Colorado Department of Transportation

Driving Behavior Survey

regarding seat belt use, speeding, distracted driving, and DUI

PRR

September 2020

Report of Results

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Methodology

Purpose

- Each year the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) conducts several media campaigns to encourage safe driving habits. In support of these campaigns, CDOT uses a mail survey of Colorado adults to assess current attitudes and driving behaviors related to seat belt use, speeding, distracted driving, and alcohol, cannabis, and prescription medication use.
- This report outlines the results of the 2020 survey. CDOT identified key questions to compare with 2019, and 2017 surveys (A survey was not conducted in 2018). Appendix A (pages 61-64) shows additional questions for comparisons among 2014-2020.

PRR conducted the statewide survey February 21 through June 21, 2020. To ensure comparability, the 2020 survey followed the same protocol as the 2014-2017, and 2019 surveys.[1]

Sampling Methods

- We send the survey to 5,000 randomly selected US Postal Service residential addresses. We oversampled Non-Front Range counties to ensure these less–populous counties were adequately represented.
- The initial mailing went out February 21, and a follow-up reminder postcard went out February 28. Respondents had the option of completing the survey online. The survey was available in English and Spanish.
- We used an online panel to boost the proportion of the sample from hard-to-reach audiences, specifically younger age groups, lower income households, and people of color.
- 897 people completed the survey: 155 online, 639 by mail, and 103 through the online panel. The response rate was 16% (excluding panel respondents and undeliverable mails) and the margin of error was approximately +/- 3%.[2] Two participants took the survey in Spanish. The full participant profile is available on pages 6 and 7.

[1] Results from the 2014 to 2016 survey were compiled differently and are not directly comparable to the 2017-2020 survey results.

[2] The use of a panel means the sample is not a true random sample, so the margin of error is approximate. The is based on the 897 sample and 5.8 million population in Colorado

Purpose and Methodology, continued

Weighting Methods

- The primary objective of weighting survey data is to make sure the survey sample reflects the wider population of a community. Using weighted data can produce more generalizable statistical results than estimates based on unweighted data.
- First, the 2020 survey respondents' demographics were compared to the 2018 American Community Survey for the State of Colorado. Next, we went to an online panel to hear from hard-to-reach populations.
- Ultimately, the data was weighted by age and region to match Census figures to ensure fair representation of the state's population.

A Note on Terminology

- The survey asks about "certain prescription medications other than cannabis." This report refers to "prescription medications" for brevity.
- The term "region" refers to residence inside or outside the Front Range.

Analysis Methods

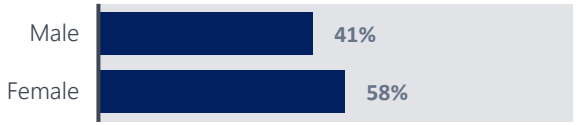
- Survey responses are summarized in charts. Survey topics are seat belt use, perceptions of enforcement, and attitudes towards driving after using alcohol, cannabis, or prescription medications other than cannabis.
- Bivariate correlations identified relationships within topic areas, plus demographic factors (i.e., age, gender, primary vehicle type used, motorcycle ownership, income level, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region and years of residency in Colorado), substance use (i.e. use of alcohol, cannabis, or prescription medications in the last 30 days), and driving after using alcohol, cannabis, or prescription medications.
- All reported correlations are statistically significant at the .05 level (95% confidence level) and have correlation coefficients of >= 0.15 or <= -0.15, which indicates a relatively strong relationship.
- ANOVA tests identified longitudinal comparisons among 2017, 2019, and 2020 results. All reported differences are statistically significant at the .05 level (95% confidence level).

Key Findings

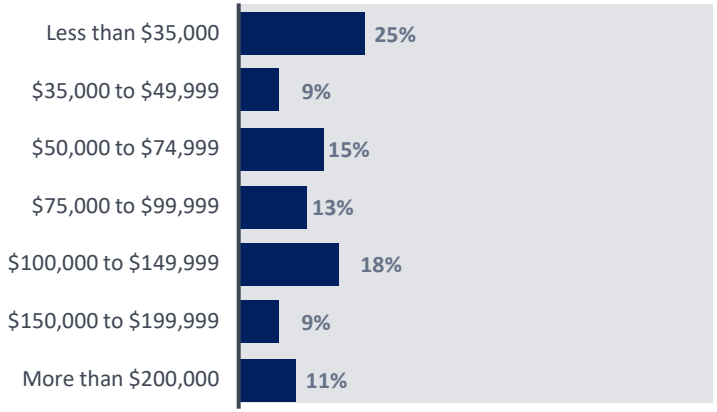
1. **Respondents were more likely to wear seat belts when driving farther or faster.** A majority reported wearing a seat belt all the time while driving on a highway (91%) or driving more than 2 miles (89%). 83% reported wearing a seat belt all the time when driving less than 2 miles.
2. **Reminders and enforcement might increase seat belt usage.** Top three ways to help compel respondents to wear their seat belt more often were audible reminders (28%), believing seat belts increased personal safety (21%), the possibility of getting ticketed (21%)
3. **The faster the speed limit, the more people tended to speed**. 20% of respondents said they never drive over the posted speed limit of 25-30 mph, whereas only 6% said the same for roads with a 65 mph speed limit.
4. **Respondents were more likely to drive over speed limit from 2017 to 2020.** People's tendency to drive over speed limited increased by 2%.
5. **Distracted driving often involved eating and entertainment devices.** Of things people did most often, eating food and drinking beverages tops the list (32%). Selecting entertainment on a device (21%) and talking on a hands-free cell phone (18%) were the second and third most common distractions.
6. **Respondents viewed driving under the influence of alcohol, cannabis, and prescription medications differently.** While 69% of respondents strongly disagreed that they could drive safely under the influence of alcohol, fewer people strongly disagreed that they could drive safely under the influence of cannabis (57%) or prescription medications excluding cannabis (50%).
7. **More respondents disagreed that it is safer to drive under the influence of cannabis than under the influence of alcohol from 2020 compared with 2019 and 2017** (decreased by 4%).
8. **Respondents engaged with CDOT and view the agency favorably.** Most people (55%) reported that CDOT does a good (46%) or excellent job (9%), overall. They checked the news (32%), CDOT signage (43%), and the CDOT website (18%) frequently. In contrast, 67% reportedly never used 511 to get information about Colorado highways.

Demographic Profile, weighted by Age and Region

Gender



Household Income

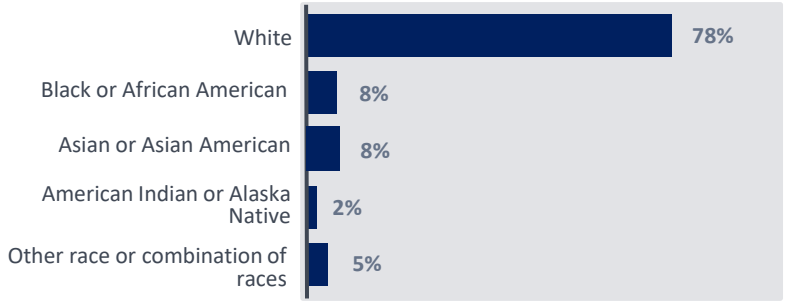


Due to rounding or questions where participants could select multiple answers, percentages may sum more than 100%.

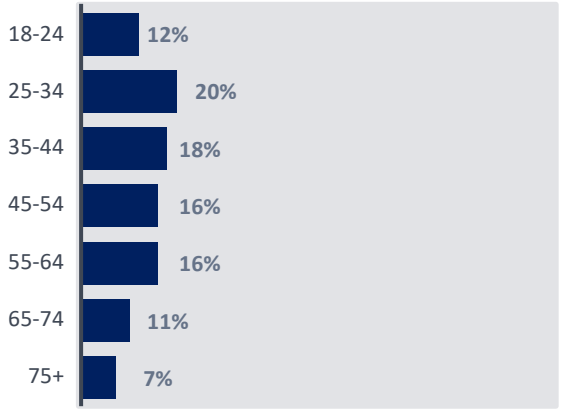
Total weighted respondents: 866

Ethnicity

Race

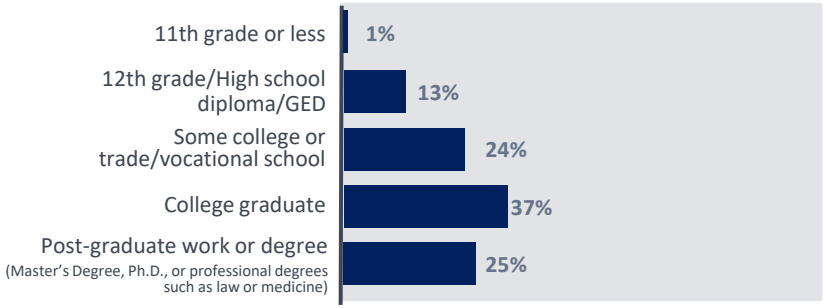


Age

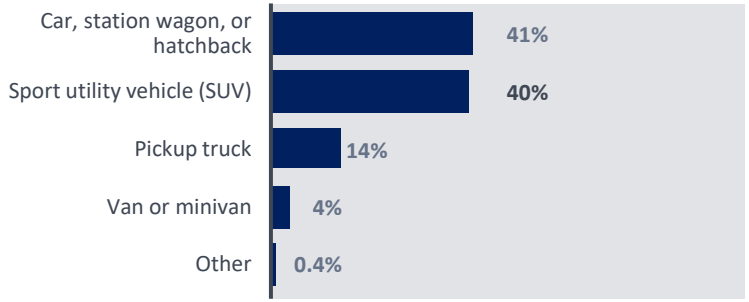


Demographic Profile continued, weighted by Age and Region

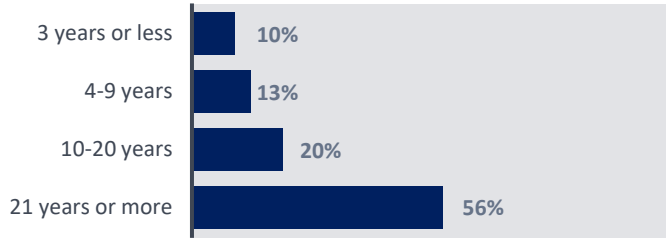
Education Level



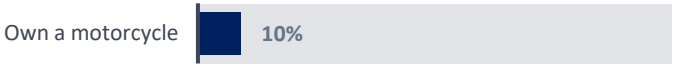
Primary Personal Vehicle



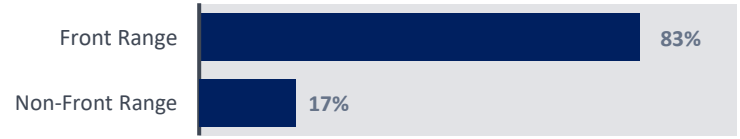
How many years have you lived in Colorado?



Motorcycle Ownership



Region



Due to rounding or questions where participants could select multiple answers, percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Total respondents: 866 (2 took the survey in Spanish)

How to Read this Report

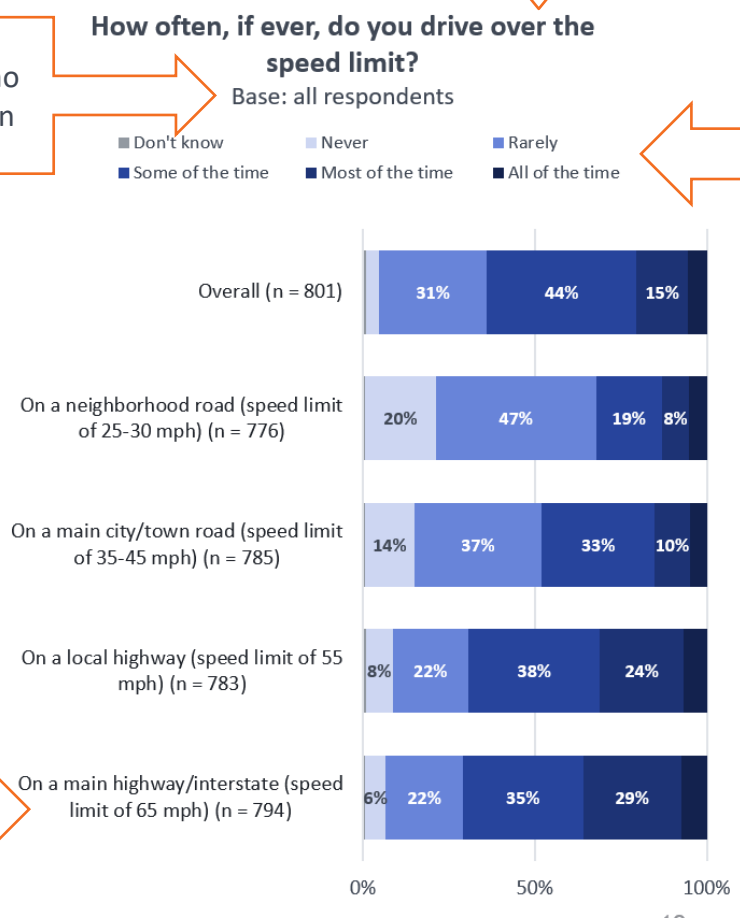
Title: survey question

Base: people who saw the question

Legend: response options for this question

Items: some questions have multiple parts; this one asks about different driving distances

n: people who answered this part of the question



How to Read this Report

Page title: summarizes an important finding from the in-depth analysis

Respondents who wear a seat belt report higher education, higher incomes, or paying attention to highway signage.

	Q2. Wears a seat belt more often when driving their primary vehicle			
	Overall	Somewhere close (< 2 miles)	Farther away (> 2 miles)	On a highway or interstate
More formal education	+	+	+	
Higher income		+	+	+
White, Non-Hispanic		+	+	+
Drive a Pickup truck		-		
Wears a seat belt more often on other trips[1]	+	+	+	+
Speeded on a neighborhood road (speed limit of 25-30 mph)				-
Engaged in distracted driving[2]	-	-		
Often text while driving			-	-
Used prescription medications		-		
Think they can drive safely under the influence of...	- (Alcohol Cannabis Prescription)	- (Alcohol Cannabis Prescription)	- (Alcohol Cannabis)	- (Alcohol)
Gets information about CDOT from highway signage		+	+	+

+ or – : indicates whether there's a positive (+) or negative (–) relationship between two variables. Here, respondents who reported higher incomes were MORE likely to talk on a hand-free cell phone while driving.

(...): parentheses mean the relationship only applies to this case. Here, people who drove after consuming alcohol were MORE likely to read a message while driving.

Survey Findings

Seatbelt Safety

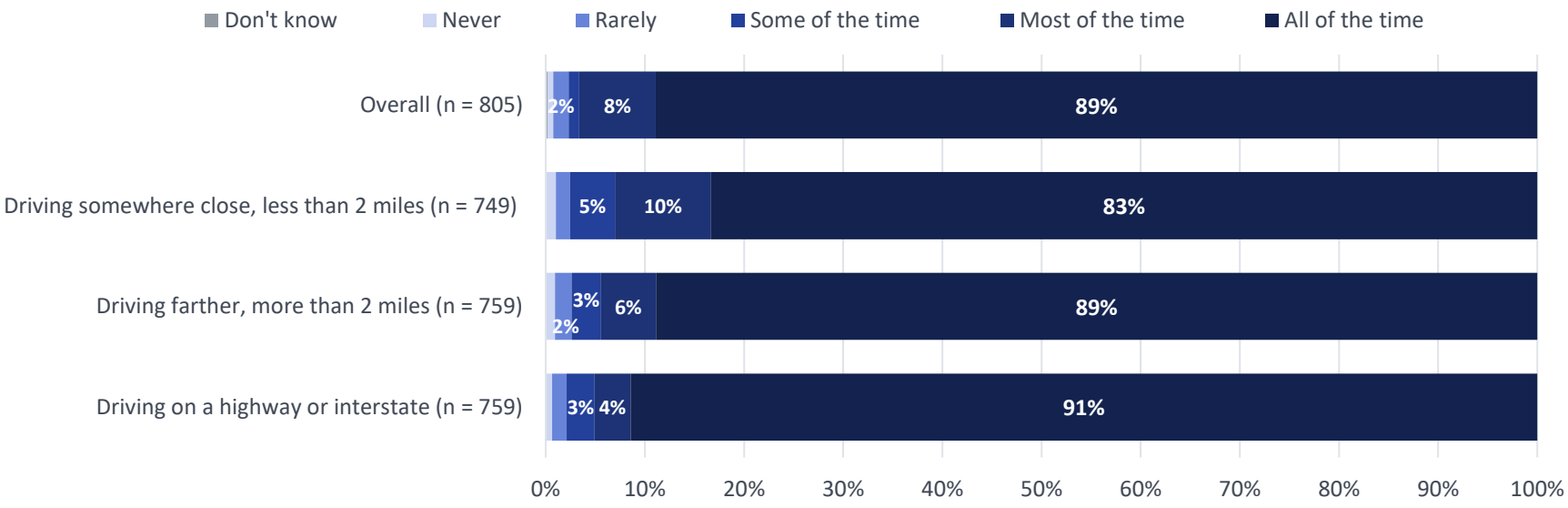
Most respondents wear their seat belt all the time.

