NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

PB2001-102439

NATIONAL SURVEY OF DRINKING AND DRIVING

Volume 2: Methods Report

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National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Virginia 22161

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Technical Report Documentation Page

1. Report No.	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.
DOT HS 809 191		

4. Title and Subtitle	5. Report Date
Volume II: Methods Report National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 1999	December, 2000
	6. Performing Organization Code

7. Author(s)	8. Performing Organization Report No.
Dawn Royal	

9. Performing Organization Name and Address	10. Work Unit No. (TRAIS)
The Gallup Organization 901 F Street, NW – Suyite 400 Washington DC 20004 202-715-3030	11. Contract or Grant No. DTNH22-96-C-05081

12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address	13. Type of Report and Period Covered
U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Office of Research and Traffic Records Washington, D.C. 20590	Final Report
	14. Sponsoring Agency Code

15. Supplementary Notes

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

16. Abstract

This report represents the fifth in a series of biennial national surveys undertaken by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) starting in 1991, and reports data from this fifth administration as well as those of the first four administrations (1991, 1993, 1995 and 1997). The objective of these recurrent studies is to measure the status of self-reported attitudes, knowledge and behavior of the general driving age public related to drinking and driving and to track trends in certain measures. The data are used to help support NHTSA initiatives and to identify areas of improvement and those in need of further attention in the pursuit of the reduction of drinking and driving.

This report, Volume II: Methods Report describes the methods used to conduct the interviews and analyze the data. It also contains copies of the most recent questionnaires. Volume I: *Findings* reports respondent's behaviors and attitudes on various topics related to drinking and driving including reported frequency of drinking and driving, prevention and intervention, riding with impaired drivers, designated drivers, perceptions of penalties, and knowledge of and acceptance of Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) levels.

The 1999 survey administration findings indicate that, for the most part, following improvement between 1993 and 1995, attitudes and behaviors among those aged 16-64 have relapsed slightly. The proportion of the population who report "driving within two hours of drinking in the past year" declined from 23% in 1991 and 24% in 1993, to 20% in 1995 and 21% in 1997. This proportion has increased in 1999 to 23%. Despite the increase in the proportion of persons who drove within two hours of consuming alcohol, the total number of impaired driving trips has remained consistent with 1997 measures and is a significant decline from 1991. The proportion who put themselves at risk by riding with a potentially impaired driver declined between 1993 and 1995, and remains near the 1995 level of 12%. Eighty percent (80%) of the driving age public sees drinking and driving as a major threat to their personal safety decreasing from 84% who felt this way in 1991. Perceptions of the certainty of being stopped for violating drinking and driving laws have declined since 1993 (from 32% saying such a stop is unlikely to 39% in 1999). Support for increased use of sobriety checkpoints increased slightly since 1993 from 62% to 66% in 1997, holding at 64% in 1999. More persons age 16-64 correctly knows the BAC limit in their state (28% up from 20% in 1995). Support for a legal limit of .08 or lower has increased to 68% of those who are aware of BAC levels, up from 56% in 1997).

17. Key Words	18. Distribution Statement
Drinking, Driving, Attitudes, DWI, Survey, BAC	This report and database are available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA (703) 487-4650, and is free of charge on the NHTSA website at www.nhtsa.dot.gov.

19. Security Classif. (of this report)	20. Security Classif. (of this page)	21. No. of Pages	22. Price

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Appendix A

Methods

In order for a 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

A telephone survey was used to reach the target population and to provide national estimates of attitudes and behaviors regarding drinking and driving. 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 actually 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.

The sampling objective of the study was to acquire a representative national sample of the general driving age public (age 16 and older) while allowing for a minimum of 100 completed interviews in each state and DC. Also, since the requirement of 100 per state was different from what was done in previous waves, and since changes were made to the questionnaire, a separate control group sample was undertaken to mirror the sample design used in previous administrations in order to test for differences due to the sampling change imposed in 1999.

The sample design and execution of the 1993, 1995, 1997 and the control version of the 1999 survey administrations closely followed the same procedures to ensure compatibility. The main study sample in 1999 used similar methods of sample selection, except these were carried out at the state level, rather than the Census region level as in prior executions, and as noted earlier, the 1991 study only included persons age 16 to 64 (excluding those 65 and older).

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 used by Gallup for both the control version and the main study sample in 1999 included a stratified Casady-Lepkowski Random-Digit-Dial (RDD) sample design resulting in a sample that was consistent with earlier rounds of the study.

Since it was very important to maintain a consistent sampling structure with earlier executions in order for the samples to be comparable across time, extreme measures were taken to ensure that the new 1999 sample design allowed for an equal number of interviews across states and could be post-stratify weighted to ensure compatibility to previous survey waves.

Gallup used a two-stage procedure to meet the sampling objective for each two samples:

Stage 1

1. The first step was to identify the universe of residential telephone listings. For the **main study sample**, Gallup first identified the universe of residential telephone listings within each of the 50 states and District of Colombia. For the **control group sample**, the universe of residential telephone listings was identified within each of the geographic U.S. Census regions.

   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

2. Second, Gallup drew a systematic sample of telephone 100-number blocks.

   For the **main study sample**, Gallup drew a systematic sample of telephone 100-number blocks within each state and DC. While for the **control group sample,** Gallup drew a systematic sample of telephone 100-number blocks within each region.

3. Gallup then randomly generated the last two numbers for a full ten-digit phone number within each valid block selected in the previous stage. For the **main study sample,** this procedure provides for an unequal, but known, probability of selection for each working residential phone number in the US. while for the **control group sample,** the 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).

Stage 2

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 members 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, Gallup employed refusal conversion attempts 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.

This second stage selection process was used for both the main sample and the control group samples.

Data Collection

Gallup completed telephone interviewing separately for the control group and the main sample group samples. A total of 5,127 interviews, with persons age 16 or older living in the United States, were conducted using the main study group sample and 606 with the control group sample. Interviewing took place over a three-month period of October 12 through December 12, 1999. A total of 115 of these 5,733 total interviews 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.

Interviewing Execution

Once a telephone number was selected for inclusion, an interviewer made an initial call to reach the household. If no one answered, or no person age 16 or older was available at the time of the first call, up to six additional calls (over different days and time periods as presented below) additional were made to reach the selected household and to randomly select a respondent. A total of up to seven calls were made to complete the interview with the designated respondent. This "seven plus seven" call design was used in order to attain a high response rate.

Because the number of contacts attempted and the not-at-home patterns of households are key factors in determining response rates, an aggressive call design is important. The following call schedule, which applied to both the initial contacts for selection of a designated respondent and subsequent calls for completion of the interview, was used:

	Calling Period *Respondent's Local Time*	**Number of Attempts**
Weeknights:	5:00 p.m. to 7:59 p.m.	2
Weeknights:	8:00 p.m. to 9:59 p.m.	2
Weekends:	Saturday 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	3

All interviewers assigned to the project underwent a training specific to this project. Representatives from NHTSA were invited to be part of this briefing. Remote monitoring of telephone interviewing, was also available for external monitoring of interviews.

