1-9
- 2. 10-49
- 3. 50-69
- 4. 70-99
- 5. 100-199
- 6. 200-995
- 7. Over 995
- 8. DK
- 9. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
	0	0	0	0
	1	2	0	0
	31	24	62	19
	47	53	14	61
	13	11	10	19
	6	6	14	0
	3	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	*6	*3	*2	*1

V6 R4 Alcohol Fatalities-% (Q2. Out of every 100 traffic accidents in which someone is killed, how many would you estimate involve a driver who has been drinking?)

MD=98,99

ACTUAL NUMBER CODED

- 96. 96-100
- 98. DK
- 99. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
10.	30	30	30	21
	(30)	(34)	(25)	(31)
30.	50	50	50	50
	(50)	(50)	(50)	(46)
50.	60	60	60	65
	(55)	(55)	(55)	(60)
70.	70	65	70	75
	(70)	(69)	(75)	(69)
90.	80	80	85	85
	(80)	(80)	(80)	(78)

V7 R4A Alcohol Fatalities %-8 (R4 collapsed)

MD=9

- 0. None
- 1. 1-19%
- 2. 20-34%
- 3. 35-49%
- 4. 50%
- 5. 51-65%
- 6. 66-80%

	TS	AA	Y	WS
	0	0	0	0
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	4	4	1	1
	(2)	(2)	(4)	(0)
	10	8	13	13
	(12)	(11)	(11)	(15)
	5	4	7	3
	(16)	(23)	(4)	(15)
	22	24	20	16
	(19)	(21)	(18)	(15)
	27	32	20	19
	(22)	(21)	(25)	(23)
	27	24	27	37
	(23)	(19)	(29)	(31)

V7 R4A Alcohol Fatalities %-8 (cont'd)

TS	AA	Y	WS
6	3	10	10
(5)	(4)	(11)	(0)
0	0	0	0
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
*4	*3	*1	0
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

7. 81-100%

8. DK

9. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
10.	10	10	8	15
30.	25	25	25	25
50.	43	40	43	50
70.	50	50	57	52
90.	80	80	80	75

V8 R5 % PD Fatalities (Q3. OF these drinking related fatal traffic accidents, in what percent would you estimate that the drinking driver is a person who has a serious drinking problem that affects his health, job or family or social life?) MD=98,99

ACTUAL NUMBER CODED

96. 96-100 (100)

98. DK

99. NA

V9 R5A % PD Fatalities-8 (R5 collapsed)

TS	AA	Y	WS
0	0	0	0
15	13	17	18
24	24	27	22
13	17	7	6
18	17	20	22
9	9	3	13
16	16	23	13
5	4	3	6
0	0	0	0
*5	*4	*1	0

0. None

1. 1-19%

2. 20-34%

3. 35-49%

4. 50%

5. 51-65%

6. 66-80%

7. Over 80%

8. DK

9. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
10.	10	10	20	21
	(15)	(11)	(36)	(16)
30.	30	23	43	35
	(30)	(25)	(58)	(31)
50.	45	40	60	50
	(50)	(37)	(66)	(50)
70.	60	50	70	65
	(60)	(50)	(75)	(64)
90.	75	61	90	80
	(75)	(65)	(85)	(75)

V10 R6 % Alcohol Cases (Q4. Out of all the cases of all kinds which you have handled in the past year, in what percent would you estimate that drinking was a contributing factor?) MD=98

ACTUAL NUMBER CODED

96. 96-100

98. DK

99. NA

V11 R6A % Alcohol Cases-8 (R6 collapsed)

TS	AA	Y	WS
5	9	0	0
(2)	(4)	(0)	(0)
23	27	23	13
(21)	(32)	(0)	(15)
18	19	7	26
(22)	(26)	(11)	(23)
22	27	17	13
(16)	(17)	(15)	(15)
17	11	27	26
(22)	(15)	(31)	(31)
13	6	27	23
(14)	(4)	(35)	(15)
0	0	0	0
(1)	(0)	(4)	(0)
0	0	0	0
(2)	(2)	(4)	(0)
*8	*6	*1	*1
(*1)	(0)	(*2)	(0)

1. 0-8%

2. 9-27%

3. 28-44%

4. 45-55%

5. 56-72%

6. 73-91%

7. 92-100%

8. DK

9. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
10.	3	4	3	2
	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)
30.	8	8	10	9
	(5)	(5)	(7)	(5)
50.	12	10	10	20
	(10)	(7)	(10)	(10)
70.	20	20	20	30
	(15)	(10)	(23)	(18)
90.	45	45	43	50
	(30)	(25)	(60)	(42)

