



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.

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Introduction

TYPES OF DATA

The crash data are structured in three levels.

Crash Level

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

Vehicle Level

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

Occupant Level

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

ENTRIES

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

Full Name

A name used to describe each entry. This full name is usually more clear than the name given for the database field. The Table of Contents lists all full names in the order they occur in this dictionary.

Database Field

The 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. When requesting data, let us know if you prefer database codes or want the codes converted to a more clear designation, as described in this dictionary. The conversion is performed by GPS TRU in a SAS database, using the SAS conversion formats listed in this dictionary. Only certain fields have this conversion option.

Source

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

Length

The length indicates the length of the field in SAS.

Description

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

KEY

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

CODES FOR DATA QUALITY

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

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

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

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



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION..... 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS 4

CRASH LEVEL.....13

1. CLASSIFICATION – CRASH CLASSIFICATION13

2. CLASSIFICATION – CRASH CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS CODE13

3. CLASSIFICATION – CRASH SEVERITY13

4. CLASSIFICATION – PRIVATE PROPERTY13

5. CONDITION – LIGHT CONDITION13

6. CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – TOP FACTOR IN CRASH14

7. INTERNAL – FILE LOCATION14

8. INTERNAL – IMAGE LOCATION14

9. INTERNAL – IMAGE LOCATION, APPENDED14

10. INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN CRASH14

11. INVOLVEMENT OF DRUG IN CRASH15

12. INVOLVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IN CRASH15

13. INVOLVEMENT OF HEAVY TRUCK IN CRASH15

14. INVOLVEMENT OF MOTORCYCLE OR ATV IN CRASH.....15

15. INVOLVEMENT OF PEDALCYCLIST IN CRASH15

16. INVOLVEMENT OF PEDESTRIAN IN CRASH16

17. LOCATION – CITY.....16

18. LOCATION – COUNTY16

19. LOCATION – ROAD SYSTEM16

20. LOCATION – URBAN OR RURAL DESIGNATION16

21. RECORD ID – UCR NUMBER17

22. REPORT – LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY17

23. REPORT – TRACS DATA17

24. TIMING – CRASH DATE17

25. TIMING – DAY OF WEEK17

26. TIMING – HOUR.....18

27. TIMING – MILITARY TIME18

28. TIMING – MONTH18

29. TIMING – YEAR18

VEHICLE LEVEL.....19

30. CMV CARRIER ADDRESS.....19

31. CMV CARRIER NAME.....19

32. CMV CARRIER ZIP19

33. CMV GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING19



| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 34. | CMV HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CLASS..... | 20 |
| 35. | CMV HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ID..... | 21 |
| 36. | CMV HAZARDOUS MATERIAL NAME | 21 |
| 37. | CMV HAZARDOUS MATERIAL NUMBER..... | 21 |
| 38. | CMV HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLACARD..... | 22 |
| 39. | CMV HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASED..... | 22 |
| 40. | CMV ICC CARRIER CODE..... | 22 |
| 41. | CMV INTERSTATE CARRIER CODE | 23 |
| 42. | CMV NUMBER OF AXLES..... | 23 |
| 43. | CMV STATE-ISSUED IDENTIFICATION NUMBER | 23 |
| 44. | CMV U.S. DOT NUMBER | 23 |
| 45. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – ANIMAL(S) IN ROADWAY | 24 |
| 46. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – AVOID NO CONTACT OTHER | 24 |
| 47. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – AVOID NO CONTACT VEHICLE..... | 25 |
| 48. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – BACKUP – PRIOR CRASH..... | 25 |
| 49. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – BACKUP – PRIOR INCIDENT | 25 |
| 50. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – COUPLING DEVICE..... | 25 |
| 51. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DEBRIS..... | 25 |
| 52. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DEFECTIVE STEERING | 25 |
| 53. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DEFECTIVE TIRES | 25 |
| 54. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DISREGARDED TRAFFIC SIGNAL | 25 |
| 55. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DRIVER DISTRACTED BY OTHER ACTIVITY | 25 |
| 56. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DRIVER DISTRACTED BY PASSENGER..... | 25 |
| 57. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – CELL PHONE..... | 25 |
| 58. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DRIVER DISTRACTED BY TALKING ON CELL PHONE..... | 25 |
| 59. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DRIVER DISTRACTED BY TALKING ON HANDS-FREE DEVICE | 25 |
| 60. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DRIVER DISTRACTED BY TEXTING..... | 26 |
| 61. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DRIVER INATTENTION..... | 26 |
| 62. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DRIVERLESS MOVING VEHICLE | 26 |
| 63. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – DROVE LEFT OF CENTER | 26 |
| 64. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – EXCESSIVE SPEED | 26 |
| 65. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – EXHAUST SYSTEM..... | 26 |
| 66. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – FAILED TO YIELD FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLE | 26 |
| 67. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – FAILED TO YIELD FOR POLICE VEHICLE | 26 |
| 68. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – FAILED TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY | 26 |
| 69. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY | 26 |
| 70. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – HIGH-SPEED PURSUIT | 26 |
| 71. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – IMPROPER BACKING | 26 |
| 72. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – IMPROPER LANE CHANGE | 27 |
| 73. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – IMPROPER OVERTAKING | 27 |
| 74. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – INADEQUATE BRAKES..... | 27 |
| 75. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – LIGHTS (HEAD, SIGNAL, TAIL) | 27 |
| 76. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – LOW VISIBILITY DUE TO GLARE | 27 |



| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 77. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – LOW VISIBILITY DUE TO SMOKE | 27 |
| 78. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – MADE IMPROPER TURN..... | 27 |
| 79. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – MIRRORS..... | 27 |
| 80. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – NO DRIVER ERROR | 27 |
| 81. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – NONE | 27 |
| 82. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – OBSTRUCTION IN ROAD..... | 27 |
| 83. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – OTHER IMPROPER DRIVING..... | 27 |
| 84. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – OTHER MECHANICAL DEFECT | 28 |
| 85. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – OTHER VISUAL OBSTRUCTION..... | 28 |
| 86. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – PASSED STOP SIGN | 28 |
| 87. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – PEDESTRIAN ERROR | 28 |
| 88. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – ROAD DEFECT | 28 |
| 89. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – ROAD SURFACE CONDITIONS | 28 |
| 90. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – SPEED TOO FAST FOR CONDITIONS | 28 |
| 91. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – SUSPENSION..... | 28 |
| 92. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – TOP FACTOR OF VEHICLE | 28 |
| 93. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – TRAFFIC CONGESTION | 29 |
| 94. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – TRAFFIC CONTROL INOPERABLE OR MISSING | 29 |
| 95. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL..... | 29 |
| 96. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS OR MEDICATION..... | 29 |
| 97. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – VEHICLE SKIDDED BEFORE BRAKING..... | 29 |
| 98. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – WEATHER CONDITIONNS | 29 |
| 99. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – WHEELS | 29 |
| 100. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – WINDOWS, WINDSHIELD..... | 29 |
| 101. | CONTRIBUTING FACTOR – WIPERS..... | 29 |
| 102. | DRIVER ACTION – BACKING | 30 |
| 103. | DRIVER ACTION – CHANGING LANES | 30 |
| 104. | DRIVER ACTION – ENTERING TRAFFIC LANE | 30 |
| 105. | DRIVER ACTION – GOING STRAIGHT | 30 |
| 106. | DRIVER ACTION – LEAVING TRAFFIC LANE | 30 |
| 107. | DRIVER ACTION – LEFT TURN..... | 30 |
| 108. | DRIVER ACTION – NEGOTIATING A CURVE | 30 |
| 109. | DRIVER ACTION – OPERATED MV IN RECKLESS OR AGGRESSIVE MANNER | 30 |
| 110. | DRIVER ACTION – OTHER (SPECIFY IN NARRATIVE) | 30 |
| 111. | DRIVER ACTION – OVERCORRECTION OR OVERSTEERING | 31 |
| 112. | DRIVER ACTION – OVERTAKING OR PASSING..... | 31 |
| 113. | DRIVER ACTION – PARKED | 31 |
| 114. | DRIVER ACTION – RAN RED LIGHT | 31 |
| 115. | DRIVER ACTION – RIGHT TURN | 31 |
| 116. | DRIVER ACTION – SLOWING | 31 |
| 117. | DRIVER ACTION – START FROM PARK..... | 31 |
| 118. | DRIVER ACTION – START IN TRAFFIC LANE..... | 31 |
| 119. | DRIVER ACTION – STOPPED FOR SIGN OR SIGNAL | 31 |



| | | |
|------|--|----|
| 120. | DRIVER ACTION – STOPPED IN TRAFFIC..... | 31 |
| 121. | DRIVER ACTION – STOPPED FOR TRAFFIC | 31 |
| 122. | DRIVER ACTION – UNKNOWN | 31 |
| 123. | DRIVER ACTION – U-TURN..... | 31 |
| 124. | DRIVER ACTION – WRONG WAY | 31 |
| 125. | DRIVER CONDITION – AMPUTEE..... | 32 |
| 126. | DRIVER CONDITION – EMOTIONAL (DEPRESSED, ANGRY, DISTURBED, ETC.) | 32 |
| 127. | DRIVER CONDITION – EYESIGHT IMPAIRED | 32 |
| 128. | DRIVER CONDITION – FATIGUED OR ASLEEP..... | 32 |
| 129. | DRIVER CONDITION – HEARING IMPAIRED..... | 32 |
| 130. | DRIVER CONDITION – ILLNESS, FAINTED..... | 32 |
| 131. | DRIVER CONDITION – MEDICATION, DRUGS OR ALCOHOL | 32 |
| 132. | DRIVER CONDITION – NO APPARENT DEFECTS | 32 |
| 133. | DRIVER CONDITION – OTHER..... | 32 |
| 134. | DRIVER CONDITION – OTHER PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT | 33 |
| 135. | DRIVER CONDITION – OTHER, TEXT | 33 |
| 136. | DRIVER CONDITION – UNKNOWN..... | 33 |
| 137. | DRIVER DEMOGRAPHICS – AGE..... | 33 |
| 138. | DRIVER DEMOGRAPHICS – RACE..... | 33 |
| 139. | DRIVER DEMOGRAPHICS – SEX..... | 34 |
| 140. | DRIVER INCIDENT RESPONDER..... | 34 |
| 141. | DRIVER LICENSE – COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE | 35 |
| 142. | DRIVER LICENSE – DATE OF BIRTH | 35 |
| 143. | DRIVER LICENSE – ENDORSEMENTS..... | 35 |
| 144. | DRIVER LICENSE – EXPIRATION YEAR | 36 |
| 145. | DRIVER LICENSE – NUMBER..... | 36 |
| 146. | DRIVER LICENSE – RESTRICTIONS | 36 |
| 147. | DRIVER LICENSE – STATE..... | 37 |
| 148. | DRIVER LICENSE – STATUS..... | 39 |
| 149. | DRIVER LICENSE – TYPE | 39 |
| 150. | DRIVER NAME – FIRST..... | 40 |
| 151. | DRIVER NAME – LAST..... | 40 |
| 152. | DRIVER NAME – MIDDLE | 40 |
| 153. | DRIVER OCCUPANT PROTECTION – BELT | 40 |
| 154. | DRIVER OCCUPANT PROTECTION – CODE..... | 40 |
| 155. | DRIVER OCCUPANT PROTECTION – HELMET..... | 42 |
| 156. | DRIVER OCCUPANT PROTECTION – PROPERLY USED | 42 |
| 157. | DRIVER OCCUPATION | 43 |
| 158. | DRIVER OUTCOME – AIRBAG DEPLOYED | 43 |
| 159. | DRIVER OUTCOME – EJECTED | 43 |
| 160. | DRIVER OUTCOME – EMS NUMBER | 44 |
| 161. | DRIVER OUTCOME – LEFT SCENE..... | 44 |
| 162. | DRIVER OUTCOME – MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION..... | 44 |



| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 163. | DRIVER OUTCOME – SEVERITY OF INJURY | 45 |
| 164. | DRIVER RESIDENCE – ADDRESS | 45 |
| 165. | DRIVER RESIDENCE – CITY | 46 |
| 166. | DRIVER RESIDENCE – IN/OUT OF STATE | 46 |
| 167. | DRIVER RESIDENCE – PHONE | 46 |
| 168. | DRIVER RESIDENCE – ZIP | 46 |
| 169. | DRIVER SEAT POSITION | 47 |
| 170. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – BAC | 48 |
| 171. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – BLOOD TEST ADMINISTERED | 48 |
| 172. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – BREATH TEST ADMINISTERED | 48 |
| 173. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – CONSUMED ALCOHOL | 48 |
| 174. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – CONSUMED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE | 49 |
| 175. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – CONSUMED MEDICATION | 49 |
| 176. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – FIELD SOBRIETY TEST ADMINISTERED | 49 |
| 177. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – HAD NOT CONSUMED ALCOHOL | 49 |
| 178. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – REFUSED TEST | 49 |
| 179. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – SOBRIETY UNKNOWN | 49 |
| 180. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – SUSPECTED DRUG USE | 49 |
| 181. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – TEST NOT GIVEN | 49 |
| 182. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – TESTED BY INSTRUMENT | 49 |
| 183. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – TESTED BY INSTRUMENT – ALCOHOL | 49 |
| 184. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – TESTED BY INSTRUMENT – BOTH | 49 |
| 185. | DRIVER SOBRIETY – TESTED BY INSTRUMENT – DRUGS | 49 |
| 186. | DRIVER SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER | 50 |
| 187. | INSURANCE – COMPANY | 50 |
| 188. | INSURANCE – LIABILITY | 50 |
| 189. | INSURANCE – POLICY NUMBER | 50 |
| 190. | INVOLVEMENT OF DRIVER WITH ALCOHOL | 51 |
| 191. | INVOLVEMENT OF DRIVER WITH DRUG | 52 |
| 192. | LOCATION – STREET VEHICLE TRAVELING ON | 52 |
| 193. | LOCATION – VEHICLE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL | 53 |
| 194. | MOTOR VEHICLE UNIT TYPE | 53 |
| 195. | NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS – ORIGINAL | 53 |
| 196. | NUMBER OF PASSENGERS IN VEHICLE | 54 |
| 197. | NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED IN VEHICLE | 54 |
| 198. | NUMBER OF PEOPLE UNHURT IN VEHICLE | 54 |
| 199. | NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH POSSIBLE INJURIES IN VEHICLE | 54 |
| 200. | NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH SUSPECTED MINOR INJURIES IN VEHICLE | 54 |
| 201. | NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH SUSPECTED SERIOUS INJURIES IN VEHICLE | 55 |
| 202. | NUMBER OF TOTAL PEOPLE IN VEHICLE | 55 |
| 203. | OWNER – ADDRESS | 55 |
| 204. | OWNER – COMPANY | 55 |
| 205. | OWNER – NAME | 56 |



| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 206. | OWNER – TELEPHONE | 56 |
| 207. | OWNER – ZIP | 56 |
| 208. | PED/PEC – PEDESTRIAN OR PEDALCYCLIST AT INTERSECTION..... | 56 |
| 209. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – DART/DASH | 57 |
| 210. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – ENTERING/EXITING PARKED/STANDING VEHICLE | 57 |
| 211. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – FAILURE TO OBEY TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS..... | 57 |
| 212. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY | 57 |
| 213. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – FROM BEHIND OBSTRUCTION | 57 |
| 214. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – IMPROPER PASSING | 57 |
| 215. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – IMPROPER TURN/MERGE..... | 57 |
| 216. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – IN ROADWAY IMPROPERLY (STANDING, LYING, WORKING, PLAYING) | 57 |
| 217. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – NO IMPROPER ACTION | 57 |
| 218. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – NOT VISIBLE (DARK CLOTHING, NO LIGHTING, ETC.)..... | 57 |
| 219. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – PUSHING OR WORKING ON VEHICLE..... | 58 |
| 220. | PED/PEC ACTION AT TIME OF CRASH – WRONG-WAY RIDING OR WALKING | 58 |
| 221. | PED/PEC ACTION PRIOR TO CRASH – ADJACENT TO ROADWAY (SHOULDER, MEDIAN) | 58 |
| 222. | PED/PEC ACTION PRIOR TO CRASH – CROSSING ROADWAY..... | 58 |
| 223. | PED/PEC ACTION PRIOR TO CRASH – IN ROADWAY – OTHER..... | 58 |
| 224. | PED/PEC ACTION PRIOR TO CRASH – MOVING AGAINST TRAFFIC | 58 |
| 225. | PED/PEC ACTION PRIOR TO CRASH – MOVING WITH TRAFFIC | 58 |
| 226. | PED/PEC ACTION PRIOR TO CRASH – WAITING TO CROSS ROADWAY | 58 |
| 227. | PED/PEC ACTION PRIOR TO CRASH – WALKING/CYCLING ON SIDEWALK..... | 58 |
| 228. | PED/PEC ACTION PRIOR TO CRASH – WORKING IN TRAFFICWAY (INCIDENT RESPONSE)..... | 58 |
| 229. | PED/PEC LOCATION – BICYCLE LANE | 58 |
| 230. | PED/PEC LOCATION – DRIVEWAY ACCESS..... | 58 |
| 231. | PED/PEC LOCATION – INTERSECTION – MARKED CROSSWALK | 58 |
| 232. | PED/PEC LOCATION – INTERSECTION – OTHER..... | 58 |
| 233. | PED/PEC LOCATION – INTERSECTION – UNMARKED CROSSWALK..... | 58 |
| 234. | PED/PEC LOCATION – MEDIAN/CROSSING ISLAND | 59 |
| 235. | PED/PEC LOCATION – MIDBLOCK – MARKED CROSSWALK | 59 |
| 236. | PED/PEC LOCATION – NONTRAFFICWAY AREA | 59 |
| 237. | PED/PEC LOCATION – OTHER (SPECIFY IN NARRATIVE)..... | 59 |
| 238. | PED/PEC LOCATION – SHARED-USE PATH OR TRAIL | 59 |
| 239. | PED/PEC LOCATION – SHOULDER/ROADSIDE..... | 59 |
| 240. | PED/PEC LOCATION – SIDEWALK | 59 |
| 241. | PED/PEC LOCATION – TRAVEL LANE – OTHER LOCATION | 59 |
| 242. | PEDESTRIAN – AT INTERSECTION, AGAINST SIGNAL | 59 |
| 243. | PEDESTRIAN – AT INTERSECTION, DIAGONAL | 59 |
| 244. | PEDESTRIAN – AT INTERSECTION, NO SIGNAL | 60 |
| 245. | PEDESTRIAN – AT INTERSECTION, WITH SIGNAL | 60 |
| 246. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, AT CROSSWALK | 60 |
| 247. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, FROM BEHIND OBSTRUCTION..... | 60 |
| 248. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, NO CROSSWALK | 60 |



| | | |
|------|--|----|
| 249. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, OTHER..... | 60 |
| 250. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, OTHER, TEXT | 60 |
| 251. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, PLAYING IN ROAD | 60 |
| 252. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, PUSHING OR WORKING ON VEHICLE..... | 60 |
| 253. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, STANDING | 60 |
| 254. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, WALKING AGAINST TRAFFIC..... | 60 |
| 255. | PEDESTRIAN – NOT AT INTERSECTION, WALKING WITH TRAFFIC..... | 60 |
| 256. | RECORD ID – VEHICLE NUMBER | 61 |
| 257. | ROADWAY – ROAD CHARACTER | 61 |
| 258. | ROADWAY – ROAD CONDITION | 61 |
| 259. | ROADWAY – ROAD DESIGN | 62 |
| 260. | ROADWAY – ROAD DESIGN DIVIDER | 62 |
| 261. | ROADWAY – ROAD DESIGN LANES..... | 63 |
| 262. | ROADWAY – ROAD GRADE..... | 63 |
| 263. | ROADWAY – ROAD SURFACE | 63 |
| 264. | ROADWAY – TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE | 64 |
| 265. | SEQUENCE EVENT 1 | 66 |
| 266. | SEQUENCE EVENT 2 | 66 |
| 267. | SEQUENCE EVENT 3 | 66 |
| 268. | SEQUENCE EVENT 4 | 66 |
| 269. | SEQUENCE MOST HARMFUL EVENT | 66 |
| 270. | SPEED – POSTED | 66 |
| 271. | SPEED – SAFE | 66 |
| 272. | TRAILER 1 LICENSE PLATE NUMBER..... | 66 |
| 273. | TRAILER 1 LICENSE PLATE STATE..... | 67 |
| 274. | TRAILER 1 LICENSE PLATE YEAR | 67 |
| 275. | TRAILER 1 MAKE | 67 |
| 276. | TRAILER 1 TYPE | 67 |
| 277. | TRAILER 1 YEAR | 68 |
| 278. | TRAILER 2 LICENSE PLATE NUMBER..... | 68 |
| 279. | TRAILER 2 LICENSE PLATE STATE..... | 68 |
| 280. | TRAILER 2 LICENSE PLATE YEAR | 69 |
| 281. | TRAILER 2 MAKE | 69 |
| 282. | TRAILER 2 TYPE | 69 |
| 283. | TRAILER 2 YEAR | 69 |
| 284. | TRAILER 3 LICENSE PLATE NUMBER..... | 69 |
| 285. | TRAILER 3 LICENSE PLATE STATE..... | 69 |
| 286. | TRAILER 3 LICENSE PLATE YEAR | 70 |
| 287. | TRAILER 3 MAKE | 70 |
| 288. | TRAILER 3 TYPE | 70 |
| 289. | TRAILER 3 YEAR | 70 |
| 290. | VEHICLE BODY STYLE..... | 71 |
| 291. | VEHICLE CARGO BODY..... | 73 |



| | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| 292. | VEHICLE COLOR..... | 74 |
| 293. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – ALL | 75 |
| 294. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 1 | 75 |
| 295. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 10 | 75 |
| 296. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 11 | 75 |
| 297. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 12 | 75 |
| 298. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 2 | 75 |
| 299. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 3 | 75 |
| 300. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 4 | 75 |
| 301. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 5 | 75 |
| 302. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 6 | 75 |
| 303. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 7 | 76 |
| 304. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 8 | 76 |
| 305. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – DIAGRAM LOCATION NO. 9 | 76 |
| 306. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – EXTENT | 76 |
| 307. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – NONE | 76 |
| 308. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – SEVERITY..... | 76 |
| 309. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – TOP..... | 77 |
| 310. | VEHICLE DAMAGE – UNDERCARRIAGE | 77 |
| 311. | VEHICLE INTERLOCK | 77 |
| 312. | VEHICLE MAKE..... | 77 |
| 313. | VEHICLE MODEL..... | 79 |
| 314. | VEHICLE PLATE – PLATE NUMBER | 79 |
| 315. | VEHICLE PLATE – REGISTRATION STATE..... | 79 |
| 316. | VEHICLE PLATE – REGISTRATION YEAR | 80 |
| 317. | VEHICLE TOWED..... | 80 |
| 318. | VEHICLE TOWED BY | 80 |
| 319. | VEHICLE TOWED TO | 80 |
| 320. | VEHICLE TOWED, DISABLING DAMAGE | 81 |
| 321. | VEHICLE TYPE | 81 |
| 322. | VEHICLE USE 1..... | 82 |
| 323. | VEHICLE USE 2..... | 83 |
| 324. | VEHICLE USE 3 - EMERGENCY MOTOR VEHICLE USE..... | 83 |
| 325. | VEHICLE VIN | 84 |
| 326. | VEHICLE YEAR | 84 |
| | VIOLATION LEVEL | 85 |
| 327. | ENFORCEMENT ACTION – ACTION TAKEN..... | 85 |
| 328. | ENFORCEMENT ACTION – FIRST NAME | 85 |
| 329. | ENFORCEMENT ACTION – LAST NAME | 85 |
| 330. | ENFORCEMENT ACTION – MIDDLE NAME..... | 86 |
| 331. | ENFORCEMENT ACTION – VEHICLE NUMBER..... | 86 |
| 332. | ENFORCEMENT ACTION – VIOLATION NAME..... | 86 |



| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| CHANGE RECORD | 87 |
| INDEX OF DATABASE FIELDS | 90 |



Crash Level

1. Classification – Crash Classification

Database Field = Class

Source = Copied from crash-level field Class

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

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

2. Classification – Crash Classification Analysis Code

Database Field = Analysis

Source = Copied from crash-level field Analysis

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

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

3. Classification – Crash Severity

Database Field = Severity

Source = Copied from crash-level field Severity

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

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

4. Classification – Private Property

Database Field = PrivateProperty

Source = UCR form, crash-level variable

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

This field indicates whether the crash occurred on private property. See the crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

5. Condition – Light Condition

Database Field = Light

Source = Copied from crash-level field Light

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

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



6. Contributing Factor – Top Factor in Crash

Database Field = TopCFacc

Source = Copied from crash-level field TopCFacc

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

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

7. Internal – File Location

Database Field = Loc

Source = Copied from crash-level field Loc

Type = Character Length = 145

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

8. Internal – Image Location

Database Field = ImageLoc

Source = Copied from the crash-level field ImageLoc

Type = Character Length = 345

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

9. Internal – Image Location, Appended

Database Field = AppendLoc

Source = Copied from crash-level field AppendLoc

Type = Character Length = 145

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

10. Involvement of Alcohol in Crash

Database Field = ALCInv

Source = Copied from crash-level field ALCInv

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

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



11. Involvement of Drug in Crash

Database Field = DRUGinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field DRUGinv

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

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

12. Involvement of Hazardous Material in Crash

Database Field = HZinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field HZinv

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

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

13. Involvement of Heavy Truck in Crash

Database Field = TRKinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field TRKinv

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

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

14. Involvement of Motorcycle or ATV in Crash

Database Field = MCinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field MCinv

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

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

15. Involvement of Pedalcyclist in Crash

Database Field = PECinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field PECinv

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

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



16. Involvement of Pedestrian in Crash

Database Field = PEDinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field PEDinv

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

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

17. Location – City

Database Field = City

Source = Copied from crash-level field City

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

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

18. Location – County

Database Field = County

Source = Copied from crash-level field County

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format COUNTY. or COUNTYL.] Length = 8

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

19. Location – Road System

Database Field = System

Source = Copied from crash-level field System

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

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

20. Location – Urban or Rural Designation

Database Field = UrbnRurl

Source = Copied from crash-level field UrbnRurl

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

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



21. Record ID – UCR Number

Database Field = UCRnumber

Source = UCR form, crash-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 13

The Uniform Crash Report (UCR) Number serves as the unique identifier within a given year that identifies a given crash within New Mexico for all the vehicles involved in the crash. 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. See crash-level data dictionary for more details.

22. Report – Law Enforcement Agency

Database Field = Agency

Source = Copied from crash-level field Agency

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

Length = 4

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

23. Report – TraCS Data

Database Field = TraCS

Source = Copied from crash-level field TraCS

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

Length = 1

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

24. Timing – Crash Date

Database Field = CrashDate

Source = UCR form, crash-level variable

Type = Numeric [Displayed with SAS date MMDDYY10.]

Length = 8

This field indicates the date on which the crash occurred. See crash-level data dictionary for details.

25. Timing – Day of Week

Database Field = Day

Source = Copied from crash-level field Day

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

Length = 3

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



26. Timing – Hour

Database Field = Hour

Source = Copied from crash-level field Hour

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

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

27. Timing – Military Time

Database Field = MilitaryTime

Source = Copied from crash-level field MilitaryTime

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

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

28. Timing – Month

Database Field = Month

Source = Copied from crash-level field Month

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

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

29. Timing – Year

Database Field = Year

Source = Derived, crash-level variable

Type = Numeric Length = 3

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



Vehicle Level

30. CMV Carrier Address

Database Field = CarrierAddress

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 65

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

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

32. 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 became available starting in 2012. Also see Carrier Name.

33. 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, the passengers and cargo, plus the weight of any trailer and cargo in the trailer. This field applies only to large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012.



Variable Options

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

34. 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 hazardous material class and division indicated on the bottom of the hazardous material placard, corresponding to the UCR box 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 is replacing HazmatNum, for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020. Most reports will not have a decimal indicated.

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



35. 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 became available starting with the 2012 database.

36. 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 became available starting in 2012. This field contains a wide variety of non-standard chemical names. Previously, a related field was HzType, which indicated only the type of hazardous material.

Variable Options Other Than Material Name

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

37. CMV Hazardous Material Number

Database Field = HazmatNum

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 200

This obsolete field indicates the hazardous material class and division indicated on the bottom of the hazardous material placard, corresponding to the UCR box 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 became available starting with the 2014 database, but it is being replaced by HazmatClass, 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



38. 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 became available starting in 2012. Before that, a related field was named HzPlaq. 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

39. 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. 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. Fuel spilled from the vehicle fuel tank should not be counted, although it is a hazardous material. Before 2012, this field was named HzSpill.

Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

40. 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

41. 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 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 UCR form do not have this field and the field ICCCarrierCode is more commonly filled out. This field became available starting in 2012, and it was rarely filled out after 2015.

Variable Options

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

42. 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 became available starting in 2012. Code 99 indicates the field was left blank.

43. CMV State-Issued Identification Number

Database Field = StateNum

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert from code with SAS format \$ICLB.] Length = 30

This field indicates the state-issued identification number for a commercial motor vehicle. Code 99 indicates the field was left blank. This field is available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, introduced in 2020.

44. 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 became available starting in 2012.



Apparent Contributing Factors (ACF) Definition

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

- ✓ Usage of a cell phone or other electronic device can be hard for police officers to identify as a contributing factor in crashes. Drivers might not be still using the device when the officer arrives at the crash site, and the driver might not admit to device use while driving. Only in fatal crashes can the officer request records of cell phone use. Many crashes involving device use are probably reported with the contributing factor of ACFFDriverInattention.
- ✓ Usage of a cell phone or other electronic device would have been reported under fields ACFCellPhone, ACFFDriverInattention, or ACFTexting prior to the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.
- ✓ 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 are:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Contributing Factor Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies

45. Contributing Factor – Animal(s) in Roadway

Database Field = ACFAnimal See definition above, at start of ACF section.

46. Contributing Factor – Avoid No Contact Other

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



47. Contributing Factor – Avoid No Contact Vehicle

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

48. Contributing Factor – Backup – Prior Crash

Database Field = ACFBackupCrash See definition above, at start of ACF section.

49. Contributing Factor – Backup – Prior Incident

Database Field = ACFBackupIncident See definition above, at start of ACF section.

50. Contributing Factor – Coupling Device

Database Field = ACFCouplingDevice See definition above, at start of ACF section.

51. Contributing Factor – Debris

Database Field = ACFDebris See definition above, at start of ACF section.

52. Contributing Factor – Defective Steering

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

53. Contributing Factor – Defective Tires

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

54. Contributing Factor – Disregarded Traffic Signal

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

55. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Other Activity

Database Field = ACFOtherDistraction See definition above, at start of ACF section.

56. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Passenger

Database Field = ACFPassengerDistraction See definition above, at start of ACF section.

57. Contributing Factor – Cell Phone

Database Field = ACFCellPhone See definition above, at start of ACF section.

