

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF HIGHWAY SAFETY &
MOTOR VEHICLES:
IMPAIRED DRIVING
SURVEY RESULTS



2018

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

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Introduction

Researchers at the Florida Survey Research Center at the University of Florida (FSRC) worked with the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to conduct a survey of citizens in Florida about their awareness of and opinions about impaired driving. The survey collected information about Florida residents' general awareness of issues related to impaired driving, their knowledge and understanding of laws related to impaired driving, and their personal behaviors related to impaired driving, particularly those related to medical marijuana.

The survey targeted residents in Florida who are 18 years of age or older utilizing a listed ABS sample of single-family residences, stratified into five regions (detailed below). Sampled Florida residents were also offered the option to complete the same survey online using a unique password included in the cover letter they were mailed. Of the 693 total responses, 31 (4.5%) completed the survey online.

This report details the responses of the 693 Florida residents who completed surveys by mail and internet with the FSRC.

The survey instrument included a variety of questions about perceptions and knowledge related to medical marijuana and impaired driving. The specific categories of questions are as follows:

- Knowledge & opinions on marijuana laws and use
- Knowledge of legal issues related to marijuana use & driving in Florida
- Perceptions of impaired driving risks
- Knowledge of impaired driving laws in Florida
- Knowledge of impaired driving risks from marijuana
- Perceptions of effectiveness of current laws & penalties related to impaired driving in Florida
- Behaviors related to impaired driving
- Demographic questions

The results of this study provide the Florida DHSMV with a substantial amount of information about Florida residents' perceptions of and behaviors related to impaired driving.

Format of the Report

This report is divided into several sections that first present background on the research process and then present the results of the completed surveys. The sections that follow provide the detailed results, including comprehensive information on the findings with tables and figures (where appropriate) summarizing responses to each question. For survey results, please note that each Table or Figure indicates the total number of respondents who answered the question and that figures and tables are labeled to correspond to survey questions. In addition to data for the entire sample of Floridians, data are presented by region for comparison.

Procedure & Methodology

The surveys were conducted by mail and internet from the survey facilities of the FSRC at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida. The population under study in the survey was residents of the state of Florida who were 18 years of age or older at the time of the survey.

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Regions

The sampling frame for the state of Florida was divided into five regions, detailed below:

1. **Panhandle** (To include Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison and Taylor counties);
2. **Northeast** (To include Hamilton, Suwanee, Lafayette, Dixie, Columbia, Gilchrist, Levy, Alachua, Marion, Baker, Union, Bradford, Clay, Putnam, Nassau, Duval, St. Johns and Flagler counties);
3. **East-Central** (Volusia, Lake, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Indian River, Okeechobee, St. Lucie and Martin counties)
4. **West-Central** (To include Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Sumter, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, Hardee, Desoto, Highlands, Charlotte and Glades counties); and
5. **South Florida** (Lee, Hendry, Collier, Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties).

Implementation

A total of 10,000 survey packets were mailed to potential respondents (2,000 in each region) by the UF Mailing and Printing Office.

A total of 693 surveys were completed between January 11, 2018, and March 9, 2018. Completions by region appear below:

Region	Total
Panhandle	143
Northeast	160
East-Central	133
West-Central	157
South	99
(unknown)	1

Sampling

ABS (address-based sampling) is sampling from address frames that are typically based, in part, on files compiled by the US Postal Service. As the *American Association for Public Opinion Research* notes, "Quite simply, the address lists available today are the best frames available for national U.S. household surveys."¹ The ABS sample for this survey of households in Florida was randomly drawn by the commercial sampling firm Genesys, and included addresses listed in the ABS frame for counties designated in the region.

The completed sample size for this survey report is 693 completed surveys. Based on the number of households in Florida (7,393,262) and the population of the state age 18 and older (16,514,723)², a sample of 693 completions will provide a margin of error of +/- 4% at a 95% confidence level. This means that 95 percent of the time the true responses for the overall sample will be four percentage points above or below the response from the survey. (For example, if 75% of the respondents indicate

¹ [AAPOR Report: Address-Based Sampling](#), January 7, 2016 (accessed March 9, 2018)

² US Census Bureau: State Quick Facts, ACS 2017

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that their favorite color is blue, the true percentage of individuals whose favorite color is blue will be between 71% and 79%.)

Mail Survey Procedures

The Florida Survey Research Center makes substantial efforts to improve response rates and reduce error from non-responses when conducting mail surveys. Non-response error may result in a bias because those individuals who either refuse to participate or cannot be reached to participate may be systematically different from those individuals who do complete the survey.

Our efforts to improve response rates and reduce non-response include the following³:

- ❖ Preparation of a packet containing a cover letter, the questionnaire (including detailed instructions explaining how to answer and return the questionnaire), and a postage-paid envelope to return the survey;
- ❖ Mailing the survey packet in a business envelope rather than a flat mail-out (to avoid confusion with advertisements and “junk” mail);
- ❖ Mailing the survey packet in a smaller business envelope to make the survey packet appear less burdensome (suggesting less of a time commitment on the part of the respondent);
- ❖ Using an outer mailing envelope that appears professional and is legitimized by official University of Florida logos, avoiding gimmicks such as envelopes in unusual shapes, sizes, and colors that may discourage respondent participation;
- ❖ Every mail survey is accompanied by a cover letter which serves as a precise, one-page introduction to the questionnaire and is legitimized by the use of official University of Florida letterhead and Institutional Review Board information and approval, and personalized with individualized salutations, dates, and signatures;
- ❖ The questionnaire is designed to be clear, concise, and esthetically pleasing to encourage respondent participation and is constructed as a four-page booklet, a design proven promote higher response rates;
- ❖ The questionnaire is organized using different sections to separate topics in an attractive and logical order. Detailed instructions are provided. Questions are adequately spaced, rather than overcrowded, with plenty of white space in between. Simple fonts are used rather than decorative lettering, and the layout and styling format remain cohesive throughout the entire questionnaire. All questions, and pages, are clearly numbered. Questions are ordered in a logical manner within groupings of similar topics. Transition statements and visual cues signal a change in topic both verbally and visually.

Pretest

Pretesting is used to identify any problems with questionnaire design, including question wording, transitions between sections of the survey, and clarity of language and concepts. Following initial construction of the survey instrument, FSRC researchers critically read each of the questions and revise as needed. After this first round of revisions, the questionnaire is shared with the client, colleagues, and

³ See Dillman, Don. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and Gideon, Lior. 2012. *Handbook of Survey Methodology for the Social Sciences*. New York, NY: Springer.

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other appropriate audiences. This feedback is used to determine how long the questionnaire will take respondents to complete, as well as the clarity of the questionnaire.

Internet Survey Procedures

The Florida Survey Research Center makes substantial efforts to improve response rates and reduce error from non-responses when conducting internet surveys. Non-response error may result in a bias because those individuals who either refuse to participate or cannot be reached to participate may be systematically different from those individuals who do complete the survey.

Our efforts to improve response rates and reduce non-response include the following⁴:

- ❖ Introducing the questionnaire with an introductory statement on the welcome-screen that emphasizes ease of responding and provides clear instructions on how to take necessary computer actions to complete the questionnaire;
- ❖ Providing a unique user name and password for each potential respondent that limits access to only those in the sample and restricts completion to one survey per user;
- ❖ Presenting questions in a conventional format similar to paper surveys using a design (question wording, question order, question grouping, etc.) that promotes participation and full response to all questions;
- ❖ Allowing respondents the option to stop the survey, save their responses, and return to complete it at a later time;

Pretest

Pretesting is used to identify any problems with questionnaire design, including question wording, transitions between sections of the survey, and clarity of language and concepts. Following construction and approval of the survey instrument, the survey is coded and loaded into the FSRC Internet Survey system. The FSRC pretesting process begins by repeated testing of the programming language to insure that the questionnaire is working properly and that all responses are properly coded. Revisions are made as needed, and implementation begins.

Analysis

Returned mail surveys are opened, reviewed by a supervisor for accuracy and completeness, coded appropriately, and then data reduced into an Excel file. Online survey data were downloaded from the FSRC secure servers, and reviewed by a supervisor for accuracy. These two files were then merged to form an overall database of responses to the survey. Since unique identifiers were assigned to each respondent, survey responses were checked to ensure that no participant replied more than once (by mail and online).

Data were entered and downloaded at regular intervals and analyzed. Each question option and branching set was checked to be certain that everything was working correctly and that accurate data were being recorded. At the conclusion of data collection, the overall dataset was analyzed by FSRC

⁴ See Dillman, Don. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and Gideon, Lior. 2012. *Handbook of Survey Methodology for the Social Sciences*. New York, NY: Springer.

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researchers using the SPSS analysis program. The detailed results of this analysis are presented in the remainder of this report.

Executive Summary

Background

Overall, three in five (61.4%) respondents said they are “somewhat knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use in Florida. Also about one in ten (10.9%) respondents said they are “very knowledgeable,” one in four (25.1%) said that they are “not at all knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use in Florida.

Overall, about two in five (37.8%) respondents correctly identified “Low-THC cannabis, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions” as legal in the state of Florida, and two in three (66.5%) correctly identified “medical marijuana, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions as legal in the state of Florida. Only about three percent of respondents erroneously identify “recreational marijuana, for adults 21 and older” as legal in the state of Florida, while nearly one in ten (8.8%) erroneously said that none of the practices were legal in Florida. About one in eight (13.6%) respondents were unsure or preferred not to answer.

Impaired Driving

Level of Knowledge: Legal Issues related to Marijuana Use and Driving in Florida

Overall, nearly half (48.5%) of the respondents said they are “somewhat knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida. Also about one in ten (9.7%) respondents said they are “very knowledgeable,” more than one in three (36.5%) said that they are “not at all knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida.

Perceptions of Problematic Impaired Driving Scenarios in Florida

About seven in ten (71.2%) respondents indicated that drinking and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, nearly nine in ten (88.5%) respondents rated drinking and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while only about one percent said it was “not a problem.”

About one in four (24.4%) respondents indicated that using medical marijuana and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, nearly two in five (37.2%) respondents rated using medical marijuana and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while about one in eight (13.0%) said it was “not a problem.” More than one in five (22.7%) respondents were unsure of how problematic using medical marijuana and driving is in Florida.

About one in three (32.2%) respondents indicated that using prescription medications and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, more than half (54.7%) of the respondents rated using prescription medications and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while about four percent said it was “not a problem.”

About one in five (17.5%) respondents indicated that using over the counter medications and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, one in three (33.9%) respondents rated using over the counter medications and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while about one in eight (13.9%) said it was “not a problem.” One in ten (10.7%) respondents were unsure of how problematic using over the counter medications and driving is in Florida.

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Three in five (62.4%) respondents indicated that using illegal drugs and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, nearly four in five (78.8%) respondents rated using illegal drugs and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while only about two percent said it was “not a problem.”

Estimated Percentage of Nighttime, Weekend Drivers in Florida with Marijuana in Their Systems
Overall, two in five (39.3%) respondents estimated that 15% or more of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida had marijuana in their systems in 2017, and one in five (20.4%) estimated the percentage to be between 10% up to 15%. One in six (16.8%) respondents estimated that between 5% up to 10% of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida had marijuana in their systems in 2017, and about five percent of respondents estimated the percentage at “less than 5%.” More than one in six (17.4%) respondents were unsure of what percentage of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida had marijuana in their systems in 2017.

More Likely to Cause Impaired Driving in Florida: Alcohol or Marijuana

Overall, half (53.3%) of the respondents indicated that they think alcohol is more likely to cause impaired driving than marijuana is in Florida. More than two in five (43.7%) respondents indicated that both alcohol and marijuana are equally likely to cause impaired driving in Florida. Just one percent of respondents think marijuana is more likely than alcohol to cause impaired driving in Florida, and two percent either are not sure or preferred not to answer the question.

Blood-THC Limit to Drive in Florida

Nearly two in four (37.7%) respondents correctly indicated that there is not a blood-THC limit to drive in Florida, while about one in ten (7.8%) erroneously indicated that there is such a limit. Importantly, more than half (54.4%) of the respondents were not sure (or preferred not to answer) about blood-THC levels in Florida.

Knowledge of Impaired Driving Laws in Florida

Overall, about two in three (65.7%) respondents correctly said it is true that driving under the influence of marijuana is always illegal in Florida. Nearly one in four (23.2%) respondents were unsure of whether driving under the influence of marijuana is always illegal in Florida.

One in four (25.0%) respondents erroneously said that it is true that driving under the influence of marijuana is not illegal in the state of Florida for those with a valid Medical Marijuana Registry Card, while two in five (40.0%) correctly said this is false. One in three (35.0%) respondents were unsure of whether it is true or false that driving under the influence of marijuana is not illegal in Florida for those with a valid Medical Marijuana Registry Card.

Nearly half (47.5%) of the respondents correctly said that it is true that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is always illegal in the state of Florida, while about one in three (32.4%) erroneously said this is false. One in five (20.1%) respondents were unsure of whether it is true or false that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is always illegal in Florida.

Nearly one in three (29.1%) respondents erroneously said that it is true that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is not illegal in the state of Florida for those with a valid prescription, while about half (49.2%) correctly said this is false. One in five (21.8%) respondents were

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unsure of whether it is true or false that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is not illegal in Florida for those with a valid prescription.

Unique Risks to Driving a Motor Vehicle from Marijuana Use

Three in four (74.7%) respondents said that marijuana poses unique risks to driving a motor vehicle.

Of the respondents saying that marijuana poses unique risks to driving a motor vehicle, four in five or more indicated that “slowed reaction time” (92.3%), “difficulty maintaining attention” (81.8%), and “impaired coordination” (80.2%) were among these risks. More than half (56.2%) of these respondents noted “problems with lane position” as a risk.

Wait Time before Driving a Motor Vehicle

More than two in three (36.4%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after drinking alcohol before driving a motor vehicle, and a similar number (33.6%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. About one in eight (13.6%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol, and about one in ten (8.9%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more.

More than one in four (28.4%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after using medical marijuana before driving a motor vehicle, and one in five (19.1%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. About one in ten (8.1%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after using medical marijuana, and a similar number (7.1%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more. Notably, one in four (25.3%) respondents are not sure how long someone should wait before operating a motor vehicle after using medical marijuana.

About one in four (23.3%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after using recreational marijuana before driving a motor vehicle, and one in five (22.1%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. One in ten (10.2%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after using recreational marijuana, and a similar number (12.7%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more. Notably, one in five (22.1%) respondents are not sure how long someone should wait before operating a motor vehicle after using recreational marijuana.

About one in ten (9.0%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after using over the counter sleeping pills before driving a motor vehicle, and nearly two in five (37.4%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. One in four (25.1%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after using over the counter sleeping pills, while about one in six (15.7%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more.

Fewer than one in ten (5.8%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after using prescription sleeping pills before driving a motor vehicle, and one in three (34.8%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. One in four (27.6%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after using prescription sleeping pills, while one in five (20.4%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more.

Perception of Impaired Drivers Stopped by Police

Overall, of those who provided an estimate, the average response was that 10.11 percent of drivers impaired by marijuana get stopped by the police in Florida. Notably, more than half (54.8%) of respondents indicated that they were not sure what percentage of drivers impaired by marijuana are stopped by the police.

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Effectiveness of Current Laws & Penalties for Impaired Driving

Only six percent of respondents indicated that current laws and penalties are “very effective” at reducing impaired driving in Florida. Overall, about one in five (21.1%) respondents rated current laws and penalties on the effective side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while about one in three (32.2%) rated them on the ineffective side of the scale, as either a “2” or a “1.”

Avoided Driving Due to Impairment

About seven in ten (71.1%) respondents said they have avoided driving a motor vehicle because they felt too impaired to drive safely, while about one in four (26.2%) said they have not.

About three in five (61.2%) respondents indicated that drinking too much alcohol has prevented them from driving a motor vehicle when they felt impaired. About one in four respondents said that either taking prescription drugs (24.8%), being worried about being stopped by the police (23.2%), or being worried about having an accident (28.6%) has prevented them from driving when they felt impaired.

Ever Used Marijuana

More than two in five (44.6%) respondents said they have used marijuana, while about half (53.2%) said they have not.

Ever Driven a Vehicle in Certain Situations of Impairment

Overall, about two in three (66.3%) respondents indicated that they have driven a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol, while three in ten (30.0%) said they have not.

A lower percentage of respondents in the East-Central region (60.2%) said that they have driven a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol than did those in other regions.

Overall, about one in four (27.7%) respondents indicated that they have driven a motor vehicle after using marijuana, while more than two in three (68.8%) said they have not.

Overall, about half (48.2%) of the respondents indicated that they have driven a motor vehicle after taking prescription medication, while a similar number (46.7%) said they have not.

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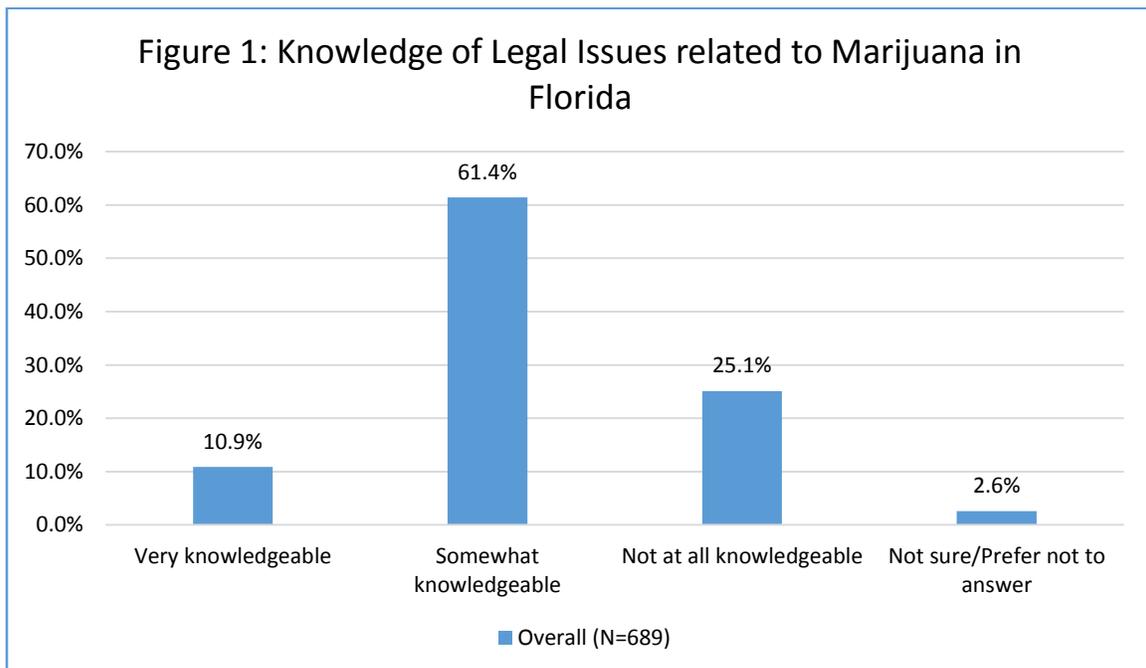
Results

Background

The first section of the survey asked two background questions about respondents' general knowledge of marijuana use in Florida.

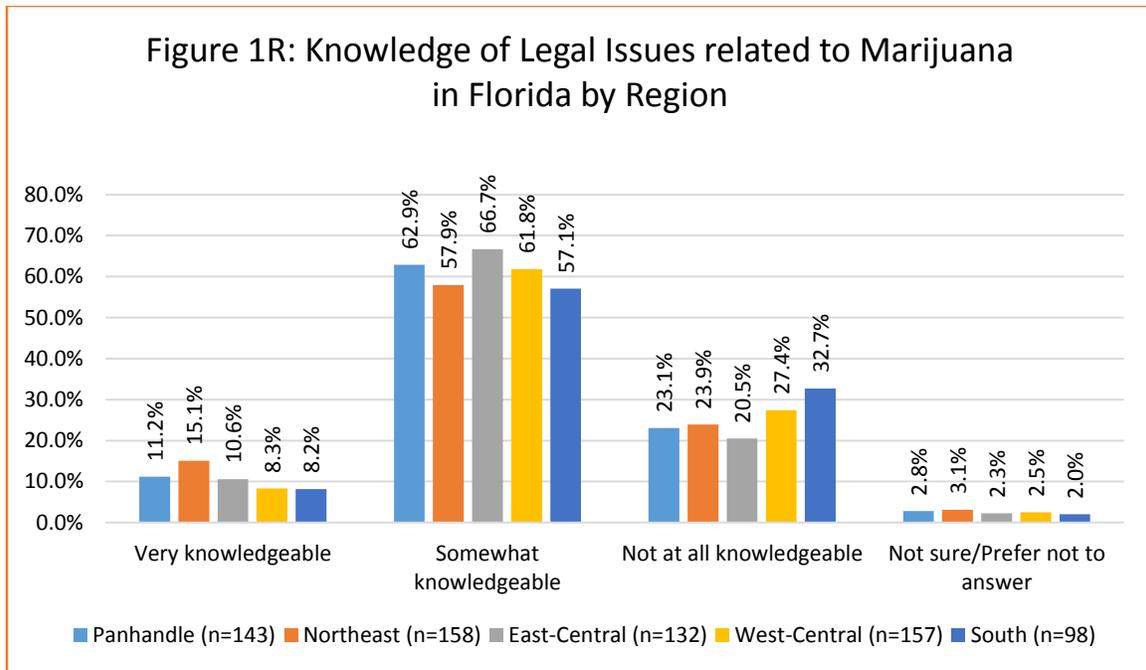
Level of Knowledge: Legal Issues related to Marijuana Use in Florida

The first question asked: "How knowledgeable would you say you are about legal issues related to marijuana use in Florida?" Possible responses were: very knowledgeable, somewhat knowledgeable, and not at all knowledgeable. The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 1, and the responses by region appear in Figure 1R.



Overall, three in five (61.4%) respondents said they are "somewhat knowledgeable" about legal issues related to marijuana use in Florida. Also about one in ten (10.9%) respondents said they are "very knowledgeable," one in four (25.1%) said that they are "not at all knowledgeable" about legal issues related to marijuana use in Florida.

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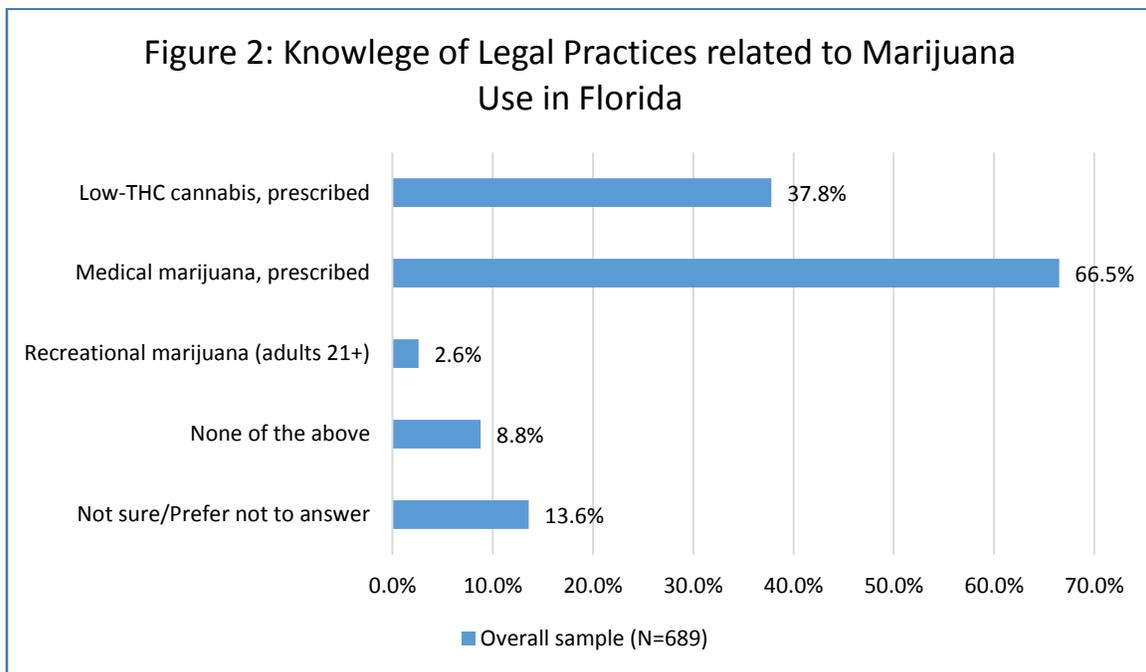


A higher percentage of respondents in the Northeast region (15.1%) said they were “very knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use in Florida than did those in other regions. A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (32.7%) said they were “not at all knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use in Florida than did those in other regions.

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Knowledge of Legal Practices related to Marijuana Use in Florida

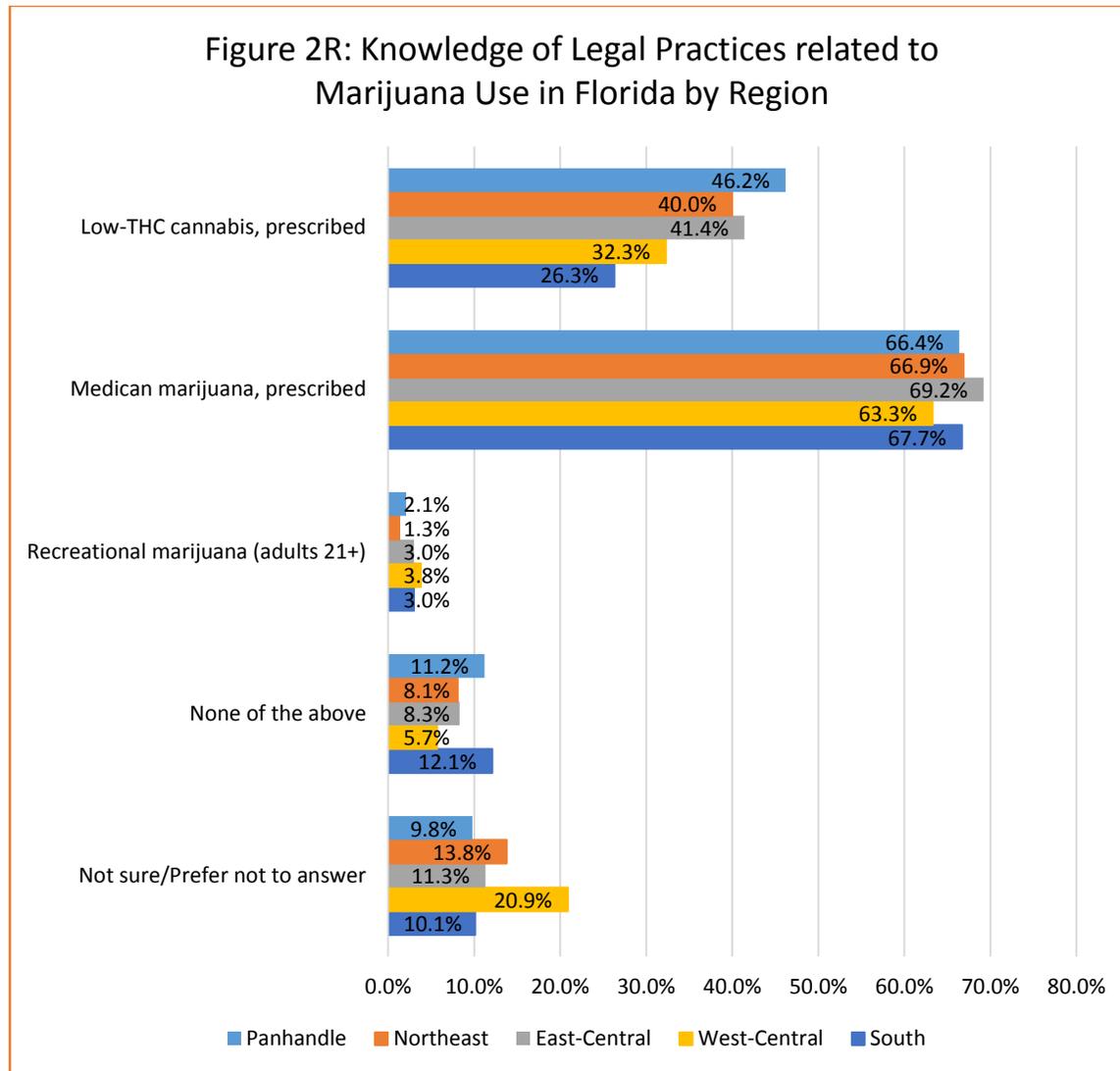
The next question asked: “To the best of your knowledge, which of the following is/are legal in the state of Florida?” Respondents were provided with the following practices, from which they could choose multiple responses: Low-THC cannabis, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions; Medical marijuana, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions; Recreational marijuana, for adults age 21 and older; None of the above. The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 2, and the responses by region appear in Figure 2R.



Overall, about two in five (37.8%) respondents correctly identified “Low-THC cannabis, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions” as legal in the state of Florida, and two in three (66.5%) correctly identified “medical marijuana, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions as legal in the state of Florida.

Only about three percent of respondents erroneously identify “recreational marijuana, for adults 21 and older” as legal in the state of Florida, while nearly one in ten (8.8%) erroneously said that none of the practices were legal in Florida.

About one in eight (13.6%) respondents were unsure or preferred not to answer.



A higher percentage of respondents in the Panhandle region (46.2%) correctly identified “Low-THC cannabis, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions” as legal in the state of Florida than did those in other regions. Only about one in four (26.3%) in the South region did so.

About two in three respondents in all regions correctly identified “medical marijuana, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions as legal in the state of Florida – residents in the West-Central region (63.3%) were least likely to do so.

About one in ten respondents in the South region (12.1%) and the Panhandle region (11.2%) erroneously said none of the practices were legal in Florida – this was higher than respondents in other regions.

