International differences in attitudes towards speeding and distraction while driving.

Based on ESRA data from Europe, USA, Canada, Korea & Australia



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Methodology ESRA 1 (2015/2016)



Online

internet access panel

Organized by





(members of ESOMAR)





Commonquestionnaire

222 items

30 country-language versions





Why ESRA is useful

Attitudes and behavior of road users have a considerable impact on the number of accidents

Trends in behaviour show the impact of policy measures and help explain the trends in number of crashes

Monitoring driver behaviour is expensive (road side surveys, naturalistic driving studies, floating car data, ...)

The results of behavourial measurements are often not comparable across countries

ESRA provides a reliable and relatively cheap mechanism for reliable and comparable indicators





Main themes & topics & target groups (ESRA 2018)

Pede	strians	5				
Cyclists						
Mopeds/motorcycle drivers						
Car drivers			Ä			
Mobility & exposure	X				X	
Acceptability	X	X	X	X		
Support for measures	X	X	X	X		
Self-declared behaviour	X	X	X	X		
Attitudes	X	Χ	X	X		
Unsafety feeling	X	X	X	X		
Accident involvement	X					
Enforcement	X	X	X	X		•





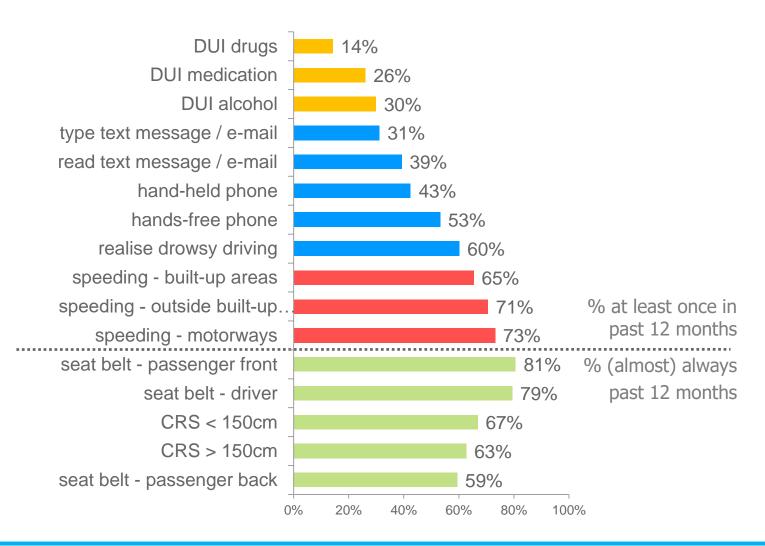
Self-declared (un)safe traffic behaviour (ESRA25)











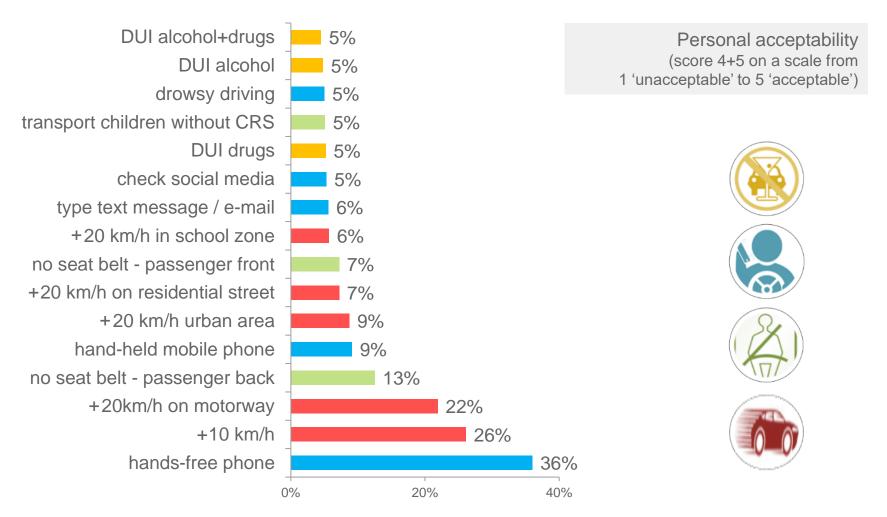






Distraction on the road

Acceptability of unsafe traffic behaviour (ESRA25*)