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

58. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Talking on Cell Phone

Database Field = ACFTalkingOnCell See definition above, at start of ACF section.

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

59. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Talking on Hands-Free Device

Database Field = ACFTalkingHandsFree See definition above, at start of ACF section.

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



60. Contributing Factor – Driver Distracted by Texting

Database Field = ACFTexting See definition above, at start of ACF section.

- ✓ This field became available starting in 2012. Before 2012, texting would have been reported under fields ACFFDriverInattention or ACFCellPhone. The full name of this field changed, from just “Texting,” for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.
- ✓ Data on device use can be unreliable. See note at beginning of section on contributing factors.

61. Contributing Factor – Driver Inattention

Database Field = ACFFDriverInattention See definition above, at start of ACF section.

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

62. Contributing Factor – Driverless Moving Vehicle

Database Field = ACFFDriverlessMovingVe See definition above, at start of ACF section.

This field is being phased out, with the E July 2018 crash report form, which was introduced in 2020.

63. Contributing Factor – Drove Left of Center

Database Field = ACFFDroveLeftOfCenter See definition above, at start of ACF section.

64. Contributing Factor – Excessive Speed

Database Field = ACFFExcessiveSpeed See definition above, at start of ACF section.

65. Contributing Factor – Exhaust System

Database Field = ACFFExhaust See definition above, at start of ACF section.

66. Contributing Factor – Failed to Yield for Emergency Vehicle

Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldEmgcyVe See definition above, at start of ACF section.

67. Contributing Factor – Failed to Yield for Police Vehicle

Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldPoliceVe See definition above, at start of ACF section.

68. Contributing Factor – Failed to Yield Right of Way

Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldRightOfWay See definition above, at start of ACF section.

69. Contributing Factor – Following Too Closely

Database Field = ACFFollowingTooClosely See definition above, at start of ACF section.

70. Contributing Factor – High-Speed Pursuit

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

71. Contributing Factor – Improper Backing

Database Field = ACFFImproperBacking See definition above, at start of ACF section.



72. Contributing Factor – Improper Lane Change

Database Field = ACFImproperLaneChange See definition above, at start of ACF section.

73. Contributing Factor – Improper Overtaking

Database Field = ACFImproperOvertaking See definition above, at start of ACF section.

74. Contributing Factor – Inadequate Brakes

Database Field = ACFInadequateBrakes See definition above, at start of ACF section.

75. Contributing Factor – Lights (Head, Signal, Tail)

Database Field = ACFLights See definition above, at start of ACF section.

76. Contributing Factor – Low Visibility Due To Glare

Database Field = ACFGlare See definition above, at start of ACF section.

77. Contributing Factor – Low Visibility Due To Smoke

Database Field = ACFLowVisibilityDueToSmoke See definition above, at start of ACF section.

78. Contributing Factor – Made Improper Turn

Database Field = ACFMadeImproperTurn See definition above, at start of ACF section.

79. Contributing Factor – Mirrors

Database Field = ACFMirrors See definition above, at start of ACF section.

80. Contributing Factor – No Driver Error

Database Field = ACFOtherNoDriverError See definition above, at start of ACF section.

- ✓ 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.

81. Contributing Factor – None

Database Field = ACFNone See definition above, at start of ACF section.

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".

82. Contributing Factor – Obstruction in Road

Database Field = ACFRoadObstruction See definition above, at start of ACF section.

83. Contributing Factor – Other Improper Driving

Database Field = ACFOtherImproperDriving See definition above, at start of ACF section.



84. Contributing Factor – Other Mechanical Defect

Database Field = ACFOtherMechanicalDefect See definition above, at start of ACF section.

85. Contributing Factor – Other Visual Obstruction

Database Field = ACFVisualObstruction See definition above, at start of ACF section.

86. Contributing Factor – Passed Stop Sign

Database Field = ACFPassedStopSign See definition above, at start of ACF section.

87. Contributing Factor – Pedestrian Error

Database Field = ACFPedestrianError See definition above, at start of ACF section.

88. Contributing Factor – Road Defect

Database Field = ACFRoadDefect See definition above, at start of ACF section.

89. Contributing Factor – Road Surface Conditions

Database Field = ACFRoadSurface See definition above, at start of ACF section.

90. Contributing Factor – Speed Too Fast for Conditions

Database Field = ACFSpeed2FastForConditions See definition above, at start of ACF section.

91. Contributing Factor – Suspension

Database Field = ACFSuspension See definition above, at start of ACF section.

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

- ✓ This field is being phased out with the E July 2018 crash report form, which was introduced in 2020. It will no longer be available (derived) for crashes that occurred in 2020 and later.

Variable Options

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 = Alcohol/drug involved | 9 = Following too closely |
| 2 = Pedestrian error | 10 = Made improper turn |
| 3 = Disregarded traffic signal | 11 = Improper overtaking |
| 4 = Passed stop sign | 12 = Improper lane change |
| 5 = Failed to yield right of way | 13 = Improper backing |
| 6 = Excessive speed | 14 = Traffic control not functioning |
| 7 = Speed too fast for conditions | 15 = Defective steering |
| 8 = Drove left of center | 16 = Inadequate brakes |



- | | |
|---|--|
| 17 = Defective tires | 23 = Vehicle skidded before applying brakes |
| 18 = Other mechanical defect | 24 = Driver inattention (includes cell phone/texting) |
| 19 = Road defect | 25 = Other improper driving |
| 20 = Avoid no contact – (with other) vehicle | 26 = Other – No driver error |
| 21 = Avoid no contact – other (pedestrian, animal, etc.) | 27 = None |
| 22 = Driverless moving vehicle | 28 = Missing data |

93. Contributing Factor – Traffic Congestion

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

94. Contributing Factor – Traffic Control Inoperable or Missing

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

95. Contributing Factor – Under the Influence of Alcohol

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

96. Contributing Factor – Under the Influence of Drugs or Medication

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

97. Contributing Factor – Vehicle Skidded Before Braking

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

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

98. Contributing Factor – Weather Conditionns

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

99. Contributing Factor – Wheels

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

100. Contributing Factor – Windows, Windshield

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

101. Contributing Factor – Wipers

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



Driver Action (DA) Definition

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

- ✓ 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 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 APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Driver Action Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies

102. Driver Action – Backing

Database Field = DABacking See definition above, at start of DA section

103. Driver Action – Changing Lanes

Database Field = DACHanging See definition above, at start of DA section.

104. Driver Action – Entering Traffic Lane

Database Field = DAEntering See definition above, at start of DA section.

105. Driver Action – Going Straight

Database Field = DAGoingStraight See definition above, at start of DA section.

106. Driver Action – Leaving Traffic Lane

Database Field = DALeaving See definition above, at start of DA section.

107. Driver Action – Left Turn

Database Field = DALeftTurn See definition above, at start of DA section.

108. Driver Action – Negotiating a Curve

Database Field = DACurve See definition above, at start of DA section

109. Driver Action – Operated MV in Reckless or Aggressive Manner

Database Field = DAREckless See definition above, at start of DA section.

110. Driver Action – Other (specify in narrative)



Database Field = DAOther See definition above, at start of DA section.

111. Driver Action – Overcorrection or Oversteering

Database Field = DAOvercorrecting See definition above, at start of DA section.

112. Driver Action – Overtaking or Passing

Database Field = DAOvertakingPassing See definition above, at start of DA section.

113. Driver Action – Parked

Database Field = DAParked See definition above, at start of DA section.

114. Driver Action – Ran Red Light

Database Field = DARanRedLight See definition above, at start of DA section.

115. Driver Action – Right Turn

Database Field = DARightTurn See definition above, at start of DA section.

116. Driver Action – Slowing

Database Field = DASlowing See definition above, at start of DA section.

117. Driver Action – Start From Park

Database Field = DASTartFromPark See definition above, at start of DA section.

118. Driver Action – Start in Traffic Lane

Database Field = DASTartInTrafficLane See definition above, at start of DA section.

119. Driver Action – Stopped for Sign or Signal

Database Field = DASToppedForSignsSignal See definition above, at start of DA section.

120. Driver Action – Stopped in Traffic

Database Field = DASToppedInTraffic See definition above, at start of DA section.

121. Driver Action – Stopped for Traffic

Database Field = DASToppedForTraffic See definition above, at start of DA section.

122. Driver Action – Unknown

Database Field = DAUnknown See definition above, at start of DA section.

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

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

123. Driver Action – U-Turn

Database Field = DAUTurn See definition above, at start of DA section.

124. Driver Action – Wrong Way

Database Field = DAWrongWay See definition above, at start of DA section.



Driver Physical Condition Definition

The Physical Condition section of the UCR form indicates the physical condition of the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist. More than one field can apply for each driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist. “Medication” may include any legal prescription drug or over-the-counter medication, such as cough syrup or aspirin, as well as illegal drugs of any type. These fields became available starting in 2012. 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 APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Physical Condition Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies

125. Driver Condition – Amputee

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

126. Driver Condition – Emotional (depressed, angry, disturbed, etc.)

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

127. Driver Condition – Eyesight Impaired

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

128. Driver Condition – Fatigued or Asleep

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

129. Driver Condition – Hearing Impaired

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

130. Driver Condition – Illness, Fainted

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

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

131. Driver Condition – Medication, Drugs Or Alcohol

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

132. Driver Condition – No Apparent Defects

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

133. Driver Condition – Other

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

“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



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

139. Driver Demographics – Sex

Database Field = DrSex

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

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

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

Variable Options

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

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

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



141. Driver License – Commerical Driver License

Database Field = DLcdl

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

This field indicates whether the driver license is a commerical 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

142. 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. Before 2012, this field was named DBirth. See the ReportDate field in the crash-level data dictionary for variable options.

- ✓ 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.

143. 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 became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

H = Hazardous materials transportation

N = Hauling liquids and gasses in bulk 1001 gal. or >

P = 16 or more passengers including driver

S = School bus

T = Combined vehicle with double or triple trailers

W = 2- or 3-wheel motorcycle 100cc or >

X = Combination of N and H endorsements

Y = 2- or 3-wheel motorcycle 49-99 cc

Z = 2- or 3-wheel motorcycle with auto trans <50 cc

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



144. 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 and must be renewed. 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. This field became available starting in 2012. See the ReportDate field in the crash-level data dictionary for variable options.

