

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments														
AmbulanceReq	Whether an ambulance was requested															
City	The city or town in which a crash occurred	Source: Refer to city block on DMV-349 Form. If the crash did not occur inside the bounds of a municipality, the value defaults to "None - Rural Crash."														
County	The county in which a crash occurred.	Source: Refer to county block on DMV-349 Form. Attribute: The full Name of the Municipality is recorded on the DMV-349. Up to twenty-two positions of the Name are entered into an automated file. If a municipality is not on the list, the coding changes to a Rural report and only the County code is used.														
CrashAlcohol	Binary field: alcohol use either suspected or detected by at least one party in the crash	Source: Refer to block 37 on DMV-349 Form. This variable is an indicator of whether or not alcohol (regardless of other drugs use) was suspected or detected by any of the parties in the crash. The codes are derived from block 37 on DMV-349 Form (see the definitions in DrvrAlcDrg variable)														
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>N</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7, blank</td> <td>Unknown / missing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			N	No	Y	Yes	7, blank	Unknown / missing								
N	No															
Y	Yes															
7, blank	Unknown / missing															
CrashDate	The date (month, day and year) at which the crash occurred.	Source: Refer to crash date on DMV-349 Form.														
CrashDay	The day of the week on which a crash occurred.	Source: Derived from the Crash Date (C3).														
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Monday</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Tuesday</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Wednesday</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Thursday</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Friday</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Saturday</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Sunday</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1	Monday	2	Tuesday	3	Wednesday	4	Thursday	5	Friday	6	Saturday	7	Sunday
1	Monday															
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Field	Description	Source comments
CrashGrp	This data element provides general groupings of the more specific individual Pedestrian or Bicyclist Crash Types.	Source: Coded by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff using PBCAT software, an open-source crash typing software sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration. (http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/pbcats_us/)

0	Not a Pedestrian	
100	Unusual Circumstances	The crash involved a disabled vehicle, emergency vehicle or vehicle in pursuit, play vehicle, driverless vehicle, or the pedestrian was struck intentionally, was clinging to a vehicle, or was struck as a result of other unusual circumstances.
200	Backing Vehicle	The pedestrian was struck by a vehicle that was backing at the time.
310	Working or Playing in Roadway	The pedestrian was working or playing in the roadway
340	Bus-Related	The pedestrian was struck while crossing/walking to a bus or bus stop or while waiting at a bus stop.
350	Unique Midblock	The crash was associated with a vendor truck, mailbox, or other roadside 'destination' that was not a bus, or the pedestrian was struck while entering or exiting a parked vehicle.
400	Walking/Running Along Roadway	The pedestrian was standing or walking along the roadway on the edge of a travel lane, or on a shoulder or sidewalk.
460	Driveway Access/ Driveway Access Related	The pedestrian was crossing a driveway on a sidewalk crossing, shared-use path, shoulder, or edge of the travel lane.
500	Waiting to Cross	The pedestrian was standing on the curb or near the roadway edge waiting to cross the roadway when struck.
600	Pedestrian in Roadway – Circumstances Unknown	The pedestrian was standing, walking, or lying in the road right-of-way at an intersection or midblock location but the circumstances do not otherwise fit any previously described or are unknown.
720	Multiple Threat / Trapped	The pedestrian entered the roadway on a green signal or in front of standing or slowing traffic and was trapped when the signal changed and traffic started moving or was struck by a vehicle traveling in the same direction as the stopped traffic. Note: Multiple threat may occur at nonsignalized locations.
740	Dash/Dart-Out	The pedestrian either ran into the roadway in front of a motorist whose view of the pedestrian was not obstructed or walked or ran into the road and was struck by a motorist whose view of the pedestrian was blocked until an instant before impact.
750	Crossing Roadway – Vehicle Not Turning	The pedestrian was struck while crossing the roadway (not an expressway) by a vehicle that was traveling straight through.
790	Crossing Roadway— Vehicle Turning	The pedestrian was struck while crossing a non-expressway road by a vehicle that was turning or about to turn.
800	Off Roadway	The pedestrian was struck in a parking lot, driveway, open area or other or unknown, nonroadway area (vehicle not backing).
910	Crossing Expressway	The pedestrian was on an expressway or expressway ramp when struck by a motor vehicle.
990	Other/Unknown – Insufficient Details	The circumstances do not clearly fit any of the situations described or are unknown.

