A REPORT TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

2022 DRIVING BEHAVIOR SURVEY
Welcome

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) conducts a yearly survey of Colorado residents to inform operations, assess trends, and better understand attitudes and behaviors of the state’s drivers.

In 2022, CDOT retained Corona Insights to conduct this research. This report presents results of the 2022 survey. The survey instrument largely replicated the previous years’ some minor edits. This report does not present statistical tests for changes over time since analysis from previous years was executed by other firms and the raw data was unavailable.

Surveys were collected from March 4th to April 24th, 2022, a similar time frame to previous years. The 2021 survey was fielded between March 22nd through June 3rd.

More details about the methodology can be found in the Appendix.

Sampling Methodology

Corona Insights replicated sampling methods from the 2021 survey in order to facilitate effective comparisons of responses over time. This included:

> A mail packet survey (in English and Spanish) sent to 5,000 randomly selected residential addresses with an oversample of non-Front Range counties. Addresses that did not initially reply were sent a follow-up postcard reminder with an option to complete the survey online.

> An online panel was employed to supplement mail responses. These panel responses targeted demographics that traditionally have lower response rates to surveys, including younger residents, People of Color, etc.

> 866 Colorado residents completed the survey: 556 by mail, 116 online invited by mail, and 194 via the panel. The margin of error was ±4.3%*. 616 surveys were completed in 2021.

*By supplementing with panel respondents, the data reflected in this report are not a true random sample and the margin of error is approximate. This margin of error accounts for the design effect of weighting the survey data to be more representative of adult Colorado residents.
Executive Summary: Respondent Profile

Below we summarize key demographics of the population represented by these results. This summary provides overall context for interpreting results herein. These figures (and all others in this report) have been weighted by region, age, gender, and race to more effectively represent the adult population of Colorado based on data from the US Census’ American Community Survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Weighted Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-binary</td>
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<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
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<tr>
<td>11th grade or less</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>12th grade / High school diploma / GED</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some college or trade/vocational school</td>
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<td>College graduate</td>
<td>35%</td>
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<td>Post graduate work or degree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver Metro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Front Range, Non-Denver Metro</td>
<td>28%</td>
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<td>Outside of Front Range</td>
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<th>Languages Spoken Other Than English</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>81%</td>
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<td>Less than $35,000</td>
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<td>$35,000 to $49,999</td>
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<td>$50,000 to $74,999</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<td>$75,000 to $99,999</td>
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<td>$100,000 to $124,999</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
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<td>$125,000 to $149,999</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<td>$150,000 to $199,999</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$200,000 or more</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<th>Race</th>
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<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian American</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
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<td>Hispanic or Latino/Latina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander</td>
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<td>White</td>
<td>76%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other race or combination of races</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<th>Age</th>
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<td>18-24</td>
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<td>25-34</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<td>35-44</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>45-54</td>
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<td>55-64</td>
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<td>65-74</td>
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<td>75 or over</td>
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<th>Primary Vehicle Type</th>
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<td>Car, station wagon, or hatchback</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<td>Pickup truck</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van or minivan</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<td>Sport utility vehicle (SUV)</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other type of vehicle</td>
<td>1%</td>
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</table>
Executive Summary: 2022 Colorado Driving Behavior Dashboard

### Safety
- Drove over the speed limit most or all of the time overall: 19% (-3%)
- Wore a seat belt less than all the time when driving overall: 11% (-3%)
- Rarely or never stopped for pedestrians not using a crosswalk: 10% (+4%)

### Distractions
- Ate food/drank beverage often while driving in the last week: 23% (+3%)
- Selected entertainment by hand often while driving in the last week: 27% (+4%)
- Talked on a hands-free phone often while driving in the last week: 24% (+2%)

### Under the Influence
- Drove within two hours of drinking alcohol in the last month: 21% (+3%)
- Drove within two hours of consuming cannabis in the last month: 7% ±0%
- Drove within two hours of consuming prescription medication in the last month: 3% -2%

