Traffic Police dataset (variables and values)

Description of variables related with crashes

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
A-1	Crash ID	Number which allows the crash record to be cross-referenced to road, traffic unit and person records. It consists of three distinct fields, the country code, the year and the crash number.	String	Three codes are filled in. The first two digits code indicates the country code, the next four digits code indicates the year and the last six digits code indicates the crash number (e.g. AL 2019 012976).
A-2	Crash date	The date (day, month and year) when the crash occurred. It allows for the identification of the timing of the crash and enables seasonal comparisons and time series analyses.	Number (DDMMYYYY)	An eight-digit number is filled in, starting with the day and followed by the month and the year. If a part of the crash date is unknown, the respective digits are filled in with 99 (for day and month) and 9999 (for year). Any part of the date can be provided irrespectively whether the other parts are known or not; even if the full date of the crash (day, month and year) is not known, a part of it can still be provided. For example, a crash that occurred on June 2019 with unknown day would be recorded as 99062019. Only the year is the lowest level of detail for the crash date.
A-3	Crash time	The time of the day, when the crash occurred. Time recorded is the local time of the crash location and is expressed in period of 60 minutes, using the 24-hour clock format (00.00-23:59). Midnight is defined as 00:00 and represents the beginning of a new day, not the end of the preceding day. It allows for analyses of different time periods within the same day.	Number (hhmm)	A four-digit number is filled in according to the following format : hhmm. The hour of the crash can be provided even if the minute is unknown. For example, a crash that occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock would be recorded as 1099 indicating that the exact minute is unknown.
A-4	NUTS	The individual region according to the Eurostat NUTS 3 classifications. This will allow for uniform and compatible statistics among the EU countries. The latest valid NUTS codes should be used[1].	String	A five-digit code is filled in for the most detailed NUTS level available, from the relevant Eurostat list. The code includes country code (e.g. AL for Albania) followed by one, two or three digits, for NUTS levels 1, 2 or 3 respectively. If NUTS 1 level is to be provided then the first two digits should be zeros, while for NUTS 2 level the first

[1] See: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/history

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
				place should be zero in order to preserve the five-digit format.
A-5	Weather conditions	This variable defines the atmospheric conditions at the crash location at the time of the crash and allows for the identification of the impact of weather conditions to the road safety.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the weather conditions. **See Table A-5**
A-6	Light conditions	Defines the level of light at the crash location, at the time of the crash. Values related to natural lighting are included, indicating the level of light in each period of the day. Additionally, values concerning artificial lighting, indicate the existence of light by streetlights.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the light conditions. **See Table A-6**
A-7	Crash type	Type of the crash in terms of parties involved, type of collision, vehicle / pedestrian manoeuvre just before the crash and hit & run crash. More than one type can be applicable in the same crash. In such crashes (e.g. collision between two vehicles, one of which finally hits a pedestrian) more than one variable should be selected.	Number	**See Table A-7**

Table A-5: Weather conditions

#	Definition
01	**Dry / Clear** No hindrance from weather. Includes clear and cloudy sky.
02	**Rain** Heavy or light rain at the time of the crash.
03	**Snow** Snowing at the time of the crash.
04	**Fog, Mist, Smoke** Existence of fog or mist or smoke at the time of the crash.
05	**Sleet, Hail** Existence of sleet or hail at the time of the crash.
06	**Severe winds** Presence of winds deemed to have an adverse effect on driving conditions.
07	**Other** Atmospheric conditions that affected the drivers or the road environment are not included in the list of the previous values.
99	**Unknown** Atmospheric conditions not recorded or unknown.

