

Traffic Accident Location Report for the Iowa City Urbanized Area

December 1987

The Johnson County Council of Governments Transportation Planning Division

Jeff Davidson, Transportation Planner Kevin L. Doyle, Assistant Transportation Planner Dennis McKim, Graphics Steve Elmer, Planning Intern Jane Tompkins, Planning Intern

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a Federal grant by the Federal Highway Administration under a provision of the 1962 Federal-Aid Highway Act.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1
Evaluation Procedure 2
Individual Analysis 8
Potential Improvements24

# INTRODUCTION

#### Introduction

Traffic accident reduction may be accomplished through several means. One of these is an increased awareness of high accident locations. The following report has been compiled using data from the Iowa Department of Transportation Accident Location Analysis System (ALAS), and identifies the highest accident locations in the Iowa City Urbanized area in 1986. The report is organized as follows:

- 1. Description of the evaluation process.
- 2. Identification of the 1986 high accident locations.
- 3. Analysis of the 15 highest accident locations.
- 4. Identification of potential improvements for accident reduction.

For the Iowa City locations identified in this report, the ALAS data was checked against the traffic accident data compiled by the City of Iowa City Traffic Engineering Division. There were slight differences in the data, most likely due to keypunch or data processing error. One intersection, Gilbert Street and Highway 6 Bypass, did not appear in the ALAS data. This intersection did appear in the Traffic Engineering Division's accident data, therefore it was included in this report because its ranking put it within the top ten intersection locations in the Urbanized Area.

It is hoped that this report will assist JCCOG member agencies in programming improvements which lead to a reduction in the number of traffic accidents.

**EVALUATION PROCEDURE** 

#### Evaluation Procedure

The first step in the accident identification process was to generate information on the accident history of all intersections and mid-block locations in the Iowa City Urbanized Area. The Iowa City Urbanized Area as defined by the U.S. Census consists of the contiguous city limits of Iowa City, Coralville and University Heights. All locations with five or more accidents during 1986 were recorded. This resulted in the accident record for 48 intersections and 22 mid-block locations within Iowa City and Coralville. No locations in University Heights met the threshold of five or more accidents.

The data was further synthesized by obtaining information detailing each accident. This data was then evaluated using a three step evaluation process in order to identify the leading accident locations in 1986:

- a. Total number of accidents. A listing of the total number of traffic accidents that occurred in the subject year (1986).
- b. Accident severity. Accidents were categorized according to three types: property damage only, non-fatal, and fatal personal injury. These types of accidents were assigned weighted numerical values of 1, 3 and 12, respectively, then added to give each location a total severity figure for the subject year.
- c. Accident rate. The segment of the methodology which examined the potential hazard of each location is the accident rate. Accident rates are significant in measuring accident experience, since they relate accident frequency to traffic exposure. Accident rates are expressed in terms of accidents per million entering vehicles (MEV) for intersections, and accidents per million vehicle miles (MVM) for roadway midblock segments. The use of accident rates provides a common denominator for comparison of accident experience between different locations. The intersection accident rate formula is as follows:

2 (# accidents) (1 x 10<sup>6</sup>) (# of days) (total ADT entering and leaving int.) The accident rate formula for roadway mid-block segments is as follows:

#### (# accidents) (1 x 10<sup>8</sup>) (# of days) (ADT) (segment length in mi.)

Comparing intersection accident rates to mid-block accident rates is difficult since the intersection accident rate is based on number of entering vehicles, and the mid-block accident rate is based on number of vehicle miles. Therefore, the intersection with the highest accident rate received the same score for this criterion as the highest segment, the second highest intersection rate was given the same value as the second highest mid-block rate, etc.

Points were designated for the three criteria (see Table 1) and the locations were ranked according to total points awarded. Tables 2 and 3 list the ten highest accident intersections and five highest accident mid-block locations in the Iowa City Urbanized Area.

These 15 locations represent a total of 225 traffic accidents which occurred in 1986, an increase of 5.7% over 1985. Of the 15 locations, 9 are in Iowa City and 6 are in Coralville.

Figure 1 identifies each of the 15 accident locations in the Urbanized Area.