The smaller percentages in gray indicate the change from 2021 to 2022. Since Corona Insights did not conduct the 2021 wave of the survey, these differences cannot be tested for statistical significance. However, all differences are within the 2022 estimated margin of error.
Executive Summary: Key Findings

While most said they wear their seat belt all the time regardless of scenario, one out of five Colorado drivers said they buckled up less frequently when driving somewhere close. Nearly nine out of ten (87%) said they wear their seat belt all of the time when driving a distance greater than two miles or on the highway. This share dropped to 80% when considering a trip within two miles. Nonetheless, 4% said they wear a seat belts rarely or never when driving short distances.
Half of Colorado drivers said they would be unlikely to get a ticket if they did not use their seat belt at all while driving over the next six months. The share of drivers who said they were somewhat or very unlikely to get a ticket in this scenario rose slightly from 2021 (43%) to 2022 (50%). People of Color said it would be very likely (25%) that they would get ticket in this scenario at more than twice the rate of drivers identifying as White alone (11%).
Colorado drivers were less likely to say they exceeded speed limits when limits were lower. The frequency of driving over the speed limit varied widely by context. Most Colorado drivers said they drive over the speed limit on main highways (73%) and local highways (71%) at least some of the time. However, this dropped to half (50%) of drivers when considering main city/town roads and less than a third (28%) when considering neighborhood roads with speed limits of 25-35 MPH.
Executive Summary: Key Findings

The most common distractions while driving were eating and drinking, selecting entertainment by hand, and talking hands-free on a phone. Most Colorado drivers said they ate food or drank beverages (62%), selected entertainment on a cellphone, CD player, radio or other device (57%), or talked on a hands-free phone (55%) at least sometimes in the last seven days of driving.
Executive Summary: Key Findings

About half of drivers who use their phone while driving said they would stop doing so if their car had a hands-free feature. The most common selected motivation to cease phone use while driving was a hands-free feature (46%). Nearly one out of three drivers (29%) who use their phone while driving said they would stop if they thought they could get a ticket for phone use while driving.
Executive Summary: Key Findings

Colorado drivers rarely drove within two hours of consuming alcohol, using cannabis, or taking prescription medications in the last month. Only one out of five (21%) said they drove a motor vehicle within two hours of drinking alcohol in the last 30 days and only 2% said they did this on six or more of those days. Even smaller shares of drivers said they used cannabis (7%) or prescription medication that might impair their judgement (3%) within two hours of driving at all in the last 30 days.
Less than one out of ten Coloradans thought they could drive safely under the influence of alcohol. Only 9% somewhat or strongly agreed that they could drive safely under the influence of alcohol in 2022, down slightly from the 15% observed in 2021. Alternatively, 14% of drivers agreed they could drive safely under the influence of cannabis in 2022, up slightly from the 8% observed in 2021, but consistent with 2020 levels (13%).
As in previous years, Colorado drivers thought people would be more likely to get a DUI if they drove under the influence of alcohol than cannabis. Seven out of ten (70%) thought it was likely for someone driving with more than the legal amount of alcohol to get a DUI compared to about half (54%) when considering someone driving with more than the legal amount of marijuana in their body.
Colorado drivers were much more likely to stop for pedestrians when they were using a crosswalk. While nearly nine out of ten (88%) said they stop for pedestrians using a crosswalk all of the time, this rate dropped to about half (47%) when considering stopping for pedestrians not using a crosswalk. One out of ten drivers (10%) said they rarely or never stop for pedestrians outside of crosswalks.
Most rated CDOT’s job performance as excellent or good. When asked to assess CDOT’s performance in building and maintaining interstates, U.S. highways, and state highways to ensure that Colorado has a safe and efficient highway system, half of drivers rated CDOT as good (51%) and an additional 14% gave a rating of excellent. Only 6% said CDOT did a poor job overall.
SECTION 2
SEAT BELT USAGE
Most Colorado drivers said they drove five days or more in a typical week

When asked how many days they drive in a typical week, most Colorado residents (60%) said they drove five or more days.

