



TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION

King County Distracted Driving Survey

2018-2019 and 2021-2022

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Background

Between 2017 and 2021, 596 people died from distracted driving in Washington State. In 2017, the Washington State Legislature passed the Driving Under the Influence of Electronics (E-DUI) law. The E-DUI law states drivers may not hold cell phones or watch videos while they are driving, stopped in traffic, or at a stop light. Hands-free use is limited to a single touch or swipe. The first violation results in an E-DUI ticket that costs drivers \$136. If the driver incurs a second ticket within five years, the fine increases to \$234. Unfortunately, even with increased penalties, distracted driving continues.

King County is the most populated county in the State and therefore has an increased potential for a high number of distracted drivers. Driving distracted is a choice and a risky behavior that can increase the probability of fatalities and injuries on the road. According to a Washington Traffic Safety Commission observation survey, two out of every three distracted drivers in Washington are either using or talking on a hand-held cell phone (67.9 percent). This rate is highest on city streets (78.1 percent, or four out of every five distracted drivers) and lowest on state routes (63 percent).

Knowledge of the E-DUI law has generally improved, providing an opportunity to reinforce knowledge of the law. An opportunity exists to educate drivers about using cell phone features or add-on apps that promote safer and focused driving, including the free “You in the Driver Seat” app for young drivers 16-25 that provides gift cards for safer driving. However, aggregated data from four years of King County survey data reveal troubling and persistent concerns relating to cell phone use behaviors, attitudes about cell phone use while driving, perception of threat to self by others using cell phones, and intentions to use cell phones while driving. Survey respondents indicated that the only deterrents to using their cell phones while driving were getting a ticket, being involved in a crash, or using an app that could auto-respond they were driving and/or block signals.

The WTSC and King County Target Zero Task Force developed a telephone survey of adults in King County regarding behaviors, acceptance, perceived threat, and intention regarding driving distracted. The survey was conducted for approximately one month in June 2018, May 2019, June 2021, and April 2022 (the survey was not conducted in 2020 due to COVID). This report presents the aggregate results of the survey and identifies patterns and changes over time.

Sentiment Gauge

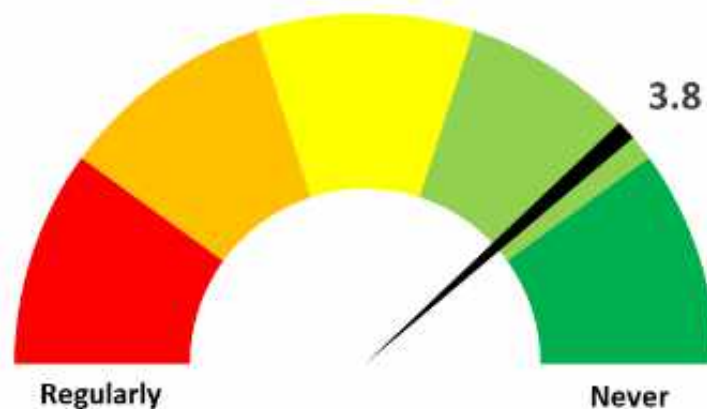
Behavior Module Gauge – The behavior module questions gauged how often in the past 30 days the respondents had:

- Read a text message or email while driving
- Typed a text message or email while driving
- Talked on a hand-held phone while driving
- Talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving
- Used any app on their cell phone other than the GPS system while driving.

Responses to these questions ranged from “regularly” (red – left) to “never” (green – right).

- The average response among all respondents to the behavior module questions was 3.8 which reflected more positive behavior while driving.
- This result indicated that most respondents did not or infrequently engage in the above behaviors while driving in the past 30 days.

In the past 30 days, how often have you...



Acceptable Module Gauge – The acceptable module questions gauged how acceptable or unacceptable the respondents felt it is for a driver to:

- Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving
- Talk on hands-free cell phone while driving
- Read a text message or email while driving
- Type a text message or email while driving
- Use any app on their cell phone other than GPS while driving.

Responses to these questions ranged from “completely acceptable” (red – left) to “completely unacceptable” (green – right).

- The average response among all respondents to the acceptable module questions was 3.2 which reflected more positive attitudes towards unacceptable driving behaviors.
- This result indicated that more respondents than not found the driving behaviors listed above unacceptable.



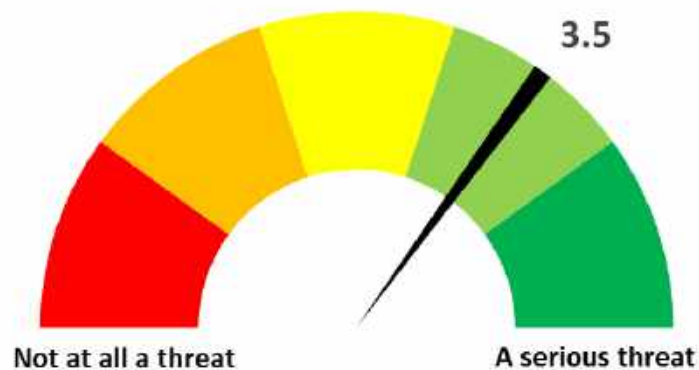
Threat Module Gauge – The threat module questions gauged how much of a threat the respondents personally found it is if other drivers are:

- Talking on a cell phone
- Texting or emailing on a cell phone
- Driving aggressively
- Speeding on freeways
- Speeding on residential streets
- Running red lights
- Falling asleep while driving
- Driving after drinking alcohol
- Driving after using cannabis
- Using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving

Responses to these questions ranged from “not at all a threat” (red – left) to “a serious threat” (green – right).

- The average response among all respondents to the threat module questions was 3.5 which reflected more positive attitudes towards which driver behaviors are a threat.
- This indicated that most respondents perceived the driving behaviors of other drivers listed above as a threat.

**How much of a threat do you personally
find it if other drivers are...**



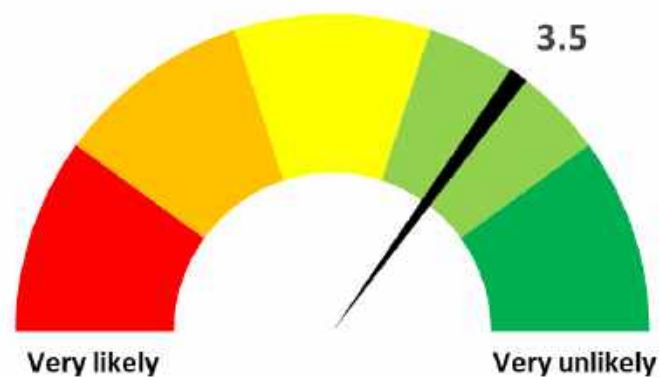
Intention Module Gauge – The first part of the intention module questions gauged the intentions of the respondents for how likely it is that in the next 30 days they would:

- Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving
- Type a text message while driving
- Interact with any app on their cell phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe

Responses to these questions ranged from “very likely” (red – left) to “very unlikely” (green – right).

- The average response among all respondents to the first part of the intention module questions was 3.5 which reflected more positive behavior while driving.
- This indicated that most respondents were unlikely to engage in the above behaviors while driving in the next 30 days.

In the next 30 days, how likely is it you will...



Intention Module Gauge – The second part of the intention module questions gauged the perceptions of the respondents for how likely it is that they would ever:

- Get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving
- Get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving
- Crash their car while talking on a cell phone
- Crash their car while texting on a cell phone

Responses to these questions ranged from “very unlikely” (red – left) to “very likely” (green – right).

- The average response among all respondents to the second part of the intention module questions was 1.4 which reflected a perception that they would not get a ticket or crash.
- This indicated that most respondents did not believe they would get a ticket or crash while engaging in the above behaviors while driving.



Summary of Results

Behavior

- Most respondents indicated they rarely, just once, or never talked, texted, or interacted with a phone app on their cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.
 - However, the proportion of respondents that indicated they had talked, texted or interacted with their cell phone regularly or fairly often while driving in the past 30 days somewhat increased from 2018-2019 to 2021-2022.
- Compared to females, a greater proportion of men indicated they regularly or fairly often talked, texted or interacted with a phone app on their cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.
- Asian respondents had the highest proportion of never talking, texting, or interacting with a phone app on their cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.
- Hispanic respondents generally had the highest proportion of regularly or fairly often talking, texting, and interacting with a phone app on their cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

Acceptable

- Most respondents indicated it was unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone, text, or interact with a phone app but more than half of respondents indicated it was acceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.
- In 2021-2022, the proportion of respondents who indicated it was unacceptable for a driver to talk, text, and interact with a phone app on their cell phone decreased and the proportion that thought it was acceptable increased.
- Males and females generally agreed that it was unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone, text, or interact with a phone app on their cell phone, with a greater proportion of females indicating it was unacceptable compared to males.
- Slightly more Hispanic respondents indicated it was acceptable to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving compared to Black, White, and Asian respondents.
- About one in four Hispanic, Black, and Asian respondents and one in five white respondents indicated it was acceptable to interact with a phone app while driving.

Threat

- Most respondents agreed that it is a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing, driving aggressively, speeding on residential roads, driving after drinking alcohol, or driving while falling asleep.
 - Less respondents indicated it was a threat if other drivers were talking on a cell phone, speeding on freeways, driving after using cannabis, or using an app other than GPS on their cell phone.

- Males and females generally agreed that it was a threat if other drivers are talking, texting, or emailing on a cell phone, driving aggressively, speeding on freeways or residential streets, running red lights, falling asleep while driving, driving after drinking alcohol or using cannabis, and interacting with a phone app on their cell phone while driving.
- A higher proportion of females found these behaviors a threat compared to males. The most disagreement between males and females was towards speeding on freeways and driving after using cannabis, as slightly more females than males found these behaviors a threat compared to other behaviors.
- Hispanic, Black, White, and Asian respondents agreed that it was a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing while driving, driving aggressively speeding on residential streets, running red lights, driving while falling asleep, and driving after drinking.
- There was less agreement across race/ethnicity groups on the threat of other drivers talking on a hand-held cell phone, speeding on freeways, driving after using cannabis, or using an app other than GPS while driving.
 - More Black respondents indicated it was not a threat if other drivers talked on a hand-held cell phone, drove after using cannabis, or use an app other than GPS while driving compared to Hispanic, White, and Asian respondents.
 - White respondents indicated it was not a threat for other drivers to speed on freeways compared to Hispanic, Black, and Asian respondents.

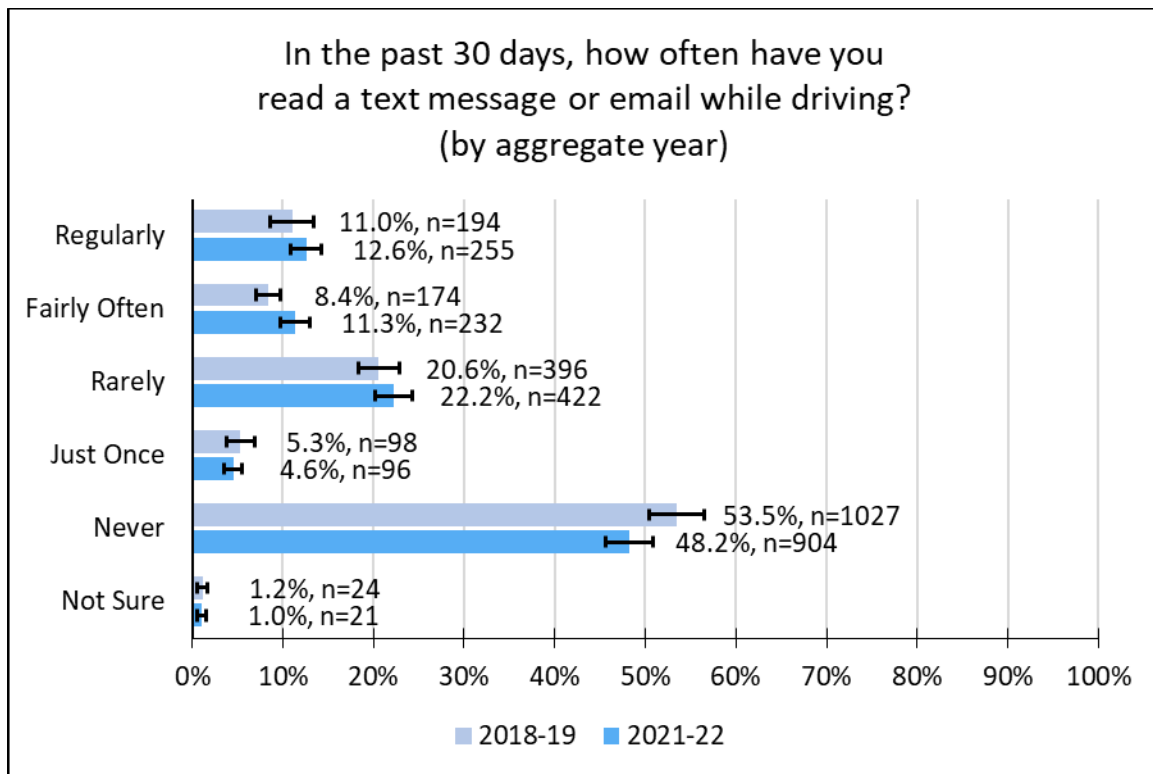
Intention

- Most respondents indicated it was very unlikely they would talk, text, or interact with an app on their phone while driving in the next 30 days.
- Most respondents also indicated it was very unlikely they would get a ticket or crash their car while talking, texting, or using an app on their phone while driving.
- Most males and females indicated it was somewhat or very unlikely that they would talk, text, or interact with a phone app while driving in the next 30 days.
- Slightly less males than females indicated that it was unlikely they would talk on a hand-held phone or interact with a phone app while driving compared to typing a text or email while driving.
- Most males and females indicated that it was unlikely they would get a ticket or crash their car while talking or texting on a cell phone while driving.
- Asian respondents had the highest proportion of unlikely to talk, text, or interact with a phone app while driving in the next 30 days.
- A greater proportion of Hispanic respondents indicated they were likely to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days compared to Asian, White, and Black respondents.
- White and Hispanic respondents had the highest proportion indicating that it was unlikely they would get a ticket or crash their car while talking or texting while driving.

Behavior – In the past 30 days, how often have you...

Changes in Survey Responses from 2018-19 to 2021-22

Figure 1: Read a text message or email while driving?



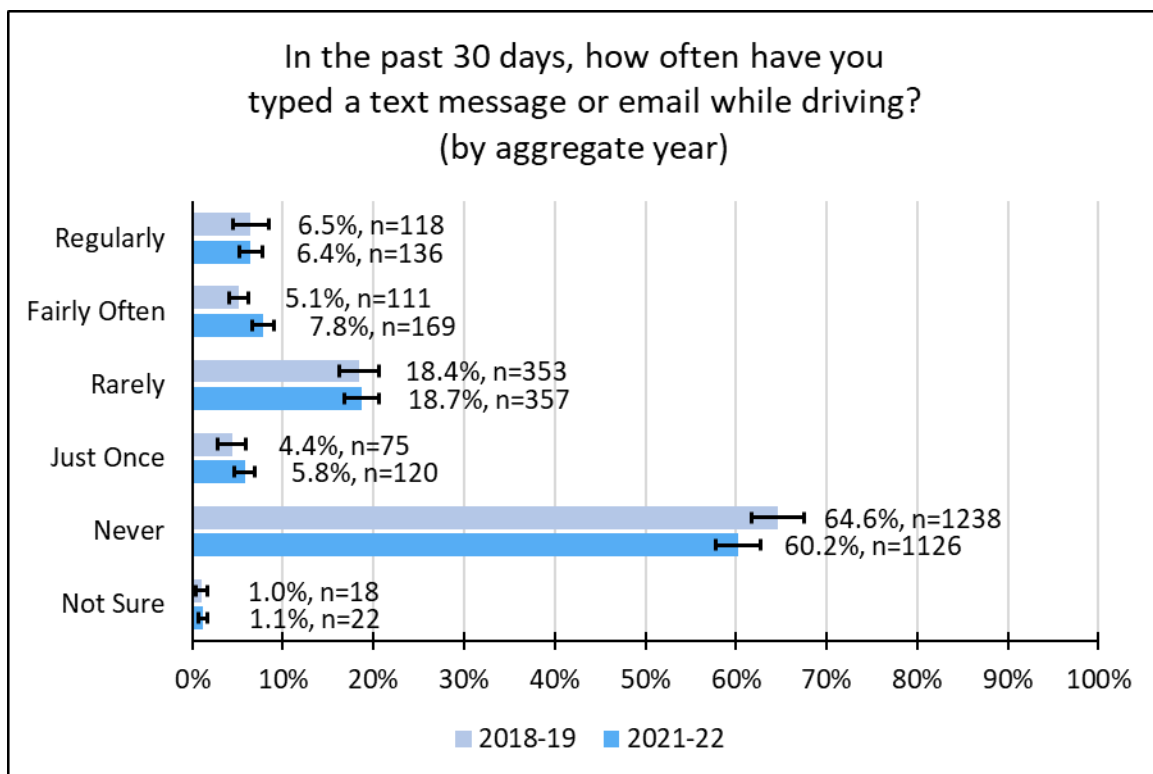
In 2018-19, most respondents (53.5 percent) indicated they never read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

- Nearly four out of five (79.4 percent) respondents indicated they rarely, just once, or never read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.
- Nearly one in five (19.6 percent) indicated they regularly or fairly often read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

In 2021-22, most respondents (48.2 percent) maintained that they never read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they rarely, just once, or never read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days decreased to three out of four (75.0 percent).
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they regularly or fairly often read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days increased to nearly one in four (23.9 percent).

Figure 2. Typed a text message or email while driving?



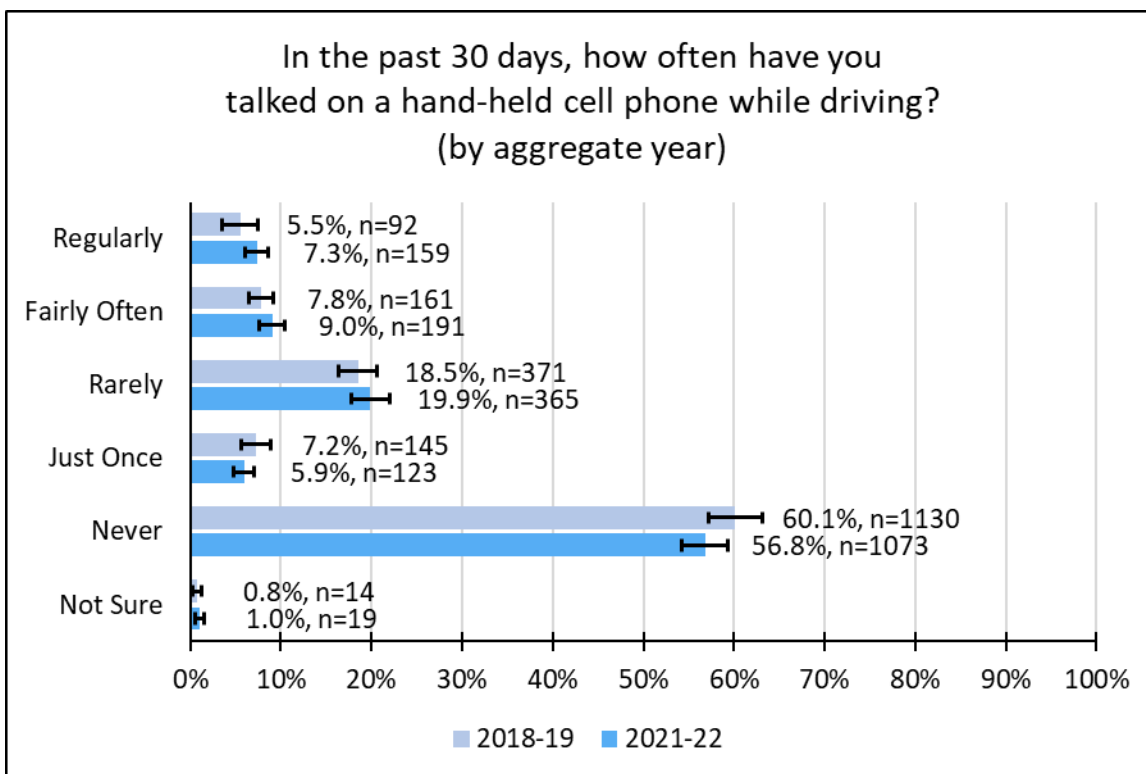
In 2018-19, most respondents (64.6 percent) indicated they never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

- Nearly nine out of ten (87.4 percent) respondents indicated they rarely, just once, or never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.
- About one in ten (11.6 percent) indicated they regularly or fairly often typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

In 2021-22, most respondents (60.2 percent) maintained that they never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they rarely, just once, or never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days decreased to 84.7 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they regularly or fairly often typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days increased to 14.2 percent.

Figure 3. Talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving?



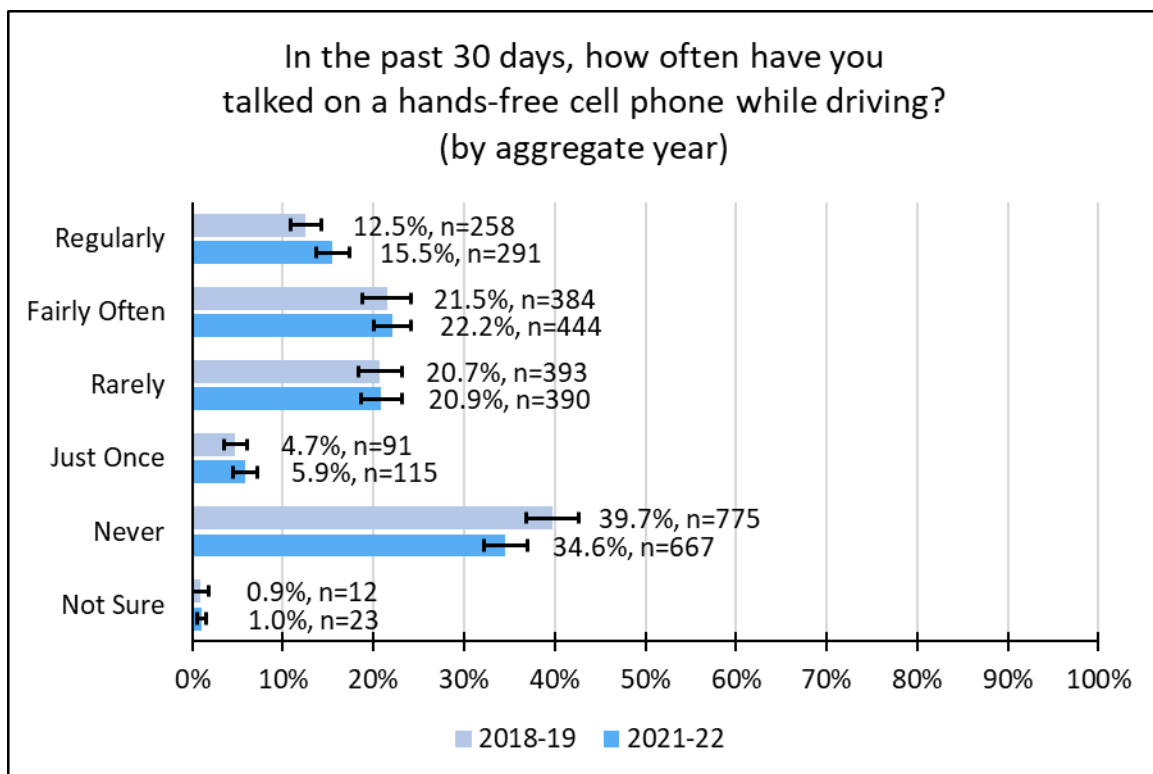
In 2018-19, most respondents (60.1 percent) indicated they never talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days:

- 85.8 percent of respondents indicated they rarely, just once, or never talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.
- 13.3 percent indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

In 2021-22, most respondents (56.8 percent) maintained that they never talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they rarely, just once, or never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days increased to 82.6 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days increased to 16.3 percent.

Figure 4. Talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving?



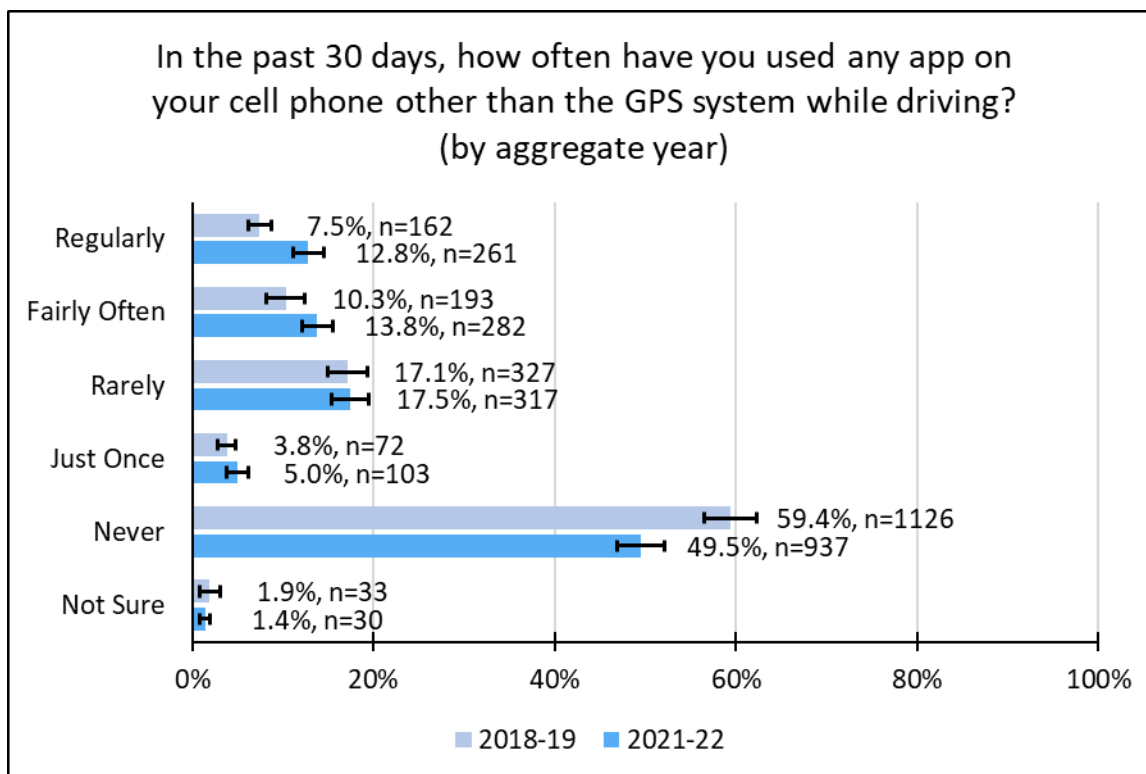
In 2018-19, most respondents (39.7 percent) indicated they never talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days:

- 65.1 percent of respondents indicated they rarely, just once, or never talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.
- 34 percent of respondents indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

In 2021-22, most respondents (34.6 percent) maintained that they never talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they rarely, just once, or never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days decreased to 61.4 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days increased to 37.7 percent.

Figure 5. Used any app on your cell phone other than the GPS while driving?



In 2018-19, most respondents (59.4 percent) indicated they never used an app on their cell phone other than the GPS system while driving in the past 30 days.

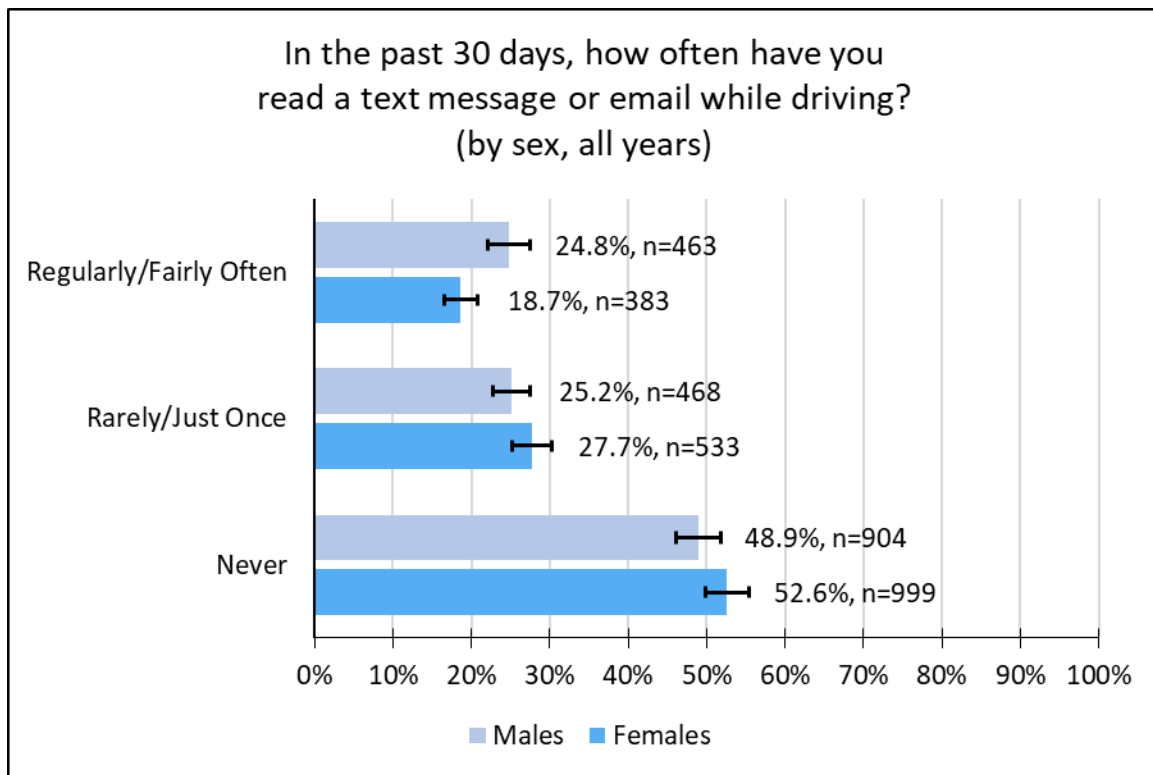
- About four out of five (80.3 percent) respondents indicated they rarely, just once, or never used an app on their cell phone other than the GPS system while driving in the past 30 days.
- 17.8 percent of respondents indicated they regularly or fairly often used an app on their cell phone other than the GPS system while driving in the past 30 days.

In 2021-22, most respondents (49.5 percent) maintained that they never used an app on their cell phone other than the GPS system while driving in the past 30 days.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they rarely, just once, or never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days decreased to nearly three in four (72 percent).
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they regularly or fairly often used an app on their cell phone other than the GPS system while driving in the past 30 days increased notably to about one in four (26.6 percent).

