

What is the ORR?

Health & safety
authority for the whole
rail industry

Economicregulation of
railway infrastructure Network Rail, HS1 &
Ch Tunnel (+HS2)

Consumer and competition authority – powers concurrent with the CMA

Crown Prosecutor

to enforce health & safety law

Development of **European** rail markets & regulation

OFFICE OF RAIL AND ROAD

Track access regulation & appeals (including for Open Access)

Set and enforce UK
technical
standards &
licencing in rail

Lead producer of Official Statistics for Rail

Highways England monitor role

What don't we do?





Fares Franchises



Agenda

- Abby Sneade ORR Head of Profession for Statistics
- Scott Hamilton ORR Consumer Insight and Compliance
- Tom Rutherford Social & General Statistics, House of Commons Library
- Q&A





Leading producer of Official Statistics for rail

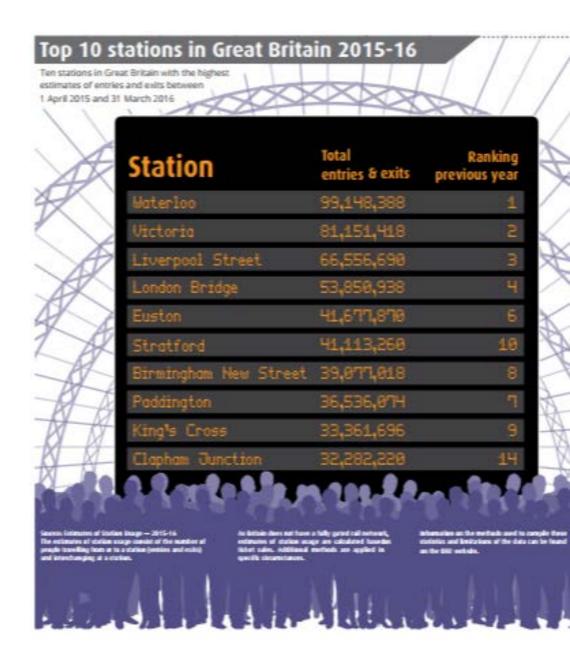
- http://orr.gov.uk/statistics
 - Statistical releases
 - Factsheets
 - Data Portal
 - Tables that support Statistical Releases in csv/excel download
 - Archived data
- Various levels of disaggregation:
 - 'localised' data: containing information about specific geographic sites
 - Regional
 - Train/Freight Operating Companies
 - Routes





Station Usage

- Most popular ORR publication with 20,000+ visits each year
- Time series from late 1990s
- Entries, exits and interchanges at all GB stations (c.2,500)
- Also Origin-Destination matrix for journeys between every pair of GB stations
- Used by transport consultancies, central & local government bodies & industry for pricing & fare strategies/ transport programs & planning
- New interactive Power BI tool





ORR protects the interests of rail and road users, improving the safety, value and performance of railways and roads today and in the future

