

# Designing Effective Feedback: Understanding Driver, Feedback and their Interaction

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## Background

- Human error is the sole cause in 57% of all traffic crashes and a contributing factor in over 90% of them (Treat et al., 1979).
- Unsafe driving behaviors such as inappropriate speed choice, close car following, distraction and inattention have been identified to increase crash risks (e.g., Klauer et al., 2006).
- Providing effective feedback to drivers as countermeasures to unsafe driving behaviors may improve immediate response to road events and induce long-term positive behavioral changes (e.g., Donmez, Boyle & Lee, 2008).
- Successful design of effective feedback builds on a comprehensive understanding of the **driver**, the **feedback**, and their **interaction**.

## Driver

### Demographics

- age
- gender

### Driving experience

### Perceptual and cognitive abilities

- distractibility
- memory

### Personality

- self-efficacy
- locus of control



## Feedback

### “When”

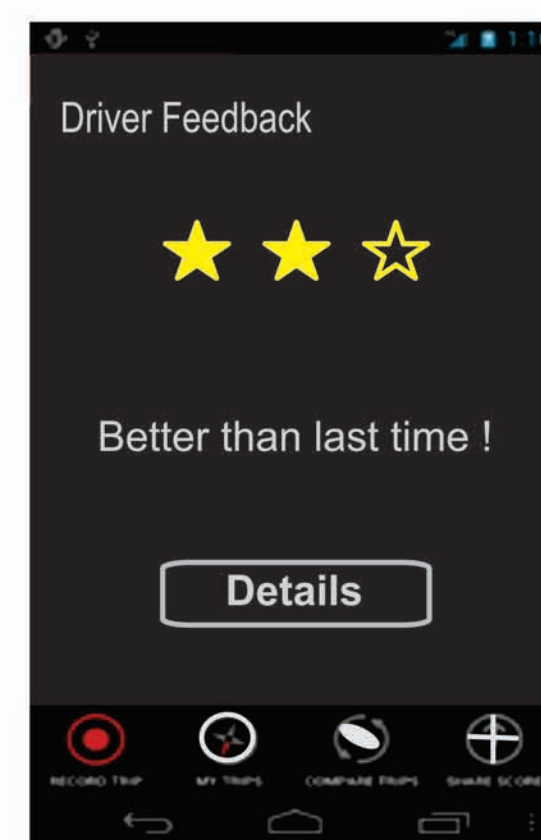
- timing
- trigger
- duration

### “What”

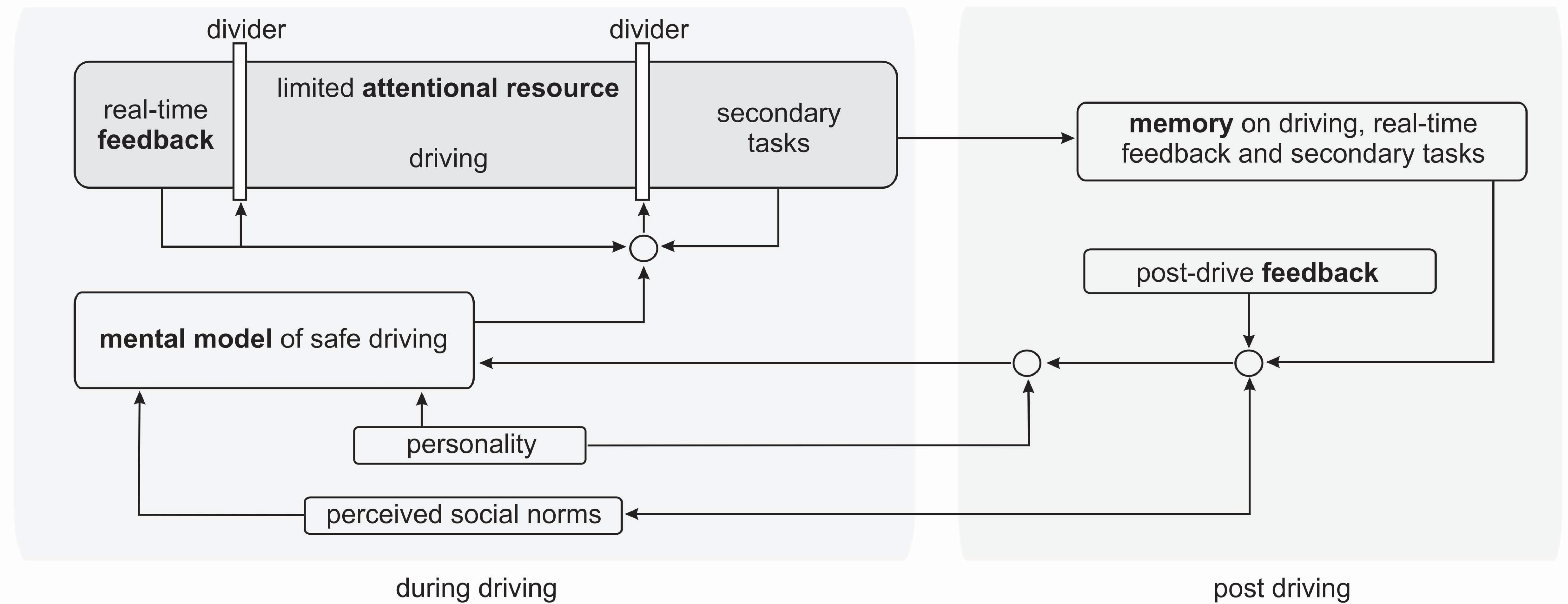
- modality
- reinforcement type
- content

