



Motor Vehicle Collisions

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Topic Introduction



Topic Introduction

More than 46,000 people die in car crashes each year, according to Annual United States Road Crash Statistics (ASIRT). Furthermore, the latest evidence has found that post-pandemic, reckless driving in the US has surged, with more cases of speeding, unbuckled seatbelts, and impaired driving¹. Being struck by a vehicle is the leading cause of injury-related death of children in the United States, according to the CDC.¹

Therefore, the topic of our project is Motor Vehicle Collisions, focusing on motor vehicle collisions, particularly those that require police reports.

1. Baumgaertner, E. (2021, December 8). *Car crash deaths have surged during COVID-19 pandemic. Here's why*. Los Angeles Times. Retrieved December 13, 2022, from <https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2021-12-08/traffic-deaths-surged-during-covid-19-pandemic-heres-why>
2. <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/features/child-injury/index.html>

Data Description



Data Source

We are utilizing the data set '**Motor Vehicle Collisions - Crashes**', which we accessed at Data.gov. This data is gathered from NYPD and includes data from all motor vehicle collisions in New York City that require a police report. This data set has 1,000,000 rows and 18 variables.

This data was made public in 2014, the year NYC's Vision Zero program was implemented, with the goal of safer streets and zero fatalities. The data is from 2014 until Nov 18, 2022.

"Police report (MV104-AN) is required to be filled out for collisions where someone is injured or killed, or where there is at least \$1000 worth of damage." ¹

1. <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/Motor-Vehicle-Collisions-Crashes/h9gi-nx95>



Motor Vehicle Collision - Crashes

CRASH TIME
NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED
NUMBER OF PEDESTRIANS INJURED
NUMBER OF PEDESTRIANS KILLED
NUMBER OF CYCLIST INJURED
NUMBER OF CYCLIST KILLED
NUMBER OF MOTORIST INJURED
NUMBER OF MOTORIST KILLED

CONTRIBUTING FACTOR VEHICLE 1, CONTRIBUTING FACTOR VEHICLE 2, CONTRIBUTING
FACTOR VEHICLE 3, CONTRIBUTING FACTOR VEHICLE 4, CONTRIBUTING FACTOR VEHICLE 5

VEHICLE TYPE CODE 1, VEHICLE TYPE CODE 2, VEHICLE TYPE CODE 3, VEHICLE TYPE CODE 4,
VEHICLE TYPE CODE 5



Data Cleaning

- Dropped NA values
- Convert Crash Date and Crash Time columns, to datetime format, split into Year, Month, Day and Hour, Minute columns
- Convert Zip Code from object -> integer
- Convert month number to name
- Create Vehicle Count column
- Due to seven-figure number of observations, only kept top 20 Vehicle Types for each Vehicle Type Code
 - Consolidated categories with misspellings, extra words, case differences (ie. SEDAN, Sedan, 3-door sedan)



Dataset info

Time Indicator:

Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute

Location Indicator:

Borough, Zip code, Latitude, Longitude

of injured/killed:

Persons, Pedestrians, Cyclist, Motorist

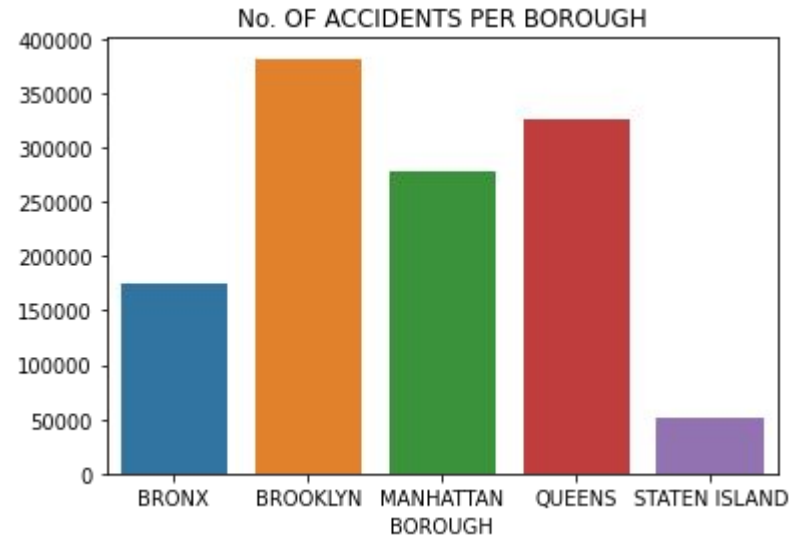
Vehicle info:

