



New Mexico Traffic Crash Database

Vehicle-Level User's Guide

Publication Date: July 2017

A technical guide to the traffic crash data collected by the New Mexico Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Division, Traffic Records Bureau (NMDOT).

This document is maintained under contract with NMDOT by the University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit (TRU).

Distributed in compliance with New Mexico Statute 66-7-214 as a reference source regarding New Mexico traffic crashes.





INTRODUCTION

TYPES OF DATA

The crash data are structured in three levels.

Crash Level

Crash-level data contains information about the **overall crash**, such as location and date. It also contains the most commonly requested aggregated data, such as **the number of people killed in each crash**. A dataset of crash-level data contains one row for each crash.

Vehicle Level

Vehicle-level data contains information about each **vehicle** involved in a crash, along with information about the **driver** of each vehicle. **Pedestrians** and **pedalcyclists** are also included as drivers. A dataset of vehicle-level data contains one row for each vehicle. When combining datasets, certain crash-level variables will be repeated for each vehicle in the crash.

Occupant Level

Occupant-level data contains information about **all people involved in a crash**, both passengers and drivers (including pedestrians and pedalcyclists). A dataset of occupant-level data contains one row for each person involved in a crash. When combining datasets, certain crash-level and vehicle-level variables will be repeated for each person in the crash.

ENTRIES

Entries in this data dictionary describe and explain the database fields (variables). Each entry describes data that can be displayed in a spreadsheet column. Entries contain the following components.

Full Name

A name used to describe each entry. This full name is usually more clear than the name given for the database field. A table of contents on Page 4 lists all full names in the order they occur in this dictionary.

Database Field

The field name in the database. Fields are also called variables. Fields are given short names for convenience in the database. An index of database fields in alphabetical order is available on Page 65.



Type

Three types of data are contained in the NMDOT crash database: character, numeric, and date. Character fields may contain letters, numbers or other symbols. Numeric fields can contain only numbers. Date fields are special numeric data types. When requesting data, let us know if you prefer database codes or want the codes converted to a more clear designation, as described in this dictionary. The conversion is performed by TRU in a SAS database, using the SAS conversion formats listed in this dictionary. Only certain fields have this conversion option.

Source

Field data are usually either gleaned directly from the Uniform Crash Report (UCR form) or derived from the UCR form. For example, the UCR form has a space for the crash date. From the date, the database derives a field specifically for the year. Several derived fields are based on a geographic information system or created during the data entry process. The Source element also indicates whether the variable applies to the crash level, occupant level or vehicle level.

Length

The length indicates the length of the field in SAS.

Description

The description provides an explanation about the field, such as variable options and code explanations. This component may include historical information, if the field was different before the database was changed in 2012. For databases older than 2012, see the previous data dictionary.

KEY

The key is the number by which a particular record is identified in the database. In the case of reports in the NMDOT crash database, the UCR Number, Vehicle Number, and Person Number are the primary information used to identify and call each unique database record. For multi-year datasets, the Year must also be a key, because occasionally an identical UCR Number will be used in different years.

NEW CODES FOR DATA QUALITY

Starting in 2013, new codes were added for monitoring data quality.

IC or 98 = Indicates the UCR form contained an **invalid code** for that field.

LB or 99 =Indicates the field on the UCR form was **left blank**.

In fields where 98 and 99 can be valid (for example, age), codes such as 999 and 998 are used.



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1. UCR Number

Database Field = UCRnumber

Source = UCR form, crash-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 13

The Uniform Crash Report (UCR) Number serves as the unique identifier within a given year that identifies a given crash within New Mexico for all the vehicles involved in the crash. When analyzing data from multiple years, the Year field and the UCR Number field should be used together as the unique key identifier for any crash, because there are occasionally identical UCR Numbers used in different years. Before 2012, this field was called Report. See crash-level data dictionary for more details.

2. Vehicle Number

Database Field = VehNo

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

This field indicates the number that uniquely identifies each motor vehicle, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash. Combined with the UCRnumber and Year, it creates a unique identifier for each vehicle/driver. The number follows the sequence used on the Uniform Crash Report: 1, 2, 3, etc.

3. Vehicle Direction

Database Field = VehDirection

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$DIREC.]

Length = 10

This field indicates the direction of the vehicle’s travel on the roadway before the crash. Before 2012, this field was named Direc and included obsolete codes B (backing) and P (parked).

Variable Options

N = North

S = South

E = East

W = West

NE = Northeast

NW = Northwest

SW = Southwest

SE = Southeast

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

4. Street Vehicle Traveling On

Database Field = StreetOn

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 65

This field indicates the street on which the vehicle was traveling when the crash occurred. This field became available starting in 2012.



5. Posted Speed

Database Field = PostedSpeed

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 10

This field indicates the posted speed limit for the street the motor vehicle was travelling on at the time of the crash. It is often left blank and may contain a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field became available starting in 2012.

6. Safe Speed

Database Field = SafeSpeed

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 10

This field indicates the safe speed for the street the motor vehicle was travelling on at the time of the crash, determined by the investigating officer, based on the road, weather, traffic and other conditions. It is often left blank and may contain a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field became available starting in 2012.

7. Left Scene

Database Field = LeftScene

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$YESNO.]

Length = 2

This field indicates whether the driver left the scene of the crash. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

8. Driver Last Name

Database Field = DrLastName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 67

This field indicates the last name of a driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

9. Driver First Name

Database Field = DrFirstName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 25

This field indicates the first name of a driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. Prior to 2012, this field only contains the first initial of the first name. This field contains personal identifiers.



10. Driver Middle Name

Database Field = DrMiddleName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 20

This field indicates the middle name of a driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

11. Driver Address

Database Field = DrAddress

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 90

This field indicates the street address of a driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

12. Driver City

Database Field = DrCity

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 36

This field indicates the city of residence for the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field became available starting in 2012.

13. Driver ZIP

Database Field = DrZIP

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICLB.]

Length = 5

This field indicates the ZIP code of residence for the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than ZIP code

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

14. Driver Phone

Database Field = DrPhone

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 14

This field indicates the phone number of the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.



15. Driver Occupation

Database Field = DrOccupation

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 60

This field indicates the occupation in which the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist is primarily employed. This is a general description of an occupation, such as lawyer, nurse, retail, student, unemployed, or the employer name. This field became available starting in 2012.

16. Driver Seat Position

Database Field = DrSeatPos

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$SEATPOS.]

Length = 15

This field indicates the driver's seat position. It is left blank about 30 percent of the time for drivers.

- ✓ Every individual in the vehicle-level database is considered a driver, including when the seat position is left blank or invalid.
- ✓ Pedestrians and pedalcyclists, who are categorized as drivers of non-motorized vehicles, are identified by seat position values of PD and PC. Due to extensive cleaning, this is the most reliable way to identify pedestrians and pedalcyclists.
- ✓ Do not use this field to identify motorcyclists or ATV riders. The center front (CF) seat position can indicate either a motorcycle/ATV driver or tractor driver. Also the seat position may be left blank or invalid. To identify motorcycle and ATV drivers, use the fields TypeV or VeBodyStyle.

Variable Options

LF = Left front

MD = Motorcycle driver

PD = Pedestrian

PC = Pedalcyclist

UN = Unknown

NA = Not applicable

RF = Right front

CF = Center front

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



17. Driver Age

Database Field = DrAge

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format DAGE.] Length = 3

This field indicates the age of the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist. This is separate from the driver’s date of birth, but it can be compared to the date of birth to confirm it is correct. For drivers, there are occasionally very young ages, some of which are true, but many of which are errors. Generally, if age and sex data are both missing on the UCR, the data on the driver are considered unreliable. Many times, both fields are left blank because of hit-and-run crashes.

Variable Options Other Than Ages 2 to 98

- 0 = Missing data
- 99 = 99 and Over
- 998 = Invalid code
- 999 = Left blank

18. Driver Sex

Database Field = DrSex

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$SEX.] Length = 3

This field indicates the gender of the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist. Generally, if age and sex data are both missing on the UCR, the data on the person is considered unreliable. Many times, both fields are left blank because of hit-and-run crashes.

Variable Options

- F = Female
- M = Male
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

19. Driver Race

Database Field = DrRace

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$RACE.] Length = 2

This field indicates the race or ethnicity of the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. It is often left blank. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A = Asian | I = American Indian |
| B = Black | O = Other |
| C = Caucasian non-Hispanic | 98 = Invalid code |
| H = Hispanic | 99 = Left blank |



20. Driver Injury

Database Field = DrInjuryCode

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$INJURY.] Length = 2

This field indicates the most severe injury to the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist, as observed by the officer at the crash scene. If the person dies within 30 days due to injuries sustained from the crash, the injury is considered fatal. When injury code is left blank, it is changed to code “O” during cleaning. The narratives of these crashes show they are often minor fender-benders or hit-and-run crashes.

- ✓ Code K is also known as a Class K injury, fatal injury and fatality.
- ✓ Code A is also known as a Class A injury, suspected serious injury and incapacitating injury.
- ✓ Code B is also known as a Class B injury, suspected minor injury and visible injury.
- ✓ Code C is also known as a Class C injury, possible injury, complaint of injury, and non-visible injury.
- ✓ Code O is also known as a Class O injury, and represents no injury.

In 2014, the FHWA revised the MMUCC definition for suspected serious injuries (Class A injuries). It is now defined as any injury other than fatal that results in one or more of the following:

- Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood
- Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg)
- Crush injuries
- Suspected skull, chest, or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations
- Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body)
- Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene
- Paralysis

Variable Options

K = Killed (K)

A = Suspected serious injury (A)

B = Suspected minor injury (B)

C = Complaint of injury (C)

O = No apparent injury (O)



21. Driver Occupant Protection Code

Database Field = DrOPCode

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$OPCODE.] Length = 3

This field indicates the type of driver occupant protection (such as a seatbelt or helmet) and whether it was used by the driver. This field became available starting in 2012. Before 2012, only the variable Belt was available, which had fewer options about child restraints and helmet usage. Use the fields DrOPCode and TypeV together to analyze driver seat belt and helmet usage.

