CROSS-BORDER TRAVEL BEHAVIOR SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT

Prepared for SANDAG







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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents
List of Tablesiii
List of Figuresiv
Introduction1
Motivation for Study
Overview of Methodology
Organization of Report
Acknowledgments
Disclaimer
About True North
Key Findings
Cross-border trips originate close to the border in México4
Trip destinations in the U.S. cluster close to the border
Shopping is the most common reason for crossing the border 4
The average crosser visits multiple destinations in the U.S. and for a mix of
reasons4
Most U.S. destinations are reached by driving alone or in a carpool
The typical U.S. visit lasts less than one day
Proximity to the border also shapes U.S. resident trips to México 5
U.S. residents generally visit México to socialize
The average México visit lasts two days 6
Interest in using the Otay Mesa East tolled border crossing was conditioned by
several factors
The current study findings are similar to the 2010 study findings 6
México Resident: U.S. Trip Details 8
Trip Origin in México
Primary Destination in United States
Primary U.S. Trip Purpose
Duration of U.S. Visit
Miles traveled in U.S
Number of Destinations in the U.S
Time of Stops in U.S
Duration of Stops in U.S
Location of Destinations in San Diego County
Purpose of Stops in San Diego County
Mode of Travel in San Diego County
Frequency of Trips into U.S
U.S. Resident: México Trip Details 36
Location of U.S. Residence
Primary Purpose for Visiting México
Cities Visited in México
Length of Stay in México & Frequency of Visits
Value of Time 40
Anticipated Border Wait
Otay Mesa East Toll Crossing
Willingness to Pay Specific Toll for Expedited Crossing45
Reasons for Not Paying Toll
Border Crosser Details 50
Methodology
Overview
Questionnaire & Diary Development
Data Collection & Diary Retrieval

Pre-Test Summary & Adjustments	53
Adjustments Made based on Pre-Test	54
Sampling Methodology	54
Cluster Sampling	55
Two-stage Design	55
Utilizing CBP Data	56
Weekday Interviewing	56
GPS Subsample	58
Weighting with Updated Crossing Data	58
Data Processing	
Rounding	60
Questionnaires & Diary	61
Questionnaire: English version	61
Questionnaire: Spanish version	73
Travel Diary: San Ysidro	85
Travel Diary: Otay Mesa	89
Travel Diary: Tecate	93

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Primary U.S. Destination City by Overall & POE	10
Table 2	Percentage of Stops in San Diego County TSRAs by POE	23
Table 3	Demographics of México Resident Border Crossings by Study Year & POE	50
Table 4	Distribution of Weekday Northbound Crossings by Mode	57
Table 5	Proportional Interviewing Showing Initial Interviews & Diaries	57
Table 6	Completed Weekday Interviews - Unweighted	58
Table 7	Distribution of Individual Crossings for November 2019 Week	59
Table 8	Completed Diaries for Cross-Border Modeling - Weighted	59
Table 9	Completed Surveys for Crossing Demographics & VOT Analyses - Weighted	60



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Diagram of Overlapping Travel and VOT Study Subgroups	. 2
Figure 2	México Origin City	
Figure 3	México Origin City by POE	
Figure 4	Tijuana Trip Origin by delegación	
Figure 5	Tijuana Trip Origin by delegación by POE	. 9
Figure 6	Primary U.S. Trip Purpose	11
Figure 7	Primary U.S. Trip Purpose by POE	11
Figure 8	Primary U.S. Trip Purpose by Age & Gender	12
Figure 9	Primary U.S. Trip Purpose by Employment Status and Time of Crossing	12
Figure 10	Average Number of Hours in U.S. Per Crossing by POE & Primary Purpose of U.S. Trip	
Figure 11	Average Miles Traveled in U.S. per Crossing: México Residents	
Figure 12	Average Number of Stops in U.S. Per Crossing by POE & Primary Purpose of U.S. Trip	
Figure 13	Distribution of Trip Stops by Arrival Time: All Trips	
Figure 14		
Figure 15		
Figure 16	Distribution of Trip Stops by Arrival Time: Dining Trips	
Figure 17	Distribution of Trip Stops by Arrival Time: Visiting Friends or Relatives	
Figure 18	Distribution of Trip Stops by Arrival Time: Errands	
Figure 19	Distribution of Trip Stops by Arrival Time: Other Trip Purposes	
Figure 20	Duration of Destination Visit in Minutes	
Figure 21	Duration of Destination Visit in Minutes: Work Trips	
Figure 22	Duration of Destination Visit in Minutes: Shopping Trips	
Figure 23	Duration of Destination Visit in Minutes: Dining Trips	
Figure 24	Duration of Destination Visit in Minutes: Visiting Friend or Relative Trips	
Figure 25	Duration of Destination Visit in Minutes: Errand Trips	
Figure 26	Duration of Destination Visit in Minutes: Other Purpose Trips	
Figure 27	Map of TSRAs in San Diego County	22
Figure 28	Distribution of All Stops	
Figure 29	Distribution of All Stops From San Ysidro POE	25
Figure 30	Distribution of All Stops From Otay Mesa POE	26
Figure 31	Distribution of All Stops From Tecate POE	27
Figure 32	Individual Stops: Trip Purpose	28
Figure 33	Individual Stops: Trip Purpose by POE	29
Figure 34	Individual Stops: Trip Purposes Per Crossing	
Figure 35	Individual Stops: Travel Mode	
Figure 36	Individual Stops: Trip Mode by POE	31
Figure 37	Map of Transit Options at San Ysidro and Otay Mesa POEs	
Figure 38	Number of Trips per Week into U.S	
Figure 39	Number of Trips per Week into U.S. by Primary Trip Purpose	33
Figure 40	Number of Trips per Week into U.S. by POE, Employment Status, and	
	Employed in U.S	
Figure 41	Number of Trips per Week into U.S. by Respondent Age	
Figure 42	Number of Trips per Week into U.S. by Monthly Household Income	
Figure 43	County of U.S. Residence	
Figure 44	City of Residence Among San Diego County Residents	
Figure 45	Primary México Trip Purpose	
Figure 46	México Cities Visited	
Figure 47	Length of Stay in México	39
Figure 48	Number of Times Respondent Crosses Border from México to U.S. per Month	39

Figure 49	Anticipated Border Wait Time by Overall, POE & Lane Type	40
Figure 50	Anticipated Border Wait Time by Country of Residence & Time of Day	41
Figure 51	Would You Occasionally Use Otay Mesa East POE?	42
Figure 52	Would Occasionally Use Otay Mesa East POE by Expected Border Wait Time	42
Figure 53	Would Occasionally Use Otay Mesa East POE by POE & Lane Type	42
Figure 54	Would Occasionally Use Otay Mesa East POE by Country of Residence & Time	
	of Day	43
Figure 55	Would Occasionally Use Otay Mesa East POE by Age & Gender (México	
	Residents)	43
Figure 56	Would Occasionally Use Otay Mesa East POE by Employment Status &	
	Employed in U.S. (México Residents)	44
Figure 57	Would Occasionally Use Otay Mesa East POE by Monthly Income (México	
	Residents)	44
Figure 58	Would Occasionally Use Otay Mesa East POE by Distance in Miles from POE	
	to Home in U.S	45
Figure 59		
	to Primary Destination	
Figure 60	·	
Figure 61	Willingness to Pay Toll by Toll Amount and Expected Border Wait Time	4/
Figure 62		
	Purpose for U.S. Trip.	
	Willingness to Pay Specific Toll by POE & Lane Type	
_	Reasons for not Paying Toll for Faster Crossing	
Figure 65	Diagram of Overlapping Travel and VOT Study Subgroups	55

INTRODUCTION

The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) is the regional planning agency for San Diego County and, as such, serves as a technical and information resource for the region's 18 incorporated cities and the county government. One of SANDAG's primary functions is to plan and invest in the transportation system so that it best meets the mobility needs of the region, now and in the future. By better integrating the region's freeway, transit, and road networks, linking land use and transportation planning, and strategically investing in infrastructure improvements where they are most needed, SANDAG helps to promote a sustainable, high quality of life in the region.

MOTIVATION FOR STUDY Successfully fulfilling its planning role requires that SANDAG has up-to-date and reliable information regarding the travel behaviors of residents and visitors who place demands on the region's transportation infrastructure. The primary purpose of the *Cross-border Travel Behavior Survey* described in this report is to provide a statistically reliable profile of the travel behaviors of México residents who cross into San Diego County via the Otay Mesa-Mesa de Otay, San Ysidro-Puerta México, and Tecate-Tecate ports of entry. By recording the types of trips made by México residents, the locations they visit, the modes of transportation used, as well as the purpose, timing, and frequency of trips, this study provides SANDAG with the information it needs to update the cross-border travel model used to forecast travel patterns and associated impacts on the transportation network in the San Diego region.²

In addition to collecting travel-related information, the study also explored respondents' value of time (VOT), their willingness to pay a toll for expedited border crossings, as well as the factors that shape or condition their intended use of a toll crossing. In combination with respondent and household-level data, this information will help SANDAG estimate demand for the future State Route 11/Otay Mesa East toll crossing³ and inform the associated Investment Grade Traffic and Revenue Study.

OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY A full description of the methodology used for this study is included later in this report (see *Methodology* on page 52). To accommodate the various research objectives, the study employed an overlapping sampling strategy for northbound border crossers.⁴ For the *travel behavior* component of the study, México residents traveling weekdays in personal vehicles and buses, as well as individuals crossing on foot or using non-

^{1.} The Cross Border Express (CBX) is an exclusive bridge for passengers from Tijuana International Airport that allows passengers to cross between México and the U.S. CBX was not included in this study as it was recently surveyed in a separate study and CBX has a separate, dedicated model component (see https://www.san-dag.org/uploads/publicationid/publicationid_4711_28158.pdf). It was also recognized that the primary market served by CBX (México residents traveling to Tijuana by plane from outlying areas) is different than the market of interest for the current study.

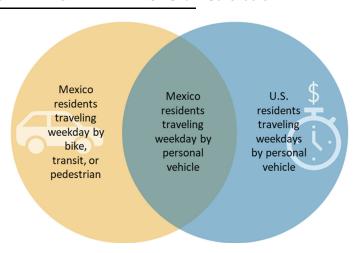
^{2.} For more information about SANDAG's transportation models, please visit the Regional Models website: https://www.sandag.org/index.asp?classid=32&fuseaction=home.classhome.

^{3.} The tolling infrastructure for the Otay Mesa East Port of Entry will be installed on the approach road, State Route 11.

^{4.} A stratified, two-stage clustered sampling design was employed with initial interviews being distributed according to data provided by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) that documented northbound volumes of border crossings based on port of entry, mode, day of week, time of day, and lane type. For more information about the sampling design, see *Methodology* on page 52. Commercial vehicles were not included in the study.

motorized forms of transportation (e.g., bicycle), represented the universe of interest. Questions pertaining to VOT and anticipated use of a future toll crossing, meanwhile, were administered to México residents *and* U.S. residents traveling by personal vehicle during weekdays. Figure 1 illustrates the overlapping subgroups of interest for the travel behavior (left circle) and VOT (right circle) components. Throughout this report, the data have been filtered and weighted to represent the appropriate universe of respondents for the travel behavior and VOT analyses, respectively.

FIGURE 1 DIAGRAM OF OVERLAPPING TRAVEL AND VOT STUDY SUBGROUPS



There were two interviewing stages for this study. In the first stage, respondents were recruited while waiting to cross the border from México into the United States to participate in an *initial* interview that determined their eligibility, collected key respondent and household-level characteristics, and administered the VOT and toll-related questions (as appropriate). Upon completing the initial interview, residents of México who were crossing the border on a weekday were asked to complete the travel diary portion of the study for the places they visit in the United States during their trip that day, up to the following 24 hour period. The information recorded in the diary, along with additional information, was collected via a follow-up interview in-person at designated locations near the border, using a self-administered online survey, or by follow-up telephone interview. To incentivize participation, qualified respondents were offered a \$50 gift card for completing a travel diary or a \$5 gift card for completing the initial interview with VOT questions.

A total of 7,899 respondents (6,460 México residents; 1,439 U.S. residents) completed an initial interview on a weekday as they waited to cross into San Diego County via the Otay Mesa-Mesa de Otay, San Ysidro-Puerta México, or Tecate-Tecate ports of entry. Among residents of México, 1,911 travel diaries were subsequently completed, which detailed information about the respondent's day of travel into San Diego County. Data collection occurred on weekdays

Although weekend travel was also of interest for the VOT component, the arrival of COVID-19 in March 2020 and the subsequent restrictions placed on border crossings prevented the research team from completing a planned second phase of data collection on weekends.

^{6.} An additional 81 diaries (not included in the total described above) were completed with respondents who carried a GPS tracking device. The GPS data was used to validate diary entries and estimate the degree to which respondents may under-report trips (see *GPS Subsample* on page 58 for more information).

between November 6, 2019 and January 16, 2020, pausing for the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's holidays. For a detailed breakdown of completed interviews and diaries by port of entry (POE), mode, lane type, and peak/off-peak periods, see *Weekday Interviewing* on page 56.

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT This report is designed to meet the needs of readers who prefer a summary of the findings as well as those who are interested in the details of the results. For those who seek an overview of the findings, the section titled *Key Findings* provides a summary of the most important factual findings of the survey. For the interested reader, this section is followed by a more detailed question-by-question discussion of the results from the survey by topic area (see *Table of Contents*), as well as a description of the methodology employed for collecting and analyzing the data. And, for the truly ambitious reader, the questionnaires used for the interviews are contained at the back of this report (see *Questionnaires & Diary* on page 61).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS True North thanks SANDAG for the opportunity to design and conduct this important study. The collective expertise, local knowledge, and insight provided by SANDAG staff improved the overall quality of the research presented here. We also thank Valdemar Carvajal (BTK Consulting) for contributing to the study design and leading the data collection efforts in México.

DISCLAIMER The statements and conclusions in this report are those of the authors (Dr. Timothy McLarney and Richard Sarles) at True North Research, Inc. and not necessarily those of SANDAG. Any errors and omissions are the responsibility of the authors.

ABOUT TRUE NORTH True North is a full-service survey research firm that is dedicated to providing public agencies with a clear understanding of the values, opinions, priorities and behaviors of their residents and customers. Through designing and implementing scientific surveys, as well as expert interpretation of the findings, True North helps its clients to move with confidence when making strategic decisions in a variety of areas—such as planning, policy evaluation, performance management, establishing fiscal priorities, and developing effective public information campaigns. During their careers, Dr. McLarney (President) and Mr. Sarles (Principal Researcher) have designed and conducted over 1,000 survey research studies for public agencies, including more than 500 studies for councils of government, transportation planning agencies, municipalities, and special districts.

KEY FINDINGS

As noted in the *Introduction*, this study was designed to provide SANDAG with a statistically reliable profile of the travel behaviors of México residents who cross into San Diego County via the Otay Mesa-Mesa de Otay, San Ysidro-Puerta México, and Tecate-Tecate ports of entry to update SANDAG forecasting models, as well as a realistic assessment of northbound crossers' willingness to pay for expedited border crossings at the future Otay Mesa East tolled border crossing. Whereas subsequent sections of this report are devoted to conveying the detailed results of the study, in this section we attempt to 'see the forest through the trees' by highlighting some of the clear, consistent patterns in the results.

Cross-border trips originate close to the border in México. The vast majority of México residents started their trip into the U.S. from Tijuana (84%), with the balance of trips originating in Tecate (6%), Ensenada (5%), and Rosarito (4%). Less than 1% of respondents reported that their trip originated from a location other than these four identified cities. For more details and a breakdown of Tijuana trip origins by delegación, see *Trip Origin in México* on page 8.

Trip destinations in the U.S. cluster close to the border. Once across the border, México residents tend not to venture far in their travels. The total miles traveled in the U.S. per crossing was 29.76 on average (mean). Of the 5,868 trip destinations recorded in the study, more than three-quarters were clustered in three south county transportation subregional area boundaries (TSRAs): South Bay (28%), Chula Vista (27%), and Otay Mesa (23%). That said, there were some notable differences based on the port of entry (POE) utilized, with those crossing at San Ysidro being most likely to visit South Bay destinations, those crossing at Otay Mesa POE concentrating their trips in the Otay Mesa TSRA, and Tecate crossers tending to visit destinations in East County TSRAs including Mountain Empire, El Cajon, and Jamul. Tecate crossers also reported a much higher average number of total miles traveled in the U.S. (55.25) when compared to their counterparts. For more details, see *Location of Destinations in San Diego County* on page 21 and *Miles traveled in U.S.* on page 13.

Shopping is the most common reason for crossing the border. When asked to describe their *primary* reason for visiting the U.S., shopping accounted for more than half (52%) of all responses, followed by work or business (31%), visiting a friend or relative (9%), medical (2%), and school (2%). Primary trip purpose varied substantially by port of entry, age and gender, as well as employment status. México residents crossing into the U.S. through the San Ysidro and Otay Mesa POEs were most likely to cite *shopping* as the primary purpose of their trip (55% and 52%, respectively), whereas those crossing through Tecate were most likely to mention *work* (55%). When compared to their respective counterparts, those who mentioned work as their primary trip purpose tended to be younger (under 35), male, and employed full-time, whereas shopping was most commonly reported by those over 35 years of age, females, retirees, and homemakers. For more details, see *Primary U.S. Trip Purpose* on page 10.

The average crosser visits multiple destinations in the U.S. and for a mix of reasons.

México residents who make trips into San Diego County often visit multiple destinations within the County—with the average (mean) being 3.09 destinations per weekday of travel. Although some stops were naturally linked to the visitor's *primary* trip purpose, many others were for incidental purposes such as refueling, dining, or exchanging money. For example, whereas less

than 1% of respondents indicated that their U.S. trip was *primarily* motivated by dining/eating, more than 12% of all stops made in the U.S. by México residents were for this purpose. For more details, see *Number of Destinations in the U.S.* on page 14.

Most U.S. destinations are reached by driving alone or in a carpool. Driving alone (44%) or in a carpool with two to five people (30%) were by far the most common ways that individuals arrived at their destinations in the U.S., accounting for approximately three-quarters of all stops. Alternative and active transportation modes accounted for nearly all of the remaining stops, including bike (12%), Trolley (5%), walking/running (3%), and a local bus (3%). The mode of travel used for trips in the U.S. varied somewhat by the POE used for crossing into the U.S.. When compared to their respective counterparts, México residents crossing into the U.S. at Otay Mesa were the most likely to make trips driving alone in a personal vehicle, whereas those crossing at Tecate had a comparatively high rate of traveling in a carpool. San Ysidro crossers stood out from their counterparts with respect to their more frequent use of bikes and the Trolley for reaching their destinations in the U.S.. For more details, see *Mode of Travel in San Diego County* on page 30.

The typical U.S. visit lasts less than one day. The average duration of time respondents spent in the U.S. on their day of travel was 6.28 hours. The duration of visit in the U.S. for those traveling through San Ysidro (6.33) and Otay Mesa (6.29) ports of entry was longer than among those who crossed through Tecate (5.55), on average. The duration of visit in the U.S. for those whose primary purpose was work (7.82), attending school (7.13), or visiting a friend or relative (6.90) was also longer than those whose primary purpose was shopping (5.37). For more details, see *Duration of U.S. Visit* on page 12.

Proximity to the border also shapes U.S. resident trips to México. More than nine-in-ten U.S. residents surveyed while crossing back into the U.S. at the San Ysidro, Otay Mesa and Tecate ports of entry reported that they live in southern California. San Diego County residents represented the majority of those surveyed (57%), followed by residents of Los Angeles County (18%), Riverside County (7%), and Orange County (6%). Among San Diego County residents, nearly nine-in-ten reported that they live in one of three south county cities: San Diego (58%), Chula Vista (24%), and National City (6%). For more details, see *Location of U.S. Residence* on page 36.

U.S. residents generally visit México to socialize. Whereas México residents' reasons for visiting the U.S. centered on shopping and work (see above), more than half of U.S. residents mentioned that their primary reason for visiting México was to visit a friend or relative (54%), followed by medical care (12%), shopping (10%), vacation (5%), picking-up/dropping-off a passenger (5%), and work or business (5%). For more details, see *Primary Purpose for Visiting México* on page 37.

^{7.} This estimate does not include time spent waiting to cross the border into the U.S., only the time spent in the U.S..

The average México visit lasts two days. Overall, U.S. residents reported staying an average of 2.03 days during their visit to México. However, the average length of stay was somewhat higher (2.40 days) for those visiting a friend or relative, and much higher (4.65 days) for those vacationing in México. For more details, see *Length of Stay in México & Frequency of Visits* on page 39.

Interest in using the Otay Mesa East tolled border crossing was conditioned by several factors. Although nearly two-thirds of respondents (México and U.S. residents) traveling by vehicle anticipated that they would *occasionally* use the Otay Mesa East tolled border crossing in the future, their willingness to pay was conditioned by a number of factors including the toll amount, expected wait time, and trip purpose. At the highest toll tested (\$20), approximately one-in-five respondents (22%) were willing to pay to reduce their wait time to less than 20 minutes. As the toll amount decreased to \$10, \$5, and \$3, the percentage of respondents who were willing to pay to cross the border faster increased to 46%, 79%, and 86%, respectively.

The amount of time an individual expected to wait at the border for their trip that day (and thus the amount of time they would save by using a tolled crossing) also shaped their willingness to use a tolled crossing. At the \$20 toll amount, for example, the percentage of respondents willing to pay to reduce their wait time to less than 20 minutes was 17% among those with an anticipated wait time of 80 to 119 minutes, 25% among those expecting a wait time of 120 to 179 minutes, and 32% among those who otherwise expected to wait in line at the border at least 180 minutes. As the toll amount decreased, there was less elasticity in demand based on wait time, with more than eight-in-ten respondents (86%) willing to invest \$3 in a faster crossing regardless of how long they expected to otherwise be waiting at the border that day. For more details, see *Value of Time* on page 40.

The current study findings are similar to the 2010 study findings SANDAG commissioned a cross-border travel behavior study in 2010 with many of the same goals as the present study—to profile the travel behaviors of México residents who cross into San Diego County via the Otay Mesa-Mesa de Otay, San Ysidro-Puerta México, and Tecate-Tecate ports of entry and develop a cross-border travel model to forecast travel patterns and associated impacts on the transportation network in the San Diego region. Although a decade has passed since the 2010 study and the economic situation was far different in 2010 (Great Recession) than in strong economy that characterized the latter months of 2019 and early 2020, the results of the current study are quite consistent with the 2010 study in most respects. The notable exceptions are as follows:

- The distribution of primary trip purpose in the current study showed fewer shopping trips (-3%) and trips to visit a friend or relative (-2%) when compared to 2010, coupled with an increase in work-related trips (+5%). The increase in work-related trips was especially pronounced among those crossing at the Tecate POE.
- The balance of trip purposes across border crosser demographics shifted between 2010 and 2019, with younger individuals (under 35 years of age) reporting a substantially higher percentage of work trips in 2019 than in 2010, and full-time workers also reporting a higher percentage of trips into the U.S. for work in 2019.
- The average duration of México residents' stays in the U.S. was higher in 2019 (6.28 hours) when compared to 2010 (5.14 hours).

