Survey recommendations for the NHTSA-GHSA working group

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Introduction

GHSA and NHTSA have agreed to "develop and test a basic set of survey questions including information on seat belt use, impaired driving, and speeding" to be used in regular "telephone or similar surveys to track driver attitudes and awareness of highway safety enforcement and communication activities and self-reported driving behavior" (see Traffic Safety Performance Measures for States and Federal Agencies," DOT HS 811 025, August 2008). To assist this effort, the Preusser Research Group (PRG) collected information on surveys conducted since 2004 by States and national organizations. This working paper summarizes the results. GHSA and NHTSA have proposed that the core set contain eight questions — one for each cell of the Survey Question Matrix below, except for behavior regarding belt use because that is available through observation surveys. Based on our review and our understanding of what information would be most useful for States and NHTSA to collect annually, we recommend questions for each cell. The working paper concludes by discussing briefly how the surveys could be conducted and the advantages and disadvantages of conducting these surveys at various times in the year.

Survey Question Matrix

	Self-reported behavior	Media awareness	Enforcement awareness
Alcohol			
Belts	(not needed)		
Speeding			

General background on State and national organization surveys

Survey characteristics. A survey is a method for obtaining information from a group of people representing the population of interest. While a census obtains information from everyone (or at least tries to), a survey obtains information from a fairly small sample of the population. If the survey's sample is representative of the population, then the survey's results come fairly close to the results from a census of the population. Survey statisticians make this conclusion precise, for example by giving 95% confidence limits for each survey result based on the survey's design and sample size. The key factor is that the survey's sample must be representative of the population. The most straightforward representative sample is a simple random sample, in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the sample. In more complex surveys, each member of the population still has a known and non-zero probability of selection, but the probabilities may differ for various subgroups of the population.

Traffic safety surveys seek to obtain information on the public's knowledge, opinions, or self-reported driving behavior. So the population of interest usually is all drivers. Some special-purpose surveys may have different populations of interest: for example, a GDL survey may sample only teenagers and their parents, or a survey on potential legislation may sample all voters. However, we only will consider survey methods and core questions for all drivers.

Our surveys should select a representative sample of all drivers throughout the State. Surveys conducted in driver license offices (DMV surveys) modify this goal because they sample only

licensed drivers. Throughout this working paper, by "survey" we will mean a representative sample of all drivers or licensed drivers throughout the State.

Three standard survey methods are in-person interviews, telephone interviews, and paper-and pencil questionnaires. Most traffic safety surveys use telephone interviews or paper-and-pencil questionnaires. Survey methods are discussed in more detail in the section "Survey design, schedule, data collection, and costs" beginning on p. 12.

States. We identified 38 States that conducted a survey at some time in the past five years. Appendix A summarizes these surveys very briefly by State. Appendix A gives each survey's subject, purpose, title (when appropriate), date, type (phone, interview, etc.), and whether the survey questionnaire or report are available. All reports with "Report Received" coded Yes and all questionnaires with "Survey Questions" coded Yes are available from Tara Casanova at PRG for any State that wishes to have them. They provide an excellent source of potential survey questions on alcohol, seat belts, and speeding that extend beyond the minimum questions discussed in this working paper. They also provide survey questions on subjects such as young drivers that are not addressed in this working paper.

Most of the State surveys recorded in Appendix A were one-time surveys conducted for a specific purpose. Some gauged public opinion on potential law or policy changes such as GDL or seat belt upgrades. Some evaluated programs or campaigns, in particular those noted as "NHTSA 403 funds" in the Comments section. Some examined overall public attitudes on various traffic safety issues. Some tracked public awareness of recent enforcement campaigns.

Six States – DC, DE, ID, NE, OR, and VT – conducted a regular survey every year or two. Only DC and OR conducted more than one each year.

DC: Smooth Operator (aggressive driving) pre- and post-surveys each year

DE: annual attitude and awareness surveys on alcohol and belt campaigns

ID: annual attitude and awareness surveys on alcohol, belts, aggressive driving, teen driving, child occupant protection, and motorcycles

NE: alcohol and belt awareness surveys every two years

OR: two surveys every year, questions vary

VT: brief annual alcohol consumption and impaired driving survey through BRFSS

In addition, many States conducted NHTSA driver license office (DMV) surveys before and after the annual seat belt and impaired driving campaigns. These pencil-and-paper surveys are brief: 14-17 questions on one page, almost all of which are answered by checking a box. These surveys were used in 32 States in the period 2004-2008. See Appendix B for the survey questions and the list of States where they have been used. Appendix B also provides a short summary of the substantive questions from the NHTSA DMV surveys (without listing responses) sorted by the Survey Question Matrix cells.

NHTSA also developed a 15-question DMV survey on speeding that was used in CT, NJ, and NY in 2006. It's also included in Appendix B.

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NHTSA. NHTSA conducts national telephone surveys of all drivers on alcohol and belts every year. In recent years, belt surveys have been conducted in April and June, before and after the annual May Click It or Ticket mobilization. Alcohol surveys have been conducted in August and September, before and after the annual Labor Day mobilization, and also in November-December 2006 and January 2007. The surveys contain 30-40 questions and take 5-10 minutes to complete. They are discussed in more detail in the following sections. See Appendix C for survey dates, sample sizes, contracting organizations, and survey questions.

NHTSA conducted an extensive national telephone survey of all drivers on speeding attitudes and behavior in 1998. The survey questionnaire is included in Appendix C.

Other national organizations with regular surveys on Survey Question Matrix topics. TIRF's annual Road Safety Monitor is administered by telephone to Canadians. It contains questions on all Survey Matrix areas, though not on each area each year. The CDC's annual BRFSS telephone survey provides State-level estimates on many health-related issues. It contains five questions on drinking behavior and one each on impaired driving and belt use. The University of Michigan and SADD/Liberty Mutual conduct surveys on youth drinking and impaired driving. No other organizations conduct regular surveys on these topics.

Survey questions: demographic information. All surveys contain a few demographic questions to allow the responses to be broken down by categories of interest. Age (in categories) and sex are asked almost always. Other common demographic questions include the respondent's ethnicity, residential Zip Code, annual driving mileage, and type of vehicle driven most frequently. See Appendices B and C for the demographic questions used in the NHTSA surveys. States will wish to add appropriate demographic questions to the core subject-matter questions.

Survey questions: quantify, measure change, and add detail. Survey questions on behavior ask "did you do something" and questions on awareness ask "have you seen or heard something." If the answer is yes, another level of questions can be asked. The three standard question types are:

- 1. Quantify: how frequently did you do, see, or hear this, or, for behavior, how much did you do (how much alcohol did you drink, how fast were you speeding)? These questions attempt to measure frequency and/or intensity of the behavior or the media.
- 2. Change: how does your answer compare to some previous period?
- 3. Detail: give more information for an answer of "yes": where did you see or hear something? What was the slogan? Where were you drinking?

For core survey questions, only the first type is relevant. It's sometimes straightforward to include some quantification in a simple behavior question: for example, the question "In the past 30 days have you ever driven within 2 hours of drinking" can be changed to "In the past 30 days how many times have you driven within 2 hours of drinking". We don't need to include questions on change because change from year to year will be measured by comparing the annual surveys, as long as the same questions are asked each year. Questions on change also may not provide useful information because recall of recent events probably is more accurate than recall of events six months or a year ago. Questions on detail often are very important to track

specific media messages or enforcement activities. However, they likely will differ from State to State or year to year so they don't belong in a small core set of questions to be asked every year. States of course may wish to add such questions to their individual surveys.

Survey questions: time period. Both behavior and awareness questions usually refer to some time period. The usual time periods are the last 30 days, the last month, or the imprecise "recently," though some questions on rarer events such as receiving a ticket use longer time periods. We recommend that all core set questions use the same time period. We think the month or 30 day period is ideal: long enough for good exposure to enforcement or media and short enough that recall should not fade. We suggest "past 30 days" because some respondents may interpret "past month" as being a calendar month. When we adopt questions from a source such as the DMV surveys we change the language from "recently" or "past month" if needed. However, the time period also depends on when the survey is conducted relative to enforcement and media campaigns. We return to this issue in "Survey schedule" on p. 13.

Conclusions relevant to the Survey Question Matrix.

- 1. The NHTSA DMV surveys are the best source to begin examining potential alcohol and belt questions for the core set. They are used and understood by many States. The NHTSA telephone surveys provide alternate ways to define, quantify, or add detail to these questions.
- 2. The NHTSA DMV survey used in CT, NJ, and NY provides a starting point for examining speeding questions. The NHTSA 1998 speeding survey contains a wide variety of more detailed questions.
- 3. Core questions will not attempt to provide detail. They will measure change if the same questions are asked each year.
- 4. States should add a small number of demographic questions to the recommended core subject-matter questions. The working group may wish to ask us to recommend demographic questions for the core set.
- 5. Many States conduct the annual NHTSA DMV surveys. Many States also conduct special purpose surveys as the need arises. However, few States conduct annual telephone surveys. So the responsibility for conducting their own annual survey will be a new activity for almost all States.
- 6. States can and likely will add their own questions to the core questions to address specific State needs. With no more than nine core questions, plus demographic questions, there is ample room on a one-page DMV survey to add a few other questions, and far more room on a telephone survey.

Survey question recommendations

Guide to the discussion

The discussion is organized by the Survey Matrix cells: first by subject area – alcohol, belts, and speeding – and within subject area by topic – behavior, media, and enforcement. We describe how the national organization and State surveys address each cell. The following abbreviations are used:

B: BRFSS survey

DMV: NHTSA DMV survey, with question number – DMV-B7 is belt survey question 7. T: TIRF Road Safety Monitor

The count of States is only approximate. The information comes from our reviews of State survey questionnaires, reports, or Powerpoint summaries (excluding the DMV surveys), but it should provide a general idea of how frequently each area is addressed. We've included questions on change only when they appear in the DMV survey.

Alcohol (impaired driving) surveys

We identified 19 States that conducted alcohol surveys or included alcohol questions in general-purpose surveys, excluding the DMV surveys: AZ, FL, ID, LA, MD, MI, MN, ND, NE, NM, OH, OR, RI, SC, TN, UT, VT, WA, and WY.

Behavior

- (1) Drinking any drinks, usually in past 30 days: 8 States, B, T Quantify – how many times drinking, how many drinks each time, or both: 3 States, B, T
- (2) Driving after drinking, usually in past 30 days: DMV-A7, 9 States, T After any drinks in 2 hours

Quantify - how many times: DMV-A7, 3 States, T

Change – compare to 3 months ago: DMV-A9, other months: 2 States

After too much to drink: 4 States, B, T Quantify – how many times: 1 State

The critical behavior measure is (2), driving after drinking. While drinking behavior is important, BRFSS already provides annual State-level estimates (questions BRFSS13.1 – 13.5 ask the number of days in the last 30 with at least one drink, average number of drinks per occasion, number of days with more than 4 [women] or 5 [men] drinks, and most drinks on any occasion) so there's no need to ask about drinking behavior again.

The key question is how to define driving after drinking – any drinks in 2 hours or "too much to drink" – and whether or not to attempt to quantify the question. The "any drink" question is used more frequently, including in the NHTSA DMV (Q7) and telephone (Q10a) surveys, but it likely overestimates the impaired driving population because it includes the "one glass of wine at dinner" driver with a very low BAC. The "too much to drink" comes closer to the legal .08 BAC definition and is included in the NHTSA telephone survey (Q12a). Again, BRFSS question 17.1 provides this information. Both the DMV and the BRFSS questions include quantification.

Recommendation for the core set: use DMV question #A7:

A-1: DMV-A7. In the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?

Use the data from BRFSS question 17.1 to provide additional information:

BRFSS-17.1 During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?

States wishing to compare their survey results with the BRFSS may wish to include both behavior questions.

Media

(1) Seen, heard, read anything about alcohol-impaired (drunk) driving, in past 30 days or recently: DMV-A13, 8 States, T

Describe (where, ad or news, slogans, message, ad or message recall): 8 States

It's difficult to draw a clean line between media and enforcement awareness. A question such as "have you read, seen, or heard anything about drunk driving" is directed to media awareness (though it also could include enforcement); one such as "have you seen a checkpoint" is enforcement awareness, but one such as "have you read, seen, or heard anything about increased drunk driving enforcement" is a mix because the awareness could come from direct personal observation, from friends, or from the media. This section discusses only general media awareness without an enforcement message. The next section discusses enforcement media.

Some States include general media awareness questions, as does the DMV survey. Most media questions follow up a "yes" answer to a basic awareness question with questions on media type, content, message recall, and the like. However, most recent national and State impaired driving media have enforcement rather than health or safety messages. It's likely that this trend will continue. So it may not be worthwhile to include a general media awareness question in the core set.

<u>Recommendation for the core set</u>: use an enforcement media question, as discussed below. States that wish to measure awareness of their non-enforcement media should consider using DMV question #A13:

DMV-A13. In the past 30 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about alcohol impaired driving (or drunk driving)?

and following up a "yes" answer with further questions tailored to the State's campaign.

Enforcement

(1) Media - seen, heard, or read anything about DWI enforcement, past 30 days or recently: 12 States.

