# Northern Ireland Seat Belt Survey April 2008: Wearing Rates in Cars 

July 2008

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## Technical Notes

1. Any statements in this report regarding differences between groups, such as males and females are statistically significant at the $5 \%$ significance level. This significance level is the criteria for judging whether differences between groups might have arisen by chance. The most common criteria is the $5 \%$ level, i.e. the probability being one in twenty that a difference might have arisen by chance.
2. The percentages quoted in this report are quoted to the nearest whole number. As a result, not all percentages may add to 100 due to this rounding.
3. The wearing rates quoted include seatbelt and child restraint where applicable.

## Notation

4. The following symbols are used:-

No responses in category
Value of category is less then 0.5\%

- cell is empty
- cell is $0 \%$

Note: a) For categories with a cell total less then 100, counts are shown instead of percentages. All counts are shown in square brackets.

## Background to the Survey

This is the nineteenth in a series of Seatbelt Surveys. The series, which began in 1994, had been conducted biannually, in April and October. However, since April 1997 the survey has been conducted on an annual basis in April of each year, with the exception of 2001 when a survey was carried out in both April and October.

Data for this report were collected from 15 sites throughout Northern Ireland, consisting of 6 rural, 3 motorway and 6 urban locations.

Fieldwork involved observing stationary traffic and recording details such as gender, estimated age and whether a restraint was being used for any car occupants. Recording took place in eight half hour sessions between 08:30 and 17:00 on Tuesday 22nd and Saturday $26^{\text {th }}$ April 2008. In total 16,487 cars were observed and details of 25,240 occupants recorded, of which 16,487 were drivers, 5,900 were front seat passengers and 2,853 were back seat passengers. A more detailed breakdown of base numbers can be found in Appendix 1. Please note that in some tables there are small numbers of car occupants and caution should therefore be used when looking at the results.

## Summary

## Overall restraint wearing rates in 2008

Ninety-five percent of car occupants observed used a restraint. Ninety-six percent of drivers and ninety-five percent of front seat passengers wore a restraint, so too did ninetyone percent of back seat passengers (see tables 3-6).

## Restraint wearing rates by type of site in 2008

Ninety-six percent of drivers on urban and rural roads were restrained. Ninety-seven percent of drivers at motorway sites were restrained. Front seat passengers observed wearing rate was $95 \%$ on urban roads and motorway sites, and $96 \%$ on rural roads. Back seat passengers observed wearing rates varied from $95 \%$ on rural roads to $92 \%$ on urban roads and $82 \%$ on motorways (see tables 7-9).

## Restraint wearing rates by gender in 2008

Ninety-eight percent of female and 95\% of male drivers were restrained. With regard to front seat passengers, $97 \%$ of females and $92 \%$ of males were restrained (see tables 1011).

## Adult restraint wearing rates in 2008

Ninety-seven percent of drivers aged 60+, and 96\% of drivers aged 17-29 and 30-59 were restrained (see table 13).

## Child restraint wearing rates in 2008

Seven percent of children aged 10-13, and 6\% of those aged 5-9 were unrestrained when travelling in the back of a car (see table 15).

## Wearing rates by whether driver is restrained 2008

When the driver wore a seatbelt, the wearing rate of front seat passengers was $96 \%$. When the driver was not wearing a seatbelt, three fifths (60\%) of front seat passengers were restrained (See table 19).

## Mobile phone usage in 2008

This is the sixth Northern Ireland Seatbelt Survey that has observed the use of mobile phones by drivers. One percent of drivers were using a mobile phone ( $0.7 \%$ were using a hand-held phone and $0.3 \%$ were using a hands-free phone) (see tables 24-28).

## Survey trends

Wearing rates overall have improved since 1994. Driver wearing rates have increased from $88 \%$ to $96 \%$, while front seat wearing rates have increased from $88 \%$ to $95 \%$. Back seat wearing rates have increased fairly consistently from $52 \%$ in 1994 to a high of $91 \%$ in 2008 (See table 1 and figures 6-7).

