ATRI Research: Information that Impacts the Bottom Line

Daniel Murray SVP American Transportation Research Institute





Trucking industry's not-for-profit research organization

- Safety
- Mobility
- **Economic Analysis**
- Technology
- Environment

www.TruckingResearch.org



Board of Directors















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RRIMEING.







DELIVERING PROMISES AND DRIVING SUCCESS



Research Advisory Committee





2020 Top Industry Issues

- **1. Driver Shortage (1)**
- 2. Driver Compensation (3)
- 3. Truck Parking (5)
- 4. Compliance, Safety, Accountability (8)
- 5. Insurance Cost / Availability (#3 in 2005)
- 6. Driver Retention (6)
- 7. Tort Reform (#8 in 2011)
- 8. Economy (10)
- 9. Detention / Delay (4)

10. Hours-of-Service (2)

CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY - 2020



Presented to the American Trucking Associations

Prepared by The American Transportation Research Institute October 2020



950 North Glebe Road Arlington, VA 22203 (703)838-1966 <u>ATRI@trucking.org</u> <u>TruckingResearch.org</u>



2020 Top Industry Issues

Commercial Drivers

- **1. Truck Parking**
- 2. Driver Compensation
- **3.** Detention / Delay
- 4. Hours-of-Service
- **5.** Driver Training Standards
- 6. Automated Truck Technology
- **7.** CSA
- 8. Driver Health & Wellness
- **9.** Speed Limiters
- **10. ELD Mandate**

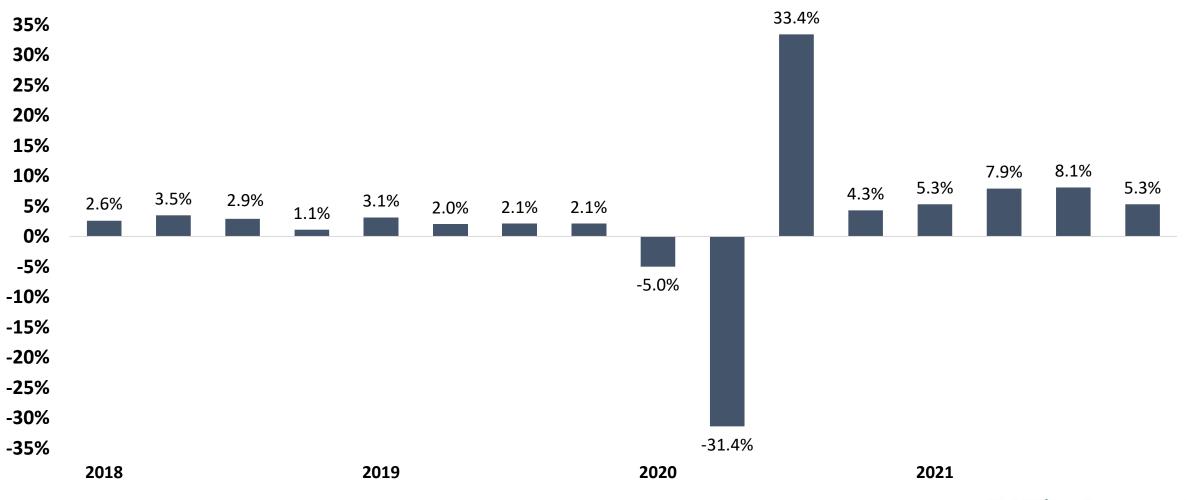
Motor Carriers

- **1.** Driver Shortage
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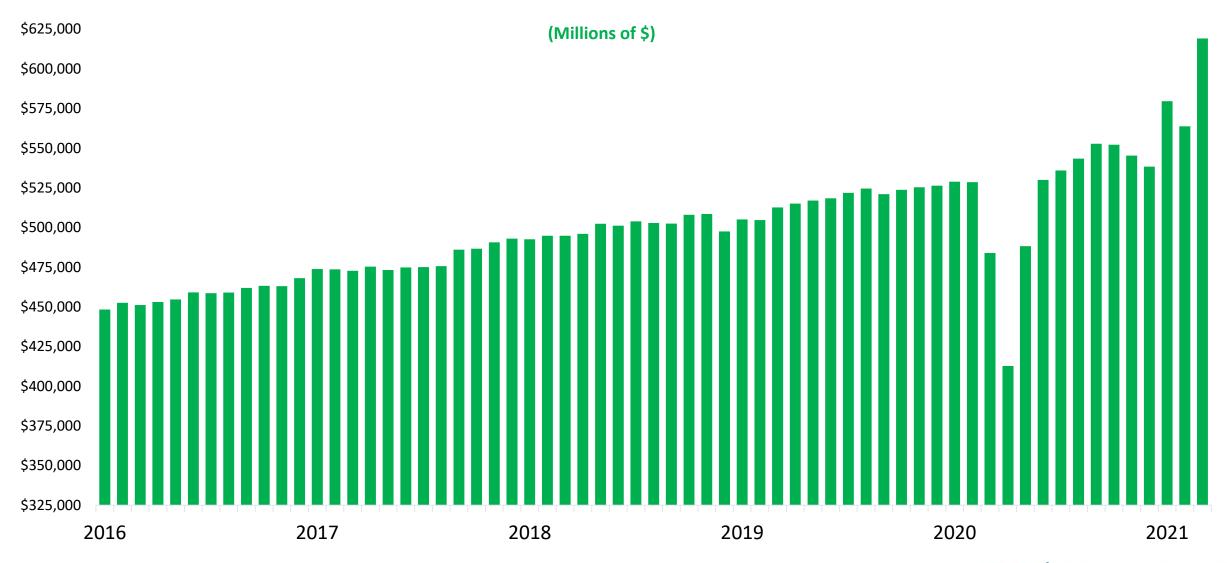
Quarterly Real Gross Domestic Product Growth

