

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors: 2001

VOLUME II – METHODS REPORT

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16. Abstract <p>This report represents the sixth in a series of biennial national surveys undertaken by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) starting in 1991, and reports data from this sixth administration as well as those of the first five administrations (1991, 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999). The objective of these recurrent studies is to measure both current status and trends regarding the public's attitudes, knowledge, and self-reported behavior related to drinking and driving. These data are used in supporting future NHTSA initiatives, identifying areas where improvements have been made, and identifying those areas needing further attention.</p> <p>This report, Volume II: <i>Methods Report</i> describes the methods used to conduct the interviews and analyze the data. It also contains a copy of the most recent questionnaire. Volume I: <i>Summary Report</i> presents a top line summary of respondents' 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. Volume III: <i>Findings Report</i> provides a more detailed analysis for these and other topics.</p> <p>The findings for the 2001 survey administration indicate that despite the public's continued concern about drinking and driving, progress in a number of key areas has slowed. Nearly eight in ten (77%) respondents said that drinking and driving by others is a major threat to their personal safety. This is a significant decline since 1999 (80%). In 1995, 20% of drivers reported driving within two hours of drinking in the past year. This proportion rose to 23 % in 1999 and remained the same in 2001. The proportion of persons 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%. Perceptions of the certainty of being stopped for violating drinking and driving laws declined between 1995 and 1997 (from 33% saying such a stop is unlikely to 40% in 1997), but have remained at or near 40% since 1997. Support for increased use of sobriety checkpoints increased slightly since 1993 from 62% to 66% in 1997, but have declined back to 1993 levels again in 2001 (62%). While there was an increase in the proportion of persons who know the BAC limit in their state between 1995 (20%) and 1997 (29%), this level has remained consistent since 1997.</p> <p>On the other hand, some gains were made. Drinker-drivers made between an estimated 809 million and 1 billion driving trips within two hours of consuming alcohol (about 906 million) within the past year: This represents a significant decrease from the 1.3 billion trips measured in 1993. Support for zero tolerance for persons of any age to drive after consuming any alcohol continues to rise, from 43% in 1991, to 45% in 1995, to 48% in 2001. Also, support for a legal limit of .08 has increased from the 1997 base of 56% to 68% in 1999, to 70% in 2001.</p>					
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Methods

Introduction

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 five 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 did not speak one of these two languages was excluded from the study. The study sample was selected from all telephone households in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia (DC), 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.

The sample design and execution of the 1993, 1995, and 1997 survey administrations closely followed the same procedures to ensure comparability. The samples in 1999 (main study) and 2001 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 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 included a stratified, list-assisted Random-Digit-Dial (RDD) sample design resulting in a sample that was consistent with earlier rounds of the study.

Since it was important to maintain a consistent sampling design with earlier executions in order for the samples to be comparable across time, extensive measures were taken to ensure that the 2001 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:

Stage 1

1. The first step was to identify the universe of residential telephone listings. Gallup first identified the universe of residential telephone listings within each of the 50 states and DC.

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.

Next, Gallup drew a systematic sample of telephone 100-number blocks within each state and DC.

2. Gallup then randomly generated the last two numbers for a full ten-digit phone number within each valid block selected in the previous stage. This procedure provides for an unequal, but known, probability of selection for each working residential phone number in the US. (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 made additional attempts to gain cooperation from the selected person before moving on to another telephone household.

Data Collection

A total of 6,002 telephone interviews with persons age 16 or older living in the United States, were conducted. Interviewing took place over a two-month period from November 8 through December 23, 2001. A total of 115 of the 6,002 interviews were completed 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.

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 in 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 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) 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 <i>Respondent's Local Time</i>	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.	3
	Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	

All interviewers assigned to the project underwent a training specific to this project. Representatives from NHTSA were invited to participate in the training session. 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 informed at the onset of the interview that the data were 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 was 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 research integrity and a long-standing commitment to protecting respondent confidentiality. In its more than 70 years of operation, Gallup has never encountered an instance of breach of confidentiality.