- Overall, most people said that they wear their seat belt all (89%) or most of the time (8%).
- Only 1% of respondents rarely wear a seat belt.
- Seat belt use changes depending on the nature of a trip. More people (91%) wear their seat belt all the time for trips on the highway or interstate, compared to other types of trips:
  - When driving more than two miles (89%)
  - When driving less than two miles (83%)

Correlations are reported on the following page.

When driving your primary vehicle, how often do you wear your seat belt?

Base: all respondents from 2020 survey.



Respondents who wear a seat belt report higher education, higher incomes, or paying attention to highway signage.

	Q2. Wears a seat belt more often when driving their primary vehicle			
	Overall	Somewhere close (< 2 miles)	Farther away (> 2 miles)	On a highway or interstate
More formal education	+	+	+	
Higher income		+	+	+
White, Non-Hispanic		+	+	+
Drive a Pickup truck		-		
Wears a seat belt more often on other trips[1]	+	+	+	+
Speeded on a neighborhood road (speed limit of 25-30 mph)				-
Engaged in distracted driving[2]	-	-		
Often text while driving			-	-
Used prescription medications		-		
Think they can drive safely under the influence of alcohol	-	-	-	-
Think they can drive safely under the influence of cannabis	-	-	-	
Think they can drive safely under the influence of prescription medications	-	-		
Gets information about CDOT from highway signage		+	+	+

[1] "Other trips" refers to trips <2 miles, >2 miles, on a highway or interstate, and overall. So, if someone wears their seat belt on one kind of trip, they are more likely to wear it on another kind of trip.

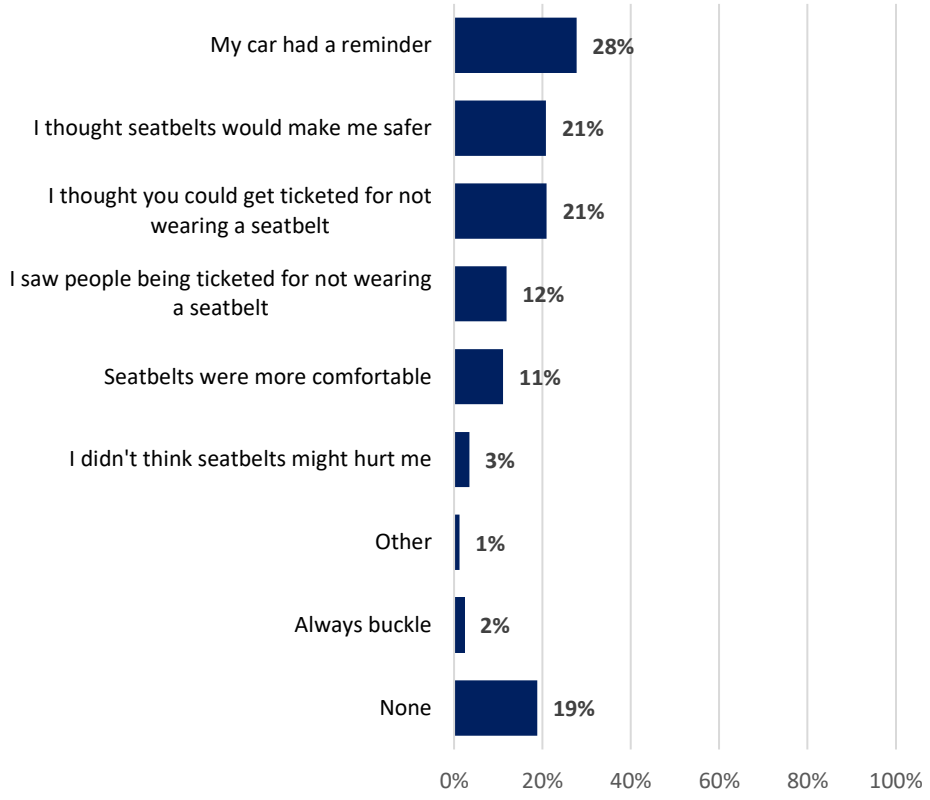
[2] Includes: Looked away from the road to manage children, pets, or other people; something else.

Encouraging greater seat belt use: car features, law enforcement, and safety perceptions of seat belts.

- Among all the reasons to encourage greater seat belt use, the most selected were tools such as an audible seatbelt reminder to compel them to wear a seat belt (28%).
- Law enforcement was another deciding factor for respondents. Respondents mentioned that the possibility of getting ticketed themselves (21%) and seeing people being ticketed (11%) would compel them to wear their seat belt all the time.
- Many respondents said they would feel compelled to wear a seat belt if they thought it would keep them safer (21%) and some if it was more comfortable (11%).

Correlations are reported on the following page.

I would always wear my seat belt if...
(select all that apply)
Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey.
(n=866)



"Other" includes responses such as I always buckle up, not being distracted by children and others in car, making seatbelts automatic, experiencing me or a loved one being injured from not wearing a seatbelt

The following reasons tend to encourage younger adults, people of color, or get news about CDOT from social media.

	Q3. What, if anything, would compel you to wear your seat belt more often?				
	I thought you could get ticketed for not wearing a seat belt	I saw people being ticketed for not wearing a seat belt	My car had a reminder (like beeping when I am not wearing a seat belt)	Seatbelts were more comfortable	I thought seat belts would make me safer
Younger	+	+	+	+	+
People of color	+	+	+	+	+
Lower income	+	+	+	+	+
Gets news about CDOT from email or test	+				+
Gets news about CDOT from social media	+	+		+	+
Think they can drive safely under the influence of alcohol	+	+	+	+	
Think they can drive safely under the influence of cannabis		+	+	+	

Note: This table only presents reasons that would compel seat belt use selected by at least 30 respondents.

Respondents were divided on whether they were likely to get a ticket for not wearing a seat belt.

- About half of them thought it was very (21%) or somewhat (30%) likely they would get a ticket for not wearing a seat belt.
- Slightly less than half thought they would be somewhat (20%) or very (21%) unlikely to receive a ticket.
- 8% did not know one way or the other how likely they would be to get a ticket.

Longitudinal Comparisons

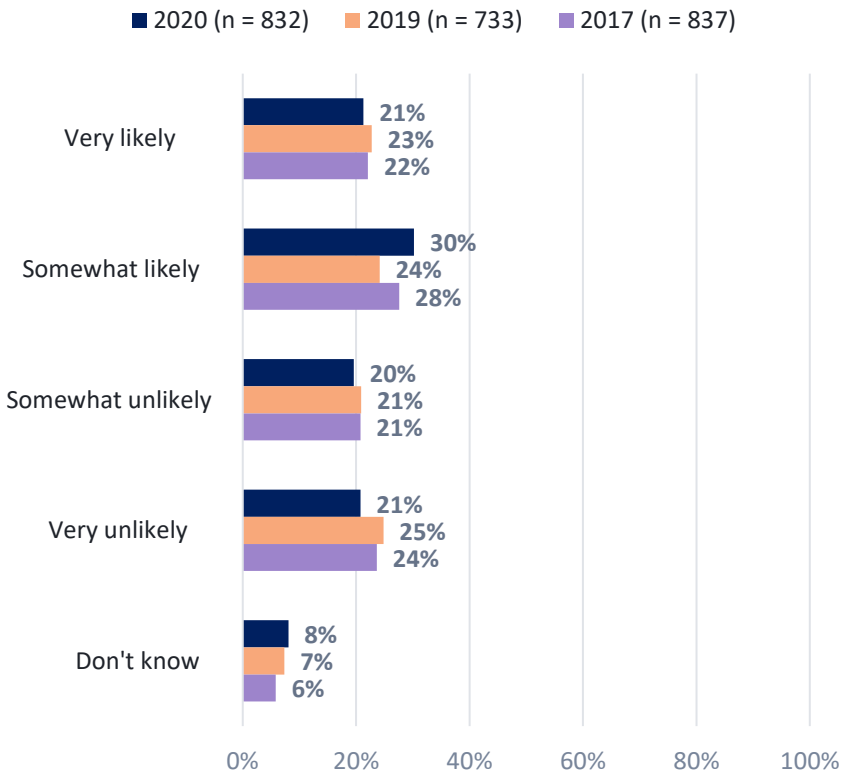
- There is no statistically significant difference among 2020, 2019, and 2017.

Correlations

- Respondents who believed they would get a ticket for not wearing a seat belt (if they drove without using a seat belt for 6 months) are more likely to be:
  - Lower-income
  - Female
  - Younger
  - People of color
- They are less likely to drink alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days.

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?

Base: all respondents.



Half of respondents believe seat belt violations are a primary offense.

- With a primary offense, law enforcement can ticket a person simply for not wearing a seatbelt. For a secondary offense, law enforcement can only ticket someone for not wearing a seatbelt if another violation had occurred.
- More respondents (49%) thought seat belt violations were a primary offense than thought they were a secondary offense (37%).
- The number of respondents who did not know how to classify seat belt violations was 14%.

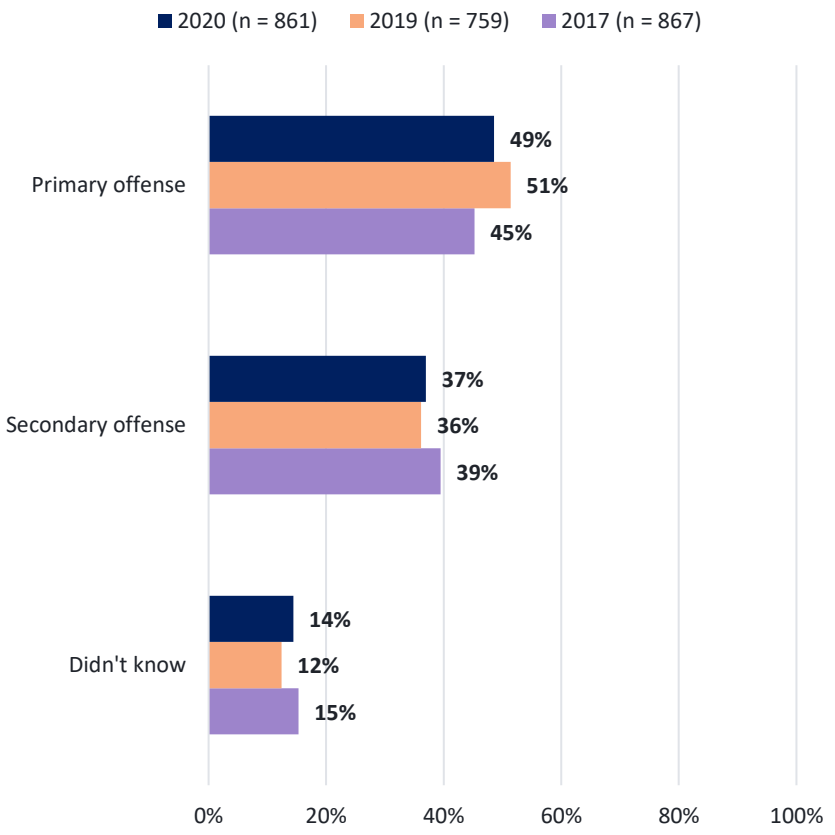
Longitudinal Comparisons

- There is no statistically significant difference among 2020, 2019, and 2017.

Correlations

- Respondents who think seat belt violations are a primary offense are more likely to live in Colorado for a shorter period of time.
- Respondents who think seat belt violations are a secondary offense are more likely to live in Colorado for a longer period of time.

Before reading this survey, did you think seat belt violations were a primary or a secondary offense?
Base: all respondents.



Survey Findings

Driving at Safe Speeds

Respondents report speeding more often in places where speed limits are higher

- As the speed limit of a road increases, participants tend to speed more often.
  - Only 13% of respondents said they speed in 25-30 mph zones all (5%) or most (8%) of the time.
  - Only 15% said they speed in 35-45 mph zones all (5%) or most (10%) of the time.
  - 31% said they speed in 55 mph zones all (7%) or most (24%) of the time.
  - 36% said they speed in 65 mph zones all (7%) or most (29%) of the time.

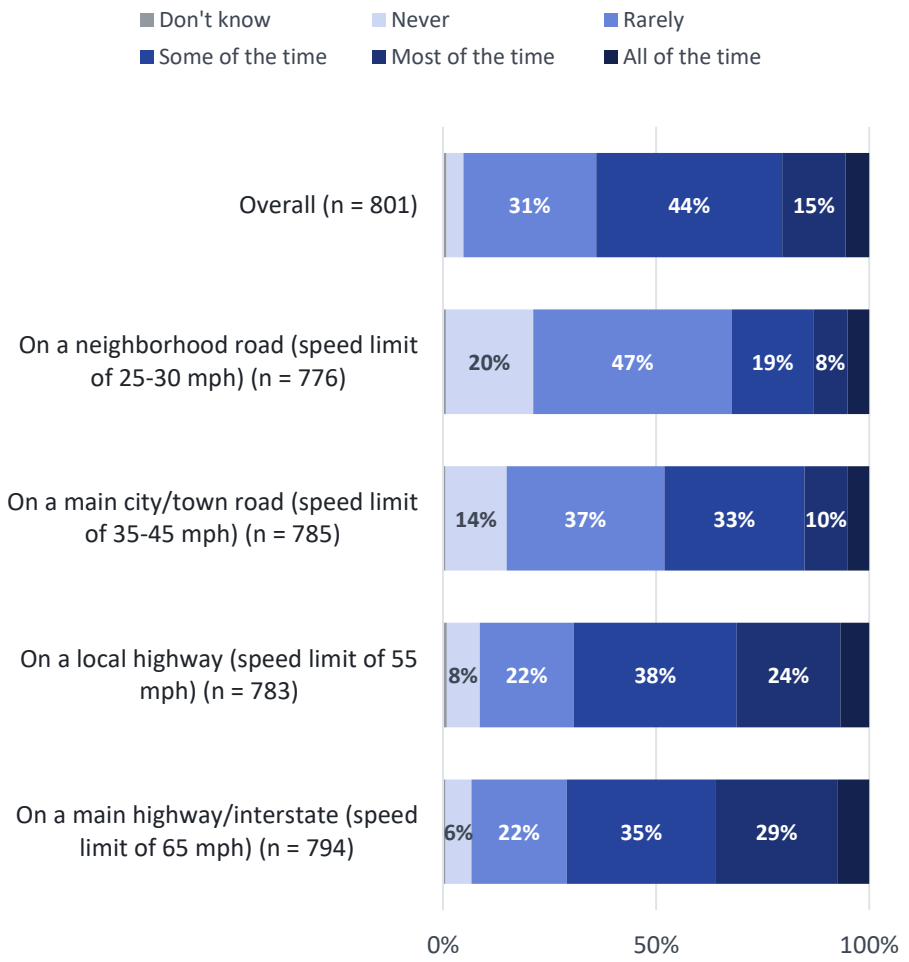
Correlations are reported on the following page.

Longitudinal Comparisons

- From 2017 to 2020, people's tendency to drive over speed limits (overall) increased by 2%. The differences are statistically significant. See Appendix A (page 62) for 2019 and 2017 responses.

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

Base: all respondents



Those who speed tend to be younger, feel safe driving under the influence of alcohol and cannabis, or engage in distracted driving.

	Q6. How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit?				
	Overall	Neighborhood road (25-30 mph speed limit)	Main city/town road (35-45 mph speed limit)	Local highway (55 mph speed limit)	Main highway/interstate (65 mph speed limit)
Drives more frequently	+				
Drove after consuming alcohol	+	+	+	+	+
Drove after consuming cannabis	+	+			
Younger	+	+	+	+	+
Engaged in some form of distracted driving	+	+	+	+	+
Speeded on other roads[1]	+	+	+	+	+
Think they can drive safely under the influence of alcohol & cannabis	+	+	+	+	+

[1] Includes: neighborhood roads, main city/town roads, local highways, and main highways or interstates.

