

Messaging and Driving: An Empirical Analysis of Dynamic Message Signs in Virginia

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Motivation

Traffic crashes and congestion represent two major transportation issues.

- $\approx 1.4\%$ of all deaths in the US are traffic fatalities (40,000 deaths x VSL = 2% of US GDP)
- Drivers in Washington DC lost an average of **124 hours** (5 days) per commuter due to congestion (INRIX, 2019). $\approx \$3,700$ in wages for median income.
- Economists have studied these issues for some time (Vickrey, 1969).
- The US Senate just passed a \$1T infrastructure bill.

What can DOTs do about these issues?

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DOTs cannot change traffic laws or infrastructure.

DOTs try to alleviate crash risk and maintain speeds with Highway Signage

- Lessons from billboard advertisements: use simple, relevant, non-transitioning messages (Belyusar et al., 2016; Mollu et al., 2018; Harasimczuk et al., 2018; Reinolsmann et al., 2018).
- Non-traditional messages are most “effective” (Shealy et al., 2020).
- Some safety slogan messaging *increases* crashes (Hall and Madsen, 2021).

Research Questions

- ① What is the impact of general safety campaign slogans on crashes and speed?
- ② Does the structure and/or content of the messages matter?

Types of Dynamic Message Signs



Stationary DMS ✓



Blankout DMS X

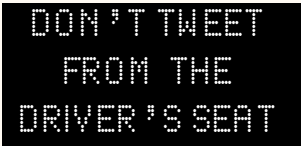


Portable DMS ✓




Travel Time DMS X

Types of Messages - Safety Messages



DON'T TWEET
FROM THE
DRIVER'S SEAT

(a) Example 2



IGNORE THE PHONE
THE ROAD
IS CALLING

(b) Example 2

Types of Messages - Number of Pages

A rectangular black display with white text. The text is arranged in three lines: "EXIT 126" on the top line, "26 MILES" on the middle line, and "23 MINUTES" on the bottom line.

EXIT 126
26 MILES
23 MINUTES

(a) Single Page Message

A rectangular black display with white text. The text is arranged in two columns. The left column contains "US 1" on the top line and "EXIT 126" on the bottom line. The right column contains "26 MILES" on the top line and "23 MINUTES" on the bottom line.

US 1 26 MILES
EXIT 126 23 MINUTES

(b) Two Page Message

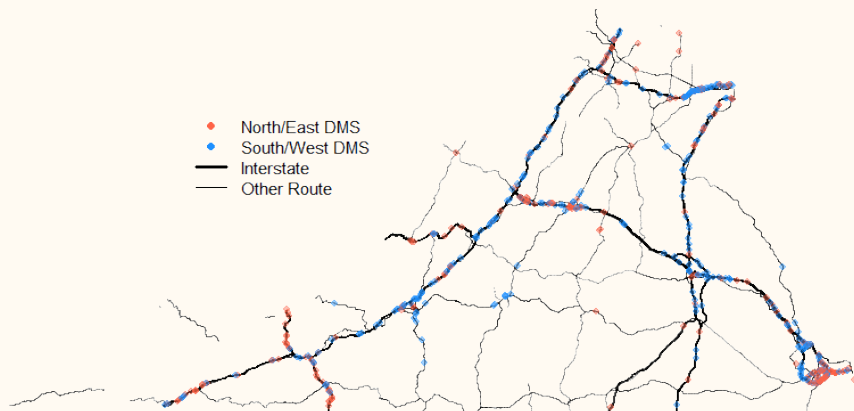
Example from a DMS on I-95N at mile marker 100

Crash rates are $\approx 20\%$ higher for the two page-version of this message

Difference in average travel time ≈ 30 seconds

Setting - Virginia

Data come from Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)



Data Sources

Data from VDOT:

- Linear Referencing Location System
- Minute-level DMS logs
 - Timestamp
 - Sign identifier
 - Message text (including on/off status)
 - Location (lat/long)
- Universe of crashes (Police & 511)
 - Report time*
 - Location (mile marker, lat/long)

