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VOLUME 2: METHODS REPORT

Racial and Ethnic Group Comparisons National Surveys of Drinking and Driving - Attitudes and Behavior - 1993, 1995, and 1997

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Paul J. Tremont, Ph.D. was Contracting Officer's Technical Representative for this project.

16. Abstract

Differences in drinking and driving attitudes and behaviors among diverse groups of persons, (i.e., White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Eskimo and Hispanic), were examined by pooling data from the 1993, 1995, and 1997 administrations of the NHTSA's National Survey on Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior. The special analysis is based on responses from 10,453 persons, age 16 to 64 including 7,955 persons of White, (non-Hispanic) descent, 1,026 of Black (non-Hispanic) descent, 743 Hispanics, 274 Asians, and 197 persons of American Indian or Eskimo descent.

This report, Volume II: *Methods Report* describes the methods used to conduct the interviews and analyze the data. It also contains a copy of the most recent questionnaire. Volume I: *Findings* reports respondent's behaviors and attitudes on the frequency of drinking and driving, general attitudes regarding the problem, enforcement, legal limits, prevention, and crash and injury experience.

The findings show that self-reported prevalence of driving within two hours of drinking in the past year is at 28% for Whites, 21% for America Indian/Eskimo, 17% for Hispanic, 16% for Blacks, and 13% for Asians. While Whites as a group are the most likely to drive after drinking, those of Hispanic or American Indian/Eskimo descent are almost twice as likely as others to put themselves at risk by riding with a potentially impaired driver. Hispanics and American Indians/Eskimos are also more likely than other groups to meet the criteria of being a "problem drinker."

Of the general driving age public, 98% see drinking and driving as a threat to their personal safety, and 86% feel it is very important to do something to reduce the problem. Whites, however, are least likely to see a problem or feel something should be done about it. American Indians/Eskimos are twice as likely as others to report being stopped for suspicion of drinking and driving, and Hispanics are most likely to report arrests from drinking and driving violations. Those of American Indian/Eskimo or Hispanic descent are less likely than others to feel that following a drinking-driving charge, punishment is a certainty.

A majority of those who are aware of BAC levels (56%) support a legal limit of .08 or lower for their state, with the weakest support for an .08 limit occurring among White persons of driving age.

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Appendix A

Methods

In order for tracking survey of this nature to be accurate it must be statistically valid in its own right, and the multiple years of data collection must be compatible. This section describes the aspects of the method that relate to these requirements:

- Sample design and sample frame construction (respondent universe and sampling methods)
- Data collection
- Sample execution
- Sample weighting, and
- Sampling tolerances

The sample design and execution of the 1993, 1995 and 1997 survey administrations closely followed the same methodological procedures to ensure compatibility

The respondent universe theoretically consists of all persons of driving age (age 16 or older as of their last birthday). However, since this survey, as well as the three earlier executions, was administered by telephone, the sampling universe is in truth persons age 16 or older living in non-institutionalized dwellings with working telephones (approximately 200 million according to the U.S. Census Bureau estimates). Furthermore, since interviews were conducted only in English and Spanish, any person who does not speak one of these two languages was excluded from this study. The study sample was selected from all telephone households in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, and included both drivers and non-drivers.

Statistical Sampling Methods

This study employed a multi-stage sampling procedure to achieve a random, representative sample of the driving public age 16 or older. The design employed was a stratified Random-Digit-Dial (RDD) sample design, which resulted in a sample that was consistent with earlier rounds of the study. It was very important to maintain a consistent sampling structure with earlier execution in order for the samples to be comparable across time.

First, the universe of residential telephone listings was identified within each of the geographic U.S. Census regions. A systematic sample of telephone number banks within each region was then drawn. A telephone number bank consists of the blocks of 100 sequential telephone numbers where only the last two digits of the 10-digit telephone number vary. For example, within the area code 202, exchange 366, one bank would be 202-366-12XX. This procedure provides for an equal probability of selection for each working residential telephone number in the U.S. (both listed and unlisted residential telephone households). A random-digit-dial (RDD) procedure was used to generate the last two numbers for a full ten-digit phone number within each selected 100-number bank

The second stage of selection occurred at the household level. Once a telephone number had been selected for inclusion, one person age 16 or older living in that household was randomly selected to participate. The household-level selection was made using the most recent birthday method, which represents a true random selection of household members, and is considered much

less intrusive than the purely random selection method or grid selection that require enumeration of all household member in order to make a respondent selection. Once a person was selected for inclusion in the study, that person could not be replaced by another person in the household. If the selected person refused to participate, refusal conversion attempts were made to obtain the responses from the selected person. If refusal conversion attempts failed, the entire household was substituted to maintain the representativeness of the sample.

Data Collection

Telephone interviews were completed with persons age 16 or older living in the United States during each execution of the study. Interviewing took place generally over a two- to three-month period in the Fall of the study year (1993, 1995 and 1997). Some interviews in each wave were completed in Spanish using a Spanish-language version of the questionnaire.

All sample management, interview scheduling, conducting and monitoring of interviews, and progress reporting of data collection was handled by Gallup's state-of-the-art computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system. A comprehensive data collection plan was maintained to ensure that high response rates, high data quality and low respondent burden were achieved. The plan involved a call design scheme to optimize telephone coverage and contact with respondents, and to minimize no contacts and refusals. Gallup's internal interviewer recruitment, training and monitoring procedures are also designed to support these aims for this and all studies conducted by Gallup.

The CATI programming process included identification of data locations, keying in question text, responses and corresponding codes, as well as acceptable response ranges, consistency checks, interviewer instructions, skip patterns, and help screens. Two kinds of range and consistency checks were programmed: hard and soft checks. Responses initially entered by interviewers that were outside the hard range were not accepted by CATI. These required the interviewer to clarify with the respondent their initial response (e.g., if the question asked how many days of the past 30 they consumed alcohol, a response of 31 would not be accepted by the CATI system). Soft range checks prompt the interviewer to verify the response. The questionnaire design and layout pass through a strict internal hard copy "proofing review" before it reaching the programming stage. The CATI program was once again proofed before interviewing began. Separate questionnaires were programmed in both English- and Spanish-language.

