Figure 1.0: Beliefs and Public Concerns

Drunk Driving — 98
Teen Drinking — 96
Teen Smoking — 91
Teen Sex — 95
Believe Half+ Drink — 88

Percent Very or Somewhat Concerned [1]
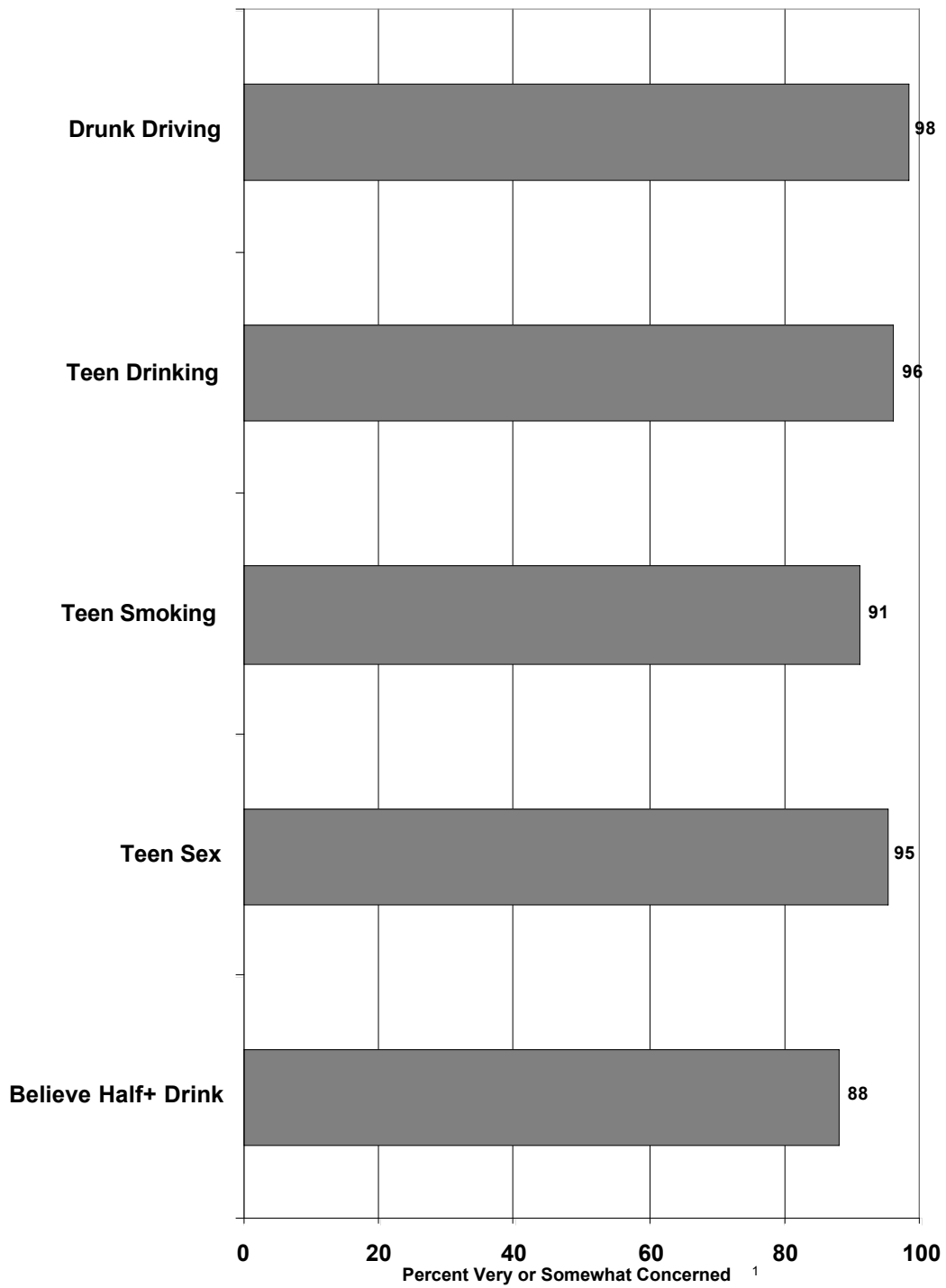
[1] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 1.1: Concern about Drunk Driving

Q.W1 Let's start off with some general questions about problems that affect teenagers.
I'd like to ask your attitudes about some current public problems, and I'd like to know whether
you have felt concerned about any of them recently.

Q.W1A How concerned would you say you are about the problem of drunk driving?
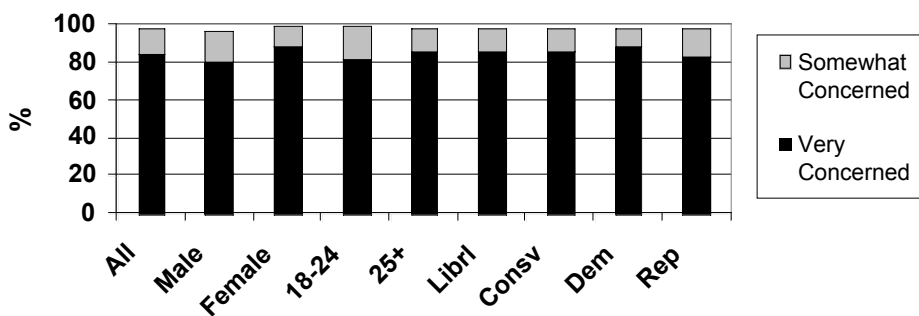Very Concerned, Somewhat Concerned, Not at all Concerned

Concern-Drunk Driving: All Respondents
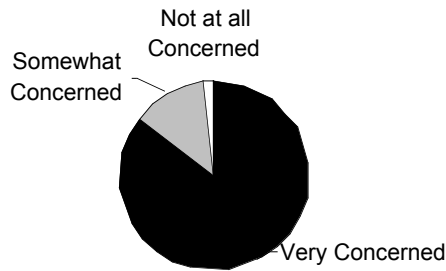
% Concerned about Drunk Driving [1]

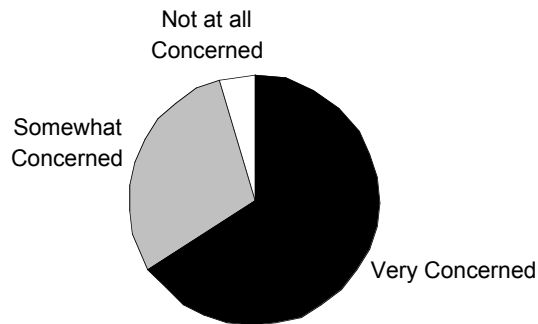|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Very Concerned	85.4	81.0	89.6	82.2	86.2	86.0	87.0	89.7	84.2
Somewhat Concerned	13.0	16.3	9.8	17.1	12.1	12.2	11.1	8.9	14.1
Not at all Concerned	1.6	2.7	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7

Concern-Drunk Driving

[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 1.2: Concern about Teen Drinking

Q.W1B How concerned would you say you are about the problem of teenage drinking?
Very Concerned, Somewhat Concerned, or Not at all Concerned

Concern-Teen Drinking: All Respondents

% Concerned about Teen Drinking [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Very Concerned	65.8	56.9	74.3	42.0	69.5	59.9	71.1	71.0	64.3
Somewhat Concerned	29.7	36.7	23.1	46.8	27.0	33.8	25.3	25.9	30.6
Not at all Concerned	4.5	6.4	2.6	11.2	3.5	6.3	3.7	3.2	5.1

Concern-Teen Drinking

[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 1.3: Concern about Teen Smoking

Q.W1C How concerned would you say you are about the problem of teenage smoking?
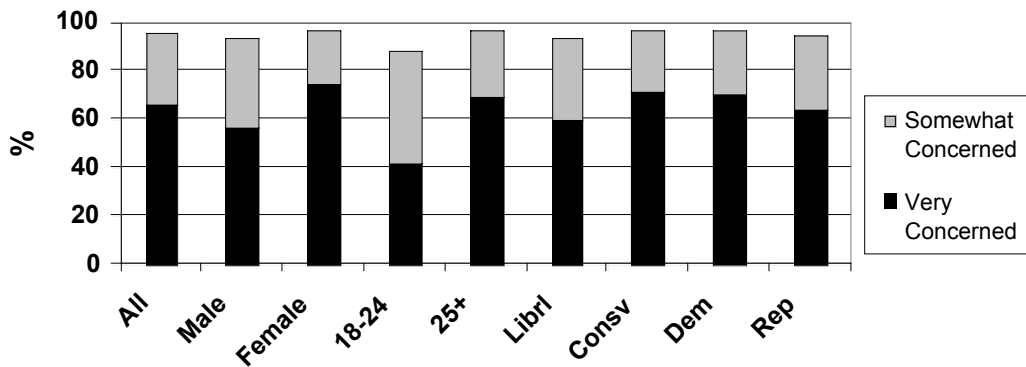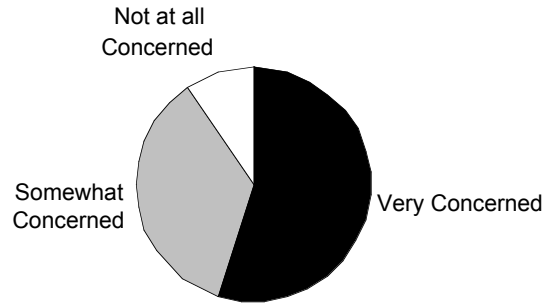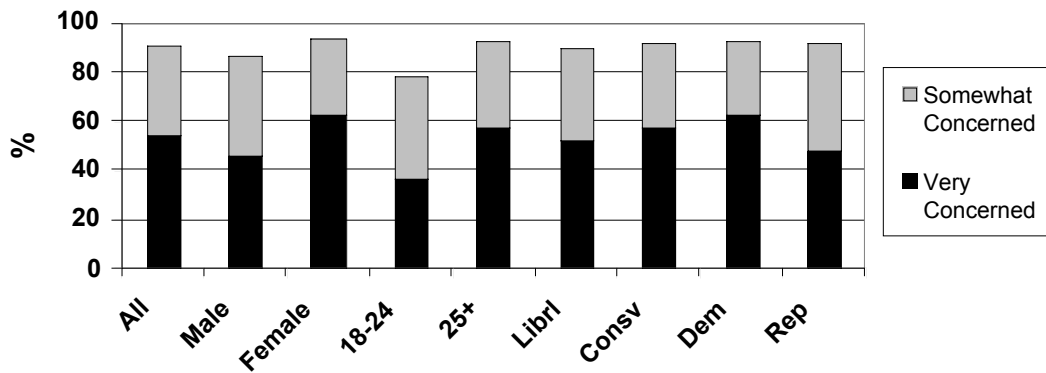Very Concerned, Somewhat Concerned, or Not at all Concerned

Concern-Teen Smoking: All Respondents

% Concerned about Teen Smoking [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Very Concerned	54.7	46.1	63.0	36.9	57.4	52.2	57.1	62.8	48.5
Somewhat Concerned	35.9	40.7	31.3	41.2	35.2	37.1	34.7	30.6	43.2
Not at all Concerned	9.4	13.2	5.7	21.9	7.4	10.7	8.2	6.6	8.4

Concern-Teen Smoking

[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 1.4: Concern about Teen Sex & Pregnancy

Q.W1E How concerned would you say you are about the problem of teenage sex and pregnancy?
Very Concerned, Somewhat Concerned, or Not at all Concerned

Concern-Teen Sex & Pregnancy: All Respondents

% Concerned about Teen Sex & Pregnancy [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Very Concerned	66.1	56.3	75.4	45.8	69.3	62.3	73.1	68.7	69.2
Somewhat Concerned	29.1	35.7	22.8	48.7	26.1	30.8	22.8	27.0	27.5
Not at all Concerned	4.9	8.0	1.9	5.4	4.7	7.0	4.1	4.2	3.3

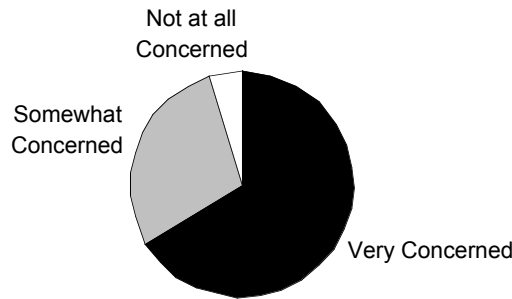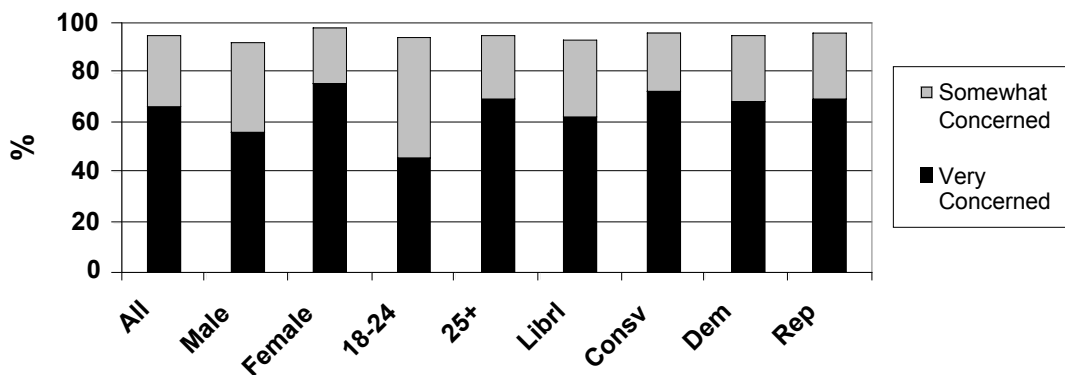## Concern-Teen Sex & Pregnancy

[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
  100% due to rounding.

Figure 1.5: Perceptions of American Drinking Norms

Q.N13   What portion of American adults would you say drink alcohol on a regular basis? Would you say…
Only a few, Less than half, Half, More than half, Almost all

Perceptions of Portion of Regular Drinkers in America:
All Respondents

% Believing American Adults Drink Alcohol on a Regular Basis [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Only a Few	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.5	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.7	1.3
Less than Half	9.9	12.6	7.3	13.3	9.6	11.1	9.8	9.8	10.9
Half	26.7	28.9	24.6	27.9	26.6	23.5	26.2	27.7	26.8
More than Half	49.7	46.1	53.4	47.2	50.1	51.8	52.5	48.5	50.6
Almost All	11.5	10.6	12.5	11.1	11.7	11.5	10.4	11.3	10.5

Perceptions of Proportion of Regular Drinkers
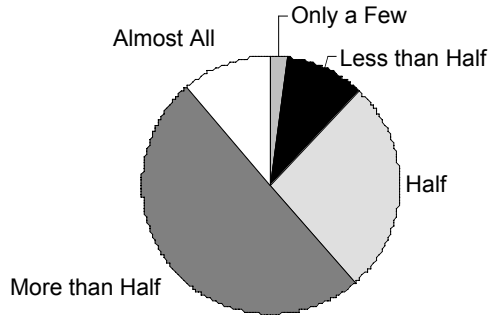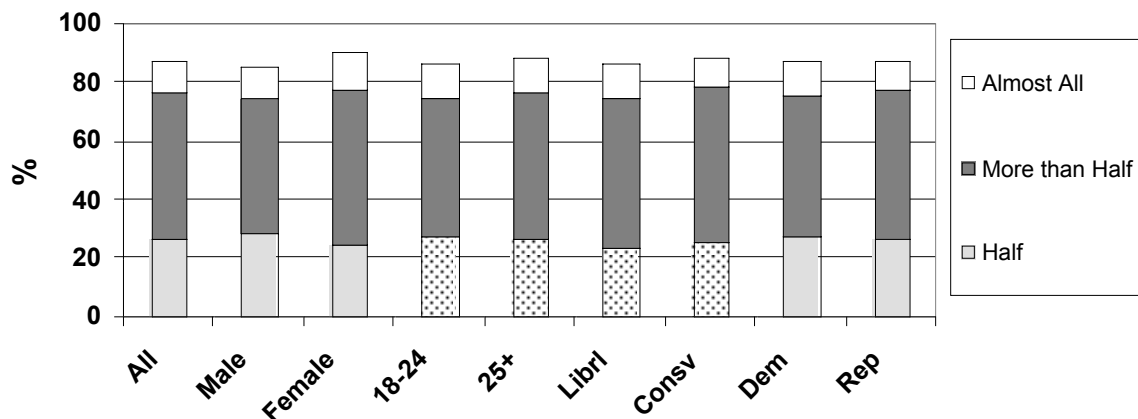## in America

[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.0: Public Awareness

Bar chart showing Percent Aware[1] for each category:

| Category	Percent Aware
Alcohol/Violence	87
Increase Alc Taxes	48
Traffic Deaths	96
Easy Buys	76
Alcohol/Teen Sex	76
Marketing to Youth/Minority	50

Percent Aware[1]
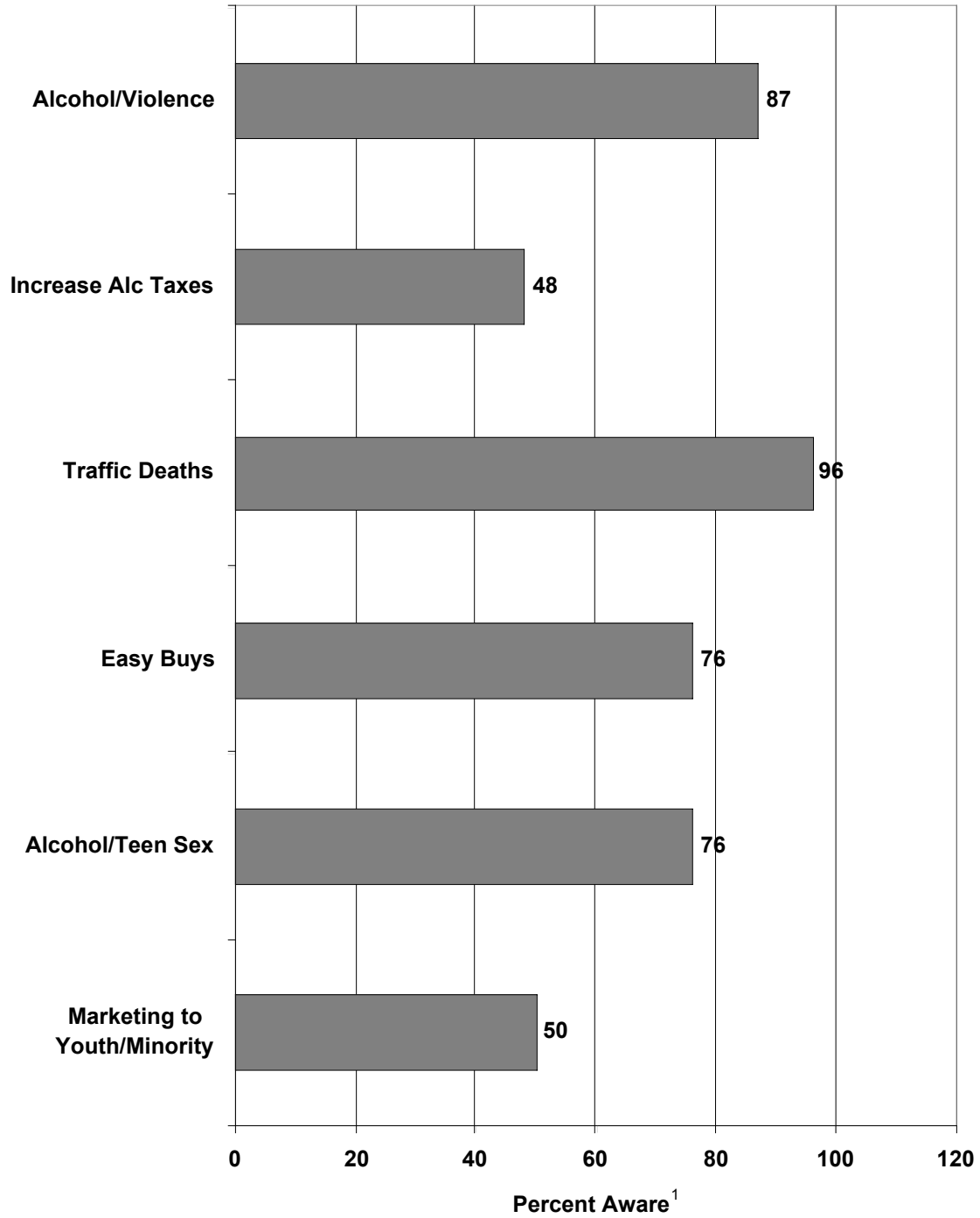
[1] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 2.1: Knowledge of Alcohol and Violence

Q.WK0 We're interested in how people get information about various social issues. I'm
going to mention some issues. For each one please tell me whether you have heard
anything about it in the past year on the radio or TV, read about it in newspapers
or magazines, or talked about it with friends, school officials or someone like that.

Q.WK1A Have you heard or read anything in the past year about alcohol and violence?
Yes, No

Knowledge of Alcohol & Violence: All Respondents
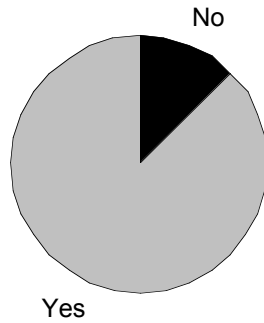
% with Knowledge of Alcohol & Violence [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
No	12.6	15.0	10.2	13.4	12.4	11.5	12.8	12.6	13.3
Yes	87.4	85.0	89.8	86.6	87.7	88.5	87.2	87.4	86.8

Knowledge of Alcohol & Violence
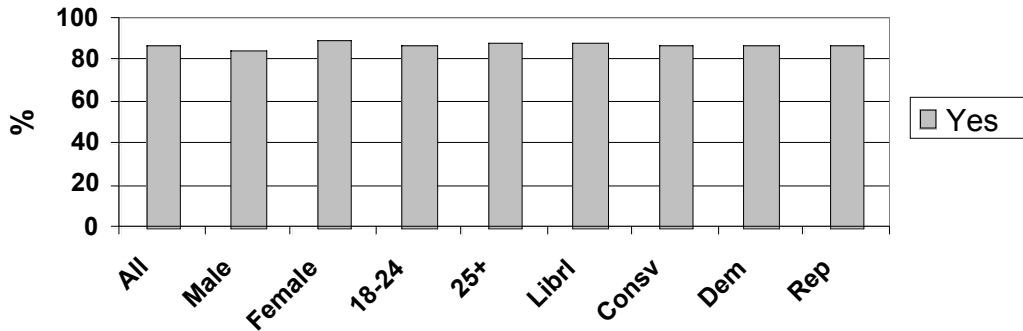
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.2: Knowledge of Taxes on Alcohol

Q.WK1C Have you heard or read anything in the past year about proposals to increase taxes on alcoholic beverages?
Yes, No

Knowledge of Taxes: All Respondents

% with Knowledge of Taxes on Alcohol [1]

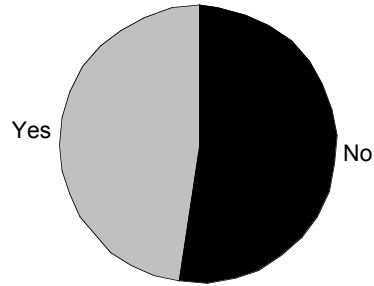|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
No	52.3	51.9	52.7	69.0	49.9	53.4	48.7	47.7	55.2
Yes	47.7	48.1	47.3	31.0	50.1	46.6	51.3	52.3	44.8

Knowledge of Taxes
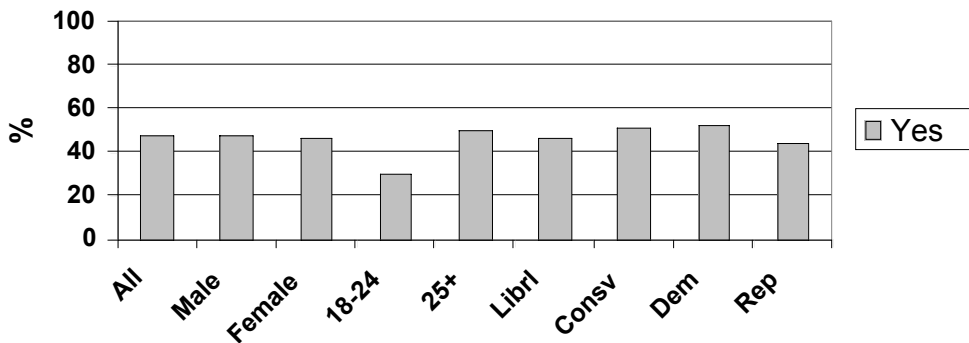
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.3:   Knowledge of Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths

**Q.WK1D Have you heard or read anything in the past year about traffic deaths involving
young drivers?**
Yes, No

Knowledge of Traffic Deaths: All Respondents

% with Knowledge of Alcohol & Traffic Deaths [1]

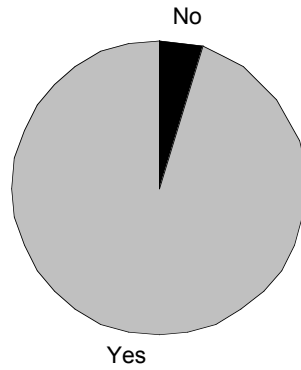|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
No	4.6	5.2	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.4	6.0	4.1	4.3
Yes	95.5	94.8	96.1	96.3	95.6	95.6	94.0	96.0	95.8

Knowledge of Traffic Deaths
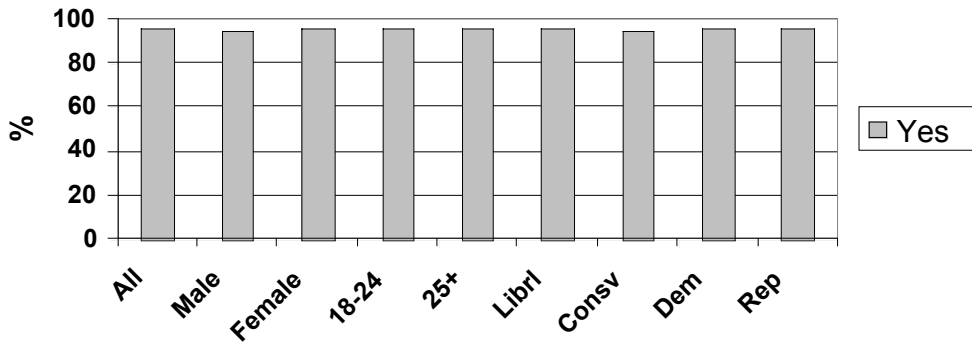
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.4: Knowledge of Easy Alcohol Buys for Teens

Q.WK1E Have you heard or read anything in the past year about how easy it is for teenagers to buy alcohol?
Yes, No

Knowledge of Easy Buys: All Respondents
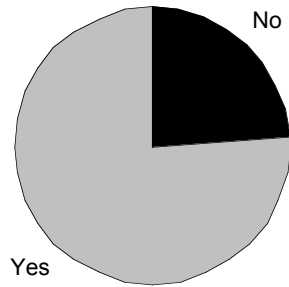
% with Knowledge of Easy Buy [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
No	23.8	28.3	19.3	25.1	23.3	26.6	22.0	22.8	24.8
Yes	76.2	71.7	80.7	74.9	76.7	73.4	78.0	77.2	75.3

Knowledge of Easy Buys
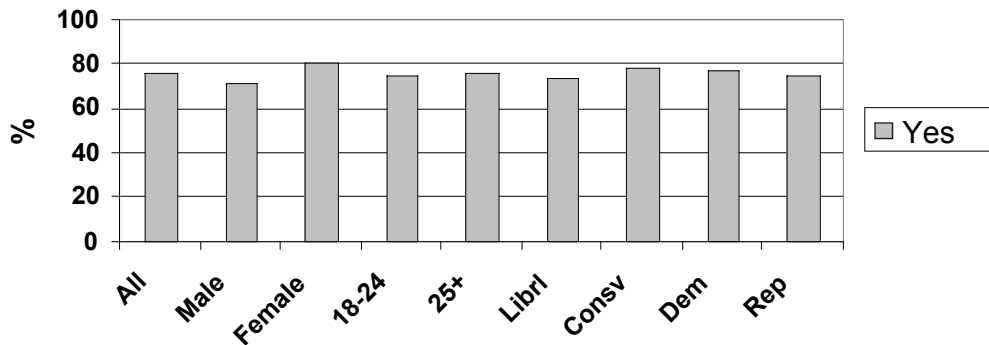
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.5: Knowledge of Alcohol and Teen Sex

