COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF AUTOMATED WIND WARNING SYSTEMS

Showcase Evaluation #15

Technical Memorandum 1: Motorist Survey Results

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ATIS	Advanced Traveler Information Systems
AWWS	Automated Wind Warning Systems
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CMS	Changeable Message Sign
COATS	California/Oregon Advanced Transportation Systems
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
MOE	Measures of Effectiveness
MP	Mile Post
NB	North Bound
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
RWIS	Road Weather Information Systems
SB	South Bound
SRRA	Safety Roadside Rest Area
TripCheck	ODOT Traveler Information Website
VMS	Variable Message Sign

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1. INTRODUCTION

One challenge facing rural travelers is weather hazards that produce adverse driving conditions at isolated locations. One such hazard is sustained high winds that can cause high-profile vehicles such as recreational or commercial vehicles to overturn, and lower-profile vehicles to leave their lanes, jeopardizing motorist safety. Since wind conditions and patterns are defined significantly by local topography, there is limited ability to mitigate the impacts of wind through improved roadway design. Warning the drivers of impending cross winds well in advance and measures to reduce operational speeds are other options explored by transportation professionals.

To address localized high cross wind challenges, the Oregon and California Departments of Transportation (ODOT and Caltrans, respectively) have used intelligent transportation systems (ITS) installations to alert motorists of dangerously windy conditions automatically. The warning messages are displayed to drivers at locations where they can stop and wait until the winds die down or where they can decide to take a longer alternate route. More details on three such automated wind warning systems (AWWS), all of which are located in the rural California/Oregon Advanced Transportation Systems study area, are provided in the following sections.

1.1. South Coast System

ODOT has installed an AWWS on US Route 101 between mileposts (MP) 300.10 and 327.51. This part of the highway from Port Orford to Gold Beach has been identified as a high wind area. The ODOT ITS Unit designed a system that uses a local wind gauge (anemometer) to monitor wind speeds near Humbug Mountain. Prior to implementation of the system, when high winds were detected, maintenance personnel drove to Gold Beach (MP 330) and Port Orford (MP 300) to flip up folded signs that read "CAUTION HIGH WINDS NEXT 27 MILES WHEN FLASHING" and turn on a flashing beacon to warn traffic about windy conditions. The employee would patrol the highway until the winds subsided, and then manually turn off each sign. This system had a high maintenance cost, required a 60-mile round trip to Gold Beach, and was not timely enough.

This process has now been automated. Currently, this system consists of an anemometer that provides continuous input to the controller connected to a flashing beacon on static warning signs located at either end of the corridor. Communication to the two warning signs is automated and is provided using dial-up telephone links. Motorists are informed when average winds of speeds higher than 35 mph are recorded over a given time interval (e.g. 2 minutes). This enhancement has also enabled an automated creation of an instance of severity 0 (zero) incident (for wind speeds between 35 and 80 mph) or a severity two incident (for wind speeds greater than 80 mph) in Oregon's Highway Travel Conditions Reporting System (HTCRS). This incident in HTCRS is then verified by the Traffic Operations Center (TOC) staff. When verified by the TOC staff, the HTCRS warning is posted on ODOT's TripCheck web site.

Project implementation was motivated by the many potential benefits, including equipment cost savings, elimination of unnecessary and possibly unsafe travel by ODOT personnel, and more rapid detection and notification of high-wind conditions, which would improve safety in the corridor.

1.2. Yaquina Bay Bridge System

The second AWWS in Oregon was installed on Yaquina Bay Bridge (US Route 101) between mileposts 141.27 (SB) and 142.08 (NB). ODOT has had a manual process for measuring gusts in the vicinity of the bridge and providing warnings to the public. When gusts or sustained high winds were present, an employee went to the site with a portable anemometer and, if windy conditions were verified, unfolded static warning signs on either end of the bridge. Crossing the bridge to reach the other sign (and then coming back) presented a safety risk for the employee charged with this task.

To avoid the safety risks and to improve operations, ODOT has automated the posting of highwind warnings. The proposed system originally consisted of a local wind gauge connected to small variable message signs (VMS) located at either end of the corridor with different levels of warning. Due to lack of available funding, the current system uses a static sign that reads "Caution High Winds on Bridge When Flashing" and flashing beacons installed on top of the signs. The signs are located to provide sufficient warning for drivers to be able to turn around on existing roads under either end of the bridge. Although the current signs display a fixed message, the system records two different warning levels. Proposed warnings for each range of sustained wind speeds are shown in Table 1-1. This system also defines the severity of the incident. This severity is automatically recorded in HTCRS, and is then verified by the Traffic Operations Center (TOC) staff. When verified and accepted by TOC staff, a warning message is automatically posted on ODOT's TripCheck Web site. Faxes are also sent manually to other agencies, and maintenance staff are also notified automatically via pager and / or email. The sign is deactivated when the average wind speed goes below 25 mph. This system will archive data including wind speed, and date and time of warning postings.

Table 1-1: Warning Messages for Yaquina Bay System				
Average Wind Speed Range	Warning Message	HTCRS Severity Level		
35 to 80 mph	Pending Closure	1		
Over 80 mph	Closure	2		

1.3. Interstate 5 System

Caltrans has installed a set of changeable message signs (CMS) on Interstate 5 in Siskiyou County between postmiles 13.2 (Weed) to 45.3 (Yreka). Currently there are static signs with no flashing beacons at both the locations indicated above. The static signs are not responsive to real-time weather conditions and they make less of an impression on the drivers, because they display a message of caution irrespective of wind speeds.

Caltrans has been providing high wind warning messages through two CMS: one just south of the Yreka interchange (PM 45.3) and the other at the Abrams Lake over-crossing (PM 13.2) for the southbound and northbound traffic, respectively. There is a weather station installed at the northbound Weed Safety Roadside Rest Area at PM 25.7 to make the system responsive to

conditions on a real-time basis. Caltrans is in the process of automating the activation of warning messages through these CMS signs. The CMS also allow greater flexibility in message sets, including the ability to report specific levels of warning, or the actual wind speed.

Table 1-2 summarizes the different characteristics of these three systems. All three systems are currently active. The two systems on US 101 in Oregon are automated, while the system on Interstate 5 in California is operational but not fully automated.

	AWWS at Yaquina	AWWS at South	5, Siskiyou County,
Charactersitics of the System	Bay Bridge, OR	Coast, OR	CA
Flashing/Non-Flashing	Flashing	Flashing	CMS
Static/Dynamic	Static (to be upgraded to CMS)	Static	Dynamic (CMS)
Message sent to sign (manual / automated)	Automated	Automated	Manual (To Be Automated in 2005)
Message posted on Web (manual / automated)	Semi - Automated	Semi - Automated	N/A
Archiving of the Wind Data	Yes	Yes	No
TOC notification of sign activation (manual / automated)	Automated	Automated	To be Automated
TOC notification of wind data (manual / automated)	Automated	Automated	Automated
Location of signage	US Route 101, MP 141.27 (SB) and 142.08 (NB)	US Route 101, MP 300.10 to 327.51	Interstate 5, PM 13.2 to 45.3, Siskiyou County

These systems represent innovative applications of ITS in a rural environment; consequently, it is important to know whether these systems are effective in improving user safety and the quality and dissemination of traveler information. It is also important to identify other benefits such as DOT personnel time savings due to automation of some of the processes. The evaluation focused on the two systems in Oregon, because these two systems were fully automated and operational prior to the high wind season of 2003-04 (i.e. November 2003 – March 2004). The AWWS on Interstate 5 in California is not expected to be fully automated before December 2005.

The goals of the automated wind warning systems (AWWS) deployed in Oregon are threefold:

- Improve the safety and security of the region's rural transportation system
- Provide sustainable advanced traveler information systems that collect and disseminate credible, accurate "real-time" information
- Increase operational efficiency and productivity focusing on system providers

To identify potential benefits, the automated wind warning systems in Oregon are being evaluated against the measures of effectiveness (MOE) shown in Table 1-3. The ones that are focused on the overall evaluation of these systems are as follows.

1. Reduction in wind induced accident frequency and severity

- 2. Traveler awareness of these systems
- 3. Traveler perception of the usefulness of these systems
- 4. Traveler perception of the reliability of the system
- 5. System accuracy
- 6. Other operational cost savings

A motorist survey was conducted to evaluate MOEs 2, 3 and 4 as listed above. The survey responses were analyzed and the results of this analysis will be used to document the effectiveness of these automated wind warning systems (AWWS) in Oregon, to improve the quality and timeliness of high wind warning and to increase traveler awareness of these systems. This technical memorandum provides details on the motorist survey part of the evaluation. Chapter 2 describes the survey instrument design and distribution methods used. Chapters 3 through 8 present the analysis results of various aspects of the motorist survey, namely demographic and travel characteristics, motorist perception of high winds and high wind forecast, system awareness and functionality of AWWS. Chapter 9 summarizes the conclusions from this analysis.

Goal	Objective	Potential Measures of Effectiveness	Data Source	
Improve the safety and security of the region's rural transportation	Improve the safety of high profile vehicles	 Crash frequency for high profile vehicles Crash severity for high profile vehicles 	Crash Data	
system	Improve safety of lower profile vehicles	 Crash frequency for all vehicles Crash severity for all vehicles 	Crash Data	
Provide sustainable traveler information systems that collect	Improve the motorist information on severe weather conditions	 System usage by motorists Awareness of system among motorists 	Motorist Survey	
and disseminate credible, accurate "real-time" information	Improve motorist acceptance and perception	 Sign clarity Message credibility and reliability 	Motorist Survey	
Increase operational efficiency and	Improve staff operations efficiency	 Savings in personnel time Reduction in the time to post a message 	Maintenance Logs	
productivity focusing on system providers	System reliability	 Number of full system outages Number of partial system outages 	Maintenance Logs	
	Improving emergency response	 Information sharing 	Kick Off	

2. SURVEY DESIGN AND DISTRIBUTION

The motorist survey design, its evolution over time, means of distribution, and analytical techniques are described below. Subsequent sections detail the results of these surveys.

2.1. Survey Design

The specific objectives of the motorist surveys were to assess user perception of high cross winds as a safety hazard, user awareness of the warning systems at these locations, user reaction to wind warning messages, and the accuracy and usefulness of the AWWS. The survey solicited the following types of information.

- Traveler characteristics
- Traveler perception of high winds as a hazard
- Traveler awareness of AWWS
- System functionality and
- Demographic information

Three types of response options were used throughout the surveys: multiple-choice, ordinal ratings and open-ended questions. For the rated responses (ordinal ratings), survey respondents were instructed to select values from 1 to 5 that they felt best represented their behavior or opinion regarding a particular topic. The ordinal nature of such a scale allows conclusions to be drawn on a relative basis only. Numerical differences between response values can not be quantified because each respondent's assessment and understanding of the intervals between the response categories will vary. In general, results from specific questions on this survey are qualitative and are intended to measure the performance of the AWWS or make general improvements and modifications to the wind warning systems in the COATS region.

2.2. Survey Methodology

A questionnaire format was developed based on the set of information that the research team desired to collect from survey respondents. This questionnaire was slightly modified for the two locations to include details on the corresponding location. These survey questionnaires are shown in Appendix A. This survey was targeted to travelers who are likely to travel through either of the two wind warning system locations in Oregon. Based on input from ODOT personnel, it was assumed that motorists who drive on Yaquina Bay Bridge are likely to be the residents of Newport and other communities in Lincoln County. The AWWS between Port Orford and Gold Beach (Wedderburn) covers a stretch of 27 miles of US Route 101. The travel pattern on this corridor suggests that most of the travel on this corridor is by the residents of Coos and Curry Counties in Oregon.

The research team determined that the best method of survey distribution for evaluating the systems in Oregon was to send survey questionnaires by mail and receive the responses through a postage paid envelope provided along with the survey questionnaire. More details on the reasons for choosing this method of distribution can be found in the survey plan document (1).

The survey questionnaires were mailed out in May 2004, because the wind events are most frequent in November to March season. The research team wanted the respondents to be able to easily recollect high wind experience to answer the relevant questions.

To improve the rate of response, incentives were used. Survey respondents were given an opportunity to request a copy of the results and a chance to enter a \$100 drawing. Two winners were selected from respondents to questionnaires for each system.

Drivers of commercial or high-profile vehicles would likely be more concerned about high wind conditions; therefore, these respondents were targeted separately through a list of trucking companies with the help of Oregon Motor Carrier Transportation Division. Identical survey instruments were used for trucking companies and the general public; consequently, their responses were combined in the analysis.

Response rates are shown for each survey in Table 2-1. The desired number of responses shown in Table 2-1 was calculated based on the assumption that the expected response proportion of "yes" and "no" for a question with two answer options would be 50 percent. The desired number of responses was also for a confidence level of 95 percent and a confidence interval of 5 percent (i.e. the results of the survey have an accuracy of \pm 5 percent). These assumptions resulted in a more conservative estimate of the desired number of responses. It can be seen that the number of responses was only 343 for the South Coast survey, which was less than the desired number.

Table 2-1: Survey Distribution Locations and Response Percentages							
System		Surveys Distributed Survey Responses					
Location	Counties	Motorists Truckers Total			Responses	Desired	Pct.
Yaquina Bay	Lincoln	2,200	200	2,400	407	384	17
South Coast	Coos Bay, Curry	2,200	200	2,400	343	384	14.3

Table 2-2 shows minimum sample sizes for different confidence intervals and various expected response proportions. The minimum required number of responses is estimated to be 267 for a 95 percent confidence level and a 6 percent confidence interval. The actual number of responses obtained for the South Coast system (i.e. 343) is higher than both the 323 responses required when the proportion of "yes" responses is 0.7 and the confidence interval is 5 percent, and the 267 responses required when the proportion of "yes" responses is 0.5 and the confidence interval of 6 percent. The analysis results presented below are all statistically valid because of the fact that the number of response options for most of the questions in the survey was more than the assumed number of response options of two ("yes" or "no"), and the actual number of responses is higher than the minimum required number of responses for a "yes" response proportion of 0.7 and a confidence interval of 6 percent.

Confider	nce Level	Expected Response Proportion of "Yes"	Expected Response Proportion of "No"	Confidence Interval	Number of Desired Responses
	t	р	q	d	Ν
95%	1.96	0.5	0.5	0.03	1,067
	1.96	0.5	0.5	0.04	600
	1.96	0.5	0.5	0.05	384
	1.96	0.6	0.4	0.05	369
	1.96	0.5	0.5	0.06	267
	1.96	0.5	0.5	0.07	196
	1.96	0.5	0.5	0.08	150
	1.96	0.7	0.3	0.05	323
	1.96	0.8	0.2	0.05	246

2.3. Analysis

The responses were analyzed using various summary statistics, including percentages, frequencies, and means. Tabular results are detailed in Appendix B. To provide insight into differences between survey responses, t-statistic and chi-square analyses were used.

Respondents had the option of responding to the survey by answering only a partial set of questions from the questionnaire. Percentages are based on the total number of survey respondents, so there was a need for an "unknown" or "no response" category for each question. In addition, if more than one option was selected for questions requiring only a single response; all responses from that individual to that particular question were omitted from the statistical analysis. This was done to avoid biasing the results by arbitrarily choosing which option among several selected by the respondent was to be included. Failure to comply with written instructions on the survey form also resulted in omission of that respondent's particular response from the data analysis (e.g. adding a response option of their own).

2.4. **Comparative Analysis**

Differences in responses for each demographic group were investigated between respondents in selected demographic categories using the chi-square analysis. The analysis was performed on all responses with respect to specific demographic characteristics.

Typically, the hypothesis tested with chi-square analysis is whether or not two different samples are different enough in some characteristic or aspect of their behavior that we can generalize that the populations from which our samples are drawn are also different in the behavior or characteristic.

The results of chi-square analyses are summarized in Appendix C. It should be noted that an "association" observed as the result of a chi-square test does not equal "causation"; an observed relationship between two variables is not necessarily causal.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic questions were asked to investigate whether there were any significant differences in the responses for different demographic groups.

The chi-square analysis compared responses to particular questions with respect to each demographic category. Tables in the later sections of this document show the questions that were analyzed using the chi-square analysis. These tables show where the chi-square analysis passed, where it was invalid due to lack of spread and where differences in responses were found.

3.1. Residence (Zip Code)

Respondents were asked for the zip code of their primary residence. Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2 show the distribution of the respondents among different zip codes in the region for South Coast System and Yaquina Bay System, respectively. The "Others" category includes all the zip codes which had eight or fewer respondents.





3.2. Gender

The majority of respondents to both surveys were males -67.4 percent of respondents to the South Coast system and 62.7 percent of respondents for the Yaquina Bay system. Figure 3-3 shows the distribution of gender among survey participants.



3.3. Age

Figure 3-4 displays the age distribution of survey respondents. Participants could choose from four age categories. People in the 45-64 year old category responded the most, comprising approximately half of the respondents in each survey. The average age for respondents to the South Coast system survey was 55.3 years while the same for Yaquina Bay system respondents was 53.7 years. The average age was calculated using the middle point of the age ranges in the questionnaire (e.g. 19.5 was used for the 15-24 yrs. range).



