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**Expiration Date:** 

## End User Survey to Obtain User Feedback on Countermeasures that Work and Countermeasures At Work (Web Survey)

U.S. Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Introduction: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is seeking feedback from State Highway Safety Offices (SHSOs) and other traffic safety professionals about *Countermeasures That Work* (CMTW) and *Countermeasures At Work* (CMAW). We value your honest opinions about these two documents. Your feedback will inform future changes so NHTSA can make these documents as useful as possible for the States. Your responses will be treated in a secure and anonymous manner. Findings from the survey will be delivered to NHTSA in aggregated form that preserves participant anonymity. The findings will not be released publicly. This questionnaire should take approximately 30 minutes to complete.

Paperwork Reduction Act Burden Statement: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, a federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for this information collection is 2127-0727. The estimated time to complete this survey is 30 minutes. All responses to this collection of information are voluntary. If you have comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, send them to: Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Ave, SE, Washington, DC, 20590. NHTSA Form 1343 – Revised 2022.

1.	which of the following best describes your current position:
	☐ Director of a SHSO
	☐ SHSO deputy director, administrative coordinator, program manager, or other SHSO staff
	☐ Other:

## **Section 1: Countermeasures That Work**

Countermeasures That Work (CMTW) is now in its 10<sup>th</sup> Edition. It was first published in 2005 as a resource to assist SHSOs in choosing behavioral countermeasures that have the greatest potential to improve traffic safety. CMTW has ten chapters that address alcohol- and drug-impaired driving, seat belts and child restraints, speeding and speed management, distracted driving, drowsy driving, motorcycle safety, young drivers, older drivers, pedestrian safety, and bicycle safety.

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2.	In your estimation, how familiar are you with the Countermeasures that Work (CMTW) document?  Extremely familiar  Very familiar  Somewhat familiar  Not very familiar
3.	How do you access CMTW? (Check all that apply)  ☐ Internet website ☐ Printed copy ☐ Saved electronic version
4.	How often do you refer to CMTW?  ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Every few months ☐ Once or twice a year ☐ Less than once a year
5.	In which of the following ways do you use CMTW? (Check all that apply)  ☐ As part of our highway safety planning process ☐ When considering whether to fund or implement a new countermeasure ☐ When training new employees ☐ Other:
6.	How helpful is CMTW as a resource for the work you do?  Extremely helpful  Very helpful  Somewhat helpful  Not very helpful  Not helpful at all
7.	How easy is it to find the information you're looking for in CMTW?  ☐ Extremely easy ☐ Very easy ☐ Somewhat easy ☐ Not very easy ☐ Not easy at all

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8.	Countermeasures are rated on a 5-star rating system. In your opinion, how useful is this star rating system?  □ Extremely useful □ Very useful □ Somewhat useful □ Not very useful □ Not useful at all
9.	What aspects or features of Countermeasures That Work do you like most?
10.	. In what ways could <i>Countermeasures That Work</i> be improved to make it more useful for the work you do?
11.	Are there countermeasures or problem areas you think should be added to future editions of Countermeasures That Work?
Sec	ction 2: Countermeasures At Work
cor pro pla	untermeasures At Work (CMAW) was first published in 2022. The document was designed to be a mpanion to the long-standing Countermeasures That Work document. Countermeasures At Work ovides real-world examples and details on localities where successful countermeasures were put into ace. The program descriptions include information about locality size, implementation issues, cost, keholders, challenges, evaluation, and outcomes.
12.	<ul> <li>Have you ever looked at the Countermeasures At Work (CMAW) document?</li> <li>☐ Yes</li> <li>☐ No (skip to Section 3)</li> </ul>
13.	In your estimation, how familiar are you with CMAW?  ☐ Extremely familiar ☐ Very familiar ☐ Somewhat familiar ☐ Not very familiar ☐ Not familiar at all
14.	. How do you access CMAW? (Check all that apply)  ☐ Internet website ☐ Printed copy ☐ Saved electronic version

