

2005 Survey of Seat Belt Wearing Rates

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Acknowledgments

This report follows on from the 2002 and 2003 surveys of Free Speeds (Urban and Rural) and Seat belt Wearing Rates published by the NRA and similar surveys undertaken by ARUP Consulting Engineers and Pavement Management Services Ltd on behalf of the NRA in 1999.

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Chapter 1 Seat belt wearing surveys - background

Under the Government Road Safety Strategy, 2004 – 2006, the National Roads Authority is tasked with carrying out national surveys in relation to seat belt wearing and traffic speeds. Survey results are used by the High Level Group on Road Safety to monitor trends, determine the effectiveness of safety initiatives and to inform the on-going review of public policy in relation to road safety.

In 1999 the NRA commissioned ARUP Consulting Engineers and PMS Pavement Management Services to undertake separate surveys of free speeds in rural areas and in urban areas and also seat belt wearing rates. Three reports were subsequently published (Free Speeds on Rural Roads 1999; Free Speeds on Urban Roads 1999 and Seat belt Wearing Rates 1999).

The NRA's 2002 and 2003 Surveys of Free Speeds (Urban and Rural) and Seat belt Wearing Rates, were based on the methodology outlined in the 1999 reports. Section 1.1 below outlines some of the principal results from the 2003 survey.

1.1 The principal findings on seat belt wearing in 2003:

Driver seat belt wearing rates rose from 71 per cent in 2002 to 85 per cent in 2003.

The estimated adult rear seat wearing rate was 46%, although higher for females (49%) than males (41%).

Front seat belt wearing rates averaged 68% for children attending primary school and 62 per cent for those attending secondary school.

Rear seat belt wearing rates averaged 48 per cent for children attending primary schools and 44 per cent for those attending secondary schools.

Chapter 2 Summary of 2005 survey findings

The 2005 seat belt survey showed a minor improvement in driver wearing rates. Over the 2003 - 2005 period, estimated wearing rates for male drivers increased by one percentage point to 83 per cent, and for female drivers increased by two percentage points to 92 per cent.

A minor improvement in the overall front seat (i.e. driver plus front passenger) wearing rates was also recorded. In 2005, 82 per cent of men and 92 per cent of women in front seats were found to have been wearing seat belts, a marginal improvement over the 2003 figures of 81 and 89 per cent respectively.

Driver wearing rates (%) by gender and road class, 2005

Road class		Female (%)	Overall (%)
Urban National Primary Roads	93	95	94
Urban National Secondary Roads	71	85	78
Rural National Primary Roads	82	93	86
Rural National Secondary Roads	86	93	89
Cork (Urban)	84	94	87
Dublin (Urban)	92	95	93
Dun Laoighaire (Urban)	87	94	91
Limerick (Urban)	84	91	87
Small Urban Areas	81	91	86
Regional Roads	81	91	85
County Roads	74	87	79
Driver Total 2005	83	92	86
Driver Total 2003	82	90	85
Driver Total 2002	66	80	71
Driver Total 1999	48	68	55
Driver Total 1991	49	60	52
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 2005	82	92	86
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 2003	81	89	84
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 2002	65	81	72
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 1999	-	-	57
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 1991	-	-	53

A limited survey was conducted in relation to adult rear seat belt wearing rates, the results of which indicate that 40 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women travelling in the back of cars in 2005 wore seat belts.

Adult rear seat belt wearing rates (%) by gender, 2005

	Belt worn	No belt worn	Wearing rate (%)
Male	137	208	40
Female	247	243	50
Total	384	451	46

A survey was conducted into the seat belt wearing practice of primary and secondary schoolgoers, the results of which indicate that wearing rates are generally higher for front seat than rear seat passengers, and higher for those attending primary school than those in secondary education.