Annualized Rates

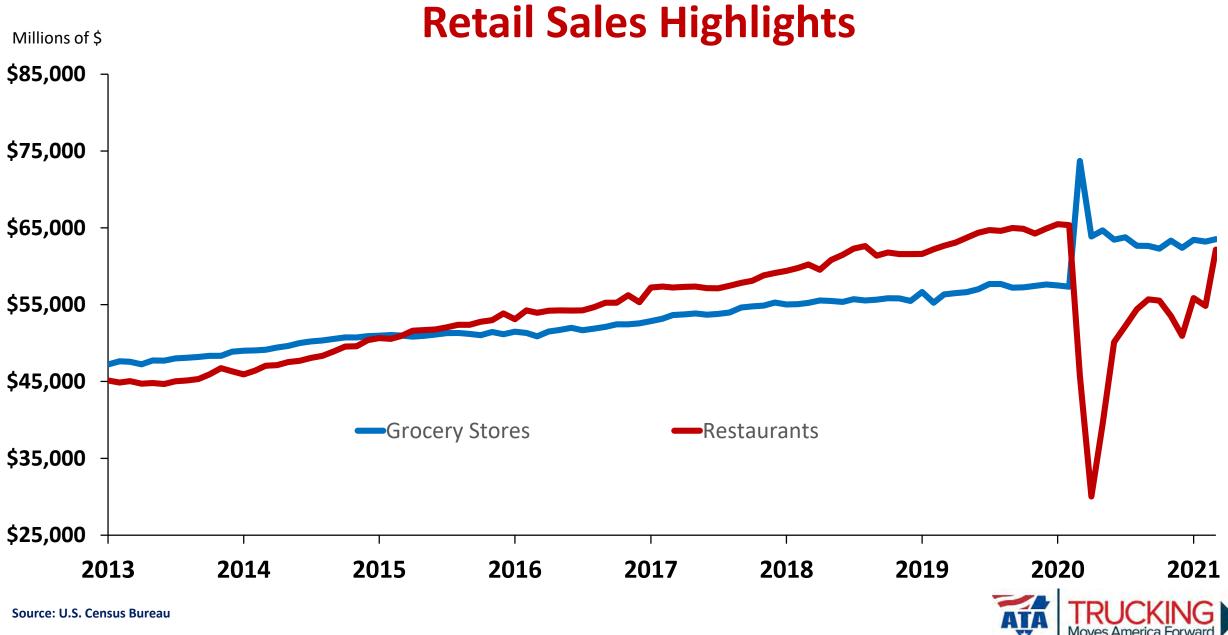




Retail Sales



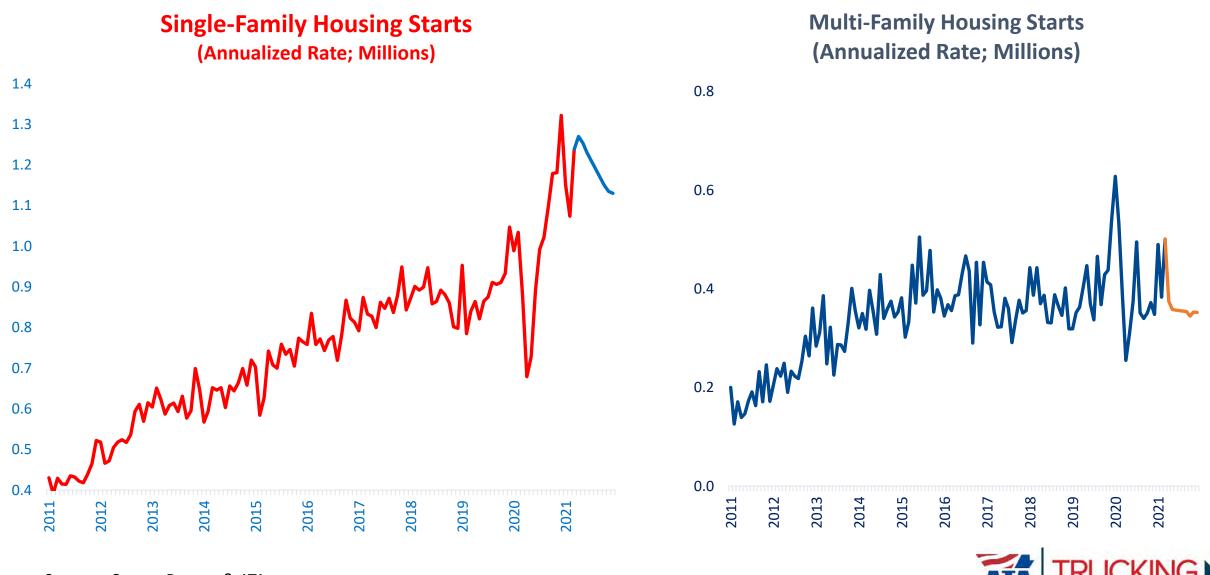




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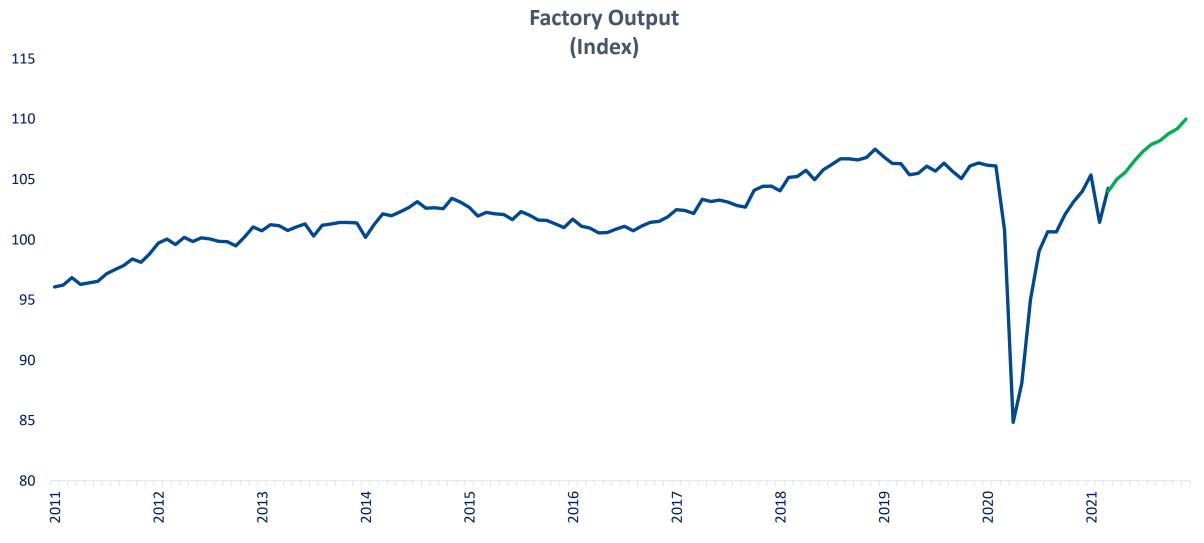
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Housing Market Trends: Construction