Differences in Survey Responses by Sex, All Years

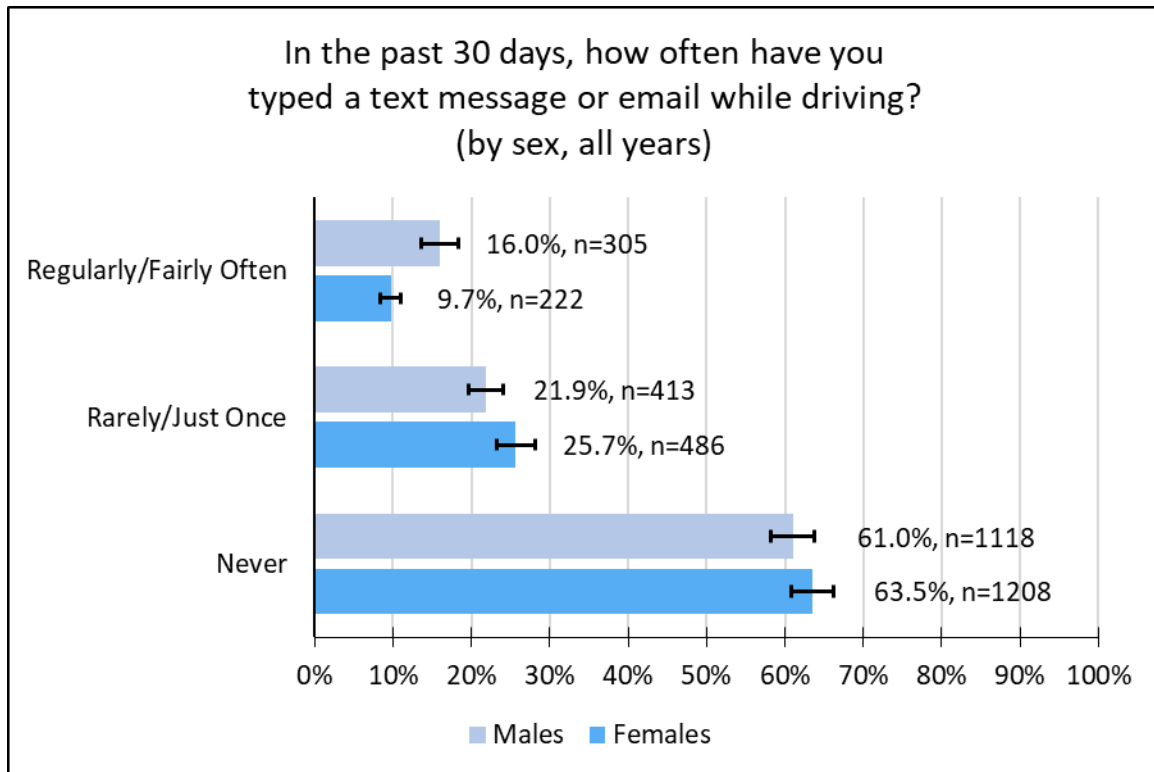
Figure 6. Read a text message or email while driving? By Sex



Most males (48.9 percent) and females (52.6 percent) indicated they never read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

- One in four males and 27.7 percent of females indicated they rarely or just once read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.
- One in four males (24.8 percent) and 18.7 percent of females indicated they regularly or fairly often read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

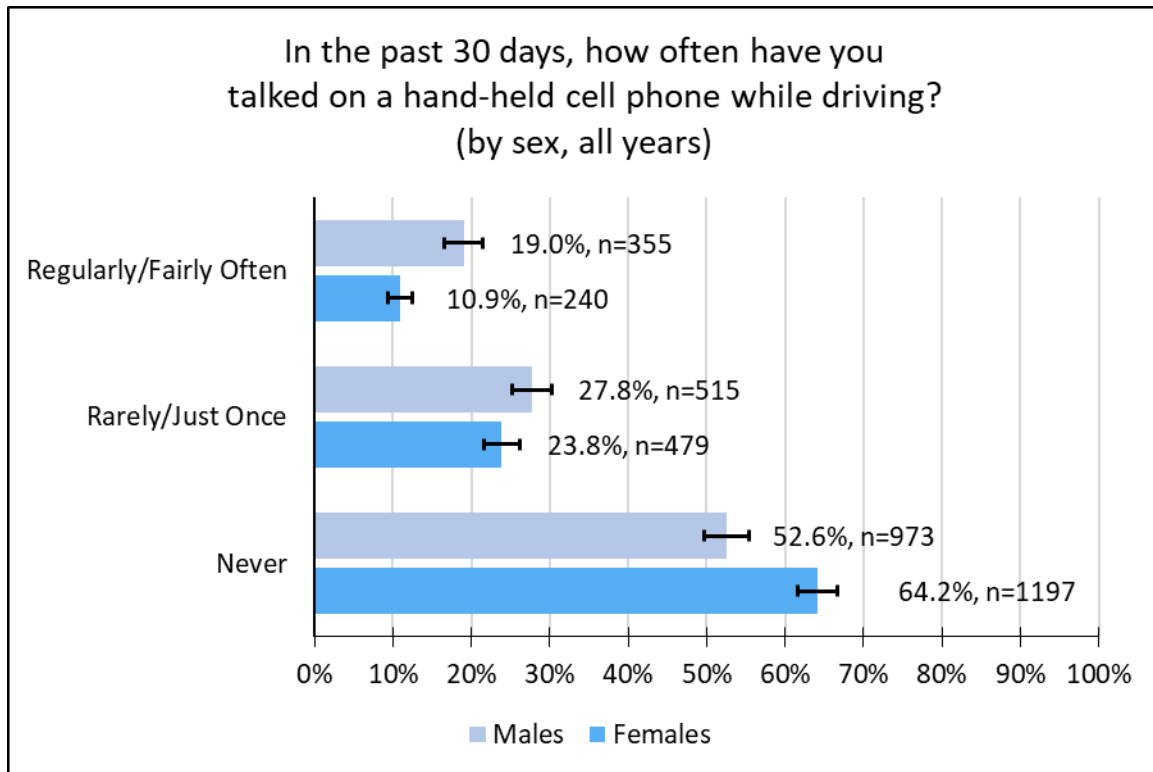
Figure 7. Typed a text message or email while driving? By Sex



Most males (61.0 percent) and females (63.5 percent) indicated they never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

- About one in five males (21.9 percent) and one in four females (25.7 percent) indicated they rarely or just once typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.
- 16 percent of males and one in ten females (9.7 percent) indicated they regularly or fairly often typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

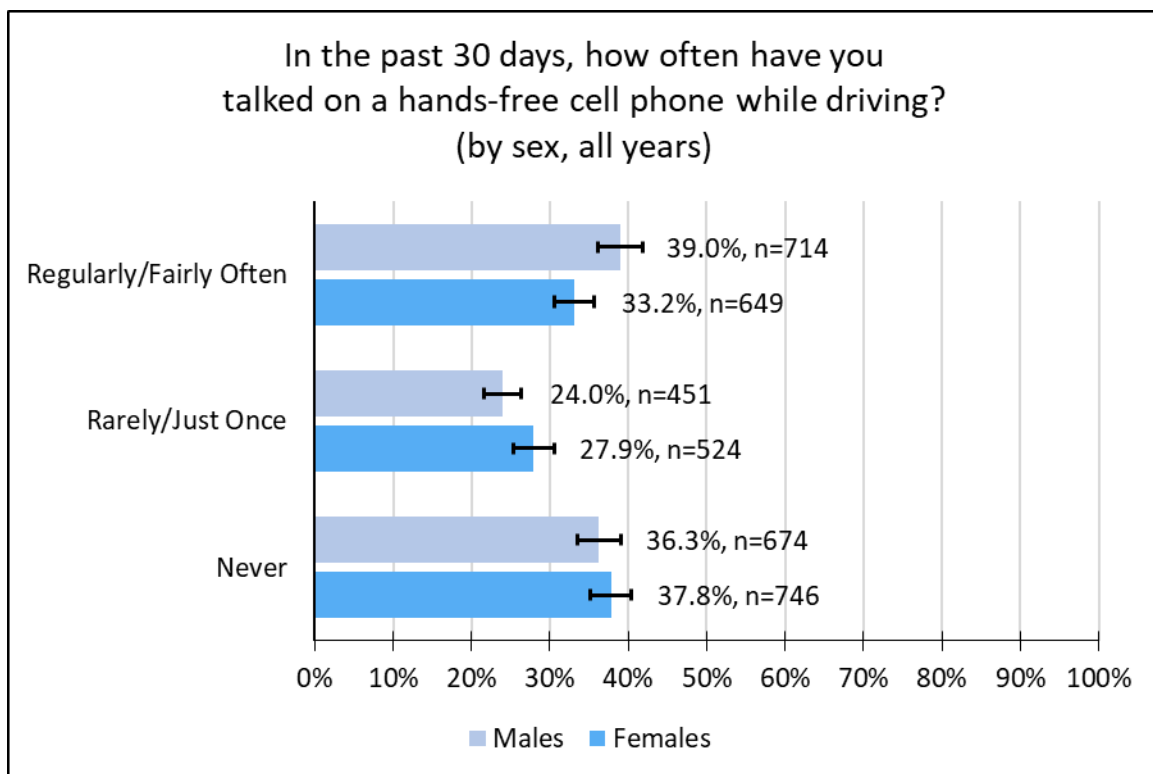
Figure 8. Talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving? By Sex



Most males (52.6 percent) and females (64.2 percent) indicated they never talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

- 27.8 percent of males and nearly one in four females (23.8 percent) indicated they rarely or just once talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.
- One in five males (19.0 percent) and one in ten females (10.9 percent) indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

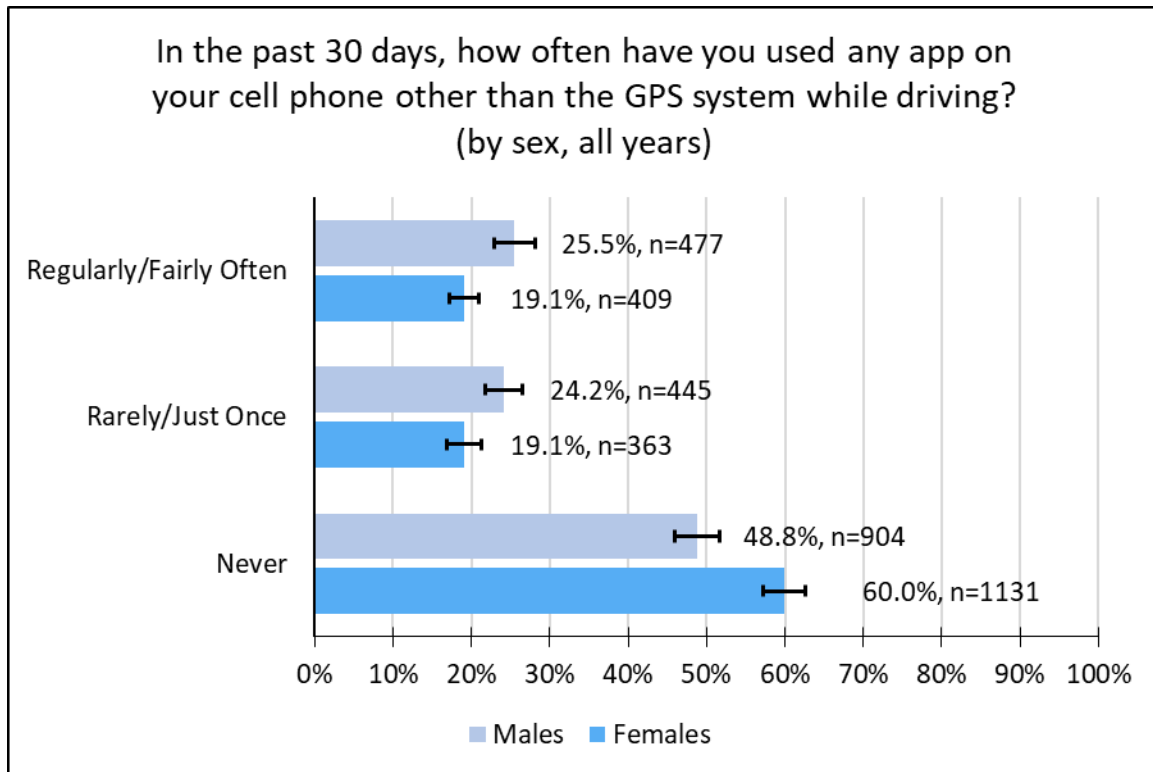
Figure 9. Talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving? By Sex



Most males (39.0 percent) indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days, while most females (37.8 percent) indicated they never talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

- 36.3 percent of males indicated they never talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.
- About one-third of females (33.2 percent) indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.
- About one in four males (24.0 percent) and 27.9 percent of females indicated they rarely or just once talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

Figure 10. Used any app on your cell phone other than the GPS while driving? By Sex

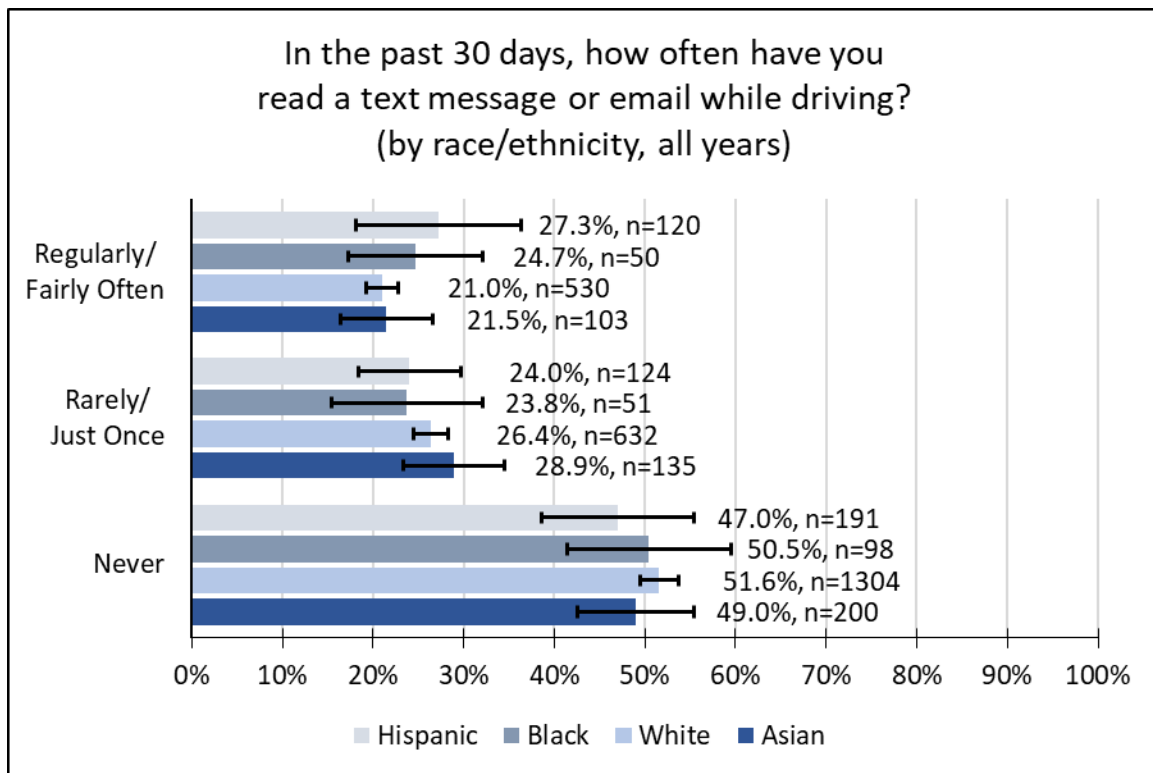


Most males (48.8 percent) and females (60.0 percent) indicated they never used any app on their cell phone other than the GPS while driving in the past 30 days.

- One in four males (24.2 percent) and one of five females (19.1 percent) indicated they rarely or just once used any app on their cell phone other than the GPS while driving in the past 30 days.
- One in four males (25.5 percent) and one in five females (19.1 percent) indicated they regularly or fairly often used any app on their cell phone other than the GPS while driving in the past 30 days.

Differences in Survey Responses by Race/Ethnicity, All Years

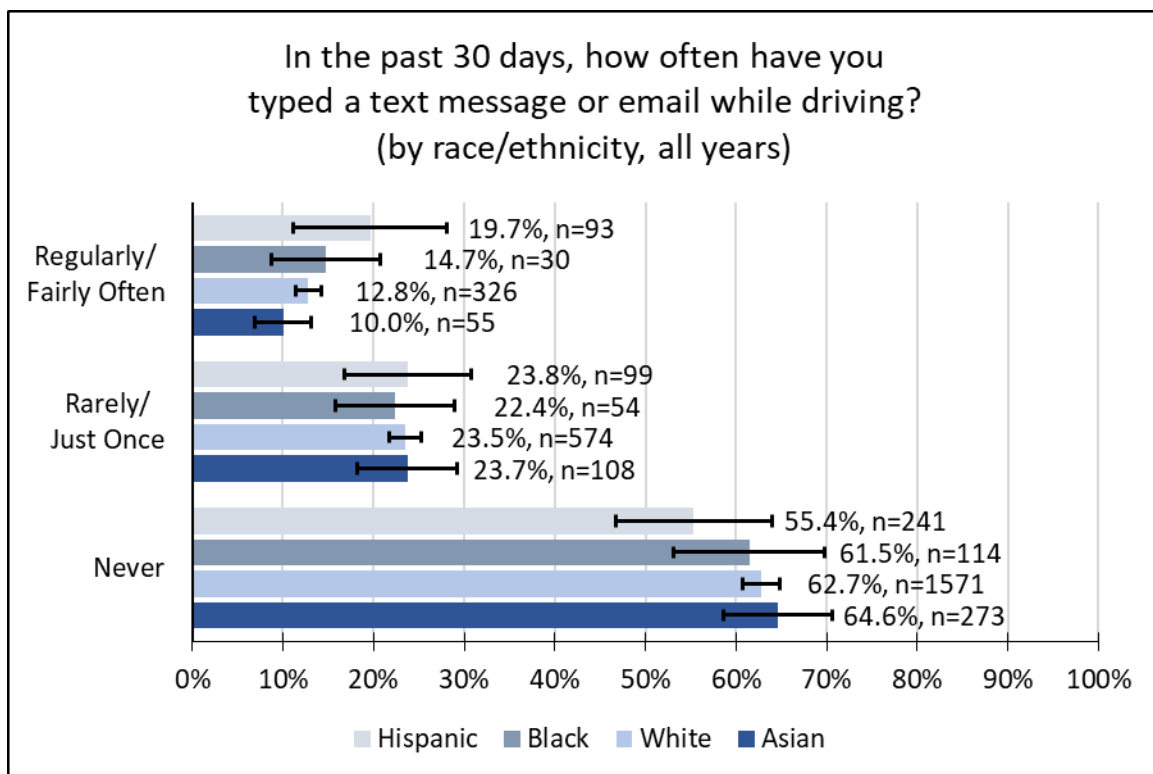
Figure 11. Read a text message or email while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (47.0 percent), Black (50.5 percent), White (51.6 percent), and Asian (49.0 percent) respondents indicated they never read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

- A higher proportion of Asian (28.9 percent) and White (26.4 percent) respondents indicated they rarely or just once read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days compared to Hispanic (24.0 percent) and Black (23.8 percent) respondents.
- A higher proportion of Hispanic (27.3 percent) and Black (24.7 percent) respondents indicated they regularly or fairly often read a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days compared to White (21.0 percent) and Asian (21.5 percent) respondents.

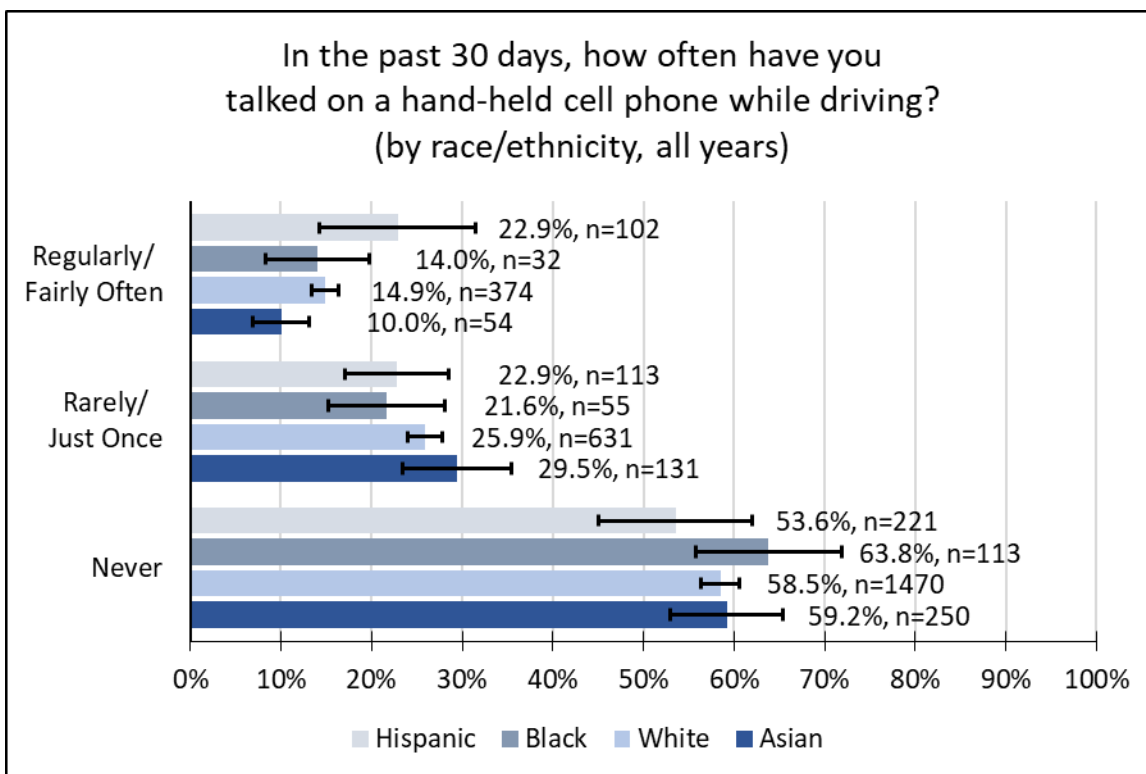
Figure 12. Typed a text message or email while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (55.4 percent), Black (61.5 percent), White (62.7 percent), and Asian (64.6 percent) respondents indicated they never typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days.

- A higher proportion of Asian (23.7 percent) and White (23.5 percent) respondents indicated they rarely or just once typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days compared to Hispanic (23.8 percent) and Black (22.4 percent) respondents.
- A higher proportion of Hispanic (19.7 percent) and Black (14.7 percent) respondents indicated they regularly or fairly often typed a text message or email while driving in the past 30 days compared to White (12.8 percent) and Asian (10.0 percent) respondents.

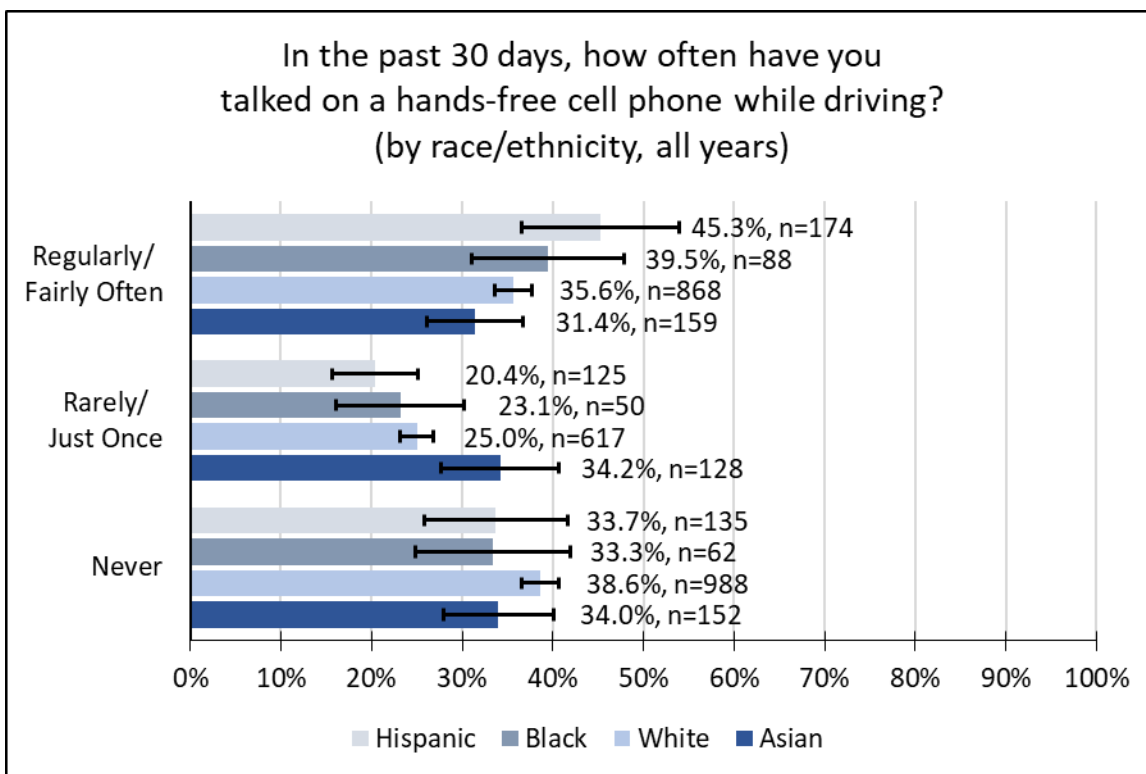
Figure 13. Talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (53.6 percent), Black (63.8 percent), White (58.5 percent), and Asian (59.2 percent) respondents indicated they never talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

- A higher proportion of Asian (29.5 percent) and White (25.9 percent) respondents indicated they rarely or just once talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days compared to Hispanic (21.6 percent) and Black (22.9 percent) respondents.
- A higher proportion of Hispanic (22.9 percent) respondents indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the past 30 days compared to Black (14.0 percent), White (14.9 percent) and Asian (10.0 percent) respondents.

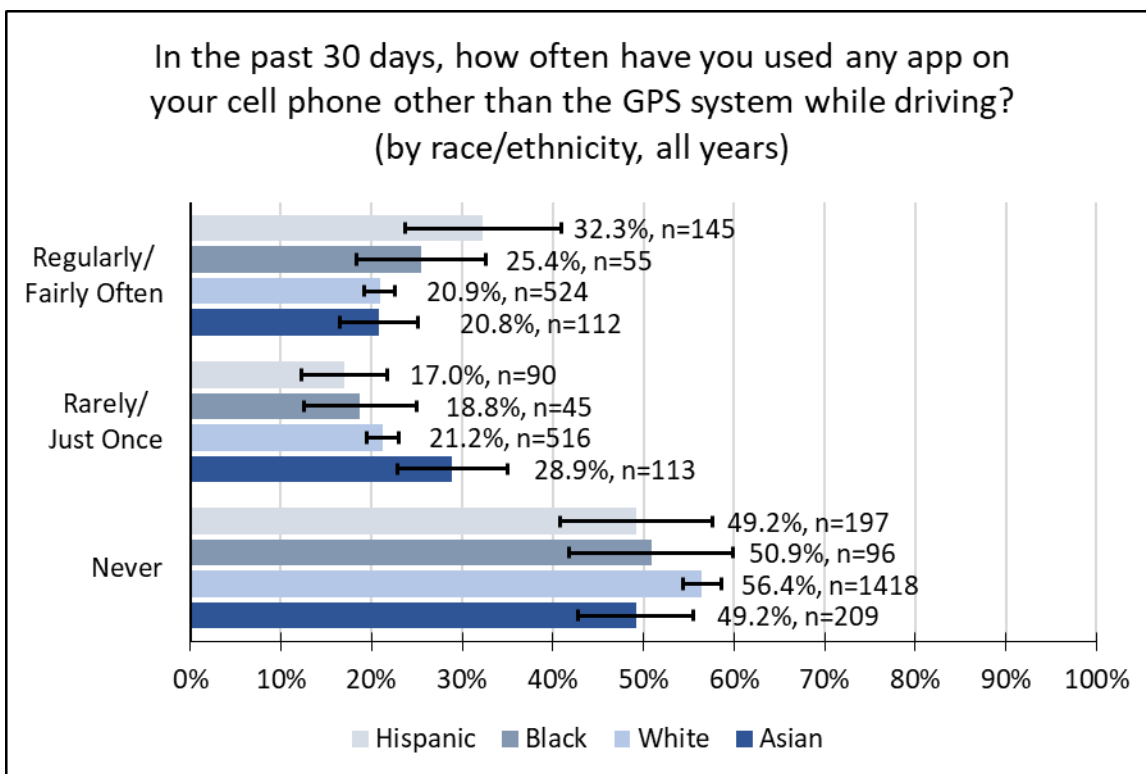
Figure 14. Talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



About one in three Hispanic (33.7 percent), Black (33.3 percent), White (38.6 percent), and Asian (34.0 percent) respondents indicated they never talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days.

- A higher proportion of Asian (34.2 percent) respondents indicated they rarely or just once talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days compared to Hispanic (20.4 percent), Black (23.1 percent) and White (25.0 percent) respondents.
- A higher proportion of Hispanic (45.3 percent) respondents indicated they regularly or fairly often talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving in the past 30 days compared to Black (39.5 percent), White (35.6 percent), and Asian (31.4 percent) respondents.

Figure 15. Used any app on your cell phone other than the GPS while driving? By Race/Eth



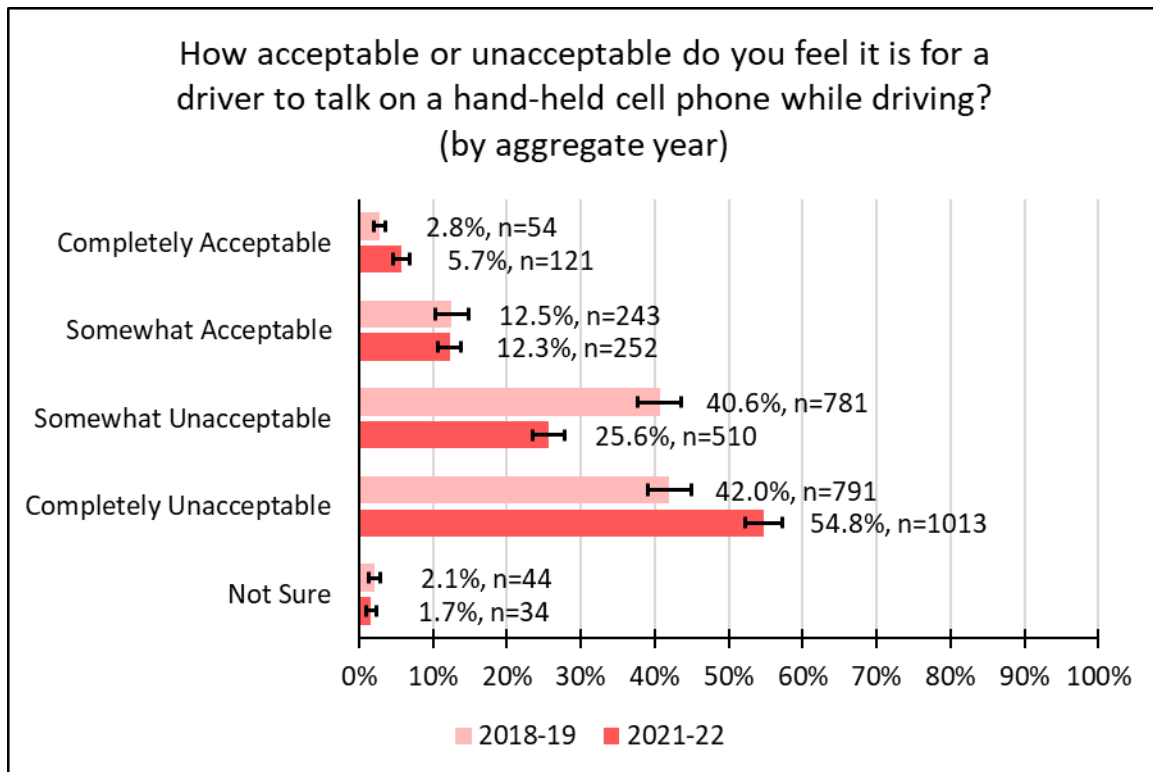
Most Hispanic (49.2 percent), Black (50.9 percent), White (56.4 percent), and Asian (49.2 percent) respondents indicated they never used any app on their cell phone other than the GPS while driving in the past 30 days.

- A higher proportion of Asian (28.9 percent) respondents indicated they rarely or just once used any app on their cell phone other than the GPS while driving in the past 30 days compared to Hispanic (17.0 percent), Black (18.8 percent), and White (21.2 percent) respondents.
- A higher proportion of Hispanic (32.3 percent) respondents indicated they regularly or fairly often used any app on their cell phone other than the GPS while driving in the past 30 days compared to Black (25.4 percent), White (20.9 percent), and Asian (20.8 percent) respondents.

Acceptable – How acceptable or unacceptable do you feel it is for a driver to...

Changes in Survey Responses from 2018-19 to 2021-22

Figure 16: Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving?



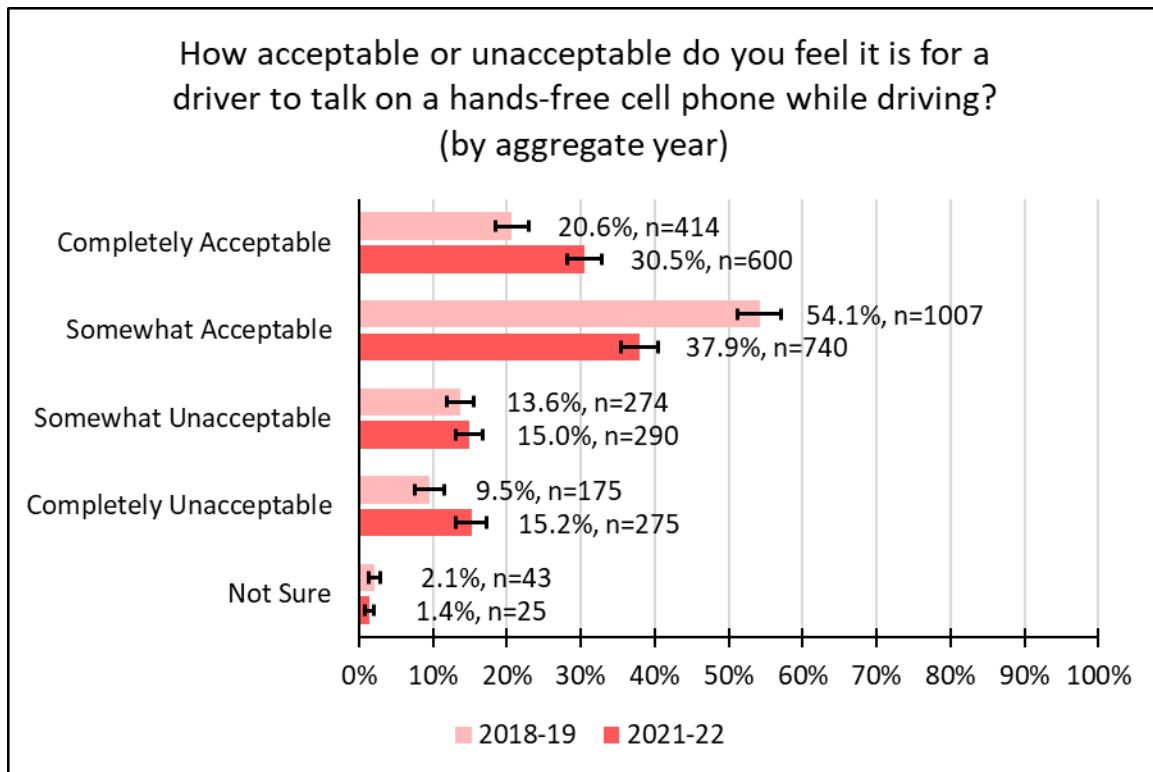
In 2018-19, most respondents (82.6 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving.

- Only 15.3 percent of respondents indicated it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (80.4 percent) maintained that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was completely unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving increased to 54.8 percent, but the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat unacceptable decreased to 25.6 percent.
- Overall, there was a slight decrease over time in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving (80.4 percent) and a slight increase in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was completely acceptable (5.7 percent).

Figure 17: Talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving?



