New Mexico
Traffic Crash Database

Vehicle-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 (UNM-GPS).

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 is structured in three levels.

Crash Level

Crash-level data provides details about each crash, including details like location, date, and first harmful event. It also includes details derived from the vehicle- and occupant-level, such as alcohol involvement and the total number of fatalities. Each crash is represented by a single row in the dataset.

Vehicle/Driver Level

Vehicle-level data provides details about each vehicle involved in a crash, including its operator. This includes both motorized vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles) and non-motorized vehicles (pedestrians, pedalcycles, and other non-motorists). Vehicle-level data contains information on driver actions and contributing factors to the crash, such as speeding or distracted driving. Each vehicle or non-motorist is represented by a single row in the dataset.

Occupant Level

Occupant-level data provides details on every person involved in a crash, whether they are drivers, passengers, or non-motorists. Each person is represented by a single row in the dataset.

ENTRIES

Entries in this data dictionary describe and explain the database fields (variables). The New Mexico state crash database adheres to the definitions outlined in the NHTSA MMUCC Manual. Each entry contains 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 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 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. Brackets ([ ]) indicate the SAS programming format used internally to convert codes to their text descriptions. When requesting data, we'll automatically provide text descriptions unless you specify otherwise.

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 = Indicates the UCR form contained an **invalid code** for that field (formerly IC).
99 = Indicates the field on the UCR form was **left blank** (formerly LB).

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

Table of Contents

Vehicle/Driver Data

1. CMV Carrier Address
Database Field = CarrierAddress
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 65

This field indicates the carrier's 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 will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012.

2. CMV 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 transportation of the goods, property or people. The carrier's name is listed on the shipping papers the driver carries. For buses, the carrier is listed on the trip manifest or carter order. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012. This field contains personal identifiers because some carriers are owned by individuals.

3. CMV 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 will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012.

4. CMV Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
Database Field = GrossVehicleWeight
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] 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, plus the weight of any trailer or cargo. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options

10000 LBS OR LESS = 10,000 lbs. or less
10001 TO 26000 LBS = 10,001 to 26,000 lbs.
GREATER THAN 26000 LBS = Greater than 26,000 lbs.

98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

5. CMV Hazardous Material Class

Database Field = HazmatClass
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $HZCLASS.] Length = 70

This field indicates the primary hazard class of the material transported, as specified by the USDOT FMCSA Hazard Classification System (49 CFR Part 172, Subpart B). The class number corresponds to the number in the "1-digit #" box on the crash report. This field generally applies to only large trucks and buses. While the crash database allows for sub-divisions within each class, most reports do not include this level of detail. Therefore, this field will contain only the primary class number, without a decimal point. This field is replacing HazmatNum, for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options

1 = Explosives
- 1.1 = Explosives (with a mass explosion hazard)
- 1.2 = Explosives (with a projection hazard)
- 1.3 = Explosives (with predominately a fire hazard)
- 1.4 = Explosives (with no significant blast hazard)
- 1.5 = Very insensitive explosives; blasting agents
- 1.6 = Extremely insensitive detonating substances

2 = Gases
- 2.1 = Flammable gas
- 2.2 = Nonflammable compressed gas
- 2.3 = Poisonous gas

3 = Flammable liquid or combustible liquid
4 = Flammable solid, spontaneously combustible, or dangerous when wet
- 4.1 = Flammable solid
- 4.2 = Spontaneously combustible
- 4.3 = Dangerous when wet

5 = Oxidizer or organic peroxide
- 5.1 = Oxidizer
- 5.2 = Organic peroxide

6 = Poison (toxic) or poison inhalation hazard
- 6.1 = Poisonous materials
- 6.2 = Infectious substance

7 = Radioactive
8 = Corrosive
9 = Miscellaneous
10 = Dangerous (for multiple categories of hazardous materials that each call for different placards)
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

6. CMV Hazardous Material ID

Database Field = HazmatID
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 200

This field indicates the four-digit identification code in the middle of the hazardous material placard. A value of 99 indicates left blank. This field applies to only large trucks and buses. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Four-digit Hazmat ID

99 = Left blank

7. CMV Hazardous Material Name

Database Field = HazmatName
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code 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 to only large trucks and buses. This field contains a wide variety of non-standard chemical names. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Material Name

98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

8. CMV Hazardous Material Placard

Database Field = HazmatPlacard
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $HZSPILL.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether the motor vehicle displayed a hazardous materials placard. Most vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required by law to conspicuously display a placard indicating the class, type, or specific name of the hazardous material cargo. This field applies to only large trucks and buses. This field has been available since 2012. The variable option NA (Not Applicable) is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options

N = No
Y = Yes
U = Unknown (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
NA = Not applicable
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

9. CMV Hazardous Material Released

Database Field = HazmatReleased
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $HZSPILL.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether hazardous material was released from the cargo compartment of a commercial motor vehicle. This field applies to only large trucks and buses. "Yes" applies only if the material was released from the cargo tank or compartment of the truck. Spills of fuel from the vehicle's fuel tank should not be included, unless the volume was significant enough to require a hazmat team response.

- ✓ Use of preliminary data may overcount crashes involving hazardous material releases, as engine oil or minor gasoline spills from non-commercial vehicles may be mistakenly reported as hazmat spills.

Variable Options

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

10. CMV ICC Carrier Code

Database Field = ICCCarrierCode
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICC.] Length = 48

This field indicates the Interstate Commerce Commission Carrier Code Number to identify the type of commercial carrier. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available 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 (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

11. CMV Number of Axles
Database Field = NumberOfAxles
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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 has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Number of Axles
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

12. CMV State-Issued Identification Number
Database Field = StateNum
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 40

This field indicates the state-issued identification number for a commercial motor vehicle. It may contain a variety of non-standard numbers. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, introduced in 2020.

13. CMV U.S. DOT Number
Database Field = USDOTNum
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code 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 has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than DOT Number
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

Apparent Contributing Factors (ACF) Definition

The Apparent Contributing Factors section of the crash report 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 indicate one or more apparent contributing factors. For each contributing factor field listed below, code 1 indicates that the factor applies.

- ✓ Usage of a cell phone or other mobile electronic device can be hard for police officers to identify as a contributing factor in crashes. Drivers might not be actively using their devices when officers arrive at the scene, and they may be reluctant to admit to device use while driving. While cell phone records may be sought in specific circumstances, such as fatal crashes, they are not typically requested in non-fatal crashes. As a result, many crashes involving mobile electronic device use are likely reported using the more general contributing factor of driver inattention (ACFDriverInattention).

- ✓ Before the release of the E July 2018 form in 2020, crashes involving a cell phone or other electronic device usage were reported under fields ACFCellPhone, ACFDriverInattention, or ACFTexting.

- ✓ New contributing factor fields were added with the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020. The addition of these fields will likely decrease the use of certain pre-existing fields for contributing factors. The new fields added in 2020 were:

ACFAnimal	ACFPassengerDistraction
ACFBackupCrash	ACFRoadObstruction
ACFBackupIncident	ACFRoadSurface
ACFCongestion	ACFSuspension
ACFCouplingDevice	ACFTalkingHandsFree
ACFDebris	ACFTalkingOnCell
ACFExhaust	ACFVisualObstruction
ACFGlare	ACFWeather
ACFLights	ACFWheels
ACFMirrors	ACFWindows
ACFOtherDistraction	ACFWipers

Source, Type and Length for All Contributing Factor Fields
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format YESNO. Optional: INV. or APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Contributing Factor Fields
0 = No (Does not apply)
1 = Yes (Applies)

14. Contributing Factor – Animal(s) in Roadway
Database Field = ACFAnimal Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

15. Contributing Factor – Avoid No Contact Other
Database Field = ACFAvoidNoContactOther Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field indicates the driver swerved to avoid a collision with something other than another vehicle, and crashed as a result, without actual contact being made. An example is swerving to avoid a collision with an animal.

16. Contributing Factor – Avoid No Contact Vehicle
Database Field = ACFAvoidNoContactVe Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field indicates the driver swerved to avoid a collision with another vehicle and crashed as a result, without actual contact between vehicles.

17. Contributing Factor – Backup – Prior Crash
Database Field = ACFBackupCrash Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

18. Contributing Factor – Backup – Prior Incident
Database Field = ACFBackupIncident Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

19. Contributing Factor – Coupling Device
Database Field = ACFCouplingDevice Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

20. Contributing Factor – Debris
Database Field = ACFDebris Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

21. Contributing Factor – Defective Steering
Database Field = ACFDefectiveSteering Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

22. Contributing Factor – Defective Tires
Database Field = ACFDefectiveTires Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

23. Contributing Factor – Disregarded Traffic Signal
Database Field = ACFDisregardedTrafficSignal Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

24. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Other Activity
Database Field = ACFOtherDistraction Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

25. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Passenger
Database Field = ACFPassengerDistraction Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

26. Contributing Factor – Cell Phone
Database Field = ACFCellPhone Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

- ✓ Data on mobile electronic device use can be unreliable. See note at beginning of section on contributing factors.

27. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Talking on Cell Phone
Database Field = ACFTalkingOnCell Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

- ✓ Data on device use can be unreliable. See note at beginning of section on contributing factors.

28. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Talking on Hands-Free Device
Database Field = ACFTalkingHandsFree Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

- ✓ Data on device use can be unreliable. See note at beginning of section on contributing factors.

29. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Texting
Database Field = ACFTexting Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

- ✓ This field has been available since 2012. Before 2012, texting would have been reported under fields ACFDriverInattention or ACFCellPhone.

- ✓ Data on device use can be unreliable. See note at beginning of section on contributing factors.

30. Contributing Factor – Driver Inattention
Database Field = ACFDriverInattention Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

- ✓ 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.

31. Contributing Factor – Drove Left of Center
Database Field = ACFDroveLeftOfCenter Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

32. Contributing Factor – Excessive Speed
Database Field = ACFExcessiveSpeed Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

33. Contributing Factor – Exhaust System
Database Field = ACFExhaust Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

34. Contributing Factor – Failed to Yield for Emergency Vehicle
Database Field = ACFFailedToYeildEmgcyVe Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

35. Contributing Factor – Failed to Yield for Police Vehicle
Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldPoliceVe Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

36. Contributing Factor – Failed to Yield Right of Way
Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldRightOfWay Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

37. Contributing Factor – Following Too Closely
Database Field = ACFFollowingTooClosely Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

38. Contributing Factor – High-Speed Pursuit
Database Field = ACFHighSpeedPursuit Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

39. Contributing Factor – Improper Backing
Database Field = ACFImproperBacking Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

40. Contributing Factor – Improper Lane Change
Database Field = ACFImproperLaneChange Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

41. Contributing Factor – Improper Overtaking
Database Field = ACFImproperOvertaking Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

42. Contributing Factor – Inadequate Brakes
Database Field = ACFInadequateBrakes Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

43. Contributing Factor – Lights (Head, Signal, Tail)
Database Field = ACFLights Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

44. Contributing Factor – Low Visibility Due To Glare
Database Field = ACFGlare Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

45. Contributing Factor – Low Visibility Due To Smoke
Database Field = ACFLowVisibilityDueToSmoke Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

46. Contributing Factor – Made Improper Turn
Database Field = ACFMadeImproperTurn Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

47. Contributing Factor – Mirrors
Database Field = ACFMirrors Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

48. Contributing Factor – No Driver Error
Database Field = ACFOtherNoDriverError Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

- ✓ This field indicates that the driver did not contribute any factors to causing the crash. It is similar to the field ACFNone. This field was defined as "Other – No Driver error" before the release of the E July 2018 crash report form, which was introduced in 2020.

49. Contributing Factor – Obstruction in Road
Database Field = ACFRoadObstruction Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

50. Contributing Factor – Other Improper Driving
Database Field = ACFOtherImproperDriving Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

51. Contributing Factor – Other Mechanical Defect
Database Field = ACFOtherMechanicalDefect Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

52. Contributing Factor – Other Visual Obstruction
Database Field = ACFVisualObstruction Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

53. Contributing Factor – Passed Stop Sign
Database Field = ACFPassedStopSign Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

54. Contributing Factor – Pedestrian Error
Database Field = ACFPedestrianError Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

55. Contributing Factor – Road Defect
Database Field = ACFRoadDefect Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

56. Contributing Factor – Road Surface Conditions
Database Field = ACFRoadSurface Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

57. Contributing Factor – Speed Too Fast for Conditions
Database Field = ACFSpeed2FastForConditions Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

58. Contributing Factor – Suspension
Database Field = ACFSuspension Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

59. Contributing Factor – Traffic Congestion
Database Field = ACFCongestion Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

60. Contributing Factor – Traffic Control Inoperable or Missing
Database Field = ACFTrafficControlInopMissing Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

61. Contributing Factor – Under the Influence of Alcohol
Database Field = ACFUnderInfluenceOfAlcohol Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

62. Contributing Factor – Under the Influence of Drugs or Medication
Database Field = ACFUnderInflOfDrugs Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

63. Contributing Factor – Vehicle Skidded Before Braking
Database Field = ACFVeSkiddedBeforeBrk Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field is being phased out, with the introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form in 2020.

64. Contributing Factor – Weather Conditionns
Database Field = ACFWeather Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

65. Contributing Factor – Wheels
Database Field = ACFWheels Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

66. Contributing Factor – Windows, Windshield
Database Field = ACFWindows Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

67. Contributing Factor – Wipers
Database Field = ACFWipers Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

Driver Action (DA) Definition

The Driver Action section of the crash report is a list, for each motor vehicle in the crash, of possible actions taken by the driver immediately before the crash. For each vehicle, the officer can indicate one or more actions. For each driver action field listed below, code 1 indicates that the action applies.

- ✓ New driver action fields were added with the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020. The addition of these fields will likely decrease the use of certain pre-existing driver action fields. The new fields in 2020 are:

DAChanging	DALeaving	DAReckless
DACurve	DAOvercorrecting	DAStoppedInTraffic
DAEntering	DARanRedLight	DAWrongWay

Source, Type and Length for All Driver Action Fields (unless noted otherwise)
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO. Optional: INV. or APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Driver Action Fields
0 = No (Does not apply)
1 = Yes (Applies)

68. Driver Action – Backing
Database Field = DABacking Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

69. Driver Action – Changing Lanes
Database Field = DAChanging Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

70. Driver Action – Entering Traffic Lane
Database Field = DAEntering Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

71. Driver Action – Going Straight
Database Field = DAGoingStraight Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

72. Driver Action – Leaving Traffic Lane
Database Field = DALeaving Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

73. Driver Action – Left Turn
Database Field = DALeftTurn Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

74. Driver Action – Negotiating a Curve
Database Field = DACurve Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

75. Driver Action – Operated MV in Reckless or Aggressive Manner
Database Field = DAReckless Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

76. Driver Action – Other (specify in narrative)
Database Field = DAOther Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

77. Driver Action – Overcorrection or Oversteering
Database Field = DAOvercorrecting Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

78. Driver Action – Overtaking or Passing
Database Field = DAOvertakingPassing Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

79. Driver Action – Parked
Database Field = DAParked Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

80. Driver Action – Ran Red Light
Database Field = DARanRedLight Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

81. Driver Action – Right Turn
Database Field = DARightTurn Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

82. Driver Action – Slowing
Database Field = DASlowing Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

83. Driver Action – Start From Park
Database Field = DAStartFromPark Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

84. Driver Action – Start in Traffic Lane
Database Field = DAStartInTrafficLane Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

85. Driver Action – Stopped for Sign or Signal
Database Field = DAStoppedForSignsSignal Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

86. Driver Action – Stopped in Traffic
Database Field = DAStoppedInTraffic Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

87. Driver Action – Stopped for Traffic
Database Field = DAStoppedForTraffic Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

88. Driver Action – Unknown
Database Field = DAUnknown Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

This field is used when none of the other Driver Action fields are checked on the crash report.

89. Driver Action – U-Turn
Database Field = DAUTurn Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

90. Driver Action – Wrong Way
Database Field = DAWrongWay Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

Driver Physical Condition Definition

The Physical Condition section of the crash report indicates the physical condition of the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist. More than one field can apply for each motor vehicle driver or non-motorist. "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 have been available since 2012. The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form added new fields ConditionEmotional and ConditionOtherPhysical.

Source, Type and Length for All Physical Condition Fields (unless noted otherwise)
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO. Optional: INV. or APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Physical Condition Fields
0 = No (Does not apply)
1 = Yes (Applies)

91. Driver Condition – Amputee
Database Field = ConditionAmputee Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

92. Driver Condition – Emotional (depressed, angry, disturbed, etc.)
Database Field = ConditionEmotional Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

93. Driver Condition – Eyesight Impaired
Database Field = ConditionEyesightImpaired Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

94. Driver Condition – Fatigued or Asleep
Database Field = ConditionFatiguedAsleep Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

95. Driver Condition – Hearing Impaired
Database Field = ConditionHearingImpaired Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

96. Driver Condition – Illness, Fainted
Database Field = ConditionIllness Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

With the 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form, the Illness field was changed to include Fainted.

97. Driver Condition – Medication, Drugs Or Alcohol
Database Field = ConditionMedsDrugsAlcohol Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

98. Driver Condition – No Apparent Defects
Database Field = ConditionNoAppDefects Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

99. Driver Condition – Other
Database Field = ConditionOther Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

"Other" and "Other Physical Impairment" were historically grouped into the field ConditionOther and previously labeled as "Other Physical Impairment". With the release of the E July 2018 form in 2020, these were separated into

ConditionOther (labeled “Other” on the form) and ConditionOtherPhysical (labled “Other Physical Condition” on the form).

100. Driver Condition – Other Physical Impairment
Database Field = ConditionOtherPhysical Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

101. Driver Condition – Other, Text
Database Field = ConditionOtherText
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 101

This field indicates any physical impairment of the driver, other than those listed in the crash report, as described by the investigating officer. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No ‘99’ value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012. The hard copy version of the E July 2018 form, released in 2020, does not include this field but directs the officer to check the ConditionOther checkbox and describe the other condition in the narrative.

102. Driver Condition – Unknown
Database Field = ConditionUnknown Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

103. Driver Demographics – Age
Database Field = DrAge
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format DAGE.] Length = 3

This field indicates the age of the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist. It's distinct from the driver's date of birth but can be used to verify accuracy. There are occasionally very young ages, which may be errors or may be ATV drivers, pedestrians or pedalcyclists. If both age and sex data are missing, the information about the person is considered unreliable. Hit-and-run crashes often result in both fields being left blank.

Variable Options Other Than Ages 1 to 98

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

104. Driver Demographics – Race
Database Field = DrRace
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $RACE.] Length = 2

This field indicates the race or ethnicity of the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist involved in the crash. The data is collected by the officer, not obtained from the driver's license. Approximately 20% of records may have this field left blank. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options

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

105. Driver Demographics – Sex or Gender

Database Field = DrSex
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $SEX.] Length = 3

This field indicates the sex of the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist. Generally, if age and sex data are both missing on the crash report, 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

106. Driver Incident Responder

Database Field = DrResponder
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format DRRESPONDER.] Length = 8

This field identifies whether the person involved in the crash was an on-duty incident responder (e.g., police officers, firefighters, EMTs). This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

- ✓ Officers often mistakenly use this field to indicate that emergency responders responded to the crash, rather than were involved in the crash. Only use this field if the VeUse1 field confirms the vehicle was an on-duty incident responder. Use of preliminary data will overcount the number incident responders involved in crashes.

Variable Options

1 = No
2 = Yes, EMS
3 = Yes, fire
4 = Yes, police
5 = Yes, tow operator
6 = Yes, transportation (i.e. maintenance, safety service patrol)

7 = Other (specify in narrative)
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

107. Driver License – Commercial Driver License
Database Field = DLcdl
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

This field indicates whether the driver license is a commercial driver's license. Depending on how accurately the crash report was filled out, it might not match the type of driver's license (field DLType). This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options
0 = No
1 = Yes

108. Driver License – Date of Birth
Database Field = DLDoB
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Date [Displayed with SAS date MMDDYY10.] Length = 8

This field indicates the date of birth of the driver's license holder. All dates are in MM/DD/YYYY format. Unformatted dates are the number of days since January 1, 1960.

