

Data Management Plan for "National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors: 2008 [Supporting Datasets]"
20240121

Basic Information

0. Basic Information

0.01 Lead researcher, or lead staff name: Esther Wagner

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0.04 Organization: Office of Behavioral Safety Research (BSR), National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA), U.S. Department of Transportation

0.05 Other researchers: See cataloging record and reports for other authors

0.06 Title of Research Proposal/Project: National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors: 2008

0.07 URL: <https://doi.org/10.21949/1529973>

0.08 This is an initial DMP or a revised DMP.

0.09 Today's date (YYYY-MM-DD): 2024-01-21

0.10 This DMP was created by Leighton L Christiansen <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0543-4268>, Data Curator, leighton.christiansen@dot.gov. You may also contact the NTL Data Curator at NTLDataCurator@dot.gov

1. Data Description:

1.01) Dataset name: "National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors: 2008 [Supporting Datasets]"

1.02) This dataset supports the conclusions of the report "National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors: 2008." This report presents results from the eighth in a series of national telephone surveys conducted for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to assess current status and trends regarding the public's attitudes, knowledge, and self-reported behavior related to drinking and driving. This Volume (II): Findings Report presents a detailed description of respondents' behaviors and attitudes including reported frequency of drinking and driving, the characteristics of their most recent drinking-driving occasion, their perceptions of drinking and driving as a problem, actions they have taken to avoid drinking and driving or prevent others from driving impaired, their attitudes and experience with enforcement of the drinking and driving laws, and the perceived effectiveness of different intervention strategies. Volume I: Summary Report presents a summary of these topics. Volume III: Methods Report describes the survey methodology and contains copies of the 2008 survey questionnaires. Twenty percent of the public age 16 and older had in the past year driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours of drinking alcohol, a number largely unchanged from previous survey years. About two-thirds of these drinking-drivers did so in the past 30 days. Computed national estimates showed the public making 85.5 million drinking-driving trips in the past 30 days, up from 73.7 million trips in 2004 and reversing a declining trend in such trips since 1995. Males were overrepresented, accounting for 48% of the population 16 and older but 78% of past-month drinking-driving trips. While few persons 16 to 20 reported drinking and driving, those that did tended to acknowledge they were heavy drinkers, an average of 5.7 drinks per normal sitting. However, binge drinking was most common among 21-to-24-year-olds, and males in this age group were most likely to report riding in the past year with a driver who might have had too much alcohol to drive safely (24%). A subset of the total sample was categorized as problem drinkers based on the data. More than one-half (56%) of drinking-drivers that were identified as problem drinkers said they had driven at least once in the past year when they thought they were over the legal limit, compared to 24% of other drinking-drivers. More than four-fifths (81%) of the public 16 and older viewed drinking and driving by others as a major safety threat to themselves and their families. One-third (33%) of all respondents had ridden with a designated driver in the past year, and 44% of drivers had been a designated driver in the past year. One-third of the public believed drivers who have had too much to drink to drive safely will be very likely (21%) or almost certain (12%) to get stopped by the police. Thirty percent had seen a sobriety checkpoint in the past year.

The data supports the outputs: National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors: 2008: Volume 1: Summary Report <https://doi.org/10.21949/1525697>; National Survey of Drinking and Driving

Attitudes and Behaviors: 2008: Volume 2: Findings Report <https://doi.org/10.21949/1525698>; National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors: 2008: Volume 3: Methodology Report <https://doi.org/10.21949/1525699>; National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behaviors [2008] [Traffic Tech] <https://doi.org/10.21949/15258846>.

NTL staff has reviewed the data and feels that re-identification risk of study participants from this dataset is low.

The .ZIP folder of datasets and supporting documentation contains files in the following formats: .CSV files which can be opened with any text editor; .TXT files which can be opened with any text editor; .PDF files that can be opened with any PDF reader; .DOCX files that can be opened in Microsoft Word and some web-based programs; .SAV and .EGP files which can be opened with IBM SPSS statistical software; .SAS, .SAS7bdat and .SPS files which can be opened in SAS statistical software; and, .JSON files which can be opened with text editors or metadata editing programs.