Gallup's Assurance of Confidentiality to Respondents

All data was collected by The Gallup Organization. Respondents were told at the onset of the interview that the data was strictly confidential and any identifying information would not be released outside of the organization. All interviewers signed statements of confidentiality stating that they would not reveal the results of any interview with anyone else. The name of the respondent was not collected during the course of the interview, and the telephone number was separated from the survey data before analysis and will not be connected to the data released to NHTSA or any other outside organization. All questionnaires, other records, and database entries were identified by case identification numbers only. The Gallup Organization has a reputation for integrity and has never encountered an instance of breach of confidentiality in its more than 60 years of operation.

Sample Execution/Response Rates

Response rates are one measure of the extent to which a data set accurately reflects the characteristics and responses of a given population. Two factors whose underlying causes may be substantially different drive non-response rates: non-contacts and non-interviews (i.e., refusals). Each of these can lead to sample bias if a group or type of potential respondent is systematically missed (e.g., people who are not at home and are hard to reach, young people, males, etc.).

No Contact: The largest influence on no contact non-response appears to be the number of call attempts. In an analysis of multiple data sets from a variety of research firms, it was found that the only methodological variable in a stepwise regression model predicting non-contact rate was number of call attempts. The manner in which sample is released into a carefully planned call design ensures multiple attempts for each sample component.

The not-at-home patterns of a given population are also important to consider in order to maximize the probability of contact during repeated attempts. Gallup's call design maximizes the probability of reaching respondents over a variety of days of the week and times of day.

Refusals: Refusals appear to be increasing and tend to account for a major proportion of non-responders with the potential for non-response bias. Although the reasons are unclear, the immense expansion of telemarketing activities, a possible tendency toward greater resistance to perceived intrusions into the privacy of one's home, and the increasing telephone saturation among certain market segments of the population, may all contribute. Because of the prominence of the Gallup name, and the skill of its interviewing staff, our refusal rate remains below the industry average.

At Gallup, an interaction with a respondent is only coded as a refusal if an interviewer has encountered two 'soft refusals' after a description of the study (e.g., "I am really not interested" or "I'm too busy to talk to you now") or a hard refusal (e.g., "I'm not interested, don't call again" or "No, I don't want to do it!"). Any case where the person hangs-up before the interviewer can complete the introduction describing the project will be called back at least once.

All cases coded as initial refusals underwent at least one refusal conversion attempt. In this stage, the case was assigned to a different interviewer than the one who made the initial call. If the second interviewer encountered a second hard refusal, the case was assigned to a special refusal conversion team of interviewers. The initial and second refusal cases were monitored on a weekly basis to determine if special troubleshooting refusal conversion teams will be necessary.

In calculating response rates, Gallup follows the strict industry standard of the Council of Applied Survey Research Organizations (CASRO). The calculation of a CASRO response rate is as follows:

> Completed interviews divided by the number of eligible households plus the presumed eligible households (of non-contacted households).

The CASRO response rate for each of the two study versions for the 1999 administration were near 40%. In comparison, the CASRO response rate for the 1997 execution was 40.8%, 39.8% in 1995 and in 1993, 37.3%. CASRO response rates near 40% are generally standard for national probability samples. The 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999 executions of this study achieved response rates at or above the current industry average.

A total of more than 15,000 randomly generated telephone numbers were sampled for the study according to the parameters outlined above. About 20% of the numbers were non-residential, while nearly 15% were confirmed non-working or disconnected numbers. The refusal rate on the study was 22% (consistent with prior executions of the study).

Sample Weighting

While the main sample and the control group samples were weighted separately, a similar sample weighting was carried out for each sample. The final telephone samples of persons age 16 and older were weighted to equalize selection probabilities (at both the household and the individual levels) and to adjust for non-response bias by demographics.

Weighting occurred in multiple stages 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. The following five-stage procedure was use:

1. 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.

2. 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

3. 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. For the control group sample, this was carried out at the census region level, for the main sample, at the individual state level.

   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.

4. Fourth, the population of geographic areas were weighted back into the correct proportions to match the known proportion in the entire U.S. For the control group sample, the populations of each of the census regions were put into alignment while the main sample, the sample for each of the 50 states and D.C. were put into their correct proportion in the entire universe.

5. Finally, Gallup projected the sample population up to the total non-institutionalized national population age 16 or older.

The resulting weighted survey data distributions and that of the total non-institutionalized U.S. population age 16 and older appears in the table below:

	Total Non-Institutionalize U.S. Population Age 16+		*Final Weighted Data for 1997 Drinking-Driving Survey*	
	Population in 1000's	% of Total	Unweighted Sample Size	Weighted % of Total
TOTAL	207,594	100%	4,010	100%
Male	99,933	48	1,734	48
Female	107,660	52	2,276	52
16-24	32,981	16	559	17
25-34	38,757	19	778	19
35-44	44,390	21	895	20
45-54	34,520	17	726	17
55-64	22,662	11	433	12
65+	34,284	17	619	16

Data Adjustments/Tests of Differences

As noted earlier, in the 1999 administration, a different sampling approach was undertaken such that the sample was drawn for each state and DC, rather than for each Census region. To test the possibility that the change in the sample design and subsequent post stratified weighting of selecting and controlling the sample by state, rather than by Census region, statistical testing was conducted. The main study sample was weighted similarly to the process used for the control group sample such that interviews of the states were first put into their correct proportion within census region. The sample was then weighted similarly to the control group sample (i.e. adjusted demographically at the census level). The results on 23 key measures of the control group sample were then compared using SUDAAN statistical software to the results from the main study sample by the Census region parameters. The test found only one question (Q33- have driven within two hours of consuming alcohol in the past year) whose results varied because of the change in sample design.

In addition in 1999, a number of substantial changes to the survey instrument wording were undertaken. Several questions were moved to a different position in the survey, while other questions were worded differently than in previous versions. Tests of statistical significance were conducted to determine if these changes resulted in different responses than those obtained under the prior version format.