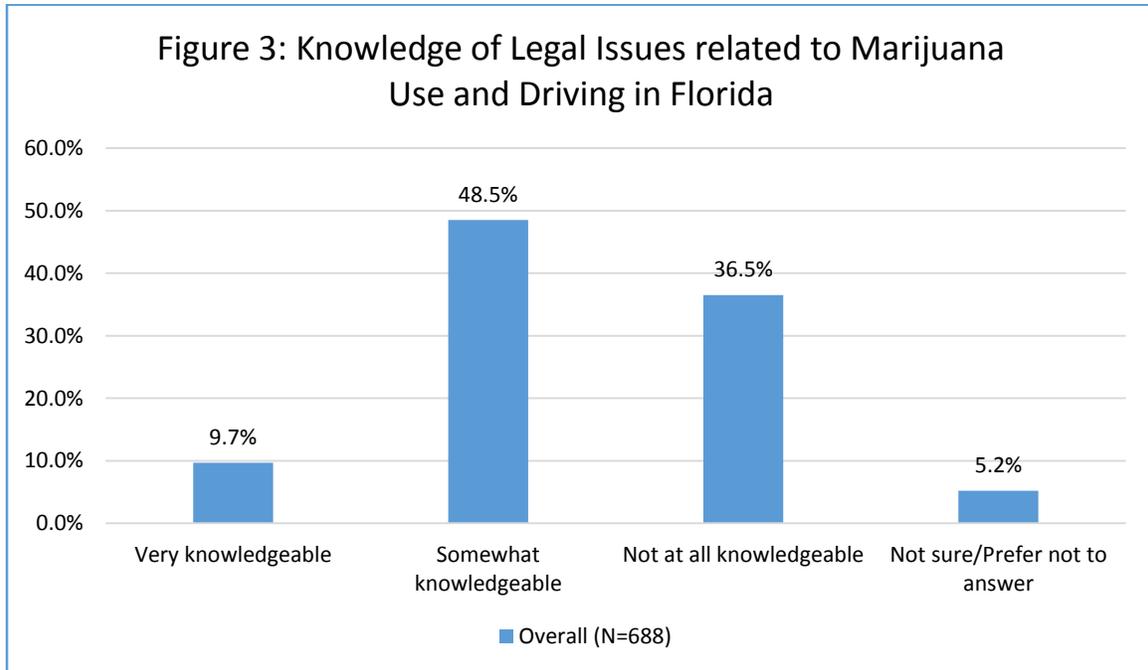
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Impaired Driving

The next section of the survey asked a series of questions about impaired driving in Florida.

Level of Knowledge: Legal Issues related to Marijuana Use and Driving in Florida

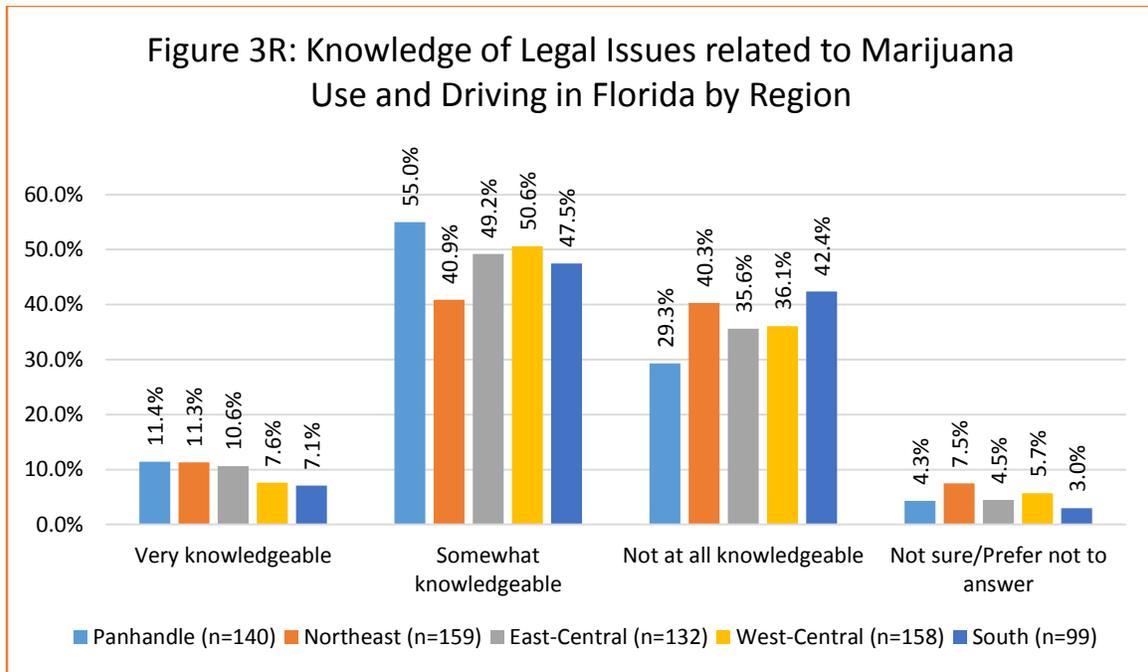
The first question in this section asked: “How knowledgeable would you say you are about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida?” Possible responses were: very knowledgeable, somewhat knowledgeable, and not at all knowledgeable. The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 3, and the responses by region appear in Figure 3R.



Overall, nearly half (48.5%) of the respondents said they are “somewhat knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida. Also about one in ten (9.7%) respondents said they are “very knowledgeable,” more than one in three (36.5%) said that they are “not at all knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida.

About five percent of respondents were unsure or preferred not to answer.

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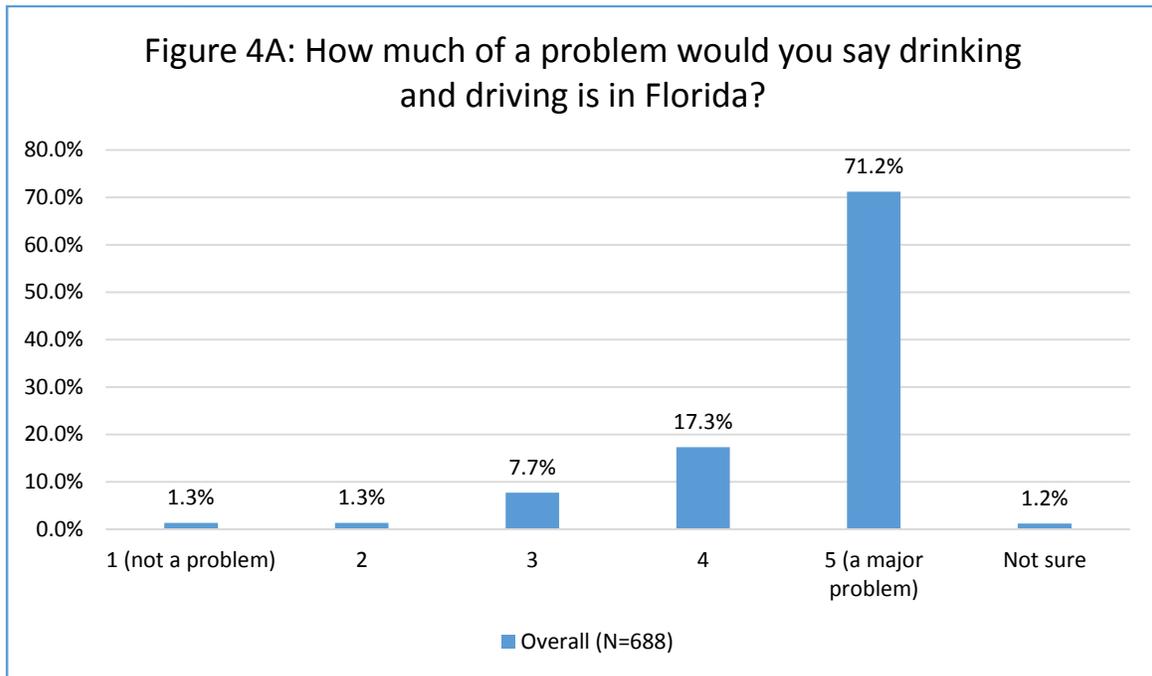
A higher percentage of respondents in the Panhandle region (11.4%) and Northeast region (11.3%) said they were “very knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida than did those in other regions. A lower percentage of those in the Northeast (40.9%) said they were “somewhat knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida than did those in other regions. A higher percentage of respondents in the Northeast (40.3%) and South region (42.4%) said they were “not at all knowledgeable” about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida than did those in other regions.

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Perceptions of Problematic Impaired Driving Scenarios in Florida

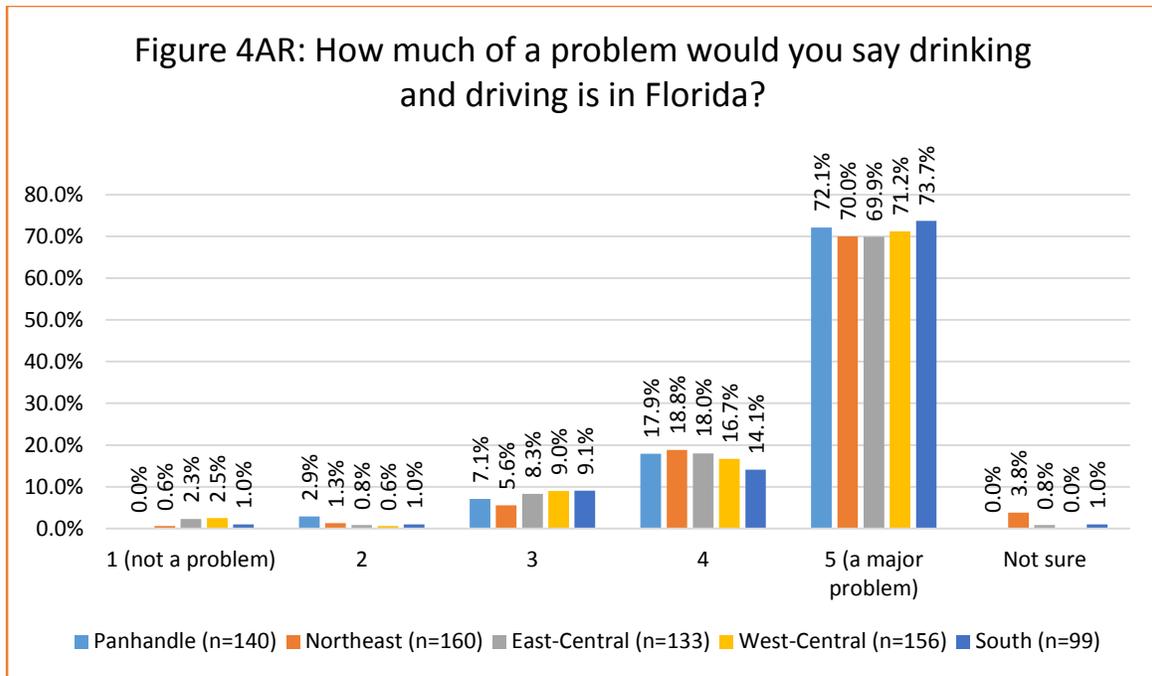
Next, respondents were asked to evaluate a series of impaired driving scenarios. They were asked to rate each on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is “not a problem at all” and 5 is “a major problem.” The responses appear for the overall sample in Figures 4A – 4E, and the responses by region appear in Figures 4AR – 4ER.

Drinking and Driving



About seven in ten (71.2%) respondents indicated that drinking and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, nearly nine in ten (88.5%) respondents rated drinking and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while only about one percent said it was “not a problem.”

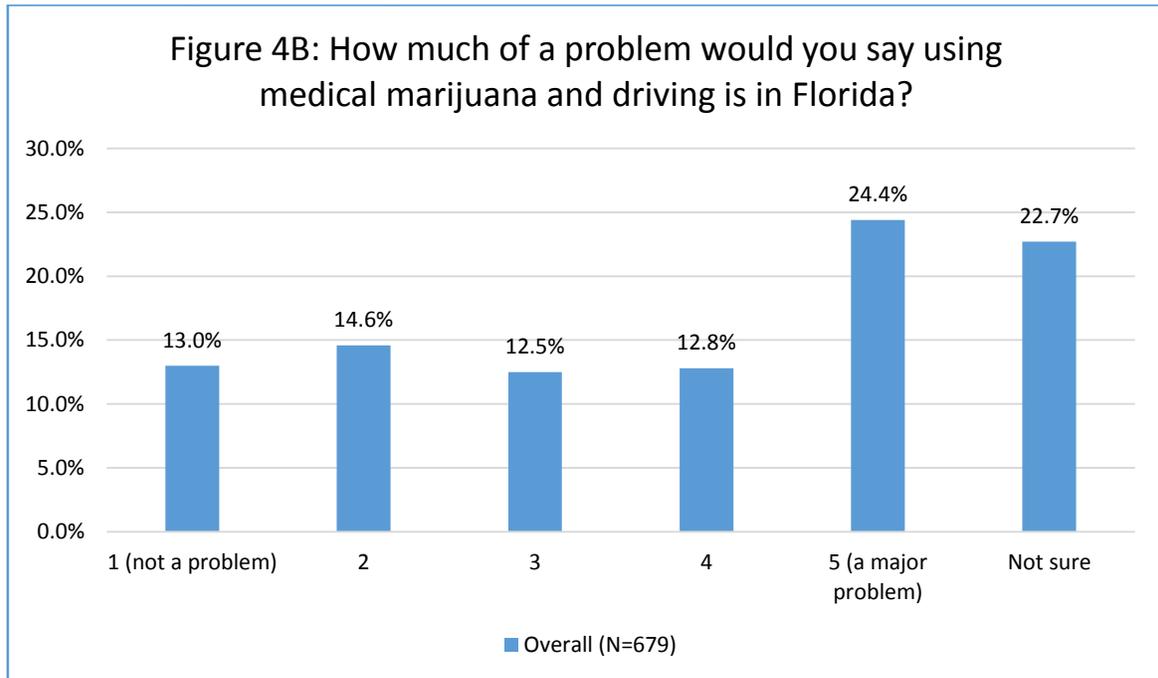
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A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (73.7%) said drinking and driving is a major problem in Florida than did those in other regions.

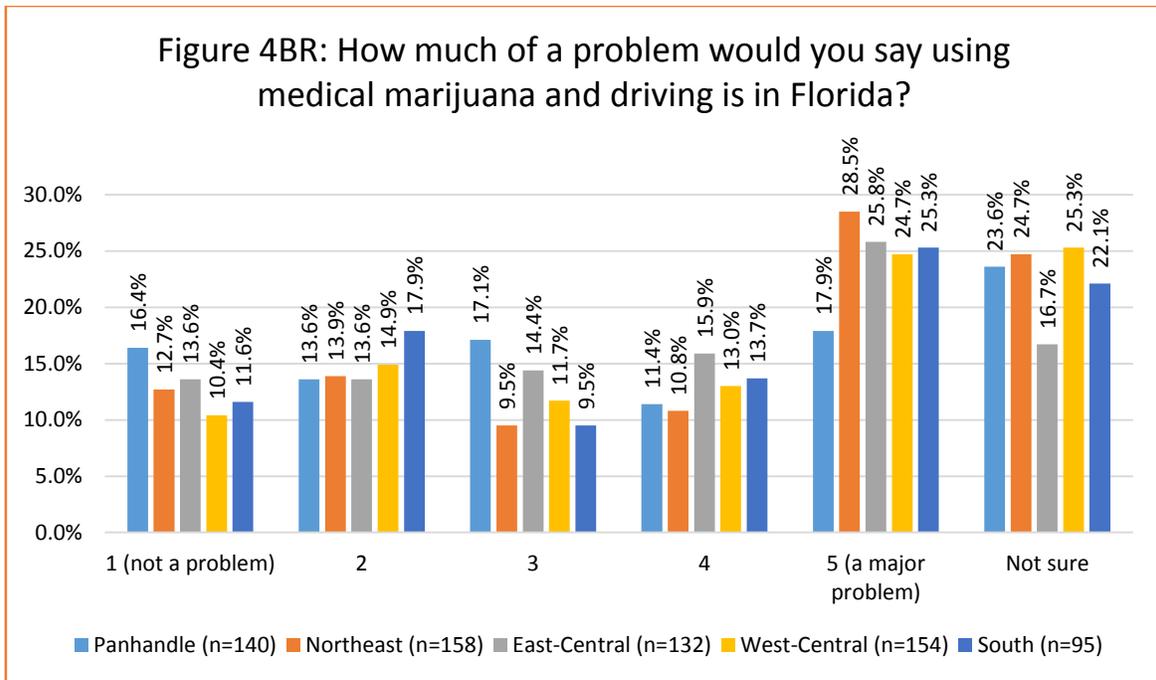
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Using Medical Marijuana and Driving



About one in four (24.4%) respondents indicated that using medical marijuana and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, nearly two in five (37.2%) respondents rated using medical marijuana and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while about one in eight (13.0%) said it was “not a problem.”

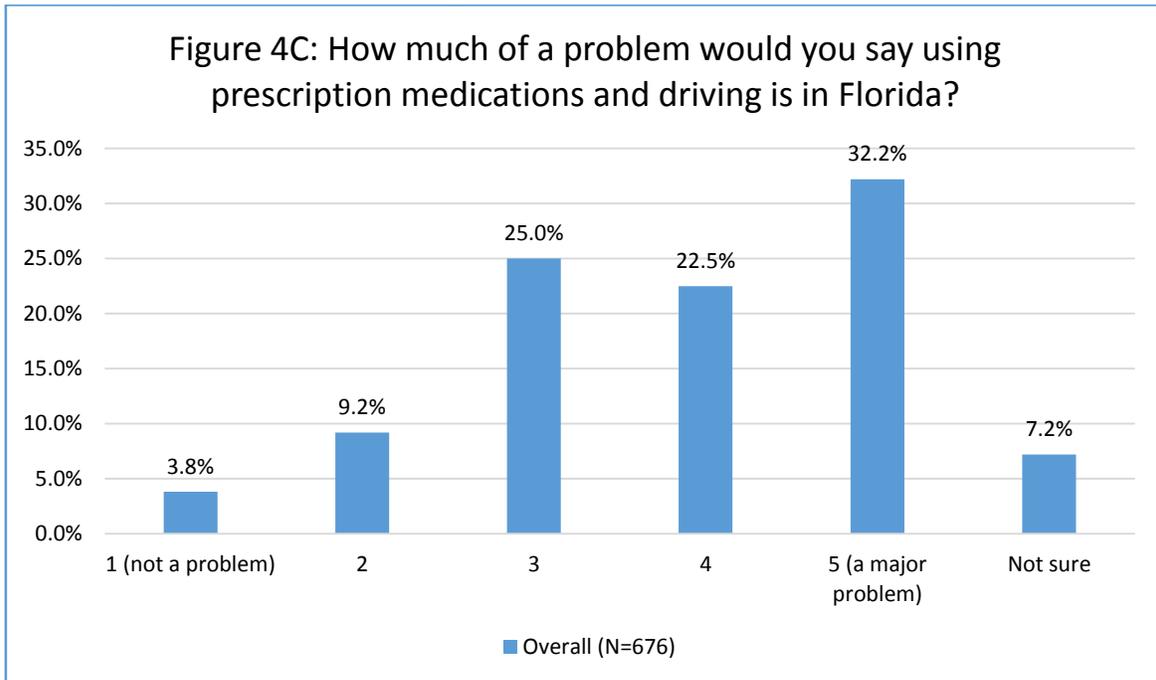
More than one in five (22.7%) respondents were unsure of how problematic using medical marijuana and driving is in Florida.



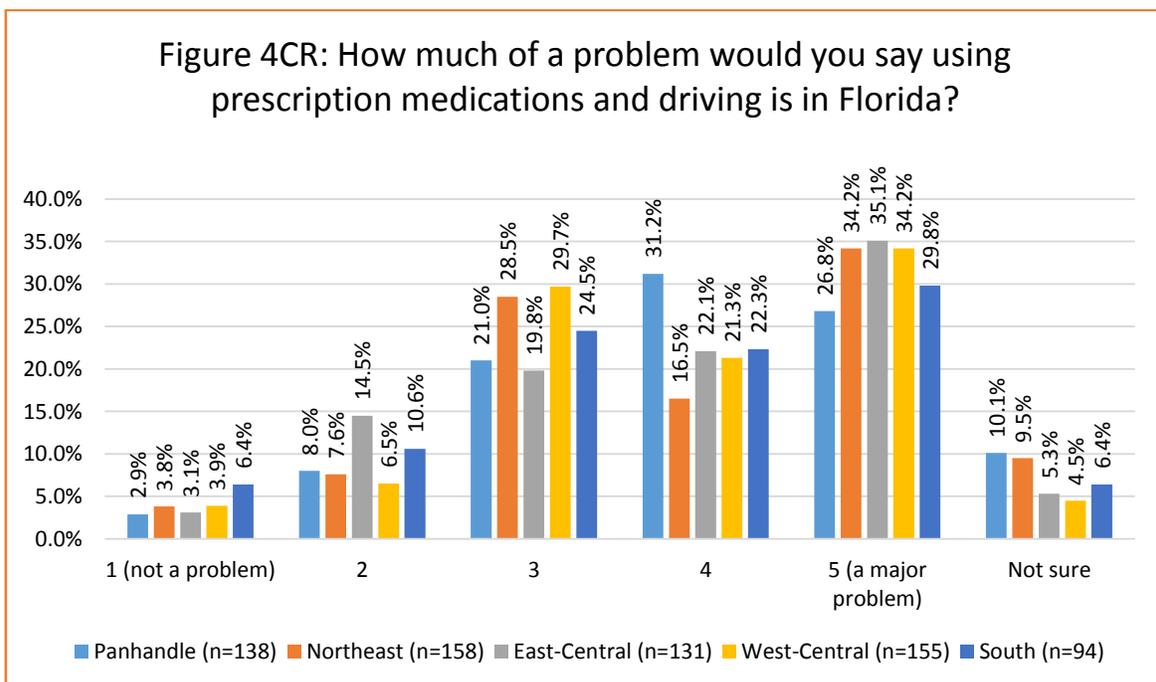
Nearly three in ten respondents in the Northeast region (28.5%) said using medical marijuana and driving is a major problem in Florida, and one in four respondents in the East-Central region (25.8%), West-Central region (24.7%), and South region (25.3%) did so. About one in six respondents in the Panhandle region (16.4%) said using medical marijuana and driving is a not a problem in Florida, higher than those in other regions.

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Using Prescription Medications and Driving



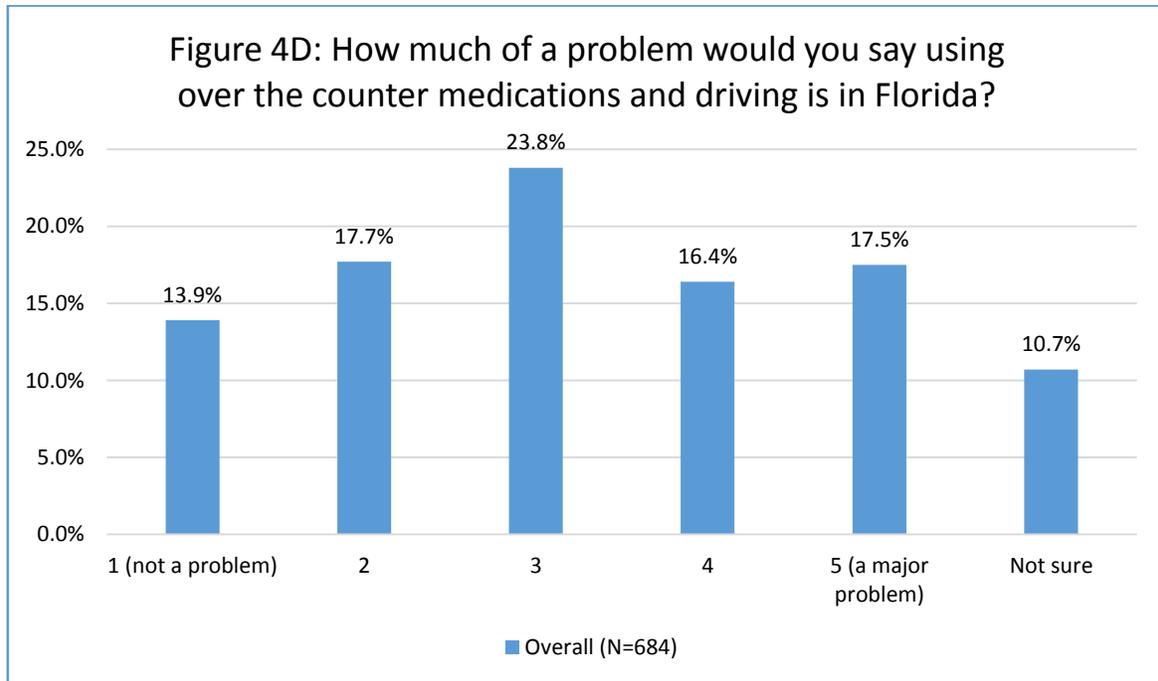
About one in three (32.2%) respondents indicated that using prescription medications and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, more than half (54.7%) of the respondents rated using prescription medications and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while about four percent said it was “not a problem.”



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About one in three respondents in the Northeast region (34.2%), East-Central region (35.1%), and West-Central region (34.2%) said using prescription medications and driving is a major problem in Florida, higher than those in other regions. About one in four respondents in the Panhandle region (26.8%) and South region (29.8%) said using prescription medications and driving is a major problem in Florida, lower than those in other regions.

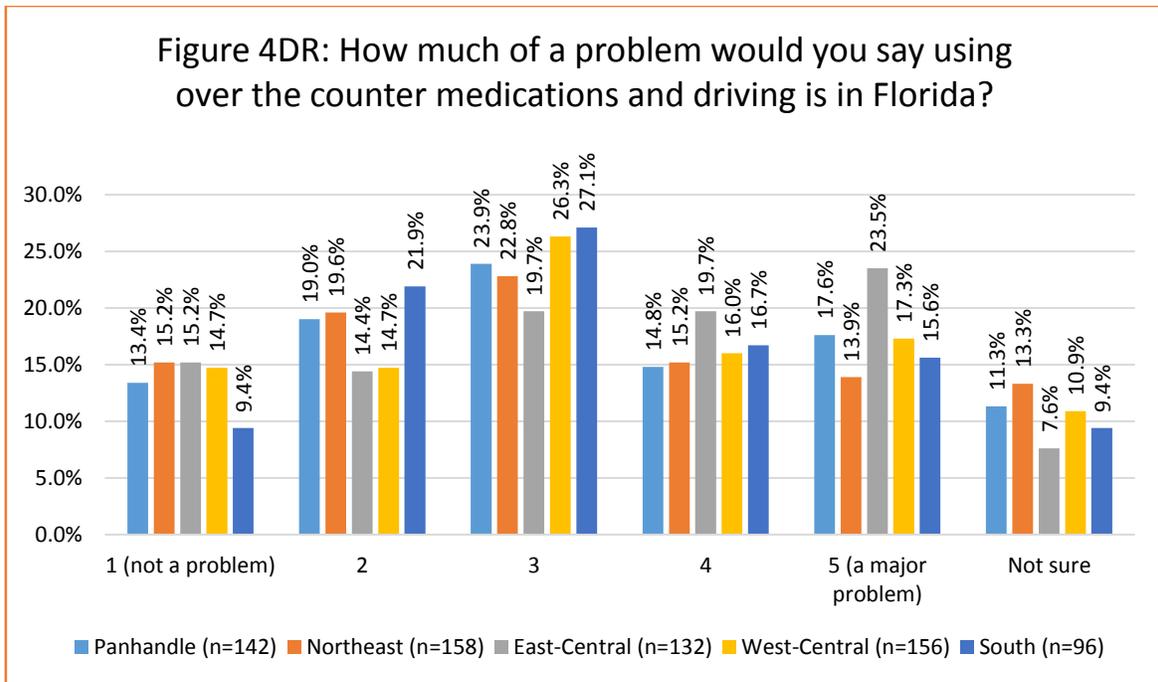
Using Over the Counter Medications and Driving



About one in five (17.5%) respondents indicated that using over the counter medications and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, one in three (33.9%) respondents rated using over the counter medications and driving on the problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while about one in eight (13.9%) said it was “not a problem.”

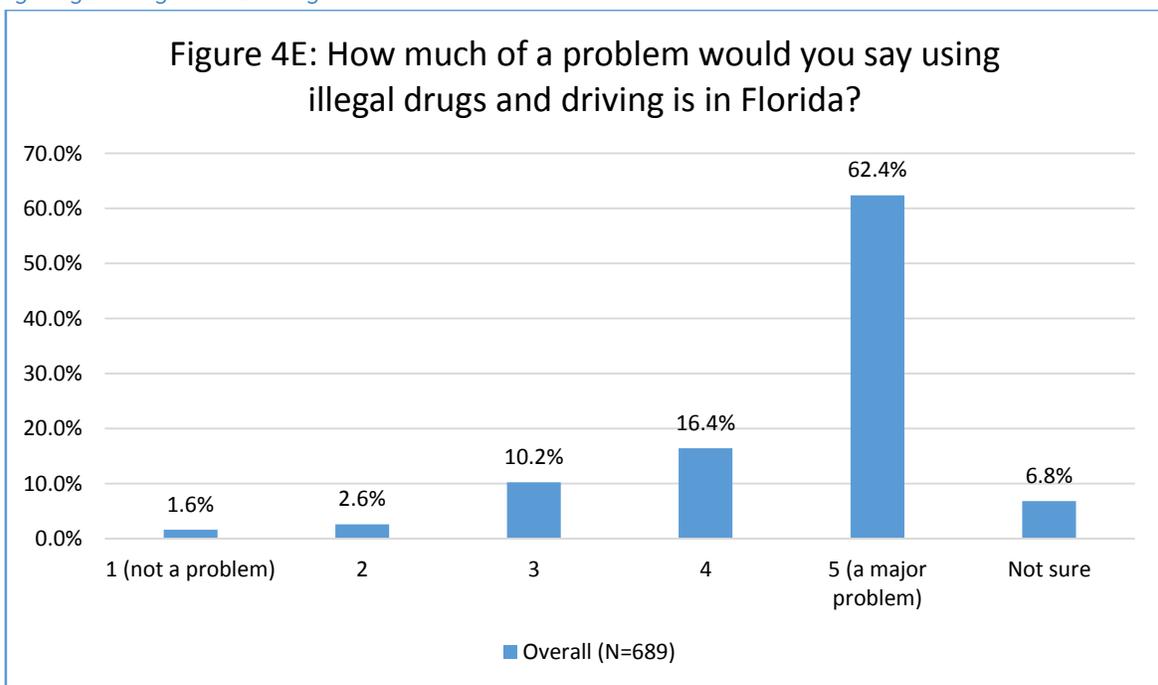
One in ten (10.7%) respondents were unsure of how problematic using over the counter medications and driving is in Florida.

