

September 1982
Final Report

DOT HS-806-331



U.S. Department
of Transportation
National Highway
Traffic Safety
Administration

Norms and Attitudes Related to Alcohol Usage and Driving: A Review of the Relevant Literature. Volume III: Report of Individual Interviews

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Contract No. DTNH-22-81-C-07358
Contract Amount \$178,512

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A D D E N D U M

Recognizing the magnitude and complexity of the alcohol-impaired driving problem, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reexamined its alcohol program and, in 1981, developed an Alcohol Highway Safety Program Plan calling for an integrated problem solving effort at all levels of government and society. The plan emphasizes six major points:

1. General Deterrence (short term): programs oriented toward deterring the majority of drunk drivers who are never arrested (rather than "treating" the few who are) for short term impact.
2. Community Focus: program emphasis and responsibility is placed at the local level.
3. Systems Approach: integration of the coordinating, enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, education/treatment, public information/education, and licensing functions at the local and State level, as appropriate.
4. Financial Self-Sufficiency: assessing fines, court costs, treatment tuition fees, etc., to convicted offenders to defray the costs of local and community programs.
5. Citizen Support: generating community and citizen support for comprehensive community programs (to provide a political base for increased countermeasure activity).
6. Prevention (long term): efforts toward changing societal attitudes toward drinking and driving through long-term prevention/education programs.

This report addresses the final point--development of programs for preventing alcohol-impaired driving. It is felt that achievement of long-term reductions in the magnitude of the drinking/driving problem necessitates the establishment of societal norms emphasizing individual responsibility and making alcohol-impaired driving unacceptable behavior. The intent of this report is to provide a foundation for developing prevention programs to achieve such long-term reductions in alcohol-impaired driving. The literatures on health prevention programs and on attitudes related to alcohol-usage and driving were reviewed as the first step in identifying promising approaches for preventing alcohol-impaired driving.

This report, in four volumes, summarizes (1) information available on attitudes related to alcohol-usage and driving, (2) factors associated with "successful" prevention programs, and (3) data on perceptions of the drinking/driving problem and its possible solutions collected through individual interviews and focus groups.

This report will be most useful to individuals interested in planning, designing, and developing programs to prevent alcohol-impaired driving, for it provides information about the issues which should be addressed when designing such programs. This report is not intended for use by program implementers, as it does not provide information on already-developed and tested drunk-driving prevention programs, nor does it provide detailed outlines on how to establish such programs.

State and local program designers/developers, health professionals and educators interested in drinking-driving programs may each find this report of interest. Those interested in changing attitudes about drinking and driving and in issues associated with attitude-change programs should find Volume I useful. Information about "success" factors associated with public health prevention programs (e.g., smoking, hypertension, substance abuse) can be found in Volume II. In designing drunk-driving prevention programs, this information can be used to avoid some of the pitfalls of previous health prevention efforts. Volumes III and IV contain information, collected through individual interviews and focus groups, on the drunk-driving problem and its possibilities for solution. While these data are based on small, selected samples and are not generalizable, they do provide insight into the magnitude and complexity of the drinking-driving problem. These two volumes may be of particular interest to persons working with youth programs, school-based programs and/or parent-child programs. Finally, a short, summary booklet outlining issues associated with, and providing suggestions for, developing drinking-driving prevention programs is included as part of this report. While this booklet is helpful in providing a short overview of suggestions for developing programs to prevent alcohol-impaired driving, users of this report are encouraged to refer to the appropriate volume containing the more complete background and empirical information when designing their drinking/driving prevention programs.

1. Report No. DOT HS 806 331		2. Government Accession No.		3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle Norms and Attitudes Related to Alcohol Usage and Driving: A Review of the Relevant Literature. Volume III: Report of Individual Interviews				5. Report Date September , 1982	
				6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s) Pawlowski, Wayne V., Principal Investigator				8. Performing Organization Report No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Creative Associates, INC. 3201 New Mexico Ave., N.W. Suite 270, Washington, D.C. 20016				10. Work Unit No. (TRAIS)	
				11. Contract or Grant No. DTNH22-81-C-07385	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 400 Seventh St., SW Washington, D.C. 20590				13. Type of Report and Period Covered Final Report June 1981 to September 1982	
				14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes This is the third of four volumes produced under this contract.					
16. Abstract This project provides information about norms and attitudes related to alcohol use and driving. This volume reports the methodology, findings, discussions, and conclusions of individual interviews conducted with early adolescents (ages 13-14), middle-late adolescents (ages 17-18), and young adults (ages 18-25). The interviews were conducted to explore norms and attitudes of drivers who drive after drinking and those who do not. A detailed protocol was used to guide clinical social workers in these open-ended interviews and discussion focused on the following areas: general perceptions and beliefs about drinking; knowledge and beliefs about drinking and driving; behavior patterns and attitudes regarding drinking and driving; factors that may influence attitude formation; and behaviors regarding drinking and driving. The findings suggest that there are strong influences in our society that encourage drinking and driving. Further, there needs to be more information to help the drinker assess when he/she is impaired and to educate the driver who drinks concerning other drinking and driving issues (e.g. BAC laws). Finally, there are individuals, community organizations and social institutions in our society that, if supported, can have a countering effect on pro-drinking and driving influences. Information on the other aspects of the project can be found in other volumes of this report as follows: Volume I - Review of the Literature; Volume II - A Meta-analysis of Primary Prevention studies; Volume IV - Report of Focus Groups; and a booklet entitled, "Suggestions for Developing Prevention Programs to Reduce the Incidence of Alcohol Impaired Driving."					
17. Key Words Attitudes, DWI, Drinking Behaviors, Drinking and Driving, Adolescents, Knowledge and Beliefs about Alcohol, Impairment, Religion, Education, Interviews			18. Distribution Statement Document is available to the U.S. public through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161		
19. Security Classif. (of this report)		20. Security Classif. (of this page)		21. No. of Pages	22. Price

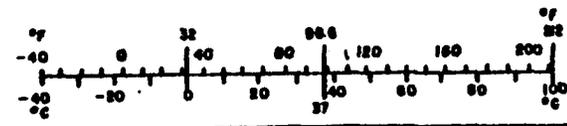
METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
AREA				
in ²	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm ²
ft ²	square feet	0.93	square meters	m ²
yd ²	square yards	0.8	square meters	m ²
mi ²	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km ²
	acres	0.4	hectares	ha
MASS (weight)				
oz	ounces	28	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
	short tons (2000 lb)	0.9	tonnes	t
VOLUME				
teaspoon	teaspoons	5	milliliters	ml
tablespoon	tablespoons	15	milliliters	ml
fluid ounce	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	ml
cup	cup	0.24	liters	l
pint	pints	0.47	liters	l
quart	quarts	0.96	liters	l
gallon	gallons	3.8	liters	l
cu ft	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m ³
cu yd	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m ³
TEMPERATURE (exact)				
°F	Fahrenheit temperature	5/9 (after subtracting 32)	Celsius temperature	°C

Approximate Conversions from Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
mm	millimeters	0.04	inches	in
cm	centimeters	0.4	inches	in
m	meters	3.3	feet	ft
m	meters	1.1	yards	yd
km	kilometers	0.6	miles	mi
AREA				
cm ²	square centimeters	0.15	square inches	in ²
m ²	square meters	1.2	square yards	yd ²
km ²	square kilometers	0.4	square miles	mi ²
ha	hectares (10,000 m ²)	2.5	acres	ac
MASS (weight)				
g	grams	0.035	ounces	oz
kg	kilograms	2.2	pounds	lb
t	tonnes (1000 kg)	1.1	short tons	st
VOLUME				
ml	milliliters	0.03	fluid ounces	fl oz
l	liters	1.1	pints	pt
l	liters	1.06	quarts	qt
l	liters	0.26	gallons	gal
m ³	cubic meters	35	cubic feet	cu ft
m ³	cubic meters	1.3	cubic yards	cu yd
TEMPERATURE (exact)				
°C	Celsius temperature	9/5 (then add 32)	Fahrenheit temperature	°F



* 1 in = 2.54 exactly. For other exact conversions and more detailed tables, see NBS Misc. Publ. 286, Units of Weights and Measures, Price \$2.25, SD Catalog No. C13.10.286.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Creative Associates would like to acknowledge those people who contributed to the successful completion of this project. The contributions made by Dr. Maria Vegega, the Contract Technical Manager from NHTSA enhanced the quality of the final reports. In addition, Dr. Thomas Nagy provided invaluable information on the application of primary prevention to the problem of drunk driving. Special thanks to Brenda Bryant and David Kahler for their editorial assistance and to Pushpa Raj, Helen Phillips and Barbara Chowney for their superb clerical and production assistance.

PREFACE

The following research was conducted under NHTSA contract #DTNH 22-81-C-07385 Norms and Attitudes Related to Alcohol Usage and Driving: A Review of the Relevant Literature. The purpose of this project was to provide a foundation for the development of prevention activities and programs to deter people from drinking and driving. Components of the project include: conducting a review of the literature; performing a meta-analysis of primary prevention studies; conducting individual interviews and focus groups; and developing a booklet of suggestions for developing prevention programs to reduce the incidence of alcohol-impaired driving.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

"Drinking and driving"* represents an extremely complex problem in contemporary American society. Although there is general recognition that the problem exists and many people express attitudes condemning it, DWI** persists. The problem is further compounded in that many of the same people who condemn DWI, will and do drive after drinking without recognizing the contradiction between their expressed attitudes and their actual behaviors. Furthermore, anecdotal evidence seems to indicate that individuals who admit to drinking and driving see little association between their own behavior and the drinking-driving problem.

This portion of the project reports on data gathered from 40 individuals representing three distinct developmental/age groups (early adolescent, middle-late adolescents, young adults) who participated in in-depth, open-ended interviews on drinking and driving. The purpose of these open-ended interviews was to identify and explore factors influencing the formation of attitudes and behaviors toward drinking and driving among the three groups. A second purpose was to relate study findings to future research efforts and possible primary prevention strategies for dealing with drinking and driving.

Data were analyzed qualitatively and the findings are presented by age group, sex, drinking status and drinking/driving status. This method of analysis allowed for comparison of findings across the three groups of interviewees.

It also permitted researchers to identify trends and make cross-sectional comparisons of changes over time in participants' attitudes and behaviors with regard to the issues of drinking and drinking/driving.

The study was designed to be exploratory in nature and the 40 individuals were selected for participation on a non-random, availability basis. While all the participants were reasonably representative of their developmental/age group the findings should not be interpreted as representative of the general population. Rather, the trends, patterns and factors that emerged from the responses of these 40 individuals should be viewed as suggestive of similar trends, patterns and factors that are likely to be present in the general population.

*"Drinking and driving": Driving soon enough after drinking so that alcohol is effecting the driver to some extent.

**"DWI" or "Driving While Intoxicated": Driving while legally intoxicated.

SECTION II

METHODOLOGY

This section describes the sampling procedures and criteria for selection of participants, the instruments which were used in the research, and the procedures employed in the administration of the interview protocols.

Sample

The choice of age groups for the research population was based on recent research findings, attitude formation theory, and human development theory, all of which suggest that three life stages are important periods in which one can explore questions such as the formation of attitudes and behaviors regarding drinking and drinking/driving. They are: Early Adolescence (ages 12-14), Middle-Late Adolescence (ages 15-18), and Young Adulthood (ages 19-30).

Early Adolescence: Although research suggests that attitude formation regarding the use of alcohol is rooted in early life experience and early exposure to alcohol within the family context (Cutter, 1980), the first testing period for alcohol use appears to be Early Adolescence (Stacey and Davies, 1970). This is the time in life when peer group values and standards begin to override family influences and independent decisions begin to be made. It is during this period that young people generally have their first experience with alcohol outside the family context.

Middle-Late Adolescence: In Middle-Late Adolescence, alcohol use and driving come together for the first time. Decisions about drinking and driving have to be made by youth. This period remains one in which family standards and influences are secondary to those of the peer group and decisions are heavily influenced by peer group values (Rooney and Schwartz, 1977).

Young Adulthood: Young Adulthood is the transition period from Adolescence to Independent Adulthood. This period is characterized by a time during which independent, individual choices begin to be made. These choices include decisions about drinking and driving (Jessor and Jessor, 1975).

Selection Criteria and Screening Procedures

The selection criteria for each of the above groups was as follows:

Early Adolescents (8):

- age range 12-14 years;
- 4 males;
- 4 females.

Middle-Late Adolescents (16):

- age range 16-18 years;
- 8 males;
 - 4 who drive after drinking,
 - 4 who do not drive after drinking;
- 8 females;
 - 4 who drive after drinking,
 - 4 who do not drive after drinking;
- all licensed drivers;

Young Adults (16):

- age range 18-33 years;
- 8 males;
 - 4 who drive after drinking,
 - 4 who do not drive after drinking;
- 8 females;
 - 4 who drive after drinking,
 - 4 who do not drive after drinking;
- all licensed drivers;
- all having spent formative years resident in the United States.

Participants for each group were recruited from educational institutions in the greater Washington D.C. metropolitan area. Prospective interviewees for the Early Adolescence and Middle-Late Adolescence groups were chosen from one secondary school which had been selected as a research site because the school administration:

- was interested in the project and expressed a willingness to cooperate;
- agreed to select students for participation based on project criteria;
- agreed to provide interview space in the school; and
- agreed to excuse participating students from their classes to enable them to participate in the interviews.

In addition,

- the senior high division had an active SADD chapter (Students Against Drunk Driving); and
- approximately 3-1/2 months prior to the scheduled date of the interviews a popular and active, female, senior high student was killed by a drunk driver.

It was believed that these last two factors would assure that the students at the school would, at the very least, be aware of the issue of drinking and driving.

Prospective interviewees in the two adolescent groups were screened by school administrators using the project participation criteria cited above. Students were asked to take part in the interviews on a voluntary basis.

Participants in the Young Adulthood group were recruited from two large co-educational universities: one public and the other private. It was thought that university settings would allow for the exploration of the role of college life on attitudes and behaviors related to drinking and driving. These sites were selected because of their proximity to project offices. Recruitment of this group was by posters (see Appendix A: University Recruiting Poster) and newspaper advertisement (see Appendix B: University Recruiting Ad). Project staff screened volunteers using the project participation criteria during initial telephone contact (see Appendix C: Telephone Pre-Screening). A \$10.00 honorarium was offered to the Young Adults as a motivation for participation.

With the Young Adulthood group, it was necessary to consider a final selection criterion, noted above, of having spent one's formative years resident in the United States. This was a necessary addition as one of the two universities had large numbers of international students. Since the focus of this study was that of attitudes and behaviors on DWI in the United States, project staff decided that it was crucial to interview only those individuals whose norms, attitudes and behaviors were developed during extended residence in the U.S.

Final Interviewee Profile*

Following is a profile for each group after the interviews were completed:

Eight Early Adolescents:

- age range 13-14 years;

*See Appendix D: Population Profile.

- 4 males;
- 4 females;
- All self identified "non-drinkers";
 - all had tasted alcohol with parental permission,
 - one male had gone on a one-time drinking "binge,"
 - one male had drunk heavily for several months in the past but was no longer drinking at the time of the interview;
- None were drivers or had driver's licenses.

Sixteen Middle-Late Adolescents:

- age range 17-18 years;
- 8 males;
- 8 females;
- 14 drinkers*;
 - 10 "self identified" (5 males, 5 females),
 - 4 "interviewer identified" (2 males, 2 females);
- 2 non drinkers (1 male, 1 female);
- all were drivers and had driver's licenses;
- 10 had driven after drinking at some time in the past (6 males, 4 females);
- 6 had never driven after drinking at any time in the past (2 males, 4 females);
- 4 were currently driving after drinking (2 males, 2 females);
- 12 were not currently driving after drinking (6 males, 6 females).

Sixteen Young Adults:

- age range 18-25 years;
- 8 males;

*The distinction between a "self-identified" drinker and an "interviewer identified" drinker is explained on page 10.

- 8 females;
- all "self identified" drinkers;
- all were drivers and had driver's licenses;
- all had driven after drinking at some time in the past;
- 12 were currently driving after drinking (6 males, 6 females);
- 4 were currently not driving after drinking (2 males, 2 females);
- all had spent their formative years in the U.S.A.

Due to time constraints for recruiting participants, a discrepancy exists between the selection criteria and the actual population profiles. Details on the selection procedures are found under the procedures section.

Instruments

Three interview protocols, one for each of the three age groups, were developed by project staff, including the project director and clinical staff who conducted the interviews. Questions were developed under each of the following thematic areas:

- General perceptions, knowledge and beliefs regarding drinking and drinking/driving.
- Personal experiences with drinking and drinking/driving.
- School/educational experiences regarding drinking and drinking/driving.
- Family life experiences with drinking and drinking/driving.
- Peer group experiences with drinking and drinking/driving.
- Work experiences regarding drinking and drinking/driving.
- Community values and standards regarding drinking and drinking/driving.

Protocol questions were tailored to each age group and were designed to obtain specific information, elicit discrepancies, and allow participants to speak freely regarding their attitudes and behaviors towards drinking and driving. The interviewing expertise of the clinically trained staff served as the foundation for the development and ordering of these questions.

The protocols were designed so that responses could be recorded on each form. While they served as structured guides for the interviewers, the interviewing experience of the clinical staff was relied upon to elicit the desired information by using the most appropriate questions for each individual interviewee. Exploratory, probing and follow-up questions were developed by each interviewer as necessary.

Copies of the Interview Protocols used for each group are attached as Appendices E, F, and G (Early Adolescents, Middle-Late Adolescents, and Young Adults, respectively).

Procedures

All interviews were conducted by four members of the project staff, three of whom were masters level social workers. The fourth was a developmental psychologist. All had clinical experience.

Early Adolescents

The interviews with the early adolescents took place on one school day at the target school. Each interview lasted a maximum of one hour. The interviews were conducted by two project social workers. On the day of the interviews and using project selection criteria, the school principal asked available students to volunteer for the study. At least one parent was then contacted for verbal approval of their child's participation and the student was asked to sign a consent statement (see Appendix H: Consent Form). Since students were selected at the time of the interviews and the interviews were conducted back to back, it is highly unlikely that the early participants were able to bias the later participants through discussion with them between interviews.

Middle-Late Adolescents

The interviews with the middle-late adolescents took place on one school day at the target school. Most lasted a full hour with the exception of one which was not completed due to the late arrival of the interviewee. The interviews were conducted by all four clinical staff members. In advance of the date of the interviews and using project selection criteria, the school principal identified appropriate students and asked them to volunteer for the study. Interested students notified their parents about the project and were then scheduled for an interview. At the start of each interview, students were asked to sign a consent statement (Appendix H). Since the interviews were prescheduled it is not known if any students knew other students taking part in the project. It is possible that some of those students first interviewed may have biased the responses of those interviewed later by talking with them between interviews. However, this possibility was minimized by conducting interviews back to back and during class hours.

Young Adults

The interviews with the young adults took place over a two week period at the project offices. Each interview lasted a maximum of two hours. These

interviews were conducted by two of the social workers and the psychologist. Prior to each interview, participants were asked to sign a general consent statement (Appendix H) and to sign a second consent statement permitting audio taping of the interviews (Appendix H). Fourteen of the 16 participants permitted taping. None of the interviewers reported that they felt that the taping had influenced responses. Upon completion of the interviews, participants received the \$10.00 honorarium (see Appendix I: Receipt for Payment).

It is not known if any participants knew other participants who were taking part in the interviews. For this reason, it is impossible to know whether or not any biasing factors were introduced in the interview process. However, none of the participants mentioned knowing or talking with other participants.

Analysis Procedures

Analysis of the responses was begun following completion of all interviews. The interviewers met and examined, discussed, summarized, and charted all responses for each of the exploratory areas and questions. From this initial analysis it became evident that:

- There were questions which had provided such disparate responses that no generalizations could be made on the basis of the data.
- Responses to several questions had resulted in similar information.
- Responses to other questions had resulted in information which was not relevant to attitude formation or drinking and driving.

On the basis of this initial analysis, individual questions and specific areas of information were collapsed and reorganized as appropriate. This process led to the development of refined themes for analysis. These refined themes or categories, while different from the section headings of the original protocols, remain an accurate reflection of the nature of the information obtained.

Code Numbers

Each individual participant was assigned an arbitrary code number. These code numbers appear on all charts in the findings and they permit immediate identification and tracking of an individual's responses throughout. Further, they allow for comparing male to female and group to group responses.

