## **CRASHES BY SEVERITY**

Date Range: 9/1/2017 -9/30/2017 Private Property: Included

Location:

## Classification

| Value                | #  | Percent         |
|----------------------|----|-----------------|
| Fatal                | 0  | 0.000%          |
| Injury*              | 14 | 23.333%         |
| Property Damage Only | 46 | 76.667 <b>%</b> |
| Total                | 60 | 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 | 17 |
| Deaths   | 0  |

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

| Value                          | #  | X            | Cost           |
|--------------------------------|----|--------------|----------------|
| Number of Fatalities           | 0  | 1,210,000.00 | \$0.00         |
| Number of Injuries             | 17 | 62,500.00    | \$1,062,500.00 |
| Number of Property Damage Only | 46 | 8,200.00     | \$377,200.00   |
| Total                          |    |              | \$1,439,700.00 |

<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