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Nearly one in four respondents in the East-Central region (23.5%) said using over the counter medications and driving is a major problem in Florida, higher than those in other regions.

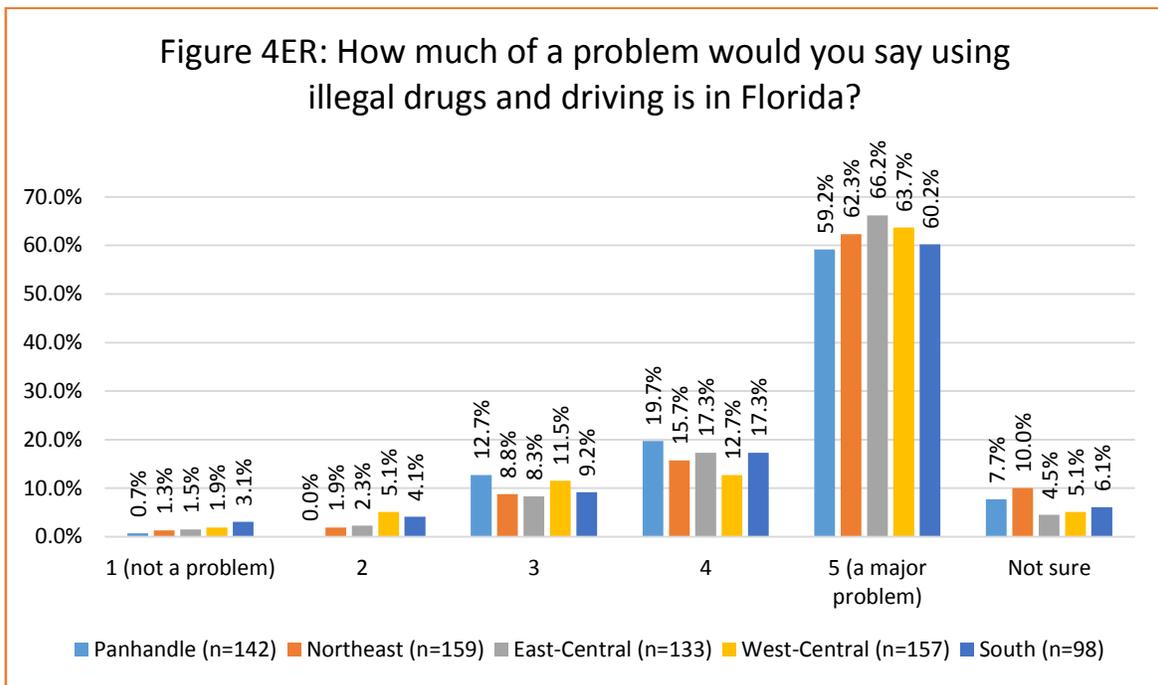
Using Illegal Drugs and Driving



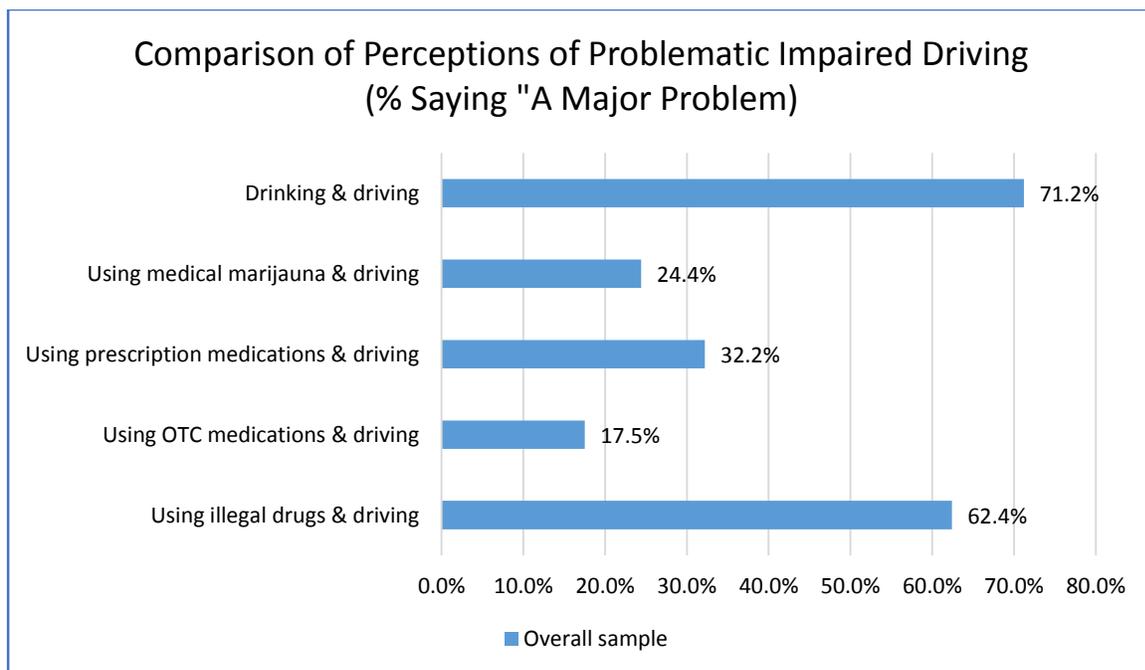
Three in five (62.4%) respondents indicated that using illegal drugs and driving is “a major problem” in Florida. Overall, nearly four in five (78.8%) respondents rated using illegal drugs and driving on the

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problematic side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while only about two percent said it was “not a problem.”



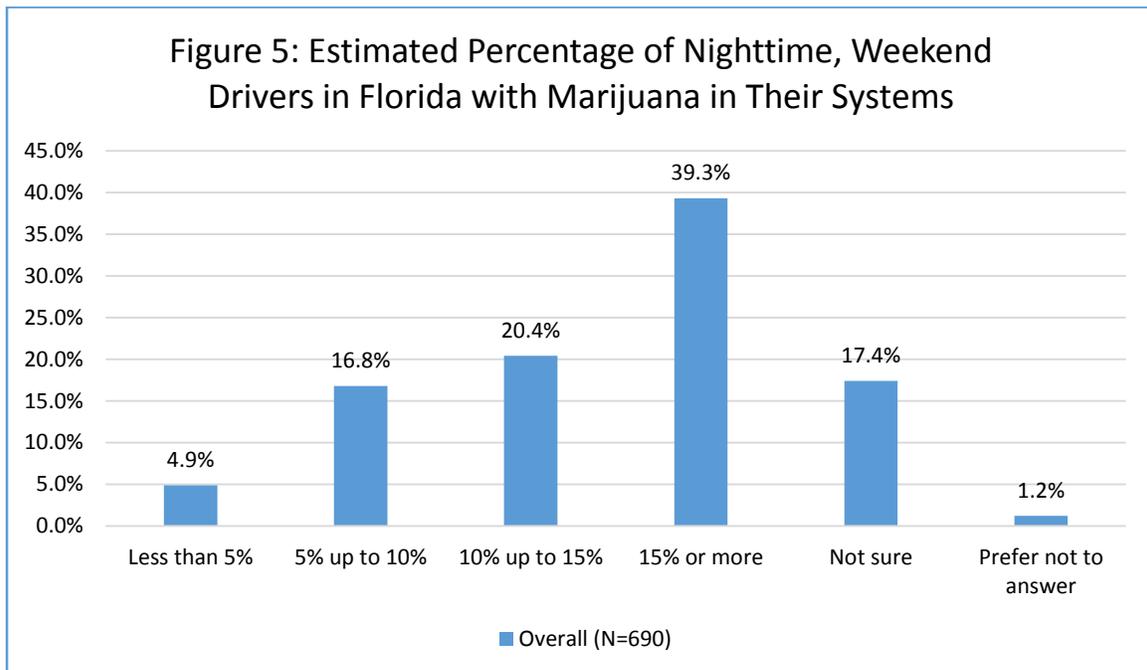
About two in three respondents in the East-Central region (66.2%) said using illegal drugs and driving is a major problem in Florida, higher than those in other regions.



Overall, respondents were most likely say drinking and driving is “a major problem” in Florida.

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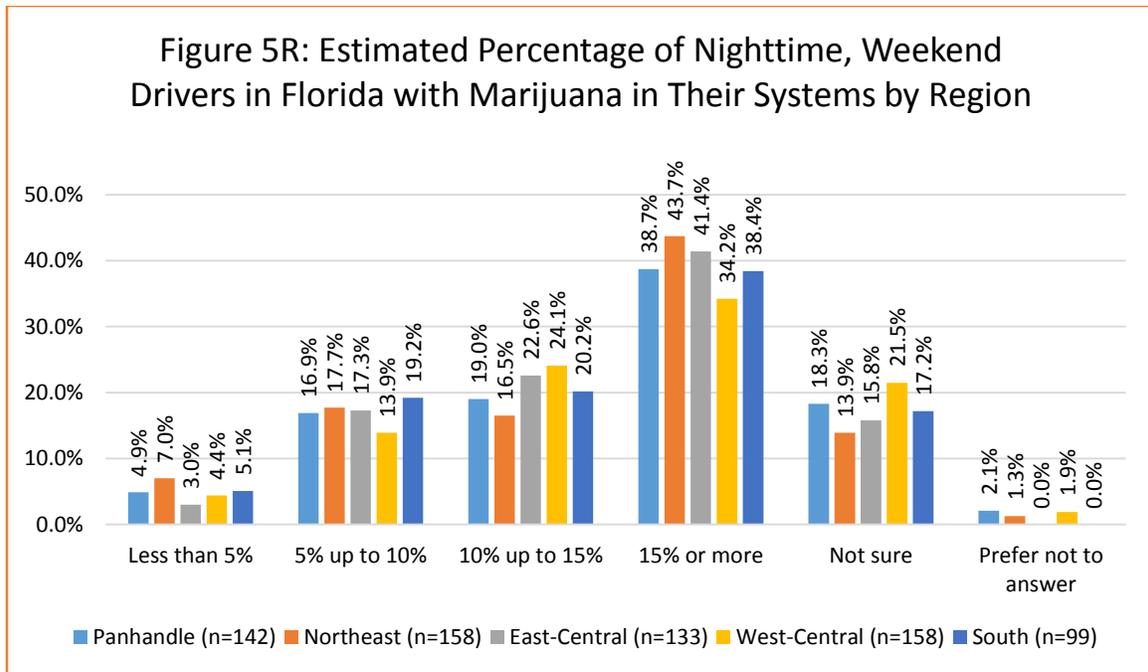
Estimated Percentage of Nighttime, Weekend Drivers in Florida with Marijuana in Their Systems
The next question in this series asked: “If you had to guess, about what percentage of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida do you think had marijuana in their systems in 2017?” Possible responses were: less than 5%, 5% up to 10%, 10% up to 15%, and 15% or more. The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 5, and the responses by region appear in Figure 5R.



Overall, two in five (39.3%) respondents estimated that 15% or more of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida had marijuana in their systems in 2017, and one in five (20.4%) estimated the percentage to be between 10% up to 15%. One in six (16.8%) respondents estimated that between 5% up to 10% of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida had marijuana in their systems in 2017, and about five percent of respondents estimated the percentage at “less than 5%.”

More than one in six (17.4%) respondents were unsure of what percentage of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida had marijuana in their systems in 2017.

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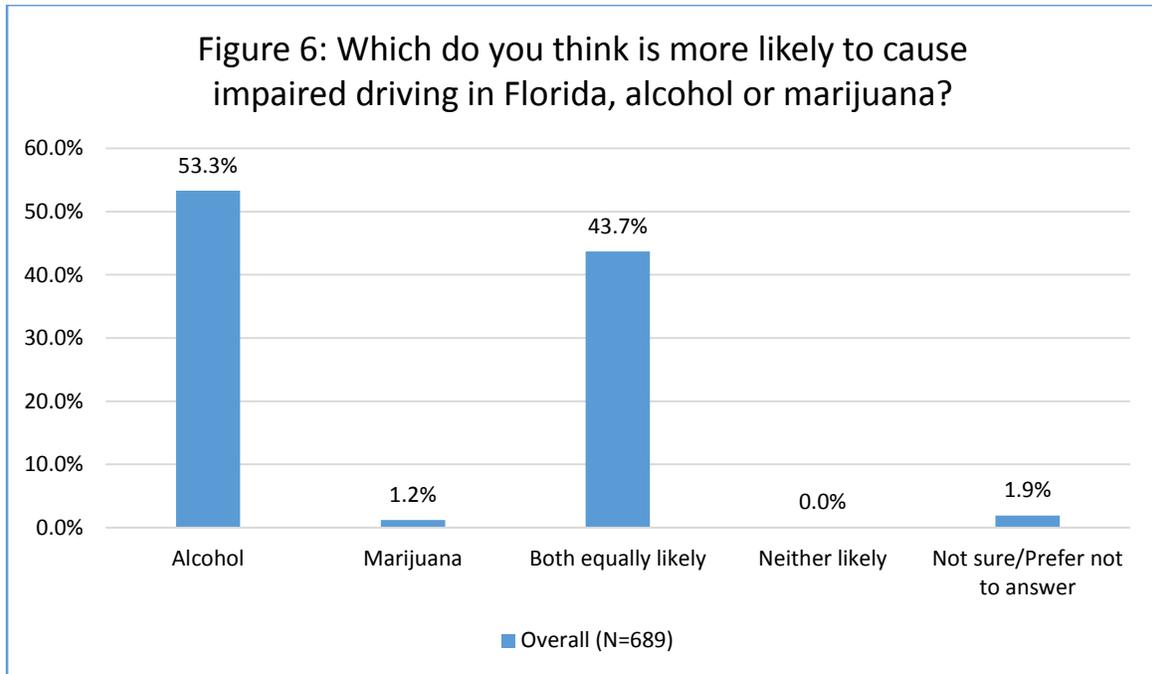


A higher percentage of respondents in the Northeast region (43.7%) guessed that “15% or more” of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida had marijuana in their systems in 2017 than did those in other regions. A higher percentage of respondents in the Northeast region (7.0%) guessed that “less than 5%” of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida had marijuana in their systems in 2017 than did those in other regions.

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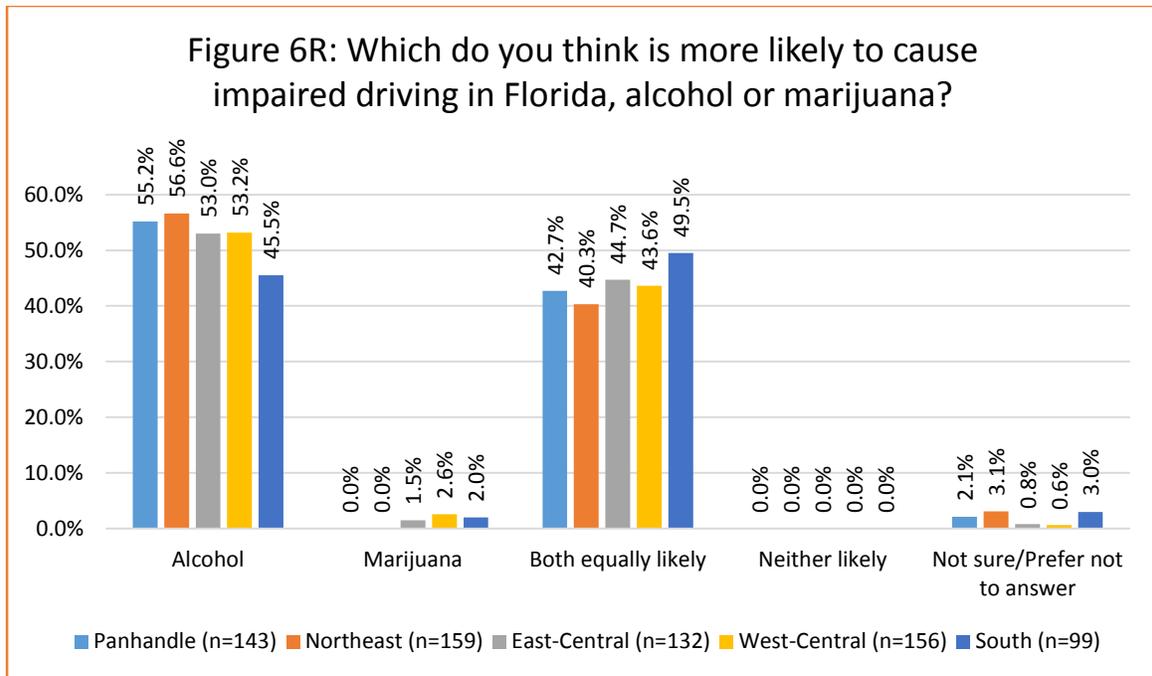
More Likely to Cause Impaired Driving in Florida: Alcohol or Marijuana

The next question in this series asked: “Which do you think is more likely to cause impaired driving in Florida, alcohol or marijuana?” The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 6, and the responses by region appear in Figure 6R.



Overall, half (53.3%) of the respondents indicated that they think alcohol is more likely to cause impaired driving than marijuana is in Florida. More than two in five (43.7%) respondents indicated that both alcohol and marijuana are equally likely to cause impaired driving in Florida. Just one percent of respondents think marijuana is more likely than alcohol to cause impaired driving in Florida, and two percent either are not sure or preferred not to answer the question.

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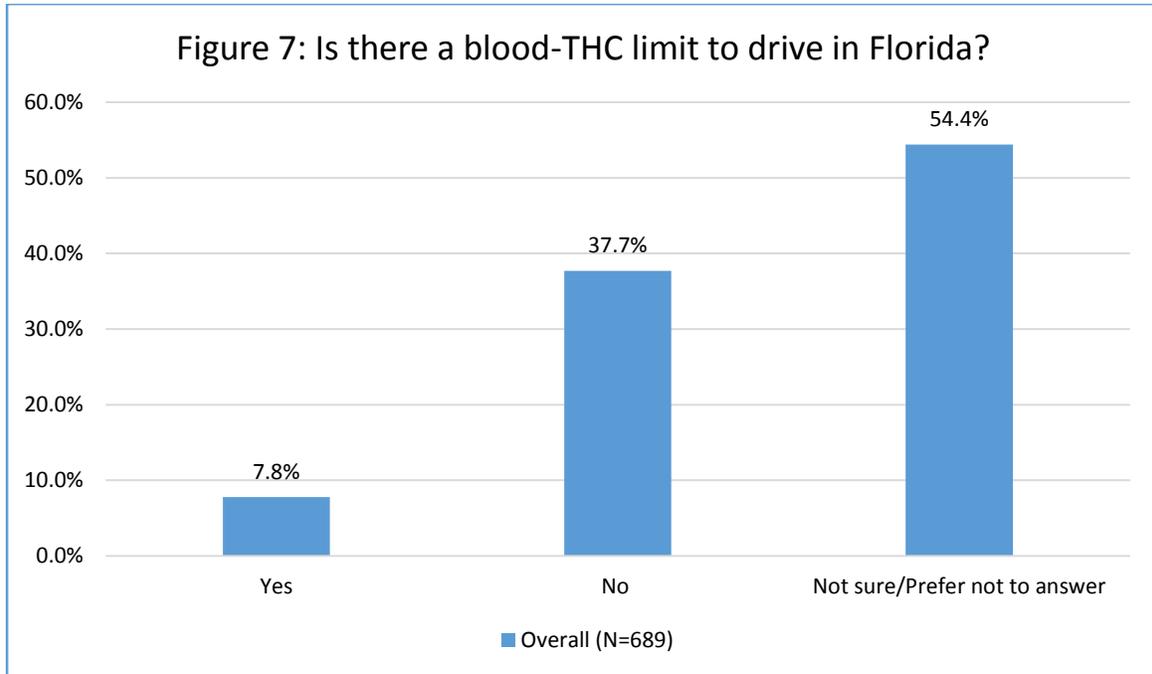


A lower percentage of respondents in the South region (45.5%) said that alcohol was more likely to cause impaired driving in Florida than marijuana than did those in other regions. A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (49.5%) said that both alcohol and marijuana were equally likely to cause impairment than did those in other regions.

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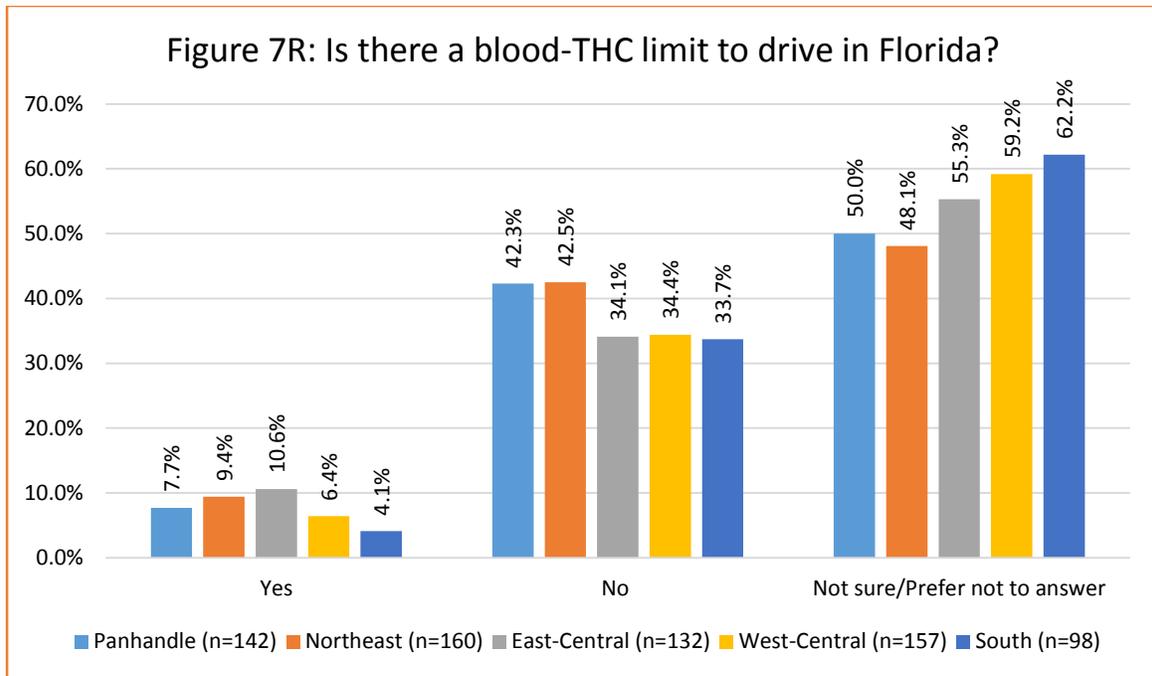
Blood-THC Limit to Drive in Florida

The next question in this series asked: “The active ingredient in marijuana is THC. To the best of your knowledge, is there a blood-THC limit to drive in Florida?” The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 7, and the responses by region appear in Figure 7R.



Nearly two in four (37.7%) respondents correctly indicated that there is not a blood-THC limit to drive in Florida, while about one in ten (7.8%) erroneously indicated that there is such a limit. Importantly, more than half (54.4%) of the respondents were not sure (or preferred not to answer) about blood-THC levels in Florida.

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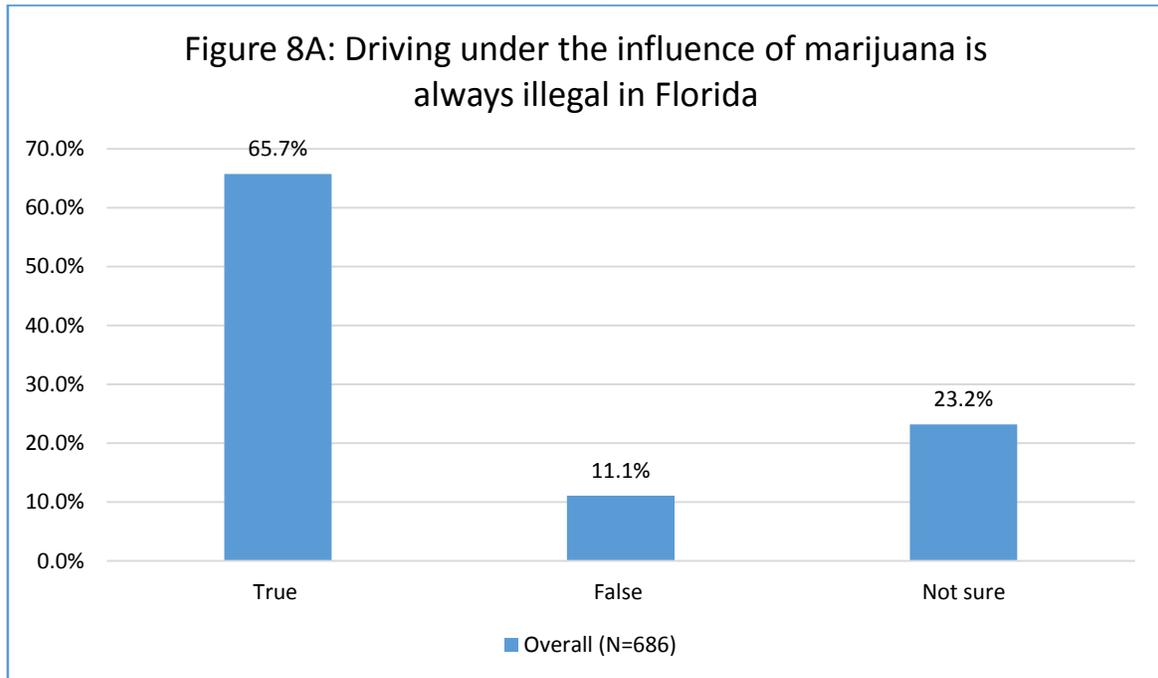
A higher percentage of respondents in the East-Central region (10.6%) erroneously said that there is a blood-THC limit to drive in Florida than did those in other regions. Those in the South region (62.2%) were most likely to say that they either did not know if there is a blood-THC limit to drive in Florida or that they preferred not to answer the question.

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Knowledge of Impaired Driving Laws in Florida

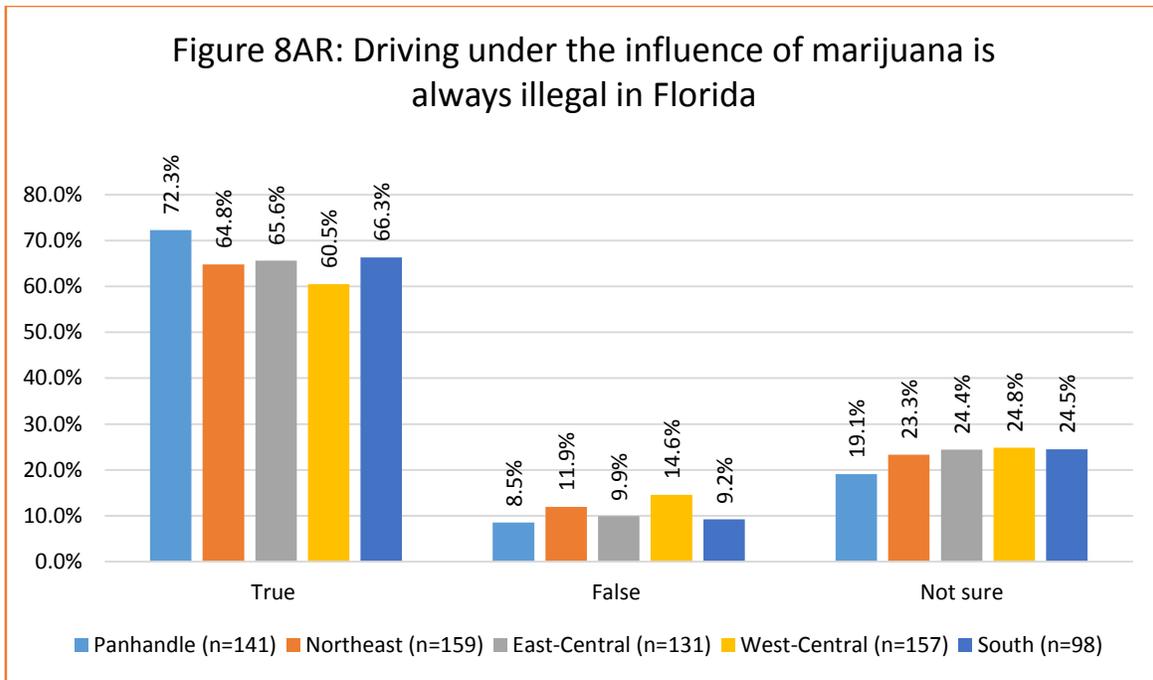
Next, respondents were asked to evaluate a series of statements about impaired driving in Florida as either true or false. The responses appear for the overall sample in Figures 8A – 8D, and the responses by region appear in Figures 8AR – 8DR.

