

KABCO Injury Classification Scale and Definitions

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
ALABAMA	2009 to Present			AL eCrash Data Element Manual 2012	codes & definitions found on pg 96 (PDF 97) [2009], pg128 [2012]
	1 Fatal	K	Fatal: This code will be entered if a victim is pronounced dead at the scene or before the report is completed. If not, one of the other codes will apply. However, if a victim dies later as a result of the crash this code will need to be updated according to the following directions. The Department of Public Safety uses a thirty (30) day counting period for traffic fatalities. If a person dies as a result of injuries received in a traffic crash within thirty days of the date of the crash, that victim is considered to be a traffic fatality, and the victim injury type must be updated to Code 1 in this data item.	7.5 Victim Injury Type	
	2 Incapacitating	A	Incapacitating: This means that the victim must be carried or otherwise helped from the scene. If the victim needs no help, then either a code 3 or 4 applies even though medical assistance may have been administered at the scene.	7.5 Victim Injury Type	
	3 Non-Incapacitating	B	Non-Incapacitating: If the victim has visible signs of injury, either in a physical or mental sense (e.g., had passed out), but is judged able to walk away from the scene without help, 97 this code applies. The difference between this code and code 4 is strictly in the external evidence of injury.	7.5 Victim Injury Type	
	4 Not visible but complains of pain	C	Not visible but complains of pain: If the victim complains of pain, but there are no visible signs of it, and he or she is able to walk away from the scene of the crash, then this code applies.	7.5 Victim Injury Type	
		O	<i>There is no code for uninjured, in that uninjured occupants are not to be considered in the victim section.</i>		
	99 Unknown Injury	U		7.5 Victim Injury Type	
ALASKA	2012 to Present			AK Motor Vehicle Collision Report Instruction Manual 2012, 2013	codes & definition found on pg147 (PDF 153) .
	04 - Fatal Injury (Killed)	K	Fatal Injury (Killed) - 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 option previously assigned to 04 - Fatal Injury (Killed).	118 Injury Status	
	03 - Suspected Serious Injury	A	Suspected Serious Injury is an 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; or Paralysis	118 Injury Status	
	02 - Suspected Minor Injury	B	Suspected 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). This does not include limping (the injury cannot be seen). (See 01 - Possible Injury).	118 Injury Status	
	01 - Possible Injury	C	Possible Injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not fatal, suspected serious or suspected minor injury. This includes: momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea. Possible injuries are those which are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.	118 Injury Status	
	00 - No Apparent Injury	O	No Apparent Injury is used when 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 functions. Also, see how to use this option for suicide incidents below.	118 Injury Status	
	06 - Died Prior To Crash		Died Prior To Crash refers to non-motor vehicle fatalities that are involved in a motor vehicle crash; e.g., a heart attack victim, a homicide victim, a suicide or person involved in a legal intervention that is involved in a motor vehicle traffic crash. This option is used only if the person died prior to the crash or the person died as a result of natural causes (e.g., heart attack), disease, drug overdose or alcohol poisoning, suicide, homicide and legal intervention.	118 Injury Status	
	99 - Unknown	U	Unknown is used when the INJURY STATUS of this person is not known (e.g., hit-and-run).	118 Injury Status	
	2001 to 2012:		<i>NOTE: Beginning in 2013, Alaska will be the first State that will use the new 4th Edition MMUCC Injury Status scheme.</i>		
	1 - Fatal	K			
	2 - Incapacitating	A			
	3 - Non-incapacitating	B			
	4 - Possible	C			
	5 - None	O			
6 - Not reported	U				
7 - Unknown	U				
ARIZONA	2010 to Present			AZ Crash Report Forms Instruction Manual 2010	codes & definitions found on pg24.
	5. Fatal Injury	K	Any injury that results in death within a 30 - 24 hour time period after the crash occurred. A Fatal Supplement, 01-2705 R6/2010, is required .	4ee - Injury Severity	

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	4. Incapacitating Injury	A	Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene." Includes: severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene.	4ee - Injury Severity	
	3. Non-incapacitating Evident	B	Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the crash in which the injury occurred. Examples: contusions (bruises), laceration, bloody nose, lump on head, or abrasions.	4ee - Injury Severity	
	2. Possible Injury	C	Complaint of pain without visible injury. Includes – momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea or hysteria.	4ee - Injury Severity	
	1. No Injury	O	No complaint or treatment was required by the person.	4ee - Injury Severity	
	99. Not Reported/Unknown	U	Should be used only if the person is not present at the time of investigation. All efforts should be made to make an accurate determination.	4ee - Injury Severity	
ARKANSAS	2015 to Present			AR eCrash Data Element Manual 2015	codes & definitions found on Manual pg57-58
	001 K Fatal Injury	K	Any injury that directly results in the death of a living person within 30 days of a motor vehicle crash.	10.2.1 Injury Status (P5)	
	002 A Suspected serious injury	A	Incapacitating Injury Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Inclusions: Severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness at or when taken from the scene, unable to leave the scene without assistance, and others. Exclusions: Momentary unconsciousness, and others.	10.2.1 Injury Status (P5)	
	003 B Suspected minor injury	B	Non-incapacitating Injury Any injury other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene. Inclusions: Lump on head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations, and others. Exclusions: Limping (the injury cannot be seen, and others).	10.2.1 Injury Status (P5)	
	004 C Possible injury	C	Possible Injury Any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating evident injury. Inclusions: Momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, com-plaint of pain, limping, nausea, hysteria, and others.	10.2.1 Injury Status (P5)	
	005 O No apparent injury	O	Property Damage Only (PDO) – or – Non-Injury, No personal injury. Inclusions: Harm to wild animals, or birds, which have monetary value and others. Exclusions: Mechanical failure during normal operation, such as tire blowout, broken fan belt or axle.	10.2.1 Injury Status (P5)	
	2007 to 2015			AR Motor Vehicle Crash Report Instructions Guide 2007	codes & definitions found on pg5 (PDF pg8) , inclusions/exclusions found on pg28 (PDF pg31) .
	1. Fatal Injury	K	Any injury that directly results in the death of a living person within 30 days of a motor vehicle crash. Death to a fetus should be noted in the narrative but not listed or counted as a living person.	Injury Code; (Appendix A) Injury Severity Levels)	
	2. Incapacitating Injury	A	Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. This is the most serious survivable injury. Inclusions: Severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness at or when taken from the scene, unable to leave the scene without assistance, and others. Exclusions: Momentary unconsciousness and others .	Injury Code; (Appendix A) Injury Severity Levels)	
	3. Non-incapacitating Injury	B	Any injury other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene. Inclusions: Lump on head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations, and others. Exclusions: Limping (the injury cannot be seen), and others .	Injury Code; (Appendix A) Injury Severity Levels)	
4. Possible Injury	C	Any injury reported or claimed which cannot be determined by the officer at the scene and is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating evident injury. Inclusions: Momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, complaint of pain, limping, nausea, hysteria, and others.	Injury Code; (Appendix A) Injury Severity Levels)		
5. No Injury / Property Damage Only	O	Property Damage Only (PDO) – or – Non-Injury (Code 5) (no personal injury) Inclusions: Harm to wild animals, or birds, which have monetary value, and others. Exclusions: Mechanical failure during normal operation, such as tire blowout, broken fan belt or axle.	Injury Code; (Appendix A) Injury Severity Levels)		
CALIFORNIA	2003 to present			Collision Investigation Manual 2003	definitions found on PDF pg27-28 .
	Fatal Injury	K	Fatal Injury: Death as a result of injured sustained in a collision or an injury resulting in death within 30 days of the collision. Note: The fetus of a pregnant female involved in a traffic collision will be documented as a fatal injury if the coroner attributes the death to the collision	aa. Injury	
	Severe Injury	A	Severe Injury: An injury other than a fatal injury which results in broken bones, dislocated or distorted limbs, severe lacerations, or unconsciousness at or when taken from the collision scene. It does not include minor laceration.	aa. Injury	
	Other Visible Injury	B	Other Visible Injury: This includes: bruises (discolored or swollen); places where the body has received a blow (black eyes and bloody noses); and abrasions (areas of the skin where the surface is roughened or blotchy by scratching or rubbing which includes skinned shins, knuckles, knees, and elbows).	aa. Injury	

