COLORADO
Department of Transportation

2015 Mail Survey about Driving Behaviors

Seat Belt Use
Speeding
Distracted Driving
Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Medication Use

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Report Highlights

This report outlines the results of the 2015 mail survey conducted by National Research Center, Inc., on behalf of the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT).

This survey assesses Colorado residents' attitudes and behaviors related to seat belt use, speeding, distracted driving and alcohol, marijuana and prescription medication use. Results from the 2015 survey are compared to the 2104 iteration of the survey to track changes in attitudes and behaviors and inform the development of related media campaigns. Results of the 2015 survey are also compared by age, gender, primary vehicle type used, motorcycle ownership, region (Front Range or other counties), income level and years of residency in Colorado.

Coloradans almost always wore their seat belts.

- In 2015, 91% of respondents said they always wore their seat belt, which was an increase from 86% in 2014.
- Residents whose primary vehicle was a pickup truck were less likely to report always wearing seat belts compared to those who drove cars, SUVs, vans or minivans. Only 75% of respondents whose primary vehicle was a pickup truck said they always wore a seat belt.

Trip length and type of road mattered when deciding to wear seat belts.

- Most Coloradans always wore seat belts regardless of the trip type, but they were more likely to wear seat belts when travelling on highways or interstates (97% always) and when taking longer trips (94%) than for short trips (88%) or trips on local or neighborhood roads (89%).
- Coloradans whose primary vehicle was a pickup truck were most likely to say they never wear seat belts for all types of trips. While a large majority wore them on highways (91%), fewer wore them on local roads (77%).

Some non-users could use a reminder, but others don't like or trust seat belts.

- While 37% of people who didn't always use a seat belt thought a simple reminder, such as a beep, would help them buckle up, 24% did not believe seat belts improved safety or that seatbelts even reduced safety and 48% said they were uncomfortable.

Only about half of Coloradans thought it was likely they would get a ticket if they didn't wear a seat belt.

- 47% of respondents thought they would be very or somewhat likely to receive a ticket if they didn't wear a seat belt for six months.
- Women, adults who were 35 or older, residents in Front Range counties and those in the lower income bracket were more likely to think they would get a ticket than were their counterparts.

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Most Coloradans would support a law that made seat belt violations primary.

- 43% of Coloradans thought not wearing a seat belt was a primary violation (law enforcement could pull them over for that infraction alone) but 19% did not know if they were primary or secondary (38% thought they were secondary).
- 65% said they would support a law that made seat belt non-use a primary violation.
- Women (73%) were more likely than men (56%) to support this as a primary violation.
- Most who provided the reason for their support said seat belts reduce injury and/or save lives, but a few also thought it reduced insurance costs for seat belt users.
- Those who opposed cited their right to choose, concern that it would take law enforcement away from more important tasks and the concern that law enforcement would use this to generate extra revenue.

Most Coloradans admitted to speeding at least some of the time.

- 45% of Coloradans said they sped some of the time and 22% sped all or most of the time (29% rarely and 4% never sped).
- More high income than low income residents admitted to speeding, but speeding decreased as respondents got older and length of residency increased.
- Pickup truck drivers were much less likely to speed than those in cars, SUVs, vans or minivans.

Speeding was more common on highways than on local roads.

- 35% of Coloradans sped at least some of the time on neighborhood roads (speed limit of 25-30 mph) compared to 50% on main city roads (speed limit of 35-45 mph), 74% on local highways (speed limit of 55 mph) and 76% on main highways or interstates (speed limit of 65 mph).
- Younger adults were most likely to speed on all roads, middle-aged adults second most likely and older adults being least likely.
- While 13% of Coloradans were comfortable driving over 35 mph on a road with a 30 mph speed limit, more (31%) were comfortable driving over 70 mph on a road with a 65 mph speed limit.

Most Coloradans thought they risked a ticket if they sped consistently.

- Compared to 2014, fewer 2015 respondents thought they were likely to get a ticket for speeding.
    - A majority of Coloradans thought it was somewhat or very likely (72%) that they would be stopped by the police if they consistently drove 5 mph over the 30 mph speed limit for the next 6 months. This was 77% in 2014.
    - Most also thought it was somewhat or very likely (51%) that they would be stopped by the police if they consistently drove 5 mph over the 65 mph speed limit for the next 6 months. This was 55% in 2014.

- Those in the higher income bracket were less likely to think they would get a ticket for speeding than those in the lower income bracket.

There were many distractions in Colorado cars.

- 25% of Coloradans said they had read a message on a device and 16% wrote a message on a device while driving at least sometimes in the week before the survey. This was similar to 2014.
- 38% had talked on a hand-held cell phone and 41% had talked on a hands-free phone while driving.
- Most (63%) had selected entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device and many had eaten food (41%) while driving.

Younger adults were more likely to be texting.

- Older adults (aged 55 or older) were least likely to engage in any distracted driving behaviors.
- Younger adults were most likely to send (29% at least sometimes) or read (43%) messages via text, email, or social media site while driving, use a hand-held cell phone (53%), select entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device (71%) or enter GPS information (26%) while driving.
- Women were more likely than men to be distracted by managing pets or passengers or by eating.

Drinking, marijuana use and use of prescription medications that could affect driving were all more prevalent among younger adults.

- More young adults used marijuana (28% in the past 30 days) than middle aged adults (14%) or older adults (6%).
- More young adults drank at least once in the 30 days before the survey (77%) than middle aged adults (63%) or older adults (39%).
- More young adults used a prescription medication that might impair driving at least once in the 30 days before the survey (15%) than middle aged adults (10%) or older adults (7%).

Driving after drinking, marijuana use or prescription medication use was more prevalent among men, younger adults and in non-Front Range counties.

- More young (38%) and middle-aged adults (32%) drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages in the 30 days before the survey than older adults (16%).
- More young adults (16%) drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana in the 30 days before the survey than middle-aged (8%) and older adults (3%).
- More men than women drove after using marijuana in the 30 days before the survey.
- More Front Range residents than those in other counties drove after consuming alcohol, marijuana or prescription drugs in the 30 days before the survey.

While fewer people used marijuana or prescription medications than used alcohol, the prevalence of driving after use was highest among those who used marijuana or prescription medications.

- 45% of respondents who drank alcoholic beverages in the 30 days before the survey drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcohol at least once in the same time period.
- 55% of those who used marijuana drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana.
- 66% of those who used prescription medications that might impair driving drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours of taking those prescription medications.
- On average those who said they had driven within 2 hours of drinking did so on 2.3 of 30 days; those who said they had driven within 2 hours of marijuana use did so on 7.1 of 30 days; and those who said they had driven within 2 hours of taking prescription medications that could impair driving did so on 3.3 of 30 days.

Most Coloradans don't "use and drive" and most think it is unsafe to do so.

- Only 13% of Coloradans thought they could safely drive under the influence of marijuana, 9% thought they could safely drive under the influence of alcohol and 16% thought they could safely drive under the influence of certain prescription medications.
- The proportion who thought they could drive under the influence of marijuana remained the same, but the proportion who thought they could safely drive under the influence of alcohol or certain prescription medications dropped from 2014 to 2015.
- Younger adults were more likely than older adults to think they could safely drive after consuming marijuana and also to think that driving after consuming marijuana was safer than driving after using alcohol.
- Those in the lower income bracket were more likely to think it was safe to drive after using marijuana.

Coloradans thought that drinking and driving was more likely to lead to a DUI than driving after marijuana or prescription medication use.

- While many Coloradans said they did not know how likely it was that a person would get a DUI if they drove after consuming marijuana (24%) or prescription medications (35%), of those with an opinion, only 35% thought it was likely you would get a DUI driving after using certain prescription medications (46% if the person was pulled over) and 51% thought it was likely you would get a DUI driving after consuming marijuana (78% if the person was pulled over).
- 72% of Coloradans thought it was likely that they would get pulled over if they drove with more than the legal limit of alcohol in their body, but fewer thought it was likely (52%) that they would get pulled over if they were over the legal limit for marijuana.

Many Coloradans were interested in personal breathalyzers.

- Only 2% of respondents had tried a smartphone breathalyzer, but 40% they would use one if given the chance and 21% were interested in purchasing one.

Most Coloradans thought CDOT was doing a good job and CDOT information sources were all used.

- When asked to rate the overall job CDOT does, 59% said it was excellent or good, 33% thought it was fair and 9% gave a poor rating.
- Coloradans took advantage of the variety of information sources offered by CDOT; with 81% using the CDOT in the news (TV, radio or paper) as a frequent or occasional source and 79% using highway signs frequently or occasionally. Other sources were used by smaller portions of the population: COtrip.org (35% used it frequently or occasionally), 511 (14%), CDOT mobile app (13%), social media (12%) and GovDelivery (12%).

Report Overview

Each year the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) conducts several media campaigns to encourage safe driving habits. In support of these campaigns, a mail survey of Colorado adults is conducted to assess their current attitudes and driving behaviors related to seat belt use, speeding, distracted driving and alcohol, marijuana and prescription medication use.

In 2015, surveys were mailed to 3,600 Colorado households in late October. The address sample was randomly selected, but stratified by region to ensure sufficient responses by non-Front Range households. The survey was also programmed online and respondents were given the option of returning the paper survey or completing the survey online. To ensure comparability, this followed the same protocol as the 2014 survey.

This report outlines the results of the 2015 survey, with comparisons to the 2014 results when appropriate. Responses to survey questions are presented in charts and tables. For ease of display in bar charts, when one percent or fewer of respondents chose a specific question category (for example, "somewhat likely" or "never"), the category is included in the chart, but the actual percentage is not shown (for example "1%" or "0.6%").

Crosstabulations of results by gender, age, primary vehicle type used, motorcycle ownership, region (in or outside the Front Range), income level and years of residency in Colorado also are presented throughout the report. When results for subgroups (age, gender, region, etc.) are compared, statistically significant differences are noted. In charts, subgroup comparisons are only shown when there are statistically significant differences. In tables, statistically significant differences are shaded.

Appendix A contains a complete set of frequencies for all the questions in the 2015 mail survey. These are presented with the "don't know" responses for each survey question. In the body of the report the "don't know" responses are generally excluded and the results presented are for those respondents who had an opinion. *Appendix B* shows the results of each question by subgroup (gender, age, primary vehicle type used, motorcycle ownership, region, income level and years of residency in Colorado).

A detailed description of the survey methodology, including how the data were weighted to match population norms and information about testing for statistical differences, can be found in *Appendix C.*

Seat Belt Use

A large majority of Coloradans (91%) said they always wear their seat belt everywhere they drive and only 1% said they rarely or never wear a seat belt (see Figure 1). This was an improvement from 2014 (see Figure 2).

While most Coloradans wear seat belts for every trip, seat belt usage did vary slightly by trip type (see Figure 1). Coloradans were most likely to always wear seat belts when travelling on highways or interstates (97%) and when taking longer trips (94%) than for short trips (88%) or trips on local or neighborhood roads (89%).

Results were compared by several demographic characteristics: respondents' gender, age, location of residence (in a Front Range county versus other county), type of vehicle they primarily drove, whether they owned a motorcycle, their household income and how many years they have lived in Colorado (see Figure 3). Women were more likely than men to always wear a seat belt, overall, and when they were driving on a highway or interstate. Younger adults were generally similar to middle aged and older adults, but were more likely to wear their seatbelts on a highway or interstate. Those driving pickup trucks were less likely to always wear a seat belt than those in cars, SUVs, vans or minivans, on all types of roads. Motorcycle owners were less likely than those without motorcycles to say they always wear a seat belt. Those in the lowest income bracket were less likely than those with middle or higher incomes to always wear a seat belt, particularly on local roads and for short trips.

Figure 1: Frequency of Overall Seat Belt Use by Survey Iteration

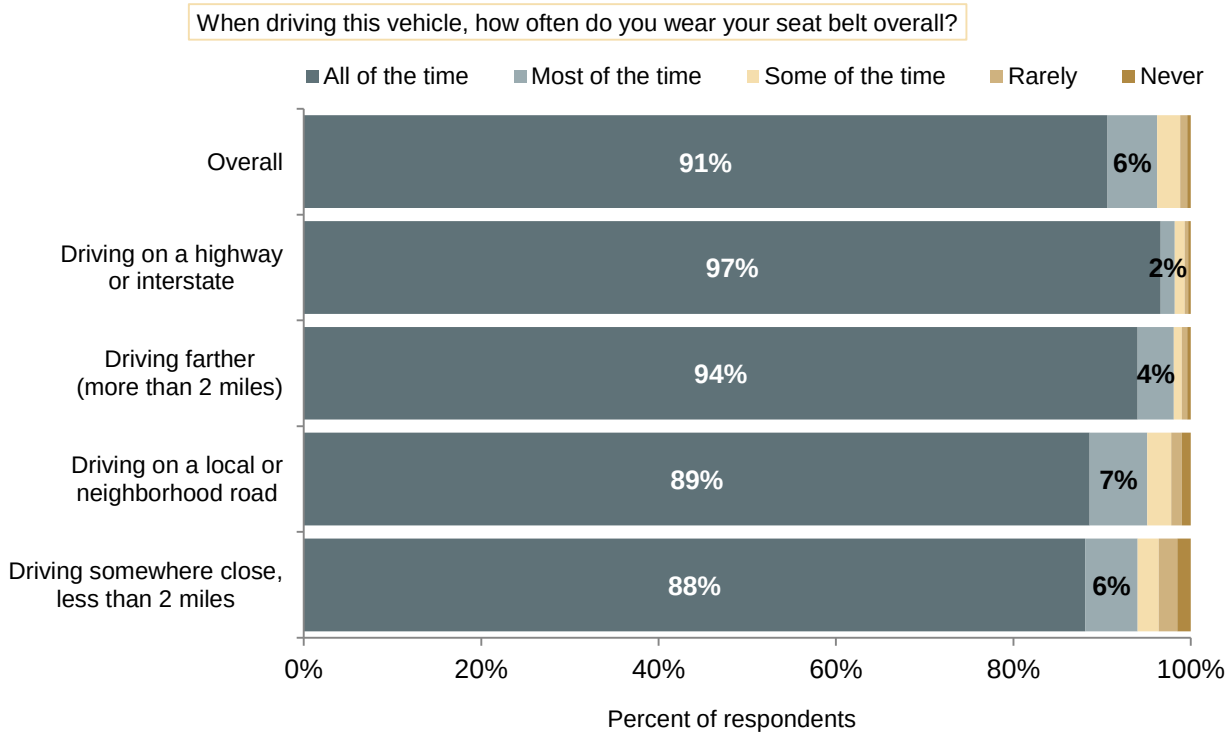

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Figure 2: Always Wears a Seat Belt by Survey Iteration

When driving your primary vehicle (the one you use most often), how often do you wear your seat belt...	2015 November	2014 November
Overall	91%	86%
Driving on a highway or interstate	97%	95%
Driving farther (more than 2 miles)	94%	90%
Driving on a local or neighborhood road	89%	84%
Driving somewhere close, less than 2 miles	88%	83%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."
Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

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Figure 3: Always Wears a Seat Belt by Demographic Groups (2015)

When driving your primary vehicle (the one you use most often), how often do you wear your seat belt...	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
Overall	91%	88%	93%	91%	90%	91%	90%	91%	95%	75%	94%	83%	91%	84%	93%	93%	93%	90%	90%
Driving on a highway or interstate	97%	95%	98%	99%	96%	95%	96%	97%	98%	91%	98%	94%	97%	96%	97%	97%	97%	97%	96%
Driving farther (more than 2 miles)	94%	92%	95%	95%	93%	94%	93%	94%	97%	84%	95%	91%	94%	92%	95%	94%	98%	93%	93%
Driving on a local or neighborhood road	89%	88%	89%	85%	90%	91%	89%	89%	93%	77%	89%	86%	89%	81%	91%	92%	88%	89%	89%
Driving somewhere close, less than 2 miles	88%	88%	87%	87%	88%	89%	89%	88%	93%	77%	87%	84%	88%	80%	90%	92%	89%	88%	87%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Those who did not always wear a seat belt when driving were asked if there was anything that might compel them to wear one for each trip. About half of those who didn't always use a seat belt wanted seat belts to be more comfortable; 4 in 10 said a reminder, such as a beep, would help and a quarter would use it if they thought it increased safety.

Figure 4: Things that Might Compel Seat Belt Use (2015)

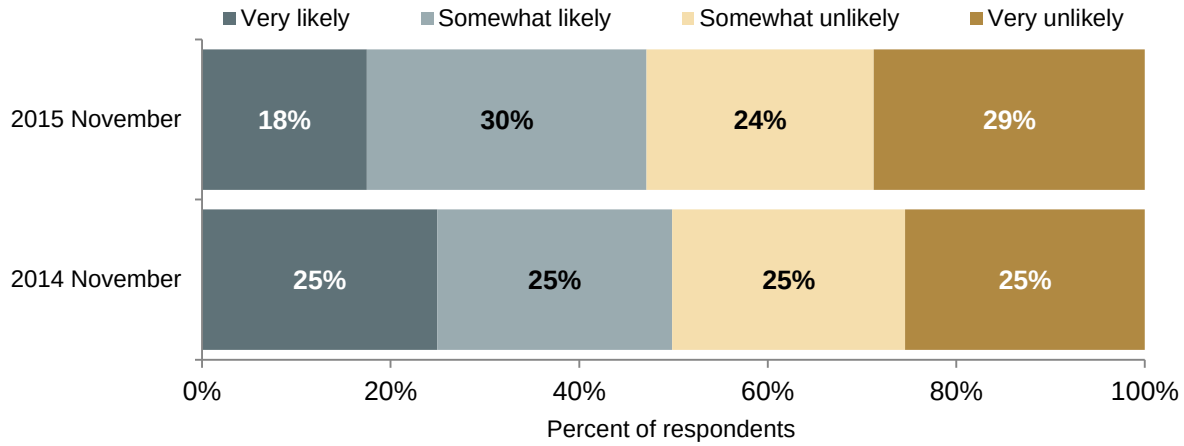
Is there anything that would compel you to wear your seat belt all the time? I would always wear my seat belt if...'	Percent
Seatbelts were more comfortable	48%
My car had a reminder (like beeping when I am not wearing a seatbelt)	37%
I thought seatbelts would make me safer	24%
I saw people being ticketed for not wearing a seatbelt	18%
I thought you could get ticketed for not wearing a seatbelt	17%
I didn't think seatbelts might hurt me	16%
Other (please specify)	8%
Total respondents	100%

Only asked if respondent said they did not always wear a seat belt when driving.
Total may exceed 100% as respondents could provide more than one response.

Just under half of Coloradans (47%) thought that it was very or somewhat likely that they would get a ticket if they did not use a seat belt at all while driving over the next six months. This was a slight decrease from 2014, when half of Coloradans (50%) thought that it was very or somewhat likely that they would get a ticket if they did not use a seat belt at all while driving over the next six months.

Figure 5: Likelihood of Being Ticketed for Not Wearing a Seat Belt by Survey Iteration

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?



Excludes those who answered "don't' know."

Coloradans' perception of the likelihood of being ticketed for not wearing a seat belt did not vary by whether they owned a motorcycle, but did vary by respondent gender, age, income, type of vehicle they primarily use, region of residence and the number of years they had lived in Colorado.

Women were more likely than men to think they would get a ticket and middle-aged and older adults were more likely than younger adults. Those in the Front Range and those newer to Colorado were more likely than those in non-Front Range counties and those who had been in Colorado for 10 or more years to think not wearing a seat belt would result in a ticket. Those in the lower income bracket were more likely to think they would get a ticket than those of middle income and those with a higher income were least likely. Coloradans who drove cars were slightly less likely to think not wearing a seat belt would result in a ticket than those in trucks, vans and SUVs.

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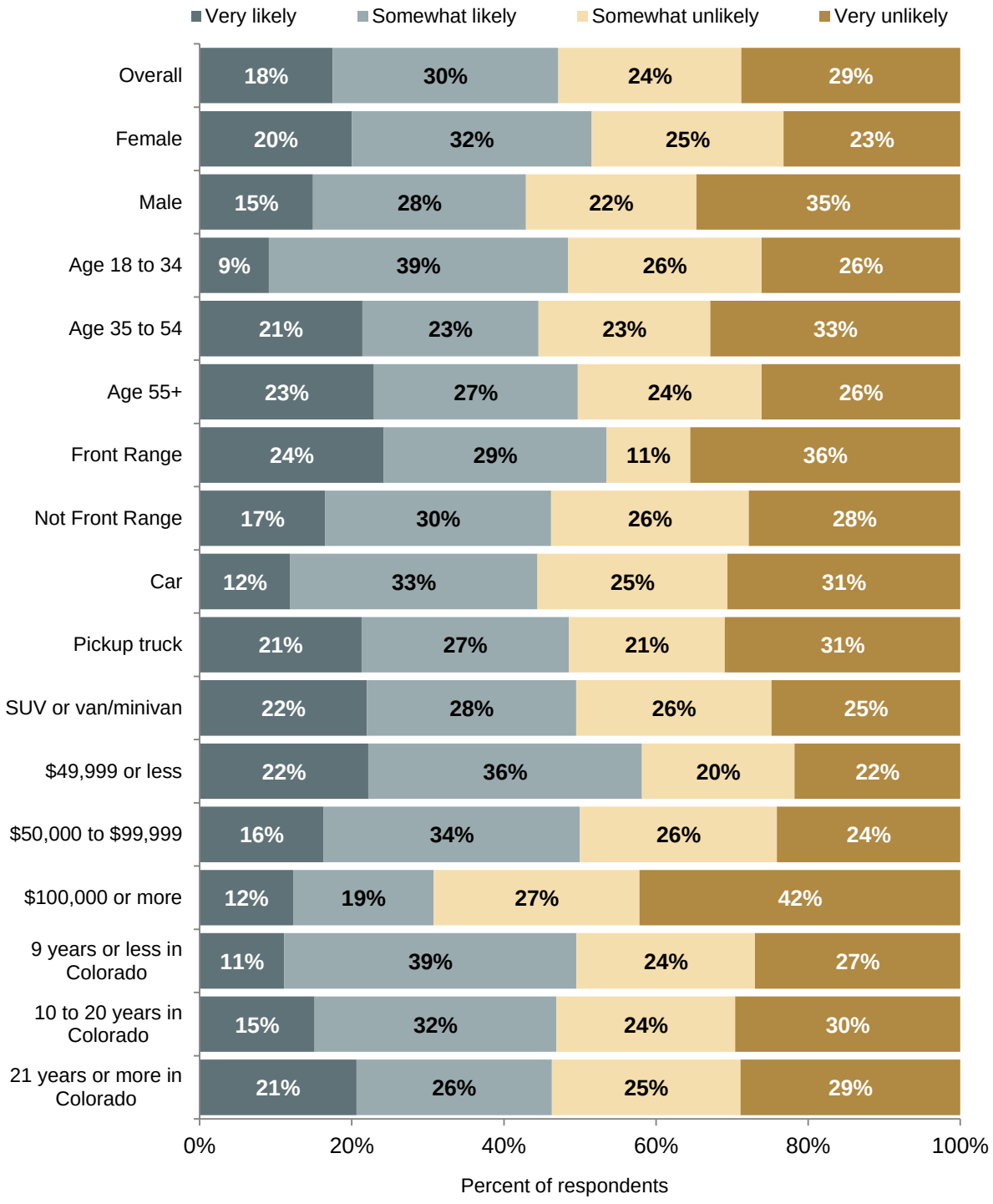
Figure 6: Likelihood of Being Ticketed for Not Wearing a Seat Belt by Demographic Groups (2015)

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?



Demographic groups with no statistically significant differences between categories were not included in this chart.

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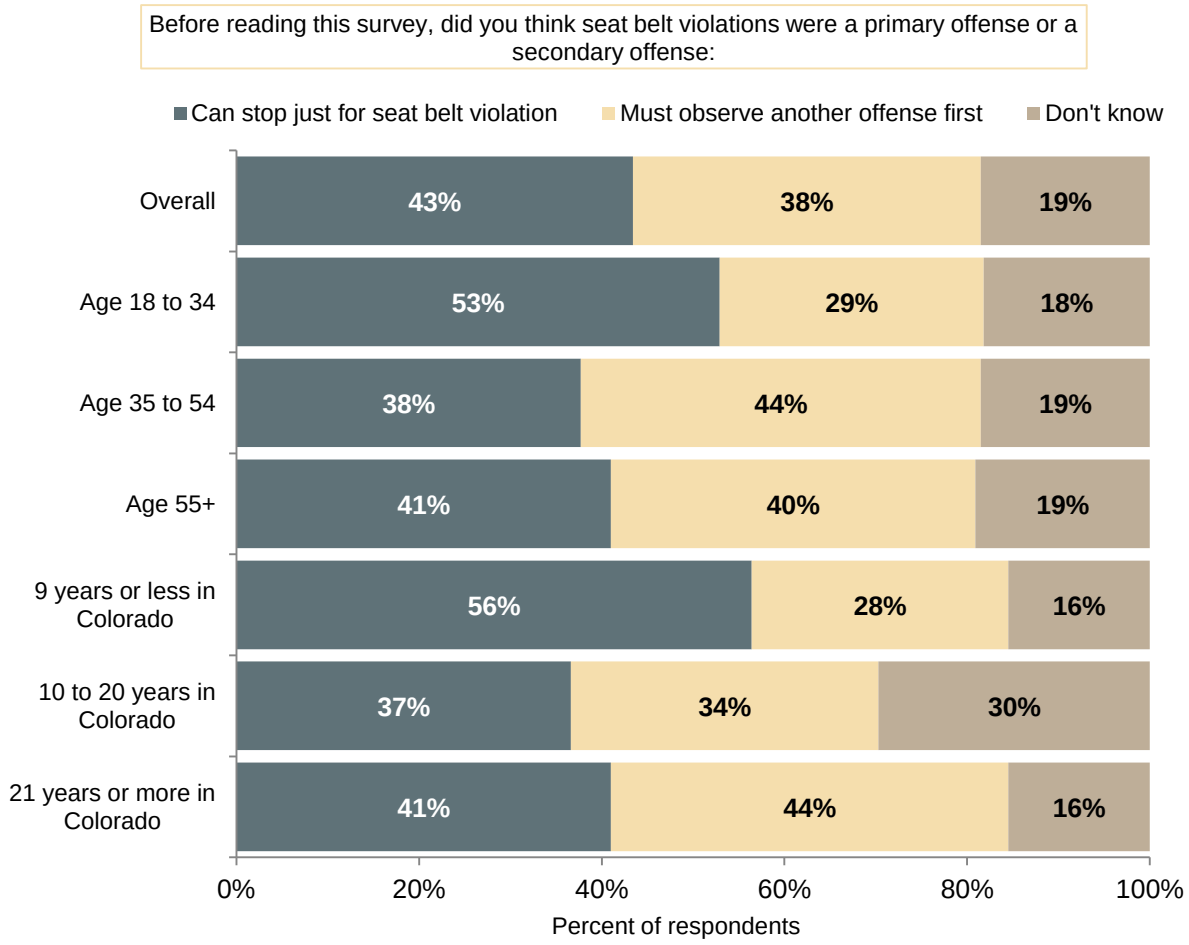
Colorado seat belt laws vary depending on the age of the driver. For adult drivers, they are secondary violations, meaning the police cannot pull over a driver if their only violation is not wearing a seat belt, but can cite a driver for not wearing a seat belt if they were pulled over for a primary violation (such as speeding). Under Colorado Graduated Drivers License laws, teen drivers can be pulled over if their only violation is the driver or any passenger (regardless of age) not wearing a seat belt. Under Colorado's general seat belt laws, when there is an adult driver, passenger seat belt violations are secondary unless the passenger is 15 years old or younger.

About 2 in 10 Coloradans did not know whether seat belt non-use was a primary or secondary violation and 43% thought it was primary. Younger adults (18-34) were more likely than those aged 35 and older, to think seat belt non-use was a primary violation. This may be related to knowledge of graduated license requirements for youth. Those newer to Colorado were more likely than those who had been in Colorado 10 or more years to think it was a primary violation.

Figure 7: Understanding of Status of Seat Belt Non-Use Violations by Demographic Groups (2015)

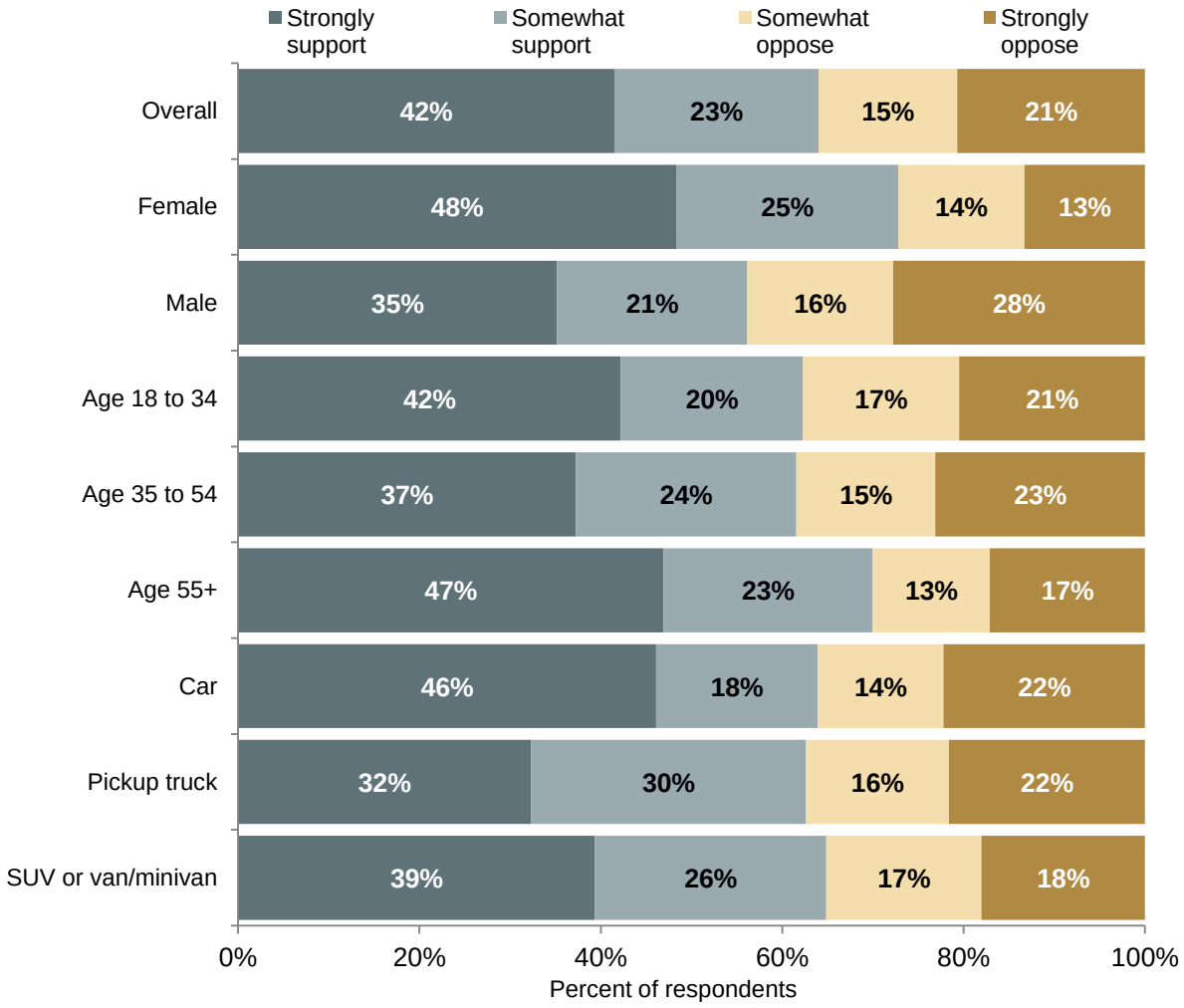


Demographic groups with no statistically significant differences between categories were not included in this chart.

Most Coloradans (65%) supported non-seat belt use being a primary violation. Men were less supportive of such laws than women and older adults were more supportive than middle-aged or younger adults. Pickup truck drivers were less supportive of making seat belt non-use a primary violation than those driving cars, SUVs, vans or minivans.

Figure 8: Support for Seat Belt Non-Use as Primary Violation by Demographic Groups (2015)

How strongly would you support or oppose a new law to make not wearing a seat belt a "primary offense," so law enforcement could pull people over and ticket them if a driver or passenger was not wearing a seatbelt (when no other traffic violation has occ



Demographic groups with no statistically significant differences between categories were not included in this chart.

When asked why they would support or oppose a new law to make not wearing a seat belt a primary offense, 45% of those that provided a reason said seat belts save lives or reduce the risk of injury while 20% thought it was important to keep it an individual choice.

Figure 9: Reasons for Supporting or Opposing Seat Belt Primary Offense Law by Survey Iteration

Why would you support or oppose creating a new law that makes not wearing a seat belt a "primary offense"?	2015 November
Saves lives/reduce risk of injury	45%
Support (no specific reason given)	7%
Costs to others/Lower insurance costs	5%
Depends/Neutral/Thought it already was primary	3%
Should be a choice	20%
Law enforcement has better things to do/do not need more laws	12%
Law enforcement oversteps boundary/just wants more revenue	6%
Oppose (no specific reason given)	7%
Only hurt themselves	3%
Does not always save lives/can hurt you	2%

SPEEDING

In 2015, two-thirds of Coloradans admitted to speeding, at least sometimes, while 33% said they rarely or never speed. Twenty-two percent said they speed most or all of the time. This was similar to results from 2014.