A		ide	nt Number	Accident	Severity	Accident	Rate*
Acci	ide	ents	Points	Severity	Points	Rate (MEV)	Points
>		29	15	> 56	15	> 3.50	15
27	-	28	14	53 - 56	14	3.26 - 3.49	14
25	-	26	13	49 - 52	13	3.01 - 3.25	13
23	-	24	12	45 - 48	12	2.76 - 3.00	12
21	-	22	11	41 - 44	11	2.51 - 2.75	11
19	-	20	10	37 - 40	10	2.26 - 2.50	10
17	-	18	9	33 - 36	9	2.01 - 2.25	9
15	-	16	8	29 - 32	. 8	1.76 - 2.00	8
13	-	14	7	25 - 28	3 7	1.51 - 1.75	7
11	-	12	6	21 - 24	6	1.26 - 1.50	6
9	-	10	5	17 - 20	5	1.01 - 1.25	5
7	-	8	4	13 - 16	5 4	0.76 - 1.00	4
5	-	6	3	9 - 12	2 3	0.51 - 0.75	3
3	-	4	2	5 - 8	3 2	0.26 - 0.50	2
1	-	2	1	1 -	4 1	0.01 - 0.25	1

# Table 1Evaluation Points Awarded to IntersectionsDuring Accident Analysis

\*Accidents per million entering vehicles

	To	otal.	Accidents	Accident	Severity	Accide	nt Rate*	
Overal Rank	Location	#	Score	Sev. Index	Score	Rate	Score	Total Score
1	Hwy 6 & 1st Ave/ Mormon Trek Blvd., Coralville	22	11	42	11	4.05	15	37
2	Hwy 6/Hwy 1 & Riverside Dr., Iowa City	20	10	32	8	4.20	15	33
3	I-80 & 1st Ave., Coralville	17	9	29	8	3.81	15	32
4	Mormon Trek Blvd. & Melrose Ave., Iowa City	16	8	26	7	8.60	15	30
5	Hwy 6 & 10th Ave.,	14	7	26	7	3.76	15	29
6	Clinton St. & Market St., Iowa City	14	7	24	6	9.13	15	28
7	Riverside Dr. & Burlington St./ Grand Ave., Iowa City	14	7	18	5	4.59	15	27
7	Hwy 6 & Gilbert St. Iowa City	, 13	7	25	7	3.14	13	27
9	I-80 & Dubuque St., Iowa City	10	5	22	6	5.12	15	26
9	Governor St. & Burlington St., Iowa City	11	6	19	5	3.97	15	26

5

Table 2 Highest Accident Intersections Iowa City Urbanized Area - 1986

\*Per million entering vehicles

	and the second	otal	Accidents	Accident	Severity	Accide	nt Rate*	
Overall Rank	Location	#	Score	Sev. Index	Score	Rate	Score	Score
1	Hwy 6 between Rocky Shore Dr. & First Ave., Coralville	/ 25	13	45	12	491	15	40
2	First Ave. between Hwy 6 & Clear Creek Coralville	19	10	25	7	2029	15	32
3	Hwy 6 between Riverside Dr. & Lincoln Ave., Iowa City	9	5	26	7	208	15	27
3	Hwy 6 between 6th Ave. & 10th Ave., Coralville	11	6	23	6	502	15	27
5	Hwy 6 between 4th Ave. & 6th Ave., Coralville	10	5	18	5	1343	15	25

Table 3 <u>Highest Accident Mid-block Locations</u> <u>Iowa City Urbanized Area - 1986</u>

\*Per 100 million vehicle miles

### Figure 1



### Intersections

- 1 Hwy. 6 and First Ave./Mormon Trek Blvd. Coralville
- 2 Hwy. 1/Hwy. 6 and Riverside Dr. Iowa City
- 3 First Ave. and Interstate 80 Coralville
- 4 Melrose Ave. and Mormon Trek Blvd. Iowa City
- 5 Hwy. 6 and Tenth Ave. Coralville
- 6 Clinton St. and Market St. Iowa City
- 7 Riverside Dr. and Burlington St./Grand Ave. Iowa City
- 7 Hwy. 6 and Gilbert St. Iowa City
- 9 N. Dubuque St. and Interstate 80 Iowa City
- 9 Burlington St. and Governor St. Iowa City

### Midblock

- 1 Hwy. 6 between Rocky Shore Dr. and First Ave. Coralville
- 2 First Ave. between Hwy. 6 and Clear Creek Coralville
- 3 Hwy. 6 between Riverside Dr. and Lincoln Ave. Iowa City
- 4 Hwy. 6 between Sixth Ave. and Tenth Ave. Coralville
- 5 Hwy. 6 between Fourth Ave. and Sixth Ave. Coralville

(7)

# INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS

#### Individual Analysis

The following section contains a synopsis of each of the ten highest accident intersections and five highest accident mid-block locations in the Iowa City Urbanized Area in 1986. Each description contains a sketch diagram of the intersection with the 1986 accident history plotted. The accidents are not plotted at the precise location at which they occurred within the intersection. Accidents are plotted at the approximate location of occurrence for the two intersections involving I-80 at 1st Avenue in Coralville and Dubuque Street in Iowa City. The numbers next to the symbols represent the frequency of occurrence in 1986.