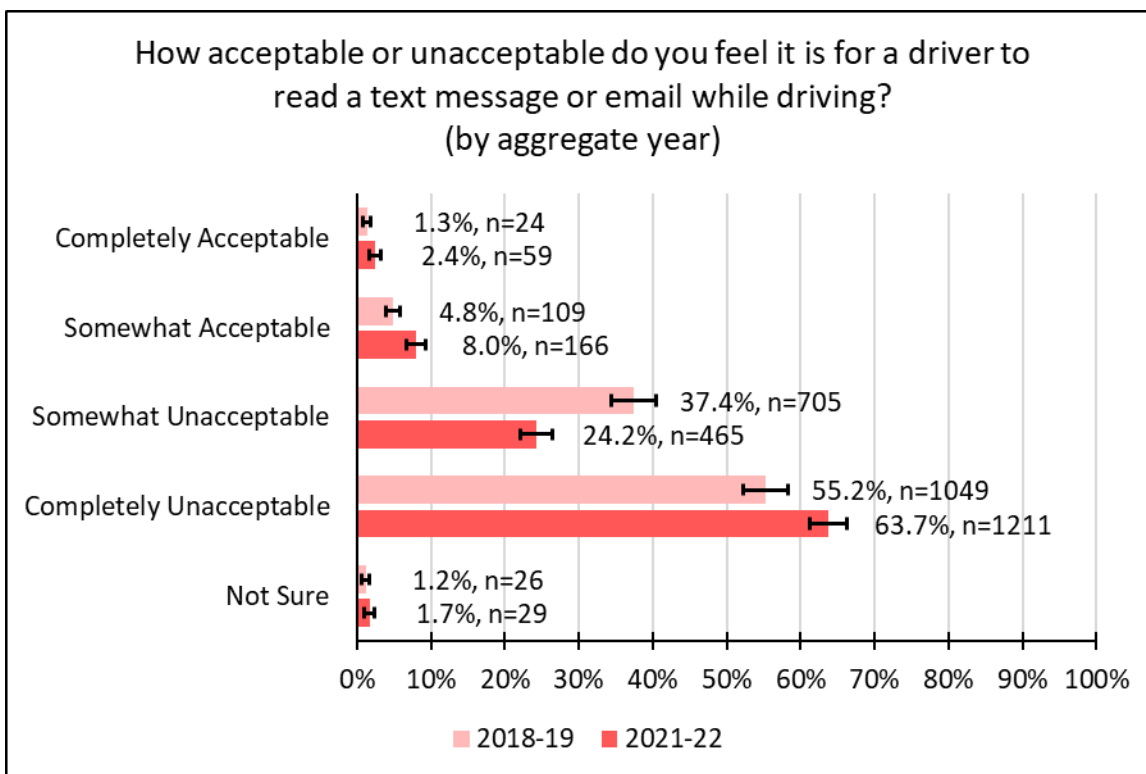
In 2018-19, most respondents (54.1 percent) indicated that it was somewhat acceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.

- One in five respondents (20.6 percent) indicated it was completely acceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.
- Nearly one in four respondents (23.1 percent) indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (37.9 percent) maintained that it was somewhat unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was completely acceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving increased to 30.5 percent.
- Overall, there was a decrease over time in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving (68.4 percent) and an increase in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable (30.2 percent).

Figure 18: Read a text message or email while driving?



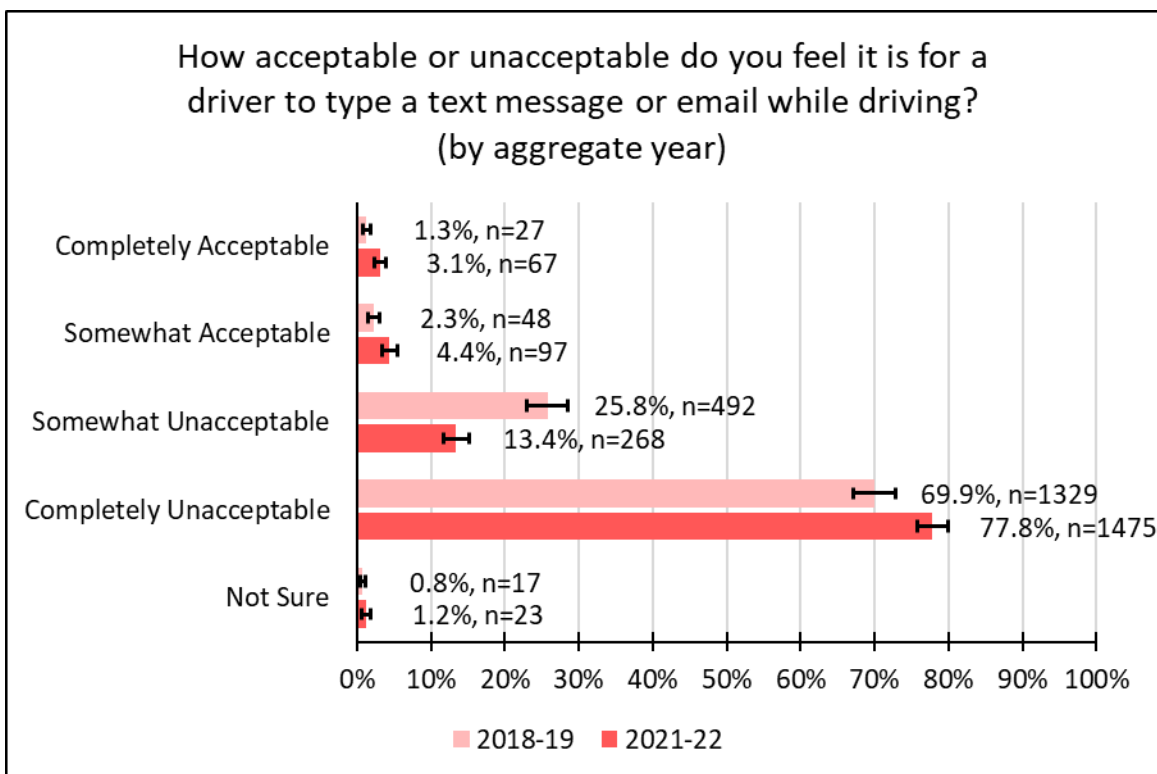
In 2018-19, most respondents (55.2 percent) indicated that it was completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

- 92.6 percent of respondents indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.
- Only 6.1 percent of respondents indicated it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (63.7 percent) maintained that it was completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

- 24.2 percent of respondents indicated that it was somewhat unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.
- Overall, there was a decrease over time in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving (87.9 percent) and an increase in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely acceptable (10.4 percent).

Figure 19: Type a text message or email while driving?



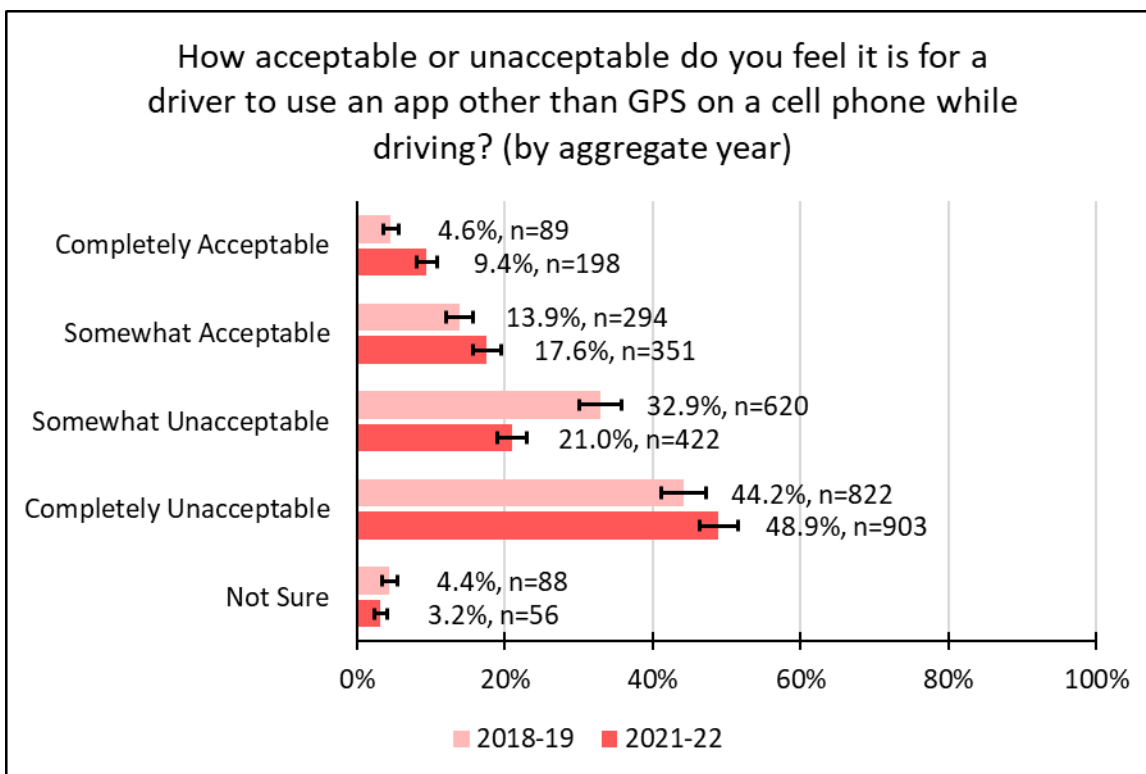
In 2018-19, most respondents (55.2 percent) indicated that it was completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

- 92.6 percent of respondents indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.
- Only 6.1 percent of respondents indicated it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (63.7 percent) maintained that it was completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

- 24.2 percent of respondents indicated that it was somewhat unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.
- Overall, there was a decrease over time in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving (87.9 percent) and an increase in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely acceptable (10.4 percent).

Figure 20: Use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving?



In 2018-19, most respondents (44.2 percent) indicated that it was completely unacceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.

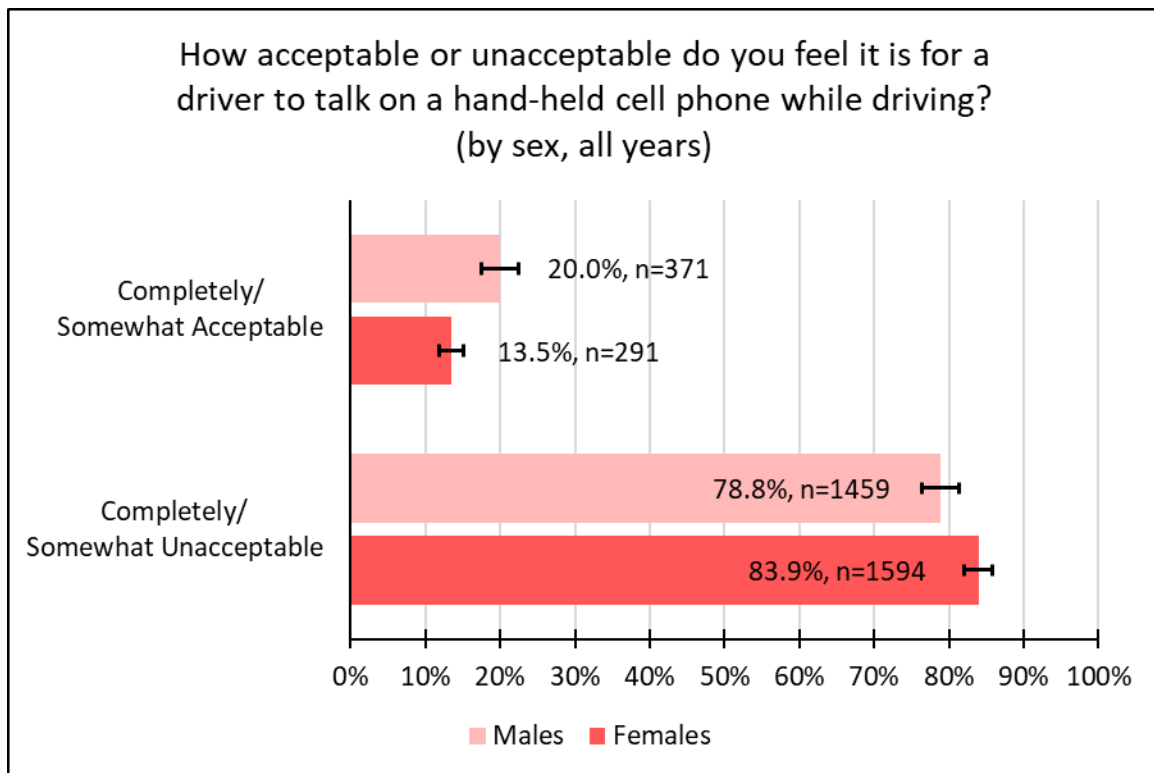
- About three out of four (77.1 percent) respondents indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.
- Nearly one in five (18.5 percent) respondents indicated it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (48.9 percent) maintained that it was completely unacceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.

- 21.0 percent of respondents indicated that it was somewhat unacceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.
- Overall, there was a decrease over time in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving (69.9 percent) and an increase in the proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or completely acceptable (27.0 percent).

Differences in Survey Responses by Sex, All Years

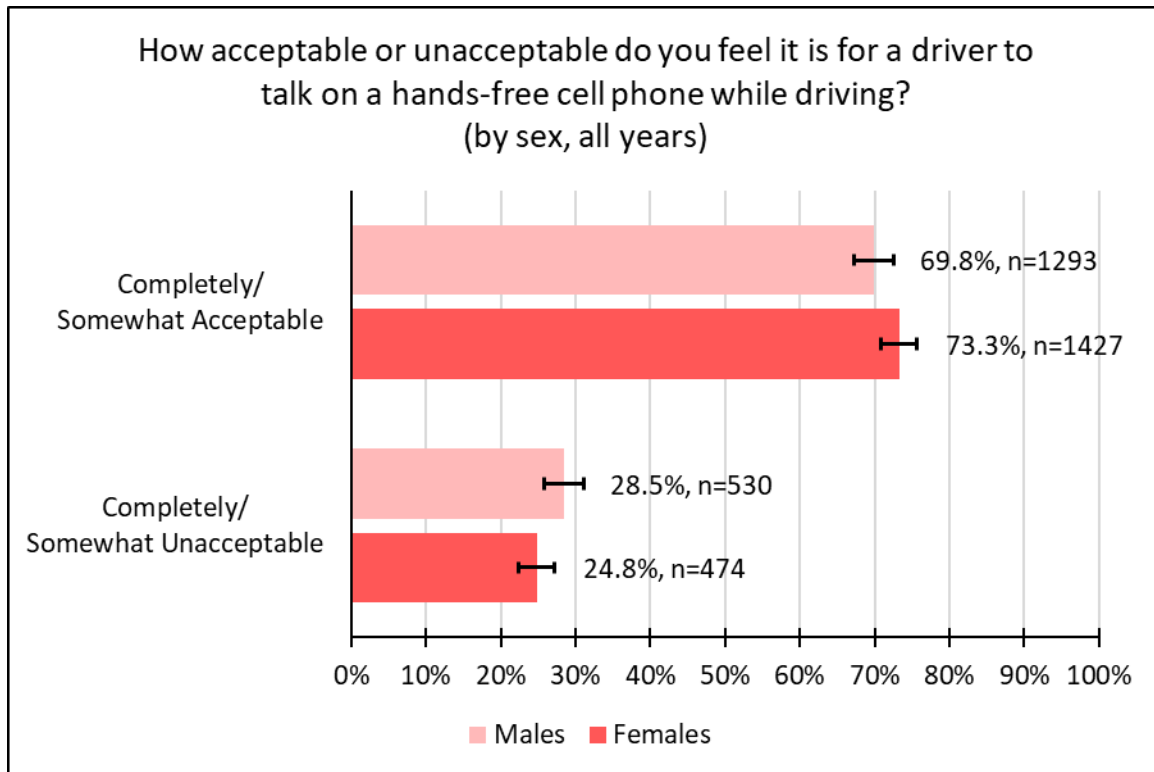
Figure 21: Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving? By Sex



Most males (78.8 percent) and females (83.9 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving.

- One in five males (20.0 percent) and 13.2 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving.

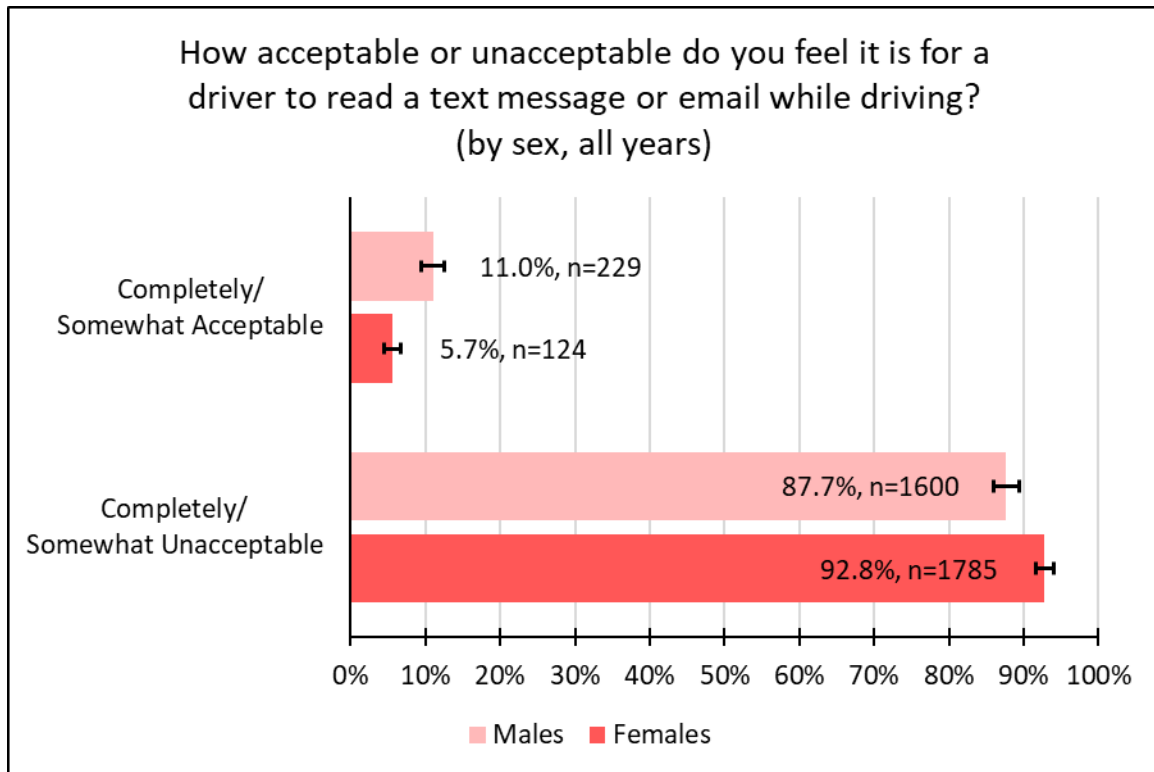
Figure 22: Talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving? By Sex



Most males (69.8 percent) and females (73.3 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.

- One in four females and 28.5 percent of males indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.

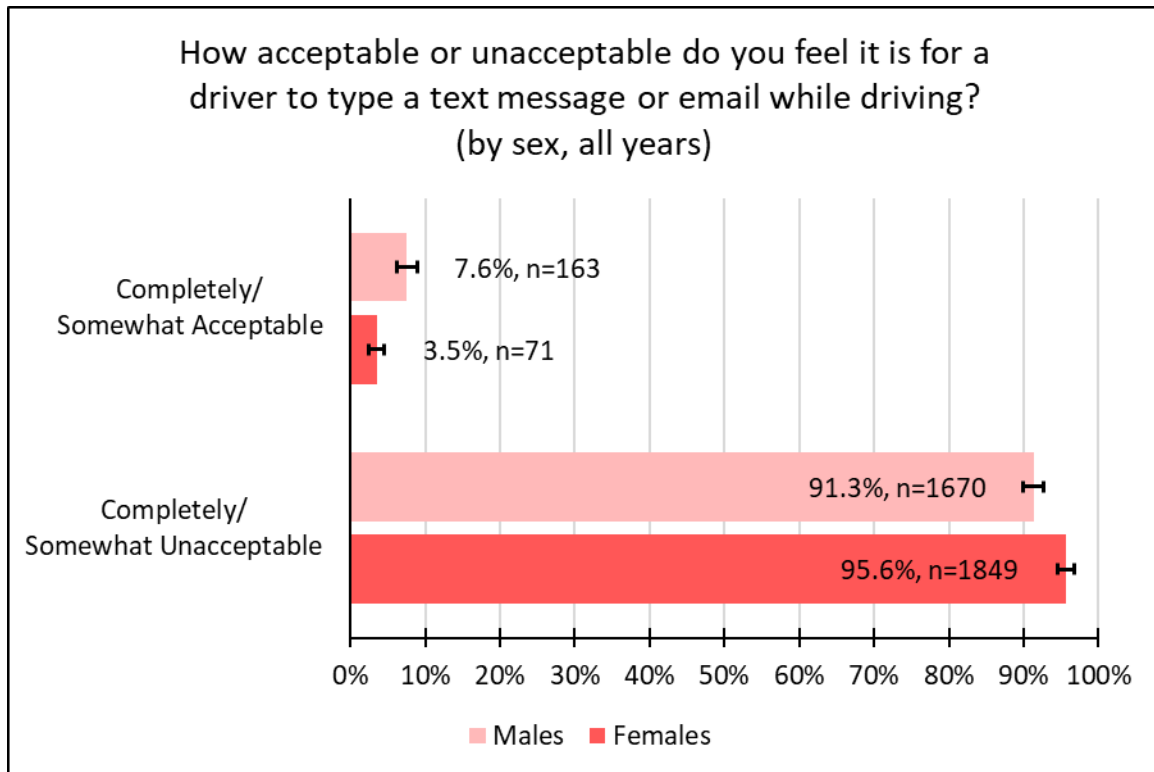
Figure 23: Read a text message or email while driving? By Sex



Most males (87.7 percent) and females (92.8 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

- One in ten males (11.0 percent) and 5.7 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

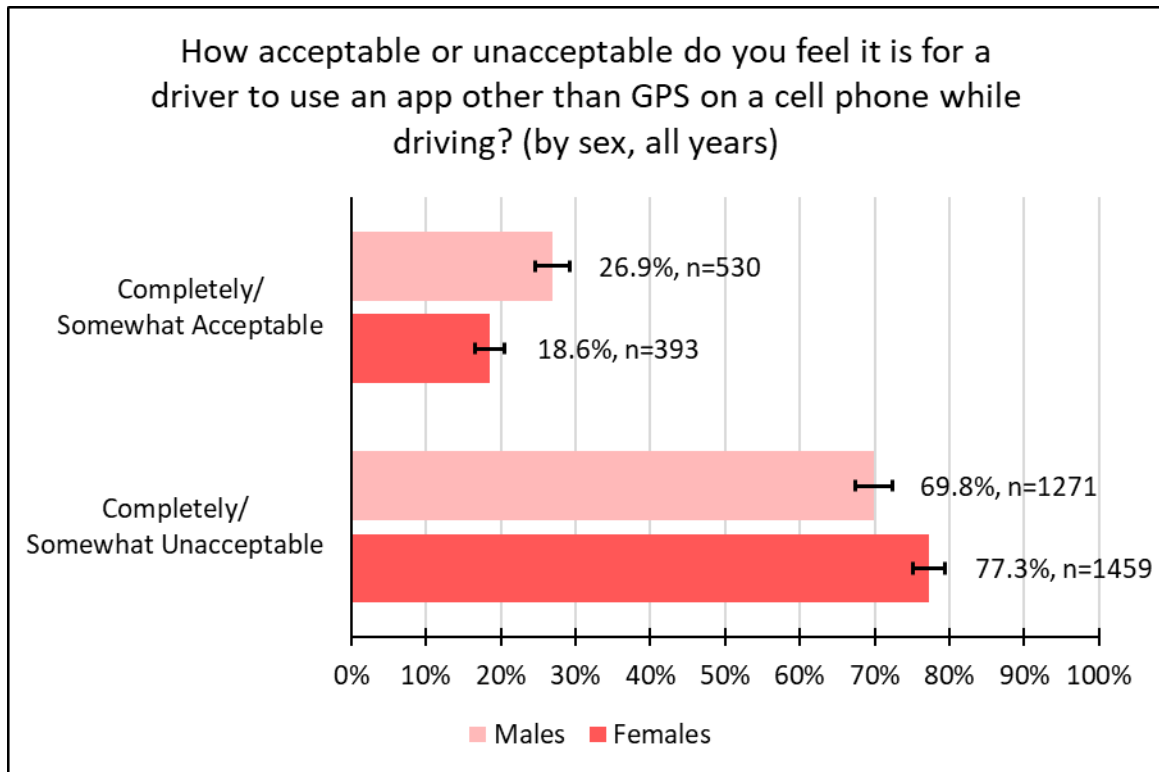
Figure 24: Type a text message or email while driving? By Sex



Most males (91.3 percent) and females (95.6 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to type a text message or email while driving.

- 7.6 percent of males and 3.5 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to type a text message or email while driving.

Figure 25: Use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving? By Sex

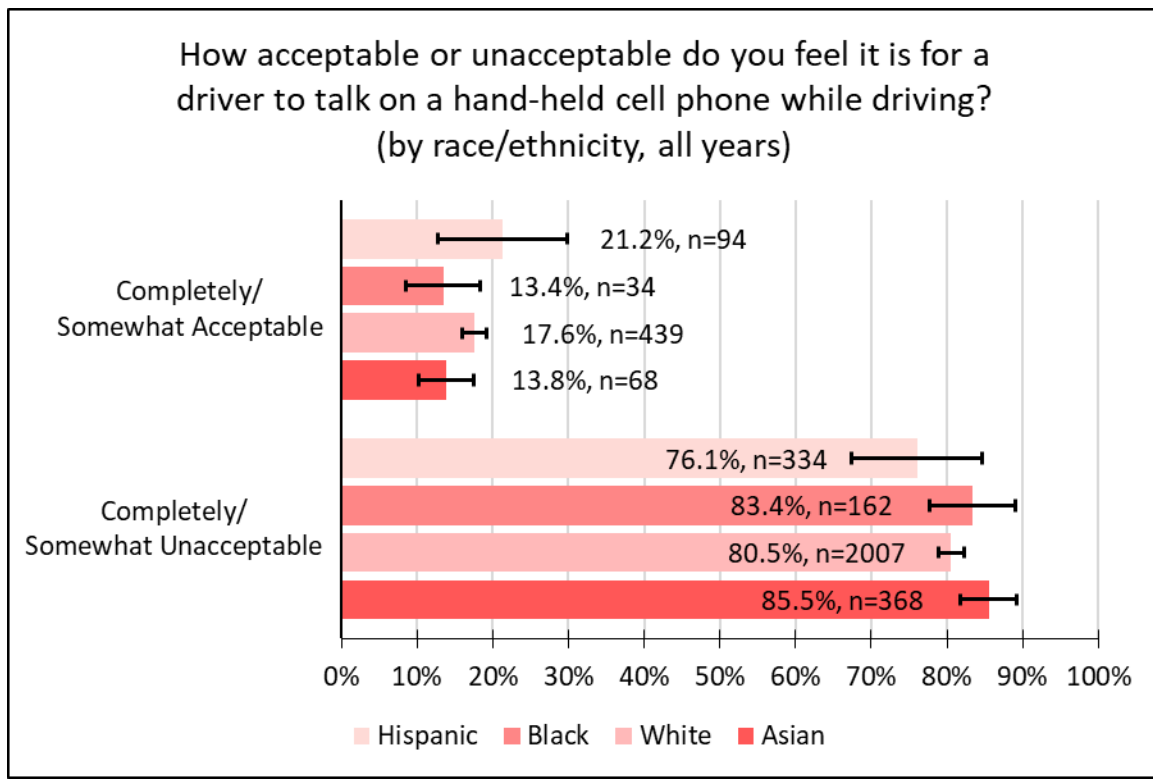


Most males (69.8 percent) and females (77.3 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on their cell phone while driving.

- About one in four males (26.9 percent) and nearly one in five females (18.6 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on their cell phone while driving.

Differences in Survey Responses by Race/Ethnicity, All Years

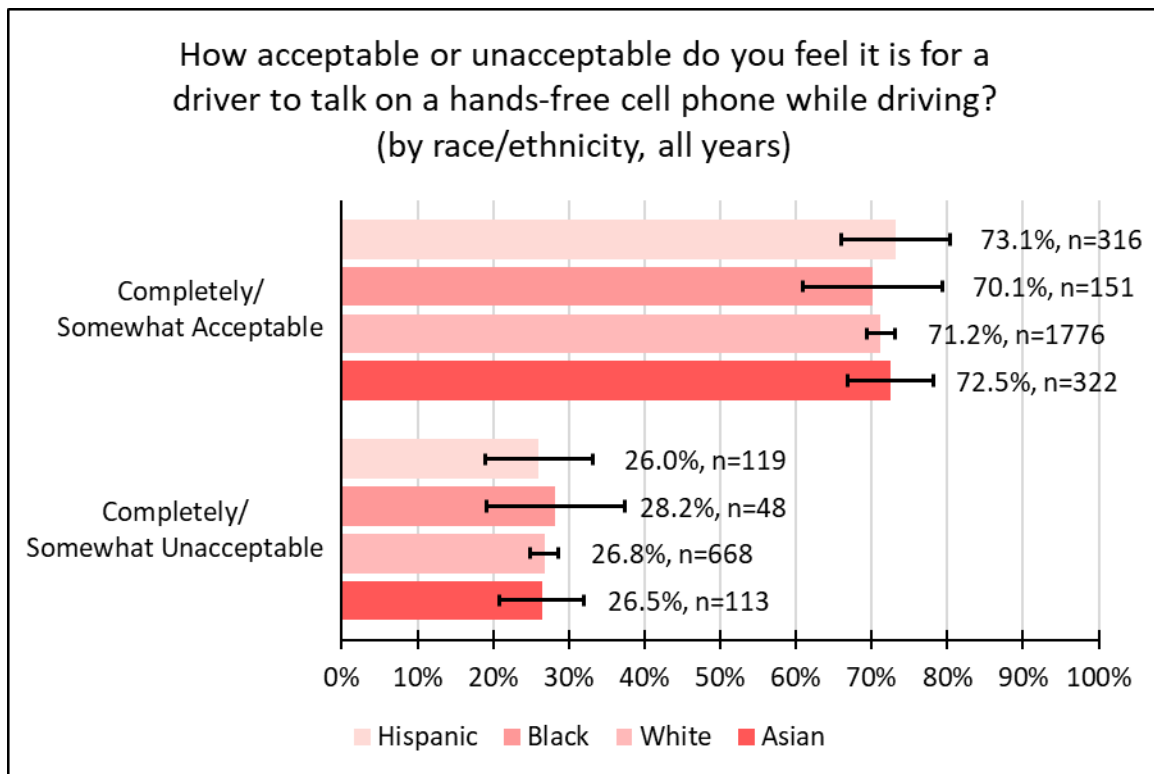
Figure 26: Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (76.1 percent), Black (83.4 percent), White (80.5 percent), and Asian (85.5 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving.

- A higher proportion of Hispanic respondents (21.2 percent) indicated that it was acceptable for a driver to talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving compared to White (17.6 percent), Black (13.4 percent), and Asian (13.8 percent) respondents.

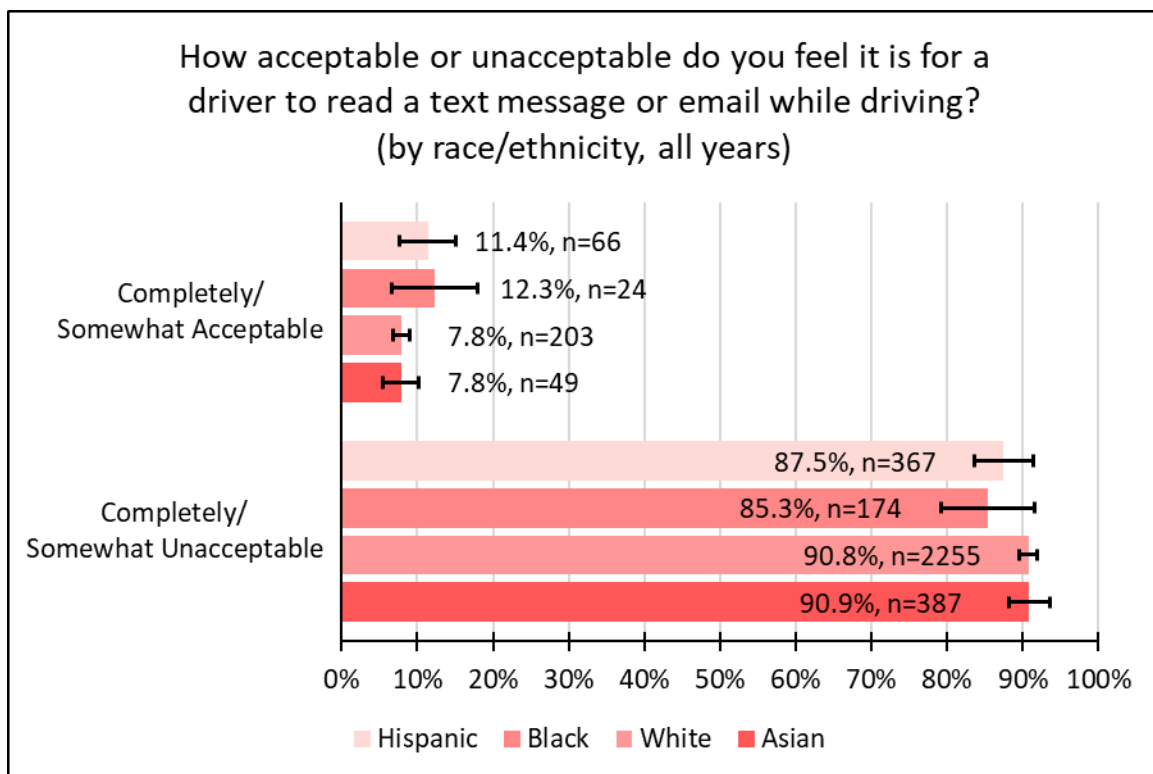
Figure 27: Talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (73.1 percent), Black (70.1 percent), White (71.2 percent), and Asian (72.5 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or completely acceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.

- About one in four Hispanic (26.0 percent), White (26.8 percent), and Asian (26.5 percent) and 28.2 percent of Black respondents indicated that it was unacceptable for a driver to talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving.

