Prediction Of Head-On Accident Sites.
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Abstract: The roadway features of head-on sites versus control sites were compared vis-a-vis differences in head-on accident experience. The study used the discriminant analysis technique. The following features were found to be significant predictors of the head-on accident proneness of a 1-mi section: (a) the proportion of the section with pavement width of less than 24 ft, (b) the weighted pavement width, (c) the proportion of the section with shoulder width of less than 6 ft, (d) the proportion of the section with vertical alignment, (e) the average highway speed limit, (f) the number of major access points on both sides, and (g) the number of reverse curves with zero tangents.