



Analysis of risk factors in motorcycle riding and distribution of attention using Eye Tracking, Interview, and Video

Part ① and Part ②

Jan Petter Wigum
Nord University - Norway



Background and motivation

01

22,5% (2022)

Negative accident development

- Motorcycle accidents make up a large percentage of all accidents
- Within the system limits
- Age

02

Education

We train and educate all Norwegian motorcycle teachers

- Our own education needs to be research-based
- We play an important role in working with the authorities to take targeted measures against motorcycle accidents



Test phase

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Part 1 - Preliminary study

Participants

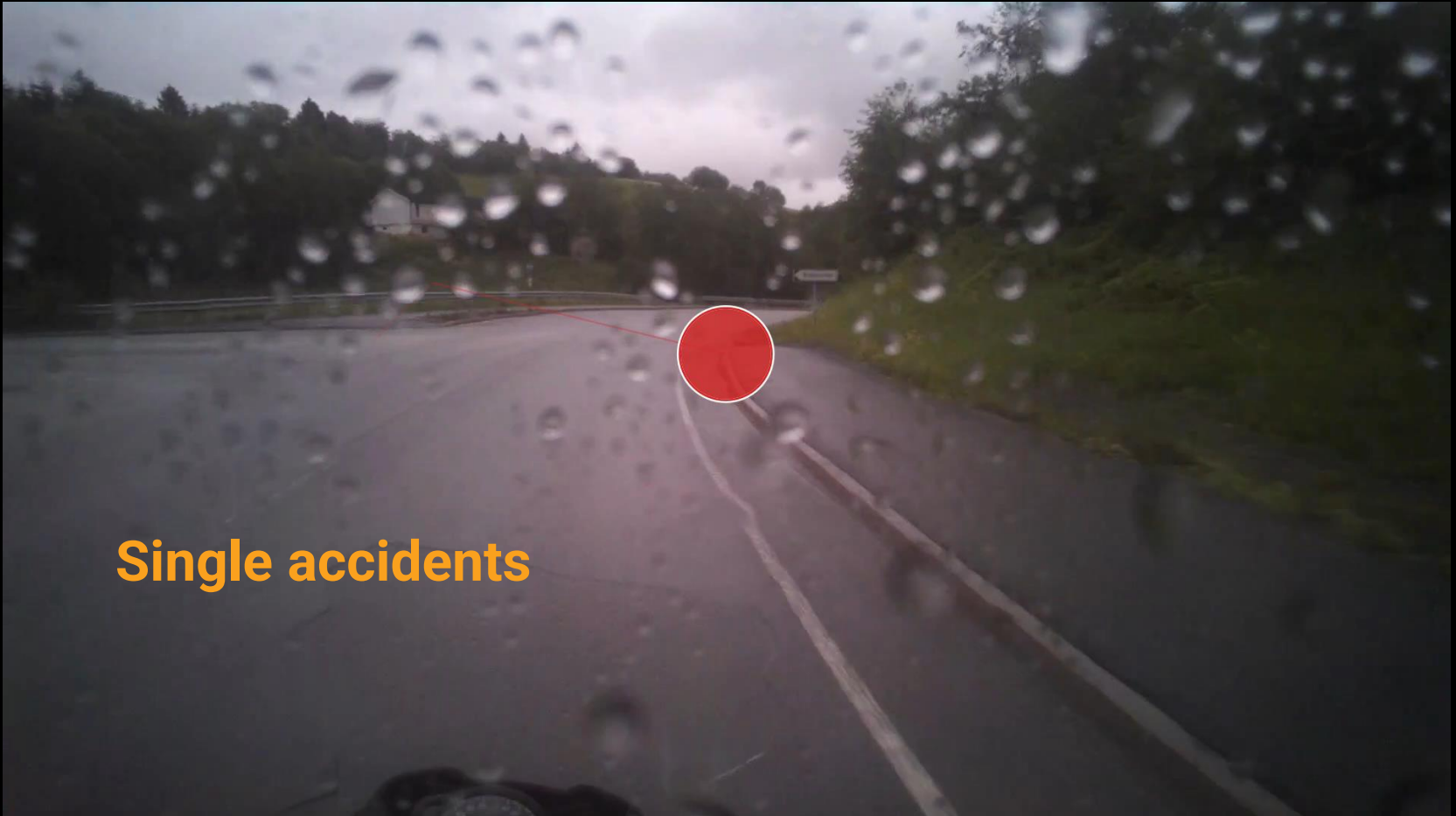
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Group 1	Sex	Age	Segment
001	M	55-64	Touring
002	M	45-54	Touring
003	W	45-54	Touring
004	M	55-64	Touring
005	W	45-54	Touring
Group 2			
01	M	55-64	Touring
02	M	65-74	Touring
03	M	55-64	Touring
04	M	55-64	Touring

