

Starting Point of Ozaukee
“Parents who Host Lose the Most” Media Campaign

Findings from the
2009 Parent Survey

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Introduction and Methodology

Background

In the spring of 2007, Starting Point of Ozaukee launched “Parents who Host Lose the Most: Don’t be a party to teenage drinking”, a public awareness campaign to inform the community about the consequences of providing alcohol to underage youth. Starting Point contracted with the Planning Council for Health and Human Services, Inc., to design and implement a parent awareness survey to document how the campaign has been received. The Planning Council is a private, non-profit organization whose mission is to advance community health and human services through planning, evaluation, and research.

The goal of the parent survey was to gather data on the campaign’s outreach efforts and the extent to which campaign messages reached parents in the community. Specifically, Starting Point wanted to document: 1) the ways in which Ozaukee communities were reached by campaign messages; 2) parents’ perceptions regarding issues related to underage drinking; and 3) the perceived usefulness of “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign messages to parents.

Development of “Parents who Host Lose the Most”

The “Parents who Host Lose the Most” (PHLM) campaign was originally developed in 2000 by the Ohio-based Drug Free Action Alliance. The goals of the campaign are to:

- Educate parents about the safety, health, and legal risks of hosting parties where alcohol is served or available to underage youth, and
- Increase parents’ awareness of and compliance with state underage drinking laws.

As part of the campaign model, the Drug Free Action Alliance developed media kits which it distributes, at no cost, to other communities that want to implement their own PHLM campaigns. The kits include materials such as a poster, a fact sheet, a fact card, tips for parents, and sample press materials that can be reproduced and distributed by other communities.¹ These materials were accessed by Starting Point of Ozaukee and were integrated into their local PHLM campaign.

The PHLM Campaign Effort in Ozaukee County

Starting Point of Ozaukee implemented “Parents who Host Lose the Most” from the spring of 2007 through 2008. Using various media outlets and community channels, information and campaign materials were distributed to the community in several stages.

- In March of 2007, Starting Point began introducing the campaign and garnering support from stakeholders. Letters were sent to community partners, business owners, and local law enforcement, providing them with campaign information and asking for their support in the effort during the upcoming graduation and prom seasons.
- Full implementation of the PHLM campaign began in April of 2007. Central to the rollout was the use of advertisements and articles in local newspapers to raise community awareness. Over the ensuing year additional media outlets, including pre-show advertisements in local movie theaters, were utilized to spread key campaign messages.
- Beginning in May of 2007, Starting Point worked with several school districts to distribute letters and other information about the campaign to students and parents.

¹ More information about “Parents who Host Lose the Most” can be found on the Drug Free Action Alliance’s website at <http://www.drugfreeactionalliance.org/pwh.php>.

Overview of Data Collection

The Planning Council assisted in the development and implementation of a survey to assess parent awareness and perceptions of the messages contained in the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign. The survey drew on questions from a large-scale evaluation of the PHLM campaign in Ohio, conducted by the Applied Research Center at Miami University Middletown from 2001 to 2006.²

The Planning Council, in collaboration with Starting Point, identified several items from the Ohio survey to be included in the Ozaukee parent survey. Some of these items were modified to be appropriate for the local community, and additional items were developed to address specific questions of interest to Starting Point. The result was a brief, community-specific survey which contained several of the same elements as the Ohio version, but which could be self-administered with little burden to participants (see Appendix A for a copy). The survey was also translated into an online version using Survey Monkey, a common and easy to use approach for administering surveys over the internet.

To recruit parents to participate in the survey, a purposive sampling technique was used. Ozaukee County parents who participate in Starting Point’s Positive Parent Involvement (PPI) program were asked to complete the survey themselves and to invite friends and neighbors with teenage children to participate in the survey. In addition, Starting Point posted a link to the online survey on their website’s homepage and emailed a request for survey participation to approximately 100 selected contacts on their electronic mailing list. Data collection was conducted from February 1st to April 16th, 2009.

Report Organization

The current report presents findings from the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” parent awareness survey conducted in Ozaukee County. The report is intended to assist Starting Point in identifying issues, advancing prevention efforts, and improving the future implementation of the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign in Ozaukee County. The report is divided into six brief snapshots:

1. Overview of survey participants, focusing on respondents’ household compositions and communities of residence.
2. Results from the parent survey, focusing on respondents’ perceptions of issues related to underage alcohol use in their communities.
3. Results from the parent survey, focusing on sources of exposure to the PHLM campaign.
4. Results from the parent survey, focusing on respondents’ perceptions of the usefulness of PHLM campaign messages.
5. Results from the parent survey, focusing on respondents’ knowledge about and perceptions of underage drinking laws in Wisconsin.
6. Summary of survey results, including a comparison with findings from the evaluation of the Ohio “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign.

² More information on the Ohio evaluation can be found at <http://www.drugfreeactionalliance.org/pwh.php>.