Table A-6: Light conditions

#	Definition
01	**Daylight** The natural lighting during daytime.
02	**Twilight** The natural lighting during dusk or dawn. Periods of half-light.
03	**Darkness streetlights lit** Includes the period of the day when there is no natural lighting, streetlights exist at the crash location and are lit.
04	**Darkness streetlights unlit** Includes the period of the day when there is no natural lighting, streetlights exist at the crash location but are unlit.
05	**Darkness no streetlights** Includes the period of the day when there is no natural lighting, and there are no streetlights at the crash location.
06	**Darkness streetlights unknown** Includes the period of the day when there is no natural lighting, and information about streetlight is unknown.
07	**Darkness no streetlights or streetlights unlit** Includes the period of the day when there is no natural lighting, and there are no streetlights at the crash location, streetlights exist at the crash location but are unlit.
99	**Unknown** The light conditions at the time of the crash were not stated.

Table A-7: Crash type

#	Definition
01	**Vehicle/ vehicle head to head**
02	**Vehicle/ Vehicle from behind**
03	**Vehicle/ Vehicle on the side**
04	**Vehicle/ Vehicle on overpass**
05	**Vehicle/ Vehicle on turning**
06	**Inverted Vehicle**
07	**Single, crashed in "water" Vehicle**
08	**Single Crashed Vehicle**
09	**Vehicle to Cyclist**
10	**Vehicle/to animal**
11	**Vehicle/to other**
12	**Bicycle to Pedestrian**
13	**Vehicle to Others**
99	**Others, Undefined**

Description of variables related with roads

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
R-1	Crash location – Latitude	This variable indicates the latitude of the exact geographical location of the road crash. WGS84 should be the system of reference to use.	Number	If system is WGS84, a seven-digit number is filled in (+ or – sign followed by three digits and four decimals).
R-2	Crash location – Longitude	This variable indicates the longitude of the exact geographical location of the road crash. WGS84 should be the system of reference to use.	Number	If system is WGS84, a seven-digit number is filled in (+ or – sign followed by three digits and four decimals).
R-3	Road code	Name of the road according to the official nomenclature.	String	
R-4	Road functional class - first road	This variable describes the functional class of the road where the crash occurred. For crashes occurring at junctions the road with priority is indicated as first road (priority defined by traffic signs, traffic lights, policemen or any other type of junction control).	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the road functional class. **See Table R-4/5**
R-5	Road functional class - second road	This variable describes the functional class of the second road at the location where the crash took place. This variable is applicable only for crashes occurring at junctions. The road without priority is indicated as second (priority defined by traffic signs, traffic lights, policemen or any other type of junction control).	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the road functional class. **See Table R-4/5**
R-6	Speed limit – First road	The exact legal speed limit at the first road at the location of the crash is recorded for the respective road. The measurement unit of the variable is kilometre per hour.	Number	The speed limit, in kilometres per hour is filled-in, in a three-digit number format. The "Unknown" value is 999.
R-7	Speed limit – First road	The exact legal speed limit at the second road at the location of the crash is recorded for the respective road. The measurement unit of the variable is kilometre per hour.	Number	The speed limit, in kilometres per hour is filled-in, in a three-digit number format. The "Unknown" value is 999.
R-8	Motorway	The variable provides information on whether the crash occurred on a motorway.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in (01 or 02 indicating "yes" or "no" respectively).
R-9	Urban area	It is indicated whether the crash occurred inside or outside an urban area.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in (01, 02 or 99 indicating "inside", "outside" or unknown respectively).

