# Northern Ireland Seat Belt Survey 

Report

$$
\text { April } 2005
$$

Prepared by
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## Table of Contents

## Page

Background to Survey ..... 2
Summary ..... 3
Main Findings ..... 6
Detailed Tables ..... 11
AppendicesAppendix $1 \quad$ Overall Observations 23

## Notation

The following symbols are used :-

| No responses in category | - cell is empty |
| :--- | :--- |
| Value of category is less then $0.5 \%$ | - 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.
b) Percentages may not add to $100 \%$ due to rounding

## Background to the Survey

This is the sixteenth in a series of Seat Belt Surveys. The series, which began in 1994, has been conducted biannually, in April and October. However, from 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 was 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 19th and Saturday 23rd April 2005. In total 16,642 cars were observed and details of 25,203 occupants recorded.

Summary of Key Results from NI Seat Belt Surveys 1994-2005

|  | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Oct } \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ 2005 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% of car occupants wearing seatbelts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Driver | 88 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 93 |
| Front Seat | 88 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 92 |
| Back Seat | 52 | 50 | 51 | 56 | 61 | 62 | 65 | 67 | 71 | 72 | 75 | 77 | 81 |
| Of which: <br> Under 1 year | 96 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 98 | 98 |
| 1-4 years | 70 | 65 | 72 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 87 | 88 | 92 |
| 5-9 years | 50 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 61 | 62 | 68 | 65 | 73 | 71 | 75 | 77 | 82 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10-13 } \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | 47 | 47 | 47 | 51 | 58 | 65 | 65 | 68 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 78 | 82 |
| Overall <br> Wearing <br> Rate \% |  | 80 | 80 | 81 | 84 | 83 | 84 | 84 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 89 | 91 |
| Occupancy Rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Front Seat | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.36 |
| Passengers | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Back Seat Passengers | 0.2 7 | 0.2 4 | 0.2 4 | 0.2 3 | 0.2 1 | 0.2 0 | 0.2 1 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.15 |

## Summary

## Restraint wearing rates

Ninety-one percent of car occupants used a restraint. Drivers (93\%) and front seat passengers (92\%) were more likely to use a restraint than back seat passengers (81\%) (See tables 2-5).

## Change since April 2004

The percentage of car occupants using a restraint increased to $91 \%$, back seat passenger rates increased from $77 \%$ to $81 \%$, and driver and front seat wearing rates increased by two percent each to $93 \%$ and $92 \%$ respectively. (See figures 6-8).

## Survey trends

Results for the April 2005 Seat Belt Survey have followed a similar pattern to those of previous surveys. Wearing rates overall have improved since 1994, driver wearing rates have been fairly consistent since the survey began in 1994, as have front seat wearing rates. Back seat wearing rates have increased from $52 \%$ in 1994 to a high of $81 \%$ in 2005. (See figures 6-8).

## Comparison with Great Britain

Car occupants in Northern Ireland were less likely to use a restraint than those in Great Britain. According to the latest figures available (for April 2005) the wearing rates for Great Britain were $93 \%$ for drivers, $94 \%$ for front seat passengers and $83 \%$ for back seat passengers. This last figure has risen considerably from 63\% in April 1997.

## Road Type

Drivers were slightly less likely to use a restraint on urban roads ( $92 \%$ ) than motorways and rural roads (both $93 \%$ ). Front seat passengers were most likely to be restrained on rural ( $93 \%$ ) and urban roads $(91 \%)$ than the motorways $(90 \%)$. Back seat passengers wearing rates varied from a high of $88 \%$ on rural roads to $82 \%$ on urban roads and $70 \%$ on motorways (see tables $7,9-10$ ).

## Gender

Female drivers and front seat passengers were more likely than males to use a restraint. There was little difference in the overall level of back seat restraint usage by gender (see tables 11, 13-14).

## Adults

Older drivers were more likely to wear seat belts, $94 \%$ of drivers aged 60+ were restrained compared to $92 \%$ of drivers aged $17-29$ and $92 \%$ aged $30-59$ (see table 15 ).

