ROAD ACCIDENT ANALYSIS

Summary Document

Analysis/Key Findings/Insights Derived :-

The road accident analysis dashboard shows a **decrease in the number of road accidents in the United Kingdom (UK) in the past year**. Some of the **key findings** and **insights from the dashboard:**

• Overall accidents: There has been a 11.7% decrease in the total number of road accidents in the UK from the previous year (PY) to the current year (CY).

• Casualties: The total number of casualties has also decreased by 11.9% in the CY compared to the PY. This includes a 33.3% decrease in fatal casualties, a 16.2% decrease in serious casualties, and a 10.6% decrease in slight casualties.

• Vehicle types: Cars are the most common vehicle type involved in accidents, accounting for 155,804 casualties in the CY. This is followed by bikes (15,610 casualties) and vans (15,905 casualties).

• Casualties by location: Most casualties (61.95%) occur in urban areas.

• Time of day: The dashboard doesn't show the data for accidents by hour of day, but it does show that most accidents (73.84%) occur during daylight conditions.

Overall, the dashboard suggests that there has been a positive trend in road safety in the UK in the past year. However, it is important to note that the dashboard does not show data for previous years, so it is difficult to say if this is a long-term trend.

Some **additional insights** that can be taken from the dashboard:

• The type of vehicle involved in an accident can be a factor in the severity of the accident. For example, accidents involving motorcycles are more likely to result in serious or fatal injuries than accidents involving cars.

• The location of an accident can also be a factor in the severity of the accident. Accidents that occur on high-speed roads are more likely to result in serious or fatal injuries than accidents that occur on slower roads.

• The time of day that an accident occurs can also be a factor in the severity of the accident. Accidents that occur at night are more likely to result in serious or fatal injuries than accidents that occur during the day.

By understanding these factors, policymakers can develop targeted interventions to improve road safety. For example, they could focus on improving safety features for motorcycles, reducing speed limits on high-speed roads, and improving lighting on roads at night.