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THE PERCEPTION OF ROAD SAFETY COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGNS: THE GENDER INFLUENCE

Abstract:

Traffic accidents are a global phenomenon with devastating social and economic consequences. In Portugal, according to data provided by the National Road Safety Authority (ANSR, 2014) there were in 2014, 30,604 accidents with victims and 482 deaths. The communication campaigns of road safety are a tool available to fight this reality.

There are studies that point the fact that men are much more involved in road accidents than women. The aim of this study was to investigate how gender differences influence the behavior and attitude of the Portuguese drivers regarding driving as well as the attitude toward the road safety campaigns. There are no studies that make this kind of differentiation in the country. To implement this purpose, firstly it was described the profile of drivers by gender regarding a set of behavioral variables. Then, keeping the gender differentiation for principle, the attitude of drivers toward the road safety communication campaigns was analyzed.

It was applied a survey to 310 Portuguese drivers from both genders. It was found that female drivers have less risky behaviors, namely speeding and driving after drink. Besides, women remember better the road safety campaigns and intend to apply them in the daily journey as a safety measure.

Keywords:

Road traffic accidents; road safety campaigns; driver behavior; gender effect; target audience; Pearson Chi-Square; principal components analysis

JEL Classification: M31, M37, C38

1. Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2009) annually accounts over than 1.3 million deaths in road accidents (over 135,000 per day), estimating that this corresponds to an economic values between 1% and 3% of Gross Domestic Product of each country. Given the urgency of the problem, the United Nations General Assembly declared the period 2011-2020 as the "Decade of Action for Road Safety".

Worldwide, road crashes are responsible for 23% of deaths from external causes and are the leading cause of death in the age group 15 to 29 years. About 90% of deaths as a result of road accidents occur in low and middle income countries, which correspond to 2/3 of the world population. The poorest and most vulnerable road users - pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists - are the main victims of road accidents in the world. Economically active adults aged 15 to 44, are responsible for more than half of those killed in road accidents.

WHO stresses the fact that men are much more involved in road accidents than women, constituting 76% of fatalities. Given the evidence of numbers and according to the European Transport Safety Council (ETSC, 2013), 51% of the total EU population are women, but only 24% of road deaths are females. Thus, gender differences should be recognized when developing road safety policies. The recognition of the problem at European level is reflected in a number of initiatives which stands out most recently the Road Safety Program for 2011-2020 of the European Commission, with the overall purpose of reducing by 50% the number of deaths on European roads.

In Portugal it has been registered a progressive reduction of road accidents derived by a set of measures, such as the National Road Safety Plan (Plano Nacional de Prevenção Rodoviária, 2003) and the National Road Safety Strategy 2008-2015. Still, this is not transversal to all kinds of accidents and, it must be emphasized that every fatality is a social drama and a global burden estimated between 1 million and 1.5 million euros (Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Rodoviária, 2008).

The communication campaigns for road safety, as the object of study of this work, are assumed to be a form of direct combat to this multidisciplinary phenomenon. The marketing communication program appears itself referenced as an operational objective in the National Road Safety Strategy 2008-2015. This measure appears after being diagnosed, in the National Plan for Road Safety, that there is an insufficient coordination in promoting awareness campaigns for drivers.

Given this context, it was defined as objective of this study to analyze the influence of gender (male and female) in the behavior of Portuguese drivers and their attitude towards driving, as well as their attitude towards the road safety campaigns. The paper is organizing as follows. Section 2 presents the conceptual framework of the gender dimension in the context of road safety. Section 3 describes the method used to the empirical work, explaining the methodology used. In Section 4, results are analyzed and the typology of drivers is presented. Finally, some conclusions are highlighted in Section 5, namely related to the characterization of specific audiences (targeting) of road safety

marketing communications campaigns and some possibilities for future research are suggested.