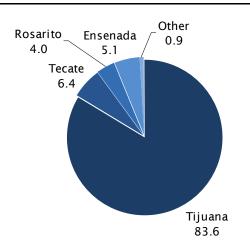
- The average number of destinations visited by México residents in the U.S. was higher in 2019 (3.09) than in 2010 (2.75).
- The number of border crossings that resulted in a stop for dining/eating increased from 23% to 34% between 2010 and 2019. The percentage of crossings that resulted in a work-related stop also increased from 15% in 2010 to 23% in 2019.

MÉXICO RESIDENT: U.S. TRIP DETAILS

The primary objective of this study was to inform SANDAG's cross-border travel model, and thus the initial interview and subsequent travel diary focused on the *why*, *when*, *where*, and *how* of trips made by México residents into San Diego County. That is, *why* are México residents traveling into San Diego County? *When* are they making trips? *Where* are they going? And *how* are they getting there? This section of the report presents the answers to these and related questions.

TRIP ORIGIN IN MÉXICO Near the outset of the interview, México residents were asked to identify the location from which their trip began that day in México. As shown in Figure 2, the vast majority of travelers started their trip in Tijuana (84%), with the balance of trips originating in Tecate (6%), Ensenada (5%), and Rosarito (4%). Less than 1% of respondents reported that their trip originated from a location other than these four identified cities.

FIGURE 2 MÉXICO ORIGIN CITY



Not surprisingly, the distribution of trip origins varied by port of entry (POE). For both the San Ysidro and Otay Mesa ports of entry, approximately nine in ten trips originated in Tijuana. With the Tecate POE being much further east, nearly all respondents (97%) who crossed at that POE reported that their trip originated in Tecate (see Figure 3). For the interested reader, Figure 4 provides a more detailed breakdown of trip origin by delegación among trips originating in Tijuana, whereas Figure 5 provides the same analysis distinguishing between the POE used for crossing.

FIGURE 3 MÉXICO ORIGIN CITY BY POE

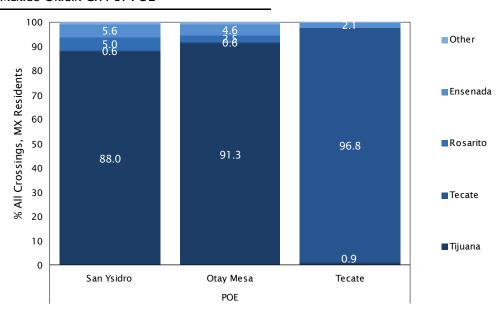


FIGURE 4 TIJUANA TRIP ORIGIN BY DELEGACIÓN

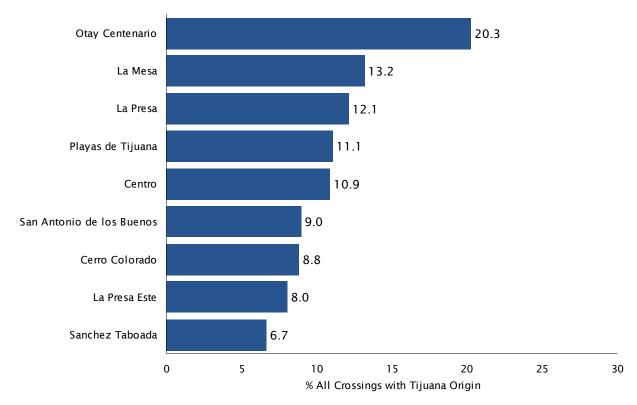
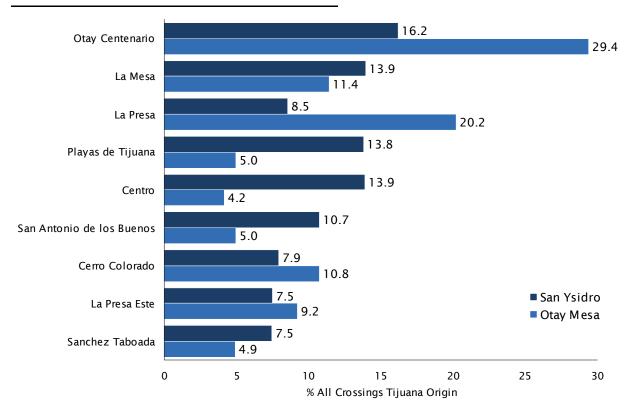


FIGURE 5 TIJUANA TRIP ORIGIN BY DELEGACIÓN BY POE



PRIMARY DESTINATION IN UNITED STATES During the initial interview, respondents were also asked to identify the *primary* destination for their trip into the United States that day. Table 1 presents the overall distribution of primary destinations by city, as well as the patterns according to the POE used by the traveler. The table makes clear that the vast majority of México residents who cross the border into San Diego County have a primary destination in south county. The cities of Chula Vista (43%) and San Diego (30%) alone accounted for nearly three-quarters of primary trip destinations. Adding the San Ysidro area (6%), La Mesa (4%), Otay Mesa area (4%), National City (3%), and El Cajon (1%) to Chula Vista and San Diego accounts for nine in ten primary destinations reported by survey participants.

TABLE 1 PRIMARY U.S. DESTINATION CITY BY OVERALL & POE

			POE	
	Overall	San Ysidro	Otay Mesa	Tecate
Chula Vista	42.6%	49.8%	32.5%	12.7%
San Diego	30.1%	30.0%	29.5%	35.1%
San Ysidro area	5.6%	7.0%	3.3%	0.5%
La Mesa	3.9%	1.2%	10.4%	3.1%
Otay Mesa area	3.9%	0.4%	12.7%	0.6%
National City	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	0.9%
El Cajon	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	10.4%
Coronado	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Tecate area	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Lemon Grove	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	1.6%
Imperial Beach	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Oceanside	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Es condido	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Campo	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Santee	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Del Mar	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Poway	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Solana Beach	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Carlsbad	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Encinitas	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
San Marcos	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Vista	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Outside SD County	2.9%	2.5%	2.9%	7.3%
Not sure	3.3%	2.3%	3.4%	13.8%

PRIMARY U.S. TRIP PURPOSE Figure 6 on the next page presents the primary reason respondents offered for *why* they chose to travel into San Diego County on a weekday. Shopping accounted for more than half (52%) of all responses, followed by work or business (31%), visiting a friend or relative (9%), medical (2%), and school (2%). No other specific trip purpose accounted for more than 2% of border crossings, overall.⁸

^{8.} One potential concern for the study was a respondent misreporting their true trip purpose in the event they were crossing the border for work without proper authorization. Specifically, an individual may report they were crossing into the U.S. for shopping rather than work. However, close examination of stated trip purpose by frequency of traveling into the U.S. (see Figure 39), trip duration (see Figure 10), number of destinations visited (Figure 12), the timing when crossing the border (see Figure 9), and by respondent employment status (see Figure 9) support the position that under-reporting of work trips did not happen on a significant scale.

Trip purpose varied substantially by POE (Figure 7), age and gender (Figure 8), as well as employment status (Figure 9). México residents crossing into the U.S. through the San Ysidro and Otay Mesa POEs were most likely to cite *shopping* as the primary purpose of their trip (55% and 52%, respectively), whereas those crossing through Tecate were most likely to mention *work* (55%). Those mentioning work as their primary trip purpose also tended to be younger (under 35), male, and employed full-time, whereas shopping was most commonly reported by those over 35 years of age, females, retirees, and homemakers.

FIGURE 6 PRIMARY U.S. TRIP PURPOSE

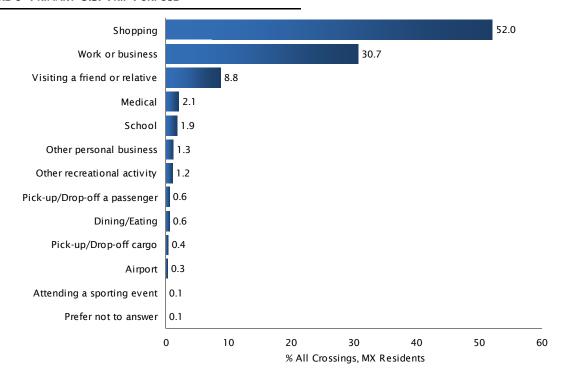


FIGURE 7 PRIMARY U.S. TRIP PURPOSE BY POE⁹

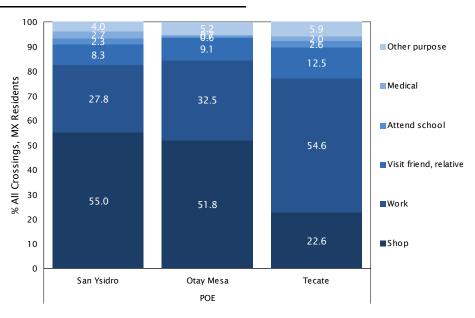


FIGURE 8 PRIMARY U.S. TRIP PURPOSE BY AGE & GENDER

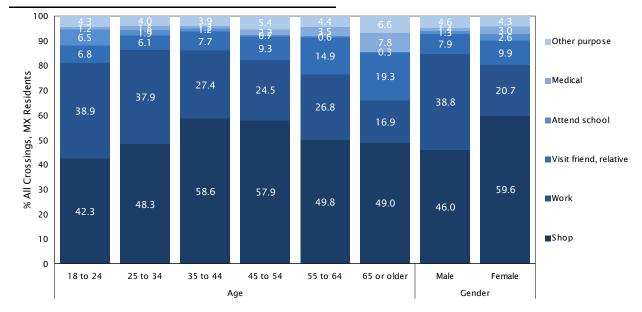
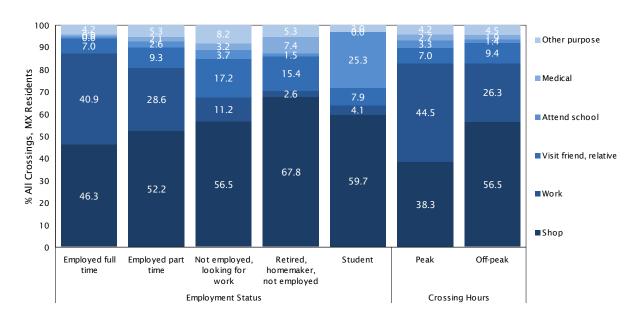


FIGURE 9 PRIMARY U.S. TRIP PURPOSE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND TIME OF CROSSING

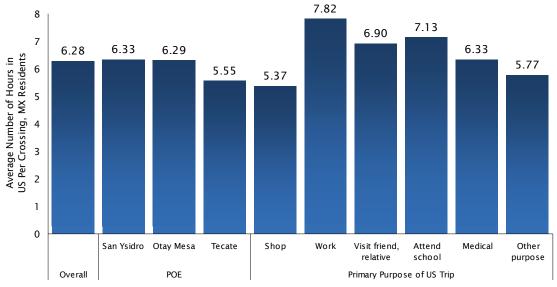


DURATION OF U.S. VISIT The travel diary captured the respondent's time of crossing into the U.S., time of arriving and departing each stop within San Diego County, and time crossing back into México. Using this information, the total duration of a respondent's U.S. visit was calculated. As shown in Figure 10 on the next page, the average duration of time respondents spent in the U.S. on their day of travel was 6.28 hours. The duration of visit in the U.S. for those traveling through San Ysidro (6.33) and Otay Mesa (6.29) POEs was longer than among those who crossed through Tecate (5.55), on average. The duration of visit in the U.S. for those whose

^{9.} The 'other purpose' category in this figure combines all other trip purposes not otherwise listed in the figure, such as dining, attending a sporting event, going to the airport, etc.

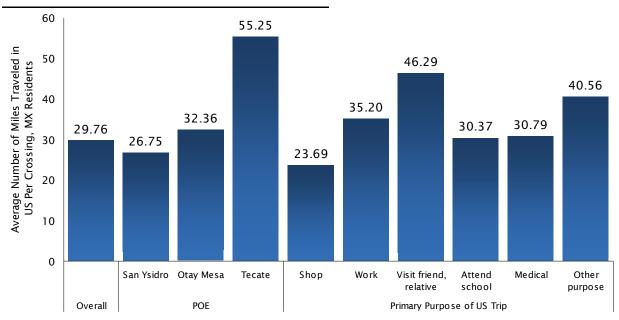
primary purpose was work (7.82), attending school (7.13), or visiting a friend or relative (6.90) was also longer than those whose primary purpose was shopping (5.37).

FIGURE 10 AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS IN U.S. PER CROSSING BY POE & PRIMARY PURPOSE OF U.S. TRIP



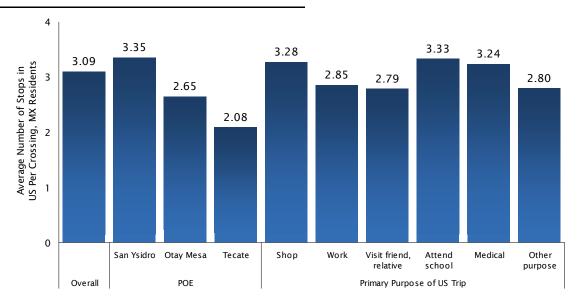
MILES TRAVELED IN U.S. Based on the POE of crossing and the locations visited in the U.S. and assuming they took the shortest route between destinations, México residents who crossed the border into San Diego County traveled an average 29.76 miles while in the U.S. As shown in Figure 11, the average miles traveled varied by POE and primary trip purpose, with those crossing at Tecate, those traveling to visit a friend or relative, and those whose primary trip purpose was 'other' than the main categories shown reporting higher than average miles traveled in the U.S.

FIGURE 11 AVERAGE MILES TRAVELED IN U.S. PER CROSSING: MÉXICO RESIDENTS



NUMBER OF DESTINATIONS IN THE U.S. Figure 12 displays the average number of destinations reported by México residents for their most recent weekday of travel into the U.S.. As shown in the figure, México residents reported an average of 3.09 stops during their U.S. visit. Those crossing into San Diego County through San Ysidro (3.35) made more trips on average than those crossing at Otay Mesa (2.65) or Tecate (2.08). Although respondents had a wide range of primary reasons for visiting the U.S., it is noteworthy that the number of stops made in the U.S. was fairly consistent across primary trip purpose categories, ranging from a low of 2.79 trips to a high of 3.33 trips.

FIGURE 12 AVERAGE NUMBER OF STOPS IN U.S. PER CROSSING BY POE & PRIMARY PURPOSE OF U.S. TRIP



TIME OF STOPS IN U.S. In the diary portion of the study, México residents reported a total of 5,868 trip destinations (stops) in the U.S. during their day of travel. Keeping in mind that respondents were recruited to participate in the study between the hours of 5:00AM and 6:00PM, Figure 13 shows the distribution of trip arrival times in the U.S., the bulk of which cluster between the hours of 10:00AM and 3:00PM. Figures 14-19 show how the timing of trip arrivals varied by trip purpose.

FIGURE 13 DISTRIBUTION OF TRIP STOPS BY ARRIVAL TIME: ALL TRIPS

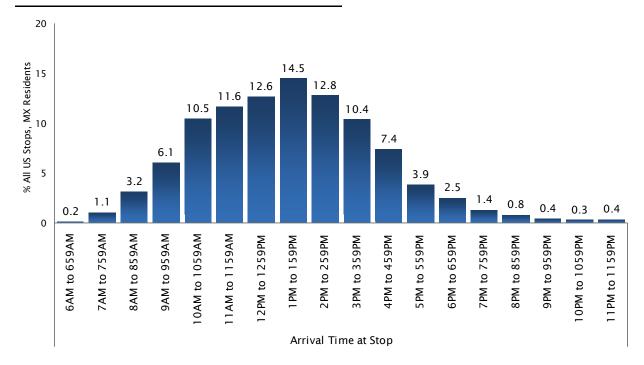


FIGURE 14 DISTRIBUTION OF TRIP STOPS BY ARRIVAL TIME: WORK TRIPS

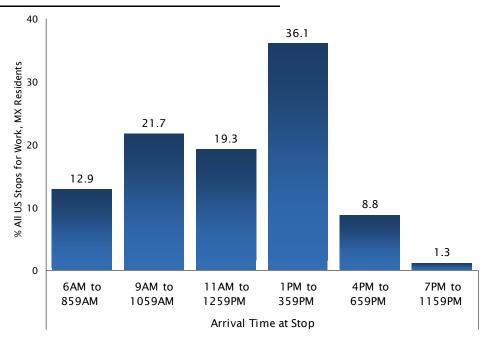


FIGURE 15 DISTRIBUTION OF TRIP STOPS BY ARRIVAL TIME: SHOPPING TRIPS

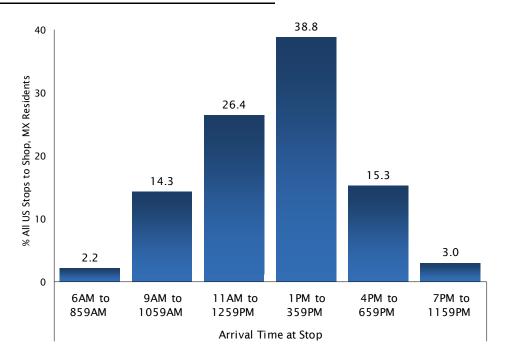


FIGURE 16 DISTRIBUTION OF TRIP STOPS BY ARRIVAL TIME: DINING TRIPS

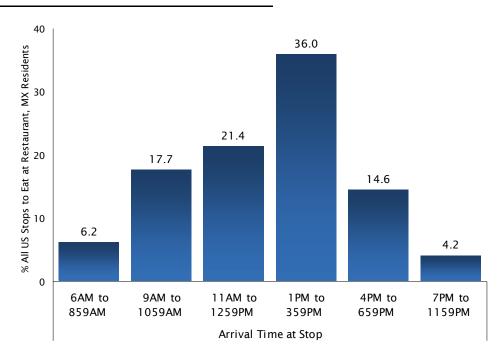


FIGURE 17 DISTRIBUTION OF TRIP STOPS BY ARRIVAL TIME: VISITING FRIENDS OR RELATIVES

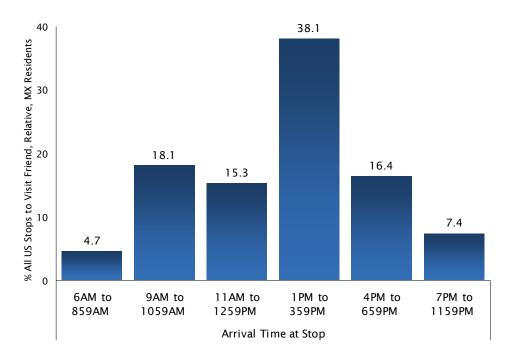


FIGURE 18 DISTRIBUTION OF TRIP STOPS BY ARRIVAL TIME: ERRANDS

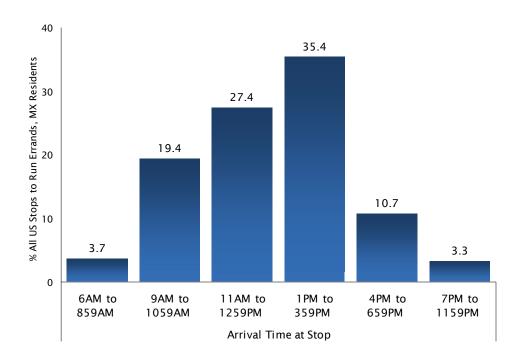
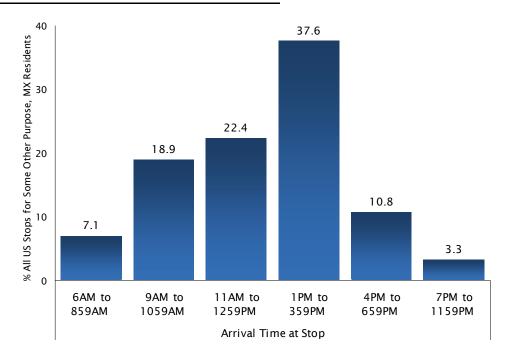


FIGURE 19 DISTRIBUTION OF TRIP STOPS BY ARRIVAL TIME: OTHER TRIP PURPOSES



DURATION OF STOPS IN U.S. Calculating the difference between when a respondent arrived at a destination in the U.S. and when they departed for a different location allows one to estimate the time spent (duration) at each destination in the U.S.. The majority (62%) of all location visits lasted less than one hour (Figure 20), although the duration of visit varied substantially by trip purpose as shown in figures 21-26. As one might expect, work trips tended to be much longer than other types of trips, with errands typically having the shortest duration.

