

Comprehensive Analysis of Road Traffic Accident

~ For CoreTech Lab

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Introduction

- Road accidents continue to pose a major threat to public safety, leading to injuries, fatalities, and economic loss.
- Understanding the contributing factors behind accidents is critical for developing effective prevention strategies.
- However, existing accident data is often unstructured and lacks standardisation, limiting its usefulness for analysis.
- This project leverages data science techniques to analyse accident trends and create an interactive dashboard for better decision-making and policy development.



Problem Statements

- **High Accident Rates from Multiple Factors**
Weather, road conditions, speed limits, and traffic control systems heavily influence road accidents.
- **Unstructured and Inconsistent Data**
Accident data often exists in raw, unorganised formats, making actionable insights difficult to derive.
- **Limited Use of Data-Driven Decisions**
The absence of structured analysis reduces the ability of stakeholders to make proactive road safety improvements.
- **Need for Effective Visualisation Tools**
An interactive dashboard is essential to simplify accident trends and support targeted safety interventions.



Dataset Overview

The dataset contains a total of **307,973 accident records** from the years **2021 and 2022**. A closer inspection reveals **197,644 unique accident index values**, and **26 accident index values that appeared more than once**; suggesting that some accident indices are associated with multiple rows of data— due to additional details such as accident date, type vehicle, casualty information etc.

Casualty Statistics

- **Maximum** casualties recorded in a single accident: **48**
- **Average** casualties per accident: **1.3**
- **Median** and **Mode**: **1**, indicating that most accidents involved **only 1 casualty**.
- **Skewness**: **0.8**, implying a **moderate right skew**. This suggests the presence of some accidents with a relatively high number of casualties.

Data Cleaning, Wrangling/Enhancements

To facilitate more granular analysis, the following additional columns were added:

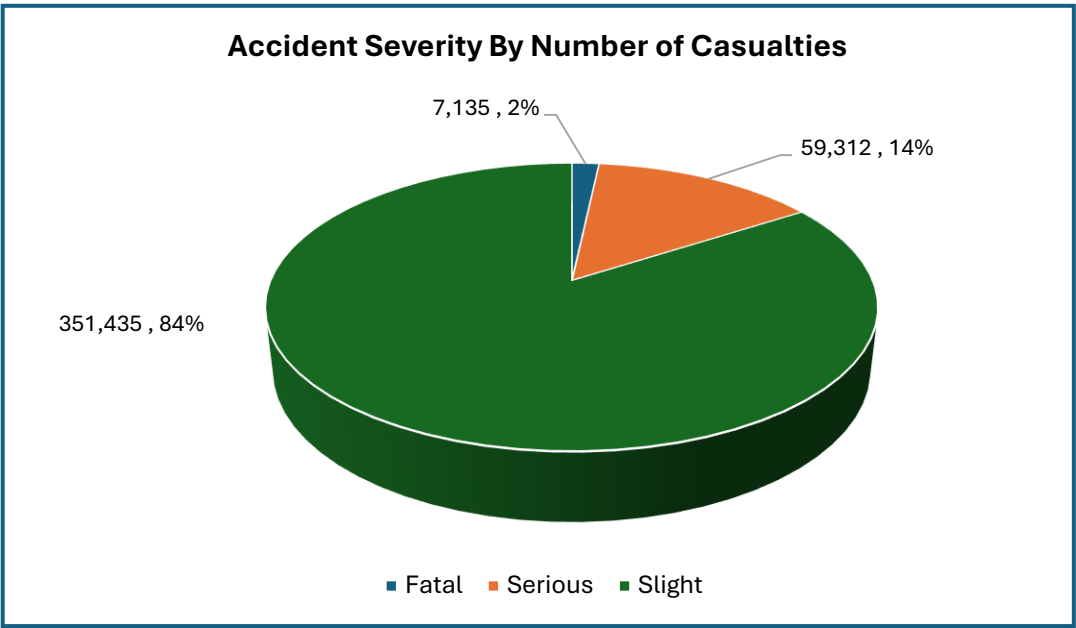
- **Day of Week**: Extracted the correct day of the week from the original date column by using the “Text” formula to extract the weekday from the date
- **Grouped Time of Day**: Categorized accidents based on specific time intervals/range within the entire day.
- **Grouped Light Conditions**: Categorized lighting conditions into “*Daylight*”, “*Darkness With No Lights*” & “*Darkness with Lit Lights*” to indicates the lighting condition during the accident.
- **>20 Casualties**: A binary indicator to flag locations (*Local Authority Districts*) recording more than 20 casualties in an accident.



