

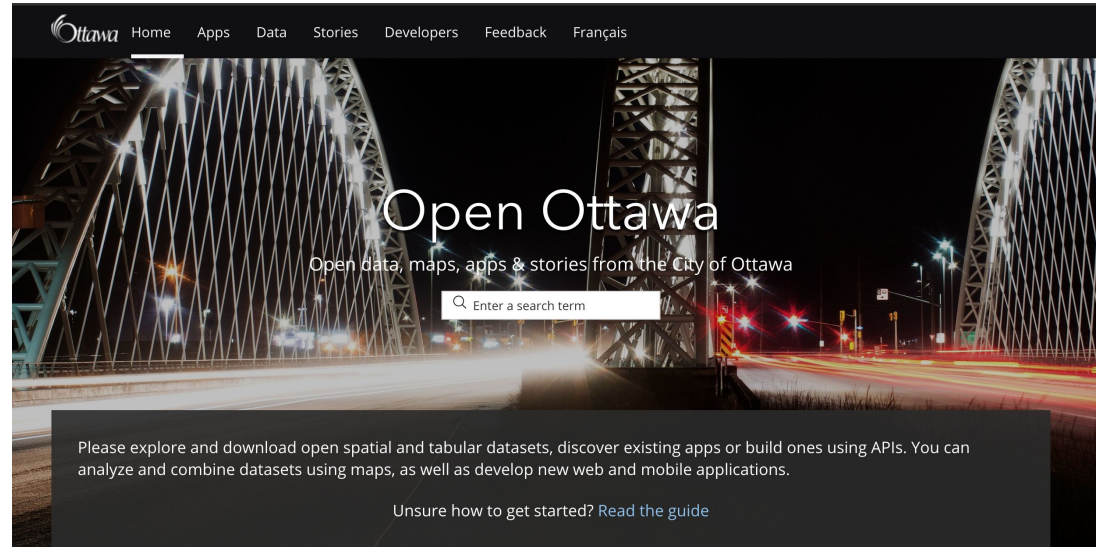
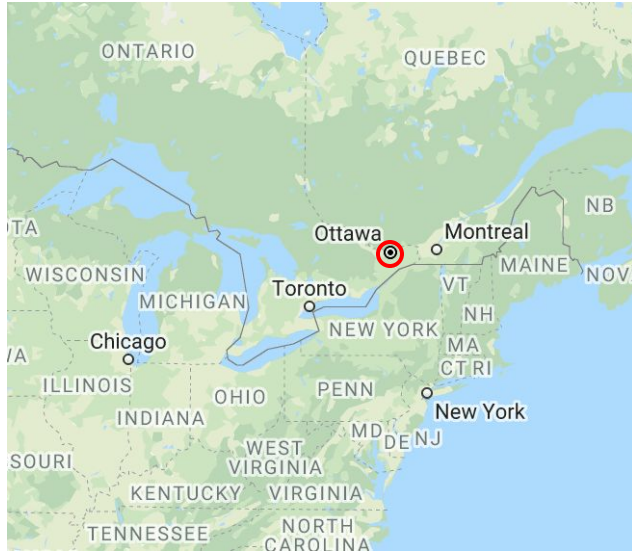
Predicting Car Collision Outcomes Based on Situational Classification Data