Describe (where, ad or news, slogans, message, ad or message recall): DMV-A14, 12 States

(2) Personal experience, past 30 days

Seen any police activity: 1 State

Seen or gone through a checkpoint, seen special patrols: DMV-A12, 3 States

Stopped for DWI: 2 States

(3) Attitudes

Chance of being stopped if you drive after drinking: 10 States

Chance of being arrested or convicted if you drive after drinking: DMV-A8, 4 States

Strictness of police DWI enforcement: DMV-A10, 7 States

Strictness of DWI penalties: DMV-A11, 2 States

Support for checkpoints: 3 States, T Importance of DWI enforcement: 2 States

The broadest enforcement awareness question is (1): have you seen or heard anything about DWI enforcement. Most respondents will answer this based on media but some may use direct personal experience. Most States that conduct alcohol surveys include a question of this type and follow it up with one or more questions asking for detail on the information's source and content. Some States ask about specific enforcement activities such as checkpoints.

The personal experience questions in (2) are not used frequently, probably because they are not as important. The goal of high-visibility enforcement campaigns is to raise the perception of enforcement intensity. This perception comes both from media and personal experience. Further, the amount of enforcement can be measured through law enforcement activity logs, and the amount of personal contact with this enforcement can be estimated, for example by estimating traffic volumes at checkpoint locations.

The attitude questions in (3) are used frequently. The first, the chance of being stopped if you drive after drinking, provides a direct measure of the perception of enforcement. The second, chance of arrest or conviction, adds detail to this, because conviction requires an arrest and arrest requires a stop. The remaining questions deal with support for policy issues, in particular the level of enforcement and penalties. While individual States should include them as appropriate, they need not be asked in all States every year.

<u>Recommendations for the core set</u>: use both an enforcement media and a perception of enforcement question. The media question is a combination of DMV question #13 and NHTSA phone survey question 17a:

A-2: DMV-A13, NHTSA 17a. In the past 30 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about alcohol impaired driving (or drunk driving) enforcement by police?

A "yes" answer could be followed up with one or more questions asking for detail on the information's source and content.

The best perception of enforcement question probably is DMV #8 (see also NHTSA 14):

A-3: DMV-A8. What do you think the chances are of someone getting arrested if they drive after drinking?

This walks a middle road between being stopped, which may not imply any further consequences, and being convicted, which adds the complications of the court system.

Seat belt surveys

We identified 16 States that conducted seat belt surveys directed to adults or included belt questions in general-purpose surveys, excluding the DMV surveys and excluding surveys or questions on child occupant protection: HI, ID, LA, MD, ME, MI, MT, NE, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OR, SC, TN, and UT.

Behavior

(1) Belt use – how often do you wear your belt: DMV-B8, 15 States, B Describe – by seat position, vehicle type, trip type, time of day, etc.: 2 States

There is no need to ask such a question to estimate belt use rates because all States conduct observation surveys. But self-reported belt use can be very useful to identify characteristics of the remaining non-users and to explore potential strategies to increase their belt use. It's notable that every State survey except one asked this basic question (the exception was a very short survey exploring attitudes about upgrading a secondary to a primary law). DMV question #B8 provides a good starting point. BRFSS question 16.1 is identical except that it ends with "...ride in a car?" (Note that both DMV and BRFSS use the term "safety belt" rather than the current "seat belt", which some respondents may interpret as lap belt only.)

Recommendation for the core set: use DMV question #B8:

B-1: DMV-B8. How often do you use safety belts when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?

States should consider following up any answer other than "always" with questions to determine when the respondent doesn't buckle up. For example, some States have added questions on nighttime belt use.

Media

(1) Seen, heard, read anything about belts, in past 30 days or recently: DMV-B15, 9 States Describe (where, ad or news, slogans, message, ad or message recall): DMV-B17, 6 States

As with alcohol, it's difficult to draw a clean line between media and enforcement awareness. This section discusses only general media awareness without an enforcement message. The next section discusses enforcement media.

Some States include general media awareness questions, as does the DMV survey. Most media questions follow up a "yes" answer to a basic awareness question with questions on media type, content, message recall, and the like. Again as with alcohol, most national and State seat belt media recently have enforcement rather than health or safety messages, typically using "Click It or Ticket." It's likely that this trend will continue. We again suggest that an enforcement media question probably is more useful than a general media question.

Recommendation for the core set: use an enforcement media question, as discussed below. States that wish to measure awareness of general belt media should consider using DMV question #B15:

DMV-B15. In the past 30 days, have you recently read, seen or heard anything about safety belts?

and following up a "yes" answer with further questions tailored to the State's campaign.

Enforcement

(1) Media – read, seen, or heard anything about police enforcement of belt use laws, past 30 days or recently: DMV-B13, 3 States

Describe (where, ad or news, slogans, message, ad or message recall): 6 States

(2) Personal experience, past 30 days: DMV-B14, 2 States Received a ticket for not wearing a belt: DMV-B12, 4 States

(3) Attitudes and knowledge

Chance of getting a ticket if you don't wear a belt: DMV-B10, 7 States

Strictness of police belt law enforcement: DMV-B11, 3 States

Importance of belt law enforcement: DMV-B9, 1 State Knowledge of State's belt law provisions: 5 states

Support for a primary belt law: 6 States

The broadest enforcement awareness question is (1): have you read, seen, or heard anything about belt law enforcement. Most respondents will answer this based on media but some may use direct personal experience. Most States that conduct belt surveys include either a question of this type or a general media question "read, seen, or heard anything about belts." In either case, States follow it up with one or more questions asking for detail on the information's source and content or on program slogan recall.

The personal experience questions in (2) are not used frequently, probably because they are not as important. The comments regarding these questions for alcohol apply here as well. The goal of high-visibility enforcement campaigns is to raise the perception of enforcement intensity. This perception comes both from media and personal experience. Further, the amount of enforcement can be measured through law enforcement activity logs, and the amount of personal contact with this enforcement can be estimated, for example by estimating traffic volumes at belt checkpoint locations.

Some of the attitude questions in (3) are used frequently. The first, the chance of getting a ticket if unbelted (sometimes phrased as "if you didn't wear your belt for the next six months, what is the chance that you'll get a ticket"), provides a direct measure of the perception of enforcement. The last two are used in secondary law States for obvious policy reasons. They have little value in primary law States.

<u>Recommendations for the core set</u>: use both an enforcement media and a perception of enforcement question. The media question can be similar to DMV question #B13 and NHTSA Q14, and also similar to A-2 above:

B-2: DMV-B13, NHTSA Q14. In the past 30 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about seat belt law enforcement by police?

A "yes" answer could be followed up with one or more questions asking for detail on the information's source and content.

The best perception of enforcement question probably is DMV #B10 (see also NHTSA Q10):

B-3: DMV-B10. What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you don't wear your safety belt?

Speeding surveys

We identified 9 States that obtained speeding information in surveys: DE, HI, LA, MD, MI, NE, NJ, NY, and WA, excluding the DMV surveys conducted in CT, NJ, and NY. Of these, HI and LA were extensive surveys; DE and WA were one- or two-page surveys similar to the DMV surveys, and the remainder included a few questions on speeding in a more general survey.

Behavior

Unlike alcohol and belt behavior, there is no simple speeding behavior question, for two reasons. First, alcohol impairment and belt use usually don't change over the course of a trip, while speeding behavior can change from minute to minute. Second, almost every driver sometimes exceeds the posted speed limit. (The MD survey did ask this question – "Do you ever speed?" – and a remarkable 43% of the respondents answered "no".) The best information on speeding behavior would be to quantify it in three ways: how frequently, how fast, and on what roads. These all interact: an example is "what proportion of the time do you drive at least 15 mph over the limit on a road posted at 65 mph?"

The various surveys attempt this quantification in different ways. The DMV survey asks "how often do you travel above the speed limit?" The DE, HI, LA, NY, and WA surveys ask about speeding behavior on different roads, for example "at what speed do you usually travel on a road posted at 65 mph." HI asks explicitly about the percentage of time driving in different speed bands, such as 20 mph or more above the posted limit.

No single question can capture the desired information on speeding behavior – that must wait for a good speed monitoring system. In the meantime, the most useful information probably would attempt to quantify speeding behavior on the road type where speeding poses the greatest crash risk. Different States likely would choose different road types as their most important. Further, because speeding is so widespread, we doubt that a question on just exceeding the speed limit

will be useful. So we recommend alternative questions, adapted from DMV-S7; see also NHTSA Q18.

<u>Recommendations for the core set</u>: use one or both of the following questions:

- S-1a. On a local road with a speed limit of 30 mph, how often do you drive faster than 35 mph most of the time, half the time, rarely, never.
- S-1b. On a road with a speed limit of 65 mph, how often do you drive faster than 70 mph most of the time, half the time, rarely, never.

The working group may wish to consider whether the parameters in these questions are the most useful to the States. In S-1a, should the speed limit be 30 mph, 35 mph, or some other figure? Should the "faster than" amount be 5 mph above the limit, 10 mph, or some other figure? For example, the AAAFTS safety culture survey uses the questions "In the last 30 days, have you driven 15 miles per hour over the speed limit on a major highway [on a neighborhood street]?"

Media

There is no national speeding media campaign similar to the national impaired driving or seat belt campaigns. Some States conduct speeding campaigns, typically in summer months using names such as "100 Days of Summer Heat." As with impaired driving and belt use, State speeding campaigns emphasize enforcement. The DMV survey has no media questions, nor do any of the State surveys except DE. We see no need for a general speeding media question and recommend instead that a speeding enforcement question be used.

Recommendation for the core set: use an enforcement media question, as discussed below.

Enforcement

(1) Media – read, seen, or heard anything about speeding enforcement, past 30 days or recently: DMV-S15, 4 States

Describe (where, ad or news, slogans, message, ad or message recall)

(2) Personal experience, past 30 days Received a speeding ticket: DMV-S10, 4 States

(3) Attitudes and knowledge

Chance of getting a ticket if you are speeding: DMV-S9, 3 States Police tolerance (how much over the limit before ticketing): 1 State Strictness of police speeding enforcement: DMV-S12 and S13, 1 State Strictness of speeding penalties: DMV-S14, 3 States, T

Belief that speeders are a safety risk: DMV-S8, 2 States, T

Speed limits too low, too high: 2 States, T

As with alcohol and belts, the broadest enforcement awareness question is (1): have you read, seen, or heard anything about speeding enforcement. States with speeding enforcement campaigns likely will with to follow up a "yes" answer with one or more questions asking for detail on the information's source and content or on program slogan recall.

The speeding ticket question (2) and the "chance of getting a ticket" question in (3) also are used frequently in the States that have surveys relating to speeding. As with alcohol and belts, we recommend the "chance of a ticket" question because it provides a direct measure of the perception of enforcement. The remaining questions in (3) may be useful as States consider policy issues regarding speed limits and speeding enforcement but may not be necessary in other States.

<u>Recommendations for the core set</u>: use both an enforcement media and a perception of enforcement question. The media question can be based on DMV question #S15:

S-2: DMV-S15. In the past 30 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about speed enforcement by police?

A "yes" answer could be followed up with one or more questions asking for detail on the information's source and content.

The best perception of enforcement question probably is DMV #S9:

S-3: DMV-S9. What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit?

As with the speeding behavior questions S-1a and 1b, the working group may wish to restrict the question to certain road types or ask questions about more than one road type, for example local roads with a speed limit of 30 mph or roads with a speed limit of 65 mph. Also, the question could be phrased "over the speed limit" or "5 mph [or 10 mph] over the speed limit".

The devil is in the details: survey design, schedule, data collection, and costs

Survey design. If a survey is to obtain accurate information from its population of interest at a reasonable cost, it needs a good survey design. Survey design is a specialized branch of statistics and definitely isn't for amateurs. But it's important to understand three components of a good survey design because they affect its methods and its cost.

Sampling: The survey must attempt to be representative of the population of interest. As discussed in the General Background, the population of interest for the traffic safety surveys discussed in this working paper is all drivers. The population of all licensed drivers may also be used. As discussed below, State telephone surveys usually sample all drivers while DMV surveys sample only licensed drivers.

Sample size: In general, a sample size of 500 completed surveys provides an accuracy of about +/- 5 percentage points for a single question for the whole population. For example, if 48% of 500 drivers in a survey answer "yes" to a question, then the true proportion of all drivers who would answer "yes" probably (with 95% confidence) lies between 43% and 53%. The accuracy is lower for subgroups of the population: for example, this survey likely would have about 250 female drivers, so the accuracy for female drivers only would be less. In general, to double the accuracy you must quadruple the sample size: a sample of 2,000 would be needed for an accuracy of about +/- 2.5 percentage points. We recommend that all surveys have a sample size of at least 500.

Response rates and bias: If many of the persons contacted for a survey refuse to participate, then the results may be suspect because those who refuse may have different views or behavior than those who participate. All surveys must attempt to obtain as high a response rate as is reasonably possible. In general, results are more trustworthy from surveys with high response rates, all other things being equal.

Survey schedule. Surveys that monitor media or enforcement awareness are conducted in conjunction with media and enforcement campaigns, sometimes both before and after the campaign to estimate the campaign's effect. The NHTSA DMV surveys follow this pattern: belt surveys in April and June and impaired driving surveys in August and September. States conduct belt observation surveys in June, immediately following the May belt mobilization. States with speeding or aggressive driving campaigns often conduct them during the summer.

