TRB Synthesis Report on: Individual Differences and the "High-Risk" Commercial Driver

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Transportation Research Board

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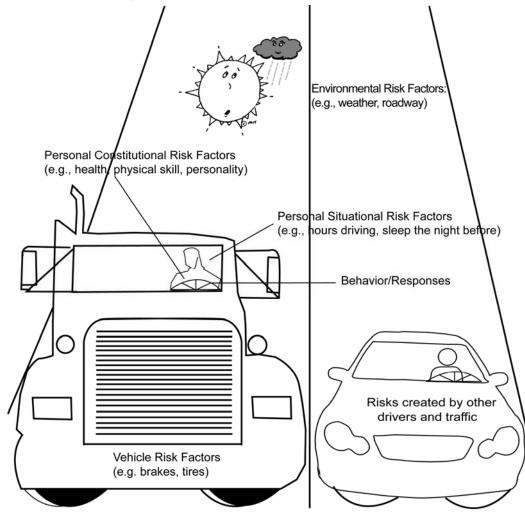
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Major Interacting Risk Factors Affecting Crash Involvement





Illustrative Example: FMCSA/VTTI Local/Short Haul Driver Fatigue Study









Study Parameters: FMCSA/VTTI Local/Short Haul Driver Fatigue Study

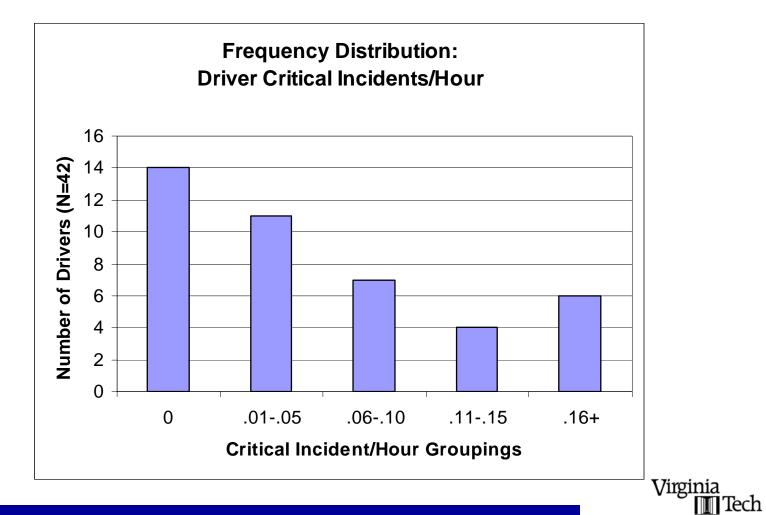




- 42 drivers observed for one week each
- 28,000 total miles
- 249 total critical incidents
- 77 truck driverinitiated CIs
- 285 drowsiness episodes