Residents with higher household incomes reported driving more frequently in a typical week. While about a quarter (24%) of respondents with household incomes below $50,000 a year said they typically drove 1-2 days a week, only 10% of those with higher incomes selected this option.

Residents aged 65 and older were less likely to say they typically drove 5 or more days a week (43%) than younger residents (64%).

Residents who said they do not drive at all were asked to not complete the survey. There were seven residents who said they did not drive at all who failed to follow this direction. These respondents were excluded from analysis.
Colorado drivers were less likely to say they wear their seat belt all the time when driving distances less than 2 miles.

- Respondents were asked how frequently they wear seat belts in a series of scenarios. While nine out of ten drivers (89%) said they wear a seat belt all the time when driving overall, this share dropped to 80% when considering driving somewhere close (less than 2 miles).

- Overall frequency of seat belt wearing increased with age. While 94% of those 65 and older said they wear their seat belt all of the time overall, only 77% of those aged 18-24 selected this option. Nonetheless, 90% of those aged 18-24 said they wear a seat belt at least most of the time overall.

- Responses were generally similar across other demographics and behaviors.

Frequency of Wearing Seat Belt When Driving:

- **Overall (n=835)**: 89% All of the time, 7% Most of the time, 6% Some of the time, 5% Rarely, 5% Never
- **Driving farther (more than 2 miles) (n=817)**: 87% All of the time, 6% Most of the time, 5% Some of the time, 5% Rarely, 6% Never
- **Driving on a highway or interstate (n=819)**: 87% All of the time, 5% Most of the time, 6% Some of the time, 5% Rarely, 5% Never
- **Driving somewhere close (less than 2 miles) (n=805)**: 80% All of the time, 9% Most of the time, 6% Some of the time, 5% Rarely, 6% Never

Q2. When DRIVING, how often do you wear your seat belt?
Car reminders to wear a seat belt were most likely to increase the frequency of buckling up

Respondents were asked to identify up to three reasons that might get them to buckle up if they did not always wear their seat belt.

> Among the 14% of respondents who said they did not always wear their seat belt, the most frequent item to motivate use was if their car had a reminder (43%).

> Nearly one of three drivers (30%) who said they don’t always wear a seat belt said they would buckle up more if they thought they could get ticketed for this behavior.

> Nearly one out of five (18%) who did not regularly buckle up selected none of the above, indicating there was nothing that could motivate them to wear a seat belt.

> While sample sizes are small among those who don’t always buckle up, People of Color were more than twice as likely (46%) to say the thought of getting a ticket would motivate them to wear a seat belt more than those who identified their ethnicity as White, and White alone (18%).

Driver Behavior Survey 2022
Four out of ten Colorado drivers said they would be at least somewhat likely to get a ticket if they were to not wear a seat belt at all over the next 6 months.

Half of Colorado drivers (50%) said it would be somewhat or very unlikely for them to get a ticket over the next 6 months if they were not to wear a seat belt at all while driving.

One out of ten (10%) drivers said they did not know.

People of Color said it would be very likely (25%) at a much higher rate than drivers identifying as White alone (11%).

Drivers who said they never speed thought they were very likely to get a ticket in this scenario at a much higher rate (42%) than those who speed at least some of the time (11%).
A smaller share of drivers thought they would be likely to get a ticket for driving without a seatbelt in 2022.

Comparing responses over time, a smaller share of Colorado drivers said it would be somewhat or very likely that they would get a ticket for not wearing a seat belt in 2022 (39%) than in 2021 (50%) if they assumed they did not use their seat belt at all while driving for the next six months.

Previously, responses largely held steady between 2019 and 2021.
About half of Colorado drivers thought seat belt violations were a primary offense in 2022

In 2022, about half of drivers thought seat belt violations were a primary offense (52%) compared to 30% who believed it was a secondary offense. Nearly one out of five (18%) said they did not know.

Perceptions of seat belt violation severity were generally similar across demographics and behaviors in 2022.

The perception of seat belt violation severity was consistent over the last four years.

