

National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors: 2008

Volume III Methodology Report



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16. Abstract <p>This report presents the details of the methodology used for the 2008 National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors conducted by Gallup, Inc. for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). This survey represents the eighth version in a series of periodic surveys that began in 1991. The objective of this survey was to assess the status and trends regarding the public's attitudes, knowledge, and self-reported behavior related to drinking and driving. The Volume III: <i>Methodology Report</i> is prepared to supplement (i) Volume I: <i>Summary Report</i> which presents the key results of the survey including: basic frequencies on drinking and driving, perceptions of drinking and driving as a problem, actions taken to prevent drinking and driving, attitudes and experience with enforcement of drinking and driving laws, and the perceived effectiveness of different intervention strategies and (ii) Volume II: <i>Findings Report</i> providing an in-depth analysis of the topics presented in Volume I. This Volume III, <i>Methodology Report</i>, describes the methods used for sampling, data collection, data weighting, data analysis, and also includes copies of the questionnaires.</p> <p>The target population for the 2008 National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior was the general driving age public (aged 16 and older) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mode of data collection, as in the previous rounds, was telephone. However, because of the rapidly expanding cell phone only population, as well as to ensure adequate coverage of young adults in the target population, the sample for the 2008 study also included interviews with respondents who use only cell phones and do not have a landline phone in their household. All interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish. The target population was geographically stratified into the four census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West), and sampling was done independently within each stratum (region). The sample allocation across the four regions was proportional to the size of the target population in each region. This is a departure from the NHTSA 2004 and 1999/2000 surveys, where about 100 interviews were completed for each of the 50 States and D.C. Interviewing took place over a three-month period, from September 10, 2008 to December 22, 2008 and each interview averaged about 17.5 minutes in length. For the main study, a total of 50,448 landline and 32,049 cell phone numbers were dialed across all four regions. A total of 6,999 interviews were completed, including 1,607 (about 23%) interviews from the cell phone only sample. A minimum of seven plus seven call design was used to make a human contact and then to complete an interview, and the overall response rate was 24.1%. The procedure for response rate calculation was based on the standard guidelines established by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). The final telephone sample of persons aged 16 and older was weighted to U.S. population counts to account for the sample design, differential non-response, and under-coverage of some groups in the sample frame. For post-stratification weighting, target data were obtained from the Current Population Survey (March 2008).</p> <p>A non-response bias study was also planned in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requirements in order to examine the potential for non-response bias. A total of 200 interviews were completed with a random sample of non-respondents. The questionnaire for the non-response bias study included a subset of questions from the main study. The analysis plan for the non-response bias study was to compare the respondents and the non-respondents on key variables (survey data on selected survey questions). In addition, respondents of the 2008 national survey were split into two groups: i) early or "easy to reach" and ii) late or "difficult to reach" respondents. The total number of calls required to complete an interview in the main study was used to define these groups. Overall, findings indicated that there was little difference between respondents and non-respondents. This suggests that the possibility of any serious non-response bias is minimal. Finally, an experiment was incorporated in this study to assess whether a cash incentive increased response rates among cell phone-only respondents. Out of the 1,209 who received the incentive offer, 970 (80.23%) completed the survey. Among the 793 who did not receive the incentive, 637 (80.32%) completed the survey. These nearly identical percentages suggest that the offer of a \$10 cash incentive did not impact the propensity of completing the survey among cell phone-only respondents.</p>			
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Methods

Introduction

The 2008 National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors, sponsored by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)'s Office of Behavioral Safety Research (OBSR), was conducted by Gallup, Inc. in 2008. This survey represents the eighth in a series of periodic surveys that began in 1991. The objective of the survey was to measure the current status of attitudes, knowledge, and behavior of the general driving age public with respect to drinking and driving. The data are used to track the nature and scope of the drinking-driving problem, as well as to identify areas in need of further attention in the pursuit of reducing drinking and driving. Gallup conducted the pre-test in August 2008, and the main field data collection was carried out from September 10, 2008 to December 22, 2008. A total of 6,999 telephone interviews were completed, including 5,392 landline and 1,607 cell phone interviews. The total number of completed interviews for each of the four regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) was 1,409, 1,654, 2,390, and 1,546, respectively.

The following sections provide further details related to sampling design and implementation, data collection, interviewing execution, survey response rates, sample weighting, and sampling error/precision of the estimates. Additionally, a non-response bias analysis and an analysis from an incentive experiment designed to increase response rates are presented at the end of this chapter.

Sample Design

The target population for the 2008 National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors consisted of the general driving age public (aged 16 and older) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. However, since this survey, as well as the seven earlier rounds, was administered by telephone, the sampling frame effectively consisted of those persons aged 16 or older living in non-institutionalized households with working telephones. Previous administrations of the survey were conducted exclusively with respondents using landline

telephones. This excluded from the sample U.S. households with only wireless telephones (also known as cellular telephones, cell phones, or mobile phones). Because of the rapidly expanding cell phone only population¹ and to ensure coverage of young adults in the target population, the sample for the 2008 study included interviews with respondents on cell phones who did not also have a landline phone in their households.

The sample was selected from all telephone households in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia (D.C.), and included both drivers and non-drivers. As such, the sample is representative of the civilian, non-institutional population (16 years of age or older) of the United States. 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.

A stratified sample design was used to obtain a random, representative sample of the driving public aged 16 or older. The target population was geographically stratified into the four census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West), and sampling was done independently within each stratum (region). This is a departure from the NHTSA 2004 and 1999/2000 Drinking and Driving surveys, where about 100 interviews were completed for each of the 50 States and D.C.

Additionally, a within-household sample selection procedure was designed to increase representation of the younger age group (16 to 24 years of age). The response rate among the younger age group is usually lower than that for older age groups and, as a result, the younger age group typically tends to be under-represented in any RDD (Random Digit Dial) telephone survey. Oversampling of that age group was carried out at the time of within-household selection of respondents to boost their representation to the extent possible. Additionally, for the cell phone sample, a decision was made to give an incentive (\$10.00 in cash by mail) to a randomly chosen subsample of respondents. Findings of the analysis of the impact of this incentive are presented later in this report (see section on Incentive Analysis).

To examine the potential for non-response bias in the main study, a non-response bias study was planned in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requirements. After the main phase of data collection, a random sample was selected from the group of non-

¹ National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), July-December, 2009.

respondents and a total of 200 interviews were completed nationwide. The mode of data collection was by telephone (including cell phone). Results of the non-response bias analysis are presented later in this report (see section on Non-response Bias Analysis).

First Stage of Sampling. The first stage of sampling included a stratified, list-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline telephone numbers, similar to earlier rounds of the study. The sampling of telephone numbers was done separately for landline and cell phones, but the sample design, was similar. For this first stage of sampling, the target population was first stratified by the four Census Regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West). Within each stratum (region), a sample of landline telephone numbers was drawn using the Robert J. Casady and James M. Lepkowski (1993)² list-assisted method of telephone sampling. In addition, for the cell phone sample, a simple random sample of cell phone numbers was drawn from each region (stratum). The telephone sample (both landline and cell) for this study was obtained from SSI (Survey Sampling Inc). There are no sources for listed cell phone numbers in the U.S. and as such, SSI's wireless cell phone sampling frame is not a list-assisted frame. The random samples of cell phone numbers were selected from the dedicated exchanges (exchanges containing only cell phone numbers) of that region. The cell phone numbers were included in the sample to ensure maximum coverage of the target population.

In an RDD survey, the sampling frame for each region is generated by appending all 10,000 four-digit suffixes (0000 to 9999) to the area code-prefix combinations for that region using the Telcordia listing of every telephone area code and working prefix in the United States. The telephone numbers in the Telcordia frame are grouped into banks of 100 numbers using the area code, three-digit prefix, and the first two digits of the suffix to specify each 100-bank. An unrestricted random sampling of telephone numbers (called RDD) from this frame, however, turns out to be quite inefficient since only a small amount (about 20%) of all numbers at the national level are expected to be WRNs (working residential numbers). Note that using a list or directory-based sampling frame yields a significantly higher rate of WRNs. However, samples drawn from such lists do not include unlisted (or unpublished) telephone numbers creating a significant non-coverage problem.

² Casady, R. J., and Lepkowski, J. M. (1993). *Stratified Telephone Survey Designs*. Survey Methodology, June 1993, vol. 19, No. 1, Statistics Canada, pp. 103-113.

The Casady and Lepkowski (1993) list-assisted approach uses the Telcordia frame described above and increases sample efficiency by restricting the sample frame to banks of 100 telephone numbers where at least one phone number is listed (e.g., working banks). This list-assisted approach ensures a reasonably high hit rate without creating any significant non-coverage problems. A telephone number in the United States is 10 digits long (AAA-EEE-XXXX), where the first three digits are the area code, the second three are the exchange, and the last four digits are the number within the exchange. The area code, three-digit prefix and the first two digits of the four-digit suffix specify a 100-bank containing 100 telephone numbers. This frame of all possible telephone numbers (containing both listed and unlisted numbers) is then stratified into two strata: a "high-density" stratum consisting of 100-banks with at least one listed residential number, and a "low-density" stratum consisting of all the remaining numbers in the Telcordia frame. This list-assisted method was considered optimal to avoid the problem of low hit-rate and higher cost. The Casady and Lepkowski method effectively uses 100-bank level information from the Telcordia frame and achieves a much higher (around 50-60%) hit-rate.

From the high-density stratum of each census region, a RDD sample of specified size was drawn. In other words, within a region and the corresponding set of telephone exchanges, a RDD sample was drawn from all 100-banks with at least one residential listed number. Additionally, for the cell phone sample, a simple random sample of telephone numbers was drawn independently from each region. The RDD sample (for both landline and cell) was obtained from SSI (Survey Sampling, Inc.) based in Connecticut.

Second Stage of Sampling. The samples of telephone numbers were screened to identify households containing one or more persons at least 16 years of age or older. Within cooperative households, the second stage of sampling consisted of randomly choosing a respondent (16 years of age or older) from that household. Persons between the ages of 16 and 24 had an increased probability of selection to obtain more interviews with this important subgroup. For the cell phone sample, the person answering the call was selected for the interview if he/she was otherwise eligible for the survey. For the landline sample, the within-household selection of respondents was done as follows. If only one of the age groups (16 to 24 or 25+) was represented in the household (i.e., one or more persons belonging to those age groups were living in the household), one eligible member from that age group was chosen at random using the most

recent birthday method. If both age groups were represented, the younger age group (16 to 24) was selected with significantly higher probability as compared to the older age group (25+). This randomization process was programmed as part of the CATI interviewing system. Once an age group was chosen, one member from that age group was selected at random using the most recent birthday method. The most recent birthday method used for within-household selection 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 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.

Instrument Development

The items in the 2008 national survey were drawn largely from the 2004 National Survey to enable trends across years. However, several key changes were made. Questions regarding Blood Alcohol Concentration levels (BACs), for example, were removed due to the unreliability of responses in the 2004 round.

Special care was taken so that wording or ordering of the questions did not influence responses. A copy of the 2008 survey (English version) containing the full text of all questions and interviewer instructions is included in Appendix A.

Spanish Translation. Gallup translated the instrument into a “generic” Spanish dialect. The original translation was back-translated into English by a Gallup staff member (without exposure to the English version), and discrepancies were corrected.

Data Collection

Interviewing took place over a three-month period, from September 10, 2008 to December 22, 2008. With the exception of the 2004 survey, the data collection for previous surveys also occurred between October and December. The interviews were conducted using CATI and averaged about 17.5 minutes in length.

For the cell phone sample, data were collected if the respondent did not have access to a landline phone (i.e., if he/she was from a “cell-only” household). Any sampled cell phone respondent who also had access to a landline phone in his/her home was considered ineligible for the 2008 survey and was not interviewed. This is typically done in surveys involving both landline and cell phones to keep the two samples mutually exclusive. A respondent reached on a cell phone was asked a series of questions to determine his/her eligibility for the survey. Besides determining if they had access to a landline phone at home, questions asking about cell phone use (for personal use or used for business only, etc.) were also asked to determine the eligibility for this survey.

CATI Programming. All sample management, interview scheduling, conducting and monitoring interviews, and data collection progress reporting was handled by Gallup’s state-of-the-art CATI system. A comprehensive data collection plan was implemented to maximize response rates and data quality and to minimize respondent burden. The plan involved a call design scheme to optimize telephone coverage and contact with respondents, and to minimize non-contacts and refusals. Gallup’s internal interviewer recruitment, training, and monitoring procedures are also specifically designed to support these objectives.

The questionnaire design and layout pass through a strict internal hardcopy “proofing review” before reaching the programming stage. The CATI programming process included identification of data locations, keying in question text, responses, and corresponding codes, as well as programming 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 the CATI system. These required the interviewer to clarify the initial response with the respondent (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 CATI program was once again proofed and tested before interviewing began. Separate questionnaires were programmed in both English and Spanish languages. Additionally, randomization procedures were programmed and run during the CATI interview for i) random selection of cell phone sample cases for incentives,

and ii) oversampling of younger (16 to 24) respondents in the within-household selection process.

