



Mayor's Task Force

Community Readiness Student Survey: 2001

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FORWARD

The Community Readiness Survey is part of a larger effort between the communities of Fargo, Moorhead, West Fargo and Dilworth. The overall project outcome is to reduce, by July of 2004, the extent of underage drinking by 20 percent and encourage more appropriate drinking by those over the age of 21, including the reduction of concomitant behaviors associated with alcohol use. The entire project is funded by the Dakota Medical Foundation and the survey was made possible by funding from the Region V Children Services Coordinating Committee and Healthy Communities Without Borders.

Acknowledgments

Special thanks is extended to Arlette Preston and members of the Mayor's Task Force for their guidance in the survey design. We also want to acknowledge the assistance and encouragement of Chuck DeRemer, Fargo School District, Louise Dardis, West Fargo School District, Lynn Kovash, Moorhead School District, and Bernie Lipp and Tom Gravelle, Dilworth, Glyndon, Felton School District for their assistance in allowing us to survey the students in their school district.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

- A generalizable survey of 566 students in the Fargo/Moorhead metropolitan area was conducted in the spring of 2001. A cluster sampling approach was used to randomly select students from Fargo North High, Fargo South High, Agassiz Junior High, Ben Franklin Junior High, Discovery Junior High, West Fargo High, West Fargo Junior High, Moorhead High, Moorhead Junior High, Woodrow Wilson Community High, and Dilworth/Glyndon/Felton Junior High to participate in the survey. Two classes from each grade level from 7 through 12 were surveyed and the results were weighted to accurately reflect the distribution of students in the area by school district.

- The students were asked their perceptions regarding:
 - Alcohol Use as a Problem
 - Access to Alcohol
 - Alcohol Use by Teenagers
 - Parental Responsibilities Regarding Alcohol
 - Penalization and Prevention

Survey Results

Alcohol Use as a Problem

- The majority of teenagers surveyed indicated alcohol use by youth or adults was, at worst, a minor problem. Nonetheless, 10 percent of those surveyed thought teenage alcohol use was a serious problem and 6 percent thought adult alcohol use was a serious problem. Older teenagers and girls were significantly more likely to view alcohol use among teenagers as problematic.

- Teenagers surveyed were more likely to perceive alcohol use as a significant contributor to crashes and injuries than to violent crimes. The extent to which alcohol contributes to crashes and injures was perceived highest by those who had never used alcohol, younger teenagers, and girls.

Access to Alcohol

- The vast majority of students indicated it was difficult to purchase alcohol. However, most agreed it was much easier to obtain it through other means such as sneaking it from home or getting an older friend to buy it.

- Nearly 90 percent of students surveyed indicated it is not appropriate for parents to give their teenagers alcohol except for special occasions.

Alcohol Use by Teenagers

- The majority of students viewed teenage drinking (e.g., at parties, as long as they don't drive) as inappropriate and that experimentation with alcohol may be problematic. These views were most strongly held by younger teenagers and those who have never used alcohol.

- Approximately 63 percent of respondents believed the typical teenager in the area has engaged in binge drinking (five or more drinks in a row) at least twice in a two week period of time.

- Nearly two-thirds of respondents indicated they have used alcohol.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

Parental Responsibilities Regarding Alcohol

- Students are looking for consistency in messages regarding alcohol use by parents. Most found it not acceptable for parents to tell a child, who had been caught drinking, that they should be careful not to allow drinking to interfere with schoolwork. Similarly, most students found it, at best, marginally acceptable for parents to indicate it is preferable for their teenager to drink in their company as opposed to elsewhere.

Penalization and Prevention

- Students strongly believed alcohol prevention programs are useful and that schools and the community should become more actively involved.
- In general, students somewhat favored penalties for teenagers who get caught using alcohol as well as those who provide alcohol for underage drinkers. Students were neutral toward having the police spend more time enforcing drinking policies.

Demographics

- Roughly one-third of the respondents were under the age of 15 while the remainder were 15-18 years of age.
- There was approximately an even split by gender among those surveyed.

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Study Objectives

The purpose of this research was to collect generalizable information that could be used in developing comprehensive, community-wide strategies for dealing with inappropriate underage drinking in the Fargo/Moorhead metropolitan area including the communities of Dilworth, Glyndon, Felton, Moorhead, Fargo, and West Fargo. This report is one of two studies conducted for the Mayor's Task Force on Community Readiness. The overarching goal of the study was to measure current attitudes among area youth regarding the use of alcohol by teenagers. It is hoped that these data will assist decision makers in both understanding youth perceptions of underage drinking and in defining strategies to appropriately deal with the realities. In addition, this study serves as a baseline for future research.

Methodology

This project was conducted in three stages. First, the survey instrument was constructed by members of the Mayor's Task Force utilizing existing scale items from a survey developed jointly by the Search Institute in conjunction with the Minnesota Department of Human Services, with funding from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. It consisted of 9 Likert scale items and three demographic questions (see page 25). The attitudinal items in the survey were the same as those used in the survey of adults, which was the second study conducted for the Mayor's Task Force on Community Readiness.

Second, administrators from each school district in the metropolitan area were contacted to obtain consent for conducting the survey in their respective schools. Some concern was voiced by administrators because a second survey was also scheduled during the same time period. The Youth Behavior Risk survey, a nationally coordinated survey measuring youth behaviors associated with multiple risk factors, also was scheduled to be conducted in the classrooms. Some administrators felt the two surveys would over burden both youth and teachers. The two surveys were dissimilar in that one addressed attitudes while the other focused on behavior. Agreement among administrators was reached in that the two surveys were sufficiently valuable and should be conducted. Recognizing this fact, we chose a cluster sampling approach in order to significantly lower the number of students needed to participate in the study. This design helped to reduced the overall burden on students and teachers.

The final stage was the actual implementation of the survey. First, a two-stage cluster sample was designed to collect information from a representative group of students in grades 7 through 12 within the metropolitan area. In the first stage, 11 public schools were identified and grouped by grade level. These included Fargo North High, Fargo South High, Agassiz Junior High, Ben Franklin Junior High, Discovery Junior High, West Fargo High, West Fargo Junior High, Moorhead High, Moorhead Junior High, Woodrow Wilson Community High, and Dilworth/Glyndon/Felton Junior High. Surveys were distributed in two classes at each grade level. The random selection of classrooms was conducted in the second stage of the cluster sampling. Administrators from each school randomly selected a core class (e.g., one required by all students) from the two grade levels that were assigned to that school. Teachers in these classes were notified by administration and asked to participate in the survey. The surveys were administered to all students in the selected classes during regular scheduled classroom hours. Student participation was voluntary. The surveys were collected and delivered to the North Dakota State Data Center for input and analysis. The surveys were designed for automated computer coding to reduce error and increase turnaround time.

In order to obtain reliable data from each school district, a disproportional sampling design was used. A total of 566 students participated in the survey. The distribution of students by school district was as follows: Fargo 288 (52 percent), West Fargo 135 (24 percent), Moorhead 78 (14 percent) Dilworth/Glyndon/Feldon 65 (12 percent). The data were weighted during the analysis to appropriately reflect the actual distribution of students in the metropolitan area. For example, the proportion of students in Moorhead actually represents 25 percent of all students in the area, thus the weighting scheme mathematically doubled Moorhead responses to accurately reflect the true distribution. In contrast, the proportion of students in the Dilworth/Glyndon/Felton school district represents 5 percent of all students in the area, thus the weighting scheme reduced in half their analytical proportions.

Analysis

The analysis was conducted in two parts. First, frequency distributions were run for each question. Similar items were grouped together and displayed in graphic form in the body of the report. Key findings were reported in bullet form at the top of each figure. An executive summary highlights the overall findings by topic area.

The second part of the analysis was significance testing. This procedure tests whether the distribution of responses differs from what normally should be expected. Three key demographic characteristics (i.e., age, gender, and if the respondent had ever used alcohol) were explored. Chi-square tests were run on each of the questions by age, gender, and if the respondent had ever used alcohol. The distributions that revealed statistically significant differences at the $p < .05$ level were reported in the appendix tables. For example, respondents' perceptions regarding how problematic teenage alcohol use is in their community differed by age and gender. Therefore, in Appendix Table 1 the distribution for that table are listed by age and gender.