Q.WK1F Have you heard or read anything in the past year about alcohol and teenage sex?
Yes, No

### Knowledge of Teen Sex: All Respondents

% with Knowledge of Alcohol & Teen Sex [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
No	24.4	28.1	20.8	26.6	24.0	27.5	23.4	21.4	24.9
Yes	75.6	71.9	79.2	73.4	76.0	72.5	76.6	78.7	75.1

Knowledge of Teen Sex
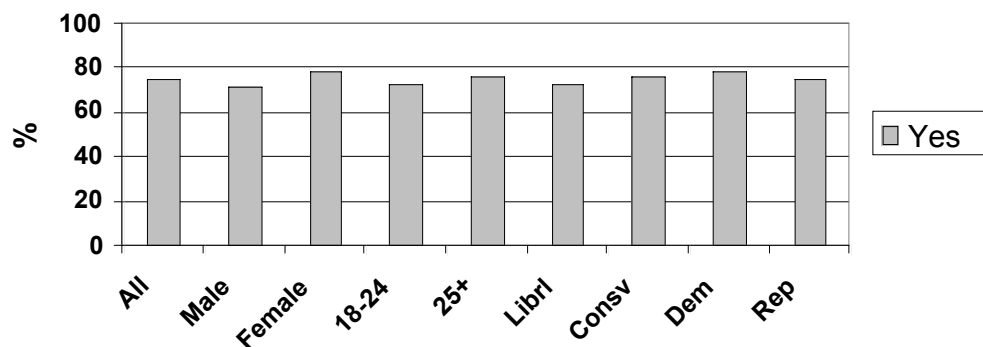
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.6: Knowledge of Marketing Alcohol to Youth and Minorities

**Q.WK1G Have you heard or read anything in the past year about alcohol products designed for sale
to youth or minorities?**
Yes, No

Knowledge of Marketing Strategies:
All Respondents

% with Knowledge of Marketing Strategies [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
No	49.7	50.1	49.3	48.8	49.8	42.0	50.3	47.9	51.9
Yes	50.3	49.9	50.7	51.2	50.3	58.0	49.8	52.1	48.1

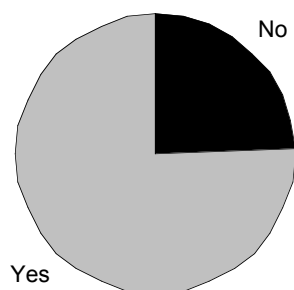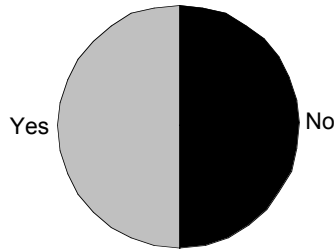## Knowledge of Marketing Strategies
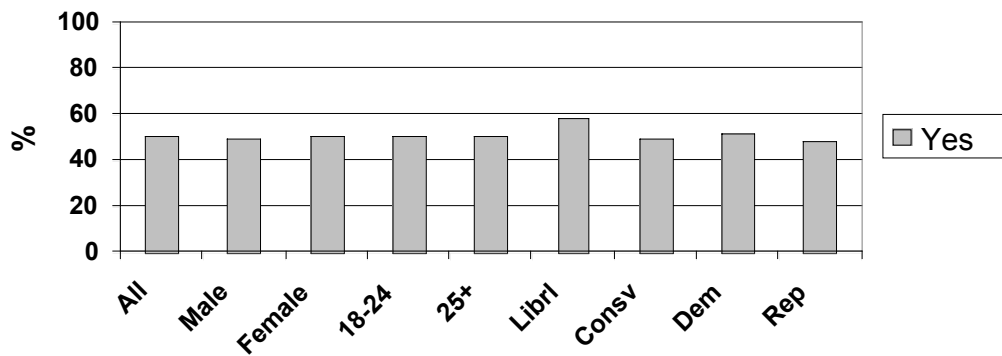
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 3.0: Attitudes on Youth Drinking [1]

Category	Percent Agreement[2]
Don't Lower Drinking Age	80
17 Lowest Age OK to Drink	27
19 Lowest Age OK to Drink	17
25 Lowest Age OK to Drink	44
No Age OK to Drink	12
17 Lowest Age OK to Get Drunk	4
19 Lowest Age OK to Get Drunk	7
25 Lowest Age OK to Get Drunk	23
No Age OK to Get Drunk	67

Percent Agreement [2]
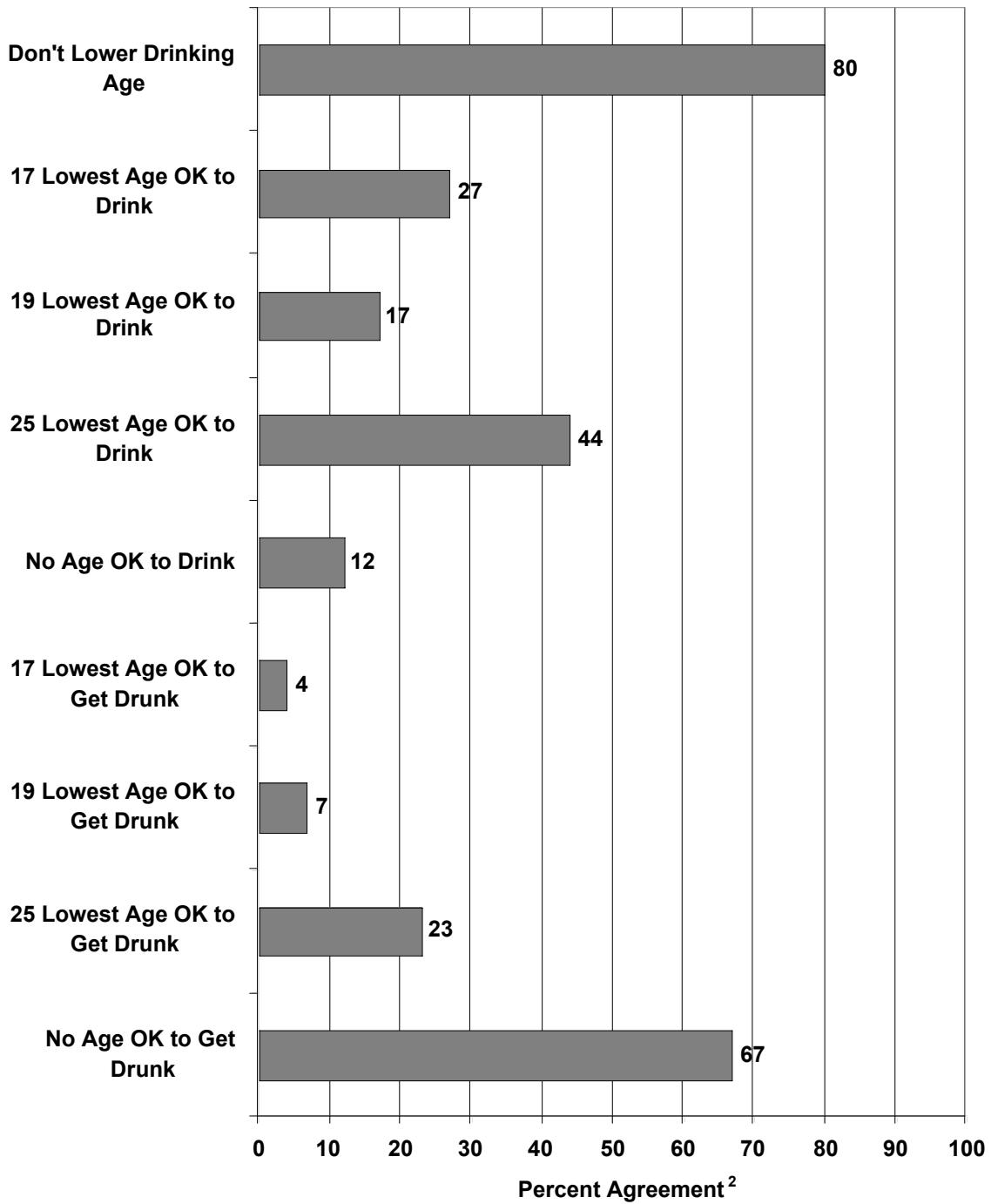
[1] "OK to drink" and "OK to get drunk" questions add up to approximately 100%.

[2] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 3.1:   Favor Lowering Drinking Age

**Q.W4 How strongly would you favor or oppose lowering the minimum drinking age from 21
to 19? Would you say…**
Strongly favor lowering it, Somewhat favor lowering it, Somewhat oppose lowering it,
Strongly oppose lowering it?

Lower Drinking Age: All Respondents
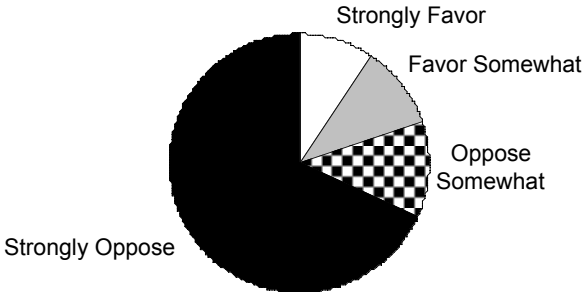
| % in Favor of Lowering Drinking Age [1] | | | | | | | | |
	All	**Male**	**Female**	**18-24**	**25+**	**Librl**	**Consv**	**Dem**	**Rep**
Strongly Favor	9.4	10.9	8.0	15.3	8.5	10.5	9.3	9.3	8.5
Favor Somewhat	10.2	11.2	9.3	22.8	8.5	14.7	8.2	8.0	12.3
Oppose Somewhat	12.0	14.0	10.1	16.4	11.4	11.7	10.9	12.7	11.9
Strongly Oppose	68.4	64.0	72.6	45.5	71.7	63.2	71.6	70.0	67.2

Lower Drinking Age
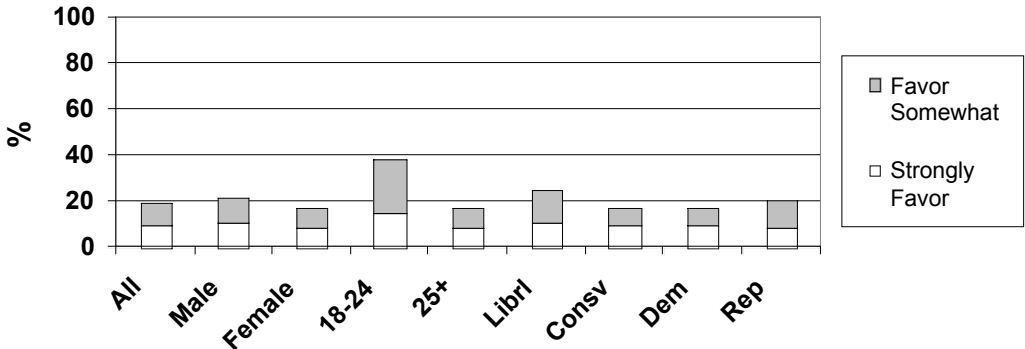
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 3.2: Age At Which It Is OK To Drink

Q.U3[1] We'd like your views on young people drinking alcoholic beverages.
Do you think it's ever okay for a person __ years old to drink alcohol?
Q.U3A **17**
Q.U3B **19**
Q.U3C **25**
Yes, No

Age OK To Drink: All Respondents

% Believing Age OK to Drink [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
17	26.7	29.5	24.1	40.4	24.7	32.9	21.4	23.6	29.2
19	17.3	20.0	14.6	17.8	17.1	16.3	16.0	18.1	17.1
25	43.9	40.4	47.3	31.0	46.0	42.6	46.7	46.8	41.1
No Age	12.1	10.1	14.0	10.8	12.2	8.2	15.9	11.5	12.6

Age OK To Drink

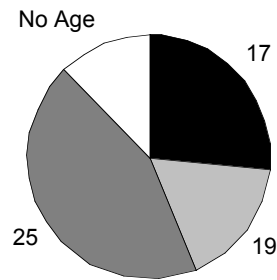[1] See Appendix B for detailed wording of question format.
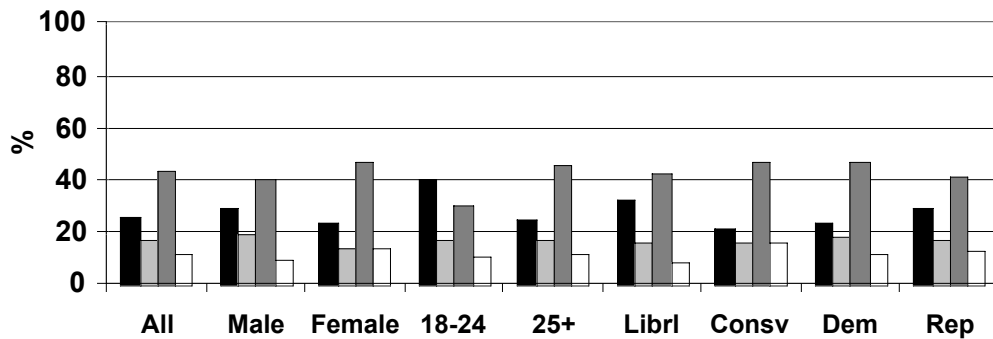
[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 3.3: Age At Which It Is OK To Get Drunk

Q.U3[1]   We'd like your views on young people drinking alcoholic beverages.
Do you think it's ever okay for a person __ years old to get drunk?
Q.U3D   **17**
Q.U3E   **19**
Q.U3F   **25**
    Yes, No

Age OK to Get Drunk: All Respondents

% Believing Age OK To Get Drunk [2]

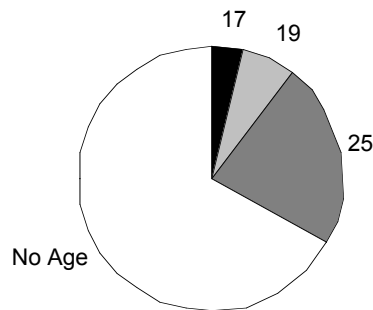|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
17	4.0	5.3	2.7	14.0	2.6	8.3	3.0	3.1	3.4
19	6.5	9.1	4.0	17.1	5.1	7.5	4.8	6.5	5.8
25	22.7	26.6	18.9	25.0	22.4	23.2	19.5	21.6	21.4
No Age	66.9	59.1	74.4	44.0	69.9	61.0	72.7	68.8	69.4

Age OK To Get Drunk
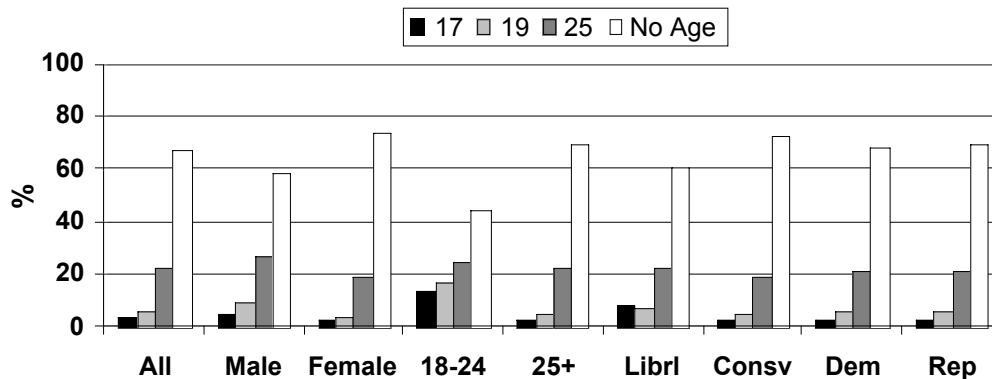
[1] See Appendix B for detailed wording of question format.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.0: Alcohol Regulations

Percent Strongly or Somewhat Favor [1]

Category	Value
Keg Registration	62
Banning Keg Sales	31
Banning Home Deliveries	64
Ban Internet Sales	72
Banning Happy Hours	38
Ban Teens in Bars	64
Checking Everyone's ID	80
Local Controls	63
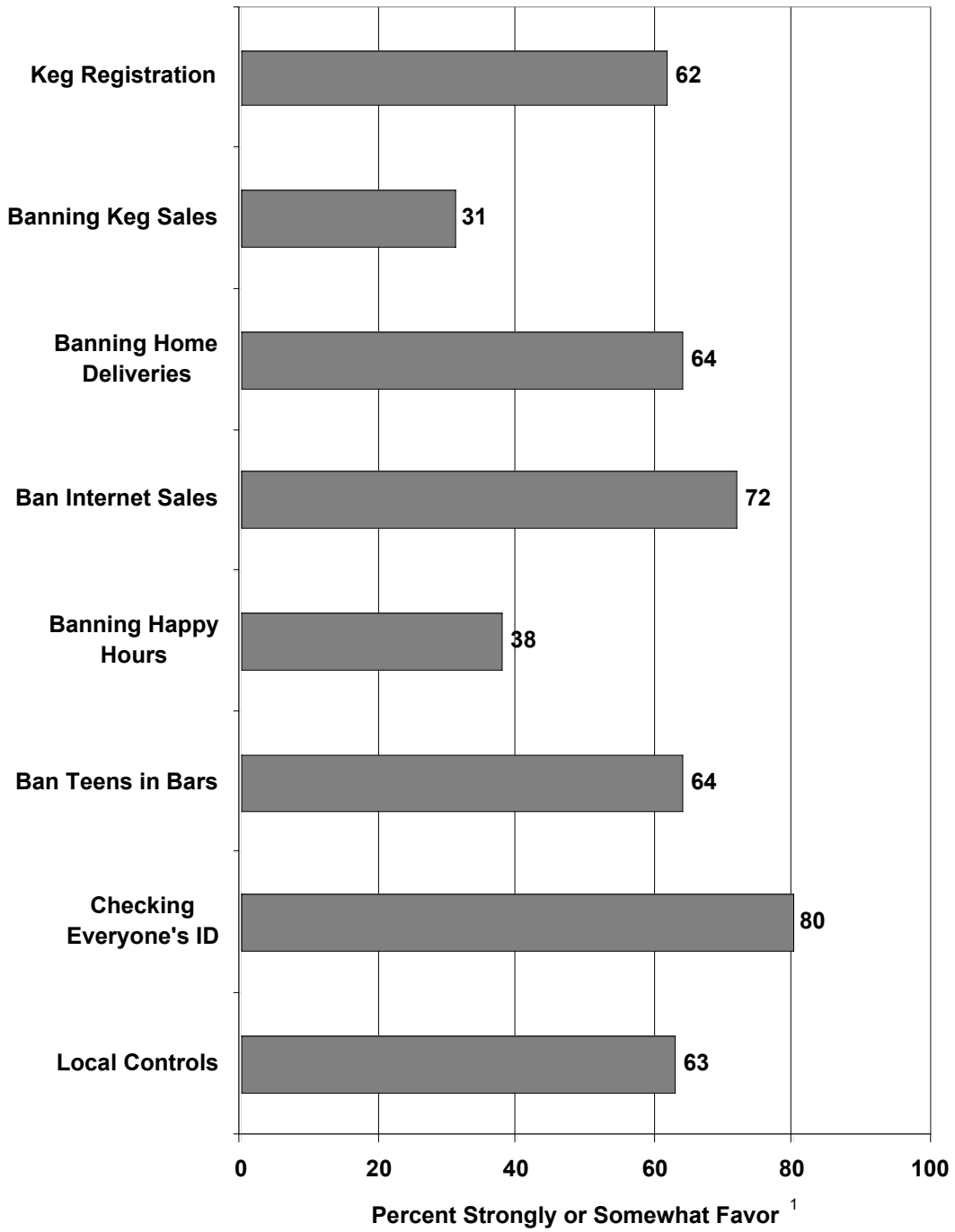
[1] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 4.1: Favor Keg Registration

Q.B0   I have some questions about stores, bars, and other businesses that sell alcoholic beverages.
Q.B1:   One proposal to make it harder for teenagers to get alcoholic beverages is to require
every beer keg to have a registration number that allows it to be traced to the person who bought it.
Some groups argue that this would be inconvenient and unreliable.
How strongly would you favor or oppose such a keg registration law?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Keg Registration: All Respondents
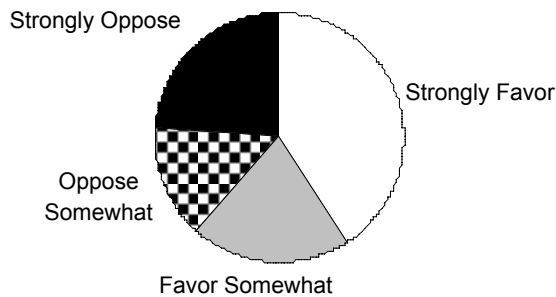
% in Favor of Keg Registration [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	40.8	38.0	43.6	32.2	42.1	38.4	42.5	46.0	32.2
Favor Somewhat	20.8	18.6	22.9	26.7	20.2	20.4	19.8	19.1	25.5
Oppose Somewhat	15.0	15.5	14.5	16.0	14.7	16.2	13.6	13.8	16.1
Strongly Oppose	23.5	28.0	19.0	25.1	23.0	25.0	24.2	21.1	26.3

Keg Registration
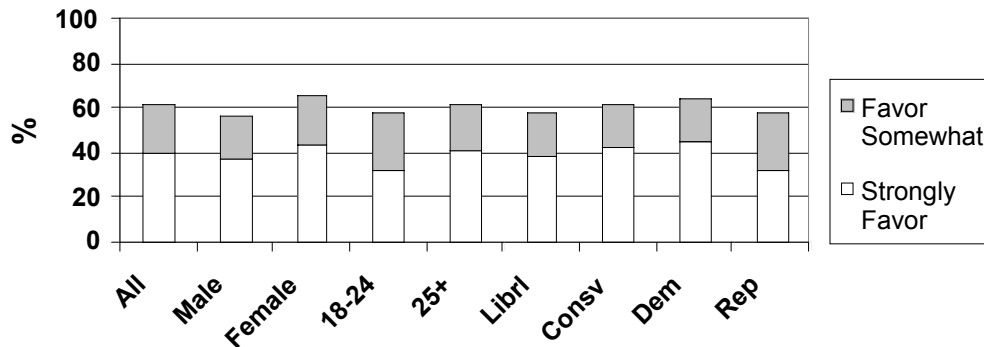
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.2 : Favor a Ban on Sale of Beer Kegs to Private Individuals

Q.B1A: How strongly would you favor a law that would ban the sale of kegs of beer to individuals for homes or parties?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Beer Kegs: All Respondents
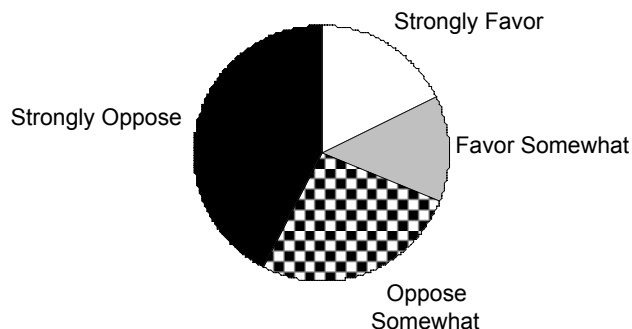
% in Favor of Banning Beer Kegs [1]								
	All	**Male**	**Female**	**18-24**	**25+**	**Librl**	**Consv**	**Dem**	**Rep**
Strongly Favor	17.8	14.0	21.7	19.9	17.4	16.0	19.9	22.5	14.5
Favor Somewhat	13.2	11.1	15.4	9.0	14.0	10.5	13.1	12.4	11.9
Oppose Somewhat	26.4	24.7	28.2	30.2	25.9	26.7	25.6	27.1	26.4
Strongly Oppose	42.5	50.3	34.8	40.8	42.7	46.8	41.5	38.1	47.2

Ban Beer Kegs
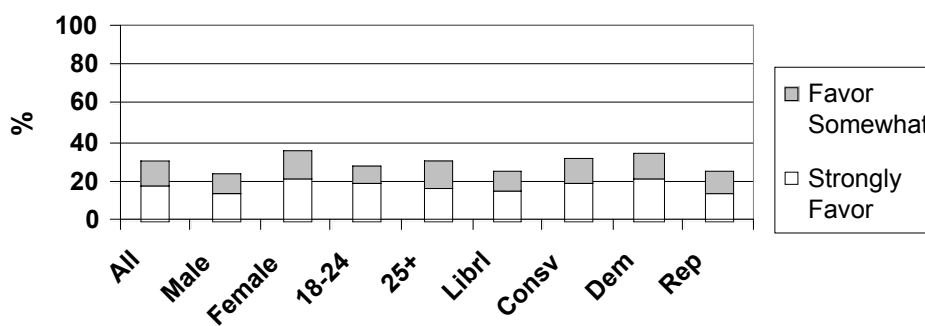
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.3 : Favor a Ban on Home Deliveries of Alcohol

Q.B3 One proposal to make it harder for teenagers to get alcoholic beverages is to prohibit
stores from delivering beer, wine, and liquor directly to homes.
 How strongly would you favor or oppose such a law?
  Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Home Delivery: All Respondents
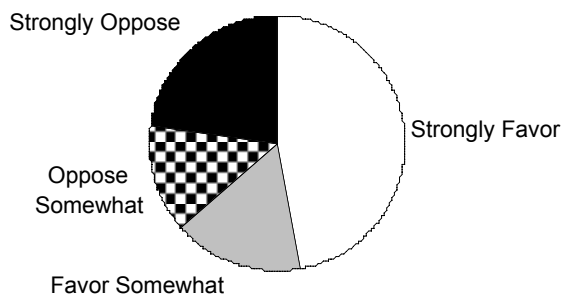

% in Favor of Banning Home Delivery [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	47.3	44.6	49.9	31.5	49.3	46.5	51.1	47.8	49.8
Favor Somewhat	16.5	15.1	17.8	30.9	14.5	15.7	14.6	15.9	14.5
Oppose Somewhat	13.4	16.1	10.7	25.0	11.9	14.8	11.2	12.2	14.4
Strongly Oppose	22.9	24.2	21.6	12.6	24.3	23.0	23.0	24.1	21.3

Ban Home Delivery
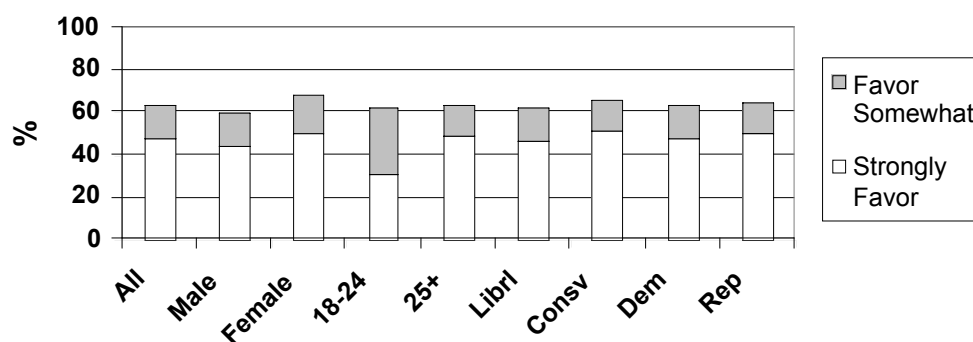
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
 100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.4: Favor Ban on Internet Sales of Alcohol

Q.N3 Some people feel businesses should be prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages
over the Internet because it is impossible to verify the buyer's age. Others feel
businesses should be able to sell alcoholic beverages over the Internet just
like other products.
**How strongly do you favor or oppose a law that prohibits sales of alcohol beverages
over the Internet?**
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Internet Sales: All Respondents
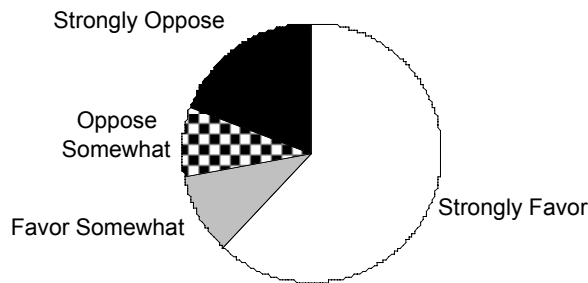
% in Favor of Banning Internet Sales [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	62.0	57.9	66.0	57.6	62.8	55.8	65.9	59.9	64.9
Favor Somewhat	9.9	10.5	9.3	16.7	8.8	11.4	8.8	8.0	10.8
Oppose Somewhat	8.9	11.7	6.1	12.1	8.5	11.7	6.9	8.3	8.8
Strongly Oppose	19.3	19.9	18.6	13.6	20.0	21.1	18.3	23.8	15.5