Multipart accidents





Single accidents



Understand information gathering and tactical choices

Qualitative analysis by professional experience
Strategic and tactical choices



Results

Limitations

- Number of participants
- Group 1 riders - different experience



Preparedness The motorcyclist's ability to plan and prevent towards intersections	The motorcyclist's assessments and ability to predict conflicts
Distribution of attention on a road with poor surface	Positioning towards and through curves

Part 2

The preliminary study 1 formed the basis for a continuation:
2 Motorcycle riders attention and choice of action for safe riding

- **Multi-party accidents**

Distribution of attention towards and through intersections

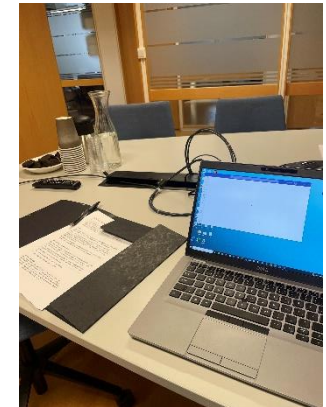
- **Single accidents**

Tactical choices of speed and position into and through curves?

Fixations points and fixation times on curvy roads

In autumn 2023, we tested 60 riders divided into three different groups :

1. Riders with less than three years' riding license who use the motorcycle for leisure and commuting riding
2. Riders with more than three years' riding experience and who regularly use the motorcycle for leisure and commuting riding
3. Riders with longer professional experience on motorcycles such as the police, riding test examiners in the Norwegian Road Administration, riding instructors and track riders

