



Women in  
Data Science  
Worldwide

Charlotte  
@ Bank of America

# WiDS 2026 Datathon

# Introduction to Machine

# Learning



**Tej Gorde**

Analytics & model Development  
Consumer & Small Business  
12/05/2025

# The WiDS Datathon – What is it?



**What:** Global predictive analytics competition for applying data science skill to solve a critical social impact challenge.

**How:** WiDS provides well-curated, real-world datasets that are not readily available in the public domain.

**Who:** Aspiring data scientists, and those with experience. Both undergraduate and graduate college and university students.

**Why:** Access to unique datasets and challenges allow students to stand out to employers and research opportunities.



**RESOURCES PROVIDED:** [Webinars and Office Hours](#)    [Community](#)    [Global Workshops](#)    [Guides and Tutorials](#)



# Global Challenge 2026:

## Infrastructure-Disruption Forecasting

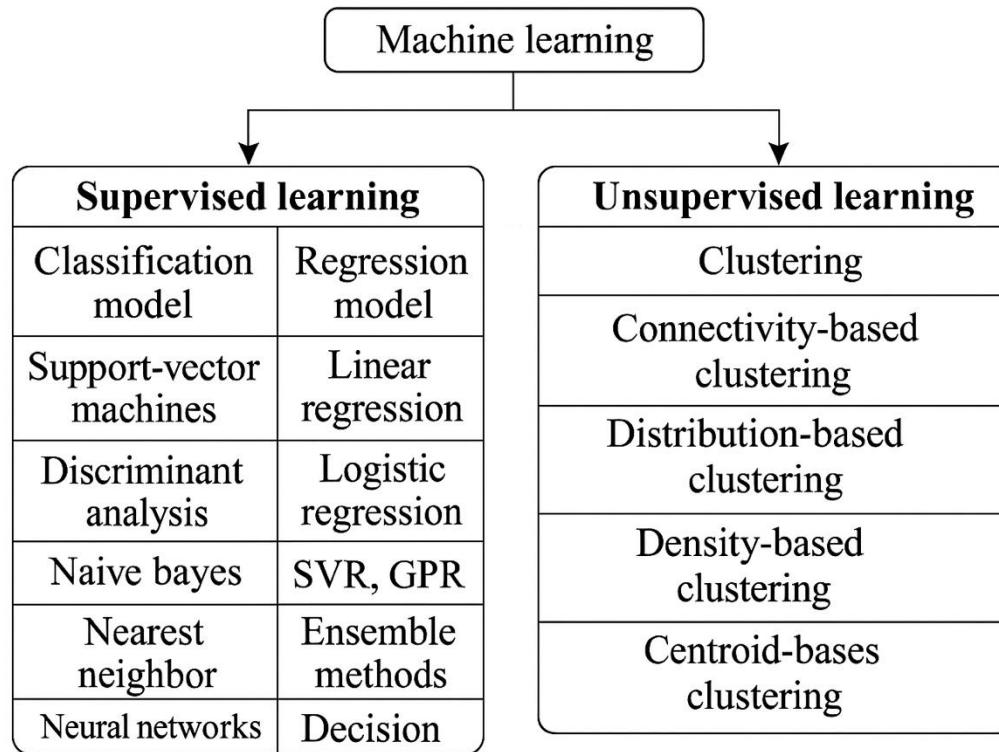
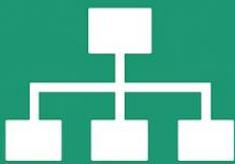
Prediction Challenge Problem Statement

### Infrastructure-Disruption Forecast

**Problem:** Participants in this challenge will build predictive models to estimate the probability of active wildfires intersecting any segment of infrastructure in the affected region.

**Background:** Wildfires now spread faster and burn hotter, putting power lines and other critical assets at daily risk. Early, location-specific forecasts let operators prevent blackouts and protect communities. Existing warning systems rarely deliver location-specific alerts early enough for targeted mitigation. When wildfires intersect such infrastructure, risks escalate significantly, intensifying fire behavior and causing widespread outages and public safety hazards.

