



# Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2011

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# Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2011

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# Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2011

## 1. Introduction

In June 2011, the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) fielded the second iteration of the Wyoming drivers survey. The first iteration was conducted in August 2010, and was designed to collect baseline data on attitudes, opinions, knowledge, and behaviors of Wyoming drivers. By design, the follow-up survey was conducted one year later with the purpose of assessing any changes in these factors. A total of 598 surveys were completed in the 2011 iteration of the survey. Both the sampling frame and the questionnaire remained unchanged to achieve maximum comparability of the results.

### Survey 2011 Facts:

<b>Start and End Dates</b>
June 13 <sup>th</sup> - July 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2011
<b>Sample Type and Size</b>
Land Line - 2,000    Cell Phone - 4,600
<b>Completed Surveys</b>
Total - 598
Land Line - 357 (59.7%)    Cell Phone - 241 (40.3%)
<b>Response Rate</b>
Total - 22.9%
Land Line - 29.7%    Cell Phone - 16.8%
<b>Average Interview Length</b>
8 minutes, 16 seconds
<b>Margin of Error</b>
± 4 Percentage Points at 95% Confidence

## 1.1. Background

In June 2010, the Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) and the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) contracted for a project to assess driver attitudes, opinions, knowledge, and behaviors. A statewide telephone survey of licensed Wyoming drivers was conducted to collect baseline data to inform WYDOT's efforts to positively influence driving behaviors in the state. The survey was conducted in August 2010; 580 surveys were completed by the close of data collection. By design, a follow-up survey was conducted about one year later, the purpose of which was to assess changes in drivers' attitudes, opinions, knowledge, and behaviors. The follow-up survey was conducted during June and July, 2011. Both the sampling frame and the questionnaire remained unchanged to achieve maximum comparability of the results.

## 1.2. Organization of this Report

This report is organized as follows. The *Introduction* (section 1) states the purpose and summarizes important statistics about the project. The *Methods* section (section 2) discusses questionnaire development, the sampling frame and size, how the survey was administered, response rates and margin of error, and the data analyses performed. The *Discussion* section (section 3) provides a comparison of the sample demographic characteristics to those of the population of Wyoming, discusses notable findings of the survey including change over time and presents breakdowns by *sex*, *age*, and *type of vehicle* driven for variables of interest and relevance. The *Complete Survey Results* section (section 4) presents the raw frequency counts and weighted percentage distributions of responses to all items on the survey. Section 5 is an appendix that contains responses to the survey's open-ended questions.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Questionnaire Development

The survey instrument for this project was developed collaboratively by WYSAC and WYDOT for the 2010 iteration of the survey. The questionnaire remained unchanged for the 2011 iteration, providing maximum comparability of the results. The questionnaire was programmed for telephone interviewing using WYSAC's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software.

### 2.2. Sampling Frame and Sample Size

As was the case in 2010, a dual sampling frame was used for the survey. This dual sampling frame consisted of a listed landline telephone sample representative of all Wyoming households with listed landline phone numbers, and a supplemental sample of cell phone numbers believed to belong to Wyoming residents. Currently, adults living in cell phone-only households are estimated to represent 22-25% of all Wyoming adults. This portion of the population has grown steadily in recent years, where only 14% of all Wyoming adults were living in cell phone-only households in 2007. It is estimated that an *additional* 13% of all Wyoming households are now cell phone-mostly (have a land line telephone, but take all or most of their calls on a cell phone). Further, the demographic composition of these cell phone-only adults differs in many ways from those with landlines. For example, for the first time ever an age group in the national population consists of a majority of cell phone-only adults: 53.5% of adults aged 25-29 are now living in cell phone-only households, at the national level. These developments make it imperative to design the sampling frame so that appropriate coverage of the cell phone-only and cell phone-mostly households is achieved. The telephone sample was purchased from the Marketing Systems Group (Genesys), a leading national vendor specializing in the generation of scientific samples. Of the total sample of 6,600 telephone numbers, 2,000 were landline numbers and 4,600 were cell phone numbers. A relatively large cell

phone sample is needed due to federal regulations preventing the cell phone sample to be “purged” of invalid numbers before delivery to the survey organization, resulting in a much lower contact rate. The intent of the calling effort was to collect a minimum of 500 completed surveys from these telephone samples.

### 2.3. Survey Administration

The survey was administered from June 13<sup>th</sup> through July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2011 using the telephone interview mode of data collection. During this period skilled WYSAC interviewers called respondents from Sunday through Thursday between 5pm and 9pm, and on Friday afternoons. Each respondent was properly screened as being 18 years old or older, living in a Wyoming household, and possessing a Wyoming driver’s license. Any reference hereafter to Wyoming residents pertains to individuals who meet this criteria. It took on average 8 minutes and 16 seconds to complete the interviews. Phone numbers in the sample were attempted up to 12 times in an effort to secure a completed interview (if previous attempts did not result in a completed survey, an irate refusal, or an otherwise ineligible number). Soft refusals (non-irate, simple refusals) were attempted a second time in an effort to secure a completion, resulting in an additional 39 completions.

It is typical in telephone surveys that completions are biased towards both female and older respondents. Left unchecked, this results in a data set that requires significant weighting in order to bring the demographic profile of the sample in line with the Census population estimates. Two different approaches were taken in this study to counter this tendency. First (as previously mentioned), the size of the cell phone sample was substantial in order to better reach the younger population. Next, quotas were implemented for most age groups. In this quota design, completions were disallowed from respondents where adequate completions had already been achieved for their age and gender group (as defined by the age and gender distribution results of the 2010 Census). As a result of this effort, age groups consisting of older respondents achieved adequate completions first (as expected) and were closed, allowing more effort to be spend on achieving completions from younger respondents. The resulting data file closely resembled the actual population distribution (based on these demographic characteristics) and required little additional weighting.

### 2.4. Response Rate and Margin of Error

Of the initial 6,600 Wyoming phone numbers in the sample, 598 interviews were completed by the data-collection close date; 3,933 numbers were eliminated as invalid, disconnected, or otherwise ineligible for an overall response rate of 22.9%. The response rate for the landline sample was about 30%, while the rate for the cell phone sample was about 17%. Of the 598 surveys, 241 were completed via cell phone, representing roughly 40% of the total completions achieved. Random samples of 598 provide margins of error of about  $\pm 4$  percentage points with 95% confidence. The final number of completed surveys and, consequently, the margin of error, exceeded the goals set forth for this effort.

### 2.5. Data Compilation and Analysis

Upon completion of the data collection effort, data were exported from the CATI system into a file for analysis in IBM SPSS Statistics (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), version 19. Data were checked for logical errors and outliers, and the cleaned data file was properly labeled and prepared for analysis. As was the case in 2010, the data was weighted on both age and gender variables to bring the sample distribution on these two demographic characteristics more in line with the actual distribution in the Wyoming population. Using weighted data during analysis is essential in generalizing findings from the survey respondents to the overall Wyoming population. The data file from 2011 was merged with the data from 2010 and tests for statistical significance of the



differences observed in the results from the two iterations of the survey were performed for all variables. In all cases in which the tests for statistical significance came back positive ( $p < .05$ ) there is a notation in the corresponding table (section 4: *Complete Survey Results*). Some variables were recoded (response choice categories were collapsed) to provide for more general interpretations, as well as to conduct additional test for significance of differences observed. Test for significance were also performed when comparing results of survey items by background variables. The results of these comparisons are presented in section 3.3 (*Breakdowns by Select Background Variables*). Responses to open-ended questions were edited only for typographical and grammatical errors, and are presented in Appendix A: *Responses to Open-ended Questions*.

### 3. Findings

#### 3.1. Demographics

Special effort was taken in this iteration of the survey to secure an initial sample of completions that closely resembles the actual population distribution in Wyoming, as defined by the 2010 Census. As a result of this effort only minimal weighting was required to bring the demographic characteristics of the sample in line with the actual population distribution, resulting in a data file with less potential for error. Table 1 presents both the initial, unweighted distribution of demographic characteristics and the resulting weighted distribution. For comparison, the results of the 2010 Census are also presented for these demographics.

Table 1. Comparison of the 2011 Survey Sample to 2010 Census information.

Demographic		Survey Sample (unweighted)	Survey Sample (weighted)	2010 Census* Wyoming
Gender	Male	44.7%	50.8%	50.8%
	Female	55.3%	49.2%	49.2%
Age Group	18-24 years	9.5%	13.2%	13.2%
	25-34 years	18.8%	18.1%	18.1%
	35-44 years	18.4%	15.6%	15.6%
	45-54 years	18.6%	19.5%	19.6%
	55-64 years	17.4%	17.2%	17.2%
	65-74 years	9.6%	9.2%	9.2%
	75 years and older	7.8%	7.1%	7.1%

\*Source: US Census Bureau

Table 2 presents the types of primary vehicle used by Wyoming residents as found by the survey.

Table 2. Type of primary vehicle used by Wyoming residents.

Type of Vehicle	Count	Weighted %
Car	213	35.3%
Pickup Truck	188	33.5%
Van	41	6.4%
SUV	146	23.2%
Motorcycle	0	0.0%
Semi	9	1.7%

### 3.2. Discussion

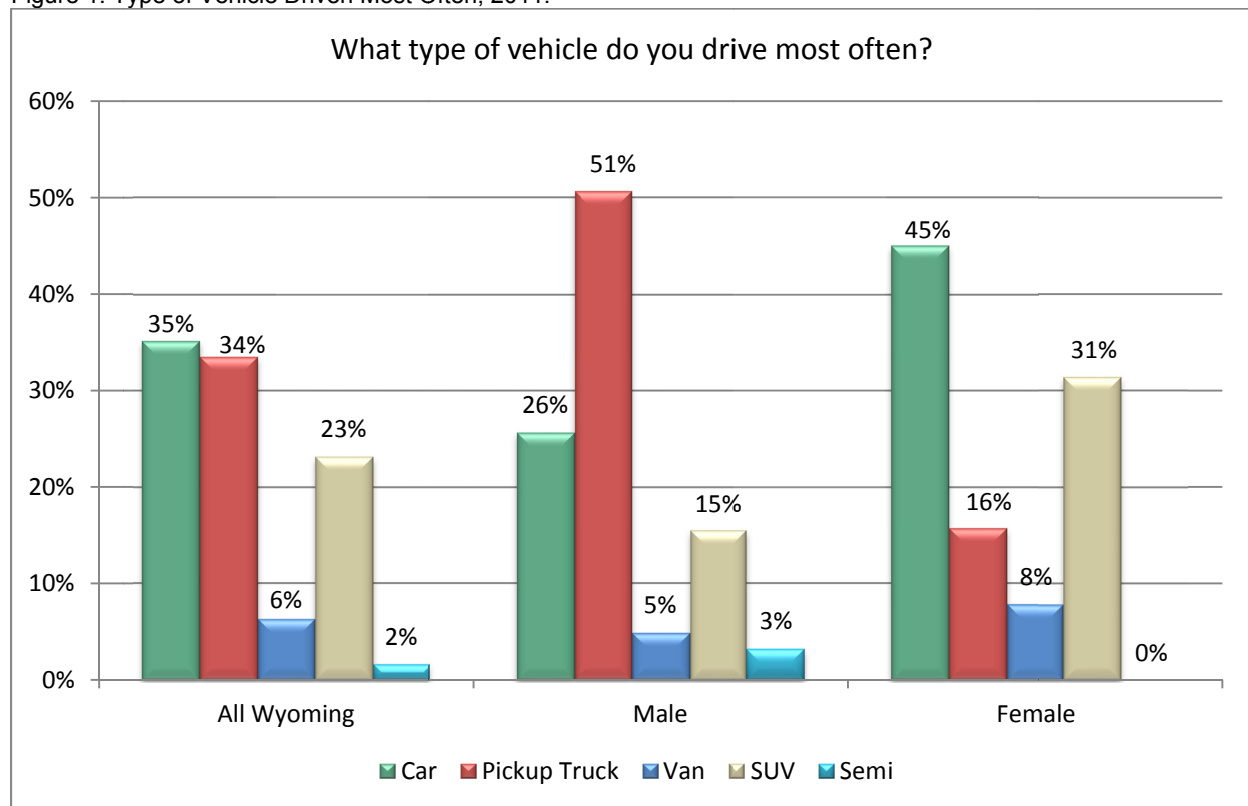
Below are some highlights from the 2011 survey organized by background variables and general subject category. Additionally, some comparisons of the findings from 2010 to the findings from 2011 are presented. Complete frequency counts and weighted percentage distributions of responses to all survey items are presented in Section 4: *Complete Survey Results*.

