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

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#### **Transportation Research Board**

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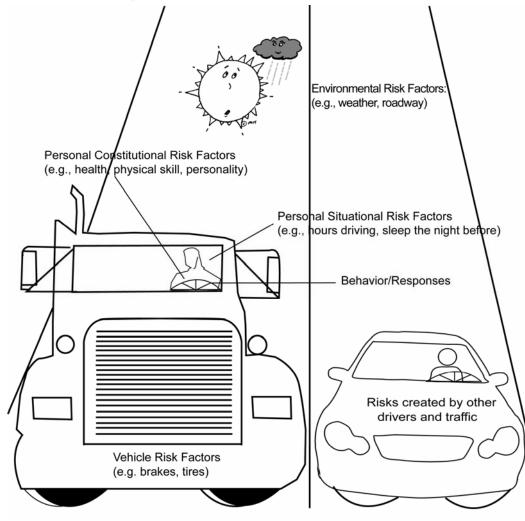
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#### Major Interacting Risk Factors Affecting Crash Involvement





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









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

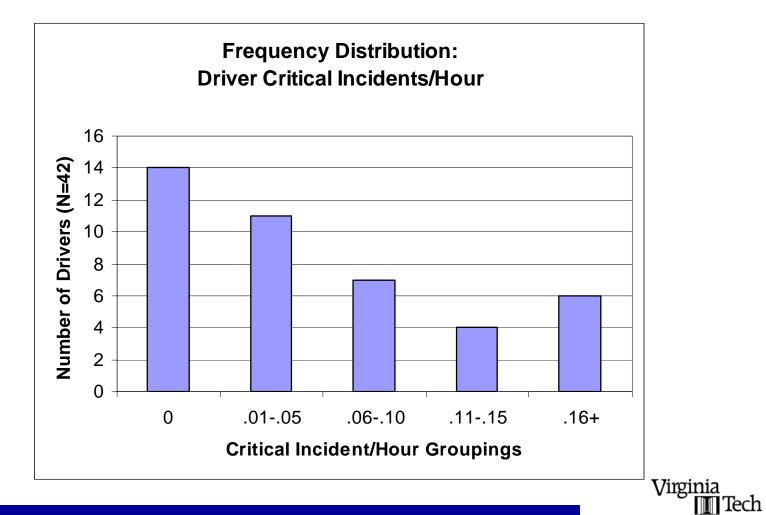




- 42 drivers observed for one week each
- 28,000 total miles
- 249 total critical incidents
- 77 truck driverinitiated CIs
- 285 drowsiness episodes



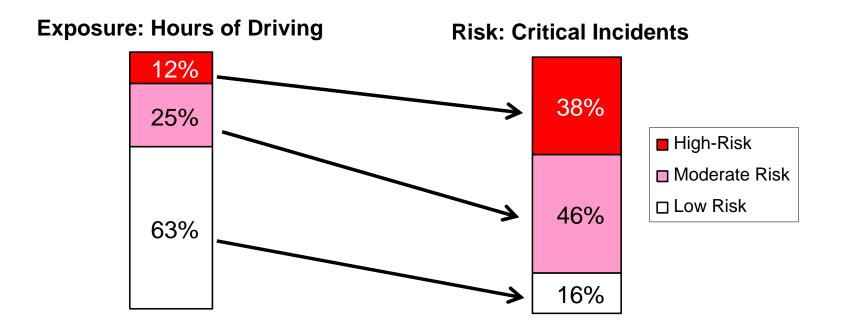
## **Truck Driver Cls/Hour**



~ Driving Transportation With Technology ~

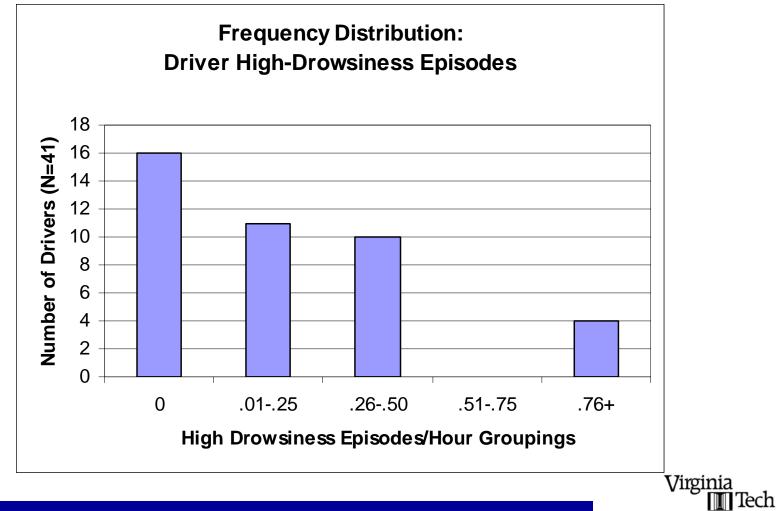
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## **CI Frequency/Risk**