Schoolgoers seat belt wearing rates, 2005

	Not wearing	Wearing	Wearing Rate (%)
Primary Schools - Front Passenger			
Female	68	136	67
Male	58	152	72
Primary Schools - Rear Passenger			
Female	72	128	64
Male	98	123	56
Secondary Schools - Front Passenge	r		
Female	154	358	70
Male	141	265	65
Secondary Schools - Rear Passenger			
Female	136	175	56
Male	135	150	53

Chapter 3 Detailed Analysis of Seat belt wearing rate survey, 2005

3.1 Seat belt wearing rates survey methodology

Front and rear seat belt adult wearing rate surveys were carried out in June, July and August 2005. The methodology used was identical to that in the Seat belt Wearing Rates 1999 report and subsequent surveys (see Appendix 1 for detailed description) and is briefly summarised here.

A total of over 100 sites was selected with an average of 100 cars and light goods vehicles being surveyed at each location, giving a total sample size of over 10,000 - which is sufficient to give a range of accuracy of approximately plus or minus one per cent on the overall driver and front seat wearing rate figure.

For the purposes of the survey the network of public roads was broken down into eleven separate road classes (listed in Appendix 1).

Members of An Garda Síochána, driving instructors, taxi drivers and children were excluded from the front and rear adult seat belt surveys. Surveyors were instructed to continue the survey until the target sample coverage was exceeded or for a maximum of three hours if the quota was not reached.

As noted in the 1999, 2002 and 2003 surveys, the survey results may be biased as the survey was carried out during the daylight hours in the summer months; seat belt wearing rates may differ according to time of year. This is especially true because there would be a higher level of tourist activity on the roads during the summer months and tourists may be more likely than residents to wear seat belts.

Seat belt wearing rates at the time of day that the surveys were carried out (mostly mid-morning or mid-afternoon) may also not be fully representative of average daily wearing rates.

In addition to the front and rear adult seat belt surveys, the 2005 study included a separate adult rear seat belt survey and an assessment of seat belt wearing rates of students attending primary and secondary schools.

The front seat belt wearing rate survey locations are shown in Appendix 3. Details of the sample sizes of the seat belt surveys are provided in Table A4.12 in Appendix 4.

3.2 Front Seat belt wearing rate results

The survey results in Table 3.1, which shows driver seat belt wearing rates by gender and road type, indicate that wearing rates are highest on urban national

primary roads and in Dublin and Dun Laoighaire and lowest in urban national secondary roads¹, and on county and regional roads.

Male drivers are generally less likely to belt up: In 2005, 83 per cent of male drivers and 92 per cent of female drivers were observed to have been wearing seat belts. This represents a minor improvement on the 2003 figures of 82 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively.

Combining the driver and front passenger wearing rates into one 'overall' wearing rate, shows that this rate has improved marginally over the period 2003 – 2005. The overall front seat rate for females increased by three percentage points to 92 per cent, while the rate for males increased by one percentage point to 82 per cent in 2005, with the average male and female rate increasing by two percentage points to 86 per cent.

Table 3.1 Driver wearing rates (%) by gender and road class.

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Road class	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)
Urban National Primary Roads	93	95	94
Urban National Secondary Roads	71	85	78
Rural National Primary Roads	82	93	86
Rural National Secondary Roads	86	93	89
Cork (Urban)	84	94	87
Dublin (Urban)	92	95	93
Dun Laoighaire (Urban)	87	94	91
Limerick (Urban)	84	91	87
Small Urban Areas	81	91	86
Regional Roads	81	91	85
County Roads	74	87	79
Driver Total 2005	83	92	86
Driver Total 2003	82	90	85
Driver Total 2002	66	80	71
Driver Total 1999	48	68	55
Driver Total 1991	49	60	52
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 2005	82	92	86
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Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 2003	81	89	84
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 2002	65	81	72
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 1999	-	-	57
Overall Wearing Rate			
(Driver + Front Passenger) 1991	-	-	53

¹ Caution is needed in the interpretation of this result as relatively low sample size means that this reported change is not statisticially significant.

As shown in previous seat belt reports, there is a marked correlation between the gender of the driver and the likelihood that the male front seat passenger uses a seat belt. Male front seat passenger wearing rates are higher when there is a female driver (84%) than when there is a male driver (75%).

Table 3.2 Male front seat passenger wearing rates (%) by road class, 2005.