The best time for a single survey that addresses all three subject areas probably is July. That would be close enough to the May belt mobilization for reasonable recall and would fit with summer speeding and aggressive driving campaigns. If States include impaired driving messages or enforcement in their Memorial Day, 4th of July, or summer campaigns, it would capture them as well. While the obvious disadvantage of a July survey is that it would not capture the effects of a Labor Day or December impaired driving campaign, we believe it's the best compromise. If a survey is conducted in July, we recommend that "the last 60 days" be used for questions referring to a time period, to be sure to include the May belt mobilization activities and media.

An alternative is for States to conduct two surveys, one in June or July concentrating on belts and one in September concentrating on alcohol, with speeding questions in either or both. This would increase costs but would provide more timely information on campaign media and enforcement awareness.

Survey methods and costs. States could conduct surveys either by telephone, using a company that conducts telephone surveys regularly, by pencil and paper at DMV offices, or by an internet-based method. Many States currently conduct surveys using one or more of these methods. States need not all use the same method, only the same core questions. If they are conducted well, any of these methods can provide a reasonably representative sample of drivers. Any of these methods allow States to add other questions to the core set. However, some State DMVs currently do not permit surveys to be conducted in their offices.

Regardless of which method is used, there will be costs for the survey design, data collection, data entry, analysis, and reporting. Data collection and data entry costs depend on the sample size while the other costs do not. If a survey is repeated, for example if two waves of the same or a very similar survey are conducted before and after an enforcement and media campaign, then design costs for the second wave should be minimal. Analysis and reporting costs depend on the extent of the analysis and reporting required. Some survey operations can be conducted with inhouse personnel. Unless all these things are specified, it's impossible estimate survey costs precisely. In the following discussion we provide information on costs based on our own experience with both DMV and telephone surveys and on cost information reported by 14 States.

<u>DMV surveys</u> provide a better sample at lower cost but can obtain only a limited amount of information. Surveys are handed out by research staff to persons requesting either a new license or license renewal; thus the survey is a sample of the population of licensed drivers. DMV staff are not asked to hand out surveys because this may interrupt their normal routine and certain biases may be introduced if the staff exercise their own judgment in determining who should fill out the survey. The surveys must be delivered by a person: they cannot be "left in a pile" at the DMV office in hopes that some persons will complete them. DMV surveys can reach some subsets of the population, such as young male drivers, who are difficult to reach with telephone surveys. In fact, DMV surveys administered at random to DMV customers likely will oversample young drivers, because older drivers are required to appear in person at the DMV office only infrequently. This can be overcome in two ways. First, the researcher administering the survey can select an appropriate proportion of respondents from each age group. Second, after all responses are collected, the analyses can weight the data by age in proportion to the State's population of licensed drivers. In busy DMV offices a large number of surveys can be collected in a short period of time.

Depending on the skill of the survey personnel and the general attitudes of the population being surveyed, States typically experience a refusal rate of 10% to 30% in DMV surveys. Most DMV surveys use only one page, with about 15 questions Most DMV survey questions are answered by checking a box. Longer DMV surveys are not recommended because some DMV offices may refuse to allow longer surveys to be administered and longer surveys have a higher refusal and incomplete rate. In a one-page survey there's little opportunity to ask open-ended questions or to ask different follow-up questions based on the response to a question ("branching"). Finally, some State DMVs currently do not permit surveys to be conducted in their offices.

States generally spend \$5,000 - \$10,000 for a DMV survey with a sample size of 500-1,000. As noted above, doubling the sample size roughly doubles the data collection and data entry costs.

<u>Telephone surveys</u> are more flexible but more expensive and likely to have a less representative sample. The telephone survey format allows more questions, open-ended responses, and branching. For example, a survey on alcohol can include questions on drinking and driving behavior that are not asked of respondents who do not drink.

Telephone surveys typically use random-digit dialing methods. Respondents are screened initially to see if they belong to the population of interest (such as drivers ages 18 and over); if they don't qualify then the interview is stopped and the call does not count as a completed

survey. Typically there are five attempts to contact a working telephone number after which the number is dropped and replaced with a new random telephone number. Refusal rates typically exceed 50% and sometimes reach 70%.

Telephone surveys may under-represent some difficult to reach populations such as young male drivers. The trend among young people to abandon land-line phones in favor of only cellular telephone service adds additional complications. It is possible to purchase lists of cell phone numbers for surveys, but this is quite expensive and also requires working with two telephone lists. Surveys that call cell phones should have their methods reviewed and approved by an Institutional Review Board; this is not required for land-line phone surveys. However, telephone surveys may be the only reasonable option in States where DMV surveys cannot be conducted.

States generally spend \$8,000 – \$20,000 for a 10 to 12 minute telephone survey of 500-800 persons using random digit dialing sampling. Costs can be much greater for longer surveys or surveys with specific target populations that require many calls to find eligible respondents.

BRFSS provides a common platform for State telephone surveys. However, BRFSS has a long lead time and doesn't allow States to add other questions. We do not recommend that BRFSS be used for these surveys.

Summary of recommended survey methods and questions

Methods. We strongly recommend – in fact we assume – that surveys are conducted with a representative sample of all drivers or licensed drivers throughout the State. We recommend a sample size of at least 500. We recommend that surveys be conducted either by telephone or in DMV offices, as individual States choose. The same core questions should be asked in either setting and the same core questions should be asked every year. We believe that the best time for a once-a-year survey is July. States may wish to consider two annual surveys, in June and September, to capture more closely the results of their seat belt and impaired driving mobilizations, respectively. If so, we recommend that the core questions be included in both surveys, so that responses immediately following a campaign can be compared to responses at a later time.

Survey Question Matrix

	Self-reported behavior	Media awareness*	Enforcement awareness
Alcohol	A-1	A-2	A-3
Belts	B-1**	B-2	B-3
Speeding	S-1a or S1b	S-2	S-3

^{*} enforcement media awareness

Questions. We recommend nine questions for the eight matrix cells and also suggest one question for the excluded belt behavior cell. We recommend that the media awareness questions ask about enforcement media. We assume that the surveys will be conducted in July so that we use a time period for behavior and recall of 60 days, as discussed above. If two surveys are

^{**} not needed to estimate belt use but useful to help identify non-users

conducted, say in June and September, then the time periods should be 30 days. We recommend that States include basic demographic questions, in particular age and sex. Finally, the previous discussions suggest additional or follow-up questions that States may wish to add as appropriate.

Recommended core survey questions.

- A-1: DMV-A7. In the past 60 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?
- A-2: DMV-A13, NHTSA 17a. In the past 30 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about alcohol impaired driving (or drunk driving) enforcement by police?
- A-3: DMV-A8. What do you think the chances are of someone getting arrested if they drive after drinking?
- B-1: DMV-B8. How often do you use safety belts when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?
- B-2: DMV-B13, NHTSA Q14. In the past 60 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about seat belt law enforcement by police?
- B-3: DMV-B10. What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you don't wear your safety belt?
- S-1a. On a local road with a speed limit of 30 mph, how often do you drive faster than 35 mph most of the time, half the time, rarely, never.
- S-1b. On a road with a speed limit of 65 mph, how often do you drive faster than 70 mph most of the time, half the time, rarely, never.
- S-2: DMV-S15. In the past 30 days, have you read, seen or heard anything about speed enforcement by police?
- S-3: DMV-S9. What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit?

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State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
AL	none	To an incomplete	Ta an Insurainad	0000	M1'- 1- 700			Alaska kaisas	f (-			
AK	Yes, occasionally	Teen impaired driving including belt use	Teen Impaired driving survey incl. belt use	2008	Media to 700 students, Surveys to 281 students, townwide alcohol free movie event, Media-event involving 110 students	yes	yes	Alaska Injury Prevention Center	face to face interview	yes-in report	yes in report	
AZ	GDL Law & Testing Survey	Evaluate new GDL law awareness, driver test pre/post pass/fail rates	Novice Driver testing	2008		ongoing	ongoing	PRG	DMV	yes	not done yet	
AR	DUI Expect the Max	Alcohol awareness survey	DUI expect the Max, statewide telephone survey	2005, 2006, 2008	1006	Yes	yes	2005-2006- The Media Guys Inc, 2008-Pima Prevention Partnership	telephone	yes-in report	yes in report	
AR	only CIOT or Alcohol surveys around mobilization s Not in last 5 years											

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
СО	Yes, occasionally	Measure the impact of a teen-specific Click It or Ticket demonstration, collected from teens aged 16-20.	Colorado Office of Traffic Safety Teen Seat Belt Awareness Survey	2007- 2008 4 waves	Wave 1- 1032, wave 2-786, wave 3-936, wave 4-1041, wave 5-957, total 4752	Yes	Yes	PRG	high school and college classroom paper collection	in report	in report	
CO	Road Signage project	belt survey to support a road signage project	Colorado Office of Traffic Safety			No	No		paper and pen	yes		NHTSA 403 funds
CT	GDL Awareness Survey	GDL law awareness	CT parents, teens, public re proposed GDL upgrades	2008	807	yes	yes	PRG	telephone	in report	yes in report	
CT	Tri-State Speed Campaign	Speed enforcement, media awareness	TriState Speed Campaign	2006		yes	yes	PRG	DMV	yes-in report	yes in report	
CT	Teen Belt Project	Teen belt project	Teen belt-new law/aware	2008	yet to be determined	not done	not done	bristol pd and high school teens	paper/pen	yes	not done yet	
CT	GDL Law& Testing Survey	Evaluate new GDL law awareness, driver test pre/post pass/fail rates	Novice Driver testing	2008	yet to be determined	ongoing	ongoing	PRG	DMV	yes	not done yet	
DE	several-see survey characteristi cs file (excel doc)	intercept DMV surveys for alcohol and aggressive driving	Telephone survey of Deleware Drivers	annual		yes	yes	A-B&C	telephone	yes	yes in report	Additional info for regular belt and alcohol mobilization surveys

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
DE	speeding survey	Speed enforcement, media awareness	Speeding survey	2008	859	yes	yes	A-B&C	DMV	yes	yes in report	
DC	aggressive driving	Media campaign awareness, attitudes and behaviors regarding aggressive driving.	Smooth Operator Evaluation	2 per year, pre and post campai gn; annual report	300 per campaign	yes	yes	2004-07 2007 Riter Research, 2008 ProVuncular	telephone	yes	yes	
FL	Drunken Driving Awareness Survey	Alcohol awareness	Alcohol awareness survey	2005	1007	Yes	yes	University of North Florida	telephone	yes	in report	
GA	only mobilization surveys											
HI	DOT Seatbelt Integration	Seatbelt awareness	Seatbelt usage integration report	2004	336 households	yes	yes		telephone	in report	in report	focus group
HI	DOT Speeding Integration	general purpose	Extreme Speeding Integration Report	2004	400 households	yes	Yes		telephone	in report	in report	focus group
ID	public opinion	gen purpose		annual - August	approx. 400/year	yes	yes	University of Idaho	telephone	yes in report	in report	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
ID	403 dem project-DMV survey comparison	to compare geographic differences in DMV survey responses		2004	4 waves of 400	yes	yes	in house, sheriff's, Blomberg	DMV	yes in report	in report	
ID	403 demonstrati on project		belt	2004		?	no	Social Science Research Unit at the University of Idaho	telephone/ DMV	yes	no	NHTSA 403 funds
IL	Combined Belt/Alcohol Survey at Selected Driver Facilities	general purpose	Combined Belt/Alcohol Survey at Selected Driver Facilities	annuall y past few years		no	no	Illinois DOT	DMV	yes	no	NHTSA 403 funds
IN	only mobilization surveys											
IA	Buckle up in your truck	to evaluate PU truck belt use	Buckle up in your Truck	2005- 2007		yes	online	PRG	DMV	yes in report	in report	
KS	Yes, occasionally	GDL law awareness	Teen report		832	yes	yes	Seacrest		yes in report	in report	
KS	Yes, occasionally	GDL & Primary law awareness	Parent report		1000	yes	yes	Seacrest		yes in report	in report	
KS	Yes, occasionally	seat belt awareness	Buckle up in your Truck	2006- 2007		yes	tables	PRG		yes in report	in report	tables only
KY	403 demonstrati on project	change from secondary to primary belt law	403 demo	2006		no	no	University of KY Survey Research Center		Yes	No	NHTSA 403 funds