- ✓ To analyze seat belt usage, at a minimum exclude drivers where the field TypeV contains codes 5, 6, or 7 (motorcycles, ATVs, pedestrians, and pedalcyclists).
- ✓ To analyze seat belt usage of drivers of only passenger vehicles (cars, pickups, SUVs, and vans), use drivers where the field TypeV contains codes 1, 2, and 9. However, it's more realistic to use TypeV codes 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10 because this will include drivers of 'other' vehicle types (TypeV=8) and drivers where no vehicle type was indicated on the UCR (TypeV=10), many of which are passenger vehicles. This excludes semi-truck drivers (TypeV=3) and bus drivers (TypeV=4).
- ✓ A passenger-vehicle driver is considered unbelted if codes 1, 2, 4, 7 are reported. If a passenger-vehicle driver is ejected (code 7), it is assumed that the person was not belted.
- ✓ Unhelmeted motorcycle and ATV drivers can be identified using vehicle-level data where DrOPCode is 9A and vehicle type is motorcycle or ATV (TypeV=5).
- ✓ Some officers have historically used DrOPCode=6 to indicate helmet used. For data prior 2012, helmeted motorcycle and ATV drivers should be identified using vehicle-level data where OPCODE is either 9 or 6, and the vehicle type is motorcycle or ATV (TypeV=5).
- ✓ Unhelmeted bicyclists can be identified using vehicle-level data where DrOPCode is 9A and vehicle type is pedalcyclist (TypeV=6).

Variable Options

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 = Not stated | 8A = Rear-facing seat used |
| 1 = Restraints not installed | 8B = Forward-facing seat with harness used |
| 2 = Restraints installed but not used | 8C = Booster seat used |
| 3 = Lap belt used | 8D = Child restraint not used |
| 4 = Harness installed but not used (old code) | 9 = Helmet used |
| 5 = Shoulder harness used | 9A = Helmet not used |
| 6 = Belt and harness used | NA = Not applicable |
| 7 = Ejected from vehicle | 98 = Invalid code |
| 8 = Child restraint used, seat type unknown | 99 = Left blank |



22. Driver Protection Properly Used

Database Field = DrOPProperlyUsed

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$OPPROP.] Length = 5

This field identifies whether the driver's occupant protection was used properly. This field became available starting in 2012. The fields DrOPCode and DrOPProperlyUsed both contain data on belt and helmet usage and are adjacent to each other on the UCR form. Generally, the field DrOPCode is used for analysis of belt and helmet use.

Variable Options

- N = No
- Y = Yes
- I = Indeterminate
- NA = Not applicable
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

23. Belt

Database Field = Belt

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format DBELT.] Length = 3

This field is an obsolete variable that indicates the type of driver occupant protection (such as a seatbelt or helmet) and whether it was used. Use Driver Occupant Protection Code (DrOPCode) instead of Belt. See occupant-level data dictionary for details.

24. Helmet

Database Field = Helmet

Source = Derived from DrOPCode, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$HELMET.] Length = 1

This field indicates whether the driver wore a helmet. The 1997 version of the UCR form contains a Helmet field, but the 2005 version of the UCR form and later do not contain a Helmet field. Therefore, starting in 2012, this field is derived from DrOPCode codes 9 and 9A only for motorcyclists and ATVs (TypeV code 5) and bicyclists (TypeV code 6). The field is blank for all other drivers.

Original Helmet field data became increasingly unreliable after 2005 when the Helmet Yes/No field was removed from the UCR. Therefore, for data prior to 2012, the Helmet field has been re-derived using the occupant protection code. An occupant protection code of 6 or 9 for a motorcyclist or bicyclist is assumed to indicate helmet used. Many officers historically used occupant protection code 6 to indicate helmet used, and after 2005 gradually changed to using code 9.

Variable Options

- N = No
- Y = Yes
- U = Unknown



25. Driver Airbag Deployed

Database Field = DrAirbagDeployed

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$AIRBAG.] Length = 4

This field indicates whether the driver’s airbag deployed. This field became available starting in 2012, but is derived in data prior to 2012 if the Belt field contained a value of 9 for a motor vehicle.

Variable Options

- B = Deployed – Front and side
- F = Deployed – Front of person
- S = Deployed – Side of person
- C = Curtain
- O = Other deployment (knee, air belt, etc.)
- N = Not deployed
- NA = Not applicable
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

26. Driver Ejected

Database Field = DrEjected

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$EJECTED.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether the driver was ejected from the vehicle due to the crash. This field became available starting in 2012, but prior to 2012 it may be derived from the Belt field.

Variable Options

- N = Not ejected
- P = Partially ejected
- T = Totally ejected
- O = Not applicable
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

27. Driver EMS Number

Database Field = DrEMSNum

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 14

This field indicates the identification number of any responding emergency medical service units. Usually it contains a 5-digit EMS number, but may contain a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field became available starting in 2012.



28. Driver Medical Transportation

Database Field = DrMedTrans

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$YESNO.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether the driver was transported via EMS due to medical need. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- N = No
- Y = Yes
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

29. Driver License Number

Database Field = DLNumber

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 28

This field indicates the driver’s license number registered to the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist who is involved in the crash. It should not be preceded by state of issue abbreviation. Before 2012, this field was named DLic. This field contains personal identifiers.

- ✓ Driver license number can be used to link data on drivers in crashes to other databases, such as driver license databases, EMS/injury surveillance databases, and citation and adjudication databases. However, license number is either manually typed or handwritten in by the person filling out the crash form and may contain errors.

30. Driver License State

Database Field = DLState

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICLB.] Length = 2

This field indicates the state or province in which a driver/pedestrian/pedalcyclist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle ID is registered as living according to the crash report. Before 2012, this field was named DState, and codes for foreign jurisdictions were not used. OT was used for Other. Blank or UK were used for Unknown or other.

Variable Options

U.S. STATES

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| AL = Alabama | CO = Colorado | GA = Georgia |
| AK = Alaska | CT = Connecticut | HI = Hawaii |
| AZ = Arizona | DE = Delaware | ID = Idaho |
| AR = Arkansas | DC = District of Columbia | IL = Illinois |
| CA = California | FL = Florida | IN = Indiana |

IA = Iowa
KS = Kansas
KY = Kentucky
LA = Louisiana
ME = Maine
MD = Maryland
MA = Massachusetts
MI = Michigan
MN = Minnesota
MS = Mississippi
MO = Missouri
MT = Montana
NE = Nebraska

NV = Nevada
NH = New Hampshire
NJ = New Jersey
NM = New Mexico
NY = New York
NC = North Carolina
ND = North Dakota
OH = Ohio
OK = Oklahoma
OR = Oregon
PA = Pennsylvania
RI = Rhode Island
SC = South Carolina

SD = South Dakota
TN = Tennessee
TX = Texas
UT = Utah
VT = Vermont
VA = Virginia
WA = Washington
WV = West Virginia
WI = Wisconsin
WY = Wyoming

U.S. POSSESSIONS

AS = American Samoa
GU = Guam

PR = Puerto Rico
VI = Virgin Islands

CANADIAN PROVINCES

AB = Alberta
BC = British Columbia
MB = Manitoba
NB = New Brunswick
NL = Newfoundland and Labrador
NT = Northwest Territories
NS = Nova Scotia

NU = Nunavit
ON = Ontario
PE = Prince Edward
QC = Quebec
SK = Saskatchewan
YT = Yukon Territory

MEXICAN STATES

AG = Aguascalientes
BC = Baja California
BN = Baja California Norte
BS = Baja California Sur
CM = Campeche
CS = Chiapas
CH = Chihuahua
CO = Coahuila
CL = Colima
DF = District Federal
DG = Durango

GT = Guanajuato
GR = Guerrero
HG = Hidalgo
JA = Jalisco
MX = Estado de Mexico
MI = Michoacan
MO = Morelos
NA = Nayarit
NL = Nuevo Leon
OA = Oaxaca
PU = Puebla

QT = Queretaro
QR = Quintana Roo
SL = San Luis Potosi
SI = Sinaloa
SO = Sonora
TB = Tabasco
TM = Tamaulipas
TL = Tlaxcala
VE = Veracruz
YU = Yucatan
ZA = Zacatecas

MISSING DATA

98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank



31. Driver License Type

Database Field = DLType

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$DLTYPE.] Length = 10

This field indicates the type of driver’s license issued by the state to the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle and which type of motor vehicles the driver is qualified to drive. Before 2012, this field was named DType.

Variable Options

- | | |
|--|---|
| A = CDL A (commercial driver’s license) | N = None |
| B = CDL B | P = Provisional license or learner’s permit |
| C = CDL C | U = Unknown |
| D = Operator (ordinary driver’s license) | M = Motorcycle only |
| E = CDL (non-commercial) | 98 = Invalid code |
| I = ID card | 99 = Left blank |

32. Driver License Restrictions

Database Field = DLRestrictions

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$RESTRICT.] Length = 21

This field indicates the restrictions assigned to a person’s driver license by the license examiner. Usually this deals with restrictions due to vision or physical ability. Before 2012, this field was named DRestr. The values listed below apply to 2014 and newer data, while data from 2012 and 2013 may contain a wide variety of possible values and combinations such as “B, K”. Numeric codes 0 through 19 are discontinued codes still used by many agencies.