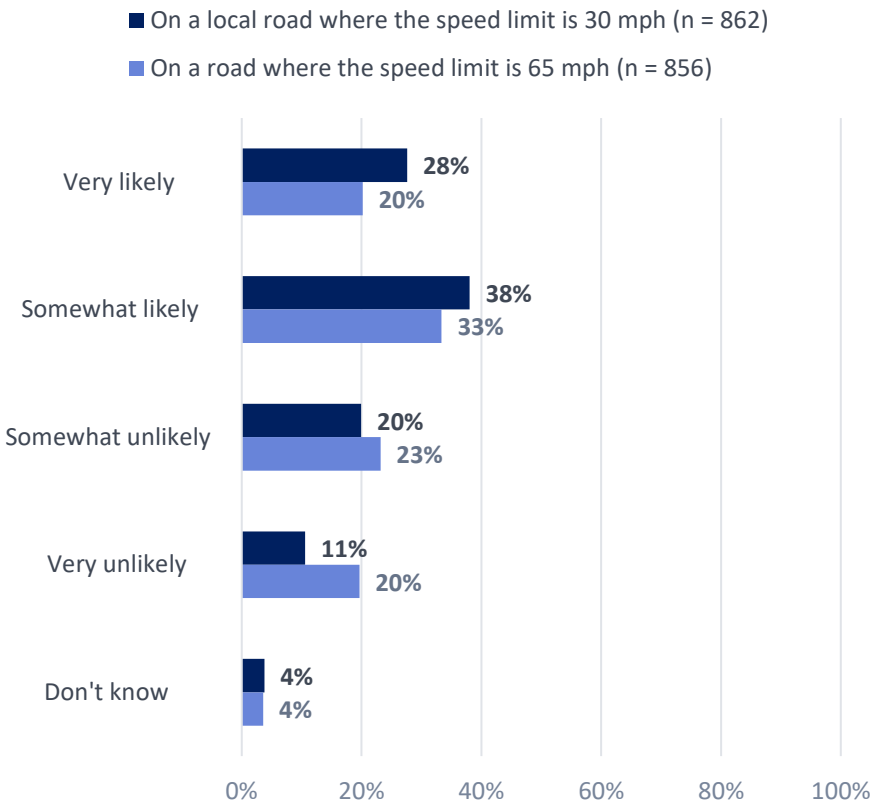
People believe enforcement is more likely to happen in areas with lower speed limits.

- 66% of respondents believe that police are somewhat (38%) or very (28%) likely to stop drivers who consistently drive 5 to 10 mph over a 30 mph speed limit.
- In contrast, 53% of respondents said that police are somewhat (33%) or very (20%) likely to stop speeders on a 65 mph road.

Correlations are reported on the following page.

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?

Base: all respondents from 2020 survey.



Perceptions of speed enforcement are correlated with demographics or perceptions of enforcement efficacy more generally.

	Q7. Believe police would stop someone consistently speeding over six months in a…	
	30 mph zone	65 mph zone
Female		+
Lower income		+
Believes it's more likely to get a ticket if they didn't wear seatbelt	+	+
Believes someone can get a DUI for driving after using cannabis and prescription medications	+	+
Believes someone can get arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol	+	+

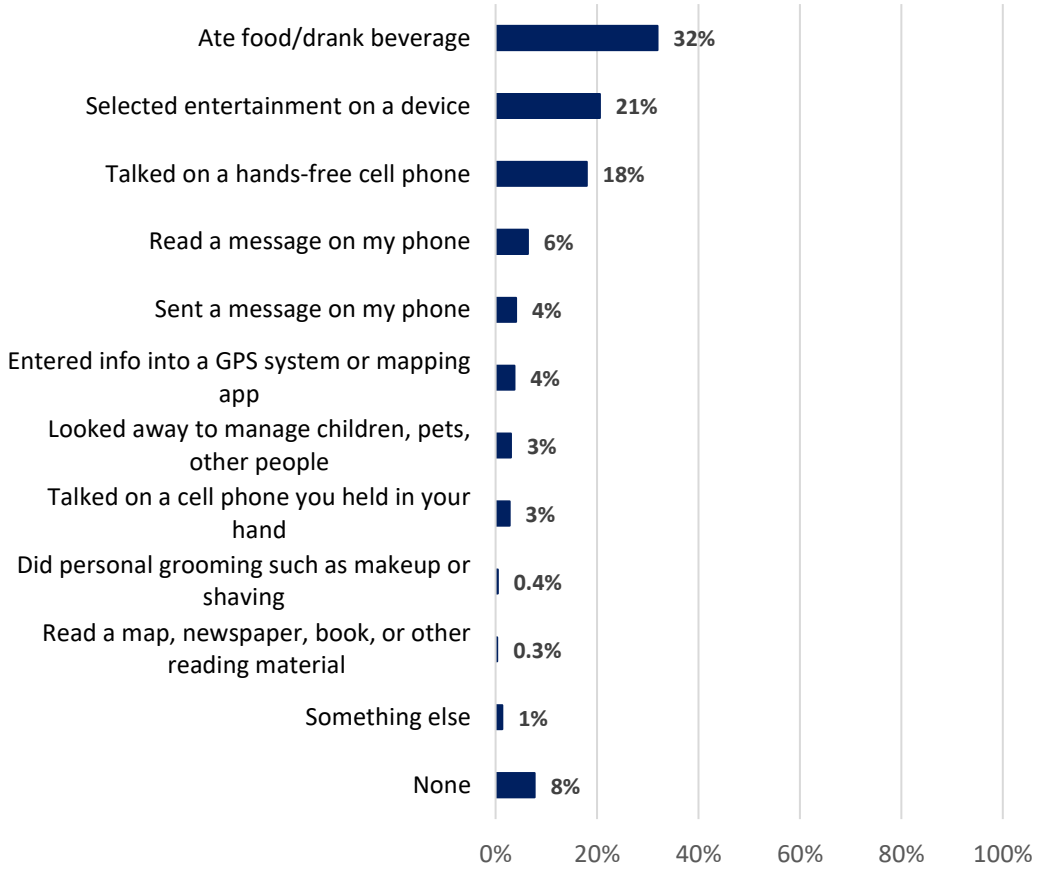
Survey Findings

Distracted Driving

Eating or drinking, entertainment, and talking on the cell phone are the most common distractions while driving.

- Of things people did most often, eating food or drinking beverages tops the list (32%).
- Selecting entertainment on a device (21%) and talking on a hands-free cell phone (18%) were the second and third most common distractions.
- Only 8% of respondents reported that they had not done any of these behaviors in the past 7 days.

Of the things you had done at least once while driving in the past 7 days, which ONE did you do most often?
Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey (n = 810).



"Something else" includes responses such as drinking, wildlife, scenery, directional signs, loud noises, or dropping something while driving, etc.

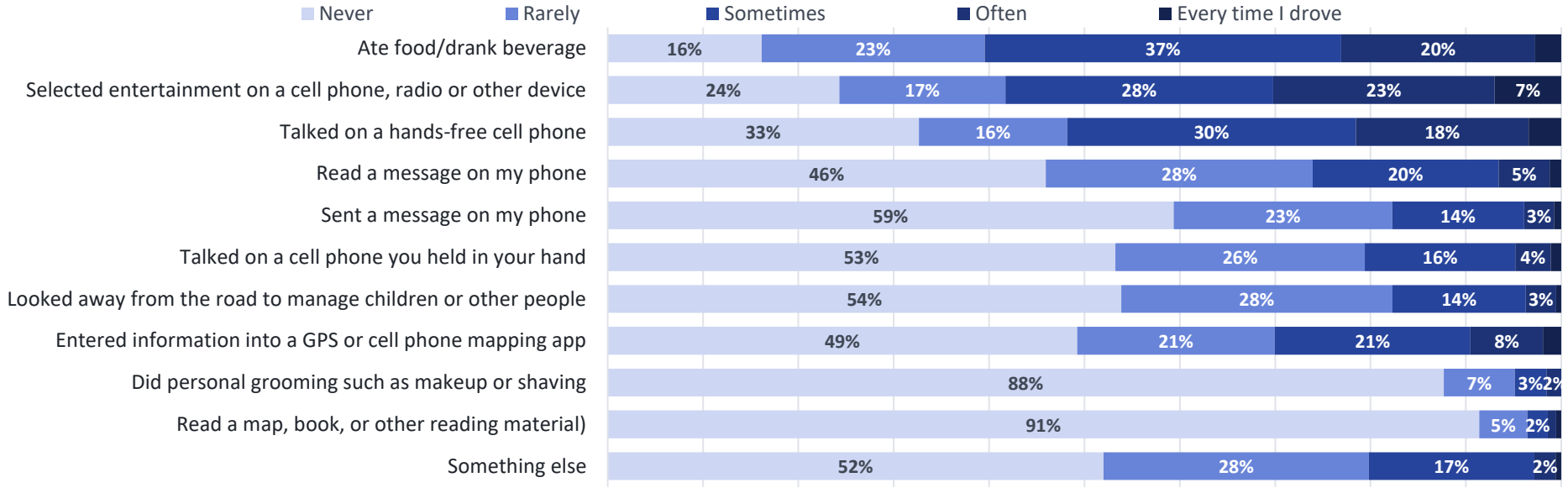
More than half of participants are often or always eating, selecting entertainment, and talking on a hands-free phone while driving

- The top three distractions participants reported doing in the past seven days were:
  - 75% said they selected entertainment on a cell phone, radio or other device (30% did this often or every time they drove)
  - 83% said they ate food or drank beverages (23% did this often or every time they drove)
  - 67% said they talked on a hands-free cell phone (21% did so often or every time they drove)
- People reported reading messages more often than sending messages while driving. In the past seven days, 41% have sent a message and 54% have read a message while driving.

Correlations are reported on the following page.

During the past seven days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving?

Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey.



"Something else" includes responses such as drinking, wildlife, beautiful scenery, directional signs, loud noises, and dropping something while driving.

Those who drive distracted tend to be younger, speed, or engage in a variety of distracted driving behaviors.

	Q8. Engaged in distracted driving (Top 5 Responses)				
	Sent a message (text, email, social media)	Read a message (text, email, social media)	Ate Food	Talked on a hand-free cell phone	Selected entertainment (cell phone, CD player, radio, or other device)
Drives more frequently	+			+	
Drove after drank alcohol	+	+			
Drove after used cannabis	+				
Hispanic or Latino/a/x origin	+				+
Younger	+	+	+	+	+
Higher income				+	
Drove over speed limited[1]	+	+	+		+
Think they can safely drive under the influence of alcohol	+	+			+
Think they can safely drive under the influence of cannabis	+	+			+
Think they can safely drive under the influence of prescription medications					+

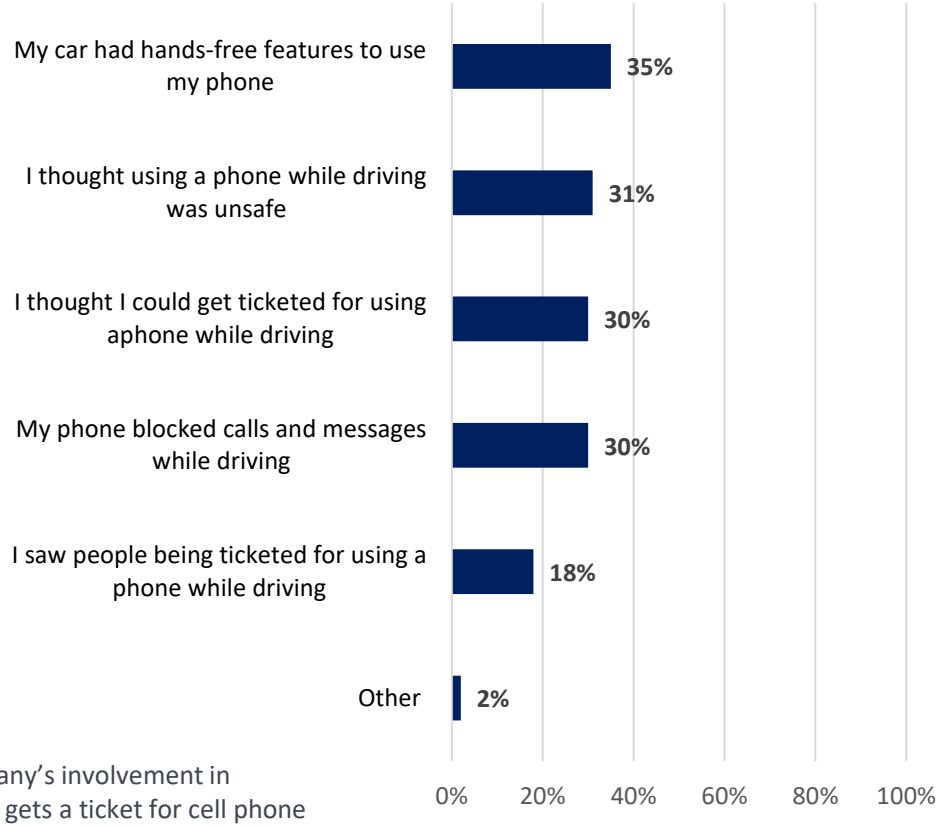
Preventing phone use while driving: hands-free features in car, concerns about safety, concerns about law enforcement.

- The top four ways to prevent people using their phone while driving are
    1. Hands-free features in the vehicle (35%)
    2. Safety concerns about phone use while driving (31%)
    3. Expectation of getting a ticket for using a phone while driving (30%)
    4. Blocking calls and messages while driving (30%)

Correlations are reported on the following page.

If you sometimes use your phone while driving, would any of these compel you not to?

Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey (n = 866).



"Other" includes seeing the increased accident rate, insurance company's involvement in tracking phone use while driving or increasing premium if the person gets a ticket for cell phone use, ticketed for cell phone use, getting in an accident.

Things to discourage phone use are correlated with age, distracted driving behaviors, or perceptions of seatbelt enforcement.

	Q10. Would any of these compel you to not use your phone while driving?				
	I thought you could get ticketed for using a phone while driving	I saw people being ticketed for using a phone while driving	My phone blocked calls and messages while driving	I thought using a phone while driving was unsafe	My car had hands-free features to use my phone
Younger		+			
Drove over the speed limit in 30-mph zone	+	+			
Drove over the speed limit in 45-mph zone		+			
Drove over the speed limit in 55-mph zone		+			

A majority have a "Do Not Disturb" feature in their phone, but about half have never used the feature.

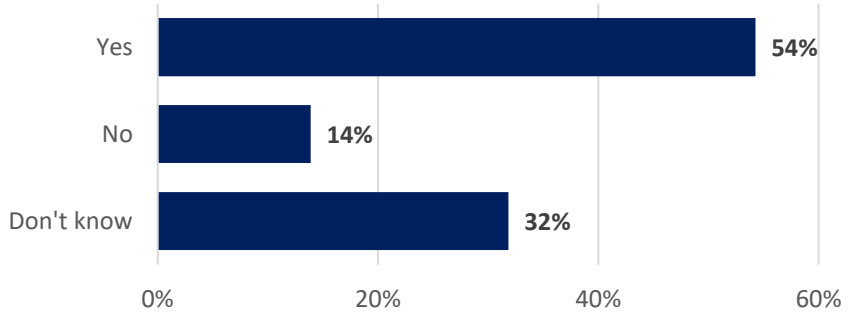
- More than half (54%) of respondents have a "Do Not Disturb While Driving" feature in their phone.
- About one-third of respondents don't know about this feature.
- Among those who have a "Do Not Disturb While Driving" feature, about half of them (47%) have never used it and 15% of them have rarely used it.

Correlations

- Respondents who have a "Do Not Disturb" feature in their phone tend to:
  - Be younger
  - Live in the front-range
  - Have a higher household income

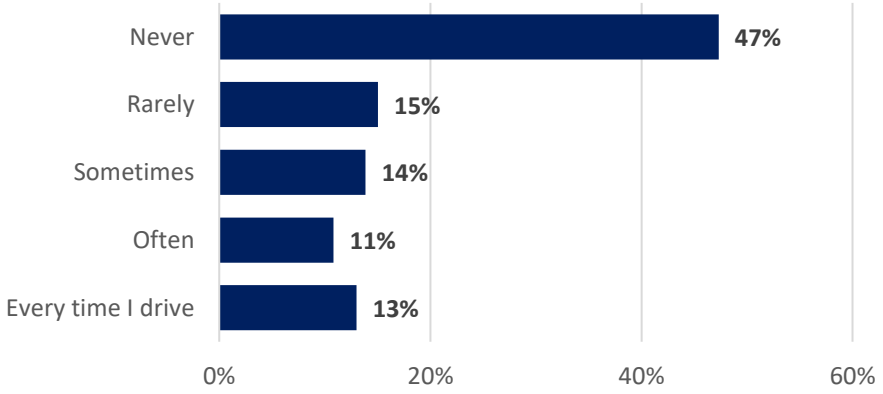
Does your phone have a "Do Not Disturb While Driving" feature

Base: all respondents from 2020 (n = 843).