Driving Under the Influence of Marijuana is Always Illegal in Florida



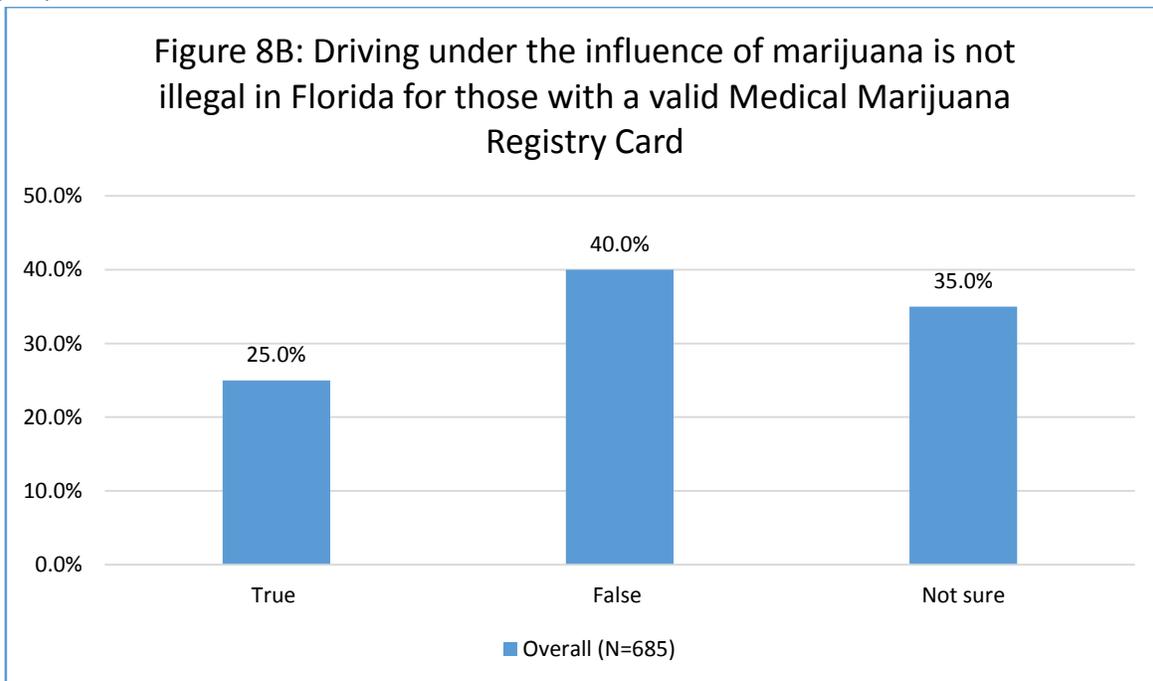
Overall, about two in three (65.7%) respondents correctly said it is true that driving under the influence of marijuana is always illegal in Florida. Nearly one in four (23.2%) respondents were unsure of whether driving under the influence of marijuana is always illegal in Florida.

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A lower percentage of respondents in the West-Central region (60.5%) correctly said it is true that driving under the influence of marijuana is always illegal in Florida than did those in other regions.

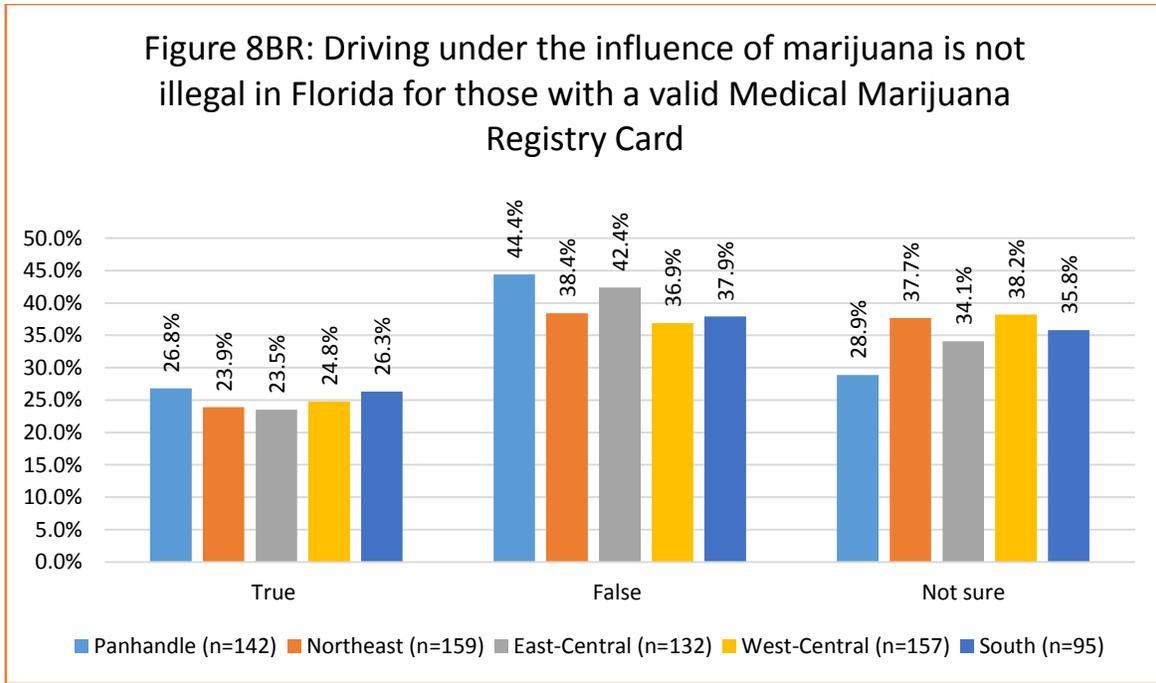
Driving Under the Influence of Marijuana is Not Illegal in Florida for Those with a Valid Medical Marijuana Registry Card



One in four (25.0%) respondents erroneously said that it is true that driving under the influence of marijuana is not illegal in the state of Florida for those with a valid Medical Marijuana Registry Card, while two in five (40.0%) correctly said this is false. One in three (35.0%) respondents were unsure of

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

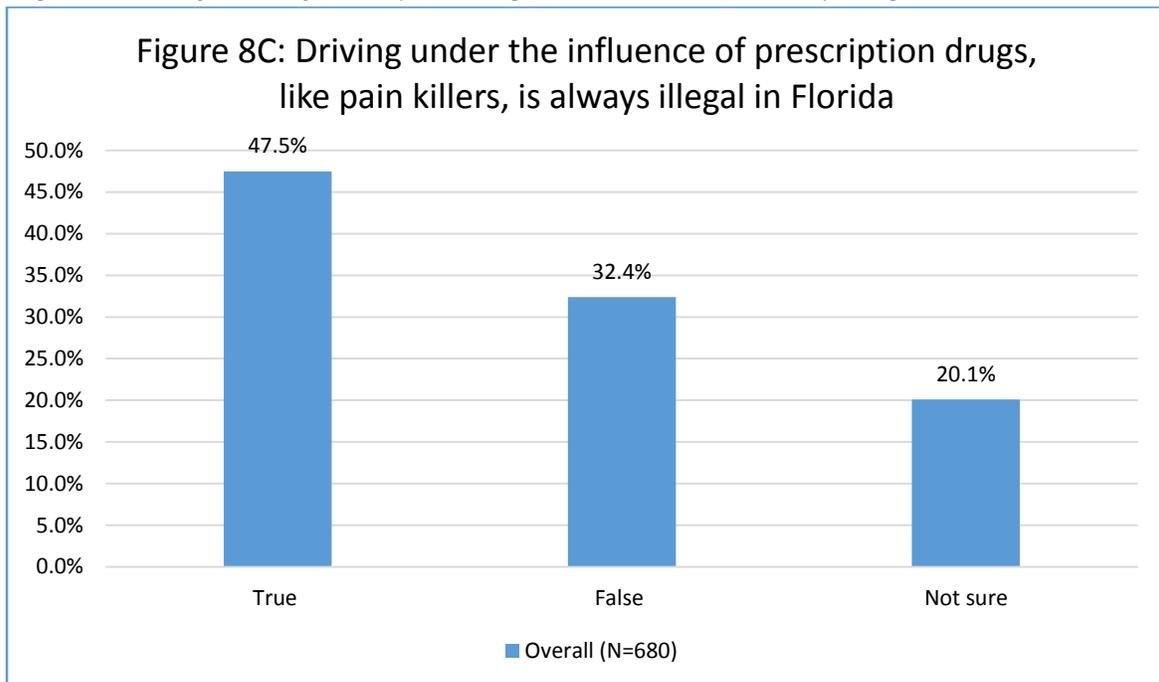
whether it is true or false that driving under the influence of marijuana is not illegal in Florida for those with a valid Medical Marijuana Registry Card.



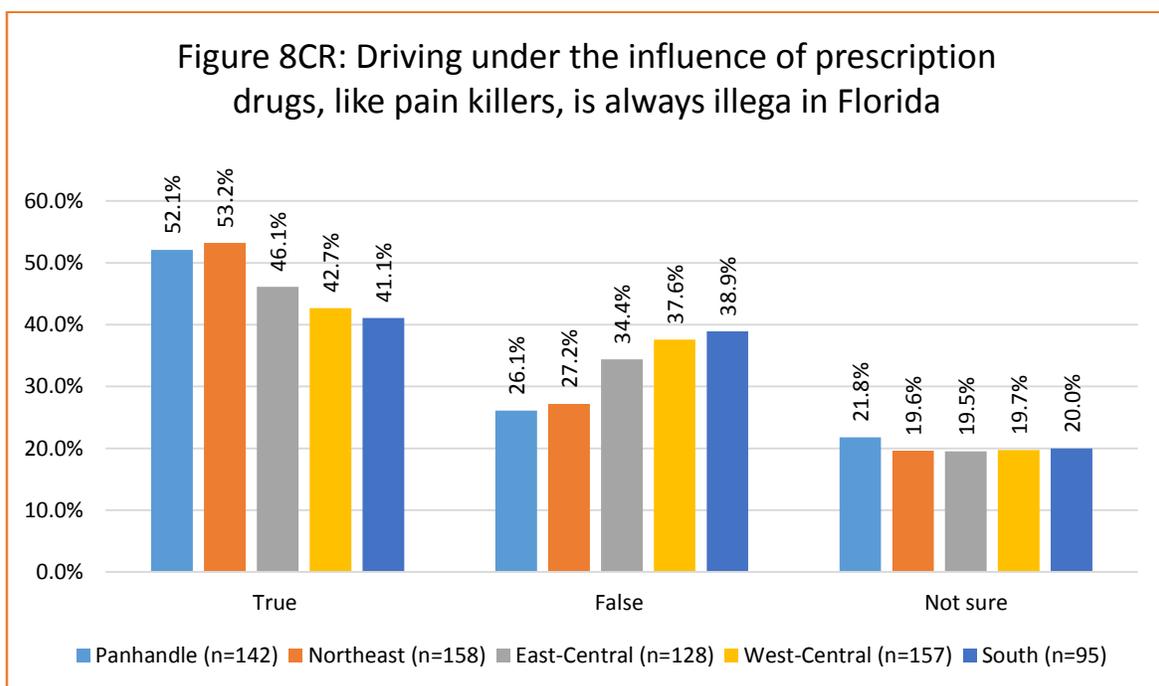
A higher percentage of respondents in the Panhandle region (44.4%) correctly said it is false that driving under the influence of marijuana is not illegal in Florida for those with a valid Medical Marijuana Registry Card than did those in other regions.

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

Driving Under the Influence of Prescription Drugs, Like Pain Killers, is Always Illegal in Florida



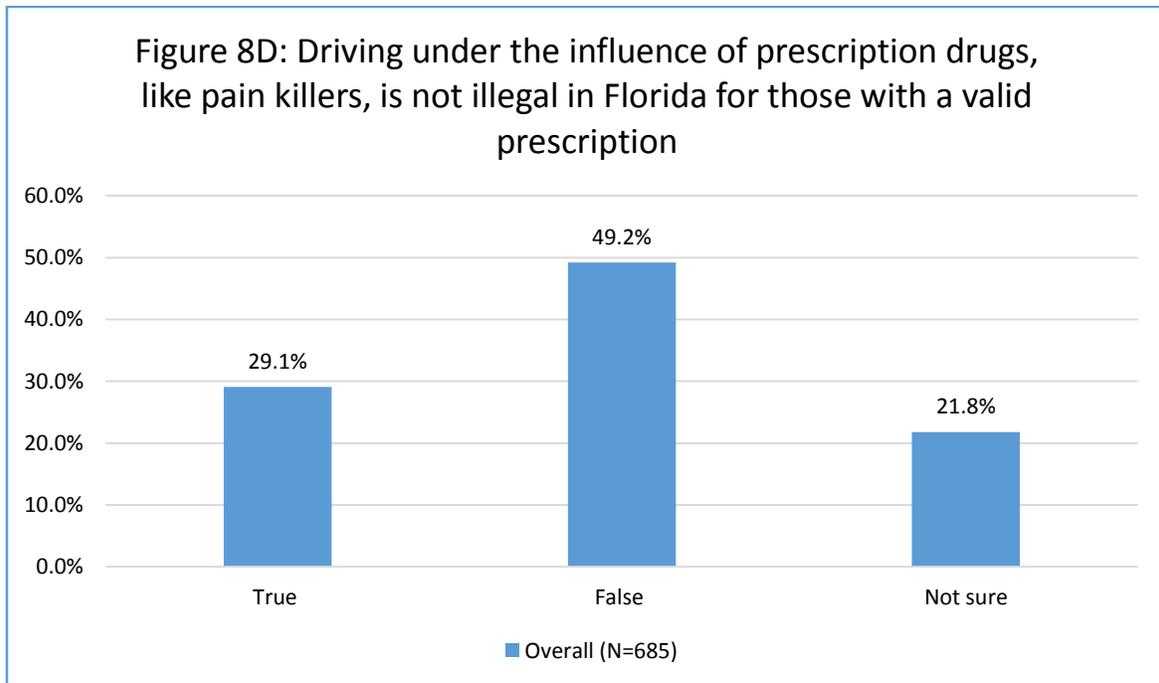
Nearly half (47.5%) of the respondents correctly said that it is true that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is always illegal in the state of Florida, while about one in three (32.4%) erroneously said this is false. One in five (20.1%) respondents were unsure of whether it is true or false that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is always illegal in Florida.



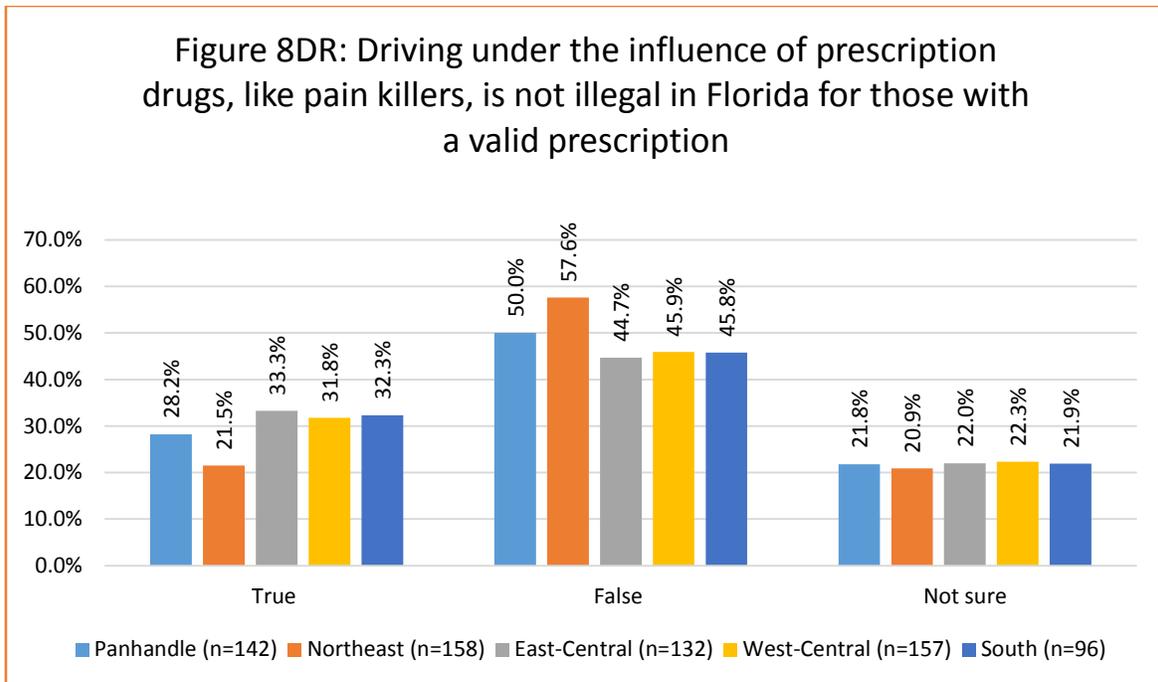
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

A higher percentage of respondents in the Panhandle region (52.1%) and Northeast region (53.2%) correctly said it is true that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is always illegal in Florida than did those in other regions. A higher percentage of those in the South region (38.9%) erroneously said that is false that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is always illegal in Florida that did those in other regions.

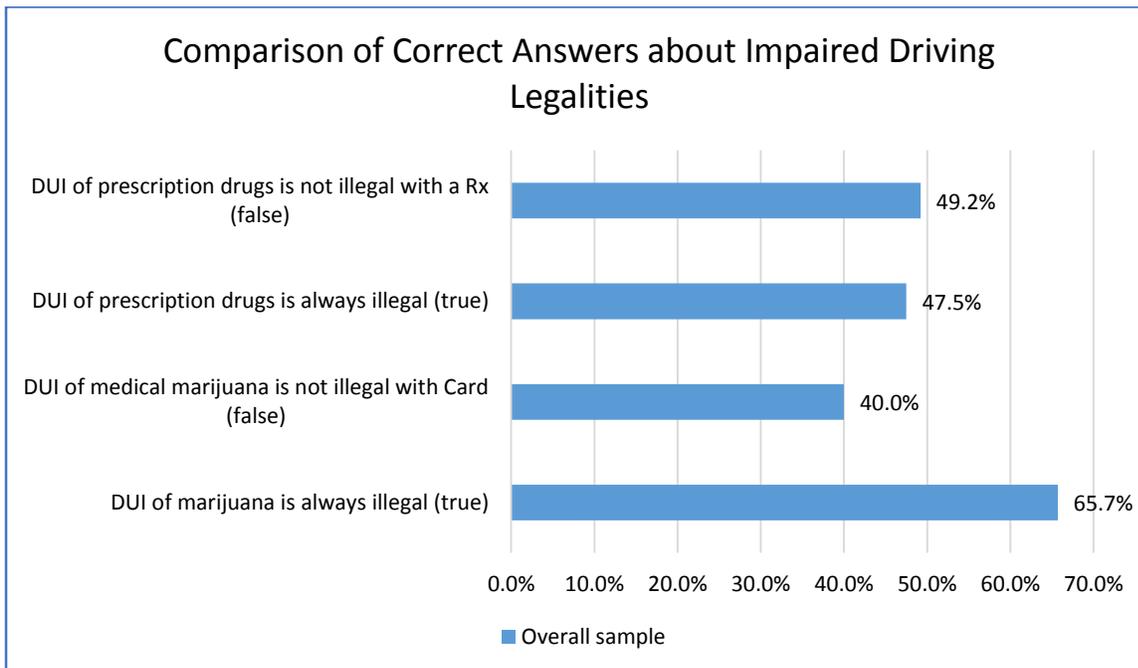
Driving Under the Influence of Prescription Drugs, Like Pain Killers, is Not Illegal for Those with a Valid Prescription



Nearly one in three (29.1%) respondents erroneously said that it is true that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is not illegal in the state of Florida for those with a valid prescription, while about half (49.2%) correctly said this is false. One in five (21.8%) respondents were unsure of whether it is true or false that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is not illegal in Florida for those with a valid prescription.



A higher percentage of respondents in the Northeast region (57.6%) correctly said it is false that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is not illegal for those with a valid prescription than did those in other regions. About one in three respondents in the East-Central (33.3%), West-Central (31.8%), and South (32.3%) regions erroneously said it is true that driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is not illegal for those with a valid prescription.

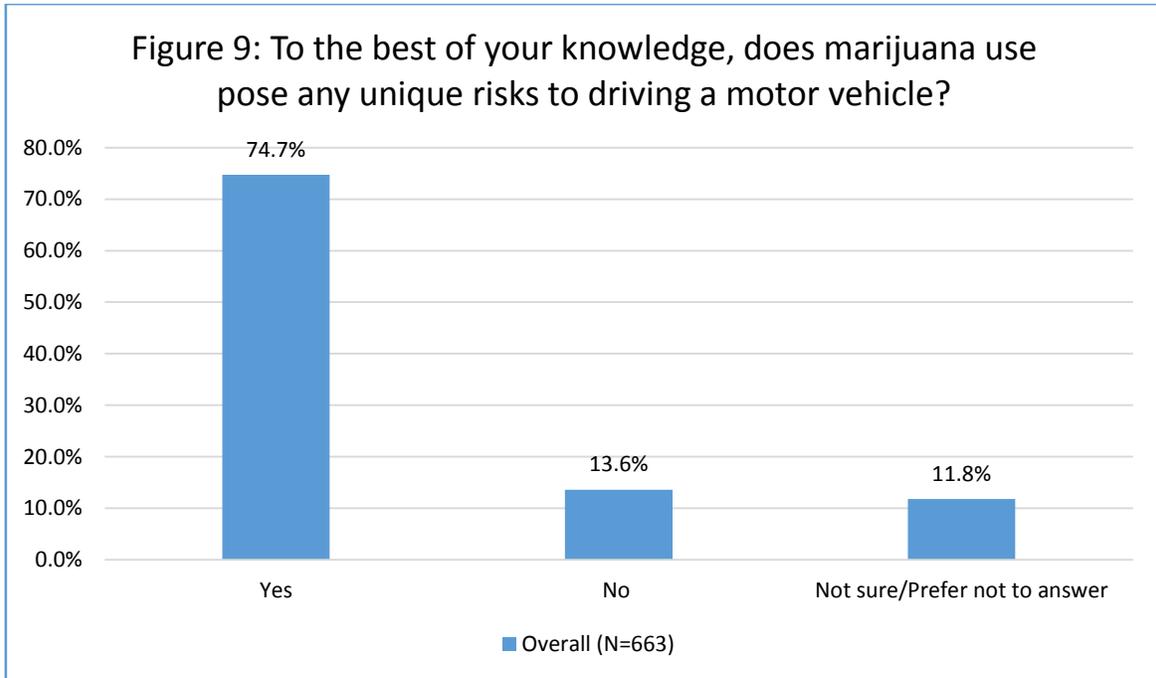


Of the four scenarios presented, respondents were most likely to correctly indicate that driving under the influence of marijuana is always illegal in Florida. Half or fewer of the respondents correctly indicated the legality of the other driving scenarios presented.

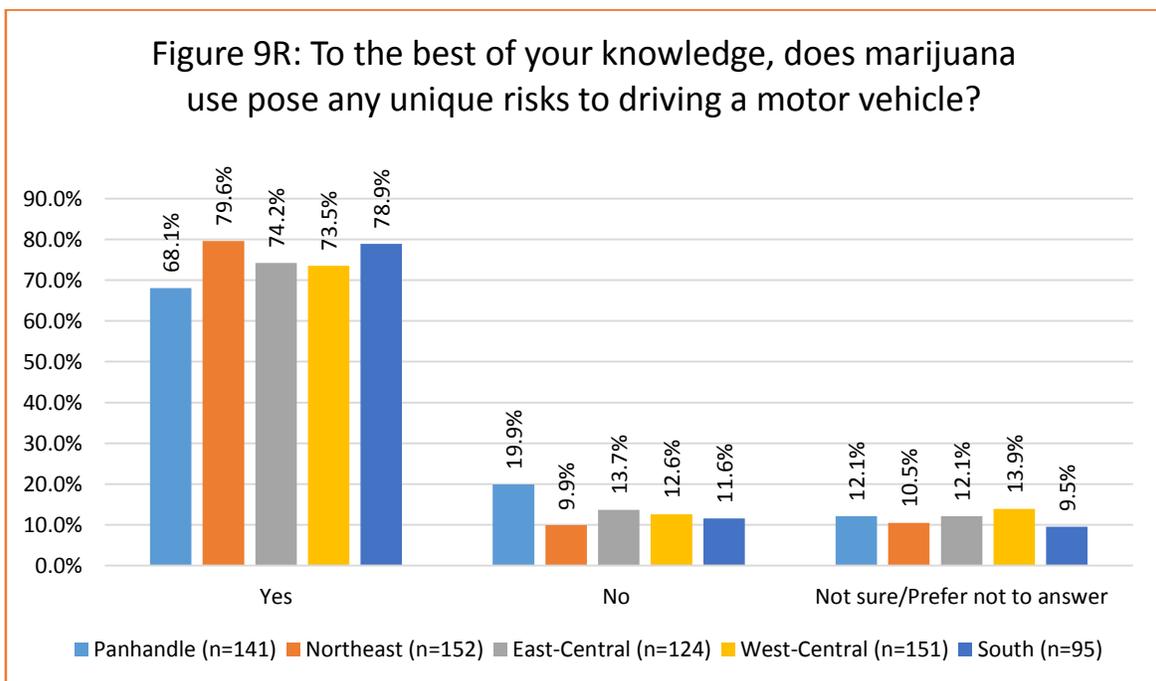
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

Any Unique Risks to Driving a Motor Vehicle from Marijuana Use

The next question in this series asked: “To the best of your knowledge, does marijuana use pose any unique risks to driving a motor vehicle?” The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 9, and the responses by region appear in Figure 9R.



Three in four (74.7%) respondents said that marijuana poses unique risks to driving a motor vehicle.



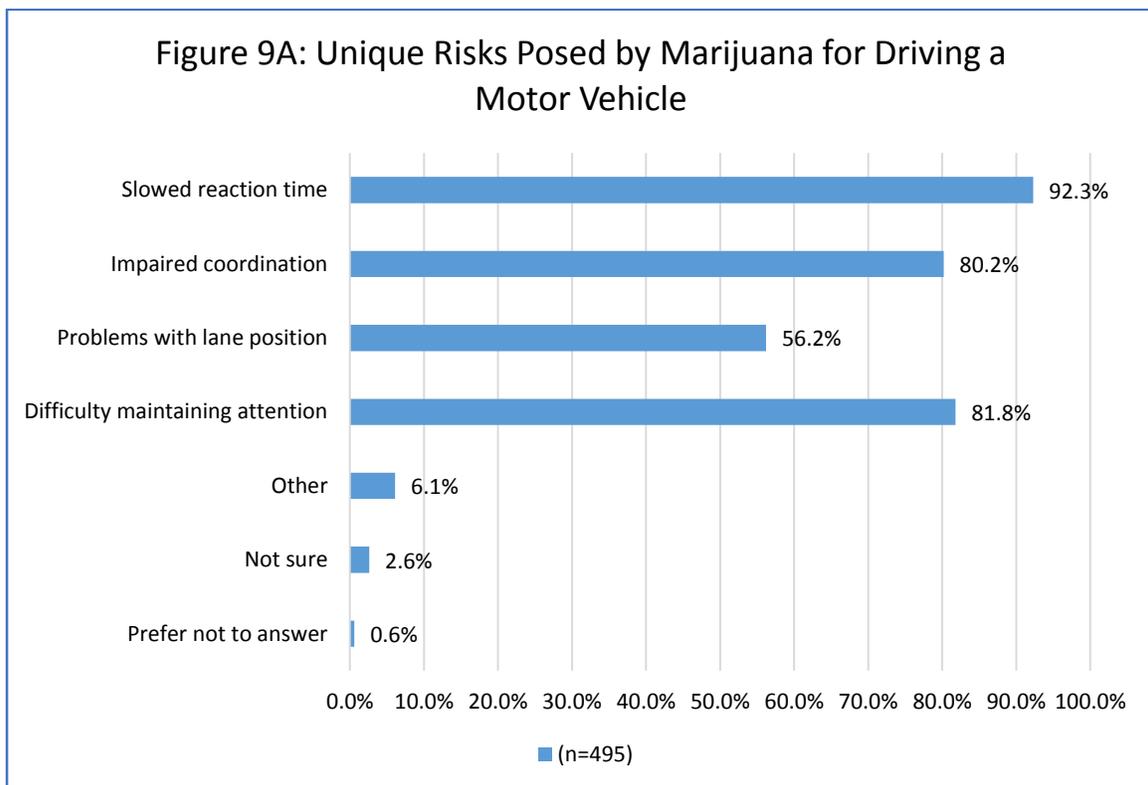
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

A higher percentage of respondents in the Northeast region (79.6%) and South region (78.9%) said that marijuana poses unique risks to driving a motor vehicle than did those in other regions. Those in the Panhandle region (19.9%) were most likely to say that they marijuana does not pose any unique risks to driving a motor vehicle.