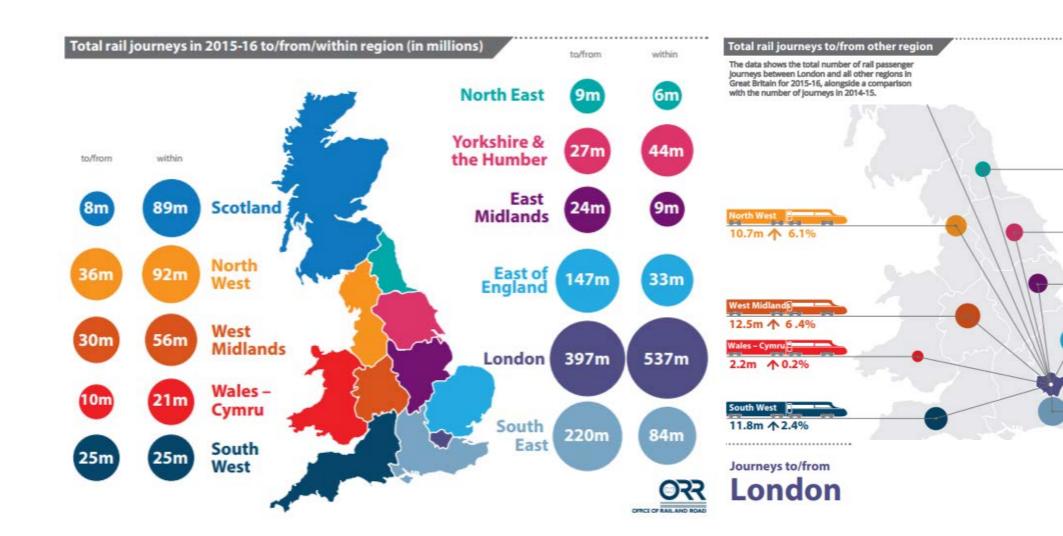




Regional data

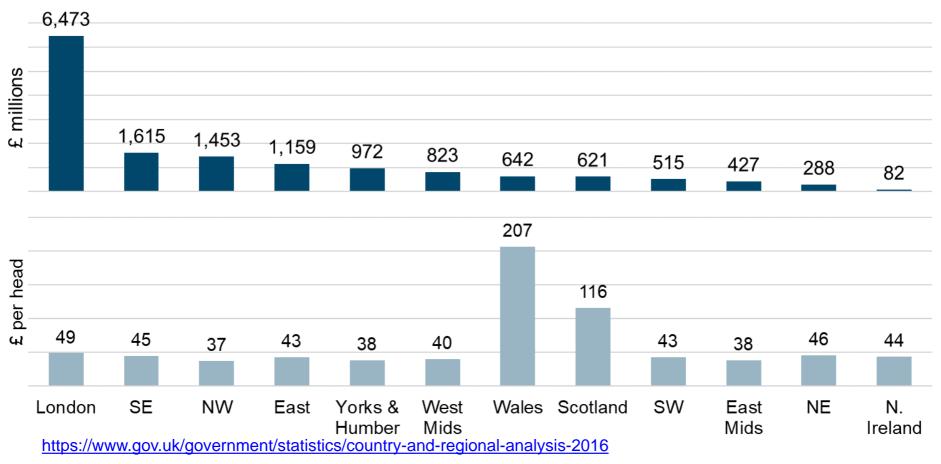
Regional Rail Statistics

http://orr.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/23952/regional-rail-usage-profiles-2015-16.pdf





Country and regional government spending on railways 2015-16 (HM Treasury)





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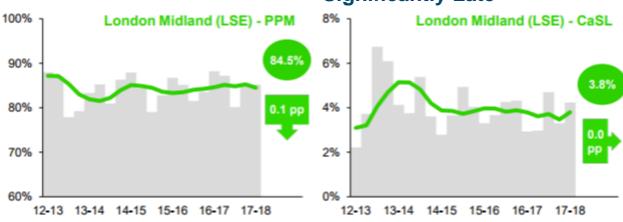


Train Operating Company (TOC) data

Performance & reliability by TOC

84.5% of train were 'on time'.

In the year ending Q1 2017-18, During the same period 3.8% of trains were Cancelled or **Significantly Late**



Route Information (Cross-Sector Operator)

- Services between London Euston and Watford, Milton Keynes, Northampton, Birmingham, Staffordshire and Crewe.
- · Services between Watford and St Albans, Bletchley and Bedford.

CaSL failures caused by London Midland were down 14% year-on-year

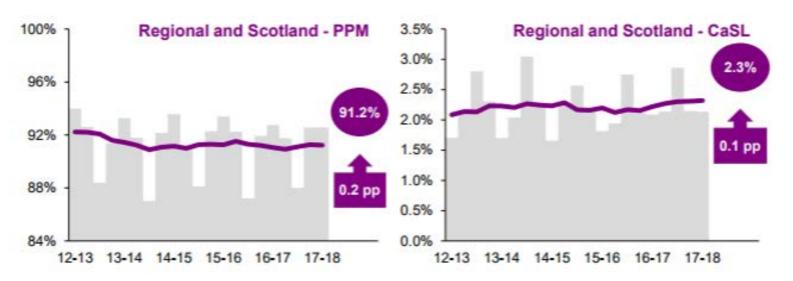
A cable fire near Euston resulted in 9,500 delay minutes to all operators, while a trespass incident near Rugby caused 14,300 delay minutes to all operators

The Public Performance proportion of trains that arrive at their final destination within 5 minutes of the planned timetable (10 minutes for

Source: ORR Passenger and Freight Rail Performance 2017-18 Q1 Statistical Release



Performance & reliability by sector



Source: ORR Passenger and Freight Rail Performance 2017-18 Q1 Statistical Release