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
LA	Speed	Attitudinal survey on speeding	Attidudinal survey on speeding	2008	800 per wave 2 waves	yes	yes	Applied Technology Research Corporation	telephone	in report	in report	
LA	pre/post occ. Prot initiative, impaired drinking	motorists opinions on drinking and driving laws and perception on enforcement efforts	Memorial Day initiative pre/post campaign survey results	Memor ial Day 2005- 2008	400 per wave 2 waves/year	yes	yes	Southern Media and Opinion Research Inc.	telephone	in report	in report	Independent of normal mobilization surveys
LA	pre/post occ. Prot initiative, impaired drinking	motorists opinions on drinking and driving laws and perception on enforcement efforts	Labor Day initiative pre/post campaign survey results	Labor Day 2005- 2008	400 per wave 2 waves/year	yes	yes	Southern Media and Opinion Research Inc.	telephone	in report	in report	Independent of normal mobilization surveys
ME	new seat belt law awareness survey	change from secondary to primary belt law		2008	1000-1300 per wave, two waves 1 pre/post	yes	yes	PRG	DMV	in report	in report	
MD	Statewide Action Measure Tool - Occupant Protection	Survey questionnaires developed for and distributed to Maryland's local CTSP Coordinators to help better understand knowledge, attitudes and behaviors regarding key traffic safety areas.	Statewide Action Measure Tool - Occupant Protection	2008	415	yes	yes	in house	paper/pen	in report	in report	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
MD	yes	General topics including Alcohol, Belts, speed		annual April- May	850	online	online	-	telephone	online	online	
MD	yes	General topics including Alcohol, Belts, speed		annual	2658 in 2008	online	online		online surveys	online	online	
MD	yes	Aggressive driving awareness	Smooth Operator	2004- 2008	400 each pre, 400 each post/year	yes	yes	2004-2007 Riter Research, 2008 Provuncular	telephone	in report	in report	
MA	403 dem project	belt use	403 dem project			no	no	in house	DMV	yes	no	NHTSA 403 funds
MA	media awareness survey	measure awareness of media campaign message		2008	in process	no	no	strategic opinion research	DMV	yes	ongoing	
MI	Omnibus Survey-gen, Teen driver survey	teen driver survey	Omnibus Awareness survey	2005 April/J une	500	yes	yes	Glengariff group	phone	in report	in report 500 lic drivers	
MI	Omnibus Survey-gen, Teen driver survey	teen belt survey	Teen seat belt survey	2008 July	400	yes	yes	Glengariff group	phone	in report	in report 400 teen drivers	
MN	Yes; also add questions to the NHTSA belt/alc surveys on motorcycles	To evaluate a High Visibility alcohol enforcement pilot project in Anoka County	Impaired Driving study	2007- 2008	400	yes	yes	Decision Resources Limited	telephone	in report	yes	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
	(for 2008-09 MC awareness campaign) and/or speed.											
МО	none other than mobilization											
MS	yes	seat belt awareness		2006		no	no		DMV	yes	no	NHTSA 403 funds
MT	yes	seat belt awareness	2008 Montana Department of Transportation Safety Seat Belt Survey	2008	824 landline interviews and 129 cell phone interviews (including 49 interviews from cell phone only households) for a total of 953 completed interviews.	yes	yes	University of Montana	telephone	in report	in report	
NE	belt/alc awareness public opinion every 2 years	Monitor attitudes and knowledge on traffic safety (primarily impaired driving and occupant restraints) and awareness of media campaigns.	The Nebraska Poll (Conducted every two years)	2005, 2007	900 (300 in each of Nebraska's three Congression al Districts)	yes	paper report	Research Associates of Lincoln, Nebraska	telephone	in report	in report	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
NV	Yes, occasionally	Opinion Survey on two traffic laws: primary seat belts, and automated enforcement: telephone survey	NV's opinion survey: Seat Belts and Red Light Running (automated enforcement) cameras	2008		Yes	Yes	University Nevada- Reno: Center for Research & Developmen t	telephone	in report	In report	
NV	Yes, occasionally	Measure the impact of a teen-specific Click It or Ticket demonstration, collected from teens aged 16-20.	Nevada Office of Traffic Safety Teen Seat Belt Awareness Survey	2007- 2008 4 waves		Yes		PRG	high school and college classroom paper collection	in report	in report	
NV	Yes, occasionally	Opinion survey on primary seat belt law	Nevada Seat belt enforcement online survey	2007	404	No	N/A	Rose Glenn Group	online	Yes	Yes	
NH	none		, in the second									
NJ	behavioral knowledge base survey	general purpose, all inclusive, to develop highway safety plan	NJ Statewide Driving Poll	2007, 2008	947	yes	yes	Fairleigh Dickenson University- Public Mind Poll	phone- random digit dialing	in report	in report	behavior, opinion of legislative and educational initiatives.
NM	St. Patricks day super blitz	alcohol awareness/perc eption survey	St. Patricks day super blitz	2006	Statewide 1200, 800 in selected counties	Powerp oint	yes	Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas	telephone	in report	in report	
NY	NY State survey on traffic safety issues	general purpose	2005 NY State survey on traffic safety issues- telephone survey	2005	800	yes	yes	Fact Finders- contractor ITSMER	phone- random digit dialing	in report	in report 800 lic drivers	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
NC	none											
ND	Yes, occasionally	general purpose, public awareness	Drunk Driving Prevention Awareness	2006	600	yes	yes	University of North Dakota	telephone	in report	in report	
ND	Yes, occasionally	seat belt awareness	Department Of Transportation Telephone Survey – pickup-truck drivers	2003		no	no	DH Research	telephone	Yes	No	NHTSA 403 funds
ND	Yes, occasionally	Occupant Protection seat belt	Occupant protection surveys			no	no	North Dakota Office of Traffic Safety	DMV	Yes	No	NHTSA 403 funds
ОН	yes	Assist initiative in one school district to reduce teen driver crashes.	: "Black Box" Vehicle Event Recorder	2006		no-not complet ed	no	Miami University	Student paper- and-pencil surveys conducted at school. Parent telephone surveys.	yes	yes for initial survey, no post survey was conducted due to low participatio n rate.	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
ОН	yes	Assist initiative in one school district to reduce teen driver crashes.	STOPPED, Save Face, Driving Skills for Life]	2006	350 students and 184 parents in target school district; 564 students and 94 parents in control district.	yes	yes	Miami University	Student paper- and-pencil surveys conducted at school. Parent telephone surveys.	Yes	No	
OR	Yes	General purpose	Transportation Safety survey	2 per year, May and August		yes	no	Intercept Research	phone	yes	No	
PA	not in last 5 years											
RI	alcohol, belts	awareness of special enforcement efforts, slogan recognition		2005, 2007	827	yes	yes	Advantage Marketing Info	telephone	in report	in report	
RI	GDL Awareness Survey	DL road & knowledge test evaluation	RI teen survey	2008		ongoing	ongoing	PRG	DMV	yes	not yet	
SC	Yes	To evaluate why people engage in risky behaviors-drinking and driving.	Why do people drink and drive? Report on the ACUMEN project for ASA and the SC Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety	2007	116	yes	yes	Apter International	one on one interviews	yes in parag raph	yes	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
SC	Yes	To evaluate why people engage in risky behaviors - belt use.	Why don't People wear seat belts? Report on the ACUMEN project for ASA and the SC Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety	2007	116	yes	yes	Apter International	one on one interviews	yes in parag raph	yes	
SD	not in last 5 years											
TN	alcohol, belts	Campaign awareness	Booze it or lose it	Winter 2007	1322	yes	yes	Social Science Research Institute- UTENN	telephone	in report	in report	
TX	yes	to evaluate PU truck belt use	Buckle up in your Truck	2005- 2007		yes	online	PRG	DMV	yes in report	in report	Belt and child safety seat surveys every year-regular mobilizations Knowledge/attitude phone surveys about every 5 years.
UT	underage drinking	underage alcohol awareness survey	Utah Underage Drinking Survey	2008	600 per wave 5 waves	Yes	Yes	R&R partners	telephone	yes	yes	o yours.
UT	Zero Fatalities 2006	general purpose	Zero Fatalities	2006	427 households per wave	yes	yes	Dan Jones & Associates	telephone	yes	yes	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
UT	Drowsy driving	general purpose	Drowsy Driving	2006	408	yes	yes	Dan Jones & Associates	telephone	yes	yes	
VT	yes annually	general information- alcohol perception of being arrested if drive drunk	ORC-MACRO	annuall Y		Online	Online	ORC- MACRO INT. Research firm	telephone	yes	yes	
VT	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	youth alcohol awareness survey	Dept of Health	annuall y		Online	Online	Dept Of Health	telephone	yes	yes	
VT	Adult Risk Behavior Survey	adult alcohol awareness survey	Dept of Health	annuall y		Online	Online	Dept Of Health	telephone	yes	yes	
VA	only awarenes surveys around CIOT and Checkpoint Strike force campaigns											
WA	Yes, occasionally	Click it or Ticket Project awareness	Nighttime Seatbelt Project Market Research Survey			No	No	in house	interviewe d at gas stations day and night	yes	yes	NHTSA 403 funds
WA	Yes, occasionally	night belt awarenss	,			no	no	Washington Traffic safety commision	DMV	yes	no	NHTSA 403 funds
WA	Yes, occasionally	Launch of new sustained speed and DUI enforcement campaign	DOL Sustained Enforcement Survey	2008	Wave 1: 2,422Wave 2: 1.487Wave 3: 1,879Total: 5,788	Yes	Yes	in house	DMV	yes	yes	

State:	Surveys conducted since 2004	Why was the survey conducted?	Survy name	Survey dates	Number of subjects	Report (Y/N)	Report Received (Y/N)	Who conducted survey	Survey type	Survey Questions	Results	Comments
W	A Yes, occasionally	Assess impact of August Crackdown campaign and new TV Ad	Drive Hammered Get Nailed August Crackdown Intercept Survey	2008	100 interviews with the pre- survey 100 interviews with the post-survey	Yes	Yes	Contractor: James Waugh	one on one interviews	yes	yes	
WI	none other than mobilization				poor our roj							
W	years											
W	/ underage drinking survey	self reporting underage drinking awareness	Alcohol awareness survey	2006	200	yes	yes	University of Wyoming	telephone	in report	yes	
	Totals	Topics when known (some survey topics not known; some states have more than one)										
	38 <i>y</i> es	15 alcohol										
	13 no	19 belts										
		3 speed										
		17 youth (alcohol, belt, GDL)										
		14 general										
		2 other										

NHTSA/PRG DL OFFICE SURVEYS: 2004-2008

List of States (2004-2008) where PRG has collected DL Office Surveys for Click It or Ticket and NHTSA Demonstration Evaluation programs

AZ, AR, CO, CT, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MN, MS, MT, NE, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI, WV

List of States where DL Office Surveys are not or no longer "allowed" GA, KY, MI, MO, NV, OH, SC (There may be others).

Copies of DL Office questionnaires follow on subsequent pages.

Alternate questions used for NHTSA Belt Demonstration Programs are listed below. In addition, States often adapt the DMV surveys by adding questions appropriate to their specific programs or campaigns on issues such as teen drivers, pickup truck drivers, or nighttime belt law enforcement.

Pickup Have you recently r □ Yes □ No	ead, seen or heard anything	about wearing a seat	belt and riding	in a pickup truck?
Teen Have you recently r □ Yes □ No	ead, seen or heard anything	about teenagers and	wearing a seat	belt?
Night Do you think the se □ Very strictly	at belt law in North Carolina is □ Somewhat strictly		□ Rarely	□ Not at all
Compared to daytin	ne, how often do you wear yo	our seat belts at night?	•	

ALCOHOL - DRIVER LICENSING OFFICE SURVEY

This Driver Licensing Office is assisting in a study about Alcohol and Driving in Mississippi. Your answers to the following questions are voluntary and anonymous. Please complete the survey and then hand it back.

1.	Your sex: O N	/lale O	Female					
2.	. Your age: O 1	6-20 O	21-25	O 26-34	O 35-49	O 50-59	O 60 Plus	
3.	. Your race: O Whit	te O Black	O Asi	an O Nat	ive American	O Other		
4.	. Are you of Spanish	/Hispanic o	rigin? O Yes	sO No				
5.	. Your Zip Code:							
6.	. How often do you O Always	use seat be O Nearly	-	u drive or ride O Sometime	-	oort utility vehic O Never	ele or pick up?	
7.		-	nany times I	-	ven a motor vel OO NOT DRINK	nicle within 2	hours after drink	ing alcoholic
8.	. What do you think t O Always	he chances O Nearly		eone getting a	-	ive after drinki O Never	ng?	
9.	Compared with 3 m O More often	onths ago, O Less o	=	driving after About the sar		•	king OIDONC	OT DRINK
10	0. Do you think the p O Very strictly		e the drinkin Somewhat s	-	laws: O Not very stric	tly O Ra	rely O Not a	: all
11	Do you think the p O Too strict		alcohol impa About right	_	are: strict enough O	Don't know		
12	2. In the past 30 days O Yes O I		gone thru a	police check	point targeting al	cohol- impaire	d drivers?	
13	3. Have you recently O Yes	read, seen	or heard any	rthing about a	alcohol impaired o	driving (or drur	nk driving) in Miss	issippi?
	If yes, where did y O Newspaper	ou see or h O Radio		•		Police checkp	point O Other	
14	4. Do you know the n	-	alcohol-impa	aired driving	enforcement prog	gram(s) in Miss	sissippi?	
	(check all that app O You Drink & Dri Drive Drunk O Please Step Aw	ve, You Los		ink Driving, C	ver the Limit Und	der Arrest C) Friends Don't Le	et Friends

SEAT BELT - DRIVER LICENSING OFFICE SURVEY

Several Driver Licensing Offices in the state are participating in a study about safety belts in Arkansas. Your answers to the following questions are voluntary and anonymous.