The data from the control group survey and the main sample survey were compared using SUDAAN statistical software to account for the complex sample design and weighting used for both samples. More than two dozen questions were tested, either because on visual inspection it was believed there might be a significant difference between the two versions (generally a 2 percentage point difference or greater) or because the question was of key interest in the analysis. Of the variables tested, five were found to have statistically significant differences between the two versions, at a 95% level of confidence. These questions and their resulting statistical tests are noted in the table below:

	VERSION	N	Mean	SD	Weighted differently		Weighted Same Way	
					T	P-Value	T	P-Value
Q15	1	5110	5.57	1.59	-.1048	.14	-1.32	.19
	2	605	5.70	1.57				
Q20N	1	3101	5.66	7.57	.04	.97	.19	.85
	2	352	5.91	8.25				
Q33	1	3030	1.62	.49	2.05	.04*	1.48	.14
	2	335	1.57	.50				
Q103	1	5097	1.24	.49	-.47	.64	-.02	.99
	2	601	1.23	.48				
Q104AA	1	5008	2.07	1.04	.09	.92	.03	.98
	2	552	2.10	1.04				
Q104AC	1	5089	2.01	1.10	3.34	.00***	3.22	.00***
	2	559	1.82	1.05				
Q104AF	1	5127	1.72	1.15	1.33	.18	1.67	.09
	2	562	1.62	1.07				
Q105AAN	1	4845	31.19	25.26	3.56	.00***	3.46	.00***
	2	571	28.20	23.95				
Q105ABN	1	4776	42.08	28.26	1.25	.21	1.15	.25
	2	560	41.43	28.53				
Q106	1	4970	3.30	1.23	.12	.91	.56	.57
	2	592	3.27	1.30				
Q123	1	5100	1.18	.39	-.09	.93	-.03	.97
	2	603	1.21	.40				
Q125	1	4157	11.37	4.90	-.79	.43	-.17	.86
	2	479	11.35	4.64				
Q130E	1	3319	1.55	.67	-.52	.60	-.89	.37
	2	346	1.60	.77				
Q130F	1	1808	2.34	1.14	-2.48	.01*	-2.54	.01*
	2	260	2.58	1.26				
Q26	1	3139	1.84	.38	.38	.71	.20	.84
	2	354	1.84	.37				
Q27	1	3139	1.95	.23	1.55	.12	1.62	.11
	2	354	1.92	.28				
Q28	1	3139	1.92	.27	.78	.43	.75	.45
	2	354	1.93	.26				
Q29	1	3139	1.97	.17	.82	.41	.35	.72
	2	354	1.97	.17				
Q34NUM	1	3040	9.3132	47.2594	-.23	.82	.18	.86
	2	336	10.1339	50.0532				
Q57	1	5127	1.90	.30	1.44	.15	1.8	.07
	2	606	1.88	.32				
Q59	1	491	1.65	.53	.16	.87	.04	.96
	2	71	1.65	.51				
Q61V1V2	1	5127	.3099	.4625	-.66	.50	-.65	.52
	2	606	.2987	.4581				
Q64V1V2	1	5127	.4008	.4901	1.03	.30	.70	.48
	2	606	.3713	.4835				
Q65NUM	1	2055	.5450	5.7516	2.47	.01*	2.68	.01
	2	225	.1644	.4274				
Q108	1	5127	2.29	1.44	-1.48	.14	-1.43	.15
	2	606	2.40	1.55				
Q116	1	5127	2.30	1.64	.63	.53	.28	.78
	2	606	2.29	1.72				

For the items which were found to have statistically significant differences, only the main sample data are used in the 1999 contained analysis. For the items where there were no differences, the main sample results and the control group sample results are combined in the analysis to provide for more robust estimates.

In order not to lose comparability to the historical trend on these key items, a calibration method was used to adjust the historical data based on results of a "control group" sample.

For questions which were found to be statistically significantly different between the revised survey version and the control group (which contained the historical question order and wording), the control group data were calibrated or adjusted individually so that the proportion of respondents giving each response category matched that of the revised survey version. The calibration occurred by first comparing the proportion of each response category (for example, "yes" in a question who allowable responses were "yes", "no", "don't know" and "refused) between the control sample and the main study sample. A calculation was made to determine how much the control group data differed from the main study data (the proportion of the main sample responses was divided by the proportion of responses from the control group data). This calculation was undertaken for each response code for each affected question. This factor was then applied to the response code to the similar question in the historical data and a new "adjusted" variable was created in the historical database.

The adjusted or calibrated historical data is presented in the trend section of this report.

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 at a level of 95% confidence, assuming a simple random sample without replacement is calculated using the following formula:

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

Where:

- p = the proportion of the sample that exhibits a particular behavior or characteristic
- q = (1-p)
- 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 state/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 $\pm$ 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
5,000	.60	.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4

* 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, 1997 and 1999 – 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 in 1997, 53% of a particular portion of the sample report a particular behavior, while in 1999 47% of those in this sub-group 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 1997 and 1999? The sample contains approximately 2,000 adults in the sub-group in 1997 and again in 1999. We consult Table B, we look at the column headed 2,000 and the row labeled 2,000: we see the number 3.1 here. This means that the allowance for error should be 3.1 percentage points and that, in concluding that the percentage among the subgroup in 1997 is somewhere between three and nine points higher than among the subgroup in 1999 (our original reported difference of 6%, plus or minus the 3% in our table), we should be wrong only about 5% of the time. In other words, we can conclude with considerable confidence that a difference exists in the direction observed, and that it amounts to at least three percentage points.

If, in another case the responses for one sub-group within 1999 amount to 51% and another subgroup in 1999 to 54%, with the first sub-group having 1,100 people and the second just 200, we look for the number in the column headed 200 and row of 1,000 and see that it is 7.6. Since the 3% difference found in the data is less than the 7.6% in the table, the three-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	300	400	500	600	800	1,000	2,000	4,000
100	13.9 %	11.3%	11.0%	10.7 %	10.6 %	10.4 %	10.3 %	10.0 %	9.9%
300	11.3	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9
400	11.0	7.5	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.1
500	10.7	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6
600	10.6	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.3
800	10.4	7.7	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.0
1,000	10.3	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.4
2,000	10.0	6.1	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.7
4,000	9.9	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.2

*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-1

Survey Instrument – English Language- Main Survey Version

CRT

FINANCE,NHT46950
F950

VERSION I

FIELD FINAL - OCTOBER 12, 1999
(Columns are "card/column")

AC1653
PROJECT REGISTRATION #125030
NHTSA
Washington, DC
National Drinking and Driving
Version I
Max Larsen/Dawn Balmforth
Stacey Richter
Jane Wood, Specwriter
October, 1999

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

__X__ APPROVED BY CLIENT

__X__ APPROVED BY PROJECT MANAGER

OMB Clearance #2127-0604

n=5,100

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

**AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

_____ (1/32 - 1/41)

**INTERVIEW TIME:

_____ (2/49 - 2/54)

**STATE:
(Code from "Fone" file) (QUOTA = 100 per state and DC)

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

_____ (20/01) (20/02)

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

1	NE
2	NC
3	SC
4	W

_____ (20/03)

ZIP CODE: **(Code from "Fone" file)

_____ _____ (20/08 - 20/12)

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 driving laws and behaviors. The interview is completely confidential and no identifying information will be released outside The Gallup Organization. It only takes about fifteen minutes.