V12 R7 Alcoholic Percent (Q5. Out of every 100 adults in Washtenaw County how many would you guess are alcoholics or have as serious drinking problem?) MD=98,99

ACTUAL NUMBER CODED

- 96. 96-100
- 98. DK
- 99. NA

V13 R7A Alcoholic Percent-8 (R7 collapsed) MD=9

	TS	AA	Y	WS
	11	8	13	16
	(16)	(21)	(11)	(8)
	15	17	13	13
	(22)	(23)	(18)	(31)
	23	26	27	9
	(30)	(32)	(25)	(31)
	22	23	23	19
	(14)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	14	9	13	28
	(11)	(9)	(14)	(8)
	12	14	7	13
	(3)	(2)	(4)	(8)
	3	3	3	3
	(3)	(0)	(11)	(0)
	0	0	0	0
	(1)	(0)	(4)	(0)
	*4	*3	*1	0
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

- 1. 1-3%
- 2. 4-5%
- 3. 6-10%
- 4. 11-20%
- 5. 21-30%
- 6. 31-50%
- 7. 51% or over
- 8. DK
- 9. NA

V14 R8 Alcoholism Overcome (Q6. How often do you think persons with serious drinking problems are able to overcome those problems?) MD=9

	TS	AA	Y	WS
	2	3	0	0
	(1)	(2)	(0)	(0)
	6	7	3	6
	(6)	(4)	(14)	(0)
	30	31	29	28
	(22)	(23)	(18)	(31)
	53	50	61	53
	(52)	(59)	(39)	(54)
	9	9	7	13
	(17)	(11)	(29)	(15)
	0	0	0	0
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

- 1. Almost always
- 2. Most of the time
- 3. About half the time
- 4. Only occasionally
- 5. Almost never
- 9. NA

V15 R9 Suggest ASAP (Q7. Have you ever suggested to anyone that you picked up that he or she could get help for a drinking problem at any of the following places? (a) County alcohol Safety Action Program (Antabuse program)?) MD=9

	TS	AA	Y	WS
	61	53	77	69
	39	47	23	31
	*4	*3	*1	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V16 R10 Suggest WCA (Q7b. Council on Alcoholism?) MD=9

	TS	AA	Y	WS
	21	25	14	16
	79	75	86	84
	*5	*3	*2	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V17 R11 Suggest AA (Q7c. Alcoholics Anonymous?)

MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
76	78	79	69
24	22	21	31
*5	*2	*3	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V18 R12 Suggest Clinic-Ozone (Q7d. Crisis Clinic, Ozone House, Drug help, etc.?)

MD

MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
39	37	48	38
61	63	52	62
*6	*4	*2	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V19 R13 Suggest Social Agency (Q7e. Social service agencies?)

MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
27	25	38	22
73	75	62	78
*5	*3	*2	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V20 R14 Suggest Hospital (Q7f. Hospital or medical offices?)

MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
28	29	21	31
72	71	79	69
*4	*2	*2	0

- 1. Yes (3 additional responses not coded)
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V21 R15 Suggest Church (Q7g. Churches?)

MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
36	35	35	41
64	65	65	59
*5	*3	*2	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V22 R16 Suggest Other (Q7h. Other?)

MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
6	7	3	3
95	93	97	97
*11	*8	*2	*1

- 1. Yes (to court(2 entries); court probation officers; Judge Elden; a close friend or relative (2 entries))
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V23 R16A Total Alcohol Help Suggestions (Total number of suggestions given by R (number of times I was response in R9-R16))

TS	AA	Y	WS
10	7	13	13
14	17	7	13
21	21	29	13
22	23	13	25
17	16	16	19
10	7	16	13
3	3	0	6
3	3	7	0
*1	1	0	0

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three
- 4. Four
- 5. Five
- 6. Six
- 7. Seven
- 8. Eight

In Question 8 one "drink" is used to mean any of the following:

- ONE 12 OZ. BOTTLE OR CAN OF BEER
- ONE 3-4 OZ. GLASS OF WINE OR ALCOHOLIC PUNCH
- ONE 1 OZ. SERVING OF HARD LIQUOR (ALONE OR IN A MIXED DRINK)

V24 R17 Safe Drinks (Q8. Suppose that a 150-pound person, who has not eaten recently, drinks for a one hour period before driving. What do you think is the most he could drink without increasing his chance of having an accident?) MD=99