Ban Internet Sales
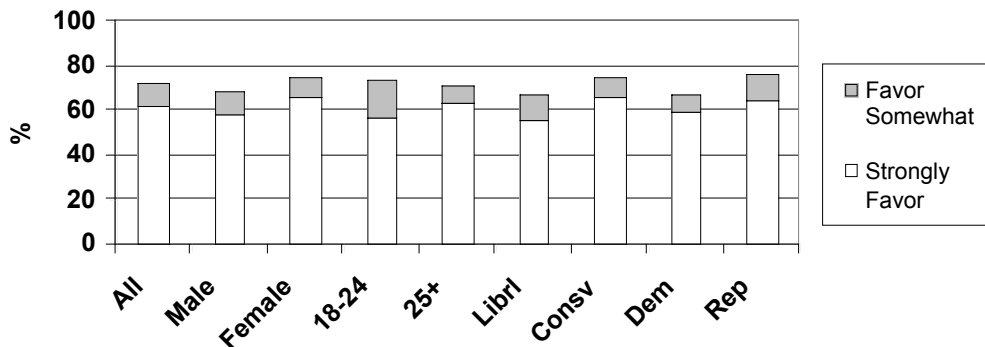
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.5 : Favor a Ban on Happy Hours

**Q.B4 How strongly would you oppose a law eliminating "happy hours" that offer
   drink specials at bars and restaurants.**
      Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Happy Hours: All Respondents

% in Favor of Banning Happy Hours [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	21.5	19.1	23.9	15.8	22.3	19.2	26.5	25.5	18.9
Favor Somewhat	16.2	15.0	17.3	19.5	15.9	13.4	13.4	15.1	14.9
Oppose Somewhat	29.1	29.0	29.2	24.1	29.8	27.5	30.0	27.2	30.2
Strongly Oppose	33.2	36.9	29.6	40.6	32.0	39.9	30.1	32.2	36.1

Ban Happy Hours
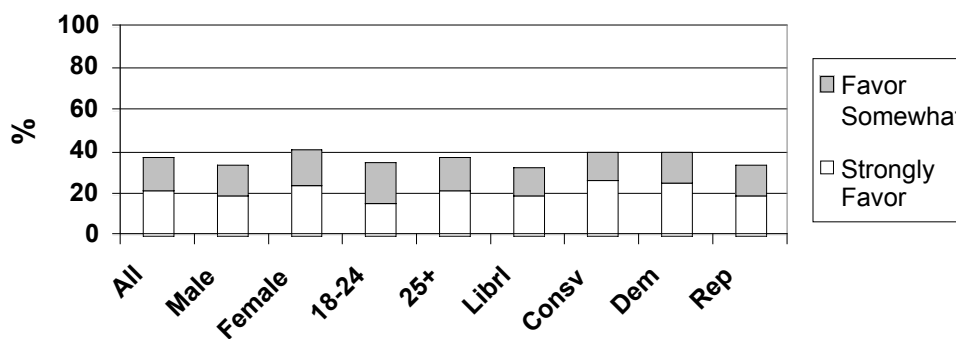
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
   100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.6 : Favor Ban on Teens in Bars

Q.N10 On certain nights or for special events, some bars allow teenagers to enter but do not allow them to drink alcohol.   **How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would prohibit teens from entering bars at any time?**
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Teens in Bars: All Respondents

% in Favor of Banning Teens in Bars [1]

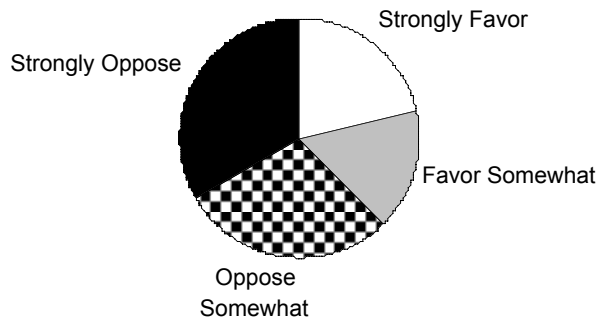|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	52.2	46.1	58.1	30.1	55.3	50.1	57.8	56.2	52.1
Favor Somewhat	11.5	12.9	10.3	14.9	11.1	8.2	10.5	10.2	12.8
Oppose Somewhat	16.1	17.3	14.8	27.9	14.5	16.9	14.9	13.7	15.7
Strongly Oppose	20.2	23.7	16.8	27.1	19.1	24.8	16.8	20.0	19.4

Ban Teens in Bars
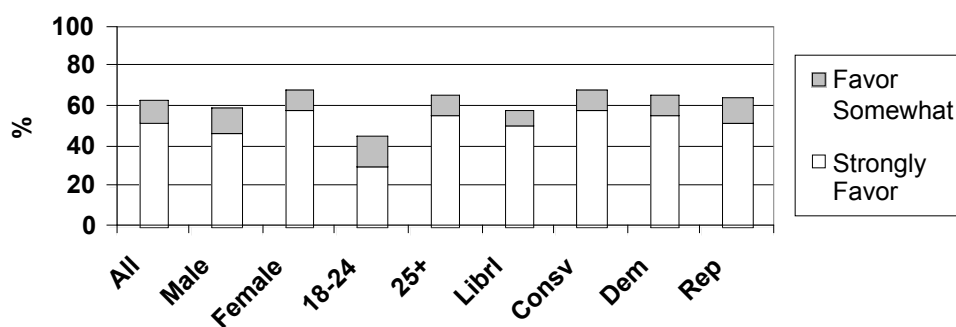
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.7 : Favor Checking Everyone's ID

Q.N9 Many people believe that it is difficult to determine someone's age by looking at them.
To avoid selling alcohol to teens, some alcohol stores and bars have a rule that
employees must check everyone's ID, regardless of age.
How strongly would you favor or oppose checking everyone's ID before selling alcohol?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose Somewhat, Strongly oppose

Favor Checking All IDs: All Respondents
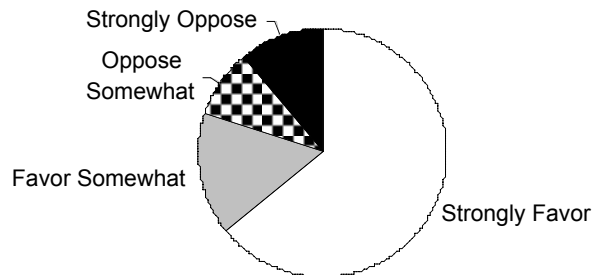
% in Favor of Checking All IDs [1]

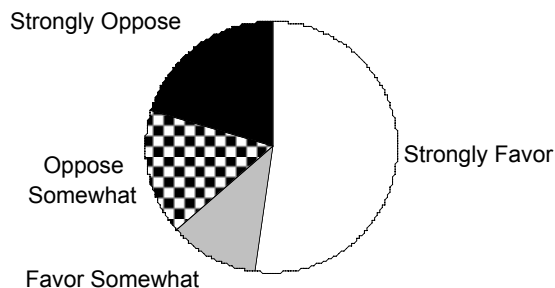|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	64.3	56.8	71.6	69.5	63.3	65.1	66.3	68.4	58.8
Favor Somewhat	15.6	17.7	13.6	15.9	15.8	18.4	14.2	13.8	18.8
Oppose Somewhat	9.4	12.5	6.4	8.5	9.7	8.5	8.2	8.9	10.3
Strongly Oppose	10.7	13.0	8.4	6.2	11.2	8.0	11.2	9.0	12.1

Favor Checking All IDs
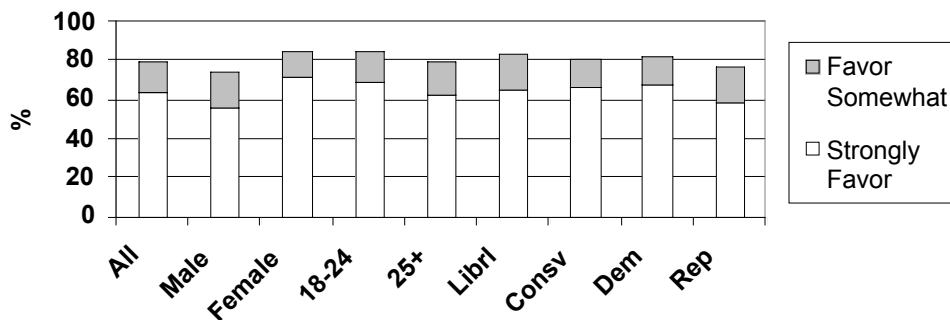
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 4.8 : Favor Local Control of Alcohol Sales and Consumption

Q.E2 How strongly do you support or oppose the right of local communities to pass their own laws controlling the sale and consumption of alcohol, even if those laws are stricter than state and federal laws?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose Somewhat, Strongly oppose

Local Control: All Respondents
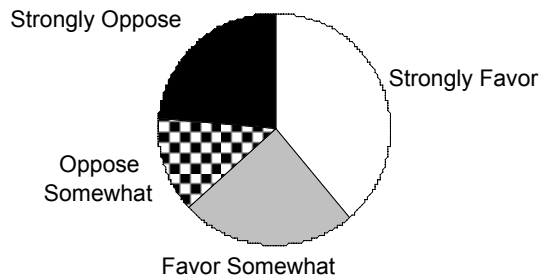
% in Favor of Local Control [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	38.5	39.3	37.7	32.1	39.4	39.0	43.9	37.4	44.0
Favor Somewhat	24.8	23.6	26.1	27.8	24.8	25.7	23.5	24.7	22.6
Oppose Somewhat	13.2	12.5	13.9	18.0	12.7	16.1	10.5	13.0	12.5
Strongly Oppose	23.5	24.6	22.3	22.1	23.1	19.3	22.1	24.9	21.0

Local Control
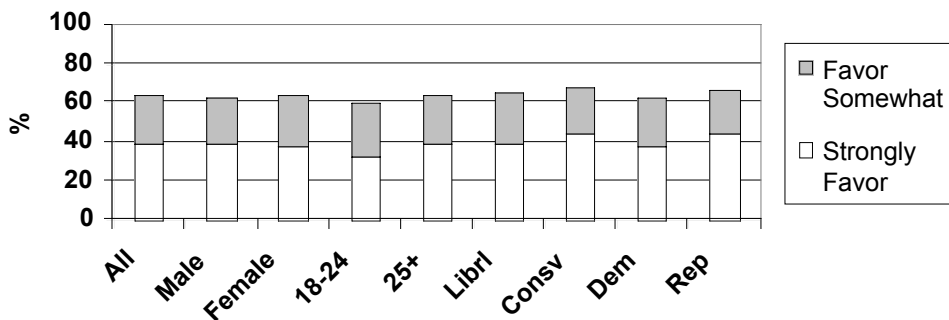
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 5.0: Alcohol Retail Regulations

Percent Strongly or Somewhat Agree or Favor [1]

State Owned Outlets: 47
Outlets not Careful Enough: 79
Server Legal Age: 78
Owner Training: 89
Server Training: 90
Training even w/Harm: 85
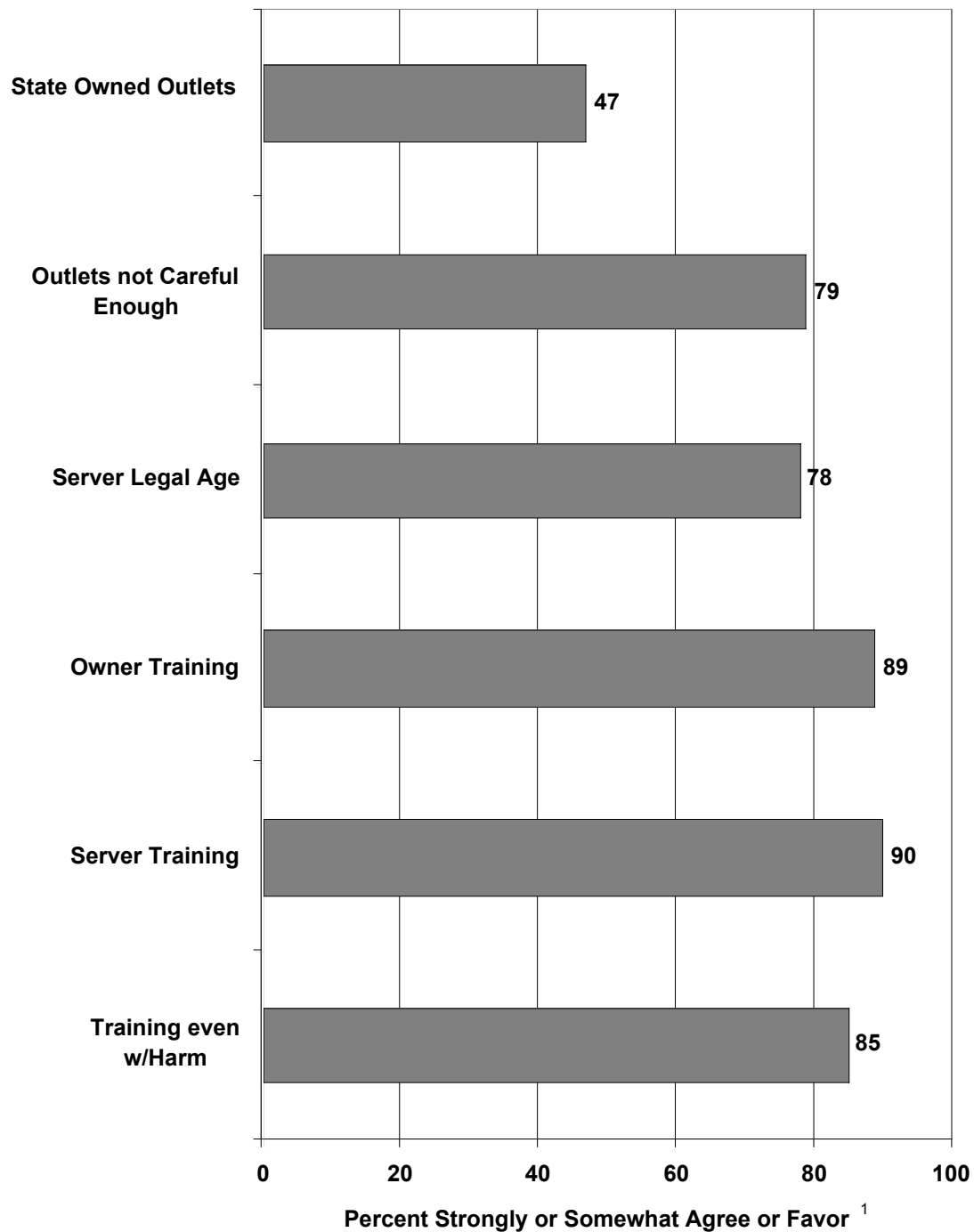
[1] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 5.1: Favor State Owned Outlets

Q.G1[1] In some states, liquor may only be purchased to take home from
[FILL STATE-OWNED /MUNICIPAL *for Minnesota]* stores.
Regardless of how liquor is currently sold in your state, how strongly do you favor or oppose [SPLIT BALLOT; completely private/state] ownership of liquor stores?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

State-Owned Outlets: All Respondents
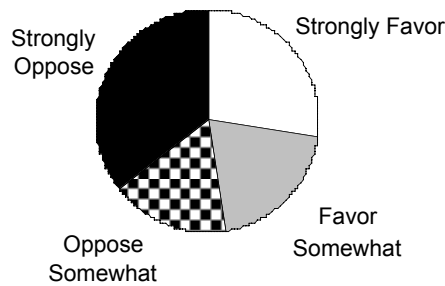
% in Favor of State-Owned Outlets [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	27.2	29.1	25.2	23.7	27.6	27.5	30.0	26.0	27.7
Favor Somewhat	20.3	19.2	21.3	31.7	18.8	21.4	17.9	21.8	19.8
Oppose Somewhat	16.9	16.3	17.6	18.9	16.8	16.7	15.6	16.0	16.7
Strongly Oppose	35.7	35.4	36.0	25.8	36.9	34.4	36.5	36.2	35.8

State-Owned Outlets
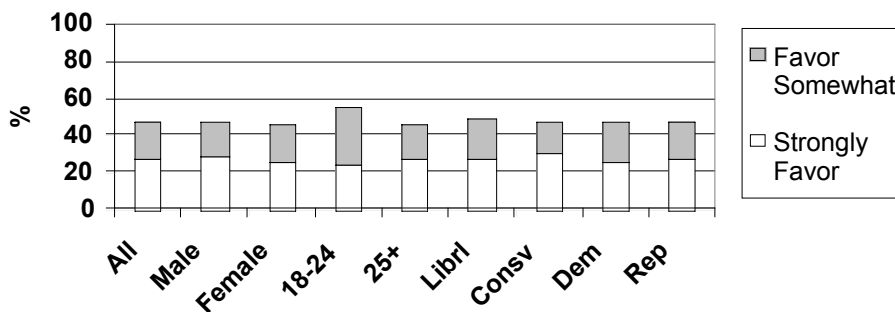
[1] Half of the respondents were asked either state or private ownership, but responses to both were coded to
reflect **state** ownership.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 5.2 : Liquor Stores Aren't Careful Enough

Q.K0 I'm going to read you a number of statements concerning alcohol. Please tell
me whether you strongly agree with the statement, agree with it only somewhat, disagree with
it somewhat, or strongly disagree with the statement.
Q.K6B   Stores and bars are not careful enough in preventing teenagers from buying alcohol.
Strongly agree, Agree somewhat, Disagree somewhat, Strongly disagree

Outlets Are Not Careful Enough:
All Respondents
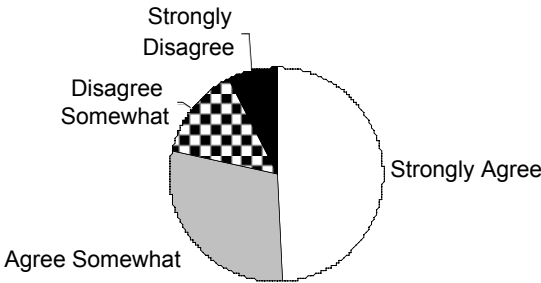
% who Agree that Outlets are not Careful Enough [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Agree	49.3	41.8	56.5	29.4	52.0	50.1	52.5	54.7	45.1
Agree Somewhat	29.4	31.0	27.8	40.9	27.6	28.9	25.5	27.4	31.5
Disagree Somewhat	14.3	18.1	10.7	20.1	13.5	14.3	14.2	12.1	15.8
Strongly Disagree	7.1	9.2	5.1	9.6	6.8	6.6	7.9	5.8	7.6

Outlets Are Not Careful Enough
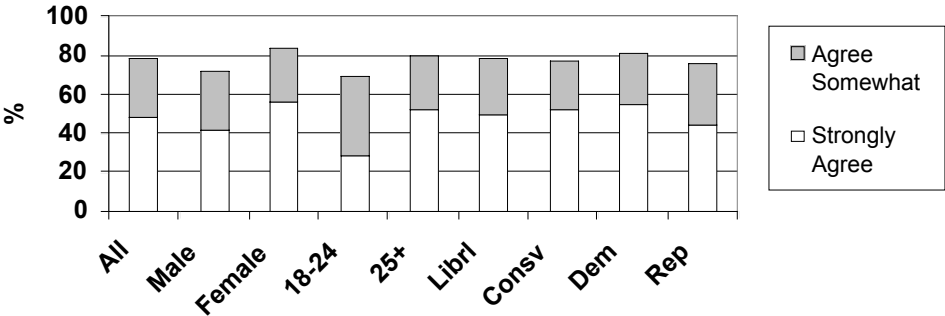
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 5.3 : Favor Servers 21 Years or Older

Q.B2 Some people think that only persons old enough to drink should be allowed to sell or
serve alcoholic beverages in bars and restaurants.
**How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that set the minimum age to sell or
serve alcoholic beverages at 21?**
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

### Servers Legal Age 21: All Respondents
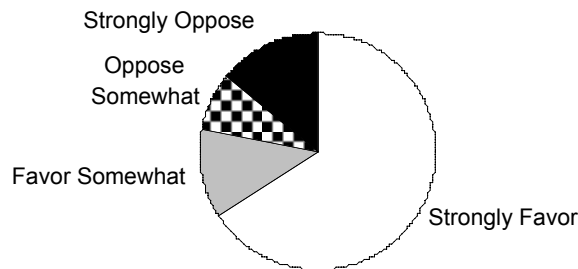
% in Favor of Servers Legal Age 21 [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	65.7	59.9	71.4	43.7	68.6	64.3	66.1	71.4	64.0
Favor Somewhat	12.3	13.6	11.0	17.3	11.6	12.5	12.9	11.4	12.7
Oppose Somewhat	8.2	9.7	6.8	12.2	7.7	8.2	7.8	6.0	9.8
Strongly Oppose	13.8	16.9	10.8	26.9	12.1	15.0	13.3	11.3	13.6

### Servers Legal Age 21
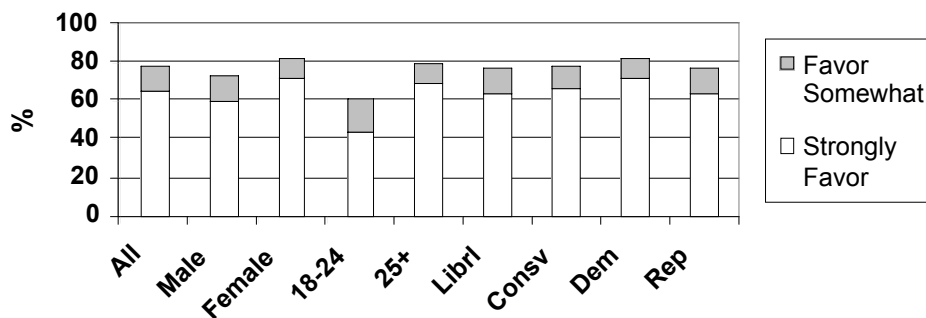
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 5.4: Favor Training For Owners

Q.BS1A[1] Some groups are proposing that owners of bars and restaurants should be trained
in better ways to deal with drunken customers and teenage drinkers.
**How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that required a one day training
course every year?**
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Training for Owners: All Respondents
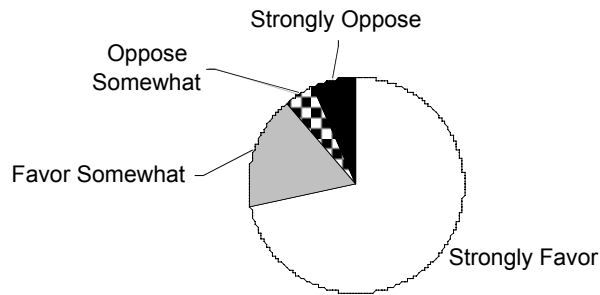
% in Favor of Training for Owners [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	71.6	67.8	75.2	75.4	71.0	71.5	67.3	74.1	68.3
Favor Somewhat	17.4	18.8	15.9	15.8	17.7	18.2	20.3	15.5	19.5
Oppose Somewhat	4.3	5.4	3.2	3.9	4.5	6.5	2.7	4.8	3.7
Strongly Oppose	6.8	8.0	5.6	5.0	6.9	3.9	9.8	5.7	8.6

Training for Owners
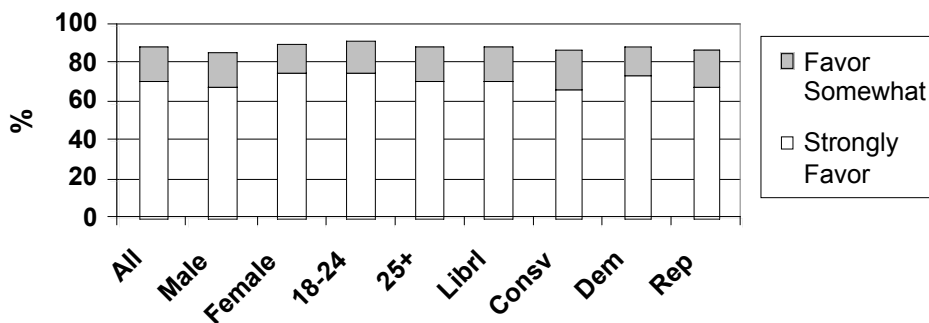
[1] Half the sample was asked this question about owner training. The other half was asked about server training
instead (Figure 5.5). The percentages are the proportion of the half asked about owner training.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 5.5: Favor Training For Servers

Q.BS1B[1] Some groups are proposing that employees who serve alcoholic beverages in
bars and restaurants should be trained in better ways to deal with drunken customers and
teenage drinkers.
**How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that required a one day training
course every year?**
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Training for Servers: All Respondents
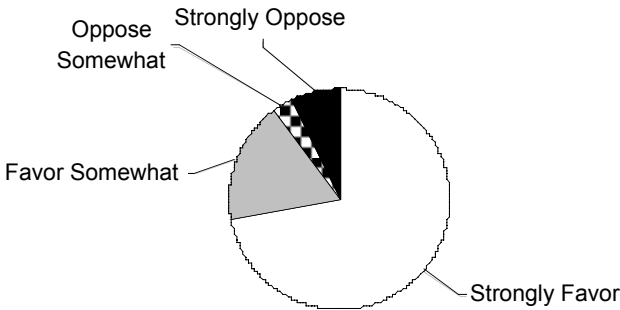
% in Favor of Training for Servers [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	72.2	64.7	79.4	66.6	73.5	76.8	70.8	76.7	65.9
Favor Somewhat	17.5	23.9	11.4	22.7	16.4	14.6	19.8	12.8	20.4
Oppose Somewhat	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3
Strongly Oppose	7.2	8.3	6.2	8.2	6.9	5.4	6.1	6.9	9.5

Training for Servers
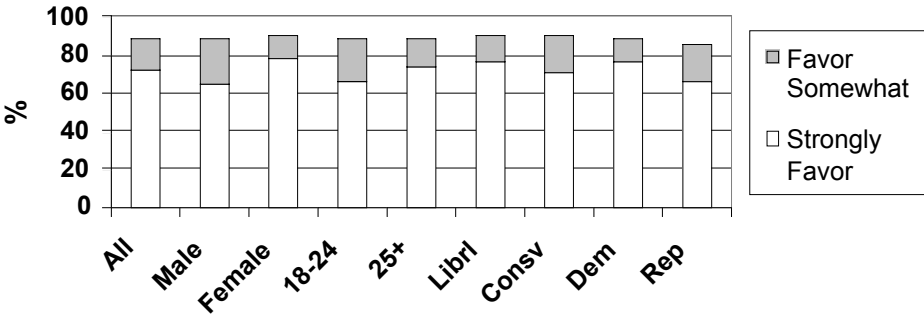
[1] Half the sample was asked this question about server training. The other half was asked about owner training
instead (Figure 5.4). Percentages are the proportion of the half asked about server training.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 5.6: Favor Training For Servers, Even with Harm

Q.BS3[1] [FOR SPLIT HALF ON BS1 THAT GOT "EMPLOYEES" ONLY]
Other groups suggest that such training requirements might harm small businesses
that hire younger workers and frequently change employees.
**If this were true, how strongly would you favor or oppose a law that required
employee training programs.**
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Server Training Even With Harm:
All Respondents

% in Favor of Server Training Even With Harm [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	60.8	52.7	68.8	43.0	64.0	65.0	57.9	65.6	55.2
Favor Somewhat	23.8	27.1	20.6	31.9	22.4	22.3	24.9	21.3	26.3
Oppose Somewhat	6.8	9.3	4.4	11.9	6.0	6.8	6.9	5.4	8.0
Strongly Oppose	8.6	11.0	6.3	13.3	7.6	5.9	10.3	7.7	10.6

Server Training Even With Harm
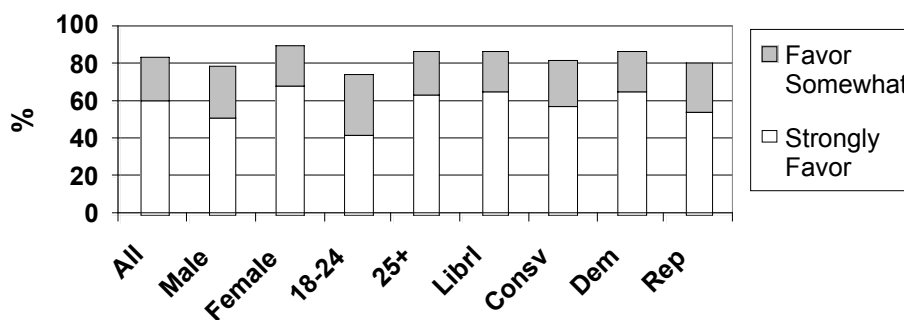
[1] This question was asked of only those respondents who were asked Q.BS1B (Figure 5.5). Percentages are
calculated on these respondents only.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 6.0: Alcohol Taxes