Sources: Census Bureau & ATA

Manufacturing Trends



Source: Federal Reserve

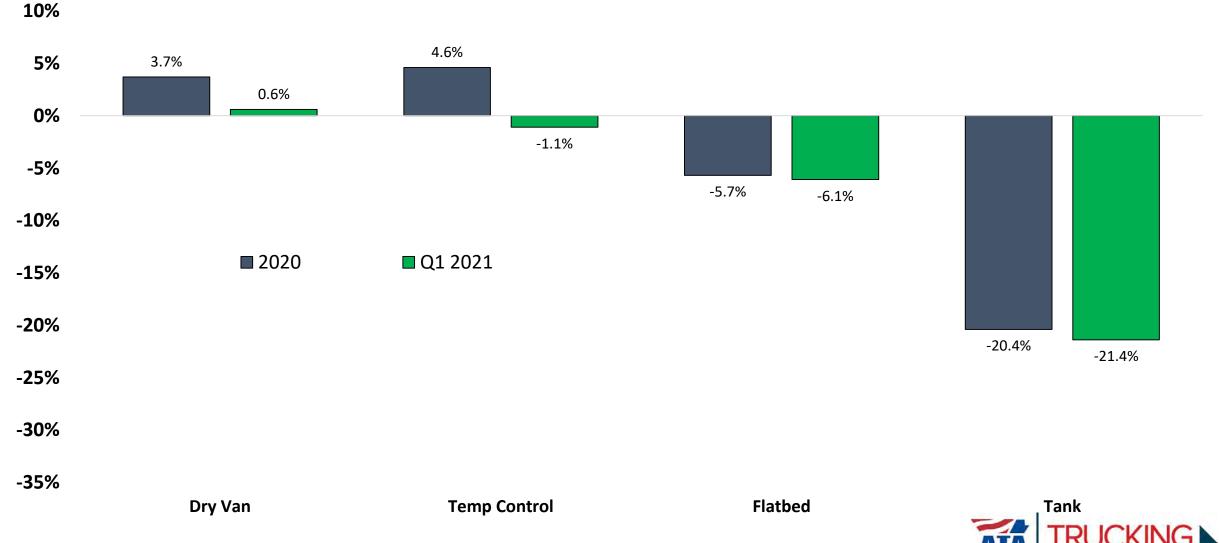


Freight Trends



Truckload Market Trends

Year-over-Year Percent Change in Loads

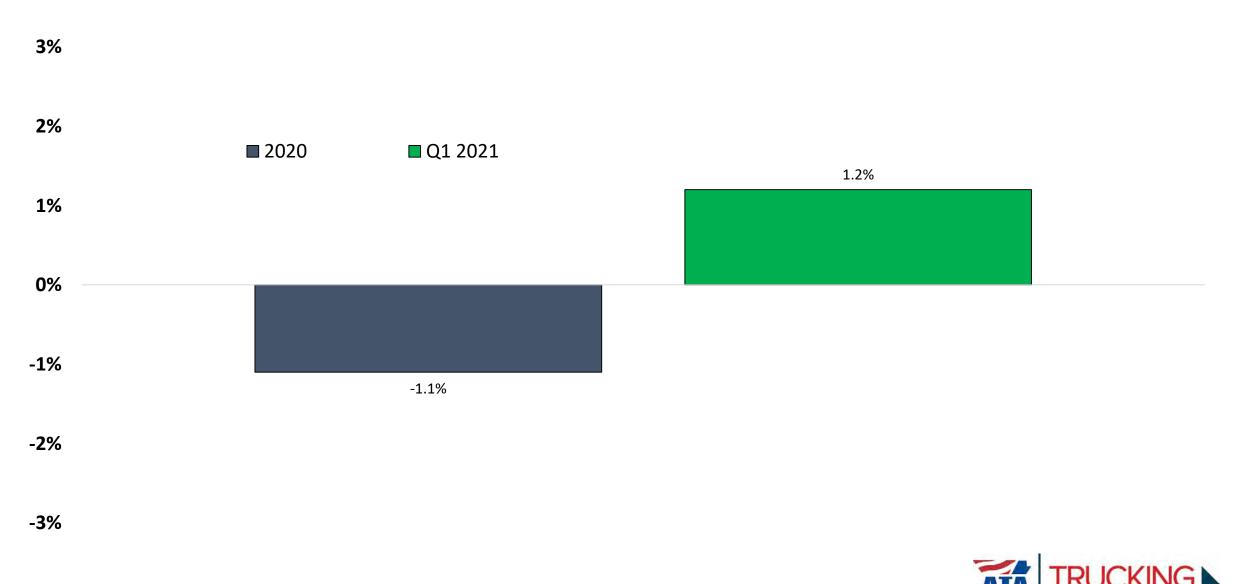


Moves Amer

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LTL Tonnage Trends

Year-over-Year Percent Change



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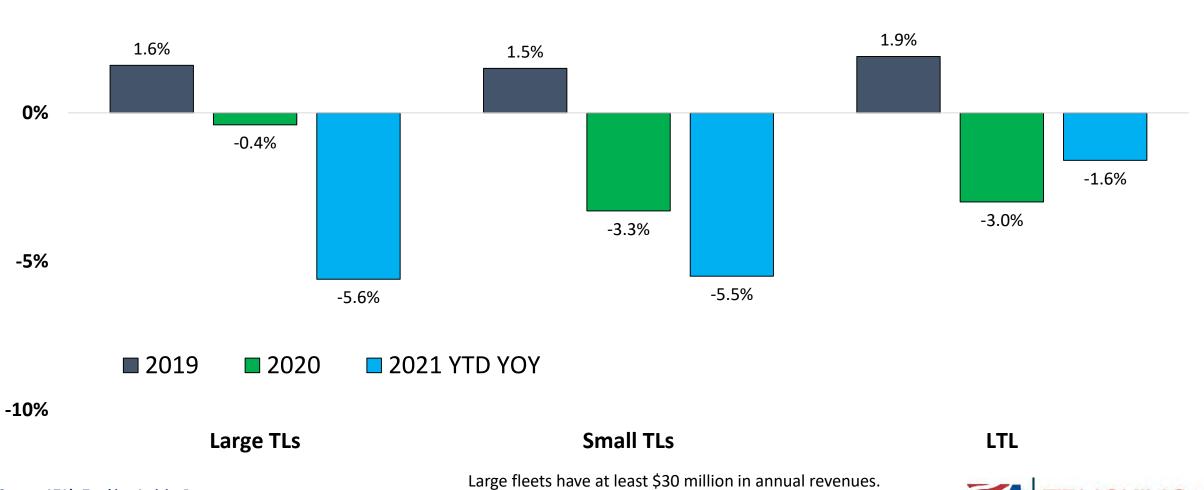
Sources: ATA's Trucking Activity Report

Supply Trends



For-Hire Carrier Power Unit Fleet Trends



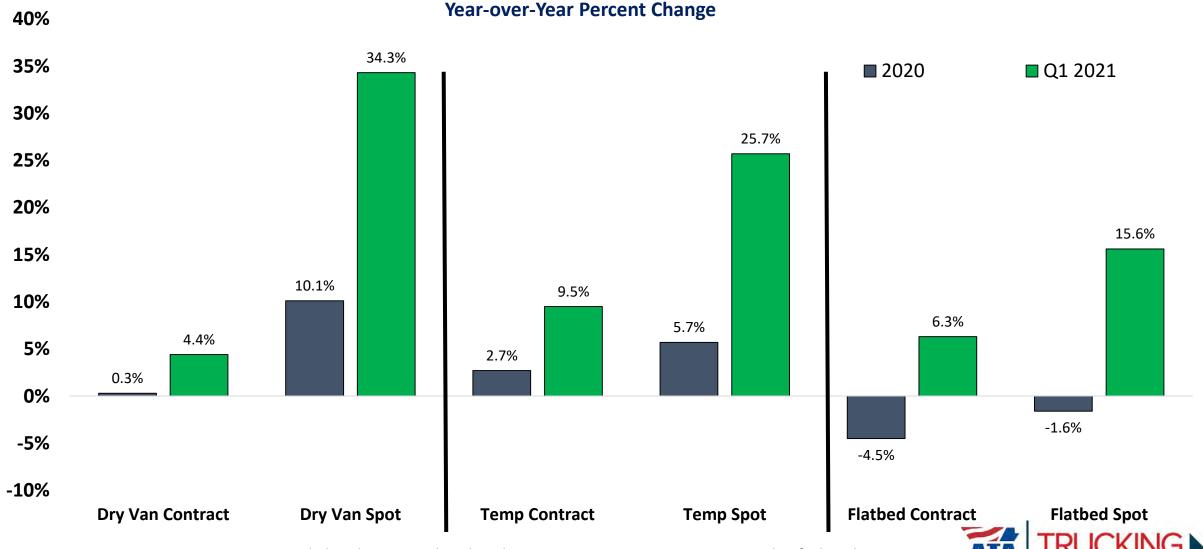


Source: ATA's Trucking Activity Report

5%

Data includes company tractors and independent contractor equipment

TL Contract vs Spot Market Rate Proxies Excluding Fuel Surcharge Revenue



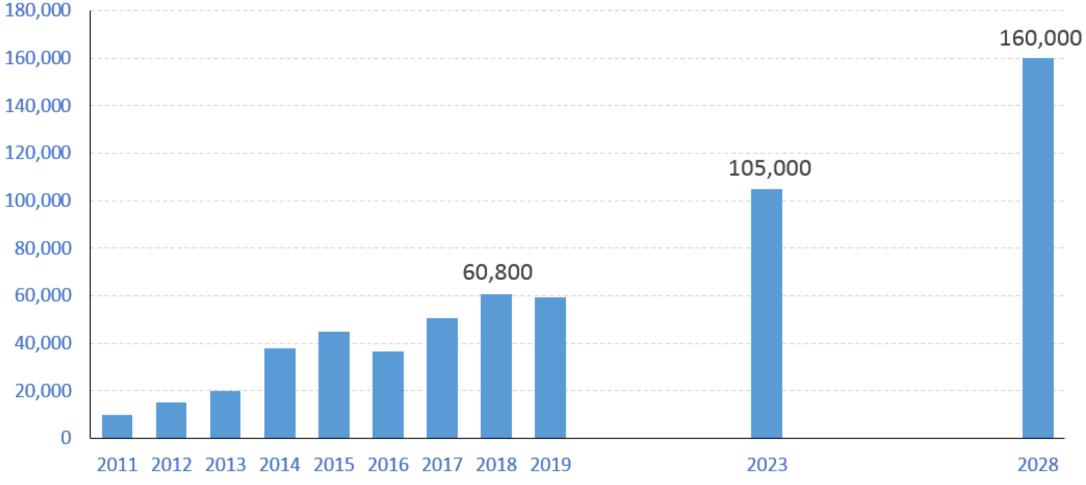
Source: ATA's Trucking Activity Report

Excluding the spot market, the other rate proxy metrics are revenue per mile x fuel surcharges