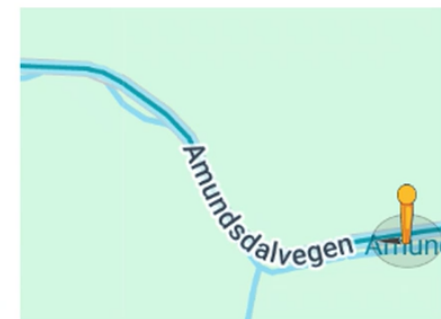
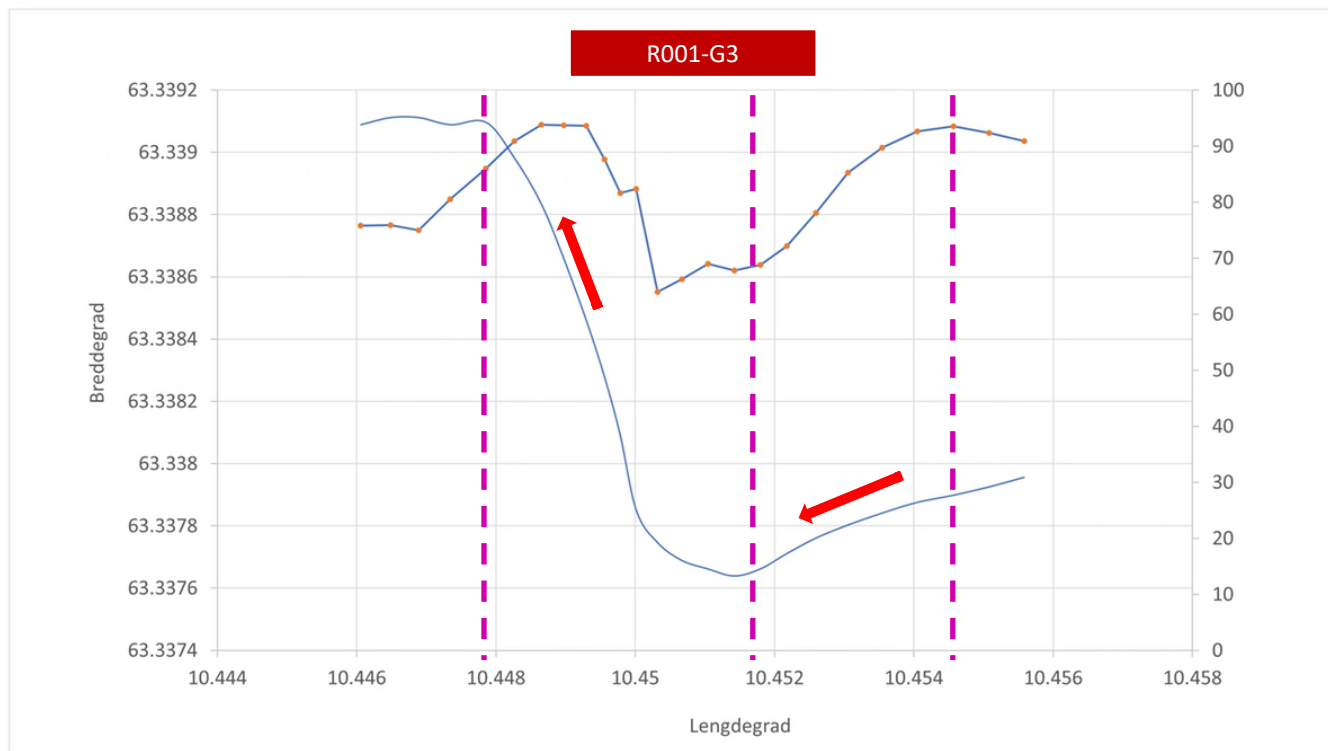


AMUNDDALEN – Motorcycle R/L Curve

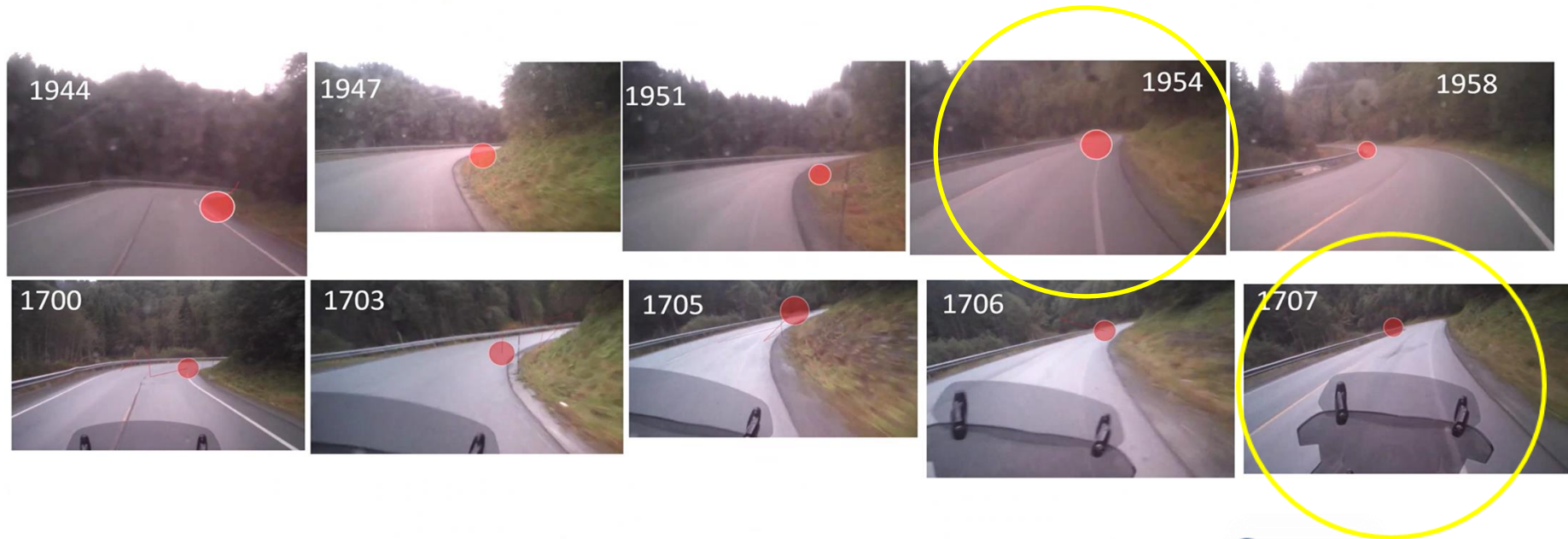
PL1 before - PL2 turn-in right PL3 through right curve PL4 turn out right turn PL5 turn-in left



