



# Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

*WYSAC Technical Report No. SRC-1607*

Brian Harnisch, M.B.A., Senior Research Scientist

With assistance of  
Bistra Anatchkova, Ph.D., Survey Research Manager

Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center  
University of Wyoming  
1000 E. University Avenue, Department 3925  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
307.766.2189 | [wysac@uwyo.edu](mailto:wysac@uwyo.edu)  
[www.uwyo.edu/wysac](http://www.uwyo.edu/wysac)

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# Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

## 1. Introduction

In July 2016, the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) fielded the sixth iteration of the survey of Wyoming drivers. The first iteration was conducted in August 2010, and was designed to collect baseline data on attitudes, awareness, and behaviors of Wyoming drivers. By design, follow-up surveys were conducted in June 2011, July 2012, June 2013, July 2014, and July 2016 with the purpose of assessing any changes in these measures. Since 2010 the survey has utilized a dual sampling frame consisting of both cellular and landline telephone numbers. A total of 619 surveys were completed in the 2016 iteration of the survey.

### 2016 Survey Facts:

<b>Start and End Dates</b>	
July 12 <sup>th</sup> - August 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2016	
-----	
<b>Sample Type and Size</b>	
Land Line -	Cell Phone -
1,205	3,870
-----	
<b>Completed Surveys</b>	
Total - 619	
On Land Line - 118	On Cell Phone - 501
(19.1%)	(80.9%)
-----	
<b>Response Rate (by sample type)</b>	
Overall - 24.4%	
Land Line -	Cell Phone -
20.6%	25.7%
-----	
<b>Average Interview Length</b>	
9 minutes, 46 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 attitudes, awareness, and behaviors of Wyoming drivers. A statewide telephone survey of licensed Wyoming drivers was conducted in August 2010 to collect baseline data to inform WYDOT's efforts to positively influence driving behaviors in the state. By design, follow-up surveys were to be conducted in the following years to assess changes in drivers' attitudes, opinions, knowledge, and behaviors. This is the sixth iteration of that survey.

## 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 *Findings* section (section 3) discusses notable findings of the survey including change over time and significant differences in *sex*, *age*, and 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 and includes the results from all six iterations of 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 original 2010 iteration of the survey. It remained unchanged for the 2011 and 2012 iterations. In 2013, 'Dynamic Messaging Signs or DMS' was added as an answer choice to questions Q2a, Q10a, and Q14a: "Where did you read, see, or hear about (seat belt) (speeding) (drunk driving) enforcement?" There were no changes in the questionnaire from 2013 to 2014. In 2016 the response choice "online or mobile device" was added to aforementioned question. The questionnaire was programmed for telephone interviewing using WYSAC's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software for telephone interviewing.

## 2.2. *Sampling Frame and Sample Size*

From 2010 to 2013 the Wyoming Driver's Survey utilized a dual sampling frame, consisting of landline telephone sample representative of all Wyoming households with listed landline telephone numbers, as well as a sample of cellphone numbers believed to belong to Wyoming residents. For the first time the 2014 iteration utilized random digit dialing (RDD) for the landline frame instead of listed phone numbers due to the dwindling proportion of households that remain listed. The growing number of cellphone-only and cellphone-mostly households in Wyoming dictated that the intended proportion of surveys to be completed via cellphone for this iteration be increased yet again (as was the case in 2013 and 2014). Recent federal statistics indicate that approximately 51.8% of Wyoming households are wireless-only, 16.2% are wireless-mostly, with an additional 19.6% of households as dual use<sup>1</sup>. This translates to over 65% of Wyoming households being reachable only or mostly on cellphones, compared to just under 50% in 2013. Because of this, it is imperative to design the sampling frame so that appropriate coverage of the cell phone-only and cell phone-mostly households is achieved. To that effect, the samples in the two frames were pre-stratified so that roughly 70% or more of all completions would be on cell phones.

The telephone sample for these surveys was purchased from the Marketing Systems Group (Genesys), a leading national vendor specializing in the generation of scientific samples. For this year's survey, of the total sample of 13,500 telephone numbers, 5,000 were RDD landline numbers and 8,500 were RDD cellular numbers. Utilization of the screening service provided by the vendor (Cell-WINS and CSS) resulted in 5,057 of the 13,500 cell phone numbers screened out prior to calling. The intent of the calling effort was to collect a minimum of 550 completed surveys from these telephone samples. At the close of data collection a total of 619 were completed.

## 2.3. *Survey Administration*

The survey was administered from July 12<sup>th</sup> through August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016 using the telephone interview mode of data collection. During this period skilled WYSAC interviewers called potential respondents from Sunday through Thursday between 1 pm and 9 pm, and on Friday and Saturday afternoons between 1 pm and 5 pm. Occasionally calling took place from 10 am to 1 pm on week days. 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 these criteria. It took on average 9 minutes and 46 seconds to complete an interview. Phone numbers in the sample were

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<sup>1</sup> CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010–2014. Early Release Program. Released 02/2016

attempted up to 15 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 101 survey completions as a result of refusal conversion.

It is typical in telephone surveys that completions are biased towards both female and older respondents. This trend is softening with the increasing proportion of completions achieved via cell phone. Left unchecked, however, this may result in a data set that requires significant weighting in order to bring the demographic profile of the sample in line with the U.S. Census Bureau's 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 age groups. In this quota design, completions were disallowed from potential respondents where adequate completions had already been achieved for their age group (as defined by the statewide age and gender distribution results of the 2015 U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates<sup>2</sup>). As a result of this effort, age groups consisting of older respondents achieved adequate completions first a few days before survey closing, allowing more effort to be spent 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*

The 5,075 Wyoming landline and cell phone numbers released for calling yielded 619 completed interviews by the end of data collection. After accounting for the numbers determined to be invalid, disconnected, or otherwise ineligible, the overall response rate for the survey was 24.4%. The response rate for the landline sample was 20.6%, while the rate for the cell phone sample was 25.7%. Of the 619 surveys, 501 were completed via cell phone, representing 80.9% the total completions achieved, with the remaining 118 completed on land line telephones. Random samples of 619 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.

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<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, June 2016.

## 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 23. 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 previous iterations, the data was weighted on both age and gender to bring the sample distribution on these two demographic characteristics more in line with their actual distribution in the Wyoming population. Using weighted data for the analysis is essential in generalizing the findings for the respondents to the survey to the population of interest. The data file from 2016 was merged with the data from previous years and tests for statistical significance of the differences observed in the results from the six 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*). The significance tests used were Pearson Chi-Square and Linear by Linear association, both at the 95% confidence level. 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 the comparisons which indicate statistically significant differences 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

As with the previous iterations of this survey, special effort was taken during survey administration to secure a sample of completions that closely resembles the actual population distribution in Wyoming in terms of respondent demographics. Through the use of a large cell phone sample and quotas, only minimal post-stratification efforts (weighting) were required to bring the demographic characteristics of the sample in line with the actual population distribution. Although the data was not weighted to reflect the actual population distribution by county in Wyoming, the resulting survey sample closely resembles that distribution (See Table 2). Table 1 below presents the initial, unweighted distributions, as well as the resulting weighted sample demographic distributions. For comparison, estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's annual population estimates are also presented.

**Table 1. Comparison of the 2016 Survey Sample to 2015 Census Bureau information.**

Demographic		Survey Sample (unweighted)	Survey Sample (weighted)	2015 Pop. Est.* Wyoming
Gender	Male	52.3%	<b>50.8%</b>	50.8%
	Female	47.7%	<b>49.2%</b>	49.2%
Age Group	18-24 years	10.7%	<b>13.1%</b>	13.1%
	25-34 years	19.1%	<b>18.4%</b>	18.4%
	35-44 years	16.4%	<b>15.7%</b>	15.7%
	45-54 years	18.1%	<b>17.8%</b>	17.8%
	55-64 years	17.8%	<b>17.9%</b>	17.9%
	65-74 years	10.0%	<b>9.9%</b>	9.9%
	75 years and older	7.9%	<b>7.2%</b>	7.3%

\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, June 2016.

## 3.2. Discussion

Below are some highlights from the 2016 survey organized by general subject category and background variables. Additionally, some comparisons of the findings from previous years to the findings from 2016 are presented. Complete frequency counts and weighted percentage distributions of responses to all survey items are presented in Section 4: *Complete Survey Results*. All variables found to have significant differences by gender and/or age are presented in Section 3.3.

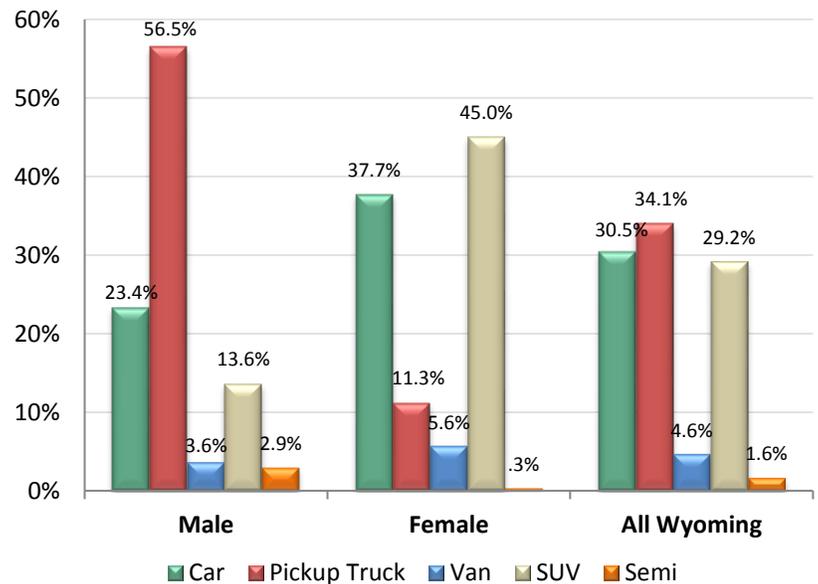
### 3.2.1. RELATED TO TYPE OF PRIMARY VEHICLE DRIVEN

The composition of the types of vehicles of primary use by Wyoming residents has not changed significantly from 2010 to 2016. Just under one-third of Wyoming adults primarily drive a car, and another third drive a pickup truck (30.5% and 34.1% respectively); this has remained relatively consistent since 2011. (See Table 3.)

There is a significant difference in primary vehicle type driven when comparing respondents by gender. Survey results from 2016 show that males are significantly more likely to use a pickup truck (56.5%) as their primary vehicle, while females are more likely to drive cars and SUVs as their primary vehicle (45% and 37.7%, respectively). (See Table 3, Figure 1, and Section 3.3.1.)

**Figure 1**

*Type of vehicle driven most often, by gender, 2016.*



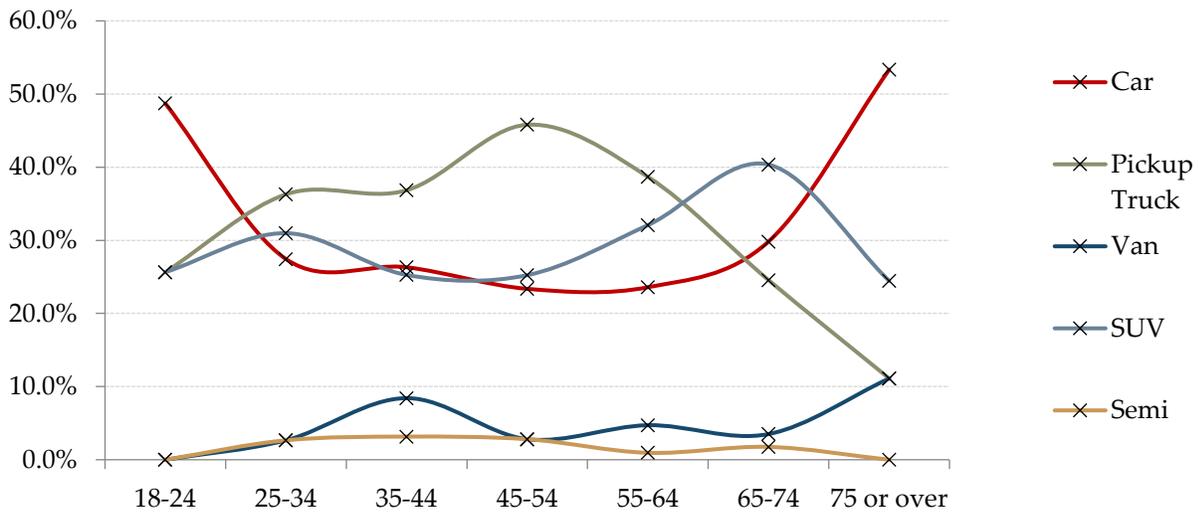
Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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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. About half of Wyoming residents aged 18-24 (49%) and half of residents ages 75 and over (53%) primarily drive a car. Pickup truck use grows until it peaks at ages 45-54 (46%) then begins to decline as SUV and car use increases. (See Figure 2 and Section 3.3.2.)