#### 3.2.1. Related to Type of Primary Vehicle Driven

The composition of the types of vehicles of primary use by Wyoming residents has not changed significantly from 2010 to 2011. Roughly one-third of Wyoming adults primarily drive a car, and another third primarily drive a pickup truck (35.3% and 33.5% respectively), compared to 38.0% and 29.4% in 2010 (Table 8).

There is a significant difference in primary vehicle type driven when comparing respondents by gender. Survey results from 2011 show that males are significantly more likely to use a pickup truck (50.7% of Wyoming males) as their primary vehicle, while females are more likely to drive cars and SUVs as their primary vehicle (45.1% and 31.4%, respectively) (See Table 2 and Figure 1). This finding closely resembles the results from the 2010 iteration.

Figure 1. Type of Vehicle Driven Most Often, 2011.



A difference in primary vehicle type is also observed when comparing age groups, although the statistical significance should not be considered reliable due to low cell counts. Over half of Wyoming residents aged 18-24 and aged 75 and older primarily drive a car (51.1% and 59.5%, respectively), while roughly one-quarter of residents in other age groups primarily drive the same. About 40% of residents aged 25-54 primarily drive a pickup truck, compared to between 25% and 30% of those aged 55-64 and 18-24, respectively. Only 11.9% of those aged 75 and over drive a pickup truck as their primary vehicle. (See Table 5.)

When comparing responses to survey items by the type of primary vehicle driven, a few significant differences are observed. Again, because of low cell counts the statistically significant differences observed should not be considered reliable. When comparing the perceived likelihood of getting a ticket for driving without wearing a seatbelt based on what is the primary vehicle type used, we find similarities between those who drive a car, truck, or SUV. In these groups, the perceived likelihood of getting a ticket is evenly distributed between the three degrees of likelihood: high (*extremely high* or *high*), 50/50, and low (*low* or *extremely low*), with one-third falling into each. Differences arise with drivers who primarily drive vans and semi-trucks. The majority of van drivers (55.6%) believe there is an *extremely high* or *high* likelihood that they will get a ticket, while the majority of semi-truck drivers (77.8%) believe the chances are *low* or *extremely low*. (See Table 6.)

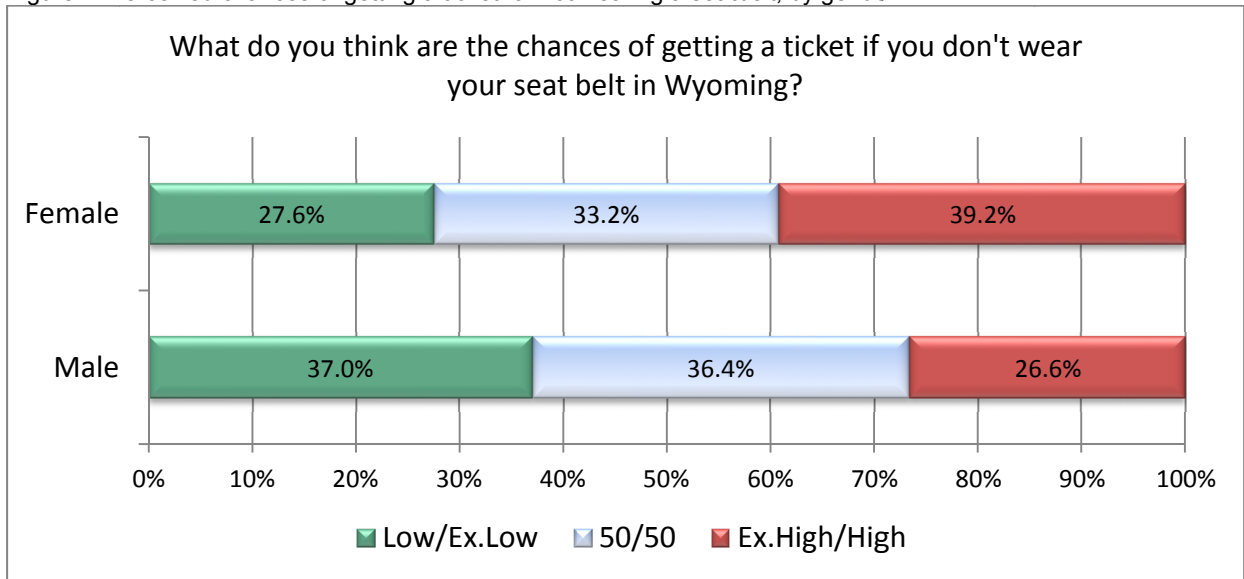
While still a large majority, only 86.5% of pickup truck drivers wear a seatbelt *always* or *often*. Over 92% of residents who drive other vehicle types wear a seatbelt *always* or *often* (Table 6).

Finally, car and van drivers are the least likely to make or receive phone calls while driving with only 7-8% reporting that they *always* or *often* do so, compared to roughly 20% of those who primarily drive other vehicle types. (See Table 6.)

### 3.2.2. Related to Seat Belts

Similar to the findings from 2010, Wyoming residents in 2011 are evenly distributed in what they think their chances are of getting a ticket for driving without a seatbelt in Wyoming. Roughly one-third believe the chances are *extremely high* or *high*, another third believe the chances are *50/50*, and another third believe the chances are *low* or *extremely low* (Table 11). When comparing genders, female drivers appear to be significantly more likely than males to think their chances are *high* or *extremely high* of getting a ticket for not wearing a seat belt (Table 3 & Figure 2).

Figure 2. Perceived chances of getting a ticket for not wearing a seatbelt, by gender.



When comparing female drivers across the years, significantly more females in 2011 believe their chances of getting a ticket are *high* or *extremely high* (39.2%) than was the case in 2010 (29.2%) (Table 3).

Self-reported seat belt use overall has not changed significantly since the 2010 iteration of this study. In 2011 about 92% of Wyoming drivers report to wear a seatbelt *always* (73%) or *often* (19%) while driving. This compares to roughly 90% combined in 2010 (Table 12).

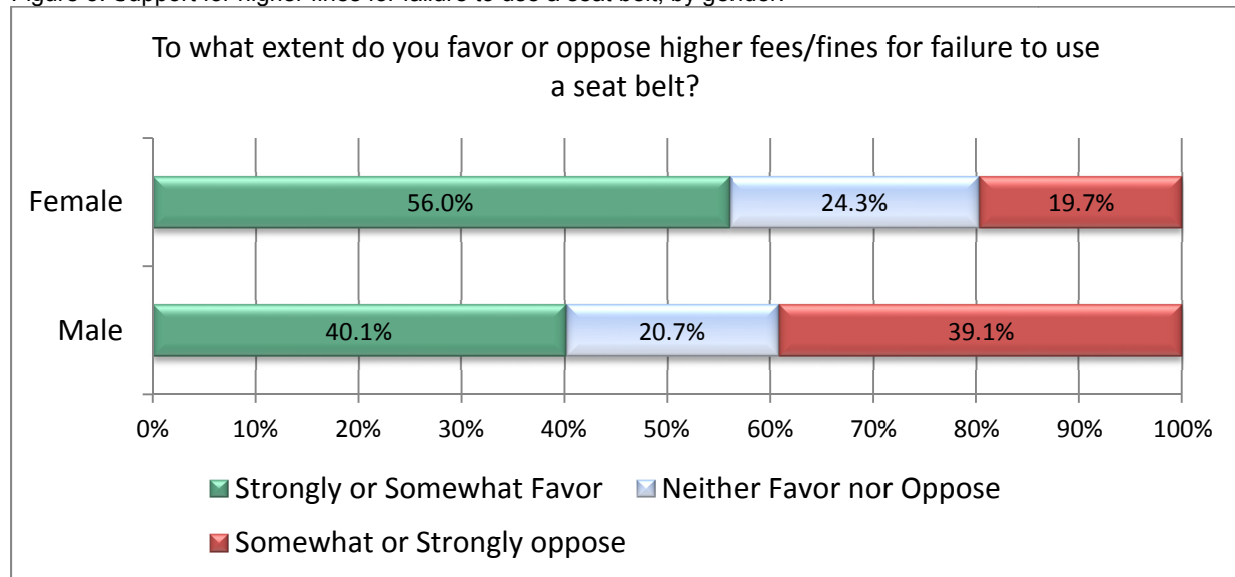
When examining seat belt use by gender, we see that 79.3% of females *always* wear a seat belt while driving, whereas only 66.1% of males do the same. While there is no significant change among females on this issue from 2010 to 2011, the number of males who *always* or *often* wear a seat belt while driving significantly increased from 84.0% in 2010 to 90.1% in 2011 (Table 3).

Pickup truck drivers are less likely than drivers of other vehicle types to wear a seatbelt. This relationship is likely complicated by the high percentage of pickup truck drivers who are male (Table 6).

About 90% of Wyoming residents *always* or *often* wear a seat belt while a passenger in the front seat (Table 13). Seat belt use drops when riding in the back seat of a vehicle, with 81.2% of Wyoming residents reporting that they *always* or *often* wear a seat belt while in the back seat (Table 14). There are no significant differences observed between gender or age subgroups in seat belt use when riding as a passenger in a vehicle.

Support for higher fines for the failure to wear a seatbelt has not changed significantly from the 2010 iteration of the survey, with roughly 50% of Wyoming residents reporting they *strongly favor* or *somewhat favor* higher fines (Table 16). Women are more likely to support higher fines, with a majority in favor (56%), compared to only 40.1% of men. Conversely, 39% of men oppose higher fines, compared to 20% of women (Table 3 & Figure 3).

Figure 3. Support for higher fines for failure to use a seat belt, by gender.



Significantly more Wyoming residents in 2011 would change their behavior as a result of getting a ticket for a seat belt violation than was the case in 2010. Over two-thirds now would change their behavior for longer than 6 months, compared to only 53% in 2010 (Table 29). Females are more likely than males to change their behavior for a year or longer as a result of getting a ticket for this offense (61% of female respondents), compared to only 48% of males. Significantly more males in 2011 report that they would change their behavior for one year or more (48.0%) as a result of getting a ticket for a seat belt violation, compared to only 32.5% in 2010 (Table 4).

Overall, there is no significant change from 2010 in the belief that one can get a ticket for no other reason than not wearing a seatbelt while driving in Wyoming. In 2011, 70.7% of Wyoming residents believe this to be true, compared to 75.2% in 2010 (Table 15). Upon closer examination, significantly fewer males in 2011 believe this to be true (70.8%) than was the case in 2010 (77.9%).

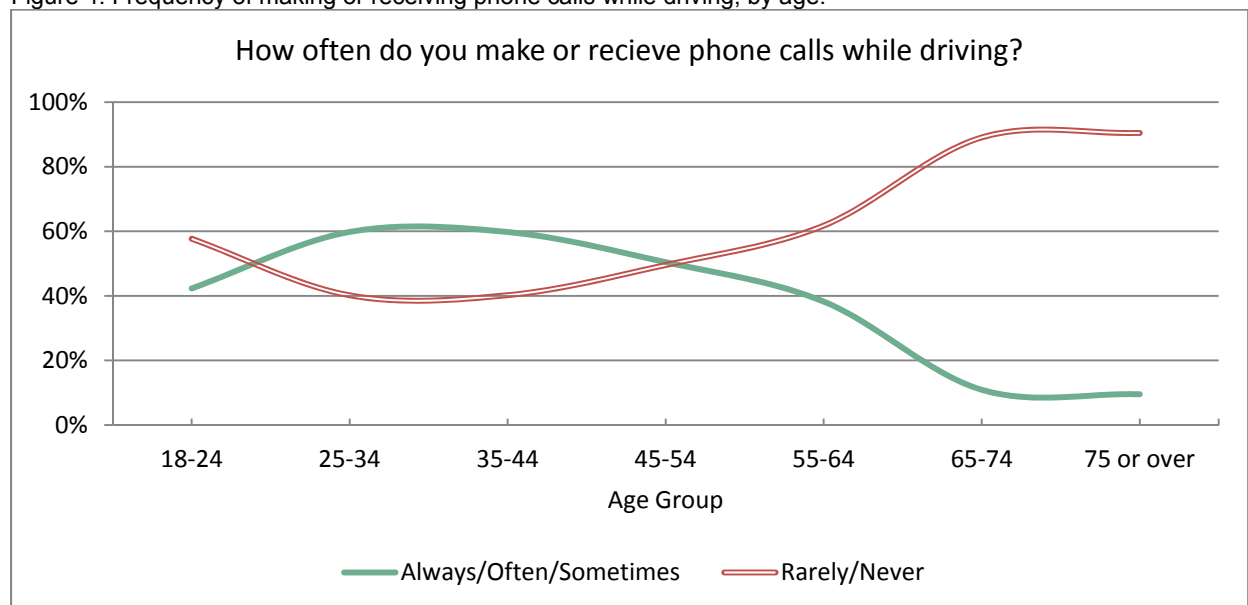
### 3.2.3. Related to Use of Cell Phones While Driving

As previously noted, the prevalence of cell phone use is quickly and steadily increasing in the nation and in Wyoming. Special effort was taken in this iteration of the survey to better account for the growing proportion of the adult population who are cell phone-only or cell phone-mostly. As a result, a larger portion of the respondents to this study were reached on cell phones than in the previous iteration. This development could account for some observed differences in cell phone related behavior. That being said, the rapid adoption of cell phone use in Wyoming and nationwide in itself is a reasonable and likely factor at play in the observed changes in cell phone related behaviors while driving.