## Children

The majority of children ( $92 \%$ of ages 1-4, $91 \%$ of ages $5-9$ and $90 \%$ of ages $10-13$ ) were restrained when travelling as front seat passengers. However, $18 \%$ of children aged $10-13,18 \%$ of those aged $5-9$, and $8 \%$ of those aged 1-4 were unrestrained when travelling in the back of a car (see tables 1718).

## Mobile Phones

This is the third Northern Ireland Seat Belt survey that has observed the use of mobile phones by drivers. Just over ninety-eight and a half percent of drivers ( $98.7 \%$ ) were not using a mobile phone. Of the $1.3 \%$ of drivers that were using a phone $0.9 \%$ were using a hand-held phone and $0.4 \%$ were using a hands-free phone (see table 6). These figures were fairly consistent with those collected in April 2004.

## Main Findings

Almost two fifths of all vehicles (36\%) contained front seat passengers. In addition there was an average of 15 back seat passengers per 100 vehicles (see table 1 ).

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


In relation to type of site (motorway, urban, rural), the highest seat belt wearing rate was among rural and motorway drivers and rural front seat passengers (all 93\%). Back seat passengers were more likely to be restrained at rural sites (88\%) (See figure 1).

Both female drivers and front seat passengers had a higher rate of restraint usage than males. There was little difference between male and female restraint rates for back seat passengers (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Wearing rate of drivers, front seat passengers, and back seat passengers by gender.


With respect to age, the highest level of restraint usage among drivers overall was found in the 60+ age group $(94 \%)$. Looking at figure 3 we can see that there is a rise from $89 \%$ of $17-29$ year old male drivers to $93 \%$ of $60+$ male drivers being restrained. There is less of a difference for female drivers with $95 \%$ of 17-29 year olds and $96 \%$ of $60+$ year olds restrained (see figure 3 ).

Figure 3: Wearing rate of drivers by age and gender


Front and rear seat passenger wearing rates followed a similar overall trend showing that older adults are more likely to wear a seat belt. Analysis shows that adult front seat female passengers over 60 had a high level of restraint use, as did those female $30-59$ year olds (both $95 \%$ - see table 21). The majority of child front seat passengers were restrained, $90 \%$ of $10-13$ year olds and $91 \%$ of $5-9$ year olds. Front seat passengers aged $0-1$ had a particularly high level of restraint use (95\%) (See table 17).

Child back seat passengers were far more likely than adult back seat passengers to be restrained. Ninety-eight percent of back seat passengers aged less than one year were restrained, as were $92 \%$ of children aged 1-4 in the back seat. However only $82 \%$ of child back seat passengers aged 5-9 and $82 \%$ of those aged 10-13 were restrained (see figure 4).

Figure 4: Wearing rate of front seat passengers and back seat passengers by age.


Whether the driver wore a seat belt appeared to have a marked effect on the wearing rates of other passengers. Where drivers were restrained, $94 \%$ of front seat passengers and $83 \%$ of back seat passengers were also restrained. Where drivers were unrestrained, only $55 \%$ of front seat passengers and $53 \%$ of back seat passengers were restrained (see table 23 and 24).

Figure 5: Wearing rate of drivers by gender and number of occupants in vehicle.


In general, wearing rates of drivers overall also increased slightly as the number of occupants increased. This ranged from $92 \%$ with no passengers to $95 \%$ with two passengers in the car (see table 25).

Male drivers were less likely than females to wear seat belts.
As the number of occupants increased, the likelihood of all occupants in the car being restrained decreased considerably. Only $52 \%$ of vehicles with five or more oc cupants had all occupants restrained, whereas $88 \%$ of those with two occupants had all occupants restrained (see table 27).