Interviewing Execution

Due to increased use of answering machines, call screening devices, and other technologies, as well as general reluctance on the part of persons to participate in surveys, response rates for RDD telephone surveys have dropped considerably from their height in the 1970s and have experienced steeper declines with the increased use of these technologies in recent years. In an effort to increase the telephone response rate for this study, Gallup used a minimum of seven plus seven call design (where up to seven attempts would typically be made to reach a household to establish human contact and determine eligibility, and then up to an additional seven calls would be made to reach the designated respondent). This was used to reach as many households as possible, and then complete the interviews with the selected respondent. In some situations, additional calls were made to try to produce more contacts and/or interviews and thereby improve the overall 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. 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 aged 16 or older was available at the time of the first call, additional calls over different days and time periods were made to reach the selected household and to randomly select a respondent. Once a respondent was selected, additional calls were made to complete the interview. 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

Weeknights: 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Weekends: Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Sunday 12:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

All interviewers assigned to the project underwent training specific to this project. Representatives from NHTSA were invited to participate in the training session. All Gallup interviewers have expertise and training on refusal avoidance techniques. For the purpose of monitoring any interview at a later time, all interviews are recorded. The recording begins when the respondent answers the phone and the statement about taping the interviews is read to the respondent right after the introduction.

Sample Execution/Response Rates

Within each region, random subsamples (replicate samples) were formed and released sequentially based on the progress of interviewing in that region. The goal was to release an optimum amount of sample each time to achieve a high response rate while completing the targeted number of interviews within the field period. For the main study, a total of 50,448 landline and 32,049 cell phone numbers were dialed across all four regions.

A total of 6,999 interviews were completed with persons aged 16 and older living in the United States including 1,607 (about 23%) interviews from the cell phone sample. The number of completed surveys by the four census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) was 1,409, 1,654, 2,390, and 1,546, respectively. A total of 179 surveys were completed using the Spanish version of the questionnaire. [Note: 7,001 telephone interviews were originally completed; however, during the data cleaning process, two of these cases were unusable and thus the final dataset included 6,999 completed surveys.]

Response rates are one measure of the extent to which a dataset accurately reflects the characteristics and responses of a given population. Two factors 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.).

Non-Contact: The largest influence on non-contact non-response appears to be the number of call attempts. The manner in which a 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 maximizing 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 at different times of the day.

Refusals: Refusals appear to be increasing and tend to account for a major proportion of non-respondents 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.

An interaction with a respondent was coded as a refusal if the respondent categorically refused to continue with the survey during the initial introduction of the study. If the reluctance was for reasons like "too busy to do it now" or "prefer not to participate," those cases were not coded as refusals and were called back later. A refusal was treated as "soft" or "hard" depending on the specific reaction of the respondent. It would be considered "soft" when the respondent said something like, "I am not interested" or "I'm too busy to talk to you now." On the other hand, responses like, "I'm not interested; don't call again" would be classified as a "hard" refusal. Soft refusals including cases where the person hangs up before the interviewer can complete the introduction describing the project were called back following the call design. On the other hand, hard refusals (those who swear at the interviewer, ask to be taken off our list, or threaten the interviewer in any way) were not re-contacted.

As mentioned before, a minimum of seven plus seven call design was used to make a human contact and then to complete an interview. The call history was recorded of all calls made to the telephone numbers that were dialed at least once. The final call status of the phone numbers in the released sample was derived based on the call history of each number. Finally, this information was used to generate the response rate report.

Response Rate Calculation: The procedure for response rate calculation is based on the standard guidelines established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) and AAPOR (American Association for Public Opinion Research). The response rate is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} RR &= (\text{number of completed interviews}) / (\text{estimated number of eligibles}) \\ &= (\text{number of completed interviews}) / (\text{known eligibles} + \text{presumed eligibles}) \end{aligned}$$

It is straightforward to find the number of completed interviews and the number of known eligibles. The estimation of the number of “presumed eligibles” is done in the following way: In terms of eligibility, all sample records (irrespective of whether any contact/interview was obtained or not) may be divided into three groups: i) known eligibles (i.e., cases where the respondents, based on their responses to screening questions, were found eligible for the survey), ii) known ineligibles (i.e., cases where the respondents, based on their responses to screening questions, were found ineligible for the survey), and iii) eligibility unknown (i.e., cases where all screening questions could not be asked, as there was never any human contact or cases where respondents answered the screening questions with a “Don’t Know” or “Refused” response and hence the eligibility is unknown).

Based on cases where the eligibility status is known (known eligible or known ineligible), the eligibility rate (ER) is computed as:

$$ER = (\text{known eligibles}) / (\text{known eligibles} + \text{known ineligibles})$$

Thus, the ER is the proportion of eligibles found in the group of respondents for whom the eligibility could be established.

At the next step, the number of presumed eligibles is calculated as:

$$\text{Presumed eligibles} = ER \times \text{number of respondents in the eligibility unknown group}$$

The basic assumption here is that the eligibility rate among cases where eligibility could not be established is the same as the eligibility rate among cases where eligibility status was known.

The overall response rate for this study was 24.1%. The contact rate, cooperation rate, and the completion rate were 65.5%, 45.1%, and 90.4%, respectively. In other words, 65.5% of the working residential numbers produced a human contact, 45.1% of those contacted cooperated through the screening section of the survey, and 90.4% of those who were found eligible actually completed the survey.

The response rate for the landline and the cell samples separately were 24.4% and 23.4%, respectively. Eleven percent of the cell phone numbers were non-residential, while more than one-third (34%) were confirmed non-working or disconnected numbers. The refusal rate for the study overall was 18.8% and, as expected, there was a noticeable difference (14.1% for landline and 24.6% for cell) in refusal rate between the landline and cell phone samples.

Sample Weighting

The final telephone sample of persons aged 16 and older was weighted to U.S. population counts to account for the sample design, differential non-response, and under-coverage of some groups on the sample frame. The weighting procedure was formulated based on the sample design and was carried out in multiple stages. Weights were computed in the following stages:

- Initial sampling weight to account for the differential probabilities of selection among strata
- Nonresponse adjustments to reduce non-response bias, including adjustments for 1) working telephone numbers and 2) household screener questionnaire
- Adjustment for households with multiple telephone numbers
- Adjustment to account for the selection of one person within each household
- Poststratification adjustments to fit weighted sample totals to population totals

Each stage was undertaken using data weighted from the previous stage and the final weight was a product of the weighting factors developed at all previous stages. The weights sum to the Current Population Survey (CPS) population totals by region and for the U.S. as a whole. Sample weights must be used in the analysis of these data. Below we describe the weighting procedures including each of the five stages listed above.

Initial Sampling Weight. As mentioned before, the sample was stratified by the four census regions. The weighting steps were carried out in each stratum following the same procedures. In the first stage of weighting — for landline and cell phone samples separately—the base weight was calculated as the inverse of the probability of the selection of a telephone number. The

probability of the selection of a number within a stratum was simply n_h/N_h ; the ratio of the number of telephone numbers sampled and the total number of telephone numbers in that stratum. The frame totals (N_h) at the stratum level were obtained from Survey Sampling, Inc. (SSI), the sampling vendor used for this study. Subsequent steps involved adjusting for working residential number status and also for screener non-response.

Nonresponse Adjustments. The next step involved adjusting for the various levels of nonresponse occurring during the data collection program. First, the adjustment for working residential number status adjusts the sampling weights of records for which residential status was determined to account for sampled cases in which residential status could not be determined. Second, screener non-response occurs when residential status is determined but residential eligibility could not be determined due to non-response to the screening questions that identify whether or not someone over 16 years of age or older lives in the household. This screener non-response adjustment adjusts the sampling weights of records for which eligibility was determined to account for sampled cases in which eligibility could not be determined.

Adjustment for Households With Multiple Telephone Numbers. At the next step, weighting was done to correct for unequal selection probability of households. Households with more than one telephone line had a higher probability of selection in our sample. This disproportion was corrected by applying an inverse weight to each respondent based on the number of residential telephone lines in his/her household. For the cell phone sample, the corresponding adjustment factor was based on the number of cell phones used by the person answering the call. So, the weighting factor for telephone lines was $(1/n_{\text{hhtel}})$ where n_{hhtel} is the number of telephone numbers on which the household/respondent could receive personal calls. The number of telephones lines (or number of cell phones) was truncated at two (2) for calculation of weights at this step.

Selection of an Adult for Interview. The next stage of weighting adjusted for any unequal probability of selection within a household. As mentioned before, there was no within-household selection involved for the cell phone sample. Thus, this weighting step (correcting for within-household selection process) was not relevant for the cell phone sample. For landline sample, while the study is based on the total non-institutionalized residential population of the U.S., the first stage 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. Moreover, the selection procedure within a sampled household involved oversampling of younger persons (16 to 24) and hence the probability of selection of persons, depending on the age group, in the sampled household was not equal. In this phase of weighting, Gallup applied a weight to each respondent equal to the inverse of the within-household selection probability of that respondent in the household. This within household selection probability accounted for the oversampling of the younger persons at the time of within-household selection.

Poststratification. The last stage of adjustments involved post-stratification weighting. The purpose of post-stratification weighting is to restore proportionality among groups of the population that may have been overrepresented or underrepresented in the survey due to differential non-response or representation on the sample frame. For example, low-income households, Blacks, and Hispanics are among the groups typically underrepresented on telephone sample frames.

In the process of post-stratification weighting, Gallup weighted the actual respondent database to match the known demographic characteristics of the U.S. population by age, race/ethnicity, and gender based on the latest available population projections. As part of the post-stratification weighting, the proportion of landline and cell-only respondents were also adjusted. The post-stratification weighting was carried out within each stratum (census region) and the target data for this phase of weighting were obtained from the Current Population Survey (March 2008) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census. Additionally, the target data for the proportion of “cell-only” persons was obtained from the National Health Interview Survey (January to June 2008), which estimates the percentage of adults (18 years of age or older) living in wireless-only households by census region. Since no separate estimates are available for persons 16 years of age or older, the estimates for all adults (aged 18 and older) were used as the best available estimates for this purpose. The post-stratification weighting steps are described as such:

- First, respondents were post-stratified by a total of seven age groups (16 to 18, 19 to 20, 21 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 45, 46 to 64 and 65 and older) and two gender groups, resulting in 14 post-stratification adjustment cells within each region.

- Second, respondents were post-stratified by race (white only and Others) within each region.
- Third, respondents were post-stratified by ethnicity (Hispanic/non-Hispanic) within each region.
- Finally, respondents were post-stratified by landline and “cell-only” adults within each region.

These steps of adjustments were carried out iteratively in that order until the raking algorithm converged (i.e., the weighted proportions were close enough to the targeted proportions for each of the post-stratification cells).

Finally, the weight distribution was examined in each census region and some trimming of extreme weights was done to minimize the effect of such weights on the variance of estimates. The final weights in each region could be used to estimate the number of persons 16 years of age or older in that census region.

Sampling Error/Precision of Estimates

When interpreting survey results, all sample surveys are subject to various types of potential errors. Errors may occur, for example, due to non-response (where selected respondents are never reached or refuse to participate), interviewer administration error (where a response can be typed incorrectly or misinterpreted by the interviewer), or incomplete or inaccurate answers from the respondent.

The sampling design employed in this study was used to produce unbiased estimates 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 measures can be 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.

Table 1 shows the size of the 95% confidence interval half-widths for various sample sizes under the assumption of simple random sampling. They may be interpreted as indicating the approximate range (plus or minus the figure shown) around the sample estimate within which the results of repeated sampling in the same time period could be expected to fall 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedures, interviewers, and questionnaire. The precision (half-width of the 95% confidence interval) of any estimate of an unknown population proportion (P) based on “n” completed surveys can be estimated by $1.96 \cdot \sqrt{p \cdot (1-p)/n}$ ignoring design effect where “p” is the proportion observed in the sample of size n. For any given sample size, the estimated precision is worst when $p=.5$ (or 50%). For example, the sample size needed to ensure a precision (or half-width of confidence interval) of .05 at 95% confidence level is around 400 cases when $p=0.5$ (or 50%). A sample size of 300 will produce sampling error close to .057 (or 5.7 percentage points) at 95% level of significance when $p=.5$ (or 50%). With $p=0.4$ (or 40%), a sample size of 300 will produce a sampling error of .056 (or 5.6 percentage points). Table 1 shows estimated precision levels (or half-widths of confidence intervals) for different values of p and sample sizes under the assumption of simple random sampling.

Table 1
95% Confidence Interval Half-Widths for Percentages
for Entire Sample or Subgroups
(in percentage points)

Sample Sizes Near	For Percentages Near					
	5/95% ±	10/90% ±	20/80% ±	30/70% ±	40/60% ±	50/50% ±
50	6.0	8.3	11.1	12.7	13.6	13.9
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	.93	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
5,000	.60	.88	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4

Sample Sizes Near	For Percentages Near					
	5/95% ±	10/90% ±	20/80% ±	30/70% ±	40/60% ±	50/50% ±
6,000	.55	.76	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
7,000	.51	.70	.94	1.1	1.1	1.2

Although the sample of telephone numbers in this study was initially drawn as a simple random sample within each census region for both landline and cell phone samples, the overall sample design was complex and, therefore, unequal weights were generated due to several factors including stratification (by census region), within household selection with unequal probability of selection (oversampling of younger persons), and non-response adjustments through post-stratification weighting. This introduces a design effect suggesting that the complex sample design needs to be taken into account while computing sampling error (or precision) of estimates. The design effect is defined as the ratio of the design based sample variance to the sample variance obtained from a simple random sample of the same size. To calculate the precision of an estimate using the complex sampling design with a design effect, one must multiply the precision under the assumption of simple random sampling by the square root of the design effect associated with this estimate. The design effect associated with different estimates will vary by estimates and will also depend on the sample size.