Moves

\$7

Driver Shortage



Source: ATA's Truck Driver Shortage Analysis 2018

https://www.trucking.org/article/ATA-Releases-Updated-Driver-Shortage-Report-and-Forecast



Operational Costs of Trucking

- Collects and analyzes realworld motor carrier operational data
- Covers data 2008-2019
- Calculates costs by mile and by hour
- Includes sector, regional analyses
 TL, LTL, Specialized/Other
 Small vs Large Fleets

An Analysis of the Operational Costs of Trucking: 2020 Update



Prepared by the American Transportation Research Institute



November 2020



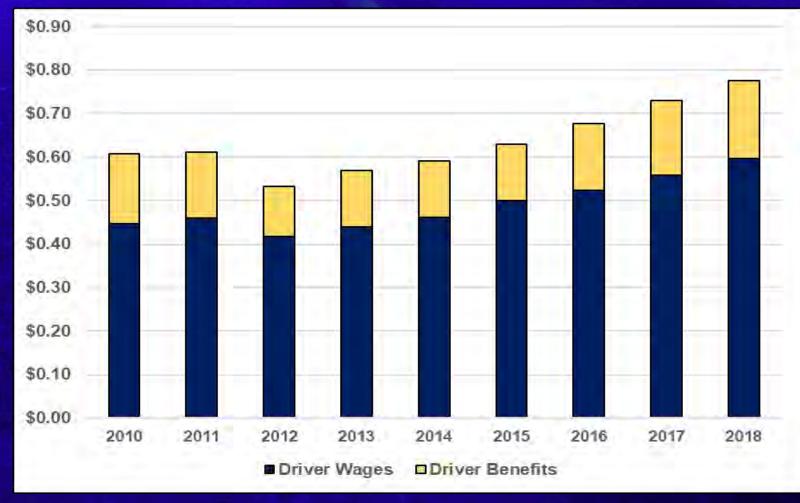
Operational Costs of Trucking

Average Carrier Costs per <u>Mile</u>

| Motor Carrier Costs | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Vehicle-based | | | | | |
| Fuel Costs | \$0.403 | \$0.336 | \$0.368 | \$0.433 | \$0.396 |
| Truck/Trailer Lease or Purchase Payments | \$0.230 | \$0.255 | \$0.264 | \$0.265 | \$0.259 |
| Repair & Maintenance | \$0.156 | \$0.166 | \$0.167 | \$0.171 | \$0.143 |
| Truck Insurance Premiums | \$0.074 | \$0.075 | \$0.075 | \$0.084 | \$0.068 |
| Permits and Licenses | \$0.019 | \$0.022 | \$0.023 | \$0.024 | \$0.023 |
| Tires | \$0.043 | \$0.035 | \$0.038 | \$0.038 | \$0.036 |
| Tolls | \$0.020 | \$0.024 | \$0.027 | \$0.030 | \$0.034 |
| Driver-based | | | | | |
| Driver Wages | \$0.499 | \$0.523 | \$0.557 | \$0.596 | \$0.533 |
| Driver Benefits | \$0.131 | \$0.155 | \$0.172 | \$0.180 | \$0.160 |
| TOTAL | \$1.575 | \$1.592 | \$1.691 | \$1.821 | \$1.652 |



Driver Wages Up 43% Since 2012; Benefits Up 55%



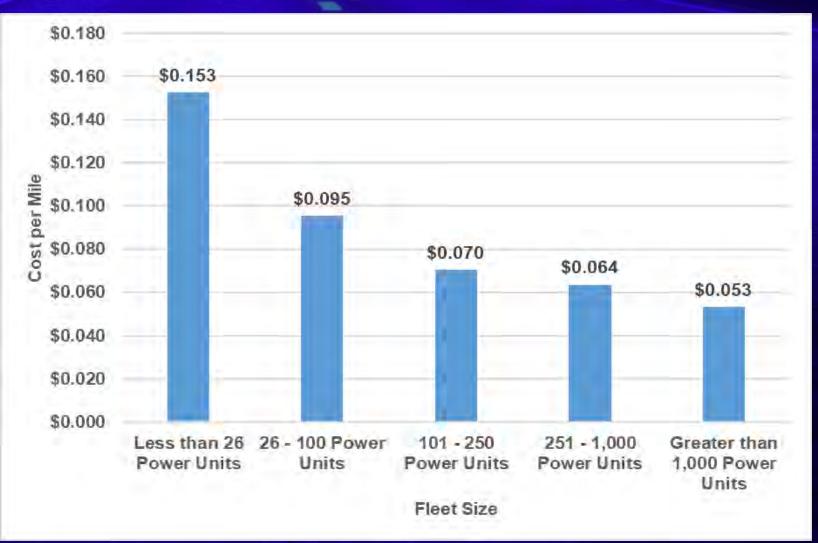


Operational Costs of Trucking

| Bonus Type | Average Bonus per Driver | Change 2018-2019 | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Safety | \$1,373 | 10.9% | |
| Starting | \$1,846 | 18.2% | |
| Retention | \$1,218 | 81.3% | |



Insurance Cost per Mile by Fleet Size





Impact of Rising Insurance Costs Top RAC priority in 2020 **Expansion of existing Ops Costs analysis focused** on 3 years of motor carrier insurance data and trends Includes auto liability, cargo, excess coverage, captive participation **Q3 2021 release**



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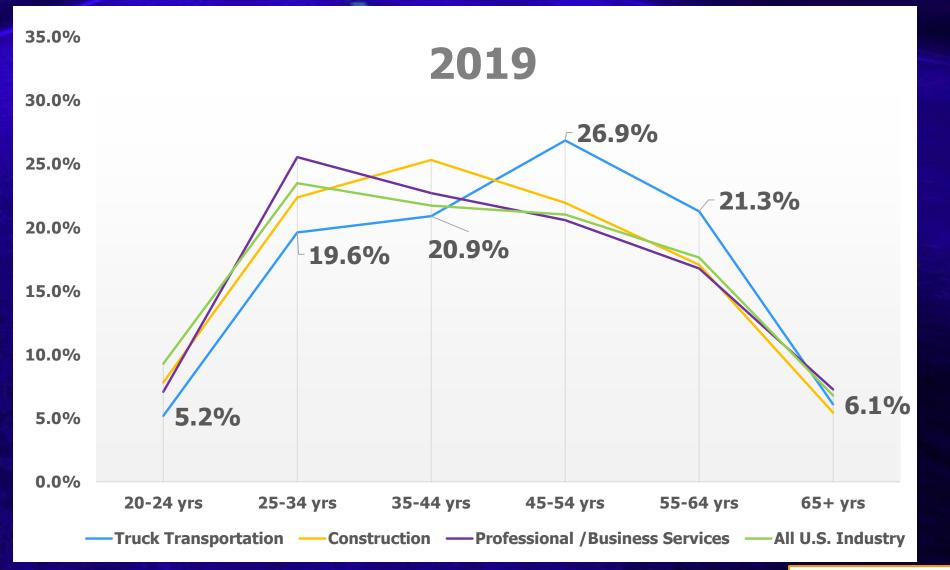
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Truck Driver Age Demographics





Minnesota Trucking Association Younger Driver Project Team submitted research proposal to ATRI in 2015

 Selected as top priority research topic by ATRI's Research Advisory Committee

Meta-analysis of research linking crash risk with specific driver traits and the relationship between those traits and driver age



ATRI-developed assessment tool to identify younger drivers with personality characteristics similar to mature, veteran drivers

Beta test of tool included 94 drivers aged 20-60



DEVELOPING A YOUNGER DRIVER ASSESSMENT TOOL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: PHASE 1 BETA TEST RESULTS

August 2021

Rebecca Brewster President and Chief Operating Officer American Transportation Research Institute Atlanta, GA

Dan Murray Senior Vice President American Transportation Research Institute Minneapolis, MN