## Comparison with Great Britain

According to the latest GB figures available (2007) the wearing rates were $94 \%$ for drivers, $94 \%$ for front seat passengers and $85 \%$ for back seat passengers. This last figure has risen considerably from 63\% in April 1997. The 2008 Great Britain Seatbelt Survey will be carried out in Autumn 2008 (See figures 6-9).

## Table 1: Summary of Key Results from NI Seatbelt Surveys 1994-2008

|  | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & 01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct- } \\ & 01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & 02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & 03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & 04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & 05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & 06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & 07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & 08 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% of car occupants wearing seatbelts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Driver | 88 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 93 | 93 | 95 | 96 |
| Front Seat | 88 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 95 | 95 |
| Back Seat | 52 | 50 | 51 | 56 | 61 | 62 | 65 | 67 | 71 | 72 | 75 | 77 | 81 | 85 | 90 | 91 |
| Of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 1 year | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 99 |
| 1-4 years | 70 | 65 | 72 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 87 | 88 | 92 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 5-9 years | 50 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 61 | 62 | 68 | 65 | 73 | 71 | 75 | 77 | 82 | 84 | 90 | 94 |
| 10-13 years | 47 | 47 | 47 | 51 | 58 | 65 | 65 | 68 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 92 | 93 |
| Overall |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wearing Rate \% | 82 | 80 | 80 | 81 | 84 | 83 | 84 | 84 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 95 | 95 |
| Occupancy Rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Front Seat Passengers | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.36 |
| Back Seat Passengers | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 0.2 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.17 |

## Main Findings

## Occupancy rates 2008

Thirty-six percent of all vehicles contained front seat passengers. In addition there was an average of 17 back seat passengers per 100 cars (see table 2 ).

## Wearing rate by type of site 2008

A similar proportion of drivers and front seat passengers are likely to wear a restraint, irrespective of the type of road they were travelling on. Back seat passengers were least likely to be restrained when travelling on motorways (see figure 1).

Figure 1: 2008 wearing rate of drivers, front seat passengers, and back seat passengers by type of site.


## Wearing rate by gender 2008

Back seat passenger wearing rates are similar, irrespective of gender. Female drivers and front seat passengers are more likely to be restrained than their male counterparts (see figure 2).

Figure 2: 2008 wearing rate of drivers, front seat passengers, and back seat passengers by gender


## Driver wearing rate by age 2008

In adult age groups, restraint wearing rates are similar, irrespective of age of driver (see figure 3).

Figure 3: 2008 wearing rate of drivers by age and gender


## Front and back seat passenger wearing rates by age 2008

While wearing rates for adult front seat passengers were similar to those observed for child front seat passengers, adult back seat passengers were less likely to wear a restraint than child back seat passengers (see figures 4 and 5).

Figure 4: 2008 wearing rate of front seat passengers and back seat passengers by age


Figure 5: 2008 wearing rate of adult (14+) and child (0-13) front and back seat passengers


The effect of driver wearing rates on passenger wearing rates 2008
When drivers were restrained, $96 \%$ of front seat passengers and $92 \%$ of back seat passengers were also restrained. When drivers were unrestrained, $60 \%$ of front seat passengers were restrained (see tables 19 and 20).

## NI and GB seatbelt wearing rates

Figures 6-9 show a comparison of driver and passenger restraint wearing rates over the last 14 years for Northern Ireland and Great Britain. In Great Britain the observed wearing rate was $94 \%$ for drivers, $94 \%$ for front seat passengers and $85 \%$ for back seat passengers in 2007 (latest figures available), compared to Northern Ireland figures of 96\%, 95\% and 91\% respectively in April 2008.

Figure 6: Comparison of Driver Wearing Rates between Northern Ireland and Great Britain from April 1994 to April 2008


In Northern Ireland back seat passenger wearing rates have risen to $91 \%$ continuing a steady rise from 50\% in April 1995 (see figure 7).

Figure 7: Comparison of Back Seat Passenger Wearing Rates between Northern Ireland and Great Britain from April 1994 to April 2008


Adult back seat passenger wearing rates in NI have more than doubled since 1994, having reached $83 \%$ in April 2008. Since April 2005, the wearing rate has been higher than that observed in GB (see figure 8).

