



Traffic Situation in Kosovo

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*partly taken from TraSaCu D4.1 Model of traffic cultures and impact factors (2018) by Derya Azık, Özlem Ersan, Gizem Fındık, Bilgesu Kaçan, Gaye Solmazer, Yeşim Üzümcüoğlu, Vassiliki Danelli-Mylona, Gerti Delli, Kejt Dhrami, Dimitra Georgogianni, Eranda Janku, Ema Berisha Krasniqi, Muhamed Krasniqi, Timo Lajunen, Evangelos Makris, Bahar Öz, Türker Özkan, Anton Pashkevich, Maria Pashkevich, Birgit Salamon, Ksenia Shubenkova, Maura van Strijp-Houtenbos, Aleksandra Volynets, Gentianë Xheladini



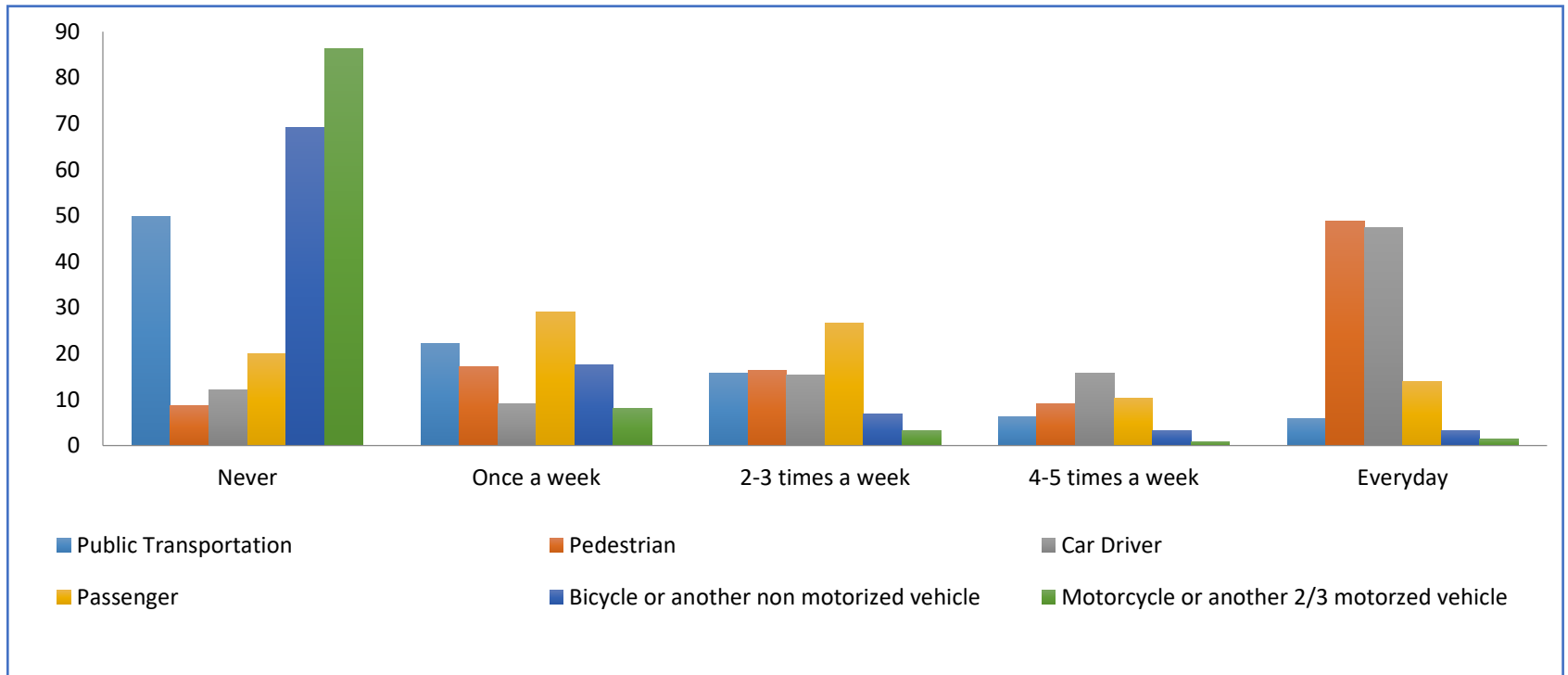
Participants

Table 1. Descriptives of the participants

<i>Variables</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min.-Max.</i>
Gender					
Male	159	71.9			
Female	62	28.1			
Age	221		33.52	11.50	18-72
Type of residential					
Urban	176	79.6			
Rural	45	20.4			
Type of transportation					
Car	202	91.4			
Light motorcycle/Moped	9	4.1			
Heavy motorcycle	7	3.2			
Bicycle	35	15.8			
Other	16	7.2			
Number of people who reported accidents within last 3 years					
Car	69				1-10
Light motorcycle/Moped	3				1-1
Heavy motorcycle	1				3-3
Bicycle	1				1-1
Pedestrian	11				1-10
Passenger	23				1-10