TS	AA	Y	WS
8	9	7	6
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
31	33	20	34
(13)	(17)	(8)	(8)
41	44	33	37
(22)	(26)	(11)	(25)
14	10	27	16
(38)	(34)	(46)	(42)
3	0	10	6
(11)	(13)	(11)	(0)
2	3	0	0
(7)	(6)	(11)	(0)
*1	1	0	0
(4)	(0)	(8)	(17)
*1	0	3	0
(1)	(0)	(0)	(8)
C	0	0	0
(1)	(0)	(4)	(0)
*2	*1	*1	0
(*3)	(0)	(*2)	(*1)

- 00. None
- 01. One
- 02. Two
- 03. Three
- 04. Four
- 05. Five
- 06. Six
- 07. Seven
- 08. Eight
- 99. NA

V25 R18 Number of Impaired Drinks (Q8a. What do you think is the most he could drink without reaching a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08% the minimum BAC for presumptive evidence of impaired driving in Michigan?) MD=99

TS	AA	Y	WS
*1	0	3	0
7	4	3	16
24	25	13	31
31	37	33	13
22	23	10	31
5	3	10	3
8	6	17	6
*1	1	0	0
2	0	10	0
*4	*3	*1	0

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three
- 4. Four
- 5. Five
- 6. Six
- 7. Seven
- 8. Eight
- 99. NA

V26 R19 Number of DUIIL Drinks (Q*b. And what do you think is the most he could drink without reaching a BAC of .10%, the minimum BAC for presumptive evidence of driving under the influence of liquor?) MD=99

TS	AA	Y	WS
*1	0	3	0
3	2	0	10
7	5	10	10
20	23	10	23
26	32	20	16
21	22	10	29
8	7	17	3
3	2	7	3
7	6	13	3
*1	0	3	0
3	1	7	3
*5	*3	*1	*1

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three
- 4. Four
- 5. Five
- 6. Six
- 7. Seven
- 8. Eight
- 9. Nine
- 10. Ten
- 99. NA

1971 Results V24 R24 No. of .10% Drinks (Q8. How many drinks do you think a person of average weight can have in 1 hour before reaching a BAC of .10%?)
 TL-32-33 W-2 MD-99

CODE ACTUAL NUMBER. IF RANGE IS GIVEN, CODE MIDPOINT ROUNDING TO ODD WHEN NECESSARY.

TS	AA	Y	WS
3	4	4	0
7	7	8	0
22	23	23	17
32	34	27	33
19	19	15	25
7	6	11	0
3	2	4	8
3	2	8	0
1	0	0	8
3	4	0	8
*5	0	*2	*1

- 01. One
- 02. Two
- 03. Three
- 04. Four
- 05. Five
- 06. Six
- 07. Seven
- 08. Eight
- 10. Ten
- 88. DK
- 99. NA

V27 R17A Safe-Impaired Ratio (R17/R18 collapsed)

MD-9

TS	AA	Y	WS
32	33	30	31
(14)	(16)	(8)	(18)
43	47	48	28
(57)	(59)	(54)	(55)
22	19	17	38
(17)	(18)	(15)	(18)
0	0	0	0
(3)	(2)	(8)	(0)
0	0	0	0
(3)	(0)	(8)	(9)
*1	0	3	0
(5)	(6)	(4)	(0)
2	1	3	3
(1)	(0)	(4)	(0)
0	0	0	0
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
*4	*3	*1	0
(*6)	(*2)	(*2)	(*2)

- 0. Less than .5
- 1. .5-.999
- 2. 1.0 exactly
- 3. 1.001-1.499
- 4. 1.5-1.999
- 5. 2.0-2.999
- 6. 3.0-9.999
- 7. 10.0-99.998
- 9. DK, NA on R17 or R18

V28 R17B Safe/DUIL Ratio (R17/R19 collapsed)

MD-9

TS	AA	Y	WS
100	100	100	100
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

- 0. Less than .5
- 1. .5-.999
- 2. 1.0 exactly
- 3. 1.001-1.499
- 4. 1.5-1.999
- 5. 2.0-2.999
- 6. 3.0-9.999
- 7. 10.0-99.998
- 9. DK, NA on R17 or R19

V29 R19A Impaired/DUIL Ratio (R18/R19 collapsed)

MD-9

TS	AA	Y	WS
1	0	3	3
84	86	83	77
15	14	13	19
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
*5	*3	*1	*1

- 0. Less than .5
- 1. .5-.999
- 2. 1.0 exactly
- 3. 1.001-1.499
- 4. 1.5-1.999
- 5. 2.0-2.999
- 6. 3.0-9.999
- 7. 10.0-99.998
- 9. DK, NA on R18 or R19

