New Mexico
Traffic Crash Database

Vehicle-Level 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 under contract with NMDOT by the University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit (TRU).

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

Introduction

TYPES OF DATA

The crash data are structured in three levels.

Crash Level

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

Vehicle Level

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

Occupant Level

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

ENTRIES

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

Full Name

A name used to describe each entry. This full name is usually more clear than the name given for the database field. A table of contents on Page 5 lists all full names in the order they occur in this dictionary.

Database Field

The field name in the database. Fields are also called variables. Fields are given short names for convenience in the database. An index of database fields in alphabetical order is available on Page 66.

Type

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

Source

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

Length

The length indicates the length of the field in SAS.

Description

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

KEY

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

NEW CODES FOR DATA QUALITY

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

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

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

Change Record

Date	Field Name	Description of Change
Aug 14, 2018	VeUse1	Codes 98 and 99 added to documentation to reflect database values.
Aug 14, 2018	VeMake	Codes 98 and 99 added to documentation to reflect database values.
Jun 14, 2019	Sequence of Event fields	Marked “OT = Overturn/rollover” as obsolete after 2019.
Jun 14, 2019	DrOPProperlyUsed	Identified “I = Indeterminate” as obsolete after 2019.
Jun 14, 2019	DrOPCode	Identified “7 = Ejected from vehicle” as obsolete after 2019.
Jun 18, 2019	RoadDesignDivider	Changed “6 = Physical divider” to “6 = Physical divider (e.g. raised curb)”.
Jun 18, 2019	RoadDesign	Changed “3 = Full access control or freeway” to “3 = Full access control (e.g. Highway or Interstate)” to improve clarity.
Jun 19, 2019	TrafficControlDevice	Changed “5 = RR gate” to “5 = R.R. Xing Device (sign, signal, gate, etc.)”.
Nov 25, 2019	AlcInAcc / AlcInv	Correction to field name. AlcInAcc changed to AlcInv to reflect field name in database.
Nov 25, 2019	DrugInAcc / DrugInv	Correction to field name. DrugInAcc changed to DrugInv to reflect field name in database.
Dec. 10, 2019	SobrietyBAC	Clarified that this field cannot be used to analyze a driver’s BAC level.

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. Vehicle Number
Database Field = VehNo
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 8

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

3. Vehicle Direction
Database Field = VehDirection
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $DIREC.] Length = 10

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

Variable Options

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

4. Street Vehicle Traveling On
Database Field = StreetOn
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 65

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

5. Posted Speed
Database Field = PostedSpeed
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 10

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

6. Safe Speed
Database Field = SafeSpeed
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 10

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

7. Left Scene
Database Field = LeftScene
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $YESNO.] Length = 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Driver ZIP
Database Field = DrZIP
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 5

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

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

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

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

15. Driver Occupation

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

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

16. Driver Seat Position

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

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

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

Variable Options

LF = Left front
MD = Motorcycle driver
PD = Pedestrian
PC = Pedalcyclist
UN = Unknown
NA = Not applicable
RF = Right front
CF = Center front
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

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

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

Variable Options Other Than Ages 2 to 98

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

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

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

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

19. Driver Race
Database Field = DrRace
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $RACE.] Length = 2

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

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

20. Driver Injury

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

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

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

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

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

Variable Options

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

21. Driver Occupant Protection Code

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

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

- ✓ To analyze seat belt usage, at a minimum exclude drivers where the field TypeV contains codes 5, 6, or 7 (motorcycles, ATVs, pedestrians, and pedalcyclists).

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

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

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

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

- ✓ Unhelmeted bicyclists can be identified using vehicle-level data where DrOPCode is 9A and vehicle type is pedalcyclist (TypeV=6).

