

Conspicuity of motorcycles in traffic:

Evidence from change-blindness experiments

Bertrand Sager
Elisabeth Kreykenbohm
Thomas M. Spalek

Simon Fraser University
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MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT CAUSE FACTORS AND IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES VOLUME I: TECHNICAL REPORT

H.H. Hurt, Jr.
J.V. Ouellet
D.R. Thom

Traffic Safety Center
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California 90007

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FINAL REPORT**

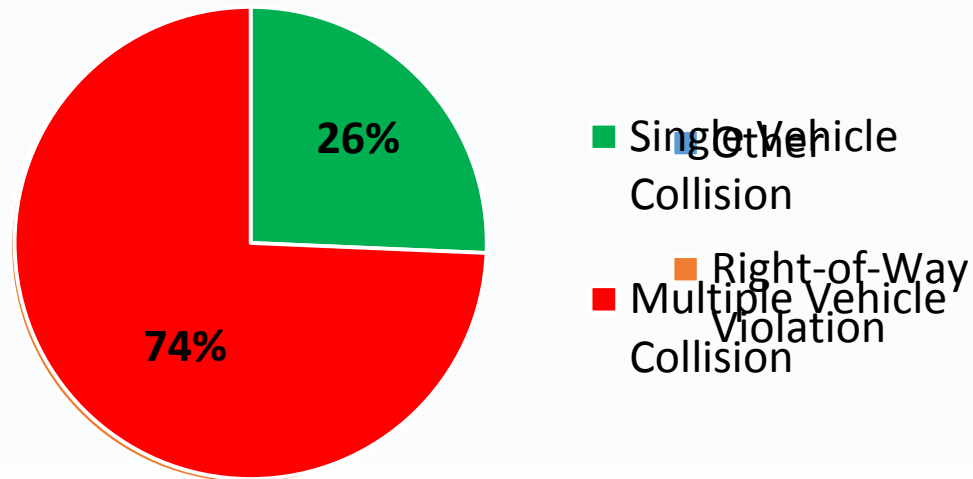
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Washington, D.C. 20590

Introduction

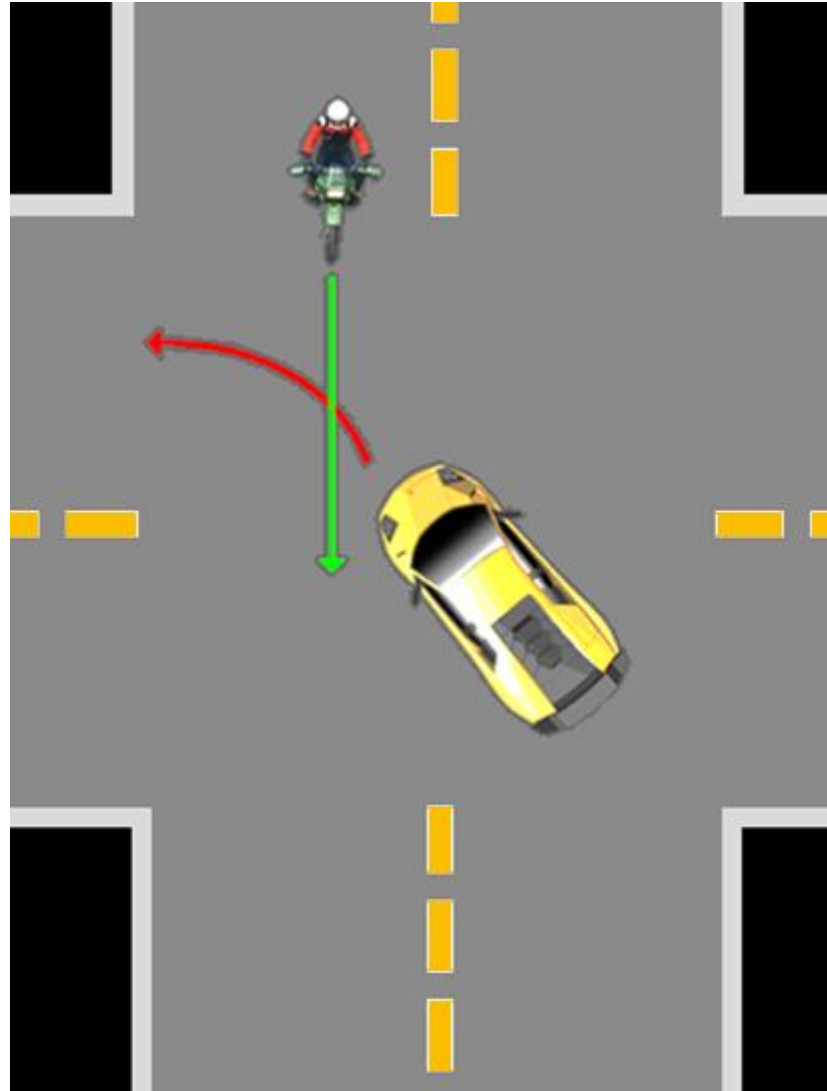
1981*

Motorcycle Collision Types



*Hurt, Ouellet, & Thom (1981)

Typical Right-of-Way Violation



Introduction

Common belief: Collisions are due to conspicuity

Motorcycles are difficult to detect because they are small



Introduction

Countermeasures:

