

**Request for Approval under the “Generic Clearance for the Collection of  
Routine Customer Feedback” (OMB Control Number: 2127-0682)**

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**TITLE OF INFORMATION COLLECTION:** Focus Groups for Assessments of  
Creative Concepts Supporting a National Awareness Campaign to Reduce Drugged Driving

**PURPOSE:**

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) was authorized by the Highway Safety Act of 1966 to carry out a Congressional mandate to reduce the mounting number of deaths, injuries and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes on our Nation’s highways. In support of this mission, NHTSA has been directed under the FAST ACT “Fixing America’s Surface Transportation” Act to develop a new communications campaign to support state efforts to raise drivers’ awareness of the risks and dangers of driving while under the influence of drugs, in particular THC, the active ingredient in cannabis (a.k.a., marijuana) to be implemented as early as December 2016. All 50 states plus the District of Columbia have laws prohibiting driving under the influence of various drugs as well as alcohol. However, field-level law enforcement has limited means of detecting a driver’s level of THC (unlike alcohol levels which can be detected via field breathalyzers). This limitation makes it easier for drivers under the influence of marijuana to “get by” with the fallacious behavior. Furthermore, the issue shows signs of escalating: NHTSA’s 2013/14 National Roadside Survey of Alcohol and Drug Use by Drivers ([www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles/nti/pdf/812118-Roadside\\_Survey\\_2014.pdf](http://www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles/nti/pdf/812118-Roadside_Survey_2014.pdf)) found that 12.6% of weekend nighttime drivers had evidence of marijuana use; this was an increase from 8.6% in a similar study in 2007. Yet the risks are evident, per another study: NHTSA’s Drug and Alcohol Crash Risk Study ([www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles/nti/pdf/11388c-CrashRiskStudy-FactSheet.pdf](http://www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles/nti/pdf/11388c-CrashRiskStudy-FactSheet.pdf)) found that drivers who use marijuana were 25% more likely to be involved in a crash, compared to drivers with no evidence of marijuana use. Adding concern to increased use of marijuana is that 23 states and the District of Columbia have some form of legalized marijuana use. These and other facts give significant credence to the importance of discouraging drivers from operating vehicles while under the influence of marijuana.

An integral part of NHTSA’s plan is development of a public communications campaign to assist states in efforts to increase and sustain awareness of the risks and dangers of driving while impaired by marijuana. For assessment of the relative strengths and weaknesses of creative concept alternatives for its messages, NHTSA seeks to use a qualitative research methodology in the form of focus groups. For past NHTSA campaigns, market research findings in the form of focus groups have been important in gathering feedback because they allow a more in-depth understanding of drivers’ attitudes, beliefs, motivations, and feelings than do quantitative studies. Focus groups serve the narrowly defined need for direct and informal opinion on a specific topic.

NHTSA proposes conducting four focus groups among male drivers who are ages 18-34 and who are recreational marijuana users. For the focus groups, two groups will be conducted in each of two cities: Birmingham, Alabama, and Indianapolis, Indiana.

NHTSA believes the attitudinal diversities of these two communities will yield pragmatic feedback about which messaging and creative elements will be most effective for use among a

broader geographical scale. Additionally, both cities are in states in which marijuana is still deemed illegal (except in narrowly-defined medical circumstances).

Focus groups will play an important role in gathering this information because they allow for more in-depth understanding of people’s attitudes, beliefs, and motivations than do other kinds of studies. If such information is not collected, it will be more difficult and less cost-effective for NHTSA to develop and distribute potentially life-saving messages to its target audience.

**DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDENTS:**

Focus group respondents will correspond to the campaign’s target audience: male drivers ages 18 to 34 who are recreational marijuana users. Four groups will be conducted, each composed of seven to nine pre-screened individuals matching that profile. Each group is projected to last 90 minutes in duration. (This total time is a combination of an “arrive early” window of 15 minutes plus 75-minute focus group session). Although no more than nine participants will be seated for each group, more than nine per group will be recruited. Given the target market profile for this effort, fifteen people will be recruited for each group in anticipation of at least nine showing. Even with advance confirmations from qualified recruits, the sensitive nature of the subject matter for this research, plus the relatively less reliability of younger males to show for focus groups, necessitates the higher number of recruits. Should more than nine arrive on time, only nine will be seated in the group, and the others will be released (as well as paid their promised incentives). For the four groups, two cities will be used, with two groups per city. Each proposed city is relatively major in size and has marketing research industry-accredited focus group facilities available:

