Key Findings
General Public and Traffic Police Surveys
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Tanzania

• Population: 50 million

• Demographics: 64% of population under 24

• Dar es Salaam population growth: 4.39% (3rd fastest in Africa, 9th fastest globally)

Surveys

• Two separate surveys: one for the general public and one for the Traffic Police

• Conducted by Amend staff in teams of two, one secretary and one interviewer
General Public Survey – Design

• **Purpose:** To understand knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of the general public in both rural and urban areas toward drinking and driving

• **Data-gathering locations:**
  - Five locations in Dar es Salaam
  - Six locations in Moshi

• Sites selected were a mix of shopping and transport centers and we aimed to have a mixed socio-economic group of respondents

• 142 people were interviewed in total; mix of qualitative and quantitative questions
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Traffic Police Survey – Design

• Purpose: To understand current drink driving enforcement procedures by the Tanzanian Traffic Police at the field level, including the challenges of enforcement, the opinions of the field-level Traffic Police, and opportunities for improvement

• Data-gathering locations at seven police posts in Dar es Salaam

• 29 police officers were interviewed in total; mix of qualitative and quantitative questions

• We interviewed officers who work in the field enforcing road traffic laws
General Public Survey – Findings

- 80% use public transport every work or school day

- 49% drive a car or a motorbike at least occasionally

- Of those who drive at least occasionally, 36% reported having been stopped by the Traffic Police and administered an alcohol breath test

- 21% reported having been in a crash where a driver involved had been drinking

- 99% believe that “alcohol can impair your ability to drive”
General Public Survey – Findings

• 100% of survey respondents responded in the affirmative to the question, “Do you think that dalla and boda (public transport) drivers sometimes drink before they drive?”

• 74% reported having seen a public transport driver drinking alcohol while on duty.

• 61% feel that the Traffic Police do not contribute to the enforcement of drink driving laws

• 46% of respondents said that they knew laws relating to drink driving in Tanzania, and the majority of those were able to correctly name some aspect of the legal punishment for drink driving (fine, imprisonment, revoked license)
General Public Survey – Findings

- **Crash**: 78%
- **Assault**: 18%
- **Theft**: 3%
- **Other**: 1%

What do you think is the biggest risk in riding a dalla-dalla?

- **Very serious**: 81%
- **Somewhat serious**: 18%
- **Not serious**: 1%

How serious a problem is drinking and driving in Tanzania?
Traffic Police Survey – Findings

- The average length of a shift is 11 hours and officers work an average of 28 days a month

- 66% of officers say that they encounter at least one drunk driver per shift

- All but two of the 29 officers report arresting or fining at least one drunk driver per week

- Five of the 29 officers seem exceptionally active in enforcing drunk driving regulations, reporting arresting or fining on average at least 10 drivers per week

- Of note, only 45% of officers were able to correctly name the legal BAC level of 0.8%

- 100% of officers felt that drink driving is a “serious problem in Tanzania”
Traffic Police Survey – Findings

• When asked the open-ended question “what should be done to reduce the number of crashes caused by drink driving in Tanzania?” all officers responded with answers in the following categories:
  • Needing more equipment, especially breathalyzers
  • Legal punishments should be more severe
  • Increased public awareness about the dangers of drink driving

How often are drivers actually penalized for drink driving?

- Always 45%
- Sometimes 41%
- Rarely 14%
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Survey Limitations

• The limited sample size

• In the case of the general public survey, the fact that interview subjects were self-selecting (some people refused to participate in the survey)

• In the case of the traffic police survey, the fact that the officers may not have been able to be candid about all aspects of their work

Recommendations

• More detailed surveys with larger sample sizes focusing on areas of particular need

• Develop programmes to focus on areas of particular, demonstrated need like Traffic Police knowledge and drinking among public transport drivers

• Solutions will not be simple – it is a complex problem – but they are necessary
Thank You!