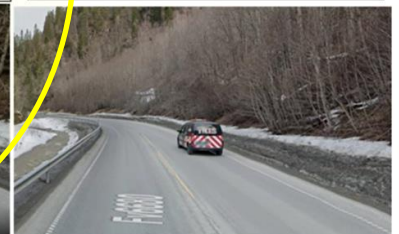
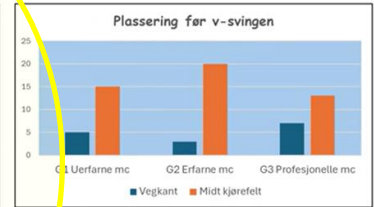
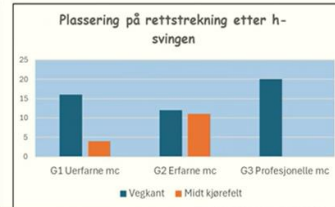
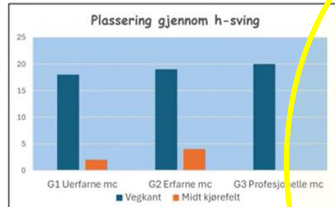
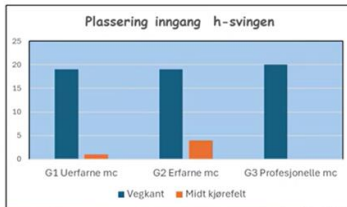
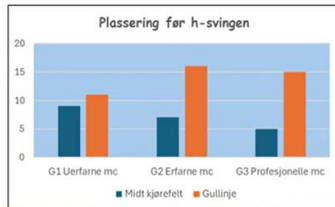
Speed profile



Prediction and remapping



Positioning in different locations before a left curve



Blue = Right side of the lane
Orange = Towards the center of the lane



Profile



Speed

Positioning

Prediction

profile group 1



Speed

Positioning

Prediction

profile group 2



Speed

Positioning

Prediction

profile group 3



Publication

Research report
Nord University

FoU-RAPPORT

Sikker kjøring på motorsykel
Analyse av risikofaktorer ved
motersykelkjøring og oppmerksomhets-
fordeling ved bruk av eye-tracking,
intervju og video

Jan Petter Wigum (red.), Nord universitet
Petter Helmersen Bogfjellmo
Isabelle Roche-Cerati, SINTEF Community
Dagfinn Moe, SINTEF Community
Bård Morten Johansen, Trygg Trafikk

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ESREL Southampton (UK)

Analysis of Risk Factors in Motorcycle Riding and Distribution of Attention Using
Eye Tracking, Interview, and Video—Preliminary Study

Jan Petter Wigum
Nord University, Norway. E-mail: jan.p.wigum@nord.no

Petter Helmersen Bogfjellmo
Nord University, Norway. E-mail: petter.h.bogfjellmo@nord.no

Dr. Isabelle Roche-Cerati
SINTEF Community, Norway. E-mail: isabelle.roche-cerati@sintef.no