Variable Options

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| B = Corrective lenses | T = Bus only (Class B or C) |
| C = Mechanical aids | W = Instructional or learner permit |
| D = Prosthetic aids | X = Medical (6-month permit) |
| E = Automatic transmission – CMV | Y = Yearly renewal |
| F = Outside mirrors | 0 = No Restrictions |
| G = Limit to daylight only | 10 = Corrective Lenses |
| H = Limit to employment | 11 = Contact Lens |
| I = Limit to local area only | 12 = Limit to Daylight Only |
| J = Automatic trans only – non-CMV | 13 = Route Restricted |
| K = CDL – intrastate only | 14 = Hand Controls |
| L = Vehicles without air brakes | 17 = Prosthetic Aids |
| M = Except Class A bus | 18 = Outside Mirrors |
| N = Except Class A and B bus | 19 = Other |
| O = Except tractor trailer | 98 = Invalid code |
| P = Ignition interlock | 99 = Left blank |
| S = Gov’t vehicle only and as gov’t employee | |



33. Driver License Expiration Year

Database Field = DLExpries

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Date

Length = 8

This field indicates the date or year in which the driver’s license expires and must be renewed. When only the year is reported, the date is assigned to January 1. When only the year and month are reported, the date is assigned to the first of the month. Blanks or dates on 09/09/9999 indicate missing data. This field became available starting in 2012.

34. Driver License Endorsements

Database Field = DLEndorsements

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ENDORSE.]

Length = 20

This field indicates whether the driver is additionally licensed to operate nonstandard motor vehicles such as motorcycles, buses, or large transports. The values listed below apply to 2014 and newer data, while data from 2012 and 2013 may contain a wide variety of possible values and combinations such as “P, S”. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- H = Hazardous materials transportation
- N = Hauling liquids and gasses in bulk 1001 gal or >
- P = 16 or more passengers including driver
- S = School bus
- T = Combined vehicle with double or triple trailers
- W = 2- or 3-wheel motorcycle 100cc or >
- X = Combination of N and H endorsements
- Y = 2- or 3-wheel motorcycle 49-99 cc
- Z = 2- or 3-wheel motorcycle with auto trans <50 cc
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

35. Driver License Status

Database Field = DLStatus

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$DLSTATUS.]

Length = 13

This field indicates the current status of a driver’s license for a driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. Options I, X, N and U are discontinued codes that many agencies still use. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| V = Valid | X = Invalid |
| S = Suspended | N = No License |
| R = Revoked | U = Unknown |
| E = Expired | 98 = Invalid code |
| I = Interlock | 99 = Left blank |



36. Driver License Date of Birth

Database Field = DLDoB

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Date

Length = 8

This field indicates the date of birth of the driver's license holder, listed in MM/DD/YYYY format. Before 2012, this field was named DBirth.

- ✓ Driver license date of birth can be used in combination with driver last and first name to link data on drivers in crashes to other databases, such as driver license databases, EMS/injury surveillance databases, and citation and adjudication databases. However, the date of birth is either manually typed or handwritten in by the person filling out the crash form and may contain errors.

Variable Options Other Than Date of Birth

09/09/9999 = Left blank

09/09/9998 = Invalid code

37. Driver Social Security Number

Database Field = DrSSN

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 28

This discontinued field indicates the Social Security Number of the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. Before 2012, this field was named DSSN. This field only exists on older versions of the UCR form, and was usually left blank. This field contains personal identifiers.

38. Vehicle Year

Database Field = VeYear

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format ICLB.]

Length = 8

This field indicates the year which is assigned to a motor vehicle by the manufacturer, reported as YYYY. Before 2012, this field was named VYear.

Variable Options Other Than Year

9999 = Left blank

9998 = Invalid code

39. Vehicle Make

Database Field = VeMake

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 22

This field indicates the distinctive brand applied to a group of motor vehicles by a manufacturer. See the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) manual for vehicle make and model codes. Before 2012, this field was named VMake.

Variable Options

AMER = AMC	HYUN = Hyundai	OLDS = Oldsmobile
ACUR = Acura	ITAS = Itasca Motor Homes	OPEL = Opel
ALFA = Alfa Romeo	INFI = Infiniti	OSHK = Oshkosh Motor Truck Co.
AUDI = Audi	INTL = Cub Cadet	MCIN = MCI
AUST = Austin	ISU = Isuzu	PTRB = Peterbilt Motors Co.
BMW = BMW	IVEC = Iveco Trucks	PEUG = Peugeot
BSA = BSA	JAGU = Jaguar	PLYM = Plymouth
BENT = Bentley	JEEP = Jeep	PONT = Pontiac
BROC = Brockway	KAWK = Kawasaki	PORS = Porsche
BUIC = Buick	KW = Kenworth Motor Truck Co.	RENA = Renault
CADI = Cadillac	KIA = Kia Motors Corp.	ROL = Rolls Royce
CHEC = Checker	LAMO = Lamborghini	SAA = Saab
CHEV = Chevrolet	LNCI = Lancia	STRN = Saturn
CHRY = Chrysler	LNDR = Land Rover	SCAN = Scania
CITR = Citroen	LEXS = Lexus	STLG = Sterling
DAEW = Daewoo	LINC = Lincoln	SUBA = Subaru
DATS = Datsun	LOTU = Lotus	SUZI = Suzuki
DELO = De Lorean	MG = MG	THOM = Thomas & Co.
DAIH = Daihatsu	MACK = Mack Trucks Inc.	TOYT = Toyota
DIAR = Diamond Reo	MASE = Maserati	TRIU = Triumph
DODG = Dodge	MAZD = Mazda	VESP = Vespa
EGIL = Eagle	MERC = Mercury	VOLK = Volkswagen
FWD = FWD Corp.	MERZ = Mercedes-Benz	VOLV = Volvo
FERR = Ferrari	MERK = Merkur	WSTR = Western Star
FIAT = Fiat	MITS = Mitsubishi	WHIT = White Motor Corp.
FORD = Ford	MOGU = Moto Guzzi	WHGM = White GMC
FRHT = Freightliner Corp.	NAVI = Navistar	YAMA = Yamaha
GMC = General Motors	NISS = Nissan	UN = Other or unknown
HD = Harley-Davidson	NORT = Norton (England)	
HMDE = Homemade trailer	CYCL = Unknown motorcycle	
HOND = Honda		

40. Vehicle Color

Database Field = VeColor

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 25

This field indicates the primary body color of a motor vehicle involved in a given crash. When vehicle is more than one color, colors should be listed from top to bottom or front to back, separated by a slash. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

AME = Amethyst (purple)

BGE = Beige

BLK = Black

BLU = Blue

BRO = Brown

BRZ = Bronze

CAM = Camouflage

COM = Chrome/Stainless steel

CPR = Copper

CRM = Ivory

DBL = Blue, dark

DGR = Green, dark

GLD = Gold

GRN = Green

GRY = Gray

LAV = Lavender (purple)

LBL = Blue, light

LGR = Green, light

MAR = Burgundy (purple)

MAR = Maroon

MUL/COL = Multicolored

MVE = Mauve (purple)

ONG = Orange

PLE = Purple

PNK = Pink

RED = Red

SIL = Aluminum/Silver

TAN = Tan

TEA = Teal (green)

TPE = Taupe (brown)

TRQ = Turquoise (blue)

WHI = White

YEL = Yellow



41. Vehicle Body Style

Database Field = VeBodyStyle

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$VEBODYSTYLE.] Length = 18

This field indicates the category indicating the general configuration or shape of a motor vehicle distinguished by characteristics such as number of doors, rows of seats, windows, or roof line. This identifies more specifically what type of vehicle was involved in the crash based on the provided list.

Some vehicles straddle the definition between motorcycles and cars, but are classified as motorcycles. These have three wheels, with one in the back, seat riders in bucket seats instead of astride, and have steering wheels instead of handle bars. But they might not meet automobile safety standards. One example is the Polaris Slingshot.

- ✓ Use this field to distinguish between motorcycles and ATVs.
- ✓ Most users prefer the field TypeV instead of VeBodyStyle because TypeV contains a shorter list of vehicle types and identifies non-motorized vehicles (pedestrians and pedalcyclists).
- ✓ The VeBodyStyle code UT is often incorrectly reported on the UCR form to indicate a utility vehicle, when, in fact, this code indicates an unknown heavy truck greater than 10,000 lbs. During database cleaning, unless another variable indicates the vehicle is a heavy truck, the code UT is changed to SV.

Variable Options

- | | |
|---|---|
| PC = Passenger vehicle | TB = Truck tractor (bobtail) |
| PK = Pickup | TS = Tractor/semi-trailer |
| SV = Sport utility vehicle | TD = Tractor/double |
| VN = Van or minivan | TX = Tractor/triple |
| OT = Other passenger vehicle | TH = Other heavy truck |
| MC = Motorcycle | UT = Unknown heavy truck > 10,000 lbs.
(Obsolete code after 2016) |
| AV = All-terrain vehicle or moped | UH = Unknown heavy truck > 10,000 lbs.
(New code starting in 2017) |
| MH = Motorhome | HE = Heavy equipment |
| BU = Bus | RR = Train |
| LT = Light truck with trailer (GCWR > 10,000lbs.) | 98 = Invalid code |
| T2 = Single-unit truck (2-axle, 6-tire) | 99 = Left blank |
| T3 = Single-unit truck (3 or more axles) | |
| TU = Single unit truck with trailer | |

42. Vehicle Cargo Body

Database Field = VeCargoBody

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$VECARGOBODY.] Length = 19

This field indicates the type of body for buses and trucks of more than 10,000 lbs. GCWR. The cargo body type should be the one which best represents the purpose for which the vehicle was designed and built. If no cargo body is attached to the vehicle, the officer is supposed to enter NA for “not applicable.” The values listed below apply to 2014 and newer data, while data from 2012 and 2013 may contain a wide variety of possible values.

- ✓ Sometimes a cargo body code is entered on the crash form for passenger cars less than 10,000 lbs. Users should not solely use this field to identify heavy trucks and buses.