3.4. Vehicle Type

"Passenger car / pick up / sport utility vehicle / minivan" was the most used category of vehicles by respondents for both systems. The vehicle categories listed on the survey were re-grouped into high-profile vehicles and non-high profile vehicles; the distribution of responses regarding these vehicle types is shown in Figure 3-5.



Because of the over-sampling of commercial vehicles, the vehicle mix at these locations is expected to have a higher percentage of high-profile vehicles than the percentage of respondents

14.4 percent of all respondents for the South Coast System and 8.5 percent of all respondents for the Yaquina Bay System indicated that their primary vehicle was a high profile vehicle. When respondents who did not indicate their primary vehicle type were excluded, these percentages were 13 percent for the South Coast system and 6.4 percent for the Yaquina Bay system. From the traffic counts at nearby Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR) stations, the percentages of heavy vehicles are estimated to be 8.7 percent for South Coast system and 5.1 percent for Yaquina Bay system. The ATR stations do not classify the Recreational Vehicles / Campers as heavy vehicles and the high profile vehicle percentages include recreational Vehicles / Campers.

who normally drive high-profile vehicles.

4. TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

Several questions were asked to gain an overall understanding of survey respondents' travel characteristics with respect to each location. More specifically, travelers were asked these questions to determine travel frequency through the system locations, what seasons they travel through these locations and what resources they use to obtain travel information.

4.1. Frequency of Travel

The first question on each survey asked respondents to estimate how often they travel through the AWWS locations, selecting among a list of categories. Survey responses are shown in Figure 4-1. The most common travel frequency category for respondents to the Yaquina Bay survey is "once or twice in a week," while the most frequent choice for the South Coast system was "once or twice in a year".



Accordingly, the average number of trips per year for the respondents of the South Coast System survey was estimated to be 52 trips per year and the average number of trips for respondents of the Yaquina Bay System survey was estimated to be 203 trips per year. This confirms the assumption in the survey design that Yaquina Bay Bridge traffic is more commute-oriented while traffic through the South Coast system is mostly long-distance.

Table 4-1, Table 4-2 and Table 4-3 show the cross tabulation of the travel frequency against respondents from different zip codes and a comparison of travel frequencies of respondents that drive different types of vehicles.

		Gro	Grouped Frequency			
ZIP Code		More than once a week	Twice in a Month	Less than Twice a Year	Total	
0	Count	16	24	47	87	
	% within Zip	18.39	27.59	54.02	100	
97415	Count	7	37	30	74	
	% within Zip	9.46	50.00	40.54	100	
97420	Count	13	34	77	124	
	% within Zip	10.48	27.42	62.10	100	
97423	Count	4	11	27	42	
	% within Zip	9.52	26.19	64.29	100	
97444	Count	13	19	1	33	
	% within Zip	39.39	57.58	3.03	100	
Total	Count	53	125	182	360	
	% within Zip	14.72	34.72	50.56	100	

		Gro	ncy					
Zip Code		More than once a week	More thanTwice in aLess thanonce a weekMonthTwice a Year					
0	Count	51	37	34	122			
	% within Zip	41.80	30.33	27.87	100			
97365	Count	103	36	4	143			
	% within Zip	72.03	25.17	2.80	100			
97367	Count	13	27	28	68			
	% within Zip	19.12	39.71	41.18	100			
97391	Count	34	22	2	58			
	% within Zip	58.62	37.93	3.45	100			
97394	Count	39	3	0	42			
	% within Zip	92.86	7.14	0.00	100			
Total	Count	240	125	68	433			
	% within Zip	55.43	28.87	15.70	100			

					Grouped I	Frequency							
			South Coast System Yaquina Bay System										
Vehicle Type	9	More than once a week	Once or Twice in a Month	Less than Twice a Year	Total	More than once a week	Once or Twice in a Month	Less than Twice a Year	Total				
Low Profile	Count	31	99	152	282	218	116	53	38				
	% in Veh. Type	10.99	35.11	53.90	100	56.33	29.97	13.70	10				
High Profile	Count	17	12	15	44	20	8	9	3				
	% in Veh. Type	38.64	27.27	34.09	100	54.05	21.62	24.32	10				
Others	Count	5	14	15	34								
	% in Veh. Type	14.71	41.18	44.12	100								
Total	Count	53	125	182	360	238	124	62	42				
	% in Veh. Type	14.72	34.72	50.56	100	56.13	29.25	14.62	10				

4.2. Driving Experience in High Cross Winds

The second question in the survey asked the respondents whether they have encountered high winds while driving through the system locations since November 2003. The surveys were distributed in May 2004. Figure 4-2 shows that a little more than half of the respondents for each survey reported experiencing high winds at these locations, while about 15 percent of respondents could not recall. It should be noted that the question specifically asked whether the respondents experienced high cross winds after November 2003. This time gap may explain a reasonable number of respondents not being able to recall.



4.3. Road & Weather Information Resources Used

Respondents were asked about what types of information sources they most frequently use to determine road conditions and weather forecasts. The format of the question provided a list of potential resources, allowing respondents to choose all resources that apply. The responses are summarized in Table 4-4. The order of weather information resources most used by travelers was the same for both the system locations; the top four choices were radio, television, newspaper and TripCheck, in that order.

Weather Info. Source	Ranking for South Coast and Yaquina Bay Systems	% Responses for South Coast	% Responses for Yaquina Bay
Television	2	57	51
Newspaper	3	55	44
Radio	1	65	53
511 or 1-800-	5	-	-
Observation	6	-	-
Tripcheck	4	13	15
Other	8	-	-
None	7	-	-
Unanswered	9	-	-

The percentages of respondents that use other resources are shown in Figure 4-3. Respondents for both system locations indicated using radio a majority of the time for accessing road and weather information. The use of TripCheck was indicated in the survey to be between 13 percent and 15 percent. The comparatively low percentage of TripCheck use may be due to the fact that the average ages of respondents were 55.3 and 53.7 for South Coast System and Yaquina Bay System respectively. This may not be indicative of the market share of TripCheck in providing weather-related traveler information, because lower percentages of older respondents usually tend to use Internet-based resources. For example, a recent telephone survey conducted to assess the usage of TripCheck by ODOT through Oregon State University showed a 10 percent market share for Internet-based weather information sources, and the average age of respondents was 42 years old (2).



The test of dependency of this variable (primary weather information source) on demographic variables shows that there was a statistically significant dependency on zip code and travel frequency for the South Coast system and on vehicle type for the Yaquina Bay Bridge system. In other words, the usage levels of weather information sources for South Coast system respondents changed based on zip code and travel frequency, whereas usage levels for Yaquina Bay Bridge system respondents varied based on vehicle type. More details on statistical dependencies are provided in Table C-1.

4.4. Alternate Route

Respondents were asked whether they had an option of taking an alternate route when they were advised about unsafe cross winds. Respondents were given the opportunity to indicate if there was no alternate route to their usual trip through the system locations by marking a box indicating "no alternate route." Otherwise, they were asked to indicate how likely they were to take an alternate route. About 50 percent of the respondents for South Coast System indicated that there was an alternate route that they could use to avoid that section of US Route 101, while 61 percent of the respondents to the Yaquina Bay Bridge survey said that they did not have an alternate route to traveling over the bridge. Results from this question are shown in Figure 4-4.



Before AWWS was implemented at these two system locations, ODOT staff had to monitor the wind speeds across the system locations and had to travel to these locations to close the roads when the wind or gust speeds reached 65 mph. The roads at these locations have not been closed due to high winds since the implementation of AWWS. The results from this survey show that a road closure will cause significant delays because more than half of the traveling public driving through these system locations does not have an alternate route.

5. TRAVELER PERCEPTION OF HIGH WINDS

One of the objectives of the evaluation was to determine how concerned the respondents were about high cross winds and what their concerns about high cross winds were. These concerns are discussed in this chapter.

5.1. High Wind Concerns

The respondents were asked how concerned they were about driving in high cross winds. Most of the respondents said that they were concerned about high cross winds only during storms in the season (November to March) for both system locations, as shown in Figure 5-1.



For the South Coast system, the chi-square test results showed that the level of concern about high cross winds expressed by survey respondents varied significantly (statistically) with their gender, the type of vehicle that they normally drove, the frequency of travel through the system location and their previous encounter with wind. For the Yaquina Bay Bridge system, the expressed concerns about high cross winds varied significantly only with the gender (statistically significant). These dependencies explain some of the trends discussed later.

5.2. Types of High Wind Concerns

The respondents were asked what their concerns were while driving in a high cross wind environment. A set of statements were given, and the respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed with each of those statements on a 1-to-5 Likert scale. This was an ordinal rating question with five levels of rating (5 – Strongly Agree, 4 – Somewhat Agree, 3 – Neutral, 2 – Somewhat Disagree, 1 – Strongly Disagree). The statements that respondents were asked to rate are as follows.

- My vehicle may leave its lane
- My vehicle may overturn
- Other vehicles may overturn or leave their lane
- I may lose part of my cargo
- I'm more concerned about high winds with rain
- I am more concerned about high winds when it is icy
- I am not at all concerned

Figure 5-2 shows the mean values of the ratings for these questions. As a majority of the respondents selected passenger car / pickup / sport utility vehicle / minivan as their vehicle type, it is not unexpected to see that "my vehicle may overturn" and "I may lose part of my cargo" had a mean rating less than 2.5 (i.e. respondents generally disagree with these statements). It should be noted that the "I'm not at all concerned" category received an ordinal rating less than 2. This may mean that most travelers at these two system locations have some level of concern about high cross winds.



As shown in Table 5-1, the chi-square test results show that a statistically significant variation in the responses to the question on the concerns about driving in high cross winds was found for several demographic variables. These relationships are discussed in the following sections.

		Correlate	d Variables
No.	Statement	South Coast	Yaquina Bay
5a	My vehicle may leave its lane	Gender Wind Experience	None
5b	My vehicle may overturn	Gender	Vehicle Type
5c	Other vehicles may leave lane or overturn	None	Travel Frequency
5d	I may lose part of my cargo	None	None
5e	I'm more concerned with winds while raining	Gender	None
5f	I'm more concerned with winds when it is icy	None	Gender
5g	Not at all concerned	Gender Wind Experience	None

Table 5-1:	Variables	Correlated	with High	Wind	Concern	Ratings

5.2.1. South Coast

As shown in Table 5-2, 72 percent of the female respondents either somewhat agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "My vehicle may leave its lane" while only about 61 percent of male respondents had similar agreement. This variable failing the chi-square test implies that the female and male respondents answered this question in different ways.

Table 5-2: Cross Tabulation of Gender and Question 5a Response (South C								
		Vehicle may leave its lane in high winds						
		Strongly	ngly Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly		
Gender		Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total	
Male	Count	23	39	32	93	49	236	
	% within Gender	9.75	16.53	13.56	39.41	20.76	100	
Female	Count	10	8	14	44	38	114	
	% within Gender	8.77	7.02	12.28	38.6	33.33	100	

The cross tabulation in Table 5-3 shows that 71 percent of respondents who had a previous encounter with high cross winds either somewhat agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "My vehicle may leave its lane," while only 53 percent of the respondents that have not encountered high cross winds while driving the system location had a similar response.

Table 5	-5: Cross Tabu	ation of w	Coast)	Question 5	a Kespons	e (South
		V	ehicle may le	eave its lane	in high wind	S	
		Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly	
High Wind I	Experience	Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total
Yes	Count	17	19	15	76	47	174
	% in Wind Exp.	9.77	10.92	8.62	43.68	27.01	100
No	Count	11	22	20	29	31	113
	% in Wind Exp.	9.73	19.47	17.70	25.66	27.43	100
Don't Recall	Count	7	6	11	35	10	69
	% in Wind Exp.	10.14	8.70	15.94	50.72	14.49	100

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The cross tabulation in Table 5-4 shows that 57 percent of male respondents either strongly disagreed or somewhat disagreed with the statement "My vehicle may overturn" while only 42 percent of the female respondents had a similar response.

Tab	le 5-4: Cross	Tabulation	of Gender	and Questi	on 5b Resp	onse (South	(Coast		
Vehicle may overturn in high winds									
		Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly			
Gender		Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total		
Male	Count	83	50	45	31	26	23		
	% in Gender	35.32	21.28	19.15	13.19	11.06	100		
Female	Count	28	20	23	31	12	114		
	% in Gender	24.56	17.54	20.18	27.19	10.53	100		

Table 5-5 shows how respondents' concern regarding high winds and rain related to their gender. Ninety percent of female respondents either strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with the statement "I'm more concerned with winds when it rains" compared to 76 percent of male respondents with similar response.

Tal	ble 5-5: Cross Ta	abulation of	f Gender a	nd Questio	n 5e Respo	nse (South	Coast)		
	More concerned with high winds with rain								
		Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly			
Gender		Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total		
Male	Count	10	6	40	87	92	235		
	% within Gender	4.26	2.55	17.02	37.02	39.15	100		
Female	Count	2	2	8	38	66	116		
	% within Gender	1.72	1.72	6.90	32.76	56.90	100		

Table 5-6 shows that 74 percent of the female respondents either strongly disagreed or somewhat disagreed with the statement "Not at all concerned about high winds" compared to 64 percent of male respondents with similar response.

Tab	ole 5-6: Cross Ta	bulation of	f Gender ai	nd Question	n 5g Respo	nse (South	Coast)				
			Not at all concerned								
		Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly					
Gender		Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total				
Male	Count	104	38	56	14	10	222				
	% within Gender	46.85	17.12	25.23	6.31	4.50	100				
Female	Count	66	14	16	10	2	108				
	% within Gender	61.11	12.96	14.81	9.26	1.85	100				

Respondents' prior experience with high cross winds was correlated with the extent to which they were concerned about high winds; these results are shown in Table 5-7. The statement was intentionally framed as a negative statement, so negative responses could be taken as positive responses to the converse of the statement. Therefore, about three-quarters of the respondents who had previously experienced high cross winds either agreed or strongly agreed that they were concerned about high winds, against only 56 percent of respondents who had not experienced high winds while driving through the system location previously.

Table 5-7: Cross Tabulation of Wind Experience and Question 5g Response (South Coast)

		Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly	
Wind Experience		Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total
Yes	Count	98	25	30	7	2	162
	% in Wind Exp	60.49	15.43	18.52	4.32	1.23	100
No	Count	43	17	29	11	7	107
	% in Wind Exp	40.19	15.89	27.10	10.28	6.54	100
Don't Recall	Count	31	11	14	6	3	65
	% in Wind Exp	47.69	16.92	21.54	9.23	4.62	100

5.2.2. Yaquina Bay Bridge

The agreement rating for the statement "my vehicle may overturn" had a statistically significant correlation with the respondent's vehicle type. Forty three percent of the respondents who drive high-profile vehicles either strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with the statement, while only 18 percent of the respondents who drive low profile vehicles had a similar response.

			Vehicle may overturn in high winds								
		Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly					
Vehicle Type	9	Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total				
Low Profile	Count	126	101	86	47	23	38				
	% in Veh. Type	32.90	26.37	22.45	12.27	6.01	10				
High Profile	Count	9	6	6	11	5	3				
	% in Veh. Type	24.32	16.22	16.22	29.73	13.51	10				

Travel frequency was the demographic variable which showed statistically significant differences in the responses to the statement "Other vehicle may leave its lane or overturn". This may be explained by the fact that the responses from those who drive through this area less than twice a year were less likely to agree with this statement than the other two travel frequency groups that responded similar to each other. It may be concluded that the respondents that drive these locations more frequently have more experience with windy conditions and would tend to be more aware of the risk.

Table 5-9: Cross Tabulation of Travel Frequency and Question 5c Response (Yaquina
Bay)

Other vehicles may overturn or leave lane in high winds							
		Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly	
Travel Frequency		Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total
Once in a week	Count	9	6	18	104	102	239
or more	% in Travel Freq.	3.77	2.51	7.53	43.51	42.68	100
Once or Twice	Count	2	11	7	50	54	124
in a Month	% in Travel Freq.	1.61	8.87	5.65	40.32	43.55	100
Twice or less in	Count	0	1	17	22	21	61
a year	% in Travel Freq.	0.00	1.64	27.87	36.07	34.43	100

Gender was correlated with responses to the statement "I'm more concerned about winds when it is icy". As shown in Table 5-10, the distribution of the responses among the five rating options was very similar, contrary to the chi-square test. This may be due to the higher percentages of female respondents that either strongly disagreed or somewhat disagreed.

Tab	le 5-10: Cross Ta	abulation o	f Gender a	nd Questio	n 5f Respo	nse (Yaqui	na Bay)
		Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly	
Gender		Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Total
Male	Count	1	5	18	76	165	265
	% within Gender	0.38	1.89	6.79	28.68	62.26	100
Female	Count	7	5	7	34	105	158
	% within Gender	4.43	3.16	4.43	21.52	66.46	100

6. TRAVELER PERCEPTION OF HIGH WIND FORECAST

The research team was interested in determining how the traveling public used forecasts of high winds in these areas. The present perception of high wind forecasts will influence how well the travelers receive a high wind warning message. The respondents were asked how likely they were to perform any of the following actions.