- ✓ 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 sometimes manually typed or handwritten in by the person filling out the crash form and may contain errors.

Variable Options Other Than a Date
09/09/9998 = Invalid code
09/09/9999 = Left blank
09/09/2009 = Left blank (obsolete)

109. Driver License – Endorsements
Database Field = DLEndorsements
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code 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. There are a wide variety of possible combinations such as "P, S". This field has been available since 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

110. Driver License – Expiration Year
Database Field = DLExpires
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Date [Displayed with SAS date MMDDYY10.] Length = 8

This field indicates the date or year in which the driver's license expires. When only the year is reported, the date is assigned to Jan. 1. When only the year and month are reported, the date is assigned to the first of the month. All dates are in MM/DD/YYYY format. Unformatted dates are the number of days since January 1, 1960. This field has been available since 2012. See the Driver License – Date of Birth field above for variable options.

111. 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 motor vehicle driver or non-motorist who is involved in the crash. It should not be preceded by state of issue abbreviation. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers.

- ✓ Driver license numbers 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 sometimes either manually typed or handwritten in by the person filling out the crash form and may contain errors.

112. Driver License – Restrictions
Database Field = DLRestrictions
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $RESTRICT.] Length = 21

This field indicates the restrictions assigned to a person's driver license by the license examiner. It usually deals with restrictions due to vision or physical ability. There are a wide variety of possible combinations such as "B, K". Numeric codes 0 through 19 are discontinued codes still used by many law enforcement agencies.

Variable Options

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

113. Driver License – State
Database Field = DLState
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 2

This field indicates the state or province of residence for the driver or non-motorist involved in the crash, as indicated on their driver's license. The variable option 'MX' (Estado de Mexico) is sometimes used to indicate a license from Mexico. Before 2012, 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
AK = Alaska
AZ = Arizona
AR = Arkansas
CA = California
CO = Colorado
CT = Connecticut
DE = Delaware
DC = District of Columbia
FL = Florida

GA = Georgia
HI = Hawaii
ID = Idaho
IL = Illinois
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. POSESSIONS

AS = American Samoa
GU = Guam
PR = Puerto Rico
VI = Virgin Islands

CANADIAN PROVINCES

AB = Alberta
BC = British Columbia
MB = Manitoba
NB = New Brunswick
NF = Newfoundland and Labrador
Formerly coded as NL, pre-2024
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
Obsolete after 2022, use BN
BN = Baja California Norte
BS = Baja California Sur
CM= Campeche
CS = Chiapas
CH = Chihuahua
CO = Coahuila
CL = Colima
CU = Coahuila
Formerly coded as CO, pre-2024
DF = District Federal
DG = Durango
GT = Guanajuato
GR = Guerrero

HG = Hidalgo
JA = Jalisco
MC = Michoacán
Formerly coded as MI, pre-2024
MX = Estado de Mexico
MR = Morelos
Formerly coded as MO, pre-2024
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

114. Driver License – Status
Database Field = DLStatus
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $DLSTATUS.] Length = 13

This field indicates the current status of a driver's license for a motor vehicle driver or non-motorist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. Options I, X, N and U are discontinued codes that some agencies still use. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options
V = Valid
S = Suspended
R = Revoked
E = Expired
I = Interlock (Deprecated in 2020)
X = Invalid (Deprecated in 2020)
N = No License (Deprecated in 2020)
U = Unknown (Deprecated in 2020)
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

115. Driver License – Type
Database Field = DLType
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $DLTYPE.] Length = 10

This field indicates the type of driver's license issued by the state to the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist involved in the crash and which type of motor vehicles the driver is qualified to drive. With the 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form, the variable option X (Not licensed) became available, and the options U (Unknown), P (Provisional), and N (None) are being phased out.

Variable Options

A = CDL A (commercial driver's license)
B = CDL B
C = CDL C
D = Operator (ordinary driver's license)
E = CDL (non-commercial)
I = ID card
M = Motorcycle only
N = None (Deprecated in 2020)
P = Provisional license or learner's permit (Deprecated in 2020)
U = Unknown (Deprecated in 2020)
X = Not licensed
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

116. Driver Name – First
Database Field = DrFirstName
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 25

This field indicates the first name of a motor vehicle driver or non-motorist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers.

117. Driver Name – Last
Database Field = DrLastName
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 67

This field indicates the last name of a motor vehicle driver or non-motorist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

118. Driver Name – Middle
Database Field = DrMiddleName
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 20

This field indicates the middle name of a motor vehicle driver or non-motorist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field indicates the last name of a motor vehicle driver or non-motorist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

119. Driver Occupant Protection – Code
Database Field = DrOPCode
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code 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 has been available since 2012. The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form added the variable options 8E, 10, NP, PR, and OT. If a person 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 the safety vest should be mentioned in the narrative.

- ✓ To analyze seat belt usage in passenger vehicles (cars, pickups, SUVs, vans), most definitions use only TypeV codes 1, 2, and 9. However, a more comprehensive analysis includes TypeV codes 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10, which also captures 'other' vehicles and unreported vehicle types, many of which are passenger vehicles. Both methods exclude semi-trucks (TypeV=3) and buses (TypeV=4). At a minimum exclude drivers where the field TypeV contains codes 5, 6, or 7 (motorcycles, ATVs, and non-motorists).

- ✓ 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 body style is motorcycle (MC), moped (MP), or ATV (AV).

- ✓ 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 pedalcycle operators (bicycle operators) can be identified by DrOPCode=9A and TypeV=6 in vehicle-level data.

Variable Options

0 = Not stated
1 = Restraints not installed
2 = Restraints installed but not used
3 = Lap belt used
4 = Harness installed but not used (Deprecated)
5 = Shoulder harness used
6 = Belt and harness used
7 = Ejected from vehicle (Deprecated in 2020)
8 = Child restraint used – seat type unknown (Deprecated in 2020. Use 8E.)
8A = Rear-facing seat used
8B = Forward-facing seat with harness used
8C = Booster seat used
8D = Child restraint not used
8E = Child restraint used – type unknown
9 = Helmet used

9A = Helmet not used
10 = Restraint used – type unknown
NA = Not applicable
NP = Non-motorist – no protection
PR = Non-motorist – protective/reflective gear (specify in narrative)
OT = Non-motorist – other (specify in narrative)
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

120. Driver Occupant Protection – Helmet
Database Field = Helmet
Source = Derived from DrOPCode, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $HELMET.] Length = 1

This field indicates helmet use for motorcyclists, ATV riders, and bicyclists (TypeV codes 5 and 6). Since 2012, it's derived from OPCode codes 9 and 9A. For all other vehicle types, it's blank. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data.

Note, the 1997 UCR form had a Helmet field, but it was removed in 2005. Helmet data became increasingly unreliable after 2005 when the Helmet Yes/No field was removed from the crash report. Therefore, for data before 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 was 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

121. Driver Occupant Protection – Properly Used
Database Field = DrOPProperlyUsed
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $OPPROP.] Length = 5

This field identifies whether the driver's occupant protection was *used properly*. The fields DrOPCode and DrOPProperlyUsed both contain data on belt and helmet usage and are adjacent to each other on the crash report. Use the OPCode field for analysis of belt and helmet use, especially when discrepancies arise between the two fields. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options
N = No
Y = Yes
I = Indeterminate (Deprecated in 2020)
NA = Not applicable
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

122. Driver Occupation
Database Field = DrOccupation
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 60

This field indicates the occupation in which the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist is primarily employed. This is a general description of an occupation, such as lawyer, nurse, retail, student, unemployed, or the employer name. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012.

123. Driver Outcome – Airbag Deployed
Database Field = DrAirbagDeployed
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $AIRBAG.] Length = 4

This field indicates whether the driver's airbag deployed. This field has been available since 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

124. Driver Outcome – Ejected
Database Field = DrEjected
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $EJECTED.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether the driver was ejected from the vehicle due to the crash. This field has been available since 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

125. Driver Outcome – 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 (EMS) units. It contains a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate a missing value. This field has been available since 2012.

126. Driver Outcome – Left Scene
Database Field = LeftScene
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $YESNO.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist departed the scene without stopping to render aid or report the crash. While intended to identify hit-and-run drivers, preliminary data may overcount such drivers due to the use of this field to indicate that the vehicle was drivable or moved for safety reasons. Generally, if the crash-level HitRun field has code "1", at least one driver should have LeftScene code "Y". This field has been available since 2012.

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

127. Driver Outcome – Medical Transportation
Database Field = DrMedTrans
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $MEDTRANS.] Length = 2

This field indicates whether the driver was transported via EMS. This field has been available since 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 (Deprecated in 2020)
- Y = Yes (Deprecated in 2020)
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

128. Driver Outcome – Severity of Injury
Database Field = DrInjuryCode
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $INJURY.] Length = 2

This field indicates the most severe injury to the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist as observed by the officer. If no injury is reported on the form, it is automatically assigned as non-injury (code "O") and are typically minor fender-benders or hit-and-run crashes.

NHTSA MMUCC Injury Definitions:

- ✓ Code K is also known as a Class K injury, fatal injury and fatality. It is any injury that results in death within 30 days after the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred.

- ✓ Code A is also known as a Class A injury, suspected serious injury and incapacitating 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

- ✓ Code B is also known as a Class B injury, suspected minor injury and visible injury. It is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue or muscle).

- ✓ Code C is also known as a Class C injury, possible injury, complaint of injury, and non-visible injury. It is any injury reported or claimed that is not a fatal, suspected serious, or suspected minor injury. Examples are momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. They are injuries reported by the person or indicated by their behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.

- ✓ Code O is also known as a Class O injury, and represents no injury. It is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury, and the person does not report any change in normal function.

Variable Options
K = Killed
A = Suspected serious injury
B = Suspected minor injury
C = Complaint of injury
O = No apparent injury

129. Driver Residence – Address
Database Field = DrAddress
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 90

This field indicates the street address of a motor vehicle driver or non-motorist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

130. Driver Residence – City
Database Field = DrCity
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 36

This field indicates the city of residence for the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012.

131. Driver Residence – In/Out of State
Database Field = 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.

Variable Options
N = Not stated
O = Out-of-state resident
S = State resident

132. Driver Residence – Phone
Database Field = DrPhone
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 14

This field indicates the phone number of the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

133. Driver Residence – ZIP
Database Field = DrZIP
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 5

This field indicates the ZIP code of residence for the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist who is involved in the crash for a particular vehicle. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than ZIP code

98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

134. Driver Seat Position

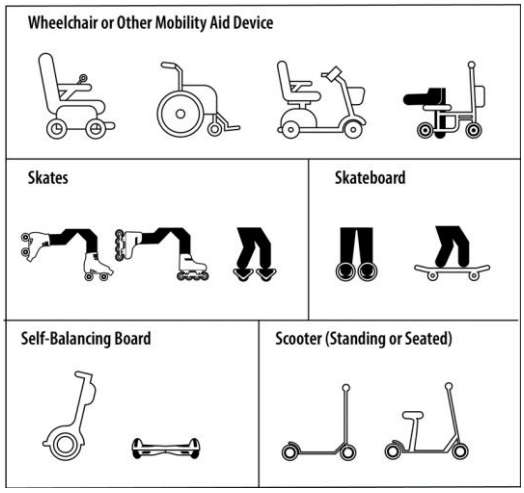
Database Field = DrSeatPos
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $SEATPOS.] Length = 15

This field indicates the driver's seat position.

- ✓ Every individual in the vehicle-level database is considered a driver, including when the seat position is left blank or invalid.

- ✓ Pedestrians and pedalcycle operators, who are categorized as drivers of non-motorized vehicles, are identified by seat position values of PD, PC and PO. Using preliminary data will likely undercount the number of non-motorists, but after extensive cleaning, this field is the most reliable way to identify pedestrians and pedalcycle operators. Operators of electric bicycles are a type of pedalcyclist, not a moped. The variable option for PO (Pedestrian, other) is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020. This option refers to people who are described by MMUCC as other non-motorists. Code PO (Pedestrian, other) identifies people using wheelchairs, mobility aid devices, skates, skateboards, self-balancing boards, and standing scooters.

NHTSA MMUCC Types of Other-Nonmotorists (a.k.a "Pedestrian, Other")



- ✓ 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 Vehicle Body Style.

Variable Options

CF = Center front
LF = Left front
RF = Right front
MD = Motorcycle driver
PC = Pedalcyclist (a.k.a. pedalcycle operator)
PD = Pedestrian
PO = Pedestrian, other (e.g. other non-motorist)
NA = Not applicable
UN = Unknown
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

Sobriety Definition

The Sobriety section of the crash report indicates, for each motor vehicle driver or non-motorist in the crash, the sobriety level, and how it was determined. More than one field can apply for each motor vehicle driver or non-motorist. For each field listed below, code 1 indicates that the action applies. The sobriety fields apply to both alcohol and narcotic drugs. These fields became available starting in 2012.

Use the derived fields DAlc and DDrug to identify alcohol-involved or drug-involved motor vehicle drivers and non-motorists. These two fields reflect the multiple ways an officer can identify sobriety in the crash report.

Source, Type and Length for All Sobriety Fields (unless noted otherwise)
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO. Optional: INV. or APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options
0 = No (Does not apply)
1 = Yes (Applies)

135. Driver Sobriety – BAC
Database Field = SobrietyBAC
Type = Character Length = 31

This field indicates breath alcohol concentration test result(s) in units of gms/210L.

- ✓ This field does not accurately indicate whether a driver's BAC was above the legal limit. Officers may not know the BAC results when completing the crash report, or they may omit the information from the crash report but include it on the DWI arrest citation. To identify alcohol-involved individuals, use the DAlc field.

- ✓ Starting with 2016 data, BAC data supplied by the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator (OMI) for crash-related fatalities is reflected in the SobrietyBAC field. A value of 0.999 is used to indicate a BAC above 0.08 but the exact value could not be determined by OMI.

136. Driver Sobriety – Blood Test Administered
Database Field = SobrietyBloodTest Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

137. Driver Sobriety – Breath Test Administered
Database Field = SobrietyBreathTest Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

138. Driver Sobriety – Consumed Alcohol
Database Field = SobrietyConsumeAlcohol Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

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

139. Driver Sobriety – Consumed Controlled Substance
Database Field = SobrietyConsumeCtrlSubstance Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

140. Driver Sobriety – Consumed Medication
Database Field = SobrietyConsumeMeds Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

141. Driver Sobriety – Field Sobriety Test Administered
Database Field = SobrietyFieldSobrietyTest Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

142. Driver Sobriety – Had Not Consumed Alcohol
Database Field = SobrietyNotConsumeAlcohol Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

143. Driver Sobriety – Refused Test
Database Field = SobrietyTestRefused Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

144. Driver Sobriety – Sobriety Unknown
Database Field = SobrietyUnknown Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

145. Driver Sobriety – Suspected Drug Use
Database Field = SobrietySuspectedDrugUse Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

146. Driver Sobriety – Test Not Given
Database Field = SobrietyTestNotGiven Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

147. Driver Sobriety – Tested by Instrument
Database Field = SobrietyTestByInst Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

148. Driver Sobriety – Tested by Instrument – Alcohol
Database Field = SobrietyTestByInstAlc Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

149. Driver Sobriety – Tested by Instrument – Both
Database Field = SobrietyTestByInstBoth Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020. It indicates whether the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist was tested by instrument for both drugs and alcohol.

150. Driver Sobriety – Tested by Instrument – Drugs
Database Field = SobrietyTestByInstDrugs Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

151. Insurance – Company
Database Field = InsuredBy
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 82

This field indicates the insurance company that provides coverage for a motor vehicle in a given crash. Examples are State Farm and None. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012.

152. Insurance – 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 will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

153. Involvement of Driver with Alcohol
Database Field = DAlc
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist 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 crash report that 1) a DWI citation was issued to the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist, 2) alcohol consumption by the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist was a contributing factor to the crash, or 3) the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist was suspected of being under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol involvement only identified in the narrative of the crash report is not included.

A motor vehicle driver or non-motorist is considered alcohol-involved if the officer indicated any of the following on the crash report:

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

Starting in 2016, the crash database also incorporates data from the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator (OMI) about people killed in crashes. This data helps identify motor vehicle drivers and non-motorists who were

killed in crashes while alcohol-involved, as indicated by a blood alcohol content (BAC) above the legal limit in the OMI toxicology report.

Variable Options

0 = Not involved
1 = Involved

154. Involvement of Driver with Drug

Database Field = DDrug
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

This field indicates whether the motor vehicle driver or non-motorist was under the influence of drugs or medication, had consumed a controlled substance, or had consumed medication. Some drug-involved drivers are also alcohol-involved. This field was named Drug prior to the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Drug-involved crashes are underreported by law enforcement agencies. Use of preliminary data may further undercount the number of these crashes, particularly for fatal crashes.

A motor vehicle driver or non-motorist is considered drug-involved if the officer indicated any of the following on the crash report:

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

Since 2014, drug involvement for fatalities is more reliable due to supplemental data supplied by the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator (OMI). OMI toxicology data is used to identify drug-involved driver and non-motorist fatalities, supplementing the information provided on crash reports. Some data users may prefer the term drug-positive.

Data collection on drug involvement began in 2005. Prior to this, drug-related crashes were lumped with alcohol involvement. Any increase in reported drug involvement after 2005 could be due to the introduction of specific drug involvement reporting options on crash report forms and the inclusion of OMI toxicology data starting in 2014. Additionally, increases in drug-involved fatalities after 2018 may be due to an increase in the number of different types of drugs being tested.

Variable Options

0 = Not involved
1 = Involved

155. Location – 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 has been available since 2012.

156. Location – Vehicle Direction of Travel
Database Field = VehDirection
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code 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 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

157. Motor Vehicle Unit Type
Database Field = MVUnitType
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format MVUNITTYPE.] Length = 3

This field indicates the vehicle's state of operation at the time of the crash. This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options
- 1 = In transport
- 2 = Parked
- 3 = Working vehicle/equipment
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

158. Number of Occupants – Original
Database Field = nOccOrig
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

This field indicates the original number of occupants in the vehicle. The derived fields Passengers or vTotal provide a more reliable count of people in the vehicle. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

159. Number of Passengers in Vehicle
Database Field = Passengers
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

This field indicates the number of passengers in the vehicle. It is derived from the occupant-level. The number does not include the driver. This field has been available since 2012.

160. Number of People Killed in Vehicle
Database Field = vKilled
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

This field indicates the number of people killed in the vehicle. It is not the same as the crash-level Killed field, which indicates the total number of people killed in the crash. Using preliminary data will likely undercount the number of people killed. This field was named Killed before the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

161. Number of People Unhurt in Vehicle
Database Field = vUnhurt
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

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. This field was named Unhurt before the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

162. Number of People with Possible Injuries in Vehicle
Database Field = vClassC
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

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. This field was named ClassC before the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

163. Number of People with Suspected Minor Injuries in Vehicle
Database Field = vClassB
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

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. This field was named ClassB before the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

164. Number of People with Suspected Serious Injuries in Vehicle
Database Field = vClassA
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

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. This field was named ClassA before the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

165. Number of Total People in Vehicle
Database Field = vTotal
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

This field indicates the total number of people in the vehicle, including the driver. It is not the same as the crash-level Total field, which indicates the total number of people in the crash. This field was named Total before the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

166. Owner – Address
Database Field = OwnersAddress
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 65

This field indicates the address of the owner of the vehicle. City and state may be abbreviated. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers.

167. Owner – Company
Database Field = OwnersCompany
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 55

This field indicates the name of the company that owns the vehicle, if any. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

168. Owner – Name
Database Field = OwnersName
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 65

This field indicates the name of the owner of the vehicle, as found on the vehicle registration certificate. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. The phrase "same as above" commonly refers to the name of the person who was driving the vehicle at the time of the crash. This field contains personal identifiers.