2. Theoretical background

The literature consistently shows that although traffic accidents kill people from all age and gender groups, young aged people (mostly young men) are overrepresented in accident involvement. Additionally there are several studies that point to a significant difference between the behavioral profile of male and female drivers (National Road Safety Authority, 2014; European Transport Safety Council, 2013; Holland, Geraghty and Shah, 2010; Bener and Crundall, 2008; Oltedal and Rundmo, 2006; Ward and Lancaster and Ward, 2002; Anderson and Ingram, 2001; Shinar, Schechtman and Compton, 2001; Waller et al, 2001).

According to the National Road Safety Authority (2014) in the European Union, considering its 27 member states and based on statistical data from 2011, it can be stated that more than 30,400 people died on the roads as a result of collisions, where 23,200 victims correspond to the male gender. According to the report "Flash 25" of the ETSC (2013), males are much more likely to accidents than female members, hence the later occurrence of increased mortality in men (approximately 358,000 males and 113,000 females were killed in the EU 27 as a consequence of road collisions over the years 2001-2011). This difference is due mainly to the type of driving and consequently to greater exposure to risk by these drivers.

Bener and Crundall (2008) studied the effect of gender on driver behavior and accident involvement in Qatar. According to the authors more than half of the studied Qatari drivers (76.3%) were men whereas 23.7% were women and showed that women reported a higher number of violations, and lapses. Conclusively, the authors mention that there is a significantly higher accident rates among male drivers compared to female drivers.

In Norway was also carried out a study with young drivers (Oltedal and Rundmo, 2006), where the authors try to understand the effects of personality traits and gender on risky driving behavior and accident involvement. However, the relations were not very strong, and the authors concluded through a regression analysis, that personality traits and gender were found to explain 37.3% of the variance in risky driving behavior.

Even in terms of personality, gender differences are significant. Holland, Geraghty and Shah (2010) have concluded that gender differences were found for dissociative, anxious, patient, risky, angry and high-velocity styles. In parallel, Turner and McClure (2003), in a study with 689 drivers have concluded through univariate analysis, that males scored higher means than females in driver aggression and thrill seeking and in their general risk acceptance. In addition, the authors used multivariate logistic regression analysis, and concluded that males were twice as likely to have reported at least one crash as a driver compared to females and nearly three times as likely to have reported two or more crashes.

The differences between men and women should be recognized and gender-differentiated policies developed in relevant areas, mainly in the road safety communication campaigns. In Portugal, there are no studies that analyze the gender difference related to road safety, which reinforces the relevance of this work.

3. Method

As a method of gathering information particularly suitable for assessing livelihoods, social or family support, behavior, values, knowledge, expectations, opinions and attitudes in relation to options or human and social issues (Wimmer and Dominick, 1996 and Quivy and Campenhoudt, 2008), the survey allows, as this study is intended, to quantify a multitude of data for further analysis and relationship.

The use of the survey and quantitative analysis of the data through different techniques and statistical methods can be observed in a variety of research work carried out under the communication of road safety: Cardoso and Fonseca, 2012; Almeida, 2008; Bener and Crundall, 2008; Lewis *et al*, 2007a.

3.1. The survey design

This study is part of the descriptive research design (Burns and Bush, 2006). The administered questionnaire included different scales of where we highlight the following informational objectives (Fonseca, 2012): 1) profile of drivers, with the information based on years of driving license, the driving frequency and the type of vehicle they drive; 2) self-concept of risk (Likert scale, classifying driving "not risky" to "extremely risky"), risky behavior on the road (scale created based on the main cause of accidents identified by the National Security Strategy road 2008-2015), frequency of involvement in traffic accidents (from "never" to "more than three times") and attitude towards driving (scale adapted from Almeida, 2008, with three dimensions: perceived benefits of adopting safe driving, individual control over the driving and Affective attitudes towards driving); 3) attitude towards the Portuguese road safety communication campaigns (scale adaptation Pollay and Mittal, 1993), personal involvement with the road safety communication campaigns (scale adaptation of Lewis, Watson and White, 2008), perceived effectiveness of campaigns road safety communication (scale adaptation of Lewis *et al.*, 2007b) and intention to act according to the campaigns as well as intention to recommend to others the campaigns (built scale).