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 unit.

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 would 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 the 2001 administration was 30%. CASRO response rates near 30% are generally standard for national RDD samples. The 1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999 executions of this study achieved response rates at or above the current industry average at the time.

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 for the study was 22%, which is consistent with prior administrations of the study.

Sample Weighting

The final telephone sample of persons age 16 and older was 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 undertaken using data weighted from the previous step. The following five-stage procedure was used:

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. This was carried out at the individual state level.

This demographic weighting was done in several stages. The proportion of Hispanics/non-Hispanics was 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+) was corrected if more than +/- 3% variation from the population projections by census region.

4. Fourth, the population of geographic areas was weighted back into the correct proportions to match the known proportion in the entire U.S. The sample for each of the 50 states and D.C. were recalculated to 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:

	<i>Total Non-Institutionalized U.S. Population Age 16+</i>		<i>Final Weighted Data for 2001 Drinking-Driver Survey</i>	
	Population in 1000's	% of Total	Unweighted Sample Size	Weighted % of Total
TOTAL	201,626	100%	6,002	100%
Male	96,796	48	2607	48
Female	104,830	52	3395	52
16-20	18,961	9	901	9
21-29	30,320	15	804	15
30-45	65,534	33	1753	32
46-64	55,095	27	1615	27
65+	31,716	16	905	16
Unknown			24	0

Sampling Tolerances

When 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 miskeyed 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:

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

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. However, the stratification by state 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 assertion 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 produce a 10% wider band of confidence around the estimates gathered in the study. For example, if an estimate from a study conducted under a pure simple random sample method had an error range of ± 1.5 , the more precise error range due to the more complex sampling method would be about $\pm 1.65\%$.

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	.90	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
5,000	.60	.80	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
6,000	.55	.76	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3

* 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 30% obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of approximately ± 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, 2001 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 2001, 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 2001 and 1999? The sample contains approximately 2,000 adults in the sub-group in 2001 and the same number in 1999. When we consult Table B, we look at the column headed 2,000 and the row labeled 2,000: we locate the number 3.1%. This means that the allowance for error should be 3.1 percentage points and that, in concluding that the percentage among the subgroup in 2001 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.

In another example, if the responses for one sub-group within 2001 amount to 51% and another subgroup in 2001 to 54%, with the first sub-group having 1,100 people and the second just 300, we look for the number in the column headed 300 and row of 1,000 and find 6.5%. Since the 3% difference found in the data is less than the 6.5% 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	6,000
100	13.9 %	11.3%	11.0%	10.7 %	10.6 %	10.4 %	10.3 %	10.0 %	9.9%	9.8%
300	11.3	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.8
400	11.0	7.5	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.0
500	10.7	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.5
600	10.6	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.2
800	10.4	7.7	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.7
1,000	10.3	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.3
2,000	10.0	6.1	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.5
4,000	9.9	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.0
6,000	9.8	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8

*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.

Survey Instrument – English Language Version

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(Columns are "absolute")
(Revisions on last page)

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

PROJECT REGISTRATION #132683

NHTSA

Washington, DC

National Drinking and Driving

Larsen/D. Royal/Richter

Jane Wood, Specwriter

October, 2001

X APPROVED BY CLIENT

X APPROVED BY PROJECT MANAGER

OMB Approval 2127-061-2

Expires 10/31/04

n=5,600

I.D.#:

0 (1-6)

**AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

 (649 - 658)

**INTERVIEW TIME:

 (176 - 721)

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

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

_____ () ()

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

1	NE
2	NC
3	SC
4	W

_____ ()

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

_____ - _____ ()

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. **(If respondent asks about OMB, say:)** Please note that an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a current valid OMB control number. The OMB control number for this collection is 2127-061-2.

