

Comparing Speeding Outcomes by Gender

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a Jupyter Notebook interface. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `campus.datacamp.com/courses/analyzing-police-activity-with-pandas/exploring-the-relationship-between-gender-and-policing/ex=6`. The notebook has a sidebar on the left with a 'Task Hint (30 XP)' button. The main area is divided into two panes. The top pane, titled 'Comparing speeding outcomes by gender', contains the following text: 'When a driver is pulled over for speeding, many people believe that gender has an impact on whether the driver will receive a ticket or a warning. Can you find evidence of this in the dataset? Find, you'll create two DataFrames of drivers who were stopped for speeding: one containing females and the other containing males. Then, for each gender, you'll use the `stop_outcome` column to calculate what percentage of stops resulted in a "Citizen" (meaning a ticket) versus a "Warning".' The bottom pane contains the following code:

```
1 # Create a DataFrame of female drivers stopped for speeding
2 female_and_speeding = ri[ri['driver_gender'] == 'F']
3
4 # Create a DataFrame of male drivers stopped for speeding
5 male_and_speeding = ri[ri['driver_gender'] == 'M']
6
7 # Compute the stop outcomes for female drivers (as proportions)
8 print(female_and_speeding['stop_outcome'].value_counts(normalize=True))
9
10 # Compute the stop outcomes for male drivers (as proportions)
11 print(male_and_speeding['stop_outcome'].value_counts(normalize=True))
```

Task Description

1. Create a DataFrame, 'female_and_speeding', that only includes female drivers who were stopped for speeding.
2. Create a DataFrame, 'male_and_speeding', that only includes male drivers who were stopped for speeding.
3. Count the stop outcomes for the female drivers and express them as proportions.
4. Count the stop outcomes for the male drivers and express them as proportions.

Code Solution

```
# Create a DataFrame of female drivers stopped for speeding
female_and_speeding = ri[(ri['driver_gender'] == 'F') & (ri['violation'] == 'Speeding')]
```

```
# Create a DataFrame of male drivers stopped for speeding
male_and_speeding = ri[(ri['driver_gender'] == 'M') & (ri['violation'] == 'Speeding')]
```

```
# Compute the stop outcomes for female drivers (as proportions)
print(female_and_speeding['stop_outcome'].value_counts(normalize=True))
```

```
# Compute the stop outcomes for male drivers (as proportions)
print(male_and_speeding['stop_outcome'].value_counts(normalize=True))
```

Code Explanation

1. The line `'female_and_speeding = ri[(ri['driver_gender'] == 'F') & (ri['violation'] == 'Speeding')]'` filters the DataFrame to include only rows where the driver is female and the violation is speeding.
2. The line `'male_and_speeding = ri[(ri['driver_gender'] == 'M') & (ri['violation'] == 'Speeding')]'` filters the DataFrame to include only rows where the driver is male and the violation is speeding.
3. The line `'print(female_and_speeding['stop_outcome'].value_counts(normalize=True))'` calculates the proportion of each type of stop outcome (e.g., Citation, Warning) for female drivers who were stopped for speeding.
4. The line `'print(male_and_speeding['stop_outcome'].value_counts(normalize=True))'` calculates the proportion of each type of stop outcome for male drivers who were stopped for speeding.