145. Driver License – Number

Database Field = DLNumber

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 28

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

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

146. 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. Usually this deals with restrictions due to vision or physical ability. Before 2012, this field was named DRestr. 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 | M = Except Class A bus |
| C = Mechanical aids | N = Except Class A and B bus |
| D = Prosthetic aids | O = Except tractor trailer |
| E = Automatic transmission – CMV | P = Ignition interlock |
| F = Outside mirrors | S = Gov’t vehicle only and as gov’t employee |
| G = Limit to daylight only | T = Bus only (Class B or C) |
| H = Limit to employment | W = Instructional or learner permit |
| I = Limit to local area only | X = Medical (6-month permit) |
| J = Automatic trans only – Non-CMV | Y = Yearly renewal |
| K = CDL – intrastate only | 0 = No restrictions |
| L = Vehicles without air brakes | 10 = Corrective lenses |



- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 11 = Contact lens | 18 = Outside mirrors |
| 12 = Limit to daylight only | 19 = Other |
| 13 = Route restricted | 98 = Invalid code |
| 14 = Hand Controls | 99 = Left blank |
| 17 = Prosthetic aids | |

147. 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 in which a driver/pedestrian/pedalcyclist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle ID is registered as living according to the crash report. The variable option 'MX' (Estado de Mexico) is sometimes used to indicate a license from Mexico. Before 2012, this field was named DState, and codes for foreign jurisdictions were not used. OT was used for Other. Blank or UK were used for Unknown or other.

Variable Options

U.S. STATES

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| AL = Alabama | MT = Montana |
| AK = Alaska | NE = Nebraska |
| AZ = Arizona | NV = Nevada |
| AR = Arkansas | NH = New Hampshire |
| CA = California | NJ = New Jersey |
| CO = Colorado | NM = New Mexico |
| CT = Connecticut | NY = New York |
| DE = Delaware | NC = North Carolina |
| DC = District of Columbia | ND = North Dakota |
| FL = Florida | OH = Ohio |
| GA = Georgia | OK = Oklahoma |
| HI = Hawaii | OR = Oregon |
| ID = Idaho | PA = Pennsylvania |
| IL = Illinois | RI = Rhode Island |
| IN = Indiana | SC = South Carolina |
| IA = Iowa | SD = South Dakota |
| KS = Kansas | TN = Tennessee |
| KY = Kentucky | TX = Texas |
| LA = Louisiana | UT = Utah |
| ME = Maine | VT = Vermont |
| MD = Maryland | VA = Virginia |
| MA = Massachusetts | WA = Washington |
| MI = Michigan | WV = West Virginia |
| MN = Minnesota | WI = Wisconsin |
| MS = Mississippi | WY = Wyoming |
| MO = Missouri | |



U.S. POSSESSIONS

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

CANADIAN PROVINCES

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| AB = Alberta | NU = Nunavit |
| BC = British Columbia | ON = Ontario |
| MB = Manitoba | PE = Prince Edward |
| NB = New Brunswick | QC = Quebec |
| NL = Newfoundland and Labrador | SK = Saskatchewan |
| NT = Northwest Territories | YT = Yukon Territory |
| NS = Nova Scotia | |

MEXICAN STATES

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| AG = Aguascalientes | MO = Morelos |
| BC = Baja California | NA = Nayarit |
| BN = Baja California Norte | NL = Nuevo Leon |
| BS = Baja California Sur | OA = Oaxaca |
| CM = Campeche | PU = Puebla |
| CS = Chiapas | QT = Queretaro |
| CH = Chihuahua | QR = Quintana Roo |
| CO = Coahuila | SL = San Luis Potosi |
| CL = Colima | SI = Sinaloa |
| DF = District Federal | SO = Sonora |
| DG = Durango | TB = Tabasco |
| GT = Guanajuato | TM = Tamaulipas |
| GR = Guerrero | TL = Tlaxcala |
| HG = Hidalgo | VE = Veracruz |
| JA = Jalisco | YU = Yucatan |
| MX = Estado de Mexico | ZA = Zacatecas |
| MI = Michoacan | |

MISSING DATA

98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank



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

Variable Options

- V = Valid
- S = Suspended
- R = Revoked
- E = Expired
- I = Interlock (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- X = Invalid (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- N = No License (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- U = Unknown (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

149. 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 driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash for a particular vehicle and which type of motor vehicles the driver is qualified to drive. Before 2012, this field was named DType. 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
- N = None (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- P = Provisional license or learner's permit (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- U = Unknown (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- X = Not licensed
- M = Motorcycle only
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank



150. Driver Name – First

Database Field = DrFirstName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 25

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

151. Driver Name – Last

Database Field = DrLastName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 67

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

152. Driver Name – Middle

Database Field = DrMiddleName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 20

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

153. 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 is an obsolete variable that indicates the type of driver occupant protection (such as a seatbelt or helmet) and whether it was used. It is no longer available. Use Driver Occupant Protection Code (DrOPCode) instead of Belt. See occupant-level data dictionary for details.

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

Variable Options

- 0 = Not stated
- 1 = Restraints not installed
- 2 = Restraints installed but not used
- 3 = Lap belt used
- 4 = Harness installed but not used (old code)
- 5 = Shoulder harness used
- 6 = Belt and harness used
- 7 = Ejected from vehicle (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- 8 = Child restraint used – seat type unknown (Being phased out with E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- 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



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

Original Helmet field data became increasingly unreliable after 2005 when the Helmet Yes/No field was removed from the UCR. Therefore, for data 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 is assumed to indicate helmet used. Many officers historically used occupant protection code 6 to indicate helmet used, and after 2005 gradually changed to using code 9.

Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

U = Unknown

156. 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. This field became available starting in 2012. The fields DrOPCode and DrOPProperlyUsed both contain data on belt and helmet usage and are adjacent to each other on the UCR form. Generally, the field DrOPCode is used for analysis of belt and helmet use.

Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

I = Indeterminate (obsolete after 2019)

NA = Not applicable

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



157. Driver Occupation

Database Field = DrOccupation

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 60

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

158. 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 became available starting in 2012, but is derived in data before 2012 if the Belt field contained a value of 9 for a motor vehicle.

Variable Options

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

159. 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 became available starting in 2012, but before 2012 it may be derived from the Belt field.

Variable Options

- N = Not ejected
- P = Partially ejected
- T = Totally ejected
- O = Not applicable (motorcycle or bicycle, etc.)
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank



160. 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 units. Usually it contains a 5-digit EMS number, but may contain a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field became available starting in 2012.

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

Variable Options

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

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

Variable Options

- EA = EMS air
- EG = EMS ground
- LE = Law enforcement
- OT = Other
- NT = Not transported
- UK = Unknown
- N = No
- Y = Yes
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank



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

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

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

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

Variable Options

K = Killed

A = Suspected serious injury

B = Suspected minor injury

C = Complaint of injury

O = No apparent injury

164. Driver Residence – Address

Database Field = DrAddress

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 90

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



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

166. 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.

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

Variable Options

N = Not stated

O = Out-of-state resident

S = State resident

167. Driver Residence – Phone

Database Field = DrPhone

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 14

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

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

Variable Options Other Than ZIP code

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



169. 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. It is left blank up to 30 percent of the time for drivers. 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 on pedestrian conveyances such as skateboards and wheelchairs.

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

Variable Options

CF = Center front

LF = Left front

RF = Right front

MD = Motorcycle driver

PC = Pedalcyclist

PD = Pedestrian

PO = Pedestrian, other

NA = Not applicable

UN = Unknown

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank



Sobriety Definition

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

Use the derived fields DAAlc and DDrug to identify alcohol-involved or drug-involved drivers, pedestrians, or pedalcyclists in the crash database. These two fields reflect the multiple ways an officer can identify sobriety on the UCR.

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 APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies

170. 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 cannot be used to analyze whether a driver's BAC was over the legal limit. Often officers do not know a BAC test result before completing the UCR and this field is often left blank for alcohol-involved drivers. Use the field DAAlc for identifying alcohol-involved drivers, pedestrians and pedalcyclists.
- ✓ Starting with 2016 data, BAC data supplied by the Office of the Medical Investigator (OMI) for crash-related fatalities is reflected in the SobrietyBAC field. A value of 0.999 is sometimes used and indicates a BAC above 0.08 but the exact value could not be determined by OMI for the decedent.

171. Driver Sobriety – Blood Test Administered

Database Field = SobrietyBloodTest

See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

172. Driver Sobriety – Breath Test Administered

Database Field = SobrietyBreathTest

See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

173. Driver Sobriety – Consumed Alcohol

Database Field = SobrietyConsumeAlcohol

See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

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



174. Driver Sobriety – Consumed Controlled Substance

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

175. Driver Sobriety – Consumed Medication

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

176. Driver Sobriety – Field Sobriety Test Administered

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

177. Driver Sobriety – Had Not Consumed Alcohol

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

178. Driver Sobriety – Refused Test

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

179. Driver Sobriety – Sobriety Unknown

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

180. Driver Sobriety – Suspected Drug Use

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

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

181. Driver Sobriety – Test Not Given

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

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

182. Driver Sobriety – Tested by Instrument

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

183. Driver Sobriety – Tested by Instrument – Alcohol

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

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

184. Driver Sobriety – Tested by Instrument – Both

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

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

185. Driver Sobriety – Tested by Instrument – Drugs

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

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



186. Driver Social Security Number

Database Field = DrSSN

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 28

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

187. Insurance – Company

Database Field = InsuredBy

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 82

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

188. Insurance – Liability

Database Field = LiabilityInsurance

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

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

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 UCR form do not have this field. Before 2012, this field was named Insure.

Variable Options

N = No

Y = Yes

U = Unknown

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

189. 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 contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.



190. Involvement of Driver with Alcohol

Database Field = DA1c

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

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

This field indicates whether the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist was under the influence of alcohol. It includes alcohol use both over and under the legal limit. The DA1c field identifies an indication on the UCR that 1) a DWI citation was issued to the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist, 2) alcohol consumption by the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist was a contributing factor to the crash, or 3) the driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist was suspected of being under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol involvement only identified in the narrative of the UCR is not included.

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

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

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

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

Variable Options

0 = Not involved

1 = Involved



191. 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 driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist was under the influence of drugs or medication, had consumed a controlled substance, or had consumed medication. Most drug-involved drivers are also alcohol-involved. Before 2012, codes 1, 2 or 3 all indicate driver drug involvement. This field was named Drug prior to the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

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

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

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

Variable Options

- 0 = Not involved
- 1 = Involved

192. 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 became available starting in 2012.



193. 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 was named Direc and included obsolete codes B (backing) and P (parked).