Route Information

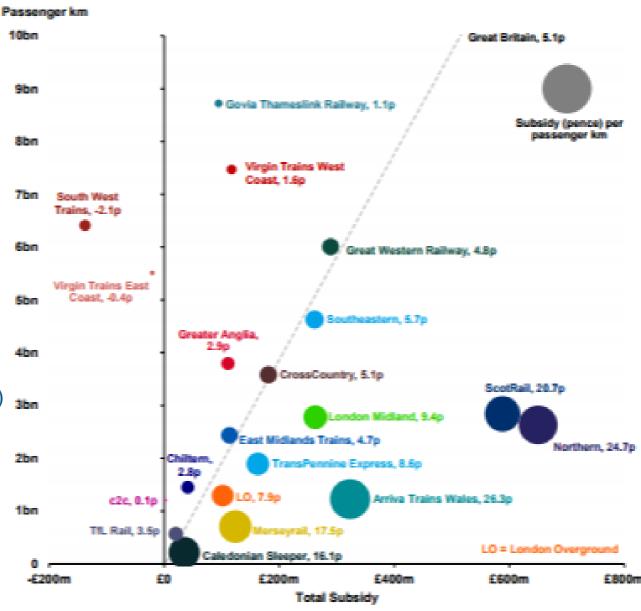
- Rural services outside of London and the South East of England.
- Non-Long Distance services within and between metropolitan areas such as Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Services provided by Arriva Trains Wales and ScotRail.



Gov subsidy per passenger km by TOC

- TOCs received 5.1p in subsidies for every passenger kilometer travelled in Great Britain in in 2016-17.1
- Southwest Trains (2.1p ppkm) and Virgin Trains East Coast (0.4p ppkm) were net contributors to government
- Arriva Trains Wales (26.3p) received the largest subsidy per passenger km

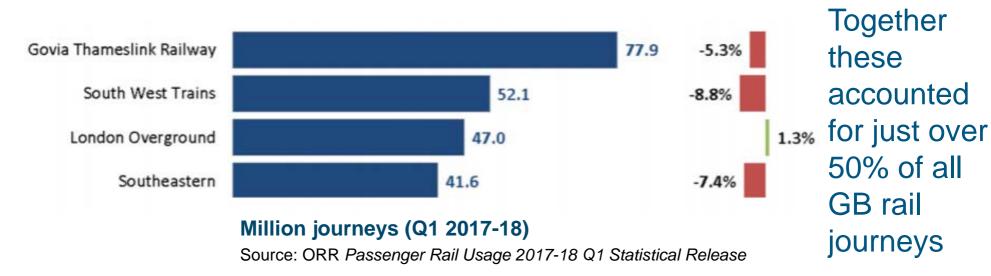
(1) Including direct support for Network Rail Source: Rail Finance 2016-17 Annual Statistical Release





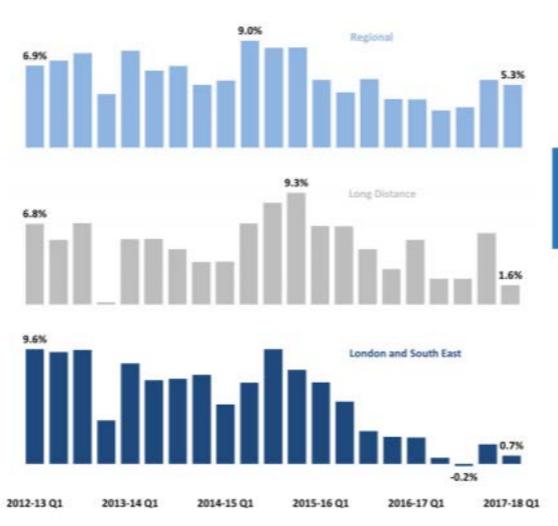
GB rail passenger journeys fell by 2.7% in Q1 2017-18 compared to the previous year

- Driven by a 4.5% fall in journeys in the London and South East sector
- Of the four largest passenger operators all operating within the London and South East sector – only London Overground saw an increase in journeys.

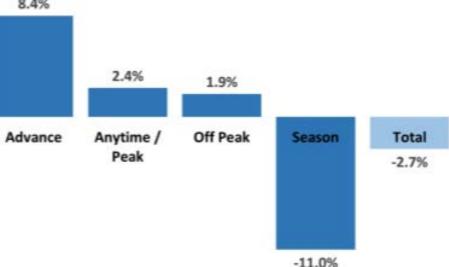




Growth in passenger revenue has slowed in the London and the South East sector



Journeys made using season tickets also fell to their lowest level since Q2 2012-13:



Use of other tickets increased: suggesting users are moving towards more flexible options