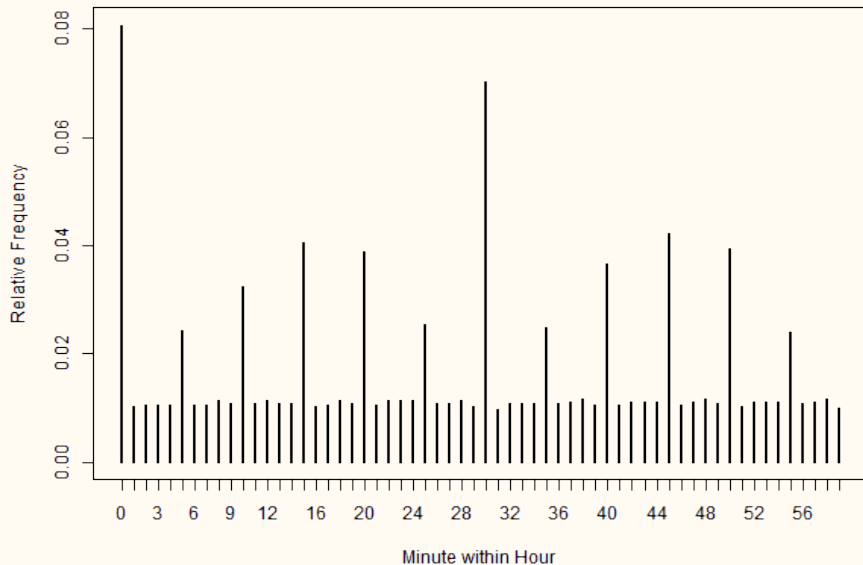
Data from INRIX:

- Hourly speed estimates by segment

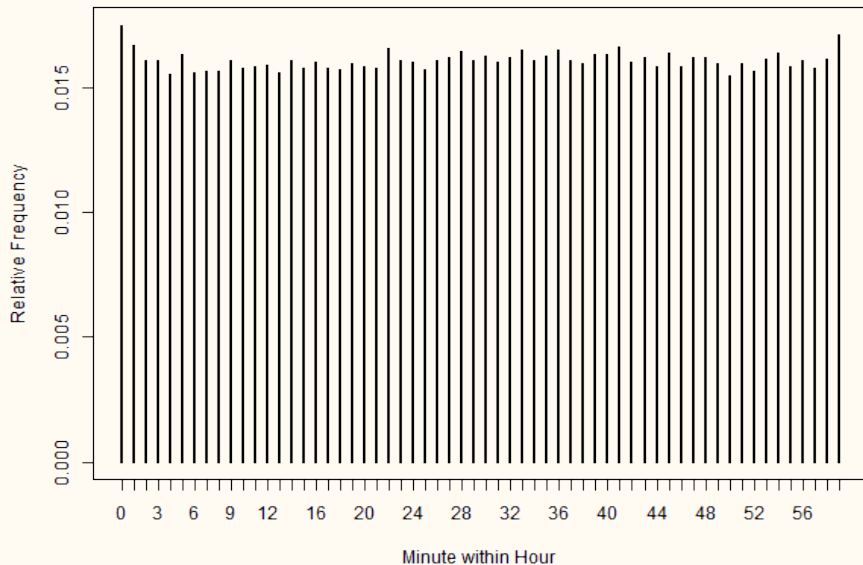
Unit of Analysis: hourly speed and crashes for 391 DMS locations

- Distance between DMS locations in km ($\mu = 14.2, \sigma = 36$) - comparable to Hall and Madsen (2021) ($\mu = 13.7, \sigma = 29$).

Distribution of Crashes by Minute (DMV)



Distribution of Crashes by Minute (511)



Problem: Messages, and therefore their characteristics, are not randomly assigned.

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Solution 1: Use pre-planned safety campaigns as exogenous variation.

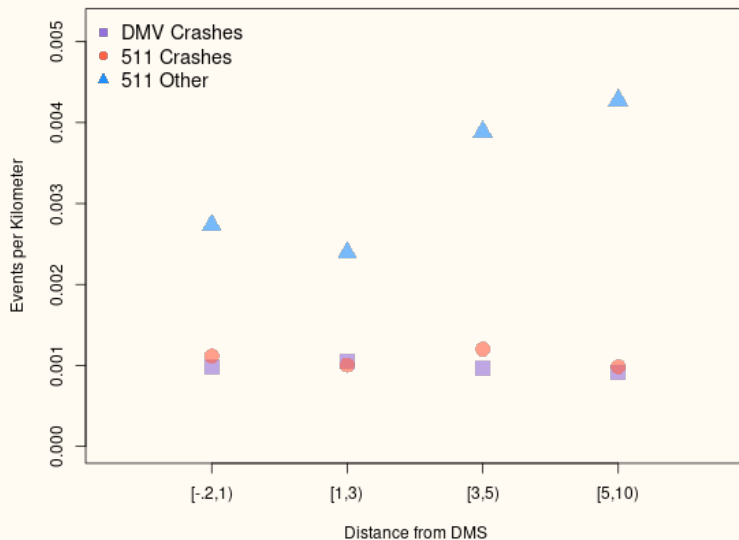
Solution 2: Consider DMS information at the *beginning* of an hour.