The following collision symbols are used in the diagrams:

Symbol	Collision
	Left Turn
	Broadside (Right Angle)
	Rear End
	Rear End (Backing Vehicle)
	Head On
$\mathbf{X}$	Sideswipe (Same Direction)
~	Sideswipe (Different Direction)
	Fixed Object
	Pedestrian
	Overturned Vehicle



Intersection of Highway 6 and First Avenue/Mormon Trek Blvd., Coralville. The predominant accident pattern at this intersection was rear end accidents. Rear end (41%) and left-turn (32%) accidents accounted for 73% of the accidents at this intersection. Just over half (54%) of the accidents occurred during daylight hours.

(9)

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			1 3		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Surface	#	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 10 <u>12</u> 22	0 45 <u>55</u> 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Total	12 9 1 22	54 41 5 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Conditions	#	%
Rear end Left turn Broadside Unknown Head on Fixed Object Total	9 7 2 2 1 1 22	41 32 9 4.5 <u>4.5</u> 100	Day Dusk Night Total	$16$ $3$ $\frac{3}{22}$	72 14 14 100



Intersection of Highway 1/Highway 6 and Riverside Drive, Iowa City. Eight of the 20 accidents at this location (40%) involved rear end collisions. There was one accident involving a pedestrian and one non-collision accident involving an over-turned vehicle.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			2 *		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 6 <u>14</u> 20	0 30 70 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Other Total	16 2 1 <u>1</u> 20	80 10 5 5 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Conditions	<u> </u>	%
Rear end Unknown Left turn Broadside Overturned Vehicle Pedestrian Total	8 5 4 1 1 1 20	40 25 20 5 5 5 100	Day Dusk Night Total	$ \begin{array}{r} 14\\ 4\\ \underline{2}\\ \overline{20} \end{array} $	70 20 10 100

\* This intersection was not among the top 10 locations in 1986.



Intersection of First Avenue and I-80, Coralville. All of the accidents at this location, except one, occurred at the entrance or exit ramps. The type of accident with the greatest occurrence was rear end accidents. There were five rear end accidents in 1986 (28%). The diagram above reflects the existing geometrics of the intersection. In 1986 the intersection geometrics were as follows: 2 lanes on First Avenue, no signalization, off-set ramps, and the west-bound I-80 exit ramp to First Avenue had only one lane.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			3 *		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	$0 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 17$	$0\\35\\65\\100$	Dry Wet Total	$ \begin{array}{c} 16\\ \underline{1}\\ 17 \end{array} $	94 <u>6</u> 100
Type of Collision	#	%	Light Conditions	<u>#</u>	%
Rear end Left turn Unknown Broadside Backing Rear end Fixed Object Sideswipe Overturned Vehicle	5 3 2 1 1 1 1 1	29 17 12 12 6 6 6 6 6	Day Dusk Total	15 2 17	88 <u>12</u> 100

\*This intersection was not among the top 10 locations in 1986.

(11)



Intersection of Melrose Avenue and Mormon Trek Blvd., Iowa City. Left turning accidents comprised 63% of the accidents at this intersection in 1986. 50% of the accidents involved vehicles approaching from the north.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			4 1		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 $5$ $11$ $16$	0 31 <u>69</u> 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Total	$12$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $16$	75 6 19 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Condition	<u>s #</u>	%
Left turn Rear end Broadside Sideswipe Total	$     \begin{array}{r}       10 \\       3 \\       2 \\       1 \\       16     \end{array} $	63 19 12 <u>6</u> 100	Day Dusk Night Total	$12$ $3$ $\frac{1}{16}$	75 19 <u>6</u> 100



Intersection of Highway 6 and Tenth Avenue, Coralville. The major type of accident at this intersection was rear end collisions (58%). 58% of the accidents involved vehicles traveling in an eastbound direction.

