



Foundation for Road Safety Research

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YOUNG DRIVERS' SURVEY

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THE AA FOUNDATION FOR ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH

The Foundation was formed by the Association a year ago as part of its continuing efforts in the road safety field and as a major contribution to European Road Safety Year.

Registered as a charity, the objectives of the Foundation, as set out in the Articles of Association are:

- . To carry out or procure, whether by way of financial assistance or otherwise, research into all factors affecting the safe use of public roads.
- . Generally to do or to procure to be done all manner of things calculated to or likely to promote and encourage the safe use of the public roads by all classes of users through the circulation of advice, information and knowledge gained from research.
- . To conceive, develop and implement whether alone or jointly with third parties ideas, programmes and courses of action whether of an educational or other nature designed to or having as their objective an improvement in road safety. These to include the carrying out of any projects or programmes intended to educate young children or others in the safe use of the public roads.

Control of the Foundation is vested in a Council of Management under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Automobile Association, Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison.

Support for the Foundation in its sponsorship of research projects is encouraged from companies and other bodies who have a concern for and interest in road safety. The Foundation is currently supported by:

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1.

Objectives

The research was commissioned by the AA Foundation for Road Safety Research to fulfil two objectives:

- i. to explore attitudes of young drivers towards motoring law and aspects of their lifestyle with particular emphasis on drink-driving.
- ii. to act as a 'lead-in' to the major study of young drivers planned to start in 1988.

Methodology

1000 motorists under the age of 24 were interviewed in their homes during the period 12 - 25 October. All interviews were conducted by Marplan. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix I. Details of sample composition are contained in Appendix II.

SUMMARY

The research covered a number of areas and the following is a summary of the main points arising from each section.

1. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND TYPE

64% of those interviewed own the car they drive most often. Ownership was higher (69%) amongst those aged 21 and over. Overall, 22% rely on their parents for a car. 6% drive a company car. Ownership is highest (72%) amongst those in full time employment.

The majority of the cars driven by respondents are British (56%) with the most popular make being Ford (38%). Escorts (16%) and Cortinas (8%) were the most frequently used models.

Respondents tend to drive smaller engine cars; 59% under 1400 cc and 27% 1400-1799 cc. Women are more likely (70%) than men (53%) to drive a car with an engine size under 1400.

Overall 73% of these younger motorists drive a car 5 or more years old. This increases to 82% amongst those who own their own car.

2. CAR USAGE

The majority of respondents (72%) claim to use a car daily and a further 11% during week day evenings and

weekends.

During an average week, 61% of respondents cover less than 100 miles and a further 16% drive between 100 and 150 miles a week.

The main use made of the car is for visiting friends (82%) and going to the cinema, theatre, pubs and discos (54%). 51% use their car to get to and from work.

3 ACCIDENTS AND INVOLVEMENT WITH POLICE

Just over a third (35%) of these motorists had been involved in an accident when driving. Likelihood of accident involvement increases with age and distance travelled in an average week. Men are more likely than women to have had an accident.

The most common types of accident involved collision with another vehicle, either going into another car (40%) or someone going into them (39%). In a third of accidents there was no serious damage but in 8% the car was written-off and personal injuries were sustained in 4% of cases.

44% of accidents were said to have been reported to the police.

The proportion of motorists who had been stopped by the police whilst driving was 41%. There was, however, a marked difference between men and women, 52% of the former had been stopped compared to only 22% of the latter. Those driving higher weekly mileages, older cars or company cars have a much higher than average chance of being stopped.

Spot checks accounted for half of the occasions of being stopped. 16% were stopped for faulty lights and 14% for exceeding the speed limit. 5% of respondents were breathalised although only one was subsequently prosecuted.

4. ATTITUDE TO DRIVING

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with nine statements relating to driving.

i. It's a big struggle to find the money to run a car.

Overall, 68% agreed to some extent with this. The youngest (under 19's) are most likely to agree as are those who use their parents car.

ii. The police think that young motorists are irresponsible

34% of the under 21 year olds agree strongly with this view compared to 28% of those aged 21 or over. Women (21%) are much less likely than

men to agree strongly with this (36%).

iii. A car is more than just a means for getting around

Fewer women than men agreed strongly with this; 23% and 37% respectively. Those aged 23 and over are much less likely (27%) than other age groups to feel that the police view them as irresponsible.

iv. People judge you by the car you drive

Overall, 62% agreed to some extent with this statement. The youngest, 17-18 years old, motorists were least likely (55%) to subscribe to this view.

v. I like to spend a lot of time looking after my car

Men (63%) were much more likely than women (38%) to agree with this. Amongst car owners, 61% agree with this as do 66% of the youngest (17-18 years old) drivers.

vi. I worry about whether I'll be able to afford the insurance next time it's due

This is a worry for at least 40% in each age group but is a particular concern to the under 19's.

vii I can handle any repairs my car needs

Only 17% of women would feel confident in this

area compared to 49% of men. Overall, only 38% of respondents agreed to any extent that they could handle their own repairs.

viii You can trust a garage to do a good job

Having seen the responses to the previous statement it is interesting that only 37% agreed that they could trust a garage to do a good job. Motorists aged under 19 are most likely to have confidence in a garage (47%).

ix My friends and I spend a lot of time talking about cars

The youngest motorists, men and those driving company cars are most most likely to agree with this. Women are particularly disinclined to spend time talking about cars.

5. ATTITUDE TO OFFENCES

12 offences (motoring and other types) were presented to respondents and they were asked to rate them in terms of their seriousness. Top of the list, and rated extremely serious by all, was robbery with violence. This was closely followed by drinking and driving which was rated more serious than assault. Car theft was rated more serious than careless driving. Speeding was thought least serious coming after shoplifting and neglect of traffic directions.

6. DRINKING AND DRIVING

When going out for a drink the majority (79%) go to a pub.

Lager is the most popular drink (36%) followed by beer/ale/stout (22%) and spirits (13%). A quarter said they usually drink soft drinks - many mentioned these as a second usual drink.

Quantities of alcohol normally consumed varied. (One drink was put at half a pint or one measure.) Amongst lager drinkers nearly half of them would usually have two pints or less but just over a third would usually drink $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints or more. Volumes of beer consumed were similar, 42% would usually drink up to two pints and 36% would have $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints +. Two-thirds of spirits drinkers would have up to 4 measures, 23% would drink 5 - 7 measures. 10 people said they would usually have more than 7.