In other words, the precision of an estimate (p) of an unknown population proportion ‘P’ may be approximated as:

$$\text{Precision (p)} = \{\text{SQRT (Deff)}\} \times \text{SE(p)}$$

where: ‘Deff’ is the design effect associated with the estimate ‘p’

$$\text{SE(p)} = \text{SQRT} \{p*(1-p)/(n - 1)\}$$

n = the unweighted sample size

Estimates of continuous variables’ standard errors will be incorrectly computed by regular SAS and SPSS procedures even if the weights are scaled (normalized) to equal the nominal sample size. Two general classes of methods to estimate variances in complex surveys are commonly used: “linearization” and “replication” methods. There is special software (like SUDAAN,

WESVAR, STATA, or complex sample modules in SPSS or SAS) that can support one or both methods and take into account the complex sample design used in data collection. For this study, the variances and the standard errors of estimates were directly computed using SUDAAN by taking into account the complex sample design. Table 2 presents, for a selected group of key population parameters, the percentage of these estimates and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals.

**Table 2:
95% Confidence Intervals for Selected Statistics**

Key Statistic	Percent	95% Confidence Interval Lower bound, Upper bound
Percentage of driving age population that drink and drive (past 12 months)	20.4	19.1, 21.9
— Percentage of driving age population under the age of 25 who drink and drive (past 12 months)	14.8	12.7, 17.3
Percentage of driving age population that drove within 2 hours of drinking (past 30 days)	13.2	12.1, 14.4
— Percentage of driving age population under the age of 25 who drove within 2 hours of drinking (past 30 days)	8.5	6.9, 10.5
Percentage of driving age population that are problem drinkers who drink and drive (past 30 days)	2.9	2.4, 3.5
Percentage of driving age population who intervene	35.8	34.1, 37.5
Percentage of driving age population that has knowledge of BAC limits	85.3	83.9, 86.7
Percentage of driving age population that is aware of minimum drinking age but does not answer “21” years	8.7	7.7, 9.9
Percentage of driving age population that experienced a sobriety checkpoint	16.0	14.8, 17.4
Percentage of driving age population that has been a designated driver	40.6	38.9, 42.3
Percentage of driving age population that has ridden with a designated driver	30.8	29.1, 32.4

Non-Response Bias Analysis

Gallup, Inc. conducted the National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors (2008) with the objective of measuring the current status of attitudes, knowledge, and behavior of the general driving age public (16 years of age or older) with respect to drinking and driving. The main field data collection was carried out from September 10, 2008 to December 22, 2008. The data collection methodology for this survey was entirely phone-based (CATI) including a cell phone sample, allowing for rapid implementation and analysis of results. For the purpose of sampling, the four census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) were treated as separate sampling strata. Sampling was done independently within each stratum for both landline and cell phones separately. After contact was made with a household, one eligible respondent was selected at random from all eligible respondents (16 years of age or older) in the selected household using the most recent birthday method. The within-household selection process involved oversampling of younger (aged 16 to 24) persons (i.e., persons in this age group had a higher chance of being selected in the sample).

A total of 6,999 telephone interviews were completed in the main study following a seven plus seven call design (up to seven calls made to establish contact with an eligible person at the sampled household and up to seven more calls made in an effort to complete an interview with the designated respondent). The overall response rate at the end of the data collection phase was 24.1%.

To examine the potential for non-response bias, a non-response bias study was planned in accordance with OMB requirements. For the non-response follow up, the mode of data collection was also telephone and a seven plus seven call design. A random sample was selected of non-respondents and a total of 200 interviews were completed during the non-response follow-up phase (from November 5, 2008 to December 21, 2008). The group of non-respondents included i) non-contacts (sampled cases where no human contact could be established during the main phase of data collection) and ii) refusals (sampled cases where a human contact was established but an interview couldn't be completed). The overall response rate for the non-response follow-

up phase was 10%. The questionnaire for the non-response bias study included a selected subset of questions from the main study. A copy of that survey is attached in Appendix B of this report.

The analysis plan for the non-response bias study was to compare the respondents and the non-respondents on key variables (survey data on selected survey questions). Data from the 6,999 2008 National Survey respondents were compared to data obtained from 200 non-respondents. In addition, the respondents to the 2008 national survey were split into two groups: i) early or “easy to reach” and ii) late or “difficult to reach” respondents. The total number of calls required to complete an interview in the main study was used to define these groups. This comparison was based on the assumption that the latter group may in some ways more loosely resemble the population of non-respondents.

Selection of Key Survey Questions

The goal of the non-response bias analysis was to examine if the respondents to the 2008 National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors and the non-respondents differed significantly on key questions pertaining to drinking and driving and on selected demographics. A set of eighteen key variables (or survey questions) was chosen for comparing the different groups (respondents vs. non-respondents and early vs. late respondents). For further details of the selected variables/questions, please refer to the main study questionnaire in Appendix A. The mean of each of these derived variables was compared between the groups of respondents and non-respondents.

Below we provide a list of the eighteen variables and coded categories that were used for this study. Note that question numbers refer to the main 2008 National Survey questionnaire.

1. Qn1: How often do you usually drive a car or other motor vehicle? Five derived variables (Qn1_1 through Qn1_5) were created for each possible response to Qn1.

Qn1_1 = 1 if QN1=1 (**Daily driver**), otherwise 0.

Qn1_2 = 1 if QN1=2 (**Drives several days/week**), otherwise 0.

Qn1_3 = 1 if QN1=3 (**Drives once a week or less**), otherwise 0.

Qn1_4 = 1 if QN1=4 (**Drives only certain times a year**), otherwise 0.

Qn1_5 = 1 if QN1=5 (**Never drives**), otherwise 0.

2. Qn15: During the last 12 months, how often did you usually drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, light beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, or flavored malt beverages (such as Mike's Hard Lemonade and Zima)? Six derived variables (Qn15_1, Q15_3, Q15_4, Q15_5, Q15_6 and Q15_7) were created based on Qn15 as follows:

Q15_1=1 if Q15=1 or 2 (**Drinks daily/nearly daily**); Otherwise Q15_1=0;

Q15_3=1 if Q15=3 (**Drinks 3-4 days/week**); Otherwise Q15_3=0;

Q15_4=1 if Q15=4 (**Drinks 1-2 days/week**); Otherwise Q15_4=0;

Q15_5=1 if Q15=5 (**Drinks 2-3 days/month**); Otherwise Q15_5=0;

Q15_6=1 if Q15=6 (**Drinks once or less/month**); Otherwise Q15_6=0;

Q15_7=1 if Q15=7 (**Never drank**); Otherwise Q15_7=0;

3. Qn17: When you drink alcoholic beverages, which ONE of the following beverages do you drink MOST OFTEN? Six derived variables (Qn17_6, Q17_7, Q17_8, Q17_9, Q17_10 and Q17_11) were created based on Qn17 as follows:

Q17_6=1 if Q17=6 (**Beer**); Otherwise Q17_6=0;

Q17_7=1 if Q17=7 (**Light beer**); Otherwise Q17_7=0;

Q17_8=1 if Q17=8 (**Wine**); Otherwise Q17_8=0;

Q17_9=1 if Q17=9 (**Wine coolers**); Otherwise Q17_9=0;

Q17_10=1 if Q17=10 (**Hard liquor/mixed drinks**); Otherwise Q17_10=0;

Q17_11=1 if Q17=11 (**Flavored malt drinks**); Otherwise Q17_11=0;

4. Qn18: When you drink, about how many [drinks] do you usually drink per sitting? (**Drinks per sitting**)
5. Qn20: On how many of the 30 days in this typical month did you have one or more alcoholic beverages to drink? (**Drinking days/month**)
6. Qn23: On how many of the days did you have five or more drinks? (**Days with >=5 drinks**)

7. Qn33: In the past 12 months, have you ever driven a motor vehicle within two hours after drinking any alcohol beverages? One derived variable (Qn33_1) was created based on Qn33 as follows:

Q33_1=1 if Q33=1 (**Drinking drivers**); Otherwise Q33_1=0;

8. Qn35: In the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within two hours after drinking alcohol beverages? (**Frequency of drinking driving**)

9. Qn54: In the past 12 months, have you ever deliberately avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt you probably had too much to drink to drive safely? One derived variable (Qn54_1) was created based on Qn54 as follows:

Q54_1=1 if Q54=1 (**Too drunk to drive**); Otherwise Q54_1=0;

10. Qn113: Have you been arrested for a drinking and driving violation anytime in the past 2 years? One derived variable (Qn113_1) was created based on Qn113 as follows:

Q113_1=1 if Q113=1 (**Arrested for drinking/driving**); Otherwise Q113_1=0;

11. QnD1: What is your age? (**Age**)

12. QnD1b: How many children, under 16 years of age, currently reside in your household? (**Number of children**)

13. QnD2: Are you currently employed full-time, part-time, unemployed and looking for work, retired, going to school, a homemaker, or do you do something else? Six derived variables (Full-time, Part-time, Unemployed, Retired, School, and Homemaker) were created based on QnD2 as follows:

Full-time=1 if QnD2=6; Otherwise Full-time=0;

Part-time=1 if QnD2=7; Otherwise Part-time=0;

Unemployed=1 if QnD2=8 Otherwise Unemployed=0;

Retired=1 if QnD2=9; Otherwise Retired=0;

School=1 if QnD2=10 Otherwise School=0;

Homemaker=1 if QnD2=11; Otherwise Homemaker=0;

14. QnD3: What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed? **Education**:

15. QnD5: Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent? (**Hispanic**) One derived variable (Hispanic) was created based on QnD5 as follows:

Hispanic=1 if QnD5 =1; Otherwise Hispanic=0;

16. QnD6: What is your race? (**Race**). Four derived variables (White, Black, Other, Multi-race) were created based on QnD6 as follows:

White =1 if QnD6=6 and has only one response; Otherwise White=0;

Black=1 if QnD6=7 and has only one response; Otherwise Black=0;

Other =1 if QnD6=(1 or 8 or 9 or 11) and has only one response; Otherwise Other=0;

Multi-race =1 if QnD6 has multiple responses; Otherwise Multi-race=0;

17. QnD8: Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 2007? Six derived variables (Inc1_2, Inc3, Inc4, Inc5, Inc6, Inc7) were created based on QnD8 as follows:

Inc1_2=1 if QnD8 =1 or 2 (**Income <=15K**); Otherwise Inc1_2=0;

Inc3=1 if QnD8 =3 (**Income 15-30K**); Otherwise Inc3=0;

Inc4=1 if QnD8 =4 (**Income 30-50K**); Otherwise Inc4=0;

Inc5=1 if QnD8 =5 (**Income 50-75K**); Otherwise Inc5=0;

Inc6=1 if QnD8 =6 (**Income 75-100K**); Otherwise Inc6=0;

Inc7=1 if QnD8 =7 (**Income >=100K**); Otherwise Inc7=0;

18. QnS3a: (**Gender**). This variable was coded 1 if Male; 0 if Female.

Comparison of Respondents and Non-Respondents

The respondents and non-respondents were compared on the selected 45 categories described in the previous section. The total number of respondents and non-respondents for this study was 6,999 and 200 respectively. Table 3 presents the results of this comparison. The estimates included in this table were weighted by the sampling weight that included: 1) adjustments for unequal selection probability (based on the sampling fraction within a stratum, number of telephone lines reaching a sampled household, and number of eligible adults in the sampled household) and 2) adjustments for other factors (like working number status, eligibility, proportion of landline/cell phone), but did not include any non-response adjustment factor or post-stratification weighting factors. As noted earlier, a random sample of non-respondents was chosen from all non-respondents for the non-response follow-up survey. For this sample, the sampling weight also included adjustments for the probability of selection for this sample.

The calculation of standard errors of estimates for the purpose of carrying out a statistical t-test to compare the mean of two groups was done using SUDAAN software. For the purpose of calculating standard errors in the presence of complex sample design, two general classes of methods are commonly used: “linearization” and “replication” methods. For this study, the “Taylor Series Linearization” method was applied using Descript procedure (and STRWR option) under SUDAAN.

Column 1 provides the name of the variables (along with brief descriptions). Column 2 provides a comparison variable where group is equal to 0 for respondents and 1 for non-respondents. The column “N” provides the un-weighted sample size and, for any variable (or survey question), is equal to the number of respondents that provided a response to that particular question. Column 4 (Mean) presents the mean (or equivalently the proportion in case of a 0-1 variable) for the two groups. The “Mean Diff” column is the difference of the means. The last column specifies the p-value of a t-test for comparing the two groups.