FIGURE 20 DURATION OF DESTINATION VISIT IN MINUTES

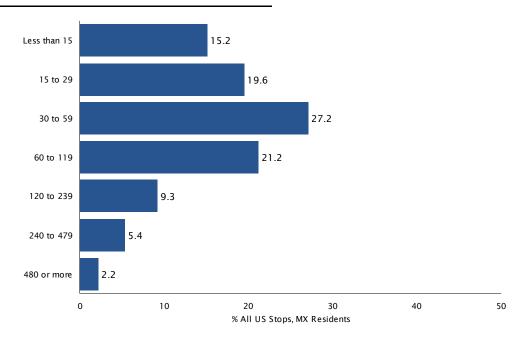


FIGURE 21 DURATION OF DESTINATION VISIT IN MINUTES: WORK TRIPS

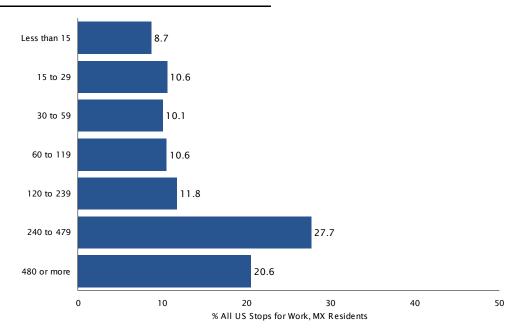


FIGURE 22 DURATION OF DESTINATION VISIT IN MINUTES: SHOPPING TRIPS

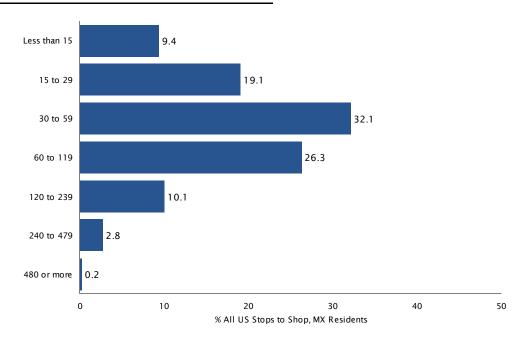


FIGURE 23 DURATION OF DESTINATION VISIT IN MINUTES: DINING TRIPS

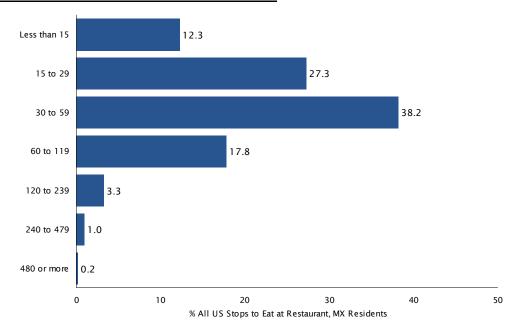


FIGURE 24 DURATION OF DESTINATION VISIT IN MINUTES: VISITING FRIEND OR RELATIVE TRIPS

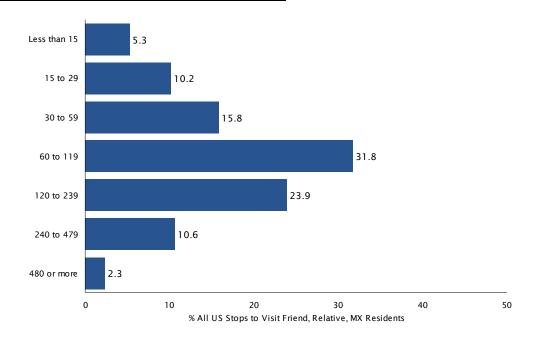


FIGURE 25 DURATION OF DESTINATION VISIT IN MINUTES: ERRAND TRIPS

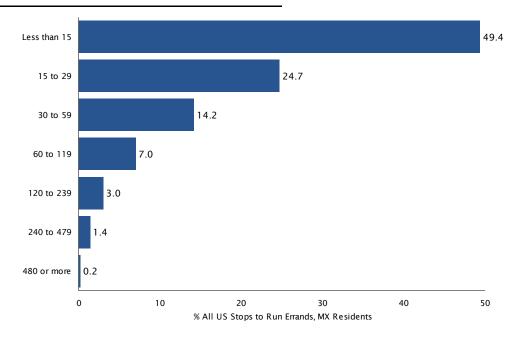
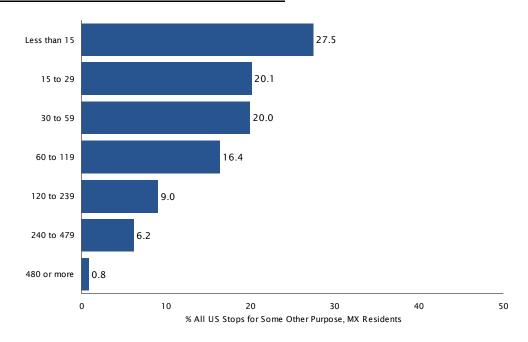


FIGURE 26 DURATION OF DESTINATION VISIT IN MINUTES: OTHER PURPOSE TRIPS



LOCATION OF DESTINATIONS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY As noted above, México residents typically visit multiple destinations within San Diego County during their weekday travel. Figure 27 shows how San Diego County is divided into transportation subregional areas (TSRAs), whereas Table 2 and the following maps summarize where México residents were going within the County based on geo-coded addresses for all reported destinations, primary and otherwise. As was found to be the case for primary destinations (see Table 1 on page 10), when broadening the analysis to include all destinations they cluster heavily in south county TSRAs,

with the South Bay (28%), Chula Vista (27%), and Otay Mesa (23%) TSRAs accounting for more than three-quarters of all destinations reported by México residents who crossed into the U.S. (see Table 2 and Figure 28). That said, there were some notable differences based on the POE utilized, with those crossing at San Ysidro being most likely to visit South Bay destinations, those crossing at Otay Mesa concentrating their trips in Otay Mesa, and Tecate crossers tending to visit destinations in East County TSRAs including Mountain Empire, El Cajon, and Jamul.

FIGURE 27 MAP OF TSRAS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY



TABLE 2 PERCENTAGE OF STOPS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY TSRAS BY POE

			POE	
	Overall	San Ysidro	Otay Mesa	Tecate
South Bay	27.57%	32.87%	14.62%	2.03%
Chula Vista	27.08%	29.96%	21.07%	6.36%
Otay Mesa	23.28%	18.02%	42.91%	4.13%
Sweetwater	5.00%	4.13%	7.49%	6.96%
National City	2.96%	3.12%	2.67%	1.63%
Centre City	1.58%	1.83%	0.98%	0.31%
Central San Diego	1.46%	1.66%	0.89%	1.05%
Mountain Empire	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	34.27%
Kearny Mesa	1.17%	1.17%	1.25%	0.74%
Mid-City	1.05%	1.23%	0.49%	1.18%
Mission Valley	1.03%	1.15%	0.74%	0.43%
El Cajon	0.98%	0.42%	1.12%	11.74%
Peninsula	0.78%	0.69%	1.01%	1.19%
Southeastern San Diego	0.78%	0.88%	0.51%	0.43%
Spring Valley	0.71%	0.47%	0.36%	8.01%
Lemon Grove	0.39%	0.29%	0.34%	2.78%
Jamul	0.38%	0.03%	0.00%	10.31%
La Mesa	0.32%	0.12%	0.81%	1.32%
Santee	0.32%	0.23%	0.39%	1.58%
Coastal	0.28%	0.32%	0.08%	0.62%
Del Mar-Mira Mesa	0.26%	0.23%	0.39%	0.00%
Poway	0.18%	0.11%	0.43%	0.00%
Escondido	0.17%	0.16%	0.21%	0.00%
University	0.16%	0.15%	0.16%	0.31%
Elliott-Navajo	0.13%	0.09%	0.21%	0.43%
Lakeside	0.10%	0.08%	0.16%	0.00%
Oceanside	0.09%	0.06%	0.22%	0.00%
Coronado	0.09%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%
Fallbrook	0.07%	0.08%	0.00%	0.31%
San Dieguito	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%
Miramar	0.07%	0.06%	0.00%	0.57%
San Marcos	0.06%	0.03%	0.09%	0.57%
Vista	0.06%	0.03%	0.18%	0.00%
North San Diego	0.06%	0.06%	0.09%	0.00%

FIGURE 28 DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STOPS

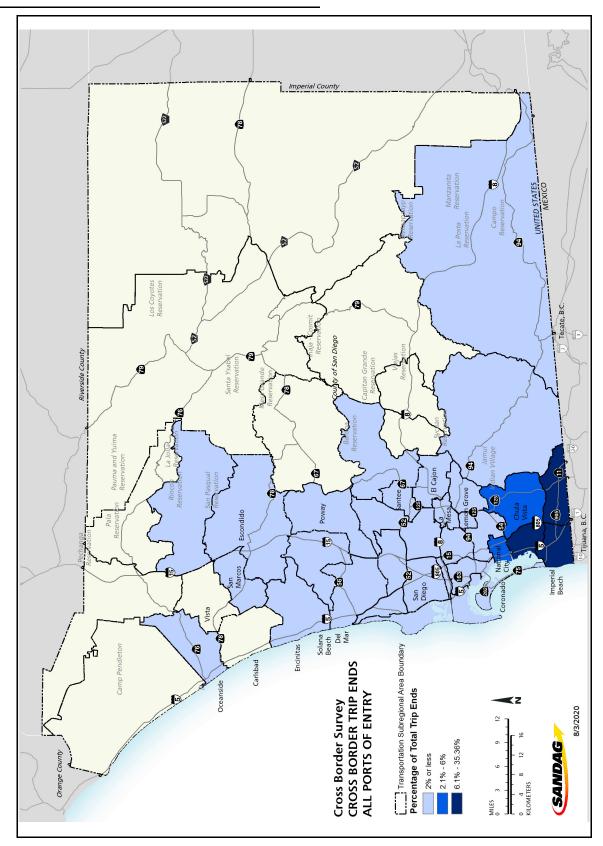


FIGURE 29 DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STOPS FROM SAN YSIDRO POE

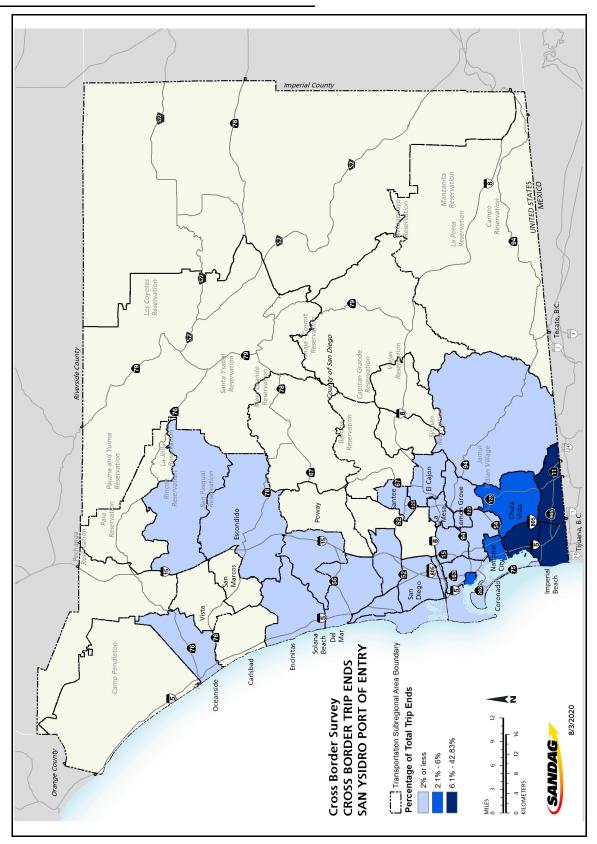


FIGURE 30 DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STOPS FROM OTAY MESA POE

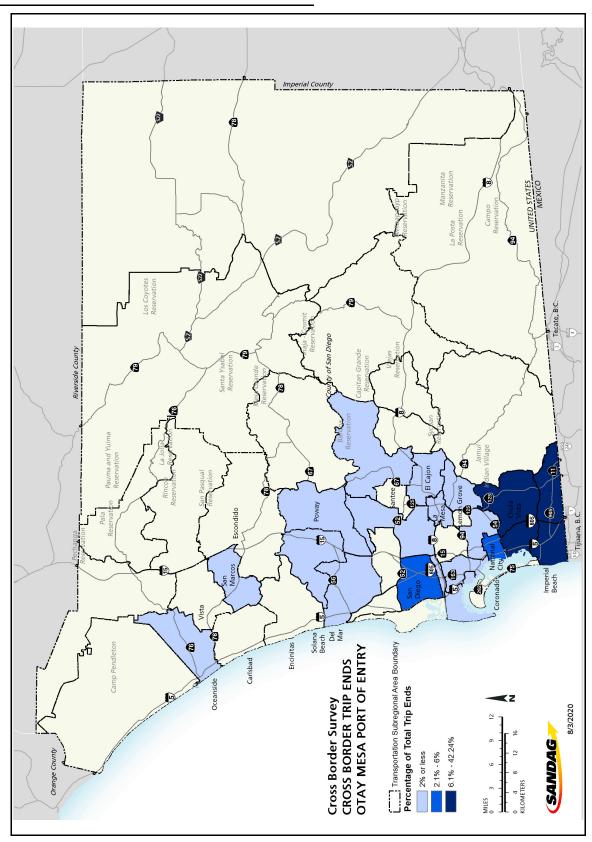
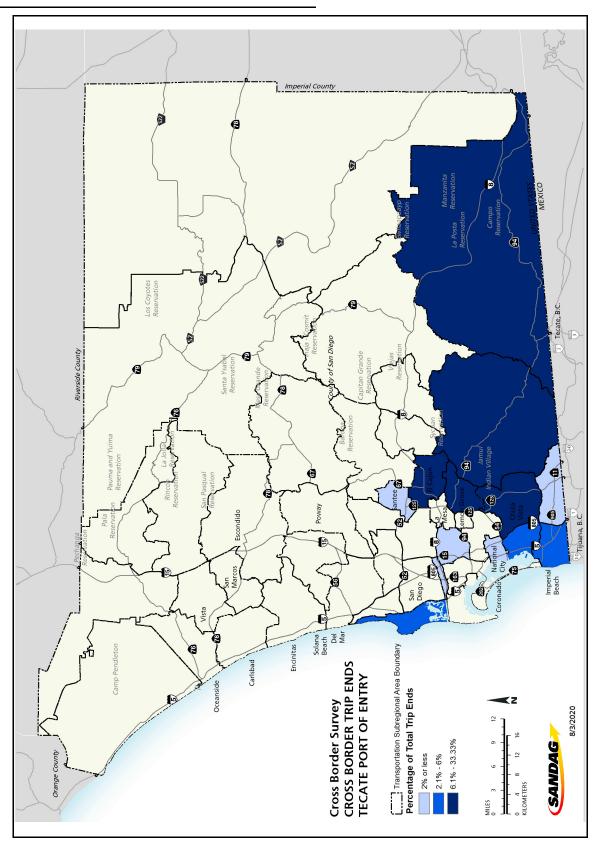


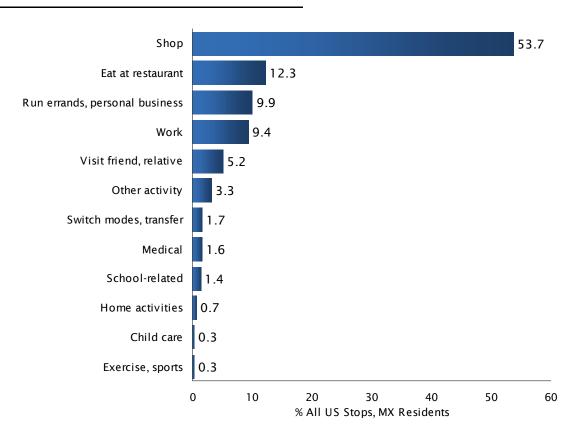
FIGURE 31 DISTRIBUTION OF ALL STOPS FROM TECATE POE



PURPOSE OF STOPS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY México residents who make trips into San Diego County often visit multiple destinations within the County—with the average being 3.09 destinations per weekday of travel (see Figure 12 on page 14). In some cases a stop is related to the visitor's primary trip purpose, whereas others are for incidental purposes such as refueling, dining, or exchanging money. Figure 32 displays the purpose of *all* stops made by México residents while in the U.S., as recorded in the trip diaries.

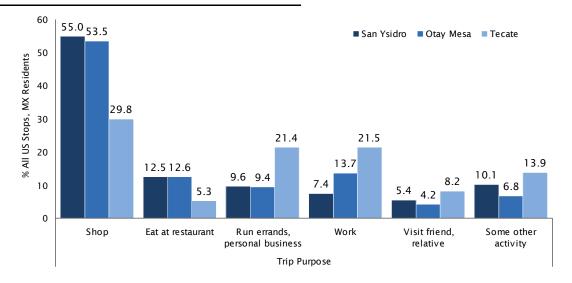
The most striking pattern when comparing the purpose of all stops with the *primary* purpose stated for the U.S. trip occurs with respect to work-related trips. Although 31% of respondents indicated that their trip was *primarily* motivated by work or business (see Figure 6 on page 11), trip destinations specifically linked to *work* accounted for a much smaller percentage (9%) of all stops made in San Diego County (see Figure 32 below). Conversely, whereas less than 1% of respondents indicated that their U.S. trip was *primarily* motivated by dining/eating, more than 12% of all stops made in the U.S. by México residents were for this purpose.

FIGURE 32 INDIVIDUAL STOPS: TRIP PURPOSE



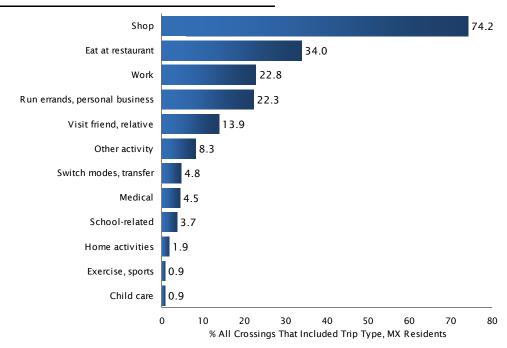
On the next page, Figure 33 shows the distribution of trip purpose for *all* reported destinations in the U.S. according to the POE utilized. As shown in the figure, the majority of all trips made by México residents crossing at San Ysidro (55%) and Otay Mesa (54%) were for shopping, compared with 30% of trips made for shopping by Tecate crossers. The figure also makes clear that Tecate crossers were far more likely than their counterparts to report stopping in the U.S. for personal business/running errands (21%) and work (22%).

FIGURE 33 INDIVIDUAL STOPS: TRIP PURPOSE BY POE



Another way to look at the individual destination findings is to arrange the data to represent the percentage of border crossings that include *at least one* type of each trip while in the U.S.. Figure 34 does just that, and we see that nearly three-quarters (74%) of U.S. crossings made by México residents included *at least* one shopping trip, and 34% included stopping to dine/eat at a restaurant. It's worth noting that although 31% of respondents indicated that their U.S. trip was *primarily* motivated by work or business, only 23% of respondents actually made a trip that they specifically labeled as *work*. However, a further inspection of the findings among respondents whose U.S. trip was *primarily* motivated by work revealed a higher percentage of respondents making at least one trip for running errands/personal business than those with a primary purpose other than work (27% vs 20%), which likely included trips related to work or seeking work.

FIGURE 34 INDIVIDUAL STOPS: TRIP PURPOSES PER CROSSING



MODE OF TRAVEL IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY Finally, Figure 35 on the next page shows how reported stops in the U.S. were distributed according to *how* the respondents arrived at their destinations. Driving alone (44%) or in a carpool with two to five people (30%) were by far the most common ways that individuals arrived at their destinations in the U.S., accounting for nearly three-quarters of all stops. Alternative and active transportation modes accounted for nearly all of the remaining stops, including bike (12%), Trolley (5%), walking/running (3%), and a local bus (3%).

The mode of travel used for trips in the U.S. varied somewhat by the POE used for crossing into the U.S. (see Figure 36). When compared to their respective counterparts, México residents crossing into the U.S. at Otay Mesa were the most likely to make trips driving alone in a personal vehicle, whereas those crossing at Tecate had a comparatively high rate of traveling in a carpool. San Ysidro crossers stood out from their counterparts with respect to their more frequent use of bikes and transit for reaching their destinations in the U.S.. The greater transit use among San Ysidro crossers is largely accounted for by greater use of the Trolley, which serves the San Ysidro POE (Blue Line) but is not located near the Otay Mesa or Tecate POEs (see Figure 37).

FIGURE 35 INDIVIDUAL STOPS: TRAVEL MODE

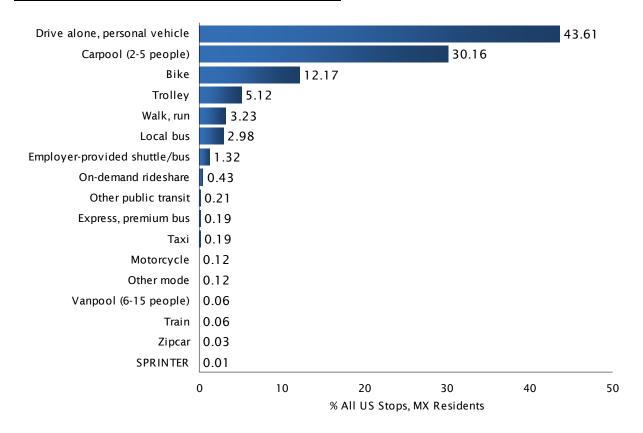
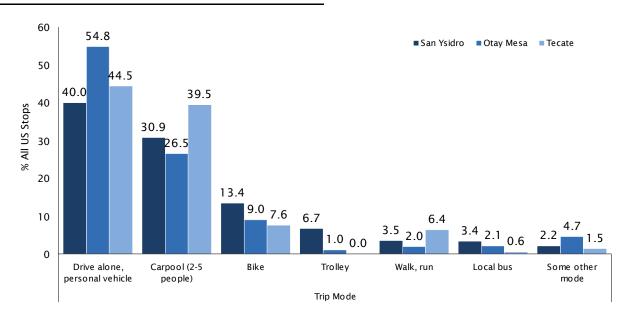


FIGURE 36 INDIVIDUAL STOPS: TRIP MODE BY POE



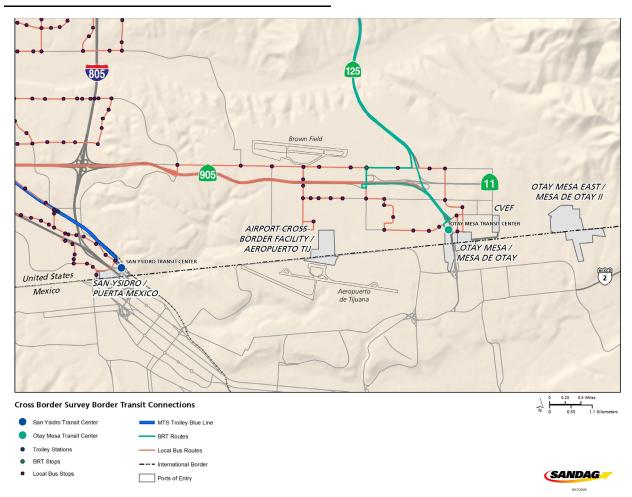


FIGURE 37 MAP OF TRANSIT OPTIONS AT SAN YSIDRO AND OTAY MESA POES

FREQUENCY OF TRIPS INTO U.S. Although most of the questions in the survey and diary focused on specific details of the respondent's travel into the United States *that day*, the survey also asked México residents how often they travel into the U.S. in a typical week. As shown in Figure 38 on the next page, most individuals who participated in the study were frequent border crossers, averaging 2.66 crossings between Monday and Friday in a typical week, along with an additional 0.57 crossings on the weekend.

The frequency with which individuals cross the border into the U.S. was strongly related to their primary trip purpose, as shown in Figure 39. Those who reported that their primary purpose for visiting the U.S. that day was work or school also reported the highest number of weekday crossings in a typical week at 4.29 days and 4.21 days, respectively. At the other end of the spectrum, those who reported their primary purpose for visiting the U.S. as shopping (1.78) or visiting a friend or relative (1.91) reported crossing into the U.S. less frequently in a typical week during weekdays.

FIGURE 38 NUMBER OF TRIPS PER WEEK INTO U.S.

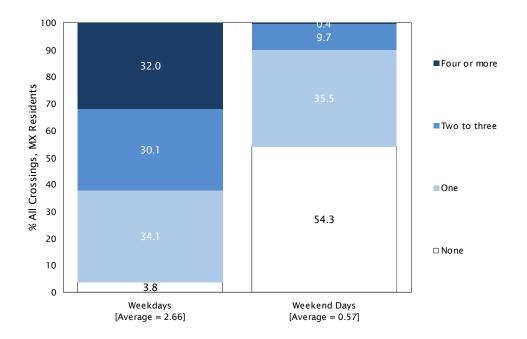
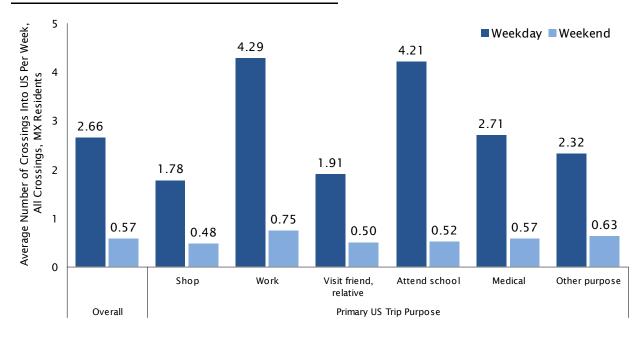


FIGURE 39 NUMBER OF TRIPS PER WEEK INTO U.S. BY PRIMARY TRIP PURPOSE



Trip frequency was also related to POE, employment status, location of employment, respondent age, and household income, with those crossing at Tecate, individuals employed full-time, those employed in the U.S., younger cohorts (under 35), and those with household income of at least \$1,500 monthly crossing into the U.S. more frequently than their respective counterparts (see Figures 40-42).