**Figure 2**

*Type of vehicle driven most often, by age, 2016.*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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### 3.2.2. RELATED TO SEAT BELTS

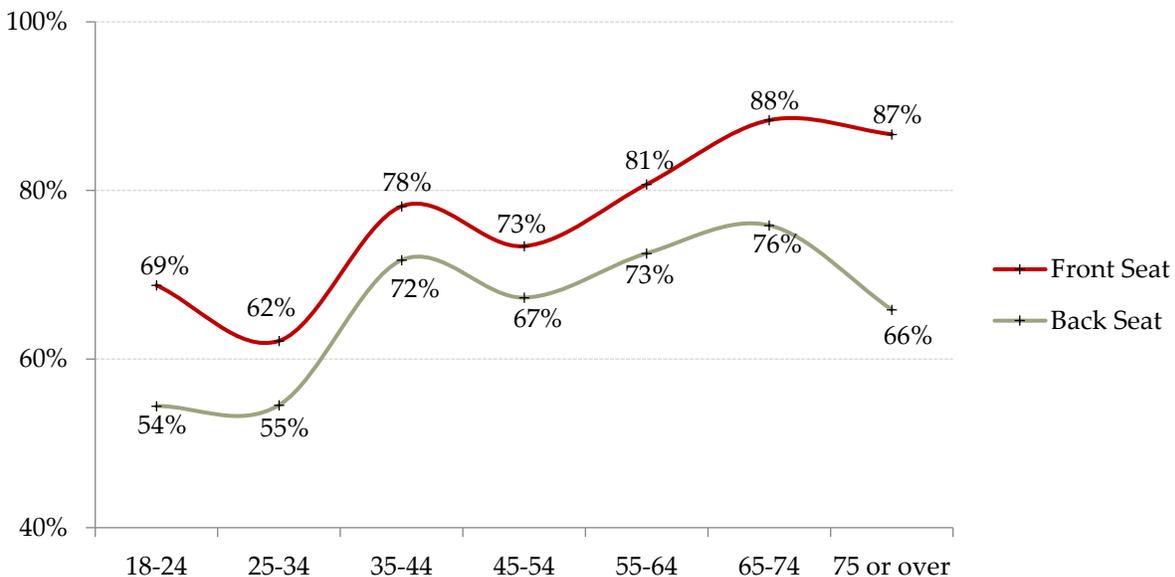
Self-reported seat belt use has not changed significantly since the beginning of this study. In 2016 a majority of Wyoming drivers report to wear a seatbelt *always* (74%) or *often* (17%) while driving (see Table 7). Interestingly, residents are more likely to wear their seatbelt when riding as a passenger in the front seat (94% *always* or *often*) compared to when they are driving (90% *always* or *often*). Wyoming drivers report to wear their seat belt more often while riding in the front seat of a vehicle than the back seat, where residents report wearing their seat belt 83% *always* or *often*. (See Table 8, Table 9).

Similar to previous years, females report to *always* wear their seatbelt while driving significantly more often (83%), than do males (66%). Females are also more likely to wear their seatbelt while riding in the front seat or back seat of a motor vehicle than are males. (See Section 3.3.1.)

Further, as age increases Wyoming drivers seem to wear their seatbelts more often while riding in the front and/or back seat of a vehicle. (See Figure 3 and Section 3.3.2.)

**Figure 3**

Wyoming residents who 'always' wear their seat belt in the front/back seat of a motor vehicle, by age, 2016.



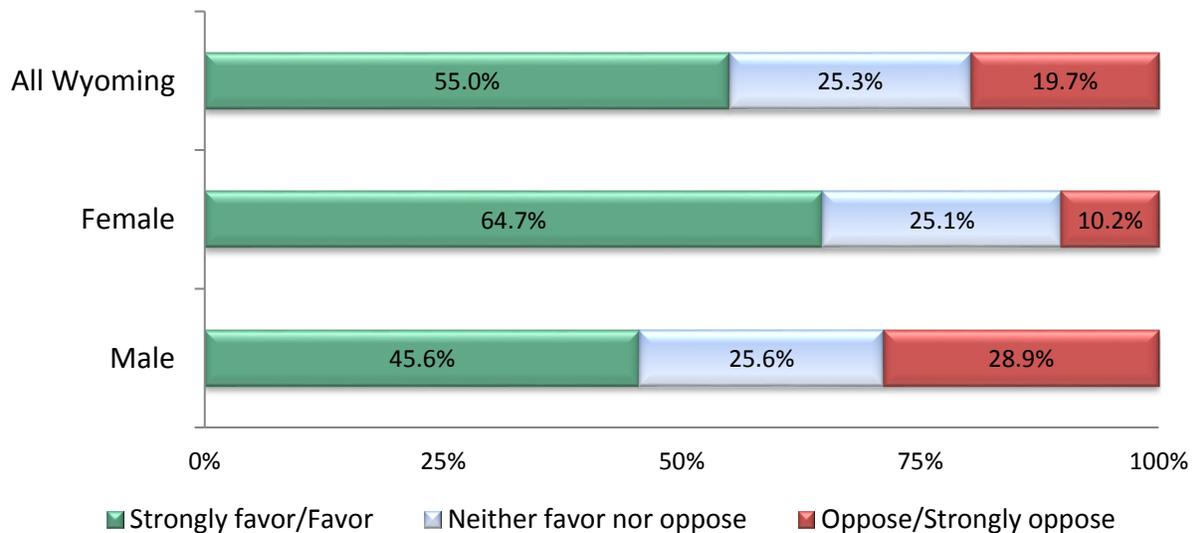
Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

Similar to findings in previous iterations, over one third (34%) of Wyoming drivers believe the chances of getting a ticket for not wearing a seat belt are *extremely high* or *high*, while 33% believe the chances are *50/50*, and 33% believe the chances are *low* or *extremely low*. Women are significantly more likely to believe the chances of getting a ticket for not wearing a seat belt are *extremely high* or *high* than men are (39% vs. 30%). Consistent with previous years, there are no statistically significant differences by age groups. (See Table 6 and Sections 3.3.1-3.3.2.)

In 2016, more Wyoming drivers report that they *strongly favor* or *somewhat favor* higher fines for failure to use a seatbelt (55%) than in all previous iterations. There is significant linear trend of increased support for this since 2011. Consistent with past years, women (65%) are more likely to support higher fines compared to men (46%), although support from men in Wyoming grew 6 percentage points since 2014. (See Table 11, Figure 4, and Section 3.3.1)

**Figure 4**

*Support for higher fines for failure to use a seatbelt, by gender, 2016.*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016  
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Anticipated change in behavior if they were to get a ticket for seatbelt violation has remained consistent over the years, with 50% of Wyoming drivers saying they would change their behavior for one year or more. Conversely, 20% of drivers still say it would not change their behavior at all. There are no significant differences by gender or age group for this item. (See Table 24.)

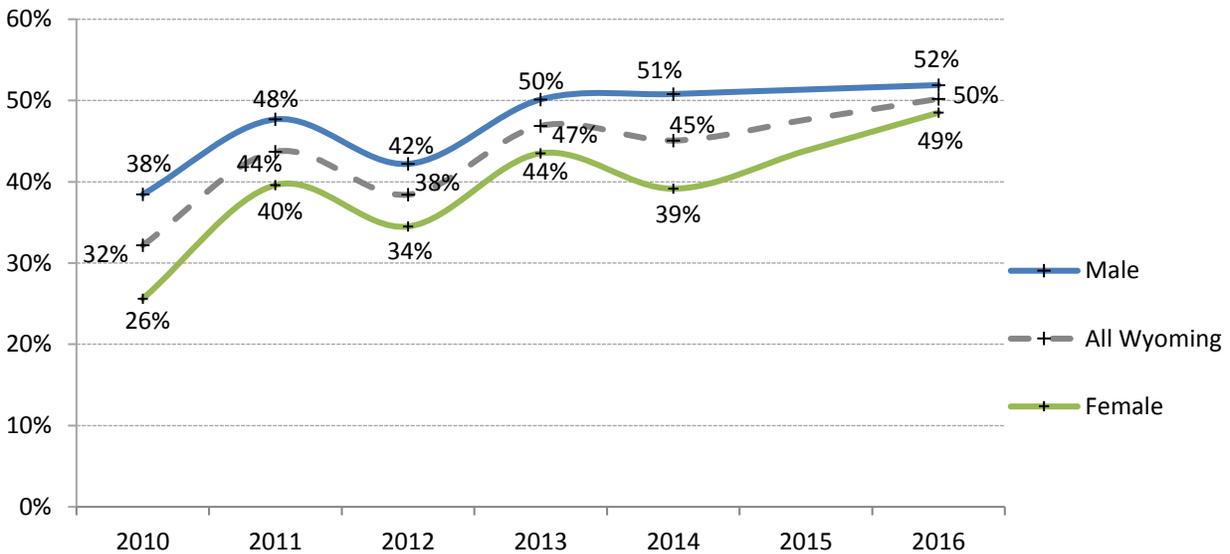
### 3.2.3. RELATED TO USE OF CELL PHONES WHILE DRIVING

As previously noted, the prevalence of cell phone use is quickly and steadily increasing in the nation and in Wyoming. Special effort was again 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 users. As a result, a larger proportion of the respondents to this study were reached on cell phones than in previous iterations. 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.

Wyoming drivers who use their phones to make or receive phone calls *always, often* or *sometimes* increased from 45% in 2014 to 50% in 2016. This change is mostly due to a 4 percentage point increase in those who report they use their cell phone *often*. While the *rarely/never* proportion is roughly the same between men and women, men are more likely to report that they make or receive phone calls while driving *always* or *often* (23%) compared to 14% of women. Women are more likely to report that they make or receive phone calls while driving *sometimes* (35%) than are men (29%). (See Figure 5, Table 12, and Section 3.3.1.)

**Figure 5**

*Wyoming drivers who always, sometimes, or often make phone calls while driving, by year.*



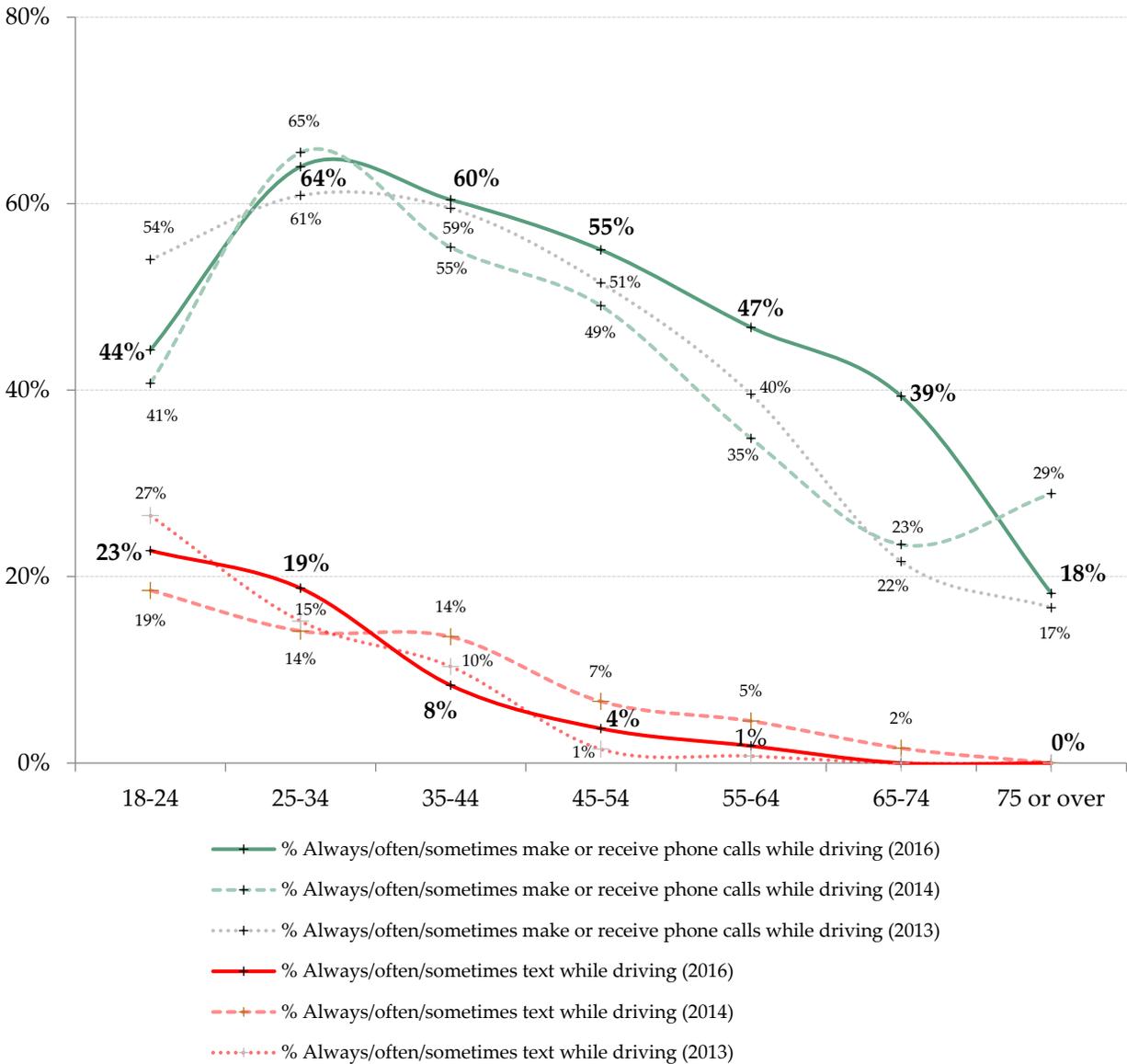
Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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There is an interesting dynamic by age group in cell phone use while driving. Generally speaking, usage tends to decrease with age, excluding the 18-24 age group where over half (56%) say they *rarely* or *never* make or receive phone calls while driving. Alternatively, this age group is most likely to text while driving. Texting while driving seems to steadily decrease with age and is consistent with findings in previous years. (See Figure 6 and Section 3.3.2.)