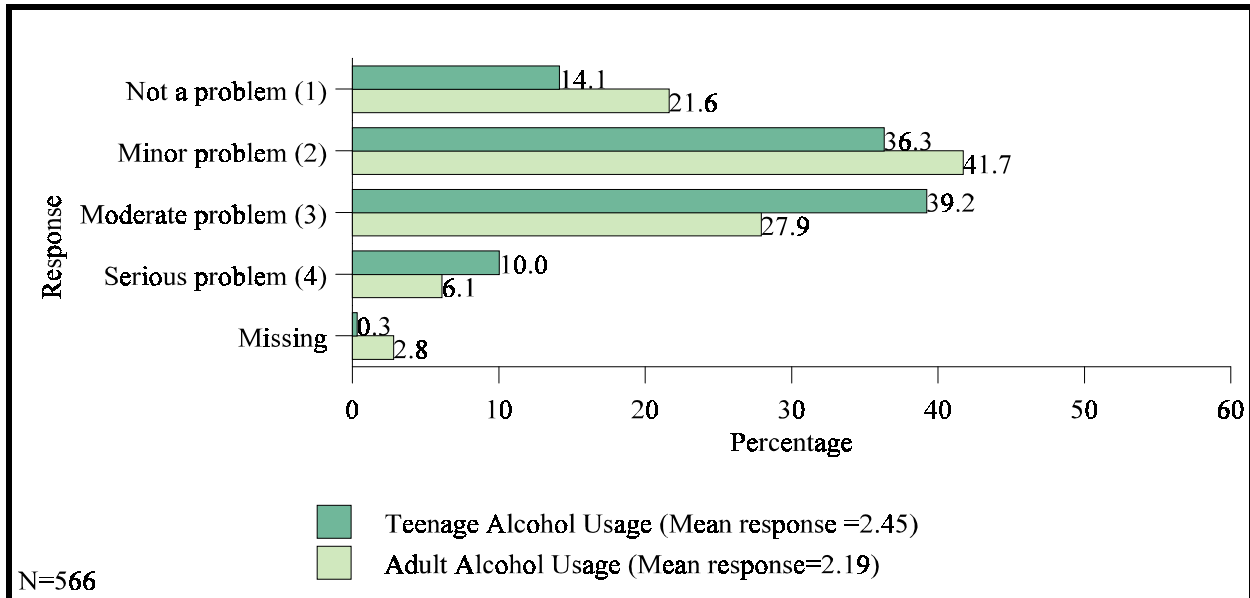
It is important to note that the sample data were weighted to accurately reflect the generalizable distribution of students in the metropolitan area. In order to avoid confusion by the reader, only the percentages are reported in the cells within each appendix table and the actual total number of responses are noted in the last column. This will allow the reader to calculate the appropriate cell distributions while avoiding confusion as a result of analytical weighting.

Survey Results

PERCEPTIONS OF ALCOHOL USE AS A PROBLEM

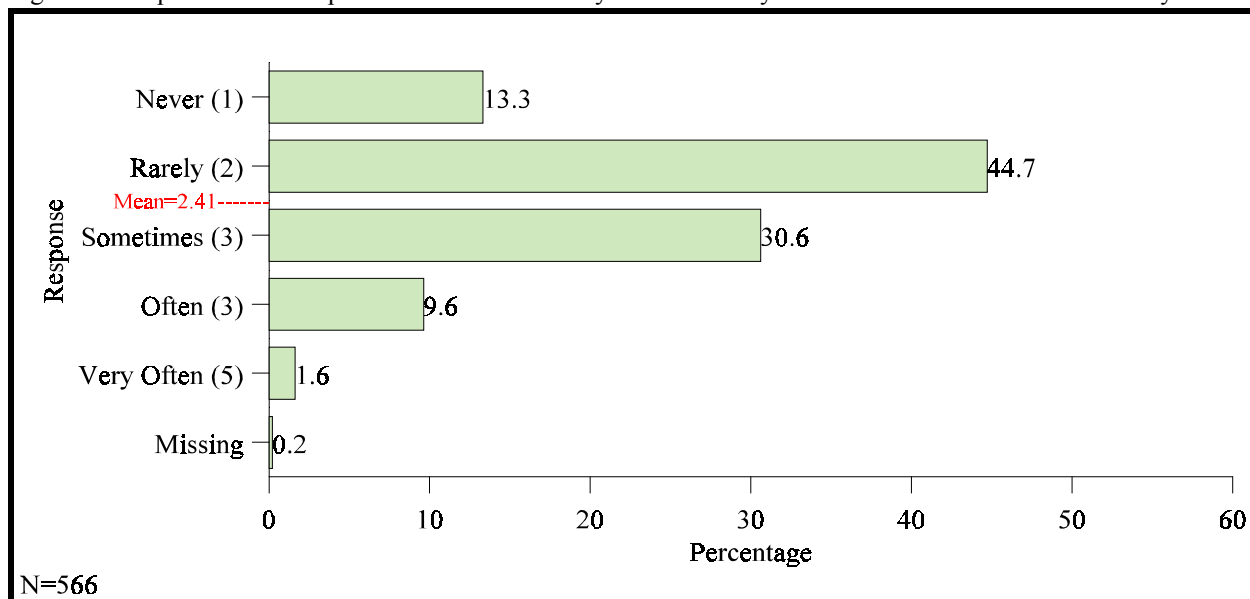
- Nearly two of three respondents indicated that adult alcohol usage was, at worst, a minor problem in their community. In contrast, only half of the respondents felt that way with regard to teenage drinking. (Figure 1, Appendix Table 1 & 2).
- Younger teenage respondents were significantly less likely to view drinking, both by adults and teens, as a problem relative to older teenage respondents. This was also the case for male respondents relative to female respondents (Appendix Table 1 & 2).

Figure 1. Respondents' Perceptions of How Problematic Teenage and Adult Alcohol Usage is in Their Community



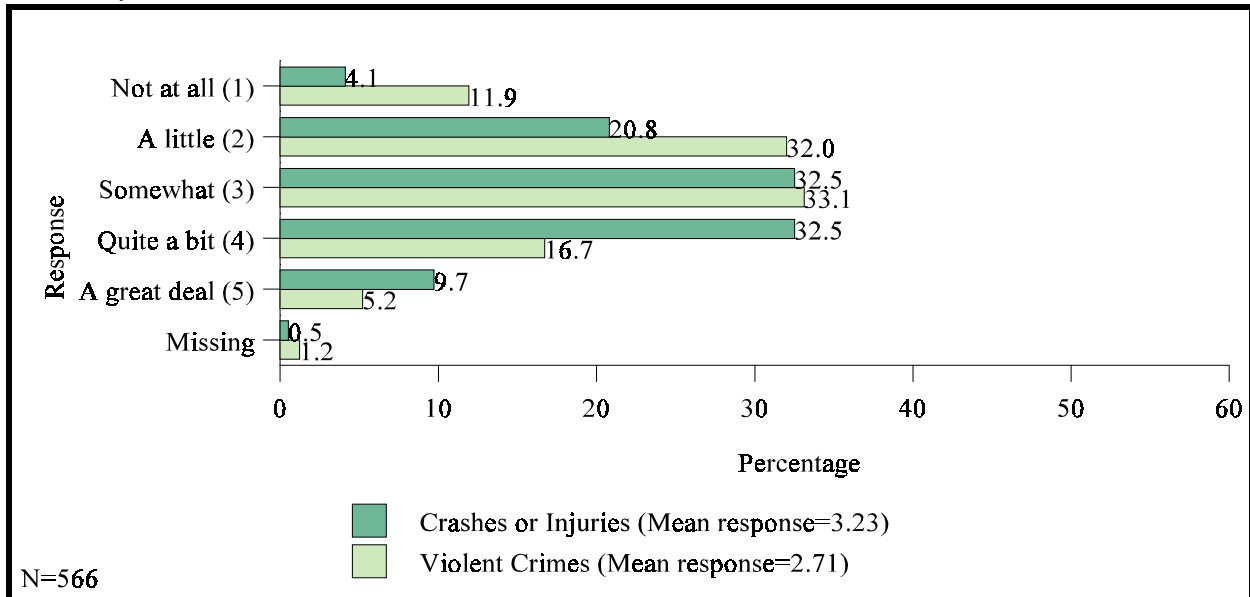
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents indicated that they never or rarely see somebody drunk in public in their community. However, respondents who have used alcohol, as well as girls and older teens, were significantly more likely to report seeing someone drunk in public (Figure 2, Appendix Table 3).

Figure 2. Respondents' Perceptions of How Often They See Somebody Drunk in Public in Their Community



- ❑ Approximately 65 percent of respondents indicated that alcohol contributes somewhat or quite a bit to crashes or injuries in their community (Figure 3, Appendix Table 4).
- ❑ Female respondents and younger teens were significantly more likely to view alcohol as a contributing factor to crashes or injuries (Appendix Table 4).
- ❑ The majority (65.1 percent) of respondents indicated that alcohol contributes a little or somewhat to violent crimes in their community (Figure 3, Appendix Table 5).
- ❑ Male respondents were significantly less likely to view alcohol as a contributor to violent crimes in their community (Appendix Table 5).