Contributing factor vehicle 1-5, Vehicle type code 1-5, Vehicle count

Exploratory Data Analysis

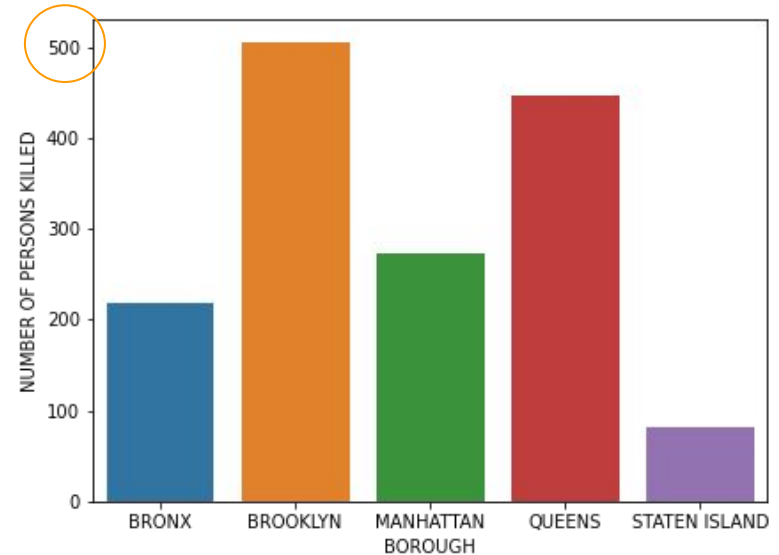
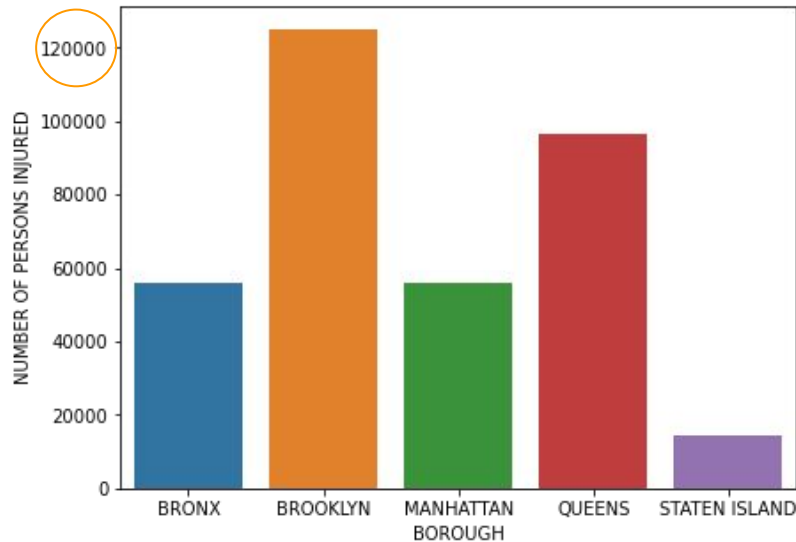
Accidents per Borough

- Road accidents are more frequent in Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan.
- Staten Island has the lowest number of accidents
- Brooklyn has the highest number of accidents