Chart showing Percent Strongly or Somewhat Favor[1]:
- Tax for Prevention: 81
- Tax for Tax Relief: 69
- Tax for Any Purpose: 34
- Drinkers Should Pay Tax: 59

Percent Strongly or Somewhat Favor [1]
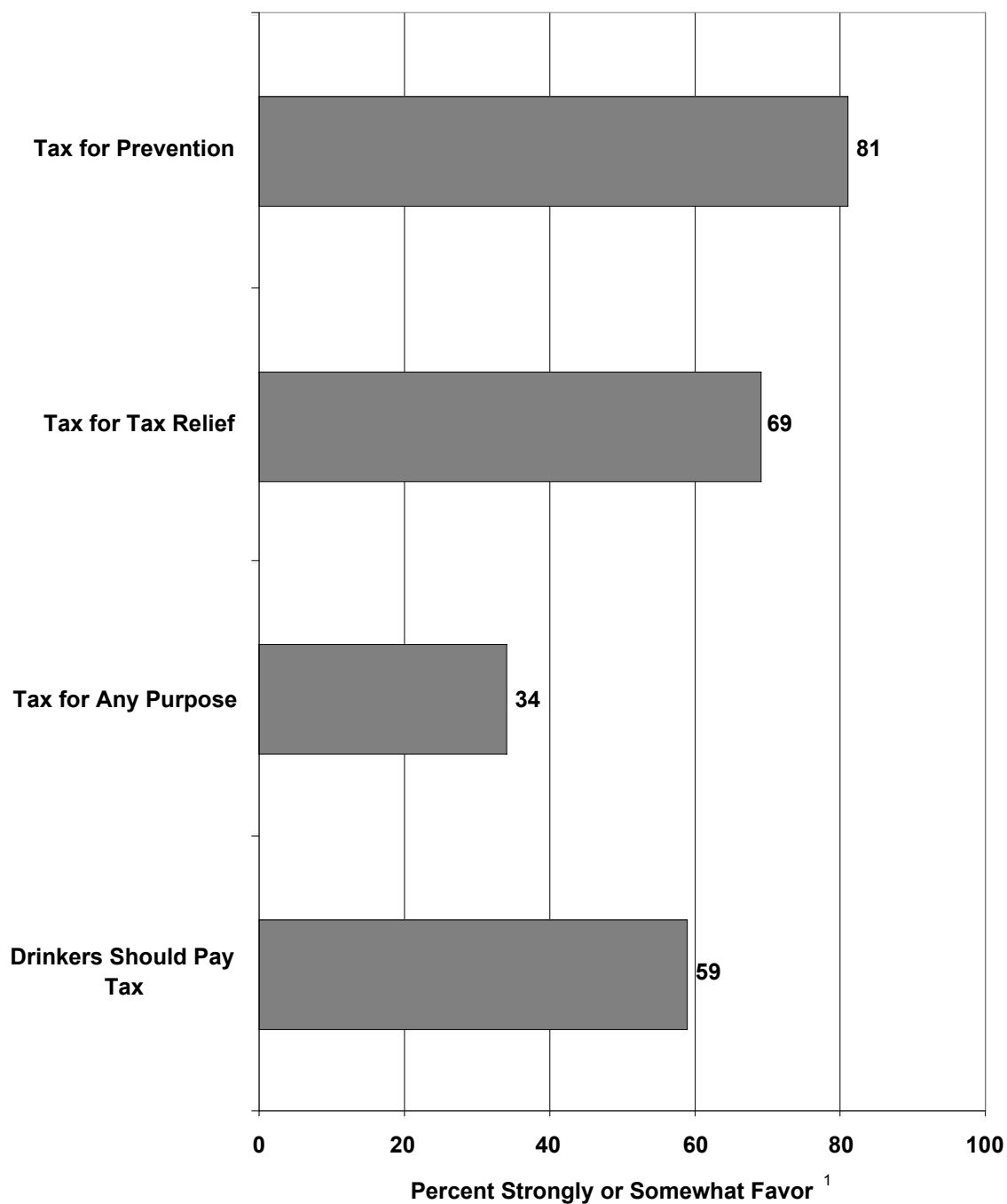
[1] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 6.1 : Favor Taxation To Pay For Alcohol Prevention and Treatment Programs

Q.T1 Increasing efforts to reduce teenage drinking will cost money.
In order to raise the money, how strongly would you favor or oppose an increase of five cents per drink in the tax on beer, wine, liquor sold to pay for programs to prevent minors from drinking and to increase alcohol treatment programs?
  Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Tax for Alcohol Prevention: All Respondents
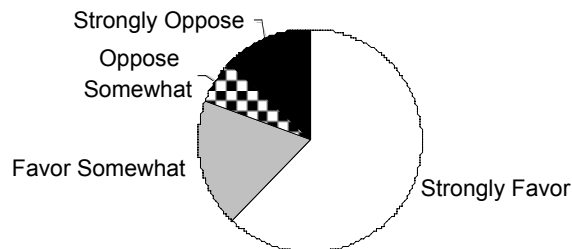
% in Favor of Tax For Alcohol Prevention [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	62.3	57.2	67.2	50.3	63.9	62.1	64.5	67.2	59.4
Favor Somewhat	18.3	17.3	19.3	29.7	16.7	22.3	15.8	16.1	19.1
Oppose Somewhat	6.6	7.9	5.4	7.5	6.6	5.8	7.3	4.3	7.8
Strongly Oppose	12.8	17.7	8.1	12.5	12.8	9.8	12.4	12.3	13.7

Tax for Alcohol Prevention
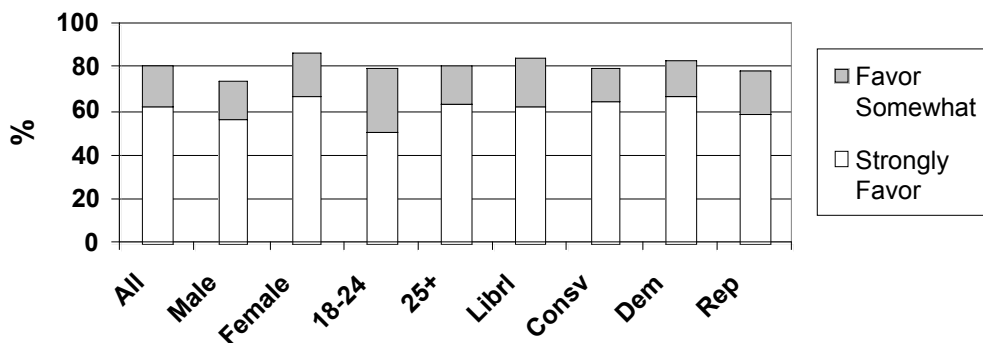
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 6.2 : Favor Taxation to Lower Other Taxes

Q.T1A What if the funds raised by increasing alcohol taxes were used to lower other
 taxes, such as income taxes?
 How strongly would you favor or oppose raising that tax to lower other taxes?
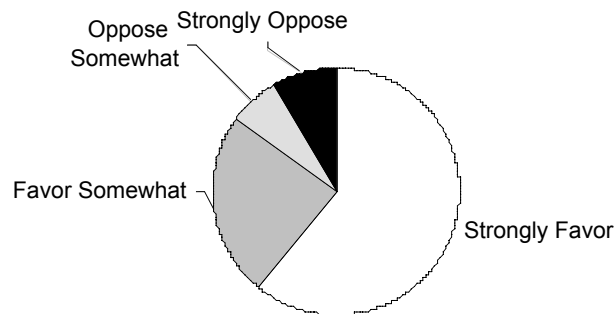 Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Tax for Tax Relief: All Respondents
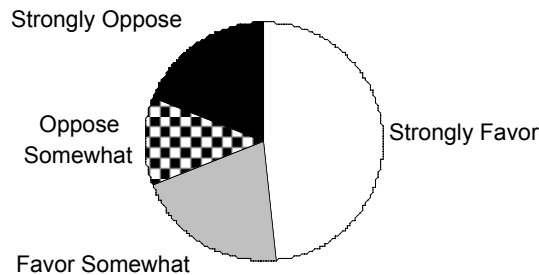
% in Favor of Tax For Tax Relief [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	48.4	44.4	52.4	46.5	48.6	48.0	49.8	53.3	42.9
Favor Somewhat	20.9	21.2	20.5	29.7	19.7	21.8	20.7	17.6	24.9
Oppose Somewhat	11.5	11.5	11.5	13.7	11.2	10.6	9.6	10.5	10.8
Strongly Oppose	19.2	22.9	15.6	10.1	20.5	19.6	19.9	18.6	21.4

Tax for Tax Relief
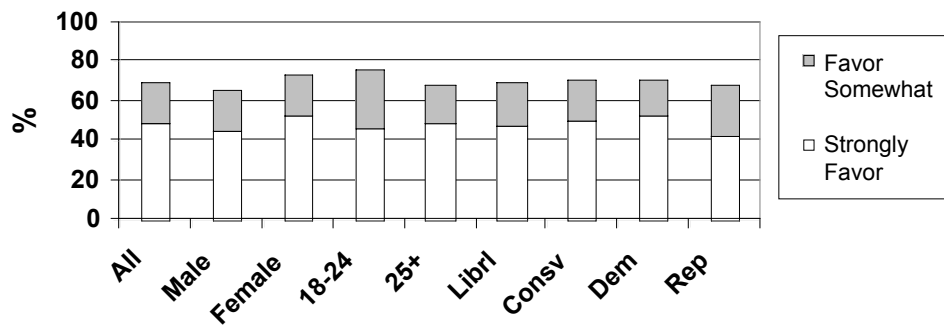
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
 100% due to rounding.

Figure 6.3 : Favor Taxation to Pay For Any Government Purpose

Q.T1C What if the funds raised by increasing alcohol taxes were used for any government
purpose, not just tax relief or alcohol treatment programs?
How strongly would you favor or oppose raising the tax?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Tax for Any Purpose: All Respondents
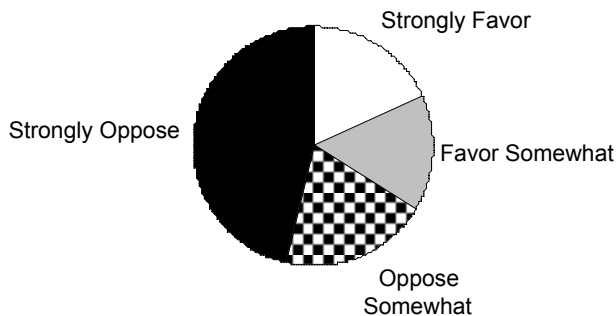
% in Favor of Tax For Any Purpose [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	18.1	16.3	19.9	18.9	18.0	18.8	18.8	23.0	14.2
Favor Somewhat	15.4	14.4	16.4	22.5	14.4	14.0	15.9	15.5	15.5
Oppose Somewhat	20.0	18.4	21.7	31.0	18.7	21.9	20.2	18.7	21.1
Strongly Oppose	46.4	50.8	42.0	27.7	48.9	45.2	45.1	42.8	49.1

Tax for Any Purpose
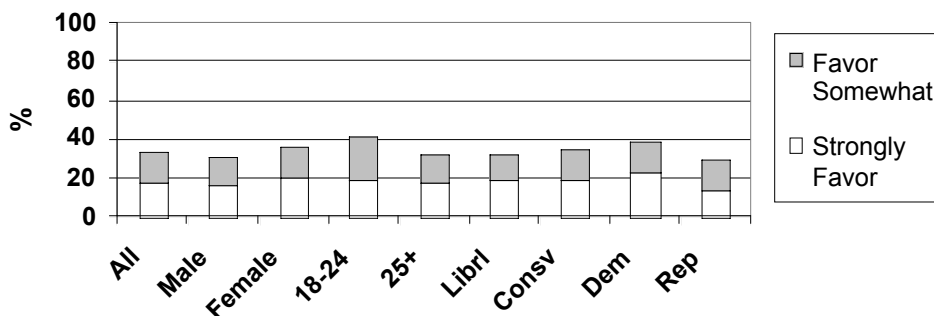
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 6.4: Tax Drinkers to Pay For Treatment Programs

Q.K0 I'm going to read you a number of statements concerning alcohol. Please tell me whether you strongly agree with the statement, agree with it only somewhat, disagree with it somewhat, or strongly disagree with the statement.

Q.K1 People who drink should pay higher taxes to help pay for programs to reduce problems drinking causes.
Strongly agree, Agree somewhat, Disagree somewhat, Strongly disagree

Drinkers Should Pay Tax: All Respondents
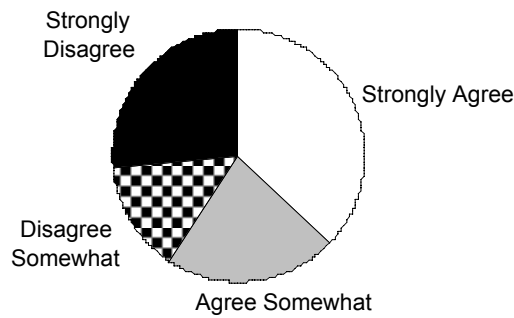
% who Agree that Drinkers Should Pay Tax [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Agree	37.3	34.1	40.3	28.5	38.4	34.8	41.8	39.7	33.4
Agree Somewhat	22.0	20.9	23.2	30.2	21.0	22.5	19.5	21.3	24.2
Disagree Somewhat	14.0	14.3	13.7	15.4	13.8	15.1	13.1	15.1	11.5
Strongly Disagree	26.7	30.7	22.8	25.9	26.8	27.6	25.7	24.0	30.9

Drinkers Should Pay Tax
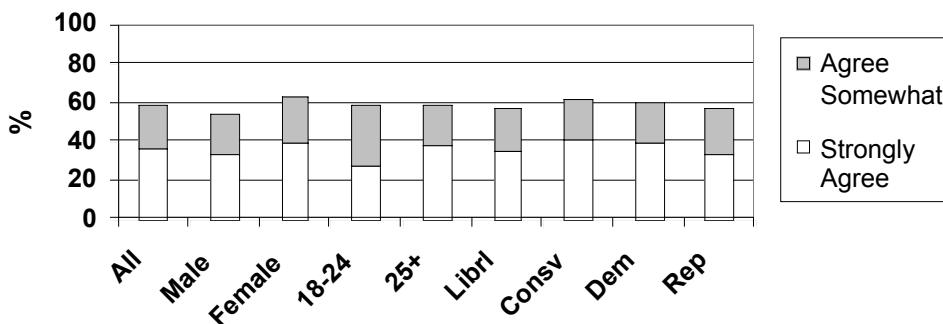
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Figure 7.0: Restrict Alcohol in Locations** [1]

Percent Favoring Restriction (Ban or Permit Only) [2]

Location	Percent
Parks	91
Beaches	79
Concerts	84
Stadiums/Arenas	74
City Streets	93
Street Festivals and Fairs	84
College Campuses	88
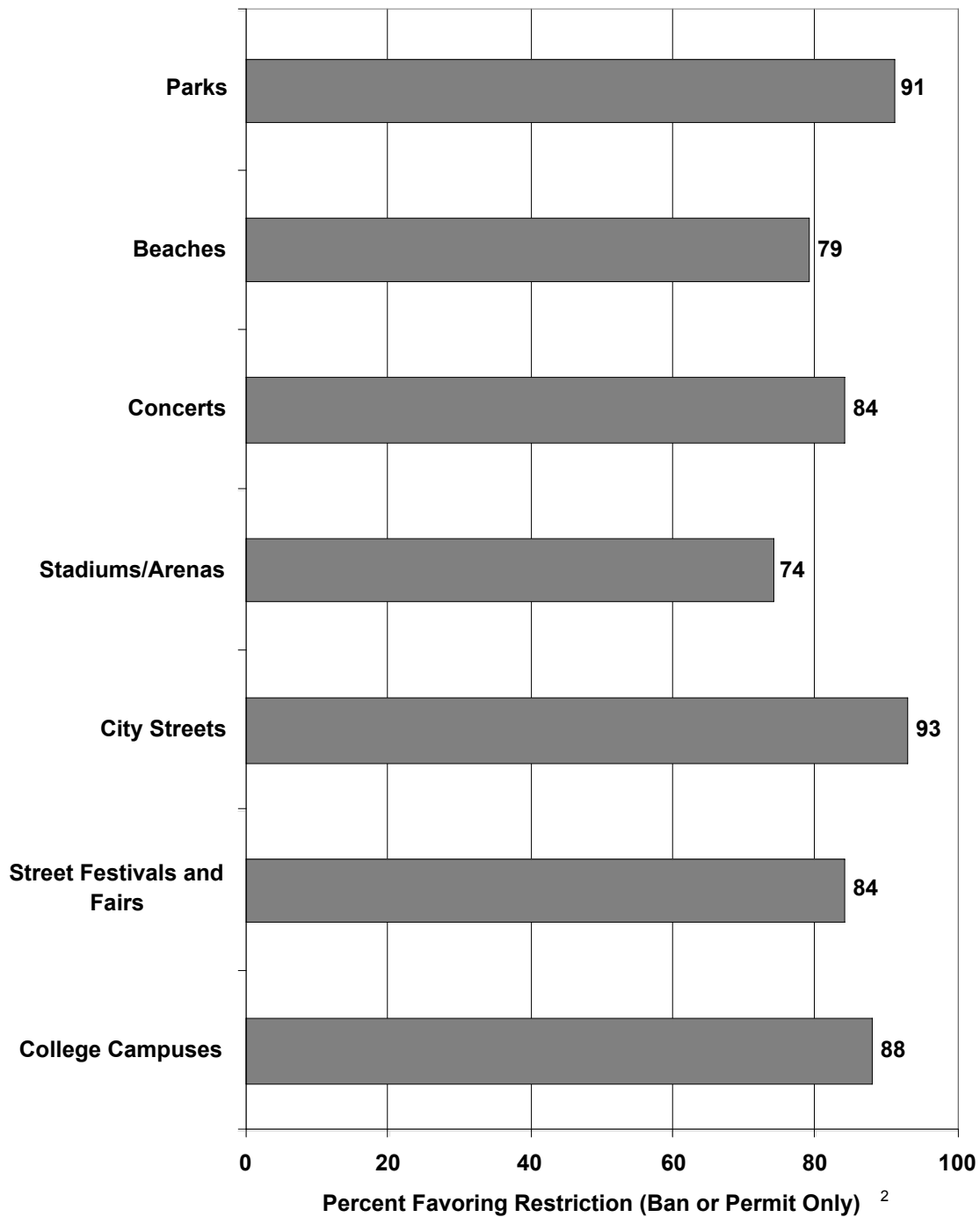
[1] All items were split ballot except college campuses; frequency is for half of the sample.
[2] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 7.1 : Restrict Alcohol at Parks

Q.D2A[1] In public parks.
        Banned, Permit only, No restriction

Restriction at Parks: All Respondents
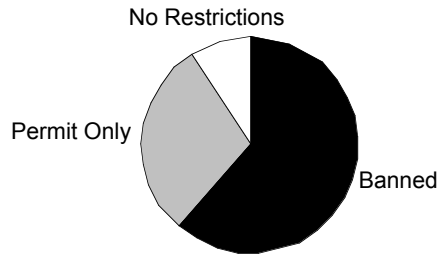
% in Favor of Restriction at Parks [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Banned	61.5	54.0	68.6	56.4	62.2	54.0	68.8	64.7	60.9
Permit Only	29.3	35.1	23.8	30.6	29.1	34.9	21.4	27.8	29.4
No Restrictions	9.2	10.9	7.6	13.0	8.7	11.1	9.8	7.5	9.8

Restriction at Parks
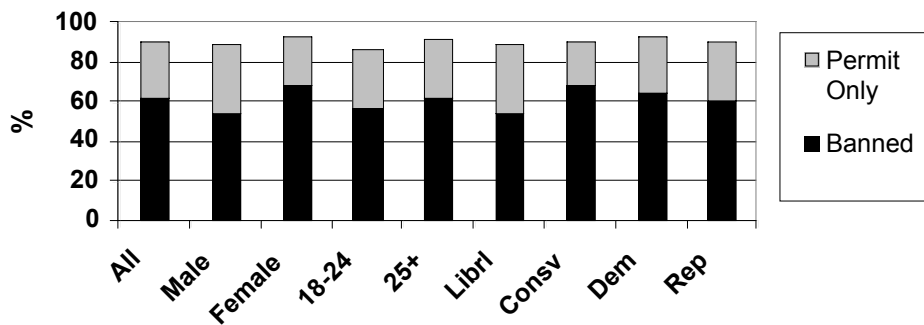
[1] This question was asked of only half of the sample as a split ballot. The other randomly chosen half was asked
  the same question but about "beaches" instead. See Figure 7.2.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
   100% due to rounding.

Figure 7.2: Restrict Alcohol at Public Beaches

Q.D2 For each of the following kinds of locations, please tell me whether you feel that the
drinking of alcoholic beverages should be banned altogether, should be allowed only
by special permit, or should not be restricted at all.

Q.D2A[1] In public beaches and campgrounds.
Banned, Permit only, No restriction

Restriction at Beaches: All Respondents

No Restrictions

Banned

Permit Only

% in Favor of Restriction at Beaches [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Banned	41.0	35.3	46.6	31.6	42.3	34.9	46.9	44.9	39.8
Permit Only	38.0	38.4	37.6	35.3	38.7	39.9	33.6	36.9	40.5
No Restrictions	21.0	26.4	15.8	33.1	19.0	25.2	19.5	18.2	19.7

Restriction at Beaches
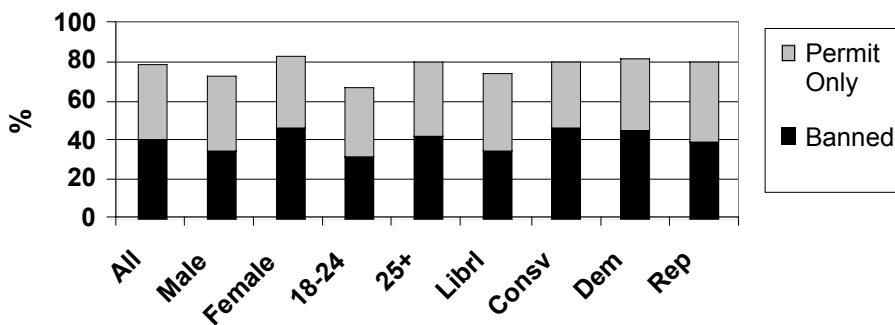
[1] This question was asked of only half of the sample as a split ballot. The other randomly chosen half was asked
the same question but about "parks" instead. See Figure 7.1.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 7.3: Restrict Alcohol at Concerts

Q.D2B[1] **At concerts and other cultural events.**
Banned, Permit only, No restriction

Restriction at Concerts: All Respondents
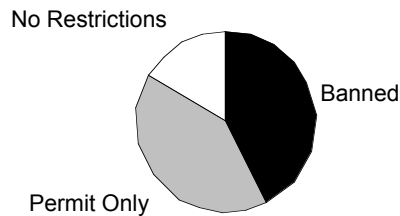
% in Favor of Restriction at Concerts [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Banned	42.7	36.2	49.0	17.1	45.9	37.5	49.6	46.3	39.7
Permit Only	41.0	41.8	40.1	64.1	37.9	44.4	33.9	41.7	35.9
No Restrictions	16.3	22.0	10.9	18.8	16.3	18.1	16.5	12.0	24.3

Restriction at Concerts
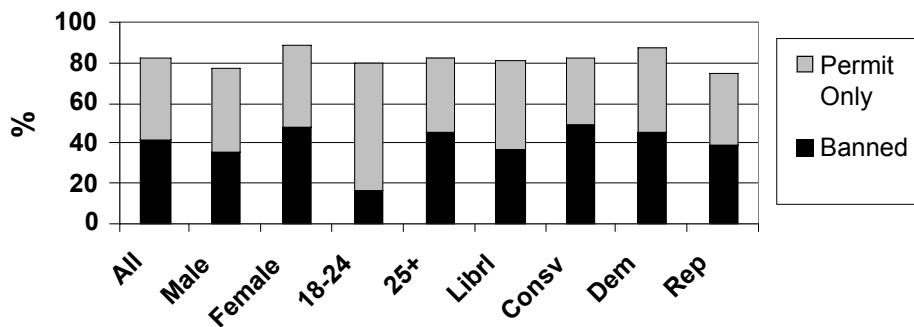
[1] This question was asked of only half of the sample as a split ballot. The other randomly chosen half was asked
  the same question but about "stadiums" instead. See Figure 7.4.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
  100% due to rounding.

Figure 7.4 : Restrict Alcohol at Sports Stadiums and Arenas

Q.D2B [1] **In sports stadiums and arenas.**

Banned, Permit only, No restriction

Restriction at Stadiums: All Respondents

No Restrictions

Banned

Permit Only

% in Favor of Restriction at Stadiums [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Banned	38.2	31.9	44.3	22.1	40.6	37.8	40.6	44.8	35.6
Permit Only	35.9	35.0	36.7	37.2	36.0	33.8	36.5	33.1	36.2
No Restrictions	25.9	33.1	19.0	40.7	23.4	28.5	22.9	22.1	28.2

Restriction at Stadiums
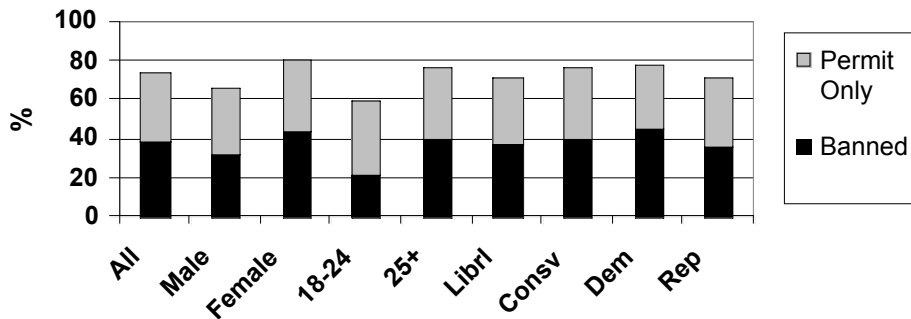
[1] This question was asked of only half of the sample as a split ballot. The other randomly chosen half was asked
the same question but about "concerts" instead. See Figure 7.3.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 7.5 : Restrict Alcohol on City Streets

Q.D2C [1] On city streets.
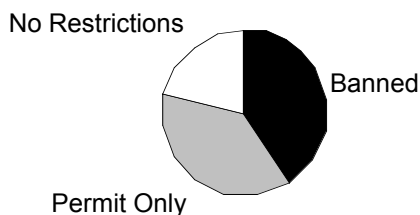   Banned, Permit only, No restriction

Restriction on Streets: All Respondents

% in Favor of Restriction on Streets [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Banned	72.0	67.5	76.2	53.6	74.0	70.3	74.3	75.2	67.2
Permit Only	20.8	23.1	18.7	32.2	19.6	23.4	18.7	18.1	24.2
No Restrictions	7.2	9.4	5.1	14.2	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.7	8.7

Restriction on Streets
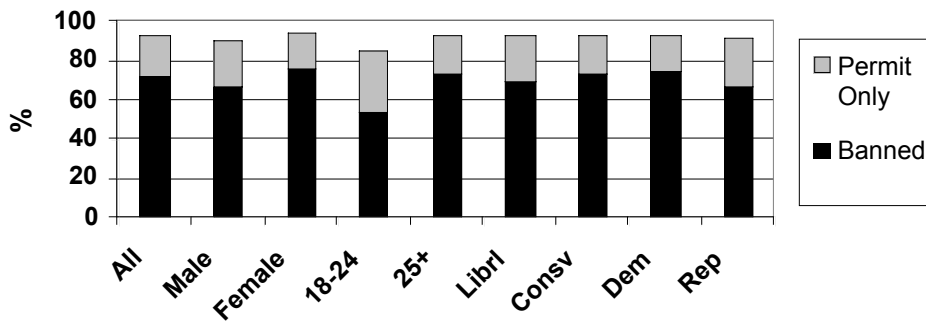
[1] This question was asked of only half of the sample as a split ballot. The other randomly chosen half was asked
   the same question but about "street festivals and fairs" instead. See Figure 7.6.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
   100% due to rounding.