- 1. Allow extra time for the trip
- 2. Take another route if applicable
- 3. Cancel the trip
- 4. Decide to make the trip

Each question was scored with an ordinal rating question on a 1-to-5 scale, with 1 meaning "very unlikely" and 5 meaning "very likely". The mean values of the ordinal rating for each of these actions are shown in Figure 6-1. The mean response for the "take another route" statement was calculated based on the subset of respondents who stated that there was an alternate route. The responses for "decide to make the trip" and "allow extra time for the trip" seemed to be somewhat redundant, based on the consistency in their answers to these questions.



Chi-square analyses of the rating responses for this question determined that the ratings varied significantly (statistically) for several variables, as shown in Table 6-1.

		Correlated Variables		
No	Statement	South Coast	Yaquina Bay	
6a	Allow Extra Time	Gender	None	
6b	Take Another Route	Gender	Gender	
6c	Cancel Trip	Zip Code Gender Travel Frequency	Gender Vehicle Type	
6d	Decide to Make Trip	Gender	Gender	

6.1. South Coast

As shown in Table 6-2, 60 percent of the female respondents stated that they are "very likely" to allow extra time when high winds are forecast while only 37 percent of male respondents stated the same. The variations in the responses between male and female respondents were found to be statistically significant.

Tat	ole 6-2: Cross Ta	bulation of	f Gender a	nd Questio	n 6a Respo	nse (South	Coast)
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Male	Count	14	20	27	85	87	233
	% within Gender	6.01	8.58	11.59	36.48	37.34	100
Female	Count	7	7	6	25	68	113
	% within Gender	6.19	6.19	5.31	22.12	60.18	100

As seen in Table 6-3, 34 percent of female respondents stated that they are "very likely" or "somewhat likely" to take an alternate route when high winds are forecast against 21 percent of male respondents with a similar response. As stated earlier, this includes only the respondents that replied that they had an alternate route for their usual trip through the system location.

Tab	ole 6-3: Cross Ta	bulation of	f Gender a	nd Question	n 6b Respo	nse (South	Coast)	
			Grouped Alternate Route					
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat			
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total	
Male	Count	65	22	11	15	11	124	
	% within Gender	52.42	17.74	8.87	12.10	8.87	100	
Female	Count	14	11	4	11	4	44	
	% within Gender	31.82	25.00	9.09	25.00	9.09	100	

The variations in the responses to Question 6c were found to be statistically different between male and female respondents, between respondents from different zip codes and between the
respondents with different travel frequencies. The cross tabulation of all the responses to Question 6 c against these variables is shown in the tables below.

As seen in Table 6-4, almost twice the percentage (65 percent) of male respondents as the percentage of female respondents (37 percent) stated that they are "very unlikely" or "somewhat unlikely" to cancel their trip due to a high wind forecast.

Tat	ole 6-4: Cross Ta	bulation of	f Gender a	nd Question	n 6c Respo	nse (South	Coast)
		More like	ely to cancel	trip when hig	gh winds are	forecast	
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Male	Count	107	46	25	35	21	234
	% within Gender	45.73	19.66	10.68	14.96	8.97	100
Female	Count	27	16	13	29	29	114
	% within Gender	23.68	14.04	11.40	25.44	25.44	100

A chi-square test on the responses to Question 6c against zip codes also showed a statistical dependency, as shown in Table 6-5. This may be due to the fact that the trip purposes may vary based upon where people live with respect to the system location, and that the predominant traffic through this system location is primarily long-distance, non-commuter trips.

		More like	More likely to cancel trip when high winds are forecast							
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat					
Zip Coo	de	Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total			
Other	Count	39	7	13	9	12	80			
	% within Zip Codes	48.75	8.75	16.25	11.25	15.00	100			
97415	Count	32	9	8	11	12	72			
	% within Zip Codes	44.44	12.50	11.11	15.28	16.67	100			
97420	Count	44	28	11	25	18	120			
	% within Zip Codes	34.92	22.22	8.73	19.84	14.29	100			
97423	Count	14	9	6	11	3	43			
	% within Zip Codes	32.56	20.93	13.95	25.58	6.98	100			
97444	Count	8	9	0	8	7	32			
	% within Zip Codes	25.00	28.13	0.00	25.00	21.88	10(

It can be seen from Table 6-6 that people are more likely to cancel their trip due to high winds when they are less frequent travelers in the corridor. This may be because less frequent travelers are likely on non-commute trips, which could often be more easily canceled.

Table 6-6: C	Cross Tabulatio	on of Trav	el Frequei Coast)	ncy and Q	uestion 60	e Response	(South
		Likeliho	od to cancel	trip when hig	gh winds are	forecast	
Travel Frequency		Very Unlikely	Somewhat Unlikely	Neutral	Somewhat Likely	Very Likely	Total
Once in a week or	Count	30	6	2	8	6	52
more	% in Travel Freq.	57.69	11.54	3.85	15.38	11.54	100
Once or Twice in a	Count	53	20	8	23	16	120
Month	% in Travel Freq.	44.17	16.67	6.67	19.17	13.33	100
Twice or less in a	Count	53	34	28	32	28	175
year	% in Travel Freq.	30.29	19.43	16.00	18.29	16.00	100

As shown in Table 6-7, a higher percentage of female respondents said that it was "very unlikely" or "somewhat unlikely" that they will decide to make the trip with no changes. This is consistent with the responses for question 6b and 6c.

Tał	ole 6-7: Cross Ta	abulation of	f Gender a	nd Questio	n 6c Respo	nse (South	Coast)
		Likelihood t	o decide to m	ake trip whe	n high winds	are forecast	
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Gender	Gender		Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Male	Count	13	19	37	75	83	227
	% within Gender	5.73	8.37	16.30	33.04	36.56	100
Female	Count	21	15	20	32	24	112
	% within Gender	18.75	13.39	17.86	28.57	21.43	100

6.2. Yaquina Bay Bridge

Chi-square tests showed that the responses to Questions 6b, 6c and 6d had statistically significant variations against the gender of respondents, and responses to Question 6c had also statistically significant variations against the vehicle type normally driven by respondents. Table 6-8 shows that a higher percentage (72 percent) of male respondents said they were "unlikely" to take another route compared to female respondents that had a similar response to this question.

	Likelihood to Take Another Route					
Conder		Unlikely or Very		Likely or Very		
Gender		Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Total	
Male	Count	70	15	12	97	
	% within Gender	72.16	15.46	12.37	100	
Female	Count	30	8	16	54	
	% within Gender	55.56	14.81	29.63	100	

The responses to Question 6c failed the chi-square test against gender and vehicle type of the respondents. In Table 6-9, it can be seen that 51 percent of the female respondents said that they were "somewhat likely" or "very likely" to cancel their trip compared to only 23 percent of male respondents with a similar reaction.

Tab	le 6-9: Cross Ta	bulation of	Gender an	d Question	1 6c Respoi	nse (Yaquii	na Bay)	
	Cancel trip when high winds are forecast							
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat			
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total	
Male	Count	104	61	35	32	29	261	
	% within Gender	39.85	23.37	13.41	12.26	11.11	100	
Female	Count	35	28	13	47	32	155	
	% within Gender	22.58	18.06	8.39	30.32	20.65	100	

As shown in Table 6-10, almost double the percentage of respondents (60 percent) driving highprofile vehicles compared to the percentage of respondents (31 percent) driving low-profile vehicles said that they would be very unlikely to cancel their trip if high winds are forecast. This is somewhat surprising since high-profile vehicles would be more susceptible to high winds. However, this may be explained by the fact that most of the respondents with high-profile vehicles drive commercial vehicles and therefore do not have very flexible schedules.

 Table 6-10: Cross Tabulation of Vehicle Type and Question 6c Response (Yaquina Bay)

		C					
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Vehicle Type	e	Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Low Profile	Count	116	86	44	74	59	379
	% within Veh. Type	30.61	22.69	11.61	19.53	15.57	100
High Profile	Count	22	3	6	4	2	37
	% within Veh. Type	59.46	8.11	16.22	10.81	5.41	100

The rating for the question 6d showed a statistically significant dependency on the demographic variable gender. It can be seen from Table 6-11 that the percentage of male respondents who said they were "somewhat likely" or "very likely" to make the trip despite a forecast of high winds was higher (63 percent) than the percentage of female respondents (54 percent) that said the same.

Tabl	e 6-11: Cross Ta	bulation of	f Gender a	nd Question	n 6d Respo	nse (Yaqui	ina Bay)
Decide to make trip when high winds forecasted							
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Male	Count	29	18	50	75	85	257
	% within Gender	11.28	7.00	19.46	29.18	33.07	100
Female	Count	13	28	27	46	35	149
	% within Gender	8.72	18.79	18.12	30.87	23.49	100

7. TRAVELER AWARENESS OF AWWS

Another aspect of the motorist survey was to determine how aware motorists are at these locations of the presence, purpose and functions of these wind warning systems. The respondents were asked the following questions to determine their level of awareness of the system:

- 1. Have you seen this sign?
- 2. Have you seen the lights on top of the sign flashing?
- 3. Were there high winds present when the sign was on?
- 4. Would you find it helpful if wind speeds were posted on the sign?

These were multiple-choice questions. The first question needed to be answered by all the respondents, and the next three questions did not need to be answered by all depending on their response to the first question.

7.1. Sign Awareness

Figure 7-1 shows the spread of the responses to the question about sign awareness. It should be noted that more than 75 percent of the respondents for the Yaquina Bay Bridge system have noticed the sign and more than 60 percent of the respondents have noticed the sign for the South Coast system. The highway has five lanes at Port Orford and four lanes at Wedderburn (i.e. the two ends of the system location), while the highway is just one lane each way on Yaquina Bay Bridge. This may partly explain the fact that a higher percentage of respondents noticed the Yaquina Bay Bridge signs than the South Coast signs. Another reason for the higher awareness of the Yaquina Bay system may be that there are more commuters traveling over the Yaquina Bay Bridge than through the South Coast system.



The chi-square test on the response to question 7a showed a statistically significant dependency on zip code, travel frequency and wind experience for both systems.

As shown in Table 7-1, a significantly higher percentage of respondents from the 97444 zip code (Gold Beach and Pistol River) had seen the signs than the other four zip code groups. This may be because the highway (US 101) is just one lane facing the wind warning sign near Gold Beach in Wedderburn compared to two lanes facing the sign located near Port Orford. This increases the chances of local drivers noticing these signs. This could also be due to the trip patterns of the residents in Gold Beach and Pistol River area.

		Sign S	Seen?	
Zip Coo	le	Yes	No	Total
Other	Count	49	34	83
	% in Zip Code	59.04	40.96	100
97415	Count	47	28	75
	% in Zip Code	62.67	37.33	100
97420	Count	76	48	124
	% in Zip Code	61.29	38.71	100
97423	Count	25	18	43
	% in Zip Code	58.14	41.86	100
97444	Count	32	1	33
	% in Zip Code	96.97	3.03	100

As seen in Table 7-2, a significantly higher percentage of the local drivers from zip codes 97365 and 97394 (Newport, Agate Beach and Waldport) have seen the sign than the respondents from other areas. This may be because the local drivers drive through the system location more frequently than the drivers from other areas.

		Sign Se	en?	
Zip Coo	de	Yes	No	Total
Other	Count	78	38	116
	% in Zip Code	67.24	32.76	100
97365	Count	119	24	143
	% in Zip Code	83.22	16.78	100
97367	Count	34	33	67
	% in Zip Code	50.75	49.25	100
97391	Count	42	15	57
	% in Zip Code	73.68	26.32	100
97394	Count	37	5	42
	% in Zip Code	88.10	11.90	100

Respondents who drive twice or less in a year through these system locations have noticed these signs in significantly lower percentages (44 percent for South Coast and 31 percent for Yaquina Bay) compared to more frequent travelers as shown in Table 7-3.

				Sign S	een?				
		South Coast Yaquina Bay Bridge							
Travel Frequen	су	Yes	No	Total	Yes No Total				
Once in a week	Count	45	8	53	205	33	238		
or more	% in Travel Freq.	84.91	15.09	100	86.13	13.87	100		
Once or twice in	Count	102	19	121	85	39	124		
a month	% in Travel Freq.	84.30	15.70	100	68.55	31.45	100		
Twice or less in	Count	79	100	179	19	43	62		
a year	% in Travel Freg.	44.13	55.87	100	30.65	69.35	100		

As shown in Table 7-4, a significantly higher percentage of respondents – 84 percent for South Coast and 86 percent for Yaquina Bay – who have driven through the system location when high winds were present have noticed the signs than drivers who have not experienced high cross winds while driving these system locations previously.

Table /	-4: Cross Tabulation	of High V Re	sponse	ving Exp	erience a	na Questi	on /a
				Sign S	Seen?		
		S	South Coas	t	Yaqı	uina Bay Br	idge
High Wind I	Experience	Yes	No	Total	Yes No Tota		Total
Yes	Count	144	28	172	192	32	224
	% in High Wind Exp.	83.72	16.28	100	85.71	14.29	10
No	Count	58	58	116	78	54	13
	% in High Wind Exp.	50.00	50.00	100	59.09	40.91	10
Don't recall	Count	27	43	70	39	27	6
	% in High Wind Exp.	38.57	61.43	100	59.09	40.91	10

7.2. **Sign Activation**

Only respondents who stated that they have noticed the high wind warning signs were asked to answer the second question (7b): Have you seen the lights on top of the sign flashing? Figure 7-2 shows the percentage of respondents that have seen the beacons flashing and the percentage of respondents that have not seen the beacons flashing. The percentage of respondents that said "No" to this question includes respondents who have not traveled through this system location when high winds were present.



About half of the respondents for both systems who have seen the static warning signs stated that they have not seen the beacons flashing. This could be for several reasons. First, they may have driven through the system locations when high winds were not present. Only about half of the respondents said that they experienced high winds when they traveled through these system locations. Second, they may have driven through when high winds were present, but did not notice the beacons were flashing. Third, high winds may have been present, but the flashing beacons did not activate. Respondents who said they have not seen the beacons flashing are most likely the respondents who drove through the system locations only during normal (i.e. no high cross winds) conditions between November 2003 and June 2004.

A chi-square test on the response to whether the respondents have seen the beacons on top of the signs flashing showed a statistically significant dependency on zip code, travel frequency and wind experience among the South Coast respondents and only on travel frequency and wind experience among Yaquina Bay respondents.

Respondents from zip code 97444 had a significantly higher percentage of drivers (91 percent) having seen the beacons flashing than respondents from the other four groups. This is consistent with the response distribution for question 7a.

A significantly higher percentage of respondents -76 percent for South Coast and 55 percent for Yaquina Bay - that drive through the system at least once per week had seen the beacons flashing than the less frequent drivers through the system as shown in Table 7-5. This makes sense, as the more trips a person takes through the corridor, the more likely they would be to experience a high wind event, and see the beacons flash.

				Were lights s	een on	top of si	gn flasł	ning?	
		South Coast				Yaquina Bay Bridge			
Travel Frequen	су	Yes	No	Don't recall	Total	Yes	No	Don't recall	Total
Once in a week	Count	35	10	1	46	114	77	17	208
or more	% in Travel Freq.	76.09	21.74	2.17	100	54.81	37.02	8.17	100
Once or twice	Count	49	46	14	109	37	39	13	89
in a month	% in Travel Freq.	44.95	42.20	12.84	100	41.57	43.82	14.61	100
Twice or less in	Count	23	58	10	91	2	21	2	25
a year	% in Travel Freq.	25.27	63.74	10.99	100	8.00	84.00	8.00	100

Table 7-5: Cross Tabulation of Travel Frequency and Question 7b Response

The percentage of respondents who have seen the beacons flashing and have experienced high cross winds while driving -61 percent for South Coast and 66 percent for Yaquina Bay - was significantly higher than the percentage of respondents that have seen the signs flashing but have not experienced high cross winds while driving through these locations previously (22 percent for South Coast and 20 percent for Yaquina Bay). The variation in the interpretation of the term "high winds" by respondents could be a contributing factor for about a 20 percent "False" or "Missed" warnings. These cross-tabulations are shown in Table 7-6.

				Were lights	seen on t	op of sig	n flashin	g?	
			Sou	th Coast			Yaquina	a Bay Bridge	
High Wind E	Experience	Yes	No	Don't recall	Total	Yes No Don't recall			Total
Yes	Count	91	42	15	148	129	51	16	19
	% in High Wind Exp.	61.49	28.38	10.14	100	65.82	26.02	8.16	10
No	Count	15	50	2	67	17	61	8	8
	% in High Wind Exp.	22.39	74.63	2.99	100	19.77	70.93	9.30	10
Don't recall	Count	3	23	8	34	8	24	8	4
	% in High Wind Exp.	8.82	67.65	23.53	100	20.00	60.00	20.00	10

Figure 7-3 graphs the cross tabulation shown in Table 7-6. It should be noted that more than 70 percent of the respondents either said they saw the beacons flashing or that they could not recall whether they saw the beacons flashing for both the systems. Conversely, only 20 to 25 percent of respondents indicated having experience with high winds in these areas but not seeing the flashing beacon.



