

Avinash Bunga

Information Systems and Business Analytics, Park University

CIS607HOF1P2024 Applied Business Forecasting

Professor: Dr. Abdelmonaem Jornaz

September 5, 2024

Unit 4: Discussion

Factor Analysis of Tesla Vehicle Incidents: Autopilot, Severity, and Location

Introduction

Hello everyone! For this week's discussion, I explored a dataset from Kaggle that focuses on various incidents involving Tesla vehicles, including details like accident severity, involvement of autopilot, and other contributing factors ([Dataset](#)). This dataset offers a great opportunity to understand some underlying factors that might influence the safety of Tesla vehicles (Srinivasan, n.d.).

Suggested Factors and Related Variables

Based on my analysis, here are three potential factors and their related variables:

1. Autopilot Safety

- **Variables:** Autopilot usage (autopilot_claimed), verified autopilot-related fatalities (verified_tesla_autopilot_death), and Tesla driver involvement (tesla_driver).
- **Explanation:** This factor highlights the impact of Tesla's autopilot system on overall safety. Understanding when autopilot is in use during incidents helps us see how it may contribute to accident outcomes.

2. Incident Severity

- **Variables:** Number of deaths (deaths), involvement of Tesla occupants (tesla_occupant), and other vehicles (other_vehicle).
- **Explanation:** This factor captures how severe an accident is, indicating the number of casualties and the extent of involvement of other parties.

3. Location and Time Influence

- **Variables:** Country (country), state (state), and date of the incident (date).
- **Explanation:** The geographical location and timing of incidents can reveal patterns that may contribute to accident risks, such as specific high-risk areas or seasonal factors (Srinivasan, n.d.; UCLA, n.d.).

Understanding the Relationships

The relationships between these variables and factors are primarily linear. For example, if autopilot is active, it directly affects the “Autopilot Safety” factor, while more severe accidents result in higher scores for “Incident Severity.” Factor analysis helps uncover these hidden connections, providing a clearer picture of what might influence these incidents (Srinivasan, n.d.; UCLA, n.d.).

Mathematical Explanation

The relationships between factors and variables in factor analysis can be mathematically represented using a linear model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + \epsilon$$

In this equation:

- Y represents the factor (e.g., Autopilot Safety).
- X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n are the observed variables (e.g., autopilot usage, fatalities).
- $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ are the coefficients that show the impact of each variable on the factor.
- ϵ represents the error term.

This model helps explain the variance in observed variables due to underlying factors, simplifying complex data sets by identifying patterns and relationships that are not immediately visible (Colorado, n.d.).

How Factor Analysis Models Relationships

Factor analysis models the relationships between variables and factors by identifying hidden patterns in the data. It uses a loading matrix to show how each variable relates to a factor, helping to explain the shared variance among variables. This approach simplifies complex datasets, allowing us to understand which variables most influence factors like safety or severity. Factor scores quantify the impact of each factor on the observed data, providing actionable insights for decision making (Colorado, n.d.).

Practical Implications

Analyzing these factors has significant practical implications for Tesla and the broader automotive industry:

- **Enhancing Safety:** If data shows frequent severe incidents with autopilot, Tesla could refine the system or improve guidelines for its use to enhance safety.
- **Informing Policies:** Insights from these factors can assist policymakers in creating regulations that ensure safer use of autonomous driving technologies.
- **Driver Education:** Understanding these factors helps companies like Tesla educate drivers on safe driving practices, particularly when using advanced features like autopilot (Crider, 2023; Srinivasan, n.d.).

Conclusion

By examining these factors through factor analysis, we gain valuable insights into how Tesla vehicles operate in real world conditions and how these incidents can be managed or mitigated. This approach helps guide improvements in vehicle safety features and informs strategies to enhance road safety overall. I look forward to hearing your thoughts and any

further insights you might have!

All The Best!

Avinash.

References

Crider, J. (2023, January 10). *Tesla Autopilot safety improves in newest Vehicle Safety Report*. Teslarati.

<https://www.teslarati.com/tesla-q3-2022-safety-report/>

Colorado (n.d.). *Multiple Linear Regression*. Retrieved September 5, 2024, from

https://www.colorado.edu/amath/sites/default/files/attached-files/lesson12_multiple_regression.pdf

Srinivasan, S. (n.d.). *Tesla Autonomous Deaths data*. Retrieved September 5, 2024, from <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sripaadsrinivasan/tesla-death-data>

UCLA (n.d.). *A Practical Introduction to Factor Analysis: Exploratory Factor Analysis*.

Retrieved September 5, 2024, from

<https://stats.oarc.ucla.edu/spss/seminars/introduction-to-factor-analysis/a-practical-introduction-to-factor-analysis/>

Wikipedia (n.d.). *Factor analysis*. Retrieved September 5, 2024, from

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factor_analysis