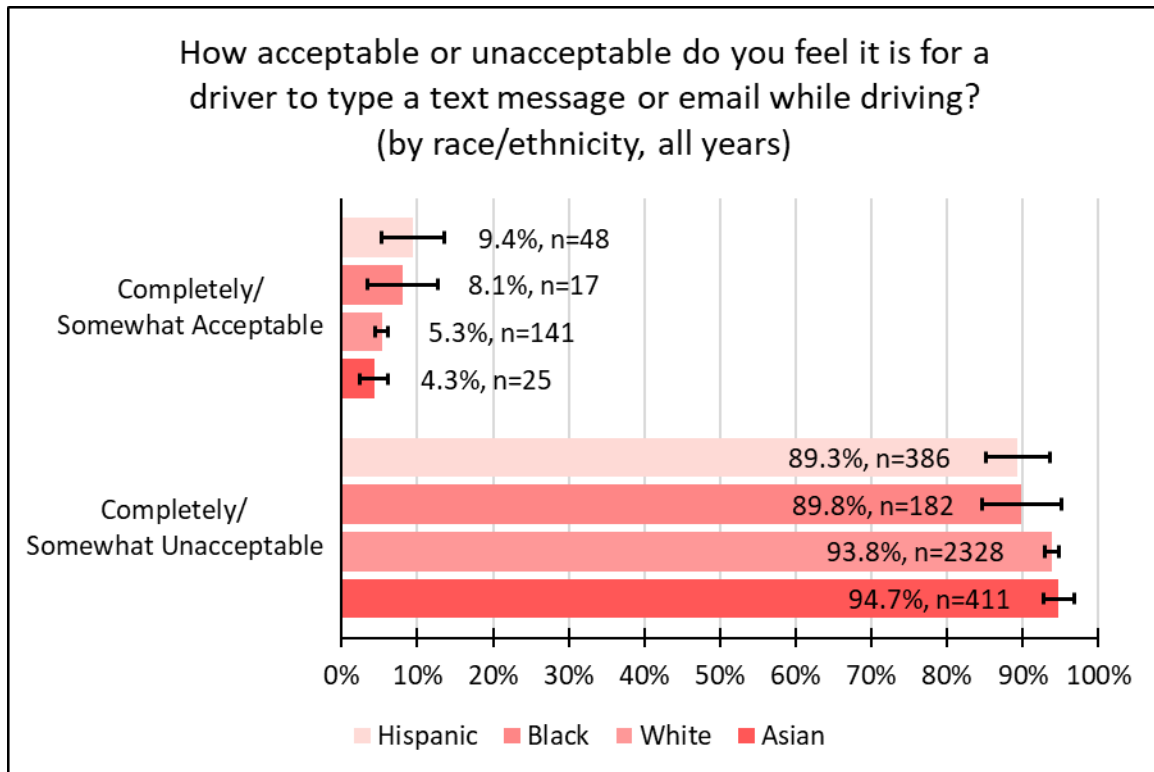
Figure 28: Read a text message or email while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (87.5 percent), Black (85.3 percent), White (90.8 percent), and Asian (90.9 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving.

- A higher proportion of Black (12.3 percent) and Hispanic (11.4 percent) respondents indicated that it was acceptable for a driver to read a text message or email while driving compared to White (7.8 percent) and Asian (7.8 percent) respondents.

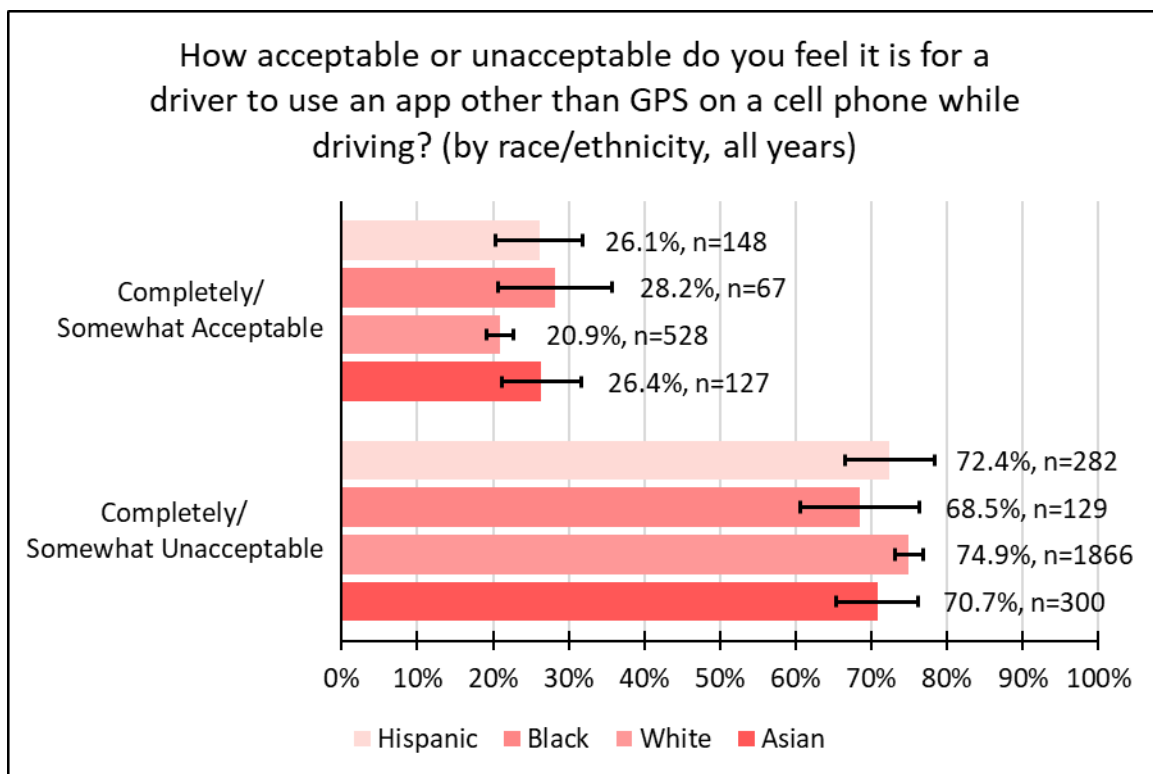
Figure 29: Type a text message or email while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (89.3 percent), Black (89.8 percent), White (93.8 percent), and Asian (94.7 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to type a text message or email while driving.

- A higher proportion of Hispanic (9.4 percent) and Black (8.1 percent) respondents indicated that it was acceptable for a driver to type a text message or email while driving compared to White (5.3 percent) and Asian (4.3 percent) respondents.

Figure 30: Use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



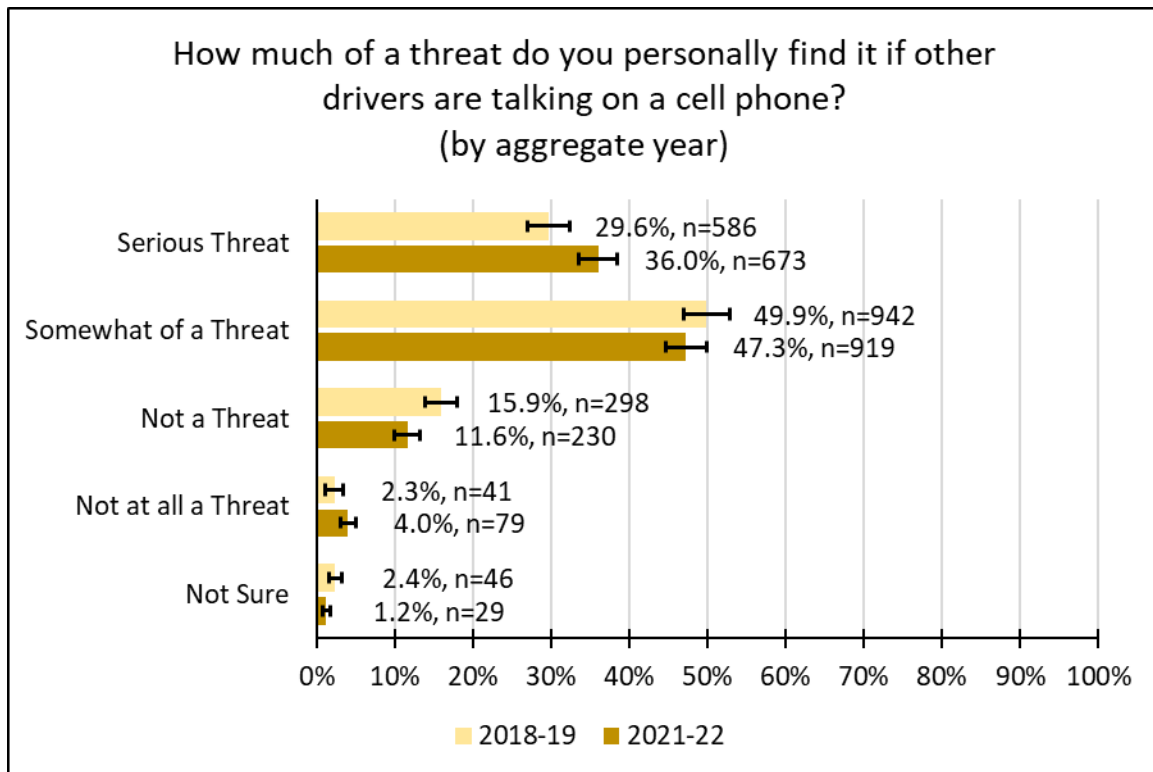
Most Hispanic (72.4 percent), Black (68.5 percent), White (74.9 percent), and Asian (70.7 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or completely unacceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.

- A higher proportion of Black (28.2 percent), Asian (26.4 percent), and Hispanic (26.1 percent) respondents indicated that it was acceptable for a driver to use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving compared to White (20.9 percent) respondents.

Threat – How much of a threat do you personally find it if other drivers are...

Changes in Survey Responses from 2018-19 to 2021-22

Figure 31: Talking on a cell phone?



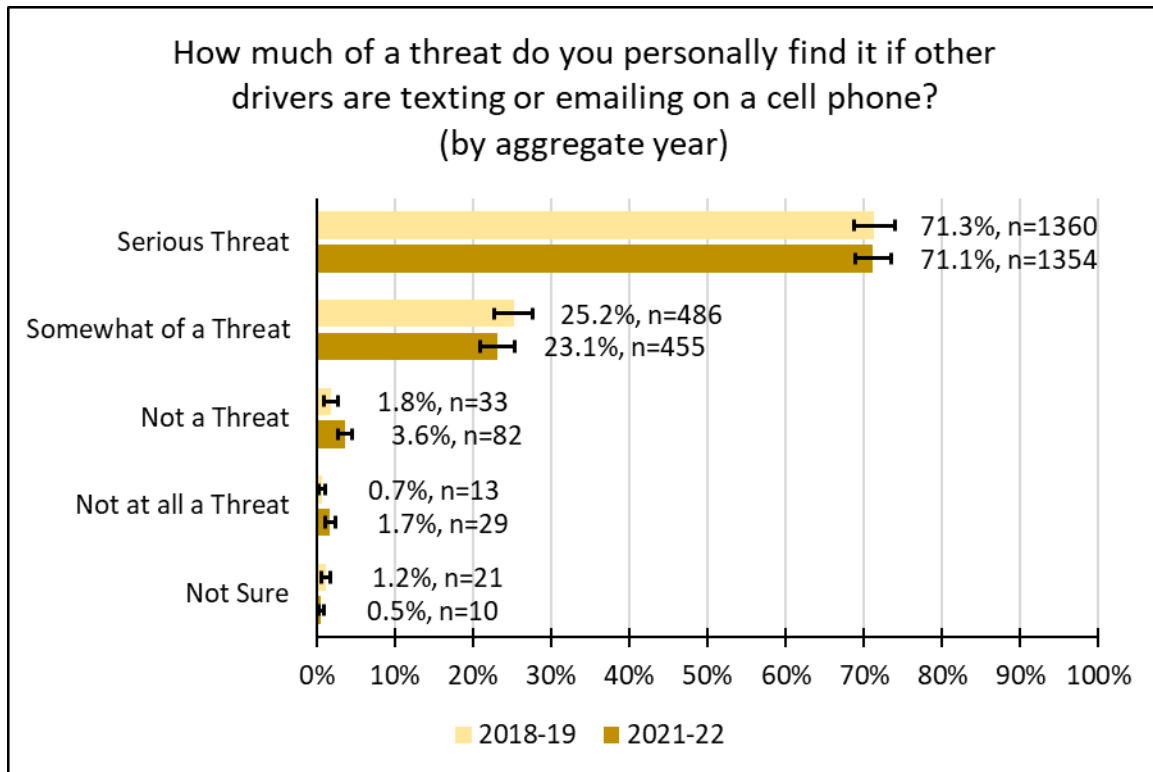
In 2018-19, most respondents (49.9 percent) indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone.

- 29.6 percent of respondents indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone.
- Nearly one in five (18.2 percent) indicated they found it is not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone.

In 2021-22, most respondents (47.3 percent) maintained that they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it a serious threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone increased to 36 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone decreased to 15.6 percent.

Figure 32: Texting or emailing on a cell phone?



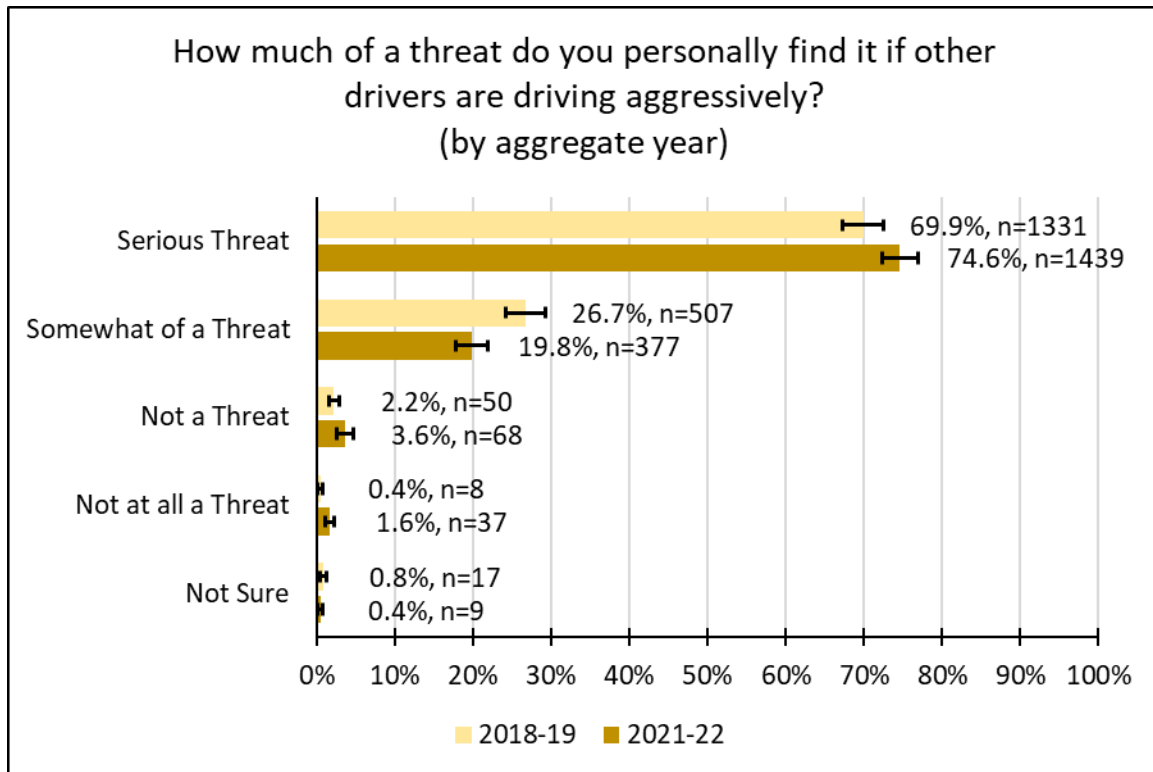
In 2018-19, most respondents (71.3 percent) indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone.

- One in four (25.2 percent) of respondents indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone.
- 2.5 percent of respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone.

In 2021-22, most respondents (71.1 percent) maintained that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone decreased to 23.1 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone increased to 5.3 percent.

Figure 33: Driving aggressively?



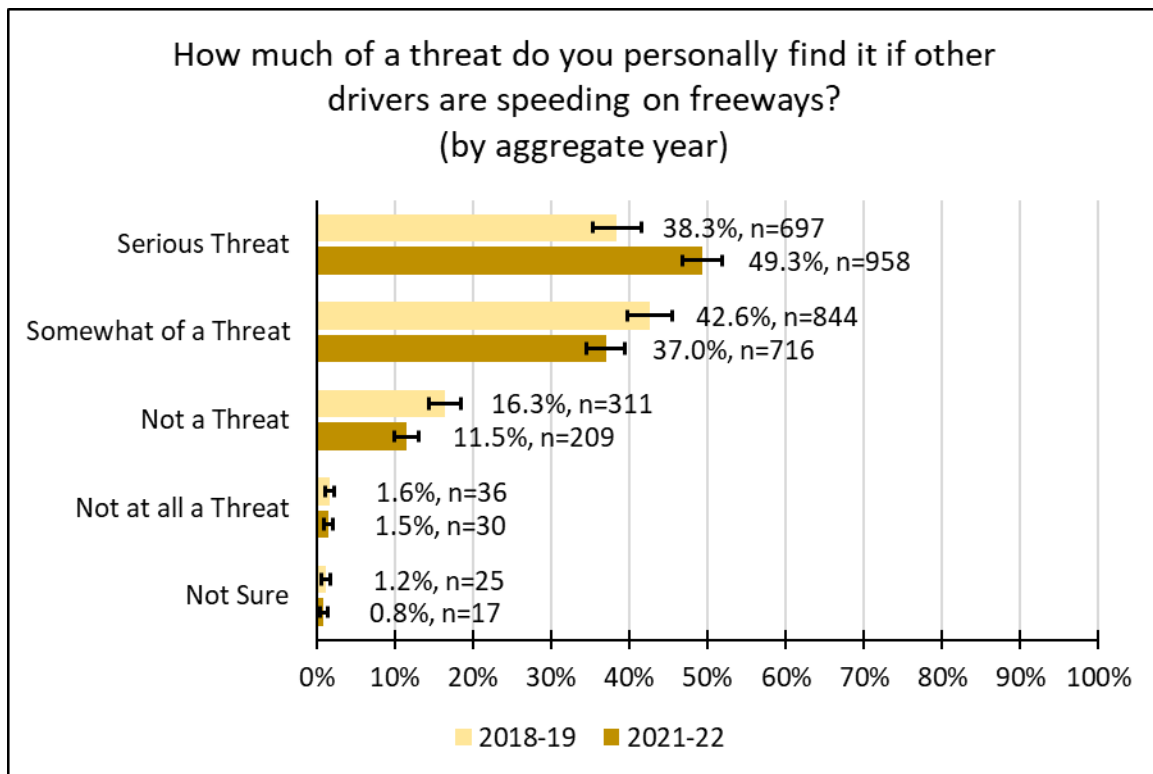
In 2018-19, most respondents (69.9 percent) indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are driving aggressively.

- About one in four (26.7 percent) of respondents indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are driving aggressively.
- 3.8 percent of respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are driving aggressively.

In 2021-22, most respondents (74.6 percent) maintained that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are driving aggressively.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are driving aggressively decreased to 19.8 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are driving aggressively increased to 5.2 percent.

Figure 34: Speeding on freeways?



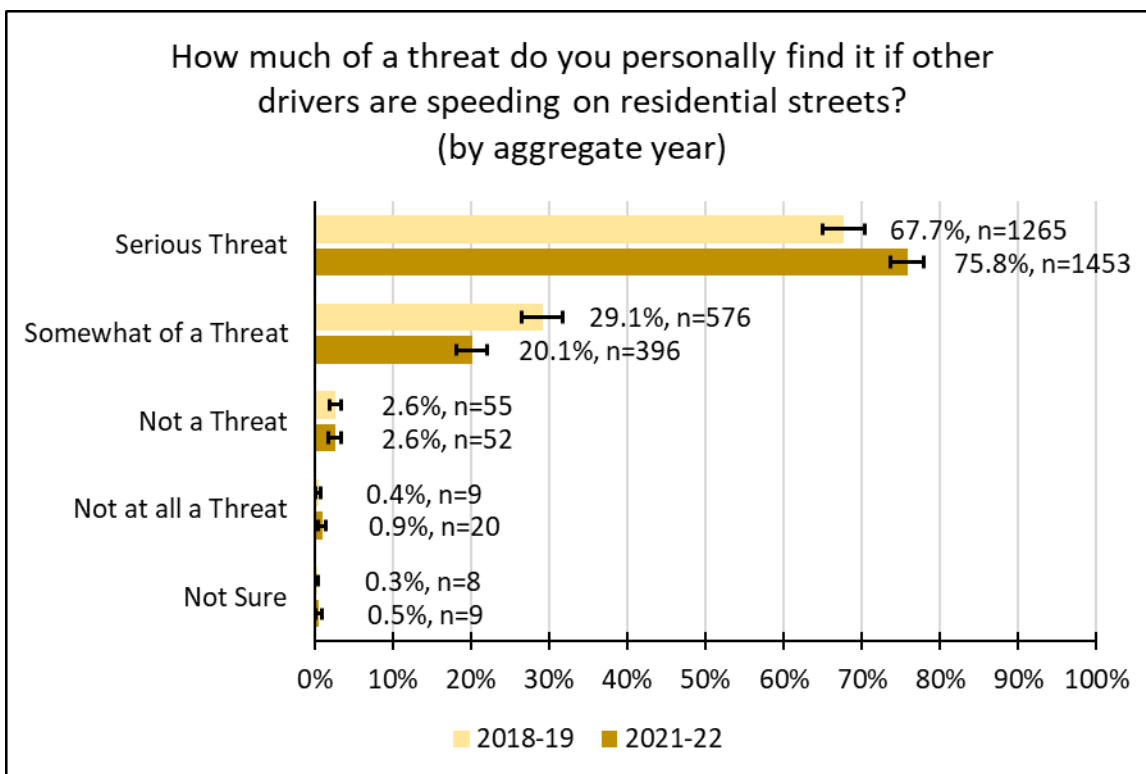
In 2018-19, most respondents (42.6 percent) indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways.

- 38.3 percent of respondents indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways.
- 17.9 percent of respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways.

In 2021-22, most respondents (49.3 percent) indicated that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways decreased to 37.0 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways decreased to 13.0 percent.

Figure 35: Speeding on residential streets?



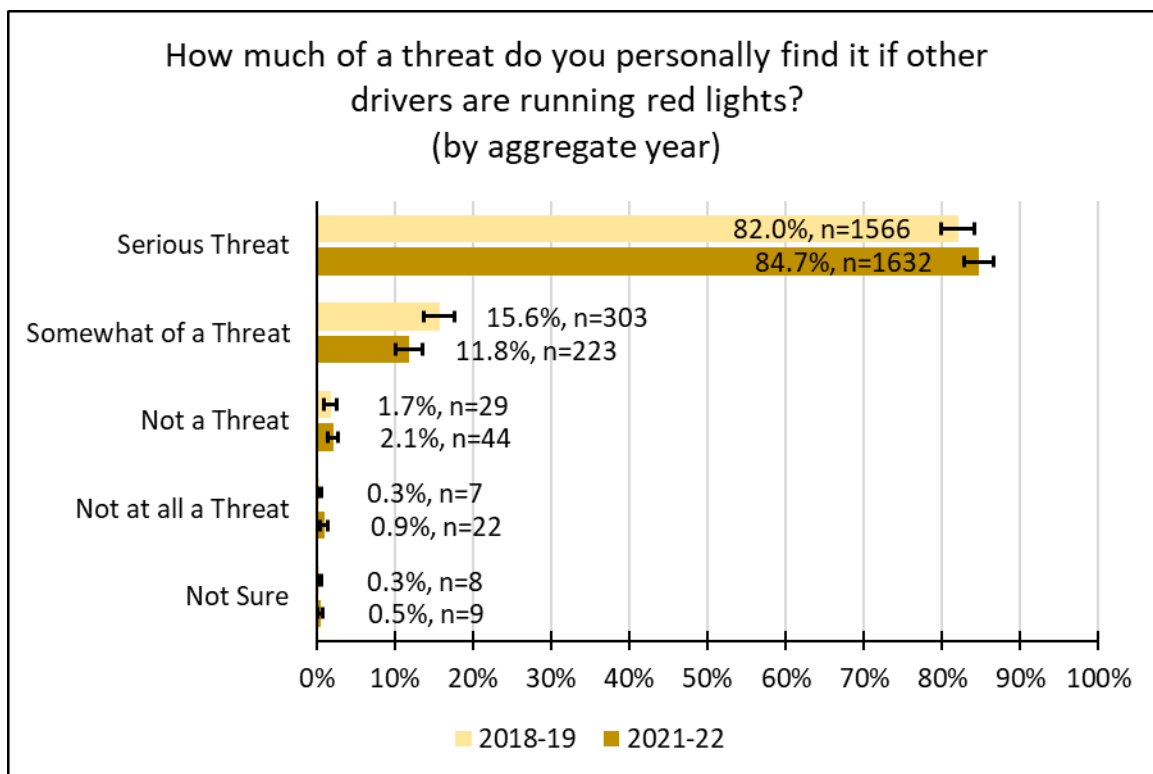
In 2018-19, most respondents (67.7 percent) indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets.

- 29.1 percent of respondents indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets.
- 3.0 percent of respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets.

In 2021-22, most respondents (75.8 percent) indicated that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets decreased to 20.1 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets increased slightly to 3.5 percent.

Figure 36: Running red lights?



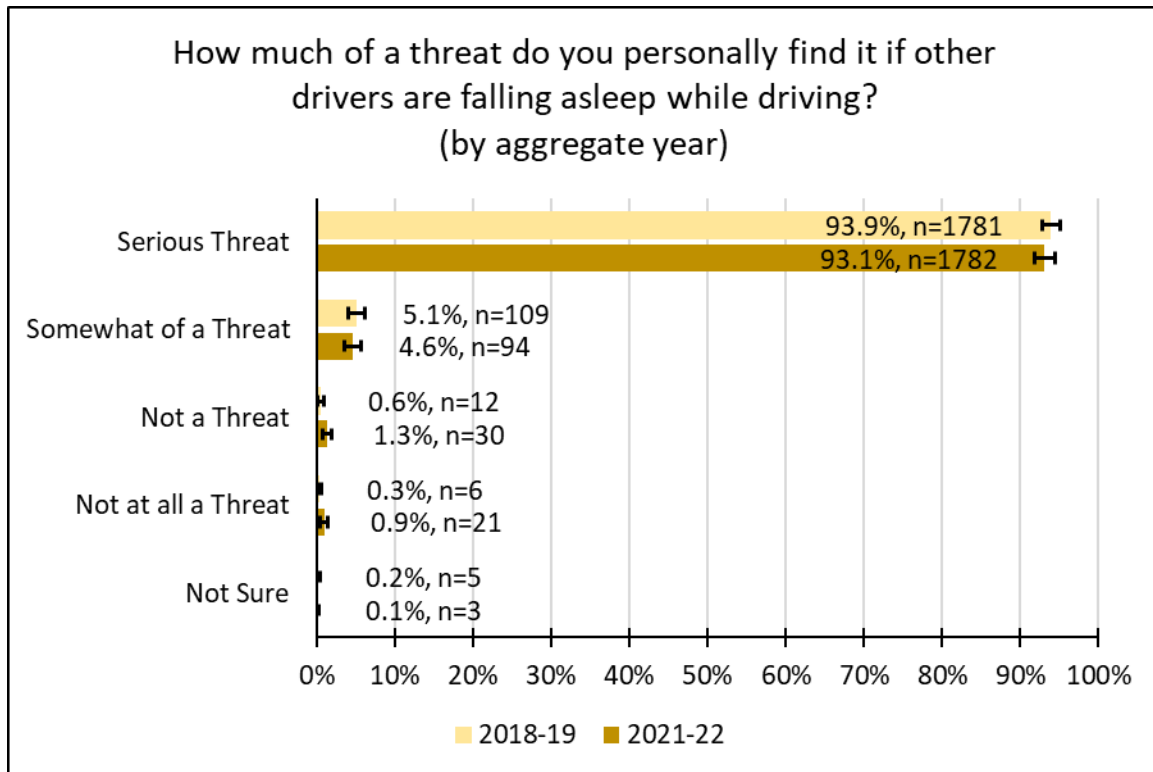
In 2018-19, most respondents (82.0 percent) indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are running red lights.

- 15.6 percent of respondents indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are running red lights.
- 2.0 percent of respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are running red lights.

In 2021-22, most respondents (84.7 percent) indicated that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are running red lights.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are running red lights decreased to 11.8 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are running red lights increased slightly to 3.0 percent.

Figure 37: Falling asleep while driving?



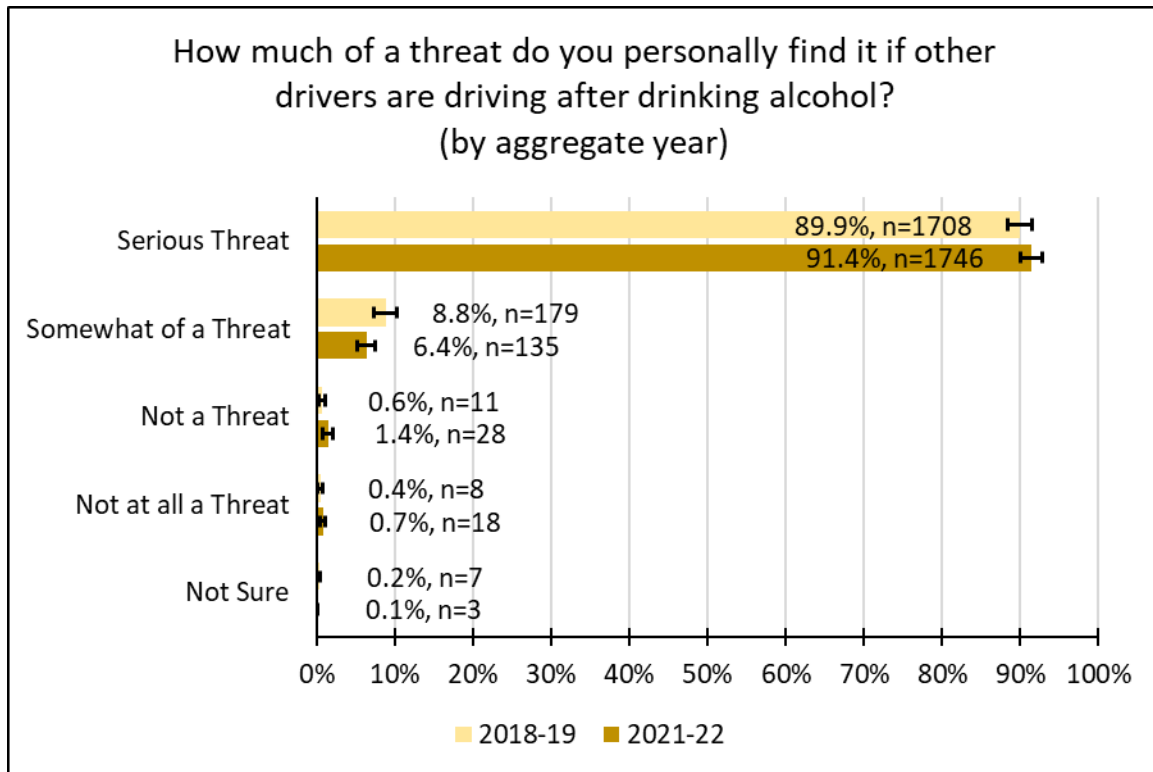
In 2018-19, most respondents (93.9 percent) indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.

- 5.1 percent of respondents indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.
- 0.9 percent of respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (93.1 percent) indicated that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving decreased to 4.6 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving increased to 2.2 percent.

Figure 38: Driving after drinking alcohol?



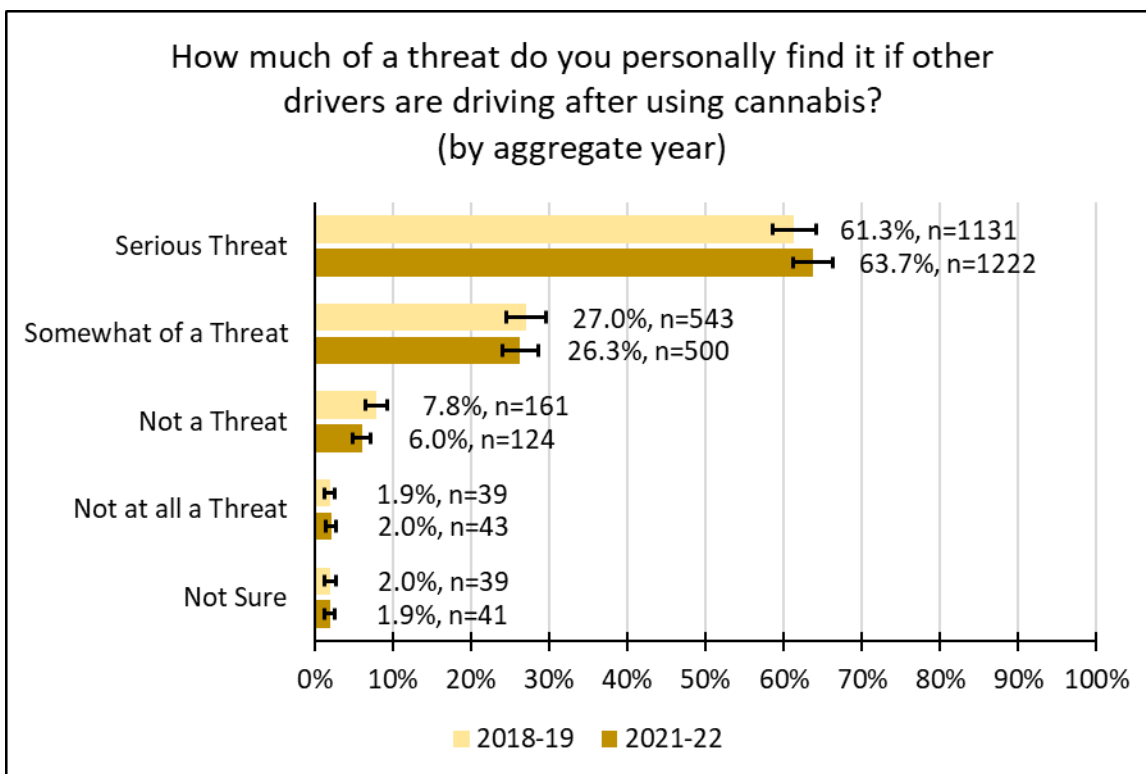
In 2018-19, most respondents (89.9 percent) indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.