Figure 8: Comparison of adult (14+) back seat passenger wearing rates between Northern Ireland and Great Britain


The percentage of back seat passengers wearing seatbelts has consistently been higher for child passengers than adult passengers, and has risen from 61\% (1994) to $95 \%$ in 2008 (see figure 9).

Figure 9: Comparison of child ( $0-13$ ) back seat passenger wearing rates between NI and GB


## NI and GB mobile phone use in cars

In Great Britain eleven Seatbelt Surveys have observed the use of mobile phones to date, however in Northern Ireland this is only the sixth. One and a half percent of car drivers in Great Britain were using a mobile phone in 2007 (1.0\% hand-held and 0.5\% hands-free). In Northern Ireland, 1.0\% of drivers were observed using a mobile phone in April 2008 ( $0.7 \%$ hand-held and 0.3\% hands-free).

## Appendix 1: Detailed tables

## Occupancy rates of cars 2008

Table 2: Occupancy rates of cars

| All cars <br>  | Front Seat | Back Seat |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | Number of cars <br> observed |
| Occupancy Rate |  | 36 |  |

## Overall wearing rates 2008

Table 3: Wearing rate (\%) of drivers

| Type of restraint worn by driver     <br> Base $=100 \%$     | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Number of <br> drivers |
|  |  | 96 |  | 4 |
| 0 |  | 0 | 16,487 |  |

Table 4: Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers

|  | Restraint usage |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Sll front seat } \\ \text { passengers } \\ \text { Base }=100 \%\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Seat Belt } \\ \text { used }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Child } \\ \text { restraint used }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Seat Belt } \\ \text { unused }\end{array}$ | Not fitted |  |$]$

Table 5: Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers

|  | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt <br> used | Child <br> restraint | Restraint <br> unused | Not fitted |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wearing Rate |  | $\%$ | $\%$ | Number of <br> back seat <br> passengers |  |  |
|  | 56 |  | 35 |  | 9 |  |
|  |  |  | 0 | 2,853 |  |  |

Table 6: Wearing rate (\%) of all car occupants

| All occupants       <br> Base $=100 \%$       | Seat Belt <br> used | Child <br> restraint used | Restraint <br> unused | Not fitted |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Number of <br> occupants |
|  |  | 91 |  | 4 |  |

## Wearing rates by type of site 2008

Table 7: Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by type of site

| All drivers$\text { Base }=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| Motorway | 97 | 3 | 0 | 3,195 |
| Urban | 96 | 4 | 0 | 6,673 |
| Rural | 96 | 3 | 0 | 6,619 |
| All site types | 96 | 4 | 0 | 16,487 |

Table 8: Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers by type of site

| All front seat passnegers Base $=100 \%$ | Restraint usage |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Child restraint used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | Number of front seat passengers |
| Motorway | 94 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1,172 |
| Urban | 94 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2,348 |
| Rural | 94 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2,380 |
| All site types | 94 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5,900 |

Table 9: Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by type of site


## Wearing rates by gender 2008

Table 10: Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by gender

| All driversBase = 100\% | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| Male | 95 | 5 | 0 | 9,646 |
| Female | 98 | 2 | 0 | 6,841 |
| All drivers | 96 | 4 | 0 | 16,487 |

Table 11: Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers by gender

| All front seat passengers Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Child restraint used | Restraint unused | Not fitted |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | Number of front seat passengers |
| Male | 90 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1,834 |
| Female | 96 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4,066 |
| All front seat passengers | 94 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5,900 |

Table 12: Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by gender

| All back seat passengers Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Child restraint used | Restraint unused | Not fitted |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | Number of back seat passengers |
| Male | 55 | 35 | 10 | 0 | 1,316 |
| Female | 57 | 36 | 8 | 0 | 1,537 |
| All back seat passengers | 56 | 35 | 9 | 0 | 2,853 |

## Wearing rates by age 2008

Table 13: Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by age

| All drivers$\text { Base }=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| 60+ | 97 | 3 | 0 | 2,491 |
| 30-59 | 96 | 4 | 0 | 9,275 |
| 17-29 | 96 | 4 | 0 | 4,721 |
| All ages | 96 | 4 | 0 | 16,487 |

