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New Mexico
Traffic Crash Database

Occupant-Level Data Dictionary
and User's 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 (NMDOT).

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

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

New Mexico DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
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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. A table of contents on Page 5 lists all full names in the order they occur in this dictionary.

Database Field

The name of the field in the database. Fields are also called variables. Fields are given short names for convenience in the database. An index of database fields in alphabetical order is available on Page 22.

Type

Three types of data are contained in the NMDOT crash database: character, numeric, and date. Character fields may contain letters, numbers or other symbols. Numeric fields can contain only numbers. Date fields are special numeric data types. When requesting data, it is important to state your preference for either database codes or conversion to a more clear designation, as described in this dictionary. The conversion is performed by TRU in a SAS database, using the SAS conversion formats listed in this dictionary. Only certain fields have this conversion option.

Source

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

Length

The length indicates the length of the field in SAS.

Description

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

KEY

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

NEW CODES FOR DATA QUALITY

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

IC or 98 = Indicates the UCR form contained an **invalid code** for that field.
LB or 99 =Indicates the field on the UCR form was **left blank**.

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

Change Record

Date	Field Name	Description of Change
Jun 14, 2019	SeatPos	Identified "FS = Fourth in seat" as obsolete after 2019.
Jun 14, 2019	OPProperlyUsed	Identified "I = Indeterminate" as obsolete after 2019.
Jun 14, 2019	OPCode	Identified "7 = Ejected from vehicle" and "8 = Child Restraint Used – Seat Type Unknown" as obsolete after 2019.

Table of Contents by Full Name

1. UCR Number

Database Field = UCRnumber
Source = UCR form, crash-level variable
Type = Character   Length = 13

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Vehicle Number

Database Field = VehNo
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric   Length = 3

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

5. Person Number

Database Field = PPLNo
Source = Derived, occupant-level variable
Type = Numeric   Length = 8

This field indicates the number that uniquely identifies each person in each motor vehicle, pedestrian or pedalcyclist involved in the crash. Combined with the UCR Number, Year, and VehNo, it creates a unique identifier for each person. For each vehicle, the number follows the sequence: 100 (driver), 101 (right front passenger, if any), 102, 103, etc. This field became available starting in 2012.

6. **Passenger Number**

Database Field = OccNo
Source = Derived, occupant-level variable
Type = Numeric   Length = 8

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

7. **First Name**

Database Field = FirstName
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character   Length = 25

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

8. **Last Name**

Database Field =LastName
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character   Length = 67

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

9. **Middle Name**

Database Field = MiddleName
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character   Length = 20

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

10. **Age**

Database Field = Age
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format DAGE.]   Length = 3

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

Variable Options Other Than Ages 2 to 98
    0 = Missing data
    99 = 99 and Over
    998 = Invalid code
    999 = Left blank

11. Sex

Database Field = Sex
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $SEX.]   Length = 3

This field indicates the occupant's sex. Generally, if age and sex data are both missing on the UCR, the data on the occupant is considered unreliable. Many times, both fields are left blank because of hit-and-run crashes.

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

12. Race

Database Field = Race
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $RACE.]   Length = 4

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

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

13. Injury

Database Field = Injury
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $INJURY.]   Length = 2

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

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

In 2014, the FHWA revised the MMUCC definition for suspected serious injuries (Class A injuries). It is now defined as any injury other than fatal that results in one or more of the following:
- Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood
- Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg)
- Crush injuries
- Suspected skull, chest, or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations
- Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body)
- Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene
- Paralysis

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

14. Seat Position

Database Field = SeatPos
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $SEATPOS.]   Length = 15

This field indicates the seat position of the person. This field is left blank about 25 percent of the time for drivers. The officer on the scene may not know the exact seat position of all occupants. Also, when someone is ejected from the vehicle, it is difficult to tell where he or she was sitting.

- ✓ Do not rely on codes LF and MD to identify drivers: Data on the seat position may be missing. Instead, use vehicle-level data for analyzing drivers.

- ✓ Do not use this field to identify motorcyclists or ATV riders, because the center front (CF) seat position can indicate a motorcycle driver or center-front seat passenger. To identify motorcyclists, use the fields TypeV or VeBodyStyle.

- ✓ To identify front-seat occupants, use codes LF, RF, CF, and, due to missing seat position data, any record with a File field value of cYY.vehicle. Also exclude at least TypeV codes 5, 6 and 7 (motorcycles, pedestrians and pedalcyclists).

- ✓ Pedestrians and pedalcyclists, who are categorized as drivers of non-motorized vehicles, are identified by seat position values of PD and PC. Due to extensive cleaning, pedestrian and pedalcyclist (PD, PC) seat positions are very reliable and will match the field TypeV. However, it's best to analyze pedestrians and pedalcyclists using seat position in the vehicle-level file, because they are considered drivers, for whom more data are collected.