Mode of Transportation



- Least used mode of transportation – Motorcycle or another 2/3 motorized vehicle
- Mostly used everyday mode of transportation – Pedestrian and car driver



Aberrant Driver Behaviors

- Frequency of Aberrant Driver Behaviors
 - Measured with Driver Behavior Questionnaire
 - 28 items
 - Developed by Reason et al. (1990)



Frequency of Aberrant Driver Behaviors

Most frequently done 3 were

- “Disregard the speed limit on a motorway”
- “Sound your horn to indicate your annoyance to another road user”
- “Underestimate the speed on an oncoming vehicle when overtaking



Frequency of Aberrant Driver Behaviors

Least frequently done 3 behaviors

- “Attempt to overtake someone that you hadn’t noticed to be signalling a left turn”
- “Cross a junction knowing that the traffic lights have already turned against you”
- “Race away from traffic lights with the intention of beating the driver next to you”



Positive Driver Behaviors

- Frequency of Positive Driver Behaviors
 - Measured with extended DBQ
 - 14 items
 - Developed by Özkan and Lajunen (2005)



Frequency of Positive Driver Behaviors

Most frequently done

- “Pay attention to puddle not to splash water on pedestrians or other road users”

Least frequently done

- “Try to use your high beams less frequently so you don’t disturb the oncoming drivers”



Acceptable and Unacceptable Driver Behaviors

- Participants rated 14 items
 - From 1 to 5
 - 1: Acceptable
 - 5: Unacceptable
- Rated all items for
 - Own evaluations
 - Others' thoughts



Acceptable Driver Behaviors

Most acceptable 3 driver behaviors:

All drivers' perceptions

- “Drive without wearing their seatbelt”
- “Drive 20 km per hour over the speed limit on a freeway/motorway”
- “Talk on hands-free cell phone while driving”

Driver's own perceptions

- “Drive 20 km per hour over the speed limit on a residential street”,
- “Talk on a hands-free cell phone while driving”
- “Drive 20 km per hour over the speed limit on a freeway/motorway”



Unacceptable Driver Behaviors

Most unacceptable 3 driver behaviors:

All drivers' perceptions

- “Drive after using both drugs (other than medication)”
- “Drive 1 hour after using drugs (other than medication)”
- “Drive through a light that just turned red, when they could have stopped safely”

Driver's own perceptions

- “Drive after using both drugs (other than medication) and alcohol”
- “Drive through a light that just turned red, when they could have stopped safely”
- “Check or update social media (Facebook, Twitter etc.) while driving”