Road Class	With Male Drivers	With Female Drivers	With all Drivers
Urban National Primary Roads	86	75	82
Rural National Primary Roads	82	88	84
Rural National Secondary Roads	68	89	77
Dublin (Urban)	88	84	87
Small Urban Areas	77	79	78
Regional Roads	79	92	83
County Roads	63	79	68
Total 2005	75	84	78
Total 2003	72	83	76
Total 2002	54	73	60
Total 1999	41	54	45
Total 1991	40	48	42

While the male front seat belt wearing rate does appear to vary by gender of the driver, the female front seat belt wearing rate does not, i.e. the likelihood of a female passenger wearing a seat belt does not appear to be linked to the gender of the driver of the vehicle. The observed female front passenger wearing rate (92 per cent) is the same for vehicles with male drivers as with female drivers.

Table 3.3 Female front seat passenger wearing rates (%), 2005.

Road Class	With Male Drivers	With Female Drivers	With all Drivers
Urban National Primary Roads	94	92	93
Rural National Primary Roads	91	98	93
Rural National Secondary Roads	90	94	92
Cork (Urban)	91	96	93
Dublin (Urban)	95	99	97
Limerick (Urban)	83	96	89
Small Urban Areas	90	92	91
Regional Roads	96	91	95
County Roads	90	86	88
Total 2005	92	92	92
Total 2003	87	89	88
Total 2002	83	81	82
Total 1999	72	70	71
Total 1991	65	57	63
·		<u> </u>	

Table 3.4 shows that there is a distinct (positive) correlation between the probability that a driver is wearing a seat belt and whether the front seat passenger is wearing one, i.e. both male and female drivers are more likely to be wearing a seat belt if the front seat passenger is belted up. Wearing rates are lowest for male drivers, especially for those beside unbelted male passengers (41%).

Table 3.4 Driver seat belt wearing rates (%): All roads, 2005.

	_	Female Driver Wearing	_
	Rates	Rates	Rates
Driver alone	81	91	85
Male passenger			
wearing	95	96	95
Male passenger not			
wearing	41	77	50
Female passenger			
wearing	94	97	95
Female passenger not			
wearing	61	66	63
Total 2005	83	92	86

Table 3.5 shows the comparison of overall (driver and front seat passenger) wearing rates between the current (2005) survey and the 2003 and 2002 surveys. The overall rate increased by a single percentage point over the period 2003 – 2005, having increased by 13 percentage points in 2003 compared with the situation in 2002 following the introduction of penalty points for seat belt offences.

Table 3.5 Comparison of overall wearing rates (%) 2005, 2003 and 2002.

Road Classes	2005	2003	2005 - Percentage Points Change over 2003	2002
Urban National Primary Roads	93	85	8	79
Urban National Secondary Roads*	76	87	-12	66
Cork (Urban)	85	88	-2	69
Dublin (Urban)	93	82	11	75
Dun Laoighire (Urban)	91	86	5	72
Limerick (Urban)	86	88	-1	74
Small Urban Areas	86	83	3	60
Rural National Primary Roads	87	85	3	79
Rural National Secondary Roads	88	82	7	67
Regional Roads	86	85	1	75
County Roads	79	81	-2	67
All Roads	86	85	2	72

Note: Overall = Front Seat, Driver + Front Passenger * Result may have been influenced by relatively low survey numbers for this category.

3.3 Rear Seat belt wearing rates results

Table 3.6 displays the results of the adult rear seat belt surveys conducted at twelve locations during June – August 2005. Sample sizes for each location were relatively small owing in part to the low proportion of cars with an adult in the rear seat and also reflecting the difficulty surveying rear seats. The wearing rate for adults in the rear seats of cars (46%) remained unchanged from the figure estimated in 2003. Women are more likely than men to belt up in rear seats, with wearing rates of 50 per cent and 40 per cent respectively.

Table 3.6 Adult rear seat belt wearing rates, 2005.