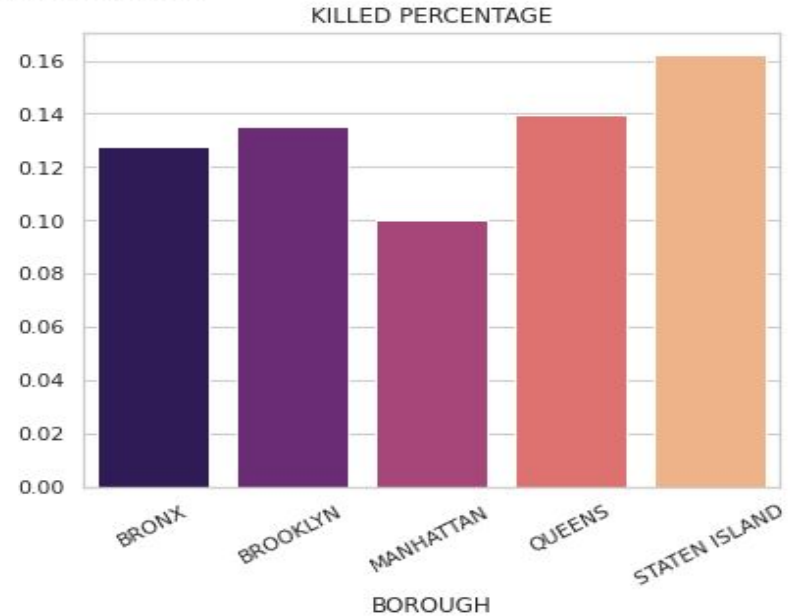
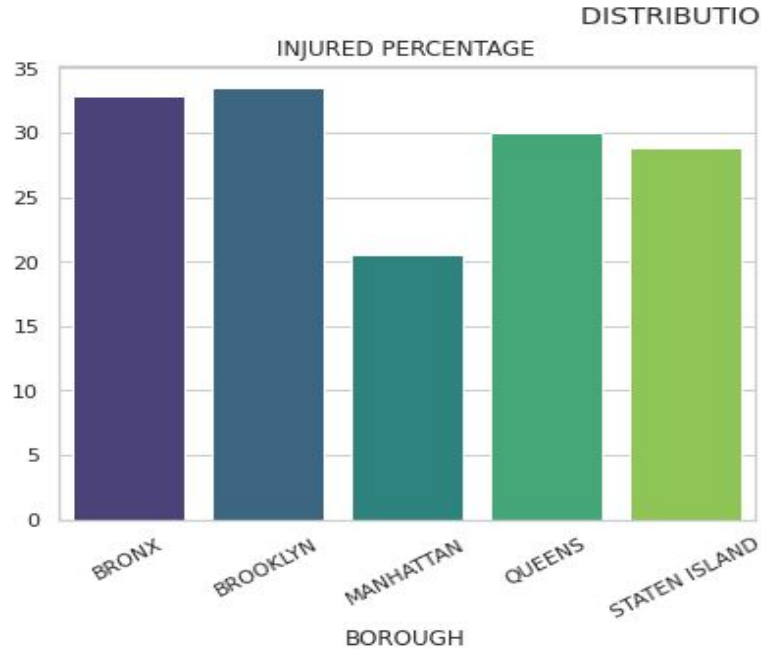
Distribution of People Injured and Killed in NYC

