# Data led work-related road safety 

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| BTC |  |  | Pizer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIEMENS | Gohmonafohmon | Mondelēe | 2.011 |
| ASDA | Roche. | (1) |  |
| $\triangle \mathrm{IRON}_{\text {MOUNTAIN }}{ }^{\text {- }}$ | $M^{c} \mathrm{Cat}$ <br> It's all good |  | Rentokil Initial |

## Contents

- Why
- Collision causes
- How:
- Understand risks \& costs
- Manage risks using systems based approach
- Evaluate
- Societal:
- Driving is biggest risk workers, commuters \& local communities face
- Legal:
- Transport, OHS - 89/391/EEC
- Vehicle = workplace for OHS - HSE/DfT
- Business:
- Good practice, reputation, brand, CSR
- Financial:

- Hidden costs twice actual \& impact profitability
- Injuries impact individual (57\%, Company (20\%) \& Society (23\%)
- Drivers are the main cause of work-related road collisions
- Managers are the main cause of work-related road collisions


## men <br> Behind the wheel outcomes



Benefit of BTW starts before training undertaken!

- All employees $=0.029$ claims per year, never trained $=0.025$
- Training $=0.347$ per year before training - falling to 0.125 after training
- Claim rate improved with training, but still $5^{*}$ higher than 'never trained' group
- Regression to the mean makes up approx. half of training impact
- Work-related road safety goes beyond drivers


## Creating a Crash Free Culture

## Research shows that:

'Fleet safety is most likely to be improved by the introduction of an integrated set of measures based on the safety culture within the organisation'
TRL, MUARC, CARRS-Q

|  | Management Culture (30\%) | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Journey } \\ (10 \%) \end{array} \end{array}$ | Road/ Site Environment (10\%) | People - Drivers and Managers (20\%) | Vehicle (10\%) | External/ Societal/ Community/ Brand (20\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PreCrash or PreDrive | Leadership <br> Business case <br> Legal compliance <br> Safety review <br> Benchmarking <br> Pilot studies <br> Goals \& policies <br> Safety culture <br> Committee <br> Pledge <br> Communications <br> Contractors | Travel policy Mode choice Journey planning Routing Risk assessment Emergency preparation Shifts/ working time | Risk assess Observation Guidelines Site layouts Work permits Site rules Road design Hot-spot mapping Engage local road agencies | Recruit <br> Contract <br> Induct <br> Check qualified <br> Handbook <br> Risk assess <br> Train <br> Equip <br> Communicate <br> Engage <br> Monitor <br> Correct | Risk assess Select <br> Specification <br> Safety features <br> Service <br> Maintain <br> Check <br> Use policy <br> Mobile comms <br> ITS/telematics <br> Wear \& tear <br> Grey fleet | Regulator/policy engagement CSR <br> Benchmarking Communications Family members Community Road safety weeks/ days Awards |
| At Scene | Emergency support to driver | Engage local investigators | Manage scene | Process to manage scene | Crashworthy 'ITS' data capture | Escalation process |
| PostCrash | Report, record \& investigate Change process Data linkages, evaluation \& KPIs | Debrief \& review journeys | Investigate and improve Review site/road elements of collision data | Reporting and investigation Driver debrief Counselling, trauma support Reassess/train | Strong openable doors Investigate 'ITS' data Inspection \& repair | Manage reputation and community learning process |

# How to improve work-related road safety 

Understanding \& targeting risks

## Process data

## Gap analysis

www.fleetsafetybenchmarking.net

## 10,30 *, 150 \& 300+ questions <br> Others eg Zurich

## Policy

Fleet safety, health and environmental policy


## Leadership

Organisational leadership and culture


Journey and mobility management


Driver recruitment, induction, management \& wellbeing


## Vehicle management

Vehicle selection, management \& security


## Corporate responsibility

CSR \& community road safety


## Outcomes data:

- Risk assessment
- Licence checks
- Claims
- Telemetry

How do you compare?
What does the data tell us?

## Outcomes data:

- Risk assessment
- Licence checks
- Claims
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- Grey fleet

How do you compare?
What does the data tell us?