Figure 7.6 : Restrict Alcohol at Street Festivals and Fairs

Q.D2B[1] **At street festivals and fairs.**
                        Banned, Permit only, No restriction

Restriction at Street Festivals and Fairs:
All Respondents

% in Favor of Restriction at Street Festivals and Fairs [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Banned	42.2	36.8	47.4	33.6	43.4	38.2	47.5	46.7	39.0
Permit Only	41.3	42.8	39.8	35.2	42.5	39.6	36.7	37.9	43.4
No Restrictions	16.5	20.4	12.8	31.2	14.1	22.2	15.8	15.4	17.6
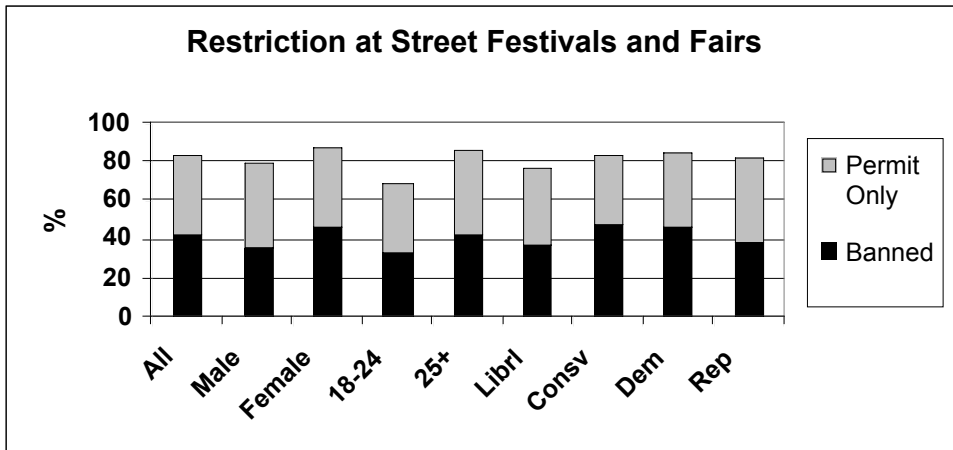
[1] This question was asked of only half of the sample as a split ballot. The other randomly chosen half was asked
    the same question but about "city streets" instead. See Figure 7.5.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
    100% due to rounding.

Figure 7.7 : Restrict Alcohol on College Campuses

Q.D2D On college campuses.
        Banned, Permit only, No restriction

Restriction at Colleges: All Respondents

No Restrictions

Permit Only

Banned

% in Favor of Restriction at Colleges [1]

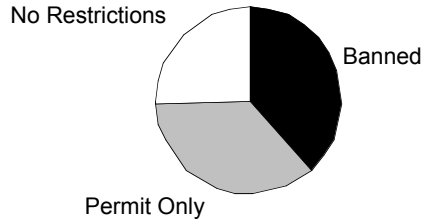|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Banned	56.4	50.0	62.6	38.6	59.3	48.9	62.9	60.0	54.2
Permit Only	31.9	34.7	29.3	39.1	30.6	36.2	26.7	30.4	33.3
No Restrictions	11.6	15.3	8.1	22.3	10.1	14.9	10.5	9.7	12.5

Restriction at Colleges
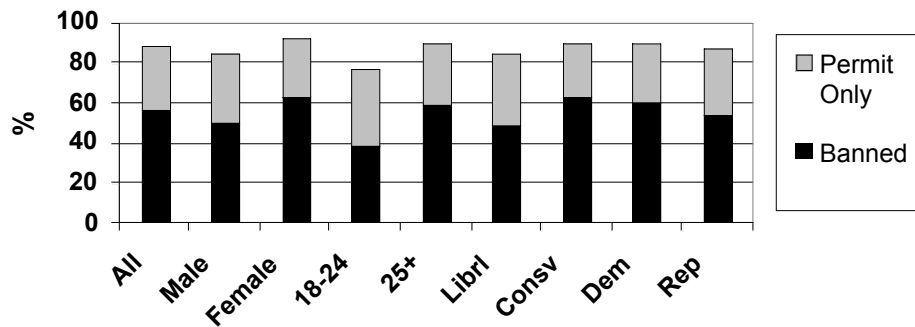
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.0: Alcohol Enforcement

Horizontal bar chart. X-axis: Percent Strongly or Somewhat Agree[1], from 0 to 100.

Category	Value
Punishment Deters Youth	70
Be Lenient on Youth	52
Target Providers over Youth	55
Compliance Checks	70
Penalize Adult Providers	87
Use Teens to Punish Providers	65
Social Host Liability	81
Enforce Youth BAC 0.0	72
Tip Lines	88
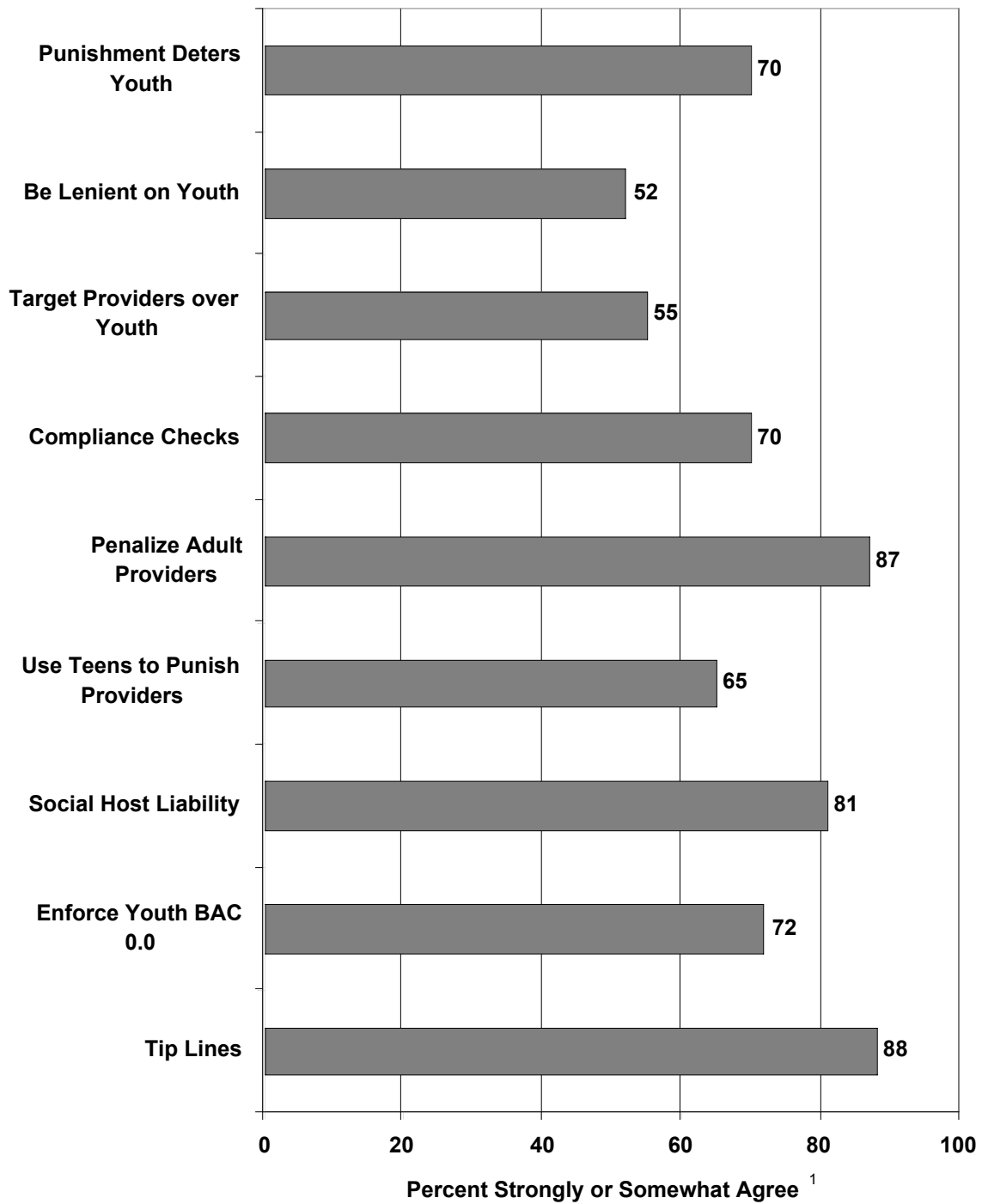
[1] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 8.1: Punishment Deters Youth From Drinking

Q.K0 I'm going to read you a number of statements concerning alcohol. Please tell
me whether you strongly agree with the statement, agree with it only somewhat, disagree with
it somewhat, or strongly disagree with the statement.

**Q.K4B Stiffer punishments for teenagers who are caught drinking will discourage them from
getting alcohol.**
Strongly agree, Agree somewhat, Disagree somewhat, Strongly disagree

Punishment Deters Youth: All Respondents
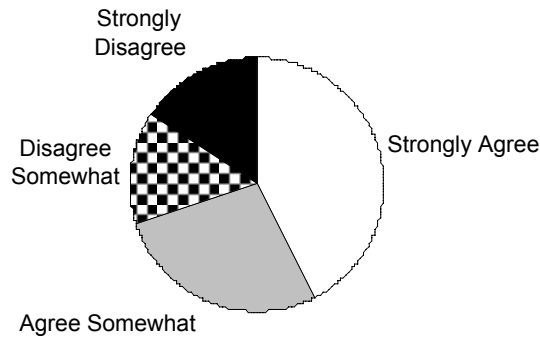
% who Agree that Punishment Deters Youth [1]

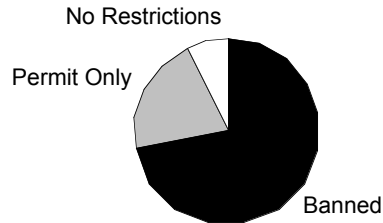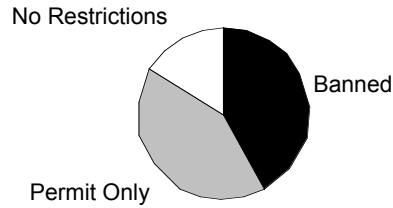|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Agree	42.6	41.8	43.5	32.2	44.2	38.6	46.0	45.7	40.2
Agree Somewhat	27.5	27.4	27.6	31.6	27.2	25.1	27.4	27.4	29.6
Disagree Somewhat	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.2	13.9	17.8	11.1	13.6	13.2
Strongly Disagree	15.8	16.7	15.0	21.9	14.8	18.5	15.6	13.3	17.0

Punishment Deters Youth
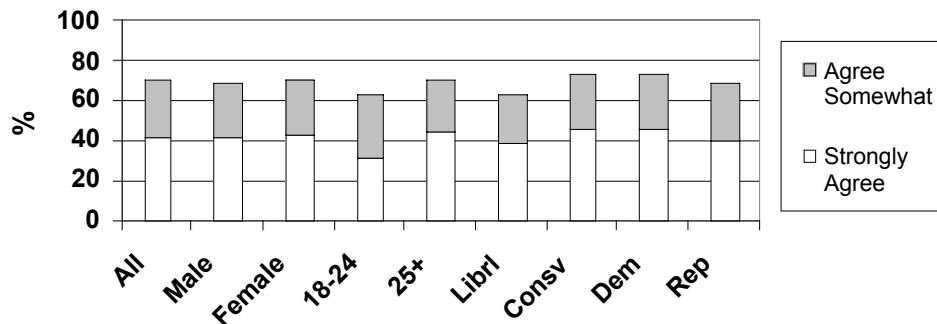
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.2: Policies Should Be Lenient on Youth

Q.K7B Kids make mistakes - punishments for teenage drinking shouldn't be too severe.
Strongly agree, Agree somewhat, Disagree somewhat, Strongly disagree

Youth Penalties Should Be Lenient:
All Respondents

% who Agree that Youth Penalties Should Be Lenient [1]								
	All	**Male**	**Female**	**18-24**	**25+**	**Librl**	**Consv**	**Dem**	**Rep**
Strongly Agree	20.8	22.1	19.5	27.3	19.8	23.6	19.4	22.7	19.2
Agree Somewhat	30.8	31.8	29.7	29.9	30.9	33.8	27.0	32.6	28.6
Disagree Somewhat	19.4	20.0	18.8	23.3	19.1	20.7	17.7	18.5	19.3
Strongly Disagree	29.0	26.1	31.9	19.5	30.2	21.9	35.9	26.2	33.0

Youth Penalties Should Be Lenient
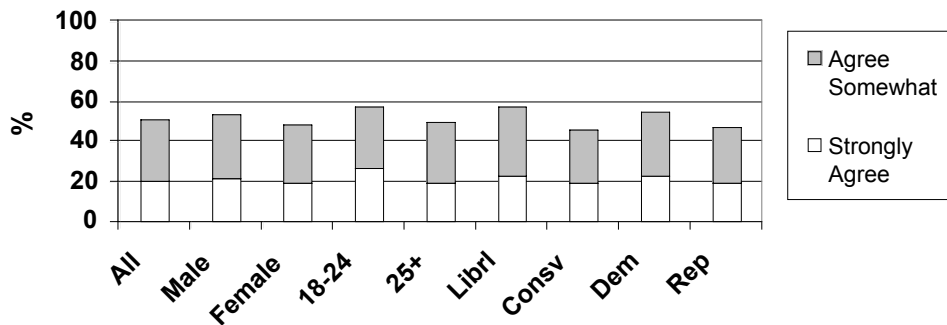
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
   100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.3 : Target Providers Over Youth

**Q.K3 Alcohol policies should be concerned more with people who give or sell
     alcohol to teenagers and less with teenagers who drink.**
       Strongly agree, Agree somewhat, Disagree somewhat, Strongly disagree

Address Providers Over Youth: All Respondents

% who Agree that Policy Should Address Providers Over Youth [1]								
	All	**Male**	**Female**	**18-24**	**25+**	**Librl**	**Consv**	**Dem**	**Rep**
Strongly Agree	28.8	26.3	31.3	25.0	28.9	28.5	29.4	30.6	24.3
Agree Somewhat	26.4	26.8	26.0	28.4	26.4	22.6	26.8	23.4	29.4
Disagree Somewhat	24.3	26.0	22.7	28.9	23.7	27.4	23.3	23.7	23.6
Strongly Disagree	20.5	20.9	20.0	17.8	21.0	21.6	20.6	22.3	22.7

Address Providers Over Youth
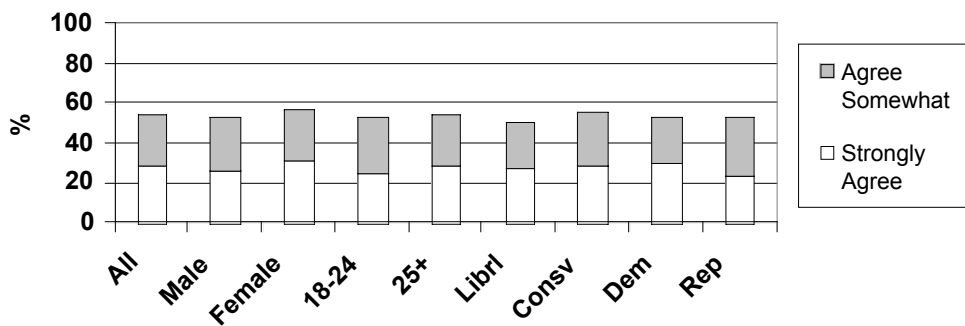
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
    100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.4: Favor Compliance Checks (Sting Purchases)

Q.C0 I have some questions related to how teenagers get alcoholic beverages.
Q.C1 In order to check whether stores sell alcoholic beverages illegally to those under age 21,
some communities have used teenagers to try to make alcohol purchases. Some groups
oppose this type of enforcement operation. How do you feel?
**How strongly do you favor or oppose using this method to check whether stores sell
alcoholic beverages to underage persons?**
    Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Compliance Checks: All Respondents
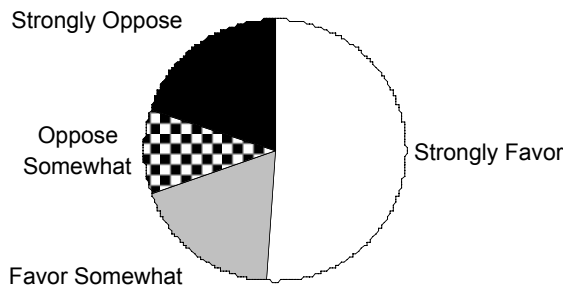
% in Favor of Compliance Checks [1]

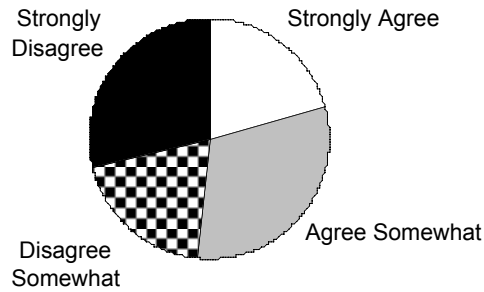|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	51.1	49.6	52.6	46.9	51.6	47.6	54.1	51.8	51.6
Favor Somewhat	18.7	20.0	17.4	20.1	18.5	20.1	18.2	17.1	20.4
Oppose Somewhat	10.3	11.0	9.6	17.1	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.3	10.3
Strongly Oppose	19.9	19.4	20.4	15.8	20.4	22.2	17.8	21.9	17.7

Compliance Checks
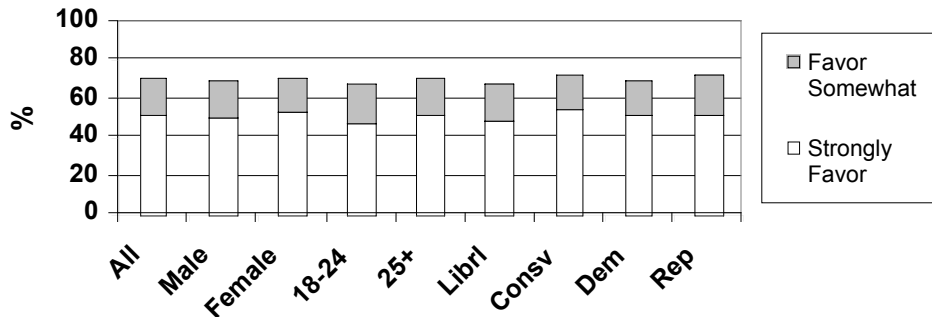
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
  100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.5: Favor Penalizing Adult Providers

Q.C2 Often teenagers get alcohol from older youth or adults who buy it for them.
How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that provided for penalties for older persons who illegally give alcohol to teenagers?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Penalty for Adult Providers: All Respondents

% in Favor of Penalty for Adult Providers [1]

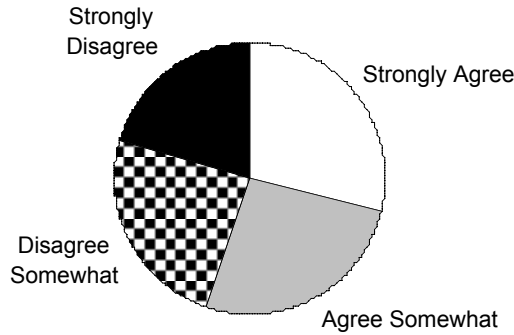|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	72.1	68.9	75.0	46.3	75.7	69.4	74.0	73.9	71.7
Favor Somewhat	15.0	17.2	12.9	22.7	14.1	16.1	13.6	12.5	16.7
Oppose Somewhat	5.9	6.7	5.1	16.3	4.5	8.4	4.6	4.8	6.6
Strongly Oppose	7.0	7.1	6.9	14.8	5.8	6.2	7.8	8.8	5.0

Penalty for Adult Providers
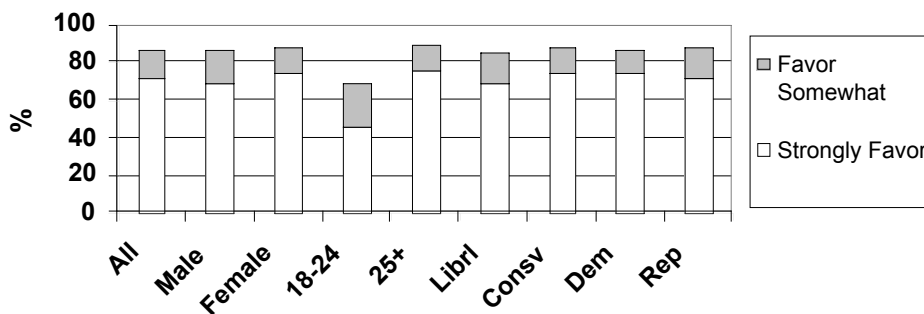
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.6: Favor Using Teens to Punish Adult Providers

Q.N1 Sometimes police use specially trained teens to ask adults outside liquor stores to purchase alcohol for them and then cite or ticket those adults who make the purchase. **How strongly would you favor or oppose the use of this enforcement method?** Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Favor Use of Teens to Punish Adult Providers: All Respondents
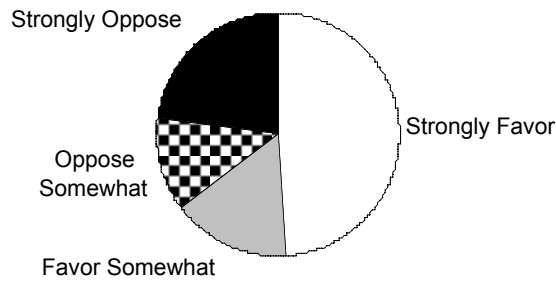
% in Favor of Using Teens to Punish Adult Providers [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	48.8	47.4	50.1	43.8	49.5	46.4	52.3	50.8	48.9
Favor Somewhat	16.0	15.6	16.3	18.4	15.6	14.8	14.7	12.8	18.4
Oppose Somewhat	12.1	12.4	11.8	14.3	11.8	13.5	10.9	10.3	12.0
Strongly Oppose	23.2	24.7	21.8	23.4	23.2	25.4	22.1	26.1	20.8

Favor Use of Teens to Punish Adult Providers
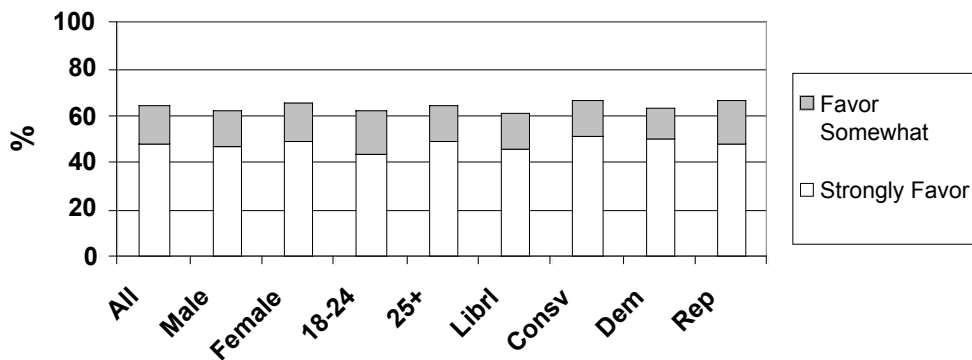
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.7: Favor Social Host Liability Laws

**Q.N11** Some states have laws that make it easier for an adult to be sued if they give alcohol to a teenager
and then someone gets hurt.
How strongly would you favor or oppose such a law?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Favor Social Host Liability Laws:
All Respondents
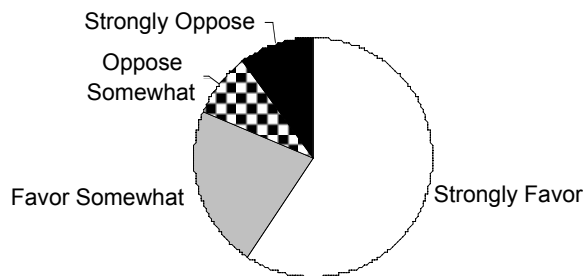
% in Favor of Social Host Laws [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	59.3	55.4	63.0	46.4	61.1	55.7	61.4	63.5	54.9
Favor Somewhat	22.1	23.8	20.4	25.2	21.9	24.6	18.8	21.5	23.6
Oppose Somewhat	8.6	9.5	7.6	13.5	7.9	9.0	8.9	5.5	11.8
Strongly Oppose	10.1	11.3	9.0	15.0	9.2	10.7	10.9	9.5	9.7

Favor Social Host Liability Laws
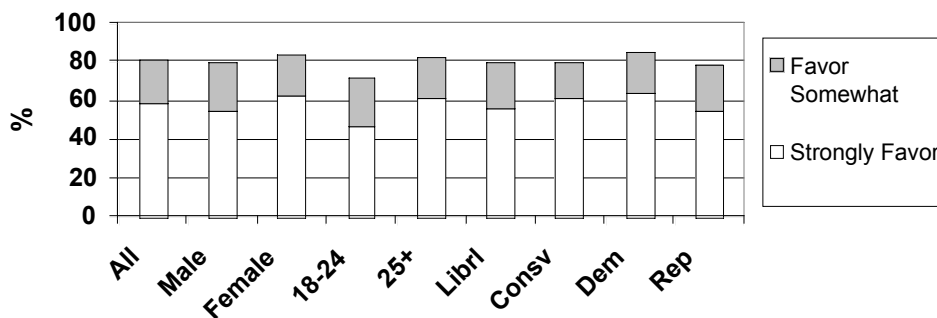
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.8:   Favor a Zero Tolerance Policy for Youth

Q.CY3 In many states minors are tested for allowable blood alcohol levels just like adults.
**How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that punished teenagers who tested
positive for any amount of alcohol in their blood?**
   Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Zero Tolerance Policy: All Respondents
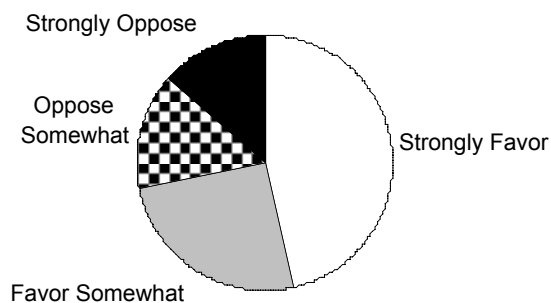
% in Favor of Zero Tolerance Policy [1]

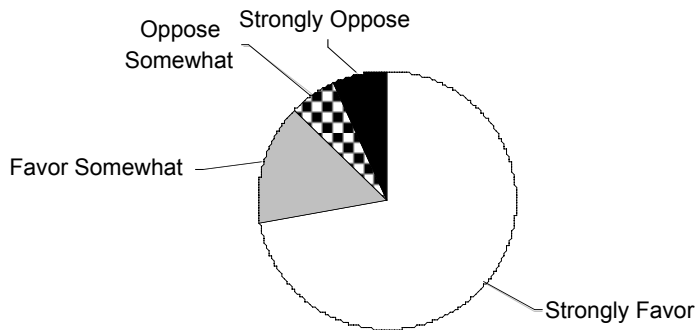|	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	46.5	40.8	52.2	38.1	47.9	42.3	51.0	48.6	46.9
Favor Somewhat	25.3	27.3	23.3	23.0	25.5	27.9	22.9	23.5	23.6
Oppose Somewhat	14.7	16.3	13.1	18.1	14.1	16.0	13.3	12.5	16.7
Strongly Oppose	13.6	15.7	11.5	20.8	12.6	13.8	12.8	15.3	12.8

Zero Tolerance Policy
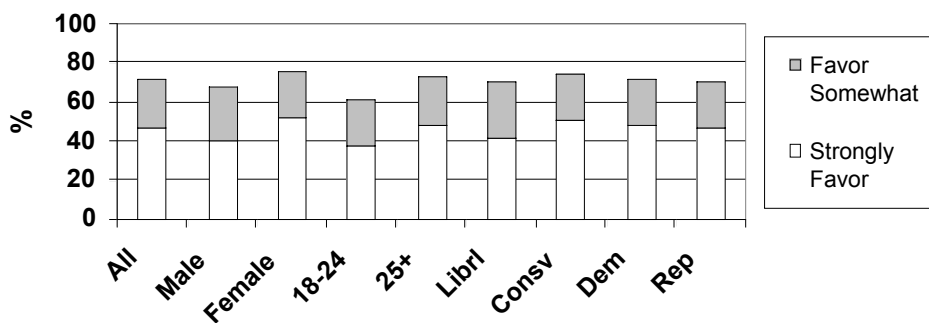
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
   100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.9: Most Appropriate Punishment for Youth Offenders

Q.C4 If a teenager is caught drinking, which of the following do you feel is the most appropriate punishment?

A fine of $500, Drivers license suspended for one year, 20 hours of community service, Not eligible for future state college scholarships and loans.