**Figure 6**

*Frequency of making or receiving phone calls and texting while driving, by age, 2013-2016.*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016  
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### 3.2.4. RELATED TO ALCOHOL USE

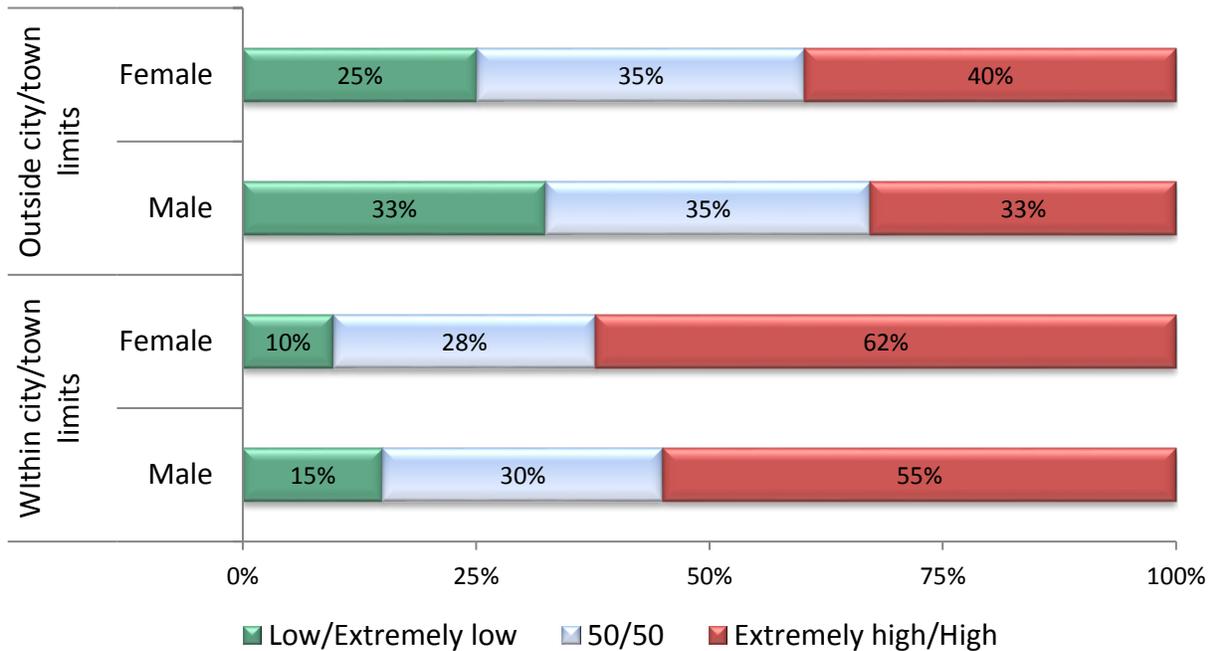
Alcohol related driving behaviors and attitudes have not changed since the survey began in 2010. In 2016, 81% of Wyoming drivers say they have not (in the past 60 days) driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours of drinking. As was the case in all previous years, 10% of drivers say they have done this once, and 7% say they have done this 2-3 times. (See Table 14.)

For the first time since the study began there is no statistically significant differences observed between men and women for this item, although men are 6 percentage points higher in reporting that they have done this. There are no significant differences observed by age on this item.

Over half (59%) of Wyoming drivers think the chances are *extremely high* or *high* that someone in Wyoming will get arrested if they drive within city or town limits after drinking alcohol. About one-third (36%) of Wyoming drivers believe the same if someone drives outside of city or town limits after drinking alcohol, an increase of 6 percentage points from 2014. There were no statistically significant differences observed by gender on this item. (See Table 17, Table 18 & Figure 7.)

**Figure 7**

*Perceived chances of getting arrested for drinking and driving, within and outside of city/town limits, by gender, 2016.*



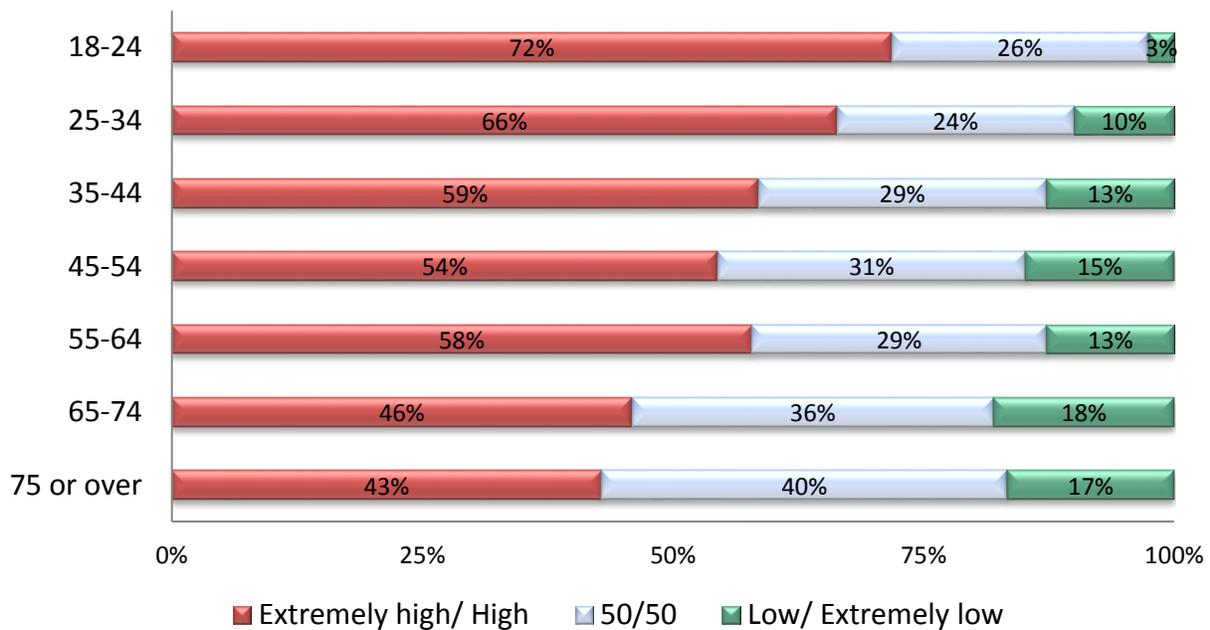
Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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Figure 8 below displays a linear relationship between age and perceived chances of getting arrested after drinking alcohol within town/city limits. Generally, younger drivers are more likely to believe the chances of getting arrested are *extremely high* or *high* if they drive within town/city limits than are older drivers. For example, 72% of 18-24 year old Wyoming drivers believe the chances of getting arrested are *extremely high* or *high* (down from 80% in 2014), compared to 43% of Wyoming drivers 75 years of age or older (down from 51% in 2014). (See Figure 8 and Section 3.3.2.)

**Figure 8**

*Perceived chances of getting arrested for drinking and driving, within city/town limits, by age, 2016.*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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A majority of Wyoming drivers report their behavior would change for one year or more if they were to receive a ticket for driving under the influence (93%). Not included in the percentage distribution are respondents who offered the (unsolicited) response of *do not/will not ever be in violation*. (See Table 26.)

There are no statistically significant differences observed by gender or age group on this item.

### 3.2.5. RELATED TO SPEEDING

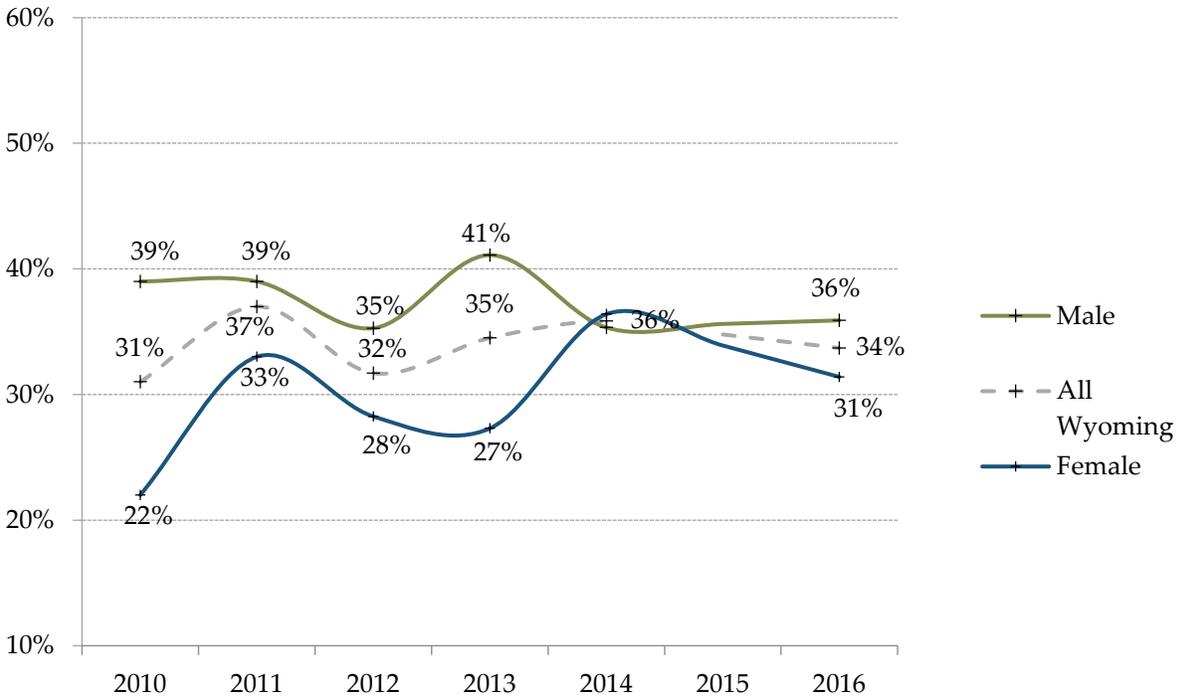
Slightly more than a third (34%) of Wyoming drivers indicate they *always/often/sometimes* drive more than five miles per hour in 30 mph speed limit areas, similar to the 36% in 2014. On roads with a 75 mph speed limit, the number of Wyoming drivers who say they drive more than five miles per hour over the speed limit *always/often/sometimes* was steady throughout the years 2010-2013, but increased from 16.2% in 2013 to almost 20% in 2014 and held at 20% in 2016. On the other side of the spectrum, about 30% of drivers say they *never* speed in 30 mph zones and 51% say they *never* speed in 75 mph zones. (See Table 19, Table 20, Figure 9, Figure 11, and Section 3.3.1.)

As was the case in 2014, there are no significant differences observed by gender on this item.

Young people are more likely to say they regularly speed in both 30 and 75 mph zones. Over twice the number of 18 -24 year olds (43%) report they drive 5 mph over the speed limit in 30 mph zones than drivers 75 or older (20%). In 75 mph zones 18-24 year olds report to speed *always/often/sometimes* about three times more (31%) than drivers 75 or older do (9%). (See Figure 10 and Section 3.3.2.)