Table 14: Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers by age

| All front seat passengers <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Child restraint used | Restraint unused | Not fitted |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | Number of front seat passengers |
| 60+ | 97 |  | 3 |  | 1,139 |
| 30-59 | 96 |  | 4 | 0 | 2,379 |
| 14-29 | 93 |  | 7 | 0 | 1,755 |
| 10-13 | 94 | 1 | 5 |  | 329 |
| 5-9 | 81 | 14 | 5 |  | 244 |
| 1-4 | [8] | [22] | [1] |  | 31 |
| Under 1 |  | [23] |  |  | 23 |
| All ages | 94 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5,900 |

Table 15: Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by age

| All back seat passengers Base $=10 \%$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | used | unused | Not fitted | Number ofback seatpassengers |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% |  |
| 60+ | 88 |  | 12 |  | 144 |
| 30-59 | 83 |  | 17 | 0 | 248 |
| 14-29 | 82 |  | 18 | 0 | 502 |
| 10-13 | 89 | 4 | 7 |  | 420 |
| 5-9 | 55 | 39 | 6 |  | 776 |
| 1-4 | 9 | 87 | 4 |  | 585 |
| Under 1 |  | 99 | 1 |  | 178 |
| All ages | 56 | 35 | 9 | 0 | 2,853 |

## Wearing rates by age and gender 2008

Table 16: Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by age and gender

| All drivers$\text { Base }=100 \%$ |  | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Seat Belt used$\%$ | Restraint unused$\%$ | Not fitted$\%$ | Number of drivers |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $60+$ | Male | 96 | 4 | 0 | 1,820 |
|  | Female | 99 | 1 |  | 671 |
| 30 to 59 | Male | 95 | 5 | 0 | 5,717 |
|  | Female | 98 | 2 | 0 | 3,558 |
| 17 to 29 | Male | 94 | 5 | 0 | 2,109 |
|  | Female | 97 | 3 | 0 | 2,612 |
| All Male |  | 95 | 5 | 0 | 9,646 |
| All Fema | ivers | 98 | 2 | 0 | 6,841 |

Table 17: Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers by age and gender

| All front seat passengers$\text { Base }=100 \%$ |  | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Seat Belt used \% | Child restraint used \% | Restraint unused \% | Not fitted $\%$ | Number of front seat passengers |
| 60+ | Male | 97 |  | 3 |  | 210 |
| 30 to 59 | Female | 97 |  | 3 |  | 929 |
|  | Male | 93 |  | 7 | 0 | 617 |
| 14 to 29 | Female | 98 |  | 2 | 0 | 1,762 |
|  | Male | 90 |  | 10 | 0 | 668 |
|  | Female | 95 |  | 4 | 1 | 1,087 |
| 10 to 13 | Male | 92 | 1 | 7 |  | 179 |
|  | Female | 97 | 1 | 3 |  | 150 |
| 5 to 9 | Male | 80 | 15 | 5 |  | 141 |
|  | Female | 82 | 14 | 5 |  | 103 |
| 1 to 4 | Male | [4] | [7] |  |  | 11 |
|  | Female | [4] | [15] | [1] |  | 20 |
| Under 1 | Male |  | [8] |  |  | 8 |
|  | Female |  | [15] |  |  | 15 |
| All Male front seat passengers |  | 90 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1,834 |
| All Female front seat passengers |  | 96 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4,066 |

