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INTRODUCTION



 Road accidents are rising globally, leading to millions of deaths annually.

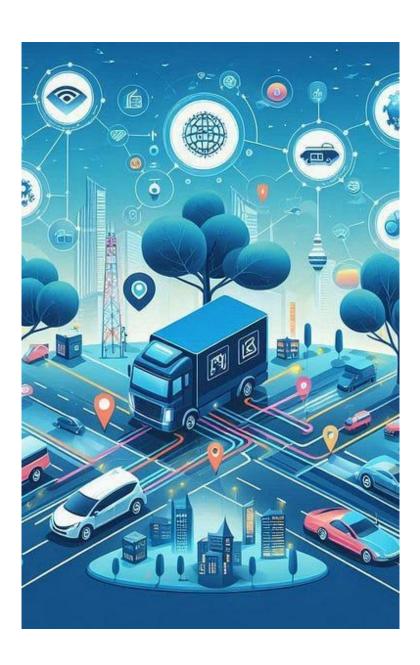
Key contributors to severe injuries include - Poor road conditions

- Various vehicle types
- Human behavior (e.g., distracted driving, speeding)
- Speed limits
- These factors interact in complex, non-linear ways. This complexity makes it difficult to create effective road safety models.



DATASET OVERVIEW

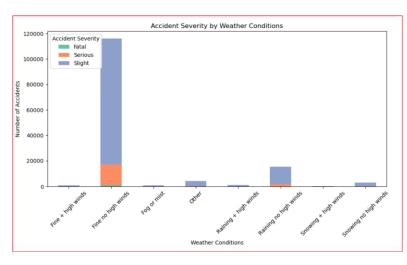
- Source: Kaggle US Road Accidents (2021-2022)
- Total Records: 307,973
- Key Features:
- Accident Severity, Weather Conditions, Road Type, Speed Limit, Light Conditions, Vehicle Type
- Challenges:
- Class imbalance (severe vs. minor accidents)
- Missing values in key attributes
- High dimensionality requiring feature selection

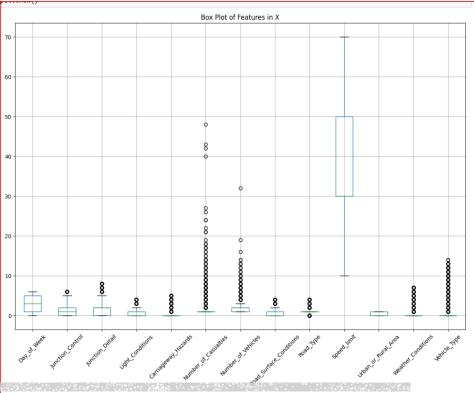


EXISTING METHODOLOHIES

- Method 1 : Road Accident Severity
 Prediction A Comparative Analysis of Machine Learning Algorithms
- Method 2: The random forest algorithm for statistical learning
- Method 3 : Neural Network



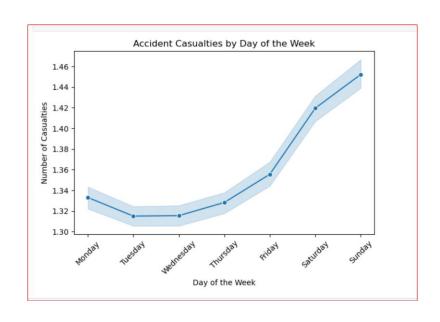


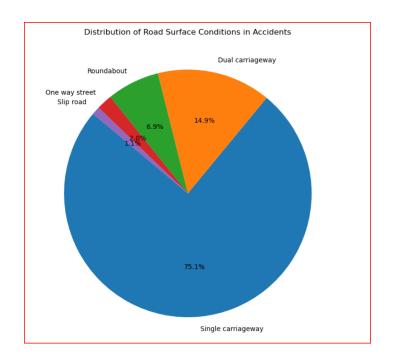


EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- As we oberve, there are a lot of outliers, and we plotted this using boxplots (via IQR)
- The Accident severity looks slight and little bit serious on days with fine with no winds



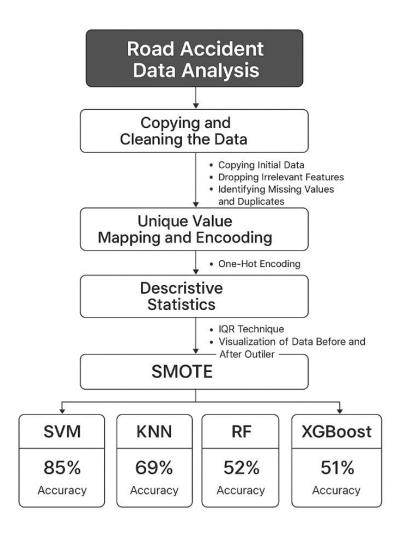




EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- We see a rise in Accident casualties by the time of the weekend
- Single carriageway seems to be the major reason to contribute to accidents





PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

- 1.Cleaned and preprocessed road accident data by handling missing values and removing duplicates.
- 2.Applied One-Hot Encoding, and IQR for transformation and outlier treatment.
- 3.Conducted Exploratory
 Data Analysis using visual
 tools and correlation analysis.
- **4.Trained models (SVM, KNN, RF, XGBoost)** with techniques like SMOTE and normalization.
- 5.Achieved best accuracy of 85% with SVM using SMOTE.



precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0.00	0.00	0.00	2734	
0.85	1.00	0.92	16766	
0.00	0.00	0.00	5	
0.00	0.00	0.00	188	
		0.85	19693	
0.21	0.25	0.23	19693	
0.72	0.85	0.78	19693	
	0.00 0.85 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.85 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.85 1.00 0.92 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.21 0.25 0.23	0.00 0.00 0.00 2734 0.85 1.00 0.92 16766 0.00 0.00 0.00 5 0.00 0.00 0.00 188 0.85 19693 0.21 0.25 0.23 19693

SVM RESULTS

Kernel = 'linear, C= 100, gmma= 0.1



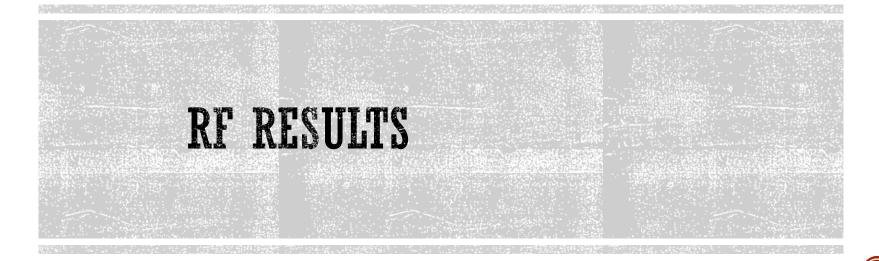
```
Accuracy: 0.6876047326461179
Precision: 0.7587084677242417
Recall: 0.6876047326461179
F1 Score: 0.71742057546879
Confusion Matrix:
[[ 849 1876
                        9]
  4039 12692
                       35]
                        0]
     56
         132
                        0]]
Classification report
              precision
                           recall f1-score
                                              support
                                       0.22
                   0.17
                             0.31
                                                 2734
                             0.76
                                       0.81
                                                16766
                   0.86
                   0.00
                             0.00
                                       0.00
                                                    5
           3
                   0.00
                             0.00
                                       0.00
                                                  188
                                       0.69
                                                19693
    accuracy
                                                19693
                   0.26
                             0.27
                                       0.26
   macro avg
weighted avg
                   0.76
                             0.69
                                       0.72
                                                19693
```

KNN RESULTS

 Weights = distance, algorithm = 'ball_tree', metric = 'euclidean'



pre	ecision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.15	0.05	0.08	2734	
1	0.89	0.59	0.71	16766	
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	
3	0.03	0.50	0.05	188	
accuracy			0.52	19693	
macro avg	0.27	0.29	0.21	19693	
weighted avg	0.78	0.52	0.62	19693	
[[146 1161 700	727]				
[838 9919 3203	2806]				
[1 2 0	2]				
[12 39 43	94]]				



	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.14	0.04	0.07	2734	
1	0.89	0.59	0.71	16766	
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	
3	0.02	0.51	0.05	188	
accuracy			0.51	19693	
macro avg	0.27	0.29	0.21	19693	
weighted avg	0.78	0.51	0.62	19693	
[[118 1161] [686 9920 3	700 755] 204 2956] 0 2]				
[11 39	43 95]]				



RESULTS

- Outliers were successfully detected and removed using the IQR method (Box Plot), improving data quality.
- Key accident factors identified include weather conditions, road type, and lighting.
- SMOTE effectively balanced the dataset, addressing class imbalance issues.
- Various machine learning models were trained and tested on the refined dataset.
- Support Vector Machine (SVM) delivered the best performance with an accuracy of 85%.



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CONCLUSION



• Our project aims to leverage machine learning for accident severity prediction.



• Addressing challenges in data imbalance, feature selection, and model optimization.



• Results can contribute to enhanced road safety policies and accident prevention.



 Future work includes incorporating real-time accident data sources.



QUESTIONS?





Thank you for your attention!

We welcome your questions and feedback.