- 8.8 percent of respondents indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol.
- 0.1 percent of respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol.

In 2021-22, most respondents (91.4 percent) indicated that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol decreased to 6.4 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol increased to 2.1 percent.

Figure 39: Driving after using cannabis?



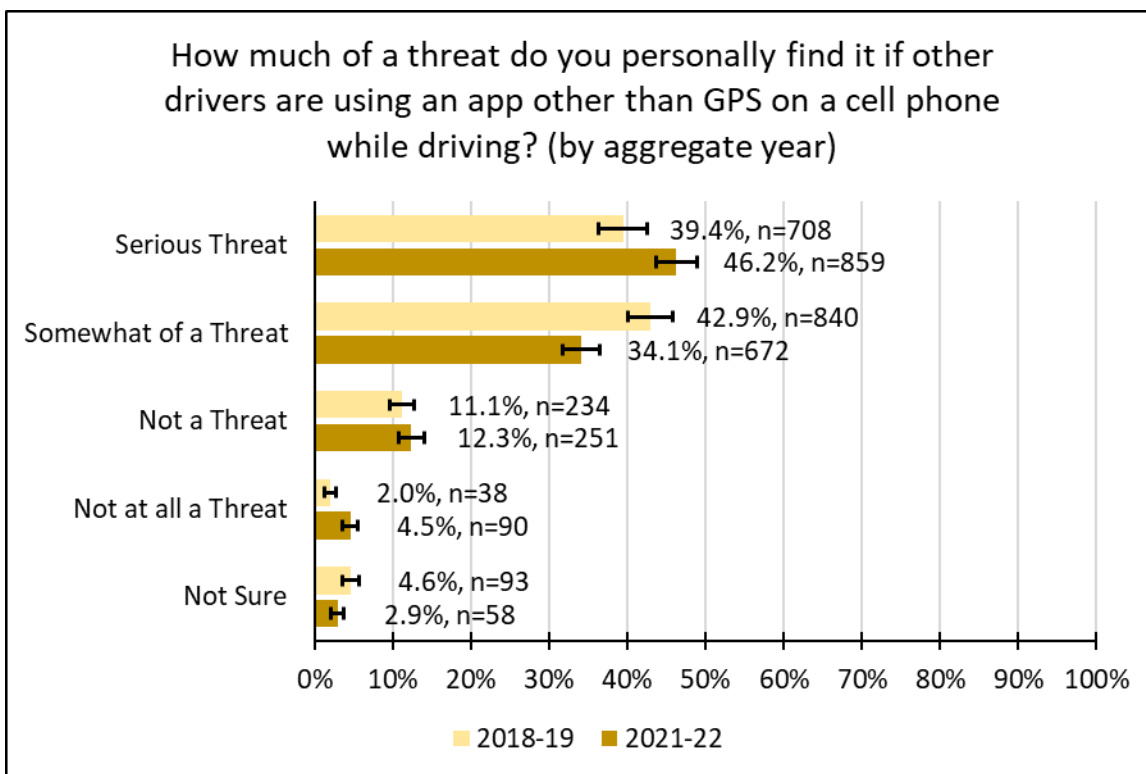
In 2018-19, most respondents (61.3 percent) indicated they found it a serious threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.

- About one in four (27.0 percent) respondents indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis.
- Nearly one in ten (9.7 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis.

In 2021-22, most respondents (63.7 percent) indicated that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis decreased slightly to 26.3 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis decreased to 8.0 percent.

Figure 40: Using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving?



In 2018-19, most respondents (42.9 percent) indicated they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone.

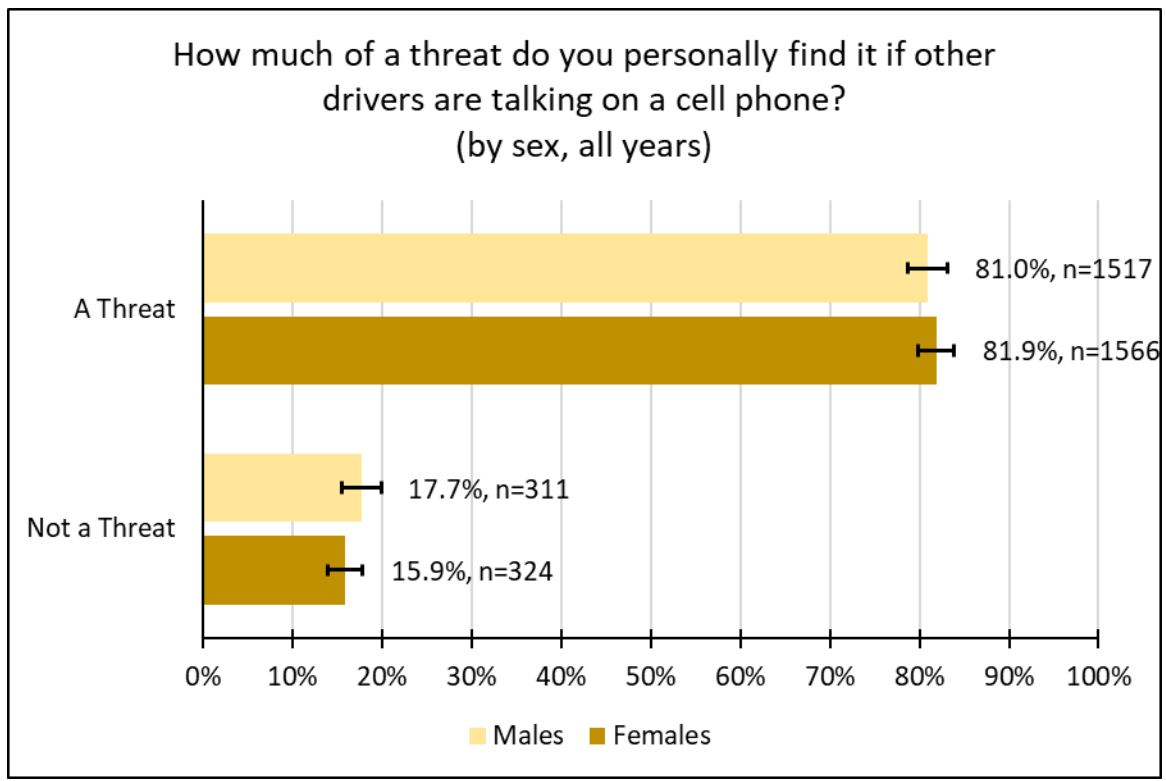
- 39.4 percent of respondents found it a serious threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone.
- 13.1 percent of respondents indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone.

In 2021-22, most respondents (46.2 percent) indicated that they found it a serious threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone.

- The proportion of respondents indicating they found it somewhat of a threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone decreased to 34.1 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated they found it not a threat or not at all a threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone increased to 16.8 percent.

Differences in Survey Responses by Sex, All Years

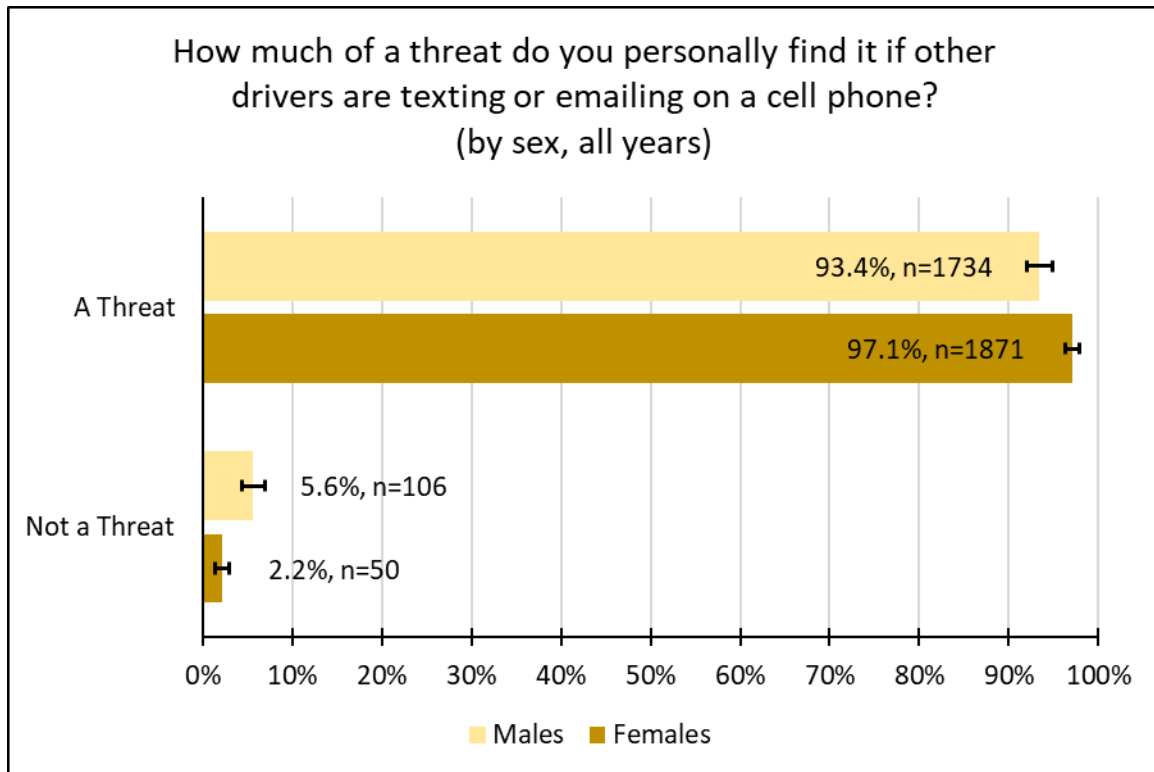
Figure 41: Talking on a cell phone? By Sex



Most males (81.0 percent) and females (81.9 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone.

- 17.7 percent of males and 15.9 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone.

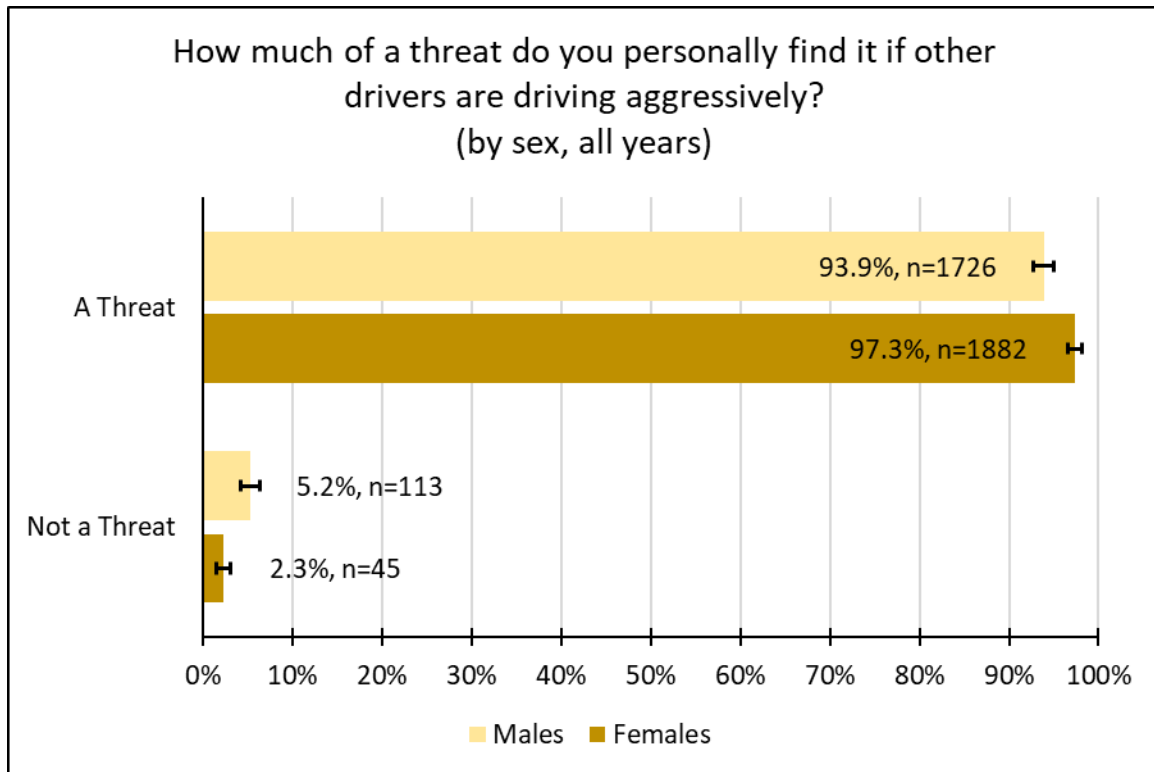
Figure 42: Texting or emailing on a cell phone? By Sex



Most males (93.4 percent) and females (97.1 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone.

- 5.6 percent of males and 2.2 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone.

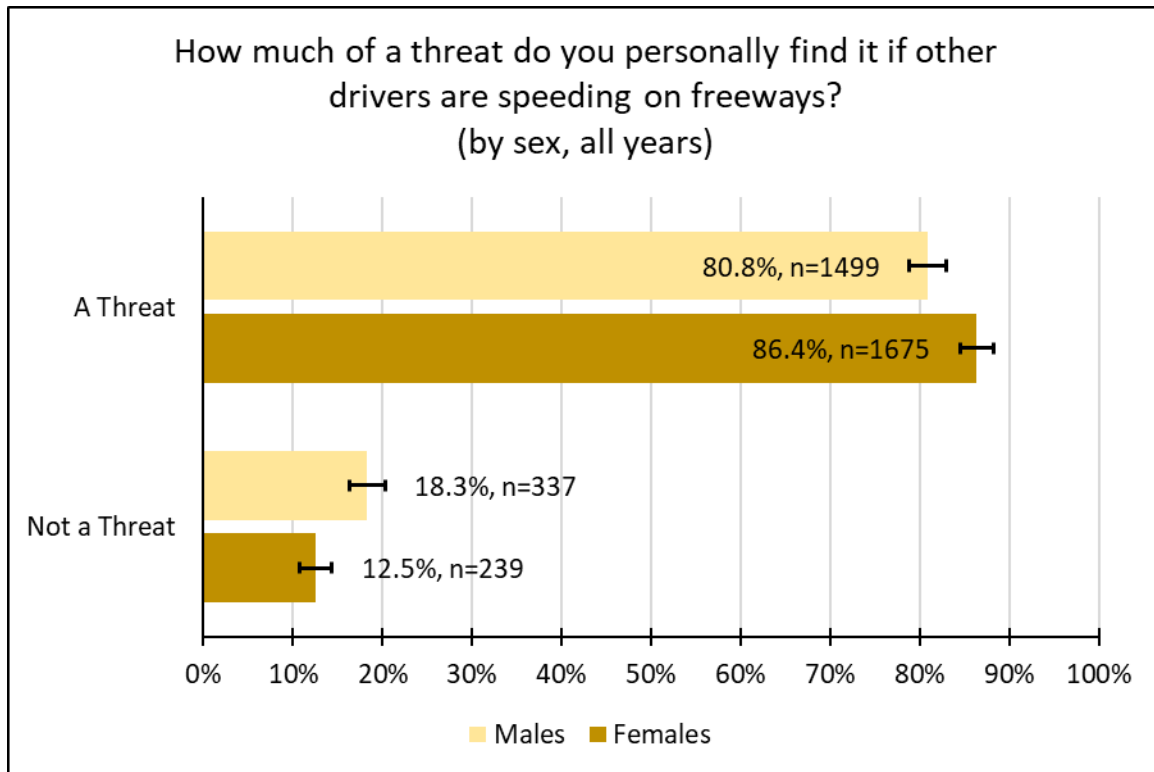
Figure 43: Driving aggressively? By Sex



Most males (93.9 percent) and females (97.3 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are driving aggressively.

- 5.2 percent of males and 2.3 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are driving aggressively.

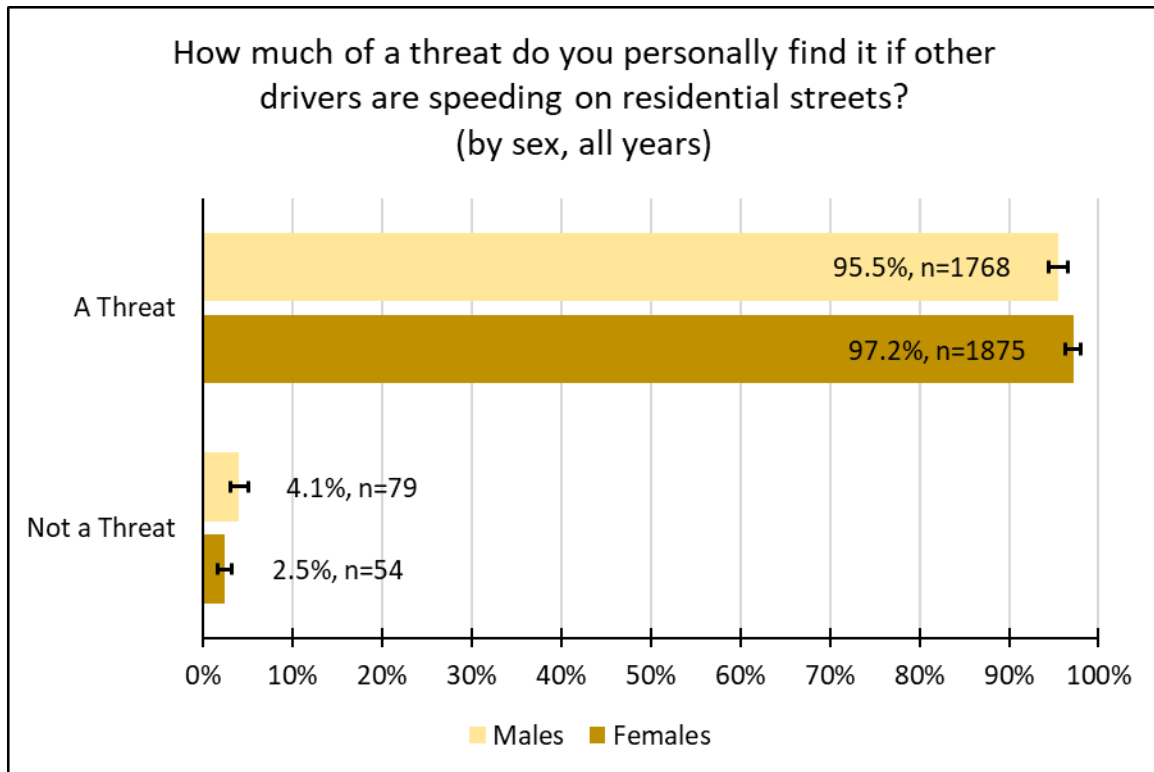
Figure 44: Speeding on freeways? By Sex



Most males (80.8 percent) and females (86.4 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways.

- Nearly one if five males (18.3 percent) and 12.5 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways.

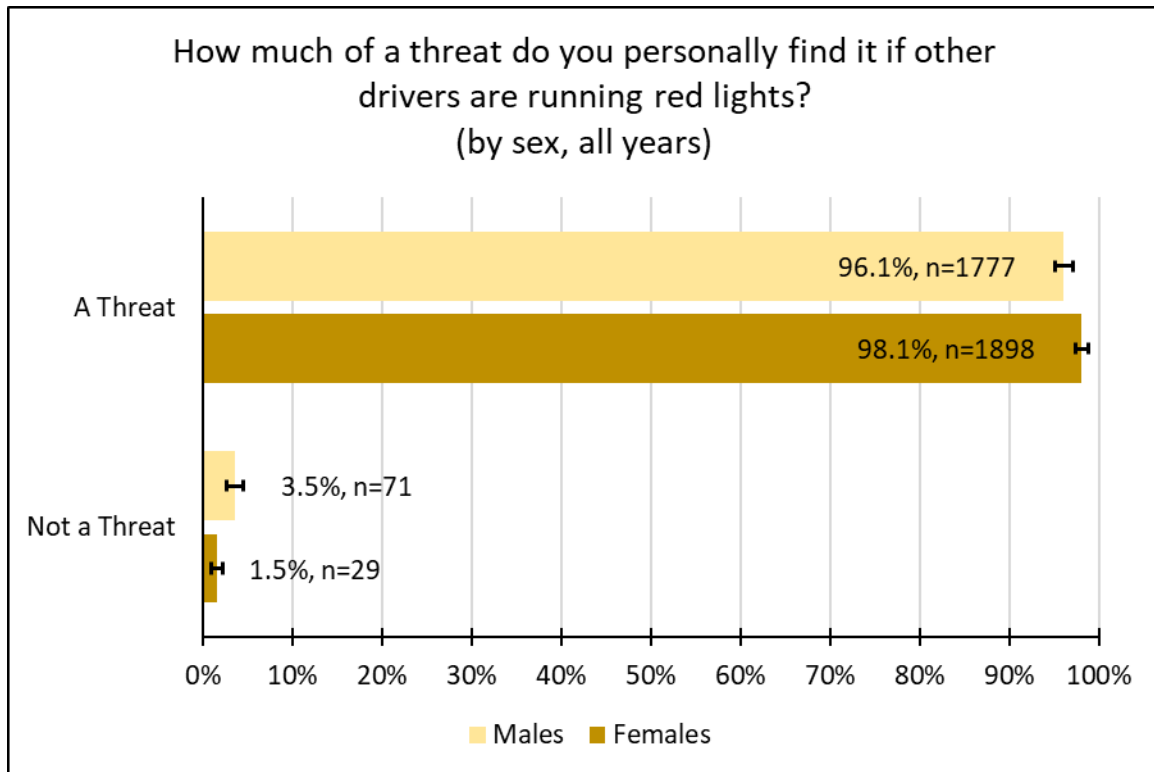
Figure 45: Speeding on residential streets? By Sex



Most males (95.5 percent) and females (97.2 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets.

- 4.1 percent of males and 2.5 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets.

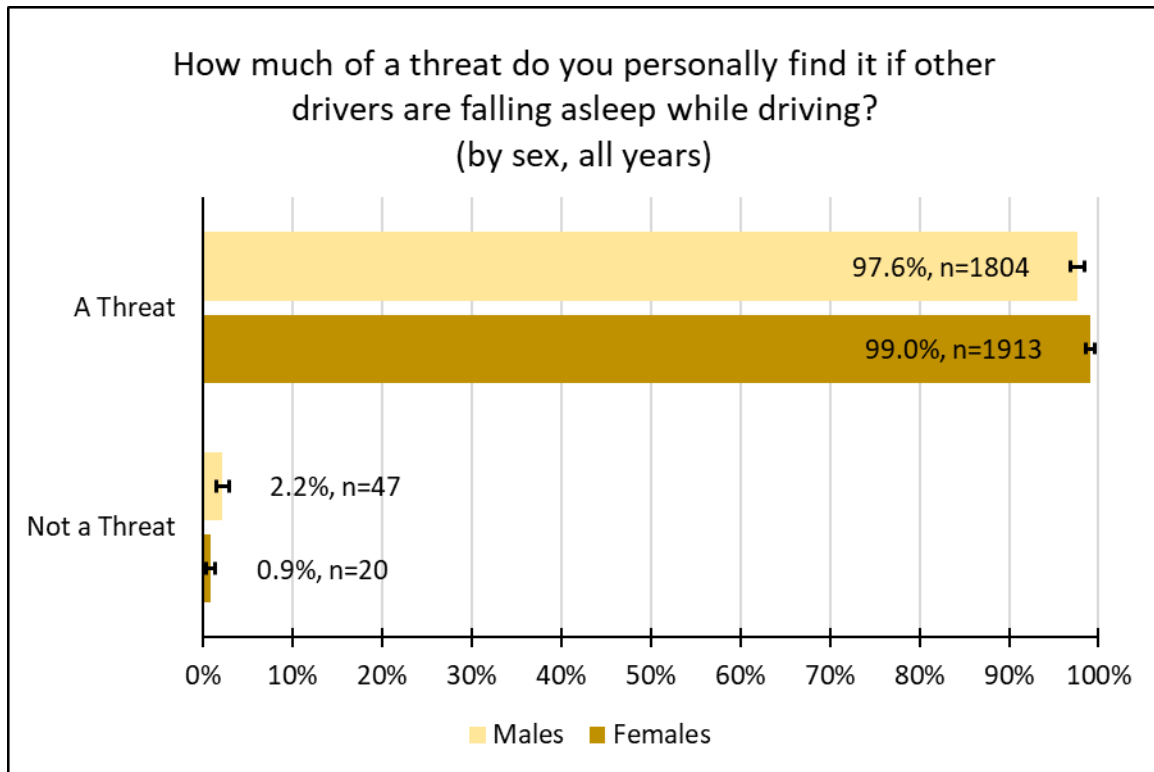
Figure 46: Running red lights? By Sex



Most males (96.1 percent) and females (98.1 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are running red lights.

- 3.5 percent of males and 1.5 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are running red lights.

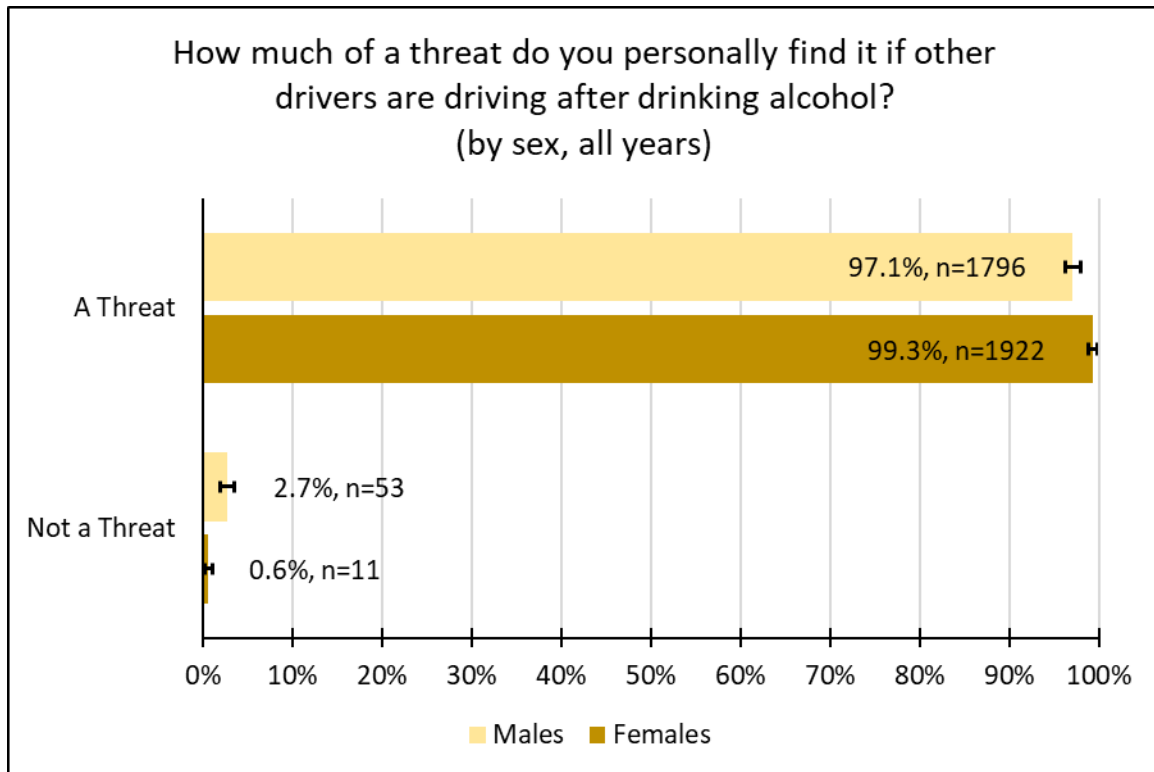
Figure 47: Falling asleep while driving? By Sex



Most males (97.6 percent) and females (99.0 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.

- 2.2 percent of males and 0.9 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.

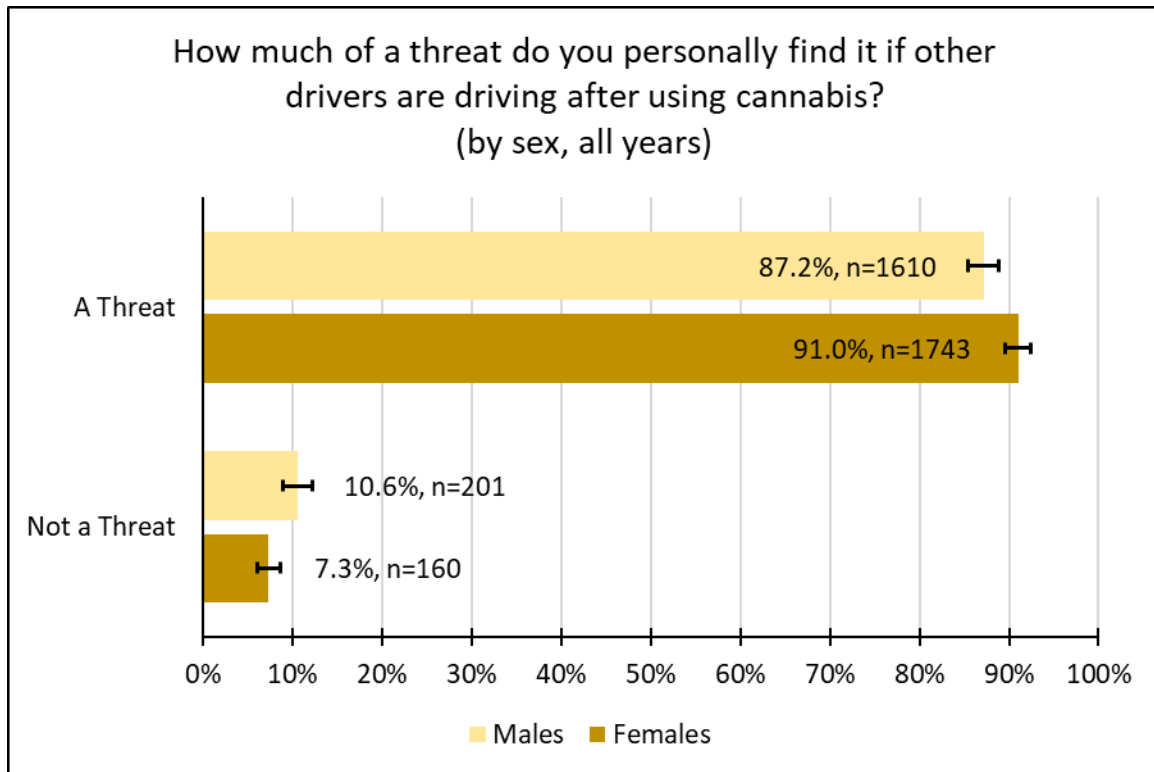
Figure 48: Driving after drinking alcohol? By Sex



Most males (97.1 percent) and females (99.3 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol.

- 2.7 percent of males and 0.6 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol.

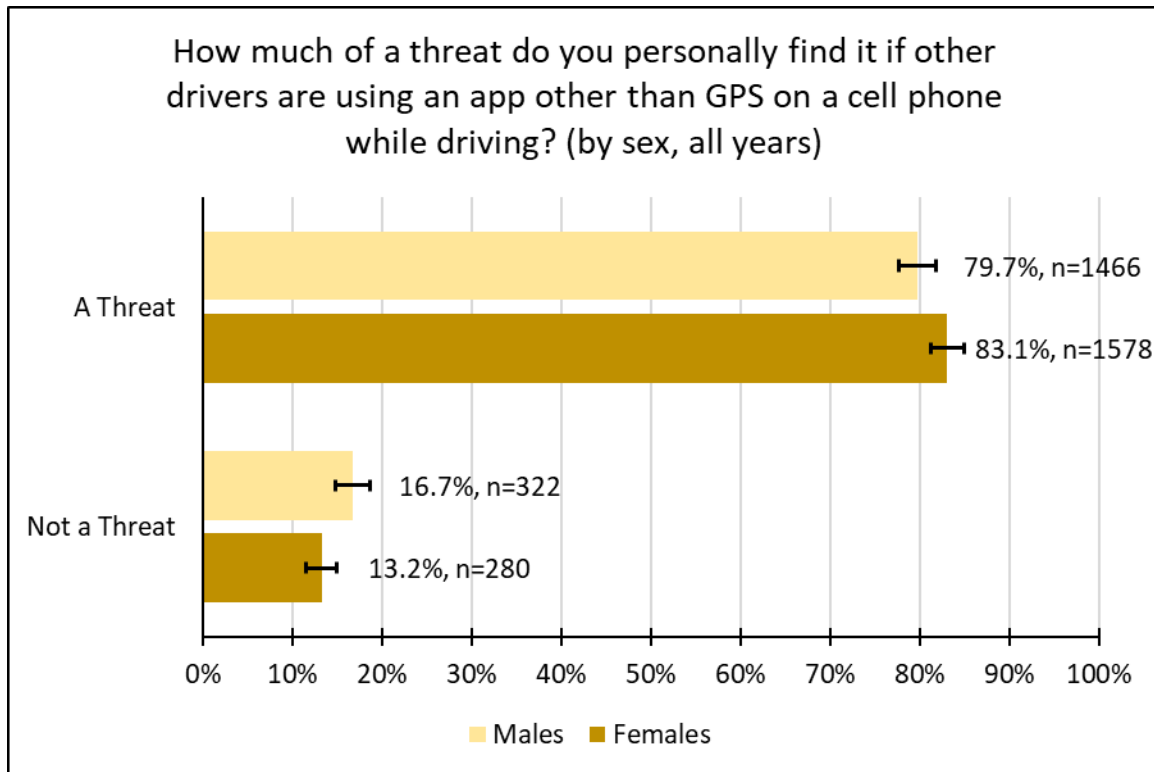
Figure 49: Driving after using cannabis? By Sex



Most males (87.2 percent) and females (91.0 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis.

- One in ten males (10.6 percent) and 7.3 percent of females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis.