Table 18: Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by age and gender

| All back seat passengersBase = 100\% |  | Type of restrain worn |  |  |  | Number of back seat passengers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Seat Belt used | Child restraint <br> used <br> $\%$ | Restraint <br> unused <br> $\%$ | Not fitted <br> $\%$ |  |
|  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |
| 60+ | Male | [32] |  | [4] |  | 36 |
|  | Female | 88 |  | 12 |  | 108 |
| 30 to 59 | Male | [67] |  | [21] | [1] | 89 |
|  | Female | 87 |  | 13 |  | 159 |
| 14 to 29 | Male | 77 |  | 23 |  | 237 |
|  | Female | 87 |  | 13 | 0 | 265 |
| 10 to 13 | Male | 90 | 3 | 7 |  | 214 |
|  | Female | 88 | 5 | 7 |  | 206 |
| 5 to 9 | Male | 55 | 38 | 7 |  | 404 |
|  | Female | 55 | 40 | 5 |  | 372 |
| 1 to 4 | Male | 11 | 85 | 4 |  | 258 |
|  | Female | 7 | 88 | 5 |  | 327 |
| Under 1 | Male |  | [78] |  |  | 78 |
|  | Female |  | 99 | 1 |  | 100 |
| All Male back seat passengers |  | 55 | 35 | 10 | 0 | 1,316 |
| All Female back seat passengers |  | 57 | 36 | 8 | 0 | 1,537 |

## Wearing rates by whether driver is restrained 2008

Table 19: Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers by wearing rate
(\%) of drivers

| All front seat passengersBase = 100\% |  | Front seat passenger restrained |  | Number of front seat passengers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yes } \\ \hline \% \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { No }}{\%}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether driver restrained | Yes | 96 | 4 | 5,759 |
|  | No | 60 | 40 | 141 |
|  | All drivers | 95 | 5 | 5,900 |

Table 20: Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by wearing rate (\%) of drivers

| All back seat passengers$\text { Base }=100 \%$ |  | Back seat passenger restrained |  | Number of back seat passengers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yes } \\ \hline \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \hline \% \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether driver restrained | Yes | 92 | 8 | 2,774 |
|  | No | [49] | [30] | 79 |
|  | All drivers | 91 | 9 | 2,853 |

## Driver wearing rates by number of occupants in car 2008

Table 21: Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by number of occupants in car

| All drivers$\text { Base }=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| Driver only | 95 | 5 | 0 | 10,040 |
| Driver + 1 passenger | 98 | 2 | 0 | 4,825 |
| Driver + 2 passengers | 97 | 3 |  | 1,086 |
| Driver + 3 passengers | 98 | 2 |  | 401 |
| Driver + 4 or more passengers | 96 | 4 |  | 135 |
| All drivers | 96 | 4 | 0 | 16,487 |

Table 22: Wearing rate (\%) of all drivers by gender and number of occupants in car

| All drivers - by genderBase = 100\% |  | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  | Number of drivers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Seat Belt used } \\ \hline \% \end{array}$ | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted |  |
|  |  | \% | \% |  |
| Driver only | Male |  | 94 | 6 | 0 | 5,669 |
|  | Female | 98 | 2 | 0 | 4,371 |
| Driver + 1 passenger | Male | 97 | 3 | 0 | 2,995 |
|  | Female | 99 | 1 | 0 | 1,830 |
| Driver + 2 passengers | Male | 97 | 3 |  | 618 |
|  | Female | 97 | 3 |  | 468 |
| Driver + 3 passengers | Male | 99 | 1 |  | 270 |
|  | Female | 97 | 3 |  | 131 |
| Driver + 4 or more passengers | Male | [90] | [4] |  | 94 |
|  | Female | [39] | [2] |  | 41 |
| All Male drivers |  | 95 | 5 | 0 | 9,646 |
| All Female drivers |  | 98 | 2 | 0 | 6,841 |

Table 23: Percentage of cars with occupants restrained by the number of occupants in the car

| All driversBase = 100\% | Number of restrained occupants |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $5+$ |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| Driver only | 5 | 95 |  |  |  |  | 10,040 |
| Driver + 1 passenger | 1 | 5 | 94 |  |  |  | 4,825 |
| Driver + 2 passengers | 1 | 2 | 12 | 85 |  |  | 1,086 |
| Driver +3 passengers |  | 1 | 3 | 8 | 88 |  | 401 |
| Driver + 4 or more passengers | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 80 | 135 |
| All drivers | 3 | 60 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 16,487 |

## Mobile phones usage 2008

Table 24: Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone

| All driversBase = 100\% | Type of phone |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hand-held | Hands-free | Neither |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| Proportion of drivers | . 7 | . 3 | 99 | 16,487 |

