

Title: The regulatory role of personality traits and temperament for driving styles of category B drivers driving a vehicle as part of their official duties

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Rationale and aim of the research: It is estimated that about 50% of all road traffic is related to work - its performance and also commuting to and from work. A necessary condition for safe and accident-free driving is the constant adaptation of the driver to the conditions prevailing in road traffic. During driving, mainly perceptual processes are involved. Previous research results indicate that personality and temperament are equally important as cognitive processes for driving, which is reflected in the driving style of drivers and road behavior. These dimensions determine such aspects as adequate self-criticism, sense of responsibility, strategies related to problem solving, emotional control, ability to anticipate the consequences of one's behavior for oneself and the environment. The main objective of the research was to determine the role of personality traits and temperament of category B drivers driving a vehicle as part of official duties for presenting their driving styles, taking into account the mediating role of attitude towards safety for this relationship, and explaining the role of sociodemographic variables. In addition, the relationships between the identified driving styles and negative road behaviors were also examined.

Method: The study involved 198 category B drivers who drive a vehicle as part of their official duties: 76 (38.4%) women and 122 (61.6%) men. The age of the respondents ranged from 19 to 63 ($M=35$; $SD=6.4$). In order to conduct the study, the following research tools were used: HEXACO-PI-R 100 Personality Inventory, PTS Temperament Questionnaire, Road Styles Questionnaire, Road Behavior Questionnaire and Safety Attitude Questionnaire. In the process of adaptation of the Driving Styles Questionnaire, the following driving styles were distinguished: 1) risky, non-resistant, unplanned; 2) cautious, resistant, dissatisfied with advice; 3) cautious, resistant, satisfied with advice; 4) non-resistant, unendurable, planning.

Results: It has been shown that personality traits: honesty/humility, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness and openness to experience, as well as temperament in terms of: strength of arousal process, strength of inhibition process and mobility of nervous processes play an important role in shaping driving styles. For the relationship personality - driving styles risky, non-resistant and unplanned and cautious, resistant and satisfied with advice attitude

towards safety plays a mediating role. It has also been shown that attitude towards safety mediates the relationship between temperament and driving style cautious, resistant and satisfied with advice. The results indicate that drivers belonging to different driving styles do not differ in terms of gender, but differ in terms of age, driving license seniority and the number of kilometers covered per month. Drivers with a risky, non-resistant and unplanned style are the youngest both in terms of age and driving license seniority. It has also been shown that they commit the most violations, mistakes and errors resulting from inattention and inexperience.

Conclusions: The obtained results indicate that personality traits and temperament play an important role in shaping driving styles. An important mediating role for the relationship personality - driving styles and temperament - driving styles is played by attitude towards safety. The obtained results are a valuable indication for the implementation of psychoeducation in the field of shaping a positive attitude towards safety from an early age. The implementation of an appropriate tool for testing attitude towards safety, as a standard for qualification for a driving license course, could reduce dangerous behaviors on the road among young drivers. The obtained results also indicate that psychological testing should be a standard not only in terms of selection for the profession, but also for the position.