1.	Your sex:	□ Male	☐ Female						
2.	Your age:	☐ Under 21	□ 21-25	□ 26-39	□ 40-4	! 9	□ 50-59	□ 60 P	Plus
3.	Your race:	White □ Black	□ As	ian □ Na	tive Amer	ican	Other		
4.	Are you of Sp	oanish/Hispani	c origin?	Yes □ No					
5.	Your Zip Cod	e:							
6.	About how m	any miles did y	you drive la	st year?					
	□ Les	ss than 5,000	□ 5,000 to	0 10,000	□ 10,00	01 to 15,000	O □ More	e than 15,0	00
7.	What type of	vehicle do you	drive mos	t often?					
□F	Passenger car	☐ Pickup truck	(Sport utility	vehicle	□ Mini-vaı	n □ Ful	l-van □ C	Other
8.	How often do	you use safet	y belts whe	en you drive	or ride in	a car, van	, sport utility	vehicle or	pick up?
	□ Alw			□ Sometin		□ Sel			
9.	Do you think ☐ Yes	that it is impor s □ No	tant for pol	lice to enfor	ce the sa	fety belt lav	w?		
10.	. What do vou	u think the cha	nces are of	getting a tic	ket if vo	ı don't wea	ır vour safetv	belt?	
	□ Alw			Sometin	-	□ Sel	-		
11.	. Do you thinl	k the safety be	t law in Arl	kansas is en	forced:				
	□ Vei	ry strictly	Somew	hat strictly	□ Not v	ery strictly	☐ Rare	! ly	☐ Not at all
12.	. Have you ev □ Yes	ver received a t s □ No	icket for no	ot wearing yo	our safety	/ belt?			
13.	. In the past n □ Yes	nonth, have yo s □ No	u seen or h	neard about	police en	forcement	focused on s	afety belt	use?
14.	. In the past n □ Yes	nonth, have yo s □ No	u experien	ced police e	nforceme	ent activitie	es looking at	safety belt	use?
15.	. Have you re □ Ye	cently read, se s □ No	en or heard	d anything a	bout safe	ty belts in	Arkansas?		
	If <u>yes,</u> wi	nere did you se	e or hear a	bout it? (Ch	eck <u>all</u> th	at apply):			
	□ Newspa	aper 🗆 Radio	o □ TV	Billboard	ds □B	rochure	☐ Police Enfo	rcement	Other
	If	<u>yes</u> , what did i	t say?						
16.	. Have you re □ Yes	cently read, se	en or heard	d anything a	bout wea	ring a safe	ty belt and ri	ding in a p	ickup truck?
17.		w the name of a		belt program in Your Trucl		kansas? (c ick It or Tick		apply): eration Stay	Alive

SPEEDING - DRIVER LICENSING OFFICE SURVEY

This Driver Licensing Office is assisting in a driver survey. Your answers to the following questions are voluntary and anonymous. Please complete the survey and give back to surveyor. Thank you!

1.	Your gender:
2.	Your age: \Box 16-20 \Box 21-25 \Box 26-34 \Box 35-39 \Box 40-49 \Box 50-59 \Box 60 Plus
3.	Your Zip Code:
4.	What type of vehicle do you drive most often?
	□ Car □ Van □ Sport utility vehicle (SUV) □ Pick-up truck □ Other
5.	Miles driven in the last 12 months:
6.	How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?
	□ Always □ Nearly always □ Sometimes □ Seldom □ Never
7.	How often do you travel above the posted speed limit?
	□ Very often □ Somewhat often □Not very often □ Rarely □ Not at all
8.	Do you feel unsafe sharing the road with drivers who speed? □ Yes □ No
9.	What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit?
	□ Very Likely □ Somewhat Likely □ Likely □ Unlikely □ Very Unlikely
10	. In the past 30 days, have you received a speeding ticket?
11	. In the past 30 days, has anyone you know received a speeding ticket?
12	. Do you think state police enforce speeding laws:
	□ Very strictly □ Somewhat strictly □ Not very strictly □ Rarely □ Not at all
13	. Do you think local police enforce speeding laws:
	□ Very strictly □ Somewhat strictly □ Not very strictly □ Rarely □ Not at all
14	. Do you think the penalties for speeding are:
	□ Too severe □ About right □Not severe enough □ Don't know
15	. Have you recently read, seen or heard anything about speed enforcement? □Yes □No
	If <u>yes,</u> where did you read, see or hear about it? (Check <u>all</u> that apply):
	□ Newspaper □ Radio □ TV □ Poster □ Brochure □ Police checkpoint □ Other
	What did you read, see or hear?

NHTSA DMV alcohol survey – substantive questions

Behavior

- 7. In the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?
- 9. Compared with 3 months ago, how often are you now driving after drinking?

Enforcement

- 8. What do you think the chances are of someone getting arrested if they drive after drinking?
- 10. How strictly do you think the police enforce the drinking and driving laws?
- 11. How strict do you think the penalties for alcohol impaired driving are?
- 12. In the past 30 days, have you gone thru a police checkpoint targeting alcoholimpaired drivers?
- 14. Do you know the name of any alcohol-impaired driving enforcement programs? If so, what?

Media

13. Have you recently read, seen or heard anything about alcohol impaired driving (or drunk driving)? If so, where?

NHTSA DMV belt survey – substantive questions

Behavior

8. How often do you use safety belts when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?

Enforcement

- 9. Do you think that it is important for police to enforce the safety belt law?
- 10. What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you don't wear your safety belt?
- 11. Do you think the safety belt law in (State) is enforced?
- 12. Have you ever received a ticket for not wearing your safety belt?
- 13. In the past month, have you seen or heard about police enforcement focused on safety belt use?
- 14. In the past month, have you experienced police enforcement activities looking at safety belt use?

Media

- 15. Have you recently read, seen or heard anything about safety belts? If so, where?
- 16. Have you recently read, seen or heard anything about wearing a safety belt and riding in a pickup truck?
- 17. Do you know the name of any safety belt programs?

NHTSA DMV speeding survey – substantive questions

Behavior

- 6. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car, van, sport utility vehicle or pick up?
- 7. How often do you travel above the posted speed limit?
- 8. Do you feel unsafe sharing the road with drivers who speed?

Media

no questions on media other than the enforcement media question #15.

Enforcement

- 9. What do you think the chances are of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit?
- 10. In the past 30 days, have you received a speeding ticket?
- 11. In the past 30 days, has anyone you know received a speeding ticket?
- 12. How strictly do you think state police enforce speeding laws:
- 13. How strictly do you think local police enforce speeding laws:
- 14. Do you think the penalties for speeding are too severe not severe enough?
- 15. Have you recently read, seen or heard anything about speed enforcement? If so, where? What did you read, see, or hear?

NHTSA NATIONAL SAMPLE TELEPHONE SURVEYS: 2004-2008

MOTOR VEHICLE OCCUPANT SAFETY SURVEY (MVOSS)

2007 Jan-June (N=6000); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc.

ALCOHOL

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2004 January (N=1,260); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. 2004 August (N=1,250); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. 2004 Sept/Oct (N=1,251); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. 2005 July/Aug (1,254); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. 2005 Sept/Oct (N-1,257); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. 2006 August (N=1,214); M. Davis & Company, Inc. 2006 September (N=1,222); M. Davis & Company, Inc. 2006 Nov/Dec (N=1,201); TMR, Inc. 2007 January (N=1,200); TMR, Inc. 2007 August (N=1,200); M. Davis & Company, Inc.* 2008 September (N=1,200); M. Davis & Company, Inc.* 2008 September (N=1,200); M. Davis & Company, Inc.*
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SEAT BELT

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2004 April (N=1,200); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc.*
2004 June (N=1,200); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc.*
2005 April (N=1,200); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc.*
2005 June (N=1,201); Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc.
2006 NO SURVEYS
2007 April (N=1,204); TMR, Inc.
2007 June (N=1,201); TMR, Inc.
2008 April (N=1,200); TMR, Inc.*
2008 June (N=1,200); TMR, Inc. *
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^{*}Approximate sample sizes.

OMB #2127-0646 Exp Date: June 30, 2008

NATIONAL ALCOHOL CRACKDOWN QUESTIONNAIRE

nation interfor s infor takes	calling on behalf of the U.S. Department of sportation. This is not a sales call. We are conducting a small study of Americans' driving habits and attitudes. The rview is voluntary and the information you provide us will be used statistical purposes only. We will not collect any personal rmation that would allow anyone to identify you. The interview about 10 minutes to complete. This study has been reviewed and oved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control or 2127-0646.
V1 .	Is this phone number for: Home use1 Home and business use2 Business use only3 If 3) - I am very sorry, I'm trying to reach a residence. Thank you, goodbye. TERMINATE
V2 .	Are you a member of this household and at least 18 years old?
	Yes1 SKIP to Q1 No2 Refused3 TERMINATE (CALL BACK)
v3.	May I speak to a member of this household who is at least 18 years old?
	Available1 RETURN TO INTRODUCTION Not available2 SCHEDULE CALL BACK There are none3 SCREEN OUT Refused9 TERMINATE (CALL BACK)
Q1.	Tell me then, including yourself, how many persons age 18 and older are living in this household at least half the time, even if they are not at home right now?
	NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD
	None00 CONFIRM, THEN SCREEN OUT Q1 Refused99
Q2.	How many of these (NUMBER FROM Q1) persons, age 18 and older, drive a motor vehicle at least a few times a year?
	NUMBER OF DRIVERS IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 18 AND OLDER
	None00 CONFIRM, THEN SCREEN OUT Q2 Refused99

Q3.	Even if they were not driving, how many of these (NUMBER FROM Q2) drivers have had even a single beer, glass of wine or any other alcoholic beverage in the past year? (READ IF NECESSARY: They do not have to be regular drinkers or persons who drive after drinking.)	
	NUMBER OF DRIVERS WHO EVER DRINK IN HOUSEHOLD	
	LY ONE IN Q3, ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON AND CONTINUE WITH Q5a. L'S SAME PERSON WHO RECEIVED INTRODUCTION, SKIP TO Q6. None00 CONFIRM, THEN SCREEN OUT Q3 Refused99	
IF MC Q4a.	In order to select just one person to interview, could I speak to the youngest male DRIVER, age 18 and older, who has had a beer, glass of wine or other alcoholic beverage in the past year? IF NO MALE ASK: Could I speak to the youngest female DRIVER, age 18 and older, who has had a beer, glass of wine or other alcoholic beverage in the past year?	
	Respondent is the person	
	Q4b. Would you please tell me why you do not want to do the interview? TERMINATE (Initial Refusal)	
Q5a. Hello, I'm calling on behalf of the U.S. Department of Transportation. This is not a sales call. We are conducting a national study of Americans' driving habits and attitudes. The interview is voluntary and the information you provide us will be used for statistical purposes only. We will not collect any personal information that would allow anyone to identify you. The interview takes about 10 minutes to complete. This study has been reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 2127-0646.		
	CONTINUE INTERVIEW	
	Q5b. Would you please tell me why you do not want to do the interview? TERMINATE (Initial Refusal)	
Those about visit	CLUDING TEXT FOR TERMINATES/SCREEN-OUTS:) a are all of the questions that I have. If you have any questions be vehicle safety issues or just want some additional information be the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's website at ahtsa.dot.gov. Thank you for your time today.	

This	call may be monitored for quality assurance.
Q6.	How often do you drive a motor vehicle? Almost every day, a feedays a week, a few days a month, or a few days a year?
	Almost every day
Q7.	Is the vehicle you drive most often a car, van, motorcycle, pickup truck, sport utility vehicle, or other type of truck? [NOTE: IF RESPONDENT DRIVES MORE THAN ONE VEHICLE OFTEN, ASK:] "What kind of vehicle did you LAST drive?"
	Car .1 Van or minivan .2 Motorcycle .3 SKIP TO Q9 Pickup truck .4 Sport Utility Vehicle .5 Other truck(SPECIFY) .6 Other(SPECIFY) .7 (VOL) Don't know .8 (VOL) Refused .9
Q8.	When driving this (car/truck/van), how often do you wear your seat belt? [REAI ANSWERS] [IF ASKED IF THIS APPLIES TO SHOULDER BELTS OR LAP BELTS SAY SHOULDER BELTS]
	All of the time
Q9.	Now I'm going to ask you a few questions about alcohol use. During the past 30 days have you had at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage, including liquor, beer, wine or wine coolers?
	Yes

Alcohol survey questions

only a little?