# What Is Supervised & Unsupervised Learning?



Machine learning methods can be broadly divided into **Supervised** and **Unsupervised** learning, depending on whether the data includes known outcomes.

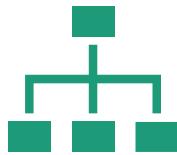
# Why Supervised Learning Fits This Challenge

- Predict wildfire–infrastructure intersections (Classification)

- Forecast time until disruption (Regression)

- Identify at-risk communities (Ranking)

Supervised learning enables early warnings and equitable actions.



Classification – Will the fire hit a power line? → 0/1

Regression – How fast will the fire spread? → continuous value

Ranking – Which areas are most at risk? → score (0–1)

# Supervised Models to Try

Simple & Explainable:  
Logistic Regression,  
Decision Tree,  
Random Forest

Tabular: XGBoost,  
LightGBM, CatBoost

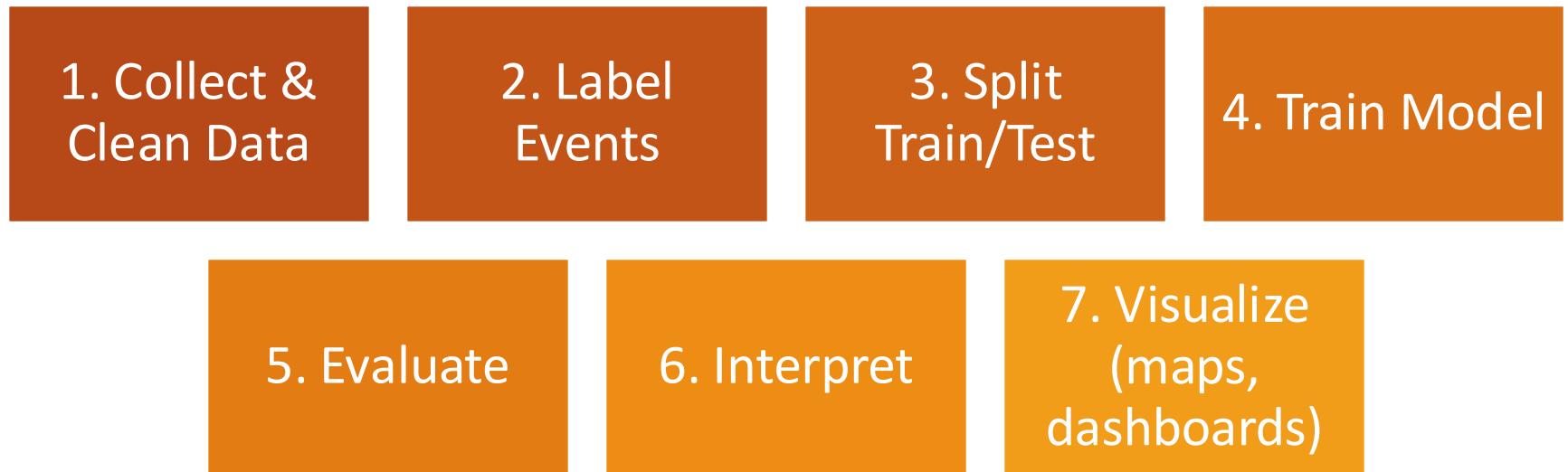
Geospatial/Advanced:  
CNNs, ConvLSTM,  
Graph Neural  
Networks

# Possible Input Features

Integrate geospatial, environmental, and social data:

- Fire behavior: area, spread rate, direction
- Weather: temperature, humidity, wind
  - Terrain: slope, elevation, vegetation
  - Infrastructure: distance to lines, roads
- Community: population, vulnerability index

# Building a Supervised Learning Model



# Example 1: Predict Infrastructure Disruption



Goal: Predict if wildfire hits a line in 48h.



Inputs: Wind, fire growth, terrain.



