

10th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
ON TRANSPORTATION
RESEARCH



ICTR 2021

September 1-3 Rhodes, Greece

Fatigue among HGV drivers in Norway and Greece: examining the influence of national road safety culture

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Background

- Fatigue is a risk factor involved in 10-25% of all road crashes.
- ➤ Between 36 and 64 % of professional drivers report having fallen asleep behind the wheel one time or another.
- Sleep-related crashes are on the average more serious than crashes caused by other factors, due to the fact that they often occur under conditions of relatively high speed (e.g., rural roads with little traffic).



Concept of the Study

- Some traffic safety cultures may be more exhaustive to drive in than others, e.g. due to the nature of the interaction between road users.
- Studies comparing road safety behaviours in northern and southern European countries have found higher prevalence of aggressive violations in the southern European countries.
- It is examined whether an RSC with a high level of aggression and conflicts among drivers is more exhaustive to drive in, creating a higher level of fatigue.



Factors Influencing Fatigue

- > Age
- Sleep history
- > Type of transport (and road environment)
- Work pressure and working conditions
- National Road Safety Culture (RSC)

 RSC is defined as shared patterns of behaviour,
 shared norms prescribing certain road safety
 behaviours, and thus, shared expectations
 regarding the behaviours of others.



Qualitative Interviews

- Ten HGV drivers from Greece and eight HGV drivers from Norway.
- Purpose: to provide additional and contextual information about national road safety culture, road user interaction, fatigue, working conditions, and work pressure.
- > Semi structured interview guide used.
- Comparison of drivers' statements on different themes within and across countries, to look for common patterns.



Quantitative Survey (1/2)

> Sample

Professional HGV drivers from 7 companies in Norway (and a group of drivers from unknown companies) and 2 companies in Greece (N=201)

Recruitment criteria:

- Minimum 90% of HGV drivers in each company should be of the main nationality (Norwegian or Greek),
- 2) Recruited drivers should include a mixture of drivers involved in long distance transport and distribution transport.



Quantitative Survey (2/2)

> Survey themes

- ✓ Working conditions with safety implications
- ✓ Safety behaviours
- ✓ National RSC index
- ✓ Sector transport safety culture
- ✓ Fatigue
- ✓ Accident involvement

> Analysis

- ✓ One-way Anova tests to compare mean scores of different groups
- ✓ Hierarchical, logistic regression analyses



Qualitative Interviews Results

- ➤ Greek HGV drivers mentioned that it is common in Greece to signal anger and irritation in traffic.
- All Greek drivers reported the occurrence of incidents, sometimes on a daily basis.
- None of the Norwegian HGV drivers expected other drivers to be rude or angry in general, like the Greek HGV drivers.
- Most of the Norwegian HGV drivers also admitted getting irritated or angry when driving HGVs.



Fatigue and Factors Influencing Fatigue

In the course of the last three months, have you fallen asleep (or dozed off for a moment) while driving a heavy vehicle at work?".

- ✓ 6% of the Norwegian HGV drivers and 24% of the Greek HGV drivers answered yes.
- ✓ HGV drivers who report to be involved in more aggressive violations (i.e. signaling irritation and annoyance to other drivers), have higher odds of falling asleep behind the wheel.



Fatigue and Factors Influencing Fatigue

✓ HGV drivers who attribute higher levels of aggression and violations to other drivers in their country have higher odds of falling asleep behind the wheel.

✓ Norwegian HGV drivers have lower odds of falling asleep behind the wheel than the Greek drivers.

✓ HGV drivers who do not drive long distance have lower odds of falling asleep behind the wheel than those who drive long distance.



Fatigue and Factors Influencing Fatigue

✓ HGV drivers who attribute higher levels of aggression and violations to other drivers in their country have higher odds of falling asleep behind the wheel.

- ✓ Surprisingly, none of the work-related variables (work pressure, working hours, or commission pay) contributes significantly.
- ✓ No statistically significant relationship between organisational safety culture and fatigue, or self-employed driver and fatigue was found either.



Discussion

- Four times higher levels of fatigue among Greek HGV drivers
- The national RSC in Greece is characterized by higher levels of aggression/violations
- The national RSC in Greece is related to higher levels of fatigue
- Work-related variables do not contribute significantly to fatigue



Future Research

- Examine the existing culture of accepting fatigue among professional drivers, at least previously in Greece.
- Examine whether high levels of fatigue may increase aggressive violations among drivers.
- Examine further the same themes, including larger samples of HGV drivers.
- Ensure that the sample is represents the sector and complement the quantitative data with rich qualitative interview data.
- Use more similar national samples.





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