169. Owner – Telephone
Database Field = OwnersPhone
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 14

The field indicates the phone number of the owner of the vehicle. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012. This field contains personal identifiers.

170. Owner – ZIP
Datasbase Field = OwnersZIP
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 11

This field indicates the postal ZIP code of the owner. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than ZIP code
99 = Left blank

Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Actions (PDPC) Definition

The Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Action section of the crash report is a list, for each pedestrian or pedalcycle operator in the crash, of possible actions by the pedestrian or pedalcyclist immediately before the crash. For each pedestrian or pedalcyclist, the officer can check one or more actions. For each action field listed below, code 1 indicates that the action applies. These fields are available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, introduced in 2020.

Source, Type and Length for All Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Action Fields (unless noted otherwise)
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO. Optional: INV. or APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Action Fields
0 = No (Does not apply)
1 = Yes (Applies)

171. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Dart/Dash
Database Field = PDPCAction10 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

172. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Entering/Exiting Parked/Standing Vehicle
Database Field = PDPCAction16 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

173. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Failure to Obey Traffic Signs, Signals
Database Field = PDPCAction12 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

174. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Failure to Yield Right-of-Way
Database Field = PDPCAction11 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

175. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – From Behind Obstruction
Database Field = PDPCAction13 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

176. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Improper Passing
Database Field = PDPCAction19 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

177. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Improper Turn/Merge
Database Field = PDPCAction18 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

178. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – In Roadway Improperly (Standing, Lying, Working, Playing)
Database Field = PDPCAction14 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

179. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – No Improper Action
Database Field = PDPCAction09 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

180. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Not Visible (Dark Clothing, No Lighting, Etc.)
Database Field = PDPCAction17 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

181. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Pushing or Working on Vehicle

Database Field = PDPCAction15 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

182. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Wrong-Way Riding or Walking
Database Field = PDPCAction20 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field indicates the non-motorist was traveling in a direction other than required by statute. In New Mexico, statutes 66-3-705 and 66-7-339 define wrong-way riding or walking as:

1) Unless impracticable, when walking on a public roadway without sidewalks, failure to walk adjacent (on shoulder) to the roadway facing traffic, not with traffic.
2) When cycling, failure to ride on the right side of the roadway.

183. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Adjacent to Roadway (Shoulder, Median)
Database Field = PDPCAction07 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

184. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Crossing Roadway
Database Field = PDPCAction01 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

185. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – In Roadway – Other
Database Field = PDPCAction06 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

186. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Moving Against Traffic
Database Field = PDPCAction02 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

187. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Moving With Traffic
Database Field = PDPCAction03 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

188. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Waiting to Cross Roadway
Database Field = PDPCAction04 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

189. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Walking/Cycling on Sidewalk
Database Field = PDPCAction05 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

190. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Working in Trafficway (Incident Response)
Database Field = PDPCAction08 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

191. Ped/Pec Location – Bicycle Lane
Database Field = PDPCAction27 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

192. Ped/Pec Location – DrivewayAccess
Database Field = PDPCAction30 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

193. Ped/Pec Location – Intersection – Marked Crosswalk
Database Field = PDPCAction21 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

194. Ped/Pec Location – Intersection – Other
Database Field = PDPCAction23 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

195. Ped/Pec Location – Intersection – Unmarked Crosswalk
Database Field = PDPCAction22 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

196. Ped/Pec Location – Median/Crossing Island
Database Field = PDPCAction24 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

197. Ped/Pec Location – Midblock – Marked Crosswalk
Database Field = PDPCAction25 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

198. Ped/Pec Location – NonTrafficway Area
Database Field = PDPCAction32 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

199. Ped/Pec Location – Other (Specify in Narrative)
Database Field = PDPCAction33 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

200. Ped/Pec Location – Shared-Use Path or Trail
Database Field = PDPCAction31 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field indicates the non-motorist was located in a bikeway physically separated from motor vehicle traffic by an open space or barrier. They may also be used by pedestrians, skaters, and joggers. Most have two-way travel.

201. Ped/Pec Location – Shoulder/Roadside
Database Field = PDPCAction28 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

202. Ped/Pec Location – Sidewalk
Database Field = PDPCAction29 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

203. Ped/Pec Location – Travel Lane – Other Location
Database Field = PDPCAction26 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

204. Ped/Pec – Pedestrian or Pedalcyclist at Intersection
Database Field = PedIntersection
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format PEDINT.] Length = 8

This field indicates whether the pedestrian or pedalcyclist was at an intersection. This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options

1 = At intersection
2 = Not at intersection
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

205. 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 or non-motorist involved in the crash. Combined with the Year and UCRnumber, it creates a unique identifier for each vehicle/driver. The number follows the sequence used on the Uniform Crash Report: 1, 2, 3, etc. To uniquely identify any vehicle in a crash, the fields Year, UCRnumber, and VehNo should be used together to create a unique ID.

206. Roadway – Road Character
Database Field = RoadCharVe
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format ROADCHARVE.] Length = 8

This field indicates the geometric configuration of the roadway (curved or straight) in the direction of travel of the vehicle, just prior to the crash. This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020. It replaces the Road Character field in the crash level.

Variable Options
- 1 = Straight
- 2 = Curve left
- 3 = Curve right
- 4 = Curve (Deprecated in 2020)
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

207. Roadway – Road Condition
Database Field = RoadConditionsVe
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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. The variable option for Oil is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options
- 1 = Dry
- 2 = Wet
- 3 = Snow
- 4 = Ice (e.g. black ice)
- 5 = Loose material (such as sand, mud, dirt, gravel)
- 6 = Other
- 7 = Standing or moving water
- 8 = Slush
- 9 = Oil

98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

208. Roadway – Road Design
Database Field = RoadDesign
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format RDESB.] Length = 8

This field contains some of the items in the Road Design section of the crash report. The other items are contained in the fields RoadDesignDivider and RoadDesignLanes. The term "full access control" is often misinterpreted by reporting officers and may contain unreliable data. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options
1 = One-way
2 = Ramp
3 = Full access control (e.g. highway or Interstate)
4 = Undeveloped
5 = Alley
6 = Other
7 = Construction zone (Deprecated in 2020)
8 = Two-way, divided
9 = Two-way, not divided
10 = Two-way, not divided, continuous left-turn lane
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

209. Roadway – Road Design Divider
Database Field = RoadDesignDivider
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format RDESA.] Length = 8

The field indicates the type of road design divider. The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 version of the crash report form added the variable options Physical Barrier and No Shoulder, and the specification of >4 feet to the variable option of Painted Divider.

Variable Options
5 = Undivided
6 = Physical divider (e.g. raised curb)
7 = Painted divider (>4 ft.)
8 = Physical barrier (e.g. Jersey wall, guardrail, cable barrier)
9 = No shoulder
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

210. Roadway – Road Design Lanes
Database Field = RoadDesignLanes
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format RDESA.] Length = 8

This field indicates the number of lanes available for one direction of traffic. However, the data reported by officers may be inaccurate, as they may include the number of lanes for both directions of traffic.

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

211. Roadway – Road Grade
Database Field = RoadGradeVe
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format ROADGRADEVE.] Length = 8

This field indicates the inclination characteristics, or the slope, of the roadway in the direction of travel for the vehicle. The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form replaced the Road Grade crash-level field with the Road Grade vehicle-level field.

Variable Options
- 0 = Not state (pre-2012 code)
- 1 = Level
- 2 = Hillcrest
- 3 = On grade (Deprecated in 2020)
- 4 = Dip
- 5 = Uphill
- 6 = Downhill
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

212. Roadway – Road Surface
Database Field = RoadSurfaceVe
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format ROADSURF.] Length = 8

This field indicates the type of roadway surface and lane markings at the location of the crash. The variable option of Lane Markers is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options
1 = Paved unstriped
2 = Paved center stripe
3 = Paved center and edgeline
4 = Unpaved
5 = Lane markers
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

213. Roadway – Traffic Control Device
Database Field = TrafficControlDevice
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code using SAS format TCONTRL.] Length = 8

This field indicates the type of traffic controls, if any, that were present at the crash site. Two variable options became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020. Those variables are: 11 – School Zone Sign/Device, and 12 – Inoperative/Missing.

- ✓ There are over 30,000 vehicles each year with "no controls" (code 9) checked on the crash form. In data from before 2012, code 8 indicated "no controls" and code 9 indicated "other".

Variable Options
1 = No passing zone
2 = Stop sign
3 = Traffic signals
4 = Yield sign
5 = R.R. Xing Device (sign, signal, gate, etc.) ("RR gate" before 2019 UCR version)
6 = All-way stop ("4-way stop" before E July 2018 version introduced in 2020)
7 = Flashers
[No designation for code 8]
9 = No controls (i.e. no traffic controls)
10 = Other
11 = School zone sign/device
12 = Inoperative/missing
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

Sequence of Events Definition

The Sequence of Events section in the crash report allows officers to describe the first four events for each vehicle involved in a crash. The second, third, and fourth events are usually left blank. Additionally, before 2020, the first event was often left blank on the crash report as well. Officers may also overuse the 'Other' event (code OTC) as a catch-all category, directing users to refer to the narrative for more details. The values listed below apply to data from 2013 and newer. Data from 2012 contain a wider range of values. This field has been available since 2012.

Source, Type and Length for All Sequence of Events Fields
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code 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 (Deprecated in 2020)
- ROR = Ran off road
- SU = Separation of units
- TFO = Thrown or falling object

Missing data:
- 98 = Invalid Code
- 99 = Left Blank

Sequence of Event field names are listed below.

214. Sequence Event 1
Database Field = SequenceEvent1 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

215. Sequence Event 2
Database Field = SequenceEvent2 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

216. Sequence Event 3
Database Field = SequenceEvent3 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

217. Sequence Event 4
Database Field = SequenceEvent4 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

218. Sequence Most Harmful Event
Database Field = MHE Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field indicates the event that resulted in the most severe injury or, if no injury, the greatest property damage involving this motor vehicle. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

219. Speed – Posted
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. However, this field is often left blank or filled with non-standard descriptions. If a range is provided, such as 40-45, only the first number is used. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field became available in 2012.

220. Speed – Safe
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. However, this field is often left blank or filled with non-standard descriptions. If a range is provided, such as 40-45, only the first number is used in the database. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field has been available since 2012.

221. Trailer 1 License Plate Number
Database Field = Trailer1LicNumber
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 11

This field indicates the state license plate number of the trailer or towed vehicle. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than License Number
99 = Left blank

222. Trailer 1 License Plate State
Database Field = Trailer1LicState
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 15

This field indicates the U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, Native American/Indigenous tribal or nation lands, U.S. government, Canadian Province, or Mexican state that issued the license plate displayed on the trailer or towed vehicle. Refer to the Driver License State (DLState) field for a complete list of state codes. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options Other Than State
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

223. Trailer 1 License Plate Year
Database Field = Trailer1LicYear
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

This field indicates the license plate's registration year for the trailer or towed vehicle. For every year, there are a couple of impossible dates. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Year
9998 = Invalid code
9999 = Left blank

224. Trailer 1 Make
Database Field = Trailer1Make
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 12

This field indicates the abbreviation of the manufacturer of the trailer(s) or vehicle(s) in tow. While the crash report provides a list of common codes (see Vehicle Make (VeMake) field), officers may use any code from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) vehicle make and model code manual. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Trailer Make
99 = Left blank

225. Trailer 1 Type
Database Field = Trailer1Type
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $TTYPE.] Length = 27

This field indicates the type of trailer or towed vehicle type. This field has been available since 2012.

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

226. Trailer 1 Year
Database Field = Trailer1Year
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

This field indicates the manufacturer year of the trailer or towed vehicle. This field has been available since 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Year
9999 = Left blank
9998 = Invalid code

227. Trailer 2 License Plate Number
Database Field = Trailer2LicNumber
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 23

See Trailer 1 License Plate Number.

228. Trailer 2 License Plate State
Database Field = Trailer2LicState
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 15

See Trailer 1 License Plate State. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

229. Trailer 2 License Plate Year
Database Field = Trailer2LicYear
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

See Trailer 1 License Plate Year.

230. Trailer 2 Make
Database Field = Trailer2Make
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 9

See Trailer 1 Make.

231. Trailer 2 Type
Database Field = Trailer2Type
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 7

See Trailer 1 Type.

232. Trailer 2 Year
Database Field = Trailer2Year
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

See Trailer 1 Year.

233. Trailer 3 License Plate Number
Database Field = Trailer3LicNumber
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 7

See Trailer 1 License Plate Number.

234. Trailer 3 License Plate State
Database Field = Trailer3LicState
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 15

See Trailer 1 License Plate State. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

235. Trailer 3 License Plate Year
Database Field = Trailer3LicYear
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

See Trailer 1 License Plate Year.

236. Trailer 3 Make
Database Field = Trailer3Make
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 14

See Trailer 1 Make.

237. Trailer 3 Type
Database Field = Trailer3Type
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 7

See Trailer 1 Type.

238. Trailer 3 Year
Database Field = Trailer3Year
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

See Trailer 1 Year.

239. Vehicle Body Style – General Vehicle Type
Database Field = TypeV
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format TYPEV. or TYPEVS.] Length = 8

This field describes the general configuration or shape of the vehicle. Use this field to analyze the types of vehicles in crashes. Most users prefer TypeV over VeBodyStyle because it offers a simpler classification system and incorporates non-motorists as vehicle categories.

The introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form in 2020 added new vehicle body style (MO, MP, MT, SM, TO, VC) and seat position (PO) codes. However, these new codes primarily refine existing categories and are not expected to significantly impact the overall distribution of vehicle types.

- ✓ Code 1 represents VeBodyStyle code PC.
- ✓ Code 2 represents VeBodyStyle codes PK, TO or LT.
- ✓ Code 3 represents VeBodyStyle codes HE, MT, T2, T3, TB, TD, TH, TS, TU, TX, UH, and UT.
- ✓ Code 4 represents VeBodyStyle code BU or MO, or VeCargoBody codes B1 or B2.
- ✓ Code 5 represents VeBodyStyle codes MC, MP, AV or RO, or DrSeatPos code MD.
- ✓ Code 6 represents DrSeatPos code PC, regardless of VeBodyStyle.
- ✓ Code 7 represents DrSeatPos code PD or PO, regardless of VeBodyStyle.
- ✓ Code 8 represents VeBodyStyle code OT, SM, RR or MH, unless the DrSeatPos is PD, PO or PC.
- ✓ Code 9 represents VeBodyStyle codes VN, VC, or SV, unless the VeCargoBody is B1 or B2.
- ✓ Code 10 represents all vehicles that do not qualify for codes 1 through 9.

Variable Options

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

240. Vehicle Body Style – Specific Vehicle Type
Database Field = VeBodyStyle
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
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 crash report.

The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form added several new codes. The new codes will likely decrease use of others, such as BU – formerly all buses, MC – motorcycle (which sometimes included mopeds and scooters), and VN – formerly all vans. The following variable options were added:

MO – Motorcoach
MP – Moped or scooter
MT – Medium or heavy truck (more than 10,000 lbs. GVWR)
SM – Snowmobile
TO – Other light truck (10,000 lbs. GVWR or less)
VC – Cargo van (10,000 lbs GVWR or less)

- ✓ Most users prefer using TypeV over VeBodyStyle because it offers a simpler classification system and incorporates non-motorists as vehicle categories.

- ✓ The new code MT (medium or heavy truck, >10,000 lbs GVWR) can be confusing for those filling out crash reports, as it overlaps with most other categories of medium and heavy trucks. Use of preliminary data will mean that code MT includes traditional pickups (less than 10,000 lbs. GVWR) and many tractor-trailers (semis). During data cleaning, smaller pickup trucks for personal use are converted to either codes PK (pickup) or LT (light pickup truck with trailer), and tractor-trailers are converted to code TS (semi).

- ✓ Using preliminary data will likely overcount the number of ATVs (code AV) and undercount all other types of vehicles.

- ✓ The VeBodyStyle code UT is often incorrectly reported on the crash report to indicate a sport utility vehicle, when, in fact, this code indicates an unknown heavy truck greater than 10,000 lbs. During database cleaning, unless other data indicates the vehicle is a heavy truck, vehicles coded as UT are reclassified as an SUV.

- ✓ Before the E July 2018 crash report form was introduced in 2020, code VN (van) covered minivans, passenger vans, and cargo vans. Code VC (cargo van) became available starting with the E July 2018 form.

- ✓ The difference between a bus and a motorcoach: A bus (code BU) is a vehicle usually operating for short distances along a fixed route with frequent stops. Code BU included motorcoaches before the E July 2018 crash report form was introduced in 2020. A motorcoach (code MO) is a passenger bus usually used to transport passengers over long distances with comfort amenities and infrequent stops. The variable Motorcoach was added with the introduction in 2020 of the E July 2018 crash report form.

Variable Options

AV = All-terrain vehicle
BU = Bus
HE = Heavy equipment
LT = Light truck with trailer (GCWR > 10,000lbs.)
MC = Motorcycle
MH = Motorhome
MO = Motorcoach
MP = Moped or scooter
MT = Medium or heavy truck (more than 10,000 lbs. GVWR)
OT = Other passenger vehicle, pedestrian or pedalcyclist
PC = Passenger car
PK = Pickup
RO = Recreational off-highway vehicle
RR = Train
SM = Snowmobile
SV = Sport utility vehicle
T2 = Single-unit truck (2-axle, 6-tire, and GVWR more than 10,000 lbs)
T3 = Single-unit truck (3 or more axles)
TB = Truck tractor (bobtail)
TD = Tractor/double
TH = Other heavy truck
TO = Other light truck (10,000 lbs. GVWR or less)
TS = Tractor/semi-trailer
TU = Single unit truck with trailer
TX = Tractor/triple
UH = Unknown heavy truck > 10,000 lbs.
(New code starting in 2018)
UT = Unknown heavy truck > 10,000 lbs.
(Obsolete code after 2017)
VC = Cargo van (10,000 lbs. GVWR or less)
VN = Minivan or passenger van
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

Examples of Vehicle Body Styles

- ✓ ATVs (all-terrain vehicles) and ROVs (recreational off-highway vehicles) are both vehicles designed solely for off-road use. An ATV is a 3- or 4-wheeler that has handlebars and straddle seating. An ROV (a.k.a. UTV or side-by-side) has a roll cage, steering wheel, and non-straddle seating. The code RO was introduced in 2022 to distinguish ROVs from ATVs. Prior to 2022, ROVs were categorized as ATVs.

- ✓ A motorcycle is a motor vehicle having a seat or saddle and designed to travel on not more than three wheels. It is designed for use on paved roadways, or dual use (paved and unpaved roadways), but also includes dirt bikes. A moped/scooter is a light, two-wheeled motor vehicle on which the driver sits over an enclosed engine with legs together and feet resting on a floorboard. It has small wheels and a step-through

architecture. Prior to 2020, motorized mopeds/scooters were classified as motorcycles (MC). The introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form in 2020 added a new category (MP) specifically for mopeds/scooters. Before June 2018, dirt bikes were inconsistently classified as either an ATV or motorcycle. Also, some vehicles that blur the lines between motorcycles and cars are classified as motorcycles. These vehicles typically have three wheels (with one in the back), bucket seats, and steering wheels. One example is the Polaris Slingshot.