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 Continue)**
- 02-
96 96+ **(Skip to S1a)**
- 97 Not available - **(Set time to call back)**
- 98 (DK) **(Thank and Terminate)**
- 99 (Refused) **(Thank and Terminate)**

(1002) (1003)

S1aa. **(If code "01" in S1, ask:)** Are you 16 to 20 years old or age 21 or older?

- 1 16 to 20 **(Skip to S3)**
- 2 21 or older **(Skip to S3)**
- 3 (DK) **(Thank and Terminate)**
- 4 (Refused) **(Thank and Terminate)**

_____ (1030)

S1a. How many of the (response in S1) members of this household are 16 to 20 years of age? (Open ended and code actual number)

- 00 None - (Skip to S2)
- 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)

(1004) (1005)

S1b. Of those (response in S1a) persons age 16 to 20, I need to speak to the one who had the most recent birthday.

- 1 Male respondent available (Skip to S3)
- 2 Female respondent available (Skip to S3)
- 7 Respondent not available - (Set time to call back)
- 8 (Refused) - (Thank and Terminate)

(1006)

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)

(1007)

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) _____ (1008)

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") _____ (1009)

S4a. AGE QUOTA: (SURVENT CODE ONLY)

1 (If code "1-2" in S1b OR If code "1" in S1aa OR If code "01" in S1a:) 16-20 (n=900)

2 (If code "1-2" in S2 OR If code "2" in S1aa:) 21+ (n=4700) _____ (1010)

S4b. FORM: (Randomly assign)

1 Form A (1/2 sample)

2 Form B (1/2 sample) _____ (1011)

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

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

- 006 AIDS
- 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
- 018 Government/President Bush/
Congress/Politicians
- 019 Health care/Hospitals
- 022 Medicare increases/Senior
citizen insurance
- 023 Poverty/Hunger/Homelessness
- 024 Race relations/Racism
- 026 Taxes
- 027 Unemployment/Jobs
- 030 Alcohol/Drinking
- 031 Bad drivers/Road rage
- 032 Breakdown of family/family values
- 039 Gun control/Violence
- 044 Parenting/Control/Responsibility
- 045 School violence
- 049 Teenager/Juvenile issues/
Teen pregnancy/Teen violence
- 050 Terrorism

	1st	
	Resp:	(1012 - 1014)
	2nd	
	Resp:	(1015 - 1017)

- 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, as appropriate)?
- 4 Extremely important
 - 3 Somewhat important
 - 2 Not very important
 - 1 Not at all important
- 5 (DK)
 - 6 (Refused)
- A. (If code "1" in S4b, ask:) Reducing violent crime _____ (1018)
 - B. (If code "2" in S4b, ask:) Reducing spousal and child abuse _____ (1019)
 - C. (If code "1" in S4b, ask:) Gun control _____ (1020)
 - D. (If code "2" in S4b, ask:) Educational opportunities for children _____ (1021)
 - E. Reducing drunk driving _____ (1022)

- S7. (If code "2" in S4b, ask:) When you see or hear messages referring to "people who are driving impaired" what does this mean to you? (Open ended and code) (If necessary, probe by saying:) By what do you think the drivers are impaired? (INTERVIEWER NOTE: If respondent says "they shouldn't be driving", probe for physical reason for this) (Allow two responses)
- 01 Other (list)
 - 02 (DK)
 - 03 (Refused)
 - 04 Nothing
 - 05 Everything
 - 06 Drunk/Alcohol
 - 07 Drugs
 - 08 Bad vision/Can't see
 - 09 Old age/Bad drivers
 - 10 Physical disability - **(Probe for type of physical disability)**
- _____ 1st Resp: _____ (1023) _____ (1024)
 _____ 2nd Resp: _____ (1025) _____ (1026)

(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)

_____ (1301)

(There are no questions #2b or #2-#14)

(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 "Read" before #57)**

- 8 (DK) **(Skip to "Read" before #57)**
- 9 (Refused) **(Skip to "Read" before #57)**