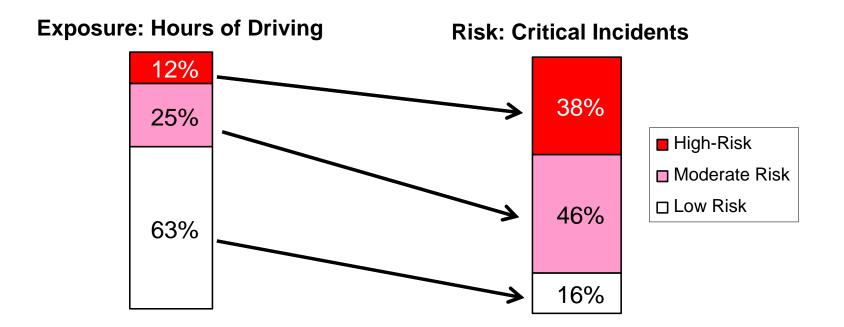
Truck Driver Cls/Hour



~ Driving Transportation With Technology ~

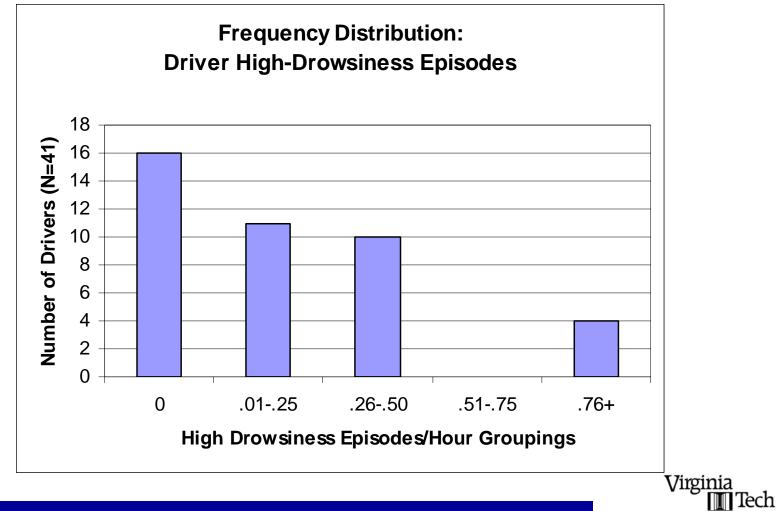
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CI Frequency/Risk





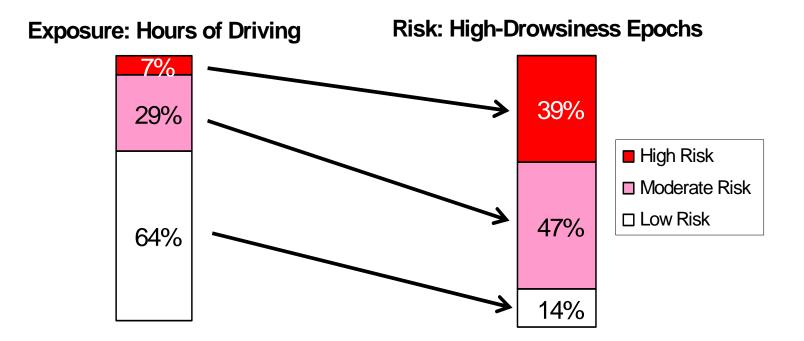
High-Drowsy Episodes



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Drowsiness Frequency/Risk





L/SH Study: Additional Findings

- Risk/exposure odds ratios between best and worst drivers:
 - Cls: 12.5
 - Drowsy episodes: 25.5
- Correlation CIs & fatigue: +0.15
- Only 1 of 6 highest CI drivers was among 4 highest-fatigue drivers
- Strongest predictor of CIs: driver age.

Questions

- Are L/SH findings representative?
- How *enduring* are individual differences? (trait or state?)
- What are the principal causes and correlates of driver risk?
- What are effective interventions?





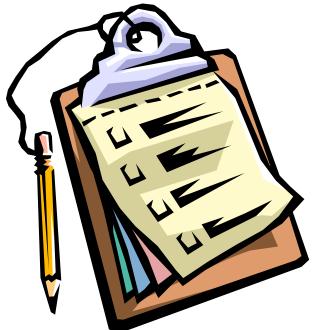
Study Methods & Topics

- Survey of carrier safety managers & other experts
- Review of:
 - Risk concepts
 - Risk factors (correlates)
 - Management methods
- Identification of research needs.



Project Survey

- One page (front & back)
- Seven parts:
 - Problem importance
 - Driver factors
 - Hiring practices
 - Driver evaluation
 - Driver management
 - Comments
 - Respondent Info
- Parallel forms for safety managers (N=178) & other experts (N=67).
- Convenience sample
- Average respondent experience: ~20 years





Survey Results: Disproportion of Risk

	Safety Managers	Other Experts
Worst 10% \rightarrow 10 % of problems	6%	0%
Worst 10% \rightarrow 20 % of problems	6%	6%
Worst 10% \rightarrow 30 % of problems	14%	19%
Worst 10% \rightarrow 40 % of problems	15%	21%
Worst 10% \rightarrow 50 % of problems	59%	54%



Survey Results: Consistency of Individual Differences

	Safety Managers	Other Experts
Risk can change dramatically	10%	0%
"Some tendency" to stay the same, but can change	25%	35%
Risk stays about the same	65%	65%