Variable Options

0 = Not stated
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 (obsolete after 2019)
8 = Child restraint used, seat type unknown
8A = Rear-facing seat used
8B = Forward-facing seat with harness used
8C = Booster seat used
8D = Child restraint not used
9 = Helmet used
9A = Helmet not used
NA = Not applicable
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

22. Driver Protection Properly Used
Database Field = DrOPProperlyUsed
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $OPPROP.] Length = 5

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

Variable Options
- N = No
- Y = Yes
- I = Indeterminate (obsolete after 2019)
- NA = Not applicable
- 98 = Invalid code
- 99 = Left blank

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. Driver Airbag Deployed
Database Field = DrAirbagDeployed
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $AIRBAG.] Length = 4

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

Variable Options

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

26. Driver Ejected
Database Field = DrEjected
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $EJECTED.] Length = 2

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

Variable Options

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

27. Driver EMS Number
Database Field = DrEMSNum
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 14

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

28. Driver Medical Transportation
Database Field = DrMedTrans
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $YESNO.] Length = 2

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

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

29. Driver License Number
Database Field = DLNumber
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 28

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

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

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

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

Variable Options

U.S. STATES

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

IA = Iowa
KS = Kansas
KY = Kentucky
LA = Louisiana
ME = Maine
MD = Maryland
MA = Massachusetts
MI = Michigan
MN = Minnesota
MS = Mississippi
MO = Missouri
MT = Montana
NE = Nebraska
NV = Nevada
NH = New Hampshire
NJ = New Jersey
NM = New Mexico
NY = New York
NC = North Carolina
ND = North Dakota
OH = Ohio
OK = Oklahoma
OR = Oregon
PA = Pennsylvania
RI = Rhode Island
SC = South Carolina
SD = South Dakota
TN = Tennessee
TX = Texas
UT = Utah
VT = Vermont
VA = Virginia
WA = Washington
WV = West Virginia
WI = Wisconsin
WY = Wyoming

U.S. POSESSIONS

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

CANADIAN PROVINCES

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

MEXICAN STATES

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

MISSING DATA

98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

31. Driver License Type

Database Field = DLType
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $DLTYPE.] Length = 10

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

Variable Options

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

32. Driver License Restrictions

Database Field = DLRestrictions
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $RESTRICT.] Length = 21

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

Variable Options

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

33. Driver License Expiration Year
Database Field = DLExpires
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Date Length = 8

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

34. Driver License Endorsements
Database Field = DLEndorsements
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $ENDORSE.] Length = 20

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

Variable Options

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

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

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

Variable Options

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

36. Driver License Date of Birth
Database Field = DLDoB
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Date Length = 8

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

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

Variable Options Other Than Date of Birth
09/09/9999 = Left blank
09/09/9998 = Invalid code

37. Driver Social Security Number
Database Field = DrSSN
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 28

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

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

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

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

39. Vehicle Make

Database Field = VeMake
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 22

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

Variable Options

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

40. Vehicle Color

Database Field = VeColor
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 25

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

Variable Options

AME = Amethyst (purple)
BGE = Beige
BLK = Black
BLU = Blue
BRO = Brown
BRZ = Bronze
CAM = Camouflage
COM = Chrome/Stainless steel
CPR = Copper
CRM = Cream (ivory)
DBL = Blue, dark
DGR = Green, dark
GLD = Gold
GRN = Green
GRY = Gray
LAV = Lavender (purple)
LBL = Blue, light
LGR = Green, light
MAR = Burgundy (purple)
MAR = Maroon
MUL/COL = Multicolored
MVE = Mauve (purple)
ONG = Orange
PLE = Purple
PNK = Pink
RED = Red
SIL = Aluminum/Silver
TAN = Tan
TEA = Teal (green)
TPE = Taupe (brown)
TRQ = Turquoise (blue)
WHI = White
YEL = Yellow

41. Vehicle Body Style

Database Field = VeBodyStyle
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $VEBODYSTYLE.] Length = 18

This field describes the specific type of vehicle, as reported by the officer on the UCR form. 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

42. Vehicle Type

Name = TypeV
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format TYPEV.] Length = 8

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

- ✓ Code 1 represents VeBodyStyle code PC.
- ✓ Code 2 represents VeBodyStyle codes PK or LT.
- ✓ Code 3 represents VeBodyStyle codes HE , T2, T3, TB, TD, TH, TS, TU, TX, 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

43. Vehicle Cargo Body

Database Field = VeCargoBody
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $VECARGOBODY.] Length = 19

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

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

Variable Options

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

44. Vehicle Use 1

Database Field = VeUse1
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $VEUSE.] Length = 2

