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Young Driver Survey

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16. Abstract The over-representation of young drivers in crashes and road fatalities is a serious public health concern and imposes substantial human, social, and economic costs. Contributing factors to crash risk include exposure, inexperience, distraction, recklessness, and social influence from peer passengers. Fortunately, young driver motor vehicle crashes are preventable, and proven strategies can improve the safety of young drivers on the road. The Young Driver Survey explored traffic safety attitudes and beliefs of young people 16 to 21 years old residing in Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. This questionnaire explored issues with the driving experiences of younger drivers and identified key challenges to safety measures. About 18,000 respondents ($n = 17,698$) completed the survey.			
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1. Introduction and Background

The overrepresentation of young drivers in crashes and road fatalities is a serious public health concern and imposes substantial human, social, and economic costs.^{1 2} In 2015 young drivers accounted for about 5% of the total licensed drivers in the United States and yet represented 9% of all drivers involved in fatal crashes.³ The higher levels of risk associated with young drivers primarily result from factors of inexperience but are also aggravated by the circumstances under which numerous young people drive.⁴ Young drivers are at higher risk of death in an alcohol-related crash than the overall population, even though they are below the minimum legal drinking age in the United States.⁵

Fortunately, young-driver crashes are preventable, and proven strategies can improve the safety of young drivers on the road. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has already taken actions to reduce young driver risks and improve the safety of young and newly qualified drivers. The approaches involve education, licensing, enforcement, and communication, in combination with other road safety measures.^{6 7}

The Young Driver Survey was a comprehensive survey instrument which collected information on various types of driving behaviors among drivers 16 to 21 years old. The instrument received approval to collect information under OMB Control No. 2127-0704, which ran from October 17, 2014, to October 31, 2017. The current overview of driving attitudes and behaviors of young people on our roadways will give NHTSA a better understanding of the causes of fatal crashes among young drivers. Furthermore, this information will help the agency find best-suited solutions to address those safety concerns.

The survey was conducted from May 31, 2017, to January 31, 2018. Nearly 80,000 driver's license holders residing in Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma were invited to participate in the survey. About 18,000 respondents ($n=17,698$) completed the survey via web or paper. When asked to describe their driver's license, 41 respondents indicated that they didn't have one, but they still may have been drivers and answered all the driving questions. Respondents were included in the sample if they answered "yes" to "Do you ever drive a motor vehicle?" that served as a screener question.

1 Blincoe, L. J., Miller, T. R., Zaloshnja, E., & Lawrence, B. A. (2015, May). *The economic and societal impact of motor vehicle crashes, 2010* (Revised). (Report No. DOT HS 812 013). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

2 Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. (2017, December). *Fatality factors: Teenagers*. Retrieved from www.iihs.org/iihs/topics/t/teenagers/fatalityfacts/teenagers

3 National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2017, February). *Young drivers: 2015 data*. (Traffic Safety Facts. Report No. DOT HS 812 363). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Available at <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812363>

4 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and European Conference of Ministers of Transport. (2006). *Young drivers: The road to safety*. Paris: OECD Publishing.

5 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018, October 19). *Teen drivers: Get the facts*. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/teen_drivers/teendrivers_factsheet.html

6 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (n.d.) *Teen drivers*. Retrieved from www.nhtsa.gov/road-safety/teen-driving

7 Richard, C. M., Magee, K., Bacon-Abdelmoteleb, P., & Brown, J. L. (2018, April). *Countermeasures that work: A highway safety countermeasure guide for State Highway Safety Offices*, Ninth edition (Report No. DOT HS 812 478). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Available at www.nhtsa.gov/document/countermeasures-work-highway-safety-countermeasures-guide-ninth-edition

2. Methodology

Young Driver Survey respondents were 16- to 21-year-olds residing in Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Respondents completed the instrument in English or Spanish. The Young Driver Survey questionnaire explored the driving experiences of younger drivers and identified key safety challenges (see Appendix B for the survey instruments). The questionnaire asked about nighttime driving, seat belt use, cell phone use while driving, alcohol and drug use, speeding, and demographic characteristics. Due to length concerns, the study team developed two questionnaire versions, with each version exploring specific driving behaviors in more depth. Parental consent was required for minor participants.

Usability testing ensured that the respondents understood the survey items. The study team conducted several rounds of usability testing interviews with 16- to 21-year-olds residing in the Washington, DC area. During the interviews, the survey team observed and assessed how participants navigated the questionnaire. The interviewer asked follow-up questions on specific topics as to what the driver thought about a particular item or term. Additional questions addressed how well the participant could apply the information presented in the survey to their situation.

The survey used web and paper modes, with web being the primary mode of data collection. The mailing approach consisted of four waves. The initial invitation letter included a cash incentive of \$1 and was sent to 79,883 driver's license holders under the signature of the Director of the Office of Behavioral Safety Research at NHTSA. The study team sent a reminder postcard a week after the initial invitation letter went out. The postcard invited the recipient to go to the survey URL to complete the survey or contact the survey team if they had misplaced their credentials to access the survey. The third and fourth mailings offered a mail response option in addition to the web. The survey packet included a revised invitation letter to capture those who had set the survey invitation aside and forgotten about it. It also included a questionnaire, a parental consent form to be returned with the questionnaire for participants younger than 18, an informed consent form to explain further the purpose and benefits of the study, and a return envelope. Respondents received an incentive of \$10 upon completion of the survey.

The survey sample was drawn from the Department of Motor Vehicles databases of the participating States. The sample contained name, age, and address information of 79,883 driver's license holders residing in Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Only those who were 16 to 20 years old at the time of drawing were eligible to be selected; however, driver's license holders who turned 21 during the data collection period were included in the analysis. Half of the sample completed questionnaire A, and the remainder completed questionnaire B.

The survey data was weighted to account for differential probabilities of selection (see Appendix A for details). For example, the sample consisted of more drivers in Nebraska than in Florida. As Florida has more drivers than Nebraska, the base weights for Florida drivers were larger than the base weights for Nebraska drivers to reflect the different probabilities of selection. The data was further weighted to align the sample with the population parameters of drivers 16 to 21 residing in Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

The percentages presented in this report are weighted. Unweighted sample sizes are included so that readers know the number of respondents answering a given question, allowing them to estimate sampling precision.

Percentages for some items may not add to 100% due to rounding or because the question allowed for more than one response. In addition, the number of cases that are involved in subgroup analyses may not sum to the total who responded to the primary questionnaire item being analyzed. Reasons for this include non-response on the grouping variable (e.g., “Don’t Know” or “Refused”) or use of only selected subgroups in the analysis.

The chi-square test was used to test for statistical significance of associations between survey responses and independent variables of interest.

In the report, all variables were rounded to two decimal places. Any value that had a decimal of .50 or higher was rounded up, and any value that had a decimal below .50 was rounded down. The study team coded “Don’t know” and “Refused” answers as valid answers, but these responses were not reported in the figures and tables of this report unless the sample size was greater than 50.

In analyses examining the effect of age on survey responses, the study team categorized respondents into two groups: those under the age of majority and those over the age of majority. The age of majority is the age at which a person is legally considered an adult. Among the States in which survey respondents lived, the age of majority was 18 in Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Oklahoma, while the age of majority was 19 in Nebraska. Thus, respondents from Nebraska 18 and younger were categorized as “under the age of majority” in statistical analyses.

3. Profile of Survey Respondents

Table 3.1 – Profile of Survey Respondents

	Unweighted N	Unweighted Percentage
Version:		
Version A	8,960	51%
Version B	8,738	49%
Age:		
<i>Under the age of majority</i>	6,645	38%
16 years old	2,330	13%
17 years old	3,562	20%
18 years old ¹	753	4%
<i>Over the age of majority</i>	11,053	62%
18 years old	4,084	23%
19 years old	3,865	22%
20 years old	2,733	15%
21 years old	371	2%
Sex:		
Female	7,715	56%
Male	9,979	44%
Refused	4	<1%
Race (multiple response):		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,198	7%
Asian	1,082	6%
Black or African American	2,457	14%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	317	2%
White	13,985	80%
Refused	282	2%
Ethnicity:		
Hispanic	2,682	15%
Non-Hispanic	14,982	85%
Refused	34	<1%
Education:		
Yes, attending school full time	13,078	74%
Yes, attending school part-time	1,299	7%
No	3,292	19%
Refused	29	<1%

Table 3.1 – Profile of Survey Respondents (cont'd)

	Unweighted N	Unweighted Percentage
Employment:		
Yes, working full time	2,657	15%
Yes, working part-time	8,247	47%
Yes, working both a full time and a part-time job	354	2%
No	6,414	36%
Refused	26	<1%
Driver's License Type (multiple response):		
No restriction	9,968	57%
Learner	2,486	14%
Provisional	5,148	29%
Motorcycle	374	2%
Other	387	2%
No License	41	<1%
Don't know/Refused	86	<1%
Geographical Area²:		
Rural (< 2,500 people)	2,314	13%
Urban clusters (2,500- 49,999 people)	8,765	50%
Urbanized areas (> 50,000 people)	6,380	36%
No information	239	1%
State:		
Florida	3,394	19%
Georgia	3,912	22%
Massachusetts	2,078	12%
Nebraska	4,308	24%
Oklahoma	4,006	23%
Driving Status:		
Driver	16,707	94%
Non-driver	973	5%
Refused	18	<1%

¹ The age of majority in Nebraska is 19; therefore, respondents age 18 were included in the “under the age of majority” subgroup.

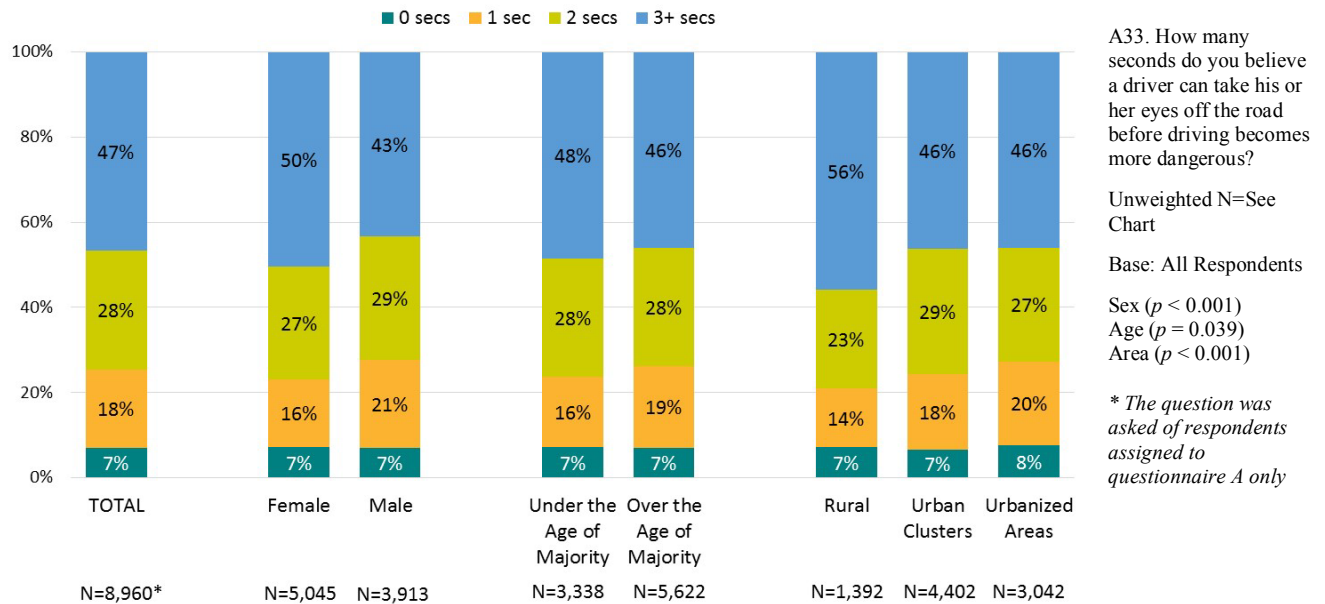
² The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas: urbanized areas of 50,000 or more people and urban clusters of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people. “Rural” encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area. These three geographical classifications were defined using the mailing address information provided in the sample files.

4. Road Safety Attitudes and Perceptions

4.1 Perceived Number of Seconds a Driver Can Take Eyes off the Road Before Driving Becomes More Dangerous

Nearly half of the respondents indicated that a driver could take his/her eyes off the road for 3 seconds or more before it becomes significantly dangerous. Female drivers and those living in rural areas were more likely to give an answer of 3 or more seconds.

Figure 4.1 – Perceived Number of Seconds a Driver Can Take Eyes Off the Road



4.2 Perceived Number of Drinks a Person Can Have in a 2-Hour Period Before Being Unable to Drive Safely

Table 4.1 shows the perceived number of alcoholic drinks a person with the same sex and age characteristics as the respondent could have in a 2-hour period before they would not be able to drive safely. These results demonstrate that some young people underestimate the effect of alcohol and its impact on driving abilities.

Table 4.1 – Perceived Number of Drinks a Person Can Have in a 2-Hour Period Before Being Unable to Drive Safely

	0 Drinks	1 Drink	2 Drinks	3 Drinks	4 Drinks	5+ Drinks	Don't know	Median
12-ounce regular beer	7%	25%	20%	15%	10%	16%	6%	2
Female	8%	27%	19%	16%	11%	14%	6%	2
Male	7%	24%	21%	14%	10%	19%	6%	2
12-ounce light beer	7%	22%	16%	14%	11%	23%	7%	2
Female	8%	23%	16%	15%	11%	21%	6%	2
Male	7%	21%	15%	14%	10%	26%	8%	2
Drink or shot of hard liquor	9%	30%	20%	13%	8%	13%	7%	2
Female	10%	31%	20%	13%	8%	12%	6%	2
Male	9%	29%	20%	13%	8%	14%	7%	2
5-ounce glass of wine	8%	27%	19%	14%	9%	16%	7%	2
Female	8%	28%	19%	15%	9%	15%	6%	2
Male	8%	26%	19%	13%	9%	17%	8%	2

B63. Again, thinking about an average [male/female] about your age. How many drinks of alcohol do you think such a person could have in a 2-hour period before they would not be able to drive safely?

Base: All Respondents

Unweighted N=8,738*

Sex ($p < 0.001$)

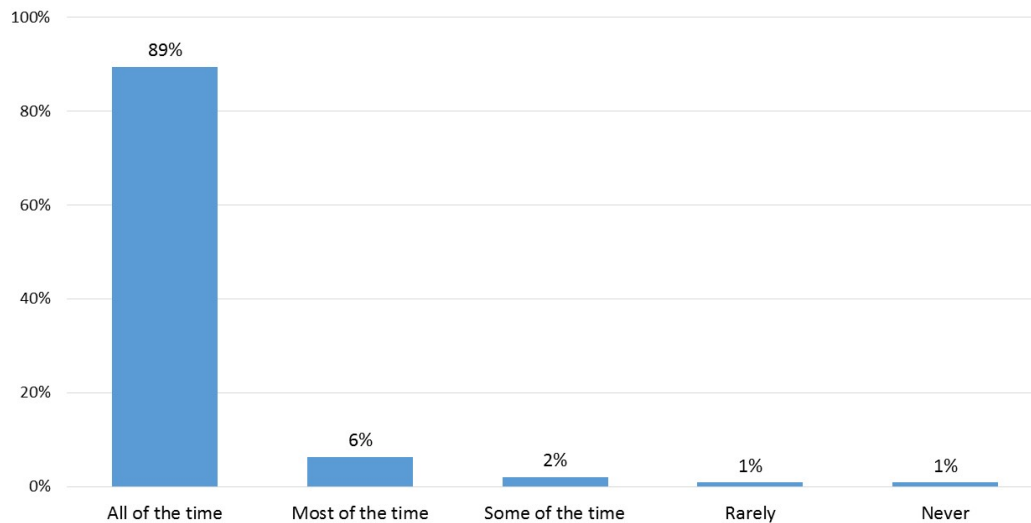
* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only.

5. Seat Belt Use

5.1 Frequency of Wearing a Seat Belt When Driving a Vehicle

Respondents were asked about their frequency of wearing a seat belt. Nearly 9 in 10 drivers reported wearing seat belts on all their driving trips. Female drivers, drivers under the age of majority, and drivers who lived in urbanized areas were the most likely to report wearing seat belts on all their driving trips.

Figure 5.1 – Frequency of Wearing a Seat Belt When Driving a Vehicle

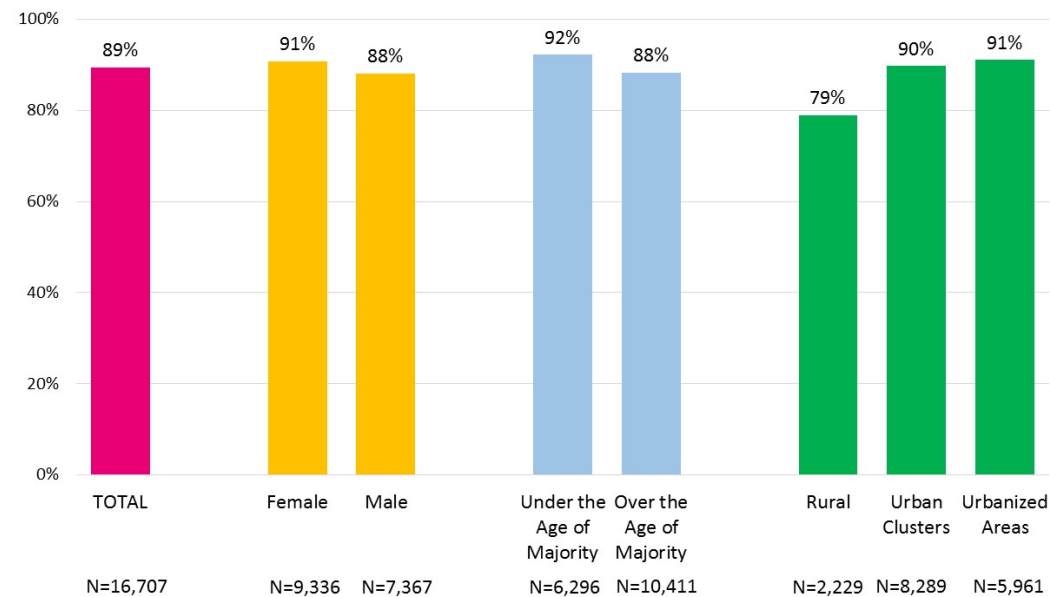


A35/B34 – When you are driving a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?

Base: All drivers

Unweighted N=16,707

Figure 5.2 – Wears a Seat Belt on All Driving Trips



A35/B34 – When you are driving a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?

Base: All drivers

Unweighted N=See Chart

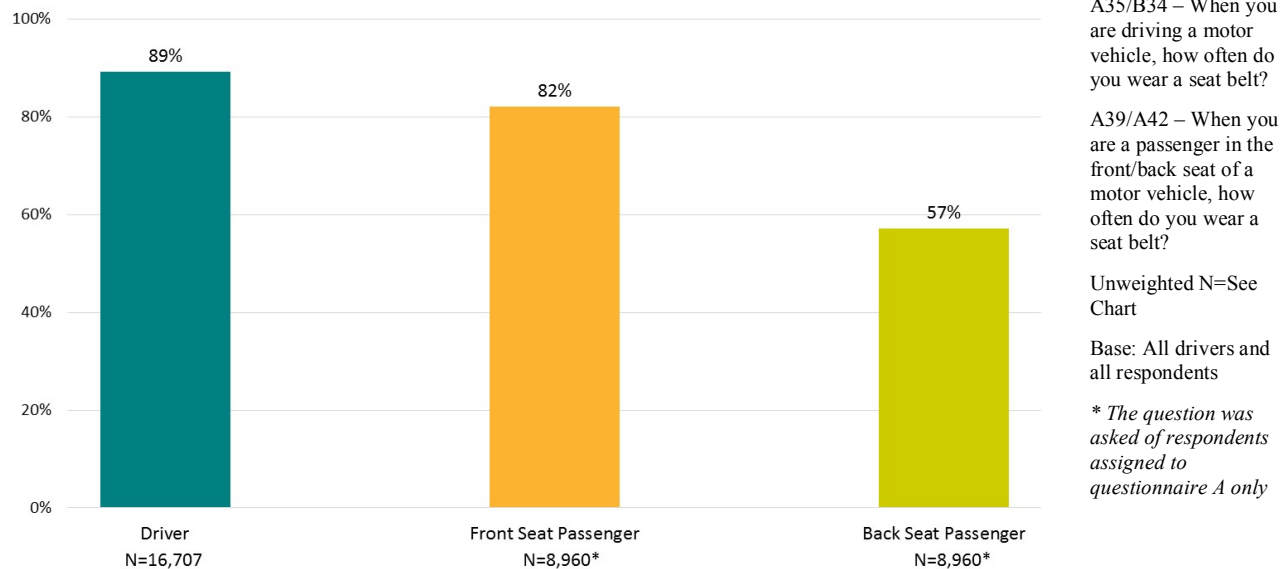
Sex ($p < 0.001$)

Age ($p < 0.001$)

Area ($p < 0.001$)

Respondents were asked several follow-up questions about their seat belt use when they rode in vehicles in the front and when they rode in the back seats. A small majority of respondents reported wearing seat belts every time they rode in the back seat.

Figure 5.3 – Wears a Seat Belt on All Trips



5.2 Reasons for Not Wearing a Seat Belt All of the Time

More than half of those who did not wear a seat belt on all their driving trips did not do so because they were only driving a short distance. This reason was also the most frequent answer by respondents thinking about when they sit as passengers in the front seat or the back seat.

Table 5.1 – Reasons For Not Wearing a Seat Belt (% Agree)

	Driver (N=2,520)	Front Passenger (N=1,895)	Back Passenger (N=3,806)
I'm only driving/riding a short distance	59%	68%	64%
I forget to put it on	47%	57%	50%
I just don't feel like it	30%	42%	48%
The seat belt is uncomfortable	24%	33%	37%
I'm in a rush	21%	24%	18%
I'm driving in light traffic	12%	*	*
My passengers aren't wearing them	7%	*	*
I can't find the seat belt	*	*	36%
It's not necessary to wear a belt in the back seat	*	*	26%
The driver isn't wearing one	*	18%	8%
It might insult the driver	*	8%	5%

A38. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? "Sometimes I do not wear my seat belt while driving because..."

A41/44. "Sometimes I do not wear my seat belt while riding as a passenger in the front/back seat because..."

6. Cell Phone Use

6.1 Cell Phone Conversations While Driving

Nearly two in five drivers who had cell phones in their vehicles when they drove reported talking on the phone on at least some of their driving trips. Half of the phone users reported using hands-free devices such as speakerphones or Bluetooth.