Analysis Insights

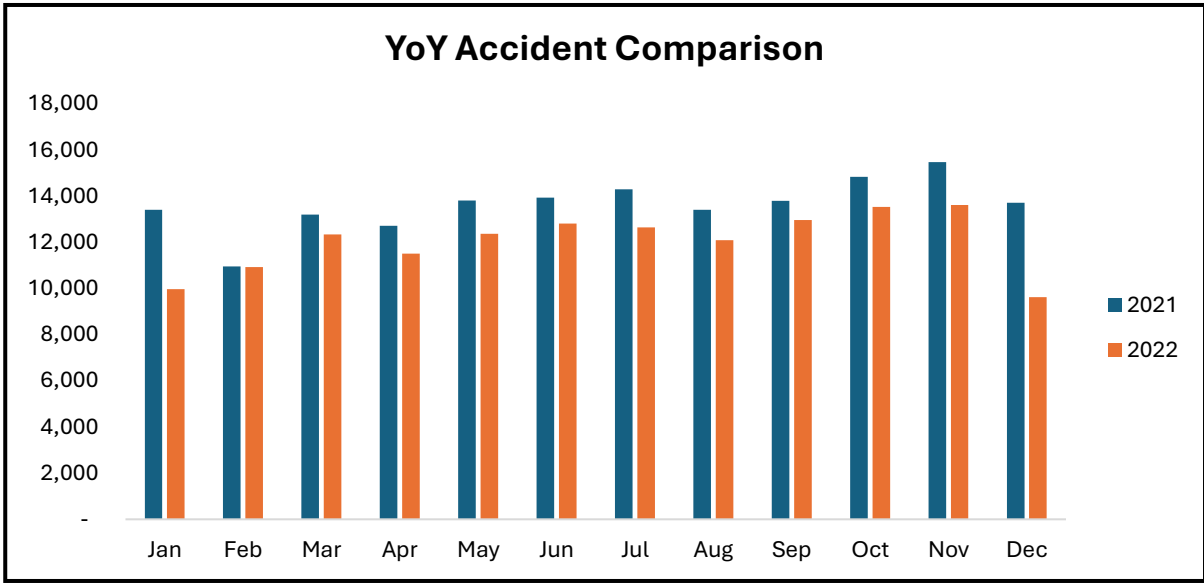
During 2021 and 2022, a total of **307,972 accidents** were reported, resulting in **417,882 casualties**. Of these casualties:

- **Slight casualties** accounted for **315,435 cases** (approximately **84%**)
- **Serious casualties** made up **14%**
- **Fatal casualties** constituted **2%**



YoY Accident Analysis

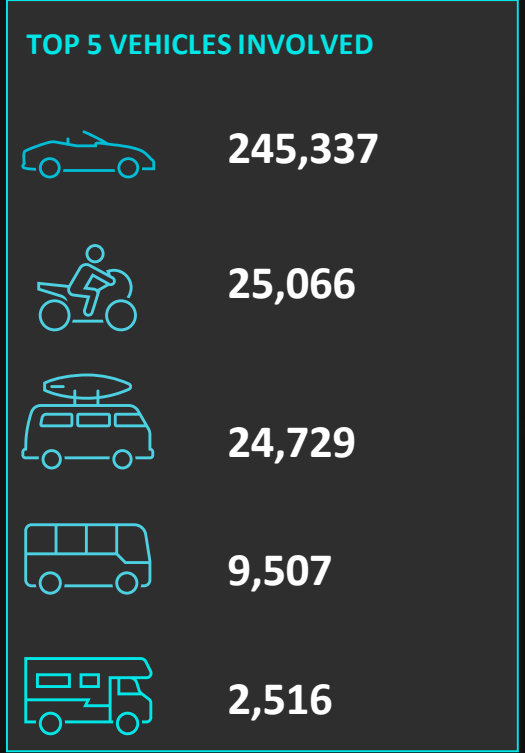
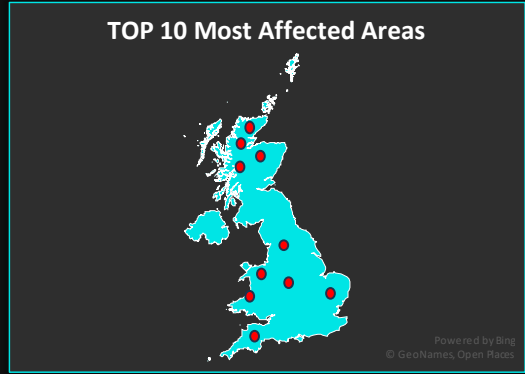
- There was a decline of **19,134 accidents** between 2021 and 2022, representing **11.7% decrease YoY**. The **lowest MoM decrease** was observed in **January**, with a reduction of **3,449 accidents**.