7.3. Accuracy

Respondents who stated they have noticed the beacons flashing were asked whether they experienced high cross winds when they saw the beacons flashing. Figure 7-4 shows the

percentage of respondents that answered this question (i.e. high winds were present or high winds were not present when they saw the lights flashing).



A potentially harmful scenario is the negative perception of the reliability of the sign by the public. The percentage of respondents that stated that there were no high cross winds when they saw the sign flashing is about 5 percent. Since the phrase "high cross winds" was not defined, some of these respondents may not have perceived the winds as high. Moreover, the system is designed to be activated when average wind speeds over a two-minute period are 35 mph or higher. Motorists may drive through the most wind-exposed parts of these system locations when gusts have subsided.

Chi-square tests of the responses to Question 7c showed no statistically significant dependency on any of the demographic variables.

7.4. Usefulness of Wind Speed Report

Respondents were also asked whether they would find it useful if the wind speeds were posted along with warning beacons flashing. Respondents who stated they had seen the beacons flashing were asked to answer this question; 80 percent of these respondents for both system locations said that they would find it useful if wind speeds were posted along with the warning. Figure 7-5 shows the distribution of the response to the question.



A chi-square test of these responses against demographic variables found that there was a significant dependency of these responses for the South Coast system based on gender. Table 7-7 shows the cross tabulation.

		Would like to	see wind spee	d posted
Gender		Yes	No	Total
Male	Count	95	30	125
	% within Gender	76.00	24.00	100
Female	Count	48	4	52
	% within Gender	92.31	7.69	100

8. SYSTEM FUNCTIONALITY

A significant purpose of this survey was to evaluate how drivers would react to a high wind warning message by AWWS. Drivers' reaction will depend on their perception of the reliability of the system. The respondents were asked two sets of questions to determine their perception of AWWS.

The first set of questions asked the respondents to express how likely they were to do a given set of actions in response to a warning message from AWWS. The set of reactions included the following.

- 1. Drive more slowly
- 2. Pull over to the shoulder and wait
- 3. Stop at a nearby area and wait
- 4. Take an alternate route, if available
- 5. Make no changes

This was an ordinal rating question with five levels of rating, similar to question 6 (regarding a driver's likely reaction to a high wind forecast). The mean rating of the respondents on how likely they were to take these actions is shown in descending order in Figure 8-1. Most of the respondents agreed with "drive more slowly" option with a mean response rating of about 4.5. All respondents were asked to rate their likelihood of taking an alternate route, and the mean rate includes the responses from drivers who do not have an alternate route. This may explain the low rating of this option, as about half of respondents reported not having a viable alternative route.



A chi-square test on the ratings by the respondents to the questions on their response to a high wind warning from AWWS showed that some of the ratings had a statistically significant correlation with gender, travel frequency, wind experience and zip codes, as shown in Table 8-1.

		Correlated Variables					
No.	Description	South Coast	Yaquina Bay Bridge				
8a	Drive more slowly	None	None				
8b	Pull Over	Gender Travel Frequency	None				
8c	Stop at a nearby rest area	Gender Travel Frequency	Gender				
8d	Take an alternate route	None	Gender Travel Frequency Wind Experience				
8e	Make no changes	Zip Codes Gender	None				

Table 8-1:	Variables	Correlated	with	Responses	to A	AWWS	Warning
1 abic 0-1.	variabics	correlateu	** 1 U I I	Responses			vv ar ming

8.1. South Coast System

As shown in Table 8-2, a significantly higher percentage of male respondents (71 percent) compared to female respondents (55 percent) said that they were either "very unlikely" or "somewhat unlikely" to pull over to the shoulder and wait when AWWS shows a high wind warning.

		Likelih	ood to Pull O	ver and Wait	t due to High	Winds	
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Male	Count	96	68	35	17	15	23
	% in Gender	41.56	29.44	15.15	7.36	6.49	10
Female	Count	31	31	15	28	7	11
	% in Gender	27.68	27.68	13.39	25.00	6.25	10

Table 8-3 shows that a higher percentage of respondents that travel through the system location once or more in a week (75 percent) compared to less frequent drivers said that they were "very unlikely" or "somewhat unlikely" to pull over to the shoulder and wait. This may be due to the fact that the more frequent drivers are more familiar with driving through high winds through these locations; therefore they feel more confident driving in these conditions.

Table 8-3:	Cross Tabulatio	on of Trav	rel Frequer Coast)	ncy and Q	uestion 81) Response	(South
		Likel	y to Pull Ove	r and Wait D	ue to High W	/inds	
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Travel Frequenc	y	Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Once in a week	Count	28	12	9	3	1	53
or more	% in Travel Freq.	52.83	22.64	16.98	5.66	1.89	100
Once or twice in	Count	50	32	12	17	6	117
a month	% in Travel Freq.	42.74	27.35	10.26	14.53	5.13	100
Twice or less in a	Count	51	53	29	25	15	173
year	% in Travel Freq.	29.48	30.64	16.76	14.45	8.67	100

Sixty-nine percent of the male respondents for the South Coast system said that they were very or somewhat unlikely to stop at a nearby rest area, compared to 49 percent of the female respondents, when the AWWS indicated high winds were present (see Table 8-4).

Table	e 8-4: Cross	Fabulation	of Gender	and Quest	ion 8c Resp	ponse (Sout	h Coast)
		Likely to	Stop at Rest	Area and Wa	ait Due to Hig	gh Winds	
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Male	Count	100	60	30	27	15	232
	% in Gender	43.10	25.86	12.93	11.64	6.47	100
Female	Count	31	25	20	23	12	111
	% in Gender	27.93	22.52	18.02	20.72	10.81	100

More frequent travelers – those who travel once or more per week through the corridor – were more unlikely to stop at a nearby rest area and wait compared to the less frequent drivers, as shown in Table 8-5.

 Table 8-5: Cross Tabulation of Travel Frequency and Question 8c Response (South Coast)

		Likely to	Stop at Rest	Area and Wa	ait Due to Hig	gh Winds	
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Travel Frequency		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Once in a week or	Count	28	11	10	3	1	53
more	% in Travel Freq.	52.83	20.75	18.87	5.66	1.89	100
Once or twice in a	Count	52	32	11	17	6	118
month	% in Travel Freq.	44.07	27.12	9.32	14.41	5.08	100
Twice or less in a	Count	52	41	29	29	21	172
year	% in Travel Freq.	30.23	23.84	16.86	16.86	12.21	100

The responses to Question 8e showed a statistically significant dependency on zip codes, as shown in Table 8-6. The local respondents from zip code 97444 stated that they were less likely to make changes due to high winds as compared to respondents from other zip codes.

		Likelih	ood to Make	No Changes	Due to High	Winds	
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Zip Cod	е	Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Others	Count	24	3	23	14	14	78
	% in Zip Codes	30.77	3.85	29.49	17.95	17.95	100
97415	Count	13	6	21	18	13	7
	% in Zip Codes	18.31	8.45	29.58	25.35	18.31	100
97420	Count	18	24	27	26	22	117
	% in Zip Codes	15.38	20.51	23.08	22.22	18.80	100
97423	Count	6	4	11	13	8	42
	% in Zip Codes	14.29	9.52	26.19	30.95	19.05	100
97444	Count	13	4	5	8	2	32
	% in Zip Codes	40.63	12.50	15.63	25.00	6.25	100

As shown in Table 8-7, 45 percent of the male respondents said that they were either very or somewhat likely to make no changes when AWWS shows high wind warning compared to 31 percent of female respondents (Table 8-7).

Table 8-7:	Cross Tab	Table between	Gender and I	Responses to	Question 8e
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		Likelih	ood to Make	No Changes	Due to High	Winds	
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat		
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total
Male	Count	39	22	64	54	49	228
	% in Gender	17.11	9.65	28.07	23.68	21.49	100
Female	Count	32	19	22	25	9	107
	% in Gender	29.91	17.76	20.56	23.36	8.41	100

8.2. Yaquina Bay Bridge System

As was the case among the respondents for the South Coast System, a significantly higher percentage of male respondents (70 percent) compared to female respondents (52 percent) stated that they were very or somewhat unlikely to stop at a nearby rest area when the AWWS is showing a high wind warning. This is shown in Table 8-8.

		Likelihood	ikelihood to Stop at Rest Area and Wait Due to High Winds						
		Very	Somewhat		Somewhat				
Gender		Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely	Total		
Male	Count	114	66	33	32	14	25		
	% in Gender	44.02	25.48	12.74	12.36	5.41	10		
Female	Count	45	37	26	32	16	15		
	% in Gender	28.85	23.72	16.67	20.51	10.26	10		

The responses to Question 8d, regarding the likelihood of taking an alternative route, showed a statistically significant dependency on gender, travel frequency and wind experience. As expected, Table 8-9 shows that a higher percentage of female respondents said that they are likely to take an alternate route when the beacons are flashing. However, most respondents, regardless of gender, were unlikely to take another route, which likely correlates with the lack of viable alternative routes.

		Likely to	Take Anothe	r Route	
Gender		Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Tot
Male	Count	70	15	12	
	% in Gender	72.16	15.46	12.37	
emale	Count	30	8	16	
	% in Gender	55.56	14.81	29.63	1

Table 8-10 and Table 8-11 show the cross tabulation of the responses to Question 8d against travel frequency and high wind experience.

Table 8-10: Cross Tabulation of Travel Frequency and Question 8d Response (Yaquina)
Bay)

		Likelihood	er Route		
Travel Frequen	су	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Total
Once in a week	Count	51	11	13	75
or more	% in Travel Freq.	68.00	14.67	17.33	100
Once or twice in	Count	29	7	8	44
a month	% in Travel Freq.	65.91	15.91	18.18	100
Twice or less in	Count	20	6	8	34
a year	% in Travel Freq.	58.82	17.65	23.53	100

		Likelihood to	Take Another F	Route	
High Wind E	Experience	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Total
Yes	Count	49	10	8	67
	% in High Wind Exp.	73.13	14.93	11.94	100
No	Count	37	11	14	62
	% in High Wind Exp.	59.68	17.74	22.58	100
Don't recall	Count	15	3	7	25
	% in High Wind Exp.	60.00	12.00	28.00	100

....

The respondents were also asked to rate their agreement with the following set of statements.

- 1. This system would provide me with useful information
- 2. The system would accurately indicate when high winds are present
- 3. I would feel safer driving this road knowing the system is in place
- 4. This system does not sound useful

This question was also scored on a 1-to-5 ordinal rating scale, with 1 representing strongly disagree, and 5 representing strongly agree. The mean rating of respondents for these statements are shown in Figure 8-2. The response to the statement "This system would provide me with useful information" received the highest average rating (4.26 and 4.18 for South Coast and Yaquina Bay Bridge systems, respectively) on the ordinal scale explained above. The respondents also agreed with the statements regarding system accuracy and improved safety with an average score of about 4 for both the systems. Survey respondents disagreed with the statement "This system does not sound very useful" on an average scale of about 1.75 for both the systems.



A chi-square test on the responses to Question 9 on the user perception of the system effectiveness against the demographic variables showed that there was a statistically significant dependency between gender and the rating for Question 9c among the Yaquina Bay Bridge system respondents. The cross tabulation for this chi-square test is shown in Table 8-12. It shows that a significantly higher percentage of female respondents (86 percent) either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement regarding improved safety than did male respondents (73 percent).

Table 8-12: Cross Tabulation of Gender and Question 9c Response (Yaquin							ina Bay)		
		F	Feel safer driving with system in place						
Gender		Strongly			-	Strongly			
		disagree	e Disagree Neutral A		Agree	agree	Total		
Male	Count	6	7	50	94	79	236		
	% in Gender	2.54	2.97	21.19	39.83	33.47	100		
Female	Count	3	3	10	37	63	116		
	% in Gender	2.59	2.59	8.62	31.90	54.31	100		

The respondents were also asked whether they thought that there were other locations in Oregon where the system would be useful for the travelers. The summary of the comments from respondents for the locations is provided in Appendix B under Tabular Analysis Results.

The survey questionnaire also contained an open-ended question and space for respondents' comments. A summary of these comments is also provided in the Appendix B. The most

frequent comment among those who replied was that trucks and high profile vehicles should be restricted on these corridors during high wind events.

9. CONCLUSIONS

The goals of the automated wind warning systems (AWWS) deployed in Oregon are threefold:

- Improve the safety and security of the region's rural transportation system
- Provide sustainable advanced traveler information systems that collect and disseminate credible, accurate "real-time" information
- Increase operational efficiency and productivity focusing on system providers

A motorist survey was conducted to assess the following MOEs:

- System usage by motorists
- System awareness among motorists
- Sign clarity
- Message credibility and reliability

The following conclusions on the measures of effectiveness can be derived from the analysis of the survey responses. Table 9-1 shows that most of the survey respondents thought the sign would provide them useful and accurate information and a significant percentage of the respondents have seen the sign.

	Measures					
MOE	South Coast	Yaquina Bay				
System Awareness	84 percent of the respondents who have driven through the location during high cross winds have seen the beacons flashing.	86 percent of the respondents who have driven through the location during high cross winds have seen the beacons flashing.				
System Usage	90 percent of the survey respondents are "very likely" or "likely" to slow down when high wind warning sign is on.	92 percent of the survey respondents are "very likely" or "likely" to slow down when high wind warning sign is on.				
Sign Clarity	More than 60 percent have seen the sign	More than 75 percent have seen the sign				
Message Credibility and Reliability	84 percent of the survey respondents either "strongly agree" or "agree" that the system will provide them accurate information	80 percent of the survey respondents either "strongly agree" or "agree" that the system will provide them accurate information				

APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Figure A-1: Survey Instrument for South Coast System

۲۱ ۲	hank you for taking the time to complete this survey! Yo improve safety challenges associated with driving in hi This project is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Tr Institute, Montana s	our response gh wind area ansportation State Univer	es will help the as. For your and is admin sity - Bozema	e Oregon [privacy, th iistered by an.	Department of his survey is the Western 1	Transportation anonymous. Fransportation						
1.	How often do you travel the section of Highway U Port Orford and Wedderburn (see map). (Check o Daily Once or twice Once or twice in a month Once or twice Never	S 101 betwee mly ONE bo: e in a week e in a year	ren x) ST POR			COOS BAY FAIRVIEW COQUILLE						
2.	Did you encounter high winds when you drove thi since November 2003? (Check only ONE box) Tyes No Don't recall	Did you encounter high winds when you drove this road anytime since November 2003? (Check only ONE box) Yes No Don't recall										
3.	How concerned are you about high winds when driving the section of Highway 101 between Port Orford and Wedderburn? (Check only ONE box) Always concerned Concerned during this season (November to March) Concerned only during storms in this season (November to March) Not at all concerned What information sources do you use for weather information before traveling? (Check AI I that evalue)											
4.	What information sources do you use for weather information before traveling: (Check ALL that apply) Television Newspaper Radio Dial 511 or 1-800-977-ODOT Observation of existing conditions TripCheck Website Other (please specify) None											
5.	How much do you agree with the following statem (Circle only ONE number per line)	ents related	l to your driv	ving in hig	h winds?							
		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree						
_	a) My vehicle may leave its lane.	5	4	3	2	1						
	b) My vehicle may overturn.	5	4	3	2	1						
-	c) Other vehicles may overturn or leave their lane.	5	4	3	2	1						
-	d) I may lose part of my cargo.	5	4	3	2	1						
-	e) I'm more concerned about high winds with rain.	5	4	3	2	1						
_	f) I'm more concerned about it when it is icy.	5	4	3	2	1						
_	g) I'm not at all concerned	5	4	3	2	1						
6.	When high winds are forecasted on this roadway, I	HOW LIKE	LY are you	to? (Circle	e only ONE nu	mber per line)						
-		Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Neutral	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely						
_	a) allow extra time for the trip?	5	4	3	2	1						
	b) take another route?	5	4	3	2	1						
-	Check if there is no alternate route											
_	c) cancel trip?	5	4	3	2	1						
_	a) decide to make the trip?	3	4	3	2	1						
7.	OD01 has installed a high wind warning system f Highway US 101 between Port Orford and Wedde system includes a sign with flashing lights that is t high winds as shown in the picture. (Check only ONE box per question) a) Have you seen this sign? □ Yes □ No - go to Question 8 b) Have you seen the lights on top of the sign flashin □ Yes □ No - go to Question 8 c) Were there high winds present when the sign was □ Yes □ No d) Would you find it helpful if wind speeds were por □ Yes □ No	ng? Don't reco s on? Don't reco sted on the s	s on nring all all sign?									
	Survey conf	inued on n	ext page									

If the lights on the sign WERE flashing indicating high cross winds, when you are driving, HOW LIKELY would you be to ...? (Circle only ONE number per line) Very Somewhat Somewhat Very Neutral Likely Unlikelv Unlikelv Likely a) drive more slowly? 5 4 3 2 1 4 b) pull over to the shoulder and wait? 5 3 2 1 5 4 2 c) stop at a nearby area and wait? 3 1 d) take an alternate route? 5 4 3 2 1 e) make no changes? 5 4 3 2 1 Based on your experience, how much do you agree with the following statements. (Circle only ONE per line) Strongly Strongly Neutral Disagree Agree Disagree Agree a) This system would provide me useful 5 4 3 2 1 information. b) The system would accurately indicate 5 4 3 2 1 when high winds are present. c) I would feel safer driving this road 5 4 2 3 1 knowing the system is in place. d) This system does not sound very useful. 5 4 3 2 1 10. Are there other locations that you travel in Oregon where this system might be beneficial? If so, please list them in the space below. 11. The following information is needed to ensure that your travel needs are properly represented in this survey. It will be used for the purposes of this survey only. (Check ONE box per question) a) What is your home zip code? Zip b) What is your age? □ 15 – 24 years □ 25 - 44 years 🗖 45 – 64 years □ 65 + years 🗖 Male c) What is your gender? Female 🗖 Passenger car / pickup / Sport-utility vehicle / minivan d) What type of vehicle do you normally drive Recreational vehicle / camper when you go on Hwy 101 between Wedderburn and Port Orford? Semi Truck 🗖 Bus 🗖 Motorcycle □ Other Please provide any comments that you think would help us in this study. When finished, please return the completed survey in the postage paid envelope along with the yellow card to enter the drawing for \$100 by June 15, 2004. If you are interested in receiving a summary of the survey results, please check the box on the yellow card. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!