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	Complaint of Pain	C	Complaint of Pain: This classification could contain authentic internal or other non-visible injuries and fraudulent claims of injury. This includes: 1. Persons who seem dazed, confused, or incoherent (unless such behavior can be attributed to intoxication, extreme age, illness, or mental infirmities). 2. Persons who are limping but do not have visible injuries; 3. Any person who is known to have been unconscious as a result of the collision, although it appears he/she has recovered; 4. Persons who say they want to be listed as injured but do not appear to be so.	aa. Injury	
COLORADO	2006 to present			Investigating Officer's Traffic Accident Reporting Manual 2006	codes & definitions found on pg 49 (PDF pg51).
	04 Fatal	K	Fatal: For the purposes of the accident report, a fatal injury is any injury that results in death within thirty days of the accident. Example, a pregnant woman is involved in an accident that causes the birth of the child at the accident scene. The child subsequently dies as a result of injuries sustained in the accident. The child will NOT be classified as a fatality. Note: A person must be born prior to the accident to be classified as a fatality.	80. Injury Severity	
	03 Evident Incapacitating Injury	A	Evident Incapacitating Injury: This is any injury other than a fatal injury which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities he/she was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Included are severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, and internal injuries. This also includes an injured party transported to a hospital because of the severity of the injuries.	80. Injury Severity	
	02 Evident non-incapacitating Injury	B	Evident non-incapacitating Injury: This type of injury is evident to observers at the scene, but is not a fatal or incapacitating injury. These injuries do not prevent the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities that he/she was capable of performing before the injury occurred. This includes momentary unconsciousness, bruises, lumps, and minor lacerations. This also includes injuries that are treated at the scene and do not require further medical attention away from the scene.	80. Injury Severity	
	01 Complaint of Injury (prior to 2006, Possible Injury)	C	Complaint of Injury: A complaint of injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, incapacitating, or non-incapacitating evident injury. Examples include a claim of injury, complaint of pain, limping, and nausea or hysteria.	80. Injury Severity	
	00 No Injury	O	No Injury: If a party is transported and is subsequently examined and found to have no injuries, that party would be classified as No Injury.	80. Injury Severity	
CONNECTICUT	2015-Present			CT Investigator's Guide for Completing the MMUCC V4 Crash Report 2015	codes found on pg48 (PDF pg51).
	K: Fatal Injury	K		Injury Status (P5)	
	A. Suspected Serious Injury	A		Injury Status (P5)	
	B. Suspected Minor Injury	B		Injury Status (P5)	
	C. Possible Injury	C		Injury Status (P5)	
	O. No Apparent Injury	O		Injury Status (P5)	
	1995 to 2015			CT Investigator's Guide for Completing the Uniform Police Accident Report Form 1994	codes found on pg8 (PDF pg12).
	K: Fatal Injury	K	Those individuals who succumb to their injuries within 30 days of the accident. Those becoming deceased after the 30 day period should receive the code "A".	M. Injury Classification	
	A: Incapacitating Injury (Prevents return to normal activity)	A		M. Injury Classification	
	B: Non-incapacitating Injury	B		M. Injury Classification	
	C: Possible Injury (Claim or non-evident injury)	C		M. Injury Classification	
	N: Not injured	O		M. Injury Classification	
DELAWARE	2007 to present			DE TraCS Support Database Map 2007	codes found on pg11
	01 – Fatal Injury	K		31 Injury Status	
	02 – Nonfatal Injury – Incapacitating	A	Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred.	31 Injury Status	
	03 – Nonfatal Injury – Non-incapacitating Injury	B	Non-incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the accident in which the injury occurred.	31 Injury Status	
	04 – Nonfatal Injury – Possible	C	Possible Injury: Any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating injury.	31 Injury Status	
	05 – No Injury	O		31 Injury Status	
	99 – Unknown	U		31 Injury Status	
	1987 to 2006			DE Uniform Traffic Collision Report 1987, DE Traffic Collision Investigation Manual 2001	codes found on Report Form pg3
	Fatal Injury	K		76 Injury Class	
	Incapacitating Injury	A		76 Injury Class	

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Non-incapacitating Injury	B		76 Injury Class	
	Possible Injury	C		76 Injury Class	
	No Injury	O		76 Injury Class	code not included in 1987 crash form
	2008 to present		The numeric codes given are from the crash form. It is not known whether the same codes are used in the analysis file. The local authority should check the codes when translating. The 2008 form was dated 7/08 or 12/08 and it is not known when it was implemented in practice. Again the local authority should check.	DC Traffic Crash Report 2008 (DC Coding Sheet 2008), DC Traffic Crash Report 2011	codes found on coding sheet pg3 (PDF pg7) .
	02 Fatal	K		205a-c Injury Code	
	03 Disabling Injury	A		205a-c Injury Code	
	04 Non-Disabling Injury	B		205a-c Injury Code	
	05 Complaint of Pain, But No Visible Injury	C		205a-c Injury Code	
	01 No injury	O		205a-c Injury Code	
	97 N/A			205a-c Injury Code	
99 Other			205a-c Injury Code		
00 Unknown	U		205a-c Injury Code		
FLORIDA	2013 to Present			FL Traffic Crash Report 2013, FL Instructions for Completing The Uniform Traffic Crash Report Forms 2015	codes & definitions found on Manual pg29 (PDF pg30) & pg92 (PDF pg93) .
	5. Fatal Injury (within 30 days)	K	Fatal Injury: any injury that results in death within a 30 day period after the crash occurred.	Injury Severity (INJ)	
	4. Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating injuries are disabling injuries, such as broken bones, severed limbs, etc. These injuries usually require hospitalization and transport to medical facility	Injury Severity (INJ)	
	3. Non-incapacitating Evident Injury	B	Non-incapacitating injuries are non-disabling injuries, such as lacerations, scrapes, bruises, etc.	Injury Severity (INJ)	
	2. Possible Injury	C		Injury Severity (INJ)	
	1. No Injury (None)	O		Injury Severity (INJ)	
	6. Nontraffic fatality		If a motorist is listed as inj. "5,4,3,2,1" and expires from a non-motor vehicle related cause (i.e. heart attack, natural causes, suicide, homicide), an update is required to change the Injury Severity Field to "6-Non-Traffic Fatality."	Injury Severity (INJ)	
	1998 to 2013				
	5. Fatal Injury	K	Fatal Injury: An injury sustained in a crash that results in death within 30 days.		
	4. Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating Injury: Any visible signs of injury from the crash and person(s) had to be carried from the scene.		
	3. Non-incapacitating Evident Injury	B	Non-incapacitating Evident Injury: Visible injuries from such as bruises, abrasions, limping, etc.		
	2. Possible Injury	C	Possible Injury: No visible signs of injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness.		
	1. No Injury (None)	O	No Injury: Indicates there is no reason to believe any person received bodily harm from the crash.		
6. Nontraffic fatality	NA				
GEORGIA	2003 to present			GA Uniform Vehicle Accident Report Instruction Guide 2003	
	1 – Killed	K	Delayed Death - A reported injury of any person that produced death within 30days after the date of the accident. Delayed deaths must be reported to the Department of Transportation.	Injury Code	definition found on pg74
	2 – Serious	A	Serious Injury - Any injury that prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities that, that person was capable of performing prior to the accident.	Injury Code	definition found on pg78
	3 – Visible	B	Visible Injury - Any injury that is evident to any person other than the injured at the scene of the accident.	Injury Code	definition found on pg78
	4 – Complaint	C	Complaint of Injury - Possible injuries that are claimed or indicated by behavior but not by wounds.	Injury Code	definition found on pg74
	0 – Not injured	O		Injury Code	
HAWAII	2008 to Present			HI Investigating Officer's Traffic Accident Reporting Manual 2008	definitions found on pgs110, 112-113, 117, 120 (PDF pgs 116, 118-119, 123, 126).
	04 Fatal	K	Fatal Injury: Any injury that results in death within a 30-day period after the accident occurred.	H Injury Class	
	03 Incapacitating	A	Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene."	H Injury Class	
	02 Non-incapacitating	B	Non-Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the accident, such as a lump on the head, abrasions, bruises and minor lacerations.	H Injury Class	
	01 Possible	C	Possible Injury: A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating injury. Inclusions: Momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria.	H Injury Class	
	00 None	O		H Injury Class	

