



DO DRIVERS LACK HAZARD
PREDICTION SKILLS:
**THE EXPERIENCE AND
LESSONS FROM ONLINE
HAZARD PREDICTION
TRAINING PROGRAM?**

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What is Hazard Perception

the sub-process of hazard avoidance reflecting the ability of the driver to anticipate and foresee potential road danger from environmental and behavioral clues (Pradhan & Crundall, 2017).

What is Hazard Perception

Requires from driver to change behaviour: brake, reduce speed, change the lane etc.

Hazard perception

Hazard \neq big threat



Why should HP skills be taught?

HP skills develop naturally for all drivers through the experience.

Face precursors and H during each travel; gradually gain the skill to predict, anticipate, and avoid the upcoming H.

HP skills account for the difference in crash involvement between novice and experienced drivers.

Why should HP skills be taught?

- Significant decrease in car crash statistics was observed in UK and Australia after introducing obligatory hazard perception training (Boufous et al., 2011; Wells et al., 2008).
- 11 percent decrease of road crashes caused by hazardous situations is reported after introducing hazard perception training procedure in UK (Wells et al., 2008). It saved 1076 people from injuries (Horswill, 2016).
- Even experienced drivers made relatively big number of mistakes in experimental conditions of hazard prediction testing (Crundall, 2016).

All drivers might benefit from hazard perception training programs.

State of art

- Many HP training programs have been created so far.
- Three most common types of teaching methods:
 - commentary drive (Ābele et al., 2019; Arslanyilmaz & Sullins, 2019; Castro et al., 2016);
 - video review feedback (Agrawal et al., 2017; Horswill et al., 2017)
 - implicit learning (Kahana-Levy et al., 2019);
 - these types are combined assuming better effect or transfer of learning to real driving situations (Horswill et al., 2021).

STILL..

- Most of the programs lack of theoretical background. What causes the change?