Coloradans were most likely to speed on roads that have higher speed limits and roads that are less local in scope. While about 35% sped at least some of the time on neighborhood roads (speed limit of 25-30 mph), about half sped on main city roads (speed limit of 35-45 mph), 74% sped on local highways (speed limit of 55 mph) and 75% sped on main highways or interstates (speed limit of 65 mph).

Figure 10: Frequency of Speeding (2015)

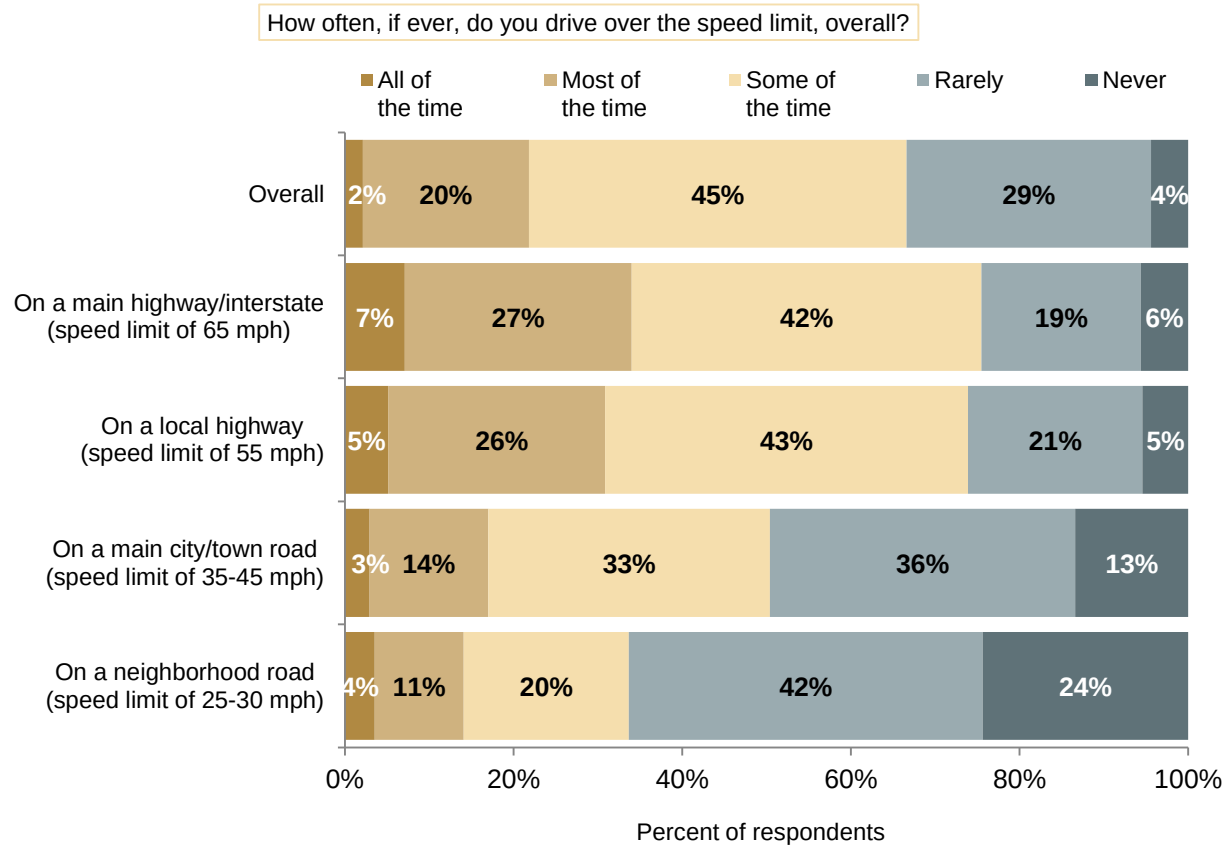


Figure 11: Always, Mostly or Sometimes Speed by Survey Iteration

How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit...?	2015 November	2014 November
Overall	67%	65%
On a main highway/interstate (speed limit of 65 mph)	76%	72%
On a local highway (speed limit of 55 mph)	74%	70%
On a main city/town road (speed limit of 35-45 mph)	50%	49%
On a neighborhood road (speed limit of 25-30 mph)	34%	31%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

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Younger drivers were more frequent speeders (only 22% rarely or never sped) compared to drivers aged 55 years or older (49% rarely or never sped). Those who were newer to Colorado (9 years or fewer) sped more often compared to drivers who had lived in Colorado longer (10 years or more). Those in pickup trucks were less likely to speed compared to those in cars, SUVs, vans or minivans, while those with higher incomes sped more often than those with lower incomes.

Men and women had similar speeding patterns as did Front Range and non-Front Range residents and those that owned or did not own motorcycles.

Figure 12: Always, Mostly or Sometimes Speed by Demographic Groups (2015)

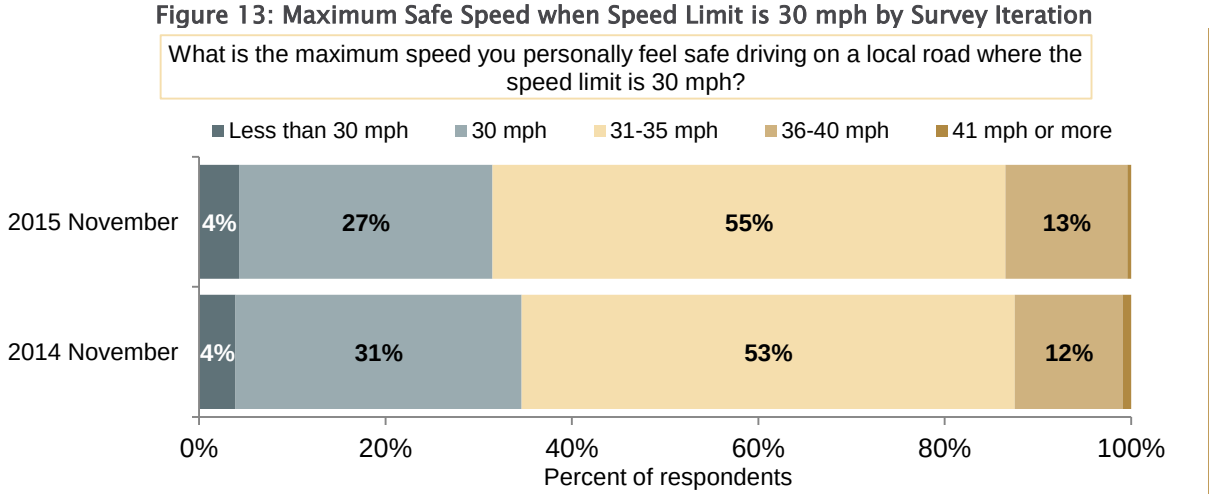
How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit...?	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
Overall	67%	68%	66%	78%	69%	51%	67%	67%	71%	58%	66%	67%	67%	54%	68%	79%	80%	69%	61%
On a main highway/interstate (speed limit of 65 mph)	76%	76%	75%	86%	80%	59%	80%	75%	78%	68%	77%	76%	76%	60%	81%	86%	80%	83%	71%
On a local highway (speed limit of 55 mph)	74%	74%	74%	84%	76%	61%	74%	74%	76%	67%	76%	77%	74%	58%	79%	85%	82%	76%	70%
On a main city/town road (speed limit of 35-45 mph)	50%	53%	48%	57%	57%	35%	46%	51%	52%	55%	47%	43%	51%	41%	50%	62%	62%	56%	44%
On a neighborhood road (speed limit of 25-30 mph)	34%	36%	31%	38%	35%	27%	30%	34%	37%	37%	28%	30%	34%	32%	36%	34%	38%	35%	32%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

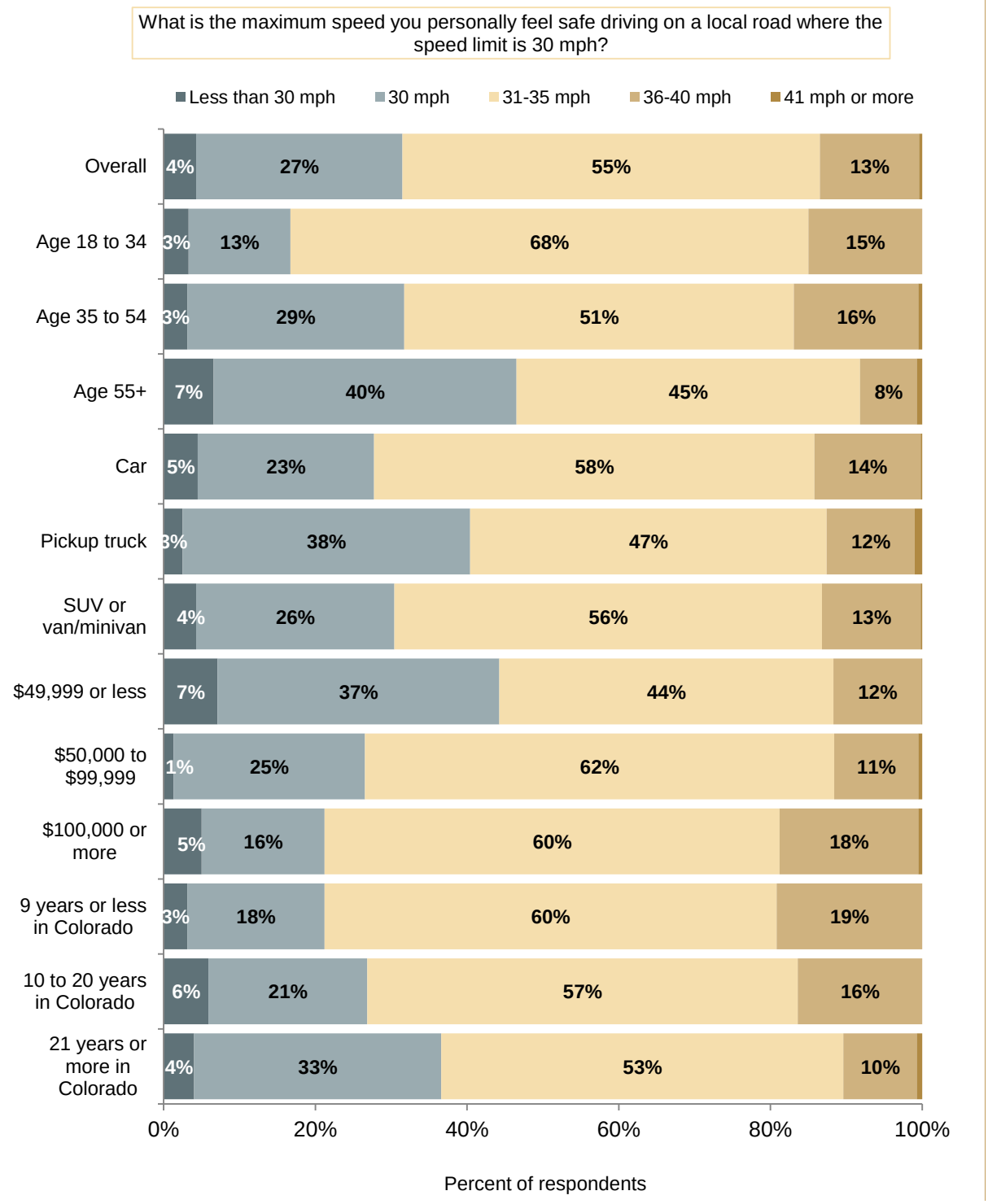
When asked how fast they were comfortable driving in a 30 mph zone, 55%of Coloradans said they were comfortable driving at least a few miles per hour over the limit while about 14% were comfortable driving more than 5 mph over the 30 mph limit; 31% were only comfortable at or below the speed limit. This was similar to 2014.

Figure 13: Maximum Safe Speed when Speed Limit is 30 mph by Survey Iteration



This did not vary by gender, motorcycle ownership or region, but did vary by other demographic characteristics (see Figure 14). Older adults were most likely to say they were only comfortable driving at or below the 30 mph limit (47%), compared to 32% of middle-aged adults and 16% of younger adults. Pickup truck drivers were less likely to feel comfortable speeding than were those in cars or SUVs/vans. Those who had lived in Colorado longer were less likely to speed than those newer to Colorado and more people with higher incomes than people with lower incomes were comfortable speeding in a 30mph zone.

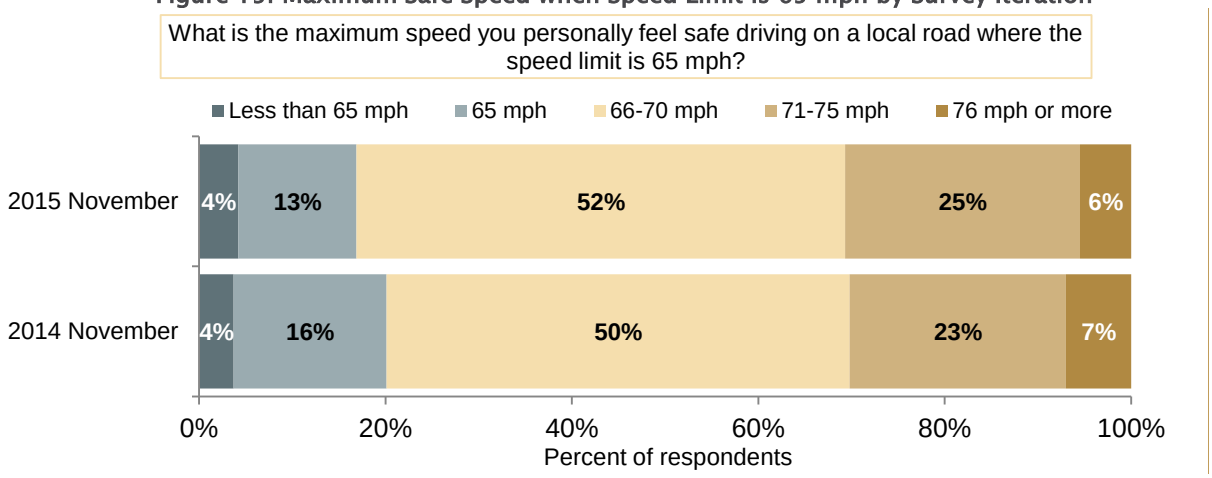
Figure 14: Maximum Safe Speed when Speed Limit is 30 mph by Demographic Groups (2015)



Demographic groups with no statistically significant differences between categories were not included in this chart.

When asked how fast they were comfortable driving in a 65 mph zone, 52%of Coloradans said they were comfortable driving at least a few miles per hour over the limit while about 31% were comfortable driving more than 5 mph over the 65 mph limit; 17% were only comfortable at or below the speed limit. This was similar to 2014.

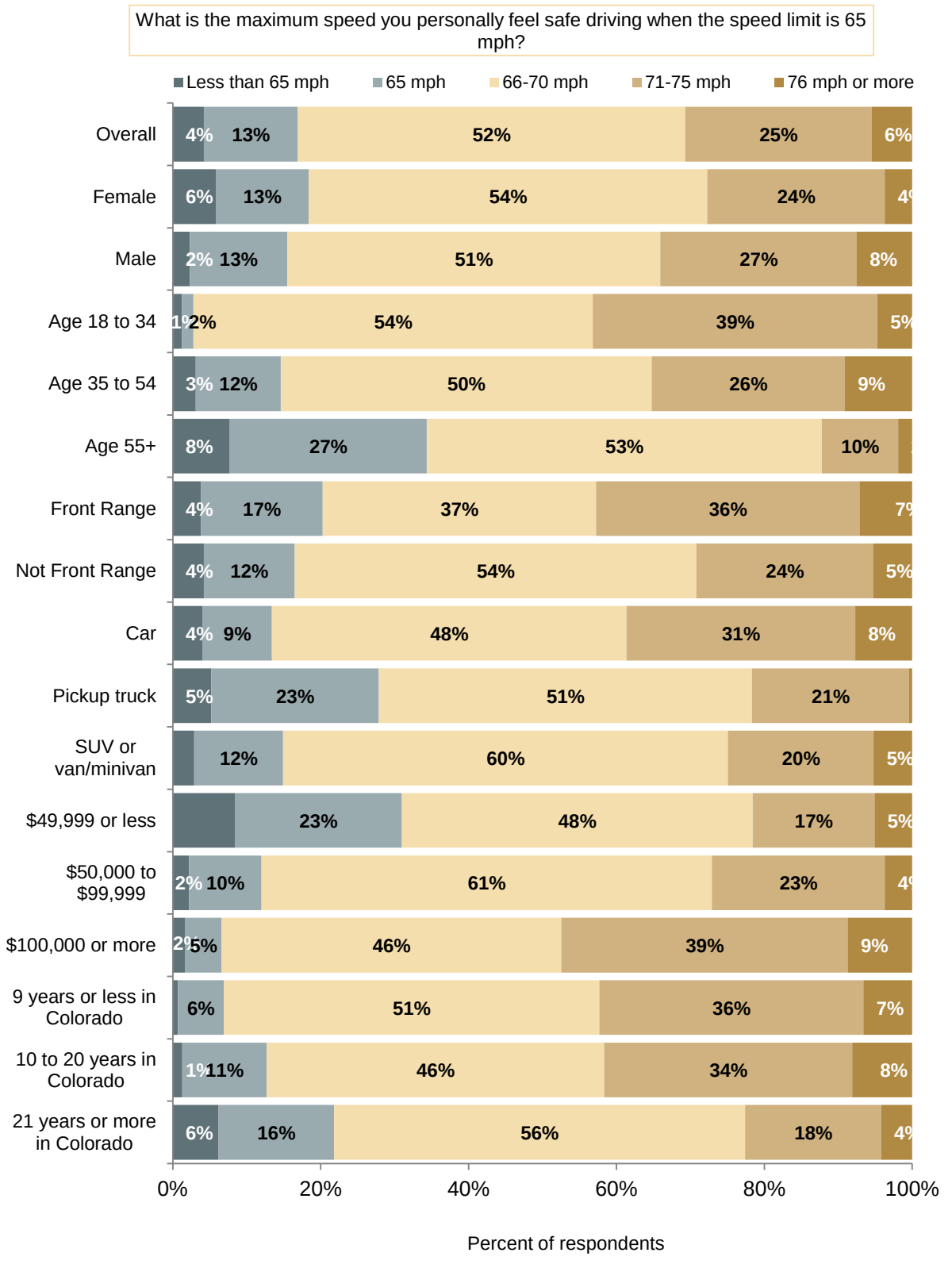
Figure 15: Maximum Safe Speed when Speed Limit is 65 mph by Survey Iteration



This varied by all tested demographics except motorcycle ownership. While about the same proportion of men and women had said they sped, more men than women said they were comfortable driving at higher speeds. Older adults were most likely to say they were only comfortable driving at or below the 65 mph limit (35%), compared to 15% of middle-aged adults and 3% of younger adults. Those with higher incomes and those newer to Colorado were more comfortable at higher speeds than those with lower incomes and long term Colorado residents. Pickup truck drivers were more likely to prefer lower speeds than those with other vehicles.

Front Range residents had more variation in their preferences than those in other counties. In the Front Range, 21% said they were only comfortable at or below the speed limit but 43% were comfortable going 5 mph or more above the speed limit, while in non-Front Range counties, 16% said they were only comfortable at or below the speed limit but 29% were comfortable going 5 mph or more above the speed limit.

Figure 16: Maximum Safe Speed when Speed Limit is 65 mph by Demographic Groups (2015)



Demographic groups with no statistically significant differences between categories were not included in this chart.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

A majority of Coloradans (72%) thought it was at least somewhat likely that they would get stopped by the police if they consistently drove 5 mph over the 30 mph speed limit for the next 6 months. Fewer Coloradans (51%) thought it was at least somewhat likely that they would get stopped for going 5-10 mph over a 65 mph speed limit. For both speed limits, this was a decrease from 2014 when a few more Coloradans thought it was likely that they would get stopped.

Figure 17: Likelihood of Being Stopped for Speeding on a Local Road by Survey Iteration

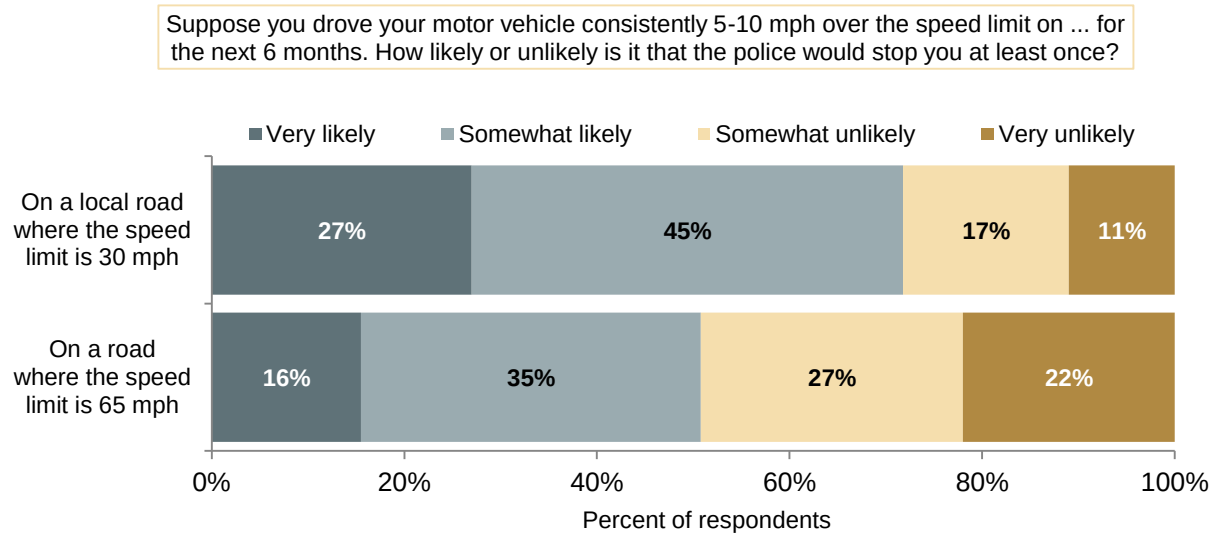


Figure 18: Very or Somewhat Likely to Receive a Ticket for Speeding by Survey Iteration

Suppose you drove your motor vehicle consistently 5-10 mph over the speed limit on... for the next 6 months. How likely or unlikely is it that the police would stop you at least once?	2015 November	2014 November
On a local road where the speed limit is 30 mph	72%	77%
On a road where the speed limit is 65 mph	51%	55%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."
Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

These assessments did not vary by age, vehicle type and motorcycle ownership. However, more women than men thought consistently seeding on a highway would result in a stop. Those in non-Front Range counties and those who were newer to Colorado were more likely to think they would be stopped for speeding on a local road than those in the Front Range and long term residents. . Those with lower incomes were more likely than those with higher incomes to think they would be stopped if they consistently sped on either a local road or a highway.

Figure 19: Very or Somewhat Likely to Receive a Ticket for Speeding by Demographic Groups (2015)

Suppose you drove your motor vehicle consistently 5-10 mph over the speed limit on... for the next 6 months. How likely or unlikely is it that the police would stop you at least once?	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
On a local road where the speed limit is 30 mph	74%	72%	76%	70%	77%	73%	84%	72%	72%	73%	77%	77%	73%	75%	77%	66%	78%	74%	72%
On a road where the speed limit is 65 mph	57%	54%	60%	44%	55%	60%	63%	56%	55%	62%	57%	64%	56%	67%	57%	42%	53%	54%	59%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

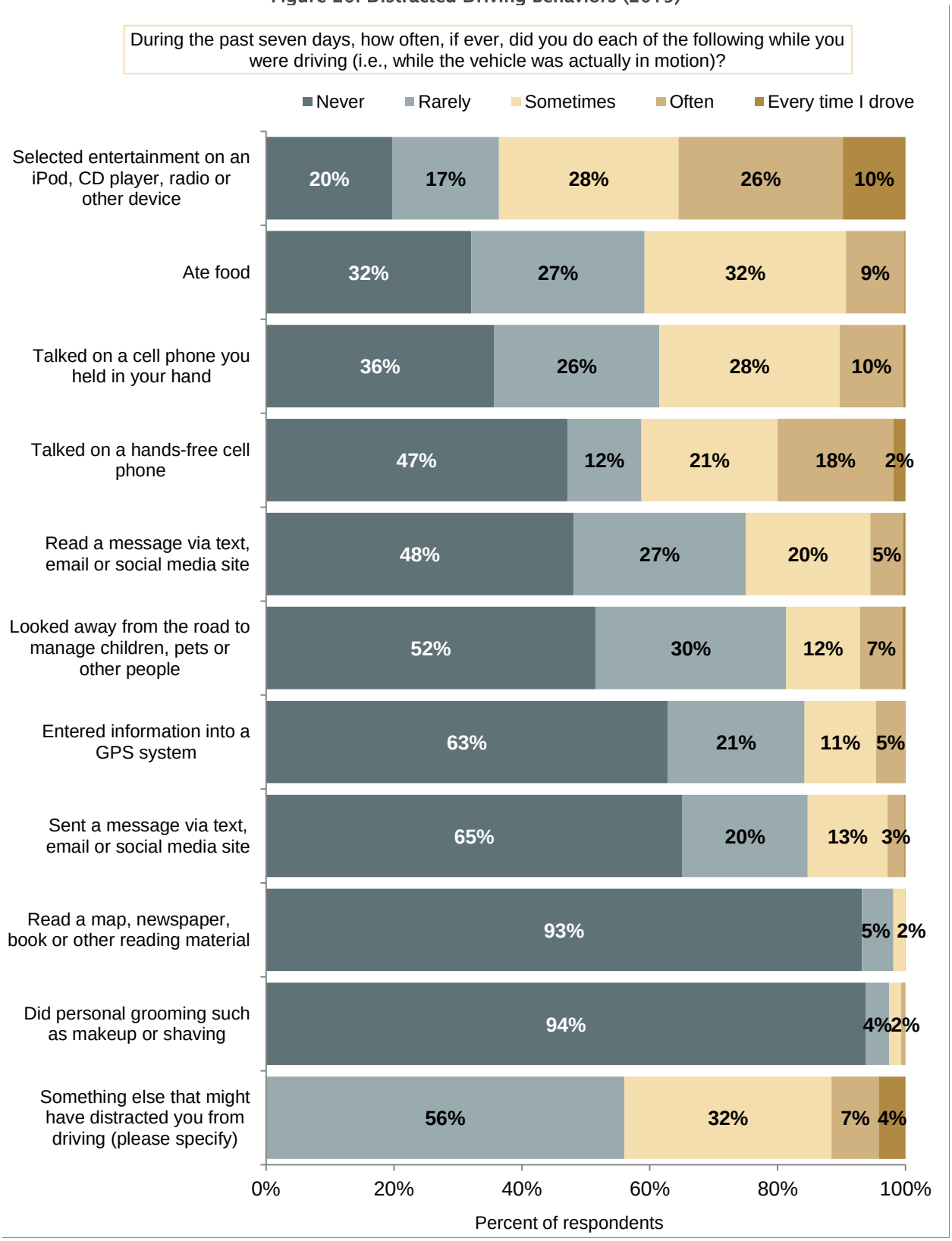
Distracted Driving

There are many ways a driver might be distracted while driving and survey respondents were asked whether they had engaged in any of a number of potential distracted driving behaviors in the week before the survey (see Figure 20). In the 2015 survey, most respondents (63%) reported at least sometimes selecting entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device while driving in the week prior to the survey and many had talked on a hand-held cell phone (38%), eaten food (41%) or talked on a hands-free phone (41%) while driving. About one-quarter read a message via text, email or social media at least sometimes while driving. This was similar to 2014.

Many (44%) also said they were sometimes (or more often) distracted by something else when driving. When asked to describe this distraction, 28% mentioned wildlife or scenery and 21% said accidents or bad drivers on the road and 20% mentioned finding something in the car or recovering something they dropped or spilled. Others mentioned smoking or lighting a cigarette, adjusting the temperature or mirrors in the car or looking for addresses or signs.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

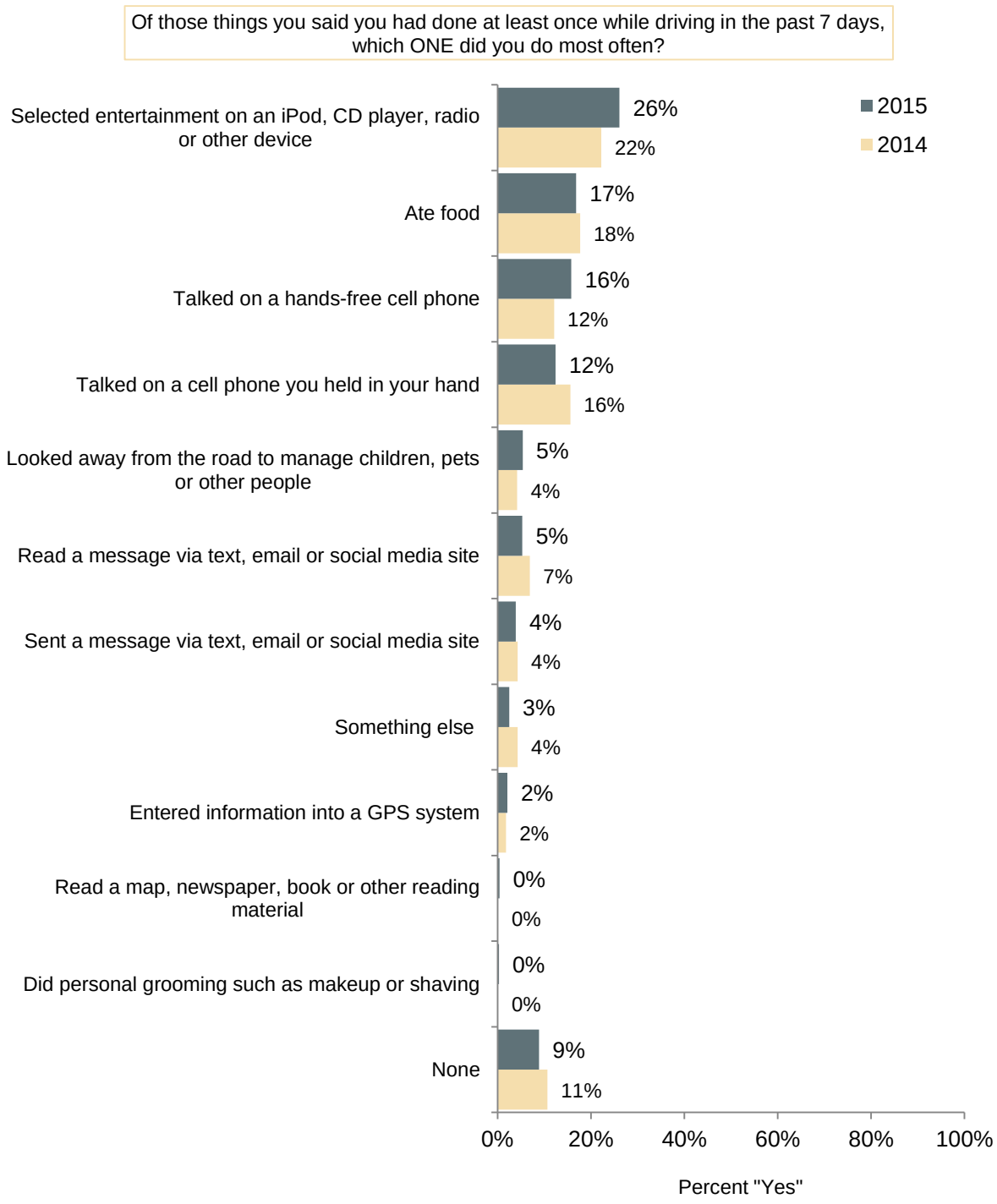
Figure 20: Distracted Driving Behaviors (2015)



Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

When asked which one of these behaviors they did most often while driving, the most frequent were selecting entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device (26%), eating food (17%), talking on a hands-free cell phone (16%) or talking on a hand-held cell phone (12%).

Figure 21: Most Frequent Distracted Driving Behavior by Survey iteration



Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Distracted driving behaviors varied by gender, age, region, vehicle type, income and length of residency in Colorado, but not motorcycle ownership (see Figure 22).

Women were more likely than men to be distracted by doing personal grooming and eating food.

Younger adults (aged 18 to 34) were more likely than middle aged and older adults to engage in most distracted driving behaviors. Although, more middle aged adults (than younger or older) did personal grooming while driving.

Front Range residents were more likely than those in non-Front Range counties to talk on hands-free cell phones, select entertainment or look away from the road to manage children, pets or other people.

Pickup truck drivers were more likely to eat food while driving than those in cars or SUVs, vans or minivans. Those in cars were more likely to read a text message. Those in SUVs, vans or minivans were more likely to select entertainment, do personal grooming or look away from the road to manage children, pets or other people.

Those in the highest income bracket (household income of $100,000 or more) were more likely than those with less income to talk on a hands-free cell phone, enter information into a GPS system and select entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device.

Respondents who lived in Colorado for a longer period (21 years or more) were less likely to read a message via text, email or social media site, talk on a hands-free cell phone, enter information into a GPS system or look away from the road to manage children, pets or other people while driving.