Monica M. Luciana, Ph.D. Professor University of Minnesota Department of Psychology Minneapolis, MN



950 N. Glebe Road, Suite 210 Arlington, Virginia 22203 TruckingResearch.org



Measures tested included:

- Personality traits
- Reasoning
- Impulsivity
- Sensation-seeking
- Sleep quality
- Cognitive control

Participating drivers' safety performance measured through MVR and PSP – crashes and safety violations



Younger Driver Assessment Tool Among statistically significant findings, safest drivers scored highest on Extraversion and Conscientiousness and lowest on Depression and Sleep Latency

- Assessment did show sensitivity to age-related variations in performance
 - Similar findings for older drivers with less driving experience



- Next phase will expand sample to include more drivers under 25
 - Working with CVTA, carriers with schools, apprenticeship programs
- Shortened assessment will remove several tests
 - BMI assessment more likely to be predictive of health risks and threats to safety such as poor sleep in older and more seasoned drivers
 - UPPS-P though highly sensitive to age, was not predictive of driver safety
 - Trail-Making Test due to significant questions about validity in the context of automated administration
 - Attentional Network Test the ANT is redundant in theory with the Multi-Source Interference Task and was not well received by the drivers



How to Best Integrate 18-20 Year Olds in the Trucking Industry

- Identified by ATRI's Research Advisory Committee as top research priority for 2021
- Young individuals critical to addressing workforce shortages including drivers, technicians, warehouse/dock workers
- Younger employees may segue into driving jobs

 Research Objective – identify best practices for recruiting, training, and retaining younger employees



Focuses on Key Challenge Areas

Legal – federal law prohibits individuals under the age of 21 from driving interstate freight

 Best practices for utilizing 18-20 YO in non-driving or noninterstate driving roles evenly within company operations

Operational – even if DRIVE-Safe Act made it legal for 18-20 YO to drive tomorrow, there will still be challenges

 Strategies for integrating driver training into early employment to ensure optimal safety among less-tested age group



Focuses on Key Challenge Areas

- Generational Gen Z and Millennials have different workplace priorities and behaviors
 - Responding to younger employees' desires for flexibility, growth opportunities, belonging to a team where they are valued, and contributing to a greater good
- Reputational there is a lack of public awareness about careers in trucking among younger individuals
 - Effective strategies, platforms, and programs for addressing stereotypes
 - High school/technical college outreach, including trucking classes or clubs



Advanced Driver Assistance Systems **TECHSE CELERATE** NOW



U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

Tech-Celerate Now: ADAS Performance Technology Categories

ADAS – Braking

- Automatic emergency braking
- Air disc brakes
- Adaptive cruise control

ADAS – Steering

- Lane keep assist
- Lane centering
- Adaptive steering control

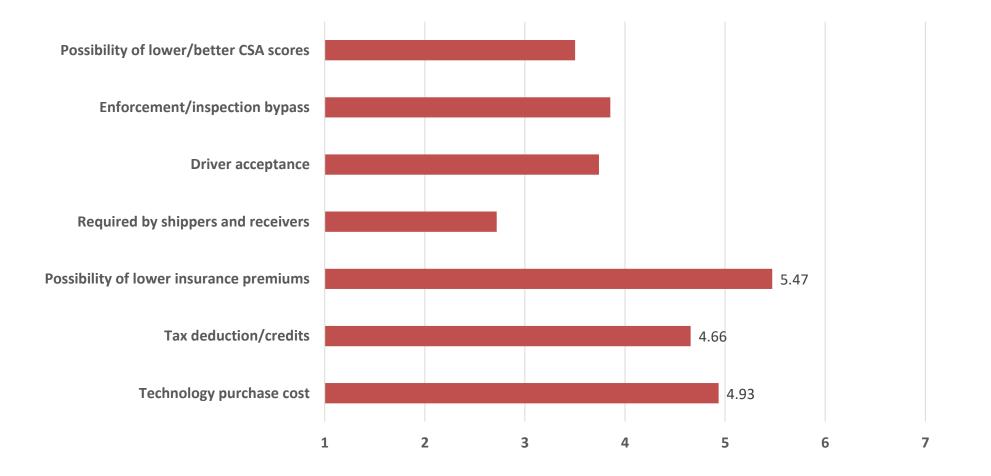
ADAS – Warning

- Lane departure
- Forward collision
- Blind spot

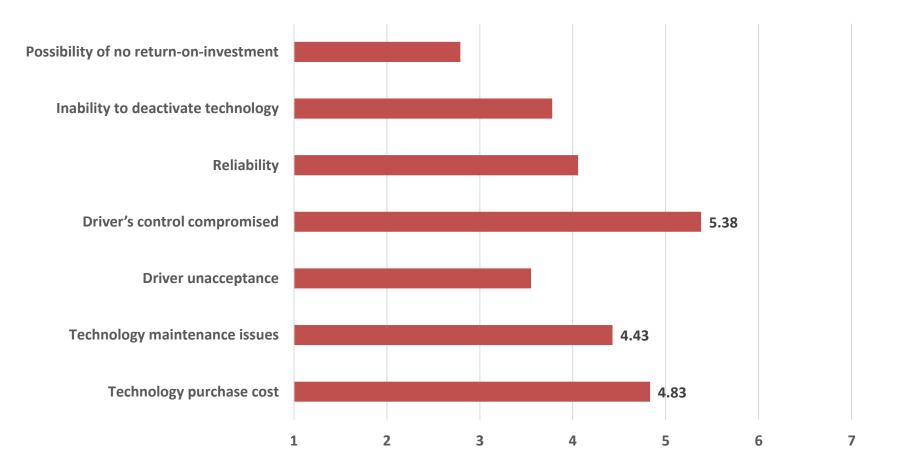
ADAS – Monitoring

- Driver-facing camera
- Road-facing camera
- Camera-based mirror systems

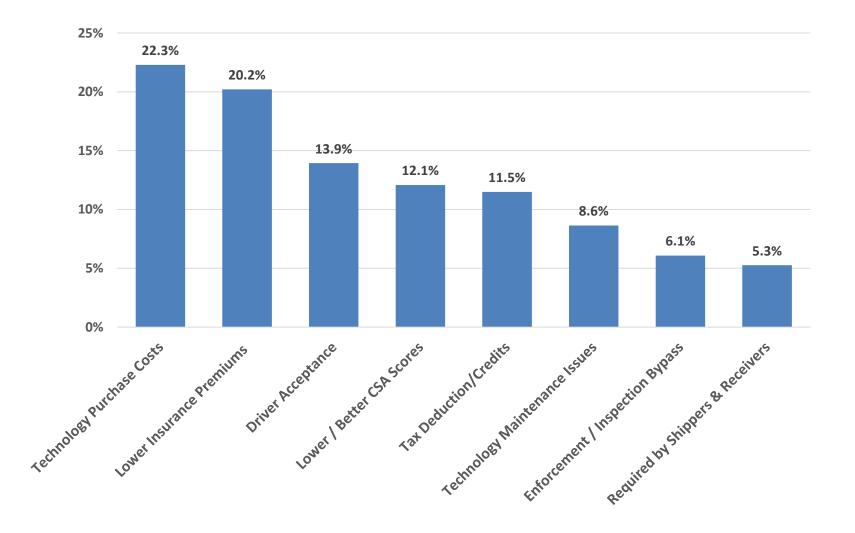
Most Influential Factors in Deciding to Purchase ADAS



