

The background features a blue-tinted image of a multi-lane highway with cars, viewed from an elevated perspective. Overlaid on this are various data visualization elements: a world map, several bar and line graphs, and circular gauges, all in a lighter blue color. A prominent diagonal line, colored yellow and white, runs from the top left towards the bottom right, separating the background image from the white text area on the right.

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MOBILITY INTELLIGENCE

SAFER ROADS

ITS Washington

11/6/2024

**LEVERAGING DATA FOR SAFER
MOBILITY**



1

Introduction to MMI

- What is Michelin Mobility Intelligence?
- MMI's approach to analyzing driver behavior
- Example use cases

2

WTSC-MMI partnership

- Analysis scope
- 140th/132nd corridor risk evaluation
- City of Yakima intersection behavior severity analysis
- Kent-Kangley/116th intersection deep dive
- Interactive Kepler map demo

3

Implementation – WTSC

- Public health
- Infrastructure
- Law enforcement

Data Fusion and Insights Generation

THE POWER OF DATA

as a decision lever for:

- ✓ **Safer Infrastructure**
Safety for all road users
- ✓ **Better Infrastructure**
Savings for taxpayers
- ✓ **Greener Infrastructure**
Sustainable environment for citizens

DATA COLLECTION

In-house & external data collection

- ✓ **Infrastructure** via scanning road assets
- ✓ **Users** via in-app use
- ✓ **Vehicles** and other transportation means

DATA FUSION

with multiple other sources

- ✓ **Public** and **open-source** data
- ✓ **Paid data** when required
- ✓ **Structured** and **unstructured** data

MMI Mission Statement

To empower communities and transportation agencies with data-driven insights, enabling safer, smarter, and more sustainable mobility solutions.

Driving Event and Speed Data

- Captured via opt-in consumer apps from drivers in motor vehicles
- Fully anonymized dataset
- 45 million+ mobile devices generating this data across US

Speed Data Points

Captured every 15 seconds during trips – includes location, speed, heading, timestamp

Event Data Points

Captured whenever device detects a threshold is exceeded, such as acceleration or deceleration, speed, phone movement or unlocking



Harsh Braking



Harsh Acceleration



Excessive Speeding

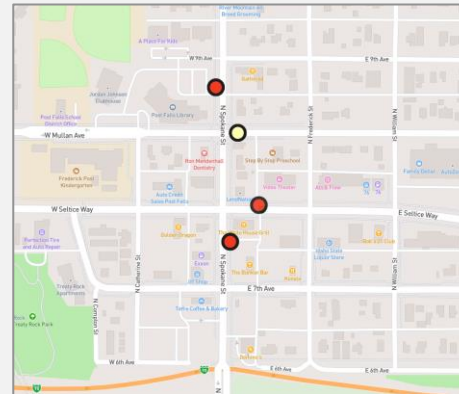


Phone Handling

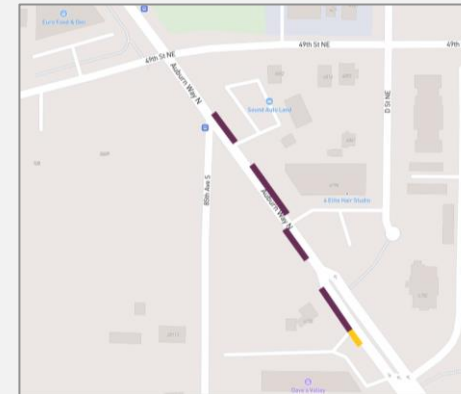
MMI Analytics Suite

The above data is used in:

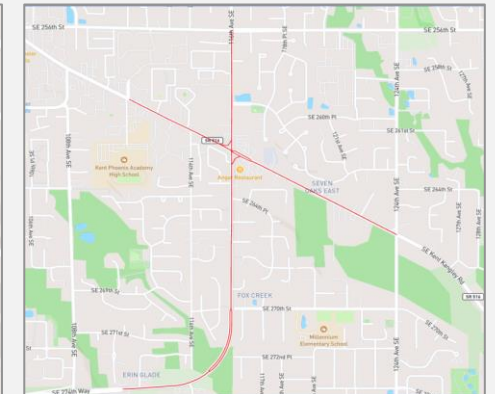
- Artificial intelligence clustering models to identify behavior patterns and dangerous road characteristics
- Focused analyses to explain localized risk factors
- Before/After analyses of infrastructure or enforcement changes



Driving behavior hotspot identification



Vulnerable Road User risk mapping



Point-of-interest and corridor evaluations

Ottawa speed camera analysis

The road network within Ottawa city limits was analyzed to identify the most optimal locations to place speed cameras. Aggregate speed was analyzed as well as extreme high-speed trips.

Findings

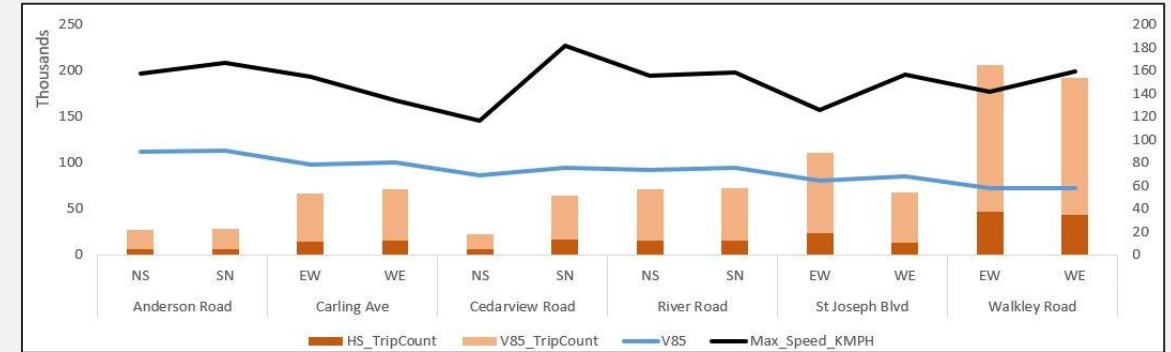
- Specific roads were identified as having **frequent high-speed trips**
- Temporal patterns were analyzed to indicate when and where additional enforcement would be most impactful

LA Corridor analysis

Data from before and after infrastructure improvements were made was analyzed to measure impact.

Findings

- Speed was reduced in certain stretches of the corridor, but **actually increased** in some stretches of parallel streets
- Certain types of intersection tightening led to a **16% decrease** in harsh braking event frequency



VRU ANALYSIS – Local and STATE

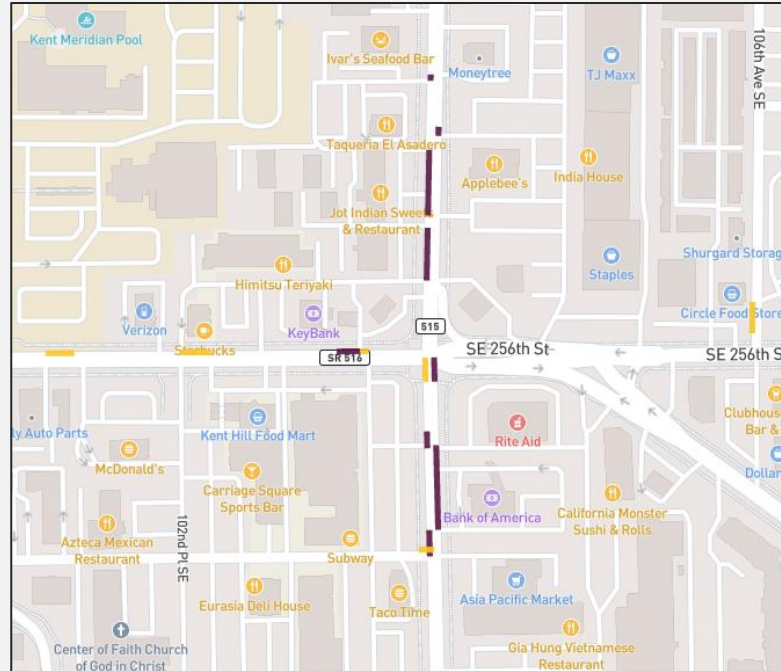
Driving behavior patterns, road characteristics, and historic crash data can all be combined to identify where pedestrians and cyclists are most at risk.