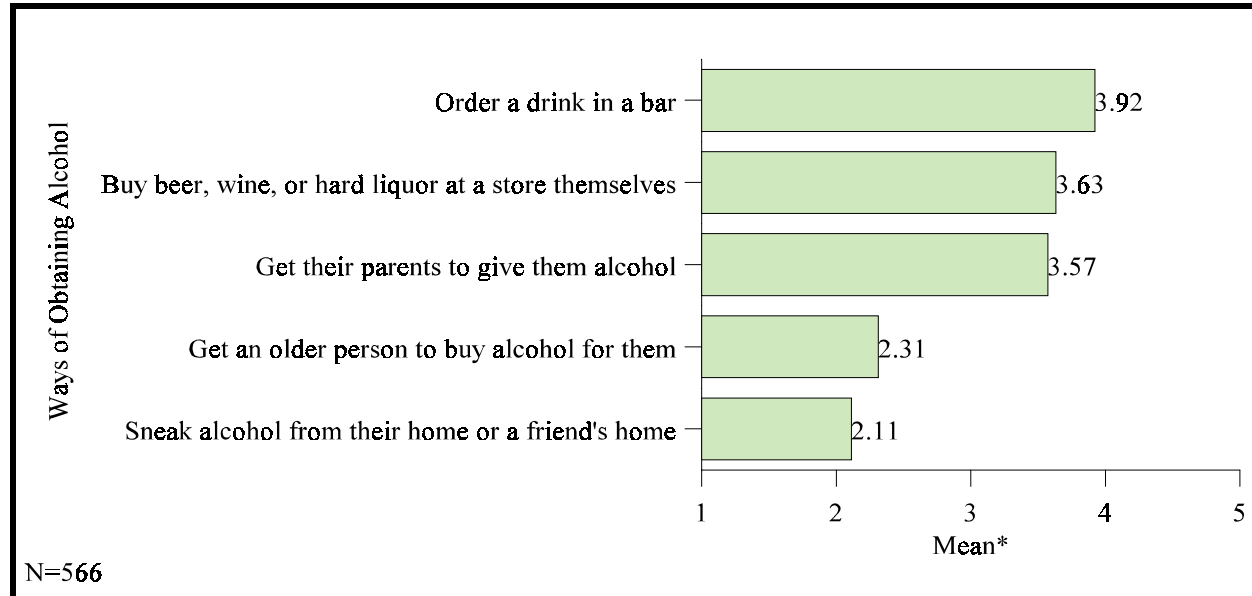
Figure 3. Respondents' Perceptions of Alcohol Use Contributing to Crashes or Injuries and Violent Crimes in Their Community



PERCEPTIONS REGARDING TEENAGE ACCESS TO ALCOHOL

- Respondents perceived that it is difficult for teenagers to obtain alcohol through purchasing it directly. Boys and younger teens were significantly more likely to consider it difficult or very difficult. However, respondents indicated that it is not difficult for teenagers to obtain alcohol through more indirect measures. This perception was significantly more likely among girls, older teens, and respondents who had used alcohol (Figure 4, Appendix Tables 6-10).

Figure 4. Respondents' Perceptions of the Difficulty for Teenagers to Obtain Alcohol in Their Community

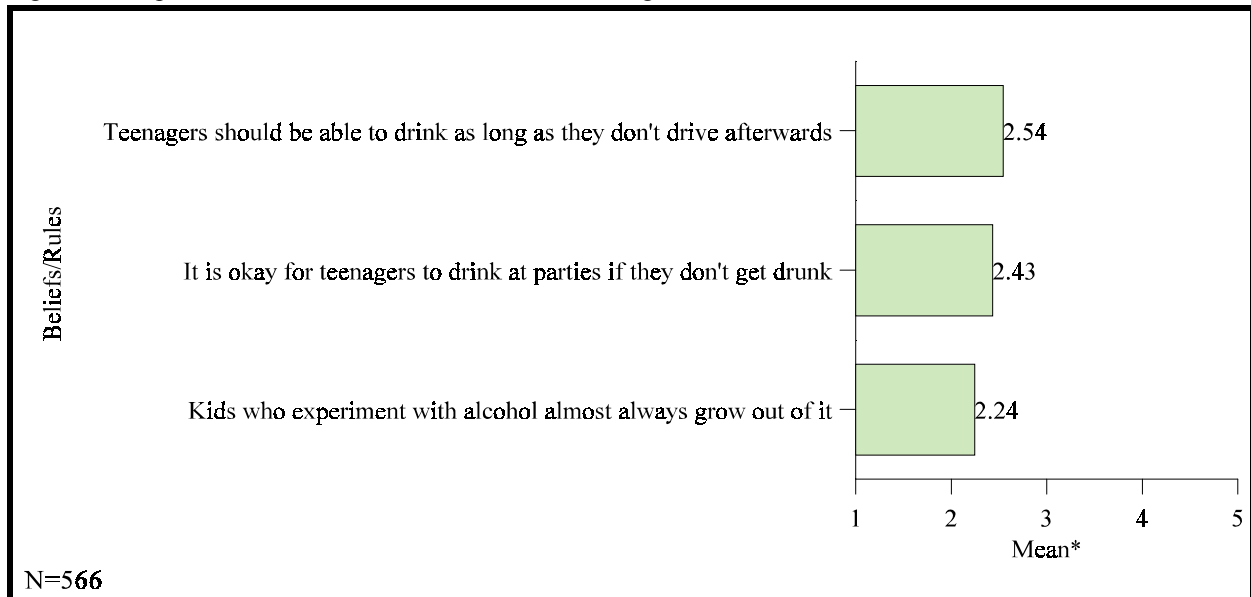


*Mean was based on a one to five scale, with one being "not at all difficult" and five being "very difficult". "Don't know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

PERCEPTIONS REGARDING ALCOHOL USE BY TEENAGERS

- The majority of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that it is acceptable for teenagers to drink as long as they don't drive or get drunk. This opinion was significantly more likely to be held by younger teens and those who have not used alcohol (Figure 5, Appendix Table 11-13).

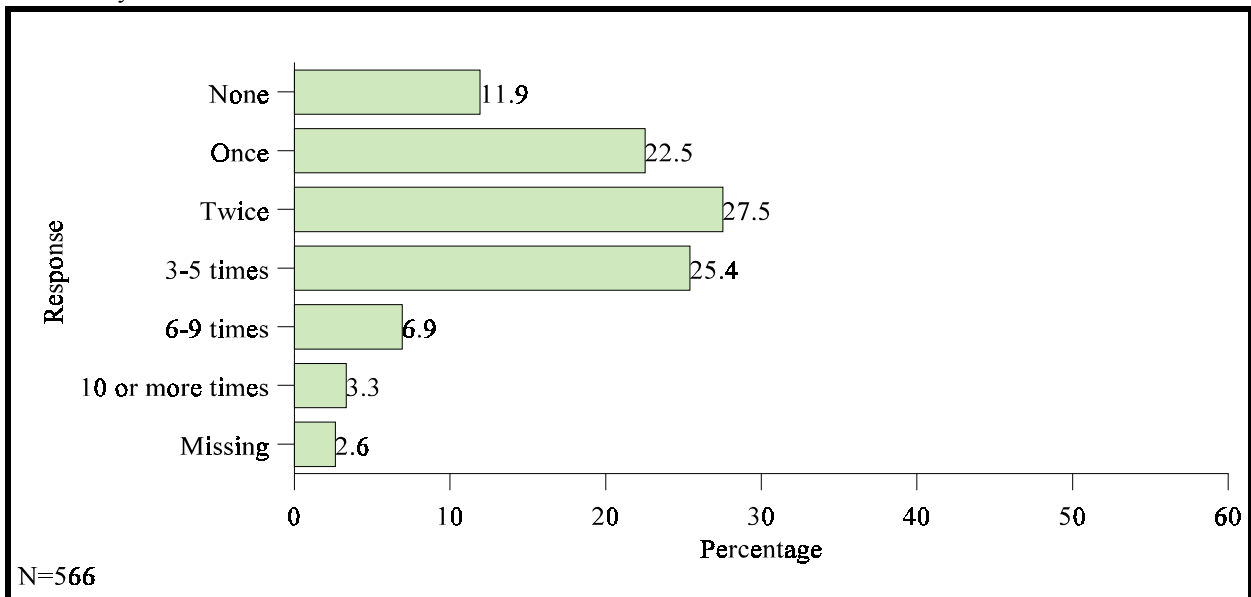
Figure 5. Responses to Various Beliefs/Rules About Teenage Alcohol Use



*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being “strongly disagree” and five being “strongly agree”. “Don’t know/refused” was excluded from the mean.