Each code number contains a first letter, followed by a number followed by a second letter:

- The first letter identifies the group to which the respondent belonged:
 - All early adolescents were assigned an E.
 - All middle-late adolescents were assigned an M.
 - All young adults were assigned a Y.
- The number differentiates each respondent from the other respondents in his or her group:
 - Early adolescents were assigned numbers 1 through 8.
 - Middle-late adolescents were assigned numbers 1 through 16.
 - Young adults were assigned numbers 1 through 16.
- The second letter identifies the sex of each respondent:
 - All males were assigned an M.
 - All females were assigned an F.

Examples:

- E-8M = 8th early adolescent; male.
- M-12M = 12th middle adolescent; male.
- Y-2F = 2nd young adult; female.

Special Issues

Two special issues are discussed below as they impinge upon the interpretation of findings particularly with reference to the middle-late adolescents.

Middle-Late Adolescent Population

Several facts regarding the middle-late adolescent population should first be explained. These are:

- Fifteen of the 16 were active members of SADD (Students Against Drunk Driving) and the one non-member was a close friend of many SADD members.
- Most had been personal friends with Karen (pseudonym), the young woman from their school who had been killed by a drunk driver 3-1/2 months prior to the interviews. In fact, several had been with her early on the day of her death.

The interviews revealed that these two facts had influenced these middle-late adolescents in the following ways:

- o Without exception, they referred to SADD and Karen as the most important influences on their current attitudes and behaviors regarding drinking and driving.
- o Most of their reported changes in behavior and the majority of the factual information they had obtained were attributed to SADD and Karen's death.
- o Extremely powerful, anti-drinking/driving peer group values had developed among them. These values strongly condemned drinking and driving, supported pre-planning activities when drinking, and supported intervention with friends and others to prevent drinking and driving.

The sincerity of these middle-late adolescents can not be questioned; however, the existence of these extremely powerful influences may have effected the way these young people felt they "should" respond to the interview questions. It would have been extremely difficult for any of these adolescents, even within the context of a confidential interview, to admit to attitudes or behaviors that differed from the expected peer group standard.

Given these factors it is likely that the current attitudes and behaviors of these middle-late adolescents are not representative of other "typical" middle-late adolescents. However, their responses give a very rare look at the attitudes and behaviors of middle-late adolescents who have been affected in a personal way by the problem of drinking and driving. They also show the extent to which behaviors and attitudes can be changed when personal identification with this issue takes place.

The unique nature of this middle-late adolescent population must be kept in mind at all times when reviewing the findings.

Drinking Status

When analyzing the middle-late adolescent responses a problem developed around the issue of "drinking status;" e.g., was a respondent a "drinker" or a "non-drinker?" As defined by the project a "drinker" included "anyone who currently does drink alcoholic beverages to any degree; and a "non-drinker" included "anyone who currently does not drink alcoholic beverages to any degree."

When asked to define their own drinking status four middle-late adolescents had identified themselves as "non-drinkers;" however, they also acknowledged having an occasional beer or wine in social situations. According to project definitions, these four adolescents should have been identified as "drinkers." Therefore, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual's self-definition as well as to keep all individuals defined consistently, a distinction was drawn between a "self identified" (SI) drinker/non-drinker and an "interviewer identified" (II) drinker/non-drinker:

- "Self identified" (SI) drinker/non drinker: An individual whose stated behavior is consistent with self identified drinking status according to project definitions of "drinker" and "non-drinker."
- "Interviewer identified" (II) drinker/non-drinker: An individual whose stated behavior is not, according to the opinion of the interviewer, consistent with self identified drinking status according to project definitions of "drinker" and "non-drinker."

After this distinction was drawn the four adolescents in question were classified as "interviewer identified" drinkers and this terminology was used to identify the drinking status of all interviewees.

SECTION III
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussions that are presented in the following pages are based on open-ended interviews with forty persons. Eight were early adolescents, sixteen were middle-late adolescents,* and sixteen were young adults. They were asked to respond to questions which probed their knowledge, attitudes and behaviors regarding drinking and drinking/driving. The findings are presented under four major themes or categories that were developed during the initial analysis. These categories and their sub-categories are:

- I. General Perceptions and Beliefs About Drinking
 - A. Effects of Drinking
 - 1. Good and bad effects
 - 2. Self
 - 3. Others (young adults only)
 - B. Descriptions of Individual Characteristics
 - 1. Drinker
 - 2. Nondrinker
 - 3. Friends who drink/don't drink
 - 4. Persons who have had too much to drink
 - C. Circumstances When It is Acceptable to Drink Too Much
 - D. Circumstances When Drinking Is Not Acceptable
- II. Knowledge and Beliefs About Drinking and Driving
 - A. General
 - B. Legal
- III. Behavior Patterns and Attitudes Regarding Drinking and Drinking/Driving
 - A. Respondents

*Hereafter, the "middle-late adolescents" will be referred to as the "middle adolescents."

1. Behavior patterns regarding drinking and drinking/driving
 2. Behavior patterns of those who drink and drive
 3. Perceptions of drinking and driving as a problem
- B. Family Members
- C. Friends
- IV. Factors That May Influence Attitude Formation and Behaviors Regarding Drinking and Driving
- A. Sources of Influence Effecting Drinking and Driving
 - B. Sources of Information About Drinking and Driving
 - C. Situations Where Drinking Occurs
 1. Family activities and how family responds to drinking and driving
 2. Work situations that influence drinking and drinking/driving
 3. Social and peer group situations where drinking is encouraged and how friends respond to drinking and driving
 - D. Influences in the Neighborhood/Community and/or College Environment That Encourage and Discourage Drinking and/or Drinking/Driving
 - E. Personal Experiences

References in the text to Roman numerals, letters and numbers refer to these categories and sub-categories. A master legend of abbreviations and symbols used in the findings and tables is presented in Table I which follows.

First, interviewees discussed their general perceptions and beliefs about drinking. They were asked to detail both the good and bad effects of drinking on themselves and on others. Respondents then offered descriptions of "a drinker" and "a non-drinker." In addition they talked about their friends who drink or abstain, and described persons who have had "too much to drink."

The initial portion of the interview concluded with probes concerning the acceptability of drinking. Respondents assessed the circumstances under which it is acceptable to drink too much and the circumstances under which drinking is not acceptable.

Second, interviewees discussed their knowledge and beliefs about drinking and driving. General knowledge was explored. Interviewees then addressed their attention to knowledge of legal issues concerning drinking and driving.

TABLE I

MASTER LEGEND OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Listed below are the definitions of the symbols, abbreviations and terms that are used in the findings and on the tables.

R = Respondent

N/A = Question not applicable to respondent

-- = No response to question or insufficient information to record response

* * * = Question not asked

D&D = Drinking and Driving = Driving soon enough after drinking so that alcohol is affecting performance

DWI = Driving While Intoxicated = Driving while legally intoxicated

Karen = Pseudonym for high school student killed by a drunk driver

EA = Early Adolescent

MA = Middle-Late Adolescent

YA = Young Adult

SADD = Students Against Drunk Driving

MADD = Mothers Against Drunk Driving

(3) - any number in parentheses = The number of respondents who gave this response

(3) M or F - any number in parentheses followed by "M" or "F" = The number of males (M) or females (F) who gave this response.

Third, respondents were asked to address questions about their attitudes and behaviors regarding drinking and drinking/driving. Specifically, interviewees talked about their own behavior patterns and about their perceptions of drinking and driving as a problem. Turning their attention to significant others in their lives, the interviewees described pertinent behaviors of family members and friends.

Fourth, the interviews were designed to reveal factors that might be causally related to attitudes and behaviors regarding drinking and driving. Interviewees explored sources of information on the subject and described situations in their lives where drinking occurs. Family activities, work situations, and social and peer group situations were described along with specific observations concerning the behaviors of family members and friends present in these situations. After describing their general living environment (neighborhood, community, college), respondents identified factors that encourage or discourage drinking and/or drinking/driving. The questioning concluded with a discussion of personal experiences relevant to issues raised throughout the interview.

Findings for the first two categories of information are presented in summary-bullet format. The nature of these findings were such that summaries alone were the most appropriate means of presenting them. Findings for the second two categories of information were more complex and therefore, summary-bullets are augmented by tables which present actual interviewee responses. Discussions follow each subcategory or group of subcategories as appropriate. Numbers in parentheses represent the number of individual respondents who gave a particular response. It is important to note that many respondents gave more than one response per question and therefore, the total number of responses sometimes exceeds the total number of respondents per group. In most cases when a response was given by only one respondent, that response was not reported.

General Perceptions of and Beliefs About Drinking (I)

During interviews general discussion focused initially on the effects of drinking, on individual characteristics of persons who do or do not drink, and on the acceptability of drinking. Each topic is explored below.

Effects of Drinking (I.A)

Interviewees were asked to present their understandings of the good and bad effects of drinking in general and the effects of drinking on themselves and on others.

Good and Bad Effects (I.A.1)

Questions were posed to elicit respondents' views on the generally perceived "good" and "bad" effects of drinking. Interviewers made no effort to define the terms "good" and "bad" for respondents. Therefore, the qualitative meaning of these terms evolves from the responses.

- Across age groups, most respondents believed that hard liquor had stronger effects than beer or wine.
- For EAs, the most frequently mentioned good effects were: none (2), it tastes good (2), it relaxes you (2), and it makes you feel good (2).
- For EAs, the most frequently mentioned bad effects were: it makes you forget things (2), it impairs vision (2), it makes you drunk (2), it makes you lose control (2), and it can make you harm others (2).
- For MAs, the most frequently mentioned good effects were: it helps socially (10), it makes you feel good (4), it helps you have fun (3), it relaxes you (3), and it helps you forget problems (2).
- For MAs, the most frequently mentioned bad effects were: it leads to drunk driving (8), it makes you lose control (6), it makes you sick (6), and it is habit forming (5).
- For YAs, the most frequently mentioned good effects were: it helps socially (11), it relaxes you (8), and it gets you high (3).
- For YAs, the most frequently mentioned bad effects were: it makes you lose control--physically and emotionally (7), it effects your health (5), it is addictive (4), and it leads to dangerous driving (4).
- The most widely identified good effects across groups were: it helps socially (11 YA, 10 MA) and it relaxes you (8 YAs, 3 MAs, 2 EAs).
 - Early adolescents were the only group to include "none" as a response to good effects.
 - Young adults were the only group to identify "it gets you high" as a good effect.
- All three groups mentioned "drunk driving" or "dangerous driving" as a bad effect (1 EA mentioned "dangerous to drive").

Discussion (I.A.1)

Drinking is a behavior to which all respondents had been exposed. The great majority of these young people were able to identify both positive and negative effects associated with alcohol consumption. The positive effects tended to be similar and consistent, while the negative effects were more varied and different. Positive effects were fewer than negative effects, and positive effects were seen as short-term (relaxes or feels good). In

comparison, the negative aspects of alcohol consumption were longer-term effects such as habit-formation, addiction, injury, and loss of control. All groups of interviewees included drunk driving or dangerous driving as a negative effect of drinking. Lack of positive aspects of drinking was found only among early adolescents. Only young adults perceived getting high as a positive aspect of alcohol consumption.

Effects of Drinking on Self (I.A.2)

Respondents were questioned as to the perceived "good" and "bad" effects of drinking on themselves. As with the preceding questions, interviewers made no effort to define the terms "good" and "bad." Responses are summarized as follows:

- All early adolescent females reported no personal experience with effects.
- All early adolescent males were aware of effects but had difficulty describing them.
 - The effects mentioned were: it makes you laugh/silly, it makes you dizzy, and it impairs motor coordination.
- Middle adolescents most frequently mentioned: it impairs motor coordination (6), it makes you laugh/silly (5), it makes you talk more (5), and it causes numbness (4).
 - There was no significant difference between middle adolescent male and female respondents.
- Young adults most frequently mentioned: it makes you talk more (6), it impairs motor coordination (5), and it makes you laugh/silly (4).
 - There was no significant difference between young adult male and female respondents.

Effects of Drinking on Others (I.A.3)

The 16 young adults were the only respondents asked about the effects of drinking on others.

The most frequently mentioned effects were: it impairs motor coordination (9); it causes individuals to behave in ways that are not typical (8); it causes slurred speech (7); it makes you more lively, talkative or friendly (5); and it causes glassy eyes (5).

Discussion (I.A.2 and 3)

In examining their own drinking behavior interviewees tended to cite effects as those that are considered minimal or least harmful. They talked

about laughing, dizziness, loss of coordination, numbness, or sickness. They did not see themselves in a negative light; for example, they did not call themselves dangerous, angry, or careless. The same observation applies to the perceptions of the effects of drinking on others as reported by the young adults.

Descriptions of Individual Characteristics (I.B)

Interviewees were asked to describe drinkers and non-drinkers, friends who drink and persons who drink to excess.

Individual Characteristics of a Drinker (I.B.1)

Respondents were asked to describe a "drinker." Interviewers made no effort to define the term for respondents. The resulting qualitative images were thus those which the label evoked from the respondents.

- Five early adolescents described a drinker as a person with a problem personality.
- Seven middle adolescents described a drinker as someone who drinks frequently and who finds pleasure or relief in drinking.
- Three middle adolescents described a drinker as socially insecure.
- Seven young adults described a drinker as someone who drinks frequently.
- Three young adults described a drinker as an average person.

Individual Characteristics of a Non-Drinker (I.B.2)

Likewise, respondents were asked for their views of what a "non-drinker" was. No efforts were made by interviewers to define the term. The qualitative images that the label evoked were those of the respondents.

- Six early adolescents described a non-drinker as a person who feels good about him/herself.
- Middle adolescents described a non-drinker as a person who feels good about him/herself (4), a normal person (3), and an independent thinker (3).
- With the exception of describing infrequency of drinking, young adults had no consistent descriptions of a non-drinker. Descriptions ranged from an average person (2) to someone who is uptight (1) to someone who is clean cut (1).

Discussion (I.B.1 and 2)

In describing people who drink, young adults were more positive than younger respondents. Their comments indicated a neutral or favorable view of such persons. Non-drinkers were viewed in both positive and negative terms. In general, younger persons were most positive about non-drinkers describing them as confident, independent, and the like.

Individual Characteristics of Friends Who Drink and Who Don't Drink (I.B.3)

Early and middle adolescents were asked to describe their friends who drink and don't drink. The questions were asked about friends in general and not about any particular friends. These questions were not asked of young adult respondents. Through the questions, interviewers attempted to elicit discrepancies between the descriptions of drinkers/non-drinkers in general (I.B.1 and I.B.2) and the descriptions of personal friends who are drinkers/non-drinkers. Descriptions were classified as positive, negative or neutral (having neither positive nor negative value attached) according to judgment communicated by the respondents.

- Regarding friends who drink:
 - Five early adolescents described their friends who drink in negative terms and two described them in neutral terms (one did not respond).
 - Three middle adolescents described them in positive terms, five described them in negative terms and eight described them in neutral terms.
- Regarding friends who don't drink:
 - Four early adolescents described their friends who don't drink in positive terms and four described them in neutral terms.
 - Seven middle adolescents described them in positive terms, seven described them in neutral terms and one described them in negative terms (one response was unclear).
- Examples of positive descriptions from both groups included: polite and nice, above average students, outgoing, not boring, work harder, and admired.
- Examples of negative descriptions from both groups included: burnouts, stupid, less responsible, looking for attention, and unsure whether they fit in.
- Examples of neutral descriptions from both groups included: average popularity, no difference, normal, and good people.

Discussion (I.3.3)

When applied to friends the evaluative nature of comments regarding drinkers and non drinkers intensified particularly for the younger respondents. Drinking friends were viewed very negatively and non-drinking friends were viewed quite positively.

Individual Characteristics of Persons Who Have Had Too Much to Drink (I.B.4)

Respondents were asked to describe the characteristics of a person who has had too much to drink. Interviewers made no effort to define the term too much to drink. The qualitative images which evolved were totally from the respondents.

- All groups exhibited a strong awareness of physical impairment as a sign of too much to drink: Eight early adolescents, nine middle adolescents, twelve young adults.
- For early adolescents the next most common description after physical impairment was mental impairment (4).
- For middle adolescents the next most common descriptions after physical impairment were impaired speech (8), acting silly (6), and mental impairment (5).
- For young adults the next most common descriptions after physical impairment were impaired speech (6) and acting silly (6).

Discussion (I.B.4)

Persons who have had too much to drink were generally referred to as impaired. Respondents identified such persons as affected mentally, in speaking, and in other physical behaviors. The inability to drive was mentioned only once as a characteristic of excessive drinking.

Circumstances When It Is Acceptable to Drink Too Much (I.C)

Respondents were questioned to obtain their perceptions about circumstances in which it might be acceptable to drink too much. Respondents were first asked if such circumstances existed and were then asked what those circumstances might be.

- Four early adolescents believed there were no circumstances when it was acceptable to drink too much.
- Three early adolescents believed there were circumstances where excessive drinking was acceptable. These circumstances included parties, at home, in bars, for relaxation purposes, to forget problems, and to help cope with tragedy.

- One early adolescent was not sure whether excessive drinking was ever acceptable.
- Six middle adolescents believed there were no circumstances when it was acceptable to drink too much.
- Ten middle adolescents believed there were such circumstances. These circumstances included drinking with friends at home, in fraternity houses, and on special occasions (e.g., New Year's Eve).
 - Qualifiers to these circumstances included when not driving (staying home), not when alone, and not when experiencing emotional problems.
- One young adult believed there were no circumstances when it was acceptable to drink too much.
- Thirteen young adults believed there were such circumstances. These circumstances included special occasions, parties, an evening out, at home, at home with others, and any place you can stay without driving.
 - Qualifiers to these circumstances included only when there is not something important to do, when it is socially acceptable, when you don't have to care for children, and when you don't have to drive.
- Two young adults did not reply.

Circumstances When Drinking Is Not Acceptable (I.D)

Likewise respondents were asked about their views on circumstances when it was not acceptable to drink. Respondents were first asked if circumstances existed when drinking was unacceptable and then were asked what those circumstances might be.

- Five early adolescents believed there were circumstances when it was not acceptable to drink. These circumstances included drinking in school, at work, in a car, if you are a kid at an adult party, and when you have to drive.
- Three early adolescents believed there were no such circumstances.
- Nine middle adolescents believed there were circumstances when it was not acceptable to drink. These circumstances included drinking during Lent, when grandparents visit, when driving, at church, and when alone.

- Six middle adolescents believed there were no such circumstances.
- One middle adolescent was not sure.
- Eleven young adults believed there were circumstances when it was not acceptable to drink. These circumstances included drinking in the morning, when an alcoholic relative visits, before religious events, when prohibited by religion, when at school, when alone, when in front of children, before driving to work, and in the afternoon.
- Five young adults believed there were no such circumstances.

Discussion (I.C and D)

The majority of respondents believed that drinking too much was acceptable under certain circumstances; in particular, parties and special occasions were mentioned. Older respondents identified the greatest number of these circumstances. It was acceptable to drink excessively if the individual was not expected to behave responsibly by driving, working, caring for children, etc. Younger respondents believed alcohol could acceptably be used to cope with problems. Both early and middle adolescent respondents specifically mentioned that drinking was not acceptable if one had to drive. Young adults, however, only mentioned drinking before driving to work as unacceptable. Thirty-five percent (35%) of the respondents (14 of 40) believed there were no circumstances when drinking is not acceptable.

Knowledge and Beliefs About Drinking and Driving (II)

In the interviews respondents discussed their knowledge of and beliefs about drinking and driving. Questions in the protocols explored the depth of both general knowledge and specific legal knowledge.

General Knowledge and Beliefs About Drinking and Driving (II.A)

Respondents were asked about their knowledge and beliefs regarding the effects of drinking on an individual's ability to drive safely.

- Regarding how much the average person could drink and still drive safely, the response range was extreme.
 - Early adolescents ranged from nothing to four beers.
 - Middle adolescents ranged from one beer to three ounces of hard liquor.
 - Young adults ranged from nothing to six hard drinks.

- Regarding differences between the amount men and women could drink and still drive safely, there were mixed results.
 - Five early adolescents believed there were no differences.
 - Two early adolescents believed men could drink more.
 - One early adolescent believed men could drink more but that this difference was a function of size, weight and tolerance, not a function of sex alone.

 - Three middle adolescents believed there were no differences.
 - One middle adolescent believed men could drink more.
 - Twelve middle adolescents believed men could drink more but that this difference was a function of size and weight, not a function of sex alone. (Five mentioned that men develop a tolerance for alcohol.)