Localized

- Specific stretches of roads or intersections

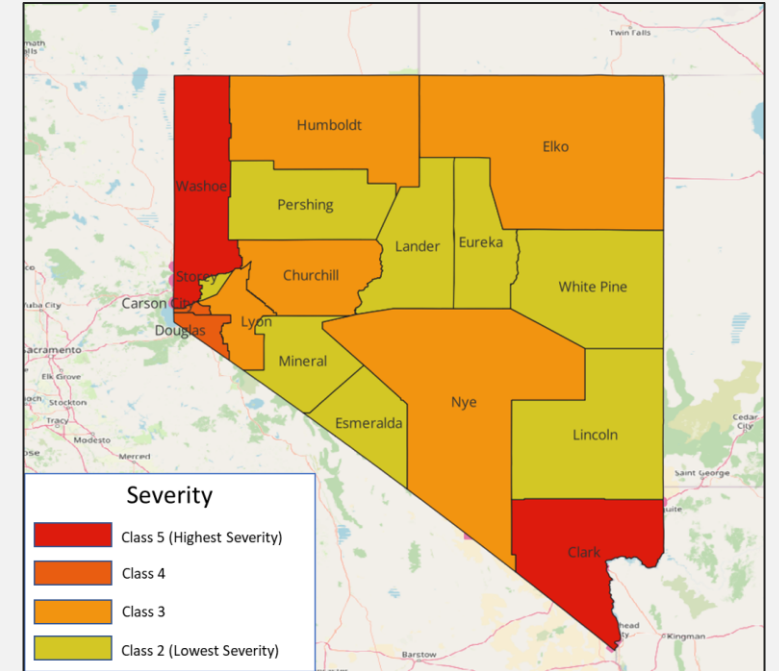
Aggregate (city, county, state)

- Which areas may want to consider allocating more resources to pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure?



Washington:

Road segments in south King County with elevated VRU risk



Nevada:

VRU risk aggregated at the county level

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WTSC-MMI Partnership

South king & Yakima Counties

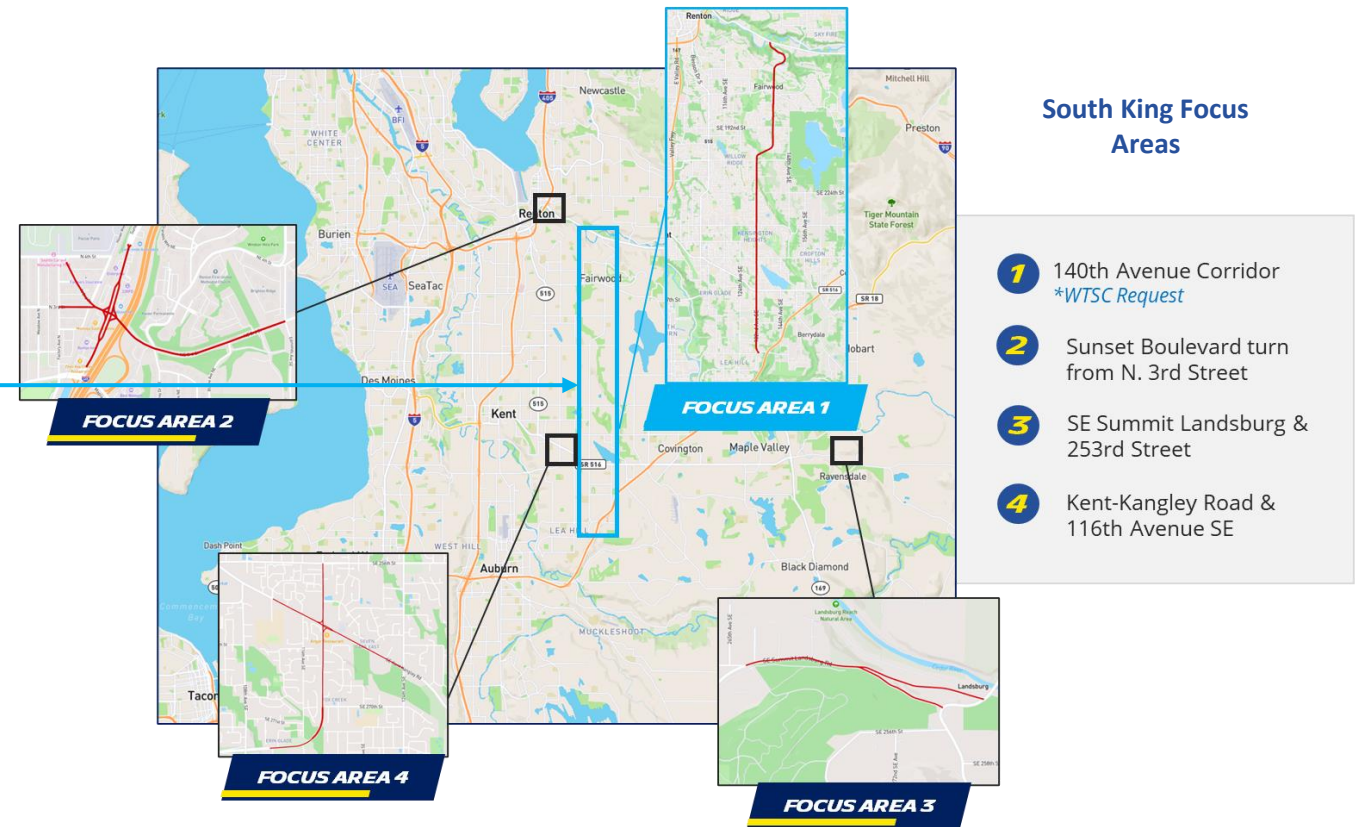
Yakima County

- City of Yakima intersection risk evaluation
- Sunnyside – S. 1st Street corridor analysis
- Moxee – Bell Rd. & Hwy. 24 corridor analysis
- Rural crash risk analysis – Day vs. night
- Toppenish – US-97 & Branch Rd. intersection analysis
- Toppenish – Wapato Rd. & McDonald Rd intersection analysis

South King County

- 140th/132nd Ave corridor analysis
- Renton – Sunset Blvd. & 3rd St. intersection analysis
- Ravensdale – 253rd & Summit-Landsburg intersection analysis
- Kent - 116th Ave. & Kent-Kangley Rd. intersection analysis

Analysis Scope	Count
Corridor	3
Intersection	5
Area	2



Where along this corridor is driving behavior most severe?