Vehicle Body Style Examples and their Codes:

ATV (Code AV)

Golf Cart (Code OT)

ROV (Code RO)

Motorcycle (Code MC)

Moped/Scooter (Code MP)

Bus (Code BU)

Heavy Equipment (Code HE)

Motorhome (Code MH)

Motorcoach (Code MO)

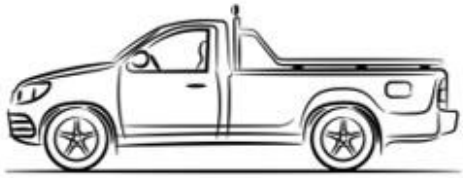
Vehicle Body Styles Cont.:

Light Truck w/ Trailer (GCWR > 10,000lbs.) (Code LT)

Medium or heavy truck (GCWR > 10,000lbs.) (Code MT)

Passenger Car (Code PC)

Pickup Truck (PK)



Sport Utility Vehicle (Code SV)

Truck tractor (bobtail) (Code TB)

Tractor/double (Code TD)

Tractor/Triple (Code TX)

Tractor/semi-trailer (Code TS)

Single unit truck with trailer (Code TU)

Vehicle Body Styles Cont.:

Single-unit truck (2-axle, and GVWR more than 10,000 lbs) (Code T2)

Single-unit truck (3 or more axles) (Code T3)

Train (Code RR)

Snowmobile (Code SM)

Other light truck (10,000 lbs. GVWR or less) (Code TO)

Van (Code VN)

Cargo Van (Code VC)

241. Vehicle Cargo Body
Database Field = VeCargoBody
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code 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 code 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.

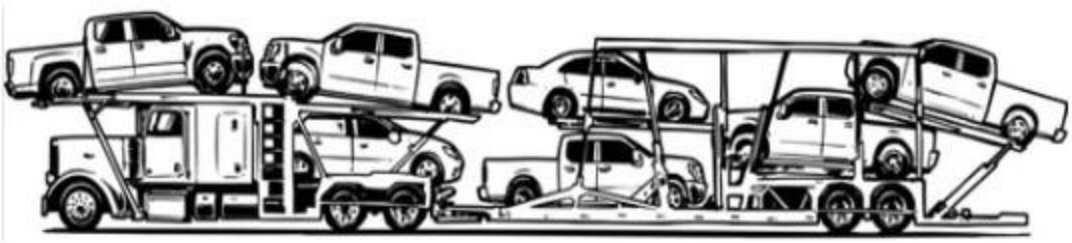
- ✓ Sometimes a cargo body code is entered on the crash form for passenger cars less than 10,000 lbs. Users should not solely use this field to identify heavy trucks and buses.

- ✓ Using preliminary data will likely overcount the number of auto transporter vehicles (code AT).

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

Auto Transporter (Code AT)



Concrete Mixer (Code CM)

Cargo Tank (Code CT)

Dump Truck (Code DT)

Garbage/Refuse Truck (Code GG)

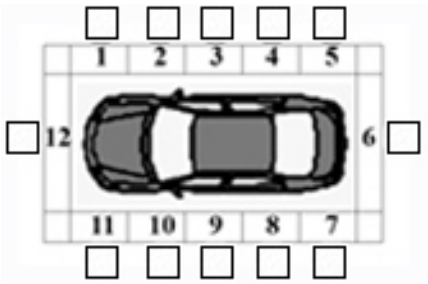
242. Vehicle Color
Database Field = VeColor
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $VECOLOR.] Length = 25

This field indicates the primary body color of a motor vehicle involved in a given crash. This field contains a wide variety of nonstandard color names. When a vehicle is more than one color, colors should be listed from top to bottom or front to back, separated by a slash. This field has been available since 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 = Cream (ivory)
DBL = Blue, dark
DGR = Green, dark
GLD = Gold
GRN = Green
GRY = Gray
LAV = Lavender (purple)
LBL = Blue, light
LGR = Green, light
MAR = Maroon/Burgundy (purple)
MUL/COL = Multicolored
MVE = Mauve (purple)
ONG = Orange
PLE = Purple
PNK = Pink
RED = Red
SIL = Silver/Aluminum
TAN = Tan
TEA = Teal (green)
TPE = Taupe (brown)
TRQ = Turquoise (blue)
WHI = White
YEL = Yellow

Vehicle Damage (VeDamage) Definitions



For all Vehicle Damage fields except VeDamageExtent and VeDamageSeverity, a code of 1 indicates damage to the specific vehicle part listed in the field name. The Diagram Location fields (1 through 12) correspond to the vehicle damage diagram. These diagram location fields have been available since 2012.

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO. Optional: INV. or APPLIES.]
Length = 8

Variable Options
0 = No (Does not apply)
1 = Yes (Applies)

243. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 1
Database Field = VeDamage1 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

244. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 10
Database Field = VeDamage10 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

245. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 11
Database Field = VeDamage11 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

246. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 12
Database Field = VeDamage12 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

247. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 2
Database Field = VeDamage2 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

248. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 3
Database Field = VeDamage3 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

249. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 4
Database Field = VeDamage4 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

250. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 5
Database Field = VeDamage5 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

251. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 6
Database Field = VeDamage6 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

252. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 7
Database Field = VeDamage7 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

253. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 8
Database Field = VeDamage8 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

254. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 9
Database Field = VeDamage9 Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

255. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location – All
Database Field = VeDamageAll Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field indicates all areas of the vehicle were damaged. It is only available for agencies that report crashes through the TraCS software system.

256. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location – None
Database Field = VeDamageNone Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

This field indicates no areas of the vehicle were damaged. It is only available for agencies that report crashes through the TraCS software system.

257. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location – Top
Database Field = VeDamageTop Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

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

258. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location – Undercarriage
Database Field = VeDamageUndercarriage Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

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

259. Vehicle Damage – Extent
Database Field = VeDamageExtent
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format MAXDAM.] Length = 3

This field identifies the extent to which the damage identified in the vehicle damage diagram affects the vehicle's operability rather than the cost to repair. With the introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form in 2020, a new option, Minor Damage (code 7), was added. Additionally, codes 0, 3, 4, and 6 were deprecated in 2020.

Variable Options

1 = Disabling damage (i.e. cannot be driven)
2 = Functional damage (i.e. affects operation of vehicle)
7 = Minor damage (i.e. does not affect operation of the vehicle)
5 = No damage
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

Deprecated in 2020:
0 = Not stated
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)
6 = Vehicle caught on fire as a result of the crash

260. Vehicle Damage – Severity
Database Field = VeDamageSeverity
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format DAM.] Length = 3

This field identifies the damage severity in terms of how the damage will affect the cost to repair the vehicle. This field has been available since 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

261. Vehicle 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 has been available since 2012.

Variable Options
0 = No
1 = Yes
99 = Left blank

262. Vehicle Make
Database Field = VeMake
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 22

This field indicates the manufacturer of the motor vehicles. It may contain a wide variety of possible values. Although the crash report lists commonly used codes, officers may use any codes from the National Crime Information Center, NCIC, manual for vehicle make and model codes.

- ✓ The introduction of the E July 2018 form in 2020 made multiple changes to this field. The definition of INTL was changed from Cub Cadet to International. The following commonly-used variable options were added to the crash report: BLUI, CAT, DEER, GRUM, HINO, HUMM, INDI, JONW, KTM, MNNI, NEOP, NFLY, POLS, SMRT, and VCTY. And the following variable options are no longer listed on the crash report: AUST, BROC, DELO, DAIH, and WHIT.

Variable Options (Most Common Codes and Hardcopy Reporting)

AMER = AMC
ACUR = Acura
ALFA = Alfa Romeo
AUDI = Audi
AUST = Austin
BMW = BMW
BSA = BSA
BENT = Bentley
BLUI = Bluebird
BROC = Brockway
BUIC = Buick
CADI = Cadillac
CAT = Caterpillar
CHEC = Checker
CHEV = Chevrolet
CHRY = Chrysler
CITR = Citroen
CYCL = Unknown motorcycle
DAEW = Daewoo
DATS = Datsun
DEER = John Deere
DELO = De Lorean
DAIH = Daihatsu
DIAR = Diamond Reo
DODG = Dodge
EGIL = Eagle
FWD = FWD Corp.
FERR = Ferrari
FIAT = Fiat
FORD = Ford
FRHT = Freightliner Corp.
GMC = General Motors
GRUM = Grumman Olson
HD = Harley-Davidson
HINO = Hino
HMDE = Homemade trailer

HOND = Honda
HUMM = Hummer
HYUN = Hyundai
INDI = Indian motorcycle
INFI = Infiniti
INTL = International
ISU = Isuzu
ITAS = Itasca Motor Homes
IVEC = Iveco Trucks
JAGU = Jaguar
JEEP = Jeep
JONW = Jonway
KAWK = Kawasaki
KIA = Kia Motors Corp.
KTM = KTM
KW = Kenworth Motor Truck Co.
LAMO = Lamborghini
LEXS = Lexus
LINC = Lincoln
LNCI = Lancia
LNDR = Land Rover
LOTU = Lotus
MACK = Mack Trucks Inc.
MASE = Maserati
MAZD = Mazda
MCIN = MCI
MERC = Mercury
MERK = Merkur
MERZ = Mercedes-Benz
MG = MG
MITS = Mitsubishi
MNNI = Mini
MOGU = Moto Guzzi (Italy)
NAVI = Navistar
NEOP = Neoplan USA Corp
NFLY = New Flyer
NISS = Nissan
NORT = Norton (England)
OLDS = Oldsmobile
OPEL = Opel
OSHK = Oshkosh Motor Truck Co.
PEUG = Peugeot
PLYM = Plymouth
POLS = Polaris
PONT = Pontiac
PORS = Porsche
PTRB = Peterbilt Motors Co.
RENA = Renault
ROL = Rolls Royce
SAA = Saab
SCAN = Scania
SMRT = Smart
STLG = Sterling
STRN = Saturn
SUBA = Subaru
SUZI = Suzuki
THOM = Thomas & Co.
TOYT = Toyota
TRIU = Triumph
VCTY = Victory Motorcycle
VESP = Vespa
VOLK = Volkswagen
VOLV = Volvo
WHIT = White Motor Corp.
WHGM = White GMC
WSTR = Western Star
YAMA = Yamaha
UN = Other or unknown
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

Variable Options (Full List – Available only through TraCS Software System)

ACEI = Accurate Cycle Engineering, Inc.
ACGC = American Custom Electric Cars and Golf Carts
ACUR = Acura
ACYL = A1 Cycles
ADET = Adette
ADLR = Adler (antique vehicles)
ADLY = Adly Moto, LLC
ADVE = Adventure Wheels Motor Home
ADVS = Advanced Vehicle Systems
AEAG = American Eagle
AERA = Aerocar
AETA = Aeta
AGYL = Argyle

AIH = American Ironhorse LP
AIMX = Aim-EX or Taotao Ind., Co., Ltd.
AIRO = Air-O-Motor Home
AJS = AJS (United Kingdom)
AJW = AJW
AKUM = Akuma Motors
ALAS = Alaskan Camper
ALCI = Allen Coachworks, Inc. (Mexican mfr.)
ALED = Allied
ALEX = Alexander-Reynolds Corp.
ALFA = Alfa Romeo
ALLA = Allard
ALLE = Allegro Motor Home
ALLF = Allison's Fiberglass Mfg., Inc.
ALLL = Allied Leisure, Inc.
ALLS = All State
ALMA = Alma
ALNZ = Allianz Sweepers
ALOU = Aloutte
ALPH = Alpha
ALPI = Alpine
ALSE = All Seasons Motor Home
ALSP = Alsport/Steen (also see Tri-Sport/Steen)
ALTA = Alta
ALVI = Alvis
AMBA = Ambassador
AMCC = American Clipper Corp.
AMCR = American Cruiser Motor Home
AMDB = American Dirt Bike, Inc.
AMEL = American Economobile Hilif
AMEN = Amen
AMER = AMC
AMF = AMF
AMGN = AM General Corp.
AMI = American Microcar, Inc.
AMIN = Advance Mixer
AMLF = American Lifan Ind., Inc.
AMME = Ammex
AMPF = American Performance Cycle
AMPH = Amphicar
AMPT = American Transportation
AMQT = American Quantum Cycles, Inc.
AMRR = Ameritrans by TMC Group, Inc.
ANGL = Angel
APLO = Apollo Choppers II
APRI = Aprilia Motorcycles
ARCA = Arctic Cat
ARGG = Argo
ARGO = Argonaut State Limousine
ARGS = Argosy Travel Trailer
ARIE = Ariel (British)
ARIS = Aristocrat Motor Home
ARIT = Arista
ARMS = Armstrong Siddeley
ARNO = Arnolt-Bristol
ARRO = Arrow
ARSC = Ascort
ARTI = Artie
ARTM = Art In Motion, LLC
ASA = ASA
ASHL = Ashley
ASPS = Aspes
ASTO = Aston Martin
ASUN = Asuna
ASVE = Assembled Vehicle
ATAS = Atlas
ATEX = Attex
ATK = ATK America, Inc.
ATLS = Atlas Hoist & Body, Inc.
ATV = All-terrain Vehicle
AUBU = Auburn
AUDI = Audi
AUG = Augustana
AUHE = Austin-Healy
AUKR = Autokraft
AURA = Auranthetic Charger
AURR = Aurora
AUST = Austin
AUTA = Autobianchi
AUTB = Autobieu
AUTR = Autocarrier & A.C.
AUTU = Auto Union
AVAL = Available
AVAN = Avanti
AVEN = Avenger
AVIA = Avia
AVTI = Avanti
BACK = Backyard Choppers, LLC
BAIN = Bainbridge Motor Home
BAJA = Baja U.S.A.
BALB = Balboa Motor Home
BALK = Balkan

BAMC = Baron Motorcycle Co.
BANM = Bantam
BARR = Barret
BASH = Astronautical BaShan Motorcycle Mfg.
BBOY = Bad Boy Buggies
BBRN = Biker Barn or Biker Barn Cycles
BBW = Bourget's Bike Works
BCGC = Budget Custom Golf Cars, LLC
BDFL = Bender-Florin
BEAD = Beardmore
BEAE = Beaver Monterey Motor Home
BEAM = Beach-Craft Motor Homes Corp.
BEAR = Motor Homes of America, Inc.
BEBE = Bebe
BEDF = Bedford
BEEH = Beechwood Motor Home
BEJE = Beijing Jeep
BENE = Benelli (Italy)
BENT = Bentley
BERG = Bergantine
BERK = Berkley
BERO = Bertone
BERR = Bering
BESA = Besasie Automobile Co., Inc.
BETA = Beta
BGCH = Big Bear Choppers
BGDG = Big Dog Custom Motorcycles, Inc.
BGHM = Bingham
BHZD = Biohazard Cycles, Inc.
BIAN = Bianchi
BIBK = Big Inch Bikes
BIMO = Bi-Motor Stallion
BIMT = Bimota Motorcycles
BIRD = Bird
BITT = Bitter
BIVO = Bivouac Inds., Inc.
BIZZ = Bizzarrini
BLAE = Blazer
BLLV = Bellview Camper
BLUG = Blue Ridge Pre-Built Homes
BMC = B M C
BMCM = BMC Motorcycle Co.
BMEQ = Boise Mobile Equipment
BMW = BMW
BMX = BMX
BNDR = Bounder Motor Home
BNTM = Bantam
BNZA = Bonanza
BOBB = Bobbi-Kar
BOCA = Bocar
BOND = Bond
BOOM = Boom Trikes USA
BORG = Borgward
BOSM = Boss Motorsports
BOSP = Boss Powersports
BOSS = Boss Hoss Cycle, Inc.
BRAL = Brall Motor Home
BRAS = Brasinca
BRBG = Berrien Buggy, Inc.
BRDL = Bradley GT
BREE = Breeze Motor Home
BREK = Break
BREM = Bremen Sport Equipment (Bremen, IN)
BRIC = Bricklin
BRID = Bridgestone
BRIS = Bristol
BRLL = Borella
BRNG = Bering Truck Distribution-Virginia
BROC = Brockway
BRON = Broncco (Italy)
BRRN = Braun Ind., Inc.
BRSH = Brush (antique vehicles)
BRTT = Baretta
BRUT = Brutt
BRWN = Brown
BSA = BSA (United Kingdom)
BTVS = Batavus Mo-ped
BUEL = Buell Motor Co.
BUG = Bug
BUGA = Bugatti
BUIC = Buick
BULT = Bultaco (Spain)
BURO = Burrito (also see make J. C. Penney)
BUTT = Butterfield Musketeer
BWCM = Black Widow Custom Motorcycle Works
BYNG = Buyang Group Co., Ltd.
BZEL = B & Z Electric Car Co.
CAAR = Carabela (Mexico)
CABA = Cabana Motor Home
CABK = Campus Bike
CACC = Callahan Custom Choppers
CACY = Caper Cycle

CADI = Cadillac
CAFF = Califfo
CAGI = Cagiva
CALO = Capriolo
CANA = Can-Am
CANN = Cannondale Corporation
CANV = Canadian Electric Vehicles, Ltd.
CAP = Capri (imported by Mercury prior to 1979)
CAPR = Capri
CARP = Carpenter Mfg., Inc.
CASL = Casal
CATE = Caterham Car Sales & Coach Works
CATL = Catalina Motor Home
CATM = Cat
CBRO = Carter Brothers
CBTL = Custom Trikes
CCC = CCC
CCCC = Charlotte County Custom Cycles, Inc.
CCCY = Carefree Custom Cycles, LLC
CCMH = Country Coach Motorhome
CCWI = Custom Chopper Werks, Inc.
CCYC = CC Cycles
CENT = Centaur
CERF = Certificate of Title or Origin
CEZE = Cezetta
CFHG = Chunfeng Holding Group Co., Ltd.
CHAI = Chaika
CHAO = Chaozhong Industrial Co., or Zhejiang
CHCI = Chance Coach, Inc.
CHEC = Checker
CHEV = Chevrolet
CHIB = Chibi
CHIN = Ching-Kan-Shan
CHMC = Cherokee Motorcycle Co.
CHMM = Chuanl Motorcycle Mfg./Taizhou Chuanl
CHND = Chandler Originals, Inc.
CHOP = Chopper Nation, Inc.
CHPN = Champion Bus, Inc.
CHPP = Chopper City USA, LLC
CHRY = Chrysler
CHSH = Chop Shop Customs, Inc.
CHTH = Cheetah
CHUC = Chuck Beck Motorsports
CHVL = Chevallero Motor Home
CICU = Circus City Custom Cycles, Inc.
CIMA = Cimatti
CISI = Cisitalia
CITI = Citicar (electric car)
CITR = Citroen
CJGC = China Jiangmen Group Co., Ltd.
CLAC = Classic Roadsters, Ltd.
CLAI = Classic Motor Carriages (Hallandale, FL)
CLEN = Clenet Coach Works
CLMN = Coleman
CLMS = Classic Motorcycles & Sidecars, Inc.
CLND = Cross Lander
CLOV = Cloud Electric Vehicles
CLSC = Classic Motorworks, Ltd.
CLSF = Classic Fire, LLC
CLUA = Clua
CLUB = Club Car, Inc. (NEV-Neighborhood Electric)
CLWX = Clark-Wilcox
CLYP = Clypso Motor Home
CMCC = California Motorcycle Co.
CMCW = CCM/Clews
CMPG = Campagna Moto Sport, Inc.
CMSI = CMSI
CNTK = Count's Kustom
COAI = Coach House, Inc.
COBM = Cobra Motorcycles
COBR = AC Cobra
COCH = Cochran Western Corp.
COCO = Concord
COCP = Conceptor Inds., Inc.
COLB = Columbia Mfg. Co. (subsidiary of Yard-Man Co.)
COLL = Collins Bus
COMD = Commander Motor Home
COMU = Commuter Inds., Inc.
COMV = Commuter Vehicles, Inc.
CONC = Concord Motor Home
COND = Condor
CONF = Confederate Motor Works, Inc.
CONN = Connaught
CONO = Condor Coach
CONS = Contessa
CONT = Continental
CONU = Consulier
CONY = Cony Truck (Japan)
COOL = Coolster
COOP = Cooper