- Birmingham, Alabama
- Indianapolis, Indiana

**TYPE OF COLLECTION:** (Check one)

- |                                                                       |                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Customer Comment Card/Complaint Form         | <input type="checkbox"/> Customer Satisfaction Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Usability Testing (e.g., Website or Software | <input type="checkbox"/> Small Discussion Group       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus Group                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                 |

**CERTIFICATION:**

I certify the following to be true:

1. The collection is voluntary.
2. The collection is low-burden for respondents and low-cost for the Federal Government.
3. The collection is non-controversial and does not raise issues of concern to other federal agencies.
4. The results are not intended to be disseminated to the public.
5. Information gathered will not be used for the purpose of substantially informing influential policy decisions.
6. The collection is targeted to the solicitation of opinions from respondents who have experience with the program or may have experience with the program in the future.

Name: Susan McMeen

To assist review, please provide answers to the following question:

**Personally Identifiable Information:**

- 1. Is personally identifiable information (PII) collected? [ ] Yes [X] No
- 2. If Yes, will any information that is collected be included in records that are subject to the Privacy Act of 1974? [ ] Yes No
- 3. If Yes, has an up-to-date System of Records Notice (SORN) been published? [ ] Yes ] No

**Gifts or Payments:**

Is an incentive (e.g., money or reimbursement of expenses, token of appreciation) provided to participants? [X] Yes [ ] No

Each respondent will be provided with \$75 following his participation in a focus group session. This amount is in line with the industry standard, relative to focus group participation by people in the target market. These industry-standard stipends help to ensure that respondents can be recruited efficiently and ensure their arrival and participation in the groups. These standards exist to provide fair compensation for costs incurred by participants while attending groups, based on the location of and expenses in each market. As noted earlier, pre-screened and invited respondents who arrive on time but are released prior to the group will also be awarded their stipends (also in keeping with marketing research industry standards).

**BURDEN HOURS**

No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Average Burden per Response (hours)	Total Burden Hours
60 (recruits for screening purposes)	1	6 minutes (1/10-hours) phone interview	6
36 (participants)	1	90 minutes (1-and-1/2-hours) pre-group arrival plus discussion	54
24 (recruits arriving, but released prior to participation)	1	15 minutes (1/4-hours) pre-group arrival only, subsequently released	6
			<b>66 hours</b>

**TOTAL BURDEN HOURS: 66 hours**

**FEDERAL COST:** The estimated annual cost to the Federal government is \$43,720.

**If you are conducting a focus group, survey, or plan to employ statistical methods, please provide answers to the following questions:**

**The selection of your targeted respondents**

1. Do you have a customer list or something similar that defines the universe of potential respondents and do you have a sampling plan for selecting from this universe?  
[ X ] Yes [ ] No

If the answer is yes, please provide a description of both below (or attach the sampling plan)? If the answer is no, please provide a description of how you plan to identify your potential group of respondents and how you will select them?

Please see recruitment screener attached.

Each focus group facility in each city does the recruiting on NHTSA's and NHTSA's contractor's behalf, per the screener NHTSA provides. The facility's recruiting staff works primarily from a pool within its proprietary database of people in that particular marketplace who have previously submitted demographic, lifestyle and product preference information. So when NHTSA submits a screener such as the one for this project, the recruitment manager will filter the database to search for potential respondents in the designated age group (and any other relevant specs if the firm happens to have one or more of those other criteria established in the database). Then the recruiters will use telephone calls to those potential respondents to administer the full screener.

In any given household, only one person will be screened and confirmed.

After going through the database, if the recruiters can't fill the specified total numbers and/or quotas, the secondary step is procuring sample from any of numerous national sample providers of names, addresses and phone numbers. The recruiters will then make phone calls to this list until the recruiting is completed.

**Administration of the Instrument**

1. How will you collect the information? (Check all that apply)  
[ ] Web-based or other forms of Social Media  
[X] Telephone  
[X] In-person  
[ ] Mail  
[ ] Other, Explain
2. Will interviewers or facilitators be used? [X] Yes [ ] No

**Please make sure that all instruments, instructions, and scripts are submitted with the request.**