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Scott-Parker, Bridie, Watson, Barry C., & King, Mark J. (2010) *The Behaviour of Young Novice Drivers Scale (BYNDS)*.

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The contribution of risky behaviour to the increased crash and fatality rates of young novice drivers is recognised in the road safety literature around the world. Exploring such risky driver behaviour has led to the development of tools like the Driver Behaviour Questionnaire (DBQ) to examine driving violations, errors, and lapses. Whilst the DBQ has been utilised in young novice driver research, some items within this tool seem specifically designed for the older, more experienced driver, whilst others appear to assess both behaviour and related motives. Therefore there is a need for a risky behaviour measurement tool that can be utilised with young drivers with a provisional (intermediate) driving licence.

Sixty-three items exploring young driver risky behaviour developed from the road safety literature were incorporated into an online survey. These items assessed driver, passenger, journey, car and crash-related issues. A sample of 476 drivers aged 17-25 years ($M = 19$, $SD = 1.59$ years) with a provisional driving licence and matched for age, gender, and education were drawn from a state-wide sample of 761 young drivers who completed the survey. Factor analysis based upon a principal components extraction was followed by an oblique rotation to investigate the underlying dimensions to young novice driver risky behaviour. A five factor solution comprising 44 items was identified, accounting for 55% of the variance in young driver risky behaviour. Factor 1 accounted for 32.5% of the variance and appeared to measure driving violations that were transient (TR) in nature - risky behaviours that followed risky decisions that occurred during the journey (e.g., speeding). Factor 2 accounted for 10.0% of variance and appeared to measure driving violations that were fixed (FI) in nature; the risky decisions being undertaken before the journey (e.g., drink driving). Factor 3 accounted for 5.4% of variance and appeared to measure misjudgement (MS) (e.g., misjudged speed of oncoming vehicle). Factor 4 accounted for 4.3% of variance and appeared to measure risky driving exposure (EX) (e.g., driving at night with friends as passengers). Factor 5 accounted for 2.8% of variance and appeared to measure driver emotions or mood (DM) (e.g., anger).

Five subscales and one composite scale were created by summing the responses to the respective items. The composite Behaviour of Young Novice Drivers Scale (BYNDS) had a very high internal consistency measure (Cronbach's alpha) of .947. Self-reported data relating to police-detected driving offences, their crash involvement, and their intentions to break road rules within the next year were also collected. While the composite scale was only weakly correlated with self-reported crashes ($r = .16$, $p < .001$), it was moderately correlated with offences ($r = .26$, $p < .001$), and highly correlated with their intentions to break the road rules ($r = .57$, $p < .001$). The BYNDS and the codes are provided below.

The Behaviour of Young Novice Drivers Scale (BYNDS)

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Whilst you have been driving on your Provisional driver's licence, how often have you done the following behaviours?	Never	Occasion-ally	Some-times	Usually	Nearly all the time	CODE
You drove over the speed limit in areas where it was unlikely there was a radar or speed camera	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You went 10-20 km/hr over the speed limit (e.g., 72 km/hr in a 60 km/hr, 112 km/hr in a 100 km/hr)	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You deliberately sped when overtaking	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You sped at night on roads that were not well lit	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You went up to 10 km/hr over the speed limit (e.g. 65 km/hr in a 60 km/hr, 105 km/hr in a 100 km/hr)	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You went more than 20 km/hr over the speed limit (e.g. 60 km/hr in a 40 km/hr, 100 km/hr in an 80 km/hr)	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You raced out of an intersection when the light went green	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You travelled in the right lane on multi-lane highways	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You sped up when the lights went yellow	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You went too fast around a corner	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You did an illegal u-turn	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You overtook a car on the left	1	2	3	4	5	TR
You spoke on a mobile that you held in your hands	1	2	3	4	5	TR
Your passengers didn't wear seatbelts	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You drove after taking an illicit drug such as marijuana or ecstasy	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You carried more passengers than could legally fit in your car	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You didn't always wear your seatbelt	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You drove without a valid licence because you hadn't applied for one yet or it had been suspended	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You didn't wear a seatbelt if it was only for a short trip	1	2	3	4	5	FI
If there was no red light camera, you drove through intersections on a red light	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You carried more passengers than there were seatbelts for in your car	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You drove when you thought you may have been over the legal alcohol limit	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You drove a high-powered vehicle	1	2	3	4	5	FI
You misjudged the speed when you were exiting a main road	1	2	3	4	5	MS

You misjudged the speed of an oncoming vehicle	1	2	3	4	5	MS
You misjudged the gap when you were turning right	1	2	3	4	5	MS
You misjudged the stopping distance you needed	1	2	3	4	5	MS
You turned right into the path of another vehicle	1	2	3	4	5	MS
You misjudged the gap when you were overtaking another vehicle	1	2	3	4	5	MS
You missed your exit or turn	1	2	3	4	5	MS
You entered the road in front of another vehicle	1	2	3	4	5	MS
You didn't always indicate when you were changing lanes	1	2	3	4	5	MS
You drove on the weekend	1	2	3	4	5	EX
You drove in the rain	1	2	3	4	5	EX
You drove at peak times in the morning and afternoon	1	2	3	4	5	EX
You drove at night	1	2	3	4	5	EX
You drove at dusk or dawn	1	2	3	4	5	EX
You carried your friends as passengers at night	1	2	3	4	5	EX
You drove when you knew you were tired	1	2	3	4	5	EX
Your car was full of your friends as passengers	1	2	3	4	5	EX
You went for a drive with your mates giving directions to where they wanted to go	1	2	3	4	5	EX
Your driving was affected by negative emotions like anger or frustration	1	2	3	4	5	DM
You allowed your driving style to be influenced by what mood you were in	1	2	3	4	5	DM
You drove faster if you were in a bad mood	1	2	3	4	5	DM

Subscales:

TR – Transient rule violations

FI – Fixed rule violations

MS – Misjudgement

EX – Risky driving exposure

DM – Driver mood