

FACTORS AFFECTING ROAD RAGE INCIDENTS IN NORTH CALOOCAN CITY: AN ASSESSMENT

ABSTRACT

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Road rage is a dangerous and aggressive behavior exhibited by motorists, often triggered by frustration stemming from traffic congestion. It manifests through verbal insults, physical threats, and hazardous driving behaviors such as tailgating, abrupt swerving, and brake checking. These reactions are typically escalated by emotional distress caused by traffic delays. A recent incident involving two jeepney drivers engaged in a violent altercation highlights the serious consequences of unchecked road aggression. This study aims to examine the factors influencing road rage incidents in North Caloocan City and to provide insights that may inform improvements in urban planning, traffic management, and public safety. This study employs a quantitative descriptive research design to assess the contributing factors to road rage incidents in North Caloocan City. A structured survey questionnaire is used to gather data on respondents' demographic profiles, triggering factors, experiences, and potential solutions. The researchers personally distribute and retrieve the questionnaires from selected participants. Data are analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency distribution, percentage, weighted mean, and a Likert scale to quantify responses and interpret behavioral patterns and causes of road rage. The study revealed that the majority of respondents were middle-aged males with substantial driving experience. Common triggers of road rage included perceived loss of personal space, reckless merging, inefficient driving behavior, and poor road infrastructure. Reported issues involved inadequate loading zones, tailgating, and impatience among drivers. Recommendations from participants highlighted the need for stricter law enforcement, enhanced traffic education programs, and improved road infrastructure and maintenance to address these issues and mitigate road rage incidents. The findings indicate that road rage is closely tied to environmental and behavioral factors such as traffic congestion, poor infrastructure, and aggressive driving conduct. Demographic factors also play a role, with more experienced drivers still susceptible to frustration in high-stress traffic scenarios. To reduce incidents, the study recommends the implementation of designated loading zones, stricter merging regulations, adaptive traffic signals, noise control measures, and continuous road maintenance. These strategies should be supported by coordinated efforts among drivers, traffic enforcers, educators, and policymakers to enhance traffic safety, infrastructure planning, and public awareness.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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