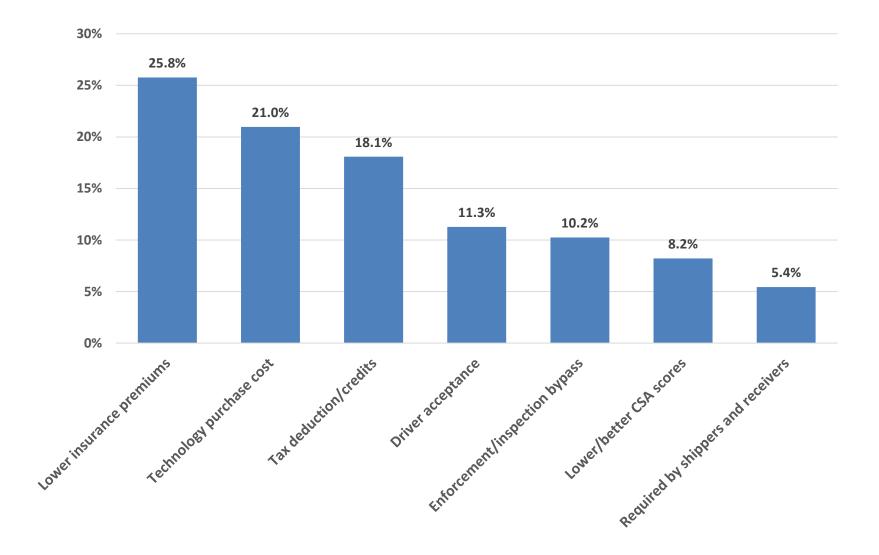
Most Influence Factors in Deciding Not to Purchase ADAS

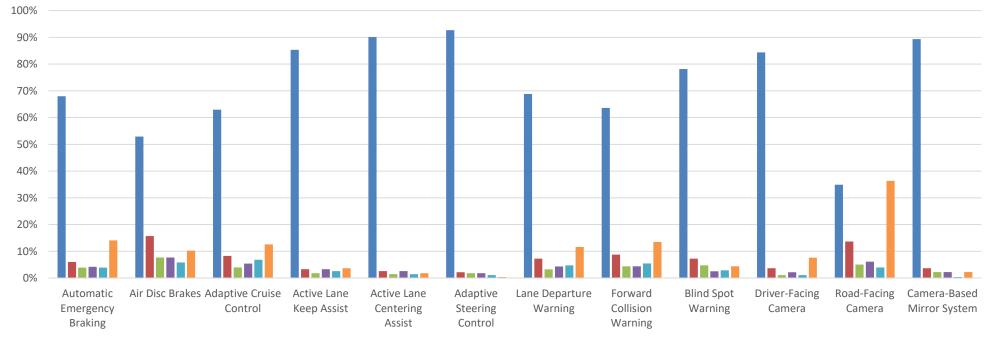


Carriers: Top Ranked Issues Impacting Adoption Benefits



Truck Drivers: Top Ranked Issues Impacting Adoption Benefits





Percent of Tractor-Trailers with Technology Installed

■ 0% ■ 1-10% ■ 10-25% ■ 25-50% ■ 50-75% ■ 75-100%

Tech-Celerate Braking:

https://youtu.be/gutc1MYFFws

Nuclear Verdict Impacts

- Comprehensive analysis of 600+ cases spanning 15 years
- In-depth interviews with defense and plaintiff attorneys, as well as insurance industry and safety experts
- Detailed analysis of litigation financing
- Mitigation strategies from other industries

Understanding the Impact of Nuclear Verdicts on the Trucking Industry



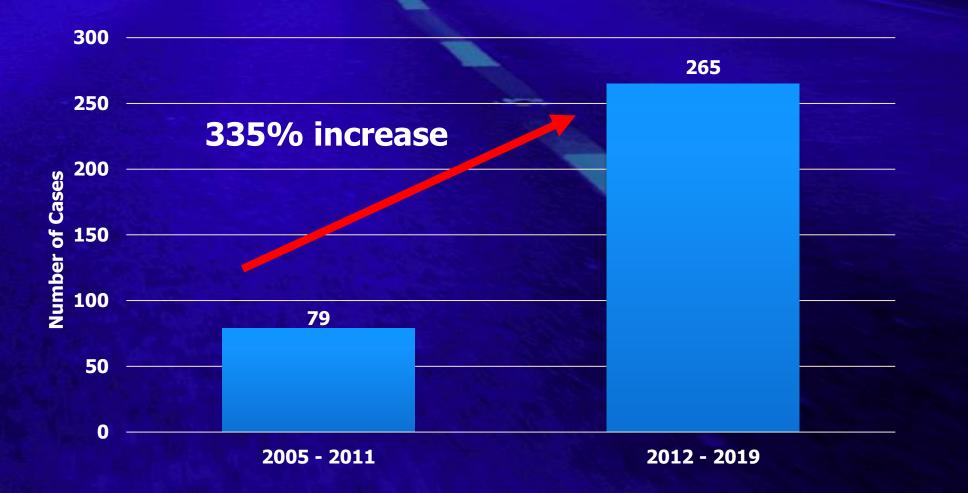
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June 2020