Sample weighting

Weighting occurred in multiple stages in each study wave and was designed to equalize selection probabilities at both the household and individual levels as well as adjust for non-response bias by demographics. Each step was made using data weighted from the previous step.

All data was post-stratify weighted to correct for the imposed disproportional sample and to adjust for any disproportionality by age, gender, and race due to selecting just one person within a household (clustering effect) and unequal participation rates. The weighting was conducted in a three-stage procedure. In the first stage weighting, Gallup adjusted for the unequal probability of selection for households. In the RDD procedure, households with more than one telephone line had a higher probability of selection in our sample. This disproportionality was corrected by applying an inverse weight to each respondent based on the number of residential telephone lines in his/her household.

The second stage weighting adjusted for any unequal probability of selection within a household. While the study is based on the total non-institutionalized residential population of the U.S., the actual sample units are households. Persons living in households with only one person of driving age have a higher probability of selection than those in households with several eligible persons.

In the second stage weight, Gallup applied a weight to each respondent in the inverse to the number of persons of driving age in the household.

The third stage weight corrected for any unintentional disproportionality due to unequal participation rates among respondents by key demographic characteristics. At this stage, Gallup weighted the actual respondent database (weighted in the first two stages) to match the known demographic characteristics of the U.S. population by age, race, and gender based on the most recent Census Population Projections. This demographic weighting is done in several stages.

The proportion of Hispanics/non-Hispanics were first adjusted to reflect the most recent Census Bureau estimates by census region. White/nonwhite distributions were then reviewed by census region and adjusted if necessary. The data were then examined and the distribution of gender by age (using three age categories (16-34;35-54;55+) corrected if more than +/- 3% variation from the population projections by census region.

Sampling Tolerances

In interpreting survey results, it should be borne in mind that all sample surveys are subject to various types of potential errors. Errors may occur due to non-response (where selected respondents are never reached or refuse to participate), interviewer administration error (where a response can be mis-keyed or misinterpreted by the interviewer), incomplete or inaccurate answers from the respondent or sampling less than the total population, among others.

The sampling design employed in this study was used to produce an unbiased estimate of the stated target population. An unbiased sample will have the same characteristics and behaviors as those of the total population from which it was drawn. In other words, with a properly drawn sample, we can make statements about the target population within a specific range of certainty. Sampling errors can be estimated and their measure used to help interpret the final data results. The size of such sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews and the complexity of the sampling design.

The confidence interval for sample estimates of population proportions, assuming a simple random sample without replacement is calculated using the following formula:

$$= \quad z \sqrt{p\,(q)\,/n-1}$$

Where:

p = the proportion of the sample that exhibits a particular behavior or characteristic

n = the unweighted sample size

z = the standardized variable for a specific confidence level (for 95% level of confidence z is 1.96)

The sample of telephone households in this study was drawn as a simple random sample within each region. However, the stratification by region and the disproportionate sampling of persons within household introduces a design effect that could possibly suggest that the sample reflect other than a simple random sample.

To test the belief that the resultant sample approximated one of a simple random sample, the sampling errors were calculated under a stratified design and were compared to the sampling errors for the same measures and sample sizes under the assumption of a simple random sample. These sample error comparisons were made for 23 of the key measures in the study. The net

impact over the 23 measures was found to be about a 10% wider band of confidence around the estimates gathered in the study. That is, if an estimate from a study conducted under a pure a simple random sample method had an error range of ± 1.5. The more precise error range due to the more complex sampling method would be about + 1.6%.

Since the data presented in this report are rounded to whole numbers, the incremental increase in the sampling error range generally did not translate into a wider band around the estimate. Given the relatively small average design effect, the table of expected sampling error ranges based on a simple random sample is a useful approximation of the precision of the sample estimates.

The following tables may be used in estimating the sampling error in any percentage in this report. They may be interpreted as indicating the approximate range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated sampling in the same time period could be expected to vary 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedures, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Table A shows how much allowance should be made for the sampling error around a single percentage estimate in the study.

Table A: Recommended Allowance for Sampling Error of a Percentage
*In percentage points (at 95 in 100 confidence level)**

	For percentages near:					
Sample Sizes Near:	**5/95%** ±	**10/90%** ±	**20/80%** ±	**30/70%** ±	**40/60%** ±	**50/50%** ±
100	4.3	5.9	7.9	9.0	9.7	9.8
200	3.0	4.2	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.9
300	2.5	3.4	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.7
400	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.9
500	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
600	1.7	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.0
800	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
1,000	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
1,500	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
2,000	.96	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
2,500	.85	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0
3,000	.78	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
4,000	.68	.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5

* The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figures shown.

The table would be used in the following manner: Let us say a reported percentage is 30 for a group that includes about 300 respondents. Then we go to the column labeled "Percentages near 30/70%" in the table and go down to the row labeled "300." The number at this point is 5.2, which means that the 27% obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error or ±5 points. Another way of saying this is that 95 times out of 100 the true figure in the population would be somewhere between 25% and 35%.

In comparing survey results in two samples – for example, Whites and Blacks– the question arises as to how large a difference between them must exist before one can be reasonably sure that it reflects a real difference. In Table B, the number of points, which must be allowed for in such comparisons, is shown.

Here is an example of how the table would be used: Let us say that 53% of Non-Hispanic Whites who drove after drinking in the past year report a particular behavior, while in 47% of Non-Hispanic Black drinker-drivers report the same behavior, for a difference of six percentage points between them. Can we say with any assurance that the six-percentage point difference reflects a real difference between Whites and Blacks? The sample contains approximately 2277 Whites and 160 Blacks. We consult Table B, we look at the column headed 2,000 and the row labeled 200: we see the number 7.2 here. This means that the allowance for error should be 7.2 percentage points. Since the 6% difference found in the data is less than the 7.2% in the table, the six -point difference is inconclusive.