		Belt worn	No belt worn	Wearing Rate (%)
All Locations	Male	137	208	40
	Female	247	243	50
	All	384	451	46
Athlone, near bridge at Roundtower	Male	7	49	-
	Female	27	62	-
Carlow junction Main St. and N9	Male	41	18	-
	Female	53	19	-
Drogheda, on old N1	Male	13	18	-
	Female	20	6	-
Longford Town Main Street	Male	4	16	-
	Female	12	9	-
Main St. Dundalk	Male	5	9	-
	Female	7	14	-
Main St., Mullingar	Male	9	17	-
	Female	13	16	-
Newcastle West, Main St.	Male	9	15	-
	Female	12	17	-
Salthill, Galway	Male	22	25	-
	Female	36	49	-
Seatown Roundabout, Swords	Male	22	30	-
	Female	45	37	-
Sligo Town	Male	4	9	-
	Female	15	9	-
Thurles N62 Main Street	Male	1	2	-
	Female	5	1	-
Tralee, Main St.	Male	0	0	-
	Female	2	4	-

3.4 Student Seat belt wearing rates results

Seat belt wearing rates were surveyed at a total of 28 schools, of which 15 were secondary schools, between 13 May – 22 June, 2005 (see Table 3.7 for list of schools concerned). Surveyors were asked to select a site in excess of 100 meters away from each of the schools, which were the same as those chosen for the previous (2003) survey and were originally chosen at random from a list provided by the Department of Education.

Table 3.7 List of schools surveyed

Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Aine Naofa, Gort, Galway	Ardee Community School
Brackenstown, Swords	Ballymun Snr. Comp Ballymun
Christ the King Cabra	Belvedere College Dublin
Holy Family, Balloonagh, Tralee	Castlecomer Community School
Illies, Ballymangan Lifford, Donegal	Colaiste Mhuire, Cobh
Mountmellick Convent, Laois	Community Sch., Carrick-on-Shannon
Naomh Padraig, Donabate	Drumcollogher Community
Our Lady of Consolation, Collins Avenue	Leixlip Community Celbridge Rd
Presentation College, Thurles	Meanscoil Iognaid Ris, Longmile Road
Rath Eoghan, Westmeath	Scoil Mhuire Greenhill Carrick-on-Suir
Sciol Na Molua Ardagh, Limerick	Scoil Muire gan Smal, Roscommon
Scoil Spirit Naomh, Bishopstown	St. Joseph's, Rochefortbridge, Mullingar
St. Michaels Stradone, Cavan	St. Mary's Ballysadare, Sligo
	St. Patrick's College, Tuam
	Tullow Community School

A total of 414 primary schoolgoers were surveyed in the front seat of cars. Table 3.8 shows that front seat-belt wearing rates were actually higher for males (72%) than for females (67%). An average of 70 per cent of primary schoolgoers in the front passenger seat wore a belt in 2005, an increase of two percentage points over the 2003 figure.

Table 3.8 Primary schools - front seat belt wearing rates, 2005.

	Not wearing	Wearing	Wearing Rate (%)
Female	68	136	67
Male	58	152	72
Total 2005	126	288	70
Total 2003	133	283	68

Out of a total of 421 primary school children in rear seats, 251 (or 60%) were wearing a seat belt. While this wearing rate is lower than that for those in the front passenger seat, it represents an improvement of 12 percentage points over the respective figure for 2003. Wearing rates for this cohort of males (56%) were lower than for females (64%).

Table 3.9 Primary schools - rear seat belt wearing rates, 2005.

	Not wearing	Wearing	Wearing Rate (%)
Female	72	128	64
Male	98	123	56
Total 2005	170	251	60
Total 2003	216	203	48

Table 3.10 provides a breakdown of the wearing rates for a total of 512 secondary schoolgoers who were surveyed in the front passenger seat. Wearing rates were higher for females (70%) than males (65%). The combined male and female wearing rate for this cohort increased by six percentage points to 68 per cent over the period 2003-2005.

Table 3.10 Secondary schools - front seat belt wearing rates, 2005.

	Not wearing	Wearing	Wearing Rate (%)
Female	154	358	70
Male	141	265	65
Total 2005	295	623	68
Total 2003	211	343	62

Table 3.11 shows the wearing rates for secondary school students in rear seats. There has been a sizeable improvement in the wearing rates of this group, from 44 per cent in 2003 to 55 per cent in 2005. Female secondary schoolgoers are marginally more likely to belt up in rear seats, with 56 per cent of females and 53 per cent of males wearing seat belts.

