



# New Mexico Traffic Crash Database

## Occupant-Level Data Dictionary and User Guide

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

This document is maintained by the University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit.

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. The Table of Contents lists all full names in the order they occur in this dictionary.

#### **Database Field**

The name of the field 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 the last page.



### **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, it is important to state your preference for either database codes or conversion to a more clear designation, as described in this dictionary. The conversion is performed by GPS 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.

### **CODES FOR DATA QUALITY**

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

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

**99 or LB** =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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## Crash Level

### 1. Classification – Crash Classification

Database Field = Class

Source = Copied from crash-level field Class

Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format CLASS.] Length = 3

This field is being phased out, with the E July 2018 crash report form, which was introduced in 2020. See the crash-level data dictionary for details.

### 2. Classification – Crash Classification Analysis Code

Database Field = Analysis

Source = Copied from crash-level field Analysis

Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format ANALYSIS.] Length = 8

This field is being phased out, with the E July 2018 crash report form, which was introduced in 2020. See the crash-level data dictionary for details.

### 3. Classification – Crash Severity

Database Field = Severity

Source = Copied from crash-level field Severity

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash.

### 4. Classification – Private Property

Database Field = PrivateProperty

Source = UCR form, crash-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code using SAS format \$YESNO.] Length = 36

This field indicates whether the crash occurred on private property. See the crash-level data dictionary for details.

This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant in the crash.

### 5. Condition – Light Condition

Database Field = Light

Source = Copied from crash-level field Light

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash.



**6. Contributing Factor – Top Factor in Crash**

Database Field = TopCFacc

Source = Copied from crash-level field TopCFacc

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format TOPCF.]      Length = 8

This field is no longer available for crashes that occurred in 2020 and later. See crash-level dictionary for details.

**7. Internal – File Location**

Database Field = Loc

Source = Copied from crash-level field Loc

Type = Character      Length = 145

This field indicates the network file location of the XML or TXT data file and is not available for analysis. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant in the crash.

**8. Internal – Image Location**

Database Field = ImageLoc

Source = Copied from crash-level field ImageLoc

Type = Character      Length = 345

This field indicates the network file location of the PDF or TIFF image of the crash report and is not available for analysis. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant in the crash.

**9. Internal – Image Location, Appended**

Database Field = AppendLoc

Source = Copied from crash-level field AppendLoc

Type = Character      Length = 145

This field indicates the network file location of the combined TraCS PDF images and is not available for analysis. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant in the crash.

**10. Involvement of Alcohol in Crash**

Database Field = AlcInAcc

Source = Copied from crash-level field ALCInv

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash. Use this field to analyze data on all people in alcohol-involved crashes. However, to analyze data on only alcohol-involved drivers, pedestrians or pedalcyclists, use the field DAAlc in the vehicle-level data. To analyze data on alcohol-involved crashes, use the field ALCInv in the crash-level data.



### 11. Involvement of Drug in Crash

Database Field = DrugInAcc

Source = Copied from crash-level field DrugInv

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash. Use this field to analyze data on all people in drug-involved crashes. However, to analyze data on only drug-involved drivers, pedestrians or pedalcyclists, use the field DDrug in the vehicle-level data. To analyze data on drug-involved crashes, use the field DRUGinv in the crash-level data.

### 12. Involvement of Hazardous Material in Crash

Database Field = HZinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field HZinv

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash.

### 13. Involvement of Heavy Truck in Crash

Database Field = TRKinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field TRKinv

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of heavy trucks in the crash.

### 14. Involvement of Motorcycle or ATV in Crash

Database Field = MCinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field MCinv

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of motorcyclists or ATV riders in the crash.

### 15. Involvement of Pedalcyclist in Crash

Database Field = PECinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field PECinv

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of pedalcyclists in the crash.





**16. Involvement of Pedestrian in Crash**

Database Field = PEDinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field PEDinv

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of pedestrians in the crash.

**17. Location – City**

Database Field = City

Source = Copied from crash-level field City

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format CITY. or CITYL.]                      Length = 8

This field indicates the city or place in which the crash occurred. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant in the crash.