Table B: Recommended Allowance for Sampling Error of the Difference
*In percentage points (at 95 in 100 confidence level)**

For percentages near 50%:

Sample Sizes Near:	100	200	300	400	500	600	800	1,000	2,000
100	13.9 %	12.0 %	11.3%	11.0%	10.7 %	10.6 %	10.4 %	10.3 %	10.0 %
200	12.0	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.2
300	11.3	9.0	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.1
400	11.0	8.5	7.5	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.4
500	10.7	8.2	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.9
600	10.6	8.0	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.6
800	10.4	7.7	7.7	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.1
1,000	10.3	7.6	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.8
2,000	10.0	7.2	6.1	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.1

*The changes are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figures shown.

The table provided is for percentages near 50. For percentages higher or lower than 50%, the error to be allowed for is somewhat smaller than those shown in the table.

Appendix B

1997 Survey Instrument – English Language

CRT

FINANCE,DRI37639
F639

FIELD FINAL - OCTOBER 10, 1997
(Columns are "card/column")

AC5827
PROJECT REGISTRATION #114574
NHTSA
Washington, D.C.
National Drinking and Driving
Max Larsen/Dawn Balmforth/
Stacey Richter
Jane Wood, Specwriter
October, 1997 n=4,000

__X__ APPROVED BY CLIENT

_____ DATE APPROVED BY CLIENT

_____ DATE APPROVED BY PROJECT MANAGER

I.D.#: __0__ (1- 6)

**AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

_____ _____ (32 - 41)

**INTERVIEW TIME:

_____ _____ (249 - 254)

©THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

STATE: **(Code from "Fone" file)

01	Alabama - SC	30	Montana - W
02	Alaska - W	31	Nebraska - NC
04	Arizona - W	32	Nevada - W
05	Arkansas - SC	33	New Hampshire - NE
06	California - W	34	New Jersey - NE
08	Colorado - W	35	New Mexico - W
09	Connecticut - NE	36	New York - NE
10	Delaware - SC	37	North Carolina - SC
11	Washington D.C. - SC	38	North Dakota - NC
12	Florida - SC	39	Ohio - NC
13	Georgia - SC	40	Oklahoma - SC
15	Hawaii - W	41	Oregon - W
16	Idaho - W	42	Pennsylvania - NE
17	Illinois - NC	44	Rhode Island - NE
18	Indiana - NC	45	South Carolina - SC
19	Iowa - NC	46	South Dakota - NC
20	Kansas - NC	47	Tennessee - SC
21	Kentucky - SC	48	Texas - SC
22	Louisiana - SC	49	Utah - W
23	Maine - NE	50	Vermont - NE
24	Maryland - SC	51	Virginia - SC
25	Massachusetts - NE	53	Washington - W
26	Michigan - NC	54	West Virginia - SC
27	Minnesota - NC	55	Wisconsin - NC
28	Mississippi - SC	56	Wyoming - W
29	Missouri - NC		

_____ _____ (2001) (2002)

REGION: **(Code from "Fone" file)

1 NE
2 SC
3 NC
4 W

_____ (2003)

Hello, this is _____, from The Gallup Poll, calling on behalf of the U.S. Department of Transportation. We are conducting a study of American's opinions about current driving laws. The interview is completely confidential. It only takes about fifteen minutes.

_____ (512)

S1. Including yourself, how many members of this household are age 16 or older? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None - **(Thank and Terminate)**

01 One - **(If other than respondent, ask to speak to that person, and Skip to S3)**

02-96 96+ **(Continue)**

97 Not available - **(Set time to call back)**

98 (DK) **(Thank and Terminate)**
99 (Refused) **(Thank and Terminate)**

_____ (831) (832) _____ _____

S2. Of those **(response in S1)** adults, I need to speak to the one who had the most recent birthday.

1 Male respondent available **(Continue)**
2 Female respondent available **(Continue)**

7 Respondent not available - **(Set time to call back)**

8 (Refused) - **(Thank and Terminate)** _____ (833)

S3. **(When respondent is on the line: say)** I need to confirm that you are 16 years of age or older. Is that correct?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No - **(Reset to S1)**

3 (DK) **(Thank and Terminate)**
4 (Refused) **(Thank and Terminate)** _____ (834)

S4. Are you a permanent resident at this household at which I've reached you, and not a visitor or guest?

1 Yes, permanent resident - **(Continue)**

2 No - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to "Intro")**

3 (DK) - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to "Intro")**

4 (Refused) - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to "Intro")** _____ (835)

1. How often do you usually drive a car or other motor vehicle? Would you say that you usually drive **(read 1-5)**?

1 Every day
2 Several days a week
3 Once a week or less
4 Only certain times a year, OR
5 Never

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (514)

(There are no #2 and #3)

4. The following questions deal with attitudes about drinking alcoholic beverages and driving. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. **(Read and rotate A-E)**

1 Strongly agree
2 Somewhat agree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Strongly disagree

5 (DK)
6 (Refused)

A. Most people who drive after drinking too much alcohol are alcoholics or problem drinkers:

_____ _____ (515)

B. Drinking and driving by people who are NOT alcoholics or problem drinkers is a serious highway safety problem:

_____ _____ (516)

C. People should not be allowed to drive if they have been drinking any alcohol at all

_____ _____ (517)

D. I feel I should prevent someone I know from driving when I see they have had too much to drink:

_____ _____ (518)

E. Scientific evidence has shown that ANY amount of alcohol impairs driving:

_____ _____ (519)

(There are no #5-#14)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about YOUR OWN behavior.

15. During the last twelve months, how often did you usually drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, light beer, wine, wine coolers, or liquor? Would you say you usually drank alcoholic beverages **(read 1-7)**?