Just over a third of motorists would usually drive themselves home. 31% would take a taxi and just under a quarter would walk. Of those who do not usually drive, 42% said they do sometimes drive when going out for a drink. Therefore, some 61% drive a car on some occasion when going out for a drink.

These younger drivers seem to take a very responsible

attitude to drinking and driving. Of those who ever drive when going out for a drink, over three quarters said that this changes what they drink. 45% cut down on their drinking, a third have soft drinks and 14% only have one drink. 17% said they won't drink at all.

The term 'drink/driving' means driving under the influence of alcohol to 58% of these young people. 26% said it meant driving over the limit and 21% drinking too much or getting drunk.

Comparison of the number of alcoholic drinks usually consumed with the number that they considered that they could drink before it was dangerous to drive showed that a minority of lager and beer drinkers usually exceed their 'safe' limit. Analysis of this data by how they usually get home is currently being undertaken by Marplan.

Whilst two-thirds claim never to have driven when they knew they had had too much to drink, 12% admitted to doing so once. 13% said they did so rarely and a further 5% occasionally. Of those that had driven whilst knowing that it was unsafe, many said that it was the only way to get home.

An encouraging 80% said that they thought it 'very unlikely' that they would drive in the future when

they had drunk more than was safe.

The risks associated with drinking and driving are perceived as high. There was thought to be a high risk of being involved in an accident and a slightly lower risk of being stopped by the police. Overall, respondents did not feel that it was worth taking the risk of either an accident or being stopped by the police.

A number of attitude statements about drinking and driving were presented to respondents. They disagreed strongly with suggestions that they drive better after a couple of drinks and that they find it hard to refuse drinks if their friends are buying. They were in agreement that their friends expect them to only drink a little if they are driving and that they watch their speed carefully if they are close to the limit.

Respondents were highly critical of current legislation in this country with 40% thinking it not particularly effective and a further 24% ineffective.

26% thought it ineffective because people still drink and drive and 21% said that penalties or fines are not severe enough.

An overwhelming 90% want more to be done to reduce the level of drinking and driving. 33% said this

MAIN FINDINGS1. LENGTH OF TIME HELD FULL LICENCEQ1. How long have you had your full driving licence

Base	Total 1000 %	17-18 164 %	19-20 293 %	21-22 260 %	23-24 283 %
Less than 6 months	12	38	10	4	7
6 months - 1 year	14	43	15	5	3
1 - 2 years	22	18	40	16	10
2 - 3 years	16	-	26	23	8
3 - 5 years	24	-	8	51	30
5 - 8 years	12	-	-	2	42

2 VEHICLE DRIVEN MOST OFTENQ2. Who owns the car that you use

	Total 1000	17-18 164	19-20 293	21-22 260	23-24 283
Base					
Own Car	64	50	62	69	69
Parents	22	44	24	16	13
Company	6	2	6	6	6
Other member of family	4	3	6	3	4
Friend	3	2	3	3	3
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	1	2	5	4
Spouse/partner	2	-	1	2	5
Other	1	1	2	2	1

Nearly two-thirds of respondents own the car that they drive. This increases to 69% amongst over 21 year olds. A high proportion (44%) of 17-18 year olds use their parents car as do a quarter of 19-20 year olds. Males (66%) are more likely than females (60%) to own their own car. Employment status is also a good discriminator for ownership with 72% of those in full time employment owning compared to 47% of those out of work.

The longer a respondent has held a full driving licence, the more likely he is to own his car, 73% of those who have had a full licence for 5-8 years compared to half of those holding a full licence for up to one year.

Those in the AB social class are least likely (52%) to own their own car and most likely (35%) to be using their parents car.

Make/Model of Vehicle

The majority of the cars driven by respondents are British (56%). Japanese cars account for 7% and German and French 6% each.

The most popular British make of car was Ford (38%) and in particular Escorts (16%) and Cortinas (8%).

Base	Total 1000 %	17-18 164 %	19-20 293 %	21-22 260 %	23-24 283 %
Ford	38	32	36	43	38
Escorts	16	15	18	17	14
Cortina	8	7	5	8	10
Fiesta	7	5	7	8	7
Vauxhall	12	12	12	11	12
Talbot/Chrysler	3	4	2	3	2
Renault	4	3	5	3	3
Volkswagen	5	6	6	3	4
Fiat	4	4	3	3	5
Datsun/Nissan	4	5	2	3	5

Only 12% of respondents drive cars with an engine exceeding 1800 cc. Nearly half were in the 1000-1399 cc range.

Engine Size

Base	Total 1000 %	17-18 164 %	19-20 293 %	21-22 260 %	23-24 283 %
Under 1000	10	12	9	12	9
1000 - 1399	49	53	49	47	47
1400 - 1799	27	24	29	25	27
1800 - 1999	3	4	3	3	4
2000 - 2999	8	5	6	7	11
3000 +	1	1	1	3	1

Women were more likely to drive a car with a cc of under 1400 (70%) than men (53%). Those who own their own car were also slightly more likely than average (63%) to drive a car with a smaller engine size.

Age of Car Driven

Not surprisingly, the majority of these younger drivers drive a car 5 or more years old (73%). Where the car is owned by the respondents, this proportion increases to 82%.

Base	Total 1000 %	17-18 164 %	19-20 293 %	21-22 260 %	23-24 283 %
Pre 1976	17	17	18	17	16
1976-1979	32	30	35	30	32
1980-1982	24	23	21	26	24
1983-1985	19	22	17	20	20
1986-1987	6	7	6	5	5

3. CAR USAGEFrequency of use

The majority of respondents (72%) claim to use a car daily. A further 11% use their car during week day evenings and at weekends. Under 18's are less likely (66%) to use their car daily. Daily use is high (89%) amongst those who own their own car and predictably low (38%) where they use their parents car.

Base	Total 1000 %	17-18 164 %	19-20 293 %	21-22 260 %	23-24 283 %
Daily day and evening	72	66	70	74	73
Weekday evenings and weekends	11	12	11	11	10
Weekends only	8	10	10	7	7
Evenings only	4	7	6	2	2
Other	5	4	4	6	7

Those in the C1 (72%) and C2 (74%) social classes are more likely than others to drive daily as are those in full time employment (77%).

Weekly Mileage

During an average week 61% of respondents claim to drive less than 100 miles. A further 16% drive more than 100 miles but less than 150 a week. The youngest drivers (under 18's) are most likely to only drive up to 100 miles a week (67%) as are women (78%) and those relying on their parents for use of a car (81%).