Figures $6-8$ show a comparison of drivers and passengers wearing seat belts over the last 11 years for Northern Ireland and Great Britain. Driver wearing rates are the same in both Northern Ireland and Great Britain (both 93\%). However, overall car occupants in Northern Ireland are slightly less likely to use a restraint than those in Great Britain, where wearing rates were, $93 \%$ for drivers, $94 \%$ for front seat passengers and $83 \%$ for back seat passengers, compared to Northern Ireland figures of $93 \%$, $92 \%$ and $81 \%$ respectively in April 2005.

Figure 6: Comparison of Driver Wearing Rates between Northern Ireland and Great Britain from April 1994 to April 2005.


Figure 7: Comparison of Front Seat Passenger Wearing Rates between Northern Ireland and Great Britain from April 1994 to April 2005.


In Northern Ireland back seat passenger wearing rates have risen to $81 \%$ continuing a steady rise from 50\% in April 1995.

Figure 8: Comparison of Back Seat Passenger Wearing Rates between Northern Ireland and Great Britain from April 1994 to April 2005.


In Great Britain eight Seat Belt surveys have observed the use of mobile phones to date, however in Northern Ireland this is only the third. $2.7 \%$ of drivers in Great Britain were using a mobile phone in April 2005 (1.5\% hand-held and $1.2 \%$ hands-free). In Northern Ireland $1.5 \%$ of drivers were observed using a mobile phone in April 2003, 1.4\% in 2004 and 1.3\% in 2005.

Table 1 Occupancy rates of cars

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Position of Passengers |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Front Seat | Back Seat |  |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | 16642 |
| Total | $26 \%$ | $15 \%$ | 1 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

On average, there were 36 front seat passengers and 15 back seat passengers per 100 vehicles recorded at all sites (see table 1).

Table 2 Wearing rate (\%) of drivers

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { All cars } \\ \text { Base }=100 \%\end{array}$ | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted | Total |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| Total | $93 \%$ |  | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ |$] 16642$.

The majority of drivers observed at all sites (93\%) were restrained (see table 2 ).

Table 3 Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Restraint usage     <br>      <br>      <br> Seat Belt     <br> used     | Child <br> restraint used | Seat Belt <br> unused | Not fitted | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
|  | $90 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 5999 |

As with drivers, the majority of front seat passengers were restrained. On average $90 \%$ of front seat passengers wore a seat belt and $1 \%$ used a child restraint (See table 3).

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

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Seat Belt <br> used | Child <br> restraint | Restraint <br> Unused | Not fitted | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
|  | $62 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 2562 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

Eighty-one percent of all back seat passengers were restrained (see table 4).

Table 5 Wearing rate (\%) of all car occupants

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Seat Belt <br> used | Child <br> restraint used | Restraint <br> Unused | Not fitted | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
|  | $89 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 25203 |

Irrespective of their position in the car the majority of occupants $(91 \%)$ were restrained. Of all occupants, $89 \%$ used a seat belt and $2 \%$ used a child restraint (see table 5).

Table 6 Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of phone |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hand-held | Hands-free | Neither | Total |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| Total | $.9 \%$ | $.4 \%$ | $98.7 \%$ | 16642 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

Just over ninety-eight and a half percent of drivers (98.7\%) were not using a mobile phone. Of the $1.3 \%$ of drivers that were using a mobile phone $0.9 \%$ were using a hand-held phone and $0.4 \%$ were using a hands-free phone (see table 6).

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

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt Used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\%$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| Motorway | $93 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 3440 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | $92 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 6573 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | $93 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 6629 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $93 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 16642 |  |  |  |  |  |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

Levels of seat belt wearing by drivers were fairly consistent throughout the sites. Rural and motorway sites (both 93\%) were slightly higher than urban sites (92\%). (See table 7).

Table 8 Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone by type of site

| All cars$\text { Base }=100 \%$ | Type of phone |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hand-held | Hands-free | Neither | Total |
|  | \% | \% | \% | Count |
| Motorway | .4\% | .3\% | 99.3\% | 3440 |
| Urban | 1.3\% | .3\% | 98.4\% | 6573 |
| Rural | . $8 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | 98.8\% | 6629 |
| Total | .9\% | .4\% | 98.7\% | 16642 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

The proportion of drivers using a mobile phone is higher in urban areas (see table 8).