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15.	How often do you refer to CMAW?  Weekly Monthly Every few months Once or twice a year Less than once a year Never
16.	In which of the following ways do you use CMAW? (Check all that apply)  ☐ To learn about efforts in other States ☐ To better understand how to implement a specific countermeasure ☐ To get ideas about new and innovative programs ☐ Other:
17.	Have you ever contacted a program to get more information after reading about it in CMAW?  ☐ Yes  ☐ No
18.	How helpful is CMAW as a resource for the work you do?  Extremely helpful  Very helpful  Somewhat helpful  Not very helpful  Not helpful at all
19.	How easy is it to find the information you're looking for in CMAW?  Extremely easy  Very easy  Somewhat easy  Not very easy  Not easy at all
20.	Countermeasures At Work includes descriptions about locality size, implementation issues, cost, stakeholders, challenges, evaluation, and outcomes. Which information do you find most useful and why?
21.	What additional information about programs would you like to see included in <i>Countermeasures At Work</i> ?

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## **Section 3: Identifying Successful Programs**

In this final section of the survey, NHTSA is seeking your suggestions about successful traffic safety programs to include in the next edition of *Countermeasures At Work*. The first edition included successful examples of 4- and 5-star countermeasures from *Countermeasures That Work*. The next edition will include successful examples of 3-star countermeasures.

The table below lists the 3-star countermeasures in *Countermeasures That Work*. For each countermeasure, please provide one or more examples of successful programs in your State, region, or elsewhere in the United States. If you are not aware of a successful program, you may skip to the next countermeasure. You may also enter more than one example of a successful program for each countermeasure. Finally, please provide contact information (email and phone number) of a representative from the program so NHTSA can collect more information.

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22.

Problem area	Countermeasure	CMTW source	Name of successful program	Location (city, state, county)	Contact information for a program representative
Alcohol and Drugs	Integrated Enforcement: Impaired- driving enforcement is integrated into special enforcement activities directed primarily at other offenses such as speeding or seat belt nonuse.	Chapter 1, Countermeasure 2.5			Name: Email: Phone:
Alcohol and Drugs	<b>Court Monitoring:</b> Citizens observe, track, and report on DWI court or administrative hearing activities.	Chapter 1, Countermeasure 3.3			Name: Email: Phone:
Alcohol and Drugs	Mass-Media Campaigns: Intensive communications and outreach activities regarding alcohol-impaired driving that use radio, television, print, and other mass media, both paid and/or earned.	Chapter 1, Countermeasure 5.2			Name: Email: Phone:
Alcohol and Drugs	Zero-tolerance Law Enforcement: Enforcement during regular patrols or during special patrols directed at times and areas when young impaired drivers may be present	Chapter 1, Countermeasure 6.2			Name: Email: Phone:
Alcohol and Drugs	Alcohol Vendor Compliance Checks: Enforcement officers watch as underage people attempt to purchase alcohol and cite the server or vendor for an MLDA-21 violation if a sale is made.	Chapter 1, Countermeasure 6.3			Name: Email: Phone:
Alcohol and Drugs	Other Minimum Legal Drinking Age 21 Law Enforcement: This includes a	Chapter 1, Countermeasure 6.4			Name: Email:

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,	variety of efforts such as "use and		Phone:
	lose" laws, key registration laws,		Thorie.
	media campaigns, underage drinking		
	tiplines, and social host liability.		
Alcohol and	Enforcement of Drug-Impaired	Chapter 1,	Name:
Drugs	<b>Driving:</b> This may include drug	Countermeasure 7.1	Email:
Drugs	recognition experts and other	countermeasure 7.1	Phone:
	approaches to enforce drug-impaired		There.
	driving laws.		
Seat Belts	Sustained Enforcement: Some	Chapter 2,	Name:
and Child	jurisdictions enforce their belt use	Countermeasure 2.3	Email:
Restraints	laws vigorously as part of customary		Phone:
	traffic enforcement activities.		
Seat Belts	Strategies for Older Children:	Chapter 2,	Name:
and Child	Occupant protection programs	Countermeasure 6.1	Email:
Restraints	targeting children ages 8 to 14.		Phone:
Seat Belts	Strategies for Child Restraint and	Chapter 2,	Name:
and Child	Booster Seat Use: Occupant	Countermeasure 6.2	Email:
Restraints	protection communications and		Phone:
	outreach campaigns targeting		
	children age 12 and younger.		
Seat Belts	School Programs: Occupant	Chapter 2,	Name:
and Child	protection education and other	Countermeasure 7.1	Email:
Restraints	communication strategies		Phone:
	implemented through schools.		
Seat Belts	Inspection Stations: Hands-on	Chapter 2,	Name:
and Child	assistance with the installation and	Countermeasure 7.2	Email:
Restraints	use of child restraints.		Phone:
Speeding and	Communications and Outreach	Chapter 3,	Name:
Speed	Supporting Enforcement: High	Countermeasure 4.1	Email:
Management	visibility communications to		Phone:
	persuade motorists that detection		
	and punishment for speeding is		
	likely.		

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Motorcycle	Alcohol-Impaired Motorcyclists:	Chapter 5,	Name:
Safety	Detection, Enforcement, and	Countermeasure 2.1	Email:
	Sanctions: Programs for law		Phone:
	enforcement on how to detect		11101101
	impaired motorcyclists or enforce		
	laws related to operating a		
	motorcycle while impaired.		
Young	Enforcement of GDL: Programs	Chapter 6,	Name:
Drivers	specifically aimed at enforcing	Countermeasure 4.1	Email:
	graduated licensing requirements for		Phone:
	young drivers.		
Older Drivers	Law Enforcement Roles: Programs	Chapter 7,	Name:
	that provide information and	Countermeasure 3.1	Email:
	education to older drivers or that		Phone:
	identify individuals with potential		
	impairments and refer them to		
	licensing agencies.		
Pedestrian	Elementary-Age Child Pedestrian	Chapter 8,	Name:
Safety	Training: Training to equip school-	Countermeasure 2.1	Email:
	age children with knowledge and		Phone:
	practice to enable them to walk		
	safely in environments with traffic		
	and other safety hazards.		
Pedestrian	Safe Routes to School: Programs that	Chapter 8,	Name:
Safety and	increase the amount of walking and	Countermeasure 2.2;	Email:
Bicycle Safety	bicycling trips to and from school	Chapter 9,	Phone:
	while simultaneously improving	Countermeasure 1.2	
	safety for children walking or		
	bicycling to school.		
Pedestrian	Reduce and Enforce Speed Limits:	Chapter 8,	Name:
Safety	Programs to reduce motorist travel	Countermeasure 4.2	Email:
	speeds in order to reduce the		Phone:
	likelihood and severity of pedestrian		
	injuries.		

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Pedestrian	<b>Conspicuity Enhancement:</b> Programs	Chapter 8,		Name:
Safety	that increase the opportunity for	Countermeasure 4.3		Email:
	drivers to see and avoid pedestrians,			Phone:
	particularly in dark conditions.			
Pedestrian	Enforcement Strategies: Programs	Chapter 8,		Name:
Safety	designed to increase compliance with	Countermeasure 4.4		Email:
	traffic laws related to pedestrians,			Phone:
	especially in areas where pedestrian			
	crashes are most common.			
Bicycle Safety	Active Lighting and Rider	Chapter 9,		Name:
	Conspicuity: Programs designed to	Countermeasure 3.1		Email:
	make bicyclists more visible to			Phone:
	motorists and to allow motorists			
	more opportunity to see and avoid			
	collisions with bicyclists.			