

Crash Dashboard

Please note the Crash Dashboard is generated from live crash data. Recent crashes will not be included until the crash report is received in our database. Comparisons to other data analysis may also vary based on point-in-time.

Most tabs in the dashboard are interactive. There is a list of years displayed on most tabs. Select one year or select multiple years with Ctrl+Click to view the data for the year(s). Deselect by clicking selections again. If no specific years are selected the dashboard will display the data for 5 years.

The Crash Dashboard contains 5 tabs.

1. Overview
2. Crashes by County
3. County Map
4. Year Comparison
5. Holiday Fatalities

Please select a tab at the top of the dashboard to view it.

Overview – Displays fatal crash and fatality counts for 5 years. The Overview also shows counts of crashes summarized by crash severity and year.

Crashes by County – Displays crash and fatality counts by county and year. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years. Click again to deselect.

County Map – Displays crash counts by crash severity and year in the bar chart. The map provides a visualization of crash counts by county. Darker colored counties indicate higher counts. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years or crash severities in the bar chart and/or counties in map to filter. Click again to deselect. Hover the cursor over a county to see the counts. Select a crash severity first to see just that severity. For example, select 'Fatal' then hover over a county to see the number of fatal crashes for that county in the time period selected in the year list to the left. The 'Total for Selected Year/Severity' is a summary count based on which year(s) and severities are selected above. If no year(s) or severities are selected, it will display the total count for all years and all crash severity types.

Year Comparison – Displays a side by side comparison of crash counts and fatality counts by month for two separate time periods. Select a year from each list to compare. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years for comparison of multi-year periods. Click again to deselect.

Holiday Fatalities – Displays fatality counts for each holiday period for the past 5 years. Holiday periods reflect a multiple day period that varies per holiday and the day of the week on which the holiday falls. The New Year’s holiday period includes a multi-day period that overlaps both December and January. Therefore, New Year’s fatality counts are separated into December counts and January counts so that the fatality is accurately counted in the year in which it occurred. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years. Click again to deselect.

More detailed crash information can be accessed by clicking on the Additional Data link on the top left side of the main crash dashboard page.

1. Age/Gender
2. Crash Factors
3. Seatbelts
4. Alcohol
5. Speed
6. Pedestrian/Bicycle
7. Motorcycle/Off Hwy

Please select a tab at the top of the dashboard to view it.

Age/Gender – Displays gender and age group for crash fatalities by year. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years. Select ‘Male’ or ‘Female’ in top chart to see fatalities by age for that gender; or select an age range in bottom chart to see the male/female counts. Click again to deselect.

Crash Factors – Displays counts of the factors identified on the crash report as having contributed to the crash (fatal crashes only). Please note, factors identified do not indicate cause of the crash. Crash reports with unknown, other or no clear contributing factor identified were excluded from this analysis. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years. Counts are displayed on the larger bubbles in the chart. To see the counts for the smaller bubbles, hover over the bubble with the crash factor of interest. Click again to deselect.

Seatbelts – Displays seatbelt use among occupants involved in injury crashes by year and injury severity. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years. Click again to deselect.

Alcohol – Displays counts and percentages by year for fatalities with officer suspected alcohol involvement indicated on the crash report. Officer suspected alcohol involvement does not reflect toxicology results. Rather, it indicates law enforcement concluded there was reasonable suspicion to believe one of the drivers involved in the crash had consumed alcohol prior to the crash. Please note suspected alcohol involvement is a contributing factor and does not imply cause. This tab is not interactive.

Speed – Displays counts of total speed-related crashes, injuries and fatalities by year, and counts and percentage of speed-related fatal crashes by year. Speed-related crashes are defined as crashes with speeding and/or driving too fast for conditions indicated on the crash report. Please note speed involvement is a contributing factor and does not imply cause. This tab is not interactive.

Pedestrian/Bicycle – Displays counts of pedestrian and bicycle crashes, fatalities and injuries by year. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years. Click again to deselect.

Motorcycle/Off Hwy – Displays counts of motorcycle and off highway vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries by year. Use Ctrl+Click to select multiple years. Click again to deselect.

Glossary & Abbreviations

Ctrl+Click – Hold the control button and click the selection using the cursor/mouse. Used to select/apply multiple filters.

Crash Severity – The severity of a crash is based on the most severe injury to any person involved in the crash. This is derived from the injury status reported by law enforcement for each person involved in the crash.

Fatal Crash – A crash where the most severe injury is a fatal injury. A fatal injury is any injury that results in death within 30 days following the motor vehicle crash and resulted from injuries sustained in the crash.

Incapacitating Injury Crash – A crash where the most severe injury is a serious injury. A serious injury is any injury other than fatal which includes one or more of the following: 1.) Severe laceration resulting in exposure of underlying tissues/muscle/organs or resulting in significant blood loss, 2.) Broken or distorted extremity (visual deformity or exposed bone), 3.) Crush injuries (occupant is pinned or trapped in vehicle), 4.) Suspected skull, chest or abdominal injury other than bruises or minor lacerations, 5.) Significant burns (second or third degree burns over 10% or more of body), 6.) Unconsciousness when taken from crash scene, or 7.) paralysis.

Non-Incapacitating Injury Crash – A crash where the most severe injury is a minor injury. A minor injury is any injury other than fatal or serious injuries that is evident at the scene, such as lump on head, abrasions, bruises, minor cuts on the skin surface with minimal bleeding and no exposure of deeper tissue/muscle.

Possible Injury Crash – A crash where the most severe injury is a possible injury. A possible injury is any injury reported or claimed which is not a fatal, serious or minor injury, such as momentary loss of consciousness, claim of injury, limping, or complaint of pain or nausea.

PDO Crashes – Property Damage Only. A crash where there is no apparent injury or reason to believe that there was any bodily harm resulting from the motor vehicle crash. For example, there is no physical evidence of injury and none of the parties involved in the crash report any changes in normal function.

Holiday Fatalities – The data reflects a multiple day period that varies per holiday and the day of the week on which the holiday falls. The New Year's Eve holiday period includes both December and January fatalities with the fatalities counted in the year in which they occurred.

Crash Factors – Contributing factors identified by law enforcement on the crash report which may have contributed to the crash. Please note, factors identified do not indicate cause of the crash. Crash reports with unknown, other, or no contributing factor identified are excluded from the analysis and do not display in the chart.

Suspected Alcohol Involvement – Suspected alcohol involvement is indicated on the crash report by the investigating officer and does not reflect Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) toxicology results. Rather, it indicates law enforcement concluded there was reasonable suspicion to believe one of the drivers involved in the crash had consumed alcohol prior to the crash. Please note, suspected alcohol involvement is a contributing factor and does not imply cause.

Speed-Related Crashes – The data includes crashes with speeding and/or driving too fast for conditions indicated by law enforcement on the crash report. Please note, speed involvement is a contributing factor and does not imply cause.

Off Hwy – Off Highway. Off highway vehicles include all-terrain vehicles (ATV) and snowmobiles.