CrashGrpNum	Numeric code version of variable CrashGrp
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Field	Description	Source comments
CrashHour	The hour in which a crash occurred.	Source: Refer to crash date on DMV-349 Form.
CrashID	A unique number assigned to the Crash Report by NC DMV.	Source: Refer to crash ID Number on DMV-349 Form. Attribute: 9-digit sequential number Rationale: This number, assigned by the DMV Traffic Records Section, facilitates the linkage of crash file sub-components, such as location and unit information with control information, as well as linkage of the traffic records sub-files back to the crash data file.
CrashLoc	This data element describes the location type of the crash in terms of the roadway or intersection.	Source: Coded by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff using PBCAT software, an open-source crash typing software sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration. (http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/pbcats_us/)
	1 Intersection	The crash occurred within the intersection proper or within the crosswalk area. NOTE: Driveways controlled by signals should be coded as intersections. Uncontrolled driveways should be coded as nonintersection locations.
	2 Non-Intersection	The crash occurred on or along the roadway and more than 15 m (50 ft) away from an intersection.
	3 Non-Roadway	The crash occurred off the roadway, including parking lots, driveways, private roads, yards, alleys, and other open areas. NOTE: Crashes occurring on paved shoulders, sidealks, or driveway crossings are considered to be "roadway" crashes and should not be placed in the nonroadway classification.
	4 Intersection-Related	The crash occurred outside the intersection crosswalk area but within 15 m (50 ft) of the intersection.
	Unknown	There is insufficient information to determine where the crash occurred.
CrashMonth	The month in which the crash occurred.	Source: Refer to crash date on DMV-349 Form.
CrashSevr	The severity of a crash based on the most severe injury to any person involved in the crash.	Source: Derived from Injury Status (P8) for each person involved in the crash.
	1 K: Killed	
	2 A: Suspected Serious Injury	
	3 B: Suspected Minor Injury	
	4 C: Possible Injury	
	5 O: No Injury	
	7 Unknown Injury	
CrashTime	The reported time the crash occurred.	Source: Refer to crash date on DMV-349 Form.

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments
CrashType	This data element summarizes the circumstances of the crash for this pedestrian or bicyclist.	Source: Coded by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff using PBCAT software, an open-source crash typing software sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration. (http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/pbcats_us/)

110	Assault with Vehicle	The driver intentionally struck the pedestrian with the vehicle
120	Dispute Related	The pedestrian was struck by a vehicle during a domestic altercation or other dispute.
130	Pedestrian on Vehicle	The pedestrian was sitting on, leaning against, or clinging to a vehicle which began to move or was moving.
140	Vehicle-Vehicle/Object	The pedestrian was struck as a result of a prior vehicle-into-vehicle or vehicle-into-object crash.
150	Motor Vehicle Loss of Control	Vehicle lost control due to mechanical failure, surface conditions, driver error, or impairment.
160	Pedestrian Loss of Control	The pedestrian stumbled, fell, or rolled into path of vehicle due to surface conditions, impairment, or other mishap
190	Other Unusual Circumstances	The crash involved other unusual circumstances, such as pedestrian being struck by falling cargo or a loose wheel
211	backing Vehicle--Driveway	The pedestrian was struck in a driveway by a vehicle that was backing with a driver at the controls
212	Backing Vehicle--Driveway/Sidewalk Intersection	The pedestrian was struck in a driveway/sidewalk intersection by a vehicle that was backing with a driver at the controls.
213	backing Vehicle--Roadway	The pedestrian was struck in a roadway by a vehicle that was backing with a driver at the controls.
214	Backing Vehicle--Parking Lot	The pedestrian was struck in a parking lot by a vehicle that was backing with a driver at the controls.
219	Backing Vehicle--Other/Unknown	The pedestrian was struck in another or unknown location by a vehicle that was backing with a driver at the controls.
220	Driverless Vehicle	The pedestrian was struck by a vehicle that was moving without a driver at the controls or that was set in motion by the actions of a child.
230	Disabled Vehicle-related	The pedestrian was struck while near or next to a disabled vehicle (including a vehicle that had been in a crash) or while walking to or from a disabled vehicle. Note: crashes involving pedestrians standing near tow trucks responding to the disabled vehic
240	Emergency Vehicle-Related	The pedestrian was struck while near an active emergency vehicle, by an active emergency vehicle, or by a vehicle being pursued.
250	Play Vehicle-Related	The pedestrian was struck while riding a play vehicle that was not a bicycle. (e.g., skates, scooter, wagon, sled, etc.)
311	Working in Roadway	The pedestrian was working in the roadway when struck.
312	Playing in roadway	The pedestrian was playing in the roadway when struck.
313	Lying in Roadway	The pedestrian was lying in the roadway when struck.
320	Entering/Exiting Parked or Stopped Vehicle	The pedestrian was in the process of getting into or out of a stopped or parked vehicle. Note: Does not include crashes involving pedestrian crossing or other movements that occurred after the pedestrian exited the vehicle.