1 Every day
2 Nearly every day
3 Three or four days a week
4 One or two days a week
5 Two or three days a month
6 Once a month or less, OR

7 (Never drank alcoholic beverages in last twelve months) - **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)**

8 (DK)
9 (Refused) _____ (520)

16. How many days in the past thirty days have you consumed any alcoholic beverages? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None
30 Everyday

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate)**

RF (Refused)

_____ (521) (522) _____ _____

(If code "8" or "9" in #15,
AND code "00", "DK" or "RF" in #16,
Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57;
Otherwise, Continue)

17. When you drink alcoholic beverages, which ONE of the following beverages do you drink MOST OFTEN? Do you usually drink **(read and rotate 06-10, then 01)**? **(If respondent says "it varies", ask:)** Which would you say you drank the most servings of in the past year?

01 OR, something else (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 Beer
07 Light beer
08 Wine
09 Wine coolers
10 Hard liquor or mixed drinks

_____ (523) (524)

18. When you drink [**(response in #17)**], about how many [**(if code "06" in #17, say:)** 12-ounce regular beers/**(if code "07" in #17, say:)** 12-ounce light beers/**(if code "09" in #17, say:)** 12-ounce wine coolers/**(if code "08" in #17, say:)** five-ounce glasses of wine/**(if code "10" in #17, say:)** drinks or shots of hard liquor/**(if code "02" or "03" in #17, say:)** drinks] do you usually drink per sitting? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

97 Less than one
98 (DK)
99 (Refused)

_____ (525) (526)

(There is no #19)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) People often drink different amounts of alcohol depending on the time, place or occasion. On some days they may drink small amounts, on some days they may drink medium amounts, and on other days they may drink large amounts.

(INTERVIEWER: Pause here and SLOW down) Please think about the days when you drank alcohol during a typical four-week period (28 days) at anytime during in the past six months. **(Pause)**

[NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: One standard drink is approximately 12 ounces (341ml) bottle of beer (9% alcohol), 1 1/2 ounce (43ml) shot of liquor (40% alcohol), 5 ounce (142ml) glass of wine (11% alcohol), 3 ounce (85ml) glass of Sherry, Port or Vermouth (18% alcohol)]

20. On how many of the twenty-eight days in this typical four-week period did you have any alcoholic beverages to drink? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00	None -	**(Skip to "Note" before #26)**
28	Everyday	
DK	(DK)	**(Skip to "Note" before #26)**
RF	(Refused)	**(Skip to "Note" before #26)**

_____ (527) (528) _____ _____

21. Now, I would like to know how many drinks you had on the days that you did drink. First, of those **(response in #20)** days that you did drink, on how many days did you have only one or two drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (529) (530) ____ ____

(If response in #21 EQUALS response in #20, Skip to "Note" at #25; Otherwise, Continue)

22. [Of the **(response in #20 minus response in #21)** remaining days,] On how many did you have only three or four drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (531) (532) ____ ____

(If response in #21 AND response in #22 EQUALS response in #20, Skip to "Note" at #25; Otherwise, Continue)

23. [Of the **(response in #20 minus response in #21, minus response in #22)** remaining days,] On how many did you have five or more drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00	None -	**(Skip to #26)**
01-28		**(Continue)**
DK	(DK)	**(Skip to #26)**
RF	(Refused)	**(Skip to #26)**

_____ (533) (534) _____ _____

(If code "DK" or "RF" in #21, #22 or #23, Skip to "Note" at #24; If total of #21-#23 does NOT EQUAL response in #20, Continue; Otherwise, Skip to "Note" at #24)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) I have down that you said you drank a total of **(response in #20)** days of the twenty-eight day period. On **(response in #21)** days you had only one or two drinks, on **(response in #22)** you had only three or four drinks, and on **(response in #23)** days, you had five or more drinks. This totals to **(response in #23a)** days of drinking. Can you help me fix this. **(Return to #21 and adjust responses, as needed)**

1 Yes
2 No _____ (580)

24. **(If code "01-28" in #23, ask:)** On the days when you had five or more drinks, how many drinks did you usually have on that day? (Open ended **and code actual number)** **(NOTE TO SURVENT: Block "00-04")**

97 97 or more
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (535) (536) _____ _____

25. **(If code "01-28" in #23, ask:)** What was the MAXIMUM number of drinks you had in any one day? (Open ended **and code actual number)** **(NOTE TO SURVENT: Block "00-04")**

DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (537) (538) _____ _____

(If code "1-6" in #15, Continue; Otherwise, Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)

26. Have you felt you should cut down on your drinking?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (539)

27. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (540)

28. Have you felt bad or guilty about your drinking?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (541)

29. Have you had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of a hangover?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (542)

(There is no #30)

(If code "1-4" in #1,
and code "1-6" in #15, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)

31. In your opinion, how many [**(if code "01", "02" or "03" in #17, say:)** drinks/**(if code "06" in #17, say:)** 12-ounce regular beers/**(if code "07" in #17, say:)** 12-ounce light beers/**(if code "09" in #17, say:)** 12-ounce wine coolers/**(if code "08" in #17, say:)** five-ounce glasses of wine/**(if code "10" in #17, say:)** drinks or shots of hard liquor] could YOU drink in two hours before you should NOT DRIVE? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 Less than one drink
96 No limit
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (543) _____ (544)

(There is no #32)

DRINKING AND DRIVING

33. Now, I'd like to ask a few questions about your own experience. In the past twelve months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER drinking alcoholic beverages?