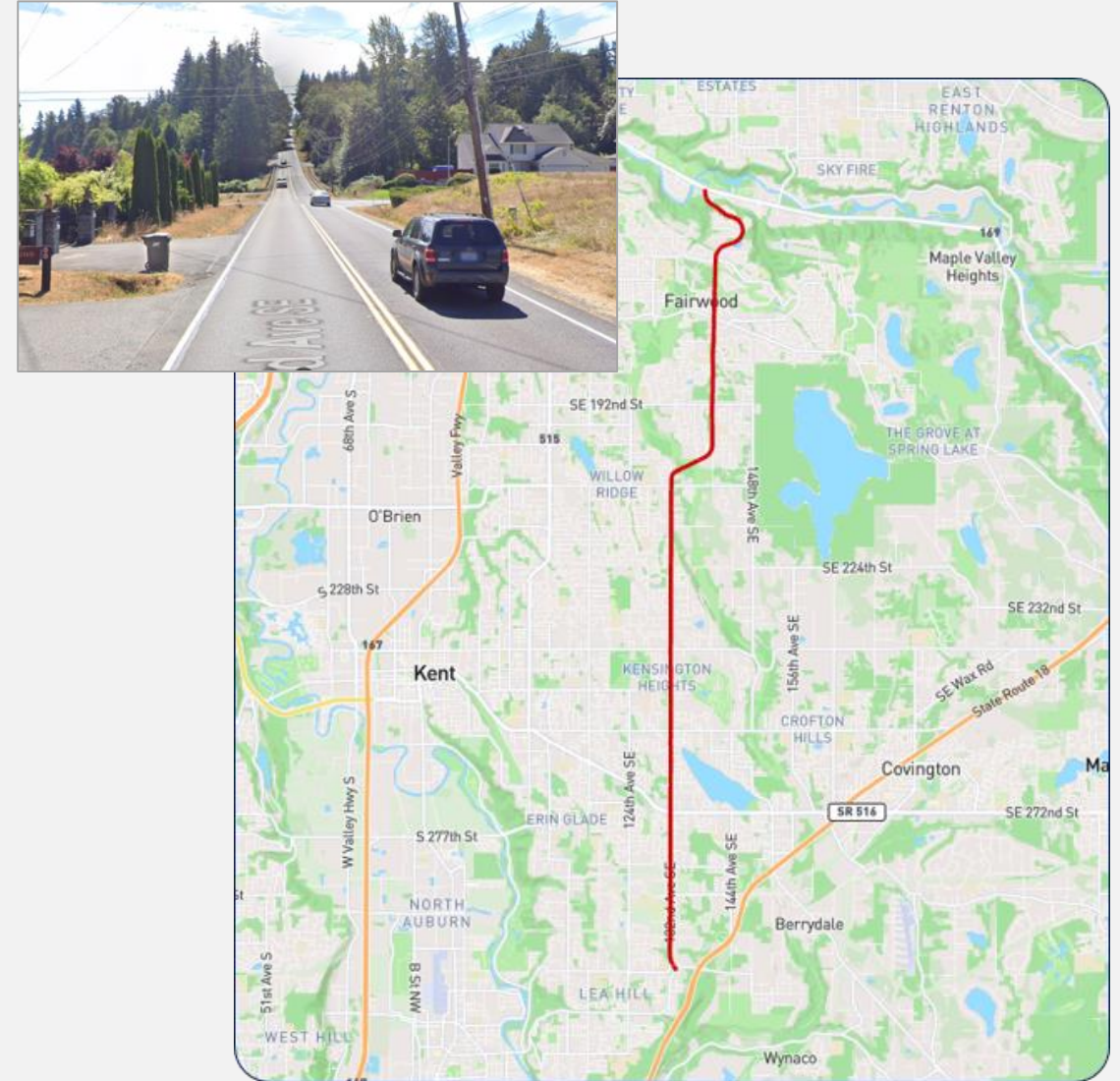
Driving behavior along this corridor is a significant concern of the south King County community. A major factor in selecting this stretch of road for deeper analysis was a recent tragic crash in March leading to four fatalities.

Analytic Approach

MMI algorithms were used to scan all speed and event data points along the corridor, identifying and mapping hotspots of:

- Abnormal braking behavior
- Abnormal acceleration behavior
- Elevated speeding
- Risks to Vulnerable Road Users
- Crash history

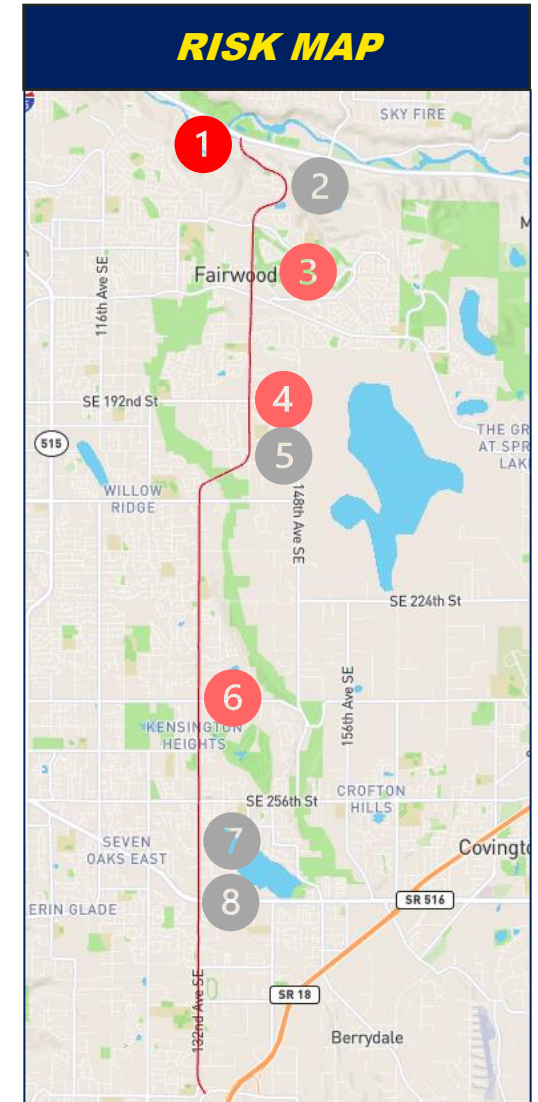
After mapping the locations of these behaviors and outcomes, each stretch of road was given an aggregated score indicating the overall level of risk present.



A global view of risk can indicate where resources will be most effectively used

Considering the various risk categories together shows which stretches of this corridor would benefit most from infrastructure changes or additional targeted enforcement.

Area	Braking Behavior Severity	Acceleration Behavior Severity	Speeding	VRU Crash Risk	Crash Frequency	Total Severity Score
1. Before SE 158	3	3	4 (8-10mph)	5	4	19
2. Northern Curve	2	4	3 (7mph)	0	2	11
3. Fairwood Golf	5	4	5 (10+mph)	0	1	15
4. SE 192nd St	4	5	4 (8-10mph)	0	2	15
5. SE 200th St	5	0	1 (4-5 mph)	0	1	7
6. SE 240th St	3	5	2 (5-7mph)	0	5	15
7. SE 266th St	3	0	3 (7-8mph)	0	1	7
8. SE 272nd St	1	1	3 (7-8mph)	5	2	12

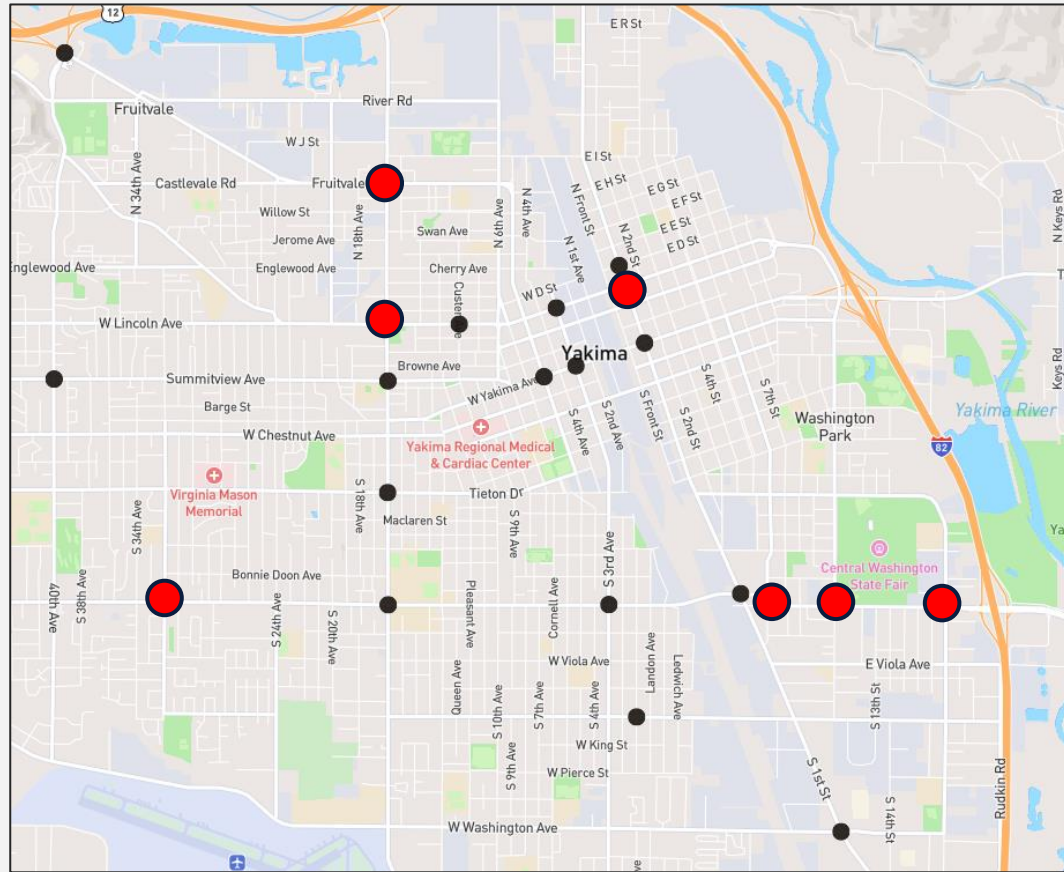


Does crash data tell the whole story of risk?