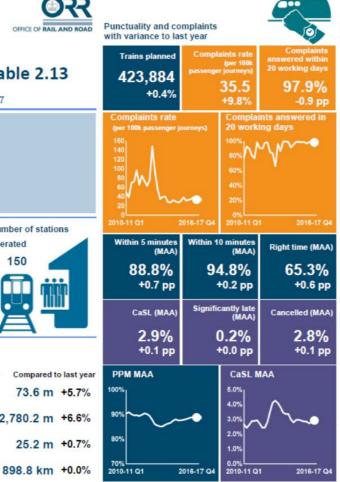


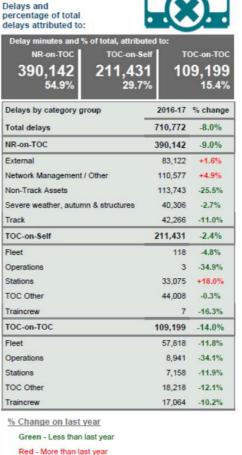
Key statistics by TOC (Factsheets)

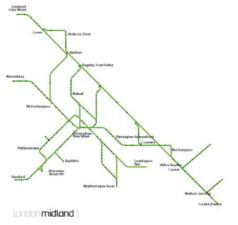


Route kilometres

operated







This route map was dervived from maps that can be found on the train operator's website or from project mapping.

This factsheet and associated tables brings together key statistics, punctuality and complaints data for each train operating company.

The latest data in this release refers to 2016-17 (1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017).

All data contained in this fact sheet is published on the ORR data



ORR protects the interests of rail and road users, improving the safety, value and performance of railways and roads today and in the future





National

Rail infrastructure, assets and environmental

- Route length, electrified route, number of stations, new stations
- Average age of rolling stock
- Who owns rolling stock ('ROSCOs')
- Emissions (passenger/freight)

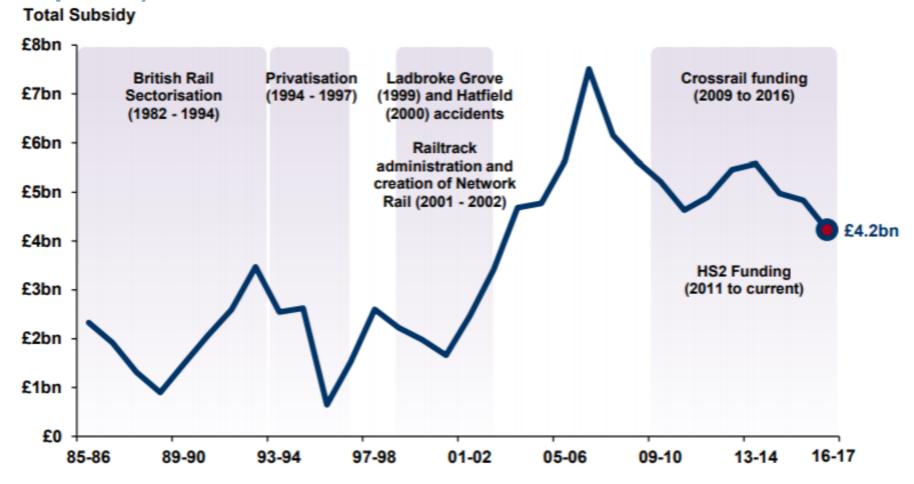
http://orr.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0 008/25838/rail-infrastructure-assetsenvironmental-2016-17.pdf





Government support to the GB rail industry

(real prices) Rail Finance 2016-17 Annual Statistical Release





Rail Safety Statistics

2016-17 Annual Statistical Release

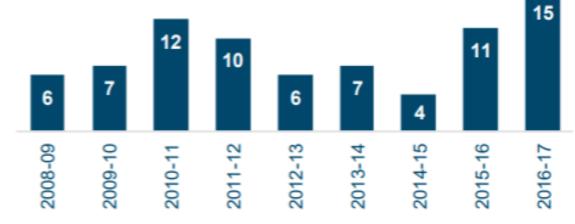
The number of passenger fatalities Passenger fatalities on the railway, Great Britain, 2008-09 to 2016-17 increased for the second

year in a row

7 were a result of the Croydon tram derailment in November 2016

This was the first time there have been fatalities from an accident in 10 years

There was one workforce fatality in 2016-17 and public fatalities decreased for the second year in a row.