1	Yes - **(Continue)**	
2	No	**(Skip to #52)**
3	(DK)	**(Skip to #52)**
4	(Refused)	**(Skip to #52)**

_____ (545)

34. **(If code "1" in #33, ask:)** About how many times in the past twelve months would you say that you have driven WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER drinking any alcohol? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000	None/Never	**(Skip to #52)**
DK	(DK)	**(Skip to #52)**
RF	(Refused)	**(Skip to #52)**

_____ _____ _____ (546 - 548)

35. **(If code "001-365" in #34, ask:)** In the past thirty days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within two hours after drinking alcoholic beverages? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00	None/Never
DK	(DK)
RF	(Refused)

_____ _____ _____ (549) (550)

(There is no #36)

37. **(If code "001-365" in #34, ask:)** Please think about the most recent occasion that you drove within two hours of drinking alcoholic beverages. Where did you drink on that occasion? (Open ended and code)

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 Your home
07 Friend's home
08 Other residence
09 Bar/Tavern
10 Restaurant
11 Work

_____ (551) (552) ____ ____

38. How many drinks did you have on that occasion? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 Less than one
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (553) (554) ____ ____

39. And, over what length of time did you have those drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number of hours)**

00 Less than one hour
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (555) (556) ____ ____

(There is no #40)

41. And, how long after your last drink did you start driving? (Open ended **and code actual number of minutes)** **(SURVENT: Block "121-997")**

000 Less than one minute/
Drove while drinking
120 120 minutes (two hours)
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (557 - 559) _____ _____

42. What was your destination on this most recent occasion? (Open ended and code)

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 Your home
07 Friend's home
08 Other residence
09 Bar/Tavern
10 Restaurant
11 Work

_____ (560) (561) _____ _____

43. About how many miles did you drive on this occasion? (Open ended **and code actual number of miles)**

000 None
001 One or less than one mile
997 997 or more miles
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (562 - 564) _____ _____

44. How many people, other than yourself, were in the vehicle with you? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (565) (566) _____ _____

(There are no #45-#48)

49. On this most recent occasion, do you think you were **(read 1-2, then 4)**?

1 Well below the legal limit
2 Just below the legal limit, OR
3 (Just over the legal limit)
4 Well over the legal limit

5 (DK)
6 (Refused)
7 (Just at the limit) _____ (567)

(There are no #50 and #51)

52. About how many times in the PAST TWELVE MONTHS did you drive when you thought you were OVER THE LEGAL LIMIT FOR ALCOHOL? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None/Never - **(Skip to #54)**

365 Every day

DK (DK) **(Skip to #54)**
RF (Refused) **(Skip to #54)**

_____ (568 - 570) _____ _____

53. Thinking about the most recent occasion when you thought you may have drank enough to place you over the legal limit, whether or not you drove, how many drinks did you have on that occasion? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 Less than one
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (571) (572) _____ _____

54. In the past twelve months, have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)** _____ (612)

(There is no #55)

56. **(If code "1" in #54, ask:)** On the most recent time that you deliberately avoided driving after drinking, how did you do it; that is, what did you do instead? (Open ended and code)

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 Called a cab or ride
07 Rode the bus or subway
08 Rode with some other driver
09 Stayed overnight as a guest
10 Waited until after the effects of the alcohol wore off
11 Walked to your destination

_____ (613) (614) _____ _____

DESIGNATED DRIVERS

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I'd like to ask about riding with others who have been drinking.

57. In the past twelve months, did you ever RIDE in a motor vehicle with a driver you thought might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2	No	**(Skip to #61)**	
3	(DK)	**(Skip to #61)**	
4	(Refused)	**(Skip to #61)**	_____ (615)

(There is no #58)

59. **(If code "1" in #57, ask:)** Please think back to the last time you RODE with a driver you thought might have consumed TOO MUCH alcohol to drive SAFELY. Did you decide the driver was unsafe BEFORE or AFTER you were riding in the motor vehicle?

1	Before	
2	After	
3	(DK)	
4	(Refused)	_____ (616)

(There is no #60)

61. Now, I'd like to ask you about designated drivers. In the past year, how many times, if any, have you ridden anywhere with someone else who had agreed to be the designated driver? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None - **(Skip to #64a)**

365 Every day

DK (DK) **(Skip to #64a)**
RF (Refused) **(Skip to #64a)**

_____ _____ _____ (617 - 619)

62. **(If code "001-365" in #61, ask:)** On the most recent occasion that you RODE somewhere with a designated driver, how many drinks, if any, within the two hours prior to driving did the designated driver have before driving? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None/Less than one
30 30 or more drinks
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ _____ _____ (620) (621)

(There is no #63)

64a. In the past thirty days, how many times have you been the designated driver? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None - **(Continue)**

01-
30 Every day **(Skip to #65)**

DK (DK) **(Continue)**
RF (Refused) **(Continue)**

_____ _____ _____ (622) (623)

64b. **(If code "00", "DK" or "RF" in #64a, ask:)** How many times have you been a designated driver in the past year? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None - **(Skip to #66)**

365 Every day

DK (DK) **(Skip to #66)**
RF (Refused) **(Skip to #66)**

_____ _____ _____ (624 - 626)

65. **(If code "01-30" in #64a or "001-365" in #64b, ask:)** On the most recent occasion that you were the designated driver, how many drinks, if any, did you have in the two hours prior to driving? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None/Less than one
97 97 or more
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (627) (628) ____ ____

66. What is the maximum number of drinks a person SHOULD HAVE if he or she is the designated driver? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None/ Less than one
97 97 or more
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (629) (630) ____ ____

(There is no #67)

(If code "5-7" in #1,
OR code "7-9" in #15,
Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #86;
Otherwise, Continue)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) I'd like you to think about the occasions in the past year when you had an opportunity to go someplace where you knew alcohol would be available.

68. How many times, if any, in the past year did you decide NOT to go someplace because you did not want to drive after drinking? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None
365 Every day
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (631 - 633) _____ _____

(There is no #69)

70. In the past year, how many times did you go someplace where alcohol was present, but decide NOT TO DRINK any alcohol because you wanted to avoid driving after drinking? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None
365 Every day
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (634 - 636) _____ _____

(There is no #71)

72. In the past year, how many times did you ever drive someplace, drink alcohol, and then NOT DRIVE afterward because you wanted to avoid driving after drinking? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None
365 Every day
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (637 - 639) ____ ____

(There is no #73)

74. How many times, if any, in the past year did you make arrangements ahead of time not to drive to a social event because you wanted to avoid driving after drinking? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None
365 Every day
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (640 - 642) ____ ____

(There are no #75-#85)

HOSTING EVENTS

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I'd like to ask you about social situations IN GENERAL.