Table 3:
Comparison of Respondents and Non-Respondents*
(Group: 0=Respondents, 1=Non-Respondents)

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
Qn1_1: Daily Driver	0	6972	0.70		
	1	199	0.66	0.04	0.31
Qn1_2: Drives Several Days/Week	0	6972	0.17		
	1	199	0.15	0.02	0.59
Qn1_3: Drives Once a Week or Less	0	6972	0.04		
	1	199	0.08	-0.04	0.14
Qn1_4: Drives Only Certain Times a Year	0	6972	0.02		
	1	199	0.04	-0.02	0.41
Qn1_5: Never Drives	0	6972	0.06		
	1	199	0.07	-0.01	0.71
Qn15_1: Drinks Daily/Nearly Daily	0	6959	0.04		
	1	199	0.04	0.00	0.84
Qn15_3: Drinks 3-4 Days/Week	0	6959	0.05		
	1	199	0.05	0.00	0.77
Qn15_4: Drinks 1-2 Days/Week	0	6959	0.14		
	1	199	0.14	0.00	0.94
Qn15_5: Drinks 2-3 Days/Month	0	6959	0.13		
	1	199	0.13	0.00	0.80
Qn15_6: Drinks Once or Less/Month	0	6959	0.23		
	1	199	0.21	0.02	0.65
Qn15_7: Never Drank	0	6959	0.41		
	1	199	0.43	-0.02	0.74
Qn17_6: Beer	0	4221	0.24		
	1	112	0.17	0.07	0.16
Qn17_7: Light Beer	0	4221	0.16		
	1	112	0.08	0.08	0.01
Qn17_8: Wine	0	4221	0.33		
	1	112	0.45	-0.12	0.07
Qn17_9: Wine Coolers	0	4221	0.04		
	1	112	0.02	0.02	0.20
Qn17_10: Hard Liquor/Mixed Drinks	0	4221	0.21		
	1	112	0.25	-0.04	0.47
Qn17_11: Flavored Malt Drinks	0	4221	0.02		
	1	112	0.03	-0.01	0.37
Qn18: Drinks per Sitting	0	4218	2.24		

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
	1	112	2.11	0.13	0.45
Qn20: Drinking Days/Month	0	4209	5.25		
	1	112	5.03	0.22	0.77
Qn23: Days With >=5 Drinks	0	3777	0.89		
	1	108	0.75	0.14	0.53
Qn33_1: Drinking Drivers	0	4014	0.35		
	1	111	0.27	0.08	0.18
Qn35: Frequency of Drinking Driving	0	1457	1.69		
	1	27	1.30	0.39	0.25
Qn54_1: Too Drunk to Drive	0	4003	0.42		
	1	111	0.42	0.00	0.93
Qn113_1: Arrested for Drinking/Driving	0	6999	0.01		
	1	183	0.00	0.01	0.00
QnD1: Age	0	6930	47.42		
	1	196	49.06	-1.64	0.36
QnD1b: Number of Children	0	6958	0.67		
	1	200	0.51	0.16	0.09
Full-Time	0	6944	0.52		
	1	198	0.43	0.09	0.04
Part-Time	0	6944	0.10		
	1	198	0.12	-0.02	0.56
Unemployed	0	6944	0.05		
	1	198	0.03	0.02	0.22
Retired	0	6944	0.20		
	1	198	0.26	-0.06	0.12
School	0	6944	0.05		
	1	198	0.07	-0.02	0.31
Homemaker	0	6944	0.06		
	1	198	0.05	0.01	0.44
QnD3: Education	0	6947	6.15		
	1	199	6.15	0.00	0.99
QnD5: Hispanic	0	6923	0.12		
	1	195	0.06	0.06	0.01
White	0	6999	0.75		
	1	200	0.72	0.03	0.50
Black	0	6999	0.11		
	1	200	0.12	-0.01	0.88
Other	0	6999	0.04		
	1	200	0.08	-0.04	0.19
Multi-Race	0	6999	0.02		
	1	200	0.03	-0.01	0.91
Inc1_2: Income <=15K	0	6362	0.11		
	1	172	0.11	0.00	0.85

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
Inc3: Income 15-30K	0	6362	0.14		
	1	172	0.20	-0.06	0.12
Inc4: Income 30-50K	0	6362	0.20		
	1	172	0.20	0.00	1.0
Inc5: Income 50-75K	0	6362	0.20		
	1	172	0.17	0.03	0.29
Inc6: Income 75-100K	0	6362	0.14		
	1	172	0.13	0.01	0.79
Inc7: Income >=100K	0	6362	0.21		
	1	172	0.20	0.01	0.74
QnS3a: Gender	0	6999	0.42		
	1	200	0.45	-0.03	0.59

* weighted by sample weight excluding post-stratification weighting adjustments.

Only four variables (light beer drinker, arrested for drinking/driving, employed full-time, and Hispanic/latino descent) of the 45 variables in Table 3 show a statistically significant difference at 5% level of significance, suggesting no major differences between the respondents and the non-respondents on almost all of the variables under comparison. Similar comparisons were also made using estimates that were weighted by the final weight including post-stratification adjustments that were used to reflect the demographic distribution by age, gender, and race/ethnicity within each sampling stratum (census region). The results were similar. Eight (beer drinker, wine drinker, drinks per sitting, days with greater than 5 drinks, arrested for drinking/driving, age, retired, and Hispanic/latino descent) of the 45 variables showed a significant difference at the 5% level of significance.

Comparison of Early and Late Respondents

Gallup used a seven plus seven call design (up to seven calls made to establish contact with a person 16 years of age or older at the sampled household and up to seven more calls made in an effort to complete an interview with an eligible person) for this survey. Respondents for whom interviews were completed using 4 or fewer calls were identified as “early” or “easy to reach” respondents. Out of 6,999 respondents in the main study, 2,012 (about 28.7%) were identified as late (or “hard to reach”) respondents. Table 4 presents the results of the comparison between these two groups. The estimates included in this table were generated using the full sampling weight (post-stratified) for the main study. This comparison was undertaken based on the assumption that the latter group may in some ways resemble the population of non-respondents.

Table 4:
Comparison of “Early” and “Late” Respondents*
(0=Early; 1=Late)

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
Qn1_1: Daily Driver	0	4966	0.70		
	1	2006	0.72	-0.02	0.20
Qn1_2: Drives Several Days/Week	0	4966	0.17		
	1	2006	0.14	0.03	0.02
Qn1_3: Drives Once a Week or Less	0	4966	0.05		
	1	2006	0.04	0.01	0.42
Qn1_4: Drives Only Certain Times a Year	0	4966	0.02		
	1	2006	0.02	0.00	0.71
Qn1_5: Never Drives	0	4966	0.07		
	1	2006	0.08	-0.01	0.37
Qn15_1: Drinks Daily/Nearly Daily	0	4962	0.05		
	1	1997	0.04	0.01	0.06
Qn15_3: Drinks 3-4 Days/Week	0	4962	0.06		
	1	1997	0.05	0.01	0.46
Qn15_4: Drinks 1-2 Days/Week	0	4962	0.14		
	1	1997	0.15	-0.01	0.70
Qn15_5: Drinks 2-3 Days/Month	0	4962	0.12		
	1	1997	0.14	-0.02	0.14
Qn15_6: Drinks Once or Less/Month	0	4962	0.23		
	1	1997	0.21	0.02	0.30
Qn15_7: Never Drank	0	4962	0.40		
	1	1997	0.40	0.00	0.66
Qn17_6: Beer	0	2984	0.27		
	1	1237	0.26	0.01	0.76
Qn17_7: Light Beer	0	2984	0.16		
	1	1237	0.14	0.02	0.28
Qn17_8: Wine	0	2984	0.32		
	1	1237	0.29	0.03	0.15
Qn17_9: Wine Coolers	0	2984	0.03		
	1	1237	0.06	-0.03	0.07
Qn17_10: Hard Liquor/Mixed Drinks	0	2984	0.19		
	1	1237	0.23	-0.04	0.06
Qn17_11: Flavored Malt Drinks	0	2984	0.03		
	1	1237	0.02	0.01	0.34
Qn18: Drinks per Sitting	0	2985	2.37		

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
	1	1233	2.44	-0.07	0.59
Qn20: Drinking Days/Month	0	2977	5.72		
	1	1232	5.28	0.44	0.17
Qn23: Days With >=5 Drinks	0	2649	1.15		
	1	1128	1.01	0.14	0.37
Qn33_1: Drinking Drivers	0	2831	0.36		
	1	1183	0.35	0.01	0.79
Qn35: Frequency of Drinking Driving	0	1025	1.84		
	1	432	1.72	0.12	0.59
Qn54_1: Too Drunk to Drive	0	2829	0.43		
	1	1174	0.47	-0.04	0.12
Qn113_1: Arrested for Drinking/Driving	0	4987	0.01		
	1	2012	0.01	0.00	0.10
QnD1: Age	0	4941	45.86		
	1	1989	42.59	3.27	0.00
QnD1b: Number of Children	0	4957	0.67		
	1	2001	0.80	-0.13	0.01
Full-Time	0	4946	0.50		
	1	1998	0.54	-0.04	0.08
Part-Time	0	4946	0.09		
	1	1998	0.11	-0.02	0.37
Unemployed	0	4946	0.05		
	1	1998	0.05	0.00	0.95
Retired	0	4946	0.20		
	1	1998	0.14	0.06	0.00
School	0	4946	0.07		
	1	1998	0.08	-0.01	0.17
Homemaker	0	4946	0.05		
	1	1998	0.06	-0.01	0.36
QnD3: Education	0	4951	6.18		
	1	1996	6.09	0.09	0.14
QnD5: Hispanic	0	4932	0.12		
	1	1991	0.15	-0.03	0.04
White	0	4987	0.76		
	1	2012	0.73	0.03	0.08
Black	0	4987	0.09		
	1	2012	0.11	-0.02	0.33
Other	0	4987	0.05		
	1	2012	0.04	0.01	0.28
Multi-Race	0	4987	0.02		
	1	2012	0.03	-0.01	0.31
Inc1_2: Income <=15K	0	4532	0.11		
	1	1830	0.11	0.00	0.93

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
Inc3: Income 15-30K	0	4532	0.15		
	1	1830	0.13	0.02	0.23
Inc4: Income 30-50K	0	4532	0.20		
	1	1830	0.20	0.00	0.83
Inc5: Income 50-75K	0	4532	0.20		
	1	1830	0.21	-0.01	0.57
Inc6: Income 75-100K	0	4532	0.14		
	1	1830	0.14	0.00	0.87
Inc7: Income >=100K	0	4532	0.20		
	1	1830	0.21	-0.01	0.76
QnS3a: Gender	0	4987	0.50		
	1	2012	0.46	0.04	0.07

* weighted by sample weight excluding post-stratification weighting adjustments.

Only five variables (drives several days/week, age, number of children, retired, and Hispanic/latino descent) were found significantly different at the 5% level of significance. In summary, the results suggest no major differences between the “early” and “late” respondents for the main study.

Summary of Findings and Conclusions

Based on results presented in Table 3, the groups of respondents and non-respondents do not differ significantly on almost all of the selected variables under comparison. In Table 3, the mean of only four (light beer drinker, arrested for drinking/driving, employed full-time, and Hispanic/latino descent; codes: Qn17_7, Qn113_1, Full-time, and QnD5) of the 45 variables showed a statistically significant difference at the 5% level of significance. The type of weights used to generate the estimates did not seem to affect the results. Using the full sampling weight with post-stratification, the findings were similar. Eight variables (beer drinker, wine drinker, drinks per sitting, days with greater than 5 drinks, arrested for drinking/driving, age, retired, and Hispanic/latino descent; codes: Qn17_6, Qn17_8, Q18, Qn23, Q113_1, QnD1, Retire, and Qnd5) of the 45 variables showed a significant difference at the 5% level of significance. Table 4 summarizes the results of the comparison between the “early” (or easy to reach) and “late” (or hard to reach) respondents in the main study. Only five variables (drives several days/week, age, number of children, retired, and Hispanic/latino descent; codes: Qn1_2, QnD1, QnD1b, Retired, and QnD5) were found significantly different at the 5% level of significance, suggesting that these two groups of respondents were not very different in terms of the selected variables.

The findings of this non-response study do not indicate substantive difference between respondents and non-respondents. Most variables relating to behavior and demographics of the general driving age public selected for comparison did not show significant differences between the groups of respondents and non-respondents. Some difference was observed in age and ethnicity while using the full sampling weight (post-stratified). However, these differences did not translate into significant differences between respondents and non-respondents in the selected variables of interest relating to drinking and driving. It is important to note that both age and ethnicity are variables that are used in the post-stratification weighting process of the data for the main study. Although the differences in these demographic variables were not accompanied by any significant difference in selected substantive variables between the respondent and non-respondent groups, the use of age and ethnicity in the weighting process for the main dataset would help eliminate potential bias, if any, due to differences in these variables. Overall, the findings summarized indicate little difference between the respondents and non-respondents of this study and therefore do not suggest serious non-response bias.