Figure 50: Using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving? By Sex

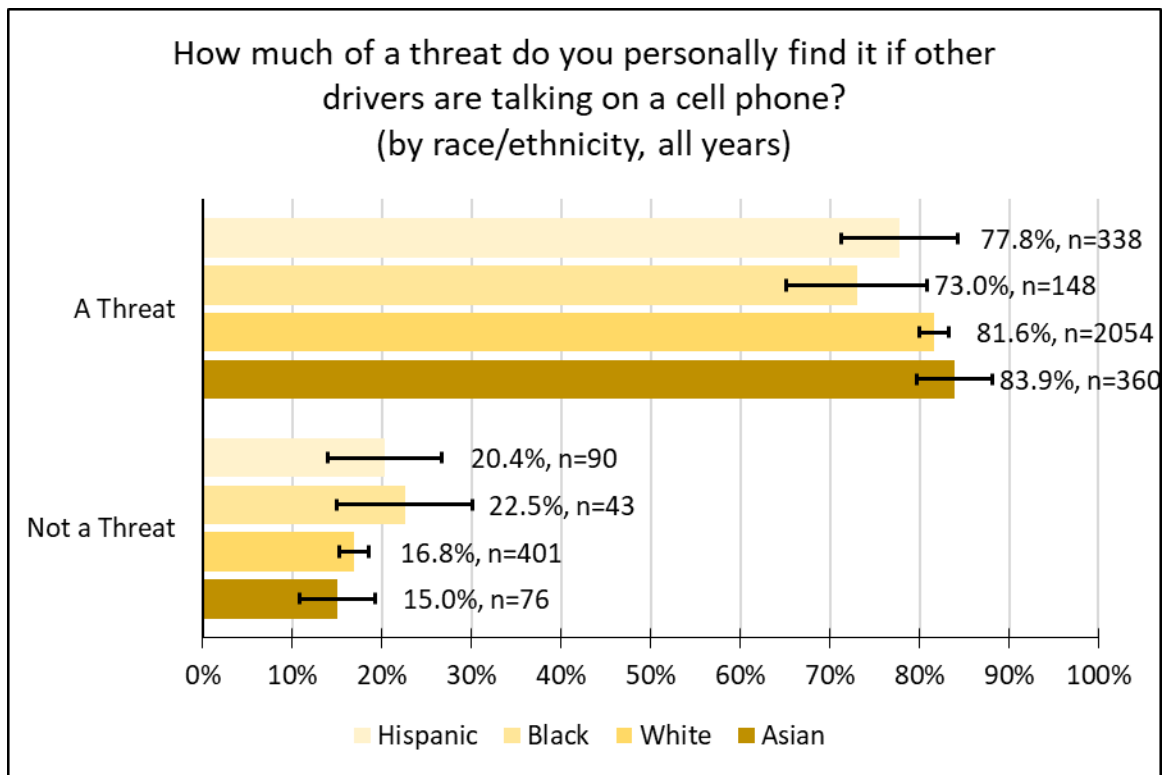


Most males (79.7 percent) and females (83.1 percent) indicated that it was a threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.

- 16.7 percent of males and 13.2 percent females indicated that it was not a threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.

Differences in Survey Responses by Race/Ethnicity, All Years

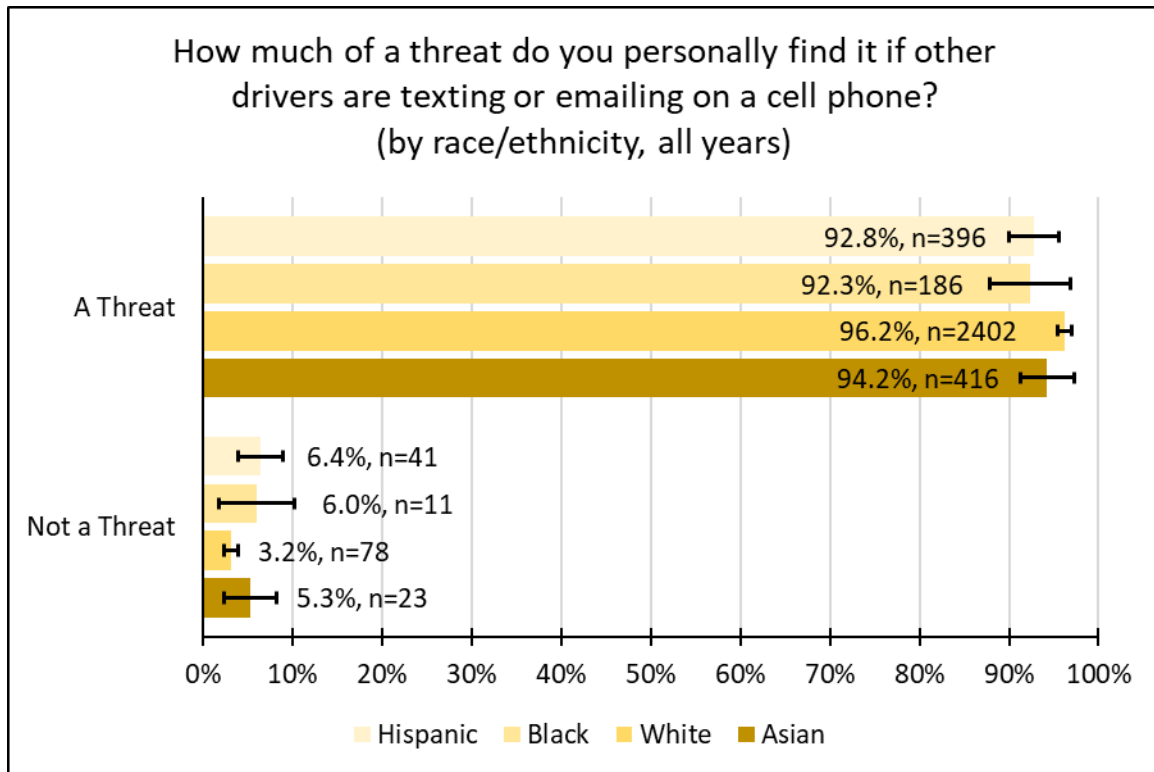
Figure 51: Talking on a cell phone? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (77.8 percent), Black (73.0 percent), White (81.6 percent), and Asian (83.9 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone.

- A higher proportion of Black (22.5 percent) and Hispanic (20.4 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are talking on a cell phone compared to White (16.8 percent) and Asian (15.0 percent) respondents.

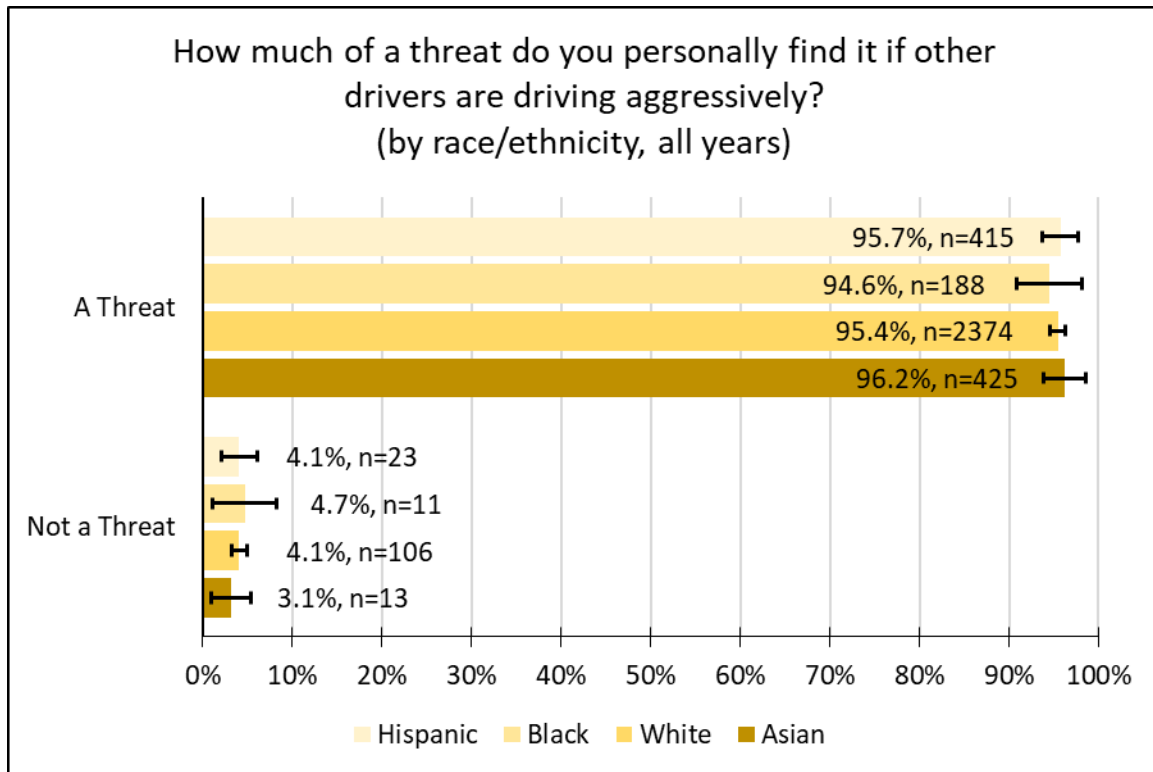
Figure 52: Texting or emailing on a cell phone? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (92.8 percent), Black (92.3 percent), White (96.2 percent), and Asian (94.2 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone.

- A higher proportion of Hispanic (6.4 percent), Black (6.0 percent), and Asian (5.3 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are texting or emailing on a cell phone compared to White (3.2 percent) respondents.

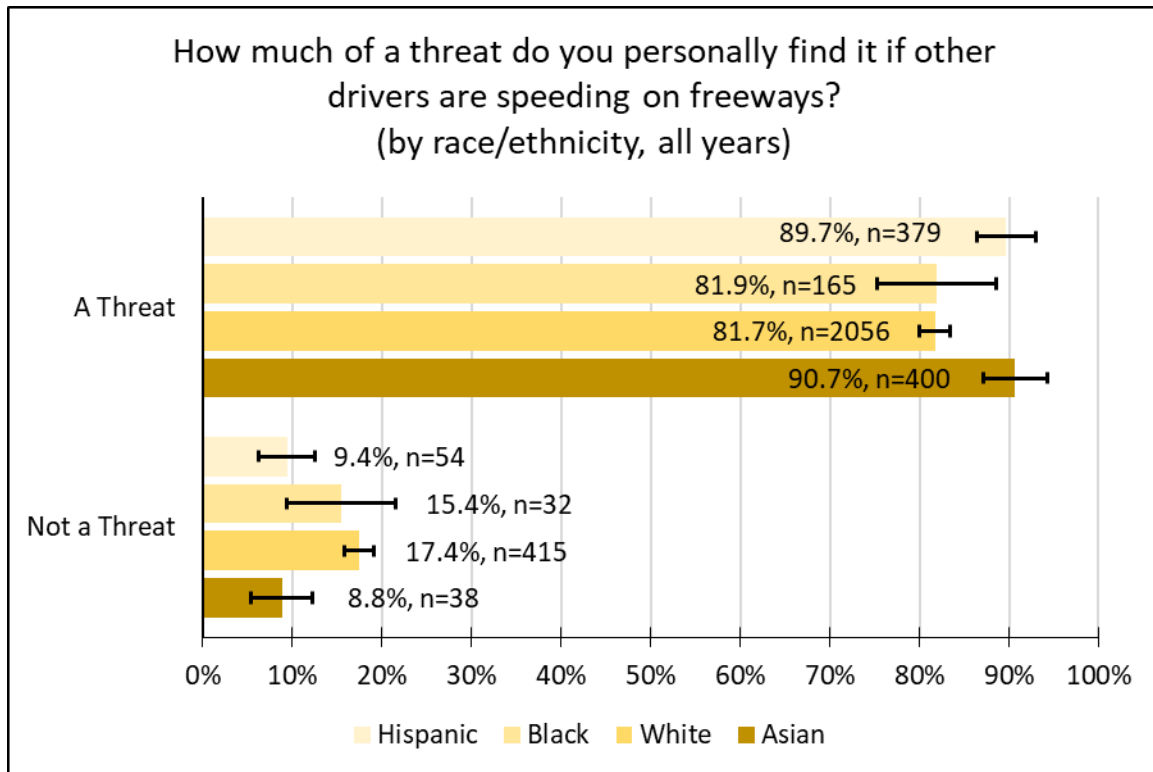
Figure 53: Driving aggressively? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (95.7 percent), Black (94.6 percent), White (95.4 percent), and Asian (96.2 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are driving aggressively.

- A slightly higher proportion of Black (4.7 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are driving aggressively compared to Hispanic (4.1 percent), White (4.1 percent), and Asian (3.1 percent) respondents.

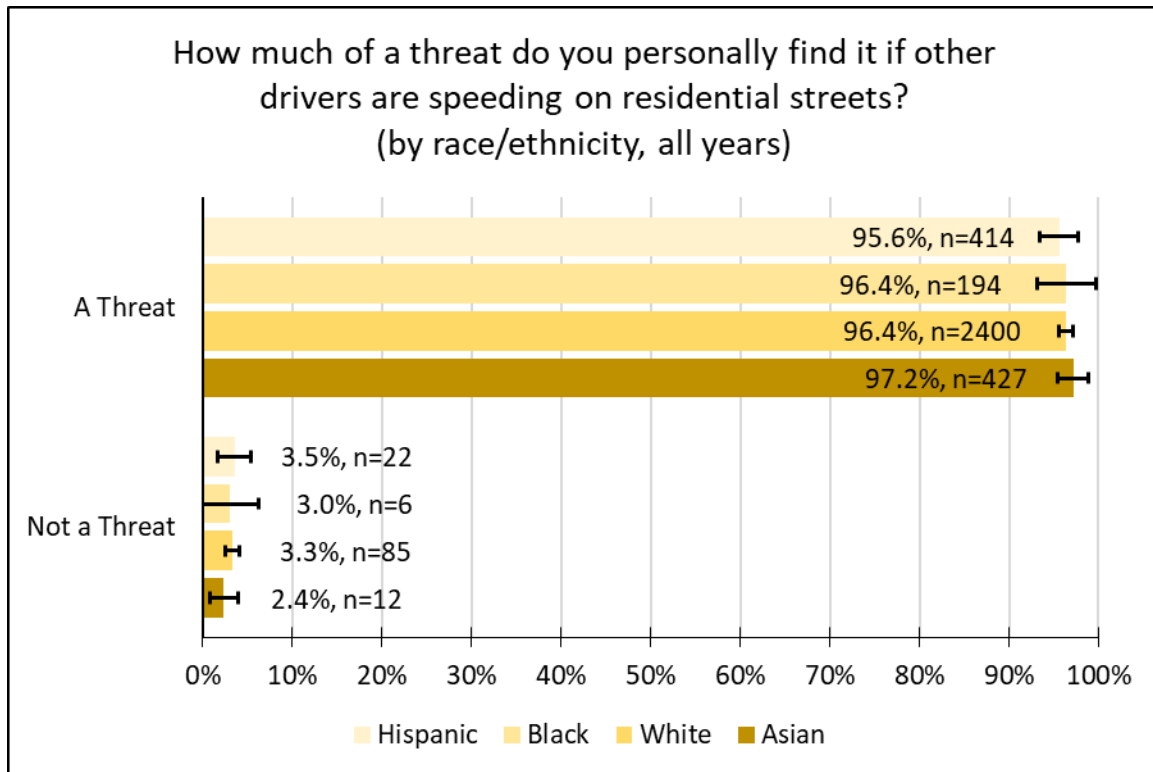
Figure 54: Speeding on freeways? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (89.7 percent), Black (81.9 percent), White (81.7 percent), and Asian (90.7 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways.

- A higher proportion of White (17.4 percent) and Black (15.4 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are speeding on freeways compared to Hispanic (9.4 percent) and Asian (8.8 percent) respondents.

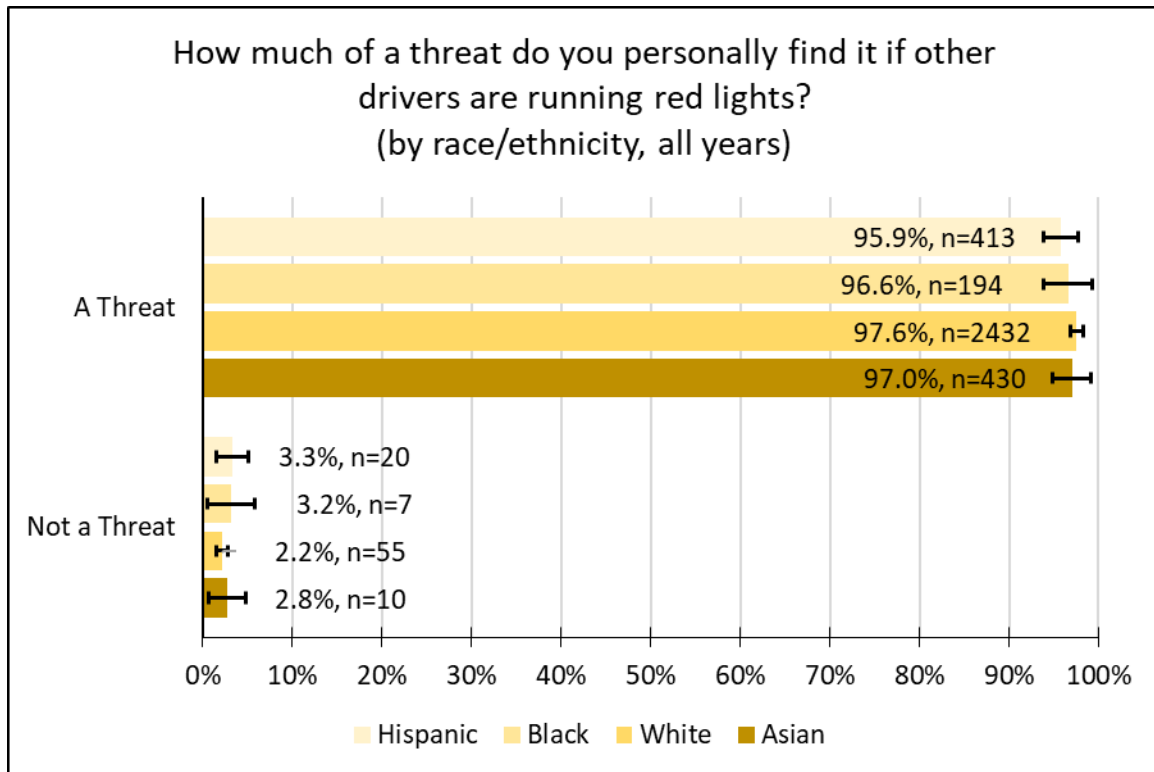
Figure 55: Speeding on residential streets? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (95.6 percent), Black (96.4 percent), White (96.4 percent), and Asian (97.2 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets.

- A slightly higher proportion of Hispanic (3.5 percent), White (3.3 percent), and Black (3.0 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are speeding on residential streets compared to Asian (2.4 percent) respondents.

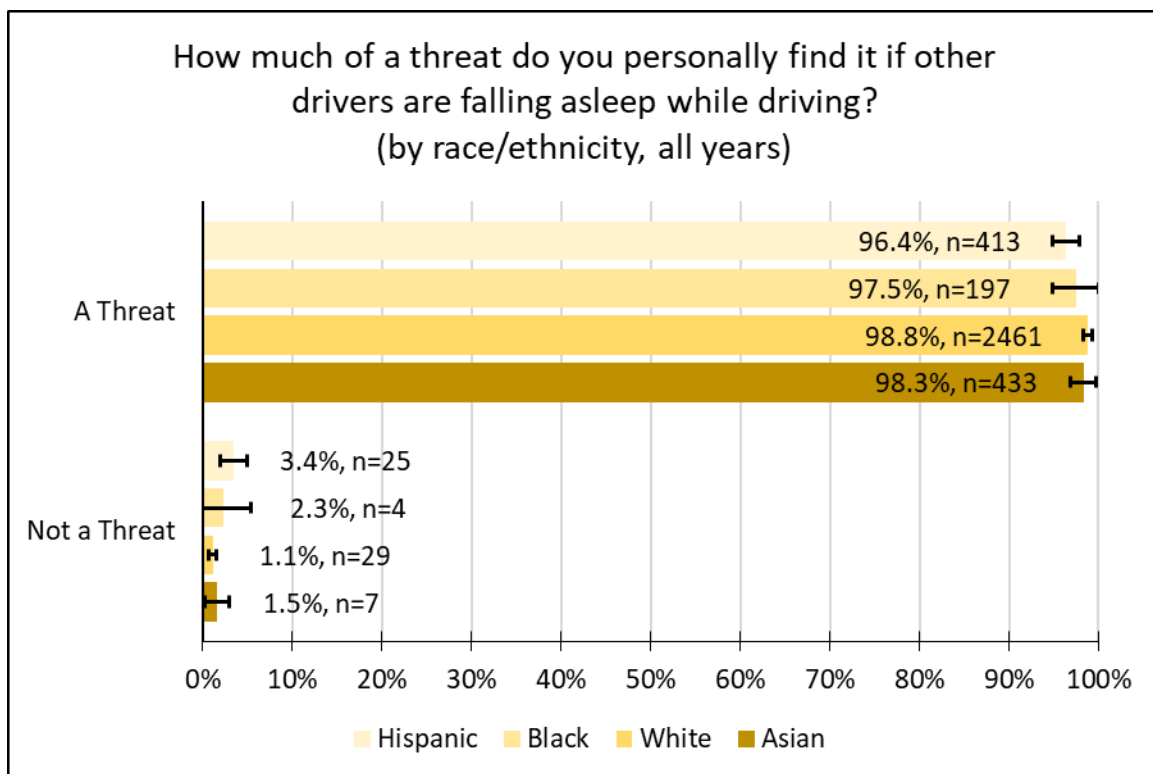
Figure 56: Running red lights? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (95.9 percent), Black (96.6 percent), White (97.6 percent), and Asian (97.0 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are running red lights.

- A slightly higher proportion of Hispanic (3.3 percent) and Black (3.2 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are running red lights compared to Asian (2.8 percent) and White (2.2 percent) respondents.

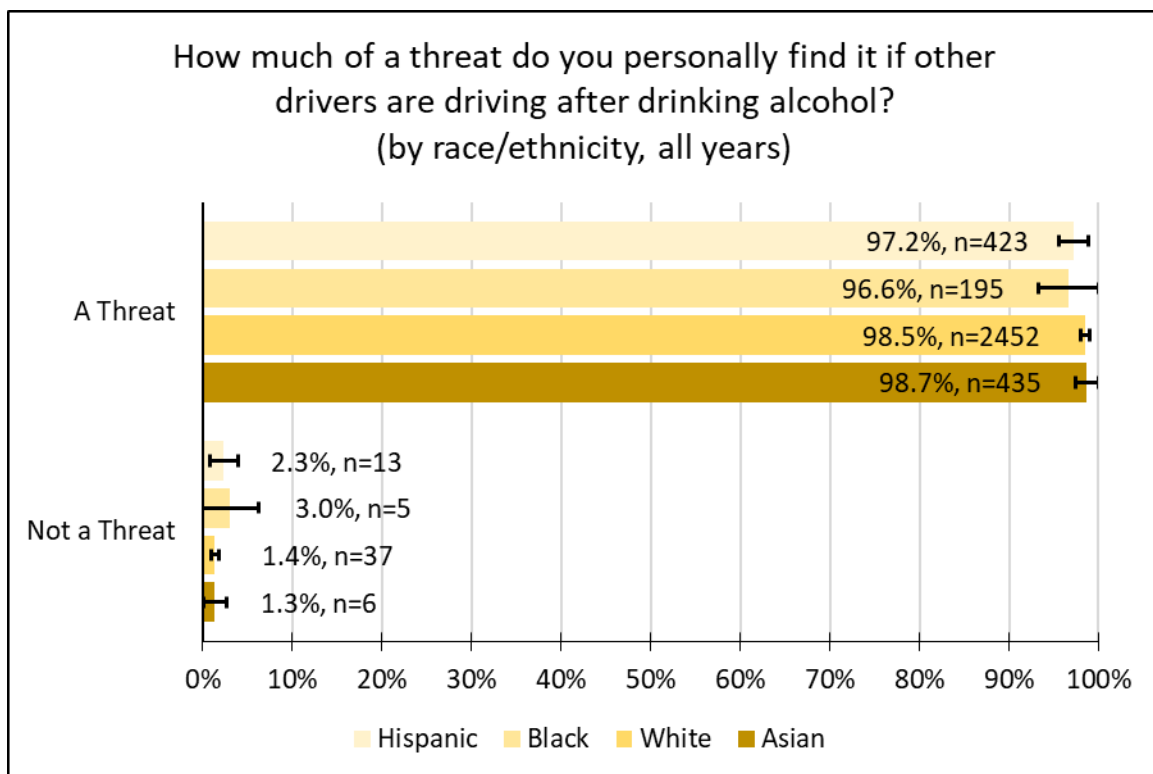
Figure 57: Falling asleep while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (96.4 percent), Black (97.5 percent), White (98.8 percent), and Asian (98.3 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving.

- A higher proportion of Hispanic (3.4 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are falling asleep while driving compared to Black (2.3 percent), Asian (1.5 percent), and White (1.1 percent) respondents.

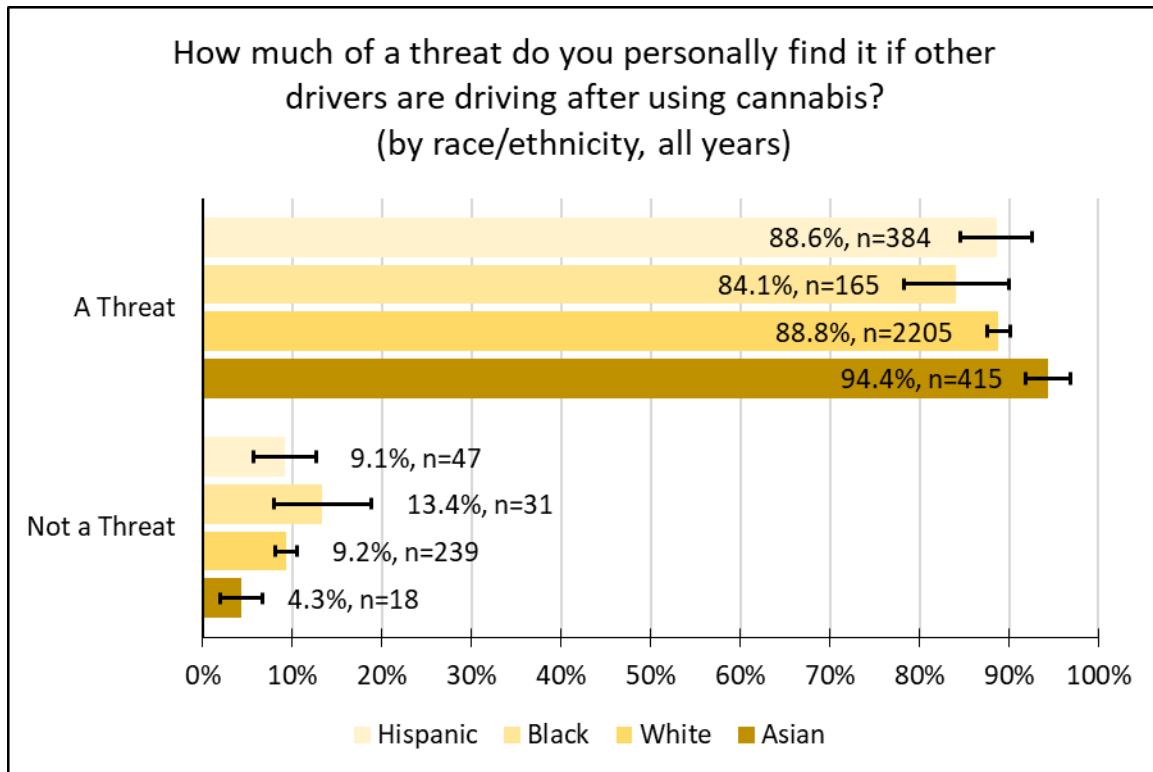
Figure 58: Driving after drinking alcohol? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (97.2 percent), Black (96.6 percent), White (98.5 percent), and Asian (98.7 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol.

- A higher proportion of Black (3.0 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are driving after drinking alcohol compared to Hispanic (2.3 percent), White (1.4 percent), and Asian (1.3 percent) respondents.

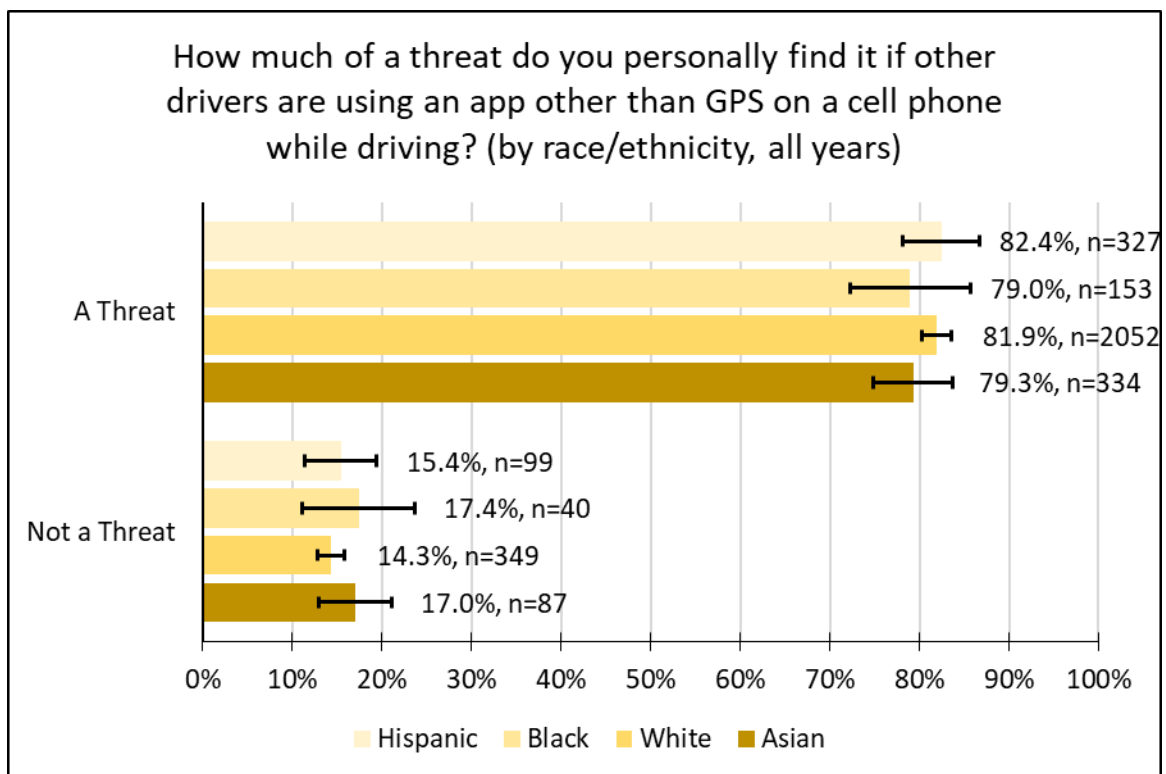
Figure 59: Driving after using cannabis? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (88.6 percent), Black (84.1 percent), White (88.8 percent), and Asian (94.4 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis.

- A higher proportion of Black (13.4 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are driving after using cannabis compared to Hispanic (9.1 percent), White (9.2 percent), and Asian (4.3 percent) respondents.

Figure 60: Using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



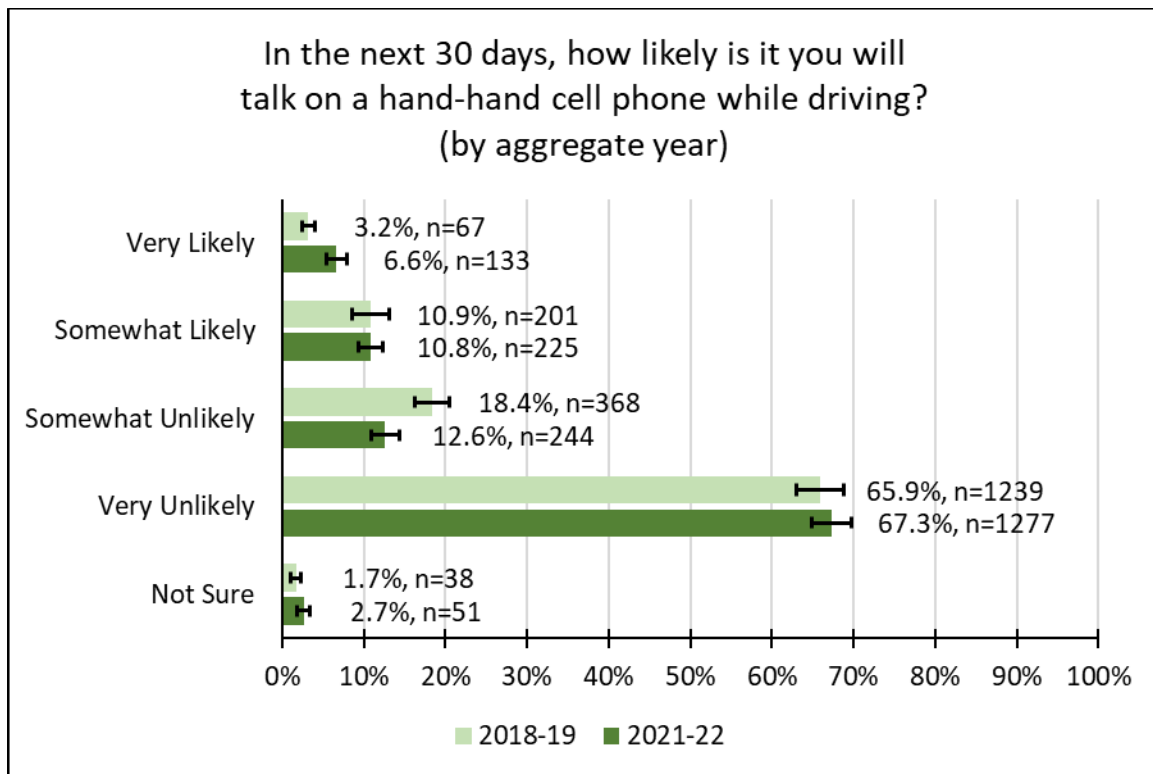
Most Hispanic (82.4 percent), Black (79.0 percent), White (81.9 percent), and Asian (79.3 percent) respondents indicated that they found it a threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving.