- Approximately 63 percent of respondents believe the typical teenager in this community has engaged in binge drinking (five or more drinks in a row) at least twice in a two week period of time (a “drink” is defined as a glass of wine, a bottle of beer, or a mixed drink) (Figure 6, Appendix Table 14).

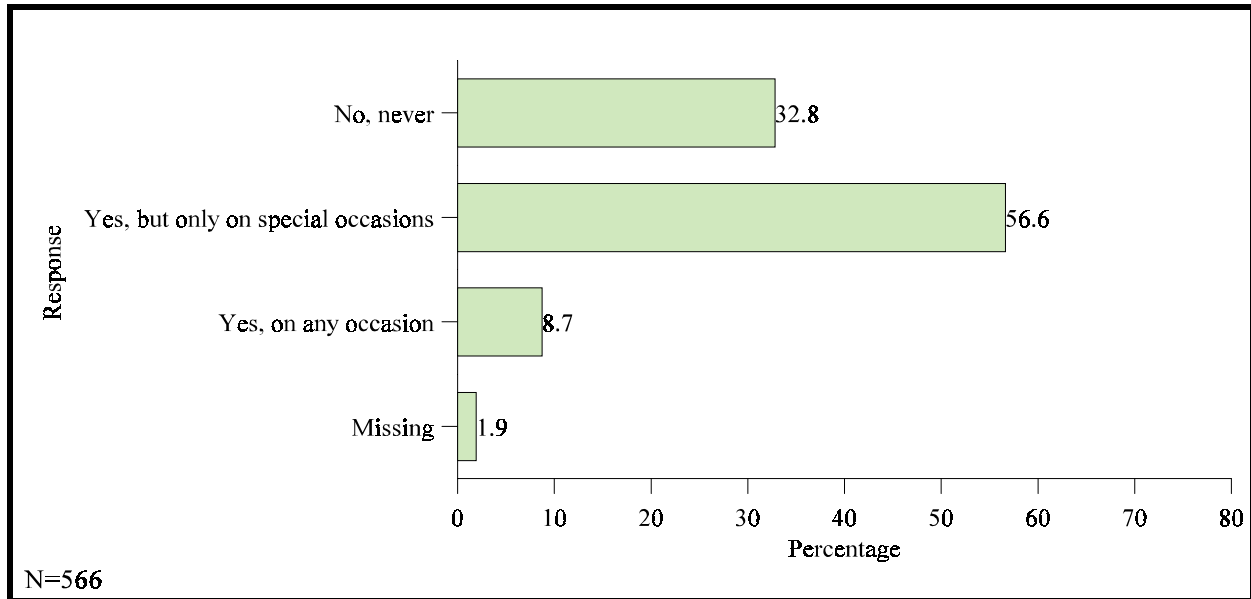
Figure 6. Respondents’ Perceptions of How Often Over a Two Week Period of Time the Typical Teenager in This Community Has Five or More Drinks in a Row



PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

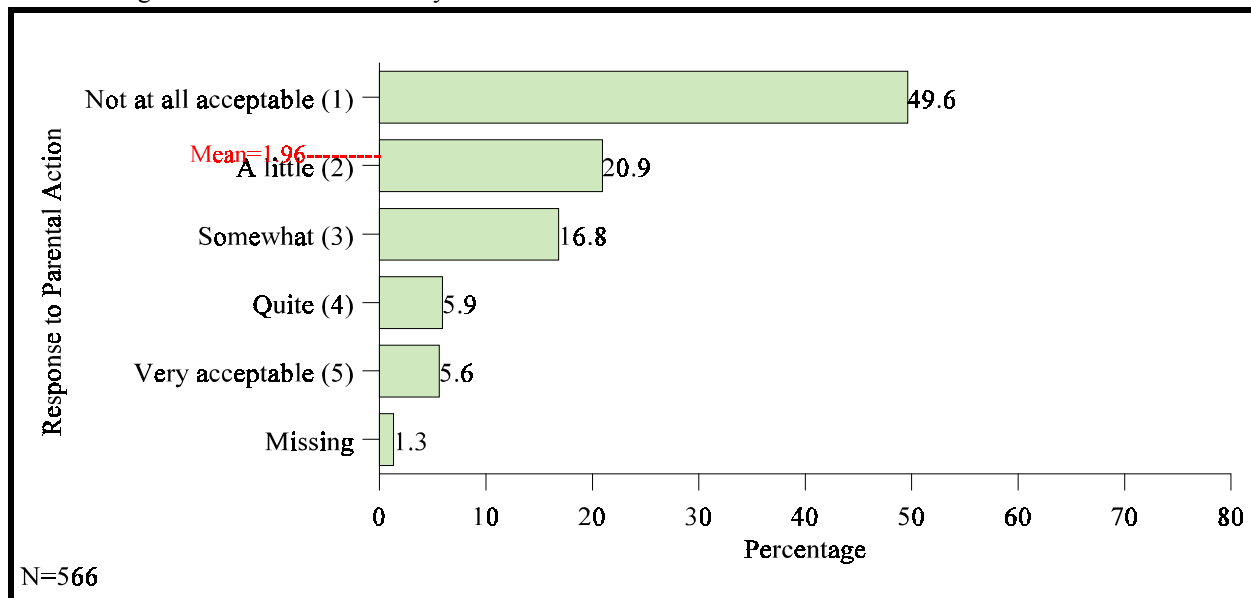
- More than 56 percent of respondents indicated that it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages on special occasions. This perception was significantly higher among girls, older teens, and those who have used alcohol (Figure 7, Appendix Table 15).

Figure 7. Response to Question: Do You Think it is Okay for Parents to Offer Their Teenagers Alcoholic Beverages in Their Home?



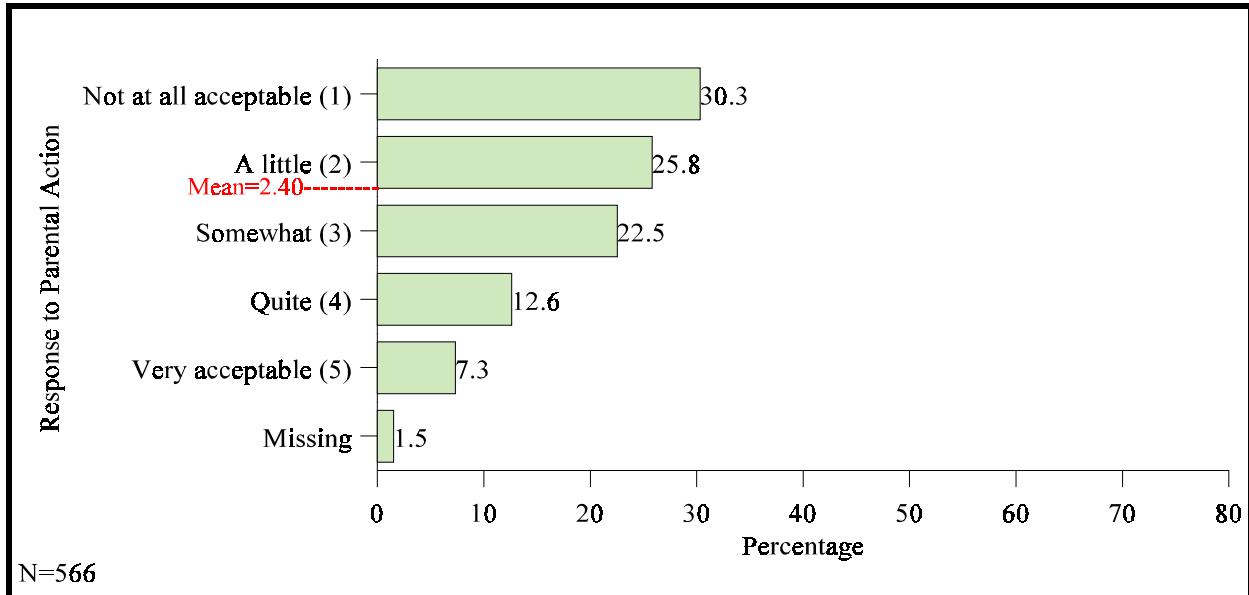
- Nearly half of respondents believe it to be not at all acceptable for parents to tell their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork, after finding out that their teenager had been drinking alcohol. This perception was significantly more likely among younger teens and those who had not used alcohol (Figure 8, Appendix Table 16).