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	05 Unknown	U		H Injury Class	
	1996 to 2008			HI Motor Vehicle Accident Report 1996	
	4 - Fatal	K	Fatal: An injury received at the scene of the accident that results in death during or after the accident.	G Inj	
	3 - Incapacitating	A	Incapacitating: Any injury, other than fatal, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing prior to the accident.	G Inj	
	2 - Non-incapacitating	B	Non-incapacitating: Any evident injury, other than fatal or incapacitating.	G Inj	
	1 - Possible	C	Possible: Any non-visible injury reported or claimed that is not fatal, incapacitating or non-incapacitating injury.	G Inj	
	0 - None	O		G Inj	
IDAHO	1996 to present			ID Vehicle Collision Report Form Manual 1996, ID Vehicle Collision Report 2011	codes found on Report pg3, definitions found on Manual pg8 (PDF pg10) .
	K – Dead	K	Death within 30 days of the collision resulting from a fatal injury received in the collision	Injury	
	A – Incapacitating	A	Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or continuing normal activities. Includes severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconscious at scene, and/or unable to leave the scene without assistance. Excludes momentary unconsciousness.	Injury	
	B – Non-incapacitating (visible)	B	Any injury, other than a fatal or incapacitating injury, which is visible to observers at the scene of the collision. Includes lump on the head, abrasions, bruises, and/or lacerations. Excludes limping (the injury cannot be seen).	Injury	
	C – Possible (complaint, but nonevident)	C	Any injury reported or claimed which does not fall in the other categories. Includes momentary unconsciousness, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria, and/or claim of injuries.	Injury	
	O – None Evident	O	No injury evident or reported	Injury	
	U - Unknown	U		Injury	
ILLINOIS	1999 to present			IL Traffic Crash Report Instruction Manual 2013	codes & definitions found on pg11.
	K – Fatal	K	A fatal crash is a traffic crash involving a motor vehicle in which at least one person dies within 30 days of the crash.	Injury Classification (INJ)	
	A – Incapacitating Injury	A	Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities he/she was capable of performing before the injury occurred. This includes severe lacerations, broken/distorted limbs, skull injuries, chest injuries, abdominal injuries	Injury Classification (INJ)	
	B – Non-incapacitating Injury	B	Any injury, other than a fatal or incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the crash. This includes lumps on the head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations.	Injury Classification (INJ)	
	C – Reported/Not evident	C	Any injury reported or claimed which is not listed above. This includes momentary unconsciousness, claims of injuries not evident, limping, complaints of pain, nausea, hysteria.	Injury Classification (INJ)	
	O – No indication of injury	O		Injury Classification (INJ)	
INDIANA	2009 to present			IN ARIES Manual 2009	
	Fatal Injury	K	Fatal Injury: Any injury that results in death within a 30 day period after the crash occurred.	Injury Status	definition found on pg71
	Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating Injury: A non-fatal injury that prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Hospitalization is usually required. Examples are: severe lacerations, broken limbs, skull fracture, crushed chest, internal injuries, etc.	Injury Status	definition found on pg73
	Non-incapacitating Injury	B	Non-incapacitating Injury: An injury, other than a fatal or incapacitating injury, which is evident to the officer at the scene of the crash and may require medical treatment. Although, hospitalization is usually not required. Examples are abrasions, minor bleeding and lacerations, etc.	Injury Status	definition found on pg75
	Possible Injury	C	Possible Injury: Any injury reported or claimed which is not visible. (Example: The complaint of back or neck pain.)	Injury Status	definition found on pg76
	Not Reported	U		Injury Status	
	Unknown	U		Injury Status	
	Refused			Injury Status	
	2003 to 2008			IN Officer's Standard Crash Report 2003	codes found on pg4
	Fatal Injury	K		Victim Injury Status	
	Incapacitating Injury	A		Victim Injury Status	
	Non-incapacitating Injury	B		Victim Injury Status	
	Unknown	U		Victim Injury Status	
	Refused			Victim Injury Status	
	IOWA	2014 to Present			Investigating Officer's Crash Reporting Guide 2014
1 – Fatal		K	Used when 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 this 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 of fatal injury.	3 Injury status	

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	2 – Suspected serious/incapacitating	A	Used when any injury, other than a fatal injury, that prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of before the injury occurred. This includes severe lacerations (exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant loss of blood); broken or distorted limbs (arm or leg); skull, chest injuries or abdominal injuries other than bruises or minor lacerations; crush injuries; significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10 percent or more of the body); unconsciousness at or when taken from the crash scene; and unable to leave the crash scene without assistance (paralysis). This does not include momentary unconsciousness. .	3 Injury status	
	3 – Suspected minor/non-incapacitating	B	Used when 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. This does not include limping.	3 Injury status	
	4 – Possible (complaint of pain/injury)	C	Used when a possible injury is any injury reported or claimed that 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 that are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.	3 Injury status	
	5 – Uninjured	O	Used when there is no apparent injury and there is no reason to believe 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.	3 Injury status	
	7 – Fatal, not crash related		used when the vehicle fatalities that are involved in a motor vehicle crash have died from natural causes such as a stroke, heart attack, or from a homicide or suicide	3 Injury status	
	9 – Unknown	U	used when the person has left the scene and is unknown.	3 Injury status	
	2001 to 2014			Investigating Officer's Crash Reporting Guide 2012	codes & definitions found on pg34 (PDF pg40)
	1 – Fatal	K	Fatal: Any injury that results in death within 30 days of the motor vehicle crash.	3 All persons involved	
	2 – Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Inclusions: sever lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull, chest, or abdominal injuries, unconsciousness, unable to leave the accident scene without assistance.	3 All persons involved	
	3 – Non-incapacitating Injury	B	Non-incapacitating: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the crash scene. Inclusions: lump on head, bruises, abrasions, and minor lacerations.	3 All persons involved	
4 – Possible	C	Possible: Any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, incapacitating, or a non-incapacitating injury. Inclusions: momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, and hysteria.	3 All persons involved		
5 – Uninjured	O		3 All persons involved		
9 – Unknown	U		3 All persons involved		
KANSAS	2009 to present			KS Motor Vehicle Accident Report Coding Manual 2014	
	F – Fatal	K	F: any injury that results in death to a person within 30 days of the accident. Special Note: If a person dies of a medical condition OR after the 30 day limit, the injury checkbox is marked (not fatal), and the Injury Severity is shown as Possible (P) injury.	Injury Severity	code & definition found on Manual pg45 (PDF pg49).
	D – Disabled (incapacitating)	A	D: any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities he/she was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Includes severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness at or when taken from the accident scene, or inability to leave the accident scene without assistance.	Injury Severity	code & definition found on Manual pg45 (PDF pg49).
	I – Injury, non-incapacitating	B	I: any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the accident where the injury occurred. Includes lump on head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations.	Injury Severity	code & definition found on Manual pg45 (PDF pg49).
	P – Possible Injury	C	P: any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury, or non-incapacitating evident injury. Includes momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria.	Injury Severity	code & definition found on Manual pg45 (PDF pg49).
	N - Not injured	O		Injury Severity	code found on Manual pg45 (PDF pg49).
	U - Unknown			Injury Severity	code found on Manual pg45 (PDF pg49).
	2005 to 2008			KS Motor Vehicle Accident Report 2005	codes found on pg6 (Coding List)
	F - Fatal Injury	K			
	D - Disabled - incapacitating	A			
	I - Injury - not incapacitating	B			
	P - Possible Injury	C			
	N - Not injured	O			
	U - Unknown	U			
KENTUCKY	2000 to present				definition found on ???

