

Psychological mechanism of over-dependence on safety support system

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OUTLINE

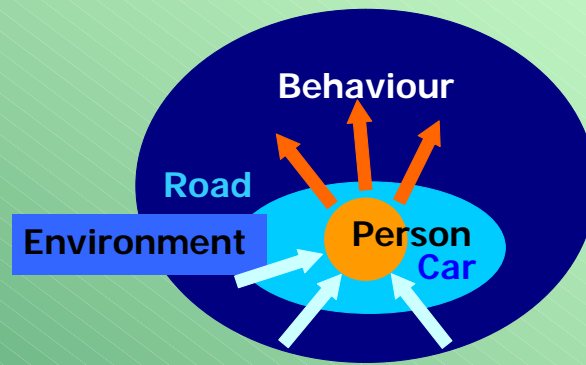
- Categories of determinants of driving behavior in view of safety
- Definition of safe driving and direct causes of accidents in Driver's Safety Ability
- Two functions in Driver's Safety Ability (DSA)
- Effect of Safety Support System (SSS) on Driver's Safety Ability (DSA) – “Risk compensation“ and “**Safety dependence**“
- “Risk over-compensation“ and “**Safety over-dependence**“

OUTLINE

- Safety system should work only around the ultimate criterion of hazards.
- The word “Safety (system)” had better be replaced by “Damage reduction (system)” in order to reduce “Safety dependence” .
- The “Safety system” had better not be informed in order “Safety dependence” does not occur.

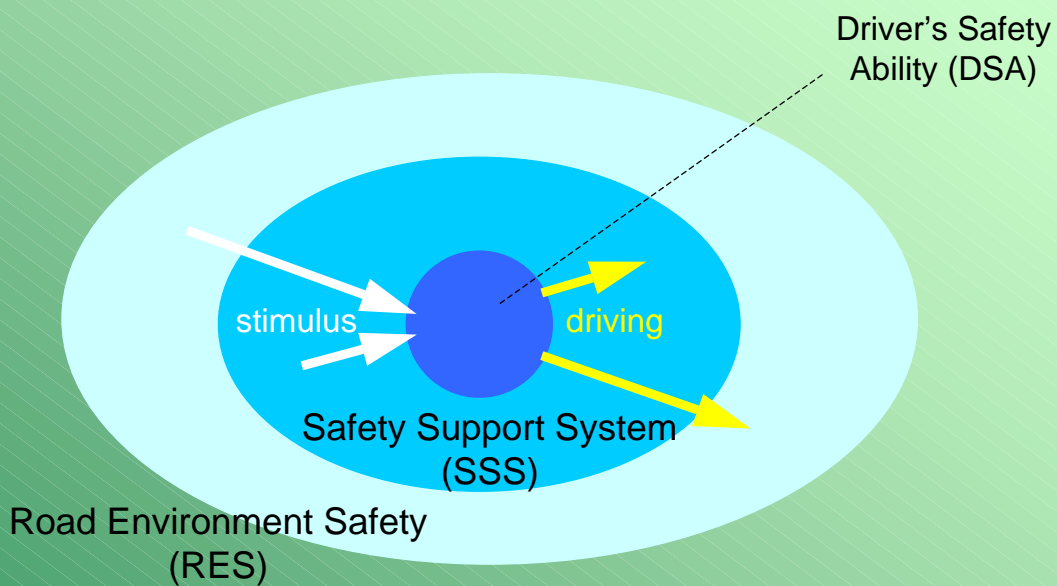
Categories of determinants of driving behavior in view of safety

- ❑ Road Environment Safety (RES)
- ❑ Safety Support System (SSS)
- ❑ Driver's Safety Ability (DSA)



$$B = f(P, E(\text{road, car}))$$

- Figure 1 Illustration of general structure of the mechanism of driving behaviour based on Lewin's scheme.
- Note: B: Behaviour, f: function, P: Person, E: Environment. The environment consists of two dimensions, a road and a car. The white arrows reveal stimulus flow from road environment to a person through a car. Orange arrows reveal responses to environment as driving a car on a road.



$$SAFETY = f(DSA, RES, SSS)$$

$$B = f(P, E(\text{road}, \text{car}))$$

$$\text{SAFETY} = f(\text{DSA}, \text{RES}, \text{SSS})$$

RES: Road Environmental Safety

SSS: Safety Support System

DSA: Driver's Safety Ability

Definition of safe driving and direct causes of accidents in Driver's Safety Ability

Safe driving

- avoiding collision with objects
- maintaining adequate position on a road.