Figure 8. Response to Statement: After Finding Out Their Teenager Had Been Drinking Alcohol, the Parents Tell Their Teenager to Use Alcohol Carefully and Not Let it Interfere With Schoolwork



- More than 56 percent of respondents believe it is, at best, only a little acceptable for parents to offer their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere. Older teens and those who have used alcohol were significantly more likely to disagree with this opinion and consider it acceptable (Figure 9, Appendix Table 17).

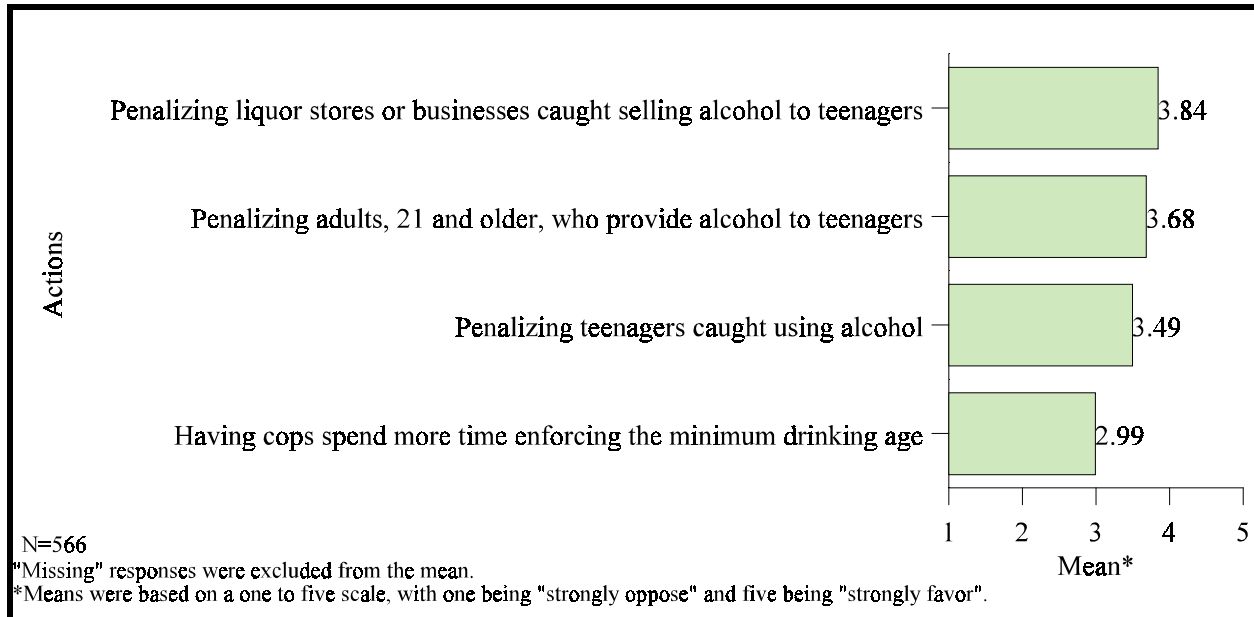
Figure 9. Response to Statement: Parents Offer Their Teenager an Alcoholic Beverage to Drink With Them Saying They Prefer He or She Drink With Them Rather Than Drink Elsewhere



ATTITUDES REGARDING PENALIZATION AND PREVENTION

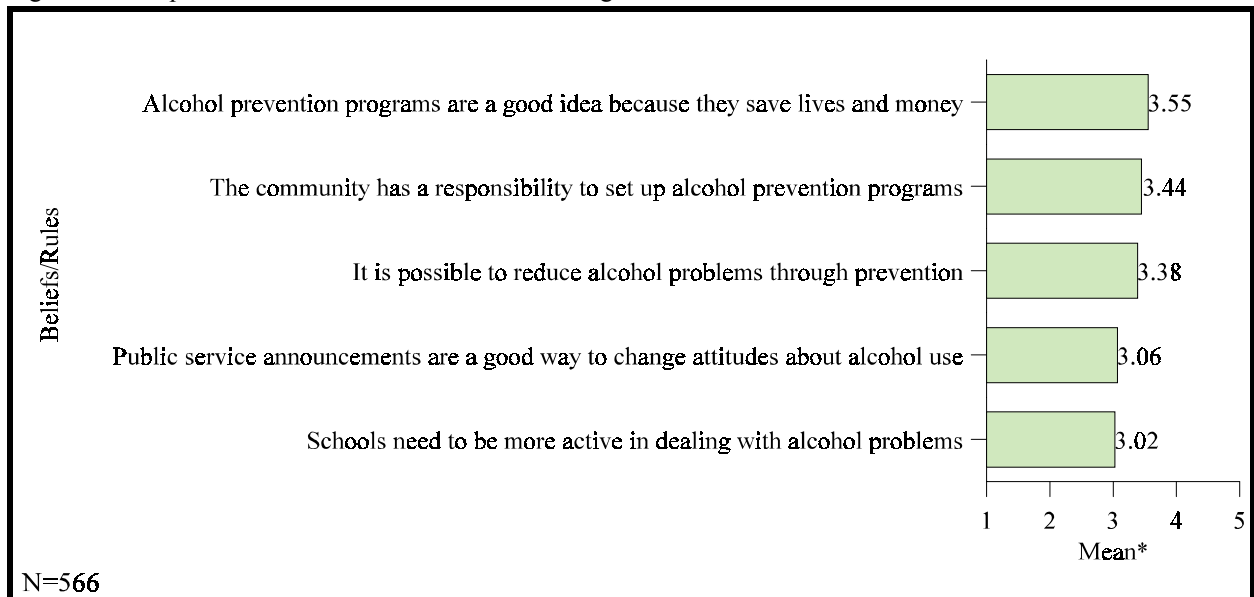
- Most respondents somewhat favor penalties for teenagers who are caught using alcohol as well as for adults who provide or sell alcohol to teenagers. A significantly higher proportion of younger teenagers, girls, and those who haven't used alcohol strongly favor such penalties. (Figure 10, Appendix Tables 18-21).
- Overall, respondents' beliefs were neutral about having police spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age in their community. However, respondents who have used alcohol, older teens, and males were significantly more likely to strongly oppose such an approach. (Figure 10, Appendix Table 21).

Figure 10. Respondents' Opinions on Appropriate Actions Regarding Alcohol Use by Teenagers



- Respondents indicated they agree problematic alcohol use can be prevented or reduced through prevention programs, public service announcements, and community and school involvement. Younger teens, those who have not used alcohol, and girls were significantly more likely to hold this view (Figure 11, Appendix Tables 22-26).

Figure 11. Responses to Various Statements Concerning Problematic Alcohol Use

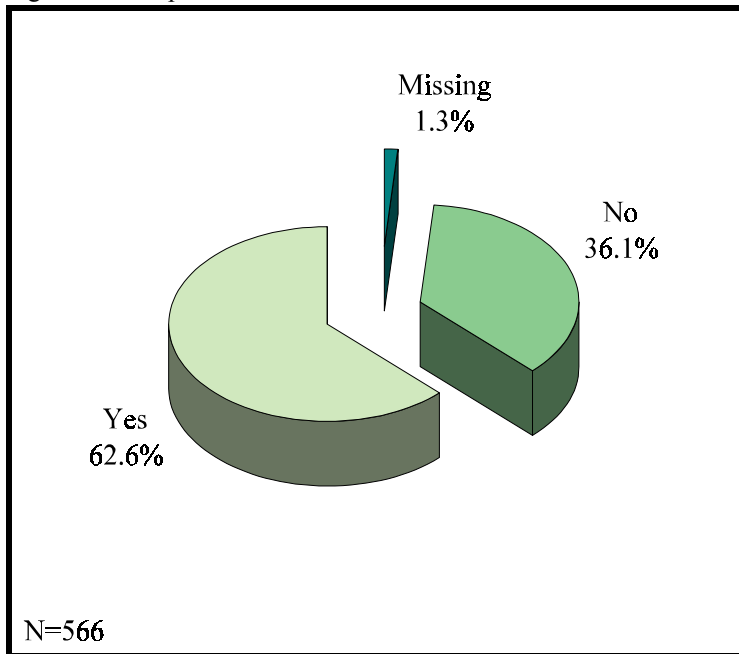


*Means were based on a one to five scale, with one being "strongly disagree" and five being "strongly agree".
 "Don't know/refused" was excluded from the mean.

