

Summary Stats

Return billion-dollar weather and climate statistics for an area of interest over a selected period of time.

State: Begin Year: End Year:

Billion-dollar events to affect New Jersey from 1999 to 2022 (CPI-Adjusted)*

Disaster Type	Events	Events/Year	Percent Frequency	Total Costs	Percent of Total Costs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought	5	0.2	11.1%	\$250M-\$500M	0.8%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flooding	3	0.1	6.7%	\$1.0B-\$2.0B	2.0%
<input type="checkbox"/> Freeze	--	--	--	--	--
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm	18	0.8	40.0%	\$2.0B-\$5.0B	4.1%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Cyclone	11	0.5	24.4%	\$20.0B-\$50.0B	90.4%
<input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	--	--	--	--	--
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Winter Storm	8	0.3	17.8%	\$1.0B-\$2.0B	2.7%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Disasters	45	1.9	100.0%	\$50.0B-\$100.0B	100.0%

[†]Deaths associated with drought are the result of heat waves. (Not all droughts are accompanied by extreme heat waves.)
 Flooding events (river basin or urban flooding from excessive rainfall) are separate from inland flood damage caused by tropical cyclone events.
 The confidence interval (CI) probabilities (75%, 90% and 95%) represent the uncertainty associated with the disaster cost estimates. Monte Carlo simulations were used to produce upper and lower bounds at these confidence levels ([Smith and Matthews, 2015](#)).