86. Have you hosted a social event in the past year for adults in which you made alcoholic beverages available?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #96)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #96)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #96)** _____ (643)

87. Thinking about the most recent event you hosted where you made alcohol available, how concerned were you about having guests from your party driving home impaired? Would you say you were **(read 1-2 4-5)**?

1 Very concerned
2 Somewhat concerned

3 (Neither concerned nor unconcerned)

4 Not very concerned, OR
5 Not at all concerned

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (644)

(There are no #88-#94)

95. What, if anything, did you do to keep guests from driving home impaired? **(Probe:)** What else? (Open ended and code) **(Probe for three responses)**

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 Nothing
05 HOLD

06 Have someone else drive them home
07 Have a taxi or ride service drive them home
08 Drive them home
09 Have them spend the night
10 Take their keys
11 Serve food
12 Serve non-alcoholic drinks
13 Serve less alcohol/Limit drink
14 Designate drivers
15 Collect keys
16 Provide sleeping accommodations
17 Drive them home
18 Limit serving hours

_____ Resp: 1st (645) (646) _____ _____

_____ Resp: 2nd (647) (648) _____ _____

_____ Resp: 3rd (649) (650) _____ _____

INTERVENTION

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I'd like to ask you about situations where intervention may have been possible; that is, where someone could have been stopped from drinking and driving.

96. In the last year, how many times were you in a situation where you were with a friend who had too much to drink to drive safely? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None - **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**

365 Every day

DK (DK) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**
RF (Refused) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**

_____ (651 - 653) ____ ____

(There are no #97 and #98)

99. **(If code "001-365" in #96, ask:)** How many of those **(response in #98)** times did you do something to try to stop them from driving? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None - **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**

365 Every day

DK (DK) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**
RF (Refused) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**

_____ (654 - 656) ____ ____

100. **(If code "001-365" in #99, ask:)** Think of the MOST RECENT TIME you were in this situation. Did you do something to try to stop them from driving?

1 Yes - **(Skip to #102)**

2 No - **(Continue)**

3 (DK) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)** _____ (657)

101. **(If code "2" in #100, ask:)** Why didn't you do something? (Open ended)

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

_____ (658) (659) _____ _____

(All in #101, Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)

102. Did they drive anyhow?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (660)

SOCIAL PUNISHMENT

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I'd like to ask you about how you view the general problem of drinking and driving.

103. In your opinion, how much is drinking and driving by other people a threat to the personal safety of you and your family? Would you say drinking and driving by others is **(read 1-3)**?

1 A major threat
2 A minor threat, OR
3 Not a threat

4 (DK)
5 (Refused) _____ (661)

104. How important is it that something be done to reduce drinking and driving? Is it **(read 1-3)**?

1 Very important
2 Somewhat important, OR
3 Not important

4 (DK)
5 (Refused) _____ (662)

105. In your community, if a person drinks too much before driving (and then drives), which do you think is more likely to happen to them - being stopped by the police, or being involved in a crash?

1 Being stopped by police
2 Being involved in a crash
3 (Neither)
4 (Equally likely)
5 (DK)
6 (Refused) _____ (663)

105a. In your opinion, what percent of drivers who are impaired by alcohol (and then drive) will **(read and rotate A-B)**? (Open ended **and code actual percent)**

000 None
100 100%/All
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

A. Get stopped by the police:

_____ (664 - 666)

b. Have a crash:

_____ (667 - 669)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Please tell me how likely each of the following events are to happen IF YOU DROVE AFTER HAVING TOO MUCH TO DRINK.

106. How likely are you to be stopped by a police officer for driving after you have had too much to drink? Is it **(read 1-5)**?

1 Almost certain
2 Very likely
3 Somewhat likely
4 Somewhat unlikely, OR
5 Very unlikely

6 (DK)
7 (Refused)

_____ (670)

(There is no #107)

108. If a police officer stops you and charges you with breaking the drinking and driving laws, how likely are you to receive some form of punishment such as a fine, a suspension of your driver's license, or something more severe? Is that **(read 1-5)**?

1 Almost certain
2 Very likely
3 Somewhat likely
4 Somewhat unlikely, OR
5 Very unlikely

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (671)

109. If you were actually punished for drinking and driving, do you think the punishment would most likely be **(read 1-3)**?

1 Very severe
2 Somewhat severe, OR
3 Not severe

4 (DK)
5 (Refused) _____ (672)

110. What would most likely happen to a driver the FIRST TIME he or she was punished for drunk driving? **(Probe:)** What else? (Open ended and code) **(Probe for three responses)**

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 Nothing
05 HOLD

06 Probation
07 License restricted
08 License suspended for a period
09 Being fined under $500
10 Being fined over $500
11 Going to jail
12 Placed in a treatment program
13 Community service

_____ Resp: 1st (712) (713) _____ _____

_____ Resp: 2nd (714) (715) _____ _____

_____ Resp: 3rd (716) (717) _____ _____

111. In the past twelve months, have you been stopped by a police officer who suspected you of drinking and driving?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #116)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #116)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #116)** _____ (718)

112. **(If code "1" in #111, ask:)** How many times in the past twelve months have you been stopped for possible violation of drinking and driving laws? (Open ended **and code actual number)** **(NOTE TO SURVENT: Block "31-97")**

00 None
30 30 or more times
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (719) (720) _____ _____

113. Were you arrested for a drinking and driving violation in the past twelve months?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #116)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #116)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #116)** _____ (721)

114. **(If code "1" in #113, ask:)** How many times in the past twelve months? (Open ended **and code actual number)** **(NOTE TO SURVENT: Block "11-94")**

00 None - **(re-code #113 to "2")**

10 10 or more times
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (722) (723) _____ _____

(There is no #115)

116. In your opinion, should the penalties that are given out to drivers who violate the drinking and driving issues be **(read 1-6)**

1 Much more severe
2 Somewhat more severe
3 Somewhat less severe
4 Much less severe
5 Stay the same as they are now, OR
6 No penalties should be given

7 (DK)
8 (Refused) _____ (724)