	TS	AA	Y	WS
10.	2	2	2	2
	(3)	(3)	(2)	(4)
30.	4	5	3	3
	(5)	(5)	(4)	(5)
50.	6	10	6	5
	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
70.	10	10	10	10
	(15)	(20)	(12)	(14)
90.	50	50	73	91
	(61)	(65)	(64)	(88)

V30 R20 Accident 6 Drinks (Q8c. If he has 6 drinks how many times more likely do you think he is to have an accident than if he had not been drinking?) MD=98,99

ACTUAL NUMBER CODED

- 96. 96-100
- 97. 100+
- 98. DK
- 99. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
	*1	1	0	0
	(1)	(0)	(4)	(0)
	13	10	20	13
	(4)	(2)	(8)	(0)
	27	22	30	40
	(34)	(33)	(31)	(46)
	36	40	30	33
	(27)	(27)	(27)	(27)
	8	12	3	0
	(9)	(8)	(11)	(9)
	7	9	7	3
	(10)	(12)	(8)	(9)
	7	5	10	10
	(10)	(14)	(8)	(0)
	*1	1	0	0
	(2)	(0)	(4)	(9)
	0	0	0	0
	(2)	(4)	(0)	(0)
	*6	*3	*1	*2
	(*6)	(*2)	(*2)	(*2)

V31 R20A Accident 6 Drinks-8 (R20 collapsed)

MD=9

- 0. No or small increased chance of accident
- 1. 1.50-2.49
- 2. 2.50-5.49
- 3. 5.50-10.49
- 4. 10.50-25.49
- 5. 25.50-50.49
- 6. 50.50-100.49
- 7. Over 100.49
- 8. DK
- 9. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
10.	4	4	3	4
	(6)	(6)	(4)	(8)
30.	9	9	9	6
	(9)	(9)	(8)	(10)
50.	10	20	10	10
	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)
70.	25	47	20	20
	(50)	(50)	(38)	(60)
90.	96	96	96	87
	(96)	(96)	(96)	(97)

V32 R21 Accident 9 Drinks (Q8d. How about if he has 9 drinks?) MD=98,99

ACTUAL NUMBER CODED

- 96. 96-100
- 97. 100+ (100+; 1000(2 entries))
- 98. DK
- 99. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
	*1	0	3	0
	(1)	(0)	(4)	(0)
	*1	0	0	1
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	17	14	20	23
	(7)	(8)	(8)	(0)
	32	26	40	42
	(44)	(45)	(42)	(46)
	21	23	13	23
	(13)	(10)	(15)	(18)
	8	12	3	0
	(7)	(6)	(8)	(9)
	17	21	13	10
	(22)	(24)	(19)	(18)
	3	2	7	3
	(4)	(4)	(4)	(9)

V33 R21A Accident 9 Drinks-8 (R21 collapsed)

MD=9

- 0. No or small increased chance of accident
- 1. 1.50-2.49
- 2. 2.50-5.49
- 3. 5.50-10.49
- 4. 10.50-25.49
- 5. 25.50-50.49
- 6. 50.50-100.49
- 7. Over 100.49

TS	AA	Y	WS
0	0	0	0
(2)	(4)	(0)	(0)
*6	*4	*1	*1
(*6)	(*2)	(*2)	(*2)

V33 R21A Accident 9 Drinks-8 (cont'd)

- 8. DK
- 9. NA

V34 R22 Special Patrols (Q9. As you know, in Washtenaw County the police, the courts, the health department, and the Council on Alcoholism have been working together in a program to reduce accidents involving drunk drivers. Have you happened to see or hear anything about the following activities of this program? (a) Special Patrols?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
99	100	97	97
1	0	3	3
*1	0	*1	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V35 R23 Roadside Testing (Q9b. Roadside Breathtesting surveys?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
86	81	97	91
14	19	3	9
*2	*1	*1	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V36 R24 Antabuse (Q9c. Courts asking convicted drunk drivers to take pills which make them sick if they drink alcohol?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
89	94	87	78
11	6	13	22
*1	0	*1	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V37 R25 Local Campaign (Q9d. Local campaign to get drivers to know their own safe alcohol limits?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
45	49	40	37
55	51	60	63
*2	*1	*1	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V38 R26 More DUIs (Q9e. More drunk driving arrests?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
89	89	93	84
11	11	7	16
*2	*1	*1	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V39 R27 Special Classes (Q9f. Special alcohol education course for drunk drivers?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
68	67	70	72
32	33	30	28
*2	*1	*1	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V40 R28 Probation Officers (Q9g. Special probation officers to work with persons convicted of drunk driving?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
59	63	60	45
41	37	40	55
*2	0	*1	*1