Train accidents, Great Britain, 2008-09 to 2016-17





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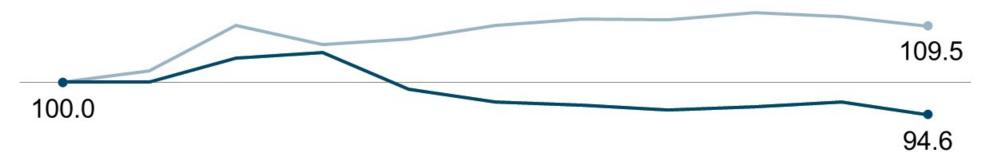


Rail 'issues'

Rail Fares Index: fares are 10% higher than they were a decade ago

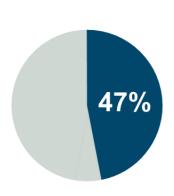


Real price revenue per journey (2007=100)



Jan 2007

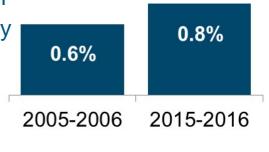
ORR. Rail Fares Index



Just over half of rail passengers are **not** satisfied with value for money for the price of their ticket.

Transport Focus National Passenger Survey, Spring 2017

Rail & tube fares - small share of average weekly household spending - increased by nearly a third over the last decade.



Jan 2017

ONS Living and Food Costs Survey



Performance has been declining in recent years & is now as low as in the mid 2000s

The proportion of trains arriving 'on time' within 5 (10) minutes (Long Distance) of scheduled time is known as the Public Performance Measure (PPM)

Peak national PPM in 2011-12 91.6% 1997-98 89.5% 2016-17 87.7% **National** 85.2% Hatfield London derailment. & South October **East** 2000

ORR: Passenger and freight rail performance

The fall in PPM in 2016-17 was driven by TOCs operating in London & the South East





were responsible for the majority of decline in the last year (74%)



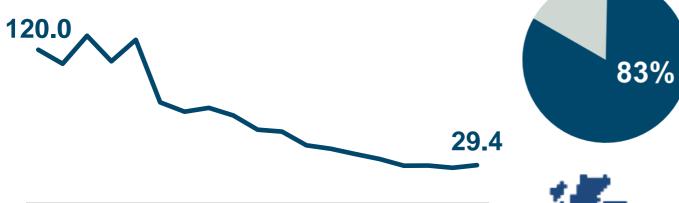
The proportion of trains cancelled or significantly late in 2016-17 was the highest in 13 years

LSE CaSL reached a record high



Long term trends for complaints are positive news for the rail industry

Complaints per 100,000 journeys have fallen by c.3/4 since records began



1998-99 2016-17

2016-17 increase (7.5%) driven by TOCs in London and the South East sector receiving increased number of complaints

ORR: Passenger rail service complaints

Around 4 in 5 passengers were satisfied with their journey in 2016-17

This level has been fairly constant for the last 5-10 years.

We **speculate** that dissatisfied passengers now tend to vent 'small' dissatisfactions through social media.

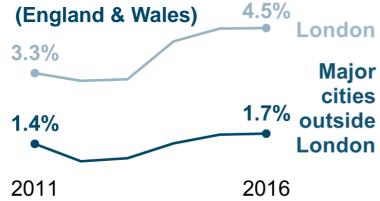
Transport Focus: National Rail Passenger Survey, Spring 2017



Although the annual rate of growth for passenger journeys is now less than 1%. Years of sustained growth have resulted in busier trains

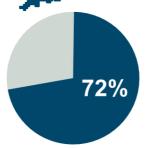
GB rail passenger journeys reached a record 1.7 billion in 2016-17: almost + 1 billion compared to the mid-90s.

AM and PM peak crowding (2016)



4 in every 100 passengers on peak services in major cities exceeded the train's standard class capacity (PIXC).





Although... commuters are less satisfied

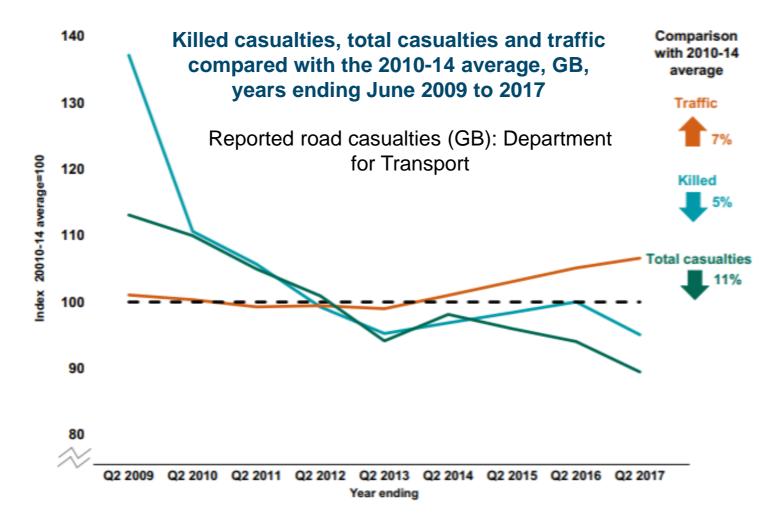
However... Nearly 3/4 of passengers are satisfied with levels of crowding