**18. Location – County**

Database Field = County

Source = Copied from crash-level field County

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format COUNTY. or COUNTYL.]                      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 occupant in the crash.

**19. Location – Road System**

Database Field = System

Source = Copied from crash-level field System

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash.

**20. Location – Urban or Rural Designation**

Database Field = UrbnRurl

Source = Copied from crash-level field UrbnRurl

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$UR.]                      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 occupant in the crash.



**21. Record ID – 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. See crash-level data dictionary for more details. When analyzing occupant data from multiple years, the fields Year, UCRnumber, VehNo, and PPLNo should be used together as the unique key identifier for any occupant in a crash.

**22. Report – Law Enforcement Agency**

Database Field = Agency

Source = Copied from crash-level field Agency

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash.

**23. Report – TraCS Data**

Database Field = TraCS

Source = Copied from crash-level field TraCS

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$YESNO.]

Length = 1

This field indicates the data was provided by a law enforcement agency as a TraCS database transfer file (XML file). See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

**24. Timing – 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. See crash-level data dictionary for details.

**25. Timing – Day of Week**

Database Field = Day

Source = Copied from crash-level field Day

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash.



**26. Timing – Hour**

Database Field = Hour

Source = Copied from crash-level field Hour

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash.

**27. Timing – Military Time**

Database Field = MilitaryTime

Source = Copied from crash-level field MilitaryTime

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$TIME.]      Length = 5

This field indicates the time at which the crash occurred, expressed in 24-hour format (00:01 - 24:00). See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant in the crash.

**28. Timing – Month**

Database Field = Month

Source = Copied from crash-level field Month

Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 occupant in the crash.

**29. Timing – 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.



## Vehicle Level

### 30. Contributing Factor – Top Factor of Vehicle

Database Field = TopCFcar

Source = Copied from vehicle-level field TopCFcar

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format TOPCF.]      Length = 8

This field is no longer be available for crashes that occurred in 2020 and later. See vehicle-level data dictionary for details.

### 31. Driver Action – Parked

Database Field = DAparked

Source = Copied from the vehicle-level field DAparked

Type = Numeric      Length = 8

This field identifies whether the vehicle was parked at the time of the crash. It is copied from vehicle-level data to occupant-level data and repeated for each occupant in the vehicle. Occupants in parked vehicles are categorized as non-motorists in some types of analysis. To identify all non-motorists in crashes, use occupant-level data where any of the following apply: DAparked=1, or TypeV=6 (pedalcyclists), or TypeV= 7 (pedestrians). The field DAparked became available starting in 2012. Before that, this information had been contained in the vehicle-level fields DACT1 and DACT2.

#### Variable Options

0 = No

1 = Yes

### 32. Involvement of Driver with Alcohol

Database Field = AlcInCar

Source = Copied from vehicle-level field DAAlc

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format INV.]      Length = 3

This field indicates whether the person was in a vehicle operated by an alcohol-involved driver. See vehicle-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from vehicle-level data and repeated for each occupant of the vehicle. Use this field to identify whether occupants were in a vehicle operated by an alcohol-involved driver. However, to analyze data on alcohol-involved drivers, pedestrians or pedalcyclists, use the field DAAlc in the vehicle-level data.

### 33. Involvement of Driver with Drug

Database Field = DrugInCar

Source = Copied from vehicle-level field DDrug

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format INV.]      Length = 3

This field indicates whether the person was in a vehicle operated by a drug-involved driver. See vehicle-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from vehicle-level data and repeated for each occupant of the vehicle. Use this field to identify whether occupants were in a vehicle operated by a drug-involved driver. However, to analyze data on drug-involved drivers, pedestrians or pedalcyclists, use the field DDrug in the vehicle-level data instead.



**34. Record ID – Vehicle Number**

Database Field = VehNo

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 3

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

**35. Vehicle Body Style**

Name = VeBodyStyle

Source = Copied from vehicle-level field VeBodyStyle

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$VEBODYSTYLE.] Length = 18

This field describes the specific type of vehicle, as reported by the officer on the UCR form. This field is copied from vehicle-level data and repeated for each occupant of the vehicle. This field became available starting in 2012.

- ✓ 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).