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Miles:					
Less than 50	36	43	38	30	34
50 - 99	25	24	28	23	24
100 - 149	16	12	16	15	18
150 - 249	13	10	11	17	14
250 - 349	5	6	4	7	4
350+	6	4	4	8	7

Types of Journey

Respondents use their cars for a variety of purposes but the main one is social - for visiting friends (82%). Just over half (54%) use the car for going to cinema, theatre, pubs, discos etc.

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Social - visiting friends	82	83	81	81	84
Going to places of entertainment	54	55	51	61	51
Work - to and from place of work	51	45	53	53	51
Shopping	45	27	39	50	56
Work - as part of job	17	7	15	22	20
Other	7	14	8	5	3

4. ACCIDENTS AND INVOLVEMENT WITH POLICEQ7. Have you ever been involved in an accident whilst driving?

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	35	23	36	37	39
No	65	77	63	63	61

Likelihood to have been involved in an accident increases with age from 23% amongst 17-18 year olds to 39% amongst 23-24 year olds. Males are considerably more likely (39%) than females (27%) to have been involved in an accident.

Half of those who have held a full licence for more than 5 years had experienced an accident compared to 11% of those holding a full licence for less than 6 months and 23% of those with a full licence for 6 months to one year.

Those driving higher average weekly mileages were also more likely to have been involved in an accident as is illustrated in the following table.

Proportion experiencing an accident

Average weekly mileage	%
Less than 50 miles	23
50-99 miles	37
100-149 miles	37
150-249	51
250-349 miles	44
350+ miles	55

Amongst the 351 respondents who had been involved in an accident the most common types of accident were as follows:

	Total
Base: Those involved in an accident	351
	%
I went into another vehicle	40
Someone went into me/pulled out on me	39
Collided with tree/lamp post/bollard/wall	11
Skid in icy/bad weather and went into another vehicle	7
Some damage/no serious damage	33
Car written off	8
Personal injuries	4

In 44% of cases the police were said to have been notified about the accident.

Q8. Have you ever been stopped by the police whilst driving?

Overall, 41% had been stopped by the police. Most likely to have been stopped were 21-22 year olds (48%) and 23-24 year olds (46%). There was a marked difference between the sexes with only 22% of females being stopped compared to 52% of males.

In terms of social class, those in the DE group were most likely to have been stopped (48%) compared to only 34% of those in the AB group. Of those driving 350 or more miles a week 71% had been stopped.

33 of the 56 respondents driving company cars (59%) had been stopped, although overall it tended to be those driving older cars who were more likely to have been stopped as shown below:

Base: All being stopped	414
	%
Age of Car	
Pre 1975	52
1976-80	43
1981-82	40
1983-85	34
1986-87	30

The most frequently mentioned reasons for being stopped were as follows:

Base: All being stopped	414
	%
Spot check	51
Faulty lights/lights not working	16
Exceeding speed limit	14
To breathalise me	5
Check tax	3
Went through a red light	2

15% (62) of those who had been stopped by the police were prosecuted. These prosecutions were mainly for speeding (26), following a spot check (17) and going through a red light (5).

Only one of 21 respondents who were breathalised was subsequently prosecuted.

5 ATTITUDE TO DRIVING

Q9. Nine statements relating to driving were read out to respondents and they were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with each.

The responses were scored as follows; agree strongly 2, agree slightly 1, neither agree nor disagree 0, disagree slightly -1, disagree strongly -2.

A summary of the mean score results for all statements is given in the following table.

Base: All respondents	1000
	Mean Score
It's a big struggle to find the money to run a car	0.75
The police think that young motorists are irresponsible	0.61
A car is more than just a means for getting around	0.54
People judge you by the car you drive	0.52
I like to spend a lot of time looking after my car	0.34
I worry about whether I'll be able to afford the insurance next time it's due	0.10
You can trust a garage to do a good job	-0.18
My friends and I spend a lot of time talking about cars	-0.27
I can handle any repairs my car needs	-0.33

The detailed responses to each of these statements are shown in the following tables.

Its a big struggle to find the money to run a car

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	38	48	37	35	34
Agree slightly	30	26	33	28	30
Neither agree nor disagree	10	7	8	14	11
Disagree slightly	15	9	16	17	16
Disagree strongly	7	9	6	6	9
Mean Score	0.75	0.94	0.80	0.69	0.64

Likelihood to agree with this statement declines with age.
 Respondents using their parents car are particularly likely
 to find it a struggle. Women experience more difficulty
 than men.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents	Company	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	36	41	31	50	36	47
Agree slightly	29	30	33	26	23	25
Neither agree or disagree	11	10	11	8	14	8
Disagree slightly	15	15	17	12	11	15
Disagree strongly	9	4	9	4	14	5
Mean Score	0.69	0.88	0.61	1.06	0.56	0.96

Those in the DE social class are more likely to agree with this
 statement than other classes and understandably 77% of those
 currently out of work find it a struggle.

The Police Think That young Motorists are Irresponsible

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	31	34	34	28	28
Agree slightly	30	27	28	37	25
Neither agree nor disagree	17	12	15	17	22
Disagree slightly	15	18	12	15	17
Disagree strongly	8	9	11	3	8
Mean Score	0.61	0.60	0.64	0.72	0.49

Under 21 year olds are more likely than average to agree strongly with this statement but the most marked difference is between the sexes. Women are much less likely to think that the police view them as irresponsible. Company car drivers are more likely than others to agree strongly.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents Car	Company	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	36	21	32	27	39	31
Agree slightly	27	33	29	29	25	32
Neither agree or disagree	15	20	18	14	11	17
Disagree slightly	15	15	14	19	20	15
Disagree strongly	6	11	7	11	5	5
Mean Score	0.73	0.39	0.66	0.43	0.73	0.69

A Car is More Than Just a Means for Getting Around

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	32	35	35	33	27
Agree slightly	30	35	30	31	25
Neither agree nor disagree	9	9	8	9	12
Disagree slightly	16	13	15	15	18
Disagree strongly	13	8	11	12	18
Mean Score	0.54	0.75	0.65	0.60	0.26

Likelihood to view the car as more than just a means of getting around declines with age. Those aged 23 and over were much less likely than others to agree with the statement. There is also a marked difference between men and women; the car clearly plays a different role beyond just getting around for men.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents	Company	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	37	23	34	27	34	35
Agree slightly	31	27	31	30	30	23
Neither agree or disagree	9	11	9	11	4	8
Disagree slightly	13	21	14	18	20	16
Disagree strongly	10	18	11	13	13	18
Mean Score	0.74	0.17	0.62	0.40	0.54	0.42