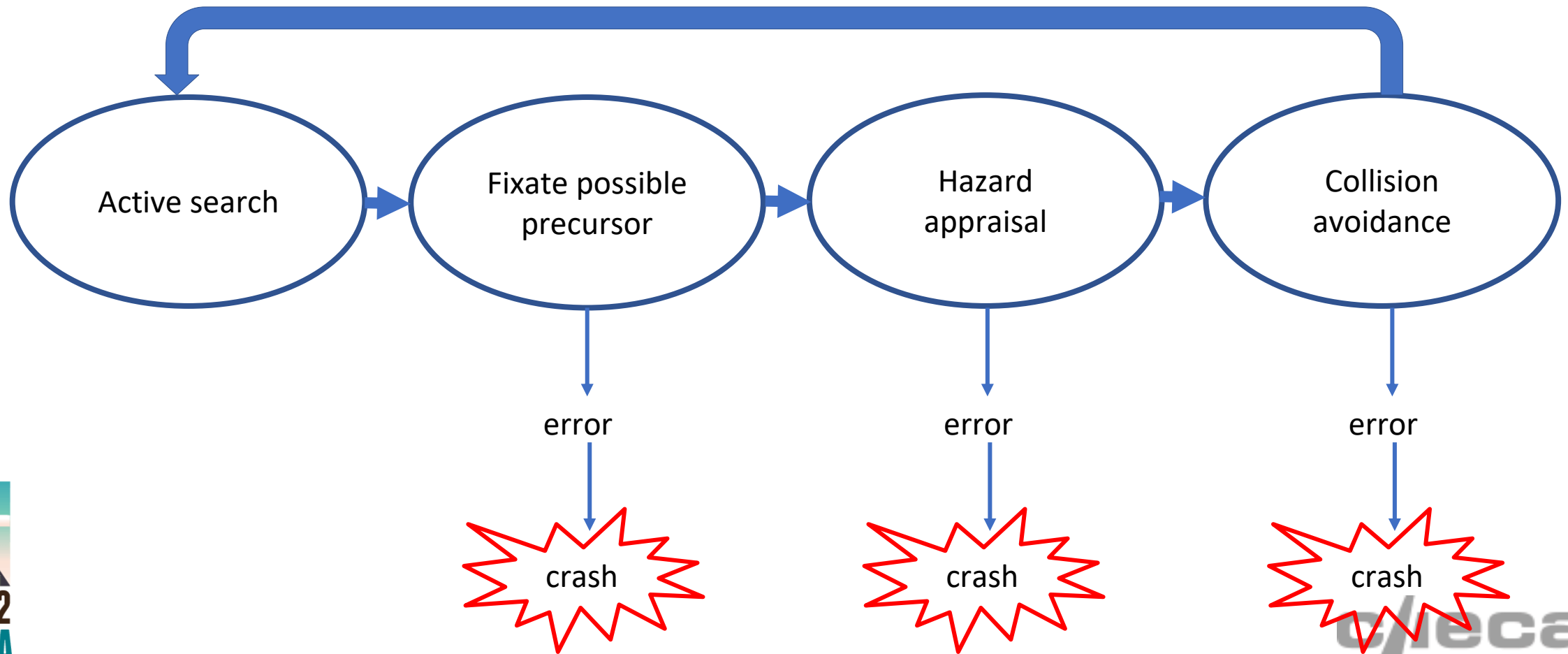
Model

Pradhan and Crundall *Model of Hazard Avoidence*

Please find:

Pradhan, A.K., Crundall, D., 2017. Hazard avoidance in young novice drivers: Definitions and a framework. In: Fisher, D.L., Caird, J., Horrey, W., Trick, L. (Eds.), Handbook of Teen and Novice Drivers. CRC Press.

Simplified hazard avoidance model (only subprocesses that could be intervened)



Aims of the program

Obstacle on the road is not an obstacle to drive safely!

Aim is to increase HP skills of learner-drivers, novice & experienced drivers.

- Increase knowledge about HP processes and its relevance for road safety.
- Deliver the knowledge about the psychological factors that account for effective HP recognition, reaction to it, and HP avoidance during the trip.
- Enhance the possessed competences of HP: improve the subsequential subprocesses of HP that allow to recognize, predict, and avoid the potential hazard.

Program structure

2 x 45 min. lessons

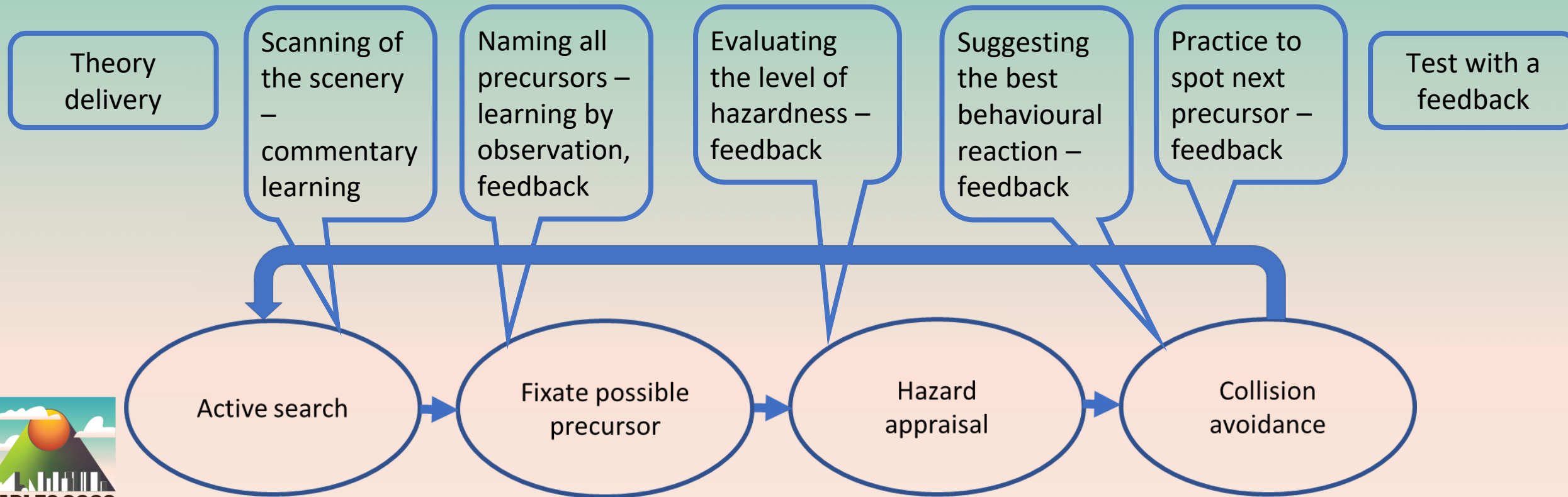
2-7 days between lessons

Delivered by driving **instructors**

Methods – theory delivery, practice, commentary drive, implicit learning, feedback, learning by observation, reflecting, discussion.

