



Injury Status	
<b>Fatal Injury (K)</b>	A fatal injury is any injury that results in death within 30 days after the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred. If the person did not die at the scene but died within 30 days of the motor vehicle crash in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed from the attribute previously assigned to the attribute "Fatal Injury."
<b>Suspected Serious Injury (A)</b>	<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"> <li>• Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood</li> <li>• Broken or distorted extremity(s) (arm or leg)</li> <li>• Crush injuries</li> <li>• Suspected skull, chest, or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations</li> <li>• Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10% or more of the body)</li> <li>• Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene</li> <li>• Paralysis</li> </ul>
<b>Suspected Minor Injury (B)</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).
<b>Possible Injury (C)</b>	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not 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 that are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.
<b>No Apparent Injury (O)</b>	No apparent injury is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle crash. There is no physical evidence of injury, and the person does not report any change in normal function.

<b>Crash Severity</b>	
<b>The severity of a crash based on the most severe injury to any person involved in the crash.</b>	
<b>Fatal (K)</b>	A crash that results in at least one person fatally injured.
<b>Suspected Serious Injury (A)</b>	A crash where the most severe injury to any person involved in the crash was a suspected serious injury.
<b>Suspected Minor Injury (B)</b>	A crash where the most severe injury to any person involved in the crash was a suspected minor injury.
<b>Possible Injury (C)</b>	A crash where the most severe injury to any person involved in the crash was a possible injury.
<b>Property Damage-Only (O)</b>	A crash that results in damage to the motor vehicle or other property, but without injury to any occupants or non-motorists.
<b>Crash Categories</b>	
<b>Bicycle</b>	A crash involving a non-motorized vehicle propelled by pedaling (bicycle, tricycle, unicycle, pedal car).
<b>CMV</b>	A crash involving a commercial motor vehicle.
<b>Distracted or Inattentive</b>	A crash involving at least one driver or motorcyclist having either a driver condition of “distracted/inattentive” or a driver distraction of “cell phone,” “other electronic device,” “other inside or outside of the vehicle” distractors as determined by the police officer.
<b>Drug Involved</b>	A crash involving a driver or motorcyclist identified by the police officer as either being suspected to having used drugs (other than alcohol) or having drugs (other than alcohol) that were reported. It does not reflect impairment, nor does it distinguish between drug types.
<b>Intersection</b>	A crash occurring at an intersection as reported by the investigating officer’s location information.
<b>Lane Departure</b>	Lane departure crashes include all roadway departure crashes and crashes where: The first harmful event or prior movement was “crossed the median/centerline;” or the prior movement was “crossed median into opposing lane;” or the manner of collision was either “head on,” “sideswipe, same direction” or “sideswipe, opposite direction.”
<b>Motorcycle</b>	A crash involving a two- or three-wheeled vehicle (motor scooters, mini-bikes, and mopeds).
<b>Pedestrian</b>	A crash involving a person traveling on foot.
<b>Predicted Alcohol</b>	A crash involving at least one driver or motorcyclist who is predicted to have a blood alcohol content (BAC) greater or equal to 0.02%. A Louisiana-specific regression equation is used to predict alcohol BAC when BAC is pending or unknown.
<b>Predicted Alcohol BAC08 Model</b>	This is a new model created by CARTS to predict crashes involving a driver with a BAC greater than or equal to .08. This model only considers drivers, not pedestrians nor bicyclists (non-motorists).

<b>Roadway Departure</b>	A crash involving a vehicle leaving the pavement/roadway. Not all the single vehicle crashes are roadway departure crashes.
<b>No Restraint</b>	A crash involving a driver or passenger not properly using the vehicles restraint system.
<b>Older Driver</b>	A driver of motorized vehicle, age 65 or above, bicyclists are not included.
<b>Young Driver</b>	A driver of motorized vehicle, age between 15 to 24, bicyclists are not included.
<b><i>Person Type</i></b> <b><i>Type of person involved in a crash</i></b>	
<b>Driver</b>	A person who drives a motorized vehicle. Not including the driver of the bicycle, who is a non-motorist and not a driver.
<b>Passenger</b>	An Occupant of a motor vehicle other than the driver.
<b>Pedestrian</b>	A person who is not an occupant of a motor vehicle in transport or a bicyclist.
<b>Bicyclist</b>	Any rider of a non-motorized vehicle propelled by pedaling (bicycle, tricycle, unicycle, pedal car).