**Figure 9**

*Speeding on roads with 30 mph limit, 2010-2016. (Always, sometimes, or often.)*

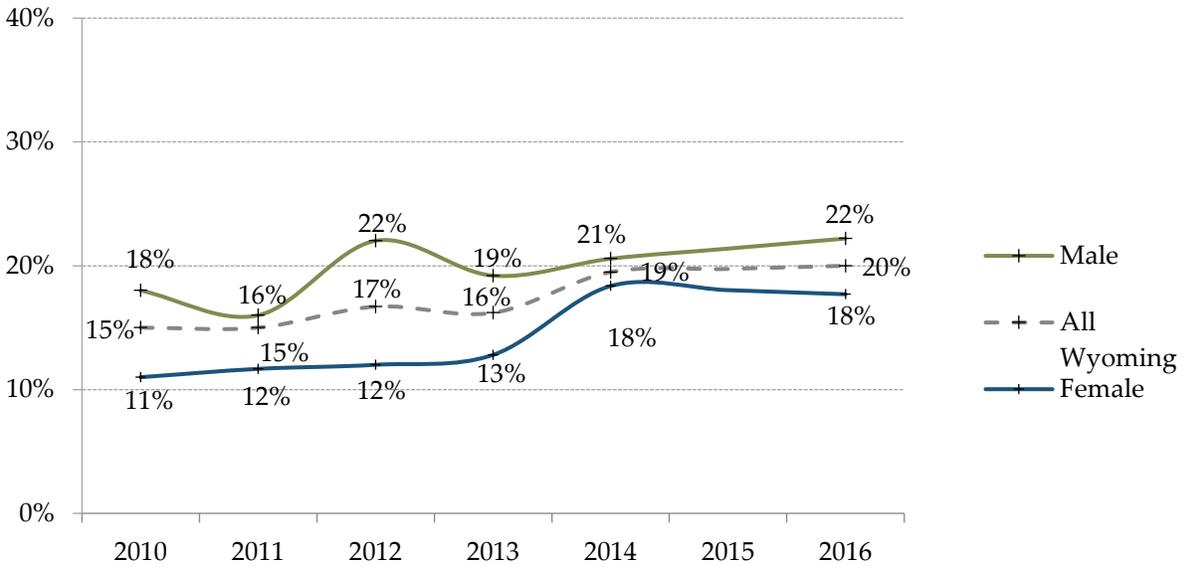


Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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**Figure 11**

*Speeding on roads with 75 mph limit, 2010-2016. (Always, sometimes, or often.)*

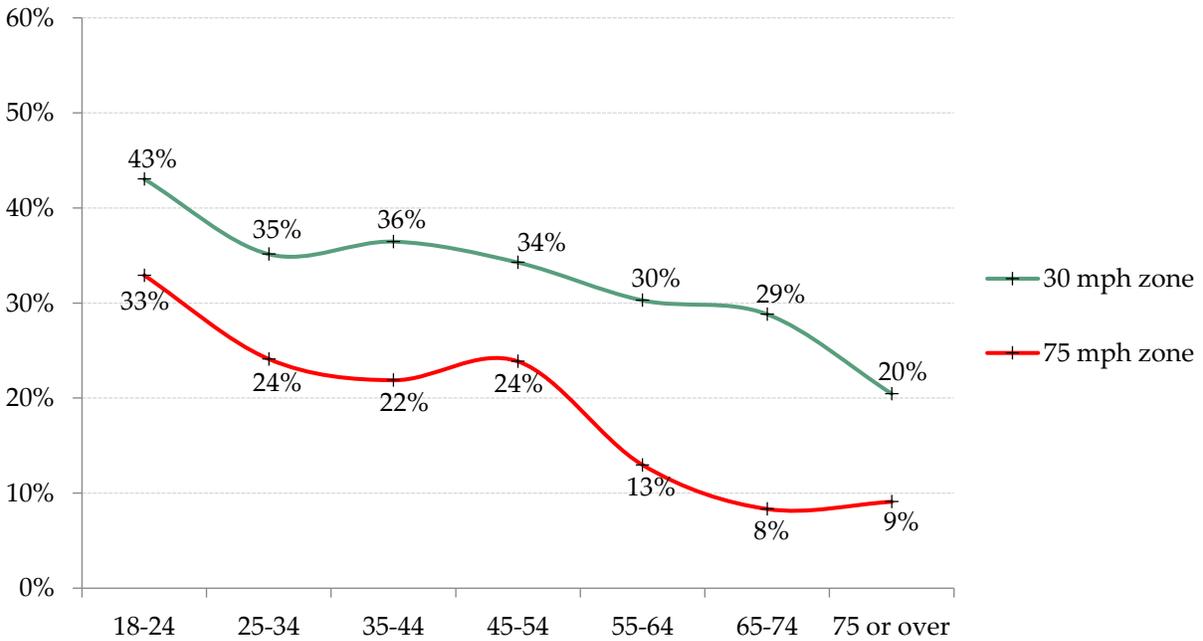


Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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**Figure 10**

*Speeding on roads with 30 & 75 mph limit, by age, 2016. (Always, sometimes, or often.)*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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Similar to results from previous years, four out of ten Wyoming drivers (41%) believe the chances are *extremely high* or *high* of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit in Wyoming. (See Table 23.)

More males believe the chances of getting a ticket for speeding in Wyoming are *low* or *extremely low* than do females (22% vs. 12%). There were no significant differences observed by age group on this item. (See Section 3.3.1.)

Exactly half (50%) of Wyoming drivers say that if they were to receive a ticket for speeding it would change their behavior for *one year or more*. (See Table 24.)

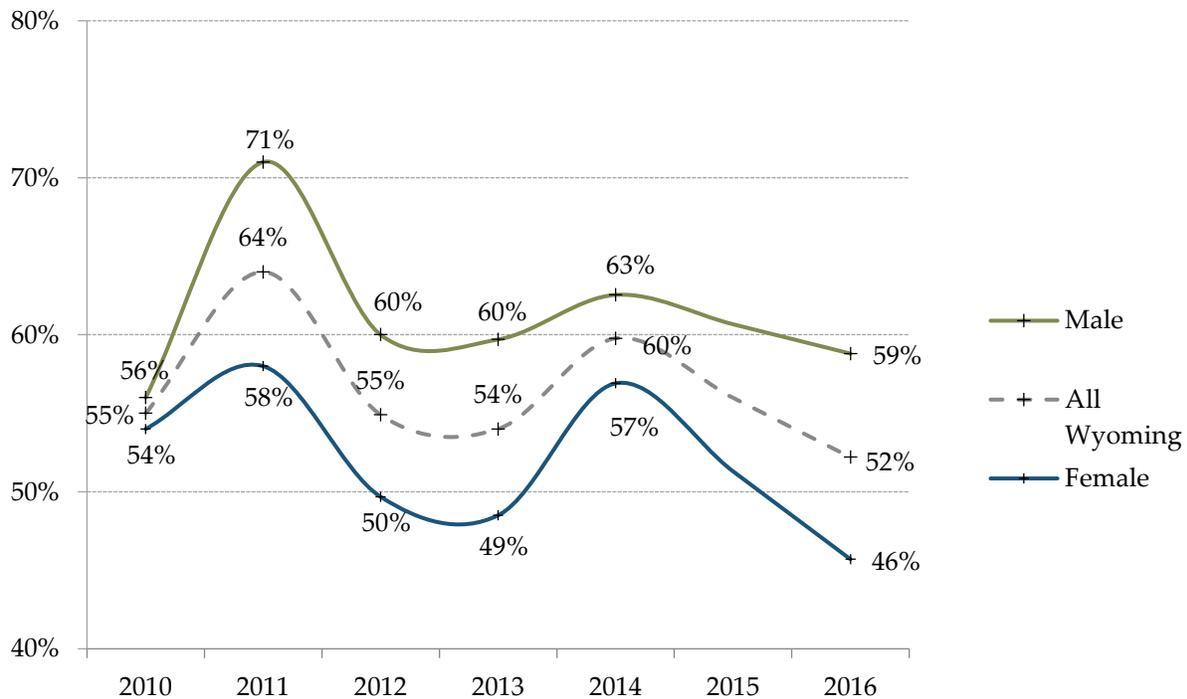
### 3.2.6. RELATED TO MEDIA CAMPAIGN

#### Regarding Enforcement of Seat Belt Laws:

In 2016, over half of Wyoming drivers (52%) report that they have read, seen, or heard about enforcement of seat belt laws by police in the past 60 days. There is a decrease from 2014 to 2016

**Figure 12**

*Proportion of population who have seen seat belt campaign, by year, 2010-2016.*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

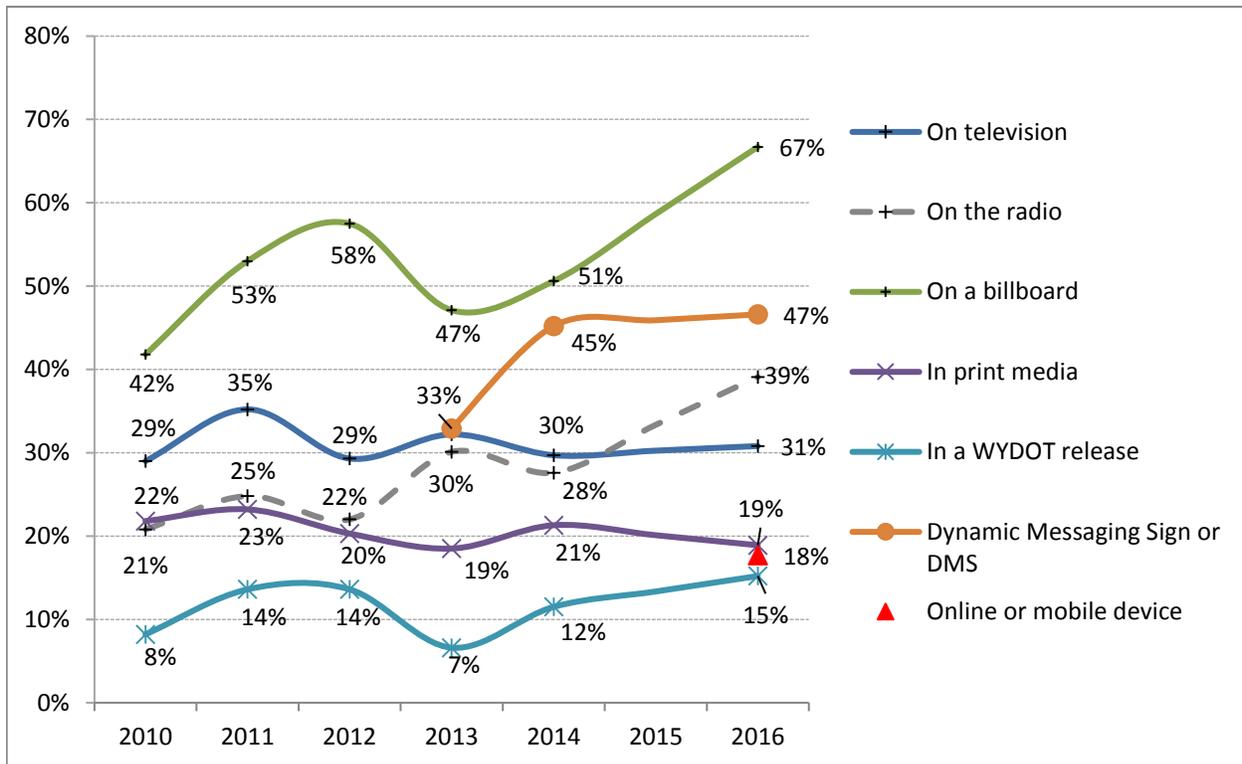
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in the number of females who report to have read, seen or heard something about enforcement of seat belt laws by police, from 57% to 46%. (See Table 4 and Section 3.3.1.)

There are three statistically significant changes since 2014 regarding where Wyoming drivers read, see or hear about enforcement of seat belt laws by police. There is a significant increase in the percentage of those who report *on the radio* (39%), compared to 28% in 2014. *On a billboard* increased by 16 percentage points to 67%, while *in a WYDOT release* increased to 15% from 12% in 2014. Other notables include *Dynamic Messaging Sign or DMS* (47%) and the new addition to the survey in 2016: *online or mobile device* (18%). (See Figure 13 and Table 5.)

**Figure 13**

*Where Wyoming drivers read, see, or hear about enforcement of seatbelt laws, by year.*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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There is significant variation by age regarding where Wyoming drivers read, see, or hear about the enforcement of seatbelt laws by police. Older drivers are more likely to have read, seen or heard about those in print media than younger drivers are. Younger drivers are more likely to be exposed to seat belt campaign materials *on the radio*, *on a billboard*, and *online or mobile device*. (See Section 3.3.2.)