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Feb 22, 2021

GA Data Science Capstone

The Situation



Infrastructure



Parks & Recreation



Transportation

The Situation

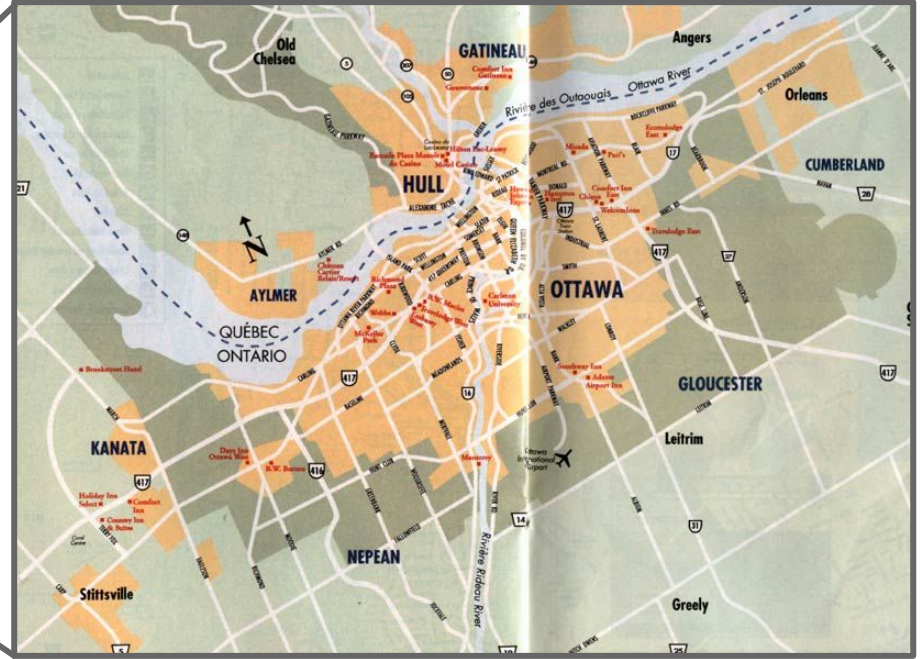
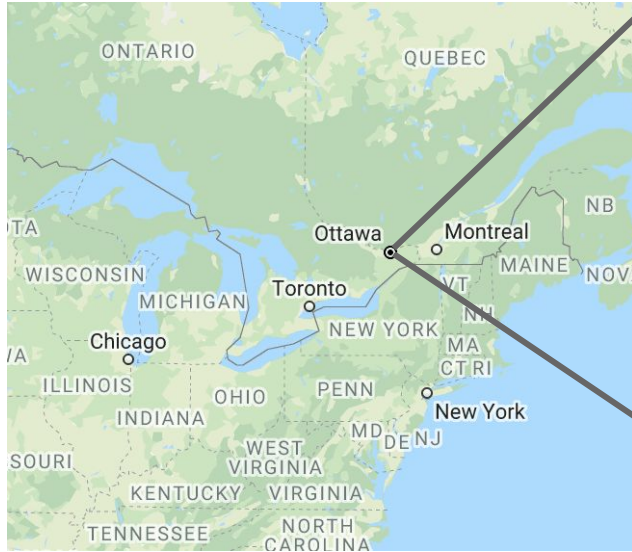
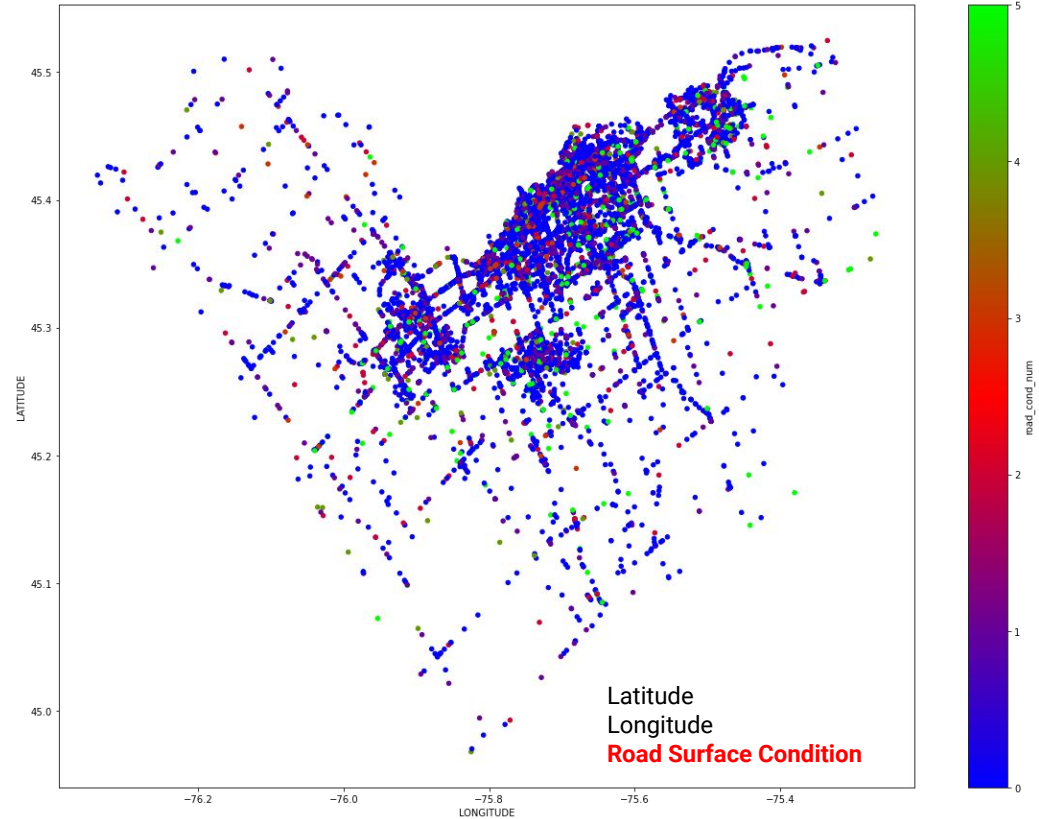