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V41 R29 Couples Clubs (Q9h. Counseling in groups & couples clubs for drunk drivers who have a drinking problem?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
40	37	55	37
60	63	45	63
*1	*1	*2	0

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V42 R29A Total Countermeasures Known (Total number of countermeasures mentioned by R (in which R answered yes) in variables R22-R29) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
*1	0	3	0
1	1	0	3
3	2	0	6
4	3	3	6
17	18	17	16
16	19	7	16
20	17	27	22
18	18	20	16
20	20	23	16
*2	*1	*1	0

0. None
1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five
6. Six
7. Seven
8. Eight
9. NA

V43 R30 See ASAP Videotapes (Q10. Did you see any of the videotapes prepared for the police by the Council on Alcoholism to explain the ASAP program?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
31	20	79	19
63	75	17	69
7	5	3	12
*2	0	*2	0

1. Yes
5. No
8. Not sure
9. NA

We would like your opinion concerning each of the statements below. Please write the number for your feeling about each statement on the line in front of it according to the following code:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. AGREE STRONGLY | 3. TEND TO DISAGREE |
| 2. TEND TO AGREE | 4. DISAGREE STRONGLY |

V44 R31 Law Requiring Belt (Q11. There should be a seat belt law, like the motorcycle helmet law, which requires people to wear seat belts for their own protection?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
27	22	17	50
35	39	33	22
26	23	37	22
13	15	13	6
*1	0	*1	0

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V45 R32 Too Much Fuss (Q12. Far too much fuss is made about the dangers of drinking and driving?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
2	0	7	3
3	3	3	0
10	12	7	6
86	85	83	91
*1	0	*1	0

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V46 R33 Most DAD Not Caught (Q13. Most drunk driving is not detected by the police?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
33	35	33	28
(48)	(42)	(48)	(69)
53	51	50	62
(37)	(37)	(44)	(23)
8	7	13	6
(15)	(21)	(7)	(8)
5	6	3	3
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
*1	0	*1	0
(*2)	(*1)	(*1)	(0)

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V47 R34 Videotape Opinion (Q14. Videotaping of accused drunk drivers should be part of sobriety testing procedures?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
49	59	30	37
39	29	53	53
10	12	10	3
3	1	7	6
*1	0	*1	0

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to Agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V48 R35 Host Limit Drinks (Q15. A good host at a party will try to see that his guests who must drive home do not drink too much?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
58	56	53	66
27	27	30	25
11	13	10	9
4	4	7	0
*1	0	*1	0

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V49 R36 Police Patrol Parties (Q16. The police should patrol more around places where people have parties at night?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
6	6	7	3
(9)	(4)	(22)	(0)
37	37	30	44
(41)	(34)	(44)	(61)
42	40	50	41
(38)	(49)	(22)	(23)
15	16	13	13
(13)	(13)	(11)	(15)
*1	0	*1	0
(*1)	(0)	(*1)	(0)

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V50 R37 Bars Provide Tests (Q17. Alcohol breathtesting devices should be available in taverns & bars for customers' use in determining whether they have drunk too much for legal driving?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
14	15	3	19
(10)	(6)	(19)	(8)
38	44	33	25
(34)	(43)	(22)	(23)
34	29	43	41
(24)	(23)	(26)	(23)
15	13	20	16
(32)	(29)	(33)	(46)
*1	0	*1	0
(*1)	(0)	(*1)	(0)

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V51 R38 Bars Liable (Q18. Bar operators should be liable for personal & property damage which are caused by patrons who were served alcoholic beverages when visibly intoxicated, as in the present Michigan dram-shop law?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
38	28	50	53
35	36	40	28
21	28	7	13
6	7	3	6
*1	0	*1	0

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V52 R39 Record all Alcohol (Q19. All alcohol-related convictions should be entered on a drivers' record whether or not they are related to driving (e.g. drunk & disorderly)?)

TS	AA	Y	WS
29	31	20	34
(32)	(32)	(41)	(16)
35	36	33	34
(28)	(28)	(26)	(31)
21	20	20	25
(20)	(21)	(15)	(31)
14	13	27	6
(19)	(19)	(19)	(23)
*1	0	*1	0
(*1)	(0)	(*1)	(0)

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V53 R40 Stronger Punishment (Q20. The number of fatal accidents would go way down if those persons who drive after drinking too much were more strongly punished?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
50	49	40	63
29	33	23	22
20	18	30	16
1	0	7	0
*1	0	*1	0

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V54 R41 Counsel Not Jail (Q21. It is better to place problem drinkers who are convicted of drunk driving on probation & into a counseling & treatment program than it is to give them severe penalties?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
7	5	7	13
34	36	27	34
35	36	40	25
24	22	27	28
*1	0	*1	0