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Field	Description	Source comments
330	Mailbox-Related	Going to/from or standing at a mailbox or newspaper box.
341	Commercial Bus-Related	The pedestrian was struck crossing in front of a commercial bus stopped at a marked bus stop.
342	School Bus Stop-Related	The pedestrian was struck going to or from or waiting at a school bus or school bus stop.
360	Ice Cream/Vendor Truck-Related	The pedestrian was struck going to or from an ice cream truck or other type of vehicle vending from the curb or roadside
410	Walking/Running Along Roadway With Traffic – From Behind	The pedestrian was walking/running along the roadway with traffic and was struck from behind.
420	Walking/Running Along Roadway With Traffic – From Front	The pedestrian was walking/running along the roadway with traffic and was struck from the front.
430	Walking/Running Along Roadway Against Traffic – From Behind	The pedestrian was walking/running along the roadway against traffic and was struck from behind.
440	Walking/Running Along Roadway Against Traffic – From Front	The pedestrian was walking/running along the roadway against traffic and was struck from the front.
459	Walking/Running Along Roadway – Direction/Position Unknown	The pedestrian was walking/running along the roadway, but there is insufficient information to determine either the position or direction of the pedestrian at the time of the crash
461	Motorist Entering Driveway	The motor vehicle was turning into a driveway or alley and struck the pedestrian on a sidewalk/walkway or driveway crossing.
465	Motorist Exiting Driveway	The motor vehicle was exiting a driveway or alley and struck the pedestrian on a sidewalk/walkway or driveway crossing
469	Driveway Access – Other/Unknown	The pedestrian was on a driveway intersection when struck but there were other or unknown circumstances surrounding the crash from those described .
510	Waiting to Cross – Vehicle Turning	The pedestrian was standing near the curb or roadway edge and waiting to cross the roadway when struck by a turning vehicle.
520	Waiting to Cross – Vehicle Not Turning	The pedestrian was standing near the curb or roadway edge and waiting to cross the roadway when struck by a vehicle that was not turning.
590	Waiting to Cross – Vehicle Action Unknown	The pedestrian was standing near the curb or roadway edge and waiting to cross the roadway when struck by a vehicle, but it could not be determined if the vehicle was turning or not.
610	Standing in Roadway	The pedestrian was standing in the roadway prior to the crash, but the crash cannot be further classified.
620	Walking in Roadway	The pedestrian was walking in the roadway prior to the crash, but the crash cannot be further classified.
680	Not At Intersection – Other/Unknown	The crash occurred at a nonintersection location, but the actions of the pedestrian prior to the crash cannot be determined.
690	At Intersection – Other/Unknown	The crash occurred at an intersection, but the actions of the pedestrian prior to the crash cannot be determined or it cannot be determined who failed to yield.
710	Multiple Threat	The pedestrian entered the traffic lane in front of stopped or slowing traffic and was struck by a vehicle traveling in the same direction as the stopped or slowing traffic.