Q10a. During the past 30 days, have you driven a motor vehicle within two hours after drinking any alcoholic beverages, even if you had

	No
	Q10b. How many days out of the past 30 days did you drive within two hours after drinking any alcoholic beverages?
	(Range=01-30) DON'T KNOW =98 REFUSED=99
Q11.	On the most recent occasion when you drove within two hours after drinking alcoholic beverages, how many drinks (of beer, wine, liquor) did you have?
	ENTER NUMBER of DRINKS (01-90) (VOL) Don't know
Q12a.	In the past 30 days, did you drive when you thought you had too much to drink to drive safely?
	Yes
	Q12b. About how many times in the past 30 days did you drive when you thought you had too much to drink to drive safely?
	ENTER NUMBER:(01 - 30) Never
Q13.	In the past 30 days, have you seen police on the roads you normally drive: $[\texttt{READ}\ \texttt{LIST}]$
	More often than usual
Q14.	Suppose you drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol and the amount of alcohol in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers. How likely is it that the police would stop you? Would the police be?
	Very Likely To Stop You,

	(VOL) Don't Know
Q15.	Do you think the chances of being stopped have changed in the past month? That is, compared to a month ago, do you think a driver who had been drinking alcohol is more likely, less likely or about as likely to be stopped by the police?
	More likely
Q16a	Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about educational or other types of activities. In the past 30 days, have you seen or heard any messages that encourage people to avoid driving after drinking? This could be public service announcements on TV, messages on the radio, signs on the road, news stories, or something else.
	Yes
	Q16b. Where did you see or hear these messages? [DO NOT READMULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED] TV
	Q16c. Was the (TV/radio) message a commercial (or advertisement), was it part of a news program, or was it something else? [MULTIPLE RECORD]
	Commercial/Advertisement

Not Likely To Stop You......3

Yes or Noin the past 30 days, have you seen or heard of any special effort by <u>police</u> in your community to reduce driving under the influence or drunk driving?
Yes
Q17b. Is this special effort by police to reduce driving under the influence or drunk driving, occurring only during daytime hours, nighttime hours or both daytime and nighttime hours?
Daytime hours
Q17c. Where did you see or hear about that special effort? [DO NOT READMULTIPLE RESPONSES ACCEPTED]
TV
Q17d. Was the (TV/radio) message a commercial (or advertisement), was it part of a news program, or was it something else? [MULTIPLE RECORD]
Commercial/Advertisement
In the past 30 days, have you seen or heard anything about police setting up checkpoints or other enforcement efforts to catch drivers who were driving while under the influence of alcohol or driving drunk?
Yes

enforcement efforts? Checkpoints only.....1 Other enforcement efforts only.....2 Both3 (VOL) Don't know....8 (VOL) Refused.....9 Q18c. In the past 30 days, did you personally drive past, or drive through a police checkpoint set up to catch drivers who were driving while under the influence of alcohol or driving drunk? Yes.....1 No.....2 (VOL) Don't know....8 (VOL) Refused.....9 Q19a. Do you know the name or slogan of any enforcement program(s) that prevent driving under the influence or drunk driving in [identify State]? Yes.....1 No.....2 SKIP TO Q19c (VOL) Don't know...8 SKIP TO Q19c (VOL) Refused.....9 SKIP TO Q19c Q19b. What was the slogan or program called? [MULTIPLE MENTION] [DO NOT READ] 1. Friends don't let friends drive drunk....("1") 2. You Drink and Drive. You Lose.....("2") 3. Get the keys.....("3") 4. Drunk Driving. Over The Limit. Under Arrest("4") 5. Recovery Month.....("5") 6. Buzzed Driving Is Drunk Driving("6") 7. MADD/Mothers Against Drunk Driving.....("7") 8. DARE/Drug Abuse Resistance Education....("8") 9. SADD/Students Against Drunk Driving.....("9") 10. Step away from your vehicle.....("10") 11. Don't drink and drive.....("11") 97. Other, specify ______..97 98. (VOL) Don't know.....98 99. (VOL) Refused......99 Q19c. I'd like to find out if you recall seeing a particular ad on TV recently. "The ad starts by showing a pickup truck swerving on the road. The pickup is filled with liquid sloshing around the driver. Shown next is a motorcyclist looking through a helmet shield filled with liquid. Both the pickup driver and notor cyclist are stopped by police, and the liquid spills out. ending shows someone being finger printed, and appearing in court." Do you recall seeing this ad in the past two weeks? Yes....1

Q18b. Are you speaking about checkpoints only, other enforcement efforts only or both checkpoints and other

	No
	Q19d. What was the slogan or logo used at the end of this ad? [DO NOT READ - MULTIPLE RECORD]
	Drunk Driving. Over The Limit. Under Arrest1 Other (SPECIFY)
Q20.	Do you recall hearing or seeing the following slogans in the past 30 days? $[ROTATE]$
	Yes No DK Ref
1.	Friends don't let friends drive drunk 1 2 8 9
2.	You Drink and Drive. You Lose 1 2 8 9
3. 4.	Get the keys 1 2 8 9 Drunk Driving. Over The limit. Under Arrest 1 2 8 9
5.	Recovery Month
6. 7.	Buzzed Driving Is Drunk Driving 1 2 8 9 Click It or Ticket 1 2 8 9
8.	Step away from your vehicle 1 2 8 9
	think it is for [STATE] to enforce the drinking and driving laws more strictly very important, fairly important, just somewhat important, or not that important? Very important
	GRAPHICS need some information about you.
D1.	(NOTE: SELECT GENDER BY OBSERVATION - ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY.) Are you Male or Female?
	Male1 Female2
D2a.	What is your age? AGE REFUSED = 99 Skip to D2b
	(INTERVIEWER: If respondent refuses, use the question below to attempt to get their age.)

	please stop me when I get to the category that includes your age? (INTERVIEWER: READ LIST UNTIL RESPONDENT STOPS YOU.)
	18 to 241 25 to 342 35 to 443 45 to 544 55 to 645 65 to 746 75 or older7 (VOL) Refused9
D3.	Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?
	Yes
	D3b. Do you speak Spanish at home?
	Yes1 No
tiı	D3c. In general, would you say you speak Spanish 100% of the me, 75% of the time, 50% of the time, or 25% of the time?
	100%
D4.	Which of the following racial categories describes you? You may select more than one. [READ LISTMULTIPLE RECORD]
	American Indian or Alaska Native .1 Asian .2 Black or African American .3 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander .4 White .5 [DO NOT READ] Other (Specify) .7 (VOL) Refused .9
D5.	What is the highest grade or year of school you completed? [DO NOT READ LIST]
	8th grade or less

12th grade Some colle College gr	/GED
household's t	op me when I reach the category that includes your total annual income for last year, that is, 2007: (READ ONDENT STOPS YOU TO SELECT A CATEGORY.)
From \$15,0 From \$30,0 From \$50,0 From \$75,0 From \$100, \$125,000 o	000
do not cou	elephone numbers do you have in your household? Please nt numbers for cell phones, or phone lines that are sively for business purposes, computers or fax
	2 3
So, you ha	CONFIRM, READ AFTER RESPONDENT HAS GIVEN ANSWER:) ve [number] phone numbers that are not used exclusively ss, computers, fax machines or cell phones?
Yes1 No(VOL) Don't k (VOL) Refused	2 BACK TO D7a know8

That completes the survey. Thanks for taking the time to participate in this research study.

SEAT BELT - NATIONAL SAMPLE TELEPHONE SURVEY

Study #9421A OMB Number:2127-0615 Expiration Date: 12/31/04 Final Approved: 4/04/2002

BUCKLE UP AMERICA SURVEYS

State:		County:	Metro Status:
Date: _		CATI ID:	
Intervi	ewer:		
Teleph	one Number:		
Time S	Start:	Time End:	TOTAL TIME:
Hello, conduction complete may not inform	ot conduct or spo ation unless it di	onsor, and a person is not req	Department of Transportation. We are attitudes. The interview is voluntary and test to complete. [Please note that an agency wired to respond to, a collection of a control number. The OMB control number
DUMN	MY QUESTION Has had the mo Will have the no		ONS
A.	household, 16 or Respondent is to Other respondent Respondent is n	ct just one person to interview or older, who (has had the mo he person	y, could I speak to the person in your st recent/will have the next) birthday? SKIP TO Q1 ARRANGE CALLBACK
В.	that an agency to collection of inf	confidential. It only takes at may not conduct or sponsor, formation unless it displays a	J.S. Department of Transportation. We are bits and attitudes. The interview is voluntary bout 10 minutes to complete. [Please note and a person is not required to respond to, a currently valid OMB control number. The llection is 2127-0615.] Could we begin
	CONTINUE II Arrange Callbac Refused	NTERVIEW1 ck2	

Note: Text in brackets is not read, but available if asked.

Respondent's State

- 1 > *Alabama
- 2 > *Alaska
- 3 > #hold
- 4 > *Arizona
- 5 > *Arkansas
- 6 > *California
- 7 > #hold
- 8 > *Colorado
- 9 > *Connecticut
- 10 > *Delaware
- 11 > *District of Columbia
- 12 > *Florida
- 13 > *Georgia
- 14 > #hold
- 15 > *Hawaii
- 16 > *Idaho
- 17 > *Illinois
- 18 > *Indiana
- 19 > *lowa
- 20 > *Kansas
- 21 > *Kentucky
- 22 > *Louisiana
- 23 > *Maine
- 24 > *Maryland
- 25 > *Massachusetts
- 26 > *Michigan
- 27 > *Minnesota
- 28 > *Mississippi 29 > *Missouri
- 30 > *Montana
- 31 > *Nebraska
- 32 > *Nevada
- 33 > *New Hampshire
- 34 > *New Jersey
- 35 > *New Mexico
- 36 > *New York
- 37 > *North Carolina
- 38 > *North Dakota
- 39 > *Ohio
- 40 > *Oklahoma 41 > *Oregon
- 42 > *Pennsylvania
- 43 > #hold
- 44 > *Rhode Island
- 45 > *South Carolina
- 46 > *South Dakota
- 47 > *Tennessee
- 48 > *Texas
- 49 > *Utah
- 50 > *Vermont 51 > *Virginia
- 52 > #hold
- 53 > *Washington
- 54 > *West Virginia
- 55 > *Wisconsin
- 56 > *Wyoming

Q.1Ho	ow often do you drive a motor vehicle? Almost every day, a few days a week, a few days a month, a few days a year, or do you never drive?
	Almost every day
Q.2	Is the vehicle you drive most often a car, van, motorcycle, sport utility vehicle, pickup truck, or other type of truck? (NOTE: IF RESPONDENT DRIVES MORE THAN ONE VEHICLE OFTEN, ASK:) "What kind of vehicle did you LAST drive?"
	Car
Q.3Fo	or the next series of questions, please answer only for the (car/truck/van) you said you usually drive. Do the seat belts in the front seat of the (car/truck/van) go across your shoulder only, across your lap only, or across both your shoulder and lap?
INTE BELT	RVIEWER INSTRUCTION: SEATBELT QUESTIONS REFER TO DRIVER SIDE IS.
	Across shoulder
Q.4	When driving this (car/truck/van), how often do you wear your shoulder belt (READ LIST) ALL OF THE TIME
	MOST OF THE TIME

	(VOL) Don't know6 (VOL) Refused7
Q.6W	hen was the last time you did NOT wear your seat belt when driving?
	Within the past day
Q.7	In the past 30 days, has your use of seat belts when driving (vehicle driven most often) increased, decreased, or stayed the same?
	Increased
Q.8W	hat caused your use of seat belts to increase? (DO NOT READ LIST - MULTIPLE RECORD)
	Increased awareness of safety
Q.9	Does (RESP'S STATE) have a law requiring seat belt use by adults?
	Yes
	IF Q1=5 AND Q9=1, SKIP TO Q11 If Q2 = 3 AND Q9 = 1, SKIP TO Q11
Q.10	Assume that you do not use your seat belt AT ALL while driving over the next six months. How likely do you think you will be to receive a ticket for not wearing a seat belt? READ
	Very likely

	Very unlikely4 (VOL) Don't know5 (VOL) Refused6
Q.11	According to your state law, can police stop a vehicle if they observe a seat belt violation or do they have to observe some other offense first in order to stop the vehicle?
	Can stop just for seat belt violation1 Must observe another offense first2 (VOL) Don't know3 (VOL) Refused4
Q.12	In your opinion, SHOULD police be allowed to stop a vehicle if they observe a seat belt violation when no other traffic laws are being broken?
	Should be allowed to stop1 Should not
Ohio Q.12b	Only, all else skip to q13 Have you ever received a ticket for not wearing seat belts?
	Yes
	Q.12c How long ago did you receive a ticket for not wearing seat belts? (IF MORE THAN ONCE, ASK FOR LAST TIME]
	WEEKS AGO MONTHS AGO, OR YEARS AGO
Q.13	Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? ROTATE
	a) Seat belts are just as likely to harm you as help you.
	b) If I was in an accident, I would want to have my seat belt on.
	c) Police in my community generally will not bother to write tickets for seat belt violations.
	d) It is important for police to enforce the seat belt laws.
	e) Putting on a seat belt makes me worry more about being in an accident.
	f) Police in my community are writing more seat belt tickets now than they were a few months ago.
Q.14	Yes or Noin the past 30 days, have you seen or heard of any special effort by police to ticket drivers in your community for seat belt violations?

No (Vol) l		SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q17 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q17 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q17
Q.15	Where did you see or hear ab [DO NOT READMULTII	out that special effort? PLE RESPONSE]
	TV	SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q17 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q17 oad5 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFOREQ17 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q179 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q17 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q17 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q1719 SKIP TO CONDITIONAL BEFORE Q17
Q.16	Was the (tv/radio) message a c program, or was it something	ommercial (or advertisement), was it part of a news else? MULTIPLE RECORD
ALL OTHER Q17 Yes or no seat belt check	News story/news Something else (s Don't know Refused Q INDIANA OR MICHIGA R STATES EXCEPT OHIO 5- in the past 30 days, have you	ertisement/ Announcement
	Yes	SKIP TO Q24
By che for the	eckpoint, we mean a systemati purpose of checking for comp	c effort by police to stop vehicles bliance with existing seat belt laws.
	Q.18 Let me just confirm, is heard about in the p	this the type of checkpoint that you have seen or ast 30 days?
	Yes No (Vol.) Don't know. (Vol.) Refused	1234 SKIP TO Q24 SKIP TO Q24 SKIP TO Q24
Q.19	Where did you see or hear ab [DO NOT READMULTII	out the police checkpoints for seat belts? PLE RESPONSE]
	TV	2 SKIP TO Q21

Newspaper
Q.20 Was the (tv/radio) message a commercial (or advertisement), was it part of a news ASK EVERYONE program, or was it something else? MULTIPLE RECORD
Commercial/Advertisement/ Public Service Announcement
Q.21 In the past 30 days, did you personally see any checkpoints where police were stopping motor vehicles to see if drivers and passengers were wearing seat belts?
Yes
Again, by checkpoint, we mean a systematic effort by police to stop vehicles for the purpose of checking for compliance with existing seat belt laws.
Q.22 Let me just confirm, is this the type of checkpoint that you personally saw in the past 30 days?
Yes
Q.23 Were you personally stopped by police at a seat belt checkpoint in the past 30 days?
Yes
In the past 30 days, have you seen or heard of any special effort by police to ticket drivers in your community if children in their vehicles are not wearing seat belts or are not in car seats?
Yes
Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about educational or other types of activities?