- A higher proportion of Black (17.4 percent) and Asian (17.0 percent) respondents indicated they found it not a threat if other drivers are using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving compared to Hispanic (15.4 percent) and White (14.3 percent) respondents.

Intention – In the next 30 days, how likely is it you will...

Changes in Survey Responses from 2018-19 to 2021-22

Figure 61: Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving?



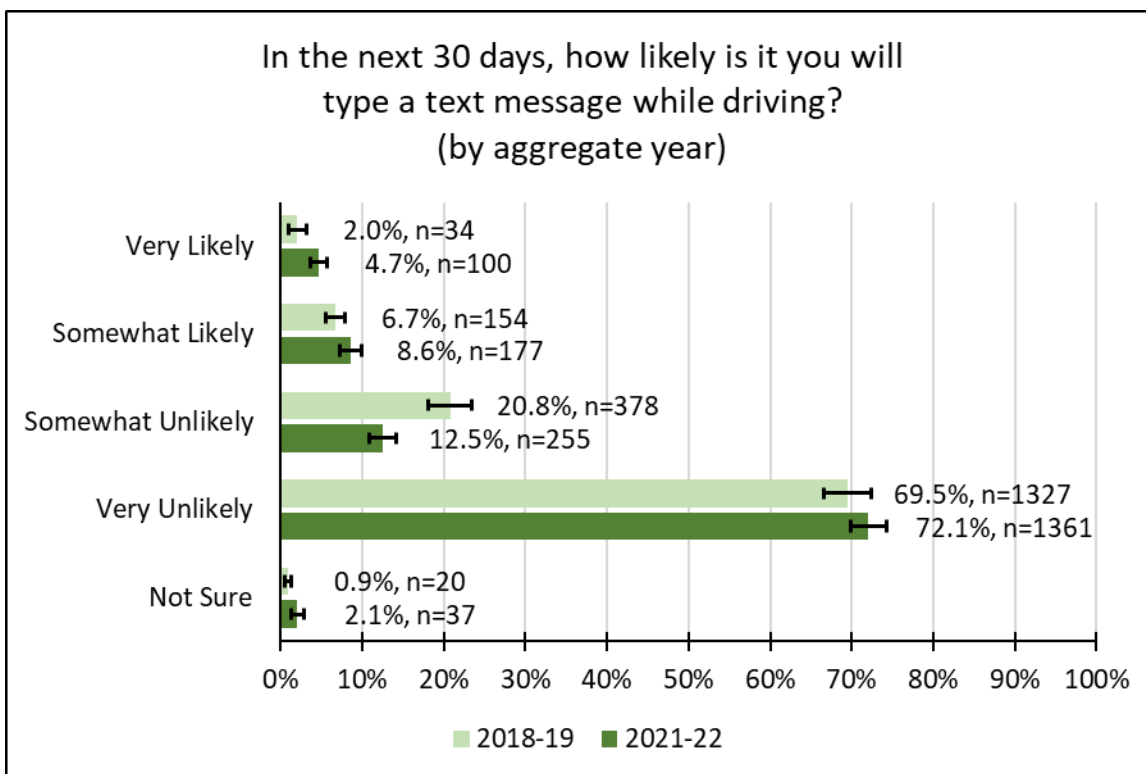
In 2018-19, most respondents (65.9 percent) indicated that it was very unlikely they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days.

- About one in five (18.4 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat unlikely they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days.
- 14.1 percent indicated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days.

In 2021-22, most respondents (67.3 percent) maintained that it was very unlikely they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was somewhat unlikely they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days decreased to 12.6 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days increased to 17.4 percent.

Figure 62: Type a text message while driving?



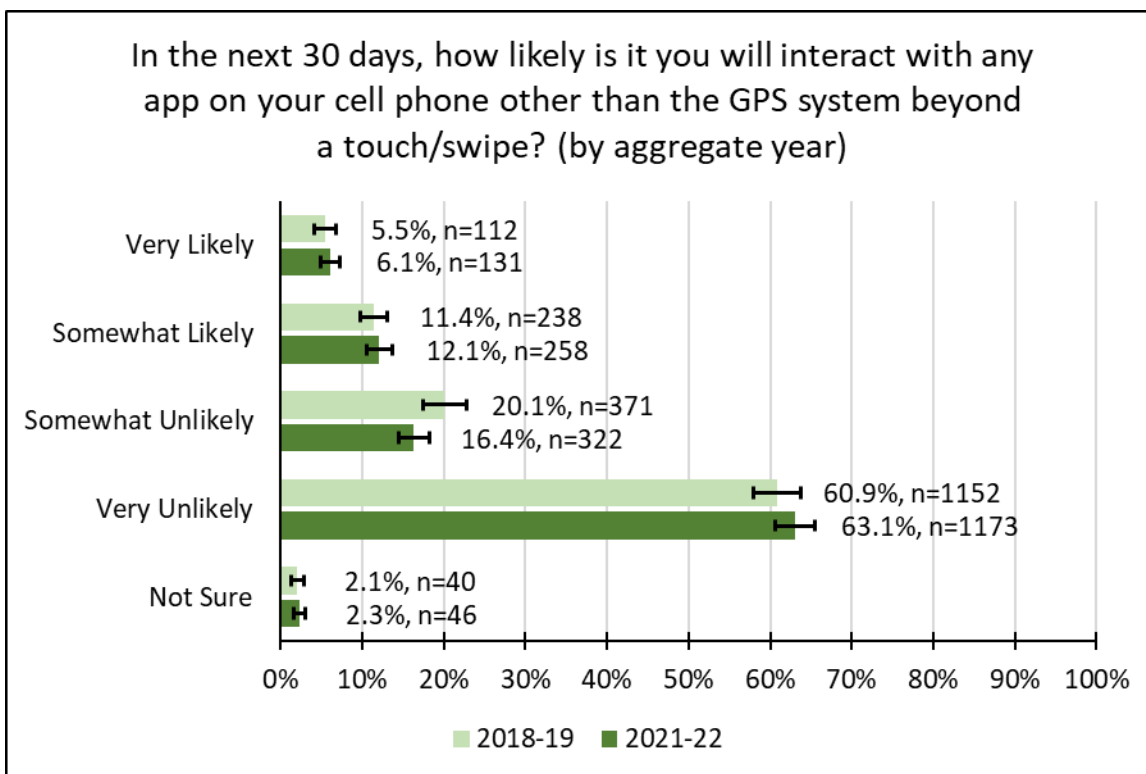
In 2018-19, most respondents (69.5 percent) indicated that it was very unlikely they would type a text message while driving in the next 30 days.

- About one in five (20.8 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat unlikely they would type a text message while driving in the next 30 days.
- 8.7 percent indicated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would type a text message while driving in the next 30 days.

In 2021-22, most respondents (72.1 percent) maintained that it was very unlikely they would type a text message while driving in the next 30 days.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was somewhat unlikely they would type a text message while driving in the next 30 days decreased to 12.5 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would type a text message while driving in the next 30 days increased to 13.3 percent.

Figure 63: Interact with any app on your cell phone other than the GPS?



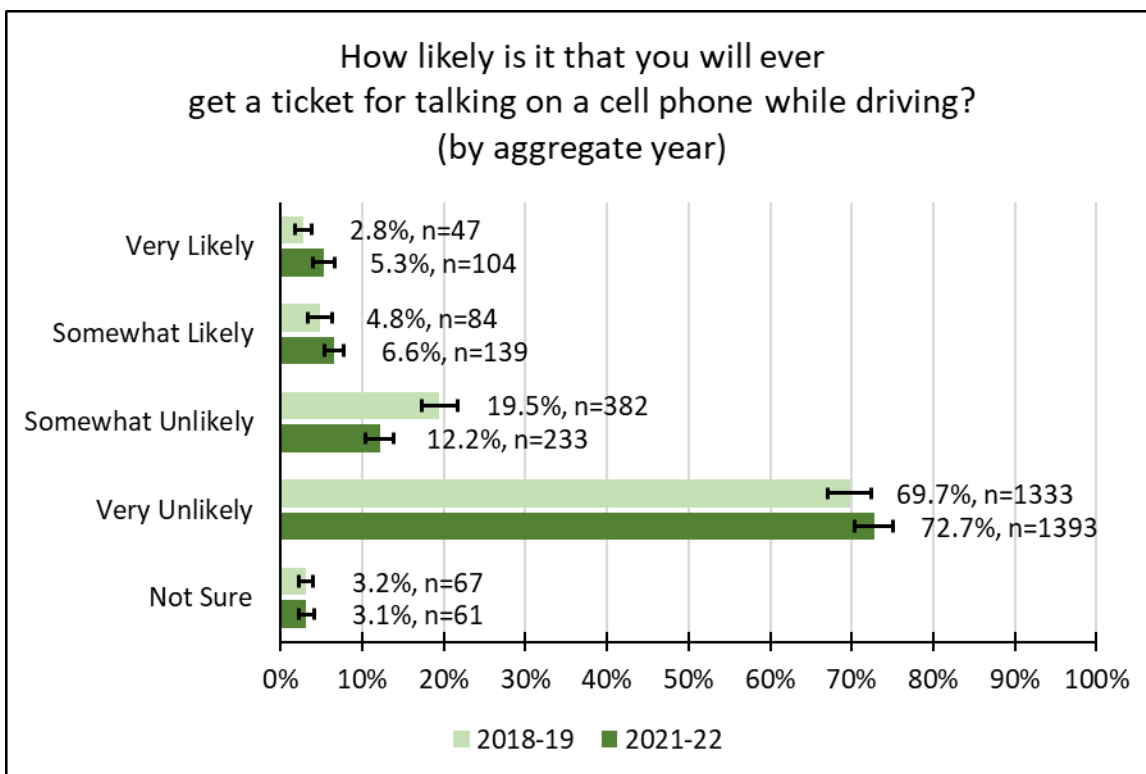
In 2018-19, most respondents (60.9 percent) indicated that it was very unlikely they would use an app on their phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe while driving in the next 30 days.

- About one in five (20.1 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat unlikely they would use an app on their phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe while driving in the next 30 days.
- 16.9 percent indicated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would use an app on their phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe while driving in the next 30 days.

In 2021-22, most respondents (63.1 percent) maintained that it was very unlikely they would use an app on their phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe while driving in the next 30 days.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was somewhat unlikely they would use an app on their phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe while driving in the next 30 days decreased to 16.4 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would use an app on their phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe while driving in the next 30 days increased to 18.2 percent.

Figure 64: Get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving?



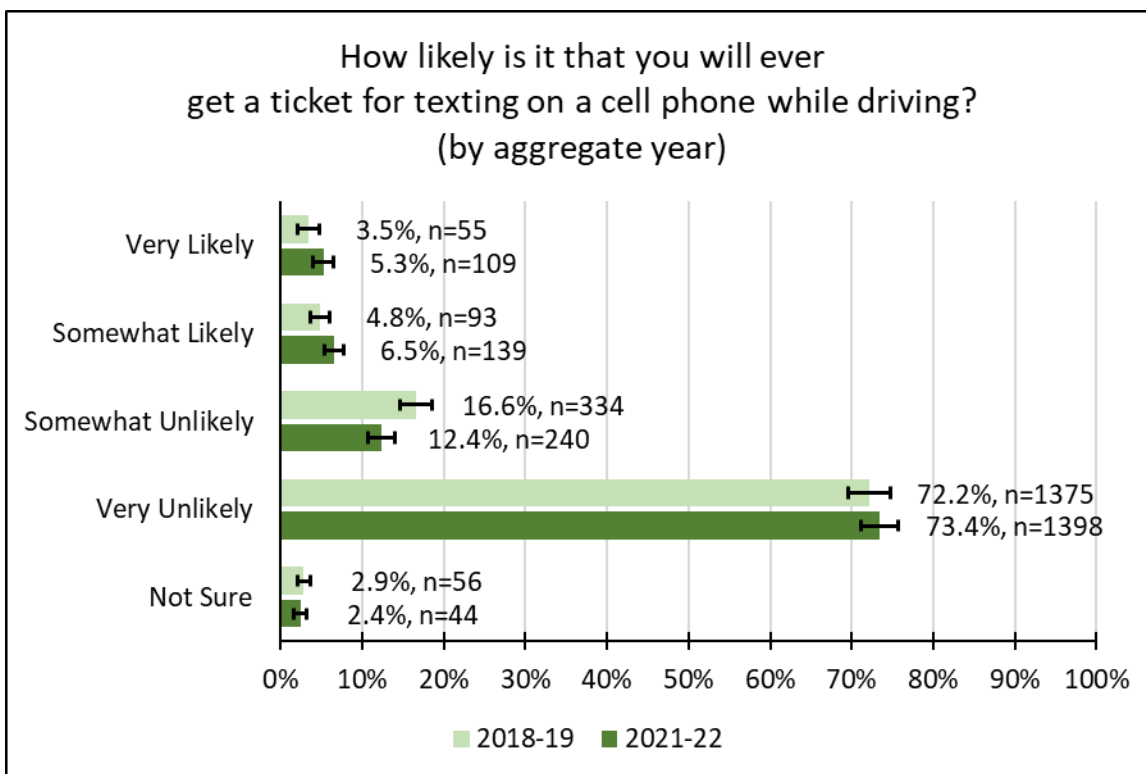
In 2018-19, most respondents (69.7 percent) indicated that it was very unlikely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving.

- About one in five (19.5 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat unlikely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving.
- 7.6 percent indicated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (72.7 percent) maintained that it was very unlikely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was somewhat unlikely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving decreased to 12.2 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving increased to 11.9 percent.

Figure 65: Get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving?



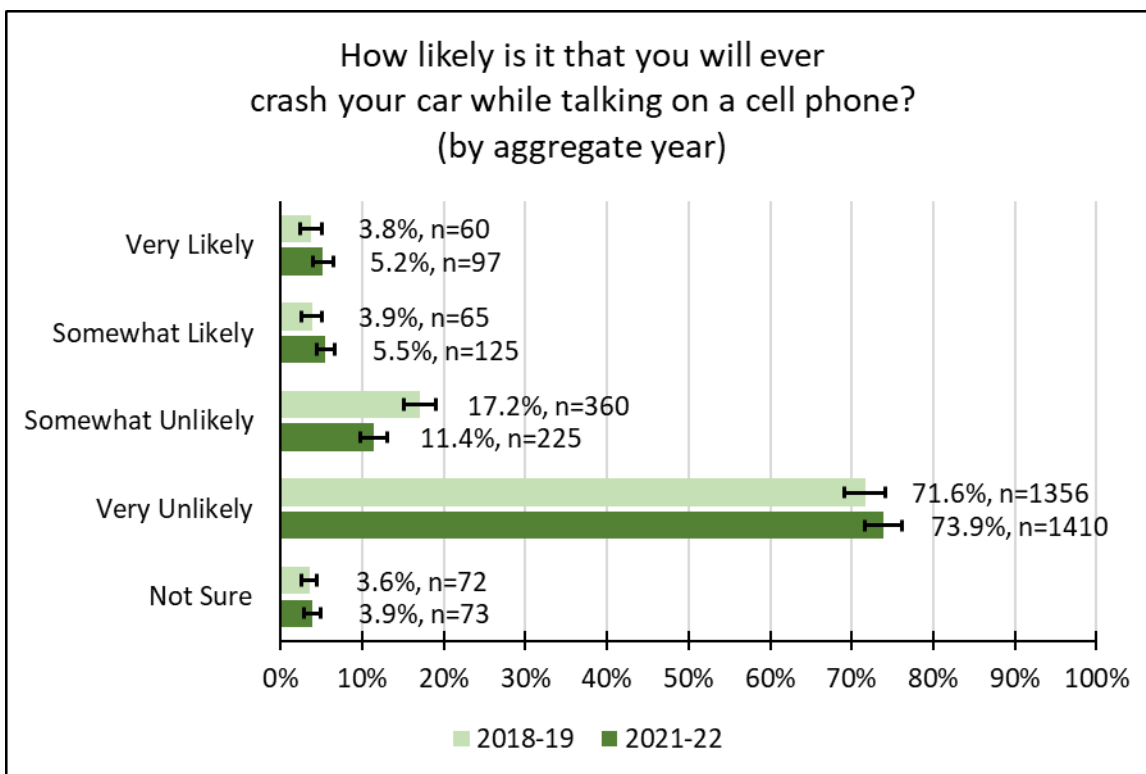
In 2018-19, most respondents (72.7 percent) indicated that it was very unlikely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving.

- 16.6 percent of respondents indicated that it was somewhat unlikely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving.
- 8.3 percent indicated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (73.4 percent) maintained that it was very unlikely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was somewhat unlikely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving decreased to 12.4 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving increased to 11.8 percent.

Figure 66: Crash your car while talking on a cell phone?



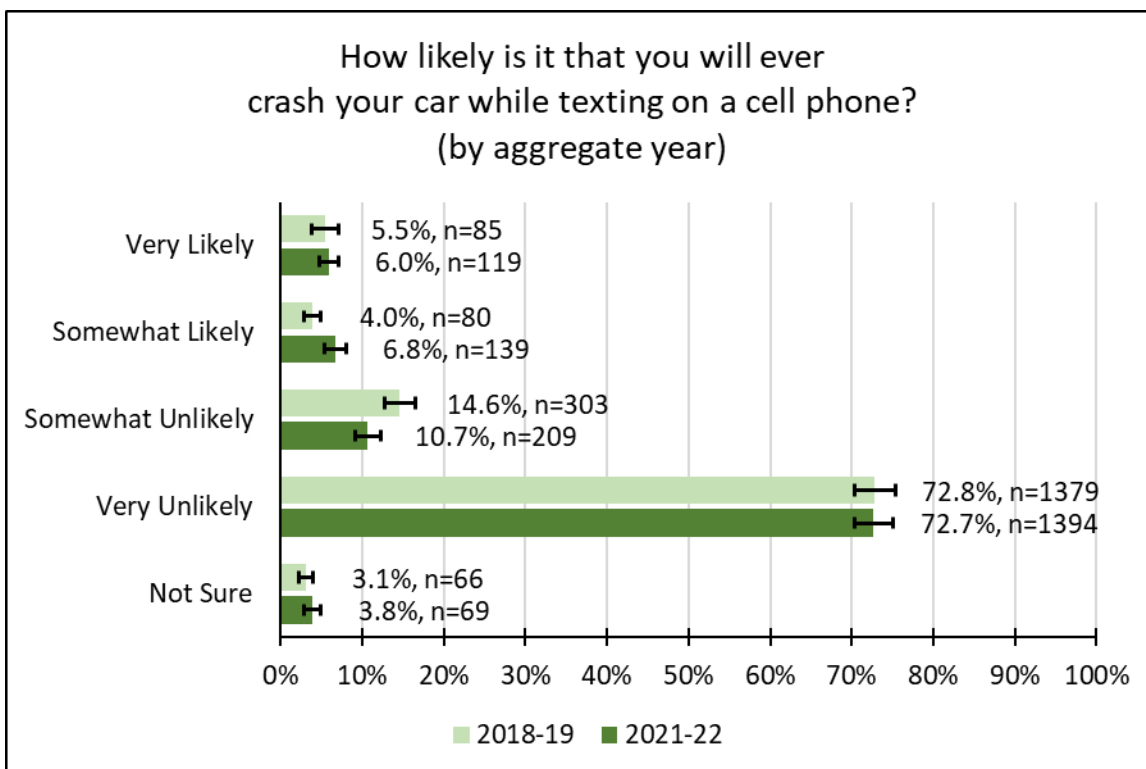
In 2018-19, most respondents (71.6 percent) indicated that it was very unlikely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone while driving.

- 17.2 percent of respondents indicated that it was somewhat unlikely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone while driving.
- 7.7 percent indicated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (73.9 percent) maintained that it was very unlikely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone while driving.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was somewhat unlikely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone while driving decreased to 11.4 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone while driving increased to 10.7 percent.

Figure 67: Crash your car while texting on a cell phone?



In 2018-19, most respondents (72.8 percent) indicated that it was very unlikely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone while driving.

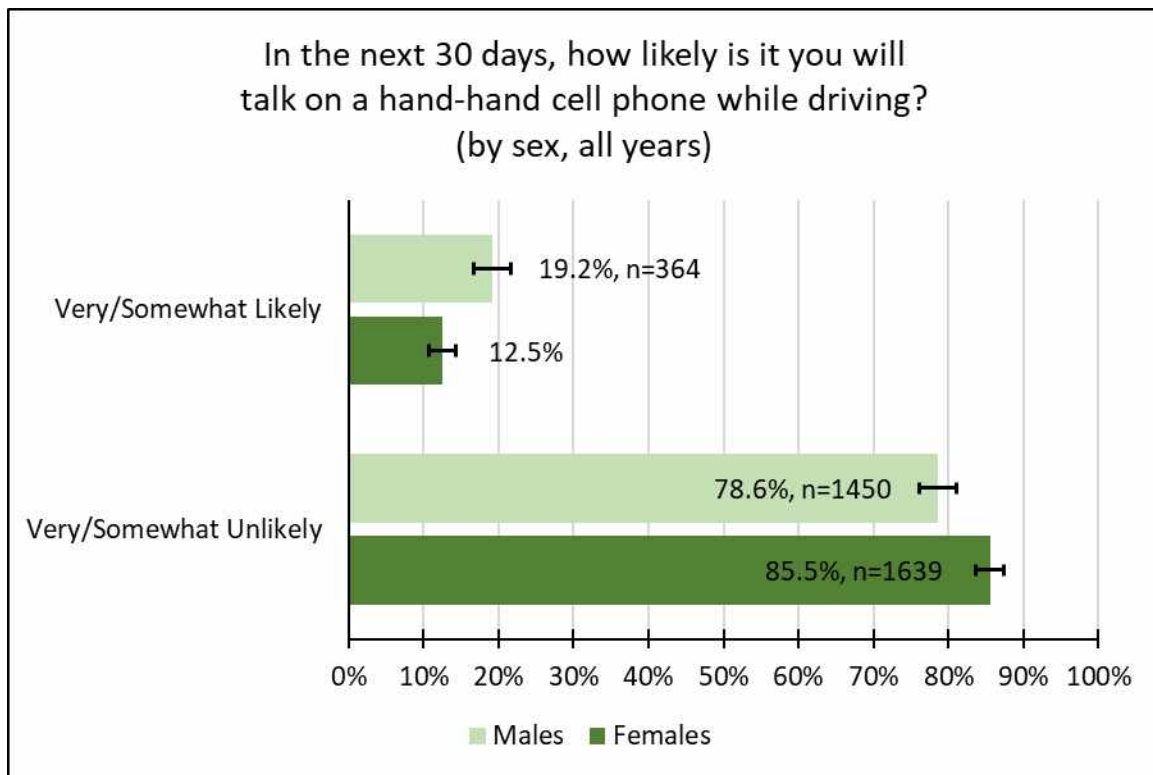
- 14.6 percent of respondents indicated that it was somewhat unlikely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone while driving.
- 9.5 percent indicated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone while driving.

In 2021-22, most respondents (72.7 percent) maintained that it was very unlikely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone while driving.

- The proportion of respondents indicating that it was somewhat unlikely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone while driving decreased to 10.7 percent.
- The proportion of respondents that indicated it was somewhat or very likely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone while driving increased to 12.8 percent.

Differences in Survey Responses by Sex, All Years

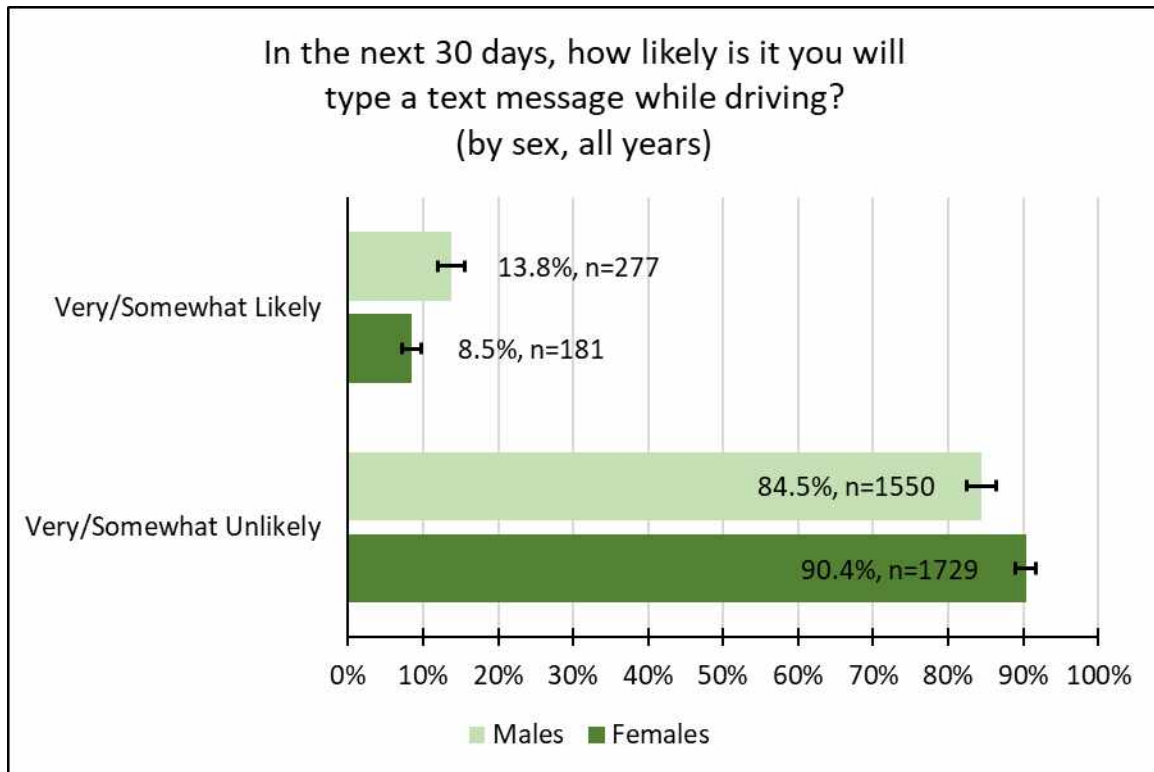
Figure 68: Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving? By Sex



Most males (78.6 percent) and females (85.5 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely that they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days.

- One in five males (19.2 percent) and 12.5 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days.

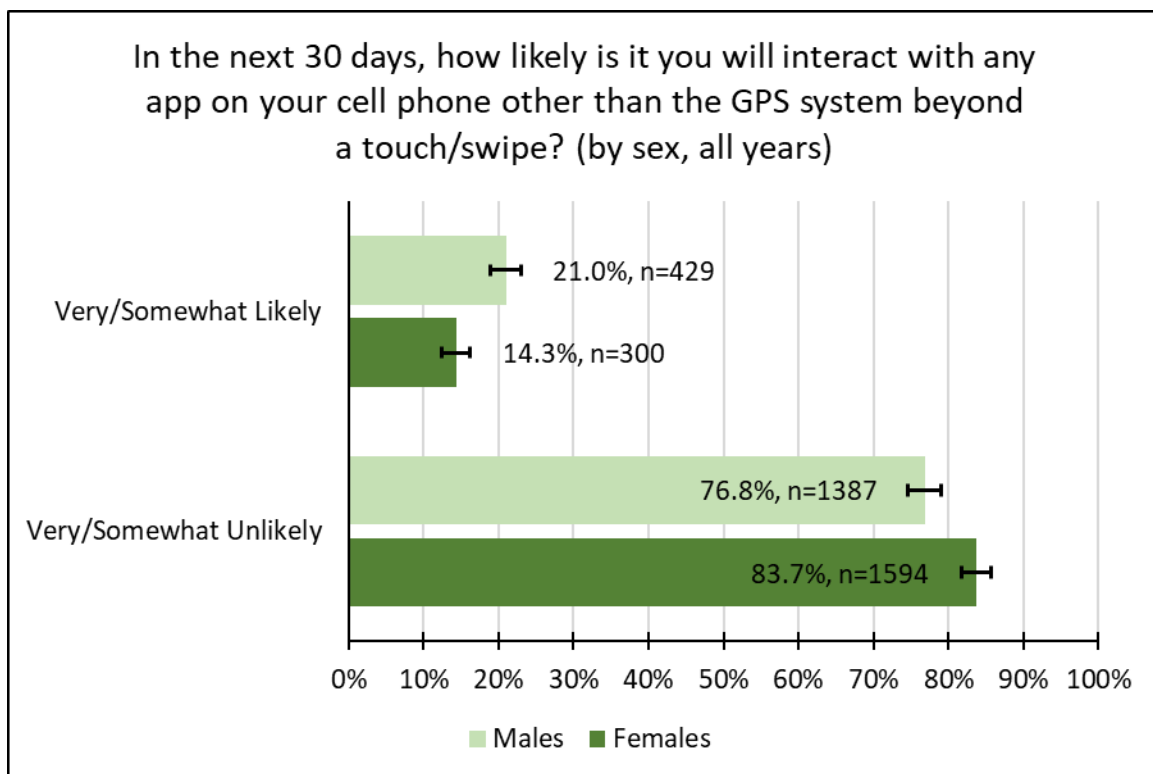
Figure 69: Type a text message while driving? By Sex



Most males (84.5 percent) and females (90.4 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would type a text message or email while driving in the next 30 days.

- 13.8 percent of males and 8.5 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or very likely that they would type a text message or email while driving in the next 30 days.

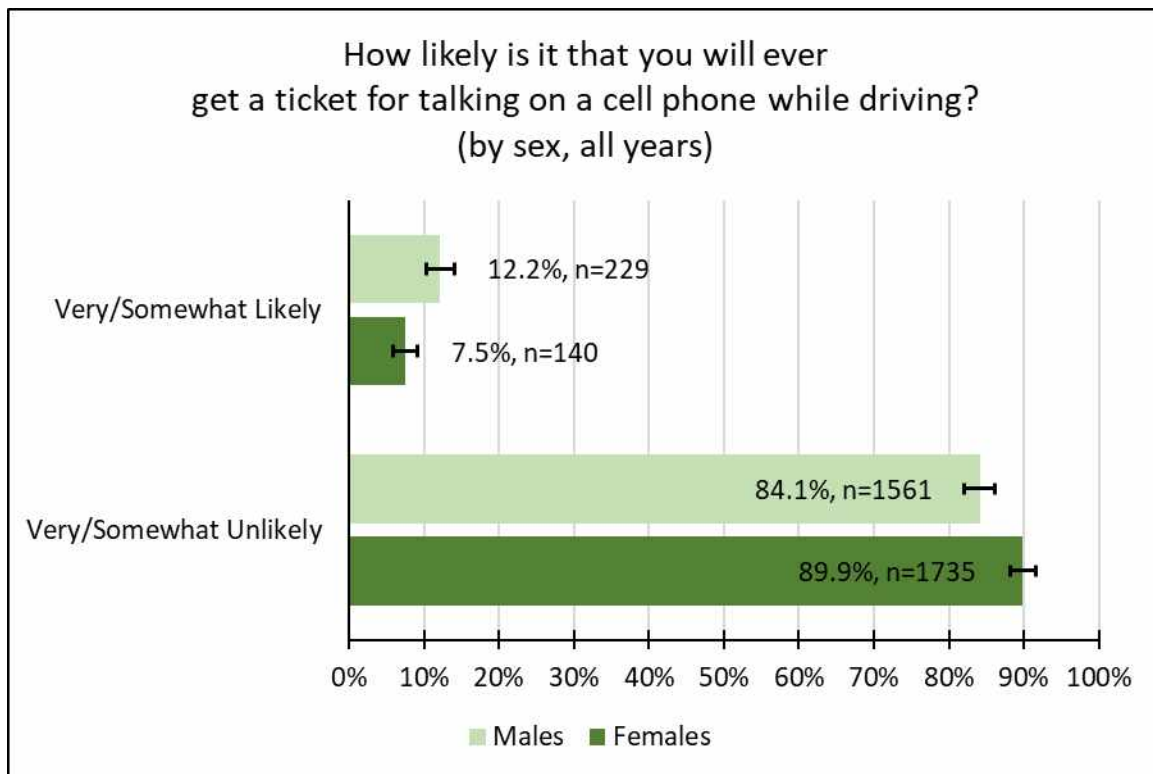
Figure 70: Interact with any app on your cell phone other than the GPS? By Sex



Most males (76.8 percent) and females (83.7 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would interact with any app on their cell phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe while driving in the next 30 days.

- About one in five (21.0 percent) of males and about one in six (14.3 percent) of females indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would interact with any app on their cell phone other than the GPS beyond a touch/swipe while driving in the next 30 days.

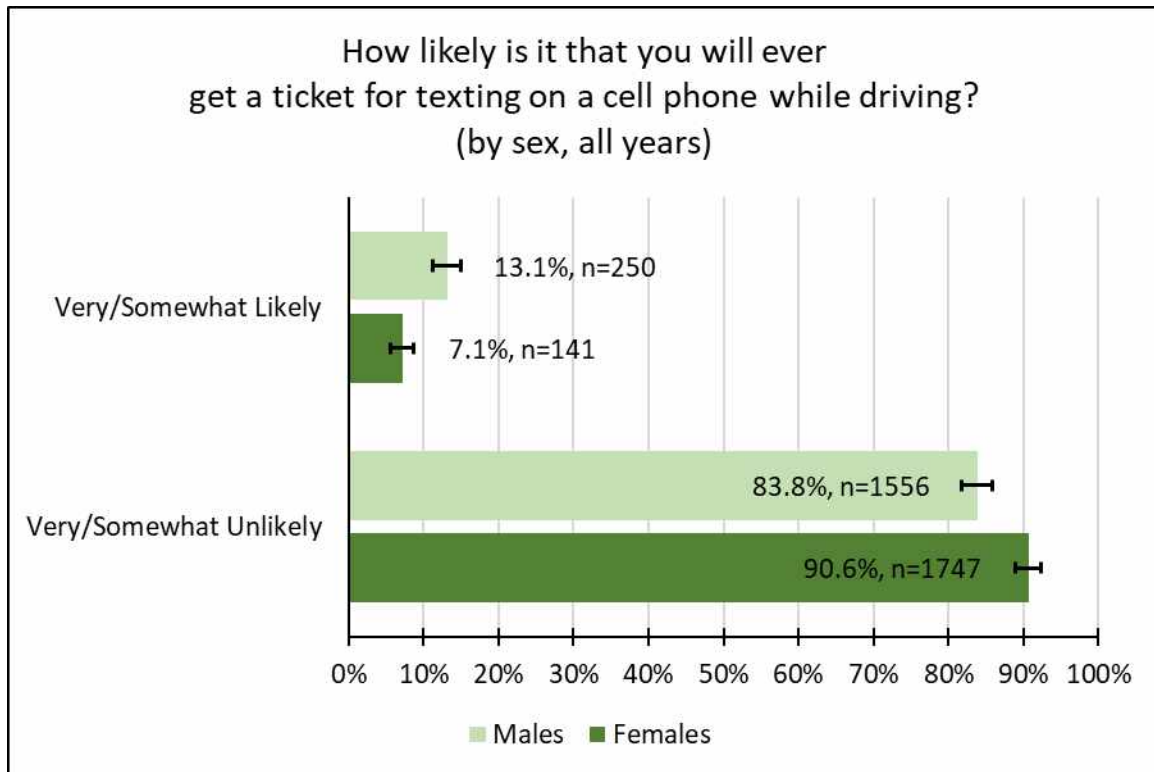
Figure 71: Get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving? By Sex



Most males (84.1 percent) and females (89.9 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving.