If yes, how often do you use it when driving?

Base: respondents from the 2020 survey who reported to have "do not disturb" feature (n = 430).



Survey Findings

Driving Under the Influence

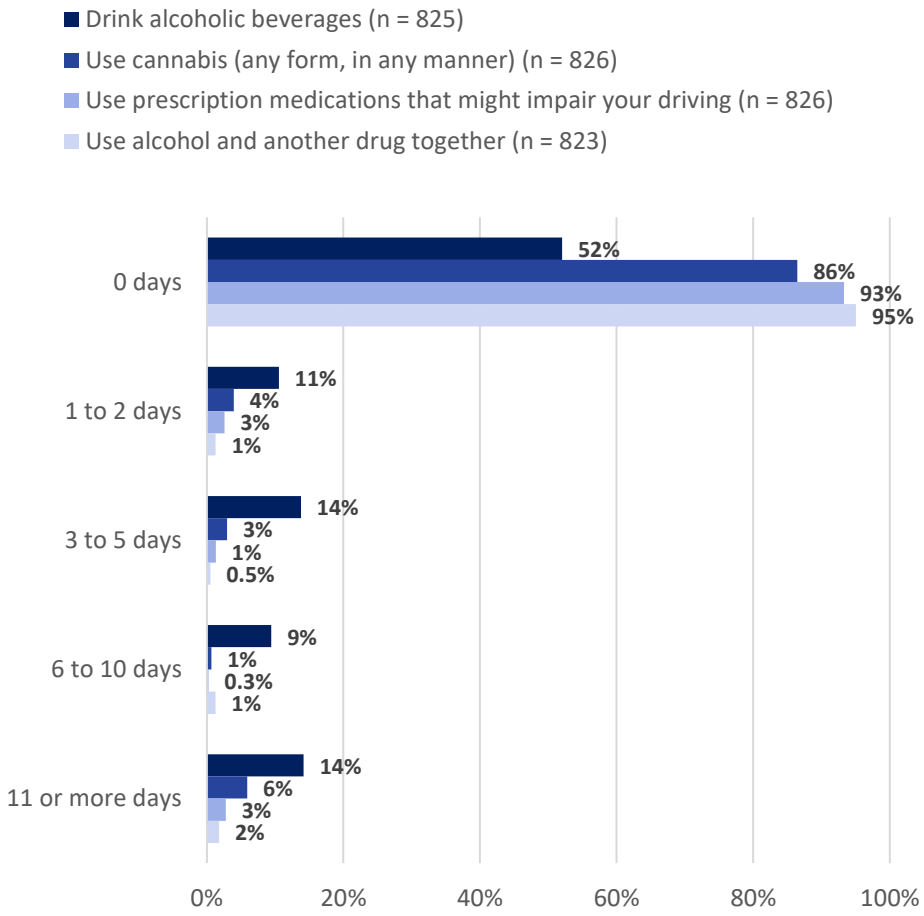
Alcohol consumption is far more common than cannabis or prescription medication.

- 48% of respondents reported drinking alcohol in the last 30 days, compared to the 14% of respondents who reported consuming cannabis and 7% who reported taking prescription medications.
- 5% of respondents reported using alcohol and another drug together in the last 30 days.
- There was a range in the amount of alcohol consumption across respondents, ranging from drinking 1-2 days in the last 30 days (11%) to drinking 11 or more days in the last 30 days (14%).
- Most respondents (86%) did not use cannabis in the last 30 days, but 6% did consume 11 or more days and 8% consumed between 1 and 10 days.
- Prescription medication use was very rare, but among those who did take prescriptions that might impair driving in the last 30 days, there was a range of consumption habits between 1-2 days (3%) and 11 or more days (3%) in the last 30 days.
- Using alcohol and another drug together in the last 30 days was reported by just 5% of respondents.

Correlations are reported on page 33.

In the last 30 days, on how many days did you…?

Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey.



More people reported driving after consuming alcohol than driving after using cannabis, or prescription medications.

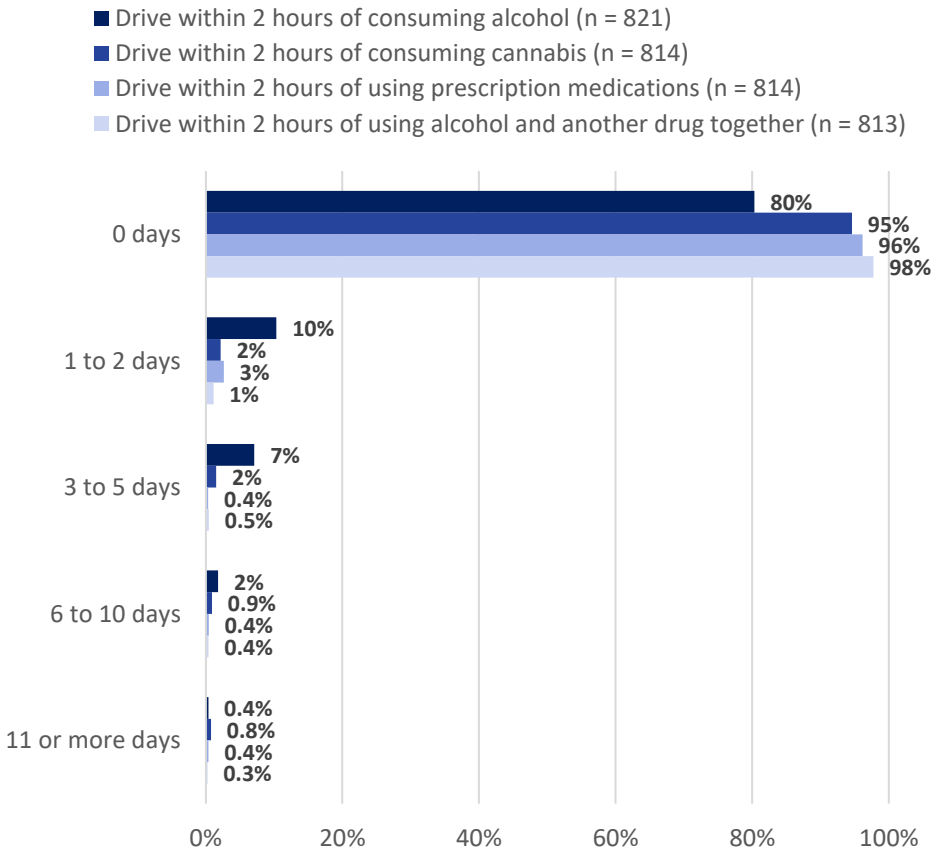
- One in five respondents (20%) said they drove after drinking alcohol in the last 30 days, compared to 6% of respondents who said they drove after consuming cannabis, 5% who reported driving after taking prescription medications, and 3% who reported driving after using alcohol and another drug together.
- Among those who reported driving after consuming alcohol, they did so infrequently. 10% of respondents reported driving on 1-2 days and 7% reported driving on 3-5 days of the last 30 days.
- Although it was a rare occurrence, those who reported driving after consuming cannabis tended to drive 1-2 days (2%) or 11 days or more (0.8%) of the last 30 days.

Correlations are reported on page 33.

Note: Some respondents said they did not consume alcohol, cannabis, or prescription medications in the last 30 days (page 31), yet they reported driving after consuming one of these substances. We did not 'correct' these responses for our analysis because we did not know which reported numbers were the true numbers, and this inconsistency affects a small number of observations (50 for alcohol consumption, 3 for cannabis consumption, and 7 for prescription medication consumption).

In the last 30 days, on how many days did you…?

Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey.



Consumption and driving within 2 hours of consuming correlates with demographics, law enforcement, or behavior.

	Q12. Consumed within the last 30 days			Q12. Drove within 2 hours after consuming		
	Alcohol	Cannabis	Prescription medications	Alcohol	Cannabis	Prescription Medications
Younger		+				
White, Non-Hispanic	+	–				
Comfortable driving after having more drinks	+			+		
Believe that it is safer driving under the influence of cannabis than alcohol		+	+		+	
Would like to buy a smartphone breathalyzer	+			+		
Would pay more for a smartphone breathalyzer			+			+

Note: Someone who has used or driven after consuming alcohol is more likely to say they don't know if they can drive safely under the influence of cannabis or prescription medications. Those who have driven after consuming alcohol are also more likely to say they don't know whether it is safer to drive under the influence of cannabis or alcohol or they don't believe someone would get a DUI if they were pulled over driving within an hour of using prescription medications.

Consumption and driving within 2 hours of consuming alcohol and another drug correlates with demographics, or behavior.

	Q12. Consumed within the last 30 days	Q12. Drove within 2 hours after consuming
	Alcohol and another drug together	
Younger	+	
People of color	+	
Lower income	+	
Less Frequent Drivers	+	
Drove after having cannabis	+	+
Drove after having prescription medication		+
Have a “Do Not Disturb” feature on their phone		–
Comfortable driving after having more drinks	+	+
Think they can drive safely after taking alcohol	+	
Think they can drive safely after taking cannabis	+	
Think they can drive safely after taking prescription medications	+	+
Would like to buy and willing to pay more for a smartphone breathalyzer	+	

Note: Someone who has used or driven after consuming alcohol is more likely to say they don’t know if they can drive safely under the influence of cannabis or prescription medications. Those who have driven after consuming alcohol are also more likely to say they don’t know whether it is safer to drive under the influence of cannabis or alcohol or they don’t believe someone would get a DUI if they were pulled over driving within an hour of using prescription medications.

Most respondents are comfortable driving after having 1 to 2 drinks within a 2-hour time period, but no more.

- Most participants (70%) said they feel comfortable having no more than one drink within a 2-hour period before driving.
- Only about 7% of people said they felt comfortable driving after 3 or more drinks within a 2-hour period.

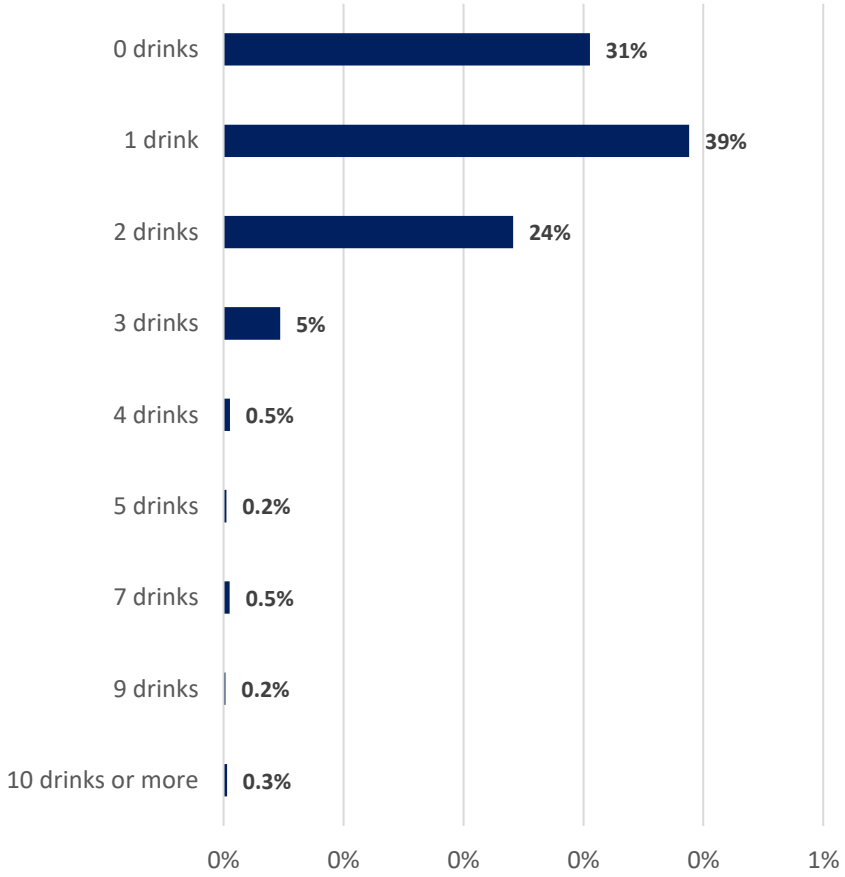
Correlations

- Respondents who feel safe driving after more drinks are more likely to be:
  - Male
  - Feel safe driving over the speed limit in a 55 mph or 65 mph zone
  - Engaged in some form of distracted driving[1]
  - Believe they can drive safely under the influence of alcohol, or prescription medications
  - Say they would like to buy a smartphone breathalyzer
  - Have used alcohol in the last 30 days
  - Have driven after consuming alcohol

[1] Includes reading and sending a message (text, email, social media), Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand, Entered information into a GPS or cell phone mapping app, Selected entertainment on a cell phone, CD player, radio or other device

How many drinks would you feel comfortable having within a 2 hour period and still feel safe to drive a vehicle?

Base: all respondents (n = 822)

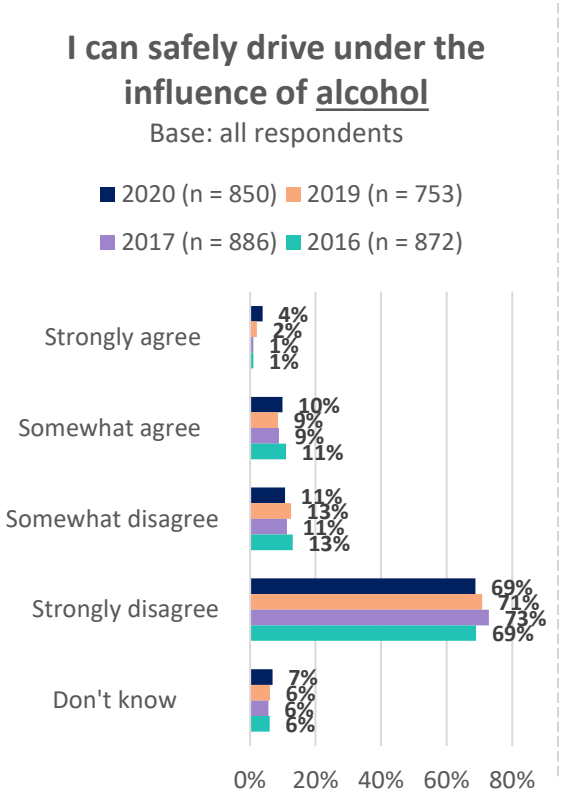


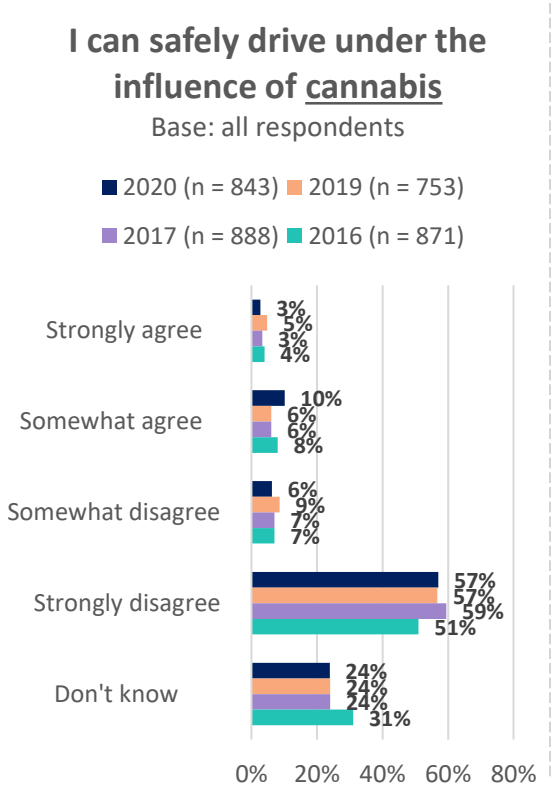
Note: One drink defined for participants as 12 oz. of beer, 5 oz. of wine, or 1 shot of liquor.