See vehicle-level data dictionary for details before using Vehicle Body Style in data analysis.

**36. Vehicle Type**

Name = TypeV

Source = Copied from vehicle-level field TypeV

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format TYPEV.] Length = 8

This field describes the general configuration or shape of the vehicle. Use this field to analyze people in crashes by type of vehicle. This field is copied from vehicle-level data and is repeated for each occupant in the vehicle. This field includes pedestrians and pedalcyclists, who are categorized as nonmotorized vehicles if involved in a crash with a motor vehicle. See vehicle-level data dictionary for details before using Vehicle Type in data analysis.



## Occupant Level

### 37. Demographics – Age

Database Field = Age

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format DAGE.]

Length = 3

This field indicates the occupant's age. A value of 1 indicates all infants up to but not including age 2. Generally, if age and sex data are both missing on the UCR, the data on the occupant is considered unreliable. Many times, both fields are left blank because of hit-and-run crashes.

#### Variable Options Other Than Ages 1 to 98

0 = Missing data

99 = 99 and Over

998 = Invalid code

999 = Left blank

### 38. Demographics – Race

Database Field = Race

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$RACE.]

Length = 4

This field indicates the occupant's race. It is often left blank. This field became available starting in 2012.

#### Variable Options

A = Asian

B = Black

C = Caucasian non-Hispanic

H = Hispanic

I = American Indian

O = Other

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

### 39. Demographics – Sex

Database Field = Sex

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$SEX.]

Length = 3

This field indicates the occupant's sex. Generally, if age and sex data are both missing on the UCR, the data on the occupant 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



**40. Name – First**

Database Field = FirstName

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 25

This field indicates the occupant’s first name. Before 2012, only the first letter of the first name was entered into the database. This field contains personal identifiers.

**41. Name – Last**

Database Field = LastName

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 67

This field indicates the occupant’s last name. This field contains personal identifiers.

**42. Name – Middle**

Database Field = MiddleName

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 20

This field indicates the occupant’s middle name. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

**43. Occupant Protection – Belt**

Database Field = Belt

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format DBELT.]

Length = 3

This field is an obsolete variable that indicates the type of occupant protection (such as a seatbelt or helmet) and whether it was used. It is no longer available. Starting with crashes in 2012, the field Belt is replaced by Occupant Protection Code (OPCode). The field OPCode has more options on child restraints and helmet usage, compared with Belt. The field Belt was derived from OPCode starting with 2012 crashes, and it was formally removed from all datasets in 2020. OPCode is derived for all years before 2012, based on the original value in Belt.

Code 9 has two meanings: airbag deployed for passenger vehicles, and helmet used for motorcycles and ATVs. Before 2010, many officers used code 6 to identify that a helmet was used. For motorcyclists and bicyclists, this field does not distinguish between Helmet Not Used and Not Stated.

Variable Options

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0 = Not stated/No helmet                    | 5 = Harness installed and used        |
| 1 = Seat belt not installed                 | 6 = Combination belt and harness used |
| 2 = Belt installed but not used             | 7 = Ejected from vehicle              |
| 3 = Belt installed and used                 | 8 = Child seat used                   |
| 4 = Shoulder harness installed but not used | 9 = Helmet used/Airbag deployed       |



#### 44. Occupant Protection – Code

Database Field = OPCode

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$OPCODE.] Length = 3

This field indicates the type of occupant protection (such as a seatbelt or helmet) and whether it was used. This field became available starting in 2012. Before 2012, only the variable Belt was available, which had fewer options about child restraints and helmet use. Use the OPCode variable to analyze seat belt and helmet usage. The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form added the variable options 8E, 10, NP, PR, and OT. If the occupant used more than one means of protection, that should be documented in the report narrative. If a rider used a helmet and a safety vest, the helmet should be coded, and safety vest should be mentioned in the narrative.