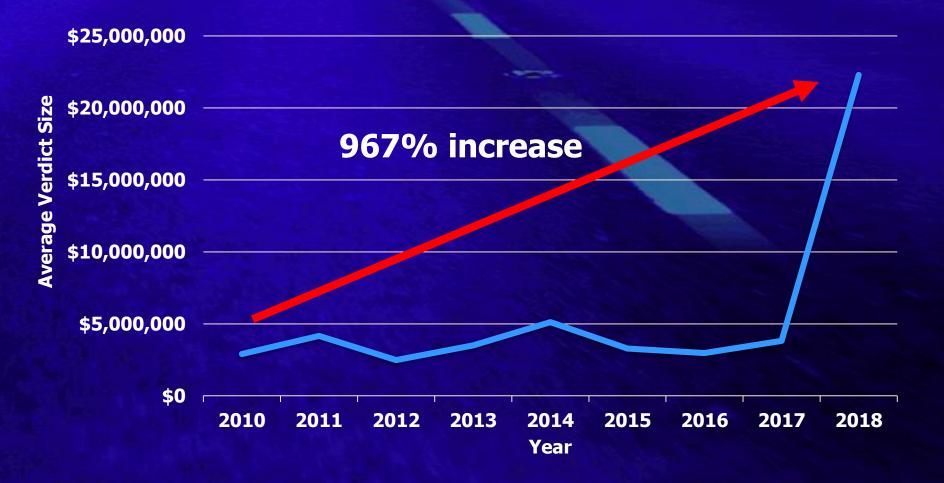


Number of Cases with Verdicts \$1 Million+



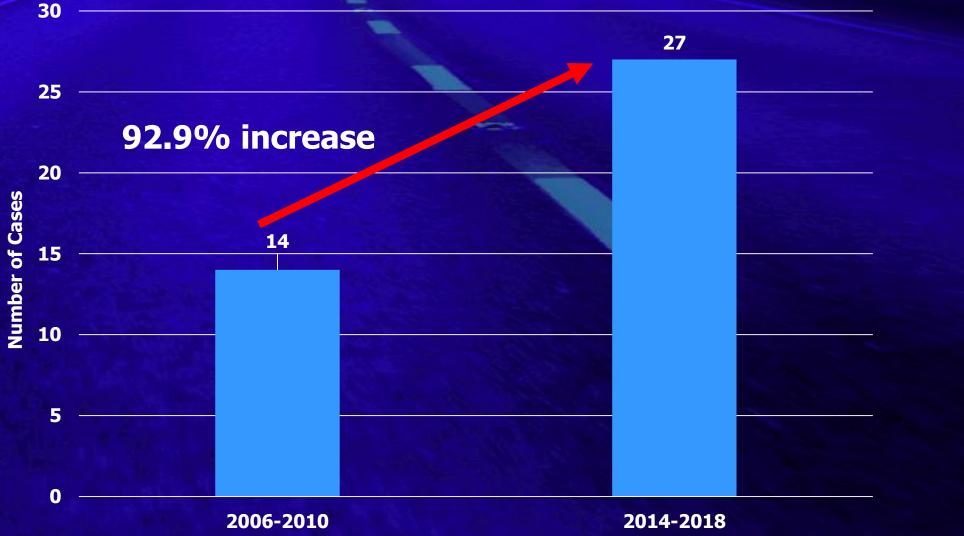


Average Verdicts Greater than \$1 Million by Year



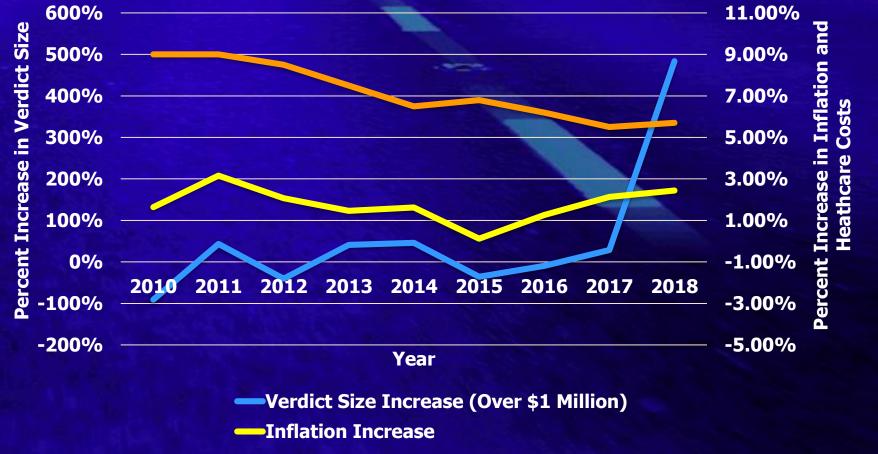


Cases with Verdicts \$10M +





Average Verdict Size / Inflation / Healthcare Costs



-Healthcare Cost Increase (PwC)



Plaintiff Verdicts

| Issue Brought Against the Defendant in Court | Percent of Plaintiff Verdicts |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| HOS / Log Book | 100.0% |
| Driver History | 100.0% |
| Controlled Substance | 100.0% |
| Left Scene of the Crash / Failed to Call 911 | 100.0% |
| Health-Related Issue | 100.0% |
| Sleep / Fatigue | 91.7% |
| Driver on their Phone | 91.7% |
| Rear-End Collision | 89.2% |
| Work Zone / Construction | 88.9% |



Impact of Small Verdicts and Settlements on the Trucking Industry

Follow-up to ATRI's The Impact of Nuclear Verdicts on the Trucking Industry (2020)

Identified a different litigation model: Cases resulting in settlements and verdicts under \$1 million

ATRI's Research Advisory Committee (RAC) priority

Assess the impact of this model on the trucking industry



Impact of Small Verdicts and Settlments

Conducted literature review to assess the current legal landscape

- Compiled litigation data from multiple external industry sources including a litigation database firm
- Identified and analyzed key metrics of case data
- Submitted key findings to trucking industry professionals for feedback to incorporate into the final report



2020 Top Industry Issues

Commercial Drivers

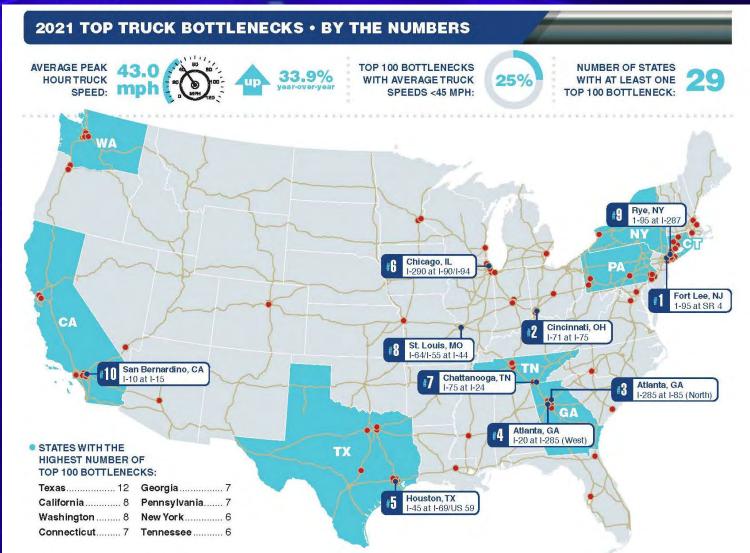
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2021 Top Truck Bottlenecks





2021 Top 10 Truck Bottlenecks

| Rank | Location | Average Peak Speed | Y-o-Y Change in Average Peak Speed |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Fort Lee, NJ: I-95 at SR 4 | 31.3 | 39.4% |
| 2 | Cincinnati, OH: I-71 at I-75 | 40.1 | 11.5% |
| 3 | Atlanta, GA: I-285 at I-85 (North) | 34.4 | 53.5% |
| 4 | Atlanta, GA: I-20 at I-285 (West) | 40.9 | 12.6% |
| 5 | Houston, TX: I-45 at I-69/US 59 | 31.4 | 53.7% |
| 6 | Chicago, IL: I-290 at I-90/I-94 | 25.4 | 57.6% |
| 7 | Chattanooga, TN: I-75 at I-24 | 46.8 | -1.8% |
| 8 | St. Louis, MO: I-64/I-55 at I-44 | 46.1 | 10.1% |
| 9 | Rye, NY: I-95 at I-287 | 45.7 | 12.0% |
| 10 | San Bernardino, CA: I-10 at I-15 | 40.7 | 25.1% |



COVID-19 Impacts

Multiple GPS Analyses

 Joint survey with OOIDA Foundation
 5,000+ respondents over 2 weeks
 77% drivers
 68.6% fleets fewer than 50 trucks

65.5.% TL

COVID-19 IMPACTS ON THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY



April 2020 Prepared by

The American Transportation Research Institute

OOIDAFoundation

www.OOIDA.com

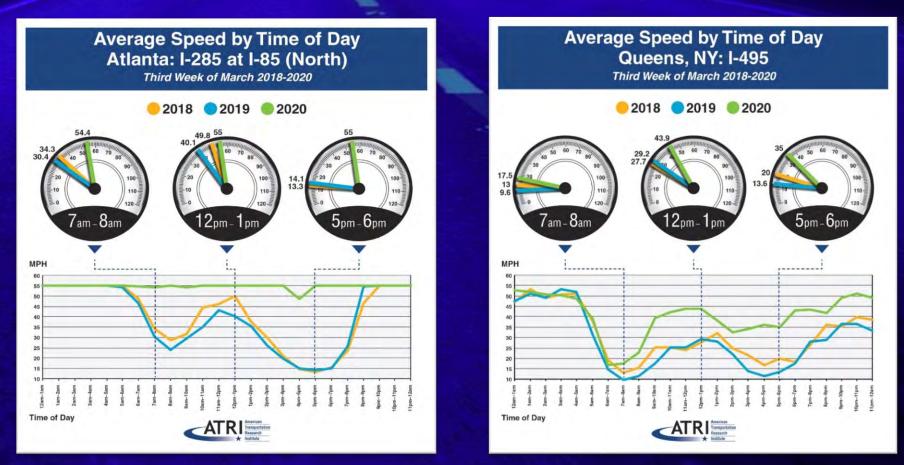


Average Length of Haul Changes

| | Before Pandemic | During Pandemic |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Local (less than 100 miles per trip) | 7.8% | 18.2% |
| Regional (100-499 miles per trip) | 31.0% | 33.8% |
| Inter-regional (500-999 miles per trip) | 28.6% | 25.2% |
| Long-Haul (1,000+ miles per trip) | 32.7% | 22.7% |