Overview of Survey Respondents

From February 1st to April 16th, 2009, a total of 170 Ozaukee County residents completed either an online survey or a paper survey about issues related to underage drinking in Ozaukee County. Of these respondents, 78.2% (n=133) completed an online survey, and 21.8% (n=37) completed a paper survey.

The survey asked several questions about respondents' households. Specifically, the survey asked respondents to provide: 1) the number of members in their household age 12 and under; 2) the number of members in their household between ages 13 and 20; and 3) the ZIP Code of their residence.

Household Composition

- Almost all respondents (94.7% or n=161) had one or more household member between the ages of 13 and 20.
- Half of the respondents (49.4% or n=84) had one or more household member age 12 or younger.

ZIP Code of Residence

- Residents from eight out of the 10 communities in Ozaukee County responded to the survey.
- However, as the table below indicates, most of the respondents were residents of Cedarburg (38%), Grafton (27%), and Thiensville (23%).

Parent Survey Respondents by Community of Residence

Community	N	%
Cedarburg (53012)	63	37.5%
Grafton (53024)	46	27.4%
Thiensville (53092)	38	22.6%
Mequon (53097)	9	5.4%
Port Washington (53074)	5	3.0%
Saukville (53080)	3	1.8%
Belgium (53004)	2	1.2%
Fredonia (53021)	2	1.2%
Total*	168	100.0%

*Two respondents did not provide their ZIP Codes.

Perceptions of Underage Alcohol Use

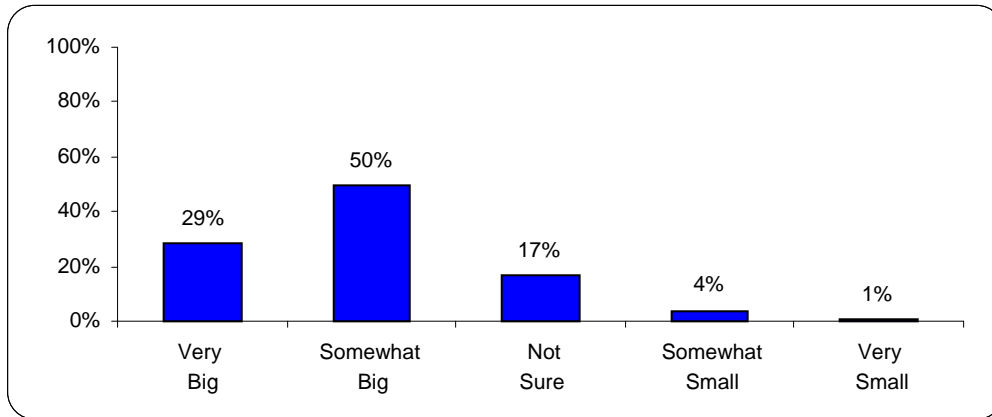
Parent survey respondents were asked to respond to several items focusing on underage alcohol use and access in Ozaukee County using a five-point scale. The items focused on parental perceptions regarding:

- The extent of the problem of underage alcohol use in Ozaukee County,
- The ease with which underage youth can access alcohol, and
- The prevalence of parents hosting parties where alcohol is available to youth.

Extent of the Problem

Approximately 80% (78.8% or n=134) of respondents viewed underage alcohol use as a “very big” or “somewhat big” problem in Ozaukee County, while approximately 5% (4.1% or n=7) viewed it as a “somewhat small” or “very small” problem.

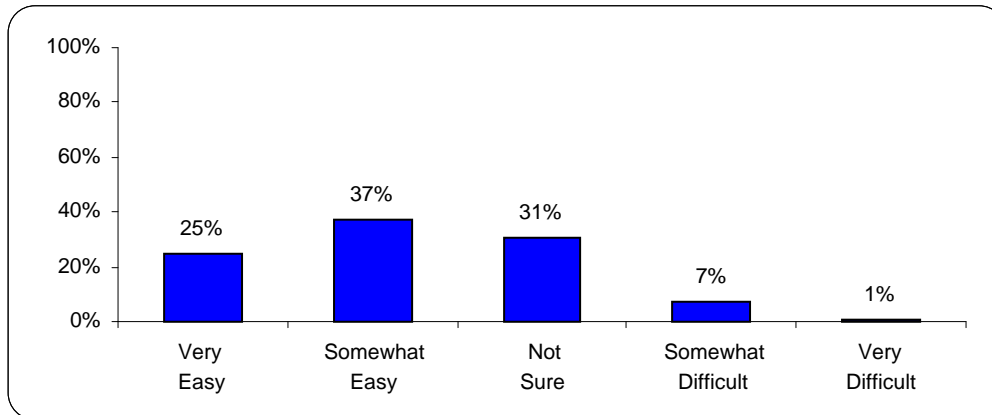
Responses to: “Would you say that alcohol use by underage youth is a big or small problem in Ozaukee County?” (N=170)



Ease of Access to Alcohol

Approximately 60% (61.8% or n=105) of respondents perceived it as being “very easy” or “somewhat easy” for underage youth to obtain alcohol in their community, while approximately 10% (7.6% or n=13) perceived it as being “somewhat difficult” or “very difficult”.