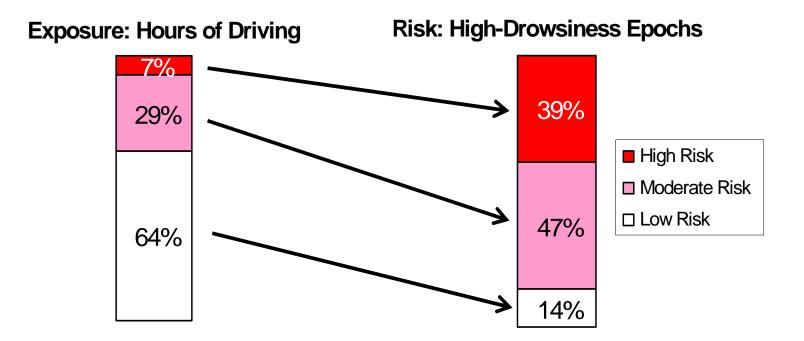
# **High-Drowsy Episodes**



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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?





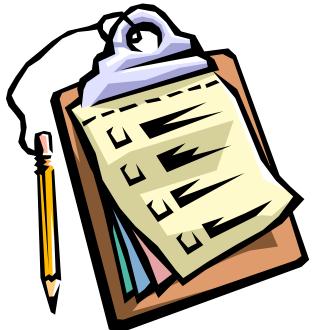
# **Study Methods & Topics**

- 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% $\rightarrow$ <b>10</b> % of problems	<b>6%</b>	0%
Worst 10% $\rightarrow$ <b>20</b> % of problems	6%	6%
Worst 10% $\rightarrow$ <b>30</b> % of problems	14%	19%
Worst 10% $\rightarrow$ <b>40</b> % of problems	15%	21%
Worst 10% $\rightarrow$ <b>50</b> % 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	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>



#### 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.



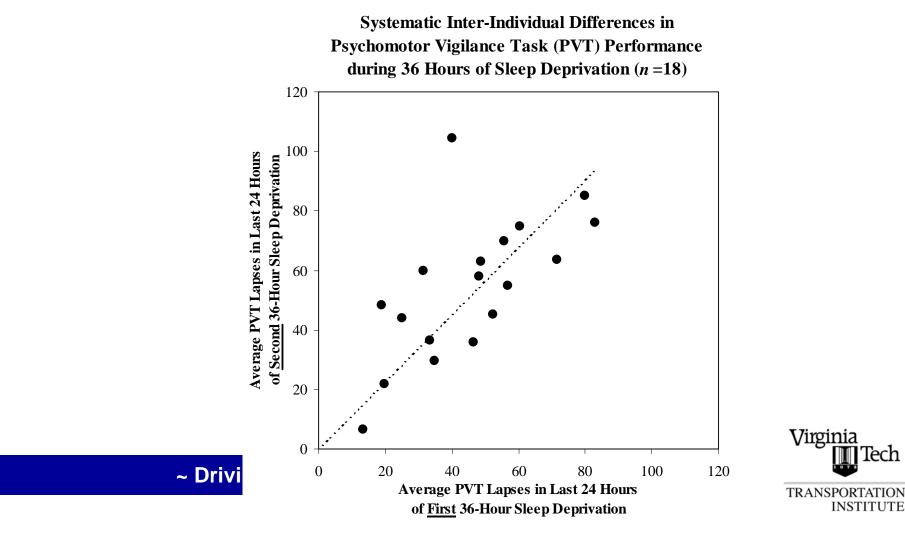


### Van Dongen et al. (2004): "Trait-Like" Individual Differences

- 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 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> 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* 



