



# COPING MOTIVES ON THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PERCEIVED DANGER AND ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING (AID)

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## Background

- AID prevalent issue among young adults
  - Accounts for one million arrests and one-third of traffic-related fatalities annually (CDC, 2020)
- Decreased perceived danger of AID predicts more AID
- Drunk driving was an indicator of problem behavior and problem driving for both men and women (Shope & Bingham, 2002)

## Study Aims

- Assess predictive ability of perceived danger on AID
- Examine whether coping motives moderate the association between perceived danger and AID

## Methodology

### Participants

- 59 participants (*M* age = 24.9 years; 57% female; 83% White)

### Measures

- Drinking motives (DMQ-R; Cooper, 1994)
- Perceived danger
  - “How dangerous do you feel it is for you to drive RIGHT NOW?” (1 = not at all; 10 = extremely)
- AID
  - “How did you get home last night?”

## Procedure

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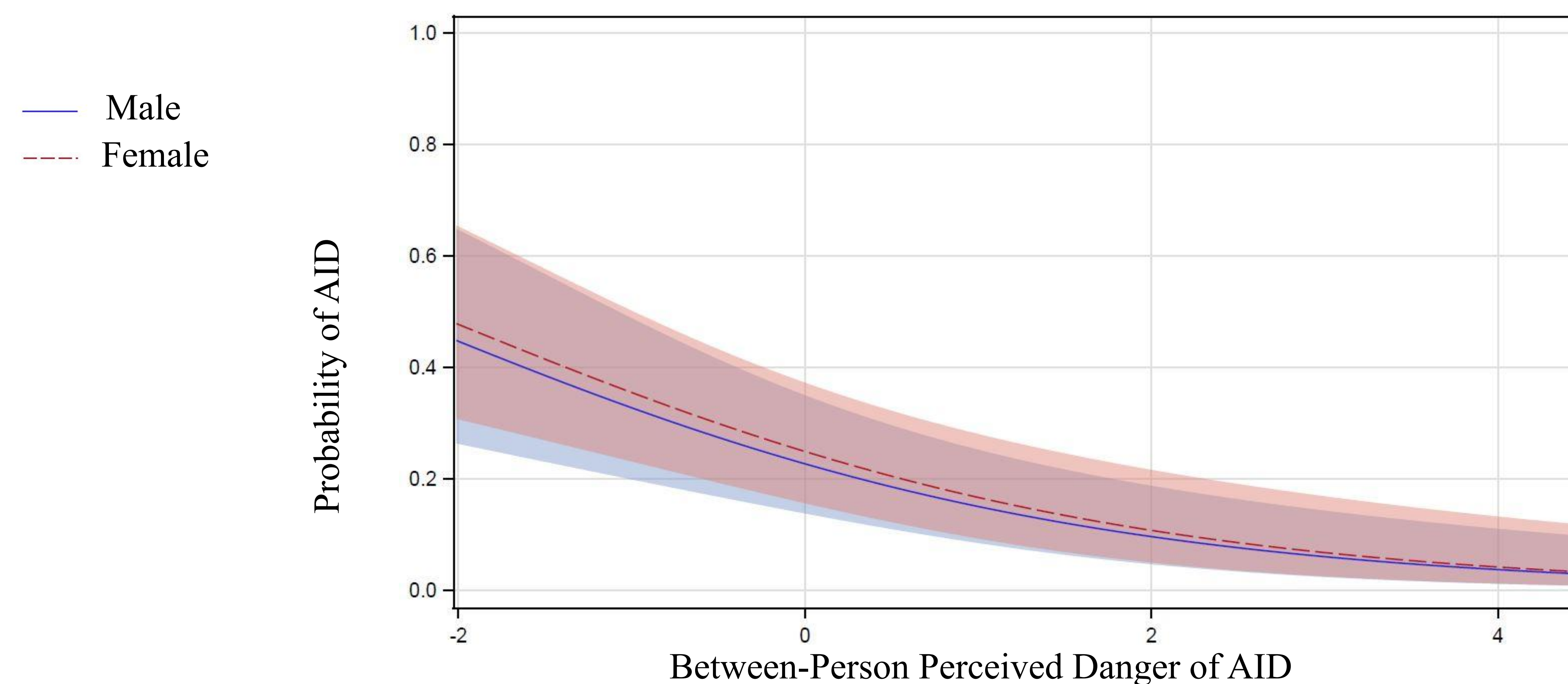
- Drinking motives assessed at baseline
- Six-week ecological momentary assessment (EMA) protocol
- Surveys completed via the TigerAware app
- Perceived danger assessed in evening reports; AID assessed in morning reports

### Analyses

- Two-level multilevel models with repeated measures nested within participants tested whether
  - Perceived danger predicted likelihood of AID
  - Coping motives moderated association between perceived danger and likelihood of AID

## Results

Figure 1. Predicted Probability of AID by Perceived Danger



- For every one unit increase in perceived danger, the odds of AID decrease by 66% ( $p < .001$ )
- The hypothesized interaction between coping motives and perceived danger in the prediction of AID was statistically insignificant ( $p = .64$ )
- The COVID-19 pandemic were statistically significant in predicting odds of AID ( $p < .001$ ); when examining individuals' drinking behavior after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the odds of AID decrease by 24%

## Conclusions

- Coping motives did not moderate association between perceived danger and AID
- Perceived danger and COVID-19 pandemic predicted reduced odds of AID

### Limitations and Future Plans

- One limitation is of this study was that coping motives were only assessed at the trait level
- Future Plans should examine whether event-level variability in coping motives might alter the influence of perceived danger on AID

## References

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020, August 24). Impaired Driving: Get the Facts. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [https://www.cdc.gov/transportationsafety/impaired\\_driving/impaired-drv\\_factsheet.html](https://www.cdc.gov/transportationsafety/impaired_driving/impaired-drv_factsheet.html)
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