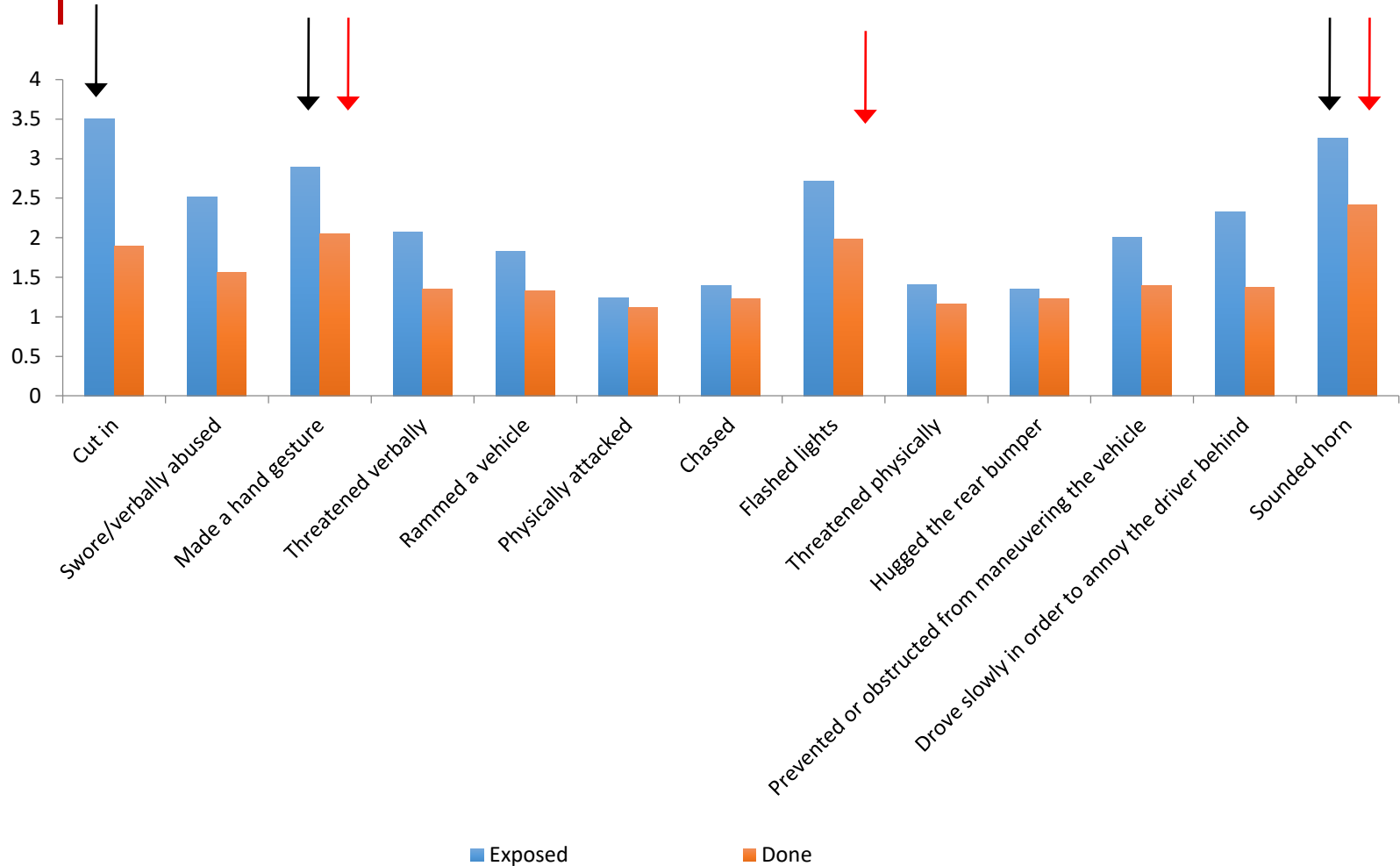
Exposed and Done Behaviors

Participants rated 13 items

- How often another has driver done some behaviors to them
- How often they have done the same behaviors themselves
- From 1 to 5
 - 1: Never
 - 5: Often



Exposed and Done Behaviors in Traffic Context





Traffic Climate

- Traffic climate is road users' (e.g., drivers') attitudes and perceptions of the traffic in a context (e.g., country) at a given point in time (Özkan & Lajunen, unpublished)
- “function of a person being able to master a situation given its perceived properties and dynamic aspects as well as one's own capabilities” (Gehlert et al., 2014)
- Participants rated 44 adjectives/situations for the traffic context in Kosovo
- Rated from 1-6
 - 1 = Does not describe it at all
 - 6= Very much describes it



Traffic Climate Perceptions

The most descriptive

- “Requiring you on the alert”
- “Requiring cautiousness”
- “Requiring experience”
- “Requiring skillfulness”
- “Requiring vigilance”.

The least descriptive

- “Egalitarian”
- “Requiring quickness”
- “Planned”
- “Safe”
- “Free flowing”



Monitoring in Turkey

- 2 major projects
 - RS10
 - Seatbelt project

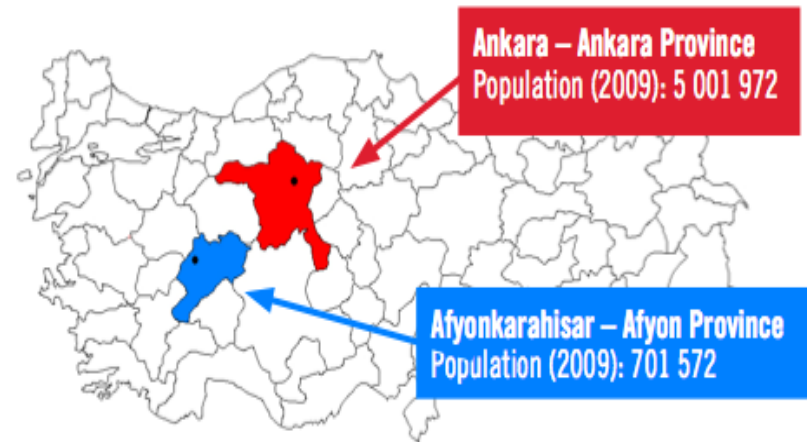




RS10

Interventions

- Social Media
- Enforcement
- Education
- Law Changes



- Interviews and observations about seatbelt, childseat use, and speeding



Results – RS10

- **Significant increase in seatbelt use**
 - Both in Afyon and Ankara
 - Strong enforcements > political will
- No significant decrease in speeding and no significant increase in childseat belt use
 - Late interventions for speeding and childseat belt use during the project