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Field	Description	Source comments
730	Trapped	The pedestrian was struck while crossing at a signalized intersection or signalized mid-block crossing when the light changed and traffic started moving.
741	Dash	The pedestrian ran into the roadway and was struck by a vehicle whose view of the pedestrian was not obstructed.
742	Dart-Out	The pedestrian walked or ran into the roadway and was struck by a motorist whose view of the pedestrian was blocked until an instant before impact.
760	Pedestrian Failed to Yield	The pedestrian failed to yield to the motorist.
771	Motorist Failed to Yield	The motorist failed to yield to the pedestrian.
781	Motorist Left Turn – Parallel Paths	The motorist was initially traveling on a parallel path with the pedestrian before making a left turn and striking the individual.
782	Motorist Left Turn – Perpendicular Paths	The motorist was initially traveling on a crossing path with the pedestrian before making a left turn and striking the individual.
791	Motorist Right Turn – Parallel Paths	The motorist was initially travelling on a parallel path with the pedestrian before making a right turn and striking the individual
792	Motorist Right Turn on Red – Parallel Paths	The motorist was initially traveling on a parallel path with the pedestrian before making a right turn on a red signal, and striking the individual.
794	Motorist Right Turn on Red – Perpendicular Paths	The motorist was initially traveling on a crossing path with the pedestrian before making a right turn on a red signal, and striking the individual.
795	Motorist Right Turn – Perpendicular Paths	The motorist was initially travelling on a crossing path with the pedestrian before making a right turn and striking the individual.
799	Motorist Turn/Merge – Other/Unknown	The motorist turned or merged, but either the approach paths or turn direction are unknown or do not fit with any of the described circumstances.
830	Non-Trafficway – Parking Lot	The motor vehicle struck a pedestrian in a parking lot.
890	Non-Trafficway – Other/Unknown	The motor vehicle struck a pedestrian off the roadway, but there were other or unknown circumstances surrounding the crash.
900	Other – Unknown Location	There is insufficient information to determine where the crash occurred.
910	Crossing an Expressway	The pedestrian was crossing a limited access expressway or expressway ramp.
CrashTypNum	Numeric code version of variable CrashType	
CrashYear	The year in which a crash occurred.	Source: Refer to crash date on DMV-349 Form.

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Field	Description	Source comments																		
Development	The predominant type of development in the area in which the crash occurred. Examples are: Commercial (mainly retail stores), Institutional (schools, hospitals, government buildings, etc.).	Source: Refer to location block on DMV-349 Form.																		
<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Farms, Woods, Pastures</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Residential</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Commercial</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Institutional</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Industrial</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Unknown</td></tr> </table>			1	Farms, Woods, Pastures	2	Residential	3	Commercial	4	Institutional	5	Industrial	6	Unknown						
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2	Residential																			
3	Commercial																			
4	Institutional																			
5	Industrial																			
6	Unknown																			
DirFrmRd	Identifies the direction from the FROM ROAD to where the crash occurred.	Source: DMV 349 Form, LOCATION section																		
DirOutsideMp	Compass direction from the specified municipality to the scene of the crash. If the crash occurred inside a municipality, the value should be null.	Source: DMV 349 Form, LOCATION section																		
DirTwrRd	Identifies the direction toward the TOWARD ROAD (next intersecting street to the ON ROAD of the crash , in the same direction of the crash from the FROM ROAD). [This value should be the same as DrctnFrmRd]	Source: DMV 349 Form, LOCATION section																		
DrvrAge	The age of driver involved in a crash. If DOB not available, the approximate age.	Source: Age is calculated from date of birth (DOB) to the crash date. DOB is reported on DMV 349, block 24.																		
DrvrAgeGrp	Driver age in 5 year groups (0-19, 20-24, 25-29, etc.)	Source: Age groups are coded by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff from DrvrAge																		
DrvrAlcDrg	Investigating police officer's assessment of whether alcohol or other drugs were used by the non- motorist.	Source: Refer to block 37 on DMV-349 Form.																		
<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>Yes - Alcohol, Impairment Suspected</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Yes - Alcohol, No Impairment Detected</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Yes - Other Drugs, Impairment Suspected</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Yes - Other Drugs, No Impairment Detected</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Yes - Alcohol And Other Drugs, Impairment Suspected</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Yes - Alcohol And Other Drugs, No Impairment Detected</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Unknown</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Missing</td></tr> </table>			0	No	1	Yes - Alcohol, Impairment Suspected	2	Yes - Alcohol, No Impairment Detected	3	Yes - Other Drugs, Impairment Suspected	4	Yes - Other Drugs, No Impairment Detected	5	Yes - Alcohol And Other Drugs, Impairment Suspected	6	Yes - Alcohol And Other Drugs, No Impairment Detected	7	Unknown		Missing
0	No																			
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7	Unknown																			
	Missing																			