Table 25: Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone by age

| All driversBase = 100\% | Type of phone |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hand-held | Hands-free | Neither |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| 60+ | . 2 | . 1 | 99.8 | 2,491 |
| 30-59 | . 6 | . 3 | 99.1 | 9,275 |
| 17-29 | 1.1 | . 4 | 98.5 | 4,721 |
| All ages | . 7 | . 3 | 99.0 | 16,487 |

Table 26: Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone by type of site

| All drivers$\text { Base }=100 \%$ | Type of phone |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hand-held | Hands-free | Neither |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| Motorway | . 8 | . 3 | 98.8 | 3,195 |
| Urban | . 7 | . 3 | 99.0 | 6,673 |
| Rural | . 6 | . 2 | 99.1 | 6,619 |
| All site types | . 7 | . 3 | 99.0 | 16,487 |

Table 27: Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone by gender

| All driversBase = 100\% | Type of phone |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hand-held | Hands-free | Neither |  |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Number of drivers |
| Male | . 7 | . 3 | 99.0 | 9,646 |
| Female | . 6 | . 2 | 99.2 | 6,841 |
| All drivers | . 7 | . 3 | 99.0 | 16,487 |

Table 28: Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone by age and gender

| All driver- by genderBase = 100\% |  | Type of phone |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hand-held$\%$ | Hands-free <br> \% | Neither | Number of drivers |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 60+ | Male |  | . 2 | . 1 | 99.7 | 1,820 |
|  | Female | . 1 |  | 99.9 | 671 |
| 30 to 59 | Male | . 6 | . 3 | 99.1 | 5,717 |
|  | Female | . 5 | . 3 | 99.2 | 3,558 |
| 17 to 29 | Male | 1.4 | . 5 | 98.1 | 2,109 |
|  | Female | . 8 | . 3 | 98.9 | 2,612 |
| All Male drivers |  | . 7 | . 3 | 99.0 | 9,646 |
| All Female drivers |  | . 6 | . 2 | 99.2 | 6,841 |

## Appendix 2

## Number of cars observed by time of session and site

Day: Tuesday


Day: Saturday

| Base $=100 \%$ | Time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of cars recorded |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 08.30 | 09.30 | 10.30 | 11.30 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 17.00 |  |
| M1 at Broadway | 80 | 79 | 76 | 72 | 78 | 78 | 88 | 83 | 634 |
| M2 at Duncrue | 83 | 87 | 80 | 81 | 88 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 677 |
| M1 at Black s Road | 23 | 34 | 45 | 53 | 39 | 55 | 55 | 61 | 365 |
| Antrim Rd/D gall Park Ave | 48 | 52 | 57 | 68 | 49 | 59 | 57 | 58 | 448 |
| Knock Dual Carriageway | 85 | 87 | 85 | 82 | 83 | 86 | 86 | 90 | 684 |
| Saintfield Road | 79 | 84 | 88 | 86 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 89 | 687 |
| Derriaghy | 72 | 75 | 76 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 81 | 78 | 621 |
| Strand Rd, L derry | 31 | 31 | 37 | 29 | 53 | 37 | 39 | 27 | 284 |
| Anne St, Enniskillen | 82 | 75 | 78 | 84 | 84 | 81 | 80 | 82 | 646 |
| Milltown Rd/Shaw s Bridge | 81 | 81 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 676 |
| Banbridge | 54 | 60 | 64 | 64 | 67 | 66 | 60 | 77 | 512 |
| Hillhead Rd, Ballyclare | 77 | 77 | 49 | 86 | 86 | 77 | 79 | 83 | 614 |
| Ballysallagh Rd, Bangor | 25 | 39 | 35 | 49 | 53 | 65 | 45 | 48 | 359 |
| A505 Cookstown to Omagh | 76 | 83 | 81 | 79 | 84 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 649 |
| Carrickfergus/Greenisland | 73 | 69 | 73 | 66 | 80 | 64 | 74 | 64 | 563 |
| All sites | 969 | 1,013 | 1,011 | 1,064 | 1,098 | 1,088 | 1,083 | 1,093 | 8,419 |

