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Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing 100871, PR China  
Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PR China

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ABSTRACT

... 1 ... 2 ...

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1. Introduction

...

... (2007).  
 ...  
 ... (1998; 1998; 1 & 1, 2004).  
 ... (2007),  
 appraisals (1968).  
 ... (2002).  
 ... (2005) ... &  
 ... (2008; & 1, 2008).

1.2. Risky driving: perception and attitude

... (2001)  
 ... (2000; & 1, 2004).  
 ... (2009; & 2007; & 2012).  
 ... (1996).  
 (2004)  
 ... (1993).  
 ... (2009).  
 ... (1991).  
 ... (2004; & 2003; & 1997; & 2004).

1.3. Emotion and risky driving: through perception and attitude

...?  
 ... (2003).  
 ... (1995),  
 ... (1983)  
 ... (2008).  
 ... (2007)

(2005) ... (2007). ... (2006). ... (2004). ... (2003). ... (1), ... (2) ... (1, 2).

1.4. Current study

... (2005) ... 1, ... 1

2. Study 1

... (1987; & , 2003).

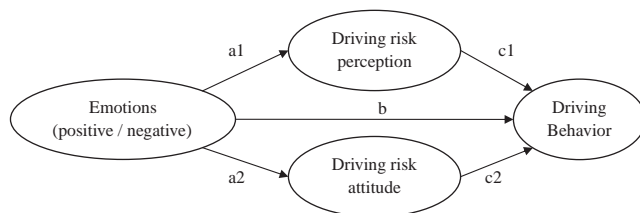


Fig. 1.

2.1. Method

2.1.1. Participants

A total of 218 participants were recruited from a university in Taiwan. The participants were divided into three groups based on their driving experience: 204 (93.6%) were experienced drivers with a mean age of 34.10 (SD = 7.70), 20 (9.2%) were novice drivers with a mean age of 20.56 (SD = 5.46), and 14 (6.4%) were intermediate drivers with a mean age of 30.71 (SD = 7.33). The participants were recruited through various channels, including advertisements and direct recruitment. The study was approved by the ethics committee of the university. The participants received a monetary reward for their participation. The data were analyzed using SPSS 20.0.

2.1.2. Materials of emotion induction

The materials of emotion induction were divided into three categories: happy, neutral, and sad. The happy materials included 6 short videos and 6 short stories. The neutral materials included 6 short videos and 6 short stories. The sad materials included 6 short videos and 6 short stories. The materials were pre-tested by 20 participants to ensure their effectiveness in inducing the target emotions. The materials were presented to the participants in a randomized order. The participants were asked to rate their current emotion level on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much) after watching each video or reading each story. The mean ratings for each emotion category were: happy (M = 4.10, SD = 0.70), neutral (M = 3.00, SD = 0.70), and sad (M = 1.50, SD = 0.70).

2.1.3. Measures

2.1.3.1. Emotion.

The emotion measure was a self-report questionnaire based on the Emotion Scale (ES) developed by Ekman (1995). The ES consists of 15 items that measure the intensity of six basic emotions: happiness, surprise, anger, sadness, disgust, and fear. The items are rated on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much). The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the ES in this study was .89.

2.1.3.2. Driving risk perception.

The driving risk perception measure was a self-report questionnaire based on the Driving Risk Perception Scale (DRPS) developed by Wang et al. (2005). The DRPS consists of 10 items that measure the perceived risk of driving in various situations. The items are rated on a scale from 0 (not at all) to 10 (very much). The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the DRPS in this study was .80 (84, .83, .83). In general, the DRPS has been found to be a reliable and valid measure of driving risk perception (Wang et al., 2005; Wang & Wang, 2004; Wang & Wang, 1998).

2.1.3.3. Driving risk attitude.

The driving risk attitude measure was a self-report questionnaire based on the Driving Risk Attitude Scale (DRAS) developed by Wang & Wang (2002; Wang & Wang, 2008)<sup>2</sup>. The DRAS consists of 5 items that measure the attitude towards driving risk. The items are rated on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the DRAS in this study was .82. The DRAS has been found to be a reliable and valid measure of driving risk attitude (Wang & Wang, 2002; Wang & Wang, 2008).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The data were analyzed using SPSS 20.0.  
<sup>2</sup> Wang & Wang (2008).



Fig. 2. A winding road through a forest.

2.1.3.4. Risky driving behavior.

... (p < .05).

2.1.4. Procedure

... 25 ...

2.2. Result

2.2.1. Emotion induction

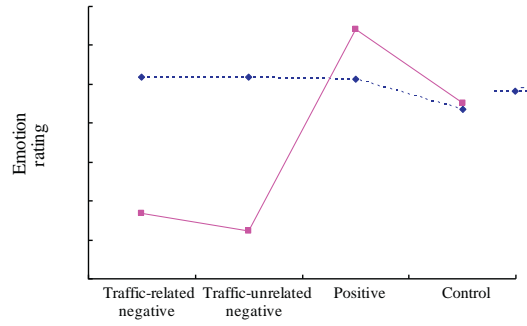
... (F(3,211) = 51.26, p < .001,  $\eta^2 = .42$ ). ... (F(3,212) = 77.84, p < .001,  $\eta^2 = .52$ ). ... (ps < .001), ... (p < .001). ... (p = ). ... (p < .05).