 - Four young adults believed there were no differences.
 - One young adult believed men could drink more.
 - Eleven young adults believed men could drink more but that this difference was a function of size and weight, not a function of sex alone. (Three mentioned that men develop a tolerance for alcohol.)

- The concept of developing a tolerance for alcohol was mentioned by only nine of the 40 respondents.
 - One early adolescent.
 - Five middle adolescents.
 - Three young adults.

Discussion (II.A)

In general, the interviewees believed that an individual could drink to a limited extent and still drive safely. Size, weight, sex, and drinking experience were believed to affect the ability to drink and drive safely. There was a tendency to view larger persons, males, and persons who have developed a tolerance for alcohol as those who could drink and drive safely.

Knowledge and Beliefs About the Legal Aspects of Drinking and Driving (II.B)

Interviewers questioned respondents on their knowledge of laws related to drinking and driving, what they believed happens to people arrested for drinking and driving, and what they thought should happen to people who drink and drive.

- All early adolescents were aware that there were laws concerning drinking and driving. However, they were unclear as to the specifics of these laws.

- All middle adolescents and young adults were aware that there were laws concerning drinking and driving.
 - The extent of what was known about these laws ranged from being aware only ("I don't know the specific laws") to knowledge about actual Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) levels for DWI.
 - SADD members (most of the middle adolescents) had the most factual and specific information about laws relative to drinking and drinking/driving.

- There was confusion in all groups with regard to what usually happens to a person who is arrested for drinking and driving.
 - Some respondents clearly addressed what would happen when someone was arrested. Examples included pay a fine, lose license, and go to Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP).
 - Other respondents addressed what would happen if someone was pulled over (stopped by the police) rather than actually arrested. Examples included get a warning, take a breath test, and get a ticket.

- When asked what should happen to a person who is arrested for drinking and driving, the majority of respondents (30) felt penalties should be more severe. This was true across groups and across sexes.
 - Six early adolescents (3F/3M).
 - Fourteen middle adolescents (7F/7M).
 - Ten young adults (5F/5M).

- The general concensus among these 30 respondents was that first offenders should receive more serious punishments than are presently being given and that subsequent offenses should be punished by increasingly severe penalties. It was stated that if punishment for a first offense was known, predictable, and severe it could serve as a significant deterrent to drinking and driving and prevent recidivism. Revocation/suspension of license and mandatory jail were cited as appropriate punishment for a first offense.

Discussion (II.B)

Although all age groups of interviewees were aware of the existence of laws concerning drinking and driving, the early adolescents and young adults were generally uncertain of the specifics of those laws. All groups appeared to be confused as to consequences associated with being stopped or arrested for drunk driving. In either case, most respondents emphasized that consequences were not severe and that in the majority of cases little to nothing happens to a person who is caught drinking and driving. While this confusion could be attributed to a lack of clarity in the questioning, it is

more likely attributable to the possibility that arrest and being pulled over are really unclear concepts and that drinking and driving is seen more as a minor traffic offense than as a serious violation of the law.

Generally, respondents believed that the consequences for drinking and driving were not severe, that consequences should be more severe and that increased severity would deter the practice and recidivism of drunk driving. Most interviewees identified the first offense as the crucial time to crack down on drinking drivers.

Behavior Patterns and Attitudes Regarding Drinking and Drinking/Driving (III)

This section explores respondents' current and past behavior patterns and attitudes regarding drinking and drinking and driving. Questions were asked to determine each respondent's own behaviors and attitudes and also to explore the perceived behaviors of family members and friends (from the respondent's point of view).

Beginning with this section, tables are employed after the presentation of summary information to display each respondent's actual responses.

Respondent Behaviors and Perceptions (III.A)

Interviewees began this segment of the interview with discussion of their own behaviors regarding drinking and drinking/driving, and their perceptions of drinking and driving as a problem.

Behavior Patterns Regarding Drinking and Drinking/Driving (III.A.1)

Respondents were asked to describe their own past and present drinking and drinking/driving behavior patterns. Responses to these questions are presented in Table 2 and are summarized below.

- The average ages for the first drink consumed were age 11.0 for early adolescents, age 13.1 for middle adolescents, and age 12.5 for young adults.
- Only three early adolescents reported ever having consumed more than one drink at a time, with two of these three having consumed more than one drink on only one occasion.
- The average age when regular drinking began was age 16.0 for middle adolescents and age 15.7 for young adults.
- The number of reported drinking sessions per week increased with the age of the respondent. On the average, young adults drank more times per week than middle adolescents.
- The average number of drinks consumed per drinking session was 3.1 for middle adolescents and 3.6 for young adults.

- Ten middle adolescents reported driving after drinking on at least one occasion. Four reported that they currently drive after drinking.
- All 16 young adults reported driving after drinking on at least one occasion. Twelve reported that they currently drive after drinking.
- Overall, 80% (26 of 32) of the driving age respondents (MAs and YAs) reported driving after drinking on at least one occasion.

Discussion (III.A.1)

There appeared to be no relationship between the age of the first drink and the drinking and driving behaviors of the respondents. Of the four middle adolescents who currently drink and drive, one had the first drink at age 12, another at age 17 and two at age 14. Of those respondents who do not currently drink and drive the age of the first drink ranged from 6 to 16. Among the twelve young adults who currently drink and drive the age for consumption of the first drink ranged from 13 to 16; and for the four who do not drink and drive the age range was 8 to 15.

Similarly, for the middle adolescents and young adults in general, there appeared to be no relationship between the age they started regular drinking and their current drinking and driving behavior.

For the middle adolescents there appeared to be no relationship between the quantity of alcohol consumed on a weekly basis and their drinking and driving patterns. However, there did appear to be an association between the quantity consumed by young adults on a weekly basis and their drinking and driving patterns. With one exception, young adults who drink and drive consumed more alcohol during the week than their non-drinking/driving peers.

There appeared to be no relationship between ownership of a car and drinking and driving patterns. Respondents (MAs and YAs) who drove their own cars were as likely to drink and drive as respondents who drove their parents' or others' cars. Several respondents, however, did report concern over their parents' reaction to car damage if an accident occurred.

TABLE 2

RESPONDENT

BEHAVIOR PATTERNS REGARDING DRINKING AND DRINKING/DRIVING

Code*	Drinking Status	Age Had First Drink*	Number Of Drinking Times Per Week	Number Of Drinks Per Time	What Beverages?
E- 1 M	*	9	Social occasions	Sips	Beer, wine, champagne, pina colada
E- 2 M	*	10	30 times in a whole year	3-4	Beer, wine, whiskey, gin
E- 3 F	*	14	1 time ever	2 glasses that one time	Wine, champagne
E- 4 F	*	12	Special occasions	Sips	Wine
E- 5 F	*	13	Special occasions	Sips	Beer, rum & coke
E- 6 M	*/**	11	1-2 times per week	As much as could get	Beer, whiskey
E- 7 F	*	7	Special occasions	Sips	Wine
E- 8 M	*/***	12	1 time ever	4-5 that one time	Beer

Code*	Age Started Drinking**	Regular Drinking**	Number Of Drinking Times Per Week	Number Of Drinks Per Time	Have You Ever D&D?	Currently D&D?	Drive Whose Car?***
M- 1 M	17	18	1	2-3	Yes	Yes	P
M- 2 M	12	15	2	4	Yes	Yes	O
M- 3 M	14	16	1	3-4	Yes	No	P
M- 4 M	14	14	1-2	Whatever could get	Yes	No	P
M- 5 M	16	N/A	Infrequently	1	No	No	P&S
M- 6 M	15	16-17	1	6-12 beers	Yes	No	P
M- 7 F	15	N/A	Infrequently	1	No	No	P
M- 8 M	Can't remember	16	2	3	Yes	No	O
M- 9 F	6 (sips)	16	1	3-4	Yes	No	P
M- 10 M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P
M- 11 F	12	16	2	2-3 beers	Yes	No	O
M- 12 F	15	16	2-3 per month	2 beers	No	No	P
M- 13 F	14	17	1-2	3-4	Yes	Yes	O
M- 14 F	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P
M- 15 F	14	16	Infrequently	3 beers	Yes	Yes	P
M- 16 F	6-8	N/A	Infrequently	N/A	No	No	P

Y- 1 F	16	18	5	3	Yes	Yes	O
Y- 2 M	13	17	5	1-10	Yes	Yes	O
Y- 3 F	13	16	2	3	Yes	Yes	P
Y- 4 F	15-16	15-16	1	2	Yes	Yes	O
Y- 5 M	10-12	14-15	2-3	2	Yes	No	N/A
Y- 6 F	Sips very young	13	2	2-3	Yes	Yes	P
Y- 7 M	10	12	1-2	1-2	Yes	No	O
Y- 8 M	8-10	14	2-3	2-4	Yes	Yes	O
Y- 9 M	13	15	2/month	10	Yes	Yes	O&P
Y- 10 F	8-9	16	2	2-3	Yes	No	O&P
Y- 11 M	10	15	3	2-3/wk days, 12 wk ends	Yes	Yes	P
Y- 12 F	13	16	2-3	5-6	Yes	Yes	P
Y- 13 F	14	18	6	2-3/wk days, 6 wk ends	Yes	Yes	O
Y- 14 F	12	15-16	3	4	Yes	Yes	P
Y- 15 M	15	16	1	2	Yes	No	O
Y- 16 M	15	18	1-2	3-4	Yes	Yes	O

* Has tasted alcohol with parental permission
 ** Drank for several months in past, currently does not drink
 *** Once went on binge

***P = Parent's
 O = Own
 S = Sibling's

* "First drink" and "age started" = first consumption of alcohol

** Regular drinking = self motivated social drinking without obtaining or needing parental permission

Behavior Patterns of the Respondents Who Drink and Drive (III.A.2)

Special questions were asked of those respondents who acknowledged drinking and driving. It is important to note that four respondents who do not currently drink and drive (M-9F, M-11F, Y-10F, Y-15M) answered questions for both "Drinking Drivers" and "Drinkers Who Do Not Drive Under the Influence." Three did so because while they currently were not drinking and driving, they were drinking drivers in the past. (Other respondents with similar behavior changes responded only with reference to their current behavior.) The fourth respondent answered both sets of questions because he considered himself to be a nondrinking driver despite the fact that he did occasionally drink and drive. (His ambivalence about labelling himself seemed to stem from the fact that he drove after drinking only on rare occasions and when he did so his degree of impairment was slight.)

It is crucial to maintain an awareness of these four respondents because their inclusion in this section (and in Section IV.C.1) appear to change the group profiles: Only four middle adolescents and 12 young adults are usually labelled as current drinking drivers (total of 16) but in this table (and on Table 9) six middle adolescents and 14 young adults (total of 20) appear as drinking drivers. Detailed responses are presented in Table 3 and are summarized below.

- All but one respondent (of 20) reported that they would make efforts to avoid driving if they have had too much to drink to drive.
- All middle adolescents (6 of 6) reported using some type of advance planning or monitoring as part of their decision-making regarding drinking and driving.
- Nine of 14 young adults reported using some type of advance planning or monitoring.
- All middle adolescents reported that their current drinking and driving behavior was different from their past drinking and driving behavior.
- Eight young adults reported that their current drinking and driving behavior was more mature or more responsible than in the past.

TABLE 3
RESPONDENT

BEHAVIOR PATTEPHNS OF THOSE WHO DRINK AND DRIVE

Code#	What Do You Do When You've Had Too Much To Drink To Drive?*	When Out With Friends How Do You Make Decisions About D & D?	Is Your Current Drinking & Driving Behavior Different From When Younger?
E - 1-8	***	***	***
M - 1 M	Asks someone else to drive, call parents or friends	Plans who will drive	Drinks more now hut more responsible about drinking
M - 2 M	Gets someone else to drive have someone follow home	Chooses someone to drive or gets someone to follow home	Thinks about it more
++ M - 9 F	Calls cab, calls someone else	Picks someone to drive, hitchhikes, calls cab	Yes, more aware since Karen's death
++ M - 11 F	Calls someone	Non drinker drives; take turns not drinking	Yes, since Karen
M - 13 F	Stops drinking before it happens	Monitors drinking; if unable, stays over calls home	Yes, since Karen
M - 15 F	Has never happened	Plans in advance for someone not to drink	Yes, since Karen
Y - 1 F	Stops drinking, stay overnight	Plans to stay overnight	No, drink more, D&D hasn't changed
Y - 2 M	Doesn't drive at all if possible, stays overnight	Plans for someone to drive, prevent driver from driving if drunk	Yes, drink more, D&D more
Y - 3 F	Requests friends to drive	No advance planning but intercedes when friend is drunk	Yes, more moderate
Y - 4 F	Waits an hour, drinks ginger ale, takes cab if not sober	Monitors drinking	Has increased drinking, D & D with careful strategies
Y - 6 F	Asks someone else to drive or drive home	Plans to drive self if other person drinks too much	Yes, drink less while driving
Y - 8 H	Gets someone else to drive, call cab, hitchhike, drive self	Monitors drinking, eats before drinking	Yes, more mature
Y - 9 M	Drives anyway	Uses public transportation	Yes, less DWI (has no car)
++ Y - 10 F	Waits to sober up, someone else to drive	Person who drinks least will agree to drive	No, same
Y - 11 M	Rides with others, spends night	Lets non drinker drive, goes places by public transportation, stays over	Yes, drinking less
Y - 12 F	Asks friend to drive, calls for a ride	Asks for ride in advance, (in case too drunk) sleepover, calls someone	No
Y - 13 F	Monitors drinking	Someone volunteers to drink less; eats, drinks coffee to sober up	Yes, more responsible
Y - 14 F	Gives keys to friend	Monitors drinking of driver, takes public transportation	Yes, more responsible
++ Y - 15 M	Waits to sober up	Takes responsibility for driving	Yes, drink less
Y - 16 M	N/A	No planning, assumes driver is responsible	- -

* Too much to drink to drive = Driving would be moderately affected by alcohol
++ = R not usually identified as a drinking driver but answered drinking driver questions in this section

Discussion (III.A.2)

The majority of respondents identified as current drinking drivers reported using alternatives to driving when they have had too much to drink. These responses, however, especially for the young adults, were generally inconsistent with other reported behaviors such as the incidence of current drinking and driving behavior. This response inconsistency may perhaps be explained by the fact that most respondents were aware that alternatives to drinking and driving do exist and that most had used them in the past. However, use of these alternatives seemed to be occasional rather than a general pattern; the general pattern being to drive after drinking.

Reported behavior changes among middle adolescents tended to evidence greater consistency with current behaviors. However, it should be noted that these changes took place within the 3-1/2 months preceding the interviews (i.e., since Karen's death). Whether or not the behavioral changes will persist over time is unknown.

Both young adults and middle adolescents tended to reject the alternative of calling parents to be picked up when they have had too much to drink. Likewise, many did not see staying overnight as a useful alternative. All respondents acknowledged that these were logical alternatives and some reported that their parents had encouraged them to use them. However, they generally indicated that they do not use these alternatives because to do so would be an admission of having had too much to drink and the result would probably be a hassle or punishment from their parents.

It is interesting to note that parents telling their children to call them if they have had too much to drink to drive, was seen as a double message by their children. On the one hand this suggestion was cited as demonstrating parental concern. On the other hand the respondents felt they would have to face negative parental reactions to the fact that they were not able to drive. The result seemed to be that what parents may see as a viable alternative to driving after drinking is not so viewed by their children. In addition, children seem willing to risk driving after drinking rather than face parental reactions to their drinking.

Respondents' Perceptions of Drinking and Driving as a Problem (III.A.3)

All respondents were asked if DWI was a problem and, if so, did they see themselves as a part of the problem. Responses to these and related questions are presented in Table 4 and are summarized below.

- All respondents indicated that they felt DWI is a serious problem.
- Twenty-three respondents cited death and/or injury as reasons why drinking and driving is a serious problem.
- None of the four middle adolescents who currently drink and drive saw themselves as part of the drinking-driving problem.

- The only middle adolescent who saw herself as part of the drinking-driving problem was a non-drinker who reported that she should be doing more to prevent others from drinking and driving.
- Of the 15 young adults who responded to the question, six saw themselves as part of the drinking-driving problem and nine did not.
 - The six who did see themselves as part of the problem clearly identified themselves as drinking drivers.
 - The nine who did not see themselves as part of the problem reported that when they drove after drinking they were not impaired to the extent that their ability to control a car was effected.
- In response to questions regarding future changes in drinking-driving behavior:
 - Most middle adolescents felt they would not change their behavior in the future because they already had changed (stopped or modified drinking and driving) as a result of Karen's death and membership in SADD.
 - The middle adolescents who still drink and drive also reported that they had already changed their behavior because of association with SADD.
 - Eight of the 12 young adults who currently drink and drive reported anticipating some change in their behavior in the future.
 - Some of the reasons cited by young adults for changes in drinking-driving behavior included, expectation of a different life style after college, having been sensitized to the problem of drinking and driving as a result of this interview, and an increased awareness of the problem.

Discussion (III.A.3)

The respondents as a whole tended to distance themselves from any identification of their own behaviors as being a part of a social problem. Approximately half of the young adults claimed to have changed their drinking and driving behavior for the better over the last two or three years. Despite the fact that only four of the sixteen did not currently drink and drive, only six of the sixteen saw themselves as part of society's drinking and driving problem. Further, of those six only two felt that they would change their behavior by decreasing their drinking and driving in the future.

Six other young adults who did not see themselves as part of the problem still felt that they would decrease their drinking and driving behavior in the future. The reasons cited for these changes were not related to drinking and driving as a social problem or to self identification with that problem. Rather, they included such things as: increased responsibility upon leaving

TABLE 4
RESPONDENT
PERCEPTIONS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING AS A PROBLEM

Code*	Do You Think That People Driving Under The Influence Is A Problem?		Does R See Self As Part Of Problem?		Does R Anticipate Changing D & D Behavior?	
	Yes/No	Why?	Yes/No	Why?	Yes/No	Why?
E - 1 M	Yes	Hurt self/someone else				
E - 2 M	Yes	High # of drunk drivers				
E - 3 F	Yes	Deaths	. . .		. . .
E - 4 F	Yes	Hurt self/someone else				
E - 5 F	Yes	Could cause accident				
E - 6 M	Yes	Not too serious, sort of dangerous	. . .		. . .
E - 7 F	Yes	Serious and getting worse				
E - 8 M	Yes	In between serious and very serious				

M - 1 M	Yes	Hurt someone	No	R found an "answer" to avoid DM	Yes	Won't be driving so will probably drink more
M - 2 M	Yes	Death	No	R very rational and sets limits for self	Yes	Won't drink as much when older
M - 3 M	Yes	Deaths and accidents	No	Sees self as trying to stop D&D by others	No	Doesn't D&D now and won't in future
M - 4 M	Yes	Personal experience	No	Used to, but no longer DM	No	Keep someone sober at all times
M - 5 M	Yes	Because it is socially acceptable	No	Prevention	Yes	Afraid might kill someone
M - 6 M	Yes	Because people aren't really aware of how serious a problem it is	No	R is a guest speaker at church; SADD is trying to create awareness	No	Has already changed
M - 7 M	Yes	People getting killed is needless; beer so easy to get	No	Doesn't D&D	Yes	Will not D&D but will continue to drink
M - 8 M	Yes	Reaction time = zero; kill self and others	No	Doesn't D&D	No	Has already changed
M - 9 F	Yes	Kills and hurts people	No	--	No	--
M - 10 M	Yes	Death and injuries	No	Has never D&D	No	--
M - 11 F	Yes	Death and accidents	No	Doesn't D&D	No	Signed a pledge that says won't
M - 12 F	Yes	Death and accidents	No	Has never D&D	No	
M - 13 F	Yes	Drunk drivers out of control	No	R sets limits for self (3-4 drinks)	No	Has cut back already
M - 14 F	Yes	Too many things can happen	Yes	"Sometimes I think I can do more than I do to stop others." (R doesn't drink and drive)	No	Doesn't drink
M - 15 F	Yes	Breaking the law; risk of injury	No	R no longer D&D	No	Already has changed because of Karen
M - 16 F	--	Incomplete interview	--	--	No	Doesn't D & D

Y - 1 F	Yes	Deaths	Yes	Does D&D	Yes	Won't drink as much when older
Y - 2 M	Yes	Death and accidents	Yes	Does D&D	No	R only D&D if has moderate amount to drink
Y - 3 F	Yes	Deaths	No	Only engaging in socially acceptable behavior	Yes	If there are more roadblocks or severe punishment
Y - 4 F	Yes	Deaths and accidents	No	Not much of a drinker	No	N/A
Y - 5 M	Yes	Death	N/A	Doesn't D&D	No	Sees no reason to change
Y - 6 F	Yes	Death and accidents	Yes	Does D&D	No	Probably won't, but interview has made R think about it
Y - 7 M	Yes	Death	Yes	Formerly part of problem	No	N/A
Y - 8 M	Yes	Injury to others, property damage, societal damage	No	Too slight an effect--rarely D&D	Yes	Bothers R more, could happen to him, personally feels more mature
Y - 9 M	Yes	Correlation between availability of cars and bars	Yes	Everybody who D&D regardless of how infrequently, is part of problem	No	Unless in accident
Y - 10 F	Yes	So many do it; loss of lives	No	Is extra careful	Yes	Will become more careful as sees more things happening
Y - 11 M	Yes	Dangerous	No	"I am more in control when I am drunk than some people who are sober"	Yes	Health
Y - 12 F	Yes	More people are drinking and driving	Yes	Does D&D	Yes	Demands of work would require a change
Y - 13 F	Yes	So many deaths	No	R is always in control; people who stay drunk all the time are the problem	Yes	This survey
Y - 14 F	Yes	Dangerous to everyone else	No	R only drinks a little when driving	Yes	Life in "real world" is different from college
Y - 15 M	Yes	Dangerous to others who are not drinking	No	R doesn't "overdrink" and drive	No	Sees no reason to change
Y - 16 M	Yes	More people are doing it	No	R has always been careful and in control of car	No	Sees no reason to change

the college environment, increased sensitivity to the issue of drinking and driving, personal health, and expected increases in the severity of legal consequences for drinking and driving.