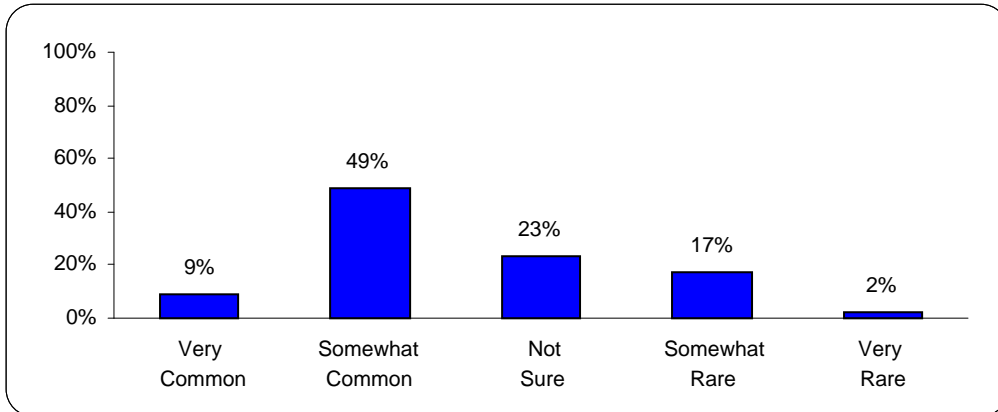
Responses to: “In your community, is it easy or difficult for underage youth to get alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, or liquor?” (N=170)



Incidence of Parent-Hosted Parties

Approximately 60% of respondents (57.6% or n=98) thought that it is “very common” or “somewhat common” for parents to allow underage youth to drink on their property, while approximately 20% (19.4% or n=33) thought that it is “somewhat rare” or “very rare”.

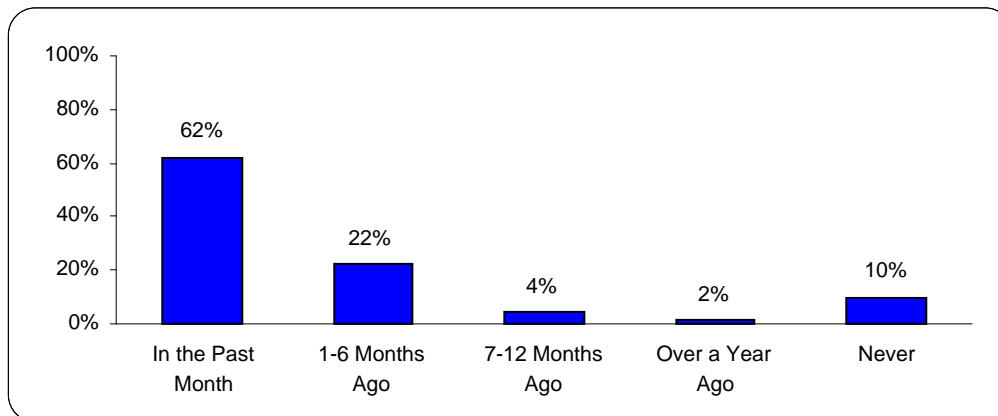
Responses to: “In your community, how common do you think it is for parents to allow underage youth to drink in their home or on their property?” (N=170)



Recency of Communication with Youth

Approximately 60% of respondents (61.8% or n=105) indicated that they had talked with their children about attending underage drinking parties in the month prior to the survey, while 10% (n=17) indicated that they had never had a discussion with their children about this issue.

Responses to: “When was the last time you talked with your child/children about attending parties where alcohol might be available to underage youth?” (N=170)

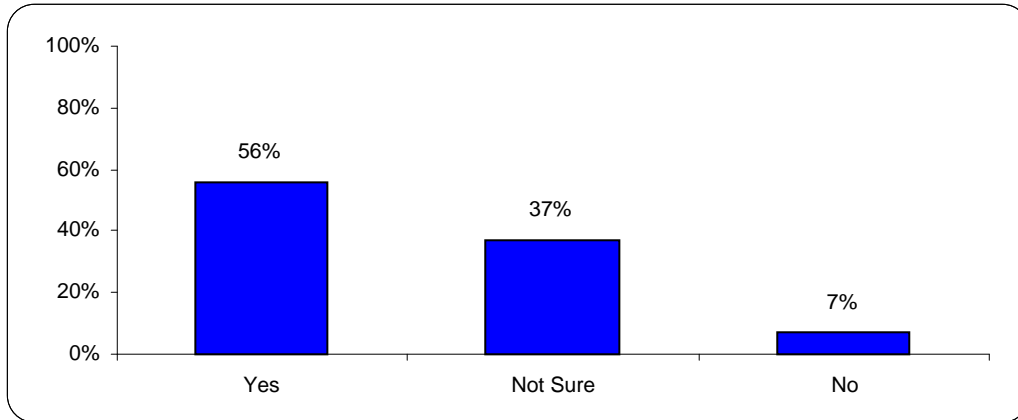


Exposure to the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” Campaign

Awareness of the Campaign

Approximately 55% of respondents (55.9% or n=95) recalled seeing or hearing about the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign, its name, or its slogan.