FIGURE 40 NUMBER OF TRIPS PER WEEK INTO U.S. BY POE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND EMPLOYED IN U.S.

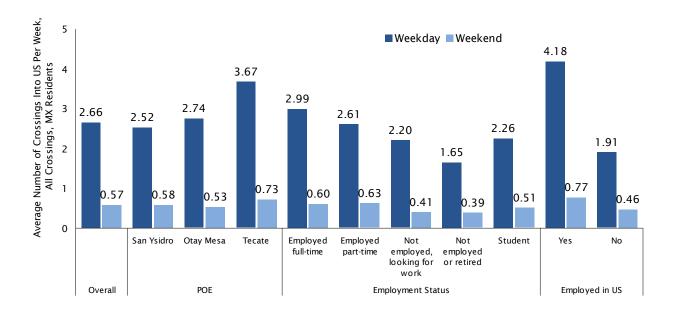


FIGURE 41 NUMBER OF TRIPS PER WEEK INTO U.S. BY RESPONDENT AGE

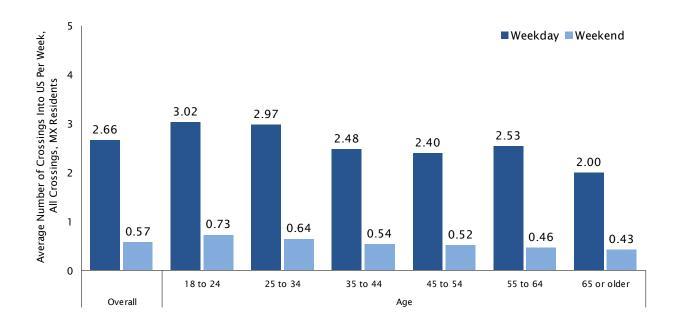
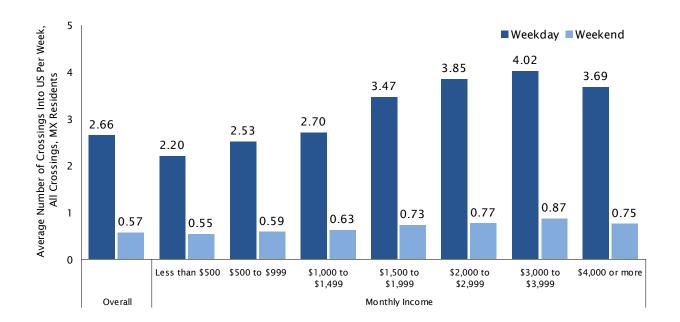


FIGURE 42 NUMBER OF TRIPS PER WEEK INTO U.S. BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

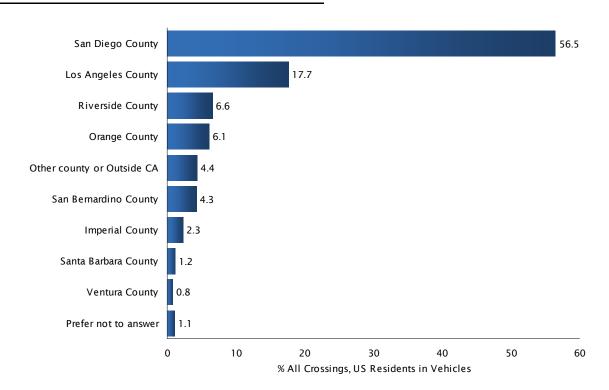


U.S. RESIDENT: MÉXICO TRIP DETAILS

In addition to profiling the travel patterns of México residents when they visit the U.S., the *2020 Cross-border Travel Behavior Survey* also examined the primary trip purposes and locations visited in México by U.S. residents who were returning across the border by vehicle at the San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, and Tecate ports of entry.¹⁰

LOCATION OF U.S. RESIDENCE More than nine in ten U.S. residents surveyed while crossing back into the U.S. at the San Ysidro, Otay Mesa and Tecate ports of entry reported that they live in southern California (Figure 43). San Diego County residents represented the majority of those surveyed (57%), followed by residents of Los Angeles County (18%), Riverside County (7%), and Orange County (6%).

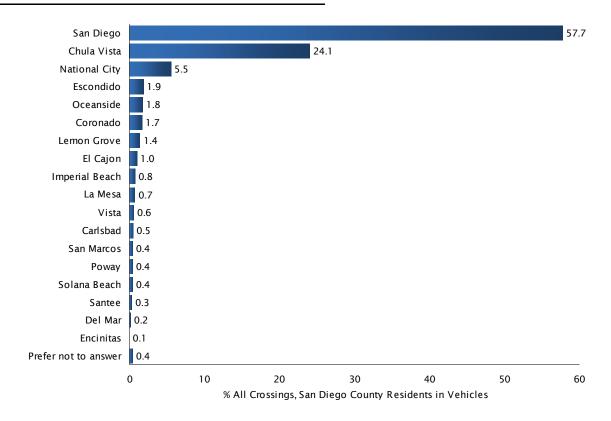




Among San Diego County residents, proximity of their residence to the border appeared to shape their frequency of travel into México. As shown in Figure 44 on the next page, 87% of all San Diego County residents surveyed while crossing back into the U.S. from México at the San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, and Tecate POEs reported that they live in one of three south county cities: San Diego (58%), Chula Vista (24%), and National City (6%).

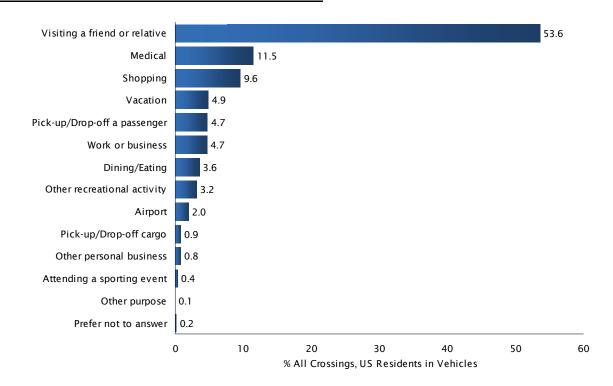
^{10.}U.S. residents crossing the border as pedestrians were not included in the study.

FIGURE 44 CITY OF RESIDENCE AMONG SAN DIEGO COUNTY RESIDENTS



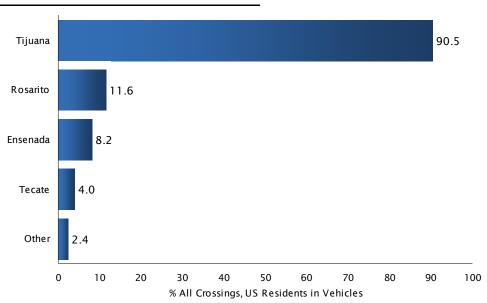
PRIMARY PURPOSE FOR VISITING MÉXICO When asked to describe their *primary* reason for visiting México (see Figure 45 on the next page), more than half of U.S. residents mentioned visiting a friend or relative (54%), followed by medical care (12%), shopping (10%), vacation (5%), picking-up/dropping-off a passenger (5%), and work or business (5%). Its worth noting the stark differences in primary trip purposes for U.S. residents visiting México (Figure 45) when compared to México residents visiting the U.S. (see Figure 6 on page 11). Whereas the former are largely motivated by a desire to visit family and friends (54%), with approximately one in ten making trips into México for medical (12%) or shopping (10%), México residents' primary reasons for visiting the U.S. were shopping (52%) and work or business (31%).

FIGURE 45 PRIMARY MÉXICO TRIP PURPOSE



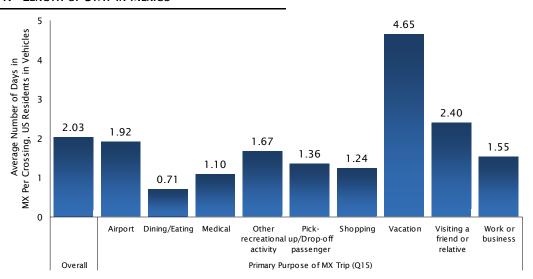
CITIES VISITED IN MÉXICO The next question in this series asked U.S. residents returning from México by vehicle to indicate which cities they had visited while in México. Approximately nine in ten reported visiting Tijuana (91%), 12% visited Rosarito, 8% visited Ensenada, whereas 4% had visited Tecate.

FIGURE 46 MÉXICO CITIES VISITED



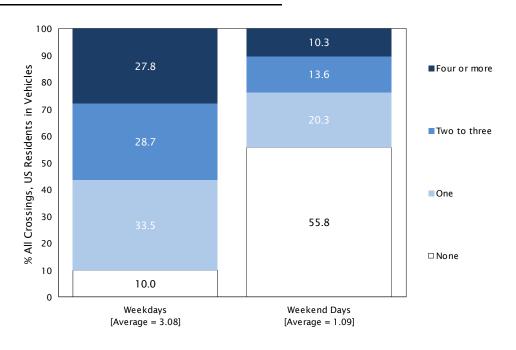
LENGTH OF STAY IN MÉXICO & FREQUENCY OF VISITS The final questions in this series asked U.S. residents to indicate how many days they stayed in México during their current visit, and also how frequently they cross the border from México back into the United States. Overall, U.S. residents reported staying an average of 2.03 days during their visit to México, although as shown in Figure 47 the length of stay was somewhat higher (2.40 days) for those visiting a friend or relative, and much higher (4.65 days) for those vacationing in México.

FIGURE 47 LENGTH OF STAY IN MÉXICO



Most U.S. residents intercepted while crossing back into the U.S. from México were semi-regular border crossers, averaging 3.08 crossings per month on a weekday, and an additional 1.09 crossings per month on a weekend (Figure 48).

FIGURE 48 NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENT CROSSES BORDER FROM MÉXICO TO U.S. PER MONTH



VALUE OF TIME

The final substantive section of the initial interview explored respondents' willingness to pay a toll to cross the border faster, as well as how their interest in paying for an expedited crossing may be conditioned by their expected wait time, toll amount, residency, and other factors. These questions were administered to México and U.S. residents crossing by vehicle at the San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, and Tecate ports of entry.

ANTICIPATED BORDER WAIT One of the factors that naturally shapes an individual's willingness to pay a toll to cross the border faster is the amount of time they otherwise expect to wait. Accordingly, the first question in this series asked respondents to indicate how long they expected to wait in line at the border before crossing into the United States for today's trip. Figure 49 presents the distribution of expected wait times overall, as well as by lane type at each port of entry (POE). Overall, the majority (63%) of those crossing the border expected to wait less than 80 minutes, with the average expected wait time being 67.8 minutes. The average expected wait time was fairly consistent by lane type at San Ysidro, ranging from 67.5 minutes to 73.5 minutes. The expected wait time for those crossing at Otay Mesa varied substantially by lane type, with those in the General Lane expecting the longest waits on average (87.1 minutes), followed by Ready Lane users (73.7 minutes) and SENTRI Lane users (53.5 minutes). The expected wait time for those crossing at Tecate was much lower (21.2 minutes), on average, than at the other POEs.





^{11.}SENTRI is a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) program that allows expedited clearance for preapproved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Ready Lanes are dedicated processing lanes for both vehicle passengers and pedestrians traveling with Ready Lane-eligible cards that contain Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology including U.S. Passport Cards, Enhanced Driver's Licenses, Enhanced Tribal Cards, Enhanced Border Crossing Cards, Enhanced Permanent Resident Cards, and Trusted Traveler Program (NEXUS, SENTRI, Global Entry or FAST) cards. Individuals without a Ready-Lane eligible travel card or SENTRI pre-approval must use a General Lane when crossing the border.

Figure 50 shows how the expected wait time at the border varied by country of residence, as well as the period of the day in which the interview was initiated. U.S. residents reported a slightly higher average expected wait time (74.1 minutes) when compared to México residents (65.8 minutes), while those interviewed during peak hours (5:00AM to 8:59AM) expected longer wait times on average (77.3 minutes) when compared to their counterparts traveling during off-peak hours (65.5 minutes).

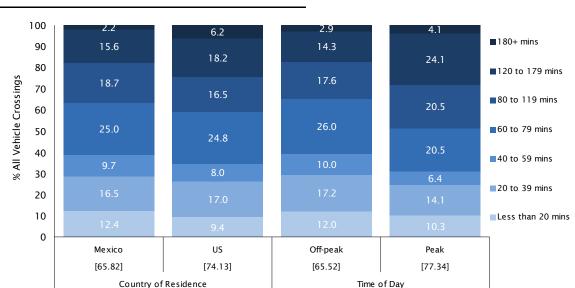


FIGURE 50 ANTICIPATED BORDER WAIT TIME BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE & TIME OF DAY

OTAY MESA EAST TOLL CROSSING Having measured respondents' expected wait time to cross the border that day, the survey transitioned to gauging their interest in using a tolled border crossing in the future. Respondents were first informed that in the near future they will have the option of using a new border crossing just east of Otay Mesa where—for a toll—they can cross without having to wait in line as long. When asked if they think they will occasionally pay a toll to cross the border faster at this location, nearly two-thirds (65%) answered in the affirmative (see Figure 51), with the remainder divided between those who did not anticipate using the tolled crossing (15%) and those who weren't sure or indicated that it would depend on other factors (21%).

Figures 52-59 show how anticipated use of the future Otay Mesa East tolled crossing varied by expected wait time for the trip made the day of the interview, lane type at each POE, country of residence, peak/off-peak crossing, age, gender, employment status, country of employment, household income, distance from POE to their home in U.S., and distance from POE to their primary destination for the trip that day. There was a striking degree of consistency in respondents' willingness to *occasionally* use a tolled crossing, ranging from a low of 55% to a high of 79% across all identified subgroups. It is also worth noting that the answers to this general question were not being strongly driven by the respondents' experiences that day, as evident by the lack of a relationship between their expected wait time that day and their likelihood of occasionally using a tolled crossing in the future. That said, those who planned to travel at least 30 miles from the POE to their primary destination were more likely to anticipate using the tolled crossing on occasion in the future.

FIGURE 51 WOULD YOU OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE?

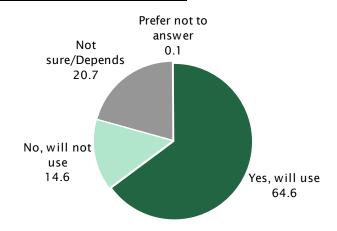


FIGURE 52 WOULD OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE BY EXPECTED BORDER WAIT TIME

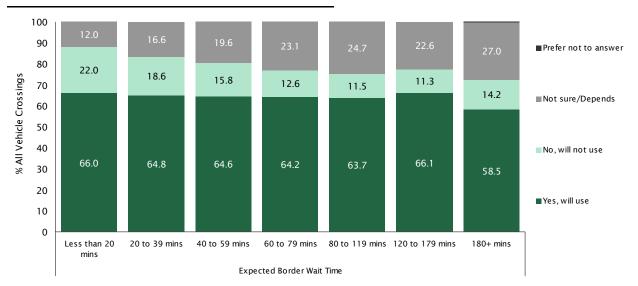


FIGURE 53 WOULD OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE BY POE & LANE TYPE



FIGURE 54 WOULD OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE & TIME OF DAY

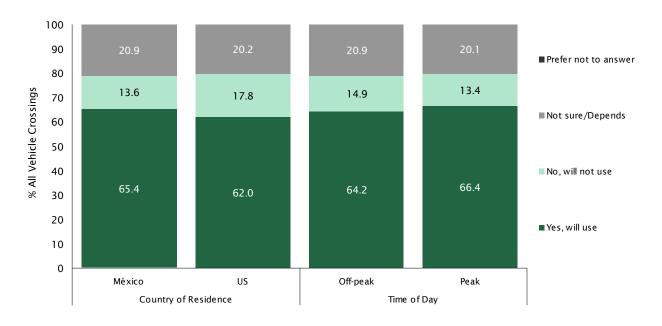


FIGURE 55 WOULD OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE BY AGE & GENDER (MÉXICO RESIDENTS)

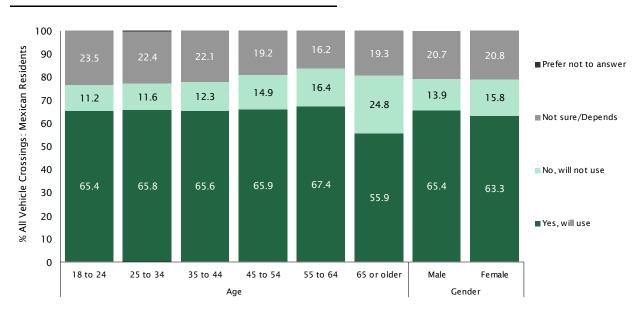


FIGURE 56 WOULD OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS & EMPLOYED IN U.S. (MÉXICO RESIDENTS)

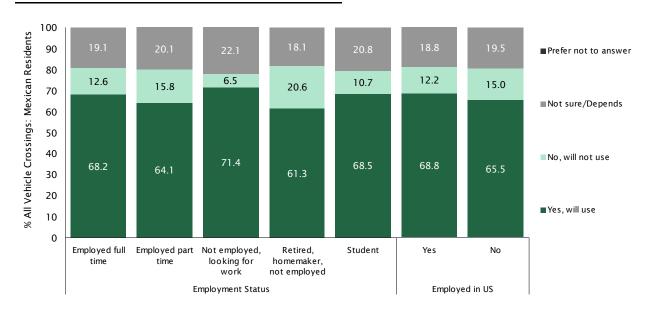


FIGURE 57 WOULD OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE BY MONTHLY INCOME (MÉXICO RESIDENTS)

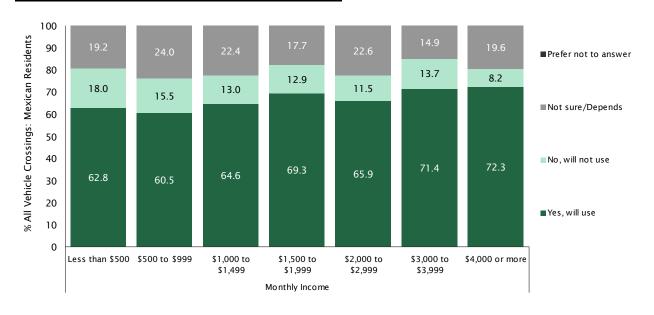


FIGURE 58 WOULD OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM POE TO HOME IN U.S.

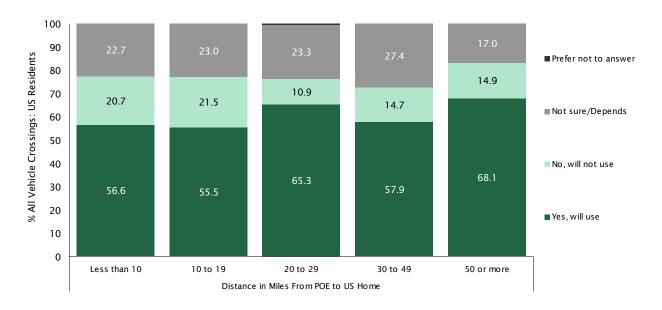
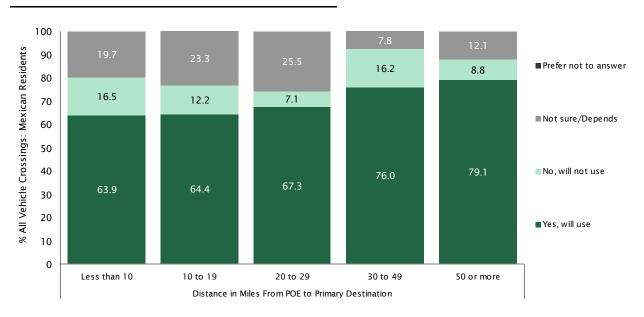


FIGURE 59 WOULD OCCASIONALLY USE OTAY MESA EAST POE BY DISTANCE IN MILES FROM POE TO PRIMARY DESTINATION

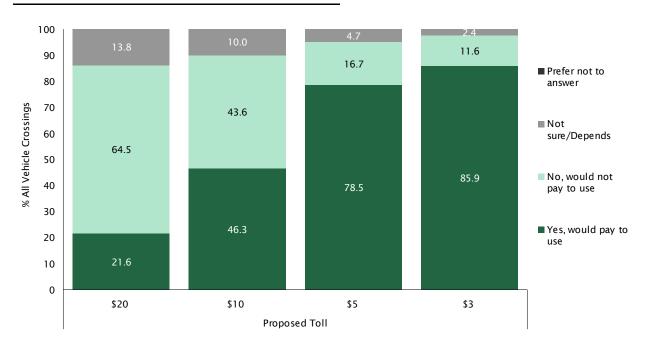


WILLINGNESS TO PAY SPECIFIC TOLL FOR EXPEDITED CROSSING Whereas the prior section reported respondents' anticipated use of a future toll crossing without referencing the cost of doing so, the survey next tested their willingness to use the Otay Mesa East crossing at different toll amounts. This exercise was purposely linked to the trip they were making that day in order to place the respondent in a real-life scenario and also provide additional context for analysis including their expected wait time, POE, lane type, and trip purpose. The exercise was straightforward: After reminding respondents of the amount of time they had expected to wait at the border for today's trip, the survey asked if they would have paid a specific toll amount

to shorten the wait time to *less* than 20 minutes by using the new crossing just east of Otay Mesa. The toll amounts tested varied based on the length of time the individual expected to wait at the border and were administered in a Dutch auction format from highest (first) to lowest. Respondents who anticipated a wait time of 80 minutes or more received toll amounts of \$20, \$10, and \$5 in that order, whereas those who anticipated a wait time of less than 80 minutes received toll amounts of \$10, \$5, and \$3.12

As expected, respondents' willingness to pay for an expedited crossing was strongly related to the proposed toll amount (see Figure 60). At the highest toll tested (\$20), approximately one in five respondents (22%) were willing to pay to reduce their wait time to less than 20 minutes. As the toll amount decreased to \$10, \$5, and \$3, the percentage of respondents who were willing to pay to cross the border faster increased to 46%, 79%, and 86%, respectively.