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	Fatal	K	Fatal: indicates the person was killed as a result of the collision and died within 30 days of the collision.	(17) Injury Severity	
	Incapacitating	A	Incapacitating: any non-fatal injury which prevents the person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities he/she was capable of performing prior to the collision and does require medical attention. Include severe lacerations, broken limbs, skull fracture, internal injuries, unconsciousness when leaving the scene, or inability to leave scene without assistance.	(17) Injury Severity	
	Non-incapacitating	B	Non-incapacitating: evident to observers at the collision scene such as minor lacerations, bruises, and abrasions.	(17) Injury Severity	
	Possible	C	Possible: claim of injury and/or pain that is not evident to the eye. Includes momentary unconsciousness, limping, nausea, and hysteria.	(17) Injury Severity	
	None detected	O		(17) Injury Severity	
LOUISIANA	2005 to present			LA Uniform Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Report 2005	unable to verify definitions.
	A – Fatal	K	Fatal Injury: A fatal injury is any injury that results in death. If any injury results in death within 30 days after the road vehicle accident in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed to fatal injury.	Injury	
	B – Incapacitating Injury/Severe	A	Incapacitating injury/Severe: An incapacitating injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred.	Injury	
	C – Non-incapacitating Injury/Moderate	B	Nonincapacitating injury/Moderate: A nonincapacitating evident injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the accident in which the injury occurred.	Injury	
	D – Possible/Complaint	C	Possible/Complaint: A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or nonincapacitating evident injury.	Injury	
	E – No Injury	O		Injury	
MAINE	2010 to Present			ME Traffic Crash Reporting Manual 2010	codes & definitions found on pg139-140
	1 Fatal	K	Fatal: Any injury that results in death within a 30 day period after the crash occurred.	60 Injury Degree	
	2 Incapacitating	A	Incapacitating: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as needing help from the scene.	60 Injury Degree	
	3 Non-incapacitating	B	Non-Incapacitating: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the crash in which the injury occurred. Examples: Contusions (bruises), laceration, bloody nose.	60 Injury Degree	
	4 Possible Injury	C	Possible Injury: Complaint of pain without visible injury. Includes momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria.	60 Injury Degree	
	5 No Injury	O	No Injury: No injuries resulted from the crash.	60 Injury Degree	
MARYLAND	1993 to present			MD Motor Vehicle Accident Report Manual 1993, MD eMAARS Data Dictionary 2008	codes & definitions found in Manual pg75 (PDF pg78), updated codes found in Data Dictionary pg10.
	05 Fatal [becomes Fatal Injury in 2008]	K	A fatal injury is any injury that results in death.	48 INJ SEV (Injury Severity) [becomes 31 Injury Severity in 2008]	
	04 Disabled (incapacitating) [becomes Incapacitating/Disabled Injury in 2008]	A	An incapacitating injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities he was capable of performing before the injury occurred.	48 INJ SEV (Injury Severity) [becomes 31 Injury Severity in 2008]	
	03 Non-Incapacitating [becomes Non-Incapacitating Injury in 2008]	B	A nonincapacitating evident injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene. of the accident in which the injury occurred	48 INJ SEV (Injury Severity) [becomes 31 Injury Severity in 2008]	
	02 Possible Injury [becomes Possible-Incapacitating Injury in 2008]	C	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury, or non-incapacitating evident injury.	48 INJ SEV (Injury Severity) [becomes 31 Injury Severity in 2008]	
	01 Not Injured/not known [becomes No Injury in 2008]	O	No injury was evident, or the person in question departed from the scene (but was not transported by EMS as an injured person).	48 INJ SEV (Injury Severity) [becomes 31 Injury Severity in 2008]	
	2013 to Present			MA Motor Vehicle Crash Report 2013	
1 – Fatal	K		39 Injury Status		
2 – Incapacitating	A		39 Injury Status		
3 – Non-incapacitating	B		39 Injury Status		
4 – Possible	C		39 Injury Status		
5 – No injury	O		39 Injury Status		
99 – Unknown	U		39 Injury Status		
2005 to 2012			MA Crash Data Dictionary Attributes 2006	codes found on Data Dictionary pg58	
1 – Fatal Injury	K		32 – Injury Status		
2 – Not Fatal Injury – Incapacitating	A		32 – Injury Status		
3 – Not Fatal Injury – Non-incapacitating	B		32 – Injury Status		
4 – Not Fatal Injury – Possible	C		32 – Injury Status		

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	5 – No Injury	O		32 – Injury Status	
	6 – Deceased – Not caused by crash			32 – Injury Status	
	95 – Not applicable			32 – Injury Status	
	96 – Reported, but invalid			32 – Injury Status	
	98 – Not reported	U		32 – Injury Status	
	99 – Unknown	U		32 – Injury Status	
MICHIGAN	2010 to present			MI Traffic Crash Report Manual 2010, MI Traffic Crash Report Manual 2014	definitions found of pg3-8,3-9 (PDF pg50-51 [2010], pg49-50 [2014])
	K - Fatal Injury	K	Is any injury that results in death due to a motor vehicle traffic crash.	Injury/Injury Severity Classification	
	A - Incapacitating Injury	A	Is any injury, other than fatal, that prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities which he or she was capable of performing prior to the motor vehicle traffic crash. Includes: Severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull fracture, crushed chest, internal injuries, unconscious when taken from the crash scene, unable to leave crash scene without assistance. Excludes: Momentary unconsciousness. <i>General: Determinations are made at the time the injured person leaves the crash scene. It is not necessary to consult with doctors or hospitals unless information is not otherwise available. Apparent condition immediately after the crash does not govern classification because the person may recover from hysteria quickly or may begin to feel the effects of internal or other injuries between the time of the crash and the time of leaving the scene. (a.) Medical treatment at the crash scene or later makes no difference. What the person does at the scene is important. (b.) Hospitalization normally will be required for incapacitating injuries. (c.) Duration of the disability after injury makes no difference. Incapacitation is important. (d.) Developments after leaving the scene make no difference except in case of death.</i>	Injury/Injury Severity Classification	
	B - Non-incapacitating Evident Injury	B	Any injury that is evident at the scene of the crash, other than fatal and incapacitating injuries. Includes: Lump on head, abrasion, and minor lacerations. Excludes: Limping (the injury cannot be seen). <i>Example: Pedestrian is unconscious on the ground after a crash, his clothes are torn and blood oozes from abrasions. When the ambulance arrives he is conscious, able to give information, and walks around. He goes to the hospital in the ambulance, but is able to sit up in it, there is no evidence that he is incapacitated.</i>	Injury/Injury Severity Classification	
	C - Possible Injury	C	Any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, incapacitating, or non-incapacitating evident injury. Includes: Momentary unconsciousness. Claim of injuries not evident. Limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria. <i>General: Possible injuries are those which are claimed or reported, or indicated by behavior, but not by wounds. Example: Occupant complains of pain but shows no signs of bleeding or other wound; leaves the scene in a taxi to keep an appointment; he dies; this is possible injury when classified at the time of leaving the scene, but should be changed to K upon notice of death.</i>	Injury/Injury Severity Classification	
	O - No Injury	O	Is a situation where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle traffic crash.	Injury/Injury Severity Classification	
MINNESOTA	2006 to Present		An injury is bodily harm to a person. This excludes effects of diseases such as stroke, heart attack, diabetic coma, or epileptic seizure.	Guide to MN Crash Data Files 2006, MN Law Enforcement Accident Report Instruction Manual 2003	codes found on Data Files pg22 (PDF pg33), definitions found on pg62 (PDF pg64).
	K – Killed	K		16. Injury Severity	
	A – Incapacitating injury	A	An incapacitating injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred Inclusions: Severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness at or when taken from the accident scene, unable to leave the accident scene without assistance Exclusions: momentary unconsciousness	16. Injury Severity	
	B – Non-incapacitating injury	B	A non-incapacitating evident injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to the observers at the scene of the accident in which the injury occurred. Inclusions: lump on head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations Exclusions: limping (the injury cannot be seen)	16. Injury Severity	
	C – Possible injury	C	A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating evident injury. Inclusions: momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria	16. Injury Severity	
	N – No apparent injury	O		16. Injury Severity	
MISSISSIPPI	2009 to present			MS Uniform Crash Report Instruction Manual 2009, MS Uniform Crash Report 2010	codes & definitions found on Manual pg31.
	Killed	K	Killed: The driver/occupants was killed from injuries sustained as a result of the collision.	P23 - Injury Type	
	Life Threatening	A	Life Threatening: Injuries where there is a high probability of the loss of life	P23 - Injury Type	