E.

Figure A-2: Survey Instrument for Yaquina Bay Bridge System

Т	mprove safety challenges associated with driving in hi his project is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Tra Institute, Montana \$	gh wind area ansportation State Univer	as. For your and is admin sity - Bozema	privacy, tł istered by n.	the Western	anonymous Fransportatio
	How often do vou travel over Yaquina Bay Bridge	on Highwa	w US 101(see	e man), <i>(C</i>	heck only ON	E box)
	Daily Once or twice	e in a week	Par	sific ean	\sim	
	□ Once or twice in a month □ Once or twice □ Never	: in a year		LINCOLN BEACH	کے OREC	
!.	Did you encounter high winds when you drove ove bridge anytime since November 2003? (Check only ONE hox)	er this	STUDY AREA		SILETZ	POLK OUNTY
	□ Yes □ No □ Don't recall		YAQUINA BAY BRIDGE	NEWPORT	TOLEDO CO	3
8.	How concerned are you about high winds when du this bridge? (Check only ONE box) Always concerned Concerned during this season (November to Marce) Concerned only during storms in this season (No Not at all concerned	t iving on h) vember to N	south BEACH	he		
	What information sources do you use for weather	informatio	n before trav	eling? (Cl	neck ALL that	apply)
	Television	□ New	spaper		-	
	 Radio Observation of existing conditions 	Dial	511 or 1-800- Theck Websit	977-ODO	Т	
	Other (please specify)	_ □ None	encer websit			
	How much do you agree with the following statem (Circle only ONE number per line)	ents related	l to your driv	ring in hig	h winds?	
		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
_	a) My vehicle may leave its lane.	5	4	3	2	1
_	b) My vehicle may overturn.	5	4	3	2	1
	c) Other vehicles may overturn or leave their lane.	5	4	3	2	1
_	d) I may lose part of my cargo.	5	4	3	2	1
	e) I'm more concerned about high winds with rain.	5	4	3	2	1
	f) I'm more concerned about it when it is icy.	5	4	3	2	1
	g) I'm not at all concerned	5	4	3	2	1
	When high winds are forecasted over this bridge, H	IOW LIKE	LY are you t	t o ? (Circle	only ONE nu	mber per lin
_		Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Neutral	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
_	a) allow extra time for the trip?	5	4	3	2	1
	b) take another route?Check if there is no alternate route	5	4	3	2	1
	c) cancel trip?	5	4	3	2	1
	N 1 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1					

		Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Neutral	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
a)	drive more slowly?	5	4	3	2	1
b)	pull over to the shoulder and wait?	5	4	3	2	1
c)	stop at a nearby area and wait?	5	4	3	2	1
d)	take an alternate route?	5	4	3	2	1
e)	make no changes?	5	4	3	2	1

8. If the lights on the sign WERE flashing due to high winds, when you are driving, HOW LIKELY would you be to...? (Circle only ONE number per line)

9. Based on your experience, how much do you agree with the following statements. (Circle only ONE per line)

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a)	This system would provide me useful information.	5	4	3	2	1
b)	The system would accurately indicate when high winds are present.	5	4	3	2	1
c)	I would feel safer driving this road knowing the system is in place.	5	4	3	2	1
d)	This system does not sound very useful.	5	4	3	2	1

10. Are there other locations that you travel in Oregon where this system might be beneficial? If so, please list them in the space below.

11. The following information is needed to ensure that your travel needs are properly represented in this survey. It will be used for the purposes of this survey only. (Check ONE box per question)

a) What is your home zip code?	Zip
b) What is your age?	□ 15 – 24 years
,	□ 25 – 44 years
	□ 45 - 64 years
	\Box 65 + years
c) What is your gender?	Male
	Female
d) What type of vehicle do you normally drive	Passenger car / pickup / Sport-utility vehicle / minivan
when you go over Yaquina Bay Bridge?	Recreational vehicle / camper
	Semi Truck
	🗖 Bus
	Motorcycle
	□ Other

Please provide any comments that you think would help us in this study. ____

When finished, please return the completed survey in the postage paid envelope along with the yellow card to enter the drawing for \$100 by **June 15, 2004**. If you are interested in receiving a summary of the survey results, please check the box on the yellow card.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!

APPENDIX B: TABULAR RESULTS

Results of Survey for South Coast System

- **1.** How often do you travel over Yaquina Bay Bridge on Highway US 101(see map). (Check only ONE box)
 - Daily

- Once or twice in a weekOnce or twice in a year
- \square Once or twice in a month
- □ Never

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Daily	16	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Once or twice in a week	37	10.1	10.3	14.7
	Once or twice in a month	125	34.1	34.7	49.4
	Once or twice in a year	167	45.5	46.4	95.8
	Never	15	4.1	4.2	100.0
	Total	360	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	7	1.9		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		72.00	Mean Annual	Trips	27
Median Count		37.00 Median Annual Trips			6.25
Std. Dev	iation Count	69.72	Std. Deviation	Annual Trips	4.92

- 2. Did you encounter high winds when you drove this road anytime since November 2003? (*Check* only ONE box)
 - ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't recall

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Yes	177	48.2	50.7	50.7
	No	116	31.6	33.2	84.0
	Don't recall	54	14.7	15.5	99.4
	Error	2	0.5	0.6	100.0
	Total	349	95.1	100.0	
Missing	System	18	4.9		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Co	ount	115.67			
Median (Count	116.00			
Std. Dev	iation Count	61.50			

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3. How concerned are you about high winds when driving the section of Highway 101 between Port Orford and Wedderburn?

(Check only ONE box)

□ Always concerned

Concerned during this season (November to March)

Concerned only during storms in this season (November to March)

□ Not at all concerned

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Always concerned	82	22.3	22.8	22.8
	Concerned during this season (Nov-Mar)	47	12.8	13.1	35.9
	Concerned only during storms in this season (Nov-Mar)	163	44.4	45.4	81.3
	Not concerned at all	67	18.3	18.7	100.0
	Total	359	97.8	100.0	
Missing System		8	2.2		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean	Count	89.75			
Media	n Count	74.50			
Std. D	eviation Count	50.89			

4. What information sources do you use for weather information before traveling? (Check ALL *that apply*)

Television

- **🗖** Radio
- **Observation** Of existing conditions

- □ Newspaper Dial 511 or 1-800-977-ODOT
- □ Other (*please specify*) _____

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Television	188	51.2	51.2	51.2
	Radio	72	19.6	19.6	70.8
	Observation of existing	51	13.9	13.9	84.7
	Newspaper	6	1.6	1.6	86.4
	Dial 511 or 1 - 800 - 977 - ODOT	6	1.6	1.6	88.0
	TripCheck Website	10	2.7	2.7	90.7
	None	31	8.4	8.4	99.2
	Other	3	0.8	0.8	100.0
	Total	367	100.0	100.0	
Mean (Count	45.88			
Mediar	Count	20.50			
Std. De	eviation Count	62.60			

□ TripCheck Website □ None

5. How much do you agree with the following statements related to your driving in high winds?

(Circle only ONE number per line)

		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a)	My vehicle may leave its lane.	5	4	3	2	1
b)	My vehicle may overturn.	5	4	3	2	1
c)	Other vehicles may overturn or leave their lane.	5	4	3	2	1
d)	I may lose part of my cargo.	5	4	3	2	1
e)	I'm more concerned about high winds with rain.	5	4	3	2	1
f)	I'm more concerned about it when it is icy.	5	4	3	2	1
g)	I'm not at all concerned	5	4	3	2	1

a) My vehicle may leave its lane

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	35	9.5	9.8	9.8
	Somewhat Disagree	47	12.8	13.2	23.0
	Neutral	46	12.5	12.9	36.0
	Somewhat Agree	140	38.1	39.3	75.3
	Strongly Agree	88	24.0	24.7	100.0
	Total	356	97.0	100.0	
Missing	g System	11	3.0		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean C	Count	71.20	Mean Agreement		4
Mediar	n Count	47.00	Median Agree	ement	0.39
Std. De	eviation Count	43.44	Std. Deviation	n Agreement	0.65

b) My vehicle may overturn

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	113	30.8	31.8	31.8
	Somewhat Disagree	70	19.1	19.7	51.5
	Neutral	71	19.3	20.0	71.5
	Somewhat Agree	62	16.9	17.5	89.0
	Strongly Agree	39	10.6	11.0	100.0
	Total	355	96.7	100.0	
Missing	g System	12	3.3		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean C	Count	71.00	Mean Agreement		3
Median	Count	70.00	Median Agree	0.55	
Std. De	eviation Count	26.79	Std. Deviation	n Agreement	0.15

c) Other vehicles may overturn or leave their lane

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	3.0	3.1	3.1
	Somewhat Disagree	13	3.5	3.7	6.8
	Neutral	37	10.1	10.5	17.2
	Somewhat Agree	152	41.4	42.9	60.2
	Strongly Agree	141	38.4	39.8	100.0
	Total	354	96.5	100.0	
Missing	g System	13	3.5		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		70.80	Mean Agreem	4	
Mediar	n Count	37.00	Median Agree	0.31	
Std. De	eviation Count	69.97	Std. Deviatior	n Agreement	0.94

d) I may lose part of my cargo

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	116	31.6	34.1	34.1
	Somewhat Disagree	31	8.4	9.1	43.2
	Neutral	102	27.8	30.0	73.2
	Somewhat Agree	56	15.3	16.5	89.7
	Strongly Agree	35	9.5	10.3	100.0
	Total	340	92.6	100.0	
Missin	g System	27	7.4		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		68.00	Mean Agreement		3
Median Count		56.00	Median Agreement		0.51
Std. De	eviation Count	38.93	Std. Devia	tion Agree	0.26

e) I'm more concerned about high winds with rain

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	12	3.3	3.4	3.4
	Somewhat Disagree	9	2.5	2.5	5.9
	Neutral	48	13.1	13.4	19.3
	Somewhat Agree	126	34.3	35.3	54.6
	Strongly Agree	162	44.1	45.4	100.0
	Total	357	97.3	100.0	
Missing	g System	10	2.7		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		71.40	Mean Agreement		4
Median Count		48.00	Median Agreement		0.40
Std. De	eviation Count	69.21	Std. Devia	tion Agree	0.98

f) I'm more concerned about it when it is icy

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	3.0	3.2	3.2
	Somewhat Disagree	13	3.5	3.7	6.9
	Neutral	37	10.1	10.7	17.6
	Somewhat Agree	82	22.3	23.6	41.2
	Strongly Agree	204	55.6	58.8	100.0
	Total	347	94.6	100.0	
Missing	g System	20	5.4		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		69.40	Mean Agreement		4
Median Count		37.00	Median Agreement		0.32
Std. De	eviation Count	80.49	Std. Devia	tion Agree	1.18

g) I'm not at all concerned

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	172	46.9	51.5	51.5
	Somewhat Disagree	53	14.4	15.9	67.4
	Neutral	73	19.9	21.9	89.2
	Somewhat Agree	24	6.5	7.2	96.4
	Strongly Agree	12	3.3	3.6	100.0
	Total	334	91.0	100.0	
Missing	g System	33	9.0		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		66.80	Mean Agreement		2
Median Count		53.00	Median Agreement		0.32
Std. De	eviation Count	63.50	Std. Devia	tion Agree	0.18

6. When high winds are forecasted on this roadway, HOW LIKELY are you to? (Circle only ONE number per line)

	Very Likely	Somewh at Likely	Neutral	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
a) allow extra time for the trip?	5	4	3	2	1
b) take another route? Check if there is no alternate route	5	4	3	2	1
c) cancel trip?	5	4	3	2	1
d) decide to make the trip?	5	4	3	2	1

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a) allow extra time for the trip?

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	23	6.3	6.6	6.6
	Somewhat Unlikely	28	7.6	8.0	14.5
	Neutral	33	9.0	9.4	23.9
	Somewhat Likely	110	30.0	31.3	55.3
	Very Likely	157	42.8	44.7	100.0
	Total	351	95.6	100.0	
Missing	g System	16	4.4		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		70.20	Mean Agreement		4
Median Count		33.00	Median Agreement		0.28
Std. De	eviation Count	60.23	Std. Devia	tion Agree	0.92

b) take another route?

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	80	21.8	22.7	22.7
	Somewhat Unlikely	33	9.0	9.3	32.0
	Neutral	15	4.1	4.2	36.3
	Somewhat Likely	26	7.1	7.4	43.6
	Very Likely	16	4.4	4.5	48.2
	No alternate route	183	49.9	51.8	100.0
	Total	353	96.2	100.0	
Missing	g System	14	3.8		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		54.60	Mean Agreement		1
Median Count		26.00	Median Ag	greement	0.27
Std. De	eviation Count	72.16	Std. Devia	tion Agree	0.07

c) cancel trip?

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	137	37.3	38.8	38.8
	Somewhat Unlikely	62	16.9	17.6	56.4
	Neutral	38	10.4	10.8	67.1
	Somewhat Likely	64	17.4	18.1	85.3
	Very Likely	52	14.2	14.7	100.0
	Total	353	96.2	100.0	
Missing	g System	14	3.8		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		70.60	Mean Agreement		3
Median Count		62.00	Median Agreement		0.39
Std. De	eviation Count	38.52	Std. Devia	tion Agree	0.21

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d) decide to make the trip?

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	35	9.5	10.2	10.2
	Somewhat Unlikely	35	9.5	10.2	20.3
	Neutral	57	15.5	16.6	36.9
	Somewhat Likely	107	29.2	31.1	68.0
	Very Likely	110	30.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	344	93.7	100.0	
Missing	g System	23	6.3		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		68.80	Mean Agreement		4
Median Count		57.00	Median Agreement		0.50
Std. De	eviation Count	37.35	Std. Devia	tion Agree	0.64

7. ODOT has installed a high wind warning system for motorists on Highway US 101 between Port Orford and Wedderburn. The system includes a sign with flashing lights that is turned on during high winds as shown in the picture.

(Check only ONE box per question)

a) Have you seen this sign?

□ Yes

 \Box No – go to Question 8

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Yes	229	62.4	64.0	64.0
	No	129	35.1	36.0	100.0
	Total	358	97.5	100.0	
Missing	g System	9	2.5		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		179.00			
Median Count		179.00			
Std. De	eviation Count	70.71			

□ Yes

□ Yes

b) Have you seen the lights on top of the sign flashing?

\square No – go to Question	8	Don't	t recall	
			Valid	Cumulative
	Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid Yes	109	29.7	43.8	43.8
No	115	31.3	46.2	90.0
Don't recal	25	6.8	10.0	100.0
Total	249	67.8	100.0	
Missing System	118	32.2		
Total	367	100.0		
Mean Count	83.00			
Median Count	109.00			
Std. Deviation Count	50.32			

c) Were there high winds present when the sign was on?

No		Don't recall							
				Valid	Cumulative				
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent				
Valid	Yes	99	27.0	64.7	64.7				
	No	10	2.7	6.5	71.2				
	Don't recall	44	12.0	28.8	100.0				
	Total	153	41.7	100.0					
Missing	g System	214	58.3						
Total		367	100.0						
Mean (Count	51.00							
Mediar	n Count	44.00							
Std. De	eviation Count	44.91							

- d) Would you find it helpful if wind speeds were posted on the sign?
 - □ Yes

🗖 No

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Yes	143	39.0	79.9	79.9
	No	36	9.8	20.1	100.0
	Total	179	48.8	100.0	
Missing	g System	188	51.2		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean C	Count	89.50			
Median	Count	89.50			
Std. De	eviation Count	75.66			

8. If the lights on the sign WERE flashing indicating high cross winds, when you are driving, HOW LIKELY would you be to...? (*Circle only ONE number per line*)

		Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Neutral	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
a)	drive more slowly?	5	4	3	2	1
b)	pull over to the shoulder and wait?	5	4	3	2	1
c)	stop at a nearby area and wait?	5	4	3	2	1
d)	take an alternate route?	5	4	3	2	1
e)	make no changes?	5	4	3	2	1

a) drive more slowly?