### Regarding Enforcement of Drunk Driving Laws.

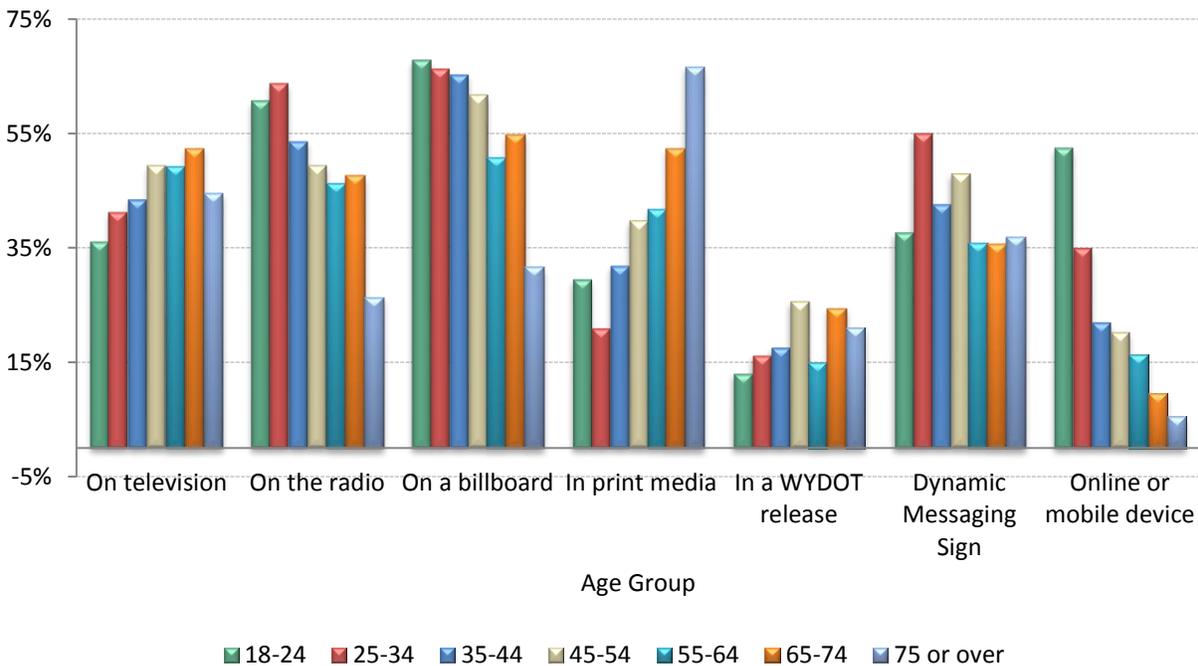
In 2016, 68% of Wyoming drivers reported to have read, seen or heard something in the media about enforcement of alcohol impaired driving or drunk driving laws. This number is practically unchanged from previous years. (See Table 15).

Men are more likely than women to receive this message from a *dynamic messaging sign of DMS* (48% vs. 37%). Women drivers in Wyoming are more likely than men to receive this message *online or mobile device* (30% vs. 21%). All other media types show no significant differences by gender. (See section 3.3.1.)

The location where Wyoming drivers read, see or hear media related to drunk driving laws tends to fluctuate by age. Exposure to *the radio* and *billboard*, tends to decrease as with age (i.e. best modes for targeting younger drivers). Exposure to *print media* tends to increase with age (i.e. best mode for targeting older drivers). (See Figure 14 and Section 3.3.2.)

**Figure 14**

*Specific types of DUI media seen, by age group (of those who have seen anything), 2016.*



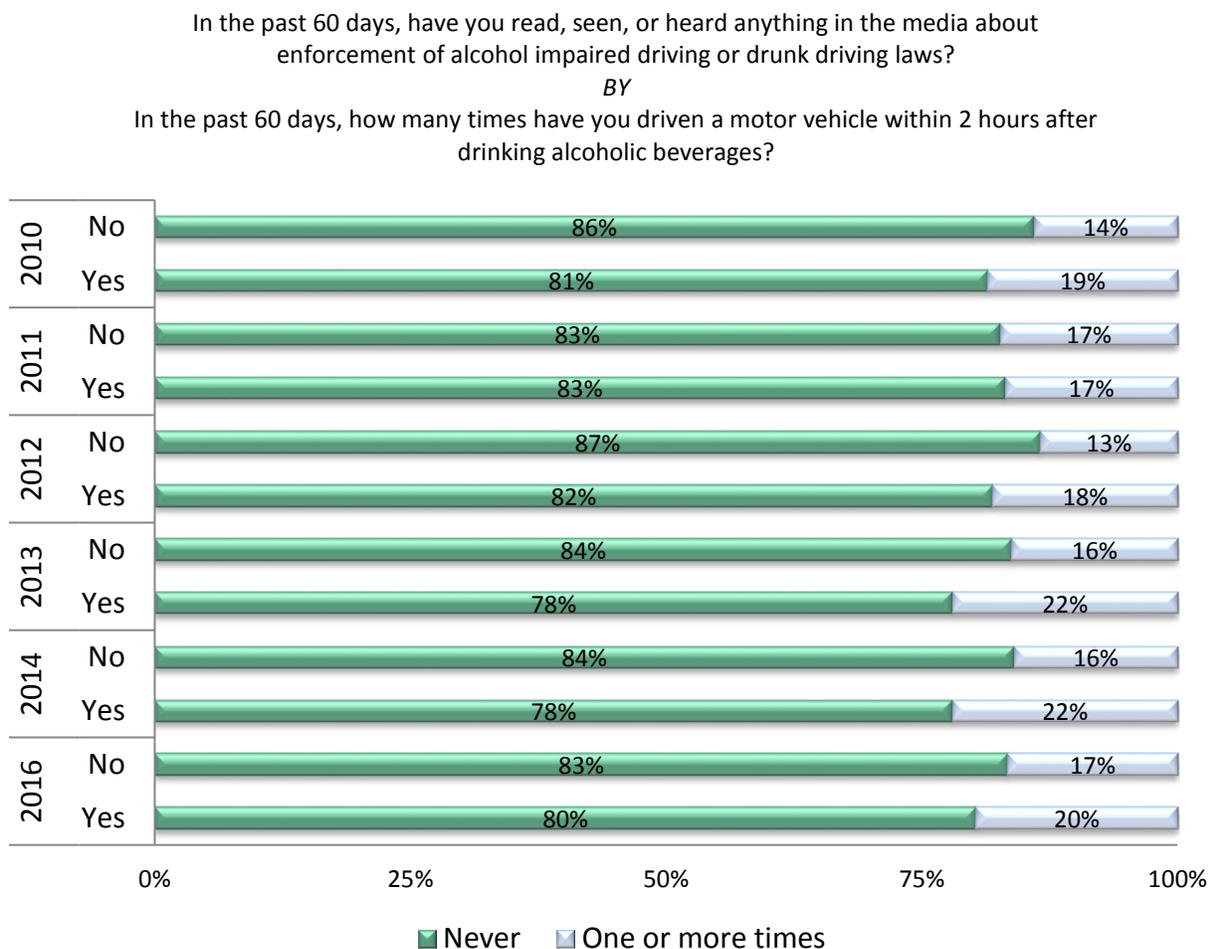
Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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Respondents who are exposed to media campaigns about enforcement of drunk driving laws are not found to be less likely to drive within two hours of consuming alcohol compared to those who have not been exposed to such media campaigns. In 2016, 83% of those who have **not** been exposed to enforcement of drunk driving laws media campaigns report to have **not** driven within 2 hours of consuming alcohol, while 80% of those who report to have been exposed to such campaigns respond the same way. There is no significant difference in reported rates of driving after drinking due to self-reported exposure to media campaigns. (See Figure 15.)

**Figure 15**

*Driving within two hours of consuming alcohol by exposure to alcohol impaired or drunk driving laws media, 2010-2016.*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

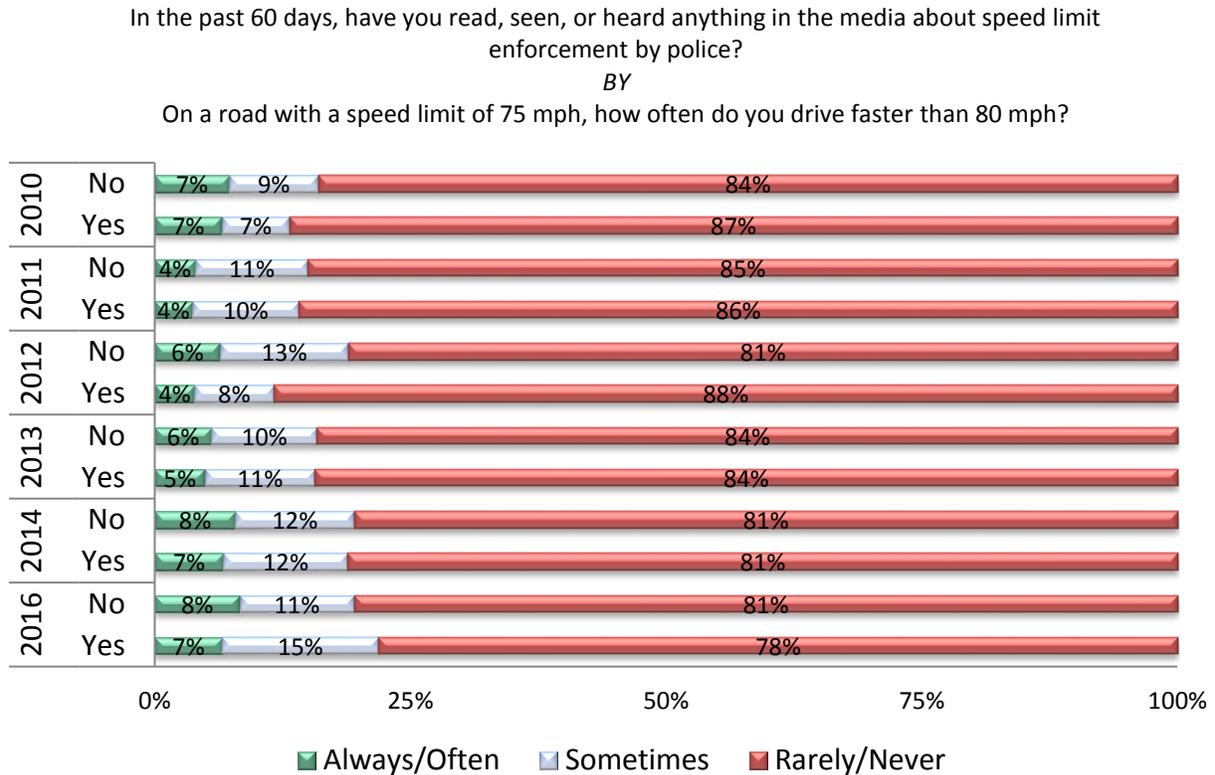
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**Regarding Enforcement of Speed Limit Laws:**

In 2016, 23% of Wyoming drivers report to have read, seen or heard something about speed limit enforcement by police, a decrease from 29% in 2014 (See Table 21). Of Wyoming drivers who have been exposed to speed limit enforcement media, *on the radio* scores the highest (43%). Second is *on a billboard*, seen by over a third of drivers (35%) (See Table 22). There is a significant variation by age in the role of print media messaging with regard to the enforcement of speed limit laws. Younger drivers are more likely to see information about the enforcement of speed limits by police *via online or mobile device*, while older drivers are more likely to see this information *in print media*. There is no significant effect between self-reported speeding and self-reported exposure to speeding enforcement media. (See Section 3.3.2)

**Figure 16**

*Frequency of driving over 80 mph in a 75 mph zone by speed limit enforcement media exposure, 2010-2016.*



Source: Wyoming Drivers Survey, 2016

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### 3.3. Breakdowns by Select Background Variables; 2016 Results

Cross tabulations by select demographic variables are presented below. Only question with statistically significant differences observed are presented. Complete survey results for each question from all survey iterations can be found in section 4.

#### 3.3.1. STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CROSS-TABULATIONS BY RESPONDENT GENDER

		Male	Female
What type of vehicle do you drive most often?	1. Car	23.4%	37.7%
	2. Pickup Truck	56.5%	11.3%
	3. Van	3.6%	5.6%
	4. SUV	13.6%	45.0%
	6. Semi	2.9%	.3%

		Male	Female
In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about enforcement of seat belt laws by police?	1. (Yes)	58.5%	45.7%
	2. (No)	41.5%	54.3%

		Male	Female
What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you don't wear your seat belt in Wyoming?	1. Extremely high	13.7%	10.4%
	2. High	16.3%	28.4%
	3. 50/50	33.0%	33.2%
	4. Low	25.0%	17.6%
	5. Extremely low	12.0%	10.4%
	Ex. High/High	30.2%	38.8%
	50/50	32.9%	33.2%
	Low/Ex. Low	36.9%	28.0%

		Male	Female
When driving a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...	1. Always	65.6%	83.0%
	2. Often	21.0%	11.8%
	3. Sometimes	6.7%	2.6%
	4. Rarely	2.5%	1.6%
	5. Never	4.1%	1.0%
	Always/Often	86.7%	94.7%
	Sometimes	6.7%	2.6%
	Rarely/Never	6.7%	2.6%

		Male	Female
When riding in the FRONT SEAT of a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...	1. Always	68.1%	84.2%
	2. Often	19.8%	10.6%
	3. Sometimes	7.0%	3.3%
	4. Rarely	2.2%	1.3%
	5. Never	2.9%	.7%
	Always/Often	87.9%	94.7%
	Sometimes	7.0%	3.3%
	Rarely/Never	5.1%	2.0%

		Male	Female
When riding in the BACK SEAT of a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...	1. Always	59.5%	73.6%
	2. Often	19.4%	12.8%
	3. Sometimes	9.0%	7.4%
	4. Rarely	4.3%	2.0%
	5. Never	7.7%	4.1%
	Always/Often	78.7%	86.5%
	Sometimes	9.0%	7.4%
	Rarely/Never	12.3%	6.1%