^{*} ESRA24 for distraction = excluding Slovenia due to translation error

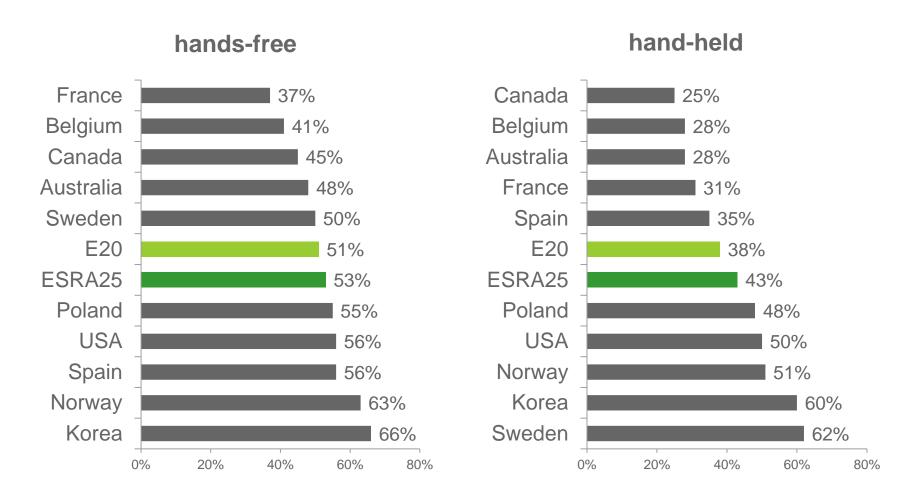




Self-declared distracted driving (by country)



% of at least once during the last 12 months



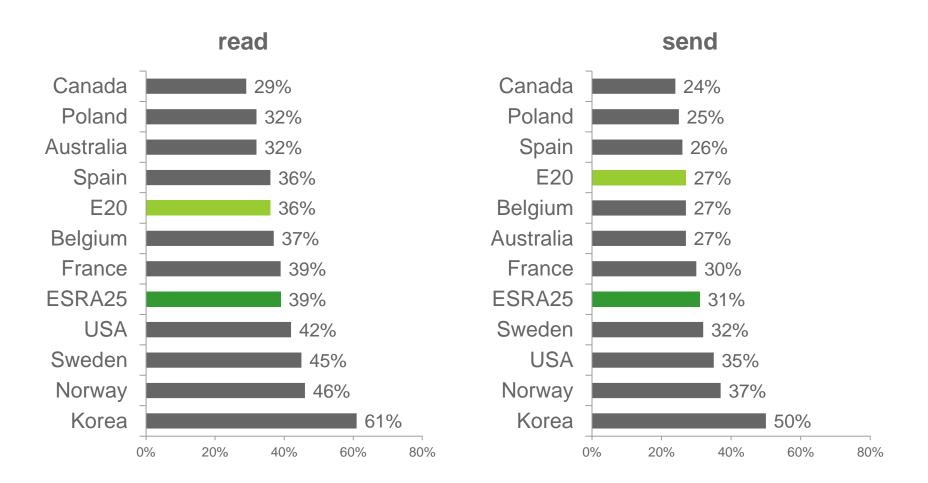




Self-declared distracted driving (by country)