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

Variable Options

SB = School bus
CB = Church bus
TB = Transit/commuter bus
IB = Intercity bus
CT = Charter/tour bus
SH = Shuttle bus
TL = Taxi/limo
OB = Other bus
AM = Ambulance
FR = Fire/rescue
MI = Military
CM = Construction/maintenance
FV = Farm vehicle/equipment
OS = Other special use
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

45. Vehicle Use 2
Database Field = VeUse2
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $VEUSE.] Length = 2

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

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

Variable Options

C = Commercial or business
G = Government
P = Personal
U = Unknown
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

46. Vehicle License Plate Number
Database Field = VeLicPlateNum
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 27

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

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

47. Vehicle License Registration Year
Database Field = VeLicPlateRegYr
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

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

Variable Options Other Than Year

9999 = Left blank
9998 = Invalid code

48. Vehicle License Plate State
Database Field = VeLicPlateState
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 2

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

Variable Options

- See Driver License State

49. Vehicle VIN
Database Field = VeVin
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 45

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

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

50. Vehicle Towed
Database Field = VeTowed
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format YESNO.] Length = 2

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

Variable Options

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

51. Vehicle Towed, Disabling Damage
Database Field = VeTowedDisabled
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format YESNO.] Length = 3

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

Variable Options

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

52. Vehicle Damage Severity
Database Field = VeDamageSeverity
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format DAM.] Length = 8

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

Variable Options

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

53. Vehicle Damage Extent
Database Field = VeDamageExtent
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format MAXDAM.] Length = 3

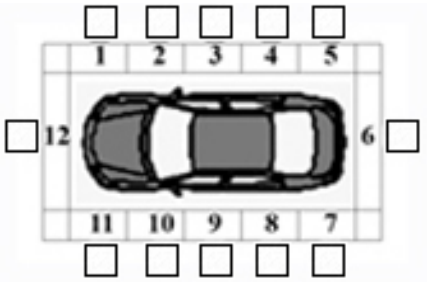
Damage intensity decreased from 0 to 5 but code 6 corresponds to maximal damage. Before 2012, this field was named Damage.

Variable Options

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

54. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #1
Database Field = VeDamage1
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

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



Variable Options
0 = Does not apply
1 = Applies

55. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #2
Database Field = VeDamage2 See definition for field VeDamage1.

56. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #3
Database Field = VeDamage3 See definition for field VeDamage1.

57. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #4
Database Field = VeDamage4 See definition for field VeDamage1.

58. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #5
Database Field = VeDamage5 See definition for field VeDamage1.

59. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #6
Database Field = VeDamage6 See definition for field VeDamage1.

60. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #7
Database Field = VeDamage7 See definition for field VeDamage1.

61. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #8
Database Field = VeDamage8 See definition for field VeDamage1.

62. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #9
Database Field = VeDamage9 See definition for field VeDamage1.

63. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #10
Database Field = VeDamage10 See definition for field VeDamage1.

64. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #11
Database Field = VeDamage11 See definition for field VeDamage1.

65. Vehicle Damage Diagram Location #12
Database Field = VeDamage12 See definition for field VeDamage1.

66. Vehicle Damage All
Database Field = VeDamageAll See definition for field VeDamage1

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

67. Vehicle Damage None
Database Field = VeDamageNone See definition for field VeDamage1

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

68. Vehicle Damage Top
Database Field = VeDamageTop See definition for field VeDamage1

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

69. Vehicle Damage Undercarriage
Database Field = VeDamageUndercarriage See definition for field VeDamage1.

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

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. US DOT Number
Database Field = USDOTNum
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 49

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

73. ICC Carrier Code
Database Field = ICCCarrierCode
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $ICC.] Length = 48

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

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

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

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

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

75. Number of Axles
Database Field = NumberOfAxles
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format ICLB.] Length = 8

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

Variable Options Other Than Number of Axles
99 = Left blank

76. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
Database Field = GrossVehicleWeight
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 30

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

Variable Options

10000 LBS OR LESS = 10,000 lbs. or less
10000 TO 26000 LBS = 10,001 to 26,000 lbs.
GREATER THAN 26000 LBS = Greater than 26,000 lbs.
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