Dagfinn Moe
SINTEF Community, Norway. E-mail: dagfinn.moe@sintef.no

Nord University and SINTEF Community, in collaboration with Trygg Trafikk, have carried out a preliminary research study examining the motorcycle accident risk factors and the possible causal relationships of single-motorcycle accidents and multiple-vehicle collisions. The objective was to investigate the distribution of motorcycle attention using eye tracking, interview, and video analysis. The main research question of the study was: "What are the most critical factors for riding a motorcycle safely?" Nine motorcycles with different knowledge and experience levels in riding a motorcycle participated in the study. The Tobii eye-tracking system was used to record and reveal the ability of motorcycles to react flexibly when riding the same route with roundabouts, intersections, and roads with different speed limits. Their riding times were recorded, and for eye fixation points, fixation point durations, and eye movements were analyzed. All the motorcycles were interviewed after riding the specific route to understand individual differences in their subjective experiences, self-reported behavior related to planning, attention, riding, speed selection, and road positioning. The study provides findings that strengthen the knowledge base for those who plan and carry out the education of motorcycle instructors and motorcycle riders. The findings will be of high interest for road safety decision makers and for launching new awareness and information campaigns.

Keywords: Motorcycle, Eye tracking, Accidents, Cognitive maps, Vision Zero strategy

1. Introduction
In 2022, fatal motorcycle accidents accounted for over 20% of all traffic fatalities in Norway (SVU, 2022). A total of 21 motorcycles lost their lives, the highest number since 2016 (Statistics Norway, 2023). Approximately 52% of these accidents are single-motorcycle accidents. Among those who died in motorcycle accidents in the 2015–2022 period, the 41–54 age group and men are overrepresented (ESR). There is a need to understand why the number of motorcycle accidents are increasing in Norway. Safety for motorcycles is discussed both in the National Transport Plan (NTP, 2021) and in the Norwegian Public Road Administration's (NPRAs) Action Plan for Traffic Safety for light and heavy motorcycles and mopeds (NPRAs, 2022). The Norwegian Vision Zero strategy (NPRAs, 2021) lays down an ambition to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on road traffic to a maximum of 350 by 2050, of which a maximum of 50 is fatalities. No one should die in road traffic accidents in 2050. To achieve this goal, important measures must be taken to reduce the number of motorcycle accidents. Previous research showed that individual driving characteristics and driving behavior are the two main risk factors contributing to motorcycle accidents (Lin & Kraus, 2009; Statist, 2023). As a review of 232 publications on

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Jan Petter Wigum
Nord University, Norway. E-mail: jan.p.wigum@nord.no

Petter Helmersen Bogfjellmo
Nord University, Norway. E-mail: petter.h.bogfjellmo@nord.no

Dr. Isabelle Roche-Cerati
SINTEF Community, Norway. E-mail: isabelle.roche-cerati@sintef.no

Dagfinn Moe
SINTEF Community, Norway. E-mail: dagfinn.moe@sintef.no

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The main research question of the study was: Factors for riding a motorcycle safely?

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Jan Petter Wigum
Forskerleder
Handelsbyggskolen



Petter Helmersen Bogfjellmo
Universitetslektor



Zymer Gela
Universitetslektor
Handelsbyggskolen



Simon Minsaas Bromstad
Høgskoleingeniør



An-Magritt Steinset Kummeneje
Førsteamanuensis
Handelsbyggskolen



+47 92 65 84 84
bde@nord.no
Utd. SINTEF Community
Department: Mobility
Office: Trondheim



+47 92 65 08 58
isabelle.roche-cerati@sintef.no
Utd. SINTEF Community
Department: Mobility
Office: Trondheim



Bård Morten Johansen
Fagsjef trafikksikkerhet



Thank you for your attention

jan.p.wigum@nord.no

HHN Handelshøgskolen - Trafikkfag



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/janwigum/>

Research

New knowledge about behavior and competence

Education

Ensuring the quality of our own education

Dissemination/Communications

Support decisions makers. Propose training measures within road safety