DEMOGRAPHICS

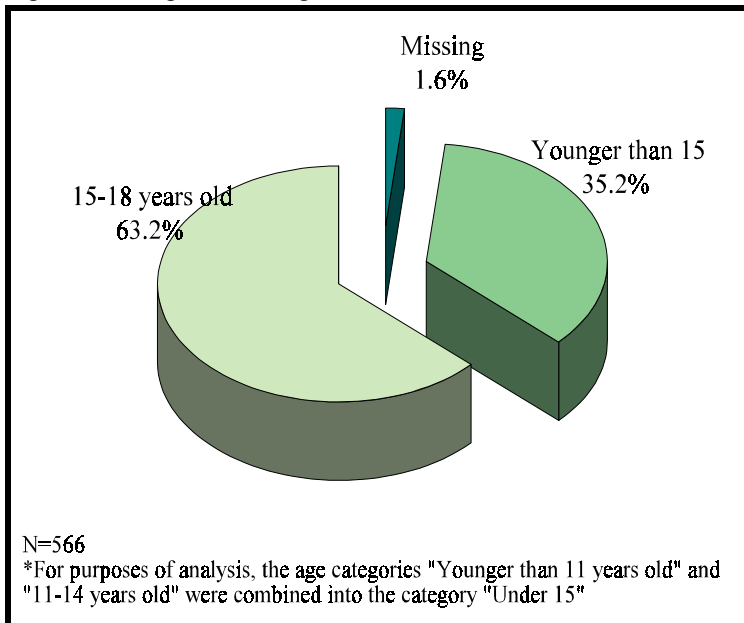
- Nearly 63 percent of respondents indicated they have used alcohol (Figure 12, Appendix Table 27).

Figure 12. Respondents' Use of Alcohol



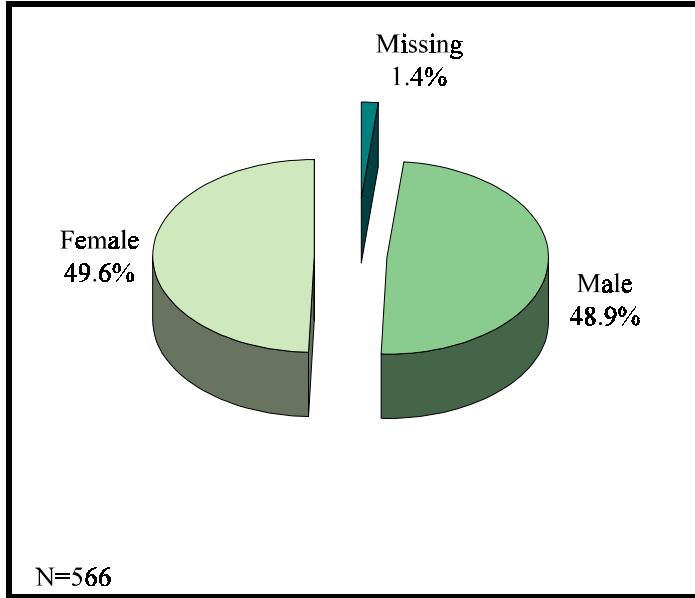
- Approximately 63 percent of respondents were 15-18 years old (Figure 13, Appendix Table 28).

Figure 13. Respondents' Age in Years



□ The sample of respondents was almost evenly split between males and females (Figure 14, Appendix Table 29).

Figure 14. Respondents' Gender



Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1. Respondents' Perceptions of How Problematic Teenage Alcohol Usage is in Their Community by Respondents' Age and Gender

Response*	Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not a problem (1)	25.7%	7.8%	21.4%	6.8%	90
Minor problem (2)	39.6%	34.7%	39.0%	33.7%	202
Moderate problem (3)	24.4%	47.5%	32.1%	46.8%	210
Serious problem (4)	10.3%	10.1%	7.5%	12.6%	62
Missing					2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.45

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 2. Respondents' Perceptions of How Problematic Adult Alcohol Usage is in Their Community by Respondents' Age and Gender

Response*	Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not a problem (1)	23.9%	21.2%	26.8%	17.7%	127
Minor problem (2)	38.0%	45.1%	44.3%	41.4%	236
Moderate problem (3)	28.7%	28.9%	22.6%	34.6%	151
Serious problem (4)	9.3%	4.8%	6.3%	6.2%	35
Missing					17
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.19

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 3. How Often Respondents See Somebody Drunk in Public by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Never (1)	10.7%	18.3%	18.8%	10.7%	16.5%	10.5%	79
Rarely (2)	44.3%	46.2%	40.3%	47.5%	42.3%	47.8%	254
Sometimes (3)	31.0%	30.1%	28.4%	31.8%	31.1%	30.2%	166
Often (4)	11.8%	4.8%	9.0%	9.3%	8.3%	10.0%	55
Very Often (5)	2.2%	0.7%	3.4%	0.8%	1.9%	1.5%	11
Missing							1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.41

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 4. Respondents' Perceptions of the Extent to Which Alcohol Use Contributes to **Crashes or Injuries** in the Community by Alcohol Use, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not at all (1)	4.1%	4.3%	6.6%	2.9%	5.6%	2.7%	28
A little (2)	19.1%	24.7%	20.5%	21.3%	23.1%	19.1%	127
Somewhat (3)	34.8%	28.1%	26.4%	35.4%	33.0%	31.7%	173
Quite a bit (4)	33.5%	31.7%	33.0%	32.9%	28.4%	37.3%	181
A great deal (5)	8.6%	11.2%	13.4%	7.6%	9.9%	9.2%	55
Missing							2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=3.23

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 5. Respondents' Perceptions of the Extent to Which Alcohol Use Contributes to **Violent Crimes** in the Community by Gender

Response*	Gender**		Total Number
	Male	Female	
Not at all (1)	13.4%	10.7%	77
A little (2)	35.0%	29.9%	179
Somewhat (3)	29.0%	37.9%	181
Quite a bit (4)	16.9%	16.9%	93
A great deal (5)	5.7%	4.6%	28
Missing			8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.71

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 6. Respondents' Perceptions of How Difficult it is for Teenagers in the Community to Buy Beer, Wine, or Hard Liquor at a Store Themselves by Age and Gender

Response*	Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not at all (1)	14.5%	7.6%	10.6%	9.4%	57
A little (2)	12.2%	12.7%	12.2%	12.8%	68
Somewhat (3)	12.0%	17.6%	12.2%	18.9%	82
Quite (4)	18.7%	34.1%	24.0%	33.4%	152
Very (5)	42.6%	28.1%	40.9%	25.5%	192
Missing					15
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=3.63

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 7. Respondents' Perceptions of How Difficult it is for Teenagers in the Community to Get an Older Person to Buy Alcohol for Them by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not at all (1)	43.7%	26.8%	23.6%	44.6%	27.2%	47.2%	199
A little (2)	22.9%	27.0%	16.6%	28.5%	25.7%	23.5%	130
Somewhat (3)	17.3%	19.6%	23.6%	15.2%	22.0%	14.3%	106
Quite (4)	8.7%	14.5%	19.3%	6.4%	14.8%	6.9%	67
Very (5)	7.5%	12.1%	16.8%	5.2%	10.3%	8.1%	49
Missing							15
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.31

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix 8. Respondents' Perceptions of How Difficult it is for Teenagers in the Community to Order a Drink in a Bar by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not at all (1)	5.7%	9.1%	11.4%	5.0%	9.1%	5.3%	41
A little (2)	5.7%	11.4%	9.8%	6.5%	6.5%	8.9%	44
Somewhat (3)	14.6%	11.4%	11.1%	14.6%	10.0%	16.7%	68
Quite (4)	32.2%	25.0%	17.7%	35.6%	25.0%	33.8%	160
Very (5)	41.7%	43.0%	50.0%	38.2%	49.4%	35.3%	236
Missing							17
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=3.92

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 9. Respondents' Perceptions of How Difficult it is for Teenagers in the Community to Sneak Alcohol From Their Home or a Friend's Home by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not at all (1)	46.3%	33.7%	34.0%	45.7%	36.5%	46.7%	220
A little (2)	28.1%	29.3%	23.5%	31.1%	29.3%	27.6%	155
Somewhat (3)	15.7%	17.3%	19.3%	15.0%	17.2%	15.7%	96
Quite (4)	2.8%	11.2%	9.0%	4.0%	8.2%	3.5%	35
Very (5)	7.1%	8.4%	14.3%	4.1%	8.9%	6.4%	41
Missing							19
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.11