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			1987 1986		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			5 *		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 6 <u>8</u> 14	0 43 <u>57</u> 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Total	$ \begin{array}{c} 11\\ 2\\ \underline{1}\\ 14 \end{array} $	79 14 7 100
Type of Collision	#	%	Light Condition	<u>ns #</u>	%
Rear end Left turn Broadside Unknown Total	8 2 2 2 14	58 14 14 <u>14</u> 100	Dawn Day Night Total	$1 \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 14$	7 36 7 100

\*This intersection was not among the top 10 locations in 1986.



Intersection of Clinton Street and Market Street, Iowa City. 11 of the 14 accidents at this intersection were broadside collisions, seven (64%) of which involved north and westbound vehicles. Half of the accidents involved wet road conditions.

(14)

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			6 5		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Surface	#	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 5 9 14	0 36 <u>64</u> 100	Dry Wet Total	$7$ $\frac{7}{14}$	50 <u>50</u> 100
Type of Collision	#	<u>%</u>	Light Conditions	#	%
Broadside Sideswipe Left turn Total	11 2 1 14	79 14 7 100	Day Dusk Night Total	9 4 1 14	64 29 7 100



Intersection of Riverside Drive and Burlington Street/Grand Avenue, Iowa City. The predominant accident pattern at this intersection involves left turn collisions (36%). All of the left turn accidents (5) involved vehicles traveling northbound on Riverside Drive, making a left turn onto Grand Avenue. Four accidents involved southbound traffic on Riverside. There were only two accidents involving east and westbound traffic. In 1986, this intersection was open but travel was restricted by construction. Half of the Burlington Street bridge was closed and there was single lane traffic on Burlington Street and Grand Avenue.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			7 10		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Total	0 2 <u>12</u> 14	0 14 <u>86</u> 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Total	$12$ $1$ $\frac{1}{14}$	86 7 7 100
Type of Collision	#	<u>%</u>	Light Conditions	<u>#</u>	%
Left turn Rear end Fixed Object Unknown Parked vehicle Sideswipe Broadside Total	5 2 2 1 1 1 1 14	36 14 14 14 7 7 7 7 100	Day Dusk Night Total	8 $5$ $1$ $14$	57 36 7 100



## Intersection of Highway 6 Bypass and Gilbert Street, Iowa City

92% of the accidents at this location in 1986 were rear end collisions. Seven accidents involved three or four vehicles. The collisions were split 54% to 46% between night and day accidents, respectively.

				1987	1986		
Rank in Urban	ized Area:			7	2		
Number of Acc	idents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Sur	face	#	%
Fatal Personal In Property Da T	jury mage Only otal	0 6 7 13	0 46 54 100	Dry Wet To	tal	9 <u>4</u> 13	69 <u>31</u> 100
Type of Colli	sion	#	%	Light Co	nditions	<u>#</u>	%
Rear end Backing	Total	$12$ $\frac{1}{13}$	92 <u>8</u> 100	Day Night To	tal	6 7 13	46 54 100



Intersection of I-80 and Dubuque Street, Iowa City. The two most frequently occurring accidents at this location involved broadside collisions and collisions with fixed objects. These two types of accidents accounted for 60% of the total at this location.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			9 *		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	$0\\6\\4\\10$	$0 \\ 60 \\ 40 \\ 100$	Dry Wet Total	9 1 10	90 10 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Condition	<u>s #</u>	%
Broadside Fixed Object Left turn Rear end Unknown Total	3 3 2 1 <u>1</u> 10	30 30 20 10 <u>10</u> 100	Day Night Total	4 6 10	40 60 100

\*This intersection was not among the top 10 locations in 1986.



Intersection of Governor Street and Burlington Street, Iowa City. Five of the 11 accidents at this location, 40%, involved broadside collisions. All of the accidents at this intersection occurred during the day.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			9 *		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 4 7 11	0 36 64 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Total	8 2 1 11	73 18 9 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Condition	<u>s</u> #	%
Broadside Unknown Left turn Sideswipe Rear end Total	5 $3$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$	46 27 9 9 9 100	Day Total	$\frac{11}{11}$	<u>100</u> 100

\*This intersection was not among the top 10 locations in 1986.