Respondents' Perceptions of Family Members' Behaviors (III.B)

Respondents were asked about their perceptions of the drinking and driving and driving behaviors of members of their family; specifically of mother, father and siblings. They were asked to estimate the frequency* of their parents' drinking and to indicate whether or not they had siblings who drink. The middle adolescents and young adults were also asked how their own drinking and driving behavior compared with that of their parents. Responses to these questions are presented in Table 5 and are summarized below.

- The number of respondents who reported both parents as regular or frequent drinkers was greater than the number of respondents who reported parents as occasional drinkers.
- Most respondents reported that their fathers drink more than their mothers.
- Two respondents reported that one parent abuses alcohol.
- Twenty-nine respondents reported having siblings who drink.
- Twelve middle adolescents described their own drinking and driving behavior as similar to that of their parents.
 - Eight reported that neither they, nor their parents drink and drive.
 - Three reported that they, and at least one parent, drink and drive or DWI.
 - One reported a similarity but it was not specified.
- Ten young adults described their own drinking and driving behavior as similar to that of their parents.
 - Four reported that both they, and their parents, do not drink and drive, do so rarely or are extremely careful when they do.
 - Six reported that they, and their parents, drink and drive or DWI.
- Ten respondents (4 MAs and 6 YAs) described their own drinking and driving behavior as different from that of their parents.
 - Eight respondents (2 MAs and 6 YAs) reported that their parents do not drink and drive but that they do.
 - Two respondents (2 MAs) reported that their parents do drink and drive, but that they do not.

*The frequency of parental drinking is classified into five categories which are explained in a footnote to Table 5.

TABLE 5
FAMILY MEMBERS BEHAVIORS

Code#	Do Family Members Drink? What Frequency?*			Do Any Family Members Drive After Drinking?	How Do You Compare Your Drinking/Driving With That Of Your Parents?		
	Mother	Father	Siblings		Family O & D	Similar/Different	In What Ways?*
E- 1 M	O	F	Yes				
E- 2 M	N	O	No	...	...	...
E- 3 F	O	O	Yes				
E- 4 F	F	F	Yes				
E- 5 F	R	R	Yes				
E- 6 M	O	F	No				
E- 7 F	O	O	Yes	...	...	...
E- 8 M	F	F	No				

M- 1 M	N	N	Yes	--	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
M- 2 M	R	R	Yes	No	Different	Father never D&D, R does	
M- 3 M	O	O	No	--	Similar	Parents & R D&D	
M- 4 M	O	R	Yes	No	Different	Parents don't D&D, R does	
M- 5 M	O	O	Yes	--	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
M- 6 M	R	R	--	--	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
M- 7 F	N	O	Yes	No	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
M- 8 M	R	R	No	No	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
M- 9 F	F	F	N/A	--	Similar	--	
M- 10 M	R	R	Yes	No	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
M- 11 F	R	R	Yes	--	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
M- 12 F	R	R	--	Father	Different	Parents DMI, R doesn't	
M- 13 F	O	F	Yes	Sister	Similar	Parents & R DMI	
M- 14 F	O	O	Yes	Sister	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
M- 15 F	N	R	N/A	Father	Similar	Father & R D&D	
M- 16 F	R	R	Yes	Parents	Different	Parents D&D, R doesn't	

Y- 1 F	N	A	Yes	Father	Similar	Parents & R DMI	
Y- 2 M	N	N	No	No	Different	Parents don't D&D, R does	
Y- 3 F	R	O	Yes	Brother	Similar	Parents & R D&D	
Y- 4 F	N	N	No	No	Different	Parents don't D&D, R does	
Y- 5 M	N	N	Yes	--	Similar	Rarely anyone D&D	
Y- 6 F	R	F	Yes	Father	Similar	Parents & R DMI	
Y- 7 M	R	R	Yes	Brother	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
Y- 8 M	N	O	Yes	No	Different	Parents don't D&D, R does	
Y- 9 M	O	R	Yes	No	Different	Parents don't D&D, R does	
Y- 10 F	O	O	Yes	Sibling	Similar	R and mother are careful	
Y- 11 M	N	N	Yes	Sister	Different	Parents don't D&D, R does	
Y- 12 F	R	R	Yes	Sister	Similar	Parents nor R D&D	
Y- 13 F	O	O	Yes	Bro/Par.	Different	R D&D more than parents	
Y- 14 F	N	O	Yes	Sibs/Par.	Similar	Parents & R D&D	
Y- 15 M	O	O	Yes	No	Similar	Parents & R D&D	
Y- 16 M	N	A	Yes	Father	Similar	Parents & R D&D	

* Indicate frequency of drinking for parents and "yes" or "no" for siblings
 N = Does not drink
 O = Occasionally - only on special occasions
 R = Regularly - on weekends and social occasions
 F = Frequently - daily
 A = Abuses alcohol - used only when R specified abuse

** All responses refer to D & D unless R specified DMI

Discussion (III.B)

There appeared to be a relationship between parental drinking and driving behavior and respondent drinking and driving behavior. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the interviewees (22 of 32) reported their own behavior as similar to that of their parents. Twelve respondents reported parents and self do not drink and drive and ten reported parents and self do drink and drive. This suggested that parental behavior (role modeling) is not an insignificant influence on drinking and driving behavior and that the influence appeared to both encourage and discourage drinking and driving.

It is also interesting to note that of the ten respondents who described their behavior as different from their parents only two reported that they did not drink and drive, whereas their parents did. Both of these were middle adolescent SADD members who had never (past or currently) engaged in drinking and driving behavior.

Comparison of Tables 2 and 5 reveal two interesting response inconsistencies by three respondents. Two respondents (M-1, Y-12) identified themselves as current drinking drivers, but reported that their behavior was similar to that of their parents who do not drink and drive. Similarly, one respondent (Y-15) who reported himself as currently not engaging in drinking-driving behavior reported that his behavior was similar to his parents who do drink and drive. While it is not possible to draw a clear interpretation of these inconsistencies, it is important to note that response inconsistency did occur in these interviews. Whether the lack of response consistency is due to efforts to impress the interviewer, misunderstanding of the questions, or to some other reason is not possible to determine.

Respondents' Perceptions of Friends' Behaviors (III.C)

The respondents were asked about their perceptions of the drinking and drinking/driving behavior among their friends, as well as about peer responses to drinking and driving. They were then asked if they felt their own behavior was different from that of their friends. Responses to these questions are presented in Table 6 and are summarized below.

- Six early adolescents reported having friends who drink.
- All middle adolescents and all young adults reported having friends who drink.
- All middle adolescents reported they would intervene to try to prevent a friend from drinking and driving. Intervention varied from offers to drive to trying to convince friends not to drive.

- Four young adult females and four young adult males reported that they would actively intervene with friends to try to prevent drinking and driving; they all felt they would do so successfully. Examples of active intervention included taking car keys and arranging for someone else to drive.
- Four young adult females and three young adult males reported that they would passively intervene with friends to try to prevent drinking and driving; they all felt they would usually do so unsuccessfully. Examples of passive intervention included asking if the friend felt sure he or she could drive safely and suggesting alternatives to driving.
- Four early adolescents felt their drinking and driving attitudes were similar to those of their peers and four felt their attitudes were different.
- Fourteen middle adolescents felt their attitudes and behaviors were different from those of their peers. They felt they were more aware and concerned about the issues than were their peers.
- One of the two middle adolescents reported that she and all her friends were against drinking and driving.
- Ten young adults felt their attitudes and behaviors were different from their peers.
 - Most felt they were either more responsible or more aware of drinking and driving than were their peers.
 - One felt different because he felt more tolerant of drinking and driving.
- Four young adults felt similar to their peers (all drink and drive).
- All but one young adult saw their friends as part of the DWI problem.

Discussion (III.C)

The majority of the respondents had friends who drink. Of the driving age respondents, most had friends who drink and drive. Most described their friends as being a part of society's drinking and driving problem and most reported having made attempts to intervene to prevent friends from driving after drinking. The middle adolescents reported making more active efforts to intervene to deter drunk driving and more often getting a positive response, while the young adults reported intervening less, taking a more passive approach to intervention and receiving a less favorable response. The differences between the middle adolescents' intervention efforts and those of

TABLE 6

FRIENDS BEHAVIORS

Code	Do Friends Drink?	Amount	Do Friends D&D?	R's Reaction To Friends D&D	How Do Friends Respond To R's Reaction To Friends' D&D Behavior?	Are Friends Part Of D&D Problem?	How Different Is R's Behavior From Peers?
E- 1 M	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Different don't go along with drinking as a fun activity
E- 2 M	Yes	3-4 drinks/wk	N/A	N/A	N/A		Similar, most are against D&D
E- 3 F	Yes	6-12 drinks/wk	Yes	Convinced friend not to drink more	Let someone take him home	***	Similar, most are against D&D
E- 4 F	Yes	5 drinks/day	No	N/A	N/A		Different-R doesn't believe you can drink and be in control
E- 5 F	Yes	Unk. weekends every other week	Yes	One friend was arrested, therefore R realizes consequences; would talk to friends if they were in trouble	--	***	They think it's big, I don't (drinking) we don't drive yet so it doesn't matter
E- 6 M	Yes	1 beer couple times per month	No	N/A	N/A		About average
E- 7 F	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	***	Very different, some feel its okay to get smashed and drive I don't
E- 8 M	Yes	A little	No	N/A	N/A		I'm pretty average guy but people think otherwise

M- 1 M	Yes	3 drinks/1 time wk	Yes	Tells them he thinks it's wrong stays w/ them until sober; R drives	Some resent R's comment; others thank R		R see self as more against D&D
M- 2 M	Yes	Some-every day	Yes	Same as M-1 above	Same as M-1 above		R sees self as slightly diff. more open to "seeing both sides"
M- 3 M	Yes	Range little to 7-8 drinks	Yes	Discourages friends from D&D; offers to drive	Interpreted as caring about each other	***	R sees self as caring more; as curtailing D&D more
M- 4 M	Yes	Same as M-3	Yes	Same as M-3 above; also tried to take keys away	Friend fought at first about having keys taken		R sees self as more aware of effect of D&D
M- 5 M	Yes	Some a lot-2x/ wk; some little-1x/mo	Yes	Told them "I don't believe you guys are doing this"	Friend was angry and refused to leave if R didn't let him drive; he finally gave-in and R drove	***	R feels radically different
M- 6 M	Yes	Ave. 3-4x's a wk; 3-6 drinks	No	Told them they were stupid; told them ok to drink but bad to D&D	Most responses are understanding especially close friends		Friends feel the same as R, but average 17 yr olds are different
M- 7 F	Yes	Very little, if at all; changed since Karen's death	Yes	Concerned for them	When friend passed out she said ok if I drove	***	Better than average person; because of SADD R feels more informed
M- 8 M	Yes	Moderately; occasionally someone gets out of hand	Yes	Wrong; they're going to get nailed; the only way they'll stop is crash	Won't listen; group cooperates & throws them in back of car & we drive		R sees self as more aware; 0; on scale of 1-10
M- 9 F	Yes	Guys (6 pk) Girls (3-4)	Yes	Tried to convince friend not to D&D	N/A		Most agree with R
M- 10 M	Yes	Depends-some all day, others once in a while	Yes	Warned them/offered to drive	Friends say they are ok; and capable	***	Normal, about same
M- 11 F	Yes	2 or more beers on weekends	No	Drove for friend	Friends say they are ok		More concerned; most friends think death is unlikely but R thinks otherwise
M- 12 F	Yes	Go to party or out for wkend and get drunk	No	Asked someone to drive friend	Allowed the friend to drive		Most friends don't realize the importance; they don't take it seriously; friends don't think anything will happen to them
M- 13 F	Yes	3-5 beers; 1-2 times wk	Yes	Suggested they not drive	One made other arrangements; another (female) drove anyway	***	Many don't think it matters; think it won't effect them
M- 14 F	Yes	3-4 beers	Yes	Encourages them to make other arrangements	Some resist; others cooperate		More aware than kids at other schools
M- 15 F	Yes	6 pk at party	No	Told them they were too drunk to drive	They agreed & let R make arrangements for them		More aware than kids at other schools
M- 16 F	Yes	6 pk 2 Xs a wk	Yes	Tries to convince them not to	Some agree that they shouldn't but do so anyway because they fear parents reaction to any other arrangements they might make	***	Very different

TABLE 6
FRIENDS BEHAVIORS
(CONTINUED)

Code*	Do Friends Drink?	Amount	Do Friends D&D?	R's Reaction To Friends D&D	How Do Friends Respond To R's Reaction To Friend's D&D Behavior?	Are Friends Part Of D&D Problem?	How Different Is R's Behavior From Peers?
Y- 1 F	Yes	5 X's wk	Yes	Not likely to stop friend, but show they care; stopped 1 friend	Let someone else drive; they laughed	Yes	R sees self as more aware & conscientious less denial of consequences
Y- 2 M	Yes	Range little to every day	Yes	R tells them "they're crazy"	Found someone else to drive	Yes	R sees self as more liberal/tolerant of D&D
Y- 3 F	Yes	"till they feel good"	Yes	If a lot, intercede	Let someone else drive	No	R sees self as more responsible and feels doesn't drink as much as normal person
Y- 4 F	Yes	3-6 X's per wk	No	Worry a lot	Let others take responsibility	Yes	More responsible than most adults
Y- 5 M	Yes	Range from 2-3 drinks, to 6-7 beers	No	Told one friend that he had had enough; felt helpless	Became belligerent and drove off	Yes	About same
Y- 6 F	Yes	Can't answer	Yes	Not comfortable	Friends will usually let R drive	Yes	Similar, friends drink more but don't have access to cars
Y- 7 M	Yes	2-3 beers; 3-4 X's a wk	Yes	Has gotten pushier & gives friend ultimatum--"Let me drive or I take a cab"	Usually say ok	Yes	D&D less than most and drink less than most
Y- 8 M	Yes	4-7 drinks, 4-7 X's a wk	Yes	Tell them "Not a good idea to drive," let stay over and may take keys	Many happy to see that someone cares; others feel insulted	Yes	More reasonable
Y- 9 M	Yes	On weekends and after work	Yes	Intellectually know it's bad but not emotionally, will take keys	If still coherent, will argue	Yes	Less than others because doesn't have a car, however, the same as whole generation
Y- 10 F	Yes	1 X wk; 2-3 drinks	Yes	Suggest she or someone drive	Some resist	Yes	Similar, R and friends don't D&D
Y- 11 M	Yes	Daily; drink 2 X's a wk, av. 5-20 beers	Yes	Wonders how they make it but doesn't bother to tell them	They'd laugh	Yes	More responsible, may be because R's financially responsible for self
Y- 12 F	Yes	2-3 X's wk; 6-8 drinks guys, 3-4 drinks girls	Yes	Asks if they are ok; suggests alternatives	Most say they're ok and drive anyway	Yes	Different will not D&D, others do; more responsible
Y- 13 F	Yes	5 X's wk; 3 beers	Yes	Insisted on doing the driving	They sometimes agree	Yes	Similar
Y- 14 F	Yes	Ranges from 1 drink to getting drunk	Yes	Will ask them if they should drive	Say they're ok	Yes	More responsible
Y- 15 M	Yes	6 X's daily or 2-3 guys drink Sch in one evening	Yes	Refuses to ride with them	They ignore him	Yes	R is more serious about it
Y- 16 M	Yes	1-2 beers	Yes	Advises them to be careful	Sometimes they listen	Yes	More informed and conscientious because of family situation

the young adults may be attributed to the fact that the middle adolescent peer culture had created an environment in which intervention was socially acceptable and expected. However, other explanations, such as the possibility that the young adults had negative responses to past intervention efforts, should not be overlooked.

Generally, respondents' own drinking and driving behaviors were similar to friend or peer behaviors as described by the respondents. However, at least half of the middle adolescents and young adults described themselves as better informed and more responsible than their friends or peers. Although the behavior of respondents appeared similar to that of their friends or peers, respondents did not consider themselves part of the drinking/driving problem (see Table 4) although they did indicate that their friends were part of this social problem (see Table 6). Such distancing of themselves from the DWI problem may be indicative of a tendency on the part of individuals to consider their own behavior and actions as more responsible than those of others, despite the similarity between their own and the behavior of others. This distancing process appears to begin early and continues through young adulthood. The implications of this self vs. others differentiation for reducing DWI should not be ignored. It may be more difficult to get individuals to recognize, admit, and reduce their own alcohol-impaired driving behavior, than it will be to get them to recognize the dangerous behaviors of their friends and peers.

Factors That May Influence Attitude Formation and Behaviors Regarding Drinking and Driving (IV)

This section explores factors which may influence attitudes and behaviors regarding drinking and driving. Specific questions were asked to determine where respondents got their information about drinking and driving and what they saw as specific influences on attitudes and behavior. In this section, "discouraging" influences are those that discourage drinking and driving and "encouraging" influences are those that encourage drinking and driving. General questions were asked to explore the influences that family, work, social/peer group, neighborhood/community/college, and personal experiences may have on attitudes and behavior.

Sources of Influence Effecting Drinking and Driving (IV.A)

Respondents were asked questions regarding the strongest influences on their drinking and driving behavior. Included among the questions were items designed to explore the influences which parents and religion may have on drinking and driving behavior. Responses to these questions are presented in Table 7 and are summarized below.

In presenting responses, influences have been labelled as encouraging or discouraging according to the judgments of the respondents.

- Five respondents reported anti-drinking and driving advertisements as discouraging influences on their drinking and driving behavior.

- Friends were reported as a discouraging influence on drinking and driving three times more often than as an encouraging influence. This reporting was consistent for both middle adolescents and young adults.
- Most respondents reported that while parents may mention drinking and driving, they seldom address the issue directly.
- Of the respondents who drive (MAs and YAs), less than half (14 of 32) reported having had a discussion with their parents regarding drinking and driving.
- Most respondents reported that when drinking and driving is discussed by parents and children it is frequently after a drinking and driving incident has occurred or after drinking and driving behavior has become known.
- No respondents reported prevention discussions or comments by their parents regarding drinking and driving. Many of the discussions and comments reported by middle adolescents happened at the time of, or in relationship to, Karen's death and subsequent SADD activities.
- Most early adolescents and middle adolescents felt that comments by, and/or discussions with, their parents were ineffective and not meaningful in effecting their drinking and driving behavior. However, over half reported their parents as having a discouraging influence on their drinking and driving behavior.
- Five respondents indicated that religion was a discouraging influence on their drinking and driving behavior.

Discussion (IV.A)

Respondents generally indicated that parents talked very little about the dangers and implications of drinking and driving. This was true even for parents who taught their children to drive. In the few instances in which respondents reported specifically being told not to drink and drive, parents gave no information about the legal consequences of drinking and driving, on how to monitor drinking or on how to assess degree of impairment.