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Field	Description	Source comments
DrvrAlcFlg	Binary field: alcohol use either suspected or detected	Source: Refer to block 37 on DMV-349 Form. This variable is an indicator of whether or not driver alcohol use (regardless of other drugs use) was suspected or detected. The codes are derived from block 37 on DMV-349 Form (see the definitions in DrvrAlcDrg variable)

0, 3, 4	No
1,2,5,6	Yes
7, blank	Unknown / missing

Field	Description	Source comments
DrvrInjury	The injury status of the driver	Source: DMV 349 Form, Block 32. Definitions of injury categories A, B, and C changed May 27, 2016. (Previous changes have also been made prior to 2010.) These changes in definitions can affect the frequency distributions of injury categories. In practice, the changes in definitions may be phased in over a period of time across the state.

1	K: Killed	Deaths (which must occur within 12 months after the crash) resulting from injuries sustained in a specific road vehicle crash.
2	A: Suspected Serious Injury	Changed from 'Disabling Injury' in 2016. Suspected Serious Injury (A) (definition as of May 2016): A suspected serious injury is any injury other than fatal which 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 (Source: DMV 349 Instruction Manual)
3	B: Suspected Minor Injury	Suspected Minor Injury (B): A minor injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle). (Source: DMV 349 Instruction Manual)
4	C: Possible Injury	Possible Injury (C): A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those which are reported by the person or indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident. (Source: DMV 349 Instruction Manual)
5	O: No Injury	
7	Unknown Injury	

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Field	Description	Source comments
DrvrRace	The ethnic affiliation of driver involved in a crash.	Source: Refer to block 25 on DMV-349 Form.
1	White	
2	Black	
3	American Indian	
4	Hispanic	
5	Asian	
6	Other	
7	Unknown	
DrvrSex	The sex of the driver involved in a crash.	Source: Refer to block 26 on DMV-349 Form.
1	Female	
2	Male	
4	Unknown	
DrvrUnitNo	Number assigned to identify the motor vehicle that struck the non-motorist in the crash.	Source: DMV-349 Form - Unit numbers are assigned on to each motor vehicle, pedestrian, bicyclist, or other unit involved in the crash, and are used to match the driver characteristics to each driver.

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Field	Description	Source comments
DrvrVehTyp	Indicates the general configuration of vehicle.	Source: Refer to block 41 on DMV-349 Form.
1	Passenger Car	
2	Pickup	
3	Light Truck (Mini-Van, Panel)	
4	Sport Utility	
5	Van	
6	Commercial Bus	
7	School Bus	
8	Activity Bus	
9	Other Bus	
10	Single Unit Truck (2-Axle, 6-Tire)	
11	Single Unit Truck (3 Or More Axles)	
12	Truck/Trailer	
13	Truck/Tractor	
14	Tractor/Semi-Trailer	
15	Tractor/Doublers	
16	Unknown Heavy Truck	
17	Taxicab	
18	Farm Equipment	
19	Farm Tractor	
20	Motorcycle	
21	Moped	
22	Motor Scooter Or Motor Bike	
23	Pedalcycle	Used, along with code 24 (Pedestrian); Person Type variable (value = 3 for pedestrian, 4 for pedalcyclist); and First or Most Harmful Event Crash type (value = 14 for collision with Pedestrian, 15 for collision with Pedalcyclist), to identify crashes potentially involving a pedestrian.
24	Pedestrian	Used, along with code 23 (Pedalcycle); Person Type variable (value = 3 for pedestrian, 4 for pedalcyclist); and First Harmful Event Crash type (value = 14 for collision with Pedestrian, 15 for collision with Pedalcyclist), to identify crashes potentially involving a pedestrian.
25	Motor Home/Recreational Vehicle	
26	Other	
27	All Terrain Vehicle (Atv)	
28	Firetruck	

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Field	Description	Source comments
29	Ems Vehicle, Ambulance, Rescue Squad	
30	Military	
31	Police	
32	Unknown	
33	Autocycle	

Field	Description	Source comments
HitRun	This element refers to cases where a vehicle is a contact vehicle in the crash and does not stop to render aid (this can include drivers who flee the scene on foot).	
0	No	
1	Yes	

Field	Description	Source comments
Latitude	Location's Latitude number.	Source: Coded by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff during crash report review.