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)**

_____ _____ (8/31) (8/32)

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)** _____ (8/33)

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)** _____ (8/34)

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")** _____ (8/35)

S5. To begin, please tell me, what do you think is the MOST important problem facing this country today? (Open ended and code) **(Allow two responses)**

001 Other (list)
002 (DK)
003 (Refused)
004 None
005 All

006 AIDS
007 Cost of living/Inflation
008 Crime/Violence
009 Drugs
010 Drunk drivers
011 Economy (general)
012 Education
013 Environment/Pollution
014 Ethical/Moral/Religious decline
015 Federal budget deficit/Federal debt
016 Foreign aid/Focus overseas
017 Foreign trade/Trade deficit
018 Government/President Clinton/ Congress/Politicians
019 Health care/Hospitals
020 Immigration/Illegal aliens
021 International problems/Foreign affairs
022 Medicare increases/Senior citizen insurance
023 Poverty/Hunger/Homelessness
024 Race relations/Racism
025 Recession
026 Taxes
027 Unemployment/Jobs
028 Welfare

_____ 1st Resp: _____ _____ (9/12 - 9/14)

_____ 2nd Resp: _____ _____ (9/15 - 9/17)

S6. I am going to read you a list of concerns that people sometimes name as problems in the United States. After I read each one, please tell me if you think it is extremely important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important in terms of where tax dollars should be spent. How about **(read and rotate A-E)**?

4 Extremely important
3 Somewhat important
2 Not very important
1 Not at all important
5 (DK)
6 (Refused)

A. Reducing violent crime _____ (9/18)

B. Reducing spousal and child abuse _____ (9/19)

C. Gun control _____ (9/20)

D. Educational opportunities for children _____ (9/21)

E. Reducing drunk driving _____ (9/22)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Next, I have some questions about your driving habits.

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) _____ (5/14)

(If code "5" in #1, Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #15; Otherwise, Continue)

2a. Thinking about a TYPICAL day, about how many hours do you spend driving a car, truck, motorcycle or other motor vehicle? (Open ended and code)

1 Less than half an hour
2 Half an hour to less than one hour
3 One hour to less than two hours
4 Two hours to less than three hours
5 Three hours to less than four hours
6 Four hours or more

7 (DK)
9 (Refused) _____ (9/23)

(There is no #4 - Moved to #104a)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) This next set of questions is about drinking habits.

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) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)**
9 (Refused) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)** _____ (5/20)

(There is no #16) HOLD 0 (5/21-5/22)

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

_____ (5/23) (5/24)

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)

_____ (5/25) (5/26)

19a. About how old were you when you first started drinking alcohol, not counting small tastes or sips of alcohol? (Open ended **and code actual age)**

96 96 years or older
97 (Never drink/Drank)
98 (DK)
99 (Refused)

_____ (9/57) (9/58)

(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 thirty-day period (or typical month) at anytime during the past six months. Your best estimates here will be fine. **(Pause)**

[NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: One standard drink is approximately 12 ounces (341ml) bottle of beer (4.5% 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 thirty days in this typical month did you have one or more alcoholic beverages to drink? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None - **(Skip to #26)**

01-30 30 (Everyday) **(Continue)**

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to #26)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #26)**

_____ (5/27) (5/28)

21. **(If code "01-30" in #20, ask:)** How many of those **(response in #20)** days did drink two or more alcoholic drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None - **(Skip to #26)**

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to #26)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #26)**

_____ (5/29) (5/30)

22. On how many of those **(response in #21)** days did you have three or more drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None - **(Skip to #26)**

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to #26)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #26)**

_____ (5/31) (5/32)

23. On how many of the **(response in #22)** days did you have five or more drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None - **(Skip to #26)**

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to #26)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #26)**

_____ (5/33) (5/34)

23a. On how many of the **(response in #23)** days did you have eight or more drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (9/25) (9/26)

(There is no #24) HOLD 0 (5/35- 5/36)

(If code "01-30" in #23 or #23a, Continue; Otherwise, Skip to #26)

25. 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)

_____ (5/37) (5/38)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (5/39)

27. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (5/40)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (5/41)

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) _____ (5/42)

(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)

_____ _____ (5/43) _____ (5/44)

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)** _____ (5/45)

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) - **(Continue)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #52)**

_____ _____ (5/46 - 5/48)

35. **(If code "001-365" or "DK" 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)

_____ (5/49) (5/50)

37. **(If code "001-365" or "DK" 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
12 Country Club
13 HOLD
14 Wedding

_____ (5/51) (5/52)

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

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

_____ (5/53) (5/54)

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)

_____ (5/55) (5/56)

41. And, how long after your last drink did you start driving? (Open ended **and code actual number of minutes)** **(SURVENT: Block "121-997")** **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: Respondent is reporting on instance when drove within two hours of drinking)**

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

(5/57 - 5/59)

---

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

(5/60) (5/61)

---

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)

(5/62 - 5/64)

---

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

00 None - **(Skip to #49)**

01-
11 11 or more **(Continue)**

DK (DK) **(Skip to #49)**
RF (Refused) **(Skip to #49)**

(5/65) (5/66)

44a. **(If code "01-11" in #44, ask:)** How many of these **(response in #44)** passengers were under age 15? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00	None - **(Skip to #49)**	
01-11	11 or more	**(Continue)**
DK	(DK)	**(Skip to #49)**
RF	(Refused)	**(Skip to #49)**

_____ (9/27) (9/28)

44b. **(If code "01-11" in #44a, ask:)** How many of these **(response in #44a)** passengers under age 15 were your own children? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00	None
11	11 or more
DK	(DK)
RF	(Refused)

_____ (9/29) (9/30)

(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)

_____ (5/67)

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)**

_____ (5/68 - 5/70)

53. Thinking about the most recent occasion when you thought you may have drunk 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)

_____ (5/71) (5/72)

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)** _____ (6/12)

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

_____ (6/13) (6/14)

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)**	_____ (6/15)

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)	_____ (6/16)

(There is no #60)

61. Now, I'd like to ask you about designated drivers. In the past year, have you ridden anywhere with someone else who had agreed to be the designated driver? **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: A designated driver is someone who agrees to abstain or limit drinking alcohol during an event and will drive others after)**

1	Yes - **(Continue)**		
2	No	**(Skip to #64b)**	
3	(DK)	**(Skip to #64b)**	
4	(Refused)	**(Skip to #64b)**	_____ (6/17)

62. **(If code "1" 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)

_____ _____
(6/20) (6/21)

64b. Have you been a designated driver for other passengers in the past year?