Highway 6 Mid-Block Between Rocky Shore Drive and First Avenue, Coralville. The predominant accident pattern on this segment was rear end collisions (48%). These were split 64% involving westbound vehicles and 36% involving eastbound vehicles. 45% of the rear end accidents involved three vehicles. There are 17 driveways with access to Highway 6 along the north side of this segment; 0 driveways on the south side.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>			
Rank in Urbanized Area:			1 1			
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%	
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 10 <u>15</u> 25	0 40 <u>60</u> 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Total	16 $8$ $1$ $25$	64 32 4 100	
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Conditions	<u>#</u>	%	
Rear End Left turn Sideswipe Head on Pedestrian Broadside Unknown	12 5 4 1 1 1 1 25	48 20 16 4 4 4 4 4	Day Dusk Dark Night Total	16 2 3 4 25	64 8 12 <u>16</u> 100	



First Avenue Mid-Block Between Highway 6 and Clear Creek, Coralville. Three accident types were predominant at this mid-block location: broadside collisions (32%); sideswipe collisions (26%); and left turn collisions (21%). All of the broadside collisions (6) involved northbound vehicles on First Avenue and vehicles exiting business driveways on the east side of First Avenue. There are four driveways on each side of First Avenue along this segment.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			2 2		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 3 <u>16</u> 19	0 16 <u>84</u> 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Total	11 7 <u>1</u> 19	58 37 59 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Conditio	ns <u>#</u>	2
Broadside Sideswipe Left turn Rear end Unknown Total	6 5 4 3 1 19	32 26 21 16 5 100	Day Night Total	12 7 19	63 37 100



Highway 6 Mid-Block Between Riverside Drive and Lincoln Avenue, Iowa City. The most frequently occurring accident type along this mid-block segment in 1986 was fixed object collisions (56%). The only fatality to occur in the Urbanized Area in 1986 occurred along this segment. There is a single driveway entrance to the VA Hospital along this mid-block segment.

			1987 1986		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			3 *		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	%	Road Surface	<u>#</u>	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	1 3 5 9	11 33 56 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Other Total	4 3 1 <u>1</u> 9	45 33 11 <u>11</u> 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Conditions	#	%
Fixed Object Rear end Head on Left turn Unknown Total	5 1 1 1 1 9	56 11 11 11 11 11 100	Day Dusk Night Total	6 1 2 9	67 22 <u>11</u> 100

\*This segment was not among the top 5 mid-block locations in 1986.

(21)



Highway 6 Mid-Block Between Sixth Avenue and Tenth Avenue, Coralville. The accident pattern at this mid-block segment in 1986 involved: rear end collisions (55%); sideswipe collisions (18%); and broadside, left turn, and unknown collisions (27%).

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			3 *		
Number of Accidents	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	Road Surface	#	%
Fatal Personal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 6 5 11	0 55 <u>45</u> 100	Dry Wet Snow/Ice Total	6 4 1 11	55 36 9 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Conditions	#	%
Rear end Sideswipe Broadside Left turn Unknown Total	6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	55 18 9 9 9 100	Day Night Dark Total	9 1 <u>1</u> 11	82 9 9 100

\*This segment was not among the top 5 mid-block locations in 1986.

(22)



Highway 6 Mid-Block Between Fourth Avenue and Sixth Avenue, Coralville. The predominant accident pattern for this segment was rear end collisions (40%). 20% of the collisions involved vehicles exiting from business driveways on the north and south sides of Highway 6. Half of the collisions occurred on a dry road surface and half occurred on a wet road surface.

			<u>1987</u> <u>1986</u>		
Rank in Urbanized Area:			5 *		
Number of Accidents	#	<u>%</u>	Road Surface	#	%
Fatal Injury Property Damage Only Total	0 4 <u>6</u> 10	$0 \\ 40 \\ 60 \\ 100$	Dry Wet Total	$5$ $\frac{5}{10}$	50 50 100
Type of Collision	<u>#</u>	%	Light Conditions	#	%
Rear end Broadside Unknown Sideswipe Left turn Total	4 2 1 1 10	40 20 20 10 <u>10</u> 100	Day Night Total	9 1 10	90 10 100

\*This segment was not among the top 5 mid-block locations in 1986.

(23)

# POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

#### Potential Improvements

The focus of this report is on the identification of high accident locations in the Iowa City Urbanized Area. It is intended that this be a first step in action taken to reduce accident frequency. The implementation of accident reduction measures at individual locations should only be taken after careful study of specific locations by traffic engineering professionals.

The following section provides an overview of accident patterns, probable causes, and generalized countermeasures for accident reduction.