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
R-10	Junction	If the crash occurred at a junction, this variable indicates whether the crash occurred at an at-grade junction or at an interchange and the type of junction / interchange.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in. **See Table R-10**
R-11	Surface conditions	The effect of the prevailing atmospheric conditions on the road surface at the crash scene is indicated.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in. **See Table R-11**
R-12	Carriageway type	Indicates whether the crash occurred at one-way or two-way street, whether the road has two directions of travel and whether the carriageway is divided by a central reservation (single or dual carriageway). For crashes at junctions the variable is filled-in for the first road.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in. **See Table R-12**
R-13	Number of lanes	The number of traffic lanes of the carriageway is recorded. For single carriageway, the total number of lanes in both directions of travel is recorded. In dual carriageway where the two directions of travel are separated, the number of lanes in the direction of travel in which the crash occurred is recorded. For crashes at junctions the variable is filled-in for the first road.	Number	The number of lanes is filled-in in a two-digit format. "99" if the number of lanes at the crash location was unknown or not stated.
R-14	Tunnel	This variable indicates whether the crash took place inside a tunnel.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in (01, 02 or 99 indicating "Yes", "No" or unknown respectively).
R-15	Bridge	This variable indicates whether the crash took place on a bridge. It does not refer to crashes occurring under bridges or collisions with bridge supporting elements (i.e. collision with bridge pillars).	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in (01, 02 or 99 indicating "Yes", "No" or unknown respectively).
R-16	Work zone related	The presence of a work zone near the crash location is indicated. Construction or maintenance work zones are included. A crash is also considered to be related to a work zone when vehicles slowed down, stopped or changed their course outside the boundaries of the work zone, as a result of the presence of the work zone.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in (01, 02 or 99 indicating "Yes", "No" or unknown respectively).

Table R-4/5: Road functional class - first road

#	Definition
01	**Principal arterial** Roads serving long distance and mainly interurban movements. Includes motorways (urban or rural) and expressways (road which does not serve properties bordering on it and which is provided with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic). Principal arterials may cross through urban areas, serving suburban movements. The traffic is characterized by high speeds and full or partial access control (interchanges or junctions controlled by traffic lights). Other roads leading to a principal arterial are connected to it through side collector roads.
02	**Secondary arterial** Arterial roads connected to principal arterials through interchanges or traffic light-controlled junctions supporting and completing the urban arterial network. Serving middle distance movements but not crossing through neighbourhoods. Full or partial access control is not mandatory.
03	**Collector** Unlike arterials, collectors cross urban areas (neighbourhoods) and collect or distribute the traffic from/to local roads. Collectors also distribute traffic leading to secondary or principal arterials.
04	**Local** Roads used for direct access to the various land uses (private property, commercial areas etc.). Low service speeds not designed to serve interstate or suburban movements.
05	**Other** Roads whose functional class is not included in the list of the previous values.
99	**Unknown** The road functional class was unknown or not stated.

Table R-10: Junction

#	Definition
00	**Not at junction** The crash has not occurred at a junction (or it has occurred at a distance greater than 20m from a junction).
01	**Crossroad** Road intersection with four arms. Includes arm sections within 20m distance.
02	**Roundabout** Circular road. Includes sections leading to it, within 20m distance.
03	**T or staggered junction** Road intersection with three arms. Includes T, or staggered junction (a junction with an acute angle). Includes arm sections within 20m distance.
04	**Multiple Junction** A junction with more than four arms (except roundabouts). Includes arm sections within 20m distance.
05	**Interchange** Not all roads intersect at the same level.
06	**Other** Other junction type not in the list of the previous values. Includes arm sections within 20m distance.
07	**At level crossing** The crash occurred at level crossing (railway crossing).
99	**Unknown** The crash occurred at a junction, although it was not stated whether it was an at-grade junction or an interchange.

#	Definition
51	**At a junction-Not specified** The crash occurred at a junction-details not specified.

Table R-11: Surface condition

#	Definition
01	**Dry** Dry and clean road surface.
02	**Snow, frost, ice, slush** Snow, frost, ice or slush on the road.
03	**Slippery** Slippery road surface due to existence of sand, gravel, mud, leaves, oil on the road. Does not include snow, frost, ice or wet road surface.
04	**Wet, damp** Wet road surface. Does not include flood.
05	**Flood** Still or moving water on the road
06	**Other** Other road surface conditions not included in the list of the previous values.
99	**Unknown** Road surface conditions at the crash location were unknown.