Variable Options

AT = Auto transporter

B1 = Bus (9-15 people)

B2 = Bus (>15 people)

CT = Cargo tank

CM = Concrete mixer

DT = Dump

FB = Flat bed

GG = Garbage/refuse

HT = Hopper (grain, gravel, chips)

IC = Intermodal chassis

LT = Log truck

NA = No cargo body or not applicable

OT = Other

PL = Pole

VN = Van/enclosed box

VT = Vehicle towing other vehicle

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

43. Vehicle Use 1

Database Field = VeUse1

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$VEUSE.] Length = 2

This field indicates the type of special function being served by this vehicle regardless of whether the function is marked on the vehicle. This field is supposed to be filled out on the crash form only for large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

SB = School bus

CB = Church bus

TB = Transit/commuter bus

IB = Intercity bus

CT = Charter/tour bus

SH = Shuttle bus

TL = Taxi/limo

OB = Other bus

AM = Ambulance

FR = Fire/rescue

MI = Military

CM = Construction/maintenance

FV = Farm vehicle/equipment

OS = Other special use



44. Vehicle Use 2

Database Field = VeUse2

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$VEUSE.] Length = 2

This field indicates the general category of use for a motor vehicle. This is a broader category than Vehicle Use 1, essentially whether the vehicle is for personal use, government use, or commercial use. This field became available starting in 2012.

- ✓ This field is often left blank on the crash form.

Variable Options

C = Commercial or business

G = Government

P = Personal

U = Unknown

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

45. Vehicle License Plate Number

Database Field = VeLicPlateNum

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 27

This field indicates the number on the license plate. Should not include the number of any validation sticker. Before 2012, this field was named VLic. This field contains personal identifiers.

- ✓ Vehicle license plate number can be used to link data on vehicles in crashes to other databases, such as vehicle registration databases. However, it is either manually typed or handwritten in by the person filling out the crash form and may contain errors.

46. Vehicle License Registration Year

Database Field = VeLicPlateRegYr

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

This field indicates the four digits of the expiration year of the vehicle registration. For every year, there are a couple of impossible dates. Data from 2012 and 2013 may contain a wide variety of possible values. Government vehicle registrations expire in 2050. A value of 0000 is sometimes used to indicate unknown. Before 2012, this field was named VLYear.

Variable Options Other Than Year

9999 = Left blank

9998 = Invalid code

47. Vehicle License Plate State

Database Field = VeLicPlateState

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICLB.] Length = 2

This field indicates the state, commonwealth, territory, Indian nation, U.S. government, foreign country, etc., issuing the registration plate displayed on the motor vehicle. The values listed below apply to 2013 and newer data, while data from 2012 may contain a wide variety of possible values. Before 2012, this field was named VState.

Variable Options

- See Driver License State

48. Vehicle VIN

Database Field = VeVin

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 45

This field indicates the Vehicle Identification Number for each vehicle involved in the crash. All motor vehicles manufactured since 1981 have a standard 17-character alphanumeric VIN. The registration certificate should be used to verify the VIN. Before 2012, this field was named VIN.

- ✓ VIN can be used to link data on vehicles in crashes to other databases, such as vehicle registration databases. However, VIN is either manually typed or handwritten in by the person filling out the crash form and may contain errors.

49. Vehicle Towed

Database Field = VeTowed

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format YESNO.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether the vehicle was towed or carried from the scene. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- 0 = No
- 1 = Yes
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank



50. Vehicle Towed, Disabling Damage

Database Field = VeTowedDisabled

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format YESNO.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether the vehicle was damaged such that the motor vehicle was required to be towed or carried from the scene. Towing assistance without removal of the vehicle from the scene, such as pulling a vehicle out of a ditch, is not considered to be “towed”. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- 0 = No
- 1 = Yes
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

51. Vehicle Damage Severity

Database Field = VeDamageSeverity

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format DAM.] Length = 8

Identifies the damage severity in terms of how the damage will affect the cost to repair the vehicle. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- 0 = Unknown
- 1 = None
- 2 = Slight
- 3 = Moderate
- 4 = Heavy
- 5 = All areas
- 6 = Property (new code starting in 2017)
- 7 = Fire (new code starting in 2017)
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

52. Vehicle Damage Extent

Database Field = VeDamageExtent

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format MAXDAM.] Length = 3

Damage intensity decreased from 0 to 5 but code 6 corresponds to maximal damage. Before 2012, this field was named Damage.

Variable Options

- 0 = Not stated
- 1 = Disabling damage (cannot be driven)
- 2 = Functional damage (affects operation of vehicle)
- 3 = Other vehicle damage (usually affects only appearance, dents, glass, cracks, trim)
- 4 = Other property damage (if no damage to vehicle, damage to other property involved)
- 5 = No damage (none apparent, usually injury incurred by occupant or pedestrian)
- 6 = Vehicle caught on fire as a result of the crash
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank



53. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #1

Database Field = VeDamage1

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

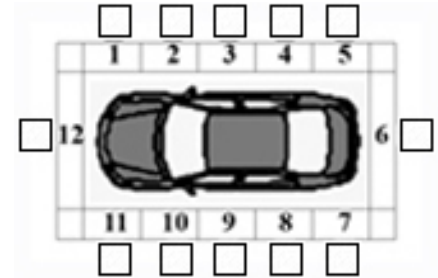
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

Code 1 in this field indicates that the vehicle was damaged in location #1 of the vehicle damage diagram. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies



54. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #2

Database Field = VeDamage2 See definition for field VeDamage1.

55. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #3

Database Field = VeDamage3 See definition for field VeDamage1.

56. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #4

Database Field = VeDamage4 See definition for field VeDamage1.

57. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #5

Database Field = VeDamage5 See definition for field VeDamage1.

58. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #6

Database Field = VeDamage6 See definition for field VeDamage1.

59. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #7

Database Field = VeDamage7 See definition for field VeDamage1.

60. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #8

Database Field = VeDamage8 See definition for field VeDamage1.

61. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #9

Database Field = VeDamage9 See definition for field VeDamage1.

62. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #10

Database Field = VeDamage10 See definition for field VeDamage1.

63. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #11

Database Field = VeDamage11 See definition for field VeDamage1.

64. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #12

Database Field = VeDamage12 See definition for field VeDamage1.



65. Vehicle Damage All

Database Field = VeDamageAll See definition for field VeDamage1

Code 1 in this field indicates all areas of the vehicle were damaged.

66. Vehicle Damage None

Database Field = VeDamageNone See definition for field VeDamage1

Code 1 in this field indicates there was no damage to the vehicle.

67. Vehicle Damage Top

Database Field = VeDamageTop See definition for field VeDamage1

Code 1 in this field indicates the top of the vehicle was damaged in the crash.

68. Vehicle Damage Undercarriage

Database Field = VeDamageUndercarriage See definition for field VeDamage1.

Code 1 in this field indicates the vehicle undercarriage was damaged in the crash.

69. Vehicle Towed By

Database Field = VeTowedBy

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 50

This field indicates the name of the towing agency that towed or carried a motor vehicle from the scene of a given crash. This field became available starting in 2012.

70. Vehicle Towed To

Database Field = VeTowedTo

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 50

This field indicates the private address, tow yard or repair shop that a vehicle was towed to according to the crash report. This field became available starting in 2012.

71. US DOT Number

Database Field = USDOTNum

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICLB.]

Length = 49

This field indicates the U.S. DOT Number. It is usually 7 digits but may contain a variety of non-standard numbers. This field applies to large trucks and buses. It is obtained from the registration or the side of the vehicle. Code 99 indicates left blank. This field became available starting in 2012.



72. ICC Carrier Code

Database Field = ICCCarrierCode

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICC.] Length = 48

This field indicates the Interstate Commerce Commission Carrier Code Number. It can be used to help identify if the vehicle is a commercial carrier. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- 0 = Intrastate
- 1 = Interstate
- 2 = Not in commerce - other truck or bus
- 3 = Not in commerce - government
- 4 = Other operation / not specified
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

73. Interstate Carrier Code

Database Field = InterstateCarrier

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICLB.] Length = 24

This is an obsolete field that indicates whether the vehicle was an interstate carrier, for large trucks and buses. A value of “YES” can be used to help identify if the vehicle is a commercial carrier. Newer versions of the UCR form do not have this field and the field ICCCarrierCode is more commonly filled out. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- YES = Yes
- NO = No
- 99 = Left blank

74. Number of Axles

Database Field = NumberOfAxles

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

This field indicates the number of axles a motor vehicle possesses. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Number of Axles

- 99 = Left blank

75. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

Database Field = GrossVehicleWeight

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 30

This field indicates the vehicle's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or gross combination weight rating (GCWR). The GVWR is the maximum allowable combined weight of the truck, including any cargo (human or otherwise), but excluding that of any trailers. The GCWR is the maximum allowable combined weight of the truck, the passengers and cargo, plus the weight of any trailer and cargo in the trailer. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

10000 LBS OR LESS = 10,000 lbs. or less

10000 TO 26000 LBS = 10,001 to 26,000 lbs.

GREATER THAN 26000 LBS = Greater than 26,000 lbs.

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

76. Hazardous Material ID

Database Field = HazmatID

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 200

This field indicates the four-digit hazmat ID. A value of 99 indicates left blank. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting with the 2012 database.

77. Hazardous Material Number

Database Field = HazmatNum

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 200

This field indicates the one-digit hazmat number on the placard. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting with the 2014 database.