Daytime running lights

Thom



Introduction

Countermeasures:
Headlight modulators

Then



Introduction

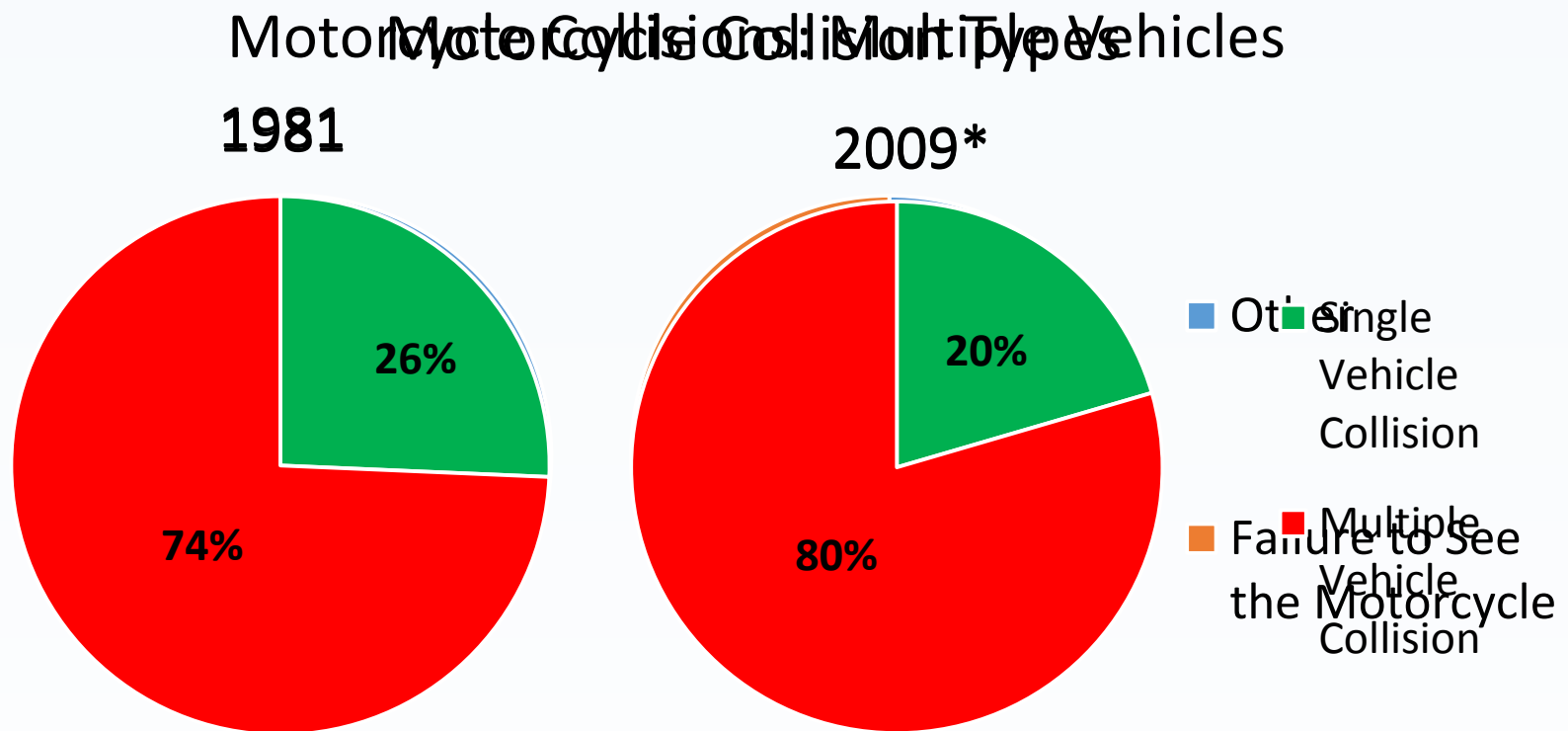
Countermeasures:
Fluorescent jackets

Thom



Does enhanced conspicuity reduce collisions?

Does enhanced conspicuity reduce collisions?



*ACEM (2009)

Introduction

If motorcycle collisions are due to poor conspicuity,
And if we have improved motorcycle conspicuity,

Then why have failure-to-see collisions increased?

Are these collisions really due to poor conspicuity?
Are motorcycles even inconspicuous?

Change-Blindness

Are motorcycles less conspicuous than cars?

Demo





Change-Blindness

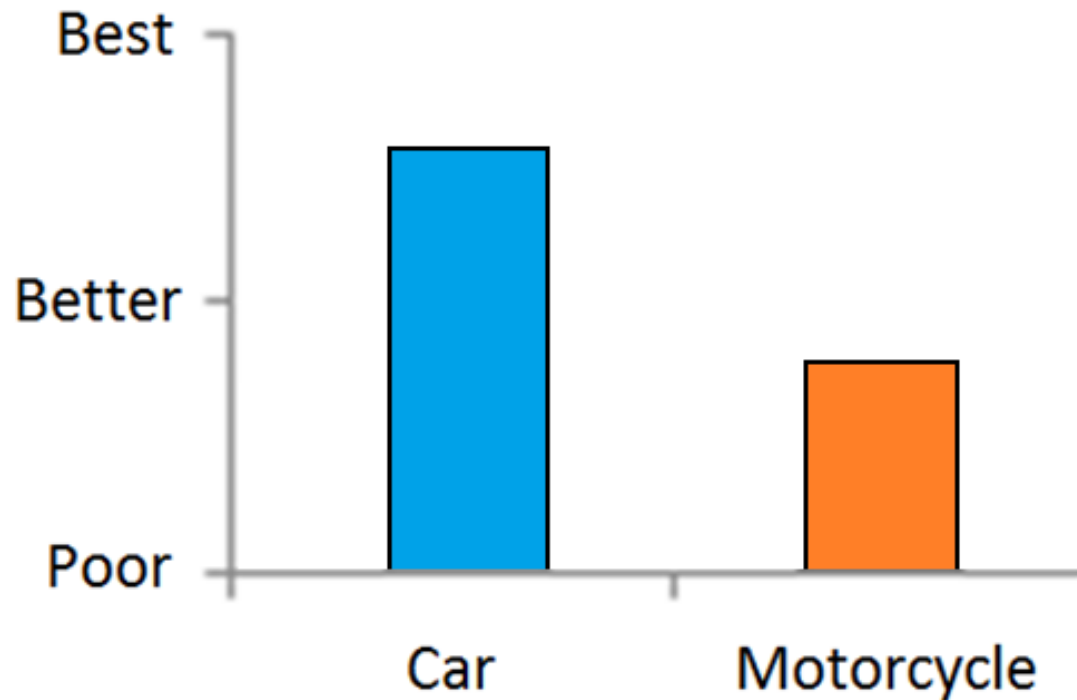
Are motorcycles less conspicuous than cars?