Table 3.11 Secondary schools - rear seat belt wearing rates, 2005.

	Not wearing	Wearing	Wearing Rate (%)
Female	136	175	56
Male	135	150	53
Total 2005	271	325	55
Total 2003	203	157	44

Appendix 1: Seat belt wearing rates survey procedures

The procedures used in the seat belt wearing survey were identical to those used in the previous 1999, 2002 and 2003 surveys.

A total of over 100 sites were selected with an average of 100 cars and light goods vehicles being surveyed at each location giving a total sample size of over 10,000 - which is sufficient to give a range of accuracy of approximately plus or minus one per cent on the overall-wearing rate figure.

For the purposes of the survey the network was broken down into eleven separate road classes, namely:

- Urban national primary roads;
- Urban national secondary roads;
- Rural national primary roads;
- Rural national secondary roads;
- Cork;
- Dublin;
- Dun Laoghaire;
- Limerick;
- Small urban areas (counted as a single road class);
- Regional roads, and
- County roads.

As there were no comprehensive recent estimates for the distribution of total traffic on the network by these various road classes, it was assumed that the patterns of traffic had remained constant over the period and as a consequence the target sample sizes used in this survey were identical to that of the 1999 survey.

Members of An Garda Síochána, driving instructors, taxi drivers and children were excluded form the adult front and rear seat belt survey [separate primary and secondary school surveys were undertaken].

Surveyors were instructed to continue the survey until the target sample was exceeded or for a maximum of three hours if the quota was not reached.

Appendix 2: Sample front seat belt survey sheet

Page 1 of

Seat-Belt Wearing Survey - Front

Site information:
Code:
Lo cati on:
Date:
Target Sample Size:
Actual Sample Size:
Weather:
Start time:
Finish time:
Speed limit:
Surveyed by:

Driver				Pas	senger		
Male	Female	Seat-belt	Unknown	Male	Female	Seat-belt	Unknown

Appendix 3: Seat belt wearing rates survey locations

Table A3.1 Urban national primary roads

CODE	ROAD	SECTION	LOCATION
28	N7	48	Inchicore
27	N4	42	Palmerstown Avenue junction
24	N7	20C	Portlaoise
22	N22	5	Killarney
29	N6	2C	Galway
20	N8	8	Fermoy

Table A3.2 Urban national secondary roads

CODE	ROAD	SECTION	LOCATION
15	N60	1	Westport
26	N51	7	Navan

Table A3.3 Rural national primary roads

CODE	ROAD	SECTION	LOCATION
19	N25	7	Near Wexford town
23	N9	01B	Waterford
10	N9	10	North of Waterford
16	N2	10	Carrickmacross
11	N15	1	Lifford
12	N15	7	Donegal town
21	N15	11	Ballyshannon
25	N17	12	Julianstown – Drogheda
6	N4	16	Drumsna – Drumod
17	N6	22	Moate – Horsleap
9	N24	20	Monard – Oola
14	N21	3	Castleisland – Tralee
13	N17	15	Galway – Claregalway

Table A3.4 Rural national secondary roads

CODE	ROAD	SECTION	LOCATION
3	N62	4	Thurles – Templemore
8	N62	5	Templemore
4	N56	9	Dungloe
2	N57	4	Foxford – Swinford
7	N55	8	Mostrim - Granard
5	N65	3	Portumna
18	N52	2	Nenagh
1	N67	4	Kilkee

Table A3.5 Cork (urban)

CODE	CITY	STREET
101	Cork	Monahan Road
102	Cork	Mount Pleasant Road
103	Cork	Clanricard Road
104	Cork	North Main Street
105	Cork	Cathedral Road

Table A3.6 Dublin (urban)

1 4510 7 10.0	Dubiiii (dibaii)	
CODE	CITY	STREET
106	Dublin	Walkinstown Park
107	Dublin	St Finbarr's Road
108	Dublin	Old County Road
109	Dublin	Kinvara Avenue
111	Dublin	Tonglee Road
112	Dublin	Richmond Road
113	Dublin	Dolphin Road
114	Dublin	Pearse Street
115	Dublin	Malahide Road
116	Dublin	Mount Street Upper
117	Dublin	Fairview