Responses to: “Do you recall seeing or hearing about the ‘Parents who Host Lose the Most’ program, its name, or its slogan?” (N=170)



Respondents who recalled hearing about the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign were most likely to have seen or heard about it in a local newspaper (35.8% or n=34) or a through a letter in the mail (25.3% or n=24).

Parents’ Recalled Sources of Exposure to the PHLM Campaign

Source	N	%
Newspaper	34	35.8%
Letter in the Mail	24	25.3%
Television	18	18.9%
Fact Card	17	17.9%
Radio	9	9.5%
Website	7	7.4%
Movie Theater	6	6.3%
Another Way	20	21.1%
Not Sure	20	21.1%

N=95; parents were able to select more than one source of exposure. Examples of “another way” included notices from schools, PPI newsletters, and other parents.

The ways in which respondents recalled having read or heard about the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign varied slightly by respondents’ communities of residence. Specifically:

- Among Cedarburg respondents, the most commonly-recalled sources of PHLM messages were the newspaper (n=11) and television (n=9).
- Among Grafton respondents, the most commonly-recalled sources of PHLM messages were the newspaper (n=9), television (n=7), and “other” sources (n=7).

- Among Thiensville respondents, the most commonly-recalled sources of PHLM messages were letters in the mail (n=11) and “other” sources (n=9).

Recall of Campaign Messages

All respondents were asked if they recalled seeing or hearing a list of key messages from the campaign (regardless of whether or not respondents recalled the name of the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign itself). Approximately 80% of all survey respondents (81.2% or n=138) recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages.

The most commonly-recalled messages were, in rank order:

- It is illegal for parents or adults to host or allow underage drinking parties in their homes or on their property (74.6% or n=103).
- The risks that alcohol poses to the brain development and health of youth (55.1% or n=76).
- Information about Wisconsin’s underage drinking laws (52.2% or n=72).
- Penalties for breaking underage drinking laws in Wisconsin (50.7% or n=70).
- Things parents can do to prevent underage drinking (50.7% or n=70).
- Everything associated with an underage drinking party, such as personal property, can be confiscated (20.3% or n=28).

While most parents who responded to the survey indicated that they had been exposed to the PHLM campaign and/or campaign messages, more respondents were aware of at least one of the campaign’s key messages (81%) than of the campaign itself (56%). This suggests that some respondents may have been exposed to similar messages through sources other than the campaign. However, it is notable that the central message to the PHLM campaign (i.e., that hosting underage drinking parties is illegal) was the most commonly-recalled message among respondents.

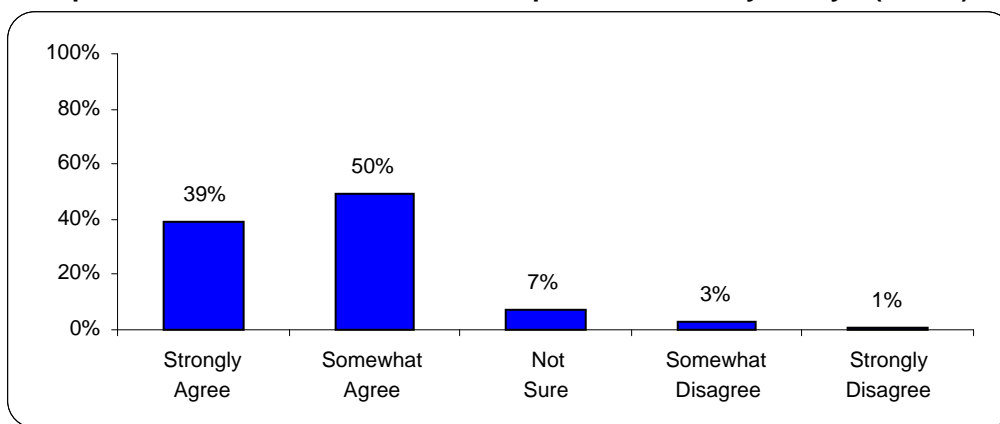
Usefulness of Campaign Messages to Parents

Respondents who recalled at least one of the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign’s key messages (n=138) were asked to respond to four items which focused on the usefulness and effectiveness of the information contained in the messages. The items asked respondents to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement on a five-point scale ranging from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree”.