Incentive Analysis

An experiment was incorporated in this study to assess whether a cash incentive increases the response rate among cell phone respondents. The incentive analysis was restricted to the cell phone sample only. The eligible cell phone only respondents were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group was offered a \$10 cash incentive to participate in the study while the other group was not offered any such incentive. Out of the total 2,002 eligible respondents, respondents were randomly selected to receive the incentive offer. Because of the availability of funds and the desire to maximize response rates, a total of 1,209 (about 60%) received the incentive offer and the remaining 793 (about 40%) did not. Out of the 1,209 who received the incentive offer, 970 (80.23%) completed the survey. Among the 793 who did not receive the incentive, 637 (80.32%) completed the survey. Thus, the percentage that completed the survey was very similar between the two groups, suggesting that an offer of \$10 cash incentive did not have an impact on the propensity of completing the survey among the cell-only population.

In addition to response rates, comparisons of responses were made between those respondents that received the incentive offer and completed the survey, and those respondents that did not receive the incentive offer and completed the survey. Seven behavioral questions (Q15, Q17, Q18, Q23, Q33, Q54, and Q113) as well as several demographic questions were examined.

Table 5 presents the results of these comparisons. The calculation of standard errors of estimates for the purpose of carrying out a statistical t-test to compare the mean of two groups was done using SUDAAN software. For the purpose of calculating standard errors in the presence of complex sample design, two general classes of methods are commonly used: “linearization” and “replication” methods. For this study, “Taylor Series Linearization” method was applied using Descript procedure (and STRWR option) under SUDAAN.

Column 1 provides the name of the variables under comparison. Column 2 provides a groups indicator equal to 0 for respondents that did not receive an incentive offer and 1 for respondents that did receive an incentive offer. The column “N” provides the unweighted sample size. Column 4 (Mean) presents the mean (or the proportion in case of a 0-1 variable) for the two groups. The “Mean Diff” column is the difference of the means. The last column specifies the p-value of a t-test for comparing the two groups.

**Table 5:
Comparison of Key Behavioral Questions
Among “Incentive” and “Non-Incentive” Respondents
(0=Non-Incentive; 1=Incentive)**

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
Qn15_1: Drinks Daily/Nearly Daily	0	634	0.04	0.01	0.58
	1	961	0.03		
Qn15_3: Drinks 3-4 Days/Week	0	634	0.07	0.01	0.88
	1	961	0.06		
Qn15_4: Drinks 1-2 Days/Week	0	634	0.17	-0.01	0.58
	1	961	0.18		
Qn15_5: Drinks 2-3 Days/Month	0	634	0.16	0.01	0.8
	1	961	0.15		
Qn15_6: Drinks Once or Less /Month	0	634	0.24	0.02	0.46
	1	961	0.22		
Qn15_7: Never Drank	0	634	0.33	-0.02	0.49
	1	961	0.35		
Qn17_6: Beer	0	422	0.38	0.03	0.33
	1	634	0.35		
Qn17_7: Light Beer	0	422	0.18	0.02	0.54
	1	634	0.16		
Qn17_8: Wine	0	422	0.17	0	0.81
	1	634	0.17		
Qn17_9: Wine Coolers	0	422	0.02	-0.02	0.1
	1	634	0.04		
Qn17_10: Hard Liquor/Mixed Drinks	0	422	0.22	-0.04	0.11
	1	634	0.26		
Qn17_11: Flavored Malt Drinks	0	422	0.04	0.02	0.38
	1	634	0.02		
Qn18: Drinks per Sitting	0	420	3.27	-0.09	0.7
	1	631	3.36		

Variables	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
Qn23: Days With >=5 Drinks	0	380	2.02	0.21	0.47
	1	567	1.81		
Qn33_1: Drinking Drivers	0	389	0.4	0.02	0.66
	1	583	0.38		
Qn54_1: Too Drunk to Drive	0	390	0.61	-0.06	0.08
	1	582	0.67		
Qn113_1: Arrested for Drinking/Driving	0	637	0.02	0	0.71
	1	970	0.02		

Table 6:
Comparison of Demographics
Among “Incentive” and “Non-Incentive” Respondents
(0=Non-Incentive; 1=Incentive)

Variable	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
QnD1_Age	0	632	32.75	1.3	0.07
	1	961	31.45		
QnD1b_Children	0	630	0.78	0.08	0.23
	1	963	0.7		
Full-Time	0	633	0.62	0.07	0.01
	1	964	0.55		
Part-Time	0	633	0.09	-0.04	0.03
	1	964	0.13		
Unemployed	0	633	0.06	-0.01	0.6
	1	964	0.07		
Retired	0	633	0.03	-0.01	0.16
	1	964	0.04		
School	0	633	0.16	0.01	0.76
	1	964	0.15		
Homemaker	0	633	0.03	0	0.35
	1	964	0.03		
QnD3_Education	0	631	5.91	0.18	0.04
	1	962	5.73		
QnD5_Hispanic	0	632	0.2	-0.01	0.94
	1	963	0.21		
QnS3a_Gender	0	637	0.62	0.04	0.18
	1	970	0.58		

Variable	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
Inc1_2: Income <=15K	0	590	0.17		
	1	917	0.22	-0.05	0.08
Inc3: Income 15-30K	0	590	0.21		
	1	917	0.21	0	0.85
Inc4: Income 30-50K	0	590	0.23		
	1	917	0.22	0.01	0.83
Inc5: Income 50-75K	0	590	0.17		
	1	917	0.18	-0.01	0.72
Inc6: Income 75-100K	0	590	0.1		
	1	917	0.08	0.02	0.13
Inc7: Income >=100K	0	590	0.11		
	1	917	0.1	0.01	0.39
White	0	637	0.64		
	1	970	0.65	-0.01	0.71
Black	0	637	0.11		
	1	970	0.13	-0.02	0.42
Other	0	637	0.08		
	1	970	0.07	0.01	0.5
Multi-Race	0	637	0.05		
	1	970	0.05	0	0.97

There are no significant differences in the key behavioral questions between the two groups. However, significant differences are present in education and employment status. Fifty-five percent of those respondents offered an incentive and who completed the interview work full-time, while 62% of those not offered an incentive and who completed the interview work full-time. Conversely, 13% of those respondents offered an incentive work part-time, while 9% of those not offered an incentive work part-time. Those respondents offered the incentives have significantly fewer years of formal education than those not offered the incentive. Highlighting the educational differences among the groups, 56% of those offered an incentive have some college education while 62% of those not offered an incentive have some college education.

Table 7:
Comparison of College Education³
Among “Incentive” and “Non-Incentive” Respondents
(0=Non-incentive; 1=Incentive)

Variable	Group	N	Mean	Mean Diff	P-Value
College Education	0	633	0.62		
	1	964	0.56	0.06	0.35

Summary of Findings and Conclusions

Overall, there are very few statistically significant differences between respondents that were offered the incentive and the respondents that were not offered the incentive. This finding, in addition to the similar response rates, suggest that the incentive did not produce a bias and did not affect the likelihood of completing the survey.

³ College education is defined as some college or more (derived from QnD3).

Appendix A: 2008 National Drinking and Driving Questionnaire—Main Study (English Language Version)

CRT

HARD COPY REQUIRED
OUTBOUND

FDP,NHT67030
F030

FIELD FINAL – OCTOBER 2, 2008
(Columns are ABSOLUTE)
(10/2 Revisions highlighted in PINK)
(9/22 Revision highlighted in YELLOW)
(8/28 Revisions highlighted in BLUE)
(Converted to Linux)

PROJECT REGISTRATION #153610

NHTSA

City Center: Washington, D.C.
National Drinking and Driving
Abraham/Zukerberg/Jensen
Jane Wood, Specwriter
July, 2008

Y TRANSLATIONS

___ INSTRUMENT DESIGN: Mike Fouquet
OMB Approval: 2127-0634
Expires: 06/30/11
n=6,000

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

**AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

_____ (1161 - 1170) _____

**INTERVIEW TIME:

_____ (1716 - 1721) _____

(NOTE: All interviews are recorded. The recording begins when the respondent answers the phone. This statement is read after the "Continue" response is entered after the Introduction and before the first question) This call will be recorded for quality assurance.

- 1 (Continue)
2 (Refused) - (Thank and Terminate) _____(1984)

Sa. STATE: **(Code from fone file)**

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

(100) (101)

Sa1. SAMPLE SOURCE: **(Code from fone file)**

1	RDD
2	Cell

____(172)

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: Need a daily count of completes by this variable)

Sb. REGION: **(Code from fone file)**

1	NE
2	MW
3	S
4	W

____(71)

Sba. ENTER CENSUS REGION (SOFT) COUNT **(Code from fone file)**

(If code 1 in Sa1)

Soft Quotas:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>
NE	1000
MW	1150
S	1800
W	1150

(If code 2 in Sa1)

Soft Quotas:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>
NE	180
MW	200
S	320
W	200

_____ (-) _____

Sc. ZIP CODE: **(Code from fone file)**

_____ (63 - 68) _____

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. I would like to ask you a few questions to determine if you are eligible for the study. **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If necessary, read:)** 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 study is 2127-0634. This survey is voluntary.

- 1 Respondent available - **(Continue)**
- 7 Respondent not available/Not a good time - **(Set time to call back)**
- 8 (Soft Refusal)
- 9 (Hard Refusal) - **(Thank and Terminate)** _____(2001)

(If code 1 in Sa1, Skip to S1;
Otherwise, Continue)

CELL PHONE QUESTIONS

Sc1. First, to confirm, have I reached you on your cell phone?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____(2131)

(If code 1 in Sc1, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)

Sc2. For your safety, are you currently driving?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____(2132)

(If code 1 in Sc2, Set time to call back;
If code 2 in Sc2, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)

Sc2a. Are you age 16 or older?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____(2041)

(If code 2 in Sc2a, Thank and Terminate;
Otherwise, Continue)

Sc3. In addition to a cell phone, do you also have regular landline telephone service in your home?

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

____(2133)

**(If code 1 in Sc3, Continue;
If code 2 in Sc3, Skip to Sc5;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc4. Do you use that landline telephone to make and receive calls, or is it ONLY used for other purposes, such as connecting to the Internet, connecting to a fax machine, or for business purposes?

- 1 Use to make and receive calls
- 2 Only used for fax, etc.
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused)

____(2134)

**(If code 2 in Sc4, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc5. Is the CELL PHONE I have reached you on mainly used for personal use, or only for business purposes?

- 1 Personal use
- 2 Used only for business
- 3 BOTH (Volunteered)
- 4 (DK)
- 5 (Refused)

____(2135)

**(If code 1 or 3 in Sc5, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc6. Currently, do you use just one cell phone to make and receive calls, or do you use more than one?
(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If more than one, probe for number used)

- 1 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5 or more
- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

____(2031)

(Question Sc7 deleted)

HOLD _____(2032)

Sc8. **(SURVENT CALCULATION FOR IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS WHO BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR INCENTIVE: Randomly select a number between 0 and 100. If the number selected is less than or equal to 60, then code the respondent as a "1" to receive the incentive.)**

_____(2033-2035)

INCENTIVE VALUE:

(2050-2052)

**(If code 1 in Sc8, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to S3A)**

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: The comparison number (currently 60) in this variable will be adjusted during the field period based on response rates. Please show current number and amount = to 1 in daily report. Ensure this variable is accessible in final data file as we will need to weight respondents differently depending on what comparison number was used at the time a particular respondent was selected (e.g. a respondent selected using the comparison number 60 will have a different weight than one selected if we change the comparison number to 40 late in data collection)

(Read:) You have been randomly selected to receive a \$10 incentive upon completion of this survey. Your contact information will be collected at the end of the survey. This survey is voluntary.

(All in Read, Skip to S3a)

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 Read before S3a)
- 02-95 - (Continue)
- 96 96+
- 97 Not available - (Set time to call back)
- 98 (DK) (Thank and Terminate)
- 99 (Refused) (Thank and Terminate)

(2002) (2003)

(Question S1aa deleted)

HOLD

__(2030)

S1a. How many of the **(response in S1)** members of this household are 16 to 24 years of age? (Open ended **and code actual number**)

- 00 None - (Skip to S2)
- 01-95 (Continue)
- 96 96+ (Continue)
- 97 Not available - (Set time to call back)

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

(2004) (2005)

S1ab. **(SURVENT CALCULATION FOR AGE OVERSAMPLING: Randomly select a number between 0 and 100. If the number selected is less than or equal to 75 then record the respondent as a "1".)**

(2037-2039)

AGE OVERSAMPLE VALUE:

(2053-2055)

**(If S1ab = 1, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to S2)**

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: The comparison number (currently 75) in this variable will be adjusted during the field period based on response rates. Please show current number and amount = to 1 in daily report. Ensure this variable is accessible in final data file as we will need to weight respondents differently depending on what comparison number was used at the time a particular respondent was selected (e.g. a respondent selected using the comparison number 75 will have a different weight than one selected if we change the comparison number to 40 late in data collection)

S1b. Of all the **(response in S1a)** household members, 16-24 years old, I need to speak to the one who had the most recent birthday.

- 1 Male 16-24 year old respondent available **(Skip to Read before S3a)**
- 2 Female 16-24 year old respondent available **(Skip to Read before S3a)**

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

8 (Refused) - **(Thank and Terminate)** _____(2006)

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)** _____(2007)

(If necessary, read:)

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. I would like to ask you a few questions to determine if you are eligible for the study. **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If necessary, read:)** 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 2127-0634. This survey is voluntary.