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	Moderate	B	Moderate: Visible injuries that may include one or more of the following: abrasions, cuts, lacerations or broken bones	P23 - Injury Type	
	Complaint of Pain	C	Complaint of Pain: No visible injury, the person/occupant only gives verbal description of any injury	P23 - Injury Type	
	None	O		P23 - Injury Type	
MISSOURI	2012 to present			MO Uniform Crash Report Preparation Manual 2012, MO Uniform Crash Report 2012	codes found on Report Form PDF pg5 (8 - Codes), definitions found on Manual pg92-93 (PDF pg100-101).
	1 - Fatal	K	The person was dead or dies within 30 days (late death) of the crash date from crash related injuries.	INJURY	
	2 - Disabling	A	When observed at the scene, the person sustained non-fatal injuries that prevent walking, driving, or continuing activities the person was capable of performing prior to the crash. Transport by ambulance from the scene does not necessarily indicate the individual sustained disabling injuries. Includes (but is not limited to): Severe laceration, Broken or distorted limb, Skull or chest injury, Abdominal injury, Unconsciousness at or when taken from the crash scene, Unable to leave the crash scene without assistance	INJURY	
	3 - Evident – Not Disabling	B	When observed at the scene, the person sustained visible injuries that were neither fatal nor disabling. Includes (but is not limited to): Momentary unconsciousness, lump on head, Abrasions, Bruises, Minor lacerations	INJURY	
	4 - Probable – Not Apparent	C	Any injury claimed at the scene, but not visible. The investigating officer has no medical competency to deny the existence of claimed injuries.	INJURY	
	5 - None Apparent	O	No apparent or claimed injury at the scene.	INJURY	
	U - Unknown	U	Injuries could not be determined, e.g., the person left the scene or is unavailable for questioning.	INJURY	
	N - NA		This is only used when there is no driver or railway engineer and only applies to driver / engineer information. Do not use for pedestrian or occupant information.	INJURY	
MONTANA	???? to Present		<i>Documentation not available, years unknown.</i>	MT Crash Investigator's Report Instruction Manual	codes found on Manual pg19 (PDF pg24).
	0 – No Injury	O		15 INJURY CLASSIFICATION	
	1 – Possible Injury	C	Possible injury: A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury, non-incapacitating evident injury.	15 INJURY CLASSIFICATION	
	2 – Non-incapacitating Evident Injury	B	Nonincapacitating evident injury: A nonincapacitating evident injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the accident in which the injury occurred.	15 INJURY CLASSIFICATION	
	3 – Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating injury: An incapacitating injury is any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred.	15 INJURY CLASSIFICATION	
	4 – Fatal Injury	K	Fatal Injury: A fatal injury is any injury that results in death. If any injury results in death within 30 days after the road vehicle accident in which the injury occurred, the injury classification should be changed to fatal injury.	15 INJURY CLASSIFICATION	
	5 – Injury, Severity Unknown			15 INJURY CLASSIFICATION	
	6 – Died Prior to Accident			15 INJURY CLASSIFICATION	
	9 – Unknown	U		15 INJURY CLASSIFICATION	
NEBRASKA	2009 to Present			NE Instructions for Investigator's Motor Vehicle Accident Report Forms 2009, NE Investigator's Motor Vehicle Accident Report 2012	codes found on Manual pg17 (PDF pg20).
	1 - Killed	K		64. Injury Severity (4)	
	2 - Disabling	A	Cannot leave scene without assistance (broken bones, severe cuts, prolonged unconsciousness, etc.).	64. Injury Severity (4)	
	3 - Visible	B	but not disabling (<i>minor cuts, swelling, etc.</i>)	64. Injury Severity (4)	
	4 - Possible	C	but not visible (<i>complaints of pain, etc.</i>)	64. Injury Severity (4)	
NEVADA	2006 to Present			NV Traffic Accident Report Manual 2006	codes & definitions found on Manual pg45-46
	K - Fatal injury	K	An injury that results in death within thirty 30 days of the accident	Injury Severity	
	A - Incapacitating	A	Any injury that prevents the injured party from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities that he/she was capable of performing prior to the accident. Examples: Severe laceration, broken or distorted limbs, unconscious when taken from the accident scene; unable to leave accident scene without assistance.	Injury Severity	
	B - Non-incapacitating	B	Any injury that is evident to any person other than the injured at the scene of the accident. Includes lumps on head, abrasion, minor lacerations. Examples: Pedestrian is unconscious on the ground after an accident, his clothes are torn and blood oozes from abrasions; when the ambulance arrives he/she is conscious, able to give information, and walks around; he goes to the hospital in the ambulance, but is able to sit up; there is no evidence that he/she is incapacitated.	Injury Severity	
	C - Possible/claimed	C	Any injury reported or claimed that is not a fatal, incapacitating, or non-incapacitating evident injury. Possible injury includes momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, or hysteria. <u>Possible injuries are those that are claimed or reported, or indicated by behavior, but not by wounds.</u>	Injury Severity	

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	O - No injury	O	No indication of Injury.	Injury Severity	
	N - Not reported	U		Injury Severity	
	U - Unknown	U		Injury Severity	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2007 to Present			NH Uniform Police Traffic Crash Report 2007	codes found on Report Form pg2. <i>Unable to verify definitions.</i>
	5 Fatal	K		Injury	
	4 Incapacitating	A	<i>Incapacitating: Crush injuries, severe bleeding, head/chest/limbs, broken bones/protrusions, unconsciousness, severe medical related (heart attack, etc.)</i>	Injury	
	3 Non-Incapacitating	B	<i>Non-Incapacitating: Cuts with medium bleeding, abrasions, dislocation injuries, minor impact injuries</i>	Injury	
	2 Complains of Pain	C	<i>Possible: Cuts with minimum bleeding, scrapes/bruises/black & blue injuries</i>	Injury	
	1 No Injury	O		Injury	
	99 Unknown	U		Injury	
NEW JERSEY	2001 to Present			NJ Police Crash Investigation Report 2010 (codesheet 2016), NJ Police Guide for Preparing Reports of Motor Vehicle Crashes 2011,	codes & definitions found on Manual pg24.NJ includes ANSI definitions on Manual pg51-59
	1 - Killed	K	Killed: Victim is deceased. (Must check "Fatal" box at the top of the report).	86 Victim's Physical Condition	
	2 - Incapacitated	A	Incapacitated: Victim has a non-fatal injury. Cannot walk, drive or normally continue the activities that they could perform before the motor vehicle crash.	86 Victim's Physical Condition	
	3 - Moderate Injury	B	Moderate Injury: An evident injury, other than fatal and incapacitating. Injury is visible, such as a lump on head, abrasion, bleeding or lacerations.	86 Victim's Physical Condition	
	4 - Complaint of Pain	C	Complaint of Pain: A reported or claims of injury that is not fatal, incapacitating or moderate. Injury is not visible to the investigating officer.	86 Victim's Physical Condition	
	(-) - Not Applicable	O			<i>code is given as a general code for all fields in the Overlay. May not satisfy ANSI definitions.</i>
	00 - Unknown	U			<i>code is given as a general code for all fields in the Overlay</i>
	99 - Other				<i>code is given as a general code for all fields in the Overlay</i>
NEW MEXICO	2009 to Present			NM Uniform Crash Report Instruction Manual 2009, NM Uniform Crash Report 2011	codes found on Report Form pg3 (Code Sheet pg1) .
	K - Killed	K		Injury Code	
	A - Incapacitated - carried from scene	A		Injury Code	
	B - Visible Injury	B		Injury Code	
	C - Complaint of injury - but not visible	C		Injury Code	
	O - No apparent injury (2008 to present)	O		Injury Code	
NEW YORK	???? to Present		<i>NOTE - These codes are not on the PAR. NY translates their multiple codes into KABCO when they produce their analysis files. They've been doing this since 2003 or earlier to our knowledge. Note - the NASS sampling manual has a more complex translation because sampling is done straight from the PAR, not the state analysis files.</i>	NY Statistical Summaries 2014	
	K	K	K – Killed	Injury Severity Key	definitions found on http://dmv.ny.gov/about-dmv/statistical-summaries
	A	A	A – Injuries include severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull fractures, crushed chest, internal injuries, unconscious when taken from the crash scene, and unable to leave crash scene without assistance	Injury Severity Key	definitions found on http://dmv.ny.gov/about-dmv/statistical-summaries
	B	B	B – Injuries include lumps on head, abrasions, and minor lacerations	Injury Severity Key	definitions found on http://dmv.ny.gov/about-dmv/statistical-summaries
	C	C	C – Injuries include momentary unconsciousness, limping, and complaint of pain with no visible injury	Injury Severity Key	definitions found on http://dmv.ny.gov/about-dmv/statistical-summaries
	O	O	O – Uninjured		<i>could not verify use of code by state</i>
	Z		Z – Injured with unknown severity		<i>could not verify use of code by state</i>
NORTH CAROLINA	2012 to Present			NC Crash Report Form Codesheet 2012, NC Crash Report Form Instruction Manual 2014	codes & definitions found on Manual pg33-34.
	1. Killed	K	Deaths, which occur within 12 months after the crash.	(32) Injury Status	
	2. A injury type (disabling)	A	Injury obviously serious enough to prevent the person injured from performing his normal activities for at least one day beyond the day of the collision. Massive loss of blood, broken bone, unconsciousness of more than momentary duration are examples.	(32) Injury Status	