Field	Description	Source comments
LightCond	The type of light that exists at the time of a motor vehicle crash.	Source: Refer to block 7 on DMV-349 Form.
1	Daylight	
2	Dusk	
3	Dawn	
4	Dark - Lighted Roadway	
5	Dark - Roadway Not Lighted	
6	Dark - Unknown Lighting	
7	Other	
8	Unknown	

Field	Description	Source comments
Locality	The general type and level of development in the vicinity of the crash.	Source: Refer to block # 1 left side of DMV-349 Form.
1	Rural (<30% Developed)	
2	Mixed (30% To 70% Developed)	
3	Urban (>70% Developed)	
	Unknown	

Field	Description	Source comments
Longitude	Location's Longitude number.	Source: Coded by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff during crash report review.

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Field	Description	Source comments
NumLanes	Total number of thru lanes of the "road on" at the point of the crash (if two-way, total for both directions). Do not count turning lanes unless they are continuous between intersections.	Source: Refer to block 75 on DMV-349 Form. Attributes: Total number of lanes. Enter "0" for parking lots.

00	Parking Lot
01	1
02	2
03	3
04	4
05	5
06	6
07	7
08	8
09	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
99	Unknown

NumPedsAInj	Total number of pedestrians with A injury status in the crash	
NumPedsBInj	Total number of pedestrians with B injury status in the crash	
NumPedsCInj	Total number of pedestrians with C injury status in the crash	
NumPedsInjSum	Total number of pedestrians with any injuries in the crash	
NumPedsKilld	Total number of pedestrians killed in the crash	
NumPedsNoInj	Total number of pedestrians with not injured status in the crash	
NumPedsTotal	Total number of pedestrians in the crash	Source: Coded by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff during crash report review.
NumPedsUInj	Total number of pedestrians with unknown injury status in the crash	

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Field	Description	Source comments
NumUnits	The total number of motor vehicles (e.g., automobiles, single-unit trucks, truck combinations, and other motor vehicle types that are in motion or on a roadway) involved in a crash.	Source: Derived by counting the number of vehicles involved in a crash as indicated in Vehicle Unit Number Unique to Crash (V1).
OnRoad	Street or roadway on which the crash took place.	Source: DMV 349 Form, LOCATION section.
PedAge	The age of person involved in a crash, calculated from date of birth (DOB). If DOB not available, the approximate age.	Source: DMV 349 Form, Block 24
PedAgeGrp	Pedestrian age in 5 year groups (0-5, 6-10, etc.)	Source: Age groups are formatted by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff from PedAge
PedAlcDrg	Investigating police officer's assessment of whether alcohol or other drugs were used by the non- motorist.	Source: Refer to block 37 on DMV-349 Form.

0	No
1	Yes - Alcohol, Impairment Suspected
2	Yes - Alcohol, No Impairment Detected
3	Yes - Other Drugs, Impairment Suspected
4	Yes - Other Drugs, No Impairment Detected
5	Yes - Alcohol And Other Drugs, Impairment Suspected
6	Yes - Alcohol And Other Drugs, No Impairment Detected
7	Unknown
	Missing

PedAlcFlag	Binary field: alcohol use either suspected or detected	Source: Refer to block 37 on DMV-349 Form. This variable is an indicator of whether or not pedestrian alcohol use (regardless of other drugs use) was suspected or detected. The codes are derived from block 37 on DMV-349 Form. See the definitions in PedAlcDrg.
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0, 3, 4	No
1,2,5,6	Yes
7, blank	Unknown / missing

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments
PedInjury	The most severe level of injury of the most severely injured pedestrian involved in the crash.	Source: DMV 349 Form, Block 32. Definitions of injury categories A, B, and C changed May 27, 2016. (Previous changes have also been made prior to 2010.) These changes in definitions can affect the frequency distributions of injury categories. In practice, the changes in definitions may be phased in over a period of time across the state.
1	K: Killed	Deaths (which must occur within 12 months after the crash) resulting from injuries sustained in a specific road vehicle crash.
2	A: Suspected Serious Injury	<p>Changed from 'Disabling Injury' in 2016.</p> <p>Suspected Serious Injury (A) (definition as of May 2016):</p> <p>A suspected serious injury is any injury other than fatal which results in one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 <p>(Source: DMV 349 Instruction Manual)</p>
3	B: Suspected Minor Injury	Suspected Minor Injury (B): A minor injury is any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal or serious injuries. Examples include lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations (cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle). (Source: DMV 349 Instruction Manual)
4	C: Possible Injury	Possible Injury (C): A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, suspected serious or suspected minor injury. Examples include momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those which are reported by the person or indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident. (Source: DMV 349 Instruction Manual)
5	O: No Injury	
7	Unknown Injury	

