

Predictive Model for forecasting incident severity in Breda

Presented by Team 2



Introduction:

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4. Our Business Idea

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- Explored Distributions

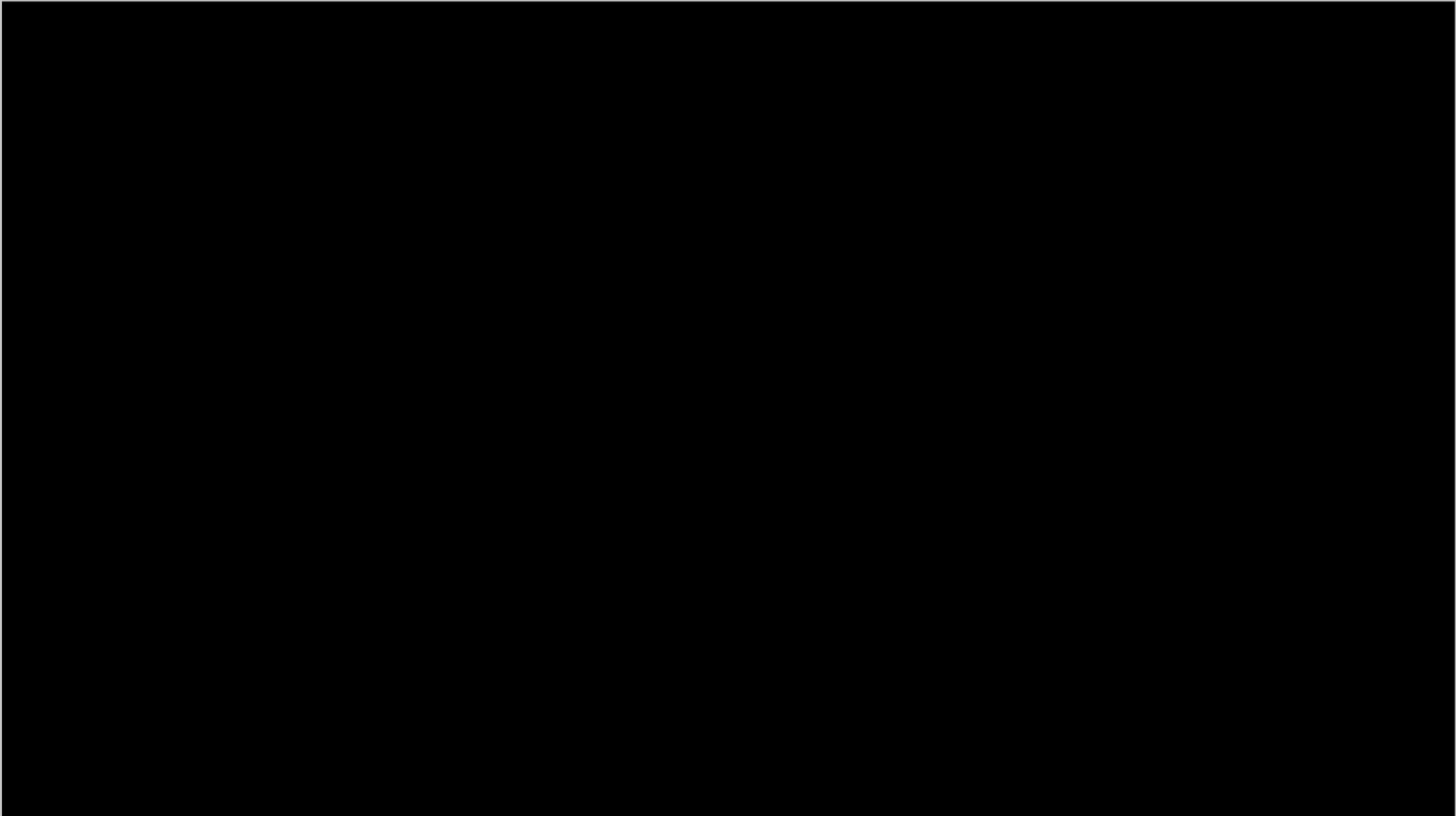
6. Legal Framework

- Risk Assessment
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And let's begin.... (this is a video)



Problem Statement: Incident Severity Prediction

Understanding the severity of road incidents is crucial for effective response and prevention strategies.

- Road incidents remain a critical concern globally and locally.
- Breda experiences frequent incidents with varying severity.



Source: <https://nltimes.nl/2019/10/14/accidents-dutch-highways-doubled-5-years-report>

Challenges of Incident Severity Prediction

Accurate prediction of incident severities helps in prioritizing emergency response and reducing traffic hazards.

- Current measures reduce accidents but struggle with incident severity.
- Vulnerable road users (pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists) are most affected.



What is our solution?

Analyzing historical data from the ANWB safe driving dataset provides insights into patterns and trends related to incident severity.

- We developed a Predictive Machine Learning model to forecast incident severity using data from the ANWB Safe Driving App.
- We won't solve all traffic problems; we just want to make it at least a little safer for everyone on the roads.



