Driving for Work Risk Management

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Protecting Our Workers on the Road



...and those they share it with



My presentation

- Legal landscape
- 'Reframing' our mindset
- The case for action
- Safe Systems approach
- WHAT needs attention
- HOW to manage driving for work risks



Employers have the power..... to change cluster of unsafe behaviours around driving for work













Do we need to manage vehicle risk?

Do we operate vehicles for work?

Do our employees drive for work purposes?

Do employees or others drive on our premises?

Do we provide employees with personal vehicles?

Do we operate mopeds, motorcycles or bicycles?

Do we employ/contract transport services?

Executive management are **legally responsible** for insuring that appropriate **systems and controls** are in place to **manage risk** and that they are **operating effectively**.

The Legal Imperative

89/391/EEC [Safety Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005]

Employer duty of care

Employee duty of care

Harm landscape 'on the Road'

At least 1/3 of all road collisions involve a vehicle used in a work related context

Cars are overrepresented in road collisions. About ¾ of the total

The next accident at work is likely to involve a vehicle Those who drive for work are more likely to be involved in a road collision

Driving for work is a HIGH RISK work activity

Risk Exposure Factors

- Driver behaviour
- Km Driven
- Time of day
- Day of week
- Total time on the road
- Road environment
- Weather
- Vehicle Condition

Self reported speeding: Motorists who DFW are more likely than the average motorist to admit to speeding on urban & rural roads

Speeding 'Have you ever…'	% Yes All drivers (1,061)	% Yes DFW (151)
Exceeded 50km/h speed limit by less than 10km	16%	28%
Exceeded 50km/h speed limit by more than 10km	9%	21%
Exceeded 100km/h speed limit by less than 10km	14%	29%
Exceeded 100km/h speed limit by more than 10km		16%

RSA

Source: RSA Driver Attitudes & Behaviour Study November 2014

Killer Behaviours: Motorists who DFW are more at risk



Those who DFW are more likely to admit that they:

- × Fell asleep at the wheel **18%** (11% for all drivers)
- × Driven after alcohol **18%** (11% for all drivers)
- × Always use handsfree phone when driving **30%** (12% for all drivers)
- × Admit to being a 'manipulator' **41%** (32% for all drivers)



Source: RSA Driver Attitudes & Behaviour Study November 2014

Progress on DFW Policy Implementation





How to build a case for action?



- Legal duty
- Moral duty
- Cost analysis
- Claims analysis
- Non-financial benefits
- Competitive advantage
- Corporate and Social responsibility





Understanding & Reducing Costs

- Recoverable
- Non-recoverable
- Hidden costs
- Vehicle costs
- Driver costs
- 3rd Party costs
- Other costs



Claims analysis

how often they occur and % of overall costs

Claim type	% of claims	% of costs
Third party (unknown) hit client while parked	14.6	(11.6)
Hit fixed/temporary object	12.0	11.9
Break-in/theft	10.3	5.4
Vehicle returned damaged by user	5.8	4.6
Third party hit client in rear	4.2	5.7
Client hit third party in rear (rear-end shunt)	3.6	14.4
Third party (known) hit client while parked	3.4	3.7
Client reversed into third party	2.9	4.0
Client hit parked /stationary third party vehicle	2.5	3.9
Pulling out: third party into path of client	2.0	4.1
Pulling out: client into path of third party	1.1	4.5
Glass	20.8	3.2
Other (20+ categories)	16.8	23.0

Vehicle Costs

Vehicle costs	Recoverable/insured
Recovery and storage	Yes/no
Repair of vehicle	Yes/no
Vehicle downtime and replacement vehicle	Yes/no
New vehicle if written off	Yes/no
Reduced resale value	Yes/no
Leased vehicle life costs if written off	Yes/no
Increased insurance excess and premiums	Yes/no

Driver Costs

Driver costs	Recoverable/insured
Loss of expertise	Yes/no
Personal injury compensation	Yes/no
Lost productivity due to injury absence	Yes/no
Replacement driver - overtime, temporary driver	Yes/no
Medical and welfare	Yes/no
Counselling	Yes/no
Reassessment and training	Yes/no

Third Party Costs

	Third party costs	Recoverable/insured
	Vehicle damage	Yes/no
	Vehicle downtime and loss of earnings	Yes/no
	Property damage	Yes/no
	Personal injury compensation and rehabilitation	Yes/no
	Hospital fees	Yes/no
\langle	Inconvenience	Yes/no
	Disbursements including expert witnesses, police reports, post- mortem if fatality and GP notes or reports	Yes/no
\langle	Legal, court issue setting down and specialist report fees	Yes/no
	Fines	Yes/no

Other Costs

Other costs	Recoverable/insured
Redelivery	Yes/no
Missed/late delivery penalties	Yes/no
Customer service/good will/missed sales	Yes/no
Damaged/lost stock	Yes/no
Own property damage	Yes/no
Investigation time	Yes/no
Management and administration time	Yes/no
Image/reputation/PR	Yes/no
Increased congestion	Yes/no
Extra tax to cover road safety improvements	Yes/no

Murray, W. (2011) Sustaining Work-Related Road Safety in Hard Times: understanding collision costs.

"Safe Systems Approach"



Safe Systems approach

Safe Journey/ Deliveries

- Meetings without moving
- ✓ Public Transport options
- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Route scheduling
- ✓ Delivery Scheduling
- ✓ Client cooperation
- ✓ Safe delivering procedure
- ✓ Adequate breaks
- \checkmark Safe stopping. Parking and reversing
- \checkmark Care Entering and exiting premises
- Keeping safe and suitable distance from other vehicles and Vulnerable Road Users
- \checkmark Warning signs for road users and pedestrians
- ✓ Checking load regularly
- ✓ No Distractions
- ✓ Mechanical lifting aids

Essential Reading



YOU have the power to.... Influence safer behaviours around driving for work





Thank you

www.etsc.eu/praise www.vehiclesatwork.ie www.loadsafe.ie www.drivingforwork.ie

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