Model: Random Forest →  
Output: Probability (e.g., 0.82 = High Risk).

## Example 2: Equitable Wildfire Response

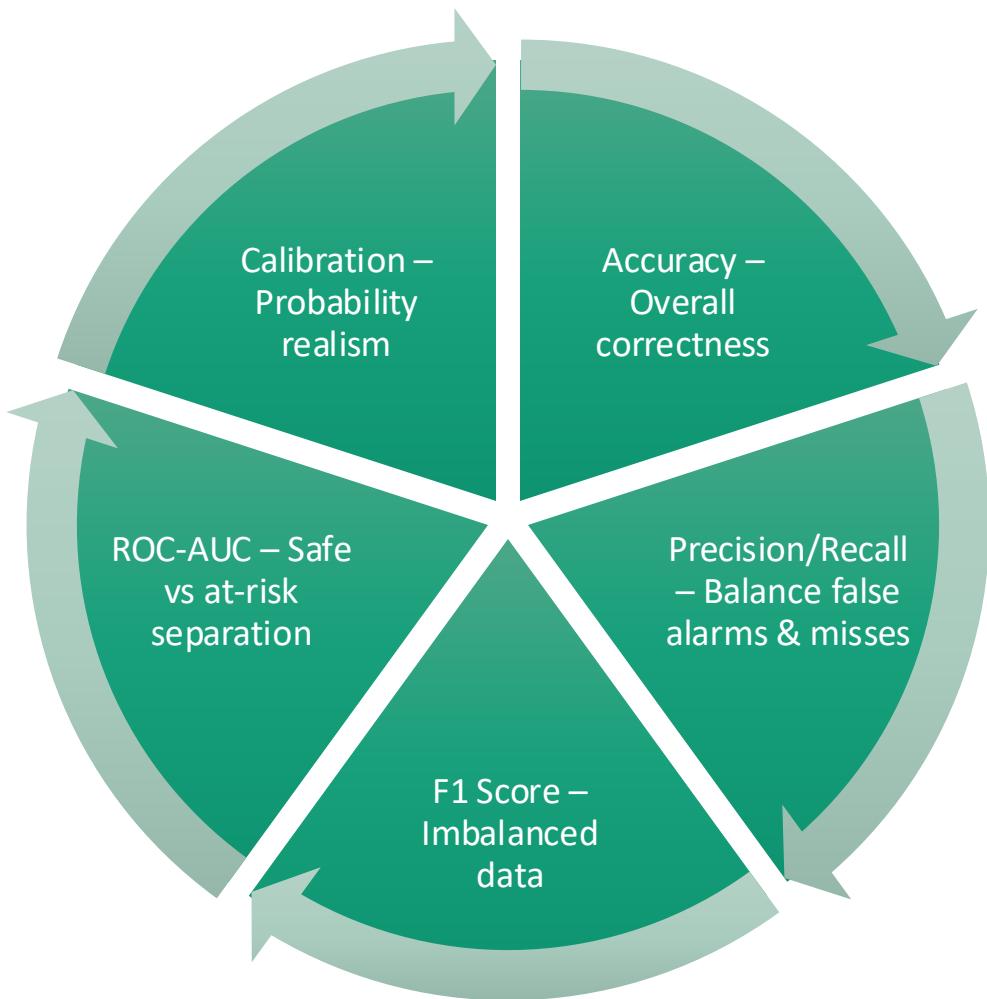
Goal: Predict delayed evacuation communities.

Inputs: Mobility, age, alerts, economy.

Model: Logistic Regression or Gradient Boosting.

Output: Probability of delay → prioritize outreach.

# Evaluating Model Performance



# Making It Human-Centered

Machine learning must serve people:

- Keep models explainable & trustworthy
- Inform real actions (shutoffs, evacuations)
- Present insights via dashboards

“Machine learning saves lives when it informs human decisions.”

# Closing Message



“Be Bold. Be Rigorous. Be Human-Centered.”



You’re not just training models — you’re training foresight.



Let data science protect communities and build resilience.