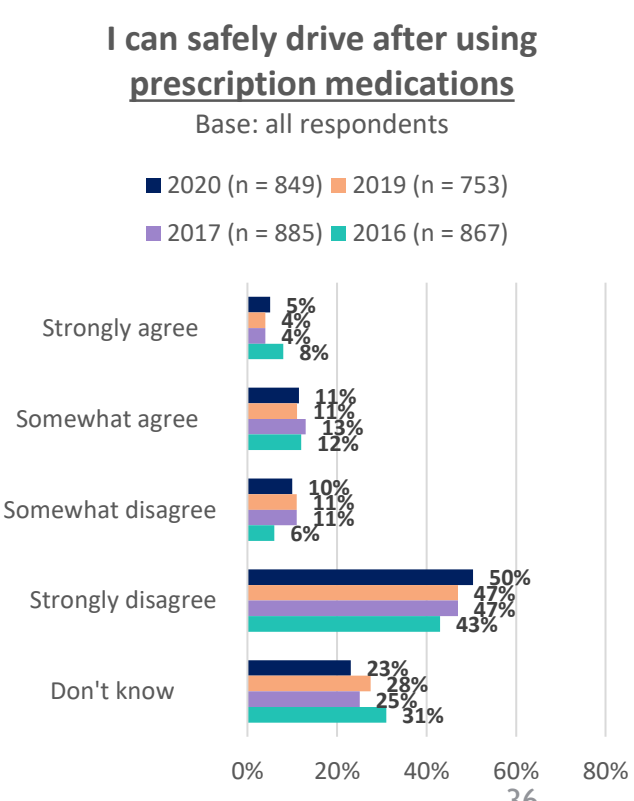
Most participants do not think they can drive safely under the influence of alcohol, cannabis, or prescription medications.

- In 2020, 69% of respondents strongly disagreed that they could drive safely under the influence of alcohol.
- 57% strongly disagreed that they could drive safely under the influence of cannabis, and half (50%) strongly disagreed that they could drive safely under the influence of prescription medications.
- **Longitudinal Comparisons**: There were no statistically significant trends.

Correlations are reported on the following page.







Those who believed they can drive safely under the influence tend to be younger, are a person of color, or lower income.

	Q14. Believed they can safely drive under the influence of…		
	Alcohol	Cannabis	Prescription medications
Younger	+	+	+
Male	+		
People of Color	+	+	+
Drives motorcycle	–	–	–
Lower income	+	+	+
Less Frequent Drivers			+
Comfortable driving after having more drinks	+		+
Used cannabis	+	+	
Used prescription medications	+	+	+
Drove after consuming alcohol	+	+	
Drove after consuming cannabis		+	+
Drove after taking prescription medications	+	+	+

Perceptions of safely driving under the influence are correlated with perceptions of enforcement or breathalyzers prices.

	Q14. Believed they can safely drive under the influence of		
	Alcohol	Cannabis	Prescription medications
Believe they can safely drive under the influence of alcohol, cannabis, or prescription medications	+	+	+
Would pay more for a smartphone breathalyzer	+		+
Believe that police would stop and arrest someone driving with active THC above the legal limit		–	
Believe someone can get a DUI for driving after using medically prescribed cannabis or prescription medications	+	+	+
Texted while driving	+	+	

A majority of participants do not think it is safer to drive under the influence of cannabis than alcohol.

- 51% of respondents to the 2020 survey strongly disagreed that it is safer to driver under the influence of cannabis than alcohol.
- Less than a fifth somewhat (12%) or strongly (6%) agree.
- A quarter (25%) do not know which activity is safer.

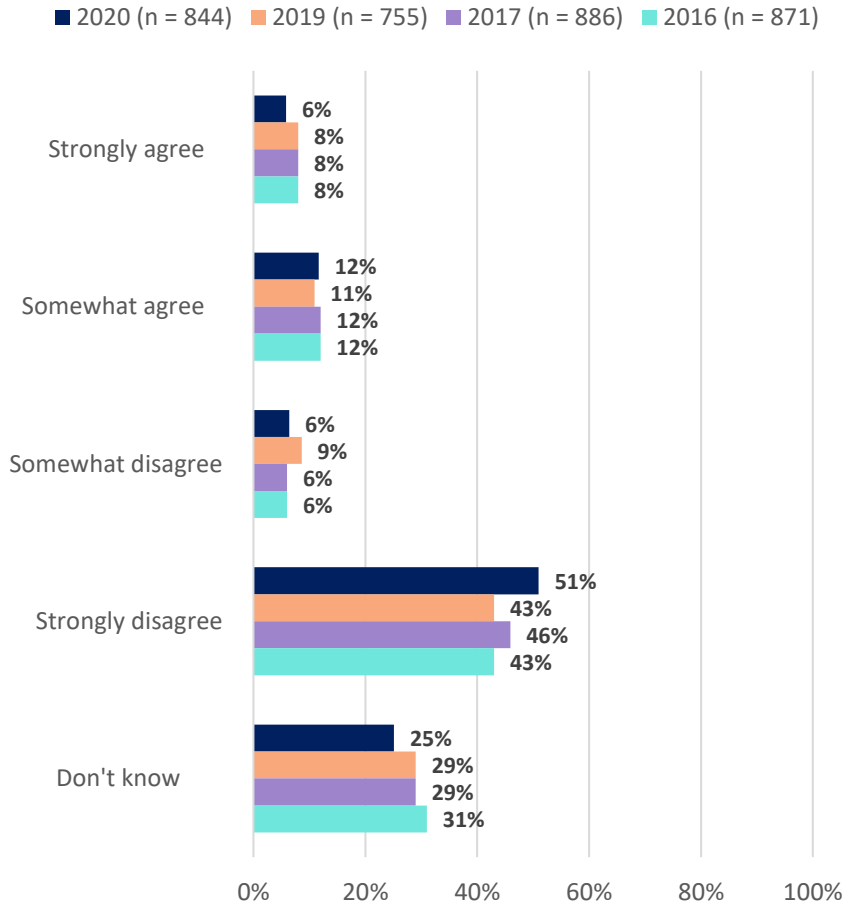
Correlations are reported on the following page.

Longitudinal Comparisons

- People are more likely to disagree that it is safer to drive under the influence of cannabis than under the influence of alcohol in 2020 (4% mean score decrease since 2017)

It is safer driving under the influence of cannabis than alcohol

Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey.



Belief that it is safer to drive under the influence of cannabis than alcohol is correlated with age, drinking or driving habits, or perceptions of enforcement.

	Q14. Believed it is safer driving under the influence of cannabis than under the influence of alcohol
Younger	+
Own a motorcycle	–
Lower income	+
People of color	+
Believe they can safely drive under the influence of alcohol, cannabis, or prescription medications	+
More likely to drive over the speed limit overall or in a 55-mph zone	+
Believe that police would stop or arrest someone driving with active THC above the legal limit	–
Would like to buy or have tried a smartphone breathalyzer	+
Used cannabis or perception medications	+
Drove after consuming cannabis	+

People are divided on the likelihood of a DUI if they drove after using cannabis, but think a DUI is likely if they are pulled over.

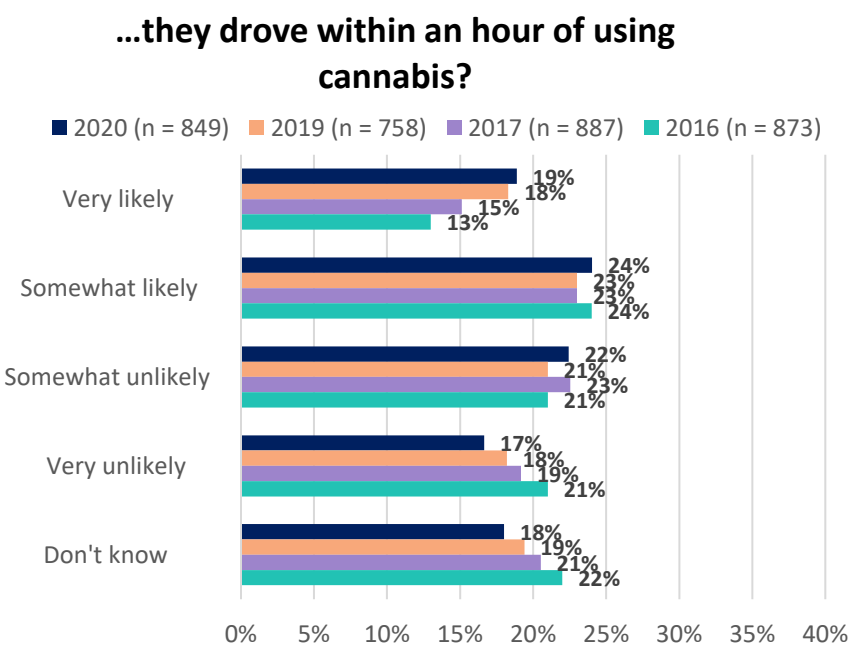
- 2020 survey participants were divided over the likelihood of a DUI if they drove within an hour of using cannabis. Almost as many people thought it very likely (19%) or somewhat likely (24%) as those who thought it very unlikely (17%) or somewhat unlikely (22%). Almost a fifth of respondents (18%) didn't know.
- Nearly two-thirds of respondents said it is very (34%) or somewhat (29%) likely that someone would get a DUI if they were pulled over after using cannabis and interacted with law enforcement.

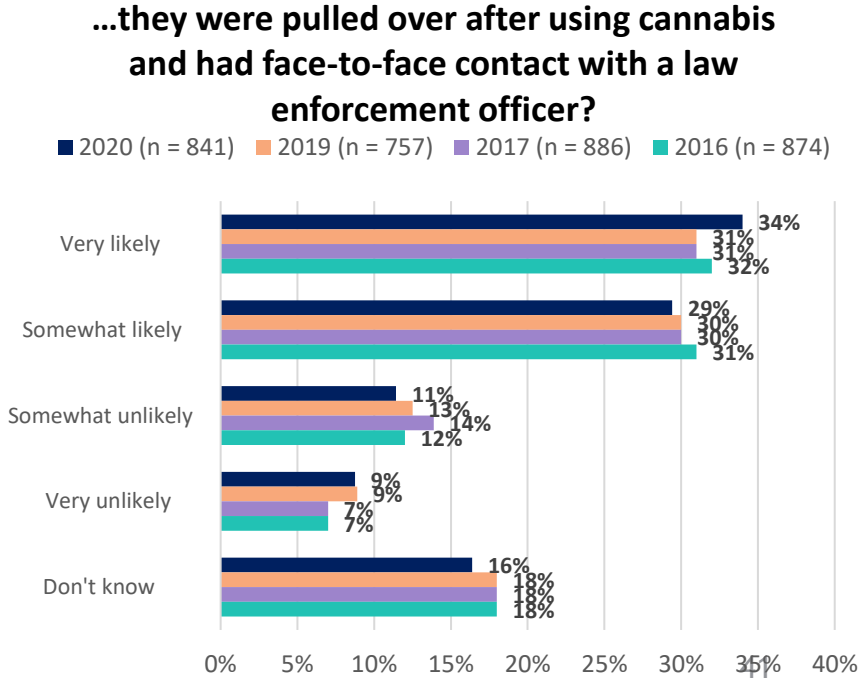
Longitudinal comparisons: There is no statistically significant change in attitudes among 2017, 2019, and 2020.

Correlations are reported on pages 43-44.

Q.15 How likely or unlikely would it be that a person would get a DUI if…

Base: all respondents





Participants are split on whether they would get a DUI for driving under the influence of prescription medications.

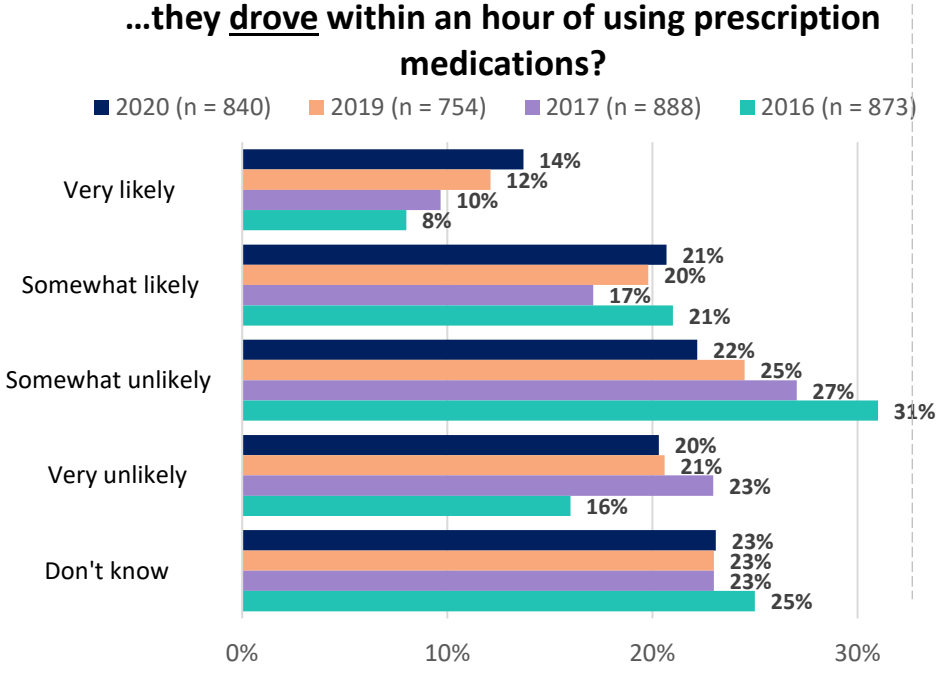
- 35% of 2020 survey respondents said it was very (14%) or somewhat (21%) likely that a person would get a DUI if they drove within an hour of using prescription mediations. Slightly more (39%) said a DUI was very (18%) or somewhat (21%) likely if they were pulled over within an hour of using prescription medications.
- About a quarter of respondents did not know whether a DUI was likely or not if they drove under the influence of prescription medications (23%) or if they were pulled over after taking prescription medications (23%).

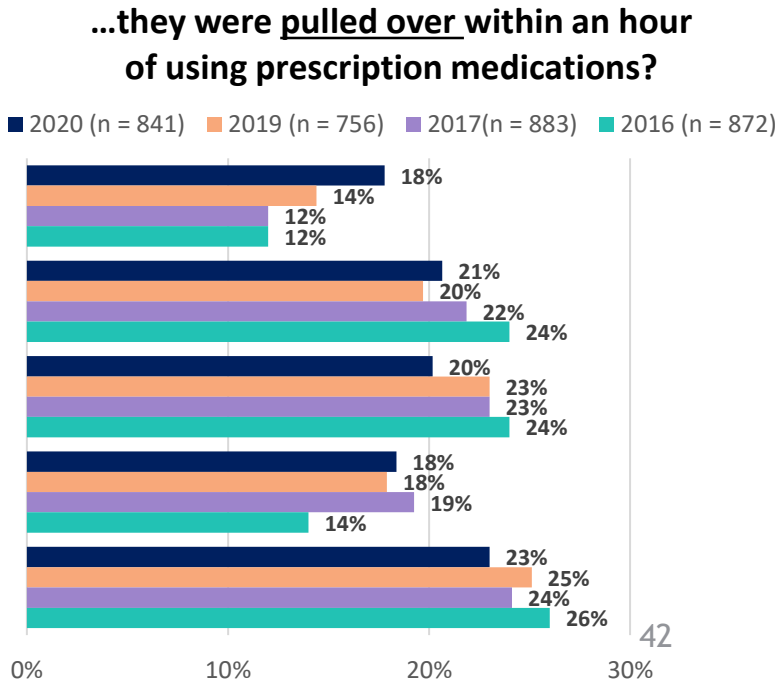
Correlations are reported on the following pages.

Longitudinal Comparisons: People are more likely to think they would get a DUI if they drive within an hour of using certain prescription medications in 2020 (4% mean score increase since 2017)

Q.15 How likely or unlikely would it be that a person would get a DUI if…

Base: all respondents





Believe that someone would get a DUI for driving after consuming cannabis or taking prescription medications is correlated with demographics.

	Q15. Believed someone would get a DUI if they drove within an hour of consuming		Q15. Believed someone would get a DUI if they were pulled over after	
	Cannabis	Prescription medications	Using cannabis and had contact with law enforcement	Using prescription medications
People of color			+	
Black or African American			+	
Less formal education			+	
Lower income	+		+	+
Wears seat belt more often in general	+	+		
Would pay more for a smartphone breathalyzer	+		+	
Believe they can drive safely after using cannabis	–			
Believe they can drive safely after using prescription medications			–	–

Believe someone would get a DUI for driving after consuming cannabis or taking prescription medications is correlated with perceptions of enforcement.