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments
PedPos	This data element identifies the position/location of the pedestrian or bicyclist with respect to the trafficway facility type when struck.	Source: Coded by UNC Highway Safety Research Center staff using PBCAT software, an open-source crash typing software sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration. (http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/pbcats_us/)
1	Intersection Area	Within intersection proper
2	Crosswalk Area	Within a crosswalk, marked or unmarked
3	Travel Lane	On a roadway, in a travel lane
4	Paved Shoulder/Bicycle Lane/Parking Lane	On a roadway, in a paved shoulder or bike lane, or parking lane
5	Sidewalk/Shared-Use Path/Driveway Crossing	On a sidewalk, shared-use path, or driveway crossing
6	Unpaved Right-of-Way	Other road right-of-way (unpaved shoulder, etc.)
7	Driveway/Alley	On a driveway or alley
8	Non-Roadway – Parking Lot/Other	Other nonroadway areas (parking lot, non-right-of-way sidewalk or multi-use path, yard, open areas, etc.)
9	Other/Unknown	Other/unknown
77	Not a Pedestrian	
PedRace	The ethnic affiliation of person involved in a crash.	Source: Refer to block 25 on DMV-349 Form.
1	White	
2	Black	
3	American Indian	
4	Hispanic	
5	Asian	
6	Other	
7	Unknown	
PedSex	The sex of person involved in a crash.	Source: DMV-349 Form, Block 26.
1	Male	
2	Female	
4	Unknown	
PedUntNbr	The number assigned to each pedestrian	Source: DMV-349 Form - Unit numbers are assigned on to each motor vehicle, pedestrian, bicyclist, or other unit involved in the crash, and are used to match the pedestrian characteristics to each pedestrian.

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field Description Source comments
 RdCharacter The change in horizontal and vertical direction of a roadway, determined at the point of curvature.

01	Straight - Level
02	Straight - Hillcrest
03	Straight - Grade
04	Straight - Bottom
05	Curve - Level
06	Curve - Hillcrest
07	Curve - Grade
08	Curve - Bottom
09	Other
10	Unknown

RdClass Route class of the On Road. Source: Refer to block 71 on DMV-349 Form.

1	Interstate
2	Us Route
3	NC Route
4	State Secondary Route
5	Local Street
6	Public Vehicular Area
7	Private Road, Driveway
8	Other
	Unknown

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field Description Source comments
 RdCondition The roadway surface condition at the time and place of a crash. Source: Refer to block 3 on DMV-349 Form.

01	Dry
02	Wet
03	Water (Standing, Moving)
04	Ice
05	Snow
06	Slush
07	Sand, Mud, Dirt, Gravel
08	Fuel, Oil
09	Other
10	Unknown

RdConfig A code indicating whether or not a trafficway is divided and whether it serves one-way or two-way traffic. Source: Refer to block 73 on DMV-349 Form.

1	One-Way, Not Divided
2	Two-Way, Not Divided
3	Two-Way, Divided, Unprotected Median
4	Two-Way, Divided, Positive Median Barrier
5	Unknown

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments
RdDefects	Apparent condition of the road, which contributed to the crash.	Source: Refer to blocks 12 – 13 on DMV-349 Form.

00	None
01	Road Surface Condition
02	Debris
03	Rut, Holes, Bumps
04	Work Zone
05	Worn Travel-Polished Surface
06	Obstruction In Roadway
07	Traffic Control Device Inoperative, Not Visible Or Missing
08	Shoulders Low, Soft Or High
09	No Shoulders
10	Non-Highway Work
11	Other
12	Unknown

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments
RdFeature	A road feature is either an intersection or the connection between a driveway access and a roadway other than a driveway access.	Source: Refer to block 69 on DMV-349 Form.