Change Blindness is a measure of attention

We notice changes for attended objects

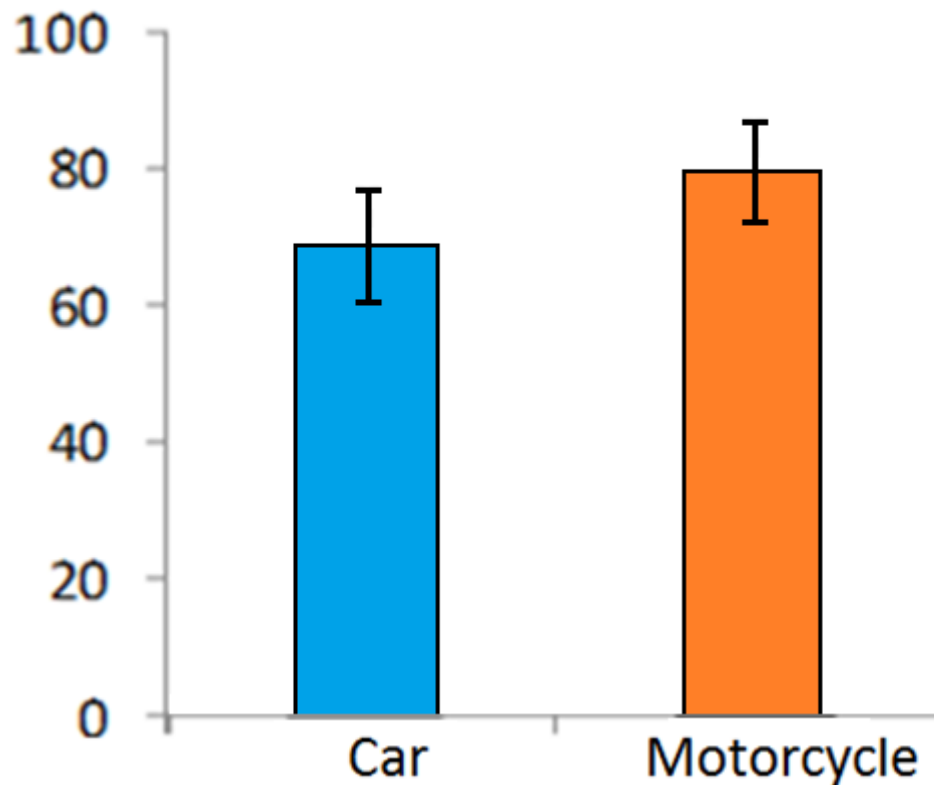
Static Change-Blindness

Predicted Detection Rates

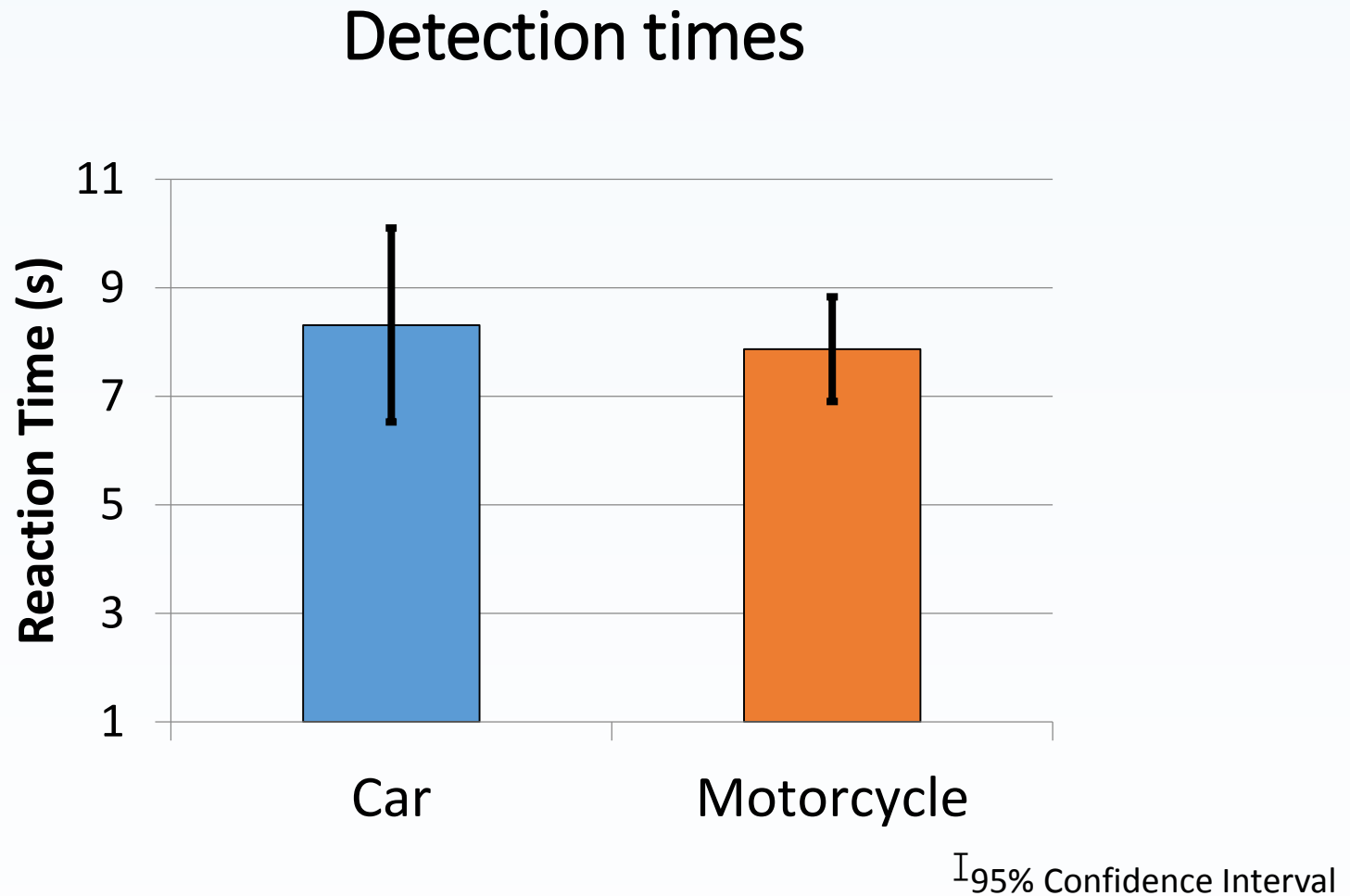


Static Change-Blindness

Are **motorcycles** detected less frequently than **cars**?



Static Change-Blindness



Static Change-Blindness: Discussion

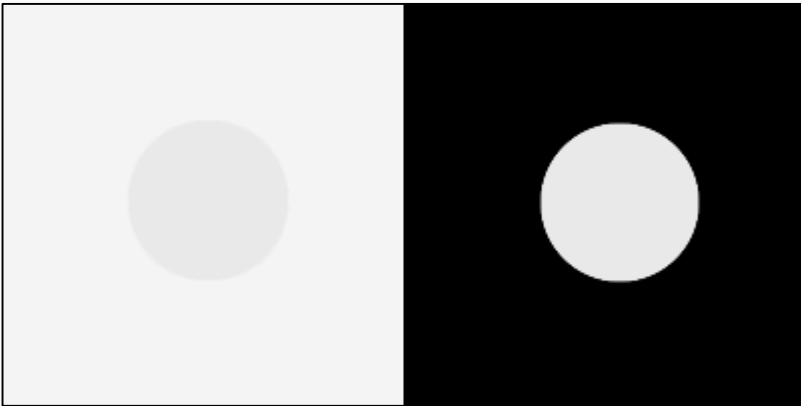
Motorcycles are visible:

- Higher detection rates than cars

- Similar detection times to cars

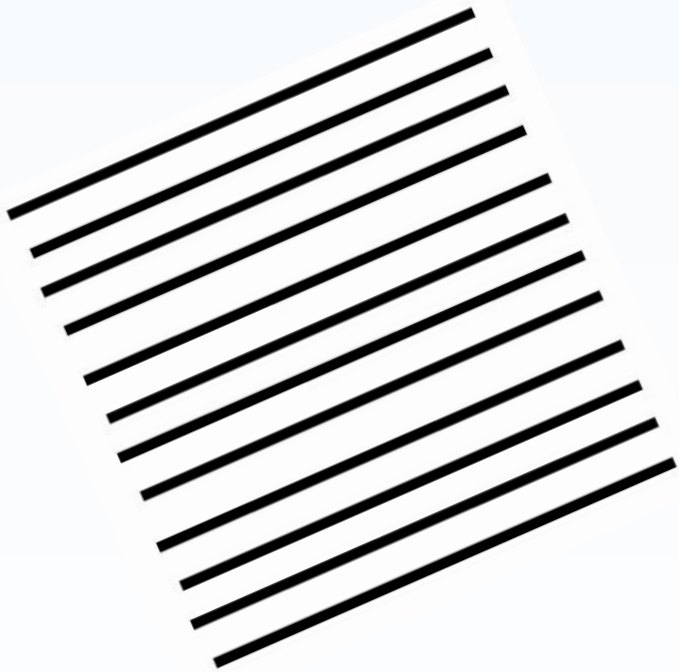
Saliency (Sensory Conspicuity)

Contrast



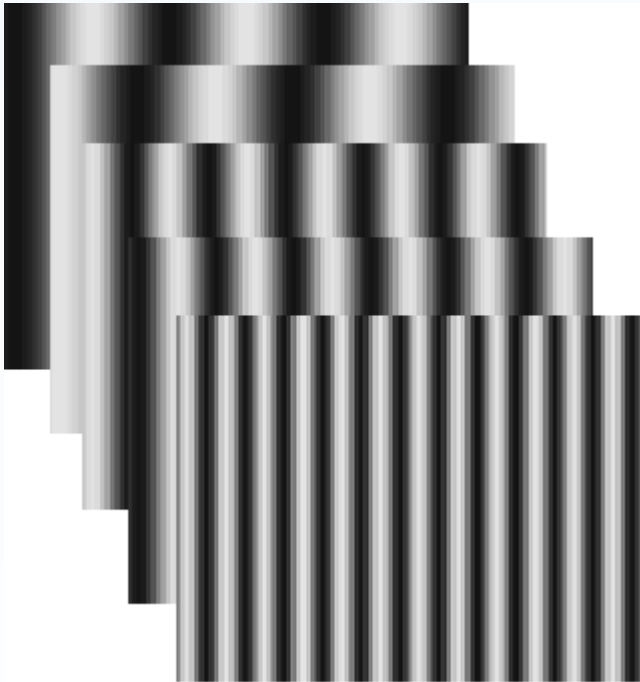
Saliency (sensory conspicuity)

Orientation



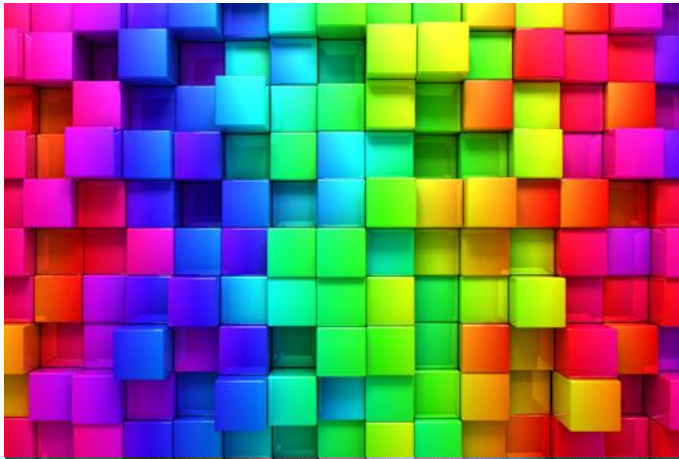
Saliency (sensory conspicuity)

Spatial Frequency



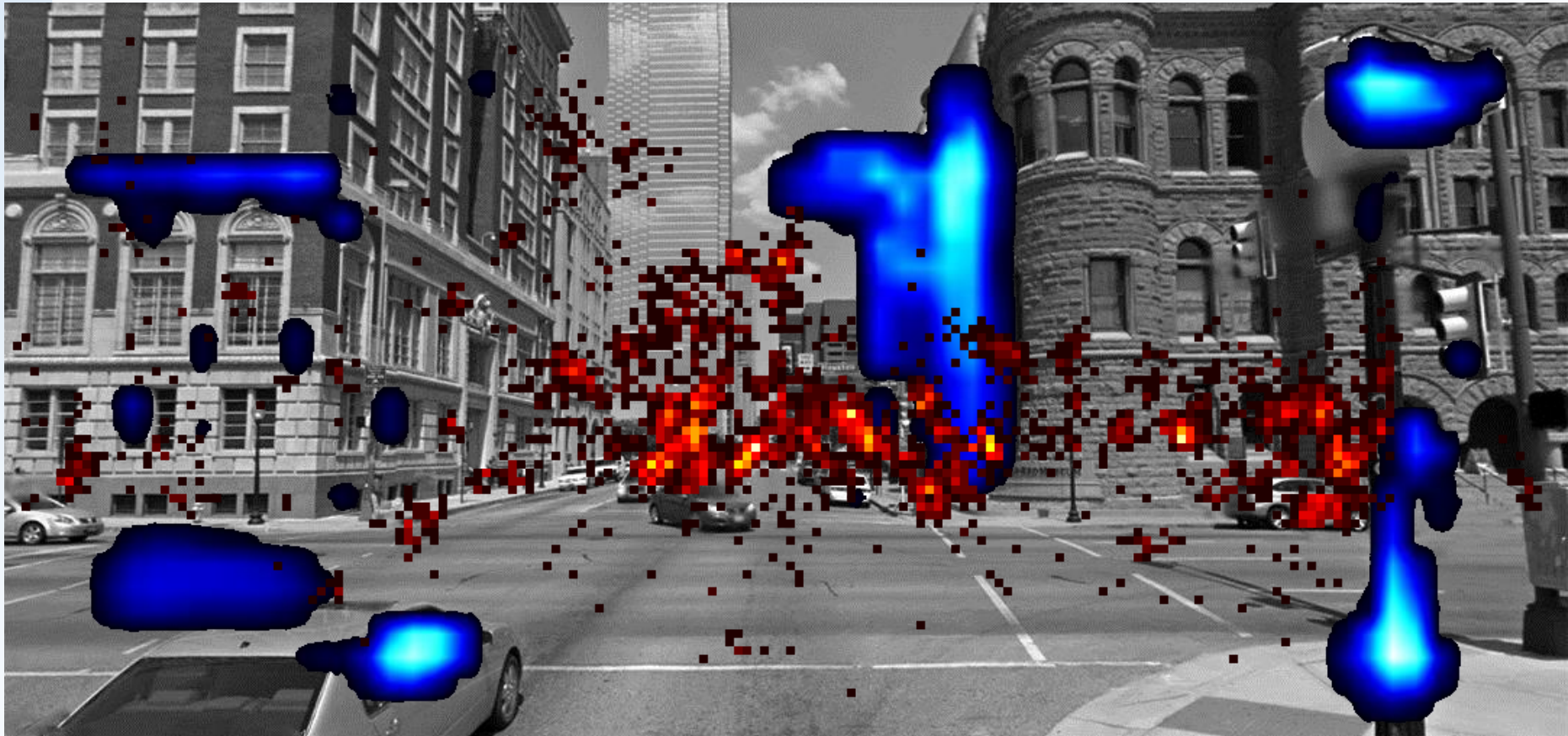
Saliency (sensory conspicuity)