	Q15. Believed someone would get a DUI if they drove within an hour of consuming		Q15. Believed someone would get a DUI if they were pulled over after	
	Cannabis	Prescription medications	Using cannabis and had contact with law enforcement	Using prescription medications
Believe they are likely to get ticked or pull over by other traffic violations[1]	+	+	+	+
Believed someone would get a DUI if they drove within an hour of using cannabis or prescription medications	+	+	+	+
Believe someone would get a DUI if they were pulled over after using cannabis or prescription medications	+	+	+	+
Believe police would stop or arrest someone for driving with a BAC or active THC above the legal limit	+	+	+	+
Believe police would stop or arrest someone for driving under the influence of alcohol	+	+	+	+

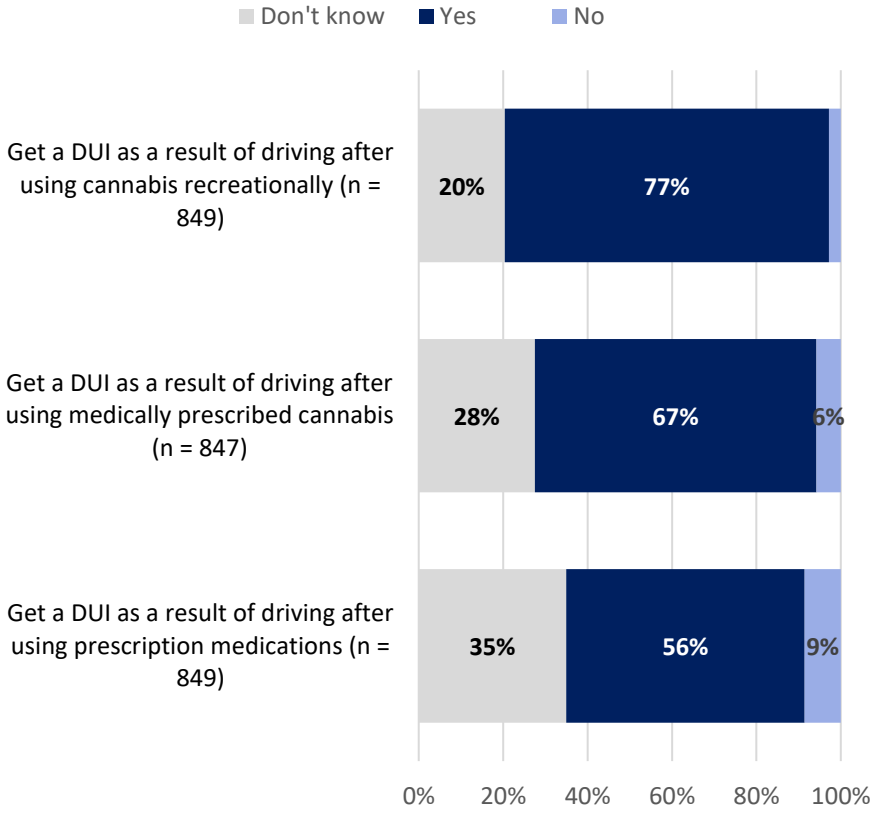
[1] Includes: not wearing seat belt, drove over 30 mph and 65 mph limit zone

Most think a DUI is possible with cannabis (recreational and medical use) but are less certain about prescription medications.

- 77% of respondents believe that a DUI can be a result of driving after using cannabis recreationally, while 67% believe that is true for driving after using medically prescribed cannabis.
- 56% believe a DUI can happen as a result of driving under the influence of prescribed medications.
- The number of respondents who did not know someone could get a DUI for driving under the influence of these substances was high: 20% for recreational cannabis, 28% for medicinal cannabis, and 35% for prescription medications.

Correlations are reported on the following page.

To the best of your knowledge, can a person...
Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey (n = 759).



The perceived risk of getting a DUI correlates with demographics, knowledge of the law, and perceptions of safe driving.

	Q16. Believed someone can get a DUI as a result of driving after consuming		
	Cannabis (recreational)	Cannabis (medical)	Prescription medications
Drives more often			+
Higher income		+	+
Older		+	
People of color	–	–	–
Believe they can safely drive under the influence of alcohol, cannabis, and perception medications	– **(alcohol only)**	–	–
Believes someone would get a DUI if they were pulled over after using prescription medications			+
Believes someone would get a DUI if they were pulled over after using cannabis	+		
Believes police can issue a DUI for driving after consuming cannabis recreationally or medically or after taking prescription medications	+	+	+

Most people think that being pulled over and being arrested are likely consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol.

- Most respondents (70%) think it is likely that someone driving over the legal alcohol limit would be stopped by police. A slightly higher proportion of respondents (75%) think that if someone were stopped, arrest would be a likely outcome.

Correlations are reported on the following page.

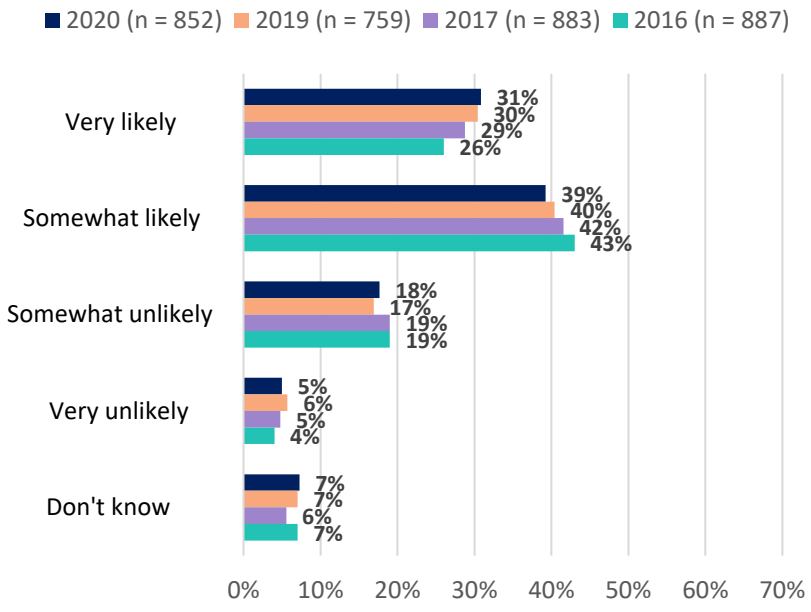
Longitudinal Comparisons

- People are less likely to think they would be arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol in 2020 (3% mean score decrease since 2019; 4% mean score decrease since 2017)

Suppose you drove a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol and the amount of alcohol in your body was more than the law allows for drivers. How likely or unlikely is it…

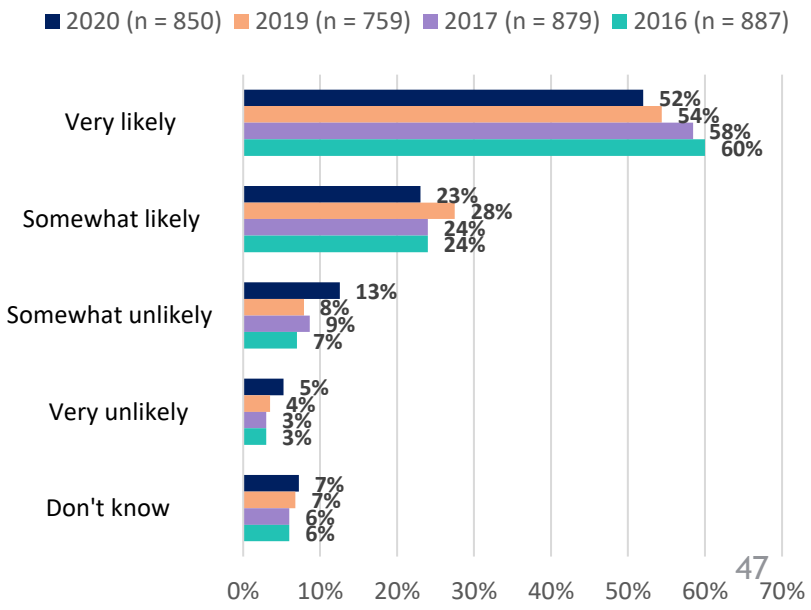
…that law enforcement would stop you?

Base: all respondents



…that law enforcement would arrest you?

Base: all respondents



Belief that being stopped or arrested is correlated with demographics, perceptions of law enforcement, perceptions of safe driving, and substance use.

	Q17 & 18. Believed that if someone drove after drinking and their BAC was above the legal limit, law enforcement would	
	Stop them	Arrest them
Less formal education	+	+
Lower income	+	
Female	+	
People of color	+	
Believe they will get a ticket for not wearing a seat belt	+	
Believes police would stop the person when speeding over the 30 mph and 65 mph limit zone	+	+
Believes police would stop or arrest someone for driving after consuming cannabis	+	+
Believes someone would get a DUI if they drove or were pulled over within an hour of using cannabis or prescription medications	+	+
Comfortable driving after having more drinks	–	
Used alcohol or drove after consuming alcohol	–	
Would pay more for a smartphone breathalyzer	+	

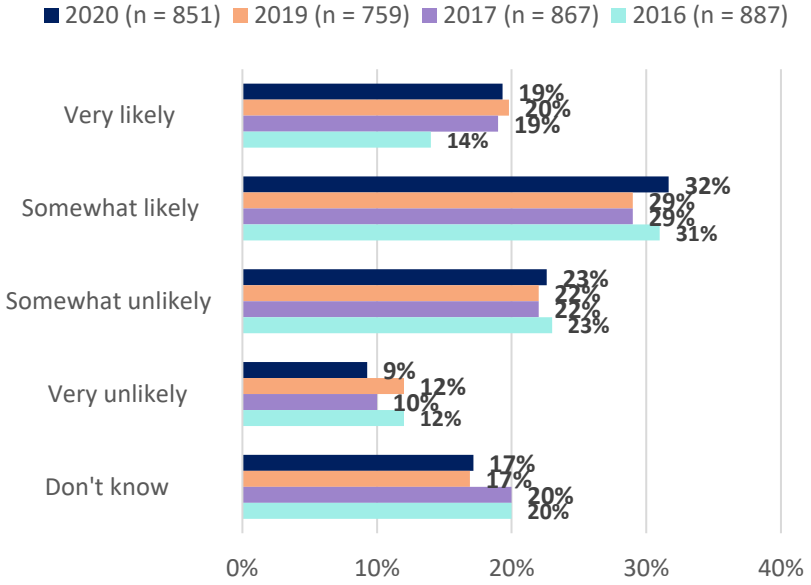
Half believed the police would stop or arrest someone driving with more active THC in their system than the law allows.

- In 2020, 51% of participants reported that a law enforcement officer would likely stop someone driving under the influence of THC. 17% reported they do not know how likely it would be for a law enforcement officer to stop someone who was driving above the legal THC limit. More than half of respondents (58%) thought that a law enforcement officer would likely arrest someone driving under the influence of THC.
- **Correlations** are reported on the following page.
- **Longitudinal Comparisons:** There is no statistically significant change in the above views among 2017, 2019, and 2020.

Suppose you drove a motor vehicle after using cannabis and the amount of active THC in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers. How likely or unlikely is it…

…that law enforcement would stop you?

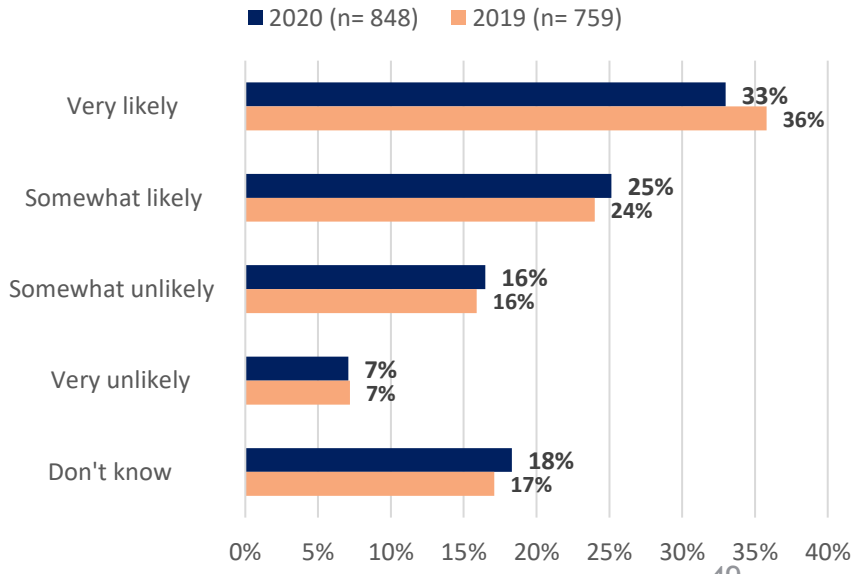
Base: all respondents



…that law enforcement would arrest you?

Base: all respondents

Note: this question was not asked in previous years



Belief that being stopped or arrested is correlated with demographics, perceptions of safe driving under the influence of cannabis, and perceptions of law enforcement.

	Q17&18. Believed that if someone drove after using cannabis and the active THC in their body was above the legal limit, law enforcement would	
	Stop them	Arrest them
Less formal education	+	+
Lower income	+	
Asian or Asian American	+	
Believes it is safer driving under the influence of cannabis than under the influence of alcohol	–	–
Believes the person can safely drive under the influence of cannabis	–	–
Believe they will get a ticket for not wearing a seat belt	+	+
Believes police would stop the person when speeding over the 30 mph and 65 mph limit zone	+	+ **(65 mph limit zone only)**
Believes police would stop or arrest someone for driving after consuming cannabis	+	+
Believes someone would get a DUI if they drove or were pulled over within an hour of using cannabis or prescription medications	+	+
Comfortable driving after having more drinks	–	–
Used alcohol or drove after consuming alcohol	–	
Would pay more for a smartphone breathalyzer	+	

Many report they would use a smartphone breathalyzer if it were given to them.

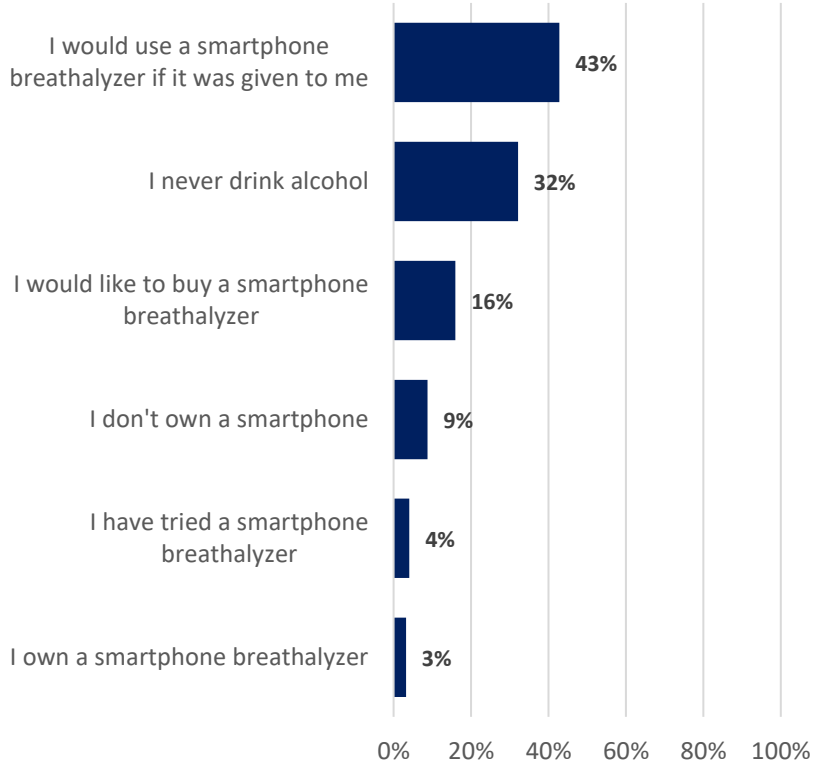
- 43% of respondents said they would use a smartphone breathalyzer if it were given to them, but only 14% said they were interested in buying a smartphone breathalyzer.
- 32% said they never drink alcohol, and 9% said they did not own a smartphone.
- Only 4% of people had tried a smartphone breathalyzer.

