

Driver behavior in Work Zones - Assessing Crash Risk using Naturalistic Driving Study Data

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Work Zone Safety

- Work zone crashes continue to be a concern
 - 842 fatalities and 135 worker fatalities (in 2019)
 - 123,000 total crashes and 45,000 injuries (in 2018)
(Source: National WZ Safety Clearinghouse)
- Traditional work zone safety research
 - Reliance on crash reports to study effect of geometrics, traffic control
 - Driver behavior effects inferred indirectly from crash reports
- SHRP 2 Naturalistic Driving Study data provides a new avenue to understand work zone safety
 - Vehicle, driver, roadway, and environment variables

Study Objectives

FHWA SHRP2 BAA Project (2016-2020)

Phase 1

1. Develop new methods, algorithms, and visualization techniques to analyze SHRP 2 Safety data related to work zones
2. Conduct crash risk and severity analysis for work zone events
3. 3D crash recreation in a virtual environment

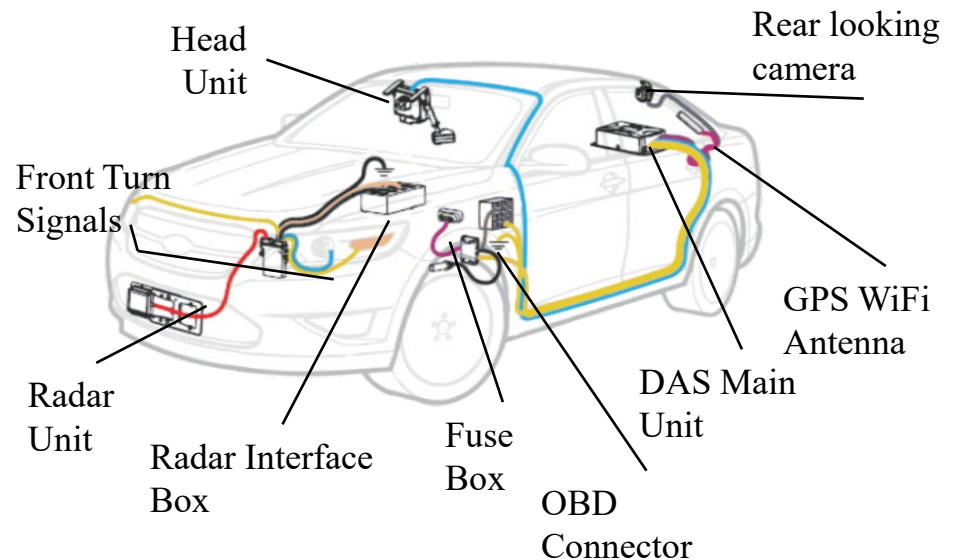
Phase 2

1. Implement crash risk prediction models from Phase 1
2. Develop a user-friendly tool to estimate crash risk in work zones