Variable Options

1 = Explosive A (1.1)

2 = Explosive B (1.2 or 1.3)

3 = Blasting agents (1.4 = 1.6)

4 = Poison gas (Inhalation hazard) (2)

5 = Flammable gas (2)

6 = Non-flammable gas (2)

7 = Chlorine (Inhalation Hazard) (2)

8 = Oxygen (2)

9 = Flammable liquid (3)

10 = Combustible liquid (3)

11 = Flammable solid (4)

12 = Spontaneously combustible (4)

13 = Oxidizer (5.1)

14 = Organic peroxide (5.2)

15 = Poison (6)

16 = Radioactive (7)

17 = Corrosive (8)

18 = Dangerous (multiple substances)

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



78. Hazardous Material Name

Database Field = HazmatName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICLB.] Length = 26

This field indicates the name of any hazardous material carried by a vehicle in the crash. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012. This field contains a wide variety of non-standard chemical names. Previously, a related field was HzType, which indicated only the type of hazardous material.

Variable Options Other Than Material Name

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

79. Hazardous Material Placard

Database Field = HazmatPlacard

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$HZSPILL.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether the motor vehicle displayed a hazardous materials (HM) placard. Most vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required by law to conspicuously display a placard indicating the class, type, or the specific name of the hazardous materials cargo. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012. Before that, a related field was named HzPlaq.

Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

U = Unknown

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

80. Hazardous Material Released

Database Field = HazmatReleased

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$HZSPILL.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether hazardous material was released from the cargo compartment. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. “Yes” applies only if the material was released from the cargo tank or compartment of the truck. Fuel spilled from the vehicle fuel tank should not be counted, although it is a hazardous material. Before 2012, this field was named HzSpill.

Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



81. Carrier Name

Database Field = CarrierName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 65

This field indicates the name of the motor carrier responsible for the shipment. Determining information about the carrier can be difficult. A motor carrier is the party responsible for the transportation of the goods, property or people, which means that the carrier name may be different from the name on the side of the truck, due to contractual arrangements. The first place an officer should look for a company name to verify the correct carrier is on the shipping papers the driver carries in the cab. In the case of a bus, the driver must carry a trip manifest or carter order with the name of the motor carrier. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012. This field contains personal identifiers because some carriers are owned by individuals.

82. Carrier Address

Database Field = CarrierAddress

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 65

This field indicates the carrier's principal place of business. This information includes the numerical street address, street name, city and state. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012. Also see Carrier Name.

83. Carrier ZIP

Database Field = CarrierZIP

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 7

This field indicates the Postal ZIP code of the motor carrier, as indicated on the shipping manifest. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012. Also see Carrier Name.

84. Owner Name

Database Field = OwnersName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 65

This field indicates the registered owner's name, as found on the vehicle registration certificate. Not the lien holder. This field contains personal identifiers.

85. Owner Company

Database Field = OwnersCompany

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 55

This field indicates the owner's company. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.



86. Owner Address

Database Field = OwnersAddress

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 65

This field indicates the registered owner's address. City and state may be abbreviated. Before 2012, this field was named OwnerAdd. This field contains personal identifiers.

87. Owner Telephone

Database Field = OwnersPhone

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 14

The field indicates the owner's phone number. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

88. Owner ZIP

Database Field = OwnersZIP

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 11

This field indicates the postal ZIP code of the owner. This field became available starting in 2012.

89. Insurance Company

Database Field = InsuredBy

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 82

This field indicates the insurance company that provides liability coverage for a motor vehicle in a given crash. Examples are State Farm and None. This field became available starting in 2012.

90. Policy Number

Database Field = PolicyNumber

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 61

This field indicates the policy number for the motor vehicle's insurance coverage. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.



91. Liability Insurance

Database Field = LiabilityInsurance

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$HZSPILL.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether or not a vehicle was covered by liability insurance. Due to the amount of missing data, it is not reliable for analyzing whether a driver in a crash had liability insurance. Before 2012, this field was named Insure.

Variable Options

- N = No
- Y = Yes
- U = Unknown
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

92. Interlock

Database Field = Interlock

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric Length = 8

This field indicates whether the vehicle had an ignition interlock. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- 0 = No
- 1 = Yes
- 99 = Left blank

93. Trailer 1 License Number

Database Field = Trailer1LicNumber

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICLB.] Length = 11

This field indicates the state license plate number of the trailer or vehicle being towed. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than License Number

- 99 = Left blank



94. Trailer 1 License Year

Database Field = Trailer1LicYear

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

This field indicates the most current registration year for the trailer or towed vehicle. For every year, there are a couple of impossible dates. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Year

- 9999 = Left blank
- 9998 = Invalid code

95. Trailer 1 Make

Database Field = Trailer1Make

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$ICLB.] Length = 12

This field indicates the abbreviation of the manufacturer of the trailer(s) or vehicle(s) in tow. It may contain a wide variety of possible values. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Trailer Make

- 99 = Left blank

96. Trailer 1 Type

Database Field = Trailer1Type

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$TTYPE.] Length = 27

This field indicates the type of trailer or towed vehicle type. The values listed below are the code options listed on the crash form but data may contain a wide variety of possible values. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| AC = Auto carrier | LS = Livestock |
| BT = Boat | RF = Refrigerated van |
| CL = Cable reel | SE = Semi |
| CT = Camping | SR = Service |
| DC = Dolly converter | ST = Stake or rack |
| FR = Fire truck | TE = Tent trailer |
| FT = Flatbed or platform | TM = Truck-mount camper |
| GA = Gondola | TN = Tanker |
| GN = Grain | TV = Towed vehicle |
| HE = Horse | UT = Utility |
| HO = Hopper | VN = Van |
| HS = House trailer (mobile home) | OTHR = Other |
| IW = Single wheel | 98 = Invalid code |
| LB = Lowbed or lowboy | 99 = Left blank |
| LP = Logging, pipe or pole | |



97. Trailer 1 Year

Database Field = Trailer1Year

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

This field indicates the model year of the trailer(s). For every year, there are a couple of impossible dates. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Year

9999 = Left blank

9998 = Invalid code

98. Trailer 2 License Number

Database Field = Trailer2LicNumber

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 23

See Trailer 1 License Number.

99. Trailer 2 License Year

Database Field = Trailer2LicYear

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric Length = 8

See Trailer 1 License Year.

100. Trailer 2 Make

Database Field = Trailer2Make

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 9

See Trailer 1 Make.

101. Trailer 2 Type

Database Field = Trailer2Type

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 7

See Trailer 1 Type.

102. Trailer 2 Year

Database Field = Trailer2Year

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric Length = 8

See Trailer 1 Year.



103. Trailer 3 License Number

Database Field = Trailer3LicNumber

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 7

See Trailer 1 License Number.

104. Trailer 3 License Year

Database Field = Trailer3LicYear

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

See Trailer 1 License Year.

105. Trailer 3 Make

Database Field = Trailer3Make

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 14

See Trailer 1 Make.

106. Trailer 3 Type

Database Field = Trailer3Type

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 7

See Trailer 1 Type.

107. Trailer 3 Year

Database Field = Trailer3Year

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

See Trailer 1 Year.



108. Road Condition

Database Field = RoadConditionsVe

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format ROADCOND.] Length = 8

This field indicates the roadway surface condition at the time and place of the crash. This refers to material covering the surface of the road. Before 2012, this field was named RoadCond.

Variable Options

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 = Dry | 6 = Other |
| 2 = Wet | 7 = Moving or standing water |
| 3 = Snow | 8 = Slush |
| 4 = Ice | 98 = Invalid code |
| 5 = Loose Material (such as sand, mud, dirt, gravel) | 99 = Left blank |

109. Road Surface

Database Field = RoadSurfaceVe

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format ROADSURF.] Length = 8

This field indicates the quality of the road and how it was marked at the location of the crash. Before 2012, this field was named RoadSurf.

Variable Options

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 = Paved unstriped | 4 = Unpaved |
| 2 = Paved center stripe | 98 = Invalid code |
| 3 = Paved center and edge | 99 = Left blank |

110. Traffic Control Device

Database Field = TrafficControlDevice

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format TCONTRL.] Length = 8

This field indicates the type of traffic controls, if any, that were present at the crash site. Before 2012, this field was named TContrl.

- ✓ In older versions of the data from before 2012, code 8 indicated “no controls” and code 9 indicated “other”. In newer data, code 9 is used to indicate “no controls”. There are over 30,000 vehicles each year with “no controls” checked on the crash form.

Variable Options

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 = No passing zone | 7 = Flashers |
| 2 = Stop sign | [No designation for code 8] |
| 3 = Traffic signals | 9 = No controls |
| 4 = Yield sign | 10 = Other |
| 5 = RR gate | 98 = Invalid code |
| 6 = 4-way stop | 99 = Left blank |



111. Road Design Lanes

Database Field = RoadDesignLanes

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format RDESA.] Length = 8

This field indicates the number of lanes available to one vehicle.

Variable Options

- 1 = 1 Lane
- 2 = 2 Lanes
- 3 = 3 Lanes
- 4 = 4+ Lanes
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

112. Road Design Divider

Database Field = RoadDesignDivider

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format RDESA.] Length = 8

The field indicates the type of road design divider.

Variable Options

- 5 = Undivided
- 6 = Physical divider
- 7 = Painted divider
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

113. Road Design

Database Field = RoadDesign

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format RDESB.] Length = 8

This field contains some of the items in the Road Design section of the UCR form. The other items are contained in the fields RoadDesignDivider and RoadDesignLanes. This field became available starting in 2012. Before that, RDes1, RDes2, RDes3 and RDes4 were used.

Variable Options

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 = One-way | 6 = Other |
| 2 = Ramp | 7 = Construction zone |
| 3 = Full access control or freeway | 98 = Invalid code |
| 4 = Undeveloped | 99 = Left blank |
| 5 = Alley | |



Apparent Contributing Factors (CF) Definition

The Apparent Contributing Factors section of the UCR form is a list, for each vehicle in the crash, of possible behavioral, environmental, and vehicle factors that can contribute to causing the vehicle to crash. For each vehicle, the officers can checkmark one or more apparent contributing factors. For each contributing factor field listed below, code 1 indicates that the officer checkmarked the checkbox for that apparent contributing factor to indicate that factor applies. Starting in 2012, each potential apparent contributing factor is a separate field in the database. Prior to 2012, this information had been contained in the fields CF1 through CF9.