#### Accident Pattern

Right angle collisions at unsignalized intersections Probable Cause

Restricted sight distance

#### General Countermeasure

Remove sight obstructions Restrict parking near corners Install/improve street lighting Reduce speed limit on approaches\* Install signals (see MUTCD) Install stop signs (see MUTCD) Install warning signs (see MUTCD) Install yield signs (see MUTCD) Channelize intersection Install signals (see

Large total intersection volume

High approach speed

Reduce speed limit on approaches\*

Install rumble strips

24)

Reroute through traffic

MUTCD)

\*Spot speed study should be conducted to justify speed limit reduction.

#### Probable Cause

Roadway design inadequate

#### General Countermeasure

Widen lanes Change from angle to parallel parking Prohibit parking Reroute through traffic

Install/improve signing or marking of pedestrian crosswalk Relocate crosswalk

Install/improve warning signs

Overlay pavement Provide adequate drainage Groove pavement Reduce speed limit on approaches\* Provide "SLIPPERY WHEN WET" signs

Create left- or rightturn lanes Prohibit turns Increase curb radii

Install/improve advance warning devices Install overhead signals Install 12" signal lenses (see MUTCD) Install visors Install backplates Relocate signals Add additional signal heads Remove obstacles Reduce speed limits on approaches\*

Inadequate signal timing

Adjust amber phase Provide progression through a set of signalized intersections

\*Spot speed study should be conducted to justify speed limit reduction.

Rear end collisions at unsignalized intersections Pedestrian crossing

Driver not aware of intersection

Slippery surface

Large numbers of turning vehicles

Rear end collisions at signalized intersections

Poor visibility of signals

Fixed-object collisions and/or vehicles running off roadway

#### Probable Cause

Slippery pavements

Roadway design inadequate for traffic conditions

Poor delineation

Sideswipe collisions between vehicles traveling in opposite directions or head-on collisions Roadway design inadequate for traffic conditions

Collisions between vehicles traveling in same direction such as sideswipe, turning or lane changing

Collisions with parked cars or cars being parked Roadway design inadequate for traffic conditions

Large parking turnovers

#### General Countermeasure

Overlay existing pavement Provide adequate drainage Groove existing pavement Reduce speed limit\* Provide "SLIPPERY WHEN WET" signs

Widen lanes Relocate islands Close curb lane

Improve/install pavement markings Install roadside delineators Install advanced warning signs

Install/improve pavement markings Channelize intersections Create one-way streets Remove constrictions such as parked vehicles Install median divider Widen lanes

Widen lanes Channelize intersections Provide turning bays Install/improve pavement lane lines Remove parking

Prohibit parking Change from angle to parallel parking Reroute through traffic Create one-way streets Create off-street parking Reduce speed limit\*

\*Spot speed study should be conducted to justify speed limit reduction.

26)

Right angle collisions at signalized intersections

#### Probable Cause

Poor visibility of signals

Inadequate signal timing

#### General Countermeasure

Install advanced warning devices (see MUTCD) Install 12" signal lenses (see MUTCD) Install overhead signals Install visors Install backplates Improve location of signal heads Add additional signal heads Reduce speed limit on approaches\*

Adjust amber phase Provide all-red clearance phase Add multi-dial controller Install signal actuation Re-time signals Provide progression through a set of signalized intersections

ns Provide left turn signal phases Prohibit left turns Reroute left turn traffic Channelize intersection Install stop signs (see MUTCD) Create one-way streets

Remove obstacles Install warning signs Reduce speed limit on approaches

Remove obstacles near roadway Install barrier curbing Install breakaway feature to light poles, sign posts, etc. Protect objects with guardrail

\*Spot speed study should be conducted to justify speed limit reduction.

Left-turn collisions at intersections

Large volume of left turns

Restricted sight distance

Objects near traveled way

Fixed-object collisions

#### Probable Cause

Pedestrian crossings

Slippery surface

Unwarranted signals

Large turning volumes

#### Night accidents

Poor visibility

Wet pavement accidents

Slippery pavement

#### General Countermeasure

Install/improve signing or marking of pedestrian crosswalks Provide pedestrian "WALK" phase

Overlay pavement Provide adequate drainage Groove pavement Reduce speed limit on approaches\* Provide "SLIPPERY WHEN WET" signs

Remove signals (see MUTCD)

Create left- or rightturn lanes Prohibit turns Increase curb radii

Install/improve street lighting Install/improve delineation markings Install/improve warning signs

Overlay with skidresistant surface Provide adequate drainage Groove existing pavement Reduce speed limit\* Provide "SLIPPERY WHEN WET" signs

\*Spot speed study should be conducted to justify speed limit reduction.