Data Summary

	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Number of DMS	1.019	0.135	1	2
Stationary DMS	0.815	0.422	0	2
Portable DMS	0.204	0.408	0	2
Safety Campaign Day	0.164	0.370	0	1
Speed at Location	99.342	16.200	2	129
Number of DMS On	0.423	0.510	0	2
Safety Message Displayed	0.026	0.160	0	2
Crash Message Displayed	0.030	0.172	0	2
Pages	0.633	0.825	0	6
Characters	16.796	22.329	0	156

N = 5,614,199

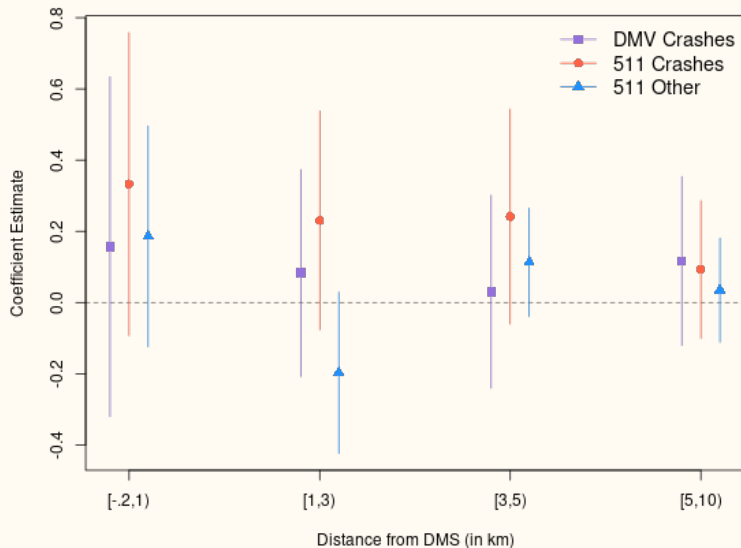
Data Summary



Model 1 - Safety Campaigns

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{s+k,t} = & \alpha \text{DMS On}_{s,t} + \beta_0 \text{Campaign}_t \\ & + \beta_1 (\text{Campaign}_t \times \text{Off-Peak}_t) \\ & + \beta_2 (\text{Campaign}_t \times \text{DMS On}_{s,t}) \\ & + \beta_3 (\text{Off-Peak}_t \times \text{DMS On}_{s,t}) \\ & + \delta (\text{Campaign}_t \times \text{Off-Peak}_t \times \text{DMS On}_{s,t}) \\ & + \mu_{s,m(t),d(t),h(t)} + \tau_y(t) + \eta_{\text{holiday}} + \epsilon_{s+k,t} \end{aligned}$$

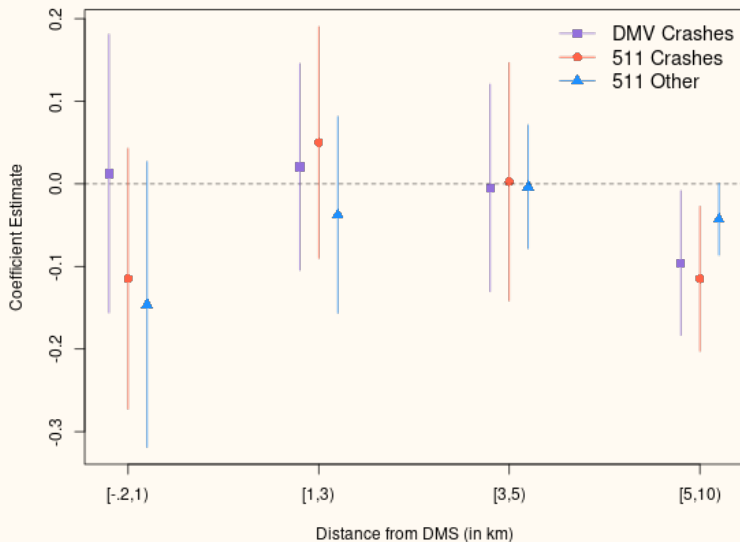
Effect of Safety Campaigns on Incidents Over Space