Table R-12: Carriageway type

#	Definition
01	**One-way street** The road traffic is carried out in one direction only, on a single, undivided carriageway.
02	**Two-way street** The road traffic is carried out in two directions, on a single, undivided carriageway.
03	**Dual carriageway** The road traffic is carried out on a carriageway divided by a central reservation, separating the two directions of travel.
04	**Single carriageway - not specified** The road traffic is carried out on a single carriageway, with no of direction not specified.
99	**Unknown** It was not stated whether the carriageway of the road was single or dual.

Description of variables related with Traffic Unit

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
U-1	Traffic unit ID	The traffic unit identification number will allow the traffic unit record to be cross-referenced to crash and person records. Together with the Crash ID and Person ID, a	Number	A two-digit number (01-99) is filled-in.

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
		unique linkage will be established. Vehicles and pedestrians are regarded as traffic units.		
U-2	Traffic Unit type	Indicates the type of traffic unit involved in the crash.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in. **See Table U-2**
U-3	Vehicle special function	The type of special function being served by the vehicle regardless of whether the function is marked on the vehicle. The variable is not applicable if the traffic unit is a pedestrian.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in. **See Table U-3**
U-4	Trailer	Indicates whether the vehicle was towing a trailer or semi-trailer when involved in the crash. The variable is not applicable if the traffic unit is a pedestrian.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in, indicating whether a trailer was connected to the vehicle. **See Table U-4**
U-5	Engine power	The power of the vehicle's engine is recorded in kW. The variable is not applicable if the traffic unit is a pedestrian or a non-motorised vehicle.	Number	A three-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in, indicating the engine power. “99” if unknown.
U-6	Make	The make of the motor vehicle is indicated. For non-motor vehicles (pedal cycles, animal powered vehicles etc.) and for pedestrians this variable is not applicable. CADAS reference data File: CADaS_Reference_File_v3_6_20170922.xls	Number	A three-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate each motor vehicle's make respectively. “99” if unknown.
U-7	Model	The model of the motor vehicle is indicated. The variable is not applicable if the traffic unit is a pedestrian.	String	The model of the motor vehicle is provided in text format. “99” if unknown.
U-8	Registration year	The year when the motor vehicle was first registered, so that crash analyses relating to motor vehicle age can be made. The variable is not applicable if the traffic unit is a pedestrian or a pedal cycle.	Number	A four-digit number is filled-in, indicating the year of the vehicle registration. “9999” if unknown.
U-9	Traffic unit manoeuvre	To be filled for each traffic unit, indicating the respective manoeuvre prior to the crash.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in, indicating the respective vehicle manoeuvre. **See Table U-9**
U-10	Hit & run	Indicates whether the vehicle was recorded by the police at the crash location or left the crash scene right after the crash. The variable is not applicable if the traffic unit is a pedestrian.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled for each vehicle.

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
				See Table U-10
U-11	Registration country	The country in which the vehicle involved in the crash is registered at the time of the crash. See: CADaS_Reference_File_v3_6_20170922.xls The variable is not applicable if the traffic unit is a pedestrian or a pedal cycle.	Number	A three-digit number corresponding to the country code is filled-in to indicate vehicle registration country. If the country of registration is not collected in disaggregate form the alternative values can be used to indicate whether the vehicle was national or foreign (501 or 502 respectively). If the country does not collect this information at all, 999 is filled in.

Table U-2: Traffic unit type

#	Definition
01	**Pedal cycle** Vehicle with at least 2 wheels, without engine. In some cases, it can also use electric power.
02	**Moped** Two or three wheeled vehicle equipped with internal combustion engine, with size less than 50 cc and maximum speed that does not exceed 45 km/h (28mph).
03	**Motorcycle up to 125cc** Two or three wheeled motor vehicle, with engine size up to 125 cc, or maximum speed exceeding 45km/h (28 mph).
04	**Motorcycle over 125cc** Two or three wheeled motor vehicle, with engine size more than 125 cc.
05	**Passenger car** Motor vehicle with 3 or 4 wheels, mainly used to transport people, seating for no more than 8 occupants. Motor vehicles with these characteristics used as taxis as well as motor caravans are also included.
06	**Minibus** Passenger-carrying vehicle, having between 9 and 16 seats for passengers. Motor vehicles with these characteristics used as taxis are also included.
07	**Bus** Passenger-carrying vehicle, most commonly used for public transport, having more than 16 seats for passengers.
08	**Coach** Passenger-carrying vehicle, having more than 16 seats for passengers. Most commonly used for interurban movements and touristic trips. To differentiate from other types of bus, a coach has a luggage hold separate from the passenger cabin.
09	**Trolley** Passenger-carrying vehicle, most commonly used for public transport, having more than 16 seats for passengers and powered by a permanent electric installation.
10	**Goods vehicle under 3.5t mgw** Smaller motor vehicle used only for the transport of goods.
11	**Goods vehicle over 3.5t mgw** Larger motor vehicle used only for the transport of goods.