## Risk assessment data

RoadRISK completions $\mathbf{v}$ claims per 1,000 vehicles


## Licence check data



| Claim Type | \% of <br> claims | \% of <br> $€ \$ £ s$ | $€ \$ £$ per <br> claim | Total $€ \$ £$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Hit Rear | 15 | 21 | 2621 | 2059853 |
| Right of Way | 9 | 14 | 2870 | 1323250 |
| Hit Object | 14 | 11 | 1400 | 1047451 |
| Reversing | 16 | 11 | 1219 | 1044558 |
| Damage while Parked | 18 | 11 | 1080 | 1022657 |
| Undetected | 7 | 6 | 1635 | 598481 |
| Lost Control | 2 | 6 | 5318 | 584974 |
| Animals | 5 | 6 | 2066 | 553734 |
| Hit Stationary vehicle | 3 | 3 | 2016 | 318526 |
| Other (23 cat) | 11 | 11 | 1877 | 1097834 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 1784 | 9651319 |

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Driver level Pareto analysis

| \% of <br> drivers | \% of <br> claims |
| ---: | ---: |
| 10 | 29 |
| 20 | 46 |
| 50 | 77 |
| 80 | 93 |
| 100 | 100 |



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## Telemetry data

| BEHAVIOR CHANGE |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Performance Analytics: March - December, 2014 | ALL XX Drivers * |
| Aggressive Events / 100 Miles Driven | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 9 \%}$ Reduction |
| Speeding Events >15mph over the limit | $91.87 \%$ Reduction |
| Speeding Events >10mph over the limit | $\mathbf{7 7 . 7 1 \%}$ Reduction |
| Reversing | $\mathbf{4 6 . 6 7 \%}$ Decrease (No Target) |
| Idling | $\mathbf{6 0 . 5 3 \%}$ Decrease (No Target) |
| Harsh Acceleration | 20\% Increase |
| Harsh Braking | 25\% Reduction |
| Harsh Cornering | $\mathbf{2 1 8 \%}$ Increase |
| Seatbelt Usage | $\mathbf{7 7 . 6 9 \%}$ Improvement in Usage |

## * Sales representatives in company cars

## Driver risk management - IE

| Online RoadRISK driver assessment (driver, vehicle, journey, behaviour) | Co 1 All | Co 1 Ireland | Co 2 All | Co 2 Ireland |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compliance rate | 94\% | 70\% | 80\% | 95\% |
| DRIVING LICENCE NOT checked in last 12 months | 52\% | 68.6\% | 15\% | 47.0\% |
| NO SAFETY POLICY awareness | 7\% | 15.1\% | 1\% | 1.3\% |
| DRIVES between midnight and 6 am | 26\% | 30.2\% | 26\% | 33.8\% |
| USES MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS while driving | 33\% | 44.8\% | 9\% | 29.1\% |
| >2 SPEEDING/MOVING VIOLATIONS in last 3 years | 0\% | 0.6\% | 0\% | 0.7\% |
| Drives outside COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE | 16\% | 26.2\% | 4\% | 21.2\% |
| Drives OWN VEHICLE for work purposes * | 66\% | 82.0\% | 20\% | 61.6\% |
| Driver undertakes minimal vehicle SAFETY CHECKS | 42\% | 44.2\% | 13\% | 42.1\% |
| High KNOWLEDGE | 4\% | 8.7\% | 2\% | 7.9\% |
| High BEHAVIOUR | 25\% | 43\% | 14\% | 27.2\% |
| RoadRISK overall: HIGH | 3\% | 5.2\% | 1.6\% | 2.3\% |

* Supported by online Grey Fleet self verification module


## Systems based process

## CRASH FREE CULTURE:

## Internal/external performance

 analytics.Reinforce mission critical, non-negotiable policies and standards designed to keep drivers (and the wider community) safe while driving for work purposes.

Global MIS/DATA HUB to monitor training and driver performance data.


## Evaluation: does it work?

Rate of Incidents per 10,000 Orders



Work-related road safety: Case study of British Telecommunications (BT)
David Wallington ${ }^{2}$. Will Murray ${ }^{b}$. Phil Darby ${ }^{c}$. Robert Reside ${ }^{d}$, Stephen Ison ${ }^{\text {cª }}$


BT Claims per 1,000 vehs


Costs

Summary/recommendations

- Managing road risk at work: Why \& How?
- Understanding exposures \& making a business case are key starting points
- OHS \& data-led systems-based approach
- Managing drivers, vehicles \& mobility
- Next step:
- www.fleetsafetybenchmarking.net
- will.murray@virtualriskmanager.net