Image Source: <https://www.4data.ca/ottawa/largerMaps/regionalMap.jpg>

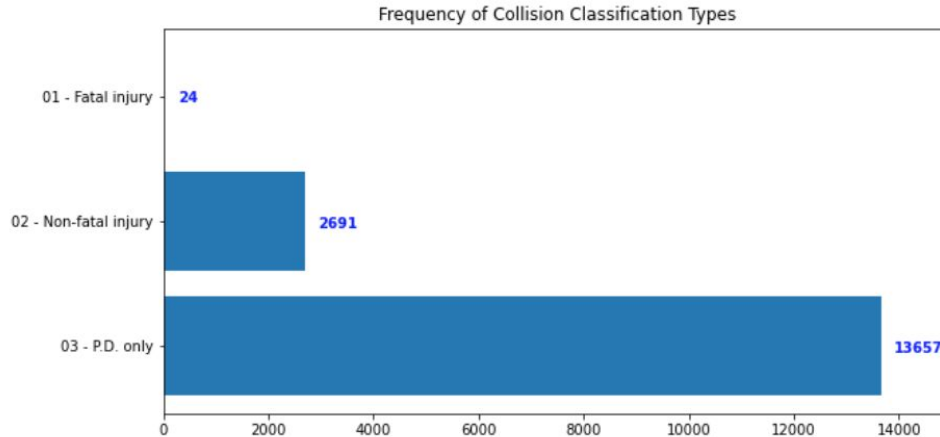
The Situation

| Hue | Road Condition | Count |
|--------------|----------------|-------|
| Bright Green | Ice | 719 |
| Dark Green | Packed Snow | 580 |
| Orange | Slush | 557 |
| Red | Loose Snow | 997 |
| Purple | Wet | 2788 |
| Blue | Dry | 10711 |



The Outcomes

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT

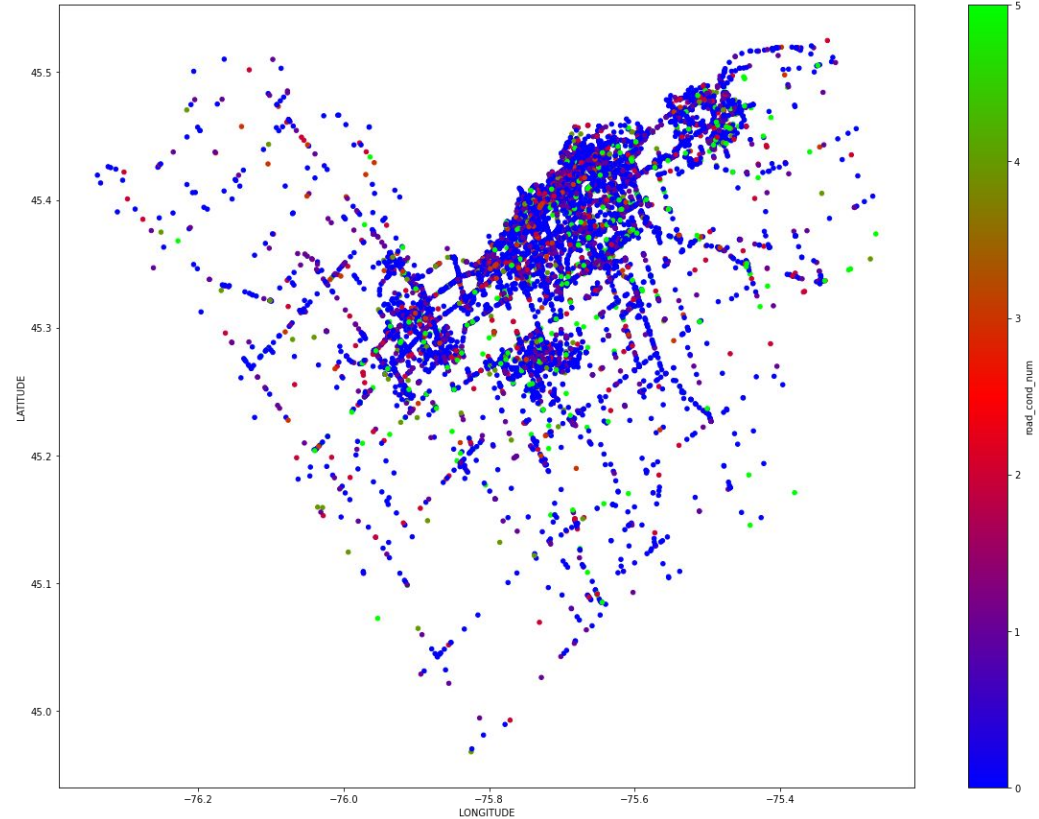


```
01 - Property Damage    13657
02 - Injury              2715
Name: Classification_Of_Accident, dtype: int64
```