Temporal Distribution

- Most accidents occurred between **15:00 and 17:59**
- **Saturday** recorded the **highest number of accidents**, totalling **50,529** for the period under review.

CORETECH LAB ACCIDENT ANALYSIS



Accident_Severity

fatal

Serious

Slight

Month

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

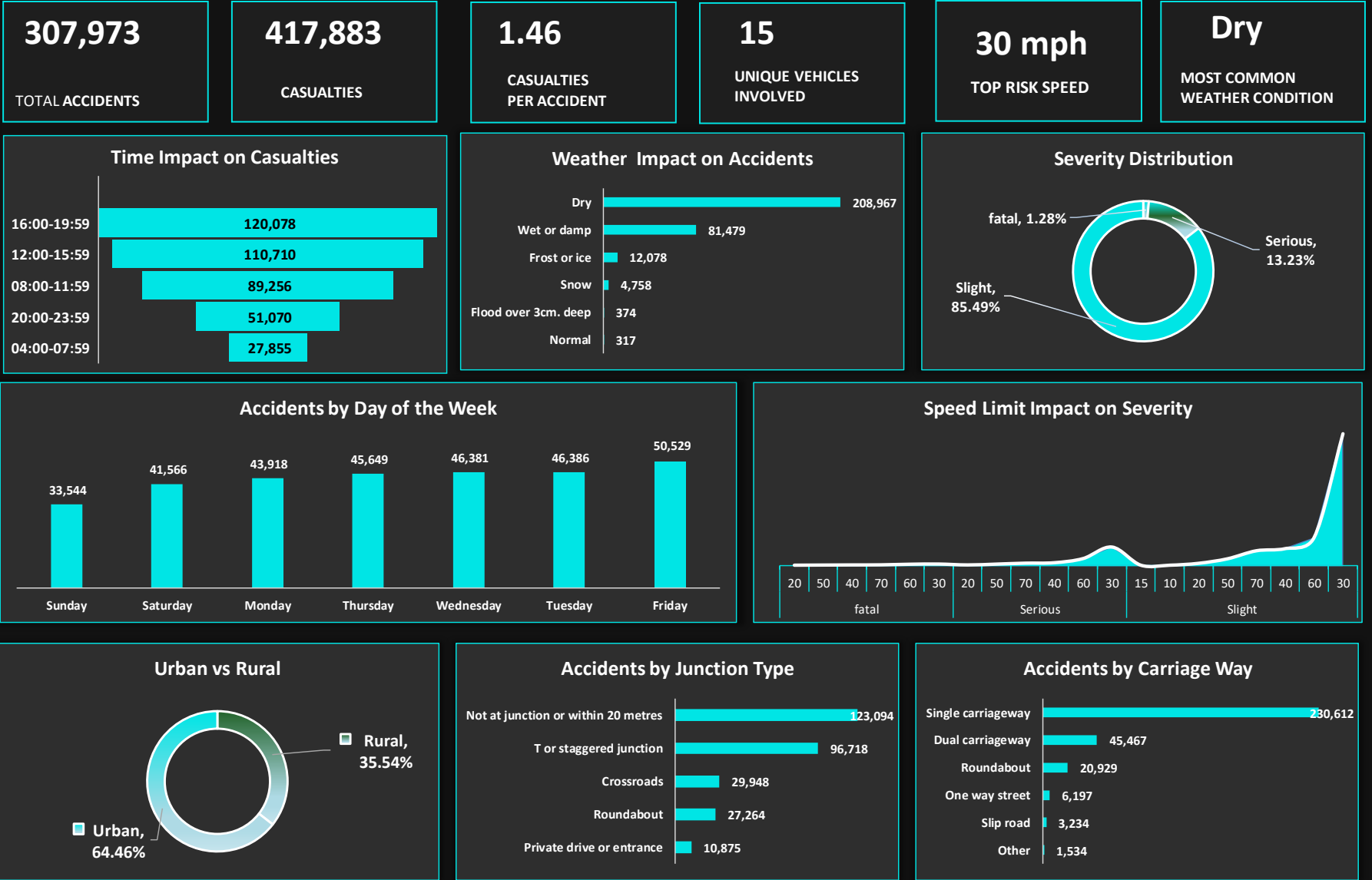
Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec



Analysis Insights *Contd.*

Vehicle Type Involvement

- **Car accidents** were the most common, accounting for **245,336 incidents**, or approximately **65%** of all reported accidents.