3.2. The sample

The sample that was taken is a convenient sample of drivers, rather than a random representative sample, due to time and budget constraints. However, the survey relied on the generation of a sample size large enough to generate meaningful data from the region. The respondents have between 18 to 65 years old and besides the criterion of having driving license, the individuals must have an active driving practice, not below once per month. The sample mirrors the population demographics reasonably. It was a clear concern to apply the survey to a similar composition by gender.

3.3.Procedure

A pre-test of 20 individuals was done and no anomalies or interpretation difficulties in filling the survey were observed. The procedure was to approach drivers and ask for their willingness to fill out the questionnaire anonymously. Questionnaires were completed by 350 individuals, with an average duration filling of 15 minutes. Only 310 were validated due to irregularities in filling. Fieldwork lasted about five weeks.

4. Results and Discussion

An analysis and discussion of the results was made, using a statistical approach through the software IBM SPSS version 22. Next subsection provides a description of the demographics characteristics of the drivers.

4.1. Sample description

In order to analyze the difference of gender there was a concern of having equilibrium of the sample related to gender: 50.6% of respondents are women and 49.4% are men, which mirrors the Portuguese population (INE, 2011).

Table 1 shows the description of the respondents by age, education and professional situation. The respondents were divided into 5 categories of age. The average age is 34.83 and 37.78, with a standard deviation is 0.84 and 1.01 for female and male samples, respectively. The weight of academic training in both gender are similar, having most of the respondents high school or an undergraduation completed. Besides, more than 70% have a job. It is possible to observe that the sample is balanced, giving a good bottom line for our analysis of gender of the questionnaire.

Table 1: Sample description by gender

		Female	Male	Total
Age	18 – 25	21,0%	20,3%	20,6%
	26 – 35	38,2%	26,8%	32,6%
	36 – 45	24,2%	25,5%	24,8%
	46 – 55	12,1%	14,4%	13,2%
	56 – 65	12,1%	14,4%	13,2%
Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Education	Elementary School	1,9%	9,2%	5,5%
	High School	34,4%	37,3%	35,8%
	Undergraduate	45,9%	39,2%	42,6%
	Postgraduate / Master / PhD	17,8%	14,4%	16,1%
Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Employment status	Student	19,1%	15,7%	17,4%
	Unemployed	5,1%	4,6%	4,8%
	Self-employed	7,6%	13,1%	10,3%
	Employed	65,0%	62,7%	63,9%
	Retired	3,2%	3,9%	3,5%
Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

In order to have a better perception of the respondents' experience at road, it is also analyzed the driver profile in Table 2. The experience of female respondents has an average of 13,43 years with a standard deviation of 0,70, while the male respondents have an average of 16,83 years of driving license with a standard deviation of 0,89. Their driving frequency is similar to both gender and the majority drives every day. More than 80% of the inquiries drive a passenger car.

Table 2: Driver profile by gender

		Female	Male	Total
Years of driving license	0 – 5	18,5%	22,2%	20,3%
	6 – 10	21,0%	9,2%	15,2%
	11 – 20	43,9%	35,3%	39,7%
	21 – 30	11,5%	20,9%	16,1%
	30 – 40	5,1%	12,4%	8,7%
Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Driving frequency	Once a month	5,7%	0,7%	3,2%
	Once a week	4,5%	5,2%	4,8%
	Three times a week	10,2%	12,4%	11,3%
	Everyday	79,6%	81,7%	80,6%
Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Type of vehicle	Passenger car	87,3%	81,7%	84,5%
	Commercial vehicle	10,8%	8,5%	9,7%
	Motorcycle up 125cm ³	0,6%	2,0%	1,3%
	Motorcycle more than 125 cm ³	0,6%	3,3%	1,9%
	Trunk	0,6%	4,6%	2,6%
Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

4.2. Driving behavior

A second part of the survey is concerned with the driving behavior: each interviewed gave the evaluation about its own driving behavior, related to risks taken, legal infringements and attitudes towards road safety communication campaigns.