Transport Focus: National Rail Passenger Survey, Spring 2017

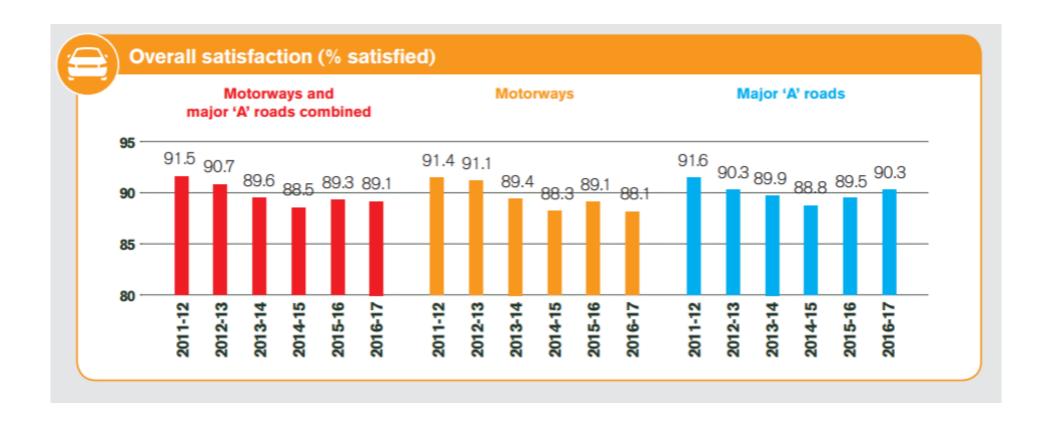


Number 'killed or seriously injured' (KSI)





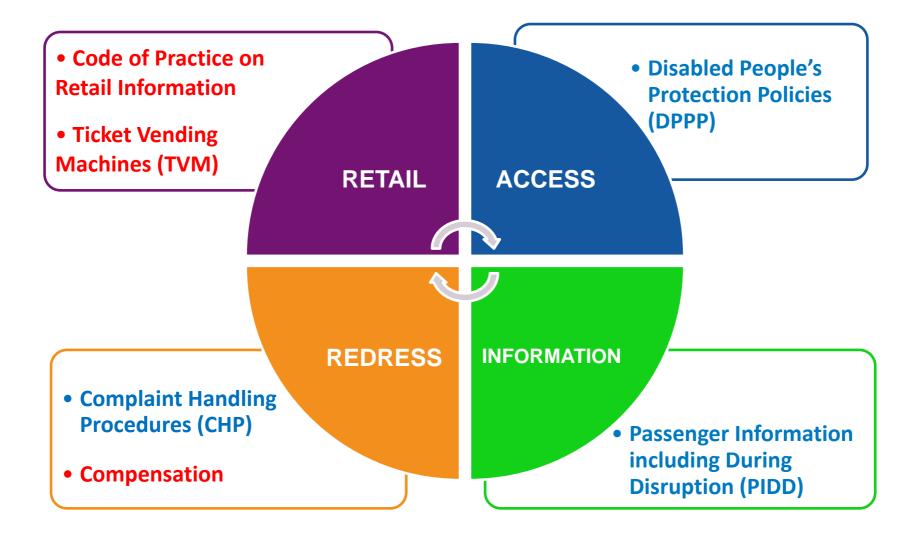
Transport Focus: National Road Users Satisfaction Survey