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { All cars } \\ & \text { Base }=100 \% \end{aligned}$ | Restraint usage |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Child restraint used | Seat Belt unused | Not fitted | Total |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | Count |
| Motorway | 89\% | 1\% | 10\% | 0\% | 1311 |
| Urban | 90\% | 1\% | 9\% | 0\% | 2348 |
| Rural | 92\% | 1\% | 7\% | 0\% | 2340 |
| Total | 90\% | 1\% | 8\% | 0\% | 5999 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

The highest seat belt wearing rate for front seat passengers was recorded on rural(93\%) and urban sites (91\%), followed by motorway sites (90\%) (See table 9).

Table 10 Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by type of site

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Child restraint <br> used | Restraint <br> unused | Not fitted | Total |  |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |  |
| Motorway | $56 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 595 |  |
| Urban | $63 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 1006 |  |
| Rural | $64 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $12 \%$ |  | 961 |  |
| Total | $62 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 2562 |  |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

The lowest level of restraint usage by back seat passengers was recorded on motorway sites where $70 \%$ were restrained, compared to $88 \%$ on rural sites and $82 \%$ on urban sites (see table 10).

Table 11 Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by gender

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt Unused | Not fitted | Total |
| Male | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| Female | $91 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 9746 |
| Total | $95 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 6896 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

Ninety-five percent of female drivers were restrained compared to $91 \%$ of male drivers (see table 11). Nearly three-fifths (59\%) of the drivers observed were male.

Table 12 Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone by gender

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of phone |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hand-held | Hands-free | Neither | Total |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| Male | $.9 \%$ | $.5 \%$ | $98.6 \%$ | 9746 |
| Female | $.8 \%$ | $.2 \%$ | $98.9 \%$ | 6896 |
| Total | $.9 \%$ | $.4 \%$ | $98.7 \%$ | 16642 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

The level of drivers using a mobile phone is higher among males than females (see table 12).

Table 13 Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers by gender

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt Used | Child restraint <br> used | Restraint <br> Unused | Not fitted | Total |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| Female | $86 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 1879 |
| Total | $93 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 4120 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

Over two-thirds ( $69 \%$ ) of front seat passengers were female. The pattern of high female driver restraint levels was repeated for front seat passengers. Six percent of female front seat passengers were unrestrained compared to $13 \%$ of males (see table 13).

Table 14 Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by gender

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt Used | Child restraint <br> used | Restraint <br> Unused | Not fitted | Total |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| Male | $58 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 1131 |
| Female | $65 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 1431 |
| Total | $62 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 2562 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

There was little difference in the overall level of back seat restraint usage by gender (see table 14).

Table 15 Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by age

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt Unused | Not Fitted | Total |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| $60+$ | $94 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 2378 |
| $30-59$ | $92 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 9498 |
| $17-29$ | $92 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 4766 |
| Total | $93 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 16642 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

Older drivers were more likely to wear seat belts. Ninety-four percent of drivers aged 60+ were restrained compared to $92 \%$ of 30-59 year olds and 17-29 year olds (see table 15).

Table 16 Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone by age

| All cars <br> Base $=100 \%$ | Type of phone |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hand-held | Hands-free | Neither | Total |  |
|  | $\%$ |  | $\%$ | $\%$ |  |
| Count |  |  |  |  |  |
| $60+$ | $.5 \%$ | $.3 \%$ | $99.2 \%$ | 2378 |  |
| $30-59$ | $.7 \%$ | $.3 \%$ | $99.0 \%$ | 9498 |  |
| $17-29$ | $1.5 \%$ | $.4 \%$ | $98.1 \%$ | 4766 |  |
| Total | $.9 \%$ | $.4 \%$ | $98.7 \%$ | 16642 |  |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

The highest level of hand-held phone use is in the 17-29 age-group. (See table 16).