Punishment for Youth Offenders:
All Respondents
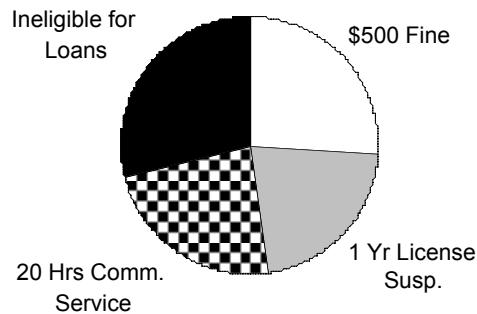
% in Favor of each Punishment for Youth Offenders [1]								
	All	**Male**	**Female**	**18-24**	**25+**	**Librl**	**Consv**	**Dem**	**Rep**
$500 Fine	26.0	27.0	25.0	20.2	26.8	23.0	25.9	25.8	26.5
1 Yr License Susp.	21.9	21.6	22.2	20.8	22.0	23.1	22.2	22.3	21.5
20 Hrs Comm. Service	23.2	22.7	23.7	25.3	23.0	23.1	21.8	23.7	22.2
Ineligible for Loans	28.9	28.7	29.0	33.7	28.2	30.9	30.1	28.2	29.9

Punishment for Youth Offenders
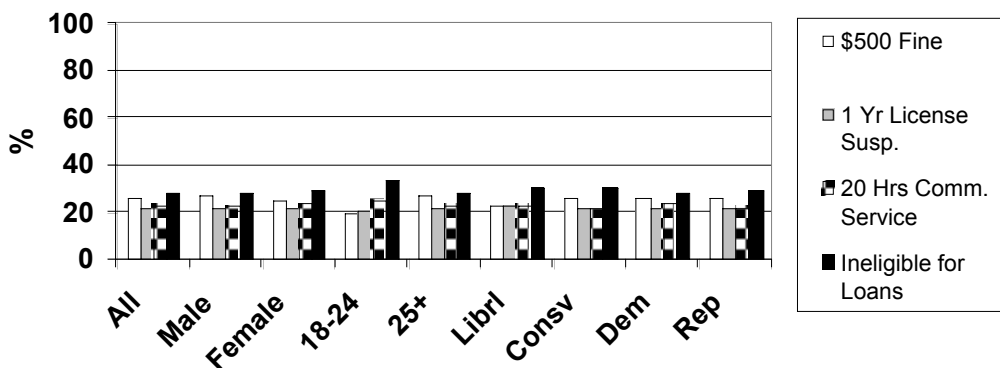
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 8.10: Favor Using Tip Lines

Q.N12 Some communities have a special phone number to report teen drinking or businesses that sell alcohol to teens. Police then followup on these calls.
How strongly would you favor or oppose using these special alcohol tip lines?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Favor Use of Tip Lines: All Respondents
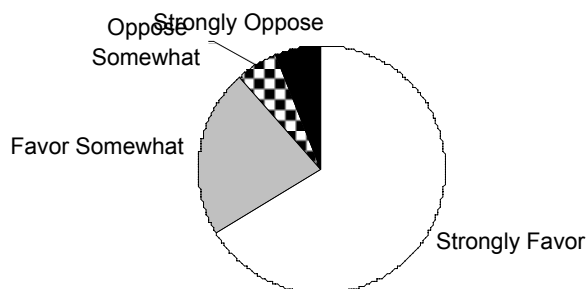
% in Favor of Using Tip Lines [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	66.3	61.9	70.5	48.2	69.3	64.0	69.4	70.4	65.7
Favor Somewhat	21.9	23.8	20.1	30.1	20.8	22.4	21.2	17.9	23.3
Oppose Somewhat	5.8	6.4	5.2	12.6	4.6	7.2	4.7	4.6	6.3
Strongly Oppose	6.0	7.9	4.2	9.1	5.3	6.4	4.7	7.1	4.7

Favor Use of Tip Lines
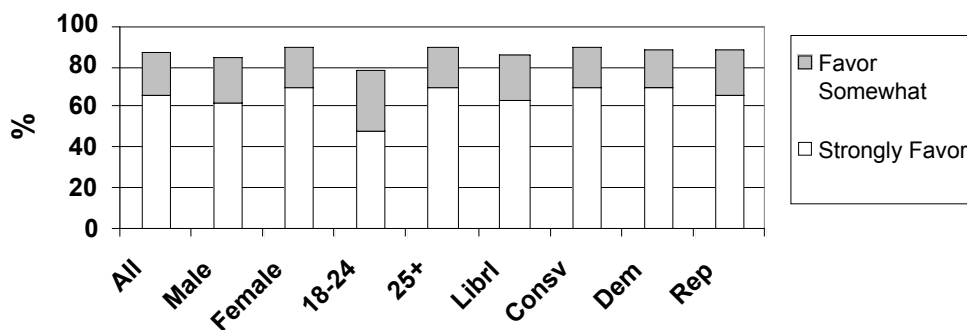
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 9.0: Alcohol Advertising

Chart: Percent Strongly or Somewhat Favor [1]

Category	Percent
Protect Kids from Ads	78
Ban Billboard Ads	61
Ban Youth Packaging	70
Ban Sports Ads/Promos	62
Ban Liquor TV Ads	67
Ban Beer/Wine TV Ads	59
Refuse Sponsorship of Events	63

Percent Strongly or Somewhat Favor [1]
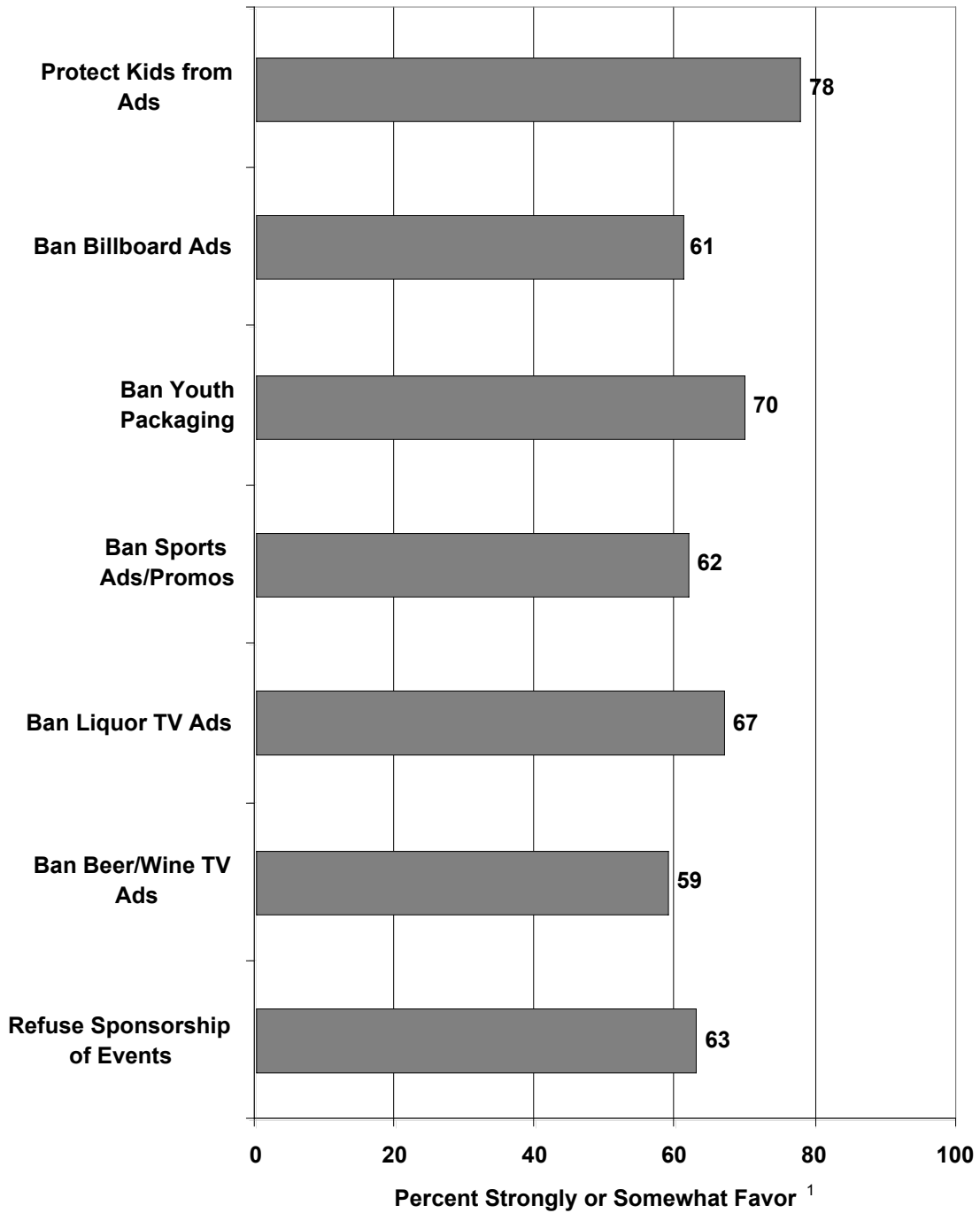
[1] Weighted frequencies; excludes non-response and "missing" cases.

Figure 9.1: Restrict Ads to Reduce Appeal to Kids

Q.K0   I'm going to read you a number of statements concerning alcohol. Please tell
me whether you strongly agree with the statement, agree with it only somewhat, disagree with
it somewhat, or strongly disagree with the statement.
**Q.K6A Advertisements for alcoholic beverages should be restricted to make drinking less
appealing to kids.**
Strongly agree, Agree somewhat, Disagree somewhat, Strongly disagree

Restrict Ads to Protect Kids: All Respondents
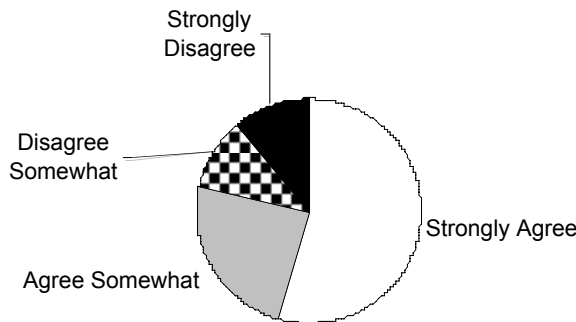
% Who Agree with Restricting Ads to Protect Kids [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Agree	54.5	48.1	60.7	40.1	56.2	56.1	56.9	57.6	50.3
Agree Somewhat	24.0	27.2	20.8	23.6	24.1	21.4	22.0	22.2	26.4
Disagree Somewhat	10.4	12.2	8.6	19.3	9.2	14.5	9.3	9.6	11.3
Strongly Disagree	11.2	12.5	9.9	17.0	10.5	8.0	11.8	10.7	12.0

## Restrict Ads to Protect Kids
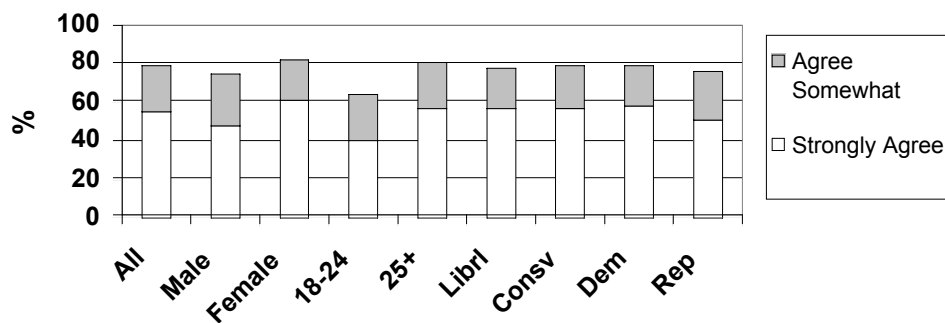
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 9.2: Favor a Ban on Billboard Alcohol Ads

Q.F0 I have some questions about the advertising of alcoholic beverages.
Q.F1 How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban all advertisement of alcoholic beverages on billboards in your community?
      Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Alcohol Billboards: All Respondents
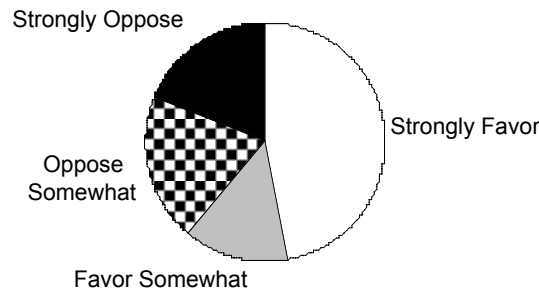
% in Favor of Banning Alcohol Billboards [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	46.9	37.3	56.3	33.4	48.7	46.2	52.3	50.1	45.1
Favor Somewhat	14.3	14.4	14.2	19.0	13.8	14.4	12.4	13.2	14.2
Oppose Somewhat	19.8	24.1	15.6	27.9	18.7	22.8	14.8	19.0	18.7
Strongly Oppose	19.0	24.2	14.0	19.8	18.9	16.6	20.5	17.7	22.0

Ban Alcohol Billboards
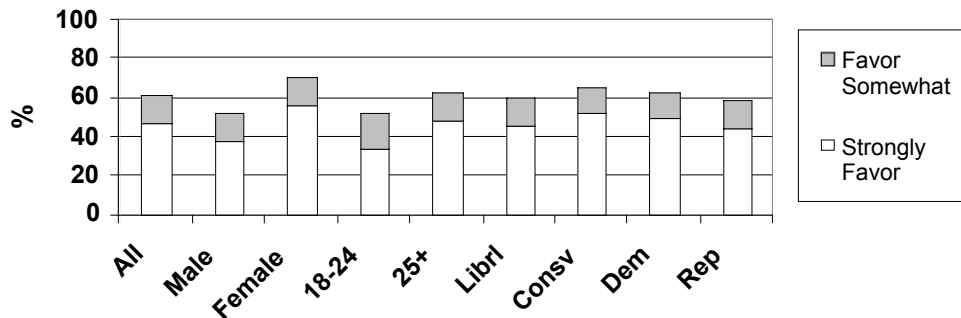
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 9.3: Favor a Ban on Youth Packaging

Q.F3[1] IN SPLIT BALLOT, RANDOMLY ADD THIS INTRODUCTION: Some groups argue that
cartoons and youth-oriented music materials on alcoholic beverage packaging increase
the appeal of teenage drinking.
**ALL: How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban the use of cartoons and
youth-oriented music materials on alcoholic beverage bottles, cans, and packages?**
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Youth Packaging: All Respondents
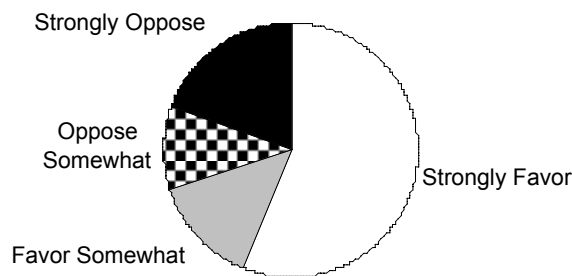
% in Favor of Banning Youth Packaging [2]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	56.2	47.5	64.6	41.9	58.3	52.0	60.6	57.6	55.7
Favor Somewhat	13.7	15.4	12.0	22.5	12.5	16.1	10.8	12.7	14.8
Oppose Somewhat	10.7	12.4	9.1	14.8	10.3	12.5	10.2	9.9	10.7
Strongly Oppose	19.4	24.7	14.3	20.8	18.9	19.4	18.4	19.8	18.7

Ban Youth Packaging
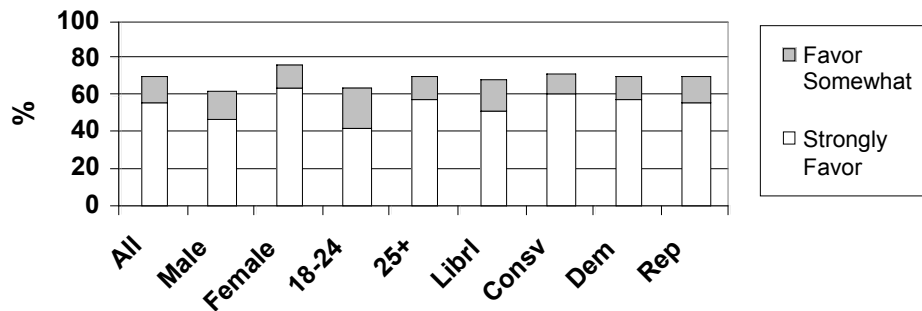
[1] Half of the sample was asked the entire question above, including the initial statement. The other half was asked
only the direct question, without the initial explanation.

[2] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

**Figure 9.4** : Favor a Ban on Sports Ads and Promotions

Q.F4 How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban the use of sports teams and athletes as symbols in advertising and promotions of alcoholic beverages?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Sports Promotion: All Respondents
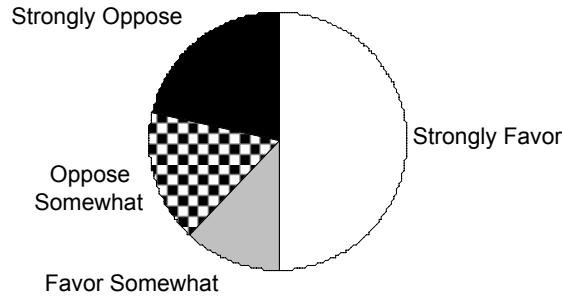
% in Favor of Banning Sports Promotion [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	49.7	42.2	56.9	39.4	51.0	47.9	52.6	52.9	48.7
Favor Somewhat	12.3	11.6	13.0	17.6	11.7	10.9	9.2	11.5	12.8
Oppose Somewhat	16.5	20.4	12.8	23.5	15.7	14.6	16.9	14.6	17.3
Strongly Oppose	21.5	25.9	17.2	19.5	21.6	26.6	21.3	21.0	21.3

Ban Sports Promotion
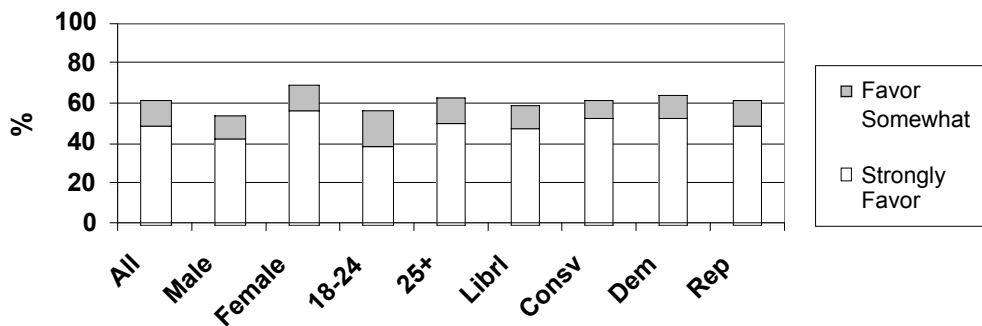
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 9.5: Favor Banning Hard Liquor Ads on TV

Q.F5 Recently, manufactures of hard liquors such as whiskey and gin have started
advertising on TV, after many years of voluntarily agreeing not to do so.
**How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban all advertisement of hard liquor
on TV?**
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Hard Liquor Ads on TV: All Respondents
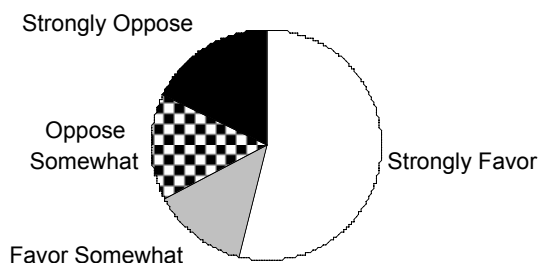
% in Favor of Banning Hard Liquor on TV [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	54.0	45.1	62.5	35.9	56.3	52.0	58.5	58.4	52.4
Favor Somewhat	13.2	13.8	12.6	25.7	11.6	16.2	10.7	11.2	15.2
Oppose Somewhat	15.1	20.0	10.5	21.0	14.5	15.0	13.7	12.7	15.9
Strongly Oppose	17.7	21.1	14.4	17.4	17.6	16.7	17.2	17.7	16.5

Ban Hard Liquor Ads on TV
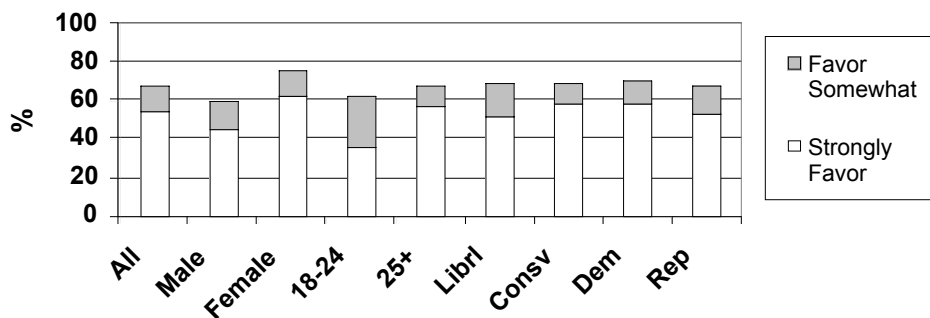
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to
100% due to rounding.

Figure 9.6: Favor Banning Beer and Wine Ads on TV

Q.F6 How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban all advertisement of beer and wine on TV?
Strongly favor, Favor somewhat, Oppose somewhat, Strongly oppose

Ban Beer and Wine Ads on TV:
All Respondents
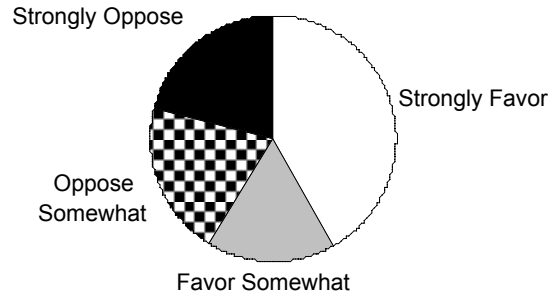
% in Favor of Banning Beer and Wine on TV [1]

	All	Male	Female	18-24	25+	Librl	Consv	Dem	Rep
Strongly Favor	41.9	33.2	50.3	28.5	43.9	40.7	46.1	46.5	40.1
Favor Somewhat	17.0	17.6	16.4	22.6	16.3	19.2	16.6	15.1	17.3
Oppose Somewhat	19.9	23.2	16.7	25.5	19.2	20.2	16.5	18.5	19.5
Strongly Oppose	21.2	26.0	16.5	23.4	20.5	20.0	20.8	19.9	23.1

Ban Beer and Wine Ads on TV
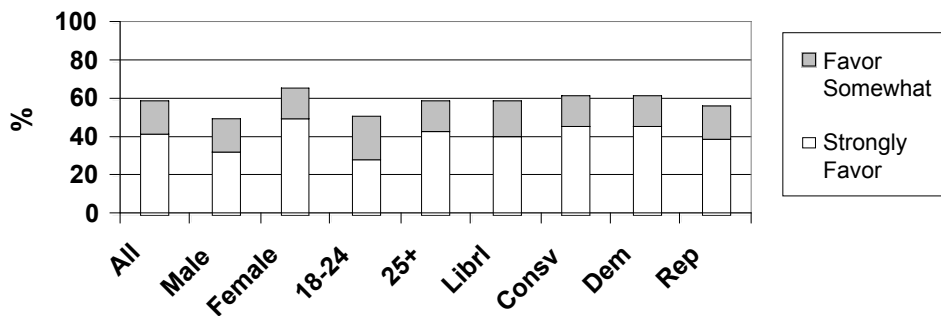
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 9.7: Favor Recommendation to Refuse Alcohol Sponsorship of Community Events

Q.N4 **Alcohol companies often sponsor special events so they can advertise and sell alcohol there. How strongly would you favor or oppose recommending to community planners that they refuse sponsorship by alcohol companies for events attended by teens?**
Strongly agree, Agree somewhat, Disagree somewhat, Strongly disagree

Favor Recommendation to Refuse Alcohol Sponsorship: All Respondents
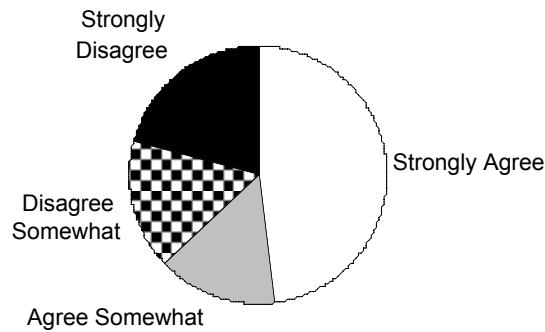
% Who Favor Recommendation to Refuse Alcohol Sponsorship [1]								
	All	**Male**	**Female**	**18-24**	**25+**	**Librl**	**Consv**	**Dem**	**Rep**
Strongly Agree	48.2	40.5	55.7	32.0	50.2	48.1	50.6	53.0	43.7
Agree Somewhat	14.7	15.5	13.8	24.2	13.3	14.3	12.6	11.9	16.7
Disagree Somewhat	16.4	19.6	13.4	22.3	15.9	19.2	14.7	15.9	16.6
Strongly Disagree	20.8	24.5	17.1	21.5	20.7	18.5	22.1	19.3	23.0

Favor Recommendation to Refuse Alcohol Sponsorship
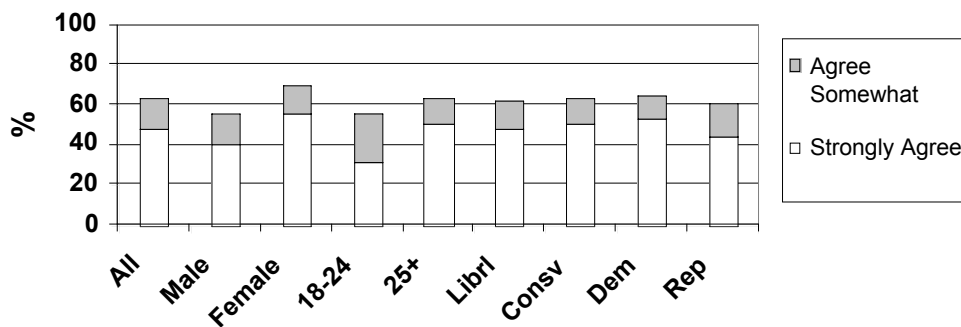
[1] Weighted percents are calculated on valid responses only (missing or refused are not included) and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

10.0 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Methodological Details

Prepared by: Julie Ingals, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

A. OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY
Between April and October of 2001, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. (MPR) conducted 6,253 telephone interviews in English and Spanish across the continental United States and Puerto Rico. The "Reducing Underage Drinking Through Coalitions" post-treatment follow-up survey included questions on attitudes about policies to control underage access to alcohol. The follow-up survey, conducted under a contract with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, provides four-year follow-up information to grantees of the University of Minnesota evaluation team and Coalitions to Reduce Underage Drinking Program about public attitudes toward alcohol control issues. The sample is representative of the civilian, non-institutional adult population of the continental United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 44% of all eligible households in the sample participated in the survey. The sampling error for national estimates of opinion items is approximately plus or minus 2.5%; for state-level estimates the comparable sampling error is approximately plus or minus 6%.

This document summarizes technical details regarding the sample design, weighting and estimation, instrument development, administration procedures, and final survey response rates.

B. SAMPLE DESIGN
The Reducing Underage Drinking through Coalitions (RUDC) follow-up survey employed a stratified sample of households with telephones. The surveys were designed to provide national estimates, plus estimates for ten states,[1] the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The sample consisted of 13 strata, with each of the ten states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico defined as a stratum for which separate estimates were required. The final stratum (balance of country) consisted of the contiguous United States not included in the first 12 strata. The "balance of the country" stratum was included to enable researchers to make national estimates (which are not intended to include Puerto Rico).

Separate samples of telephone numbers were chosen within each stratum.[2] In all strata except Puerto Rico, the sample was generated using Genesys Sampling System's list-assisted random digit dialing (RDD) methodology; for Puerto Rico, MPR purchased an RDD sample (not list-assisted) from Survey Sampling, Inc. The samples of telephone numbers were screened to identify households containing one or more persons at least 18 years of age. Within cooperative households, we randomly selected one adult as the survey respondent. The list-assisted RDD methodology used for this sample, described in Kulp (1994), increases sample efficiency by restricting the sample frame to banks of 100 telephone numbers where at least one phone number is a published household phone number ("working" banks). This restriction has been estimated to exclude only 3% to 4% of households from the frame (Giesbrecht, et al. 1996). Households without phone numbers were also excluded from the study. It is estimated that slightly over 5% of households in the United States do not have phones.[3]

C. INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT
Items from an original 1997 baseline questionnaire were drawn from a number of sources, including earlier surveys on teen-related alcohol and tobacco surveys conducted during the 1980s and 1990s and published in public health journals. These surveys are reviewed in Wagenaar and Streff (1990) and Denk (1997). Researchers involved in the baseline survey chose among different questions or revised them for this survey in order to cover topics of emerging interest.

