

Methodology and broader implications for young driver research published in *Traffic Injury Prevention*

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Road safety(?)

- Each year around the world
 - ~1.24 million people are killed in a road crash
 - 20-50 million people are injured in a road crash
 - road crashes are leading cause of death for people aged 15-29 years
- In Queensland, 17-24 year olds
 - comprise 10.8% of the population
 - contribute 22.9% of the fatalities

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Response?

- More than 1,000 'young' or 'teen' driver peer-reviewed journal papers (Scopus 1977-2013)
- Identified variety of contributing variables, e.g.,
 - Personal factors (age, sensation seeking propensity)
 - Social factors (peer pressure, parent models)
 - Environmental factors (night driving, vehicle)

Response? cont.

- Multitude of interventions
 - Education
 - Engineering
 - Enforcement
 - (Engagement)
 - Not always evidence-based
 - Evidence-based actually based on good evidence?
 - Raises importance of *sampling methodology*

Sampling Methodology

- Generalisability
 - Sampled population?
 - Jurisdiction?
- Comparability
 - Earlier research?
 - Other populations
 - Other jurisdictions?

Sampling Methodology cont.

1. Participants
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Ethnicity
2. Recruitment strategies
 - Source of participants/data
 - Incentives
 - Response/attrition rates
3. Variables
 - Exposure
 - Experience

Current Study: Research Methodology

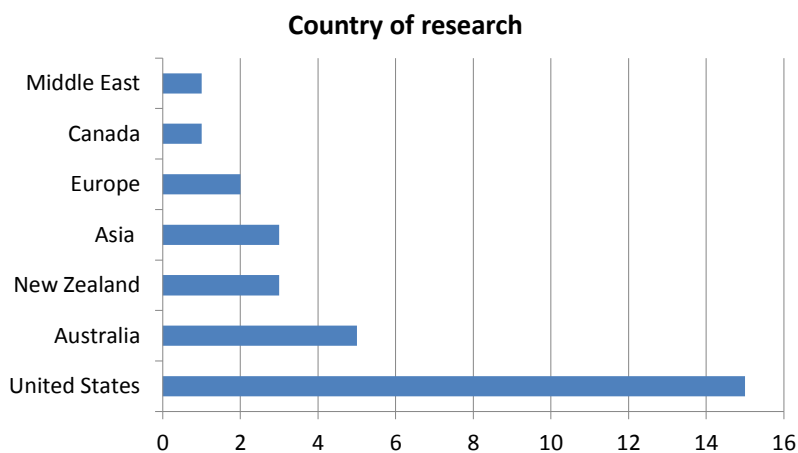


- Literature review of *Traffic Injury Prevention*
 - Articles published 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2012
 - Contain terms 'young driver' or 'teen driver'
 - 218 papers identified
 - 30 papers had young drivers as participants

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Results

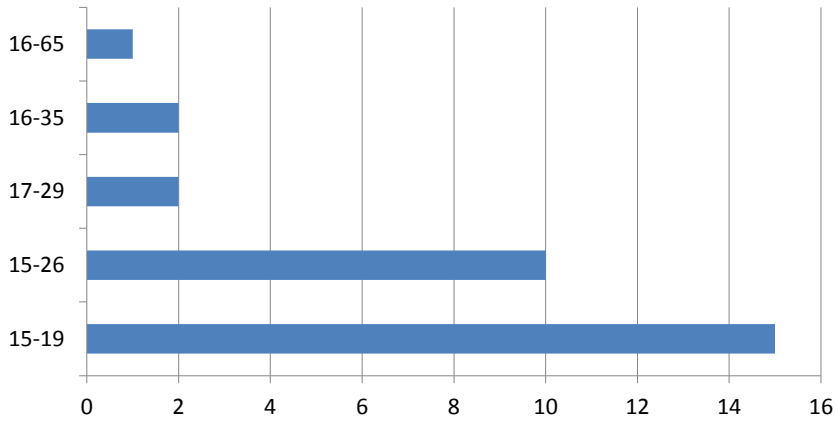


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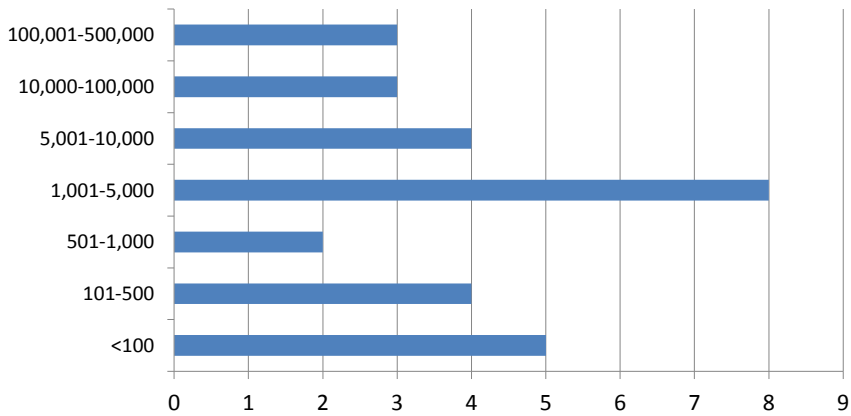
Results cont.