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	3. B injury type (evident)	B	Obvious injury, other than killed or disabling, which is evident at the scene. Bruises, swelling, limping, soreness, are examples. Class B injury would not necessarily prevent the person from carrying on his normal activities.	(32) Injury Status	
	4. C injury type (possible)	C	No visible injury, but person complains of pain, or has been momentarily unconscious.	(32) Injury Status	
	5. No injury	O		(32) Injury Status	
	6. Unknown	U		(32) Injury Status	
NORTH DAKOTA	2009 to Present			ND Crash Records System Officer's Manual and Field Guide 2009	codes & definitions found on Manual pg12 (PDF pg22).
	1 - Fatal	K	Any motor vehicle or other vehicle crash that results in fatal injuries to one or more persons.	C - CRASH SEVERITY	
	4 - Incapacitating Injury	A	Any injury, other than a fatality, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene." Includes but is not limited to: Severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, and unconsciousness at or when taken from the crash scene.	C - CRASH SEVERITY	
	2 - Non-incapacitating injury	B	Any injury, other than a fatality or an incapacitation injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the crash in which the injury occurred. Examples: contusions (bruises), minor laceration, bloody nose.	C - CRASH SEVERITY	
	5 - Possible Injury	C	Any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatality, incapacitating injury, or non-incapacitating evident injury. Examples: Claim of injuries not evident, limping, or complaint of pain	C - CRASH SEVERITY	
	3 - Property Damage Only	O	Any motor vehicle or other vehicle crash in which there is no injury to any person, but only damage to a motor vehicle or other vehicle or to other property, including injury to animals.	C - CRASH SEVERITY	
OHIO	2012 to Present			OH Traffic Crash Report Procedure Manual 2012	codes & definitions found on Manual pg41
	5 - Fatal	K	Any injury that results in death within a 30-day period after the crash occurred.	117 Injuries	
	4 - Incapacitating	A	Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene."	117 Injuries	
	3 - Non-Incapacitating	B	Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene. Examples: contusions (bruises); lacerations; bloody nose.	117 Injuries	
	2 - Possible	C	Complaint of pain without visible injury. Examples: whiplash; headache.	117 Injuries	
	1 - No injury / None Reported	O	When there is no information about an individual being injured (i.e., a hit-skip driver) there would be no "reported" injury and this would be the appropriate selection.	117 Injuries	
OKLAHOMA	2011 to Present			OK Traffic Collision Report Instruction Manual 2011	codes & definitions found on Manual pg45-46 (PDF pg49-50).
	5 - Fatal Injury	K	if the person is fatally injured (death occurs within 30 days of the date of the collision).	64) INJURY SEVERITY	
	4 - Incapacitating Injury	A	Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred.	64) INJURY SEVERITY	
	3 - Non-incapacitating Injury	B	Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the accident in which the injury occurred.	64) INJURY SEVERITY	
	2 - Possible Injury	C	An injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury or non-incapacitating evident injury.	64) INJURY SEVERITY	
	1 - No Injuries	O	if the person has no injuries.	64) INJURY SEVERITY	
	9 - Unknown (2007 to present)	U	if injury severity is unknown.	64) INJURY SEVERITY	
	0 - Not applicable (2007 to present)			64) INJURY SEVERITY	
OREGON	2012 to Present			OR Instruction Manual 2012	definitions found on Manual pg13-14
	Fatal	K	Check this box to indicate that the driver of the identified UNIT is deceased as a result of the crash. (Death does not have to have occurred at the scene of the crash.) <i>Fatality information includes motor vehicle traffic crashes that result in the death of an occupant of a vehicle or a non-motorist within 30 days of the crash.</i>	INJURY	
	Incapacitated	A	Check this box to indicate any injury to the driver of the identified UNIT that prevents the injured party from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities he or she was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Examples include broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconscious at or when taken from the crash scene, unable to leave crash scene without assistance, etc.	INJURY	
	Visible injury	B	Check this box to indicate any injury to the driver of the identified UNIT which is evident to observers at the scene of the crash. Examples include a visible lump, abrasions, cuts, bruises, minor lacerations, etc.	INJURY	
	Complaint of Pain	C	Check this box to indicate any injury claimed by the driver of the identified UNIT. Examples include momentary unconsciousness, complaint of pain, limping, nausea, etc.	INJURY	