Source: <https://static.vecteezy.com/system/resources/previews/000/400/556/original/creative-business-idea-concept-illustration-vector.jpg>

Our Business Idea:

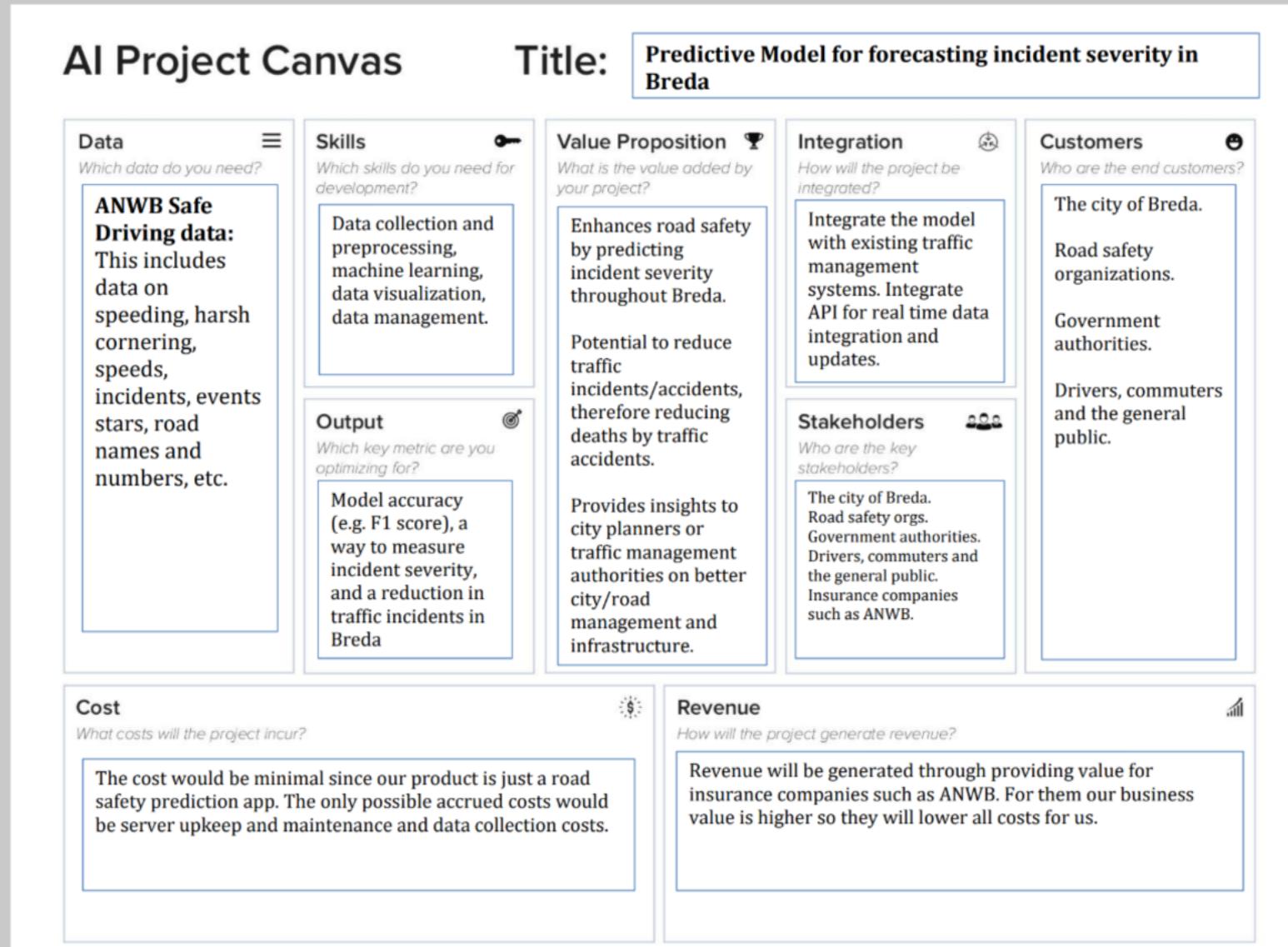


Fig 1: AI project canvas

Project Stages:

Project Stages: Predictive Model for forecasting incident severity in Breda Team 2