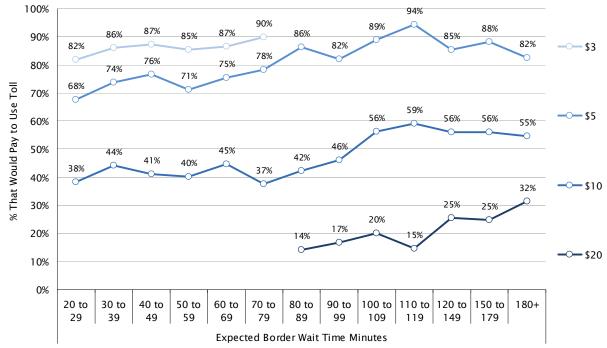


The amount of time an individual expected to wait at the border for their trip that day (and thus the amount of time they would save by using a tolled crossing) also shaped their willingness to use a tolled crossing. Figure 61 presents the percentage of respondents who were willing to pay a \$20 toll, a \$10 toll, a \$5 toll, and a \$3 toll according to their expected wait time. At the \$20 toll amount, for example, the percentage of respondents willing to pay to reduce their wait time to less than 20 minutes ranged from 14% among those with an anticipated wait time of 80 to 89 minutes up to 32% among those who expected to wait 180 or more minutes to cross the border.

^{12.} The Dutch auction format (from high to low) has proven to be effective at estimating a person's willingness to purchase. Because the respondent does not know if a lower toll amount is forthcoming, the format has the effect of focusing the respondent's attention on the current toll amount when providing their assessment. If a respondent indicated they would pay a given toll amount (e.g., \$10), they were automatically assigned 'yes' to any lower toll amounts (e.g., \$5 and \$3) in their wait-time series.

Its worth noting that as the toll amount decreased, there was less elasticity in demand based on wait time. At the lowest toll tested (\$3), more than eight in ten respondents were willing to invest in a faster crossing regardless of how long they expected to otherwise be waiting at the border that day.





Figures 62 and 63 on the next page summarize the toll-related findings by country of residence, primary trip purpose for U.S. trips, as well as lane type by POE. Although the patterns vary depending on the amount of the toll, at the highest toll amount tested (\$20) the percentage of crossers willing to pay the toll was highest among U.S. residents, those crossing into the U.S. for medical reasons, and those crossing at the San Ysidro or Otay Mesa POEs in the General Lane.

FIGURE 62 WILLINGNESS TO PAY SPECIFIC TOLL BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND PRIMARY PURPOSE FOR U.S. TRIP

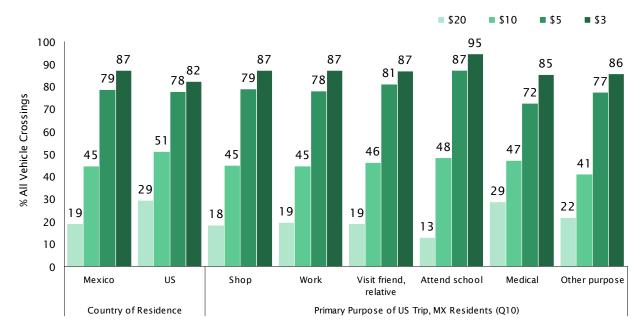
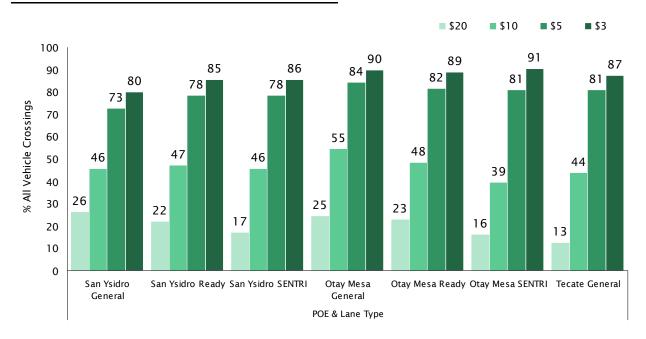
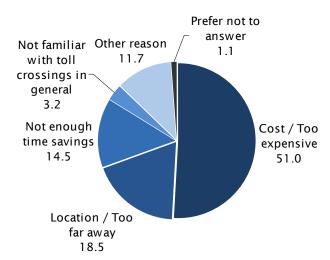


FIGURE 63 WILLINGNESS TO PAY SPECIFIC TOLL BY POE & LANE TYPE



REASONS FOR NOT PAYING TOLL Even at the lowest toll amounts tested in each wait time group (\$5 and \$3, respectively) there were some respondents who indicated they were not willing to pay the toll to reduce their wait time to less than 20 minutes. When asked to describe the main reason they were not interested in paying a toll to cross the border faster at the new crossing east of Otay Mesa (see Figure 64 on the next page), the most common responses were the cost of the toll being too expensive (51%), that the Otay Mesa East location is too far away (19%), and there is not enough time savings to justify the cost (15%).

FIGURE 64 REASONS FOR NOT PAYING TOLL FOR FASTER CROSSING



BORDER CROSSER DETAILS

A variety of background information was gathered as part of the initial and follow-up interviews, which is useful in understanding the demographic and behavioral composition of weekday border crossings into the U.S.. The reader should take note that because of the objectives of this study and methodologies employed, the data presented in Table 6 represent northbound weekday *border crossings* made by México residents, rather than the individual trip makers themselves. ¹³ For example, below we see that of all weekday border crossings made by México residents in the current study, approximately 12% were made by an individual between the ages of 18 and 24. ¹⁴ Looking across the three ports of entry we see that the corresponding figure for San Ysidro border crossings is 12%, whereas its 14% for Otay Mesa and 8% for Tecate crossings.

TABLE 3 DEMOGRAPHICS OF MÉXICO RESIDENT BORDER CROSSINGS BY STUDY YEAR & POE

		C**	ossborder St	udv	
	2010	Gr		.uay 9-20	
	Overall	Overall		Otay Mesa	Tecate
Age	Overun	Overall	Our rolaro	Otay mesa	redute
18 to 24	10%	12%	12%	14%	8%
25 to 34	24%	29%	29%	30%	18%
35 to 44	31%	24%	24%	26%	21%
45 to 54	21%	19%	19%	20%	23%
55 to 64	10%	11%	11%	8%	18%
65 or older	3%	5%	5%	2%	11%
Employment Status					
Employed full-time	56%	62%	58%	70%	70%
Employed part-time	19%	18%	19%	15%	13%
Not employed, looking for work	3%	2%	2%	1%	0%
Not employed or retired	17%	15%	17%	11%	16%
Student	4%	3%	3%	3%	0%
Place of Employment					
Employed in US	21%	32%	32%	31%	47%
Employed in MX	51%	44%	43%	48%	36%
Not employed	25%	19%	21%	14%	17%
Prefer not to answer	3%	5%	4%	7%	0%
Monthly Household Income					
Less than \$500	NA	16%	19%	11%	9%
\$500 to \$999	NA	23%	23%	24%	20%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	NA	22%	21%	27%	23%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	NA	15%	15%	17%	17%
\$2,000 to \$2,999	NA	12%	12%	12%	14%
\$3,000 to \$3,999	NA	5%	5%	5%	9%
\$4,000 or more	NA	5%	5%	5%	8%
Gender					
Male	58%	55%	53%	66%	69%
Female	42%	45%	47%	34%	31%
Number of People in Household					
Mean score	3.87	3.51	3.49	3.55	3.57
Number of Employed People in Household					
Mean score	1.78	1.97	1.94	2.03	1.93
Number of Vehicles Owned in Household					
Mean score	1.83	1.66	1.62	1.71	1.87

^{13.}Individuals who cross the border frequently naturally have a higher probability of being selected in the sample (and represented in the study findings) when compared to occasional or infrequent crossers. To the extent that frequent crossers may have a different demographic profile than their counterparts, the demographic characteristics of individual crossings will naturally skew in favor of frequent crossers.

^{14.} The minimum age for participation in the study was 18. Interviewing minors requires parental permission, which was not logistically feasible for the present study.

When compared to the 2010 study findings (left column), the percentage of border crossings made by employed individuals and those employed in the U.S. increased in the current study, whereas the average number of people and average number of vehicles owned in the household declined.

METHODOLOGY

The following sections outline the methodology used in the study, as well as the motivation for using certain techniques.

OVERVIEW There were two interviewing stages for this study. In the first stage, respondents were recruited while waiting to cross the border from México into the United States to participate in an *initial* interview that determined their eligibility, collected key respondent and household-level characteristics, and administered the VOT and toll-related questions (as appropriate). Upon completing the initial interview, residents of México who were crossing the border on a weekday were asked to complete the travel diary portion of the study for the places they visit in the United States during their trip that day, up to the following 24 hour period. The information recorded in the diary, along with additional information, was collected via a follow-up interview in-person at designated locations near the border, using a self-administered online survey, or by follow-up telephone interview. To incentivize participation, qualified respondents were offered a \$50 gift card for completing a travel diary or a \$5 gift card for completing the initial interview with VOT questions.

A total of 7,899 respondents (6,460 México residents; 1,439 U.S. residents) completed an initial interview on a weekday as they waited to cross into San Diego via the Otay Mesa-Mesa de Otay, San Ysidro-Puerta México, or Tecate-Tecate ports of entry. Among residents of México, 1,911 travel diaries were subsequently completed, which detailed information about the respondent's day of travel into San Diego County. Data collection occurred on weekdays between November 6, 2019 and January 16, 2020, pausing for the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's holidays.

QUESTIONNAIRE & DIARY DEVELOPMENT True North worked closely with SANDAG staff in developing the questionnaire for the initial interview, as well as the self-administered travel diary and NuTripX website for collecting data from the completed diaries (see *Questionnaires & Diary* on page 61). The content of the questionnaire and diary was driven by the demands of SANDAG's cross-border travel forecasting model and the agency's interest in measuring anticipated use/willingness to pay for expedited toll crossings. Both documents were designed to avoid or minimize the many possible sources of systematic measurement error (including position-order effects, wording effects, response-category effects, scaling effects and priming) and with ample consideration given to the difficult nature of the interviewing environment. Once the content was finalized, all documents were translated into Spanish by SANDAG staff and then programmed by True North and NuStats for online data collection.

DATA COLLECTION & DIARY RETRIEVAL Initial interviews were interviewer-led (not self-administered) and conducted in the field using tablets connected by 4G to a survey application and central servers managed by True North. The application automatically navigated skip patterns, randomized items, alerted the interviewer to missing data or values that are out of range, and recorded interview specifics (location, time, interviewer). The application also recorded a unique personal identification number (PIN) for each respondent that linked the initial

^{15.}An additional 81 diaries (not included in the total described above) were completed with respondents who carried a GPS tracking device. The GPS data was used to validate diary entries and estimate the degree to which respondents may under-report trips (see *GPS Subsample* on page 58 for more information).

interview to their subsequent travel diary, as appropriate. The use of tablets for conducting the initial interviews allowed the information to be available in real-time to the True North team for monitoring data collection productivity/issues and for timely follow-up calls/contacts for respondents who forgot or neglected to turn in their travel diary.

Three methods were used for diary retrieval:

- Staffed kiosks at the border (U.S. side) where respondents participated in an interviewer-led diary retrieval and validation interview using NuTripX's interactive, map-enabled diary retrieval application
- Secure, online survey site where respondents could log-in using their PIN and enter their travel diary information using NuTripX's interactive, map-enabled diary retrieval application
- Telephone interviews conducted by trained, bilingual staff using NuTripX's interactive, mapenabled diary retrieval application

If a respondent had not provided their diary back to the research team within 24 hours of receiving the diary, they received an email reminder and/or phone calls from NuStats to retrieve the information. Follow-up validation phone calls were also made to respondents who provided incomplete or inconsistent information in their diaries returned online.

Separate teams of bilingual interviewers operated in México and the U.S.. The larger staff of 14 interviewers in México focused on recruiting and conducting initial interviews between the hours of 5:00AM to 6:00PM, Monday through Friday. On days when recruiting and interviewing was occurring in México, a smaller team of four interviewers staffed a designated kiosk location on the U.S. side near the same POE to retrieve diaries and conduct a retrieval interview during the hours of 10:00AM to 7:00PM. Diary retrieval by telephone was also conducted during weekday evenings and weekends using a small team of bilingual interviewers, typically three to four interviewers.

PRE-TEST SUMMARY & ADJUSTMENTS A pre-test was conducted in live conditions at the San Ysidro-Puerta México port of entry on November 6, 2019. The initial interviews were conducted in-person on the México side of the border between 7AM and 2PM. BTK Consulting personnel intercepted pedestrians in the queues south of the turnstile gates and completed the interviews before the turnstiles. Because the interviews were brief and were completed well before the person approached the compound, the survey did not interfere with the customs process. For personal vehicles, the process was similar. BTK Consulting personnel approached vehicles in the queue well before the checkpoint, explained the survey process, and requested their participation. If the driver agreed to participate, the interviewer walked alongside the vehicle asking the appropriate questions.

A total of 470 initial interviews were initiated, with 305 initial interviews completed. A total of 165 initial interviews did *not* result in a completion due to respondents being screened-out, quitting the interview, or running out of time to complete the interview before crossing the border. Among the 305 completed interviews, 296 were completed with Mexican residents and 9 with residents of the United States. Two-thirds of the 296 Mexican residents who completed the initial interview also agreed to participate in the diary portion of the study, whereas 99 refused to participate despite the \$50 incentive. ¹⁶ A total of 45 diaries were collected during the pretest,

with 21 returned in-person, 14 collected by telephone, and 10 completed using the NuTripX diary retrieval site. In terms of mode split, 11 diaries were returned by individuals who crossed as pedestrians, whereas 34 were completed by individuals who crossed the border using a vehicle. The return rates were similar by mode (23% among those crossing by vehicle; 24% among pedestrians) among those who received a diary.

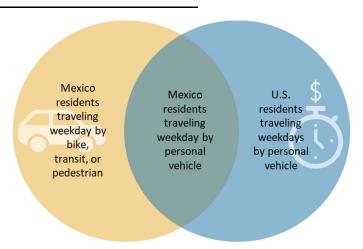
Adjustments Made based on Pre-Test One of the goals of the pre-test was to identify challenges or problems that were *not* anticipated—as well as unforeseen opportunities—and make adjustments to improve the overall reliability and efficiency of the study. Although our team was quite pleased with how the pre-test was conducted, we did identify a number of refinements/adjustments during the pre-test period:

- Several individuals attempted to turn in their diary shortly after crossing the border, describing in the diary where they intended to travel later that day. We explained that they needed to keep the diary with them to document the exact locations, times, etc. for each location before turning in the diary. To help clarify for respondents the need to keep the diary with them throughout their travels that day, an instruction was added to the NuTripX PIN page and to the diary itself that emphasized they are to turn in the diary after making all of their trips in the U.S. that day.
- The laptops used by Flagship staff on the U.S. side of the border for diary retrieval would not connect to the Internet at the diary retrieval location, in part because the location is close enough to the border that the laptops would default to AT&T MX and connect to a tower in México. After two hours on the phone with AT&T, we identified the exact problem and made the appropriate plan changes to resolve the issue.
- One individual attempted to turn in a fraudulent diary, claiming he had received it earlier in the week and was reporting for travel behavior from a prior day. Although it was easy to identify this individual as being untruthful during the pre-test (we did not hand out diaries earlier in the week), it did prompt us to change how we print the diaries. In addition to the unique PIN on each diary, we also printed diaries in daily batches (batch 1 for day 1, batch 2 for day 2) and including the batch number on the diary. This enabled our interviewing staff to identify when an individual who claimed to be reporting travel from a prior day actually received the diary.

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY To accommodate both the travel modeling and value of time (VOT) research objectives, the study employed an overlapping sampling strategy for northbound border crossers. For the *travel behavior* component of the study, México residents traveling weekdays in personal vehicles and buses, as well as individuals crossing on foot or using non-motorized forms of transportation (e.g., bicycle), represented the universe of interest. Questions pertaining to VOT and anticipated use of a future toll crossing, meanwhile, were administered to México residents *and* U.S. residents traveling by personal vehicle during weekdays.¹⁷ Figure 1 illustrates the overlapping subgroups of interest for the travel behavior (left circle) and VOT (right circle) components.

^{16.}It is worth noting that the refusal rate for the diary during the pretest was much higher than it was during the 2010 study, and was also ultimately higher than it was during the regular data collection period for this study. The pretest patterns arguably reflected the reluctance of some border crossers to share the specifics of their travel behavior, work addresses, etc., in the current political environment. These concerns appeared to be assuaged to some degree as the interviewers became more polished in their approach and became a regular presence at the border during the study period (and thus more familiar to border crossers).

FIGURE 65 DIAGRAM OF OVERLAPPING TRAVEL AND VOT STUDY SUBGROUPS



To gather representative samples of each subgroup, a two-stage cluster sampling approach was utilized (described in more detail below). It should be noted that the overall sampling approach was consistent with that used in the 2010 Cross-border Travel Behavior Survey, although it was appropriately adjusted to reflect changes at the border (e.g., the advent of Ready Lanes) and the current pattern of crossings.

Cluster Sampling The most efficient method of sampling border crossers is what is commonly known as cluster sampling. ¹⁸ A cluster sample is a probability sample in which the population is partitioned into primary units, each of which is composed of a collection—or cluster—of secondary sampling units. Using cluster sampling, border crossers are not selected at random on an *individual* basis for surveying. Rather, they are chosen as groups—or clusters—based on their happening to be at a particular port of entry (POE), on a particular day, within a particular period of time, and in a particular lane. The primary sampling units are thus mutually exclusive Date/Time/POE/Lane combinations, with individual border crossers representing the secondary sampling units.

Two-stage Design In a single-stage cluster design, data is gathered from all secondary units whenever the associated primary unit is selected. Obviously, this was not possible nor necessary for the current study. Rather, the study employed a two-stage cluster design. Once a primary sampling unit was selected, individuals crossers were selected through a procedure approximating a second random selection.

Although the second-stage selection procedure varied somewhat by port of entry to accommodate the different layouts and traffic flows, the practice was to select every nth crosser for interviewing. Functionally, this involved choosing a starting position to intercept the crosser,

^{17.}Although weekend travel was also of interest for the VOT component, the arrival of COVID-19 in March 2020 and the subsequent restrictions placed on border crossing prevented the research team from completing a planned second phase of data collection on weekends.

^{18.}Although parameter estimates generated by a cluster sample done for convenience will generally have larger statistical margins of error when compared to simple random sampling using the same sized sample, this potential problem is usually more than offset by the fact that cluster sampling is a more productive sampling method for a given budget—which means that much larger sample sizes can be obtained using clustering techniques as opposed to simple random sampling. This is certainly true in the present case.

selecting the nth crosser that reached the position, conducting the interview (which generally involved walking alongside the individual or vehicle), then returning to the starting position to begin the procedure again. If a selected respondent refused to participate, the interviewer attempted to survey the next crosser.¹⁹ By following this procedure, crossers were chosen based on their happening to be at a particular location at a particular time—which conceptually allowed all crossers an equal probability of being included in the study.²⁰ Once intercepted, the initial questions in the survey were designed to screen-out non-qualified respondents.

Utilizing CBP Data The cluster sampling approach can work in the absence of additional information about the volume of border crossings by POE, mode, or time of day. However, because this information was made available at the outset of the study by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for an example week in 2018, as shown in the next section it was possible to refine the sampling methodology to ensure that the distribution of interviews by POE, mode, lane type, weekday/weekend and peak/off-peak²¹ periods of the day approximated the estimated northbound volumes in each category.

WEEKDAY INTERVIEWING The first phase of the study focused exclusively on weekday border crossers, capturing both travel diary and VOT data as appropriate. Table 4 presents the distribution of northbound crossings based on combined data sources²² from 2018 by mode, lane type, and peak/off-peak hours for the three ports of entry of interest to the study: Otay Mesa, San Ysidro and Tecate. In addition to the overall number of crossings (N) in a week, the table displays the percentage of all crossings for the associated POE (% POE), as well as the percentage of all crossings for all three POEs in the study (% ALL 3 POEs).

^{19.}In cases where the number of lanes exceeded the number of interviewers, interviewers were instructed to complete a certain number of interviews in one lane, then move to the next adjacent lane. By rotating the interviewers in this fashion, all lanes were covered.

^{20.}A random sample is defined as all units in the universe having an equal probability of selection. Because one can assume that both the location of crossers in the queue and the exact time at which the selection process begins are determined by factors unrelated to the variables of interest in this study, following the recommended procedure approximates a pure random sample. We use the word *approximate* because—like any procedure that is logistically feasible—this procedure likely results in small inequities in the probability of being selected as the length of the interview and the speed of the queue (and thus the interval between selections) varies depending on the respondent and other factors that affect the processing time. However, these factors can also be expected to vary in a random manner and thus are not expected to insert a systematic bias into the selection of sampling units. Moreover, by following this procedure, interviewers were able to select crossers based on their position in the queue rather than based on factors—such as gender, appearance, etc.—that could have led to a systematic bias in the results of the survey.

^{21.} Peak period is defined as 5:00AM to 8:59AM.

^{22.} Sources: Hourly Crossings by Mode provided for San Ysidro and Otay Mesa by U.S. Customs and Border Protection for select week in 2018. Total annual crossings by mode from U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, based on data from the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Field Operations, 2018. Hourly splits for buses and pedestrians imputed using distributions found in SANDAG's 2010 Cross-Border Travel Behavior Survey applied to 2018 total crossings. Peak/Off-peak distributions for personal vehicles in Tecate imputed using average peak/off-peak distributions found in Otay Mesa & San Ysidro crossings for 2018.

TABLE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKDAY NORTHBOUND CROSSINGS BY MODE

			Otay Mesa	1		San Ysidro)		Tecate	I	
	Mode	N	% POE	% All Cross	N	% POE	% All Cross	N	% POE	% All Cross	Total
	Vehicles General	3,489	2.6%	0.7%	10,039	3.1%	2.1%	3,351	12.0%	0.7%	16,879
폿	Vehicles Ready Lane	11,932	9.0%	2.5%	13,658	4.2%	2.8%	-	0.0%	0.0%	25,590
Peak	Vehicles SENTRI	8,240	6.2%	1.7%	21,211	6.5%	4.4%	-	0.0%	0.0%	29,451
	Buses	128	0.1%	0.0%	106	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	234
WD	Pedestrians	12,002	9.1%	2.5%	23,434	7.2%	4.8%	3,619	13.0%	0.7%	39,055
	Subtotal	35,791	27.0%	7.4%	68,448	21.1%	14.1%	6,970	25.0%	1.4%	111,209
~	Vehicles General	15,876	12.0%	3.3%	32,596	10.0%	6.7%	12,009	43.1%	2.5%	60,481
Off-Peak	Vehicles Ready Lane	40,511	30.6%	8.4%	70,409	21.7%	14.5%	-	0.0%	0.0%	110,920
Ū.	Vehicles SENTRI	21,778	16.4%	4.5%	60,962	18.8%	12.6%	-	0.0%	0.0%	82,740
5	Buses	347	0.3%	0.1%	337	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.0%	0.0%	684
WD	Pedestrians	18,109	13.7%	3.7%	92,034	28.3%	19.0%	8,871	31.9%	1.8%	119,015
>	Subtotal	96,621	73.0%	19.9%	256,338	78.9%	52.8%	20,880	75.0%	4.3%	373,839
	Total	132,412	100.0%	27.3%	324,786	100%	67.0%	27,850	100.0%	5.7%	485,048

Based on the 2010 study findings, we estimated the diary completion rate to be 20%—meaning that for every five initial interviews that were completed with a México resident, one respondent would agree to participate in the travel diary portion *and* actually return the information to the interviewing team. Accordingly, to complete 1500 travel diary interviews to be delivered to SANDAG for modeling purposes, we expected to complete 7500 initial intercept surveys.