COPA = Cooper Alpine Motor Home
CORB = Corbitt
CORD = Cord
COSM = Cosmo
COTN = Cotton
COTZ = Cortez Motor Home
CPIU = CPI USA
CPPR = C/P Products Corp.
CRBN = Corbin Motors (electric vehicles)
CRCF = Crew Chief
CREL = Corbin Electric
CRGR = Charger
CROF = Crofton Cub
CROS = Crosley
CRPT = Carpenter Industries, Inc.
CRWN = Crown Coach or Crown Cargo Coach
CTCC = Coast 2 Coast (C2C)
CTTM = Cleveland T-Trike Mfg., Inc.
CUBS = Cubster
CUNN = Cunningham
CUSH = Cushman
CUYL = Cuyler Corp.
CWPC = Chopper Works Performance Cycles, LLC
CYCL = Motorcycle (use when make is not listed)
CYSC = Cyclescoot
DAEL = Daelim Motor Co., Ltd.
DAEW = Daewoo
DAF = DAF
DAIH = Daihatsu
DAIM = Daimler
DAIN = D & A Vehicles, Inc.
DALE = Dalesman (United Kingdom)
DANU = Danuvia
DARW = Darwin
DATS = Datsun
DAVI = Davis
DAYO = Daytona
DAZN = Dazon, Inc.
DCHP = Diamondback Choppers, LLC
DEBO = Debonair
DECO = DeCourville
DEEP = Deep Sanderson
DELL = Dellow
DELO = De Lorean (imported from Ireland)
DEMN = Demon Motorcycle Co./Demon Choppers
DENZ = Denzel
DERB = Derbi Motor Corp.
DESO = DeSoto
DETO = DeTomaso
DGEN = Dodgen Ind., Inc. or Dodgen Mobile Tech.
DIAR = Diamond Reo
DIAT = Diamond T
DIBL = Diablo Performance, LLC
DIMO = Diamo
DINA = Dina Camiones S.A. de C.V.
DINL = Dinli
DIPL = Diplomat Motor Home
DISC = Discover 25 Motor Home
DITE = Di Tella
DIVA = Diva
DIVC = Divco
DKR = DKR
DKW = DKW
DLHY = Delahaye
DLPH = Dolphin Motorhomes
DMP = DMP
DMTL = DM Telai
DNPR = DNEPR (AKA - Kiev Motorzykly Zavod)
DODG = Dodge
DONG = Dong Feng (East Wind)
DORT = Dort (antique vehicles)
DOT = Dot
DOUM = Douglas
DREW = Drewes Engineering (Electric Vehicle)
DSPD = Desperado Motor Racing & Motorcycles
DUCA = Ducati
DUEL = Duel
DUES = Duesenberg
DUPL = Duplex Truck Div.
DUPN = Dupont Service Center, Inc.
DURA = Durant
DYCY = Dynacycle
DYEC = Dynasty Electric Car Corp.
DYMX = Dynamax Corp.
DYNA = Dynahoe Truck
DYNG = Dayang/Dayang North America/Luoyang
DYTC = Daytec Center
EAGI = Eagle Intl., Inc.
EBUS = E-Bus
ECHE = Echelon Motorcycles
ECOB = Eco-Bike Elec Motorcycle
ECON = Economy-Wisconsin

ECTA = Ecstasy Trikes of Allentown, Inc.
EDSE = Edsel
EDWN = Edwins
EEVM = Suzhou Eagle Electric Vehicle Mfg. Co.
EGIL = Eagle
EGLE = Eagle (motorcycle)
EGOV = E GO Vehicles, LLC
EKCH = Shanghai EK-Chor Motorcycle Co.
ELCY = Electric Cycle
ELDO = El Dorado Intl., Inc.
ELEC = Elec-Trac
ELET = Electra Vacation Home
ELGN = Elgin Sweeper Co.
ELVA = Elva
ELVC = Electric Vehicle Corp. (mfrs. of replicas)
ELVT = Electric Vehicle Technologies
EMAX = E-Max/GGC-Global Generation Cult
EMML = EML
EMON = Emergency One, Inc.
EMW = EMW
ENCR = Encr
ENGF = English Ford (British)
ENGN = Engine (for use when make is not listed)
ENMC = Encore Motorcycle Co., USA
ENPR = Enterprise Motor Home
ENVY = Envoy
ENZM = Enzmann
EONE = E-One
EPCC = EPI Erwin Precision Inc.
ERID = E-Ride Industries (Electric Vehicles)
ERSK = Erskine
ESCP = Escapade Motor Home
ESHL = Eshelman Sportabout
ESIX = Essix
ESSE = Essex
ESTA = Establishment
ESTM = Estate Mfg., Inc.
ETON = E-TON Dynamics Technology Industry
EUCL = Euclid, Inc.
EVNI = Electric Vehicles Northwest, Inc.
EVNS = Evans Automobiles
EVRY = Everybody's Motor Car Mfg.
EVSI = Electric Vehicle Systems, Inc.
EVTX = Electric Vehicles of Texas
EXC = Excel Motor Home Truck
EXCH = Exotic Choppers
EXCL = Excalibur
EXCN = Excellance, Inc.
EXCR = Excelsior
EXCY = Extreme Cycles
EXHE = Excelsior-Henderson Motorcycles
EXPD = Expedition Motor Homes
EXPL = Explorer
EXTX = Exotic Cycle & Motor Werx, Inc.
FABO = Fabco
FACE = Facel-Vega
FACL = Facellia
FAIR = Fairthorpe
FALC = Falcon (British)
FAN = Fanc Motor Home Truck
FARB = Farber Specialty Vehicles
FARG = Fargo
FATC = Fat City Choppers
FEDC = Federal Coach, LLC
FEDL = Federal
FELB = Felber
FERR = Ferrari
FEST = Festival Homes of Ohio, Inc.
FFRI = Factory Five Racing, Inc.
FHL = FHL
FIAA = Fiat-Abarth
FIAT = Fiat
FIBE = Fiberfab, Inc. (Minneapolis, MN)
FICH = Fischer Motor Co.
FIFT = Fifty Eighth (58th) Street Customs
FIST = Fiesta (imported by Ford)
FLAN = A. Claeys Flandria
FLEO = Big Bear (mfd. by Flexo Products Co.)
FLEX = Flxible (formerly Flexible)
FLYI = Flying Dutchman
FN = FN
FNM = FNM
FNTM = Fantic
FOHO = Four Horseman Motorcycle Co., LLC
FOMO = Foremost (also see J. C. Penney)
FORD = Ford
FOX = Fox
FOXI = Foxi
FRAN = Franklin
FRAZ = Frazier
FRBA = Francis-Barnett
FREF = French Ford

FRHT = Freightliner Corp.
FRIS = Frisky
FRNA = Frazer-Nash
FRRA = Ferrara Fire Apparatus
FRTV = Foretravel, Inc.
FRUN = Fruin
FTRC = Fast Trac (currently known as Cherokee)
FUJI = Fuji Robbt Jr. (Mfd. by H-M Vehicles, Inc.)
FUTR = Futura Mobile Home
FWD = FWD Corp
GABB = Gabbianno
GADB = Gadabout
GARE = Garelli
GAZ = GAZ
GEAR = Gear Jammer Customs
GELM = Green Emotor, Inc., or Green Elec-Motors
GEMI = Gemini
GENR = General Moped Co. (New York, NY)
GENU = Genuine Scooter Co.
GEO = GEO
GEOR = Cruisemaster Motor Home
GFST = Gulf Stream
GGMA = Gas Gas Motors of America, LLC
GIAN = Giannini
GIGI = GIGI Inds., Inc.
GILB = Gilbern
GILE = Gilera
GILG = Gillig Bus
GILL = Gill Mfg. Co.
GINE = Ginetta
GISN = Gilson
GITA = Gitane
GLAS = Glas
GLAV = Glaval Bus
GLBE = Globe
GLBL = Global Electric Motor Cars
GLDV = Goldenvale, Inc.
GLMB = Golfmobile
GLSC = Glassic
GM = General Motors
GMC = General Motors Corp.
GNTY = Gentry Motorworks of Indiana, LLC
GOGO = Gogomobile
GOKT = Go Kart
GOLI = Goliath
GORD = Gordon
GRAC = Graciela
GRAH = Graham
GRAP = Graham-Paige
GREL = Great Lakes Mobile Home
GRES = Great Escape
GREV = Greeves
GRIF = Griffith
GROV = Grove
GRRM = GRM
GRSP = Gran Spree Mini Camper
GRUM = Grumman Motor Home
GRYE = Grycner
GSM = GSM
GUIZ = Guizzo
GUZO = Guazzoni
GWVC = Great West Van Conversions
GYPS = Gypsy Campers, Inc.
GZL = Gazelle
HAFL = Haflinger
HALM = Hallmark Motor Home
HANM = Hanma
HANS = Hansa
HAPP = Happy Wanderer Ind., Inc.
HARV = Harvest Motor Home
HAWG = Hawg Ty
HAWT = Hawthorne
HAYS = Hayes Log Truck
HBVW = Harborview Choppers, Inc.
HD = Harley-Davidson
HEAL = Heald, Inc.
HEAT = Heathkit
HEIN = Heinkel
HELL = Hell Bound Steel, LLC
HEND = Hendrickson Mfg. Co.
HENR = Henry J.
HERC = Hercules
HGON = Hagon
HIAW = Hiawatha
HICK = Hickey Trail-Blazer
HIDG = Highly Dangerous Motorcycles
HIND = Hindustan
HINO = Hino
HITA = Hi-Tech Automotive Ltd.
HLDH = Holandia Holder
HMDE = Home Made Trailer Code
HMVE = Free-Way II (mfd. by H-M Vehicles, Inc.)

HNMR = Hahn Motors, Inc.
HNSM = Hensim USA or Chongqing Hensim Grp
HODA = Ace (model of Hodaka)
HOF = Hoffman
HOLD = Holden
HOLK = Holmes Wrecker
HOMD = Homemade motorcycles
HOND = Honda
HONG = Hongki or Hong-Chi
HONL = Hongling Motorcycle (ShanghaiHongling)
HORC = Horch Limousine
HORS = Horseman Camper
HORX = Horex
HORZ = Horizon Motor Home
HOTC = Hotchkiss
HRBK = Hard Bikes, LLC
HRG = HRG
HRTR = Herter
HUDS = Hudson
HUFY = Huffy Corp. (Dayton, Ohio)
HUMB = Humber
HUME = Humbee Surrey
HUML = Hummel
HUMM = Hummer
HUNT = Huntsman, Inc.
HUPM = Hupmobile
HUSA = Husaberg Motor AB
HUSK = Husky
HUSQ = Husqvarna
HUWA = Huber-Warco
HYUN = Hyundai
IAME = I. A. M. E.
ICRP = IC Corp.
IKA = I. K. A.
IKAR = Ikarus Buses and Coaches
IMPB = I. M. P. (U.S.)
IMPE = Imperial (for vehicle years 1955-1983)
IND = Indian (Taiwan)
INDI = Indian Motorcycle Company
INFI = Infiniti
INGL = Blanco (model of Intramotor Mopeds)
INMC = Independence Motorcycle Co.
INME = Intermeccanica
INNO = Innocenti
INOR = Idaho Norland Co.
INPX = Indiana Phoenix
INSM = Innovative Street Machines, LLC
INTL = International Truck
INVO = Inno Van
IRON = Ironworks Motorcycle Co.
ISET = Isetta
ISLA = Islander Motor Home
ISO = ISO
ISU = Isuzu
ITAF = Italian Ford
ITAI = Italia
ITAL = Italjet
ITAS = Itasca Motor Homes
ITAT = Italtelai Mfg. Co. (Italy)
ITAV = Italvelo
ITOM = Itom
ITPD = Intrepid Cycles, Inc.
IVEC = Iveco Trucks of North America, Inc.
JAGU = Jaguar
JAKL = China Jialing Ind. Co. / Jackel Motorsports
JAMB = Jamboree Motor Home Truck
JAMM = Jammer Cycle Products, Inc.
JAWA = Babetta (mfd. by Jawa)
JB = JB
JBLC = Jiangsu Baodiao Locomotive Co., Ltd.
JEEP = Jeep
JEHM = JEHM Powersports
JENS = Jensen
JEP = Jeep
JETM = Jetmobile
JGXI = Jiangxi Campell Co., Ltd.
JHNY = Johnny Pag.Com
JIAJ = Jiajue Motorcycle Mfg. Co. or Zhejiang
JIAL = Jialing Ind., Co., Ltd. Group
JIAN = Jianshe Industries Group Corp.
JIEE = JI-EE Ind., Co., Ltd.
JINS = Jincheng Group
JMCY = Jet
JMS = James
JMST = Jmstar or Shanghai Jmstar Motorcycle Co.
JOLI = Johnny Lightning
JONW = Jonway Group Co., Ltd.
JOUR = Journey Motor Homes, Inc.
JOWE = Jowett
JOYH = Joyhon Motorcycle Co./Chongqing Joyhon
JOYN = Joyner
JPTR = Jupiter

JRDN = Jerr-Dan
JUIL = Five-Star ST, LTD or C2 (mfd. by Juili)
JZRC = JZ Riders Custom Motorcycles
KAES = Fahrzeugwerke GMBH
KAIS = Kaiser
KAIT = Kaitong Motorcycle Mfg. Co., Ltd.
KAJU = Kaj'n Homes, Inc.
KAKI = Kamp King Utopian
KALM = Kalmar Ind. Corp.
KAM = Kama
KAMI = Kami
KANN = Kannon Motorcycles, LLC or SJH Mfg.
KAWK = Kawasaki
KAYO = Kayot Motor Home Div.
KAZU = Kazuma (Stannic Mfg. Co., Ltd.)
KCCF = Killer Chopper Cycle Fabrication, LLC
KCPW = KC Powersports
KEEW = Keeway America, LLC
KENS = Kensington Motor
KENY = Kenny Boyce Motorcycles
KIA = Kia Motors Corp.
KIBB = Kibbi, Inc.
KIKK = Kikker
KIMI = King Midget
KING = Kingring Motorcycle Co. or Cixi Kingring
KINL = Chongqing Kinlon Science & Tech. Grp.
KISS = Kissel Motor Car Co.
KITK = Kitty Cat (Kit Kat)
KMSR = Kamasura (U.S.A.)
KNBR = Ken-Bar
KNCD = Konced Motorcycle Co. or Cixi Konced
KNNW = Kenworth Northwest, Inc.
KNTC = Kinetic Engineering, Ltd. (India; mopeds)
KNXM = Kinroad Xintian Motorcycle Mfg. Co.
KNXX = Knox Automobile Company
KOMR = Komar
KRDL = Kreidler
KROM = Kromag (subsidiary of Puch)
KRYS = Krystal Koach, Inc./Krystal Enterprises
KSEA = Kasea Motorsports
KTM = KTM
KTMX = KTMMEX Motorcycle Mfg.
KURT = Kurtis Kraft
KVCH = Kovatch
KW = Kenworth Motor Truck Co.
KWDT = Dart, KW
KYMC = Kymco
LACC = Laconia Custom Cycles
LADA = Lada (imported from USSR)
LAFR = American La France
LAFY = Lafayette Motor Home
LAGO = Lagonda
LAGU = Lagusa Motor Coach
LALL = LaSalle
LAMB = Lambretta
LAMO = Lamborghini
LANR = Lancer
LANU = Landau Motor Home
LASE = Laser
LASH = Lake & Shore Camper
LAVE = Laverda
LAZE = Lazer
LCHG = Long Chang
LCIN = Loncin Group Import & Export Co., Ltd.
LDAZ = Lazy Daze Motor Home
LEAF = Lea-Francis
LEBR = Leber Coach Mfg.
LECT = Lectracan
LEIS = Leisuretime Motor Home
LEKT = Lektracycle
LEM = Lem
LESA = Les Autobus M.C.I.
LEVI = Levis
LEWI = Lewis-Shepard
LEXS = Lexus
LEYL = Leyland
LFZA = Laforza
LIFN = Lifan Ind. Group Co., Ltd.
LILA = Lilac
LILN = Lil Indian
LINC = Lincoln
LINH = Linhai
LIPR = Little Prospector Motor Home
LLOY = Lloyd
LMLL = LML Limited
LNCI = Lancia
LNCP = Lance Powersports (Znen Powersports)
LNDN = London Taxi
LNDR = Land Rover
LNGT = Longting Power Equip. Co., Ltd.
LOCO = Locomobile
LODA = Lodal, Inc.

LOGI = Logic Motor Co.
LOLA = Lola
LOM = Lombard
LONC = Lone Star Classics (Kits & Replicas)
LOND = London Motors
LOOD = Loodcraft
LOTU = Lotus
LUKY = Lucky
LYMA = Lyman Metal Products Corp.
LYNR = Lynn-Towtruck
MACK = Mack Trucks, Inc.
MADM = Madami (Motor Scooters)
MAGS = Magster
MAHA = Marmon Harrington
MALA = Malaguti
MALN = Malanca
MALY = Malyette
MANC = Manco Products, Inc.
MANE = Manet
MAQI = Marque, Inc.
MARC = Marcos
MARM = Marmon
MARU = Marusho
MASE = Maserati
MASP = MAS Racing Products
MASY = Massey
MATA = Matra
MATR = Matrette
MAV = Maverick
MAVL = Marvell Mobile Home
MAXI = Maxim Ind., Inc.
MAXL = Maxwell
MAXO = Maxon Eagle
MAYB = Maybach
MAYS = Mays Inds., Inc.
MAZD = Mazda
MBCC = McBurnie Coach Craft, Inc.
MBEE = Motobee
MBM = M.B.M
MBTR = Mobile Traveler
MBVO = Motobravo
MCIN = Motor Coach Inds., Inc. (MCI)
MCRR = Mc Kee Roughrider
MCYM = McCoy Miller
MDNA = Modena
MDS = MDS
MEAN = Mean
MEDT = Medtec Ambulance Corp.
MEID = Meidou Motorcycle Co./Zhejiang Meidou
MEIT = Meitian Motorcycle Co./Shanghai Meitian
MELA = Melmar Motor Home
MELM = Melmak Motor Home
MERC = Mercury
MERK = Merkur
MERZ = Mercedes-Benz
MESS = Messerschmitt
METE = Meteor (Canadian Mercury)
METR = Metropolitan
MG = MG
MGNM = Magnum Mfg.
MICC = Micro Concept Cars
MIEV = Miles Electric Vehicles
MIFU = Mitsubishi FUSO Truck of America, Inc.
MIKA = Mikasa
MIKR = Mikrus
MINI = Miniscooter
MINN = Minelli
MIRA = Mirage Motorhomes, Inc.
MIST = Mistral
MITS = Mitsubishi
MKMH = MK 5-1400 Motor Home
MLRO = Melroe Tractor Truck
MLTI = Multition Hydraulic Truck
MLXC = Mobilux
MMCL = Mini-Marcellino
MMCO = Milwaukee Motorcycle Co.
MNAC = Monaco Motor Home
MNAR = Monarch (Sweden)
MNNI = Mini
MNRK = Monark
MNSN = Monsoon Motorsports
MNTS = Mantis Choppers, Inc.
MOBE = Moto Beta
MOBI = Motobic
MOCR = Motocicletas Carabela S.A.
MOCY = Mod Cycles Corp.
MODE = Model A and Model T Motor Car Reproduction
MOFO = Moto Fino USA, Inc.
MOGU = Moto Guzzi (Italy)
MOJA = Mojave
MOMO = Moto Morini

