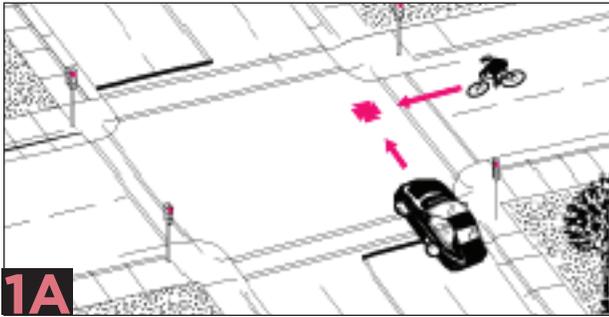
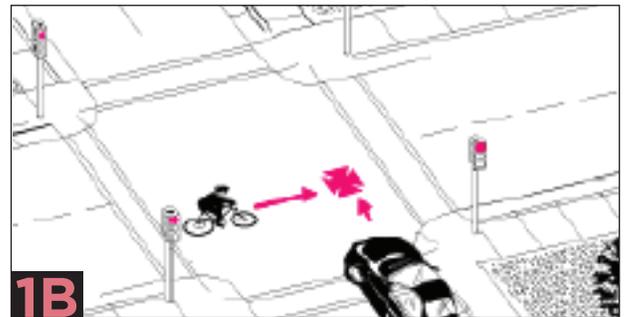


Crash Type 1 Motorist Failed to Yield at a Signalized Intersection

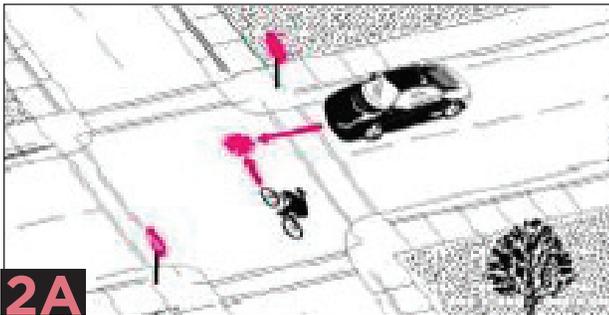


Motorist drives through a red signal **without stopping**. The motorist could be speeding and unable to stop in time, trying to get through the intersection on a yellow or amber signal indication, disregarding the signal, or failing to see the red signal.

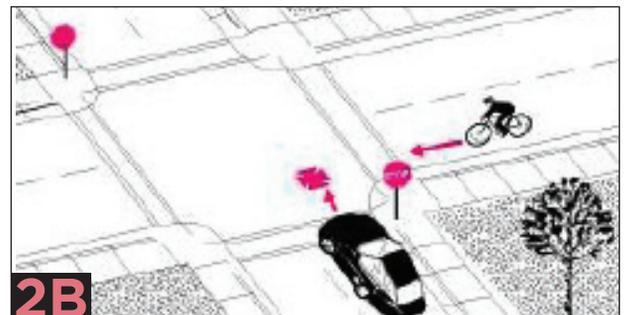


The motorist drives out **after stopping** for a red signal, into the path of an oncoming bicyclist. The motorist may be making a right turn on red and fails to look to the right to see an approaching bicyclist. The bicyclist could be riding the wrong way in either the roadway or on the sidewalk.

Crash Type 2 Motorist Failed to Yield at a Non-Signalized Intersection



Motorist **fails to stop** at a stop sign or yield at a yield sign or uncontrolled intersection. The motorist could be speeding or otherwise fail to observe correct right-of way, including flagrantly violating sign control.

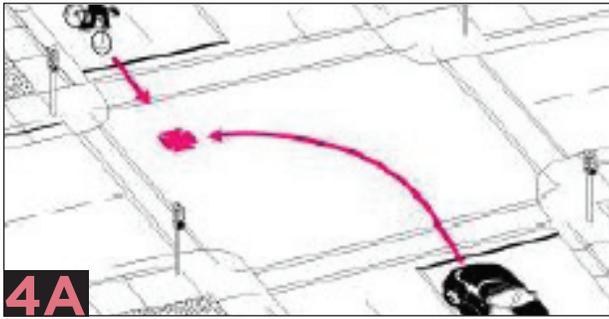


The motorist pulls out into the path of a bicyclist traveling through the intersection **after first stopping (or slowing)**. The bicyclist could be riding the wrong way or on the sidewalk or both and ride into the intersection in the pedestrian crosswalk area. The motorist may pull out and fail to check or notice the bicyclist approaching (particularly from the right). The motorist may be turning right.

