

Table 1. List of 44 Crash Scenarios

No.	Title	Scenario Definition
1	Struck Human	A pedestrian crossing a multi-lane roadway was struck by vehicle. The driver was looking for other vehicles and traffic controls, but did not see the pedestrian. This crash occurs more frequently in urban areas. The weather is typically clear and the road is usually dry.
3	Struck Animal	A male driving home after dark on a rural two-lane country road in November struck a deer crossing the road. The driver could not avoid hitting the deer.
9	Drowsy	The driver fell asleep and drifted off the right side of the road and struck a telephone pole. Witnesses say that there was no attempt to brake or steer away from the pole. The crash occurred in a rural area at night.
10	Aggressive, Departure	The male driver was driving too fast, as well as cutting in and out of traffic, maneuvering the vehicle to the limits of control. The driver lost control of the vehicle and went into a skid. The driver left the roadway and struck the guardrail and then a tree.
11	Slick Road Departure	The driver lost control while driving on an icy, wet road. The driver tried to bring the vehicle back under control by braking and steering. The vehicle spun out and came to rest in the ditch.
12	Rough Road Departure	Due to the patched and eroded condition of the road surface, the driver lost control of the vehicle and left the roadway.
13	Avoidance, Departure	The driver was alert and driving along a surface street. Suddenly something appeared in the driver's path (e.g., child, bicyclist, or animal). The driver slammed on the brakes and swerved to avoid the immediate threat. The vehicle drove over a curb and into an object.
18	Impaired, Departure	The young (under 25) male driver, who was legally impaired, was driving too fast. He lost control of the vehicle, which left the roadway and overturned. The crash occurred in a rural area between midnight and 2 a.m. on a weekend.
19	Back Into Object	Vehicle A was backing out of a driveway and struck Vehicle B that was parked along the side of the road. Driver A did not see the other vehicle.
22	Ran Red "T-Bone"	Driver ran the red light. The driver saw the light turn yellow but decided to continue through the intersection. The majority of these crashes occur during daylight hours in urban areas.
28	Slick Road, Ran Stop	As vehicle approached an intersection, the driver noticed the stop sign, applied the brakes hard, but slid on the wet pavement into crossing traffic. (This group does not include the condition where there is no sign.)
30	Inattentive, Ran Stop	An inattentive driver in a vehicle, heading north, did not see a stop sign (two-way only) and struck an eastbound vehicle on the passenger's side.
33	View Obstruction	A vehicle, at a two-way stop sign, could not see adequately down the road due to the hill. This vehicle pulled out and was struck on the driver's side by a lateral-crossing vehicle. This crash is most likely to occur in daylight in rural areas.
35	Looked but Didn't See	Vehicle A was turning right at a two-way stop sign. The driver did not see Vehicle B approaching from lateral direction as Vehicle A turned into the lane. Upon turning, Vehicle A was struck by Vehicle B.
37	Sirens	A police car, with lights and siren on, slowed to cross through an intersection with a red light. Another vehicle was on the crossing road and did not see the approaching police car.
38	Left Turn Clip	Vehicle A, in an attempt to turn left, cut the corner too sharply and clipped Vehicle B waiting at the intersection. Vehicle A began the turn too early and misjudged the distance between cars.

Table 1. List of 44 Crash Scenarios (Cont. 1)

No.	Title	Scenario Definition
40	Wrong Driveway	Driver A observed Vehicle B approaching with the right turn signal on. A assumed that B was turning into the driveway that A was turning out of and proceeded in front of B. B was not turning until the intersection and struck A in the side.
44	Wave to Go	From a driveway, Vehicle A was waiting to make a left turn, but full view of all lanes was not possible due to other traffic. Driver B stopped—leaving a gap—and waved driver A through in front of him. However, Driver C was unaware of this arrangement and crashed into the driver's side of Vehicle A.
47	Turn into Passer	An impatient driver, A, was following behind a slower vehicle, B. Driver A passed vehicle B. Driver B turned left as A was passing and collided with A.
48	Back into Roadway	Driver A backed vehicle into roadway. Driver A did not see vehicle B heading west.
52	Tailgate	Vehicle B was following Vehicle A too closely. Vehicle A had to stop quickly; B could not stop in time and rear-ended A.
56	Distracted, Rear	The driver of Vehicle A was reaching down to retrieve an item from the floor of the vehicle and did not notice that Vehicle B was stopped ahead.
58	Avoidance, Rear	Vehicle A observed traffic slowing in the curb lane. A decided to change lanes and go around slowing traffic. A changed lanes to the inside lane only to find Vehicle B stopped directly in front. Driver A could not stop and struck B in the rear. (This also includes cases of three cars in the same lane. The middle vehicle pulled out of the lane at the last moment leaving the rear-most vehicle to collide with the foremost.)
61	Pedal Miss	Driver A was attempting to stop behind Vehicle B when Driver A's foot missed the brake pedal and Vehicle A struck Vehicle B from behind.
62	Inattentive, Rear	A northbound vehicle, A, was stopped waiting at a red traffic signal in an urban area on a major artery. Another vehicle, B, coming from some distance behind, didn't notice that A was stopped and could not stop in time. (This crash includes a lead vehicle just stopping or lead vehicle turning.)
64	Stutter Stop	A stopped vehicle, A, was looking left and right down a cross road waiting for traffic to clear before proceeding. Another driver, B, waiting behind A was also checking crossing traffic. Vehicle A started to go, decided that it wasn't safe, and abruptly stopped. Driver B, who had been watching traffic, thought that A had moved on and proceeded. Driver B rear-ended driver A.
66	Aggressive, Rear	Vehicle A was stopped in traffic. Driver B (at a distance from A) was driving too fast. By the time B realized he/she needed to stop, it was not possible.
68	Maintenance	Vehicle A was stopped prior to turning when struck by Vehicle B. Driver B stated that the brakes failed to stop the car. Vehicle B was an older vehicle (more than six years). (The failure is usually a maintenance problem.)
74	Slick Road, Rear	Vehicle A was braking for stopped traffic. Driver B, coming from some distance behind A, saw the brake lights. When B braked the road was very slick. B did not stop and struck A in the rear.
75	Passing Clip	Vehicle A, in an attempt to pass vehicle B, cut around B, but too closely. Driver A misjudged the distance between cars and clipped the corner of B.