Figure 6.1 – Talks on the Phone While Driving (% at Least Some Driving Trips)

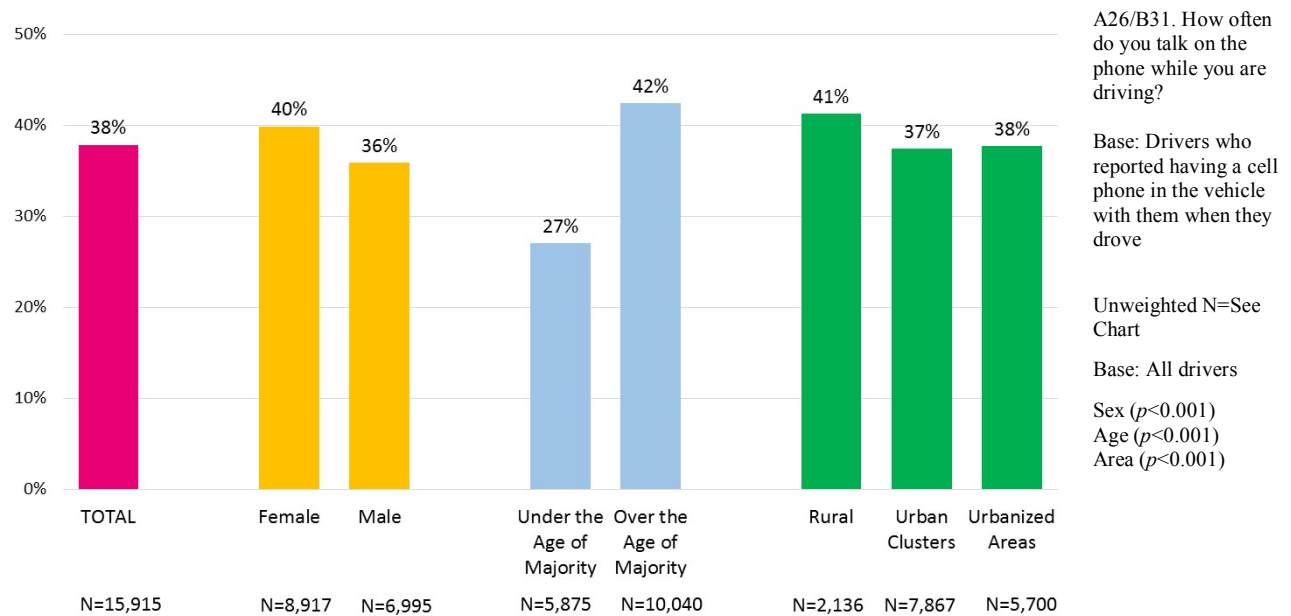
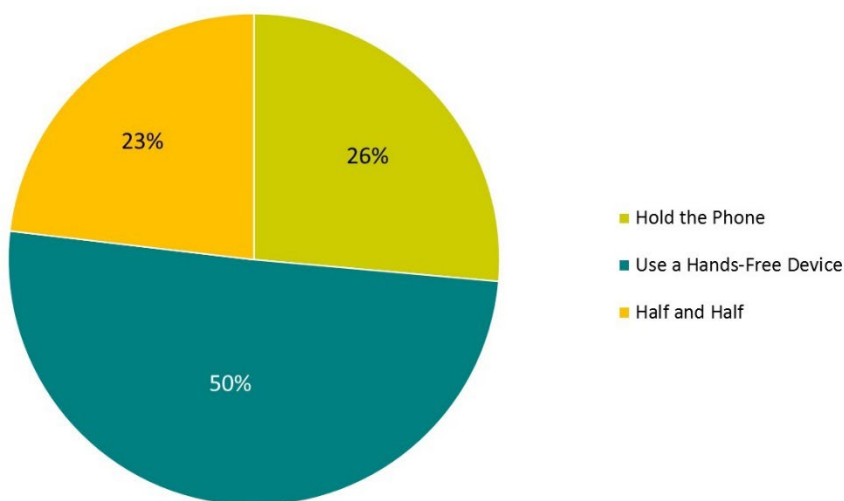


Figure 6.2 – Methods Used to Have Phone Conversations While Driving



6.2 Texting While Driving

Nearly one in four respondents read texts on at least some of their driving trips. About one in five respondents admitted to sending texts on at least some of their driving trips.

Figure 6.3 – Reads Texts While Driving (% at Least Some Driving Trips)

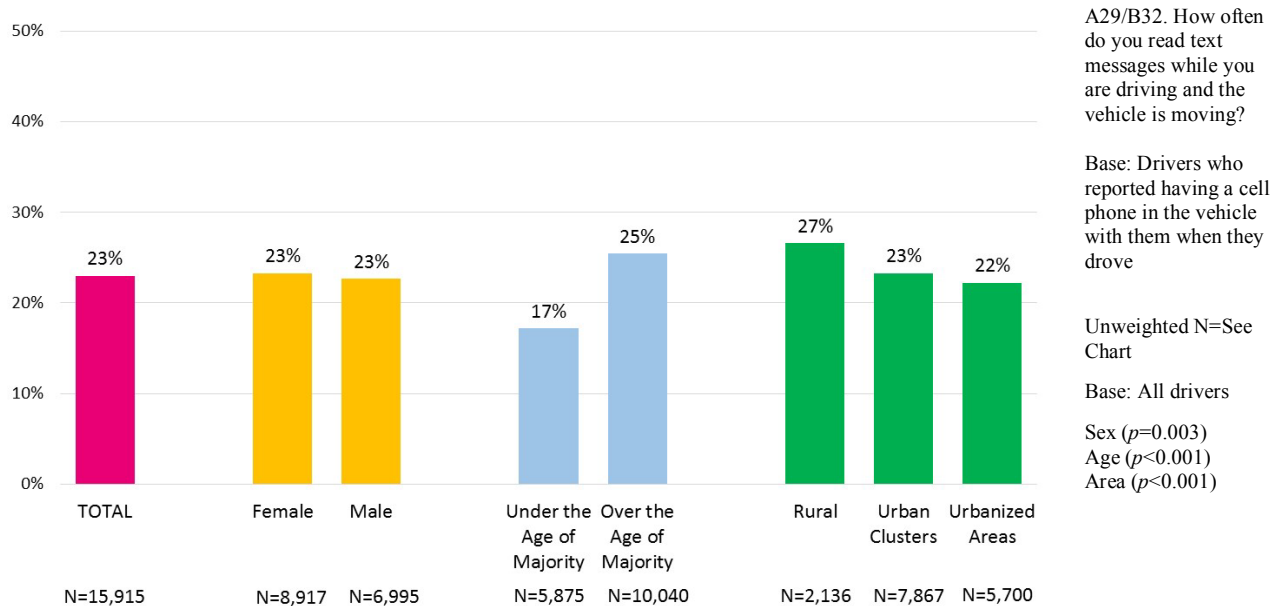
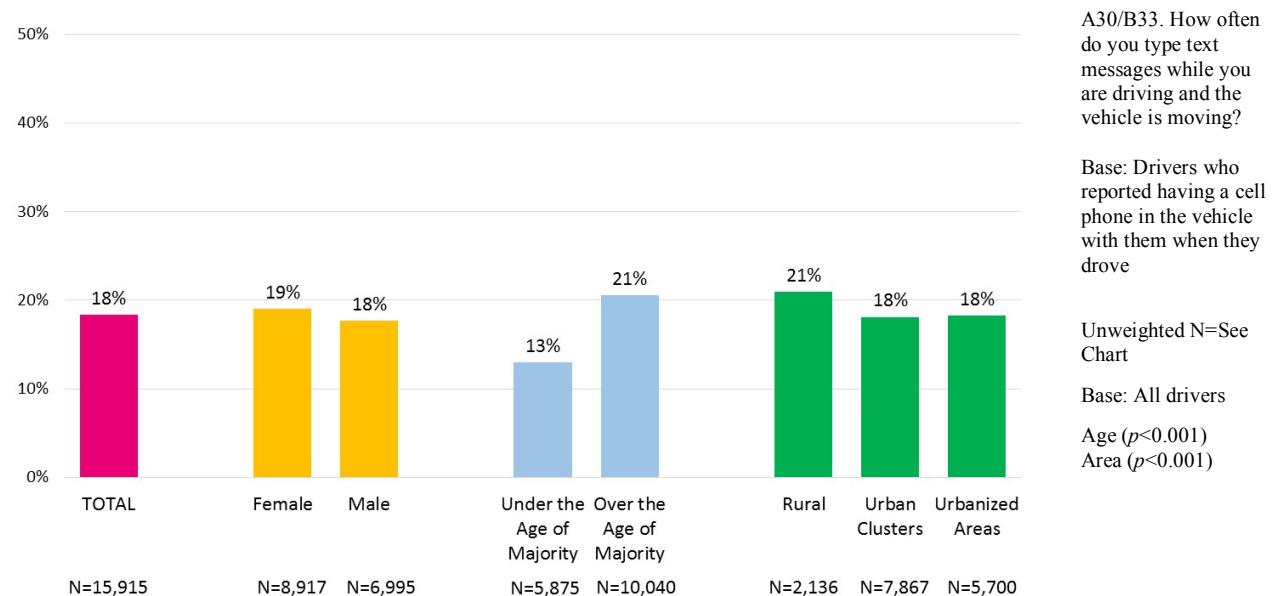


Figure 6.4 – Sends Texts While Driving (% at Least Some Driving Trips)



7. Speeding

7.1 Frequency of Driving 20 or More Miles Per Hour Faster Than Other Vehicles

More than two in five respondents reported driving 20 or more miles per hour faster than other vehicles at least some of the time. As shown in Figure 7.2, nearly half the drivers indicated that they had been involved in near-misses in the last month. Female drivers, drivers over the age of majority, and drivers who lived in urbanized areas were the most likely to say that they had been involved in near misses in the last month.

Figure 7.1 – Frequency of Driving 20 or More Miles Per Hour Faster Than Other Vehicles

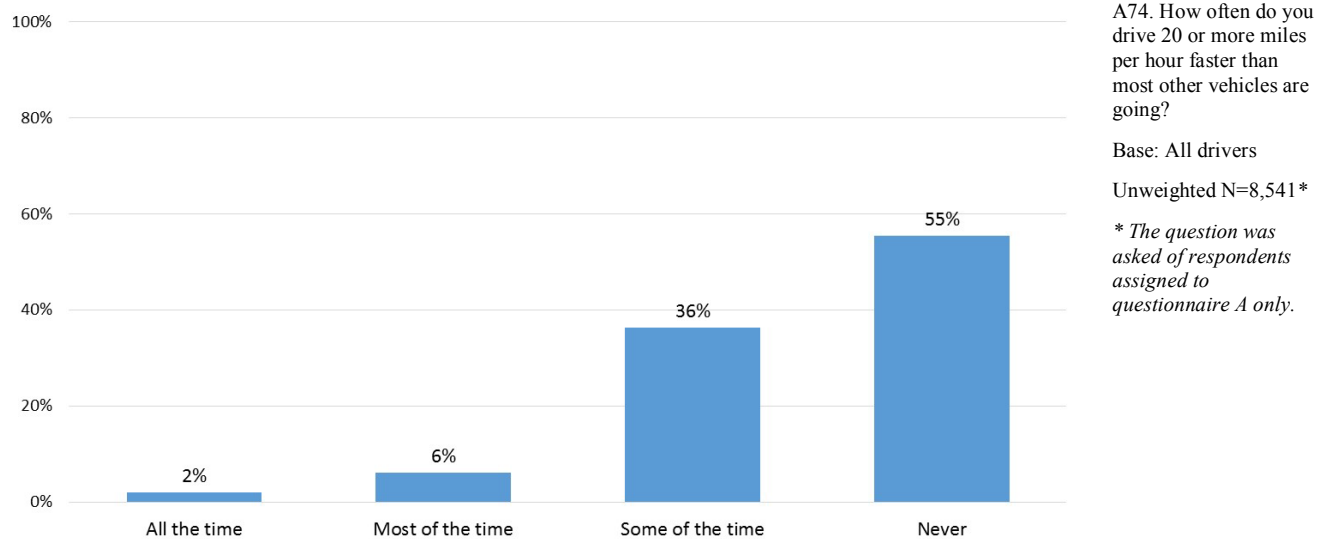
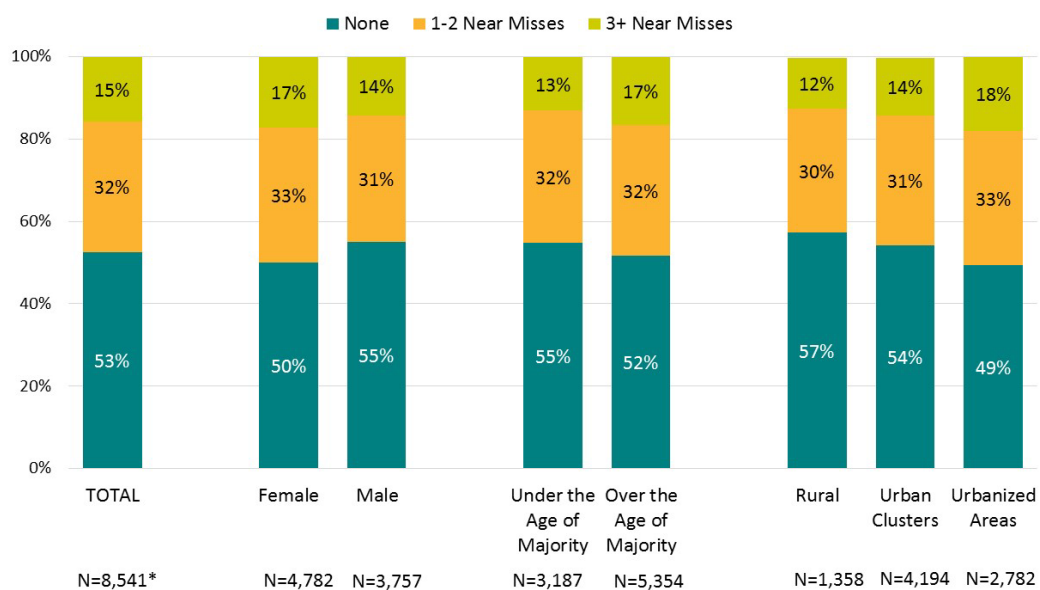


Figure 7.2 – Involved in Near-Misses in the Last Month

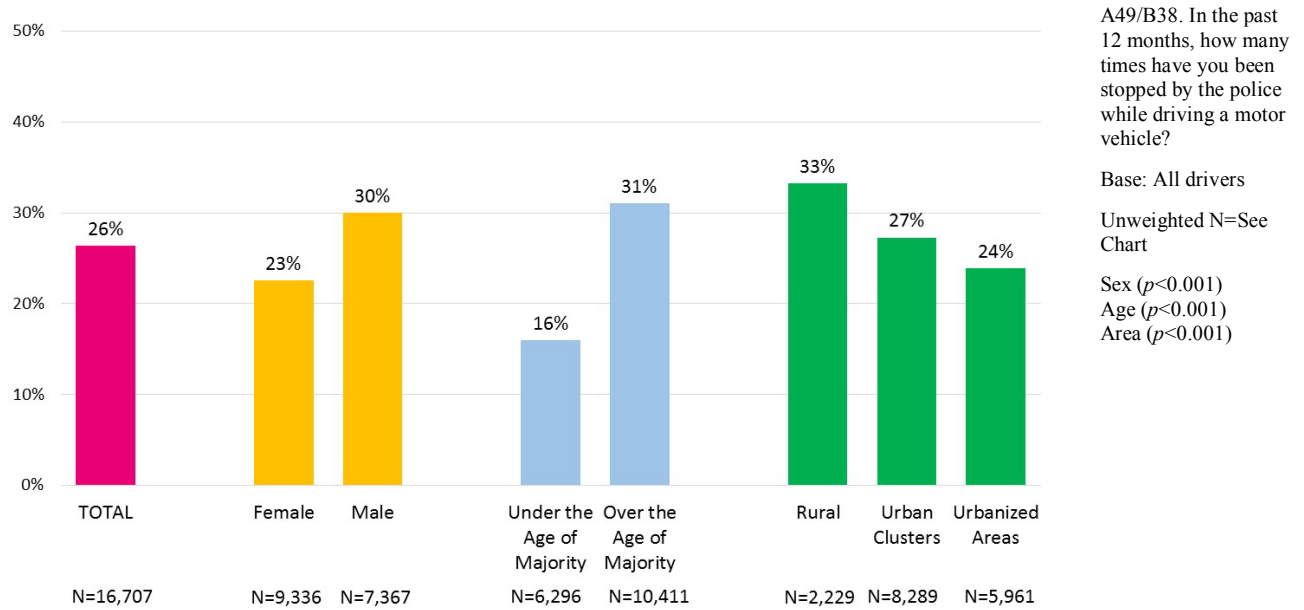


8. Law Enforcement

8.1 Was Stopped by the Police in the Past Year

About one in four respondents were stopped by the police in the past 12 months. Drivers over the age of the majority were twice as likely as minors to indicate they had been stopped by the police.

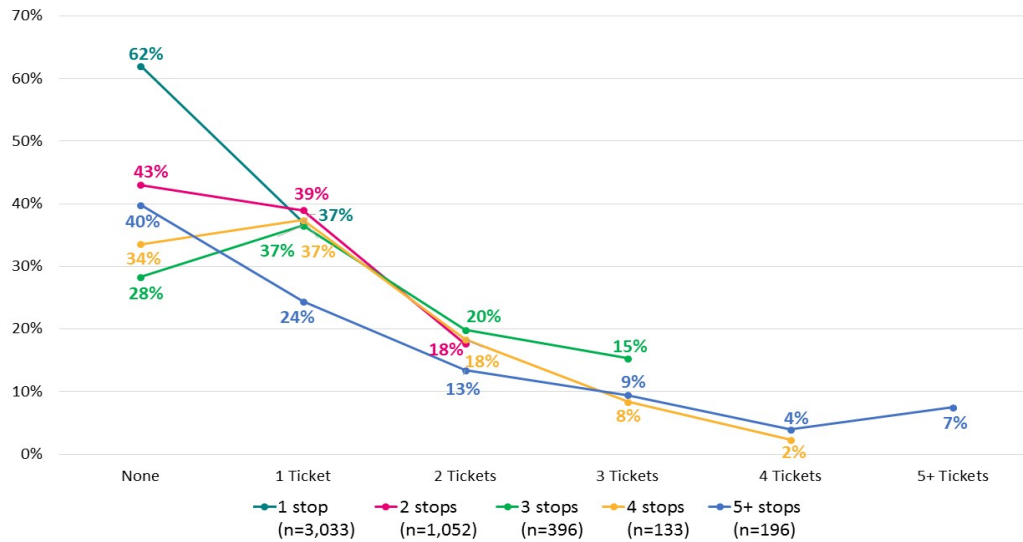
Figure 8.1 – Was Stopped by the Police



8.2 Received a Ticket

Figure 8.2 shows the number of times a respondent had received a ticket after being stopped by the police.

Figure 8.2 – Number of Tickets Received by Number of Police Stops



A50/B39. Of the times you were stopped, how many times did you receive a ticket?

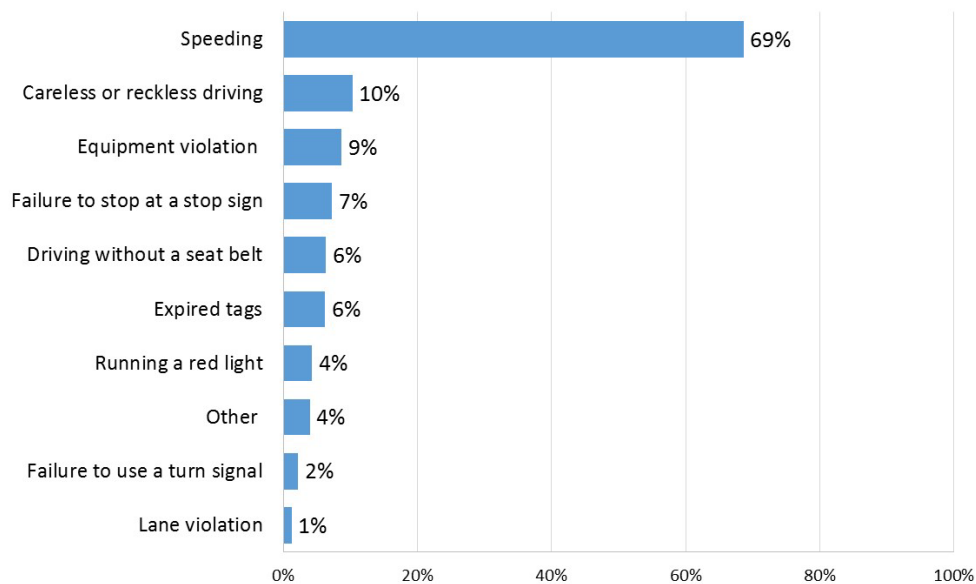
A49/B38. In the past 12 months, how many times have you been stopped by the police while driving a motor vehicle?

Base: Respondents who were stopped by the police in the past 12 months

Unweighted N=See Chart

Over two-thirds of the respondents who were stopped by the police and received a ticket were ticketed for speeding.

Figure 8.3 – Violations Marked on Ticket (Top 10 Answers)



A51/B40. Of the times you were stopped and received a ticket, what was/were the violation(s) marked on the ticket(s)?

Base: Respondents who were stopped by the police in the past 12 months

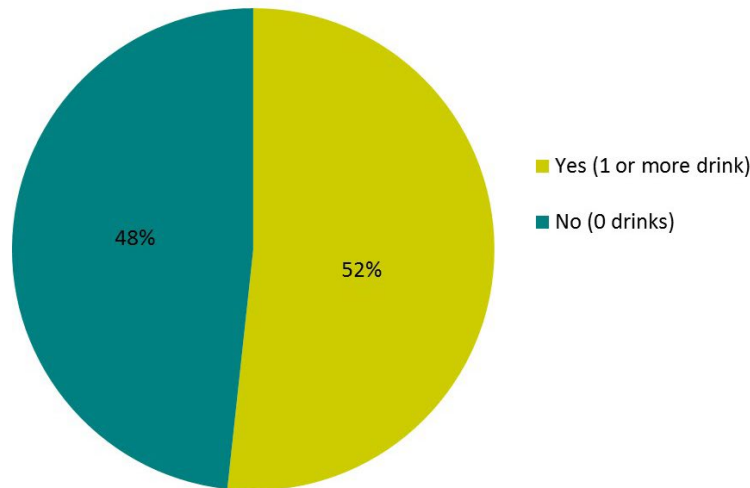
Unweighted N=2,169

9. Alcohol and Other Drugs

9.1 Drinking Habits and Behaviors

The majority of respondents reported having had at least one drink of alcohol in their lives. Those who had had alcohol were asked to indicate the number of drinks they had on a typical day when they drank alcohol.