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { All cars } \\ & \text { Base }=100 \% \end{aligned}$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt Used | Child restraint used | Restraint Unused | Not fitted | Total |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | Count |
| 60+ | 94\% |  | 6\% | 0\% | 1226 |
| 30-59 | 93\% |  | 7\% | 0\% | 2278 |
| 14-29 | 88\% | 0\% | 12\% | 0\% | 1820 |
| 10-13 | 90\% |  | 10\% |  | 261 |
| 5-9 | 90\% | 1\% | 9\% |  | 312 |
| 1-4 | [32] | [25] | [5] |  | 62 |
| 0-1 | [1] | [37] | [2] |  | 40 |
| Total | 90\% | 1\% | 8\% | 0\% | 5999 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

The highest level of restraint usage by front seat passengers was in the 60+ age group (94\%) and 30-59 age groups (93\%). The lowest restraint rates was in the 14-29 age group (88\%) (See table 17).

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { All cars } \\ & \text { Base }=100 \% \end{aligned}$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seat Belt Used | Child restraint used | Restraint Unused | Not fitted | Total |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | Count |
| 60+ | 85\% |  | 15\% |  | 172 |
| 30-59 | 77\% |  | 23\% |  | 243 |
| 14-29 | 68\% |  | 32\% | 0\% | 548 |
| 10-13 | 81\% | 0\% | 18\% |  | 347 |
| 5-9 | 75\% | 8\% | 18\% |  | 608 |
| 1-4 | 27\% | 65\% | 8\% |  | 528 |
| 0-1 | 2\% | 97\% | 2\% |  | 116 |
| Total | 62\% | 20\% | 19\% | 0\% | 2562 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

Sixty-two percent of all back seat passengers were children ( $0-13$ years). In this age bracket 82\% of 5-9 year olds and 10-13 year olds, and 92\% of 1-4 year old back seat passengers were restrained compared to $68 \%$ of back seat passengers aged $14-29$ (see table 18).

Table 19 Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by age and gender

| Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Seat Belt Used | Restraint Unused | Not fitted | Total |
|  | $\%$ |  | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| $60+$ | Male | $93 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 1722 |
|  | Female | $96 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 656 |
| 30 to 59 | Male | $90 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 5882 |
|  | Female | $96 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 3616 |
| 17 to 29 | Male | $89 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 2142 |
|  | Female | $95 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 2624 |
| Male |  | $91 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 9746 |
| Female |  | $95 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 6896 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

Almost three-quarters ( $72 \%$ ) of drivers aged $60+$ were male compared to under a half of those aged $17-29(45 \%)$. Wearing rates of male drivers increased slightly with age. Ninetythree percent of male drivers aged 60+ were restrained compared to $89 \%$ of $17-29$ year old males. (See table 19).

Table 20 Proportion of drivers (\%) observed using a mobile phone by age and gender

| Base $=100 \%$ | Type of phone |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hand-held |  | Hands-free |  |
|  | $\%$ |  | Neither | Total |  |
| $60+$ | Male | $.5 \%$ | $.2 \%$ | 9 | Count |
|  | Female | $.5 \%$ | $.6 \%$ | $99.3 \%$ | 1722 |
| 30 to 59 | Male | $.8 \%$ | $.5 \%$ | $98.9 \%$ | 656 |
|  | Female | $.6 \%$ | $.1 \%$ | $99.3 \%$ | 5882 |
| 17 to 29 | Male | $1.7 \%$ | $.6 \%$ | $97.7 \%$ | 3616 |
|  | Female | $1.3 \%$ | $.3 \%$ | $98.4 \%$ | 2142 |
| Male |  | $.9 \%$ | $.5 \%$ | $98.6 \%$ | 9746 |
| Female |  | $.8 \%$ | $.2 \%$ | $98.9 \%$ | 6896 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

The highest level of hand-held phone use was by males in the 17 to 29 age group (see table 20).