% of at least once during the last 12 months

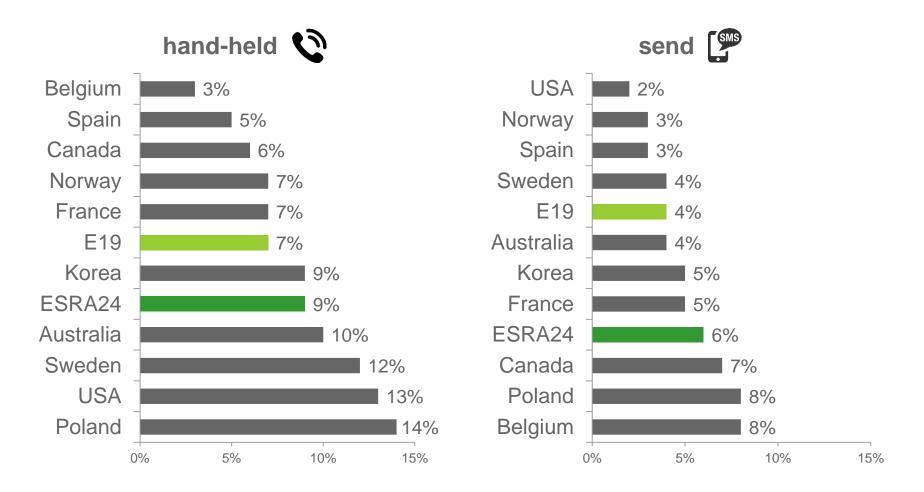






Personal acceptability of distracted driving (by country)

(score 4+5 on a scale from 1 'unacceptable' to 5 'acceptable')



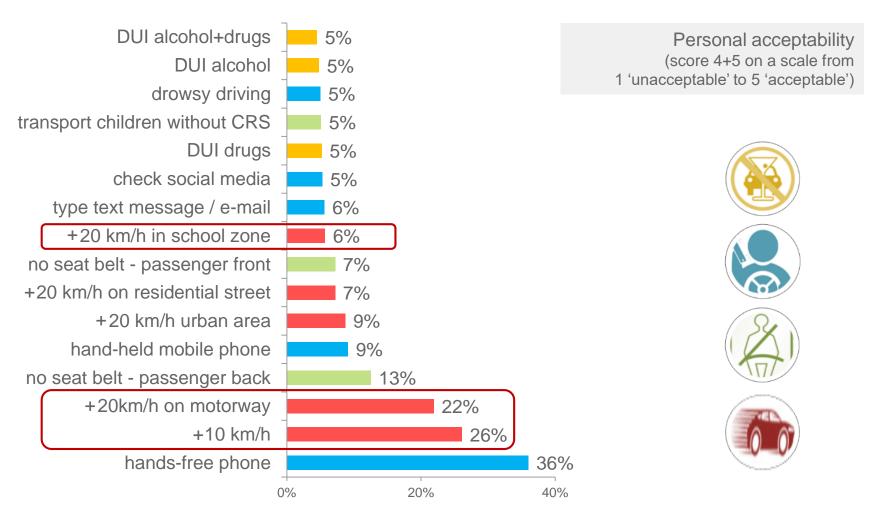






How do we look at speeding?

Acceptability of unsafe traffic behaviour (ESRA25*)



^{*} ESRA24 for distraction = excluding Slovenia due to translation error





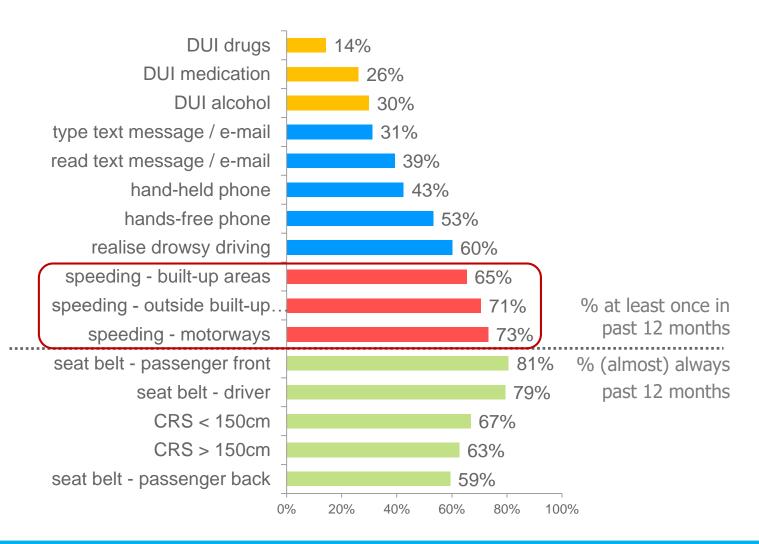
Self-declared (un)safe traffic behaviour (ESRA25)