Correlations

- Respondents who said they would use a breathalyzer if it were given to them were more likely to:
  - Be younger
  - Have used cannabis
  - Drink alcohol more frequently
  - Feel comfortable drinking more within a 2-hour period before driving
  - Have drove after consuming alcohol
  - Believe they can safely drive under the influence of alcohol or cannabis

Personal smartphone breathalyzers link to your smartphone and can help you know if you are safe to drive.

Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey (n = 855). Multiple responses allowed. Percentages add up to more than 100%.



Of those who would purchase a smartphone breathalyzer, nearly half would pay no more than $39 for one.

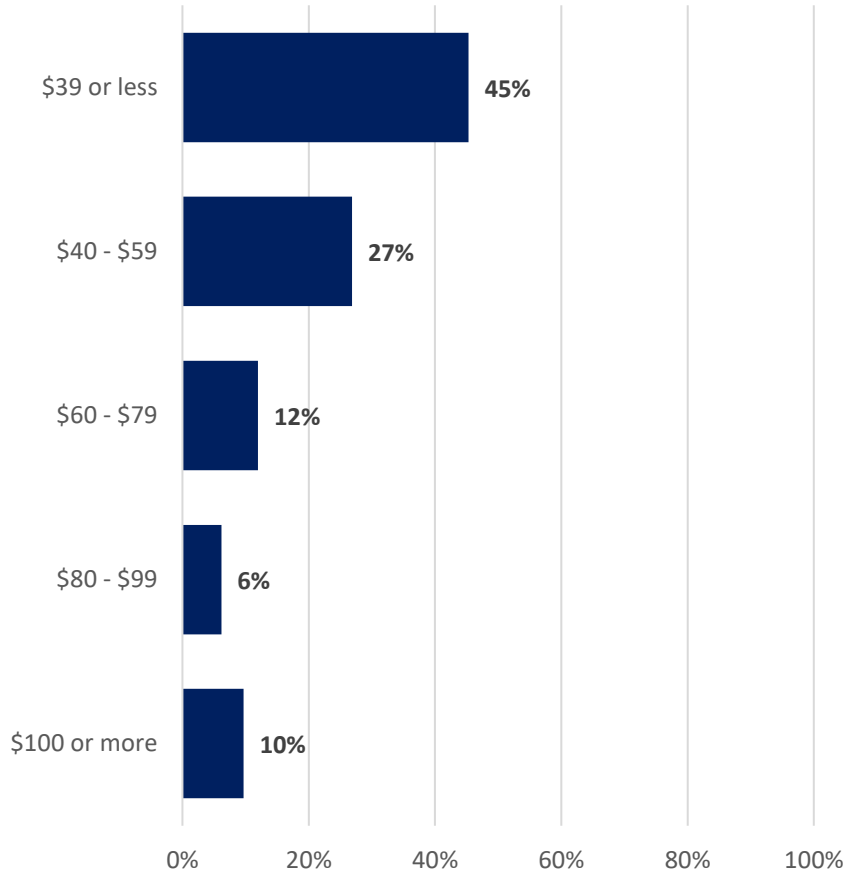
- Almost half of respondents who said they would like to buy a smartphone breathalyzer (45%) said the most they would pay for one is $39 or less.
- 27% were willing to pay between $40 and $59 for one.
- 28% said they would pay $60 or more.

Correlations

- Respondents who said they would pay more for a breathalyzer are more likely to:
  - Be people of color
  - Have used prescription medications
  - Drive a pick-up truck
  - Have lower income
  - Have drove after taking prescription medications
  - Believe they can safely drive under the influence of alcohol or prescription medications
  - Believe law enforcement would stop them if they drive under the influence of alcohol and cannabis
  - Have tried a smartphone breathalyzer

What is the most you would pay for a smartphone breathalyzer?

Base: respondents from the 2020 survey who would like to buy a smartphone breathalyzer (n = 135).



Survey Findings

Engagement with CDOT

Most report that CDOT does a good or excellent job.

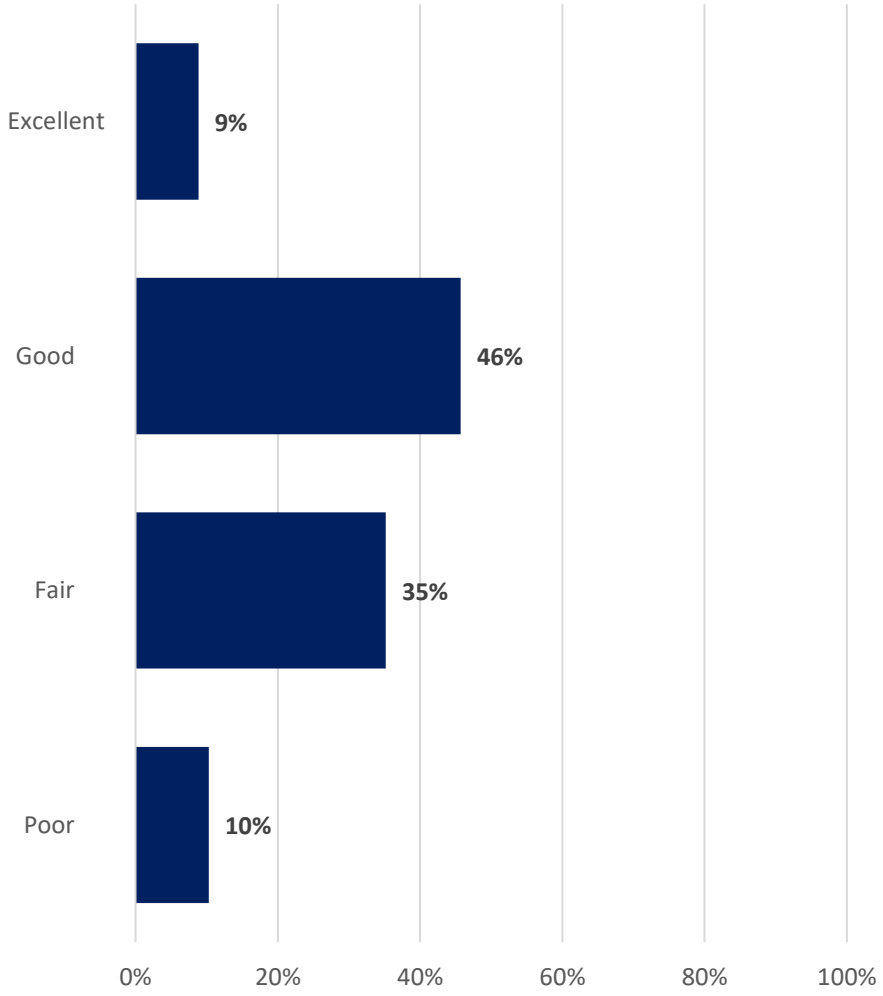
- More than half of respondents (55%) report that CDOT does a good (46%) or excellent (9%) job, overall.

Correlations

- Respondents who had a higher approval of CDOT performance were more likely to be People of Color.

How would you rate the job CDOT does?

Base: all respondents from the 2020 survey (n = 841)



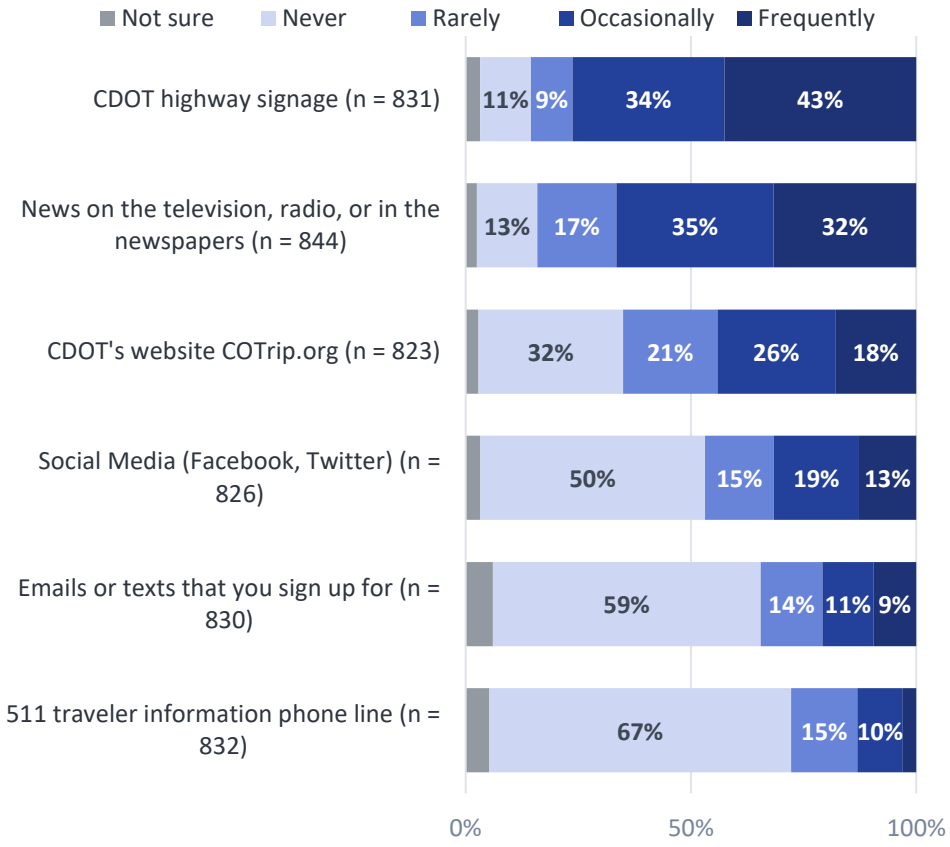
People use signage, news, and CDOT's website for information.

- CDOT highway signage (43% frequently, 34% occasionally) and news (32% frequently, 35% occasionally) are the most common ways people get information about Colorado highways.
- Subscription emails or texts (9% frequently, 11% occasionally) and 511 (3% frequently, 10% occasionally) are the least-used sources of information.

Correlations are reported on the following page.

Please tell us how often you use each of these resources to get information about Colorado highways.

Base: all respondents from 2020 survey.



How respondents get information about Colorado highways is correlated with demographics, survey type, or alcohol/prescription medication use.

	Q21. How often do you use each of these sources to get information about Colorado highways?					
	News	Email/Text	COTrip	CDOT highway signage	Social Media	511
People of color		+		−	+	+
Drove more often	+			+		
Older	+				−	
Longer residence in Colorado	+					
Non-Front Range county			+			
Used alcohol			+			
Used prescription medications					+	+

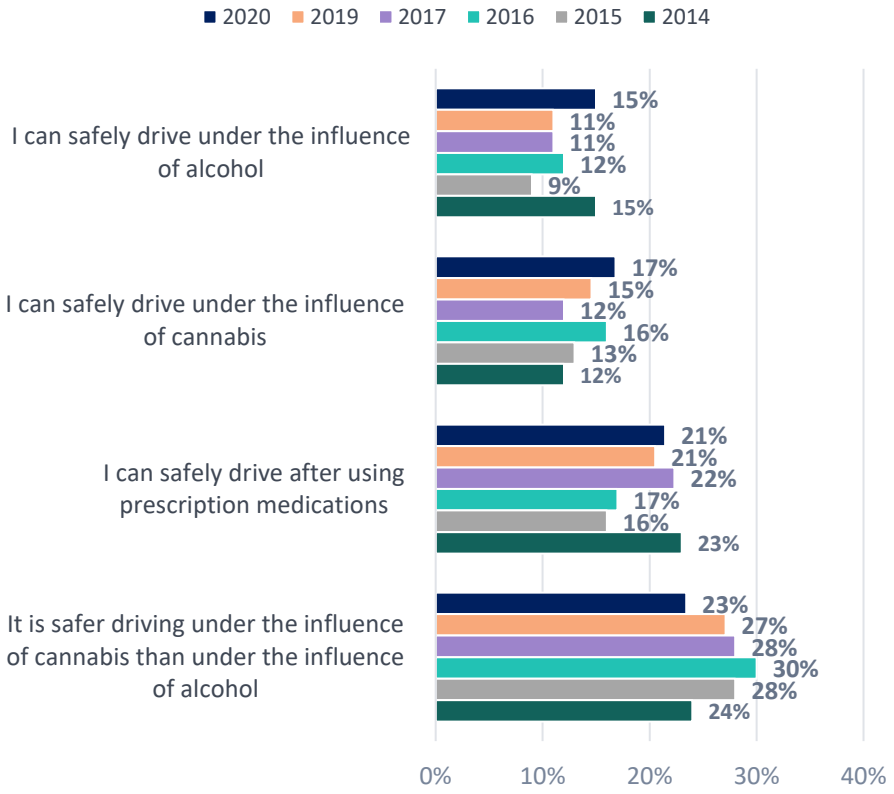
Appendices

Appendix A: 2014 – 2020 Comparisons

- Since 2014, the number of respondents who said they could safely drive under the influence of alcohol has largely remained unchanged despite fluctuations in interim years.
- The number of respondents who said they could safely drive under the influence of cannabis has risen to 17% in 2020 but has otherwise remained around 12-13%.
- In 2020, the percentage of respondents who said they could safely drive after using prescription medication was about the same as in 2019, 2017, and 2014. However, this number was significantly lower in 2015 (16%) and 2016 (17%).
- There has been a decrease in the percentage of respondents who believe it is safer to drive under the influence of cannabis than alcohol since a high of 30% in 2016. 23% of the 2020 survey respondents agreed, down slightly from 2019 (27%), though more or less in line with 2014 (24%).

Proportion of respondents who strongly or somewhat agree with the following statements:

Base: all respondents.



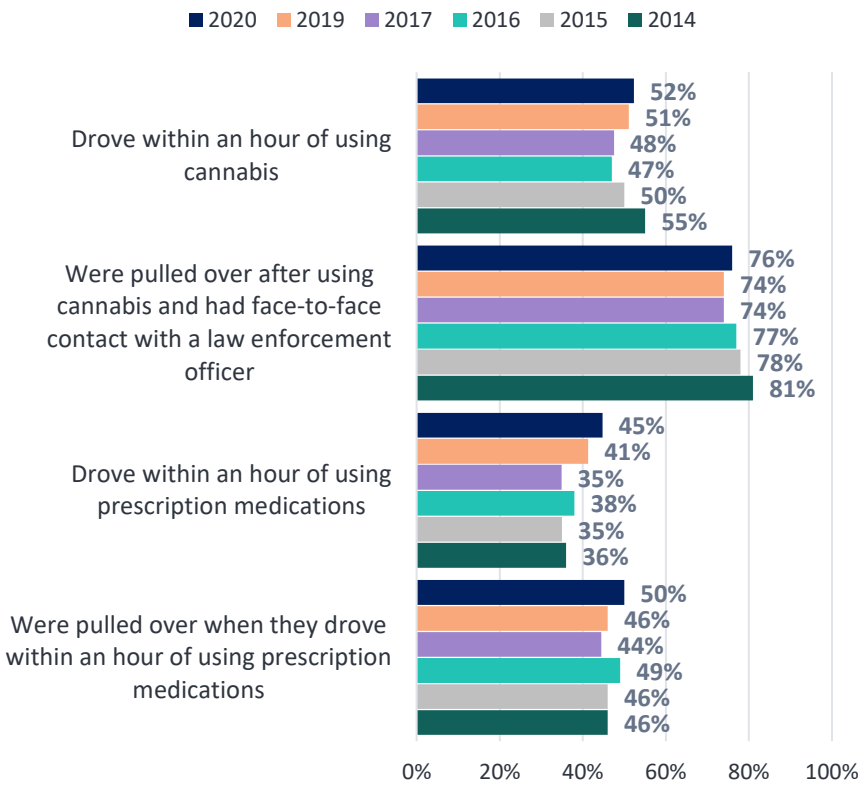
Note: The percentages were calculated after excluding respondents who answered "Don't know". Total n's are not available for years 014 and 2015.

Appendix A: 2014 – 2020 Comparisons, continued

- The percentage of respondents who think a DUI is likely if someone drives within an hour of using cannabis has remained relatively constant since 2014 (52% vs. 55%).
- Thoughts about the likelihood someone will get a DUI after driving under the influence of cannabis, assuming they are pulled over and have face-to-face contact with law enforcement, have decreased slightly (down to 76% in 2020 from 81% in 2014).
- There's been an increase in the perceived likelihood of getting a DUI after driving after using prescription medications (up to 45% in 2020 from 36% in 2014).
- There's been a slightly smaller increase in that likelihood, assuming they are pulled over (up to 50% in 2020 from 46% in 2014).