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 10. Respondents' Perceptions of How Difficult it is for Teenagers in the Community to Get Their Parents to Give Alcohol to Them by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not at all (1)	6.7%	9.3%	16.0%	3.6%	9.4%	6.3%	46
A little (2)	13.5%	8.9%	8.8%	13.4%	11.1%	12.4%	65
Somewhat (3)	31.0%	24.3%	18.0%	33.9%	26.8%	30.2%	148
Quite (4)	19.7%	21.7%	17.8%	21.8%	18.5%	22.2%	118
Very (5)	29.1%	35.7%	39.5%	27.3%	34.1%	28.9%	171
Missing							18
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=3.57

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix 11. Extent to Which Respondents Agree or Disagree That it is Okay for Teenagers to Drink at Parties if They Don't Get Drunk by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Strongly disagree (1)	17.0%	56.1%	51.6%	20.7%	33.3%	29.1%	177
Disagree (2)	19.2%	26.7%	17.1%	24.6%	19.2%	24.7%	114
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	33.5%	12.0%	17.4%	29.8%	24.6%	26.6%	140
Agree (4)	21.2%	4.6%	9.7%	17.9%	14.4%	15.7%	89
Strongly agree (5)	9.2%	0.7%	4.2%	7.1%	8.4%	3.9%	36
Missing							10
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.43

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix 12. Extent to Which Respondents Agree or Disagree That Teenagers Should be Able to Drink as Long as They Don't Drive Afterwards by Use of Alcohol and Age

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	
Strongly disagree (1)	17.0%	57.7%	50.2%	22.2%	180
Disagree (2)	19.9%	23.1%	18.8%	22.1%	110
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	21.8%	10.6%	14.6%	19.6%	96
Agree (4)	27.8%	6.5%	9.9%	25.3%	114
Strongly agree (5)	13.5%	2.1%	6.4%	10.9%	56
Missing					10
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.54

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 13. Extent to Which Respondents Agree or Disagree That Kids Who Experiment With Alcohol Almost Always Grow Out of it by Use of Alcohol and Age

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	
Strongly disagree (1)	19.1%	45.1%	46.8%	19.2%	161
Disagree (2)	37.5%	35.0%	34.3%	37.7%	197
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	25.8%	13.3%	12.0%	25.9%	121
Agree (4)	13.0%	4.7%	3.8%	13.2%	53
Strongly agree (5)	4.7%	1.9%	3.3%	3.9%	20
Missing					14
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.24

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 14. Respondents' Perceptions of How Often Over a Two Week Period of Time the Typical Teenager in This Community Has Five or More Drinks in a Row (a "Drink" is Defined as a Glass of Wine, a Bottle of Beer, or a Mixed Drink) by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
None (1)	7.7%	19.3%	22.3%	6.6%	14.0%	10.2%	67
Once (2)	20.3%	28.4%	25.5%	22.0%	23.6%	22.8%	126
Twice (3)	29.8%	25.3%	25.5%	29.5%	30.8%	25.6%	153
3-5 times (4)	30.9%	18.1%	16.6%	31.2%	23.2%	29.0%	144
6-9 times (5)	7.5%	6.3%	5.0%	8.2%	4.2%	9.8%	40
10 or more times (6)	3.8%	2.6%	5.2%	2.4%	4.2%	2.6%	20
Missing							16
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=3.03

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 15. Respondents' Perceptions of Whether it is Okay for Parents to Offer Their Teenagers Alcoholic Beverages in Their Home by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
No, never	18.1%	59.9%	49.9%	25.1%	34.8%	32.1%	192
Yes, but only on special occasions	69.0%	38.3%	44.8%	64.3%	54.6%	60.8%	308
Yes, on any occasion	12.8%	1.9%	5.3%	10.6%	10.7%	7.1%	53
Missing							13
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 16. Response to Following Statement by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender: After Finding Out Their Teenager Had Been Drinking Alcohol, the Parents Tell Their Teenager to Use Alcohol Carefully and Not Let it Interfere with Schoolwork

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not at all acceptable (1)	37.6%	71.9%	63.9%	43.1%	51.1%	49.3%	275
A little (2)	23.6%	17.1%	17.9%	22.9%	17.9%	24.3%	118
Somewhat (3)	22.7%	7.5%	10.8%	20.4%	18.3%	16.0%	97
Quite (4)	7.9%	2.7%	4.7%	6.7%	4.6%	7.3%	35
Very acceptable (5)	8.3%	0.7%	2.7%	6.9%	8.0%	3.1%	33
Missing							8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=1.96

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 17. Response to Following Statement by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender: Parents Offer Their Teenager an Alcoholic Beverage to Drink with Them Saying They Prefer He or She Drink with Them Rather Than Drink Elsewhere

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Not at all acceptable (1)	18.5%	52.2%	46.8%	22.5%	34.6%	27.0%	180
A little (2)	24.3%	29.5%	21.3%	28.9%	22.2%	30.2%	135
Somewhat (3)	28.5%	13.3%	17.3%	25.8%	24.2%	21.6%	125
Quite (4)	18.5%	3.0%	8.7%	14.9%	10.8%	14.8%	71
Very acceptable (5)	10.2%	2.1%	5.9%	7.9%	8.2%	6.3%	45
Missing							10
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.40

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 18. Extent to Which Respondents Oppose or Favor Penalizing Teenagers Caught Using Alcohol by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Strongly oppose (1)	18.4%	6.4%	17.1%	12.4%	18.7%	9.5%	82
Somewhat oppose (2)	17.5%	5.5%	7.2%	16.0%	12.9%	13.1%	77
Neither favor nor oppose (3)	19.9%	8.4%	14.1%	16.5%	18.0%	13.4%	87
Somewhat favor (4)	23.6%	25.8%	23.3%	25.0%	20.8%	27.9%	131
Strongly favor (5)	20.7%	53.9%	38.2%	30.1%	29.6%	36.1%	176
Missing							13
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=3.49

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 19. Extent to Which Respondents Oppose or Favor Penalizing Adults, 21 and Older, Who Provide Alcohol to Teenagers by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Strongly oppose (1)	9.9%	3.2%	10.8%	5.7%	12.2%	2.8%	44
Somewhat oppose (2)	16.4%	4.6%	7.8%	14.2%	12.1%	12.0%	73
Neither favor nor oppose (3)	26.2%	8.9%	13.6%	23.0%	20.2%	19.5%	108
Somewhat favor (4)	23.9%	28.6%	19.6%	28.7%	22.9%	28.2%	133
Strongly favor (5)	23.6%	54.7%	48.1%	28.4%	32.6%	37.5%	191
Missing							17
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=3.68

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 20. Extent to Which Respondents Oppose or Favor Penalizing Liquor Stores or Businesses Caught Selling Alcohol to Teenagers by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Strongly oppose (1)	8.5%	2.3%	9.3%	4.7%	10.5%	2.1%	41
Somewhat oppose (2)	13.7%	6.2%	11.8%	10.6%	10.2%	11.7%	61
Neither favor nor oppose (3)	19.8%	9.2%	14.5%	16.7%	18.4%	13.5%	88
Somewhat favor (4)	25.6%	26.3%	14.8%	31.6%	26.9%	24.9%	142
Strongly favor (5)	32.4%	56.0%	49.8%	36.5%	34.0%	47.8%	217
Missing							17
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=3.49

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 21. Extent to Which Respondents Oppose or Favor Having Cops Spend More Time Enforcing the Minimum Drinking Age by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Strongly oppose (1)	31.9%	7.6%	16.5%	26.3%	27.6%	18.6%	128
Somewhat oppose (2)	17.4%	10.4%	13.5%	15.5%	15.9%	13.9%	82
Neither favor nor oppose (3)	23.1%	18.2%	20.1%	22.0%	21.4%	21.3%	118
Somewhat favor (4)	16.7%	30.7%	21.6%	22.0%	17.9%	25.6%	113
Strongly favor (5)	10.9%	33.0%	28.3%	14.1%	17.2%	20.6%	107
Missing							18
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

*Mean response=2.99

**Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 22. Extent to Which Respondents Agree or Disagree That Schools Need to be More Active in Dealing with Alcohol Problems by Use of Alcohol and Age

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	
Strongly disagree (1)	15.1%	7.2%	15.9%	10.4%	71
Disagree (2)	27.9%	9.3%	13.4%	24.9%	116
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	30.6%	28.2%	32.8%	28.2%	165
Agree (4)	18.3%	39.8%	20.9%	28.7%	142
Strongly agree (5)	8.1%	15.5%	16.9%	8.0%	59
Missing					13
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