		Male	Female
To what extent do you favor or oppose higher fines for failure to use a seat belt?	1. Strongly Favor	26.6%	37.6%
	2. Somewhat Favor	19.0%	27.1%
	3. Neither Favor, Nor Oppose	25.6%	25.1%
	4. Somewhat Oppose	10.8%	7.1%
	5. Strongly Oppose	18.0%	3.1%
	Strongly/Somewhat Favor	45.6%	64.7%
	Neither	25.6%	25.1%
	Somewhat/Strongly Oppose	28.9%	10.2%

		Male	Female
How often do you make or receive phone calls while driving a vehicle?	1. Always	4.5%	2.0%
	2. Often	18.8%	11.6%
	3. Sometimes	28.7%	35.0%
	4. Rarely	30.6%	30.4%
	5. Never	17.5%	21.1%
	Always/Often	23.0%	13.9%
	Sometimes	28.8%	35.0%
	Rarely/Never	48.2%	51.2%

		Male	Female
Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of drunk driving laws?	Online or Mobile Device	21.2%	29.9%
	Dynamic Messaging Sign or DMS	47.9%	37.3%

		Male	Female
Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of speed limits by police?	Online or Mobile Device	17.1%	38.7%

		Male	Female
What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit in Wyoming?	Ex. High/High	38.0%	43.6%
	50/50	40.3%	44.0%
	Low/Ex. Low	21.6%	12.4%

### 3.3.2. STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CROSS-TABULATIONS BY RESPONDENT AGE GROUP

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
What type of vehicle do you drive most often?	1. Car	48.7%	27.4%	26.3%	23.4%	23.6%	29.8%	53.3%
	2. Pickup Truck	25.6%	36.3%	36.8%	45.8%	38.7%	24.6%	11.1%
	3. Van	0.0%	2.7%	8.4%	2.8%	4.7%	3.5%	11.1%
	4. SUV	25.6%	31.0%	25.3%	25.2%	32.1%	40.4%	24.4%
	6. Semi	0.0%	2.7%	3.2%	2.8%	.9%	1.8%	0.0%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about enforcement of seat belt laws by police?	1. (Yes)	62.3%	52.7%	57.3%	48.1%	52.8%	50.8%	32.6%
	2. (No)	37.7%	47.3%	42.7%	51.9%	47.2%	49.2%	67.4%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of seat belt laws by police?	On the radio	48.9%	40.7%	38.2%	51.0%	29.8%	32.3%	21.4%
	On a billboard	87.2%	72.4%	58.2%	67.3%	56.1%	67.7%	38.5%
	In print media	11.9%	19.6%	25.0%	19.3%	29.0%	28.6%	12.8%
	Online or Mobile Device	33.3%	16.9%	20.0%	25.0%	7.0%	6.5%	0.0%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
When driving a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...	1. Always	63.3%	65.2%	77.1%	74.3%	79.8%	83.3%	77.8%
	2. Often	21.5%	23.2%	14.6%	17.4%	12.8%	11.7%	11.1%
	3. Sometimes	6.3%	6.3%	3.1%	5.5%	4.6%	1.7%	2.2%
	4. Rarely	2.5%	3.6%	2.1%	.9%	1.8%	0.0%	4.4%
	5. Never	6.3%	1.8%	3.1%	1.8%	.9%	3.3%	4.4%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
When riding in the FRONT SEAT of a motor vehicle do you have your seat belt on...	1. Always	68.8%	62.2%	78.1%	73.4%	80.7%	88.3%	86.7%
	2. Often	18.8%	26.1%	13.5%	17.4%	10.1%	8.3%	6.7%
	3. Sometimes	5.0%	8.1%	2.1%	7.3%	7.3%	1.7%	2.2%
	4. Rarely	5.0%	2.7%	3.1%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%	2.2%
	5. Never	2.5%	.9%	3.1%	1.8%	.9%	1.7%	2.2%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
To what extent do you favor or oppose higher fines for failure to use a seat belt?	Strongly/Somewhat Favor	47.4%	44.5%	60.6%	57.8%	52.4%	65.6%	70.0%
	Neither	35.9%	27.3%	19.1%	22.5%	27.6%	24.6%	15.0%
	Somewhat/Strongly Oppose	16.7%	28.2%	20.2%	19.6%	20.0%	9.8%	15.0%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
How often do you make or receive phone calls while driving a vehicle?	1. Always	2.5%	5.4%	5.2%	3.7%	.9%	0.0%	2.3%
	2. Often	13.9%	24.1%	22.9%	14.7%	15.0%	3.3%	0.0%
	3. Sometimes	27.8%	34.8%	32.3%	36.7%	30.8%	36.1%	15.9%
	4. Rarely	43.0%	25.0%	26.0%	28.4%	29.9%	36.1%	34.1%
	5. Never	12.7%	10.7%	13.5%	16.5%	23.4%	24.6%	47.7%
	Always/Often	16.5%	28.8%	28.1%	18.3%	15.9%	3.3%	2.3%
	Sometimes	27.8%	35.1%	32.3%	36.7%	30.8%	36.1%	15.9%
	Rarely/Never	55.7%	36.0%	39.6%	45.0%	53.3%	60.7%	81.8%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
How often do you text message while driving a vehicle?	Always/Often	8.9%	3.6%	2.1%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sometimes	13.9%	15.2%	6.3%	3.7%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Rarely/Never	77.2%	81.3%	91.7%	96.3%	98.2%	100.0%	100.0%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything in the media about enforcement of alcohol impaired driving laws?	1. Yes	78.2%	72.1%	71.9%	67.9%	63.2%	68.9%	42.9%
	2. No	21.8%	27.9%	28.1%	32.1%	36.8%	31.1%	57.1%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of drunk driving laws? Was it...	On the radio	60.7%	63.8%	53.6%	49.3%	46.3%	47.6%	26.3%
	On a billboard	67.7%	66.3%	65.2%	61.6%	50.7%	54.8%	31.6%
	In print media	29.5%	21.0%	31.9%	39.7%	41.8%	52.4%	66.7%
	Online or mobile device	52.5%	35.0%	22.1%	20.3%	16.4%	9.5%	5.6%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
What do you think the chances are of someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive WITHIN city or town limits after drinking...	1. Extremely high	28.2%	27.0%	25.3%	21.8%	19.6%	9.8%	4.8%
	2. High	43.6%	38.7%	32.6%	32.7%	38.2%	36.1%	38.1%
	3. 50/50	25.6%	23.4%	28.4%	30.7%	29.4%	36.1%	40.5%
	4. Low	2.6%	9.9%	8.4%	11.9%	11.8%	14.8%	16.7%
	5. Extremely low	0.0%	.9%	5.3%	3.0%	1.0%	3.3%	0.0%
	Ex. High/High	71.8%	66.4%	58.5%	54.5%	57.8%	45.9%	42.9%
	50/50	25.6%	23.6%	28.7%	30.7%	29.4%	36.1%	40.5%
	Low/Ex. Low	2.6%	10.0%	12.8%	14.9%	12.7%	18.0%	16.7%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
On a local road with a speed limit of 30 mph, how often do you drive faster than 35 mph?	1. Always	1.3%	2.7%	5.2%	7.4%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	2. Often	13.8%	14.3%	5.2%	6.5%	12.8%	6.7%	4.5%
	3. Sometimes	27.5%	18.8%	26.0%	20.4%	16.5%	21.7%	15.9%
	4. Rarely	32.5%	42.0%	38.5%	37.0%	33.9%	33.3%	34.1%
	5. Never	25.0%	22.3%	25.0%	28.7%	35.8%	38.3%	45.5%
	Always/Often	15.2%	16.2%	10.4%	13.9%	13.8%	6.8%	4.5%
	Sometimes	27.8%	18.9%	26.0%	20.4%	16.5%	22.0%	15.9%
	Rarely/Never	57.0%	64.9%	63.5%	65.7%	69.7%	71.2%	79.5%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
On a road with a speed limit of 75 mph, how often do you drive faster than 80 mph?	1. Always	2.5%	5.4%	4.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2. Often	13.9%	5.4%	5.3%	7.3%	3.7%	1.7%	2.3%
	3. Sometimes	16.5%	13.5%	12.6%	14.7%	9.3%	6.7%	6.8%
	4. Rarely	24.1%	35.1%	40.0%	29.4%	23.1%	25.0%	11.4%
	5. Never	43.0%	40.5%	37.9%	46.8%	63.9%	66.7%	79.5%
	Always/Often	16.5%	10.7%	9.4%	9.2%	3.7%	1.7%	2.3%
	Sometimes	16.5%	13.4%	12.5%	14.7%	9.3%	6.7%	6.8%
	Rarely/Never	67.1%	75.9%	78.1%	76.1%	87.0%	91.7%	90.9%

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over
Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of speed limits by police?	In print media	19.2%	47.1%	25.0%	23.1%	47.1%	57.1%	50.0%
	Online or mobile device	48.0%	47.1%	25.0%	19.2%	11.8%	7.1%	11.1%

## 4. Complete Survey Results

In which county in Wyoming do you live?

**Table 2. Wyoming county.**

County	2016 Survey		2015 Census Est. <sup>3</sup> % Pop.
	Count	Wtd. %	
Albany	18	2.9	6.5%
Big Horn	11	1.8	2.1%
Campbell	54	8.8	8.4%
Carbon	12	1.9	2.7%
Converse	11	1.8	2.4%
Crook	5	.8	1.3%
Fremont	48	7.8	6.9%
Goshen	13	2.0	2.3%
Hot Springs	5	.8	0.8%
Johnson	14	2.3	1.5%
Laramie	107	17.6	16.6%
Lincoln	16	2.6	3.2%
Natrona	93	14.9	14.0%
Niobrara	2	.3	0.4%
Park	24	3.9	5.0%
Platte	11	1.8	1.5%
Sheridan	51	8.4	5.1%
Sublette	6	1.0	1.7%
Sweetwater	47	7.7	7.6%
Teton	20	3.3	3.9%
Uinta	23	3.8	3.6%
Washakie	9	1.5	1.4%
Weston	14	2.3	1.2%
Total Valid	614	100.0	100.0%
(Don't know/Not sure)	4		
(No answer/Refused)	1		
Total Missing	5		
Total	619		

<sup>3</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Released Date: March 24, 2016

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

**Table 3. Q1. Vehicle driven most often.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Car</b>	38.0%	35.3%	35.5%	36.6%	36.2%	<b>183</b>	<b>30.3</b>
<b>Pickup Truck</b>	29.4%	33.5%	31.5%	33.3%	32.5%	<b>212</b>	<b>33.8</b>
<b>Van</b>	5.7%	6.4%	5.0%	4.3%	5.2%	<b>28</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>SUV</b>	24.8%	23.2%	26.0%	23.9%	24.2%	<b>176</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>Motorcycle</b>	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	<b>5</b>	<b>.8</b>
<b>Semi</b>	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	<b>11</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>615</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>4</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>4</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

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

**Table 4. Q2. Past 60 days, read, seen, or heard anything about seatbelt enforcement laws.**

*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Yes</b>	55.1%	64.4%	54.9%	54.2%	59.8%	<b>320</b>	<b>52.2</b>
<b>No</b>	44.9%	35.6%	45.1%	45.8%	40.2%	<b>295</b>	<b>47.8</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>615</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>4</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>4</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test  $p < .05$ ).

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 5. Q2A. Location seatbelt enforcement law was read, seen, or heard.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>On television</b>	29.0%	35.2%	29.3%	32.2%	29.7%	<b>98</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>On the radio**</b>	20.8%	24.8%	22.0%	30.1%	27.6%	<b>124</b>	<b>39.1</b>
<b>On a billboard**†</b>	41.8%	53.0%	57.5%	47.1%	50.6%	<b>211</b>	<b>66.7</b>
<b>In print media</b>	21.8%	23.2%	20.3%	18.5%	21.3%	<b>61</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>In a WYDOT release*</b>	8.2%	13.6%	13.6%	6.6%	11.5%	<b>48</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Dynamic Messaging Sign or DMS</b>	--	--	--	32.9%	45.2%	<b>149</b>	<b>46.6</b>
<b>Online or mobile device</b>	--	--	--	--	--	<b>55</b>	<b>17.7</b>
<b>Other (specify)†</b>	14.0%	11.1%	11.0%	9.3%	8.4%	<b>36</b>	<b>11.2</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test p<.05).