#	Definition
12	**Road tractor** Road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semitrailers).
13	**Agricultural tractor** Motor vehicle for agricultural use.
14	**Tram/light rail** Tram or light rail vehicle.
15	**Ridden animal** Animal with human rider.
16	**Other motor vehicle** Other vehicle with engine not included in the list of the previous values.
17	**Other non-motor vehicle** Other vehicle without engine not included in the list of the previous values.
18	**Pedestrian** Person on foot; person pushing or holding bicycle, Person who uses a wheelchair ,a pram or a pushchair, leading or herding an animal, riding a toy cycle on the footway, person on roller skates, skateboard or skis. Does not include persons in the act of boarding or alighting from a vehicle.
19	**quad up to 50cc** Four wheeled motor vehicle, with engine size up to 50 cc.
20	**quad over 50cc** Four wheeled motor vehicle, with engine size more than 50 cc.
99	**Unknown** The type of the vehicle was unknown or not recorded.
51	**Two-wheel motor vehicle** Motor vehicle moving on two wheels. Includes mopeds and motorcycles but not bicycles.
52	**Bus or minibus or coach or trolley** Passenger-carrying vehicle, having more than 9 seats for passengers most frequently used for public transport.
52	**Goods vehicle** Motor vehicles used only for the transport of goods (irrespectively from vehicle weight). May include Goods vehicles when weight is not specified. May Includes road tractors and road tractors with semi-trailers (if “12” is not used).

Table U-3: Vehicle special function

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** The traffic unit is a pedestrian.
01	**No special function** No special function of the vehicle.
02	**Taxi** Motor vehicle with 4 wheels for public use in the transport of people.
03	**SUV/Off-road vehicle** A motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or bus consisting primarily of a transport device designed for carrying ten or fewer persons, and generally considered a multi-purpose vehicle that is designed to have off-road capabilities. These vehicles are generally four-wheel-drive (4x4) and have increased ground clearance.

#	Definition
04	**Vehicle used as school bus** Motor vehicle with 4 wheels used for the transport of pupils/students.
05	**Vehicle used as scheduled bus** Motor vehicle with 4 wheels used for the transport of persons (includes public transport buses, tourist coaches etc.).
06	**Military** Motor vehicle used for military purposes.
07	**Police** Motor vehicle used for police purposes.
08	**Ambulance** Motor vehicle used for medical purposes.
09	**Fire-truck** Motor vehicle used for fire brigade purposes.
10	**Dangerous goods vehicle** Motor vehicle used for carrying dangerous goods (e.g. lorries carrying explosive materials or flammable liquids).
99	**Unknown** It was not possible to record a special function.
52	**Special vehicle** Road motor vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes e.g. fire brigade vehicles, ambulances, police vehicles, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or track, vehicles for recording film, radio and TV programmes, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair, and other road vehicles not specified elsewhere.

Table U-4: Trailer

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** The traffic unit is a pedestrian.
01	**Without trailer** Vehicle with no trailer or semi-trailer.
02	**With trailer** Vehicle with trailer or semi-trailer.
99	**Unknown** It was unknown or not recorded whether the vehicle was towing a trailer or a semi-trailer.