117. What do you think the penalty should be for driving under the influence of alcohol if it is the first time the driver has been convicted of that offense? (Open ended and code) **(Allow three responses)**

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 Nothing
05 HOLD

06 Suspension/Revocation of driver's license
07 A fine
08 Jail time
09 Points on their license
10 AA/Rehabilitation program
11 Community service/Public service
12 Driving school/Films on DWI
13 Impoundment of vehicle tags
14 Forfeiture of vehicle
15 Suspension of vehicle registration

_____ Resp: 1st (725) _____ (726) _____

_____ Resp: 2nd (727) _____ (728) _____

_____ Resp: 3rd (729) _____ (730) _____

(If code "07" in #117, Continue; Otherwise, Skip to #118)

117a. How much should the fine be? (Open ended **and code actual amount)**

9997 $9,997+
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (731 - 734) _____ _____

118. What do you think the penalty should be for persons who have been convicted more than once for driving under the influence of alcohol? (Open ended and code) **(Allow three responses)**

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 Nothing
05 HOLD

06 Suspension/Revocation of driver's license
07 A fine
08 Jail time
09 Points on their license
10 AA/Rehabilitation program
11 Community service/Public service
12 Driving school/Films on DWI
13 Impoundment of vehicle tags
14 Forfeiture of vehicle
15 Suspension of vehicle registration

118. (Continued:)

_____	Resp:	1st (735)	(736)	_____	_____
_____	Resp:	2nd (737)	(738)	_____	_____
_____	Resp:	3rd (739)	(740)	_____	_____

(If code "07" in #118, Continue; Otherwise, Skip to #119)

118a. How much should the fine be? (Open ended **and code actual amount)**

9997 $9,997+
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (741 - 744) _____ _____

119. In your opinion, how effective are current laws and penalties at reducing drinking and driving. Would you say they are **(read 1-4)**?

1 Very effective
2 Somewhat effective
3 Not too effective, OR
4 Not at all effective

5 (DK)
6 (Refused) _____ (745)

SOBRIETY CHECK POINT ITEMS

120. In the past twelve months, have you seen a sobriety checkpoint, where drivers are stopped briefly by police to check for alcohol-impaired driving?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #122)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #122)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #122)** _____ (746)

121. **(If code "1" in #120, ask:)** How many times have you been through a checkpoint in the last twelve months? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000 None
365 Every day
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ _____ _____ (747 - 749)

122. Do you think sobriety checkpoints should be used more frequently, about the same as they are now, or less frequently?

1 More frequently
2 About the same
3 Less frequently

4 (DK)
5 (Refused) _____ (750)

123. The amount of alcohol in a person's body can be measured in terms of the "Blood Alcohol Concentration", which is often called the BAC (B-A-C) level. Have you ever heard of blood alcohol concentration or BAC levels?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #128)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #128)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #128)** _____ (751)

124. **(If code "1" in #123, ask:)** Do you know the specific BAC limit for your state at which a person would be considered legally intoxicated?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #127)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #127)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #127)** _____ (752)

125. **(If code "1" in #124, ask:)** What do you think the limit is? (Open ended and code) **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: If respondent indicates there are different levels based on age, ask for the limit for age 21 or older)**

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 .01/Point 01
07 .02/Point 02
08 .03/Point 03
09 .04/Point 04
10 .05/Point 05
11 .06/Point 06
12 .07/Point 07
13 .08/Point 08
14 .09/Point 09
15 .10/Point one "oh"

_____ (753) (754) _____ _____

125a. LEGAL LIMIT: **(Autocode based on "State")**

1 **(If code "02-05", "08-11", "13","18-19", "21", "22", "24-32", "34", "36", "35-40", "42-48", or "53-56" in "STATE":)** .10 (point one zero)

2 **(If code "01", "06", "12", "15","16", "17", "20", "23", "33", "35", "37", "41", "49", "50" or "51" in "STATE":)** .08 (point zero eight) _____ (755)

126. The legal limit in your state is **(response in #125a)**. In your opinion, how many beers would a person about your size have to drink in a two-hour period to just reach the legal limit of **(response in #125a)**? (Open ended **and code actual number)** **(NOTE TO SURVENT: Block "31-97")**

00 None/Less than one
30 30 or more

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate)**

RF (Refused)

_____ (756) (757) _____ _____

127. In your opinion, how many drivers would actually be dangerous drivers with a BAC at the legal limit? Would you say **(read 1-5)**?

1 All
2 Most
3 Some
4 Few, OR
5 None

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (758)

128. In some states, the average person will reach the legal limit after drinking five beers in two hours. In your opinion, what percent of drivers would be dangerous after having five beers in two hours? (Open ended **and code actual percent)**

000 None/Less than 1%
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (759 - 761) _____ _____

129. Can a person be prosecuted for driving under the influence of alcohol if their blood alcohol level is LESS THAN the legal limit?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (762)

130a. In some states, the legal BAC limit for drivers under 21 is DIFFERENT than the limit for drivers over 21. In your state, is the legal limit the same for drivers under 21 as those over 21?

1 Yes, same - **(Skip to #130c)**

2 No, different - **(Continue)**

3 (DK) **(Skip to #130c)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #130c)** _____ (763)

130b. **(If code "2" in #130a, ask:)** What is the legal limit in your state for drivers under 21? (Open ended and code)

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 .01/Point 01
07 .02/Point 02
08 .03/Point 03
09 .04/Point 04
10 .05/Point 05
11 .06/Point 06
12 .07/Point 07
13 .08/Point 08
14 .09/Point 09
15 .10/Point one "oh"

_____ (764) (765) _____ _____

130c. Do you think that the BAC limit for driving under 21 should be **(read 1-3)**?