People Judge You by the Car You Drive

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	27	27	28	28	27
Agree slightly	35	28	37	37	36
Neither agree nor disagree	11	16	9	11	10
Disagree slightly	15	18	14	12	18
Disagree strongly	11	11	12	12	9
Mean Score	0.52	0.43	0.54	0.57	0.52

17 and 18 year olds were least likely to agree with this (55%). Those in the 19 - 22 age bracket were slightly more likely to agree (65%) than others. Amongst those driving company cars 68% agreed with the statement.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents Car	Company	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	29	24	28	28	18	30
Agree slightly	35	37	34	32	50	38
Neither agree or disagree	11	10	12	9	9	7
Disagree slightly	15	16	16	14	14	15
Disagree strongly	10	13	10	17	9	10
Mean Score	0.58	0.42	0.56	0.39	0.54	0.63

I like to spend a lot of time looking after my car

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	30	43	32	27	22
Agree slightly	25	23	27	27	22
Neither agree nor disagree	12	11	13	12	13
Disagree slightly	16	14	13	15	20
Disagree strongly	17	7	14	20	23
Mean Score	0.34	0.81	0.50	0.26	-0.01

As might be expected, men (63%) are much more likely than women (38%) to agree with this. Of those who own their own car 61% agree that they spend a lot of time looking after it as do 66% of 17 - 18 year olds. In line with responses to other statements about the car, the 23 - 24 year olds are least likely to agree with this.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents	Company	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	36	17	35	25	30	18
Agree slightly	27	21	26	20	27	27
Neither agree or disagree	10	17	9	16	16	20
Disagree slightly	14	19	16	20	14	8
Disagree strongly	13	24	15	20	11	24
Mean Score	0.58	-0.11	0.51	0.10	0.53	0.07

I worry about whether I'll Be Able to Afford The Insurance Next Time It's Due

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	25	30	24	22	26
Agree slightly	20	17	26	18	17
Neither agree nor disagree	15	19	14	15	13
Disagree slightly	20	16	18	23	20
Disagree strongly	20	17	17	23	23
Mean Score	0.10	0.27	0.23	-0.08	0.02

Paying for insurance is a worry for at least 40% in each age group although it is obviously of particular concern to the youngest drivers. Understandably 31% of those currently out of work agreed strongly with this statement.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents Car	Company Car	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	24	27	26	18	16	32
Agree slightly	20	20	22	18	16	15
Neither agree or disagree	14	15	8	30	23	16
Disagree slightly	20	18	21	17	18	22
Disagree strongly	21	19	23	16	23	15
Mean Score	0.06	0.18	0.08	0.05	-0.17	0.26

I can Handle any Repairs My Car Needs

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	17	11	18	18	19
Agree slightly	21	25	22	19	19
Neither agree nor disagree	6	5	5	7	8
Disagree slightly	23	27	24	22	20
Disagree strongly	32	30	31	33	34
Mean Score	-0.33	-0.41	-0.30	-0.33	-0.30

Only 17% of women feel that they can do all their own repairs compared to 49% of men. Overall, over half (55%) of all respondents disagreed with this statement.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents	Company	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	23	6	22	8	20	15
Agree slightly	26	11	22	20	23	13
Neither agree or disagree	6	7	6	5	16	4
Disagree slightly	24	22	23	28	18	18
Disagree strongly	21	54	27	38	21	51
Mean Score	0.06	-1.07	-0.11	-0.68	0.02	-0.78

You can Trust A Garage to do a Good Job

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	13	15	12	13	14
Agree slightly	24	32	25	19	21
Neither agree nor disagree	17	18	17	17	16
Disagree slightly	24	23	23	26	24
Disagree strongly	22	13	23	25	25
Mean Score	-0.18	0.12	-0.19	-0.30	-0.24

Opinions about garages are divided but more respondents disagreed (46%) than agreed (37%) with this statement. The youngest motorists are more likely to agree (47%) that a garage will do a good job.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents	Company	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	14	12	14	14	18	12
Agree slightly	22	27	22	28	16	27
Neither agree or disagree	16	19	15	17	18	19
Disagree slightly	24	23	24	26	29	18
Disagree strongly	24	19	25	15	20	24
Mean Score	-0.22	-0.12	-0.25	*	-0.16	-0.15

My friends and I Spend a Lot of Time Talking About Cars

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	21	31	21	22	13
Agree slightly	18	21	19	17	18
Neither agree nor disagree	7	7	5	7	7
Disagree slightly	22	18	23	21	24
Disagree strongly	32	22	31	33	38
Mean Score	-0.27	0.21	-0.25	-0.28	-0.55

Talking about cars is a popular activity amongst the youngest motorists (52% of under 19's), men (51%) and those driving company cars (52%). More than three quarters of women disagreed with the statement.

	Sex		Ownership of Vehicle			
	Male	Female	Own Car	Parents	Company	Other
Base: All respondents	651	343	640	220	56	131
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	28	7	21	20	25	18
Agree slightly	23	9	20	16	27	15
Neither agree or disagree	6	7	8	4	9	5
Disagree slightly	20	24	22	24	25	18
Disagree strongly	22	52	29	35	14	44
Mean Score	0.15	-1.05	-0.18	-0.37	0.23	-0.53

6. ATTITUDE TO OFFENCES

Q10. Respondents were asked to rate 12 offences (motoring and other types) in terms of their seriousness. Using a 10 point scale ranging from 1 = not at all serious to 10 = extremely serious, the following mean scores were derived.

Mean Score Seriousness of Offences

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All respondents	1000	164	293	260	283
Robbery with violence	9.80	9.77	9.78	9.80	9.84
Drinking and driving	9.74	9.71	9.74	9.68	9.82
Assault	9.19	8.96	9.13	9.22	9.37
Breaking and Entering	9.03	8.95	8.95	9.08	9.10
Car theft	8.85	8.96	8.93	8.77	8.79
Careless driving	8.60	8.48	8.61	8.67	8.60
Vandalism	8.39	8.34	8.37	8.42	8.41
Failing to maintain car	8.12	7.86	8.13	8.22	8.16
No tax/insurance/MOT	7.72	7.70	7.94	7.62	7.60
Shoplifting	7.64	7.91	7.63	7.65	7.49
Neglect of traffic directions	7.42	7.42	7.55	7.28	7.41
Speeding	6.34	6.23	6.39	6.33	6.35

Amongst all age groups there was concern about the degree of seriousness of the offences. Robbery with violence was viewed by all as the most serious closely followed by drinking and driving. Careless driving was rated less serious than car theft. Speeding was viewed as the least serious of the offences.