MONA = Monarch
MOND = Mondial
MONT = Monte
MORE = Moretti
MORG = Morgan
MORR = Morris
MORU = Moto Rumi
MOSK = Moskovitch
MOSL = Mosler
MOTB = Motobecane U.S.A.
MOTM = Motom
MOTN = Classic (model of Motron Corp.)
MOTO = Motoroam Inds., Inc.
MOTS = Montesa (Spain)
MRCO = Marco
MRGY = Margay Cycles & Karts
MRTE = Motorette
MRTH = Marathos Coach
MSHN = Marshin Motorbike Co., Ltd.
MTBE = Lemoped (model of Motobecane Moped)
MTCH = Matchless
MTRO = Metro Rider, LLC
MUHL = Muhlberg
MUNT = Muntz
MURE = Murena
MUST = Mustang
MVAC = Madvac
MVAU = M. V. Agusta
MWCH = Mid-West Choppers, Inc.
MYFA = Mayfairer Motor Home
MZ = MZ
MZMA = Mzma
NABI = North American Bus Ind.
NAHE = Nash-Healy
NARD = Nardi-Danese
NARV = National RV, Inc.
NASH = Nash
NAVI = Navistar
NDMC = Nissan Diesel Motor Co.
NECK = Neckar
NEGR = Harvard (model of Negrini)
NEOP = Neoplan USA Corp.
NERA = New Era Trans Co.
NESS = Arlen Ness Motorcycles
NEVM = Neval Motorcycles, Ltd.
NEWL = Newell Coach Corp.
NFLD = Enfield India, Ltd. (Madras, India)
NFLY = New Flyer
NGBO = Longjia Motorcycle Co./Ningbo Longjia
NISS = Nissan
NLSN = Nelson, LC
NORM = Norman
NORT = Norton (England)
NOVB = Nova Bus
NSU = NSU
NSUF = Nsu-Fiat
NUON = Number One
NVTA = NVT America (moped)
NWMR = Newmar Corp.
NWST = New Star Group
OAKL = Oakland
OCCH = Orange County Choppers
ODDI = Oddi Cycles, LLC
ODSS = Odyssey
OGLE = Ogle
OHTA = Ohta
OLDS = Oldsmobile
OLYM = Olympia Motor Home
OMCI = Omicron Motors
OMEG = Omega
OMNI = Omni Motorsports, Inc.
ONTR = Ontario Bus Inds., Inc.
OPEL = Opel
OPEN = Open Road Inds.
OPL = Opel
OPTM = Optima Bus, LLC
OSCA = Osca
OSHK = Oshkosh Motor Truck Co.
OSI = Osi
OSSA = Ossa (Spain)
OTHR = Other
OTOS = Otosan
OTWA = Ottawa Truck, Inc.
OVER = Overland
OZBK = Ozbike
PACE = Pacemaker
PACK = Packard
PACS = Pacesetter
PADA = Panda Motor Home
PAGS = Pagsta
PAIS = Paris
PALL = Palliser (racing car)

PAMA = Pama Camper
PAND = Panda Motor Sports North America, Inc.
PANE = Panther Westwinds, Ltd.
PANH = Panhard
PANN = Pannonia
PANT = Panther
PANZ = Panoz Auto Development Co.
PARI = Parilla
PARO = Pace Arrow
PART = Part (for use when make is not listed)
PASS = Passport
PATR = Patriot Motorcycle Corp.
PAUG = Paughco, Inc. (Carson City, NV)
PCCY = Paramount Custom Cycles
PDRS = Pederson
PDV = PDV
PEAC = Peace
PEDA = Pedalpower Electroped
PEDD = Peddlers Choice
PEEL = Peel
PEER = Peerless
PEGA = Pegaso
PENT = Penton (KTM, Austria)
PETR = Peter Pirsch & Sons Co.
PEUG = Peugeot
PFAP = Precision Fire Apparatus
PHOE = Phoenix
PIAZ = Piazio
PINI = Pinifarina
PINT = Pinto
PIRC = Pierce Mfg., Inc.
PIST = Pister Pro
PLAY = Playboy
PLCB = PL Custom Body & Equip. Co., Inc.
PLMT = Parliament Coach Corp.
PLYM = Plymouth
PMUS = Pioneer Motors USA, LLC
PNTA = Panterra
PNZR = Panzer Motorcycle Works, LLC
POIN = Pointer
POIR = Poirier
POLI = Polini
PONI = Pontiac (Canadian) (Also see make Pontiac)
PONT = Pontiac
PONX = Pony Xpress
PONY = Ponycycle
POPC = Popcycle Motors, LLC
PORS = Porsche
POWL = Powell
PRAI = Prairie Schooner
PRCA = Pierce Arrow
PRCW = Precision Cycle Works
PRDE = Pride Heavy Vehicle Ind./Pride Enterprises
PREM = Premier
PREO = Prevost Car, Inc.
PRIJ = Pride & Joy Mini Motor Home
PRMO = Prince Motors
PRNE = Pro One
PROG = Progress
PROM = Promark Products Corp.
PROP = Proper Chopper Motorcycles
PRYE = Pryer Inds. (Ada, OH)
PSCC = Pure Steel Custom Cycles, Inc.
PTRB = Peterbilt Motors Co.
PTV = PTV
PUCH = Magnum MK II (model of Puch)
PUMM = Puma
PWDY = Power Dyne
QING = Quingqi Group, Inc.
QINJ = Qianjiang Motorcycle Group Corp.
QIPA = Qipai Motorcycle Co./Jiangmen Qipai
QLNK = QLink or QLink, LP
QVAL = Qvale Automotive Group
QYEV = Tianjin-Qingyuan Electric Vehicle Co.
RABB = Rabbit
RABJ = Rabbit, Jr.
RAMB = Rambler (mfd. prior to 1966;1966 & later)
RAMS = Ramses
RANL = R-Anell Homes, Inc.
RBRC = Mini-Cruiser
RCCM = RC Components
RCMH = RC Motor Home
RCMS = RC Motors or RC Motorsports
RCON = Reconstructed Motor Home
RDCC = Radical Curves Custom Motorcycles
RDER = Raider
RDLY = Ridley Motorcycle Co.
RECO = Reconstructed motorcycle
RECR = Recreative Inds., Inc.
REDC = Red Cat Motors
REDH = Red Horse Motorworks
REDI = Redi-Go Traveler

REDN = Redneck Engineering
RELA = Reliant
RENA = Renault
RENE = Renegade Trikes
REO = Reo
REVN = Revcon
REX = Rex
REXH = Rexhall
RICK = Rickman
RILE = Riley
RIND = Rich Inds.
RIVI = Riviera
RKTA = Roketa Powersports
RKWL = Rockwell
RNMT = Renaissance Motors
ROAB = Roam-A-Bout Camper
ROAD = Road Motor Home
ROAE = Roadliner Mfg. Div.
ROAR = Roadmaster Rail, Inc.
ROBM = Robinhood Motor Homes, Inc.
ROCH = Rochdale
ROCK = Rockford
ROEN = Royal Enfield
ROK = Rockne
ROKN = Rokon
ROKW = Rockwood Motor Home
ROL = Rolls-Royce
ROLL = Rollfast
ROLT = Rolling Thunder
ROLY = Royal Land Yacht
ROOT = Rootes
RORU = Road Runner
ROV = Rover
RPTR = Raptor
RRMM = Royal Ryder Motorcycle Co., Inc.
RRSC = Road Rescue
RTMU = RTM Uraguay SA or RTM Group, Inc.
RTRK = Roadtrek
RUCK = Rucker Performance Motorcycle Co.
RUFA = RUF Automobiles of America
RUFF = Ruff & Tuff Electric Vehicles, Inc.
RUMI = Rumi
RUPP = Rupp
RUTM = Ruttman
RUTT = Rutt
RVII = RV Inds., Inc.
RYCS = Rycsa
SAA = Saab
SAAB = Saab
SABR = Sabra
SACH = Sachs
SAFA = Safari
SAFT = Safti
SALB = Salsbury
SALE = Salem Mobile Home
SAMC = Safari Motor Coaches, Inc.
SANG = Sangyong
SANT = Santo
SARA = Saracen
SATR = Saturn Corp.
SAVG = Savage Mfg. Corp.
SAXN = Saxon Motorcycle Co.
SCAM = Scamp
SCAN = Scania
SCAT = Skat (or Skat-Kitty)
SCIO = Scion
SCOA = Scootalong
SCOR = Scorpion
SCOT = Scott
SCOU = Scout Motor Home
SCSP = Santiago Choppers Specialties
SEAF = Seagrave Fire Apparatus
SEAG = Seagull
SEAT = Seat
SECI = Star Electric Cars
SECY = Servicycle
SEMO = Semo Tank/Baker Equip. Co.
SERA = Sera
SETR = Setra
SEXT = Sexton Motorcycle Co.
SFET = Safet Camper
SFM = SFM
SHAN = Shanghai Jialing Vehicle Business Co.
SHEB = Shelby American
SHEN = Shenke Motorcycle Co./Shanghai Shenke
SHJZ = Shijiazhuang Mfg. Corp.
SHL = SHL
SHRA = Joslin Corp. or Sahara
SHRC = Sherco
SHWI = Schwinn Motor Scooters
SIAT = Siata
SIKK = Sikk, Inc.

SILA = Sila Autoretta
SILP = Silver Pigeon
SILW = Silver Crown
SIM = Simca
SIMS = Simson
SIN = Singer
SIRC = Sun International Racing
SITE = Sightseer Motor Home
SKMD = Academy Mobile Homes
SKOD = Skoda
SKTM = Skyteam Corp., Ltd.
SLEL = Solo Electra
SMBT = SMB Teleiamotre (Bologna, Italy)
SMEA = Smeal
SMIL = Smily
SMLX = Simplex
SMMO = S M Moon
SMRT = SMART
SNDR = Hainan Sundiro Motorcycle Co.
SNLG = Sun L Group, Inc.
SNOC = Snow Tri Scat
SNSA = Sensation
SNTE = Santee Industries
SOLE = Solectria
SOLO = Solo Motors, Inc.
SONI = Soni II
SOUF = South Florida Choppers, Inc.
SOVA = Sovam
SOWI = Southwind Motor Home
SPAA = Space Motor Home
SPAM = Spacemaster
SPAR = Sparta
SPBD = Speed Bird
SPBW = B&B Welding (DBA- Spencer Bowman)
SPCY = Springcycle
SPEC = Special (dunebuggy, go-cart, golf cart)
SPED = Speed
SPEG = Spirit Eagle
SPIR = Spirit Cars (NEV-Neighborhood Electric)
SPMC = Speedster Motorcars
SPNR = Sprinter
SPNT = Spnt
SPOR = Sportsman
SPRD = Sperry Rand
SPRE = Sprite
SPRT = Sportcoach Motor Home
SPTN = Spartan Motors, Inc.
SPWY = Speedway
SPYK = Spyker Motorcars
SRRA = Sierra Motorcycle Co.
STAN = Standard
STAO = Starcraft Corp.
STAR = Star
STAT = Startrek
STCH = Strictly Chopper, LLC
STDP = Steyr-Daimler-Puch
STEY = Steyr-Puch
STLD = Streamline Designs, Inc.
STLG = Sterling
STRA = Strale
STRG = Sterling
STRM = Streamline Motor Home
STRN = Saturn
STRR = Starcrest Motor Home
STTR = Star Trans
STU = Studebaker
STUZ = Stutz
SUBA = Subaru
SUFL = Super Flea
SUKP = Sucker Punch Sallys
SUN = Sun
SUNB = Funwagon
SUND = Sundial Motor Home
SUNE = Sunliner Motor Home
SUPE = Superior Motor Home
SUPF = Superformance International
SUPT = Super Two
SURG = Surgical Steeds
SURV = Surveyor Motor Home
SUSP = Suspensions Unlimited
SUTP = Sutphen Corp.
SUVE = Suvega Tiger
SUZI = Colt (mfd. by Suzuki Motor Corp.)
SUZU = Suzulight Su
SVAC = Super Vacuuming Mfg. Co., Inc.
SVNC = Seven Custom Cycles, Inc.
SWEE = Sweetheart Motor Home
SWIF = Swift Motorsports, Inc.
SWIN = Swinger
SWIT = C.M. Cub (mfd. by SWI Tong Corp.)
SWM = SWM
SYRE = Syrena

TACQ = Tacquito
TAHO = Tahoe Motor Home
TAIZ = Taizhou Hisource Intl. Trade Co., Ltd.
TAKA = Taka (imported by Rockford)
TALG = Tailgater
TAMA = Tama
TATR = Tatra
TAUN = Taunus (German Ford)
TAYD = Taylor-Dunn Industrial Electric Vehicles
TAYO = Guangdong Tayo Motorcycle Technology
TCBC = TCB Choppers
TCHA = Tchaika
TCHO = T-Choice or TC Products
TCWI = Thunder Chopper Works, Inc.
TECU = Tecumseh
TEMP = Tempo
TERR = Terravac Corp.
TESI = Testi
TESL = Tesla Motors
TETT = TET
TEXO = Texoma, Inc.
TG = Tote Gote
THAM = Thames
THBD = Thoroughbred Motorsports, Inc.
THMS = Thomas Built Bus Co.
THND = Thunderbikes, Inc.
THOM = Thomas & Co
THPN = Thompson
THTC = Taiwan Helio Technology Co., Ltd.
THUG = Thug Custom Cycles, LLC
THUM = Thumpstar
TIOG = Tioga Motor Home
TISO = Tisong Group Co., Ltd.
TITN = Titan Custom Motorcycles
TJAA = Tjaarda
TLCC = TLC Carrossiers
TMC = Transportation Mfg. Corp.
TMCC = Thunder Mountain Custom Cycles
TNKI = Tank Sports, Inc.
TOHA = Tohatsu
TOLO = Tour-A-Lodge
TOMB = Tomberlin Automotive Group
TOMO = Silver Bullet (model of Tomos)
TORA = Tora (imported by Rockford)
TORN = Tornado (British)
TORR = Torrot
TOTL = Total Performance, Inc.
TOYP = Toyopet
TOYT = Toyota
TPST = Tempest Cycles
TRAB = Trabant
TRAV = Travoy Motor Home
TRBO = Trail Boss
TRBR = Trail Breaker
TRBZ = Trail Blazer
TRCR = Travel Car Motor Home
TRDD = Trac
TRFL = Trail Flight
TRHK = Trail Hawk
TRHO = Trail Horse
TRIH = Trihawk, Inc.
TRIK = Trike
TRIU = Triumph
TRMN = Transmission (use when make not listed)
TRND = Trend Motor Sports or TMS
TROJ = Trojan
TRPE = Terraplane
TRPT = Tri-Sport/Steen (formerly Alsport/Steen)
TRQN = Travel Queen Motor Home
TRRD = Tri-Rod
TRSP = Trans-Sport
TRTQ = TRANSTEQ (Transportation Techniques)
TRTR = Trail Tramp
TRUK = Truck (for use when make is not listed)
TRUM = Triumph (England model mfd. by Merdian; old)
TRVA = Cozy Craft
TRVM = Traveliner Motor Home
TRVS = Travis
TRVT = Travertson, Inc.
TSSY = Tessy
TUCK = Tucker
TUOH = Tuohe Enterprise Group/Shanghai Tuohe
TURN = Turner
TURT = Turtle Top
TUTR = Tule Trooper
TVLC = Travelcraft Motor Home
TVR = TVR
TWGB = Taiwan Golden Bee Co., Ltd.
TWIS = Twist N' Go (TNG)
TWN = TWN
TWST = Twister

TYAN = Tyran
TYCO = Toyoco
TYLM = Taylor Made Choppers
TZ = TZ
UAZ = UAZ
UBUS = U.S. Bus Corp.
ULAC = Ultra Acquisition Corp.
ULMC = Ultra Motorcycle Co.
ULPC = Unlimited Power Corp. (UPC)
ULTM = Ultima Motorcycles
UMOG = UNIMOG
UN = Unknown
UNCC = Universal Cycle Corp.
UNGE = Unger Motor Home
UNIC = Unicar
UNIP = Unipower
UNLI = Unilli
UNMO = United Motors
URAL = Ural
USEL = U.S. Electricar Corp.
UTAH = Utah King Motor Home
UTEL = Uteliner Motor Home
UTIM = Utilimaster
VACE = Vacationar Motor Home Truck
VACN = Vac-Con
VACR = Vector Aeromotive Corp.
VAL = VAL
VALI = Valiant
VALK = Valkrie
VANG = Vanguard (Canada)
VANM = Van American, Inc.
VANQ = Vanquish V8 Motorcycles, LLC
VANT = Vanette
VANV = Van Veen
VATC = Van Tech
VAUX = Vauxhall
VCHO = V8 Choppers, LLC
VCLV = Van Conversions of Lehigh Valley DBA-Van
VCTX = Vectrix Corp.
VCTY = Victory Motorcycles
VEAM = Vehiculos Automores Mexicano S.A.
VEGL = Veglia
VENG = Vengeance Motorcycles
VENU = Venus
VERI = Veritas
VERU = Verucci Motorcycles Mfg. Co.
VESP = Bravo (model of Vespa)
VICT = Victoria
VILL = Villiers
VINC = Black Knight (model of Vincent)
VIVA = Viva Motor Home
VLCN = Vulcan Works, Inc.
VLCT = Velocette
VNDN = Vanden Plas
VNHL = Van Hool Buses & Motor Coaches
VNMO = Van-Mor, Inc.
VNTO = Vento Motorcycles, U.S.A.
VOGA = Volga
VOGU = Vogue Motor Home
VOLK = Volkswagen
VOLO = Voloci
VOLV = Volvo
VREN = VOR (Italy)
VTMT = Vertemati
VTWN = V-Twin Custom Mfg. or V-Twin Cycles
VVVA = Viva Motorsports
WAGL = War Eagle Customs
WAGN = Wagner
WALA = Ward LaFrance Intl., Inc.
WALT = Walter Motor Truck Co.
WARS = Warszawa
WART = Wartburg
WARW = Warwick
WASP = Wasp
WATF = Watford
WAYC = Wayne Corp.
WAYN = Wayne
WCCH = West Coast Choppers
WCTR = West Coaster Mailster
WEND = Wendax
WHGM = WhiteGMC
WHIP = Whippet
WHIT = White Motor Corp
WHTP = White Pine Campers, Inc.
WHZR = Whizzer
WIGW = Wigwam Motor Home
WILD = Wildcat
WILF = Wildfire
WILG = Wildgoose
WILS = Wilson
WIND = Windjammer Motorcoach

WINL = Winder Liberator Camper
WLLS = Willys
WNGY = Wangye Power Co./Zhejiang Taizhou
WOLS = Wolseley
WOOD = Woodill Wildfire
WORT = Worthington Champ
WRKH = Workhorse Custom Chassis
WRVI = Western Recreational Vehicles, Inc.
WSK = WSK
WSTN = Western (NEV)
WSTR = Western Star
WTSN = Watsonian
WWMC = Wild West Motor Co.
XCSC = Xtreme Cycle Supply or XCS Choppers
XIXI = Xianshing Motorcycle Co., Ltd. or Xiamen
XKEL = Xkeleton Motorcycles, LLC
XNGF = Shanghai Xingfu Motorcycle Co./Xingfu
XPFI = Explorer Motor Home; Div. of Frank Industries
XTRM = Xtreme ATV
YAFF = Paul Yaffe Originals, LLC
YAMA = Chappy (mfd. by Yamaha Motor Corp.)
YAMT = Yamoto
YANK = Yankee
YAXI = Yaxi Motorcycle Co., Ltd.
YENC = Yenco
YENK = Yenko
YINX = Yinxiang Motorcycle Group or Chongqing
YLN = YLN (Yue Loong Motor Co.)
ZAPO = Zaporozhets
ZAPP = ZAP
ZARC = Zar Car
ZCZY = Zastavia (ZCZ-Yugoslavia)
ZELI = Zeligson
ZENN = Zenn Motor Co., Ltd.
ZETA = Zeta
ZHEJ = Zhejiang Xingfu Motorcycle Machine Co.
ZHNG = Zhongneng Motorcycle Co. or Taizhou
ZHON = Jiangmen Zhong Yu Motorcycle Co. or Zhong Yu
ZHPI = Zhejang Peace Industry & Trade Co., Ltd.
ZIL = Zil
ZIM = Zim
ZIMR = Zimmerman Automobiles
ZLMC = Zhejiang Lingyun Motorcycle Co., Ltd.
ZLMI = Zhejiang Leike Machinery Co., Ltd.
ZMCC = Zimmer Motor Car Co.
ZNEL = Zanella
ZOBO = Zoboda
ZONG = Cixi Zongshen Motorcycle Co., Ltd., or Zongshen
ZUND = Zundapp
ZWIC = Zwickau
ZXYV = Xing Yue Vehicle Co./ZheJiang Xing Yue

263. Vehicle Model
Database Field = VeModel
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 50

This field indicates the model of the vehicle. It contains a wide variety of non-standardized values. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No ‘99’ value is used to indicate missing data.