Direct causes of accidents in Driver's Safety Ability

- the error
- the delay
(perception, judgment, operation)

Two functions in Driver's Safety Ability (DSA)

□ easily → Workload efficiency → error

Subjective image: Safety > Risk

finding colliding object: attention, perception, cognition

within target "safety"

□ shortly → Time efficiency → delay

Subjective image: Safety < Risk

increasing collision possibility: driving motion

within target "risk"

□ (happily, ...)

1. "Workload efficient driving" around target safety is essentially different mechanism from Risk Homeostasis.

Keywords: workload reducing, attention, object finding, stopping, slow motion, long headway, mistake or error in information processing

Main effect: cognitive process

2. “Time efficient driving” around **target risk** is regulated by Risk Homeostasis.

Keywords: time reducing, speeding, risk taking driving (overtaking, quick motion, narrow headway...)

Main effect: driving manner

$$t = \frac{d}{v}$$

t: time d: distance v: velocity

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

E: energy m: mass v: velocity

Effect of Safety Support System (SSS) on Driver's Safety Ability (DSA) – “Risk compensation” and “**Safety dependence**”

□ Risk compensation

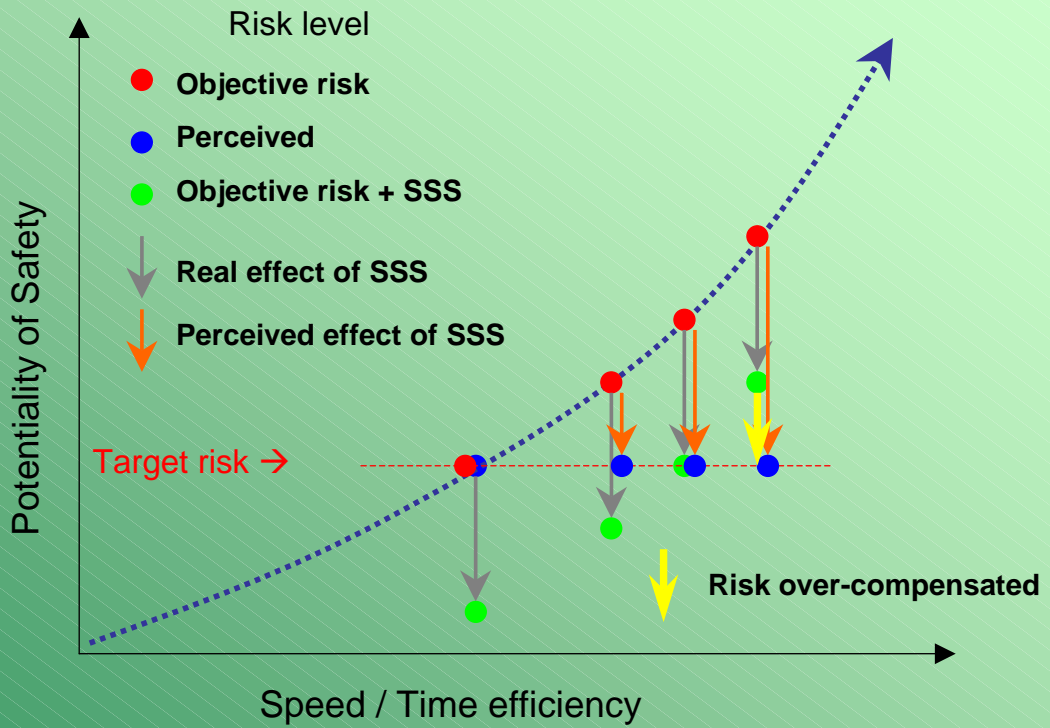
More actions occur in order to reach the **target risk**.

SSS: ABS, SRS-Airbag,...