Q24

Q25

	In the past 30 days, have you seen or heard any messages that encourage people to wear their seat belts. This could be public service announcements on TV, messages on the radio, signs on the road, news stories, or something else.
	Yes
Q.26	Where did you see or hear these messages? [DO NOT READMULTIPLE RESPONSE]
	TV
	Commercial/Advertisement/ Public Service Announcement
Q.28	Would you say that the number of these messages you have seen or heard in the past 30 days is more than usual, fewer than usual, or about the same as usual?
	More than usual
Q.29	Are there any advertisements or activities that you have seen or heard in the past 30 days that encouraged adults to make sure that children use car seats or seat belts?
	Yes
	Q30 What did you see or hear?
Q31	Thinking about everything you have heard, how important do you think it is for [respondent=s STATE] to enforce seat belt laws for ADULTS more strictly very important, fairly important, just somewhat important, or not that important?
	Very important1 Fairly important2

Not that impound bon't know.	at important3 ortant
Q32 Do you recal AND MULT	hearing or seeing the following slogans in the past 30 days? READ LIST TIPLE RECORD
Click it or tic Buckle Up A Children In F You drink, you drink it see it Get the keys. Please Buckle What's Hold Operation Pu Why Risk It No, Exception Click It Or To Buckle Up (Some Buckle Up It's the Shown a Little Research Kansas Clicks (For Buckle Up or Para Click It don't Rich Life Is Good. The Fasten for Life (South Buckle Up or Buckl	friends drive drunk
FOR OHIO ONLY, Q.32b Is there any p child in a mo	ALL ELSE SKIP TO Q33. particular type of information you would find helpful on how to protect a tor vehicle?
Yes No Don't know. Refused	
Q.32c	

Q.32d	If you wanted to receive information on how to protect children in a motor vehicle, where would you like to be able to get that information? [DO NOT READ, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]
	WEB site
	Nurse
	TV6
	Radio
	Magazines
	Other (specify):
	Refused
Q.33	Now, I need to ask you some basic information about you and your household. What is your age?
	AGE REFUSED=99
Q.34	Including yourself, how many persons, age 16 or older, are living in your household at least half of the time or consider it their primary residence?
	REFUSED=99
Q35	How many children age 15 or younger are living in your household at least half of the time or consider it their primary residence?
	NONE=0 REFUSED=99
Q.36	Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?
	Yes
Q.37	Which of the following racial categories describes you? You may select more than one. [READ LISTMULTIPLE RECORD]
	American Indian or Alaskan Native1
	Asian2 Black or African American3
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander4
	White
	(VOL) Refused9
Q.38	What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?
	8th grade or less
	10th grade11

	Male1 Female2		
Q.41	FROM OBSERVATION, ENTER SI	EX OF RESPONDENT	
	10 OR MORE=10 DOI	N'T KNOW=11 REFUSED=12	
	Not including cells phones, and number different telephone numbers do you have		lines, How
	Don't know3	Q41 SKIP TO Q41 (VOL) Refused4 Q41	SKIP TO
	Yes1	No2	SKIP TO
Q.39	Do you have more than one telephone r	number in your household?	
	(VOL) Refused	16	
	12th grade/GED	3 14 5	
	11th grade		

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

Carrala Daint North an	VERSION 1: SPEEDING QUESTIONAIRE	
Sample Point Number:	Questionnaire No Date:	
	Buto.	
SAMPLE READ-IN		
4. STATE CODE 5. COUNTY (FIPS) CODE 7. MET/NON-MET 9. NHTSA REGION		
INTRODUCTION TO BE AD	MINISTERED TO ANY ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER:	
	ling for the U.S. Department of Transportation. We are conducting a study of riving and current traffic laws. The interview is completely confidential.	f
A. First, how many persons a	age 16 and older live in this household, even if they are not at home right nov	ν?
NUMBER OF ADU	LTS None00 (SCREEN OUT)	
IF ONLY ONE, ASK TO SPI	EAK TO THAT PERSON. IF TWO OR MORE, SAY:	
A1. How many of these pers	ons age 16 and older drive a motor vehicle at least a few times a year?	
NUMBER OF DRIV	ZERS None00 (SCREEN OUT)	
IF ONLY ONE, ASK TO SPI	EAK TO THAT PERSON. IF TWO OR MORE, SAY:	
	person to interview, could I speak to the DRIVER in your household, age 16 next/who has had the most recent) birthday?	
Respondent is that person Other respondent came to place Respondent is not available	none2	
for the U.S. Department of T	from SRBI, the national research organization. We are conducting a sturansportation about Americans' driving habits and concerns, and their attitude fic laws. The interview is completely confidential. It takes fifteen to twenty	
CQ40. Record Respondent's	Gender [from observation]	
Male1 Female2		

Q1. How often do you usually drive a car or other motor vehicle? Would you say that you usually drive [READ LIST] ?
Almost every day
Q2. How many years have you been driving?YEARS DRIVING DK=98 REFUSED=99 Less than one year00
Q4a. What kind of vehicle do you drive most often? Is it a car, van or minivan, motorcycle, pickup truck or something else?
Car
Q4b. What model year is the (car/truck/van) that you drive most often?
Q5a. When driving this (car/truck/van), how often do you wear a seat belt? Do you wear a seatbelt READ LIST ?
All of the time
CONDITION: IF VERSION = A, ASK OTHER ADULTS. IF VERSION = B, ASK CHILDREN.
Q6. How often do you drive with (other adults/children) in your (car/van/truck)?
Almost every day

CONDITIONAL: IF VERSION = A, ASK 54. IF VERSION = B, SKIP TO 10.

Q8. Which of the following statements best describes your driving?

READ STATEMENTS

(VOL) Both or about equally......3

Q8c-Q9. DELETED

CONDITION: IF VERSION = B, ASK Q10. IF VERSION = A, SKIP TO Q11.

Q10. People have different feelings about driving. I'd like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement about driving.

- Strongly Agree
- 2. Somewhat Agree
- 3. Somewhat Disagree
- 4. Strongly Disagree
- Q10a. I enjoy the feeling of speed
- Q10b. The faster I drive, the more alert I am
- Q10c. I often get impatient with slower drivers
- Q10d. I try to get where I am going as fast as I can
- Q10e. I worry a lot about having a crash

Q11. People feel differently about how safe or dangerous different types of driving behavior are. How safe do you feel it usually is to...(**READ ITEM**)?

- 1. EXTREMELY SAFE
- 2. SOMEWHAT SAFE
- NEITHER SAFE NOR DANGEROUS

- 4. SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS
- EXTREMELYDANGEROUS

(For Version = A)

Q11a. Drive through a light that was already red before you entered an intersection

(For Version = A)

Q11b. Drive 10 miles an hour faster than most other vehicles are going

(For Version = B)

Q11c. Drive 20 miles an hour over the speed limit on an interstate highway

(For Version = A)

Q11d. Tailgate another vehicle on a highway with one lane in each direction

(For Version = B)

Q11e. Enter an intersection just as the light is turning from yellow to red

(For Version = A)

Q11f. Drive through a stop sign without slowing

(For Version = B)

Q11g. Slow but not completely stop at a stop sign

(For Version = B)

Q11h. Cut in front of another car in order to make a turn

(For Version = A)

Q11i. Race another driver

Q67. (Continued)

EXTREMELY SOMEWHAT NEITHER SAFE SOMEWHAT EXTREMELY

SAFE SAFE OR DANGEROUS DANGEROUS

12345

(For Version = A)

Q11j. Drive when just under the legal alcohol limit

(For Version = B)

Q11k. Use the shoulder to pass in heavy traffic

(For Version = B)

Q11kk. Make an angry, insulting or obscene gesture or comment toward another driver such that they hear or see it

(For Version = A)

Q11I. Cross railroad tracks when the red light is blinking

(For Version = B)

Q11m. Pass a vehicle in a no-passing zone

(For Version = A)

Q11n. Drive 10 miles an hour over the speed limit on an interstate highway

(For Version = A)

Q11o. Make a U-turn where a sign says not to

(For Version = B)

Q11p. Drive 20 miles an hour faster than most other vehicles are going

Q11pp-Q11uu ON VERSION 2 ONLY

Q12a. Now, thinking about the roads you normally drive on, would you say that the roads where you drive most often are in areas that are:

Q12b. Do you drive at least weekly on: MULTIPLE RECORD

Residential or neighborhood streets

(posted speed limits of 35 mph or less)	1
Interstate highways	2
Other types of roads with speed limits of 40-55 mph	

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF NONE WEEKLY, ASK WHICH THEY DRIVE MOST OFTEN).

CQ95. DUMMY FOR ROAD TYPE SELECTION

Residential or neighborhood streets

(posted speed limits of 35 mph or less)	1
Interstate highways	2
Other types of roads with speed limits of 40-55 mph	3
Interstate highways	. 4
Other types of roads with speed limits of 40-55 mph	

Q13. For the next series of questions, I'd like you to think about [residential or neighborhood streets/non-interstate roads/interstate highways] in an area where you normally drive.

How important are the following factors in selecting the speed at which you drive. How important is.. (READ ITEM)?

- 1. Extremely Important
- 2. Moderately Important
- 3. Slightly Important
- 4. Not Important

Q13aa. Speed of other traffic

Q13ab. Posted speed limit

Q13ac. Chances of being stopped by police

Q13ad. How much time you have to get to your destination

Q13ae. How much traffic there is

Q13af. Your past experience driving the road

Q13ag. Weather conditions

Q13ah1. Anything else (SPECIFY: 13ah2)

Q13ah3: How important is other

Q15. How often do you see vehicles traveling at an unsafe speed on (ROAD TYPE)?
All of the time
Q16. What do you consider to be the maximum safe speed for (ROAD TYPE)?
mph DK=98 REFUSED=99
Q17. Why do you consider speeds greater than (Q16) to be unsafe on (ROAD TYPE)?
CQ111. DROPPED
Q18. How often do you drive faster than (Q16) on that road?
Every day
Q20. What times of day are you most likely to drive at an unsafe speed on that (ROAD TYPE)? READ LIST AND MULTIPLE RECORD
Midnight to 6am1 6-9am
Q21.What is the posted speed on (ROAD TYPE)? MPH DK=98 REFUSED=99
IF Q21 LE Q16, SKIP TO Q28

traveling faster than (Q16) to have a crash?
Is it
A lot more likely
Q28. How often do you see police when you are traveling on (ROAD TYPE)? Would you say
Every day
Q30. In your opinion, how much OVER THE SPEED LIMIT can you go on this road before police will normally give you a speeding ticket (if they see you)?
MPH OVER POSTED LIMIT
None00
Q32. When was the last time that you drove (Q30) mph over the speed limit on (ROAD TYPE)?
Today
Q33. Why were you going that fast on that occasion?
Q34. If the posted limits were INCREASED BY 10 MILES AN HOUR on (ROAD TYPE), do you think that you would normally drive?
Much slower than the limit

Q22. Compared to someone driving at the speed limit on that road, how much more likely is someone

Much faster than the limit5
Q35. If the posted limits for that road were INCREASED BY 10 MILES PER HOUR, do you think that it would make driving on the road?
Much safer
Q36. If the posted limits for that road were INCREASED BY 10 MILES PER HOUR, do you think that it would make driving on the road?
Much more comfortable for you1 Somewhat more comfortable2 No different3 Somewhat less comfortable4 Much less comfortable5
Q37. Aside from driving at an unsafe speed, what other types of unsafe driving behaviors do you normally encounter on that road?
DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RECORD.
Tailgating
CQ127. DUMMY FOR UNSAFE BEHAVIORS FROM CQ126
Q38-Q43 DELETED
CONDITION: IF VERSION = A, ASK Q136. IF VERSION = B, SKIP TO Q53a.
Q50a. In the last year, were you ever in a situation where you were riding with a friend who had too much to drink to drive safely?
Yes1 No2 SKIP TO Q51a

Q50c. On those occasions, did the driver usually drive faster, slower or about the same as they normally would?
Faster
Q51a. (Aside from what you have already told me) In the past year, have you ever ridden with someone who you felt was driving at an unsafe speed?
Yes1 No2 SKIP TO Q52
Q51c. Thinking about the most recent occasion, was the person who was driving at an unsafe speed a man or a woman?
Man1 Woman2
Q51d. What was their relationship to you? READ LIST IF NECESSARY
Spouse 1 Boyfriend/girl friend 2 Date 3 Parent 4 Boss/supervisor 5 Co-worker 6 Friend 7 Sibling 8 Other relative 9
Q51d.1. Other (SPECIFY)
Q51e. Besides the unsafe speed, did the driver engage in any other unsafe driving actions on that occasion?
Yes1 No2 SKIP TO Q51g
Q51f. What types of unsafe driving behaviors did (he/she) do?
RECORD ALL THAT APPLY
Speeding1 Tailgating2 Failing to yield3

Weaving in and out4 Drinking and driving5 Running red lights6 Ignoring stop signs7
Q51f.1. Other (SPECIFY)8
Q51g. Did you ask or tell them to stop driving like that?
Yes
Q51h. Did they do what you asked?
Yes
Q51j. If you HAD asked them to drive differently, do you think they would have done what you asked?
Yes1 No2 Not sure3
VERSION 2: UNSAFE DRIVING = Q51aa-Q51jj
Q52. In general, do you think that speed limits on (READ ITEM) are too high,too low, or about right?
 TOO HIGH TOO LOW ABOUT RIGHT
Q52a. Interstate highways in rural areas
Q52b. Interstate highways in urban areas

CONDITIONAL: IF VERSION = B, ASK Q53a. IF VERSION = A, SKIP TO Q54a.