### “Where”

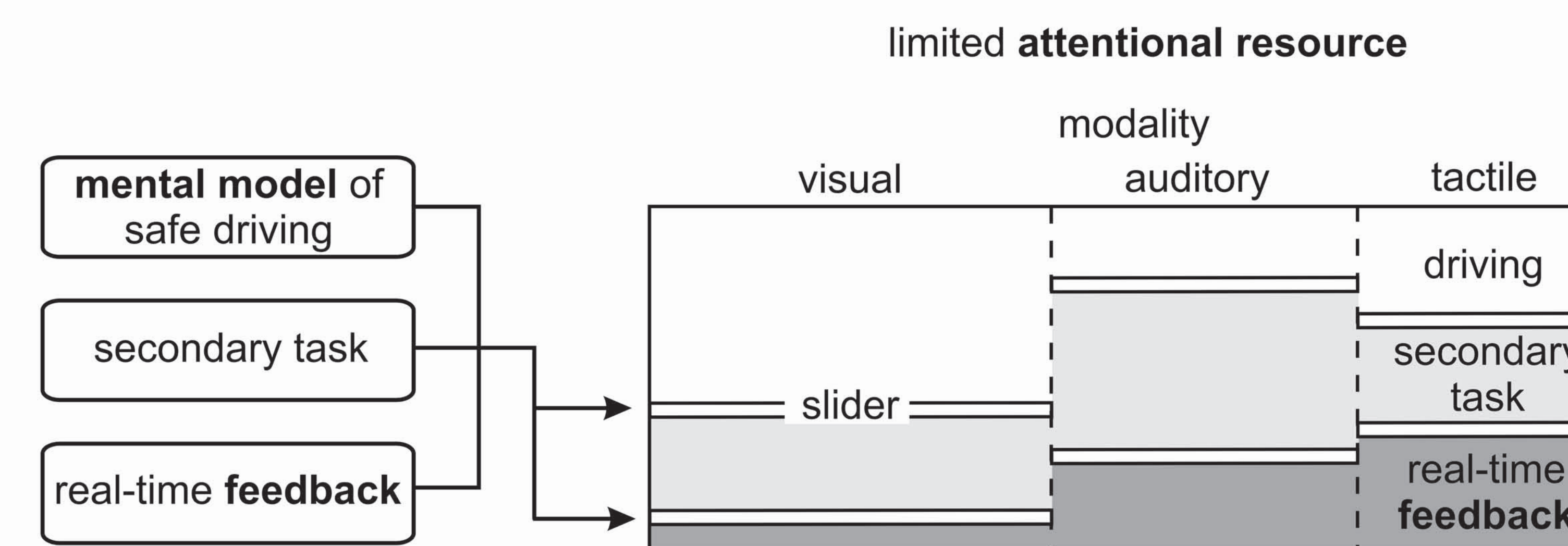
- location



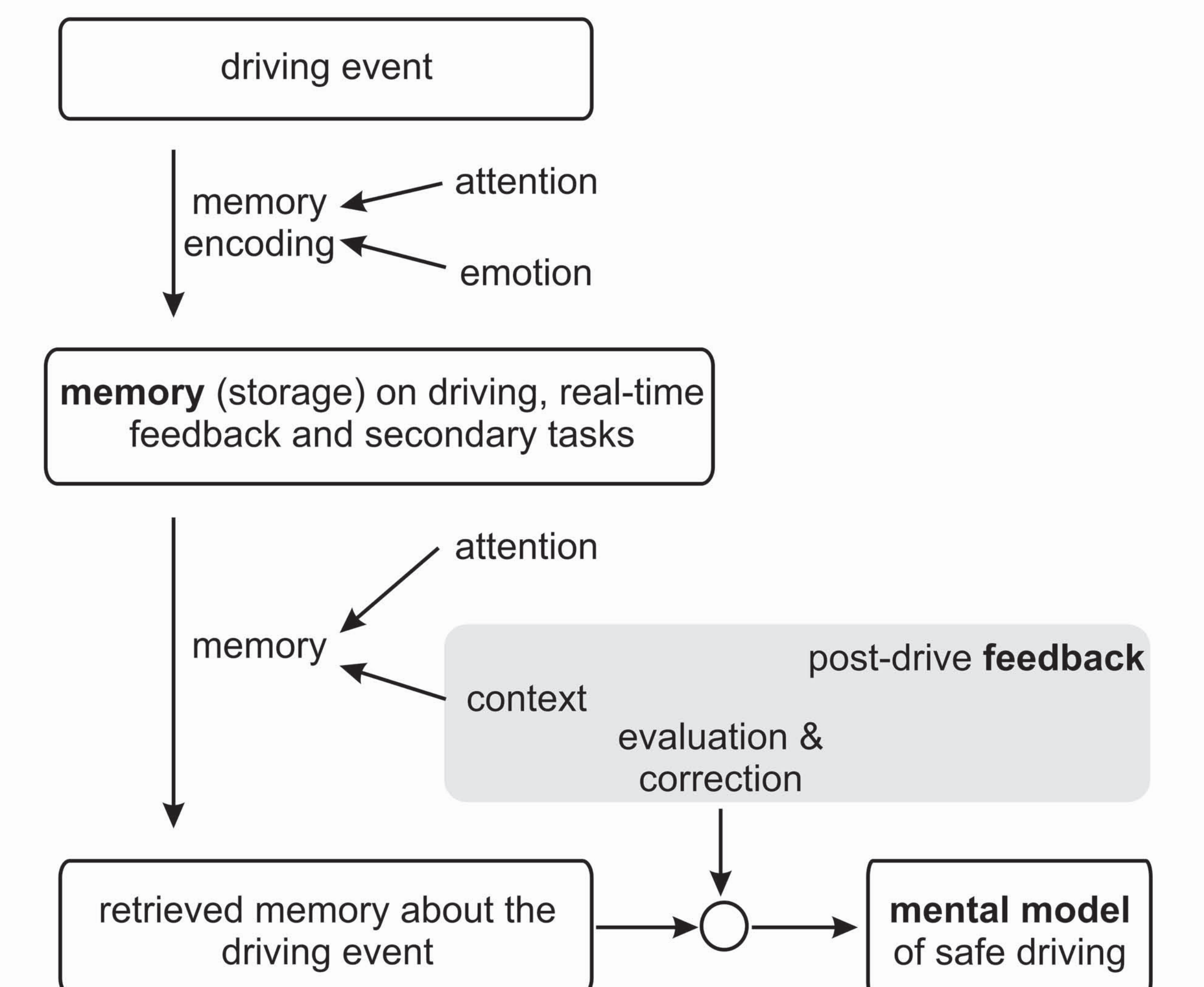
## A General Model of Driver-Feedback Interaction



## Attentional Process



## Memory Process



## Mechanisms of Feedback