SHRP2 NDS Data

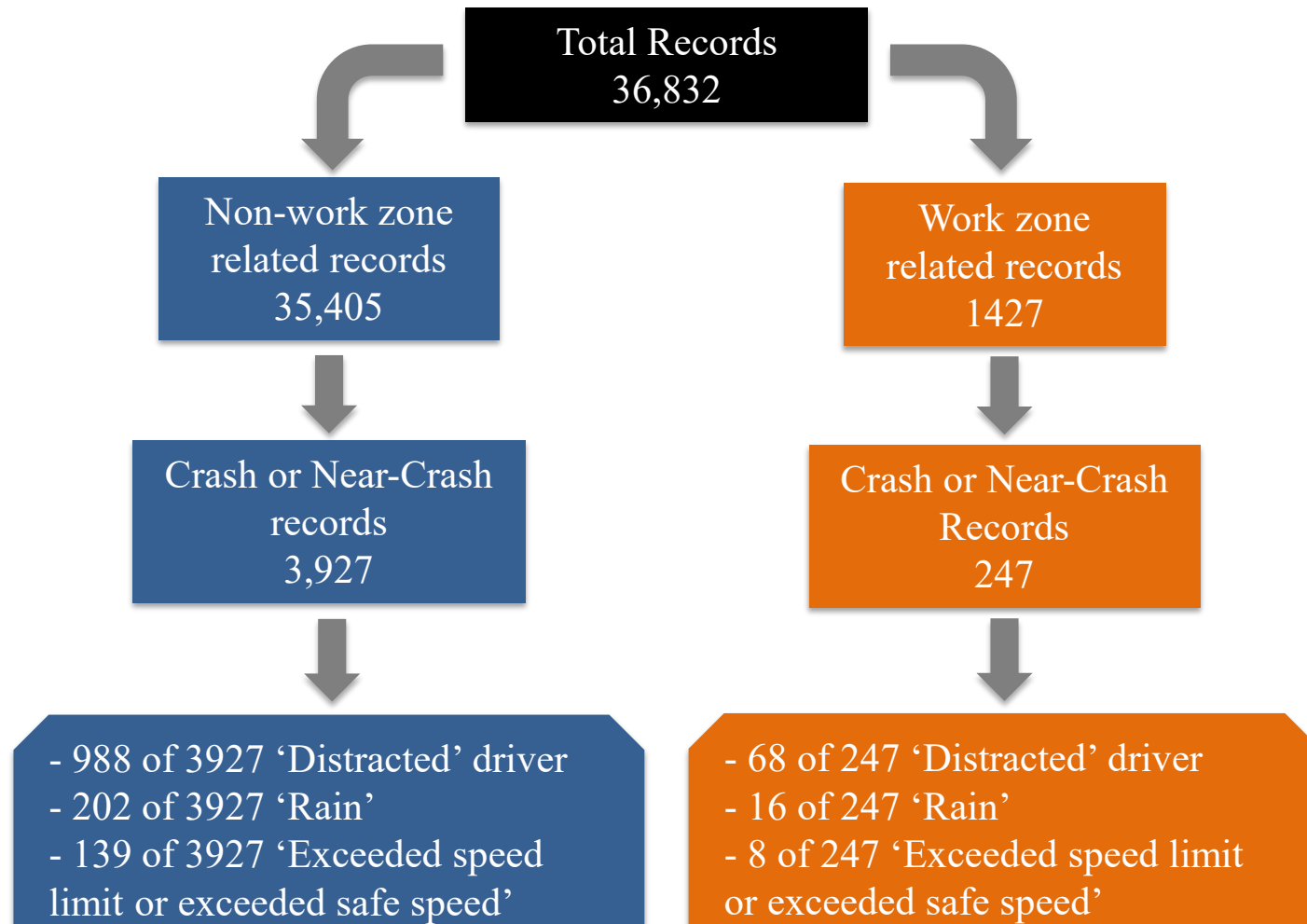
Naturalistic Driving Study (NDS)

- **3,542 instrumented vehicles**
- 32.5 million vehicle miles
- 1.5 Petabytes of data
- 6 states, 3 years data
- **~4,000 crashes and near-crashes**