Helpfulness of the Information

Among the respondents who recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages, approximately 90% (89.0% or n=121) “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that the information was helpful to themselves and their families, while approximately 5% (3.6% or n=5) “somewhat” or “strongly” disagreed.

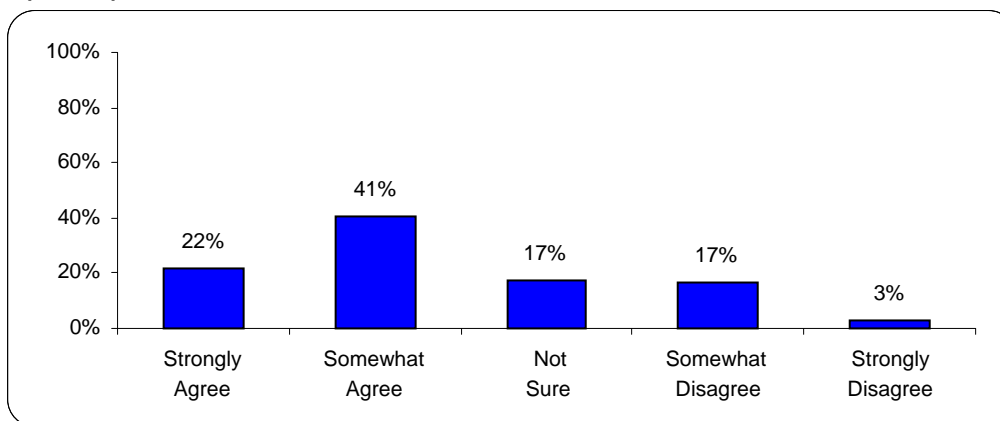
Responses to: “The information was helpful to me and my family.” (N=136)



Effectiveness for Preventing Others from Hosting

Among the respondents who recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages, approximately 65% (63.0% or n=87) “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that the information would keep parents and other adults from hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth, while approximately 20% (19.6% or n=27) “somewhat” or “strongly” disagreed.

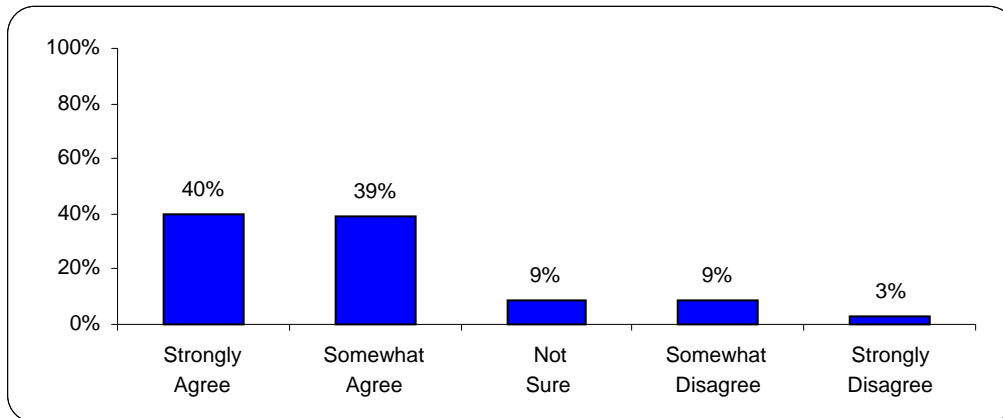
Responses to: “If parents and other adults knew this information, it would keep them from hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.” (N=138)



Discussions Between Parents and Children

Among the respondents who recalled at least one of the campaign's key messages, approximately 80% (79.7% or n=110) "strongly" or "somewhat" agreed that the information led them to have a discussion with their child about the dangers of going to parties where alcohol is available to underage youth, while approximately 10% (11.6% or n=16) "somewhat" or "strongly" disagreed.

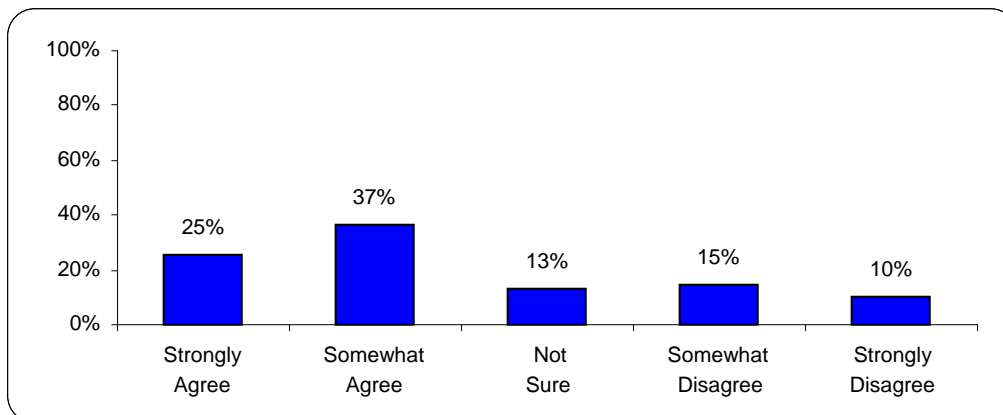
Responses to: "The information led to a discussion with my child/children about the dangers of going to parties where alcohol is available to underage youth." (N=138)



