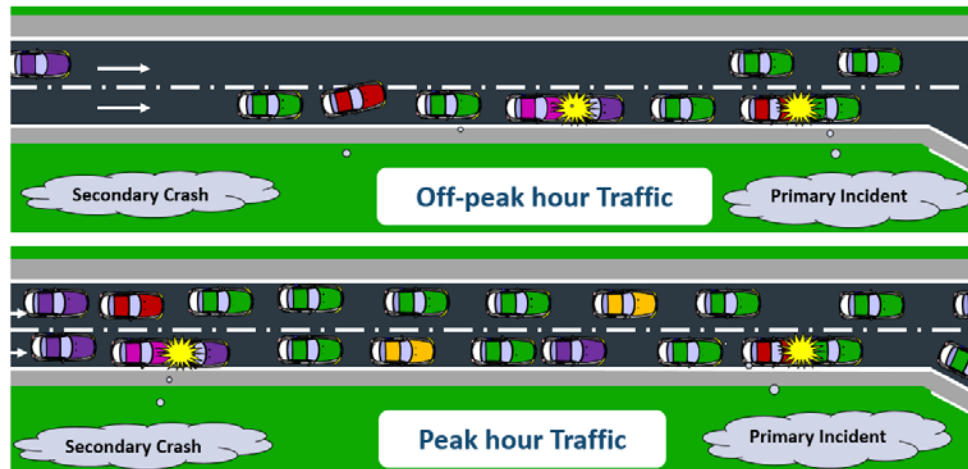


2018 FSITE & WTS South Florida Chapter Annual Meeting
October 30, 2018

Impact of Primary Incident Spatiotemporal Thresholds Influence on the Detection of Secondary Crashes

Shark Tank Poster Competition



Advancing Women in Transportation
South Florida Chapter



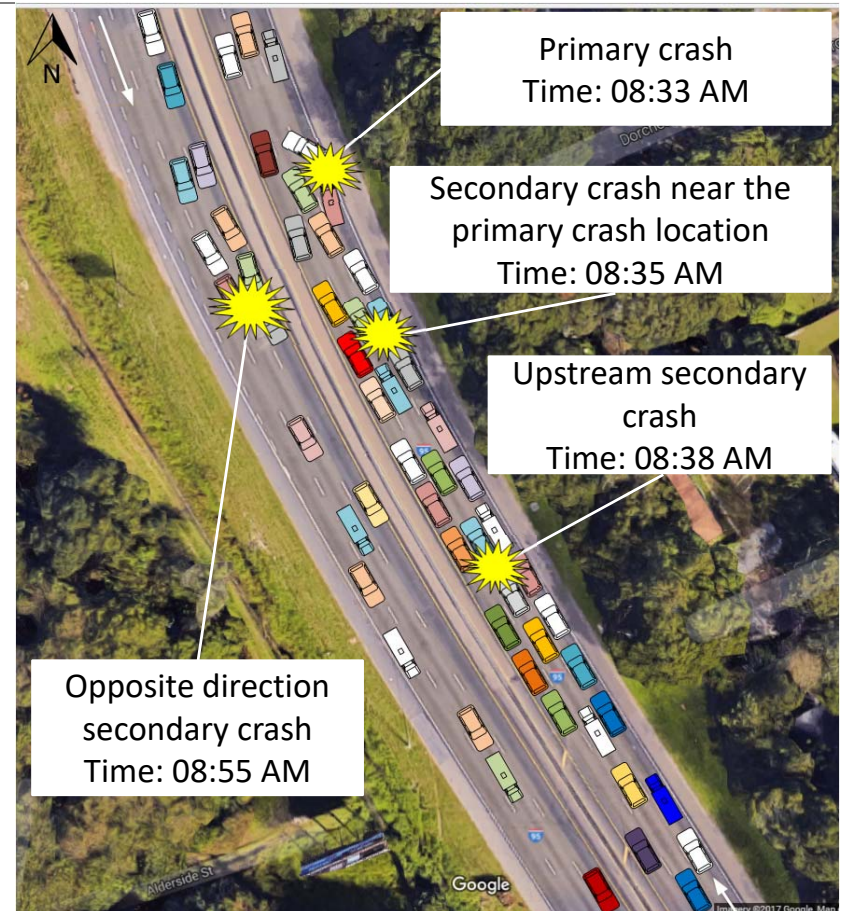
Angela Kitali, Graduate Research Assistant

Secondary Crash

A traffic incident is considered a secondary crash if it occurred as a result of a prior incident.