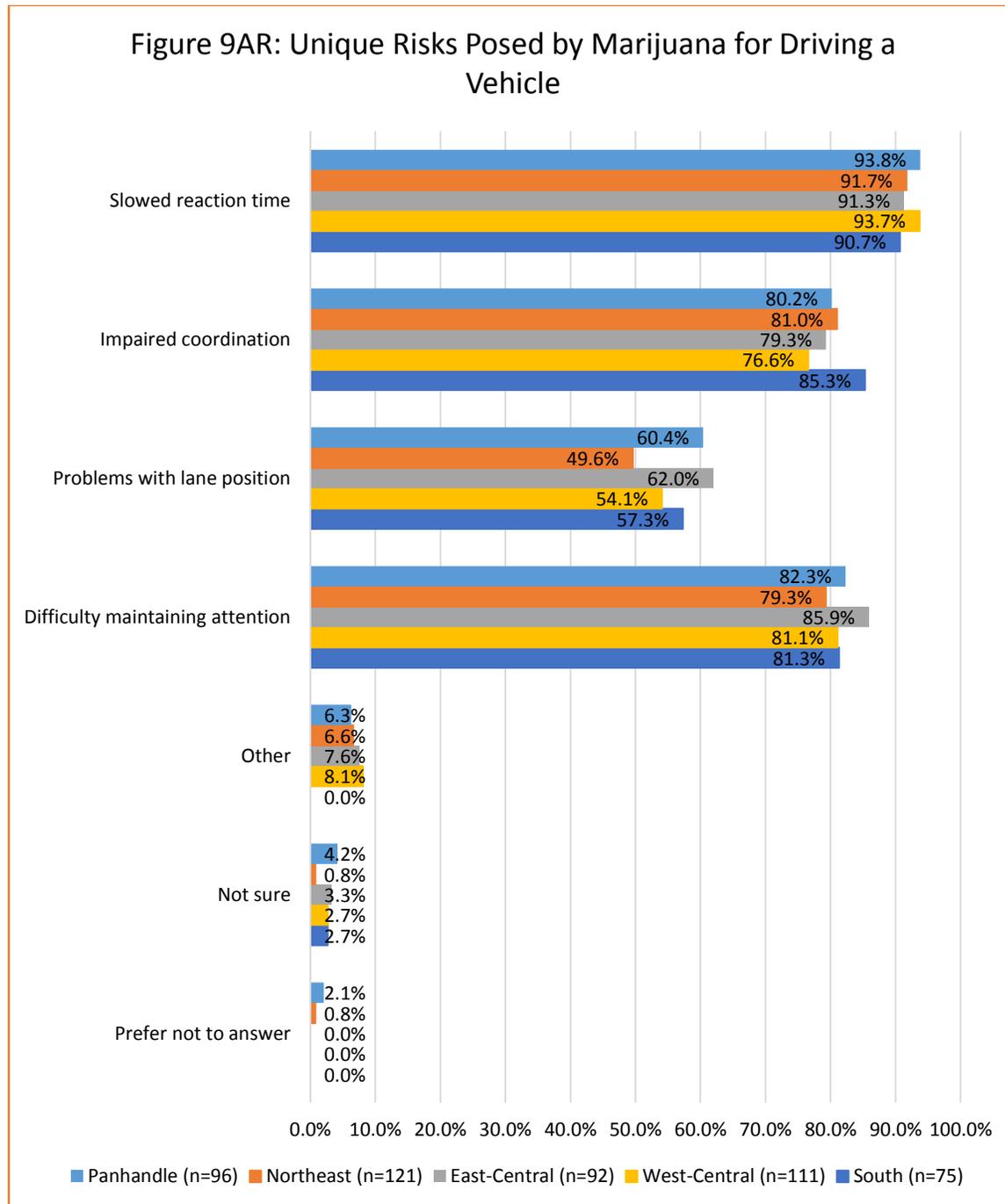
Which Unique Risks to Driving a Motor Vehicle are Posed by Marijuana Use

Knowledge of Legal Practices related to Marijuana Use in Florida

Next, those respondents who said that marijuana poses unique risks to driving a motor vehicle (n=494) were asked: “Which of the following risk(s) do you think marijuana use poses for driving a motor vehicle?” Respondents were provided with the following choices, from which they could choose multiple responses: Slowed reaction time; Impaired coordination; Problems with lane position; Difficulty maintaining attention; Other (which they could specify). The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 9A, and the responses by region appear in Figure 9AR.



Of the respondents saying that marijuana poses unique risks to driving a motor vehicle, four in five or more indicated that “slowed reaction time” (92.3%), “difficulty maintaining attention” (81.8%), and “impaired coordination” (80.2%) were among these risks. More than half (56.2%) of these respondents noted “problems with lane position” as a risk.

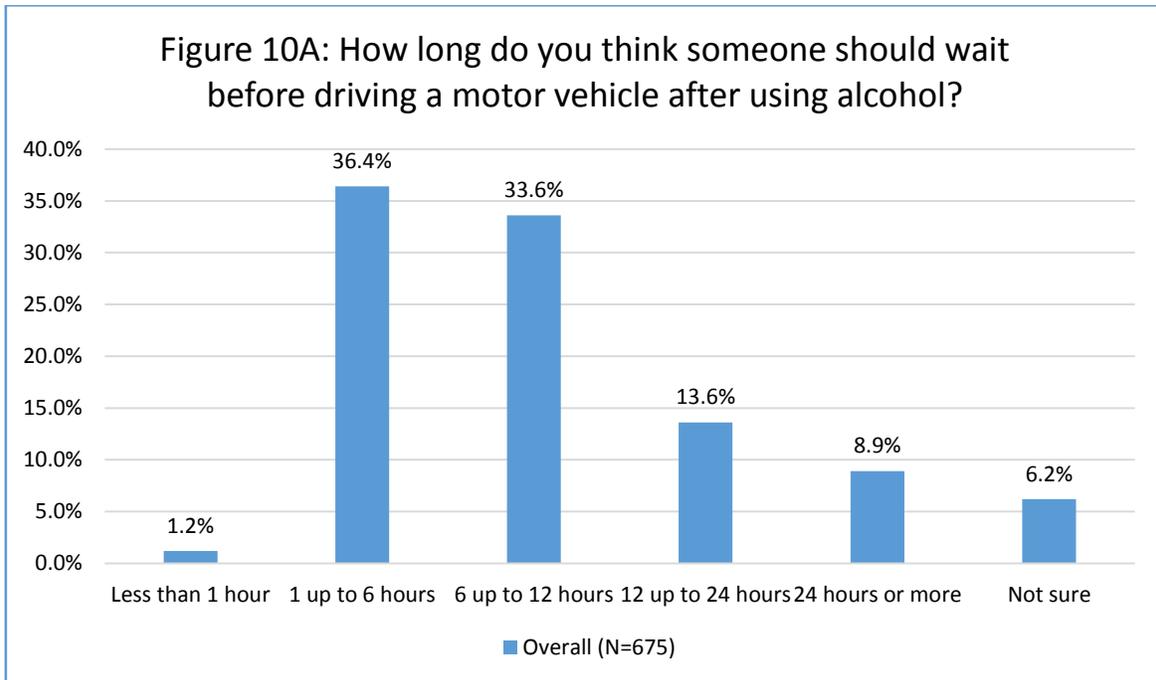


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Wait Time before Driving a Motor Vehicle

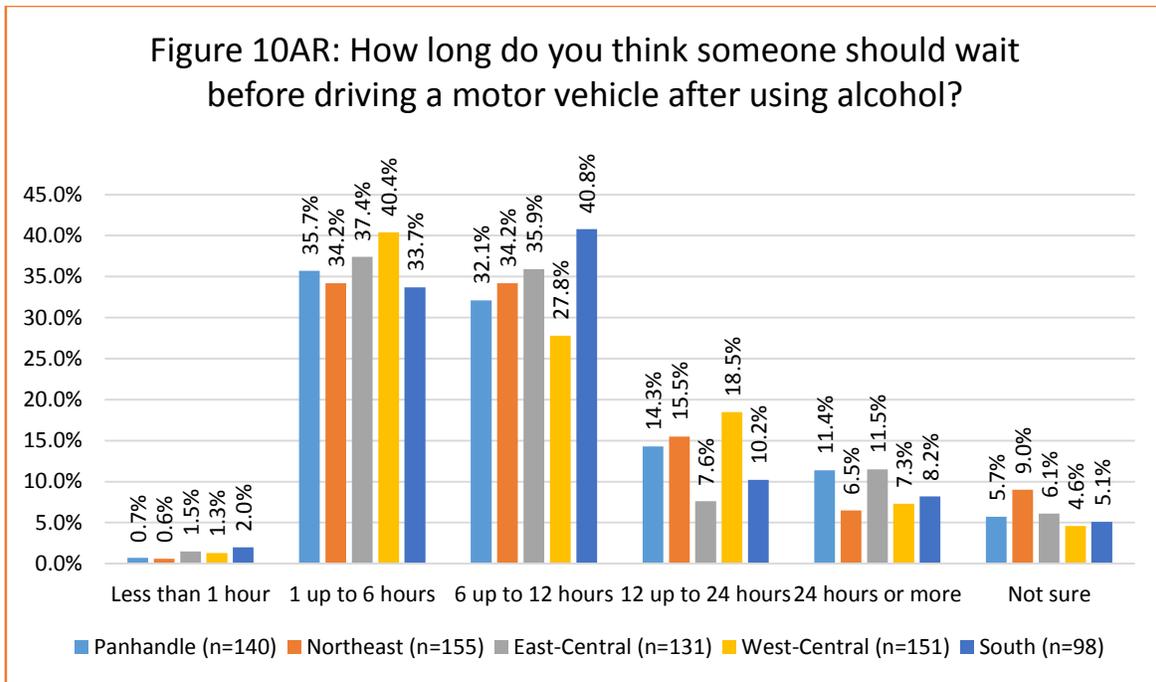
Next, respondents were asked “how long do you think someone should wait before driving a motor vehicle after use” for five substances: alcohol, medical marijuana, recreational marijuana, over the counter sleeping pills, and prescription sleeping pills. The potential responses are: less than 1 hour, 1 up to 6 hours, 6 up to 12 hours, 12 up to 24 hours, and 24 hours or more. The responses appear for the overall sample in Figures 10A – 10E, and the responses by region appear in Figures 10AR – 10ER.

Alcohol



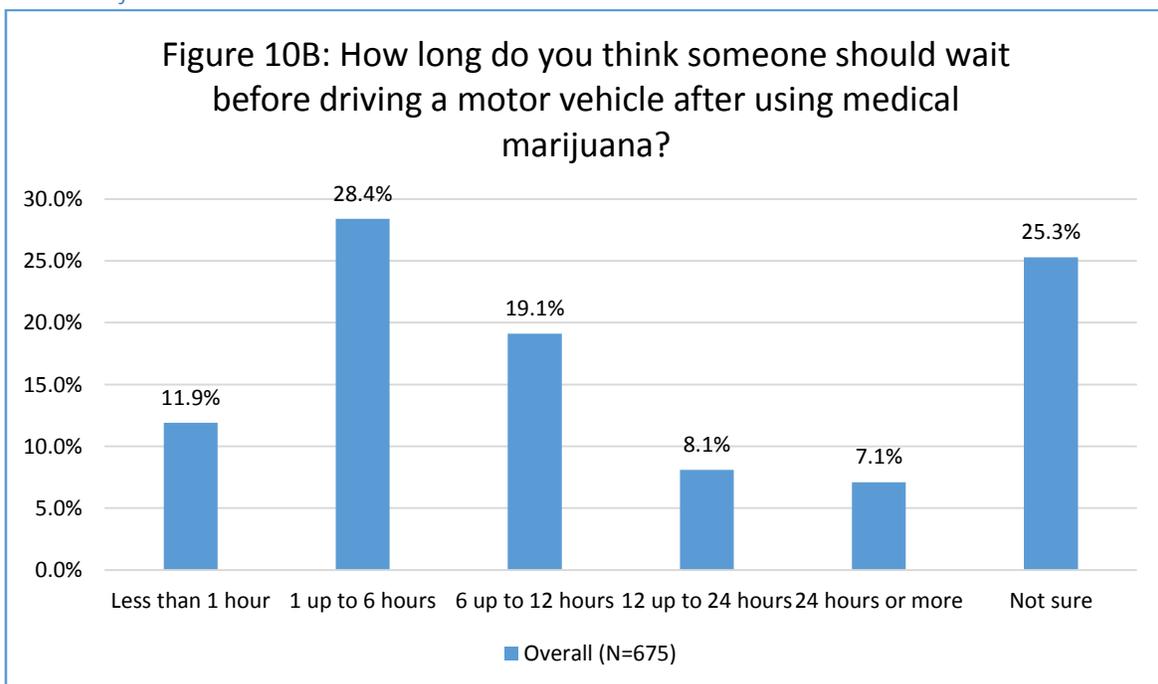
More than two in three (36.4%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after drinking alcohol before driving a motor vehicle, and a similar number (33.6%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. About one in eight (13.6%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol, and about one in ten (8.9%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more.

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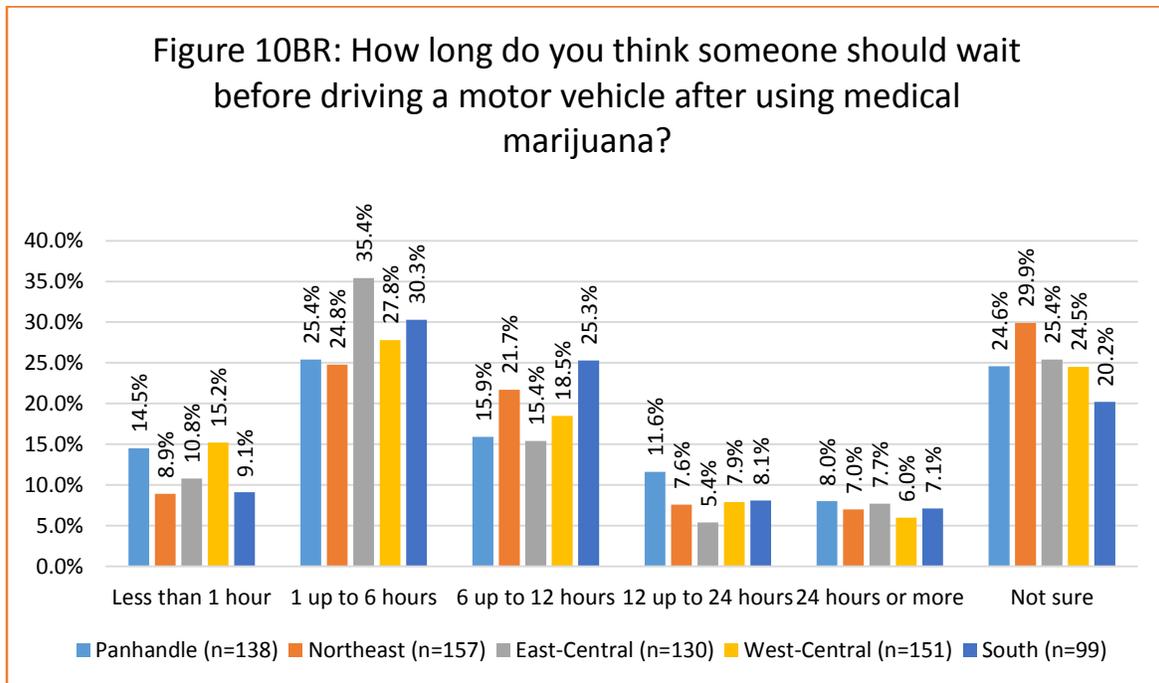
A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (40.8%) think someone should wait 6 up to 12 hours before driving a motor vehicle after using alcohol than did those in other regions, and a higher percentage of respondents in the West-Central region (18.5%) think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours before driving a motor vehicle after using alcohol than did those in other regions.

Medical Marijuana



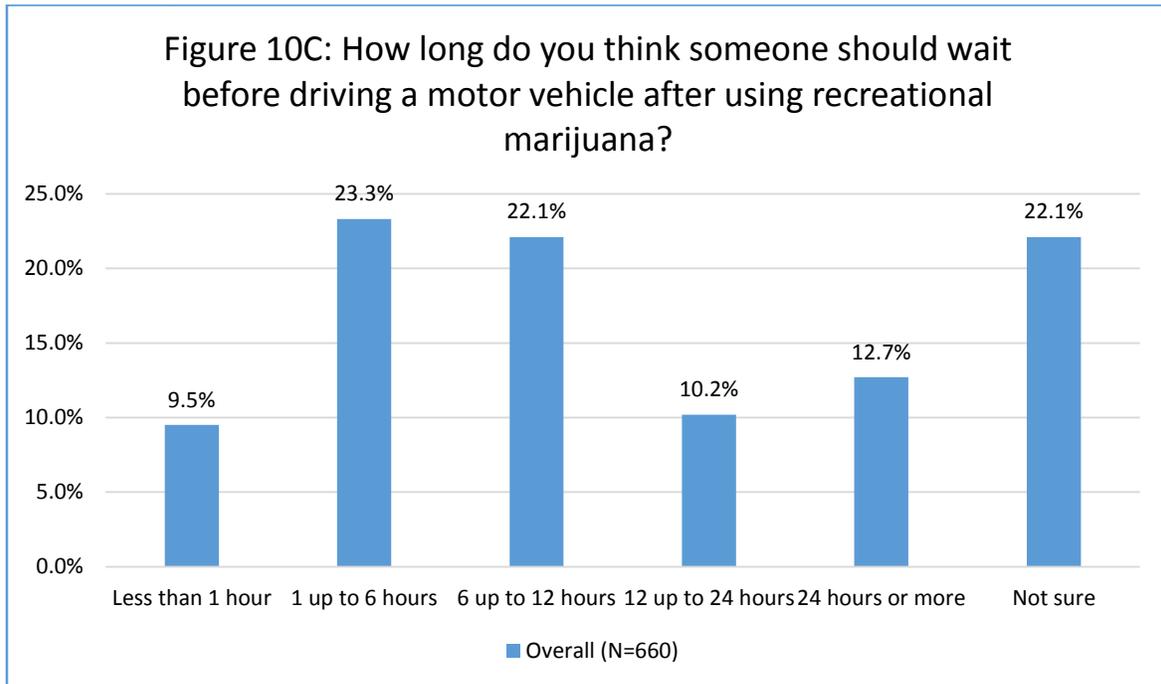
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

More than one in four (28.4%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after using medical marijuana before driving a motor vehicle, and one in five (19.1%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. About one in ten (8.1%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after using medical marijuana, and a similar number (7.1%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more. Notably, one in four (25.3%) respondents are not sure how long someone should wait before operating a motor vehicle after using medical marijuana.

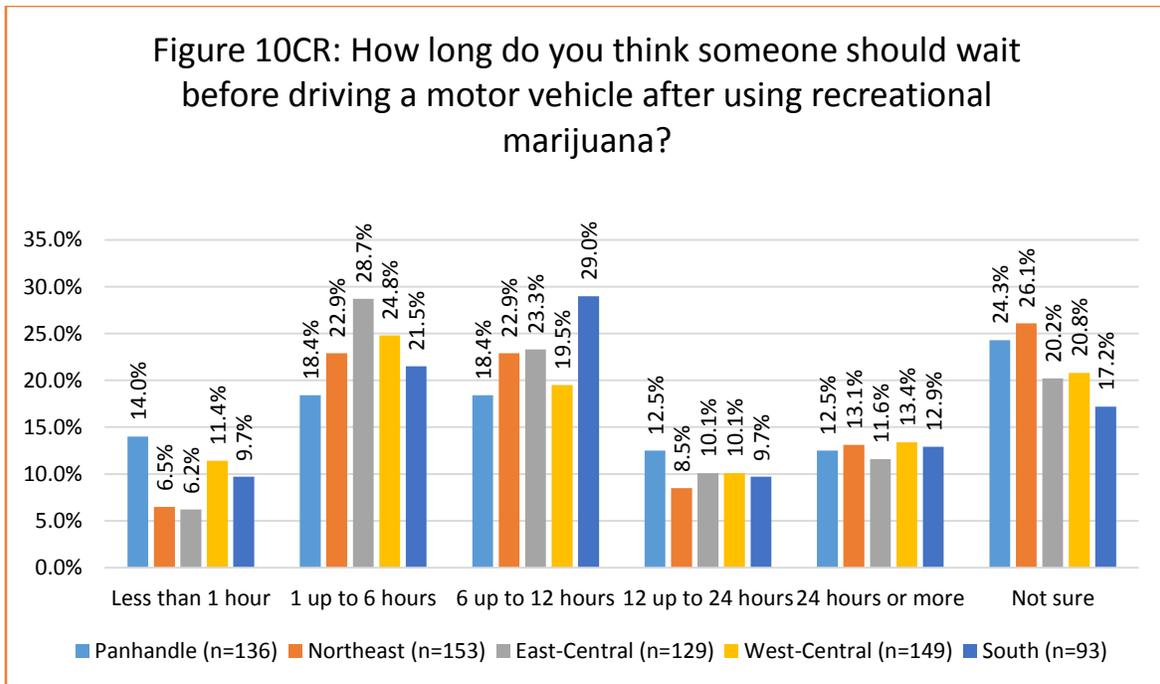


A higher percentage of respondents in the Panhandle region (14.5%) and West-Central region (15.2%) think someone should wait less than 1 hour to operate a motor vehicle after using medical marijuana compared to other regions, and a higher percentage of those in the East-Central region (35.4%) think someone should wait 1 up to 6 hours. A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (25.3%) think someone should wait 6 up to 12 hours before driving a motor vehicle after using medical marijuana than do those in other regions.

Recreational Marijuana

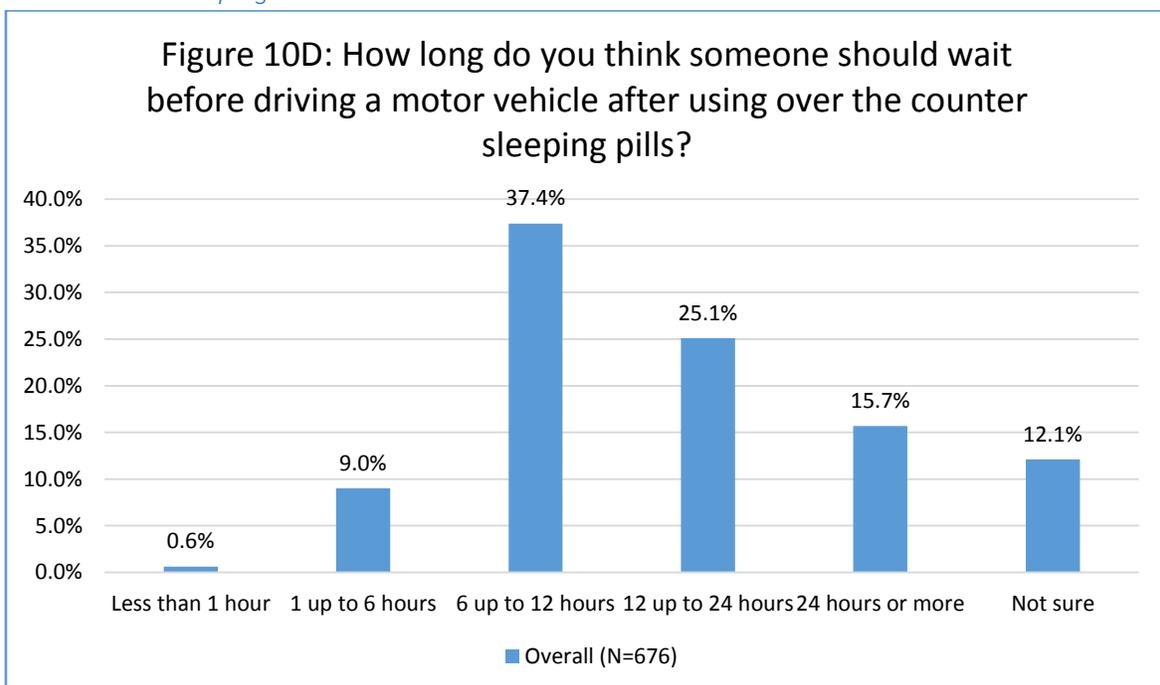


About one in four (23.3%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after using recreational marijuana before driving a motor vehicle, and one in five (22.1%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. One in ten (10.2%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after using recreational marijuana, and a similar number (12.7%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more. Notably, one in five (22.1%) respondents are not sure how long someone should wait before operating a motor vehicle after using recreational marijuana.



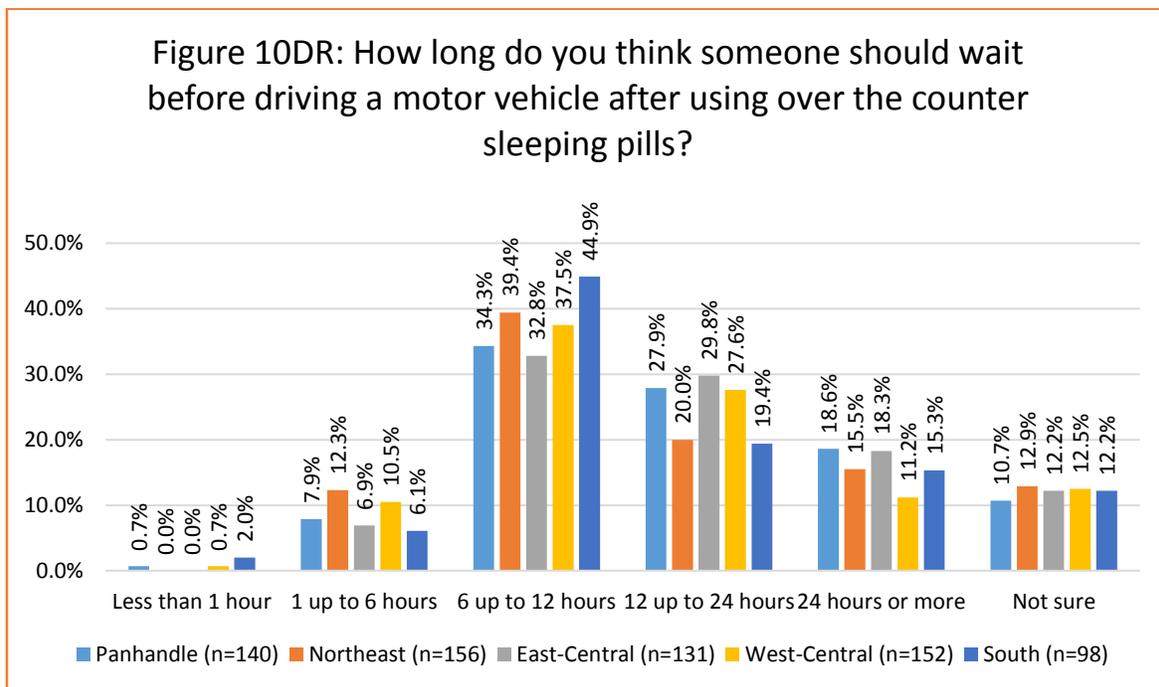
A higher percentage of respondents in the Panhandle region (14.0%) think someone should wait less than 1 hour to operate a motor vehicle after using recreational marijuana compared to other regions, and a higher percentage of those in the East-Central region (28.7%) think someone should wait 1 up to 6 hours. A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (29.0%) think someone should wait 6 up to 12 hours before driving a motor vehicle after using recreational marijuana than do those in other regions.

Over the Counter Sleeping Pills



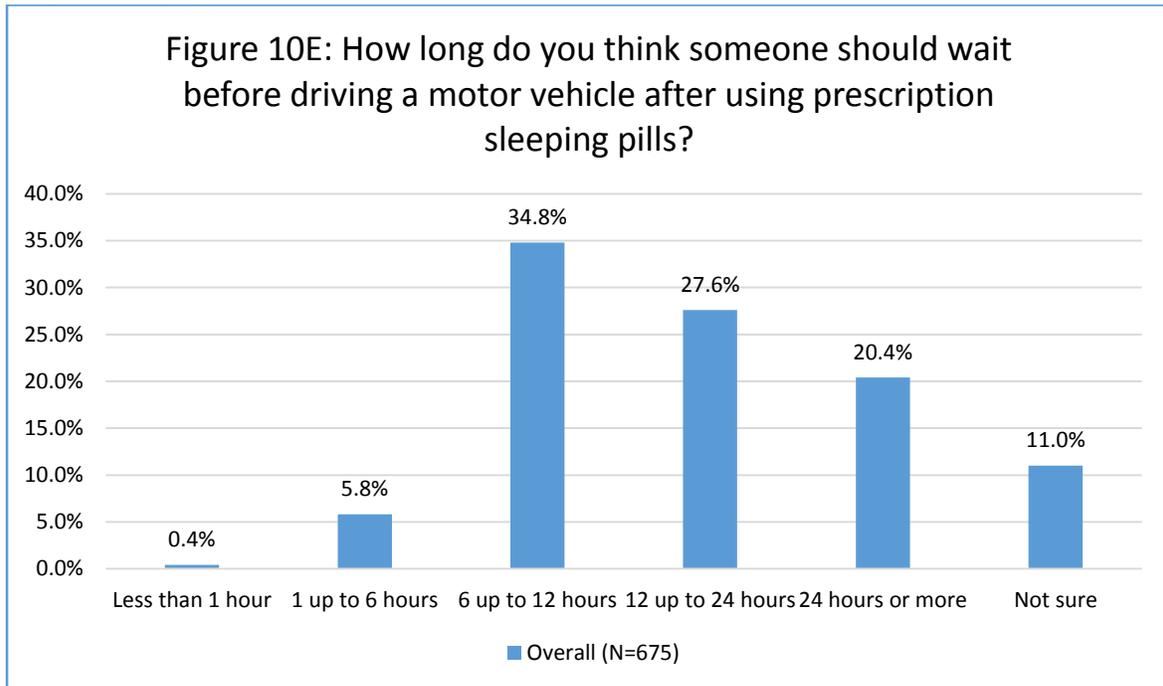
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

About one in ten (9.0%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after using over the counter sleeping pills before driving a motor vehicle, and nearly two in five (37.4%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. One in four (25.1%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after using over the counter sleeping pills, while about one in six (15.7%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more.



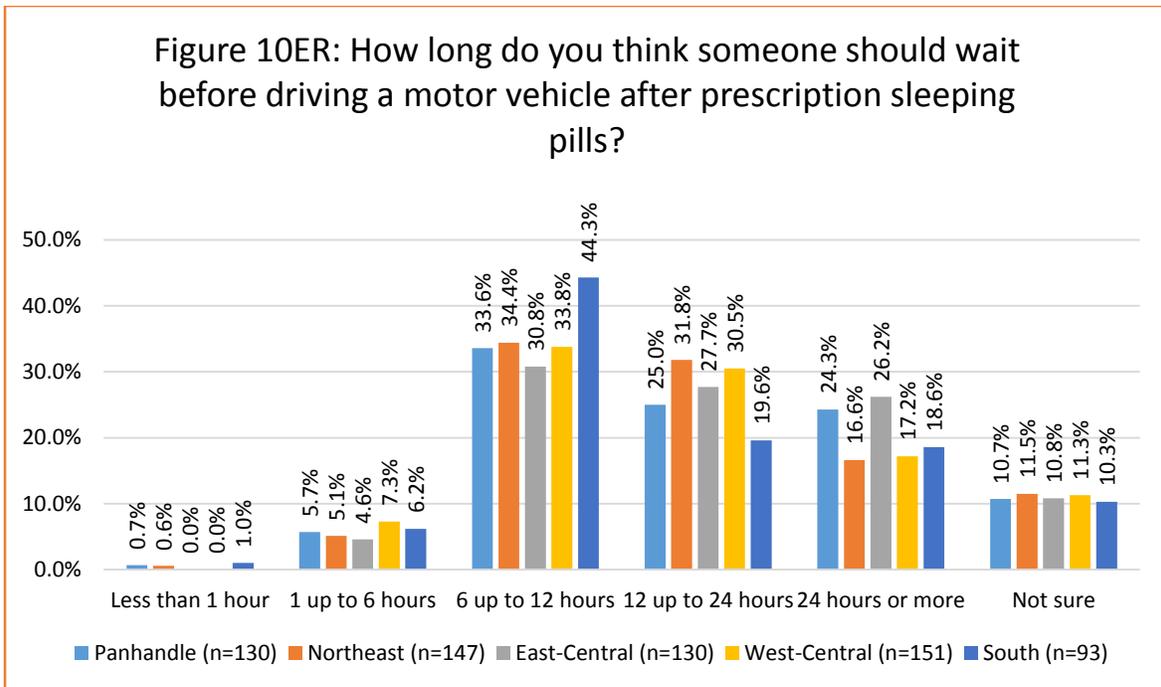
A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (44.9%) think someone should wait 6 up to 12 hours before driving a motor vehicle after using over the counter sleeping pills than do those in other regions.