Table 21 Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers by age and gender

| Base $=100 \%$ |  | Type of restraint worn |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Seat Belt Used | Child restraint used | Restraint Unused | Not Fitted | Count |
|  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% |  |
| 60+ | Male | 91\% |  | 9\% |  | 240 |
|  | Female | 95\% |  | 5\% | 0\% | 986 |
| 30 to 59 | Male | 88\% |  | 12\% | 0\% | 582 |
|  | Female | 95\% |  | 5\% | 0\% | 1696 |
| 14 to 29 | Male | 83\% | 0\% | 16\% | 0\% | 675 |
|  | Female | 91\% |  | 9\% | 0\% | 1145 |
| 10 to 13 | Male | 91\% |  | 9\% |  | 156 |
|  | Female | 89\% |  | 11\% |  | 105 |
| 5 to 9 | Male | 87\% | 1\% | 12\% |  | 182 |
|  | Female | 95\% | 1\% | 4\% |  | 130 |
| 1 to 4 | Male | [18] | [7] | [1] |  | 26 |
|  | Female | [14] | [18] | [4] |  | 36 |
| 0 to 1 | Male |  | [18] |  |  | 18 |
|  | Female | [1] | [19] | [2] |  | 22 |
| Male |  | 86\% | 1\% | 13\% | 0\% | 1879 |
| Female |  | 93\% | 1\% | 6\% | 0\% | 4120 |

For all adult age groups, females were more likely to wear seat belts than males with a large difference occurring in the 30-59 year old category, with $95 \%$ of females and $88 \%$ of males restrained (see table 21).

Table 22 Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by age and gender

| Base $=100 \%$ |  | Type of restrain worn |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Seat Belt Used | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Child restraint } \\ \text { used }\end{array}\right\|$ | Restraint Unused | Not Fitted | Count |
|  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% |  |
| 60+ | Male | [34] |  | [11] |  | 45 |
|  | Female | 88\% |  | 12\% |  | 127 |
| 30 to 59 | Male | [61] |  | [16] |  | 77 |
|  | Female | 75\% |  | 25\% |  | 166 |
| 14 to 29 | Male | 63\% |  | 36\% | 0\% | 204 |
|  | Female | 70\% |  | 30\% | 0\% | 344 |
| 10 to 13 | Male | 79\% |  | $21 \%$ |  | 173 |
|  | Female | 83\% | 1\% | 16\% |  | 174 |
| 5 to 9 | Male | 73\% | 9\% | 19\% |  | 321 |
|  | Female | 77\% | 7\% | 16\% |  | 287 |
| 1 to 4 | Male | 24\% | 67\% | 10\% |  | 258 |
|  | Female | 31\% | 63\% | 7\% |  | 270 |
| 0 to 1 | Male |  | [52] | [1] |  | 53 |
|  | Female | [2] | [60] | [1] |  | 63 |
| Male |  | 58\% | 22\% | 20\% | 0\% | 1131 |
| Female |  | 65\% | 17\% | 18\% | 0\% | 1431 |

The highest levels of restraint usage for both male and female back seat passengers were found in the younger age groups ( $0-13$ years) (see table 22).

Table 23 Wearing rate (\%) of all front seat passengers by wearing rate (\%) of drivers

| Base $=100 \%$ |  | Front seat passenger restrained |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yes | No | Count |
|  |  | \% | \% |  |
| Whether driver restrained | Yes | 94\% | 6\% | 5630 |
|  | No | 55\% | 45\% | 369 |
|  | Total | 92\% | 8\% | 5999 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005

The wearing rate of front seat passengers was higher when the driver was restrained ( $94 \%$ ). When the driver was unrestrained, only $55 \%$ of front seat passengers were restrained (see table 23).