7. DRINKING AND DRIVING

When going out socially the majority (79%) go for a drink at a pub. Just over a quarter (27%), go to clubs and 22% to discos.

Places go for a drink

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Pubs	79	77	82	82	76
Clubs	27	35	27	28	22
Discos	22	26	22	26	16
Other people's homes	20	15	17	23	22
Parties or celebrations					
not in own home	17	20	16	18	16
Wine bars	12	9	10	13	14
Hotels or restaurants	12	7	9	16	14

Usual Drink

Lager is the most popular drink, 36% have this as their usual drink. 17-18 year olds (42%) and 19-20 year olds (38%) were slightly more likely than average to favour this drink. 170 (47%) of lager drinkers usually consumed 4 drinks or less whereas 107 (30%) will have 8 or more.

22% usually drink beer, ale or stout. Of these 223 people 93 (42%) will have 4 drinks or less. At the other end of the scale 81, (36%) will normally have more than seven (3½ pints+).

Spirit drinkers accounted for 13%. Two-thirds (90) of these people will have up to 4 measures, 31 (23%) will have 5-7 and 10 people will usually have more than 7.

The following table shows the number of drinks usually consumed by type of drink and the figures shown refer to actual numbers of respondents.

Number of drinks usually consumed

	Number of drinks consumed					Don't Know No.
	Base	2 or Less No.	3-4 No.	5-7 No.	7+ No.	
Lager	362	64	106	78	107	7
Soft drinks	249	65	114	32	11	27
Beer/ale/stout	223	46	47	45	81	4
Spirits	133	46	44	31	10	1
Wine/Sherries/Aperitifs	89	40	35	10	1	3
Shandy	45	19	16	3	4	3
No or low alcohol lagers	21	6	5	1	4	5
Cocktails	13	5	2	2	1	3

How usually get home

Overall 35% said they would usually drive themselves home in either their own or someone else's car. (29% of 17-18 year olds compared to 42% of 23-24 year olds.) Females (42%) were more likely to drive themselves than men (31%).

31% would take a taxi (36% amongst 19-20 year olds) 24% said they would usually walk and 21% would get a lift home (26% of 17-18 year olds).

The responses in detail by age groups are shown in the following table.

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Drive own car/ someone else's	35	29	30	35	42
Taxi/Cab	31	28	36	32	26
By foot	24	26	26	24	20
Get a lift	21	26	22	20	17
Bus	7	6	8	6	6

Of the 662 respondents who do not usually drive themselves home 42% said that they do sometimes drive when going out for a drink. Therefore, out of all respondents interviewed, 61% drive a car on some occasion when going out for a drink.

If going out for a drink and driving - does this change
amount you drink

77% of those who drive when going out for a drink said that this will either change what they drink or the amount

consumed. The following table shows that the most frequently mentioned changes were drinking less or drinking soft drinks.

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base: All driving-change	472	53	146	133	140
	%	%	%	%	%
I don't drink as much	45	26	41	44	58
Drink soft drinks	33	47	35	33	24
Won't drink/stops me drinking	17	25	19	17	11
Only have one drink	14	23	12	15	11

Definition of 'Drink/Driving'

When asked to explain what the phrase 'drink/driving' means to them, most linked this to driving whilst under the influence of too much alcohol as shown below.

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Driving under the influence of alcohol	58	57	59	57	57
Driving over the limit	26	21	26	28	28
Driving too much/getting drunk	21	24	23	20	17
Careless attitude to other people/dangerous and stupid/put other people at risk and cause accidents	14	15	15	13	13
Not in control/incapable of handling your vehicle	11	10	13	11	9
Drinking and Driving is against the law	5	3	5	6	6
Driving after drinking and knowing you are over the limit/not fit to drive	3	3	3	2	3
Death on the road	2	2	1	3	4

Q18. Respondents were asked how many of their usual alcoholic drink they thought they could personally drink before it would be dangerous to drive. The results of this question can be compared with the amount that they usually consume.

Number of alcoholic drinks usually consumed compared with
could consume before dangerous to drive

Number usually consumed in brackets.

	Base	Number of drinks			
		No. 2 or less	No. 3 - 4	No. 5 - 7	No. 7+
Lager	362	112(64)	119(106)	50(78)	47(107)
Beer/ale/Stout	223	51(46)	73(47)	34(45)	33(81)
Spirits	133	64(46)	32(44)	8(31)	2(10)
Wine/sherries/aperitifs	89	42(40)	22(35)	3(10)	1(1)
Shandy	45	6(19)	12(16)	6(3)	5(4)
Cocktails	13	5(5)	-(2)	1(2)	-(1)

Whereas 185 respondents usually drink more than 2½ pints of lager only 98 of these subsequently said they could consume this quantity and still be safe to drive.

Amongst spirits drinkers 64 (48%) thought they could safely drive after 1 or 2 measures, a quarter said they could still drive safely after 3-4 measures.

Q19. Frequency of driving when had more to drink than was safe

Overall, two thirds claim never to have had more to drink than was safe and still driven. This proportion was higher amongst 17-18 years olds (86%) and 19-20 year olds (71%). More females (78%) claimed not to have driven when they knew it was not safe, than men (59%).

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Never	66	86	71	58	56
Only once	12	5	13	15	12
Rarely	13	6	9	17	19
Occasionally	5	1	4	6	6
Sometimes	3	1	3	2	3
Often	1	-	*	1	3
Always	*	-	-	-	*

Analysis of the responses to this question with how seriously they rate drinking and driving as an offence shows that there is a relationship between these.

Amongst those who claim never to have driven after drinking more than was safe 92% give the offence a rating of 10 (extremely serious) whereas 79% of those who have done so once or rarely rated it 10 and a further 15% 8 or 9.

Q20. Reasons for driving after drinking more than safe

Base: Respondents who have ever driven after drinking more than is safe	337
	8
It was the only way I could get home	20
I wanted to get home (quickly)	17
Had to give someone a lift	9
Too far to walk home	6
Had no money for taxi/bus	6

Q21. Likelihood to drive in the future when had more to drink than should have had

The majority (80%) thought this 'very unlikely' and a further 11% said it was 'unlikely'. A greater proportion of women (86%) than men (77%) thought it 'very unlikely'.