Figure 9.1 – Had at Least One Drink of Alcohol



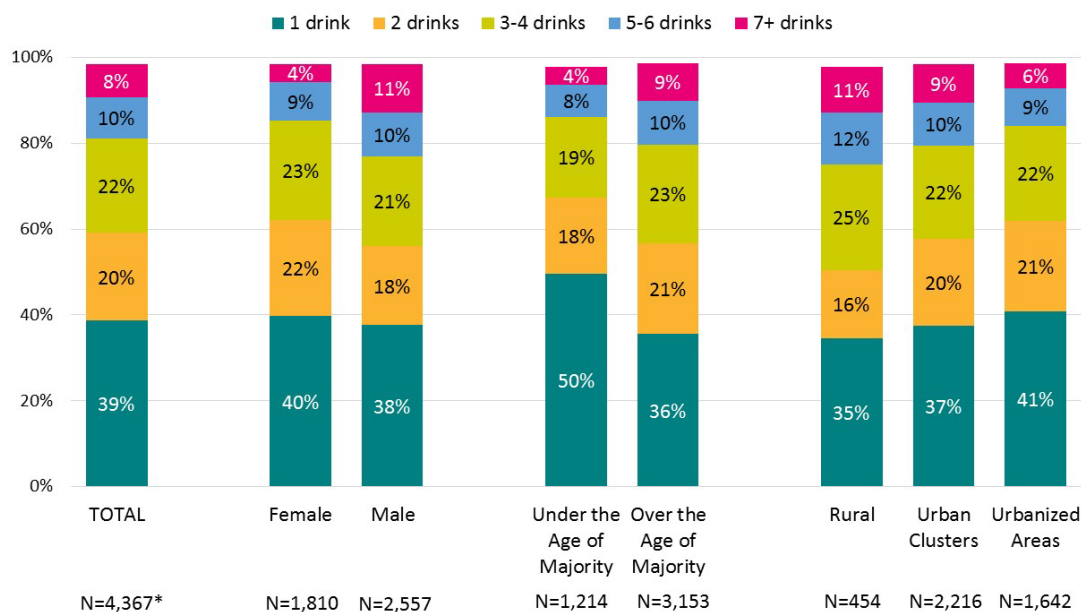
B49. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?

Base: All respondents

Unweighted N=8,738*

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only.

Figure 9.2 – Alcohol Consumption on Typical Day Respondent Drinks Alcohol



B50. During the last 12 months, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day when you drank alcohol?

Base: Respondents who had had at least one drink of alcohol in their lives

Unweighted N=See Chart

Sex ($p<0.001$)
Age ($p<0.001$)
Area ($p=0.003$)

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only.

Most of these respondents reported drinking alcohol at home and in the homes of people they knew. Table 9.1 presents the breakdown of respondents by sex, age, and geographical area.

Table 9.1 – Locations Where Respondent Had Alcoholic Drinks

	Total	Sex		Age		Geographical Area		
		Female	Male	Under the	Over the	Rural	Urban	Urbanized
		(n=1,810)	(n=2,557)	Age of	Age of			
				Majority	Majority	(n=454)	(n=2,216)	(n=1,642)
				(n=1,044)	(n=3,323)			
Homes of people you know	76%	76%	75%	68%	77%	70%	75%	77%
In your home	64%	66%	62%	57%	66%	65%	64%	64%
At a bar or club	22%	24%	19%	3%	26%	14%	21%	24%
At an outdoor place	20%	18%	22%	22%	19%	28%	22%	17%
Homes of people you don't know well	17%	16%	19%	15%	18%	12%	17%	18%
At a restaurant	13%	14%	13%	5%	16%	8%	11%	17%
At a sports facility	5%	4%	7%	2%	6%	2%	6%	5%
In a car	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Party/College Campus	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vacation/Outside the country	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

B52. Do you at least sometimes drink alcohol?

Base: Respondents who have had at least one drink of alcohol in their lives

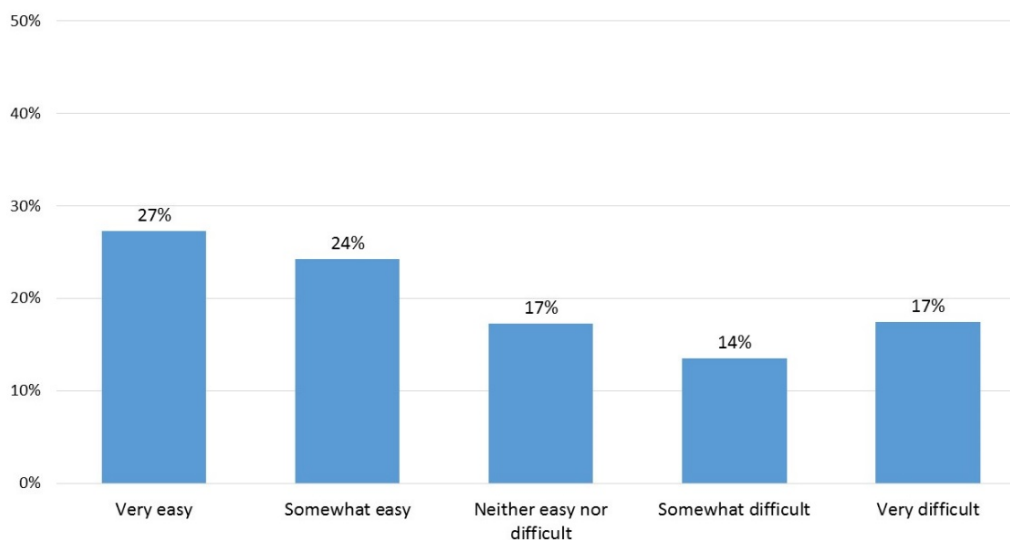
Unweighted N=See Table*

(All $p < 0.001$)

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only.

A majority of respondents indicated that it was easy to get an alcoholic beverage.

Figure 9.3 – Ease of Access to Alcohol



B53. The next questions are about ways that people get alcoholic beverages. If you wanted to get an alcoholic beverage, how easy or difficult would it be?

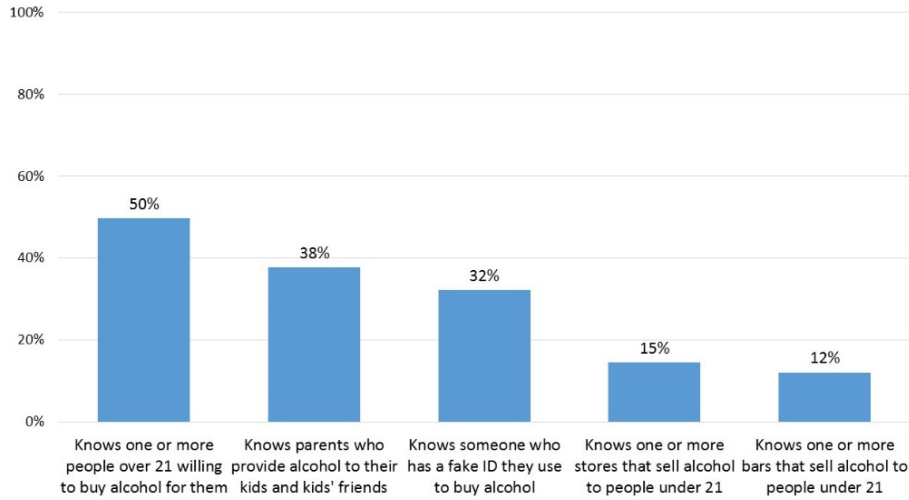
Base: All respondents

Unweighted N=8,738*

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only.

Most respondents indicated knowing someone willing to buy them alcohol. About 4 in 10 indicated that they knew parents who would provide alcohol for their kids and their kids' friends.

Figure 9.4 – Ways for Underage Respondents to Get Alcohol



B54. Do you know...?

Base: All respondents

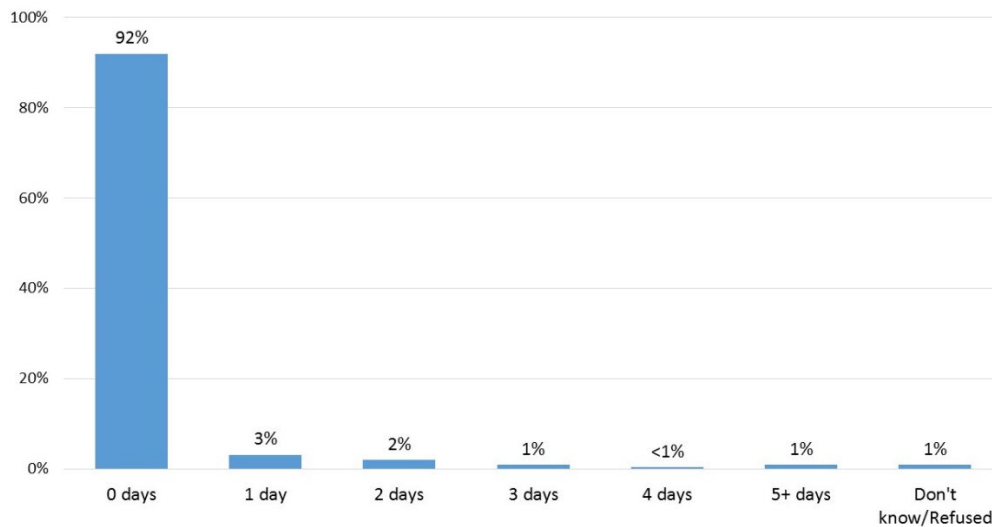
Unweighted N=8,738*

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only.

9.2 Impaired Driving

Nearly 1 in 10 drivers who had had alcohol in the past said that they had driven a vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages in the last month.

Figure 9.5 – Number of Days Respondent Had Driven a Vehicle Within 2 Hours After Drinking Alcohol



A64/B55. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?

Base: Drivers who reported having had alcohol

Unweighted N=12,701*

Those who drove within 2 hours after drinking alcohol were asked about the frequency of having more than four drinks before driving. About one-third of these respondents reported that they had

been in this situation at least once in the last 30 days. Figure 9.7 shows that nearly half of this group said they had felt buzzed while driving at least once in the last 30 days.

Figure 9.6 – Number of Days Respondent Had Driven a Vehicle Within 2 Hours After Having Had Four or More Drinks

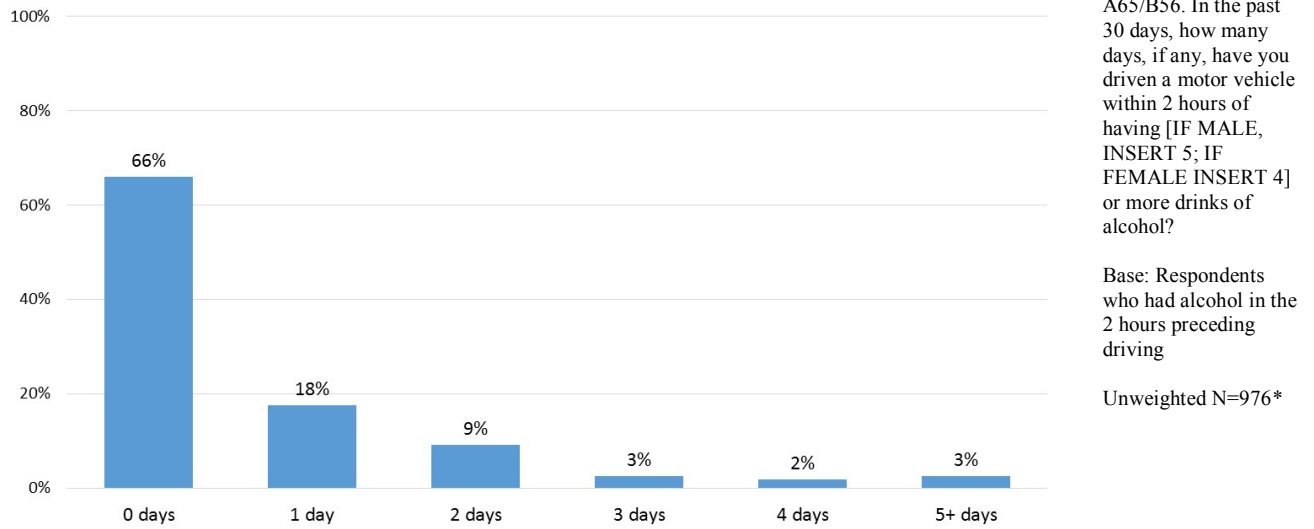
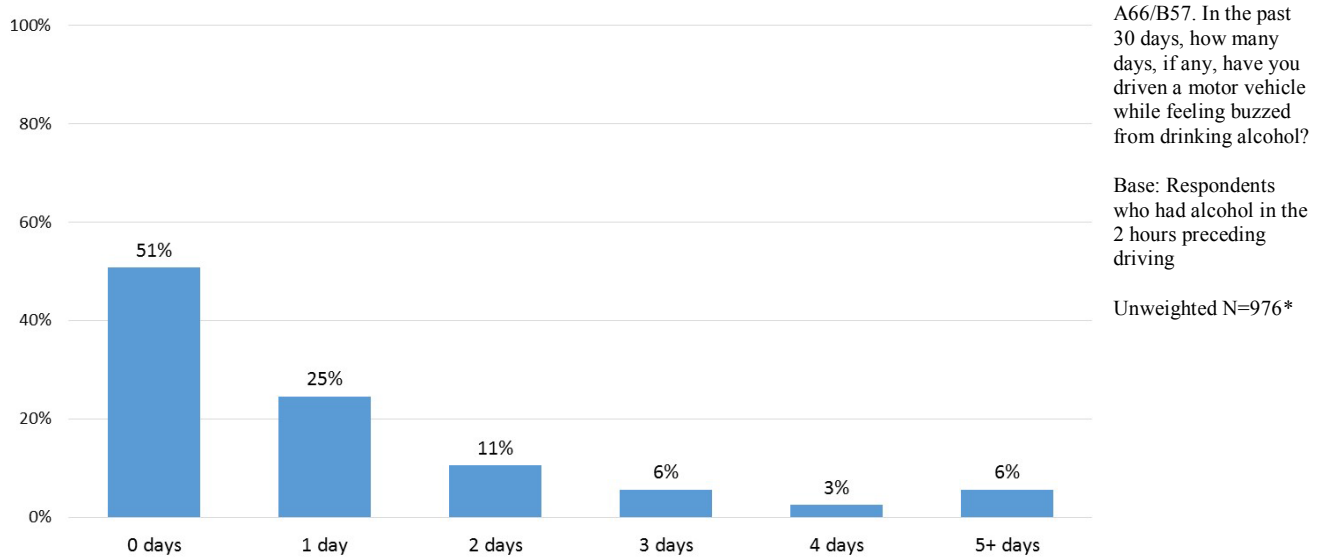
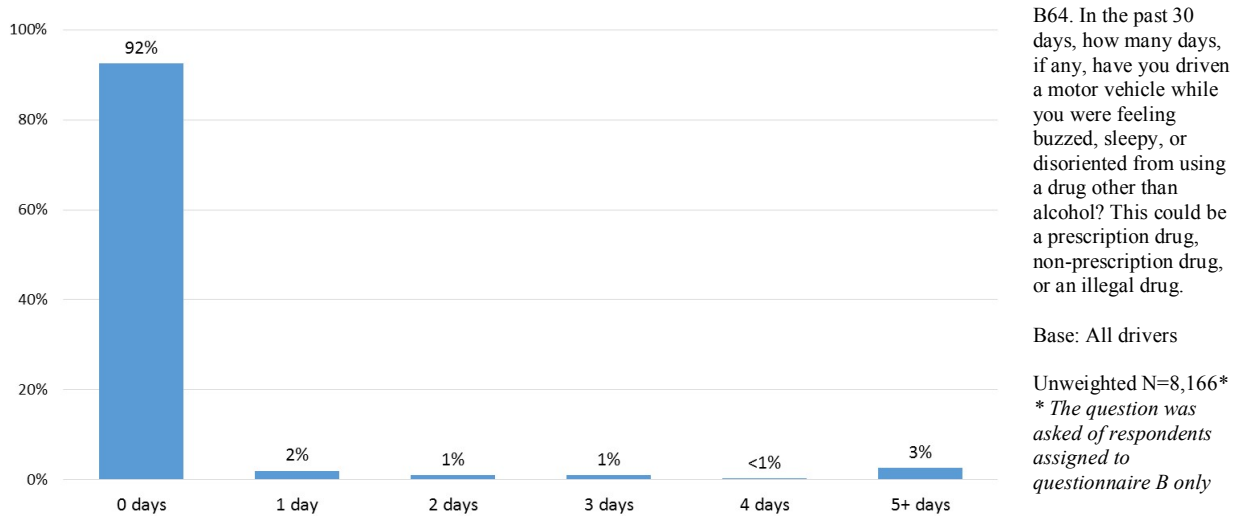


Figure 9.7 – Number of Days Respondent Had Driven a Vehicle While Feeling Buzzed by Alcohol



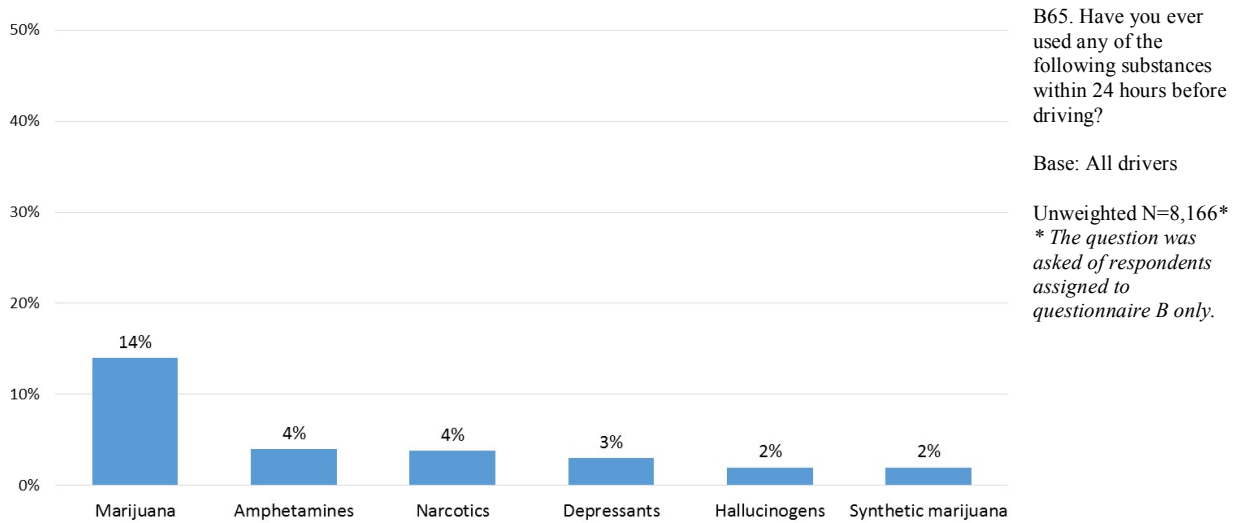
Fewer than 1 in 10 of respondents who were asked about their use of drugs in the last month reported having driven while feeling high.

Figure 9.8 – Number of Days Respondent Had Driven a Vehicle While Feeling High



About one in eight respondents reported having used marijuana within 24 hours before driving.

Figure 9.9 – Type of Drugs Used Within 24 Hours Before Driving



10. Crashes

10.1 Involved in a Crash

All respondents were asked whether they had ever been the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash. One in four indicated that they had. Drivers over the age of the majority were more likely than their younger counterparts to have been involved in a crash, with 30% reporting that they had. As shown in Figure 10.2, reports of being involved in a crash increased with the frequency of driving after 10 p.m.

Figure 10.1 – Involved in a Road Traffic Crash

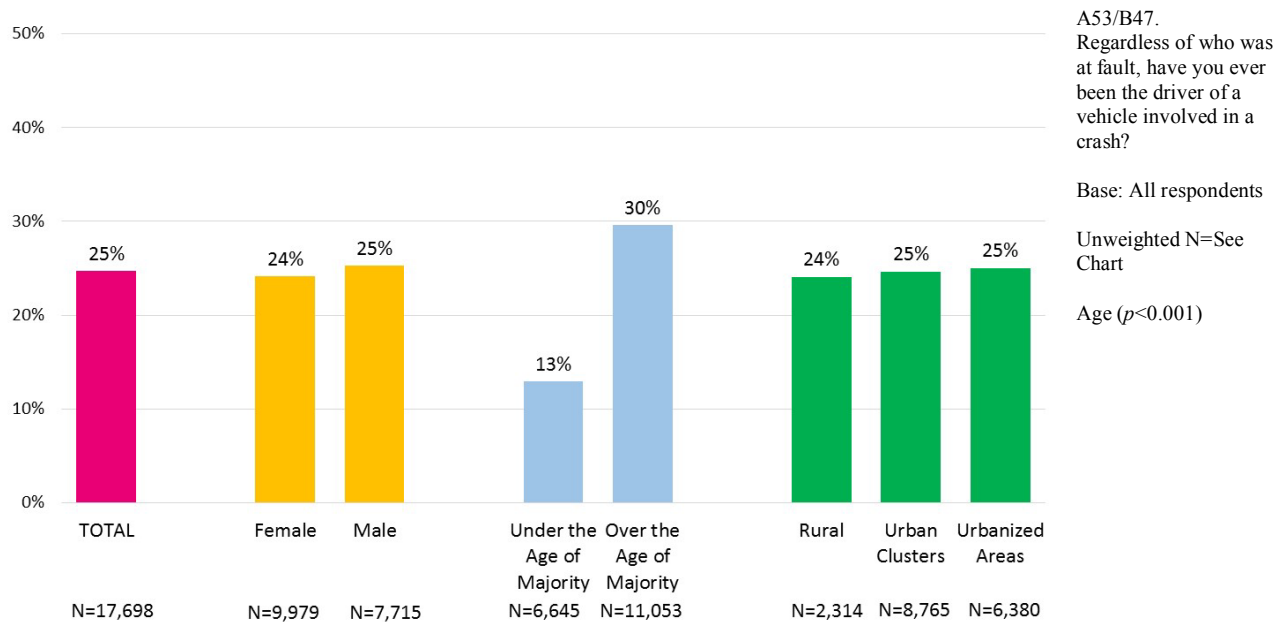
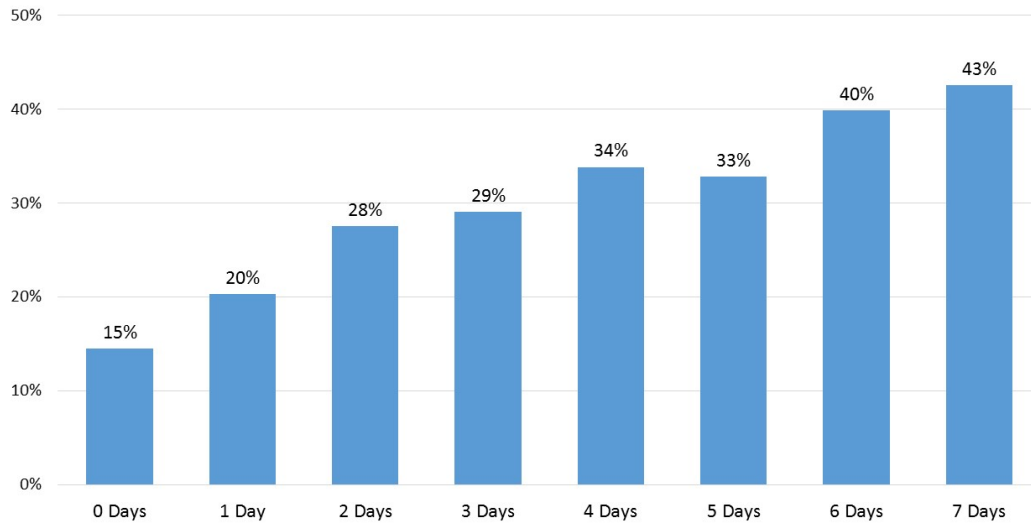


Figure 10.2 – Involved in a Road Traffic Crash by Nighttime Driving



A53. Regardless of who was at fault, have you ever been the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash?