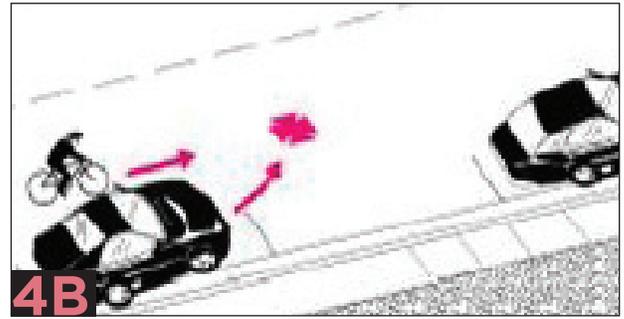
Crash Type 3 Motorist Drove Out—Midblock

The motorist pulls out of a residential or commercial driveway or alleyway and fails to yield to a bicyclist riding along the roadway, on the sidewalk, or on a parallel shared-use path. Visibility may be obscured by buildings, parked cars, trees and shrubs, signal control boxes, sign posts and a host of other things that can be found along the sidewalk or edge of the roadway. The motorist may also fail to look right before pulling out or fail to detect higher-speed bicyclists or those traveling wrong-way on the roadway or sidewalk.

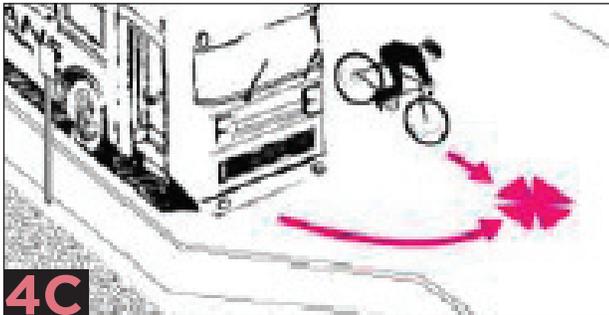
Crash Type 4 Motorist Turned or Merged Left into Path of Bicyclist



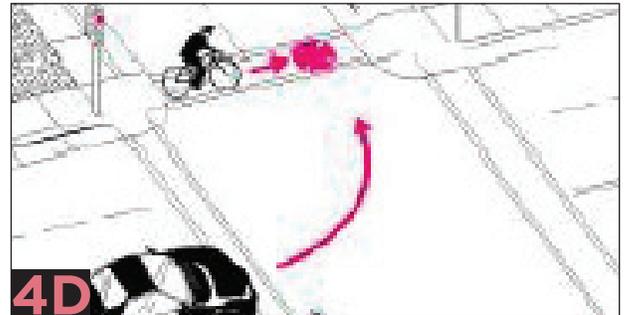
The motorist turns left into the path of an oncoming bicyclist. The problem frequently occurs at signalized intersections on roads with four or more lanes, but may occur at driveways and other non-signalized junctions. The left-turning motorist is waiting for a gap in oncoming traffic and fails to look for, see, or yield to the oncoming bicyclist.



A motorist turns or merges left across the path of a bicyclist who is traveling straight ahead in the same direction as the motorist. This crash often occurs at an intersection or driveway where the bicyclist is riding the wrong way against traffic or is riding the wrong way against traffic on the sidewalk.

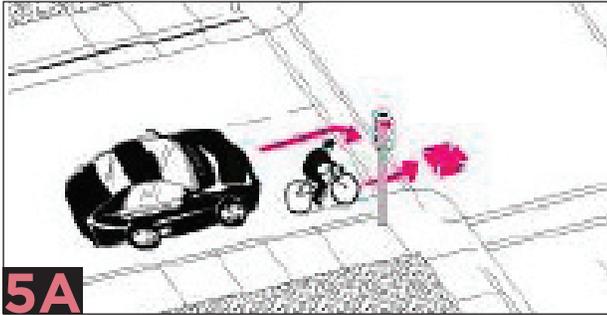


Motorist **fails to stop** at a stop sign or yield at a yield sign or uncontrolled intersection. The motorist could be speeding or otherwise fail to observe correct right-of way, including flagrantly violating sign control.