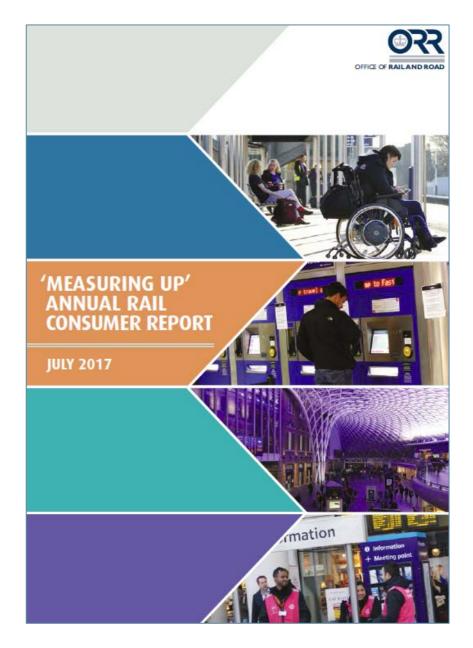
Our consumer work is focused on four main areas





Most of our consumer work is summarised in an annual Consumer Report - 'Measuring Up'

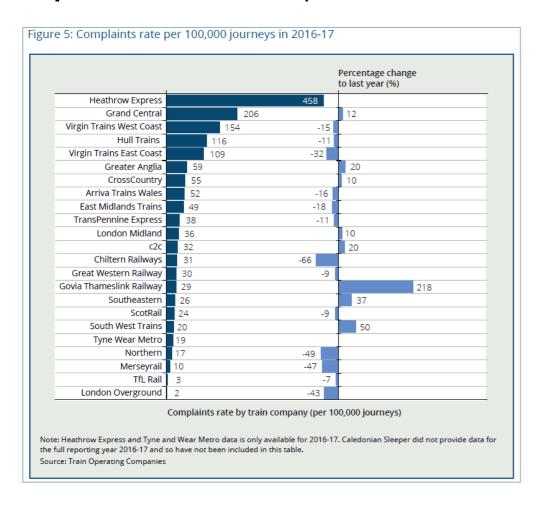
- Sets out industry progress on key issues on the four main passenger areas
- Looks ahead to the challenges and areas for improvement in following regulatory year and beyond
- Detailed performance data on 23 individual train operating companies (TOCs) & Network Rail
- 4. Case studies on best practice from that year.

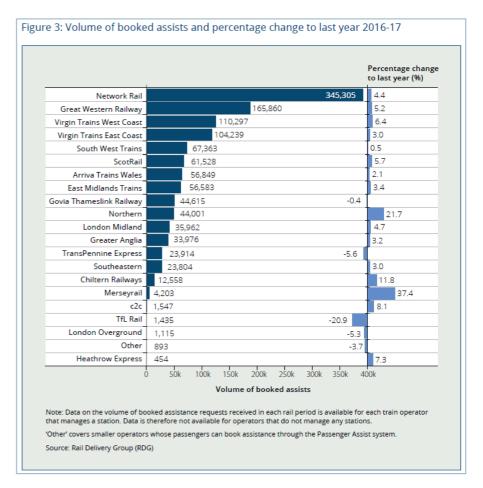




Measuring Up published in July each year and reports on the previous regulatory year – so July 2017 report covered **1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017**.

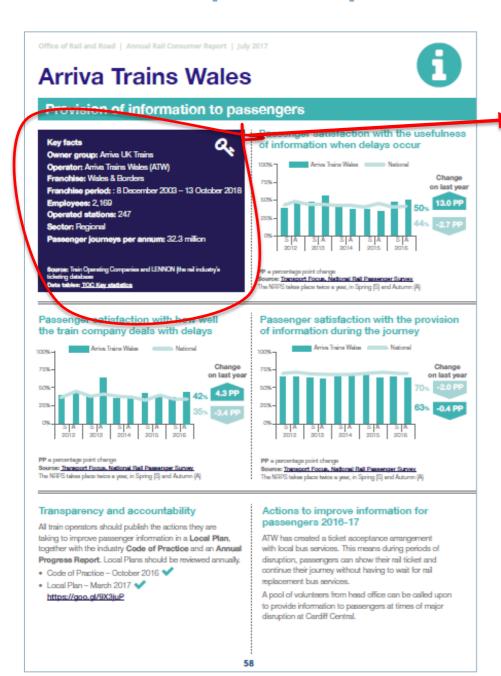
It contains a mix of industry benchmarking data and individual compliance reports on each train operator.