Significantly more Wyoming residents in 2011 report that they make or receive phone calls while driving a vehicle than was the case in the 2010 study. Over 40% of residents *sometimes, often* or *always* make or receive phone calls while driving, compared to just over 30% in 2010 (Table 17). Significant differences in the prevalence of making phone calls while driving are observed between gender groups, with 19.2% of males regularly (*always* or *often*) doing this compared to 11.6% of females. While this behavior remains unchanged with regards to males, significantly fewer females in 2011 *rarely* or *never* do this (60.4%), compared to 74.4% of females in 2010 (Table 3).

Wyoming residents ages 25-34 and 35-44 are the most likely to regularly make calls while driving (24% and 30%, respectively), compared to 13% or less of all other age groups (Table 5). One-fifth of pickup truck, SUV, and semi drivers regularly make phone calls, compared to less than 8% of car and van drivers (Table 6). When comparing those who *always, often, or sometimes* make or receive phone calls while driving, residents aged 25-44 are the most likely to do so, with roughly 60% reporting that way; the trend being a decrease of that behavior with age. (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Frequency of making or receiving phone calls while driving, by age.



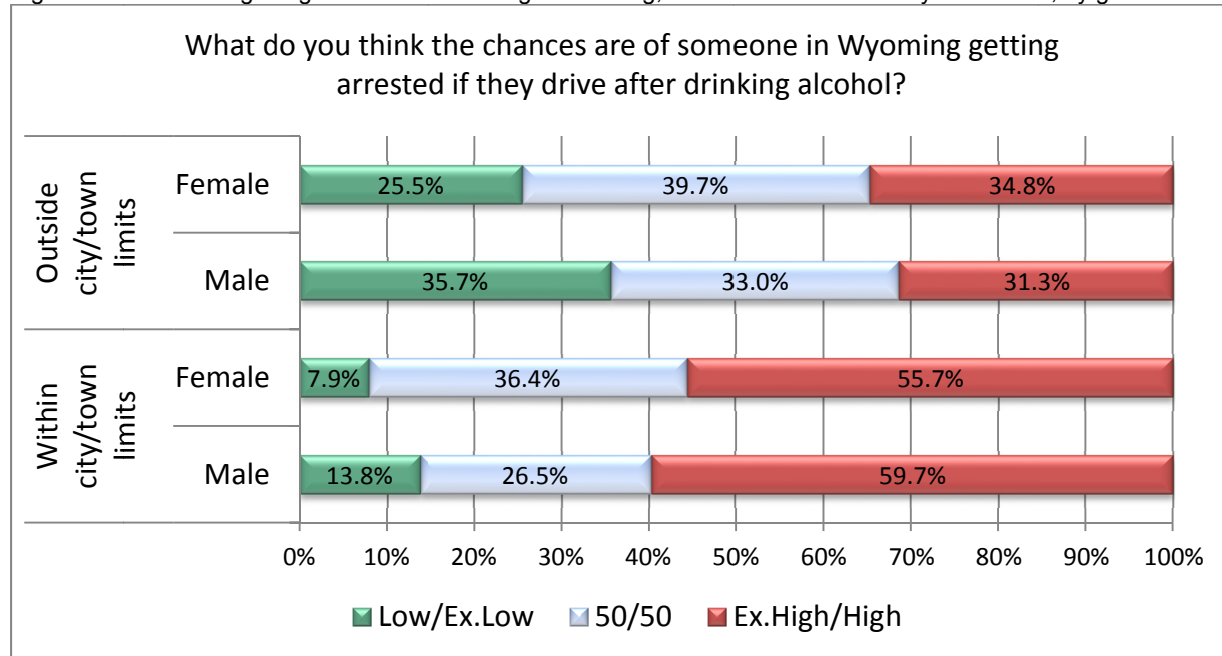
Wyoming residents in 2011 are more likely to text message while driving than they were in 2010. In 2010 only 2.6% of residents reported to text message while driving, compared to 6.7% in 2011 (Table 18).

### 3.2.4. Related to Alcohol Use

Overall, alcohol related driving behaviors and attitudes have not changed significantly from the 2010 study. Roughly 17% of Wyoming residents in the previous 60 days have driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours of having an alcoholic beverage (Table 19). Significant differences are observed between male and female drivers with 76.2% of males reporting to not have driven after drinking alcohol, compared to 90.8% of females (Table 3). There is no significant change in the drinking and driving behavior in the gender subgroups from 2010 to 2011.

Over half (57.6%) of Wyoming residents think that the chances are *extremely high* or *high* that someone in Wyoming will get arrested if they drive within town limits after drinking alcohol. When considering drinking and driving outside of city or town limits, only 33.0% think that the chances are high (Table 22 & Table 23). In both scenarios, males are more likely than females to think the chances of getting arrested for drinking and driving are *low* or *extremely low* (Table 4 & Figure 5). Adults in the youngest age group (18-24 years old) are most likely to think the chances of getting arrested for drinking and driving within town limits are high (80.8%); less than half of adults aged 55-74 feel this way (Table 5).

Figure 5. Chances of getting arrested for drinking and driving, within and outside of city/town limits, by gender.



Similar to the results of the 2010 study, a large majority of residents (94.5%) report that their behavior would change for one year or more in the event that they received a ticket for driving under the influence. As in the reporting of 2010 data, not included in the percentage distribution for this item are respondents who offered the (unsolicited) response of *do not/will not ever be in violation* (Table 31).

### 3.2.5. Related to Speeding

Only 13.6% of Wyoming residents indicate they regularly (*always* or *often*) drive more than five miles per hour over the speed limit in 30 mph speed limit areas. When considering roads with a 75 mph speed limit, the number of residents who regularly speed by more than 5 mph drops to 3.9%. Conversely, one-quarter of residents report to never speed in 30 mph areas, compared to over half who never speed in 75 mph areas. Statistical tests reveal a significant decrease in the self-reported prevalence of regular speeding in 75 mph areas, declining from 6.9% in 2010 to 3.9% in 2011. (See Table 24, Table 25, Figure 6 & Figure 7)

Males are more likely than females to regularly speed in areas with a speed limit of 30 mph, with 17.8% of males *always* or *often* doing so, compared to 9.2% of females. For males, this is a significant increase from 2010 where only 11.0% *always* or *often* reported to do that. For females, the number of those who *always* or *often* do this remains unchanged, but the number of those who *sometimes* do so significantly increased from 11.6% in 2010 to 23.8% in 2011. In areas with a 75 mph speed limit, two-thirds of females indicate they never speed by more than 5 mph, compared to less than half (47.5%) of males. (See Table 4 & Figure 6 & Figure 7).

Figure 6. Speeding on roads with 35 mph limit, 2010-2011.

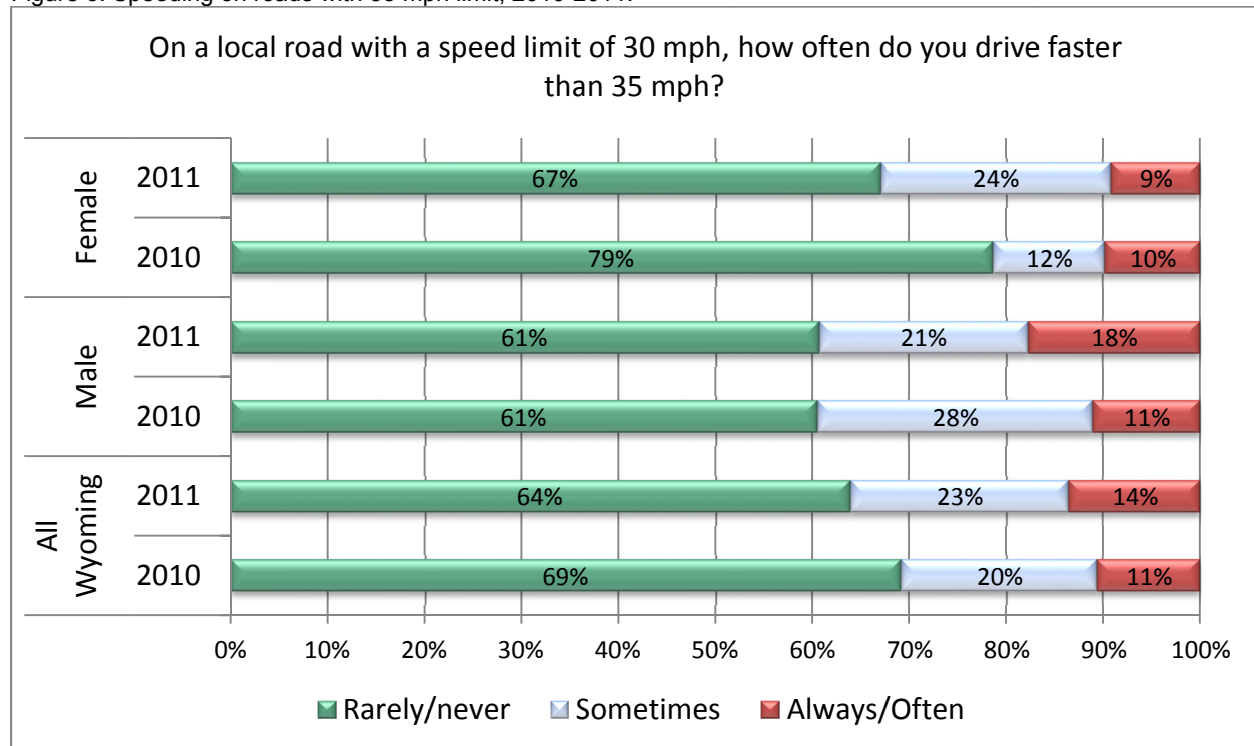
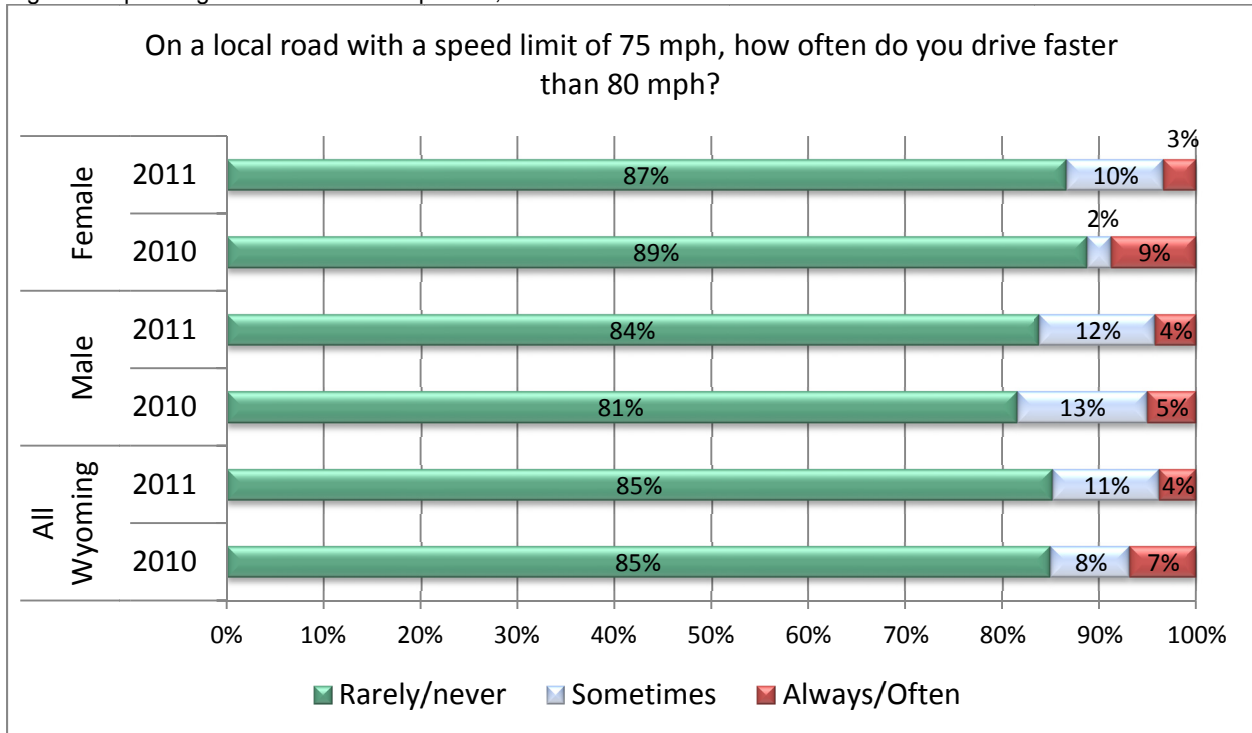