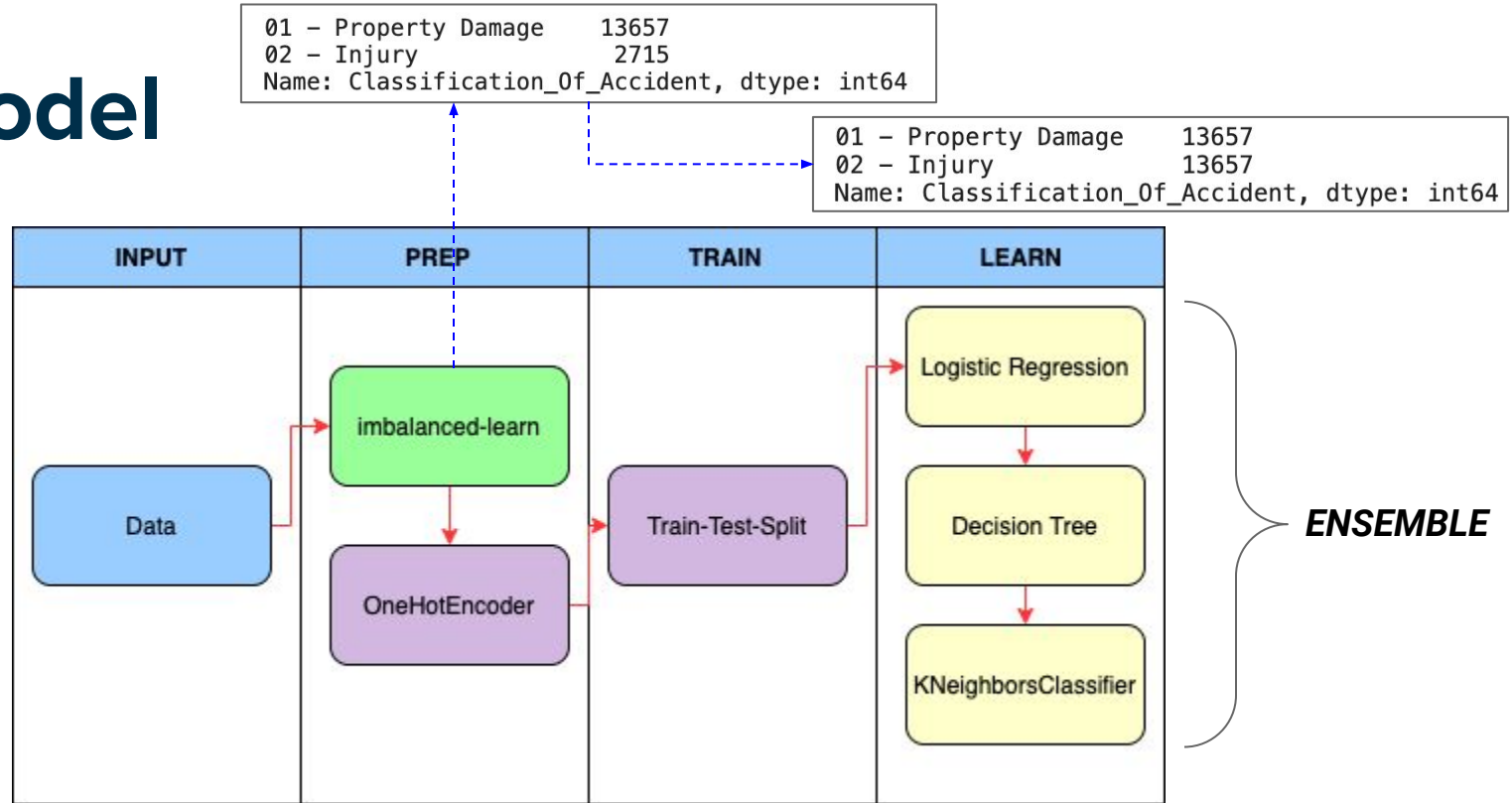
Combine injury and fatality categories into one category to create a binary outcome.