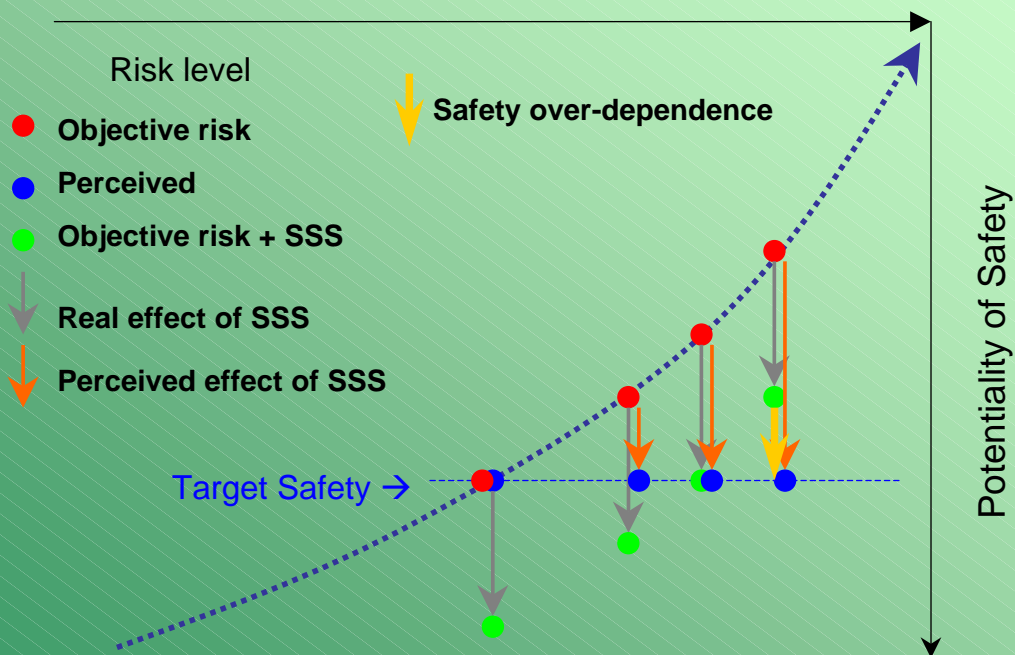
□ **Safety dependence**

Mental workload is saved, but the **target safety** is maintained.

SSS: ISA, DSSS,...



Inattention / Workload efficiency



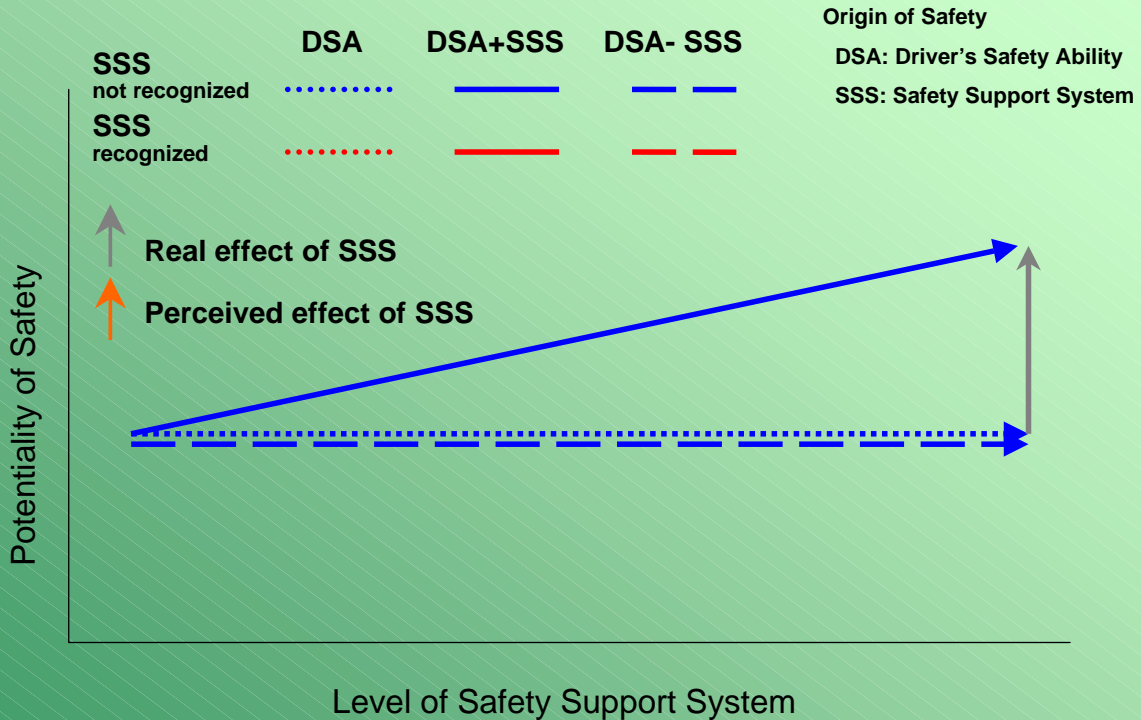
“Risk over-compensation” and “Safety over-dependence”

