

# Drivers don't ignore a ringing phone but do ignore the risk

7 September 2017, by Sandra Hutchinson



New QUT study investigates the dangers of a ringing phone. Credit: Queensland University of Technology

Drivers find it difficult to ignore a ringing phone but they do ignore the dangers, with a new QUT study revealing almost 50 per cent believe locating and answering a ringing phone is not as risky as talking and texting.

The research undertaken by QUT's Centre for Accident Research & Road Safety – Queensland (CARRS-Q) and published in the prestigious *PLOS ONE* journal has found locating a ringing phone, checking who is calling, and rejecting or answering the call, is the most frequent [mobile phone](#) task undertaken by [drivers](#).

Lead researcher Oscar Oviedo-Trespalacios said drivers did not believe that locating and answering a ringing phone was as risky as talking, [texting](#) or browsing.

"The study of 484 Queensland drivers found 45 per cent admit to locating and answering a ringing phone, compared to 28 per cent who reported speaking on a handheld device.

"Also concerning is that more drivers reported looking at a screen for more than 2 seconds or locating and answering a ringing phone, than they

did talking on a handheld phone, texting or browsing."

Mr Oviedo-Trespalacios said when considering the [risk](#) of these different mobile phone tasks, most drivers underestimated the distracting dangers of passive phone use.

"Finding and reaching for a ringing phone is perceived by drivers as having a mid-range crash risk, however research has showed that this task is one of the most risky activities a driver can engage in," he said.

"This is because drivers are likely to adapt their driving behaviour when talking, texting and browsing, by reducing their speed, increasing their distance from the vehicle in front and scanning their environment more frequently.

"On the other hand, a ringing mobile phone can occur at any time without giving time for the driver to adapt their behaviour and therefore increases the likelihood of a crash.

"This mismatch in perception of risk is a major concern revealed by the study."

Mr Oviedo-Trespalacios said using a mobile phone while driving had been shown to increase crash risk four-fold.

"Novice drivers are particularly at risk as they are more likely to drive while using a mobile phone."

Mr Oviedo-Trespalacios said other findings in the study included:

- Despite the research, 12 per cent drivers still don't believe talking on a handheld phone is dangerous
- Drivers actively avoid police detection, with about 70 per cent admitting to being on the lookout for police when using their phone

- Drivers keep their phones low and cover them to evade police detection
- On a typical day, drivers are more likely to look at their mobile [phone](#) for more than 2 seconds, than they are to text or browse

**More information:** Oscar Oviedo-Trespalacios et al. Risk factors of mobile phone use while driving in Queensland: Prevalence, attitudes, crash risk perception, and task-management strategies, *PLOS ONE* (2017). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0183361](#)

Provided by Queensland University of Technology

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