†Significant linear-by-linear association observed (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 6. Q3. Chances of getting a ticket if seatbelt is not worn.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Extremely high</b>	9.0%	8.0%	11.1%	10.1%	8.8%	<b>72</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>High</b>	19.7%	24.6%	23.3%	23.5%	22.6%	<b>130</b>	<b>22.3</b>
<b>50/50</b>	37.7%	34.8%	34.4%	35.0%	34.3%	<b>195</b>	<b>33.0</b>
<b>Low</b>	25.1%	24.1%	23.0%	23.1%	24.7%	<b>126</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>Extremely low</b>	8.5%	8.5%	8.2%	8.2%	9.6%	<b>66</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>589</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>30</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>30</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

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

**Table 7. Q4A. Frequency seatbelt is worn.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Always</b>	72.6%	72.8%	73.7%	72.1%	72.7%	<b>459</b>	<b>74.2</b>
<b>Often</b>	17.2%	18.9%	17.5%	18.3%	15.8%	<b>102</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>Sometimes</b>	6.5%	6.7%	5.2%	5.7%	6.9%	<b>29</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Rarely</b>	2.1%	1.3%	2.6%	1.4%	2.4%	<b>13</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Never</b>	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	2.5%	2.2%	<b>16</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>619</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>0</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>0</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

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

**Table 8. Q4B. Frequency seatbelt worn while in front seat.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Always</b>	71.9%	73.8%	74.2%	70.5%	72.1%	<b>468</b>	<b>78.8</b>
<b>Often</b>	18.9%	16.5%	16.5%	18.6%	15.8%	<b>95</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Sometimes</b>	5.2%	7.3%	5.4%	7.1%	6.9%	<b>33</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Rarely</b>	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%	<b>11</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Never</b>	1.9%	0.5%	1.3%	1.8%	2.9%	<b>11</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>618</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>1</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>1</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

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

**Table 9. Q4C. Frequency seatbelt worn while in back seat.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Always</b>	66.3%	61.4%	65.3%	60.3%	62.7%	<b>395</b>	<b>66.3</b>
<b>Often</b>	16.9%	19.8%	16.6%	19.1%	15.0%	<b>96</b>	<b>16.2</b>
<b>Sometimes</b>	6.8%	10.4%	8.8%	10.0%	11.3%	<b>49</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Rarely</b>	3.4%	3.6%	3.3%	4.3%	4.9%	<b>20</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Never</b>	6.6%	4.7%	5.9%	6.3%	6.2%	<b>35</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>595</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>20</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>4</b>	
Total Missing						<b>24</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

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 10. Q5. Can receive a ticket for no other reason than not wearing a seatbelt while driving in Wyoming.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>True</b>	75.2%	70.7%	72.1%	73.2%	74.0%	<b>425</b>	<b>71.6</b>
<b>False</b>	24.8%	29.3%	27.9%	26.8%	26.0%	<b>168</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>25</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>1</b>	
Total Missing						<b>26</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

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

**Table 11. Q6. Favor or oppose higher fines for failure to use a seat belt.**

* † ‡ ¬	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Strongly Favor</b>	27.0%	23.2%	27.9%	26.9%	28.6%	<b>193</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>Somewhat Favor</b>	26.1%	24.6%	25.2%	23.1%	20.9%	<b>137</b>	<b>23.0</b>
<b>Neither Favor, Nor Oppose</b>	18.4%	22.5%	22.9%	22.9%	22.6%	<b>150</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Somewhat Oppose</b>	14.0%	12.1%	11.0%	11.1%	12.3%	<b>54</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Strongly Oppose</b>	14.4%	17.7%	13.0%	15.9%	15.5%	<b>66</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Total Valid	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>17</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>2</b>	
Total Missing						<b>19</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test  $p < .05$ ).

†Significant difference observed on collapsed answer choices (Pearson Chi-Square test  $p < .05$ ).

‡Significant linear-by-linear association observed ( $p < .05$ ).

¬Significant linear-by-linear association observed on collapsed answer choices ( $p < .05$ ).

**Q8a: How often do you make or receive phone calls while driving a vehicle?**

**Table 12. Q8A. Frequency phone calls are made or received while driving.**

* † ‡ ¬	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Always</b>	2.7%	3.2%	2.3%	3.7%	4.1%	<b>20</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Often</b>	8.1%	12.1%	11.2%	11.1%	11.5%	<b>95</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Sometimes</b>	21.5%	28.3%	25.0%	32.0%	29.4%	<b>196</b>	<b>31.8</b>
<b>Rarely</b>	39.2%	32.3%	34.3%	32.5%	31.7%	<b>186</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>Never</b>	28.5%	24.1%	27.3%	20.7%	23.2%	<b>120</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>617</b>	<b>100.00</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>2</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>2</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test  $p < .05$ ).

†Significant difference observed on collapsed answer choices (Pearson Chi-Square test  $p < .05$ ).

‡Significant linear-by-linear association observed ( $p < .05$ ).

¬Significant linear-by-linear association observed on collapsed answer choices ( $p < .05$ ).

Q8b: How often do you text message while driving a vehicle?

Table 13. Q8B. Frequency text messages are made while driving.

* † ‡ ¬	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Always</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	<b>4</b>	<b>.7</b>
<b>Often</b>	0.1%	2.6%	0.8%	1.8%	1.9%	<b>9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Sometimes</b>	2.5%	3.9%	5.9%	6.5%	6.6%	<b>38</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Rarely</b>	11.2%	15.5%	15.2%	17.1%	15.5%	<b>138</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Never</b>	86.2%	77.9%	77.5%	74.6%	75.4%	<b>430</b>	<b>68.9</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>619</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>0</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>0</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test p<.05).

†Significant difference observed on collapsed answer choices (Pearson Chi-Square test p <.05).

‡Significant linear-by-linear association observed (p<.05).

¬Significant linear-by-linear association observed on collapsed answer choices. (p<.05).

Q9: In the past 60 days, how many times have you driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours after drinking alcoholic beverages?

Table 14. Q9. In past 60 days, number of times driven a motor vehicle within 2 hours of drinking.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Never</b>	82.8%	83.3%	83.3%	80.2%	80.4%	<b>500</b>	<b>81.3</b>
<b>Once</b>	10.0%	8.9%	7.6%	10.9%	10.4%	<b>63</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>2-3 times</b>	5.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	7.7%	<b>44</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>4-5 times</b>	1.4%	0.5%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	<b>4</b>	<b>.6</b>
<b>5 or more times</b>	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	<b>5</b>	<b>.8</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>616</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>3</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>3</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

**Q10: 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 15. Q10. In the past 60 days, Read, seen, or heard anything in the media about drinking and driving.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Yes</b>	69.1%	70.5%	71.8%	69.1%	69.6%	<b>416</b>	<b>68.3</b>
<b>No</b>	30.9%	29.5%	28.2%	30.9%	30.4%	<b>196</b>	<b>31.7</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>612</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>7</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>7</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

**Q10a: [If yes] Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of drunk driving laws? Was it...? (Check all that apply.)**

**Table 16. Q10A. Location enforcement on drunk driving laws was read, seen, or heard.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>On television</b>	51.5%	51.2%	47.6%	51.9%	47.7%	<b>189</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>On the radio**</b>	33.0%	35.2%	34.3%	36.0%	41.3%	<b>217</b>	<b>52.3</b>
<b>On a billboard**</b>	16.5%	35.2%	40.9%	28.5%	41.1%	<b>247</b>	<b>59.5</b>
<b>In print media</b>	34.1%	34.4%	38.1%	37.8%	33.2%	<b>151</b>	<b>36.3</b>
<b>In a WYDOT release**</b>	4.2%	12.6%	13.4%	9.5%	9.7%	<b>76</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Dynamic Messaging Sign or DMS**</b>	--	--	--	20.5%	30.1%	<b>180</b>	<b>42.9</b>
<b>Online or mobile device</b>	--	--	--	--	--	<b>102</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>Other (specify)</b>	2.4%	2.9%	4.2%	3.4%	4.5%	<b>18</b>	<b>4.5</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%		<b>1</b>	<b>.2</b>

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test p<.05).

‡Significant linear-by-linear association observed (p<.05).

Q11a: 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 17. Q11A. Chances someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive WITHIN city or town limits after drinking alcohol.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Extremely high</b>	18.9%	22.4%	22.8%	19.8%	21.5%	<b>126</b>	<b>21.2</b>
<b>High</b>	37.5%	35.2%	35.0%	35.0%	37.5%	<b>222</b>	<b>37.4</b>
<b>50/50</b>	28.6%	31.3%	31.4%	33.3%	29.9%	<b>175</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>Low</b>	12.6%	10.1%	8.9%	10.2%	9.0%	<b>63</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Extremely low</b>	2.5%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	<b>13</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>599</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>19</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>1</b>	
Total Missing						<b>20</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

Q11b: 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 18. Q11B. Chances someone in Wyoming getting arrested if they drive OUTSIDE OF city or town limits after drinking alcohol.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Extremely high</b>	7.1%	8.6%	9.7%	11.1%	8.2%	<b>56</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>High</b>	21.1%	24.4%	24.1%	22.2%	22.8%	<b>160</b>	<b>26.9</b>
<b>50/50</b>	41.9%	36.2%	39.0%	36.2%	39.0%	<b>210</b>	<b>34.9</b>
<b>Low</b>	24.0%	25.2%	21.8%	23.7%	24.5%	<b>131</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>Extremely low</b>	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	6.9%	5.5%	<b>43</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>18</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>1</b>	
Total Missing						<b>19</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

Q12: On a local road with a speed limit of 30 mph, how often do you drive faster than 35 mph?

**Table 19. Q12. Frequency respondent drives faster than 35 mph on a local 30 mph road.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Always</b>	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%	2.8%	3.1%	<b>18</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Often</b>	8.2%	11.6%	7.7%	8.5%	9.2%	<b>58</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Sometimes</b>	20.2%	22.6%	22.1%	23.2%	23.6%	<b>130</b>	<b>21.2</b>
<b>Rarely</b>	43.8%	36.3%	37.8%	38.0%	37.1%	<b>225</b>	<b>36.4</b>
<b>Never</b>	25.4%	27.5%	30.5%	27.5%	27.1%	<b>186</b>	<b>30.0</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>617</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>2</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>2</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

Q13: On a road with a speed limit of 75 mph, how often do you drive faster than 80 mph?

**Table 20. Q13. Frequency respondent drives faster than 80 mph on a 75 mph road.**

* † ‡ ¬	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Always</b>	2.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	2.1%	<b>14</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Often</b>	4.3%	2.4%	4.3%	3.7%	5.3%	<b>34</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Sometimes</b>	8.0%	10.8%	11.1%	11.2%	12.1%	<b>74</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Rarely</b>	26.9%	28.4%	27.2%	33.9%	30.3%	<b>178</b>	<b>28.6</b>
<b>Never</b>	58.1%	56.9%	56.1%	50.0%	50.2%	<b>319</b>	<b>51.4</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>619</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>0</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>0</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test p<.05).

†Significant difference observed on collapsed answer choices (Pearson Chi-Square test p<.05).

‡Significant linear-by-linear association observed (p<.05).

¬Significant linear-by-linear association observed on collapsed answer choices (p<.05).

Q14: In the past 60 days, have you read, seen, or heard anything in the media about speed limit enforcement by police?

**Table 21. Q14. In the past 60 days, Read, seen, or heard anything in the media about speed limit enforcement by police.**

*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Yes</b>	26.7%	27.6%	28.5%	23.6%	29.4%	<b>137</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>No</b>	73.3%	72.4%	71.5%	76.4%	70.6%	<b>473</b>	<b>77.4</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>610</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>9</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>0</b>	
Total Missing						<b>0</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test  $p < .05$ )

Q14a: [If yes] **Where did you read, see or hear about enforcement of speed limits by police? Was it...?** (Check all that apply.)

**Table 22. Q14A. Location enforcement of speed limits by police was read, seen, or heard.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>On television</b>	25.6%	31.6%	31.2%	22.9%	26.5%	<b>41</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>On the radio*‡</b>	18.9%	19.5%	21.3%	26.9%	18.7%	<b>58</b>	<b>42.6</b>
<b>On a billboard*‡</b>	18.3%	28.1%	27.0%	25.8%	23.1%	<b>48</b>	<b>35.0</b>
<b>In print media*‡</b>	52.0%	37.9%	39.4%	36.1%	37.9%	<b>48</b>	<b>34.5</b>
<b>In a WYDOT release*‡</b>	4.1%	7.3%	11.9%	7.7%	7.0%	<b>25</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>Dynamic Messaging Sign or DMS</b>	--	--	--	30.6%	28.0%	<b>45</b>	<b>32.8</b>
<b>Online or mobile device</b>	--	--	--	--	--	<b>35</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>Other (specify)</b>	5.3%	9.9%	10.1%	8.6%	12.8%	<b>11</b>	<b>7.7</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)		0.4%	0.5%	0.2%		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test  $p < .05$ ).

‡Significant linear-by-linear association observed ( $p < .05$ ).

Q15: What do you think are the chances of getting a ticket if you drive over the speed limit in Wyoming?

**Table 23. Q15. Chances of getting a ticket if respondent drives over speed limit.**

‡↯	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Extremely high</b>	8.6%	9.8%	9.9%	8.7%	8.8%	<b>61</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>High</b>	33.9%	36.6%	33.3%	32.8%	34.0%	<b>184</b>	<b>30.7</b>
<b>50/50</b>	45.7%	40.9%	42.9%	44.1%	42.2%	<b>254</b>	<b>42.2</b>
<b>Low</b>	10.2%	10.9%	12.5%	12.8%	11.9%	<b>85</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Extremely low</b>	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%	3.0%	<b>19</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>603</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>15</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>1</b>	
Total Missing						<b>16</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

‡Significant linear-by-linear association observed (p<.05).