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[1] Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas.
[2] Cellular phone numbers were excluded from the sampling frame.
[3] Current Population Survey (CPS), March 2000 Supplement.

In both the 1997 baseline and the 2001 follow-up surveys, interest focused on issues of respondents' support for current proposals to reduce underage drinking, and on general attitudes related to respondents' sense of the fairness or likely effectiveness of those proposals. Respondents were invited to express strong or moderate support for each proposal or attitude, or strong or moderate opposition to them. Items on alcohol consumption by the respondent were based on frequently used government surveys of drug and alcohol use.

Because the current survey is a four-year follow-up, the majority of questionnaire items exactly match those used in the baseline survey. University of Minnesota researchers, who are evaluating the results of the 12 coalitions' activities, dropped three baseline questions (K2, K4a, and K7a) that focused on the impact of liquor advertisements on youth drinking patterns. In addition, a series of five vignette questions (BV1-5) were dropped. The vignettes were used to solicit opinions regarding culpability for persons who serve alcohol to individuals who drive following a specified drinking incident (five different scenarios were presented to each respondent).

Minnesota researchers added to the 2001 follow-up survey eight new questions focusing on support for issues of more recent saliency. These are questions N1, N3, N4, N9, N10, N11, N12, and N13. These questions asked about support for:

- (N1) using specially trained teens to ask adults to purchase liquor for them and then prosecuting adults who purchase the liquor

- (N3) prohibiting Internet liquor sales

- (N4) urging community planners not to serve alcohol at events where teens would be present

- (N9) checking all IDs, regardless of the apparent age of the would-be purchaser, before selling liquor

- (N10) laws prohibiting teens in bars during special events

- (N11) making it easier to sue adult liquor providers in instances where teen drinking results in serious injury to someone

- (N12) creation of hotlines for reporting youth drinking

- (N13) estimation of the percentage of American adults who drink alcohol on a regular basis.

Special care was taken so that wording or ordering questions did not influence responses. Major techniques for accomplishing this are noted in the question text (see appendix B). Whenever possible, questions were asked in varying order (*rotation*). For some questions, alternate *split ballot* versions were randomly used for different respondents.

The full text of all questions and interviewer instructions is included as Appendix B.

Spanish translation. CC Scientific of Framingham, MA, translated the complete baseline instrument into a "generic" Spanish dialect, with special attention to linguistic expectations in Puerto Rico. The original translation was back-translated into English by an MPR staff member (without exposure to the original English version), and discrepancies were corrected in consultation with RWJF staff. Only the new questions in the follow-up questionnaire were translated and then back-translated by MPR's Spanish language translation team.

D. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Before fielding the follow-up survey, MPR conducted one round of testing the entire questionnaire with 25 respondents and found the newly constructed questions to be readily understood by respondents. Excluding the pretest interviews, we completed a total of 6,253 interviews between April and October 2001. The interviews were conducted using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and averaged 25 minutes in length. Data collection procedures for the survey are described in the following sections.

Interviewer Training. A total of 81 telephone interviewers, including 10 bilingual interviewers, were trained on the RUDC Follow-Up Survey. For consistency across the two data collections, MPR adapted the baseline

training manual and training materials to the follow-up survey instrument. The survey director and survey manager conducted the training sessions. The survey manager and a bilingual supervisor jointly directed trainings for bilingual interviewers. All new interviewers were given an average of eight hours of training on general interviewing procedures and use of computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). New and experienced interviewers received eight hours of training specific to the RUDC Follow-Up Survey. All interviewers received an additional four hours of training on refusal avoidance techniques. The training agenda is described below:

- Background and purpose of the study
- Summary of the target population, sample selection, and screening procedures
- Question-by-question review
- Demonstration of probing techniques
- Procedures to increase respondent cooperation
- Round robins (trainer reviews two test interviews with trainees)
- Structured role-play exercises

Supervision. Follow-up data collection, including Spanish interviewing, took place in MPR's Survey Operations Center in Columbia, Maryland. One regular-status and four on-call supervisors were assigned to the project. One bilingual supervisor was available during all interviewing shifts. Supervisors monitored production and interviewer productivity and identified interviewing problems for resolution by senior project staff.

The survey director and survey manager met with supervisors on a weekly basis to discuss interviewer productivity and general fielding issues.

Interviewer Monitoring. The Survey Operations Center is equipped with a central monitoring system, enabling supervisors, monitors, and survey staff to listen to calls without either party being aware of the observation. The system also allows the monitor to view the interviewer's screen while the interview is in progress. Interviewers were informed that they would be monitored, but they were not aware when specific observations took place. Five monitors were trained on the project and 10% of total interviewer hours were monitored. The survey manager and assistant supervisors also monitored a sample of interviews.

E. WEIGHTING AND SAMPLING ERROR ESTIMATION

The RUDC Follow-Up Survey data have been weighted to account for the sample design, differential nonresponse, and undercoverage of some groups on the sample frame. Weights were computed in the following stages:

- Initial sampling weight to account for the differential probabilities of selection among strata;
- Non-response adjustments to reduce non-response bias, including adjustments for: residential status, eligible household determination, household formation, and questionnaire completion;
- Adjusted sampling weight to account for the selection of one person within each household;
- Adjustments for households with more than one residential telephone number and with interrupted phone service at some point during the year; and
- Post-stratification adjustments to fit weighted sample totals to population totals; and
- Trimming of extreme values of weights to reduce their adverse impact on sampling error.

The weights sum to the 2000 Decennial Census population totals by state (for coalition states) and for the U.S. as a whole. Sample weights must be used in the analysis of these data. Because some smaller states were over-sampled, the use of unweighted data produces severely biased national estimates. For state-level estimates, use of unweighted data could also produce biased results because many subgroups are disproportionately represented in the unweighted data. While sample weights are needed to avoid biased estimates, using them results in increased sampling error.

Below we first discuss weighting procedures: the calculation of the initial sampling weight, the nonresponse adjustments, the within household person selection adjustment, an adjustment for households with multiple

telephone numbers, an adjustment for interrupted phone service, post-stratification, and weight trimming. Finally, we discuss the calculation of sampling error.

Sample Weights. The first weight calculated is the sampling weight for each sampled telephone number, that is, the inverse of the probability of selection for the sampled phone number. This survey used an RDD sampling approach, where telephone numbers were selected from a sampling frame of all possible telephone numbers. Therefore, the initial sample weight was calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection of a particular telephone number in the sample. That is, the sampling weight BWsamp (i) for the ith sampled telephone number is calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection or:

$$\underline{\hspace{3em}}$$

where N_h is the total number of telephone numbers in the stratum and n_h is the total number of telephone numbers sampled.

Nonresponse Adjustments. The next step involved adjusting for the various levels of nonresponse occurring during the data collection program. A response counted as complete for a sampled telephone number, implies we were able to collect the following data:

- Working Residential Status: data that determined whether the telephone number was 1) a working phone number and 2) associated with a residence.
- Eligible Household: data that determined whether the household was considered eligible for interview (i.e., someone age 18 or over lives in the household).
- Household Formation: data that provided us a count of 1) the total number of adults ages 18+ in the household and 2) the total number of male (or female) adults ages 18+ in the household, so that a sample respondent can be randomly selected.
- Questionnaire: interview data for the selected respondent in the household.

Nonresponse adjustments were made to account for nonresponse at each of the four aforementioned stages. These adjustments took place within each stratum and MSA/non-MSA[4] status of the household.

Working Phone Number/Residential Status Nonresponse Adjustment Factor. The first step in data collection identified the working residential status of the selected telephone numbers. For this adjustment, responses were considered to have been obtained for the *i*th number when the phone number was determined to be either a residence or a nonworking/nonresidential phone number. Thus, nonresponse occurs at this stage when we cannot determine whether the telephone number was associated with a residence.

The working phone number/residential status nonresponse adjustment adjusts the sampling weights of records for which residential status was determined. This adjustment accounts for sampled cases for which residential status could not be determined.

Eligible Residence Nonresponse Adjustment Factor. The second step in data collection identified whether or not the sampled residence was eligible for interview. Responses were considered to have been obtained for the *i*th residence when the household's eligibility[5] status was determined. Thus, nonresponse at this stage of data collection occurs when residential status is determined but residential eligibility could not be determined due to nonresponse to the screening questions that identify eligibility.

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[4] Metropolitan Statistical Area, as determined by the US Bureau of the Census.
[5] An "eligible residence" for this study is a residential household in the continental U.S. or PR which has an adult age 18+ present and is not a group quarters, group home (with 9+ members), institution, hospital, or vacation home.

The eligible residence nonresponse adjustment adjusts the sampling weights of records for which eligibility was determined to account for sampled cases for which eligibility could not be determined.

Household Formation Nonresponse Adjustment Factor. The third non-response adjustment factor accounts for nonresponse to the household formation questions. The household formation questions are considered to be complete when information to randomly select the survey respondents, i.e., the number of adults and the number of males/females in the household, is obtained. Thus, nonresponse at this stage indicates that household formation questions were not answered.

The household formation nonresponse adjustment adjusts the sampling weights of records where the household formation information was obtained to account for those sampled cases where the information was not obtained.

Selection of an adult for interview. Only adults 18 years of age or older were eligible for interview from each household. The fourth adjustment accounts for the fact that only one adult was randomly selected from all the adults 18+ within the household. Eligible households were asked to provide the number of males 18+ and the number of females 18+, and the numbers were used to randomly select one adult to be interviewed (i.e., "youngest male," "second oldest female," etc.).

Households with more than one person 18+ are given higher weights than those containing only one person to account for those household members who were not selected to be interviewed. The weighting adjustment factor for household i is defined as:

$$\cdots\text{(}\cdots\text{)}\cdots$$

where $\tilde{v}$, is the number of adults 18+ in the ith household.

Questionnaire Completion Nonresponse Adjustment Factor. The next adjustment factor adjusted for household nonresponse to the questionnaire. A household is considered a respondent when the randomly selected respondent in the household completes the questionnaire. Nonresponse at this stage means that the randomly selected respondent did not complete the questionnaire. The questionnaire completion nonresponse adjustment adjusts the sampling weights of interviewed respondents to compensate for individuals who did not complete an interview.

Adjustment for Households with Multiple Telephone Numbers. The next adjustment accounted for households that had more than one phone number on which they receive personal calls. Cellular telephones were not included in the sample. Households with more than one residential telephone number have a greater chance of selection than those with one number. Households with multiple phone numbers are given lower weights, because these households had multiple chances of being selected for the sample. The weighting adjustment factor for household i is then defined as:

$$\cdots$$
$$\overline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

where $n_{HHtel}(i)$ is the number of telephone numbers on which the household could receive personal calls.

Adjustment for Telephone Interruptions. This adjustment factor attempts to adjust for undercoverage of the population because of our inability to select households with no telephones. Households with interruptions in telephone service receive higher weights because they are conjectured to represent a class of households with a lower chance of selection than households with no interruption. In addition, these households are assumed to resemble the chronic non-telephone households more closely than do households with no service interruptions. The weighting adjustment factor for household i is defined as:

$$\bigvee \cdots$$

_____

where M_{int} is the number of months out of the last twelve for which the respondent reported an interruption in telephone service ($M_{int} < 12$).

Post-stratification. The post-stratification procedure served two purposes: 1) to adjust for the oversampling employed to achieve the desired precision for state level estimates; 2) to restore proportionality among groups of the population that may have been over or under-represented in the survey due to differential nonresponse or representation on the sample frame. For example, low-income households, Blacks and Hispanics are among the groups typically under-represented on telephone sample frames.

Six variables were used for post-stratification: age, race, sex, income, ethnicity, and education. Each of these variables was incompletely reported. To complete the data, missing values were imputed (i.e. given replacement values taken from another person in the survey) prior to post-stratification, using the unweighted sequential hot deck imputation method. In the hot deck imputation method, the value of one of the responding units with similar characteristics is substituted for each missing response. That is, if a respondent had missing values for any of the aforementioned six variables, the missing data was imputed from the last encountered respondent with similar characteristics.

The survey data were post-stratified through iterative adjustments, sometimes called raking. Before making each adjustment, cells were defined based on respondent characteristics (age, sex, race, ethnicity, income, and education). Each cell was constrained to at least 30 cases. After adjusting using one demographic characteristic, the next adjustment was based on another characteristic. Let *ADJ(j)* be the *j*th post-stratification adjustment and *W(j-1)* be the weight after post-stratification adjustment (j-1). If C_{jk} is the *k*th cell used in making the *j*th adjustment, then the adjustment for that cell is:

_____

where POPEST (C_{jk}) is the external estimate of the population for cell C_{jk}, and $ncell_{jk}$ is the number of cases in cell C_{jk}. The variables used at each stage of post-stratification for each stratum are shown in Table 1.

Finally, after adjusting for non-response, the data were post-stratified within stratum by age/sex and race/sex using the 2000 Decennial Census data. While the respondent selection process favored the selection of males over females in multi-site households, the data are weighted to reflect the distribution of males/females in the population. A review of weighted estimates by gender did not identify any unusual results.

TABLE 1
VARIABLES USED IN POSTSTRATIFICATION[6]

Stratum	Sex by Age	Household Income[7]	Race by Sex	Hispanic by Sex	Education[8]
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Balance of Country	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Puerto Rico	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Trimming Weights. In analyzing survey data, a few extremely large weights can lead to large sampling errors. To reduce the sampling error, excessively large weights were trimmed, and the amount trimmed distributed among the untrimmed weights to preserve the original sum of the weights. To identify weights to be trimmed, we used an algorithm that compares each weight with the square root of the average value of the squared weight. The algorithm has been referred to as the "NAEP" procedure (Potter, 1990), because of its use in the National Assessment of Educational Progress program. To illustrate the trimming algorithm, let W_f denote the set of weights before trimming and n_c denote the number of persons in a trimming class (the classes used were individual states). The weight-trimming algorithm establishes a cut point T_c in a trimming class c as:

$$T_c = (k \sum_{f \varepsilon c} W_f^2 / n_c)^{1/2} ,$$

where k is an arbitrary number (generally assigned a value of 10), and the summation is over the observations in the trimming class. Any weight exceeding the cut-point T_c is assigned the value of T_c, and the excess is distributed among the untrimmed weights. This procedure ensures that the sum of the weights after trimming is the same as the sum of the weights before trimming.

Sampling Error. The results of every sample are subject to a certain amount of sampling error due to sample design, nonresponse, non-coverage, and chance variation. This error cannot be avoided, short of taking a census of the entire target population. There is, therefore, a severe danger that the use of unweighted data could produce biased estimates. Sample weights are used to represent the population and reduce bias. However, use of sample weights (even trimmed weights) will increase the sampling error of estimates. The sampling error is often measured by what is called a design effect (Deff), defined as the ratio of the design-based sample variance to the sample variance obtained from a simple random sample of the same size.

Design-based estimates of sampling error (those that account for the effects of weighting) can be obtained by using statistical software packages such as SUDAAN, WESVAR, and STATA. For a weighted percent (Pw), the variance, VAR(Pw), and standard error, SE(Pw) are defined as:

---

[6] Post-stratified using Census 2000, unless otherwise noted.
[7] Based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) March 2001 Supplement.
[8] Based on the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables.

$$VAR(Pw) = Pw(100 - Pw)(Deff)/(n - 1),$$
$$SE(Pw) = \sqrt{VAR(Pw)},$$

where n is the unweighted sample size.

Since most estimates to be produced for each stratum are percentages, one can refer to the attached Table 2. This table presents estimates of design effects by stratum and half width (95%) confidence intervals (1.96 times the standard error) of percentages adjusted for the design effect.

TABLE 2
HALF WIDTH (95%) CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
FOR PERCENTAGES (+ OR –)

Stratum	Sample Size	Design Effect	Estimated Percentage				
			10% 90%	20% 80%	30% 70%	40% 60%	50.0%
Connecticut	345	1.38	3.7%	5.0%	5.7%	6.1%	6.2%
District of Columbia	305	1.76	4.5%	6.0%	6.8%	7.3%	7.5%
Georgia	383	1.78	4.0%	5.4%	6.1%	6.6%	6.7%
Indiana	387	1.71	3.9%	5.2%	6.0%	6.4%	6.5%
Louisiana	445	1.53	3.5%	4.6%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%
Minnesota	442	1.83	3.8%	5.1%	5.8%	6.2%	6.3%
Missouri	392	1.88	4.1%	5.4%	6.2%	6.7%	6.8%
North Carolina	417	1.64	3.7%	4.9%	5.6%	6.0%	6.2%
Oregon	439	1.64	3.6%	4.8%	5.5%	5.9%	6.0%
Pennsylvania	399	1.64	3.8%	5.0%	5.8%	6.2%	6.3%
Texas	347	1.66	4.1%	5.4%	6.2%	6.7%	6.8%
Puerto Rico	514	1.80	3.5%	4.6%	5.3%	5.7%	5.8%
Balance of Country	1,438	1.62	2.0%	2.6%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%
Contiguous United States	5739	3.67	1.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%

Estimates of continuous variables' standard errors will be incorrectly computed by SAS and SPSS, even if the weights are scaled or if the proper VARDEF statement is used in SAS. If the weights are scaled so that the weighted sample size equals the unweighted sample size, or if one specifies VARDEF = WGT (in SAS), the standard error produced will be equivalent to the standard error that would have been obtained from a simple random sample of the same (nominal) size. To account for the effect of unequal weights, these SAS or SPSS standard errors would have to be multiplied by the square root of the design effect (shown in Table 2).

F.   SURVEY RESPONSE RATES

The final sample contained 6,253 completed interviews, with 4,301 interviews from the first eleven strata, 514 from Puerto Rico, and 1,438 interviews drawn proportionately from the rest of the nation. From 305 to 445 interviews were conducted in each of the individual states (Table 3). Residents of institutional housing (e.g., nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, college dormitories) were excluded from the sample. Households without telephones were also excluded.

The procedure for response rate calculation is based on the guidelines established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO). The final response rate for the survey was obtained as the product of the residential status completion rate, the household eligibility completion rate, the household formation completion rate, and the questionnaire completion rate, or:

$$RR = CR_{residence} \times CR_{HHelig} \times CR_{HHformation} \times CR_{interview}$$

We calculated the residential status completion rate $CR_{residence}$ as:

$$CR_{residence}= \frac{\text{Total Residential Status Determined}}{\text{Total Number Dialed}} = \frac{16,369}{25,086} = 65.3\%$$

that is, we completed the residential determination process for 65.3% of the numbers dialed.
We calculated the household eligibility determination rate CR_{HHelig} as:

$$CR_{HHelig}= \frac{\text{Total HHLDS With Adult Resident Determined}}{\text{Total Households}} = \frac{9,303}{9,303} = 100\%$$

that is, we completed the household eligibility determination process for 100% of the numbers dialed.
We calculated household formation completion rate $CR_{HHformation}$ as:

$$CR_{HHformation}= \frac{\text{Total Household Formation Completed}}{\text{Total Households With At Least One Adult}} = \frac{9,300}{9,300} = 100\%$$

that is, we completed the household formation questions with 100% of residences. We calculated the interview completion rate $CR_{interview}$ as:

$$CR_{interview}= \frac{\text{Completed Interviews}}{\text{Total Household Formation Complete}} = \frac{6,253}{9,300} = 67.2\%$$

that is, we completed the interview with the selected respondent at 67.2% of the households that completed the household formation.

The final overall response rate is therefore calculated as:

$$RR = 0.653 * 1.000 * 1.000 * 0.672 = 43.9\%$$

The survey response rate averaged 45% in coalition sites and 39% in the balance of the nation, for an overall average of 44%. Individual stratum and overall U.S. response rates are reported in Table 3.

The follow-up survey response rate calculations were made using the standard CASRO recommendations for RDD surveys[9], recently affirmed (2000) by the American Association for Public Opinion Research[10]. We made the decision to use the CASRO standard calculation because it more accurately reflects the status of components of the response rate calculation: identification of nonworking and nonresidential telephone numbers. The final follow-up response rate of 44% converts to 34% using the baseline calculation version. While this represents a decline from the baseline response rate of 53%, other RDD surveys have been experiencing similar results in the last few years with the widespread use of caller-ID and voice-mail as a screening device to avoid unwanted callers.[11]

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[9] Council of American Survey Research Organizations, 1982. *On the Definition of Response Rates.* Port Jefferson, NY.
[10] The American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2000. *Standard Definitions. Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys.* Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR.
[11] P. Tuckel and O'Neill, H. "The Vanishing Respondent in Telephone Surveys." Paper delivered at the American Association of Public Opinion Research, Montreal, CA, May 17 –20, 2001.

TABLE 3

SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONSE RATE[12] BY COALITION SITE

Stratum	Complete Interviews	Residential Status Completion Rate	Household Formation Completion Rate	Questionnaire Completion Rate	Response Rate[13]
Connecticut	345	58.8%	100%	63.9%	37.5%
District of Columbia	305	55.1%	100%	65.0%	35.8%
Georgia	383	68.7%	100%	66.3%	45.5%
Indiana	387	62.9%	100%	68.4%	43.0%
Louisiana	445	70.2%	100%	61.7%	43.4%
Minnesota	442	70.3%	100%	70.5%	49.6%
Missouri	392	64.9%	100%	66.3%	43.0%
North Carolina	417	65.3%	100%	69.8%	45.6%
Oregon	439	66.7%	100%	71.3%	47.6%
Pennsylvania	399	59.7%	100%	68.4%	40.9%
Texas	347	66.0%	100%	61.6%	40.7%
Puerto Rico	514	90.0%	100%	78.4%	70.6%
All Coalitions	4,815	67.0%	100%	67.8%	45.4%
Balance of Country	1,438	59.8%	100%	65.6%	39.2%
All U.S. (Excludes Puerto Rico)	5,739	63.2%	100%	66.4%	41.9%
TOTAL	6,253	65.3%	100%	67.2%	43.9%

_____

[12] The response rate measures the estimated percentage of interviews completed among all eligible households attempted.

[13] The response rate is the product of each completion rate in the table, as well as the household eligibility determination completion rate. The completion rate for household eligibility was omitted since the completion rate was 100%.

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Appendix B: Survey Instrument

Survey Instrument
INTRODUCTION

> The introduction is different depending on whether you are calling the coalition states or the rest of the nation. Many coalition states have a state-wide agency that has agreed to sponsor the survey by allowing us to use their names in the introduction. Those coalition states that do not have sponsors will for the most part use their own names as the sponsoring agencies. This assures the respondent that the survey is legitimate and locally endorsed. For non-coalition states, we will be using RWJF and health departments across the country as sponsoring agencies.
>
> If you are speaking to the respondent, you can begin the interview. If you are not already speaking to the respondent, you will need to read the introduction to the respondent when he or she comes to the phone.

STATES

>a5<   Hello, my name is _____. I am calling on behalf of [FILL NAME OF SPONSORING AGENCY] to ask your views about efforts to reduce teenage drinking in [FILL STATE]. We are not trying to sell anything or ask for money; your opinions will help policy makers in [FILL STATE] decide what to do about teenage drinking. I would like to speak with a member of this household who is at least 18 years old.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO READ IF NECESSARY:
We are interviewing a large number of people in [FILL STATE] about their views concerning proposals for changes in the laws regarding teenage drinking. Your help is voluntary, but very important. The information you give us will be combined with others, so everything you say will be strictly confidential. [IF NECESSARY: The questions I have will take about 15 to 25 minutes for most people.]

       <1> CONTINUE [goto w0]
       <2> WANTS MORE INFORMATION [goto a6]
       <7> CALLBACK
       <8> PROBLEMS - LANGUAGE/DISABILITY, SUPERVISOR REVIEW
       <9> REFUSED

NATIONAL

>A5<   Hello, my name is _____. I am calling on behalf of health organizations across the country [FILL FOR SPLIT HALF: and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation] to ask your views about efforts to reduce teenage drinking. We are not trying to sell anything or ask for money; your opinions will help policy makers decide what to do about teenage drinking. I would like to speak with a member of this household who is at least 18 years old.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO READ IF NECESSARY:
We are interviewing a large number of people across the country about their views concerning proposals for changes in the laws regarding teenage drinking. Your help is voluntary, but very important. The information you give us will be combined with others, so everything you say will be strictly confidential. [IF NECESSARY: The questions I have will take about 15 to 25 minutes for most people.]

       <1> CONTINUE [goto w0]
       <2> WANTS MORE INFORMATION [goto A6]
       <7> CALLBACK
       <8> PROBLEMS - LANGUAGE/DISABILITY, SUPERVISOR REVIEW
       <9> REFUSED

STATES - MORE INFORMATION

>a6< SPONSORSHIP: I am working for Mathematica, a company that does research on health issues. We are doing this study for [FILL NAME OF SPONSORING AGENCY] and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a non-profit foundation concerned about teenage drinking.

HOW WAS MY HOUSEHOLD SELECTED: Your telephone number was selected randomly to represent other families in this area. By participating, you will represent the views of people like yourself on teenage drinking.

    <1> CONTINUE [goto w0]
    <7> CALLBACK
    <8> PROBLEMS - LANGUAGE/DISABILITY, SUPERVISOR REVIEW
    <9> REFUSED
      ===>

NATIONAL - MORE INFORMATION

>A6< SPONSORSHIP: I am working for Mathematica, a company that does research on health issues. We are doing this study for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a non-profit foundation concerned about teenage drinking.

HOW WAS MY HOUSEHOLD SELECTED: Your telephone number was selected randomly to represent other families in this area. By participating, you will represent the views of people like yourself on teenage drinking.

    <1>   CONTINUE [goto w0]

    <7> CALLBACK
    <8> PROBLEMS - LANGUAGE/DISABILITY, SUPERVISOR REVIEW
    <9> REFUSED
      ===>

RESPONDENT SELECTION

> **The first section randomly selects someone in the household to respond to the survey based on the number of males and females over 18 years old living in the household. This means that the person you are talking to here may not be the respondent for the survey.**

>a1< First, I need to get some basic information so that we can randomly select one person in your household for the interview.
How many persons at least 18 years old live here now?
HOUSEHOLD DEFINITION:
We consider household members to be people who think of the household as their primary residence, that is, where they keep their belongings and receive their calls.

    <0-9> PERSON(S) 18 AND OLDER
    <97>CALLBACK
    <98>PROBLEMS - LANGUAGE/DISABILITY, SUPERVISOR REVIEW
    <99>REFUSED

>Va1< I recorded that [FILL a1] person(s) 18 years of age or older live here. [FILL FOR HH's >1: I would like to confirm that [both of you/all of you] receive calls here, and could be interviewed if necessary.] Is that correct?
INTERVIEWERS: EXCLUDE FROM THIS COUNT ANY ADULT:
* NOT AVAILABLE TO ANSWER CALLS HERE
* NOT LIVING HERE DUE TO SEPARATION,
* AWAY ON MILITARY SERVICE,
* HOSPITALIZED, OR
* UNABLE TO DO INTERVIEW FOR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL REASONS.

    <1> YES, CONTINUE

<0>   NO, NEED TO CORRECT NUMBER
        ===> GOTO a1a

>a1a<   How many of the [fill a1] 18 years or older residents are (male/female)?

<0-9>   MALE PERSON(S) 18 AND OLDER

        <97>CALLBACK
        <98>PROBLEMS - LANGUAGE/DISABILITY, SUPERVISOR REVIEW
        <99>REFUSED

>Va1a< I recorded [FILL a1a] (male/female) resident(s) 18 years of age or older who live(s) here. Is that correct?

        <1> YES, CONTINUE
<0>   NO, NEED TO CORRECT NUMBER

>name< The rest of the questions are for the [FILL OLDEST/SECOND OLDEST/YOUNGEST] [FILL
        MALE/FEMALE] at least 18 years old who lives here. What is the person's first name?

        <   > NAME
        ===> [goto a4]

>a3<   The rest of the questions are for [FILL NAME]. May I speak with [FILL NAME]?

        <1> ALREADY SPEAKING TO RESPONDENT [goto w0]
        <2> RESPONDENT COMES TO PHONE [goto a5]
        <7> CALLBACK
        <8> PROBLEMS-- LANGUAGE/DISABILITY, SUPERVISOR REVIEW
        <9> REFUSED

>a4<   May I speak with [FILL NAME]?