A11. In a typical driving week, how many days do you drive a motor vehicle at night, after 10 p.m.?

Base: All drivers

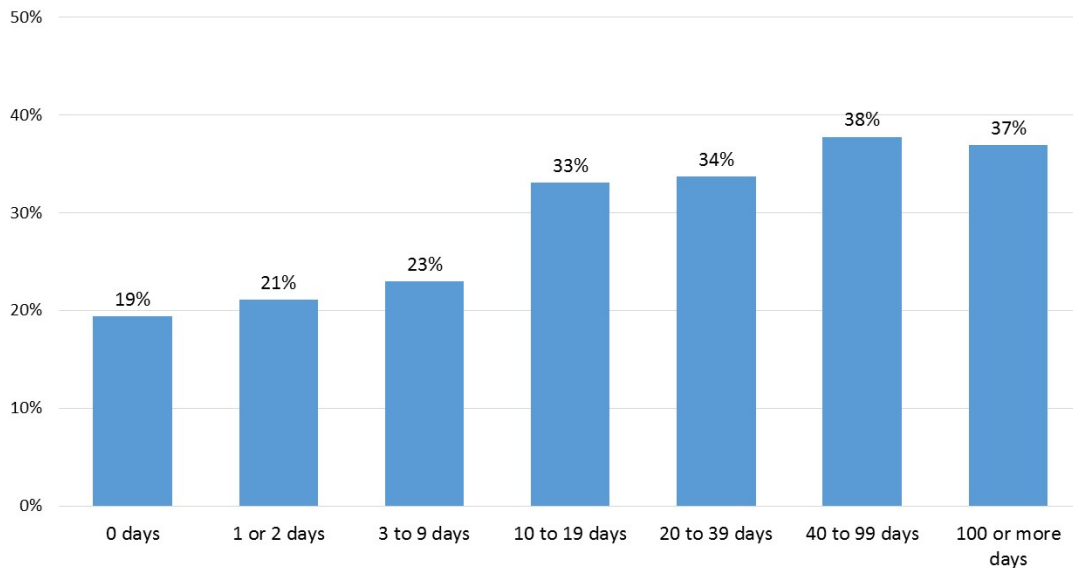
Unweighted N=8,534*

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire A only.

($p < 0.001$)

Respondents who had ever consumed alcohol in their lives were more likely to report having been involved in a crash (see Figure 10.3). Similarly, Figure 10.4 shows that respondents who reported using a cell phone while driving were more likely to have been involved in a crash.

Figure 10.3 – Involved in Crash by Frequency of Drinking Alcohol



B47. Regardless of who was at fault, have you ever been the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash?

B49. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?

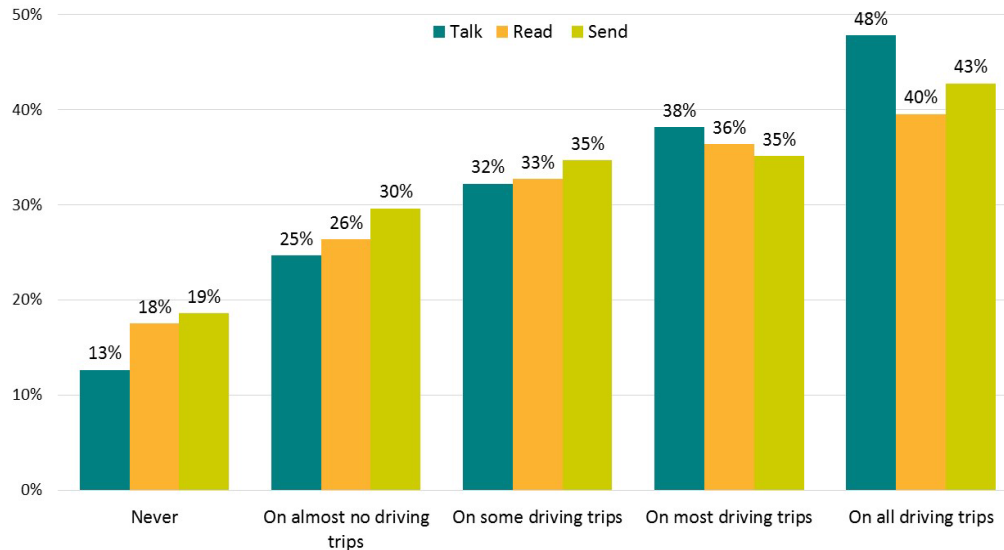
Base: All Respondents assigned to Version B

Unweighted N=8,738*

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only

($p < 0.001$)

Figure 10.4 – Involved in a Crash by Cell Phone Use



A53/B47. Regardless of who was at fault, have you ever been the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash?

A26/B31. How often do you talk on the phone while you are driving?

A29/B32. How often do you read text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving?

A30/B33. How often do you type text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving?

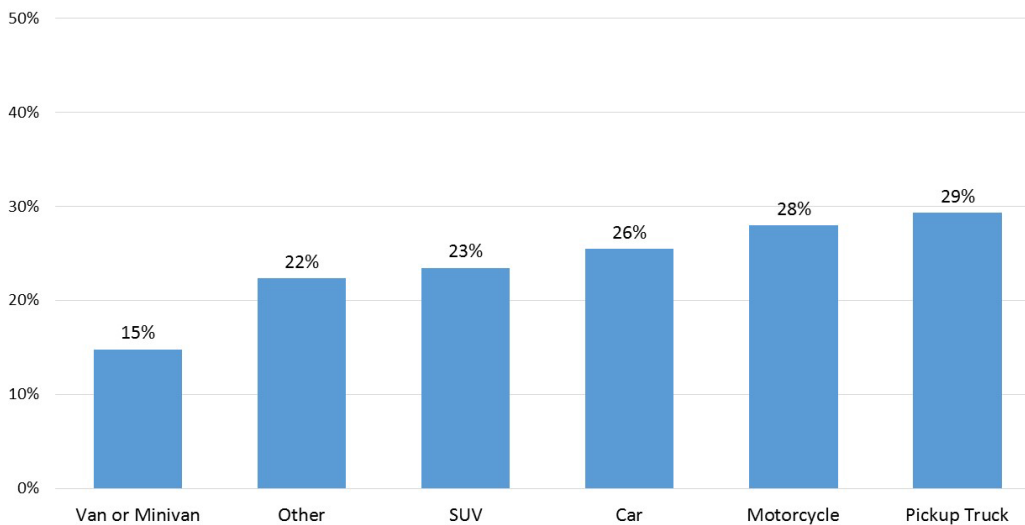
Base: Drivers who reported having a cell phone in the vehicle

Unweighted N=15,915

($p < 0.001$)

Respondents who drove pickup trucks or cars were more likely to say that they had been involved in a crash (see Figure 10.5). Not surprisingly, Figure 10.6 shows that respondents who drove 20 or more miles per hour faster than other vehicles were more likely to have been involved in a crash. Nearly half of those who always drove at that speed had been in a crash (47%).

Figure 10.5 – Involved in a Road Traffic Crash by Vehicle Type



A53/B47. Regardless of who was at fault, have you ever been the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash?

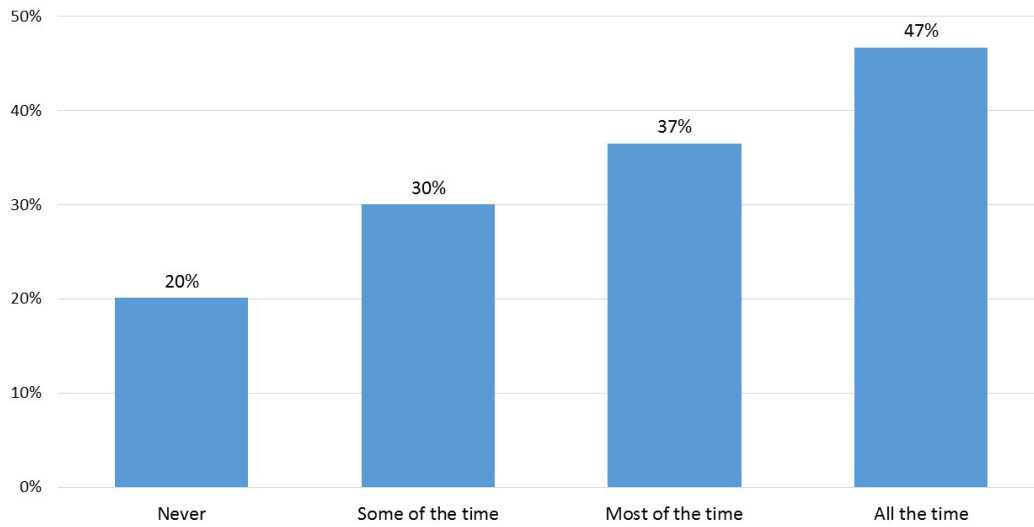
A9/B9. Is the vehicle you drive most often a car, SUV, van or minivan, pickup truck, motorcycle, or something else?

Base: All drivers

Unweighted N=16,687

($p < 0.001$)

Figure 10.6 – Involved in a Road Traffic Crash by Frequency of Driving 20 or More Miles Per Hour Faster Than Other Vehicles



A53. Regardless of who was at fault, have you ever been the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash?

A74. How often do you drive 20 or more miles per hour faster than most other vehicles are going?

Base: All drivers

Unweighted N=8,541*

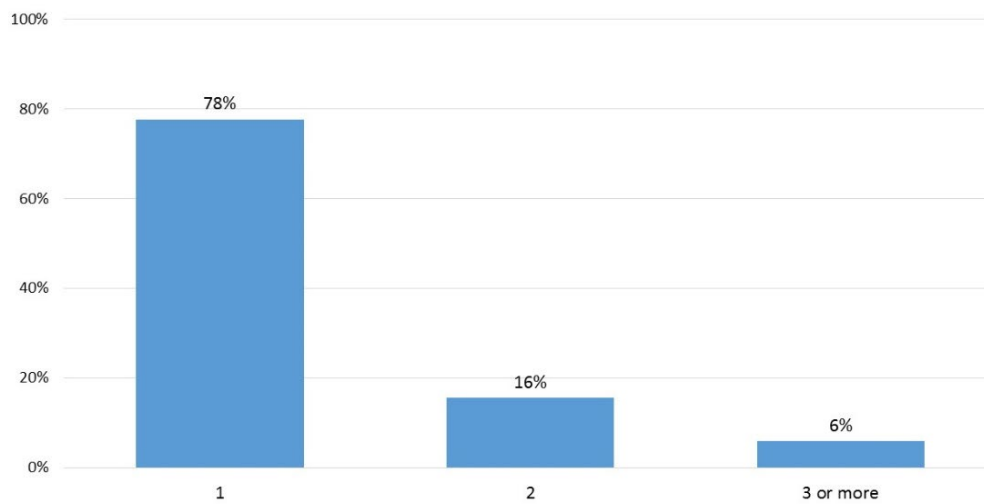
* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire A only.

($p < 0.001$)

10.2 Number of Road Traffic Crashes

Among respondents who had been involved in a crash, nearly 8 in 10 reported only one crash (Figure 10.7).

Figure 10.7 – Number of Crashes



A54. How many times have you been the driver of a vehicle that was involved in a crash? Again, do not include crashes that resulted only in small scratches or small dents.

Base: Respondents who reported having been involved in a car crash

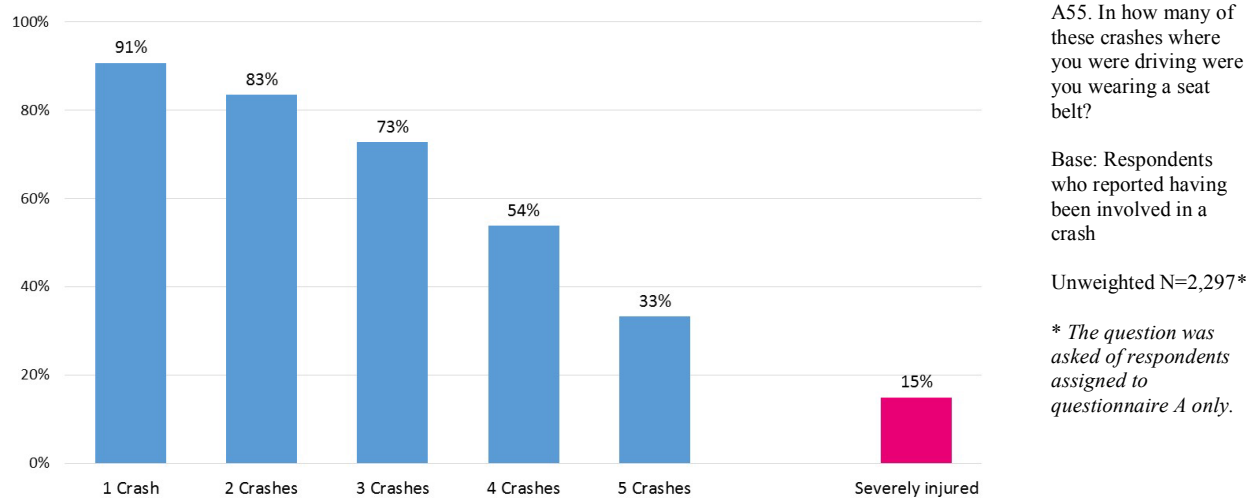
Unweighted N=2,297*

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire A only.

10.3 Was Wearing a Seat Belt When Crash Occurred

Figure 10.8 shows that 9 in 10 respondents who said that they had been involved in one crash were wearing a seat belt at the time of the crash. More than 4 in 5 of those who were involved in two crashes were wearing their seat belt in both crashes. Some 15% of respondents who mentioned one or more car crashes were severely injured and needed medical attention.

Figure 10.8 – Was Wearing a Seat Belt When Crash Occurred and Injury

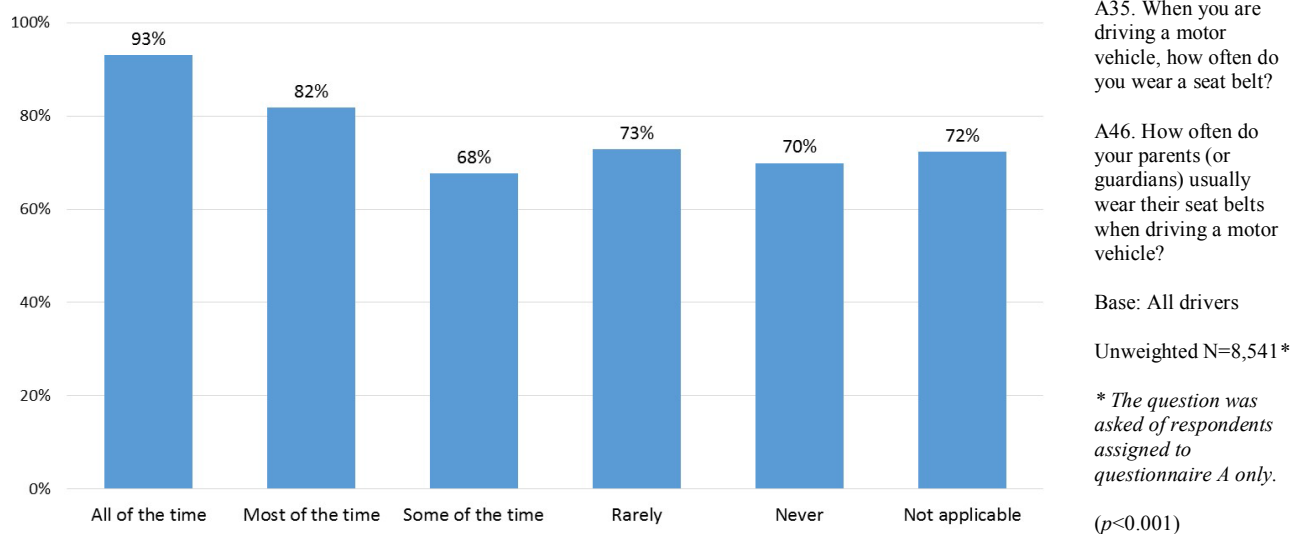


11. Road Safety Education

11.1 Parental Influence on Young Drivers' Road Safety Behavior

There was a statistically significant relationship between respondents' and their parents' seat belt use. As shown in Figure 11.1, young drivers who saw their parents wear seat belts all of the time were more likely to adopt the same behavior. Almost all drivers who wore seat belts each time they drove (93%) indicated that their parents wore their seat belts all of the time while driving as well. On the other hand, drivers who said that their parents never wore seat belts while driving were less likely to report wearing seat belts all of the time when they drove, with 70% saying that they did.

Figure 11.1 – Wears Seat Belts on All Driving Trips by Parents' Seat Belt Use



Respondents with a learner's permit or a provisional license who indicated that their parents talked about the rules associated with their license on at least some occasions (even if not very often) were less likely to have been involved in a crash than drivers who said that their parents never talked to them about those rules. Similarly, respondents who held learner's permits and/or a provisional licenses were less likely to engage in cell phone use while driving.

Figure 11.2 – Has Been Involved in a Crash by Frequency of Having a Parent Talk About Driving Rules

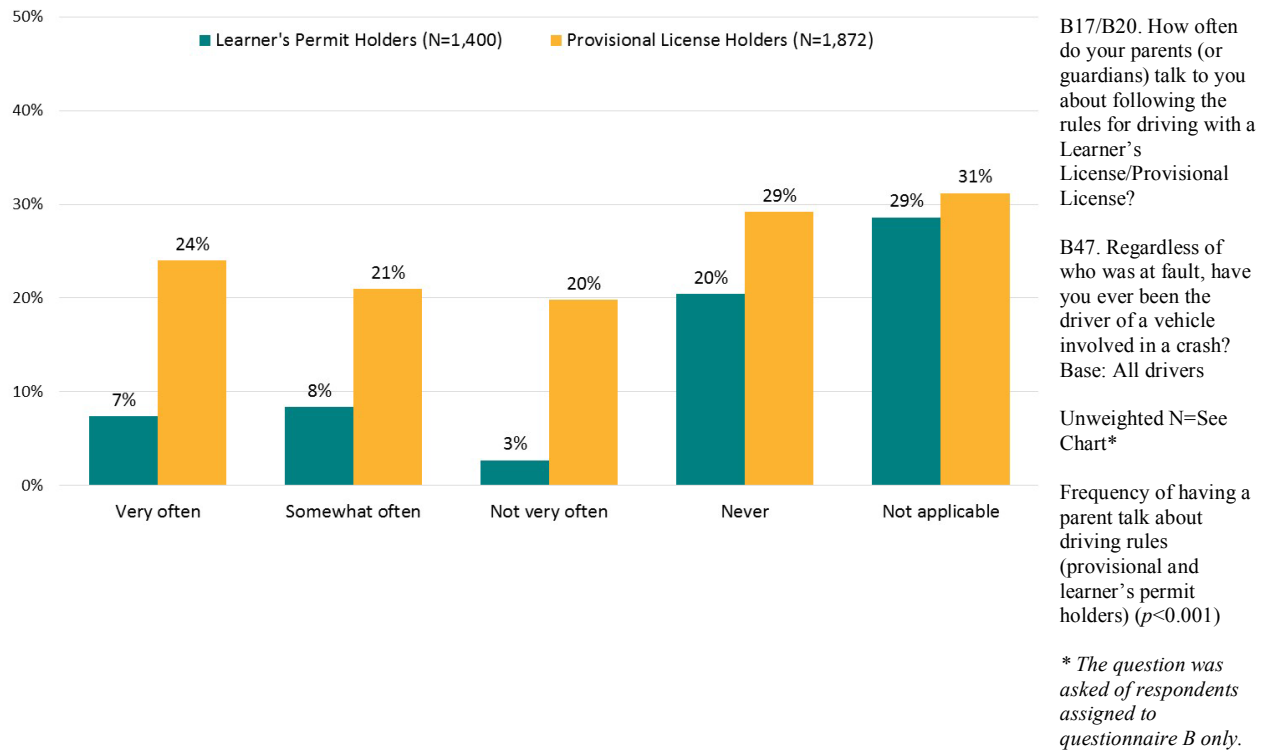


Table 11.1 – Cell Phone Use by Frequency of Having a Parent Talk About Driving Rules

	Very Often	Somewhat Often	Not Very Often	Never
Talks on the Phone at Least Some of the Time While Driving:				
Learner's Permit Holders	4%	8%	7%	9%
Provisional License Holders	3%	6%	5%	12%
Reads Text Messages at Least Some of the Time While Driving:				
Learner's Permit Holders	3%	6%	5%	12%
Provisional License Holders	31%	37%	35%	45%
Sends Text Messages at Least Some of the Time While Driving:				
Learner's Permit Holders	2%	3%	4%	6%
Provisional License Holders	25%	28%	29%	34%

B31. How often do you talk on the phone while you are driving?

B32. How often do you read text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving?

B33. How often do you type text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving?

B17. How often do your parents (or guardians) talk to you about following the rules for driving with a Learner's License?

B20. How often do your parents (or guardians) talk to you about following the rules for your Class E Driver's (Operator's) License with age-specific conditions/a Provisional Operator's Permit/Intermediate License?

Unweighted N=1,400* (Learner's permit holders) and 1,872*(Provisional license holders)

* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only

(All $p < 0.001$)

11.2 Impact of Messages About Police Enforcing Traffic Safety Laws

Respondents' attention to police enforcement messages was significantly associated with a number of driving behaviors (see Table 11.2). Respondents who had paid attention to messages in the media about police enforcement of traffic safety laws were less likely to engage in unsafe driving behaviors.