In spite of the lack of specific parent-child communication regarding the subject, parents were frequently cited as the primary influence on the respondents' drinking and driving behaviors. Among the middle adolescents parents were cited most often (6) as the primary influence for discouraging drinking and driving; while Karen's death was the second most cited influence (4). It may seem striking that SADD was mentioned only once on the list of influences for the middle adolescents. The reason for this was that by the time these questions were asked SADD had already been established as the

SOURCES OF INFLUENCE EFFECTING DRINKING AND DRIVING

Code#	Influence That Parents, Friends, Media, Etc. Have on Respondent's D&D *	Have Parents Made Comments Regarding D&D?	Have Parents Discussed Drinking?	Have Parents Discussed D&D?	Is Religion An Influence?
E - 1 M	Enc. - Father's work place-drinking there after work	Yes	Yes	No	No
E - 2 M	Enc. - Other friends-peer pressure	No	No	No	No
E - 3 F	Dis. - Advertising against D&D	Yes	No	No	Yes
E - 4 F	Dis. - Family experiences reinforce no D&D	Yes	No	No	Yes
E - 5 F	Dis.-Parents threats; Enc-Friends; influence varies with situation	Yes	Yes	No	No
E - 6 M	Don't know; friends probably-strongest encouraging influence	No	No	No	No
E - 7 F	TV biggest influence, friends, parents (kids do what they want)	Yes	No	No	No
E - 8 M	Stories heard on the street are biggest influence	Yes	No	No	No

M - 1 M	Advertising;informed but didn't influence	Yes	No	No	No
M - 2 M	No influence; decides for self	Yes	No	No	No
M - 3 M	No influence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
M - 4 M	Dis. - Parents'teachings and friends' attitudes against D&D	Yes	No	No	No
M - 5 M	Dis.-Parents, Karen's death reinforced parents' message	Yes	Yes	No	No
M - 6 M	Dis.-Karen the most, friends have helped too since Karen, Parents	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
M - 7 F	Dis.-Parents & Karen's death; Enc.-Older peers first, "college life" carries heavy drinking reputation	Yes	No	Yes	No
M - 8 M	Dis.-Karen's death,seeing accidents in Driver's Ed., parents once discussed	Yes	Yes	No	No
M - 9 F	Dis.-Karen's death	Yes	No	No	No
M - 10 M	No influences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
M - 11 F	Dis. - Best friend's mother was an alcoholic	Yes	No	No	No
M - 12 F	Dis. - Karen's death, parents, own feelings of responsibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
M - 13 F	Friends	Yes	No	No	No
M - 14 F	Dis. -Parents most, friends next, and SADD	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
M - 15 F	Dis. -Parents greatest, friends smallest amt.	Yes	No	No	No
M - 16 F	Dis. -Parents	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Y - 1 F	Dis. - Parents-father alcoholic; R wants to be more careful about D&D	Yes		Yes	No
Y - 2 M	Dis. - Parents a little, friends med.; Enc. - Advertising	Yes		Yes	No
Y - 3 F	Dis. - Parents a lot, road blocks some	Yes	***	No	No
Y - 4 F	Dis.-insurance industry, anti-D&D ad., & friends who don't drink; Enc.-Distilling industry most impact-father	Yes		No	No
Y - 5 M	Dis. - Brother-in-law's death, psych course, brother and father's accident, driver's ed course and anti-D&D ads	Yes		Yes	--
Y - 6 F	Dis. -Anti-D&D ads; Enc: Parents's D&D	Yes	***	No	--
Y - 7 M	Dis. - Friends, peers; Enc.- Parents	No		No	No
Y - 8 M	Dis-Parents, literature, and the law	Yes		Yes	No
Y - 9 M	Dis.-D&D ads and mother; Enc.- Alcohol ads	Yes	***	Yes	No
Y - 10 F	Parents, advertising	Yes		No	--
Y - 11 M	Parents attitude made R more secretive in part; currently no influence	Yes		No	Yes
Y - 12 F	None	Yes	***	Yes	No
Y - 13 F	Friends	No		No	No
Y - 14 F	Parents, educational programs	Yes		No	No
Y - 15 M	Parents, alcoholism course	Yes	***	No	No
Y - 16 M	Parents	Yes		Yes	No

*Dis.-influences that discourage D & D behavior
 Enc.-influences that encourage D & D behavior
 Where neither Enc nor Dis. is indicated, R did not specify

primary influence on their present behavior related to drinking and driving. All but one middle adolescent was a member of SADD (the one who was not, was close friends with active members), and most cited time and again the information they had obtained from SADD involvement and the impact it had had on their behavior. All clinical staff agreed that SADD was so influential that its influence became a "given" and therefore was not always mentioned in response to later questions.

Ten of the young adults identified parents as a discouraging influence on their drinking and driving behavior. Respondents frequently indicated that even though parents did not say much about the subject, "it was understood" how they felt or how they would react to their child's driving after drinking.

Religion did not appear to be a significant influence on drinking and driving behavior.

By comparing Tables 6 and 7, it can be seen that although young adults did not favor intervening with friends to prevent drunk driving (Table 5), they did identify friends as a discouraging influence on their drinking and driving behavior (Table 7). This suggests that if there was peer support for intervening they would be more likely to do so. The preventive potential of peer intervention can be observed in the behavior of the middle adolescents who have appeared to integrate the acceptability of intervening into their peer culture.

Sources of Information About Drinking and Driving (IV.B)

Respondents were questioned to determine where their information about drinking and driving was obtained and the degree to which school-based material had influenced their drinking and driving behavior. Responses to these and related questions are presented in Table 8 and summarized below.

- All groups reported obtaining information from a variety of sources.
- For early adolescents, observation was the most frequently mentioned (6) source of information about alcohol and drinking and driving.
- For middle adolescents, observation, reading, and friends were the most frequently mentioned (6 each) sources of information about alcohol and drinking and driving. These were followed by SADD and own experience (4 each).
- For young adults, own experience and some type of course were the most frequently mentioned (12 and 9 respectively) sources of information about alcohol and drinking and driving. These were followed by reading and friends (5 each).
- Twenty-eight respondents reported attending some type of course that included information about drinking and driving (one of the "courses" was only a special lecture at school).

- Nine of the 28 who were of driving age reported receiving information that influenced their decisions about drinking and driving.
- No early adolescents mentioned receiving information regarding drinking and driving in school.
- Those middle adolescents and young adults who reported receiving information regarding drinking and driving in school felt that the information was not very substantial.
- Nineteen of the 32 respondents who drive (MAs and YAs) reported that some mention of drinking and driving was made when they were learning to drive.
- Little significant discussion regarding drinking and driving was reported in Driver's Education courses. The information that was given was seldom memorable.
- Very little information regarding drinking and driving was reported as having come from parents, including those parents who taught their children to drive.

Discussion (IV.B)

While two-thirds of the respondents reported having had some type of school-based course that included information on drinking and driving, the general opinion was that the information was neither memorable nor useful. Little information was obtained from parents or driver's education courses in school. According to the young adults, the information received from school programs was provided at a time when they were least responsive to it, and also at the time when they were most likely to be drinking and driving. This suggested that course content has had little or no impact on subsequent drinking and driving behavior. These findings also suggest that perhaps school-based programs should initially be presented prior to the time when students begin drinking and driving, and continue throughout the critical drinking-driving years.

All respondents reported that courses in which the presenters had had actual experience with drinking and driving accidents (victims, police, etc.) and which encouraged discussion or active participation had the greatest impact on them. Among the middle adolescents, the continual references to and citation of information gained from SADD activities suggested that the approach used in this program (a variety of experiential and consciousness raising activities as well as political activities) has more potential for a lasting impact than more traditional educational approaches. (As was noted in the previous section, the likely reason only four direct references were made here to SADD is because the degree of its influence had already been established.)

TABLE 2
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING AND DRIVING

Coder	Have you Ever Attended A Course That Included D&D Info?	Content	Did Info Influence Decision About D&D?	When Learning To Drive Was There Mention Of D&D?	Number Of SADD?	Other Sources Of Information About Alcohol, Its Effects And The Consequences Of Drinking *
E - 1 M	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
E - 2 M	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		(3)F (3)M - observation (1)F (2)M - TV
E - 3 F	Yes	Effects of alcohol on reflexes & effects on accidents	Yes	N/A	• • •	(2)M - own experience (2)F - parents (2)F - siblings (2)M - reading (1)F - movies (1)F - friends (1)M - police lecture (1)M - radio
E - 4 F	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
E - 5 F	Yes	Scare tactics	Yes	N/A	• • •	
E - 6 F	Yes	Scare tactics	Yes	N/A		
E - 7 M	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
E - 8 M	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		
<hr/>						
H - 1 M	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	
H - 2 M	Yes	Effects of alcohol	No	Yes	No	
H - 3 M	Yes	Effects of alcohol	Yes	Yes	Yes	
H - 4 M	No	N/A	N/A	Yes(taken to see wrecked cars)	Yes	
H - 5 M	No	N/A	N/A	Yes(parents)	Yes	(3)F (3)M - observation (4)F (2)M - reading (4)F (2)M - friends (2)F (2)M - SADD (1)F (3)M - own experience
H - 6 M	Yes	--	No	Yes(parents)	Yes	(1)F (2)M - parents (1)F (2)M - course(drivers ed. health
H - 7 F	Yes	--	No	No	Yes	(1)F (1)M - committee hearings (1)F - student groups (1)F - TV
H - 8 M	Yes	Effects of alcohol related to ht. and wt.	No	Yes	Yes	(1)M - police lecture (1)M - school club
H - 9 F	Yes	Statistics on accidents	No	No	Yes	
H - 10 M	Yes	Drugs as depressants & what happens when drive	No	Yes(father)	Yes	
H - 11 F	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	
H - 12 F	Yes	Effects of drinking	Yes	No	Yes	
H - 13 F	Yes	--	No	Yes(father)	Yes	
H - 14 F	No	N/A	N/A	Yes(father)	Yes	
H - 15 F	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	
H - 16 F	Yes	--	No	No	Yes	
<hr/>						
YA- 1 F	Yes	Effects of D&D	No	Yes		
YA- 2 M	Yes	Effects of D&D	No	Yes		
YA- 3 F	No	N/A	N/A	No		
YA- 4 F	Yes	Scare tactics	Yes	Yes	• • •	
YA- 5 M	Yes	Info on D&D	Yes	No		
YA- 6 F	Yes	Scare tactics	No	Yes		
YA- 7 M	Yes	Effects of alcohol related to weight	No	Yes		(7)F (5)M - own experience (4)F (5)M - course (4)F (1)M - reading (4)F (1)M - friends
YA- 8 M	Yes	Info on effects of D&D	Yes	Yes		(1)F (3)M - observation (1)F (3)M - parents (3)F - TV
YA- 9 M	Yes	BAC effects	No	Yes	• • •	(2)F (1)M - speakers (1)F (1)M - organizations(e.g. AA) (1)M - work setting (1)F - siblings
YA- 10 F	Yes	General info	Yes	No	• • •	
YA- 11 M	Yes	Fatalities in films, D&D stats, alcohol effects	No	No		
YA- 12 F	Yes	Film-effects of alcohol	No	No		
YA- 13 F	Yes	Films	Yes	No		
YA- 14 F	Yes	Speakers at synagogue-effects of DWI	Yes	Yes		
YA- 15 M	Yes	Alcoholism course-guest speakers alcohol problems, facts about alcohol	Yes	Yes	• • •	
YA- 16 M	No, but had AA lectures in school	General info	No	Yes		

*Results are reported as aggregated information rather than as respondent specific information.

The fact that over half of the respondents (24: 6 EAs, 6 MAs, 12 YAs) listed observation (of others, environment, media) as their primary source of information regarding drinking and drinking/driving is striking. This suggests that most young people are learning about these important issues in a casual, and perhaps unreliable way.

A few respondents cited media/public awareness ads as a source of some influence. The interviewers made no attempts to probe for the impact of the media on behaviors and attitude formation. However, when consideration is given to the limited impact reported for courses, programs and parents as sources of information, the issue of the impact of the media may bear further exploration.

Situations Where Drinking Occurs (IV.C)

Family, work, and social situations that influence drinking were discussed with each of the interviewees.

Family Activities where Drinking Occurs and How the Family Responds to Drinking and Driving (IV.C.1)

This section contains a discussion of three sets of responses which address family activities which involve alcohol and family responses to drinking and driving behaviors. All respondents were asked about the availability of alcohol at family functions and the earliest ages they could remember having it available to them. Respondents who acknowledged drinking and driving (middle adolescents and young adults only) were then asked about anticipated family reactions to drinking and driving and to a potential DWI accident. Those middle adolescent and young adult respondents who did not drink and drive were asked their reasons for not doing so and whether or not they experienced family support for this behavior. Responses to these questions are presented in Table 9 and are summarized below.

Attention is called to the note introducing Section III.A.2 regarding the number of respondents who answered both the "Drinking Drivers" and "Drinkers Who Do Not Drive Under the Influence" questions.

- Twenty-nine of the 40 respondents reported alcohol as having been available at family functions when they were growing up (5 EAs, 11 MAs, 13 YAs).
- The average ages that alcohol was made available to the respondents at family functions were:
 - Early adolescents: 10.2 years.
 - Middle adolescents: 11.4 years.
 - Young adults: 10.5 years (with 2 respondents indicating that alcohol was always available).

- With regard to involvement in a DWI accident:
 - All 20 respondents who answered the drinking and driving questions reported that their parents would be alarmed, shocked or angry.
 - Three of the six middle adolescents who answered the drinking and driving questions reported that their parents might take away their driving privileges.
 - Six of the 14 young adults who answered the drinking and driving questions expressed concern that their parents would in some way restrict their driving privileges.
- With regard to siblings' responses to drinking and driving, the majority of the drinking-driving respondents felt their siblings would advise them to be careful, call them stupid, and/or express concern.
- Of the 14 drinkers who do not drive under the influence all but one reported knowing or assuming family support for this behavior.

Discussion (IV.C.1)

Parental reactions to drinking and driving behaviors or to a DWI accident appeared to be a real concern for the respondents. Many, in fact, noted that if they were involved in a DWI accident they would not even inform their families unless it was absolutely necessary.

Overall, the respondents felt their parents would respond very negatively to drinking and driving, and with shock or horror to a DWI accident. None expressed parental approval for drinking and driving, but several noted lack of parental response when drinking and driving did occur (i.e., parents knew the respondent drove after drinking but said nothing). It is interesting to note that even the young adults (who essentially no longer lived at home) expressed concern over some loss of driving privileges (by parents) as a result of drinking and driving or involvement in a DWI accident. This may have been due to the fact that many young adults were college students, and thus may not have been fully independent of their parents.

Significantly, almost all of the drinkers who did not drive under the influence expressed knowing that their family supported this behavior. The one middle adolescent respondent who did not experience this support was drinking - but not drinking and driving - without parental knowledge.

Work Situations Where Drinking Occurs That Influence Drinking and Drinking/Driving (IV.C.2)

This subsection presents the middle adolescents' and young adults' answers to questions regarding the influence that work and the work environment have on drinking and drinking and driving. These questions were not asked of the early adolescents. Responses to these questions are presented in Table 10 and are summarized below.

TABLE 9
SITUATIONS WHERE DRINKING OCCURS
FAMILY ACTIVITIES AND HOW FAMILY RESPONDS TO DRINKING AND DRIVING

Coder	Have You Ever Had Alcohol At A Family Function?		Drinking Drivers		Drinkers Who Do Not Drive Under The Influence	
	Yes/No	Age	How Would Your Family Respond To Your D&D?	How Would Your Family Respond If You Had A Dwi Accident?	Reasons For Not Drinking And Driving	Do Family Members Support Non D&D/How?
E- 1 M	Yes	9				
E- 2 M	Yes	10				
E- 3 F	No	N/A	***	***	***	***
E- 4 F	No	N/A				
E- 5 F	Yes	13				
E- 6 M	No	N/A	***	***	***	***
E- 7 F	Yes	7				
E- 8 M	Yes	12				
M- 1 M	Yes	15	Parents would take away driving privileges; siblings would think R was stupid if R got caught	Parents would make things as rough as possible; siblings would be sarcastic	***	***
M- 2 M	Yes	10	D&D is taboo; parents would take car away give severe scolding; siblings would think R was stupid	Parents would take license away and send R to driving school; siblings would be supportive	***	***
M- 3 M	Yes	14	***	***	Death of friend; high involvement/investment in changing DWI laws; attitudes of friends; media influence	Yes-discuss D&D, offer to pick R up if R has been drinking
M- 4 M	Yes	9	***	***	Lack of control; wouldn't want responsibility for hurting others	Yes-can call if unable to drive
M- 5 M	Yes	15	***	***	Hardly ever drinks	Yes-told not to D&D; mother joined MADD
M- 6 M	No	N/A	***	***	Had one bad experience; Karen	Yes-open about D&D, no guilt inflicted
M- 7 F	No	N/A	***	***	Hardly ever drinks	Yes-by trusting R
M- 8 M	Yes	17	***	***	***	***
** M- 9 F	Yes	--	Parents would "shoot me"; would prefer anything rather than R drinking and driving	Parents couldn't handle it	Karen's death	Yes-can call if necessary to be picked up
M- 10 M	Yes	16	***	***	Not good	Yes
** M- 11 F	No	N/A	Siblings have warned against it	Parents would be shocked	Karen	Yes-by trust
M- 12 F	Yes	6	***	***	Safety	No-don't know R drinks (but R doesn't D&D)
M- 13 F	No	N/A	Parents would be upset if R was out of control	Parents would be hurt that they didn't get their point across; might restrict driving privileges; sibling would think R was stupid	***	***
M- 14 F	Yes	17	***	***	Doesn't drink, doesn't like taste, doesn't like effect on friends	Yes-trust R more
M- 15 F	No	N/A	Parents would be very upset	Parents would take away driving privileges	***	***
M- 16 F	No	6	Incomplete Interview		Incomplete Interview	

** = R not usually identified as a drinking driver but answered drinking driver questions in this section

TABLE 9
(CONTINUED)

Code	Have You Ever Had Alcohol At A Family Function?		Drinking Drivers		Drivers Who Do Not Drive Under The Influence	
	Yes/No	Age	How Would Your Family Respond To Your D&D?	How Would Your Family Respond If You Had A DWI Accident?	Reasons For Not Drinking And Driving	Do Family Members Support Non D&D/How?
-- 1 F	Yes	14	Parents would be very upset and condemn R would always be worried sibling doesn't like it, would say "I can do it, you can't"	Parents and sibling would react violently; would be shocked and hurt	...	...
Y- 2 M	Yes	17	Parents would be very upset; threaten to remove driving privilege; sibling would say "you shouldn't"	Parents would respond same as to D&D; sibling would be supportive	...	...
Y- 3 F	Yes	Always available	Parents are aware that R drinks and drives; sibling thinks it okay	Parents would never let her use their car again; sibling would think R was "pretty stupid"	...	...
Y- 4 F	Yes	16	Father disappointed; mother sympathetic; siblings faith would be shattered	Father: "had it coming"; mother would say same as father but less abrasively; siblings would be upset and disbelieving	...	...
Y- 5 M	Yes	--	...	...	Safety; not smart	Yes-agree that D&D is not smart
Y- 6 F	Yes	13	Parents would say be careful	Parents would be very upset and disappointed; R would lose car; sibling would feel sorry	...	...
Y- 7 M	Yes	10	...	...	Fear of hurting self and others	Assumed support
Y- 8 M	Yes	13	Parents would be very upset; sibling angry	Parents would be furious, blame R completely; take away driving privilege; sibling would feel sorry	...	...
Y- 9 M	Yes	15	Mother lectures against D&D	Mother would be very upset	...	...
-- Y- 10 F	Yes	16	Parents know R drinks, haven't said anything; siblings don't approve	Parents would be very mad; siblings would be worried and concerned	Not safe	Nothing verbal but supportive
Y- 11 M	No	N/A	Parents don't like it from a safety and financial point of view; siblings advise to be careful	Parents would be very angry; siblings would say it was R problem and responsibility	...	...
Y- 12 F	Yes	Always available	Parents would be very upset; siblings would say R was stupid but give a ride if needed	Parents would be very upset, let R know how they felt; would take away car, but would arrange to transport R; siblings would be supportive and say not to do it again	...	...
Y- 13 F	Yes	14	Parents would respond very negatively	Very, very negative	...	...
Y- 14 F	Yes	8	Parents not in favor; siblings not as concerned now as in the past	Parents disappointed because had faith in R; sibling think R was stupid	...	...
-- Y- 15 M	No	N/A	Parents and siblings would respond negatively	Parents and siblings would respond even more negatively	...	...
Y- 16 M	No	N/A	Mother very disappointed; unsure of father's response, might refuse use of car	Parents would be furious; father more so because of damage to car	Risk to himself; afraid of ruining parents car	Yes-mother verbalizes recognition of good behavior; trusts R

-- = R not usually identified as a drinking driver but answered drinking driver questions in this section

- Thirteen of the 16 young adults worked or have worked in the past.
 - Eleven felt that drinking was allowed or encouraged in work-related situations (before, during, or after work).
 - Two did not feel that drinking was allowed or encouraged in work-related situations.
 - Examples of work related situations that allow or encourage drinking included office parties, lunches, and after-work drinking. (Complimentary drinks were provided in two work settings.)
 - Nine reported having worked with someone who would drink before, during, and/or after work.
 - Nine reported that they participated in work-related drinking activities.
 - Seven of the nine who participated in work-related drinking activities reported that they had driven afterwards.
 - Two reported likely consequences for drinking on the job (verbal pressure against it and probably get fired).
- In general, young adults did not see employers as being concerned about an employee's DWI arrest. Six, however, did mention some degree of employer reaction (from get upset to possibly fired).
- Eleven of the 15 middle adolescents worked or have worked in the past (one interview was incomplete).
 - Four felt that drinking was allowed or encouraged in work related situations.
 - Seven did not feel that drinking was allowed or encouraged in work-related situations.
 - Six reported likely consequences for drinking on the job (four of these mentioned possibly getting fired).