Source, Type and Length for All Contributing Factor Fields

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Contributing Factor Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies

114. CF – Avoid No Contact Other

Database Field = ACFAvoidNoContactOther See definition above, at start of CF section.

115. CF – Avoid No Contact Vehicle

Database Field = ACFAvoidNoContactVe See definition above, at start of CF section.

116. CF – Cell Phone

Database Field = ACFCellPhone

- ✓ It can be difficult for the officer to identify crashes involving texting. The driver is no longer texting when the officer arrives at the scene and the driver may not honestly admit to texting while driving. Only in fatal crashes can the officer request cell phone usage records. Many crashes involving texting are probably reported as ACFDriverInattention.

117. CF – Defective Steering

Database Field = ACFDefectiveSteering See definition above, at start of CF section.

118. CF – Defective Tires

Database Field = ACFDefectiveTires See definition above, at start of CF section.

119. CF – Disregarded Traffic Signal

Database Field = ACFDisregardedTrafficSignal See definition above, at start of CF section.

- ✓ This field is used to identify whether the driver ran a red light.

120. CF – Driver Inattention

Database Field = ACFDriverInattention See definition above, at start of CF section.

- ✓ Always the most frequently reported contributing factor, driver inattention refers to any activity that took the driver’s eyes off the roadway in the moment before the crash. It likely includes texting.

**121. CF – Driverless Moving Vehicle**

Database Field = ACFDriverlessMovingVe

See definition above, at start of CF section.

122. CF – Drove Left of Center

Database Field = ACFDroveLeftOfCenter

See definition above, at start of CF section.

123. CF – Excessive Speed

Database Field = ACFExcessiveSpeed

See definition above, at start of CF section.

124. CF – Failed to Yield for Emergency Vehicle

Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldEmgcyVe

See definition above, at start of CF section.

✓ This field refers to emergency vehicles other than police vehicles.

125. CF – Failed to Yield for Police Vehicle

Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldPoliceVe

See definition above, at start of CF section.

126. CF – Failed to Yield Right of Way

Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldRightOfWay

See definition above, at start of CF section.

127. CF – Following Too Closely

Database Field = ACFFollowingTooClosely

See definition above, at start of CF section.

128. CF – High-Speed Pursuit

Database Field = ACFHighSpeedPursuit

See definition above, at start of CF section.

129. CF – Improper Backing

Database Field = ACFImproperBacking

See definition above, at start of CF section.

130. CF – Improper Lane Change

Database Field = ACFImproperLaneChange

See definition above, at start of CF section.

131. CF – Improper Overtaking

Database Field = ACFImproperOvertaking

See definition above, at start of CF section.

132. CF – Inadequate Brakes

Database Field = ACFInadequateBrakes

See definition above, at start of CF section.

133. CF – Low Visibility Due To Smoke

Database Field = ACFLowVisibilityDueToSmoke

See definition above, at start of CF section.

134. CF – Made Improper Turn

Database Field = ACFMadeImproperTurn

See definition above, at start of CF section.



135. CF – None

Database Field = ACFNone

See definition above, at start of CF section.

- ✓ This field indicates that the vehicle/driver did not contribute any factors to causing the crash. It is similar to “Other, No Driver Error”.

136. CF – Other Improper Driving

Database Field = ACFOtherImproperDriving

See definition above, at start of CF section.

137. CF – Other Mechanical Defect

Database Field = ACFOtherMechanicalDefect

See definition above, at start of CF section.

138. CF – Other, No Driver Error

Database Field = ACFOtherNoDriverError

See definition above, at start of CF section.

- ✓ This field indicates that the driver did not contribute any factors to causing the crash. It is similar to the field ACFNone.

139. CF – Passed Stop Sign

Database Field = ACFPassedStopSign

See definition above, at start of CF section.

140. CF – Pedestrian Error

Database Field = ACFPedestrianError

See definition above, at start of CF section.

141. CF – Road Defect

Database Field = ACFRoadDefect

See definition above, at start of CF section.

142. CF – Speed Too Fast For Conditions

Database Field = ACFSpeed2FastForConditions

See definition above, at start of CF section.

143. CF – Texting

Database Field = ACFTexting

See definition above, at start of CF section.

- ✓ This field became available starting in 2012. Prior to 2012, texting would have been reported under fields ACFDriverInattention or ACFCellPhone.

144. CF – Traffic Control Inoperable or Missing

Database Field = ACFTrafficControlInopMissing

See definition above, at start of CF section.

145. CF – Under the Influence Of Drugs

Database Field = ACFUnderInflOfDrugs

See definition above, at start of CF section.

146. CF – Under the Influence Of Alcohol

Database Field = ACFUnderInfluenceOfAlcohol

See definition above, at start of CF section.

147. CF – Vehicle Skidded Before Braking

Database Field = ACFVeSkiddedBeforeBrk

See definition above, at start of CF section.

Driver Action (DA) Definition

The Driver Action section of the UCR form is a list, for each motor vehicle in the crash, of possible actions by the driver immediately before the crash. For each vehicle, the officers can check one or more actions. For each driver action field listed below, code 1 indicates that the officer checked the checkbox for that driver action to indicate the action applies. Starting in 2012, each driver action is a separate field in the database. Before 2012, this information had been contained in the fields DAct1 and DAct2.

Source, Type and Length for All Driver Action Fields

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.]

Length = 8

Variable Options for All Driver Action Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies

148. DA – Going Straight

Database Field = DAGoingStraight

See definition above, at start of DA section.

149. DA – Overtaking or Passing

Database Field = DAOvertakingPassing

See definition above, at start of DA section.

150. DA – Right Turn

Database Field = DARightTurn

See definition above, at start of DA section.

151. DA – Left Turn

Database Field = DALeftTurn

See definition above, at start of DA section.

152. DA – U-Turn

Database Field = DAUTurn

See definition above, at start of DA section.

153. DA – Slowing

Database Field = DASlowing

See definition above, at start of DA section.

154. DA – Backing

Database Field = DaBacking

See definition above, at start of DA section

155. DA – Stopped for Traffic

Database Field = DASToppedForTraffic

See definition above, at start of DA section.

156. DA – Stopped for Sign Or Signal

Database Field = DASToppedForSignsSignal

See definition above, at start of DA section.

157. DA – Start in Traffic Lane

Database Field = DASTartInTrafficLane

See definition above, at start of DA section.



158. DA – Start From Park

Database Field = DAStartFromPark

See definition above, at start of DA section.

159. DA – Parked

Database Field = DAParked

See definition above, at start of DA section.

160. DA – Other

Database Field = DAOther

See definition above, at start of DA section.

161. DA – Unknown

Database Field = DAUnknown

See definition above, at start of DA section.



Sequence of Events (SE) Definition

The Sequence of Events section of the UCR form allows officers to indicate, for each vehicle involved in the crash, the first four events of the crash. It is often left blank, or the officer uses “OTC” to refer the reader to the crash report narrative. The values listed below apply to 2013 and newer data, while data from 2012 may contain a wide variety of possible values. This field became available starting in 2012.

Source, Type and Length for All Sequence of Events Fields

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format \$SEQ.]

Length = 5

Variable Options for All Sequence of Events Fields

Collision with:

ANIM = Animal

BIKE = Pedalcycle

FO = Fixed object

MVT = Motor vehicle in transport

OM = Other moveable object

ONM = Other non-motorist

OTC = Other (to be described in narrative)

PED = Pedestrian

PMV = Parked motor vehicle

RR = Train

UN = Unknown moveable object

WZ = Work zone construction or maintenance equipment

Non-collision events:

CLS = Cargo loss or shift

CMC = Cross median or centerline

DR = Downhill runaway

EF = Equipment failure

EX = Explosion or fire

FJ = Fell/jumped from vehicle

IM = Immersion, full/partial

JK = Jackknife

OCNC = Other (to be described in narrative)

OR = Overturn/rollover

OT = Overturn/rollover

ROR = Ran off road

SU = Separation of units

TFO = Thrown off falling object

Missing data:

98 = Invalid Code

99 = Left Blank

162. SE – Event 1

Database Field = SequenceEvent1

See definition above, at start of SE section.

163. SE – Event 2

Database Field = SequenceEvent2

See definition above, at start of SE section.

164. SE – Event 3

Database Field = SequenceEvent3

See definition above, at start of SE section.

165. SE – Event 4

Database Field = SequenceEvent4

See definition above, at start of SE section.



Sobriety Definition

The Sobriety section of the UCR form indicates, for each driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist in the crash, the sobriety level, and how it was determined. More than one field can apply for each driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist. For each field listed below, code 1 indicates that the officer checked the checkbox for that driver to indicate it applies. The sobriety fields apply to both alcohol and narcotic drugs. These fields became available starting in 2012. Before 2012, similar information was contained in one field, Sobriety.

Source, Type and Length for All Sobriety Fields (unless noted otherwise)

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies

166. Sobriety – Consumed Alcohol

Database Field = SobrietyConsumeAlcohol See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

- ✓ The officer most commonly uses either this field or the field ACFUnderInfluenceOfAlcohol to identify the driver was under the influence of alcohol.

167. Sobriety – Consumed Controlled Substance

Database Field = SobrietyConsumeCtrlSubstance See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

168. Sobriety – Had Not Consumed Alcohol

Database Field = SobrietyNotConsumeAlcohol See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

169. Sobriety – Sobriety Unknown

Database Field = SobrietyUnknown See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

170. Sobriety – Consumed Medication

Database Field = SobrietyConsumeMeds See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

171. Sobriety – Tested by Instrument

Database Field = SobrietyTestByInst See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

172. Sobriety – Breath Test Administered

Database Field = SobrietyBreathTest See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

173. Sobriety – BAC

Database Field = SobrietyBAC

Type = Character Length = 31

- ✓ This field cannot be used to analyze drivers with a BAC of 0.08 or higher. Often officers do not know a BAC test result prior to completing the UCR and this field is often left blank for alcohol-involved drivers.