4.2.1. Driving profile

Table 3 is concerned with the perception of the driver relative to the risks taken on the road. This item uses a five-level Likert scale to make the classification, from not risky to extremely risky. Comparing the percentage between genders is possible to say that women consider their driving less risky. With the nonparametric Pearson Chi-Square test of independence, it is possible to confirm that this difference is statistically significant ($\text{sig}=0.009$) for all usually significant levels used. Notice that all assumptions to the reliability of the test were fulfilled, which means that at least 80 per cent of cells should have expected frequencies of 5 or more and the lowest expected frequency in any cell should be 1 (see Pallant, 2005 for more details). In the following tables, if nothing is said about the assumptions, this means that all assumptions were fulfilled.

Table 3: Self-concept of risk

		Female	Male	Total
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Self-concept of risk	Not risky	35,0%	22,2%	28,7%
	A little risky	56,7%	60,8%	58,7%
	Risky	8,3%	17,0%	12,6%
	Very risky	0%	0%	0%
	Extremely risky	0%	0%	0%
Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Pearson Chi-Square		Value=12,215 ^a	df=2	Sig=0,009
<i>a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19,25</i>				

The importance of this analysis lies in the relationship of this self-concept with the attitude to communication campaigns to promote road safety. Some studies refer that there is tendency to assign blame to others (Reto and Sá, 2003 and Marques, 2011). If there are no failure or limitation recognitions, there is no predisposition to change, and therefore, the receptivity to communications campaigns is low.

Table 4 reports some risks behaviors that are known as accident causes. The respondents focused their answers in first three level of the Likert scale, assuming the male gender a lightly more risky behavior. This difference is only statistically significant for speed limit and driving after drink alcohol, as proved by Pearson Chi-Square test (sig=0.003 and sig=0,001, respectively) for any usual significance level.

Table 4: Risk behaviors in driving

Item		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always	Pearson Chi-Square
Exceed the legal speed limits	Female	8,9%	35,7%	41,4%	14,0%	0,0%	Value=15,863; df=4; Sig=0,003
	Male	5,9%	22,2%	44,4%	23,5%	3,9%	
Driving after drink alcohol	Female	55,4%	33,8%	7,6%	3,2%	0,0%	Value=18,842; df=4 Sig=0,001
	Male	35,3%	39,2%	18,3%	4,6%	2,6%	
Use cell phone while driving without hands free device	Female	26,1%	45,9%	21,0%	6,4%	0,6%	Value=2,184; df=4 Sig=0,702
	Male	24,8%	41,2%	23,5%	8,5%	2,0%	

About 65% have already had at least one accident, in both genders (see Table 5). The difference between genders is only statistically significant when it is used 5% or more of significance level.

Table 5: Traffic accidents

		Never	Once	Twice	Three times	More than three times	Pearson Chi-Square
Traffic accident	Female	35,0%	34,4%	21,7%	5,7%	3,2%	Value=10,895; df=4 Sig=0,028
	Male	35,9%	25,5%	17,6%	10,5%	10,5%	

4.2.2. Attitude towards driving

The analysis of attitude towards driving is made in Table 6. These attitudes are evaluated through three dimensions: perceived benefits of adopting safe driving, individual control over the driving and affective attitudes towards driving. All the questions were classified by a five-level Likert scale: 1 means “Strongly Disagree” and 5 means “Strongly Agree”. The respondents consider that there are benefits to adopt a safe driving, according to the high scores for female and male answers. At the same time, the drivers feel that have an individual control over their driving, differentiating the safe and risky type of driving. Finally, they have an affective attitude towards driving, which means that they feel well when they respect the Highway Code.

For most of the items, the female average is higher than the male average, which is with agreement with the self-concept of risky inquired before. However, this difference is not statistically significant when 5% of significance level is considered, except for the item “I like to drive respecting the Highway Code”. Besides, in the Pearson Chi-Square test that has (*), the assumptions were violated, which weakens the reliability of the conclusions.