Table 1. List of 44 Crash Scenarios (Cont. 2)

No.	Title	Scenario Definition
76	Lane Change Right	Driver of Vehicle A looked for traffic before changing lanes to the right on a four-lane road. The driver did not see Vehicle B in the curb lane. Vehicle B braked and steered to avoid Vehicle A.
78	Visibility, Rear	Driver A could not see well due to the blowing snow (whiteout conditions). Vehicle B was in front of A and traveling in the same direction. B had to brake for stopped traffic ahead and A did not notice the brake lights.
79	Lane Change Left	Driver of Vehicle A looked for traffic before changing lanes to the left on a four-lane road. The driver did not see Vehicle B in the next lane. Vehicle B had no time to react and nowhere to go to avoid Vehicle A.
80	Lane Change, Rear	Vehicle A saw Vehicle B approaching in the next lane. A determined that B was far enough back that A could change lanes. Driver A misjudged the distance and speed of Vehicle B. Driver B pressed the brake hard but was unable to stop and struck A from behind. Vehicle C could not stop and struck B from behind.
82	Back Track	Front Vehicle A stopped too far out in an intersection. Driver A did not see Vehicle B and backed up to allow other traffic through, striking vehicle B.
83	U-Turn	Vehicle A and vehicle B were both heading in the same direction on a multi-lane road in different lanes. B attempted to turn from the curb lane across the path of A onto a side street. Driver A struck illegally turning B in the driver's side.
91	Inexperience, Departure	Driver A was having a difficult time controlling the vehicle on the slippery road. The driver lost control of the vehicle while starting into a curve and applied the brakes. The vehicle crossed into the opposite direction traffic and collided head-on with Vehicle B. (This often involves a new driver or a driver who lacks experience on a roadway with a low coefficient of friction.)
92	Impaired, Head-on	A young male driver A, who was legally impaired, was driving too fast. He lost control of the vehicle, crossed the centerline, and struck an approaching vehicle head-on. The crash occurred in a rural area between midnight and 2 a.m. on a weekend.
93	Slick Road, head-on	Vehicle A attempted to stop at an intersection, but because of the slick road, lost control of the vehicle. Vehicle B was approaching head-on in the opposite direction and was struck by A.
94	Run Red Into Left Turner	A northbound vehicle, A, was waiting to make a left turn. The light changed and the northbound vehicle began to turn left. A southbound driver, B, accelerated hard, hoping to make the light and struck Vehicle A.
96	Misjudgment, Left Turn	Vehicle A was waiting to turn left. Driver A observed B approaching from the opposite direction, but thought there was enough time to complete the left turn. Driver A misjudged vehicle B's distance and was struck by Vehicle B.
99	View Obstructed Left Turn	Vehicle A was stopped in the left lane of a four-lane road, facing north, waiting to complete a left turn. Vehicle C was also stopped in the left lane in the opposite direction waiting to complete a left turn. Driver A, able to see past C only a short distance, thought it was clear and completed the turn. Vehicle B, in the curb lane adjacent to Vehicle C was traveling south at the posted speed limit and struck Vehicle A head-on.
100	Miscellaneous	This is a miscellaneous assortment that could not be classified as any of the other previously mentioned crash descriptions.
101	New	This is a crash that may not have occurred without the introduction of a new safety technology. The driver may have used the new technology for increased mobility rather than an increase in safety as intended. A crash may evolve to another type under the driver's control rather than becoming eliminated.