

# Traffic Accident Location Report for the Iowa City Urbanized Area 

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The Johnson County Council of Governments Transportation Planning Division<br>Jeff Davidson, Transportation Planner Kevin L. Doyle, Assistant Transportation Planner Dennis McKim, Graphics<br>Steve Elmer, Planning Intern Jane Tompkins, Planning Intern

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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 with in 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:

$$
\frac{2(\# \text { accidents })\left(1 \times 10^{6}\right)}{(\# \text { of days) (total ADT entering and leaving int.) }}
$$

The accident rate formula for roadway mid-block segments is as follows:

$$
\frac{(\# \text { accidents })\left(1 \times 10^{8}\right)}{(\# \text { of days) (ADT) (segment length in mi.) }}
$$

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.

Table 1
Evaluation Points Awarded to Intersections During Accident Analysis

*Accidents per million entering vehicles

Table 2
Highest Accident Intersections Iowa City Urbanized Area - 1986


Table 3
Highest Accident Mid-block Locations
Iowa City Urbanized Area - 1986

*Per 100 million vehicle miles

Figure 1
Highest Ranked Accident Locations in the Iowa City Urbanized Area -1986


## 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

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## 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 list Avenue in Coralville and Dubuque Street in Iowa City. The numbers next to the symbols represent the frequency of occurrance in 1986.

The following collision symbols are used in the diagrams:



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.

Rank in Urbanized Area:
$1987 \quad 1986$



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.

$$
\underline{1987} \quad \underline{1986}
$$

Rank in Urbanized Area:


* 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.

|  |  |  | $1987 \quad 1986$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rank in Urbanized Area: |  |  | 3 | \# |  |
| Number of Accidents | \# | \% | Road Surface |  | \% |
| Fatal <br> Personal Injury <br> Property Damage Only <br> Total | 0 | 0 | DryWetTotal | 16$\frac{1}{17}$ | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 6 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ |
|  | 6 | 35 |  |  |  |
|  | $\frac{11}{17}$ | 65 |  |  |  |
|  | $\overline{17}$ | $\overline{100}$ |  |  |  |
| Type of Collision | \# | \% | Light Conditions |  | \% |
| Rear end | 5 | 29 | DayDusk | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 2 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 8812100 |
| Left turn | 3 | 17 |  |  |  |
| Unknown | 2 | 12 | Total | 17 |  |
| Broadside | 2 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Backing | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Rear end | , | 6 |  |  |  |
| Fixed Object |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| Sideswipe | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Overturned Vehicle | $\frac{1}{17}$ | $\frac{6}{100}$ |  |  |  |
| Total | 17 | 100 |  |  |  |

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


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.
$1987 \quad \underline{1986}$
Rank in Urbanized Area:
4
1

| Number of Accidents | \# | \% | Road Surface | \# | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 0 | 0 | Dry | 12 | 75 |
| Personal Injury | 5 | 31 | Wet | 1 | 6 |
| Property Damage Only | 11 | 69 | Snow/Ice | 3 | 19 |
| Total | $\overline{16}$ | $\overline{100}$ | Total | 16 | $\underline{100}$ |
| Type of Collision | \# | \% | Light Conditions | \# | \% |
| Left turn | 10 | 63 | Day | 12 | 75 |
| Rear end | 3 | 19 | Dusk | 3 | 19 |
| Broadside | 2 | 12 | Night | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 6 |
| Sideswipe | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 6 | Total | $\overline{16}$ | $\overline{100}$ |


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

$$
1987 \quad \underline{1986}
$$

Rank in Urbanized Area:


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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.

| Rank in Urbanized Area: | $\frac{1987}{1986}$ | $\frac{6}{5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Number of Accidents | \# | \% | Road Surface | \# | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 0 | 0 | Dry | 7 | 50 |
| Personal Injury | 5 | 36 | Wet | 7 | 50 |
| Property Damage Only | 9 | 64 | Total | $\overline{14}$ | $\overline{100}$ |
| Total | $\overline{14}$ | $\overline{100}$ |  |  |  |
| Type of Collision | \# | \% | Light Conditions | \# | \% |
| Broads ide | 11 | 79 | Day | 9 | 64 |
| Sideswipe | 2 | 14 | Dusk | 4 | 29 |
| Left turn | 1 | $\frac{7}{100}$ | Night | 1 | $\frac{7}{7}$ |
| Total | 14 | 100 | Total | 14 | 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.
$1987 \quad \underline{1986}$
Rank in Urbanized Area:



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 $\mathrm{split} 54 \%$ to $46 \%$ between night and day accidents, respectively.

Rank in Urbanized Area:



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

Rank in Urbanized Area:

$$
\underline{1987} \quad \underline{1986}
$$

9
*


[^1]

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.
$1987 \underline{1986}$
Rank in Urbanized Area:
9
*

| Number of Accidents | \# | \% | Road Surface | \# | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 0 | 0 | Dry | 8 | 73 |
| Personal Injury | 4 | 36 | Wet | 2 | 18 |
| Property Damage Only | $\frac{7}{11}$ | $\frac{64}{100}$ | Snow/Ice Total | $\frac{1}{11}$ | $\frac{9}{100}$ |
| Type of Collision | \# | \% | Light Conditions | \# | \% |
| Broadside | 5 | 46 | Day | 11 | 100 |
| Unknown | 3 | 27 | Total | 11 | 100 |
| Left turn | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Sideswipe | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Rear end | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Total | 11 | $\overline{100}$ |  |  |  |

*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.