Table 24 Wearing rate (\%) of all back seat passengers by wearing rate (\%) of drivers

| Base $=100 \%$ |  | Back seat passenger restrained |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yes | No | Count |
|  |  | \% | \% |  |
| Whether driver restrained | Yes | 83\% | 17\% | 2427 |
|  | No | 53\% | 47\% | 135 |
|  | Total | 81\% | 19\% | 2562 |

The wearing rate of back seat passengers was higher when the driver was restrained ( $83 \%$ ). When the driver was unrestrained, only $53 \%$ of back seat passengers were restrained (see table 24).

Table 25 Wearing rate (\%) of drivers by number of occupants in car

| Base $=100 \%$ | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Seat Belt used | Seat Belt <br> Unused | Not fitted | Total |
|  | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | Count |
| Driver only | $92 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 10212 |
| Driver + 1 passenger | $94 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 4904 |
| Driver + 2 passengers | $95 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 1037 |
| Driver + 3 passengers | $94 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 371 |
| Driver + 4 or more <br> passengers | $93 \%$ | $7 \%$ |  | 118 |
| Total | $93 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ | 16642 |

NI Seat Belt Survey April 2005
The majority of cars (61\%) had the driver as the only occupant while less than $1 \%$ had five or more occupants. Where a car had more than one passenger, the wearing rate was slightly higher than for car containing only a driver (See table 25).

Table 26 Wearing rate (\%) of all drivers by gender and number of occupants in car

| Base $=100 \%$ |  | Type of restraint worn by driver |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Seat Belt Used | Seat Belt Unused | Not Fitted | Count |
|  |  | \% | \% | \% |  |
| Driver only | Male | 89\% | 11\% | 0\% | 5767 |
|  | Female | 95\% | 5\% | 0\% | 4445 |
| Driver + 1 passenger | Male | 93\% | 7\% | 0\% | 3058 |
|  | Female | 96\% | 4\% | 0\% | 1846 |
| Driver + 2 passengers | Male | 95\% | 5\% | 0\% | 605 |
|  | Female | 96\% | 3\% | 0\% | 432 |
| Driver + 3 passengers | Male | 92\% | 8\% |  | 236 |
|  | Female | 96\% | 2\% | 1\% | 135 |
| Driver + 4 or more passengers | Male | [74] | [6] |  | 80 |
|  | Female | [36] | [2] |  | 38 |
| Male |  | 91\% | 9\% | 0\% | 9746 |
| Female |  | 95\% | 4\% | 0\% | 6896 |

In cars with a male driver only, the wearing rate was $89 \%$ whereas with the presence of passengers the rate rose to between $92 \%$ and $95 \%$. Overall female drivers wearing rates were relatively unaffected by the presence of passengers (see table 26).

Table 27 Percentage of cars with occupants restrained by the number of occupants in the car

| Base $=100 \%$ | Percentage of restrained occupants |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5+ | Total |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | Count |
| Driver only | 8\% | 92\% |  |  |  |  | 10212 |
| Driver + 1 passenger | 3\% | 10\% | 88\% |  |  |  | 4904 |
| Driver + 2 passengers | 2\% | 4\% | 19\% | 75\% |  |  | 1037 |
| Driver + 3 passengers | 3\% | 3\% | 8\% | 11\% | 75\% |  | 371 |
| Driver + 4 or more passengers | 1\% | 2\% | 17\% | 13\% | 16\% | 52\% | 118 |
| Total | 6\% | 59\% | 27\% | 5\% | 2\% | 0\% | 16642 |

As the number of occupants in a car increased, the likelihood of all the occupants in it being restrained decreased considerably. Of vehicles with a driver only, $92 \%$ were restrained and those with 2 occupants, $88 \%$ had all occupants restrained. In contrast, in only $52 \%$ of cars with five or more occupants were all persons restrained (see table 27).