_____ (1724)

(There is no #16)

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

(1323) (1324)

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)

(1825) (1826)

(There is no question #19)

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)

(1757) (1758)

(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)

(1327) (1328)

21. **(If code "01-30" in #20, ask:)** How many of those **(response in #20)** days did you 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)

(1329) (1330)

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)

(1331) (1332)

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)

(1333) (1334)

(There is no question #24)

(If code "01-30" in #23, 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)

(1337) (1338)

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

1 Yes

2 No

3 (DK)

4 (Refused)

(1339)

27. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?

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

_____ (1340)

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

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

_____ (1341)

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)

_____ (1342)

(There is no question #30)

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

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

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

_____ (1343) _____ (1344)

(There is no question #32)

DRINKING AND DRIVING

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

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

_____ (1345)

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)

_____ (1346 - 1348)

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)

_____ (1349) _____ (1350)

(There is no question #36)

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

- 09 Bar/Tavern/Club
- 12 Bowling alley
- 14 Country Club/Golf course
- 15 Drank in the car/On the road
- 07 Friend's home
- 13 Hotel/Motel
- 17 Movie theater
- 08 Other residence
- 22 Park/picnic
- 21 Party
- 10 Restaurant
- 19 Shopping/Store/Grocery store
- 16 Sporting event
- 20 Wedding
- 11 Work
- 06 Your home

(1351) (1352)

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

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

(1353) (1354)

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)

(1355) (1356)

(There is no question #40)

41. And, how long after your last drink did you start driving?
(Open ended and code actual number of minutes) (SURVENT NOTE: 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)

(1357 - 1359)

(There are no questions #42-#43)

43a. Were you wearing a seat belt on this occasion?

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

(1373)

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)

(1365) (1366)

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
- 01-
- 11 11 or more
- DK (DK)
- RF (Refused)

(1727) (1728)

(There are no questions #44b, #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)

____ (1367)

(There are no questions #50 and #51)

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

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

- 365 Every day

- DK (DK)
- RF (Refused)

(1368 - 1370)

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)

(1371) (1372)

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 "Read" before #57)
- 3 (DK) (Skip to "Read" before #57)
- 4 (Refused) (Skip to "Read" before #57)

(1412)

(There is no question #55)

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

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

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

(1413) (1414)

DESIGNATED DRIVERS

(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
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused)

_____ (1415)

(There is no question #58-60)

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)

_____ (1417)

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)

_____ (1420) _____ (1421)

63. (If code "1" in #61, ask:) Did the decision to have a designated driver for this occasion take place before or after you and your companions began drinking?

- 1 Before drinking began
- 2 After drinking began (while drinking)
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused)

_____ (1374)

(There is no question #64a)

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)**

_____ (1424)

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)

_____ (1427) _____ (1428)

65a. **(If code "1" in #64b, ask:)** Did the decision to have a designated driver for this occasion take place before or after you and your companions began drinking?

1 Before drinking began

2 After drinking began (while drinking)

3 (DK)

4 (Refused)

_____ (1375)

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)

_____ (1429) _____ (1430)

(If code "5-7" in #1,
OR code "7-9" in #15, Skip to "Read" before #87;
Otherwise, Continue)

(There are no questions #67-70)

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)

_____ (1731)

(There are no questions #71-#85)

HOSTING EVENTS

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

(There is no question #86)

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
- 5 Not at all concerned, OR

- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

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

_____ (1444)

(There are no questions #88-#94)

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

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

- 06 Have someone else drive them home
- 07 Have a taxi or ride service drive them home
- 08 Drive them home
- 09 Have them spend the night
- 10 Take their keys
- 11 Serve food
- 12 Serve non-alcoholic drinks
- 13 Serve less alcohol/Limit drink
- 14 Designate drivers
- 15 Collect keys
- 16 Provide sleeping accommodations
- 17 HOLD
- 18 Limit serving hours
- 19 Make sure they are OK/Not impaired -
(Probe:) What did you DO to ensure this?