Discussions Between Parents and Other Adults

Among the respondents who recalled at least one of the campaign's key messages, approximately 60% (61.8% or n=84) "strongly" or "somewhat" agreed that the information led them to have a discussion with other parents or adults about the dangers of hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth, while 25% (n=34) "somewhat" or "strongly" disagreed.

Responses to: "The information led to a discussion with other parents or adults about the dangers of hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth." (N=136)



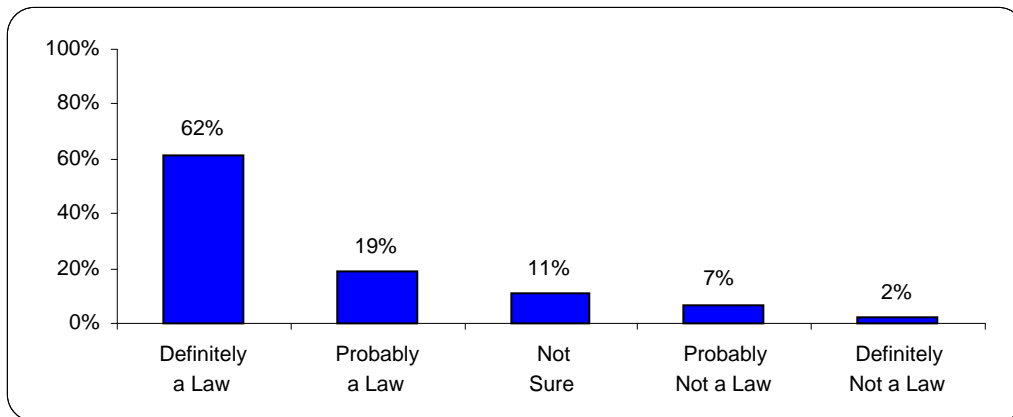
Underage Drinking Laws

The parent survey included two questions focusing on Wisconsin's underage drinking laws. Respondents were asked, using a five-point scale, to indicate whether or not they believed: 1) that it is part of the law in Wisconsin that parents cannot give alcohol to their children's underage friends,³ and 2) that stronger underage drinking laws would prevent parents and other adults from hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.

Awareness of State Law

Approximately 80% (80.5% or n=136) of parents indicated that it is "definitely" or "probably" a state law that parents cannot provide alcohol to their children's underage friends, while approximately 10% (8.9% or n=15) indicated that it is "probably not" or "definitely not" a law.

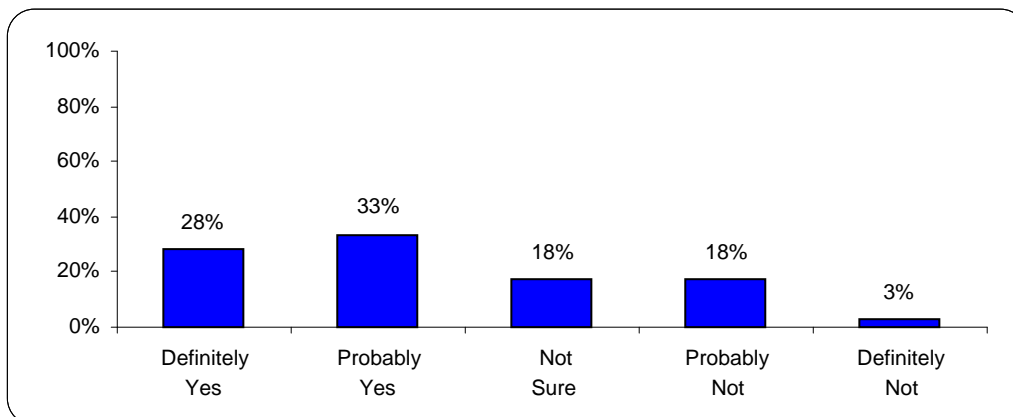
Responses to: "Do you think the following statement is part of the law in Wisconsin? 'As a parent, you cannot give alcohol to your child's friends who are under the age of 21 under any circumstances.'" (N=169)



Need for Stronger Laws

Approximately 60% of parents (61.5% or n=104) indicated "definitely yes" or "probably yes" that stronger underage drinking laws would help stop parents and other adults from hosting underage drinking parties, while approximately 20% (20.8% or n=35) indicated that stronger laws would "probably not" or "definitely not" stop parents from hosting parties.