77. Hazardous Material ID
Database Field = HazmatID
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 200

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

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

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

Variable Options

1 = Explosive A (1.1)
2 = Explosive B (1.2 or 1.3)
3 = Blasting agents (1.4 = 1.6)
4 = Poison gas (Inhalation hazard) (2)
5 = Flammable gas (2)
6 = Non-flammable gas (2)
7 = Chlorine (Inhalation Hazard) (2)
8 = Oxygen (2)
9 = Flammable liquid (3)
10 = Combustible liquid (3)
11 = Flammable solid (4)
12 = Spontaneously combustible (4)
13 = Oxidizer (5.1)
14 = Organic peroxide (5.2)
15 = Poison (6)
16 = Radioactive (7)
17 = Corrosive (8)
18 = Dangerous (multiple substances)
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

79. Hazardous Material Name
Database Field = HazmatName
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $ICLB.] Length = 26

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

Variable Options Other Than Material Name
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

80. Hazardous Material Placard
Database Field = HazmatPlacard
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $HZSPILL.] Length = 2

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

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

81. Hazardous Material Released
Database Field = HazmatReleased
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text with SAS format $HZSPILL.] Length = 2

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

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

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. Liability Insurance
Database Field = LiabilityInsurance
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character [Convert to text 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

93. 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

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

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

Variable Options Other Than License Number
99 = Left blank

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

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

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

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

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

Variable Options Other Than Trailer Make
- 99 = Left blank

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Trailer 1 License Number.

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

See Trailer 1 License Year.

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

See Trailer 1 Make.

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

See Trailer 1 Type.

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

See Trailer 1 Year.

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

See Trailer 1 License Number.

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

See Trailer 1 License Year.

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

See Trailer 1 Make.

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

See Trailer 1 Type.

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

See Trailer 1 Year.

109. Road Condition
Database Field = RoadConditionsVe
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format ROADCOND.] Length = 8

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

Variable Options

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

110. Road Surface
Database Field = RoadSurfaceVe
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format ROADSURF.] Length = 8

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

Variable Options

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

111. Traffic Control Device
Database Field = TrafficControlDevice
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format TCONTRL.] Length = 8

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

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

Variable Options

1 = No passing zone
2 = Stop sign
3 = Traffic signals
4 = Yield sign
5 = R.R. Xing Device (sign, signal, gate, etc.) ("RR gate" prior to 2019 UCR version)
6 = 4-way stop
7 = Flashers
[No designation for code 8]
9 = No controls
10 = Other
98 = Invalid code

99 = Left blank

112. Road Design Lanes
Database Field = RoadDesignLanes
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format RDESA.] Length = 8

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

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

113. Road Design Divider
Database Field = RoadDesignDivider
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format RDESA.] Length = 8

The field indicates the type of road design divider.

Variable Options
5 = Undivided
6 = Physical divider (e.g. raised curb)
7 = Painted divider
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

114. Road Design
Database Field = RoadDesign
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text using SAS format RDESB.] Length = 8

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

Variable Options
1 = One-way
2 = Ramp
3 = Full access control (e.g. Highway or Interstate)
4 = Undeveloped
5 = Alley
6 = Other
7 = Construction zone
98 = Invalid code
99 = Left blank

Apparent Contributing Factors (CF) Definition

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

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

Variable Options for All Contributing Factor Fields
0 = Does not apply
1 = Applies

115. CF – Avoid No Contact Other
Database Field = ACFAvoidNoContactOther See definition above, at start of CF section.

116. CF – Avoid No Contact Vehicle
Database Field = ACFAvoidNoContactVe See definition above, at start of CF section.

117. CF – Cell Phone
Database Field = ACFCellPhone

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

118. CF – Defective Steering
Database Field = ACFDefectiveSteering See definition above, at start of CF section.

119. CF – Defective Tires
Database Field = ACFDefectiveTires See definition above, at start of CF section.

120. CF – Disregarded Traffic Signal
Database Field = ACFDisregardedTrafficSignal See definition above, at start of CF section.

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

121. CF – Driver Inattention
Database Field = ACFDriverInattention See definition above, at start of CF section.

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

122. CF – Driverless Moving Vehicle
Database Field = ACFDriverlessMovingVe — See definition above, at start of CF section.

123. CF – Drove Left of Center
Database Field = ACFDroveLeftOfCenter — See definition above, at start of CF section.

124. CF – Excessive Speed
Database Field = ACFExcessiveSpeed — See definition above, at start of CF section.

125. CF – Failed to Yield for Emergency Vehicle
Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldEmgcyVe — See definition above, at start of CF section.