The city of Yakima gave MMI 22 high-crash intersections and asked for a risk evaluation based on behavior.

After evaluating behavior patterns, a new picture of risk emerged, indicating that crash count alone doesn't tell the whole story of where risk is highest.

MMI driving behavior analysis was able to identify where crashes were more likely to lead to serious injury.



City of Yakima High-Crash Intersections

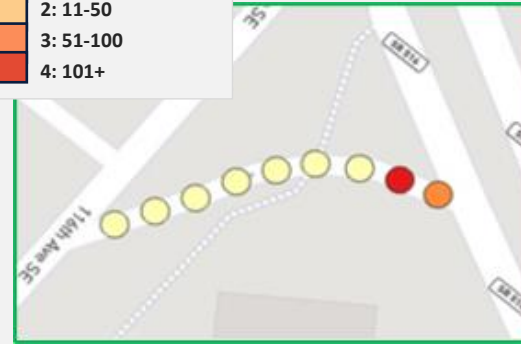
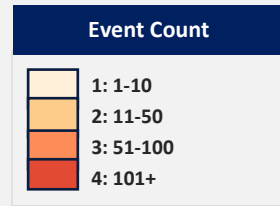
Intersection Name	Risk Group
16 TH AVE & FRUITVALE BLVD	5
6 TH ST & NOB HILL BLVD	5
3 RD AVE & NOB HILL BLVD	5
FAIR AVE & NOB HILL BLVD	5
16 TH AVE & LINCOLN AVE	5
1 ST ST & LINCOLN AVE	5
32 ND AVE & NOB HILL BLVD	5
CUSTER AVE & LINCOLN AVE	4
3 RD AVE & YAKIMA AVE	4
5 TH AVE & YAKIMA AVE	4
16 TH AVE & NOB HILL BLVD	4
1 ST ST & WASHINGTON AVE	4
1 ST ST & D ST	4
40 TH AVE & SUMMITVIEW AVE	4
18 TH ST & NOB HILL BLVD	3
1 ST ST & YAKIMA AVE	3
3 RD AVE & LINCOLN AVE	3
40 TH AVE & FRUITVALE BLVD	3
16 TH AVE & TIETON DR	3
16 TH AVE & SUMMITVIEW AVE	2
1 ST ST & NOB HILL BLVD	2
1 ST ST & MEAD AVE	1

Behavior-based Risk Groups

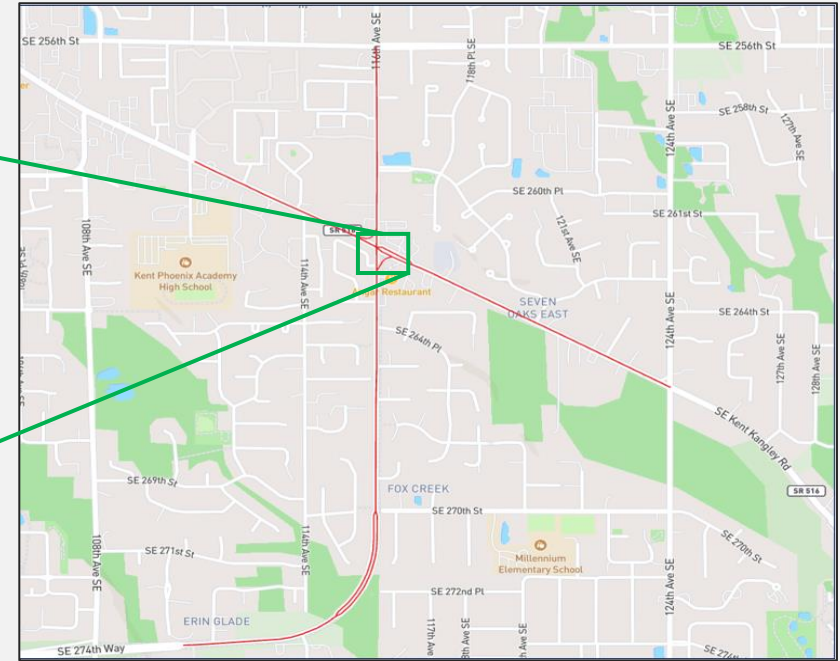
What factors specifically contribute to risk?

Focused analysis at individual intersections can identify behavioral or infrastructure concerns within specific road segments, helping understand the factors that contribute to both driver and VRU risk at a more granular level.

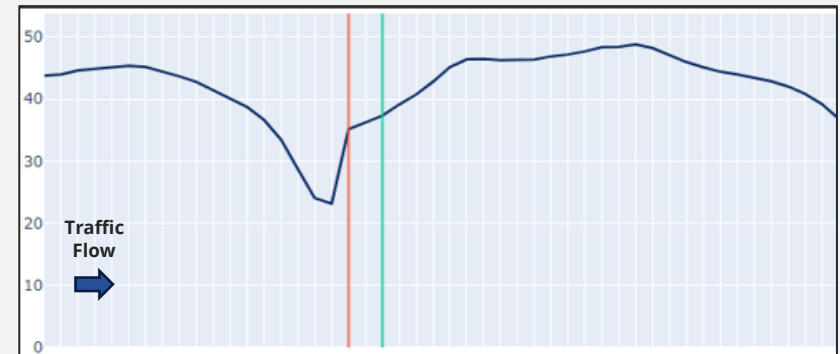
This understanding can help guide action plans to mitigate and eliminate certain risk factors.



Harsh acceleration in turn lane bisecting pedestrian walkway



85th percentile of speed



Speed through intersection from west to east

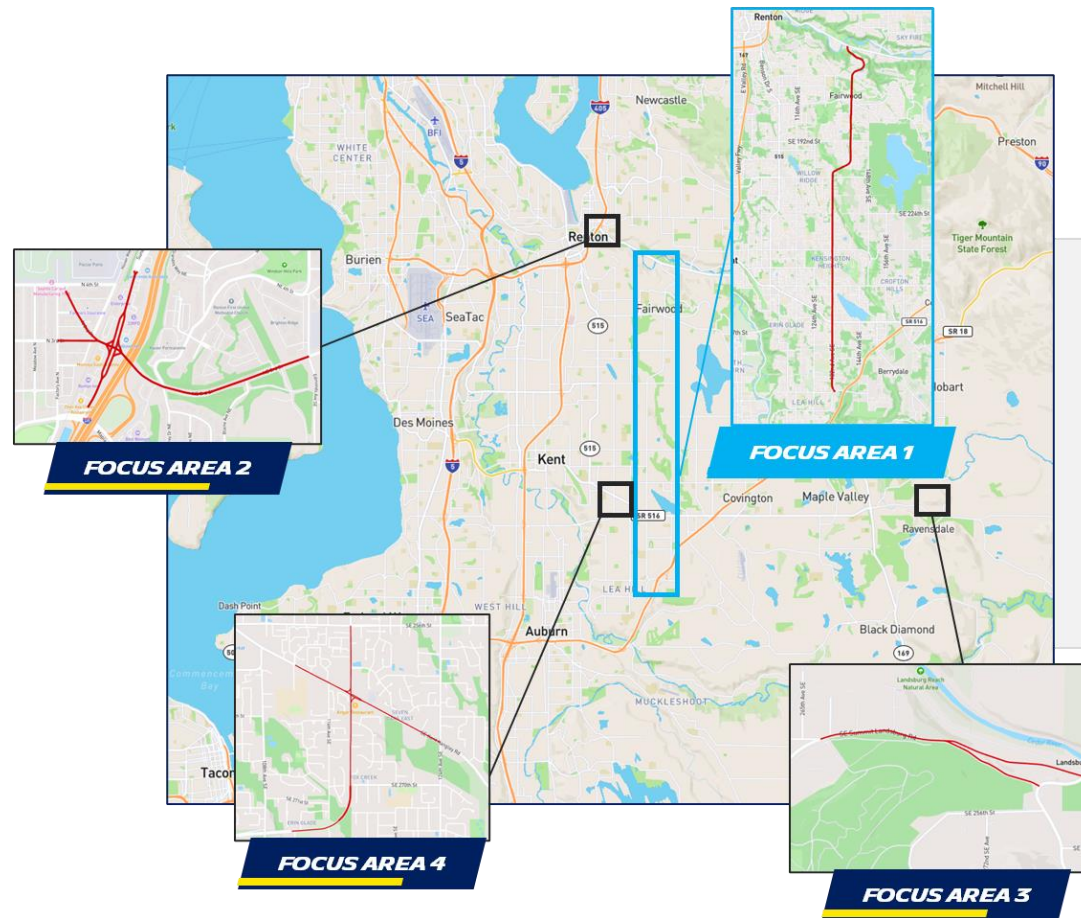
Kepler maps are the tool used by MMI and partners to visualize and understand where behaviors and risk are present, both individually as well as in conjunction with one another.