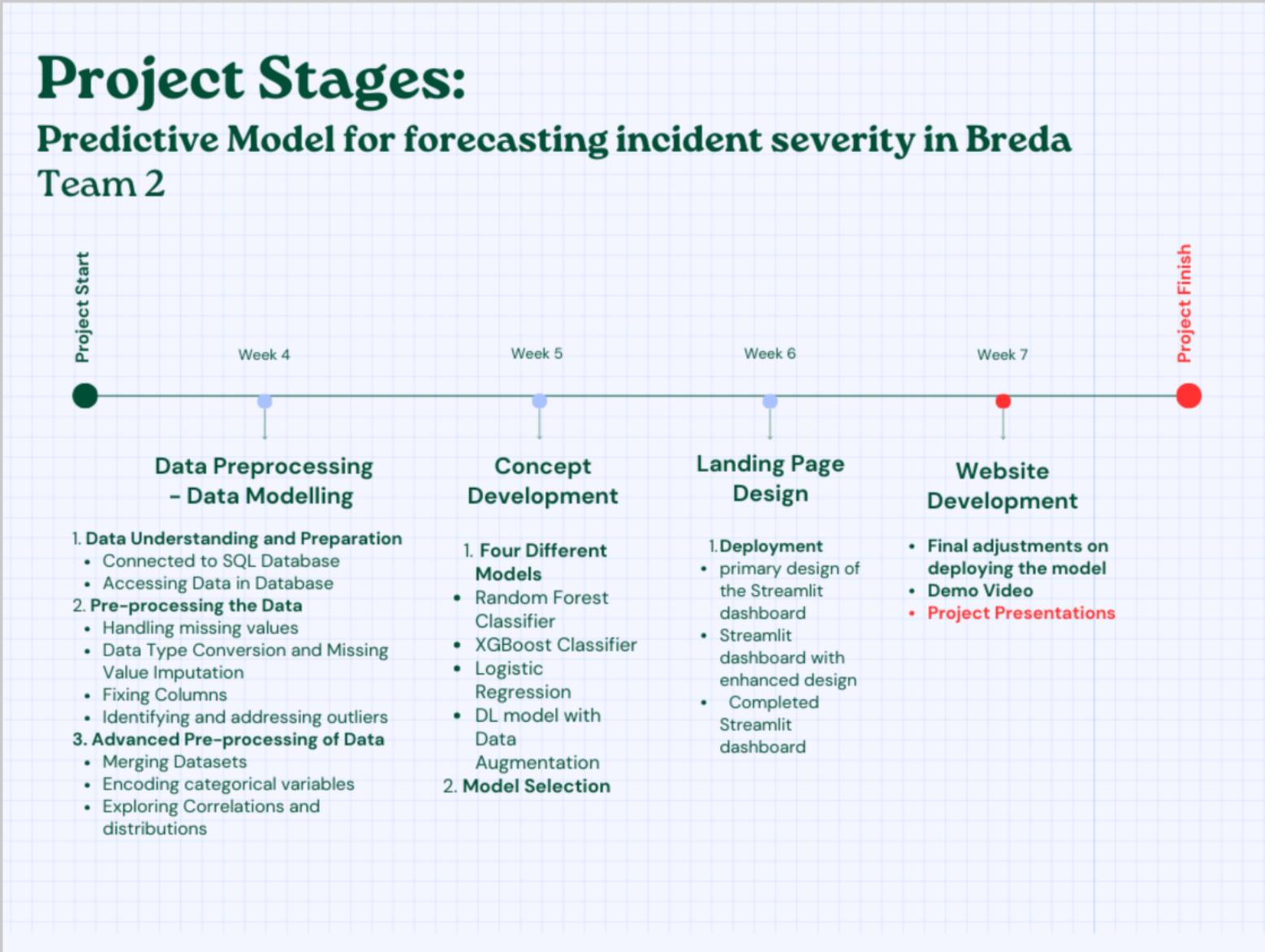


Fig 2: Project Stages Timeline

Exploring correlations and distributions:

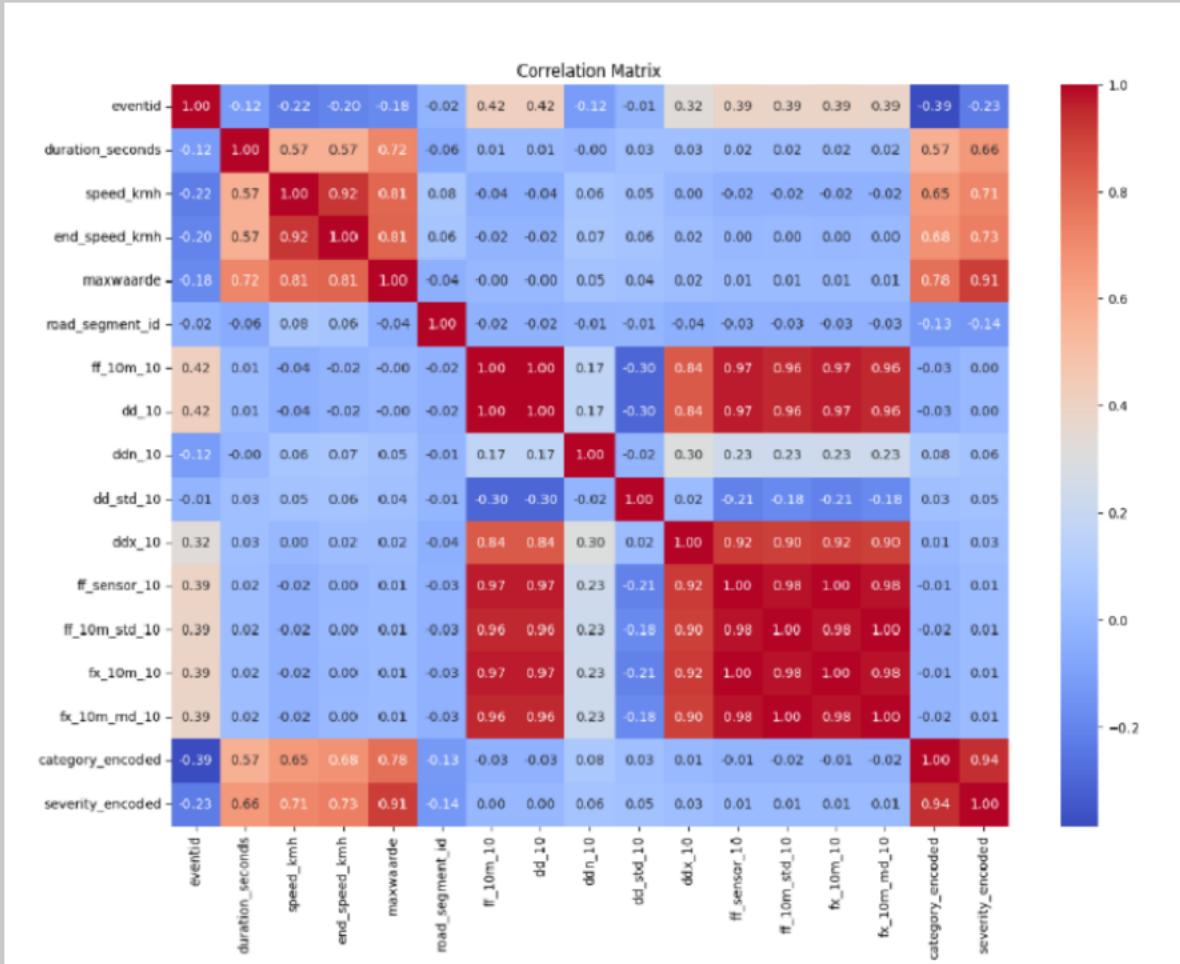


Fig 3: Correlation Matrix

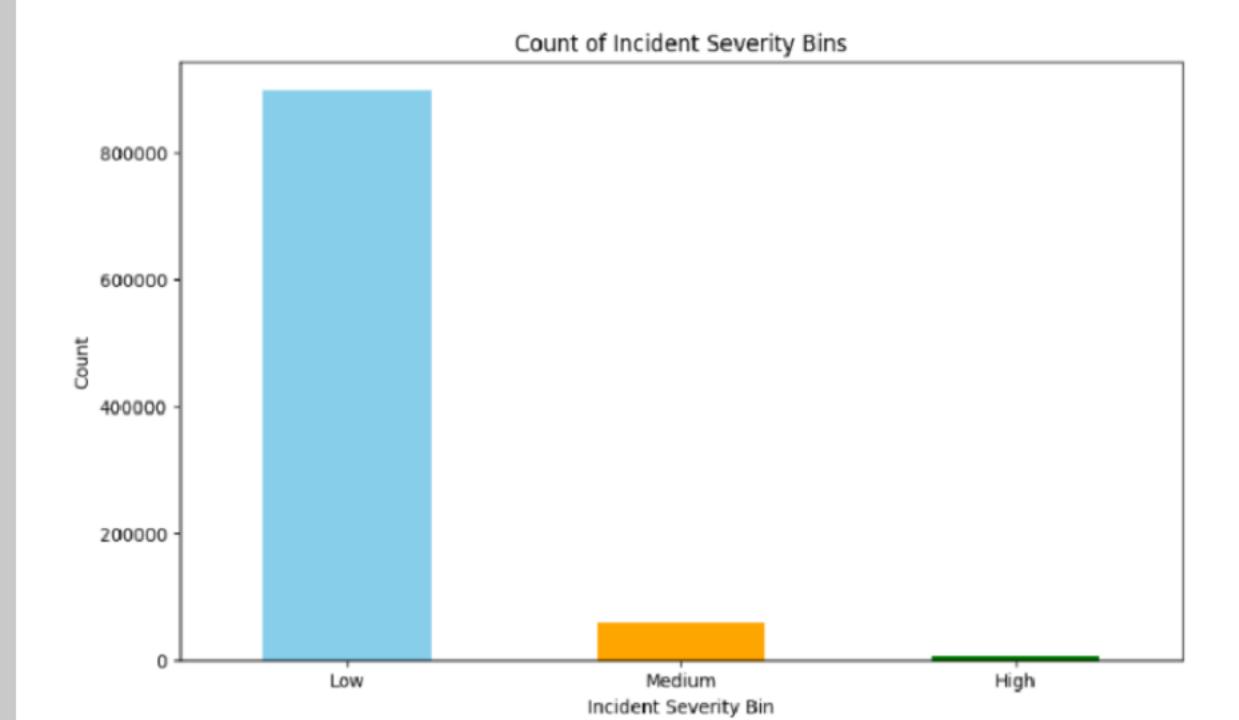


Fig 4: Count of Incident Severity Bins

Legal Framework :

Our AI system is of **High Risk**

Why is it high risk?