Table U-9: Traffic unit manoeuvre

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** The vehicle not moving - no manoeuvre was executed. Includes cases where the vehicle is waiting at traffic light, a vehicle is stopped at STOP sign etc.
01	**Reversing** The vehicle was reversing.

#	Definition
02	**Parked** Vehicle was parked and stationary.
03	**Entering a parking position** The vehicle was entering a parking position
04	**Leaving a parking position** The vehicle was leaving a parking position
05	**Waiting to go ahead but held up** The vehicle was waiting to go ahead but held up
06	**Slowing or stopping** The vehicle was slowing or stopping
07	**Moving off** The vehicle was still and started moving. Does not include vehicle leaving or entering a parking position.
08	**U-turn** The vehicle was performing a U-turn
09	**Waiting to turn left** The vehicle was stationary, waiting to turn left
10	**Turning left** The vehicle was turning left
11	**Waiting to turn right** The vehicle was stationary, waiting to turn right
12	**Turning right** The vehicle was turning right.
13	**Changing lane to left** The vehicle was changing lane to left
14	**Changing lane to right** The vehicle was changing lane to right
15	**Avoidance manoeuvre** The vehicle changed its course in order to avoid an object on the carriageway (including other vehicle or pedestrian)
16	**Overtaking vehicle on its left** The vehicle was overtaking another vehicle on its left.
17	**Overtaking vehicle on its right** The vehicle was overtaking another vehicle on its right.
18	**Going round left-hand bend** The vehicle was going round a left-hand bend
19	**Going round right-hand bend** The vehicle was going round a right-hand bend
20	**Going ahead not at bend** The vehicle was going ahead away from any bend
51	**Entering or leaving a parking position** The vehicle was entering or leaving a parking position
52	**Waiting to turn** The vehicle was stationary, waiting to turn
53	**Turning** The vehicle was turning

#	Definition
54	**Changing lane** The vehicle was changing lane
55	**Overtaking vehicle** The vehicle was overtaking another vehicle.
21	**Crossing (on pedestrian crossing)** The pedestrian was crossing the road from a pedestrian crossing. Includes crossing masked and crossing not masked.
22	**Crossing (on other point)** The pedestrian was crossing the road, but not from a pedestrian crossing. Includes crossing masked and crossing not masked.
23	**Walking on the carriageway, facing traffic** The pedestrian was walking in the side of the road, where the vehicles are going in the opposite direction
24	**Walking on the carriageway, back to traffic** The pedestrian was walking in the side of the road, where the vehicles are going in the same direction
25	**Standing or playing on the carriageway** The pedestrian was either standing or playing on the carriageway
26	**Not on the carriageway** The pedestrian was standing or moving on the sidewalk, pedestrian road
27	**Lying on the carriageway** The pedestrian was lying down on the carriageway.
28	**Entering or getting out of a vehicle** The pedestrian was entering or was getting out of a vehicle.
56	**Crossing** The pedestrian was crossing the carriageway.
57	**Walking or standing on the carriageway** The pedestrian was walking on the carriageway (irrespectively to the traffic direction), or the pedestrian was either standing, or playing on the carriageway.
98	**Other** The vehicle (or pedestrian) was performing a manoeuvre not included in the list of the previous values.
99	**Unknown** The pedestrian movement or vehicle movement was unknown or not recorded.

Table U-10: Hit & run

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** The traffic unit is pedestrian.
01	Not Hit & Run Vehicle that should have stopped at the scene of the crash did stop.
02	**Hit & Run** Vehicle that should have stopped at the scene of the crash failed to stop and was not recorded by the police at the crash scene.
99	**U-16.99: Unknown** It was not recorded whether the vehicle stopped at the crash location or left the scene before being recorded by the police.