Table 6: Attitudes towards driving (1=Strongly Disagree / 5=Strongly Agree)

Dimensions	Items	Gender	Mean	St.Dev	Pearson Chi-Square
Perceived benefits of adopting safe driving	The respect for the Highway Code prevents traffic accidents.	Female	4,51	0,05	Value=7,778; df=4
		Male	4,33	0,06	Sig=0,100 (*)
	It is beneficial to respect the traffic rules.	Female	4,62	0,04	Value=2,143; df=3
		Male	4,54	0,05	Sig=0,543 (*)
	The respect for traffic rules is effective in the prevention of road accidents.	Female	4,44	0,05	Value=9,490; df=4
		Male	4,25	0,07	Sig=0,050 (*)
	The respect for traffic rules prevents my engagement in road accidents.	Female	4,25	0,07	Value=4,599; df=4
		Male	4,07	0,08	Sig=0,331
Individual control over the driving	When I drive, I can decide if I have a safe driving type or risky type.	Female	4,16	0,06	Value=1,120; df=3
		Male	4,20	0,06	Sig=0,772
	I believe I can make decisions about the type of driving that I should take (safe or risky).	Female	4,33	0,05	Value=3,236; df=3
		Male	4,21	0,06	Sig=0,357
	If I don't feel able to drive, I will not do.	Female	4,50	0,06	Value=3,109; df=4
		Male	4,42	0,07	Sig=0,540 (*)
	I feel I control my driving type (safe or risky).	Female	4,26	0,07	Value=2,817; df=4
		Male	4,18	0,09	Sig=0,589
Affective attitudes towards driving	I feel good when I drive respecting the Highway Code.	Female	4,31	0,06	Value=4,462; df=4
		Male	4,14	0,07	Sig=0,347
	The persons that drive respecting the Highway Code are more responsible.	Female	4,22	0,07	Value=9,279; df=4
		Male	3,91	0,09	Sig=0,054
	I like to drive respecting the Highway Code.	Female	4,50	0,06	Value=11,543; df=4
		Male	4,27	0,08	Sig=0,021
		Male	3,58	0,10	

4.3. Attitude towards the Portuguese road safety communication campaigns

In this point, it is analyzed the general attitude of drivers towards the road safety campaigns (see Table 7). In spite of the opinion presents on average, positive scores, these values are not clearly expressive. The attitude is similar for both genders, corroborated by the test of independence.

In the same way, was asked to drivers about the relevance of these campaigns for them and for their driving: once again, the values on average were positive, but not overwhelming. According to Lewis, Watson and White (2008), one of the aspects that determine the effectiveness of road safety advertising messages, in terms of persuasion capacity, is the individual involvement degree.

Table 7: General attitude towards communication campaigns about road safety (1=Strongly Disagree / 5=Strongly Agree)

Dimensions	Items	Gender	Mean	St.Dev	Pearson Chi-Square
General attitude towards campaigns	In general, I like the Portuguese road safety communication campaigns.	Female	3,73	0,06	Value=7,647; df=4 Sig=0,105
		Male	3,52	0,07	
	My general opinion about this campaigns is favorable.	Female	3,80	0,06	Value=7,930; df=4 Sig=0,094
		Male	3,69	0,08	
	In general, I consider Portuguese road safety communication campaigns a nice thing.	Female	3,83	0,06	Value=3,321; df=4 Sig=0,506
		Male	3,75	0,07	
Personal involvement with campaigns	The campaigns are relevant for me and for my driving.	Female	3,48	0,07	Value=3,771; df=4 Sig=0,438
		Male	3,32	0,08	

Following the above questions is necessary to verify if these campaigns are considered effective by the respondents. The results are in Table 8 and it is possible to observe that the drivers consider the campaigns persuasive, convincing, effective and appealing. However, the results are lower when it is evaluated the memorability of the campaigns; so, this fact could be explained by the temporary effect of the campaigns, without a long term effect on the drivers memory. The female drivers tend to valorize more the campaigns when compared to the male drivers, once the scores are higher in every item analyzed. Besides, the last item of the table is statistically different for the subsets considered: the women remember more the campaigns, given a positive value to the item, while the men give a negative score to this item (sig=0,018, which mean that this difference is statistically significant for 5%). This difference can be an important tool for the future: if the target audience remembers differently the road safety campaigns, the development of new campaigns should take this factor into account, in order to be more effective for both genders. As referred Delhomme et al. (2009), practices that have been evaluated as effective in previous high-quality projects can provide useful input for planning new programs.