Safety Manager Survey Results: Top 6 of 16 Driver Risk Factors

- 1. Aggressive/angry
- 2. Impatient/impulsive
- 3. Inattentive
- 4. Inexperienced (new CMV driver)
- 5. Unhappy with job/company
- 6. Young driver (< 25)



Individual Differences in Fatigue Susceptibility

- Several studies reviewed; similar findings
- High, moderate, and low risk groups apparent
- Up to 25-fold difference in fatigue risk
- Cannot be explained solely by sleep disorders
- When people are repeatedly sleep deprived:
 - Large differences between different people
 - Individual responses stable and consistent.
- Level of susceptibility to fatigue appears to be an enduring personal trait.



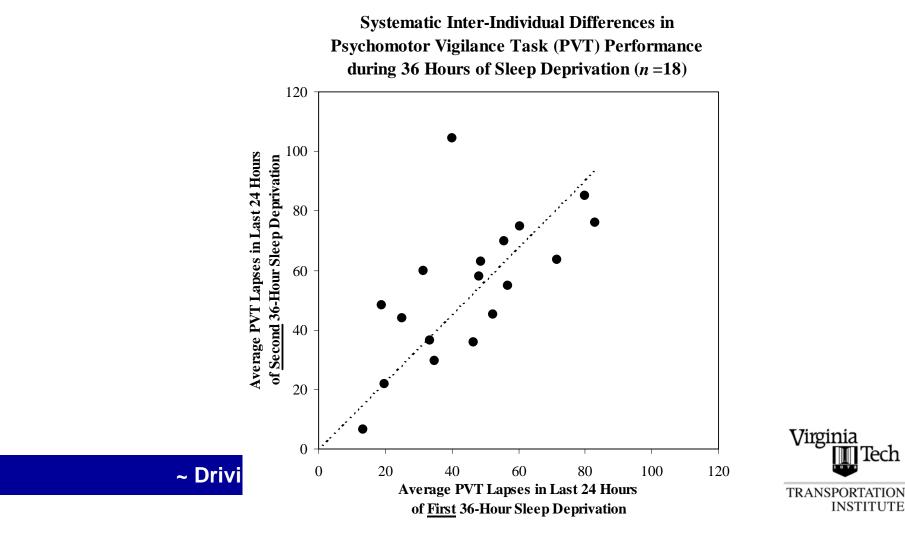


Van Dongen et al. (2004): "Trait-Like" Individual Differences

- 21 subjects sleep-deprived for 36 hours three separate times.
- 13 different "neurobehavioral" tests, including PVT
- Pronounced differences observed between individuals.
- Striking similarities observed within individuals.
- Across 13 tests, 68% to 92% of variance related to individual differences
- On specific tests, many subjects performed almost identically during 3 sessions
- Controlling for pre-deprivation sleep duration did not reduce individual differences
- Conclusion: "... Interindividual differences in neurobehavioral deficits from sleep loss constitute a differential vulnerability trait."

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Van Dongen et al. (2004): Comparison of PVT Lapses for 18 Subjects in 1st & 2nd Deprivation Sessions



Other Topics in Report

- Concepts of crash risk & "accident proneness"
- Factors; e.g.,:
 - Age & gender
 - Driving history
 - Medical conditions & health
 - Personality traits
 - Sensory-motor performance
- Other transport modes
- Selection tests
- Management job aids
 - Recruiting/selection/hiring
 - Performance evaluation & coaching.





Some R&D Needs

- Verify & extend findings: delineate driver traits and states
- Implications of above:
 - Traits \rightarrow improve driver selection
 - States \rightarrow improve situational management
- Determine quantitative relations between specific driver personal factors and crash risk for the same group of drivers.
- Validate selection tests & other tools
- "Soup-to-nuts" R&D on On-Board Safety Monitoring
- Pilot tests of Behavior-Based Safety and other safety management interventions.



Thanks for your attention!

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Report pdf available at: http://trb.org/news/blurb _browse.asp?id=11