Responses to: "Do you believe that stronger underage drinking laws would help stop parents and other adults from hosting parties where alcohol is available or served to underage youth?" (N=169)



³ Referring to section 125.07(1)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Comparisons of Findings and Summary

Comparisons with Other Findings

In Ohio, the Applied Research Center at Miami University Middletown conducted an evaluation of the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign from 2001 to 2006.⁴ The evaluation was based on telephone surveys with a random sample of parents and youth in one Ohio county. While the Ozaukee County parent survey utilized a different methodology than was used in Ohio (i.e., a paper and online survey with a purposive sample and less complex rating scales), several items were drawn from the Ohio survey to allow for broad comparisons. Comparisons between responses to four items included in both the Ozaukee County parent survey and the 2001 Ohio survey are presented below.⁵

- *“In your community, is it easy or difficult for underage youth to get alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, or liquor?”*

62% (n=105) of surveyed Ozaukee County parents perceived it as being “very” or “somewhat” easy for underage youth to obtain alcohol.

65% (n=1,108) of surveyed Ohio parents perceived it as being “extremely”, “quite”, or “somewhat” easy.
- *“The information led to a discussion with my child/children about the dangers of going to parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.”*

80% (n=110) of Ozaukee County parents who recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that the information led to a discussion with their child.

67% (n=628) of Ohio parents who recalled at least one key message “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed with this statement.
- *“The information led to a discussion with other parents or adults about the dangers of hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.”*

62% (n=84) of Ozaukee County parents who recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that the information led to a discussion with another parent or adult.

53% (n=496) of Ohio parents who recalled at least one key message “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed with this statement.
- *“If parents and other adults knew this information, it would keep them from hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.”*

63% (n=87) of Ozaukee County parents who recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that the information would prevent parents and other adults from hosting underage drinking parties.

49% (n=461) of Ohio parents who recalled at least one key message “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed with this statement.

⁴ More information on the Ohio evaluation can be found at <http://www.drugfreeactionalliance.org/pwh.php>.

⁵ Comparisons were made using Ohio survey results for 2001, the first year that Ohio conducted a survey to document parent awareness following a full year of implementing the PHLM campaign. This was selected as the most appropriate point of comparison, given that the present survey is the first survey related to Starting Point’s PHLM campaign, following slightly more than a year of widespread implementation.

Summary

Starting Point of Ozaukee implemented the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” public awareness campaign in 2007 and 2008 to inform the community about the consequences of providing alcohol to underage youth. The Planning Council for Health and Human Services, Inc., designed and implemented a parent awareness survey to document how the campaign has been received. From February 1st to April 16th, 2009, a total of 170 Ozaukee County parents completed either an online survey or a paper survey about issues related to underage drinking in their community. Some of the key findings from the parent survey include:

- 79% of respondents viewed underage alcohol use as a “very big” or “somewhat big” problem in Ozaukee County.
- 62% of respondents perceived it as being “very easy” or “somewhat easy” for underage youth to obtain alcohol in their community
- 58% of respondents thought that it is “very common” or “somewhat common” for parents to allow underage youth to drink on their property.
- 84% of respondents indicated having talked with their children in the past six months about attending parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.
- 56% of respondents recalled seeing or hearing about the “Parents who Host Lose the Most” campaign, its name, or its slogan.
- 81% of respondents recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages. The most commonly-recalled message was that it is illegal for parents or adults to host or allow underage drinking parties in their homes or on their property.
- Among the respondents who recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages:
 - 89% “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that the information was helpful to themselves and their families.
 - 63% “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that if parents and other adults knew the information, it would keep them from hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.
 - 80% “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that the information led them to have a discussion with their child about the dangers of going to parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.
 - 62% “strongly” or “somewhat” agreed that the information led them to have a discussion with other parents or adults about the dangers of hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.
- 62% of respondents indicated “definitely yes” or “probably yes” that stronger underage drinking laws would help stop parents and other adults from hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth, while approximately 21% indicated that stronger laws would “probably not” or “definitely not” stop parents from hosting parties.

Conclusions

In general, the Ozaukee County “Parents who Host Lose the Most” parent survey appears to have been an effective and efficient method for collecting data to document how the campaign was received among a purposive sample of Ozaukee County parents. Through the use of a variety of recruitment strategies, a higher response than was originally expected was achieved within several communities. In addition, although the completeness of the data suggests that

both the paper and the online versions of the survey were user-friendly for participants, the finding that the majority of respondents (78%) completed the survey online rather than on paper (22%) suggests that completing the survey online was a more convenient option for this community.