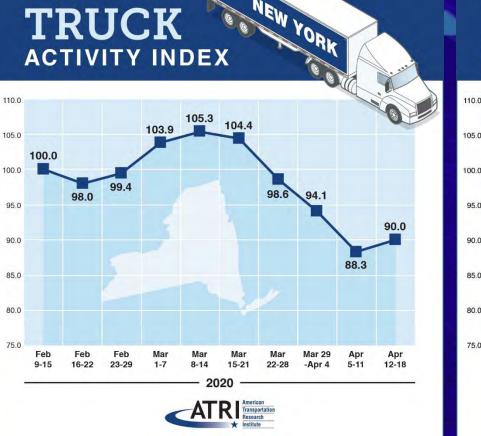
Congestion Down during COVID

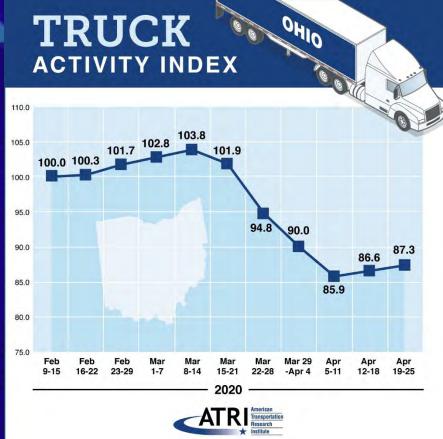


87% of respondents said traffic congestion reduced during COVID



Truck Activity Impacts







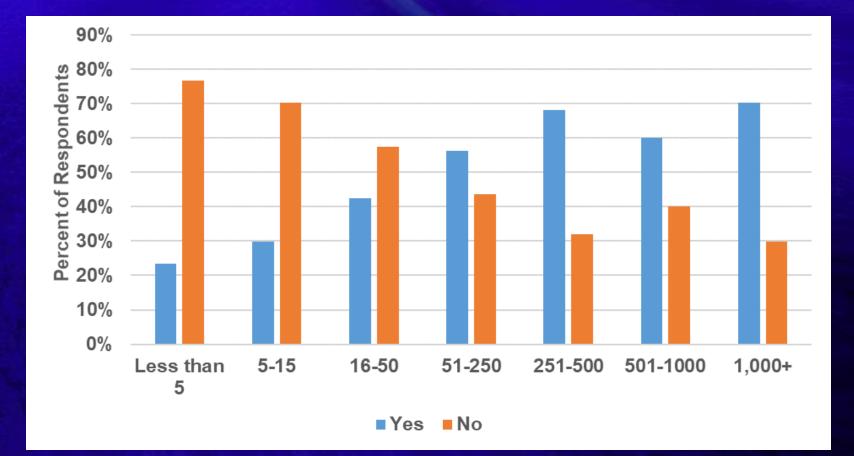
Truck Activity Impacts







Disaster Response Plan in Place Pre-COVID





Questions?

Dan Murray

dmurray@trucking.org www.TruckingResearch.org



Practical Analysis of a National VMT Tax Examines myriad approaches A Practical Analysis of a National VMT Tax System for designing, developing, March 2021 managing and enforcing a national Vehicle Miles **Traveled** tax VMT has been suggested as replacement for federal fuel tax Prepared by the American Transportation Research Institute





Motivations for Switching to a VMT Tax

Weak governance that does not address inflation

- Federal fuel tax has not increased since 1993
- While fuel consumption is up 9.2% from 2003-2019, buying power of fuel tax revenue down due to inflation which rose 39.4% between 2003-2019

Fuel economy improvements

Electric vehicles

 Past decade approximately 1 million EVs sold in U.S.; estimates are for 18.7 million by 2030; will represent less than 7% of current U.S. vehicle fleet



Lane Miles vs. VMT

U.S. Lane-Miles of Roadway **U.S. Vehicle Miles Traveled** Rural Rural 30.2% 68.4% Urban Urban 31.6% 69.8%



Calculating a Truck VMT

| Vehicle Type | Avg MPG | 2019 VMT | Gallons of Fuel Consumed | Federal Fuel Tax per Gallon | Federal Fuel Tax Paid (Gallons * Fuel Tax) | Federal Fuel Tax Cents per Mile | Cents Per Mile Ratio |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Car | 24.5 | 2,961,721,254,307 | 120,886,581,808 | \$0.184 | \$22,243,131,053 | \$0.0075 | 1 |
| Truck | 6.5 | 300,050,408,534 | 46,161,601,313 | \$0.244 | \$11,263,430,720 | \$0.0375 | 5 |
| Total | | | | | \$33,506,561,773 | | |



Total VMT Revenue to Maintain Existing HTF Spending Levels

| Tax Method | Gross Revenue Collected | Cost to Collect (% of Gross) | Collection Cost | Net Revenue for Transportation |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Existing Federal Fuel Tax | \$33,573,709,191 | 0.20% | \$67,147,418 | \$33,506,561,773 |
| VMT Tax with 40% Overhead | \$55,844,269,622 | 40.00% | \$22,337,707,849 | \$33,506,561,773 |



Reasonable Cost Test: Administrative

Table 9: Annual Administrative Costs for Collection of \$35 billion in Federal VMT Revenue

| Cost Category | Cost per Vehicle | Total Cost |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Technology Cost Annualized over 5 Years | \$10.00 | \$2,724,024,780 |
| Cellular Transaction Costs | \$48.00 | \$13,075,318,944 |
| Account Management | \$ 15.95 | \$4,344,819,524 |
| Transaction Fees (2.1% plus \$0.10 per transaction) | \$3.90 | \$1,061,882,974 |
| TOTAL | \$77.85 | \$21,206,046,222 |



Reasonable Cost Test: Enforcement

| Table 11: Calculating the Estimated Cost of Enforcement | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Line 1 | Total Number of Vehicles in the U.S. | 272,402,478 | | |
| Line 2 | If 9.44% of vehicle have compliance Issues, total number of compliance issue cases annually | 25,714,794 | | |
| Line 3 | Average hours spent by police, courts, DMVs, collection agencies to resolve cases | 8 | | |
| Line 4 | Total Compliance Hours Annually (Line 2 * Line 3) | 205,718,352 | | |
| Line 5 | BLS Average Total Hourly Compensation, Civilian Worker | \$38.26 | | |
| Line 6 | Annual Cost (Line 4 * Line 5) | \$7,870,784,148 | | |

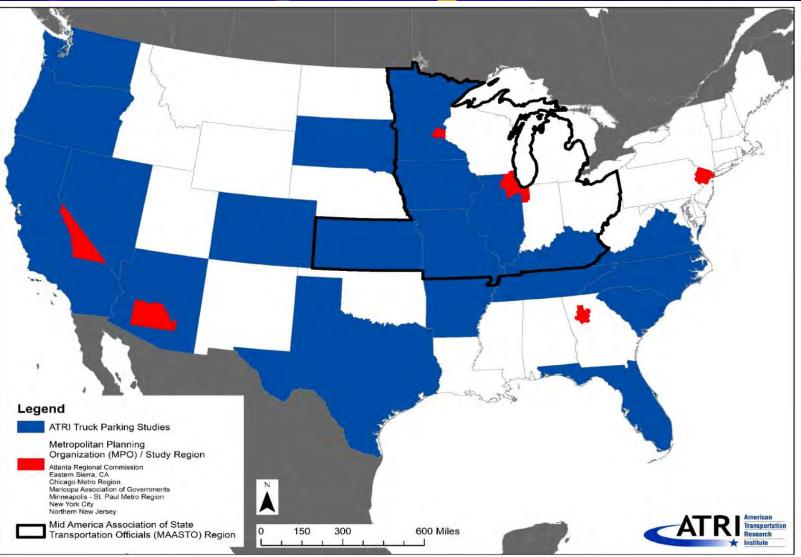


OO/IC in the Supply Chain

- Document the role of OO/IC drivers in the trucking industry and identify potential impacts should IC business models change (restricted through CA AB-5 type laws)
- Initial research underway to document operational and legal basis for using OO/IC in trucking; actions which have redefined legal basis
- Upcoming tasks to include:
 - Quantify the extent of OO/IC driver use
 - Types of driver models and differences
 - Driver progression by years of experience
 - Gov't funding implications
 - Industry impacts if use restricted
 - Recommendations to ensure proper OO/IC driver use



Truck Parking Studies





Questions?

Dan Murray

dmurray@trucking.org www.TruckingResearch.org