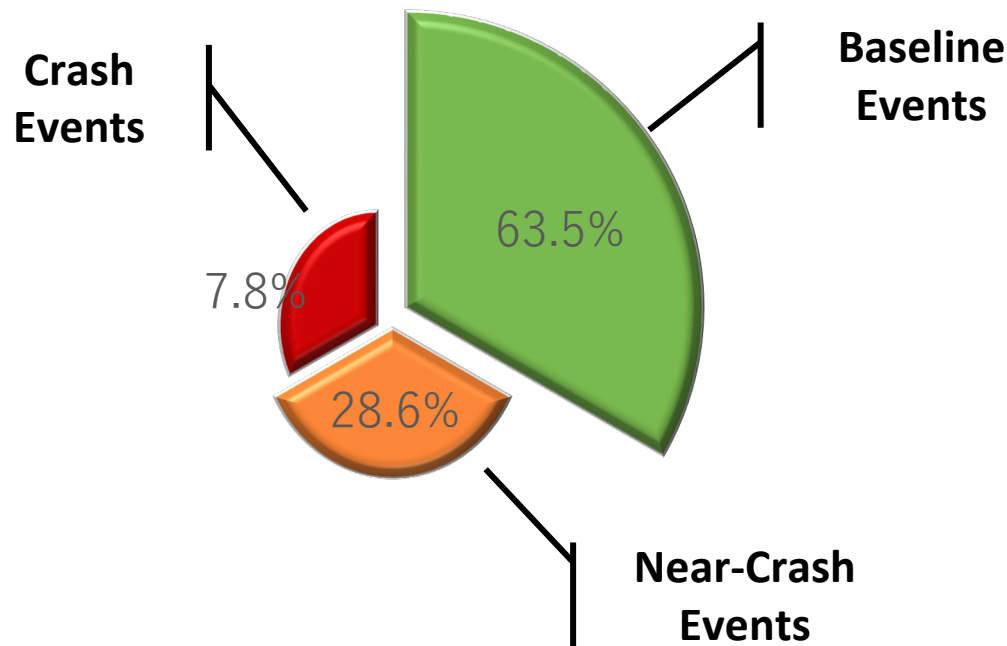


Source: InSight database (VTTI)

Work Zone Data in NDS



Safety Critical Events in NDS



✓ *699 total observations*

Research Results

1. Crash causation in work zones – insights from analyzing NDS data
2. Predicting a crash using pre-crash driver and environment variables
3. Recreating 3D crash animations for public education, outreach and countermeasure development
4. Implications for countermeasure development

A better understanding of WZ crash causation

- **Logistic regression** to develop prediction model for safety critical events in work zone
- A dichotomous variable was created by combining crash and near crash (CNC) as one response and baseline as the other
- Explanatory variables
 - *Duration of secondary task*
 - *Driving behavior*
 - *Traffic density*
 - *Locality*
 - *Traffic control*
 - *Lighting conditions*

Odds of a crash happening in a work zone

Risk Factors	Categories	Odds Ratio (95% CI in parenthesis)
Duration of secondary task	>6 secs vs. 0-6 secs	5.46 (3.02-9.87)
Behavior	Violation vs. None	11.91 (4.09-26.45)
	Mistake vs. None	12.63 (2.39-54.30)
	Inattention vs. None	29.06 (11.05-75.64)
	Inexperience vs. None	17.39 *
Traffic density	LOS B vs. LOS A	1.75 (1.12-2.76)
	LOS C vs. LOS A	6.14 (2.939-12.84)
	LOS D vs. LOS A	7.43 (2.30-23.99)
	LOS E vs. LOS A	3.74 (0.61-22.74)
	LOS F vs. LOS A	2.95 (0.25-33.81)

Predicting event outcomes

- Two scenarios for classification algorithm

Scenario	Object	Input Variables
Case-I	Crash/Near-Crash, vs. Baseline events	22 driver characteristics + 35 pre-incident variables
Case-II	Crash, vs. Near-Crash events	22 driver characteristics + 64 pre-incident variables

- Selected pre-event variables for model development

Input Variables	Selected variables
Driver characteristics	sex, ageGroup, educ, wrkStat, income, milesLstYr, annualMiles, yrsDriving, numViol, violTypes, numCrash, crash1Sev, crash1Flt, crash2Sev, crash2Flt, crash3Sev, crash3Flt, crash4Sev, crash4Flt, crash5Sev, crash5Flt
35 pre-incident variables	eventStart, preIncidentManeuver, maneuverJudgment, driverBehavior1, driverBehavior2, driverBehavior3, driverImpairments, frontSeatPassengers, rearSeatPassengers, secondaryTask1, secondaryTask1StartTime, secondaryTask1EndTime, secondaryTask1Outcome, secondaryTask2, secondaryTask2StartTime, secondaryTask2EndTime, secondaryTask2Outcome, secondaryTask3, secondaryTask3StartTime, secondaryTask3EndTime, secondaryTask3Outcome, handsOnTheWheel, driverSeatbeltUse, lighting, weather, surfaceCondition, trafficFlow, trafficDensity, trafficControl, relationToJunction, intersectionInfluence, alignment, grade, locality
64 pre-incident variables	[35 pre-incident variables] + visual obstruction, vehicle contributing factors, precipitating event, evasive maneuver, subjectReactionStart, impactProximity, eventEnd, vehicle1SubjectConfig, vehicle2Config, vehicle3Config, eventNature1, incidentType1, vehicle1EvasiveManeuver1, vehicle1PostManeuver1, eventNature2, incidentType2, vehicle1EvasiveManeuver2, vehicle1PostManeuver2, infrastructure, numberOfOtherMotorists, numberOfObjectsAnimals, fault, motorist2Location, motorist2Type, motorist2Maneuver, motorist2Reaction, motorist3Location, motorist3Type, motorist3Maneuver