1	Yes - **(Continue)**		
2	No	**(Skip to #66)**	
3	(DK)	**(Skip to #66)**	
4	(Refused)	**(Skip to #66)**	_____ (6/24)

65. **(If code "1" 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)

_____ _____ _____
(6/27) (6/28)

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)

_____ _____ _____
(6/29) (6/30)

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

70a. Thinking of any occasions in the past year when you knew alcohol would be available at some event, HOW OFTEN, if ever, did you plan ahead BEFORE going to an event to avoid drinking and driving afterward? (Open ended and code) **(If necessary, read 0-4)**

0	Never had occasion where knew alcohol would be available
1	Never planned ahead before event
2	Rarely (a few times)
3	Occasionally, OR
4	Frequently or almost every time
5	(DK)
6	(Refused)

_____ (9/31)

HOSTING EVENTS

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

87. If you have hosted a social event (party) in the past year for adults in which you served alcoholic beverages, how concerned were you about having guests from your party driving home impaired? Would you say you were **(read 1-2, 4-5, 8)**?

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)
8 Did you not host any events where you served alcohol - **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #96)**

_____ (6/44)

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

_____ 1st Resp: _____ (6/45) _____ (6/46)

_____ 2nd Resp: _____ (6/47) _____ (6/48)

_____ 3rd Resp: _____ (6/49) _____ (6/50)

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, family member or acquaintance who had too much to drink to drive safely? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

000	None	**(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**
DK	(DK)	**(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**
RF	(Refused)	**(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**

_____ _____ (6/51 - 6/53)

100. **(If code "001-365" in #96, 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)** _____ (6/57)

102. Did they drive anyhow?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (6/60)

SOCIAL PUNISHMENT

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I'd like to ask you about your views regarding 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) _____ (6/61)

104a. 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-F)**

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

(There is no B) HOLD 0 (5/16)

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

(There are no D and E) HOLD 0 (5/18-5/19)

F. The legal blood alcohol limit should be set lower; that is, stricter, for people who drive with children in their car _____ (9/32)

105a. Using a percentage scale from 0% to 100%, in your opinion, about what percentage 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

_____ (6/64 - 6/66)

b. Have a crash

_____ (6/67 - 6/69)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Please tell me how likely each of the following events are to happen IF A PERSON SUCH AS YOURSELF 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) _____ (6/70)

108. If a police officer stops you for driving while intoxicated (drunk driving), how likely would it be that you would be arrested? Would it be **(read 1-5)**?

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

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (6/71)

109. If you were ARRESTED for driving while intoxicated (drunk driving), what is the likelihood that you would be convicted of that offense? Would it be **(read 1-5)**?

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

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (6/72)

110. What would be your greatest concern of being stopped for driving while intoxicated? (Open ended and code) **(Allow two responses)**

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

06 Being put on probation
07 Restricted driver's license
08 License suspended for a period of time
09 Being fined
10 HOLD
11 Going to jail
12 Being placed in a treatment program
13 Having your name published in the newspaper
14 Having car impounded
15 Higher insurance rates
16 Having a criminal record
17 Having friends or family find out

_____ 1st Resp: _____ (7/12) _____ (7/13)

_____ 2nd Resp: _____ (7/14) _____ (7/15)

DRINKING AND DRIVING LAW ENFORCEMENT

(INTERVIEWER READ:) These next questions are about your actual experiences with and opinions of drinking and driving laws.

113. Have you been arrested for a drinking and driving violation anytime in the past two years?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #115a)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #115a)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #115a)** _____ (7/21)

114. **(If code "1" in #113, ask:)** How many times in the past two years? (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)

(old #119)

115a. 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) _____ (7/45)

116. In your opinion, should the penalties for violating drinking and driving laws 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) _____ (7/24)

116a. To the best of your knowledge, does your state have any law that makes it illegal to have an open container of alcohol inside the car while someone is driving? **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: Someone does NOT have to be drinking the alcohol; the bottle, glass or can just needs to be open or have a broken seal. Open containers in the trunk or back part of a van or SUV do not count as the container needs to be within reach of the driver)**

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (9/33)

116b. Do you think that your state SHOULD have this type of open-container law? **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: Someone does NOT have to be drinking the alcohol; the bottle, glass or can just needs to be open or have a broken seal. Open containers in the trunk or back part of a van or SUV do not count as the container needs to be within reach of the driver)**

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (9/34)

(There is no #119 - moved to #115a)

SOBRIETY CHECK POINT ITEMS

120. In the past twelve months, have you actually 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)** _____ (7/46)

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)

_____ _____
_____ (7/47 - 7/49)

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) _____ (7/50)

BAC LIMITS

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 #125a)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #125a)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #125a)** _____ (7/51)

125. To the best of your knowledge, what is the specific BAC limit for your state at which a person would be considered legally intoxicated? (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"

_____ (7/53) (7/54)

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

1 **(If code "02-05", "08-10", "13", "18", "19", "21", "22", "24-32", "34", "36", "38-40", "42", "44-47" or "54-56" in "STATE":)** .10 (point one zero)

2 **(If code "01", "06", "11", "12", "15", "16", "17", "20", "23", "33", "35", "37", "41", "48", "49", "50", "51" or "53" in "STATE":)** .08 (point zero eight) _____ (7/55)

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 "31-99")**

00 None/Less than one
30 30 or more

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

RF (Refused)

_____ (7/56) (7/57)

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) _____ (7/58)

130. To the best of your knowledge, what is the minimum legal drinking age in your state (the age at which someone can legally buy or drink alcohol)? (Open ended **and code actual age)**

00-
15 HOLD

16-
34

35-
97 HOLD

98 (DK)
99 (Refused)

_____ (9/37) _____ (9/38)

130a. In some states, the legal BAC limit is different for drivers under 21 than it is for drivers over 21. In your state, is the legal BAC LIMIT the same for drivers under 21 as older drivers?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (7/63)

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

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

2 B (1/2 sample) - **(Skip to "Note" at #130e)** _____ (7/67)

(If code "1" in #130d, INTERVIEWER READ:) A person's BAC (blood alcohol content) 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 beers in a two-hour period on an empty stomach, to reach a BAC of .08 (point oh-eight). He would have to drink about six beers 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 at 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) _____ (7/68)

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 at 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) _____ (7/69)

CRASH/INJURY ITEMS

131a. In the past two years, 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)** _____ (7/70)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (7/71)

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) _____ (7/72)

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

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #139)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #139)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #139)** _____ (7/73)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (8/12)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (8/13)

139. In this last section, I am going to ask you about specific strategies that some believe will reduce or prevent drunk driving. In your opinion, how effective do you think each of the following strategies would be? For each, please tell me if you think the strategy would be very effective, somewhat effective, neither effective nor ineffective, not very effective, or not at all effective. How about **(read and rotate A-G)**?