* Mean response=3.02

** Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 23. Extent to Which Respondents Agree or Disagree That it is Possible to Reduce Alcohol Problems Through Prevention by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Strongly disagree (1)	7.0%	6.3%	6.8%	6.7%	8.5%	5.0%	37
Disagree (2)	16.5%	6.9%	8.3%	15.4%	12.8%	13.2%	77
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	30.2%	26.2%	28.6%	28.7%	26.6%	30.5%	164
Agree (4)	34.3%	48.1%	37.1%	40.5%	36.7%	42.0%	203
Strongly agree (5)	12.1%	12.5%	19.3%	8.7%	15.4%	9.3%	74
Missing							11
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

* Mean response=3.38

** Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 24. Extent to Which Respondents Agree or Disagree That Alcohol Prevention Programs Are a Good Idea Because They Save Lives and Money by Use of Alcohol and Age

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	
Strongly disagree (1)	7.0%	1.6%	5.2%	5.0%	30
Disagree (2)	13.9%	8.0%	10.2%	12.6%	65
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	27.2%	20.5%	19.6%	27.6%	139
Agree (4)	37.8%	42.5%	32.5%	43.1%	208
Strongly agree (5)	13.9%	27.4%	32.5%	11.7%	111
Missing					13
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

* Mean response=3.55

** Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 25. Extent to Which Respondents Agree or Disagree That the Community Has the Responsibility to Set up Alcohol Prevention Programs by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Strongly disagree (1)	7.8%	3.9%	8.2%	5.5%	8.7%	4.1%	36
Disagree (2)	9.8%	6.3%	7.9%	8.8%	10.1%	6.9%	48
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	32.6%	30.1%	28.5%	33.3%	30.7%	32.6%	180
Agree (4)	39.9%	45.1%	35.1%	45.3%	39.9%	43.8%	220
Strongly agree (5)	9.9%	14.6%	20.3%	7.1%	10.6%	12.5%	69
Missing							13
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

* Mean response=3.44

** Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 26. Extent to Which Respondents Agree or Disagree That Public Service Announcements Are a Good Way to Change Attitudes About Alcohol Use by Use of Alcohol, Age, and Gender

Response*	Ever Used Alcohol**		Age in Years**		Gender**		Total Number
	Yes	No	Under 15	15-18	Male	Female	
Strongly disagree (1)	13.7%	8.1%	13.1%	10.9%	14.5%	8.9%	65
Disagree (2)	21.8%	13.3%	12.1%	22.0%	18.2%	19.1%	110
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	31.5%	30.7%	32.4%	30.8%	32.9%	29.8%	170
Agree (4)	26.0%	34.2%	28.4%	29.3%	22.3%	35.3%	152
Strongly agree (5)	7.0%	13.7%	14.1%	7.0%	12.1%	6.9%	54
Missing							15
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	566

* Mean response=3.06

** Significant at $p < .05$

Appendix Table 27. Respondents' Use of Alcohol

Response	Number	Percent
Yes	353	62.4
No	205	36.2
Missing	8	1.4
Total	566	100.0

Appendix Table 28. Respondents' Age in Years

Response	Number	Percent
Younger than 11 years old	4	0.7
11-14 years old	195	34.5
15-18 years old	358	63.3
Missing	9	1.6
Total	566	100.0

Appendix Table 29. Respondents' Gender

Response	Number	Percent
Male	277	48.9
Female	281	49.6
Missing	8	1.4
Total	566	100.0

Survey Instrument

Children's Services Coordinating Committee Community Readiness Survey

In this survey, COMMUNITY means the city, town, or neighborhood you live in. TEENAGER refers to youth 18 years of age or younger.

1. In your community, how much of a problem is alcohol use by *teenagers and adults*.

Teenagers

- 1 Not a problem
- 2 Minor problem
- 3 Moderate problem
- 4 Serious problem

Adults

- 1 Not a problem
- 2 Minor problem
- 3 Moderate problem
- 4 Serious problem

f
f
f
f

2. In your community, how often do you see somebody drunk in public.

- 1 Never
- 2 Rarely
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Often
- 5 Very Often

f
f
f
f
f

3. To what extent does alcohol use contribute to *crashes or injuries* (automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling) and *violent crimes*?

Crashes or Injuries

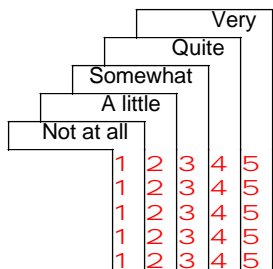
- 1 Not at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite a bit
- 5 A great deal

Violent Crimes

- 1 Not at all
- 2 A little
- 3 Somewhat
- 4 Quite a bit
- 5 A great deal

f
f
f
f
f

4. How difficult is it for teenagers in your community to do each of the following:



- a. Buy beer, wine, or hard liquor at a store themselves
- b. Get an older person to buy alcohol for them
- c. Order a drink in a bar
- d. Sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home
- e. Get their parents to give alcohol to them

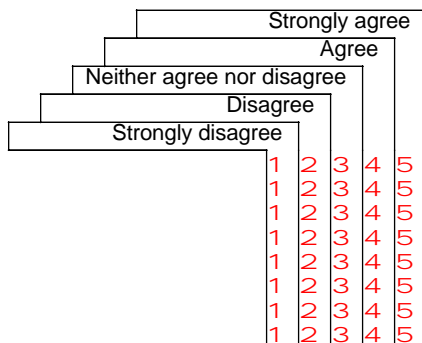
f
f
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f

5. Do you think it is okay for parents to offer their teenagers alcoholic beverages in their home?

- 1 No, never
- 2 Yes, but only on special occasions
- 3 Yes, on any occasion

f
f
f

6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:



- a. It is okay for teenagers to drink at parties if they don't get drunk
- b. Teenagers should be able to drink as long as they don't drive afterwards
- c. Kids who experiment with alcohol almost always grow out of it
- d. Schools need to be more active in dealing with alcohol problems
- e. It is possible to reduce alcohol problems through prevention
- f. Alcohol prevention programs are a good idea because they save lives and money
- g. The community has the responsibility to set up alcohol prevention programs
- h. Public service announcements are a good way to change attitudes about alcohol use

f
f
f
f
f
f
f
f
f

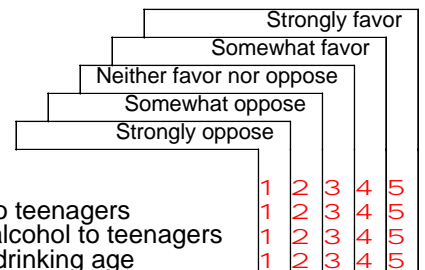
7. Please rate the parents' actions in the following situations.

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <p>a. After finding out their teenager had been drinking alcohol, the parents tell their teenager to use alcohol carefully and not let it interfere with schoolwork.
Would you say this is...</p> | <p>1 Not at all acceptable
2 A little
3 Somewhat
4 Quite
5 Very acceptable</p> | <p>n
n
n
n
n</p> |
| <p>b. Parents offer their teenager an alcoholic beverage to drink with them saying they prefer he or she drink with them rather than drink elsewhere.
Would you say this is ...</p> | <p>1 Not at all acceptable
2 A little
3 Somewhat
4 Quite
5 Very acceptable</p> | <p>n
n
n
n
n</p> |

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>8. How often over a two week period of time do you think the typical teenager in this community has five or more drinks in a row (a "drink" is defined as a glass of wine, a bottle of beer, or a mixed drink)?</p> | <p>1 None
2 Once
3 Twice
4 3-5 times
5 6-9 times
6 10 or more times</p> | <p>n
n
n
n
n
n</p> |
|---|---|--|

9. People have different opinions on what to do about alcohol use by teenagers. Please tell us how strongly you would oppose or favor the following actions.

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| <p>a. Penalizing teenagers caught using alcohol
b. Penalizing adults, 21 and older, who provide alcohol to teenagers
c. Penalizing liquor stores or businesses caught selling alcohol to teenagers
d. Having cops spend more time enforcing the minimum drinking age</p> | <p>1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5</p> | <p>n
n
n
n</p> |
|--|--|----------------------------|



Finally, to help us interpret the results, we have a few questions about you.

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <p>10. Have you ever used alcohol yourself?</p> | <p>1 Yes
2 No</p> | <p>n
n
n</p> |
| <p>11. How old are you?</p> | <p>1 Younger than 11 years old
2 11 - 14 years old
3 15 - 18 years old</p> | <p>n
n
n
n
n</p> |
| <p>12. What is your gender?</p> | <p>1 Male
2 Female</p> | <p>n
n
n</p> |

Thank you for your cooperation!