2.2.2. Driving risk perception

... (F(3,214) = 2.68, p < .05,  $\eta^2 = .04$ ). ... (p < .05) ... (p < .05) ... (F(3,213) = 2.57, p = .055,  $\eta^2 = .04$ ), ... (p < .01) ... (p < .05).

2.2.3. Driving risk attitude and risky driving behavior

... 2 × 4 ... (F(3,207) = 2.79, p < .05,  $\eta^2 = .04$ ).



...  $t(69) = 1.941, p = .056, \eta^2 = .05$ ; ...  $t(54) = 2.270, p = .027, \eta^2 = .09$  (p. 5).

... (p. 1).

### 2.3. Discussion

... (p. 5)

**Table 1**  
 Regression coefficients (N = 31).

	Model 1 (β)	Model 2 (β)
Age	-.199*	-1.720
Gender	-.105	-1.497
Education	.019	-.316
Income	.000	.288
F	2.349	3.482**
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	.027	.080

\*  $p < .05$ .  
 \*\*  $p < .01$ .

... (2007; 1, 1987). ... (2007), ... (1985), ... (2012), ... (1946). ... (5.49 > 2.53,  $F(1, 216) = 234.23, p < .001, \eta^2 = .52$ ). ... (2012). ... (2005). ... (2005).

**3. Study 2**

... 1, ... 2.

3.1. Method

3.1.1. Sample

700, 570 (81.4%), 500 (71.4%), 500, 430 (86.0%), 61 (12.2%), 37.86 (9.85), 20, 73, 500, 74, 2, 186, 10, 191 (38.2%)

3.1.2. Measures

3.1.2.1. Mood. (1995). 65, 58, 5, (1, 5), 28, .94, .86, .82, 51.76%

3.1.2.2. Driving risk perception and driving risk attitude.

3.1.2.3. Driving behavior. (1990); (2008). 21-

3.1.3. Procedure

3.2. Result and discussion

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.  $\chi^2/df=3.41, =.92, =.07, .05, .1, .05, .05$

Table 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	0	1	(.94)							
2.	0	1	.79**	(.86)						
3.	0	1	-.30**	-.08	(.82)					
4.	4.38	2.43	.05	.13**	.06	(.81)				
5.	1.58	1.88	.25**	.20**	-.08	.30**	(.84)			
6.	3.93	3.62	.11*	.14**	.10	.21**	.28**	(.93)		
7.	2.38	.66	.27**	.23**	-.06	-.04	.15**	-.02	(.84)	
8.	1.91	.74	.58**	.53**	-.10*	.04	.28**	.12**	.38**	(.94)

\* p < .05.  
\*\* p < .01.



**Table 3**  
 Regression coefficients and R-squared values for the regression model (N = 32).

Variable	Model 1 ( $\beta$ )	Model 2 ( $\beta$ )
Control	-.063	.000
Age	.020	-.005
Gender	-.111*	-.059
SES	.164**	.118**
SES <sup>2</sup>		.448**
SES <sup>3</sup>		.163*
SES <sup>4</sup>		.015
F	6.230**	68.877**
Adjusted R-squared	.050	.374

\*  $p < .05$ .  
 \*\*  $p < .01$ .

**Table 4**  
 Regression coefficients and R-squared values for the regression model (N = 32).

Variable	Model 1 ( $\beta$ )	Model 2 ( $\beta$ )
Control	-.059	-.033
Age	.100	.090
Gender	.028	.051
SES	.127*	.110*
SES <sup>2</sup>		.218*
SES <sup>3</sup>		.037
SES <sup>4</sup>		.001
F	2.135	8.355**
Adjusted R-squared	.011	.064

\*  $p < .05$ .  
 \*\*  $p < .01$ .

**Table 5**  
 Regression coefficients and R-squared values for the regression model (N = 32).

Variable	Model 1 ( $\beta$ )	Model 2 ( $\beta$ )
Control		
Age		
Gender		
SES		
SES <sup>2</sup>		
SES <sup>3</sup>		
SES <sup>4</sup>		
F		
Adjusted R-squared		

Table 5 is a regression table with 8 rows and 3 columns. The columns are labeled 'Variable', 'Model 1 ( $\beta$ )', and 'Model 2 ( $\beta$ )'. The rows are: Control, Age, Gender, SES, SES<sup>2</sup>, SES<sup>3</sup>, SES<sup>4</sup>, F, and Adjusted R-squared. All cells in this table are empty.

#### 4. General discussion

The general discussion section contains text that is mostly illegible due to heavy noise and artifacts. It appears to start with a paragraph discussing the findings of the study.



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