The Setup

- ID#
 - Accident Date
 - Accident Time
 - Location
 - Geo ID
 - Accident Location
 - Classification of Accident
 - Initial Impact Type
 - Environment Condition
 - Light
 - Road Surface Condition
 - Traffic Control
 - Traffic Control Condition
 - Longitude
 - Latitude
- y
- x

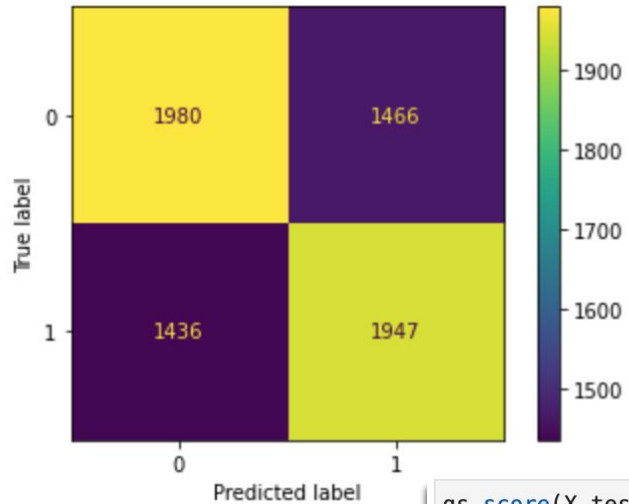


The Model



The Model Accuracy

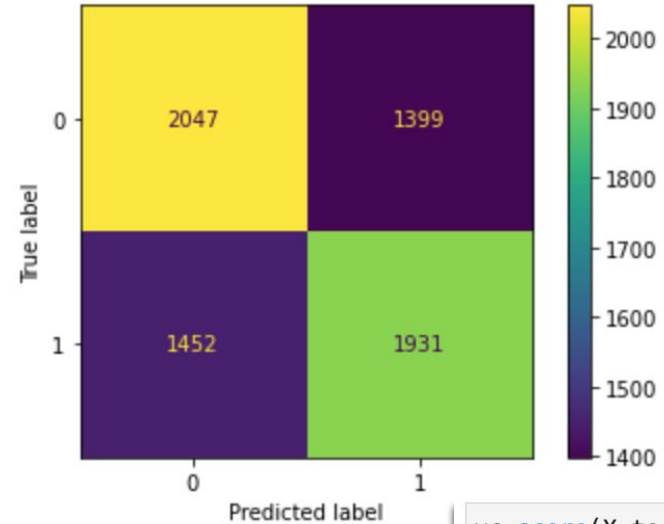
LOG REG ONLY



```
gs.score(X_test, y_test)
```

0.5750475911553669

ENSEMBLE (LR, DT, KNC)



```
vc.score(X_test, y_test)
```

0.5825157416898521

Ensemble method using Log Reg, Decision Tree, and KNN Classification improved model score.

The Future

- Explore model results to determine which input criteria predict a more serious collision outcome.
- Reduce scope to specific intersections or streets to determine safety trends of smaller area over some number of years.