174. Sobriety – Blood Test Administered

Database Field = SobrietyBloodTest

See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

175. Sobriety – Field Sobriety Test Administered

Database Field = SobrietyFieldSobrietyTest

See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

176. Sobriety – Refused Test

Database Field = SobrietyTestRefused

See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.



Physical Condition (PC) Definition

The Physical Condition section of the UCR form indicates, the physical condition of the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist. More than one field can apply for each driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist. “Medication” may include any legal prescription drug or over-the-counter medication, such as cough syrup or aspirin, as well as illegal drugs of any type. These fields became available starting in 2012.

Source, Type and Length for All Physical Condition Fields (unless noted otherwise)

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Physical Condition Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies

177. PC – Fatigued or Asleep

Database Field = ConditionFatiguedAsleep See definition above, at start of PC section.

178. PC – Eyesight Impaired

Database Field = ConditionEyesightImpaired See definition above, at start of PC section.

179. PC – Hearing Impaired

Database Field = ConditionHearingImpaired See definition above, at start of PC section.

180. PC – Illness

Database Field = ConditionIllness See definition above, at start of PC section.

181. PC – Medication, Drugs Or Alcohol

Database Field = ConditionMedsDrugsAlcohol See definition above, at start of PC section.

182. PC – Amputee

Database Field = ConditionAmputee See definition above, at start of PC section.

183. PC – No Apparent Defects

Database Field = ConditionNoAppDefects See definition above, at start of PC section.

184. PC – Other Physical Impairment

Database Field = ConditionOther See definition above, at start of PC section.

185. PC – Other, Text

Database Field = ConditionOtherText

Type = Character Length = 101

This field indicates any physical impairment of the driver, other than those listed on the UCR form, as described by the investigating officer. This field became available starting in 2012

186. PC – Unknown

Database Field = ConditionUnknown See definition above, at start of PC section.



Pedestrian Actions (PA) Definition

The Pedestrian Action section of the UCR form is a list, for each pedestrian in the crash, of possible actions by the pedestrian immediately before the crash. For each pedestrian, the officers can check one or more actions. For each pedestrian action field listed below, code 1 indicates that the officer checked the checkbox for that pedestrian action to indicate it applies. These fields are also used for pedalcyclists. These fields became available starting in 2012. Before 2012, the information was contained in the fields PedActA, PedActB and PedActC.

Source, Type and Length for All Pedestrian Action Fields (unless noted otherwise)

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Pedestrian Action Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Apply

187. PA – Pedestrian at Intersection, With Signal

Database Field = PedAtIntWithSignal See definition above, at start of PA section.

188. PA – Pedestrian at Intersection, Against Signal

Database Field = PedAtIntAgainstSignal See definition above, at start of PA section.

189. PA – Pedestrian at Intersection, No Signal

Database Field = PedAtIntNoSignal See definition above, at start of PA section.

190. PA – Pedestrian at Intersection, Diagonal

Database Field = PedAtIntDiagonal See definition above, at start of PA section.

191. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, From Behind Obstruction

Database Field = PedNotIntFromBehindObstruct See definition above, at start of PA section.

192. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, No Crosswalk

Database Field = PedNotIntNoCrosswalk See definition above, at start of PA section.

193. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, At Crosswalk

Database Field = PedNotIntCrosswalk See definition above, at start of PA section.

194. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Walking With Traffic

Database Field = PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic See definition above, at start of PA section.

195. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Other

Database Field = PedNotIntOther See definition above, at start of PA section.

196. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Walking Against Traffic

Database Field = PedNotIntWalkAgainstTraffic See definition above, at start of PA section.



197. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Standing

Database Field = PedNotIntStanding

See definition above, at start of PA section.

198. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Pushing Or Working On Vehicle

Database Field = PedNotIntPushWorkOnVe

See definition above, at start of PA section.

199. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Playing In Road

Database Field = PedNotIntPlayinginRoad

See definition above, at start of PA section.

200. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Other, Text

Database Field = PedNotIntOtherText

Type = Character

Length = 49

This field indicates pedestrian action other than those listed on the UCR form, as described by the investigating officer. This field became available starting in 2012.



Enforcement Action Definition

The Enforcement Action section of the UCR form is a list of the enforcement actions for any driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist in the crash. Starting in 2012, the enforcement action fields reported for the crash are listed at the vehicle-level and are repeated for each vehicle in the crash. When multiple enforcement actions are reported for a crash, data on each action are separated by semicolons.

201. Enforcement Action – Vehicle Number

Database Field = vVehNo

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 75

This field indicates the vehicle number(s) of any drivers who committed a violation. This field became available starting in 2012.

202. Enforcement Action – Last Name

Database Field = vLastName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 17

This field indicates the last name of the driver(s) who committed a violation. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

203. Enforcement Action – First Name

Database Field = vFirstName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 11

This field indicates the first name of the driver(s) who committed a violation. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

204. Enforcement Action – Middle Name

Database Field = vMiddleName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 1

This field indicates the middle name of the driver(s) who committed a violation. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

205. Enforcement Action – Violation Name

Database Field = vViolation

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 260

This field indicates the type of violation(s). It may contain statute codes or a common name. This field became available starting in 2012. Before 2012, information in this field was contained in Viol1, Viol2 and Viol3.



206. Enforcement Action – Action Taken

Database Field = vAction

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 100

This field indicates the type of enforcement action(s): booked, cited, or pending. This field became available starting in 2012. Previously, the similar fields DAct1 and DAct2 were used.

207. Driver Alcohol Involvement

Name = DAlc

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.]

Length = 3

This field indicates whether the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist was under the influence of alcohol. It includes alcohol use both over and under the legal limit. The DAlc field identifies an indication on the UCR that 1) a DWI citation was issued to the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist, 2) alcohol consumption by the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist was a contributing factor to the crash, or 3) the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist was suspected of being under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol involvement only identified in the narrative of the UCR is not included.

A driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist is considered alcohol-involved if the officer indicated any of the following on the UCR form:

- ✓ Checked ‘under the influence of alcohol’ in the apparent contributing factors section of the UCR (ACFUnderInfluenceOfAlcohol field).
- ✓ Checked ‘consumed alcohol’ in the sobriety section of the UCR (SobrietyConsumeAlcohol field).
- ✓ Listed a BAC value from .01 to .4 in the sobriety section of the UCR (SobrietyBAC field).
- ✓ Indicated alcohol use in ‘specify other’ in the physical condition section of the UCR (ConditionOtherText field).
- ✓ Indicated alcohol use in ‘specify other’ in the pedestrian/pedalcyclist action section of the UCR (PedNotIntOtherText field).
- ✓ Cited the person for DWI and did not indicate on the UCR that it was due to drug involvement. This was added in 2014.

In addition, during cleaning of crash-related fatalities, drivers, pedestrians and pedalcyclists are identified as alcohol-involved or drug-involved if they are identified as such in the NMDOT Traffic Records Program Fatallog database, which contains BAC data supplied by the Office of the Medical Investigator for crash-related fatalities.

Before 2012, codes 1, 2 or 3 all indicate driver alcohol involvement.

Variable Options

0 = Not involved

1 = Involved



208. Driver Drug Involvement

Name = Drug

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist was under the influence of drugs or medication, had consumed a controlled substance, or had consumed medication. Most drug-involved drivers are also alcohol-involved. Before 2012, codes 1, 2 or 3 all indicate driver drug involvement.

A driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist is considered drug-involved if the officer indicated any of the following on the UCR form:

- ✓ Checked ‘under the influence of drugs or medication’ in the apparent contributing factors section of the UCR (ACFUnderInflOfDrugs field).
- ✓ Checked ‘consumed a controlled substance’ in the sobriety section of the UCR (SobrietyConsumeCtrlSubstance field).
- ✓ Checked ‘consumed medication’ in the sobriety section of the UCR (SobrietyConsumeMeds field).
- ✓ Indicated use of a controlled substance or under medication in ‘specify other’ in the physical condition section of the UCR (ConditionOtherText field).

In addition, starting in 2014 during cleaning of crash-related fatalities, a driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist is considered drug-involved if identified as such in the NMDOT Fatallog database, which contains drug involvement data supplied by the Office of the Medical Investigator for crash-related fatalities.

Variable Options

0 = Not involved

1 = Involved

209. Driver Residence

Name = DResid

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 1

This field indicates whether a driver lives in the state or out of state. This field is derived from the fields DLstate and DrZip. A driver is considered a state resident if the field DLstate = NM or the field DrZip contains a valid New Mexico ZIP code. A driver is considered an out-of-state resident if the field DLstate contains a valid two-letter state code other than NM.

Before 2012, “L” indicated local drivers. The distinction between local and nonlocal drivers was not precise. It was a quick guess made by the data entry specialists, who compared the driver’s address to the crash location.

Variable Options

N = Not stated

O = Out-of-state resident

S = State resident



210. Top Contributing Factor of Vehicle

Name = TopCFcar

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format TOPCF.] Length = 8

This field indicates the top contributing factor of the vehicle. It is derived hierarchically using the following priorities (highest to lowest) out of all the reported contributing factors for that vehicle that are listed in the Apparent Contributing Factors section of the UCR form. The top contributing factor may limit identification of other important factors about the vehicle.