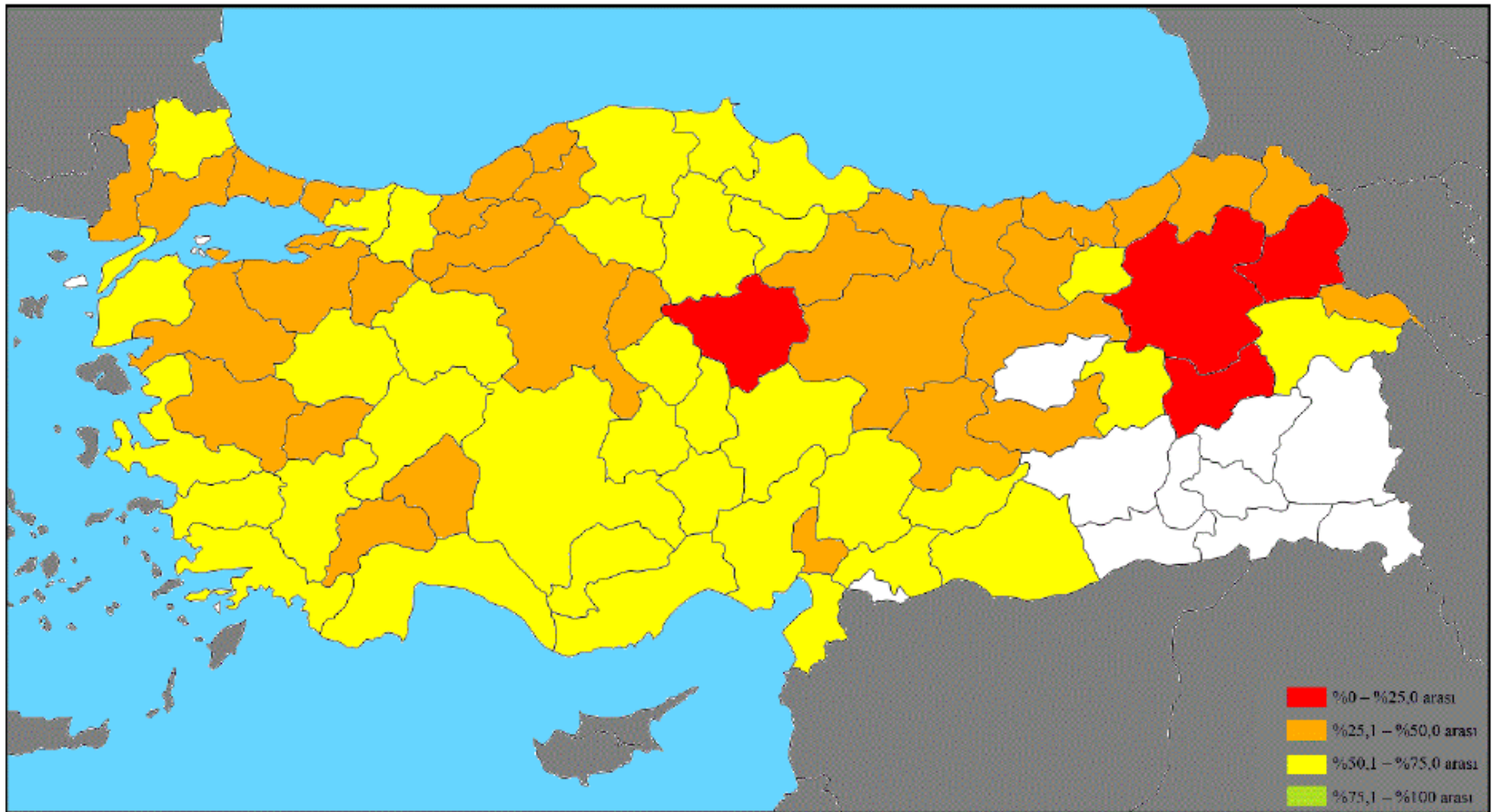


Seatbelt project

- Security General Directorate and Safety Research Unit
- Traffic police conducted simultaneous observations in 81 cities in the same time
 - Seat belt use of drivers and front passengers
- The project starting from 2014, yearly conducted