Prescription Sleeping Pills



Fewer than one in ten (5.8%) respondents think someone should wait for one up to six hours after using prescription sleeping pills before driving a motor vehicle, and one in three (34.8%) think someone should wait six up to 12 hours. One in four (27.6%) respondents think someone should wait 12 up to 24 hours to operate a motor vehicle after using prescription sleeping pills, while one in five (20.4%) think the wait should be 24 hours or more.

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

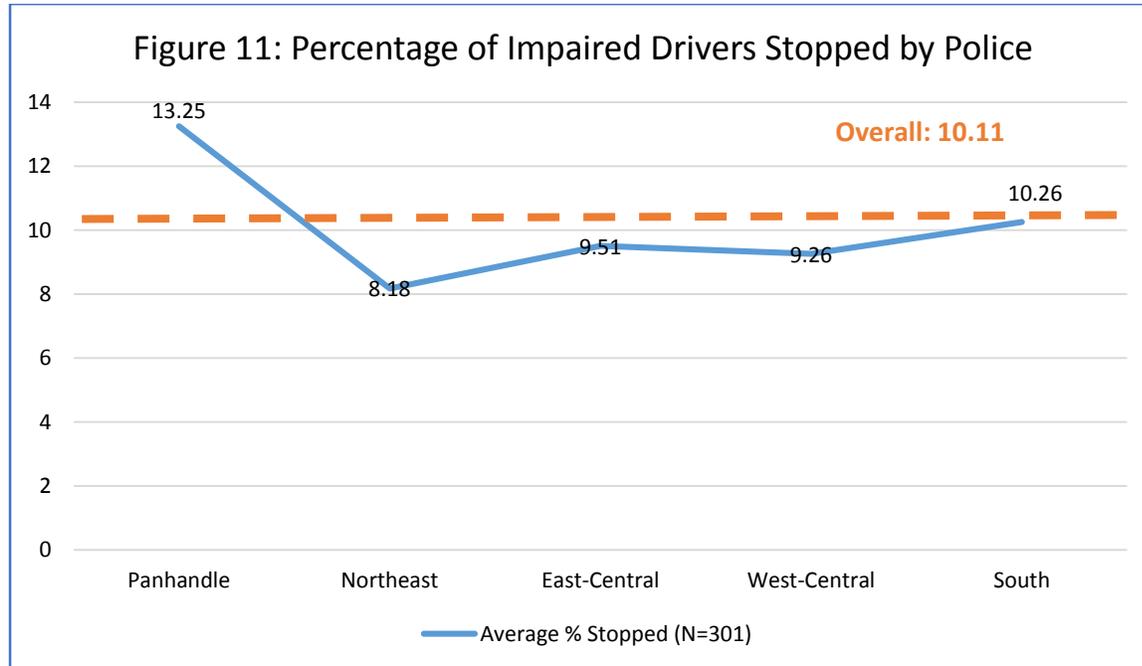


A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (44.3%) think someone should wait 6 up to 12 hours before driving a motor vehicle after using prescription sleeping pills than do those in other regions. A lower percentage of those in the Northeast region (16.6%) and West-Central region (17.2%) think someone should wait 24 hours or more before operating a motor vehicle after using prescription sleeping pills than do those in other regions.

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

Perception of Impaired Drivers Stopped by Police

The next question asked: “In your opinion, what percentage of drivers impaired by marijuana get stopped by the police in Florida?” The average responses appear in Figure 11. [A full list of all responses is available in Appendix B.]



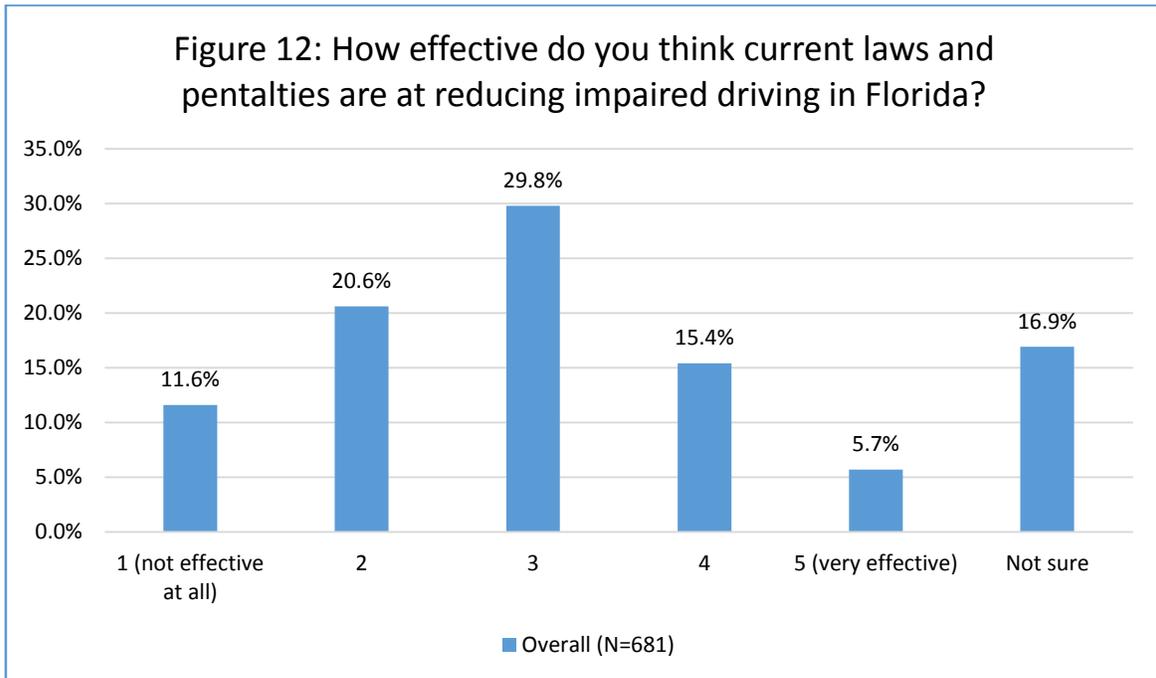
Overall, of those who provided an estimate, the average response was that 10.11 percent of drivers impaired by marijuana get stopped by the police in Florida. Notably, more than half (54.8%) of respondents indicated that they were not sure what percentage of drivers impaired by marijuana are stopped by the police.

The highest average estimate was given by respondents in the Panhandle region (13.25%) and the lowest average estimate was given by those in the Northeast region (8.18%).

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

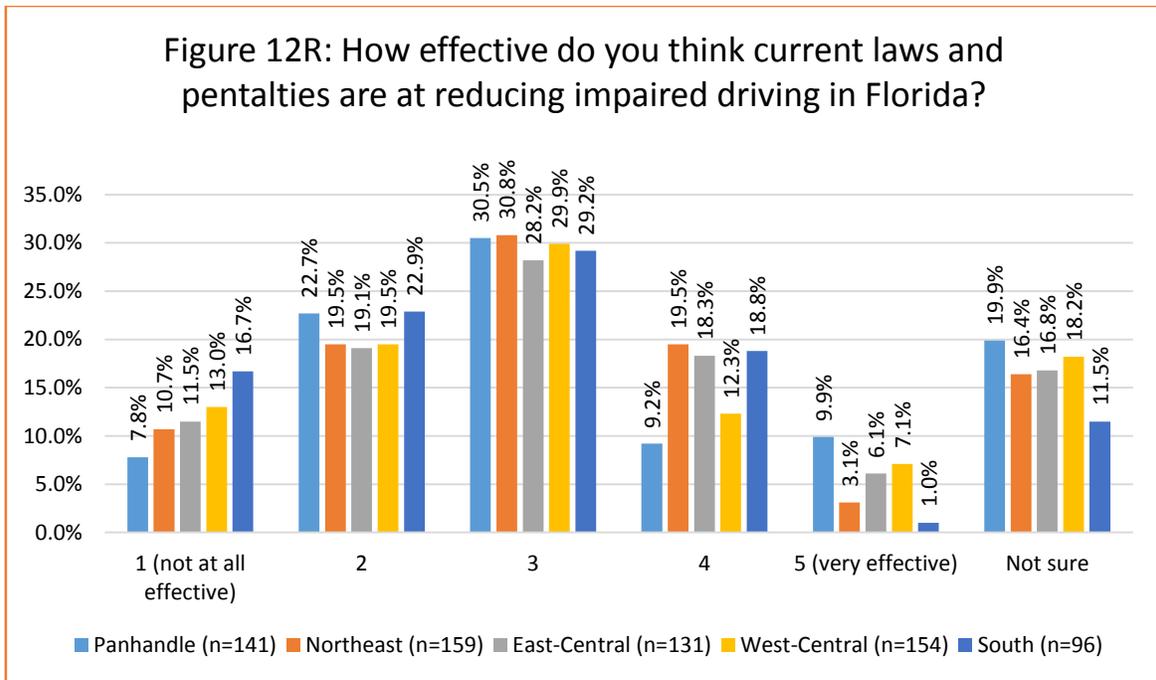
Effectiveness of Current Laws & Penalties for Impaired Driving

The next question asked: “Using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is “not effective at all” and 5 is “very effective,” how effective do you think current laws and penalties are at reducing impaired driving in Florida?” The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 12, and the responses by region appear in Figure 12R.



Only six percent of respondents indicated that current laws and penalties are “very effective” at reducing impaired driving in Florida. Overall, about one in five (21.1%) respondents rated current laws and penalties on the effective side of the scale, as either a “4” or a “5,” while about one in three (32.2%) rated them on the ineffective side of the scale, as either a “2” or a “1.”

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

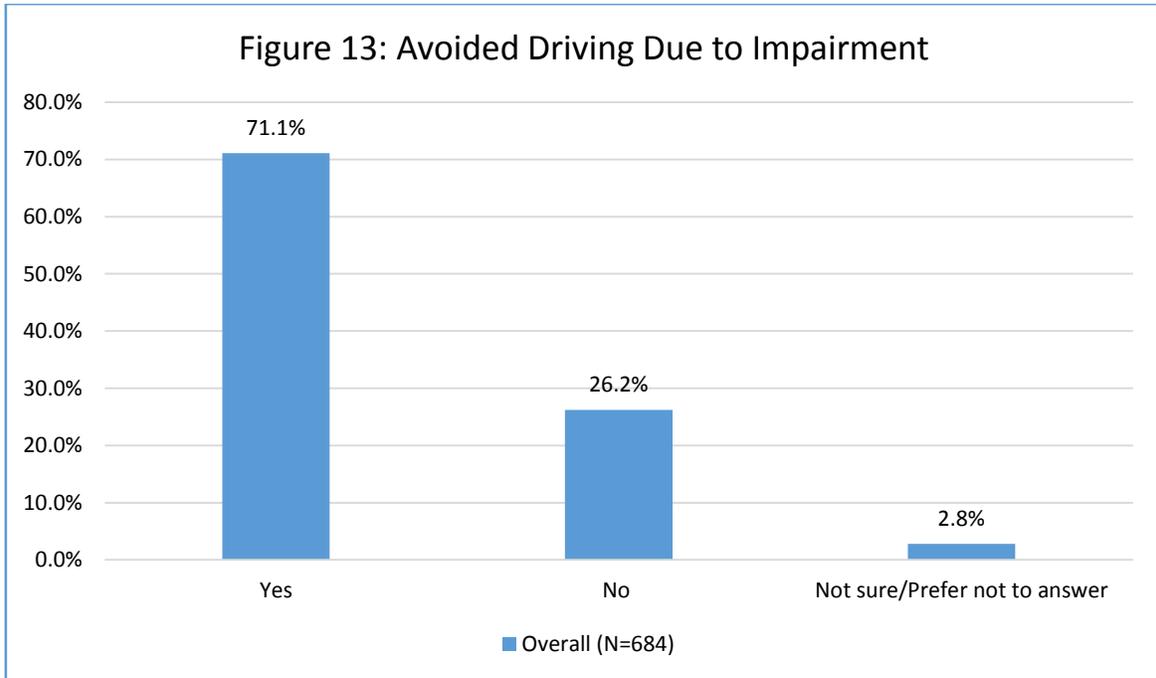


A higher percentage of respondents in the South region (16.7%) said current laws and penalties are “not at all effective” than did those in other regions, while a higher percentage of those in the Panhandle region (9.9%) said current laws and penalties are “very effective” than did those in other regions.

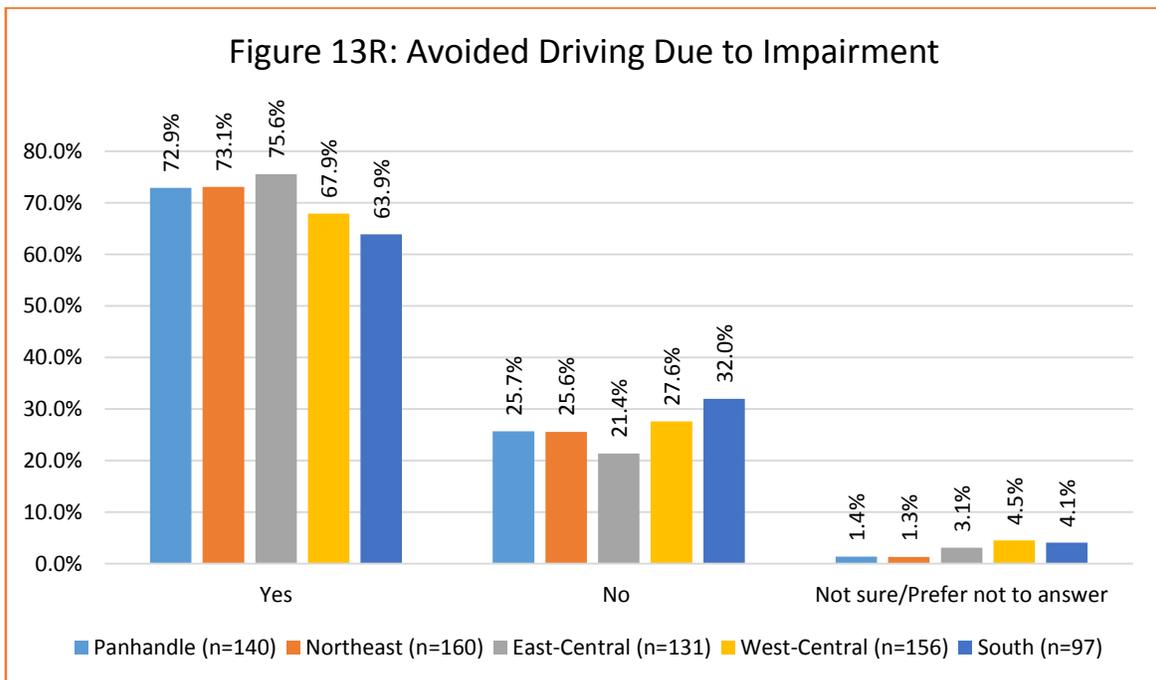
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

Avoided Driving Due to Impairment

The next question in this series asked: “Have you ever avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt too impaired to drive safely?” The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 13, and the responses by region appear in Figure 13R.



About seven in ten (71.1%) respondents said they have avoided driving a motor vehicle because they felt too impaired to drive safely, while about one in four (26.2%) said they have not.

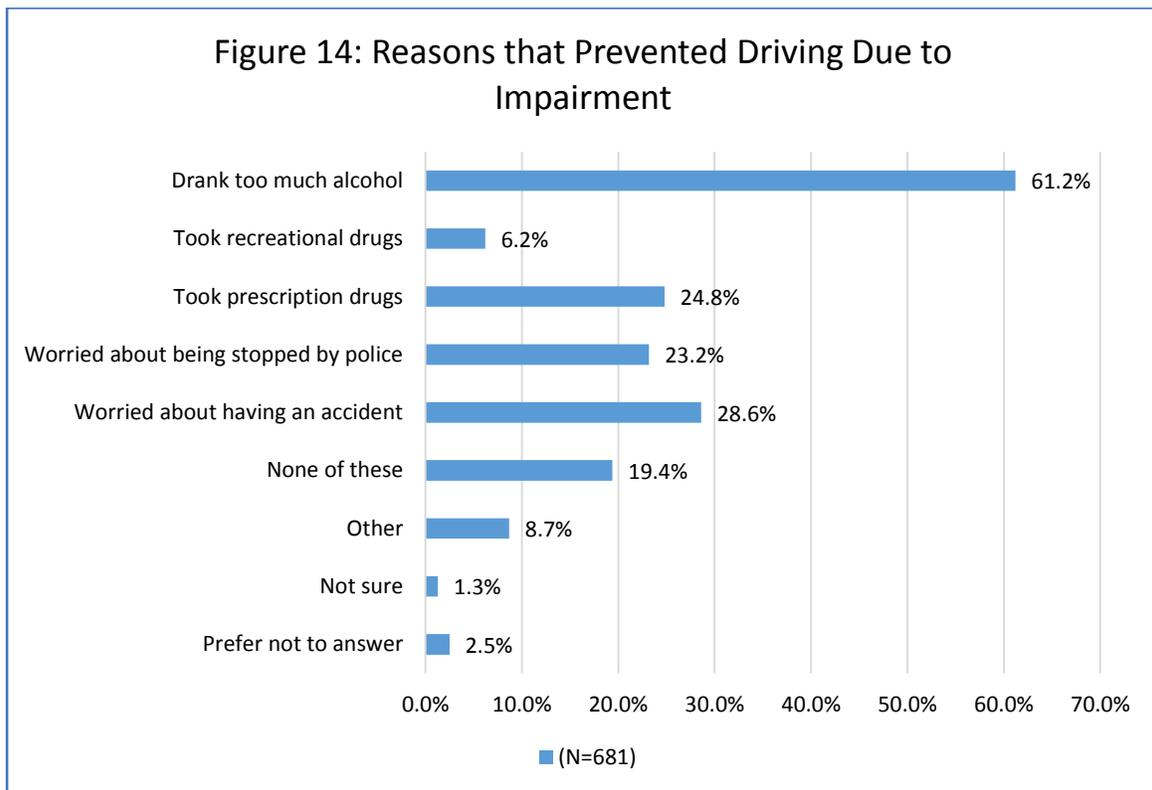


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A lower percentage of respondents in the South region (63.9%) said they have avoided driving a motor vehicle because they felt too impaired to drive safely than did those in other regions.

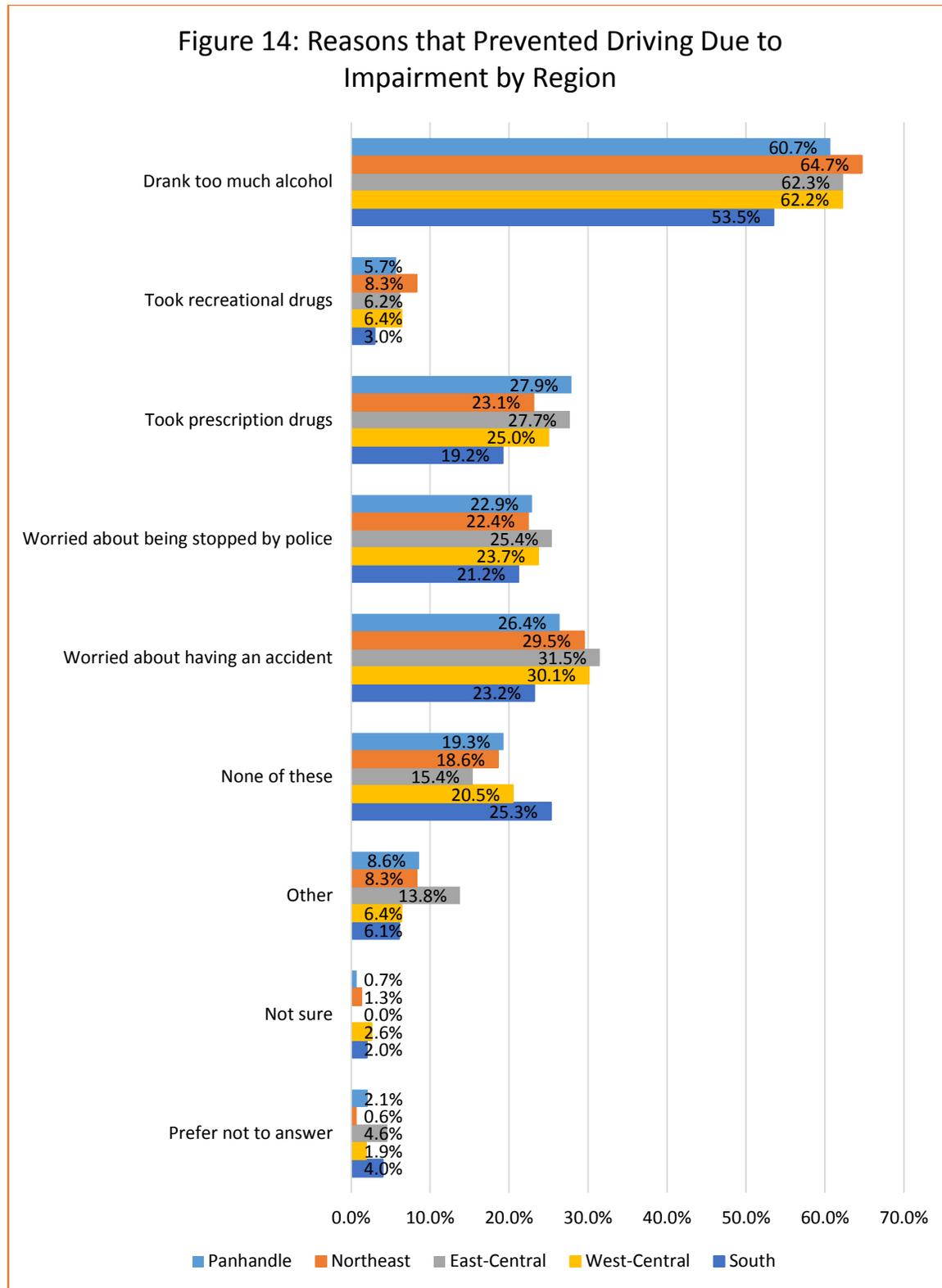
Reasons that Prevented Driving Due to Impairment

The next question asked: “Which of the following, if any, have ever prevented you from driving a motor vehicle when you felt impaired?” Respondents were provided with the following choices, from which they could choose multiple responses: Drank too much alcohol; Took recreational drugs; Took prescription drugs; Worried about being stopped by the police; Worried about having an accident; None of these; Other (which they could specify). The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 14, and the responses by region appear in Figure 14R.



About three in five (61.2%) respondents indicated that drinking too much alcohol has prevented them from driving a motor vehicle when they felt impaired. About one in four respondents said that either taking prescription drugs (24.8%), being worried about being stopped by the police (23.2%), or being worried about having an accident (28.6%) has prevented them from driving when they felt impaired.

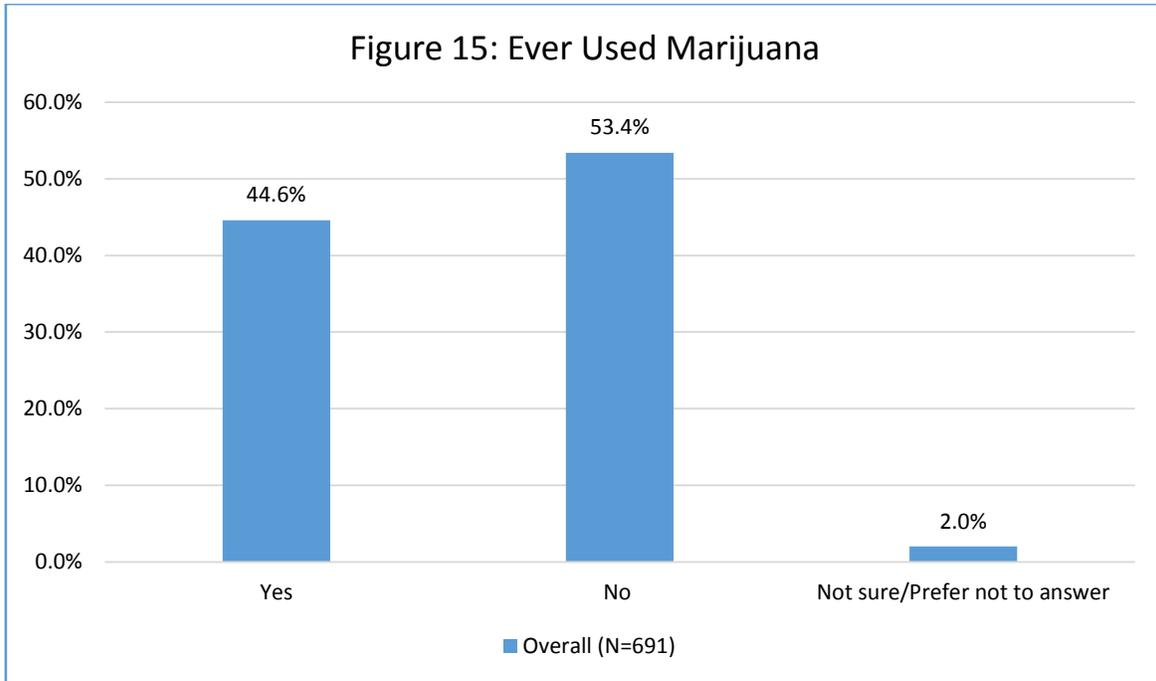
Figure 14: Reasons that Prevented Driving Due to Impairment by Region



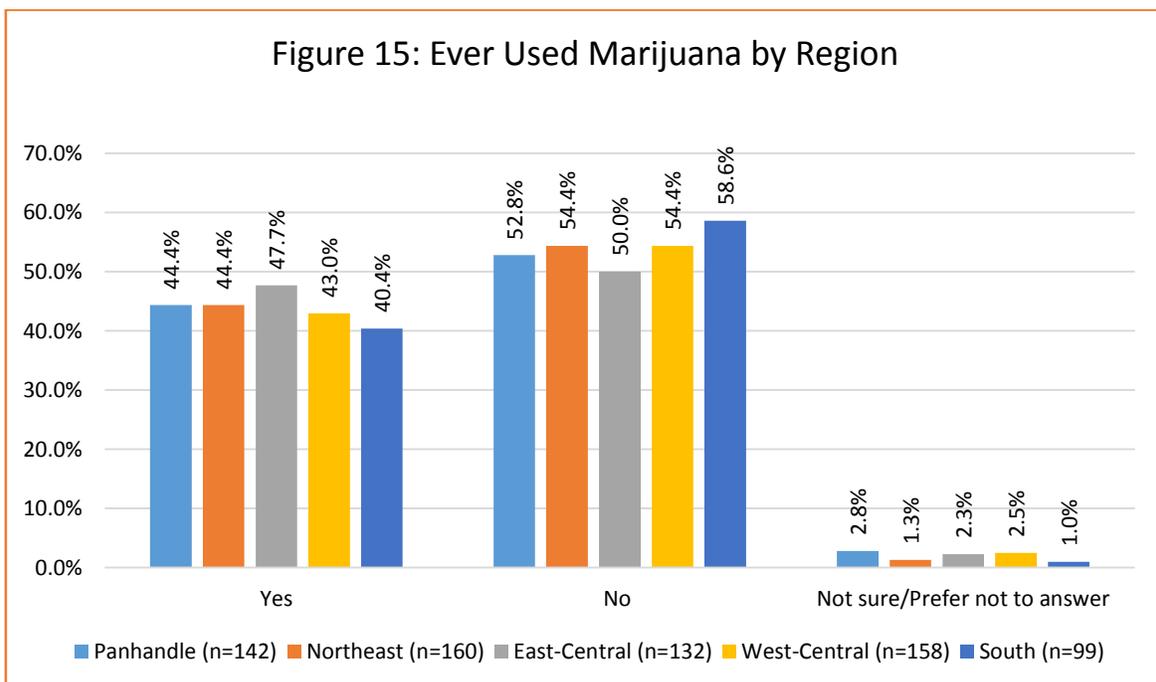
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

Ever Used Marijuana

The next question in this series asked: "Keeping in mind that all of your answers in the survey are confidential, have you, yourself, ever used marijuana? The responses appear for the overall sample in Figure 15, and the responses by region appear in Figure 15R.



More than two in five (44.6%) respondents said they have used marijuana, while about half (53.4%) said they have not.