> In 2022, about half of drivers thought seat belt violations were a primary offense (52%) compared to 30% who believed it was a secondary offense. Nearly one out of five (18%) said they did not know.

> Perceptions of seat belt violation severity were generally similar across demographics and behaviors in 2022.

> The perception of seat belt violation severity was consistent over the last four years.
SECTION 3
DRIVING OVER THE SPEED LIMIT
Colorado drivers were less likely to speed on neighborhood roads than on highways

The frequency of driving over the speed limit varied widely by context. Most Colorado drivers said they drove over the speed limit on main highways (73%) and local highways (71%) at least some of the time. However, this dropped to half (50%) of drivers when considering main city/town roads and 28% when considering neighborhood roads.

Residents who said they drove 5 or more days a week were more likely to have said they speed at least some of the time overall (70%) than less frequent drivers (54%).

Drivers with household incomes below $50,000 were more likely to have said they never speed overall (13%) than those with higher incomes (5%).

Drivers who said they used their cell phone while driving and those who had driven within 2 hours of consuming alcohol in the last 30 days said they exceeded the speed limit more frequently than others across scenarios.

Q6. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Overall (n=828)</th>
<th>Main Highway/Interstate (n=845)</th>
<th>Local Highway (n=842)</th>
<th>Main City/Town Road (n=834)</th>
<th>Neighborhood Road (n=826)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speed Limit</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>How Often Are Respondents Driving Over The Speed Limit</td>
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</table>

Driver Behavior Survey 2022
Colorado drivers thought they would be more likely to be stopped by police when speeding over a 30 MPH limit than a 65 MPH limit.

Most drivers (59%) said they would be at least somewhat likely to be stopped by police over the next 6 months if they consistently drove over the speed limit on a local road where the speed limit is 30 MPH.

Alternatively, 42% said it was at least somewhat likely to happen when driving consistently over the speed limit on a road where the speed limit is 65 MPH.

Drivers who said they never drive over the speed limit said getting stopped on a road where the speed limit is 65 MPH was very likely (37%) at a much higher rate than others (10%).

Responses were generally similar across other behaviors and demographics.
SECTION 4
Distracted Driving
Most drivers said they ate food or drank a beverage at least sometimes while driving over the last week

> Colorado drivers were most likely to say they ate food or drank beverages over the last 7 days of driving with only 13% saying they never did this over the last, or a typical, week.

> Alternatively, sending a message over the phone was the least frequent activity, with a bit more than half (56%) of drivers saying they never did this over the past 7 days of driving.

> Drivers under the age of 35 were more likely to say they sent a message on their phone over the last 7 days of driving (62%) than older drivers (36%).

> In general, drivers who said they speed when driving, do not buckle up, or consume alcohol/cannabis within two hours of driving were more likely to say they engage in these distracting activities than other drivers.

### Activities While Driving Over The Last 7 Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Every Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ate food/drank beverage (n=852)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Something else that might have distracted you from driving (n=846)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Selected (by hand) entertainment on a cell phone, CD player, radio, or other device (n=859)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talked on a hands-free phone (n=854)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looked away from the road to talk to other people in the vehicle (n=857)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read a message on my phone (text, social media, etc.) (n=853)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand (n=844)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent a message on my phone (text, social media, etc.) (n=861)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q8. During the past 7 days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving? If you did not drive in the last 7 days, please tell us about a typical week. Check one answer for each item below.
About a third of drivers said eating or drinking was the activity they did the most while driving over the last week.

Respondents were asked to identify the activity that they did most often while driving over the last 7 days.

- A bit more than one out of three drivers (36%) said their most frequent activity while driving was eating food or drinking beverages.
- Drivers under the age of 35 were more likely to say sending a message on their phone (8%) was their most frequently done activity than older drivers (2%).
- The most active drivers, those driving five or more days a week, were more likely to say their most frequent activity was reading a message on their phone (10%) than less frequent drivers (3%).

Q9. Of the things above, which ONE did you do most often? Check one.
Those who used their phone while driving most frequently said having a hands-free feature would get them to stop using it

One out of three Colorado drivers (33%) indicated that they never use their phone while driving.