Injured vs Killed in NYC



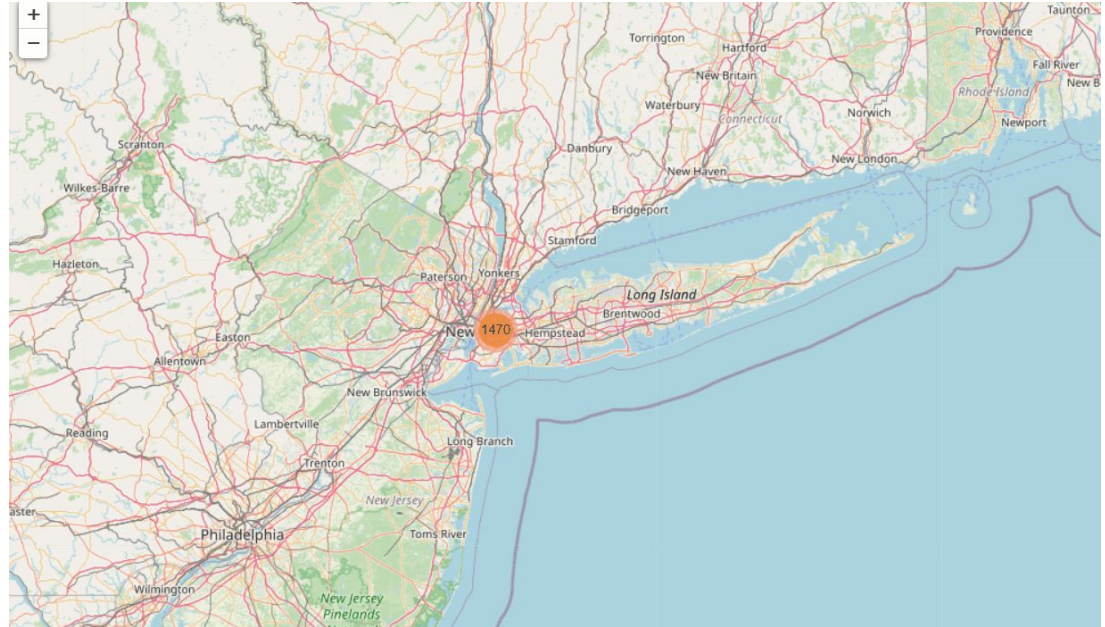


Distribution by Percentage



Impact of location on number of fatal accidents

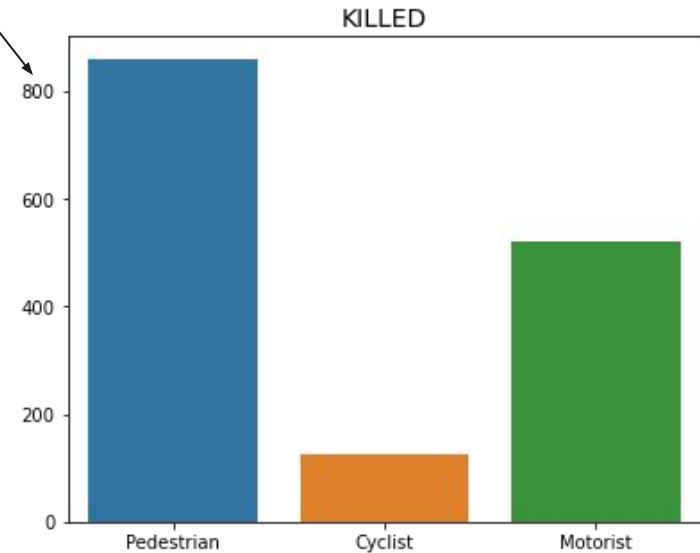
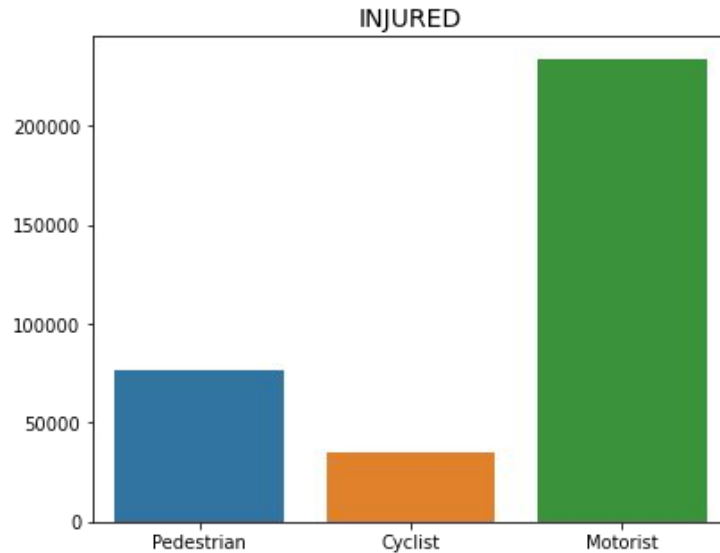
Location wise lethal accidents