Figure 22: Distracted Driving Behavior (Percent Sometimes, Often or Every Time I Drove) by Demographic Groups (2015)

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?	Overall	Female	Male	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
Sent a message via text, email or social media site	15%	17%	14%	29%	15%	2%	13%	16%	17%	10%	16%	15%	15%	19%	10%	19%	15%	21%	13%
Read a message via text, email or social media site	25%	28%	22%	43%	25%	6%	24%	25%	30%	22%	20%	25%	25%	25%	23%	30%	33%	30%	20%
Ate food	41%	46%	37%	42%	45%	35%	41%	41%	36%	52%	41%	45%	40%	45%	39%	43%	38%	43%	41%
Talked on a hands-free cell phone	41%	40%	43%	51%	47%	24%	53%	40%	42%	38%	42%	50%	40%	22%	45%	57%	57%	42%	35%
Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand	39%	42%	36%	53%	38%	24%	33%	39%	39%	32%	43%	34%	39%	36%	42%	40%	42%	40%	37%
Entered information into a GPS system	16%	18%	14%	26%	18%	3%	18%	15%	16%	11%	18%	12%	16%	12%	14%	24%	25%	25%	9%
Selected entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device	64%	67%	61%	71%	71%	45%	74%	62%	61%	60%	70%	57%	64%	50%	67%	75%	65%	62%	64%

Did personal grooming such as makeup or shaving	3%	4%	1%	2%	5%	0%	2%	3%	2%	0%	5%	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%	1%	3%	3%
Read a map, newspaper, book or other reading material	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	4%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Looked away from the road to manage children, pets or other people	19%	21%	17%	23%	25%	7%	38%	16%	15%	19%	24%	22%	18%	16%	18%	23%	28%	18%	15%

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Medications

Six in 10 respondents had consumed alcohol in the month prior to completing the 2015 survey, 16% had consumed marijuana and 11% had used prescription medications that could impair their driving. This was an increase in alcohol and marijuana consumers from 2014 to 2015.

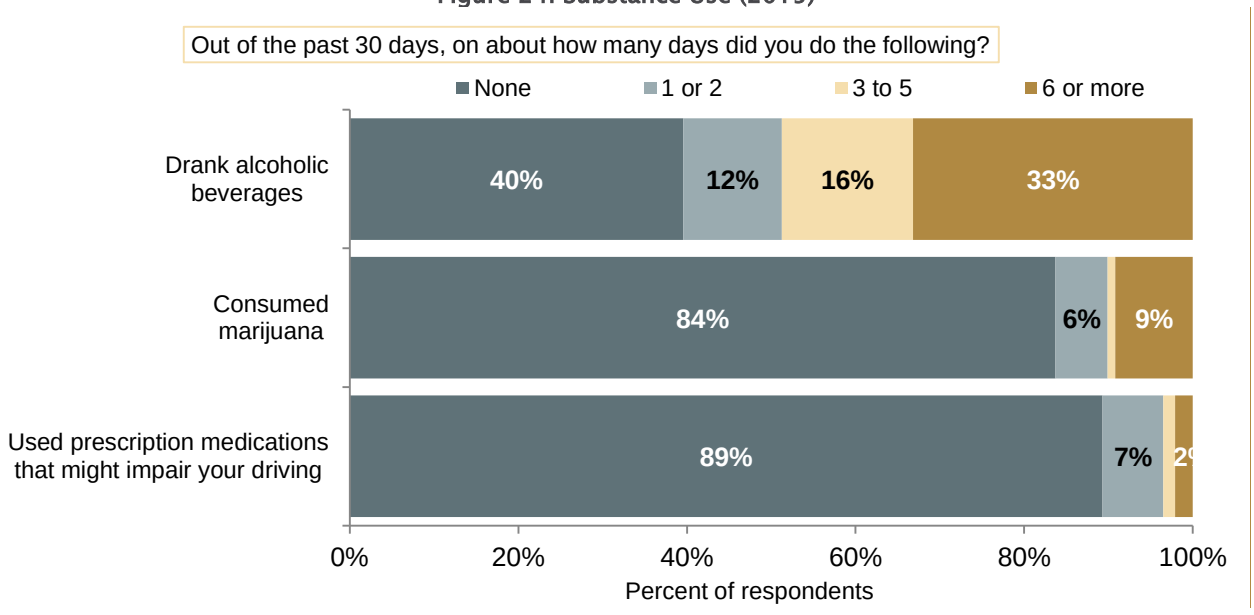
Figure 23: Ever Used Substance or Drove After Using by Survey Iteration

Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?	2015 November	2014 November
Drank alcoholic beverages	60%	53%
Consumed marijuana	16%	12%
Used prescription medications that might impair your driving	11%	10%
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages	29%	28%
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana	9%	7%
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using prescription medications that might impair your driving	7%	7%

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Of the 60% who did drink, just over half drank on 6 days or more (out of 30), just over one-quarter drank on 3 to 5 days and about 20% drank on 1 or 2 days. Of the 16% who consumed marijuana, just over half used marijuana on 6 days or more (out of 30) and most others did so on 1 or 2 days. Most people who used prescription medications that might impair driving did so only on 1 or 2 days.

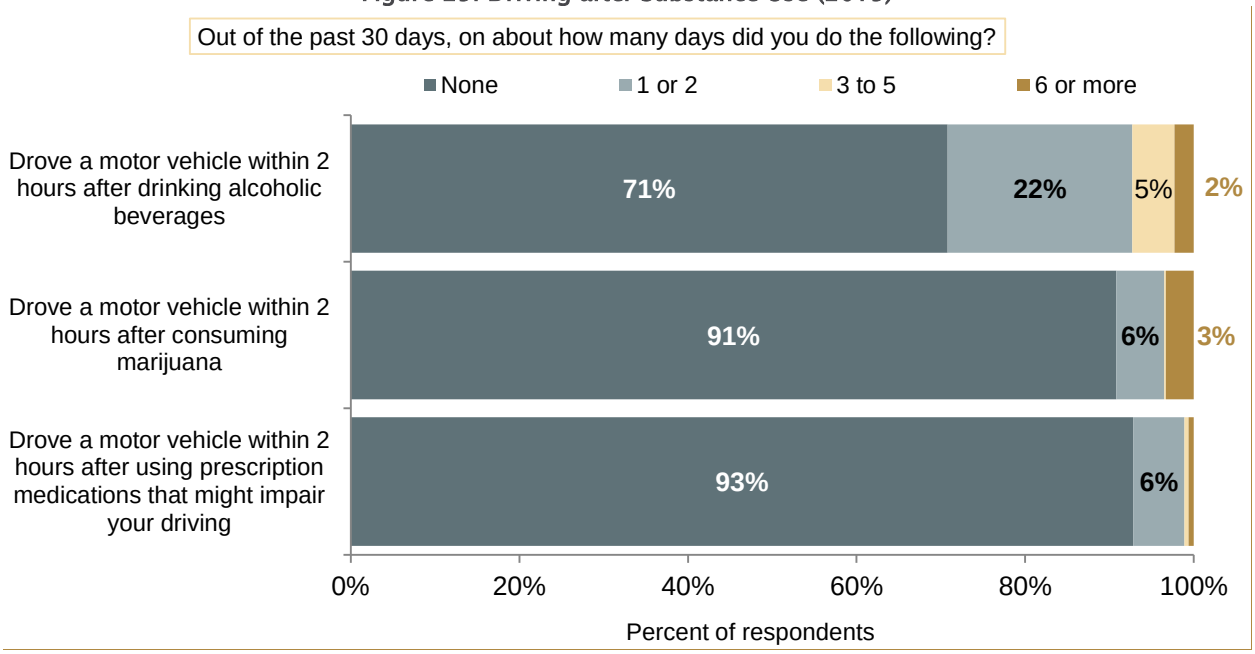
Figure 24: Substance Use (2015)



Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Most Coloradans had not driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages (71% on no days), within 2 hours after consuming marijuana (91% on no days) or after using prescription medications that might impair driving (93% on no days). Most of those who did drive while possibly impaired did so on 1 or 2 of the past 30 days.

Figure 25: Driving after Substance Use (2015)



Of the 483 respondents who drank alcoholic beverages in the 30 days before the survey, 219 (45%) of them drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages at least once in the same time period. In this 30 day period, 55% of those who used marijuana drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana and 66% of those who used prescription medications that might impair driving drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours of taking those prescription medications.

On average those who drove after drinking did so on 2.3 of 30 days, those who drove after consuming marijuana did so on 7.1 of 30 days and those who drove after using potentially-impairing prescription medication did so on 3.3 of 30 days.

Figure 26: Average Days of Substance Use and Driving, for Those Who Used Substance (2015)

Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?	Number doing activity	Average days out of last 30	Standard Error	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Drank alcoholic beverages	483	10.2	0.4	7	1	30
Consumed marijuana	129	13.9	1.1	7	1	30
Used prescription medications that might impair your driving	86	6.5	1.1	1	1	30
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages	219	2.3	0.1	2	1	10
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana	71	7.1	1.1	1	1	30
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using prescription medications that might impair your driving	57	3.3	1.0	1	1	30

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Both substance use and driving after use varied by respondent characteristics (see Figure 27).

Men were more likely than women to consume marijuana but a similar proportion drank alcohol and used prescription medication that could impair driving. Men were more likely than women to drive after drinking but a similar proportion of men and women drove after consuming marijuana or taking prescription medications that could impair driving.

Younger adults were most likely, middle aged adults were second most likely and older adults were least likely to drink alcohol, consume marijuana or to use prescription medication that could impair driving. This was also true for driving after drinking or consuming marijuana, but younger, middle aged and older adults were equally likely to drive after taking prescription medication that could impair driving.

Residents in Front Range counties were more likely than those in other counties to say they drank alcohol, consumed marijuana or used prescription medication that could impair driving, and they were also more likely to have driven after using one of these substances.

Those who drove cars were more likely to drink alcohol or consume marijuana and more likely to drive after consuming marijuana. Those who drove SUVs, vans or minivans were least likely to use marijuana.

Those with the highest incomes were more likely than others to drink alcohol and to drive after drinking while those with the lowest incomes were more likely to consume marijuana.

Residents who had lived in Colorado for fewer years were more likely than long term residents to drink alcohol or consume marijuana and to drive after drinking or consuming marijuana.

Figure 27: Ever Used Substance or Drove After Using by Demographic Groups (2015)

	Overall	Female	Male	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
Drank alcoholic beverages	60%	58%	63%	77%	63%	39%	73%	59%	67%	43%	60%	73%	59%	46%	56%	83%	63%	70%	56%
Consumed marijuana	16%	12%	21%	28%	14%	6%	33%	14%	22%	17%	8%	26%	15%	23%	14%	15%	23%	23%	11%
Used prescription medications that might impair your driving	11%	12%	9%	15%	10%	7%	30%	8%	12%	9%	9%	10%	11%	11%	13%	7%	14%	8%	10%
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages	29%	23%	36%	38%	32%	16%	39%	28%	32%	26%	27%	21%	30%	24%	26%	41%	32%	45%	23%
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana	9%	9%	10%	16%	8%	3%	32%	6%	13%	4%	7%	6%	10%	12%	8%	8%	12%	13%	7%
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using prescription medications that	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	5%	30%	4%	8%	4%	7%	2%	8%	5%	9%	6%	9%	5%	7%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

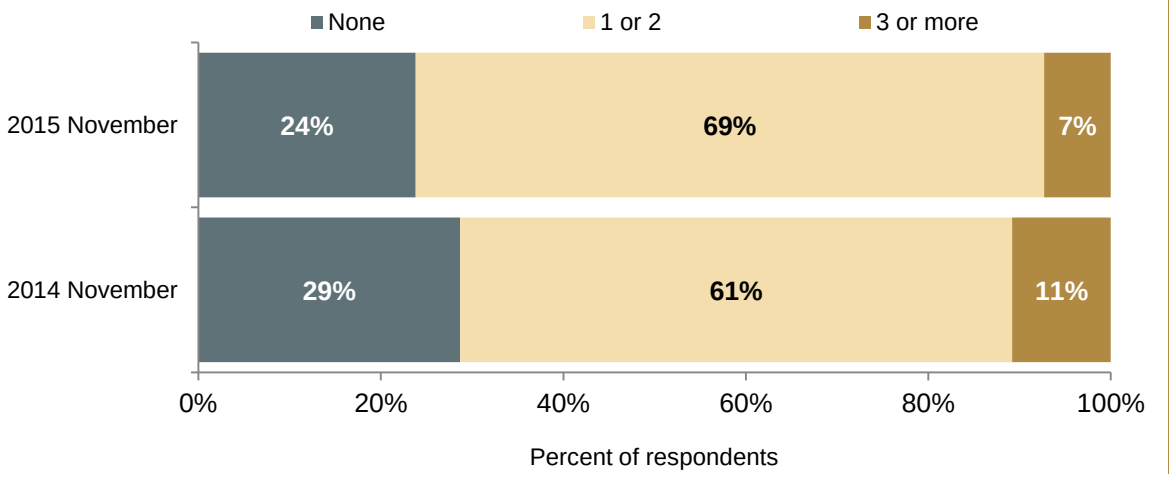
	Overall	Female	Male	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
might impair your driving																			

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Most Coloradans (76%) would feel comfortable driving after having one or two drinks in a two-hour period.

Figure 28: Number of Drinks Consumed While Feeling Safe to Drive by Survey Iteration

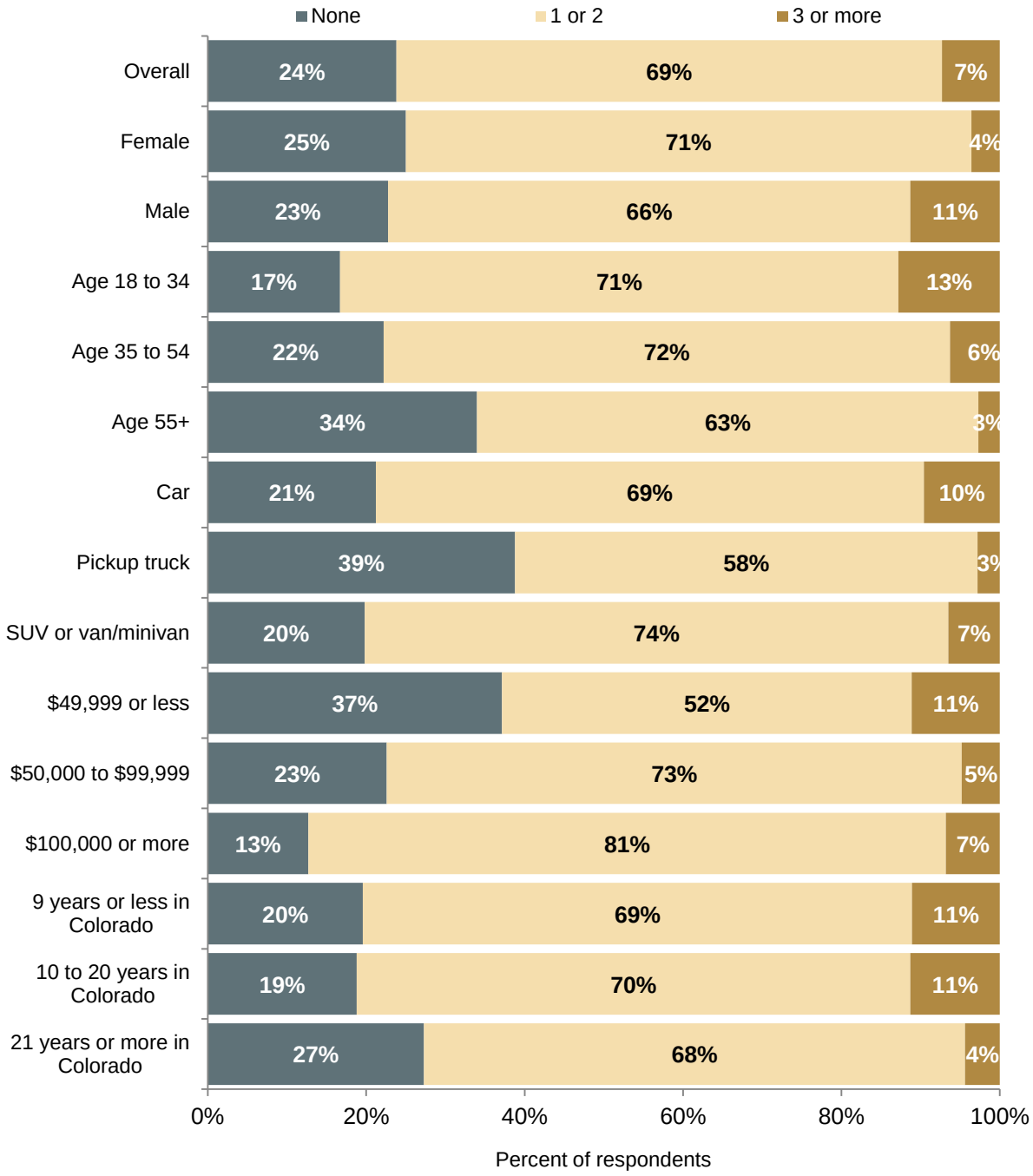
How many drinks would you feel comfortable having within a 2-hour time period and still feel safe to drive a vehicle? Consider a drink as either 1 beer, 1 glass of wine or 1 shot of liquor.



Men, younger adults, those with higher incomes, those driving cars, SUVs, vans or minivans and those newer to the state were more likely than their counterparts to be comfortable having one or two drinks in the two-hour period before they drove.

Figure 29: Number of Drinks Consumed While Feeling Safe to Drive by Demographic Groups (2015)

How many drinks would you feel comfortable having within a 2-hour time period and still feel safe to drive a vehicle? Consider a drink as either 1 beer, 1 glass of wine or 1 shot of liquor.



Demographic groups with no statistically significant differences between categories were not included in this chart.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Most Coloradans do not think it is safe to drive under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, or certain prescription medications and only 26% somewhat or strongly agreed that it was safer to drive under the influence of marijuana than alcohol.

In 2015, fewer Coloradans than in 2014 agreed with the statements "I can safely drive under the influence of alcohol" and "I can safely drive after using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)."

Figure 30: Safety While Driving Under the Influence (2015)

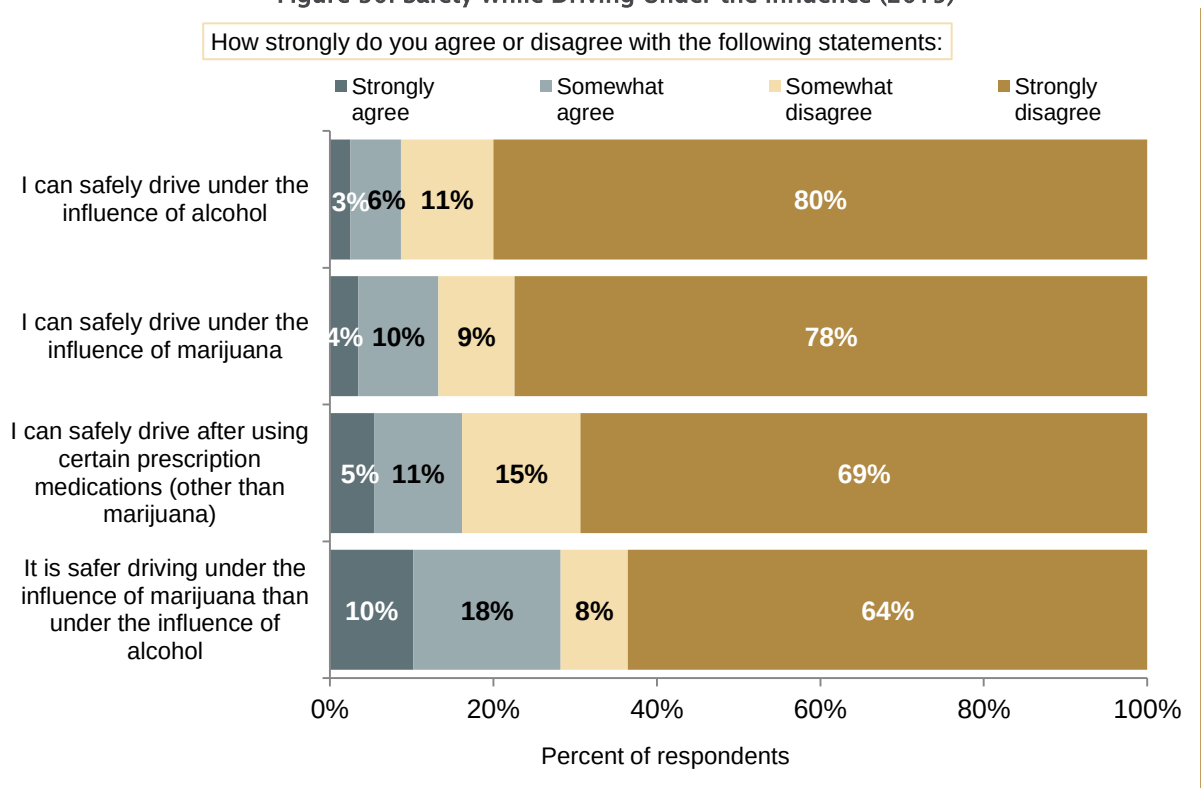


Figure 31: Percent Agreement with Statements about Safety While Driving Under the Influence by Survey Iteration

Percent strongly or somewhat agree with the following statements:	2015 November	2014 November
I can safely drive under the influence of alcohol	9%	15%
I can safely drive under the influence of marijuana	13%	12%
I can safely drive after using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	16%	23%
It is safer driving under the influence of marijuana than under the influence of alcohol	28%	24%

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Opinion on the safety of driving after consuming substances that may impair did not vary by gender or motorcycle ownership. However, younger adults were more likely than older adults to think they could safely drive after consuming marijuana and also to think that driving after consuming marijuana was safer than driving after using alcohol.

Those living outside the Front Range were more likely than those in the Front Range to think that driving after consuming marijuana was safer than driving after using alcohol and that they could drive safely after using prescription medications.

Coloradans whose primary vehicle was a car (rather than an pickup truck, SUV, van or minivan) were more likely to think they could safely drive after consuming marijuana and also to think that driving after consuming marijuana was safer than driving after using alcohol.

Those with lower incomes were more likely than those with middle or higher incomes to think they could safely drive after using marijuana.

Coloradans who moved to the state more recently (9 years or less) were more likely than longer term residents to think they could safely drive after consuming alcohol or marijuana and also to think that driving after consuming marijuana was safer than driving after using alcohol.

Figure 32: Percent Agreement with Statements about Safety While Driving Under the Influence by Demographic Groups (2015)

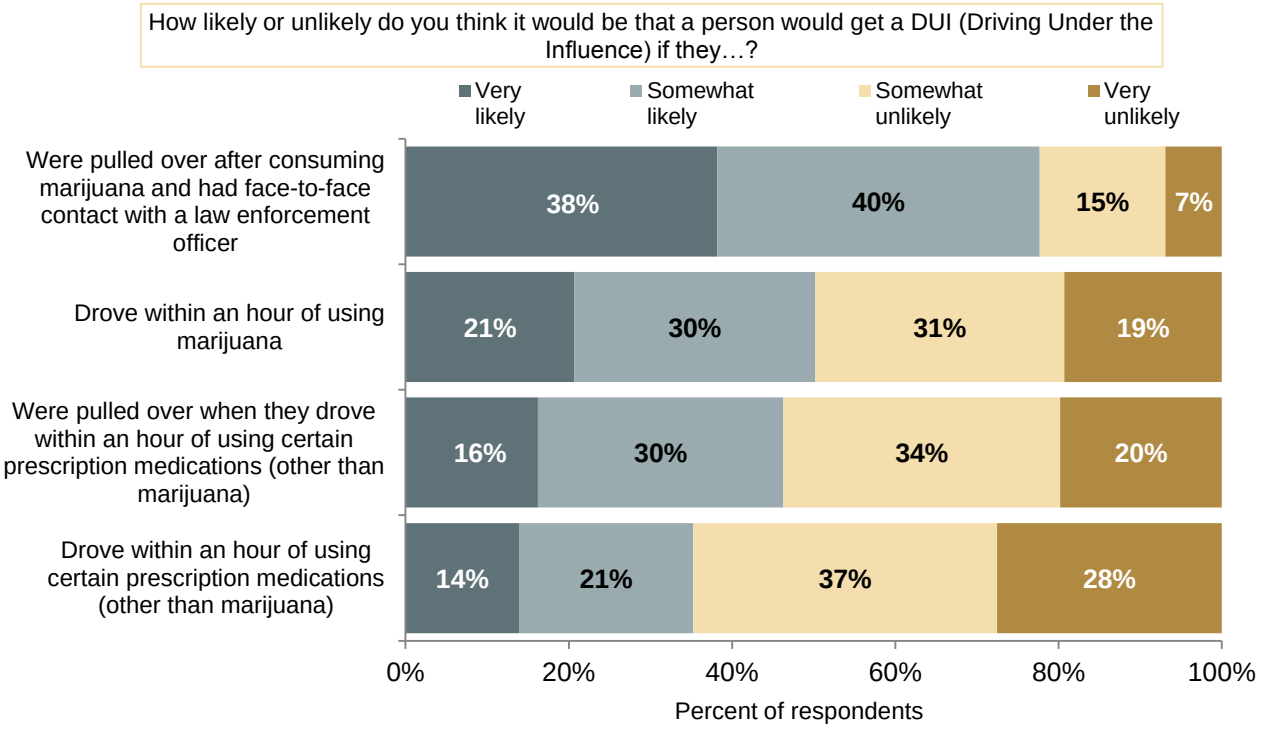
Percent strongly or somewhat agree with the following statements:	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
I can safely drive under the influence of alcohol	9%	11%	7%	9%	9%	8%	5%	9%	10%	6%	8%	7%	9%	8%	7%	11%	12%	13%	6%
I can safely drive under the influence of marijuana	13%	15%	12%	27%	7%	6%	9%	14%	20%	7%	9%	10%	14%	23%	7%	11%	23%	17%	9%
I can safely drive after using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	16%	17%	15%	12%	17%	18%	7%	17%	18%	17%	13%	22%	15%	15%	16%	17%	15%	15%	16%
It is safer driving under the influence of marijuana than under the influence of alcohol	28%	29%	27%	46%	19%	18%	14%	31%	34%	22%	24%	31%	28%	32%	25%	30%	44%	28%	23%

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

When asked about the likelihood of getting a DUI in each of four situations related to marijuana and prescription medication use, about one-quarter of respondents said they didn't know if it was likely or unlikely.

Of those with an opinion (Figure 33), about half thought that it would be somewhat or very likely that a person would get a DUI if they drove within an hour of consuming marijuana and about 8 in 10 thought it would be somewhat or very likely that a person would get a DUI if they drove after consuming marijuana and had face-to-face contact with a law enforcement officer. Fewer thought driving after using certain prescription medications would result in a DUI, even if the person was pulled over.

Figure 33: Perceived Likelihood of Getting a DUI (2015)



Excludes those who chose "don't know."

Figure 34: Percent who thought it was Very or Somewhat Likely that a Person Would Get a DUI by Survey Iteration

How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they…?	2015 November	2014 November
Were pulled over after consuming marijuana and had face-to-face contact with a law enforcement officer	78%	81%
Drove within an hour of using marijuana	50%	55%
Were pulled over when they drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	46%	46%
Drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	35%	36%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Excludes those who chose "don't know."
Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Men and women had similar assessments of the risks of getting a DUI if they consumed marijuana or a prescription medication and drove.

Younger adults were less likely than older adults to think they would get a DUI if they were pulled over after consuming marijuana and had face-to-face contact with a law enforcement officer.

Those on the Front Range were more likely than those from other counties to think you would get a DUI if you drove after consuming marijuana or prescription medications and if you were pulled over after you consumed marijuana.

Those who drove cars were less likely than those who drove pickup trucks to think consuming marijuana and then driving would result in a DUI.

Motorcycle owners were less likely than those without motorcycles to think driving after consuming marijuana and being pulled over after consuming marijuana would result in DUIs.

Those who lived for more years in Colorado were more likely than those newer to Colorado to think they would get a DUI if they were pulled over after consuming marijuana and had face-to-face contact with a law enforcement officer, but they were less likely to think driving after prescription medication use would result in a DUI.

Figure 35: Percent who thought it was Very or Somewhat Likely that a Person Would Get a DUI by Demographic Groups (2015)

How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they…?	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
Drove within an hour of consuming marijuana	50%	53%	47%	47%	50%	54%	65%	48%	42%	62%	54%	36%	52%	55%	51%	42%	53%	52%	48%
Were pulled over after consuming marijuana and had face-to-face contact with a law enforcement officer	78%	80%	75%	72%	82%	80%	84%	77%	74%	82%	81%	65%	79%	82%	79%	71%	71%	76%	81%
Drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	35%	34%	37%	34%	35%	38%	55%	33%	31%	41%	39%	30%	36%	41%	38%	26%	43%	40%	31%
Were pulled over when they drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	46%	46%	47%	46%	44%	49%	72%	43%	45%	48%	47%	45%	46%	47%	52%	38%	57%	44%	42%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."
Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Some Coloradans are unsure about whether DUIs can be given for impairment due to marijuana or prescription medication use. While most think you can get a DUI, 19% didn't know if it applied to marijuana use in general, 25% didn't know if it applied to prescription marijuana and 35% didn't know if it applied to prescription medications.

Figure 36: Knowledge of DUI Laws (2015)

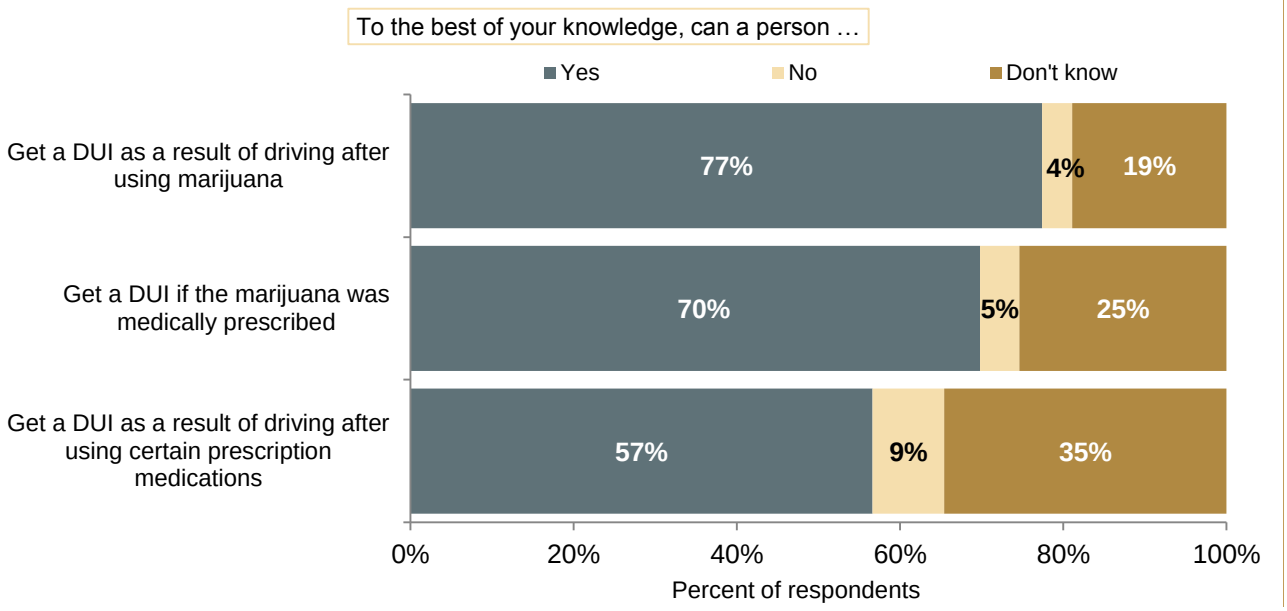


Figure 37: Percent Who Thought a Person Would Get a DUI by Survey Iteration

To the best of your knowledge, can a person …	2015 November	2014 November
Get a DUI as a result of driving after consuming marijuana recreationally	77%	75%
Get a DUI as a result of driving after using medically prescribed marijuana	70%	65%
Get a DUI as a result of driving after using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	57%	53%

Includes those who chose "don't know."
Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Opinions did not vary by gender, region, income or length of residency, but younger adults, those who drove cars and those who owned motorcycles were more likely than their counterparts to know that a person could get a DUI for impairment from recreational or medical marijuana or other prescription medications.

Figure 38: Percent Who Thought a Person Would Get a DUI by Demographic Groups (2015)

To the best of your knowledge, can a person …	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
Get a DUI as a result of driving after using marijuana recreationally	77%	82%	73%	89%	75%	69%	81%	77%	82%	77%	72%	87%	76%	75%	80%	79%	74%	81%	78%
Get a DUI as a result of driving after using medically prescribed marijuana	70%	74%	66%	79%	72%	59%	77%	69%	74%	70%	65%	82%	68%	68%	73%	71%	69%	69%	71%
Get a DUI as a result of driving after using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	57%	58%	55%	65%	58%	47%	59%	56%	62%	54%	51%	63%	56%	49%	60%	62%	60%	54%	56%

Includes those who chose "don't know."

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Most Coloradans thought it was somewhat (46%) or very (26%) likely that they would get pulled over if they drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol and the amount of alcohol in their body was more than what the law allows for drivers, but fewer thought it was somewhat (31%) or very (21%) likely that they would get pulled over if they were over the legal limit for marijuana. This was similar in 2014 and 2015.