1 The same as for drivers over 21
2 Lower; that is, stricter than for drivers over 21, OR
3 Higher; that is, looser or less strict than for drivers over 21

4 (DK)
5 (Refused) _____ (766)

130d. FORM: **(Randomly Autocode)**

1 A (1/2 sample) - **(Continue)**

2 B (1/2 sample) - **(Skip to "Note" at #130e)** _____ (767)

(If code "1" in #130d, INTERVIEWER READ:) A person's BAC (blood alcohol level) is determined by factors such as gender, body weight, the amount of alcohol consumed and how much food they have recently eaten. An average 170 pound man would have to drink about five drinks in a one-hour period on an empty stomach, to reach a BAC of .08 (point oh-eight). He would have to drink about seven drinks in an hour to reach a BAC of .10.

130e. **(If code "1" in #125a, ask:)** The BAC limit in your state is currently .10 (point one-oh). In your opinion, should the BAC level in your state be lowered; that is, made stricter to a level of .08 (point oh-eight), or should it stay as its current level of .10?

1 Lowered; that is, made stricter
2 Stay at current level
3 (DK)
4 (Refused)
5 (Raised, or made looser) _____ (768)

130f. **(If code "2" in #125a, ask:)** The BAC limit in your state is currently .08 (point oh-eight). In your opinion, should the BAC level in your state be raised; that is, made looser to a level of .10 (point one-oh), or should it stay as its current level of .08?

1 Raised; that is, made looser
2 Stay at current level
3 (DK)
4 (Refused)
5 (Lowered; that is, made stricter) _____ (769)

CRASH/INJURY ITEMS

131a. In the past twelve months, have you been involved in a crash while driving a motor vehicle in which there was damage to your vehicle or another vehicle?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #135a)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #135a)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #135a)** _____ (770)

(There is no #132)

133. **(If code "1" in #131a, ask:)** Was anyone injured (in any of these crashes)?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (771)

134. **(If code "1-6" in #15, ask:)** Had you consumed alcohol within two hours prior to the crash?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (772)

135a. In the past twelve months, have you been in a crash where you were a passenger?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to "Note" after #138)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to "Note" after #138)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to "Note" after #138)** _____ (773)

(There are no #135b and #136)

137. Was anyone injured (in any of these crashes)?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (812)

138. Had your driver consumed alcohol within two hours before getting behind the wheel?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (813)

(There are no #139 and #140)

(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: Thank respondent and tell them they are almost done)

(GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS)

DEMOGRAPHICS BEGIN HERE:

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, a few last questions for statistical purposes.

D1. AGE: What is your age? (Open ended **and code actual age)**

99	99+	
DK	(DK)	**(Continue)**
RF	(Refused)	**(Continue)**

_____ (814) (815) _____ _____

D1a. AGE: **(If "DK" or "RF" in D1, ask:)** Could you please tell me in which of the following age categories you belong? **(Read 1-5)**

1	16 to 20
2	21 to 29
3	30 to 45
4	46 to 64, OR
5	65 and older
6	(DK)
7	(Refused)

_____ (816)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

D2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Are you currently employed full-time, part-time, un-employed and looking for work, retired, going to school, a homemaker, or something else?

01 Something else (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 Employed full-time
07 Employed part-time
08 Unemployed and looking for work
09 Retired
10 Going to school
11 Homemaker
12 (Disabled)

_____ (817) (818) ____ ____

D3. EDUCATION: What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed? (Open ended and code)

01 No formal education
02 First through 7th grade
03 8th grade
04 Some high school
05 High school graduate
06 Some college
07 Four-year college graduate
08 Some graduate school
09 Graduate degree

10 (DK)
11 (Refused)

_____ (819) (820) ____ ____

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

D4. MARITAL STATUS: Are you currently married, divorced, separated, widowed, or single?

1 Married
2 Divorced
3 Separated
4 Widowed
5 Single
6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (821)

D5. ETHNICITY: Are you of Hispanic origin?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (822)

D6. RACE: Which of these categories best describes your racial background? **(Read 06-09, then 01)**?

01 OR, some other (list) **(Skip to D7)**
02 (DK) **(Skip to D7)**
03 (Refused) **(Skip to D7)**

04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 White
07 Black or African-American **(Skip to D7)**
08 Asian or Pacific Islander **(Skip to D7)**
09 Eskimo, Aleutian or American Indian **(Skip to D7)**

10 (Hispanic) - **(Continue)**

_____ (823) _____ (824)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

D6a. **(If code "10" in D6, ask:)** Do you consider yourself to be white-Hispanic or black-Hispanic?

01 Other (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)
04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 White-Hispanic
07 Black-Hispanic
08 (Hispanic/Respondent refused to discriminate)

_____ (837) (838) _____ _____

D7a. Are you a licensed driver; that is, do you have a valid driver's license?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (826)

D8. INCOME: Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 1996? Your best estimate is fine. Would it be **(read 1-7)**?

1 Less than $5,000
2 $5,000 to less than $15,000
3 $15,000 to less than $30,000
4 $30,000 to less than $50,000
5 $50,000 to less than $75,000
6 $75,000 to less than $100,000, OR
7 $100,000 or more

8 (DK)
9 (Refused) _____ (827)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

D9. Finally, the effects of alcohol on driving can vary from one person to another, depending on their body weight. For classification purposes only, please tell me your approximate weight? (Open ended **and code actual number of pounds)**

DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (828 - 830) _____ _____

D10. GENDER: **(Do not ask; code only)**

1 Male
2 Female _____ (44)

D11. How many different residential PHONE NUMBERS; that is, not business NUMBERS, do you have in your household. We need the number of non-business phone NUMBERS, NOT the number of telephones. (Open ended and code)

1 One
2 Two
3 Three
4 Four
5 Five or more
6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (836)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Again, this is _____, with The Gallup Organization of Lincoln, Nebraska. I'd like to thank you for your time. Our mission is to "help people be heard", and your opinions are important to Gallup in accomplishing this.

(VALIDATE PHONE NUMBER AND THANK RESPONDENT)

****(CODE ONLY:)** Was this interview conducted in English or Spanish?

1 English
2 Spanish _____ (980)

INTERVIEWER I.D.# _____ (241-244)

vkt\larsen\nhtsa-drinking & driving-710