- 12.2 percent of males and 7.5 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving.

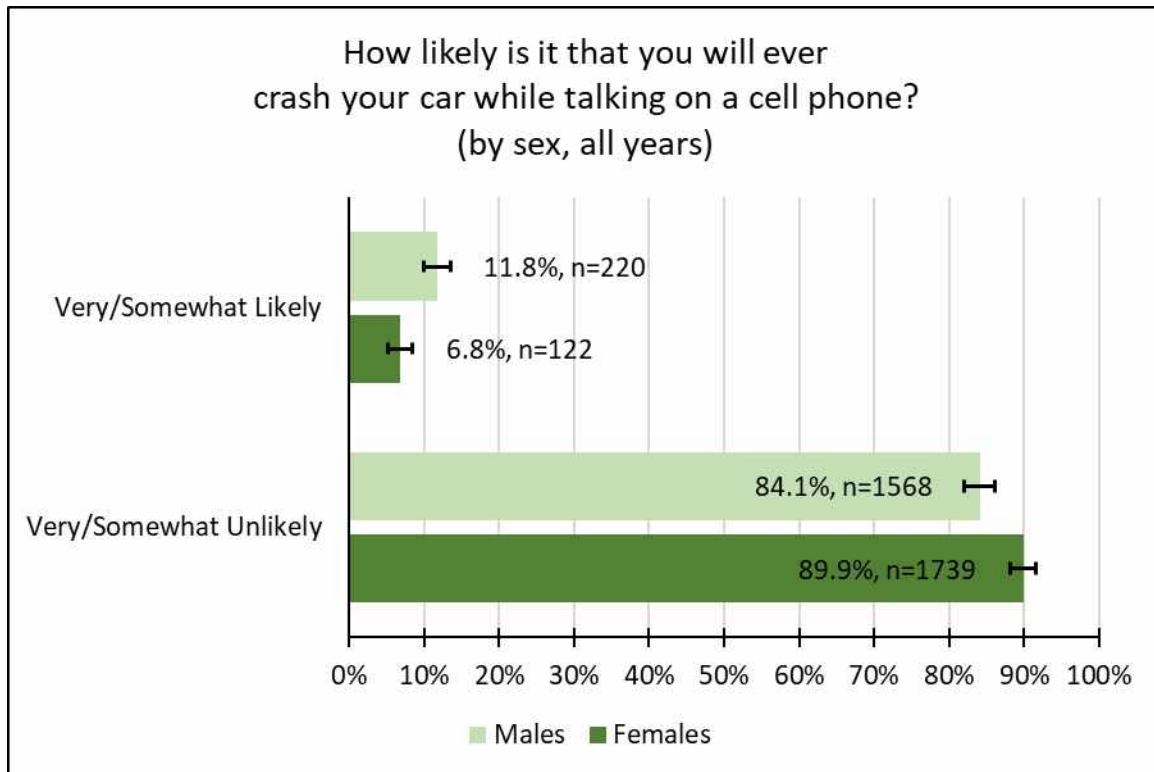
Figure 72: Get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving? By Sex



Most males (83.8 percent) and females (90.6 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving.

- 13.1 percent of males and 7.1 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving.

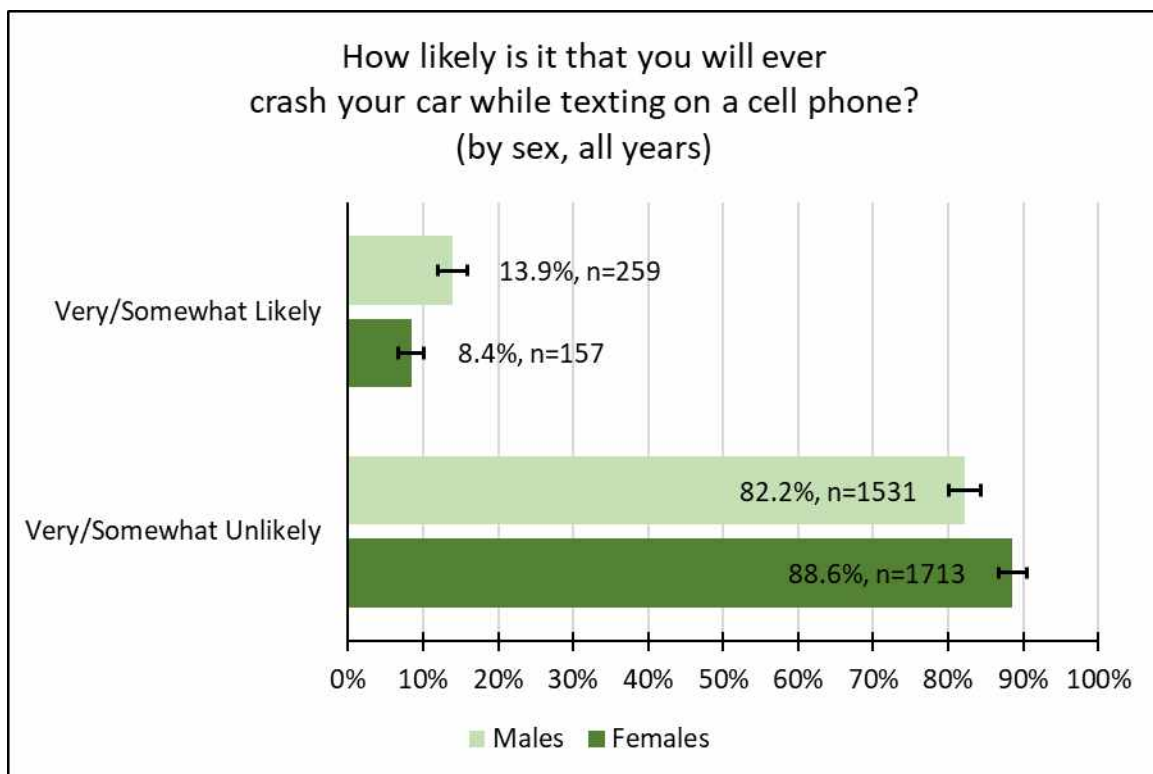
Figure 73: Crash your car while talking on a cell phone? By Sex



Most males (84.1 percent) and females (89.9 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone.

- About one in ten males (11.8 percent) and 6.8 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone.

Figure 74: Crash your car while texting on a cell phone? By Sex

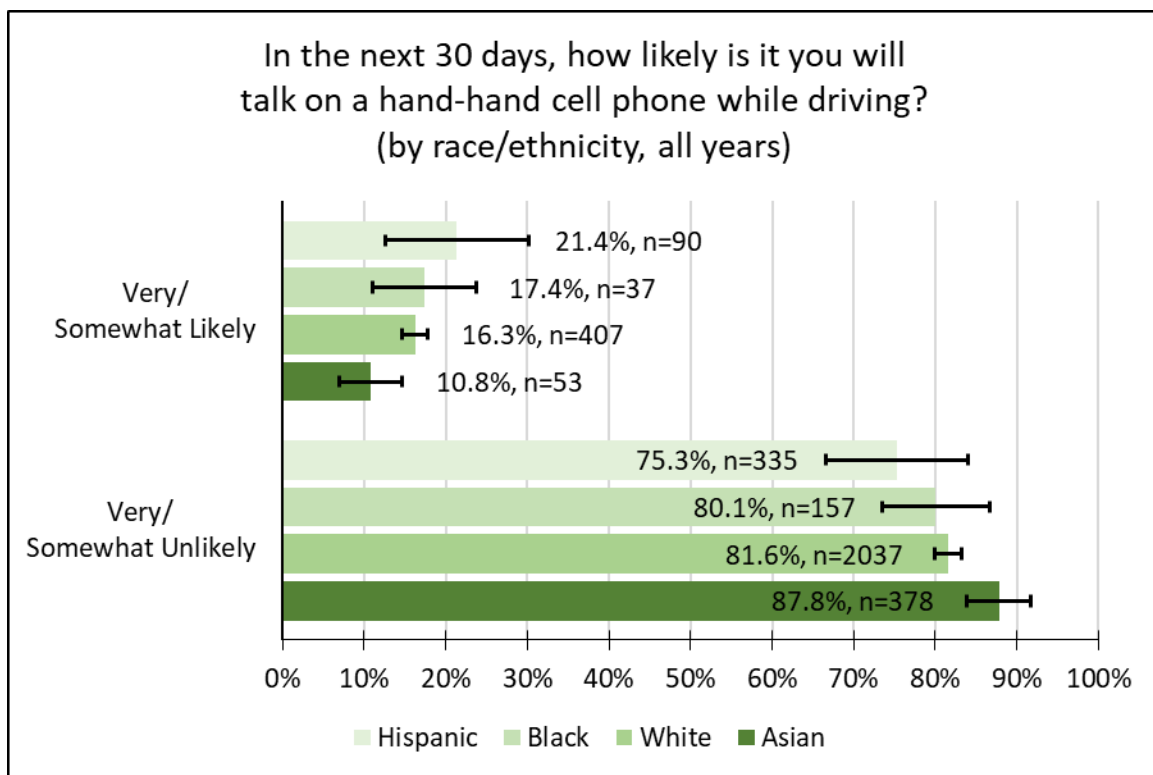


Most males (82.2 percent) and females (88.6 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone.

- Nearly one in six males (13.9 percent) and 8.4 percent of females indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone.

Differences in Survey Responses by Race/Ethnicity, All Years

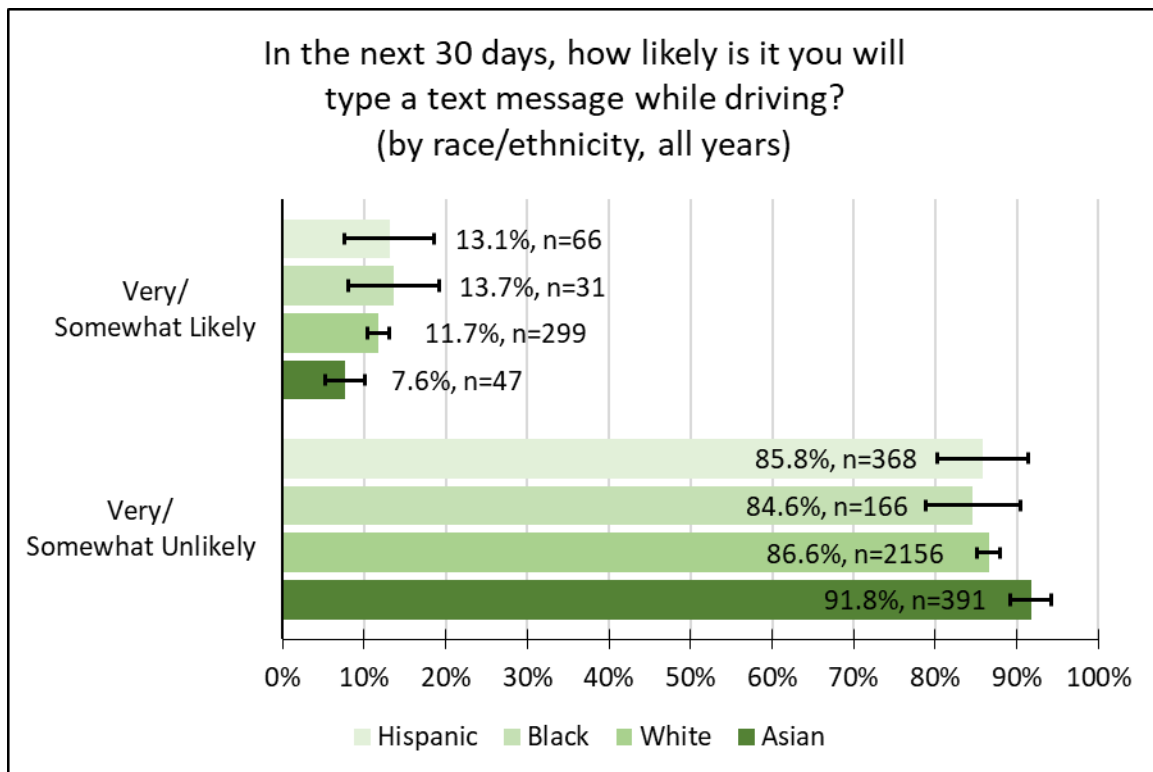
Figure 75: Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (75.3 percent), Black (80.1 percent), White (81.6 percent), and Asian (87.8 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days.

- A higher proportion of Hispanic respondents (21.4 percent) indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving in the next 30 days compared to Black (17.4 percent), White (16.4 percent), and Asian (10.8 percent) respondents.

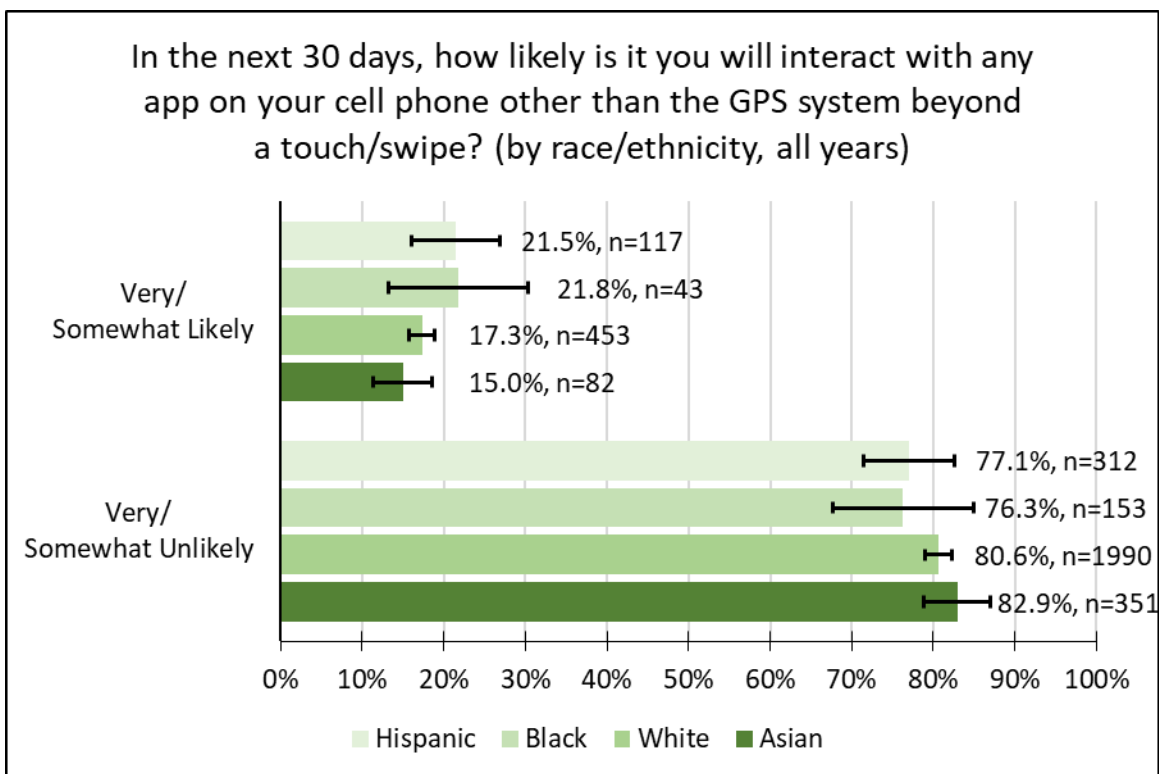
Figure 76: Type a text message while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (85.8 percent), Black (84.6 percent), White (86.6 percent), and Asian (91.8 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would type a text message while driving in the next 30 days.

- A higher proportion of Hispanic (13.1 percent), Black (13.7 percent), and White (11.7 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would type a text message while driving in the next 30 days compared to Asian (7.6 percent) respondents.

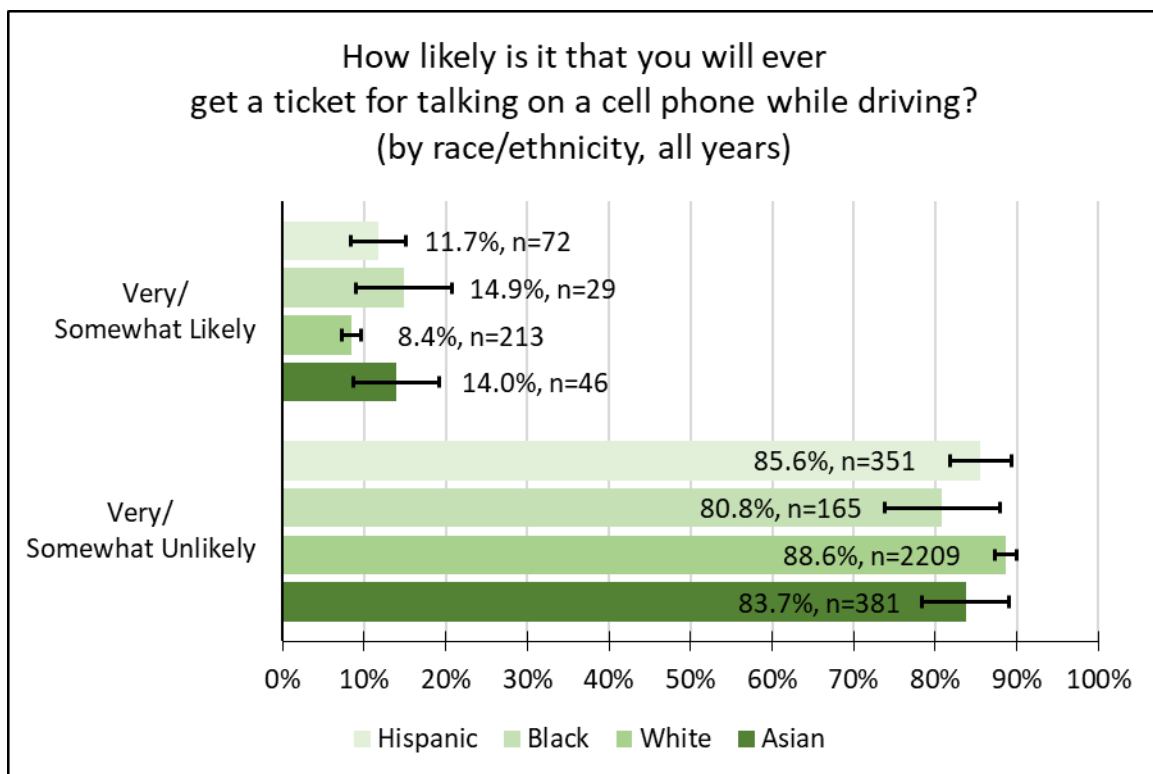
Figure 77: Interact with any app on your cell phone other than the GPS? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (77.1 percent), Black (76.3 percent), White (80.6 percent), and Asian (82.9 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would interact with any app on their cell phone other than the GPS beyond a touch or swipe in the next 30 days.

- A higher proportion of Hispanic (21.5 percent) and Black (21.8 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would interact with any app on their cell phone other than the GPS beyond a touch or swipe in the next 30 days compared to White (17.3 percent) and Asian (15.0 percent) respondents.

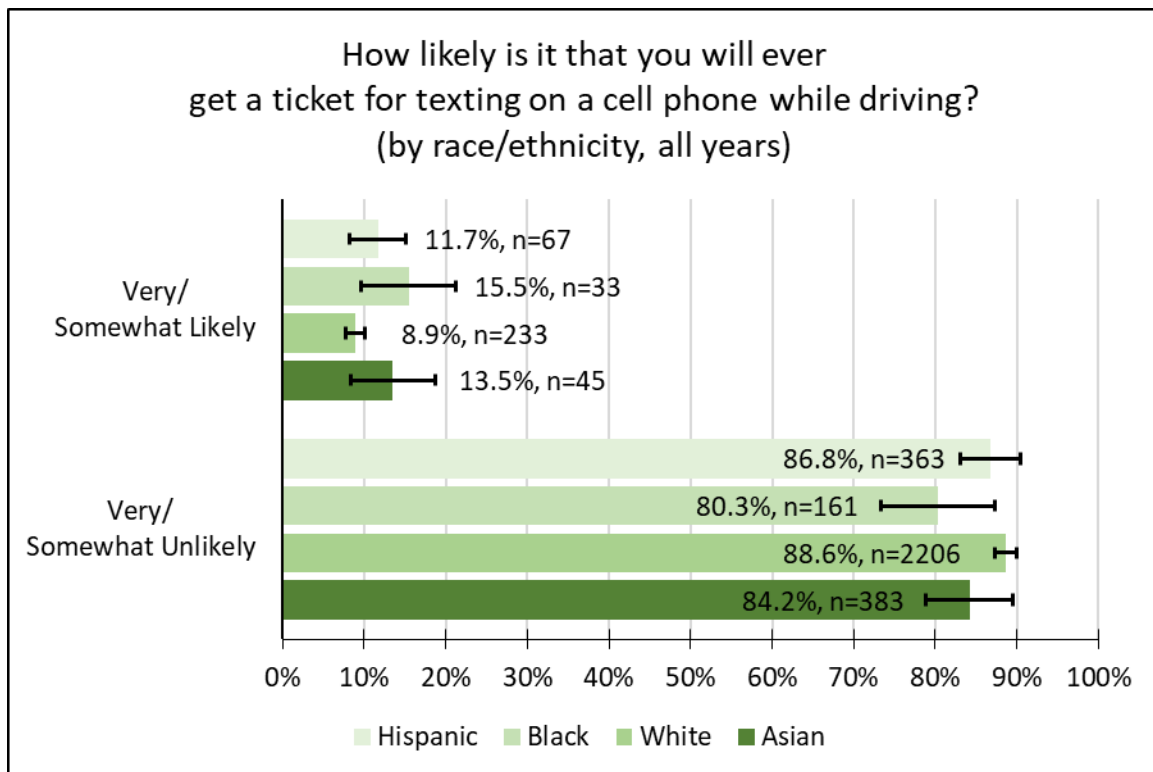
Figure 78: Get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (85.6 percent), Black (80.8 percent), White (88.6 percent), and Asian (83.7 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving.

- A higher proportion of Black (14.9 percent) and Asian (14.0 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving compared to Hispanic (11.7 percent) and White (8.4 percent) respondents.

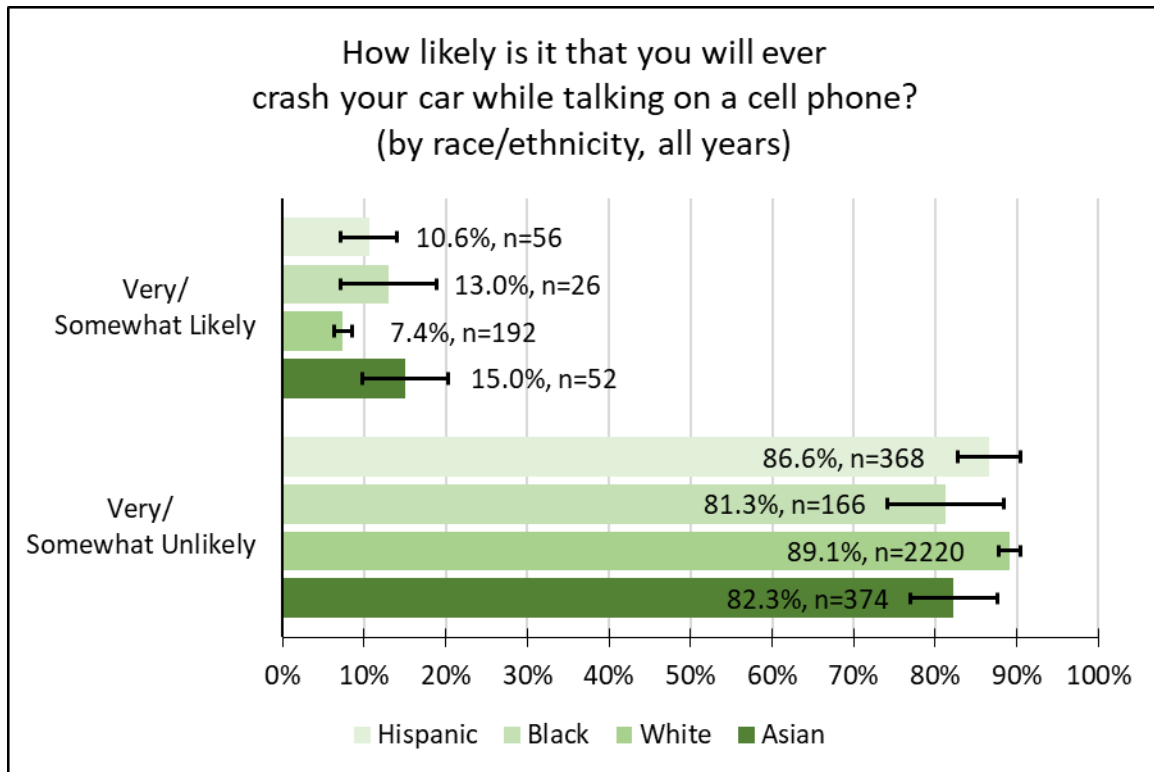
Figure 79: Get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (86.8 percent), Black (80.3 percent), White (88.6 percent), and Asian (84.2 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving.

- A higher proportion of Black (15.5 percent) and Asian (13.5 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving compared to Hispanic (11.7 percent) and White (8.9 percent) respondents.

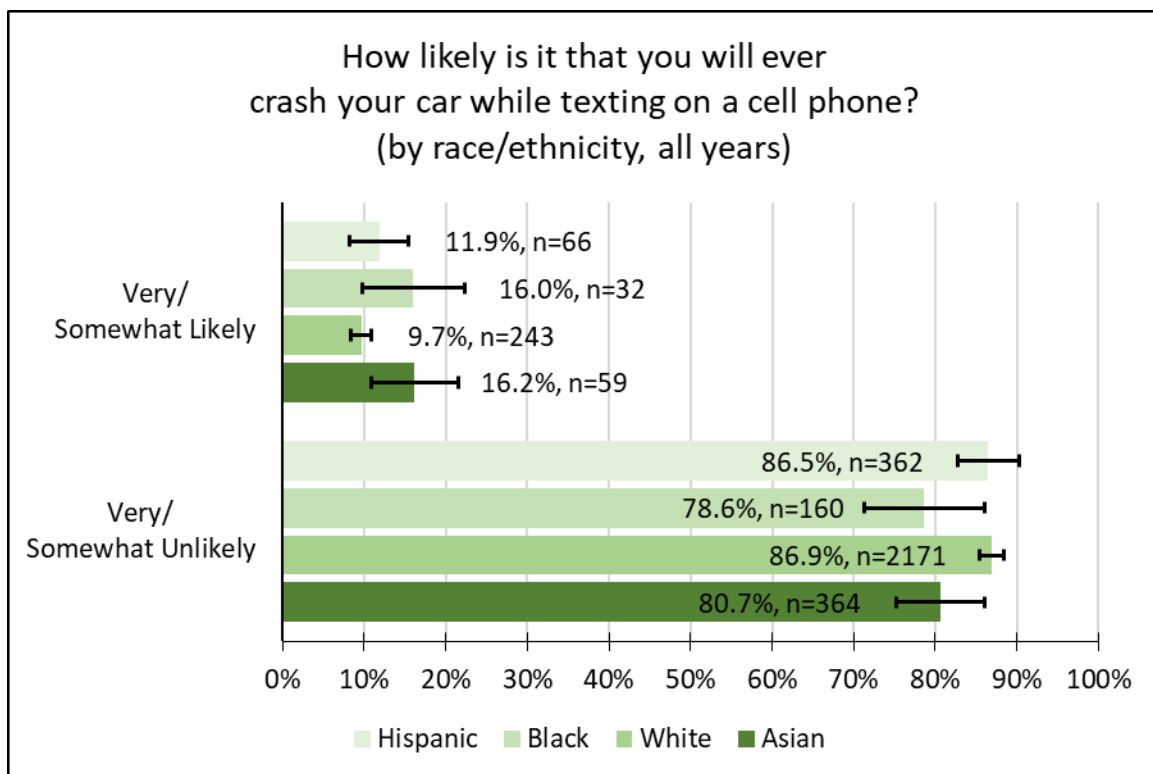
Figure 80: Crash your car while talking on a cell phone? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (86.6 percent), Black (81.3 percent), White (89.1 percent), and Asian (82.3 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone.

- A higher proportion of Asian (15.0 percent) and Black (13.0 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would crash their car while talking on a cell phone compared to Hispanic (10.6 percent) and White (7.4 percent) respondents.

Figure 81: Crash your car while texting on a cell phone? By Race/Eth



Most Hispanic (86.5 percent), Black (78.6 percent), White (86.9 percent), and Asian (80.7 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very unlikely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone.

- A higher proportion of Asian (16.2 percent) and Black (16.0 percent) respondents indicated that it was somewhat or very likely they would crash their car while texting on a cell phone compared to Hispanic (11.9 percent) and White (9.7 percent) respondents.

Appendix A: SurveyUSA Final Questionnaire King County Distracted Drivers 2021

In the past 30 days, how often have you ...?

En los últimos 30 días, ¿con que frecuencia usted...?

Read a text message or email while driving

Leyó un mensaje de texto o de correo electrónico mientras conducía

Regularly

Fairly often

Rarely

Just once

Never

Not sure

Frecuentemente

Algunas veces

Rara vez

Solamente una vez

Nunca

No estoy seguro(a)

Typed a text message or email while driving

Escribió un mensaje de texto o de correo electrónico mientras conducía

Talked on a hand-held cell phone while driving

Habló por teléfono celular sujetándolo con la mano mientras conducía

Talked on a hands-free cell phone while driving

Habló por teléfono celular en el modo a manos libres mientras conducía

Used any app on your cell phone other than the GPS system while driving

Usó una aplicación de su teléfono celular aparte del sistema de navegación o GPS mientras conducía

How acceptable or unacceptable do you feel it is for a driver to ...

¿Qué tan aceptable o inaceptable considera que es que un(a) conductor(a)...?

Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving

Hable por teléfono celular sujetándolo con la mano mientras conduce

Completely acceptable

Somewhat acceptable
Somewhat unacceptable
Completely unacceptable
Not sure

Totalmente aceptable
Algo aceptable
Algo inaceptable
Totalmente inaceptable
No estoy seguro(a)

Talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving
Hable por teléfono celular en el modo a manos libres mientras conduce

Read a text message or email while driving
Lea un mensaje de texto o de correo electrónico mientras conduce

Type a text message or email while driving
Escriba un mensaje de texto o de correo electrónico mientras conduce

Use an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving
Use una aplicación de un teléfono celular aparte del sistema de navegación o GPS
mientras conduce

How much of a threat do you personally find it if other drivers are ...?
En lo personal, ¿qué tan amenazado se siente si otros conductores...?

Talking on a cell phone
Hablan en un teléfono celular

A serious threat
Somewhat of a threat
Not a threat
Not at all a threat
Not sure

Gravemente amenazado(a)
Un poco amenazado(a)
No me siento amenazado(a)
Para nada amenazado(a)
No estoy seguro(a)

Texting or emailing on a cell phone

Envían mensajes de texto o de correo electrónico en un teléfono celular

Using an app other than GPS on a cell phone while driving

Usan una aplicación de un teléfono celular aparte del sistema de navegación o GPS mientras conducen

Driving aggressively

Conducen de manera agresiva

Speeding on freeways

Exceden el límite de velocidad en las autopistas

Speeding on residential streets

Exceden el límite de velocidad en calles residenciales

Running red lights

Pasan cuando el semáforo está en rojo

Falling asleep while driving

Se duermen mientras conducen

Driving after drinking alcohol

Conducen después de consumir bebidas alcohólicas

Driving after using cannabis

Conducen bajo los efectos de la marihuana

In the next 30 days, how likely is it you will ...

En los próximos 30 días, ¿qué tan probable es que usted...?

Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving

Hable por teléfono celular sujetándolo con la mano mientras conduce

Very likely

Somewhat likely

Somewhat unlikely

Very unlikely

Not sure

Muy probable

Algo probable

Algo improbable

Muy improbable
No estoy seguro(a)

Type a text message while driving
Escriba un mensaje de texto mientras conduce

Interact with any app on your cell phone other than the GPS system beyond a touch/swipe
Usar alguna otra aplicación de su teléfono celular aparte de tocarlo o deslizar el dedo para usar el sistema de navegación o GPS

How likely is it that you will ever ...?

En el futuro, ¿qué tan probable es que alguna vez usted...?

Get a ticket for talking on a cell phone while driving?
Reciba una multa por hablar por teléfono celular mientras conduce

Get a ticket for texting on a cell phone while driving?
Reciba una multa por enviar mensajes de texto por su teléfono celular mientras conduce

Crash your car while talking on a cell phone
Choque su automóvil mientras habla por teléfono celular

Crash your car while texting on a cell phone
Choque su automóvil mientras envía mensajes de texto por su teléfono celular