Figure 7. Speeding on roads with 75 mph limit, 2010-2011



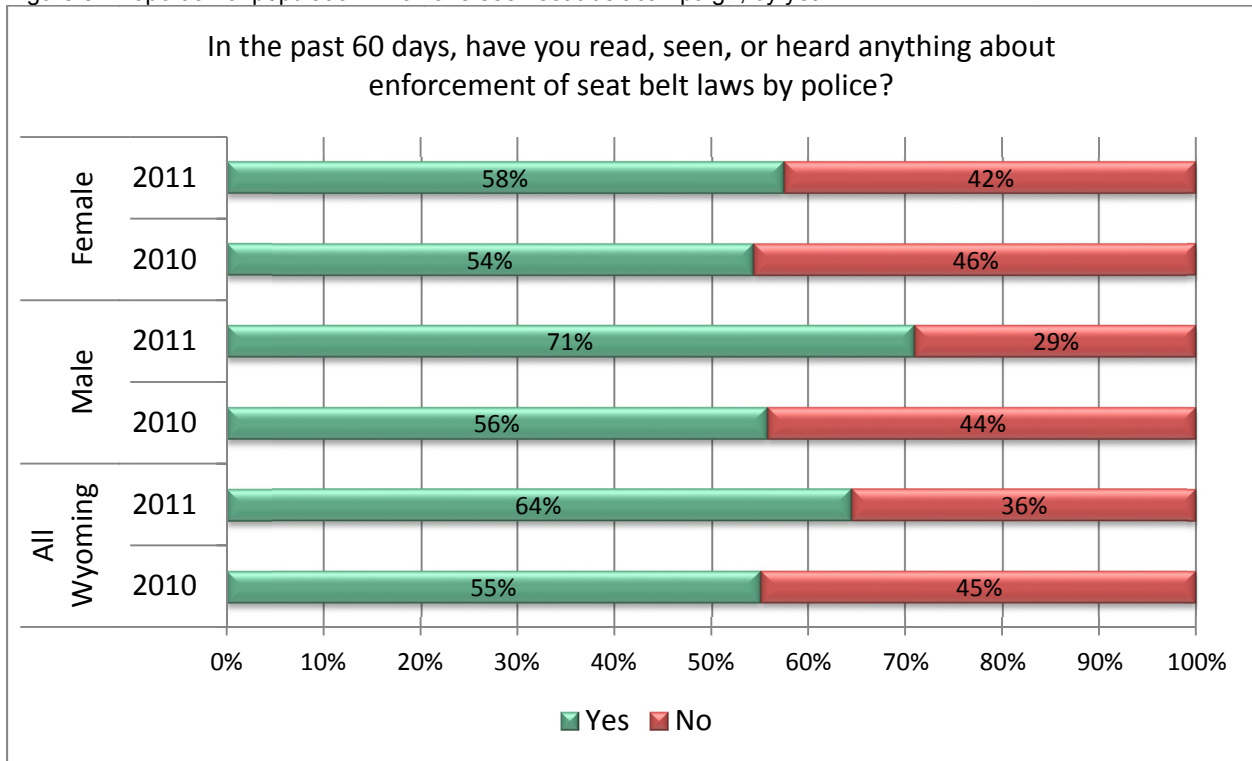
While there are little observable differences between age groups in the percentage of those who regularly speed, almost a quarter (23.1%) of those aged 18-24 years old *sometimes* speed in areas with a 75 mph speed limit, compared to roughly 10% of all other age groups (Table 5).

Just fewer than half of Wyoming residents think the chances are high (*extremely high* or *high*) of getting a ticket for speeding in Wyoming; this is similar to the results of the 2010 study (Table 28). Males are more likely than females to think the chances of this are low (*low* or *extremely low*), with 17% of males indicating this, compared to only 8% of females (Table 4).

### 3.2.6. Related to Media Campaign

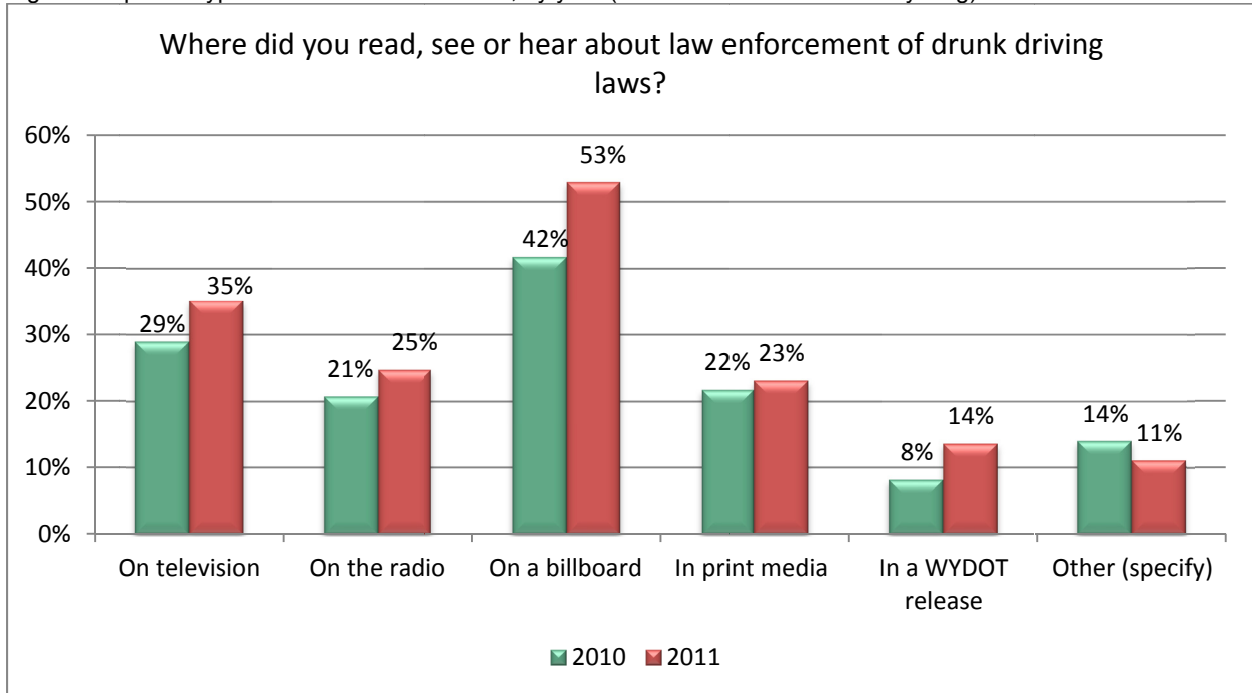
There is a significant increase from 2010 to 2011 in the number of drivers who have read, seen, or heard anything about enforcement of seat belt laws by police. In 2010, just over half of all Wyoming residents (55.1%) had observed anything related to this enforcement in the preceding 60 days. This figure increased by 9.3 percentage points to 64.4% in 2011 (Table 9). Males are more likely than females to have read, seen, or heard anything about the enforcement of seatbelt laws (71.0% and 57.5%, respectively). The number of males who have read, seen, or heard anything about the enforcement of seatbelt laws has increased significantly (to 71%) from 2010, when only 55.9% reported so. (See Table 3 & Figure 8.)

Figure 8. Proportion of population who have seen seat belt campaign, by year.



Of those Wyoming residents who did report that they had read, seen, or heard anything about the enforcement of seatbelt laws by police in the preceding 60 days, significant increases from 2010 occurred in the percent of residents who report that they have seen anything *on a billboard* or *in a WYDOT release*. Those who have seen something on a billboard increased from 41.8% in 2010 to 53.0% in 2011, while those who have seen something in a WYDOT release increased from 8.2% to 13.6% (Table 10 & Figure 9).

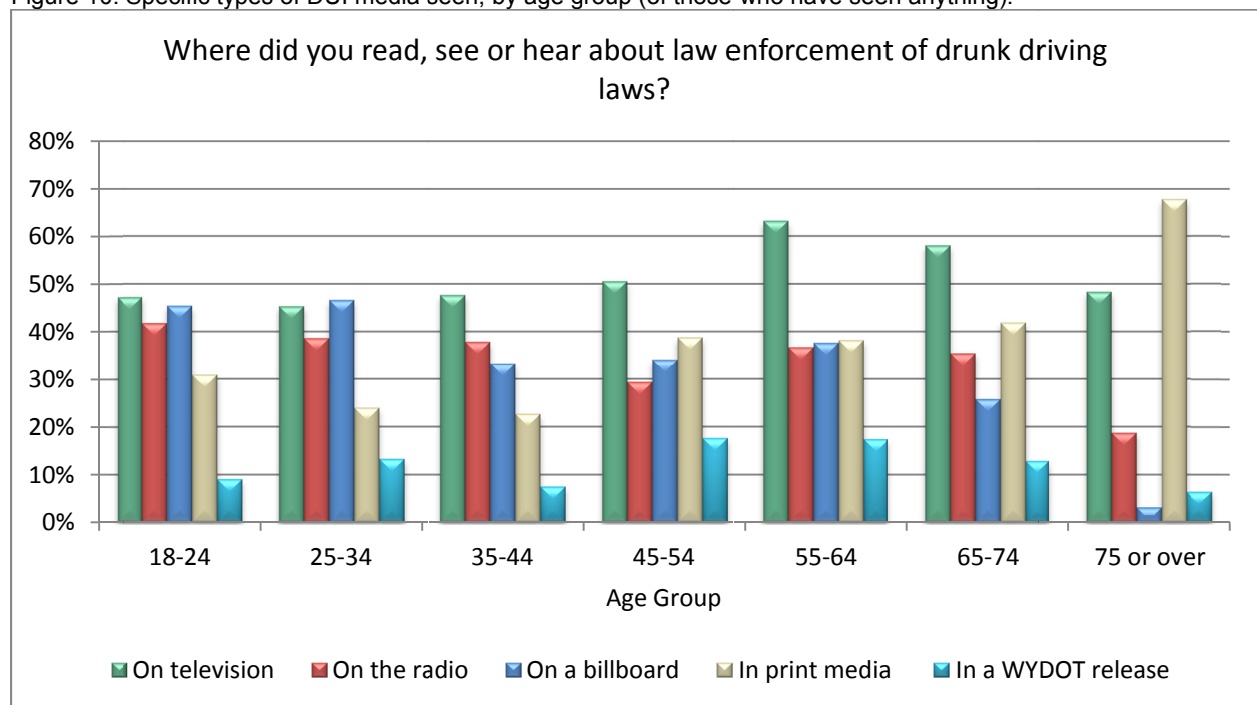
Figure 9. Specific types of seat belt media seen, by year (of those who have seen anything).



There is no significant change from 2010 to 2011 in the number of drivers who report to have read, seen, or heard anything about enforcement of alcohol impaired driving or drunk driving laws by police in the previous 60 days, with 70.5% reporting that way. Males are more likely than females to have read, seen, or heard anything about the enforcement of alcohol impaired driving or drunk driving laws by police in the previous 60 days (74.3% and 66.8%, respectively) (Table 4).