Safety Impact:

- Critical for road and human safety.
- Essential for emergency services and traffic maintenance.
- Prevents congestion and potential accidents.

Privacy Concerns:

- It handles sensitive data including geographic, weather, and personal driving information.
- Monitors routes and destinations, necessitating strict privacy measures.

Bias Mitigation:

- Ensure fairness and accuracy.
- Prevent biased predictions that could lead to unfair treatment of certain areas or demographics.



Compliance with EU Safety Regulations:

GDPR Compliance:

- **Key Principles** (Lawfulness, fairness, and transparency, Purpose limitation, Data minimization, Accuracy and Integrity and confidentiality):
- **High-Risk Classification:** It is Integrated into public infrastructure, impacting social safety.

Relevant EU Directives:

- **General Product Safety Directive (GPSD):** Ensures product safety in the market.
- **Directive on Road Infrastructure Safety Management (2008/96/EC):**
 - Requires risk assessments, safety audits, and inspections.
 - AI systems for road safety must align with this directive.

Regulation (EU) 2019/2144 on Type-Approval Requirement:

- Focuses on motor vehicle safety.
- Relevant for AI systems interfacing with vehicles

EDA, part 1

Overcoming challenges like data quality issues and model interpretability is crucial for enhancing the accuracy and reliability of incident severity predictions.

4.1 Data Cleaning

- Initial Inspection
 - Checked for duplicate and missing values.
 - Verified the integrity of key columns (e.g., event_id, event_start, etc.)
- Handling Missing Values
 - Identified columns with missing values.
- Fixing Columns
 - Visualized outliers using box plots.

