The following is only an abstract of one of our earlier reports. An email request for a printed or PDF copy of the complete report can be generated by clicking on the **Report Number** of this report in the table of reports on the <u>Research Studies and Reports</u> page. The PDF copy of the complete report was created by scanning an original, printed copy, and thus is only *partially* searchable and *is not* accessible, but is fully printable.

A printed or PDF copy of our studies and reports may also be requested by mail or phone at:

Department of Motor Vehicles Research and Development Branch 2570 24th Street, MS H-126 Sacramento, CA 95818-2606 (916) 657-5805

For a request by mail, please include the report number and your name, address, and phone number. Also, please state whether you are requesting a printed copy, a PDF copy, or both. For a PDF copy, please include your email address.

TITLE: Prediction of Driving Behavior Following a Group Driver Improvement Session

DATE: July 1970

AUTHOR(S): Robin S. McBride

REPORT NUMBER: 33

NTIS NUMBER: PB-218937

FUNDING SOURCE: Departmental Budget

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

To determine the extent to which driving record subsequent to a driver improvement meeting could be predicted from a personality test and biographical questionnaire.

SUMMARY:

A variety of variables collected at the time of the group meeting and from the subject's prior driver record were regressed against subsequent negligent operator points. Negligent operators with relatively poor subsequent records could be discriminated from negligent operators with good records by the following: (1) worse prior record, (2) less emotional stability (as measured by the Gordon Personal Profile Test), (3) sex (males worse), and (4) age (younger worse).

These results were interpreted as evidence that relatively immature and poorly adjusted individuals profit less from the Group Driver Improvement Meeting and are more likely to require further restrictive action. The findings indicated that test instruments and diagnostic devices may prove to be a useful adjunct to the driverimprovement process. Although the results were promising, the author stressed the need to cross-validate before drawing any final conclusions.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A subsequent and much larger study (Harano, Report #49) failed to confirm these results. Consequently, the prediction battery was not incorporated into DMV programs.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Published in Journal of Applied Psychology, 54(1), 45-50, 1970.