With regard to Wyoming residents who report to have read, seen, or heard anything about the enforcement of alcohol impaired driving or drunk driving laws by police in the preceding 60 days, significant increases from 2010 are observed in the percent of residents who report to have seen something *on a billboard* or *in a WYDOT release*. Those who have seen something on a billboard increased from 15.5% in 2010 to 35.2% in 2011, while those who have seen something in a WYDOT release increased from 4.2% to 12.6% (Table 10). When comparing age groups, we find that younger Wyoming residents are more likely to see something on a billboard, while older residents are more likely to read something in print media. There are no other differences observed when comparing age groups (Table 5 & Figure 10).

Figure 10. Specific types of DUI media seen, by age group (of those who have seen anything).

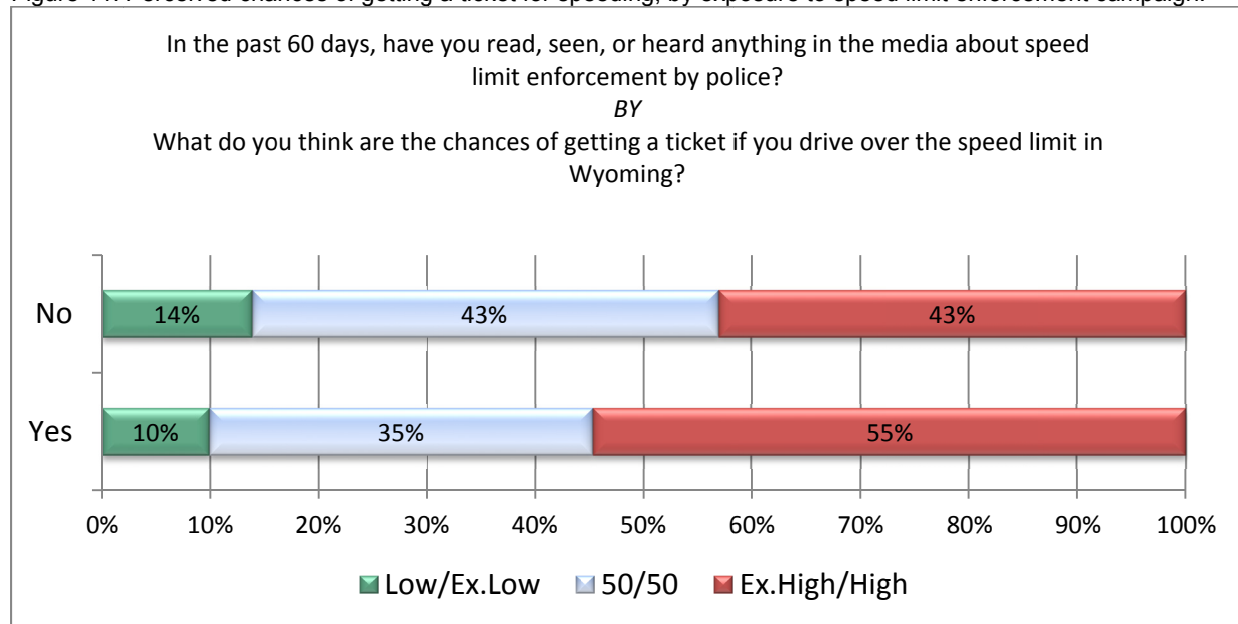


There is no significant change from 2010 to 2011 in the number of drivers who report that they have read, seen, or heard anything about speed limit enforcement by police. In 2011, 27.6% of Wyoming residents report that they have observed something, comparable to the 26.7% in the 2010 iteration of this study (Table 26).

Of those who report to have read, seen, or heard anything about speed limit enforcement, significantly more report to have seen something on a billboard in 2011 (28.1%) than in 2010 (18.3%) (Table 27). In 2010, over half of those Wyoming residents who had seen anything about speed limit enforcement indicated to have seen something in the print media (52.0%), which decreased by 14.1 percentage points in 2011 to 37.9% (Table 27).

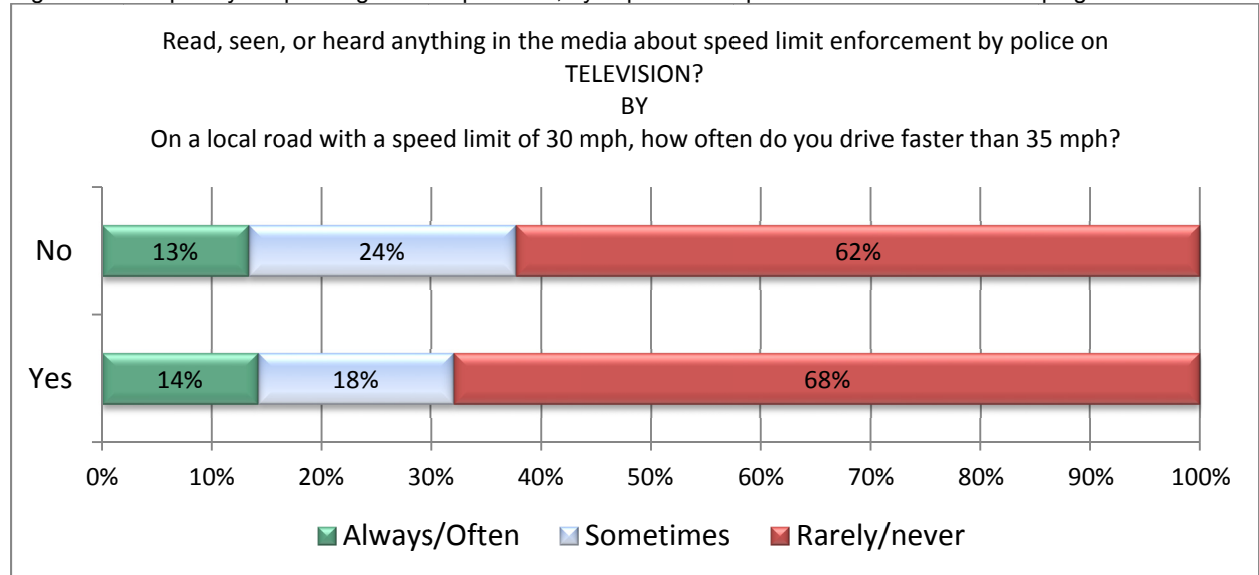
An additional exploratory analysis was performed in an effort to identify any significant differences in responses to relevant survey items between those who report to have seen anything from a particular media campaign and those who have not. Wyoming residents who report to have read, seen, or heard anything about the enforcement of seatbelt laws in the preceding 60 days do not vary significantly from those who report to have not seen such ads on any survey item related to seat belts. This is also the case when comparing residents who report to have read, seen, or heard something about the enforcement of alcohol impaired driving or drunk driving laws by police and those who have not. Those Wyoming residents who have read, seen, or heard anything about speed limit enforcement are significantly more likely to think their chances of getting a ticket for speeding are *extremely high* or *high* (54.7%) than those who have not (43.2%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Perceived chances of getting a ticket for speeding, by exposure to speed limit enforcement campaign.



For each topic of interest (seat belt related, alcohol use, and speeding issues), those who have seen a particular medium of media campaign related to that topic (television, radio, billboard, print media, and WYDOT release) were compared to those who have not on relevant survey items. Those who have seen or heard anything about speed limit enforcement on television are less likely to *always*, *often*, or *sometimes* speed on roads with speed limits of 30 mph (23.5%) than those who have not seen anything about speed limit enforcement on television (37.5%)(Figure 12). There are no other significant differences observed in speeding behaviors or attitudes when comparing those who have seen particular media campaigns and those who have not.

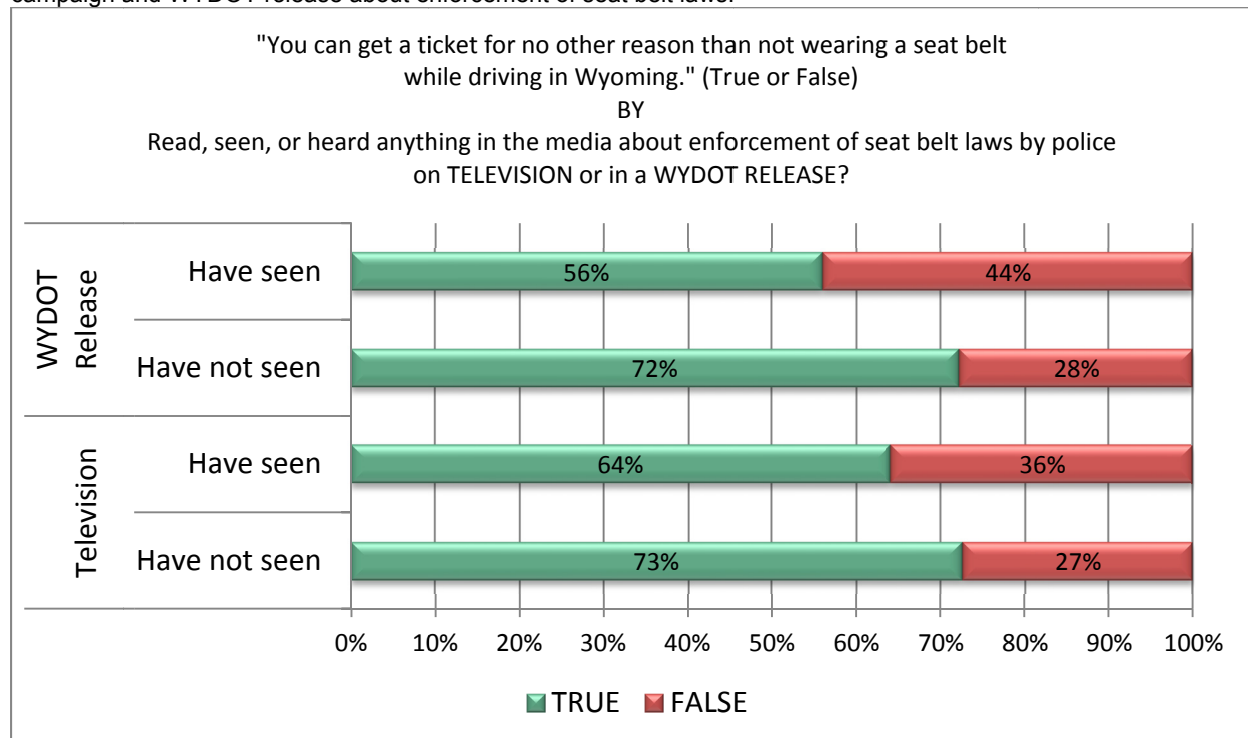
Figure 12. Frequency of speeding on 30 mph roads, by exposure to speed limit enforcement campaign on television.



There are no significant differences observed on any alcohol related survey items when comparing the responses of those who have seen particular media campaigns and those who have not.

Significantly fewer Wyoming residents who have seen something on television about the enforcement of seat belt laws believe it is *true* that you can get a ticket for no other reason than not wearing a seat belt (64.1%), compared to 72.6% of those who have not seen anything on television. Similarly, only 56.0% of those who have read anything about the enforcement of seat belt laws in a WYDOT release believe this is true, compared to 72.2% of those who have not read anything about this in a WYDOT release (Figure 13). There are no other significant differences on seat belt related items when comparing those who have to those who have not seen individual seat belt related campaigns.

Figure 13. Belief that one can get a ticket for no other reason than not wearing a seat belt, by exposure to television campaign and WYDOT release about enforcement of seat belt laws.



### 3.3. Breakdowns by Select Background Variables

Several variables of interest were cross-tabulated with survey demographic variables. The results were tested for statistical significance of the observed differences. Presented below are the cross-tabulations which indicate a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) by the background variables tested. Variables were tested with both collapsed answer choices and the original answer choices provided to the respondent. Presented in the tables that follow are those where the meaningful significance was observed and which best convey the results.

#### 3.3.1. Cross-tabulations by Respondent Sex

Table 3. Response distributions of select variables, by gender – statistically significant findings.