1.03) Data was collected between September 10, 2008 to December 22, 2008. No updates

1.04) The data can provide long-term value by helping to marking attitudes and behaviors of drivers towards drunk driving.

1.05) Data is fully accessible to the public.

1.06) The National Transportation Library is now responsible for the long-term preservation of the dataset.

All responsibility for data content lies with NHTSA.

2. Standards Employed:

2.01) The data are available in the following formats: .CSV, .XLSX, .SAV, and .SAS .CSV is an open format. All others are proprietary.

2.02) The proprietary formats allow users to work in one of many current and ubiquitous statistical software programs: .XLSX version, opens with Microsoft Excel or other spreadsheet program; .SAV version, opens with IBM SPSS statistical software; .SAS opens in SAS Statistical software..

2.03) This is the final version of the data. If future updates or changes are needed, file name date and timestamps will be updated, as well as the README.txt document.

2.04) Documentation includes a Data Dictionary, a README.txt, this DMP, and the Methodology report.

2.05) This dataset is described using the DCAT-US Version 1.1 metadata schema in file NHTSA_BSR_NSDDAB_2008_METADATA_20240121_1430.json

3. Access Policies:

3.01) This data may be shared with the public.

3.02) NTL staff has reviewed the data and feels that re-identification risk of study participants from this dataset is low.

3.03) There are no privacy, ethical, or confidentiality concerns raised from sharing this data.

3.04) Each interview was assigned a random identifier.

4. Re-Use, Redistribution, and Derivative Products Policies:

4.01) This data is managed by the National Transportation Library through agreement with the Office of Behavioral Safety Research (BSR) of the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA).

4.02) This data was transferred to NTL in 2023-07.

4.03) This data is in the public domain.

5. Archiving and Preservation Plans:

5.01) This dataset will be preserved by the National Transportation Library (NTL) in the Repository & Open Science Access Portal (ROSA P). The dataset landing page is at <https://doi.org/10.21949/1529973>

5.02) In order to protect digital information and data from loss, NTL employs the "3-2-1" backup rule. NTL maintains:

A) Three (3) copies of the electronic files

B) Stored on two (2) different kinds of storage media

C) With at least one (1) copy stored in a different geographic and geologic region.

i) Currently, NTL maintains a copy of its repository content and metadata in the following locations:

- (1) USDOT- managed Microsoft Azure cloud environment
 - (2) CDC Public Access Platform (Amazon Web Services cloud environment)
 - (3) Removable media (external drive)
 - (4) Backups on the USDOT-managed Microsoft Azure cloud environment are in the disaster recovery site, in a different geographical area than USDOT headquarters. Backups on the CDC Public Access Platform are in the disaster recovery (DR) site on the US West Coast, a different geographic area than CDC headquarters. The disaster recovery site is updated daily. All daily backups of the staging server and weekly backups of the production servers are kept for 45 days.
- 5.03) The NTL will preserve and share the data in perpetuity.
- 5.04) NTL mints DOIs for datasets. The DOI for this dataset is <https://doi.org/10.21949/1529973>
- 5.05) NTL's ROSA P fully meets the criteria outlined on the Guidelines for Evaluating Repositories for Conformance with the DOT Public Access Plan page <<https://doi.org/10.21949/1520563>>.

6. Policies Affecting this Data Management Plan

This data management plan was created to meet the requirements enumerated in the U.S. Department of Transportation's Plan to Increase Public Access to the Results of Federally-Funded Scientific Research Version 1.1 <<https://doi.org/10.21949/1520559>> and guidelines suggested by the DOT Public Access website <<https://doi.org/10.21949/1503647>>, in effect and current as of January 2024.

7. CHANGE LOG

2024-01-21: Original DMP written