

## **Introduction**

### **Background**

Pedestrians are the most vulnerable road users. They have a little chance in a collision with a car, because they have no protection between themselves and the vehicle striking them. According to WHO, each year more than 270 000 pedestrians are killed in car accidents around the world.<sup>1</sup> People just go to work, school or shopping and never come back. A lot more pedestrians are injured and some of them are forced to live with a permanent disabilities. The root causes of accidents with pedestrians are known and well documented, however analysis of accidents in a close neighborhood can give a policymakers, politician and educators more arguments to make more insightful decisions or educational actions. Detailed and more precise data can be used to make a small changes, like improving the street lights on a given crosswalk or convince more people to stay sober while driving.

### **Problem**

A local data can reveal which places in the city are the most dangerous for pedestrians and which factors are the most important in preventing the most tragic accidents.

### **Interest**

A local policymakers would be very interested in prediction of places and factors related to accidents. Also teachers and other educators might use this insight to stress the importance of sobriety and obedience with the road rules.

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<sup>1</sup> Pedestrian safety: a road safety manual for decision-makers and practitioners, WHO 2013.