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	7	1.9	2.0	2.0
	Somewhat Unlikely	7	1.9	2.0	3.9
	Neutral	11	3.0	3.1	7.0
	Somewhat Likely	93	25.3	26.1	33.1
	Very Likely	238	64.9	66.9	100.0
	Total	356	97.0	100.0	
Missing	g System	11	3.0		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		71.20	Mean Agreement		5
Mediar	Median Count		Median Agr	0.09	
Std. De	eviation Count	100.21	Std. Deviati	on Agreement	1.42

b) pull over to the shoulder and wait?

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	129	35.1	37.2	37.2
	Somewhat Unlikely	100	27.2	28.8	66.0
	Neutral	50	13.6	14.4	80.4
	Somewhat Likely	45	12.3	13.0	93.4
	Very Likely	23	6.3	6.6	100.0
	Total	347	94.6	100.0	
Missing	g System	20	5.4		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean (Count	69.40	Mean Agree	ement	2
Median Count		50.00	Median Agreement		0.43
Std. De	eviation Count	43.63	Std. Deviation	0.10	

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 - c) stop at a nearby area and wait?

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	133	36.2	38.3	38.3
	Somewhat Unlikely	86	23.4	24.8	63.1
	Neutral	50	13.6	14.4	77.5
	Somewhat Likely	50	13.6	14.4	91.9
	Very Likely	28	7.6	8.1	100.0
	Total	347	94.6	100.0	
Missing	g System	20	5.4		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean C	Count	69.40	Mean Agree	ement	2
Median Count		50.00	Median Agreement		0.43
Std. De	eviation Count	41.19	Std. Deviati	on Agreement	0.08

d) take an alternate route?

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	220	59.9	65.3	65.3
	Somewhat Unlikely	58	15.8	17.2	82.5
	Neutral	25	6.8	7.4	89.9
	Somewhat Likely	19	5.2	5.6	95.5
	Very Likely	15	4.1	4.5	100.0
	Total	337	91.8	100.0	
Missin	g System	30	8.2		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		67.40	Mean Agreement		2
Median Count		25.00	Median Agreement		0.23
Std. Deviation Count		86.98	Std. Deviation	0.18	

e) make no changes?

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	74	20.2	21.8	21.8
	Somewhat Unlikely	41	11.2	12.1	33.8
	Neutral	87	23.7	25.6	59.4
	Somewhat Likely	79	21.5	23.2	82.6
	Very Likely	59	16.1	17.4	100.0
	Total	340	92.6	100.0	
Missing	system	27	7.4		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		68.00	Mean Agreement		3
Median Count		74.00	Median Agreement		0.77
Std. Deviation Count		18.22	Std. Deviation	0.33	

9. Based on your experience, how much do you agree with the following statements. (*Circle* only ONE per line)

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a)	This system would provide me useful information.	5	4	3	2	1
b)	The system would accurately indicate when high winds are present.	5	4	3	2	1
c)	I would feel safer driving this road knowing the system is in place.	5	4	3	2	1
d)	This system does not sound very useful.	5	4	3	2	1

a) This system would provide me useful information

		_	_	Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	6	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Disagree	7	1.9	2.0	3.6
	Neutral	26	7.1	7.3	10.9
	Agree	151	41.1	42.2	53.1
	Strongly agree	168	45.8	46.9	100.0
	Total	358	97.5	100.0	
Missinę	g System	9	2.5		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean (Count	71.60	Mean Agree	ement	4
Median Count		26.00	Median Agreement		0.22
Std. De	eviation Count	80.86	Std. Deviati	on Agreement	1.09

b) This system would accurately indicate when high winds are present

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	6	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Disagree	5	1.4	1.4	3.1
	Neutral	47	12.8	13.4	16.5
	Agree	154	42.0	43.8	60.2
	Strongly agree	140	38.1	39.8	100.0
	Total	352	95.9	100.0	
Missing	g System	15	4.1		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		70.40	Mean Agreement		4
Median Count		47.00	Median Agreement		0.40
Std. De	eviation Count	72.12	Std. Deviati	0.95	

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	10	2.7	2.8	2.8
	Disagree	10	2.7	2.8	5.6
	Neutral	60	16.3	16.8	22.4
	Agree	132	36.0	37.0	59.4
	Strongly agree	145	39.5	40.6	100.0
	Total	357	97.3	100.0	
Missing	g System	10	2.7		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Count		71.40	Mean Agreement		4
Median Count		60.00	Median Agre	0.50	
Std. De	eviation Count	64.73	Std. Deviation	0.90	

c) I would feel safer driving this road knowing the system is in place

d) This system does not sound very useful

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	165	45.0	47.6	47.6
	Disagree	93	25.3	26.8	74.4
	Neutral	65	17.7	18.7	93.1
	Agree	11	3.0	3.2	96.3
	Strongly agree	13	3.5	3.7	100.0
	Total	347	94.6	100.0	
Missing	g System	20	5.4		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean (Count	69.40	Mean Agree	ement	2
Median Count		65.00	Median Agreement		0.48
Std. De	eviation Count	63.85	Std. Deviation	0.20	
10. Are there other locations that you travel in Oregon where this system might be beneficial? If so, please list them in the space below.

Anywhere on the coast if a wind speed is mentioned	d.4
Ashland	1
Between Bandon and Coos Bay	4
Between Florence and Yachats; Heceta Head and	
Cape Perpetua	1
Bridge on 101 between North Bend and Glasgow	1
Bridge to Newport on 101	1
Cape Blanko	1
Cape Perpetia	1
Columbia River Gorge	8
Coos Bay Hwy 101 on coast	1
Entire coastal 101	1
Florence to Yachats	4
Going North to Newport	1
Goldbeach to Creasent City	3
Gorge, I 205 Bridge over the Columbia River	1
Hood River - Columbia Gorge	1
Hwy 101 from Bandon north to Coos Bay	1
Hwy 101 from Brookings to Florence	1
Hwy 101 just north of North Bend at the Dunes	1
Hwy 101 north of Florence	2
Hwy 199	1
Hwy 42 and 38 both heading along the river and	•
hills winds often catch you in different areas	3
Hwy 84 signs east part of state and other places	Ũ
along 101 Hwy J and I-84	2
Hwy from Grants pass headed to Mt. Shasta	1
I am more concerned with icv roads than winds. Tru	ie.
temperature indicators at various points on coast to	
valley routes #42, 36, and 126 and others	1
Live on the Coast so you could pretty much pick a	
place between M.P. and Coos Bay	1
I think this system is useful for people not used to	
the area or are not used to driving vehicles with an	
extra large surface area	1
I would go the long way. I think this road is very	1
dangerous	1
I-5 between Eugene & Albany	1
I-84 South of Portland (Columbia Gorge)	5
l've been bearing about strong winds ever since l	5
moved to Oregon two years ago, so far I haven't	
soon any	1
Jordan Cave: North Bend -up the Columbia Pivor	1
Gorge	1
Lano County Hwy 59	1
Lane County riwy bo	I

Lincoln through Gold Beach and Okiah through	
Crescent City	1
Many places along the coast experience very high	
winds.	1
Maybe up around Newport, Lincoln City	1
McCoullough Bridge, Coos Bay	1
McCully Bridge North Bend	1
Meacham & Cabbage Hill	1
Most bridges on coast, we had a near fatality on the	;
bridge near us due to high wind.	1
Move sign from Port Orford north to Bandon	1
Myers Creek Beach coming down the hill	1
Near Cape Blance - above Port Orford and areas of	n
Hwy 199	2
Near Pistol River on Hwy 101 (Gold Beach to	
Brookings)	1
Newport to Lincoln City	2
No, wast of ODOT money.	1
Normally we don't travel when we have knowledge	of
strong winds on our coastal area which are seldom.	1
North Bend Bridge	2
North of Newport on 101, crossing the Astoria Bridg	le1
on bridges by Gold Beach.	1
On Hwy 199 & Hwy 5 over Mt Ashland	1
Pistor River area @ Hwy 101. Short bridge over rive	er
tunnels nigh wind and will move vehicle 2-3 feet as	~
you enter bridge, Gold Beach to Brookings.	6
Rocky Point between Port Orford and Humbug Mt.	1
Sea Lion Caves, just nort of Florence.	3
Siskyou Pass	1
Side warning signs!! Hwy 36, all along 101 North	
The Dellag on the Couth and of tourn on the frequence	1 .4
The Dalles on the South end of town on the freeway	/1
The Gorge between Cascade Locks and The Dalles	51
Dertland	IN 1
Pollianu This is probably the worst eres on Huny 101	I
although there are other areas, expectedly open	
bridge erece test are descrete. Even en ether	
bildge aleas tall are dangelous. Even on other	
Arago hwy bad	1
Traveling over mountain passes	1
Vary abort distances parts of Elerance part See Lis	1
Very short distances north of Florence hear Sea LIC	011 A
Caves.	4

11. The following information is needed to ensure that your travel needs are properly represented in this survey. It will be used for the purposes of this survey only. (Check ONE box per question)

Zin Cod	e	Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
Valid	35501	1	0.3	0.3	0.3
	57465	1	0.3	0.3	0.6
	83617	1	0.3	0.3	0.9
	95485	1	0.3	0.3	1.1
	95531	1	0.3	0.3	1.4
	97015	1	0.3	0.3	1.7
	97060	1	0.3	0.3	2.0
	97071	1	0.3	0.3	2.3
	97266	1	0.3	0.3	2.6
	97325	1	0.3	0.3	2.9
	97402	3	0.8	0.9	3.7
	97410	1	0.3	0.3	4.0
	97411	22	6.0	6.3	10.3
	97415	75	20.4	21.4	31.7
	97420	128	34.9	36.6	68.3
	97423	44	12.0	12.6	80.9
	97426	1	0.3	0.3	81.1
	97444	33	9.0	9.4	90.6
	97450	1	0.3	0.3	90.9
	97458	22	6.0	6.3	97.1
	97459	3	0.8	0.9	98.0
	97477	1	0.3	0.3	98.3
	97501	1	0.3	0.3	98.6
	97508	1	0.3	0.3	98.9
	97527	1	0.3	0.3	99.1
	97603	1	0.3	0.3	99.4
	98374	1	0.3	0.3	99.7
	98564	1	0.3	0.3	100.0
	Total	350	95.4	100.0	
Missing	System	17	4.6		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean Co	ount	12.50			
Median (Count	1.00			
Std. Dev	iation	28.33			

a) What is your home zip code?

b) What is your age?

Age	Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
Valid 15 - 24 vears	2	0.5	0.6	0.6
25 - 44 years	56	15.3	15.6	16.2
45 - 64 vears	171	46.6	47.6	63.8
65 + years	130	35.4	36.2	100.0
Total	359	97.8	100.0	
Missing System	8	2.2		
Total	367	100.0		
Mean Count	89.75	Mean Age		56
Median Count	93.00	93.00 Median Age		14.91
Std. Deviation Count	75.41	Std. Devia	tion Age	13.16

c) What is your gender?

				Valid	Cumulativ
		Count	Percent	Percent	e Percent
Valid	Male	242	65.9	67.4	67.4
	Female	117	31.9	32.6	100.0
	Total	359	97.8	100.0	
Missing	g System	8	2.2		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean C	Count	179.50			
Median	Count	179.50			
Std. De	eviation Count	88.39			

d) What type of vehicle do you normally drive when you go over Yaquina Bay Bridge?

				Valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Passenger car/pickup/sport- utility vehicle/minivan	287	78.2	84.4	84.4
	Recreational	15	4.1	4.4	88.8
	Semi Truck	27	7.4	7.9	96.8
	Bus	2	0.5	0.6	97.4
	Other	9	2.5	2.6	100.0
	Total	340	92.6	100.0	
Missing	y System	27	7.4		
Total		367	100.0		
Mean C	Count	68.00			
Median	Count	15.00			
Std. De	eviation Count	122.77			

Please provide any comments that you think would help us in this study.

No Comments/Too Long	
Change Survey Questions	247
Change Survey Questions	4
A major study & action in improve Hwy 199 (it is very important to get to medical facilities in the Medford area	
from Brookings.	
About 2 weeks ago a car blew off the road, hit a large rock and turned over (per driver's story). This was on	
hwy 101 about 2 miles N. of Brookings. I saw the vehicle lying on its top just after it happened but did not	
notice high wind when I passed.	
Actually stay home if weather is bad.	2
As all drivers should know is: know your own ability to drive what ever vehicle you driver and drive accordingly	
to weather conditions not the maximum legal speed.	4
At high winds I'm more concerned about falling limbs and trees.	
Family took a motornome there this section before the lights & sign and almost lost control in the high winds.	
Fix and repair the read all the disc & highwinds may blow you into the other lane with the combination of these	
Fix and repair the road, all the dips & high whos hay blow you into the other lane with the combination of these	0
How about some emergency roadside phones in case of an emergency. Eliminate passing lanes used by both	0
directions on hills	
1. Hwy 101 is the most beautiful. I have ever seen. Use more of the wind warning systems they are very	
helpful. 2. I'm sure the warning should help. I think this survey is great. Nice job, very good survey. 3. Keep up	
the good work, we're glad the sign is	17
Lansward #1 as 1 time per week because last year I worked for a Durable Medical Co. 8 drave down 8 back	
every week. Some days you could see the wind blow across the road (sand)	
I believe such signs are useful in all areas where high winds can be common & nose a risk to motorists	
I do not travel the 101 coast unless snow stops me on L5 going south to Movice	
I feel that posting the wind speeds would be very beinful. Also that knowing the speeds of the wind may	
determine the likelybood of my traveling the higher the winds the less likely I would travel during that time	4
I have frequently called ODOT during high winds and the sign near Wedderburn was not flashing. I'd feel	-
better if I knew the system was really working.	4
I have traveled this route since 1991 in all types of weather. Speed is a major factor to safely drive this route.	•
Semis and large recreational vehicles should always be rerouted or parked during extremely high winds.	27
I previously seen a truck pulling a trailer blown off the bridge of Humbug	
I really feel that more of the signs (placed closer together) would be reminding people to slow down. Remeber	
the old saying "out of sight, out of mind"? People do that!!	
I think the sign will be very helpful for people who are not familiar with that stretch of highway. In adverse	
conditions I stay closer to home.	5
I traveled that route to Brooking during many basketball games for my younger brother & then with my son. I	
never recall cancelling my trip	
If there is lots of wind, why not put up wind turbines, we could sure use the added power.	
I'm very afraid of high, gusty winds with rain particularly.	
It's just one windy place and I don't know what you could do to change that. It would be great if you could!	
I've been driving this highway from over 65 years with trucks with lowboy loads, pickup with 29' trailer, pickup	
with a camper, model H Fords, only fools get in trouble on this road.	
Just seeing the sign is a good reminder of potential high winds & would make me think to be more cautious.	
Lights should be controlled locally - not from Portland ODOT Headquarters	
iviost drivers do not pay attention to signs, speed limits, or passing lanes, which makes it difficult for those of	
us who do! My wife put in her input along with mine and she is a driver to at times and from her passanger sect gives me	
information to belo me drive	
No mention of how this high wind machine recieves its signal to warn people - If it's by a person who decides.	
if its set off by sensors along the way, if sign is between Port Orford & Wedderburn the persons on their way	
need one on each and	

Comments	Count
Not only the wind but slide conditions are a definite concern. curry Co. has a type of soil that causes sections	
of the highway to crack, drop, slip and slide. Hazardous at times. DETOURS	1
Place warning signs or flashing lights at or near the bluffs, they know the wind blows across the road.	1
Put another warning at Humbug Mt.	1
Some drivers are not too smart, and need all the help they can get.	1
Storm watching (surf and wind) along this section of highway is popular so wind warning may alret some	
people that good storm watching conditions may be enjoyed.	1
The light should have been put up years ago.	1
The reconstruction of 101 around Humbug Mt was a tremendous success. Accident (mainly due to speed and	
ice) have decreased markebly!. This system added would be great. Ice indicator were good here too!	1
There are numerous areas along the coast on hwy 101 which a system such as this would be helpful and	
beneficial to motorist safety. These areas are along the numerous bluffs where hwy 101 traverses the coast	
line going north and south.	1
There is no alternate route. In 40 years of traveling this route we have never hesitated to travel because of	
weather. It is an open route when 1-5 is closed to San Fransico.	1
This is an excellent system.	1
ins kind of sign may be somewhat helpful but there is no substitue for careful & attentive driving. I think cost	4
This will halp but you have to get people to alow down	
This will help but you have to get people to slow down.	1
Usually we have plenty of high wind warning for large storms - television, radio and internet.	1
Very Good we drive a 22°C BV with encoded handling equipment front & rear as wind under 60 mph have little effect	1
We unve a 52 G RV with special nanuling equipment from a real so wind under 50 mph have little effect.	
offensively canyon areas are always had	1
We have driven this part of 101 about three times in the last 10 or 15 years without incident	1
We recently traveled this route on memorial day weekend and experienced high enough winds to cause	1
weaving within our lane. The sign was not flashing but would have given us a good heads-up if it had been	
High winds can occur other than Nov-Mar.	1
We travel this often. My husband's Drs. are in Coos Bay, North Bend. Yes we fight the winds bad highway and	-
unpainted lines in several places. We don't live close to Salem or Portland, so nothing is done.	1
We use our van when going to Coos Bay and our truck and 5th wheel when going north camping. Strong	
winds have caused us concern in the past on several occasions.	1
We were born & raised in the Coos Bay area, but 10.5 years in Gold Beach area, so we are aware of what the	
wind can do. We were in Wedderburn overlooking the ocean during the 62 flood and 64 storm. We think you	
are on the right track.	1
when you consider we have nurricane force winds on the NW coast, it only makes sense to have some type	
or educational or warning system in places for those who may not realize this.	1
	2
Wind is just another element when living on the south coast, life goes on.	1
of the worst storms took place. Oct 12, 2003	4
	1 267
I OTAL N	307