Rank in Urbanized Area:

| Number of Accidents | \# | \% | Road Surface | \# | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 0 | 0 | Dry | 16 | 64 |
| Personal Injury | 10 | 40 | Wet | 8 | 32 |
| Property Damage Only | $\frac{15}{25}$ | 60 | Snow/Ice | 1 | 4 |
| Total | $\overline{25}$ | $\overline{100}$ | Total | $\overline{25}$ | $\overline{100}$ |
| Type of Collision | \# | \% | Light Conditions | \# | \% |
| Rear End | 12 | 48 | Day | 16 | 64 |
| Left turn | 5 | 20 | Dusk | 2 | 8 |
| Sideswipe | 4 | 16 | Dark | 3 | 12 |
| Head on | 1 | 4 | Night | 4 | 16 |
| Pedestrian | 1 | 4 | Total | $\overline{25}$ | $\overline{100}$ |
| Broadside | 1 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Unknown | 1 | 4 |  |  |  |



First Avenue Mid-Block Between Highway 6 and Clear Creek, Coralville. Three accident types were predominant at this mid-block location: broadside colision (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.

1987
2
2


Hwy. 6 Midblock between Riverside Dr. and Lincoln Ave.-lowa City


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.
$1987 \quad \underline{1986}$
Rank in Urbanized Area: 3 *

| Number of Accidents | \# | \% | Road Surface | \# | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 1 | 11 | Dry | 4 | 45 |
| Personal Injury | 3 | 33 | Wet | 3 | 33 |
| Property Damage Only | 5 | 56 | Snow/Ice | 1 | 11 |
| Total | 9 | 100 | Other | 1 | 11 |
|  |  |  | Total | 9 | 100 |
| Type of Collision | \# | \% | Light Conditions | \# | \% |
| Fixed Object | 5 | 56 | Day | 6 | 67 |
| Rear end | 1 | 11 | Dusk | 1 | 22 |
| Head on | 1 | 11 | Night | 2 | 11 |
| Left turn | 1 | 11 | Total | 9 | $\overline{100}$ |
| Unknown | 1 | 11 |  |  |  |
| Total | 9 | $\overline{100}$ |  |  |  |

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


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\%).
$1987 \quad \underline{1986}$
Rank in Urbanized Area:
3

| Number of Accidents | \# | \% | Road Surface | \# | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 0 | 0 | Dry | 6 | 55 |
| Personal Injury | 6 | 55 | Wet | 4 | 36 |
| Property Damage Only | 5 | 45 | Snow/Ice | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 11 | $\overline{100}$ | Total | 11 | 100 |
| Type of Collision | \# | \% | $\underline{\text { Light Conditions }}$ | \# | \% |
| Rear end | 6 | 55 | Day | 9 | 82 |
| Sideswipe | 2 | 18 | Night | 1 | 9 |
| Broads ide | 1 | 9 | Dark | 1 | 9 |
| Left turn | 1 | 9 | Total | $\overline{11}$ | $\overline{100}$ |
| Unknown | 1 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Total | II | 100 |  |  |  |

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


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.
Rank in Urbanized Area:
$1987 \quad \underline{1986}$

Rank in Urbanized Area:
5

| Number of Accidents | \# | \% | Road Surface | \# | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal | 0 | 0 | Dry | 5 | 50 |
| In jury | 4 | 40 | Wet | 5 | 50 |
| Property Damage Only | 6 | 60 | Total | 10 | 100 |
|  | $\overline{10}$ | $\overline{100}$ |  |  |  |
| Type of Collision | \# | \% | Light Conditions | \# | \% |
| Rear end |  | 40 | Day | 9 | 90 |
| Broadside | 2 | 20 | Night | 1 | 10 |
| Unk nown | 2 | 20 | Total | 10 | 100 |
| Sideswipe | 1 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Left turn | 1 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Total | $\overline{10}$ | $\overline{100}$ |  |  |  |

## 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

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
Large total intersection volume

High approach speed

Install signals (see MUTCD)
Reroute through traffic
Reduce speed limit on approaches*
Install rumble strips
*Spot speed study should be conducted to justify speed limit reduction.

| Roadway design inadequate | Widen lanes <br> Change from angle to parallel parking <br> Prohibit parking <br> Reroute through traffic |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pedestrian crossing | Install/improve signing or marking of pedestrian crosswalk <br> Relocate crosswalk |
| Driver not aware of intersection | Install/improve warning signs |
| Slippery surface | Overlay pavement <br> Provide adequate drainage <br> Groove pavement <br> Reduce speed limit on approaches* <br> Provide "SLIPPERY WHEN WET" signs |
| Large numbers of turning vehicles | ```Create left- or right- turn lanes Prohibit turns Increase curb radii``` |
| Poor visibility of signals | Install/improve advance warning devices <br> Install overhead signals <br> Install 12 " signal lenses <br> (see MUTCD) <br> Install visors <br> Install backplates <br> Relocate signals <br> Add additional signal heads <br> Remove obstacles <br> Reduce speed limits on approaches* |
| Inadequate signal timing | Adjust amber phase Provide progression through a set of signalized intersections |

Rear end collisions at unsignalized intersections
*Spot speed study should be conducted to justify speed limit reduction.


Right angle collisions at signalized intersections

Poor visibility of signals 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*

Inadequate signal timing 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

Left-turn collisions
at intersections

Large volume of left turns Provide left turn signal phases
Prohibit left turns
Reroute left turn traffic
Channelize intersection
Install stop signs (see MUTCD)
Create one-way streets
Restricted sight distance 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.

| Accident Pattern | Probable Cause | Countermeasure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pedestrian crossings | Install/improve signing <br> or marking of pads- <br> brian crosswalks |  |
| Provide pedestrian "WALK" |  |  |
| phase |  |  |

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


[^0]:    *This intersection was not among the top 10 locations in 1986.

[^1]:    *This intersection was not among the top 10 locations in 1986.