Table 8: Perceived efficacy about road safety campaigns (1=Strongly Disagree / 5=Strongly Agree)

Dimensions	Items	Gender	Mean	St.Dev	Pearson Chi-Square
Perceived efficacy of the road safety campaigns	Given my behavior on the road, the campaigns are persuasive.	Female	3,38	0,07	Value=3,444; df=4 Sig=0,486
		Male	3,25	0,07	
	For me, these campaigns are convincing.	Female	3,45	0,07	Value=2,109; df=4 Sig=0,716
		Male	3,35	0,07	
	As driver, I consider the campaigns effective.	Female	3,37	0,07	Value=4,767; df=4 Sig=0,312
		Male	3,22	0,08	
	As driver, I can say that these campaigns are appealing.	Female	3,48	0,07	Value=5,831; df=4 Sig=0,212
		Male	3,28	0,08	
	For me, the campaigns are memorable.	Female	3,15	0,08	Value=11,900; df=4 Sig=0,018
		Male	2,78	0,08	

Finally, the intention of act according to the road safety campaigns, as well as to recommend them is analyzed in Table 9. The respondents claim that they follow the advices presented in the campaigns. Consistent with this attitude, they also recommend those advices to friends, their family members and others persons. Once again the average of answers given by the female respondents is higher than the men, which is consistent with previous answers about risks taken and efficacy of the road safety campaigns. The difference between genders is only statistically significant in the intention to act according to the campaigns.

Table 9: Predisposition to act according to the road safety campaigns and to recommend to others

Dimensions	Items	Gender	Mean	St.Dev	Pearson Chi-Square
Intention to act according to the campaigns	When I see these campaigns, I follow the advices that are presented.	Female	3,62	0,05	Value=12,928; df=4 Sig=0,012
		Male	3,43	0,07	
	I comply with the advices in my daily journey.	Female	3,78	0,05	Value=18,909 df=4 Sig=0,001
		Male	3,47	0,08	
	When I drive, I practice the given advices by the road safety campaigns.	Female	3,72	0,06	Value=13,668; df=4 Sig=0,008
		Male	3,42	0,08	
Intention to recommend to others the campaigns	I give those advices to my relatives.	Female	3,65	0,07	Value=7,325; df=4 Sig=0,120
		Male	3,40	0,08	
	I advertise this advice to others	Female	3,50	0,07	Value=6,815; df=4 Sig=0,146
		Male	3,29	0,08	
	If a friend fits into a situation presented in the campaigns, I give the advice expressed therein.	Female	3,56	0,06	Value=6,704; df=4 Sig=0,152
		Male	3,54	0,07	

4.4. Principal Analysis of Components

Four dimensions related with the driving behavior were selected: risk behavior on the road, perceived benefit of the adoption of safe driving, individual control over the driving and affective attitudes to driving. At this moment, is important the evaluation of reliability of the questionnaire. To measure the accuracy of the data interpretation, the Alpha's Cronbach is used. This value ranges between 0 and 1, and an internal consistency is considered reasonable above 0.6 (see George and Mallery, 2003, for more details). In

situations where this value is too low, it is suggested the elimination of some items of the questionnaire, without loss of information about a latent variable, in order to increase the internal consistency. For this study, it was necessary to eliminate two items of the individual control dimension to increase the internal consistency. In this way, for the four dimensions studied the values obtained are 0.620, 0.837, 0.804 and 0.672, respectively. This led us to a reasonable internal consistency to our study.