Variable Options

BA = Baby in arms	LF = Left front	RR = Right rear
BP = Bus passenger	LR = Left rear	RT = Right 3rd seat
CF = Center front	LS = Lap sitter	SS = Semi sleeper
CM =Truck camper	LT = Left 3rd seat	TB = Truck bed
CR = Center rear	MD = Motorcycle driver	TD = On towed device
CT = Center 3rd seat	MH = Motorhome	TO = Trailer occupant
EX = Riding on motor vehicle exterior	MP = Motorcycle passenger	UN =Unknown
	NA = Not applicable	VR = Rear of van
FS = Fourth in seat (obsolete after 2019)	OT = All others	98 = Invalid code
	PC = Pedalcyclist	99 = Left blank
FV = Fell from vehicle	PD = Pedestrian	
JP = Jumped from vehicle		
	RF = Right front	

15. Occupant Protection Code

Database Field = OPCode
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $OPCODE.]   Length = 3

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

- ✓ For analysis of only drivers, use the DrOPCode variable from the vehicle-level data.

- ✓ A passenger-vehicle occupant is considered unbelted if codes 1, 2, 4, 7, or 8D are reported. If a passenger-vehicle occupant is ejected (code 7), it is assumed that the person was not belted.

- ✓ To analyze seat belt usage of occupants of only passenger vehicles (cars, pickups, SUVs, and vans), use occupants where the field TypeV contains codes 1, 2, and 9. However, it's more realistic to use TypeV codes 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10 because this will include occupants of 'other' vehicle types (TypeV=8) and occupants of vehicles where no vehicle type was indicated on the UCR (TypeV=10), many of which are passenger vehicles. This excludes semi-truck drivers (TypeV=3) and bus drivers (TypeV=4).

- ✓ Unhelmeted motorcyclists can be identified using occupant-level data where OPCode is 9A and vehicle type is motorcycle or ATV (TypeV=5).

- ✓ Some officers have historically used OPCode=6 to indicate helmet used. For data prior 2012, helmeted motorcyclists should be identified using occupant-level data where OPCode is either 9 or 6, and the vehicle type is motorcycle or ATV (TypeV=5).

Variable Options

0 = Not stated	8A = Rear-facing seat used
1 = Restraints not installed	8B = Forward-facing seat with harness used
2 = Restraints installed but not used	8C = Booster seat used
3 = Lap belt used	8D = Child restraint not used
4 = Harness installed but not used (old code)	9 = Helmet used
5 = Shoulder harness used	9A = Helmet not used
6 = Belt and harness used	NA = Not applicable
7 = Ejected from vehicle (obsolete after 2019)	98 = Invalid code
8 = Child Restraint Used – Seat Type Unknown (obsolete after 2019)	99 = Left blank

16. Occupant Protection Properly Used

Database Field = OPProperlyUsed

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

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

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

Variable Options

N = No	98 = Invalid code	I = Indeterminate
Y = Yes	99 = Left blank	(obsolete after 2019)

17. Airbag Deployed

Database Field =AirbagDeployed

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

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

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

Variable Options

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

18. Ejected

Database Field = Ejected

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $EJECTED.]   Length = 9

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

Variable Options

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

19. EMS Number

Database Field = EMSnum

Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable

Type = Character   Length = 14

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

20. Medical Transportation
Database Field =MedTrans
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $YESNO.]   Length = 6

This field indicates whether an occupant was transported via EMS due to medical need. Usually it contains a 5-digit EMS number, but may contain a variety of non-standard descriptions. This field became available starting in 2012.

Variable Options

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

21. Belt
Database Field = Belt
Source = UCR form, occupant-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format DBELT.]   Length = 3

This field is an obsolete variable that indicates the type of occupant protection (such as a seatbelt or helmet) and whether it was used. However, use Occupant Protection Code (OPCode) instead of the field Belt. Starting with crashes in 2012, the field Belt is replaced by Occupant Protection Code (OPCode). Before 2012, only the field Belt was available, but it had fewer options on child restraints and helmet usage compared with OPCode. The field Belt is derived from OPCode starting 2012 and after.

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

Variable Options

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

22. Helmet
Database Field = Helmet
Source = Derived from OPCode, occupant-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $HELMET.]   Length = 1

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

Variable Options

N = No	U = Unknown
Y = Yes	

23. Driver Action - Parked

Database Field = DAparked

Source = Copied from the vehicle-level field DAparked

Type = Numeric   Length = 8

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

Variable Options

    0 = No
    1 = Yes

24. Vehicle Type

Name = TypeV

Source = Copied from vehicle-level field TypeV

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

This field describes the general configuration or shape of the vehicle. Use this field to analyze people in crashes by type of vehicle. This field is copied from vehicle-level data and is repeated for each occupant in the vehicle. Pedestrians and pedalcyclists are categorized as non-motorized vehicles if involved in a crash with a motor vehicle.

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

Variable Options

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

25. Vehicle Body Style

Name = VeBodyStyle
Source = Copied from vehicle-level field VeBodyStyle
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $VEBODYSTYLE.]   Length = 18

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

- ✓ Most users prefer the field TypeV instead of VeBodyStyle because TypeV contains a shorter list of vehicle types and identifies non-motorized vehicles (pedestrians and pedalcyclists).