Variable Options

- N = North
- S = South
- E = East
- W = West
- NE = Northeast
- NW = Northwest
- SW = Southwest
- SE = Southeast
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

194. 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

195. 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.



196. 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 became available starting in 2012.

197. 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. The terms “fatalities” and “deaths” are synonymous with “killed.” It is not the same as the crash-level Killed field, which indicates the total number of people killed in the crash. This field was named Killed before the release of the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

198. 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.

199. 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.

200. 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.

201. 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.

202. 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.

203. Owner – Address

Database Field = OwnersAddress

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 65

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

204. Owner – Company

Database Field = OwnersCompany

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 55

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



205. Owner – Name

Database Field = OwnersName

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 65

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

206. Owner – Telephone

Database Field = OwnersPhone

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 14

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

207. Owner – ZIP

Database Field = OwnersZIP

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 11

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

208. 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



Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Actions (PDPC) Definition

The Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Action section of the UCR form is a list, for each pedestrian or pedalcyclist 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 pedestrian or pedalcyclist action field listed below, code 1 indicates that the action applies. These fields are available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was 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 APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Action Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Apply

209. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Dart/Dash

Database Field = PDPCAction10 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

210. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Entering/Exiting Parked/Standing Vehicle

Database Field = PDPCAction16 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

211. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Failure to Obey Traffic Signs, Signals

Database Field = PDPCAction12 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

212. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Failure to Yield Right-of-Way

Database Field = PDPCAction11 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

213. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – From Behind Obstruction

Database Field = PDPCAction13 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

214. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Improper Passing

Database Field = PDPCAction19 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

215. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Improper Turn/Merge

Database Field = PDPCAction18 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

216. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – In Roadway Improperly (Standing, Lying, Working, Playing)

Database Field = PDPCAction14 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

217. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – No Improper Action

Database Field = PDPCAction09 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

218. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Not Visible (Dark Clothing, No Lighting, Etc.)

Database Field = PDPCAction17 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.



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

Database Field = PDPCAction15 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

220. Ped/Pec Action at Time of Crash – Wrong-Way Riding or Walking

Database Field = PDPCAction20 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

221. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Adjacent to Roadway (Shoulder, Median)

Database Field = PDPCAction07 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

222. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Crossing Roadway

Database Field = PDPCAction01 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

223. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – In Roadway – Other

Database Field = PDPCAction06 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

224. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Moving Against Traffic

Database Field = PDPCAction02 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

225. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Moving With Traffic

Database Field = PDPCAction03 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

226. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Waiting to Cross Roadway

Database Field = PDPCAction04 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

227. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Walking/Cycling on Sidewalk

Database Field = PDPCAction05 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

228. Ped/Pec Action Prior to Crash – Working in Trafficway (Incident Response)

Database Field = PDPCAction08 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

229. Ped/Pec Location – Bicycle Lane

Database Field = PDPCAction27 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

230. Ped/Pec Location – DrivewayAccess

Database Field = PDPCAction30 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

231. Ped/Pec Location – Intersection – Marked Crosswalk

Database Field = PDPCAction21 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

232. Ped/Pec Location – Intersection – Other

Database Field = PDPCAction23 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

233. Ped/Pec Location – Intersection – Unmarked Crosswalk

Database Field = PDPCAction22 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.



234. Ped/Pec Location – Median/Crossing Island

Database Field = PDPCAction24 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

235. Ped/Pec Location – Midblock – Marked Crosswalk

Database Field = PDPCAction25 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

236. Ped/Pec Location – Nontrafficway Areaa

Database Field = PDPCAction32 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

237. Ped/Pec Location – Other (Specify in Narrative)

Database Field = PDPCAction33 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

238. Ped/Pec Location – Shared-Use Path or Trail

Database Field = PDPCAction31 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

239. Ped/Pec Location – Shoulder/Roadside

Database Field = PDPCAction28 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

240. Ped/Pec Location – Sidewalk

Database Field = PDPCAction29 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

241. Ped/Pec Location – Travel Lane – Other Location

Database Field = PDPCAction26 See definition above, at start of PDPC section.

Outdated Pedestrian and Pedalcyclist Actions

The following fields are being phased out, with the E July 2018 crash report form, which was introduced in 2020. They are being replaced by fields PDPCAction1 through PDPCAction33. Although historically referred to as pedestrian actions (“PA”), they also applied to pedalcyclists. These fields became available starting in 2012. Before 2012, the information was contained in the fields PedActA, PedActB and PedActC.

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

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

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

Variable Options for All Pedestrian/Pedalcyclist Action Fields

0 = Does not apply

1 = Apply

242. Pedestrian – At Intersection, Against Signal

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

243. Pedestrian – At Intersection, Diagonal

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



244. Pedestrian – At Intersection, No Signal

Database Field = PedAtIntNoSignal

See definition above, at start of PA section.

245. Pedestrian – At Intersection, With Signal

Database Field = PedAtIntWithSignal

See definition above, at start of PA section.

246. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, At Crosswalk

Database Field = PedNotIntCrosswalk

See definition above, at start of PA section.

247. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, From Behind Obstruction

Database Field = PedNotIntFromBehindObstruct

See definition above, at start of PA section.

248. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, No Crosswalk

Database Field = PedNotIntNoCrosswalk

See definition above, at start of PA section.

249. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Other

Database Field = PedNotIntOther

See definition above, at start of PA section.

250. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Other, Text

Database Field = PedNotIntOtherText

Type = Character

Length = 100

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

251. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Playing In Road

Database Field = PedNotIntPlayinginRoad

See definition above, at start of PA section.

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

Database Field = PedNotIntPushWorkOnVe

See definition above, at start of PA section.

253. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Standing

Database Field = PedNotIntStanding

See definition above, at start of PA section.

254. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Walking Against Traffic

Database Field = PedNotIntWalkAgainstTraffic

See definition above, at start of PA section.

255. Pedestrian – Not at Intersection, Walking With Traffic

Database Field = PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic

See definition above, at start of PA section.



256. Record ID – Vehicle Number

Database Field = VehNo

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 3

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

257. Roadway – Road Character

Database Field = RoadCharVe

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

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

The field indicates whether and where the vehicle was on a curve. 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 (Being phased out with the 2020 introduction of E July 2018 crash report form.)
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

258. 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. Before 2012, this field was named RoadCond. 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
- 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



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

Variable Options

- 1 = One-way
- 2 = Ramp
- 3 = Full access control (e.g. highway or Interstate)
- 4 = Undeveloped
- 5 = Alley
- 6 = Other
- 7 = Construction zone (Being phased out with the E July 2018 form introduced 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

260. 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 UCR 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



261. 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 to one vehicle.

Variable Options

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

262. 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 (Being phased out with the E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- 4 = Dip
- 5 = Uphill
- 6 = Downhill
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

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

264. 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. Before 2012, this field was named TContrl. 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.

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

Variable Options

- 1 = No passing zone
- 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
- 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 of the UCR form allows officers to indicate, for each vehicle involved in the crash, the first four events of the crash. It is often left blank, or the officer uses “OTC” to refer the reader to the crash report narrative. The values listed below apply to 2013 and newer data, while data from 2012 may contain a wide variety of possible values. This field became available starting in 2012.

Source, Type and Length for All Sequence of Events Fields

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character [Convert 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 (obsolete after 2019)
- ROR = Ran off road
- SU = Separation of units
- TFO = Thrown or falling object

Missing data:

- 98 = Invalid Code
- 99 = Left Blank



265. Sequence Event 1

Database Field = SequenceEvent1

See definition above, at start of SE section.

266. Sequence Event 2

Database Field = SequenceEvent2

See definition above, at start of SE section.

267. Sequence Event 3

Database Field = SequenceEvent3

See definition above, at start of SE section.

268. Sequence Event 4

Database Field = SequenceEvent4

See definition above, at start of SE section.

269. Sequence Most Harmful Event

Database Field = MHE

See definition above, at start of SE section.

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.

270. 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. It is often left blank and may contain a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field became available in 2012.

271. 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. It is often left blank and may contain a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field became available starting in 2012.

272. 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 became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than License Number

99 = Left blank



273. 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 license plate state of registration of the trailer or towed vehicle. The possible values listed under the field DLState are common code options, but data might contain a wide variety of possible values. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options Other Than State

99 = Left blank

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

Variable Options Other Than Year

9999 = Left blank

9998 = Invalid code

275. 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. It may contain a wide variety of possible values. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Trailer Make

99 = Left blank

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

Variable Options

AC = Auto carrier

BT = Boat

CL = Cable reel

CT = Camping



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

277. 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 model year of the trailer or towed vehicle. For every year, there are a couple of impossible dates. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options Other Than Year

9999 = Left blank

9998 = Invalid code

278. Trailer 2 License Plate Number

Database Field = Trailer2LicNumber

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 23

See Trailer 1 License Plate Number.

279. 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.



280. Trailer 2 License Plate Year

Database Field = Trailer2LicYear

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

See Trailer 1 License Plate Year.

281. Trailer 2 Make

Database Field = Trailer2Make

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 9

See Trailer 1 Make.

282. Trailer 2 Type

Database Field = Trailer2Type

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 7

See Trailer 1 Type.

283. Trailer 2 Year

Database Field = Trailer2Year

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

See Trailer 1 Year.

284. Trailer 3 License Plate Number

Database Field = Trailer3LicNumber

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 7

See Trailer 1 License Plate Number.

285. 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.



286. Trailer 3 License Plate Year

Database Field = Trailer3LicYear

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

See Trailer 1 License Plate Year.

287. Trailer 3 Make

Database Field = Trailer3Make

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 14

See Trailer 1 Make.

288. Trailer 3 Type

Database Field = Trailer3Type

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 7

See Trailer 1 Type.

289. Trailer 3 Year

Database Field = Trailer3Year

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric

Length = 8

See Trailer 1 Year.