Table A3.7 Dun Laoghaire (urban)

CODE	CITY	STREET
118	Dun Laoighire	Ardmore Park
119	Dun Laoighire	Sallynoggin Road
120	Dun Laoighire	Sandycove Road

Table A3.8 Limerick (urban)

CODE	CITY	STREET
121	Limerick	Claughan Fort
122	Limerick	Brookville Avenue
123	Limerick	Shelbourne Road

Table A3.9 Small urban areas

CODE	CITY	STREET
201	Galway	Seapoint Promenade
202	Galway	Fr. Bourke Road
203	Galway	Dominick Street
205	Athlone	Strand Road
206	Kilkenny	Michael Street
207	Carrick-on-Suir	Cattlemart
208	Longford	St. Josephs Road
209	Longford	Great Water Street
210	Skibbereen	High Street

Table A3.10 Regional roads

Table 7 to.			
CODE	ROAD	CITY	STREET
320	R576	Cork	Coolagh Junction
321	R262	Donegal	Donegal - Glenties
322	R671	Waterford	Knocknaskadagh
327	R474	Clare	Aug Na Glanna Bridge
328	R339	Galway	Monivea
329	R336	Galway	Irish College Spiddal
330	R414	Kildare	Mountrice
331	R697	Kilkenny	O'Leary's Cross
332	R695	Kilkenny	Damma
333	R513	Limerick	Kilglass
334	R319	Mayo	Mulrany-Achill
335	R178	Monaghan	Rakeragh
336	R165	Monaghan	Drumbear
337	R437	Offaly	Broughall
338	R440	Offaly	Cadamstown
339	R400	Westmeath	Mullingar
340	R392	Westmeath	Mullingar
341	R760	Wicklow	Ballyvourney Road

Table A3.11 County roads

CODE COUNTY LOCATION 301 Cork Bartlemy 302 Cork Dirk-Long Strand 303 Laois Castletown 304 Limerick Ballyshonnaig	
302CorkDirk-Long Strand303LaoisCastletown304LimerickBallyshonnaig	
303 Laois Castletown 304 Limerick Ballyshonnaig	
304 Limerick Ballyshonnaig	
305 Waterford Curraghkiely	
306 Cork Ballyhooly	
307 Donegal McIvors Farm	
308 Longford Killenboy	
309 Clare Caherleen	
310 Cork Meelin	
311 Donegal Letterkenny – Trentagh	
312 Donegal Castlemurray	
313 Galway Doonwood Golflinks	
314 Kerry Drumclough School	
315 Laois Killenure	
316 Roscommon Castleplunkit	
317 Westmeath Knockaville	
318 Wexford Dunganstown	
319 Wexford Ballytarsna	
323 Cork Cahirbarnagh	
324 Cork Glanworth	
325 Donegal Clonmany – Lennan	
326 Offaly Rahan – Ballycumber	
342 Cork Ballyknoskane	
343 Cork Mallymackeagh	
344 Kerry Ballineany	
346 Waterford Cappaquin – Youghal	
401 Dublin Tobersoole Lane	
402 Dublin South Strand Road, Rush	
403 Dublin Millview Road Malahide	

Appendix 4: Seat belt wearing rates survey results by road class, 2005.

Table A4.1 Urban national primary roads

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	352	29	266	15	92	95
Male passenger wearing	30	2	18	0	94	*
Male passenger not						
wearing	3	2	6	0	*	*
Female passenger						
wearing	63	2	44	1	97	98
Female passenger not						
wearing	3	1	2	2	*	*
Total	451	36	336	18	93	95

Wearing Rates not quoted if sample size is less than 20 observations

Table A4.2 Urban national secondary roads

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	37	13	31	8	74	79
Male passenger wearing	3	0	2	0	*	*
Male passenger not						
wearing	1	3	1	0	*	*
Female passenger						
wearing	9	1	10	0	*	*
Female passenger not						
wearing	0	3	3	0	*	*
Total	50	20	47	8	71	85

