Young Driver Survey
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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.
Acknowledgement

NHTSA’s Office of Behavioral Safety Research gratefully acknowledges the contribution of our late colleague, Alan Block, to this project. Mr. Block was responsible for the study design and worked closely with the Contractor through most of its implementation. This report exemplifies his concern for young driver safety.
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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.\(^1\) 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.

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Unweighted Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Version:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version A</td>
<td>8,960</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version B</td>
<td>8,738</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Under the age of majority</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 years old</td>
<td>2,330</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 years old</td>
<td>3,562</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years old¹</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Over the age of majority</em></td>
<td>11,053</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years old</td>
<td>4,084</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 years old</td>
<td>3,865</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 years old</td>
<td>2,733</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 years old</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7,715</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9,979</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race (multiple response):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>2,457</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>13,985</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnicity:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>2,682</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>14,982</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, attending school full time</td>
<td>13,078</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, attending school part-time</td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3,292</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.1 – Profile of Survey Respondents (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment:</th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Unweighted Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, working full time</td>
<td>2,657</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, working part-time</td>
<td>8,247</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, working both a full time and a part-time job</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>6,414</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Driver’s License Type (multiple response):</th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Unweighted Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No restriction</td>
<td>9,968</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learner</td>
<td>2,486</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional</td>
<td>5,148</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No License</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/Refused</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical Area2:</th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Unweighted Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural (&lt; 2,500 people)</td>
<td>2,314</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban clusters (2,500-49,999 people)</td>
<td>8,765</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbanized areas (&gt; 50,000 people)</td>
<td>6,380</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No information</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State:</th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Unweighted Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>3,394</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>2,078</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>4,308</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>4,006</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Driving Status:</th>
<th>Unweighted N</th>
<th>Unweighted Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>16,707</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-driver</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

A33. How many seconds do you believe a driver can take his or her eyes off the road before driving becomes more dangerous?

Unweighted N=See Chart
Base: All Respondents

Sex ($p < 0.001$)
Age ($p = 0.039$)
Area ($p < 0.001$)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 Drinks</th>
<th>1 Drink</th>
<th>2 Drinks</th>
<th>3 Drinks</th>
<th>4 Drinks</th>
<th>5+ Drinks</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-ounce regular beer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-ounce light beer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink or shot of hard liquor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-ounce glass of wine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

![Frequency of Wearing a Seat Belt](chart)

Figure 5.2 – Wears a Seat Belt on All Driving Trips

![Wears a Seat Belt on All Driving Trips](chart)
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

![Bar chart showing seat belt usage rates for drivers, front seat passengers, and back seat passengers.]

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)

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

A35/B34 – When you are driving a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?
A39/A42 – When you are a passenger in the front/back seat of a motor vehicle, how often do you wear a seat belt?

Unweighted N=See Chart
Base: All drivers and all respondents
* The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire A only

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)

A26/B31. How often do you talk on the phone while you are driving?
Base: Drivers who reported having a cell phone in the vehicle with them when they drove
Unweighted N=See Chart

Base: All drivers
Sex (p<0.001)
Age (p<0.001)
Area (p<0.001)

Figure 6.2 – Methods Used to Have Phone Conversations While Driving

A27. When you talk on the phone while driving, which do you do most often?
Base: Drivers who reported talking on the phone while driving
Unweighted N=6,718*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Under the Age of Majority</th>
<th>Over the Age of Majority</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban Clusters</th>
<th>Urbanized Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unweighted N</td>
<td>15,915</td>
<td>8,917</td>
<td>6,995</td>
<td>5,875</td>
<td>10,040</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>7,867</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Base: Drivers who reported having a cell phone in the vehicle with them when they drove

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Under the Age of Majority</th>
<th>Over the Age of Majority</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban Clusters</th>
<th>Urbanized Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unweighted N</td>
<td>15,915</td>
<td>8,917</td>
<td>6,995</td>
<td>5,875</td>
<td>10,040</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>7,867</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 with them when they drove

Age ($p<0.001$)
Area ($p<0.001$)
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 7.1](image1)

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

![Figure 7.2](image2)
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

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

Base: All drivers
Unweighted N=See Chart

Sex (p<0.001)
Age (p<0.001)
Area (p<0.001)
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

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)
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

Figure 9.2 – Alcohol Consumption on Typical Day Respondent Drinks 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female (n=1,810)</td>
<td>Male (n=2,557)</td>
<td>Under the Age of Majority (n=1,044)</td>
<td>Over the Age of Majority (n=3,323)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes of people you know</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In your home</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At a bar or club</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At an outdoor place</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes of people you don’t know well</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At a restaurant</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At a sports facility</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a car</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party/College Campus</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacation/Outside the country</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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**

A65/B56. 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?

Base: Respondents who had alcohol in the 2 hours preceding driving

Unweighted N=976*

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

A66/B57. In the past 30 days, how many days, if any, have you driven a motor vehicle while feeling buzzed from drinking alcohol?

Base: Respondents who had alcohol in the 2 hours preceding driving

Unweighted N=976*
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**

B64. 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.

Base: All drivers

Unweighted N=8,166*

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

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**

B65. Have you ever used any of the following substances within 24 hours before driving?

Base: All drivers

Unweighted N=8,166*

*The question was asked of respondents assigned to questionnaire B only.
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
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)
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 10.6 – 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

A55. In how many of these crashes where you were driving were you wearing a seat belt?

Base: Respondents who reported having been involved in a crash

Unweighted N=2,297*  

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

B17/B20. How often do your parents (or guardians) talk to you about following the rules for driving with a Learner’s License/Provisional License?