Model 2 - Safety Messages

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{s+k,t} = & \alpha \text{DMS On}_{s,t} \\ & + \delta (\text{DMS On} \times \text{Safety Msg})_{s,t} \\ & + \beta_1 (\text{DMS On} \times \text{Crash Msg})_{s,t} \\ & + \beta_2 (\text{DMS On} \times \text{Hazard Msg})_{s,t} \\ & + \mu_{s,m(t),d(t),h(t)} + \tau_y(t) + \eta_{\text{holiday}} + \epsilon_{s+k,t} \end{aligned}$$

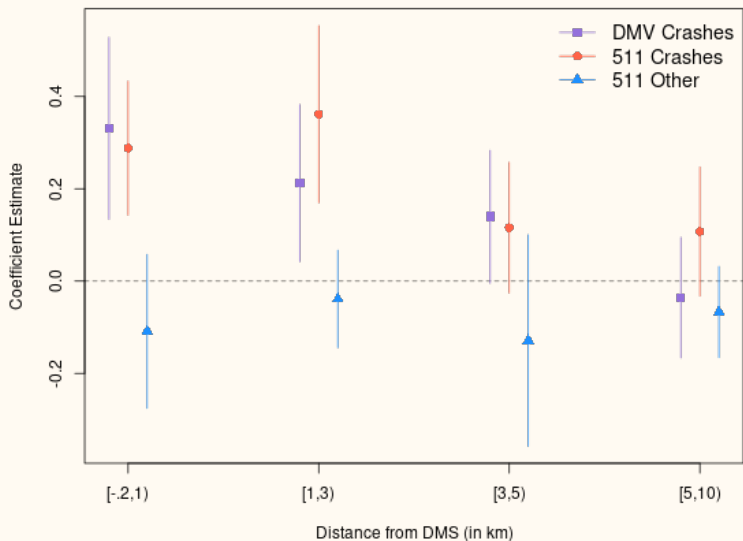
Effect of Safety Messaging on Incidents Over Space



Model 3 - Message Characteristics

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{s+k,t} = & \alpha \text{DMS On}_{s,t} \\ & + \delta (\text{DMS On}_{s,t} \times \text{Multi-Page}_{s,t}) + \beta \text{Char}_{s,t} \\ & + \mu_{s,m(t),d(t),h(t)} + \tau_y(t) + \eta_{\text{holiday}} + \epsilon_{s+k,t} \end{aligned}$$

Effect of Multi-Page Messaging Over Space



Results - Speed

	Eq (1)	Eq (2)	Eq (3)
DMS On	-1.075*** (0.127)	-0.665*** (0.144)	-1.121*** (0.291)
Campaign _t × Off-Peak _t × DMS On _s	-0.009 (0.140)		
DMS On _{s,t} × Safety Msg _{s,t}		0.525*** (0.123)	
DMS On _{s,t} × Multi-Page _{s,t}			-1.352*** (0.228)
Num. Obs.	5,583,114	5,583,114	5,583,114
R ²	0.791	0.793	0.791

Note: * p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

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1.5% of *all* highway crashes
- 0.6% of all crashes result in a fatality \implies 1 fatality per month

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- $\$200 \times 3.45\text{M}$ (2019 VA Employment) = \$700M
 - ⇒ 0.12% of VA's 2019 GDP
- Bento et al. (2020): WTP > Beckerian Value of Time

- DOTs face a tradeoff between keeping drivers informed vs focused
- Updating information in a high stakes setting is (perhaps obviously) costly, in contrast to what DOTs might believe.
 - Decreased safety
 - Decreased speeds
- DOTs should be selective in the timing and formatting of messages to minimize negative externalities
- More research needs to be done on the impacts of DMS use – especially considering the results of Hall and Madsen (2021) and this study.

- ① Tokenization of Message Text
 - Are certain words “worse”? If so, are they intense words, like in Hall and Madsen (2021)?
- ② Investigating Route Changes
 - How effective are DMS at helping drivers find alternate routes when traffic levels are high?

Questions or Comments?

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