azuga™
ADVANCED DRIVER SCORES

Azuga's driver score reflects the level of risk associated with a person's driving behaviors. The scoring algorithm factors in duration, magnitude and frequency of speeding, braking, acceleration and idling events along with the time of day and weather conditions of these events. The first three safety factors are known predictors of crash events and are used by the insurance industry to evaluate risk. Idling is a known cause of excessive fuel use and engine wear.

Scores are generated daily for the previous day's driving with a score of 100 representing the best driver of the fleet. Scores are generated for Braking, Speeding, Acceleration and Idling, and are weighted to form a composite average 'Driver Score' for that day. This Driver Score allows drivers to be compared to each other and for the same driver to be compared across time, while also providing an indication of the risk associated with the driver during that day.

BRAKING AND ACCELERATION SCORES

Each braking event is scored by analyzing the magnitude of the event (how fast the vehicle is accelerated or stopped). The sum of all braking event scores and acceleration event scores for each driver in a day is normalized by the number of miles driven during that day, and is then converted to a score between 0 and 100. The final score is adjusted to account for differences in the number of miles driven by drivers in a fleet and calibrated such that an average driver with two braking events gets a score of 70 (ensuring that drivers with more miles driven receive better score than those with fewer miles and the same number of events).

SPEEDING SCORES

Each speeding event is scored by comparing the average speed of the event with the maximum posted speed limit of the state where the event occurred, along with the duration of the event, time of day and weather. A daily speeding score for a driver is computed normalizing for the total miles driven that day. An average driver with a speeding duration of 6 minutes for a fixed distance gets a score of 70.

IDLING SCORES

Idling scores are based on the proportion of trip idling time to the total trip time over the entire day. In order to factor in unavoidable idle times such as at stop lights, the idling score is not penalized where the overall idling proportion is less than ten percent. The proportion of idling time to total trip time above ten percent is converted to an Idling Score and adjusted for the relative miles driven. The Idling Score has been calibrated for an average driver with 21% idling to get a score of 70.