Data in these maps can be filtered and toggled to present narrow or broader views of risk across an area.

Map of south King County



South King County - WTSC Delivery.html



South King Focus Areas

- 1** 140th Avenue Corridor
**WTSC Request*
- 2** Sunset Boulevard turn from N. 3rd Street
- 3** SE Summit Landsburg & 253rd Street
- 4** Kent-Kangley Road & 116th Avenue SE

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WTSC – AVENUES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Using the Results

Community Engagement

WTSC Community Engagement Manager

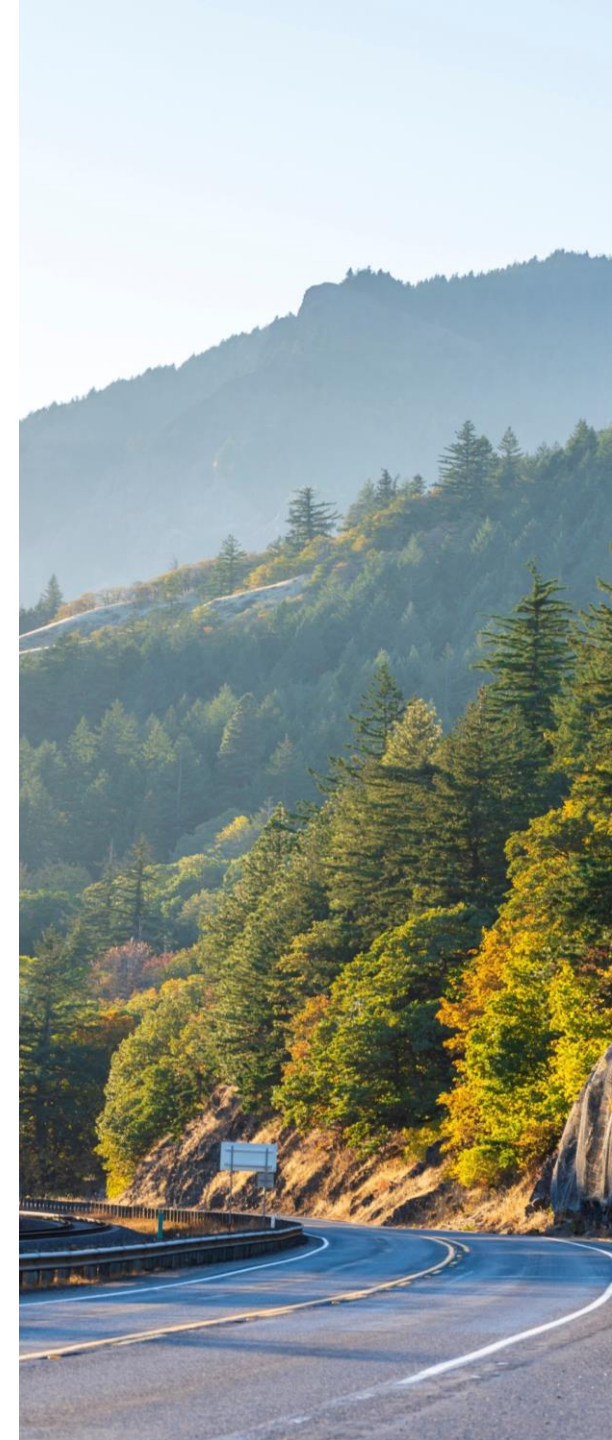
- Sharing results with Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in digestible formats.
- Facilitating discussions to reconcile MMI-identified risk locations to community perception of risk locations to increase safety and perception of safety.
- Public reports and fact sheets for CBOs, media, legislature, and other stakeholders
- Target Zero Managers and Corridor Analysis



Using the Results

Engineers

- Crash history combined with measures of naturalistic driver behavior provides a more comprehensive and accurate identification of areas with most potential for improvement.
- Safe Streets for All Grants – FY25 NOFO expected early 2025 and by March 30, 2025.
- Problem Identification for SS4A and other efforts.
- Evaluation – Direct change in driver speeding behavior, hard-braking, and VRU risk severity ranking after installing automated speed enforcement cameras.



Using the Results

Law Enforcement

Targeted Enforcement Efforts

- Washington State Patrol Districts 1 and 3
- Yakima City Police, Yakima County Sheriff, Yakama Tribal Police

Evaluation/Resource Deployment

- Naturalistic driver behavior patterns and LE shift data/location saturation
- Evaluation of saturated enforcement emphasis, i.e. One Last Stop





MMI Focus Area Analysis Report

https://wtsc.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Washington_MMISTudy_Presentation_2024.pdf

Do you want the South King and Yakima County Kepler Maps?

User Guide: https://wtsc.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Kepler-Maps-User-Guide_WASHINGTON_GHSA_MASTER_UPDATED-1.pdf

Contact Staci Hoff shoff@wtsc.wa.gov for download instructions!

Questions

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SHOFF@WTSC.WA.GOV

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Appendix/ Kepler Screenshots