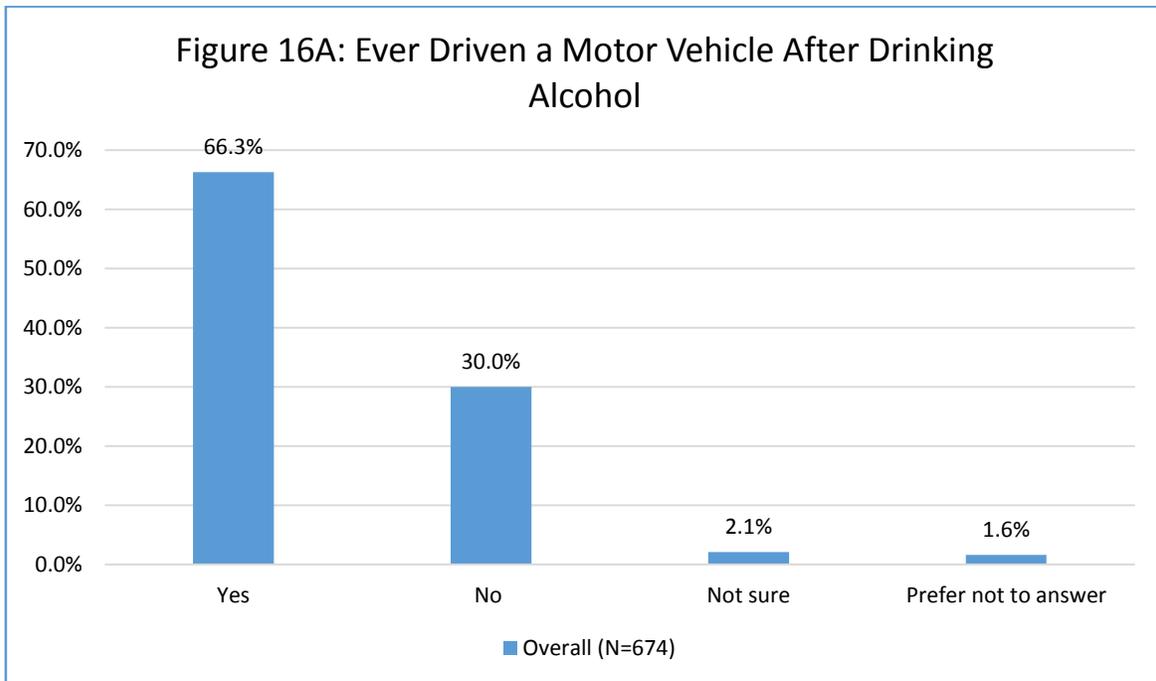
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

A lower percentage of respondents in the South region (40.4%) said they have used marijuana than did those in other regions.

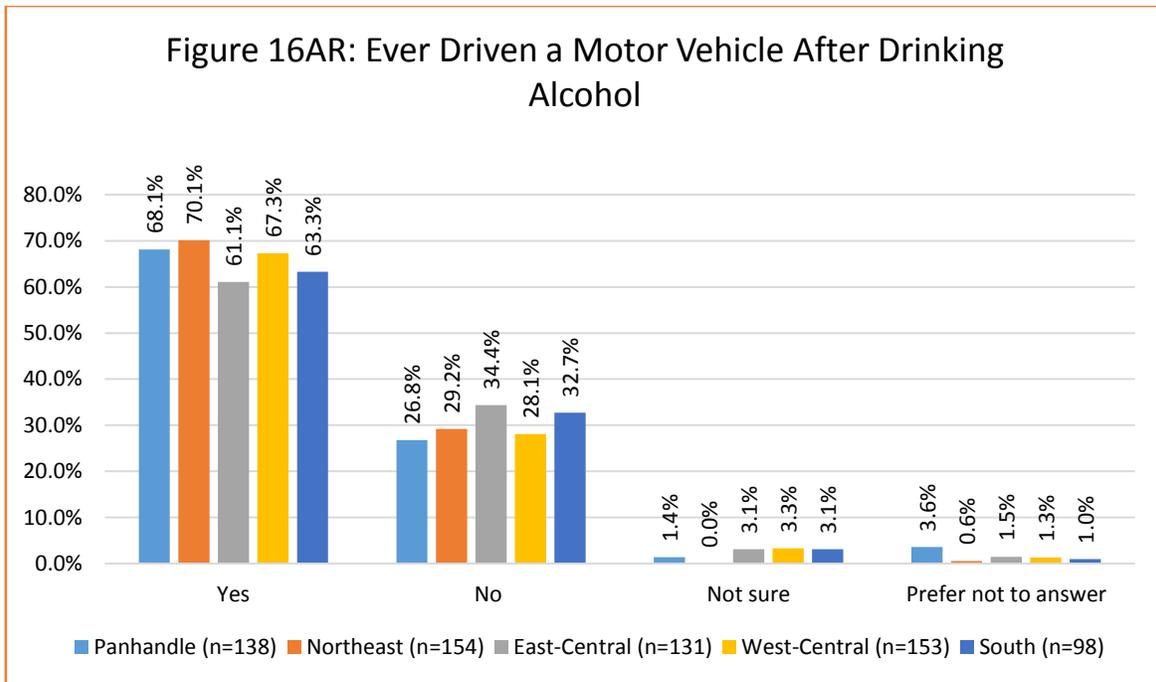
Ever Driven a Vehicle in Certain Situations of Impairment

Finally, respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they have ever driven a motor vehicle under three conditions: after drinking alcohol, after using marijuana, and after taking prescription medication. The responses appear for the overall sample in Figures 16A – 16C, and the responses by region appear in Figures 16AR – 16CR.

After Drinking Alcohol

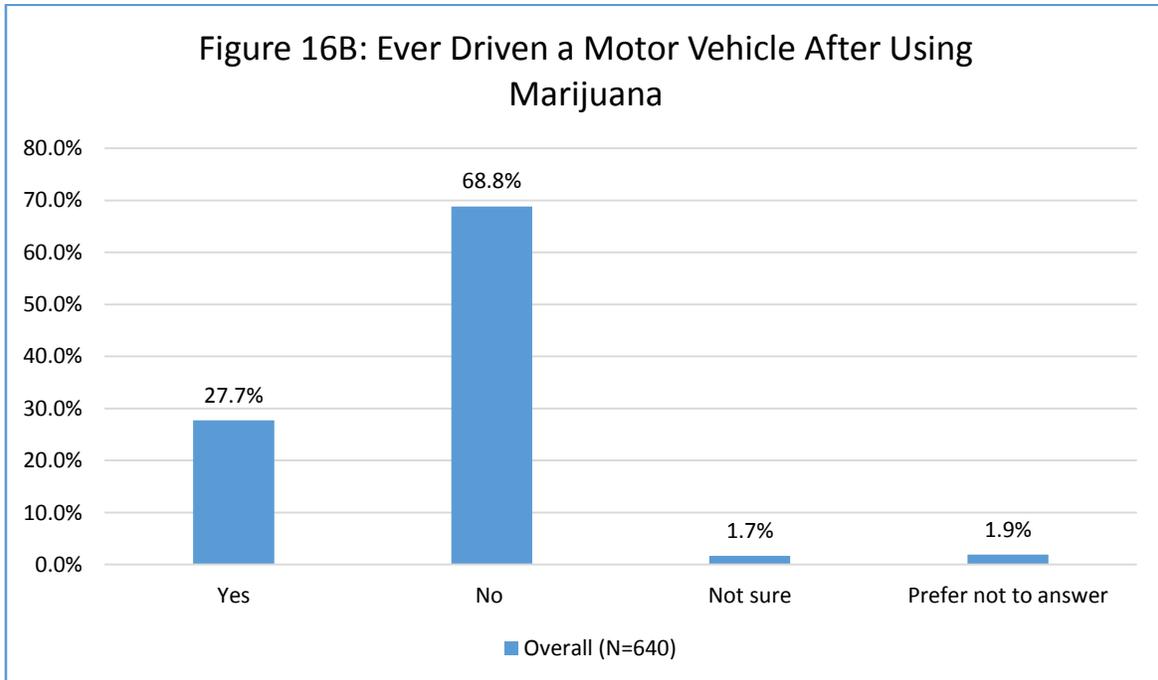


Overall, about two in three (66.3%) respondents indicated that they have driven a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol, while three in ten (30.0%) said they have not.

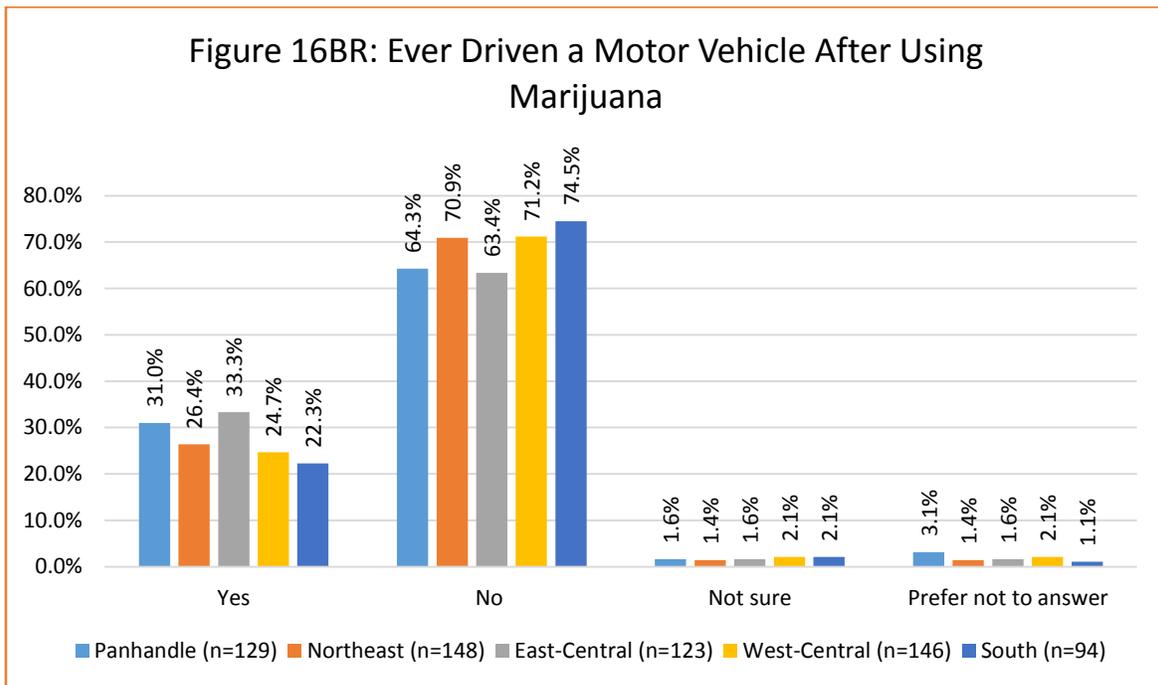


A lower percentage of respondents in the East-Central region (61.1%) said that they have driven a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol than did those in other regions.

After Using Marijuana

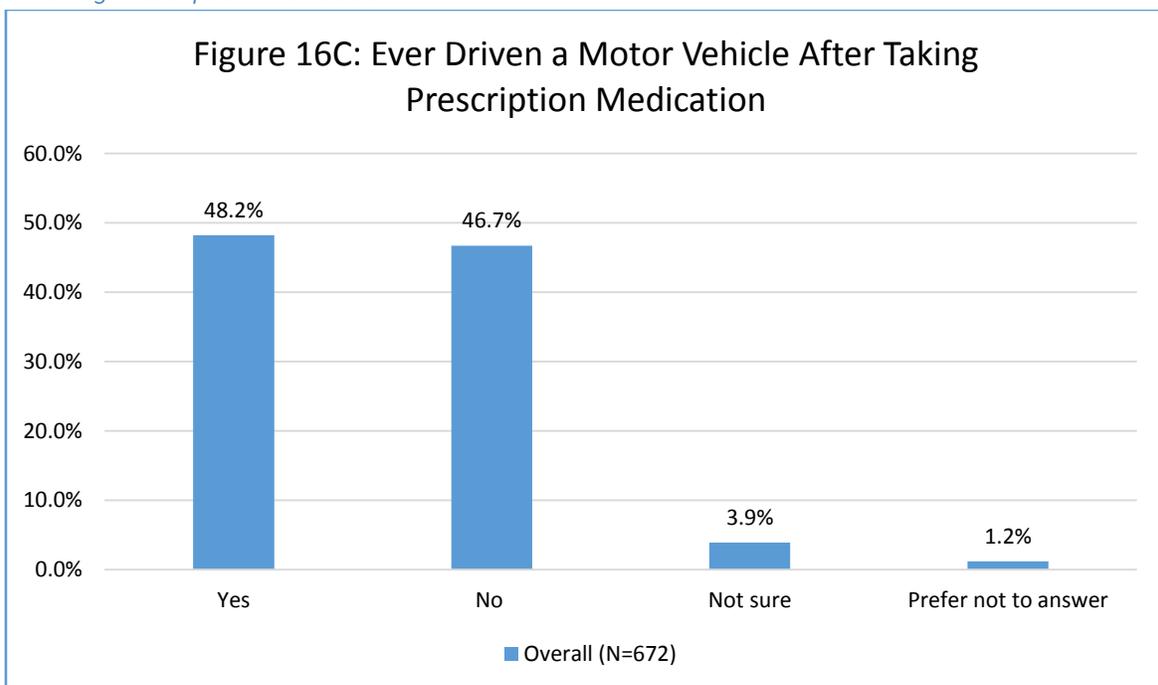


Overall, about one in four (27.7%) respondents indicated that they have driven a motor vehicle after using marijuana, while more than two in three (68.8%) said they have not.

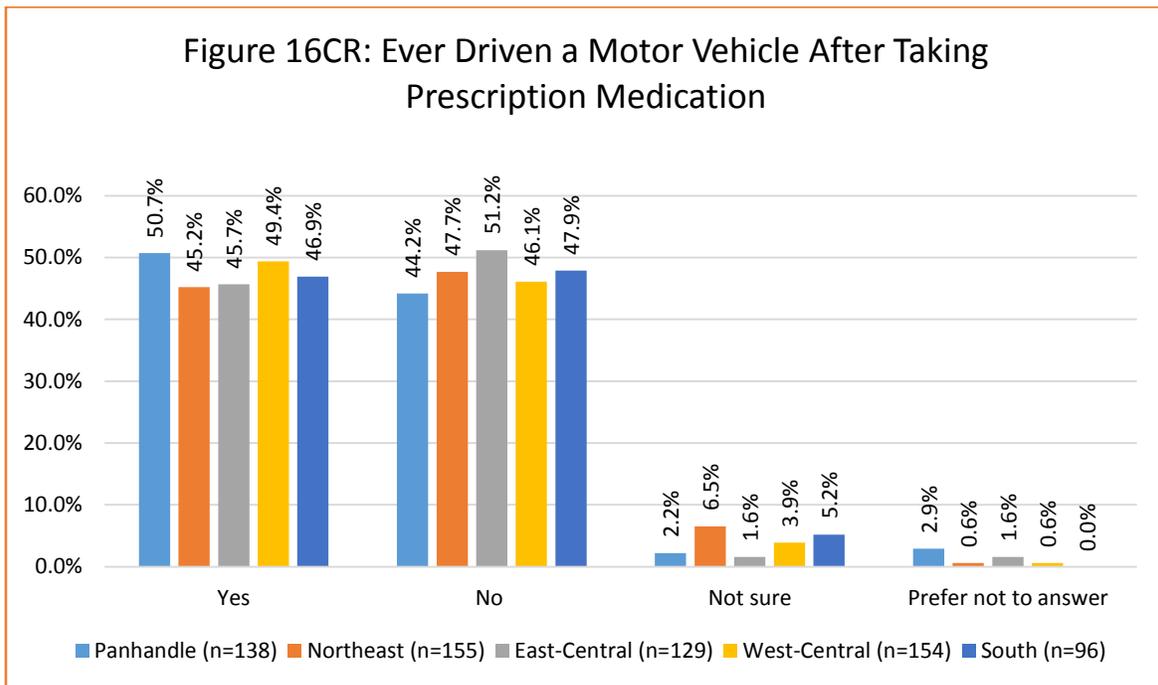


A lower percentage of respondents in the South region (22.3%) said that they have driven a motor vehicle after using marijuana than did those in other regions.

After Taking Prescription Medication



Overall, about half (48.2%) of the respondents indicated that they have driven a motor vehicle after taking prescription medication, while a similar number (46.7%) said they have not.



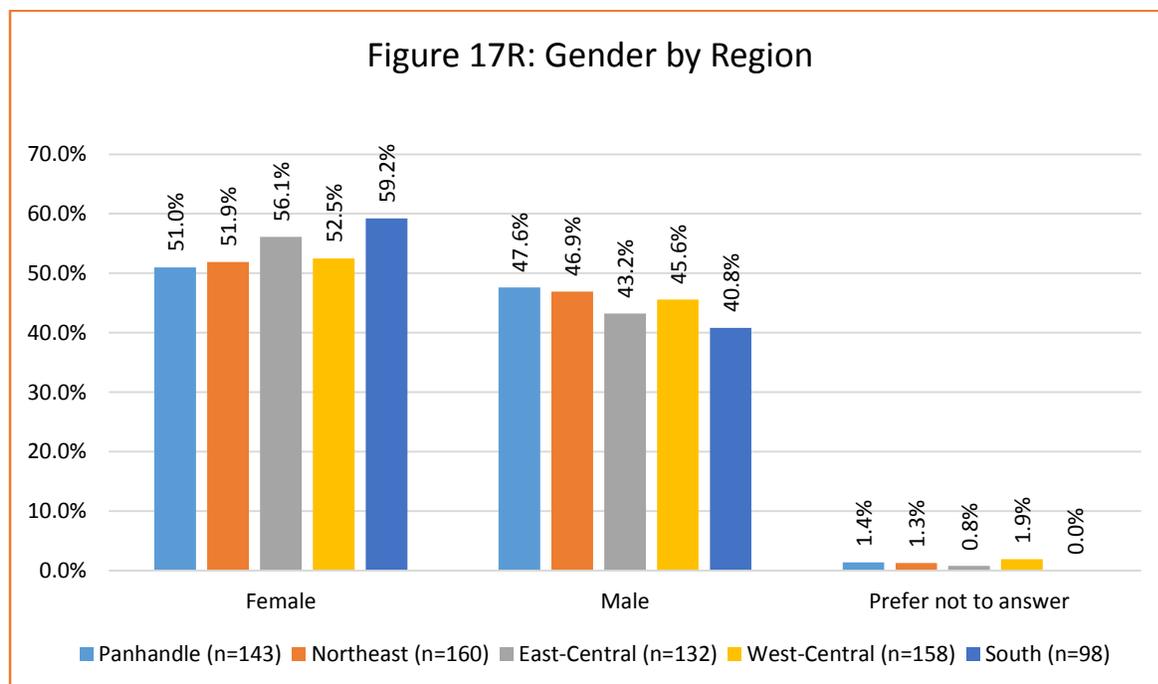
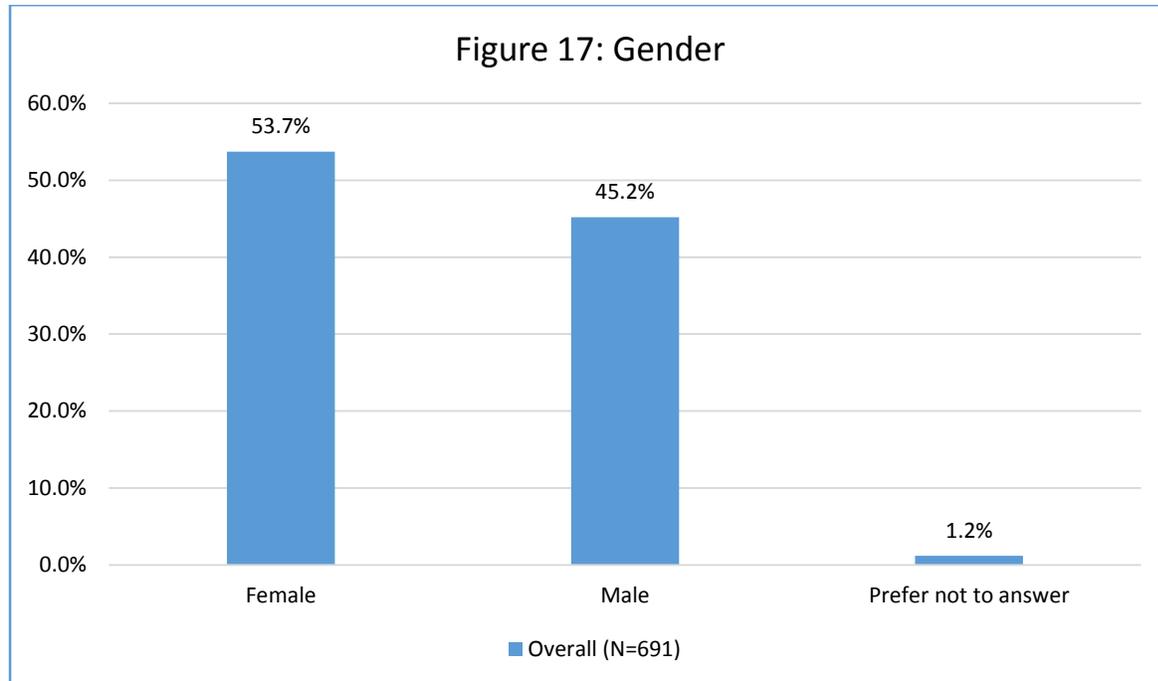
A higher percentage of respondents in the Panhandle region (50.7%) said that they have driven a motor vehicle after taking prescription medication than did those in other regions.

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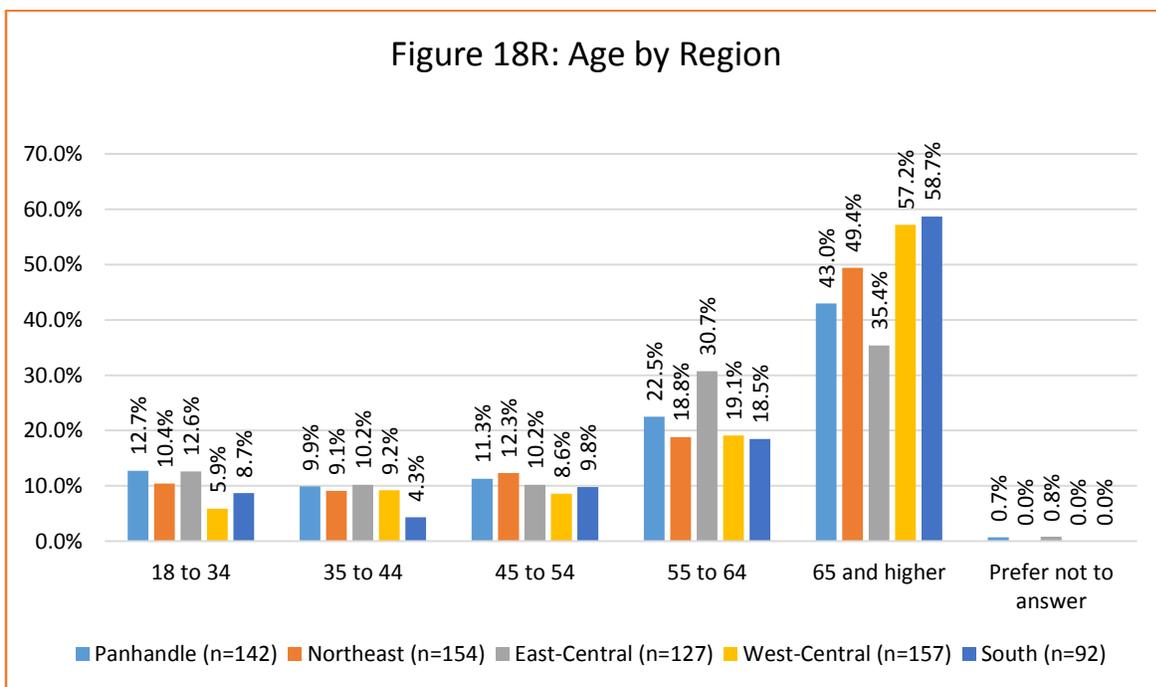
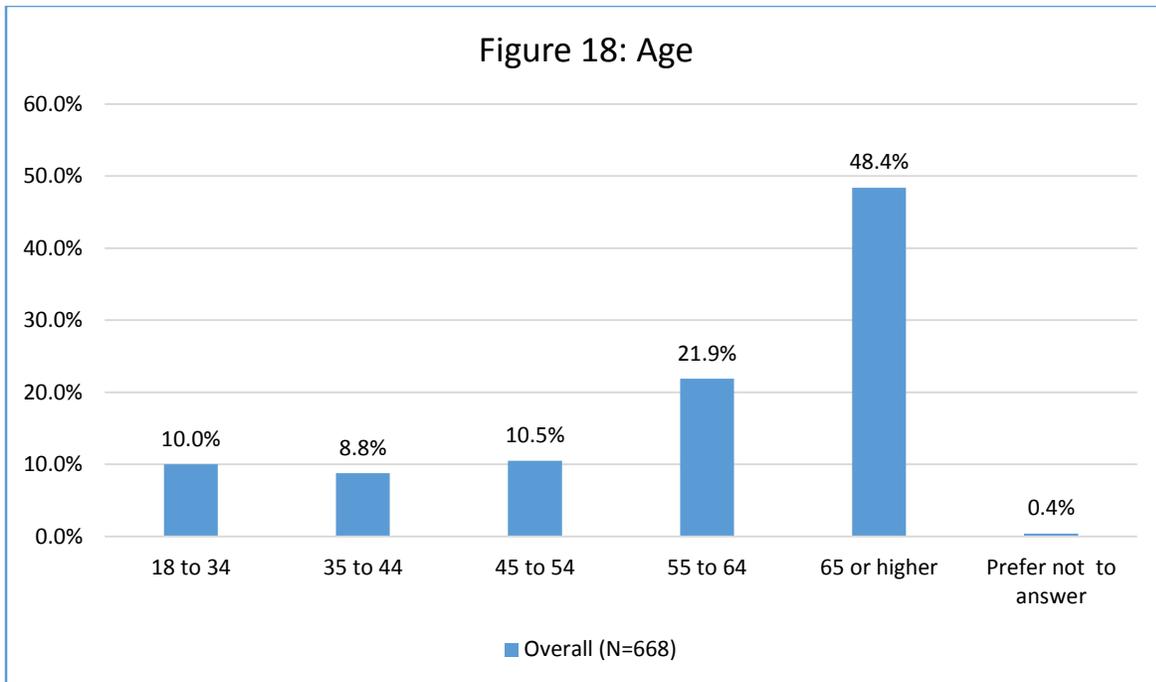
Demographics

The final section of the survey asked respondents a series of demographic questions.