	1st		
	Resp:	(1445)	(1446)
	2nd		
	Resp:	(1447)	(1448)
	3rd		
	Resp:	(1449)	(1450)

INTERVENTION

(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 #102a)
- DK (DK) (Skip to #102a)
- RF (Refused) (Skip to #102a)

(1451 - 1453)

(There are no questions #97 - #99)

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 - (Continue)
- 2 No (Skip to #102a)
- 3 (DK) (Skip to #102a)
- 4 (Refused) (Skip to #102a)

_____(1457)

(There is no question #101)

102. Did they drive anyhow?

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

_____(1460)

102a. In the last year, were you ever in any of the following situations where you were encouraged to drink more than you had planned to drink? How about any situations where you (read and rotate A-D, as appropriate)?

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

(Item A deleted) HOLD 0 (1376)

- B. Were having such a good time that you didn't want to stop drinking (1377)
- C. Felt you had to drink because everyone else was (1378)
- D. Did not realize that you were intoxicated until later (1379)

SOCIAL PUNISHMENT

(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)

 (1461)

(There is no question #104)

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, as appropriate)

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

- 5 (DK)
- 6 (Refused)

A. (If code "1" in S4b ask:) Most people who drive after drinking too much alcohol are alcoholics or problem drinkers _____ (1314)

(There is no Item B)

C. (If code "2" in S4b ask:) People should not be allowed to drive if they have been drinking any alcohol at all _____ (1315)

(There are no Items D and E)

F. (If code "1" in S4b ask:) The legal blood alcohol limit should be set lower; that is, stricter, for people who drive with children in their car _____ (1316)

(There is no question #105)

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

(1464 - 1466)

B. Have a crash

(1467 - 1469)

(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)

_____(1470)

(There is no question #107)

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)

_____(1471)

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)

_____ (1472)

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

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

- 06 Probation
- 07 License restricted
- 08 License suspended for a period
- 09 Fined under \$500
- 10 Fined over \$500
- 11 Going to jail
- 12 Placed in a treatment program
- 13 Community service
- 14 DWI Class
- 15 Reprimand/Warning
- 16 Fine/Ticket - **(Probe for dollar amount)**
- 17 \$500 fine
- 18 Higher insurance
- 19 Points

		1st		
	Resp:		(1512)	(1513)
		2nd		
	Resp:		(1514)	(1515)
		3rd		
	Resp:		(1516)	(1517)

110a. In your opinion, how much is drinking and driving by people CONVICTED OF MULTIPLE DRINKING AND DRIVING OFFENSES a threat to the personal safety of you and your family? Would you say drinking and driving by MULTIPLE OFFENDERS is (read 1-3)?

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

- 4 (DK)
- 5 (Refused)

_____ (1518)

DRINKING AND DRIVING
LAW ENFORCEMENT

(There are no questions #111 and #112)

(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)**

_____ (1521)

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)

_____ (1522) _____ (1523)

(There are no questions #115 or 115a)

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)

_____ (1524)

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? (INTERVIEWER NOTE: 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 of a car 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)

_____ (1733)

116b. Do you think that your state SHOULD have this type of open-container law? (INTERVIEWER NOTE: 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 of a car 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)

_____ (1734)

(There are no questions #117-#119)

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)

_____ (1546)

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)

_____ (1547 - 1549)

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)

_____ (1550)

(There is no question #122a)

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)

_____ (1551)

(There is no question #124)

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) (INTERVIEWER NOTE: 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"
- 16 Zero/None/0.0/Any alcohol is illegal
- 17 1.0/One point zero
- 18 1.5/One point five
- 19 .8/Point 8
- 20 .15/Point one five
- 21 .20/Point two oh
- 22 .5/Point five

(1553) (1554)