Q22. Risk of being involved in an accident if drinking and driving

Respondents were asked to score the risk on the basis of 1 being no difference to the risk and 5 being a very high risk. The mean score for risk of being involved in an accident was 4.35 overall.

Risk of being stopped by the police when drinking and driving

Using the same scale for being stopped by the police the mean score for the risk of this was 3.73 less than that for an accident.

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
Mean Risk Accident	4.35	4.37	4.47	4.24	4.30
Stopped by Police	3.73	3.77	3.84	3.64	3.67

Q23. To What Extent Is It Worth the Risk for People to Drink and Drive

Again using a point 5 scale where 1 meant that drinking and driving was not worth the risk at all and 5 meant that it was completely worth it, interviewees were asked to what extent it is worth taking the risk of having an accident and being stopped by the police.

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
Mean Score					
Risk of Accident	1.26	1.10	1.28	1.36	1.25
Being Stopped by police	1.40	1.35	1.38	1.45	1.42

It would seem from the results of questions 22 and 23 that younger motorists feel that drinking and driving leads to a greater risk of an accident than being stopped by the police but in both cases they do not feel it is worth the risk.

Q24. Attitudes to Statements about Drinking and Driving

8 statements were read out to respondents and they were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with each.

	Mean Score
a. Even if I've only had one drink I can't drive as well as normal	0.10
b. If I am driving my friends expect me to only drink a little	0.94
c. I think I drive better after I've had a couple of drinks	-1.69
d. Drinking a little bit over the limit and then driving is alright once in a while	-1.26
e. If I know I'm close to the limit I watch my speed very carefully	0.71
f. The police are obviously on the lookout for drinking and driving around Christmas but don't worry so much other times of the year	-0.16
g. I find it hard to refuse drinks if my friends are buying even if I am driving	-1.47
h. Most of my friends drink and drive	-1.02

The mean scores were calculated on the basis that 'agree strongly' scored 2, agree slightly 1, disagree slightly -1 and disagree strongly -2.

. Respondents disagreed strongly with the suggestion that they drive better after a couple of drinks and that they find it hard to refuse drinks if their friends are buying even if they are driving.

. They were divided on whether or not they could drive as well as normal after one drink and the suggestion that police concentrate mainly on drinking and driving at Christmas.

. They agreed that if they are driving their friends expect them to only drink a little and that they watch their

speed carefully if they know they are close to the limit.

The detailed responses to each statements are shown in the following table.

Agreement with statements about drinking and driving

	Agree Strongly	Agree Slightly	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree Slightly	Disagree Strongly
	%	%	%	%	%
Even if I've only had one drink I can't drive as well as normal	27	16	16	17	22
If I'm driving my friends expect me to only drink a little	51	17	12	6	11
I think I drive better after I've had a couple of drinks	2	2	4	11	80
Drinking a little bit over the limit & then driving is alright once in a while	3	8	11	16	62
If I know I'm close to the limit I watch my speed very carefully	40	16	15	6	13
The police are obviously on the lookout for drinking and driving around Christmas but don't worry so much other times of year	18	23	13	17	29
I find it hard to refuse drinks if my friends are buying even if I'm driving	4	4	6	13	71
Most of my friends drink and drive	5	8	17	19	51

Q25 Attitude to current drinking and driving legislation

40% of respondents think that the current legislation is not particularly effective and a further 24% deemed it ineffective. 23-24 year olds were more likely than average to rate it ineffective (29%).

	Total	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Base	1000	164	293	260	283
	%	%	%	%	%
Very effective	7	9	8	7	4
Effective	26	23	29	27	24
Not particularly effective	40	41	37	42	41
Ineffective	24	22	23	22	29
Don't know	4	5	4	3	3

A quarter thought that the current legislation is not severe enough because people still drink and drive and 8% that not enough people are caught or that it is difficult to catch culprits. 21% feel that penalties or fines are not severe enough.

Reason for attitude to current legislation

Base: All respondents 1000
%

Not particularly effective/ineffective

People still drink and drive	26
Penalties/fines aren't severe enough	21
Not enough caught/difficult to catch culprits	8
Hasn't cut down accidents	6
More spot/random checks	8

Effective/Very Effective

People are punished/banned/fined	8
People know that if they drink and drive they could be caught	5
Police can stop you at any time and breathalise you	4
People obey/are aware of the law and it stops them from drinking and driving	4

Q26. Should more be done to reduce the level of drinking and driving

90% of these young drivers feel that more should be done and this is consistent across the age groups.

A number of different reasons were given, the main ones being as follows.

Base	1000
	%
To cut down accidents	33
To save lives	17
Too many people are drinking and driving and getting away with it	10
Penalties should be more severe	10
It is dangerous - putting people at risk	8
To stop people from drinking and driving	7
More random checks should be done	5
Adverts should be shown all the year round, not just at Christmas/more publicity	4
Laws aren't strong enough to stop people	3
It may be me or someone I know who is injured/killed by a drunken driver	3

3% said they thought that the level of drinking and driving is alright as it is and 2% feel that as much as possible is being done.

APPENDIX 1

MJOAAA

MARPLAN LIMITED
41-45 GOSWELL ROAD
LONDON EC1V 7DN
TEL NO: 01-251 4000

JOB NO: 54373
SERIAL NO: (6 - 8)
CARD NO: (9) 1

CODI

YOUNG DRIVERS SURVEY

WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

NAME: Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms.

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (If any)

OCCUPATION DETAILS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

TYPE OF FIRM/ORGANISATION:

POSITION/RANK/GRADE/etc

QUALIFICATIONS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:
(Degrees, apprenticeships etc)

DECLARATION

I declare that this interview has been carried out in accordance with your specification, and with a person unknown to me.

INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE:

TIME INTERVIEW
STARTED:

TIME INTERVIEW
COMPLETED:

DATE:

I AGE: 17 - 18
19 - 20
21 - 22
23 - 24

II SEX: Male
Female

III Social Class: AB
C1
C2
DE

IV EDUCATION: Still at school
At college/University

Left Full time education

V AGE LEFT FULL TIME EDUCATION:

VI EXAMINATION OBTAINED: None
CSE
'O' Levels
'A' Levels
HND/DND
Degree
..... Other (WRITE IN)

VII EMPLOYMENT: Full Time
Part Time

Out of work

VIII ANNUAL INCOME:
Show Card A A less than £6,000
B £6,000 - £8,000
C £8,000 - £10,000
D £10,000 - £15,000
E £15,000+

C.10

1
2
3
4

C.1

1
2

C.1

1
2
3
4

C.1

1
2

3

C.1

1
2
3
4
5
6
7

C.1

1
2

2VI

3

C.1

1
2
3
4
5

Good morning/afternoon, my name is..... from
 Marplan, the independent Market Research agency.
 Please may I ask you a few questions about cars and
 driving.