Acceleration Severity Rankin... >
2,281 rows

Braking Severity Ranking - E... >
1,423 rows

+ Add Data

BR HOTSPOTS
Geojson

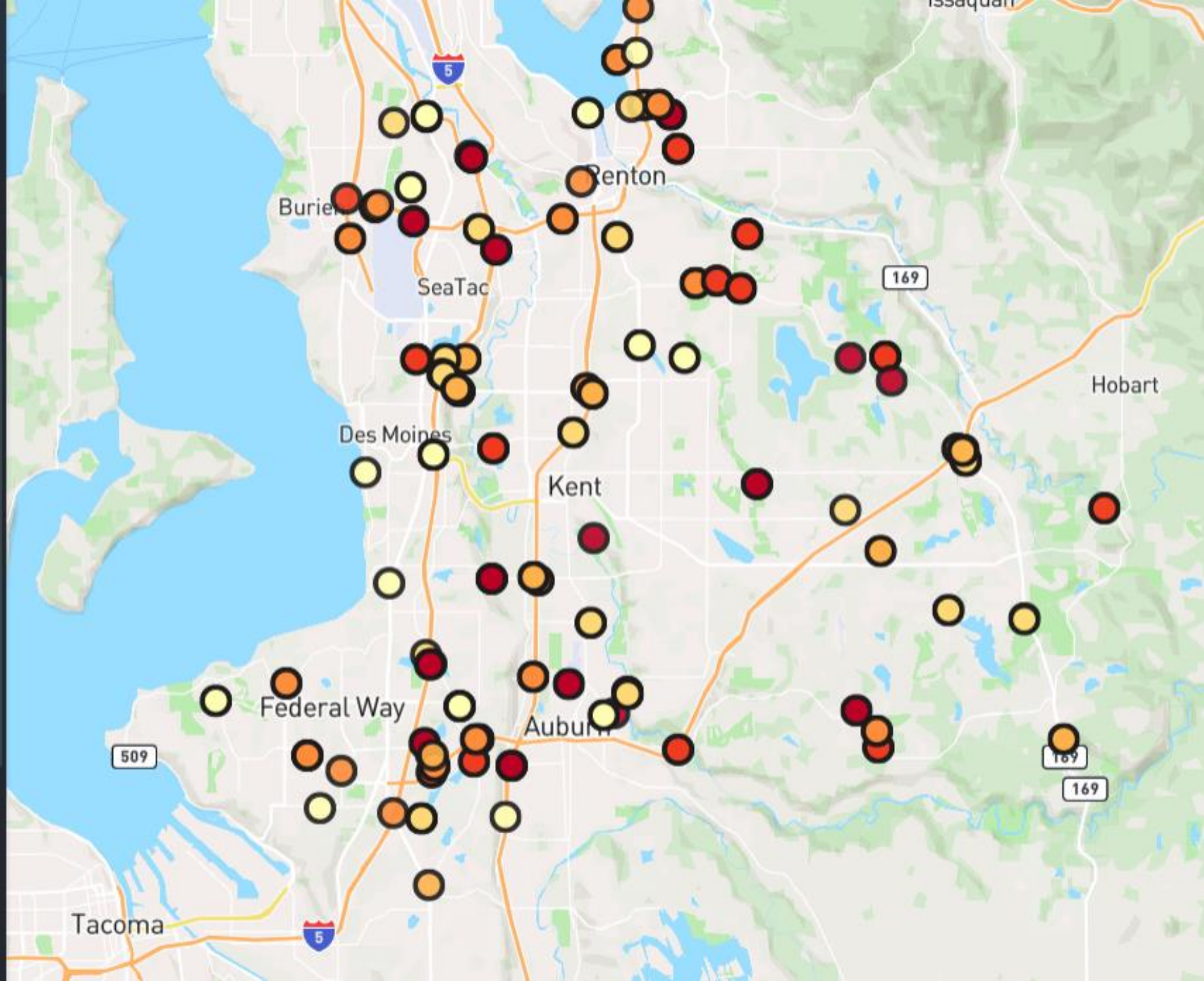
BR SEGMENTS
Geojson

ACC HOTSPOTS
Geojson

ACC SEGMENTS
Geojson

V85 SPEED
Geojson

VRU
Geojson



Braking Severity Ranking - E... >

1,423 rows

+ Add Data

BR HOTSPOTS
Geojson

BR SEGMENTS
Geojson

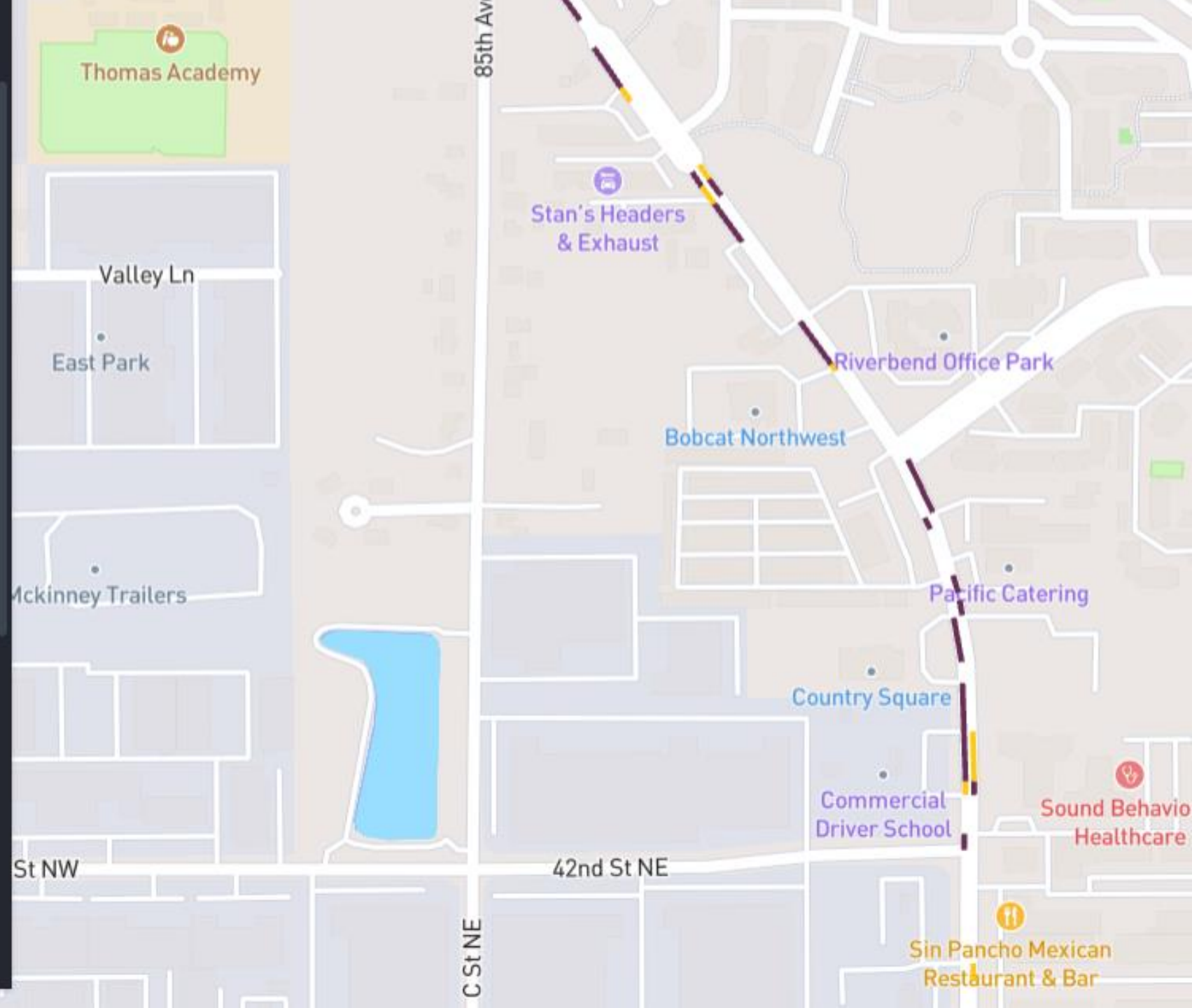
ACC HOTSPOTS
Geojson

ACC SEGMENTS
Geojson

V85 SPEED
Geojson

VRU
Geojson

RENTER PROP
Geojson





Data Source

Braking Severity Ranking - Esse...