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

- 1 (If code "08-10", "19", "22", "25-28", "30", "32", "34", "36", "38-39", "42", "45-47" or "54-56" in "STATE":) .10 (point one zero)

- 2 (If code "01-02", "04-06", "11", "12-13", "15-18", "20-21", "23-24", "29", "31", "33", "35", "37", "40-41", "44", "48", "49", "50", "51" or "53" in "STATE":) .08 (point zero eight)

(1555)

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)

(1556) (1557)

127. In your opinion, how many drivers would actually be dangerous driving 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)

(1558)

(There are no questions #128 - #130)

130a. 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)

(1563)

(Question #130d moved to S4b)

(If code "1" in S4b,
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)

_____ (1568)

(There is no question #130e-1)

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)

_____ (1569)

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)**

_____ (1570)

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____ (1571)

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) _____ (1572)

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) _____ (1573)

(There are no questions #135b and #136)

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____ (1612)

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____ (1613)

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, as appropriate)?

- 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. (If code "2" in S4b ask:) Increasing police and other law enforcement efforts to arrest drunken drivers _____ (1739)
- B. (If code "1" in S4b ask:) Reducing the number of places selling alcohol or making it more difficult to get alcohol at certain times or days of the week _____ (1740)
- C. (If code "2" in S4b ask:) Increasing the costs of alcohol, for example, through higher taxes on liquor sales _____ (1741)
- D. (If code "1" in S4b ask:) 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 _____ (1742)
- E. (If code "2" in S4b ask:) Providing people who have had too much to drink an alternate way of getting home other than driving themselves _____ (1743)
- F. (If code "1" in S4b ask:) Limiting the amount of certain types of alcohol advertising and producing more public service announcements about the dangers of drunken driving _____ (1744)
- G. (If code "2" in S4b ask:) Making treatment for alcoholism and alcohol abuse problems more available to people _____ (1745)

140. How appropriate do you feel that the following potential penalties are for first time drinking and driving violation offenders? For each, please tell me if you think the penalty is very appropriate, somewhat appropriate, neither appropriate nor inappropriate, not very appropriate, or not at all appropriate. How about (read and rotate A-D, as appropriate)?

- 1 Very appropriate
- 2 Somewhat appropriate
- 3 Neither appropriate nor inappropriate
- 4 Not very appropriate, OR
- 5 Not at all appropriate

- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

- A. (If code "1" in S4b ask:) Suspending their license for one year (so they cannot legally drive) _____ (1384)
- B. (If code "2" in S4b ask:) Five-day minimum jail sentence _____ (1385)
- C. (If code "1" in S4b ask:) Impounding of their vehicle _____ (1386)
- D. (If code "2" in S4b ask:) Having a breath-a-lizer locking device mounted to their vehicle that they have to blow into to show they have not been drinking, in order for the vehicle engine to start _____ (1387)

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

DEMOGRAPHICS BEGIN HERE:

(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)

____ (1614) (1615)

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)

____ (1616)

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)

____ (1746)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

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

(1617) (1618)

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)

(1619) (1620)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

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

1	Married	
2	Divorced	
3	Separated	
4	Widowed	
5	Single	
6	(DK)	
7	(Refused)	_____ (1621)

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) _____ (1622)

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)	

_____ (1747) _____ (1748)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

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:		(1623)	(1624)
	2nd		_____	_____
	Resp:		(1751)	(1752)
	3rd		_____	_____
	Resp:		(1753)	(1754)

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

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

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)

(1637) (1638)

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

D6b. Which ONE of these groups; that is **(responses in D6, 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

(1756)

(1752)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

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

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

_____ (1626)

D8. INCOME: Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 2000? 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)

_____ (1627)

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)

(1628 - 1630)

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

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

_____ (1790)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

D11a. For analysis purposes only, 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)

_____ (1749)

(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)

_____ (1636)

(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. #:

_____ (571-574)

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

- 1 English
- 2 Spanish

_____ (1780)

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