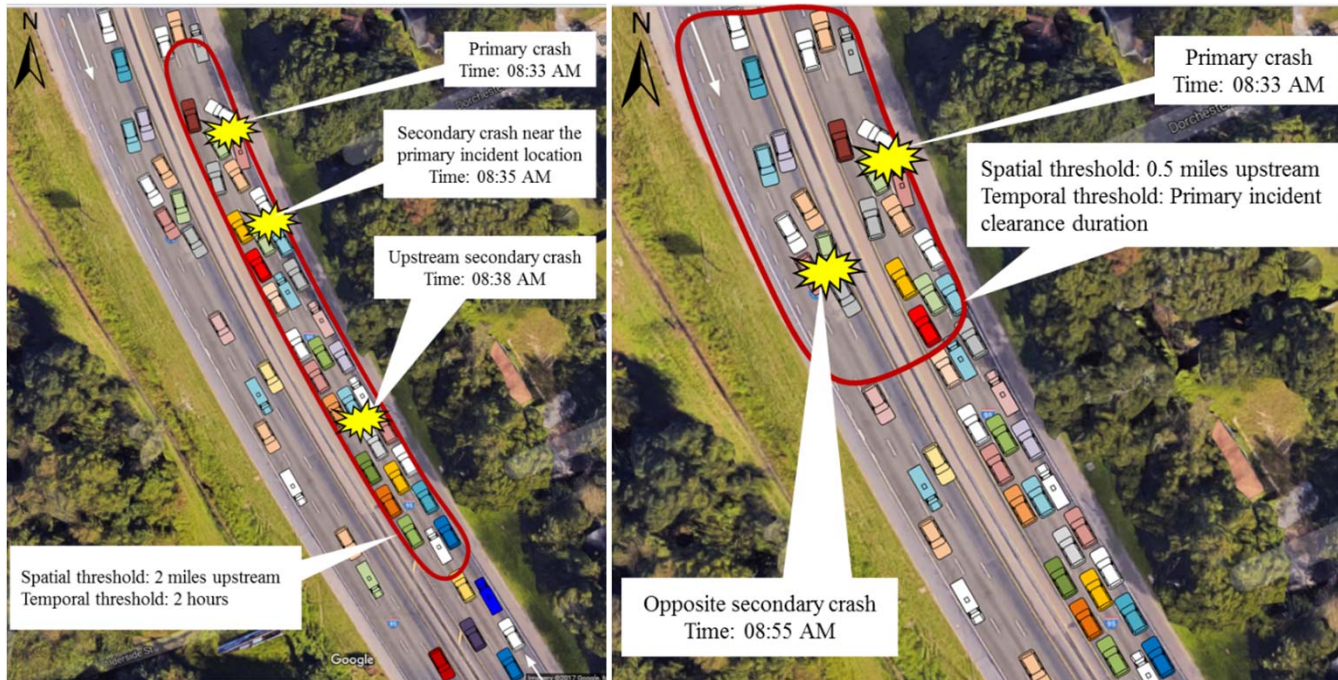
Secondary crashes occur:

- At the scene of the primary incident
- Within the queue
- Upstream of the primary incident
- In the opposite direction of the primary incident due to driver distraction



Study Rationale & Objective

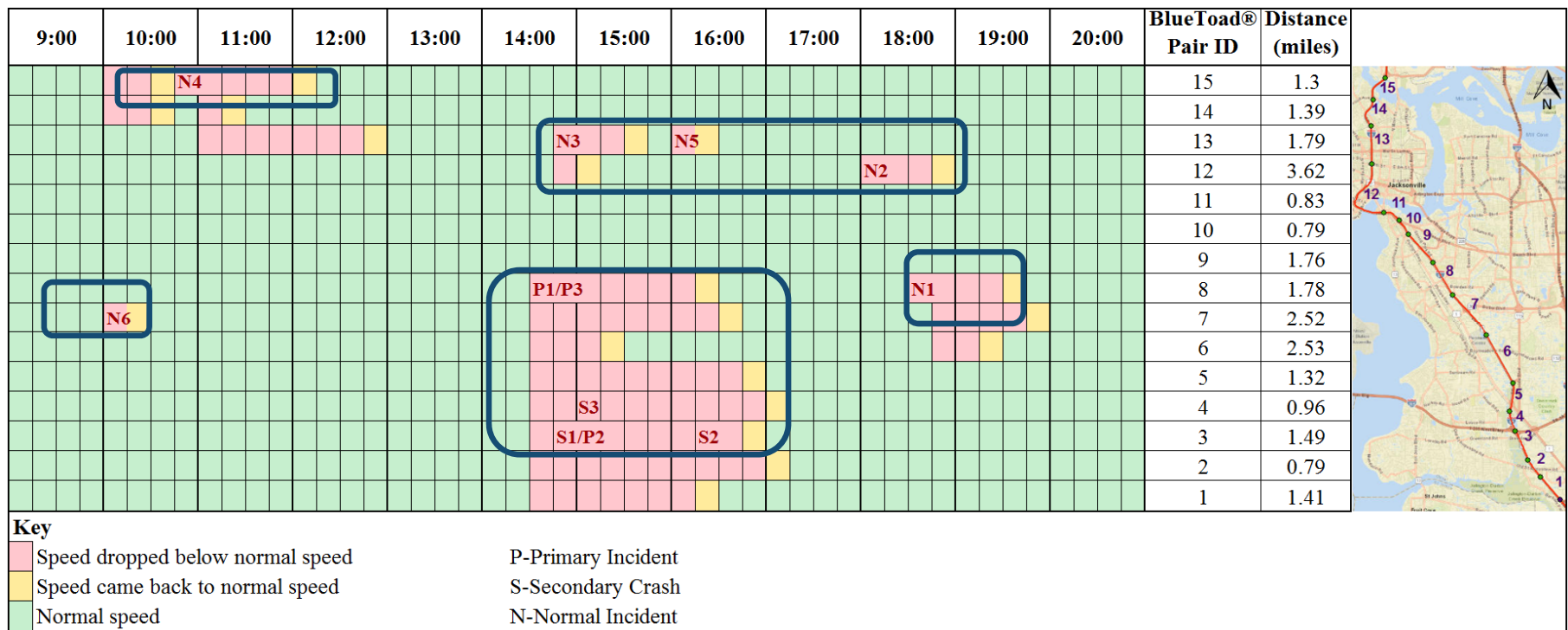
- Static method identifies SCs based on fixed spatiotemporal thresholds.
- This one-size-fits-all approach does not yield reliable results.