Table 11.2 – Attention to Messages in the Media About Police Enforcement of Traffic Safety Laws

DRIVING BEHAVIORS:	Total	Pays a lot of attention	Pays some attention	Pays little attention	Never pays attention
Talks on the Phone (% at least some of the time)	45%	44%	44%	48%	51%
Read Texts (% at least some of the time)	35%	32%	33%	41%	45%
Sends Texts (% at least some of the time)	26%	25%	24%	31%	34%
Has Been Involved in a Car Crash as a Driver	25%	28%	23%	25%	30%
Has Driven a Vehicle Within 2 Hours After Having Had Alcohol (last 30 days)	8%	6%	7%	9%	12%

A24/B31. How often do you talk on the phone while you are driving?

A26/B32. How often do you read text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving?

A29/B33. How often do you type text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving?

Base: Respondents who had a cell phone with them when they drove (Unweighted N=15,915)

A35/B34. When you are driving a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?

Base: Respondents (Unweighted N=16,707)

A53/B47. Regardless of who was at fault, have you ever been the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash?

Base: All respondents (Unweighted N=17,698)

A64/B55. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?

Base: Respondents who reported having had alcohol at least once in their lives (Unweighted N=12,701)

(All $p < 0.001$)

12. Conclusion

The Young Driver Survey collected rich information about young people and provides valuable insights into young people's driving behaviors. This report examined various driving behaviors as well as associations between those behaviors and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, and geographical area.

Nearly half the respondents believed that a driver could take their eyes off the road for 3 or more seconds without putting themselves in danger. On the same note, one in six indicated that a person of their age could have five or more glasses of wine or five or more cans of light beer before they would not be able to drive safely. These findings show a need for more education to combat the misconceptions about the effects of distraction and alcohol on driving safety.

When it comes to seat belt use, nearly nine in 10 young drivers reported wearing seat belts on all their trips. However, the survey found that sex, age, and geographical area played a role in seat belt use. Drivers over the age of the majority and living in rural areas were less likely than their younger and more urban counterparts to wear seat belts on all their driving trips. Additionally, respondents were more likely to use seat belts when they drove or sat in the front seats than when they sat in the back. Nearly three in five respondents reported wearing seat belts on all their trips in the back seats. The main reasons for not wearing a seat belt were short car rides and a lack of interest in wearing a seat belt (e.g., forgot, didn't feel like it).

Distracted driving is another critical area of concern. About four in 10 respondents reported talking on cell phones on at least some of their driving trips. Sex, age, and geographical area influenced the reported frequency of using cell phones while driving. Female drivers, drivers over the age of the majority, and drivers who lived in rural areas were the most likely to indicate that they talked on the phone while driving. About a quarter reported reading texts on at least some of their driving trips, and one in 10 said they sent texts at the same frequency. The questionnaire was designed in 2013 when the use of social network applications was not as omnipresent as today, so it did not include follow-up questions on the use of smartphone applications.

Regarding speeding and reckless driving, most drivers reported never driving 20 or more miles per hour faster than the speed of other vehicles. A sizable number of drivers indicated that they had experienced at least one near-miss in the previous month. Nearly a quarter of drivers had been stopped by the police in the previous year. Speeding was the most common reason given for those who received a ticket.

The survey provided information on substance use behaviors, as well. A slight majority of respondents reported having had alcohol at least once. Nearly four in 10 of those who had consumed alcohol indicated having had four or more drinks on a typical day when they drank. They also stated that it was easy for them to get alcohol. When it came to drinking and driving, almost none had had alcohol before driving in the last month. However, among those who consumed alcohol before getting behind the wheel, two-thirds reported having had four or more drinks in the 2 hours preceding their drive, and half indicated that they had felt buzzed while driving on at least one day in the last month. These numbers show that some young drivers underestimated the effect of alcohol on driving. About one in 10 respondents reported having driven while feeling high on drugs in the last 30 days.

Regarding crash involvement, a quarter of respondents had been involved in at least one. Older respondents were more likely to have been involved in a crash, which was expected as they have been more exposed to risk than younger respondents who just started driving. The survey did not find any relationship between sex and crashes. Collisions were more frequent among drivers who reported driving at night and driving pickup trucks. Frequently driving 20 or more miles per hour faster than other vehicles, using cell phones while driving, and/or consuming alcohol were also associated with crash involvement. About one in seven who had been involved in a crash reported needing medical attention for crash injuries.

Parents have a significant influence on their teens' road safety behaviors. Similarly, messages about police enforcement of traffic safety laws may have a positive impact on young drivers as those who paid attention to these messages were also those who reported safer attitudes on the roads. These results show the potential for parents and police enforcement messages to influence the safety of young drivers on our Nation's roadways.

APPENDIX A - Weighting Methodology

1. Non-response bias analysis

From the 79,883 survey invites sent to drivers from 16 to 20 years old in Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, we obtained a total of 17,698 completed surveys. A naïve response rate for the survey would then be $17,698/79,883 = 22.2\%$. Table 1 presents this naïve response rate broken down by State. However, this simple calculation fails to account for different factors that affect the response rate, such as that not every survey invitation reached an eligible person. AAPOR Standard Definitions Report⁸ presents a comprehensive guideline on how to compute response rates that account for different types of non-response and eligibility status. Unfortunately, we do not have further data to improve such non-response rate calculations for this study.

Table 1. Naïve Response Rate by State

State	Respondents	Non-respondents	Response Rate
Florida	3,394	12,496	21.4%
Georgia	3,912	12,087	24.5%
Massachusetts	2,078	13,918	13.0%
Nebraska	4,307	11,693	26.9%
Oklahoma	4,007	11,993	25.0%
Total	17,698	62,187	22.2%

Nonetheless, the presence of non-response threatens the quality of the survey data. In order to assess the risk of non-response bias, we conducted an analysis comparing respondents and non-respondents within each State with the following variables for every sampled record from the Department of Motor Vehicles database: age, sex (not available for Florida) and race/ethnicity (available only for Georgia, Nebraska, and Oklahoma). Chi-square tests were used to evaluate if any differences were statistically significant. Tables A1 to A3 show the results of this analysis. Chi-square p-values smaller than 0.05 indicate a statistically significant difference between respondents and non-respondents.

For every variable investigated in every State, we found significant differences between respondents and non-respondents, with the exception of race/ethnicity in Georgia. This indicates there is a risk for non-response bias if the responses are analyzed without adjustments. For this reason, we also conducted a weighting adjustment to eliminate, or at least reduce, any biases in the survey estimates due to non-response. The following section describes the construction of such weights.

⁸ The American Association for Public Opinion Research. (2016). *Standard definitions: Final dispositions of case codes and outcome rates for surveys*. 9th edition. Oakbrook Terrace, IL: Author. Available at www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf

2. Weighting

The final weights produced for this survey accounted for the selection probabilities of the sample design and aligned the sample to match the population parameters of drivers 16 to 21 years old in Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. To construct the weights, we used the full sample of 17,698 survey respondents. The full sample was calibrated, using a procedure called raking, to benchmark demographic distributions of the target population, as described below. The benefit of this approach is that any biases due to differential coverage or non-response with relation to these demographic variables are removed or, at least, minimized.

The first stage of weighting adjusted for different probabilities of selection and response propensity across the different states. The probability of selecting each survey participant is computed separately for each State. The probability of selection adjustment is computed as:

$$\frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

where N_h is the number of records in the Department of Motor Vehicles database of State h and n_h is the count of records sampled from each State h ($h =$ Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Oklahoma).

The response propensity adjustment is also computed separately for each State and is given by:

$$\frac{n_h}{r_h}$$

where r_h is the count of responding survey participants in State h .

These two adjustments are then combined in a base weight w_h defined as:

$$w_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \times \frac{n_h}{r_h} = \frac{N_h}{r_h}$$

The second stage of weighting balanced the sample to demographic parameters of the target population. The sample was balanced to match population parameters for sex by age and race/ethnicity by age (available only for Georgia and Nebraska) separately for each State. The population parameters were obtained from the Department of Motor Vehicles database of each State.

This weighting adjustment stage was conducted using raking ratio estimation, or “raking.” Raking is used to reduce the risk of biases due to non-response and non-coverage in sample surveys. The raking procedure used an iterative technique that simultaneously calibrated the sample to population distributions defined by socio-demographic parameters. The output of the raking procedure is presented in the Appendix B.

Weighting and survey design features that depart from simple random sampling tend to result in an increase in the variance of survey estimates. This increase, known as the design effect or DEFF, should be incorporated into the margin of error, standard errors, and tests of statistical significance. The overall design effect for a survey is commonly approximated as $1 + CV^2$, where CV is the coefficient of variation of the weights. For this survey, the margin of error (half-width of the 95% confidence interval) incorporating the design effect for full-sample estimates

and for State-level estimates is presented in Table 2. Estimates based on subgroups will have larger margins of error. It is important to remember that random sampling error is only one possible source of error in a survey estimate. Other sources, such as question wording and reporting inaccuracy, may contribute additional survey error.

Table 2. Design Effect and Margin of Error for Full Sample and States

Weight Variable	Sample Size	DEFF	95% Margin of Error (+/-)
Florida	3,394	1.05	1.72%
Georgia	3,912	1.13	1.67%
Massachusetts	2,078	1.01	2.16%
Nebraska	4,307	1.06	1.53%
Oklahoma	4,007	3.10	2.73%
Total	17,698	1.81	0.99%

* The Oklahoma sample underrepresented 16- and 20-year-old drivers when compared to the population. The adjustments for this underrepresentation resulted in the weights for Oklahoma having more variation than other States, resulting in a higher DEFF.

Appendix A-1: Non-Response Analysis

Table A1. Age Distribution by Survey Response Within Each State

State	Age	Respondents	Non-Respondents	Chi-square p-value
FL	16	19.1%	14.3%	<.001
	17	18.8%	17.4%	
	18	21.8%	19.5%	
	19	21.2%	23.7%	
	20	19.1%	25.1%	
	Sample size	3,394	12,496	
GA	16	25.2%	18.3%	<.001
	17	23.5%	18.9%	
	18	18.9%	20.4%	
	19	17.2%	20.9%	
	20	15.2%	21.5%	
	Sample size	3,912	12,087	
MA	16	10.2%	8.6%	0.014
	17	21.3%	23.7%	
	18	26.9%	26.3%	
	19	28.3%	27.0%	
	20	13.3%	14.5%	
	Sample size	2,078	13,918	
NE	16	20.9%	17.3%	<.001
	17	19.5%	19.6%	
	18	19.5%	20.0%	
	19	21.0%	21.3%	
	20	19.2%	21.8%	
	Sample size	4,307	11,693	
OK	16	1.3%	0.8%	<.001
	17	29.1%	25.6%	
	18	41.0%	39.1%	
	19	21.7%	25.7%	
	20	6.8%	8.7%	
	Sample size	4,007	11,993	

Table A2. Sex Distribution by Survey Response Within Each State

State*	Sex	Respondents	Non-respondents	Chi-square p-value
GA	Female	55.6%	47.9%	<.001
	Male	44.4%	52.1%	
	Sample size	3,912	12,087	
MA	Female	52.4%	48.7%	0.002
	Male	47.6%	51.3%	
	Sample size	2,078	13,918	
NE	Female	57.3%	46.5%	<.001
	Male	42.7%	53.5%	
	Sample size	4,307	11,693	
OK	Female	57.6%	47.8%	<.001
	Male	42.4%	52.2%	
	Sample size	4,007	11,993	

* Data not available for Florida

Table A3. Race/Ethnicity Distribution by Survey Response Within Each State

State*	Race/Ethnicity	Respondents	Non-Respondents	Chi-square p-value
GA	Asian	1.2%	1.0%	0.214
	Black	8.1%	9.4%	
	Hispanic	2.2%	2.1%	
	Indian	0.1%	0.1%	
	Multi	0.9%	0.7%	
	Other	0.2%	0.3%	
	Refused	0.8%	0.8%	
	Unknown	71.2%	71.2%	
	White	15.3%	14.5%	
	Sample size	3,912	12,087	
NE	Asian	3.3%	2.8%	<.001
	Black	3.2%	5.1%	
	Hispanic	8.2%	10.8%	
	Indian	0.5%	0.9%	
	Other	1.5%	1.7%	
	White	83.4%	78.7%	
		Sample size	4,307	
OK	Asian	2.5%	1.7%	0.002
	Black	6.0%	6.7%	
	Indian	5.0%	5.9%	
	Unknown	0.5%	0.4%	
	White	86.0%	85.3%	
		Sample size	4,007	

* Data not available for Florida and Massachusetts

APPENDIX A-2: Raking output

RAKING WITH TRIMMING WEIGHT BY INDIVIDUAL AND GLOBAL CAP VALUE METHOD

Sample size of completed interviews: 17,698
 Raking input weight adjusted to population total: BSW_ATPT
 Mean value of raking input weight adjusted to population total: 113.72
 Minimum value of raking input weight: 24.74
 Maximum value of raking input weight: 273.78
 Coefficient of variation of raking input weight: 0.79

Trim weight?: No

Weighted Distribution Prior to Raking. Iteration 0

State by age by race/ethnicity	Input Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Input Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %
Florida, 16, No race info	177681.63	136032	41649.63	8.829	6.759	2.069
Florida, 17, No race info	174670.08	164751	9919.08	8.679	8.186	0.493
Florida, 18, No race info	202869.16	192951	9918.16	10.080	9.587	0.493
Florida, 19, No race info	196572.28	211489	-14916.72	9.767	10.509	-0.741
Florida, 20, No race info	177407.85	223978	-46570.15	8.815	11.129	-2.314
Georgia, 16, Asian/Indian	572.55	279	293.55	0.028	0.014	0.015
Georgia, 16, Black	4580.41	2486	2094.41	0.228	0.124	0.104
Georgia, 16, Hispanic	1574.52	838	736.52	0.078	0.042	0.037
Georgia, 16, Multi/Other	1431.38	366	1065.38	0.071	0.018	0.053
Georgia, 16, White	11307.88	6875	4432.88	0.562	0.342	0.220
Georgia, 16, Refused/Unknown	121667.11	78310	43357.11	6.045	3.891	2.154
Georgia, 17, Asian/Indian	1145.10	511	634.10	0.057	0.025	0.032
Georgia, 17, Black	6584.34	4831	1753.34	0.327	0.240	0.087
Georgia, 17, Hispanic	1574.52	1455	119.52	0.078	0.072	0.006
Georgia, 17, Multi/Other	572.55	626	-53.45	0.028	0.031	-0.003
Georgia, 17, White	8874.54	8243	631.54	0.441	0.410	0.031
Georgia, 17, Refused/Unknown	113078.85	86791	26287.85	5.619	4.312	1.306
Georgia, 18, Asian/Indian	2719.62	1802	917.62	0.135	0.090	0.046
Georgia, 18, Black	11451.02	13141	-1689.98	0.569	0.653	-0.084
Georgia, 18, Hispanic	4151.00	3908	243.00	0.206	0.194	0.012
Georgia, 18, Multi/Other	1001.96	2101	-1099.04	0.050	0.104	-0.055
Georgia, 18, White	26480.49	23947	2533.49	1.316	1.190	0.126
Georgia, 18, Refused/Unknown	59974.73	70358	-10383.27	2.980	3.496	-0.516
Georgia, 19, Asian/Indian	1860.79	1731	129.79	0.092	0.086	0.006
Georgia, 19, Black	13741.23	15561	-1819.77	0.683	0.773	-0.090

State by age by race/ethnicity	Input Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Input Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %
Georgia, 19, Hispanic	2719.62	3574	-854.38	0.135	0.178	-0.042
Georgia, 19, Multi/Other	1860.79	1999	-138.21	0.092	0.099	-0.007
Georgia, 19, White	20039.29	25167	-5127.71	0.996	1.251	-0.255
Georgia, 19, Refused/Unknown	55823.73	76312	-20488.27	2.774	3.792	-1.018
Georgia, 20, Asian/Indian	858.83	1709	-850.17	0.043	0.085	-0.042
Georgia, 20, Black	8874.54	15816	-6941.46	0.441	0.786	-0.345
Georgia, 20, Hispanic	2433.34	3316	-882.66	0.121	0.165	-0.044
Georgia, 20, Multi/Other	1145.10	1838	-692.90	0.057	0.091	-0.034
Georgia, 20, White	19180.46	26048	-6867.54	0.953	1.294	-0.341
Georgia, 20, Refused/Unknown	52674.70	80016	-27341.30	2.617	3.976	-1.359
Massachusetts, 16, No race info	23058.91	19235	3823.91	1.146	0.956	0.190
Massachusetts, 17, No race info	48412.78	52029	-3616.22	2.406	2.585	-0.180
Massachusetts, 18, No race info	60980.43	59334	1646.43	3.030	2.948	0.082
Massachusetts, 19, No race info	64368.23	63931	437.23	3.198	3.177	0.022
Massachusetts, 20, No race info	30271.65	32563	-2291.35	1.504	1.618	-0.114
Nebraska, 16, Asian/Indian	766.93	623	143.93	0.038	0.031	0.007
Nebraska, 16, Black	494.79	701	-206.21	0.025	0.035	-0.010
Nebraska, 16, Hispanic	1138.03	1614	-475.97	0.057	0.080	-0.024
Nebraska, 16, Multi/Other	346.36	340	6.36	0.017	0.017	0.000
Nebraska, 16, White	19494.90	16072	3422.90	0.969	0.799	0.170
Nebraska, 17, Asian/Indian	816.41	754	62.41	0.041	0.037	0.003
Nebraska, 17, Black	593.75	899	-305.25	0.030	0.045	-0.015
Nebraska, 17, Hispanic	1806.00	2063	-257.00	0.090	0.103	-0.013
Nebraska, 17, Multi/Other	346.36	322	24.36	0.017	0.016	0.001
Nebraska, 17, White	17194.11	16864	330.11	0.854	0.838	0.016
Nebraska, 18, Asian/Indian	742.19	830	-87.81	0.037	0.041	-0.004
Nebraska, 18, Black	915.37	1059	-143.63	0.045	0.053	-0.007
Nebraska, 18, Hispanic	2003.92	2289	-285.08	0.100	0.114	-0.014
Nebraska, 18, Multi/Other	346.36	307	39.36	0.017	0.015	0.002
Nebraska, 18, White	16798.27	16998	-199.73	0.835	0.845	-0.010
Nebraska, 19, Asian/Indian	816.41	885	-68.59	0.041	0.044	-0.003
Nebraska, 19, Black	766.93	1224	-457.07	0.038	0.061	-0.023
Nebraska, 19, Hispanic	2053.40	2365	-311.60	0.102	0.118	-0.015
Nebraska, 19, Multi/Other	222.66	301	-78.34	0.011	0.015	-0.004
Nebraska, 19, White	18480.58	17266	1214.58	0.918	0.858	0.060
Nebraska, 20, Asian/Indian	890.63	1114	-223.37	0.044	0.055	-0.011
Nebraska, 20, Black	643.23	1236	-592.77	0.032	0.061	-0.029

State by age by race/ethnicity	Input Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Input Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %
Nebraska, 20, Hispanic	1707.04	2526	-818.96	0.085	0.126	-0.041
Nebraska, 20, Multi/Other	321.62	375	-53.38	0.016	0.019	-0.003
Nebraska, 20, White	16847.75	17527	-679.25	0.837	0.871	-0.034
Oklahoma, 16, No race info	2462.38	29575	-27112.62	0.122	1.470	-1.347
Oklahoma, 17, No race info	55261.40	36833	18428.40	2.746	1.830	0.916
Oklahoma, 18, No race info	77801.61	40691	37110.61	3.866	2.022	1.844
Oklahoma, 19, No race info	41244.80	40649	595.80	2.049	2.020	0.030
Oklahoma, 20, No race info	12974.83	41997	-29022.17	0.645	2.087	-1.442

State by age by sex	Input Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Input Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %
Florida, 16, M	75562.60	66637	8925.60	3.755	3.311	0.443
Florida, 16, F	102119.03	69395	32724.03	5.074	3.448	1.626
Florida, 17, M	77205.27	81927	-4721.73	3.836	4.071	-0.235
Florida, 17, F	97464.81	82824	14640.81	4.843	4.115	0.727
Florida, 18, M	89251.48	97722	-8470.52	4.435	4.856	-0.421
Florida, 18, F	113617.68	95229	18388.68	5.645	4.732	0.914
Florida, 19, M	86239.93	107918	-21678.07	4.285	5.362	-1.077
Florida, 19, F	110332.35	103571	6761.35	5.482	5.146	0.336
Florida, 20, M	73646.16	114686	-41039.84	3.659	5.699	-2.039
Florida, 20, F	103761.69	109292	-5530.31	5.156	5.431	-0.275
Georgia, 16, M	62121.80	44448	17673.80	3.087	2.209	0.878
Georgia, 16, F	79012.06	44706	34306.06	3.926	2.221	1.705
Georgia, 17, M	60833.56	51439	9394.56	3.023	2.556	0.467
Georgia, 17, F	70996.34	51018	19978.34	3.528	2.535	0.993
Georgia, 18, M	46806.05	58334	-11527.95	2.326	2.899	-0.573
Georgia, 18, F	58972.77	56923	2049.77	2.930	2.828	0.102
Georgia, 19, M	41509.96	62620	-21110.04	2.063	3.111	-1.049
Georgia, 19, F	54535.49	61724	-7188.51	2.710	3.067	-0.357
Georgia, 20, M	37072.69	65299	-28226.31	1.842	3.245	-1.403
Georgia, 20, F	48094.29	63444	-15349.71	2.390	3.152	-0.763
Massachusetts, 16, M	10054.12	9398	656.12	0.500	0.467	0.033
Massachusetts, 16, F	13004.79	9837	3167.79	0.646	0.489	0.157
Massachusetts, 17, M	23496.04	26053	-2556.96	1.167	1.295	-0.127
Massachusetts, 17, F	24916.74	25976	-1059.26	1.238	1.291	-0.053

State by age by sex	Input Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Input Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %
Massachusetts, 18, M	29506.66	30186	-679.34	1.466	1.500	-0.034
Massachusetts, 18, F	31473.77	29148	2325.77	1.564	1.448	0.116
Massachusetts, 19, M	30708.78	32672	-1963.22	1.526	1.623	-0.098
Massachusetts, 19, F	33659.45	31259	2400.45	1.672	1.553	0.119
Massachusetts, 20, M	14316.19	16813	-2496.81	0.711	0.835	-0.124
Massachusetts, 20, F	15955.45	15750	205.45	0.793	0.783	0.010
Nebraska, 16, M	9970.11	9773	197.11	0.495	0.486	0.010
Nebraska, 16, F	12270.90	9577	2693.90	0.610	0.476	0.134
Nebraska, 17, M	9054.74	10785	-1730.26	0.450	0.536	-0.086
Nebraska, 17, F	11701.89	10117	1584.89	0.581	0.503	0.079
Nebraska, 18, M	8931.04	11005	-2073.96	0.444	0.547	-0.103
Nebraska, 18, F	11875.07	10478	1397.07	0.590	0.521	0.069
Nebraska, 19, M	8832.08	11154	-2321.92	0.439	0.554	-0.115
Nebraska, 19, F	13507.89	10887	2620.89	0.671	0.541	0.130
Nebraska, 20, M	8733.12	11647	-2913.88	0.434	0.579	-0.145
Nebraska, 20, F	11677.15	11131	546.15	0.580	0.553	0.027
Oklahoma, 16, M	1089.13	14714	-13624.87	0.054	0.731	-0.677
Oklahoma, 16, F	1373.25	14861	-13487.75	0.068	0.738	-0.670
Oklahoma, 17, M	23155.80	18624	4531.80	1.151	0.925	0.225
Oklahoma, 17, F	32105.59	18209	13896.59	1.595	0.905	0.690
Oklahoma, 18, M	32957.95	20546	12411.95	1.638	1.021	0.617
Oklahoma, 18, F	44843.65	20145	24698.65	2.228	1.001	1.227
Oklahoma, 19, M	17899.58	20769	-2869.42	0.889	1.032	-0.143
Oklahoma, 19, F	23345.22	19880	3465.22	1.160	0.988	0.172
Oklahoma, 20, M	5398.29	21456	-16057.71	0.268	1.066	-0.798
Oklahoma, 20, F	7576.54	20541	-12964.46	0.376	1.021	-0.644