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	None	O	Check this box to indicate that there was no bodily harm to the driver of the identified UNIT. Do not consider the effects of disease such as stroke, heart attack, diabetic coma, epileptic seizure, etc., as crash related injuries.	INJURY	
PENNSYLVANIA	2010 to Present			PA Police Officer's Crash Report Manual 2010	codes & definitions found on Manual pg43-44.
	1 – Killed	K	Killed: The person dies as a result of injuries sustained in the crash within 30 days of the crash.	Injury Severity (Box C)	
	2 – Major Injury	A	Major Injury: Incapacitating injury, including bleeding wounds and distorted members (amputations or broken bones), and requires transport of the patient from the scene.)	Injury Severity (Box C)	
	3 – Moderate Injury	B	Moderate Injury: Non-incapacitating injury, including bruises, abrasions, swelling, and limping. This is an injury that may require some form of medical treatment or hospitalization.	Injury Severity (Box C)	
	4 – Minor Injury	C	Minor Injury: Possible injury, although there may be no visible injuries, and the patient complains of pain. This is an injury that can be treated by first-aid application whether at the scene of in medical facilities.	Injury Severity (Box C)	
	0 – Not Injured	O		Injury Severity (Box C)	
	8 – Injured, unknown severity		Injured, unknown severity: Use this value if you know that an occupant or pedestrian was injured, but you are not sure of the severity.	Injury Severity (Box C)	
	9 – Unknown	U	Unknown: Use this value if you do not know if the occupant or pedestrian was injured or not. Do not use this value if you know the person was injured but do not know how severely. Use value "8" from above.	Injury Severity (Box C)	
PUERTO RICO	2011 to Present		<i>There is no supplement for non-motorists, but Unit can be designated as Pedestrian/Cyclist. Only then would spaces 50 or 101 be used.</i>	PR Police Department Collision Report 2011	codes found on Report Form pg1
	4 Fatality (Killed)	K		Type of Injury (50, TL, 101, TL)	
	3 Suspected Serious Injury	A		Type of Injury (50, TL, 101, TL)	
	2 Suspected Minor Injury	B		Type of Injury (50, TL, 101, TL)	
	1 Possible Injury	C		Type of Injury (50, TL, 101, TL)	
	0 No Injury	O		Type of Injury (50, TL, 101, TL)	
RHODE ISLAND	2013 to Present			RI Uniform Crash Report 2013	codes found on Report Form pg1,6
	Fatal	K		Injury	
	Incapacitating	A		Injury	
	Non-incapacitating	B		Injury	
	Complains of Pain	C		Injury	
	No Injury	O		Injury	
SOUTH CAROLINA	2001 to present			SC Traffic Collision Report Form and Supplement Truck and Bus Report Form Instruction Manual 2012	codes found on pg47, definitions found on Manual pg14-15.
	4 – Fatal	K	Fatal: Any injury that results in death.	Injury Status	
	3 – Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating Injury: Any non-fatal injury which prevents the victim from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities he was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Inclusions: severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconscious at or when taken from crash scene, unable to leave scene without assistance, etc.	Injury Status	
	2 – Non-incapacitating Injury	B	Non-incapacitating Injury: Any injury evident to observers at the scene of the crash in which the injury occurred which is not fatal or incapacitating. Inclusions: abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations, lump on head.	Injury Status	
	1 – Possible Injury	C	Possible Injury: Any reported or claimed injury which is not immediately evident. Inclusions: momentary unconsciousness; claim of injuries not evident; limping; complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria.	Injury Status	
	0 – No Injury	O		Injury Status	
SOUTH DAKOTA	2006 to Present			SD Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident Reporting Instruction Manual 2006	codes & definitions found on Manual pg22-23 (PDF pg27-28).
	Fatal	K	Fatal: An injury which results in death. An injury caused death that occurs within 30 days of an accident is considered an accident fatality.	9 Injury Status	
	Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Included: Severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness at or when taken from the scene, unable to leave the accident scene without assistance. Excluded: Momentary unconsciousness	9 Injury Status	
	Non-Incapacitating Injury	B	Non-incapacitating injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the accident scene. Included: Lumps on head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations Excluded: Limping (injury cannot be seen).	9 Injury Status	
	Possible Injury	C	Possible injury: Any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal injury, incapacitating injury, or non-incapacitating injury. Included: Momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident/visible, limping, nausea, hysteria, complaint of pain.	9 Injury Status	
	No Injury	O		9 Injury Status	
TENNESSEE	2011 to Present			TN Investigators Crash Report Instruction Manual for Electronic Submission 2015	definitions found on Manual pg142-143.

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	Fatal	K	<p>Fatal Injury 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." NOTE: The "30 days" is typically calculated by a measure of 720 hours (i.e. 30, 24hr. periods) from the crash time. <i>Viable Fetus ANSI D 16.1 2007 - 2.1.1 Person. A person is any living human. Within this context, a fetus is considered to be part of a pregnant woman rather than a separate individual. After death, a human body is not considered a person.</i></p> <p><i>Reporting: A fetus is not considered as a separate individual and should not be listed as a motorist (passenger) or non-motorists. Describe the circumstances and record info pertaining to the fetus in the narrative. i.e. The unborn baby dies in or as a result of this crash.</i></p>	Injury (shown as Injury Code on PAR)	
	Incapacitating	A	A Incapacitation 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	Injury (shown as Injury Code on PAR)	
	Non-Incapacitating Evident	B	A non-incapacitating 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)	Injury (shown as Injury Code on PAR)	
	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. <i>Possible injuries are those which are reported by the person or are indicated by his/her behavior, but no wounds or injuries are readily evident.</i>	Injury (shown as Injury Code on PAR)	
	No Injury	O	No 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.	Injury (shown as Injury Code on PAR)	
	Severity Unknown	U	If uncertain about how to classify an injury type, select unknown to avoid grouping it with a type that are of greater interest to analysts and policymakers. This code may be used in cases where a hit and run is involved but there is sufficient evidence at the scene to cause a reasonable officer to support this choice.	Injury (shown as Injury Code on PAR)	
TEXAS	2013 to Present			TX Instructions to Police For Reporting Crashes 2013, TX Instructions to Police For Reporting Crashes 2015	codes & definitions found on Manual pg51 (2013), pg65 (2015)
	K - Killed	K	Killed: Died due to injuries sustained from the crash, within 30 days of the crash.	14. Crash Severity	
	A - Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating Injury: Severe injury which prevents continuation of normal activities; includes broken or distorted limbs, internal injuries, crushed chest, etc.	14. Crash Severity	
	B - Non-Incapacitating Injury	B	Non-Incapacitating Injury: Evident injury such as bruises, abrasions, or minor lacerations which do not incapacitate.	14. Crash Severity	
	C - Possible Injury	C	Possible Injury: Injury which is claimed, reported, or indicated by behavior, but without visible wounds; includes limping or complaint of pain.	14. Crash Severity	
	N - Not Injured	O	Not Injured: The person involved in crash did not sustain an A, B, or C injury.	14. Crash Severity	
	99 - Unknown (2006 to present)	U	Unknown: Unable to determine whether injuries exist. Some examples may include: Hit and Run, Fled Scene, FSRA, etc.	14. Crash Severity	
UTAH	2006 to Present			UT Investigating Officer's Report of Traffic Crash 2006, UT Investigator's Vehicle Crash Report Instruction Manual 2011	codes found on Manual pg48, definitions found on Manual pg18
	05 Fatal	K	Fatal: Any injury that results in death within a 30-day period after the crash occurred. Determinations of severity are made at the scene of the crash. The only exception is when a person subsequently dies as a result of crash injuries. In these cases, a five (5) for "fatal" must be entered on the form if it has not been entered previously. Additionally, the officer should send an amended crash report form to Driver License Division.	1. Crash Severity (shown as Injury Level on PAR)	
	04 Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred, often defined as "needing help from the scene."	1. Crash Severity (shown as Injury Level on PAR)	
	03 Non-incapacitating Injury	B	Non-Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, that is evident to observers at the scene of the crash in which the injury occurred. Example: contusions (bruises), laceration, bloody nose.	1. Crash Severity (shown as Injury Level on PAR)	
	02 Possible injury	C	Possible Injury: Complaint of pain without visible injury.	1. Crash Severity (shown as Injury Level on PAR)	