- ✓ For analysis of only drivers, use the DrOPCode variable from the vehicle-level data.
- ✓ A passenger-vehicle occupant is considered unbelted if codes 1, 2, 4, 7, or 8D are reported. If a passenger-vehicle occupant is ejected (code 7), it is assumed that the person was not belted.
- ✓ To analyze seat belt usage of occupants of only passenger vehicles (cars, pickups, SUVs, and vans), use occupants 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 occupants of 'other' vehicle types (TypeV=8) and occupants of vehicles 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).
- ✓ Unhelmeted motorcyclists can be identified using occupant-level data where OPCode is 9A and vehicle type is motorcycle or ATV (TypeV=5).
- ✓ Some officers have historically used OPCode=6 to indicate helmet used. For data prior 2012, helmeted motorcyclists should be identified using occupant-level data where OPCode is either 9 or 6, and the vehicle type is motorcycle or ATV (TypeV=5).

#### Variable Options

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 0 = Not stated  | 8C = Booster seat used   |
| 1 = Restraints not installed  | 8D = Child restraint not used  |
| 2 = Restraints installed but not used   | 8E = Child restraint used – type unknown                                 |
| 3 = Lap belt used   | 9 = Helmet used  |
| 4 = Harness installed but not used (old code)   | 9A = Helmet not used   |
| 5 = Shoulder harness used   | 10 = Restraint used – type unknown                                       |
| 6 = Belt and harness used   | NA = Not applicable  |
| 7 = Ejected from vehicle<br>(Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)                     | NP = Non-motorist – no protection  |
| 8 = Child restraint used – seat type unknown<br>(Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.) | PR = Non-motorist – protective/reflective gear<br>(specify in narrative) |
| 8A = Rear-facing seat used  | OT = Non-motorist – other<br>(specify in narrative)                      |
| 8B = Forward-facing seat with harness used  | 98 = Invalid code  |
|   | 99 = Left blank  |





#### 45. Occupant Protection – Helmet

Database Field = Helmet

Source = Derived from OPCode, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$HELMET.] Length = 1

This field indicates whether the occupant 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 OPCode codes 9 and 9A only for motorcyclists and ATVs (TypeV codes 5) and bicyclists (TypeV code 6). The field is blank for all other drivers.

##### Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

U = Unknown

#### 46. Occupant Protection – Properly Used

Database Field = OPProperlyUsed

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$OPPPROP.] Length = 5

This field identifies whether the occupant protection was used *properly*. This field became available starting in 2012. The fields OPCode and OPProperlyUsed both contain data on use of belts and helmets and are adjacent to each other on the UCR form. Generally, OPCode is used for analysis of belt and helmet use. The variable option NA was added with the introduction in 2020 of the E July 2018 crash report form.

##### Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

NA = Not applicable

I = Indeterminate (Being phased out with the E July 2018 form in 2020.)

#### 47. Outcome – Airbag Deployed

Database Field = AirbagDeployed

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$AIRBAG.] Length = 4

This field indicates whether an airbag was deployed. This field became available starting in 2012.

##### Variable Options

B = Deployed – Front and side

F = Deployed – Front of person

S = Deployed – Side of person

C = Deployed – Curtain

O = Other deployment (knee, air belt, etc.)

N = Not deployed

NA = Not applicable

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



**48. Outcome – Ejected**

Database Field = Ejected

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$EJECTED.] Length = 9

This field indicates whether an occupant was ejected from a motor vehicle due to the crash. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

N = Not ejected

P = Partially ejected

T = Totally ejected

O = Not applicable (motorcycle or bicycle, etc.)

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

**49. Outcome – EMS Number**

Database Field = EMSnum

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character Length = 14

This field indicates the identification number of any responding emergency medical service units involved in the crash. It may contain a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field became available starting in 2012.

**50. Outcome – Medical Transportation**

Database Field = MedTrans

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$YESNO.] Length = 6

This field indicates whether an occupant was transported via EMS due to medical need. This field became available starting in 2012. The codes N and Y are being replaced by more-specific variables, for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options

EA = EMS air

EG = EMS ground

LE = Law enforcement

OT = Other

NT = Not transported

UK = Unknown

N = No

Y = Yes

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



### 51. Outcome – Severity of Injury

Database Field = Injury

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$INJURY.] Length = 2

This field indicates the most severe injury to the occupant, as observed by the officer at the crash scene. If the occupant 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 mostly 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)



**52. Record ID – Passenger Number**

Database Field = OccNo

Source = Derived, occupant-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

This field indicates the number that uniquely identifies each passenger in each motor vehicle involved in the crash. For each vehicle, the number follows the sequence: 1 (right front passenger, if any), 2, 3, etc. This field will be blank for any motor vehicle drivers, pedestrians or pedalcyclists. This field became available starting in 2012.