Figure 39: Perceived Likelihood of Getting Pulled Over by Law Enforcement (2015)

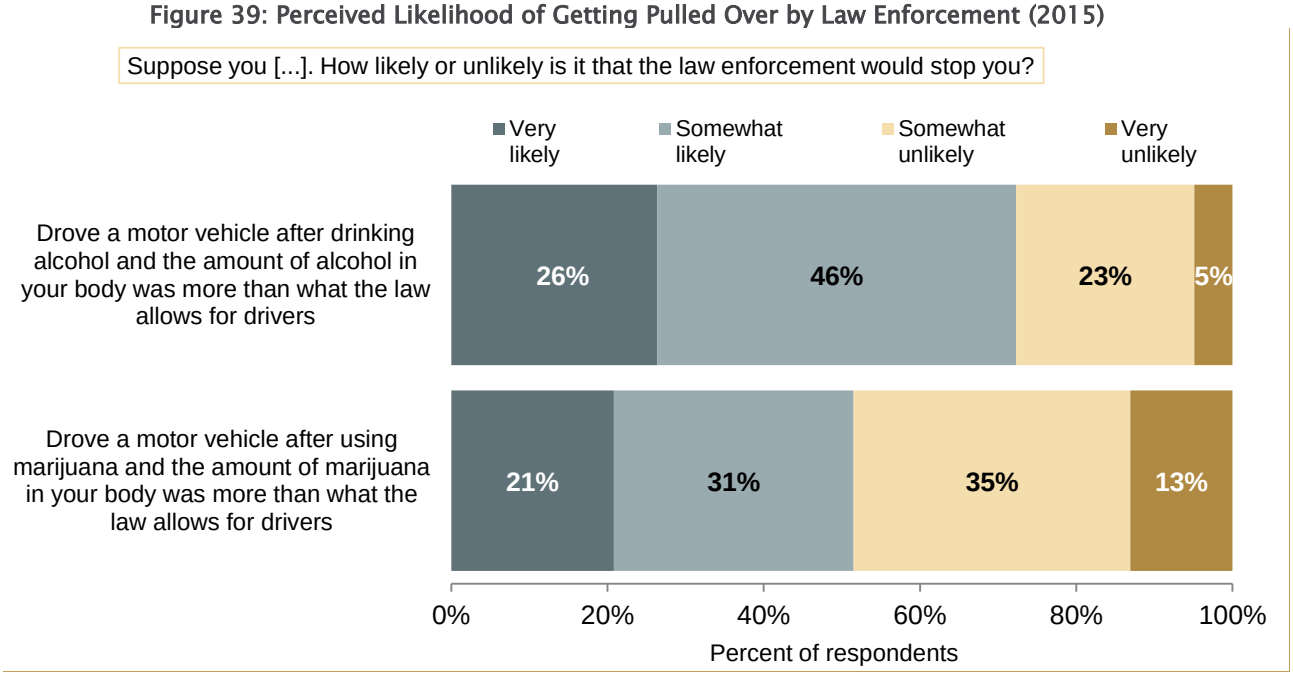


Figure 40: Percent Who Thought a Person was Very or Somewhat Likely to Get Pulled Over by Demographic Groups (2015)

Suppose you... How likely or unlikely is it that law enforcement would stop you?	2015 November	2014 November
Drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol and the amount of alcohol in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers	72%	75%
Drove a motor vehicle after consuming marijuana and the amount of marijuana in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers	52%	57%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

While a majority of all Coloradans thought you were likely to get pulled over if 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, the proportion did vary by gender, vehicle type, income and length of residency. Men, car drivers, those with higher incomes and those with a longer length of residency were less likely than their counterparts to think they would be pulled over when above the legal limit for alcohol.

About half of Coloradans thought you were likely to get pulled over if they drove a motor vehicle after consuming marijuana and the amount of marijuana in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers. This did not vary by age, motorcycle ownership or income but did vary by gender, vehicle type, region and length of residency. Men, car drivers, those in non-Front Range counties and those with a longer length of residency were less likely than their counterparts to think they would be pulled over when above the legal limit for marijuana.

Figure 41: Percent Who Thought a Person was Very or Somewhat Likely to Get Pulled Over by Demographic Groups (2015)

Suppose you... How likely or unlikely is it that law enforcement would stop you?	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
Drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol and the amount of alcohol in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers	72%	66%	78%	75%	71%	70%	75%	72%	69%	76%	74%	68%	73%	78%	75%	62%	76%	80%	68%
Drove a motor vehicle after consuming marijuana and the amount of marijuana in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers	52%	49%	53%	41%	53%	61%	63%	50%	44%	59%	57%	46%	52%	56%	53%	41%	57%	46%	51%

Excludes those who chose "don't know."

Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Most Coloradans did not have any experience with personal breathalyzers, but 40% would like to try one and 21% would like to buy one. Of those willing to purchase a personal breathalyzer, most would do so if it was $39 or less (62%) or $40 to $59 (29%); only 8% would pay more.

Interest varied by demographic characteristics. Men, younger adults, higher income and newer residents were less likely to say they don't drink and more likely to be interested in trying or buying a breathalyzer.

Figure 42: Interest in Personal Breathalyzers (2015)

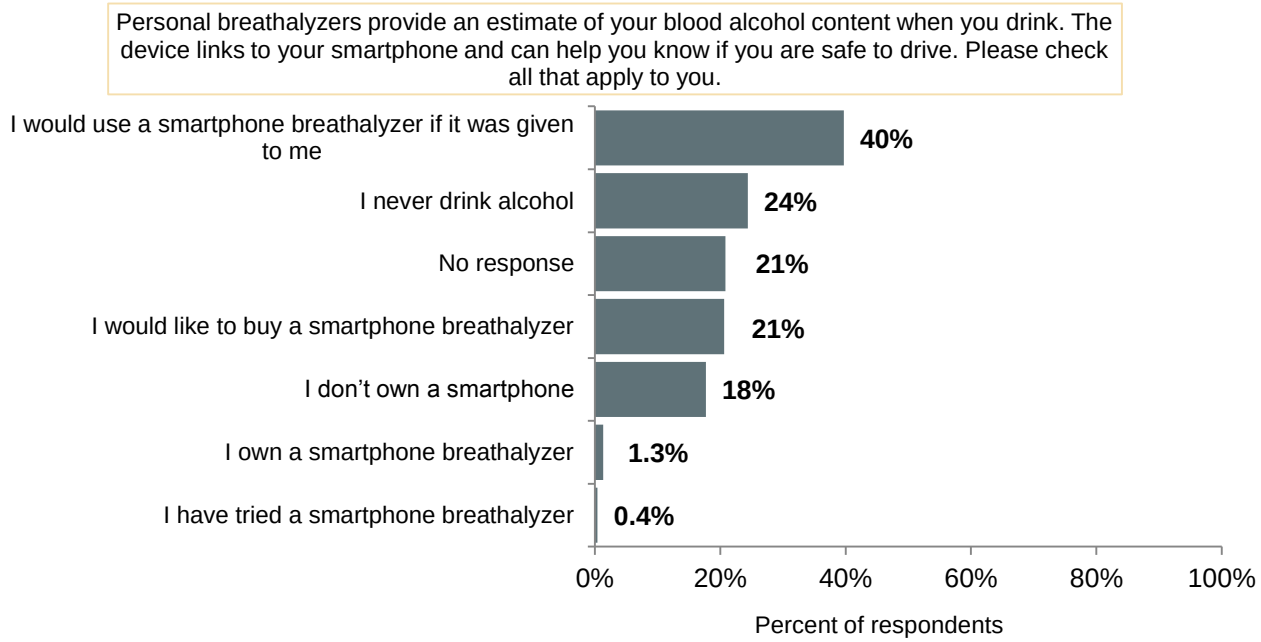


Figure 43: Willingness to Pay for Smartphone Breathalyzer (2015)

What is the most you would pay?	Percent	Number
$39 or less	62%	N=106
$40-$59	29%	N=49
$60-$79	5%	N=9
$80-$99	0%	N=1
$100 or more	3%	N=5
Total	100%	N=100

Asked only if said they would like to buy a Smartphone Breathalyzer.

Figure 44: Interest in Personal Breathalyzers by Demographic Groups (2015)

Personal breathalyzers provide an estimate of your blood alcohol content when you drink. The device links to your smartphone and can help you know if you are safe to drive.	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
I would use a smartphone breathalyzer if it was given to me	40%	43%	37%	57%	44%	18%	53%	38%	41%	32%	43%	37%	40%	35%	42%	45%	50%	43%	35%
I never drink alcohol	24%	22%	27%	21%	19%	35%	22%	25%	21%	38%	21%	23%	25%	37%	27%	9%	26%	18%	26%
No response	21%	16%	24%	13%	26%	20%	12%	22%	20%	17%	23%	18%	21%	17%	14%	32%	12%	26%	22%
I would like to buy a smartphone breathalyzer	21%	24%	17%	34%	20%	8%	24%	20%	26%	15%	16%	25%	20%	16%	20%	28%	25%	28%	16%
I don't own a smartphone	18%	20%	16%	10%	7%	39%	23%	17%	18%	24%	13%	19%	18%	30%	14%	8%	8%	13%	23%
I own a smartphone breathalyzer	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	3%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
I have tried a smartphone breathalyzer	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%

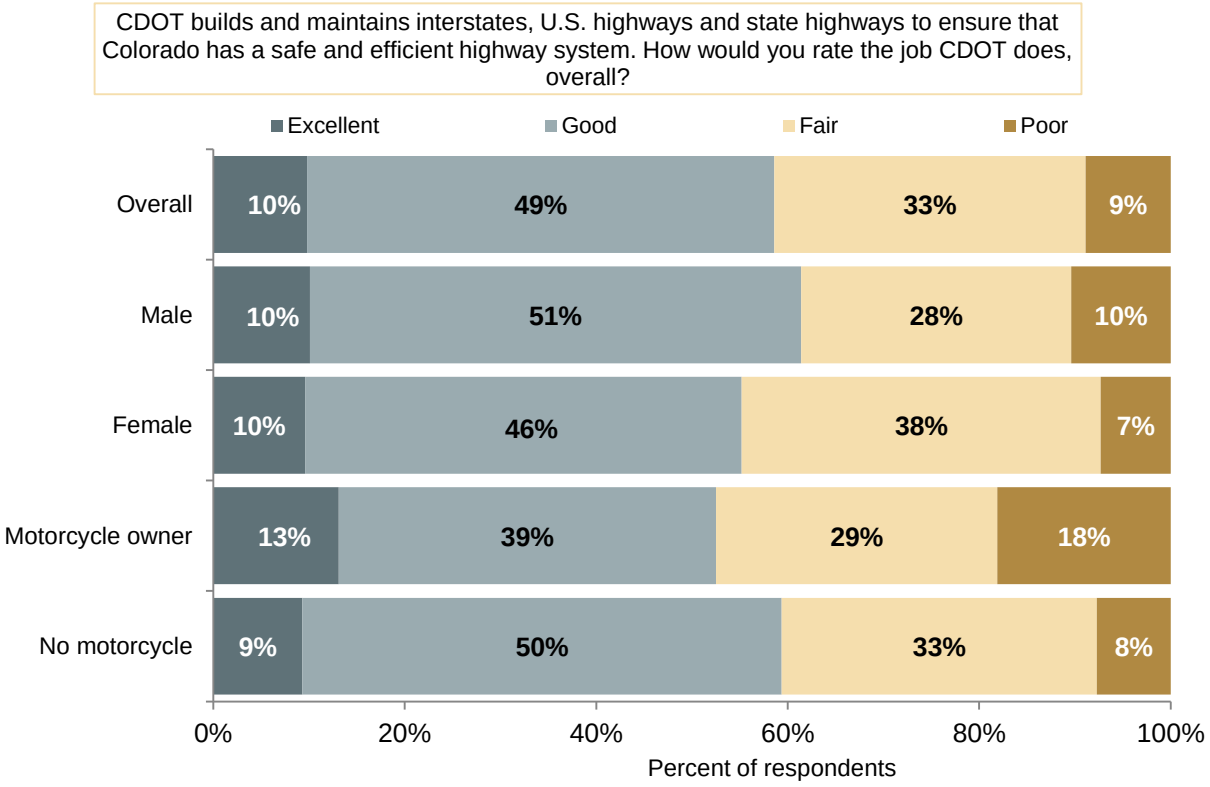
Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

CDOT

Residents were asked to give CDOT an overall rating for the job it does building and maintaining interstates, U.S. highways and state highways to ensure that Colorado has a safe and efficient highway system. Most (59%) thought CDOT did an excellent or good job, while 33% said it was fair and 9% gave a poor rating. Men gave CDOT higher ratings than women, and motorcycle owners gave lower ratings than those without motorcycles.

Figure 45: Overall Rating of CDOT by Demographic Groups (2015)



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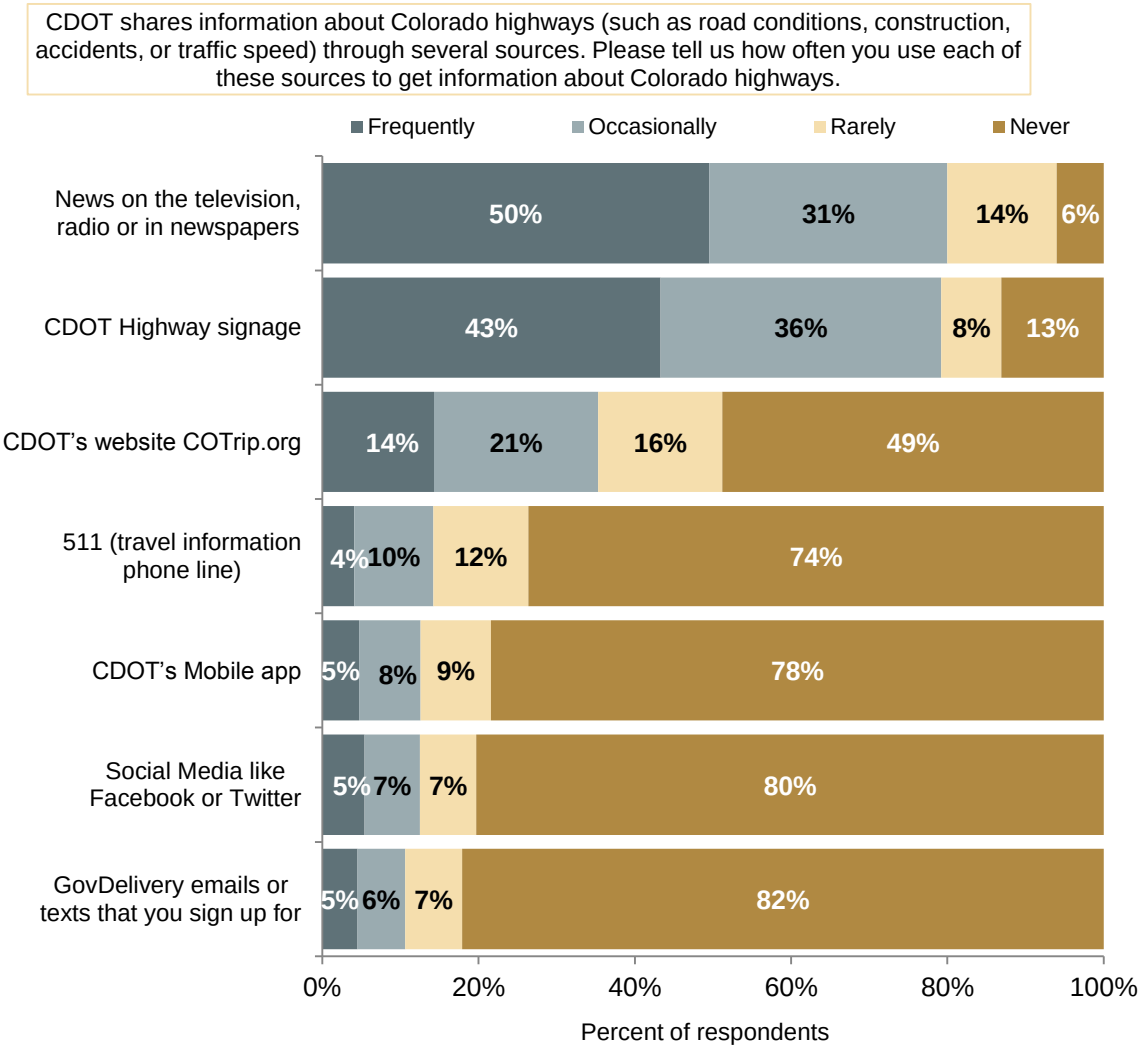
The most popular CDOT sources for information about Colorado highways were news on the television, radio or in newspapers (50% used this frequently and 31% occasionally) and CDOT Highway signage (43% used this frequently and 36% occasionally). CDOT's website (COTrip.org) was used at least occasionally by 35% of Coloradans. Other sources were used by fewer people, but about 1 in 20 Coloradans said they frequently used GovDelivery emails or texts, CDOT's Mobile app, Social Media and 511.

Figure 46: Use of CDOT Information Sources (2015)



Women and those in the Front Range were more likely than their counterparts to use social media to get CDOT information, Younger adults were more likely to social media, middle aged adults were more likely to use the website and highway signage and older adults were more likely to use the 511 phone line. Coloradans in the lower income range were less likely to use highway signage and the CDOT website for information and those who lived in Colorado 9 year or less, were less likely to access information through the news, the website, 511 or GovDelivery emails or texts.

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Figure 47: Ever Use CDOT Information Sources by Demographic Groups (2015)

Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.	Overall	Male	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
News on the television, radio or in newspapers	91%	90%	91%	81%	95%	96%	87%	91%	88%	95%	91%	90%	91%	88%	90%	93%	88%	85%	94%
CDOT Highway signage	86%	84%	88%	82%	91%	85%	84%	86%	83%	89%	89%	95%	85%	76%	91%	90%	81%	89%	87%
CDOT's website COTrip.org	50%	49%	50%	44%	57%	46%	47%	50%	46%	53%	54%	54%	49%	34%	59%	53%	43%	46%	54%
Social Media like Facebook or Twitter	28%	22%	34%	42%	26%	14%	37%	27%	26%	25%	33%	30%	28%	31%	32%	23%	34%	28%	25%
CDOT's Mobile app	20%	19%	21%	20%	23%	17%	20%	20%	14%	26%	25%	20%	20%	13%	22%	25%	19%	18%	21%
511 (travel information phone line)	19%	23%	15%	13%	17%	30%	18%	19%	18%	23%	18%	19%	19%	21%	20%	18%	11%	19%	22%
GovDelivery emails or texts that you sign up for	17%	18%	15%	14%	18%	18%	17%	16%	12%	22%	20%	23%	16%	16%	18%	15%	10%	17%	19%

Percent who said they frequently, occasionally or rarely use the information source.
Shaded cells indicate that the difference between categories is statistically significant.

Appendix A: Complete Set of Survey Frequencies Including Don't Know Responses

This appendix includes the frequencies for all questions asked in the 2015 Statewide Mail survey.

Question 1								
When driving your primary vehicle (the one you use most often), how often do you wear your seat belt?	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	Don't know	Refused	Total
When driving this vehicle, how often do you wear your seat belt?	91%	6%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	N=746	N=46	N=21	N=6	N=4	N=0	N=0	N=824
When you are driving somewhere close, less than 2 miles	88%	6%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	N=724	N=49	N=20	N=17	N=12	N=0	N=0	N=822
When you are driving farther (more than 2 miles)	94%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	N=771	N=34	N=7	N=5	N=3	N=0	N=0	N=821
When you are driving on a local or neighborhood road	89%	6%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	N=728	N=53	N=22	N=10	N=8	N=0	N=0	N=822
When you are driving on a highway or interstate	97%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	N=795	N=13	N=9	N=3	N=2	N=0	N=0	N=822

Question 2		
Is there anything that would compel you to wear your seatbelt all the time? I would always wear my seatbelt if...	Percent	Number
I always wear my seatbelt	92%	N=757
Seatbelts were more comfortable	4%	N=31
My car had a reminder (like beeping when I am not wearing a seatbelt)	3%	N=24
I thought seatbelts would make me safer	2%	N=16
I saw people being ticketed for not wearing a seatbelt	1%	N=12
I thought you could get ticketed for not wearing a seatbelt	1%	N=11
I didn't think seatbelts might hurt me	1%	N=10

Question 2		
Other (please specify)	1%	N=5
Total respondents	100%	N=820

*Asked only of those who so not always wear seatbelt.
May add to more than 100% as respondent could choose more than one option.

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Question 2 "Other" Responses	
Is there anything that would compel you to wear your seatbelt all the time? I would always wear my seatbelt if...	Number
Bad roads.	N=1
Easier to put on.	N=1
I remember to put it on	N=1
If I was a bad driver.	N=1
It didn't take me longer to buckle up than it does to drive less than 2 min.	N=1
No	N=1
Not needed on rural roads.	N=1
Not wearing it at 15 mph on our back road.	N=1
Only time it is not worn is when traveling in our private community.	N=1
Pay me 1,100,000 bucks.	N=1
Sometimes I just forget.	N=1
Usually wear it but sometimes just forget to.	N=1

Question 3		
Assume that you do NOT use your seat belt AT ALL while driving over the next six months. How likely or unlikely do you think it is that you would get a ticket for not wearing a seat belt?	Percent	Number
Very likely	15%	N=122
Somewhat likely	26%	N=206
Somewhat unlikely	21%	N=167
Very unlikely	25%	N=200
Don't know	12%	N=96
Total	100%	N=791

Question 4		
Before reading this survey, did you think seat belt violations were a primary offense or a secondary offense:	Percent	Number

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Question 4		
Can stop just for seat belt violation	43%	N=355
Must observe another offense first	38%	N=312
Don't know	19%	N=152
Total	100%	N=819

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Question 5		
How strongly would you support or oppose a new law to make not wearing a seat belt a "primary offense," so law enforcement could pull people over and ticket them if a driver or passenger was not wearing a seatbelt (when no other traffic violation has occurred)?	Percent	Number
Strongly support	39%	N=318
Somewhat support	21%	N=172
Somewhat oppose	14%	N=117
Strongly oppose	19%	N=158
Don't know	7%	N=57
Total	100%	N=822

Question 6		
Why would you support or oppose creating a new law that makes not wearing a seat belt a "primary offense"?	Percent	Number
Saves lives/reduce risk of injury	45%	N=288
Should be a choice	20%	N=126
Law enforcement has better things to do/do not need more laws	12%	N=78
Support	7%	N=46
Oppose	7%	N=44
Law enforcement oversteps boundary/just wants more revenue	6%	N=36
Costs to others/Lower insurance costs	5%	N=33
Only hurt themselves	3%	N=22
Depends/Neutral/Thought it already was primary	3%	N=19
Does not always save lives/can hurt you	2%	N=13
Other	1%	N=4
Total respondents	100%	N=642

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Question 7							
How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit?	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	Don't know	Total
Overall	2%	20%	45%	29%	4%	0%	100%
	N=17	N=156	N=355	N=230	N=35	N=3	N=795
On a neighborhood road (speed limit of 25-30 mph)	3%	11%	20%	42%	24%	0%	100%
	N=28	N=84	N=156	N=333	N=194	N=2	N=796
On a main city/town road (speed limit of 35-45 mph)	3%	14%	33%	36%	13%	0%	100%
	N=23	N=111	N=265	N=287	N=107	N=3	N=795
On a local highway (speed limit of 55 mph)	5%	26%	43%	21%	5%	0%	100%
	N=41	N=206	N=345	N=166	N=43	N=2	N=804
On a main highway/interstate (speed limit of 65 mph)	7%	27%	41%	19%	6%	0%	100%
	N=57	N=216	N=333	N=151	N=45	N=3	N=806

Question 8		
What is the maximum speed you personally feel safe driving on a local road where the speed limit is 30 mph?	Percent	Number
Less than 30 mph	4%	N=35
30 mph	27%	N=223
31-35 mph	55%	N=452
36-40 mph	13%	N=108
41 mph or more	0%	N=3
Total	100%	N=821

Question 9		
What is the maximum speed you personally feel safe driving when the speed limit is 65 mph?	Percent	Number
Less than 65 mph	4%	N=34
65 mph	13%	N=105
66-70 mph	52%	N=430

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71-75 mph	25%	N=207
76 mph or more	5%	N=45
Total	100%	N=821

Question 10						
Suppose you drove your motor vehicle consistently 5-10 mph over the speed limit for the next 6 months. How likely or unlikely is it that the police would stop you at least once?	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know	Total
Driving consistently over the speed limit on a local road where the speed limit is 30 mph	26%	43%	16%	11%	4%	100%
	N=212	N=351	N=135	N=86	N=37	N=821
Driving consistently over the speed limit on a road where the speed limit is 65 mph	15%	34%	26%	21%	4%	100%
	N=122	N=277	N=213	N=173	N=33	N=817

Question 11						
During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Every time I drove	Total
Sent a message via text, email or social media site	65%	20%	13%	3%	0%	100%
	N=534	N=161	N=103	N=21	N=2	N=820
Read a message via text, email or social media site	48%	27%	20%	5%	0%	100%
	N=394	N=221	N=160	N=42	N=3	N=820
Ate food	32%	27%	32%	9%	0%	100%
	N=263	N=222	N=259	N=75	N=1	N=820
Talked on a hands-free cell phone	47%	12%	21%	18%	2%	100%
	N=385	N=95	N=174	N=147	N=15	N=816
Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand	36%	26%	28%	10%	0%	100%
	N=292	N=211	N=231	N=81	N=4	N=819
Entered information into a GPS system	63%	21%	11%	4%	0%	100%
	N=515	N=175	N=92	N=37	N=1	N=819
Selected entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device	20%	17%	28%	26%	10%	100%
	N=162	N=136	N=230	N=210	N=80	N=818
Did personal grooming such as makeup or shaving	94%	4%	2%	1%	0%	100%

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Question 11						
	N=768	N=30	N=16	N=6	N=0	N=819
Read a map, newspaper, book or other reading material	93%	5%	2%	0%	0%	100%
	N=764	N=40	N=15	N=1	N=0	N=820
Looked away from the road to manage children, pets or other people	52%	30%	12%	7%	0%	100%
	N=423	N=244	N=96	N=54	N=4	N=820
Something else that might have distracted you from driving (please specify)	0%	56%	32%	7%	4%	100%
	N=0	N=108	N=63	N=14	N=8	N=193

Question 11 Other Distractions		
Please specify what else might have distracted you from driving?	Percent	Number
Wildlife or scenery	28%	N=27
Accidents or bad drivers	21%	N=20
Adjust temperature, mirrors	6%	N=5
Smoking, lighting cigarette	1%	N=1
Looking for address or sign	8%	N=7
Finding object/recovering something that fell or spilled	20%	N=19
Other	16%	N=15
Total	100%	N=95

Question 12		
Of those things you said you had done at least once while driving in the past 7 days, which ONE did you do most often? (Check one)	Percent	Number
Selected entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device	26%	N=211
Ate food	17%	N=136
Talked on a hands-free cell phone	16%	N=128
Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand	12%	N=100
None	9%	N=72

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Looked away from the road to manage children, pets, or other people	5%	N=44
Read a message via text, email or social media site	5%	N=43
Sent a message via text, email or social media site	4%	N=32
Other action that might have distracted you from driving (SPECIFY)	3%	N=21
Entered information into a GPS system	2%	N=17
Read a map, newspaper, book, or other reading material	0%	N=3
Did personal grooming such as makeup or shaving	0%	N=2
Total	100%	N=809

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Question 12							
Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?	None	1 or 2	3 to 5	6 to 10	11 or more	Missing	Total
Drank alcoholic beverages	38%	11%	15%	11%	21%	3%	100%
	N=317	N=94	N=125	N=92	N=172	N=26	N=826
Consumed marijuana	81%	6%	1%	2%	7%	4%	100%
	N=667	N=49	N=7	N=15	N=58	N=29	N=826
Used prescription medications that might impair your driving	87%	7%	1%	0%	2%	3%	100%
	N=715	N=58	N=11	N=0	N=17	N=26	N=826
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages	69%	21%	5%	2%	0%	3%	100%
	N=567	N=175	N=40	N=18	N=0	N=26	N=826
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana	88%	6%	0%	1%	2%	3%	100%
	N=726	N=46	N=1	N=10	N=17	N=26	N=826
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using prescription medications that might impair your driving	90%	6%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
	N=743	N=49	N=4	N=1	N=4	N=26	N=826

Question 12 (Average Days in Past 30 Days)						
Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?	Number	Mean	Std Error	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Drank alcoholic beverages	800	6.2	.3	2	0	30
Consumed marijuana	797	2.3	.3	0	0	30
Used prescription medications that might impair your driving	800	.7	.1	0	0	30
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages	800	.7	.1	0	0	10
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana	800	.7	.1	0	0	30
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using prescription medications that might impair your driving	800	.2	.1	0	0	30

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Question 12 (Average Days for Those Who Did Activity in Past 30 Days)						
Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?	Number	Mean	Std Error	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Drank alcoholic beverages	483	10.2	.4	7	1	30
Consumed marijuana	129	13.9	1.1	7	1	30
Used prescription medications that might impair your driving	86	6.5	1.1	1	1	30
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages	234	2.3	.1	2	1	10
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana	74	7.1	1.1	1	1	30
Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using prescription medications that might impair your driving	57	3.3	1.0	1	1	30

Question 14		
How many drinks would you feel comfortable having within a 2-hour time period and still feel safe to drive a vehicle? Consider a drink as either 1 beer, 1 glass of wine or 1 shot of liquor.	Percent	Number
0	24%	N=186
1	38%	N=301
2	0%	N=1
2	30%	N=237
3	5%	N=43
4	1%	N=10
5	1%	N=4
10	0%	N=0
23	0%	N=1
Total	100%	N=784

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Question 15						
How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements:	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total
I can safely drive under the influence of alcohol	2%	6%	11%	75%	6%	100%
	N=19	N=47	N=85	N=602	N=52	N=805
I can safely drive under the influence of marijuana	2%	6%	6%	51%	34%	100%
	N=18	N=52	N=49	N=412	N=272	N=804
I can safely drive after using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	3%	7%	9%	45%	35%	100%
	N=28	N=56	N=75	N=361	N=280	N=801
It is safer driving under the influence of marijuana than under the influence of alcohol	7%	12%	6%	43%	33%	100%
	N=55	N=98	N=45	N=344	N=263	N=804

Question 16						
How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they…?	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't Know	Total
Drove within an hour of using marijuana?	15%	22%	23%	14%	26%	100%
	N=125	N=179	N=185	N=117	N=209	N=814
Were pulled over after consuming marijuana and had face-to-face contact with a law enforcement officer?	31%	32%	13%	6%	19%	100%
	N=252	N=260	N=101	N=46	N=151	N=811
Drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)?	10%	16%	28%	21%	25%	100%
	N=84	N=129	N=225	N=166	N=205	N=809
Were pulled over when they drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications?	12%	23%	26%	15%	25%	100%
	N=99	N=184	N=207	N=121	N=200	N=811

Question 17				
To the best of your knowledge, can a person …	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
To the best of your knowledge, can a person get a DUI as a result of driving after using marijuana?	77%	4%	19%	100%

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Question 17				
	N=631	N=30	N=155	N=815
To the best of your knowledge, can a person still get a DUI if the marijuana was medically prescribed?	70%	5%	25%	100%
	N=569	N=39	N=207	N=815
Can a person get a DUI as a result of driving after using certain prescription medications?	57%	9%	35%	100%
	N=462	N=71	N=282	N=815

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Question 18		
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 or unlikely is it that the law enforcement would stop you?	Percent	Number
Very Likely To Stop You	24%	N=195
Somewhat Likely To Stop You	42%	N=339
Somewhat Unlikely To Stop You	21%	N=169
Very Unlikely To Stop You?	4%	N=36
Don't know	9%	N=74
Total	100%	N=813

Question 19		
Suppose you drove a motor vehicle after consuming marijuana and the amount of marijuana in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers. How likely or unlikely is it that the police would stop you?	Percent	Number
Very Likely To Stop You	16%	N=128
Somewhat Likely To Stop You	23%	N=189
Somewhat Unlikely To Stop You	27%	N=218
Very Unlikely To Stop You?	10%	N=81
Don't know	24%	N=198
Total	100%	N=814

Question 20		
Personal breathalyzers provide an estimate of your blood alcohol content when you drink. The device links to your smartphone and can help you know if you are safe to drive.	Percent	Number
I would use a smartphone breathalyzer if it was given to me	50%	N=328
I never drink alcohol	31%	N=201
I would like to buy a smartphone breathalyzer	26%	N=170
I don’t own a smartphone	22%	N=146

Question 20		
I own a smartphone breathalyzer	2%	N=11
I have tried a smartphone breathalyzer	1%	N=3
Total	100%	N=654

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Question 20a		
What is the most you would pay?	Percent	Number
$39 or less	62%	N=106
$40-$59	29%	N=49
$60-$79	5%	N=9
$80-$99	0%	N=1
$100 or more	3%	N=5
Total	100%	N=170

Question 21		
CDOT builds and maintains interstates, U.S. highways and state highways to ensure that Colorado has a safe and efficient highway system. How would you rate the job CDOT does, overall?	Percent	Number
Excellent	10%	N=80
Good	49%	N=398
Fair	33%	N=265
Poor	9%	N=72
Total	100%	N=815

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 22						
CDOT shares information about Colorado highways (such as road conditions, construction, accidents, or traffic speed) through several sources. Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Not sure	Total
News on the television, radio or in newspapers	9%	14%	33%	42%	1%	100%
	N=77	N=118	N=268	N=346	N=6	N=815
GovDelivery emails or texts that you sign up for	82%	8%	5%	4%	2%	100%
	N=652	N=65	N=37	N=28	N=16	N=798
CDOT's website COTrip.org	50%	18%	20%	11%	1%	100%
	N=396	N=140	N=162	N=91	N=6	N=794
CDOT's Mobile app	79%	7%	8%	5%	1%	100%
	N=631	N=53	N=62	N=42	N=7	N=795
CDOT Highway signage	14%	8%	40%	38%	1%	100%
	N=111	N=62	N=321	N=305	N=7	N=806
Social Media like Facebook or Twitter	71%	11%	11%	6%	1%	100%
	N=569	N=85	N=88	N=49	N=6	N=796
511 (travel information phone line)	81%	11%	6%	2%	0%	100%
	N=647	N=88	N=48	N=17	N=2	N=802

Question 23		
What type of vehicle do you drive most often for personal use?	Percent	Number
Car	49%	N=397
Pickup truck	15%	N=123
Van or minivan	4%	N=30
Sport utility vehicle	33%	N=268
Motorcycle	0%	N=1

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Question 23		
6	0%	N=0
Total	100%	N=819

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Question 24		
Do you own a motorcycle?	Percent	Number
Yes	11%	N=91
No	89%	N=731
Total	100%	N=822

Question 25		
What is your age?	Percent	Number
18 to 34	32%	N=259
35 to 54	38%	N=309
55 or older	30%	N=248
Total	100%	N=816

Question 26		
How many years have you lived in Colorado?	Percent	Number
3 years or less	8%	N=62
4 to 9 years	15%	N=122
10 to 20 years	20%	N=167
21 years or more	57%	N=469
Total	100%	N=820

Question 27		
What is your gender?	Percent	Number
Male	50%	N=405
Female	50%	N=409
Total	100%	N=814

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Question 28		
Which of the following races or ethnicities do you consider yourself to be?	Percent	Number
White	88%	N=716
Spanish, Hispanic or Latino	9%	N=76
Some other race	3%	N=24
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3%	N=23
Black or African American	1%	N=10
Asian, Asian Indian or Pacific Islander	1%	N=10
Total	100%	N=811

Question 29		
What is the highest level of education you have completed	Percent	Number
11th grade or less	1%	N=12
12th grade/GED	10%	N=80
Some college or trade school	28%	N=231
College graduate	39%	N=323
Post-graduate degree (Master's, Ph.D., etc.)	21%	N=172
Total	100%	N=817

Question 30		
How much do you think your household's total income before taxes will be for the current year? Please include in your total income money from all sources for all persons living in your household.	Percent	Number
Less than $35,000	17%	N=137
$35,000 to $49,999	14%	N=107
$50,000 to $74,999	21%	N=165
$75,000 to $99,999	17%	N=137
$100,000 or more	30%	N=239

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Question 30		
Total	100%	N=785

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Appendix B: Survey Results by Gender, Age, Region, Primary Vehicle Used, Motorcycle Ownership, Annual Income and Years Living in Colorado

The tables that follow show comparisons of survey results by the geographic location of survey respondents, type of vehicle used and whether the respondent owned a motorcycle. When there is a statistically significant difference in the results between respondent subgroups, it is noted with a diamond (♦) after the relevant demographic characteristic.