Discussion (IV.C.2)

The majority of the respondents who work (have worked) reported that drinking occurred in work-related situations. Drinking on the work premises was described as something that occurred regularly and for which there appeared to be few or no negative consequences. With regard to a DWI accident or arrest, most respondents saw employers as reacting to such an incident only if it occurred during working hours.

These findings may be of particular significance when consideration is given to the fact that these interviews were conducted with teenagers and full-time college students, an essentially non-working population. This suggests that the respondents may be developing a general perception that work-related drinking (and subsequent driving) is a relatively common occurrence with a low risk of negative consequences.

TABLE 10
SITUATIONS WHERE DRINKING OCCURS
WORK SITUATIONS THAT INFLUENCE DRINKING AND DRINKING/DRIVING

Code#	Are There Work Situations That Allow Or Encourage Drinking?	Who Participates?	Are You Aware Of Any Consequences For Drinking On Job?
E- 1-3	***	***	***
M- 1 M	Yes-Bosses would drink on job	Co-workers	None stated by employer
M- 2 M	No	N/A	Would get fired
M- 3 M	No-(maybe picnic)	N/A	Would get fired
M- 4 M	Never worked	N/A	N/A
M- 5 M	Never worked	N/A	N/A
M- 6 M	No	N/A	No awareness
M- 7 F	No	N/A	--
M- 8 M	Never worked	N/A	N/A
M- 9 F	Never worked	N/A	N/A
M- 10 M	No-After work co-workers drink (not on job)	N/A	Would get fired
M- 11 F	Yes-Pool parties (R worked at pool)	Swimmers drink at pool; R could participate after hours	Would get fired
M- 12 F	Yes-Christmas party	Store workers	Not aware of strong consequences
M- 13 F	No	N/A	Aware but specifics unknown
M- 14 F	No	N/A	Would get fired if drunk on job
M- 15 F	Yes-Christmas party	Everyone at party; boss used to drink on job	No
M- 16 F	Incomplete Interview	***	***

Code#	Work Situations Allow Or Encourage?	Ever Work With Someone Who Was Drinking?	R Participated In Work Related Drinking?	Did You Drive After?	Consequences	Employer's Reaction To Employee's DWI Arrest
Y- 1 F	Yes-Complimentary drinks	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	None-employer was arrested for DWI
Y- 2 M	Yes-Lunches	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Get upset
Y- 3 F	Doesn't work	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Y- 4 F	Yes-Lunches, special occasions, after work	Yes-with an alcoholic	Yes-glass of wine	Yes-But would wait	No-awareness	Would speak to person
Y- 5 M	Yes-Bottle of wine for office on Fri. afternoon, co-workers would bring & boss would participate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wouldn't happen	No problem unless it interfered with work
Y- 6 F	Yes-co-workers drank before and after work	No	--	--	Verbal pressure	Concern for well being; possibly fired
Y- 7 M	No	Don't remember	No	No	None	None
Y- 8 M	Doesn't work	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Y- 9 M	Doesn't work	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Y- 10 F	No	No	N/A	N/A	No awareness	Not aware
Y- 11 M	Yes-Everyone drinks all day	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Didn't care
Y- 12 F	Yes-Manager buys case of beer for staff at end of day	Yes-Cashier drinks during lunch	Yes	No-Use public transportation	None	None unless company driver, then possibly termination
Y- 13 F	Yes-Dinners, lunches, special occasions	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Serious, boss was born-again Christian
Y- 14 F	Yes-Friday's "Miller Time"	No	No	No	Probably fired but not aware of actual case	Not aware
Y- 15 M	Yes-Christmas parties, on the job	Yes	Yes	Yes	Manager drank with employees	None
Y- 16 M	Yes-After work and week-ends, managers and employees both	No	Yes	No	Not aware	None

Social and Peer Group Situations Where Drinking is Encouraged and How Friends Respond to Drinking and Driving (IV.C.3)

This subsection presents three sets of responses which address potential social and peer group influences on drinking and driving.

All respondents were asked if friends ever push them to drink. Respondents who acknowledged drinking and driving were asked about anticipated responses from friends to their (the respondent's) drinking and driving and to a potential DWI accident.

Respondents who did not drive after drinking were asked how friends react to their non-drinking-driving behavior. They were also asked under what circumstances they would consider driving after drinking (if any). Responses to these questions are presented in Table 11 and are summarized below.

- Six middle adolescents and nine young adults reported experiencing peer pressure to drink.
- With regard to being involved in a DWI accident:
 - Of the six middle adolescents who answered the "Drinking Drivers" questions, five reported likely negative reactions from friends.
 - Of the 14 young adults who answered the "Drinking Drivers" questions, the majority reported that friends would be either sympathetic or teasing.
- Five of the middle adolescents who did not drive after drinking reported they probably would drive after drinking or drive while intoxicated in an "emergency situation" if no one else was available to drive.
 - The most frequently mentioned emergency situation was a medical emergency.

Discussion (IV.C.3)

These findings suggested a relationship between the reaction and support of friends and the drinking-driving behaviors of the respondents. This was true for both those who did and who did not drink and drive. At least half of all respondents reported experiencing some form of peer pressure to drink. The respondents' reactions to these pressures were generally consistent with their overall drinking patterns (i.e. those who drink most were more likely to accede to the pressure).

While middle adolescents expected generally negative reactions from friends if they (the respondents) had an accident from DWI, the young adults did not. The young adults reports of expected responses from friends to a DWI accident or arrest and their own behaviors and attitudes regarding intervention with friends to prevent drinking and driving (III-C, Table 6)

TABLE II
SITUATIONS WHERE DRINKING OCCURS
SOCIAL AND PEER GROUP SITUATIONS WHERE
DRINKING IS ENCOURAGED AND HOW FRIENDS
RESPOND TO DRINKING AND DRIVING

Code*	Do Your Friends Push You To Drink?		Drinking Drivers		Drinkers Who Do Not Drive Under The Influence	
	yes/no	Comments/Circumstances	How Would Friends Respond To Your D&D?	How Would Friends Respond To DWI Accident?	How Do Friends Respond To Your Non D&D?	Under What Circumstances Would You D&D or DWI?
E- 1 M	N/A	Friends don't drink				
E- 2 M	No	--				
E- 3 F	Yes	Friends make convincing statements like "Everyone does it", "Your mom won't find out" and put beer in face; R walks away		***		***
E- 4 F	Yes	--				
E- 5 F	No	--				
E- 6 M	Yes	Make fun, call her chicken				
E- 7 F	No	Used to drink, don't now friends asked why he stopped and he says he just doesn't want to drink		***		***
E- 8 M	Yes	Acquaintances want me to go along & drink, usually say no & then they don't hassle me				
<hr/>						
M- 1 M	Yes	Drinking games-"more you drink, the more fun you are"; can't leave a partially filled pitcher (subtle pressure)	Would lose some friends	Would lose some friends	***	***
M- 2 M	No	--	Would discourage	No big deal	***	***
M- 3 M	Yes	Joking remarks	***	***	Close friends are supportive	Emergency situation
M- 4 M	No	--	***	***	Close friend are very supportive and will intercede if necessary	Emergency situation
M- 5 M	No (never)	Just at parties; I'll say no and get angry; in VA Beach	***	***	Close friends are neutral, others, excluded him from social activities	Never
M- 6 M	No (never)	--	***	***	Supportive	There are none
M- 7 F	No (never)	--	***	***	--	Never
M- 8 F	Yes	8-Day (tried to chug a whole pitcher); other beer drinking games; parties; football games	***	***	--	Emergency situation
M- 9 F	No	Have seen them playing around with others and saying things like "Come drink or we won't like you"	Would talk to him	Be afraid of him	Friends are supportive	Emergency situation
M- 10 M	No	--	***	***	--	--
M- 11 F	No	Joking on birthday for fun--no pressure	Get angry at her	Hate you--be disappointed	Supportive	Emergency situation
M- 12 F	No	Not really, in fun because on diet	***	***	Plan for switching drivers who don't drink	There are none
M- 13 F	Yes	--	Call you stupid	She couldn't face friends	***	***
M- 14 F	No	Offer R drinks, R says no and that's it	***	***	Understanding, verbalized respect, envy her not drinking	Does not drink
M- 15 F	Yes	Subtle encouraging to R to have another drink	Strongly react against	Lose respect for R	***	***
M- 16 F	Yes	Incomplete Interview	Incomplete Interview	Incomplete Interview	Incomplete Interview	Incomplete Interview

TABLE 11
 SITUATIONS WHERE DRINKING OCCURS
 SOCIAL AND PEER GROUP SITUATIONS WHERE DRINKING IS ENCOURAGED
 AND HOW FRIENDS RESPOND TO DRINKING AND DRIVING
 (CONTINUED)

ide#	<u>Do Your Friends Push You To Drink?</u>		<u>Drinking Drivers</u>		<u>Drinkers Who Do Not Drive Under The Influence</u>	
	<u>Yes/No</u>	<u>Comments/Circumstances</u>	<u>How Would Friends Respond To Your D&D?</u>	<u>How Would Friends Respond To DWI Accident?</u>	<u>How Do Friends Respond To Your Non D&D?</u>	<u>Under What Circumstances Would You D&D or DWI?</u>
- 1 F	No	--	Affect reputation as good driver	Surprise & concern	***	***
- 2 M	Yes	Drinking game at party-R would succumb	Try to intercede	Would say "He got caught"	***	***
- 3 F	Yes	Unwritten law on birthday, friends buy, you drink	Make sure he was able to drive	Feel sorry for her	***	***
- 4 F	No	--	--	Wouldn't believe it	***	***
- 5 M	Yes	Coax by saying "know I'm fine"	***	***	OK	Emergency
- 6 F	Yes	More pressure to stay	Wouldn't tolerate	"You deserve what you got", some would feel sorry	***	***
- 7 M	No	Because have short temper	***	***	Quiet acceptance	There are none
- 8 M	Yes	By refilling drinks	Mildly/if very drunk take keys away	Look down on you-feel sorry	***	***
- 9 M	No	--	No reaction	Take a harder look at selves	***	***
- 10 M	No	--	Worried	Concerned, upset	Supportive	Had to get home
- 11 M	Yes	"Object is to get drunk"	No reaction	Bad luck	***	***
- 12 F	Yes	"Have one more"	Little reaction	Laugh at first-then start thinking	***	***
13 F	No	--	Be supportive unless too drunk	Think R had a drinking problem	***	***
14 F	Yes	R makes friends aware that they are pressuring	Back seat driver	Make friends more cautious	***	***
15 M	No	--	Wouldn't care	Would tease	***	***
16 M	Yes	Friends make a joke of it, but R resists	Be surprised-assume that you're careful	Be concerned wouldn't pass judgement	Most don't D&D so they expect same behavior of R	If it was the only way to get home

suggested a "live and let live" attitude among young adults. There appeared to be greater tolerance among young adults for drinking and driving than among the middle adolescents (who had developed a strong anti-drinking and driving peer culture).

Among those who did not drive after drinking, there appeared to be more peer support among the middle adolescents for this behavior than among the young adults. (This also was likely to be a function of the middle adolescent peer culture.)

Influences in the Neighborhood/Community and/or College Environment That Encourage and Discourage Drinking and/or Drinking and Driving (IV.D)

Factors in the neighborhood and community encouraging and discouraging drinking and drinking/driving were discussed by respondents. Adolescents also discussed parties where alcohol was provided by parents; and young adults discussed factors in the college environment which encourage and discourage drinking and drinking/driving. Results of these discussions are presented in Table 12 and are summarized below. Only environmental factors mentioned by two or more respondents are noted in the summary.

● General Observations:

- Respondents as a whole reported equal numbers of encouraging and discouraging influences.
- Thirty of 40 reported influences in their neighborhood/community or college environment that encourage drinking and/or drinking/driving.
- Thirty-one of 40 reported influences in their neighborhood/community that discourage drinking and/or drinking/driving.

● Encouraging Influences:

- Peer pressure was the single most reported factor influencing drinking and/or drinking/driving (3 EAs, 5 MAs, 4 YAs).
- Community activities of various kinds were the second most reported influence (5 MAs, 2 YAs).
- Five middle adolescents described community and church sponsored activities where alcohol was indiscriminantly available.

● Discouraging Influences:

- For early adolescents and middle adolescents as a group, the most frequently reported (11 out of 24) factors discouraging drinking and/or drinking/driving involved adults or parents (e.g., police; neighborhood pressure; neighborhood watch; and parental presence, pressure or awareness).
- For middle adolescents, SADD was the most frequently mentioned influence (6).

- One early adolescent and three middle adolescents mentioned neighborhood watch (a crime prevention program) as an influence.

Discussion (IV.D)

Three-fourths of the respondents identified influences in the neighborhood or community that discourage drinking or drinking/driving. An equal proportion of respondents were able to identify influences that encourage drinking or drinking/driving. Early adolescents and middle adolescents cited adult presence (parents, police, etc.) as a major source of discouragement of drinking and drinking/driving. However, of the thirteen middle adolescents who gave examples of community activities that encourage drinking, five cited community and block parties and/or church sponsored functions where adults are present. At these functions alcohol was reported to be indiscriminately available (and often free) and the middle adolescents' access to it was seen as sanctioned by the community.

It is interesting to note the respondents' assessment of religion/religious training as an influence on drinking or drinking and driving. Religion was specifically probed for as a discouraging influence and with this probing only six respondents reported that religion discouraged their drinking. Without probing, however, three middle adolescents reported that church-sponsored activities were encouraging influences. The fact that religion was not viewed as a significant discouraging factor, and that it was actually seen by some as an encouraging factor may suggest that our religious institutions could do more to help combat the drinking-driving problem.

It appears then, that practices or values in the community or neighborhood that are intended to discourage drinking and drinking/driving seem to be competing with and in some instances cancelled out by practices that encourage drinking and drinking/driving.

The young adults' college environment was described as highly conducive to drinking. Respondents indicated that high alcohol consumption (often until impairment is attained) is encouraged on the college campus. This behavior often occurs off-campus in social occasions as well. Furthermore, off-campus social occasions often require driving. The school tavern, happy hours at local bars, and school functions at which free beer is provided were a few of the examples cited of pressures to drink within the college environment. While some of the young adults lived on campus (and did much of their drinking there) they admitted that many of their visits to bars and parties around the city resulted in driving after drinking.

Personal Experiences That May Influence Attitude Formation and Behaviors Regarding Drinking and Driving (IV.E)

The interviews concluded with questions about personal experiences with drinking and driving. Questions were asked about first hand experiences with drinking and driving, and about situations in which respondents had to ride

TABLE 12
INFLUENCES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD/COMMUNITY AND/OR COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT THAT
ENCOURAGE AND DISCOURAGE DRINKING AND/OR DRINKING/DRIVING

Code	Are There Things In Your Neighborhood, Etc. That Encourage Drinking Or Drinking And Driving?		Have You Attended Parties Where Parents Provided Alcohol?	Are There Pressures Within The College Environment To D&D?	Are There Things In Your Neighborhood/ Community That Discourage Drinking Or Drinking And Driving?	
	Yes/No	Examples			Yes/No	Examples
E- 1 F	No	N/A	No		Yes	Accidents
E- 2 M	No	N/A	No		No	N/A
E- 3 F	No	N/A	Yes (adults, not parents)	• • •	Yes	Corner where Karen was killed
E- 4 F	Yes	Lack of things to do	Yes		No	N/A
E- 5 F	Yes	Weekend parties; peer pressure	No		Yes	Police; parents
E- 6 M	No	N/A	Yes		No	N/A
E- 7 F	Yes	Peer pressure	No	• • •	Yes	Street lights; neighborhood watch
E- 8 M	Yes	Peers	No		Yes	Police

M- 1 M	Yes	Kids are really into drinking	Yes		No	N/A
M- 2 M	No	N/A	Yes		Yes	SADD; neighborhood watch
M- 3 M	No	N/A	No		Yes	Neighborhood watch
M- 4 M	Yes	Peer pressure	Yes		Yes	Family and teachers
M- 5 M	Yes	Church Labor Day picnic; Mason Day; athletics (peer pressure)	Yes	• • •	Yes	MADD
M- 6 M	Yes	Isolation of rural communities	Yes		Yes	Windy roads; athletics
M- 7 F	Yes	Large parties	Yes		Yes	SADD; parental awareness
M- 8 M	Yes	Athletics; peer pressure	Yes		Yes	SADD; few kids; block party where drinking is prohibited
M- 9 F	Yes	TV, peers	Yes		Yes	SADD
M- 10 M	Yes	Parties	Yes	• • •	Yes	Public awareness campaign; TV; church; costs
M- 11 F	No	N/A	Yes		Yes	SADD; MADD; neighborhood pressure; church
M- 12 F	Yes	Neighborhood parties and picnics	Yes		Yes	Church; service club Karen belonged to
M- 13 F	Yes	Mason Day; church Labor Day picnic	No		Yes	Neighborhood watch
M- 14 F	Yes	Block parties	No		Yes	SADD
M- 15 F	Yes	Recreation park (unsupervised)	No	• • •	No	N/A
M- 16 F	Yes	Block parties and church bridge parties where folks bring own booze	No		Yes	Presence of little kids-family oriented neighborhood

YA- 1 F	Yes	Peer pressure	• • •	No	No	N/A
YA- 2 M	No	N/A		No	No	N/A
YA- 3 F	Yes	Peer pressure		Yes	Yes	School rules
YA- 4 F	Yes	Am. Legion; VFW; after work gatherings		Yes	No	N/A
YA- 5 M	Yes	Community events	• • •	Yes	Yes	Church, parents in neighborhood
YA- 6 F	--	--		Yes	Yes	Outreach programs for youth; community organizations-churches
YA- 7 F	No	--		Yes	Yes	Local lions club
YA- 8 M	Yes	Peers; advertising		Yes	Yes	Health class; drivers ed.; Youth Education Services
YA- 9 M	Yes	Grew up in a dry town that did allow keg parties; media; campus functions		No	Yes	Dry town; school; PSA's
YA-10 F	Yes	Beer everywhere on campus; nothing in hometown/neighborhood	• • •	Yes	No	N/A
YA-11 M	Yes	School (university); peer pressure		Yes	Yes	Local police pick up drunk drivers
YA-12 F	Yes	Happy Hour at bars; 2 for 1 bars in NY; (2 drinks/price of 1)		No	Yes	Religious associations
YA-13 F	Yes	School (university) only; nothing in home community		Yes	Yes	Church functions
YA-14 F	Yes	Social functions; 1/2 price night and ladies night at bars; nothing in home community		Yes	Yes	Town hall; library pamphlets
YA-15 M	Yes	Existence of liquor stores; neighborhood parties	• • •	Yes	Yes	Concerned residents; police
YA-16 M	Yes	Bars		No	Yes	Police patrols; poster campaign regarding D&D

PSA's = Public service announcements

with a driver who had been drinking. Questions were also asked about injuries to others as a result of drinking and driving. Responses to these questions are presented in Table 13 and are summarized below.