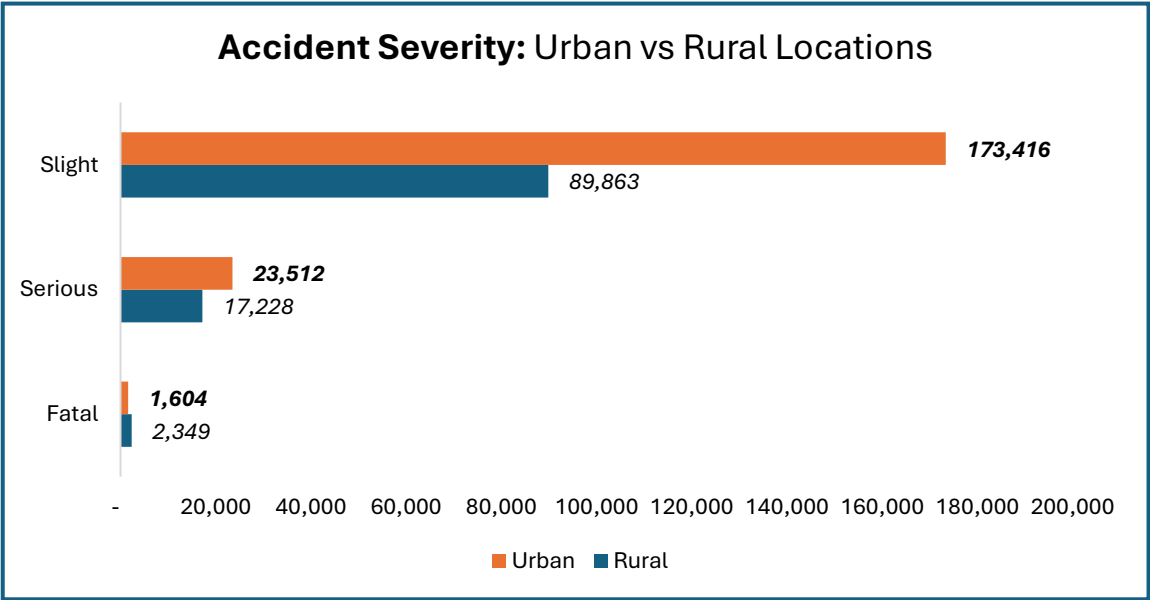
Environmental and Road Conditions

Most accidents occurred in:

- **Urban areas**
- **Dry road surface**
- **Daylight hours**
- **Fine weather, no wind**
- **Road speed limits between 30 – 49 mph**

Geographical Insights

- **The majority of total accidents** occurred on **Urban roads**, but **rural roads** were linked to the **highest number of fatal crashes**.
- **Birmingham** reported the **highest number of accidents and casualties** across both years; however, 12 locations experienced **over 20 casualties on specific dates**, highlighting high-risk hotspots.
- In **Purbeck**, a total of **32 vehicles** were involved in a single accident that occurred in a rural area on a **70-mph speed limit** road, during **frost or icy weather conditions**.



Conclusion & Recommendations

Conclusion

- Accidents are concentrated in urban areas during peak hours and good weather.
- **Birmingham, single carriage way** and **rural roads** require targeted safety interventions.
- Preventive strategies should consider **time of day, road type**, and **vehicle involvement**.

Recommendations

- ✓ Install more speed cameras in 30 mph zones.
- ✓ Improve street lighting in urban accident hotspots.
- ✓ Increase public awareness for wet weather driving risks.
- ✓ Regular road maintenance to prevent slippery conditions.
- ✓ Erect roadway barriers and pedestrian overpasses in areas having over 20 casualties on specific days. E.g. Cornwall, Allerdale, Swansea etc.
- ✓ Implement traffic calming measures (speed bumps) at key T-junctions and deploy additional active patrols during peak hours (15:00–17:59).

Thank You!