The distributions shown in Table 4 above were applied to known sample sizes (7500 initial intercept interviews; 1500 diaries) to derive a sample plan that was proportional by POE, mode, lane type, and peak/off-peak periods for México residents. Table 5 shows the distribution of planned completed initial interviews (1st Interviews) and diaries (Diaries) using a proportional sampling design. Initial interviews were also planned for approximately 900 United States residents traveling northbound in personal vehicles as they occurred naturally during the recruiting process to help inform the VOT analyses, with the estimated distribution by POE shown at the bottom of Table 5.

TABLE 5 PROPORTIONAL INTERVIEWING SHOWING INITIAL INTERVIEWS & DIARIES

		(Otay Mesa		,	San Ysidro)		Tecate		Tot	tal
		1st		% All	1st		% All	1st		% All	1st	
	Mode	Interviews	Diaries	Cross	Interviews	Diaries	Cross	Interviews	Diaries	Cross	Interviews	Diaries
	Vehicles General	54	11	0.7%	155	31	2.1%	52	10	0.7%	261	52
¥	Vehicles Ready Lane	184	37	2.5%	211	42	2.8%	0	0	0.0%	396	79
Peak	Vehicles SENTRI	127	25	1.7%	328	66	4.4%	0	0	0.0%	455	91
WD	Buses	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	4	1
≥	Pedestrians	186	37	2.5%	362	72	4.8%	56	11	0.7%	604	121
	Subtotal	553	111	7.4%	1,058	212	14.1%	108	22	1.4%	1,720	344
~	Vehicles General	245	49	3.3%	504	101	6.7%	186	37	2.5%	935	187
Off-Peak	Vehicles Ready Lane	626	125	8.4%	1,089	218	14.5%	0	0	0.0%	1,715	343
윤	Vehicles SENTRI	337	67	4.5%	943	189	12.6%	0	0	0.0%	1,279	256
	Buses	5	1	0.1%	5	1	0.1%	0	0	0.0%	11	2
W	Pedestrians	280	56	3.7%	1,423	285	19.0%	137	27	1.8%	1,840	368
>	Subtotal	1,494	299	19.9%	3,964	793	52.8%	323	65	4.3%	5,780	1,156
	Total MX Resident Interviews	2,047	409	27.3%	5,022	1,004	67.0%	431	86	5.7%	7,500	1,500
	Total US Resident Interviews	262			638			0			900	

The distributions shown in Table 5 guided our team's weekday data collection efforts, with the final sample meeting (or exceeding) the quota in nearly every cell. Table 6 shows the distribution of completed initial interviews and diaries by POE, mode, lane type, and peak/off-peak periods. Although the goal was to complete 1,500 diaries, we were able to deliver 1,911 completed diaries. We also over-delivered on weekday U.S. resident surveys, completing 1,439.

TABLE 6 COMPLETED WEEKDAY INTERVIEWS - UNWEIGHTED

				Otay Mesa	1		San Ysidr)		Tecate			Total	
					Final			Final			Final			Final
			1st		Diaries vs	1st		Diaries vs	1st		Diaries vs	1st		Diaries vs
	Mode		Interviews	Diaries	Quota	Interviews	Diaries	Quota	Interviews	Diaries	Quota	Interviews	Diaries	Quota
	Vehicles General		37	14	+3	302	81	+50	100	18	+8	439	113	+61
품	Vehicles Ready Lane		238	74	+37	285	80	+38	0	0	0	523	154	+75
Peak	Vehicles SENTRI		134	44	+19	166	54	-12	0	0	0	300	98	+7
	Buses		0	0	0	8	2	+2	0	0	0	8	2	+1
WD	Pedestrians		104	30	-7	375	98	+26	61	31	+20	540	159	+38
	S	ubtotal	513	162	+51	1,136	315	+103	161	49	+27	1,810	526	+182
~	Vehicles General		152	28	-21	593	146	+45	158	41	+4	903	215	+28
eak	Vehicles Ready Lane		531	153	+28	872	259	+41	0	0	0	1,403	412	+69
Off-P	Vehicles SENTRI		277	79	+12	782	232	+43	0	0	0	1,059	311	+55
5	Buses		0	0	-1	3	1	-0	0	0	0	3	1	-1
WD	Pedestrians		255	103	+47	934	313	+28	93	30	+3	1,282	446	+78
>	S	Subtotal	1,215	363	+64	3,184	951	+158	251	71	+6	4,650	1,385	+229
	Total MX Resident Interv	views	1,728	525	+116	4,320	1,266	+262	412	120	+34	6,460	1,911	+411
	Total US Resident Interv	/iews	362			1,077			0			1,439		

GPS Subsample A subsample of 81 México residents who agreed to participate in the diary portion of the study were recruited to carry a small GPS tracking device (Amcrest 4G GPS Tracker) along with their diary. The GPS data was subsequently used by True North for diary verification purposes and to estimate the extent to which respondents may over-report or under-report trips. On average, those carrying GPS units under-reported 0.28 trips, although this figure includes one outlier who appeared to be a delivery person and reported 10 trips (but did not account for 6 additional trips). Eliminating this one outlier reduced the average number of under-reported trips to 0.21.

WEIGHTING WITH UPDATED CROSSING DATA The sampling plan was based on crossing data from 2018, which was the most recent data available during the design period for the study. Once the study was underway, however, CBP was able to provide data from November 2019 for weighting purposes. The crossing data was also provided at the *individual* level, which effectively allowed us to 'unpack' vehicles with multiple passengers and weight the data to reflect the appropriate balance of *individual* crossings by peak/off-peak, mode and lane type.²³ Table 7 presents the estimated distribution of individual crossings for a week based on actual crossing during the nine day period from November 10 to November 18, 2019. To properly represent a single week of travel, the data from this nine day period was adjusted to represent seven consecutive days.²⁴

^{23.} Weighting the data at the vehicle level creates a situation in which a pedestrian crossing and a vehicle crossing are viewed as equal, even though a vehicle often includes multiple people. Weighting the data at the individual level properly accounts for the much greater volume of people who cross in vehicles.

^{24.} Specifically, we averaged the data from two Sundays to represent a single Sunday, and followed the same procedure for the two Mondays.

TABLE 7 DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL CROSSINGS FOR NOVEMBER 2019 WEEK

	Lane Type	Weekday Peak	Weekday Off-Peak	Weekend	Total
ā	General	2,563	10,036	3,681	16,279
Jes	Ready Lane	15,620	69,152	41,270	126,041
2	SENTRI	10,103	30,255	18,196	58,554
Otay Mesa	Ped Standard	18,096	35,386	19,448	72,930
0	Total, Otay Mesa	46,381	144,828	82,593	273,802
	General	14,888	65,535	39,181	119,603
2	Ready Lane	17,711	118,857	61,751	198,319
Ysidro	SENTRI	28,282	88,641	55,080	172,002
l \	Ped Standard	22,003	60,094	37,338	119,435
San	PedWest	17,573	42,983	26,272	86,827
	Total, San Ysidro	100,455	376,108	219,621	696,184
te	General	5,906	17,855	10,802	34,562
Tecate	Ped Standard	7,288	5,866	4,992	18,145
Te	Total, Tecate	13,194	23,721	15,793	52,707
all	Vehicle Passengers	95,071	400,328	229,959	725,358
Overall	Pedestrians	64,959	144,329	88,049	297,336
Ó	Total, Individual Crossings	160,030	544,657	318,007	1,022,693

As noted previously (see *Sampling Methodology* on page 54), this study combined research objectives that had overlapping subgroups of interest. Accordingly, two separate weighting schemes were developed to appropriately filter and adjust the data to match the respective universes. For the purposes of cross-border travel modeling, only México residents traveling on weekdays were included, and the data were weighted to match weekday crossings at the individual level by POE, peak/off-peak, mode, and lane type. Table 8 presents the weighted distribution of completed diaries.

TABLE 8 COMPLETED DIARIES FOR CROSS-BORDER MODELING - WEIGHTED

	Lane Type		Weekda	ay Peak			Weekday	Off-Peak			To	tal	
		Crossings	Completed Diaries (Weighted)	% All Weekday Crossings	% Completed Diaries (Weighted)	Crossings	Completed Diaries (Weighted)	% All Weekday Crossings	% Completed Diaries (Weighted)	Crossings	Completed Diaries (Weighted)	% All Weekday Crossings	% Completed Diaries (Weighted)
sa	General	2,563	7	0.4%	0.4%	10,036	27	1.4%	1.4%	12,598	34	1.8%	1.8%
<u>je</u>	Ready Lane	15,620	42	2.2%	2.2%	69,152	188	9.8%	9.8%	84,771	230	12.0%	12.0%
2	SENTRI	10,103	27	1.4%	1.4%	30,255	82	4.3%	4.3%	40,358	109	5.7%	5.7%
Otay Me	Ped Standard	18,096	49	2.6%	2.6%	35,386	96	5.0%	5.0%	53,482	145	7.6%	7.6%
0	O Total, Otay Mesa		126	6.6%	6.6%	144,828	393	20.6%	20.6%	191,209	519	27.1%	27.1%
	General	14,888	40	2.1%	2.1%	65,535	178	9.3%	9.3%	80,422	218	11.4%	11.4%
<u> 2</u>	Ready Lane	17,711	48	2.5%	2.5%	118,857	322	16.9%	16.9%	136,568	370	19.4%	19.4%
sic	SENTRI	28,282	77	4.0%	4.0%	88,641	240	12.6%	12.6%	116,922	317	16.6%	16.6%
_	Ped Standard	22,003	60	3.1%	3.1%	60,094	163	8.5%	8.5%	82,097	223	11.7%	11.7%
San Ysidro	PedWest	17,573	48	2.5%	2.5%	42,983	117	6.1%	6.1%	60,555	164	8.6%	8.6%
	Total, San Ysidro	100,455	272	14.3%	14.3%	376,108	1,020	53.4%	53.4%	476,563	1,292	67.6%	67.6%
te	General	5,906	16	0.8%	0.8%	17,855	48	2.5%	2.5%	23,761	64	3.4%	3.4%
Ca	General Ped Standard Total, Tecate		20	1.0%	1.0%	5,866	16	0.8%	0.8%	13,154	36	1.9%	1.9%
	Total, Tecate	13,194	36	1.9%	1.9%	23,721	64	3.4%	3.4%	36,914	100	5.2%	5.2%
-a	رة Vehicle Passengers		258	13.5%	13.5%	400,328	1,086	56.8%	56.8%	495,399	1,343	70.3%	70.3%
Je/	Pedestrians	64,959	176	9.2%	9.2%	144,329	391	20.5%	20.5%	209,287	568	29.7%	29.7%
ó	Vehicle Passengers Pedestrians Total, Individual Crossings		434	22.7%	22.7%	544,657	1,477	77.3%	77.3%	704,686	1,911	100.0%	100.0%

For questions related to VOT and willingness to pay a toll for expedited crossings, the study was interested in México residents and U.S. residents who cross by personal vehicle on weekdays. Table 9 shows the final weighted completes among these respondents after weighting by POE, peak/off-peak, lane type, and residency.²⁵

TABLE 9 COMPLETED SURVEYS FOR CROSSING DEMOGRAPHICS & VOT ANALYSES - WEIGHTED

	Lane Type		Weekda	ay Peak			Weekday	Off-Peak			To	tal	
		Crossings	Completed Surveys (Weighted)	% All Weekday Crossings	% Completed Surveys (Weighted)	Crossings	Completed Surveys (Weighted)	% All Weekday Crossings	% Completed Surveys (Weighted)	Crossings	Completed Surveys (Weighted)	% All Weekday Crossings	% Completed Surveys (Weighted)
ë	General	2,563	31	0.4%	0.4%	10,036	120	1.5%	1.5%	12,598	150	1.9%	1.9%
Mesa	Ready Lane	15,620	186	2.4%	2.4%	69,152	825	10.4%	10.4%	84,771	1,012	12.8%	12.8%
2	SENTRI	10,103	121	1.5%	1.5%	30,255	361	4.6%	4.6%	40,358	482	6.1%	6.1%
Otay	Ped Standard	14,477	173	2.2%	2.2%	28,309	338	4.3%	4.3%	42,786	511	6.5%	6.5%
0	Total, Otay Mesa	42,762	510	6.5%	6.5%	137,751	1,644	20.8%	20.8%	180,513	2,155	27.3%	27.3%
	General	14,888	178	2.2%	2.2%	65,535	782	9.9%	9.9%	80,422	960	12.2%	12.2%
sidro	Ready Lane	17,711	211	2.7%	2.7%	118,857	1,419	18.0%	18.0%	136,568	1,630	20.6%	20.6%
sic	SENTRI	28,282	338	4.3%	4.3%	88,641	1,058	13.4%	13.4%	116,922	1,396	17.7%	17.7%
l Y	Ped Standard	17,602	210	2.7%	2.7%	48,075	574	7.3%	7.3%	65,677	784	9.9%	9.9%
Sar	PedWest	14,058	168	2.1%	2.1%	34,386	410	5.2%	5.2%	48,444	578	7.3%	7.3%
	Total, San Ysidro	92,540	1,105	14.0%	14.0%	355,493	4,243	53.7%	53.7%	448,033	5,348	67.7%	67.7%
cate	General	5,315	63	0.8%	0.8%	16,069	192	2.4%	2.4%	21,384	255	3.2%	3.2%
g	Ped Standard	6,559	78	1.0%	1.0%	5,279	63	0.8%	0.8%	11,838	141	1.8%	1.8%
Te	Total, Tecate	11,874	142	1.8%	1.8%	21,348	255	3.2%	3.2%	33,223	397	5.0%	5.0%
lle.	Vehicle Passengers	94,480	1,128	14.3%	14.3%	398,543	4,757	60.2%	60.2%	493,023	5,885	74.5%	74.5%
/er	Pedestrians	52,696	629	8.0%	8.0%	116,049	1,385	17.5%	17.5%	168,745	2,014	25.5%	25.5%
õ	Total, Individual Crossings	147,176	1,757	22.2%	22.2%	514,592	6,142	77.8%	77.8%	661,768	7,899	100.0%	100.0%

DATA PROCESSING Data processing consisted of checking the data for errors or inconsistencies, coding and recoding responses, categorizing open-ended responses, analyzing GPS tracking data, geo-coding and categorizing individual stops, and preparing frequency analyses and crosstabulations.

ROUNDING Numbers that end in 0.5 or higher are rounded up to the nearest whole number, whereas numbers that end in 0.4 or lower are rounded down to the nearest whole number. These same rounding rules are also applied, when needed, to arrive at numbers that include a decimal place in constructing figures and charts. Occasionally, these rounding rules lead to small discrepancies in the first decimal place when comparing tables and pie charts for a given question.

^{25.}Although CBP collects data on citizenship, it does not collect data on residency (ie., in which country a person lives). By comparing CBP data with our interviewing data, it is clear that there are many individuals with U.S. citizenship who choose to live in México. Because this study distinguished individuals based on where the *live*, the balance of northbound crossings by residency (México or U.S.) was estimated based on data collected through the interviewing process (not CBP data).

QUESTIONNAIRES & DIARY

QUESTIONNAIRE: ENGLISH VERSION



SANDAG Cross- Border Travel Behavior Survey Initial Interview <mark>Final Q English</mark> July 2020

Section 1: Introduction

Hi, my name is _____ and I'm working for SANDAG and Caltrans. We're studying traffic conditions at the border and in the San Diego region.

Sect	ion 2	: Screening Question							
SC1		ck question: Do you live in Mexico, in the U cher country?	nited States, or are you visiting from						
	1	Mexico	Go to SC2						
	2	United States (driving auto or motorcycle)	Go to SC3						
	3	United States (walk, bike, transit)	Terminate						
	4	Another country	Terminate						
	99	Prefer not to answer	Terminate						
		Ask SC2 if resident of M	exico (SC1=1)						
SC2	stud Qua	jo. I would like to ask a few questions about lying traffic patterns only. Your information lified participants who complete this short receive a \$50 (fifty dollar) gift card.	will be completely confidential.						
	1	Agrees to Interview	Go to Q1						
	2	Refuses Interview	Terminate						
		Ask SC3 if resident of United States and d	riving auto/motorcycle (SC1=2)						
SC3	For residents of the United States who are crossing by vehicle, we have a short survey – should take about 5 minutes. I will be able to provide you with a \$5 (five dollar) gift card after completing this interview. Your information will be completely confidential.								
	1	Agrees to Interview	Go to Q1						
	2	Refuses Interview	Terminate						
Foll	owing	any Terminates or Survey Completion, pro	, , ,						
		start a new survey for n	ext interview.						

Se	ecti	ion 3.	: Pre- Interview Items for Interviewer to Complete
Q	1	Poin	t of Entry
		1	San Ysidro
	Ī	2	Otay Mesa
		3	Tecate

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Q2	Mod	e of Travel					
	1	Auto		Go to Q3			
	2	Motorcycle	e	Skip to instruction preceding Q5			
	3	Walk/Pede	estrian	Skip to Q4			
	4	Bicycle		Skip to instruction preceding Q5			
	5	Bus/Public	Transit	Skip to instruction preceding Q5			
Q3	Tota	l number of	f people in vehicle				
	#	#	Range (1 to 10)				
			If Q1=1 AND Q2=3	, ask Q4			
Q4	Q4 Interviewer: Are you interviewing at PedWest-El Chapparal?						
	1	Yes					
	2	No					

Sect	ion 4	MX: Trip C	haracteristics - MX Residents							
	Ask questions in this section if Mexico Resident (SC1=1)									
Q5	Q5 When you began your trip today, what city were you in or near?									
1 Tijuana Ask Q6										
	2	Tecate		Ask Q6						
	3	Rosarito		Ask Q6						
	4 Ensenada Skip to Q7									
	5 Other type name Skip to Q7									
	99	Prefer not	to answer	Skip to Q7						
Q6	Wha	t Colonia is	that?							
Dr	rop D	own List	List will be specific to City in C 12 in Rosarito.	25. 196 Colonias in Tijuana; 12 in Tecate;						
Q7	From the time you started your trip today, how long did it take you to <u>reach the wait line</u> at the border?									
	Hours Range (0 to 12)									
	Min	utes	Range (0 to 59)							

Q8	Whe	re is your primary destination today?	
		Record verbatim	
	99	Prefer not to answer Terminate	
Q9	Wha	it city is that in or near?	
	1	Carlsbad	
	2	Chula Vista	
	3	Coronado	
	4	Del Mar	
	5	El Cajon	
	6	Encinitas	
	7	Escondido	
	8	Imperial Beach	
	9	La Mesa	
	10	Lemon Grove	
	11	National City	
	12	Oceanside	
	13	Poway	
	14	San Diego	
	15	San Marcos	
	16	Santee	
	17	Solana Beach	
	18	Vista	
	19	Other type name	
	20	Outside SD County	
	21	San Ysidro	
	22	Otay Mesa	
	23	Tecate	
	24	Campo	
	98	Not sure	
	99	Prefer not to answer Terminate	
Q10	Wha	it is the primary purpose of your trip today?	
	1	Work or business	

ANDAG Cro	ss-Border Trav	vel Behavior Survey	July 2020			
2	School					
3	Shopping					
4	Dining/Ea	ating				
5	Visiting a	friend or relative				
6	Attending	g a sporting event				
7	Other rec	reational activity				
8	Pick-up/E	Prop-off a passenger				
9	Pick-up/E	Prop-off cargo				
10	Airport					
11	Other	describe				
99	Prefer not to answer					
·		Ask Q11 if Q2=3	3 (pedestrian)			
Q11 Hov	1 How many <u>other</u> people are you traveling with today?					
i	##	Range (0 to 12+)				

Section 4US: Personal and Trip Characteristics - US Residents							
Ask questions in this section of US residents driving a vehicle (SC1Q2=2).							
Q12	Do y	ou live in California?					
	1	Yes		Ask Q13			
	2	No		Skip to Q15			
	99	Prefer not	to answer	Skip to Q15			
Q13	Wha	/hat county do live in?					
	1	San Diego	County	Ask Q14			
	2	Imperial County		Skip to Q15			
	3	Los Angeles County		Skip to Q15			
	4	Orange County		Skip to Q15			
	5	Riverside County San Bernardino County		Skip to Q15			
	6			Skip to Q15			
	7	Santa Barbara County		Skip to Q15			
	8	Ventura County		Skip to Q15			
	9	Other	type name	Skip to Q15			
	99	Prefer not to answer		Skip to Q15			

Q14	Wha	it is the name of the city you live in or closest to?					
	1	Carlsbad					
	2	Chula Vist	ta				
	3	Coronado					
	4	Del Mar					
	5	El Cajon					
	6	Encinitas					
	7	Escondido)				
	8	Imperial B	Beach				
	9	La Mesa					
	10	Lemon Gr	ove				
	11	National C	City				
	12	Oceanside	2				
	13	Poway					
	14	San Diego)				
	15	San Marco	OS				
	16	Santee					
	17	Solana Bea	ach				
	18	Vista					
	19	Other	type name				
	98	Not sure					
	99	Prefer not to answer					
Q15	Wha	t was your primary reason for visiting Mexico this trip?					
	1	Work or b	usiness				
	2	Vacation					
	3	Shopping					
	4	Dining/Ea	ting				
	5	Visiting a	friend or relative				
	6	Attending	a sporting event				
	7	Other recr	reational activity				
	8	Pick-up/Drop-off a passenger					
	9	Pick-up/D	rop-off cargo				
	10	Airport					
	11	Other	describe				

	99	Prefer not	to answer			
Q16	Wha	cities in Mexico did you visit on your trip? Multiple responses allowed.				
	1	Tijuana				
	2	Tecate				
	3	Rosarito				
	4	Ensenada				
	5	Other	type name			
	99	Prefer not	to answer			
Q17	How	many days	did you stay in Mexico?			
	#	#	Range (0 to 31+)			
Q18			nth, how many times do you cr etween Monday and Friday - no	oss the border from Mexico into the t including weekends?		
	## Range (0 to 25+)					
Q19	Q19 In a typical <u>month</u> , how many times do you cross the border from Mexico into the United States on the weekend - Saturday and Sunday?					
	#	#	Range (0 to 10+)			

Sect	Section 5: Personal Characteristics for Mexico Residents					
	Ask questions in this section if Mexico Resident (SC1=1)					
Q20	In a typical week , how many times do you cross the border into the United States between Monday and Friday – not including weekends?					
	## Range (0 to 25+)					
Q21			ek, how many times do you cro Saturday and Sunday?	ss the border into the United States on		
	#	#	Range (0 to 10+)			
Q22	In w	hat year we	re you born?			
	##	##				
Q23	Whic	h of the fo	lowing best describes your emp	ployment status?		
	Employed full- time : at least 35 hours per week		full- time: at least 35 hours	Ask Q24		
	2	Employed hours per	part- time: less than 35 week	Ask Q24		
	3	Not emplo	yed, but looking for work	Skip to Q25		

1			
	4	Retired, home maker, not employed	Skip to Q25
	5	College Student	Skip to Q25
	6	High School Student	Skip to Q25
	99	Prefer not to answer	Skip to Q25
Q24	Is yo	our primary place of employment in Mexico	o or the United States?
Q24	Is yo	our primary place of employment in Mexico	o or the United States?
Q24	Is you		o or the United States?