Nearly half of those who used their phone at all while driving (46%) said their car having a hands-free feature would get them to stop using their phone.

Nearly one out of three drivers (29%) said they would stop using their phone if they thought they could get ticketed for using a phone while driving.

Drivers aged 24-34 were most likely to say they used their phone while driving (82%), while those 65 and older were the least likely (53%).

Drivers who said they drive faster than the speed limit were less likely to say they used their phone while driving (51%) than those who said they speed at least some of the time (77%).
Most drivers did not have or use a “do not disturb” feature on their phone while driving

About three out of ten (29%) of drivers said they use this feature rarely or more often.

Drivers 65 and older were most likely (67%) to say they did not have this feature or that they didn’t know if they had this feature. In comparison, only 19% of those under 35 selected this option.

Drivers with the highest household incomes (over $150,000) were most likely to say they simply never use this feature (47%) compared to those with household incomes below $50,000 (30%).

How Often Do Not Disturb Feature is Used While Driving
(n=850)

- 37% I don’t have/know of this feature
- 34% Never
- 10% Rarely
- 7% Sometimes
- 5% Often
- 8% Every time I drive

Q11. If your phone has a “Do Not Disturb While Driving” feature, how often do you use it when driving?
Three out of four Colorado drivers said they used their phone (hands-free or handheld) while driving a moving vehicle

Q12. When DRIVING, how often do you use your phone (hands-free or while holding it) when the vehicle is...

- Fully stopped (n=853):
  - All of the time: 9%
  - Most of the time: 19%
  - Some of the time: 45%
  - Rarely: 18%
  - Never: 9%

- Moving (n=842):
  - All of the time: 6%
  - Most of the time: 33%
  - Some of the time: 33%
  - Rarely: 24%

- In a neighborhood (n=844):
  - All of the time: 6%
  - Most of the time: 28%
  - Some of the time: 33%
  - Rarely: 31%

- On the highway (n=846):
  - All of the time: 6%
  - Most of the time: 28%
  - Some of the time: 28%
  - Rarely: 35%

- Nearly one out of ten drivers (9%) said they use their phone all the time when their vehicle is fully stopped.

- About one out of three said they never use their phone while driving in a neighborhood (31%) or on the highway (35%).

- Male respondents were more likely to say they used their phone while driving on the highway (71%) than female respondents (60%).

- Drivers aged 65 and older were more likely to say they never used their phone across scenarios.

- The most frequent drivers (five days or more a week) were more likely (81%) than others (70%) to say they used their phone at all while moving.

- Drivers with household incomes of $50,000 or more were more likely to say they used their phone at all while moving (80%) than lower household income drivers (65%).
SECTION 5

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
About half of Colorado drivers said they drank alcohol at least one day out of the last 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drank alcoholic beverages (n=837)</td>
<td>53% 21% 12% 14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used cannabis (any form, in any manner) (n=829)</td>
<td>82% 7% 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used prescription medications that might impair your driving (n=831)</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used alcohol and another drug together (n=831)</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

> Nearly half (47%) of Colorado drivers said they drank alcohol at least one day out of the last 30 and 14% said they drank alcohol 11 days or more in that timeframe.

> Nearly one out of five (18%) of Colorado drivers said they used cannabis in the past 30 days.

> Drivers under age 35 were much more likely to say they had used cannabis in the past 30 days (36%) than older drivers (10%).

> Drivers with household incomes below $50,000 were less likely (35%) to say they drank alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days than others (53%). Alternatively, drivers with lower incomes were more likely to say they used cannabis in the last 30 days (29%) than others (15%).

Q13. Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following? For each item, please write a number between 0 and 30 days; if you did not do it in the past 30 days put “0”. Your answer cannot exceed 30 days.
About one out of five Colorado drivers said they drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours of drinking alcoholic beverages at least one day in the past 30. However, only 2% said they did this 6 or more days in the past 30.

Only 7% of drivers said they drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using cannabis in the past 30 days.