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	01 No injury	O	No Injury: a situation in which there is no reason to believe that any person suffered any bodily harm as a result of the motor vehicle crash. This includes confusion, excitement, anger, and internal injuries unknown to the person until after leaving the scene. Possible amendment if reported at a later date.	1. Crash Severity (shown as Injury Level on PAR)	
VERMONT	2005 to Present			Investigator's Guide for Completing the VT Uniform Crash Report 2014	codes & definitions found on Manual pg43-44 (PDF pg49-50).
	1. Fatal	K	Fatal: any injury that results in death within 30 days of the motor vehicle crash. PLEASE NOTE: The National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration's (NHTSA) definition under the Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS) requirement, a "fatal injury must only be used if the death occurred within thirty consecutive 24-hour time periods from the time of the crash". If a death happens after the 30 day period, code as Injury Crash type and the injury is coded as Incapacitating.	104. Injury	
	2. Injury – incapacitating	A	Injury – Incapacitating: any injury, other than fatal, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities which he was capable of performing prior to the motor vehicle traffic crash. <u>Includes:</u> Severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull fracture, crushed chest, internal injuries, unconscious when taken from the crash scene, unable to leave the scene without assistance. <u>Excludes:</u> Momentary unconsciousness. <u>General:</u> Determinations are made on the basis of the best information available. It is not necessary to consult with doctors or hospitals unless information is not otherwise available, apparent condition immediately after the crash does not govern classification because the person may recover from hysteria quickly or may begin to feel the effects of internal or other injuries between the time of the crash and the time of leaving the scene.	104. Injury	
	3. Injury – Non-incapacitating	B	Injury – Non-incapacitating: any injury other than fatal and incapacitating which is evident to any person other than the injured at the scene of the crash. <u>Includes:</u> Lump on the head, abrasion, minor lacerations. <u>Excludes:</u> Limping (the injury cannot be seen). <u>Examples:</u> Pedestrian is unconscious on the ground after the crash; his clothes are torn and blood oozes from abrasions. When the ambulance arrives, he is conscious, able to give information and walk around. He goes to the hospital in the ambulance, but is able to sit up and there is no evidence that he is incapacitated.	104. Injury	
	4. Possible injury	C	Possible injury: any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, incapacitating, or non-incapacitating evident injury. <u>Includes:</u> Momentary unconsciousness. Claim of injuries not evident. Limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria. <u>General:</u> Possible injuries are those which are claimed or reported, or indicated by behavior, but not by wounds. <u>Example:</u> Occupant complains of pain, but shows no sign of bleeding or wounds; leaves the scene of the motor vehicle traffic crash in a taxi to keep an appointment, and dies. This is a possible injury when classified at the time of leaving the scene.	104. Injury	
	5. No injury	O	No injury: a situation in where there is no reason to believe that the person received any bodily harm from the motor vehicle traffic crash in which involved. <u>Includes:</u> Confusion, excitement, anger. Internal injuries unknown to the injured until after leaving the crash scene.	104. Injury	
	6. Unknown	U	Unknown is when information is not available at the time of the written report.	104. Injury	
	7. Untimely death (2010 to present)			104. Injury	
VIRGINIA	2012 to Present		While definition is insufficient, the Note beneath the definitions in manual complies with ANSI definitions.	VA Police Crash Report 2012, VA Crash Report Manual 2016	codes & definitions found on Manual pg76
	1. Dead	K	Dead Note: A fatal injury is an 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 Type should be changed to '1. Dead' and Date of Death provided via revised report.	8 Injury Type	
	2. Serious Injury	A	Suspected Serious Injury which is any injury other than fatal, resulting in one or more of the following: a. Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues, muscle, organs, or resulting in significant loss of blood b. Broken or distorted extremity (arm or leg) c. Crush injuries d. Suspected skull, chest, or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations e. Significant burns (second and third degree burns over 10 percent or more of the body) f. Unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene g. Paralysis	8 Injury Type	
	3. Minor/Possible Injury	B	Other Visible Injury, as Bruises, Abrasions, Swelling, Limping, etc.	8 Injury Type	
	4. No Apparent Injury	C	No Visible Injury, But Complaint of Pain, or Momentary Unconsciousness	8 Injury Type	
	6. No Injury (driver only)	O	No Injury (driver only)	8 Injury Type	
WASHINGTON	2011 to Present			WA Traffic Collision Report Instruction Manual 2011	codes & definitions found on pg13 (PDF pg21)
	2 – Dead at scene	K	Dead at scene: Pronounced dead at the collision scene.	Injury Class	

STATE	INJURY CODES	CONVERSION	DEFINITIONS / INSTRUCTIONS / NOTES	SOURCE	LOCATION
	3 – Dead on arrival	K	Dead on arrival: Pronounced dead upon arrival at hospital or medical facility (DOA).	Injury Class	
	4 – Died at hospital	K	Died at hospital: Died in hospital after arrival.	Injury Class	
	5 – Disabling injury	A	Disabling injury: Any injury which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or continuing normal activities at the time of the collision. Includes: severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, etc. Excludes: momentary unconsciousness, etc.	Injury Class	
	6 – Non-disabling (evident) injury	B	Non-disabling (evident) injury: Any injury other than fatal or disabling at the scene. Includes: broken fingers or toes, abrasions, etc. Excludes: limping, complaint of pain, nausea, momentary unconsciousness, etc.	Injury Class	
	7 – Possible injury	C	Possible injury: Any injury reported to the officer or claimed by the individual such as momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria, etc.	Injury Class	
	1 – No injury	O	No injury: Applies when the officer at the scene has no reason to believe that, at the time of the collision, the person received any bodily harm due to the collision.	Injury Class	
WEST VIRGINIA	2007 to Present		No definition found. Both fields # of Fatal Injuries (pg18) and NON-MOTORIST DATA: Date of Death (pg137) contains reference to the fatal definition. Date of Death reads "Indicates the date of death of an individual who died at the scene or within 30 days of being injured in a crash, as a result of those injuries."	WV Uniform Traffic Crash Report Student Manual 2007	codes & definitions found on pg112,130.
	K: Killed	K		Injury/Injury Status Code	
	A: Incapacitating Injury	A	Injury severe enough to require individual to be immediately transported from the scene. Injuries include bleeding wounds, distorted members, etc.	Injury/Injury Status Code	
	B: Non-Incapacitating Injury	B	Bruises, Abrasions, Swelling, Limping, etc.	Injury/Injury Status Code	
	C: Possible Injury	C	No visible injury but individual complains of pain or momentary unconsciousness.	Injury/Injury Status Code	
	O: No Injury	O		Injury/Injury Status Code	
	M: Medical Condition		Should only be indicated for those crashes which it is determined that the individual's death or injury resulted from a medical condition, such as a heart attack, which occurred prior to the crash	Injury/Injury Status Code	
WISCONSIN	1996 to Present			WI Instruction Manual for Motor Vehicle Accident Report Form 1998	
	K – Fatal Injury	K	K: Any injury received in a traffic accident which results in death within 30 days of the accident.	38 - Severity	code & definition found of Manual pg51 (PDF pg53) .
	A – Incapacitating Injury	A	A: Any injury other than a fatal injury which prevents the injured person from walking, driving, or from performing other activities which he/she performed before the accident.	38 - Severity	code & definition found of Manual pg51 (PDF pg53) .
	B – Non-incapacitating Injury	B	B: Any injury, other than fatal or incapacitating, which is evident at the scene. Evidence of injury may include known symptoms an injury which are not directly observable.	38 - Severity	code & definition found of Manual pg51 (PDF pg53) .
	C – Possible Injury	C	C: Any injury which is not observable or evident at the scene but is claimed by the individual or suspected by the law enforcement officer.	38 - Severity	code & definition found of Manual pg51 (PDF pg53) .
	N – No Apparent Injury	O	N: Mark the "N" bubble when there is no apparent injury to the operator.	38 - Severity	code & definition found of Manual pg51 (PDF pg53) .
WYOMING	2007 to Present		<i>Both instances of Injury Status appear to be designated in sections for Occupants (pg3 Vehicle Occupant Information, PDF pg10 Supplemental Bus Information).</i>	WY Investigator's Traffic Crash Report 2007, WY Investigator's Traffic Crash Reporting Manual 2008	
	01-Fatal Injury	K	Fatal Injury: Any injury that results in death within a 30 day period after the crash occurred.	93 Injury Status;206 Injury Status	definitions found on Manual pgG-50 (PDF pg96)
	02-Incapacitating Injury	A	Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene". Includes: severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness when taken from the accident scene.	93 Injury Status;206 Injury Status	definitions found on Manual pgG-50 (PDF pg96)
	03-Non-Incapacitating Injury	B	Non-Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene of the crash in which the injury occurred. Includes- lump on head, abrasions, bruises, minor lacerations.	93 Injury Status;206 Injury Status	definitions found on Manual pgG-50 (PDF pg96)
	04-Possible Injury	C	Possible Injury: complaint of pain without visible injury. Includes – momentary unconsciousness, claim of injuries not evident, limping, complaint of pain, nausea, hysteria.	93 Injury Status;206 Injury Status	definitions found on Manual pgG-50 (PDF pg96)
	05-No Injury	O		93 Injury Status;206 Injury Status	
	99-Unknown (2006 to present)	U		93 Injury Status;206 Injury Status	