Q52c. Residential or neighborhood streets

Q52d. Other non-interstate roads in rural areas

Q52e. Other non-interstate roads in urban areas

Append	IX C: NHTSA National Telephone Surve
Q53a. In your area, do you think that the amount of police enforce ITEM) is too much, too little, or about right.	ement of SPEEDING LAWS on (READ
 TOO HIGH TOO LOW ABOUT RIGHT 	
Q53aa. Interstate highways in rural areas	
Q53ab. Interstate highways in urban areas	
Q53ac. Residential or neighborhood streets	
Q53ad. Other non-interstate roads in rural areas	
Q53ae. Other non-interstate roads in urban areas	
Q54a. How often do you think police should ticket drivers WHO A the posted limit on a highway with traffic lights?	RE GOING TEN MILES AN HOUR over
Always1 Most of the time2 Sometimes3 Rarely4 Never5	
Q55a. How often do you think police should ticket drivers WHO A over the posted limit on a highway with traffic lights?	RE GOING TWENTY MILES AN HOUR
Always	

CONDITION: IF VERSION = B, ASK Q58b. IF VERSION = A, SKIP TO Q63.

Q58b. Some areas have introduced automated enforcement devices which use cameras to identify vehicles that speed or run red lights. A traffic ticket is mailed to the owner of the vehicle along with information about the location, time, date, and type of infraction. If the driver or owner pays the fine, no further action is taken. If the ticket is contested, a photo of the offender's vehicle and license plates is presented in court. Have you ever heard of this kind of traffic enforcement that doesn't require police officers to stop and ticket traffic violators?

Have heard	1
Have not heard	2

Q62b. If photo enforcer	ment of driving laws w	as introduced in you	r community, how	/ much effect do you
think it would have on ((READ ITEM) a lot,	some, only a little or	none at all?	

- 1. A LOT
- 2. SOME
- 3. LITTLE
- 4. NONE

Q62ba. Cutting down speeding

Q63bb. Cutting down running stop signs and red lights

Q62bc. Getting dangerous drivers off the roads

Q62bd. Reducing crashes

Q59b. Do you think that it would be a good idea or a bad idea to use a photo enforcement system like this to identify vehicles which were...

ROTATE LIST

- 1. GOOD
- 2. BAD

Q59aa. Running red lights............1 2

Q59ab. Speeding......1 2

Q59ac. Not stopping at stop signs..1 2

Q59b. Why do you think it is a (good/bad/both good and bad) idea to use a photo enforcement system to identify vehicles committing these violations.

Q59c. Thinking about locations where photo enforcement might be used, would you find it very acceptable, somewhat acceptable, or not at all acceptable to use it (**READ ITEM**)?

- 1. VERY ACCEPTABLE
- SOMEWHAT ACCEPTABLE
- 3. NOT AT ALL ACCEPTABLE

Q59ca. Where it could be hazardous to the driver or officer to stop

Q59cb. Where stopping a vehicle could cause traffic congestion

Q59cc. Where an accident has occurred

Q59cd. In school zones

Q63. Thinking back over the past year, when was the most recent time that you (**READ ITEM**) -- today, within the past week, within the past month, more than a month ago, or not in the past year?

(For Version = A)

Q63a. Drove through a light that was already red before you entered an intersection

(For Version = A)

Q63b. Drove 10 miles an hour faster than most other vehicles were going

(For Version = B)

Q63c. Drove 20 miles an hour over the speed limit on an interstate highway

(For Version = A)

Q63d. Tailgated another vehicle on a highway with one lane in each direction

(For Version = B)

Q63e. Entered an intersection just as the light was turning from yellow to red

(For Version = A)

Q63f. Drove through a stop sign without slowing

(For Version = B)

Q63g. Slowed but didn't completely stop at a stop sign

Q63 (cont). Thinking back over the past year, when was the most recent time that you (READ ITEM) -- today, within the past week, within the past month, more than a month ago, or not in the past year?

(For Version = B)

Q63h. Cut in front of another car in order to make a turn

(For Version = A)

Q63i. Raced another driver

(For Version = A)

Q63j. Drove when affected by alcohol

(For Version = B)

Q63k. Used the shoulder to pass in heavy traffic

(For Version = B)

Q63kk.Made an angry, insulting or obscene gesture or comment toward another driver such that they heard or saw it

(For Version = A)

Q63I. Crossed railroad tracks when the red light was blinking

(For Version = B)

Q63m. Passed a vehicle in a no-passing zone

(For Version = A)

Q63n. Drove 10 miles an hour over the speed limit on an interstate highway

(For Version = A)

Q63o. Made a U-turn where a sign said not to

(For Version = B)

Q63p. Drove 20 miles an hour faster than most other vehicles were going

VERSION 2: UNSAFE DRIVING = Q63u-Q63t

CONDITIONAL: IF VERSION = A, ASK Q64a-Q64c. IF VERSION = B, SKIP TO Q86a.

Q64a. If you saw a vehicle pass a stopped school bus that has its red lights flashing and its stop arm in full view, how likely would you be to call and report it to the police?

Very likely	1 SKIP TO Q64c
Somewhat likely	2 SKIP TO Q64d
Somewhat unlikely	3
Very unlikely	4

Q64b. Why would you be unlikely to report it? ______ SKIP TO Q86a

Q64c. How would you report it?

Have car phone
Call when get to destination4 Other (specify)5
Q86a. You may be aware that the National Maximum Speed Limit law was repealed. Have the speed limits on interstates affected by that law been increased in your state in any areas in which you drive?
Yes1 No2 SKIP TO Q87a Not sure3 SKIP TO Q87a
Q86c. How have the higher limits on those roads affected the number of people who speed? Do?
A lot more drivers obey the new limits1 Some more drivers
Q86d. Do you think that driving on those roads is
Safer now with the higher speed limits1 About as safe, or
Q87a. Do you think that a uniform speed limit should be set for all interstate highways or should it be allowed to vary from state to state?
Uniform limit
Q87b. What do you think that speed limit should be for interstate highways? SPEED LIMIT DK=98 REFUSED=99
PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORTS
Q102a. In your opinion, how much is SPEEDING by other people a threat to the personal safety of you and your family? Would you say driving at an unsafe speed is
A major threat

Q103a. How important is it that something be done to reduce speeding? Is it... [READ LIST]?

Very important......1
Somewhat important......2
Not important......3
Not sure (VOL)......4

VERSION 2: UNSAFE DRIVING = Q102b-Q103b

Q104a. How EFFECTIVE do you think the following steps would be in reducing speeding?

Would (READ ITEM) be (READ RESPONSE CATEGORIES) in reducing speeding.

- 1. VERY EFFECTIVE
- SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE
- 3. NEITHER EFFECTIVE OR INEFFECTIVE
- 4. SOMEWHAT INEFFECTIVE
- VERY INEFFECTIVE

(For Version = A)

Q104aa. More police officers assigned to traffic

(For Version = B)

Q104ab. More frequent ticketing

(For Version = A)

Q104ac. Double or triple fines for speeding violations

(For Version = B)

Q104ad. Taking away driver's licenses more often

(For Version = A)

Q104ae. Encouraging passengers to say something when their driver is speeding

(For Version = A)

Q104af. Increasing public awareness of the risks of speeding

(For Version = B)

Q104ag. Encouraging citizens to report speeding to police

(For Version = B)

Q104ah. Road design changes, like speed bumps and traffic circles, to slow down traffic

(For Version = A)

Q104ai. Insurance costs were increased for speeding

Q105a. How would you feel about implementing the following methods in your community to reduce speeding? Would you strongly approve, somewhat approve, neither approve nor disapprove, somewhat disapprove, or strongly disapprove (**READ ITEM**)?

- 1. Strongly Approve
- 2. Somewhat Approve
- 3. Neither Disapprove Or Approve
- 4. Somewhat Disapprove
- 5. Strongly Disapprove

(For Version = A)

Q105aa. More police officers assigned to traffic

(For Version = B)

Q105ab. More frequent ticketing

(For Version = A)

Q105ac. Double or triple fines for speeding violations

(For Version = B)

Q105ad. Taking away driver's licenses more often

(For Version = A)

Q105ae. Encouraging passengers to try to get drivers not to speed

(For Version = A)

Q105af. Increasing public awareness of the risks of speeding

(For Version = B)

Q105ag. Encouraging citizens to report speeding to police

(For Version = B)
Q105ah. Road design changes, like speed bumps and traffic circles, to slow down traffic
(For Version = A)
Q105ai. Insurance costs were increased for speeding
Q107a. During the past year, have you seen or heard any public service announcement about speeding?
Yes
Q107b. Do you recall the slogan or anything else about the announcement? DO NOT READ. MULTIPLE RECORD.
Speed shatters life
Q108b. When you hear/see something about speeding on radio, television or the newspapers, how much effect does it have on your driving?
Does it have a(READ LIST). Lot of effect
SPEED-RELATED FATAL CRASHES
Q109d. Do you think that alcohol is a major factor, minor factor, or not a factor in speed-related crashes?
Major factor
Q109i. What percent of ALL fatal crashes do you think involve speeding?
[HOW MANY OUT OF EVERY 100] % DK=101 REFUSED=102
CONDITION: IF VERSION = A, ASK Q112-Q114. IF VERSION = B, SKIP TO Q115a.
Q112. Compared to a year ago, would you say that you generally drive

A lot faster
Q114. Why do you drive (slower/faster) now?
Q115a. Compared to a year ago, do you feel that driving is
A lot more dangerous
Q115b. Why is that?
CRASH EXPERIENCE
Q99a. Have YOU been in a vehicle crash in the past five years?
Yes
Q99b. How many times has this happened to you (in the past five years)? DON'T KNOW=98 REFUSED=99
Q99c. How long ago did that (most recent) crash occur?
Today
Q99d. Were you driving or was someone else driving?
Respondent driving1 Someone else2
Q99dd. Was anyone injured in that crash (only count injuries that required attention? [PROBE FOR RESPONDENT, OTHER PERSON, OR BOTH]

Speeding survey questions

Respondent injured
Q99e. Was the driver of your vehicle or the other vehicle cited for speeding in that crash?
Your car
Q99f. Were any other unsafe driving actions a major factor, a minor factor or not a factor in that crash?
Major factor
Q99f1. Was the unsafe driving by the driver of your vehicle, driver of the other vehicle, or both?
Driver of your vehicle
CONDITION: IF VERSION = A, ASK Q97a. IF VERSION = B, SKIP TO Q98.
Q97a. In the past twelve months, have you been STOPPED by the police for any traffic-related reason?
Yes
Q97b. How many times have you been stopped by the police in the past twelve months (for a traffic relate reason)? NUMBER OF TIMES DK=98 REFUSED=99
Q97c. What were you stopped for? CODE ALL THAT APPLY
Drinking and driving
Q97d. Did you receive a ticket or warning (on any of those occasion)?

Yes, ticket
Q97e. Did you change your driving behavior as a result of receiving the ticket?
Yes1 No
Q97f. For about how long a period of time did you change your driving behavior as a result of receiving that ticket? [DO NOT READ LIST]
Days1 CQ346 Weeks2 CQ347 Months3 CQ348 Years4 CQ349
Q98. Within the past 5 years, have you (READ ITEM)?
1. NO 2. YES
Q98a. Gotten a ticket for speeding 1 2
Q98b. Gotten a warning for speeding 1 2
Q98c. Gotten a ticket for any other moving violation (such as running a red light or stop sign) 1 2
Q98d. Been convicted of DWI or DUI 1 2
Q98e. Had your car insurance canceled or premiums increased as a result of claims or points 1 2
CONDITIONAL: IF VERSION = A, SKIP TO D1. IF VERSION = B, ASK Q98i-Q99.
Q98i. What is the make and model of the vehicle that you drive most often (e.g., Toyota Camry)?
Q99. Do you have a radar detector in your vehicle? Yes1
No2

DEMOGRAPHICS

Now, a few last questions for statistical purposes
D1. How old are you?
age
Refused (VOL)99
D2. Are you currently employed full time, part time, unemployed and looking for work, retired, going to school, homemaker, or something else? SINGLE RECORD
Employed full time
D3. What is highest grade or year of regular school you have completed?
[DO NOT READ]
No formal schooling
D4. Are you currently married, divorced, separated, widowed, or single?
Married1 Divorced2 Separated3 Widowed4 Single5
D5. Are you of Hispanic origin or descent?

Hispanic1 Not Hispanic2
D6. Which of these categories best describes your racial background?
[READ LIST]
White
D7. How many persons live in your household who are under 16 years old?
persons
None00
D8. Which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes in 1996? Your best estimate is fine. [READ LIST]
Less than \$5,000
D9. Let me just confirm that the number I reached you at was:
[READ NUMBER]
D10. Is this the only telephone number for this household?
Yes, this is the only number1 No, there is more than one number2
Thank you for your assistance. That completes our interview.