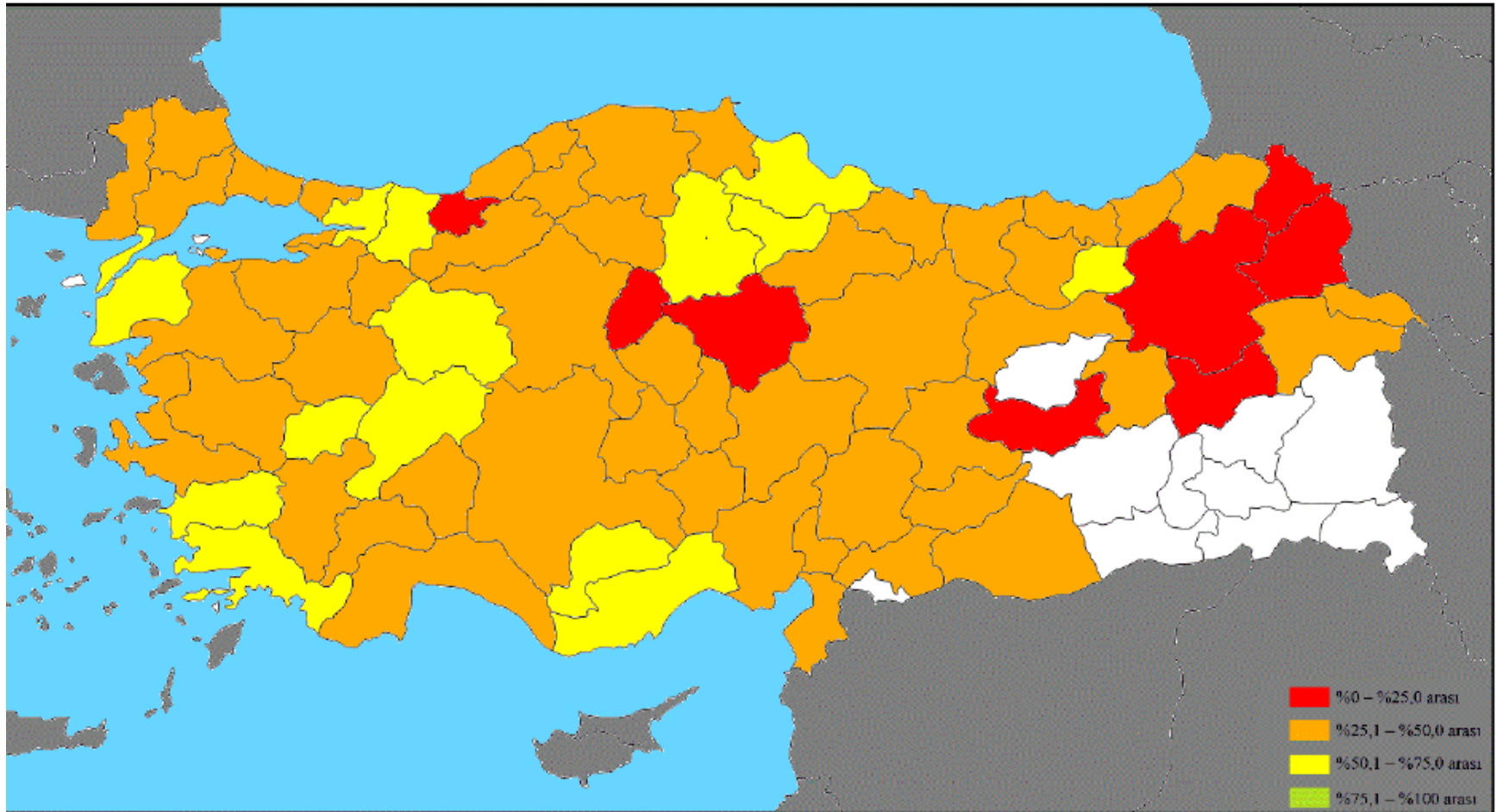


Driver seatbelt use - 2016





Front passenger seatbelt - 2016





Results

- 2014
 - Drivers: 43.6%
 - Front passengers: 35.9%
- 2016
 - Drivers: 50.1%
 - Front passengers: 40.6%
- For more details, please visit:
http://www.trafik.gov.tr/SiteAssets/Yayinlar/Kitaplar/Emniyet_Kemeri_2016.pdf





References

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