Additional conclusions based on the parent survey findings include:

- The results suggest that parents in Ozaukee County perceive underage alcohol use to be a problem in their community. Approximately 80% of surveyed parents perceived it as being a “very big” or “somewhat big” problem, supporting the need for continued outreach and prevention efforts with regard to this issue.
- The results suggest that most parents who responded to the survey had been exposed to the PHLM campaign and/or its key messages. More respondents were aware of at least one of the campaign’s key messages than of the campaign itself (81% and 56% respectively). This suggests that some respondents may have been exposed to similar messages through sources other than the PHLM campaign. However, it is notable that the central message to the PHLM campaign was the most commonly-recalled message among respondents (i.e., 75% recalled that hosting underage drinking parties is illegal).
- The sources of PHLM campaign information most commonly-recalled by respondents were newspapers and letters in the mail. While this may be due to the emphasis placed on these strategies throughout the campaign, its implications for future outreach strategies should be explored.
- The results suggest that respondents who recalled at least one of the campaign’s key messages generally found the information to be helpful to them (89%). In addition, respondents clearly indicated that the information led them to have a conversation with their children about the dangers of attending parties where alcohol is available (80%). To a lesser extent, respondents reported that the information also led them to have a conversation with other parents about the dangers of hosting (62%).
- Overall, more parents who responded to the Ozaukee County survey found the PHLM information useful than did parents who responded to a similar survey conducted one year into Ohio’s PHLM campaign. Although this lends support for local PHLM efforts, these differences may be related to a more representative sampling of the community in Ohio’s survey than in the present survey.

In general, the results of the Ozaukee County parent survey suggest many respondents were reached by Starting Point’s PHLM campaign and that many found its messages to be useful to parents and to the community. However, the survey did not use a random sampling technique, so it is unclear how representative these perceptions may be of the larger population of parents in Ozaukee County. It is possible that parents who were already informed and concerned about the issue of underage drinking may have been more likely to participate in the survey than other parents throughout the county. While a random sample of parents may yield more definitive findings, it is clear that the approach used in the present survey was a cost-effective means for obtaining useful information to help Starting Point guide future prevention efforts in the community.

Appendix A:
Parent Survey



Starting Point of Ozaukee is conducting a county-wide survey to understand parents' awareness and attitudes about issues related to underage drinking in our communities. Please provide us with your input by filling out this 2-sided survey, and be assured that your responses are anonymous. Your participation is important to us!

(Please circle only one response for each of the following questions.)

1. Would you say that alcohol use by underage youth is a big or small problem in Ozaukee County?

Very Big Somewhat Big Not Sure Somewhat Small Very Small

2. In your community, is it easy or difficult for underage youth to get alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, or liquor?

Very Easy Somewhat Easy Not Sure Somewhat Difficult Very Difficult

3. In your community, how common do you think it is for parents to allow underage youth to drink in their home or on their property?

Very Common Somewhat Common Not Sure Somewhat Rare Very Rare

4. When was the last time you talked with your child/children about attending parties where alcohol might be available to underage youth?

Never In the Past Month 1-6 Months Ago 7-12 Months Ago Over a Year Ago

5. Do you think the following statement is part of the law in Wisconsin?

“As a parent, you cannot give alcohol to your child’s friends who are under the age of 21 under any circumstances.”

Definitely A Law Probably a Law Not Sure Probably Not a Law Definitely Not a Law

6. Do you recall seeing or hearing about the “Parents Who Host Lose the Most” program, its name, or its slogan?

Yes Not Sure No

a) If yes: Do you recall where you saw or heard about the “Parents Who Host Lose the Most” program, its name, or its slogan? (Please check all that apply.)

- Radio
- Television
- Newspaper
- Movie theater
- Fact card
- Letter in mail
- Websites
- Not sure
- Other: *(please specify)*

Please be sure to answer the questions on BOTH sides of this page.

**7. Have you read or heard any of the following messages in the media during the last year?
(Please check all that apply.)**

- Information about Wisconsin's underage drinking laws
- The risks that alcohol poses to the brain development and health of youth
- Penalties for breaking underage drinking laws in Wisconsin
- It is illegal for parents or adults to host or allow underage drinking parties in their home or on their property
- Everything associated with an underage drinking party, such as personal property, can be confiscated
- Things parents can do to prevent underage drinking
- None of the above (*skip to Question #9*)

8. If you have read or heard any of the above messages in the media, please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Not Sure	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a) The information was helpful to me and my family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) If parents and other adults knew this information, it would keep them from hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) The information led to a discussion with my child/children about the dangers of going to parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) The information led to a discussion with other parents or adults about the dangers of hosting parties where alcohol is available to underage youth.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Do you believe that stronger underage drinking laws would help stop parents and other adults from hosting parties where alcohol is available or served to underage youth?

Definitely Yes
 Probably Yes
 Not Sure
 Probably Not
 Definitely Not

10. How many people live in your household? _____

a) How many members of your household are 12 years old or younger? _____

b) How many members of your household are 13 to 20 years of age? _____

11. What is your ZIP code? _____

Please be sure to answer the questions on BOTH sides of this page.