Introduction: Road accidents are a social phenomenon in different communities which its infrastructural dimensions of which as well as technologic failures such as road quality, and technical faults of automobiles, need to be assessed in detail. According to the report of Iran Ministry of Health, number of deaths due to road accidents in 2005 was 27764 persons. Iran has the first order in the world for deadly road accidents.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive-analytic study on 300 truck drivers in Yazd. We used 3 questionnaires, including one for demographic data, Driver Behavior Questionnaire (DBQ), and one for drivers' self-evaluation of their driving.

Results: 5 types of the dangerous behavior had the highest frequency: Misjudge speed of oncoming vehicle when overtaking.; Deliberately disregard the speed limits late at night or very early in the morning.; Ignore 'give way' signs, and narrowly avoid colliding with traffic having right of way.; Stuck behind a slow-moving vehicle on a two-lane highway, you are driven by frustration to try to overtake in risky circumstances.; Drive with only 'half-an-eye' on the road while looking at a map, changing a cassette or radio channel, etc. The more the driver's driving was influenced by emotional and mental states the more deliberate violations and slips.

Conclusion: Drivers' dangerous behavior is related to motivational factors, it seems that presenting some strategic solutions in order to distinct between motivational factors and cognitive subjects, especially among truck drivers to be effective. So designing some training courses for drivers about the risks of the different types of dangerous behaviors may affect this issue.