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

126. CF – Failed to Yield for Police Vehicle
Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldPoliceVe — See definition above, at start of CF section.

127. CF – Failed to Yield Right of Way
Database Field = ACFFailedToYieldRightOfWay — See definition above, at start of CF section.

128. CF – Following Too Closely
Database Field = ACFFollowingTooClosely — See definition above, at start of CF section.

129. CF – High-Speed Pursuit
Database Field = ACFHighSpeedPursuit — See definition above, at start of CF section.

130. CF – Improper Backing
Database Field = ACFImproperBacking — See definition above, at start of CF section.

131. CF – Improper Lane Change
Database Field = ACFImproperLaneChange — See definition above, at start of CF section.

132. CF – Improper Overtaking
Database Field = ACFImproperOvertaking — See definition above, at start of CF section.

133. CF – Inadequate Brakes
Database Field = ACFInadequateBrakes — See definition above, at start of CF section.

134. CF – Low Visibility Due To Smoke
Database Field = ACFLowVisibilityDueToSmoke — See definition above, at start of CF section.

135. CF – Made Improper Turn
Database Field = ACFMadeImproperTurn — See definition above, at start of CF section.

136. CF – None
Database Field = ACFNone — See definition above, at start of CF section.

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

137. CF – Other Improper Driving
Database Field = ACFOtherImproperDriving — See definition above, at start of CF section.

138. CF – Other Mechanical Defect
Database Field = ACFOtherMechanicalDefect — See definition above, at start of CF section.

139. CF – Other, No Driver Error
Database Field = ACFOtherNoDriverError — See definition above, at start of CF section.

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

140. CF – Passed Stop Sign
Database Field = ACFPassedStopSign — See definition above, at start of CF section.

141. CF – Pedestrian Error
Database Field = ACFPedestrianError — See definition above, at start of CF section.

142. CF – Road Defect
Database Field = ACFRoadDefect — See definition above, at start of CF section.

143. CF – Speed Too Fast For Conditions
Database Field = ACFSpeed2FastForConditions — See definition above, at start of CF section.

144. CF – Texting
Database Field = ACFTexting — See definition above, at start of CF section.

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

145. CF – Traffic Control Inoperable or Missing
Database Field = ACFTrafficControlInopMissing — See definition above, at start of CF section.

146. CF – Under the Influence Of Drugs
Database Field = ACFUnderInflOfDrugs — See definition above, at start of CF section.

147. CF – Under the Influence Of Alcohol
Database Field = ACFUnderInfluenceOfAlcohol — See definition above, at start of CF section.

148. CF – Vehicle Skidded Before Braking
Database Field = ACFVeSkiddedBeforeBrk — See definition above, at start of CF section.

Driver Action (DA) Definition

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

Source, Type and Length for All Driver Action Fields
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.]
Length = 8

Variable Options for All Driver Action Fields
0 = Does not apply
1 = Applies

149. DA – Going Straight
Database Field = DAGoingStraight — See definition above, at start of DA section.

150. DA – Overtaking or Passing
Database Field = DAOvertakingPassing — See definition above, at start of DA section.

151. DA – Right Turn
Database Field = DARightTurn — See definition above, at start of DA section.

152. DA – Left Turn
Database Field = DALeftTurn — See definition above, at start of DA section.

153. DA – U-Turn
Database Field = DAUTurn — See definition above, at start of DA section.

154. DA – Slowing
Database Field = DASlowing — See definition above, at start of DA section.

155. DA – Backing
Database Field = DaBacking — See definition above, at start of DA section

156. DA – Stopped for Traffic
Database Field = DAStoppedForTraffic — See definition above, at start of DA section.

157. DA – Stopped for Sign Or Signal
Database Field = DAStoppedForSignsSignal — See definition above, at start of DA section.