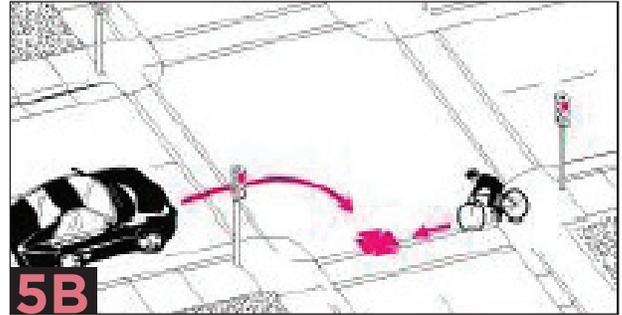


The motorist pulls out into the path of a bicyclist traveling through the intersection **after first stopping (or slowing)**. The bicyclist could be riding the wrong way or on the sidewalk or both and ride into the intersection in the pedestrian crosswalk area. The motorist may pull out and fail to check or notice the bicyclist approaching (particularly from the right). The motorist may be turning right.

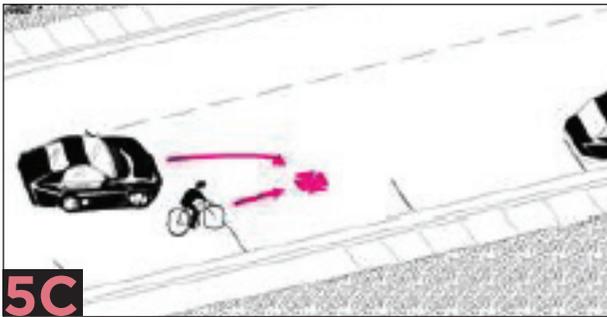
Crash Type 5 Motorist Turned or Merged Right into Path of Bicyclist



At an intersection, merge area, or driveway, the motorist turns or merges right across the path of a bicyclist who is traveling straight ahead in the same direction. The motorist may misjudge the speed of the bicyclist or believe (mistakenly) that the bicyclist should wait for them.

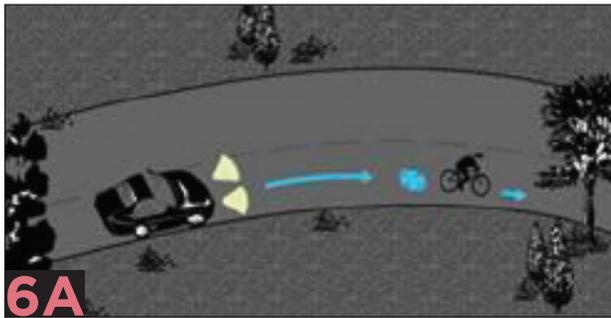


A motorist turns right, striking a bicyclist approaching from the opposite direction. The bicyclist is most likely riding the wrong way, against traffic, but could be legally riding on the sidewalk or an adjacent shared-use path. This crash may involve a right-turn-on-red, with the bicyclist possibly violating a red signal since the crash type involves traveling on a parallel path to the motorist.

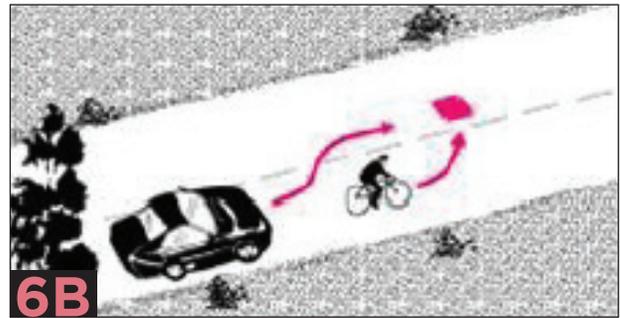


A motorist, bus, or delivery vehicle strikes a bicyclist when pulling into a parking space or stop.