Colour



Static Change-Blindness

Saliency maps and Gaze Maps



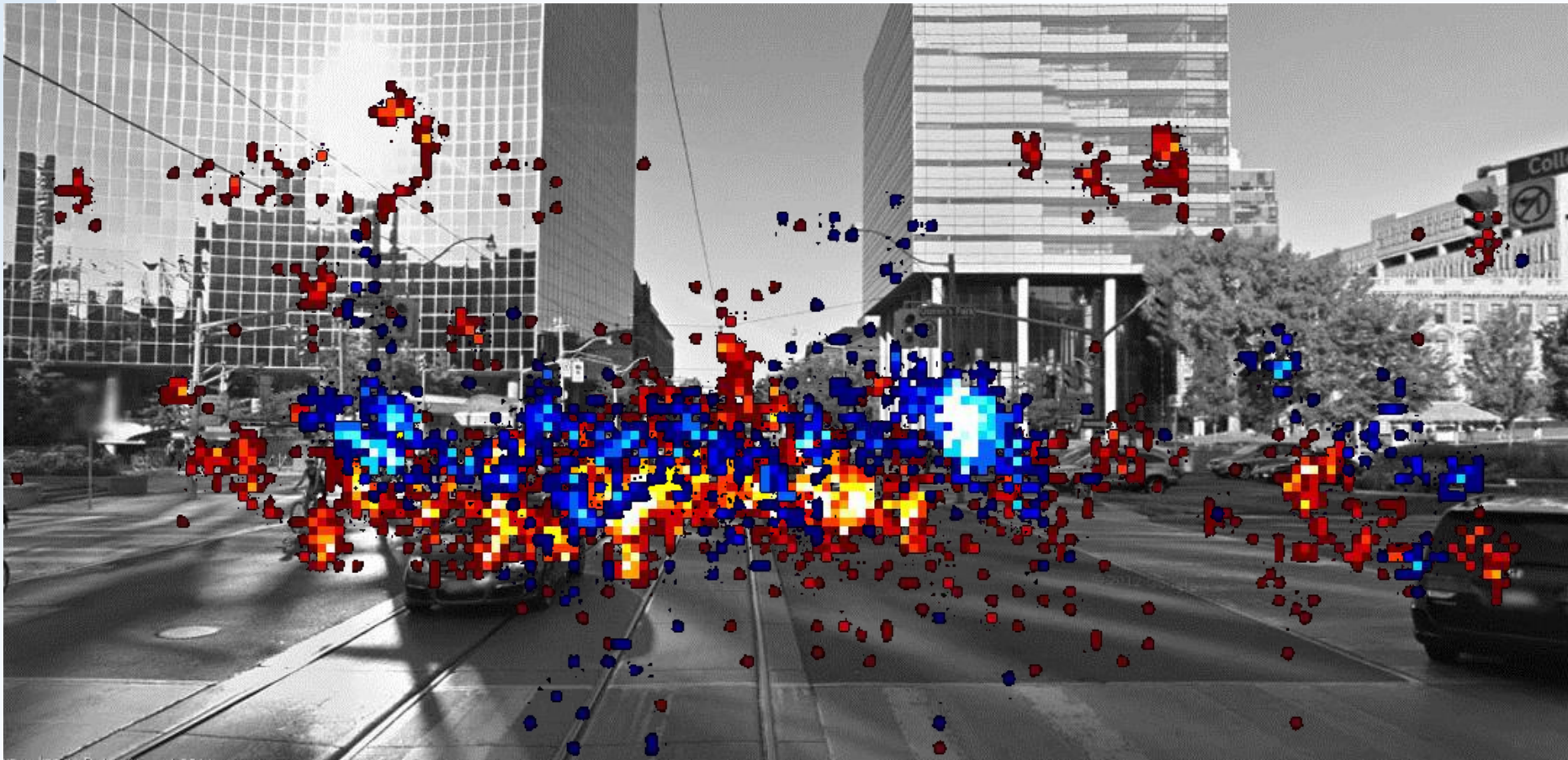
Perception is More than Sensation

Context
Intention
Memory



Static Change-Blindness

Car and Motorcycle Gaze Maps



Static Change-Blindness: Discussion

Motorcycles are not invisible:

- Higher detection rates
- Similar detection times
- Similar gaze maps

Saliency maps do not predict gaze maps

Solving motorcycle collisions through conspicuity

- Is solving a problem that does not exist
- And it is solving it the wrong way

Dynamic Change-Blindness

But these images were static

What happens when people actually drive?