Prediction Accuracy

Case-I			Case-II		
Random Forest	t-SNE	Naïve	Random Forest	t-SNE	Naïve
92.6%	89.4%	62.3%	88.9%	62.5%	70.8%

Five most important variables for prediction

Case-I	Case-II
secondaryTask3Outcome	vehicle1EvasiveManeuver1
driverBehavior1	eventNature1
preIncidentManeuver	motorist2Reaction
yrsDriving	incidentType1
milesLstYr	subjectReactionStart

Prediction Tool Development

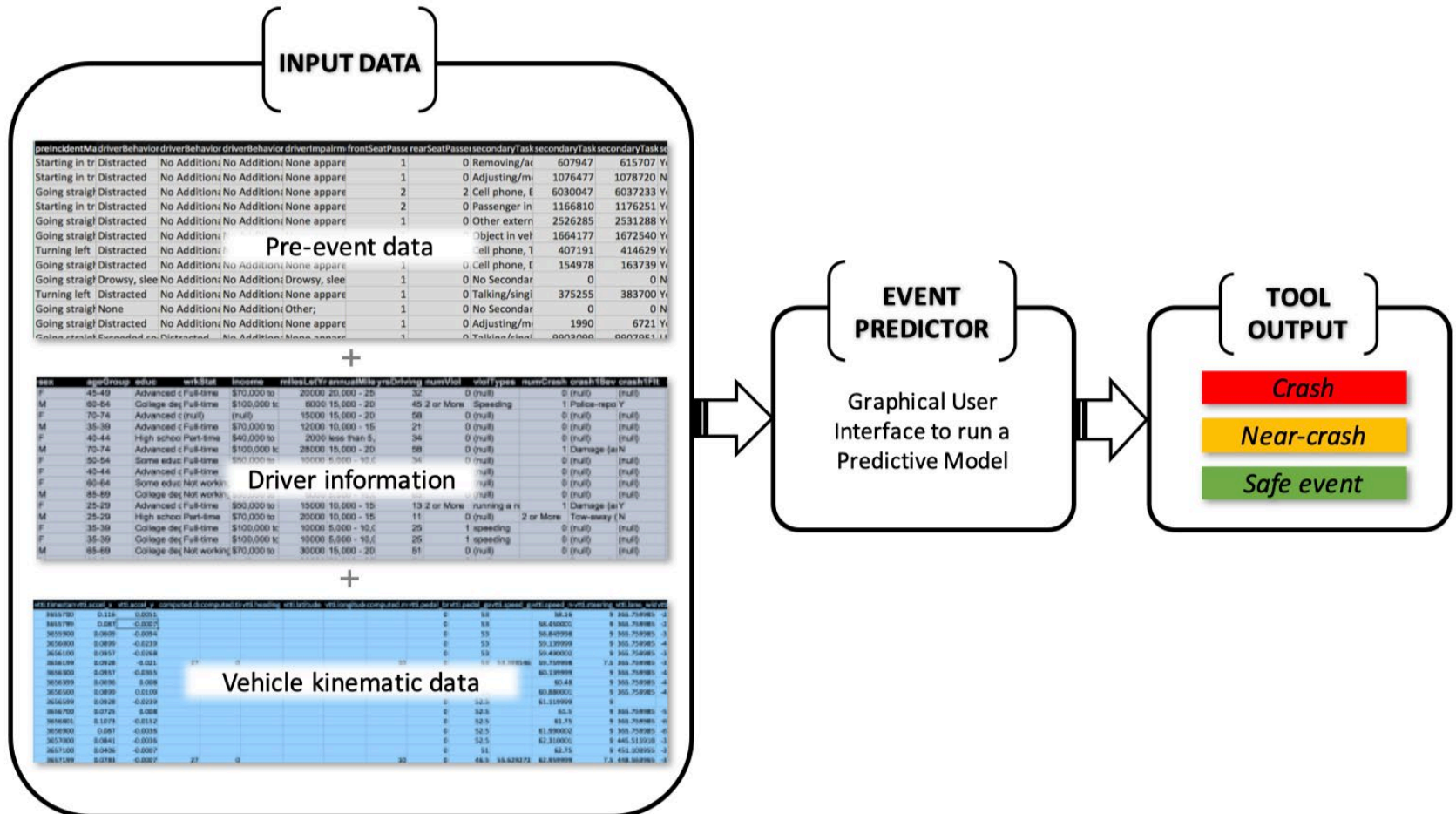


Figure 1. Framework of the PREMONITION Tool

PREMONITION Tool

PREMONITION : Prediction Model using Naturalistic Incident Information

This tool allows a user to proactively predict the occurrence of a safety critical event based on certain pre-event behavior and driver characteristics

1. MODEL SELECTION

2. PRE-EVENT DATA ▼

3. DRIVER INFORMATION ▼

4. PREDICTION OUTCOME

What kind of PREMONITION model do you want to try?

Please select a model from below:

- ☒ WORK ZONE Model
- ☐ NON-WORK ZONE Model
- ☐ YOUNGER DRIVER Model

PREMONITION Interface

- Interface under R plus Shiny library (open source)

PREMONITION for Work Zone : Prediction Model using Naturalistic Incident Information

This tool allows a user to proactively predict the occurrence of a safety critical event based on certain pre-event behavior and driver characteristics

1. MODEL SELECTION 2. PRE-EVENT DATA 3. DRIVER INFORMATION 4. PREDICTION OUTCOME

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1. MODEL SELECTION 2. PRE-EVENT DATA 3. DRIVER INFORMATION 4. PREDICTION OUTCOME

2.1 2-1. Uploading csv file
2.2 2-2. Select Manually

What kind of PREMONITION model do you want to try?

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PREMONITION for Work Zone : Prediction Model using Naturalistic Incident Information