158. DA – Start in Traffic Lane
Database Field = DAStartInTrafficLane — See definition above, at start of DA section.

159. DA – Start From Park
Database Field = DAStartFromPark — See definition above, at start of DA section.

160. DA – Parked
Database Field = DAParked — See definition above, at start of DA section.

161. DA – Other
Database Field = DAOther — See definition above, at start of DA section.

162. DA – Unknown
Database Field = DAUnknown — See definition above, at start of DA section.

Sequence of Events (SE) Definition

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

Source, Type and Length for All Sequence of Events Fields

Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable

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

Variable Options for All Sequence of Events Fields

Collision with:

- ANIM = Animal
- BIKE = Pedalcycle
- FO = Fixed object
- MVT = Motor vehicle in transport
- OM = Other moveable object
- ONM = Other non-motorist
- OTC = Other (to be described in narrative)
- PED = Pedestrian
- PMV = Parked motor vehicle
- RR = Train
- UN = Unknown moveable object
- WZ = Work zone construction or maintenance equipment

Non-collision events:

- CLS = Cargo loss or shift
- CMC = Cross median or centerline
- DR = Downhill runaway
- EF = Equipment failure
- EX = Explosion or fire
- FJ = Fell/jumped from vehicle
- IM = Immersion, full/partial
- JK = Jackknife
- OCNC = Other (to be described in narrative)
- OR = Overturn/rollover
- OT = Overturn/rollover (obsolete after 2019)
- ROR = Ran off road
- SU = Separation of units
- TFO = Thrown or falling object

Missing data:

- 98 = Invalid Code
- 99 = Left Blank

163. SE – Event 1

Database Field = SequenceEvent1 See definition above, at start of SE section.

164. SE – Event 2

Database Field = SequenceEvent2 See definition above, at start of SE section.

165. SE – Event 3

Database Field = SequenceEvent3 See definition above, at start of SE section.

166. SE – Event 4

Database Field = SequenceEvent4 See definition above, at start of SE section.

Sobriety Definition

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

Use the derived fields DALC and DRUG 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 to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options
0 = Does not apply
1 = Applies

167. 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.

168. Sobriety – Consumed Controlled Substance
Database Field = SobrietyConsumeCtrlSubstance See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

169. Sobriety – Had Not Consumed Alcohol
Database Field = SobrietyNotConsumeAlcohol See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

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

171. Sobriety – Consumed Medication
Database Field = SobrietyConsumeMeds See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

172. Sobriety – Tested by Instrument
Database Field = SobrietyTestByInst See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

173. Sobriety – Breath Test Administered
Database Field = SobrietyBreathTest See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

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

- ✓ 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 prior to completing the UCR and this field is often left blank for alcohol-involved drivers. Use the field DAlc 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.

175. Sobriety – Blood Test Administered
Database Field = SobrietyBloodTest See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

176. Sobriety – Field Sobriety Test Administered
Database Field = SobrietyFieldSobrietyTest See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

177. Sobriety – Refused Test
Database Field = SobrietyTestRefused See definition above, at start of Sobriety section.

Physical Condition (PC) Definition

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

Source, Type and Length for All Physical Condition Fields (unless noted otherwise)
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Physical Condition Fields
0 = Does not apply
1 = Applies

178. PC – Fatigued or Asleep
Database Field = ConditionFatiguedAsleep See definition above, at start of PC section.

179. PC – Eyesight Impaired
Database Field = ConditionEyesightImpaired See definition above, at start of PC section.

180. PC – Hearing Impaired
Database Field = ConditionHearingImpaired See definition above, at start of PC section.

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

182. PC – Medication, Drugs Or Alcohol
Database Field = ConditionMedsDrugsAlcohol See definition above, at start of PC section.

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

184. PC – No Apparent Defects
Database Field = ConditionNoAppDefects See definition above, at start of PC section.

185. PC – Other Physical Impairment
Database Field = ConditionOther See definition above, at start of PC section.

186. PC – Other, Text
Database Field = ConditionOtherText
Type = Character Length = 101

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

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

Pedestrian Actions (PA) Definition

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

Source, Type and Length for All Pedestrian Action Fields (unless noted otherwise)
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format APPLIES.] Length = 8

Variable Options for All Pedestrian Action Fields
0 = Does not apply
1 = Apply

188. PA – Pedestrian at Intersection, With Signal
Database Field = PedAtIntWithSignal See definition above, at start of PA section.

189. PA – Pedestrian at Intersection, Against Signal
Database Field = PedAtIntAgainstSignal See definition above, at start of PA section.