Results of Survey for Yaquina Bay Bridge System

- 1. How often do you travel over Yaquina Bay Bridge on Highway US 101(see map). (Check only ONE box)
 - **D** Daily
 - Once or twice in a month
- Once or twice in a week

Once or twice in a year

□ Never

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Daily	85	19.6	19.6	19.6
	Once or twice in a week	155	35.7	35.8	55.4
	Once or twice in a month	125	28.8	28.9	84.3
	Once or twice in a year	58	13.4	13.4	97.7
	Never	10	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	433	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	0.2		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	ount	86.60	Mean Ann	ual Trips	84
Median	Count	85.00	Median Ar	nnual Trips	5.20
Std. Dev	viation Count	56.66	Std. Devia	22.30	

2. Did you encounter high winds when you drove over this bridge anytime since November 2003?

(Check only ONE box)

□ Yes 🗖 No Don't recall

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	225	51.8	52.8	52.8
	No	134	30.9	31.5	84.3
	Don't recall	67	15.4	15.7	100.0
	Total	426	98.2	100.0	
Missin a	System	8	1.8		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean		142.00			
Median		134.00			
Std. De	eviation	79.30			

- 3. How concerned are you about high winds when driving on this bridge? (Check only ONE box) □ Always concerned
 - Concerned during this season (November to March)
 - Concerned **only during storms** in this season (November to March)
 - □ Not at all concerned

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Always concerned	101	23.3	23.7	23.7
	Concerned during this season (Nov - Mar)	38	8.8	8.9	32.6
	Concerned only during storms in this season (Nov - Mar)	236	54.4	55.4	88.0
	Not concerned at all	51	11.8	12.0	100.0
	Total	426	98.2	100.0	
Missin	System	8	1.8		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean		106.50			
Median		76.00			
Std. De	viation	90.50			

4. What information sources do you use for weather information before traveling? (Check ALL that apply)

- □ Television
- 🗖 Radio
- **Observation** Of existing conditions
- □ Other (*please specify*) _____

- □ Newspaper Dial 511 or 1-800-977-ODOT
- □ TripCheck Website
- □ None

				valid	Cumulative
		Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid	Television	247	56.9	58.0	58.0
	Radio	88	20.3	20.7	78.6
	Observation of existing conditions	63	14.5	14.8	93.4
	Dial 511 or 1 - 800 - 977 - ODOT	1	0.2	0.2	93.7
	TripCheck Website	3	0.7	0.7	94.4
	None	22	5.1	5.2	99.5
	Other	2	0.5	0.5	100.0
	Total	426	98.2	100.0	
Missing	System	8	1.8		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	ount	18.20			
Median	Count	3.00			
Std. Dev	viation Count	26.51			

5. How much do you agree with the following statements related to your driving in high winds?

		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a)	My vehicle may leave its lane.	5	4	3	2	1
b)	My vehicle may overturn.	5	4	3	2	1
c)	Other vehicles may overturn or leave their lane.	5	4	3	2	1
d)	I may lose part of my cargo.	5	4	3	2	1
e)	I'm more concerned about high winds with rain.	5	4	3	2	1
f)	I'm more concerned about it when it is icy.	5	4	3	2	1
g)	I'm not at all concerned	5	4	3	2	1

(Circle only ONE number per line)

a) My vehicle may leave its lane

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	41	9.4	9.6	9.6
	Somewhat Disagree	53	12.2	12.4	22.0
	Neutral	55	12.7	12.9	34.9
	Somewhat Agree	172	39.6	40.3	75.2
	Strongly Agree	106	24.4	24.8	100.0
	Total	427	98.4	100.0	
Missin a	System	7	1.6		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		85.40	Mean Agreement		4
Median Count		55.00	Median Agreement		0.39
Std. De	eviation Count	54.47	Std. Deviatior	n Aggrement	3.13

b) My vehicle may overturn

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	136	31.3	32.1	32.1
	Somewhat Disagree	108	24.9	25.5	57.5
	Neutral	92	21.2	21.7	79.2
	Somewhat Agree	60	13.8	14.2	93.4
	Strongly Agree	28	6.5	6.6	100.0
	Total	424	97.7	100.0	
Missin a	System	10	2.3		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		84.80	Mean Agreement		2
Median Count		92.00	Median Agreement		0.51
Std. De	eviation Count	41.99	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	0.68

- Technical Memorandum 1
 - c) Other vehicles may overturn or leave its lane

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	2.5	2.6	2.6
	Somewhat Disagree	18	4.1	4.2	6.8
	Neutral	42	9.7	9.9	16.7
	Somewhat Agree	177	40.8	41.6	58.4
	Strongly Agree	177	40.8	41.6	100.0
	Total	425	97.9	100.0	
Missin g	System	9	2.1		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	Count	85.00	Mean Agreem	nent	4
Median Count		42.00	Median Agree	0.30	
Std. De	viation Count	84.77	Std. Deviatior	n Aggrement	4.51

d) I may lose part of my cargo

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	130	30.0	31.3	31.3
	Somewhat Disagree	67	15.4	16.1	47.4
	Neutral	115	26.5	27.6	75.0
	Somewhat Agree	65	15.0	15.6	90.6
	Strongly Agree	39	9.0	9.4	100.0
	Total	416	95.9	100.0	
Missin a	System	18	4.1		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		83.20	Mean Agreem	3	
Median Count		67.00	Median Agree	0.47	
Std. De	viation Count	37.91	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	1.00

e) I'm more concerned about high winds with rain

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	14	3.2	3.3	3.3
	Somewhat Disagree	22	5.1	5.1	8.4
	Neutral	70	16.1	16.4	24.8
	Somewhat Agree	169	38.9	39.5	64.3
	Strongly Agree	153	35.3	35.7	100.0
	Total	428	98.6	100.0	
Missin a	System	6	1.4		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		85.60	Mean Agreem	4	
Median Count		70.00	Median Agree	0.49	
Std. De	viation Count	72.31	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	3.89

f) I'm more concerned about it when it is icy

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	8	1.8	1.9	1.9
	Somewhat Disagree	10	2.3	2.3	4.2
	Neutral	25	5.8	5.9	10.1
	Somewhat Agree	111	25.6	26.0	36.1
	Strongly Agree	273	62.9	63.9	100.0
	Total	427	98.4	100.0	
Missin a	System	7	1.6		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		85.40	Mean Agreem	4	
Median Count		25.00	Median Agree	0.18	
Std. De	viation Count	113.11	Std. Deviation	Aggrement	6.33

g) I'm not at all concerned

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	225	51.8	54.2	54.2
	Somewhat Disagree	78	18.0	18.8	73.0
	Neutral	82	18.9	19.8	92.8
	Somewhat Agree	14	3.2	3.4	96.1
	Strongly Agree	16	3.7	3.9	100.0
	Total	415	95.6	100.0	
Missin a	System	19	4.4		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		83.00	Mean Agreement		2
Median Count		78.00	Median Agreement		0.38
Std. De	eviation Count	85.79	Std. Deviation	0.93	

6. When high winds are forecasted over this bridge, HOW LIKELY are you to? (Circle only ONE number per line)

	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Neutral	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
a) allow extra time for the trip?	5	4	3	2	1
b) take another route? Check if there is no alternate route	5	4	3	2	1
c) cancel trip?	5	4	3	2	1
d) decide to make the trip?	5	4	3	2	1

a) allow extra time for the trip?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	40	9.2	9.5	9.5
	Somewhat Unlikely	35	8.1	8.3	17.8
	Neutral	61	14.1	14.5	32.3
	Somewhat Likely	144	33.2	34.2	66.5
	Very Likely	141	32.5	33.5	100.0
	Total	421	97.0	100.0	
Missin g	System	13	3.0		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		84.20	Mean Agreem	nent	4
Median Count		61.00	Median Agree	ement	0.43
Std. De	viation Count	54.12	Std. Deviation	3.35	

b) take another route?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	71	16.4	16.9	16.9
	Somewhat Unlikely	30	6.9	7.2	24.1
	Neutral	24	5.5	5.7	29.8
	Somewhat Likely	12	2.8	2.9	32.7
	Very Likely	17	3.9	4.1	36.8
	No alternate route	265	61.1	63.2	100.0
	Total	419	96.5	100.0	
Missin a	System	15	3.5		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		69.60	Mean Agreement		1
Median Count		24.00	Median Agree	ement	0.19
Std. De	viation Count	109.45	Std. Deviatior	n Aggrement	0.17

c) cancel trip?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	140	32.3	33.3	33.3
	Somewhat Unlikely	89	20.5	21.2	54.5
	Neutral	50	11.5	11.9	66.4
	Somewhat Likely	80	18.4	19.0	85.5
	Very Likely	61	14.1	14.5	100.0
	Total	420	96.8	100.0	
Missin q	System	14	3.2		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		84.00	Mean Agreem	3	
Median Count		80.00	Median Agree	0.42	
Std. De	viation Count	34.86	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	0.95

d) decide to make the trip?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	42	9.7	10.2	10.2
	Somewhat Unlikely	47	10.8	11.5	21.7
	Neutral	78	18.0	19.0	40.7
	Somewhat Likely	122	28.1	29.8	70.5
	Very Likely	121	27.9	29.5	100.0
	Total	410	94.5	100.0	
Missin a	System	24	5.5		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		82.00	Mean Agreem	nent	4
Median Count		78.00	Median Agree	0.57	
Std. De	eviation Count	38.61	Std. Deviatior	n Aggrement	2.69

- 7. ODOT has installed a high wind warning system for motorists on Yaquina bay bridge on US Route 101. The system includes a sign with flashing lights that automatically turn on during high winds as shown in the picture. (*Check only ONE box per question*)
 - a) Have you seen this sign?
 - $\Box Yes \qquad \Box No go to Question 8$

	Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	310	71.4	72.9	72.9
No	115	26.5	27.1	100.0
Total	425	97.9	100.0	
Missin System a	9	2.1		
Total	434	100.0		
Mean Count	212.50			
Median Count	212.50			
Std. Deviation Count	137.89			

b) Have you seen the lights on top of the sign flashing?

□ Yes

□ No – go to Question 8

Don't recall

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	154	35.5	47.7	47.7
	No	137	31.6	42.4	90.1
	Don't recal	32	7.4	9.9	100.0
	Total	323	74.4	100.0	
Missin a	System	111	25.6		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	Count	107.67			
Median	Count	137.00			
Std. De	viation Count	66.08			

c) Were there high winds present when the sign was on?

🗖 No		Don't recall						
	Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent				
Valid Yes	140	32.3	68.3	68.3				
No	13	3.0	6.3	74.6				
Don't recall	52	12.0	25.4	100.0				
Total	205	47.2	100.0					
Missin System a	229	52.8						
Total	434	100.0						
Mean Count	68.33							
Median Count	52.00							
Std. Deviation Count	65.06							

d) Would you find it helpful if wind speeds were posted on the sign?

🗆 Yes 🗖 No

□ Yes

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	176	40.6	78.9	78.9
	No	47	10.8	21.1	100.0
	Total	223	51.4	100.0	
Missin a	System	211	48.6		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Co	ount	111.50			
Median (Count	111.50			
Std. Dev	viation Count	91.22			

8. If the lights on the sign WERE flashing due to high winds, when you are driving, HOW LIKELY would you be to...? (*Circle only ONE number per line*)

		Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Neutral	Somewhat Unlikely	Very Unlikely
a)	drive more slowly?	5	4	3	2	1
b)	pull over to the shoulder and wait?	5	4	3	2	1
c)	stop at a nearby area and wait?	5	4	3	2	1
d)	take an alternate route?	5	4	3	2	1
e)	make no changes?	5	4	3	2	1

a) drive more slowly?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	3	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Somewhat Unlikely	6	1.4	1.4	2.1
	Neutral	12	2.8	2.9	5.0
	Somewhat Likely	74	17.1	17.6	22.6
	Very Likely	326	75.1	77.4	100.0
	Total	421	97.0	100.0	
Missin q	System	13	3.0		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		84.20	Mean Agreem	5	
Median Count		12.00	Median Agree	ement	0.09
Std. De	viation Count	138.29	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	7.68

b) pull over to the shoulder and wait?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	146	33.6	34.9	34.9
	Somewhat Unlikely	128	29.5	30.6	65.6
	Neutral	65	15.0	15.6	81.1
	Somewhat Likely	55	12.7	13.2	94.3
	Very Likely	24	5.5	5.7	100.0
	Total	418	96.3	100.0	
Missin q	System	16	3.7		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		83.60	Mean Agreement		2
Median Count		65.00	Median Agree	ement	0.47
Std. De	viation Count	51.43	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	0.60

c) stop at a nearby area and wait?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	159	36.6	38.0	38.0
	Somewhat Unlikely	104	24.0	24.9	62.9
	Neutral	60	13.8	14.4	77.3
	Somewhat Likely	65	15.0	15.6	92.8
	Very Likely	30	6.9	7.2	100.0
	Total	418	96.3	100.0	
Missin g	System	16	3.7		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		83.60	Mean Agreem	2	
Median Count		65.00	Median Agree	ement	0.43
Std. De	viation Count	49.69	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	0.49

d) take an alternate route?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	261	60.1	65.4	65.4
	Somewhat Unlikely	58	13.4	14.5	79.9
	Neutral	37	8.5	9.3	89.2
	Somewhat Likely	20	4.6	5.0	94.2
	Very Likely	23	5.3	5.8	100.0
	Total	399	91.9	100.0	
Missin g	System	35	8.1		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		79.80	79.80 Mean Agreement		
Median Count		37.00	Median Agree	ement	0.29
Std. De	eviation Count	102.40	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	0.78

e) make no changes?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Unlikely	107	24.7	25.8	25.8
	Somewhat Unlikely	67	15.4	16.1	41.9
	Neutral	103	23.7	24.8	66.7
	Somewhat Likely	76	17.5	18.3	85.1
	Very Likely	62	14.3	14.9	100.0
	Total	415	95.6	100.0	
Missin a	System	19	4.4		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean Count		83.00	Mean Agreem	3	
Median Count		76.00	Median Agree	ement	0.73
Std. De	viation Count	20.75	Std. Deviatior	1.13	

9. Based on your experience, how much do you agree with the following statements.

(Circle only ONE per line)

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a)	This system would provide me useful information.	5	4	3	2	1
b)	The system would accurately indicate when high winds are present.	5	4	3	2	1
c)	I would feel safer driving this road knowing the system is in place.	5	4	3	2	1
d)	This system does not sound very useful.	5	4	3	2	1

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	9	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Disagree	10	2.3	2.4	4.5
	Neutral	40	9.2	9.4	13.9
	Agree	192	44.2	45.2	59.1
	Strongly agree	174	40.1	40.9	100.0
	Total	425	97.9	100.0	
Missin g	System	9	2.1		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	Count	85.00	Mean Agreem	nent	4
Median Count		40.00	Median Agreement		0.28
Std. De	viation Count	90.55	Std. Deviatior	n Aggrement	4.66

a) This system would provide me useful information

b) This system would accurately indicate when high winds are present

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Disagree	14	3.2	3.3	5.0
	Neutral	66	15.2	15.6	20.6
	Agree	187	43.1	44.2	64.8
	Strongly agree	149	34.3	35.2	100.0
	Total	423	97.5	100.0	
Missin a	System	11	2.5		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	Count	84.60	Mean Agreem	nent	4
Median Count		66.00	Median Agreement		0.47
Std. De	viation Count	80.60	Std. Deviation Aggrement		4.10

c) I would feel safer driving this road knowing the system is in place

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	11	2.5	2.6	2.6
	Disagree	17	3.9	4.0	6.6
	Neutral	86	19.8	20.3	26.9
	Agree	161	37.1	38.0	64.9
	Strongly agree	149	34.3	35.1	100.0
	Total	424	97.7	100.0	
Missin g	System	10	2.3		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	Count	84.80	Mean Agreem	nent	4
Median Count		86.00	Median Agreement		0.61
Std. De	viation Count	70.66	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	3.74

d) This system does not sound very useful

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	170	39.2	40.8	40.8
	Disagree	160	36.9	38.4	79.1
	Neutral	53	12.2	12.7	91.8
	Agree	18	4.1	4.3	96.2
	Strongly agree	16	3.7	3.8	100.0
	Total	417	96.1	100.0	
Missin a	System	17	3.9		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	Count	83.40	Mean Agreem	nent	2
Median Count		53.00	Median Agreement		0.38
Std. De	viation Count	76.01	Std. Deviation	n Aggrement	1.09