## Appendix

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

Day: Tuesday

| Base $=100 \%$ | @/@/Time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 08.30 | 09.30 | 10.30 | 11.30 | 02.00 | 03.00 | 04.00 | 05.00 |  |
| M1 at Broadway | 85 | 76 | 73 | 78 | 80 | 77 | 74 | 76 | 619 |
| M2 at Duncrue | 86 | 87 | 82 | 80 | 81 | 81 | 84 | 85 | 666 |
| M1 at Black s Road | 29 | 46 | 31 | 54 | 61 | 72 | 78 | 57 | 428 |
| Antrim Rd/D gall Park Ave | 78 | 76 | 59 | 47 | 60 | 55 | 39 | 39 | 453 |
| Knock Dual Carriageway | 85 | 86 | 83 | 83 | 79 | 84 | 83 | 81 | 664 |
| Saintfield Road | 4 | 73 | 76 | 61 | 80 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 547 |
| Derriaghy | 86 | 77 | 83 | 70 | 82 | 81 | 76 | 87 | 642 |
| Strand Rd, L derry | 73 | 65 | 58 | 79 | 79 | 82 | 68 | 76 | 580 |
| Anne St, Enniskillen | 52 | 57 | 66 | 52 | 57 | 67 | 78 | 53 | 482 |
| Milltown Rd/Shaw s Bridg | 86 | 78 | 79 | 76 | 78 | 81 | 85 | 81 | 644 |
| Banbridge | 75 | 51 | 54 | 42 | 44 | 48 | 54 | 77 | 445 |
| Hillhead Rd, Ballyclare | 83 | 80 | 57 | 60 | 61 | 69 | 72 | 81 | 563 |
| Ballysallagh Rd, Bangor | 70 | 45 | 23 | 36 | 48 | 44 | 49 | 72 | 387 |
| A505 Cookstown to Omag | 72 | 69 | 67 | 72 | 79 | 80 | 78 | 79 | 596 |
| Carrickfergus/Greenislan | 83 | 78 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 82 | 80 | 83 | 646 |
| Total | 1047 | 1044 | 972 | 970 | 1048 | 1087 | 1082 | 1112 | 8362 |

Day: Saturday

| Base $=100 \%$ | @/@/Time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 08.30 | 09.30 | 10.30 | 11.30 | 02.00 | 03.00 | 04.00 | 05.00 |  |
| M1 at Broadway | 84 | 76 | 77 | 81 | 84 | 84 | 87 | 82 | 655 |
| M2 at Duncrue | 87 | 83 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 88 | 89 | 87 | 693 |
| M1 at Black s Road | 15 | 37 | 52 | 62 | 52 | 59 | 52 | 50 | 379 |
| Antrim Rd/D gall Park Ave | 43 | 64 | 41 | 60 | 63 | 53 | 56 | 62 | 442 |
| Knock Dual Carriageway | 88 | 83 | 86 | 83 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 696 |
| Saintfield Road | 85 | 86 | 81 | 83 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 89 | 686 |
| Derriaghy | 80 | 86 | 81 | 87 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 675 |
| Strand Rd, L derry | 19 | 22 | 17 | 16 | 24 | 23 | 31 | 30 | 182 |
| Anne St, Enniskillen | 38 | 60 | 75 | 69 | 65 | 88 | 75 | 54 | 524 |
| Milltown Rd/Shaw s Bridg | 85 | 84 | 88 | 84 | 87 | 80 | 85 | 85 | 678 |
| Banbridge | 43 | 61 | 51 | 79 | 69 | 60 | 44 | 63 | 470 |
| Hillhead Rd, Ballyclare | 76 | 79 | 78 | 85 | 69 | 72 | 63 | 66 | 588 |
| Ballysallagh Rd, Bangor | 25 | 33 | 41 | 37 | 44 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 290 |
| A505 Cookstown to Omag | 74 | 77 | 80 | 76 | 83 | 84 | 83 | 84 | 641 |
| Carrickfergus/Greenislan | 81 | 84 | 88 | 83 | 88 | 82 | 87 | 88 | 681 |
| Total | 923 | 1015 | 1023 | 1071 | 1075 | 1073 | 1050 | 1050 | 8280 |