A small share (3%) of drivers said they drove within 2 hours of using prescription medications that might impair their driving or within 2 hours of using alcohol and another drug together.

Drivers aged 25-34 were more likely to have driven within 2 hours of drinking alcohol (32%) or using cannabis (14%) than other drivers (18% and 5% respectively).

Q13. Out of the past 30 days, on about how many days did you do the following? For each item, please write a number between 0 and 30 days; if you did not do it in the past 30 days put “0”. Your answer cannot exceed 30 days.
About one quarter of Colorado drivers said they would still feel safe driving having 2 or more drinks within in a 2-hour period before driving

- More than one out of three drivers (35%) said they would only feel safe having 0 drinks within 2 hours of driving.
- About four out of ten (39%) said they would feel safe having a single drink within a 2-hour period before driving.
- Few drivers (6%) said they would feel safe having 3 or more drinks.
- Drivers with household incomes below $50,000 were more likely to say 0 drinks (46%) than those with higher household incomes (30%).
- Female drivers were more likely (79%) to say 0 or 1 drinks than male drivers (68%).
- Drivers who never use their phone or speed while driving were more likely to say 0 drinks than others.

Q14. How many drinks would you feel comfortable having within a 2-hour time period and still feel safe to drive a vehicle? Consider one drink a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or 1 shot of liquor.
Most Colorado drivers disagreed that they could safely drive under the influence of alcohol, cannabis, or prescription medications.

> A small share of Colorado drivers agreed (somewhat or strongly) that they could drive safely under the influence of prescription medication (11%), cannabis (14%), or alcohol (9%).

> Nearly one in five (19%) of drivers aged 18-24 said they did not know if they could drive safely under the influence of alcohol, compared to just 5% of older drivers. The share of drivers who said they did not know if they could drive safely under the influence of prescription medication and cannabis was similar across age.

> Drivers under the age of 35 were more likely (23%) to agree they could drive safely under the influence of alcohol (15%) and cannabis (23%) than older drivers (7% and 9% respectively).

> Drivers with household incomes below $50,000 were more likely to agree that they could drive safely under the influence of cannabis (24%) than those with higher incomes (10%), who were more likely to say they didn’t know.
The share of drivers that agreed they could drive safely under the influence of alcohol decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022.

Comparing responses over time, a smaller share of Colorado drivers agreed (strongly or somewhat) that they could drive safely under the influence of alcohol in 2022 (9%) than in 2021 (15%).

Over the last past six years, the majority of Colorado drivers have strongly disagreed with this statement.
The share of drivers that agreed they could drive safely under the influence of cannabis in 2021 was similar to rates observed in 2020.

While there was a slight increase in the share of Colorado drivers that agreed (strongly or somewhat) that they could drive safely under the influence of cannabis increased slightly from 2021 (8%) to 2022 (14%), this rate was similar to the 13% observed in 2020.

Most Colorado drivers have consistently strongly disagreed that they could drive safely under the influence of cannabis over the last six years.

Q15. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
The share of drivers that agreed they could drive safely under the influence of prescription medications decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022.

Comparing responses over time, a smaller share of Colorado drivers agreed (strongly or somewhat) that they could drive safely under the influence of prescription medications in 2022 (11%) than in 2021 (16%).

Before 2022, opinions on driving while under the influence of prescription medications had held fairly steady over the last five years.
Colorado drivers thought it was more likely for someone to get a DUI driving under the influence of alcohol than cannabis or prescription medications

> While 65% of drivers thought it was at least somewhat likely that a person would get a DUI if they drove within an hour after consuming alcohol and the amount of alcohol in their body was above the legal limit, a smaller share believed the same for cannabis (44%) and certain prescription medications (38%).

> Drivers under the age of 35 were more likely to say it was very likely someone consuming alcohol above the legal limit would get a DUI in this scenario (47%) than older drivers (28%).

> People of Color were more likely to say it was very unlikely that someone gets a DUI for consuming alcohol in this scenario (18%) than respondents identifying as White alone (7%).