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V55 R42 Government Not Help (Q22. The government's job is to catch & punish drunk drivers, anything further that is done for problem drinkers should be by private organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
4	3	3	6
(12)	(10)	(19)	(8)
23	19	27	31
(28)	(32)	(27)	(15)
56	64	43	47
(42)	(46)	(27)	(54)
17	14	27	16
(18)	(12)	(27)	(23)
*1	0	*1	0
(*5)	(*3)	(*2)	(0)

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V56 R43 Refusal Effect (Q23. In general, most persons who are arrested for DUI incur fewer undesirable consequences overall if they refuse the breath test than if they take it, despite the mandatory penalty for refusal?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
17	17	17	16
47	46	50	44
27	25	30	31
10	12	3	9

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V57 R44 Not Much Effect (Q23. No matter how much effort is invested, there is not likely to be much effect on the drunk driver problem?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
5	6	3	0
21	21	17	25
44	41	50	47
30	31	30	28
*1	0	*1	0

1. Agree strongly
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Disagree strongly
9. NA

V58 R40A Deterrence Countermeasure Score (Number of times R agreed strongly in R36, R39 & R40)

TS	AA	Y	WS
43	44	50	34
32	31	33	34
22	21	17	28
3	4	0	3
*1	0	*1	0

0. None
1. One
2. Two
3. Three
9. NA on R36, R39 or R40

V59 R45 Criteria For HBD (Q25. Under which of the following conditions do you generally check the "Had been drinking" box on the UD-10 accident report form?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
*1	1	0	0
(2)	(4)	(0)	(0)
7	8	3	10
(11)	(9)	(7)	(23)
92	91	97	90
(87)	(87)	(93)	(77)
*5	*4	0	*1
(C)	(0)	(0)	(0)

1. Only when a drinking related arrest is made in conjunction with the accident
2. Whenever the driver's drinking is considered to be a contributing factor in the accident
3. Whenever the driver appears to have been drinking at all, whether or not it is considered that the drinking contributed to the accident
9. NA

V60 R46 How & Why HBD Check (Q26. Would you say that in recent months you have been checking the HBD box on accidents more frequently, about the same, or less frequently than 2 years ago. And are there any special reasons for this change?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
22	26	13	19
5	5	7	3
2	2	3	0
5	2	3	16
*1	1	0	0
2	1	7	0
3	1	7	6
5	3	3	9
47	51	43	41
5	6	3	3
*1	1	0	0
1	0	7	0
*1	0	3	0
*8	*7	*1	0

000. Not on force 2 years
102. More-because more aware of drunk drivers & drunk driving problem; better able to detect drunk drivers; experience in investigating accidents
103. More-because more drivers have been drinking (increase in problem)
104. More-the drinking age has been lowered
106. More-change UD=10 to UD-10A, makes it easier to note
109. More-no special reason, none
188. More-other:
 - (1) Antabuse program brought increased awareness to problem (4 entries).
 - (2) More cars & accidents.
 - (3) Summer months;
 - (4) I know the accident will be recorded as drinking related.
199. More, NA why
300. Same
501. Less-don't police accidents as a matter of routine
509. Less-no special reason, none
588. Less-other
599. Less-NA, why
999. NA both

V61 R47 HBD Young Drivers (Q27. You are probably aware that the number of accidents involving young people reported to have been drinking has increased considerably since the change in the legal drinking age in 1973. It has been suggested that this may partly be due to police officers checking the HBD box more frequently in doubtful cases because they want to show that the change in law was a mistake. How important do you personally feel this factor has been in the statistical increase of HBD accidents involving young people?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
20	21	10	28
27	23	39	28
32	32	35	31
21	25	16	13
*2	*2	0	0

1. Very important
2. Somewhat important
3. Not very important
4. Not at all important
9. NA

	TS	AA	Y	WS
10.	1	0	1	3
30.	5	3	18	12
50.	12	9	30	20
70.	25	17	50	35
90.	59	46	60	71

V62 R48 DAD Arrests (Q28. About how many arrests for drunk driving have you yourself made in the past 2 years?) MD=9

ACTUAL NUMBER CODED

96. 96-100
97. Over 100 (120;150;200;300)
98. DK
99. NA

V63 R48A DAD Arrests-8 (R48 collapsed) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
6	8	3	0
10	12	7	6
10	12	7	6
18	24	4	16
26	25	19	34
18	10	37	22
9	5	19	13
3	2	4	3
*1	1	0	0
*15	*11	*4	0