Sect	Section 6: Household Characteristics for Mexico Residents							
		Α	sk questions in this section if Mexico Resident (SC1=1)					
Q25	Q25 Including yourself, how many people live in your household?							
	#	#	Range (1 to 10)					
			If Q25=1, Skip to Q27					
Q26	Inclu time		elf, how many people in your household are employed full-time or part-					
	#	#	Constrain range from 0 to value inserted in Q25					
Q27		tal, how ma sehold?	any automobiles and motorcycles are owned or leased by your					
	#	#	Range (0 to 10)					
Q28	with	the catego	ow you list of income ranges. Please tell me the letter that corresponds ry that best represents the income your household makes in a typical axes. You can choose either dollars or pesos					
	Doll	ars						
	Α	Less than	500 dollars per month					
	В	500 to 99	9 dollars per month					
	С	1,000 to 1	,499 dollars per month					
	D	1,500 to 1	,999 dollars per month					
	Ε	2,000 to 2	2,999 dollars per month					
	F	3,000 to 3	3,999 dollars per month					
	G	4,000 or r	more dollars per month					
	Pesc	os						
	Н	Less than	10,000 pesos per month					
	ı	10,000 to	19,999 pesos per month					
	J	20,000 to	29,999 pesos per month					

-			
	K	30,000 to 39,999 pesos per month	
	Г	40,000 to 59,999 pesos per month	
Ī	М	60,000 to 79,999 pesos per month	
	Z	80,000 or more pesos per month	
Ī	99	Prefer not to answer	

Sect	ion 7	: Value of T	Time, US and Mexico Residents	s			
Α	Ask questions in this section of Mexico and US respondents driving a vehicle/motorcycle $[(SC1=1 \text{ AND } Q2=(1,2)] \text{ or } SC1=2$						
Q29	When you started this trip today, how long did you expect to wait in line at the border before crossing into the United States? <i>If hesitates, ask them to estimate.</i>						
	Hours Range (0 to 5)						
	Min	utes	Range (0 to 59)				
Q30	Otay long Once	Mesa. For	a toll, you can cross at this new	sing a new border crossing just east of border without having to wait in line as ally pay a toll to cross the border faster at			
	1	Yes					
	2	No					
	3	Not sure/I	Depends				
	99	Prefer not	to answer				
		If Q2	9<20 minutes, skip to instruction	ons at end of this section.			
Q31	cros to <u>le</u> pay	sing the bo <u>ss</u> than 20 << \$20 \$1	rder. If you could have shortene minutes by using the new cross 0 >>?	wait in line < <pipe from="" q29="">> before the wait time to cross the border today ing just east of Otay Mesa, would you a Q29<1 hour and 20 minutes, insert \$10.</pipe>			
	1	Yes		Skip to instructions at end of this section			
	2	No		Ask Q32			
	3	Not sure/I	Depends	Ask Q32			
	99	Prefer not	to answer	Ask Q32			
Q32	mini \$ 5 >:	utes by usin >?	g the new crossing just east of	oss the border today to less than 20 Otay Mesa, would you pay << \$10			
	If Q2	29>= 1 hou	r and 20 minutes, insert \$10. If	Q29<1 hour and 20 minutes, insert \$5. Skip to instructions at end of this			
	1	Yes		section			

	2	No	Ask Q33				
	3	Not sure/Depends	Ask Q33				
	99	Prefer not to answer	Ask Q33				
Q33		u could have shortened the wait time to cruites by using the new crossing just east of					
	If Q2	29>= 1 hour and 20 minutes, insert \$5. If C	Q29<1 hour and 20 minutes, insert \$3.				
	1	Yes	Skip to instructions at end of this section				
	2	No	Ask Q34				
	3	Not sure/Depends	Skip to instructions at end of this section				
	99	Prefer not to answer	Skip to instructions at end of this section				
Q34		t is the main reason why you aren't interester at the new crossing east of Otay Mesa?	ted in paying a toll to cross the border				
	1	Cost/Too expensive					
	2	Location of crossing/Too far away					
	3	Not enough time savings to make it worth it					
	4	Not familiar with toll crossings/not sure how they work					
	5	Other					
	99	Prefer not to answer					
	INCTRUCTIONS						

INSTRUCTIONS:

If US resident driving a vehicle (SC1SC2=2), use following closing statement:

Those are all the questions I have for you, thank you very much. Here is your \$5 gift card.

Give US Resident \$5 Gift Card.

Then continue to Q43 for Final Post-Interview Items.

If Mexico resident (SC1=1), continue to next section.

Section 8: Recruit for Diary

Ask if SC1=1 (Mexico residents only)

Thank you very much. You have completed PART 1 of the interview. All you need to do to receive the \$50 gift card is to complete PART 2 by keeping track of the places you visit today in the United States using this diary form and participating in a short follow-up interview by telephone, online, or in-person at our survey table on the US side of the border.

Are you willing to complete PART 2 of the interview?

Q35a - If they say no, ask: Just to be clear, the \$50 gift card is provided after PART 2 of the interview is complete. If you do not want to complete PART 2 of the interview, we can end the interview now without the \$50 gift card. If they still say no to PART 2, record as 'no'.

1 Yes Continue

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	2	No		Terminate		
Q35a	Just to be clear, the \$50 gift card is provided after PART 2 of the interview is complete. If you do not want to complete PART 2 of the interview, we can end the interview now without the \$50 gift card. If they still say no to PART 2, record as 'No, doesn't want to take PART 2 interview.'.					
	1	Yes, wants	s to take PART 2 interview	Continue		
	2	No, doesn interview	't want to take PART 2	Terminate		
Q36	ne			n reach you at during the evening the number to respondent to confirm		
(##	##) #	##-###				
	99	No phone	# provided			
Q37			icipate by email. Do you have <i>yes, ask:</i> Please tell me your ei	an email address we can use to follow- mail.		
			Record email address. Read back to confirm correct.			
	99	No email	provided			
Q38	What is your first name? <i>If hesitates, say:</i> We need your first name only - not your last name.					
			Record first name			
	99	No name	provided			

Sect	ection 9: Diary Distribution & GPS					
Q39	Inter	viewer: Are you distributing GPS devices?				
	1	Yes				
	2	No				

If Q39=2, use the closing statement below.

in the plant and the second and the

Interviewer - Enter **7- digit PIN** on diary form you are handing to person here: ____, then read following closing statement.

Here is the form to fill out for each location that you visit today. You must fill it out completely for each location that you visit.

Once you've completed this travel diary for your trips today, you have three options for completing your participation and receiving your \$50 gift card. The three options are listed at the top of the form.

Do you need a pencil to fill out the form? If yes, hand pencil. Any questions?

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		If Q39=1, go to	Q40			
Q40	Do you plan to turn in your diary form in-person at our survey table, by telephone, or by email?					
	1	In-person	Go to Q41			
	2	Telephone	Skip to closing instructions			
	3	Email	Skip to closing instructions			
Q41	GPS com You	e you plan to turn in your diary in-person, I device with you today. It will automatically pleting the follow-up interview faster. don't need to do anything with the device. spack or purse and then just hand it in with	keep track of your trips and will make You can put it in your pocket or in a			
	1	Respondent accepts the GPS device	Go to Q42			
	2	Respondent refuses the GPS device	Skip to closing instructions			
Q42	Interviewer: record the GPS Device # below. Double check to make sure correct.					

Interviewer - Enter **7 digit PIN** on diary form you are handing to person here: _____, then read following closing statement.

Here is the form to fill out for each location that you visit today. You must fill it out **completely** for **each** location that you visit.

Once you've completed this travel diary for your trips today, bring it back to the location shown on the map and you will receive your \$50 gift card.

Do you need a pencil to fill out the form? If yes, hand pencil. Any questions?

Section 10: Post-Interview Items to be completed by Interviewer The Post Interview items in this section should be recorded following interviews with all Mexico residents, as well as US residents driving a vehicle (SC1Q2=1 or 2). Q43 Lane Type 1 General 2 Ready Lane 3 SENTRI Lane Q44 Gender of Respondent 1 Male 2 Female

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Q45	Regar job/w	lless of vork site in	what the po	erson repo ed States?	orted, did th	e person lo	ok like they	were going	to a
	1	Yes							
	2	No							
Q46	Interv	iewer Nur	mber						
		1-4 digit	rs.						
Aut	omatic	ally Reco	rded at Su	ıbmission	of Intervie	w			
D1	Date								
	MMD	·ΥΥ							
D2	Time	(0000-23	59)						
	###	#							
			141	-1. 4- 1			urvey for ne		

QUESTIONNAIRE: SPANISH VERSION



SANDAG Cross- Border Travel Behavior Survey Initial Interview Final Q Spanish July 2020

Sección 1: Introducción

Hola, mi nombre es _____ y trabajo para SANDAG y Caltrans. Estamos estudiando las condiciones del tráfico en la frontera y en la región de San Diego.

Seco	ección 2: Pregunta de Selección						
SC1	Preg	Pregunta rápida: ¿Vive en México, en los Estados Unidos, o está visitando de otro país?					
	1	México	Pase a SC2				
	2	Estados Unidos (auto o motocicleta)	Pase a SC3				
	3	Estados Unidos (caminar, Bicicleta, tránsito)	Terminar				
	4	Otro país	Terminar				
	99	Prefiero no responder	Terminar				

	Pregunta SC2 si es residente de México (SC1=1)					
SC2	Estamos interesados en los tipos de viajes realizados por personas que cruzan la frontera hacia San Diego. Me gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas sobre su viaje el día de hoy. Esta encuesta es solo para estudiar patrones de tráfico. Su información será completamente confidencial. Los participantes calificados que completen esta breve entrevista inicial y una encuesta de seguimiento recibirán una tarjeta de regalo de \$50 (cincuenta dólares).					
	1	Acepta Entrevistar	Pase a Q1			
	2	Rechaza Entrevistar	Terminar			
Pre	egun	nta SC3 si es residente de Estados Un	idos y maneja un auto/una motocicleta (SC1=2)			
SC3	Para los residentes de los Estados Unidos que cruzan en vehículo, tenemos una breve encuesta: debe tomar unos 5 minutos. Podré proporcionarle una tarjeta de regalo de \$5 (cinco dólares) después de completar esta entrevista. Su información será completamente confidencial.					
	1	Acepta Entrevistar	Pase a Q1			
	2	Rechaza Entrevistar	Terminar			

Después de cualquier finalización o finalización de la encuesta, el programa debe volver al principio y comenzar una nueva encuesta para la próxima entrevista.

Seco	Sección 3: Elementos previos a la entrevista para que el entrevistador complete						
Q1	Punto de Entrada						
	1	San Ysidro					
	2 Otay Mesa						
	3	3 Tecate					

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Q2	Modo de Viaje					
	1	Auto		Pase a Q3		
	2	Motociclet	ra e	Salte a las instrucciones que preceden Q5		
	3	Caminar/F	Peatonal	Salte a Q4		
	4	Bicicleta		Salte a las instrucciones que preceden Q5		
	5	Autobus/	Fransporte Público	Salte a las instrucciones que preceden Q5		
Q3	Número total de personas en el vehículo					
	## Rango (1 a 10)					
			Sí Q1=1 Y Q2=3, pre	guntar Q4		
Q4	Q4 Entrevistador/a: ¿Estás entrevistando en PedWest-El Chaparral?					
	1	Sí				
	2 No					

Secci	Sección 4MX: Características del viaje - Residentes MX					
	Haga preguntas en esta sección si es residente de México (SC1= 1)					
Q5	Cua	ındo comen	zó su viaje hoy, ¿en qué ciudad	estaba o cerca de que ciudad estaba?		
	1	Tijuana		Pregunte Q6		
	2	Tecate		Pregunte Q6		
	3	Rosarito		Pregunte Q6		
	4	Ensenada		Salte a Q7		
	5	Otro	nombre	Salte a Q7		
	99	Prefiero n	o responder	Salte a Q7		
Q6	¿Qu	é Colonia e	s?			
List	Lista despegable Lista será específica para la ciudad en Q5. 196 Colonias en Tijuana; en Tecate; 12 en Rosarito.					
Q7	Q7 Desde el momento en que comenzó su viaje hoy, ¿cuánto tiempo le tomó <u>llegar a la línea de espera</u> en la frontera?					
	Horas Rango (0 a 12)					
	Min	utos	Rango (0 a 59)			

Q8	¿Dó	ónde es su destino principal hoy?			
			Graba textualmente		
	99	Prefiero n	o responder	Terminar	
Q9	¿En	qué ciudad	está o cerca de que ciudad?		
	1	Carlsbad			
	2	Chula Vist	a		
	3	Coronado			
	4	Del Mar			
	5	El Cajon			
	6	Encinitas			
	7	Escondido			
	8	Imperial B	each		
	9	La Mesa			
	10	Lemon Gr	ove		
	11	National C	City		
	12	Oceanside	!		
	13	Poway			
	14	San Diego			
	15	San Marco	S		
	16	Santee			
	17	Solana Bea	ach		
	18	Vista			
	19	Otro	nombre		
	20	Outside SI	O County		
	21	San Ysidro)		
	22	Otay Mesa	l .		
	23	Tecate			
	24	Campo			
	98	No estoy s			
	99	Prefiero n	o responder	Terminar	
Q10	¿Cu	ál es el obje	etivo principal de su viaje hoy?		
	1	Trabajo o	negocios		
	2	Escuela			

Pregunte Q11 si Q2 = 3 (peatón)

Q11 ¿Con cuántas otras personas viaja hoy?

Rango (0 a 10+)

Sección 4US: Características personales y de viaje - Residentes de EE. UU. Haga preguntas en esta sección de residentes estadounidenses que conducen vehículo (SC1=2).Q12 ¿Vive en California? Sí 1 Pregunte Q13 2 Salte a Q15 Salte a Q15 Prefiero no responder Q13 ¿En qué condado vive? Pregunte Q14 Condado de San Diego Condado Imperial Salte a Q15 Condado de Los Ángeles Salte a Q15 Salte a Q15 Condado de Orange Condado de Riverside Salte a Q15 Condado de San Bernardino Salte a Q15 Condado de Santa Barbara Salte a Q15 Condado de Ventura Salte a Q15 Otro nombre Salte a Q15 Salte a Q15 Prefiero no responder

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SANDAG Cross-Border	Travel	Behavior	Survey
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July 2020

14 ¿Cı	uál es el nombre de la ciudad en la que vive o la más cercana?
1	Carlsbad
2	Chula Vista
3	Coronado
4	Del Mar
5	El Cajon
6	Encinitas
7	Escondido
8	Imperial Beach
9	La Mesa
10	Lemon Grove
11	National City
12	Oceanside
13	Poway
14	San Diego
15	San Marcos
16	Santee
17	Solana Beach
18	Vista
19	Otro nombre
98	No estoy Seguro/a
99	Prefiero no responder
15 ¿Cı	uál fue la razón principal de su visita a México en este viaje?
1	Trabajo o negocios
2	Vacaciones
3	Crompas
4	Comida/Cena
5	Visitar a un amigo o pariente
6	Asistir a un evento deportivo
7	Otra actividad recreativa
8	Recoger /Dejar a un pasajero
9	Recoger /Entregar carga
10	Aeropuerto
11	Otro describe

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	99	Prefiero n					
Q16	Q16 ¿Qué ciudades de México visitó en su viaje? Se permiten múltiples respuestas.						
	1	Tijuana					
	2	Tecate					
	3	Rosarito					
	4	Ensenada					
	5	Otro	nombre				
	99	Prefiero n	o responder				
Q17	¿Cu	ántos días :	se quedó en México?				
	## Rango (0 a 31+)						
Q18	Q18 En un mes <u>típico</u> , ¿cuántas veces cruza la frontera de México a los Estados Unidos entre lunes y viernes, sin incluir los fines de semana?						
	## Rango (0 a 25+)						
Q19	Q19 En un mes <u>típico</u> , ¿cuántas veces cruza la frontera de México a los Estados Unidos en fin de semana , sábado y domingo?						
	#	#	Rango (0 a 10+)				

Seccio	Sección 5: Características personales de los residentes de México				
	Haga preguntas en esta sección si es residente de México (SC1=1)				
Q20			ica , ¿cuántas veces cruza la fro incluir los fines de semana?	ntera hacia los Estados Unidos entre	
	##		Rango (0 a 25+)		
Q21			ica, ¿cuántas veces cruza la fron o y domingo?	tera hacia los Estados Unidos en fin	
## Rango (0 a 10+)					
Q22	¿En qué	á año nació?			
	###	#			
Q23	Q23 ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor su situación laboral?				
	1	Empleado a 35 horas p	a tiempo completo : al menos por semana Pregunte Q24		
	2	Empleado a 35 horas p	a tiempo parcial : menos de or semana	Pregunte Q24	
	3	No emplea	do, pero buscando trabajo	Salte a Q25	

	4 Jubilado, ama de casa, no empleado		Salte a Q25
	5 Estudiante Universitario		Salte a Q25
	6 Estudiante de preparatoria		Salte a Q25
	99 Prefiero no responder Salte a Q25		
Q24	¿Dónde se encuentra su lugar principal de empleo en México o los Estados Unido		
	1 México		
	2 Estados Unidos 99 Prefiero no responder		

Secci	Sección 6: Características del hogar para residentes de México					
	Haga preguntas en esta sección si es residente de México (SC1=1)					
Q25	Inclu	ıyéndose a	usted mismo, ¿cuántas persona	s viven en su hogar?		
	#	#	Rango (1 a 10)			
			Si Q25=1, pase d	a Q27		
Q26		ıyéndote a ı pleto o paro		s en su hogar son empleados de tiempo		
	#	#	Restrinja el rango de 0 al valo	or insertado en Q25		
Q27	En to	otal, ¿cuánt	os automóviles y motocicletas s	on propiedad o alquilados por su hogar?		
	#	#	Rango (0 a 10)			
Q28	corr	esponde co		s. Por favor, dígame la letra que enta los ingresos que obtiene su hogar egir dólares o pesos.		
	Dóla	ares				
	Α	Menos de	500 dólares por mes			
	В	500 a 999	dólares por mes			
	С	1,000 a 1	499 dólares por mes			
	D	1,500 a 1	999 dólares por mes			
	E 2,000 a 2,		999 dólares por mes			
	F 3,000 a 3,		999 dólares por mes			
	G 4,000 o m		ás dólares por mes			
	Peso	os				
	Н	Menos de	10,000 pesos por mes			
	I	10,000 a	19,999 pesos por mes			
	J	20,000 a	29,999 pesos por mes			

K	30,000 a 39,999 pesos por mes	
L	40,000 a 59,999 pesos por mes	
М	60,000 a 79,999 pesos por mes	
N	80,000 o más pesos por mes	
99	Prefiero no responder	

Secci	ión 7	: Valor del	tiempo		
Н	aga p		n esta sección de los encuestado vehículo/motocicleta [(SC1=1 AN	os de México y EE.UU. que conducen un	
Q29		ndo comen		oo espera estar en la fila antes de cruzar	
	Но	ras	Rango (0 a 5)		
	Min	utos	Rango (0 a 59)		
Q30	Ota la fi Una	y Mesa. Por la tanto tiei vez que es	un peaje, puede cruzar en esta mpo.	ar un nuevo cruce fronterizo al este de nueva frontera sin tener que esperar en nente pagará peaje para cruzar la	
	1	•			
	2	No			
	3	3 No estoy seguro/Depende			
	99	Prefiero n	o responder		
		Si Q29	<20 minutos, salte las instruccio	ones al final de esta sección.	
Q31	Mencionó que para el viaje de hoy, esperaba estar en fila << Horas/Minutos de Q29 >> antes de cruzar la frontera. Si hubiera podido acortar el tiempo de espera para cruzar la frontera hoy en menos de 20 minutos utilizando el nuevo cruce al este de Otay Mesa, ¿pagaría << \$20 \$10 >>? Si Q29>= 1 hora y 20 minutos, inserte \$20. Si Q29 <1 hora y 20 minutos, inserte \$10.				
	1 Sí Salte las instrucciones al final de esta sección.				
	2				
	3 No estoy seguro/Depende Pregunte Q32				
	99		o responder	Pregunte Q32	
Q32	20 ו	minutos uti	lizando el nuevo cruce al este d	para cruzar la frontera hoy a menos de e Otay Mesa, ¿pagaría << \$10 \$5 >>?	
	Si Q	29>= 1 hor Sí	ra y 20 minutos, inserte \$10. Si	Q29 <1 hora y 20 minutos, inserte \$5. Salte las instrucciones al final de esta sección.	
	2	No		Pregunte Q33	

	3	No estoy seguro/Depende	Pregunte Q33
	99	Prefiero no responder	Pregunte Q33
Q33	min	ubiera podido acortar el tiempo de espera utos utilizando el nuevo cruce al este de O (29>= 1 hora y 20 minutos, inserte \$5. Si Q	,
	1	Sí	Salte las instrucciones al final de esta sección.
	2	No	Pregunte Q34
	3	No estoy seguro/Depende	Salte las instrucciones al final de esta sección.
	99	Prefiero no responder	Salte las instrucciones al final de esta sección.
Q34		ál es la razón principal por la que no está i rontera más rápido en el nuevo cruce al est	
	1	Costo/Demasiado caro	
	2	Ubicación del cruce/Demasiado lejos	
	3	No es suficiente ahorro de tiempo para que valga la pena	
	4	No estoy familiarizado con los cruces de peaje /No estoy seguro de cómo funcionan	
	5	Otro	
	99	Prefiero no responder	

INSTRUCCIONES:

Si es un residente de EE.UU. y conduce un vehículo (SC1SC2=2), use la siguiente declacion de cierre:

Esas son todas las preguntas que tengo para usted, muchas gracias. Aquí tiene su tarjeta de regalo de \$5

De al residente de EE.UU. una tarjeta de regalo de \$5.

Luego continúe con la Q43 para los Elementos Finales posteriores a la entrevista. Si es residente de México (SC1=1), continúe con la siguiente sección.

Sección 8: Recluta para el Diario

Pregunte si SC1=1 (solo residentes de México)

Muchas gracias. Ha completado la primera PARTE de la entrevista. Todo lo que necesita hacer para recibir la tarjeta de regalo de \$50 es completar la segunda PARTE haciendo un seguimiento de los lugares que visita hoy en los Estados Unidos utilizando este formulario de diario y participando en una breve entrevista de seguimiento por teléfono, en línea o en persona en nuestra mesa de encuestas en el lado estadounidense de la frontera.

¿Estás dispuesto a completar la segunda parte de la entrevista?