- Twenty-nine respondents reported having ridden at least once with someone (parent, relative, friend) who was driving after drinking.
 - Most interviewees reported feeling concerned, afraid or tense during the incident.
 - None of the early adolescents said they would ride again with someone who was driving after drinking.
 - Only one middle adolescent said he would ride again with someone who was driving after drinking.
 - Eight of the young adults said they would ride again with someone who was driving after drinking.
- Five early adolescents reported knowing someone who was seriously injured in a drinking-driving accident.
- Ten middle adolescents mentioned Karen when asked about knowing someone who was "seriously injured" in a drinking-driving accident.
 - Only one middle adolescent specifically reported knowing someone else.
- Ten young adults reported knowing someone who was seriously injured in a drinking-driving accident.

Discussion (IV.E)

With the major exception of the middle adolescents and Karen's death, personal experiences with driving under the influence appeared to have little or no deterring effect on the current drinking and driving behaviors of the respondents. All of the four middle adolescents who currently drink and drive had ridden with a drinking driver and all were frightened by the experience. All of them knew at least one person who had been killed in a drinking-driving related accident and one respondent knew of students who were badly injured in such an accident. The majority of the young adults had ridden with a drunk driver and experienced some degree of anxiety in doing so. Furthermore, a majority of the young adults knew someone seriously injured in a drinking-driving accident. Yet, a majority also currently drink and drive.

It appears that there was some powerful qualitative difference between the middle adolescents experience with Karen's death and the other experiences which were explored. Why the experience with Karen had such a powerful effect and why the other experiences did not appear to be as powerful is unknown. Also, the extent to which Karen's death will be a long lasting influence for the middle adolescents who knew her is unknown.

TABLE 13
PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

Code#	Ever Ride With Someone That D&D?			Would Ride Now?	Know Someone Who Was Seriously Injured in D&D Accident?		Drinking Drivers		
	Yes/No	Who?	Feelings?		Yes/No	Describe	How Did You Feel When You D&D?	How Was Driving Affected?	
E- 1 M	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Sister's friend was killed (Karen)	***	***	
E- 2 M	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A			
E- 3 F	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	A coach & Karen were killed by D&D	***	***	
E- 4 F	Yes	Brother	Scared	No	Yes	Uncle killed by D&D			
E- 5 F	Yes	Aunt	Scared	No	Yes	Brother's friend injured	***	***	
E- 6 M	Yes	Dad	Not scared	No	No	N/A			
E- 7 F	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	***	***	
E- 8 M	Yes	Dad	Scared	No	No	Friend's brother was killed			
M- 1 M	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Karen	Uneasy about abilities- didn't feel danger	Drove slower, concentrated on staying in lane	
M- 2 M	Yes	Friend	Felt some risk	Yes	Yes	Karen & close incidents	Felt competent	Not affected	
M- 3 M	Yes	Friend	Felt some risk	No	Yes	Karen	N/A	N/A	
M- 4 M	Yes	Friend	Scared	No	Yes	Karen	N/A	N/A	
M- 5 M	Yes	Friend	Concerned	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	
M- 6 M	Yes	--	At that time no different	No	No	Karen	N/A	N/A	
M- 7 F	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	Heard of instances	N/A	N/A	
M- 8 M	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	Karen	N/A	N/A	
M- 9 F	Yes	--	Scared	No	Yes	Karen	Unsure of competence	Not affected	
M- 10 M	Yes	--	Watched carefully	No	Yes	Karen	N/A	N/A	
M- 11 F	Yes	Friend	Scared	No	Yes	Karen	Scared	More relaxed, better	
M- 12 F	Yes	Friend	Hoped would get home	No	Yes	Karen	N/A	N/A	
M- 13 F	Yes	Sister	Scared	No	No	N/A	Embarrassed	Drove more slowly	
M- 14 F	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	
M- 15 F	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	2 girls crashed into tree, badly injured	Worried, scared, surprised at effects of alcohol	Impaired, but friend drove	
M- 16 F	Incomplete Interview			Incomplete Interview			Incomplete Interview		

TABLE 13
PERSONAL EXPERIENCES
(CONTINUED)

Code#	Ever Ride With Someone That D&D?		Feelings?	Would Ride Now?	Know Someone Who Was Seriously Injured in D&D Accident?		Drinking Drivers	
	Yes/No	Who?			Yes/No	Describe	How Did You Feel When You D&D?	How Was Driving Affected?
Y- 1 F	Yes	Father	Scared	Yes	Yes	No details, but big effect on R	Very cautious	--
Y- 2 M	Yes	Friend	"A little uncomfortable about getting killed	Yes	Yes	Not close, no influence	Can't remember	Driving okay (R thinks)
Y- 3 F	Yes	--	Not scared	Yes	Yes	Not close, no influence	Scared of police and parents	Not affected
Y- 4 F	Yes	Friend	Difficult journey tried to control driver's driving	No	Yes	Didn't know personally	Felt lack of control	May have gone thru some red lights
Y- 5 M	Yes	Brother- in-law	Scared	Yes	Yes	Brother-in-law	N/A	N/A
Y- 6 F	Yes	Friend	N/A	Yes	Yes	High school friend	Frightened	Paid more attention
Y- 7 M	Yes	Brother	Horrified	No	No	N/A	--	--
Y- 8 M	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	Friend's 3 1/2 year old cousin was injured by DD	Can't remember	Not aware
Y- 9 M	Yes	Friend	Usually drunk too	Yes	Yes	A guy R knew who was a year or two younger; was upset by death not D&D	No recollection of driving	"Car must have had auto- matic pilot"
Y- 10 M	Yes	--	Very scared	No	No	N/A	Anxious	Reflexes slowed; vision affected; drove cautious- ly
Y- 11 M	Yes	Friends	Usually drunk too	Yes	Yes	Girl permanently disabled in an accident that kill- ed 3 others; 6 mo ago 6 friends kill- ed when car hit a truck	Feel good, had good time, didn't worry	Was not in control, drove faster
Y- 12 F	Yes	Friends	Tense	Yes	Yes	2 experiences; now R tries to be cautious about who R rides with; will ride with DD if there is "no alternative"	Worried about wrecking car	Drove slowly, kept window open
Y- 13 F	Yes	Friend	Scared	No	No	N/A	Very confident	Left lights on overnight
Y- 14 F	Yes	Sister	Tense	No	No	Brother's girl- friend involved in head-on col- lision; still had headaches after 6 years, influ- enced R	Nothing different	Not affected
Y- 15 M	Yes	Friend	Tense	No	Yes	Influenced R's attitude	Needed to be more cautious	Stayed at stop lights too long-felt drowsy
Y- 16 M	Yes	Father	Nervous	No	No	N/A	Very cautious	Drove in second gear more slowly

SECTION IV

SUMMARY

This section summarizes the most significant findings of the individual interviews and raises questions and issues relevant to the development of successful primary prevention programming. It is divided into six categories which are suggested as areas for further study and future research efforts.

Middle Adolescents/Personal Experiences

The single most significant finding regarding the middle adolescent population was the extent to which Karen's death and subsequent SADD activities influenced these young people. As noted earlier in this report, these influences indicate that findings regarding the current attitudes and behaviors of this population are probably not representative. By the same token, these findings provide a unique and valuable look at how an intensely personal experience can effect the drinking and driving attitudes and behaviors of not only a single individual but of an entire group.

Interestingly, while personal experiences in general appeared to have little deterring effect on drinking and driving, Karen's death and SADD involvement had a profound effect - a dramatic decrease in the middle adolescents reported drinking and driving behaviors. This suggests that certain experiences may have a greater deterring influence than others.

For the purposes of primary prevention programming, the following questions arise:

- Why do some personal experiences have a deterring effect on drinking and driving and others do not? What is the duration of the effects of such experiences? How can the deterring aspects be capitalized on and reinforced?
- Will Karen's death and SADD involvement continue to be a deterring influence on this middle adolescent population or will this influence decrease over time? If there is a decrease, why and at what point will this influence begin to wane?

Religion

Religion was not generally seen as a discouraging influence on drinking or drinking and driving. In fact, it was seen by some as an encouraging influence on drinking. This is significant because religion and religious institutions are generally seen as having a moderating influence on drinking and other potentially excessive behaviors.

For the purposes of primary prevention programming, the following questions arise:

- Can religion/religious institutions play a role in the prevention of drinking and driving?
- How can religious institutions be mobilized as an effective part of an overall prevention campaign?

Knowledge/Impairment*

Several findings are related to knowledge about the concept of impairment. First, respondents indicated that most formal information provided on drinking and drinking/driving was generally seen as not memorable and of little value or interest to them. Second, little mention was made of drinking and driving when respondents were learning to drive. Third, most respondents indicated that their primary source of information regarding drinking and drinking/driving was through observation. Fourth, respondents tended to describe individuals who have had too much to drink in terms of extreme stages of impairment rather than in terms of early stages.

These findings indicate that respondents generally had little factual information about many aspects of drinking or drinking/driving. This included legal issues, consequences for drinking and driving, risk factors and most significantly, how to measure degree of impairment. This lack of information has several implications. In general, respondents were making decisions about their ability to drive after drinking with no real basis for those decisions. In addition, while they saw others as part of the DWI problem they did not see themselves as part of the problem.

For the purposes of primary prevention programming, the following questions arise:

- What information do people need to make informed, intelligent decisions about drinking and driving?
- How can the concept of impairment be effectively transmitted to drinkers?
- How can individuals be educated to identify the early signs of impairment?
- What can be done to help individuals who drive after drinking to recognize that they are a part of the DWI problem?

*Most of the middle adolescents are exceptions to some of the generalizations made in this section.

Education

Closely related to the issue of knowledge/impairment is education. Traditional informational programs (e.g., classroom) were reported to have been of little value in influencing drinking and driving behavior. However, there were indications that lectures by victims and police, and experiential programs, (e.g., SADD) had potential for a more lasting impact on behavior.

For the purposes of primary prevention programming:

- Information programs which demand a high level of commitment and which involve an individual emotionally may be the most successful.
- A variety of experiential and innovative educational programs should be developed in an effort to more effectively communicate the importance of information about drinking and drinking and driving.

Parental Influence

The significance of parental influences on drinking and driving behaviors emerged as one of the most interesting findings. While there appeared to be little relationship between the drinking patterns of the respondents and their parents, there did appear to be a positive relationship between the drinking and driving patterns of the respondents and their parents.

Further, despite the fact that parents did not talk to their children about drinking or drinking and driving, respondents perceived their parents as having a major influence on their drinking and driving behavior. This perceived influence was reflected in respondents naming parents as the most important influence on their behavior and in their expressed concern about parental reactions to drinking and driving or involvement in a DWI accident. It should be remembered that the majority of this population was still living at home and/or economically dependent on their parents in some way. While this may account for the degree to which parents were seen as a significant influence, it raises questions about the influence of parents of children who are fully independent adults.

All of this suggests that parental role modeling, actions and attitudes may serve as a significant deterrent to drinking and driving, at least for adolescents and young adults.

For the purposes of primary prevention programming, the following questions arise:

- Are parents of adolescents and young adults aware of the influence they may have regarding their children's drinking and driving behaviors?
- How can parents exert this influence?

- What supports can parents use to help them exert this influence?
- What influence do parents of fully independent adults have on their children's drinking and driving behavior?

College Environment

The college environment was identified by young adults as their greatest source of pressure to drink, often with the objective of "drinking to get drunk." When drinking took place off campus this almost inevitably led to DWI.

For the purposes of primary prevention programming:

- Should prevention programs be targeted at college students on college campuses?
- If prevention programs are targeted at this population they would have to be extensive, multi-faceted and convincing since they will be competing against very strong pro-drinking norms.

SECTION V
CONCLUSIONS

The findings from the 40 individual interviews suggest the following general conclusions:

- There are strong influences in our society that support both drinking and drinking/driving behavior.
- People are not receiving significant information about drinking and driving.
- The information which individuals are receiving is neither memorable nor being integrated into their daily decision-making about drinking and driving.
- There are strong influences available in our society that, with support, have the potential for countering pro-drinking and driving influences.

This research has helped to identify factors associated with the drinking and driving problem. Further research regarding these factors needs to be performed in order to continue to refine and identify the key factors that can contribute to the development of successful primary prevention programming.

SECTION VI
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SECTION VII
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
University Recruiting Poster

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

DURING WEEK OF APRIL 19

8 MALES and 8 FEMALES

AGES 18 - 33

DRINKERS and NON-DRINKERS

**ARE NEEDED FOR 1 - 2 HOUR
CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEWS REGARDING
DRINKING AND DRIVING HABITS**

INTERESTED ?

CALL WAYNE: 966-5804

9 - 5 WEEKDAYS

BEFORE APRIL 15

\$10 WILL BE PAID TO EACH INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWED

APPENDIX B
University Recruiting Ad

THE

—April 9, 1982

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED week of April 19. Eight males and eight females, ages 18-33, needed for 1-2 hours. Confidential interviews regarding drinking and driving habits for study for D.O.T. If interested call Wayne at 966-5804 between 9 and 5. \$10 paid to individuals selected for interview.

APPENDIX C
Telephone Pre Screening

TELEPHONE PRE SCREENING

DATE _____

TIME _____

CA STAFF _____

STATUS:

● Rejected After Screen _____

● To Be Reviewed _____

● Rejected _____

● Accepted _____

● Final Status

I. Give Overview of Project

II. Initial Screening

● Sex _____

● F.T. Student _____

● DOB _____

● Employed _____ (F.T. or P.T.)

● Are you a licensed driver? _____

● Do you now drink alcoholic beverages? _____

● If not, have you ever? _____

● Have you ever been arrested for or convicted of DWI? _____

● Were you born a U.S. citizen? _____

● Citizen of what country? _____

● How many years have you lived in the U.S.? _____

- If lived abroad: - What age(s)? _____

- Where? _____

III. Driving History

● Age license obtained? _____

● Average number of times per week driving? _____

● Number of years driving? _____

● Currently owns a car? _____

● Currently has regular access to car? _____

IV. Drinking History

- Describe your current and past drinking patterns?

- Be sure to determine both current and past drinking habits.

- Age began drinking? _____
- Number of years as a drinker? _____
- Approximate number of drinking times per week? _____
- Approximate number of drinks per drinking time? _____
- Does individual feel he/she has a problem with drinking? _____

V. Drinking and Driving History

- Have you ever driven within 1/2 hour of drinking? _____
- Have you ever driven when you were "under the influence" of alcohol? _____
- Have you ever driven when you were "drunk"? _____
- Have you ever had something to drink while you were driving? _____

VI. Determine if, after answering the above questions, the individual is still interested in participating in an indepth individual interview? _____

VII. Contact Information

- Name _____
- Daytime Phone _____
- Evening Phone _____
- Availability during week of April 19 (point out that interviews will be held at CA offices between 9 and 5).

VIII. Indicate that we will call back to schedule a specific appointment if the individual is selected for an interview.

APPENDIX D
Population Profile

POPULATION PROFILE

SEX AND CODE#

MALE	FEMALE	AGE	DRINKER	NON DRINKER	EVER D & D	CURRENTLY D & D (No Early Adolescents Drive)
E- 1 M		14		SI*	N/A	N/A
E- 2 M		13		SI*	N/A	N/A
	E- 3 F	14		SI*	N/A	N/A
	E- 4 F	13		SI*	N/A	N/A
	E- 5 F	14		SI*	N/A	N/A
E- 6 M		14		SI*/**	N/A	N/A
	E- 7 F	14		SI*	N/A	N/A
E- 8 M		13		SI*/***	N/A	N/A

(All Middle Adolescents Drive)

M- 1 M		18	SI		Yes	Yes
M- 2 M		17	SI		Yes	Yes
M- 3 M		17	SI		Yes	No
M- 4 M		17	II		Yes	No
M- 5 M		18	II		No	No
M- 6 M		17	SI		Yes	No
	M- 7 F	17	II		No	No
M- 8 M		18	SI		Yes	No
	M- 9 F	18	SI		Yes	No
M- 10 M		17		SI	No	No
	M- 11 F	17	SI		Yes	No
	M- 12 F	17	SI		No	No
	M- 13 F	18	SI		Yes	Yes
	M- 14 F	18		SI	No	No
	M- 15 F	17	SI		Yes	Yes
(incomplete) M- 16 F		17	II		No	No

(All Young Adults Drive)

	Y- 1 F	22	SI		Yes	Yes
Y- 2 M		21	SI		Yes	Yes
	Y- 3 F	23	SI		Yes	Yes
	Y- 4 F	23	SI		Yes	Yes
Y- 5 M		20	SI		Yes	No
	Y- 6 F	19	SI		Yes	Yes
Y- 7 M		20	SI		Yes	No
Y- 8 M		20	SI		Yes	Yes
Y- 9 M		25	SI		Yes	Yes
	Y- 10 F	18	SI		Yes	No
Y- 11 M		19	SI		Yes	Yes
	Y- 12 F	21	SI		Yes	Yes
	Y- 13 F	24	SI		Yes	Yes
	Y- 14 F	19	SI		Yes	Yes
Y- 15 M		21	SI		Yes	No
Y- 16 M		19	SI		Yes	Yes

E = Early Adolescent
M = Middle Adolescent (first M in Code#)
Y = Young Adult

M = Male (second M in Code#)
F = Female

SI = Self identified drinker or non drinker - R identified self as drinker or nondrinker
II = Interviewer identified drinker - R identified self as non drinker but expressed behavior was not consistent with this description

* Has tasted alcohol with parental permission
** Drank for several months in past, currently does not drink
*** Once went on binge

APPENDIX E

Interview Protocol: Early Adolescents

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL
EARLY ADOLESCENTS

Age _____

Birth Order _____

Sex _____

Number of siblings who drive _____

I. General Knowledge/Beliefs About Drinking and Driving

1. Name some types of alcoholic beverages.

2. What are some good and bad effects of drinking?

3. Is there a difference in the effect that different alcoholic beverages have on drinkers? Probe for continuum of effect.

4. How do you know?

5. How much do you think the average person can drink and still drive safely?
 - Is there any difference between males and females?
 - If yes, what and why?

6. Are there situations where it's alright to have too much to drink?

7. Are there laws concerning drinking and driving?
 - If yes, what are they?

8. What do you think usually happens to a person who gets arrested for drinking and driving? (Explore discrepancies between 8 and 9).

9. What should happen to a person who gets arrested for drinking and driving.

10. Describe a "drinker." (Their own definition.)

11. Describe a "non-drinker." (Their own definition.)

12. Describe a person who has had too much to drink. (Behaviors associated.)
(Their own definition.)

13. How or where do you get information about alcohol, effects of drinking, consequences of drinking, etc?

II. Drinking/Driving Profile

1. Do you currently drink? If yes,
 - when did you start? (first drink; regular drinking)
 - what beverages?
 - approximate number of drinking times per week?
 - approximate number of drinks per drinking time?

2. If no, did you ever drink? If yes,
 - when did you start? (first drink; regular drinking)
 - what beverages?
 - approximate number of drinking times per week?
 - approximate number of drinks per drinking time?
 - at what age did you stop?
 - why did you stop?

3. If you have had experience with drinking how do you know when alcohol is starting to effect you?

4. Do you drive?

5. If yes, have you ever driven after drinking?

6. If yes, when and how often?

III. School/Educational Experiences

1. Have you ever had a course that included information about drinking and driving?

2. Where and when was the course given?

3. Did you learn anything that influenced your decision about whether to drink and drive?
- why?

4. If you did learn some thing, what was it?

5. Who taught you to drive?

6. Was there any discussion/mention of drinking and driving by the person who taught you to drive?

7. What do you know about the SADD program?

8. Are you a member?

9. If yes, why did you join?

10. If no, why not?

11. Do you have friends who are members of SADD?

12. If yes, why did they join?

IV. Family Life Experiences

1. With whom do you live?

2. Do your parents (or whomever the individual specifies) drive?

3. Do older siblings drive (if appropriate to ask)?

- own their own car?

4. Do any of your family members drink?

- who?
- circumstances?

5. Have you ever heard your (parents) make any comments about drinking and driving?

- If yes, what?

6. Has any family member ever had a "discussion" with you about drinking?

- If yes, what was said? (Probe for religion.)

7. Has any family member ever had a "discussion" with you about drinking and driving?

- If yes, what was said?

8. As you were growing up did you ever have alcohol at family functions? If yes,

- how did you get it?
- what were the circumstances?
- if your parents knew, what was their reaction?
- how old were you the first time?

9. Are there any circumstances or occasions when family members are not supposed to drink?

- what are they?