Q.A. Firstly, do you have a current <u>car</u> driving licence?	<div>Yes</div> <div>1</div> <hr/> <div>No</div> <div>2</div>	<div>Q.B.</div> <hr/> <div>CLOSE</div>
<div>Q.B. Is it a provisional licence or is it a full driving licence?</div> <div>Full</div> <div>1</div> <hr/> <div>Provisional</div> <div>2</div>		<div>Q.C.</div> <hr/> <div>CLOSE</div>
<div>Q.C. Do you have access to a car <u>at any time</u>, either your own or one belonging to someone else?</div> <div>RESPONDENT MUST HAVE ACCESS TO A CAR SOMETIMES, HOWEVER INFREQUENTLY IT MAY BE.</div> <div>Yes</div> <div>1</div> <hr/> <div>No</div> <div>2</div>	<div>C.17</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div>	<div>Q.1.</div> <hr/> <div>CLOSE</div>
<div>Q.1. How long have you had your <u>full driving licence</u>?</div> <div>Less than 6 months</div> <div>6 months - 1 year</div> <div>1 - 2 years</div> <div>2 - 3 years</div> <div>3 - 5 years</div> <div>5 - 8 years</div>		<div>Q.2</div>

Q.2. You said that you have access to a car.
Who owns the car that you use?

C.18

Own car 1

Company 2

Parents 3

Other member of family is brother/sister/uncle/
aunt 4

Friend 5

Spouse/Partner 6

Boyfriend/Girlfriend 7

..... Other WRITE IN 8

..... Q.3.

Q.3. Please can you give me some details about
the car that you use.

a) Make/Model:

..... C.19-20

b) Engine size in cc:

C.21

Under 1000 1

1000 - 1399 2

1400 - 1799 3

1800 - 1999 4

2000 - 2999 5

3000+ 6

c) Age:

WRITE IN CAR REGISTRATION LETTER (NOTE WHETHER
PREFIX OR SUFFIX)

..... C.22-23

Q.4. In general, how often do you use your car?

C.24

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Daily - day and evening | 1 |
| Week day evenings & weekends | 2 |
| Weekends only | 3 |
| Evenings only | 4 |
| Other WRITE IN | 5 |
| | |

Q.5.

Q.5. Approximately, can you tell me how many miles you drive in an average week?

C.25

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Less than 50 miles | 1 |
| 50 - 99 miles | 2 |
| 100 - 149 miles | 3 |
| 150 - 249 miles | 4 |
| 250 - 349 miles | 5 |
| 350 miles + | 6 |

Q.6.

Q.6. What type of journeys do you use your car for?

C. 26

- | | |
|--|---|
| Work - as part of job | 1 |
| Work - to and from place of work | 2 |
| Social - Visiting friends | 3 |
| Going to places of entertainment ie cinema, theatre, pubs, disco etc | 4 |
| Shopping | 5 |
| Other (WRITE IN) | 6 |
| | |

Q.7a)

Q.7a Have you ever been involved in an accident whilst driving?

Yes

C.27
1

Q.7b

No

2

Q.8a

Q.7b What happened?

(IF MORE THAN ONE, LAST OCCASION) WRITE IN BRIEF DESCRIPTION ONLY INCLUDING PERSONAL/VEHICLE DAMAGE, OTHER VEHICLES INVOLVED ETC.

C.28

C.29

Q.7c)

Q.7c Did you notify the police about this accident?

Yes

C.30
1

No

2

Q.8a)

Q.8a And have you ever been stopped by the police whilst driving?

Yes

C.31
1

Q.8b)

No

2

Q.9

Q.8b Why did they stop you?

(IF MORE THAN ONE, LAST OCCASION)

C.32

C.33

Q.8c)

Q.8c Were you prosecuted by the police?

Yes

C.34
1

No

2

Q.9

(SHOW CARD B)

Q.9. Here are some things that young motorists have said about driving. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each one.

AGREE AGREE NEITHER DISAGREE DISAGREE
STRONGLY SLIGHTLY AGREE SLIGHTLY STRONGLY
 NOR
 DISAGREE

It's a big struggle to find the money to run a car	1	2	3	4	5	C.35
I can handle any repairs my car needs	1	2	3	4	5	C.36
You can trust a garage to do a good job on your car	1	2	3	4	5	C.37
I worry about whether I'll be able to afford the insurance next time it's due	1	2	3	4	5	C.38
The police think that young motorists are irresponsible	1	2	3	4	5	C.39
I like to spend a lot of time looking after my car	1	2	3	4	5	C.40
People judge you by the car you drive	1	2	3	4	5	C.41
My friends and I spend a lot of time talking about cars	1	2	3	4	5	C.42
A car is more than just a means for getting around	1	2	3	4	5	C.43

Q.10 I would like to read you a list of motoring and other types of offences and ask you to rate each of them in terms of their seriousness. Please use a 10 point scale, where 1 means not at all serious and ten means extremely serious.
 READ OUT AND ROTATE ORDER

	NOT AT ALL SERIOUS					EXTREMELY SERIOUS					
Speeding	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.44
Vandalism	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.45
Neglect of traffic directions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.46
Drinking and driving	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.47
Assault	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.48
No tax/insurance/ MOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.49
Car theft	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.50
Shoplifting	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.51
Careless driving	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.52
Breaking and entering	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.53
Robbery with voilence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.54
Failing to maintain the car eg. bald tyres, bad brakes defective lights etc	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	C.55

Q.11 Thinking specifically about going out socially,
where, if anywhere, do you tend to go for a drink?

C.56

Other people's homes	1
Pubs	2
Wine Bars	3
Clubs	4
Discos	5
Parties or celebrations not in your own home	6
Cocktail Bars	7
Hotels or Restaurants	8
.....WRITE IN Other	0
.....	

Q.12

Q12b And when you go to these places what would be
your usual drink?....

Q12b And how much would you normally drink?