□ Risk over-compensation

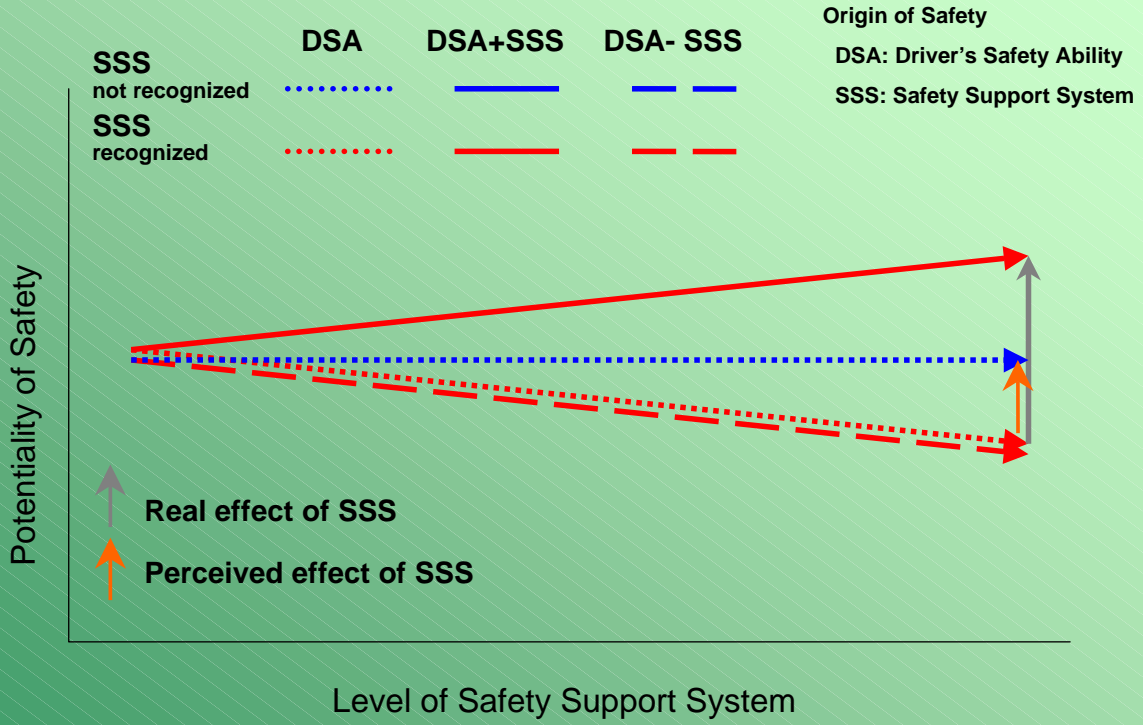
Driving manner becomes more active by a driver’s over estimation of the effect of SSS than the objective.