Dynamic Change-Blindness



Dynamic Change-Blindness 1

Ss Drove down a straight road

Screens flickered once

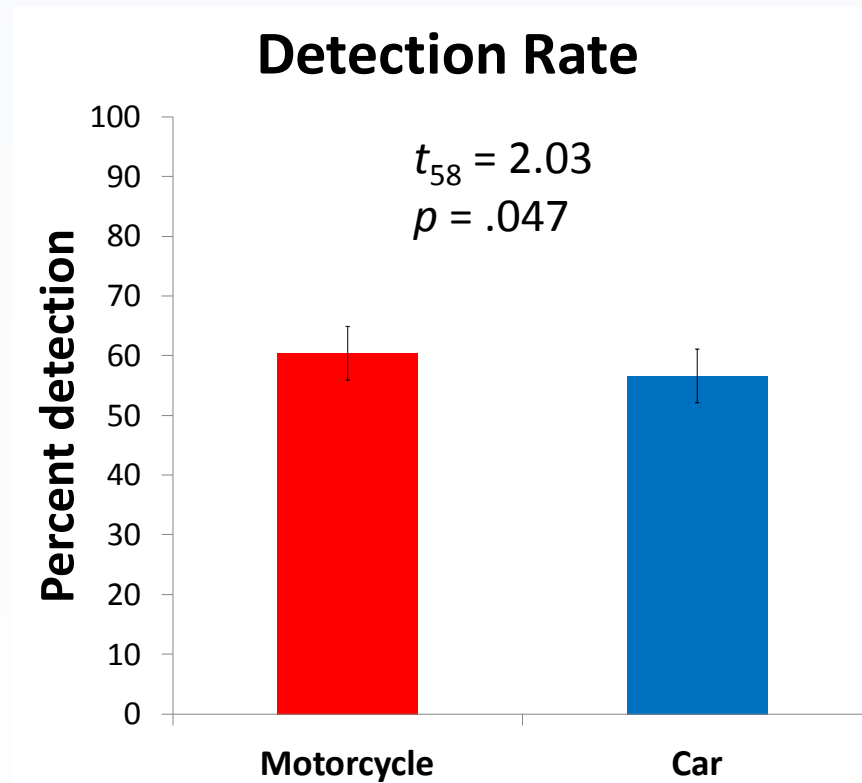
A parked vehicle was removed

Ss indicate change detection



Dynamic Change-Blindness 1

Motorcycles are detected more frequently than **cars**



95% Confidence Interval

Dynamic Change-Blindness 2

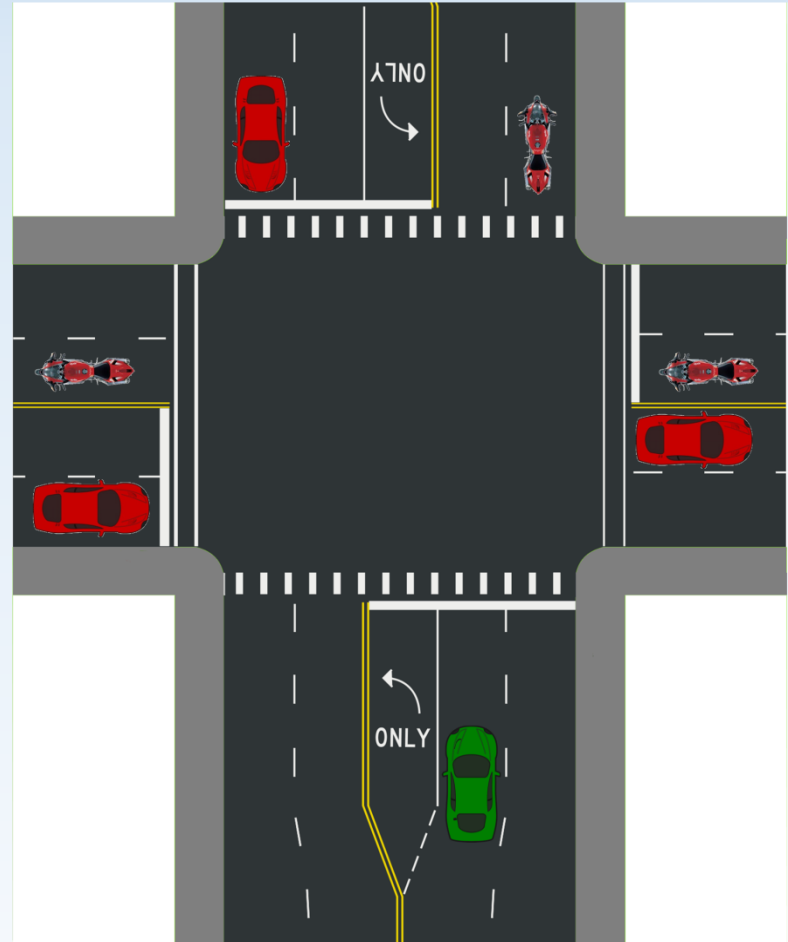
Ss Drove toward
intersection

Screens flickered once

A vehicle was removed on
half the trials

(entering or exiting)
(car or motorcycle)

Ss indicate change
detection



SDT: Was ist das?