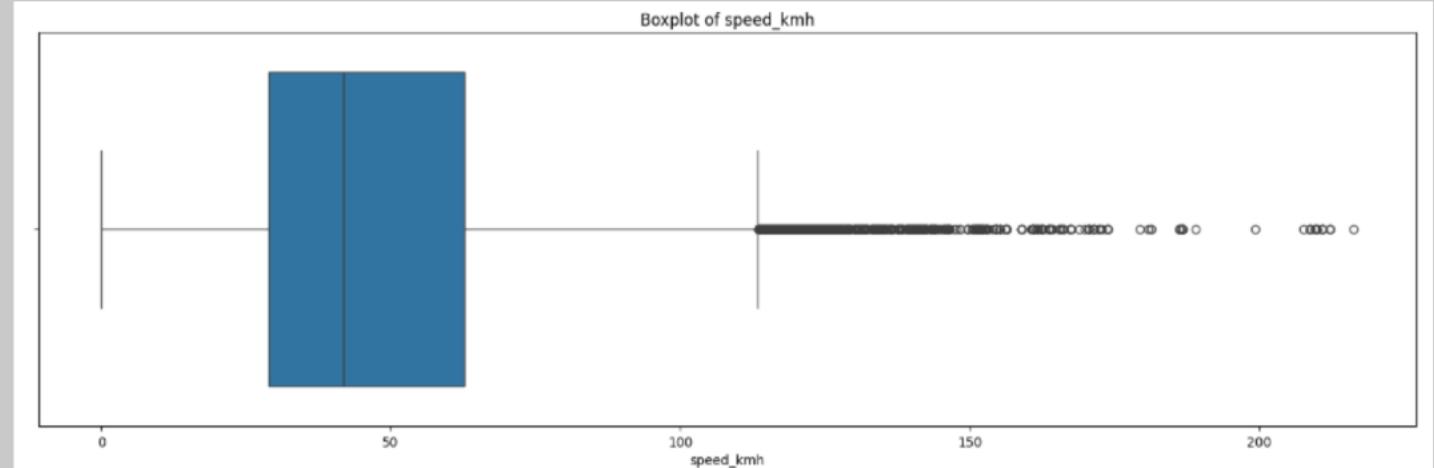


Fig 5: Boxplot of speed_kmh

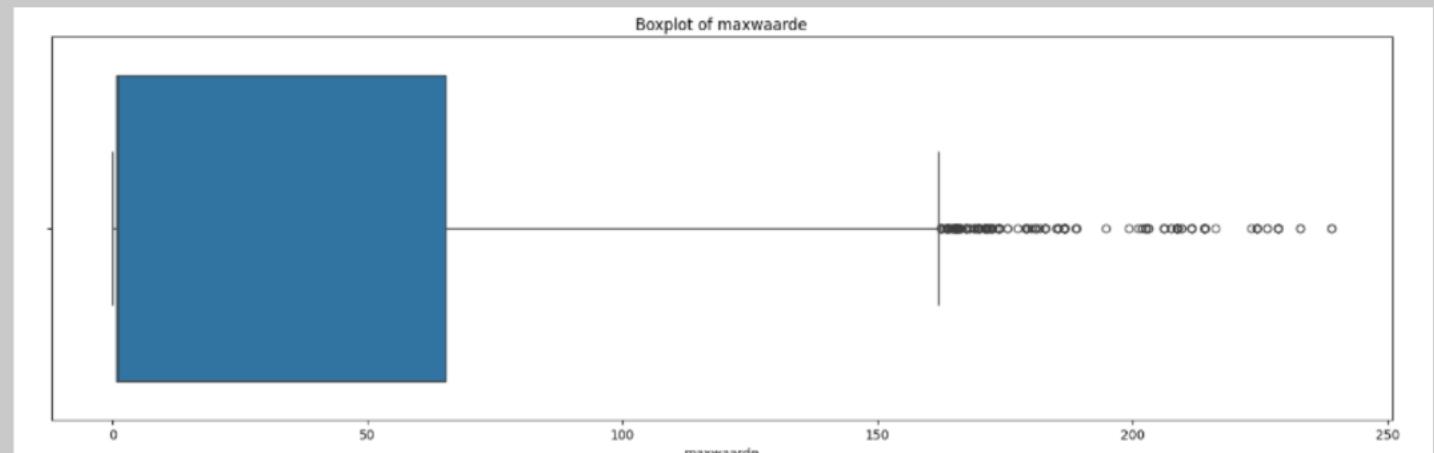


Fig 6: Boxplot of maxwaarde

EDA, part 2

• Merging Datasets

- Loaded data from 'safe_driving' and 'wind' tables using SQL queries.
- Ensured temporal consistency by converting datetime columns.
- Merged datasets on the 'date' column.
- Pruned unnecessary columns for a cleaner dataset.

• Encoding Categorical Variables

- Used LabelEncoder to transform categorical variables into numerical formats.
- Encoded 'category' and 'incident_severity' columns.

• Correlation Analysis

- Generated a correlation matrix to explore relationships between variables.
- Excluded wind-related data due to low correlation with incident severity.