0	No Special Feature
1	Bridge
2	Bridge Approach
3	Underpass
4	Driveway, Public
5	Driveway, Private
6	Alley Intersection
7	Four-Way Intersection
8	T-Intersection
9	Y-Intersection
10	Traffic Circle/Roundabout
11	Five-Point, Or More
12	Related To Intersection
13	Non-Intersection Median Crossing
14	End Or Beginning-Divided Highway
15	Off Ramp Entry
16	Off Ramp Proper
17	Off Ramp Terminal On Crossroad
18	Merge Lane Between On And Off Ramp
19	On Ramp Entry
20	On Ramp Proper
21	On Ramp Terminal On Crossroad
22	Railroad Crossing
23	Tunnel
24	Shared-Use Paths Or Trails
25	Other

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments																		
RdSurface	Actual surface type of the roadway in the area in which the crash occurred.	Source: Refer to block 72 on DMV-349 Form.																		
	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Concrete</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Grooved Concrete</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Smooth Asphalt</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Coarse Asphalt</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Gravel</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Sand</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Soil</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Other</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>Unknown</td></tr> </table>	1	Concrete	2	Grooved Concrete	3	Smooth Asphalt	4	Coarse Asphalt	5	Gravel	6	Sand	7	Soil	8	Other	0	Unknown	
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5	Gravel																			
6	Sand																			
7	Soil																			
8	Other																			
0	Unknown																			
Region	The region of the crash.	Geographic regions provide generalized indicators associated with topography across the state.																		
	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Coastal</td></tr> <tr><td>Mountains</td></tr> <tr><td>Piedmont</td></tr> </table>	Coastal	Mountains	Piedmont																
Coastal																				
Mountains																				
Piedmont																				
RteInvcCd	Documents the eight-digit numeric code that identifies the ON ROAD route where the crash occurred. The route ID corresponding to the road is used for mileposting purposes. This may be the Location Road On Code or the Location Primary ID Feature.	TEAAS field: ON_RD_CD Source: DMV 349 Form, LOCATION section																		
RuralUrban	Indicates if the crash occurred within a municipality (Urban) or in a Rural location.	TEAAS field: RRL_URBN_IND Source: Refer to block 71 on DMV-349 Form. Rationale: Important for comparing crash rates/safety experience across locations of general urban or rural character, but may not reflect actual development density.																		
	<table border="1"> <tr><td>R</td><td>Rural</td></tr> <tr><td>U</td><td>Urban</td></tr> </table>	R	Rural	U	Urban															
R	Rural																			
U	Urban																			
SpeedLimit	Authorized speed limit for the vehicle at the time of the crash. The Authorized Value may be indicated by the posted speed limit, blinking sign at construction zones, restricted speed for permitted vehicles, etc.	Source: Refer to block 60 on DMV-349 Form.																		
Towrd_Rd	Identifies the name of the road or city/county/state line, which would be encountered by going from the accident in the Direction Toward Road. [This should be encountered moving in the same direction as moving from the From Road to the crash location.]	Source: DMV 349 Form, LOCATION section																		

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments
TrafficCtrl	The type of traffic control, if any, at crash location.	Source: Refer to block 76 on DMV-349 Form.
0	No Control Present	
1	Stop Sign	
2	Yield Sign	
3	Stop And Go Signal	
4	Flashing Signal With Stop Sign	
5	Flashing Signal Without Stop Sign	
6	RR Gate And Flasher	
7	RR Flasher	
8	RR Crossbucks Only	
9	Human Control	
10	Warning Sign	
11	School Zone Signs	
12	Flashing Stop And Go Signal	
13	Double Yellow Line, No Passing Zone	
14	Other	
15	Not stated	

Field	Description	Source comments
Weather	The general atmospheric conditions that existed at the time of a crash.	Source: Refer to blocks 4-6 on DMV-349 Form.
1	Clear	
2	Cloudy	
3	Rain	
4	Snow	
5	Fog, Smog, Smoke	
6	Sleet, Hail, Freezing Rain/Drizzle	
7	Severe Crosswinds	
8	Blowing Sand, Dirt, Snow	
9	Other	

Fields: HSRC Pedestrian Crash Data

Field	Description	Source comments
Workzone	Did crash occur in or near a construction, maintenance or utility work zone.	Source: Refer to block 78-81 on DMV-349 Form.

1	Construction Work Area
2	Maintenance Work Area
3	Utility Work Area
4	Intermittent/Moving Work
5	No