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EVALUATING INCIDENT DURATION WITH RESPECT TO INCIDENT TYPES IN TENNESSEE.

In 2012 Urban mobility report published by the Texas A&M Transportation show that; 5.5 billion hours and 2.9 billion of gallons of fuel are spent by Americans commuters are the results of traffic congestion. On top of that, statistics show that congestion contributed 20 percent of all crashes categorized as secondary crashes as the result of primary crashes. In addition, literature shows that in every minute there is an increase of 2.8 percent of secondary crashes occurrence resulted from primary crashes. Further, other studies have shown that abounded and disabled vehicle are more likely to cause primary and secondary crashes on highways. This reduces time liability to commuters due to congestion formed as a result of crashes especially those blocking lane of travel. This study therefore focuses on finding out the characteristics relating incident durations resulting from different incident types such as Disabled Vehicles, Abandoned Vehicles, Multi Vehicle Crashes, Debris on Roadways, Scheduled Road Works, Congestion, Single Vehicle Crashes, and Special Event. Study conducts descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests to relate and contradict the relationship between these incidents and incident durations. Hypothesis are tested to draw some conclusions. Findings will be beneficial to road users by increasing the time travel liability as well as safety by reducing the possibility of occurring the secondary crashes.