10. Do you know if anyone drinks at (above occasions) even though they are not supposed to.

11. Are there things in your neighborhood or community that encourage drinking? What are they?

12. Are there things in your neighborhood or community that discourage drinking? What are they? Probe for church if not stated.

- same for drinking and driving?

V. Peer Group Experiences

1. Do any of your friends drink?
2. If yes, do they drink a lot or only a little? (Describe by number of drinking times per week/month and number of drinks per time).
3. Do you drink with your friends?
4. Do your friends ever push you to drink more than you want to? (Both subtle and overt pressures, probe for details.)
 - if yes, how, why do you think they do and how do you respond?
5. Do you have a best friend? If yes, does he/she drink?
6. Does your best friend ever push you to drink? (Both subtle and overt pressures, probe for both.)
 - if yes, how, why do you think he/she does and how do you respond?
7. Do any of your friends drink and drive?

8. If yes, what do you think about their drinking and driving?

9. Have you ever told them what you think?
 - if yes, why did you tell them?
 - if no, why didn't you tell them?

10. What was their reaction?

11. Have you ever been to a party where alcohol was
 - allowed?
 - provided by adults?

12. If yes, which beverages were served and did you drink any of them?

13. How would you describe friends who drink? Probe academic/social.

14. How would you describe friends who don't drink? Probe academic/social.

15. How do you know when your friends have had too much to drink? (Probe for degree of impairment prior to "really drunk.")

16. Have you ever tried to convince a friend who has had too much to drink not to drive? If yes, what happened and why did you do so?

17. Have you ever tried to convince a friend of the opposite sex who has had too much to drink not to drive? If yes, what happened and why did you do so?

18. How much influence do you think parents, friends, advertising or anything else has over your behavior regarding drinking and driving?

19. How different are your attitudes about drinking and driving from other people your age?

VI. Personal Experiences

1. Have you ever ridden in a car with a driver who had too much to drink?

- if yes, what do you remember about it? Probe for:
- what happened? (Probe for personal risk/injury.)
- what did you say or do in that situation?
- did that experience have any influence on your current drinking/driving attitude or behavior?

2. Would you now ride with a driver who had had too much to drink?

- why?
- why not?

3. Do you personally know someone who has been badly injured in an accident that resulted from driving while drinking?

- if yes, how close were you to the person?
- how did the experience influence your current behavior (and/or attitude)?

Ask only if respondent answers yes to drinking and driving question (II-6).

1. What were the circumstances surrounding the first time that you drove after drinking?

2. How did you feel that first time?

3. How was your driving affected?

4. How would your parents respond to your
 - drinking?
 - driving after drinking?
 - a DWI accident (legal definition)?

5. How would your sibling(s) respond to your
 - drinking?
 - driving after drinking?
 - a DWI accident (legal definition)?

6. How would your friends respond to your

- drinking?
- driving after drinking?
- a DWI accident (legal definition)?

7. Has a friend or relative ever tried to convince you not to drive after you had been drinking? If yes, what happened - and why do you think they did so?

- How did their efforts influence your perception of personal risk?

8. How do you know when you have had too much to drink to drive? (describe your behavior and responses?)

- What do you do when you find yourself in that situation?

To All Respondents

1. Do you think that people driving under the influence is a problem?

- why?
- why not?
- if yes, is it a serious problem?

2. (To drinker/drivers only). Do you see yourself as part of the problem?

- why?
- why not?

PROTOCOL DEFINITIONS

- "under the influence:" beginning to feel the effects of alcohol but performance not really effected.
- "too much to drink:" performance is moderately effected by alcohol.
- "drunk:" performance is seriously effected by alcohol.
- "really drunk:" either passed out or cannot function because of alcohol.
- "drink and drive:" driving under the influence (above) or worse.
- "drink:" any consumption of alcohol.
- "drinking:" any consuming of alcohol.
- "personal risk:" any real or felt danger of physical injury, fear of arrest, fear of loss of job, fear of reprimand, etc.

APPENDIX F

Interview Protocol: Middle-Late Adolescents

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL
MIDDLE-LATE ADOLESCENT

Age _____

Birth Order _____

Sex _____

Number of siblings who drive _____

I. General Knowledge/Beliefs About Drinking and Driving

1. What are some good and bad effects of drinking?

2. What are the differences in the effect that different alcoholic beverages have on drinkers? Probe for continuum of effect.

3. How do you know?

4. How much do you think the average person can drink and still drive safely?
 - Is there any difference between males and females?

 - If yes, what and why?

5. Are there situations where it's alright to have too much to drink?

6. Are there state or local laws concerning drinking and driving?
 - If yes, what are they?

7. What happens to a person who gets arrested for drinking and driving?
(Explore discrepancies between 5 and 6).

8. What should happen to a person who gets arrested for drinking and driving.

9. Describe a "drinker." (Their own definition.)

10. Describe a "non-drinker." (Their own definition.)

11. Describe a person who has had too much to drink. (Their own definition.)

12. How or where do you get information about alcohol, effects of drinking, consequences of drinking etc?

II. Drinking/Driving Profile

1. Do you currently drink? If yes,

- when did you start? (first drink; regular drinking)
- what beverages?
- approximate number of drinking times per week?
- approximate number of drinks per drinking time?

2. If no, did you ever drink? If yes,

- when did you start? (first drink; regular drinking)
- what beverages?

- approximate number of drinking times per week?

- approximate number of drinks per drinking time?

- at what age did you stop?

- why did you stop?

3. If you have had experience with drinking how do you know when alcohol is starting to effect you?

4. Do you drive?

5. If yes, indicate ownership of car and frequency of use.

- own car?
- parents' car?
- sibling's car?
- other's car (identify)?

6. If yes, have you ever driven after drinking?

7. If yes, when and how often?

III. School/Educational Experiences

1. Have you ever had a course that included information about drinking and driving?

2. Where and when was the course given?

3. Did you learn anything that influenced your decision about whether or not to drink and drive?

- why?

4. If you did learn some thing, what was it?

5. Who taught you to drive?

6. Was there any discussion/mention of drinking and driving by the person who taught you to drive?

7. What do you know about the SADD program?

8. Are you a member?

9. If yes, why did you join?

10. If no, why not?

11. Do you have friends who are members of SADD?

12. If yes, why did they join?

IV. Family Life Experiences

1. With whom do you live?
2. Do your parents (or whomever the individual specifies) drive?
3. Do siblings drive (if appropriate)?
 - own their own car?
4. Do any of your family members drink?
 - who?
 - circumstances?
5. Have you ever heard your (parents) make any comments about drinking and driving?
 - if yes, what?
6. Has any family member ever had a "discussion" with you about drinking?
 - if yes, what was said? (Probe for religion.)
7. Has any family member ever had a "discussion" with you about drinking and driving?
 - if yes, what was said?

8. As you were growing up, did you ever have alcohol at family functions? If yes,
- what were the circumstances?
 - how did you get it?
 - if your parents knew, what was their reaction?
 - how old were you the first time?
9. Are there any circumstances or occasions when family members are not supposed to drink?
- what are they?
10. Do you know if anyone drinks at (above occasions) even though they are not supposed to?
11. Are there things in your neighborhood or community that encourage drinking? What are they?
12. Are there things in your neighborhood or community that discourage drinking and drink/driving? What are they? Probe for church?
- same for drinking and driving?

V. Peer Group Experiences

1. Do any of your friends drink?
2. If yes, do they drink a lot or only a little? (Describe by number of drinking times per week/month and number of drinks per time).
3. Do you ever drink with your friends?
4. Do your friends ever push you to drink more than you want to? (Both subtle and overt pressures, probe for details.)
 - if yes, how, why do you think they do and how do you respond?
5. Do you have a best friend? If yes, does he/she drink?
6. Does your best friend ever push you to drink? (Both subtle and overt pressures, probe for both.)
 - if yes, how, why do you think he/she does and how do you respond?
7. Do any of your friends drink and drive?
8. If yes, what do you think about their drinking and driving?

9. Have you ever told them what you think?

- if yes, why did you tell them?
- if no, why didn't you tell them?

10. What was their reaction?

11. Have you ever been to a party where alcohol was

- allowed?
- provided by adults?

12. If yes, which beverages were served and did you drink any of them?

13. How would you describe friends who drink? Probe academic/social.

14. How would you describe friends who don't drink? Probe academic/social.

16. Have you ever tried to convince a friend who has had too much to drink not to drive? If yes, what happened and why did you do so?
17. Have you ever tried to convince a friend of the opposite sex who has had too much to drink not to drive? If yes, what happened and why did you do so?
18. How much influence do you think parents, friends, advertising or anything else has over your behavior regarding drinking and driving?
19. Do you anticipate changing your behavior regarding drinking and driving in the future?
- if yes, for what reasons?
 - if no, why not?
20. Is there any similarity or difference between your drinking/driving patterns and those of your parents?
21. How different are your attitudes about drinking and driving from other people of your age?

VI. Work Experiences

(Specify that the following questions refer specifically to the work setting.)

1. Do, (did) you work? If yes, type of work?

2. Do (did) you ever work with someone who has (had) been drinking? Probe for before, during or after job.

3. Are there situations on your job that allow or encourage drinking?
 - business lunches, dinners?
 - holiday celebrations?
 - other?

4. Are you aware of any consequences or punishments for drinking on the job?

VII. Personal Experiences

1. Have you ever ridden in a car with a driver who had too much to drink?
 - if yes, what do you remember about it? Probe for:
 - what happened? (Probe for personal risk/injury)
 - what did you say or do in that situation?
 - did that experience have any influence on your current drinking/driving attitude or behavior?

2. Would you now ride with a driver who had had too much to drink?

- why?
- why not?

3. Do you personally know someone who has been badly injured in an accident that resulted from driving while drinking?

- if yes, how close were you to the person?
- how did the experience influence your current behavior and/or attitude?

To Drinking/Drivers

1. What were the circumstances surrounding the first time that you drove after drinking?

2. How did you feel the first time?

3. How was your driving affected?

4. How would your parents respond to your
 - drinking?
 - driving after drinking?
 - a DWI accident (legal definition)?

5. How would your sibling(s) respond to your
 - drinking?
 - driving after drinking?
 - a DWI accident (legal definition)?

6. How would your friends respond to your
 - drinking?
 - driving after drinking?
 - a DWI accident (legal definition)?

7. How do you know when you have had too much to drink to drive? (Describe your behavior and responses?)
 - What do you do when you find yourself in that situation?

8. When you go out with friends, do you make decisions/choices that will prevent you from driving when you have had too much to drink? (Both in advance and after the fact)
 - why?
 - why not?
 - does the element of personal risk influence this decision making?
 - what other choices are there?

9. Is your current drinking-driving behavior different than when you were younger?
 - If yes, why, what kind of difference and what changed it?

To Drinkers Who Do Not Drive Under the Influence

1. Are there any special reasons that you don't drive after drinking? If yes, list them. (Explore rationale behind the reasons.)

2. Do family members support your not driving after drinking?

3. How do they show their support?

4. How do friends respond to your not driving after drinking?

5. Did you ever drive after drinking? If yes, what caused you to change your behavior?

6. What are some circumstances that might cause you to drive after drinking or while intoxicated?

To All Respondents

1. Do you think that people driving under the influence is a problem?

- why?
- why not?
- if yes, is it a serious problem?

2. (To drinker/drivers only). Do you see yourself as part of the problem?

- why?
- why not?

PROTOCOL DEFINITIONS

- "under the influence:" beginning to feel the effects of alcohol but performance not really effected.
- "too much to drink:" performance is moderately effected by alcohol.
- "drunk:" performance is seriously effected by alcohol.
- "really drunk:" either passed out or cannot function because of alcohol.
- "drink and drive:" driving under the influence (above) or worse.
- "drink:" any consumption of alcohol.
- "drinking:" any consuming of alcohol.
- "personal risk:" any real or felt danger of physical injury, fear of arrest, fear of loss of job, fear of reprimand, etc.

APPENDIX G

Interview Protocol: Young Adults

5. How much do you think the average person can drink and still drive safely?

- Is there any difference between male and female capacity?

- If yes, what and why?

6. Are there situations where it's alright to have too much to drink?

7. Are there state or local laws concerning drinking and driving?

- If yes, what are they?

8. What happens to a person who gets arrested for drinking and driving?
(Explore discrepancies between 9 and 10).

9. What should happen to a person who gets arrested for drinking and driving.

10. Describe a "drinker." (Their own definition.)

11. Describe a "non-drinker." (Their own definition.)

12. Describe a person who has had too much to drink. (Behaviors associated.)
(Their own definition.)

13. How or where do you get your information about alcohol, effects of drinking, consequences of drinking, etc?

II. Drinking/Driving Profile

1. Do you currently drink? If yes,

- when did you start? (first drink; regular drinking)

- what beverages?

- approximate number of drinking times per week?

- approximate number of drinks per drinking time?

- what are the most frequent circumstances?

2. If no, did you ever drink? If yes,
- when did you start (first drink and regular drinking)
 - what beverages?
 - approximate number of drinking times per week?
 - appropriate number of drinks per drinking time?
 - at what age did you stop?
 - why did you stop?

3. How do you know when alcohol is starting to effect you? (Probe for behavioral description.)

4. Do you drive?

5. If yes, indicate ownership of car and frequency of use.

- your own car? _____
- parent's car? _____
- sibling's car? _____
- other's car (specify)? _____

6. If yes, have you ever driven after drinking?

7. If yes, when and how often?

III. School/Educational Experiences

1. Have you ever had a course that included information about drinking and driving?
2. Where and when was the course given?
3. Did you learn anything that influences your drinking and driving habits?
 - why?
4. If you did learn something, what was it?
5. Who taught you to drive?
6. Was there any discussion/mention of drinking and driving by the person who taught you to drive?
 - if yes, what was it? (Probe).

IV. Family Life Experiences

1. Do any of your family members drink and drink and drive?
 - who?
 - circumstances?
2. When you were growing up what comments did your (parents) make about drinking and driving?

3. Did any family member ever have a "discussion" with you about drinking and driving?

- If yes, what was said? (Probe for religion.)

4. When you were younger, did you ever have alcohol at family functions? If yes,

- how did you get it?

- what were the circumstances?

- if your parents knew, what was their reaction?

- how old were you the first time?

5. Are there now circumstances or occasions where family members are not supposed to drink?

- if yes, what are they?

6. Do you know if anyone drinks at (above occasions) even though they are not supposed to?

7. Is there any similarity or difference between your drinking/driving patterns and those of your parents?

8. What are (were) things in your neighborhood or community that encourage drinking?
9. What are (were) things in your neighborhood or community that discourage drinking? (Probe for church.)
 - same for drinking and driving.

V. Peer Group Experiences

1. Do most of your friends drink or not?

2. If yes, do they drink a lot or only a little? (Describe by number of drinking times per week/month and number of drinks per time).

3. Do your friends ever push you to drink more than you want to? (Both subtle and overt pressures. Probe for details.)
 - if yes, how, why do you think they do and how do you respond?

4. Does your closest friend ever push you to drink more than you want to? (Both subtle and overt pressure, probe for both.)
 - if yes, how, why do you think he/she does and how do you respond?

 - how do you know when your friend(s) has had too much to drink? (Probe for degree of impairment prior to "really drunk")

5. Do any of your friends drive after drinking?

6. If yes, what do you think about their drinking and driving?

7. Have you ever told them what you think?

- if yes, why did you tell them?
- if no, why didn't you tell them?

8. What was their reaction?

9. Have you ever tried to convince a friend who has had too much to drink not to drive? If yes, what happened and why did you do so?

10. Have you ever tried to convince a friend of the opposite sex who has had too much to drink not to drive? If yes, what happened and why did you do so?
11. How much influence do you think parents, friends, advertising or anything else has over your behavior regarding drinking and driving?
12. Do you anticipate changing your behavior regarding drinking and driving in the future?
- if yes, for what reasons?
 - if no, why not?
13. How different are your behaviors and attitudes from other people of your age (behaviors and attitudes re: drinking and drinking/driving)?

V. Work Experiences

(Specify that the following questions refer specifically to the work setting.)

1. Do you work? If yes, type of work, number of hours per week.

2. Do (did) you ever work with someone who has (had) been drinking? (Probe for before, drinking and after job.)

3. Are there situations on your job that allow or encourage drinking?

- business lunches, dinners?
- holiday celebrations?
- other?

If yes,

- what do you do during these occasions? (Specify drinking behavior).

- do you drive afterwards?

4. Are you aware of any consequences or punishments for drinking on the job?

5. How would your employers react to an employee who had been arrested for driving while intoxicated (legal definition)?

VII. Personal Experiences

1. Have you ever ridden in a car with a driver who had been drinking?

- if yes, what do you remember about it? Probe for:
- if yes, what happened? (Probe for personal risk/injury)
- what did you say or do in that situation?
- did that experience have any influence on your current drinking/driving behavior?

2. Would you now ride with a driver who has had too much to drink?

- why?
- why not?

3. Do you personally know someone who has been badly injured in an accident that resulted from driving while drinking?

- if yes, how close were you to the person?
- how did the experience influence your current drinking/driving behavior?

To Drinking/Drivers

1. What were the circumstances surrounding the first time that you drove after drinking?

2. How did you feel the first time?

3. How was your driving affected?

4. How would your (parents) respond to your
 - driving after drinking?
 - a DWI accident (legal definition)?

5. How would your sibling(s) respond to your
 - driving after drinking?
 - a DWI accident (legal definition)?

6. How would your friends respond to your
 - driving after drinking?
 - a DWI accident (legal definition)?

7. How do you know when you have had too much to drink to drive? (Describe your behavior and responses.)
 - what do you do when you find yourself in that situation?

8. When you go out with friends, do you make decisions/choices that will prevent you from driving when you have had too much to drink? (Both in advance and after the fact).
 - why?
 - why not?
 - does the element of personal risk influence this decision making?
 - what other choices are there?

9. Is your current drinking-driving behavior different than when you were younger?
 - if yes, why, what kind of difference and what changed it?

To Drinkers Who Do Not Drive Under the Influence

1. Are there any special reasons that you don't drive after drinking? If yes, list them. (Explore rationale behind the reasons.)
2. Do family members support your not driving after drinking?
3. How do they show their support?
4. How do friends respond to your not driving after drinking?
5. Did you ever drive after drinking? If yes, what caused you to change your behavior?
6. What are some circumstances that might cause you to drive after drinking or while intoxicated?

To All Respondents

1. Do you think that people driving under the influence is a problem?

- why?
- why not?
- if yes, is it a serious problem?

2. (To drinker/drivers only). Do you see yourself as part of the problem?

- why?
- why not?

3. Do you see your friends as part of the problem?

- why?
- why not?

4. (To college students) Does the college environment put any pressure on people to drink and drive? If yes, How have you handled that pressure? (Probe for specifics)

PROTOCOL DEFINITIONS

"under the influence:" beginning to feel the effects of alcohol but performance not really effected.

"too much to drink:" performance is moderately effected by alcohol.

"drunk:" performance is seriously effected by alcohol.

"really drunk:" either passed out or cannot function because of alcohol.

"drink and drive:" driving under the influence (above) or worse.

"drink:" any consumption of alcohol.

"drinking:" any consuming of alcohol.

"personal risk:" any real or felt danger of physical injury, fear of arrest, fear of loss of job, fear of reprimand, etc.

APPENDIX H
Consent Form

CONSENT FORM

NHTSA Project #DTNH 22-81-C-07385

Date _____

I, _____, am voluntarily participating in this inter-
(Print Name)

view on drinking habits being conducted by Creative Associates, Inc. as part of a project funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. I understand that I will be asked questions about my drinking habits and those of my peers and family and that this information will be kept strictly confidential. Finally I give permission for my responses to be included in a report to NHTSA on these interviews, but also understand that my name will in no way be associated with any particular response which is discussed in the report.

Signature

Witness

OPTION

I consent to have my interview taped (audio tape only) for analysis purposes. I understand that the tape will be handled with the strictest of confidentiality and used for analysis/study purposes only. I further understand that the tape will be destroyed upon completion of this project.

Signature

Witness

APPENDIX I
Receipt for Payment

RECEIPT FOR PAYMENT

NHTSA Contract #DTNH 22-81-C-07385
- Line Item - Honorarium
Norms and Attitudes Towards Alcohol
Usage and Driving

Name _____ Date _____
Phone # _____
Address _____ SS# _____

This receipt acknowledges payment in the amount of \$10.00 for my participation in an interview conducted by Creative Associates, Inc.

Signature _____

Witness _____