0. One
1. Two
2. Three-five
3. Six-ten
4. Eleven-twenty-five
5. Twenty-six - fifty
6. Fifty-one - one hundred
7. Over 100
8. DK
9. NA or None

V64 R49 Patrol Stimulation (Q29. How much would you say that the activities of the special patrols in your department stimulated the regular patrols to look harder for drunk drivers at the beginning of the ASAP program? (29a) How much would you say that this stimulating effect has lasted up to the present time?) MD=99

TS	AA	Y	WS
7	9	0	0
17	14	29	16
7	5	13	6
6	6	3	6
31	34	29	22
1	1	0	3
*1	0	0	3
24	22	23	28
6	9	3	3

00. No opinion
11. Quite a lot before and now
12. Quite a lot before and some now
21. Some before and quite a lot now
22. Some before and some now
23. Some before and not much now
24. Some before and not at all now
30. Not much before or now
40. Not at all before or now

V65 R50 BAC Change Effect (Q30. How much do you feel that the change from .15% BAC to .10% BAC as presumptive evidence of drunk driving has helped cause the increase in the number of arrests for drunk driving Washtenaw County?)

TS	AA	Y	WS
42	51	29	28
40	34	52	47
15	14	16	19
3	1	3	6
0	0	0	0

1. Quite a lot
2. Some
3. Not much
4. Not at all
9. NA

V66 R51 Mandatory Random Check (Q31. Since 1967, implied consent laws in Michigan have governed the use of breath tests for determining the blood alcohol concentration of a driver. In which of the situations below do you think there should be a mandatory penalty for refusing to take a breath test under the implied consent laws?) (CHECK YES OR NOW FOR EACH ACTIVITY) (31a. When a driver is stopped in a random road check?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
42	42	32	50
58	58	68	50
*8	*1	*3	*4

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V67 R52 Mandatory Diver Seat (Q31b. When an apparently drunk person is seen getting into a driver's seat?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
42	38	54	45
58	62	46	55
*6	0	*3	*3

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V68 R53 Mandatory DUIL (Q31c. When a driver is arrested for drunk driving?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
99	99	100	97
1	1	0	3
*1	0	0	*1

- 1. Yes
- 5. No

V69 R54 Mandatory Crash (Q31d. When a person who appears to have been drinking is involved in a traffic accident?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
92	90	97	93
8	10	3	7
*4	0	*1	*3

- 1. Yes
- 5. No
- 9. NA

V71 R55 Reduction Frequency (Q32. As you know drunk driving charges are often reduced to lesser offenses. Do you personally feel that charges are reduced too often, about right, or less than often than they should be?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
95	99	81	97
(90)	(94)	(86)	(85)
4	1	16	3
(9)	(6)	(11)	(15)
*1	0	3	0
(1)	(0)	(4)	(0)
*1	0	0	*1
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

- 1. Too often
- 2. About right
- 3. Less often than should be
- 9. NA

V72 R56 Opinion on Antabuse (Q33. How do you feel about the appropriateness of a judge including the use of Antabuse as a condition of probation for convicted drunk drivers who are problem drinkers?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
40	36	55	35
49	53	32	52
6	9	7	0
5	2	7	13
*1	0	0	*1

- 1. Strongly approve
- 2. Tend to approve
- 3. Tend to disapprove
- 4. Strongly disapprove
- 9. NA

V73 R57 Value of Antabuse (Q34. In general how much value do you think the use of Antabuse during probation is likely to have in helping problem drinkers to gain control of their drinking and thus to avoid repeating their offense after the probationary period?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
5	7	3	0
10	7	16	10
67	70	58	70
17	15	23	20
0	0	0	0
*3	*1	0	*2

1. Quite a lot of value
2. Some value
3. Not much value
4. No opinion
8. DK
9. NA

V74 R58 WASAP Success (Q35. Overall how successful do you feel that Washtenaw Alcohol Safety Action Program has been in meeting its goal of reducing alcohol-related traffic accidents in Washtenaw County?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
15	9	32	16
67	70	58	68
16	20	10	13
1	1	0	3
*4	*3	0	*1

1. Very successful
2. Somewhat successful
3. Not very successful
4. Not at all successful
9. NA

V75 R59 Years of Service (Q36. How many years have you been serving as a law enforcement officer?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
8	13	0	3
(13)	(17)	(7)	(8)
46	39	68	45
(55)	(54)	(61)	(46)
28	25	16	48
(20)	(15)	(18)	(46)
8	12	3	3
(5)	(10)	(0)	(0)
7	11	6	0
(4)	(4)	(7)	(0)
2	1	7	0
(2)	(0)	(7)	(0)
*2	*1	0	*1
(*1)	(*1)	(0)	(0)