290. Vehicle Body Style

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 UCR form. This field became available starting in 2012. The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form added several variable codes. The new variable 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 the field TypeV instead of VeBodyStyle because TypeV contains a shorter list of vehicle types and identifies non-motorized vehicles (pedestrians and pedalcyclists).
- ✓ Use this field to distinguish between motorcycles and ATVs.
- ✓ An ATV is a vehicle designed solely for off-road use. ATVs include 3- and 4-wheelers, OHVs (off-highway vehicles), and UTVs (utility side-by-side vehicles).
- ✓ A motorcycle is a motor vehicle having a seat or saddle and designed to travel on not more than three wheels. Motorcycles include dirt bikes. Before June 2018, mopeds and dirt bikes were not definitively classified. They may be in the crash database as either an ATV or motorcycle. Mopeds, motor-assisted bicycles and motorized scooters with seats were included in motorcycles, from June 2018 to the 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form, when they were moved to the variable option of MP – Moped or Scooter.
- ✓ Also, some vehicles straddle the definition between motorcycles and cars, but are classified as motorcycles. These have three wheels (with one in the back), seat riders in bucket seats instead of astride, and have steering wheels instead of handlebars. But they might not meet automobile safety standards. One example is the Polaris Slingshot.
- ✓ The VeBodyStyle code UT is often incorrectly reported on the UCR form to indicate a utility vehicle, when, in fact, this code indicates an unknown heavy truck greater than 10,000 lbs. During database cleaning, unless another variable indicates the vehicle is a heavy truck, the code UT is changed to SV.
- ✓ During data cleaning, medium pickups for personal use that were originally classified on the crash report as code MT are converted to either codes PK or LT, so that code MT contains primarily heavy trucks.
- ✓ 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
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



291. 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 one which best represents the purpose for which the vehicle was designed and built. If no cargo body is attached to the vehicle, the officer is supposed to enter NA for “not applicable.” The values listed below apply to 2014 and newer data, while data from 2012 and 2013 may contain a wide variety of possible values.

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

Variable Options

- AT = Auto transporter
- B1 = Bus (9-15 people)
- B2 = Bus (>15 people)
- CT = Cargo tank
- CM = Concrete mixer
- DT = Dump
- FB = Flat bed
- GG = Garbage/refuse
- HT = Hopper (grain, gravel, chips)
- IC = Intermodal chassis
- LT = Log truck
- NA = No cargo body or not applicable
- OT = Other
- PL = Pole
- VN = Van/enclosed box
- VT = Vehicle towing other vehicle
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank



292. 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 became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

AME = Amethyst (purple)
BGE = Beige
BLK = Black
BLU = Blue
BRO = Brown
BRZ = Bronze
CAM = Camouflage
COM = Chrome/stainless steel
CPR = Copper
CRM = 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 Vehicle Damage fields except for VeDamageExtent and VeDamageSeverity, Code 1 indicates that the vehicle was damaged in the location specified in the name of the field. Fields for Diagram Location No. 1 through No. 12 apply to the vehicle damage diagram. Diagram location fields became available starting in 2012.

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

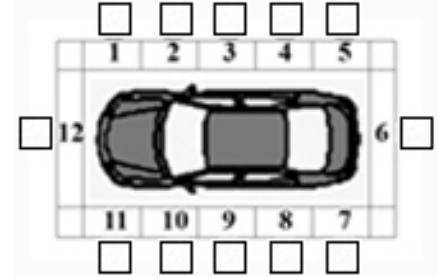
Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format APPLIES.]

Length = 8

Variable Options

0 = Does not apply

1 = Applies



293. Vehicle Damage – All

Database Field = VeDamageAll

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

294. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 1

Database Field = VeDamage1

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

295. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 10

Database Field = VeDamage10

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

296. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 11

Database Field = VeDamage11

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

297. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 12

Database Field = VeDamage12

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

298. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 2

Database Field = VeDamage2

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

299. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 3

Database Field = VeDamage3

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

300. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 4

Database Field = VeDamage4

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

301. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 5

Database Field = VeDamage5

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

302. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 6

Database Field = VeDamage6

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.



303. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 7

Database Field = VeDamage7

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

304. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 8

Database Field = VeDamage8

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

305. Vehicle Damage – Diagram Location No. 9

Database Field = VeDamage9

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

306. Vehicle Damage – Extent

Database Field = VeDamageExtent

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

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

Damage intensity decreases from 0 to 5, but code 6 corresponds to maximal damage. Before 2012, this field was named Damage. With the 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form, the variable option 7 – Minor Damage became available, and the variables 0, 3, 4 and 6 are being phased out.

Variable Options

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

307. Vehicle Damage – None

Database Field = VeDamageNone

See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

308. Vehicle Damage – Severity

Database Field = VeDamageSeverity

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

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

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

Variable Options

- 0 = Unknown
- 1 = None
- 2 = Slight



- 3 = Moderate
- 4 = Heavy
- 5 = All areas
- 6 = Property (new code starting in 2017)
- 7 = Fire (new code starting in 2017)
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

309. Vehicle Damage – Top

Database Field = VeDamageTop See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

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

310. Vehicle Damage – Undercarriage

Database Field = VeDamageUndercarriage See definition above, at start of VeDamage section.

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

311. 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 became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

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

312. 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 distinctive brand applied to a group of motor vehicles by a manufacturer. It may contain a wide variety of possible values. Although the UCR lists commonly used codes, officers may use any codes from the National Crime Information Center, NCIC, manual for vehicle make and model codes. Before 2012, this field was named VMake.

- ✓ 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 UCR form: 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 UCR: AUST, BROCC, DELO, DAIH, and WHIT.



Variable Options

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

313. 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 nonstandardized values. This field became available for crashes reported using the E July 2018 form, which was introduced in 2020.

Variable Options Other Than Model

98 = Invalid code
 99 = Left blank

314. 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. Before 2012, this field was named VLic. This field contains personal identifiers.

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

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

Variable Options

- See Driver License State



316. 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. Before 2012, this field was named VLYear.

Variable Options Other Than Year

9999 = Left blank

9998 = Invalid code

317. Vehicle Towed

Database Field = VeTowed

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Numeric [Convert from code with SAS format YESNO.] Length = 2

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

Variable Options

0 = No

1 = Yes

98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

318. Vehicle Towed By

Database Field = VeTowedBy

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 50

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

319. Vehicle Towed To

Database Field = VeTowedTo

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character Length = 50

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



320. Vehicle Towed, Disabling Damage

Database Field = VeTowedDisabled

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

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

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

Variable Options

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

321. Vehicle Type

Database Field = TypeV

Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable

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

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

The introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form in 2020 added new codes for vehicle body style (MO, MP, MT, SM, TO, and VC) and new seat position code PO. These new codes only further subdivide older codes, and thus they are not expected to change the counts of the respective groupings in TypeV.

- ✓ 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 or AV, or DrSeatPos code MD.
- ✓ Code 6 represents DrSeatPos code PC, and takes precedence over VeBodyStyle when the value is PC.
- ✓ Code 7 represents DrSeatPos code PD or PO, and takes precedence over VeBodyStyle when the value is PD or PO.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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



- 6 = Pedalcyclist
- 7 = Pedestrian
- 8 = Other
- 9 = Van, SUV or 4WD
- 10 = Unknown

322. Vehicle Use 1

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 being served by this vehicle regardless of whether the function is marked on the vehicle. This field is supposed to be filled out on the crash form only for large trucks and buses. This field became available starting in 2012. The 2020 introduction of the E July 2018 crash report form added several variable codes, which might decrease use of other codes. 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 | PO – Postal Vehicle |
| LM – Limo | PV – Police |
| NS – No Special Function | TX – Taxi |
| NT – Nontransport Emergency Services Vehicle | VA – Van Not for Personal Use |

Variable Options

- AM = Ambulance
- CB = Church bus
- CM = Construction/maintenance
- CT = Charter/tour bus
- FR = Fire (formerly Fire/Rescue before release of E July 2018 version of UCR in 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 (Being phased out with the E July 2018 form in 2020.)
- TX = Taxi
- VA = Van not for personal use
- 98 = Invalid code



99 = Left blank

323. Vehicle Use 2

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 became available starting in 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

324. 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 actually 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 | MI – Military |
| CM – Construction/maintenance | NT – Non-transport emergency services vehicle |
| FR – Fire | OS – Other special use |
| IR – Incident response | 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
- NT = Non-emergency transport
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank



325. Vehicle VIN

Database Field = VeVin

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 45

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

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

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

Variable Options Other Than Year

9998 = Invalid code

9999 = Left blank



Violation Level

Enforcement Action Definition

The Enforcement Action section of the UCR form is a list of the enforcement actions (aka violations) for any driver, pedestrian or pedalcyclist in the crash. Starting in 2012, enforcement actions for any given crash may have been repeated for each vehicle in the crash, with multiple enforcement actions separated by semicolons. However, because there can be more than one violation per vehicle, all enforcement action fields are preferabully stored in a separate file specifically for violations and are not part of vehicle-level data.

327. 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. This field became available starting in 2012. Previously, the similar fields DAct1 and DAct2 were used. 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

328. 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(s) who committed a violation. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.

329. 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(s) who committed a violation. This field contains personal identifiers. This field became available starting in 2012.



330. Enforcement Action – Middle Name

Database Field = vMiddleName

Source = UCR form, violation-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 1

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

331. Enforcement Action – Vehicle Number

Database Field = vVehNo

Source = UCR form, violation-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 75

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

332. Enforcement Action – Violation Name

Database Field = vViolation

Source = UCR form, violation-level variable

Type = Character

Length = 260

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



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 | |
| Jun. 28, 2021 | AppendLoc | New field added to crash database. |
| Jul. 26, 2021 | PedAtIntAgainstSignal through PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic | Modified language to more clearly identify deprecated pedestrian and pedalcyclist actions. |