(Question S3 deleted) HOLD _____(2616)
 HOLD _____(2008)

S3a. GENDER: **(Do not ask; code only)**

- 1 Male
- 2 Female _____(2790)

**(If code 2 in Sa1, Skip to Q1:
 Otherwise, Continue)**

S4. Are you a permanent resident of this household where I have reached you; that is, you live here all or most of the year? (That is, you are not a visitor or guest?)

- 1 Yes, permanent resident - **(Continue)**
- 2 No - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to Introduction)**
- 3 (DK) - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to Introduction)**
- 4 (Refused) - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to Introduction)** _____(2009)

(Question S4a deleted) HOLD _____(2010)

(Question S4b deleted) HOLD _____(2011)

(Question S5 deleted) HOLD ___(2012- 2017)

(Question S6 deleted) **HOLD** _____(2018- 2022)

(Question S7 deleted) HOLD ___(2023- 2026)

(READ:) You are eligible to participate in this important data collection. This will help us to better plan programs and improve traffic safety. You will be asked about your drinking behaviors but this survey is completely anonymous. Responses will never be linked to individual respondents. Your participation is voluntary.

(READ:) Next, I have a question 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)

____(2301)

(Question #2a deleted)

HOLD

__(2723)

(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, liquor, or flavored malt beverages (such as Mike's Hard Lemonade and Zima)? 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 You 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)** _____(2724)

(There is no question #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 06-11, 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
- 11 Flavored malt drinks (such as Mike's Hard Lemonade, Zima, etc.)

(2323) (2324)

18. When you drink **(if code 01 or 06-11 in #17, say:) (response in #17)/(if code 02 or 03 in #17, say: alcoholic beverages)**, about how many **(if code 01 in #17, say: (response in #17)/(if code 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 08 in #17, say:) five-ounce glasses of wine/(if code 09 in #17, say:) 12-ounce wine coolers/(if code 10 in #17, say:) drinks or shots of hard liquor/(if code 11 in #17, say:) 12-ounce flavored malt drinks]** do you usually drink per sitting? (Open ended **and code actual number**)

- 01-
- 95

- 96 96+

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

(2825) (2826)

(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**)

- 01-
- 95

- 96 96 years or older

- 97 (Never drink/Drank)
- 98 (DK)
- 99 (Refused)

(2757) (2758)

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #19a is less than 10, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

(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)**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: 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), 12 oz. bottle of flavored malt drinks]

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 Read before #26)**
- 01-30 30 (Every day) - **(Continue)**
- DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to Read before #26)**
- RF (Refused) - **(Skip to Read before #26)**

(2327) (2328)

(Questions #21-#22 deleted)

HOLD

(2329-

2332)

23. On how many of the **(response in #20)** days did you have five or more drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number**)

- 00 None - [Deleted Note]
- 01-29
- 30 30+
- DK (DK) - **(probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Continue)**
- RF (Refused) - [Deleted Note]

(2333) (2334)

(Question #23a deleted)

HOLD

__(2725-

2726)

(There is no question #24)

[Deleted Note]

(Question #25 deleted)

HOLD

(2337-

2338)

(READ:)

The next questions are about how you feel about drinking alcoholic beverages.

26. During the last 12 months, has there been a time when you felt you should cut down on your drinking?

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

____(2339)

27. During the last 12 months, has there been a time when people criticized your drinking?

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

____(2340)

28. During the last 12 months, has there been a time when you felt bad or guilty about your drinking?

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

____(2341)

29. During the last 12 months, has there been a time when you had a drink first thing in the morning?

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

____(2342)

(There is no question #30)

**(If code 1-4 in #1 and code 1-6 in #15, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to 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 08 in #17, say:) five-ounce glasses of wine/(if code 09 in #17, say:) 12-ounce wine coolers/(if code 10 in #17, say:) drinks or shots of hard liquor/(if code 11 in #17, say:) 12-ounce flavored malt drinks] could YOU drink in two hours before it would be unsafe for you to drive? (Open ended and code actual number)

00 Less than one drink

01-
95

96 No limit
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

(2343) (2344)

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #31 is greater than 12, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

(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 any alcoholic beverages?

1 Yes (Continue)

2 No (Skip to #52)

3 (DK) (Skip to #52)

4 (Refused) (Skip to #52) _____ (2345)

(Question #34 deleted)

HOLD (2346-

2348)

35. 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

01-
98

99 99+

DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

(2349) (2350)

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #35 is greater than 30, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

**(If code 00, DK, or RF in #35, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to #37)**

36. Approximately, how many months ago was the most recent time you drove a motor vehicle WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER drinking alcoholic beverages? **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If respondent answers 00-Never in #36, Probe:)** Earlier you mentioned that you have driven within two hours of drinking in the past year. Do you remember approximately how long ago this occurred? (Open ended **and code actual number of months)**

00 Never

01-
12

13 More than 12 months ago

DK (DK)

RF (Refused)

(2667) (2668)

**(If code 01-12 in #36, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to #52)**

37. 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 Map to 006

22 Park/picnic

21 Party at someone else's home

10 Restaurant

19 Shopping/Store/Grocery store

16 Sporting event

20 Wedding

11 Work

06 Your home

23 Party at your house

(2351) (2352)

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

00 Less than one

01-
98

99 99+

DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (2353) (2354) _____

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #38 is greater than 12, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

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

HOURS

00 (Time not given in hours)

01-
23

24 24+

DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (2574) (2575) _____

39. (Continued:)

MINUTES

000 (Time not given in minutes)

001-
998

999 999+

DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

_____ (2669 - 2671) _____

HOLD

(2355-
2356)

(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) (INTERVIEWER NOTE: Respondent is reporting on instance when drove within two hours of drinking)

000 Less than one minute/Drove while drinking

001-
119

120 120 minutes (two hours)
DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

(2357 - 2359)

(There are no questions #42-#43)

HOLD

(2360-

2364)

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

1 Yes, wearing a seatbelt
2 No, not wearing a seatbelt
3 Don't recall
4 (Refused)

(2373)

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-
10 (Continue)

11 11 or more (Continue)

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

(2365) (2366)

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-
10

11 11 or more

DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

(There are no questions #44b or #45-#48)

49. The next question refers to the legal limit for drinking and driving, that is the amount of alcohol in a person's body at which point it becomes illegal to drive. On this most recent occasion, do you think you were (read 1-4)?

- 1 Well below the legal limit for drinking and driving
- 2 Just below the legal limit
- 3 Just over the legal limit
- 4 Well over the legal limit

- 5 (DK)
- 6 (Refused)
- 7 (Just at the limit)

_____(2367)

(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 AND DRIVING? That is, the amount of alcohol in your body was greater than the law allows. (Open ended and code actual number)

000 None/Never

001-364

365 Every day

- DK (DK)
- RF (Refused)

_____(2368 - 2370)

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #52 is greater than 24, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

(Question #53 deleted)

HOLD

_____(2371-

2372)

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)** _____(2412)

(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 Was already at home/Stayed at home
- 05 HOLD

- 06 Called a cab or ride
- 07 Rode the bus or subway
- 08 Used a designated driver
- 09 Stayed overnight as a guest
- 10 Waited until after the effects of the alcohol wore off
- 11 Walked to your destination
- 12 Rode with another driver at the drinking location (not a designated driver)

_____ (2413) (2414) _____

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) _____(2415)

(There is no question #58)

(Question #59 deleted) HOLD _____(2416)

(There is no question #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? **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: A designated**

driver is someone who agrees to abstain or limit drinking alcohol during an event and will drive others after)

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

____(2417)

(Question 62 deleted)

HOLD (2420

-2421)

(Question 63 deleted)

HOLD ____ (2374)

(There is no question #64a)

**(If code 5 in Q1, Skip to #66;
Otherwise, Continue)**

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)

____(2424)

**(If code 7 in #15, Skip to #66;
Otherwise, Continue)**

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 with passengers? (Open ended **and code actual number**)

- 00 None/Less than one
- 01-96
- 97 97 or more
- DK (DK)
- RF (Refused)

____ (2427) (2428) _____

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #65 is greater than 12, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

65a. **(If code 1 in #64b, ask:)** Did the decision to have a designated driver for this occasion take place before or after **(If code 1-97, DK, or RF in #65, say:)** you and your companions/**(If code 00 in #65, say:)** your companions] began drinking?

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

____(2375)

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

00 None/ Less than one

01-
96

97 97 or more

DK (DK)
RF (Refused)

(2429) (2430) _____

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #66 is greater than 12, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

(There is no question #67)

[Deleted Note]

(There are no questions #68-70)

(Question #70a deleted) HOLD ____ (2731)

(There are no questions #71-#85)

HOSTING EVENTS

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

(Question #86 A-D deleted)

86. In the past year, have you hosted a social event or party where alcohol was served to adults?

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

____(2477)

**(If code 1 in #86, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to #89)**

(Question #86a deleted)

87. At the most recent social event (party) you hosted at which you served alcoholic beverages, how concerned were you about having guests from your party drive after drinking too much to drive safely? 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
- 5 Not at all concerned, OR
- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

____(2444)

88. At this event, what, if anything, did you do to keep guests from driving after drinking too much to drive safely? **(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 HOLD
- 10 HOLD
- 11 Serve food
- 12 Serve non-alcoholic drinks
- 13 Serve less alcohol/Limit drink
- 14 Designate drivers
- 15 Collect keys/Take the keys
- 16 Provide sleeping accommodations/Spend the night
- 17 HOLD
- 18 Limit serving hours
- 19 Make sure they are OK/Not impaired -
(Probe:) What did you DO to ensure this?

Resp: 1st (2445) (2446) _____

Resp: 2nd (2447) (2448) _____

Resp: 3rd (2449) (2450) _____

89. In the past year, have you hosted a social event or party for youth under the age of 21? **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If necessary, read:)** Include parties where youth were present.

(Question #95a deleted)

(Moved #87 to after the Note after #86a)

(Moved #95 to after #87)

(There are no questions #92-#96)

INTERVENTION

(READ:) Now, I'd like to ask you about situations when you were with a friend, family member, or acquaintance who had too much to drink to drive safely, yet was planning on driving.

(Question #96 deleted)

HOLD

(2451-

2453)

96a. Have you ever been in this type of situation? **(If necessary, read:)** A situation when you were with a friend, family member, or acquaintance who had too much to drink to drive safely, yet was planning to drive.]

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

____(2584)

**(If code 1 in #96a, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to Note before #102b)**

(There are no questions #97-#99)

100. 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 Note before #102b)
- 3 (DK) (Skip to Note before #102b)
- 4 (Refused) (Skip to Note before #102b)

____(2457)

101. What did you do to try to stop them from driving? (Open ended)

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

(2585) (2586)

102. Did they drive anyhow?

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

____(2460)

**(If code 1-6 in #15, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to Read before #103)**

(Question 102a deleted)

HOLD

(2376-

2379)

102b. In the last year, were you ever in a situation where you were encouraged to drink more than you had planned to drink?

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

__(2485)

102c. How about a situation where you felt you had to drink because everyone else was?

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

__(2486)

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) _____(2461)

(There is no question #104)

(Question 104 deleted) HOLD _____(2314 -2316)

(There is no question #105)

(Question #105a deleted) HOLD (2464- 2469)

105b. How likely is it that drivers who have had too much to drink to drive safely will **(read and rotate A-D)**? Would you say it is **(read 1-5)**?

- 1 Almost certain
- 2 Very likely
- 3 Somewhat likely
- 4 Somewhat unlikely, OR
- 5 Very unlikely
- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

- A. Get stopped by the police _____(2587)
- B. Have an accident _____(2588)
- C. Be convicted for drunk driving _____(2589)
- D. Be arrested for drunk driving _____(2760)

[Deleted note]

(Question 105c deleted) HOLD ____ (2590) -2593)

[Deleted Read]

(Question #106 deleted) HOLD ____ (2470)

(There is no question #107)

(Question #108-#109 deleted) HOLD ____ (2471- 2472)

(Question #110 deleted) HOLD ____ (2512- 2517)

(Question #110a deleted) HOLD ____ (2518)

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)** ____ (2521)

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

- 00 None - **(Recode #113 as 2)**
- 01-09
- 10 10 or more times
- DK (DK)
- RF (Refused)

____ (2522) (2523) _____

(There are no questions #115 or 115a)

(Question #115b deleted) HOLD ____ (2380)

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)

_____(2524)

(Question #116a-#116b deleted)

HOLD

_____(2733-

2734)

(There are no questions #117-#119)

SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT 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? **(Interviewer note: alcohol impaired means drunk driving or driving under the influence)**

1 Yes - (Continue)

2 No (Skip to #122c)

3 (DK) (Skip to #122c)

4 (Refused) (Skip to #122c) _____(2546)

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

000 None

001-
364

365 Every day

DK (DK)

RF (Refused)

(2547 - 2549)

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #121 is greater than 52, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

(Question #122 deleted)

HOLD

_____(2550)

(There is no question #122a)

(Question #122b deleted)

HOLD

_____(2736)

122c. About how often do you think sobriety checkpoints should be conducted? Would you say (**read 1-5**)?