Question 1a: Frequency of Overall Seat Belt Use	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Total	
Overall	91%	N=746	6%	N=46	3%	N=21	1%	N=6	0%	N=4	100%	N=824
Female	93%	N=378	5%	N=20	2%	N=6	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	100%	N=408
Male	88%	N=356	7%	N=27	4%	N=15	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	100%	N=403
Age 18 to 34♦	91%	N=235	4%	N=11	4%	N=10	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	90%	N=279	7%	N=22	3%	N=8	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	91%	N=223	6%	N=14	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	100%	N=245
Front Range	90%	N=87	6%	N=6	3%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=96
Not Front Range	91%	N=660	6%	N=41	2%	N=18	1%	N=6	0%	N=3	100%	N=728
Car♦	95%	N=374	3%	N=13	2%	N=7	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	75%	N=114	14%	N=21	8%	N=13	2%	N=3	2%	N=2	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	94%	N=250	5%	N=13	0%	N=1	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=267
Motorcycle owner♦	83%	N=75	7%	N=6	9%	N=8	1%	N=1	1%	N=1	100%	N=90
No motorcycle♦	91%	N=667	6%	N=41	2%	N=13	1%	N=6	0%	N=3	100%	N=729
$49,999 or less♦	84%	N=205	9%	N=21	6%	N=15	0%	N=0	1%	N=1	100%	N=244
$50,000 to $99,999♦	93%	N=281	4%	N=12	1%	N=3	2%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more♦	93%	N=222	5%	N=13	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	1%	N=1	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	93%	N=169	5%	N=9	0%	N=1	2%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=182
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	90%	N=151	4%	N=6	6%	N=10	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	90%	N=421	7%	N=31	2%	N=10	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	100%	N=468

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When driving your primary vehicle (the one you use most often), how often do you wear your seat belt overall

Question 1b: Frequency of Seat Belt Use When Driving Somewhere Close												
	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Total	
Overall	88%	N=724	6%	N=49	2%	N=20	2%	N=17	1%	N=12	100%	N=822
Female	87%	N=356	6%	N=24	4%	N=15	1%	N=5	2%	N=7	100%	N=408
Male	88%	N=355	6%	N=24	1%	N=5	3%	N=12	1%	N=5	100%	N=402
Age 18 to 34	87%	N=227	5%	N=13	2%	N=6	3%	N=7	2%	N=6	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	88%	N=272	6%	N=19	3%	N=10	2%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=309
Age 55+	89%	N=216	7%	N=16	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	2%	N=5	100%	N=244
Front Range	89%	N=85	5%	N=5	3%	N=3	2%	N=2	1%	N=1	100%	N=96
Not Front Range	88%	N=639	6%	N=44	2%	N=17	2%	N=15	1%	N=11	100%	N=727
Car♦	93%	N=367	4%	N=16	1%	N=4	1%	N=5	1%	N=4	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	77%	N=116	10%	N=15	2%	N=4	7%	N=11	3%	N=5	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan♦	87%	N=233	7%	N=18	5%	N=12	0%	N=1	1%	N=3	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner♦	84%	N=76	4%	N=4	1%	N=1	5%	N=4	5%	N=5	100%	N=90
No motorcycle♦	88%	N=643	6%	N=45	3%	N=19	2%	N=13	1%	N=7	100%	N=728
$49,999 or less♦	80%	N=194	9%	N=22	4%	N=11	4%	N=10	2%	N=6	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999♦	90%	N=273	6%	N=18	1%	N=2	2%	N=5	1%	N=4	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	92%	N=219	4%	N=9	3%	N=6	1%	N=2	1%	N=2	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado	89%	N=163	6%	N=11	3%	N=5	0%	N=1	2%	N=3	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado	88%	N=147	5%	N=8	3%	N=5	3%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	87%	N=408	6%	N=30	2%	N=10	2%	N=11	2%	N=8	100%	N=467

When driving your primary vehicle, how often do you wear your seat belt when you are driving somewhere close, less than 2 miles?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 1c: Frequency of Seat Belt Use When Driving Farther												
	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Total	
Overall	94%	N=771	4%	N=34	1%	N=7	1%	N=5	0%	N=3	100%	N=821
Female♦	95%	N=389	3%	N=13	1%	N=6	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=408
Male♦	92%	N=370	5%	N=21	0%	N=1	1%	N=5	1%	N=3	100%	N=401
Age 18 to 34	95%	N=247	4%	N=10	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	93%	N=288	5%	N=15	1%	N=4	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=309
Age 55+	94%	N=228	4%	N=9	0%	N=1	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	100%	N=243
Front Range	93%	N=88	5%	N=5	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	1%	N=1	100%	N=95
Not Front Range	94%	N=683	4%	N=29	1%	N=6	1%	N=5	0%	N=3	100%	N=725
Car♦	97%	N=383	2%	N=7	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	84%	N=125	11%	N=17	0%	N=0	3%	N=4	2%	N=3	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan♦	95%	N=254	4%	N=9	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner	91%	N=82	6%	N=6	1%	N=1	1%	N=1	1%	N=1	100%	N=90
No motorcycle	94%	N=685	4%	N=28	1%	N=6	1%	N=5	0%	N=3	100%	N=726
$49,999 or less	92%	N=222	6%	N=13	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	1%	N=1	100%	N=241
$50,000 to $99,999	95%	N=286	3%	N=10	1%	N=4	0%	N=1	0%	N=1	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more	94%	N=224	4%	N=10	0%	N=0	1%	N=2	1%	N=1	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado♦	98%	N=178	0%	N=0	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	93%	N=155	5%	N=9	2%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	93%	N=433	5%	N=24	0%	N=1	1%	N=5	1%	N=3	100%	N=466

When driving your primary vehicle, how often do you wear your seat belt when you are driving farther (more than 2 miles)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 1d: Frequency of Seat Belt Use When Driving on a Local Road												
	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Total	
Overall	89%	N=728	6%	N=53	3%	N=22	1%	N=10	1%	N=8	100%	N=822
Female	89%	N=362	6%	N=23	4%	N=15	1%	N=5	1%	N=4	100%	N=408
Male	88%	N=354	8%	N=31	2%	N=7	1%	N=5	1%	N=4	100%	N=401
Age 18 to 34	85%	N=222	8%	N=22	4%	N=9	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	90%	N=277	6%	N=18	3%	N=10	1%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=309
Age 55+	91%	N=221	5%	N=13	1%	N=2	1%	N=3	2%	N=4	100%	N=244
Front Range	89%	N=85	5%	N=4	4%	N=4	1%	N=1	1%	N=1	100%	N=96
Not Front Range	89%	N=643	7%	N=49	3%	N=18	1%	N=9	1%	N=7	100%	N=726
Car♦	93%	N=367	5%	N=20	1%	N=4	0%	N=0	1%	N=4	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	77%	N=116	14%	N=21	3%	N=4	4%	N=6	3%	N=4	100%	N=151
SUV or van/minivan♦	89%	N=237	5%	N=13	5%	N=13	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner♦	86%	N=78	6%	N=5	3%	N=2	0%	N=0	5%	N=5	100%	N=90
No motorcycle♦	89%	N=646	7%	N=48	3%	N=20	1%	N=10	0%	N=3	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less♦	81%	N=196	12%	N=29	4%	N=11	0%	N=1	2%	N=6	100%	N=243
$50,000 to $99,999♦	91%	N=273	5%	N=15	2%	N=6	2%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more♦	92%	N=220	4%	N=9	2%	N=5	1%	N=2	1%	N=2	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	88%	N=160	8%	N=14	2%	N=4	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado	89%	N=148	8%	N=13	4%	N=6	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	89%	N=414	6%	N=26	3%	N=12	1%	N=6	2%	N=7	100%	N=466

When driving your primary vehicle, how often do you wear your seat belt when you are driving on a local or neighborhood road?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 1e: Frequency of Seat Belt Use When on a Highway												
	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Total	
Overall	97%	N=795	2%	N=13	1%	N=9	0%	N=3	0%	N=2	100%	N=822
Female	98%	N=400	1%	N=6	0%	N=1	0%	N=1	0%	N=1	100%	N=408
Male	95%	N=383	2%	N=7	2%	N=8	1%	N=2	0%	N=2	100%	N=402
Age 18 to 34	99%	N=256	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	96%	N=298	2%	N=6	1%	N=4	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=309
Age 55+	95%	N=231	1%	N=3	2%	N=5	1%	N=3	1%	N=2	100%	N=244
Front Range	96%	N=92	2%	N=1	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=96
Not Front Range	97%	N=703	2%	N=11	1%	N=7	0%	N=3	0%	N=2	100%	N=727
Car♦	98%	N=388	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	91%	N=138	3%	N=4	3%	N=5	1%	N=2	1%	N=2	100%	N=151
SUV or van/minivan♦	98%	N=261	2%	N=5	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner	94%	N=85	4%	N=3	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	1%	N=1	100%	N=90
No motorcycle	97%	N=706	1%	N=9	1%	N=8	0%	N=3	0%	N=2	100%	N=728
$49,999 or less	96%	N=234	2%	N=4	1%	N=2	1%	N=2	1%	N=1	100%	N=243
$50,000 to $99,999	97%	N=292	2%	N=5	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more	97%	N=231	2%	N=4	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	97%	N=178	2%	N=3	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado	97%	N=162	2%	N=4	1%	N=1	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	96%	N=450	1%	N=6	1%	N=6	0%	N=2	0%	N=2	100%	N=467

When driving your primary vehicle, how often do you wear your seat belt when you are driving on a highway or interstate?

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Question 3: Likelihood of Receiving Ticket for Seat belt Violation												
	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Don't know		Total	
Overall	15%	N=122	26%	N=206	21%	N=167	25%	N=200	12%	N=96	100%	N=791
Female♦	18%	N=71	28%	N=111	23%	N=89	21%	N=82	11%	N=43	100%	N=397
Male♦	13%	N=49	24%	N=93	19%	N=74	30%	N=115	13%	N=52	100%	N=382
Age 18 to 34♦	8%	N=21	35%	N=90	23%	N=58	24%	N=60	10%	N=25	100%	N=254
Age 35 to 54♦	19%	N=55	20%	N=60	20%	N=58	29%	N=85	13%	N=37	100%	N=296
Age 55+♦	20%	N=45	23%	N=53	21%	N=48	22%	N=52	15%	N=34	100%	N=232
Front Range♦	23%	N=22	28%	N=26	10%	N=10	33%	N=32	6%	N=6	100%	N=95
Not Front Range♦	14%	N=100	26%	N=180	23%	N=158	24%	N=168	13%	N=90	100%	N=697
Car♦	10%	N=38	28%	N=104	21%	N=80	26%	N=98	14%	N=53	100%	N=374
Pickup truck♦	19%	N=29	25%	N=37	19%	N=28	28%	N=42	9%	N=13	100%	N=147
SUV or van/minivan♦	20%	N=51	24%	N=64	23%	N=60	22%	N=58	11%	N=29	100%	N=261
Motorcycle owner	19%	N=16	30%	N=26	16%	N=13	22%	N=19	13%	N=11	100%	N=85
No motorcycle	15%	N=106	26%	N=179	22%	N=154	25%	N=178	12%	N=85	100%	N=702
$49,999 or less♦	19%	N=46	32%	N=75	18%	N=42	19%	N=45	12%	N=29	100%	N=238
$50,000 to $99,999♦	14%	N=42	29%	N=86	23%	N=66	21%	N=61	13%	N=39	100%	N=294
$100,000 or more♦	11%	N=24	16%	N=36	24%	N=53	37%	N=83	11%	N=25	100%	N=222
9 years or less in Colorado♦	10%	N=17	35%	N=59	21%	N=36	24%	N=41	10%	N=17	100%	N=171
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	12%	N=20	26%	N=43	19%	N=32	24%	N=40	18%	N=29	100%	N=164
21 years or more in Colorado♦	18%	N=83	23%	N=103	22%	N=100	26%	N=116	11%	N=49	100%	N=450

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? Is it:

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Question 4: Understanding of Status of Seat Belt Non-Use Violations								
	Can stop just for seat belt violation		Must observe another offense first		Don't know		Total	
Overall	43%	N=355	38%	N=312	19%	N=152	100%	N=819
Female	43%	N=177	38%	N=155	18%	N=74	100%	N=406
Male	44%	N=176	37%	N=148	19%	N=76	100%	N=400
Age 18 to 34♦	53%	N=137	29%	N=75	18%	N=47	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	38%	N=116	44%	N=134	19%	N=57	100%	N=307
Age 55+♦	41%	N=100	40%	N=97	19%	N=46	100%	N=243
Front Range	45%	N=43	39%	N=37	16%	N=15	100%	N=95
Not Front Range	43%	N=313	38%	N=275	19%	N=137	100%	N=724
Car	42%	N=166	36%	N=143	21%	N=84	100%	N=394
Pickup truck	47%	N=71	41%	N=61	12%	N=18	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan	42%	N=114	39%	N=105	18%	N=49	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner	50%	N=44	37%	N=33	14%	N=12	100%	N=88
No motorcycle	43%	N=311	38%	N=277	19%	N=138	100%	N=726
$49,999 or less	43%	N=105	35%	N=84	22%	N=52	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999	43%	N=130	43%	N=130	14%	N=42	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more	43%	N=103	35%	N=84	22%	N=52	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	56%	N=103	28%	N=51	16%	N=28	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	37%	N=61	34%	N=56	30%	N=49	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	41%	N=190	44%	N=202	16%	N=72	100%	N=464

Before reading this survey, did you think seat belt violations were a primary offense or a secondary offense:

Question 5: Support for Seat Belt Non-Use as Primary Violation												
	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
Overall	39%	N=318	21%	N=172	14%	N=117	19%	N=158	7%	N=57	100%	N=822
Female♦	44%	N=179	22%	N=91	13%	N=52	12%	N=49	8%	N=34	100%	N=405
Male♦	33%	N=134	20%	N=80	15%	N=62	26%	N=106	5%	N=22	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34♦	38%	N=98	18%	N=47	15%	N=40	18%	N=48	11%	N=27	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	35%	N=108	23%	N=70	14%	N=44	22%	N=67	6%	N=17	100%	N=307
Age 55+♦	45%	N=110	22%	N=54	12%	N=30	16%	N=40	4%	N=11	100%	N=246
Front Range	43%	N=42	16%	N=15	9%	N=9	24%	N=23	7%	N=7	100%	N=96
Not Front Range	38%	N=276	22%	N=156	15%	N=108	19%	N=135	7%	N=50	100%	N=726
Car♦	42%	N=167	16%	N=65	13%	N=50	20%	N=81	8%	N=33	100%	N=396
Pickup truck♦	31%	N=47	29%	N=44	15%	N=23	21%	N=31	4%	N=6	100%	N=151
SUV or van/minivan♦	37%	N=98	24%	N=63	16%	N=43	17%	N=45	7%	N=17	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	36%	N=33	13%	N=12	19%	N=17	27%	N=24	6%	N=5	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	39%	N=283	22%	N=160	14%	N=99	18%	N=133	7%	N=52	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less	39%	N=94	22%	N=53	15%	N=36	19%	N=46	6%	N=14	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999	38%	N=114	21%	N=63	15%	N=46	18%	N=54	8%	N=25	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more	41%	N=97	20%	N=47	13%	N=30	20%	N=47	7%	N=16	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado	36%	N=66	22%	N=40	14%	N=26	19%	N=35	8%	N=15	100%	N=182
10 to 20 years in Colorado	38%	N=63	17%	N=29	16%	N=27	19%	N=31	10%	N=17	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	40%	N=186	22%	N=103	13%	N=63	19%	N=90	5%	N=25	100%	N=467

How strongly would you support or oppose a new law to make not wearing a seat belt a "primary offense," so law enforcement could pull people over and ticket them if a driver or passenger was not wearing a seatbelt (when no other traffic violation has occurred)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 7a: Frequency of Speeding Overall	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Don't know		Total	
Overall	2%	N=17	20%	N=156	45%	N=355	29%	N=230	4%	N=35	0%	N=3	100%	N=795
Female	2%	N=8	18%	N=69	46%	N=179	30%	N=117	4%	N=17	1%	N=3	100%	N=393
Male	2%	N=9	22%	N=86	44%	N=172	28%	N=110	4%	N=17	0%	N=0	100%	N=394
Age 18 to 34♦	2%	N=5	28%	N=73	48%	N=122	21%	N=53	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=256
Age 35 to 54♦	2%	N=7	22%	N=65	45%	N=133	28%	N=82	3%	N=8	1%	N=2	100%	N=298
Age 55+♦	2%	N=4	7%	N=17	42%	N=98	39%	N=91	10%	N=23	1%	N=1	100%	N=234
Front Range	2%	N=2	19%	N=18	45%	N=43	28%	N=26	5%	N=4	2%	N=2	100%	N=95
Not Front Range	2%	N=14	20%	N=139	45%	N=312	29%	N=204	4%	N=30	0%	N=1	100%	N=700
Car♦	3%	N=12	20%	N=77	48%	N=183	26%	N=99	3%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=384
Pickup truck♦	1%	N=1	22%	N=33	35%	N=52	33%	N=49	9%	N=13	1%	N=2	100%	N=149
SUV or van/minivan♦	1%	N=4	18%	N=47	46%	N=117	31%	N=78	3%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=254
Motorcycle owner♦	3%	N=2	8%	N=7	56%	N=50	27%	N=24	7%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=89
No motorcycle♦	2%	N=14	21%	N=150	43%	N=304	29%	N=204	4%	N=29	0%	N=3	100%	N=703
$49,999 or less♦	4%	N=9	15%	N=36	35%	N=83	36%	N=86	9%	N=22	0%	N=1	100%	N=237
$50,000 to $99,999♦	1%	N=3	21%	N=60	46%	N=134	30%	N=87	2%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=291
$100,000 or more♦	2%	N=4	25%	N=58	52%	N=121	20%	N=46	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=233
9 years or less in Colorado♦	3%	N=6	19%	N=35	58%	N=103	19%	N=34	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	1%	N=2	24%	N=38	44%	N=70	28%	N=45	2%	N=4	1%	N=2	100%	N=160
21 years or more in Colorado♦	2%	N=9	19%	N=83	40%	N=180	33%	N=149	6%	N=29	0%	N=0	100%	N=451

How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit, overall?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 7b: Frequency of Speeding When on a Neighborhood Road	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Don't know		Total	
Overall	3%	N=28	11%	N=84	20%	N=156	42%	N=333	24%	N=194	0%	N=2	100%	N=796
Female♦	2%	N=6	13%	N=52	16%	N=65	41%	N=163	27%	N=107	0%	N=2	100%	N=395
Male♦	5%	N=21	8%	N=31	23%	N=90	42%	N=165	22%	N=84	0%	N=0	100%	N=391
Age 18 to 34♦	4%	N=9	17%	N=45	17%	N=44	41%	N=105	21%	N=53	0%	N=0	100%	N=256
Age 35 to 54♦	4%	N=12	9%	N=27	22%	N=66	39%	N=119	25%	N=77	1%	N=2	100%	N=302
Age 55+♦	2%	N=6	5%	N=11	20%	N=45	46%	N=105	27%	N=62	0%	N=0	100%	N=229
Front Range♦	3%	N=3	9%	N=8	17%	N=16	47%	N=42	22%	N=20	2%	N=2	100%	N=91
Not Front Range♦	4%	N=25	11%	N=76	20%	N=140	41%	N=291	25%	N=173	0%	N=0	100%	N=705
Car♦	3%	N=12	10%	N=40	23%	N=89	43%	N=165	21%	N=79	0%	N=0	100%	N=386
Pickup truck♦	9%	N=13	7%	N=11	21%	N=30	36%	N=53	26%	N=39	1%	N=2	100%	N=147
SUV or van/minivan♦	1%	N=3	13%	N=33	14%	N=36	44%	N=112	28%	N=73	0%	N=0	100%	N=257
Motorcycle owner	1%	N=1	4%	N=4	25%	N=22	43%	N=38	27%	N=24	0%	N=0	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	4%	N=27	11%	N=80	19%	N=133	42%	N=293	24%	N=169	0%	N=2	100%	N=704
$49,999 or less♦	5%	N=11	14%	N=32	14%	N=32	34%	N=79	34%	N=79	0%	N=0	100%	N=234
$50,000 to $99,999♦	4%	N=12	10%	N=30	21%	N=62	41%	N=119	23%	N=66	0%	N=0	100%	N=290
$100,000 or more♦	2%	N=4	9%	N=20	24%	N=56	50%	N=119	16%	N=37	0%	N=0	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado♦	3%	N=6	11%	N=20	24%	N=43	49%	N=88	13%	N=24	0%	N=0	100%	N=181
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	1%	N=2	12%	N=20	22%	N=35	46%	N=75	19%	N=30	1%	N=2	100%	N=163
21 years or more in Colorado♦	4%	N=20	10%	N=44	17%	N=77	38%	N=170	31%	N=137	0%	N=0	100%	N=448

How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit, on a neighborhood road (speed limit of 25-30 mph)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 7c: Frequency of Speeding When on a Main City/Town Road	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Don't know		Total	
Overall	3%	N=23	14%	N=111	33%	N=265	36%	N=287	13%	N=107	0%	N=3	100%	N=795
Female	2%	N=9	14%	N=54	32%	N=128	37%	N=145	14%	N=57	1%	N=2	100%	N=394
Male	4%	N=14	14%	N=57	35%	N=136	35%	N=135	12%	N=49	0%	N=0	100%	N=391
Age 18 to 34♦	2%	N=5	22%	N=55	33%	N=84	36%	N=92	8%	N=19	0%	N=0	100%	N=255
Age 35 to 54♦	4%	N=13	14%	N=43	38%	N=116	29%	N=87	14%	N=42	1%	N=2	100%	N=302
Age 55+♦	2%	N=5	5%	N=11	28%	N=65	45%	N=104	19%	N=43	0%	N=1	100%	N=228
Front Range	3%	N=3	12%	N=11	30%	N=28	44%	N=40	9%	N=8	2%	N=2	100%	N=92
Not Front Range	3%	N=20	14%	N=100	34%	N=237	35%	N=247	14%	N=99	0%	N=1	100%	N=703
Car	3%	N=10	14%	N=53	35%	N=135	35%	N=134	13%	N=49	0%	N=1	100%	N=382
Pickup truck	5%	N=8	16%	N=24	33%	N=48	29%	N=43	15%	N=22	1%	N=2	100%	N=147
SUV or van/minivan	2%	N=5	13%	N=34	31%	N=81	41%	N=107	12%	N=32	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Motorcycle owner	1%	N=1	12%	N=10	31%	N=27	38%	N=34	19%	N=17	0%	N=0	100%	N=90
No motorcycle	3%	N=22	14%	N=101	34%	N=237	36%	N=251	13%	N=88	0%	N=2	100%	N=702
$49,999 or less♦	4%	N=10	11%	N=27	26%	N=61	37%	N=86	22%	N=51	0%	N=0	100%	N=235
$50,000 to $99,999♦	2%	N=6	15%	N=44	33%	N=96	39%	N=115	11%	N=32	0%	N=0	100%	N=292
$100,000 or more♦	3%	N=7	17%	N=39	42%	N=98	31%	N=73	6%	N=15	0%	N=0	100%	N=232
9 years or less in Colorado♦	3%	N=6	20%	N=37	39%	N=70	32%	N=58	6%	N=10	0%	N=0	100%	N=181
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	2%	N=3	17%	N=28	36%	N=59	34%	N=55	10%	N=17	1%	N=2	100%	N=163
21 years or more in Colorado♦	3%	N=13	11%	N=47	30%	N=136	39%	N=173	17%	N=77	0%	N=1	100%	N=447

How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit, on a main city/town road (speed limit of 35-45 mph)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 7d: Frequency of Speeding When on a Local Highway	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Don't know		Total	
Overall	5%	N=41	26%	N=206	43%	N=345	21%	N=166	5%	N=43	0%	N=2	100%	N=804
Female	5%	N=19	27%	N=110	41%	N=166	20%	N=82	5%	N=21	1%	N=2	100%	N=400
Male	6%	N=22	24%	N=95	44%	N=173	21%	N=83	5%	N=21	0%	N=0	100%	N=394
Age 18 to 34♦	5%	N=13	34%	N=87	45%	N=116	15%	N=39	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	7%	N=22	28%	N=85	40%	N=122	20%	N=59	4%	N=12	1%	N=2	100%	N=302
Age 55+♦	3%	N=6	14%	N=33	44%	N=103	28%	N=65	11%	N=26	0%	N=1	100%	N=233
Front Range♦	3%	N=3	32%	N=30	38%	N=35	23%	N=21	3%	N=2	2%	N=2	100%	N=92
Not Front Range♦	5%	N=39	25%	N=177	44%	N=310	20%	N=145	6%	N=41	0%	N=1	100%	N=712
Car♦	6%	N=24	26%	N=102	43%	N=168	20%	N=78	4%	N=17	0%	N=1	100%	N=390
Pickup truck♦	4%	N=6	30%	N=44	32%	N=47	21%	N=30	12%	N=18	1%	N=2	100%	N=147
SUV or van/minivan♦	4%	N=11	23%	N=60	49%	N=127	21%	N=56	3%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=260
Motorcycle owner♦	2%	N=2	21%	N=19	54%	N=49	15%	N=13	9%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=90
No motorcycle	6%	N=40	26%	N=188	41%	N=295	21%	N=152	5%	N=34	0%	N=2	100%	N=711
$49,999 or less♦	6%	N=15	20%	N=48	31%	N=74	31%	N=74	11%	N=26	0%	N=0	100%	N=237
$50,000 to $99,999♦	2%	N=6	30%	N=88	47%	N=138	17%	N=51	4%	N=11	0%	N=0	100%	N=294
$100,000 or more♦	8%	N=20	29%	N=68	48%	N=114	14%	N=33	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado♦	9%	N=16	31%	N=57	42%	N=76	16%	N=29	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=181
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	7%	N=11	27%	N=44	41%	N=67	21%	N=35	3%	N=4	1%	N=2	100%	N=163
21 years or more in Colorado♦	3%	N=14	23%	N=105	44%	N=200	23%	N=102	7%	N=33	0%	N=1	100%	N=455

How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit, on a local highway (speed limit of 55 mph)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 7e: Frequency of Speeding When on a Main Highway/Interstate														
	All of the time		Most of the time		Some of the time		Rarely		Never		Don't know		Total	
Overall	7%	N=57	27%	N=216	41%	N=333	19%	N=151	6%	N=45	0%	N=3	100%	N=806
Female	8%	N=30	27%	N=109	40%	N=161	19%	N=76	6%	N=22	1%	N=2	100%	N=400
Male	7%	N=26	26%	N=104	43%	N=169	19%	N=74	5%	N=21	0%	N=1	100%	N=395
Age 18 to 34♦	8%	N=20	31%	N=81	47%	N=122	11%	N=29	3%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	9%	N=28	31%	N=94	40%	N=120	18%	N=53	2%	N=6	1%	N=2	100%	N=302
Age 55+♦	4%	N=9	16%	N=38	39%	N=91	29%	N=68	12%	N=29	1%	N=2	100%	N=235
Front Range	9%	N=8	26%	N=24	44%	N=40	17%	N=16	2%	N=2	2%	N=2	100%	N=92
Not Front Range	7%	N=49	27%	N=192	41%	N=293	19%	N=136	6%	N=43	0%	N=2	100%	N=714
Car♦	9%	N=36	27%	N=104	42%	N=163	17%	N=66	5%	N=21	0%	N=1	100%	N=390
Pickup truck♦	4%	N=6	30%	N=44	34%	N=50	22%	N=32	9%	N=14	2%	N=2	100%	N=148
SUV or van/minivan♦	6%	N=15	26%	N=67	45%	N=118	20%	N=53	3%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=261
Motorcycle owner	3%	N=2	23%	N=21	50%	N=44	15%	N=14	9%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=90
No motorcycle	8%	N=55	27%	N=194	41%	N=289	19%	N=137	5%	N=35	0%	N=3	100%	N=713
$49,999 or less♦	7%	N=16	23%	N=54	30%	N=72	29%	N=69	11%	N=25	0%	N=1	100%	N=238
$50,000 to $99,999♦	5%	N=16	28%	N=82	48%	N=140	15%	N=45	4%	N=11	0%	N=0	100%	N=294
$100,000 or more♦	10%	N=24	31%	N=74	45%	N=106	12%	N=29	2%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado♦	13%	N=23	27%	N=50	40%	N=73	18%	N=33	2%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=181
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	10%	N=16	31%	N=50	41%	N=68	15%	N=24	2%	N=4	1%	N=2	100%	N=164
21 years or more in Colorado♦	4%	N=17	25%	N=115	42%	N=193	21%	N=94	8%	N=36	0%	N=2	100%	N=456

How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit, on a main highway/interstate (speed limit of 65 mph)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 8: Maximum Safe Speed when Speed Limit is 30 mph												
	Less than 30 mph		30 mph		31–35 mph		36–40 mph		41 mph or more		Total	
Overall	4%	N=35	27%	N=223	55%	N=452	13%	N=108	0%	N=3	100%	N=821
Female	4%	N=17	28%	N=112	56%	N=226	12%	N=50	0%	N=2	100%	N=407
Male	4%	N=17	27%	N=107	54%	N=220	14%	N=58	0%	N=1	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34♦	3%	N=9	13%	N=35	68%	N=177	15%	N=39	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	3%	N=10	29%	N=88	51%	N=159	16%	N=50	0%	N=1	100%	N=308
Age 55+♦	7%	N=16	40%	N=98	45%	N=111	7%	N=18	1%	N=2	100%	N=244
Front Range	5%	N=4	22%	N=21	59%	N=55	14%	N=14	0%	N=0	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	4%	N=31	28%	N=202	55%	N=397	13%	N=94	0%	N=3	100%	N=727
Car♦	5%	N=18	23%	N=92	58%	N=230	14%	N=56	0%	N=1	100%	N=396
Pickup truck♦	3%	N=4	38%	N=58	47%	N=71	12%	N=18	1%	N=2	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	4%	N=11	26%	N=69	56%	N=149	13%	N=35	0%	N=1	100%	N=265
Motorcycle owner	5%	N=5	27%	N=24	55%	N=50	11%	N=10	2%	N=1	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	4%	N=30	27%	N=198	55%	N=400	13%	N=97	0%	N=2	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less♦	7%	N=17	37%	N=90	44%	N=107	12%	N=28	0%	N=0	100%	N=243
$50,000 to $99,999♦	1%	N=4	25%	N=76	62%	N=186	11%	N=33	0%	N=1	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more♦	5%	N=12	16%	N=39	60%	N=143	18%	N=44	1%	N=1	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	3%	N=6	18%	N=33	60%	N=109	19%	N=35	0%	N=0	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	6%	N=10	21%	N=35	57%	N=95	16%	N=27	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	4%	N=19	33%	N=152	53%	N=247	10%	N=45	1%	N=3	100%	N=467