Index of Database Fields

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----|
| ACFAnimal | 24 | ACFOtherImproperDriving | 27 |
| ACFAvoidNoContactOther | 24 | ACFOtherMechanicalDefect | 28 |
| ACFAvoidNoContactVe..... | 25 | ACFOtherNoDriverError..... | 27 |
| ACFBackupCrash | 25 | ACFPassedStopSign | 28 |
| ACFBackupIncident..... | 25 | ACFPassengerDistraction..... | 25 |
| ACFCellPhone | 25 | ACFPedestrianError..... | 28 |
| ACFCongestion..... | 29 | ACFRoadDefect..... | 28 |
| ACFCouplingDevice..... | 25 | ACFRoadObstruction | 27 |
| ACFDebris..... | 25 | ACFRoadSurface..... | 28 |
| ACFDefectiveSteering | 25 | ACFSpeed2FastForConditions..... | 28 |
| ACFDefectiveTires | 25 | ACFSuspension..... | 28 |
| ACFDisregardedTrafficSignal | 25 | ACFTalkingHandsFree..... | 25 |
| ACFDriverInattention..... | 26 | ACFTalkingOnCell | 25 |
| ACFDriverlessMovingVe..... | 26 | ACFTexting..... | 26 |
| ACFDroveLeftOfCenter | 26 | ACFTrafficControllnopMissing..... | 29 |
| ACFExcessiveSpeed..... | 26 | ACFUnderInflOfDrugs | 29 |
| ACFExhaust | 26 | ACFUnderInfluenceOfAlcohol..... | 29 |
| ACFFailedToYeildEmgcyVe | 26 | ACFVeSkiddedBeforeBrk | 29 |
| ACFFailedToYeildPoliceVe..... | 26 | ACFVisualObstruction | 28 |
| ACFFailedToYeildRightOfWay..... | 26 | ACFWeather | 29 |
| ACFFollowingTooClosely | 26 | ACFWheels | 29 |
| ACFGlare | 27 | ACFWindows..... | 29 |
| ACFHighSpeedPursuit..... | 26 | ACFWipers | 29 |
| ACFImproperBacking | 26 | Agency | 17 |
| ACFImproperLaneChange..... | 27 | AlcInv | 14 |
| ACFImproperOvertaking..... | 27 | Analysis..... | 13 |
| ACFInadequateBrakes..... | 27 | AppendLoc | 14 |
| ACFLights | 27 | Belt | 40 |
| ACFLowVisibilityDueToSmoke..... | 27 | CarrierAddress | 19 |
| ACFMadeImproperTurn..... | 27 | CarrierName..... | 19 |
| ACFMirrors | 27 | CarrierZip | 19 |
| ACFNone | 27 | City..... | 16 |
| ACFOtherDistraction..... | 25 | Class..... | 13 |



| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| ConditionAmputee..... | 32 | DAUnknown..... | 31 |
| ConditionEmotional | 32 | DAUTurn..... | 31 |
| ConditionEyesightImpaired..... | 32 | DAWrongWay | 31 |
| ConditionFatiguedAsleep..... | 32 | Day | 17 |
| ConditionHearingImpaired | 32 | DDrug | 52 |
| ConditionIllness | 32 | DLcdl | 35 |
| ConditionMedsDrugsAlcohol | 32 | DLDoB..... | 35 |
| ConditionNoAppDefects | 32 | DLEndorsements | 35 |
| ConditionOther | 32 | DLExpires | 36 |
| ConditionOtherPhysical..... | 33 | DLNumber | 36 |
| ConditionOtherText | 33 | DLRestrictions | 36 |
| ConditionUnknown | 33 | DLState..... | 37 |
| County | 16 | DLStatus..... | 39 |
| CrashDate..... | 17 | DLType..... | 39 |
| DABacking | 30 | DrAddress | 45 |
| DACHanging..... | 30 | DrAge..... | 33 |
| DACurve..... | 30 | DrAirbagDeployed..... | 43 |
| DAEntering | 30 | DrCity | 46 |
| DAGoingStraight..... | 30 | DrEjected..... | 43 |
| DAlc | 51 | DrEMSNum | 44 |
| DALeaving..... | 30 | DResid..... | 46 |
| DALeftTurn | 30 | DrFirstName | 40 |
| DAOther | 31 | DrInjuryCode | 45 |
| DAOvercorrecting | 31 | DrLastName | 40 |
| DAOvertakingPassing..... | 31 | DrMedTrans | 44 |
| DAParked..... | 31 | DrMiddleName | 40 |
| DARanRedLight | 31 | DrOccupation..... | 43 |
| DAREckless..... | 30 | DrOPCode..... | 40 |
| DARightTurn..... | 31 | DrOPProperlyUsed | 42 |
| DASlowing..... | 31 | DrPhone..... | 46 |
| DASStartFromPark..... | 31 | DrRace | 33 |
| DASStartInTrafficLane | 31 | DrResponder | 34 |
| DAStoppedForSignsSignal..... | 31 | DrSeatPos | 47 |
| DAStoppedForTraffic | 31 | DrSex | 34 |
| DAStoppedInTraffic..... | 31 | DrSSN..... | 50 |



| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----------------------------|--------|
| DrugInv | 15 | PDPCAction02 | 58 |
| DrZIP | 46 | PDPCAction03 | 58 |
| GrossVehicleWeight | 19 | PDPCAction04 | 58 |
| HazmatClass | 20 | PDPCAction05 | 58 |
| HazmatID | 21 | PDPCAction06 | 58 |
| HazmatName..... | 21 | PDPCAction07 | 58 |
| HazmatNum | 21 | PDPCAction08 | 58 |
| HazmatPlacard | 22 | PDPCAction09 | 57 |
| HazmatReleased | 22 | PDPCAction10 | 57 |
| Helmet..... | 42 | PDPCAction11 | 57 |
| Hour | 18 | PDPCAction12 | 57 |
| HZinv | 15 | PDPCAction13 | 57 |
| ICCCarrierCode..... | 22 | PDPCAction14 | 57 |
| ImageLoc | 14 | PDPCAction15 | 58 |
| InsuredBy | 50 | PDPCAction16 | 57 |
| Interlock | 77 | PDPCAction17 | 57 |
| InterstateCarrier | 23 | PDPCAction18 | 57 |
| LeftScene | 44 | PDPCAction19 | 57 |
| LiabilityInsurance | 50 | PDPCAction20 | 58 |
| Light..... | 13 | PDPCAction21 | 58 |
| Loc..... | 14 | PDPCAction22 | 58 |
| MCinv | 15 | PDPCAction23 | 58 |
| MHE | 66 | PDPCAction24 | 59 |
| MilitaryTime | 18 | PDPCAction25 | 59 |
| Month | 18 | PDPCAction26 | 59 |
| MVUnittype..... | 53 | PDPCAction27 | 58 |
| nOccOrig | 53 | PDPCAction28 | 59 |
| NumberOfAxles | 23 | PDPCAction29 | 59 |
| OwnersAddress..... | 55 | PDPCAction30 | 58 |
| OwnersCompany | 55 | PDPCAction31 | 59 |
| OwnersName..... | 56 | PDPCAction32 | 59 |
| OwnersPhone | 56 | PDPCAction33 | 59 |
| OwnersZip..... | 56 | PECinv..... | 15 |
| Passengers | 54 | PedAtIntAgainstSignal..... | 59, 89 |
| PDPCAction01 | 58 | PedAtIntDiagonal | 59 |



| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|----|
| PedAtIntNoSignal..... | 60 | SobrietyConsumeMeds | 49 |
| PedAtIntWithSignal | 60 | SobrietyFieldSobrietyTest | 49 |
| PedIntersection | 56 | SobrietyNotConsumeAlcohol..... | 49 |
| PEDInv..... | 16 | SobrietyTestByInst | 49 |
| PedNotIntCrosswalk | 60 | SobrietyTestByInst | 49 |
| PedNotIntFromBehindObstruction | 60 | SobrietyTestByInstAlc | 49 |
| PedNotIntNoCrosswalk..... | 60 | SobrietyTestByInstBoth | 49 |
| PedNotIntOther | 60 | SobrietyTestByInstDrugs..... | 49 |
| PedNotIntOtherText | 60 | SobrietyTestNotGiven | 49 |
| PedNotIntPlayingRoad | 60 | SobrietyTestRefused..... | 49 |
| PedNotIntPushWorkOnVe | 60 | SobrietyUnknown | 49 |
| PedNotIntStanding | 60 | StateNum | 23 |
| PedNotIntWalkAgainstTraffic | 60 | StreetOn..... | 52 |
| PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic..... | 60, 89 | System..... | 16 |
| PolicyNumber | 50 | TopCFacc | 14 |
| PostedSpeed..... | 66 | TopCFcar | 28 |
| PrivateProperty | 13 | TraCS | 17 |
| RoadCharVe | 61 | TrafficControlDevice..... | 64 |
| RoadConditionsVe..... | 61 | Trailer1LicNumber | 66 |
| RoadDesign | 62 | Trailer1LicState..... | 67 |
| RoadDesignDivider..... | 62 | Trailer1LicYear | 67 |
| RoadDesignLanes | 63 | Trailer1Make | 67 |
| RoadGradeVe | 63 | Trailer1Type | 67 |
| RoadSurfaceVe | 63 | Trailer1Year | 68 |
| SafeSpeed..... | 66 | Trailer2LicNumber | 68 |
| SequenceEvent1 | 66 | Trailer2LicState..... | 68 |
| SequenceEvent2 | 66 | Trailer2LicYear | 69 |
| SequenceEvent3 | 66 | Trailer2Make | 69 |
| SequenceEvent4 | 66 | Trailer2Type | 69 |
| Severity | 13 | Trailer2Year | 69 |
| SobrietyBAC | 48 | Trailer3LicNumber | 69 |
| SobrietyBloodTest | 48 | Trailer3LicState..... | 69 |
| SobrietyBreathTest..... | 48 | Trailer3LicYear | 70 |
| SobrietyConsumeAlcohol..... | 48 | Trailer3Make | 70 |
| SobrietyConsumeCtrlSubstance | 49 | Trailer3Type | 70 |



| | | | |
|----------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| Trailer3Year | 70 | VeDamageSeverity..... | 76 |
| TRKinv | 15 | VeDamageTop..... | 77 |
| TypeV | 81 | VeDamageUndercarriage..... | 77 |
| UCRnumber | 17 | VehDirection | 53 |
| UrbnRurl..... | 16 | VehNo | 61 |
| USDOTNum..... | 23 | VeLicPlateNum..... | 79 |
| vAction..... | 85 | VeLicPlateRegYr..... | 80 |
| vClassA | 55 | VeLicPlateState..... | 79 |
| vClassB | 54 | VeMake..... | 77 |
| vClassC | 54 | VeModel..... | 79 |
| VeBodyStyle | 71 | VeTowed..... | 80 |
| VeCargoBody..... | 73 | VeTowedBy | 80 |
| VeColor..... | 74 | VeTowedDisabled | 81 |
| VeDamage1 | 75 | VeTowedTo | 80 |
| VeDamage10 | 75 | VeUse1 | 82 |
| VeDamage11 | 75 | VeUse2 | 83 |
| VeDamage12 | 75 | VeUse3 | 83 |
| VeDamage2 | 75 | VeVin | 84 |
| VeDamage3 | 75 | VeYear | 84 |
| VeDamage4 | 75 | vFirstName..... | 85 |
| VeDamage5 | 75 | vKilled..... | 54 |
| VeDamage6 | 75 | vLastName..... | 85 |
| VeDamage7 | 76 | vMiddletName..... | 86 |
| VeDamage8 | 76 | vTotal..... | 55 |
| VeDamage9 | 76 | vUnhurt | 54 |
| VeDamageAll | 75 | vVehNo | 86 |
| VeDamageExtent | 76 | vViolation | 86 |
| VeDamageNone..... | 76 | Year..... | 18 |