Q35 | Q35a - Si dicen que no, pregunte: para ser claros, la tarjeta de regalo de \$50 se proporciona después de que se complete la segunda PARTE de la entrevista. Si no desea completar la segunda PARTE de la entrevista, podemos finalizar la entrevista

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		ra sin la tai istre como		ía dicen que no a la segunda PARTE,		
	1	Sí		Continua		
	2	No		Terminar		
Q35a	la so entr	egunda PAF evista, pod avía dicen a a entrevista	RTE de la entrevista. Si no deser lemos finalizar la entrevista aho que no a la segunda PARTE, reg a".	proporciona después de que se complete a completar la segunda PARTE de la ora sin la tarjeta de regalo de \$50. <i>Si</i> histre como "No, quiere tomar la PARTE 2		
	1	Si, quiere entrevista	e tomar la PARTE 2 de la a	Continua		
	2 No, quiere tomar la PARTE 2 de la entrevista Terminar			Terminar		
Q36	¿Cuál es el mejor número de teléfono en el que nos podamos comunicarnos usted durante la noche los próximos dos o tres días? Lea el número de teléfono al encuestado para confirmar que es correcto.					
(###) ###-####						
	99 No proporcionó # de teléfono					
Q37	Es fácil participar por correo electrónico. ¿Tiene una dirección de correo electrónico que podamos usar para hacer un seguimiento con usted? En caso afirmativo, pregunte: dígame su correo electrónico.					
Ingrese dirección de correo electrónico. Lea nuevamente para confirmar que es correcto.						
	99 No proporcionó correo electrónico					
Q38 ¿Cuál es su primer nombre? <i>Si duda, diga</i> : Solo necesitamos su nombre, no su apellido.						
			Ingrese nombre			
	99	No hay no	mbre proporcionado			

S	Secció	n 9	: Distribución de diarios y GPS
	Q39	Ent	revistador: ¿Está distribuyendo dispositivos GPS?
		1	Sí
		2	No

Si Q39 = 2, use la siguiente declaración.

Aquí está el formulario que debe completar para cada ubicación que visite hoy. Debe llenar todos los datos **completamente** para **cada** ubicación que visite.

Una vez que haya completado este diario de viaje para sus viajes de hoy, tiene tres opciones para completar su participación y recibir su tarjeta de regalo de \$50. Las tres opciones aparecen en la parte superior del formulario.

¿Necesita un lápiz para completar el formulario? En caso afirmativo, de lápiz. ¿Alguna pregunta?

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			Si Q39=1, pase a	a Q40	
Q40		anea entreg r correo ele		stra mesa de encuestas, por teléfono o	
	1	En person	a	Pase a Q41	
	2 Teléfono Salte a las instrucciones finales				
	3 Correo electrónico Salte a las instrucciones finales				
Q41	Dado que planea entregar su diario en persona, le recomiendo que lleve este pequeño dispositivo GPS con usted hoy. Realizará un seguimiento automático de sus viajes y ayudará a completar la entrevista de seguimiento más rápido. No necesita hacer nada con el dispositivo. Puede ponerlo en su bolsillo o en una mochila o bolso y luego simplemente entregarlo con su formulario completo.				
	1 El encuestado acepta el dispositivo GPS Pase a Q42				
	2 El encuestado rechazo el dispositivo GPS Salte a las instrucciones finales				
Q42	Entrevistador: registre el número de dispositivo GPS a continuación. Verifique dos veces para asegurarse de que sea correcto. Q42 Asegúrese de que esté encendido y entrégueselo. Por favor explique que el dispositivo ya está encendido y que debe permanecer así. No deben presionar ningún botón, ya que podría apagarse.				
Λαμί ο			Menú desplegable (1-75)	a ubicación que vicita boy. Debe llenar	
•			io que debe completar para cad cada ubicación que visite	a ubicación que visite hoy. Debe llenar	

completamente para cada ubicación que visite.

Una vez que haya completado este diario de viaje hoy, tráigalo de nuevo a la ubicación que se muestra en el mapa y recibirá su tarjeta de regalo de \$50.

¿Necesita un lápiz para completar el formulario? En caso afirmativo, de lápiz. ¿Alguna pregunta?

Sección: Elementos posteriores a la entrevista que debe completar el entrevistador Los elementos posteriores a la entrevista en esta sección deberán registrarse después de las entrevistas con todos los residentes de México, así como los residentes de EE.UU. que conducen un vehículo (SC1Q2=1 o 2). Q43 Tipo de carril (linea) General Ready Lane SENTRI Lane Q44 Género del encuestado 1 Hombre Mujer

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	. Cross-	border Travel	Behavior Survey				July 202
Q4	Inde	pendienter rabajo en lo	mente de lo que info os Estados Unidos?	rmó la perso	ona, ¿parecía c	jue iba a un tral	bajo/lugar
	1	Sí					
	2	No					
Q4	6 Nún	nero del en	trevistador				
	1-4 0	ligits					
Aut	omati	cally Recor	rded at Submission	of Interviev	N		
D1	Date						
	MME	DYY					
D2	Time	(0000-235	59)				
	##	##					
	Prod	aram shoul	d loop back to begin	nina and sta	art a new surv	ev for next inter	rview.

el formulario continúa en el reverso de la página

TRAVEL DIARY: SAN YSIDRO

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para con	
Instrucciones	

1 Guarde este formulario con usted el día de hoy mientras viaja. Complete la siguiente información para CADA lugar al que vaya el día de hoy en los Estados Unidos después de cruzar la frontera, incluyendo negocios, hogares, parques, estaciones de transporte público, etc.

Si visita más de cinco lugares el día de hoy, el formulario continúa en la parte posterior de esta página.

Su información se mantendrá confidencial y se adherirá a la encontrar en su sitio de web. Política de Privacidad de SANDAG, que puede



η por teléfono.

Si no está seguro acerca de cómo completar el formulario, consulte el Formulario de Ejemplo adjunto en la página siguiente.

3. O puede ir en linea a https://nutripx.com para ingresar la información usted mismo. Cuando le pregunte por su PIN, ingrese: «PIN» O si proporcionó un número de teléfono a nuestro entrevistador, le llamaremos en los próximos dos o tres días para tomar la informaciór 1. Puede llevar el formulario a la ubicación que se muestra en la parte posterior del Formulario de Ejemplo y entregarlo en persona. Mantenga esta hoja con usted! Hay tres formas de entregar la información y completar la encuesta: 4 က

	_		Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su	¿Qué medio de transporte usó		
	_		an.	visita en esta	para llegar a	¿A qué HORA	¿A qué HORA ¿A qué HORA se
		¿Cuál es la dirección?	referencia más cercanos?	ubicación?	esta ubicación?	LLEGÓ?	FUE?
Desnués		Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
de cruzar la	l ng	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
frontera, ¿a dónde fue dónde fue	:6n7	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
primero?	1	Ciudad:					
		Nombre del Lugar.	Calle #7:				
A dónde	Jak 5	Dirección #	Calle #2:			md/me	am/ pm
después?	în Ţ	Nombre de la Calle.	Punto de referencia:				
		Cludad:					
		Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	ar 3	¿A dónde 😘 Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
después?	βn¬	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
		Ciudad:					
	1	Nombre del Lugar.	Calle #1:				
CA donde	, Jef	Dirección #	Calle:#2;			md/me	am/ pm
después?	ing:	Nombre de la Calle.	Punto de referencia:				
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		Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	ar 5	¿A dónde 'D irección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
después?	βn¬	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
		Cindad:					

Diary Batch # «Batch»

	¿Cuál es la dirección?	Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las calles/cruceros o puntos de referencia más cercanos?	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su visita en esta ubicación?	¿Qué medio de transporte usó para llegar a esta ubicación?	¿A qué HORA LLEGÓ?	¿A qué HORA ¿A qué HORA se LLEGÓ? FUE?
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
ge	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am/pm
después?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1				
A dénde	Jirección#	Calle #2			am / pm	nd / me
S ₂	Nombre de la Calle.	Punto de referencia:				
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	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
de	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	md/mm :
rue después?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Wombre del Lugar:	Calle #1?				
A dénde	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			am / pm	am / pm
٠.	Nombre de la Galle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Cludadi					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
A dónde	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am / pm
5.5	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A donde	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			md/ me	ma./w
· C:		Punto de referencia:				
	Cindadi					
		Calle #1:				
A donde	ar Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am / pm
s?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				

FORMULARIO DE EJEMPLO. Este formulario muestra un ejemplo de cómo completar el formulario de todos los lugares que visita en los Estados Unidos en este viaje. En este ejemplo, la persona visitó la tienda Target, luego la casa de su amigo, se fue caminando a Starbucks, tomó Uber/Lyft de regresó a la casa de su amigo, y luego regresó a Tijuana.

	¿Cuál es la dirección?	Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las calles/cruceros o puntos de referencia más cercanos?	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su visita en esta ubicación?	¿Qué medio de transporte usó para llegar a esta ubicación?	¿A qué HORA LLEGÓ?	¿A qué HORA se LLEGÓ? FUE?
Después	Nombre de Lugar: Tienda Target	Calle #1:				
de cruzar la	Dirección # 525	Calle #2:	Compras	Maneje carro	10 : 15 (m)/ pm	10 : 15 (m)/ pm 10 : 45 (m)/ pm
dónde fue	donde fue J Nombre de la Calle: Oak Road	Punto de referencia:			ı)
primero?	Ciudad: San Diego					
	Lugar name: Casa de Amigo	Calle #1:				
A dónde	د المراقب الم	Calle #2:	Visitar a Amigo	Maneje carro	77 mg/gm 77	77 : 40 📵 / pm
después?	Street Name: Broadway	Punto de referencia:				
	City: Chula Vista					
	Lugar name: Starbucks	Cross Street #1: Calle Palomar				
A dónde	الم donde الم Street #: No se	Cross Street #2: Broadway	Comida/Café	Camine	11 : 55 (m)/ pm	11 : 55 (m)/pm 12 : 45 am/(m)
después?	Street Name:	Landmark: Centro Comercial				
	City: Chula Vista	Genesis Square				
	Lugar name: Casa de Amigo	Calle #1?				
. A dónde	A donde of Street #: 1225	Calle #2:	Visitar a Amigo	Uber/Lyft	12:55 am/@	2 : 05 am/@
2sendsep	Street Name: Broadway	Punto de referencia:				
	City: Chula Yista					
	Nombre de Lugar: De regreso a Tijuana	Calle #1:				
A dónde	¿A dónde 😘 Dirección #:	Calle #2:	Regreso a Casa	Maneje carro	3:10 (am) pm	: am / pm
después?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Cindad:					

Mex de Servicios de Seguro (Insurance Services) en 4575 Camino De La Plaza, San Ysidro, CA 92173. Ver el mapa de abajo. Nuestro Puede devolver su diario de viaje completo en persona en nuestra carpa de entrevista en el estacionamiento sur del lote de Bajahorario es de 10 a.m. a 7 p.m. los días que estamos entrevistando, que generalmente son de lunes a viernes.

mensaje de texto. Usted debe proporcionar el número de PIN de 7 dígitos impreso en la primera página del diario para poder O puede ingresar en línea a https://nutripx.com para completar la encuesta y recibir la tarjeta de regalo de \$50 por correo o completar la encuesta en línea. O, si proporcionó su correo electrónico o número de teléfono, intentaremos comunicarnos con usted en los próximos días para obtener la información de su diario. Mantenga este diario con usted por que debe proporcionar el número de PIN de 7 dígitos impreso en la primera página del diario para completar la encuesta y recibir la tarjea de regalo de \$50.



Devuelva su Diario de Viaje Compıeto Aquí 4575 Camino De La Plaza San Ysidro, CA 92173

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1 Guarde este formulario con usted el día de hoy mientras viaja. Complete la siguiente información para CADA lugar al que vaya el día de hoy en los Estados Unidos después de cruzar la frontera, incluyendo negocios, hogares, parques, estaciones de transporte público, etc.

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encontrar en su sitio de web. Política de Privacidad de SANDAG, que puede Si visita más de cinco lugares el día de hoy, el formulario continúa en la parte posterior de esta página.

Su información se mantendrá confidencial y se adherirá a la



Si no está seguro acerca de cómo completar el formulario, consulte el Formulario de Ejemplo adjunto en la página siguiente.

1. Puede llevar el formulario a la ubicación que se muestra en la parte posterior del Formulario de Ejemplo y entregarlo en persona. Mantenga esta hoja con usted! Hay tres formas de entregar la información y completar la encuesta:

			Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su	¿Qué medio de transporte usó		
		¿Cuál es la dirección?	calles/cruceros o puntos de referencia más cercanos?	visita en esta ubicación?	para llegar a esta ubicación?	¿A qué HORA LLEGÓ?	¿A qué HORA se FUE?
Despiiés		Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
de cruzar la	l ne	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
frontera, ¿a dónde fue	:6n7	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
primero?	l	Cindad:					
		Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
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después?	δηŢ	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
		Ciudad:					
		Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	ar 3	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
rue después?	βn¬	después?	Punto de referencia:				
•		Ciudad:					
:	1	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde fue	gar 4	¿A donde مر المراجعة	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
después?	ĵηŢ	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
		Ciudad:					
		Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	ar 5	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
después?	βn¬	lue después? 🗾 Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
		Cindad:					

Diary Batch # «Batch»

	¿Cuál es la dirección?	Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las calles/cruceros o puntos de referencia más cercanos?	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su visita en esta ubicación?	¿Qué medio de transporte usó para llegar a esta ubicación?	¿A qué HORA LLEGÓ?	.A qué HORA se FUE?
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
Ф	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
después?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	Bar 7 Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
s?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
ge	Birección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am/pm
después?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	par 9 Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am/pm
ς.	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Cindad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
52	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde 1. fue	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
espués?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
•	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
s?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Cindad.					

FORMULARIO DE EJEMPLO: Este formulario muestra un ejemplo de cómo completar el formulario de todos los lugares que visita en los Estados Unidos en este viaje. En este ejemplo, la persona visitó la tienda Target, luego la casa de su amigo, y luego regresó a Tijuana.

		. Cuál es la dirección?	Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las calles/cruceros o puntos de referencia más cercanos?	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su visita en esta ubicación?	¿Qué medio de transporte usó para llegar a esta ubicación?	¿A qué HORA LLEGÓ?	¿A qué HORA se FUE?
Después		Nombre de Lugar: Tienda Target	Calle #1:				
de cruzar la	<u>a</u> 1	Dirección #: 525	Calle #2:	Compras	Maneje carro	10 : 15 (m)/ pm	10 : 15 (m)/ pm 10 : 45 (m)/ pm
dónde fue	6n⊤	Nombre de la Calle: Oak Road	Punto de referencia:				
primero?		Ciudad: San Diego					
	7	Lugar name: Casa de Amigo	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde fule	o O	¿A donde the street #: 1225	Calle #2:	Visitar a Amigo Maneje carro	Maneje carro	11:20 @/pm	11:40 @ /pm
después?	on¬	Street Name: Broadway	Punto de referencia:				
		City: Chula Vista					
	,	Lugar name: Starbucks	Cross Street #1: Calle Palomar				
¿A dónde	0 191. 3	¿A dónde Street #: No se	Cross Street #2: Broadway	Comida/Café	Camine	11 : 55 (m)/ pm	11 : 55 (m)/pm 12 : 45 am/(0)
después?	ص ر	Street Name:	Landmark: Centro Comercial				
		City: Chula Vista	Genesis Square				
	1	Lugar name: Casa de Amigo	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde fue	o let	¿A dönde A Street #: 1225	Calle #2:	Visitar a Amigo	Uber/Lyft	12:55 am/@	2 : 05 am/@
después?	ص الا	Street Name: Broadway	Punto de referencia:				
		City: Chula Vista					
		Nombre de Lugar: De regreso a Tijuana	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	o O	¿A dónde 📅 Dirección #:	Calle #2:	Regreso a Casa Maneje carro	Maneje carro	3 : 10 (am)/ pm	: am/pm
después?	ص الا	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
		Cindad:					

UU. en 2500 Paseo Internacional, San Diego, CA 92154. Ver el mapa de abajo. Nuestro horario es de 10 a.m. a 7 p.m. los días que Puede devolver su diario de viaje completo en persona en nuestra carpa de entrevista cerca de la salida peatonal de la Aduana EE. estamos entrevistando, que generalmente son de lunes a viernes.

O puede ingresar en línea a https://nutripx.com para completar la encuesta y recibir la tarjeta de regalo de \$50 por correo o mensaje de texto. Usted debe proporcionar el número de PIN de 7 dígitos impreso en la primera página del diario para poder completar la encuesta en línea. O, si proporcionó su correo electrónico o número de teléfono, intentaremos comunicarnos con usted en los próximos días para obtener la información de su diario. Mantenga este diario con usted por que debe proporcionar el número de PIN de 7 dígitos impreso en la primera página del diario para completar la encuesta y recibir la tarjea de regalo de \$50.



el formulario continúa en el reverso de la página →

TRAVEL DIARY: TECATE

encontrar en su sitio de web. SANDAG, que puede

y ganar la tarjeta de regalo de \$50:	d el día de hoy mientras viaja. Complete la siguiente información confidencia y se adherirá a
ompletar la encuesta y	1 Guarde este formulario con usted

para CADA lugar al que vaya el día de hoy en los Estados Unidos después de cruzar la frontera, incluyendo negocios, hogares, parques, estaciones de transporte público, etc.

Si visita más de cinco lugares el día de hoy, el formulario continúa en la parte posterior de esta página.

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Si no está seguro acerca de cómo completar el formulario, consulte el Formulario de Ejemplo adjunto en la página siguiente. က

4 Mantenga esta hoja con usted! Hay tres formas de entregar la información y completar la encuesta:

1. Puede llevar el formulario a la ubicación que se muestra en la parte posterior del Formulario de Ejemplo y entregarlo en persona.

2. O si proporcionó un número de teléfono a nuestro entrevistador, le llamaremos en los próximos dos o tres días para tomar la información por teléfono.

3. O puede ir en linea a https://nutripx.com para ingresar la información usted mismo. Cuando le pregunte por su PIN, ingrese: «PIN»

		Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las calles/cruceros o puntos de	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su visita en esta	¿Qué medio de transporte usó para llegar a	A qué HORA،	.Αqι
ŀ	Scual es la dirección?	referencia mas cercanos?	ubicación ?	esta ubicacion?	LLEGO	LOE
Después	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
e cruzar la	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	ma / ma :
frontera, ¿a dónde fue	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
primero?	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar.	Calle #1:				
.A donde	1st Dirección #:	Calle #2:			md / we	am/pm
Jesbnés?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde 3	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
lue Jesbnés?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Nombre del Lugar	Calle #1:				
2. A donde fue	Dirección #	Calle #2:			md/me	am/
- Jesbnés 3	Nombre de la Calle.	Punto de referencia:				
	Cludad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde 5	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am/pm	: am/pm
después?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					

Diary Batch # «Batch»

	رCuál es la dirección?	Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las calles/cruceros o puntos de referencia más cercanos?	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su visita en esta ubicación?	¿Qué medio de transporte usó para llegar a esta ubicación?	¿A qué HORA LLEGÓ?	¿A qué HORA se LLEGÓ? FUE?
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
e	ar 6 Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am / bm
después?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde fire	Dirección #	Calle #2			md / ww	kt/we
· C		Punto de referencia:				
	Cudadi					
		Calle #1:				
¿A donde	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am / pm
s?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar	Calle #1				
(A donde fue	gar 9 Dirección #	Calle #2:			Да ж в	E.
Ç;		Punto de referencia:				
	Cludad!					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am/pm
s?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Ciudad:					
	Nombre del Lugar	Calle #1:				
2A donde fue	ar Dirección #:	Calle #2:			ma / ma	- E
	Lug Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Cludad:					
	Nombre del Lugar:	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	Dirección #:	Calle #2:			: am / pm	: am / pm
s?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				

FORMULARIO DE EJEMPLO. Este formulario muestra un ejemplo de cómo completar el formulario de todos los lugares que visita en los Estados Unidos en este viaje. En este ejemplo, la persona visitó la tienda Target, luego la casa de su amigo, se fue caminando a Starbucks, tomó Uber/Lyft de regresó a la casa de su amigo, y luego regresó a Tijuana.

	¿Cuál es la dirección?	Si no puede identificar la dirección completa, ¿cuáles son las calles/cruceros o puntos de referencia más cercanos?	¿Cuál era el objetivo de su visita en esta ubicación?	¿Qué medio de transporte usó para llegar a esta ubicación?	¿A qué HORA LLEGÓ?	¿A qué HORA se LLEGÓ? FUE?
Después	Nombre de Lugar: Tienda Target	Calle #1:				
de cruzar la	de cruzaria Dirección #: 525	Calle #2:	Compras	Maneje carro	10 : 15 (m)/ pm	10 : 15 (m)/ pm 10 : 45 (m)/ pm
dónde fue	Nombre de la Calle: Oak Road	Punto de referencia:				1
primero?	Ciudad: San Diego					
	Lugar name: Gasa de Amigo	Calle #1				
A dónde	د المراقب الم	Calle #2	Visitar a Amigo	Maneje earro	77 . 20 @ /pm 77	71 : 40 @ /pm
después?	Street Name: Broadway	Punto de referencia:				
	City: Chula Vista					
	Lugar name: Starbucks	Cross Street #1: Calle Palomar				
A dónde	المنافع المنا	Cross Street #2: Broadway	Comida/Café	Camine	11 : 55 (m)/ pm	11 : 55 (m)/pm 12 : 45 am/(m)
después?	Street Name:	Landmark: Centro Comercial				
	City: Chula Vista	Genesis Square				
	Lugar name: :Casa de Amigo	Calle #1				
A dónde	A donde of Street #: 1225	Calle #2:	Visitar a Amigo	Uber/Lyft	12:55 am/@	2 : 05 am/⊕
después?	Street Name: Broadway	Punto de referencia:				
	City: Chula Vista					
	Nombre de Lugar: De regreso a Tijuana	Calle #1:				
¿A dónde	¿A donde 'B' Dirección #:	Calle #2:	Regreso a Casa	Maneje carro	3:10 @m/pm	: am / pm
después?	Nombre de la Calle:	Punto de referencia:				
	Cindad:					

Puede devolver su diario de viaje completo en persona en nuestra carpa de entrevista cerca de la salida peatonal de la Aduana EE. UU. en 405 Tecate Rd, Tecate, CA 91980. Ver el mapa de abajo. Nuestro horario es de 10 a.m. a 7 p.m. los días que estamos entrevistando, que generalmente son de lunes a viernes.

O puede ingresar en línea a https://nutripx.com para completar la encuesta y recibir la tarjeta de regalo de \$50 por correo o mensaje de texto. Usted debe proporcionar el número de PIN de 7 dígitos impreso en la primera página del diario para poder completar la encuesta en línea. O, si proporcionó su correo electrónico o número de teléfono, intentaremos comunicarnos con usted en los próximos días para obtener la información de su diario. Mantenga este diario con usted por que debe proporcionar el número de PIN de 7 dígitos impreso en la primera página del diario para completar la encuesta y recibir la tarjea de regalo de \$50.



Tecate, CA 91980 405 Tecate Rd