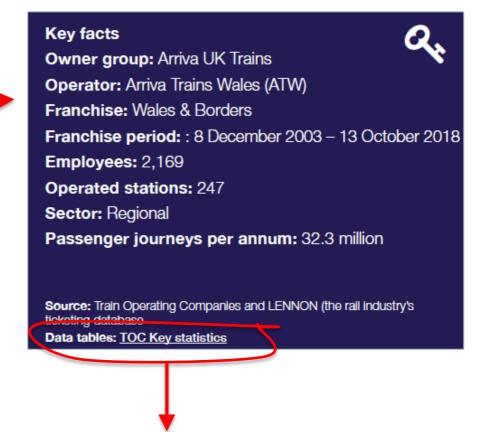






Detailed compliance / performance reports on each train operator

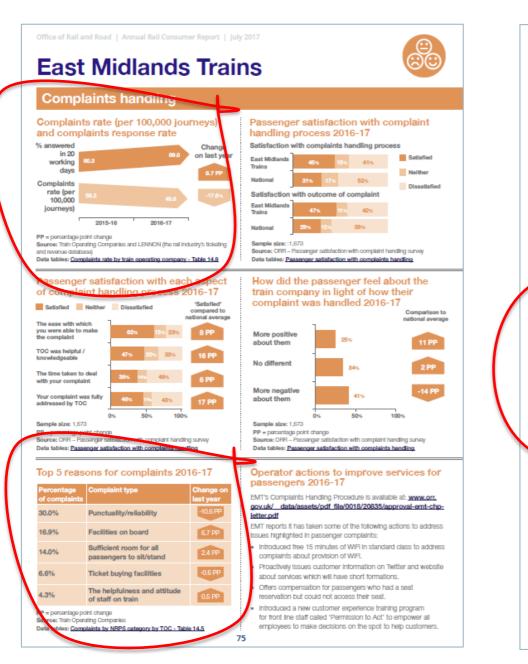




The reports contain hyperlinks to the **ORR Data Portal** which contains all the data that sits behind each report.



Range of performance data on each train operating company



Office of Rail and Road | Annual Rail Consumer Report | July 2017

Greater Anglia



Change on

last year

3.2%

Greater Anglia

received 33,976

booked assistance requests in 2016-17

This accounted for

2.8% of all booked

assists made

nationally in 2016-17

Accessibility and inclusion

Actions to improve accessible travel 2016-17

Greater Anglia call back 5% of users of pre-booked assistance. Feedback is then used to monitor performance and data will be shared with stakeholders.

Greater Anglia also uses an external organisation to complete mystery shops to help assess and monitor the accessibility of its services.

Greater Anglia's Disabled People's Protection Policy is available at:

http://www.orr.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/23036/ greater-anglia-dpop-letter.pdf

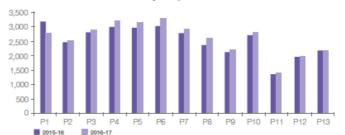
Alternative accessible transport

All operators must provide free alternative transport to take passengers to the nearest or most convenient accessible station in certain circumstances:

- . When a station is inaccessible to the passenger;
- When rail replacement services are running that are not accessible to the passenger (because of planned engineering works for example); or
- When there is disruption to services at short notice that, for whatever reason, makes services inaccessible to disabled passengers.

In 2016-17 alternative accessible transport was provided 392 times by Greater Anglia.

Volume of booked assistance by rail period 2015-16 and 2016-17



Nete: This excludes unbooked assistance. A 'rall period' is normally 28 days, or four weeks, for business reporting purposes (Sunday to Saturday), and there are 13 rall periods in a financial year.

Accessibility complaints rate (per 100,000 journeys) 2016-17



Source: Train Operating Companies

Data tables: Complaints by NRPS category by TOC - Table 14.5

Disability and equality staff training in 2016-17

In total 978 staff undertook some form of disability and equality training in 2016-17:

- Induction training
- · Refresher courses
- · Ticket office and train dispatch courses

Greater Anglia reports using DVDs and PowerPoint presentations, as well as referring to Rail Delivery Group training materials.

Some use is made of practical sessions, including how to escort a partially sighted person, as well as safe use of ramps and wheelchairs.

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Passenger research is also a core area of activity for our team

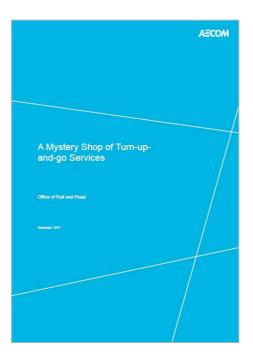
Our research serves three primary purposes:

- 1. Monitor individual companies' compliance with existing regulation;
- 2. Evaluate the adequacy of existing regulation (policy evaluation); and
- 3. Identify new areas that require consumer protection measures.

All of our research is published on our website: www.orr.gov.uk











Thank you

Questions?