- 1 Weekly
- 2 Monthly
- 3 Quarterly (4 times a year)
- 4 Once or twice a year
- 5 Not at all

- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

____(2680)

(Question 122d deleted)

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 before today?

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

____(2551)

(There is no question #124)

(Question #125 deleted)

HOLD

____(2553-

2554)

(Question #125a deleted)

HOLD

____(2555)

126. The legal limit in your state is point-zero-eight (.08). In your opinion, how many 12 ounce beers would a **(if code 1 in S3a, say: male, if code 2 in S3a, say: female)** about your height and weight have to drink in a two-hour period to just reach the legal limit of point-zero-eight? (Open ended **and code actual number**) (**SURVENT NOTE: Block 31-99**) (**INTERVIEWER NOTE: if respondent asks which male or female, they should report for themselves**)

- 00 None/Less than one
- 01-29
- 30 30 or more
- DK (DK) - (**probe for best estimate**)
- RF (Refused)

(2556) (2557)

(Question #127 deleted)

HOLD

____(2558)

(There are no questions #128-#130)

(Question #130a deleted) HOLD ____ (2563)

(There are no questions #130b and #130c)

(Question #130d moved to S4b)

[Delete Read]

(Question #130e deleted) HOLD ____ (2568)

(There is no question #130e-1)

(Question #130f deleted) HOLD ____ (2569)

(There are no questions #130f-1 and #130g)

CRASH/INJURY ITEMS

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

- 1 Yes - (Continue)
- 2 No (Skip to #139)
- 3 (DK) (Skip to #139)
- 4 (Refused) (Skip to #139) _____(2570)

(Question #132 deleted) HOLD _____(2561)

132a. In the most recent occurrence, was there a driver involved who had been drinking alcohol?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____(2641)

133. **(If code 1 in #131a, ask:)** Was anyone injured in this crash?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____(2571)

(Question #134 deleted) HOLD _____(2572)

(Question #135 deleted) HOLD _____(2381-2382)

(Question #135a deleted) HOLD _____(2573)

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

(Question #136a deleted) HOLD _____(2383)

(Questions #137 and #138 deleted) HOLD _____(2612-2613)

139. I am going to ask you about specific strategies that some believe will reduce or prevent drunk driving. Using a five-point scale, where 1 is very effective, 2 is somewhat effective, 3 is neither effective nor ineffective, 4 is not very effective, and 5 is not at all effective, please tell me how effective you think each of the following strategies would be at reducing or preventing drunk driving. How about **(read and rotate A-P, 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. Increasing police and other law enforcement efforts to arrest drunken drivers
(Item B deleted) HOLD _____(2740)
- (Item C. deleted)** HOLD _____(2741)
- D. **(Item D deleted)** HOLD _____(2742)
- E. Providing people who have had too much to drink an alternate way of getting home other than driving themselves, such as safe ride or other designated driver programs.
(Item F. deleted) HOLD _____(2744)
- G. Making treatment for alcoholism and alcohol abuse problems more available
- H. Increasing the penalties for alcohol servers at licensed establishments who serve alcohol to drunk patrons _____(2745)
(Item I. deleted) HOLD _____(2792)
- (Item J deleted)** HOLD _____(2793)
- K. Increasing the penalties for party hosts whose guests drive away drunk
- L. Suspending the license of drunk drivers _____(2643)
- M. Impounding or seizing the vehicle of drunk drivers _____(2644)
- N. Requiring a breath testing device in the vehicle that will not allow the vehicle to start if the driver has been drinking _____(2645)
(Item O deleted) HOLD _____()
- (Item P deleted)** HOLD _____(2646)

- 139a. To your knowledge is there a national minimum drinking age in the united states?
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 3 (DK)
 - 4 (Refused) _____(2647)

**(If code 1 in #139a, Continue;
 Otherwise, Skip to #139c)**

- 139b. What is the minimum drinking age in the United States?(Open ended **and code actual number**)
- 00 None/No minimum drinking age
 - 01-
 - 96
 - 97 97+
 - 98 (DK)
 - 99 (Refused) _____

(PROGRAMMER NOTE: If response in #139b is greater than 30, please display message asking interviewer to confirm entry)

139c. Thinking about drinking and driving specifically for UNDERAGE OFFENDERS, how effective do you think each of the following measures is at reducing the number of drinking and driving violations by drivers under 21? Please use a five-point scale, where 1 is very effective, 2 is somewhat effective, 3 is neither effective nor ineffective, 4 is not very effective, and 5 is not at all effective. How about **(read and rotate A-Q, 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. Increasing police and other law enforcement efforts to arrest youth who are drinking and driving _____(2650)

(Item B deleted)

(There are no items C-D)

E. Providing people who have had too much to drink an alternate way of getting home other than driving themselves, such as safe ride programs _____(2651)

F. Limiting the amount of certain types of alcohol advertising

G. Making treatment for alcoholism and alcohol abuse problems more available

H. Increasing penalties for alcohol servers at licensed establishments who serve alcohol to minors (a minor is under age 21). _____(2654)

(There is no item I)

(Item J deleted) HOLD _____(2655)

K. Increasing the penalties for party hosts whose guests under the age of 21 drive away after drinking _____(2656)

L. Suspending the license of minors for drinking and driving

(Item M deleted) HOLD _____(2658)

N. Requiring a breath testing device in the vehicle of people under the age of 21 that will not allow the vehicle to start if the driver has been drinking _____(2659)

(Item O deleted)

(Item P deleted) HOLD _____(2660)

(Item Q deleted)

140a. Now we are going to talk about penalties for people caught drinking and driving for the first time. Please use a five-point scale, where 1 is very reasonable, 2 is somewhat reasonable, 3 is neither reasonable nor unreasonable, 4 is not very reasonable, and 5 is not at all reasonable. How reasonable do you think each of the following penalties are for FIRST TIME drinking and driving law violations? **(Read and Rotate A-F) (INTERVIEWER NOTE: Please explain to respondent that the scale has changed from “effective” in previous questions to “reasonable”.)**

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

- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

- A. Suspending their license (so they cannot legally drive)
- B. Giving them a minimum jail sentence _____(2702)
- C. Seizing their vehicle and impounding it _____(2703)
- D. Equipping their vehicle with an alcohol breath test device that they have to blow into to show they have not been drinking, in order for the vehicle engine to start
- E. Seizing the license plates from the vehicle so that it cannot be driven.
- F. Requiring enrollment in a treatment facility or program

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: 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 this survey is completely anonymous. Responses will never be linked to individual respondents.]

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

16-
98

99 99+

DK (DK) (Continue)

RF (Refused) (Continue)

(2614) (2615)

(Question D1a moved to S3)

D1c. AGE QUOTA (SOFT:) **(SURVENT CODE ONLY) (PROGRAMMER NOTE: These are not hard quotas, we will adjust selection criteria in D1 when quotas are reached.)**

1 16-24
2 25-65+
3 Unknown

____(2767)

D1b. How many children, under 16 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

1-
6

7 7 or more

8 (DK)

9 (Refused)

____(2746)

(DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED)

D2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Are you currently employed full-time, part-time, unemployed and looking for work, retired, going to school, a homemaker, or do you do something else? **(Allow up to three responses)**

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)

	1st	
	Resp: (2617) (2618)	
	2nd	
	Resp: (2663) (2664)	
	3rd	
	Resp: (2665) (2666)	

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
- 12 GED
- 06 Some college
- 07 Four-year college graduate
- 08 Some graduate school
- 09 Graduate degree

- 10 (DK)
- 11 (Refused)

	(2619) (2620)	
--	---------------	--

(Question D4 deleted) HOLD _____(2621)

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)** _____(2622)

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)

(2747) (2748)

D6. RACE: What is your race? Please select one or more of the following. **(Read 06-09, 11, then 01)? (Allow up to five responses)**

- 01 Some other racial group (list) (volunteered)
- 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) - **(Probe:)** I'm sorry, Hispanic is not a race, are you **(reread 06-09, 11)?**
- 11 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

1st
Resp: (2623) (2624)

2nd
Resp: (2751) (2752)

3rd
Resp: (2753) (2754)

4th
Resp: (2473) (2474)

5th
Resp: (2475) (2476)

[Deleted Note]

(Question D6a deleted) HOLD (2637- 2638)

[Deleted Note]

(Question D6b deleted) HOLD ___(2752- 2756)

(Question D7 deleted) HOLD ___(2781- 2782)

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____(2626)

D8. INCOME: Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 2007? 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) _____(2627)

D9. 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)

(2628 - 2630)

(Question D10 moved to S3a)

(If code 1 or 3 in Sc5, Skip to Note before D12; Otherwise, Continue)

D11a. For analysis purposes only, please tell me, does your household have a single hard-wired (land line) phone NUMBER, or does it have more than ONE hard-wired (land line) phone NUMBER coming into it? **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: We need the number of different phone lines, NOT the number of TELEPHONES in the household) (Probe:)** We do not mean cellular or wireless phones that you can use away from your home, but rather land lines directly into your home.

- 1 Single phone number
- 2 More than one phone number
- 3 (DK)

4	(Refused)	
5	None	____(2749)

**(If code 1, 3, or 4 in D11a,
Autocode as 1 in D11 and skip to Validate and Thank;
If code 5 in D11a, Autocode D11 as code 0 AND Skip to Validate and Thank;
Otherwise, Continue)**

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

0	None	
1	One	
2	Two	
3	Three	
4	Four	
5	Five or more	
6	(DK)	
7	(Refused)	____(2636)

**(If code 1 in Sc8, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to Validate and Thank)**

D12. In order to send you the \$10 incentive, I need to collect your name and address. The information you provide will be kept separate from your survey responses and will be destroyed once data collection for the study is complete. May we have your name and address to send you the \$10 incentive?

1	Yes	
2	No	____(2596)

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: Please write name, address, city, state, zip code, and phone number on separate paper form.)

(Question D13 deleted)	HOLD	(2490	-2491)
(Question D14 deleted)	HOLD	(2498	-2499)
(Question D15 deleted)	HOLD	(2493	-2494)

(VALIDATE PHONE NUMBER AND
THANK RESPONDENT BY SAYING:)

Again, this is _____, with Gallup of _____. 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.

INTERVIEWER I.D. #: _____(571- _____ 574)

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

1 English
2 Spanish _____(2780)

****(CODE ONLY):** Was this interview conducted with a respondent who was on a cell phone?

1 Yes
2 No _____(2335)

2008 REVISIONS

10/2/08 Added: Sc2a and Note after

9/22/08 Added: Interviewer Note to #140a.

8/29/08 Added: Note after Sa1, 2nd note after Sc8, 1st Read before #1, Note after #19a, Note after #31, Note after #35, Note after #38, Note after #52, Note after #64b, Note before #65, Note after #65, Note after #66, #90a, Item D to #105b, Note after #121, Note after #139b, #140a, D1c,

Deleted:Sc7, S3, S4a, #62, #63, #104a, Note before #105c, #105c, #140, D4, D13, D14, D15,

Revised: INTRO, Note after Sc8 Read before S1, Note before S1, Codes in S1b, Read after S2, Note after S3a, Codes in #61, #89, #90, scale in #100, Scale in #123, #139, #139c, Note before D11a, Note after D11a, Note before D12

7/30/08 Added: Skip before S1, Skip before S4, 2nd note after S1ab

Revised: S1b, Note before Read before S1,

7/23/08 Added: Sc6, Sc7, Sc8, Read before S1, S1ab, Note before S1b, #86, Note before #87, note before #89, #89, #91, #102b, #102c, note before D11a., D12, note before D13, D13, D14, D15

Revised: Codes in Sa, Scale in Sb, added quotas to Sba, INTRO, Note before Sc6, scale in S1a, S2, Read before S3, S4a and scale, scale in #19a, scale in #23, #35. #87, renumbered #95 to #88 and revised wording, renumbered #86a to #90 and revised wording, #139 item E, note before D11

Deleted:#86 items A-E, #95a, #102a, #122d, #139 Items D, J and P,

6/20/08 Revised: Moved questions Sc1, Sc2, Sc3, Sc4, Sc5, and all notes to after INTRO, scale in S1, scale in S1a, Scale in S1b, moved D10 to after S3 and renamed to S3a, scale in S4a, wording in #65a, wording in #126, scale in D1,

Added: Sa1, note after INTRO, note after S2

6/6/08 Revised: Project #, Copyright dates, Sa, scale in S1, scale in S1a, scale in S3, scale in S4b, read before #1, #15, #18 and scale, scale in #23, scale in #34, scale in #35, scale in #37, scale in #38, scale in #39, #43a, scale in #44, scale in #44a, #49 and scale, scale in #52, scale in #62, #65 and scale, #65a, #66 and scale, scale in #87, scale in #114, #120, #126 and scale, item H in #139, scale in D1, scale in D1b, scale in D3, D6 and scale,

Deleted:S5, #53, items B and D in #102a, #125, Item B in #139

Added: Sba, Sc1 and note, Sc2 and note, Sc3 and note, Sc4 and note, Sc5 and note, #139a, #139b,