        <1> ALREADY SPEAKING TO RESPONDENT [goto w0]
        <2> RESPONDENT COMES TO PHONE [goto a5]
        <7> CALLBACK
        <8> PROBLEMS-- LANGUAGE/DISABILITY, SUPERVISOR REVIEW
        <9> REFUSED

        WARMUP SECTION
This section is about common problems that are associated with teenagers drinking alcohol. It is meant to both gain information and to get the respondent interested in the survey.   The questions rotate based on random numbers generated by the CATI program. Notice that for all but one question, the response options are read to the respondent and then coded.

>w0<   Let's start off with some general questions about problems that affect teenagers.
>w1<   I'd like to ask your attitudes about some current public problems, and I'd like to know whether you have felt
        concerned about any of them recently.

        How concerned would you say you are about the problem of ...

        ROTATE:
        >w1a<   drunk driving ...
        >w1b<   teenage drinking ...
        >w1c<   teenage smoking ...
        >w1e<   teenage sex and pregnancy...

ANSWER FOR ALL:
       Are you:
       <1> very concerned
       <2> somewhat concerned
       <3> or not at all concerned?
       <8> DON'T KNOW
       <9> REFUSED

>tsPR< [if ST eq <Puerto Rico> goto w4a]
      [goto w4]

>w4<   How strongly would you favor or oppose lowering the minimum drinking age from 21 to 19? Would you say you ...
       PROBE IF NECESSARY: Are you strongly for lowering it, somewhat for lowering it, somewhat against lowering it, or strongly against lowering it?

       <1> strongly favor lowering it,
       <2> somewhat favor lowering it,
       <3> somewhat oppose lowering it,
       <4> or strongly oppose lowering it?
       <8> DON'T KNOW
       <9> REFUSED

>w4a<   How strongly would you [r]favor or oppose[n] raising the minimum
     drinking age from 18 to 21? Would you say . . .

    <1> strongly favor raising it,
    <2> somewhat favor raising it,
    <3> somewhat oppose raising it,
    <4> or strongly oppose raising it?

    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

N13 What portion of American adults would you say drink alcohol on a regular basis?
     Would you say…..
     <1>   Only a few
  <2> Less than half
     <3>   Half
  <4> More than half
     <5>   Almost all
      <8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED

>wk0<   We're interested in how people get information about various social issues. I'm going to mention some issues. For each one please tell me whether you have heard anything about it in the past year on the radio or TV, read about it in newspapers or magazines, or talked about it with friends, school officials or someone like that.

>wk1< Have you **heard or read** anything in the past year about ...
ROTATE:
>wk1a< Alcohol and violence?
>wk1c< Proposals to increase taxes on alcoholic beverages?
>wk1d< Traffic deaths involving young drivers?
>wk1e< How easy it is for teenagers to buy alcohol?
>wk1f< Alcohol and teenage sex?
>wk1g< Alcohol products designed for sale to youth or minorities?

ANSWER:
                    <1> YES
                    <0> NO
                    <8> DON'T KNOW
                    <9> REFUSED

POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

> **The next 4 sections, Taxes/Price, Seller-Server, Youth Access, and Advertising/Sponsorship, are rotated based on a random number generated by internal CATI programming. These sections ask for opinions about a number of proposals to control underage drinking in their respective topic areas. There is a general introduction that prepares the respondent to answer these types of questions. Notice that reading the response options is optional for each question. If the respondent learns the response options, you do not need to reread them for every question. You should repeat the options every few questions and use them as probes when you need to.**

>wend<Now, I'm going to describe a number of proposals to control the problem of teenage drinking. I'm going to ask you whether you support each proposal, or not. Please answer by telling me whether you strongly favor the proposal, favor it only somewhat, oppose it somewhat, or strongly oppose it.

        PROBING SUGGESTIONS: Pausing. Rereading the Question.

        ===>**T. TAXES-PRICE**

> **This section asks about opinions about proposals to increase alcohol taxes. There is a general introduction that prepares the respondent to answer these types of questions. Notice that reading the response options is optional for each question. If the respondent learns the response options, you do not need to reread them for every question. As noted above, you should repeat the options every few questions and use them as probes as needed.**

T1   [First], increasing efforts to reduce teenage drinking will cost money. In order to raise the money, how strongly would you favor or oppose an increase of 5 cents per drink in the tax on beer, wine, and liquor sold to pay for programs to prevent minors from drinking and to increase alcohol treatment programs? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?
PROBE: "Per drink" means 5 cents per can of beer in a six-pack, glass of wine in a bottle, or shot of liquor in a bottle.

     <1>   STRONGLY FAVOR
     <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
     <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
     <4>   STRONGLY OPPOSE
     <8> DON'T KNOW
     <9> REFUSED

PRa   [#if ST eq <Puerto Rico> goto t1ap]

T1A   What if the funds raised by increasing alcohol taxes were used to lower other taxes, such as income taxes? How
         strongly would you favor or oppose raising that tax to lower other taxes? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you
         say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

                 <1>   STRONGLY FAVOR
                 <2>   SOMEWHAT FAVOR
                 <3>   SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
                 <4>   STRONGLY OPPOSE
                 <8>   DON'T KNOW
                 <9>   REFUSED

>t1ap<   What if the funds raised by increasing alcohol taxes were used to
         provide aditional funding for the department of education? How
         strongly would you favor or oppose raising the tax on alcohol for
         that purpose?

         PROBE IF NECESSARY: Are you strongly for it, somewhat for it, somewhat against it, or strongly against it?

         <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
         <2> FAVOR SOMEWHAT
         <3> OPPOSE SOMEWHAT
         <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
         <8> DON'T KNOW
         <9> REFUSED

T1C   What if the funds raised by increasing alcohol taxes were used for any government purpose, not just tax relief or
         alcohol treatment programs? How strongly would you favor or oppose raising the tax? READ IF
         NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly
         oppose it?

                 <1>   STRONGLY FAVOR
                 <2>   SOMEWHAT FAVOR
                 <3>   SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
                 <4>   STRONGLY OPPOSE
                 <8>   DON'T KNOW
                 <9>   REFUSED

B.   SELLER-SERVER

> **This section asks about proposals that affect establishments that sell or serve alcohol. In addition to
> being rotated with the other policy sections, the questions in the Seller-Server section are also
> rotated. There are also some questions that have some text added to them. These questions are
> called split ballot questions, only some respondents will get the additional text and other respondents
> will get the question as is. This is done based on a random number internally generated by the CATI
> program.**
>
> **There is a general introduction that prepares the respondent to answer these types of questions.
> Notice that reading the response options is optional for each question. If the respondent learns the
> response options, you do not need to reread them for every question but you should repeat them
> occasionally and use them as probes.**

B0   [Now/first] I have some questions about stores, bars and other businesses that sell alcoholic beverages.

Tb1   [if ST eq <Puerto Rico> goto B1a]

ROTATE ITEMS B1-B4, N3, & N10; B1A MUST ALWAYS FOLLOW B1.
B1   One proposal to make it harder for teenagers to get alcoholic beverages is to require every beer keg to have a registration number that allows it to be traced to the person who bought it. Some groups argue that this would be inconvenient and unreliable. How strongly would you favor or oppose such a keg registration law? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

        <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
        <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
        <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
        <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9>   REFUSED

B1A   How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban the sale of kegs of beer to individuals for homes or parties? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

        PROBE: However, bars, restaurants, and similar establishments could still buy
        kegs; to ban is to not allow or to prohibit

        <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
        <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
        <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
        <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9>   REFUSED

B2   Some people think that only persons old enough to drink should be allowed to sell or serve alcoholic beverages in bars and restaurants. How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that set the minimum age to sell or serve alcoholic beverages at 21? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

        <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
        <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
        <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
        <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9>   REFUSED

B3   One proposal to make it harder for teenagers to get alcoholic beverages is to prohibit stores from delivering beer, wine and liquor directly to homes. How strongly would you favor or oppose such a law? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

        <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
        <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
        <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
        <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9>   REFUSED

N3   Some people feel businesses should be prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages over the Internet because it is impossible to verify the buyer's age. Others feel businesses should be able to sell alcoholic beverages over the Internet just like other products. How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that prohibits sale of alcoholic beverages over the Internet? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

    <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
    <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
    <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
    <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

B4   How strongly would you favor or oppose a law eliminating "happy hours" that offer drink specials at bars and restaurants? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

    <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
    <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
    <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
    <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

    N10 On certain nights or for special events, some bars allow teenagers to enter but do not allow them to drink alcohol. How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would prohibit teens from entering bars at any time? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

    <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
    <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
    <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
    <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

    BS3 MUST ALWAYS FOLLOW BS1.

BS1   Some groups are proposing that [SPLIT BALLOT--FILL: owners of/employees who serve alcoholic beverages in] bars and restaurants should be trained in better ways to deal with drunken customers and teenage drinkers. How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that required a one-day training course every year? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

    <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
    <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
    <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
    <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

BS3   [FOR SPLIT HALF ON BS1 THAT GOT "EMPLOYEES" ONLY] Other groups suggest that such training
       requirements might harm small businesses that hire younger workers and frequently change employees. If this
       were true, how strongly would you favor or oppose a law that required employee training programs? READ IF
       NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly
       oppose it?

       <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
       <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
       <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
       <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
       <8> DON'T KNOW
       <9> REFUSED

N9   Many people believe that it is difficult to determine someone's age by looking at them. To avoid selling alcohol
       to teens, some alcohol stores and bars have a rule that employees must check everyone's ID, regardless of age.
       How strongly would you favor or oppose checking EVERYONE'S ID before selling alcohol? READ IF
       NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly
       oppose it?

       <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
       <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
       <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
       <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
       <8> DON'T KNOW
       <9> REFUSED

C.   **YOUTH ACCESS**

       > **This section asks about policies to limit how teenagers get alcoholic beverages. Some questions ask
       > specifically about proposals to limit teenagers buying/obtaining alcohol, and some ask about
       > proposals to limit other situations where it would be easy for teenagers to get alcohol. In some
       > questions, the response options are rotated and in some questions the response options are both
       > rotated and split ballot, meaning that some respondents get one response option and other
       > respondents get another (related) option in the same question.**
       >
       > **There is a general introduction that prepares the respondent to answer these types of questions.
       > Notice that reading the response options is optional for each question. If the respondent learns the
       > response options, you do not need to reread them for every question but you should repeat them
       > occasionally and use them as probes.**

C0   [Now/first] I have some questions related to how teenagers get alcoholic beverages.

C1   In order to check whether stores sell alcoholic beverages illegally to those under age 21, some communities
       have used teenagers to try to make alcohol purchases. Some groups oppose this type of enforcement operation.
       How do you feel? How strongly do you favor or oppose using this method to check whether stores sell alcoholic
       beverages to underage persons? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat
       favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

       <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
       <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
       <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
       <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
       <8> DON'T KNOW
       <9> REFUSED

N1   Sometimes police use specially trained teens to ask adults outside liquor stores to purchase alcohol for them and then *cite or ticket* those adults who make the purchase. How strongly would you favor or oppose the use of this enforcement method? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

      <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
      <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
      <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
      <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSED

      N12 Some communities have a special phone number to report teen drinking or businesses that sell alcohol to teens. Police then follow up on these calls. How strongly would you favor or oppose using these special alcohol tip lines? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

      <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
      <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
      <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
      <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSED

C2   Often teenagers get alcohol from older youth or adults who buy it for them. How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that provided for penalties for older persons who illegally give alcohol to teenagers? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

      <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
      <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
      <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
      <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSED

N11.   Some states have laws that make it easier for an adult to be sued if they give alcohol to a teenager and then someone gets hurt. How strongly would you favor or oppose such a law? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

      <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
      <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
      <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
      <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSED

>cy3<   In many states minors are tested for allowable blood alcohol levels just like adults. How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that punished teenagers who tested positive for any amount of alcohol in their blood? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?
        PROBE IF NECESSARY: Are you strongly for it, somewhat for it, somewhat against it, or strongly against it?

        <1>   STRONGLY FAVOR
        <2>   SOMEWHAT FAVOR

<3>   SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
<4>   STRONGLY OPPOSE
<8>   DON'T KNOW
<9>   REFUSED

C4   If a teenager is caught drinking, which of the following do you feel is the most appropriate punishment?

ROTATE:
<1> a fine of $500
<2> driver's license suspended for one year.
<3> 20 hours of community service
<4> not eligible for future state college scholarships and loans
<8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED

D2   For each of the following kinds of locations please tell me whether you feel that the drinking of alcoholic beverages should be banned altogether, should be allowed only by special permit, or should NOT be restricted at all.

<1>   BANNED
<2>   PERMIT ONLY
<3>   NO RESTRICTION
<8>   DON'T KNOW
<9>   REFUSED

ROTATE ITEMS AND SPLIT BALLOT THE PAIRS
D2A in public parks   D2A_1 in public beaches & campgrounds
D2B at concerts and other cultural events   D2B_1 in sports stadiums and arenas
D2C on city streets   D2C_1 at street festivals and fairs
D2D on college campuses

E2   How strongly do you support or oppose the right of local communities to pass their own laws controlling the sale and consumption of alcohol, even if those laws are stricter than state and federal laws? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

<1> STRONGLY FAVOR
<2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
<3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
<4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
<8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED

G1   In some states, liquor may only be purchased to take home from [FILL STATE OWNED/MUNICIPAL FOR MINNESOTA] stores. Regardless of how liquor is currently sold in your state, how strongly do you favor or oppose [SPLIT BALLOT; FILL; completely private/state] ownership of liquor stores? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

<1> STRONGLY FAVOR
<2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
<3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
<4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
<8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED

F. ADVERTISING/SPONSORSHIP

> This section asks about some proposals to limit alcohol related advertising.
> In addition to being rotated with the other policy sections, the questions in the
> Advertising/Sponsorship section are also rotated. There are also some split ballot questions, only
> some respondents will get the additional text and other respondents will get the question as is. This is
> done based on a random number internally generated by the CATI program.
>
> There is a general introduction that prepares the respondent to answer these types of questions.
> Notice that reading the response options is optional for each question. If the respondent learns the
> response options, you do not need to reread them for every question but you should repeat them
> occasionally and use them as probes.

F0   [Now/first] I have some questions about the advertising of alcoholic beverages.

ROTATE ITEMS:

F1   How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban all advertisement of alcoholic beverages on
        billboards anywhere in your community? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it,
        somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

        <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
        <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
        <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
        <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9> REFUSED

F3   *IN SPLIT BALLOT, RANDOMLY ADD THIS INTRODUCTION:* Some groups argue that cartoons and
        youth-oriented music materials on alcoholic beverage packaging increase the appeal of teenage drinking. *ALL:*
        How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban the use of cartoons and youth-oriented music
        materials on alcoholic beverage bottles, cans, and packages? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you
        strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

        <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
        <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
        <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
        <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9> REFUSED

F4   How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban the use of sports teams and athletes as symbols
        in advertising and promotions of alcoholic beverages? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly
        favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

        <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
        <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
        <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
        <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9> REFUSED

N4   Alcohol companies often sponsor special events so they can advertise and sell alcohol there. How strongly would you favor or oppose recommending to community planners that they refuse sponsorship by alcohol companies for events attended by teens? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

               <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
               <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
               <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
               <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
               <8> DON'T KNOW
               <9> REFUSED

F5   Recently, manufacturers of hard liquors such as whiskey and gin have started advertising on TV, after many years of voluntarily agreeing not to do so. How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban all advertisement of **hard liquor** on TV? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

               <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
               <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
               <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
               <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
               <8> DON'T KNOW
               <9> REFUSED

F6   How strongly would you favor or oppose a law that would ban all advertisement of **beer and wine** on TV? READ IF NECESSARY: Would you say you strongly favor it, somewhat favor it, somewhat oppose it, or strongly oppose it?

               <1> STRONGLY FAVOR
               <2> SOMEWHAT FAVOR
               <3> SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
               <4> STRONGLY OPPOSE
               <8> DON'T KNOW
               <9> REFUSED

K. KNOWLEDGE/BELIEF ITEMS

> **This section asks about the respondent's perceptions and beliefs concerning teenagers and alcohol. The questions are rotated within this section. There is a general introduction that prepares the respondent to answer these types of questions. Notice that reading the response options is optional for each question. If the respondent learns the response options, you do not need to reread them for every question but you should repeat them occasionally and use them as probes.**

>k0< Next, I'm going to read you a number of statements concerning alcohol. Please tell me whether you strongly agree with the statement, agree with it only somewhat, disagree with it somewhat, or strongly disagree with the statement.

ROTATE

>k1< [FILL FIRST/NEXT] , people who drink should pay higher taxes to help pay for programs to reduce problems drinking causes.

REPEAT IF NECESSARY: Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or strongly disagree with this statement?
   PROBE: We mean taxes included in the price of alcoholic beverages.

<1> STRONGLY AGREE
<2> AGREE SOMEWHAT
<3> DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
<4> STRONGLY DISAGREE
<8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED

>k3< [FILL FIRST/NEXT], alcohol policies should be concerned more with people who give or sell alcohol to teenagers and less with teenagers who drink.
REPEAT IF NECESSARY: Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or strongly disagree with this statement?

<1> STRONGLY AGREE
<2> AGREE SOMEWHAT
<3> DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
<4> STRONGLY DISAGREE
<8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED

>k4b< [FILL FIRST/NEXT], stiffer punishments for teenagers who are caught drinking will discourage them from getting alcohol.
REPEAT IF NECESSARY: Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or strongly disagree with this statement?

<1> STRONGLY AGREE
<2> AGREE SOMEWHAT
<3> DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
<4> STRONGLY DISAGREE
<8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED

>k6a< [FILL FIRST/NEXT], advertisements for alcoholic beverages should be restricted to make drinking less appealing to kids.
REPEAT IF NECESSARY: Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or strongly disagree with this statement?

<1> STRONGLY AGREE
<2> AGREE SOMEWHAT
<3> DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
<4> STRONGLY DISAGREE
<8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED

>k6b< [FILL FIRST/NEXT], stores and bars are not careful enough in preventing teenagers from buying alcohol.
REPEAT IF NECESSARY: Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or strongly disagree with this statement?

    <1> STRONGLY AGREE
    <2> AGREE SOMEWHAT
    <3> DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
    <4> STRONGLY DISAGREE
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

>k7b< [FILL FIRST/NEXT], kids make mistakes - punishments for teenage drinking shouldn't be too severe.
REPEAT IF NECESSARY: Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or strongly disagree with this statement?

    <1> STRONGLY AGREE
    <2> AGREE SOMEWHAT
    <3> DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
    <4> STRONGLY DISAGREE
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

U. CONSUMPTION

> **This section asks the respondent about their personal use of alcohol and their personal feelings about teenager drinking. These questions can be sensitive for some respondents, remember to assure them that all their responses are confidential.**

>u1< I'd like to ask you a little about your own drinking habits. Over the past 12 months, how often have you had any alcoholic beverage to drink, such as beer, wine, wine coolers, mixed drinks or other liquor?
PROBE: How many days per week, per month, or days all year did you drink at least one drink?
INTERVIEWER: RECORD NUMBER, THEN TIME UNIT, IN NEXT TWO FIELDS.

    <0> not at all over the past 12 months, [OR NEVER] [goto u2b]
    <1-365>
    <998>   DON'T KNOW [goto u2]
    <999>   REFUSED [goto u2]

    >u1a< TIME UNIT FOR PRIOR RESPONSE:

    <1> PER WEEK
    <2> PER MONTH
    <3> PER YEAR [goto u2b]

>u2< And also over the past 12 months, how often have you had five or more drinks in a day?
PROBE: How many days per week, per month, or days all year did you drink five or more drinks in a day? Please include any alcoholic beverage, such as beer, wine, wine coolers, mixed drinks or other liquor.

INTERVIEWER: RECORD NUMBER, THEN TIME UNIT, IN NEXT TWO FIELDS.

    <0> not at all over the past 12 months, [OR NEVER] [goto u2b]
    <1-365>

<998>   DON'T KNOW [goto next test]
<999>   REFUSED [goto next test]

>u2a<   TIME UNIT FOR PRIOR RESPONSE:

    <1> PER WEEK
    <2> PER MONTH
    <3> PER YEAR [goto next test]

test   [if u2 in (1..365) goto u3; else goto next test]
test   [if u1 in (1..365) goto u2c; else goto u2b]

>u2b<   Since you became an adult, was there ever a time when you drank alcoholic beverages at least once a week?

    <1> YES
    <0> NO
    <7> NOT APPLICABLE, DON'T DRINK [goto u3]
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED [goto u3]

>u2c<   And since you became an adult, has there been at least three times when you drank five or more alcoholic
        beverages in a day?

    <1> YES
    <0> NO
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED
>u3<Now we'd like your views on young people drinking alcoholic beverages.

    PRESS <g> TO CONTINUE

>u3a<   Do you think it's ever okay for a person who is 17 years old to drink alcohol?

    <1> YES [SOMETIMES, COULD BE] [goto tu3d]
    <0> NO [NEVER]
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

>u3b<   Do you think it's ever okay for a person who is 19 years old to drink alcohol?

    <1> YES [SOMETIMES, COULD BE] [goto tu3d]
    <0> NO [NEVER]
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

>u3c<   Do you think it's ever okay for a person who is 25 years old to drink alcohol?

    <1> YES [SOMETIMES, COULD BE]
    <0> NO [NEVER]
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

>tu3d<   [if u3a eq <0> goto tu3e]

>u3d<   Do you think it's ever okay for a person who is 17 years old to get drunk?

      <1> YES [SOMETIMES, COULD BE]
      <0> NO [NEVER]
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSE

>tu3e<   [if u3b eq <0> goto tu3f]

>u3e<   Do you think it's ever okay for a person who is 19 years old to get drunk?

      <1> YES [SOMETIMES, COULD BE]
      <0> NO [NEVER]
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSED

>tu3f<   [if u3c eq <0> goto y0]

>u3f<   Do you think it's ever okay for a person who is 25 years old to get drunk?

      <1> YES [SOMETIMES, COULD BE]
      <0> NO [NEVER]
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSED

Y. DEMOGRAPHICS

> **This section collects demographic information about the respondent. Some respondents may
> consider this sensitive information. If a respondent is reluctant to answer these questions remind
> them of the confidentiality of the responses and assure them that this information is for statistical
> purposes only.**

>y0<   Finally, I have a few background questions. I want to emphasize that the information you provide will be kept
confidential and will be used only in statistical summaries.

      PRESS <g> TO CONTINUE

>y2<In what year were you born?

      <1870-1979>
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSED

>y3<   What is the highest level of school you ever completed or the highest degree you received?

      <1> LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
      <2> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR GED
      <3> SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE
      <4> BACHELOR'S DEGREE
      <5> MASTER'S DEGREE
      <6> LAW DEGREE (JD)
      <7> MD/DOCTORATE (PhD)
      <8> DON'T KNOW
      <9> REFUSED

>y4<   Are you now married, not married but living with a partner, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never
been married?

　　　　<1> MARRIED
　　　　<2> LIVING WITH PARTNER
　　　　<3> WIDOWED
　　　　<4> DIVORCED/ANNULLED
　　　　<5> SEPARATED
　　　　<6> NEVER MARRIED
　　　　<8> DON'T KNOW
　　　　<9> REFUSED

>y5<Do you have any children?
PROBE: This includes any natural, adopted, or step children whether they are Living with you or not or any
wards.

　　　　<1> YES [goto y5a]
　　　　<0> NO
　　　　<8> DON'T KNOW
　　　　<9> REFUSED
　　　　===> [goto y6]

>y5a<   Are any of your children between the ages of 12 and 15?
　　　　<1> YES
　　　　<0> NO
　　　　<8> DON'T KNOW [goto y6]
　　　　<9> REFUSED [goto y6]

>y5b<   Are any of your children between the ages of 16 and 18?
　　　　<1> YES
　　　　<0> NO
　　　　<8> DON'T KNOW
　　　　<9> REFUSED

>y6<Which of the following best describes your present situation? Are you...

　　　　<1> retired
　　　　<2> a student (INCLUDES PERSONS WHO WORK TO PAY FOR SCHOOL
　　　　<3> a homemaker (NOT EMPLOYED OUTSIDE THE HOME)
　　　　<4> currently employed , or [goto y7]
　　　　<5> currently unemployed, laid off, or looking for work? [goto y7]
　　　　<8> DON'T KNOW
　　　　<9> REFUSED
　　　　===> [goto y8]

>y7<   Which of the following categories best describes your current or most recent job or occupation?

　　　　<1> Professional, administrative, or executive
　　　　<2> Clerical, administrative support, sales, or technical
　　　　<3> Crafts, trades, factory work, service, or labor
　　　　<8> DON'T KNOW/CANNOT BE CLASSIFIED
　　　　<9> REFUSED

>y8<   When it comes to most political issues, do you think of yourself as a liberal, a moderate, or a conservative?

>   <1> LIBERAL
>   <2> MODERATE
>   <3> CONSERVATIVE
>   <8> DON'T KNOW
>   <9> REFUSED

>PRb<   [if ST eq <Puerto Rico> goto y9p]

>y9<And do you think of yourself as a Democrat, an Independent, or a Republican?
>   INTERVIEWER: CODE LIBERTARIAN IF MENTIONED.

>   <1> DEMOCRAT
>   <2> REPUBLICAN
>   <3> INDEPENDENT
>   <4> LIBERTARIAN
>   <5> OTHER
>   <8> DON'T KNOW
>   <9> REFUSED

>y9p<   And do you think of yourself as an Estadista, an Independentista, or
>   a Popular?

>   <1> ESTADISTA
>   <2> INDEPENDENTISTA
>   <3> POPULAR
>   <8> DON'T KNOW
>   <9> REFUSED

>   ===> [goto y12]

>y10<   Do you consider yourself to be of Hispanic origin, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish background?

>   <1> YES
>   <0> NO
>   <8> DON'T KNOW
>   <9> REFUSED

>y11<   What race do you consider yourself to be?
>   INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY; CODE RESPONDENT-OFFERED
>   CATEGORIES IN "OTHER".
>   CODE MIXED RACE IN OTHER.

>   <1> WHITE
>   <2> AFRICAN AMERICAN OR BLACK
>   <3> NATIVE AMERICAN (AMERICAN INDIAN) OR ALASKA NATIVE (ALEUT/ESKIMO)
>   <4> ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER
>   <5> OTHER [SPECIFY]
>   <8> DON'T KNOW
>   <9> REFUSED

>y12<   Which of the following income ranges is closest to your household's 2000 total income from all sources before taxes- less than $10,000, $10,000 to less than $20,000, $20,000 to less than $30,000, $30,000 to less than $40,000, $40,000 to less than $50,000, or $50,000 to less than $100,000, or $100,000 or more?
PROBE: The information you provide will be kept confidential and only be used in statistical summaries.

    <1> LESS THAN $10,000
    <2> $10,000 TO $19,999
    <3> $20,000 TO $29,999
    <4> $30,000 TO $39,999
    <5> $40,000 TO $49,999
    <6> $50,000 TO $99,999
    <7> $100,000 OR MORE
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

>y13<   CODE SEX WITHOUT ASKING. IF UNSURE: Are you male or female?
    <1> MALE
    <2> FEMALE

>w5<   Now, I have just a few more questions. Have you or a family member or a close friend ever been seriously injured in an accident involving a drunk driver?

    <1> YES
    <0> NO
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

>w6<   Have you or a family member or a close friend ever had a drinking problem?

    <1> YES
    <0> NO
    <8> DON'T KNOW
    <9> REFUSED

Z. SAMPLING

> **This section collects information on the number of telephones in the household. This is for sampling and weighting purposes.**

>z1<   Are there any other telephone numbers in this household besides [FILL PHONE NUMBER] that people receive calls on? IF YES: How many?
PROBE: We need this information so that households are correctly represented in our sample.

    <0> NO OTHER PHONES [goto z3]
    <1-4>   OTHER TELEPHONE NUMBERS
    <9> REFUSED [goto z3]
    ===> [goto test]

test   [if z1=1 goto z2a; else goto z2b]

>z2a<   Is this line used for business purposes only?

    <1> YES
    <0> NO

<8> DON'T KNOW
<9> REFUSED
===> [goto z3]

>z2b<   How many of these lines are used for business purposes only?

        <0> NONE
        <1-4>   USED FOR BUSINESS ONLY
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9> REFUSED

>z3<   During the past 12 months, was there any time when you did not have a working telephone in your household for 2 weeks or more?

        <1> YES [goto z4]
        <0> NO
        <8> DON'T KNOW
        <9> REFUSED
        ===> [goto end]

>z4<   For how many of the past 12 months did you not have a working telephone for 2 weeks or more?
        <1-12> MONTHS
        <98>DON'T KNOW
        <99>REFUSED