Proportion of respondents who think a DUI is very or somewhat likely in the following situations:

Base: all respondents.



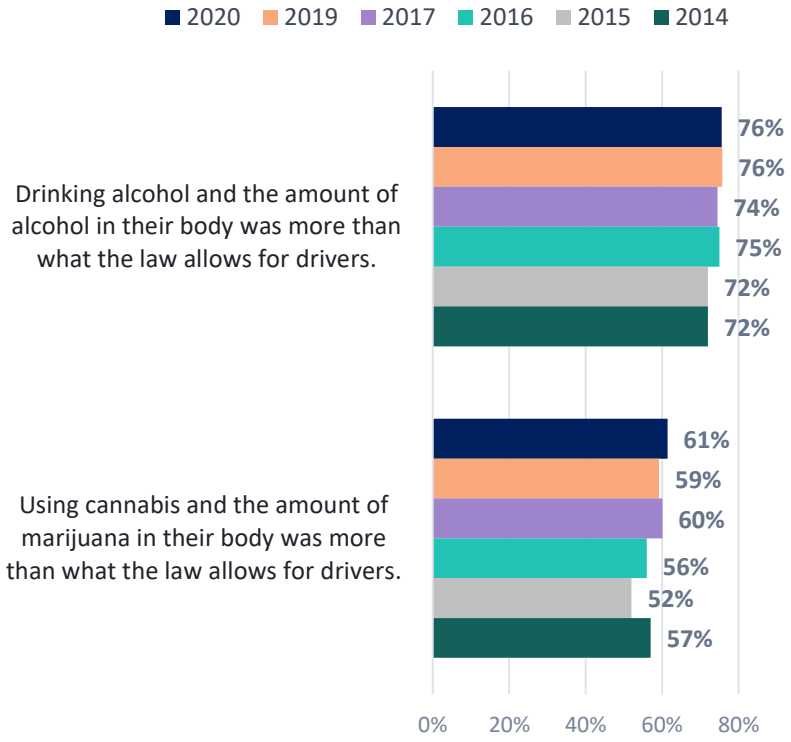
Note: The percentages were calculated after excluding respondents who answered "Don't know". Total n's are not available for years 2014 and 2015.

Appendix A: 2014 – 2020 Comparisons, continued

- Since 2014, respondents' perception on the likelihood that law enforcement will stop someone driving under the influence of alcohol has been increasing slightly (up to 76% in 2020 from 72% in 2014). A majority (76%) of 2020 survey respondents believe it is likely or very likely that someone driving while above the legal alcohol limit would be stopped.
- Perceptions of law enforcement stopping someone who's driving under the influence of cannabis has remained relatively stable since 2014. 61% of 2020 survey respondents said it was likely or very likely someone driving under the influence of cannabis would be stopped, up from 57% in 2014.

Proportion of respondents who think it is likely or very likely that law enforcement would stop someone for driving a motor vehicle after:

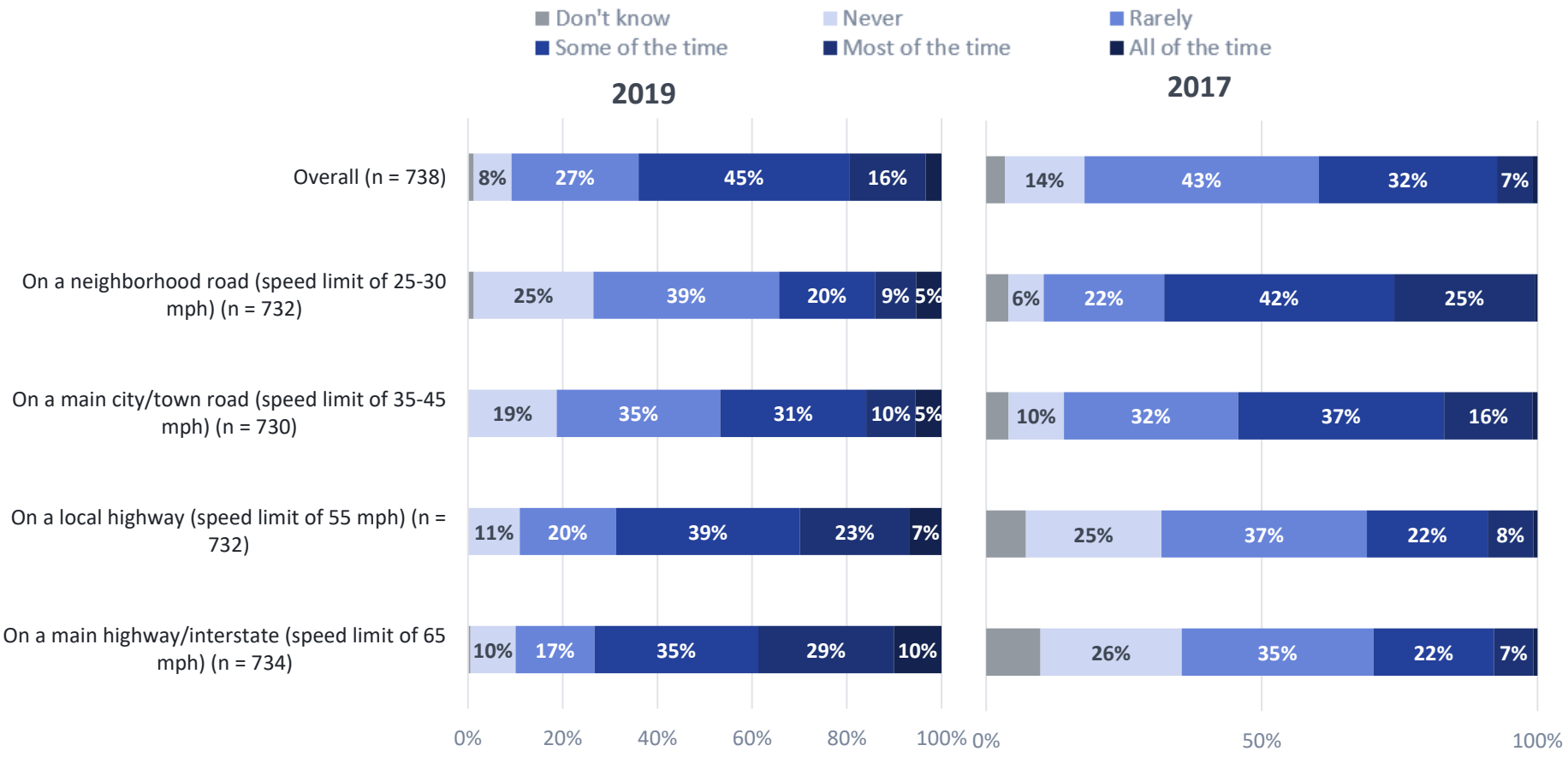
Base: all respondents.



Note: The percentages were calculated after excluding respondents who answered "Don't know". Total n's are not available for years 2014 and 2015.

Appendix A: 2019 and 2017 Comparisons, continued

How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit?
Base: all respondents



Note: The percentages were calculated after excluding respondents who answered "Don't know"

Appendix B: Survey mode correlates with demographics, driving behavior, and cannabis habits

	Survey Mode		
	Online (n = 169)	Paper (n = 482)	Panel (n = 215)
Drives more frequently	+	+	–
Older		+	–
More formal education			–
Higher income	+	+	–
Longer residence in Colorado		+	–
People of color	–	–	+
Primary vehicle is a car, station wagon, or hatchback			+
Used cannabis		–	+
Used and drove after taking perception			+
Drove after having cannabis			+

Note: We used a panel to boost the proportion of the sample from hard-to-reach audiences, specifically younger age groups, lower income households, and people of color.

Appendix C: Survey Instrument, Pages 2 & 3

Please indicate your choices like this: ✕

1. In a typical week, how many days do you drive?

☐ I do not ever drive – *Skip to Question 3* ☐ 1-2 days ☐ 3-4 days ☐ 5 or more days

2. When DRIVING your primary vehicle (the one you use most often), how often do you wear your seat belt? (Check one answer for each item below)

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Overall	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Driving somewhere close (less than 2 miles)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Driving farther (more than 2 miles)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Driving on a highway or interstate	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. If you don't always buckle up, would any of the following make you buckle up more? (Check all that apply)

☐ I thought I could get ticketed for not wearing a seat belt
☐ I saw people being ticketed for not wearing a seat belt
☐ My car had a reminder (like beeping when I'm not wearing a seat belt)
☐ Seat belts were more comfortable
☐ I thought seat belts would make me safer
☐ I didn't think seat belts might hurt me
☐ Other (please specify):_____
☐ None of the above

4. 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? (Check one)

☐ Very likely ☐ Somewhat likely ☐ Somewhat unlikely ☐ Very unlikely ☐ Don't know

5. Before reading this survey, did you think seat belt violations were a primary offense or a secondary offense? (Check one)

☐ Primary offense: Law enforcement could stop me for not buckling up
☐ Secondary offense: Law enforcement could stop me for not buckling up – but only if I were violating another traffic law at the same time, such as speeding
☐ Didn't know

6. How often, if ever, do you drive over the speed limit? (Check one answer for each item below)

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely	Never	Don't know
Overall	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
On a neighborhood road (speed limit of 25-30 mph)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
On a main city/town road (speed limit of 35-45 mph)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
On a local highway (speed limit of 55 mph)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
On a main highway/interstate (speed limit of 65 mph)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. 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? (Check one answer for each item below)

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know
Driving consistently over the speed limit on a local road where the speed limit is 30 mph	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Driving consistently over the speed limit on a road where the speed limit is 65 mph	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. During the past 7 days, how often, if ever, did you do each of the following while you were driving?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Every time I drove
Sent a message on my phone	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Read a message on my phone	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ate food/drank beverage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Talked on a hands-free cell phone	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Entered information into a GPS or cell phone mapping app	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Selected entertainment on a cell phone, CD player, radio, or other device	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Did personal grooming such as makeup or shaving	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Read a map, newspaper, book, or other reading material	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Looked away from the road to manage children, pets, or other people	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Something else that might have distracted you from driving (please specify): _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

☐ Sent a message on my phone
☐ Read a message on my phone
☐ Ate food/drank beverage
☐ Talked on a hands-free cell phone
☐ Talked on a cell phone you held in your hand
☐ Entered information into a GPS or cell phone mapping app
☐ Selected entertainment on a cell phone, CD player, radio, or other device
☐ Did personal grooming such as makeup or shaving
☐ Read a map, newspaper, book, or other reading material
☐ Looked away from the road to manage children, pets, or other people
☐ Something else that I wrote in Question 8
☐ None

10. If you sometimes use your phone while driving, would any of these compel you not to? (Check all that apply)

☐ I thought I could get ticketed for using a phone while driving
☐ I saw people being ticketed for using a phone while driving
☐ My phone blocked calls and messages while driving
☐ I thought using a phone while driving was unsafe
☐ My car had hands-free features to use my phone
☐ Other (please specify): _____
☐ None of the above

11. Does your phone have a "Do Not Disturb While Driving" feature or a similar feature? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

11a. If yes, how often do you use it when driving?

☐ Never ☐ Rarely ☐ Sometimes ☐ Often ☐ Every time I drive

12. 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; if you did not do it in the past 30 days put "0". Your answer for each item cannot exceed 30 days.***

☐ Drank alcoholic beverages
☐ Used cannabis (any form, in any manner)
☐ Used prescription medications that might impair your driving
☐ Used alcohol and another drug together
☐ Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after consuming alcohol
☐ Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using cannabis
☐ Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using prescription medications that might impair your driving
☐ Drove a motor vehicle within 2 hours after using alcohol and another drug together

13. 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.

☐ *Number of drinks within a 2-hour time period*

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

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I can safely drive under the influence of alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I can safely drive under the influence of cannabis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I can safely drive under the influence of prescription medications (other than cannabis)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
It is safer driving under the influence of cannabis than under the influence of alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

15. 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
Drove within an hour of using cannabis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Were pulled over after using cannabis and had face-to-face contact with a law enforcement officer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than cannabis)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Were pulled over when they drove within an hour of using certain prescription medications (other than cannabis)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

16. To your best knowledge, can a person...?

	Yes	No	Don't know
Get a DUI as a result of driving after using cannabis recreationally	☐	☐	☐
Get a DUI as a result of driving after using medically prescribed cannabis	☐	☐	☐
Get a DUI as a result of driving after using certain prescription medications (other than cannabis)	☐	☐	☐

17. 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...?

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know
That law enforcement would stop you	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
That you would be arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

18. Suppose you drove a motor vehicle after using cannabis and the amount of active THC (DELTA-9) in your body was more than what the law allows for drivers. How likely or unlikely is it...?

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know
That law enforcement would stop you	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
That you would be arrested for driving under the influence of cannabis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please continue on next page →

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Appendix C: Survey Instrument, Pages 4 & 1

19. 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. (Please check all that apply)

- ☐ I would like to buy a smartphone breathalyzer *(See Q19a)*
- ☐ 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 were given to me

19a. What is the most you would pay? ☐ $39 or less ☐ $40 to $59 ☐ $60 to $79 ☐ $80 to $99 ☐ $100 or more

20. 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?

☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

21. 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
News on television, radio, or in the newspapers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Emails or texts that you sign up for	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
CDOT's website COTrip.org	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
CDOT highway signage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Social media (Facebook, Twitter)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
511 (travel information phone line)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

The following questions ask you to provide some basic information about you and your household. All of your responses are confidential. These questions help make sure we have heard from a representative group of Coloradans.

22. What type of vehicle do you drive most often for personal use? (Check one)

☐ Car, station wagon, or hatchback ☐ Van or minivan ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Pickup truck ☐ SUV (Sport utility vehicle) ☐ Other type of vehicle (please specify): _____

23. Do you own a motorcycle? ☐ Yes ☐ No

24. What is your age? ☐ 18 – 24 ☐ 25 - 34 ☐ 35 - 44 ☐ 45 - 54 ☐ 55 - 64 ☐ 65 - 74 ☐ 75 and over

25. How many years have you lived in Colorado? (Check one)

☐ 3 years or less ☐ 4 – 9 years ☐ 10 – 20 years ☐ 21 years or more

26. How do you identify? (Check one) ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Gender(s) not listed here

27. What is your home zip code? ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

28. What county do you live in? _____

29. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin? ☐ Yes ☐ No

30. How do you identify? (Check one)

☐ White or Caucasian ☐ Asian or Asian American
☐ Black or African American ☐ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native ☐ Other race or combination of races (please specify): _____

31. In addition to English, do you speak another language(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
→ If so, which language(s)? _____

32. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Check one)

☐ 11th grade or less ☐ Some college or trade/vocational school ☐ Post graduate work or degree (Masters Degree, Ph.D. or professional degrees such as law or medicine)
☐ 12th grade/High school diploma/GED ☐ College graduate

33. How much do you think your household's total income before taxes will be for the current year? Please include income from all sources for all persons living in your household. (Check one)

☐ Less than $35,000 ☐ $50,000 to $74,999 ☐ $125,000 to $149,999
☐ $35,000 to $49,999 ☐ $75,000 to $99,999 ☐ $150,000 to $199,999
☐ $100,000 to $124,999 ☐ $200,000 or more

Thank you for completing this survey!
Please return the completed survey by March 15, 2020.

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PLACE TAPE HERE

PLACE TAPE HERE

COLORADO
Department of Transportation

Dear Colorado Resident,

Your answers to this short survey will help us understand the needs of the community we serve. Your input is very important!

You were selected randomly as one of a limited number of households being surveyed. In order to hear from a diverse group of residents, the adult 18 years or older in your household who most recently had a birthday should complete this survey.

Your responses are confidential. Please answer each question as honestly as you can.

You can return this survey by mail by folding the survey so the address to PRR, Inc. shows, and seal with two small pieces of tape in the area shown. Postage is already paid. Or, you can complete the survey online at http://bit.ly/cdotdriversurvey. You will need to enter the access code you received in the survey's cover letter. This code is case-sensitive.

Puede devolver esta encuesta por correo doblando la encuesta para que la dirección de PRR, Inc. se muestre y selle con dos pedazos de cinta adhesiva en el área que se muestra. El franqueo ya está pagado. O puede completar la encuesta en línea en http://bit.ly/encuestadecdot y seleccione "español" en la parte superior de la encuesta en línea.

Please mail no later than March 15, 2020

If you have any questions about the survey, please contact Henry Milander, Research Project Coordinator at research@prrbiz.com at PRR, Inc. (the independent firm CDOT hired to conduct this research). We thank you in advance for your participation!

Please continue on next page →

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