1 Very effective
2 Somewhat effective
3 Neither effective nor ineffective
4 Not very effective, OR
5 Not at all effective

6 (DK)
7 (Refused)

A. Increasing police and other law enforcement efforts to arrest drunken drivers _____ (9/39)

B. Reducing the number of places selling alcohol or making it more difficult to get alcohol at certain times or days of the week _____ (9/40)

C. Increasing the costs of alcohol, for example, through higher taxes on liquor sales _____ (9/41)

D. Making bars and stores that sell alcohol more legally responsible for selling to minors or drunk patrons, for example, by making them financially responsible for damages caused by drunk people who leave their place, or revoking or suspending the liquor licenses of those who sell to minors _____ (9/42)

E. Providing people who have had too much to drink an alternate way of getting home other than driving themselves

F. Limiting the amount of certain types of alcohol advertising and producing more public service announcements about the dangers of drunken driving

G. Making treatment for alcoholism and alcohol abuse problems more available to people _____ (9/45)

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

(GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS)

DEMOGRAPHICS BEGIN HERE:

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I have just a few last questions ONLY to help us make sure we have included enough people from different backgrounds so that our poll will be accurate. [**(If necessary, say:)** I want to assure you again that Gallup has a strict policy never to release this information outside of our company.]

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

99 99+

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

_____ (8/14) (8/15)

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) _____ (8/16)

D1b. How many children, under 18 years of age, currently reside in your household? Please do not count students living away from home or boarders. (Open ended **and code actual number)**

0 None
7 7 or more
8 (DK)
9 (Refused) _____ (9/46)

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

_____ (8/17) (8/18)

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)

_____ (8/19) (8/20)

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)

_____ (8/21)

D5. ETHNICITY: Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to D6)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to D6)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to D6)** _____ (8/22)

D5a. **(If code "1" in D5, ask:)** What would you say is your primary ethnic background? **(Read 01-07)**

01 Cuban
02 Mexican
03 Spanish
04 South American
05 Central American
06 Puerto Rican, OR
07 Something else

08 (Multiple - cannot choose one)
09 (DK)
10 (Refused)

_____ (9/47) (9/48)

D6. RACE: Which of these groups best describes your racial background? **(Read 06-09, 11-12, then 01)**? **(Allow three responses)**

01 OR, some other racial group (list)

02 (DK) **(Skip to D7a)**
03 (Refused) **(Skip to D7a)**

04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 White
07 Black or African-American
08 Asian (includes Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, other Asian)
09 American Indian or Alaskan Native
10 (Hispanic)
11 Native Hawaiian
12 Other Pacific Islander

_____ 1st Resp: _____ (8/23) _____ (8/24)

_____ 2nd Resp: _____ (9/51) _____ (9/52)

_____ 3rd Resp: _____ (9/53) _____ (9/54)

**(If code "10" in D6, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to "Note" before D6b)**

D6a. 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)

_____ (8/37) (8/38)

**(If more than ONE response in D6, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to D7a)**

D6b. Which ONE of these groups; that is **(responses in D6b, as appropriate)** BEST describes you? (Open ended and code)

01 OR, some other racial group (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)

04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 White
07 Black or African-American
08 Asian (includes Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, other Asian)
09 American Indian or Alaskan Native
10 (Hispanic)
11 Native Hawaiian
12 Other Pacific Islander

_____ (9/55) (9/56)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (8/26)

D8. INCOME: Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 1998? 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) _____ (8/27)

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)

_____ _____ _____ (8/28 - 8/30)

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

1 Male
2 Female _____ (1/44)

D11a. For analysis purposes only, can you please tell me, does your household have a single phone NUMBER, or does it have more than ONE phone NUMBER coming into it? **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: We need the number of different phone lines, NOT the number of TELEPHONES in the household)**

1 Single phone number
2 More than one phone number
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (9/49)

(NOTE: If code "1", "3" or "4" in D11a, Autocode "1" in D11, and Skip to "Interviewer Read" after D11; Otherwise, Continue)

D11. And, NOT including lines dedicated to a fax machine, modem or used strictly for business purposes, how many different phone NUMBERS do you have coming into your household? (Open ended and code)

1 One
2 Two
3 Three
4 Four
5 Five or more

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (8/36)

(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)

INTERVIEWER I.D.# _____ (2/41-2/44)

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

1 English
2 Spanish _____ (9/80)

vkt\larsen\nhtsa-drinking & driving-v1-910

Appendix B-2

Survey Instrument – English Language- Control Group Survey Version

CRT

FINANCE,NHT46952
F952

VERSION II

FIELD FINAL - OCTOBER 12, 1999
(Columns are "card/column")

AC1659
PROJECT REGISTRATION #125030
NHTSA
Washington, DC
National Drinking and Driving
Version II
Max Larsen/Dawn Balmforth
Stacey Richter
Jane Wood, Specwriter
October, 1999

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

__X__ APPROVED BY CLIENT

__X__ APPROVED BY PROJECT MANAGER

OMB Clearance #2127-0604

n=600

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

**AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

_____ _____
(1/32 - 1/41)

**STATE:

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

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

1 NE
2 NC
3 SC
4 W

_____ (20/03)

ZIP CODE: **(Code from "Fone" file)

_____ _____ (20/08 - 20/12)

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 drinking and driving issues. The interview is completely confidential and no identifying information will be released outside The Gallup Organization. It only takes about fifteen minutes.

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)**

_____ _____ (8/31) (8/32)

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)** _____ (8/33)

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)** _____ (8/34)

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")** _____ (8/35)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) First, I have some questions about your driving habits.

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) _____ (5/14)

(If code "5" in #1, Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #15; Otherwise, Continue)

2a. Thinking about a TYPICAL day, about how many hours do you spend driving a car, truck, motorcycle or other motor vehicle? (Open ended and code)

1 Less than half an hour
2 Half an hour to less than one hour
3 One hour to less than two hours
4 Two hours to less than three hours
5 Three hours to less than four hours
6 Four hours or more

7 (DK)
9 (Refused) _____ (9/23)

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-F)**

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 _____ (5/15)

(There is no B) HOLD 0 (5/16)

C. People should not be allowed to drive if they have been drinking any alcohol at all _____ (5/17)

(There are no D and E) HOLD 0 (5/18-5/19)

F. The legal blood alcohol limit should be set lower; that is, stricter, for people who drive with children in their car

(There are no #5-#14)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I would 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) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)**
9 (Refused) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #57)** _____ (5/20)

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

_____ _____ _____
(5/23) (5/24)

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)

_____ _____ _____
(5/25) (5/26)

19a. About how old were you when you first started drinking alcohol, not counting small tastes or sips of alcohol? (Open ended **and code actual age)**

96 96 years or older
97 (Never drink/Drank)
98 (DK)
99 (Refused)

_____ (9/57) (9/58)

(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. Think about the days when you drank alcohol during a typical thirty-day period (one month) in the past six months.