Description of variables related with Person

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
P-1	Traffic unit ID	The traffic unit identification number will allow the traffic unit record to be cross-referenced to crash and person records.	Number	A two-digit number (01-99) is filled-in.
P-2	Person ID	The person identification number will allow the person record to be cross referenced to crash, road and traffic unit records and distinguish persons within each traffic unit.	Number	A two-digit number is filled-in.
P-3	Name & surname	Name and surname of the person involved in the crash.	String	An unlimited string of characters.
P-4	Date of birth	Indicates the date of birth of each person involved in the road crash.	Number	An eight-digit number indicates the person's date of birth (e.g. 03071994 stands for 03rd July 1994)
P-5	Gender	Indicates the gender of each person who was involved in the crash.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled in (01 = Male, 02 = Female, 99 = unknown) to indicate the person's gender.
P-6	Nationality	Indicates the nationality of each person who was involved in the crash in a disaggregate form. The country of origin of each person can be obtained from: CADaS_Reference_File_v3_6_20170922.xls	Number	A three-digit number is filled-in to indicate the country of origin (e.g. 300 for Greece) in disaggregate form. Fill 999 for "Unknown".
P-7	Injury severity as reported	Indicates to what extent a person (driver, passenger or pedestrian) was injured or not during a road crash.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the severity for each person. **See Table P-7**
P-8	Road user type	Indicates the class of the person involved in a road crash. For crashes with pedestrians, the vehicle which collided with the pedestrian can be identified as the traffic unit with the previous Traffic Unit ID from the pedestrian.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the road user type. **See Table P-8**
P-9	Alcotest	Indicates whether or not a driver or Pedestrian who was involved in a road crash was tested on alcohol. If the road user was a passenger this variable is not applicable.	Number	A two digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate whether an alcohol test was conducted. **See Table P-9**

#	Variable name	Definition	Type of data	Data format
P-10	Alcotest results	This variable is filled only if "Tested" was selected in "P-8 Alcotest" variable otherwise "not applicable" is chosen.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the alcotest result, if applicable. **See Table P-10**
P-11	Driving license issue date	This variable is applicable only for drivers otherwise "Not applicable" should be selected. Indicates the month and year of issue of the first driving licence (provisional or full) of drivers / riders who are involved in a road crash, for the vehicle they are driving.	Number	A six-digit number is filled-in where the first four digits indicate the year of issue and the last two digits indicate the month of issue. (e.g. 10 years, 2 months = 001002)
P-12	Driving license validity	The variable is applicable for drivers only. It indicates whether or not the driving license of driver / rider is valid for the specific vehicle.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the driving license validity, if the person was a driver. **See Table P-12**
P-13	Safety equipment	Indicates the use of safety equipment of drivers/riders and passengers during the crash.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in to indicate the use of safety equipment by the road user. **See Table P-13**
P-14	Seating position in/on vehicle	Describes the seating position of the driver/ passenger at the time of the crash. For pedestrians and two-wheel vehicle occupants this variable is not applicable.	Number	A two-digit number corresponding to one of the values is filled-in indicating the seating position of the driver / rider / passenger in the vehicle (if applicable). **See Table P-14**

Table P-7: Injury severity as reported

#	Definition
01	**Fatally injured** Death within 30 days of the road crash, confirmed suicide and natural death are not included.
02	**Seriously injured** Injured (although not killed) in the road crash and hospitalized at least 24 hours or with MAIS3+.
03	**Slightly injured** Injured (although not killed) in the road crash and hospitalized less than 24 hours or without MAIS3+.or not hospitalized.
04	**Not injured** Person participating in the crash although not injured.

#	Definition
99	**Unknown** The injury severity of the road user was not recorded, or it was unknown.
51	**Injured** The road user was seriously or slightly injured (but not killed within 30 days) in the road crash.

Table P-8: Road user type

#	Definition
01	**Driver** Person driving or riding any motorised vehicle or bicycle. Includes person riding an animal.
02	**Passenger** Person on or in a vehicle, who is not the driver. Includes person in the act of boarding or alighting from a vehicle.
03	**Pedestrian** Person on foot; Person pushing or holding bicycle, Person who uses a wheelchair, a pram or a pushchair, leading or herding an animal, riding a toy cycle on the footway, Person on roller skates, skateboard or skis. Does not include persons in the act of boarding or alighting from a vehicle.
99	**Unknown** The type of the road user was not recorded.