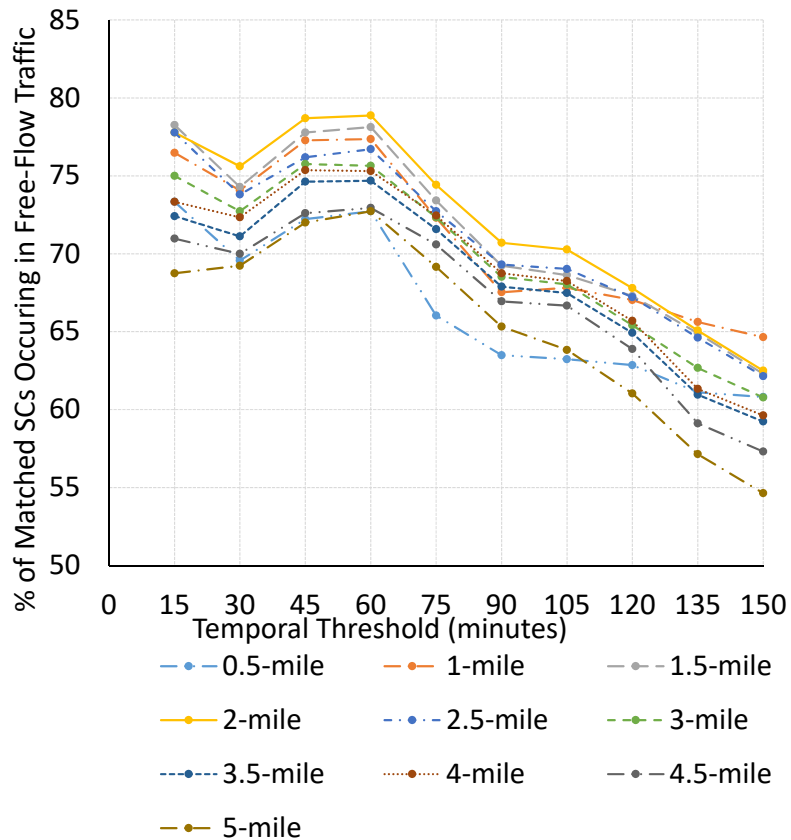
Objective: Investigate the impact of primary incident spatiotemporal thresholds influence on the detection of SCs

Dynamic Method

Identify SCs using speed data collected from BlueToad® pairs



Dynamic vs. Static Methods



- Static method of 2-mile-2-hr threshold is more accurate during congested periods.
- During peak hours, ~85% of SCs identified using dynamic method were matched with the static method results.
- During off-peak hours, ~70% of SCs identified using dynamic method were matched with the static method results.

Conclusions

- The static method consistently underestimated SC-frequencies for smaller spatiotemporal thresholds.
- The static method consistently overestimated SC-frequencies for larger spatiotemporal thresholds.
- The prevailing traffic conditions play a crucial role in causing SCs.
- 78% of SCs occurred during congested period.
- Using flexible spatiotemporal thresholds for peak & off-peak hours will improve SC identification process.

Thank You!

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