[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 thirty days in this typical one month period did you have any alcoholic beverages to drink? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None - **(Skip to #26)**

01-
30 30 (Everyday) **(Continue)**

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to #26)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #26)**

_____ (5/27) (5/28)

21. **(If code "01-30" in #20, ask:)** 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 one or two drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00 None - **(Skip to #26)**

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to #26)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #26)**

_____ (5/29) (5/30)

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

00 None - **(Skip to #26)**

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to #26)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #26)**

_____ (5/31) (5/32)

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)**

01-30 Everyday **(Continue)**

DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to #26)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #26)**

_____ (5/33) (5/34)

(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 thirty-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 _____ (5/80)

24. **(If code "01-30" 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)

_____ _____ _____
(5/35) (5/36)

25. 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)

_____ _____ _____
(5/37) (5/38)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (5/39)

27. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (5/40)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (5/41)

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) _____ (5/42)

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

31. 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, personally, feel you should NOT DRIVE? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

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

_____ (5/43) (5/44)

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)** _____ (5/45)

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) - **(Continue)**

RF (Refused) - **(Skip to #52)**

_____ (5/46 - 5/48)

35. **(If code "001-365" or "DK" 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)

_____ (5/49) (5/50)

37. **(If code "001-365" or "DK" 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
12 Country Club
13 HOLD
14 Wedding

_____ (5/51) (5/52)

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

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

_____ (5/53) (5/54)

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)

_____ (5/55) (5/56)

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
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

(5/57 - 5/59)

---

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

(5/60) (5/61)

---

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)

(5/62 - 5/64)

---

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

00 None - **(Skip to #49)**

01-
11 11 or more **(Continue)**

DK (DK) **(Skip to #49)**
RF (Refused) **(Skip to #49)**

(5/65) (5/66)

44a. **(If code "01-11" in #44, ask:)** How many of these **(response in #44)** passengers were under age 15? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00	None - **(Skip to #49)**	
01-11	11 or more	**(Continue)**
DK	(DK)	**(Skip to #49)**
RF	(Refused)	**(Skip to #49)**

_____ (9/27) (9/28)

44b. **(If code "01-11" in #44a, ask:)** How many of these **(response in #44a)** passengers under age 15 were your own children? (Open ended **and code actual number)**

00	None
11	11 or more
DK	(DK)
RF	(Refused)

_____ (9/29) (9/30)

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)

_____ (5/67)

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)**

_____ (5/68 - 5/70)

53. Thinking about the most recent occasion when you thought you may have drunk 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)

_____ (5/71) (5/72)

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)** _____ (6/12)

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

_____ (6/13) (6/14)

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)**	_____ (6/15)

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)	_____ (6/16)

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)**

00	None - **(Skip to #64b)**	
365	Everyday	
DK	(DK)	**(Skip to #64b)**
RF	(Refused)	**(Skip to #64b)**

_____ _____ (6/17 - 6/19)

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)

_____ _____ (6/20) (6/21)

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

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

365 Everyday

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

_____ (6/24 - 6/26)

65. **(If code "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)

_____ (6/27) (6/28)

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)

_____ (6/29) (6/30)

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

(INTERVIEWER READ:) I would 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.

70a. Thinking of any occasions in the past year when you knew alcohol would be available at some event, HOW OFTEN, if ever, did you plan ahead BEFORE going to an event to avoid drinking and driving afterward? (Open ended and code) **(If necessary, read 0-4)**

0 Never had occasion where knew alcohol would be available
1 Never planned ahead before event
2 Rarely (a few times)
3 Occasionally, OR
4 Frequently or almost every time

5 (DK)
6 (Refused) _____ (9/31)

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)** _____ (6/43)

87. **(If code "1" in #86, ask:)** 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) _____ (6/44)

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

_____ 1st Resp: ____ (6/45) ____ (6/46)

_____ 2nd Resp: ____ (6/47) ____ (6/48)

_____ 3rd Resp: ____ (6/49) ____ (6/50)

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

_____ ____ (6/51 - ____ 6/53)

6/56)

100. **(If code "001-365" in #96, 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
2 No

3 (DK) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to "Interviewer Read" before #103)** _____ (6/57)

102. Did they drive anyhow?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (6/60)

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) _____ (6/61)

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

_____ ___ ___ (6/64 - 6/66)

b. Have a crash

_____ ___ ___ (6/67 - 6/69)

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Please tell me how likely each of the following events are to happen IF A PERSON SUCH AS YOURSELF 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) _____ (6/70)

108. If a police officer stops you for driving while intoxicated (drunk driving), how likely would it be that you would be arrested? Would it be **(read 1-5)**?

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

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (6/71)

109. If you were ARRESTED for driving while intoxicated (drunk driving), what is the likelihood that you would be convicted of that offense? Would it be **(read 1-3)**?

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

6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (6/72)

110. What would be your greatest concern of being stopped for driving while intoxicated? (Open ended and code) **(Allow two responses)**

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

06 Being put on probation
07 Restricted driver's license
08 License suspended for a period of time
09 Being fined
10 HOLD
11 Going to jail
12 Being placed in a treatment program
13 Having your name published in the newspaper
14 Having car impounded
15 Higher insurance rates
16 Having a criminal record
17 Having friends or family find out

_____ 1st Resp: _____ (7/12) _____ (7/13)

_____ 2nd Resp: _____ (7/14) _____ (7/15)

DRINKING AND DRIVING LAW ENFORCEMENT

(INTERVIEWER READ:) These next questions are about your actual experiences with and opinions of drinking and driving laws.

113. Have you been ARRESTED for a drinking and driving violation anytime in the past two years?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #116)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #116)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #116)** _____ (7/21)

114. **(If code "1" in #113, ask:)** How many times in the past two years? (Open ended **and code actual number)** **(NOTE TO SURVENT: Block "11-99")**

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

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

_____ (7/22) (7/23)

116. In your opinion, should the penalties for violating drinking and driving laws 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) _____ (7/24)

116a. To the best of your knowledge, does your state have any law that makes it illegal to have an open container of alcohol inside the car while someone is driving? **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: Someone does NOT have to be drinking the alcohol; the bottle, glass or can just needs to be open or have a broken seal. Open containers in the trunk or back part of a van or SUV do not count as the container needs to be within reach of the driver)**

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (9/33)

116b. Do you think that your state SHOULD have this type of open-container law? **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: Someone does NOT have to be drinking the alcohol; the bottle, glass or can just needs to be open or have a broken seal. Open containers in the trunk or back part of a van or SUV do not count as the container needs to be within reach of the driver)**

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (9/34)

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) _____ (7/45)

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)** _____ (7/46)

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)

_____ _____
_____ (7/47 - 7/49)

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) _____ (7/50)

BAC LIMITS

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 #125a)**	
3	(DK)	**(Skip to #125a)**	
4	(Refused)	**(Skip to #125a)**	_____ (7/51)

125. To the best of your knowledge, what is the specific BAC limit for your state at which a person would be considered legally intoxicated? (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"

_____ _____ (7/53) (7/54)

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

1	**(If code "02-05", "08-10", "13", "18", "19", "21", "22", "24-32", "34", "36", "38-40", "42", "44-47" or "54-56" in "STATE":)** .10 (point one zero)	
2	**(If code "01", "06", "11", "12", "15", "16", "17", "20", "23", "33", "35", "37", "41", "48", "49", "50", "51" or "53" in "STATE":)** .08 (point zero eight)	_____ (7/55)

126. The legal limit in your state is **(response in #125a)**. 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)

_____ (7/56) (7/57)

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) _____ (7/58)

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 older drivers?