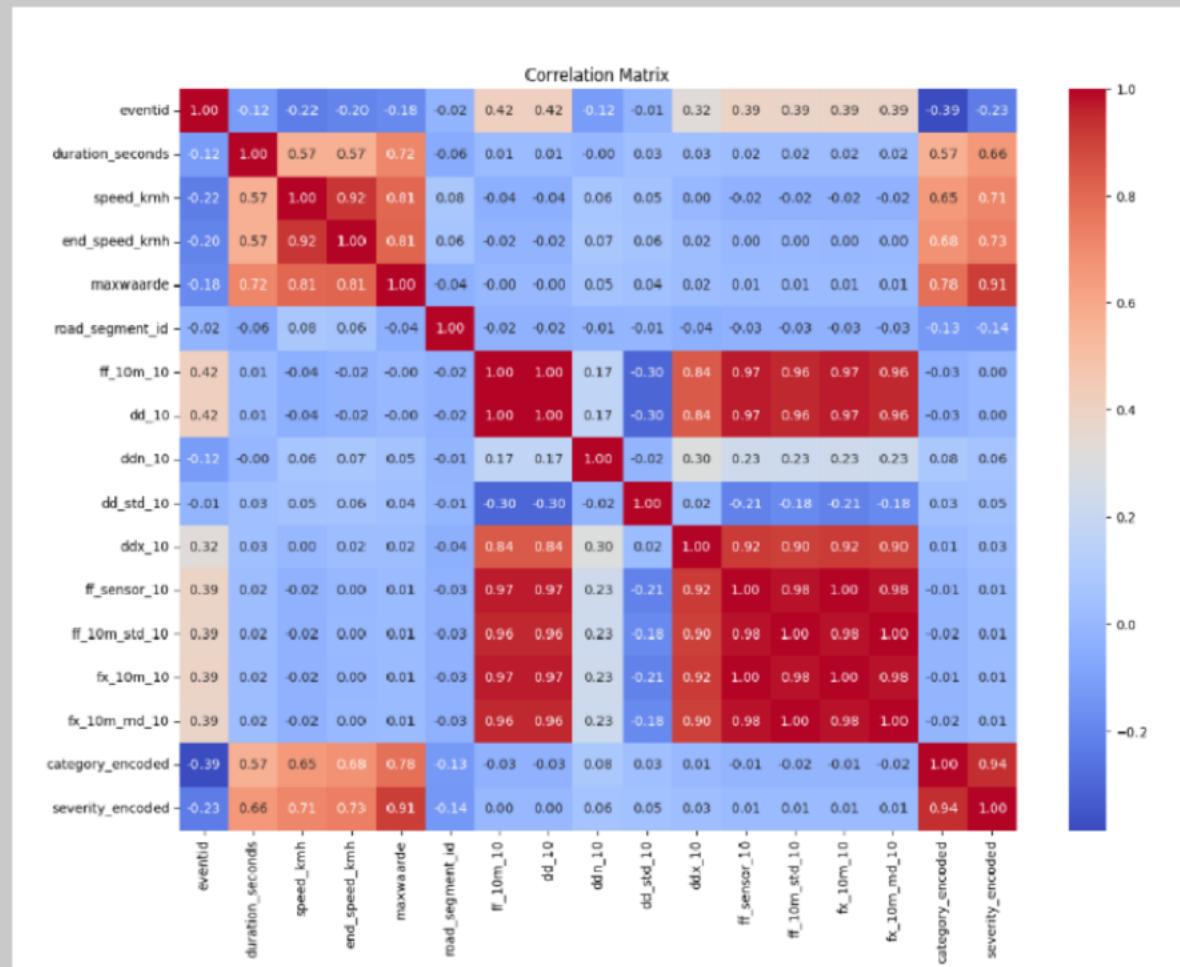


Fig 7: Correlation Matrix

Iteration 1

Logistic Regression

- More time to run
- Accuracy: 60%
- Other metrics are also with low scores

Classification Report:				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Low	0.64	0.63	0.64	12607
Medium	0.59	0.72	0.65	12685
High	0.58	0.47	0.51	12828
accuracy			0.60	38120
macro avg	0.60	0.60	0.60	38120
weighted avg	0.60	0.60	0.60	38120

Fig 8: Classification Report

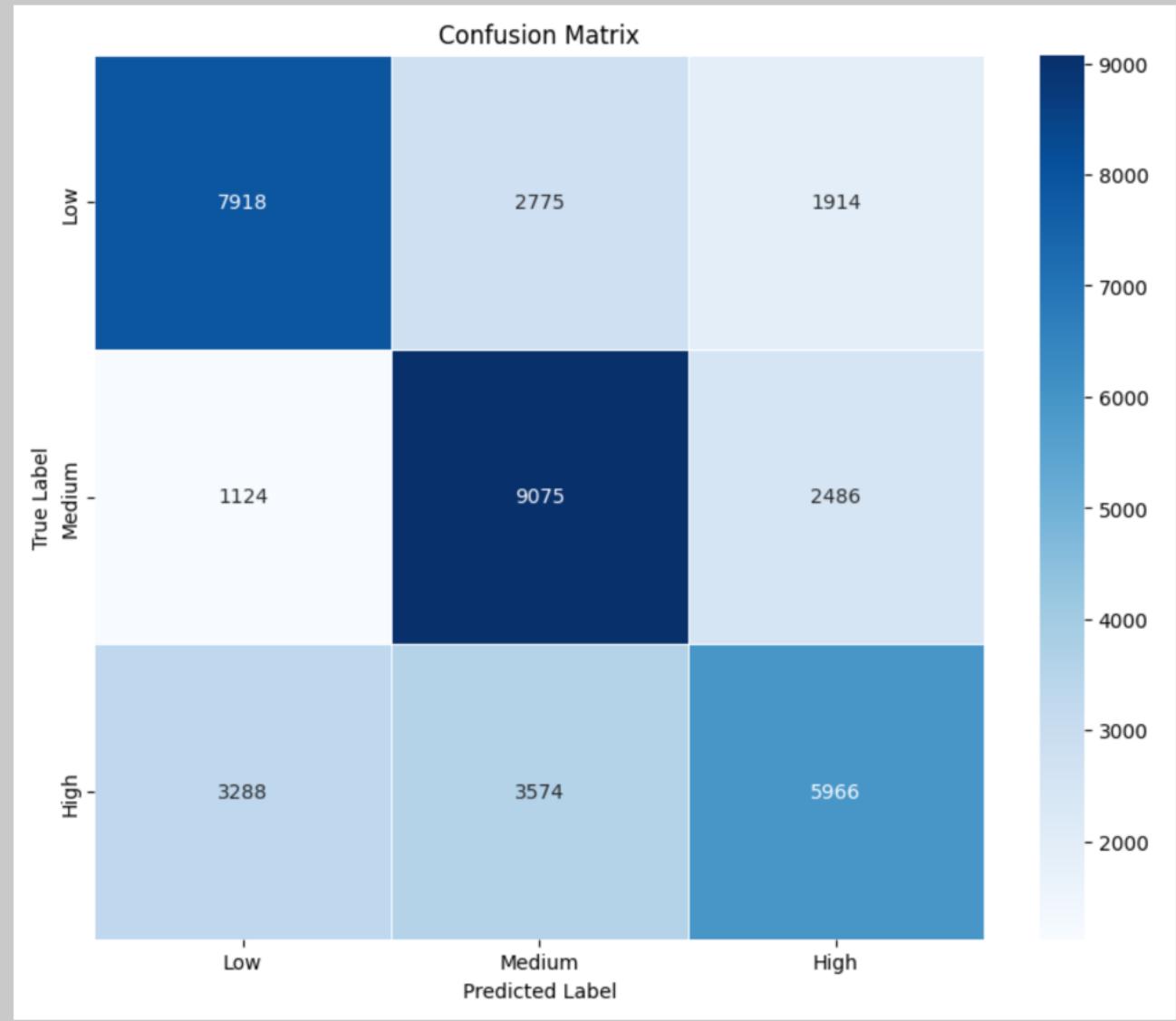


Fig 9: Confusion Matrix

Best Iteration:

Random Forest Classifier

- Around 20-30 seconds to run
- Accuracy: 95%
- Other metrics are also around 97-98