Q16. How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they…?
Drivers’ perception of the likelihood of getting a DUI for alcohol or cannabis has remained fairly consistent over time, decreasing slightly over the last two years.

> While the differences in the percentage of Colorado drivers that said it would be likely or somewhat likely for a person to get a DUI if they drove within hours of drinking alcohol or using cannabis above the legal limit are minor year to year, a slight decrease can be observed when comparing 2020 to 2022.

> In 2020, 76% of drivers said it would be likely or very likely for a driver drinking alcohol in this scenario to get a DUI; this dropped to 70% in 2022.

> Similarly, 61% of drivers said it would be likely or very likely for a driver using cannabis in this scenario to get a DUI in 2020; this dropped to 54% in 2022.

> Across all years, a lower share of Colorado drivers thought using cannabis above the legal limit would result in a DUI than those who thought drinking alcohol would result in a DUI.

Q16. How likely or unlikely do you think it would be that a person would get a DUI (Driving Under the Influence) if they...?
Colorado drivers were more likely to say they stop for pedestrians all the time when they are using a crosswalk than not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of Behaviors When Driving</th>
<th>All of the time</th>
<th>Most of the time</th>
<th>Some of the time</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop for pedestrians using a crosswalk? (n=855)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check for pedestrians when driving through intersections? (n=850)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop BEFORE a crosswalk so you do not block it? (n=851)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop for pedestrians not using a crosswalk? (n=850)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> Nearly nine out of ten (88%) drivers said they stop for pedestrians using a crosswalk all the time. Alternatively, only 47% said they stop for pedestrians not using a crosswalk all the time.

> Nearly one out of ten drivers (9%) said they rarely stop for pedestrians not using a crosswalk.

> Most drivers said they check for pedestrians when driving through intersections all the time (72%) and nearly all drivers (95%) said they did this at least most of the time.

> About six out of ten drivers (59%) said they stop before a crosswalk so they do not block it all the time, and more than nine out of ten (93%) said they did this at least most of the time.

> Responses to this question were generally similar across demographics.
Nine out of ten Colorado drivers agreed it was their responsibility to ask others riding in their vehicle to wear a seat belt.

> Nine out of ten drivers (90%) agreed (somewhat or strongly) that it was their responsibility to ask others riding in their vehicle to wear a seat belt. Only 2% of drivers disagreed with this statement.

> Drivers aged 35 and older were more likely to strongly agree with this statement (78%) than younger drivers (60%).

> Drivers who always wear their seatbelt themselves were more likely to agree with this statement (93%) than those who did not (71%).
Most drivers said they give motorcycles extra space when following all the time and nearly all knew they could be hidden in blind spots.

Nearly two out of three drivers (65%) said they give motorcycles extra space when following all the time and 92% said they did this at least most of the time. Only 2% of drivers said they did this rarely or never.

Female drivers were more likely to say they gave space to motorcycles all the time (71%) than male drivers (59%).

Drivers who said they never or rarely speed were more likely to say they gave motorcycles extra space when following (73%) than those who said they speed at least some of the time (59%).

5% of drivers said they did not know motorcycles could be easily hidden in blind spots of their vehicle. This knowledge was similar across demographics and behaviors.

Q19. How often do you give motorcycles extra space when following?
Q20. Do you know that motorcycles can easily be hidden in blind spots of your vehicle?
Three out of four motorcycle riders in the state said they wear a helmet all of the time when they ride.

16% of Colorado drivers said their license includes an endorsement to ride motorcycles.

Among the drivers who said they ride a motorcycle, three out of four (74%) said they wear a helmet all the time they ride.

About one out of ten (8%) motorcycle riders said they never wear a helmet.

Motorcycle riders with household incomes below $50,000 were less likely to say they wear a helmet all the time (52%) than those with higher household incomes (84%).

Drivers who said they always wear their seatbelt were also more likely to say they wear a helmet all the time (82%) than those who did not (40%).