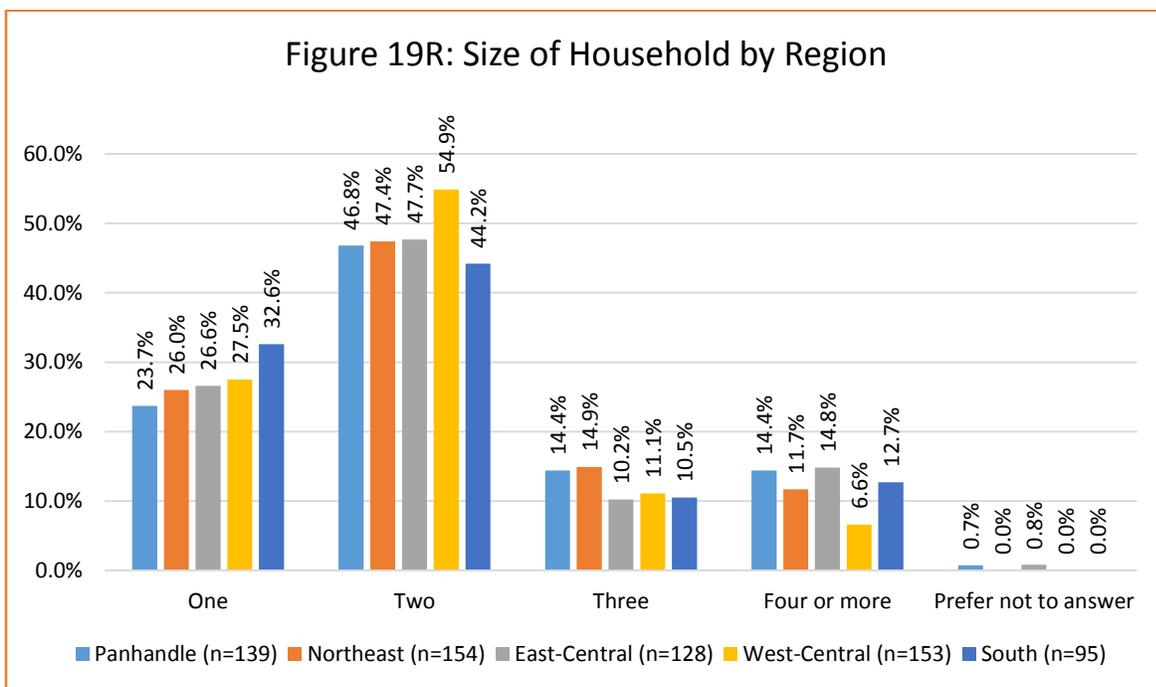
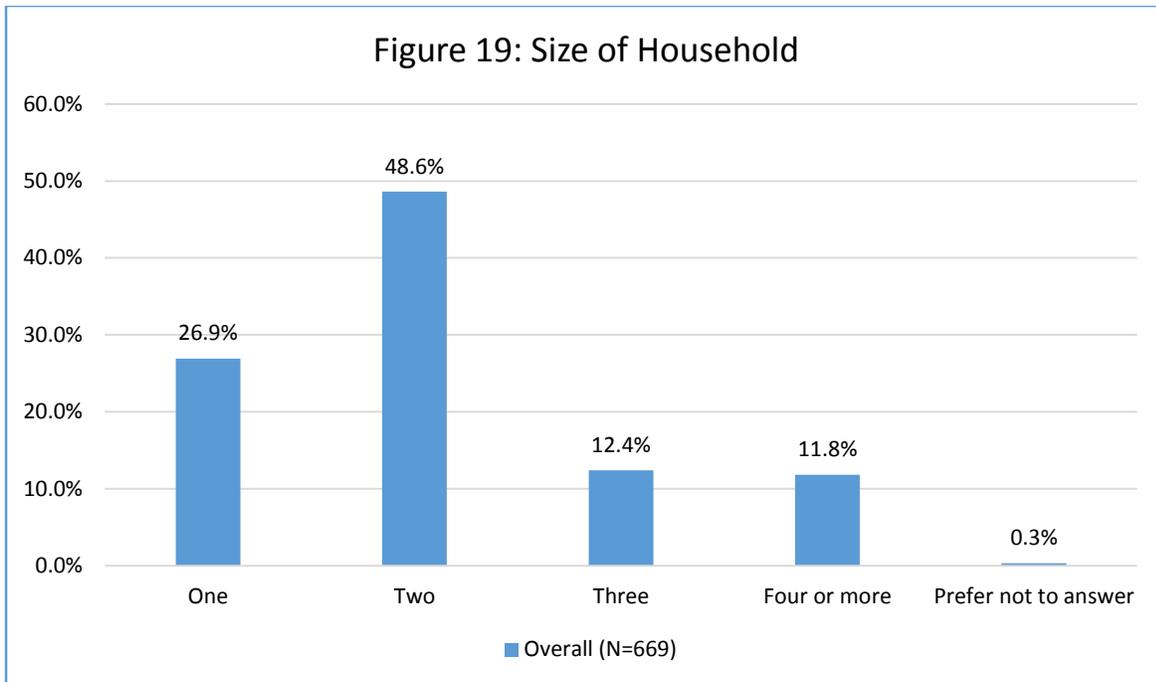
Gender



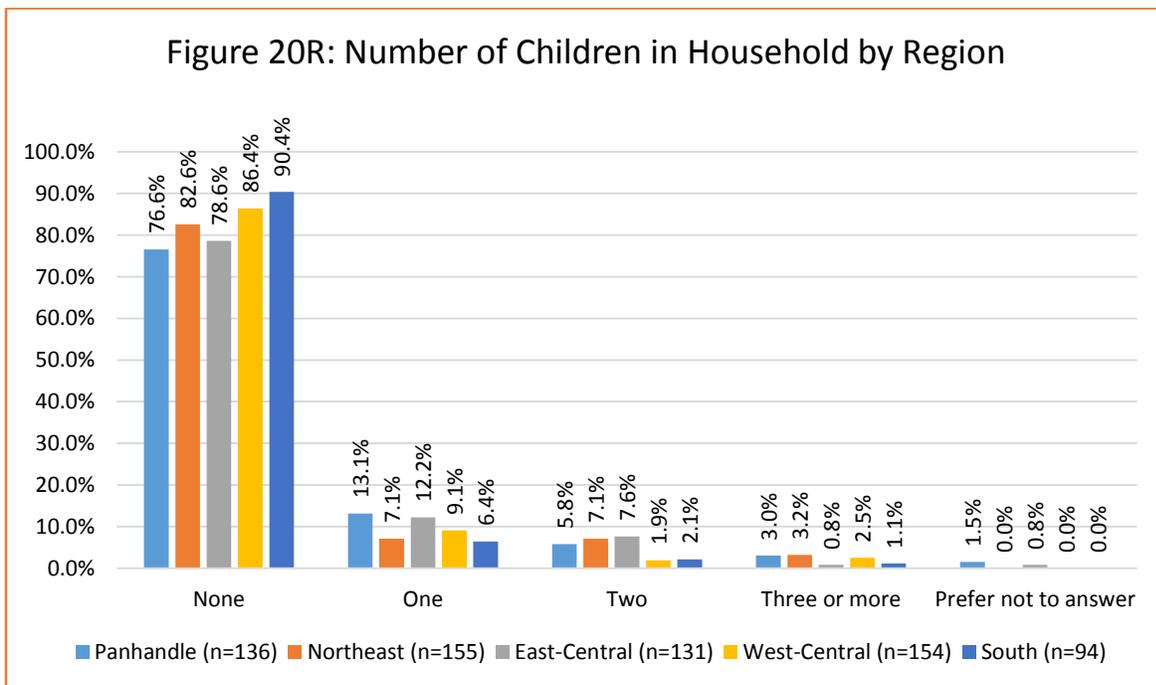
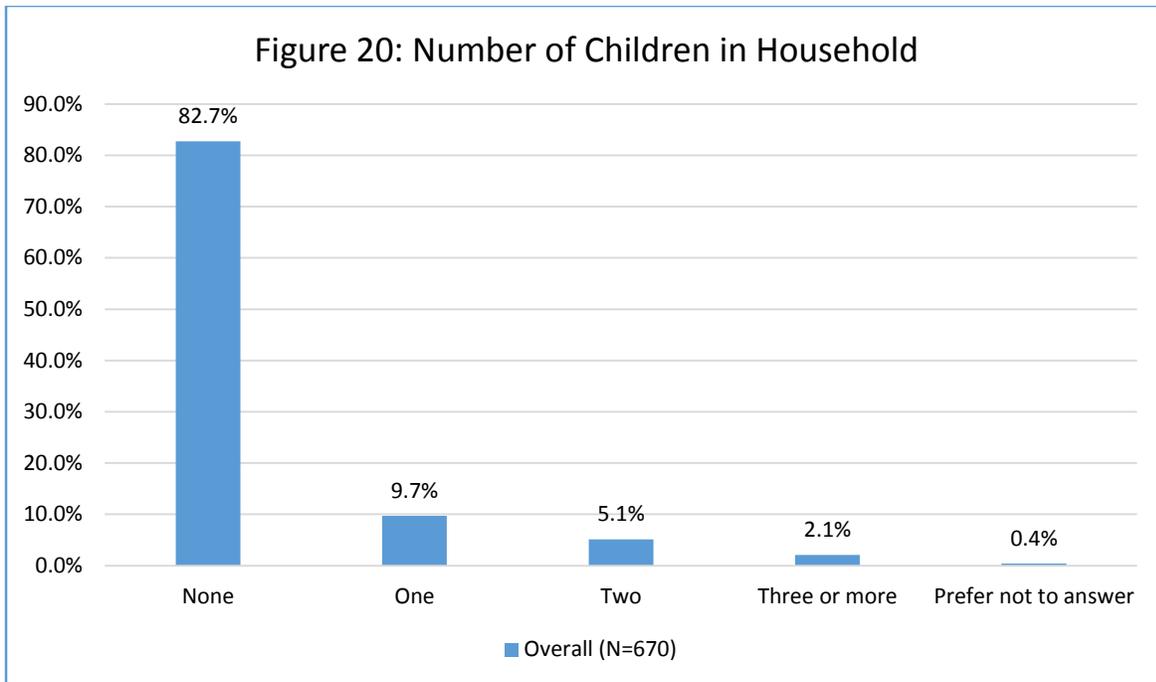
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018



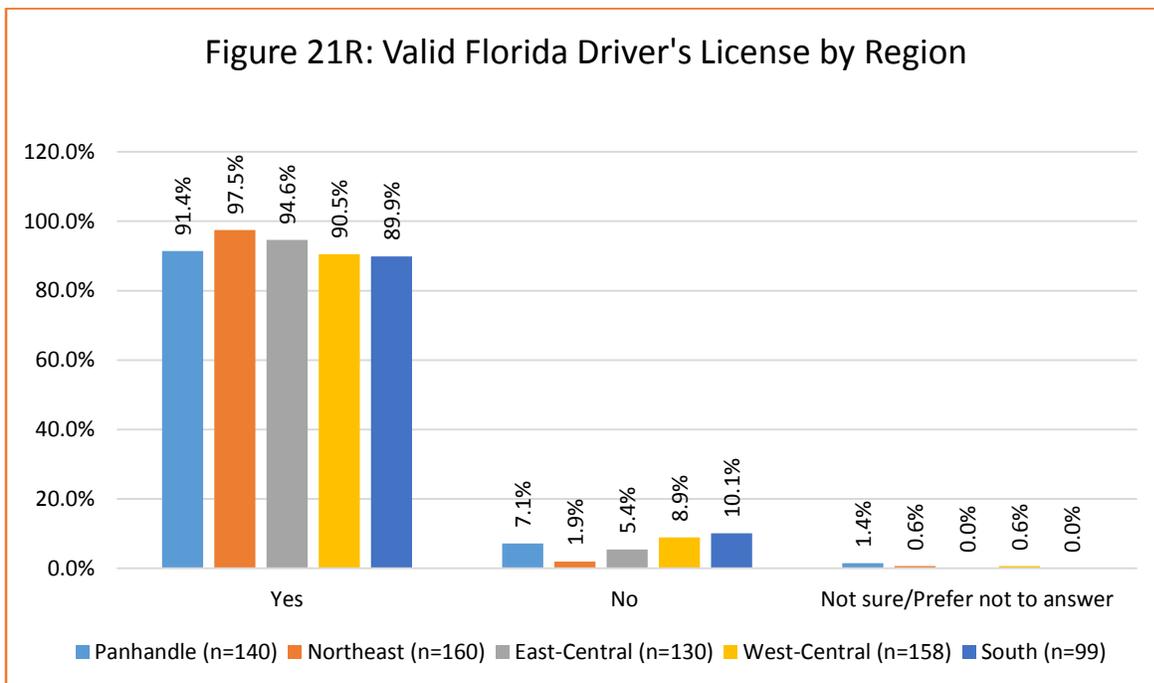
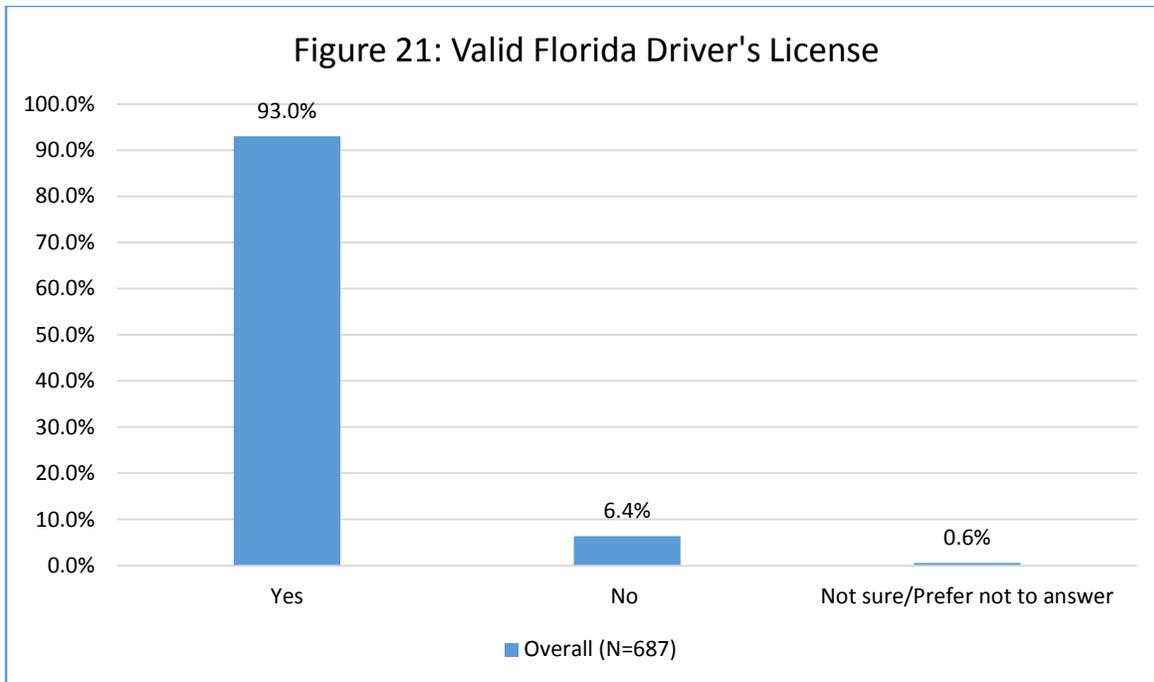
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018



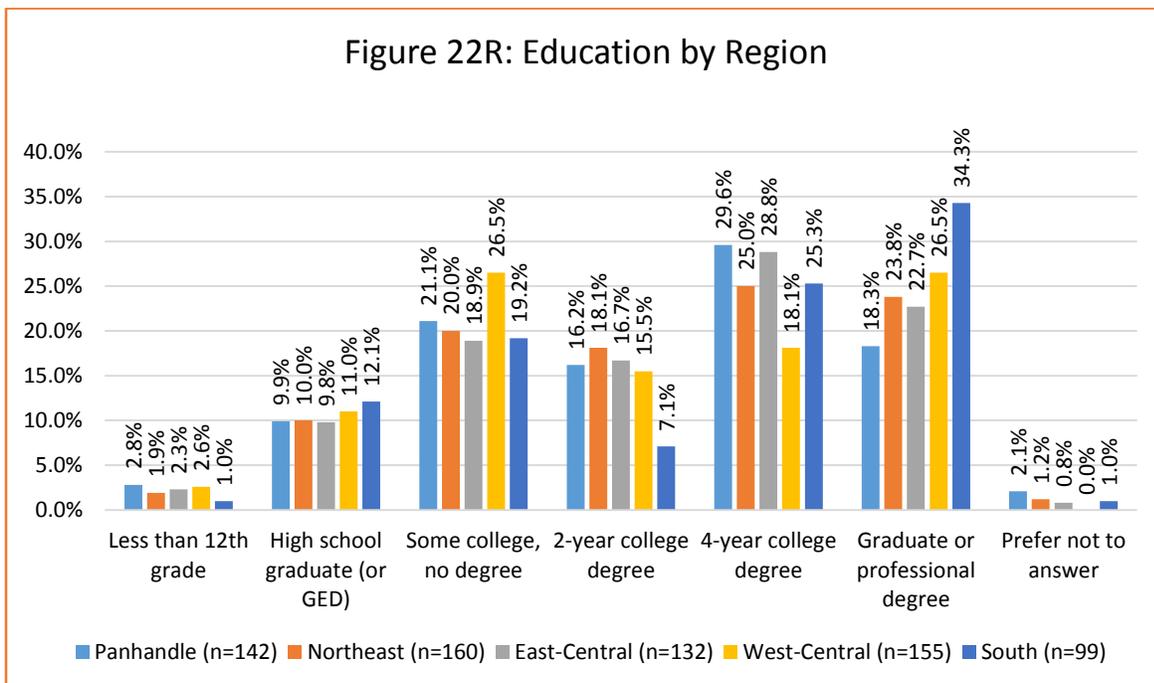
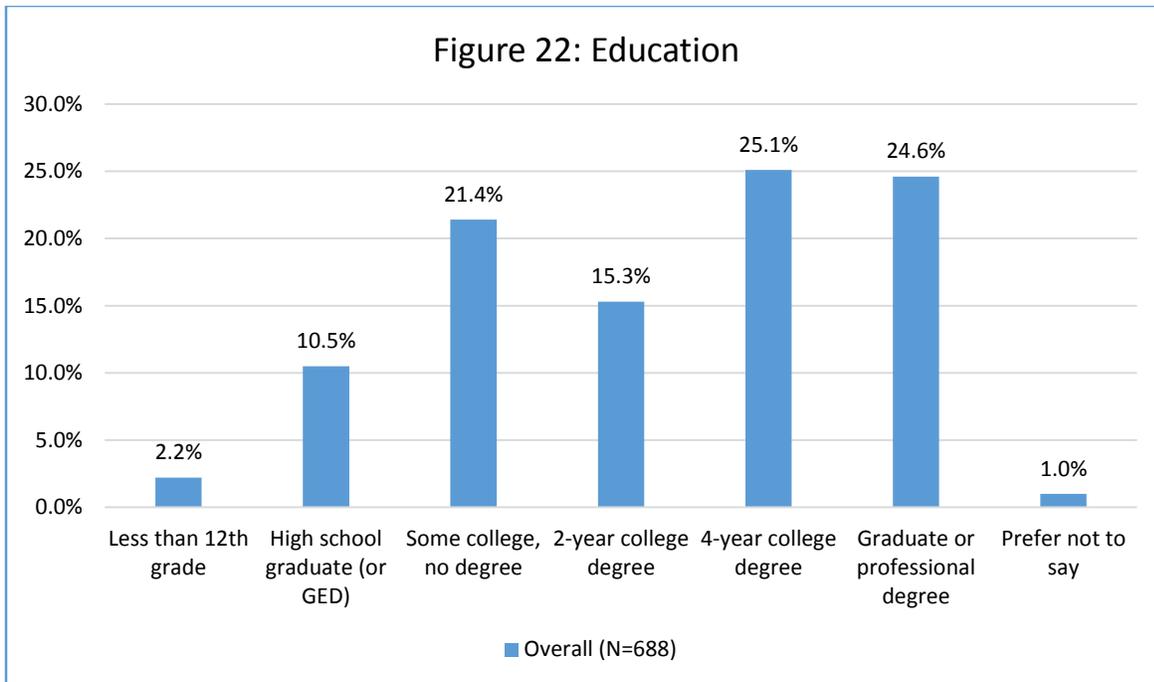
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018



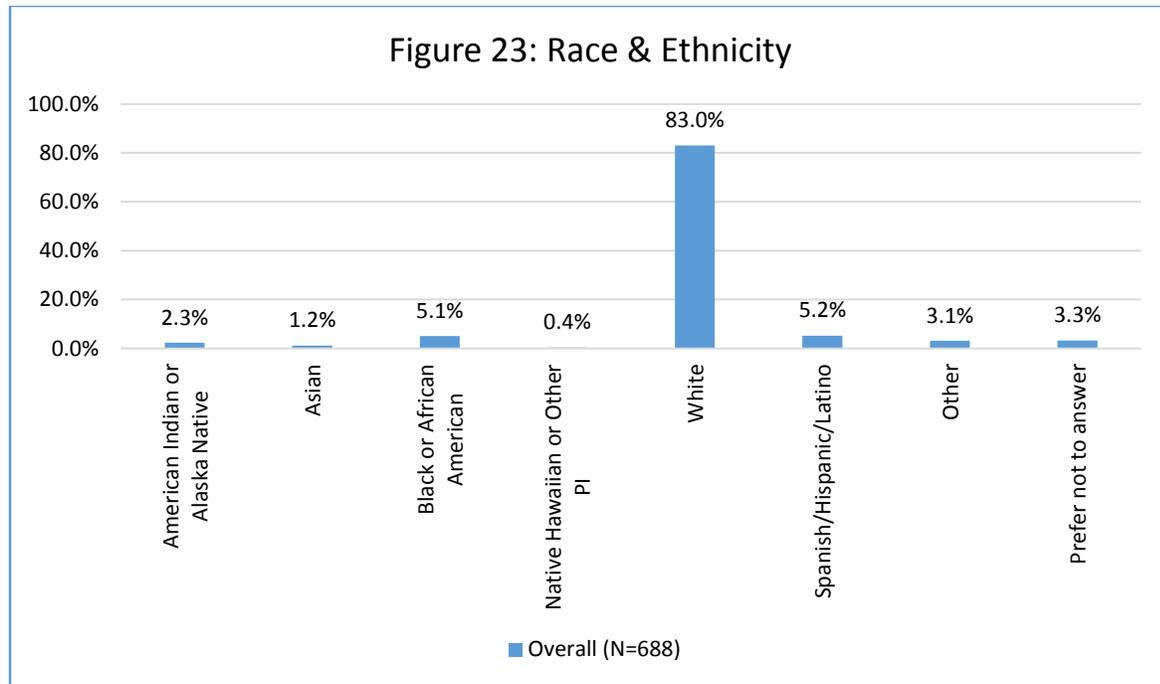
Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018



Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018



Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018



Race & Ethnicity by Region

Response	% PH	% NE	% EC	% WC	% S
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.2%	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%	0.0%
Asian	0.7%	0.6%	3.1%	1.3%	0.0%
Black or African American	8.5%	6.3%	4.6%	2.5%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
White	81.0%	90.0%	74.6%	87.9%	78.8%
Spanish/Hispanic/Latino	2.8%	0.6%	9.2%	4.5%	12.1%
Other (please specify)	3.5%	0.0%	5.4%	1.3%	5.1%
Prefer not to answer	4.9%	3.1%	2.3%	3.2%	3.0%

Total % may be greater than 100% as respondents may choose more than one response

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Appendix A: Survey Instrument

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and researchers at the University of Florida are interested in learning more about Floridians' awareness of and opinions about impaired driving. Your opinions are important to us and will help us better understand a significant issue facing our state. Please be assured that all responses are confidential – no identifying information will be associated with your survey responses.

We appreciate your time and participation. Please complete this survey by marking the appropriate response or filling in a response in the space provided.

Background

First, we have some questions about your knowledge of and opinions about marijuana use.

1. How knowledgeable would you say you are about legal issues related to marijuana use in Florida?

<input type="radio"/>	Very knowledgeable
<input type="radio"/>	Somewhat knowledgeable
<input type="radio"/>	Not at all knowledgeable
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer

2. To the best of your knowledge, which of the following is/are legal in the state of Florida? [Please mark ALL that apply.]

<input type="radio"/>	Low-THC cannabis, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions
<input type="radio"/>	Medical marijuana, prescribed by a licensed doctor for approved medical conditions
<input type="radio"/>	Recreational marijuana, for adults age 21 and older
<input type="radio"/>	None of the above
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer

Impaired Driving

Next, we have a few questions about different types of impaired driving.

3. How knowledgeable would you say you are about legal issues related to marijuana use and driving in Florida?

<input type="radio"/>	Very knowledgeable
<input type="radio"/>	Somewhat knowledgeable
<input type="radio"/>	Not at all knowledgeable
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer

4. Using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is “not a problem at all” and 5 is “a major problem,” how much of a problem would you say each of the following is in Florida?

	1	2	3	4	5	Not sure
A. Drinking and driving	<input type="radio"/>					
B. Using medical marijuana and driving	<input type="radio"/>					
C. Using prescription medications and driving	<input type="radio"/>					
D. Using over the counter medications and driving	<input type="radio"/>					
E. Using illegal drugs and driving	<input type="radio"/>					

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5. If you had to guess, about what percentage of nighttime, weekend drivers in Florida do you think had marijuana in their systems in 2017?

<input type="radio"/>	Less than 5%	<input type="radio"/>	5% up to 10%
<input type="radio"/>	10% up to 15%	<input type="radio"/>	15% or more
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure	<input type="radio"/>	Prefer not to answer

6. Which do you think is more likely to cause impaired driving in Florida, alcohol or marijuana?

<input type="radio"/>	Alcohol
<input type="radio"/>	Marijuana
<input type="radio"/>	Both are equally likely to cause impairment
<input type="radio"/>	Neither is likely to cause impairment
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer

7. The active ingredient in marijuana is THC. To the best of your knowledge, is there a blood-THC limit to drive in Florida?

<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer

8. Please mark each of the following statements about driving in Florida as either true or false.

	True	False	Not sure
A. Driving under the influence of marijuana is always illegal in Florida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B. Driving under the influence of medical marijuana is not illegal in Florida for those with a valid Medical Marijuana Registry Card	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. Driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is always illegal in Florida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. Driving under the influence of prescription drugs, like pain killers, is not illegal for those with a valid prescription	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. To the best of your knowledge, does marijuana use pose any unique risks to driving a motor vehicle?

<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No → Go to Question 10
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer → Go to Question 10

IF YES: Which of the following risk(s) do you think marijuana use poses for driving a motor vehicle? [Please mark ALL that apply.]

<input type="radio"/>	Slowed reaction time	<input type="radio"/>	Impaired coordination
<input type="radio"/>	Problems with lane position	<input type="radio"/>	Difficulty maintaining attention
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please describe):		
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure	<input type="radio"/>	Prefer not to answer

Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles: Impaired Driving Survey 2018

10. For each of the following, please mark how long you think someone should wait before driving a motor vehicle after use.

	Less than 1 hour	1 up to 6 hours	6 up to 12 hours	12 up to 24 hours	24 hours or more	Not sure
A. Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>					
B. Medical marijuana	<input type="radio"/>					
C. Recreational marijuana	<input type="radio"/>					
D. Over the counter sleeping pills	<input type="radio"/>					
E. Prescription sleeping pills	<input type="radio"/>					

11. In your opinion, what percentage of drivers impaired by marijuana get stopped by the police in Florida?

% of drivers:	<input type="radio"/>	Not sure/Prefer not to answer
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12. Using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is “not effective at all” and 5 is “very effective,” how effective do you think current laws and penalties are at reducing impaired driving in Florida?

<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	Not sure
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13. Have you ever avoided driving a motor vehicle because you felt too impaired to drive safely?

<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer

14. Which of the following, if any, have ever prevented you from driving a motor vehicle when you felt impaired? [Please mark ALL that apply.]

<input type="radio"/>	Drank too much alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	Took recreational drugs
<input type="radio"/>	Took prescription drugs	<input type="radio"/>	Worried about being stopped by police
<input type="radio"/>	Worried about having an accident	<input type="radio"/>	None of these
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please describe):		
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure	<input type="radio"/>	Prefer not to answer

15. Keeping in mind that all of your answers in the survey are confidential, have you, yourself, ever used marijuana?

<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer

16. Again, keeping in mind that your answers are confidential, please tell us if you have ever driven a motor vehicle:

	Yes	No	Not sure	Prefer not to answer
After drinking alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After using marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After taking prescription medication	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Demographics

Finally, please answer a few background questions so we know that we've heard from all kinds of people in Florida.

17. What is your gender? Female Male Prefer not to say

18. In what month and year were you born? Month: Year:

19. Including yourself, how many people currently live in your household?

20. And, how many of these people in your household are under the age of 18?

21. Do you have a valid Florida driver's license?

<input type="radio"/>	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	No
<input type="radio"/>	Not sure / Prefer not answer

22. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

<input type="radio"/>	Less than 12 th grade
<input type="radio"/>	High school graduate (includes GED)
<input type="radio"/>	Some college, no degree
<input type="radio"/>	2-year college degree (Associate, Technical, etc.)
<input type="radio"/>	4-year college degree (Bachelor's)
<input type="radio"/>	Graduate or professional degree (Master's, Ph.D., M.B.A, etc.)
<input type="radio"/>	Prefer not to say

23. Do you consider yourself ...? [Please select ALL that apply.]

<input type="radio"/>	American Indian or Alaska Native
<input type="radio"/>	Asian
<input type="radio"/>	Black or African American
<input type="radio"/>	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
<input type="radio"/>	White
<input type="radio"/>	Spanish / Hispanic / Latino
<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify):
<input type="radio"/>	Prefer not to say

24. What is your 5-digit zip code? Prefer not to say

Thank you for completing this survey. Please seal your survey in the enclosed postage-paid return envelope and send it to us at your earliest convenience. We appreciate your time and participation!

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Appendix B: Question 11, Full Response Set

In your opinion, what percentage of drivers impaired by marijuana get stopped by the police in Florida?

Response	% (N=666)	% (N=138)	% (N=157)	% (N=126)	% (N=147)	% (N=98)
	ALL	PH	NE	EC	WC	S
0	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%	2.5%	1.0%
1	4.7%	7.0%	5.0%	4.5%	3.2%	3.0%
2	2.4%	1.4%	3.1%	1.5%	1.9%	4.0%
3	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%	1.3%	3.0%
4	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
5	11.4%	9.1%	12.5%	12.8%	8.2%	12.1%
6	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
7	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
8	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
10	9.8%	8.4%	10.0%	10.5%	9.5%	8.1%
12	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
15	5.0%	5.6%	5.0%	5.3%	2.5%	6.1%
17	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
20	2.4%	2.8%	1.9%	0.0%	2.5%	5.1%
25	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	5.1%
27	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
30	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%
36	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
45	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
50	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
65	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
75	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Not sure	54.8%	49.0%	55.6%	48.9%	58.9%	48.5%

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Appendix C: Open-ended Comments

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Question 9A: “Which of the following risk(s) you think marijuana use poses for driving a motor vehicle?”

Other Responses

- Driving too slow-paranoia
- Frequent stops at fast food restaurants - slows/delays arrival time
- Judgement
- No response given
- Road rage, distractions
- Speed
- No response given
- Not steady standing
- Hallucinations
- No response given
- Mimics alcohol impairment
- Impaired drivers could cost lives!
- Impairs judgement
- Falling asleep
- Its still illegal to drive with this drug
- Driving under the speed limit
- Perception of distance
- Smoking & driving-not paying attention
- Memory, daydreaming
- Driving too slow
- No response given
- Impaired judgement
- Lowers IQ by 25%
- Paranoia
- Decision response
- Visual credibility
- Unable to maintain speed
- More carefree mindset
- Driving slow on highways
- Sleep, if you're tired

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Question 14: "Which of the following, if any, have ever prevented you from driving a motor vehicle when you felt impaired?"

Other Responses

- Illness, extreme dehydration
- No response given
- No response given
- No response given
- Sleepy
- Too sleepy - I don't drink or take drugs
- Injury not allowing full control of the vehicle
- Procedure with anesthesia
- I don't drink or use drugs
- Sore right legs
- Every seldom drink
- Too tired
- I don't know how to drive
- Illness
- Never felt impaired
- Police record that would prevent international travel
- Too tired
- I don't drink alcohol so this does not apply
- I am a responsible adult and care about others safety
- Nerve damage to right leg
- I don't drink or smoke or do drugs
- Illness
- Headache
- Sick-not mentally alert
- When I had the flu
- Too sleepy to drive
- Post-surgery
- After hospital-broken wrist etc.
- Worried about falling asleep
- Too tired
- Sick, dizzy, didn't feel well
- Was sleepy and knew it would be dangerous
- Tired, lack of sleep
- Lack of sleep
- Not enough sleep
- Bad [illegible]
- Would hurt others
- Medical injury-leg
- Unable to see due to cataracts in eyes; problem has been fixed

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- Don't drive (phobia)
- Do not use prescription drugs, do not drink alcohol
- Lack of sleep
- Sleepiness
- Too tired or sleepy
- Tired, sleep deprived, hurt
- Anxiety and in a high emotional state
- Family emergency
- Took OTC meds
- Long road trips
- Never felt impaired
- Vision problems
- I don't drive impaired, it is unsafe
- Dizziness
- Eyesight
- Affect professional/clinical license (DWI, etc.) in another state
- Had vertigo
- Tired and sleepy
- Sleepy due to lack of sleep while traveling
- Too tired

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Question 23: “Do you consider yourself...?” [Race/Ethnicity]

Other Responses

- American
- New Zealand
- West Indian
- Irish American
- American
- No response given
- Mixed, Biracial
- Greek American
- No response given
- Scandinavian
- American
- Mixed race
- I don't think it matters what you are
- Roman
- American
- Natural American
- American hybrid
- Italian American
- No response given