**53. Record ID – Person Number**

Database Field = PPLNo

Source = Derived, occupant-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

This field indicates the number that uniquely identifies each person in each motor vehicle, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash. For each vehicle, the number follows the sequence: 100 (driver), 101 (right front passenger, if any), 102, 103, etc. This field became available starting in 2012. When analyzing occupant data from multiple years, the fields Year, UCRnumber, VehNo, and PPLNo should be used together as the unique key identifier for any occupant in a crash.



#### 54. Seat Position

Database Field = SeatPos

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$SEATPOS.] Length = 15

This field indicates the seat position of the person. This field is left blank about 25 percent of the time for drivers. The officer on the scene may not know the exact seat position of all occupants. Also, when a person is ejected from the vehicle, it is difficult to tell where the person had been sitting. “Rear” seating position refers to the second row of seats. If the vehicle has more than two rows of seats, the correct identification is to list the number of the row (i.e. ‘third’ or ‘fourth’ is used to describe the row). The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form added the new variable options EX, FC, FL, FR and PP, and phased out use of the variable option FS.

- ✓ Do not rely on codes LF and MD to identify drivers: Data on the seat position may be missing. Instead, use vehicle-level data for analyzing drivers.
- ✓ Do not use this field to identify motorcyclists or ATV riders, because the center front (CF) seat position can indicate a motorcycle driver or center-front seat passenger. To identify motorcyclists, use the fields TypeV or VeBodyStyle.
- ✓ To identify front-seat occupants, use codes LF, RF, CF, and, due to missing seat position data, any record with PPLNo=100. Also exclude at least TypeV codes 5, 6 and 7 (motorcycles, pedestrians and pedalcyclists).
- ✓ Pedestrians and pedalcyclists are identified by seat position values of PD, PC, PO, and PP. Due to extensive cleaning, pedestrian and pedalcyclist (PD, PC, PO, PP) seat positions are very reliable and will match the field TypeV. The categories pedestrian-other (PO) and pedalcyclist passenger (PP) were added with the 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form. PP indicates pedalcyclist passengers, such as children in bicycle infant seats. To analyze pedestrian and pedalcyclist behavior, it’s best to use seat position in the vehicle-level file, because pedestrians and pedalcyclists are considered drivers of non-motorized vehicles, for whom more data are collected. To analyze or count all pedalcyclists in crashes, use seat position in the occupant-level file, because the occupant-level data includes pedalcyclist passengers.

#### Variable Options

BA = Baby in arms	FV = Fell from vehicle	PO = Pedestrian, Other
BP = Bus passenger	JP = Jumped from vehicle	PP = Pedalcyclist passenger
CF = Center front	LF = Left front	RF = Right front
CM = Truck camper	LR = Left rear	RR = Right rear
CR = Center rear	LS = Lap sitter	RT = Right 3rd seat
CT = Center 3rd seat	LT = Left 3rd seat	SS = Semi sleeper
EX = Riding on motor vehicle exterior	MD = Motorcycle driver	TB = Truck bed
FC = Center fourth seat	MH = Motorhome	TD = On towed device
FL = Left fourth seat	MP = Motorcycle passenger	TO = Trailer occupant
FR = Right fourth seat	NA = Not applicable	UN = Unknown
FS = Fourth in seat (deprecated)	OT = All others	VR = Rear of van
	PC = Pedalcyclist	98 = Invalid code
	PD = Pedestrian	99 = Left blank



## Change Record

Date	Field Name	Description of Change
July 1, 2020	All fields	Significant revision to data dictionary structure. The order of entries were rearranged and full (long) names for each field were updated.
July 1, 2020	AirBagDeployed MedTrans SeatPos OPCode	Additional variable options were added to these fields after the release of E July 2018 form in July 2020. Adoption of the new form is expected to be gradual across law enforcement agencies throughout 2020 - 2022.
Jun. 28, 2021	AppendLoc	New field added to crash database.



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