1. Fewer than 12 months
2. 1-5 years
3. 6-10 years
4. 11-15 years
5. 16-20 years
6. More than 20 years
9. NA

V76 R60 Primary Duty (Q37. What are your present primary duties?) MD=9

TS	AA	Y	WS
68	67	68	74
(77)	(75)	(79)	(85)
1	1	3	0
(4)	(8)	(0)	(0)
19	20	26	10
(13)	(13)	(14)	(8)
11	12	3	16
(5)	(4)	(7)	(8)
*2	*1	0	*1
(*1)	(*1)	(0)	(0)

1. Road patrol
2. Foot patrol
3. Command
4. Other
 - (a) Communications (8 entries).
 - (b) ASAP patrol (2 entries).
 - (c) Traffic division (3 entries).
 - (d) Traffic enforcement, police auto pound.
 - (e) Special B&E armed robbery squad.
 - (f) Police technician.
9. NA

V77 R61 Improve Legal System (Q38. Do you have any general suggestions for the improvement of the legal system as it relates to drunk driving and alcohol-related traffic accidents?)
MD-99

TS	AA	Y	WS
9	15	0	0
32	43	19	14
19	9	33	36
3	5	0	0
2	3	0	0
4	5	0	5
*1	1	0	0
6	1	19	9
2	3	0	0
3	3	0	5
13	5	29	23

01. Stop reductions of DUIL's in the courts (3 additional responses not coded)

02. Stiffer enforcement & stiffer DUIL penalties (e.g., take license for longer period, don't allow driver to leave the scene in car) (2 additional responses not coded)

03. Continue ASAP or a similar program, more officers for ASAP

04. Set ground rules so officer can make DUIL arrest on the spot without complications (1 additional response not coded)

05. Treatment instead of jail

06. Stronger laws concerning the taking & refusing of breath tests (1 additional response not coded)

07. Review 18 year old drinking law

08. No

09. Ability to arrest DUIL without having witnessed the accident

10.

88. Other

Laws & judges are to lenient.
Be more harsh on 2nd & 3rd time offenders.
More more for road patrol.
Change law so that drunk drivers could not demand a jury trial, but could only have their cases heard by a judge - judges have much more expertise, & this process would save a lot of time.
Stricter penalties as in Candad which has curbed its problem by excessive fines, jail & mandatory rehabilitation program.
Cut down court time.
Drinking is a major problem in this city on all offenses, drunk driving, fights, felonies, etc. probably more so than dope at least involving accidents & domestics, etc.
Keep the Antabuse program going. I feel it has helped. More should be placed on it.
Also 02 & 2nd DUIL conviction a felony.
Mandatory suspension for 2 impaired arrests. Judges to review defendants record for D&D and drunk driving & order Antabuse in all drinking related habitual crimes.
Mandatory penalties - no variance.
Take any person's license who has been convicted of DUIL for 1 year.
Consistency in penalties given for the drinking offense, i.e., attorney postpones until certain judges hear case.
Raise drinking age.
Start laws to force judges to give proper sentences & convictions, when the evidence shows.
The judges should be harder on drunk drivers.
Put the defendant in court & not prosecute the arresting official.

V77 R61 Improve Legal System (cont'd)

TS AA Y WS

88. Other (cont'd)

Arrestee blows .10-determine test had been given properly- automatic conviction. Mandatory punishment upon a guilty plea or finding-\$600-15 days in jail-suspension for 6 months of license- 2nd offense, high court misdemeanor.

Also 10 - DUIIL should be a mandatory jail sentence.

Drunk drivers should do 15, 30, 60, 90, 120 days straight other than weekends & once reaching 120 days any further conviction by 120 days in jail. No liquor up to a year.

Get rid of judges who are problem drinkers in Washtenaw County at district court levels & there are some.

Also 10 & lower DUIIL to .08%, have DUIIL breath test in bars - more counseling.

More bar checks for drunks being served. Site bar into liquor board when arrest, fights & drunks are found in bars.

A standard penalty be set up for all first offenders convicted of DUIIL or impaired. Financial responsibility act be discontinued.

Legislate it as a felony in all accidents where a drunk driver is at fault. Videotape all drunk drivers after arrested & the interview.

Application of the "probable cause" standard in affecting the arrest.

New judges.

Also - 3rd offense take away vehicle.

Also, 01-fewer reductions, other-publicize drunk driving arrests.

Some jail time if accident is involved.

Also stronger penalties.

I feel the problem has reached such proportion that the strong steps taken in Britain and Sweden should be put into force.

*49 *29 *10 *10

99. NA