Gender:	Male	Female
<b>What type of vehicle do you drive most often?</b>		
Car	25.7%	45.1%
Pickup Truck	50.7%	15.7%
Van	4.9%	7.8%
SUV	15.5%	31.4%
Semi	3.3%	0.0%
<b>In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about enforcement of seat belt laws by police?</b>		
Yes	71.0%*	57.5%
No	29.0%	42.5%
Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of seat belt laws?		
On the Radio	30.4%	17.9%
<b>What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you don't wear your seat belt in Wyoming?</b>		
Extremely high/ High	26.6%	39.2%**
50/50	36.4%	33.2%
Low/ Extremely low	37.0%	27.6%
<b>When driving a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...</b>		
Always	66.1%***	79.3%
Often	24.0%***	13.6%
Sometimes	8.6%	5.1%
Rarely	1.0%	1.7%
Never	.3%	.3%
<b>To what extent do you favor or oppose higher fees/finest for failure to use a seat belt?</b>		
Strongly favor /Favor	40.1%	56.0%
Neither favor nor oppose	20.7%	24.3%
Oppose /Strongly oppose	39.1%	19.7%
<b>How often do you make or receive phone calls while driving a vehicle?</b>		
Always /Often	19.2%	11.6%
Sometimes	28.5%	28.0%
Rarely /Never	52.3%	60.4%****
<b>In the past 60 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?</b>		
Never	76.2%	90.8%
Once	12.5%	4.8%
2-3 times	8.9%	3.8%
4-5 times	.7%	.3%
6 or more times	1.7%	.3%

\* Significant decrease for males from 2010 (55.9%) ,  $p < .05$ .

\*\* Significant increase for females from 2010 (29.2%) ,  $p < .05$ .

\*\*\* Significant increase for males from 2010 (60.0% and 24.0%) ,  $p < .05$ .

\*\*\*\* Significant decrease for females from 2010 (74.4%) ,  $p < .05$ .



Table 4. Response distributions of select variables, by gender – statistically significant findings. (cont'd)

<b>Gender:</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything in the media about enforcement of alcohol impaired driving or drunk driving laws?</b>			
	Yes	74.3%	66.8%
	No	25.7%	33.2%
<b>Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of drunk driving laws?</b>			
	On the Radio	40.8%	28.5%
	On a billboard	39.5%	30.1%
<b>What do you think the chances are of someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive WITHIN city or town limits after drinking alcohol?</b>			
	Extremely high/ High	59.7%	55.7%
	50/50	26.5%	36.4%
	Low/ Extremely low	13.8%	7.9%
<b>What do you think the chances are of someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive OUTSIDE city or town limits after drinking alcohol?</b>			
	Extremely high/ High	31.3%	34.8%
	50/50	33.0%	39.7%
	Low/ Extremely low	35.7%	25.5%
<b>On a local road with a speed limit of 30 mph, how often do you drive faster than 35 mph?</b>			
	Always /Often	17.8%*	9.2%
	Sometimes	21.5%	23.8%**
	Rarely /Never	60.7%	67.0%
<b>On a road with a speed limit of 75 mph, how often do you drive faster than 80 mph?</b>			
	Always	1.7%	1.0%
	Often	2.3%	2.4%
	Sometimes	11.9%	9.9%
	Rarely	36.6%	20.1%
	Never	47.5%	66.6%
<b>What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit in Wyoming?</b>			
	Extremely high/ High	46.0%	47.1%
	50/50	37.3%	44.7%
	Low/ Extremely low	16.7%	8.2%
<b>If you were to get a ticket for a [violation type], for how long would it change your behavior?</b>			
<b>Seat Belt Violation</b>	Not at all	13.6%	10.0%
	For 1 day or less	1.7%	4.0%
	For several days	6.8%	10.7%
	For several weeks	13.6%	2.0%
	For several months	16.4%	12.0%
	For one year or more	48.0%***	61.3%
<b>Speed Limit Violation</b>	Not at all	13.6%	4.6%
	For 1 day or less	4.3%	2.9%
	For several days	7.8%	7.1%
	For several weeks	11.6%	10.4%
	For several months	21.3%	22.0%
	For one year or more	41.5%	53.1%

\* Significant increase for males from 2010 (11.0%) , p<.05.

\*\* Significant increase for females from 2010 (11.6%) , p<.05.

\*\*\* Significant increase for males from 2010 (32.5%) , p<.05.

## 3.3.2. Cross-tabulations by Respondent Age Group

Table 5. Response distribution of select variables, by age group – statistically significant findings.

Age:	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
<b>What type of vehicle do you drive most often?*</b>							
Car	51.3%	26.9%	21.7%	25.0%	46.5%	37.0%	59.5%
Pickup Truck	29.5%	37.0%	41.3%	41.4%	24.8%	37.0%	11.9%
Van	1.3%	5.6%	8.7%	3.4%	6.9%	7.4%	14.3%
SUV	17.9%	28.7%	27.2%	26.7%	18.8%	18.5%	14.3%
Semi	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	3.4%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Where did you read, see or hear about law enforcement of seat belt laws by police?</b>							
On television	15.7%	21.4%	39.7%	29.7%	49.3%	44.4%	70.4%
On a billboard	67.3%	68.6%	56.5%	56.8%	38.8%	33.3%	22.2%
In print media	7.8%	12.9%	19.0%	24.3%	26.9%	55.6%	40.7%
<b>How often do you make or receive phone calls while driving a vehicle?</b>							
Always /Often	12.8%	24.3%	30.4%	13.0%	11.8%	1.8%	0.0%
Sometimes	29.5%	35.5%	29.3%	37.4%	26.5%	9.1%	9.5%
Rarely /Never	57.7%	40.2%	40.2%	49.6%	61.8%	89.1%	90.5%
<b>How often do you text message while driving a vehicle?*</b>							
Always /Often	9.0%	2.8%	4.3%	.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sometimes	11.5%	7.4%	3.2%	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rarely /Never	79.5%	89.8%	92.5%	97.4%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Where did you read, see or hear about law enforcement of drunk driving laws?</b>							
On a billboard	45.5%	46.7%	33.3%	34.1%	37.7%	25.8%	3.2%
In print media	30.9%	24.0%	22.7%	38.8%	38.2%	41.9%	67.7%
<b>What do you think the chances are of someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive WITHIN city or town limits after drinking alcohol?</b>							
Extremely high/ High	80.8%	59.8%	53.3%	56.1%	49.0%	44.4%	58.5%
50/50	14.1%	29.9%	35.9%	36.0%	34.7%	38.9%	31.7%
Low/ Extremely low	5.1%	10.3%	10.9%	7.9%	16.3%	16.7%	9.8%
<b>On a road with a speed limit of 75 mph, how often do you drive faster than 80 mph?*</b>							
Always /Often	2.6%	7.5%	5.4%	2.6%	2.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Sometimes	23.1%	13.1%	9.8%	9.6%	6.9%	7.3%	2.4%
Rarely /Never	74.4%	79.4%	84.8%	87.8%	91.1%	92.7%	95.2%
<b>What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit in Wyoming?</b>							
Extremely high/ High	60.3%	35.5%	47.3%	45.2%	46.0%	44.4%	47.6%
50/50	35.9%	57.9%	39.6%	40.0%	38.0%	33.3%	33.3%
Low/ Extremely low	3.8%	6.5%	13.2%	14.8%	16.0%	22.2%	19.0%

\*Due to low cell counts, statistical significance test may not be reliable.

### 3.3.3. Cross-tabulations by Respondent Type of Vehicle

Table 6. Response distribution of select variables, by primary vehicle type– statistically significant findings.

Primary Vehicle:	Car	Pickup Truck	Van	SUV	Semi
<b>What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you don't wear your seat belt in Wyoming?*</b>					
Extremely high/ High	30.7%	32.5%	55.6%	31.3%	0.0%
50/50	38.2%	36.1%	16.7%	33.6%	22.2%
Low/ Extremely low	31.2%	31.4%	27.8%	35.2%	77.8%
<b>When driving a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...*</b>					
Always /Often	91.5%	86.5%	100.0%	95.7%	100.0%
Sometimes	6.6%	11.5%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
Rarely /Never	1.9%	2.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
<b>How often do you make or receive phone calls while driving a vehicle?*</b>					
Always /Often	7.2%	21.1%	7.7%	20.9%	20.0%
Sometimes	24.4%	27.6%	35.9%	30.9%	60.0%
Rarely /Never	68.4%	51.3%	56.4%	48.2%	20.0%

\*Due to low cell counts, statistical significance test may not be reliable.

## 4. Complete Survey Results

This section contains the frequency counts and percentage distributions of responses to all items on the survey. These are presented in the order and with the exact wording used during survey administration. Frequency counts reflect raw data. Percentage distributions are based on weighted data—to correspond to the sex and age distribution of the population of Wyoming, and include only valid responses—*Don't know* and *No answer* responses are excluded from the percentage calculations. Results from 2011 and 2010 are presented side-by-side. Differences between the results from the two survey iterations were tested for statistical significance. In all cases where a statistically significant difference is observed there is a notation to that effect.

Before the actual interview began, all respondents were read a disclaimer that their participation is voluntary and that they can terminate the interview at any time. Respondents were also screened on the basis of residency in Wyoming, being in a private household, being at least 18 years old, and holding a Wyoming driver's license.

### In which county in Wyoming do you live?

Table 7. Wyoming county.

County	2010 Survey Wtd. %	2011 Survey		2010 Census % Adult Pop.
		Count	Wtd. %	
<b>Albany</b>	4.5%	28	<b>4.9%</b>	7.1%
<b>Big Horn</b>	2.9%	14	<b>2.2%</b>	2.0%
<b>Campbell</b>	7.4%	42	<b>7.2%</b>	7.7%
<b>Carbon</b>	4.1%	24	<b>3.9%</b>	2.8%
<b>Converse</b>	3.9%	18	<b>3.0%</b>	2.4%
<b>Crook</b>	2.3%	9	<b>1.5%</b>	1.3%
<b>Fremont</b>	6.5%	43	<b>7.2%</b>	7.0%
<b>Goshen</b>	1.2%	19	<b>3.3%</b>	2.5%
<b>Hot Springs</b>	2.0%	2	<b>0.3%</b>	0.9%
<b>Johnson</b>	1.2%	11	<b>1.6%</b>	1.6%
<b>Laramie</b>	17.1%	94	<b>15.5%</b>	16.2%
<b>Lincoln</b>	6.6%	13	<b>2.2%</b>	3.0%
<b>Natrona</b>	12.3%	80	<b>13.6%</b>	13.4%
<b>Niobrara</b>	0.5%	4	<b>0.7%</b>	0.5%
<b>Park</b>	5.8%	33	<b>5.6%</b>	5.2%
<b>Platte</b>	0.9%	10	<b>1.8%</b>	1.6%
<b>Sheridan</b>	3.8%	33	<b>5.7%</b>	5.3%
<b>Sublette</b>	0.6%	7	<b>1.1%</b>	1.8%
<b>Sweetwater</b>	5.5%	44	<b>7.6%</b>	7.5%
<b>Teton</b>	4.3%	23	<b>4.0%</b>	4.0%
<b>Uinta</b>	2.0%	22	<b>3.6%</b>	3.4%
<b>Washakie</b>	2.1%	12	<b>2.1%</b>	1.5%
<b>Weston</b>	2.4%	9	<b>1.4%</b>	1.3%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	594	<b>100.0%</b>	100.0%
(Don't know/No answer)		3		
(No answer/Refused)		1		
Total Missing		4		
Total		598		

## Q1: What type of vehicle do you drive most often?

Table 8. Q1. Vehicle driven most often.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Car</b>	38.0%	213	35.3%
<b>Pickup Truck</b>	29.4%	188	33.5%
<b>Van</b>	5.7%	41	6.4%
<b>SUV</b>	24.8%	146	23.2%
<b>Motorcycle</b>	0.6%	0	0.0%
<b>Semi</b>	1.4%	9	1.7%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	597	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		0	
(No answer/Refused)		1	
Total Missing		1	
<b>Total</b>		598	

## Q2: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about enforcement of seat belt laws by police?

Table 9. Q2. Past 60 days, read, seen, or heard anything about seatbelt enforcement laws.

*	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Yes</b>	55.1%	379	64.4%
<b>No</b>	44.9%	217	35.6%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	596	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		2	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		2	
<b>Total</b>		598	

\* Statistically significant difference observed, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .

## Q2a: [If yes] Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of seat belt laws by police? Was it...? (Check all that apply.)

Table 10. Q2A. Location seatbelt enforcement law was read, seen, or heard.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>On television</b>	29.0%	137	35.2%
<b>On the radio</b>	20.8%	92	24.8%
<b>On a billboard*</b>	41.8%	197	53.0%
<b>In print media</b>	21.8%	91	23.2%
<b>In a WYDOT release*</b>	8.2%	51	13.6%
<b>Other (specify)</b>	14.0%	42	11.1%
(Don't know/Not sure)	0.2%	1	0.2%

\* Statistically significant difference observed, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .

➔ See Appendix A for a complete text listing of *Other* responses specified.

**Q3: What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you don't wear your seat belt in Wyoming?**

Table 11. Q3. Chances of getting a ticket if seatbelt is not worn.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Extremely high</b>	9.0%	47	8.0%
<b>High</b>	19.7%	140	24.6%
<b>50/50</b>	37.7%	193	34.8%
<b>Low</b>	25.1%	134	24.1%
<b>Extremely low</b>	8.5%	49	8.5%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	563	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		35	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		35	
Total		598	

**Q4a: When driving a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...**

Table 12. Q4A. Frequency seatbelt is worn.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Always</b>	72.6%	441	72.8%
<b>Often</b>	17.2%	109	18.9%
<b>Sometimes</b>	6.5%	38	6.7%
<b>Rarely</b>	2.1%	8	1.3%
<b>Never</b>	1.5%	2	0.3%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	598	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		0	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		0	
Total		598	

**Q4b: When riding in the FRONT SEAT of a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...**

Table 13. Q4B. Frequency seatbelt worn while in front seat.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Always</b>	71.9%	444	73.8%
<b>Often</b>	18.9%	97	16.5%
<b>Sometimes</b>	5.2%	41	7.3%
<b>Rarely</b>	2.1%	11	1.8%
<b>Never</b>	1.9%	3	0.5%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	596	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		1	
(No answer/Refused)		1	
Total Missing		2	
Total		598	

**Q4c: When riding in the BACK SEAT of a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...**

Table 14. Q4C. Frequency seatbelt worn while in back seat.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Always</b>	66.3%	359	61.4%
<b>Often</b>	16.9%	109	19.8%
<b>Sometimes</b>	6.8%	60	10.4%
<b>Rarely</b>	3.4%	20	3.6%
<b>Never</b>	6.6%	26	4.7%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	574	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		19	
(No answer/Refused)		5	
Total Missing		24	
Total		598	

**Q5: I am going to read a statement. Please tell me if you think it is true or false.**

**"You can get a ticket for no other reason than not wearing a seat belt while driving in Wyoming."**

Table 15. Q5. Can receive a ticket for no wother reason than not wearing a seatbelt while driving in Wyoming.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>True</b>	75.2%	407	70.7%
<b>False</b>	24.8%	167	29.3%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	574	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		23	
(No answer/Refused)		1	
Total Missing		24	
Total		598	

**Q6: To what extent do you favor or oppose higher fines for failure to use a seat belt?**

Table 16. Q6. Favor or oppose higher fines for failure to use a seat belt.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Strongly Favor</b>	27.0%	138	23.2%
<b>Somewhat Favor</b>	26.1%	144	24.6%
<b>Neither Favor, Nor Oppose</b>	18.4%	130	22.5%
<b>Somewhat Oppose</b>	14.0%	68	12.1%
<b>Strongly Oppose</b>	14.4%	98	17.7%
Total Valid	100.0%	578	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		16	
(No answer/Refused)		4	
Total Missing		20	
Total		598	

**Q7a: How often do you make or receive phone calls while driving a vehicle?**

Table 17. Q7A. Frequency phone calls are made while driving.

* †	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Always</b>	2.7%	18	3.2%
<b>Often</b>	8.1%	73	12.1%
<b>Sometimes</b>	21.5%	167	28.3%
<b>Rarely</b>	39.2%	191	32.3%
<b>Never</b>	28.5%	147	24.1%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	596	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		0	
(No answer/Refused)		2	
Total Missing		2	
Total		598	

\* Statistically significant difference observed, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .† Statistically significant difference observed on collapsed answer choices, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .**Q7b: How often do you text message while driving a vehicle?**

Table 18. Q7B. Frequency text messages are made while driving.

†	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Always</b>	0.0%	1	0.2%
<b>Often</b>	0.1%	14	2.6%
<b>Sometimes</b>	2.5%	21	3.9%
<b>Rarely</b>	11.2%	90	15.5%
<b>Never</b>	86.2%	472	77.9%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	598	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		0	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		0	
Total		598	

† Statistically significant difference observed on collapsed answer choices, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .**Q8: In the past 60 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?**

Table 19. Q8. In past 60 days, number of times driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours of driving.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Never</b>	82.8%	501	83.3%
<b>Once</b>	10.0%	51	8.9%
<b>2-3 times</b>	5.0%	34	6.3%
<b>4-5 times</b>	1.4%	3	0.5%
<b>5 or more times</b>	0.9%	6	1.0%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	595	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		2	
(No answer/Refused)		1	
Total Missing		3	
Total		598	



**Q9: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything in the media about enforcement of alcohol impaired driving or drunk driving laws?**

Table 20. Q9. In the past 60 days, Read, seen, or heard anything in the media about drinking and driving.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Yes</b>	69.1%	413	70.5%
<b>No</b>	30.9%	177	29.5%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	590	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		7	
(No answer/Refused)		1	
Total Missing		8	
Total		598	

**Q9a: [If yes] Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of drunk driving laws? Was it...? (Check all that apply.)**

Table 21. Q9A. Location enforcement on drunk driving laws was read, seen, or heard.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>On television</b>	51.5%	210	51.2%
<b>On the radio</b>	33.0%	141	35.2%
<b>On a billboard*</b>	16.5%	140	35.2%
<b>In print media</b>	34.1%	141	34.4%
<b>In a WYDOT release*</b>	4.2%	50	12.6%
<b>Other (specify)</b>	2.4%	13	2.9%
(Don't know/Not sure)	0.9%	1	0.0%

\* Statistically significant difference observed, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .

**Q10a: What do you think the chances are of someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive WITHIN city or town limits after drinking alcohol?**

Table 22. Q10A. Chances someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive WITHIN city or town limits after drinking alcohol.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Extremely high</b>	18.9%	130	22.4%
<b>High</b>	37.5%	203	35.2%
<b>50/50</b>	28.6%	193	31.3%
<b>Low</b>	12.6%	58	10.1%
<b>Extremely low</b>	2.5%	7	1.0%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	591	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		7	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		7	
Total		598	

**Q10b: What do you think are the chances of someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive OUTSIDE OF city or town limits after drinking alcohol?**

Table 23. Q10B. Chances someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive OUTSIDE OF city or town limits after drinking alcohol.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Extremely high</b>	7.1%	52	8.6%
<b>High</b>	21.1%	139	24.4%
<b>50/50</b>	41.9%	210	36.2%
<b>Low</b>	24.0%	144	25.2%
<b>Extremely low</b>	5.9%	33	5.6%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	578	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		20	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		20	
Total		598	

**Q11: On a local road with a speed limit of 30 mph, how often do you drive faster than 35 mph?**

Table 24. Q11. Frequency respondent drives faster than 35 mph on a local 30 mph road.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Always</b>	2.4%	11	2.0%
<b>Often</b>	8.2%	67	11.6%
<b>Sometimes</b>	20.2%	135	22.6%
<b>Rarely</b>	43.8%	218	36.3%
<b>Never</b>	25.4%	167	27.5%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	598	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		0	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		0	
Total		598	

**Q12: On a road with a speed limit of 75 mph, how often do you drive faster than 80 mph?**

Table 25. Q12. Frequency respondent drives faster than 80 mph on a 75 mph road.

†	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Always</b>	2.6%	8	1.5%
<b>Often</b>	4.3%	15	2.4%
<b>Sometimes</b>	8.0%	61	10.8%
<b>Rarely</b>	26.9%	164	28.4%
<b>Never</b>	58.1%	350	56.9%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	598	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		0	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		0	
Total		598	

† Statistically significant difference observed on collapsed answer choices, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .

**Q13: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything in the media about speed limit enforcement by police?**

Table 26. Q13. In the past 60 days, Read, seen, or heard anything in the media about speed limit enforcement by police.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Yes</b>	26.7%	163	27.6%
<b>No</b>	73.3%	427	72.4%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	590	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		7	
(No answer/Refused)		1	
Total Missing		8	
Total		598	

**Q13a: [If yes] Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of speed limits by police? Was it...?**

Table 27. Q13A. Location enforcement of speed limits by police was read, seen, or heard.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>On television</b>	25.6%	49	31.6%
<b>On the radio</b>	18.9%	29	19.5%
<b>On a billboard*</b>	18.3%	44	28.1%
<b>In print media*</b>	52.0%	63	37.9%
<b>In a WYDOT release</b>	4.1%	12	7.3%
<b>Other (specify)</b>	5.3%	17	9.9%
(Don't know/Not sure)		2	0.4%

\* Statistically significant difference observed, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .

**Q14: What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit in Wyoming?**

Table 28. Q14. Chances of getting a ticket if respondent drives over speed limit.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Extremely high</b>	8.6%	58	9.8%
<b>High</b>	33.9%	214	36.6%
<b>50/50</b>	45.7%	246	40.9%
<b>Low</b>	10.2%	63	10.9%
<b>Extremely low</b>	1.6%	11	1.8%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	592	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		6	
(No answer/Refused)		0	
Total Missing		6	
Total		598	

Q15a: If you were to get a ticket for a seat belt violation, for how long would it change your behavior? Would you say...

Table 29. Q15. Time behavior would change after receiving a ticket for a seatbelt violation.

*	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Not at all</b>	16.3%	39	11.9%
<b>For 1 day or less</b>	7.9%	9	2.7%
<b>For several days</b>	11.9%	27	8.6%
<b>For several weeks</b>	10.4%	24	8.3%
<b>For several months</b>	11.9%	44	14.4%
<b>For one year or more</b>	41.6%	180	54.1%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	323	100.0%
(Do not/will never be in violation)		254	
(Don't know/Not sure)		17	
(No answer/Refused)		4	
Total Missing		275	
Total		598	

\* Statistically significant difference observed, 2010-2011,  $p < .05$ .

Q15b: If you were to get a ticket for speeding, for how long would it change your driving behavior? Would you say your driving behavior would change:

Table 30. Q15B. Time behavior would change after receiving a ticket for speeding.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Not at all</b>	6.5%	45	9.3%
<b>For 1 day or less</b>	5.7%	18	3.6%
<b>For several days</b>	7.8%	36	7.4%
<b>For several weeks</b>	12.4%	53	11.1%
<b>For several months</b>	23.3%	108	21.6%
<b>For one year or more</b>	44.3%	238	47.0%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	498	100.0%
(Do not/will never be in violation)		91	
(Don't know/Not sure)		8	
(No answer/Refused)		1	
Total Missing		100	
Total		598	

Q15c: If you were to get a ticket for driving under the influence, for how long would it change your driving behavior? Would you say your driving behavior would change:

Table 31. Q15C. Time behavior would change after receiving a ticket for driving under the influence.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Not at all</b>	1.7%	6	1.7%
<b>For 1 day or less</b>	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>For several days</b>	1.5%	2	0.7%
<b>For several weeks</b>	0.0%	4	1.3%
<b>For several months</b>	4.0%	6	1.9%
<b>For one year or more</b>	92.7%	326	94.5%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	344	100.0%
(Do not/will never be in violation)		248	
(Don't know/Not sure)		3	
(No answer/Refused)		3	
Total Missing		254	
Total		598	

What is your age?

Table 32. Age.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>18-24</b>	14.3%	56	13.2%
<b>25-34</b>	18.2%	111	18.1%
<b>35-44</b>	15.6%	109	15.6%
<b>45-54</b>	19.5%	110	19.5%
<b>55-64</b>	16.2%	103	17.2%
<b>65-74</b>	8.9%	57	9.2%
<b>75 or over</b>	7.3%	46	7.1%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	592	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)		1	
(No answer/Refused)		5	
Total Missing		6	
Total		598	

Respondent's Gender

Table 33. Gender.

	2010	2011	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %
<b>Male</b>	51.3%	267	50.8%
<b>Female</b>	48.7%	330	49.2%
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	597	100.0%
(Can't tell)		1	
Total		598	

We appreciate your help in this study. Is there anything you would like to add?

➔ See Appendix A for complete text listing of responses.

## 5. Appendix A: Responses to Open-ended Questions.

Q2a. Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of seat belt laws by police?

Was it...