190. PA – Pedestrian at Intersection, No Signal
Database Field = PedAtIntNoSignal See definition above, at start of PA section.

191. PA – Pedestrian at Intersection, Diagonal
Database Field = PedAtIntDiagonal See definition above, at start of PA section.

192. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, From Behind Obstruction
Database Field = PedNotIntFromBehindObstruct See definition above, at start of PA section.

193. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, No Crosswalk
Database Field = PedNotIntNoCrosswalk See definition above, at start of PA section.

194. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, At Crosswalk
Database Field = PedNotIntCrosswalk See definition above, at start of PA section.

195. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Walking With Traffic
Database Field = PedNotIntWalkWithTraffic See definition above, at start of PA section.

196. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Other
Database Field = PedNotIntOther See definition above, at start of PA section.

197. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Walking Against Traffic
Database Field = PedNotIntWalkAgainstTraffic See definition above, at start of PA section.

198. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Standing
Database Field = PedNotIntStanding See definition above, at start of PA section.

199. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Pushing Or Working On Vehicle
Database Field = PedNotIntPushWorkOnVe See definition above, at start of PA section.

200. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Playing In Road
Database Field = PedNotIntPlayinginRoad See definition above, at start of PA section.

201. PA – Pedestrian Not at Intersection, Other, Text
Database Field = PedNotIntOtherText
Type = Character Length = 49

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

Enforcement Action Definition

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

202. Enforcement Action – Vehicle Number
Database Field = vVehNo
Source = UCR form, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 75

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

208. Driver Alcohol Involvement
Name = DAlc
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

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

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

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

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

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

Variable Options
0 = Not involved
1 = Involved

209. Driver Drug Involvement
Name = Drug
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

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

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

- ✓ Checked 'under the influence of drugs or medication' in the apparent contributing factors section of the UCR (ACFUnderInflOfDrugs field).
- ✓ Checked 'consumed a controlled substance' in the sobriety section of the UCR (SobrietyConsumeCtrlSubtance 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

210. Driver Residence
Name = DResid
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Character Length = 1

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

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

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

211. Top Contributing Factor of Vehicle

Name = TopCFcar
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format TOPCF.] Length = 8

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

Variable Options

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

212. Crash Date
Database Field = CrashDate
Source = UCR form, crash-level variable
Type = Numeric [Displayed with SAS date MMDDYY10.] Length = 8

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

213. Year
Database Field = Year
Source = Derived, crash-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

227. Top 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 factor contributing to the crash. See crash-level data dictionary for details. This field is copied from crash-level data and repeated for each vehicle.

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

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

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

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

230. Pedestrian Involvement in Crash
Database Field = PEDinv
Source = Copied from crash-level field PEDinv
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

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

231. Motorcycle Involvement in Crash
Database Field = MCinv
Source = Copied from crash-level field MCinv
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

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

232. Pedalcyclist Involvement in Crash
Database Field = PECinv
Source = Copied from crash-level field PECinv
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

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

233. Heavy Truck Involvement in Crash
Database Field = TRKinv
Source = Copied from crash-level field TRKinv
Type = Numeric [Convert to text with SAS format INV.] Length = 3

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

234. Hazardous Material Involvement in Crash
Database Field = HZinv
Source = Copied from crash-level field HZinv
Type = Numeric [Convert to text wth SAS format INV.] Length = 3

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

235. People Killed in Vehicle
Database Field = Killed
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 3

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

236. Suspected Serious Injuries in Vehicle
Database Field = ClassA
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 3

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

237. Suspected Minor Injuries in Vehicle
Database Field = ClassB
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 3

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

238. Possible Injuries in Vehicle
Database Field = ClassC
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 3

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

239. Unhurt in Vehicle
Database Field = Unhurt
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 3

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

240. Total People in Vehicle
Database Field = Total
Source = Derived from occupant-level record, vehicle -level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 3

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

241. Passengers in Vehicle
Database Field = Passengers
Source = Derived, vehicle-level variable
Type = Numeric Length = 3

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

242. Private Property
Database Field = PrivateProperty
Source = UCR form, crash-level variable
Type = Character Length = 36

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

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

243. File Location
Database Field = Loc
Source = Created during data entry process, crash-level variable
Type = Character Length = 145

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

244. 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