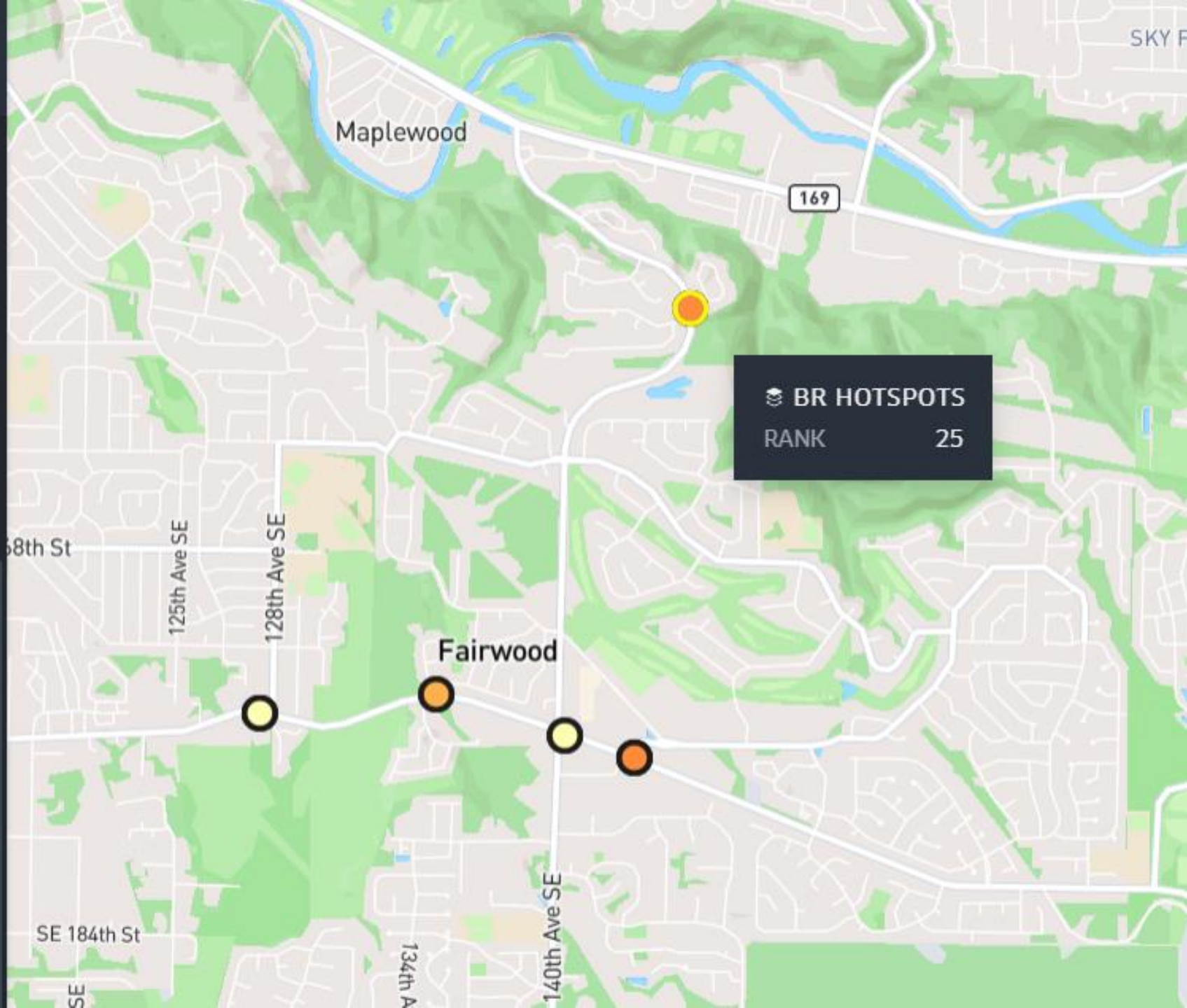
1

50

int RANK

Data Source

Acceleration Severity Ranking - ...