This tool allows a user to proactively predict the occurrence of a safety critical event based on certain pre-event behavior and driver characteristics

1. MODEL SELECTION 2. PRE-EVENT DATA 3. DRIVER INFORMATION 4. PREDICTION OUTCOME

This data should include pre-incident event data such as driver behavior, lighting, or secondary tasks. Those data categories must be observed before an event.

2.1 Choose File / No file selected

FINISHED for PRE-EVENT FILE UPLOADING

PREMONITION for Work Zone : Prediction Model using Naturalistic Incident Information

This tool allows a user to proactively predict the occurrence of a safety critical event based on certain pre-event behavior and driver characteristics

1. MODEL SELECTION 2. PRE-EVENT DATA 3. DRIVER INFORMATION 4. PREDICTION OUTCOME

2.2

This data should include pre-incident event data such as driver behavior, lighting, or secondary tasks. Those data categories must be observed before an event.

Please select each input manually.

1. Major DriverBehavior (Recommended: Critical Information)
NA

2. Intersection Influence (Recommended: Critical Information)
NA

3. Secondary Task (Recommended: Critical Information)
NA

4. Secondary Task Outcome (Recommended: Critical Information)
Not applicable

5. Pre-Incident Maneuver (Recommended: Critical Information)
NA

6. Traffic Density (Recommended: Critical Information)
NA

Interface features – input data

- Interface under R plus Shiny library (open source)

The image displays three overlapping screenshots of the 'PREMONITION for Work Zone' web application, which is a prediction model using naturalistic incident information. The interface is designed for proactive prediction of safety critical events based on pre-event behavior and driver characteristics.