What is the maximum speed you personally feel safe driving on a local road where the speed limit is 30 mph?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 9: Maximum Safe Speed when Speed Limit is 65 mph												
	Less than 65 mph		65 mph		66–70 mph		71–75 mph		76 mph or more		Total	
Overall	4%	N=34	13%	N=105	52%	N=430	25%	N=207	5%	N=45	100%	N=821
Female♦	6%	N=24	13%	N=51	54%	N=220	24%	N=98	4%	N=15	100%	N=408
Male♦	2%	N=9	13%	N=53	50%	N=203	27%	N=107	7%	N=30	100%	N=403
Age 18 to 34♦	1%	N=3	2%	N=4	54%	N=140	39%	N=100	5%	N=12	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	3%	N=10	12%	N=36	50%	N=155	26%	N=81	9%	N=28	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	8%	N=19	27%	N=65	53%	N=130	10%	N=25	2%	N=5	100%	N=243
Front Range♦	4%	N=4	16%	N=15	37%	N=35	36%	N=34	7%	N=7	100%	N=94
Not Front Range♦	4%	N=31	12%	N=89	54%	N=395	24%	N=174	5%	N=38	100%	N=727
Car♦	4%	N=16	9%	N=37	48%	N=189	31%	N=122	8%	N=31	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	5%	N=8	23%	N=34	51%	N=77	21%	N=32	0%	N=1	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	3%	N=8	12%	N=32	60%	N=160	20%	N=52	5%	N=14	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	4%	N=4	11%	N=10	52%	N=47	25%	N=22	7%	N=7	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	4%	N=29	13%	N=94	52%	N=381	25%	N=185	5%	N=38	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less♦	8%	N=20	23%	N=55	47%	N=115	16%	N=40	5%	N=12	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999♦	2%	N=7	10%	N=30	61%	N=184	23%	N=71	4%	N=11	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	2%	N=4	5%	N=12	46%	N=109	39%	N=92	9%	N=21	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado♦	1%	N=1	6%	N=11	51%	N=93	36%	N=66	7%	N=12	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	1%	N=2	11%	N=19	46%	N=76	34%	N=56	8%	N=13	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado♦	6%	N=29	16%	N=73	56%	N=259	18%	N=86	4%	N=20	100%	N=466

What is the maximum speed you personally feel safe driving when the speed limit is 65 mph?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 10a: Perceived Likelihood of Receiving a Ticket for Speeding on a Local Road												
	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Don't know		Total	
Overall	26%	N=212	43%	N=351	16%	N=135	11%	N=86	4%	N=37	100%	N=821
Female	27%	N=111	42%	N=172	17%	N=70	11%	N=43	3%	N=11	100%	N=408
Male	25%	N=99	43%	N=172	16%	N=63	11%	N=43	6%	N=26	100%	N=403
Age 18 to 34	24%	N=62	43%	N=110	18%	N=47	11%	N=28	5%	N=12	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	24%	N=75	48%	N=149	14%	N=43	11%	N=33	3%	N=9	100%	N=309
Age 55+	30%	N=73	36%	N=87	18%	N=43	10%	N=25	6%	N=16	100%	N=244
Front Range♦	38%	N=36	44%	N=41	14%	N=13	4%	N=4	1%	N=1	100%	N=94
Not Front Range♦	24%	N=176	43%	N=310	17%	N=122	11%	N=83	5%	N=36	100%	N=727
Car♦	22%	N=86	44%	N=174	18%	N=70	12%	N=46	5%	N=20	100%	N=396
Pickup truck♦	35%	N=53	34%	N=52	12%	N=18	14%	N=22	5%	N=7	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	27%	N=71	45%	N=120	17%	N=46	7%	N=19	3%	N=9	100%	N=265
Motorcycle owner	23%	N=21	47%	N=43	13%	N=12	11%	N=10	5%	N=4	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	26%	N=190	42%	N=306	17%	N=123	10%	N=76	4%	N=33	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less♦	33%	N=81	40%	N=98	15%	N=35	7%	N=17	5%	N=11	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999♦	26%	N=77	46%	N=139	16%	N=47	7%	N=22	5%	N=14	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more♦	18%	N=43	41%	N=98	19%	N=45	19%	N=44	3%	N=8	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	23%	N=42	46%	N=85	16%	N=29	14%	N=25	1%	N=2	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	22%	N=37	44%	N=74	13%	N=22	10%	N=16	11%	N=18	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	28%	N=132	41%	N=190	18%	N=84	10%	N=46	3%	N=15	100%	N=467

Suppose you drove your motor vehicle consistently 5-10 mph over the speed limit on a local road where the speed limit is 30 mph for the next 6 months. How likely or unlikely is it that the police would stop you at least once?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 10b: Perceived Likelihood of Receiving a Ticket for Speeding on a Highway												
	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Don't know		Total	
Overall	15%	N=122	34%	N=277	26%	N=213	21%	N=173	4%	N=33	100%	N=817
Female	15%	N=62	36%	N=146	27%	N=110	19%	N=77	3%	N=10	100%	N=406
Male	15%	N=58	32%	N=127	25%	N=101	23%	N=93	6%	N=22	100%	N=401
Age 18 to 34♦	16%	N=41	27%	N=70	33%	N=85	20%	N=51	5%	N=12	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	13%	N=41	37%	N=116	21%	N=65	26%	N=81	2%	N=7	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	16%	N=38	38%	N=90	25%	N=60	16%	N=38	6%	N=14	100%	N=240
Front Range	24%	N=22	29%	N=27	26%	N=24	19%	N=18	2%	N=1	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	14%	N=99	34%	N=250	26%	N=189	21%	N=155	4%	N=31	100%	N=724
Car	16%	N=62	30%	N=116	26%	N=100	24%	N=95	5%	N=19	100%	N=393
Pickup truck	16%	N=24	38%	N=58	21%	N=32	21%	N=32	4%	N=6	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	13%	N=35	38%	N=102	29%	N=78	17%	N=44	2%	N=6	100%	N=265
Motorcycle owner	16%	N=15	42%	N=38	21%	N=19	16%	N=14	4%	N=4	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	15%	N=107	33%	N=239	27%	N=193	22%	N=157	4%	N=29	100%	N=724
$49,999 or less♦	25%	N=59	38%	N=92	22%	N=53	11%	N=27	4%	N=10	100%	N=241
$50,000 to $99,999♦	14%	N=42	35%	N=106	26%	N=78	20%	N=59	5%	N=14	100%	N=300
$100,000 or more♦	6%	N=14	28%	N=68	31%	N=73	33%	N=79	2%	N=5	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado♦	14%	N=25	33%	N=61	26%	N=47	26%	N=47	1%	N=2	100%	N=182
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	15%	N=24	32%	N=54	22%	N=36	23%	N=39	8%	N=14	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado♦	15%	N=72	35%	N=163	28%	N=129	18%	N=86	3%	N=15	100%	N=465

Suppose you drove your motor vehicle consistently 5-10 mph over the speed limit on a road where the speed limit is 65 mph for the next 6 months. How likely or unlikely is it that the police would stop you at least once?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11a: Sent a message via text, email or social media site												
	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Every time I drove		Total	
Overall	65%	N=534	20%	N=161	13%	N=103	3%	N=21	0%	N=2	100%	N=820
Female♦	61%	N=248	23%	N=92	13%	N=54	3%	N=12	0%	N=2	100%	N=408
Male♦	69%	N=277	17%	N=68	12%	N=49	2%	N=9	0%	N=0	100%	N=403
Age 18 to 34♦	43%	N=113	28%	N=72	24%	N=63	5%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	61%	N=189	24%	N=75	12%	N=36	2%	N=8	1%	N=2	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	92%	N=225	5%	N=13	2%	N=4	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=244
Front Range	63%	N=60	23%	N=22	10%	N=9	3%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	65%	N=474	19%	N=139	13%	N=93	3%	N=18	0%	N=2	100%	N=726
Car	61%	N=242	21%	N=84	17%	N=67	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=395
Pickup truck	72%	N=109	19%	N=28	4%	N=7	4%	N=6	1%	N=2	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	66%	N=176	18%	N=48	11%	N=30	5%	N=13	0%	N=0	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	65%	N=59	19%	N=17	15%	N=13	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	65%	N=473	20%	N=143	12%	N=89	3%	N=21	0%	N=2	100%	N=728
$49,999 or less	67%	N=163	13%	N=32	15%	N=38	4%	N=10	0%	N=0	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999	62%	N=186	28%	N=84	7%	N=22	3%	N=9	0%	N=0	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more	63%	N=150	18%	N=44	17%	N=42	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	51%	N=93	34%	N=62	15%	N=28	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	62%	N=104	17%	N=28	17%	N=28	4%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	71%	N=333	15%	N=70	10%	N=47	3%	N=15	0%	N=2	100%	N=466

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11b: Read a message via text, email or social media site												
		Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Every time I drove		Total
Overall	48%	N=394	27%	N=221	20%	N=160	5%	N=42	0%	N=3	100%	N=820
Female	46%	N=185	27%	N=109	19%	N=79	8%	N=32	1%	N=3	100%	N=408
Male	50%	N=202	28%	N=111	20%	N=80	3%	N=10	0%	N=0	100%	N=403
Age 18 to 34♦	26%	N=68	31%	N=81	32%	N=83	11%	N=28	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	43%	N=133	32%	N=98	21%	N=65	4%	N=11	1%	N=3	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	77%	N=188	17%	N=42	4%	N=11	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	100%	N=244
Front Range	45%	N=42	32%	N=30	20%	N=19	3%	N=2	1%	N=1	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	48%	N=352	26%	N=191	19%	N=141	5%	N=39	0%	N=2	100%	N=726
Car	44%	N=173	26%	N=104	25%	N=97	5%	N=21	0%	N=0	100%	N=395
Pickup truck	52%	N=79	26%	N=39	16%	N=25	5%	N=7	1%	N=2	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	52%	N=137	28%	N=76	14%	N=38	5%	N=14	1%	N=1	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	49%	N=44	26%	N=24	16%	N=15	9%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	48%	N=348	27%	N=197	20%	N=146	5%	N=33	0%	N=3	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less♦	54%	N=130	21%	N=51	19%	N=47	6%	N=14	0%	N=0	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999♦	47%	N=142	30%	N=92	17%	N=51	6%	N=17	0%	N=1	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	39%	N=93	31%	N=74	25%	N=60	5%	N=11	0%	N=1	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	38%	N=69	29%	N=54	28%	N=51	5%	N=9	0%	N=0	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	42%	N=69	28%	N=47	22%	N=36	8%	N=14	1%	N=1	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado♦	54%	N=252	26%	N=120	16%	N=73	4%	N=19	0%	N=2	100%	N=466

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11c: Ate food												
		Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often	Every time I drove			Total
Overall	32%	N=263	27%	N=222	32%	N=259	9%	N=75	0%	N=1	100%	N=820
Female	31%	N=125	24%	N=97	36%	N=146	9%	N=39	0%	N=1	100%	N=407
Male	34%	N=136	30%	N=121	28%	N=113	9%	N=35	0%	N=0	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34♦	33%	N=85	25%	N=65	34%	N=88	8%	N=21	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	26%	N=80	29%	N=91	33%	N=101	12%	N=36	0%	N=1	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	39%	N=94	26%	N=64	28%	N=69	7%	N=16	0%	N=1	100%	N=244
Front Range	25%	N=23	33%	N=31	33%	N=30	9%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	33%	N=240	26%	N=191	31%	N=228	9%	N=66	0%	N=1	100%	N=727
Car♦	35%	N=138	29%	N=114	28%	N=109	9%	N=34	0%	N=1	100%	N=396
Pickup truck♦	20%	N=30	28%	N=43	39%	N=59	13%	N=20	1%	N=1	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	35%	N=94	24%	N=63	33%	N=89	8%	N=20	0%	N=0	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	28%	N=25	27%	N=25	35%	N=31	10%	N=9	0%	N=0	100%	N=90
No motorcycle	33%	N=238	27%	N=196	31%	N=227	9%	N=65	0%	N=1	100%	N=728
$49,999 or less♦	37%	N=89	19%	N=45	35%	N=84	10%	N=23	0%	N=0	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999♦	33%	N=99	29%	N=87	28%	N=83	11%	N=32	0%	N=1	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	25%	N=60	32%	N=77	36%	N=86	6%	N=15	0%	N=0	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	37%	N=68	25%	N=46	29%	N=53	9%	N=17	0%	N=0	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado	30%	N=51	27%	N=45	30%	N=50	12%	N=21	1%	N=1	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	31%	N=143	28%	N=130	33%	N=155	8%	N=37	0%	N=1	100%	N=466

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11d: Talked on a hands-free cell phone												
		Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often	Every time I drove			Total
Overall	47%	N=385	12%	N=95	21%	N=174	18%	N=147	2%	N=15	100%	N=816
Female	49%	N=197	11%	N=47	21%	N=85	17%	N=69	2%	N=9	100%	N=407
Male	46%	N=183	12%	N=47	21%	N=86	19%	N=78	2%	N=7	100%	N=401
Age 18 to 34♦	38%	N=99	11%	N=27	25%	N=64	25%	N=65	2%	N=4	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	39%	N=118	14%	N=44	24%	N=74	20%	N=62	3%	N=9	100%	N=307
Age 55+♦	67%	N=162	9%	N=22	15%	N=36	8%	N=20	1%	N=3	100%	N=243
Front Range♦	36%	N=34	10%	N=10	35%	N=32	16%	N=15	2%	N=2	100%	N=93
Not Front Range♦	49%	N=351	12%	N=85	20%	N=142	18%	N=132	2%	N=13	100%	N=723
Car	47%	N=184	11%	N=43	23%	N=90	18%	N=72	1%	N=4	100%	N=393
Pickup truck	49%	N=74	14%	N=21	16%	N=24	20%	N=30	2%	N=3	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	47%	N=124	11%	N=29	22%	N=59	17%	N=45	3%	N=8	100%	N=265
Motorcycle owner	39%	N=35	11%	N=10	20%	N=18	25%	N=23	4%	N=4	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	48%	N=349	11%	N=83	22%	N=156	17%	N=124	2%	N=12	100%	N=724
$49,999 or less♦	65%	N=157	13%	N=32	16%	N=38	6%	N=15	0%	N=0	100%	N=241
$50,000 to $99,999♦	45%	N=135	10%	N=29	21%	N=64	22%	N=67	2%	N=6	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more♦	31%	N=73	12%	N=28	28%	N=65	26%	N=61	4%	N=9	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado♦	35%	N=64	8%	N=14	26%	N=48	29%	N=53	2%	N=4	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	37%	N=61	21%	N=35	22%	N=36	18%	N=30	2%	N=3	100%	N=164
21 years or more in Colorado♦	56%	N=258	9%	N=44	19%	N=90	14%	N=65	2%	N=8	100%	N=465

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11e: Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand												
	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Every time I drove		Total	
Overall	36%	N=292	26%	N=211	28%	N=231	10%	N=81	0%	N=4	100%	N=819
Female	37%	N=148	22%	N=89	27%	N=108	14%	N=58	1%	N=3	100%	N=406
Male	34%	N=139	30%	N=120	30%	N=123	5%	N=22	0%	N=0	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34♦	26%	N=68	21%	N=54	41%	N=107	12%	N=31	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	30%	N=91	32%	N=100	26%	N=79	12%	N=37	0%	N=1	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	53%	N=129	23%	N=57	18%	N=44	5%	N=12	1%	N=2	100%	N=244
Front Range	39%	N=37	28%	N=26	25%	N=23	8%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	35%	N=256	26%	N=186	29%	N=208	10%	N=74	0%	N=3	100%	N=726
Car	34%	N=133	27%	N=108	28%	N=112	10%	N=41	0%	N=1	100%	N=395
Pickup truck	37%	N=56	31%	N=48	23%	N=35	9%	N=14	0%	N=0	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	37%	N=98	21%	N=55	32%	N=85	10%	N=26	1%	N=2	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	29%	N=26	37%	N=33	29%	N=26	6%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	36%	N=265	25%	N=178	28%	N=205	10%	N=76	0%	N=4	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less♦	41%	N=100	23%	N=55	26%	N=63	10%	N=23	0%	N=0	100%	N=241
$50,000 to $99,999♦	33%	N=100	25%	N=76	31%	N=94	10%	N=30	1%	N=3	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	31%	N=74	29%	N=70	29%	N=70	10%	N=24	0%	N=1	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	37%	N=68	21%	N=39	32%	N=58	10%	N=18	0%	N=0	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	24%	N=40	36%	N=61	30%	N=51	9%	N=16	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	39%	N=182	24%	N=112	26%	N=122	10%	N=47	1%	N=4	100%	N=466

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11f: Entered information into a GPS system												
	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Every time I drove		Total	
Overall	63%	N=515	21%	N=175	11%	N=92	4%	N=37	0%	N=1	100%	N=819
Female	63%	N=256	19%	N=77	12%	N=47	6%	N=26	0%	N=0	100%	N=407
Male	62%	N=252	24%	N=97	11%	N=45	3%	N=10	0%	N=1	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34♦	38%	N=98	36%	N=94	17%	N=44	9%	N=23	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	66%	N=204	16%	N=50	14%	N=42	4%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=308
Age 55+♦	84%	N=205	13%	N=31	2%	N=6	1%	N=2	0%	N=1	100%	N=244
Front Range	55%	N=51	27%	N=25	13%	N=12	6%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	64%	N=464	21%	N=150	11%	N=80	4%	N=31	0%	N=1	100%	N=726
Car♦	61%	N=241	23%	N=90	10%	N=39	6%	N=24	0%	N=1	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	74%	N=113	15%	N=23	11%	N=16	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	59%	N=156	23%	N=61	14%	N=37	4%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	68%	N=61	20%	N=18	5%	N=5	7%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	62%	N=452	22%	N=157	12%	N=87	4%	N=30	0%	N=1	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less♦	68%	N=165	20%	N=48	6%	N=14	6%	N=14	0%	N=0	100%	N=241
$50,000 to $99,999♦	65%	N=196	21%	N=63	11%	N=32	3%	N=10	0%	N=1	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more♦	51%	N=122	25%	N=60	19%	N=45	5%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	50%	N=91	26%	N=47	14%	N=25	10%	N=19	0%	N=1	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	53%	N=88	22%	N=37	18%	N=30	7%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	71%	N=332	20%	N=91	8%	N=37	1%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=465

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11g: Selected entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device												
	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Every time I drove		Total	
Overall	20%	N=162	17%	N=136	28%	N=230	26%	N=210	10%	N=80	100%	N=818
Female	18%	N=74	15%	N=61	31%	N=125	24%	N=98	12%	N=47	100%	N=406
Male	21%	N=85	18%	N=73	26%	N=103	27%	N=111	8%	N=32	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34♦	12%	N=31	16%	N=43	21%	N=55	34%	N=87	16%	N=43	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	12%	N=38	16%	N=50	32%	N=99	30%	N=92	10%	N=29	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	37%	N=91	17%	N=42	30%	N=74	12%	N=30	3%	N=7	100%	N=243
Front Range	14%	N=13	12%	N=11	29%	N=27	35%	N=32	11%	N=10	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	21%	N=149	17%	N=125	28%	N=203	25%	N=178	10%	N=70	100%	N=725
Car♦	22%	N=85	18%	N=70	25%	N=98	27%	N=106	9%	N=35	100%	N=394
Pickup truck♦	24%	N=36	16%	N=24	27%	N=42	22%	N=34	11%	N=17	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	15%	N=39	15%	N=40	33%	N=89	26%	N=69	11%	N=28	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	23%	N=21	20%	N=18	23%	N=21	25%	N=22	9%	N=9	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	19%	N=141	16%	N=118	29%	N=208	26%	N=188	10%	N=72	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less♦	29%	N=71	21%	N=50	23%	N=56	20%	N=49	6%	N=14	100%	N=240
$50,000 to $99,999♦	17%	N=52	16%	N=47	26%	N=80	29%	N=88	12%	N=35	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	12%	N=30	13%	N=31	35%	N=84	28%	N=67	11%	N=27	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	16%	N=29	19%	N=35	23%	N=41	26%	N=47	16%	N=30	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado	16%	N=27	22%	N=37	27%	N=46	27%	N=45	7%	N=12	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	22%	N=104	14%	N=64	30%	N=142	25%	N=118	8%	N=38	100%	N=465

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11h: Did personal grooming such as makeup or shaving												
		Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Every time I drove		Total
Overall	94%	N=768	4%	N=30	2%	N=16	1%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=819
Female ♦	91%	N=371	5%	N=20	3%	N=13	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=407
Male ♦	96%	N=389	2%	N=10	1%	N=3	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34 ♦	94%	N=245	4%	N=11	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54 ♦	91%	N=281	4%	N=12	3%	N=11	2%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=309
Age 55+ ♦	97%	N=236	3%	N=6	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=244
Front Range ♦	87%	N=82	11%	N=10	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=93
Not Front Range ♦	95%	N=687	3%	N=20	2%	N=14	1%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=726
Car ♦	93%	N=369	5%	N=18	1%	N=5	1%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=395
Pickup truck ♦	99%	N=151	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan ♦	91%	N=243	4%	N=11	4%	N=11	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner ♦	87%	N=79	11%	N=10	0%	N=0	3%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=91
No motorcycle ♦	95%	N=688	3%	N=20	2%	N=16	0%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=728
$49,999 or less	93%	N=224	4%	N=10	2%	N=6	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=241
$50,000 to $99,999	95%	N=285	4%	N=12	1%	N=2	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more	93%	N=222	3%	N=7	3%	N=8	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado ♦	91%	N=166	8%	N=14	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado ♦	91%	N=151	6%	N=10	2%	N=4	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado ♦	96%	N=448	1%	N=5	2%	N=9	1%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=466

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11i: Read a map, newspaper, book or other reading material												
	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Every time I drove		Total	
Overall	93%	N=764	5%	N=40	2%	N=15	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=820
Female	94%	N=382	5%	N=19	2%	N=6	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=407
Male	93%	N=374	5%	N=21	2%	N=9	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34	93%	N=242	4%	N=11	3%	N=7	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	93%	N=288	5%	N=16	2%	N=5	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=309
Age 55+	93%	N=227	5%	N=13	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=244
Front Range	92%	N=86	5%	N=5	3%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	93%	N=678	5%	N=36	2%	N=12	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=726
Car	94%	N=372	5%	N=19	1%	N=4	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=396
Pickup truck	91%	N=138	5%	N=8	4%	N=6	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	93%	N=248	5%	N=13	2%	N=5	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=265
Motorcycle owner♦	84%	N=76	13%	N=11	4%	N=4	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=91
No motorcycle♦	94%	N=686	4%	N=29	2%	N=11	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=727
$49,999 or less	93%	N=226	4%	N=10	2%	N=6	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999	93%	N=280	5%	N=16	2%	N=6	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more	94%	N=224	5%	N=12	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	92%	N=170	5%	N=10	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado	94%	N=157	4%	N=6	2%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	93%	N=434	5%	N=24	2%	N=8	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=466

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11j: Looked away from the road to manage children, pets or other people												
		Never		Rarely	Sometimes			Often	Every time I drove			Total
Overall	52%	N=423	30%	N=244	12%	N=96	7%	N=54	0%	N=4	100%	N=820
Female♦	47%	N=192	32%	N=130	9%	N=37	11%	N=45	1%	N=4	100%	N=407
Male♦	55%	N=223	28%	N=114	15%	N=59	2%	N=9	0%	N=0	100%	N=404
Age 18 to 34♦	52%	N=135	25%	N=65	9%	N=22	13%	N=34	1%	N=3	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	41%	N=126	34%	N=106	19%	N=59	6%	N=18	0%	N=0	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	64%	N=156	30%	N=72	6%	N=14	1%	N=2	0%	N=1	100%	N=244
Front Range	46%	N=43	16%	N=15	32%	N=30	2%	N=2	3%	N=3	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	52%	N=380	32%	N=229	9%	N=65	7%	N=52	0%	N=1	100%	N=727
Car	54%	N=215	31%	N=121	10%	N=40	4%	N=17	1%	N=3	100%	N=396
Pickup truck	53%	N=81	27%	N=42	14%	N=22	5%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	46%	N=121	31%	N=81	13%	N=34	11%	N=30	0%	N=1	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	43%	N=39	35%	N=31	15%	N=13	7%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	52%	N=382	29%	N=213	11%	N=82	7%	N=47	1%	N=4	100%	N=728
$49,999 or less♦	61%	N=147	23%	N=57	11%	N=26	5%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999♦	51%	N=153	31%	N=95	9%	N=27	8%	N=23	1%	N=4	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	41%	N=98	36%	N=85	16%	N=39	7%	N=17	0%	N=0	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	50%	N=92	22%	N=40	13%	N=24	13%	N=24	2%	N=3	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado	51%	N=86	31%	N=51	14%	N=23	4%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	52%	N=242	33%	N=153	10%	N=48	5%	N=23	0%	N=1	100%	N=466

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 11k: Something else that might have distracted you from driving (please specify)												
	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Every time I drove		Total	
Overall	0%	N=0	56%	N=108	32%	N=63	7%	N=14	4%	N=8	100%	N=193
Female	0%	N=0	57%	N=52	30%	N=27	8%	N=7	4%	N=4	100%	N=90
Male	0%	N=0	54%	N=56	35%	N=36	7%	N=7	4%	N=4	100%	N=102
Age 18 to 34	0%	N=0	43%	N=23	43%	N=23	6%	N=3	7%	N=4	100%	N=53
Age 35 to 54	0%	N=0	60%	N=36	24%	N=14	10%	N=6	6%	N=3	100%	N=60
Age 55+	0%	N=0	61%	N=49	32%	N=26	6%	N=5	1%	N=1	100%	N=80
Front Range	0%	N=0	46%	N=10	35%	N=7	3%	N=1	16%	N=3	100%	N=21
Not Front Range	0%	N=0	57%	N=99	32%	N=55	8%	N=14	3%	N=5	100%	N=172
Car	0%	N=0	54%	N=49	32%	N=29	8%	N=7	5%	N=5	100%	N=90
Pickup truck	0%	N=0	51%	N=21	30%	N=12	14%	N=6	6%	N=2	100%	N=41
SUV or van/minivan	0%	N=0	61%	N=38	35%	N=21	2%	N=1	2%	N=1	100%	N=61
Motorcycle owner	0%	N=0	76%	N=21	11%	N=3	13%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=27
No motorcycle	0%	N=0	53%	N=87	36%	N=60	6%	N=11	5%	N=8	100%	N=166
$49,999 or less	0%	N=0	67%	N=32	24%	N=11	9%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=47
$50,000 to $99,999	0%	N=0	38%	N=31	43%	N=35	11%	N=9	8%	N=7	100%	N=83
$100,000 or more	0%	N=0	72%	N=38	25%	N=13	1%	N=0	2%	N=1	100%	N=53
9 years or less in Colorado	0%	N=0	52%	N=21	34%	N=14	14%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=41
10 to 20 years in Colorado	0%	N=0	70%	N=19	26%	N=7	0%	N=0	4%	N=1	100%	N=27
21 years or more in Colorado	0%	N=0	54%	N=69	33%	N=42	7%	N=8	6%	N=7	100%	N=126

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving (i.e., while the vehicle was actually in motion)?

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Question 12: Most Frequent Distracted Driving Behavior	Overall	Female	Female	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 54	Age 55+	Front Range	Not Front Range	Car	Pickup truck	SUV or van/ minivan	Motorcycle owner	No motorcycle	$49,999 or less	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more	9 years or less in Colorado	10 to 20 years in Colorado	21 years or more in Colorado
Selected entertainment on an iPod, CD player, radio or other device	26%	23%	29%	30%	26%	22%	37%	25%	26%	25%	26%	30%	26%	18%	30%	30%	28%	23%	26%
	211	94	114	76	79	53	34	177	103	37	69	27	183	43	90	70	51	38	120
Ate food	17%	16%	18%	10%	18%	24%	12%	17%	15%	26%	15%	17%	17%	19%	20%	13%	14%	13%	19%
	136	65	71	25	55	56	11	124	57	38	39	16	120	44	59	31	26	21	88
Talked on a hands-free cell phone	16%	14%	18%	14%	22%	10%	17%	16%	15%	12%	18%	22%	15%	8%	13%	26%	16%	21%	14%
	128	55	70	36	68	24	16	112	60	18	48	20	108	19	39	61	29	34	64
Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand	12%	15%	10%	13%	12%	11%	10%	13%	14%	12%	10%	8%	13%	14%	15%	8%	10%	13%	13%
	100	58	41	33	39	27	9	91	55	19	27	7	93	32	44	20	18	21	61
None	9%	8%	10%	7%	2%	20%	7%	9%	10%	8%	7%	7%	9%	19%	4%	3%	9%	6%	10%
	72	33	39	17	8	46	6	65	40	12	18	7	65	46	12	8	15	10	45
Looked away from the road to manage children, pets, or other people	5%	8%	3%	10%	4%	2%	6%	5%	5%	2%	7%	3%	6%	4%	6%	5%	7%	4%	5%
	44	32	12	26	13	5	6	38	21	4	19	3	41	10	19	12	12	7	25
Read a message via text, email or social media site	5%	4%	6%	4%	8%	3%	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%	1%	6%	5%	4%	8%	6%	9%	4%
	43	17	25	9	26	6	6	37	21	6	16	1	42	11	13	18	11	15	17
Sent a message via text, email or social media site	4%	5%	3%	7%	4%	1%	2%	4%	3%	6%	4%	4%	4%	8%	3%	2%	3%	7%	3%
	32	20	12	19	11	2	2	30	11	9	11	4	28	18	8	4	6	11	15
Other action that might have distracted you from driving (SPECIFY)	3%	3%	2%	0%	2%	6%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	0%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%
	21	11	10	0	6	14	2	19	10	3	7	0	20	8	5	5	3	3	15
Entered information into a GPS system	2%	4%	1%	5%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	0%	2%	4%	2%	1%	3%	3%	5%	1%	1%
	17	14	3	12	4	2	2	16	12	1	5	4	13	2	8	7	8	2	7

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 12: Most Frequent Distracted Driving Behavior																			
Read a map, newspaper, book, or other reading material	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	3	1	3	3	0	1	0	3	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	3	0
Did personal grooming such as makeup or shaving	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	809	401	399	256	309	236	94	715	391	150	261	91	716	237	298	237	180	166	460

Of those things you said you had done at least once while driving in the past 7 days, which ONE did you do most often? (Check one)

Question 13a: Drank alcoholic beverages	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Missing		Total	
Overall	38%	N=317	11%	N=94	15%	N=125	11%	N=92	21%	N=172	3%	N=26	100%	N=826
Female	41%	N=169	12%	N=47	16%	N=64	10%	N=40	19%	N=78	3%	N=10	100%	N=409
Male	36%	N=147	11%	N=45	15%	N=59	13%	N=51	23%	N=94	2%	N=9	100%	N=405
Age 18 to 34♦	23%	N=61	16%	N=42	20%	N=53	12%	N=31	28%	N=73	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	36%	N=113	9%	N=28	16%	N=49	14%	N=45	23%	N=70	2%	N=5	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	57%	N=141	10%	N=24	8%	N=21	6%	N=15	12%	N=30	7%	N=17	100%	N=248
Front Range♦	26%	N=25	28%	N=27	16%	N=16	7%	N=7	19%	N=18	4%	N=4	100%	N=96
Not Front Range♦	40%	N=292	9%	N=66	15%	N=109	12%	N=86	21%	N=155	3%	N=23	100%	N=730
Car♦	32%	N=126	12%	N=47	13%	N=51	15%	N=59	26%	N=102	3%	N=12	100%	N=397
Pickup truck♦	54%	N=83	8%	N=12	12%	N=18	10%	N=16	11%	N=18	4%	N=7	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	39%	N=105	13%	N=34	20%	N=54	7%	N=18	20%	N=53	1%	N=3	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner♦	26%	N=24	6%	N=5	17%	N=16	16%	N=14	32%	N=29	3%	N=2	100%	N=91
No motorcycle♦	40%	N=291	12%	N=88	15%	N=109	11%	N=78	20%	N=143	3%	N=21	100%	N=731
$49,999 or less♦	53%	N=129	9%	N=22	13%	N=32	9%	N=23	13%	N=31	3%	N=8	100%	N=244
$50,000 to $99,999♦	43%	N=131	11%	N=34	14%	N=43	7%	N=21	22%	N=67	2%	N=6	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	17%	N=41	15%	N=36	18%	N=43	18%	N=44	30%	N=73	1%	N=3	100%	N=239

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 13a: Drank alcoholic beverages														
9 years or less in Colorado♦	36%	N=67	6%	N=11	17%	N=32	11%	N=20	27%	N=50	2%	N=3	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	29%	N=49	11%	N=19	16%	N=27	16%	N=26	24%	N=40	4%	N=6	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	42%	N=199	14%	N=64	14%	N=66	10%	N=46	17%	N=82	3%	N=14	100%	N=469

Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 13b: Consumed marijuana	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Missing		Total	
Overall	81%	N=667	6%	N=49	1%	N=7	2%	N=15	7%	N=58	4%	N=29	100%	N=826
Female♦	85%	N=348	4%	N=18	1%	N=3	1%	N=4	5%	N=22	3%	N=14	100%	N=409
Male♦	77%	N=314	8%	N=31	1%	N=4	3%	N=12	9%	N=36	2%	N=9	100%	N=405
Age 18 to 34♦	71%	N=184	7%	N=18	0%	N=0	5%	N=12	16%	N=42	1%	N=3	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	85%	N=262	7%	N=22	2%	N=6	1%	N=3	4%	N=12	2%	N=5	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	87%	N=216	4%	N=9	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	2%	N=4	7%	N=17	100%	N=248
Front Range♦	62%	N=59	27%	N=26	2%	N=2	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	7%	N=7	100%	N=96
Not Front Range♦	83%	N=608	3%	N=23	1%	N=5	2%	N=13	8%	N=58	3%	N=23	100%	N=730
Car♦	76%	N=301	6%	N=24	2%	N=7	2%	N=9	11%	N=44	3%	N=12	100%	N=397
Pickup truck♦	80%	N=121	7%	N=11	0%	N=0	3%	N=4	7%	N=10	4%	N=6	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	90%	N=241	5%	N=14	0%	N=0	1%	N=2	1%	N=4	2%	N=7	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner♦	72%	N=66	2%	N=2	3%	N=3	9%	N=8	10%	N=9	3%	N=2	100%	N=91
No motorcycle♦	82%	N=600	6%	N=47	0%	N=4	1%	N=7	7%	N=49	3%	N=24	100%	N=731
$49,999 or less♦	74%	N=180	4%	N=11	1%	N=2	2%	N=4	15%	N=36	5%	N=12	100%	N=244
$50,000 to $99,999♦	85%	N=257	8%	N=23	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	5%	N=14	2%	N=5	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	84%	N=200	6%	N=14	1%	N=2	5%	N=11	3%	N=8	1%	N=3	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	74%	N=136	6%	N=10	0%	N=1	5%	N=9	11%	N=21	3%	N=6	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	74%	N=124	7%	N=12	1%	N=2	2%	N=3	12%	N=20	4%	N=6	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	86%	N=405	6%	N=26	1%	N=4	1%	N=3	4%	N=17	3%	N=13	100%	N=469

Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 13c: Used prescription medications that might impair your driving	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Missing		Total	
Overall	87%	N=715	7%	N=58	1%	N=11	0%	N=0	2%	N=17	3%	N=26	100%	N=826
Female	86%	N=349	7%	N=30	1%	N=5	0%	N=0	3%	N=14	3%	N=10	100%	N=409
Male	89%	N=360	7%	N=28	1%	N=6	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	2%	N=9	100%	N=405
Age 18 to 34♦	85%	N=220	11%	N=29	3%	N=7	0%	N=0	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	89%	N=275	7%	N=21	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	3%	N=8	2%	N=5	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	87%	N=215	3%	N=8	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	2%	N=5	7%	N=16	100%	N=248
Front Range♦	67%	N=64	29%	N=28	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	4%	N=4	100%	N=96
Not Front Range♦	89%	N=651	4%	N=30	2%	N=11	0%	N=0	2%	N=17	3%	N=22	100%	N=730
Car	85%	N=338	8%	N=31	2%	N=7	0%	N=0	2%	N=10	3%	N=12	100%	N=397
Pickup truck	87%	N=133	4%	N=5	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	3%	N=4	4%	N=6	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	90%	N=240	8%	N=21	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	1%	N=3	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner	88%	N=79	6%	N=6	3%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	3%	N=2	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	87%	N=634	7%	N=52	1%	N=8	0%	N=0	2%	N=16	3%	N=21	100%	N=731
$49,999 or less♦	86%	N=210	5%	N=12	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	4%	N=9	3%	N=8	100%	N=244
$50,000 to $99,999♦	85%	N=257	9%	N=28	2%	N=7	0%	N=0	2%	N=6	2%	N=5	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	91%	N=219	7%	N=16	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	1%	N=1	1%	N=3	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	84%	N=155	11%	N=20	3%	N=5	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	2%	N=3	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	89%	N=149	5%	N=9	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	4%	N=6	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	87%	N=409	6%	N=29	0%	N=2	0%	N=0	3%	N=16	3%	N=13	100%	N=469

Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 13d: Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Missing		Total	
Overall	69%	N=567	21%	N=175	5%	N=40	2%	N=18	0%	N=0	3%	N=26	100%	N=826
Female♦	75%	N=308	17%	N=68	3%	N=14	2%	N=8	0%	N=0	3%	N=10	100%	N=409
Male♦	62%	N=253	26%	N=107	6%	N=26	3%	N=10	0%	N=0	2%	N=9	100%	N=405
Age 18 to 34♦	62%	N=161	28%	N=73	5%	N=13	5%	N=12	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	67%	N=206	24%	N=75	6%	N=19	1%	N=5	0%	N=0	2%	N=5	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	78%	N=193	11%	N=28	3%	N=8	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	7%	N=16	100%	N=248
Front Range♦	59%	N=56	36%	N=34	2%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	4%	N=4	100%	N=96
Not Front Range♦	70%	N=510	19%	N=141	5%	N=39	3%	N=18	0%	N=0	3%	N=22	100%	N=730
Car♦	66%	N=262	23%	N=92	4%	N=16	4%	N=17	0%	N=0	3%	N=12	100%	N=397
Pickup truck♦	71%	N=109	21%	N=33	3%	N=5	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	4%	N=6	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	72%	N=192	19%	N=51	7%	N=20	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner	77%	N=70	12%	N=10	6%	N=5	3%	N=3	0%	N=0	3%	N=2	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	68%	N=495	23%	N=165	5%	N=35	2%	N=16	0%	N=0	3%	N=21	100%	N=731
$49,999 or less♦	73%	N=179	15%	N=37	5%	N=12	3%	N=8	0%	N=0	3%	N=8	100%	N=244
$50,000 to $99,999♦	73%	N=221	19%	N=56	5%	N=14	2%	N=5	0%	N=0	2%	N=5	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	59%	N=140	33%	N=78	6%	N=13	2%	N=5	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	67%	N=122	23%	N=42	7%	N=13	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	2%	N=3	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	53%	N=89	36%	N=59	3%	N=5	4%	N=7	0%	N=0	4%	N=6	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	75%	N=352	16%	N=74	5%	N=22	2%	N=7	0%	N=0	3%	N=13	100%	N=469

Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 13e: Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming marijuana														
	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Missing		Total	
Overall	88%	N=726	6%	N=46	0%	N=1	1%	N=10	2%	N=17	3%	N=26	100%	N=826
Female	89%	N=364	5%	N=20	0%	N=1	1%	N=6	2%	N=7	3%	N=10	100%	N=409
Male	88%	N=356	6%	N=26	0%	N=1	1%	N=4	2%	N=9	2%	N=9	100%	N=405
Age 18 to 34♦	84%	N=218	7%	N=17	0%	N=0	3%	N=8	6%	N=17	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	90%	N=280	7%	N=22	0%	N=1	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	2%	N=5	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	90%	N=224	3%	N=7	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	7%	N=16	100%	N=248
Front Range♦	65%	N=62	31%	N=30	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	4%	N=4	100%	N=96
Not Front Range♦	91%	N=664	2%	N=16	0%	N=1	1%	N=10	2%	N=17	3%	N=22	100%	N=730
Car♦	85%	N=336	6%	N=22	0%	N=1	2%	N=10	4%	N=17	3%	N=12	100%	N=397
Pickup truck♦	93%	N=141	3%	N=5	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	4%	N=6	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	92%	N=245	7%	N=18	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner	91%	N=83	2%	N=1	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	4%	N=3	3%	N=2	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	88%	N=642	6%	N=44	0%	N=1	1%	N=10	2%	N=14	3%	N=21	100%	N=731
$49,999 or less♦	85%	N=208	3%	N=7	0%	N=0	2%	N=4	7%	N=17	3%	N=8	100%	N=244
$50,000 to $99,999♦	90%	N=272	8%	N=23	0%	N=0	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	2%	N=5	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more♦	91%	N=217	6%	N=14	0%	N=1	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado♦	87%	N=159	7%	N=12	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	5%	N=9	2%	N=3	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	84%	N=140	5%	N=8	1%	N=1	5%	N=8	2%	N=4	4%	N=6	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado♦	91%	N=425	5%	N=26	0%	N=0	0%	N=2	1%	N=3	3%	N=13	100%	N=469

Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 13f: Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using prescription medications that might impair your driving														
	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Missing		Total	
Overall	90%	N=743	6%	N=49	0%	N=4	0%	N=1	0%	N=4	3%	N=26	100%	N=826
Female	91%	N=371	5%	N=21	0%	N=1	0%	N=1	1%	N=4	3%	N=10	100%	N=409
Male	90%	N=366	7%	N=28	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	2%	N=9	100%	N=405
Age 18 to 34♦	92%	N=238	8%	N=21	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	90%	N=280	7%	N=21	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	2%	N=5	100%	N=309
Age 55+♦	89%	N=220	3%	N=7	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	0%	N=1	7%	N=16	100%	N=248
Front Range♦	67%	N=65	29%	N=28	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	4%	N=4	100%	N=96
Not Front Range♦	93%	N=679	3%	N=21	1%	N=4	0%	N=1	1%	N=4	3%	N=22	100%	N=730
Car	89%	N=353	7%	N=27	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	3%	N=12	100%	N=397
Pickup truck	92%	N=140	3%	N=5	1%	N=1	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	4%	N=6	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	92%	N=246	6%	N=17	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	1%	N=3	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner	95%	N=86	1%	N=1	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	3%	N=2	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	90%	N=655	7%	N=48	0%	N=3	0%	N=1	1%	N=4	3%	N=21	100%	N=731
$49,999 or less	91%	N=224	5%	N=11	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	3%	N=8	100%	N=244
$50,000 to $99,999	89%	N=269	8%	N=23	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	2%	N=5	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more	93%	N=222	5%	N=12	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	1%	N=3	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	89%	N=164	9%	N=16	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	2%	N=3	100%	N=184
10 to 20 years in Colorado	91%	N=153	5%	N=8	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	4%	N=6	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	90%	N=424	5%	N=25	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	1%	N=4	3%	N=13	100%	N=469

Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 14: Number of Drinks Consumed While Feeling Safe to Drive												
	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 to 10		11 or more		Total	
Overall	24%	N=186	69%	N=539	7%	N=57	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=783
Female♦	25%	N=97	71%	N=279	4%	N=14	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=390
Male♦	23%	N=87	66%	N=253	11%	N=43	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=384
Age 18 to 34♦	17%	N=42	70%	N=177	13%	N=32	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=252
Age 35 to 54♦	22%	N=65	71%	N=211	6%	N=19	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=297
Age 55+♦	34%	N=77	63%	N=144	3%	N=6	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=227
Front Range	20%	N=17	73%	N=62	7%	N=6	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=85
Not Front Range	24%	N=169	68%	N=476	7%	N=51	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=698
Car♦	21%	N=80	69%	N=262	10%	N=36	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=379
Pickup truck♦	38%	N=53	58%	N=80	3%	N=4	0%	N=0	1%	N=1	100%	N=138
SUV or van/minivan♦	20%	N=52	74%	N=192	6%	N=17	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=260
Motorcycle owner	24%	N=21	73%	N=65	3%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	24%	N=165	68%	N=472	8%	N=54	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=692
$49,999 or less♦	37%	N=85	52%	N=118	11%	N=25	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=228
$50,000 to $99,999♦	23%	N=64	72%	N=207	5%	N=14	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=286
$100,000 or more♦	13%	N=30	80%	N=190	7%	N=16	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=236
9 years or less in Colorado♦	20%	N=34	69%	N=121	11%	N=19	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=175
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	19%	N=30	70%	N=112	11%	N=18	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=161
21 years or more in Colorado♦	27%	N=121	68%	N=304	4%	N=20	0%	N=0	0%	N=1	100%	N=446

How many drinks would you feel comfortable having within a 2-hour time period and still feel safe to drive a vehicle? Consider a drink as either 1 beer, 1 glass of wine or 1 shot of liquor.

Question 15a: I can safely drive under the influence of alcohol												
	Strongly agree		Somewhat agree		Somewhat disagree		Strongly disagree		Don't know			Total
Overall	2%	N=19	6%	N=47	11%	N=85	75%	N=602	6%	N=52	100%	N=805
Female♦	0%	N=2	6%	N=24	9%	N=35	79%	N=318	6%	N=23	100%	N=403
Male♦	4%	N=17	6%	N=22	12%	N=49	71%	N=279	7%	N=28	100%	N=395
Age 18 to 34	4%	N=10	5%	N=12	10%	N=26	75%	N=190	6%	N=16	100%	N=254
Age 35 to 54	1%	N=3	8%	N=23	12%	N=38	72%	N=221	7%	N=22	100%	N=308
Age 55+	2%	N=5	5%	N=12	8%	N=19	79%	N=185	6%	N=14	100%	N=236
Front Range	1%	N=1	4%	N=3	13%	N=12	72%	N=67	10%	N=9	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	2%	N=17	6%	N=43	10%	N=73	75%	N=535	6%	N=42	100%	N=711
Car♦	3%	N=14	6%	N=24	12%	N=47	73%	N=282	5%	N=20	100%	N=387
Pickup truck♦	1%	N=2	4%	N=6	3%	N=5	80%	N=119	11%	N=17	100%	N=149
SUV or van/minivan♦	1%	N=3	6%	N=17	12%	N=32	75%	N=196	6%	N=15	100%	N=264
Motorcycle owner	0%	N=0	7%	N=6	9%	N=8	82%	N=72	3%	N=2	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	3%	N=18	6%	N=41	11%	N=77	74%	N=528	7%	N=49	100%	N=714
$49,999 or less♦	4%	N=8	4%	N=10	12%	N=28	73%	N=175	7%	N=17	100%	N=239
$50,000 to $99,999♦	2%	N=7	4%	N=13	8%	N=23	78%	N=233	8%	N=23	100%	N=299
$100,000 or more♦	2%	N=3	9%	N=21	13%	N=30	73%	N=170	3%	N=8	100%	N=231
9 years or less in Colorado♦	5%	N=9	6%	N=11	11%	N=20	72%	N=129	6%	N=10	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	3%	N=5	9%	N=14	12%	N=20	67%	N=108	8%	N=13	100%	N=160
21 years or more in Colorado♦	1%	N=4	5%	N=22	10%	N=44	79%	N=363	6%	N=27	100%	N=460

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 15b: I can safely drive under the influence of marijuana												
	Strongly agree		Somewhat agree		Somewhat disagree		Strongly disagree		Don't know		Total	
Overall	2%	N=18	6%	N=52	6%	N=49	51%	N=412	34%	N=272	100%	N=804
Female♦	1%	N=4	7%	N=28	5%	N=21	56%	N=225	31%	N=124	100%	N=402
Male♦	4%	N=14	6%	N=24	7%	N=28	47%	N=185	36%	N=144	100%	N=394
Age 18 to 34♦	4%	N=9	15%	N=37	9%	N=24	40%	N=101	33%	N=83	100%	N=254
Age 35 to 54♦	2%	N=6	3%	N=9	6%	N=17	52%	N=159	38%	N=117	100%	N=308
Age 55+♦	1%	N=3	3%	N=7	4%	N=8	63%	N=147	30%	N=69	100%	N=235
Front Range	1%	N=1	6%	N=5	4%	N=4	59%	N=55	31%	N=29	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	2%	N=18	7%	N=47	6%	N=45	50%	N=357	34%	N=243	100%	N=710
Car♦	3%	N=13	8%	N=33	7%	N=27	41%	N=159	40%	N=153	100%	N=386
Pickup truck♦	3%	N=4	2%	N=3	8%	N=12	58%	N=86	30%	N=45	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan♦	0%	N=1	6%	N=17	4%	N=10	63%	N=165	27%	N=71	100%	N=264
Motorcycle owner	1%	N=1	5%	N=5	9%	N=8	52%	N=46	33%	N=29	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	2%	N=17	7%	N=47	6%	N=41	51%	N=366	34%	N=241	100%	N=713
$49,999 or less♦	6%	N=13	12%	N=27	5%	N=13	52%	N=124	25%	N=61	100%	N=238
$50,000 to $99,999♦	1%	N=3	3%	N=9	5%	N=14	55%	N=164	36%	N=108	100%	N=299
$100,000 or more♦	0%	N=0	6%	N=15	9%	N=20	46%	N=107	39%	N=89	100%	N=232
9 years or less in Colorado♦	6%	N=10	9%	N=15	7%	N=12	41%	N=74	38%	N=69	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	1%	N=1	10%	N=17	9%	N=15	42%	N=68	37%	N=60	100%	N=160
21 years or more in Colorado♦	2%	N=8	4%	N=20	5%	N=22	59%	N=270	31%	N=141	100%	N=460

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 15c: I can safely drive after using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	Strongly agree		Somewhat agree		Somewhat disagree		Strongly disagree		Don't know		Total	
Overall	3%	N=28	7%	N=56	9%	N=75	45%	N=361	35%	N=280	100%	N=801
Female	3%	N=12	7%	N=29	10%	N=42	47%	N=190	32%	N=128	100%	N=401
Male	4%	N=16	6%	N=25	8%	N=32	44%	N=171	38%	N=148	100%	N=392
Age 18 to 34♦	4%	N=9	3%	N=8	9%	N=24	40%	N=103	43%	N=110	100%	N=254
Age 35 to 54♦	3%	N=10	8%	N=24	9%	N=27	46%	N=139	34%	N=105	100%	N=305
Age 55+♦	4%	N=8	10%	N=23	10%	N=23	50%	N=118	27%	N=62	100%	N=234
Front Range	1%	N=1	4%	N=3	8%	N=8	50%	N=47	37%	N=34	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	4%	N=27	7%	N=53	10%	N=68	44%	N=314	35%	N=246	100%	N=707
Car	4%	N=15	7%	N=26	8%	N=30	42%	N=163	39%	N=150	100%	N=384
Pickup truck	4%	N=6	9%	N=13	13%	N=19	51%	N=77	23%	N=35	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan	3%	N=7	6%	N=16	10%	N=25	46%	N=121	36%	N=94	100%	N=263
Motorcycle owner	6%	N=5	8%	N=7	4%	N=4	44%	N=39	39%	N=35	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	3%	N=23	7%	N=48	10%	N=72	45%	N=322	35%	N=245	100%	N=710
$49,999 or less♦	4%	N=8	8%	N=19	11%	N=26	54%	N=129	24%	N=56	100%	N=238
$50,000 to $99,999♦	4%	N=12	6%	N=17	9%	N=28	42%	N=125	39%	N=117	100%	N=299
$100,000 or more♦	3%	N=6	7%	N=17	7%	N=16	42%	N=96	41%	N=94	100%	N=229
9 years or less in Colorado	4%	N=7	5%	N=9	9%	N=15	42%	N=76	40%	N=72	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado	1%	N=2	7%	N=12	10%	N=16	39%	N=61	42%	N=66	100%	N=158
21 years or more in Colorado	4%	N=18	7%	N=34	9%	N=43	49%	N=224	31%	N=141	100%	N=460

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 15d: It is safer driving under the influence of marijuana than under the influence of alcohol												
	Strongly agree		Somewhat agree		Somewhat disagree		Strongly disagree		Don't know			Total
Overall	7%	N=55	12%	N=98	6%	N=45	43%	N=344	33%	N=263	100%	N=804
Female♦	5%	N=21	15%	N=59	5%	N=21	47%	N=190	28%	N=112	100%	N=402
Male♦	9%	N=35	10%	N=38	6%	N=24	38%	N=151	37%	N=147	100%	N=395
Age 18 to 34♦	14%	N=35	21%	N=52	11%	N=29	28%	N=72	26%	N=65	100%	N=254
Age 35 to 54♦	4%	N=12	9%	N=27	4%	N=12	50%	N=153	34%	N=104	100%	N=308
Age 55+♦	3%	N=8	8%	N=18	2%	N=4	49%	N=116	38%	N=90	100%	N=235
Front Range♦	1%	N=1	10%	N=9	16%	N=15	51%	N=47	23%	N=21	100%	N=94
Not Front Range♦	8%	N=55	12%	N=88	4%	N=29	42%	N=296	34%	N=242	100%	N=710
Car♦	10%	N=39	12%	N=48	4%	N=17	39%	N=149	35%	N=133	100%	N=386
Pickup truck♦	5%	N=8	10%	N=15	3%	N=5	49%	N=73	33%	N=49	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan♦	3%	N=8	13%	N=35	8%	N=22	45%	N=119	30%	N=79	100%	N=264
Motorcycle owner	8%	N=7	16%	N=14	3%	N=3	51%	N=45	22%	N=19	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	7%	N=48	12%	N=83	6%	N=42	42%	N=298	34%	N=242	100%	N=713
$49,999 or less	10%	N=25	11%	N=27	7%	N=17	40%	N=95	31%	N=75	100%	N=238
$50,000 to $99,999	6%	N=17	12%	N=35	6%	N=17	46%	N=136	32%	N=94	100%	N=299
$100,000 or more	6%	N=14	14%	N=34	5%	N=11	42%	N=98	32%	N=75	100%	N=232
9 years or less in Colorado♦	11%	N=20	17%	N=31	0%	N=1	36%	N=65	35%	N=63	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	5%	N=9	14%	N=22	5%	N=8	45%	N=72	31%	N=50	100%	N=160
21 years or more in Colorado♦	6%	N=27	10%	N=44	8%	N=35	45%	N=206	32%	N=149	100%	N=461

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 16a: Drove within an hour of using marijuana												
	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Don't Know		Total	
Overall	15%	N=125	22%	N=179	23%	N=185	14%	N=117	26%	N=209	100%	N=814
Female	14%	N=55	24%	N=96	27%	N=111	14%	N=57	21%	N=86	100%	N=406
Male	17%	N=70	20%	N=78	18%	N=74	15%	N=58	30%	N=120	100%	N=400
Age 18 to 34	16%	N=41	22%	N=56	25%	N=64	18%	N=46	20%	N=52	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	15%	N=47	23%	N=70	22%	N=69	15%	N=45	25%	N=77	100%	N=308
Age 55+	15%	N=37	21%	N=51	21%	N=51	10%	N=24	32%	N=77	100%	N=240
Front Range♦	21%	N=20	29%	N=27	13%	N=12	15%	N=14	22%	N=21	100%	N=94
Not Front Range♦	15%	N=105	21%	N=151	24%	N=173	14%	N=103	26%	N=188	100%	N=720
Car♦	13%	N=52	17%	N=66	25%	N=100	16%	N=63	29%	N=113	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	26%	N=39	22%	N=34	17%	N=26	12%	N=18	23%	N=34	100%	N=151
SUV or van/minivan♦	12%	N=33	29%	N=77	22%	N=59	13%	N=36	23%	N=60	100%	N=264
Motorcycle owner♦	16%	N=14	13%	N=12	32%	N=28	20%	N=18	19%	N=17	100%	N=89
No motorcycle♦	15%	N=111	23%	N=166	22%	N=156	14%	N=99	27%	N=192	100%	N=724
$49,999 or less♦	21%	N=51	25%	N=61	27%	N=66	10%	N=25	16%	N=38	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999♦	17%	N=50	21%	N=61	23%	N=68	14%	N=40	27%	N=79	100%	N=299
$100,000 or more♦	8%	N=19	21%	N=49	20%	N=46	20%	N=47	32%	N=76	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado	24%	N=44	19%	N=34	17%	N=30	20%	N=37	20%	N=36	100%	N=181
10 to 20 years in Colorado	9%	N=15	28%	N=47	20%	N=34	14%	N=23	28%	N=47	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado	14%	N=66	21%	N=96	26%	N=121	12%	N=57	27%	N=125	100%	N=465

How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they…?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 16b:Were pulled over after consuming marijuana and had face-to-face contact with a law enforcement officer												
	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Don't Know		Total	
Overall	31%	N=252	32%	N=260	13%	N=101	6%	N=46	19%	N=151	100%	N=811
Female	30%	N=120	33%	N=135	13%	N=53	8%	N=33	16%	N=65	100%	N=406
Male	33%	N=131	31%	N=122	12%	N=49	3%	N=12	21%	N=83	100%	N=397
Age 18 to 34♦	28%	N=72	35%	N=91	14%	N=37	10%	N=27	13%	N=33	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	34%	N=103	33%	N=100	12%	N=37	3%	N=9	19%	N=57	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	32%	N=75	29%	N=68	11%	N=27	4%	N=10	24%	N=58	100%	N=239
Front Range	50%	N=48	19%	N=18	10%	N=9	4%	N=3	17%	N=16	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	29%	N=205	34%	N=242	13%	N=92	6%	N=42	19%	N=135	100%	N=716
Car	28%	N=108	31%	N=123	15%	N=58	6%	N=23	20%	N=79	100%	N=392
Pickup truck	44%	N=66	26%	N=40	12%	N=18	4%	N=6	15%	N=22	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan	29%	N=76	37%	N=98	10%	N=25	6%	N=16	18%	N=48	100%	N=264
Motorcycle owner♦	28%	N=25	29%	N=26	27%	N=24	4%	N=4	12%	N=11	100%	N=89
No motorcycle♦	31%	N=226	33%	N=235	11%	N=77	6%	N=42	19%	N=140	100%	N=720
$49,999 or less♦	41%	N=98	32%	N=77	11%	N=27	5%	N=12	11%	N=28	100%	N=241
$50,000 to $99,999♦	29%	N=86	37%	N=109	10%	N=29	8%	N=23	17%	N=50	100%	N=297
$100,000 or more♦	25%	N=58	28%	N=66	17%	N=41	4%	N=10	26%	N=61	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado	36%	N=64	24%	N=43	13%	N=23	11%	N=20	16%	N=28	100%	N=178
10 to 20 years in Colorado	27%	N=45	32%	N=54	16%	N=26	3%	N=6	21%	N=35	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado	30%	N=141	35%	N=164	11%	N=53	4%	N=19	19%	N=87	100%	N=464

How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they…?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 16c: Drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)												
	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Don't Know		Total	
Overall	10%	N=84	16%	N=129	28%	N=225	21%	N=166	25%	N=205	100%	N=809
Female	10%	N=40	18%	N=71	25%	N=103	22%	N=89	25%	N=101	100%	N=406
Male	11%	N=44	15%	N=57	30%	N=117	19%	N=76	26%	N=101	100%	N=394
Age 18 to 34	13%	N=34	15%	N=38	36%	N=95	19%	N=49	17%	N=44	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	9%	N=27	16%	N=49	21%	N=65	25%	N=75	29%	N=88	100%	N=304
Age 55+	10%	N=23	17%	N=41	26%	N=62	17%	N=41	30%	N=72	100%	N=239
Front Range♦	20%	N=19	22%	N=21	18%	N=17	16%	N=15	23%	N=22	100%	N=94
Not Front Range♦	9%	N=65	15%	N=107	29%	N=208	21%	N=151	26%	N=183	100%	N=714
Car	9%	N=35	14%	N=54	29%	N=113	23%	N=89	25%	N=100	100%	N=391
Pickup truck	15%	N=22	17%	N=25	25%	N=36	22%	N=32	22%	N=33	100%	N=148
SUV or van/minivan	10%	N=26	19%	N=49	28%	N=74	17%	N=45	27%	N=71	100%	N=265
Motorcycle owner	10%	N=9	14%	N=12	27%	N=24	29%	N=26	19%	N=17	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	10%	N=75	16%	N=116	28%	N=199	19%	N=140	26%	N=188	100%	N=718
$49,999 or less♦	13%	N=31	19%	N=46	31%	N=73	16%	N=39	21%	N=50	100%	N=239
$50,000 to $99,999♦	12%	N=37	16%	N=48	25%	N=76	21%	N=62	25%	N=75	100%	N=297
$100,000 or more♦	6%	N=15	13%	N=31	27%	N=65	26%	N=62	28%	N=66	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado♦	19%	N=33	15%	N=27	30%	N=54	15%	N=27	21%	N=37	100%	N=178
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	9%	N=14	21%	N=35	23%	N=37	23%	N=37	24%	N=40	100%	N=163
21 years or more in Colorado♦	8%	N=36	14%	N=67	28%	N=132	22%	N=101	28%	N=128	100%	N=464

How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they…?

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Question 16d: Were pulled over when they drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)	Very likely		Somewhat likely		Somewhat unlikely		Very unlikely		Don't Know		Total	
Overall	12%	N=99	23%	N=184	26%	N=207	15%	N=121	25%	N=200	100%	N=811
Female	13%	N=53	22%	N=91	24%	N=97	16%	N=66	24%	N=99	100%	N=406
Male	12%	N=46	23%	N=91	27%	N=109	13%	N=54	25%	N=98	100%	N=397
Age 18 to 34	15%	N=38	25%	N=64	32%	N=82	14%	N=36	15%	N=39	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	12%	N=36	19%	N=59	22%	N=68	17%	N=53	29%	N=89	100%	N=306
Age 55+	10%	N=25	25%	N=59	23%	N=55	13%	N=31	29%	N=70	100%	N=240
Front Range♦	23%	N=22	30%	N=28	10%	N=9	11%	N=10	26%	N=24	100%	N=94
Not Front Range♦	11%	N=77	22%	N=156	28%	N=198	15%	N=111	24%	N=175	100%	N=717
Car	12%	N=46	22%	N=88	27%	N=106	15%	N=57	24%	N=96	100%	N=392
Pickup truck	16%	N=24	22%	N=34	21%	N=32	21%	N=32	19%	N=29	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan	11%	N=28	23%	N=61	26%	N=70	12%	N=32	28%	N=73	100%	N=265
Motorcycle owner	13%	N=11	25%	N=22	23%	N=21	22%	N=20	17%	N=15	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	12%	N=88	22%	N=160	26%	N=187	14%	N=101	26%	N=185	100%	N=721
$49,999 or less♦	15%	N=35	22%	N=54	28%	N=68	14%	N=34	21%	N=50	100%	N=241
$50,000 to $99,999♦	14%	N=42	27%	N=80	21%	N=61	17%	N=49	22%	N=66	100%	N=297
$100,000 or more♦	9%	N=21	18%	N=43	30%	N=72	14%	N=33	29%	N=69	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado♦	20%	N=36	26%	N=46	22%	N=39	12%	N=22	20%	N=35	100%	N=179
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	14%	N=23	19%	N=32	25%	N=41	17%	N=28	25%	N=42	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado♦	9%	N=40	23%	N=105	27%	N=127	15%	N=71	26%	N=122	100%	N=465

How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they…?