ONE DRINK = HALF PINT OR 1 MEASURE OR 1 WINE GLASS

	Q.12a C.57	Q.12b Number	
Spirits	1	_____	C.58
Beer/Ale/Stout	2	_____	C.59
Lager	3	_____	C.60
Wine/Sherries/ Aperitifs	4	_____	C.61
Cocktails	5	_____	C.62
Soft drinks/mineral water	6	_____	C.63
Shandy	7	_____	C.64
No/low alcohol lager/ beers	8	_____	C.65
..... WRITE IN Other	9	_____	C.66
.....			Q.13

Q.13 When you are going out for a drink,
how would you usually get home?

	C.67	
Drive own car	1	
Drive someone else's car	2	Q.15
-----	-----	-----
Get a lift	3	
Train	4	
Underground	5	
Taxi/Cab	6	
By foot	7	
Pedal bicycle	8	
Motor cycle	9	
Bus	0	
..... WRITE IN Other	X	Q.14
.....		

Q.14 Do you ever drive a car when you are
going out for a drink?

	C.68	
Yes	1	Q.15
-----	-----	-----
No	2	Q.17

Q.15 If you are going out for a drink, and you are
driving, does this change either what you
drink or the amount you drink?

	C.69	
Yes	1	Q.16
-----	-----	-----
No	2	Q.17

Q.16 In what way(s) does it change?
PROBE FULLY

C.70

C.71

Q.17

Q.17 People often use the term 'Drink/Driving'.
What does this phrase mean to you?
PROBE FULLY

C.72

C.73

Q.18

Q.18 Thinking of your usual alcoholic drink(s) (Q.10),
how many do you think you could drink before
it would be dangerous to drive?

ONE DRINK = HALF PINT OR 1 MEASURE OR 1 WINE GLASS

	Number	
Spirits	_____	C.74
Beer/Ale/Stout	_____	C.75
Lager	_____	C.76
Wine/Sherries/ Aperitifs	_____	C.77
Cocktails	_____	C.78
Soft drinks/mineral water	_____	C.79
Shandy	_____	C.80
No/low alchol lager/ beers	_____	(9) 2 C.10
..... WRITE IN Other	_____	C.11
.....		Q.19

Q.19 If you were honest with yourself, how often, if ever, have you had more to drink than you knew was safe and still driven?	C.12	
Never	1	Q.21
Only once	2	
Rarely	3	
Occasionally	4	
Sometimes	5	
Often	6	
Always	7	
Don't know	8	Q.20

Q.20 Why did you drive after drinking more than you considered safe? PROBED FULLY

C.13

C.14

Q.21

Q.21 And again being really honest, how likely do you think you are to drive in the future when you've had more to drink than you think you should have had?

C.15

Very likely

1

Likely

2

Unlikely

3

Very unlikely

4

Don't know

5

Q.22a)

Q22a If you drink and drive how great a risk do you think you are taking in terms of the possibility of being involved in an accident when drinking and driving?

Please use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means that you feel that makes no difference to the risk of being involved in an accident and 5 means that there is a very high risk.

Q22b And, using the same scale, how much risk to you think you are taking in terms of being stopped by the police?

RECORD RESPONSE TO 'A' BEFORE ASKING 'B'

		NO RISK				TOTAL RISK	
a.	Accident	1	2	3	4	5	C.16
b.	Police	1	2	3	4	5	C.17

Q23a To what extent do you think it is worth the risk for people to drink and drive, firstly in terms of the risk of having an accident...

Q23b And now in terms of being stopped by the police.

Again, please use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means that drinking and driving is not worth the risk at all, and 5 means that it is completely worth it.

RECORD A SEPARATE ANSWER FOR BOTH RISK OF ACCIDENT AND OF BEING STOPPED BY POLICE

		NOT WORTH THE RISK				IS WORTH THE RISK	
a.	Accident	1	2	3	4	5	C.18
b.	Police	1	2	3	4	5	C.19

Q.24 I would now like to read you some things that people have said about drinking and driving. To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?

Please use a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means you agree strongly and 5 means you disagree strongly.

ROTATE ORDER OF READING OUT STATEMENTS

	AGREE STRONGLY			DISAGREE STRONGLY			
a) Even if I've only had one drink I can't drive as well as normal	1	2	3	4	5		C.20
b) If I am driving my friends expect me to only drink a little	1	2	3	4	5		C.21
c) I think I drive better after I've had a couple of drinks	1	2	3	4	5		C.22
d) Drinking a little bit over the limit and then driving is alright once in a while	1	2	3	4	5		C.23
e) If I know I'm close to the limit I watch my speed very carefully	1	2	3	4	5		C.24
f) The police are obviously on the lookout for drinking and driving around Christmas but don't worry so much other times of the year	1	2	3	4	5		C.25
g) I find it hard to refuse drinks if my friends are buying even if I am driving	1	2	3	4	5		C.26
h) Most of my friends drink and drive	1	2	3	4	5		C.27

Q25a Generally speaking how effective or ineffective
do you consider the current legislation on
drinking and driving in this country?

C.28

Very effective

1

Effective

2

Not particularly effective

3

Ineffective

4

Don't know

5

Q25b Why do you say that? PROBE

C.29

C.30

Q26a And do you consider that, in the interests of
road safety, more should be done to reduce
the level of drinking and driving?

C.31

Yes

1

No

2

Q.26b)

Q26b Why do you say that?

C.32

C.33

THANK RESPONDENT AND CLOSE INTERVIEW

APPENDIX II

MJOAAA

SAMPLE STRUCTURE: DEMOGRAPHICS

Base:	All respondents	1000 %
<u>Age:</u>	17-18	16.4
	19-20	29.3
	21-22	26.0
	23-24	28.3
<u>Sex:</u>	Male	65.4
	Female	34.7
<u>Social Class:</u>	AB	13.1
	C1	26.8
	C2	30.6
	DE	23.3
	No answer	6.2
<u>Education:</u>	Still at school	1.6
	At college/university	8.0
	Left full time education	89.4
<u>Employment:</u>	Full time	72.5
	Part time	4.5
	Out of work	12.1
	No answer	1.0
<u>Educational Attainments</u>		
	None	11.9
	CSE	50.6
	O' Level	56.1
	A' Level	16.6
	Degree	4.7
	Other	19.3
	No answer	2.4
<u>Annual Income</u>		
	Less than £6000	32.5
	£6000-£8000	20.9
	£8000-£10000	12.7
	£10000-£15000	6.5
	£15000+	1.5
	No answer	2.9