Variable Options

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 = Alcohol/drug involved | 15 = Defective steering |
| 2 = Pedestrian error | 16 = Inadequate brakes |
| 3 = Disregarded traffic signal | 17 = Defective tires |
| 4 = Passed stop sign | 18 = Other mechanical defect |
| 5 = Failed to yield right of way | 19 = Road defect |
| 6 = Excessive speed | 20 = Avoid no contact – (with other) vehicle |
| 7 = Speed too fast for conditions | 21 = Avoid no contact – other (pedestrian, animal, etc.) |
| 8 = Drove left of center | 22 = Driverless moving vehicle |
| 9 = Following too closely | 23 = Vehicle skidded before applying brakes |
| 10 = Made improper turn | 24 = Driver inattention (includes cell phone/texting) |
| 11 = Improper overtaking | 25 = Other improper driving |
| 12 = Improper lane change | 26 = Other – No driver error |
| 13 = Improper backing | 27 = None |
| 14 = Traffic control not functioning | 28 = Missing data |



211. Type Vehicle

Name = TypeV

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format TYPEV.] Length = 8

This field describes the general configuration or shape of the vehicle. Use this field to analyze the types of vehicles in crashes. Pedestrians and pedalcyclists are categorized as non-motorized vehicle drivers when involved in a crash with a motor vehicle.

- ✓ Code 1 represents VeBodyStyle code PC.
- ✓ Code 2 represents VeBodyStyle codes PK or LT.
- ✓ Code 3 represents VeBodyStyle codes HE , T2, T3, TB, TD, TH, TS, TU, TX and UT.
- ✓ Code 4 represents VeBodyStyle code BU, or VeCargoBody codes B1 or B2.
- ✓ Code 5 represents VeBodyStyle codes MC or AV, or DrSeatPos code MD.
- ✓ Code 6 represents DrSeatPos code PC, and takes precedence over VeBodyStyle when the value is PC.
- ✓ Code 7 represents DrSeatPos code PD, and takes precedence over VeBodyStyle when the value is PD.
- ✓ Code 8 represents VeBodyStyle code OT, RR or MH, unless the DrSeatPos is PD or PC.
- ✓ Code 9 represents VeBodyStyle codes VN or SV.
- ✓ Code 10 represents all vehicles that do not qualify for codes 1 through 9.

Variable Options

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 = Passenger car | 6 = Pedalcyclist |
| 2 = Pickup | 7 = Pedestrian |
| 3 = Semi | 8 = Other |
| 4 = Bus | 9 = Van, SUV or 4WD |
| 5 = Motorcycle, moped, ATV | 10 = Unknown |

212. Crash Date

Database Field = CrashDate

Source = UCR form, crash-level variable

Type = Numeric [Displayed with SAS date MMDDYY10.] Length = 8

This field indicates the date on which the crash occurred. Without the SAS date format, it is the number of days since January 1, 1960 (day zero). This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

213. Year

Database Field = Year

Source = Derived, crash-level variable

Type = Numeric Length = 3

This field indicates the year of the crash in the form YYYY. It is derived from CrashDate. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.



214. Month

Database Field = Month

Source = Copied from crash-level field Month

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format MNTH.] Length = 3

This field indicates the month in which the crash occurred. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

215. Military Time

Database Field = MilitaryTime

Source = Copied from crash-level field MilitaryTime

Type = Character Length = 5

This field indicates the time at which the crash occurred, expressed in 24-hour format (00:00 - 23:59). See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

216. Hour

Database Field = Hour

Source = Copied from crash-level field Hour

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format HOURS.] Length = 3

This field indicates the hour in which the crash occurred. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

217. Day of Week

Database Field = Day

Source = Copied from crash-level field Day

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format DAYW.] Length = 3

This field indicates the day of the week on which the crash occurred. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

218. Law Enforcement Agency

Database Field = Agency

Source = Copied from crash-level field Agency

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format AGENCY.] Length = 4

This field indicates the law enforcement agency (LEA) that submitted the crash report to NMDOT. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.



219. County

Database Field = County

Source = Copied from crash-level field County

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format COUNTY.] Length = 8

This field indicates the county in which the crash physically happened. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

220. City

Database Field = City

Source = Copied from crash-level field City

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format CITY.] Length = 8

This field indicates the city or place (political jurisdiction or U.S. Census-designated place) in which the crash occurred, based on a U.S. Census Bureau list of cities, towns and tribal communities for all of New Mexico. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

221. Urban or Rural Designation

Database Field = UrbnRurl

Source = Copied from crash-level field UrbnRurl

Type = Character Length = 1

This field indicates whether the crash occurred in an urban or rural area. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

222. Road System

Database Field = System

Source = Copied from crash-level field System

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format SYS.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether the crash occurred on a roadway that is urban, rural non-Interstate, or rural Interstate. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

223. Crash Severity

Database Field = Severity

Source = Copied from crash-level field Severity

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format SEVERITY.] Length = 3

This field indicates the most severe level of injury in a crash and can be either fatal, injury or property damage only (PDO). See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.



224. Crash Classification

Database Field = Class

Source = Copied from crash-level field Class

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format CLASS.] Length = 3

This field indicates the first harmful event that characterizes the crash type. The Crash Classification field on the UCR sets the limits for options in Analysis Code (immediately below). See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

225. Crash Classification Analysis Code

Database Field = Analysis

Source = Copied from crash-level field Analysis

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format ANALYSIS.] Length = 8

This field indicates the first harmful event that characterizes the specific manner of the crash type. The Analysis Code is a subfield of Crash Classification, which determines which codes can be used. See the crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

226. Light

Database Field = Light

Source = Copied from crash-level field Light

Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format LIGHT.] Length = 3

This field indicates the light condition at the time of the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

227. Top Contributing Factor in Crash

Database Field = TopCFacc

Source = Copied from crash-level field TopCFacc

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format TOPCF.] Length = 8

This field indicates the top contributing factor in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

228. Alcohol Involvement in Crash

Database Field = AlcInAcc

Source = Copied from crash-level field AlcInv

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether alcohol was involved in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle. Use this field to analyze data on all drivers in alcohol-involved crashes. However, to analyze data on only alcohol-involved drivers, use the field DAlc in the vehicle-level data. To analyze data on alcohol-involved crashes, use the field AlcInv in the crash-level data.



229. Drug Involvement in Crash

Database Field = DrugInAcc

Source = Copied from crash-level field DrugInv

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether drugs or medication were involved in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle. Use this field to analyze data on all drivers in drug-involved crashes. However, to analyze data on only drug-involved drivers, use the field Drug in the vehicle-level data. To analyze data on drug-involved crashes, use the field DrugInv in the crash-level data.

230. Pedestrian Involvement in Crash

Database Field = PEDinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field PEDinv

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether any pedestrians were involved in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle. This field does not indicate the number of pedestrians in the crash.

231. Motorcycle Involvement in Crash

Database Field = MCinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field MCinv

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether any motorcycles or ATVs were involved in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle. This field does not indicate the number of motorcyclists in the crash.

232. Pedalcyclist Involvement in Crash

Database Field = PECinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field PECinv

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether any pedalcyclists were involved in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle. This field does not indicate the number of pedalcyclists in the crash.

233. Heavy Truck Involvement in Crash

Database Field = TRKinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field TRKinv

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether any heavy trucks were involved in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle. This field does not indicate the number of heavy trucks in the crash.



234. Hazardous Material Involvement in Crash

Database Field = HZinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field HZinv

Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether any hazardous material was involved in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle. This field does not indicate the number of vehicles containing hazardous materials in the crash.

235. People Killed in Vehicle

Database Field = Killed

Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric Length = 3

This field indicates the number of people killed in the vehicle. The terms “fatalities” and “deaths” are synonymous with “killed.” It is not the same as the crash-level Killed field, which indicates the total number of people killed in the crash.

236. Suspected Serious Injuries in Vehicle

Database Field = ClassA

Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable

Type = Numeric Length = 3

This field indicates the number of people with a suspected serious (Class A) injury in the vehicle (i.e. the injured person was incapacitated and had to be carried from the scene of the crash, or the injured person was unable to walk, drive or perform normal activities that he or she was capable of performing before the injury). Previously known as “Incapacitating Injury.” It is not the same as the crash-level ClassA field, which indicates the total number of people with Class A injuries in the crash.

237. Suspected Minor Injuries in Vehicle

Database Field = ClassB

Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable

Type = Numeric Length = 3

This field indicates the number of people with a suspected minor (Class B) injury in the vehicle (i.e. a visible but not serious injury, such as abrasions, bruises and minor lacerations). Previously known as “Non-incapacitating Injuries” and “Visible Injuries.” It is not the same as the crash-level ClassB field, which indicates the total number of people with Class B injuries in the crash.



238. Possible Injuries in Vehicle

Database Field = ClassC

Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 3

This field indicates the number of people with a possible (Class C) injury in the vehicle (i.e. the person was not visibly injured but complained of an injury). Previously known as “Non-visible Injuries” and “Complaint of Injuries.” It is not the same as the crash-level ClassC field, which indicates the total number of people with Class C injuries in the crash.

239. Unhurt in Vehicle

Database Field = Unhurt

Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 3

This field indicates the number of people in the vehicle who were not injured. It is not the same as the crash-level Unhurt field, which indicates the total number of people not injured in the crash.

240. Total People in Vehicle

Database Field = Total

Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 3

This field indicates the total number of people in the vehicle. It is not the same as the crash-level Total field, which indicates the total number of people in the crash.

241. Passengers in Vehicle

Database Field = Passengers

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 3

This field indicates the number of passengers in the vehicle. It is derived from the occupant-level. This field became available starting in 2012.



242. Private Property

Database Field = PrivateProperty

Source = UCR form, crash-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 36

This field indicates whether the crash occurred on private property. This field became available starting in 2012. Generally, private property crashes are not entered in the crash database. Starting in 2014, private property fatal or injury crashes are entered into the crash database, but are automatically excluded from any analysis because they do not occur on public roadways. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

Variable Options

0 = No

1 = Yes

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

243. File Location

Database Field = Loc

Source = Created during data entry process, crash-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 145

This field indicates a data entry network file location for internal tracking. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.



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