↯Significant linear-by-linear association observed on collapsed answer choices (p<.05).

Q7a: If you were to get a ticket for a seat belt violation, for how long would it change your behavior? Would you say...

**Table 24. Q7A. Time behavior would change after receiving a ticket for a seatbelt violation.**

*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Not at all</b>	16.3%	11.9%	19.7%	21.5%	16.9%	<b>80</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>For 1 day or less</b>	7.9%	2.7%	3.2%	2.6%	4.2%	<b>17</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>For several days</b>	11.9%	8.6%	5.2%	8.4%	8.0%	<b>25</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>For several weeks</b>	10.4%	8.3%	10.5%	8.3%	9.9%	<b>33</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>For several months</b>	11.9%	14.4%	10.4%	10.8%	11.5%	<b>44</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>For one year or more</b>	41.6%	54.1%	51.0%	48.3%	49.5%	<b>200</b>	<b>50.4</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>596</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Do not/will never be in violation)						<b>197</b>	
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>20</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>3</b>	
Total Missing						<b>23</b>	
Total						<b>619</b>	

\* Significant difference observed (Pearson Chi-Square test p<.05).

Q7b: 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 25. Q7B. Time behavior would change after receiving a ticket for speeding.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Not at all</b>	6.5%	9.3%	8.8%	12.7%	12.6%	<b>52</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>For 1 day or less</b>	5.7%	3.6%	3.8%	4.5%	3.1%	<b>28</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>For several days</b>	7.8%	7.4%	6.8%	6.7%	8.5%	<b>35</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>For several weeks</b>	12.4%	11.1%	11.6%	11.0%	12.8%	<b>72</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>For several months</b>	23.3%	21.6%	21.0%	18.7%	20.5%	<b>99</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>For one year or more</b>	44.3%	47.0%	47.9%	46.3%	42.5%	<b>263</b>	<b>47.5</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>605</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Do not/will never be in violation)						<b>56</b>	
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>13</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>1</b>	
Total Missing						<b>0</b>	
<b>Total</b>						<b>619</b>	

Q7c: 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 26. Q7C. Time behavior would change after receiving a ticket for driving under the influence.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	Wtd. %	Count	Wtd. %				
<b>Not at all</b>	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	3.5%	2.1%	<b>4</b>	<b>.9</b>
<b>For 1 day or less</b>	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	<b>9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>For several days</b>	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	<b>1</b>	<b>.2</b>
<b>For several weeks</b>	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	<b>3</b>	<b>.7</b>
<b>For several months</b>	4.0%	1.9%	3.1%	3.3%	4.6%	<b>14</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>For one year or more</b>	92.7%	94.5%	92.4%	90.3%	90.1%	<b>389</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>609</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Do not/will never be in violation)						<b>189</b>	
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>7</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>3</b>	
Total Missing						<b>10</b>	
<b>Total</b>						<b>619</b>	

What is your age?

**Table 27. Age.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	<i>Wtd. %</i>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Wtd. %</b>				
<b>18-24</b>	14.3%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%	<b>65</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>25-34</b>	18.2%	18.1%	18.2%	18.4%	18.4%	<b>116</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>35-44</b>	15.6%	15.6%	15.4%	15.5%	15.5%	<b>100</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>45-54</b>	19.5%	19.5%	18.7%	17.9%	17.1%	<b>110</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>55-64</b>	16.2%	17.2%	17.8%	17.9%	18.1%	<b>108</b>	<b>17.9</b>
<b>65-74</b>	8.9%	9.2%	9.5%	9.9%	10.3%	<b>61</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>75 or over</b>	7.3%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	<b>48</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>608</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Don't know/Not sure)						<b>6</b>	
(No answer/Refused)						<b>5</b>	
Total Missing						<b>11</b>	
<b>Total</b>						<b>619</b>	

Respondent's Gender

**Table 28. Gender.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	
	<i>Wtd. %</i>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Wtd. %</b>				
<b>Male</b>	51.3%	50.8%	50.8%	51.0%	51.0%	<b>324</b>	<b>50.8</b>
<b>Female</b>	48.7%	49.2%	49.2%	49.0%	49.0%	<b>295</b>	<b>49.2</b>
<b>Total Valid</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<b>619</b>	<b>100.0</b>
(Can't tell)						<b>0</b>	
<b>Total</b>						<b>619</b>	

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
  - child seat check and word of mouth
  - coworkers
  - Daughter works for the Fire Dept.
  - Digital sign over I-25
  - Driver's Test
  - Got a ticket
  - meeting
  - nephew is police
  - Received a ticket and got \$10 off for wearing seat belt
  - roadside signs
  - SAFETY MEETING
  - Signs on the road, Click it or ticket
  - word of mouth
  - work
  - Work bulletin which we get every day for safety topics.
  - THROUGH THE POLICE
  - A different sign
  - Bumper Stickers
  - police ticket
  - road sign
  - scanner, police
  - Television add it was a PSA
  - Click it or ticket sign on cruisers
  - computer
  - Facebook
  - Regular sign on highway
  - Metal signs
  - Sister in Sheriff's dept.
  - STATE TROOPER
  - Street Signs

- doctor office
- I am a member of City Council and it has been passed by
- Posters
- Someone told me in person. I have a CDL.
- Signs on the side of the road

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

- Other, (specify):
  - meeting
  - work
  - Work
  - Road signs
  - Facebook
  - fair booth
  - posters
  - social media
  - Gossip.
  - husband is officer
  - in person
  - social media
  - Facebook
  - New signs that are everywhere
  - WYDOT Website
  - presentations in educational settings
  - work

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

- Other, (specify):
  - G/F is a dispatcher
  - meeting
  - Speed enforcement areas/zone
  - word of mouth
  - Work
  - Highway Patrol Release
  - Pamphlet in car
  - Facebook
  - road signs
  - Facebook
  - Facebook

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

- (Rural) School Bus Safety should be emphasized more.
- A lot of pot holes in road. In Cheyenne redo them the asphalt in the winter the road does not set it is dangerous please do them in the summer.
- All of these people when they get out to drive watch the big trucks. We can't stop as sharply as they do. They need to respect us as well. We can't stop as fast as they do.
- Answers to questions depend on who one is, license plate state etc.
- ask more questions about drinking and driving
- Be harder on drunk drivers!
- CHANGE THE WORDING
- Compliance on seat belts is generally strong. Drunk driving is the issue.
- Cyclists need to be more responsible on the roads. They should stay on the side of the road. Need more policing.
- don't run yellow light
- Don't think that seat belt laws are that affective. Don't think you should be pulled over for not wearing a seatbelt. It is a personal decision
- Driving fast in school zones is concerning
- Driving in Campbell County is horrible. People running red light all the time. They don't know what lane to be in while turning. Like the usually cross two lanes while turning.
- Enforce speed limit laws, and crack down drunk drivers.
- Expressing that police need to pull over when using phones. They must obey the laws like we do
- Fines should go up for children not being buckled in and down for adults since adults have the capacity to make their own decisions.
- FREEDOM TO DO THINGS DONT AFFECT THINGS LIKE SEAT BELT LAWS. DOESNT LIKE THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS, AND UNECCESARY FINES.
- HIGHER FINES FOR DUI, MORE PUNISHMENT
- How often do city employees in the city of Powell not wear seat belts? There a lot that do not and I bet they are required too.
- I am opposed to 70mph speed limits on highways, other than that everything is up to snuff. It doesn't make any sense, just leads to more wrecks.
- I appreciate you doing this study. It's important.
- I don't see the sense in driving 80 miles an hour.
- I drive a lot for my job. I go south and west and east and I see a lot of stuff at the highway that people get away with because there's not a lot of patrol. Speed and careless driving are a problem.
- I gps tracking so I have to tow the line/follow the speed limit. I commend the hwy patrol on raising the speed limit for secondary roads and they have stronger enforcement of traffic in regards to dui, speeding and local law enforcement. hwy patrol does more enforcement than local law enforcement.
- I just wish that semi drivers take this survey also. We are having way too many wrecks!!!
- I like adding the rumble strips at the center. I also like the strict enforcement of not using cell phones while driving.

- I think that in city limits that cops should pay more attention to people with children that don't use child safety restraints. I think that may be a bigger issue than texting and driving. I see lot more people not using safety restraints than people texting and driving.
- I think that the surveys pertinent
- I think that WYDOT does a good job and I think that the law enforcement does too.
- I think the WY highway patrol ARE VERY PROFESSIONAL AND COURTEOUS. I THINK THEY GOT OUT OF THE WAY TO BE UNDERSTANDING.
- I think WYDOT did a pretty good job of promoting seat belt use by way of the billboards.
- I try to be careful I don't think I have ever had a ticket
- I wasn't too impressed with the raised the speed limit from 65 to 70 on some roads. Because now everyone is driving 75.
- I would like it see our laws applied more with drinking and driving.
- I would like to more highway patrolman presence on I-25 and I-90 to catch out-of-state speeders.
- I would like to register complaint about rumble strips it's a hazard
- I'd like to see more driving and speed limit signs but I don't know what will stop people from speeding. Some people should slow down and smell the roses instead of getting in accidents. .
- If somebody doesn't answer the first 20 times, they probably do not want to take the survey.
- If the cops are going to be giving tickets for cell phones while driving; then they shouldn't be driving and using their cell phones also. Today I saw a cop vehicle and the guy driving was texting and using their cell and using his knee to drive.
- If you call, please make sure to leave a message because I don't answer calls from numbers I don't know and I would be far more likely to answer and help if a message was left.
- In the city areas there's patrols, but on the highways people can drive fast. You can't have enough highway patrol people to patrol all the roads. Maybe it's okay for people to drive fast outside city limits.
- It sucks to drive 30mph in a town with dirt roads, and nobody is around. Police officers are pretty rude here. Sheriffs are pretty nice.
- It's good policing to not ticket for going 3-4mph over the limit, but to draw the driver's attn. to the speed. Truck drivers appreciate it.
- Just be safe out there.
- Just that it's a pretty good survey.
- Kids without car seats should be fined.
- Law enforcement in Sweetwater Co. is good, interstate 80 maintenance needed. Not sure about Wyoming seatbelt jurisdiction or enforcement.
- Make Alcohol Questions More Specific...
- more enforcement of people driving drunk
- More teens need to know about seat belt laws.
- need to pay more attention to people leaving bars after midnight
- Nope, I think it's pretty cool. I think it's cool to look into to what's going on with seatbelts and drunk driving. I think one of the biggest problems is texting and driving. Every time I'm driving, I see somebody on their phone texting.
- On the how likely would you get a ticket for speeding, she mentioned that she thinks that the more a person is speeding, the more likely they are to get a ticket for speeding.

- One of those questions is relative to how extensively you are breaking the law. Maybe if the questions were a little more objective it would be easier to answer the questions.
- Open container is not right. If I am a passenger in a ride and there is an open container I am holding, as a passenger, why should I and the driver both be in trouble and get arrested?
- People need to slow down and quit drinking.
- people never slow down when we are out working on the highway we have a sign that says they are supposed to slow down to 55 but they don't do it
- People should slow down.
- people should wear seat belts in order to cut down on fatalities
- police is doing a wonderful job, keep up the good work
- Ranching people find seatbelts a nuisance
- Retired EMT. Been there, done that. That's why I am a strong believer in speed limits, non-DUIs, and seat belts.
- seat belt laws are a personal choice and should not be forced
- seat belts and helmets are to the individuals
- Should include ideas for better placements for roads- need a bypass by Casper- it is a dangerous place there- same in Buffalo so they don't have to go through town. Dangerous place. Should have a 3 lane between Newcastle and Lusk.
- Stop the texting and driving. We have the cell phone law. I try and it isn't enforced very well. It is frustrating because not enforced and unsafe. Everyone has the phone glued to their ear.
- Subject is law enforcement.
- The reason it is unlikely you will get pulled over, is there are not enough cops to cover the roads. Rephrasing the question "Odds of getting ticket" might help as it does not describe.
- They should get the drunks off the road!
- Those little dynamic signs are helpful. They always say something different and are hard to miss.
- We don't need a 70 mph speed limit on our secondary highways 65 mph is plenty.
- We should start pulling people over and start taking their insurance.
- we were coming home in a heavy rain in crook county there was a vehicle driving slow that every had to slam on their brakes for and it turned out to be a d.o.t. pick up and we were shocked that the d.o.t would be careless he also had flashing lights on so it tended to make people panic
- Wishes she had more police officers to protect us
- Woman is a bartender and does not believe police are tough enough on drunk driving offenders.
- WY HAS SOME OF THE WORST ROADS IN THE COUNTRY, AND WYDOT EITHER BUILDS ROADS AND INTERSECTIONS IN A CHEAP MANNER AND IT TAKES A HORRIFIC ACCIDENT.
- Wyoming has some good laws and good enforcers.
- You cannot legislate the laws. I think all the laws are bullshit and someone will break it at some time.
- You're great.