As each dimension has several items, that have a high degree of correlation between them, a principal analysis of components (PCA) was done. Principal components is essentially a method of data reduction that aims to produce a small number of derived variables that can be used in place of the larger number of original variables to simplify subsequent analysis of the data.

For this principal analysis of components, the Kaiser criterion – related with the selection of components that have eigenvalues higher than unity – was selected (see Landau and Everitt, 2004 for more details). In this way, a new variable arises to describe each dimension, as presented in Table 10.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy indicates the proportion of variance of the variables that might be caused by underlying factors. High values, close to one, generally indicate that a factor analysis is useful to the data. If the value is less than 0.50, the results of the factor analysis are not useful. Our results, are not overwhelming, but allow continuing the analysis. Besides, the Bartlett's test of sphericity, that tests the hypothesis if the items being independent among them, has p value 0,000 for all dimensions and consequently states that the variables are correlated, which gives more confidence in proceed the PCA.

The communalities represent the percentage of variability attributed to the model that can be explained by the factors. Most of the values obtained are greater than 0,60, giving a good variance of data explained. The sixth column is related to the variance explained by only one component for each dimension: it is not the desirable but the increase of components at this stage will lead to an increase of data for our cluster analysis that is our final goal.

Table 10: Principal analysis of components for driving behavior

Dimension/New variable	Item	KMO test	Bartlett test	Communalities after extraction	Total variation explained	Component (Weights)
Risk behavior	Exceed the legal speed limit	0,641	Sig= =0.000	0,580	56,86%	0,762
	Driving after drink alcohol			0,522		0,723
	Use cell phone while driving without hands free device			0,603		0,777
Perceived benefits of adopting safe driving	The respect for the Highway Code prevents traffic accidents.	,796	Sig= =0.000	0,796	69,19%	0,892
	It is beneficial to respect the traffic rules.			0,583		0,764
	The respect for traffic rules is effective in the prevention of road accidents.			0,755		0,869

	The respect for traffic rules prevents my engagement in road accidents.			0,633		0,796
Individual control over the driving	When I drive, I can decide if I have a safe driving type or risky type.	,500	Sig= =0.000	0,838	83,76%	0,915
	I believe I can make decisions about the type of driving that I should take (safe or risky).			0,838		0,915
Affective attitudes towards driving	I feel good when I drive respecting the Highway Code.			0,716		0,846
	The persons that drive respecting the Highway Code are more responsible.	,589	Sig= =0.000	0,637	58,26%	0,798
	Driving respecting the Highway Code can decrease my driving pleasure.			0,395		-0,628

5. Conclusions and recommendations

Road safety communication campaigns often rely on a variety of means and tools. However, to be effective, the strategy message should be targeted to a specific audience. In this paper, the effects of road safety campaigns on Portuguese drivers were analyzed according to the gender.

The female drivers have less risky behaviors, namely speeding and driving after drink. Women remember better the road safety campaigns and intend to apply that safety measure in the daily journey, when compared to the men answers. In order to fight this problem, the education of children (future drivers, passengers and pedestrians), must be strongly implemented, taking into account that school education is crucial to the passage of knowledge and awareness among future drivers.

The results of this study are important for marketing and communication professionals involved in carrying out road safety campaigns. Based on the data obtained, and in the context of these campaigns, it is suggested a strategy on two fronts. As an initial objective, generic campaigns directed at both groups should be carried out. These campaigns should concentrate on warning for risky behavior on the road observed in both genres, including the use of mobile phones while driving. Such campaigns should be inserted in general media, which can reach the two groups. As a second approach, it is proposed the development of campaigns targeting especially the male audience, as it stands out as a group that has more risk behavior on the roads. In this sense, it is suggested to build messages with specific content, such as warning for speeding or driving under the influence of alcohol. These campaigns could also be inserted in specific media targeted to the male audience, particularly newspapers, magazines and television programs especially consumed by these public.

This work opens the way for future research involving the development of road safety campaigns. In future studies can be deepened the profile of each group, men and women, with regard to their media consumption habits in order to create a preferred map for inserting the campaigns.

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