



# Prediction of the severity of an accident using a machine learning algorithm



# Prediction of the severity of an accident

- Each time there is an accident, local authorities note a lot of details coming from the accident, such as the road conditions, weather people involved, etc
- It could be very interesting to predict the severity of an accident given those conditions in order to warn the local authorities and the driver in order to be proud
- All this can be done using machine learning algorithms



# Data acquisition and cleaning

- Data has been obtained from this website: <https://s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/cf-courses-data/CognitiveClass/DP0701EN/version-2/Data-Collisions.csv>
- Data has been cleaned in order to remove missing values and remove all data which was not interesting for this Project
- At the beginning, the dimension of the dataset was (194673, 38) and after cleaning data it is (189522, 38)


# Variables used

- After studying the influence of all variables on the severity of the accidents, the following variables were used (note that the variables have been codified):

	COLLISIONTYPE	WEATHER	ROADCOND	VEHCOUNT	PERSONCOUNT
0	2	3	2	2	2
1	5	2	2	2	2
2	1	3	1	3	4
3	4	1	1	3	3
4	2	2	2	2	2

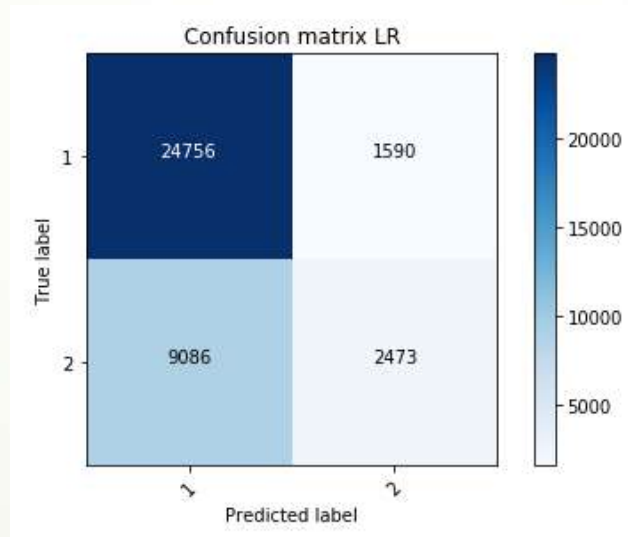


# Machine Learning algorithm

- As the variables to predict are categorical, a classification method has been used, in this case, the Logistic Regression has been selected
  - Data has been split into a test set and a training set in order to train the model and test its accuracy with the predictions
  - 20% of the data set was used for testing and 80% of the dataset for training
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# Results

- After predicting the values of the test set and comparing them with the values of the data set, it has been obtained a value of the Jaccar index=0.71
- The confusion matrix is shown below:





# Conclusion

- There is room of improvement for the machine learning algorithm, specially for the variable injury
  - We could say, that, according to the jaccard index, the overall precision of the model is 71%
  - The model could be trained taking into account other independent variables, such as the light conditions
  - The model could be tested with other classification methods such as the KNN or the SVM
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