- Other, (specify):
  - At work
  - Back of cop cars
  - Back of highway patrol car
  - Board by our library
  - Electronic signs over interstate
  - Flashing roadside signs
  - Flashing signs on I-80
  - Friends (5)
  - Highway patrolman
  - I am a member of the Wyoming Oil and Gas Alliance OCA
  - In my government class
  - Internet
  - Local police office billboards
  - Neon signs on highway
  - On police cars around town
  - On the side of a cop car
  - Overhead signs on I-80
  - Police
  - Police car (2)
  - Police department blinking signs on billboards
  - Portable signs that have digital signs that come up
  - Posted signs
  - Pulled over
  - Road signs (2)
  - Roadside signs
  - Signs (3)
  - Signs on highway
  - Sticker on a police vehicle
  - The computer
  - The lighted signs on the interstate
  - Traffic sign
  - Word of mouth

**Q10a. Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of drunk driving laws?**

**Was it...?**

- Other, (specify):
  - Alerts on highways
  - At work
  - Everywhere
  - Internet (3)
  - On those WYDOT boards
  - Overhead signs on I-80
  - Personal police officer
  - Saw vehicles pulled over
  - Talking with friends and family
  - WYDOT road signs

**Q14a. Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of speed limits by police? Was it...**

- Other, (specify):
  - Amber alert signs, internet
  - At work
  - Construction site (2)
  - Construction zones
  - Flashing signs
  - Friends who got tickets
  - Got pulled over
  - Hearsay
  - Highway radar detector on the side of road
  - I-80 reduced speed limit signs during reconstruction
  - Pulled over
  - Saw the process in person
  - SheridanMedia.com
  - Signs on road
  - Speed trap
  - Was on a traffic ticket

Comments. **We appreciate your help in this study. Is there anything you would like to add?**

- I do think in these little communities of ours that police departments in our town are a little bit over-vigorous on things.
- Questions are too vague. Very broad questions. Think questions are valuable but need to be narrowed.
- 1. Not in favor of seat belt law; infringement of freedom in town. 2. Semi's are a hazard on interstate and need to pay their fair share of road infrastructure. Come in one end and out the other without paying for anything. 3. I have been resident for 60 years. Renewed DL recently and needed over abundance of ID. Birth certificate etc. cost 90 extra miles of travel.
- As a retired commercial driver, they should drop the speed limit from 75 to 65.
- Being a driver in Wyoming, I do see people do driving violations. I think it is not enforced enough.
- Change the operations of the questions on this survey.
- Clarify the questions more.
- Coming down more on texting and using cell phones.
- Cops follow people a lot and then turn off. They follow me home from my job a lot of nights.
- Driving with a cell phone is just as bad as Driving Under the Influence.
- DUI in 1985; have not touched alcohol since.
- DUI enforcement in Wyoming is abysmal.
- Electronic message boards are effective to get message out not just for weather but also for DUI, speed, and seat belts. Example between Laramie and Cheyenne.
- Glad see to see they have lowered the speed limit on secondary highways to 55 mph.
- Good idea with interview.
- I am a school bus driver. Would like to add I never answer my cell phone when driving. Law enforcement is always at the wrong place and wrong time, because I had two incidents last year because of icy roads.
- I am from Texas, and I really don't like Wyoming drivers.
- I am in favor of making the penalties of being caught driving under the influence more severe.
- I believe a ticket should be issued for not wearing seat belts no matter what and people should go to jail for DUI if they are over the limit no matter what. Speeding is not acceptable; a mandatory fine should be issued.
- I do think that there are some drivers here in Wyoming that do need some help; so I hope this helps them.
- I don't think we as citizens should be told we have to wear seat belts; it is fine for children who need more protection.
- I drive a commercial truck for a living and if I drive faster than 15 mph over the speed limit; I can lose my driver's license. I feel it is wrong.
- I drive a semi for a living; law enforcement should do more spot stop checks for illegal drivers. If they can't speak or read English, they shouldn't be driving.
- I feel like there should be a strong enforcement of seat belt wearing and more penalties for under the influence of alcohol.



- I feel the driver should make sure anyone under 18 is buckled up but after that the adult should be able to make that decision for themselves.
- I hope they get something done with the drinking and driving and the texting and that kind of junk, and they're swerving and next thing you see they're on their cell phone.
- I hope they strengthen the laws for drinking and seat belt violations.
- I like the electronic message signs on the interstate.
- I really like the highway overhead signs. Would like to see Wyoming drivers take the written test each time they have to renew their license.
- I see too many people using cellphones and not being stopped.
- I think everyone should wear a seat belt.
- I think it's too general, especially for some people that don't do some of the things mentioned in the survey.
- I think that people who get tickets and are suspended, they seem to keep driving. This needs to be enforced a little better.
- I think that they enforce the DUI laws more.
- I think that they need to increase the laws for impaired driving. I think that they're too lax and I think that we're shorthanded on highway patrol; there needs to be more of them.
- I think that WYDOT employees should adhere in the laws like everyone else or more. They do get a drug and alcohol test, but they get a heads up before it happens (should do random testing).
- I think the highway patrol is excellent. The city could probably do better but the state is doing a good job.
- I think the Wyoming patrol is useless.
- I think they are doing a pretty good job myself. I got nailed in town for going over 10 mph, no seat belt; too expensive. Got my attention real fast. (In the past.)
- I think they need to do something about deer on the interstate. I know that there is a large fence near Casper and I believe that they need to add one between Gillette and Sheridan.
- I think they should make motorcycle drivers wear seat belts also.
- I think we should start doing something in elementary school; children should learn behaviors on their bikes.
- I try to bicycle as much as possible versus driving, for environmental reason.
- I understand about seat belts saving lives, here I am buckled up hands on the wheel. A fellow comes up with nothing on but shorts and flip flops on a motorcycle. Why ticket me if I'm in an enclosed vehicle when it's a whole lot easier to get hurt on a motorcycle.
- I wish people would abide by the speed limit on the interstate and drive slower so they will get better gas mileage.
- I wish the law would crack down on speeding and drunk driving.
- I would like them to give more money to WYDOT for highway and road maintenance from permanent mineral trust fund. The rainy day is here.
- I would like to see more truckers pulled over because I am sick of almost getting ran over by them because I know that they are texting while they are driving. I would like to see them pulled over more often for violations.
- I would like to see the numbers rise on drinking and driving getting busted.

- I would like to see them enforce the drinking law. I have watched people drive off and shoot and I understand that the cops can't be there all the time but I hope that I could save some young people's lives.
- I would say the highway patrol and local law enforcement in Wyoming are doing a great job. I support them all the way!
- I'd like to see the speed limit lowered to 65 on the interstate and 55 on state highways. I think it would cut down on accidents and tickets. The interstate would be a lot safer if the speed limits were lower.
- If other people are driving without seat belts and they get in an accident and traumatize my family; that's why I believe in seat belts. I want everyone to have to wear their seat belts; to save the trauma and expense for everyone else. I also think that all dogs should be in enclosures within the car.
- I'm going to say that in some parts of the state are not connected. In some parts of the state we get our news from Idaho and Montana so we do not get the same news to see the laws, etc.
- It is noticeable that speed control is up all around the state.
- Keep up the good work!
- Kids should be put in the proper seat.
- Laramie police are diligent with DUI enforcement but elsewhere it may be kind of iffy, especially out in the country.
- Law enforcement does a very good job on the roads.
- Like to see police enforce stoplights more than they do now.
- More emphasis on nonuse of cell phones.
- More media on speeding and seat belts.
- More police needed to patrol north of Casper for speed, DUI, etc.
- More police on the road to get the crazies off the road and the drunk drivers.
- More troopers needed on patrol on interstates.
- My frustration is with the local police officers driving around on the cell phone and also texting in the patrol unit. They also drive around with their family in their personal vehicle and their kids are not in their seat belts and neither are the officers.
- Need a question about others texting and the dangers.
- Need to be more specific with questions; there are lots of circumstances to consider.
- Need to concentrate efforts in more rural areas for bigger effect on DUIs and speeding.
- Not driving with a seat belt should be a primary offense. Get a real helmet law for motorcycles. Need to enforce and strengthen DWI laws in Wyoming; more severe penalties for repeat drunk drivers. Need ignition devices for drivers with a DWI conviction. Need GPS bracelet monitors for convicted drunk drivers to monitor if they are in institutions where alcohol is served. Need stronger teen driving, graduated license requirements. State needs more money for improvement of roads and highways. State needs toll road for I-80 and I-25 for improvement and maintenance.
- Older people are a little more mature about driving as they get older.
- On some of the questions that were asked, like how likely is someone to get a ticket if they were driving under the influence, I would say not very likely because there are people that are probably driving around like that all the time that don't get caught because there is not enough police out there for them to get caught.

- People don't slow down when it snows or rains, they just run off the highway. It's annoying to see large trucks or small vehicles pulled over, not by officers, but forcibly because they don't maintain control of their vehicles. That's the bummer part.
- People in Wyoming are pretty independent and they don't like government interference about the seat belts, especially for people who live in Wyoming.
- Police need to be more strict with DUI laws.
- Police need to get more active all the way around; especially on DUI enforcement.
- Pretty good study.
- Questions are too broad for specific data.
- Seat belt laws should be standardized.
- Seat belt use is unconstitutional. Feds can't keep out of state's business. Speeding in Wyoming, everybody does it; stay with traffic and no tickets unless police are profiling or meeting quota. Law enforcement quit being justice and became economic. Money rules life and there is no jurisprudence. Too many people drive drunk; enforce laws better.
- Seat belts should be personal preference.
- Seat belts; those seat belts on the car make me uncomfortable and even a coat makes me uncomfortable; that's why I don't wear a seat belt. I know the impact of not wearing it but still, I am not comfortable wearing it so stop treating us like babies.
- Seat belt fines will not change anybody's behavior because they are not enough and it should be a primary pull over offense. Seat belts save lives.
- See fines for seat belts, speeding, and DUI increased and DUI incarceration increased.
- Should get the death penalty for texting.
- Should not let any driver go when they have been pulled over, even for speeding, when he had been drinking and had a bottle in the car!
- Start arresting people for using their darn cell phones! I get so sick of people yacking away; I got ran into in the parking lot because some guy was using his cell phone. They ought to outlaw the darn things.
- Support the police; they have a hard job trying to keep everyone safe.
- Survey good. DUI bigger issue than speed or seat belts. DUI laws need to be strengthened.
- Survey very good.
- The borough pits need cleaning in my area near Lovell.
- The law enforcement is doing a good job but there are not more police on roads.
- The person who does the announcement for WYDOT is doing it poorly.
- The police have the alcohol level so low to where you can't even have a drink at dinner anymore.
- The seat belt law; I pay taxes to drive on the road, and same with my vehicle, I will choose to put my seat belt on when I want I don't think I should get a ticket for it.
- The speed laws need to be more enforced and the drunk driving laws also need to be enforced more.
- The WYDOT and highway patrol are some of the best in the state; they are always very helpful.
- There appears to be higher enforcement in neighboring states than in Wyoming.
- They need more patrol people out, especially in the summer.
- They should enforce texting while driving in every town.

- Think need to be tougher on DUI.
- Up the speed limit to 75 or 80 and stronger presence of state troopers on the highways.
- Very good job on delivery of interview. Very clear and responsive to questions.
- We appreciate you taking the time to ask us these questions.
- We need more patrolmen on the road to catch the Colorado drivers.
- Went to a Senior Citizen Center driving class through AARP on Saturday (06-18-11, 20 people showed up); driving instructor didn't show up at all. People were very angry.
- We've done a ready report on a drunk driver and they were there immediately to track them down; so I know that reporting them is very beneficial.
- Why are four-wheelers allowed on streets? Why DOT doesn't hearing impaired at rest stops. Noise pollution on vehicles. Why motorcycles are not required to wear helmets in WY.
- Why doesn't WYDOT enforce laws to clean up the [urine]-bottles or [urine]-bombs and dirty diapers on the side of the highway? They should put up billboards for that!
- Witnessed lots of speeding; need to pick up speed enforcement.
- Would like to see more patrolling done on a local base for speeders and tailgaters.
- Would like to see the road fixed around Buffalo Reservoir.
- WYDOT could update their road and snow conditions more often.
- WYDOT does a great job with their webcams.
- WYDOT needs to pay attention to infrastructure of roads. Rough roads including pot holes, water boards, and general non-upkeep hamper driving more than anything else.
- Wyoming's cities have a cell phone hand free law but it is not enforced. Wyoming Highway Patrol is not out between the hours 2am to 5am. In Utah they have test zones of 80 mph; why has not Wyoming tried it? And a lot of secondary highways are 65 mph; people are driving 75 mph, why not change it?