Classification report:				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	1.00	0.97	12607
1	0.98	0.92	0.95	12685
2	0.93	0.92	0.93	12828
accuracy			0.95	38120
macro avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	38120
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	38120

Fig 10: Classification Report Best Model

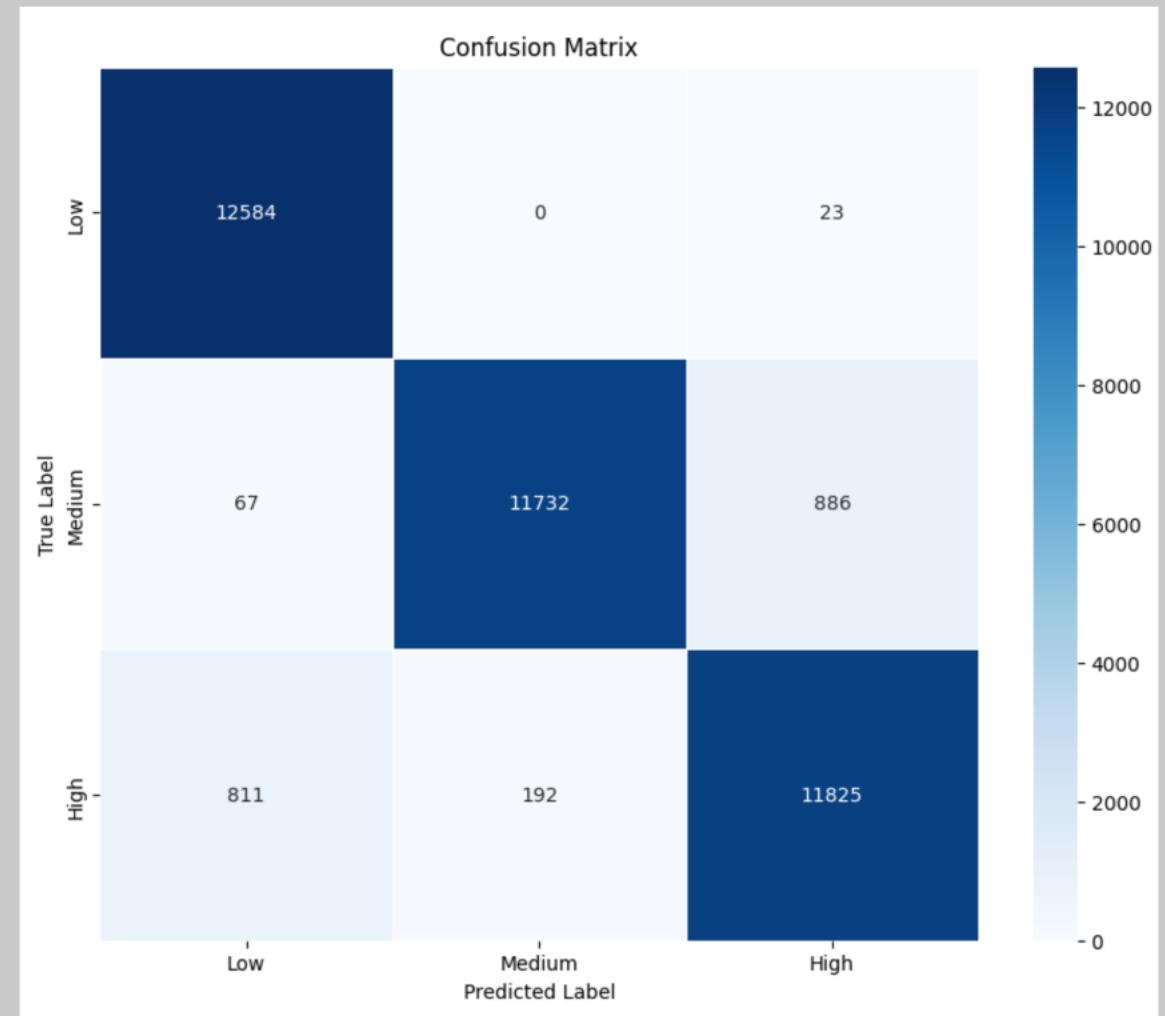


Fig 11: Confusion Matrix Best Model

DEMO:

<http://194.171.191.226:3551/>

Future Research Directions:

- **Evaluate Effectiveness of Interventions:**

- Assess various interventions based on insights from our tool.
- Example: Compare incident rates before and after installing speed bumps on identified hotspot roads.

- **Expand Model Scope:**

- Integrate more granular environmental data and additional behavioral metrics.
- Incorporate real-time data from emerging technologies like connected vehicle systems and smart city infrastructure.
- Enable dynamic, responsive model providing real-time alerts and recommendations.

Stakeholder Collaboration:

- Maintain a continuous feedback loop with ANWB, local authorities, and the public.
- Refine the model based on evolving community needs.
- Conduct longitudinal studies to track long-term impact of interventions on road safety.



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Thanks for listening!

Any questions?