**** Program terminated at iteration 1 because raking converged ****

Weighted Distribution After Raking

State by age by race/ethnicity	Output Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Output Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %	Marginal Category Difference in %
Florida, 16, No race info	136032.00	136032	-0.00	6.759	6.759	-0.000	0.000
Florida, 17, No race info	164751.00	164751	0.00	8.186	8.186	0.000	0.000
Florida, 18, No race info	192951.00	192951	-0.00	9.587	9.587	-0.000	0.000
Florida, 19, No race info	211489.00	211489	-0.00	10.509	10.509	-0.000	0.000
Florida, 20, No race info	223978.00	223978	0.00	11.129	11.129	0.000	0.000
Georgia, 16, Asian/Indian	283.14	279	4.14	0.014	0.014	0.000	1.485
Georgia, 16, Black	2522.91	2486	36.91	0.125	0.124	0.002	1.485
Georgia, 16, Hispanic	841.20	838	3.20	0.042	0.042	0.000	0.382
Georgia, 16, Multi/Other	371.43	366	5.43	0.018	0.018	0.000	1.485
Georgia, 16, White	7093.20	6875	218.20	0.352	0.342	0.011	3.174
Georgia, 16, Refused/Unknown	78042.11	78310	-267.89	3.878	3.891	-0.013	-0.342
Georgia, 17, Asian/Indian	503.76	511	-7.24	0.025	0.025	-0.000	-1.417
Georgia, 17, Black	4758.22	4831	-72.78	0.236	0.240	-0.004	-1.507
Georgia, 17, Hispanic	1475.16	1455	20.16	0.073	0.072	0.001	1.385
Georgia, 17, Multi/Other	629.99	626	3.99	0.031	0.031	0.000	0.638
Georgia, 17, White	8142.57	8243	-100.43	0.405	0.410	-0.005	-1.218
Georgia, 17, Refused/Unknown	86947.30	86791	156.30	4.320	4.312	0.008	0.180
Georgia, 18, Asian/Indian	1870.55	1802	68.55	0.093	0.090	0.003	3.804
Georgia, 18, Black	13224.60	13141	83.60	0.657	0.653	0.004	0.636
Georgia, 18, Hispanic	3807.75	3908	-100.25	0.189	0.194	-0.005	-2.565
Georgia, 18, Multi/Other	2094.97	2101	-6.03	0.104	0.104	-0.000	-0.287
Georgia, 18, White	24220.41	23947	273.41	1.203	1.190	0.014	1.142
Georgia, 18, Refused/Unknown	70038.71	70358	-319.29	3.480	3.496	-0.016	-0.454
Georgia, 19, Asian/Indian	1668.90	1731	-62.10	0.083	0.086	-0.003	-3.588
Georgia, 19, Black	15254.88	15561	-306.12	0.758	0.773	-0.015	-1.967
Georgia, 19, Hispanic	3400.43	3574	-173.57	0.169	0.178	-0.009	-4.856
Georgia, 19, Multi/Other	1927.28	1999	-71.72	0.096	0.099	-0.004	-3.588
Georgia, 19, White	25898.73	25167	731.73	1.287	1.251	0.036	2.908
Georgia, 19, Refused/Unknown	76193.77	76312	-118.23	3.786	3.792	-0.006	-0.155
Georgia, 20, Asian/Indian	1658.40	1709	-50.60	0.082	0.085	-0.003	-2.961
Georgia, 20, Black	16028.80	15816	212.80	0.796	0.786	0.011	1.345
Georgia, 20, Hispanic	3180.63	3316	-135.37	0.158	0.165	-0.007	-4.082
Georgia, 20, Multi/Other	1936.93	1838	98.93	0.096	0.091	0.005	5.382
Georgia, 20, White	25907.00	26048	-141.00	1.287	1.294	-0.007	-0.541

State by age by race/ethnicity	Output Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Output Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %	Marginal Category Difference in %
Georgia, 20, Refused/Unknown	80031.24	80016	15.24	3.977	3.976	0.001	0.019
Massachusetts, 16, No race info	19235.00	19235	0.00	0.956	0.956	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 17, No race info	52029.00	52029	0.00	2.585	2.585	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 18, No race info	59334.00	59334	0.00	2.948	2.948	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 19, No race info	63931.00	63931	0.00	3.177	3.177	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 20, No race info	32563.00	32563	-0.00	1.618	1.618	-0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 16, Asian/Indian	629.06	623	6.06	0.031	0.031	0.000	0.973
Nebraska, 16, Black	719.23	701	18.23	0.036	0.035	0.001	2.600
Nebraska, 16, Hispanic	1558.42	1614	-55.58	0.077	0.080	-0.003	-3.444
Nebraska, 16, Multi/Other	326.73	340	-13.27	0.016	0.017	-0.001	-3.902
Nebraska, 16, White	16116.56	16072	44.56	0.801	0.799	0.002	0.277
Nebraska, 17, Asian/Indian	758.21	754	4.21	0.038	0.037	0.000	0.558
Nebraska, 17, Black	893.10	899	-5.90	0.044	0.045	-0.000	-0.656
Nebraska, 17, Hispanic	2118.14	2063	55.14	0.105	0.103	0.003	2.673
Nebraska, 17, Multi/Other	313.75	322	-8.25	0.016	0.016	-0.000	-2.563
Nebraska, 17, White	16818.81	16864	-45.19	0.836	0.838	-0.002	-0.268
Nebraska, 18, Asian/Indian	812.47	830	-17.53	0.040	0.041	-0.001	-2.111
Nebraska, 18, Black	1070.44	1059	11.44	0.053	0.053	0.001	1.081
Nebraska, 18, Hispanic	2224.14	2289	-64.86	0.111	0.114	-0.003	-2.833
Nebraska, 18, Multi/Other	314.60	307	7.60	0.016	0.015	0.000	2.475
Nebraska, 18, White	17061.34	16998	63.34	0.848	0.845	0.003	0.373
Nebraska, 19, Asian/Indian	897.75	885	12.75	0.045	0.044	0.001	1.440
Nebraska, 19, Black	1220.22	1224	-3.78	0.061	0.061	-0.000	-0.309
Nebraska, 19, Hispanic	2315.71	2365	-49.29	0.115	0.118	-0.002	-2.084
Nebraska, 19, Multi/Other	276.70	301	-24.30	0.014	0.015	-0.001	-8.073
Nebraska, 19, White	17330.63	17266	64.63	0.861	0.858	0.003	0.374
Nebraska, 20, Asian/Indian	1122.48	1114	8.48	0.056	0.055	0.000	0.761
Nebraska, 20, Black	1184.48	1236	-51.52	0.059	0.061	-0.003	-4.168
Nebraska, 20, Hispanic	2496.84	2526	-29.16	0.124	0.126	-0.001	-1.154
Nebraska, 20, Multi/Other	338.57	375	-36.43	0.017	0.019	-0.002	-9.714
Nebraska, 20, White	17635.63	17527	108.63	0.876	0.871	0.005	0.620
Oklahoma, 16, No race info	29575.00	29575	-0.00	1.470	1.470	-0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 17, No race info	36833.00	36833	0.00	1.830	1.830	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 18, No race info	40691.00	40691	0.00	2.022	2.022	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 19, No race info	40649.00	40649	0.00	2.020	2.020	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 20, No race info	41997.00	41997	-0.00	2.087	2.087	-0.000	0.000

State by age by sex	Output Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Output Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %	Marginal Category Difference in %
Florida, 16, M	66637.00	66637	0.00	3.311	3.311	0.000	0.000
Florida, 16, F	69395.00	69395	0.00	3.448	3.448	0.000	0.000
Florida, 17, M	81927.00	81927	0.00	4.071	4.071	0.000	0.000
Florida, 17, F	82824.00	82824	-0.00	4.115	4.115	-0.000	0.000
Florida, 18, M	97722.00	97722	-0.00	4.856	4.856	-0.000	0.000
Florida, 18, F	95229.00	95229	0.00	4.732	4.732	0.000	0.000
Florida, 19, M	107918.00	107918	-0.00	5.362	5.362	-0.000	0.000
Florida, 19, F	103571.00	103571	-0.00	5.146	5.146	-0.000	0.000
Florida, 20, M	114686.00	114686	-0.00	5.699	5.699	-0.000	0.000
Florida, 20, F	109292.00	109292	-0.00	5.431	5.431	-0.000	0.000
Georgia, 16, M	44448.00	44448	0.00	2.209	2.209	0.000	0.000
Georgia, 16, F	44706.00	44706	-0.00	2.221	2.221	-0.000	0.000
Georgia, 17, M	51439.00	51439	-0.00	2.556	2.556	-0.000	0.000
Georgia, 17, F	51018.00	51018	0.00	2.535	2.535	0.000	0.000
Georgia, 18, M	58334.00	58334	0.00	2.899	2.899	0.000	0.000
Georgia, 18, F	56923.00	56923	0.00	2.828	2.828	0.000	0.000
Georgia, 19, M	62620.00	62620	0.00	3.111	3.111	0.000	0.000
Georgia, 19, F	61724.00	61724	-0.00	3.067	3.067	-0.000	0.000
Georgia, 20, M	65299.00	65299	-0.00	3.245	3.245	-0.000	0.000
Georgia, 20, F	63444.00	63444	0.00	3.152	3.152	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 16, M	9398.00	9398	0.00	0.467	0.467	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 16, F	9837.00	9837	0.00	0.489	0.489	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 17, M	26053.00	26053	0.00	1.295	1.295	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 17, F	25976.00	25976	0.00	1.291	1.291	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 18, M	30186.00	30186	-0.00	1.500	1.500	-0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 18, F	29148.00	29148	-0.00	1.448	1.448	-0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 19, M	32672.00	32672	0.00	1.623	1.623	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 19, F	31259.00	31259	0.00	1.553	1.553	0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 20, M	16813.00	16813	-0.00	0.835	0.835	-0.000	0.000
Massachusetts, 20, F	15750.00	15750	-0.00	0.783	0.783	-0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 16, M	9773.00	9773	-0.00	0.486	0.486	-0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 16, F	9577.00	9577	-0.00	0.476	0.476	-0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 17, M	10785.00	10785	-0.00	0.536	0.536	-0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 17, F	10117.00	10117	0.00	0.503	0.503	0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 18, M	11005.00	11005	-0.00	0.547	0.547	-0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 18, F	10478.00	10478	-0.00	0.521	0.521	-0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 19, M	11154.00	11154	-0.00	0.554	0.554	-0.000	0.000

State by age by sex	Output Weight Sum of Weights	Target Total	Sum of Weights Difference	% of Output Weights	Target % of Weights	Difference in %	Marginal Category Difference in %
Nebraska, 19, F	10887.00	10887	0.00	0.541	0.541	0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 20, M	11647.00	11647	-0.00	0.579	0.579	-0.000	0.000
Nebraska, 20, F	11131.00	11131	0.00	0.553	0.553	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 16, M	14714.00	14714	-0.00	0.731	0.731	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 16, F	14861.00	14861	-0.00	0.738	0.738	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 17, M	18624.00	18624	-0.00	0.925	0.925	-0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 17, F	18209.00	18209	0.00	0.905	0.905	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 18, M	20546.00	20546	0.00	1.021	1.021	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 18, F	20145.00	20145	-0.00	1.001	1.001	-0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 19, M	20769.00	20769	0.00	1.032	1.032	0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 19, F	19880.00	19880	-0.00	0.988	0.988	-0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 20, M	21456.00	21456	-0.00	1.066	1.066	-0.000	0.000
Oklahoma, 20, F	20541.00	20541	-0.00	1.021	1.021	-0.000	0.000

Iteration Number	Maximum Absolute Value of Difference in Sum of Weights	Maximum Absolute Value of Difference in %	Coefficient of Variation of Weights at the Completion of the Iteration
1	731.733	0.0364	0.89870

Weight	Mean	Min	Max	CV
BSW_ATPT	113.72	24.74	273.78	0.788
weight	113.72	17.90	639.74	0.899

APPENDIX B - Questionnaires

Young Driver Survey – Version A

This is a survey about driving and riding in motor vehicles. It includes questions about how often people drive and ride in motor vehicles, and how they make decisions like whether or not to wear seat belts, how fast to drive, whether to drive after drinking alcohol, and others.

The survey will be used to learn about what people your age think and do in general, not to learn about any one person. Results may be used to develop driver education or other programs to improve traffic safety.

We would like you to answer each question as best you can and tell us what you think.

If you are under the age of [IF STATE= 1 or 3 or 4, INSERT “18”] [IF STATE= 2, INSERT “19”], one of your parents or your guardian needs to sign the online consent form before you can start the survey. The online consent form is available on the next page.

You will receive \$10 in appreciation for completing this survey.

Q83. What is your age?
_____ Years old

IF STATE=2

IF Q83>=16 AND Q83<=18 GO TO PC AND DISPLAY MESSAGE BELOW:

ALL OTHER STATES

IF Q83>=16 AND Q83<=17 GO TO PC AND DISPLAY MESSAGE BELOW:

Please have one of your parents or your guardian read and sign the parental consent form before you start the survey.

IF PC=2 ASK: Just to confirm: you refuse permission for your child to complete NHTSA’s Young Driver Survey questionnaire?

IF PC=1 DISPLAY: Thank you for allowing your child to participate in the Young Driver Survey. Your child will need to click CONTINUE to access the survey.

Q84. Are you a male or a female?
1. Male
2. Female

First, for some general background, we have a few questions about your living arrangement.

Q1. Right now, are you living in a...

SINGLE RECORD.

1. House
2. Townhouse
3. Condo
4. Apartment
5. Dormitory
6. Or something else?

Q2. At this residence, with whom do you live?

Select all that apply.

1. Mother or stepmother
2. Father or stepfather
3. Brothers or sisters
4. Guardian (someone other than a parent who is either your legal guardian or a guardian who cares for you but hasn't been appointed by the courts)
5. Others (not parents, guardians, brothers, or sisters)
6. I live alone.

Q3. Do you live part of the year at this residence and part of the year elsewhere (for example, alternating between school and your parents' house, or between the homes of parents that don't live together)?

1. Yes
2. No

IF Q3=2 SKIP TO Q6

Q4. **During the rest of the year,** do you live in a...

1. House
2. Townhouse
3. Condo
4. Apartment
5. Dormitory
6. Or something else?

Q5. Who do you live with during those other times of the year?

Select all that apply.

1. Mother or stepmother
2. Father or stepfather
3. Brothers or sisters
4. Guardian (someone other than a parent who is either your legal guardian or a guardian who cares for you but hasn't been appointed by the courts)
5. Others (not parents, guardians, brothers, or sisters)
6. I live alone.

Q6. Do you ever drive a motor vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No

SKIP TO Q14

Q6a. During most weeks, do you drive a motor vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No

Every week can be a little different, but we would like you to think about how much you drive in a **typical driving week, or those weeks you have access to a motor vehicle and drive.**

IF Q3=1 DISPLAY: If you live at different places during the course of the year, and your driving differs between those places, please answer according to the place where you drive the most.

Q7. In a typical driving week, Monday through Sunday, on how many days do you drive a motor vehicle?

_____ Days

IF Q3=2, SKIP TO Q9

Q8. Do you tend to drive more while living at the place you are living at right now, or do you tend to drive more while living at the place(s) where you live the rest of the year?

1. I drive more while living at current residence
2. I drive more while living at the place(s) I live the rest of the year
3. Neither, it's about the same
4. I never drive

SKIP TO Q14

Q9. Is the vehicle you drive most often a car, SUV, van or minivan, pickup truck, motorcycle, or something else? (If you drive multiple vehicles about the same amount and can't determine which of them you drive most often, select the one you drove most recently).

1. Car
2. SUV/Sport utility vehicle
3. Van or minivan
4. Pickup truck
5. Motorcycle
6. Other (including other kinds of trucks) (**SPECIFY**):

Q10. Who owns the vehicle that you drive *most often*?

Select all that apply.

1. I do
2. My parent(s)
3. Family member other than parent
4. Someone else (**SPECIFY**)

IF Q3=1 DISPLAY: If you live at different places during the course of the year, please base your response to the following questions on the location where you drive the most.

Q11. In a typical driving week, how many days do you drive a motor vehicle at night, after 10:00 PM?

_____ Days

Q12. In a typical driving week, how often do you drive *by yourself*?

1. All of the time **SKIP TO Q14**
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never

Q13. In a typical driving week, how many days do you drive with passengers who are under the age of 18?

_____ Days [DROPDOWN LIST] [RANGE CHECK FROM Q7]

Q14. In a typical week, how many days do you ride as a passenger in a motor vehicle with a driver who is under the age of 18?

_____ Days

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q22

Q15. Young drivers may be required to follow rules for driving set by parents, the law, school, employers, or others. Are there rules you are supposed to follow that restrict the following?

Select all that apply.

1. How late you are allowed to stay out with a motor vehicle
2. The number of passengers that you are allowed to drive
3. The age of the passengers that you are allowed to drive
4. Your use of a cell phone while driving
5. None of the above

SKIP TO Q19

FOR EACH SCENARIO ABOVE (1-4) IF Q15 SELECTED ASK Q16, Q17 AND Q18.]

Q16. Who is requiring you to follow the [ITEM FROM Q15] rule?

Select all that apply.

1. The law
2. My School
3. My Employer(s)
4. My parent(s)
5. Myself
6. A family member other than parent
7. Someone else (**SPECIFY**)
8. Not sure

Q17. If you broke the [ITEM FROM Q15] rule, how likely is it that you would be reprimanded by a parent (for example, being told not to do it again)?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not at all likely
4. Not applicable
5. Not sure

Q18. If you broke the [ITEM FROM Q15] rule, how likely is it that you would be punished by a parent, where a privilege is taken away (for example, being grounded or having the keys taken away)?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Not at all likely
4. Not applicable
5. Not sure

There are devices that parents can use to monitor how their children drive. The devices are installed in the car and may record specific actions such as quick stops or lane changes, seat belt use, driver speed, or driving locations.

Q19. Are you driving a vehicle that has a monitoring device that your (parents/guardians) use to check your driving?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure

SKIP TO Q21
SKIP TO Q21

Q20. What is being recorded by the monitoring device that your (parents/guardians) are using to check your driving?

Select all that apply.

1. Speed
2. Driving maneuvers (Such as lane changes or quick stops)
3. Seat belt use
4. Alcohol use
5. Locations where I have driven
6. Sound in the vehicle
7. Crashes or accidents if they occur
8. A video of driving activity
9. Other (**SPECIFY**)
10. Not sure

Q21. In general, do you approve or disapprove of parents using devices such as these to monitor the driving of their children who are under the age of 18?

1. Strongly approve
2. Approve
3. Disapprove
4. Strongly disapprove
5. Neither approve nor disapprove
6. Both approve and disapprove

STATE=1 (FLORIDA) ASK Q22F

STATE=2 (NEBRASKA) ASK Q22N

STATE=3 (OKLAHOMA) ASK Q22O

STATE=4 (MASSACHUSETTS) ASK Q22M

STATE=5 (GEORGIA) ASK Q22G

Q22F. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. A Class E Driver's License (Operator's License) with no age-specific conditions
2. A Class E Driver's License (Operator's License) with age specific conditions
3. A Learner's License
4. A Farm Permit or License
5. A Motorcycle License
6. A Suspended or Revoked License
7. A Commercial Driver's License (CDL)
8. I do not have a Learner's License or any kind of driver's license **SKIP TO Q33**

Q22N. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

1. Class O License
2. Class M License
3. Commercial Driver's License (CDL)
4. Commercial Learner's Permit CLP)
5. Restricted Commercial Driver's License (RCDL)
6. Provisional Operator's Permit (POP)
7. Learner's Permit (LPD)
8. Employment Driving Permit (EDP)
9. Ignition Interlock Permit (IIP)
10. Seasonal Permit (SEP)
11. Medical Hardship Driving Permit MHP)
12. I do not have a Learner's Permit or any kind of driver's license **SKIP TO Q33**

Q22O. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. Unrestricted Class D Driver's License
2. Intermediate License
3. Learner's Permit
4. Class D Driver's License with "M" Endorsement
5. A Suspended or Revoked License
6. Commercial Driver's License
7. I do not have a Learner's Permit or any kind of driver's license

SKIP TO Q33

Q22M. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. Learner's Permit
2. Junior Operator's License
3. Class D Driver's License
4. Class M Motorcycle License
5. Class M Learner's Permit
6. Commercial Learner's Permit
7. Commercial Driver's License
8. I do not have a Learner's Permit or any kind of driver's license

SKIP TO Q33

Q22G. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. Instructional Permit/Learner's Permit
2. Motorcycle Instructional Permit
3. Provisional Driver License Class D
4. Class C Driver License
5. Class M Driver License
6. I do not have a Learner's Permit or any kind of driver's license

SKIP TO Q33

Q23. What State did you get your [IF STATE=1 INSERT "driver's license"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "driver's license/permit"] in?

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q33

The next section asks about your cell phone use. Please answer as honestly as you can. The data will be treated anonymously.

Q24. When you drive a motor vehicle, how often do you have a cell phone in the vehicle with you? ?

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

SKIP TO Q31

Q25. When you are driving, how often do you keep the cell phone within arm's length? Arm's length is when you don't have to move anything but your arm to reach it.

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

Q26. How often do you talk on the phone while you are driving?

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

SKIP TO Q28

Q27. When you talk on the phone while driving, which do you do most often?

1. Hold the phone
2. Use a hands-free device, like a headset, speakerphone or Bluetooth
3. Half and half between holding the phone and using a hands-free device

Q28. If you are driving and your phone rings, what do you do most often:

1. Answer the phone
2. Look to see who is calling, then decide whether to answer the phone
3. Look to see who is calling, but always delay answering until no longer driving
4. I ignore it until later
5. Have a passenger answer the phone for me
6. Never rings while driving/I turn it off
7. I never have a phone in the vehicle with me

Q29. How often do you **read** text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving? Do not count instances where the vehicle is stopped, such as stopped at red lights, stopped at stop signs, or sitting in a parking space.