1 Yes, same
2 No, different
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (7/63)

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

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

2 B (1/2 sample) - **(Skip to "Note" at #130e)** _____ (7/67)

(If code "1" in #130d, INTERVIEWER READ:) A person's BAC (blood alcohol content) 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 beers in a two-hour period on an empty stomach, to reach a BAC of .08 (point oh-eight). He would have to drink about six beers 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 at 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) _____ (7/68)

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 at 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) _____ (7/69)

CRASH/INJURY ITEMS

131a. In the past two years, 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)** _____ (7/70)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (7/71)

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) _____ (7/72)

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

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to #139)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to #139)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to #139)** _____ (7/73)

137. **(If code "1" in #135a, ask:)** Was anyone injured (in any of these crashes)?

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (8/12)

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

1 Yes
2 No
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (8/13)

139. In this last section, I am going to ask you about specific strategies that some believe will reduce or prevent drunk driving. In your opinion, how effective do you think each of the following strategies would be? For each, please tell me if you think the strategy would be very effective, somewhat effective, neither effective nor ineffective, not very effective, or not at all effective. How about **(read and rotate A-G)**?

1 Very effective
2 Somewhat effective
3 Neither effective nor ineffective
4 Not very effective, OR
5 Not at all effective

6 (DK)
7 (Refused)

A. Increasing police and other law enforcement efforts to arrest drunken drivers _____ (9/39)

B. Reducing the number of places selling alcohol or making it more difficult to get alcohol at certain times or days of the week _____ (9/40)

C. Increasing the costs of alcohol, for example, through higher taxes on liquor sales _____ (9/41)

D. Making bars and stores that sell alcohol more legally responsible for selling to minors or drunk patrons, for example, by making them financially responsible for damages caused by drunk people who leave their place, or revoking or suspending the liquor licenses of those who sell to minors _____ (9/42)

139. (Continued:)

E. Providing people who have had too much to drink an alternate way of getting home other than driving themselves

F. Limiting the amount of certain types of alcohol advertising and producing more public service announcements about the dangers of drunken driving

G. Making treatment for alcoholism and alcohol abuse problems more available to people _____ (9/45)

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

DEMOGRAPHICS BEGIN HERE:

(INTERVIEWER READ:) Now, I have just a few last questions ONLY to help us make sure we have included enough people from different backgrounds so that our poll will be accurate. [**(If necessary, say:)** I want to assure you again that Gallup has a strict policy never to release this information outside of our company.]

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

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

_____ _____ _____
(8/14) (8/15)

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)

_____ (8/16)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

D1b. How many children, under 18 years of age, currently reside in your household? Please do not count students living away from home or boarders. (Open ended **and code actual number)**

0 None
7 7 or more
8 (DK)
9 (Refused)

_____ (9/46)

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

_____ (8/17) (8/18)

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)

_____ (8/19) (8/20)

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)

_____ (8/21)

D5. ETHNICITY: Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent?

1 Yes - **(Continue)**

2 No **(Skip to D6)**
3 (DK) **(Skip to D6)**
4 (Refused) **(Skip to D6)**

_____ (8/22)

D5a. **(If code "1" in D5, ask:)** What would you say is your primary ethnic background? **(Read 1-7)**

01 Cuban
02 Mexican
03 Spanish
04 South American
05 Central American
06 Puerto Rican, OR
07 Something else

08 (Multiple - cannot choose one)
09 (DK)
10 (Refused)

_____ (9/47) (9/48)

D6. RACE: Which of these groups best describes your racial background? **(Read 06-09, 11-12, then 01)**? **(Allow three responses)**

01 OR, some other racial group (list)

02 (DK) **(Skip to D7a)**
03 (Refused) **(Skip to D7a)**

04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 White
07 Black or African-American
08 Asian (includes Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, other Asian)
09 American Indian or Alaskan Native

10 (Hispanic)

11 Native Hawaiian
12 Other Pacific Islander

_____	1st Resp:	(8/23)	(8/24)
_____	2nd Resp:	(9/51)	(9/52)
_____	3rd Resp:	(9/53)	(9/54)

(If code "10" in D6, Continue; Otherwise, Skip to "Note" before D6b)

D6a. 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)

_____	(8/37)	(8/38)

(If more than ONE response in D6, Continue; Otherwise, Skip to D7a)

D6b. Which ONE of these groups; that is **(responses in D6b, as appropriate)** BEST describes you? (Open ended and code)

01 OR, some other racial group (list)
02 (DK)
03 (Refused)

04 HOLD
05 HOLD

06 White
07 Black or African-American
08 Asian (includes Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, other Asian)
09 American Indian or Alaskan Native
10 (Hispanic)
11 Native Hawaiian
12 Other Pacific Islander

_____ (9/55) (9/56)

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

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

_____ (8/26)

D8. INCOME: Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 1998? 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)

_____ (8/27)

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)

_____ _____ _____ (8/28 - 8/30)

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

1 Male
2 Female _____ (1/44)

D11a. For analysis purposes only, can you please tell me, does your household have a single phone NUMBER, or does it have more than ONE phone NUMBER coming into it? **(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: We need the number of different phone lines, NOT the number of TELEPHONES in the household)**

1 Single phone number
2 More than one phone number
3 (DK)
4 (Refused) _____ (9/49)

(NOTE: If code "1", "3" or "4" in D11a, Autocode "1" in D11, and Skip to "Interviewer Read" after D11; Otherwise, Continue)

D11. And, NOT including lines dedicated to a fax machine, modem or used strictly for business purposes, how many different phone NUMBERS do you have coming into your household? (Open ended and code)

1 One
2 Two
3 Three
4 Four
5 Five or more
6 (DK)
7 (Refused) _____ (8/36)

(VALIDATE PHONE NUMBER AND THANK RESPONDENT)

INTERVIEWER I.D.# _____ (2/41-2/44)

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

1 English
2 Spanish _____ (9/80)

DOT HS 809 191
DECEMBER 2000

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

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