Target present

Target
reported

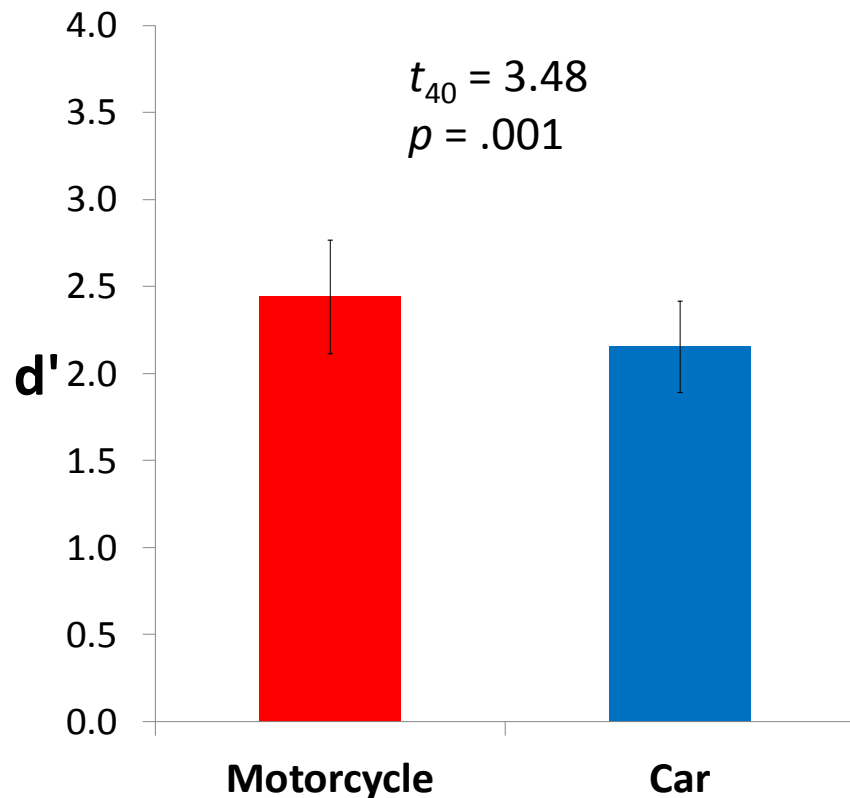
Hit

Target not
reported

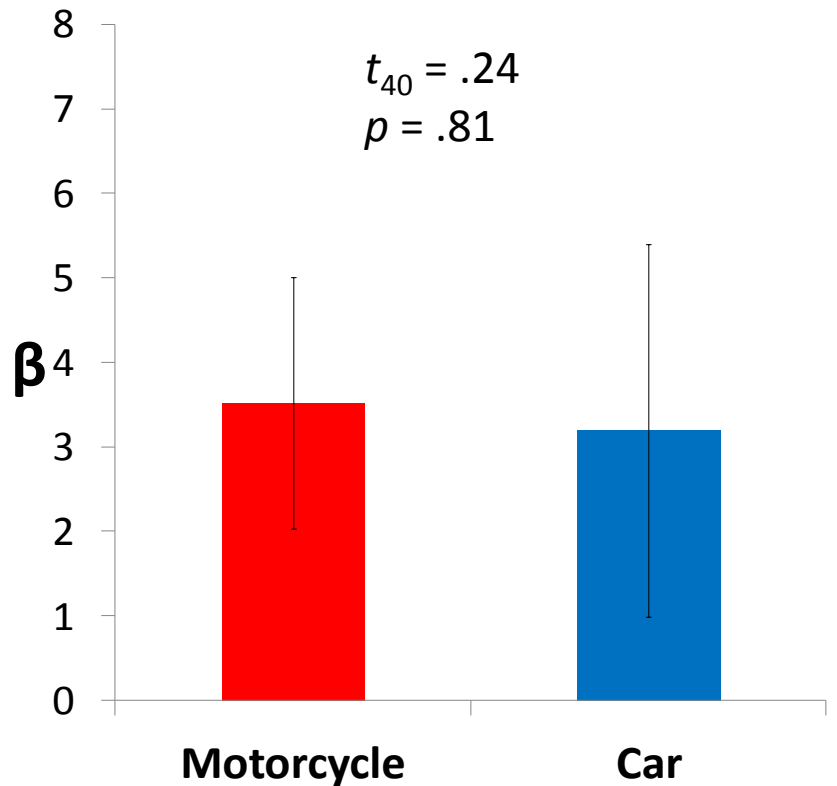
Miss

Dynamic Change-Blindness 2

Sensitivity



Bias



95% Confidence Interval

Dynamic Change-Blindness: Discussion

Results replicate findings from static change blindness experiments

Motorcycles are not invisible:

Higher sensitivity for motorcycles than for cars

Conclusion

Motorcycles are (very) visible.

Why?

Sensory conspicuity is not the issue.

Efforts should be directed at education

Because the problem is likely a judgement issue

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NSERC
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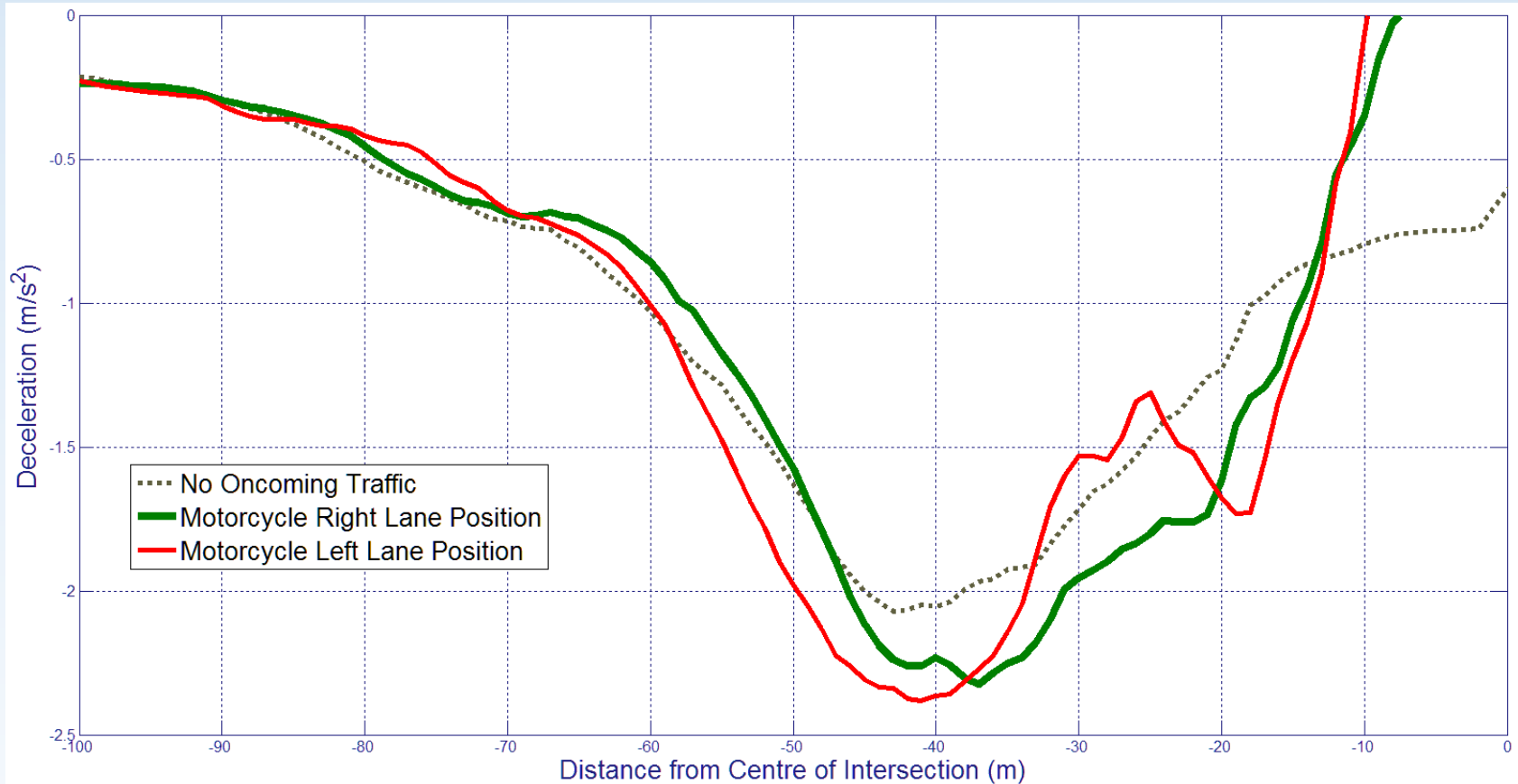
Questions?