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

Unweighted N=See Chart*

Frequency of having a parent talk about driving rules (provisional and learner’s permit holders) (p<0.001)

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Often</th>
<th>Somewhat Often</th>
<th>Not Very Often</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Talks on the Phone at Least Some of the Time While Driving:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learner’s Permit Holders</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional License Holders</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reads Text Messages at Least Some of the Time While Driving:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learner’s Permit Holders</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional License Holders</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sends Text Messages at Least Some of the Time While Driving:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learner’s Permit Holders</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional License Holders</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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 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 Report\(^8\) 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

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

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.

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

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

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Non-Respondents</th>
<th>Chi-square p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
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<td>19.1%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sample size</td>
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<td>12,496</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>18.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>12,087</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA</td>
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<td>8.6%</td>
<td>0.014</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>13,918</td>
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<td>17.3%</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>19.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>21.8%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sample size</td>
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<td>11,693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sample size</td>
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<td>11,993</td>
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</table>
Table A2. Sex Distribution by Survey Response Within Each State

<table>
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<tr>
<th>State*</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Non-respondents</th>
<th>Chi-square p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>44.4%</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sample size</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>12,087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
<td>48.7%</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sample size</td>
<td>2,078</td>
<td>13,918</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sample size</td>
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<td>11,693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
<td>52.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>11,993</td>
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* Data not available for Florida
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State*</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Non-Respondents</th>
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<th>p-value</th>
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<td>0.214</td>
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<td>9.4%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian</td>
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<td>0.1%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>0.3%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Refused</td>
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<td>0.8%</td>
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<td>71.2%</td>
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<td>14.5%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12,087</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Asian</td>
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<td>2.8%</td>
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<td>5.1%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>1.7%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>White</td>
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<td>78.7%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>4,307</td>
<td>11,693</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
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<td>85.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>4,007</td>
<td>11,993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 adjusted to population total: 24.74
Maximum value of raking input weight: 273.78
Coefficient of variation of raking input weight: 0.79

Trim weight?: No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighted Distribution Prior to Raking. Iteration 0</th>
<th>Input Weight Sum of Weights</th>
<th>Target Total</th>
<th>Sum of Weights Difference</th>
<th>% of Input Weights</th>
<th>Target % of Weights</th>
<th>Difference in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida, 16, No race info</td>
<td>177681.63</td>
<td>136032</td>
<td>41649.63</td>
<td>8.829</td>
<td>6.759</td>
<td>2.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, 17, No race info</td>
<td>174670.08</td>
<td>164751</td>
<td>9919.08</td>
<td>8.679</td>
<td>8.186</td>
<td>0.493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, 18, No race info</td>
<td>202869.16</td>
<td>192951</td>
<td>9918.16</td>
<td>10.080</td>
<td>9.587</td>
<td>0.493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>196572.28</td>
<td>211489</td>
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<td>9.767</td>
<td>10.509</td>
<td>-0.741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, 20, No race info</td>
<td>177407.85</td>
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<td>8.815</td>
<td>11.129</td>
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<td>293.55</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.015</td>
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<td>2094.41</td>
<td>0.228</td>
<td>0.124</td>
<td>0.104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia, 16, Hispanic</td>
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<td>838</td>
<td>736.52</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia, 16, Multi/Other</td>
<td>1431.38</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>1065.38</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia, 16, White</td>
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<td>4432.88</td>
<td>0.562</td>
<td>0.342</td>
<td>0.220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia, 16, Refused/Unknown</td>
<td>121667.11</td>
<td>78310</td>
<td>43357.11</td>
<td>6.045</td>
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</tr>
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<td>634.10</td>
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<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.032</td>
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<td>4831</td>
<td>1753.34</td>
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<td>0.087</td>
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<tr>
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<td>119.52</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>0.072</td>
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<tr>
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<td>631.54</td>
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<td>0.031</td>
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<td>113078.85</td>
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<td>2719.62</td>
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<td>917.62</td>
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<td>243.00</td>
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<td>0.012</td>
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<td>-1099.04</td>
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<td>-0.055</td>
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<td>Georgia, 18, White</td>
<td>26480.49</td>
<td>23947</td>
<td>2533.49</td>
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<td>1.190</td>
<td>0.126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia, 18, Refused/Unknown</td>
<td>59974.73</td>
<td>70358</td>
<td>-10383.27</td>
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<td>3.496</td>
<td>-0.516</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia, 19, Asian/Indian</td>
<td>1860.79</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td>129.79</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>0.086</td>
<td>0.006</td>
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<td>15561</td>
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<td>0.683</td>
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<td>-0.090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State by age by race/ethnicity</td>
<td>Input Weight Sum of Weights</td>
<td>Target Total</td>
<td>Sum of Weights Difference</td>
<td>% of Input Weights</td>
<td>Target % of Weights</td>
<td>Difference in %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia, 19, Hispanic</td>
<td>2719.62</td>
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<td>-854.38</td>
<td>0.135</td>
<td>0.178</td>
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<td>1999</td>
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**** Program terminated at iteration 1 because raking converged ****
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<th>Marginal Category Difference in %</th>
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APPENDIX B - Questionnaires
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)

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)
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
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

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

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  

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  

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  

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

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  
2. Most of the time  
3. Some of the time  
4. Rarely  
5. Never  
6. Never ride as a passenger in the front seat  

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  
   ___ 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

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  
2. Most of the time  
3. Some of the time  
4. Rarely  
5. Never  
6. Never ride as a passenger in the back seat

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 5 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.

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)

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

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

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  
   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 the past 30 days
3. Yes, used before driving, but not in the 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.