1/3/08 Deleted:S4b, S6, #21, #22, Note before #25, #25, Skip from code 000 in #52, #96, #105a, Read before #106, #106, #108, #109, #110a, #116a, #116b, #122, #125a, Read before #130e, #130e, #130f, #134, Items C, F, and I in #139, Note after D6, D6a, Skips on codes 00 & RF in #23, Note in #37, Codes 09-10 in #95

Revised: Wording in Introduction, Wording in S1a, Wording in S1b, Codes 1 and 2 in S1b, Codes 2 and 3 in S3, Codes 1 and 2 in S4a, Codes in S5, Wording in #15, #26-#29, Wording in #31, Codes in #37, Wording and codes 1, 3, and 4 in #49, Wording in #52, Wording in #53, Code 04 and 08 in #56, Wording in #66, Wording in #87, Wording in #95, Read before #96a, Wording in Note and Item D in #102a, Items A and C in #104a, Wording in #120, Wording in #121, Wording in #123, Wording in #125, Wording in #126, , Wording in #131a, Wording in #133, Items A, B, D, E, G, H, J in #139, Wording in #140, Items A-D in #140, Read before D1, Wording in D1b, Number of responses for D2, Note in D6, Wording in D8, Code 01 in S1 and S1a, Wording in S4, Code 013 in S5, Code 7 in #15, Notes on codes in #20, Wording on code 30 in #20, Note in #23, Note on Code DK in #23, Wording in #33, Scale in #39, Wording and Codes 1-3 in #43a, Codes 15-16 in #95, Wording in #102a, Wording in #104a, Wording in Read before #113, Notes on codes 2-4 in #120, Notes on codes 2-4 in #123, Wording in D9, Note after D11a, Wording in D11, Wording in Validate and Thank

Added: Sa-Sc labels, Read before #26, #36, Code 12 to #56, #86, Note before #86a, #86a, #86b, #86c, #96a, Note after #96a, #101, #105b, Note after #105b, #105c, #122c, #122d, #122e, #132a, Items K-P in #139, #139a, Items E-F in #140, Added codes to Introduction, Programmer Notes in #18, Codes to #18, Codes to #23, Codes to #31, Codes to #35, Note after #35, Note after #36, Code 23 in #37, Codes to #38, Codes to #41, Code in #62, Code in #65, Code in #66, Note after #86a, Codes to #121, Codes to #126, Codes to D1, Codes to D1b, D10a, Code 5 to D11a, Code 0 to D11

Moved: #87 to after Note after #86a, #95 to after #87

Appendix B

2008 National Drinking and Driving Questionnaire— Non-Response Bias Study (English Language Version)

CRT

HARD COPY REQUIRED
OUTBOUND

DP,NHT67130
F130

FIELD FINAL – NOVEMBER 4, 2008
(Columns are ABSOLUTE)

PROJECT REGISTRATION #153610

NHTSA

City Center: Washington, D.C.

National Drinking and Driving

Abraham/Zukerberg/Jensen

Jane Wood, Specwriter

October, 2008

___ TRANSLATIONS

X INSTRUMENT DESIGN: Mike Fouquet

OMB Approval: 2127-0634

Expires: 06/30/11

n=200

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

**AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER:

(1161 - 1170) _____

**INTERVIEW TIME:

(1716 - 1721) _____

(NOTE: All interviews are recorded. The recording begins when the respondent answers the phone. This statement is read after the "Continue" response is entered after the Introduction and before the first question) This call will be recorded for quality assurance.

1 (Continue)

2 (Refused) - (Thank and Terminate) _____(1984)

Sa. STATE: **(Code from fone file)**

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

(100) (101)

Sb. REGION: **(Code from fone file)**

1	NE
2	MW
3	S
4	W

____(71)

Sba. ENTER CENSUS REGION (SOFT) COUNT **(Code from fone file)**

Sc. ZIP CODE: **(Code from fone file)**

_____ (63 - 68) _____

Sd. SAMPLE PHONE TYPE:

2 Cell

1 Landline

_____(174)

**(If code 2 in Sd, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to Intro #2)**

INTRO #1

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 survey will take less than five minutes to complete and is voluntary. I would like to ask you a few questions to determine if you are eligible for the study. **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If necessary, read:)** 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 study is 2127-0634.

1 Respondent available - **(Continue)**

7 Respondent not available/Not a good time - **(Set time to call back)**

8 (Soft Refusal)

9 (Hard Refusal) - **(Thank and Terminate)** _____(2001)

CELL PHONE QUESTIONS

Sc1. First, to confirm, have I reached you on your cell phone?

1 Yes

2 No

3 (DK)

4 (Refused)

_____(2131)

**(If code 2 in Sd AND code 1 in Sc1, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc2. For your safety, are you currently driving?

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

_____(2132)

**(If code 1 in Sc2, Set time to call back;
If code 2 in Sc2, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc2a.Are you age 16 or older?

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

_____(2041)

**(If code 1 in Sc2a, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc3. In addition to a cell phone, do you also have regular landline telephone service in your home?

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

_____(2133)

**(If code 1 in Sc3, Continue;
If code 2 in Sc3, Skip to Sc5;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc4. Do you use that landline telephone to make and receive calls, or is it ONLY used for other purposes, such as connecting to the Internet, connecting to a fax machine, or for business purposes?

- 1 Use to make and receive calls
- 2 Only used for fax, etc.
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused)

_____(2134)

**(If code 2 in Sc4, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc5. Is the CELL PHONE I have reached you on mainly used for personal use, or only for business purposes?

- 1 Personal use
- 2 Used only for business
- 3 BOTH (Volunteered)
- 4 (DK)
- 5 (Refused)

____(2135)

**(If code 1 or 3 in Sc5, Continue;
Otherwise, Thank and Terminate)**

Sc6. Currently, do you use just one cell phone to make and receive calls, or do you use more than one?
(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If more than one, probe for number used)

- 1 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5 or more
- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

____(2031)

**(If code 1 in Sd, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to Note before Read before #1)**

INTRO #2

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. This survey will take less than five minutes to complete and it is voluntary. **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If necessary, read:)** 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 2127-0634.

- 1 Respondent available - **(Continue)**
- 7 Respondent not available/Not a good time - **(Set time to call back)**
- 8 (Soft Refusal)
- 9 (Hard Refusal) - **(Thank and Terminate)** ____ (2001)

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 S4)**
- 02-95 - **(Continue)**
- 96 96+
- 97 Not available - **(Set time to call back)**
- 98 (DK) **(Thank and Terminate)**
- 99 (Refused) **(Thank and Terminate)**

(2002) (2003)

S2. Of those **(response in S1)** adults over age 16, 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)** _____(2006)

(If necessary, read:) Hello, this is ____, from The Gallup Poll, calling on behalf of the U.S. Department of Transportation. We are conducting a study of Americans' opinions about driving laws and behaviors. The survey will take less than five minutes to complete and is voluntary.
(INTERVIEWER NOTE: If necessary, read:) 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 study is 2127-0634.

S4. Are you a permanent resident of this household where I have reached you; that is, you live here all or most of the year? (That is, you are not a visitor or guest?)

- 1 Yes, permanent resident - **(Continue)**
- 2 No - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to Introduction)**
- 3 (DK) - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to Introduction)**
- 4 (Refused) - **(Ask to speak with permanent resident, 16 or older, and Reset to Introduction)** _____(2009)

(If code 2 in Sd, Continue to Read #1; Otherwise, Skip to Read #2)

(READ #1:) You are eligible to participate in this important data collection. This will help us to better plan programs and improve traffic safety. You will be asked about your drinking behaviors but this survey is completely anonymous. Responses will never be linked to individual respondents. Your participation is voluntary.

(READ #2:) Next, I have a question 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)

____(2301)

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

2. During the last twelve months, how often did you usually drink any alcoholic beverages, including beer, light beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, or flavored malt beverages (such as Mike's Hard Lemonade and Zima)? 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 You never drank alcoholic beverages in last twelve months **(Skip to Note before #9)**

- 8 (DK) **(Skip to Note before #9)**
- 9 (Refused) **(Skip to Note before #9)** _____(2724)

2a. When you drink alcoholic beverages, which ONE of the following beverages do you drink MOST OFTEN? Do you usually drink **(read and rotate 06-11, 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
- 11 Flavored malt drinks (such as Mike's Hard Lemonade, Zima, etc.)

(2323) (2324)

3. When you drink [**(if code 01 or 06-11 in #2a, say:)** (response in #2a)/(if code 02 or 03 in #2a, say: alcoholic beverages)], about how many [**(if code 01 in #2a, say: (response in #2a)/(if code 02 or 03 in #2a, say:)**] drinks/**(if code 06 in #2a, say:)** 12-ounce regular beers/**(if code 07 in #2a, say:)** 12-ounce light beers/**(if code 08 in #2a, say:)** five-ounce glasses of wine/**(if code 09 in #2a, say:)** 12-ounce wine coolers/**(if code 10 in #2a, say:)** drinks or shots of hard liquor/**(if code 11 in #2a, say:)** 12-ounce flavored malt drinks] do you usually drink per sitting? (Open ended **and code actual number**)

- 01-
- 95

- 96 96+

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

(2825) (2826)

(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)**

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: 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), 12 oz. bottle of flavored malt drinks]

4. 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 Note before #6)
- 01-30 30 (Every day) - (Continue)
- DK (DK) - (probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Skip to Note before #6)
- RF (Refused) - (Skip to Note before #6)

(2327) (2328)

5. On how many of the **(response in #4)** days did you have five or more drinks? (Open ended **and code actual number**)

- 00 None - [Deleted Note]
- 01-29
- 30 30+
- DK (DK) - (probe for best estimate; If still "DK", Continue)
- RF (Refused)

(2333) (2334)

(If Code 5 in #1, Skip to Read before D1; Otherwise, Continue)

6. 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 any alcoholic beverages?

- 1 Yes (Continue)

- 2 No (Skip to #8)
- 3 (DK) (Skip to #8)
- 4 (Refused) (Skip to #8) _____(2345)

7. 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
- 01-98
- 99 99+
- DK (DK)
- RF (Refused)

_____ (2349) (2350) _____

8. 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
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused)

_____ (2412)

(If code 5 in #1 AND Code 7,8, or 9 in #2, Skip to Read before D1; Otherwise, Continue)

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

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

_____ (2521)

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 this survey is completely anonymous. Responses will never be linked to individual respondents.]

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

- 16-98
- 99 99+
- DK (DK)
- RF (Refused)

D1b. How many children, under 16 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

1-6

7 7 or more

8 (DK)

9 (Refused)

_____(2746)

D2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Are you currently employed full-time, part-time, unemployed and looking for work, retired, going to school, a homemaker, or do you do something else? (**Allow up to three responses**)

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)

1st
Resp: (2617) (2618)

2nd
Resp: (2663) (2664)

3rd
Resp: (2665) (2666)

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

12 GED

06 Some college

07 Four-year college graduate

08 Some graduate school

09 Graduate degree

- 10 (DK)
- 11 (Refused)

(2619) (2620)

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) _____(2622)

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)

(2747) (2748)

D6. RACE: What is your race? Please select one or more of the following. **(Read 06-09, 11, then 01)? (Allow up to five responses)**

- 01 Some other racial group (list) (volunteered)
- 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) - **(Probe:)** I'm sorry, Hispanic is not a race, are you **(reread 06-09, 11)?**
- 11 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

1st
Resp: (2623) (2624)

_____	Resp: (2751) (2752)	_____
_____	Resp: (2753) (2754)	_____
_____	Resp: (2473) (2474)	_____
_____	Resp: (2475) (2476)	_____

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

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused) _____(2626)

D8. INCOME: Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 2007? 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) _____(2627)

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

- 1 Male
- 2 Female _____()

**(If code 1 in Sd, Continue;
Otherwise, Skip to Validate and Thank)**

D11a. For analysis purposes only, please tell me, does your household have a single hard-wired (land line) phone NUMBER, or does it have more than ONE hard-wired (land line) phone NUMBER coming into it? **(INTERVIEWER NOTE: We need the number of different phone lines, NOT the number of TELEPHONES in the household) (Probe:)** We do not mean cellular or wireless phones that you can use away from your home, but rather land lines directly into your home.

- 1 Single phone number
- 2 More than one phone number
- 3 (DK)
- 4 (Refused)
- 5 None

_____(2749)

(If code 1, 3, or 4 in D11a,
Autocode as 1 in D11 and skip to Validate and Thank;
If code 5 in D11a, Autocode D11 as code 0 AND Skip to Validate and Thank;
Otherwise, Continue)

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

- 0 None
- 1 One
- 2 Two
- 3 Three
- 4 Four
- 5 Five or more

- 6 (DK)
- 7 (Refused)

_____(2636)

**(VALIDATE PHONE NUMBER AND
THANK RESPONDENT BY SAYING:)**

Again, this is _____, with Gallup of _____. 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.

INTERVIEWER I.D. #: _____(571- 574)

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

- 1 English
- 2 Spanish _____(2780)

****(CODE ONLY:)** Was this interview conducted with a respondent who was on a cell phone?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No _____(2335)

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NHTSA Drinking-Driving Non-response study 0810

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