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

Q30. How often do you **type** text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving? Do not count instances where the vehicle is stopped, such as stopped at red lights, stopped at stop signs, or sitting in a parking space.

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

Q30a. How often do you *create* text messages *using voice commands* while you are driving and the vehicle is moving? Do not count instances where the vehicle is stopped, such as stopped at red lights, stopped at stop signs, or sitting in a parking space.

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

Q31. When you're the driver of a car, how much do you think each of the following things would reduce the quality of your driving?

- A. Using a hands-free phone while driving
- B. Using a hand-held phone while driving
- C. Reading text messages while driving
- D. Sending text messages while driving
- E. Eating snack foods while driving, such as chips or candy
- F. Drinking a beverage from a cup with a straw while driving
- G. Drinking a beverage from a cup without a straw while driving
- H. Talking to passengers while driving
- I. Operating the radio or entertainment system while driving

1. Does not reduce the quality of driving
2. Somewhat reduces the quality of driving
3. Greatly reduces the quality of driving

Q32. When you take your eyes off the road for more than a few seconds at a time while driving, is it often because you are...?

Select all that apply.

1. Looking around to see what's in the area
2. Checking something in the vehicle
3. Looking at a passenger
4. Eating or drinking
5. Using a mobile electronic device such as a cell phone or iPod
6. Reading
7. Touching or adjusting the entertainment system
8. Grooming yourself, such as putting on makeup, shaving, or looking at yourself in the mirror
9. Checking mirrors
10. Or something else (**SPECIFY**)

Q33. How many seconds do you believe a driver can take his or her eyes off the road before driving becomes more dangerous?

_____ Seconds

Q34. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle when you had concerns for your safety because the driver was not paying enough attention to his or her driving?

_____ Days

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q39

Q35. When you are *driving* a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. I drive a motorcycle only **SKIP TO Q39**

Q36. When was the last time that you did **not** wear a seat belt while driving. Was it?

1. Within the past week
2. Within the past month
3. Within the past year
4. More than a year ago **SKIP TO Q39**
5. Never **SKIP TO Q39**

Q37. Who was in the vehicle with you the last time you were driving without wearing a seat belt?

Select all that apply.

1. Nobody, I was driving alone
2. Friends about my age
3. Brother(s) or sister(s)
4. My parent(s)
5. Adult(s) other than my parent(s), brother(s), or sister(s)
6. Someone else (**SPECIFY**)

Q38. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements.

“Sometimes I do not wear my seat belt while driving because...”

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| a. I'm only driving a short distance | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| b. I'm in a rush | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| c. The seat belt is uncomfortable | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| d. I forget to put it on | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| e. My passengers aren't wearing them | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| f. I just don't feel like it | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| g. I'm driving in light traffic | ___ agree | ___ disagree |

Q39. When you are a *passenger in the front seat* of a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?

- 1. All of the time **SKIP TO Q42**
- 2. Most of the time
- 3. Some of the time
- 4. Rarely
- 5. Never
- 6. Never ride as a passenger in the front seat **SKIP TO Q42**

Q40. The last time that you were a *passenger in the front seat* and were not wearing a seat belt, who was driving the motor vehicle?

- 1. A friend about my age
- 2. A brother or sister
- 3. One of my parents
- 4. An adult other than my parent, brother, or sister
- 5. Someone else (**SPECIFY**)

Q41. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

“Sometimes I do not wear my seat belt while riding as a *passenger in the front seat* because...”

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. I'm only riding a short distance | <input type="checkbox"/> agree | <input type="checkbox"/> disagree |
| b. I'm in a rush | <input type="checkbox"/> agree | <input type="checkbox"/> disagree |
| c. The seat belt is uncomfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> agree | <input type="checkbox"/> disagree |
| d. I forget to put it on | <input type="checkbox"/> agree | <input type="checkbox"/> disagree |
| e. The driver isn't wearing one | <input type="checkbox"/> agree | <input type="checkbox"/> disagree |
| f. I just don't feel like it | <input type="checkbox"/> agree | <input type="checkbox"/> disagree |
| g. It might insult the driver | <input type="checkbox"/> agree | <input type="checkbox"/> disagree |

Q42. When you are a *passenger in the back seat* of a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?

- 1. All of the time **SKIP TO Q45**
- 2. Most of the time
- 3. Some of the time
- 4. Rarely
- 5. Never
- 6. Never ride as a passenger in the back seat **SKIP TO Q45**

Q43. The last time that you were a *passenger in the back seat* and were not wearing a seat belt, who was driving the motor vehicle?

- 1. A friend about my age
- 2. A brother or sister
- 3. One of my parents
- 4. An adult other than my parent, brother, or sister
- 5. Someone else (**SPECIFY**)

Q44. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

“Sometimes I do not wear my seat belt while riding as a *passenger in the back seat* because...

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| a. I'm only riding a short distance | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| b. I'm in a rush | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| c. The seat belt is uncomfortable | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| d. I forget to put it on | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| e. The driver isn't wearing one | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| f. I just don't feel like it | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| g. It might insult the driver | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| h. I can't find the seat belt | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| i. It's not necessary to wear a belt in the back seat | ___ agree | ___ disagree |

Q45. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- a. Seat belts are just as likely to harm you as help you
- b. Police in my community generally do not bother to write tickets for seat belt violations
- c. An accident close to home is usually not as serious as an accident farther away
- d. I would feel self-conscious around my friends if I wore a seat belt and they did not
- e. Putting on a seat belt makes me worry more about being in an accident
- f. If it is your time to die, you'll die, so it doesn't matter whether you wear your seat belt.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree

Q46. How often do your parents (or guardians) *usually* wear their seat belt when driving a motor vehicle? If answer differs by parent, please answer according to the parent you ride with most often.

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Not applicable

Q47. In general, how often do friends about your age wear their seat belts when they're driving?

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Not applicable
7. Not sure

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q52

Q48. Do you ever ask passengers to wear their seat belt when you're driving?

1. Yes, I ask every time I see a passenger not buckling up
2. Yes, I sometimes ask
3. No, my passengers always buckle up without my asking
4. No, I never ask unbuckled passengers to buckle up
5. No, I never drive with passengers
6. Not applicable

Q49. In the past 12 months, how many times have you been *stopped by the police* while driving a motor vehicle? A stop is when the police officer initiated the contact with your vehicle, had you stop, and detained you for more than a couple of minutes. This can include checkpoints or safety checks.

_____ Time(s) **IF Q49=0, SKIP TO Q52**

Q50. Of the times you were stopped, how many times did you receive a ticket?

_____ Time(s) **IF Q50=0 SKIP TO Q52**

Q51. Of the times you were stopped and received a ticket, what was/were the violation(s) marked on the ticket(s)?

Select all that apply.

1. Speeding
2. Running a red light
3. Driving without a seat belt
4. Failure to use a turn signal
5. Careless or reckless driving
6. Failure to stop at a stop sign
7. Using a cell phone while driving
8. Minor in possession
9. Violation of zero tolerance
10. Expired Tags
11. Equipment Violation (e.g. broken headlight)
12. Other (**SPECIFY**)

Q52. How much attention do you pay to messages in the media about police enforcement of traffic safety laws?

1. I pay a lot of attention
2. I pay some attention
3. I pay very little attention
4. I pay no attention
5. I never see or hear enforcement messages

The next questions are about crashes and accidents where there was moderate or greater damage to a vehicle. Do not include crashes that resulted only in small scratches or small dents.

Q53. Regardless of who was at fault, have you ever been the *driver* of a vehicle involved in a crash or accident?

1. Yes

2. No **SKIP TO Q58**

Q54. How many times have you been the *driver* of a vehicle that was involved in a crash or accident? Again, do not include crashes that resulted only in small scratches or small dents.

Q55. In how many of these crashes or accidents where you were driving were you wearing a seat belt?

Q56. In how many of these crashes or accidents where you were driving were you injured seriously enough that you received medical attention?

Q57. How long ago was the most recent time you were involved in a crash or accident as a driver?

1. Less than one year ago

2. One year to almost two years ago

3. Two years to almost three years ago

4. Three or more years ago

Q58. Have you ever been a *passenger* in a vehicle involved in a crash or accident where the driver was under 18 years of age? Again, do not include crashes that resulted only in small scratches or small dents.

1. Yes

2. No **SKIP TO Q63**

Q59. How many times have you been a *passenger* in a vehicle that was involved in a crash or accident where the driver was under 18 years of age?

Q60. In how many of these crashes or accidents where you were a passenger were you wearing a seat belt?

Q61. In how many of these crashes or accidents where you were a passenger were you injured seriously enough that you received medical attention?

Q62. How long ago was the most recent time you were involved in a crash or accident as a passenger where the driver was under 18 years of age?

1. Less than one year ago

2. One year to almost two years ago

3. Two years to almost three years ago

4. Three or more years ago

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q67

Q63. Near misses occur when a driver has to suddenly brake or rapidly steer the vehicle to avoid a crash or accident. In the past 30 days, how many near misses have you been involved in as a driver?

The next questions are about alcoholic beverages and drugs. Please answer as honestly as you can. The data will be treated anonymously.

“Alcoholic beverages” refer to:

a can of beer [INSERT PICTURE]
a glass of wine [INSERT PICTURE]
wine coolers [INSERT PICTURE]
a shot of liquor [INSERT PICTURE]
a mixed drink [INSERT PICTURE]

– Not just sips.

Q64. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?

Q65. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours of having [IF MALE, INSERT 5; IF FEMALE INSERT 4] or more drinks of alcohol?

Q66. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle while feeling buzzed from drinking alcohol?

Q67. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle when you think the driver was buzzed from drinking alcohol?

Q68. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle when you had concerns for your safety because of the amount of alcohol the driver had been drinking?

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q70

Q69. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle while you were feeling buzzed, sleepy, or disoriented from using a drug other than alcohol? This could be a prescription drug, a non-prescription drug, or an illegal drug.

Q70. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle when you think the driver was high on some drug or substance other than alcohol?

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO INTRO PRIOR TO Q76

The next questions are about driving while tired or drowsy.

Q71. Have you ever fallen asleep or nodded off even for a moment while driving?

1. Yes
2. No

Q72. If you feel sleepy while driving, what if anything do you do to stop it?

Select all that apply.

1. Pull over and take a nap
2. Eat
3. Get coffee/soda/caffeine
4. Take a stimulant (such as No-Doz)
5. Turn the radio on loud
6. Shake your head
7. Open the window
8. Make a call on your cell phone
9. Sing or talk to yourself
10. Change drivers
11. Stop driving
12. Other (**SPECIFY**)
13. Nothing

Q73. Which statement best describes your driving?

1. I tend to pass other cars more often than other cars pass me
2. Other cars tend to pass me more often than I pass them
3. It's about equal – I pass other cars as often as other cars pass me

Q74. How often do you drive 20 or more miles per hour faster than most other vehicles are going?

1. All the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Never

Q75. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- a. I like driving fast
- b. Slow drivers make me angry
- c. The faster I drive, the more alert I am
- d. I try to get where I am going as fast as I can

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree

The next questions are about racing. By racing, we mean a competition where two or more drivers are trying to go faster than each other. Racing may occur on public roads, private roads, parking lots, official or non-official racetracks, or in other locations. Racing can be for short or long distances and have an end point.

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q79

Q76. In the past 12 months, have you ever raced while driving a motor vehicle?

Select all that apply.

1. Yes, on public roads
2. Yes, on private roads – a road not owned by local, state, or federal government
3. Yes, in parking lots
4. Yes, on sanctioned or official racetracks
5. Yes, on non-sanctioned or non-official racetracks
6. Yes, other location (SPECIFY)
7. No

SKIP TO Q79

Q77. In the past 12 months, how many times have you raced while driving a motor vehicle?

Q78. The last time you raced while driving a motor vehicle, how many people were in the vehicle with you?

Q79. In the past 12 months, have you ever been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle that was racing another motor vehicle? Select all that apply.

1. Yes, on public roads
2. Yes, on private roads – a road not owned by local, state, or federal government
3. Yes, in parking lots
4. Yes, on sanctioned or official racetracks
5. Yes, on non-sanctioned or non-official racetracks
6. Yes, other location (SPECIFY)
7. No

SKIP TO Q81

Q80. In the past 12 months, how many times have you been a passenger in a motor vehicle that was racing another motor vehicle?

The next questions are about your opinions about racing.

Q81. In general, do you think racing another vehicle is...

1. Very dangerous
2. Somewhat dangerous
3. A little dangerous
4. Not at all dangerous

Q82. Do you think the idea of racing another vehicle sounds...

1. Very exciting
2. Somewhat exciting
3. A little exciting
4. Not at all exciting

The next questions collect some basic information about you, and are the final questions in the survey.

Q85. Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?

1. Yes
2. No

Q86. Which of the following racial categories describes you?

Select all that apply.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native
2. Asian
3. Black or African American
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. White

Q87. Are you currently attending school full time or part time?

1. Yes, attending school full time
2. Yes, attending school part time
3. No

Q88. Are you currently working for pay, either full time or part time?

1. Yes, working full time
2. Yes, working part time
3. Yes, working both a full time and a part time job
4. No

That completes the survey. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

Young Driver Survey – Version B

This is a survey about driving and riding in motor vehicles. It includes questions about how often people drive and ride in motor vehicles, and how they make decisions like whether or not to wear seat belts, how fast to drive, whether to drive after drinking alcohol, and others.

The survey will be used to learn about what people your age think and do in general, not to learn about any one person. Results may be used to develop driver education or other programs to improve traffic safety.

We would like you to answer each question as best you can and tell us what you think.

If you are under the age of [IF STATE= 1 or 3 or 4 or 5INSERT “18”] [IF STATE= 2, INSERT “19”], one of your parents or your guardian needs to sign the online consent form before you can start the survey. The online consent form is available on the next page.

You will receive \$10 in appreciation for completing this survey.

Q79. What is your age?

_____ Years old

IF STATE=2

IF Q83>=16 AND Q83<=18 GO TO PC AND DISPLAY MESSAGE BELOW:

ALL OTHER STATES

IF Q83>=16 AND Q83<=17 GO TO PC AND DISPLAY MESSAGE BELOW:

Please have one of your parents or your guardian read and sign the parental consent form before you start the survey.

IF PC=2 ASK: Just to confirm: you refuse permission for your child to complete NHTSA’s Young Driver Survey questionnaire?

IF PC=1 DISPLAY: Thank you for allowing your child to participate in the Young Driver Survey. Your child will need to click CONTINUE to access the survey.

Q80. Are you a male or a female?

1. Male
2. Female

First, for some general background, we have a few questions about your living arrangement.

Q1. Right now, are you living in a...

Single Record.

1. House
2. Townhouse
3. Condo
4. Apartment
5. Dormitory
6. Or something else?

Q2. At this residence, with whom do you live?

Select all that apply.

1. Mother or stepmother
2. Father or stepfather
3. Brothers or sisters
4. Guardian (someone other than a parent who is either your legal guardian or a guardian who cares for you but hasn't been appointed by the courts)
5. Others (not parents, guardians, brothers or sisters)
6. I live alone.

Q3. Do you live part of the year at this residence and part of the year elsewhere (for example, alternating between school and your parents' house, or between the homes of parents that don't live together)?

1. Yes
2. No

IF Q3=2 SKIP TO Q6

Q4. During the rest of the year, do you live in a...

1. House
2. Townhouse
3. Condo
4. Apartment
5. Dormitory
6. Or something else?

Q5. Who do you live with during those other times of the year?

Select all that apply.

1. Mother or stepmother
2. Father or stepfather
3. Brothers or sisters
4. Guardian (someone other than a parent who is either your legal guardian or a guardian who cares for you but hasn't been appointed by the courts)
5. Others (not parents, guardians, brothers, or sisters)
6. I live alone

Q6. Do you ever drive a motor vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No

SKIP TO Q11

Q6a. During most weeks, do you drive a motor vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No

Every week can be a little different, but we would like you to think about how much you drive in a **typical driving week, or those weeks you have access to a motor vehicle and drive.**

IF Q3=1 DISPLAY: If you live at different places during the course of the year, and your driving differs between those places, please answer according to the place where you drive the most.

Q7. In a typical driving week, Monday through Sunday, on how many days do you drive a motor vehicle?

IF Q3=2, SKIP TO Q9

Q8. Do you tend to drive more while living at the place you are living at right now, or do you tend to drive more while living at the place(s) where you live the rest of the year?

1. I drive more while living at current residence
2. I drive more while living at the place(s) I live the rest of the year
3. Neither, it's about the same
4. I never drive

SKIP TO Q11

Q9. Is the vehicle you drive most often a car, SUV, van or minivan, pickup truck, motorcycle, or something else? (If you drive multiple vehicles about the same amount and can't determine which of them you drive most often, select the one you drove most recently).

1. Car
2. SUV/Sport utility vehicle
3. Van or minivan
4. Pickup truck
5. Motorcycle
6. Other (including other kinds of trucks) (**SPECIFY**):

Q10. In a typical driving week, how many days do you drive with passengers who are under the age of 18?

IF STATE= 1 FLORIDA ASK Q11F

IF STATE= 2 NEBRASKA ASK Q11N

IF STATE= 3 OKLAHOMA ASK Q11O

IF STATE= 4 MASSACHUSETTS ASK Q11M

IF STATE= 5 GEORGIA ASK Q11G

Q11F. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. A Class E Driver's License (Operator's License), with no age-specific conditions
2. A Class E Driver's License (Operator's License), with age-specific conditions
3. A Learner's License
4. A Farm Permit or License
5. A Motorcycle License
6. A Suspended or Revoked License
7. A Commercial Driver's License (CDL)
8. I do not have a Learner's License or any kind of driver's license **SKIP TO Q22**

Q11N. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. Class O License
2. Class M License
3. Learner's Permit (LPD)
4. Commercial Driver's License (CDL)
5. Commercial Learner's Permit CLP)
6. Restricted Commercial Driver's License (RCDL)
7. Provisional Operator's Permit (POP)
8. Employment Driving Permit (EDP)
9. Ignition Interlock Permit (IIP)
10. Seasonal Permit (SEP)
11. Medical Hardship Driving Permit MHP)
12. I do not have a Learner's Permit or any kind of driver's license **SKIP TO Q22**

Q11O. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. Unrestricted Class D Driver's License
2. Intermediate License
3. Learner's Permit
4. Class D Driver's License with "M" Endorsement
5. A Suspended or Revoked License
6. Commercial Driver's License
7. I do not have a Learner's Permit or any kind of driver's license **SKIP TO Q22**

Q11M. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. Learner's Permit
2. Junior Operator's License
3. Class D Driver's License
4. Class M Motorcycle License
5. Class M Learner's Permit
6. Commercial Learner's Permit
7. Commercial Driver's License
8. I do not have a Learner's Permit or any kind of driver's license **SKIP TO Q22**

Q11G. Which of the following describes your own license for driving?

Select all that apply.

1. Instructional Permit/Learner's Permit
2. Motorcycle Instructional Permit
3. Provisional Driver License Class D
4. Class C Driver License
5. Class M Driver License
6. I do not have a Learner's Permit or any kind of driver's license **SKIP TO Q22**

Q12. What State did you get your [IF STATE=1 INSERT "driver's license"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "driver's license/permit"] in?

Q13. When you reached the age at which you could apply for a [IF STATE=1 INSERT "Learner's License"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "Learner's Permit"] to drive, how long did you wait until you applied for the [IF STATE=1 INSERT "Learner's License"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "Learner's Permit"]?

1. I applied within 1 month after reaching the eligible age **SKIP TO Q15**
2. I applied 1 to 5 months after reaching the eligible age **SKIP TO Q15**
3. I applied 6 to 11 months after reaching the eligible age
4. I applied 1 to 2 years after reaching the eligible age
5. I applied more than 2 years after reaching the eligible age
6. I never applied for a [IF STATE=1 INSERT "Learner's License"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "Learner's Permit"] **SKIP TO Q16**

Q14. Why did you delay applying for your [IF STATE=1 INSERT "Learner's License"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "Learner's Permit"]?

Select all that apply.

1. No adult was available to supervise me
2. No motor vehicle was available to drive
3. Driving was too expensive
4. I was not comfortable with driving
5. Driving wasn't that important to me
6. I had other transportation options
7. I was too busy/I didn't have time
8. Other (SPECIFY)

Q15. When you drove with a [IF STATE=1 INSERT “Learner’s License” [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT “Learner’s Permit”], how many hours of adult-supervised driving practice did you have?

1. More than 50 hours of supervised driving practice
2. Between 25 and 50 hours of supervised driving practice
3. Less than 25 hours of supervised driving practice
4. None
5. I can’t remember
6. I currently have a [IF STATE=1 INSERT “Learner’s License”] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT “Learner’s Permit”] and haven’t completed supervised practice

IF Q11F/Q11N/Q11O=3 ASK Q16, Q17, & Q18, OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q19

IF Q11M=1 ASK Q16M, Q17 & Q18 OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q19

IF Q11G=1 ASK Q16G, Q17 & Q18 OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q19

Q16. As far as you know, what rules are placed on drivers when they receive [IF STATE=1 INSERT “Learner’s Licenses”] [IF STATE=2 or 3 INSERT “Learner’s Permits”] in your State?

Select all that apply.

1. Licensed adult (21 or older) required in vehicle at all times
2. Licensed adult (21 or older) required in vehicle **only during** nighttime hours
3. All occupants must wear seat belts
4. The number of teenage passengers is restricted
5. Cannot drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in driver’s blood
6. The [IF STATE=1 INSERT “Learner’s License”] [IF STATE=2 or 3 INSERT “Learner’s Permit”] is visually distinctive from a regular license
7. Must remain crash-and conviction-free for a set period of time to advance to the [IF STATE=1 INSERT “Class E Driver’s License”] [IF STATE=2 INSERT “Provisional Operator’s Permit”] [IF STATE=3 INSERT “Intermediate License”]
8. No use of cell phone while driving
9. No use of any hand-held electronic devices while driving
10. Parents/Guardians must certify to the DMV [IF STATE =3 INSERT “DPS” instead of “DMV”] that the driver has driven a required number of practice hours to advance to the [IF STATE=1 INSERT “Class E Driver’s License”] [IF STATE=2 INSERT “Provisional Operator’s Permit”] [IF STATE=3 INSERT “Intermediate License”]
11. The driver is not allowed to drive during late night hours
12. No eating or drinking while driving
13. Other (**SPECIFY**)

Q16M. As far as you know, what rules are placed on drivers when they receive Learner's Permits in your State?

Select all that apply.