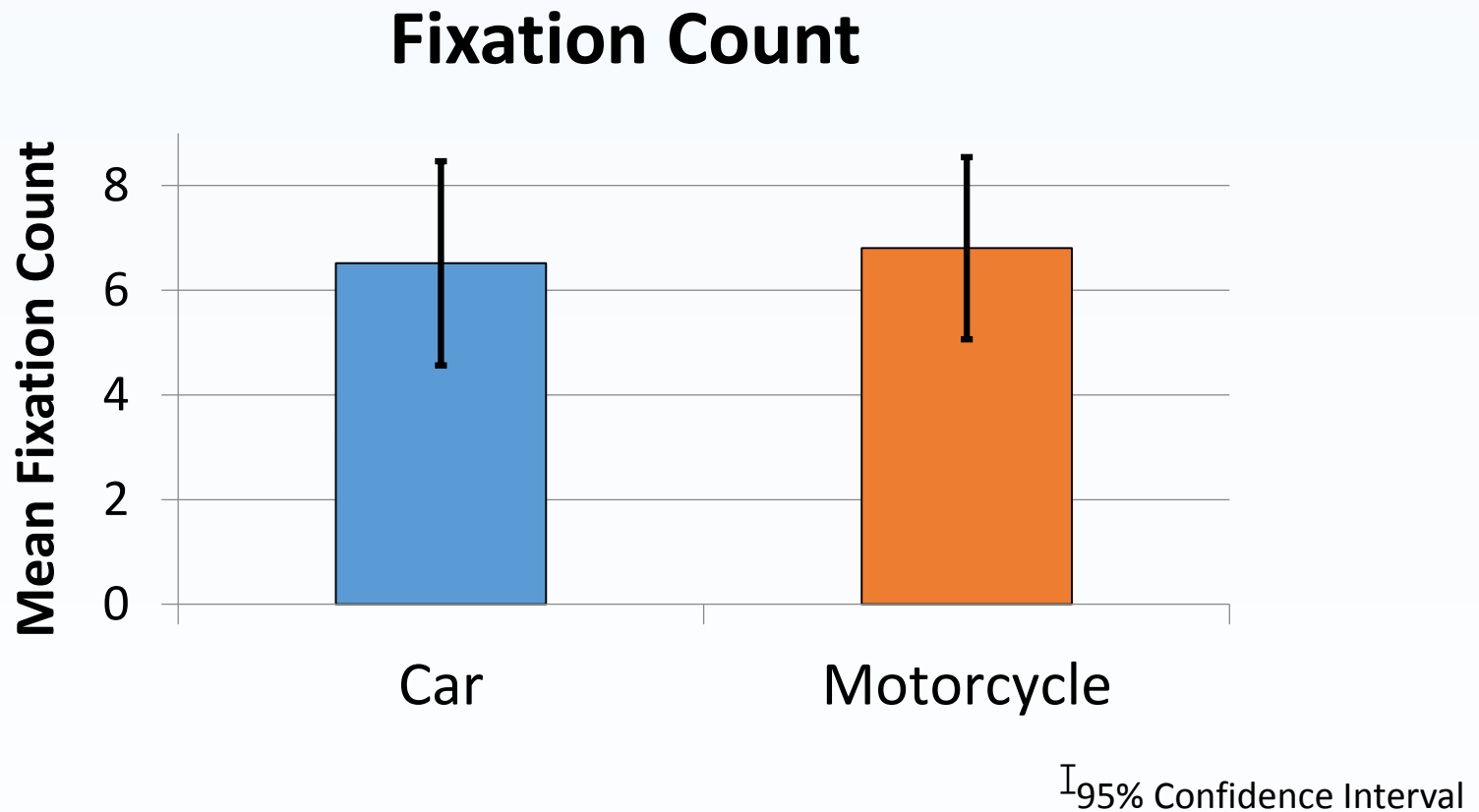
Additional Slides



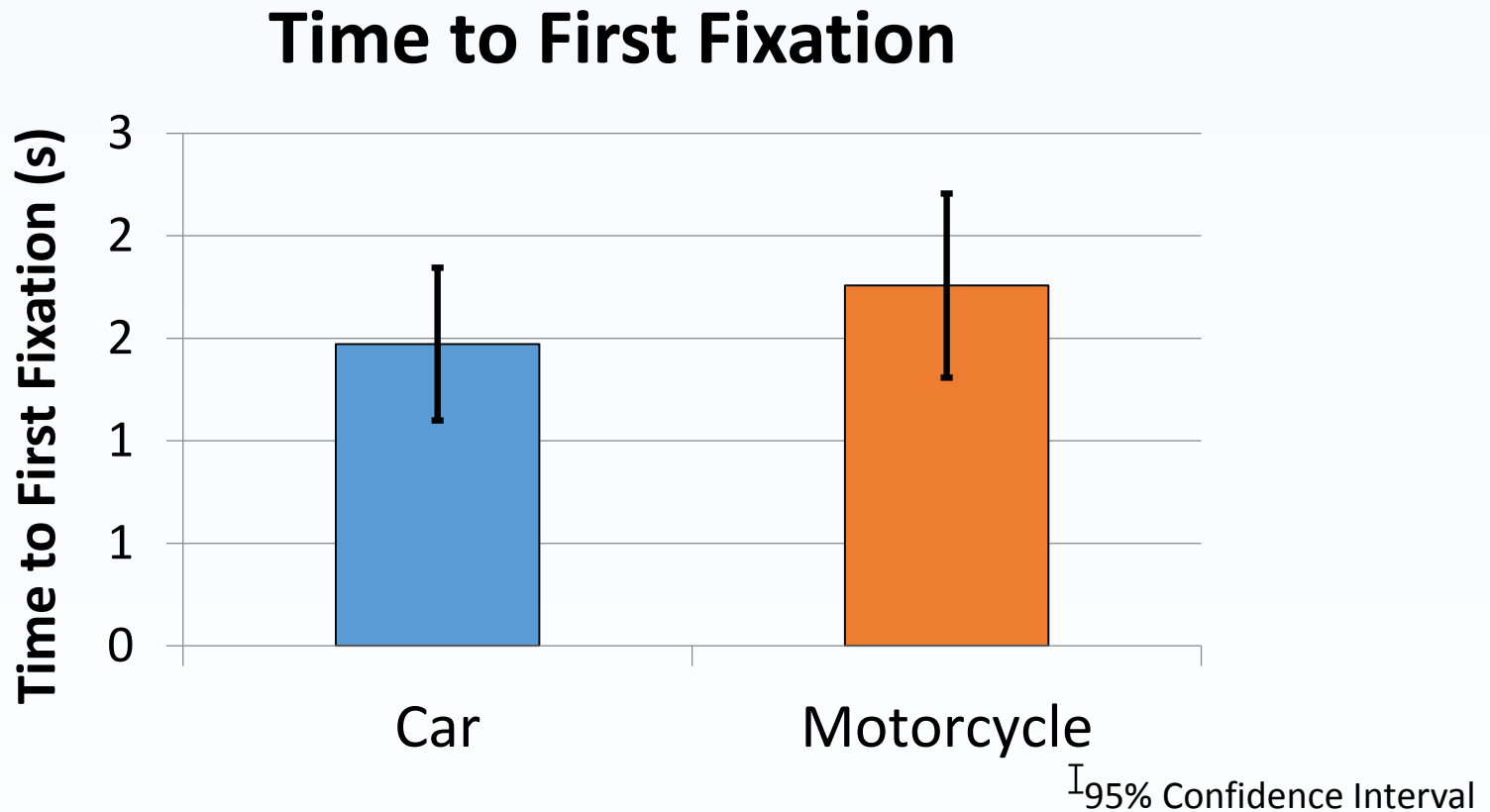
Braking Behaviour



Additional Results



Additional Results



Additional Results

