Safety Implications of Transit Operator Schedule Policies – Phase II





Phase I Overview

- Driver fatigue leading Bus safety issue
- 6 Florida Agencies used in Study
- Questionnaire Survey Results
 - Straight shift mean elapsed work time = 10.33 hr
 - Split-shift mean elapsed work time = 13.77 hr
 - Drivers more likely to use split-time for personal activities
 - Split-shift drivers average fewer sleeps hours

Phase I Overview

- Operator schedules collected
- Crash/Incident reports reviewed
- Analysis Results:
 - Preventable collisions more likely: 1 PM 7 PM
 - Highest occurrence between 1 PM to 3 PM
 - Highest occurrence on Wednesdays followed by Mondays
 - Probability highest for Split-shift Weekly Driving hours > 50 hr or Daily Driving hours > 11 hr

Phase I Overview

- Recommendations
 - Minimize length of splits
 - Maximum of 10 hours per day driving
 - Maximum 60 hours per 7 consecutive day



Examine the effects of additional hours driving outside the transit agency on fatigue

Examine the effects of split-time schedules on Operator fatigue

Estimate an optimum daily split-time



Long Hours of Work Lead to Fatigue

Degrades

- Performance
- Alertness
- Concentration
- Increases Safety Risks

Research

Influence of Fatigue on Transit Safety

Federal Transit Administration (2007)

- Buses accounted for 51.9% of industry safety incidents
- 77.8% of all collisions
- 62.3% of all injuries
- Strathman et al. (2010)
 - Maintaining schedules resulted in significant pressure and stress for Operators



Other Modes of Transportation

- Railroad and Airline Literature
- Trucking Industry
 - Williamson et al. (2001) 1/5 of Drivers involved in a fatigue related collision
 - Gander et al. (2006) 17.6% of collisions studied were associated with fatigue factors

Florida Agencies Selected (5):

- Jacksonville (JTA)
- Orlando (LYNX)
- Tampa (HART)
- Miami Dade (MDT)
- Tallahassee (StarMetro)

- Operator Schedules
 - Drivers involved in a preventable accident
 - All drivers
- Questionnaire survey

Collection Results

	No. of Drivers					
Agency	Involved in Preventable Accidents	Accidents Completed Survey				
Jacksonville (JTA)	127	49	350			
Orlando (LYNX)	137	58	363			
Tampa (HART)	100	97	329			
Miami Dade (MDT)	205	144	608			
Tallahassee (StarMetro)	104	62				
Total	673	410	1650			

Combined Agency Operators



Split-time Questionnaire Results

Noticeable concerns with Split-shifts

Agency	Drivers Surveyed	Split-time Comments	Percentage	
Jacksonville (JTA)	49	12	24.5%	
Orlando (LYNX)	59	22	37.3%	
Tampa (HART)	97	27	27.8%	
Miami Dade (MDT)	144	14	9.7%	
Tallahassee (StarMetro)	63	12	19.0%	
Total	412	87	21.1%	

Percentage of Drivers concerned about Split-time



Operator Concerns

- 21.1% of drivers (combined) prefer to remove or reduce split-time
- Miami Dade drivers minimal concern about split-shifts (paid hours)
- 3 drivers in Tampa are part-time workers
- Only 1 driver in Miami is part-time

Operators with secondary driving job

Agency	Total Surveyed	Drivers with 2nd driving job	Percentage	% Part- time	Part-time Drivers
Jacksonville (JTA)	49	3	6.1%	0.0%	0
Orlando (LYNX)	58	11	19.0%	1.7%	1
Tampa (HART)	97	9	9.3%	0.0%	0
Miami Dade (MDT)	144	20	13.9%	3.5%	5
Tallahassee (StarMetro)	62	17	27.4%	6.5%	4
Total	410	60	14.6%	2.4%	10

Proportion of All Operators with secondary driving jobs



Types of secondary driving jobs



Bus category includes all bus types



Daily hours of driving time and time spent at work by drivers with secondary driving jobs



Survey data - Results

21.1% of drivers dislike split-shift schedules (Miami Dade drivers the exception)

- A number of drivers also have secondary driving jobs
- More drivers spend longer periods at work than actual driving time

Drivers' schedules during week of accident occurrence

Agency	Drivers involved in accidents					
	Fleet size	With split	Proportion	Without split	Proportion	
Jacksonville (JTA)	127	84	66.1%	43	33.9%	
Orlando (LYNX)	137	88	64.2%	49	35.8%	
Tampa (HART)	100	45	45.0%	55	55.0%	
Miami Dade (MDT)	205	142	69.3%	63	30.7%	
Tallahassee (StarMetro)						
Total	569	359	63.1%	210	36.9%	

Drivers involved in accidents with and without split-shifts



Daily Hours spent Driving compared to Daily Hours Spent at Work



Schedule data Collision Occurrences by Day of Week



Schedule data Collision Occurrences by Time of Day



Operators with Varying Daily Shift Hours



Split-shifts during week before accident



Schedule data Split-time during Day of Accident

Split time during the Day of Accident						
Hours	0	<1	1 -2	2-3	3-4	>4
No. Drivers	359	32	48	55	41	34
% of Total	63.1%	5.6%	8.4%	9.7%	7.2%	6.0%

Schedule data Split hours during day of accident



Accident Proportion Relative to Driving Time Proportion

Split time (hr)	Number of Accidents	Accident proportion	Total Driving time (hr)	Time proportion	Accident proportion relative to time proportion
0	359	0.63	8959.6	0.85	0.74
0-1	32	0.06	329.1	0.03	1.81
1-2	48	0.08	943.3	0.09	0.94
2-3	55	0.10	242.6	0.02	4.21
3-4	41	0.07	79.0	0.01	9.64
>4	34	0.06	11.7	0.00	53.82
Total	569	1.00	10565	1.00	

Accident Proportion Relative to Exposure by Daily Split-time



Operators involved in Accidents Relative to Split-time



Operators Involved in Accident Relative to Exposure by Daily Split-time



Schedule data - Results

- Operators involved in accidents spend longer hours at work than actual driving time
- Collisions occurred most frequently between 4 PM – 6 PM
- Greater propensity for accidents with different shifts
- Longer shifts increase accident rate
- Favorable split-time duration of 1 to 2 hours

Recommendations

- A system allowing Operators to declare secondary driving jobs
- Special bidding process for Operators with secondary driving jobs
- Minimize split-times for longer shifts