Q24. Does your license include an endorsement to ride motorcycles?
Q25. If you ride a motorcycle, how often do you wear a helmet?
SECTION 7
RELATIONSHIP WITH CDOT
Most drivers rated CDOT’s job performance as good or excellent

About half of drivers rated CDOT’s job performance as good (51%) after being informed that CDOT builds and maintains interstates, U.S. highways, and state highways to ensure that Colorado has a safe and efficient highway system. An additional 14% rated CDOT as excellent.

People of Color were more likely (22%) than White drivers (10%) to rate CDOT’s job performance as excellent.

Opinions were generally similar across other demographics and behaviors.

Rating of CDOT’s Job Performance (n=855)

- Excellent: 14%
- Good: 51%
- Fair: 29%
- Poor: 6%

Q21. 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?
Drivers most frequently use CDOT highway signage and news to get information about Colorado highways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Source</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDOT highway signage (n=841)</td>
<td>18% Never, 10% Rarely, 27% Occasionally, 40% Frequently, 4% Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News on television, radio, or in the newspapers (n=851)</td>
<td>19% Never, 22% Rarely, 29% Occasionally, 28% Frequently, 4% Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COtrip.org website (n=840)</td>
<td>47% Never, 16% Rarely, 20% Occasionally, 12% Frequently, 6% Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) (n=851)</td>
<td>52% Never, 14% Rarely, 19% Occasionally, 12% Frequently, 4% Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COtrip Planner app (n=845)</td>
<td>61% Never, 12% Rarely, 16% Occasionally, 6% Frequently, 5% Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emails or texts that you signed up to receive from a specific project (n=846)</td>
<td>63% Never, 14% Rarely, 11% Occasionally, 5% Frequently, 7% Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emails or texts that you signed up to receive from COtrip (n=846)</td>
<td>67% Never, 13% Rarely, 10% Occasionally, 4% Frequently, 6% Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511 (travel information phone line) (n=852)</td>
<td>76% Never, 11% Rarely, 9% Occasionally, 0% Frequently, 4% Not sure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- About eight out of ten drivers (78%) said they use CDOT highway signage or news on television, radio, or in the newspapers to get information about Colorado’s highways.
- Nearly half of drivers (47%) said they use the COtrip.org website to get information and about one third (34%) said they use the COtrip Planner app at least rarely.
- Nearly one out of three (31%) said they use emails or texts that they signed up to receive from COtrip for this information.
- Information sources about Colorado’s highways were generally similar across demographics and behaviors.
SECTION 8
APPENDIX
Methodology

Survey Instrument
> Corona Insights worked in collaboration with CDOT to update this survey instrument from previous iterations of the Driver Behavior Survey.

Research Mode & Sampling
> A mail packet survey (in English and Spanish) sent to 5,000 randomly selected residential addresses with an oversample of non-Front Range counties. Residents were asked to have the adult in the household who most recently had a birthday complete the survey in order to hear from a diverse set of residents. Residents were informed that they could complete the survey on paper or at a provided link online. Addresses that did not initially reply were sent a follow-up postcard reminder.
>
Simultaneously, Corona Insights collected responses from an online research panel provided by Dynata. Respondents were screened in order to ensure that they met the survey's age and location criteria. Through this panel, Corona oversampled hard-to-reach populations like younger residents and People of Color. Additional quality control checks were used to identify and delete poor quality responses.
>
In total, 866 Colorado residents completed the survey: 556 by mail, 116 online invited by mail, and 194 via the panel. The margin of error for the combined data was ±4.3%. By supplementing with panel respondents, the data reflected in this report are not a true random sample and the margin of error is approximate. However, readers can generally assume that findings for the total in this report are very strong while findings for individual segments are more moderate in their reliability. This margin of error accounts for the design effect of weighting the survey data to adult Colorado residents.
>
Statistical weighting of survey data is often employed to make survey responses more representative of the wider population. Data in this report were weighted to reflect the adult population of Colorado in terms of region, age, gender, and race/ethnicity based on the most recent data available from the US Census’ American Community Survey.

Execution
> Surveys were collected from March 4th to April 24th, 2022.