Project Report

CY = Current Year

PY = Previous Year

1. CY Accident = TOTALYTD(COUNT(Sheet1[Accident_Index]),Calender[Date])

TOTALYTD: This function calculates the running total for the current year. It considers the data up to the current date in the context of your filter and sums the values which provide. In this case, it will add up the daily counts of accidents throughout the current year.

COUNT(Sheet1[Accident_Index]): This part counts the number of entries in the "Accident_Index" column within "Sheet1" table. Essentially, it finds the total number of accidents recorded so far this year.

Calender[Date]: This specifies the date context for the calculation. It references the "Date" column in "Calendar" table. TOTALYTD uses this date to determine "year to date."

Explanation for Report:

"This measure calculates the total number of accidents that have occurred so far in the current year. It takes into account all accidents recorded up to the current date in our analysis."

2. CY casualties = TOTALYTD(SUM(Sheet1[Number_of_Casualties]),Calender[Date])

TOTALYTD: Similar to the previous formula, this function calculates the running total for the year.

SUM(Sheet1[Number_of_Casualties]): This part sums up the values in the "Number_of_Casualties" column within "Sheet1" table. It essentially finds the total number of casualties resulting from accidents recorded so far this year.

Calender[Date]: Same as before, this references the "Date" column in "Calendar" table to define the date context for the running total calculation (current year).

Explanation for Report:

"This measure calculates the total number of casualties resulting from accidents that have occurred so far in the current year. It considers the number of casualties reported for each accident up to the current date."

3. PY Accident =
CALCULATE(COUNT(Sheet1[Accident_Index]),SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(Calender[Date]))

CALCULATE: This function allows to perform calculations with an additional specified context. Here, it lets us override the default filter (likely the current date) and define a specific date range.

COUNT(Sheet1[Accident_Index]): Same as CY Accident, this counts the number of entries in the "Accident_Index" column.

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(Calender[Date]): This time intelligence function is crucial. It takes a date as input (from the Calendar table) and returns the corresponding date in the previous year. For example, if today is June 8th, 2024, this would translate to counting accidents from January 1st to June 8th, 2023.

Explanation for Report:

"This measure calculates the total number of accidents that occurred in the same period of the previous year. It allows us to compare accident rates between the current year and the previous year for a more comprehensive analysis."

4. PY Casualties =
CALCULATE(SUM(Sheet1[Number_of_Casualties]),SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(Calender[Date]))

CALCULATE: Similar to PY Accident, this function allows for calculations with a specific context.

SUM(Sheet1[Number_of_Casualties]): Same as CY Casualties, this sums the values in the "Number_of_Casualties" column.

SAMEPERIODLASTYEAR(Calender[Date]): Once again, this function ensures the calculation considers the same period in the previous year. It retrieves the corresponding date in the previous year based on the current date in the filter.

Explanation for Report:

"This measure calculates the total number of casualties resulting from accidents that occurred in the same period of the previous year. This allows us to compare casualty rates between the current year and the previous year for a deeper understanding of trends."