Table P-9: Alcotest

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** The road user was a passenger.
01	**Tested** An alcohol test was conducted to the person.
02	**Not tested** No alcohol test was conducted to the person.
99	**Unknown** It is unknown whether an alcohol test was conducted to the person.

Table P-10: Alcotest results

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** The person was not tested for alcohol, or the person was a passenger.
01	**Positive** The person consumed alcohol above the respective national legal limit.
02	**Negative** The person consumed alcohol below the respective national legal limit or did not consume alcohol at all.
99	**Unknown** The result of the alcohol test was unknown or not recorded.

Table P-12: Driving license validity

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** The person was not a driver.
01	**With appropriate driving license** Driving license shown to the police at the scene or after the crash. Driver who did not carry the driving license at the time of the crash is also included.
02	**With inappropriate driving license** The person had a driving license, but it was inappropriate for the vehicle he/she was driving during the crash.
03	**Only driving lesson or driving test** The driver did not have a driving license and had taken driving lessons, or the crash happened during a driving test.
04	**Invalid or suspended driving license** The driving license was invalid, suspended or has expired.
05	**No driving license** Without driving license or the driving license was not presented to the police.
06	**No license required** Pedal cycle, vehicle drawn by animal, ridden animal or any other vehicle that does not require a driving license.
99	**Unknown** In cases of “hit and run” or police was unable to trace the person.
51	**Invalid (or no) driving license** The driver did not have a valid or had no driving license for the vehicle driven.

Table P-13: Safety equipment

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** No safety equipment could be used on the specific vehicle (e.g. agricultural tractors).
01	**Seat belt worn no airbag in vehicle** Seat belt was worn during crash and there was no airbag.
02	**Seat belt worn and airbag released** Seat belt was worn, and airbag released during crash.
03	**Seat belt worn and airbag not released** Seat belt was worn, and airbag did not release during crash.
04	**Seat belt not worn, and airbag released** Seat belt was not worn, and airbag released during crash.
05	**Crash helmet worn** Crash helmet was worn during crash.
06	**Child safety seat facing forwards used** Childs safety seat facing forwards was used during crash.
07	**Child safety seat facing backwards used** Childs safety seat facing backwards was used during crash.
08	**No use of safety equipment** No seat belt or helmet was used during crash. Includes cases where seat belt was not worn, and the airbag was released.

#	Definition
09	**Other** Other safety equipment, not included in the list of the previous values.
99	**Unknown** The use of any safety equipment by the road user was unknown.
51	**Seat belt worn - not specified** Seat belt was worn during crash, it was not specified whether an airbag was present and whether it was released.
52	**Child safety seat used** Childs safety seat was used during crash, it was not specified whether it was facing forwards or backwards.

Table P-14: Seating position in/on vehicle

#	Definition
00	**Not applicable** The road user was a pedestrian or motorcycle/moped/bicycle occupant.
01	**P-15.01: Driver** Person who is the driver of the vehicle. Seating position in vehicle prior to the crash.
02	**Front seat passenger** Person in the front of a vehicle who is not the driver. Seating position in vehicle prior to the crash.
03	**Rear passenger - seated** Person in the back of a vehicle who is seating. Does not include rear seats on two-wheel vehicles or animals.
04	**Rear passenger - standing** Person in the back of a vehicle who is standing. Includes standing passengers on public transport (buses, trams, coaches) or other vehicles (e.g. mini vans).
51	**Rear passenger - not specified** Person in the back of a vehicle.
05	**Elsewhere** Any other seating or standing positions of passengers prior to the crash which are not included (e.g. on the trailer of agricultural tractor).
99	**Unknown** Seating position of passenger prior to the crash is unknown (in case of hit and run, other).