











Core competences for safe driving: personality-related ressources and task-related competences (=KSAO's)

Personality-related Resources (fitness to drive, aptitude)

- = Meaning the suitability to a special set of legal norms, including:
- Requirements to health, psychophysical fitness and personality
- Disposition and the basis for driver's competence
- Extrafunctional factors (e.g. extraversion, conscientiousness, openness; Barrick et al., 2001)
- Medical and psychological factors assessed by these experts

Task-related Competence

- = Ability of safe, eco-friendly and responsible driving
- Combination of skills, understanding and knowledge
- Focus on trainable behaviour
- National training and test guidelines
- Driving instructor and driving licence examiner (engeneer)
- Each licence applicant has to be tested













Skill-related competences and personality-related competences and Legislation Levels

- <u>European Level</u>: EU Driving Licence Directive 2006/126/EC: required for passing the theoretical and practical driving test (ANNEX II) and minimum standards for mental and physical fitness (ANNEX III)
- Important national regulating laws
 - Road Traffic Act Straßenverkehrsgesetz (StVG)
 - Driving License Regulation Fahrerlaubnis-Verordnung (FeV)
- Road Traffic Act Straßenverkehrsgesetz
 - § 2: Driving license
 - § 3: Withdrawal
 - § 4: Demerit point system
 - § 21 30: Penalty regulations









Skill-related competences and personality-related competences and Legislation Levels

<u>Driving License Regulation – Fahrerlaubnis-Verordnung</u>

Personality-related regulations (Aptitude)

skill-related regulations

§ 16: Driving Test (Theoretical part)

§ 17: Driving Test (Practical part)



§ 10: Exception of minimum age (MPA)

§ 11: Driving aptitude (MPA)

§ 12: Vision (medical assessment; MA)

§ 13: Driving aptitude and alcohol offenses (MPA)

§ 14: Driving aptitude and drug offenses (MPA)

§ 46: Withdrawal

Annex 4: List of illnesses, handicaps and impairments influencing driving aptitude







Stadiums in the driver's career and unsafe driving

Driver education

Lösel & Bliesener, 2003):

Maladaptive patterns of behaviour: bullying, problems at school, problems with authorities, strong deviance with aggression, substance abuse

Novice drivers

Experienced drivers with health deficits

Theoretical and practical driving test

What should be done if the driving test was failed several times?