BR HOTSPOTS
RANK 25



CLASS_RANK # ^

Census Tracts South King ... Clear All

S1901_HH_MEDIAN_INCOME # X

RACIAL_MINORITY_PROP # X

NATIVE_AMERICAN_ONLY_PR... # X

NON_ENGLISH_SPEAKER_RAT... # X

RENTER_TO_TOTAL_HOUSING... # X

Speed - South King - Mult... Clear All

V85_SPEED_EARLY_MORNING # X

TRIP_POINT_COUNT_EARLY_... # X

V85_SPEED_MORN_RUSH_HO... # X

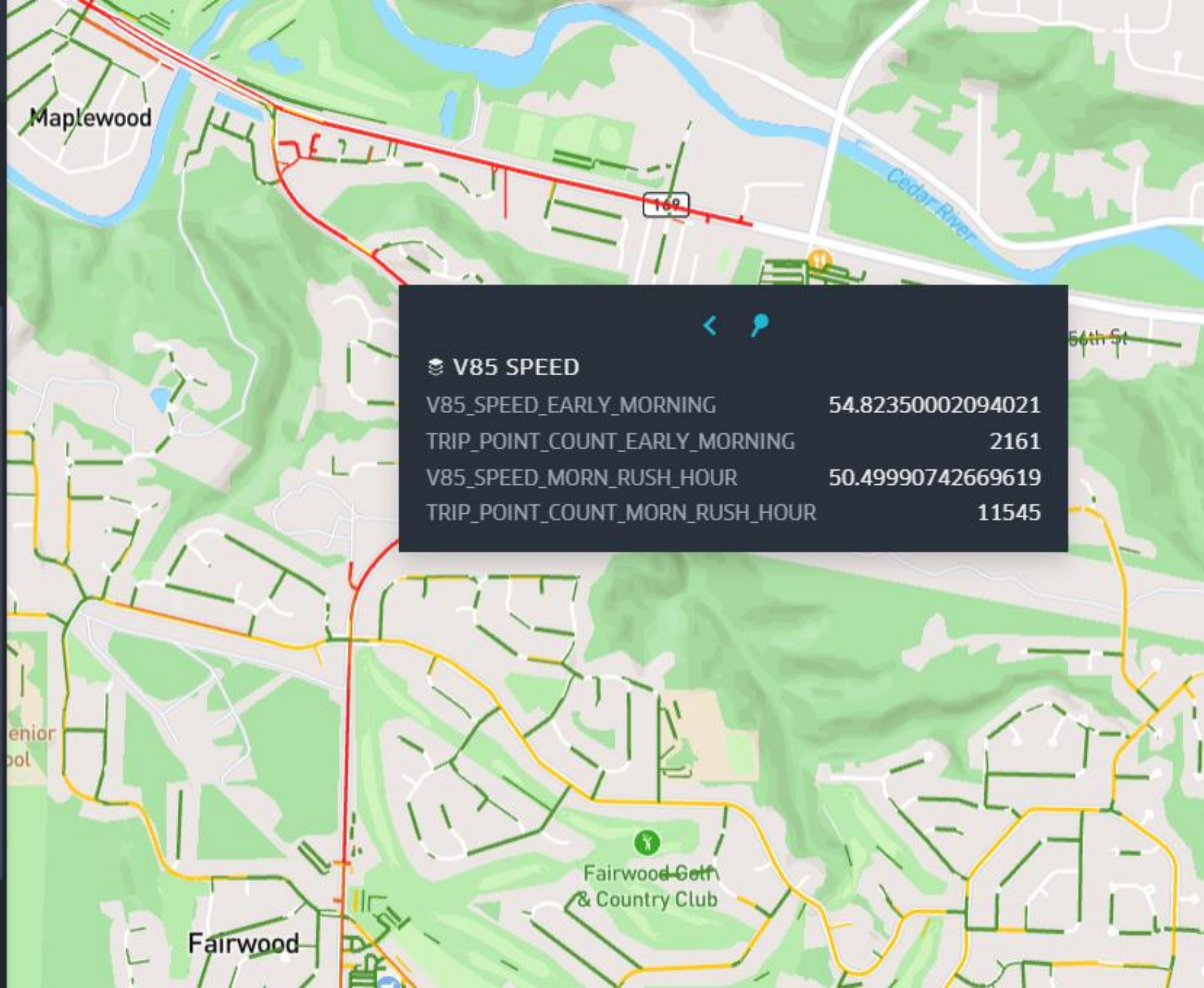
TRIP_POINT_COUNT_MORN_R... # X

Acceleration Severity Ran... Clear All

RANK # X

Braking Severity Ranking ... Clear All

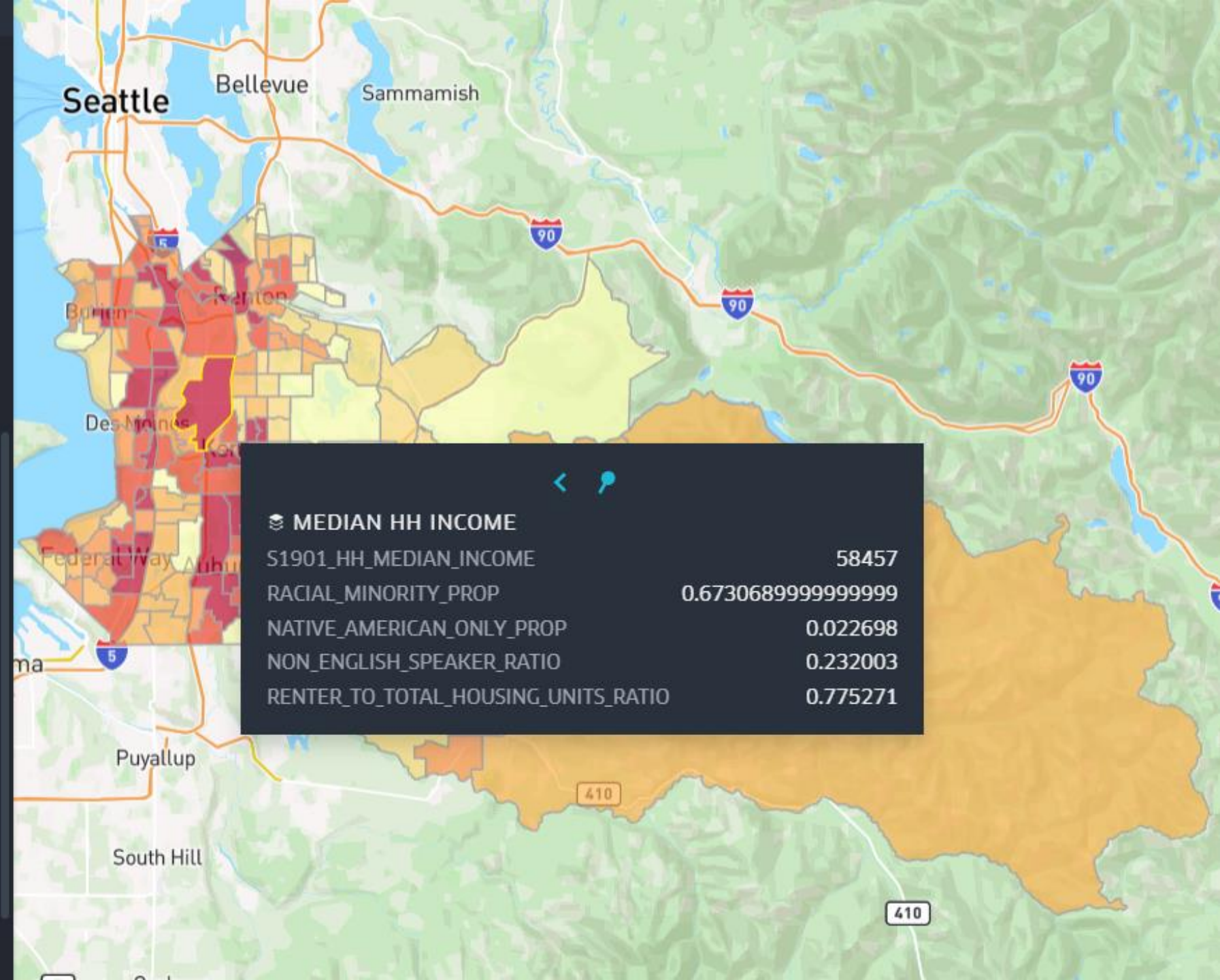
RANK # X

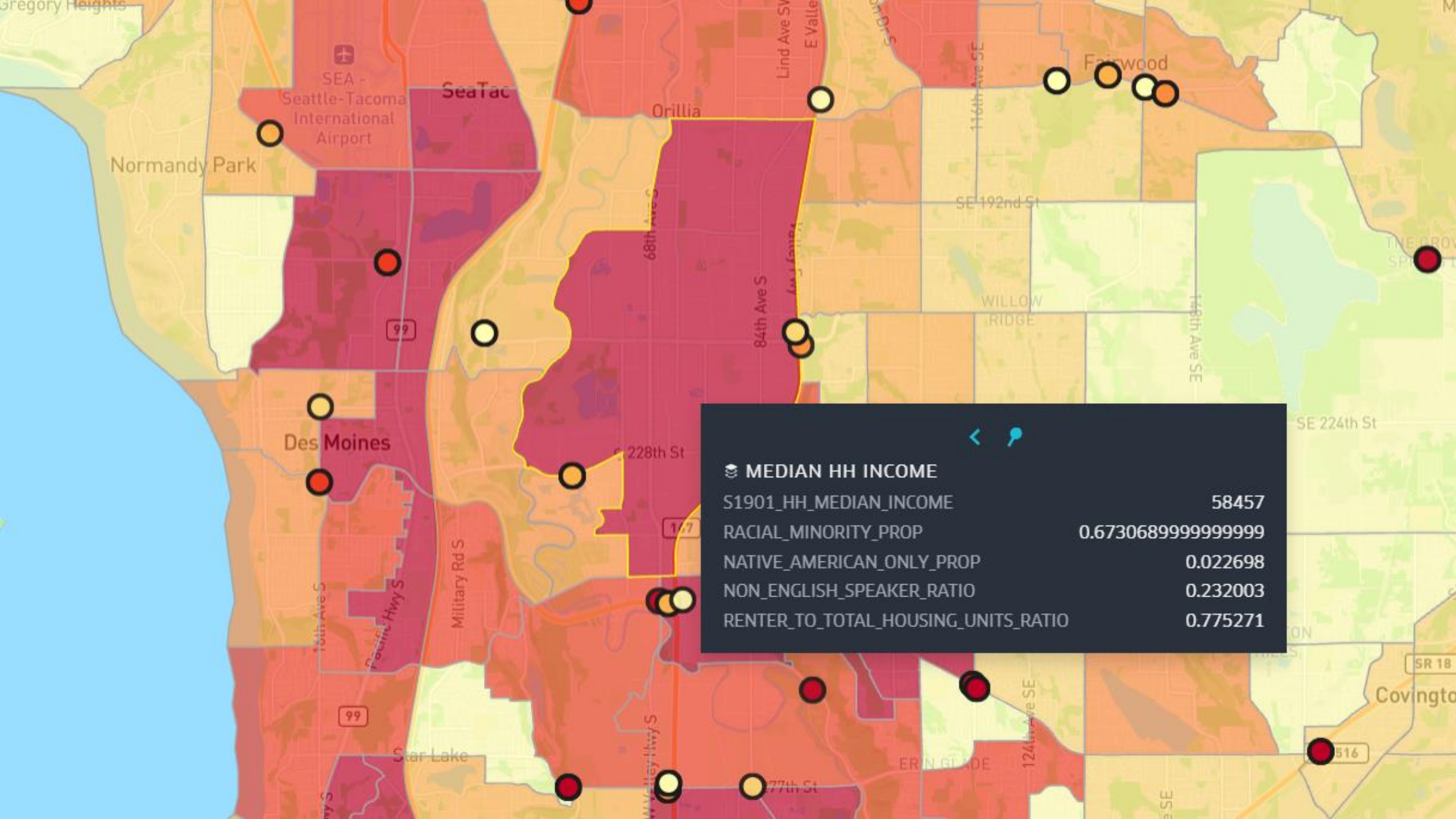


V85 SPEED

V85_SPEED_EARLY_MORNING	54.82350002094021
TRIP_POINT_COUNT_EARLY_MORNING	2161
V85_SPEED_MORN_RUSH_HOUR	50.49990742669619
TRIP_POINT_COUNT_MORN_RUSH_HOUR	11545

- Geojson
- ACC HOTSPOTS
Geojson
- ACC SEGMENTS
Geojson
- V85 SPEED
Geojson
- VRU
Geojson
- RENTER PROP
Geojson
- NON ENGLISH ...
Geojson
- NATIVE AMERI...
Geojson
- RACIAL_MINOR...
Geojson
- MEDIAN HH IN...
Geojson





📍 MEDIAN HH INCOME

S1901_HH_MEDIAN_INCOME	58457
RACIAL_MINORITY_PROP	0.6730689999999999
NATIVE_AMERICAN_ONLY_PROP	0.022698
NON_ENGLISH_SPEAKER_RATIO	0.232003
RENTER_TO_TOTAL_HOUSING_UNITS_RATIO	0.775271