264. Vehicle Plate – 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. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. 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 sometimes either manually typed or handwritten in by the person filling out the crash form and may contain errors.

265. Vehicle Plate – Registration State
Database Field = VeLicPlateState
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 2

This field indicates the U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, Indian nation, U.S. government, Canadian Province, or Mexican state issuing the registration plate displayed on the motor vehicle. The variable options apply to 2013 and newer data, while data from 2012 may contain a wide variety of possible values.

Variable Options

- See Driver License State

266. Vehicle Plate – Registration Year
Database Field = VeLicPlateRegYr
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code 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.

Variable Options Other Than Year

9999 = Left blank
9998 = Invalid code

267. Vehicle Towed
Database Field = VeTowed
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO.] Length = 8

This field indicates if the vehicle was towed or carried from the scene. This field has been available since 2012.

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

268. 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 will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. If a four-digit numeric code appears instead of a company name, this indicates a new towing company that has not yet been added to the database. This field has been available since 2012.

269. Vehicle Towed To
Database Field = VeTowedTo
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 50

This field indicates the address where the vehicle was towed, typically a tow yard, repair shop, or driver's residence. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data. This field contains personal identifiers, such as a home address. This field has been available since 2012.

270. Vehicle Towed, Disabling Damage
Database Field = VeTowedDisabled
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO.] Length = 8

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 has been available since 2012.

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

271. Vehicle Use 1 – Special Function
Database Field = VeUse1
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $VEUSE.] Length = 2

This field indicates the type of special function, if applicable, being served by this vehicle regardless of whether the function is marked on the vehicle. While this field has been available since 2012, the introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form in 2020 added new codes and modified existing ones. The E July 2018 form deleted the variable option of TL (combining taxi and limousine), changed the definition of FR from Fire/Rescue to Fire, and added the following codes: IR – Incident Response, LM – Limo, NS – No Special Function, NT – Nontransport Emergency Services Vehicle, PO – Postal Vehicle, PV – Police, TX – Taxi, and VA – Van Not for Personal Use.

Using preliminary data will likely both undercount the number vehicles in crashes with special functions and overcount due to how the crash report is completed.

Variable Options
AM = Ambulance
CB = Church bus
CM = Construction/maintenance
CT = Charter/tour bus
FR = Fire (formerly Fire/Rescue before 2020)
FV = Farm vehicle/equipment
IB = Intercity bus
IR = Incident response
LM = Limo
MI = Military
NS = No special function
NT = Non-transport emergency services vehicle
OB = Other bus
OS = Other special use
PO = Postal vehicle
PV = Police
SB = School bus
SH = Shuttle bus
TB = Transit/commuter bus
TL = Taxi/limo (Deprecated in 2020)
TX = Taxi
VA = Van not for personal use
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

NHTSA MMUCC considers a bus to be any motor vehicle with seats to transport nine (9) or more people, including the driver seat, but not including vans owned and operated for personal use. There are several types:

- ✓ A church bus (code CB) transports people on behalf of a religious organization, including those providing religious instruction, such as Sunday school.

- ✓ A charter/tour bus (code CT) is when a company provides transportation on a for-hire basis and demand-response basis, usually round-trip service for a tour group or outing.
- ✓ An intercity bus (code IB) is for-hire, long-distance passenger transportation between cities over fixed routes with regular schedules (e.g. Greyhound bus service between major cities).
- ✓ A school bus (code SB) is used by any public or private school or district, or their contracted carrier, providing transportation for K-12 pupils. It does *not* include transportation of pre-K students (daycares, childcare centers, preschools) or post-secondary school students (colleges, adult education participants, or post-high school vocational students).
- ✓ A shuttle bus (code SH) transports people from airports, hotels, rental car companies, and business facility to facility. It can include private companies providing transportation services for their own employees and non-educational units of government (such as departments of corrections).
- ✓ A transit or commuter bus (code TB) is used as public transportation provided by, or on behalf of a state or local government, that is equipped with a stop-request system, and operates over fixed, scheduled routes, within primarily urban geographical areas (e.g. inner-city mass transit bus)

272. Vehicle Use 2 – General Function
Database Field = VeUse2
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code 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 has been available since 2012. The variable of R – Rental Truck (greater than 10,000 lbs., personal use only) became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

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

Variable Options

C = Commercial or business
G = Government
P = Personal
R = Rental truck greater than 10,000 lbs., personal use only
U = Unknown
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

273. Vehicle Use 3 - Emergency Motor Vehicle Use
Database Field = VeUse3
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $EMERGENCY.] Length = 2

This field indicates operation of any motor vehicle that is legally authorized by a government authority to respond to emergencies with or without the use of emergency warning equipment. Examples are a police vehicle, fire truck, or ambulance while actively engaged in such response. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

This field is applicable only when VeUse1 is one of the following:

AM – Ambulance
CM – Construction/maintenance
FR – Fire
IR – Incident response
MI – Military
NT – Non-transport emergency services vehicle
OS – Other special use
PV – Police

Variable Options

EE = Emergency operations, emergency warning equipment in use
EX = Emergency operations, emergency warning equipment not in use
NN = Non-emergency, non-transport (e.g. fire chief's unit, commonly an SUV)
NT = Non-emergency transport (e.g. non-emergency transport of patients or suspects)
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

274. 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. VIN can be used to link data on vehicles in crashes to other databases, such as vehicle registration databases. However, VIN is sometimes manually typed or handwritten and may contain errors. This field will be blank in the database if not reported or not applicable. No '99' value is used to indicate missing data.

275. Vehicle Year
Database Field = VeYear
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

This field indicates the manufacturer's year of the vehicle, reported as YYYY.

Variable Options Other Than Year

9998 = Invalid code
9999 = Left blank

Crash Data (Linked)

To provide context for each vehicle/driver involved in a crash, certain crash-level details, such as date and time, are included for each vehicle in the vehicle-level dataset. For more detailed information on these crash-level fields, please refer to the crash-level data dictionary.

276. Classification – Crash Severity
Database Field = Severity

This field indicates the most severe level of injury in a crash.

277. Classification – First Harmful Event
Database Field = FHE

This field indicates the event that caused the first injury or damage in a crash.

278. Classification – First Harmful Event – Analysis
Database Field = FHEAnalysis

This field indicates the event that caused the first injury or damage in a crash. It is a subfield of First Harmful Event.

279. Classification – Private Property
Database Field = PrivateProperty

This field indicates whether the crash occurred on private property.

280. Condition – Light Condition
Database Field = Light

This field indicates the light condition at the time of the crash.

281. Internal – File Location
Database Field = Loc

This field contains unclassified controlled information and is for internal use only.

282. Internal – Image Location
Database Field = ImageLoc

This field contains unclassified controlled information and is for internal use only.

283. Internal – Image Location, Appended
Database Field = AppendLoc

This field contains unclassified controlled information and is for internal use only.

284. Involvement of Alcohol in Crash
Database Field =ALCinv

This field indicates whether alcohol was involved in the crash. For a detailed analysis of alcohol-involved motor vehicle drivers or non-motorists, use the DAlc field within the vehicle-level data.

285. Involvement of Drug in Crash
Database Field = DRUGinv

This field indicates whether drugs or medication were involved in the crash. For a detailed analysis of drug-involved motor vehicle drivers or non-motorists, use the DDrug field within the vehicle-level data.

286. Involvement of Hazardous Material in Crash
Database Field = HZinv

This field indicates whether any hazardous material was involved in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of vehicles containing hazardous materials in the crash.

287. Involvement of Heavy Truck in Crash
Database Field = TRKinv

This field indicates whether any heavy trucks were involved in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of heavy trucks in the crash.

288. Involvement of Motorcycle, ATV or ROV in Crash
Database Field = MCinv

This field indicates whether any motorcycles, mopeds, ATVs, or ROVs were involved in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of motorcyclists or ATV/ROV riders in the crash.

289. Involvement of Pedalcyclist in Crash
Database Field = PECinv

This field indicates whether any pedalcyclists were involved in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of pedalcyclists in the crash.

290. Involvement of Pedestrian in Crash
Database Field = PEDinv

This field indicates whether any pedestrians were involved in the crash. This field does not indicate the number of pedestrians in the crash.

291. Location – City
Database Field = City

This field indicates the city or place in which the crash occurred.

292. Location – County
Database Field = County

This field indicates the county in which the crash occurred.

293. Location – Road System
Database Field = System

This field indicates whether the crash occurred on a roadway that is urban, rural non-Interstate, or rural Interstate.

294. Location – Urban or Rural Designation
Database Field = UrbnRurl

This field indicates whether the crash occurred in an urban or rural area.

295. Record ID – UCR Number
Database Field = UCRnumber

The Uniform Crash Report (UCR) Number is a unique identifier assigned to each crash within a given year in New Mexico. When analyzing vehicle data from multiple years, the fields Year, UCRnumber, and VehNo should be used together as the unique key identifier for any vehicle in a crash.

296. Report – Law Enforcement Agency
Database Field = Agency

This field indicates the law enforcement agency (LEA) that submitted the crash report to NMDOT.

297. Report – TraCS Data
Database Field = TraCS

This field indicates the data was provided by a law enforcement agency as a TraCS database transfer file (XML file).

298. Timing – Crash Date
Database Field = CrashDate

This field indicates the date on which the crash occurred.

299. Timing – Day of Week
Database Field = Day

This field indicates the day of the week on which the crash occurred.

300. Timing – Hour
Database Field = Hour

This field indicates the hour in which the crash occurred.

301. Timing – Military Time
Database Field = MilitaryTime

This field indicates the time at which the crash occurred, expressed in 24-hour format (00:01 - 24:00).

302. Timing – Month
Database Field = Month

This field indicates the month in which the crash occurred.

303. Timing – Year
Database Field = Year

This field indicates the year of the crash.

Violation Data

Enforcement Action Definition

The Enforcement Action section of the crash report lists violations (aka citations) for motor vehicle drivers and non-motorists involved in a crash. However, due to the separate recording process for violations and crash reports, not all violations may be reflected in the crash report itself. Also, a single crash may involve multiple violations, each of which is stored in a separate row. To accommodate this, enforcement actions are stored in a dedicated violation file, separate from the vehicle-level dataset.

304. Enforcement Action – Action Taken
Database Field = vAction
Source = UCR form, violation-level variable
Type = Character Length = 100

This field indicates the type of enforcement action, as listed in the Enforcement Action section of the crash report. This field has been available since 2012. The variable option of W – Warning is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options
B = Booked
C = Cited
P = Pending
W = Warning
98 = Invalid code
99 = Missing data

305. Enforcement Action – First Name
Database Field = vFirstName
Source = UCR form, violation-level variable
Type = Character Length = 11

This field indicates the first name of the driver who committed a traffic violation, as listed in the Enforcement Action section of the crash report. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

306. Enforcement Action – Last Name
Database Field = vLastName
Source = UCR form, violation-level variable
Type = Character Length = 17

This field indicates the last name of the driver who committed a traffic violation, as listed in the Enforcement Action section of the crash report. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

307. Enforcement Action – Middle Name
Database Field = vMiddletName
Source = UCR form, violation-level variable
Type = Character Length = 1

This field indicates the middle name of the driver who committed a traffic violation, as listed in the Enforcement Action section of the crash report. This field contains personal identifiers. This field has been available since 2012.

308. Enforcement Action – Original Vehicle Number
Database Field = VehNoOrig
Source = UCR form, violation-level variable
Type = Character Length = 30

This field indicates the original vehicle number of the driver who committed a traffic violation, as listed in the Enforcement Action section of the crash report. This field has been available since 2012. This field contains personal identifiers, due to officers sometimes using driver name or driver license number to identify the driver.

309. Enforcement Action – Vehicle Number
Database Field = vVehNo
Source = UCR form, violation-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

This field indicates the standardized vehicle number of the driver who committed a traffic violation, as listed in the Enforcement Action section of the crash report. A value of "0" signifies that no vehicle number was specified.

310. Enforcement Action – Violation Name
Database Field = vViolation
Source = UCR form, violation-level variable
Type = Character Length = 260

This field indicates the type of violation, as listed in the Enforcement Action section of the crash report. It may contain statute codes or a common name. This field has been available since 2012.

Deprecated Fields

The fields listed in this section have been deprecated (phased out) and are no longer maintained. While these fields might still appear in historical data or contain data from agencies using older versions of the crash report, they should not be relied upon for current analysis.

311. Contributing Factor – Top Factor in Crash
Database Field = TopCFacc
Source = Copied from crash-level field TopCFacc

This field was deprecated in 2020 and is no longer supported. See crash-level dictionary field Top Contributing Factor (TopCFacc) for details.

312. Classification – Crash Classification
Database Field = Class

This field was deprecated in 2020 and is no longer supported. See crash-level data dictionary for details.

313. Classification – Crash Classification Analysis Code
Database Field = Analysis

This field was deprecated in 2020 and is no longer supported. See the crash-level data dictionary for details.

314. CMV Hazardous Material Number
Database Field = HazmatNum
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 200

This field was deprecated in 2020 and is no longer supported. This obsolete field indicates the hazardous material class and division indicated on the bottom of the hazardous material placard, corresponding to the box on the crash report marked "1 digit #". Classes and divisions are listed in 49 CFR, Part 172, Subpart B and illustrated on DOT Chart 15: Hazardous Materials Markings, Labeling and Placarding Guide. This field applies to only large trucks and buses. This field was introduced in the 2014 database but is being phased out in favor of HazmatClass, which is used for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

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

315. CMV Interstate Carrier Code
Database Field = InterstateCarrier
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 24

This field was deprecated in 2015 and is no longer supported. 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 whether the vehicle is a commercial carrier. Newer versions of the crash report do not have this field and the field ICCCarrierCode is more commonly filled out. This field has been available since 2012, and is rarely filled out after 2015.

Variable Options
YES = Yes
NO = No
99 = Left blank

316. Contributing Factor – Driverless Moving Vehicle
Database Field = ACFDriverlessMovingVe Variable options listed in Contribution Factor section.

This field was deprecated in 2020 and is no longer supported. This field is being phased out, with the E July 2018 crash report form, which was introduced in 2020.

317. Contributing Factor – None
Database Field = ACFNone Variable options listed in Contribution Factor section.

This field was deprecated in 2020 and is no longer supported. This field is being phased out, with the E July 2018 crash report form, which was introduced in 2020.

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

318. Contributing Factor – Top Factor of Vehicle
Database Field = TopCFcar
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format TOPCF.] Length = 8

This field was deprecated in 2020 and is no longer supported. The Vehicle Top Contributing Factor field is no longer being derived for crashes occurring in 2020 and after. Previously, it was a calculated field determined using a hierarchical prioritization of factors reported for the vehicle in the Apparent Contributing Factors section of the crash report. However, with the expansion of contributing factors in 2020 due to the State of New Mexico Traffic Safety Division's alignment with NHTSA's Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria (MMUCC), this method became unreliable for identifying the most significant factor. Important note: The vehicle's Top Contributing Factor

was not a field directly collected by officers. It was a derived field calculated by the state based on the reported contributing factors for the vehicle.

The variable options below are also in hierarchical order. Variable option 1, if reported, takes precedence over variable option 2 when deriving the top contributing factor of a vehicle.

Variable Options

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

319. Driver Occupant Protection – Belt
Database Field = Belt
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format DBELT.] Length = 3

This field was deprecated in 2012 and is no longer supported. 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.

320. 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 motor vehicle driver or non-motorist who is involved in the crash. This data was collected only on older versions of the crash report and was usually left blank. This field contains personal identifiers.

321. Insurance – Liability
Database Field = LiabilityInsurance
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format $HZSPILL.] Length = 2

This field was deprecated in 2020 and is no longer supported. This is an obsolete field that 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. Newer versions of the crash report do not have this field.

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

Deprecated Pedestrian and Pedalcyclist Actions

The following fields were deprecated in 2020 and are no longer supported. They are being replaced by fields PDPCAction1 through PDPCAction33. Although historically referred to as pedestrian actions ("PA"), they also applied to pedalcyclists. These fields have been available since 2012 and were deprecated in 2020.

Source, Type and Length for All Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Action Fields (unless noted otherwise)
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO. Optional: INV. or APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Action Fields
- 0 = No (Does not apply)
- 1 = Yes (Applies)

322. Pedestrian – At Intersection, Against Signal
Database Field = PedAtIntAgainstSignal Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

323. Pedestrian – At Intersection, Diagonal
Database Field = PedAtIntDiagonal Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

324. Pedestrian – At Intersection, No Signal
Database Field = PedAtIntNoSignal Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

325. Pedestrian – At Intersection, With Signal
Database Field = PedAtIntWithSignal Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

326. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, At Crosswalk
Database Field = PedNotIntCrosswalk Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

327. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, From Behind Obstruction
Database Field = PedNotIntFromBehindObstruct Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

328. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, No Crosswalk
Database Field = PedNotIntNoCrosswalk Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

329. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Other
Database Field = PedNotIntOther Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

330. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Other, Text
Database Field = PedNotIntOtherText
Type = Character Length = 100

This field indicates pedestrian action other than those listed on the crash report, as described by the investigating officer. This field has been available since 2012 and was deprecated in 2020.

331. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Playing In Road
Database Field = PedNotIntPlayinginRoad Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

332. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Pushing Or Working On Vehicle
Database Field = PedNotIntPushWorkOnVe Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

333. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Standing
Database Field = PedNotIntStanding Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

334. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Walking Against Traffic
Database Field = PedNotIntWalkAgainstTraffic Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

335. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Walking With Traffic
Database Field = PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic Defined above: Variable options, source and field type/length.

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	DDrug vClassA vClassB vClassC vKilled vTotal vUnhurt	Change to field name.
July 1, 2020	DLStatus DLType DrAirbagDeployed DrMedTrans DrOPCode DrSeatPos HazmatPlacard RoadConditionsVe RoadDesign RoadDesignDivider RoadSurfaceVe TrafficControlDevice Trailer1Make Trailer2Make Trailer3Make vAction VeBodyStyle VeDamageExtent VeDamageSeverity VeMake VeUse1 VeUse2	New variable options added with 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.
July 1, 2020	ACFAnimal ACFBackupCrash ACFBackupIncident ACFCongestion ACFCouplingDevice ACFDebris ACFExhaust ACFGlare ACFLights ACFMirrors ACFOtherDistraction	New fields added with 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.

	ACFPassengerDistraction ACFRoadObstruction ACFRoadSurface ACFSuspension ACFTalkingHandsFree ACFTalkingOnCell ACFVisualObstruction ACFWeather ACFWheels ACFWindows ACFWipers ConditionEmotional ConditionOtherPhysical DAChanging DACurve DAEntering DALeaving DAOvercorrecting DARanRedLight DAReckless DAStoppedInTraffic DAWrongWay DLcdl DrResponder HazmatClass MHE MVUnitType nOccOrig PDPCAction01 PDPCAction02 PDPCAction03 PDPCAction04 PDPCAction05 PDPCAction06 PDPCAction07 PDPCAction08 PDPCAction09 PDPCAction10 PDPCAction11 PDPCAction12 PDPCAction13 PDPCAction14 PDPCAction15 PDPCAction16 PDPCAction17 PDPCAction18 PDPCAction19 PDPCAction20 PDPCAction21 PDPCAction22 PDPCAction23 PDPCAction24	

	PDPCAction25 PDPCAction26 PDPCAction27 PDPCAction28 PDPCAction29 PDPCAction30 PDPCAction31 PDPCAction32 PDPCAction33 PedIntersection RoadCharVe RoadGradeVe SobrietySuspectedDrugUse SobrietyTestByInstAlc SobrietyTestByInstBoth SobrietyTestByInstDrugs SobrietyTestNotGiven StateNum Trailer1LicState Trailer2LicState Trailer3LicState VeModel VeUse3	
June 28, 2021	AppendLoc	New field added to crash database.
July 26, 2021	PedAtIntAgainstSignal through PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic	Modified language to more clearly identify deprecated pedestrian and pedalcyclist actions.
Aug. 31, 2021	VeBodyStyle	Added new code RO, for recreational off-highway vehicle.
Oct. 18, 2021	PDPCAction20	Added definition for wrong-way riding or walking.
Feb. 17, 2022	vVehNo	Added explanation of “0” values.
Jul. 20, 2022	OwnersZip	Added explanation of “99” values.
Sep 29, 2022	TypeV	Added clarification on how TypeV=9 is derived when VeCargoBody is B1 or B2.
Feb 8, 2023	VeBodyStyle and TypeV	New field “RO” added.
Mar 7, 2023	VehNoOrig	Added definition for VehNoOrig.