Table A4.3 Rural national primary roads

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	443	120	319	32	79	91
Male passenger wearing	62	6	43	2	91	96
Male passenger not						
wearing	5	10	5	1	*	*
Female passenger						
wearing	159	8	82	0	95	100
Female passenger not						
wearing	13	4	1	1	*	*
Total	682	148	450	36	82	93

Wearing Rates not quoted if sample size is less than 20 observations

Table A4.4 Rural national secondary roads

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	252	52	171	14	83	92
Male passenger wearing	41	0	37	2	100	95
Male passenger not						
wearing	10	9	5	0	*	*
Female passenger						
wearing	106	4	65	3	96	96
Female passenger not						
wearing	10	2	2	2	*	*
Total	419	67	280	21	86	93

Table A4.5 Cork (urban)

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	246	46	130	11	84	92
Male passenger wearing	25	2	9	0	93	*
Male passenger not						
wearing	10	9	3	0	*	*
Female passenger						
wearing	38	4	22	0	90	100
Female passenger not						
wearing	3	1	1	0	*	100
Total	322	62	165	11	84	94

Wearing Rates not quoted if sample size is less than 20 observations

Table A4.6 Dublin (urban)

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	762	78	417	25	91	94
Male passenger wearing Male passenger not	74	0	30	1	100	97
wearing Female passenger	7	3	5	1	*	*
wearing Female passenger not	98	3	71	0	97	100
wearing	4	1	1	0	*	*
Total	945	85	524	27	92	95

Table A4.7 Dun Laoghaire (urban)

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not	Female Driver	Female Driver not	Male Driver Wearing	Female Driver
		Wearing	Wearing	Wearing	Rates (%)	Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	78	10	76	4	89	95
Male passenger wearing	3	0	8	0	*	*
Male passenger not						
wearing	0	0	1	1	*	*
Female passenger						
wearing	14	3	14	1	*	*
Female passenger not						
wearing	1	1	0	0	*	*
Total	96	14	99	6	87	94

Wearing Rates not quoted if sample size is less than 20 observations

Table A4.8 Limerick (urban)

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	77	15	89	12	84	88
Male passenger wearing	19	0	10	0	*	*
Male passenger not						
wearing	1	6	1	1	*	*
Female passenger						
wearing	29	1	24	0	97	100
Female passenger not						
wearing	4	2	1	0	*	*
Total	130	24	125	13	84	91

Table A4.9 Small urban areas

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not	Female Driver	Female Driver not	Male Driver Wearing	Female Driver
		Wearing	Wearing	Wearing	Rates (%)	Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	365	96	352	36	79	91
Male passenger wearing	54	5	38	3	92	93
Male passenger not						
wearing	8	10	8	3	*	*
Female passenger						
wearing	130	8	90	3	94	97
Female passenger not						
wearing	6	10	6	2	*	*
Total	563	129	494	47	81	91

Wearing Rates not quoted if sample size is less than 20 observations

Table A4.10 Regional roads

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	677	222	467	51	75	90
Male passenger wearing Male passenger not	126	3	64	1	98	98
wearing Female passenger	16	18	2	4	47	*
wearing Female passenger not	305	12	118	3	96	98
wearing	5	7	6	6	*	*
Total	1,129	262	657	65	81	91

Table A4.11 County roads

	Male Driver Wearing	Male Driver not Wearing	Female Driver Wearing	Female Driver not Wearing	Male Driver Wearing Rates (%)	Female Driver Wearing Rates (%)
Driver alone	712	279	433	70	72	86
Male passenger wearing	89	10	59	4	90	94
Male passenger not						
wearing	15	41	13	4	27	*
Female passenger						
wearing	216	22	110	10	91	92
Female passenger not						
wearing	18	10	14	6	64	70
Total	1,050	362	629	94	74	87

Wearing Rates not quoted if sample size is less than 20 observations

Table A4.12 Sample size in front-seat belt study by road class

	Sample Size
Urban National Primary Roads	1,021
Urban National Secondary Roads	161
Rural National Primary Roads	1,733
Rural National Secondary Roads	1,087
Cork (Urban)	687
Dublin (Urban)	1,881
Dun Laoighaire (Urban)	262
Limerick (Urban)	391
Small Urban Areas	1,620
Regional Roads	2,816
County Roads	2,788
Total	14,447