2.1.2 (Left Screenshot): This view shows the 'PRE-EVENT DATA' step. It includes a 'Choose File' section with a 'Browse...' button and a file named 'PreEvent_DATA.csv'. Below this, a 'FINISHED FOR PRE-EVENT FILE UPLOADING' message is displayed. The 'Pre-Event Data' tab is active, showing a table with columns: eventID, anonymousParticipantID, eventStart, and preincident. The table contains two entries:

eventID	anonymousParticipantID	eventStart	preincident
1	31577984	888271	330091 Turning left
2	116153473	297164	650017 Going straight speed

3.1.2 (Middle Screenshot): This view shows the 'DRIVER INFORMATION' step. It includes a 'Choose File' section with a 'Browse...' button and a file named 'Driver_DATA.csv'. Below this, an 'ALL DONE and RUN PREMONITION MODEL' button is visible. The 'Driver Information' tab is active, showing a table with columns: anonymousParticipantID, anonymousVehicleID, sex, ageGroup, educ, and wrkStat. The table contains two entries:

anonymousParticipantID	anonymousVehicleID	sex	ageGroup	educ	wrkStat
1	888271	24333 F	16-19	Some high school	Not working outside the home
2	297164	71843 F	30-34	College degree	Part-time

4.1 (Right Screenshot): This view shows the 'PREDICTION OUTCOME' step. It displays the 'Crash Prediction Outcome' section, which includes a 'Crash Risk is (%)' bar chart showing a value of 69.14286. Below this, the 'Model Goodness-of-fit (%)' bar chart shows a value of 89.14286. The 'Crash Risk Output by Event Info' tab is active, showing a table with columns: CrashRisk, anonymousParticipantID, eventStart, preincidentManeuver, maneuverJudgment, driverBehavior1, and driverBehavior2. The table contains two entries:

CrashRisk	anonymousParticipantID	eventStart	preincidentManeuver	maneuverJudgment	driverBehavior1	driverBehavior2
1	0.956957047791894	888271	330091 Turning left	Unsafe but legal	Avoiding other vehicle	Improper turn, other
2	0.500744101633394	297164	650017 Going straight, constant speed	Safe and legal	None	No Additional Driver Behaviors

Tool, tutorial, and source code

- PREMONITION Tool – <https://ycanns.shinyapps.io/app-1/>
- Step by step tutorial – <https://youtu.be/uC-uml-Mmr4>
- Source Code - https://github.com/ycanns/SHRP2NDS/blob/master/Case_I_II_rf_prediction.r

3D Recreation of a Work Zone Crash

- Successfully tested 3-step workflow to capture crash videos into a simulation engine
- Developed interactive visualizations that provide a sanitized 3D visualization of the event
- 3D recreation allows training simulations and countermeasure development
 - Assessing in-vehicle warnings, messages via DMS using a driving simulator
 - Driver education and public safety announcements

Countermeasures

1. Driver behavior in work zones
 - Violations (e.g. speeding), inattention (e.g. distracted driving) found to significantly increase crash risk in work zones
 - Potential countermeasures: active/passive law enforcement presence, speed management, public education, and traffic laws against distracted driving, speeding
2. Traffic density in work zones
 - Level of service C/D threshold for spike in crash risk
 - Threshold to deploy smart work zone systems (e.g. queue warning)
3. Driver assistance systems and TMC applications
 - PREMONITION tool can be used for making real-time prediction of crash risk

Countermeasures

4. Crash animations/simulations can be used for public outreach and countermeasure evaluation
 - Use of Virtual Reality tools (headsets, simulators, etc)
 - e.g., Missouri and Texas are using virtual reality for work zone inspection training

5. Crash modification factors (CMFs) extremely lacking for work zones
 - Odds ratios derived in the study akin to CMFs

Q&A

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