- ✓ 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 mopeds, motor-assisted bicycles, dirt bikes, and motorized scooters with seats. Before June 2018, mopeds and dirt bikes were not definitively classified. They may be in the crash database as either an ATV or motorcycle. 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.

Variable Options

PC = Passenger car
PK = Pickup
SV = Sport utility vehicle
VN = Van or minivan
OT = Other passenger vehicle, pedestrian or
      pedalcyclist
MC = Motorcycle
      (includes mopeds and motorized scooters)
AV = All-terrain vehicle
MH = Motorhome
BU = Bus
LT = Light truck with trailer (GCWR > 10,000lbs.)
T2 = Single-unit truck (2-axle, 6-tire)
T3 = Single-unit truck (3 or more axles)

TU = Single unit truck with trailer
TB = Truck tractor (bobtail)
TS = Tractor/semi-trailer
TD = Tractor/double
TX = Tractor/triple
TH = Other heavy truck
UT = Unknown heavy truck > 10,000 lbs.
      (Obsolete code after 2017)
UH = Unknown heavy truck > 10,000 lbs.
      (New code starting in 2018)
HE = Heavy equipment
RR = Train
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

26. Alcohol Involvement of Vehicle Driver

Database Field =AlcInCar
Source = Copied from vehicle-level field DAlc
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.]   Length = 3

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

27. Drug Involvement of Vehicle Driver

Database Field = DrugInCar
Source = Copied from vehicle-level field Drug
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.]   Length = 3

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

28. Alcohol Involvement in Crash

Database Field = AlcInAcc
Source = Copied from crash-level field AlcInv
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.]   Length = 3

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

29. Drug Involvement in Crash

Database Field = DrugInAcc
Source = Copied from crash-level field DrugInv
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.]   Length = 3

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

30. Pedestrian Involvement in Crash

Database Field = PEDinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field PEDinv

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

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

31. Motorcycle Involvement in Crash

Database Field = MCinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field MCinv

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

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

32. Pedalcyclist Involvement in Crash

Database Field = PECinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field PECinv

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

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

33. Heavy Truck Involvement in Crash

Database Field = TRKinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field TRKinv

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

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

34. Hazardous Material Involvement in Crash

Database Field = HZinv

Source = Copied from crash-level field HZinv

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

This field indicates whether any hazardous material was involved in the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant. This field became available starting in 2012.

35. Top Factor Contributing to Crash

Database Field = TopCFacc
Source = Copied from crash-level field TopCFacc
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format TOPCF.]   Length = 8

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

36. Top Contributing Factor of Vehicle

Database Field = TopCFcar
Source = Copied from vehicle-level field TopCFcar
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format TOPCF.]   Length = 8

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

37. Law Enforcement Agency

Database Field = Agency
Source = Copied from crash-level field Agency
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format AGENCY.]   Length = 4

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

38. County

Database Field = County
Source = Copied from crash-level field County
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format COUNTY.]   Length = 8

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

39. City

Database Field = City
Source = Copied from crash-level field City
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format CITY.]   Length = 8

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

40.   Urban or Rural Designation
Database Field = UrbnRurl
Source = Copied from crash-level field UrbnRurl
Type = Character   Length = 1

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

41.   Road System
Database Field = System
Source = Copied from crash-level field System
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format SYS.]   Length = 3

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

42.   Crash Severity
Database Field = Severity
Source = Copied from crash-level field Severity
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format SEVERITY.]   Length = 3

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

43.   Crash Classification
Database Field = Class
Source = Copied from crash-level field Class
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format CLASS.]   Length = 3

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

44.   Crash Classification Analysis Code
Database Field = Analysis
Source = Copied from crash-level field Analysis
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format ANALYSIS.]   Length = 8

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

45. Light
Database Field = Light
Source = Copied from crash-level field Light
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format LIGHT.]   Length = 3

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

46. Military Time
Database Field = MilitaryTime
Source = Copied from crash-level field MilitaryTime
Type = Character   Length = 5

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

47. Hour
Database Field = Hour
Source = Copied from crash-level field Hour
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format HOURS.]   Length = 3

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

48. Day of Week
Database Field = Day
Source = Copied from crash-level field Day
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format DAYW.]   Length = 3

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

49. Month
Database Field = Month
Source = Copied from crash-level field Month
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format MNTH.]   Length = 3

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

50. File Location
Database Field = Loc
Source = Copied from crash-level field Loc
Type = Character   Length = 145

This field indicates the data entry network file location for internal tracking. This field contains personal identifiers. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant.

51.   Image Location
Database Field = ImageLoc
Source = Copied from crash-level field Loc
Type = Character   Length = 145

This field indicates the network file location of the image of the crash report for internal use only. This field contains personal identifiers and is not available for analysis. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each occupant.

List of Database Fields