## **CRASHES BY SEVERITY**

Date Range: 6/1/2015 -6/30/2015 Private Property: Included

Location: ALL

## Classification

| Value                | #  | Percent  |
|----------------------|----|----------|
| Fatal                | 0  | 0.000%   |
| Injury*              | 16 | 27.586%  |
| Property Damage Only | 42 | 72.414%  |
| Total                | 58 | 100.000% |

<sup>\*</sup>If a crash has both fatalities AND injuries, it is classified as a Fatal Crash.

## **Number of Injuries and Deaths**

| Value    | #  |
|----------|----|
| Injuries | 16 |
| Deaths   | 0  |

## **Economic Loss to Community Due to Crashes**

| Value                          | #  | X          | Cost           |
|--------------------------------|----|------------|----------------|
| Number of Fatalities           | 0  | 210,000.00 | \$0.00         |
| Number of Injuries             | 16 | 62,500.00  | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Number of Property Damage Only | 42 | 8,200.00   | \$344,400.00   |
| Total                          |    |            | \$1,344,400.00 |

<sup>\*</sup>Economic costs may be used by a community to state or estimate the economic impact of motor vehicle crashes that occured within its jurisdiction in a given time period. It is a measure of the productivity lost and expenses incurred because of the crashes. Economic costs, however, should not be used for cost-benefit analysis because they do not reflect what society is willing to pay to prevent a statistical fatality or injury.

National Safety Council "Estimating the Cost of Unintentional Injuries", 1988