10. Are there other locations that you travel in Oregon where this system might be beneficial? If so, please list them in the space below

please list them in the space below.			
101 - Otter Crest and Yachots to Florence.	1	I-5 South of Portland - down Wilamette Valley	3
101 at Beverly Beach, I've had more problems with	า	I-82 Bridge OR, WA border and Columbia River	
wind gusts (45 MPH+) than the bridge	1	Gorge I-84	1
101 North of Newport just beyond Cape Foulweath	ner1	I-84, MP-164 and MP-12	11
All coastal bridges.	2	Ice warning signs for black ice!	1
Alsea River in Waldport	19	Junction 18 & 22 to McMinnville	1
Any open space (valley), Cape Foul Weather (Hwy	/	Megler/Astoria, Marguam/Portland	1
101), Hwy 18 Grande Rhode to McMinnville Bridge	es.4	North & South directions on Cape Foul Weather on	
Approaching top of Cape Foul Weather	1	Hwy 101.	1
Astoria Bridge, Freemont Bridge, Bridge of the God	ds7	North 101 to Tillamook	1
at Nighttime, Travel to Depoe Bay North of Newpo	rt	North Bend Bridge	1
about 3 or 4 miles after Newport and 2 miles before	е	North end of Walport bridge Cape Foulweather	1
Depoe Bay, Roads are very dangerous!	1	North of Florence up the hill until after Hecta Head	1
Bandon	1	Northern Oregon Coast i.e. Astoria, Seaside	1
Bay Bridge, Waldport	1	Other Coastal Bridge Sights Like in Astoria	1
Between Bend and Burns	1	Otter Crest	2
Between Lincoln City and Florence	1	Parts of the Columbia Corgo	1
Between Yachats and Florence	3	Paris of the Columbia Gorge	1
Beverly Beach - alongy beach on Hwy 101-Road		Passiny Cape	1
always on the move and I believe a bridge span		Pendleton, Dallels	1
needs to be put in to stop movement.	1	Red Bridge, Otis OR	1
Beverly Beach Hwy 101	2	Siletz Bridge on Hwy 101	1
Boardmay to Pendleton I-84; LADD Canyon, I-84	1	South of Yachats	1
Cape Foulweather North of Newport	17	Southern Oregon by Henby Park at the slide	
Columiba River Gorge	18	area.	1
Coos Bay area	1	Temperature indicators more of a concern	1
Driving along the ocean cliffs between Florence an	d	The Columbia River Gorge, any bridge	1
Newport and on the bridge going into North Bend,		The Gorgel L-84	1
Oregon	1	The interestete bridge on LE from Dortland to	'
East County of Portland and throughout the gorge	1	The interstate bridge on 1-5 from Portland to	
Florence Org; Coos Bay; Astoria	2	vancouver	1
Fremont Bridge in Portland and Sam Jackson	1	There is a sign system on 126 from Springfield	t
Generally the coastline & the Columbia Gorge	1	Oregon heading up to the McKenzie	
Glen Jackson Bridge I-205	1	Pass/Santian Pass. It is helpful. It is 60 miles t	0
Going to Seal Lion Cave rt.	1	pass and easier to chose alternate route.	1
High was 20 Ice Warnings	1	Top of Cape Foul Weather Hwy 101	1
Hood River Gorge	1	US 30 along the Columbia the groge all high	
Humbug Creek just south of Port Orford, OR on Hy	NУ	wind areas	1
101	1	Vandazer corridor *Hww 18 East Cascade	'
Hwy 101 at base of Otter Crest where road keeps		Hood *Lung 101 N	2
caving away.	1	Nerdu nwy IVI N.	2
Hwy 18, 20, I-5 etc.	1	vannusen Corridor, Tillamook, Pacific City	
Hwy 20 near Toledo coming from Newport	2	area	1
Hwy 31, Silver Lake Area	1	Walport Oregon	9
Hwy-84 Columbia River Route	3		

11. The following information is needed to ensure that your travel needs are properly represented in this survey. It will be used for the purposes of this survey only. *(Check ONE box per question)*

a)	What is your home zip code?	Zip
b)	What is your age?	□ 15 – 24 years
		□ 25 – 44 years
		□ 45 – 64 years
		\Box 65 + years
c)	What is your gender?	□ Male
d)	What type of vehicle do you normally drive when you go over Yaquina Bay Bridge?	D Passenger car / pickup / Sport-utility vehicle / minivan
		□ Recreational vehicle / camper
		□ Semi Truck
		🗖 Bus
		□ Motorcycle
		□ Other

a) What is your home zip code?

			valid	Cumulative
	Count	Percent	Percent	Percent
Valid 7797	3 1	0.2	0.2	0.2
9436	B 1	0.2	0.2	0.5
9703	4 1	0.2	0.2	0.7
9705	5 1	0.2	0.2	1.0
9706	D 1	0.2	0.2	1.2
9707	1 1	0.2	0.2	1.4
9711	2 1	0.2	0.2	1.7
9712	7 1	0.2	0.2	1.9
9714	1 1	0.2	0.2	2.2
9723	3 1	0.2	0.2	2.4
9726	6 1	0.2	0.2	2.6
9730	1 1	0.2	0.2	2.9
9732	6 1	0.2	0.2	3.1
9733	D 1	0.2	0.2	3.4
9734	1 8	1.8	1.9	5.3
9734	3 3	0.7	0.7	6.0
9735	7 5	1.2	1.2	7.2
9736	4 3	0.7	0.7	7.9
9736	5 143	32.9	34.4	42.3
9736	6 21	4.8	5.0	47.4
9736	7 68	15.7	16.3	63.7
9736	8 26	6.0	6.3	70.0
9737	65	1.2	1.2	71.2
9738	8 2	0.5	0.5	71.6
9739	1 58	13.4	13.9	85.6
9739	4 42	9.7	10.1	95.7
9739	6 1	0.2	0.2	95.9
9739	7 1	0.2	0.2	96.2
9740	2 1	0.2	0.2	96.4
9741	5 1	0.2	0.2	96.6
9742	D 5	1.2	1.2	97.8
9743	1 1	0.2	0.2	98.1
9744	4 1	0.2	0.2	98.3
9745	9 1	0.2	0.2	98.6
9747	7 1	0.2	0.2	98.8
9760	3 1	0.2	0.2	99.0
9770	1 1	0.2	0.2	99.3
9775	6 1	0.2	0.2	99.5
9856	4 1	0.2	0.2	99.8
9863	2 1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Total	416	95.9	100.0	
Missin System	18	4.1		
g Total	40.4	400.0		
Mean Count	434	100.0		
Median Count	10.40			
Std. Deviation Count	1.00			
	∠0.40	J		

b) What is your age?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15 - 24 years	10	2.3	2.3	2.3
	25 - 44 years	72	16.6	16.9	19.2
	45 - 64 years	220	50.7	51.5	70.7
	65 + years	125	28.8	29.3	100.0
	Total	427	98.4	100.0	
Missin a	System	7	1.6		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	Count	106.75	Mean Age		54
Median	Count	98.50	Median Ag	ge	12.79
Std. De	eviation Count	88.93	Std. Devia	tion Age	60.79

c) What is your gender?

		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	266	61.3	62.6	62.6
	Female	159	36.6	37.4	100.0
	Total	425	97.9	100.0	
Missin a	System	9	2.1		
Total		434	100.0		
Mean C	Count	212.50			
Median	Count	212.50			
Std. De	viation Count	75.66			

d) What type of vehicle do you normally drive when you go over Yaquina Bay Bridge?

	Vehicle Type						
		Count	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
Valid	Passenger car/pickup/sport- utility vehicle/minivan	388	89.4	91.3	91.3		
	Recreational Vehicle/camper	4	0.9	0.9	92.2		
	Semi Truck	22	5.1	5.2	97.4		
	Bus	1	0.2	0.2	97.6		
	Other	10	2.3	2.4	100.0		
	Total	425	97.9	100.0			
Missin a	System	9	2.1				
Total		434	100.0				
Mean C	Count	85.00					
Median	Count	10.00					
Std. De	eviation Count	169.57					

Please provide any comments that you think would help us in this study.

Comments	Count
No Comments	330
Limit large truck and RV travel over bridge during high winds. Motor home & campers should not	
be crossing the bridge when its real gusty because they come in your lane & can not control the	
vehicle.	21
#3 other times wind can be bad and I would be concerned then.	
Need adequate signage at southbound bridge approach as it merges two lanes to cross bridge -	
tourist RV's could push car into head on accident (see survey for more comments that could not	
all fit in this space). Redesign for better asthetics and find bett	9
Always close the bridge on high winds.	2
An accurate wind speed posting on the Yaquina Bay Bridge would be very helpful, especially	_
tourists. I like the program & would like to see highest gust in last 1/2 hour on sign. Indicate	
whether wind speed is safe or not	10
Being retired I am in a position not to use the bridge during bad weather.	1
Build an alternate route from south beach to Toledo to provide a safe trip around bridge not only	
during high winds but when an accident closes bridge. Current situation closes Hwy 101 down	
completely.	4
Don't know, but good luck! It is hard to control mother nature when she blows. Sometimes it's	
best to stop and get off the road completely.	
Good luck and good job installing the sign. Good survey, guick, direct, easy to understand.	2
High winds are not a problem to me, but the two lane bridge is the main problem. A wider four	-
lane bridge would help the bottle neck of vehicles & would help with winds, a stalled vehicle or	
death will stop traffic for hours. Repair the roads in Lincoln	10
High winds on Yaquina Bay Bridge are a joke compared to S.F. Golden Gate that I'm used to!!	1
I am pleased to see, that I am not the only one who sees that there is a high wind problem on the	
bridae.	1
I believe that it wouuld be good for the sign flash on the accuracy of the high winds that are	
present.	1
I can really see where a sign like that would be beneficial	1
I go very many places but when traveling to work I am afraid of the high winds just on the roads	
and any bridges I cross.	1
I have driven the Oregon coast for 25 years, the weather has never caused me to change my	
travels. But the tourist would probably greatly find this system beneficial.	6
I have never been at the bridge during a high wind warning but if I had, I would not drive across it	-
at that time, I'd turn around and go home.	1
I really agree with what you're doing, keep up the good work!	1
think early warning systems should be used whenever possible	1
I think the fundamental concept missed her is that "high winds" has not been defined. To some	'
high winds are 25 knots & to others, high winds are 50 knots or greater. I have driven the	
Yaquina Bay Bridge with the warning lights flashing at 30-35 knots.	1
I use to drive a semi over the bridge daily. I have since retired and do not have to use it daily.	
have seen 3 trucks over turn on this in about 35 years.	1
,	
I work for the Newport Fire Dept. and have to use best judgement about crossing bridge in	
stormy weather. I dont know at what point warning lights come on, & haven't yet seen them work.	
Ice signs on I-84 are very helpful.	1
If they really put a convention center in South Beach the problems will really come our way	1
It you are going over the bridge in high winds (80 MPH +) slow down and keep a tirm grip on your	' ' I
steering wheel	1

Comments	Count
I'll pay more attention to the warning sign & lights. I don't do much travel over the bridge lately, I haven't had a	
vehicle full time since Aug. 2003. And usually I'm the passenger looking at the ocean & bay so I don't always	
look at the sign.	1
I'm glad the signs are there.	1
In 35 years of going over the bridge I "never been a real problem" when winds gust over 70 MPH "we don't go"	1
Job!	1
I've noticed the high wind warning in locations where the topography funnels it like in the Gorge. Also think I	
saw this notice in Salem: where! Sorry!. In future I will be more observant.	1
I've seen or heard of enough accidents on this bridge to think it warrants this survey. I've never had to walk or	
bike over this bridge before but that must be pretty scarey when its windy with no protection.	1
Looks like this covers most.	1
No Yellow Card	1
Noticed sign in March 2004	1
Open windows such as a school bus	1
I would like to see improved survey questions	3
Since it is not necessary for me to travel south, I stay home or in Newport during storms.	1
Speed limit on the Yaquina Bay bridge could be dropped down when winds are strong. I think tendency is to	
go faster to get off the bridge faster & although I am not an engineer, doesn't that increase friction etc & wind	
sneer? to make it more nazardous.	1
I hank you for doing this study!	1
Thank you for doing this survey.	1
The caution sign and flashing lights work best!	1
The high wind warngings are sufficient as is.	1
Warning systems are effective. Our medical office is a block from the warning sign and our staff take it very	
seriously. The word spreads quickly through the office when weather turns bad.	1
We thank you for trying to make our world a safer place.	1
Weather forecast do not affect by travel, I drive the appropriate vehicles for the various conditions.	1
lotal N	434

APPENDIX C: CHI SQUARED TEST RESULTS

As most of the answers to the questions are not expected to be normally distributed, Chi-Squared Test, a non-descriptive statistical test for dependency was chosen to be performed on all responses against demographic variables. Chi Square Test requires the expected frequency of the cells (i.e. the calculated expected frequency of a given number of responses for each option for answering) should be at least 5. The accepted tolerance for the expected frequencies being less than 5 is that the percentage of these cells should not be more than 20 percent of the total cells.

The following demographic variables were tested against all the other variables answered in this survey.

- 1. Grouped Zip Code (zip codes were grouped into sets with a minimum of five respondents each)
- 2. Age
- 3. Grouped Vehicle Type (vehicle types were grouped into three types for South Coast system and two types for Yaquina Bay Bridge system)
- 4. Gender
- 5. Grouped Travel Frequency (three groups for each system)
- 6. Experience Driving in High Winds

Only about 53 percent of the possible test scenarios had twenty percent or fewer numbers of cells with expected frequencies less than five. The results of these 53 percent of these tests are shown in Table C-1.

			South Coast System						Yaquina Bay Bridge					
Variable	Question		Zip			Vehicle	Travel	Wind	Zip			Vehcile	Travel	Wind
Grouping	No.	Independent Variable	Code	Age	Gender	Туре	Frequ.	Exp.	Code	Age	Gender	Туре	Freq.	Exp.
General	3	Wind Concerns	Р	-	F	F	F	F	Р	Р	F	-	Р	Р
	4	Weather Info. Sources	F	-	Р	-	F	Р	Р	-	P	F	Р	Р
High	5a	Leaving Lane	Р	-	F	-	Р	F	Р	-	P	-	Р	Р
Winds	5b	Overturn	Р	-	F	Р	Р	Р	Р	-	P	F	Р	Р
Concerns	5c	Other Vehicle	-	-	Р	-	-	-	-	-	Р	-	F	Р
	5d	Cargo	Р	-	Р	-	Р	Р	Р	-	Р	Р	Р	Р
	5e	Wind With Rain	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	Р	Р	Р	Р
	5f	Wind When Icy	-	-	Р	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-
	5g	No Concern	-	-	F	-	Р	F	-	-	Р	Р	-	Р
Response	6a	Extra Time	-	-	F	-	Р	Р	Р	-	Р	Р	Р	Р
to Wind	6b	Another Route	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	Р	-
Forecast	6c	Cancel	F	-	F	Р	F	Р	Р	-	F	F	Р	Р
(Pre-Trip)	6d	Make the Trip	Р	-	F	-	Р	Р	Р	-	F	Р	Р	Р
System	7a	Seen Sign	F	-	Р	Р	F	F	F	Р	P	Р	F	F
Awareness	7b	Seen Flashing	F	-	Р	-	F	F	Р	-	P	Р	F	F
	7c	Wind Present	-	-	Р	-	-	-	-	-	Р	-	-	-
	7d	Wind Speeds	Р	-	F	Р	Р	Р	Р	-	P	-	Р	Р
Response	8a	Drive Slow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Wind	8b	Pull Over	Р	-	F	-	F	Р	Р	-	Р	Р	Р	Р
Warning	8c	Stop at a Rest Area	Р	-	F	-	F	Р	Р	-	F	Р	Р	Р
System	8d	Alternate Route	-	-	Р	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	F	F
	8e	No Changes	F	-	F	-	Р	Р	Р	-	P	Р	Р	Р
System	9a	Useful Information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-
usefulness	9b	Accurate Information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	Р	-	-
	9c	Feel Safer	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	Р	Р	-	Р
	9d	Not Useful	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	Р	-	Р	Р

Table C-1: Summary Results of Test of Dependency on Demographic Variables

Legends: P = Passed (no statistically significant dependency); F = Failed (there is a statistically significant dependency); - = Not applicable (more than 20 percent of cells had expected frequency fewer than 5)

REFERENCES

- 1. Strong, C. and M. Kumar, "Comparative Evaluation of Automated Wind Warning Systems: Draft Motorist Survey Data Collection Plan." Western Transportation Institute, Montana State University, Bozeman [MT]: December 2003.
- 2. ODOT ITS Unit, no reference available.