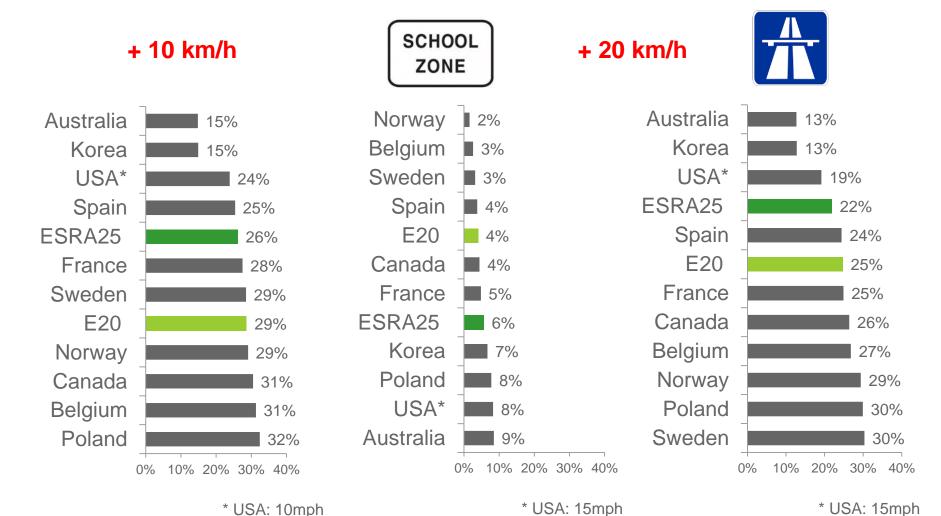






Personal acceptability of speeding (by country)

(score 4+5 on a scale from 1 'unacceptable' to 5 'acceptable')



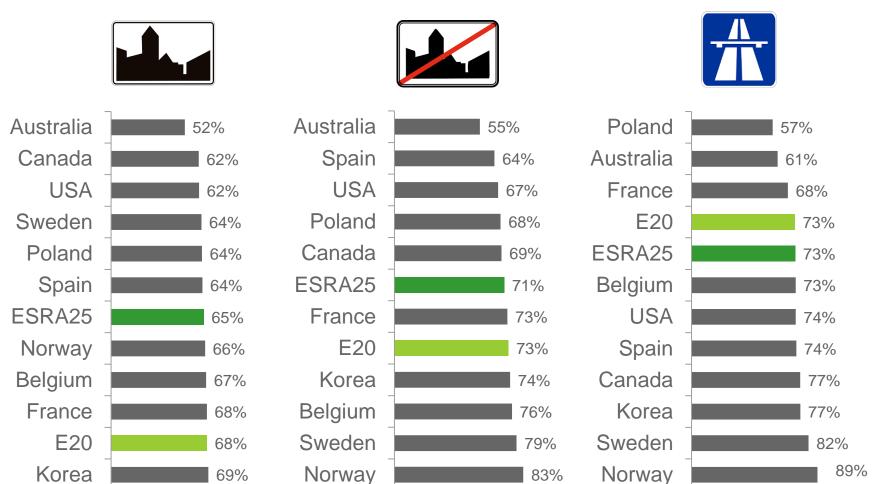




Self-declared speeding (by country)



% of at least once during the last 12 months





0%

50%

100%



50%

0%

50%

100%

0%

100%



ESRA 2: the next stage

ESRA stages and next steps

ESRA1 - 2015

ESRA1bis – 2016

ERSA 1ter - 2017

ESRA2 - 2018

- Three successive rounds of ESRA 1
 - June/July 2015: 17 European countries
 - September/December 2016: 8 additional countries (5 non-European)
 - June 2017: 12 additional Latin-American countries



- ESRA 2
 - Spring 2018
 - Estimated over 50 countries
 - Many identical questions as in ESRA 1, but also new and modified questions
 - Extension of the steering group



ESRA's contribution to road safety policy making

- Good road safety policy requires adequate indicators
 - to monitor results
 - to identify trends (comparison over time)
 - to make comparisons (between regions, countries, target groups, ...)
- We need not only indicators on fatalities and injured people, but also on underlying factors that can explain the trends
 - Infrastructure
 - Attitudes
 - Behaviour
 - Enforcement
 - Exposure
- ESRA provides comparable indicators on (a.o. attitudes, behaviour and enforcement) and may thus become an important building block of international monitoring systems on road safety performance



Thank you for your attention!

More information on ESRA: www.esranet.eu

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