Mar 7, 2023	Violation Level Section	Updated section notes about violation-level fields.
Jul. 18, 2023	DLState VeLicPlateState Trailer1LicState Trailer2LicState Trailer3LicState	Changed codes for Coahuila, Michoacan, Morelos, and Newfoundland/Labrador.
Sep. 12, 2023	ACFDriverlessMovingVe ACFNone Analysis Belt Class DrSSN HazmatNum InterstateCarrier LiabilityInsurance PedAtIntAgainstSignal PedAtIntDiagonal PedAtIntNoSignal PedAtIntWithSignal PedNotIntCrosswalk PedNotIntFromBehindObstruct PedNotIntNoCrosswalk PedNotIntOther PedNotIntOtherText PedNotIntPlayinginRoad PedNotIntPushWorkOnVe PedNotIntStanding PedNotIntWalkAgainstTraffic PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic TopCFacc TopCFcar	All deprecated fields moved into a separate section.
Oct. 11, 2024	All fields	Significant revisions to many definitions to improve clarity.
Oct. 11, 2024	All fields	Removed notes pertaining to pre-2012 data fields.
Dec. 9, 2024	VeUse1	Added definition of each bus type.
Dec. 9, 2024	VeBodyStyle	Added images of individual vehicle body styles.
Apr. 30, 2025	VeMake	Added list of all makes available in TraCS.
Jun. 18, 2025	All fields	Added a new section that lists data fields included in standard vehicle-level data requests.

Standard Data Request: List of Included Data Fields

For a list of data fields included in the crash-level and occupant-level data request datasets, refer to the respective data dictionaries.

Page Link	Database Field Name	Field Full Name
100	UCRnumber	Crash Report Number
53	VehNo	Vehicle Number
100	CrashDate	Crash Date
101	Year	Crash Year
101	Month	Month
101	MilitaryTime	Time of Crash
101	Hour	Hour of Crash
100	Day	Day of Week
100	Agency	Law Enforcement Agency
100	County	County
100	City	City
100	System	Road System: Urban, Rural, or Rural Interstate
98	Severity	Crash Severity
104	Class	Crash Classification
104	Analysis	Crash Analysis
98	FHE	First Harmful Event
98	FHEAnalysis	First Harmful Event - Analysis
98	Light	Lighting
44	DAlc	Driver Alcohol Involvement
99	AlcInv	Alcohol Involvement in Crash
45	DDrug	Driver Drug Involvement
99	DrugInv	Drug Involvement in Crash
99	PEDinv	Pedestrian Involvement
99	MCinv	Motorcycle Involvement
99	PECinv	Pedalcycle Involvement
99	TRKinv	Heavy Truck Involvement
99	HZinv	Hazardous Material Involvement
47	vKilled	Number of People Killed in Vehicle (Class K)
48	vClassA	Number of People With Suspected Serious Injuries in Vehicle (Class A)
48	vClassB	Number of People With Suspected Minor Injuries in Vehicle (Class B)
48	vClassC	Number of People With Possible Injuries in Vehicle (Class C)
47	vUnhurt	Number of People Unhurt in Vehicle (Class O)
48	vTotal	Total Number of People in Vehicle

47	Passengers	Passengers in Vehicle
46	MVUnitType	Motor Vehicle Unit Type
46	VehDirection	Vehicle Direction
46	StreetOn	Street Vehicle Traveling On
58	PostedSpeed	Posted Speed
58	SafeSpeed	Safe Speed
37	LeftScene	Left Scene
40	DrSeatPos	Driver Seat Position
26	DrAge	Driver Age
27	DrSex	Driver Sex
39	DResid	Driver Residence
38	DrInjuryCode	Driver Injury
34	DrOPCode	Driver Occupant Protection
35	DrOPProperlyUsed	Driver Occupant Protection Properly Used
26	DrRace	Driver Race
35	Helmet	Helmet Use
36	DrAirbagDeployed	Driver Airbag Deployed
36	DrEjected	Driver Ejected
37	DrMedTrans	Driver Medical Transportation
37	DrEMSNum	Driver EMS Number
30	DLState	Driver License State
33	DLType	Driver License Type
28	DLcdl	Drivers License Commercial
30	DLRestrictions	Driver License Restrictions
29	DLExpires	Driver License Expires
29	DLEndorsements	Driver License Endorsements
32	DLStatus	Driver License Status
97	VeYear	Vehicle Year
75	VeMake	Vehicle Make
92	VeModel	Vehicle Model
71	VeColor	Vehicle Color
97	VeVIN	Vehicle VIN
46	TypeV	Type of Vehicle
63	VeBodyStyle	Vehicle Body Style
69	VeCargoBody	Vehicle Cargo Body
95	VeUse1	Vehicle Use 1
96	VeUse2	Vehicle Use 2
97	VeUse3	Emergency Motor Vehicle Use
93	VeLicPlateRegYr	Vehicle License Plate Registration Year

93	VeLicPlateState	Vehicle License Plate State
94	VeTowed	Vehicle Towed
94	VeTowedDisabled	Vehicle Towed, Disabling Damage
74	VeDamageSeverity	Vehicle Damage Severity
74	VeDamageExtent	Vehicle Damage Extent
72	VeDamage1	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #1
72	VeDamage2	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #2
72	VeDamage3	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #3
72	VeDamage4	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #4
73	VeDamage5	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #5
73	VeDamage6	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #6
73	VeDamage7	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #7
73	VeDamage8	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #8
73	VeDamage9	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #9
72	VeDamage10	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #10
72	VeDamage11	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #11
72	VeDamage12	Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #12
73	VeDamageAll	Vehicle Damage All
73	VeDamageNone	Vehicle Damage None
73	VeDamageTop	Vehicle Damage Top
73	VeDamageUndercarriage	Vehicle Damage Undercarraige
17	USDOTNum	US DOT Number
17	StateNum	CMV State-Issued Identification Number
16	ICCCarrierCode	ICC Carrier Code
105	InterstateCarrier	Interstate Carrier
17	NumberOfAxles	Number of Axles
13	GrossVehicleWeight	Gross Vehicle Weight
104	HazmatNum	Hazardous Material Number
15	HazmatPlacard	Hazardous Material Placard
15	HazMatID	Hazardous Material ID
15	HazMatName	Hazardous Material Name
14	HazmatClass	Hazardous Material Class
16	HazmatReleased	Hazardous Material Released
106	LiabilityInsurance	Liability Insurance
75	Interlock	Interlock
60	Trailer1Type	Trailer 1 Type
60	Trailer1Year	Trailer 1 Year
60	Trailer1Make	Trailer 1 Make
59	Trailer1LicYear	Trailer 1 License Year

59	Trailer1LicState	Trailer 1 License Plate State
61	Trailer2Type	Trailer 2 Type
61	Trailer2Year	Trailer 2 Year
61	Trailer2Make	Trailer 2 Make
61	Trailer2LicYear	Trailer 2 License Year
61	Trailer2LicState	Trailer 2 License Plate State
62	Trailer3Type	Trailer 3 Type
62	Trailer3Year	Trailer 3 Year
62	Trailer3Make	Trailer 3 Make
62	Trailer3LicYear	Trailer 3 License Year
62	Trailer3LicState	Trailer 3 License Plate State
53	RoadCharVe	Road Character
55	RoadGradeVe	Road Grade
53	RoadConditionsVe	Road Condition
56	RoadSurfaceVe	Road Surface
56	TrafficControlDevice	Traffic Control Device
55	RoadDesignLanes	Road Design Lanes
54	RoadDesignDivider	Road Design Divider
54	RoadDesign	Road Design
27	DrResponder	Driver Incident Responder
18	ACFAvoidNoContactOther	Contributing Factor - Avoid No Contact Other
19	ACFAvoidNoContactVe	Contributing Factor - Avoid No Contact Vehicle
19	ACFCellPhone	Contributing Factor - Cell Phone
19	ACFDefectiveSteering	Contributing Factor - Defective Steering
19	ACFDefectiveTires	Contributing Factor - Defective Tires
19	ACFDisregardedTrafficSignal	Contributing Factor - Disregarded Traffic Signal
20	ACFDriverInattention	Contributing Factor - Driver Inattention
105	ACFDriverlessMovingVe	Contributing Factor - Driverless Moving Vehicle
20	ACFDroveLeftOfCenter	Contributing Factor - Drove Left of Center
20	ACFExcessiveSpeed	Contributing Factor - Excessive Speed
20	ACFFailedToYieldEmgcyVe	Contributing Factor - Failed to Yield for Emergency Vehicle
20	ACFFailedToYieldPoliceVe	Contributing Factor - Failed to Yield for Police Vehicle
20	ACFFailedToYieldRightOfWay	Contributing Factor - Failed to Yield Right of Way
20	ACFFollowingTooClosely	Contributing Factor - Following Too Closely
20	ACFHighSpeedPursuit	Contributing Factor - High-Speed Pursuit
20	ACFImproperBacking	Contributing Factor - Improper Backing
21	ACFImproperLaneChange	Contributing Factor - Improper Lane Change
21	ACFImproperOvertaking	Contributing Factor - Improper Overtaking
21	ACFInadequateBrakes	Contributing Factor - Inadequate Brakes

21	ACFLowVisibilityDueToSmoke	Contributing Factor - Low Visibility Due to Smoke
21	ACFMadeImproperTurn	Contributing Factor - Made Improper Turn
105	ACFNone	Contributing Factor - None
21	ACFOtherImproperDriving	Contributing Factor - Other Improper Driving
21	ACFOtherMechanicalDefect	Contributing Factor - Other Mechanical Defect
21	ACFOtherNoDriverError	Contributing Factor - No Driver Error
21	ACFPassedStopSign	Contributing Factor - Passed Stop Sign
22	ACFPedestrianError	Contributing Factor - Pedestrian Error
22	ACFRoadDefect	Contributing Factor - Road Defect
22	ACFSpeed2FastForConditions	Contributing Factor - Speed Too Fast for Conditions
20	ACFTexting	Contributing Factor - Driver Distracted by Texting
22	ACFTrafficControlInopMissing	Contributing Factor - Traffic Control Missing
22	ACFUnderInflOfDrugs	Contributing Factor - Under the Influence of Drugs
22	ACFUnderInfluenceOfAlcohol	Contributing Factor - Under the Influence of Alcohol
22	ACFVeSkiddedBeforeBrk	Contributing Factor - Vehicle Skidded Before Braking
18	ACFAnimal	Contributing Factor - Animal(s) in Roadway
19	ACFBackupCrash	Contributing Factor - Backup - Prior Crash
19	ACFBackupIncident	Contributing Factor - Backup - Prior Incident
22	ACFCongestion	Contributing Factor - Traffic Congestion
19	ACFCouplingDevice	Contributing Factor - Coupling Device (Hitch, Chains)
19	ACFDebris	Contributing Factor - Debris
20	ACFExhaust	Contributing Factor - Exhaust System
21	ACFGlare	Contributing Factor - Low Visibility Due to Glare
21	ACFLights	Contributing Factor - Lights (Head, Signal, Tail)
21	ACFMirrors	Contributing Factor - Mirrors
19	ACFOtherDistraction	Contributing Factor - Driver Distracted by Other Activity
19	ACFPassengerDistraction	Contributing Factor - Driver Distracted by Passenger
21	ACFRoadObstruction	Contributing Factor - Obstruction in Road
22	ACFRoadSurface	Contributing Factor - Road Surface Conditions
22	ACFSuspension	Contributing Factor - Suspension
20	ACFTalkingHandsFree	Contributing Factor - Driver Distracted by Talking on Hands-Free Device
19	ACFTalkingOnCell	Contributing Factor - Driver Distracted by Talking on Cell Phone
21	ACFVisualObstruction	Contributing Factor - Other Visual Obstruction(S)
22	ACFWeather	Contributing Factor - Weather Conditions
22	ACFWheels	Contributing Factor - Wheels
22	ACFWindows	Contributing Factor - Windows/Windshield
22	ACFWipers	Contributing Factor - Wipers
23	DAGoingStraight	Driver Action - Going Straight
24	DAOvertakingPassing	Driver Action - Overtaking or Passing

24	DARightTurn	Driver Action - Right Turn
23	DALeftTurn	Driver Action - Left Turn
24	DAUTurn	Driver Action - U-Turn
24	DASlowing	Driver Action - Slowing
23	DABacking	Driver Action - Backing
23	DAChanging	Driver Action - Changing Lanes
23	DACurve	Driver Action - Negotiating a Curve
23	DAEntering	Driver Action - Entering Traffic Lane
23	DALeaving	Driver Action - Leaving Traffic Lane
24	DAOvercorrecting	Driver Action - Over-Correcting/Over-Steering
24	DARanRedLight	Driver Action - Ran Red Light
23	DAReckless	Driver Action - Operated MV in Reckless or Aggressive Manner
24	DAStoppedInTraffic	Driver Action - Stopped in Traffic
24	DAWrongWay	Driver Action - Wrong Way
24	DAStoppedForTraffic	Driver Action - Stopped for Traffic
24	DAStoppedForSignsSignal	Driver Action - Stopped for Sign or Signal
24	DAStartInTrafficLane	Driver Action - Start in Traffic Lane
24	DAStartFromPark	Driver Action - Start From Park
24	DAParked	Driver Action - Parked
23	DAOther	Driver Action - Other
24	DAUnknown	Driver Action - Unknown
58	SequenceEvent1	Sequence of Events - Event 1
58	SequenceEvent2	Sequence of Events - Event 2
58	SequenceEvent3	Sequence of Events - Event 3
58	SequenceEvent4	Sequence of Events - Event 4
58	MHE	Sequence - Most Harmful Event
42	SobrietyConsumeAlcohol	Sobriety - Consumed Alcohol
43	SobrietyConsumeCtrlSubstance	Sobriety - Consumed a Controlled Substance
43	SobrietyNotConsumeAlcohol	Sobriety - Had Not Consumed Alcohol
43	SobrietyUnknown	Sobriety - Unknown
43	SobrietyConsumeMeds	Sobriety - Consumed Medication
43	SobrietyTestByInst	Sobriety - Tested by Instrument
43	SobrietyTestByInstAlc	Sobriety - Tested by Instrument - Alcohol
43	SobrietyTestByInstDrugs	Sobriety - Tested by Instrument - Drugs
43	SobrietyTestByInstBoth	Sobriety - Tested by Instrument - Both
42	SobrietyBreathTest	Sobriety - Breath Test Administered
42	SobrietyBAC	Sobriety - BAC
42	SobrietyBloodTest	Sobriety - Blood Test Administered
43	SobrietyTestNotGiven	Sobriety - Test Not Given

43	SobrietyFieldSobrietyTest	Sobriety - Field Sobriety Test Administered
43	SobrietyTestRefused	Sobriety - Refused Test
43	SobrietySuspectedDrugUse	Sobriety - Suspected Drug Use
25	ConditionFatiguedAsleep	Physical Condition - Fatigued or Asleep
25	ConditionEyesightImpaired	Physical Condition - Eyesight Impaired
25	ConditionHearingImpaired	Physical Condition - Hearing Impaired
25	ConditionIllness	Physical Condition - Illness
25	ConditionMedsDrugsAlcohol	Physical Condition - Medication, Drugs or Alcohol
25	ConditionAmputee	Physical Condition - Amputee
25	ConditionNoAppDefects	Physical Condition - No Apparent Defects
25	ConditionEmotional	Physical Condition - Emotional
26	ConditionOtherPhysical	Physical Condition - Other Physical Impairement
25	ConditionOther	Physical Condition - Other
26	ConditionOtherText	Physical Condition - Other, Text
26	ConditionUnknown	Physical Condition - Unknown
52	PedIntersection	PDPC – Pedestrian or Pedalcyclist at Intersection
51	PDPCAction01	PDPC Action Prior to Crash - Crossing Roadway
51	PDPCAction02	PDPC Action Prior to Crash - Moving Against Traffic
51	PDPCAction03	PDPC Action Prior to Crash - Moving With Traffic
51	PDPCAction04	PDPC Action Prior to Crash - Waiting to Cross Roadway
51	PDPCAction05	PDPC Action Prior to Crash - Walking/Cycling on Sidewalk
51	PDPCAction06	PDPC Action Prior to Crash - In Roadway - Other
51	PDPCAction07	PDPC Action Prior to Crash - Adjacent to Roadway (Shoulder, Median)
51	PDPCAction08	PDPC Action Prior to Crash - Working in Trafficway (Incident Response)
50	PDPCAction09	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - No Improper Action
50	PDPCAction10	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Dart/Dash
50	PDPCAction11	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Failure to Yield Right-Of-Way
50	PDPCAction12	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Failure to Obey Traffic Signs, Signals
50	PDPCAction13	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - From Behind Obstruction
50	PDPCAction14	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - In Roadway Improperly
50	PDPCAction15	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Pushing or Working on Vehicle
50	PDPCAction16	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Entering/Exiting Parked/Standing Vehicle
50	PDPCAction17	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Not Visible
50	PDPCAction18	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Improper Turn/Merge
50	PDPCAction19	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Improper Passing
51	PDPCAction20	PDPC Action at Time of Crash - Wrong-Way Riding or Walking
51	PDPCAction21	PDPC Location - Intersection - Marked Crosswalk
52	PDPCAction22	PDPC Location - Intersection - Unmarked Crosswalk
51	PDPCAction23	PDPC Location - Intersection - Other

52	PDPCAction24	PDPC Location - Median/Crossing Island
52	PDPCAction25	PDPC Location - Midblock - Marked Crosswalk
52	PDPCAction26	PDPC Location - Travel Lane - Other Location
51	PDPCAction27	PDPC Location - Bicycle Lane
52	PDPCAction28	PDPC Location - Shoulder/Roadside
52	PDPCAction29	PDPC Location - Sidewalk
51	PDPCAction30	PDPC Location - Driveway Access
52	PDPCAction31	PDPC Location - Shared-Use Path or Trail
52	PDPCAction32	PDPC Location - Non-Trafficway Area
52	PDPCAction33	PDPC Action - Other
107	PedAtIntWithSignal	Pedestrian At Intersection, With Signal
107	PedAtIntAgainstSignal	Pedestrian At Intersection, Against Signal
107	PedAtIntNoSignal	Pedestrian At Intersection, No Signal
107	PedAtIntDiagonal	Pedestrian At Intersection, Diagonal
107	PedNotIntFromBehindObstruct	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, From Behind Obstruction
107	PedNotIntNoCrosswalk	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, No Crosswalk
107	PedNotIntCrosswalk	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, At Crosswalk
108	PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, Walking With Traffic
108	PedNotIntOther	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, Other
108	PedNotIntOtherText	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, Other, Text
108	PedNotIntWalkAgainstTraffic	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, Walking Against Traffic
108	PedNotIntStanding	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, Standing
108	PedNotIntPushWorkOnVe	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, Pushing or Working on Vehicle
108	PedNotIntPlayinginRoad	Pedestrian Not At Intersection, Playing in Road

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