Experienced drivers with violations and offences

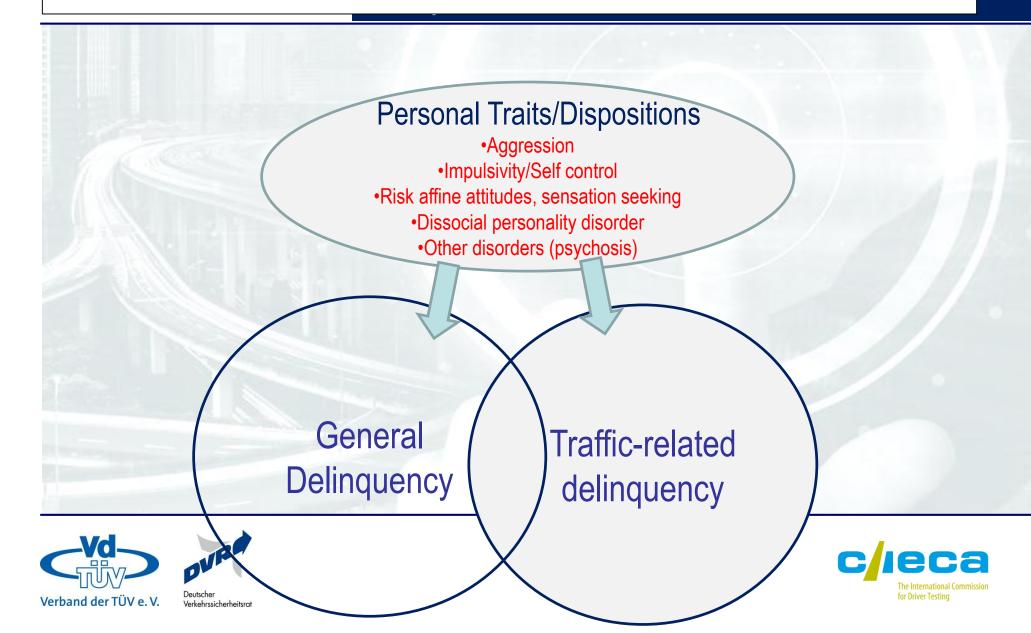
Elderly drivers







Delinquency and behavior in traffic environment





Traffic offences and general delinquency

- Dissocial and maladaptive patterns of behaviour predicting risky driving and fatal accidents (Junger et al., 2001)
- Aggression as a "symptom" of dissocial behaviour correlates with traffic offences, withdrawl of driving licence and violations at traffic (longitudinal study; Banse et al., 2013).
- Australia: Analysis of 84.000 speeding offences: "High ranging speeders" (2x 30 km/h over the limit) had in 56% a criminal history (Watson et al., 2014)









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Studies comparing obligatory assessment among older drivers in different countries

Mitchell (2008)

Analyse of 7 EUmember states. The softest precedures were the best (low accident rates by elderly divers).

Langford et al. (2004)

Comparing tge procedures of Sydney (Screening at the age of 80) and Melbourne (no Screening): No safety effects

Camp (2013):

Contrasting the old with a new procedure in California: No effects.

Hakamies-Blomqvist et al. (1996)

Comparing sweden (no screening) and finland (medical assessment at the age of 70 years). No positive safety effects.

Langford et al. (2008)

Comparing 6 states in Australia: The state without screening (Victoria) was the best.

Ross et al., (2011)

Comparing mobility data of 6 member states of Australia after vision checks and medical check. No differences in results; but with screening, older drivers quitted driving voluntary.

The major challenge in future will be:

Detecting older drivers with high-range impairments
Intensive use of medicine,
psychomotorical and cognitive deficits,
dementia, diabetes, cardio-vascular deficits, polymorbidity



Culture, Social, Business Background

(Level of cultural requirements)

Personal characteristics. ambitions and competencies (General level)

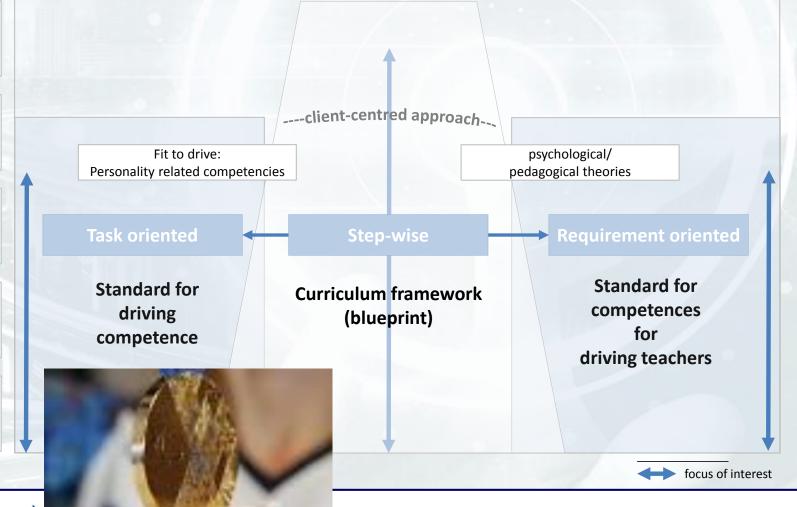
Trip-related context and considerations (Strategic level)

Level of Goals for Driver Education[GDE]-Matrix

Mastery of traffic situations (Tactical level)

> **Basic vehicle** control

(Operational level)











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Thank you for your attention - Literature

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