Age of participants (years)



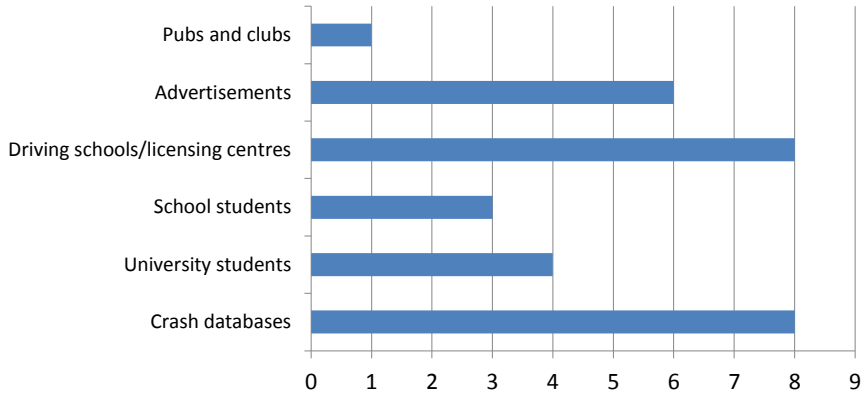
Results cont.

Sample size



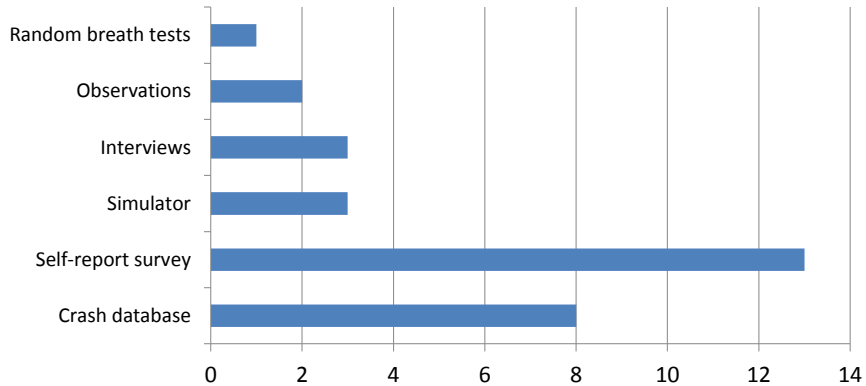
Results cont.

Data source



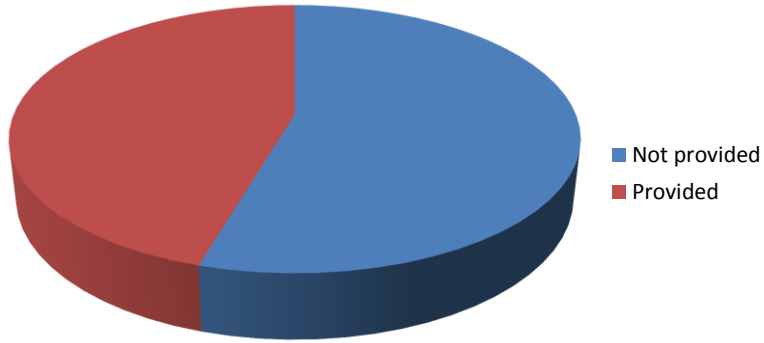
Results cont.

Research methods



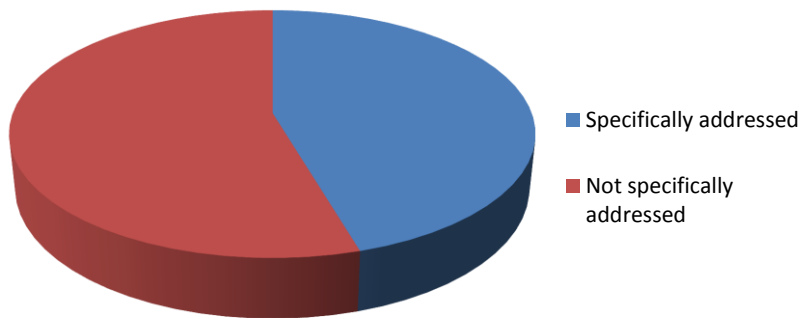
Results cont.

Response rate, n = 22



Results cont.

Incentives, n = 22



Summary and implications

- 80% of research published in TIP in last 5 years from *WEIRD* countries
 - Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich, Democratic
 - Consistent with countries of origin
- Age and gender
 - Majority included both genders
 - 'Young' = 15-35 years; 'Novice' = 15-65 years
 - Psychosocial and physiological differences?
 - Length of licensure?

Summary and implications cont.

- Data source
 - 27% based on national fatality databases
 - Unknown if representative of low socio-economic and remote areas; inclusion of indigenous populations
 - 73% other sources than databases
 - 60% of these were self-report
 - 2 out of 30 applied nationally-representative sampling methods
 - 25% relied on university/school students

Summary and implications cont.

- Data source cont.
 - 25% sourced at licensing centres/driving schools
 - Major urban/suburban centres
 - Sample sizes varied widely
- Response rates?
- Incentives?

Limitation

- Only reviewed *Traffic Injury Prevention* publications during last five years
 - May not reflect all recent young and novice driver literature

Conclusions

- Comparing findings already challenging
 - Different driving environments (geography; licensing laws etc)
 - Different levels of enforcement
- Improved methodological approaches and reporting in literature could lead to greater gains
 - Understanding ‘bigger picture’
 - Intervention development
 - Reduce road trauma

Recommendations

- Strong research methodologies
 - Representative samples
 - Improved reporting (e.g., response rates)
 - Generalisability explicitly addressed
- Editorial boards review Author guidelines
- Balance between research ideal and resources
 - Improve representativeness by
 - Narrowing sample sufficiently to explore in detail
 - Widening sample to explore isolated issue so sample is as representative as possible

Questions?

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