□ Safety over-dependence

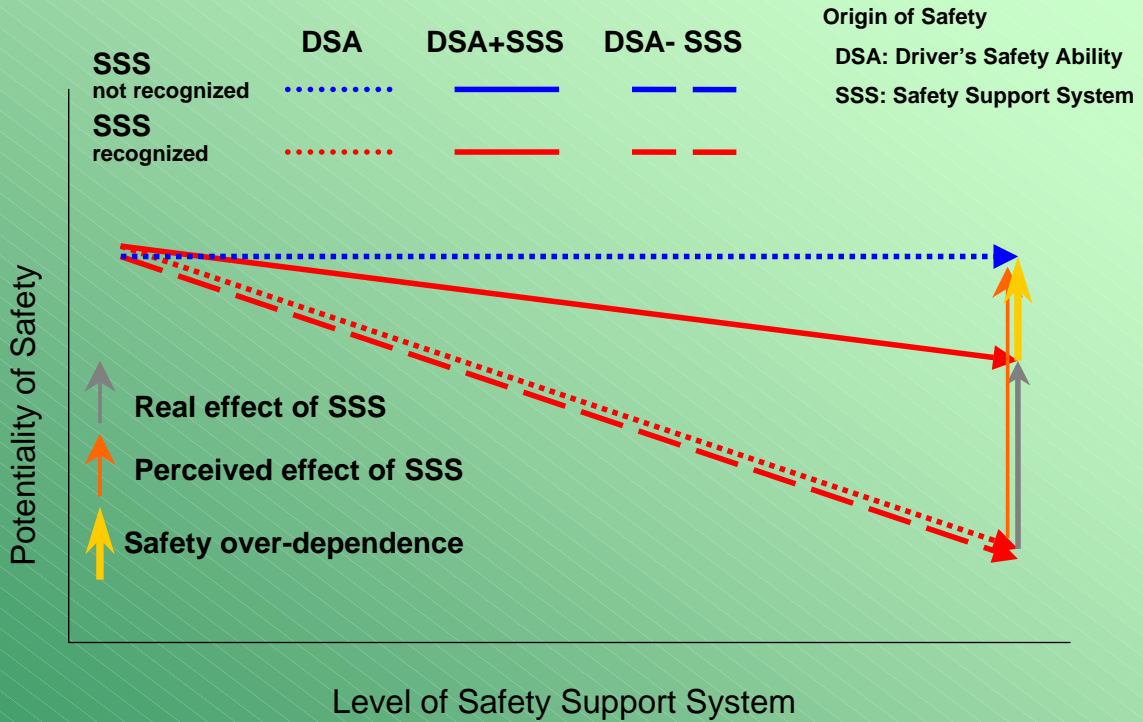
Cognitive activity is reduced by a driver’s over estimation of the effect of SSS than the objective.

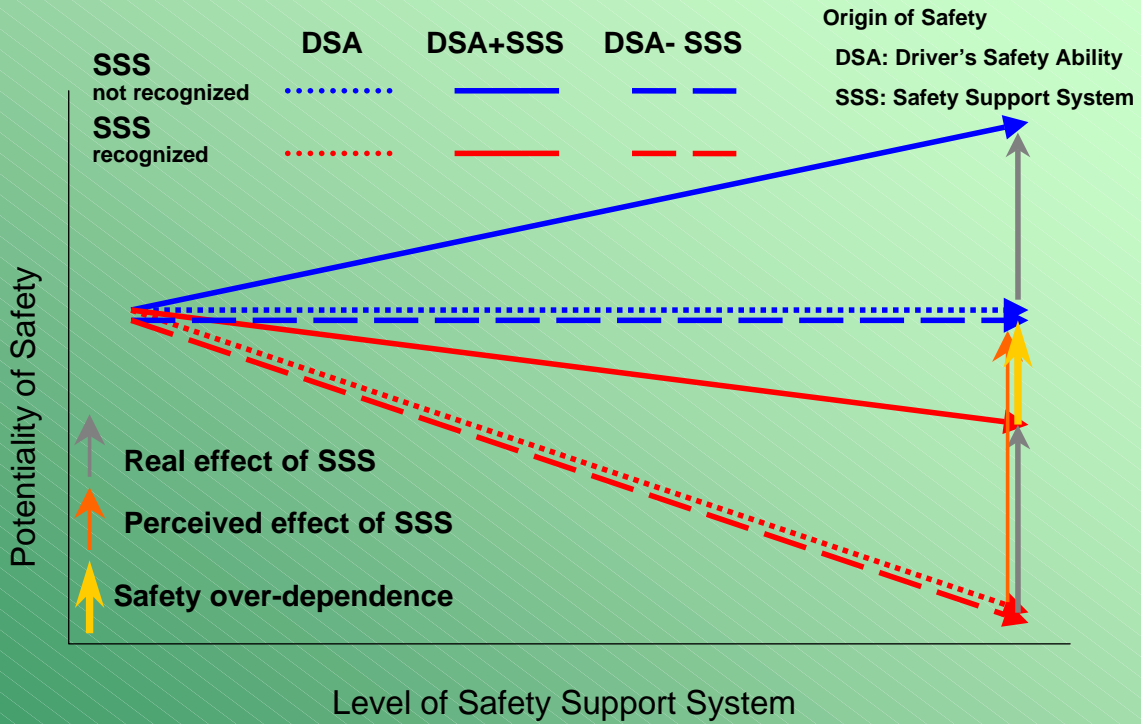


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Thank you for your attention.