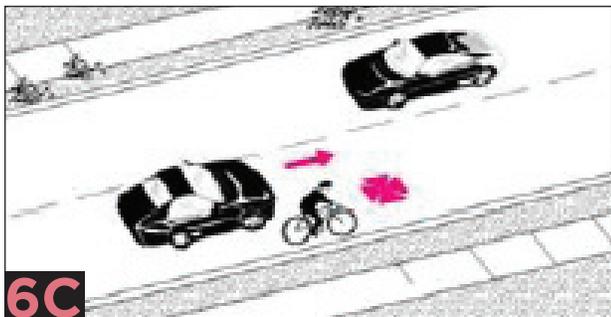
Crash Type 6 Motorist Overtaking Bicyclist



The motorist is overtaking and fails to detect a bicyclist, striking the bicyclist from behind. These crashes often occur at night, and one or both parties may have been drinking. The bicyclist may have inadequate lights or reflectors, or may not be using lights.

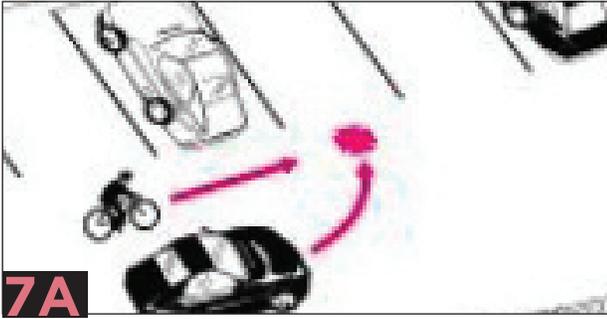


The overtaking motorist strikes a bicyclist suddenly swerving to the left, possibly to avoid an object or surface irregularity, extended door of a parked car, or other obstacle.

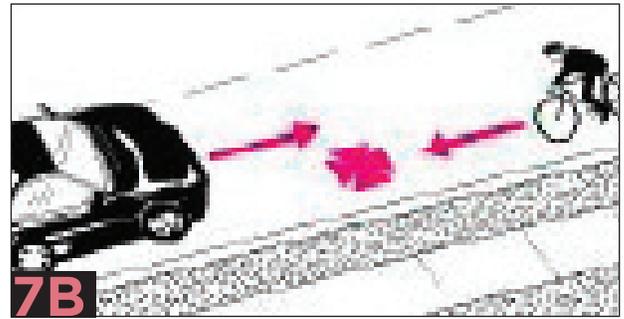


The overtaking motorist detects the bicyclist ahead but fails to allow enough space to safely pass the bicyclist.

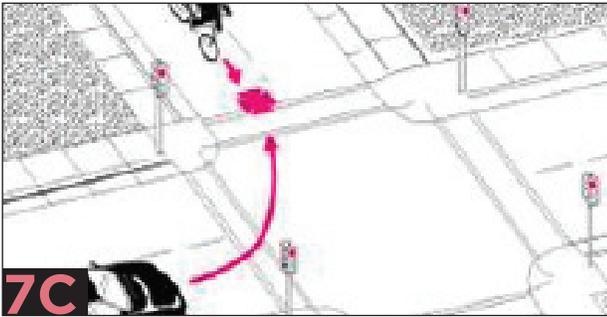
Crash Type 7 Non-Roadway and Other Causes



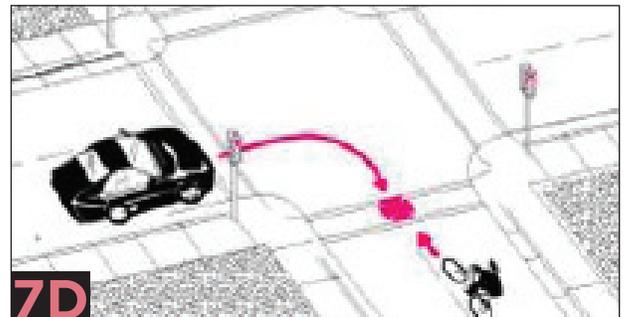
A motorist and bicyclist collide in a parking lot or driveway. The motor vehicle may be backing at the time of the crash.



Either the bicyclist or the motorist was traveling in the wrong lane or direction and collided head-on with the other. The motorist could have been passing another vehicle.



Either the bicyclist or motorist made a turning error (swung too wide on a right turn or cut the corner on a left turn) and turned into the opposing lane or path of the other.



The bicyclist or motorist intentionally caused the crash, one or the other lost control due to impairment, mechanical problems, or other causes, or there were other unusual circumstances such as the bicyclist being struck by falling cargo.