1. Licensed adult (21 or older) required in vehicle at all times
2. Parent or legal guardian required in vehicle for drivers under the age of 18 when driving between 12:00 a.m. (midnight) and 5:00 a.m.
3. All occupants must wear seat belts
4. Cannot drive with passengers under the age of 18 except for siblings
5. Cannot drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in driver's blood
6. The Learner's permit is visually distinctive from a regular license
7. Must remain crash- and conviction-free for a set period of time to advance to the Junior Operator's License
8. No use of cell phone while driving
9. No use of any hand-held electronic devices while driving
10. Parents/Guardians must certify to the DMV that the driver has driven a required number of practice hours to advance to the Junior Operator's License
11. The driver is not allowed to drive during late night hours
12. No eating or drinking while driving
13. May not operate in another State if it is in violation of that State's law
14. Must be in physical possession of the Permit when operating a motor vehicle
15. Other (SPECIFY)

Q16G. As far as you know, what rules are placed on drivers when they receive Learner's Permits in your State?

Select all that apply.

1. The Instructional Permit holder must always be accompanied by a licensed adult driver 21 or older who is sitting beside the driver and capable of taking control over the vehicle
2. All occupants must wear seat belts
3. The number of teenage passengers is restricted
4. Cannot drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in driver's blood
5. The Learner's permit is visually distinctive from a regular license
6. Must remain crash- and conviction-free for a set period of time to advance to the Provisional Driver License Class D
7. No use of cell phone while driving
8. No use of any hand-held electronic devices while driving
9. Parents/Guardians must certify to the DMV that the driver has driven a required number of practice hours to advance to the Provisional Driver License Class D
10. The driver is not allowed to drive during late night hours
11. No eating or drinking while driving
12. Other (SPECIFY)

Q17. How often do your parents (or guardians) talk to you about following the rules for driving with a [IF STATE=1 INSERT "Learner's License"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "Learner's Permit"]?

1. Very often
2. Somewhat often
3. Not very often
4. Never
5. Not applicable

Q18. If a driver is stopped by the police and found to be violating the rules of a [IF STATE=1 INSERT "Learner's License"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "Learner's Permit"], what do you think is likely to happen?

Select all that apply.

1. Nothing
2. The driver would receive a warning
3. The driver would receive a ticket
4. The driver's [IF STATE=1 INSERT "Learner's License"] [IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 or 5 INSERT "Learner's Permit"] would be taken away
5. Other (SPECIFY)

IF Q11F/Q11O OR Q11N=7 ASK Q19, Q20, & Q21, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q22

IF Q11M=2 ASK Q19M, Q20, & Q21, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q22

IF Q11G=3 ASK Q19G, Q20, & Q21, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q22

Q19. As far as you know, what are the rules that are placed on young drivers who are driving with [IF STATE=1 INSERT "a Class E Driver's (Operator's) License with age-specific conditions"] [IF STATE=2 INSERT "a Provisional Operator's Permit"] [IF STATE=3 INSERT "an Intermediate License"]

Select all that apply.

1. Licensed adult (21 or older) required in vehicle at all times
2. Licensed adult (21 or older) required in vehicle only during nighttime hours
3. All occupants must wear seat belts
4. The number of teenage passengers is restricted
5. Can not drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in their blood
6. No use of cell phone while driving
7. No use of any hand-held electronic device while driving
8. (Parents/Guardians) must certify to the DMV [IF STATE=3 Replace "DMV" by "DPS"] that their child has driven a required number of practice hours
9. The driver is not allowed to drive during late night hours
10. No eating or drinking while driving
11. Other (SPECIFY)

Q19M. As far as you know, what are the rules that are placed on young drivers who are driving with a Junior Operator's License?

Select all that apply.

1. Licensed adult (21 or older) required in vehicle at all times
2. Parent or legal guardian required in vehicle for drivers under the age of 18 when driving between 12:30 a.m. and 5:00 a.m.
3. All occupants must wear seat belts
4. Cannot drive with passengers under the age of 18 except for siblings
5. Cannot drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in their blood
6. No use of cell phone while driving
7. No use of any hand-held electronic device while driving
8. (Parents/Guardians) must certify to the DMV that their child has driven a required number of practice hours
9. The driver is not allowed to drive during late night hours
10. No eating or drinking while driving
11. Other (**SPECIFY**)

Q19G. As far as you know, what are the rules that are placed on young drivers who are driving with a Provisional Driver License Class D?

Select all that apply.

1. Licensed adult (21 or older) required in vehicle at all times
2. May not drive between midnight and 5 a.m. – no exceptions
3. All occupants must wear seat belts
4. During the first 6 months following issuance, only immediate family members can ride in vehicle
5. During the second 6 months following issuance, only 1 passenger under age 21 who is not an immediate family member can ride in vehicle
6. One year following issuance, only 3 passengers under age 21 who are not immediate family members can ride in vehicle
7. Cannot drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in their blood
8. No use of cell phone while driving
9. No use of any hand-held electronic device while driving
10. (Parents/Guardians) must certify to the DMV that their child has driven a required number of practice hours
11. No eating or drinking while driving
12. Other (**SPECIFY**)

Q20. How often do your parents (or guardians) talk to you about following the rules for your [IF STATE=1 INSERT "Driver's License"] [IF STATE=2 INSERT "Provisional Operator's Permit"] [IF STATE=3 INSERT "Intermediate License"] [IF STATE=4 INSERT "Junior Operator's License"] [IF STATE=5 INSERT "Provisional Driver License Class D"]?

1. Very often
2. Somewhat often
3. Not very often
4. Never
5. Not applicable

Q21. If a young driver is stopped by the police and found to be violating [IF STATE=1 INSERT "the age-specific rules of a Class E Driver's License"] [IF STATE=2 INSERT "the rules of a Provisional Operator's Permit"] [IF STATE=3 INSERT "the rules of an Intermediate License"] [IF STATE=4 INSERT "the rules of a Junior Operator's License"] [IF STATE=5 INSERT "the rules of a Provisional Driver License Class D"], what do you think is likely to happen?

Select all that apply.

1. Nothing
2. The driver would receive a warning
3. The driver would receive a ticket
4. The [IF STATE=1 INSERT "driver's license"] [IF STATE=2 INSERT "Provisional Operator's Permit"] [IF STATE=3 INSERT "Intermediate License"] [IF STATE=4 INSERT "Junior Operator's License"] [IF STATE=5 INSERT "Provisional Driver License Class D"] would be taken away
5. Other (SPECIFY)

The next questions are about *driver education*, which can include training in a classroom, time driving with an instructor, or lessons offered through a computer. We are **not** referring to instruction from parents, friends, or relatives.

Q22. Have you received **any** kind of driver education?

1. Yes
2. No **SKIP TO Q30**

Q23. Have you ever had any driver education provided by a *private driving school*? Please include only private companies and not private high schools or colleges.

1. Yes
2. No **SKIP TO Q25**

Q24. Did this driver education include . . .

Select all that apply.

1. Instruction in a classroom
2. Time actually driving
3. Online training
4. Training using an interactive simulator

Q25. Have you ever had any driver education provided by a high school? Please do not count courses that were taught by a private company at a high school.

1. Yes
2. No **SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q27**

Q26. Did this driver education include?

Select all that apply.

1. Instruction in a classroom
2. Time actually driving
3. Online training
4. Training using an interactive simulator

IF (Q22=1 AND (Q23=2 AND Q25=2)) ASK Q27, OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q28

Q27. Who provided the driver education that you received?

OPEN ENDED.

Q28. Thinking about all of the driver education you received, how helpful would you say it was for *passing the road test to receive your driver's license*?

1. Very helpful
2. Somewhat helpful
3. A little helpful
4. Not helpful at all
5. Did not take road test

Q29. Thinking about all of the driver education you received, how helpful would you say it was for *learning good driving skills*?

1. Very helpful
2. Somewhat helpful
3. A little helpful
4. Not helpful at all
5. I have not yet received a driver's license

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q37

The next section asks about your cell phone use. Please answer as honestly as you can. The data will be treated anonymously.

Q30. When you drive a motor vehicle, how often do you have a cell phone in the vehicle with you?

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

SKIP TO Q34

Q31. How often do you talk on the phone while you are driving?

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

Q32. How often do you **read** text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving? Do not count instances where the vehicle is stopped, such as stopped at red lights, stopped at stop signs, or sitting in a parking space.

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

Q33. How often do you **type** text messages while you are driving and the vehicle is moving? Do not count instances where the vehicle is stopped, such as stopped at red lights, stopped at stop signs, or sitting in a parking space.

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

Q33a. How often do you **create** text messages **using voice commands** while you are driving and the vehicle is moving? Do not count instances where the vehicle is stopped, such as stopped at red lights, stopped at stop signs, or sitting in a parking space.

1. On all driving trips
2. On most driving trips
3. On some driving trips
4. On almost no driving trips
5. Never

Q34. When you are **driving** a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. I drive a motorcycle only

SKIP TO Q37

Q35. When was the last time that you did **not** wear a seat belt while driving?

1. Within the past week
2. Within the past month
3. Within the past year
4. More than a year ago **SKIP TO Q37**
5. I have worn a seat belt every single time I have driven a motor vehicle **SKIP TO Q37**

Q36. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Sometimes I do not wear my seat belt while driving because...

RANDOMIZE LIST.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| a. I'm only driving a short distance | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| b. I'm in a rush | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| c. The seat belt is uncomfortable | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| d. I forget to put it on | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| e. My passengers aren't wearing them | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| f. I just don't feel like it | ___ agree | ___ disagree |
| g. I'm driving in light traffic | ___ agree | ___ disagree |

Q37. In general, how often do friends about your age wear their seat belts when they're driving?

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Not applicable
7. Not sure

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q42

Q38. In the past 12 months, how many times have you been *stopped by the police* while driving a motor vehicle? A stop is when the police officer initiated the contact with your vehicle, had you stop, and detained you for more than a couple of minutes. This can include checkpoints or safety checks.

IF Q38=0 SKIP TO Q42

Q39. Of the times you were stopped, how many times did you receive a ticket?

IF Q39=0 SKIP TO Q42 [RANGE 0-20]

Q40. Of the times you were stopped and received a ticket, what was/were the violation(s) on the ticket(s)?

Select all that apply.

1. Speeding
2. Running a red light
3. Driving without a seat belt
4. Failure to use a turn signal
5. Careless or reckless driving
6. Failure to stop at a stop sign
7. Using a cell phone while driving
8. Minor in possession
9. Violation of zero tolerance
10. Expired Tags
11. Equipment Violation (e.g. broken headlight)
12. Other (**SPECIFY**)

Q41. Who paid the fine for the ticket(s)?

Select all that apply.

1. I did
2. My parents or guardian
3. Someone else
4. No payment was made.

Q42. In the past 12 months, how many times have you been a *passenger* in a vehicle that was *stopped by the police*?

Q43. How much attention do you pay to messages in the media about police enforcement of traffic safety laws?

1. I pay a lot of attention
2. I pay some attention
3. I pay very little attention
4. I pay no attention
5. I never see enforcement messages

Q44. In general, how easy or difficult do you think it is for teenage drivers in your community to speed more than 20 miles per hour over the speed limit without being stopped by the police?

1. Very easy
2. Somewhat easy
3. Somewhat difficult
4. Very difficult

Q45. In general, how easy or difficult do you think it is for teenage drivers in your community to send text messages while driving without being stopped by the police?

1. Very easy
2. Somewhat easy
3. Somewhat difficult
4. Very difficult

IF STATE=1 or 5 ASK Q46F

IF STATE=2 or 3 or 4 ASK Q46N

Q46F. In general, how easy or difficult do you think it is for teenage drivers in your community to drive without wearing a seat belt and not be stopped by the police?

1. Very easy
2. Somewhat easy
3. Somewhat difficult
4. Very difficult

Q46N. In general, how easy or difficult do you think it is for teenage drivers in your community to talk on a handheld phone while driving without being stopped by the police?

1. Very easy
2. Somewhat easy
3. Somewhat difficult
4. Very difficult

The next questions are about crashes and accidents where there was moderate or greater damage to a vehicle. Do not include crashes that resulted only in small scratches or small dents.

Q47. Regardless of who was at fault, have you ever been the *driver* of a vehicle involved in a crash or accident?

1. Yes
2. No

Q48. Have you ever been a *passenger* in a vehicle involved in a crash or accident where the driver was under 18 years of age? Again, do not include crashes that resulted only in small scratches or small dents.

1. Yes
2. No

The next questions are about alcoholic beverages. Please answer as honestly as you can. The data will be treated anonymously.

“Alcoholic beverages” refer to:

- a can of beer [INSERT PICTURE]
- a glass of wine [INSERT PICTURE]
- wine coolers [INSERT PICTURE]
- a shot of liquor [INSERT PICTURE]
- a mixed drink [INSERT PICTURE]

– Not just sips.

Q49. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?

1. 0 days **SKIP TO Q53**
2. 1 or 2 days
3. 3 to 9 days
4. 10 to 19 days
5. 20 to 39 days
6. 40 to 99 days
7. 100 or more days

Q50. During the last 12 months, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day when you drank alcohol? [DROPDOWN LIST]

1. 1 drink of alcohol
2. 2 drinks of alcohol
3. 3 to 4 drinks of alcohol
4. 5 to 6 drinks of alcohol
5. 7 to 8 drinks of alcohol
6. 9 or more drinks of alcohol

Q50a. During the last 12 months, how often did you have [IF MALE, INSERT 5; IF FEMALE, INSERT 4] or more drinks containing any alcohol within a two-hour period?

1. No times in the past year
2. 1 to 2 times in the past year
3. 3 to 5 times in the past year
4. 6 to 10 times in the past year
5. 11 to 20 times in the past year
6. 21 to 50 times in the past year
7. More than 50 times in the past year

Q51. When you drink alcoholic beverages, were they usually provided by?

1. You
2. A friend
3. A member of your family
4. Someone who is not a friend or family member
5. I don't drink alcoholic beverages **SKIP TO Q53**

Q52. Do you at least sometimes drink alcohol:

SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

- a. At a bar or club
- b. At a restaurant
- c. In your home
- d. In the homes of people you know
- e. In the homes of people you don't know well
- f. In a car
- g. At an outdoor place, such as the woods or a parking lot
- h. At a sports facility
- i. Somewhere else (**SPECIFY**)

1. Yes
2. No

Q52a. During the last 12 months, at what type of place did you drink alcohol the most number of times? **SINGLE RECORD**

1. At a bar or club
2. At a restaurant
3. In your home
4. In the homes of people you know
5. In the homes of people you don't know well
6. In a car
7. At an outdoor place, such as the woods or a parking lot
8. At a sports facility
9. Somewhere else (**SPECIFY**)

Q53. The next questions are about ways that people can get alcoholic beverages. If you wanted to get an alcoholic beverage, how easy or difficult would it be?

1. Very easy
2. Somewhat easy
3. Neither easy nor difficult
4. Somewhat difficult
5. Very difficult

Q54. Do you . . . **RANDOMIZE LIST.**

- a. Personally know someone who has a fake ID that they use to buy alcoholic beverages?
- b. Personally know one or more people over the age of 21 who would be willing to buy alcoholic beverages for you?
- c. Know of one or more bars that sell alcoholic beverages to people under 21?
- d. Know of one or more stores that sell alcoholic beverages to people under 21?
- e. Know any parents that provide alcohol to their kids and their kids' friends who are under 21?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

IF (Q6=2 OR Q49=1) SKIP TO Q58

Q55. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?

IF Q55=0, SKIP TO Q58

Q56. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours of having [**IF MALE, INSERT 5; IF FEMALE INSERT 4**] or more drinks of alcohol?

Q57. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle while feeling buzzed from drinking alcohol?

Q58. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle when you think the driver was buzzed from drinking alcohol?

Q59. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle when you had concerns for your safety because of the amount of alcohol the driver had been drinking?

Q60. To your knowledge, is there a minimum drinking age in the State where you currently live?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No **SKIP TO Q62**

Q61. What is the minimum drinking age in the State where you currently live?
____ AGE

The next questions are about your opinion—.

Q62. I'd like you to think about an average [**“male/female”**—**FROM sex question**] about your age. How many drinks of alcohol do you think such a person could have in a 2-hour period before they became buzzed or felt at least some effect from the alcohol? Please answer separately for each type of alcohol listed below.

- a. 12 ounce regular beers
- b. 12 ounce light beers
- c. Drinks or shots of hard liquor
- d. 5 ounce glasses of wine

Q63. Again, thinking about an average [**“male/female”**—**FROM Q80**] about your age. How many drinks of alcohol do you think such a person could have in a 2-hour period before they would not be able to drive safely? Please answer separately for each type of alcohol listed below.

- a. 12 ounce regular beers
- b. 12 ounce light beers
- c. Drinks or shots of hard liquor
- d. 5 ounce glasses of wine

The next questions are about drugs other than alcohol. There is a lot of talk these days about this subject, but we still have a lot to learn about driving and the use of drugs by people your age. We hope that you can answer all questions; but if you find one that you feel you cannot answer honestly, please leave it blank.

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q67

Q64. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle while you were feeling buzzed, sleepy, or disoriented from using a drug other than alcohol? This could be a prescription drug, non-prescription drug, or an illegal drug.

_____ DAYS

Q65. Have you ever used any of the following substances **within 24 hours before driving**?

- a. Marijuana
- b. Synthetic Marijuana (Synthetic chemicals applied to natural herbs to produce experiences similar to marijuana. Associated names include Spice, K2, fake weed, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, Moon Rocks, and herbal incense)
- c. Hallucinogens/dissociative drugs (Drugs that affect perceptions of reality. Street names include Ecstasy, Molly, Acid, Mushrooms, Buttons, Mesc, Boomers, and Dots)
- d. Amphetamines (Sometimes called uppers, ups, pep pills, or speed. Includes Ritalin, Adderall, Dexedrine, Concerta, and Vyvanse)
- e. Depressants (Sometimes prescribed to calm people down, relax them, or help them sleep. Includes Valium, Xanax, Ativan, Ambien, Librium, Soma, and Unisom Nembutal)
- f. Narcotics (A pain reliever. Includes methadone, morphine, codeine, Demerol, Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, heroin, and opium)

1. Never used before driving
2. Yes, used before driving in past 30 days
3. Yes, used before driving, but not in past 30 days

FOR THREE SCENARIOS ABOVE (a-f) IF Q65=2 or 3 ASK Q66]Q66. How soon after using [FILL IN DRUG FROM Q65] did you start driving? If this occurred multiple times, please answer for the last time you used [FILL IN DRUG FROM Q65] within 24 hours of driving.

1. Started driving within 1 hour after using substance
2. Started driving 1-2 hours after using substance
3. Started driving 2-4 hours after using substance
4. Started driving 4-6 hours after using substance
5. Started driving more than 6 hours after using substance

Q67. For each substance listed below, in your opinion, if a teenage driver was **an infrequent user** of the substance, took enough of it to feel some effect, and then drove, how do you think it would affect that individual's driving?

- a. Marijuana
- b. Synthetic Marijuana
- c. Hallucinogens/dissociative drugs
- d. Amphetamines
- e. Depressants
- g. Narcotics

1. It would increase the quality of driving
2. It would reduce the quality of driving
3. It would have no effect on the quality of driving

The next question asks about individuals who regularly use recreational and prescription drugs, or FREQUENT users. Frequent users use the drug regularly, and more often, than infrequent users.

Q68. For each substance listed below, in your opinion, if a teenage driver was a **frequent user** of the substance, took enough of it to feel some effect, and then drove, how do you think it would affect that individual's driving?

- a. Marijuana
 - b. Synthetic Marijuana
 - c. Hallucinogens/dissociative drugs
 - d. Amphetamines
 - e. Depressants
 - g. Narcotics
1. It would increase the quality of driving
 2. It would reduce the quality of driving
 3. It would have no effect on the quality of driving

Q69. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle when you think the driver was high on some drug or substance other than alcohol?

IF Q6=2 SKIP TO Q78

The next questions are about driving while tired or drowsy.

Q70. Have you ever fallen asleep or nodded off even for a moment while driving?

1. Yes
2. No **SKIP TO Q74**

Q71. Thinking of the most recent time you fell asleep or nodded off while driving, even for a moment, how long ago was that?

1. Within the past week
2. Within the past month (but not the past week)
3. Within the past 6 months (but not the past month)
4. Within the past year (but not the past 6 months)
5. More than a year ago

Q72. During the most recent time when you fell asleep or nodded off even for a moment while driving, which, if any, of the following happened?

Select all that apply.

1. I ran off the road
2. I crossed the center line
3. I wandered into another lane, or onto the shoulder
4. I hit something
5. Someone honked at me
6. I startled awake
7. Something else (**SPECIFY**)
8. Nothing happened

Q73. How many hours did you sleep the night before this happened?

Q74. If you feel sleepy while driving, what if anything do you do to stop it?

Select all that apply.

1. Pull over and take a nap
2. Eat
3. Get coffee/soda/caffeine
4. Take a stimulant (such as No-Doz)
5. Turn the radio on loud
6. Shake your head
7. Open the window
8. Make a call on your cell phone
9. Sing or talk to yourself
10. Change drivers
11. Stop driving
12. Other (**SPECIFY**)
13. Nothing

Q75. Which statement best describes your driving?

1. I tend to pass other cars more often than other cars pass me.
2. Other cars tend to pass me more often than I pass them.
3. It's about equal – I pass other cars as often as other cars pass me

Q76. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- a. I like driving fast
- b. Slow drivers make me angry
- c. The faster I drive, the more alert I am
- d. I try to get where I am going as fast as I can

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree

The next questions are about racing. By racing, we mean a competition where two or more drivers are trying to go faster than each other. Racing may occur on public roads, private roads, parking lots, official or non-official racetracks, or in other locations. Racing can be for short or long distances and have an end point.

Q77. In the past 12 months, have you ever raced while driving a motor vehicle?

Select all that apply.

1. Yes, on public roads
2. Yes, on private roads – a road not owned by local, state, or federal government
3. Yes, in parking lots
4. Yes, on sanctioned or official racetracks
5. Yes, on non-sanctioned or non-official racetracks
6. Yes, other location (**SPECIFY**)
7. No

Q78. In the past 12 months, have you ever been a *passenger* in a motor vehicle that was racing another motor vehicle?

Select all that apply.

1. Yes, on *public roads*
2. Yes, on *private roads* – a road not owned by local, state, or federal government
3. Yes, in parking lots
4. Yes, on sanctioned or official racetracks
5. Yes, on non-sanctioned or non-official racetracks
6. Yes, other location (**SPECIFY**)
7. No

The next questions collect some basic information about you, and are the final questions in the survey.

Q81. Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino?

1. Yes
2. No

Q82. Which of the following racial categories describes you?

Select all that apply.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native
2. Asian
3. Black or African American
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. White

Q83. Are you currently attending school full time or part time?

1. Yes, attending school full time
2. Yes, attending school part time
3. No

Q84. Are you currently working for pay, either full time or part time?

1. Yes, working full time
2. Yes, working part time
3. Yes, working both a full time and a part time job
4. No

That completes the survey. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

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