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Question 17a: Get a DUI as a result of driving after consuming marijuana recreationally								
		Yes		No		Unsure		Total
Overall	77%	N=631	4%	N=30	19%	N=155	100%	N=815
Female♦	73%	N=297	6%	N=24	21%	N=86	100%	N=406
Male♦	82%	N=328	2%	N=6	17%	N=66	100%	N=401
Age 18 to 34♦	89%	N=231	3%	N=7	8%	N=21	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	75%	N=229	4%	N=12	21%	N=65	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	69%	N=167	5%	N=11	27%	N=65	100%	N=243
Front Range	81%	N=77	4%	N=3	15%	N=14	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	77%	N=554	4%	N=27	19%	N=140	100%	N=721
Car♦	82%	N=321	3%	N=14	15%	N=58	100%	N=392
Pickup truck♦	77%	N=117	5%	N=7	19%	N=28	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	72%	N=192	3%	N=9	25%	N=66	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner♦	87%	N=78	4%	N=4	9%	N=8	100%	N=89
No motorcycle♦	76%	N=553	4%	N=26	20%	N=146	100%	N=725
$49,999 or less	75%	N=182	6%	N=14	19%	N=47	100%	N=243
$50,000 to $99,999	80%	N=240	4%	N=11	17%	N=51	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more	79%	N=188	2%	N=5	18%	N=43	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado	74%	N=133	5%	N=9	21%	N=37	100%	N=179
10 to 20 years in Colorado	81%	N=135	3%	N=5	16%	N=27	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado	78%	N=363	3%	N=15	19%	N=89	100%	N=467
To the best of your knowledge, can a person …								

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 17b: Get a DUI as a result of driving after using medically prescribed marijuana								
		Yes		No		Unsure		Total
Overall	70%	N=569	5%	N=39	25%	N=207	100%	N=815
Female♦	66%	N=270	7%	N=27	27%	N=109	100%	N=407
Male♦	74%	N=294	3%	N=12	23%	N=94	100%	N=400
Age 18 to 34♦	79%	N=205	4%	N=11	16%	N=43	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	72%	N=219	4%	N=13	24%	N=73	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	59%	N=142	6%	N=14	36%	N=86	100%	N=242
Front Range	77%	N=73	3%	N=3	19%	N=18	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	69%	N=496	5%	N=36	26%	N=189	100%	N=720
Car♦	74%	N=289	4%	N=14	23%	N=88	100%	N=392
Pickup truck♦	70%	N=106	9%	N=14	20%	N=31	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	65%	N=172	4%	N=9	32%	N=85	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner♦	82%	N=73	5%	N=4	13%	N=11	100%	N=89
No motorcycle♦	68%	N=495	5%	N=34	27%	N=194	100%	N=724
$49,999 or less	68%	N=164	7%	N=18	25%	N=61	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999	73%	N=219	4%	N=11	24%	N=71	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more	71%	N=169	3%	N=6	26%	N=62	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado	69%	N=123	5%	N=9	26%	N=47	100%	N=179
10 to 20 years in Colorado	69%	N=115	5%	N=9	25%	N=42	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado	71%	N=330	4%	N=19	25%	N=116	100%	N=466
To the best of your knowledge, can a person …								

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 17c: Get a DUI as a result of driving after using certain prescription medications (other than marijuana)								
		Yes		No		Unsure		Total
Overall	57%	N=462	9%	N=71	35%	N=282	100%	N=815
Female	55%	N=224	8%	N=31	37%	N=152	100%	N=406
Male	58%	N=232	10%	N=40	32%	N=128	100%	N=400
Age 18 to 34♦	65%	N=169	9%	N=23	26%	N=68	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	58%	N=176	8%	N=25	34%	N=104	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	47%	N=113	10%	N=23	44%	N=106	100%	N=243
Front Range♦	59%	N=56	16%	N=15	26%	N=24	100%	N=94
Not Front Range♦	56%	N=406	8%	N=57	36%	N=258	100%	N=721
Car♦	62%	N=242	9%	N=35	29%	N=115	100%	N=392
Pickup truck♦	54%	N=82	11%	N=17	35%	N=53	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	51%	N=136	7%	N=19	42%	N=112	100%	N=266
Motorcycle owner	63%	N=56	13%	N=12	24%	N=22	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	56%	N=406	8%	N=60	36%	N=259	100%	N=725
$49,999 or less♦	49%	N=118	12%	N=29	39%	N=95	100%	N=243
$50,000 to $99,999♦	60%	N=182	9%	N=26	31%	N=93	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more♦	62%	N=146	6%	N=15	32%	N=75	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado♦	60%	N=108	8%	N=14	32%	N=57	100%	N=179
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	54%	N=90	18%	N=30	28%	N=47	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado♦	56%	N=263	6%	N=26	38%	N=176	100%	N=466
To the best of your knowledge, can a person …								

Question 18: Perceived Likelihood of Getting Pulled Over by Law Enforcement for Being over Limit for Alcohol												
	Very likely to stop you		Somewhat likely to stop you		Somewhat unlikely to stop you		Very unlikely to stop you		Don't know		Total	
Overall	24%	N=195	42%	N=339	21%	N=169	4%	N=36	9%	N=74	100%	N=813
Female ♦	27%	N=111	44%	N=177	19%	N=78	1%	N=3	9%	N=35	100%	N=405
Male ♦	20%	N=80	39%	N=156	23%	N=90	8%	N=33	10%	N=38	100%	N=398
Age 18 to 34	22%	N=58	47%	N=122	18%	N=48	4%	N=11	8%	N=21	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	23%	N=71	41%	N=124	22%	N=67	5%	N=14	8%	N=26	100%	N=302
Age 55+	26%	N=63	37%	N=89	22%	N=54	5%	N=11	11%	N=26	100%	N=244
Front Range	37%	N=34	34%	N=32	15%	N=14	9%	N=8	5%	N=5	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	22%	N=161	43%	N=307	22%	N=155	4%	N=28	10%	N=69	100%	N=720
Car	24%	N=95	36%	N=141	22%	N=87	4%	N=17	13%	N=53	100%	N=393
Pickup truck	22%	N=33	50%	N=75	21%	N=31	3%	N=4	4%	N=6	100%	N=150
SUV or van/minivan	25%	N=66	46%	N=120	19%	N=51	5%	N=14	5%	N=13	100%	N=264
Motorcycle owner	31%	N=28	30%	N=27	25%	N=23	4%	N=3	10%	N=9	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	23%	N=167	43%	N=311	20%	N=146	5%	N=33	9%	N=65	100%	N=721
$49,999 or less ♦	31%	N=76	38%	N=92	16%	N=39	3%	N=8	11%	N=26	100%	N=240

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$50,000 to $99,999♦	25%	N=75	44%	N=132	21%	N=63	2%	N=6	7%	N=21	100%	N=298
$100,000 or more♦	13%	N=31	43%	N=101	26%	N=62	8%	N=20	10%	N=23	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado♦	29%	N=53	43%	N=77	17%	N=31	6%	N=10	5%	N=9	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	21%	N=35	49%	N=79	14%	N=23	3%	N=5	13%	N=21	100%	N=163
21 years or more in Colorado♦	23%	N=106	39%	N=181	25%	N=115	4%	N=20	9%	N=43	100%	N=466

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 or unlikely is it that the law enforcement would stop you?

Question 19: Perceived Likelihood of Getting Pulled Over by Law Enforcement for Being over Limit for Marijuana

	Very likely to stop you		Somewhat likely to stop you		Somewhat unlikely to stop you		Very unlikely to stop you		Don't know		Total	
Overall	16%	N=128	23%	N=189	27%	N=218	10%	N=81	24%	N=198	100%	N=814
Female	16%	N=65	26%	N=105	33%	N=133	5%	N=19	21%	N=83	100%	N=404
Male	15%	N=61	20%	N=80	21%	N=85	15%	N=62	28%	N=113	100%	N=402
Age 18 to 34♦	15%	N=40	17%	N=44	35%	N=91	12%	N=31	20%	N=53	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	15%	N=45	26%	N=78	26%	N=79	9%	N=29	24%	N=74	100%	N=305
Age 55+♦	16%	N=40	27%	N=66	20%	N=48	8%	N=21	28%	N=68	100%	N=243
Front Range♦	31%	N=29	24%	N=23	18%	N=17	15%	N=14	12%	N=11	100%	N=94
Not Front Range♦	14%	N=99	23%	N=166	28%	N=201	9%	N=67	26%	N=186	100%	N=720
Car♦	16%	N=61	16%	N=64	31%	N=122	10%	N=38	28%	N=109	100%	N=395
Pickup truck♦	16%	N=24	29%	N=43	21%	N=31	10%	N=16	25%	N=38	100%	N=151
SUV or van/minivan♦	16%	N=42	31%	N=80	25%	N=65	10%	N=27	18%	N=48	100%	N=263
Motorcycle owner	16%	N=14	19%	N=17	24%	N=22	17%	N=15	24%	N=22	100%	N=89
No motorcycle	16%	N=114	24%	N=171	27%	N=197	9%	N=66	24%	N=176	100%	N=724
$49,999 or less♦	21%	N=50	24%	N=58	25%	N=62	9%	N=22	21%	N=52	100%	N=243
$50,000 to $99,999♦	16%	N=47	24%	N=72	25%	N=74	10%	N=30	25%	N=74	100%	N=297
$100,000 or more♦	9%	N=22	21%	N=50	32%	N=77	12%	N=28	26%	N=63	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	21%	N=38	27%	N=49	19%	N=34	17%	N=30	16%	N=29	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado	17%	N=28	18%	N=29	34%	N=57	6%	N=11	25%	N=42	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	13%	N=61	24%	N=110	27%	N=128	9%	N=40	27%	N=126	100%	N=465

Suppose you drove a motor vehicle after consuming marijuana and the amount of marijuana in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers How likely or unlikely is it that the law enforcement would stop you?

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Question 20: Awareness of Personal Breathalyzers

	I own a smartphone breathalyzer		I have tried a smartphone breathalyzer		I don't own a smartphone		I never drink alcohol		I would use a smartphone breathalyzer if it was given to me		I would like to buy a smartphone breathalyzer		No response		Total	
Overall	1%	N=11	0%	N=3	18%	N=146	24%	N=201	40%	N=328	21%	N=170	21%	N=172	100%	N=826
Male	2%	N=10	1%	N=3	20%	N=80	22%	N=90	43%	N=175	24%	N=98	16%	N=65	100%	N=405
Female	0%	N=1	0%	N=1	16%	N=65	27%	N=110	37%	N=151	17%	N=71	24%	N=99	100%	N=409
Age 18 to 34	2%	N=5	0%	N=0	10%	N=25	21%	N=55	57%	N=147	34%	N=88	13%	N=35	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	1%	N=4	1%	N=2	7%	N=23	19%	N=58	44%	N=136	20%	N=61	26%	N=81	100%	N=309
Age 55+	0%	N=1	0%	N=1	39%	N=96	35%	N=86	18%	N=44	8%	N=21	20%	N=50	100%	N=248
Front Range	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	23%	N=22	22%	N=21	53%	N=51	24%	N=23	12%	N=12	100%	N=96
Not Front Range	1%	N=11	0%	N=3	17%	N=124	25%	N=181	38%	N=277	20%	N=147	22%	N=160	100%	N=730
Car	3%	N=10	0%	N=0	18%	N=73	21%	N=84	41%	N=162	26%	N=103	20%	N=81	100%	N=397
Pickup truck	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	24%	N=37	38%	N=58	32%	N=49	15%	N=23	17%	N=25	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	13%	N=35	21%	N=57	43%	N=115	16%	N=43	23%	N=60	100%	N=268
Motorcycle owner	3%	N=2	0%	N=0	19%	N=17	23%	N=21	37%	N=33	25%	N=23	18%	N=16	100%	N=91
No motorcycle	1%	N=9	0%	N=3	18%	N=128	25%	N=180	40%	N=294	20%	N=147	21%	N=152	100%	N=731
$49,999 or less	2%	N=6	0%	N=1	30%	N=74	37%	N=90	35%	N=86	16%	N=38	17%	N=41	100%	N=244
$50,000 to $99,999	0%	N=0	1%	N=3	14%	N=42	27%	N=81	42%	N=127	20%	N=62	14%	N=42	100%	N=302
$100,000 or more	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	8%	N=20	9%	N=21	45%	N=106	28%	N=67	32%	N=77	100%	N=239
9 years or less in Colorado	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	8%	N=15	26%	N=47	50%	N=92	25%	N=46	12%	N=21	100%	N=184

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10 to 20 years in Colorado	0%	N=0	1%	N=2	13%	N=22	18%	N=29	43%	N=72	28%	N=47	26%	N=44	100%	N=167
21 years or more in Colorado	2%	N=10	0%	N=1	23%	N=109	26%	N=124	35%	N=164	16%	N=76	22%	N=102	100%	N=469

Personal breathalyzers provide an estimate of your blood alcohol content when you drink. The device links to your smartphone and can help you know if you are safe to drive.

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Question 21: Overall Rating of CDOT										
		Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total
Overall	10%	N=80	49%	N=398	33%	N=265	9%	N=72	100%	N=815
Female♦	10%	N=39	46%	N=184	37%	N=151	7%	N=29	100%	N=404
Male♦	10%	N=41	51%	N=207	28%	N=114	10%	N=42	100%	N=403
Age 18 to 34	11%	N=29	46%	N=120	35%	N=92	7%	N=19	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	8%	N=25	49%	N=149	32%	N=98	11%	N=34	100%	N=306
Age 55+	11%	N=26	52%	N=126	30%	N=74	7%	N=18	100%	N=244
Front Range	8%	N=8	40%	N=37	38%	N=35	15%	N=14	100%	N=92
Not Front Range	10%	N=72	50%	N=361	32%	N=231	8%	N=59	100%	N=723
Car	11%	N=42	48%	N=189	32%	N=126	9%	N=37	100%	N=395
Pickup truck	12%	N=18	47%	N=71	32%	N=48	10%	N=15	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan	7%	N=19	51%	N=135	34%	N=90	8%	N=21	100%	N=264
Motorcycle owner♦	13%	N=12	39%	N=36	29%	N=27	18%	N=16	100%	N=91
No motorcycle♦	9%	N=68	50%	N=362	33%	N=239	8%	N=56	100%	N=724
$49,999 or less	13%	N=32	49%	N=117	32%	N=76	6%	N=16	100%	N=242
$50,000 to $99,999	9%	N=27	48%	N=144	34%	N=101	10%	N=29	100%	N=301
$100,000 or more	8%	N=19	49%	N=117	33%	N=78	10%	N=23	100%	N=237
9 years or less in Colorado	7%	N=12	49%	N=89	33%	N=60	12%	N=21	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado	9%	N=15	47%	N=78	38%	N=63	5%	N=9	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado	11%	N=52	49%	N=230	30%	N=141	9%	N=42	100%	N=465

CDOT builds and maintains interstates, U.S. highways and state highways to ensure that Colorado has a safe and efficient highway system. How would you rate the job CDOT does, overall?

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 22a: Use of Information Source – News on the television, radio or in newspapers												
	Never		Rarely		Occasionally		Frequently		Not sure		Total	
Overall	9%	N=77	14%	N=118	33%	N=268	42%	N=346	1%	N=6	100%	N=815
Female	9%	N=34	12%	N=48	32%	N=128	47%	N=189	1%	N=5	100%	N=404
Male	10%	N=41	17%	N=70	34%	N=137	38%	N=153	0%	N=1	100%	N=403
Age 18 to 34♦	19%	N=48	15%	N=38	35%	N=92	30%	N=77	2%	N=4	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	5%	N=17	17%	N=53	34%	N=105	43%	N=131	0%	N=0	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	4%	N=10	11%	N=27	28%	N=69	55%	N=135	1%	N=2	100%	N=244
Front Range	13%	N=12	23%	N=22	36%	N=34	29%	N=27	0%	N=0	100%	N=94
Not Front Range	9%	N=65	13%	N=96	32%	N=234	44%	N=320	1%	N=6	100%	N=721
Car♦	12%	N=46	15%	N=61	34%	N=136	37%	N=146	1%	N=5	100%	N=394
Pickup truck♦	5%	N=7	18%	N=27	31%	N=48	46%	N=69	1%	N=1	100%	N=152
SUV or van/minivan♦	9%	N=23	11%	N=30	31%	N=82	49%	N=129	0%	N=0	100%	N=265
Motorcycle owner	10%	N=9	16%	N=14	34%	N=30	40%	N=36	0%	N=0	100%	N=90
No motorcycle	9%	N=67	14%	N=104	33%	N=237	43%	N=310	1%	N=6	100%	N=725
$49,999 or less	12%	N=28	16%	N=38	26%	N=63	46%	N=111	1%	N=2	100%	N=242

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$50,000 to $99,999	10%	N=30	13%	N=40	34%	N=102	41%	N=124	1%	N=4	100%	N=300
$100,000 or more	7%	N=17	15%	N=37	38%	N=91	39%	N=93	0%	N=0	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado♦	12%	N=22	17%	N=32	30%	N=55	40%	N=74	0%	N=1	100%	N=183
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	15%	N=26	16%	N=27	34%	N=57	34%	N=57	0%	N=0	100%	N=166
21 years or more in Colorado♦	6%	N=29	13%	N=60	33%	N=155	46%	N=214	1%	N=6	100%	N=464

CDOT shares information about Colorado highways (such as road conditions, construction, accidents, or traffic speed) through several sources. Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.

Question 22b: Use of Information Source - GovDelivery emails or texts that you sign up for												
		Never		Rarely		Occasionally		Frequently		Not sure		Total
Overall	82%	N=652	8%	N=65	5%	N=37	4%	N=28	2%	N=16	100%	N=798
Female	83%	N=328	6%	N=24	5%	N=19	4%	N=15	2%	N=8	100%	N=395
Male	80%	N=317	10%	N=41	4%	N=17	3%	N=12	2%	N=9	100%	N=396
Age 18 to 34	84%	N=218	10%	N=25	2%	N=6	1%	N=3	3%	N=7	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	81%	N=249	8%	N=25	5%	N=16	5%	N=15	1%	N=2	100%	N=306
Age 55+	79%	N=180	7%	N=15	6%	N=14	4%	N=10	3%	N=7	100%	N=227
Front Range	82%	N=76	12%	N=11	1%	N=1	4%	N=4	1%	N=1	100%	N=92
Not Front Range	82%	N=576	8%	N=54	5%	N=35	3%	N=24	2%	N=15	100%	N=705
Car♦	86%	N=333	7%	N=28	1%	N=5	3%	N=12	2%	N=9	100%	N=386
Pickup truck♦	74%	N=110	10%	N=15	8%	N=12	3%	N=4	5%	N=7	100%	N=148
SUV or van/minivan♦	79%	N=207	8%	N=21	8%	N=20	5%	N=12	0%	N=1	100%	N=261
Motorcycle owner	74%	N=65	3%	N=3	8%	N=7	10%	N=9	4%	N=4	100%	N=87
No motorcycle	83%	N=588	9%	N=62	4%	N=30	3%	N=18	2%	N=12	100%	N=710
$49,999 or less	82%	N=189	10%	N=22	4%	N=9	2%	N=6	3%	N=6	100%	N=232
$50,000 to $99,999	79%	N=236	9%	N=27	6%	N=17	3%	N=9	3%	N=8	100%	N=297
$100,000 or more	85%	N=200	6%	N=13	5%	N=11	5%	N=11	1%	N=1	100%	N=236
9 years or less in Colorado♦	88%	N=160	3%	N=5	5%	N=9	3%	N=5	1%	N=3	100%	N=181
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	81%	N=133	10%	N=16	2%	N=4	4%	N=7	2%	N=4	100%	N=164
21 years or more in Colorado♦	79%	N=359	10%	N=44	5%	N=24	4%	N=16	2%	N=10	100%	N=453

CDOT shares information about Colorado highways (such as road conditions, construction, accidents, or traffic speed) through several sources. Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.

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Question 22c: Use of Information Source – CDOT's website COTrip.org												
		Never		Rarely	Occasionally		Frequently		Not sure			Total
Overall	50%	N=396	18%	N=140	20%	N=162	11%	N=91	1%	N=6	100%	N=794
Female	50%	N=198	17%	N=66	21%	N=84	11%	N=45	1%	N=3	100%	N=396
Male	50%	N=197	19%	N=74	19%	N=75	11%	N=43	1%	N=2	100%	N=392
Age 18 to 34♦	56%	N=143	19%	N=48	21%	N=54	5%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=257
Age 35 to 54♦	43%	N=130	18%	N=56	22%	N=67	17%	N=51	1%	N=2	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	53%	N=121	15%	N=35	18%	N=40	12%	N=27	2%	N=4	100%	N=227
Front Range	53%	N=49	19%	N=18	15%	N=14	13%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=92
Not Front Range	49%	N=347	17%	N=122	21%	N=148	11%	N=79	1%	N=5	100%	N=702
Car	54%	N=207	17%	N=67	18%	N=70	10%	N=37	1%	N=5	100%	N=388
Pickup truck	47%	N=67	9%	N=13	30%	N=44	14%	N=20	0%	N=0	100%	N=144
SUV or van/minivan	46%	N=120	22%	N=58	19%	N=48	13%	N=33	0%	N=0	100%	N=260
Motorcycle owner	46%	N=39	12%	N=10	18%	N=16	23%	N=19	1%	N=1	100%	N=84
No motorcycle	50%	N=356	18%	N=130	21%	N=147	10%	N=72	1%	N=5	100%	N=709
$49,999 or less♦	65%	N=148	12%	N=28	14%	N=31	8%	N=18	1%	N=3	100%	N=229
$50,000 to $99,999♦	41%	N=121	20%	N=59	26%	N=77	13%	N=39	1%	N=2	100%	N=297
$100,000 or more♦	47%	N=110	22%	N=51	21%	N=50	11%	N=25	0%	N=0	100%	N=236
9 years or less in Colorado♦	56%	N=102	13%	N=24	20%	N=36	10%	N=17	1%	N=2	100%	N=181
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	54%	N=87	17%	N=26	21%	N=34	8%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=160
21 years or more in Colorado♦	46%	N=206	20%	N=89	20%	N=92	14%	N=62	1%	N=4	100%	N=453

CDOT shares information about Colorado highways (such as road conditions, construction, accidents, or traffic speed) through several sources. Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.

Question 22d: Use of Information Source - CDOT's Mobile app												
		Never		Rarely	Occasionally		Frequently		Not sure			Total
Overall	79%	N=631	7%	N=53	8%	N=62	5%	N=42	1%	N=7	100%	N=795
Female	78%	N=306	6%	N=24	9%	N=34	6%	N=25	1%	N=5	100%	N=394
Male	81%	N=321	7%	N=29	7%	N=28	4%	N=16	0%	N=0	100%	N=394
Age 18 to 34	80%	N=209	5%	N=14	10%	N=26	4%	N=11	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54	76%	N=232	8%	N=25	8%	N=25	6%	N=19	2%	N=5	100%	N=306
Age 55+	82%	N=185	6%	N=14	5%	N=11	5%	N=12	1%	N=3	100%	N=224
Front Range	79%	N=73	12%	N=11	6%	N=5	2%	N=2	1%	N=1	100%	N=92
Not Front Range	79%	N=558	6%	N=42	8%	N=56	6%	N=40	1%	N=7	100%	N=703
Car♦	85%	N=326	4%	N=16	6%	N=25	3%	N=13	1%	N=6	100%	N=386
Pickup truck♦	74%	N=109	10%	N=15	10%	N=15	5%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=148
SUV or van/minivan♦	75%	N=194	8%	N=22	8%	N=22	8%	N=21	1%	N=1	100%	N=260
Motorcycle owner	79%	N=70	10%	N=9	6%	N=5	4%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=88
No motorcycle	79%	N=561	6%	N=44	8%	N=56	5%	N=39	1%	N=7	100%	N=708
$49,999 or less♦	87%	N=200	6%	N=13	4%	N=10	3%	N=7	1%	N=1	100%	N=231
$50,000 to $99,999♦	77%	N=228	7%	N=22	7%	N=22	7%	N=20	1%	N=4	100%	N=296
$100,000 or more♦	75%	N=177	7%	N=17	12%	N=27	6%	N=14	1%	N=1	100%	N=236
9 years or less in Colorado	81%	N=145	6%	N=11	10%	N=19	2%	N=3	1%	N=2	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado	82%	N=134	4%	N=6	8%	N=14	6%	N=10	0%	N=0	100%	N=164
21 years or more in Colorado	78%	N=351	8%	N=36	6%	N=29	7%	N=29	1%	N=5	100%	N=451

CDOT shares information about Colorado highways (such as road conditions, construction, accidents, or traffic speed) through several sources. Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.

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Question 22e: Use of Information Source - CDOT Highway signage												
		Never		Rarely		Occasionally		Frequently		Not sure		Total
Overall	14%	N=111	8%	N=62	40%	N=321	38%	N=305	1%	N=7	100%	N=806
Female	11%	N=45	10%	N=41	39%	N=157	38%	N=151	1%	N=4	100%	N=398
Male	16%	N=64	5%	N=21	41%	N=163	37%	N=149	1%	N=2	100%	N=400
Age 18 to 34♦	18%	N=47	8%	N=21	50%	N=129	24%	N=62	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	9%	N=28	9%	N=27	39%	N=118	43%	N=131	1%	N=2	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	15%	N=35	6%	N=14	31%	N=72	46%	N=109	2%	N=4	100%	N=234
Front Range	16%	N=15	17%	N=16	40%	N=37	26%	N=24	1%	N=1	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	13%	N=96	7%	N=47	40%	N=284	39%	N=280	1%	N=6	100%	N=713
Car	17%	N=65	5%	N=18	39%	N=152	39%	N=153	1%	N=3	100%	N=391
Pickup truck	11%	N=16	6%	N=10	46%	N=70	36%	N=54	1%	N=2	100%	N=151
SUV or van/minivan	11%	N=28	13%	N=35	38%	N=98	37%	N=98	1%	N=2	100%	N=262
Motorcycle owner♦	5%	N=5	6%	N=5	45%	N=40	43%	N=37	1%	N=1	100%	N=88
No motorcycle♦	15%	N=106	8%	N=57	39%	N=281	37%	N=267	1%	N=5	100%	N=717
$49,999 or less♦	24%	N=55	7%	N=16	35%	N=83	33%	N=78	1%	N=3	100%	N=236
$50,000 to $99,999♦	9%	N=26	7%	N=20	41%	N=123	43%	N=128	0%	N=1	100%	N=298
$100,000 or more♦	10%	N=24	10%	N=25	42%	N=101	37%	N=88	0%	N=1	100%	N=238
9 years or less in Colorado	19%	N=34	12%	N=22	45%	N=82	23%	N=42	1%	N=2	100%	N=182
10 to 20 years in Colorado	11%	N=18	6%	N=10	43%	N=72	38%	N=63	1%	N=2	100%	N=165
21 years or more in Colorado	13%	N=58	7%	N=30	37%	N=167	44%	N=200	0%	N=2	100%	N=458

CDOT shares information about Colorado highways (such as road conditions, construction, accidents, or traffic speed) through several sources. Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Question 22f: Use of Information Source – Social Media like Facebook or Twitter												
		Never		Rarely		Occasionally		Frequently		Not sure		Total
Overall	71%	N=569	11%	N=85	11%	N=88	6%	N=49	1%	N=6	100%	N=796
Female♦	65%	N=258	12%	N=47	12%	N=48	10%	N=38	1%	N=5	100%	N=396
Male♦	78%	N=305	10%	N=38	10%	N=38	3%	N=11	0%	N=1	100%	N=393
Age 18 to 34♦	58%	N=149	12%	N=32	19%	N=50	11%	N=29	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	73%	N=225	12%	N=36	9%	N=27	5%	N=16	1%	N=3	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	85%	N=191	8%	N=17	4%	N=10	2%	N=4	1%	N=3	100%	N=225
Front Range♦	63%	N=59	12%	N=11	14%	N=13	10%	N=9	0%	N=0	100%	N=92
Not Front Range♦	73%	N=511	10%	N=74	11%	N=75	6%	N=39	1%	N=6	100%	N=704
Car	74%	N=286	6%	N=24	14%	N=55	5%	N=20	1%	N=2	100%	N=387
Pickup truck	74%	N=108	12%	N=18	9%	N=13	4%	N=5	2%	N=2	100%	N=147
SUV or van/minivan	66%	N=173	17%	N=43	8%	N=20	9%	N=23	1%	N=2	100%	N=261
Motorcycle owner	70%	N=61	8%	N=7	17%	N=15	5%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=87
No motorcycle	72%	N=508	11%	N=78	10%	N=73	6%	N=44	1%	N=6	100%	N=708
$49,999 or less	68%	N=159	6%	N=14	14%	N=33	10%	N=23	2%	N=3	100%	N=232
$50,000 to $99,999	68%	N=202	13%	N=38	14%	N=40	5%	N=16	0%	N=1	100%	N=297
$100,000 or more	77%	N=180	13%	N=31	5%	N=13	4%	N=9	1%	N=2	100%	N=235
9 years or less in Colorado	66%	N=118	15%	N=27	11%	N=20	8%	N=15	0%	N=0	100%	N=180
10 to 20 years in Colorado	71%	N=115	8%	N=13	11%	N=18	8%	N=13	2%	N=3	100%	N=164
21 years or more in Colorado	74%	N=336	10%	N=44	11%	N=49	5%	N=21	1%	N=2	100%	N=452

CDOT shares information about Colorado highways (such as road conditions, construction, accidents, or traffic speed) through several sources. Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.

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Question 22g: Use of Information Source - 511 (travel information phone line)												
		Never		Rarely		Occasionally		Frequently		Not sure		Total
Overall	81%	N=647	11%	N=88	6%	N=48	2%	N=17	0%	N=2	100%	N=802
Female♦	84%	N=336	8%	N=34	5%	N=22	1%	N=5	0%	N=2	100%	N=398
Male♦	77%	N=304	14%	N=54	7%	N=27	3%	N=11	0%	N=0	100%	N=397
Age 18 to 34♦	87%	N=226	12%	N=30	1%	N=3	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=259
Age 35 to 54♦	83%	N=256	9%	N=28	6%	N=17	2%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=306
Age 55+♦	70%	N=161	13%	N=30	12%	N=27	5%	N=11	1%	N=2	100%	N=231
Front Range	82%	N=76	11%	N=10	5%	N=5	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=93
Not Front Range	81%	N=571	11%	N=78	6%	N=43	2%	N=15	0%	N=2	100%	N=709
Car	81%	N=317	12%	N=48	4%	N=15	2%	N=8	0%	N=1	100%	N=389
Pickup truck	77%	N=113	9%	N=13	11%	N=16	3%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=148
SUV or van/minivan	82%	N=215	10%	N=27	7%	N=17	1%	N=3	0%	N=1	100%	N=262
Motorcycle owner	81%	N=71	9%	N=8	8%	N=7	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=87
No motorcycle	81%	N=576	11%	N=80	6%	N=42	2%	N=15	0%	N=2	100%	N=714
$49,999 or less	79%	N=185	12%	N=29	6%	N=14	2%	N=5	1%	N=1	100%	N=234
$50,000 to $99,999	80%	N=238	11%	N=32	7%	N=22	2%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=298
$100,000 or more	82%	N=195	11%	N=27	5%	N=11	2%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=236
9 years or less in Colorado♦	89%	N=161	7%	N=13	4%	N=7	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=181
10 to 20 years in Colorado♦	81%	N=132	11%	N=19	6%	N=9	2%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=164
21 years or more in Colorado♦	78%	N=355	12%	N=56	7%	N=31	3%	N=13	0%	N=2	100%	N=456

CDOT shares information about Colorado highways (such as road conditions, construction, accidents, or traffic speed) through several sources. Please tell us how often you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways.

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APPENDIX C: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Each year the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) implements media campaigns to encourage safe driving habits, or dissuade unsafe driving habits, in the areas of seat belt use, speeding, distracted driving and impaired driving. Surveys of Colorado residents are conducted to support and measure the impact of these campaigns. Prior to October 2014 this was done through telephone surveys before and after the campaigns. In October 2014 these methods were revised and since that time telephone surveys are used to assess the impact of the campaigns and an annual mail surveys are used to assess behaviors and attitudes related to driving habits.

The primary reason for the change is that mail surveys elicit more candor about sensitive subjects (such as drinking and driving). Respondents are truly anonymous and do not have to admit socially unacceptable behaviors in conversation with an interviewer. Mail surveys also engender higher response rates and may better represent the population.

Developing the Survey Instrument

The 2015 mail survey builds on the 2014 iteration. National Research Center, Inc. (NRC) and CDOT staff modified a few questions for clarity, removed one because it no longer provided needed information and added new questions to address new concerns.

Selecting Survey Recipients

"Sampling" refers to the method by which survey recipients are chosen. The "sample" refers to all those who were given a chance to participate in the survey. A US Postal Service address list was purchased with geocoded addresses and counties were appended to the addresses. From that list, a total of 3,600 mailing addresses were randomly selected.. Non-Front Range counties were over-sampled relative to their smaller populations to ensure enough responses from these counties to reach a minimum margin of error around estimates of non-Front Range residents' opinions.

The survey cover letter included a link to an online version of the paper survey and offered the respondent an opportunity to complete it online instead of by mail. Of the 3,600 surveys mailed out, 145 were undeliverable due to vacant housing or an invalid address. Of the 3,455 surveys delivered, 785 were completed via mail and 44 were completed online for a total of 829 completed surveys and a response rate of 24%.

Confidence Intervals

It is customary to describe the precision of estimates made from surveys by a "level of confidence" and accompanying "confidence interval" (or margin of error). A traditional level of confidence, and the one used here, is 95%. A 95% confidence interval indicates that for every 100 random samples of this many residents, 95 of the confidence intervals created will include the "true" population response. This theory is applied in practice to

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mean that the "true" perspective of the target population lies within the confidence interval created for a single survey. For example, if 85% of respondents said they always wear their seat belt, then the 3% margin of error (for the 95% confidence interval) indicates that the range of likely responses for the entire state is between 82% and 88%. This source of error is called sampling error. In addition to sampling error, other sources of error may affect any survey, including the non-response of residents with opinions different from survey responders.

The 95% confidence interval can be any size and quantifies the sampling error or imprecision of the survey results because some residents' opinions are relied on to estimate all residents' opinions. The confidence interval for the CDOT Mail survey is no greater than plus or minus 3.2 percentage points around any given percent reported for all respondents (921 completed surveys).

The appendices include more detailed comparisons of the survey results by respondent characteristics and by survey iteration. Chi-square or ANOVA tests of significance were applied to these breakdowns of selected survey questions. A "p-value" of 0.05 or less indicates that there is less than a 5% probability that differences observed between groups are due to chance; or in other words, a greater than 95% probability that the differences observed in the selected categories of the sample represent "real" differences among those populations. When differences between subgroups are statistically significant, they are noted in the tables or text.

Survey Analysis

Weighting the Data

The demographic characteristics of the survey respondents were compared to those found in the 2010 Census estimates for adults in the State of Colorado. Survey results were weighted using these population norms to reflect the appropriate percent of those residents. Other discrepancies between the whole population and the respondents also were aided by the weighting due to the intercorrelation of many socioeconomic characteristics.

The variables used for weighting were age, gender, race/ethnicity, area of Colorado (Front Range[1] or non-Front Range) and telephone service (cell-only, landline only or dual use). This decision was based on the disparity between the survey respondent characteristics and the population norms for these variables, the saliency of these variables in detecting differences of opinion among subgroups and previous practice.

The primary objective of weighting survey data is to make the survey respondents more reflective of the larger population of the community. This is done by: 1) reviewing the demographics of survey respondents and comparing them to the population norms

[1] Defined as the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo and Weld.

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from the most recent Census or other sources and 2) comparing the responses to different questions for demographic subgroups. The demographic characteristics that are least similar to the Census and yield the most different results are the best candidates for data weighting. A third criterion sometimes used is the importance that the community places on a specific variable. For example, if a community feels that accurate race representation is key to staff and public acceptance of the study results, additional consideration will be given in the weighting process to adjusting the race variable.

A special software program using mathematical algorithms is used to calculate the appropriate weights. Several different weighting "schemes" were tested to ensure the best fit for the data. Additionally, residents not in the Front Range were oversampled to ensure adequate representation. As a consequence, results must be weighted to recapture the proper representation of younger adults and Front Range residents. The results of the weighting scheme are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Weighting Table for the CDOT Mail Survey 2015

	State of Colorado 2010 Census	Weighted	Unweighted
Male	50%	50%	49%
Female	50%	50%	51%
18 to 24	32%	32%	8%
25 to 34	38%	38%	26%
35 to 44	30%	30%	66%
Not white only	17%	17%	17%
White only	83%	83%	83%
Front Range	70%	72%	54%
Non-Front Range	30%	28%	46%

Analyzing the Data

The electronic dataset was analyzed by NRC staff using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). For the most part, frequency distributions are presented in the body of the report along with comparisons of respondent characteristics. A complete set of frequencies for each survey question is presented in Appendix *A*.

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