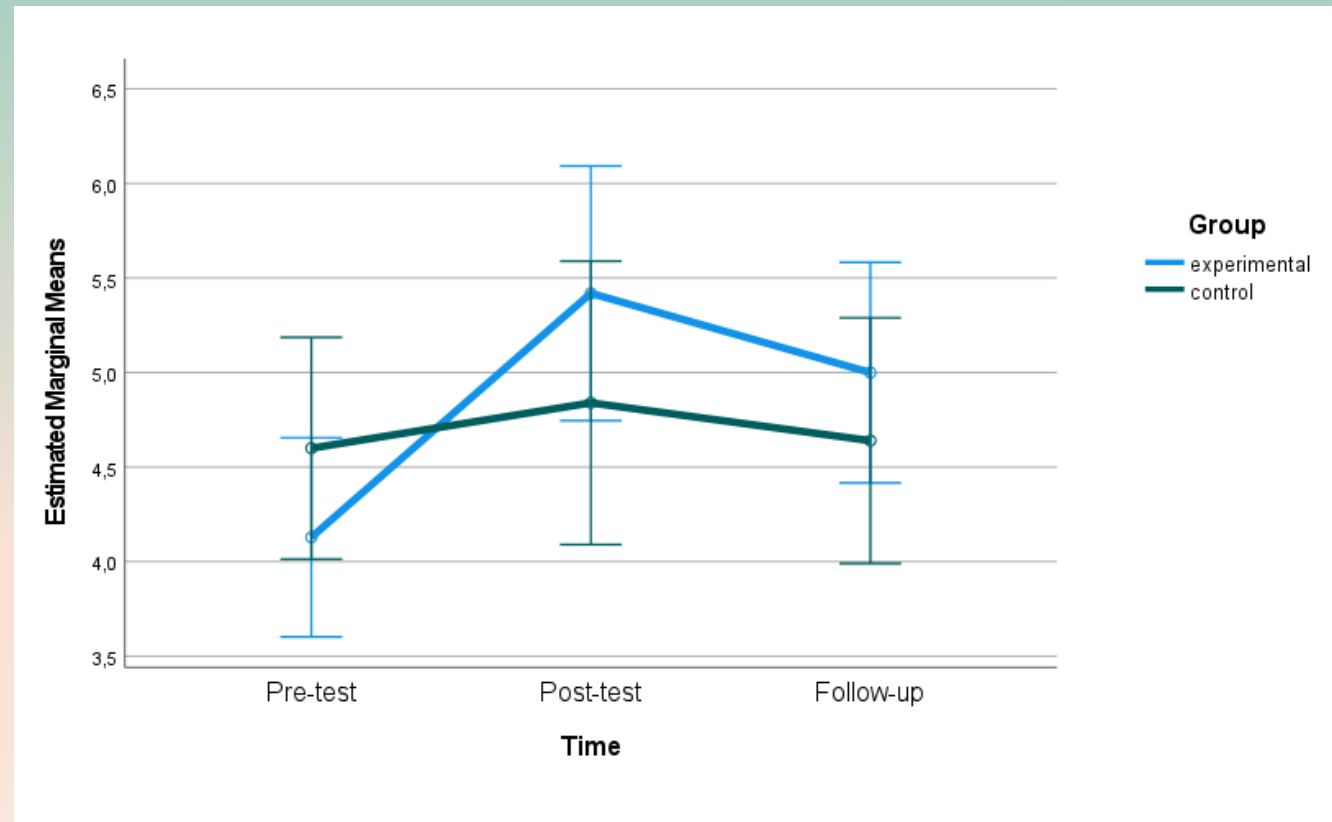


Content





Effectiveness



Coming to the end

Lessons learnt while implementing online

- Training material includes video clips that are not suitable for low resolution of trainees' electronic device and speed of internet may affect the quality of scene which is crucial for message delivery.
- Trainees were encouraged to participate in exercises using a personal computer, not other mobile electronic devices as the bigger screen as details mattered substantially.
- Participation in discussions and exercises was planned, but not all trainees were verbally active. Their actual participation level could not be evaluated due to technical reasons.

Some technological solutions needed.

App might be created where progress of individual progress could be monitored.



Questions?
Comments!

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