Killed and Injured per Accident

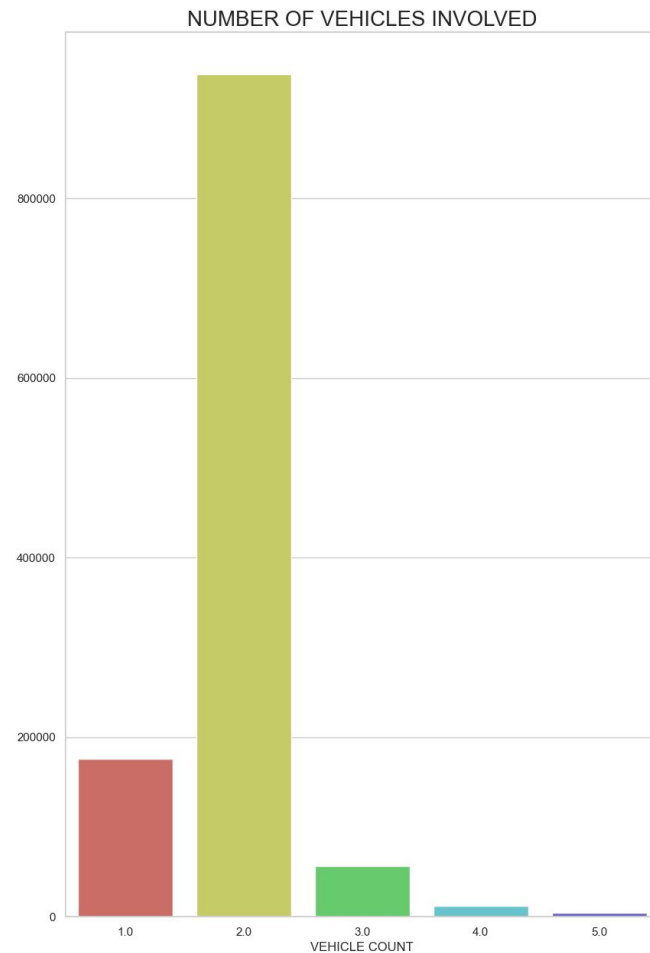
KILLED vs INJURED PER ACCIDENT





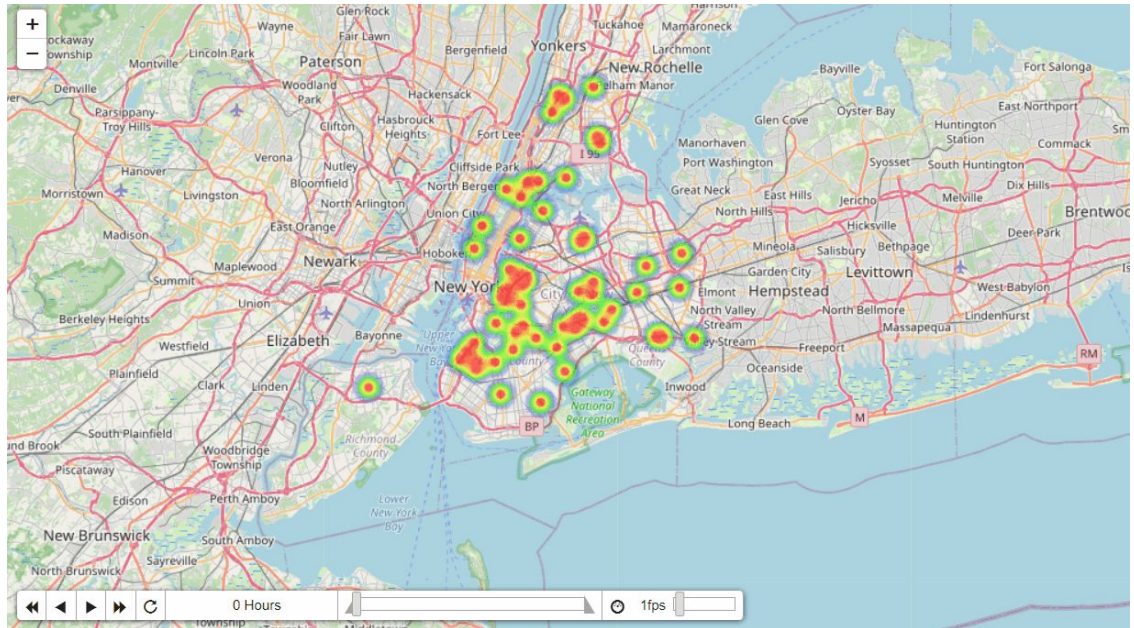
Vehicles Involved

We see that the vast majority of collisions involved two vehicles

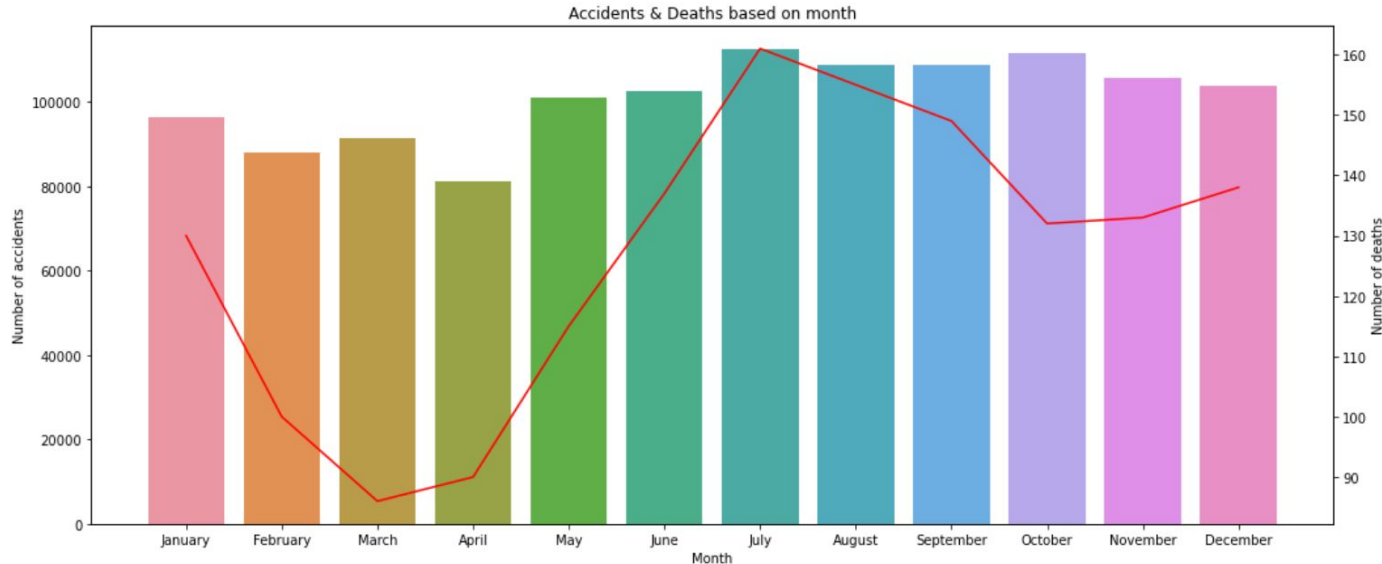


Impact of time of day on location of fatal crashes

Location and time wise lethal accidents



Accidents and Deaths based on Month



Highest Frequency
(Accidents)

1. **July** 112,401
2. **October** 111,716

Lowest Frequency
(Accidents)

1. **April** 81,082
2. **February** 87,912

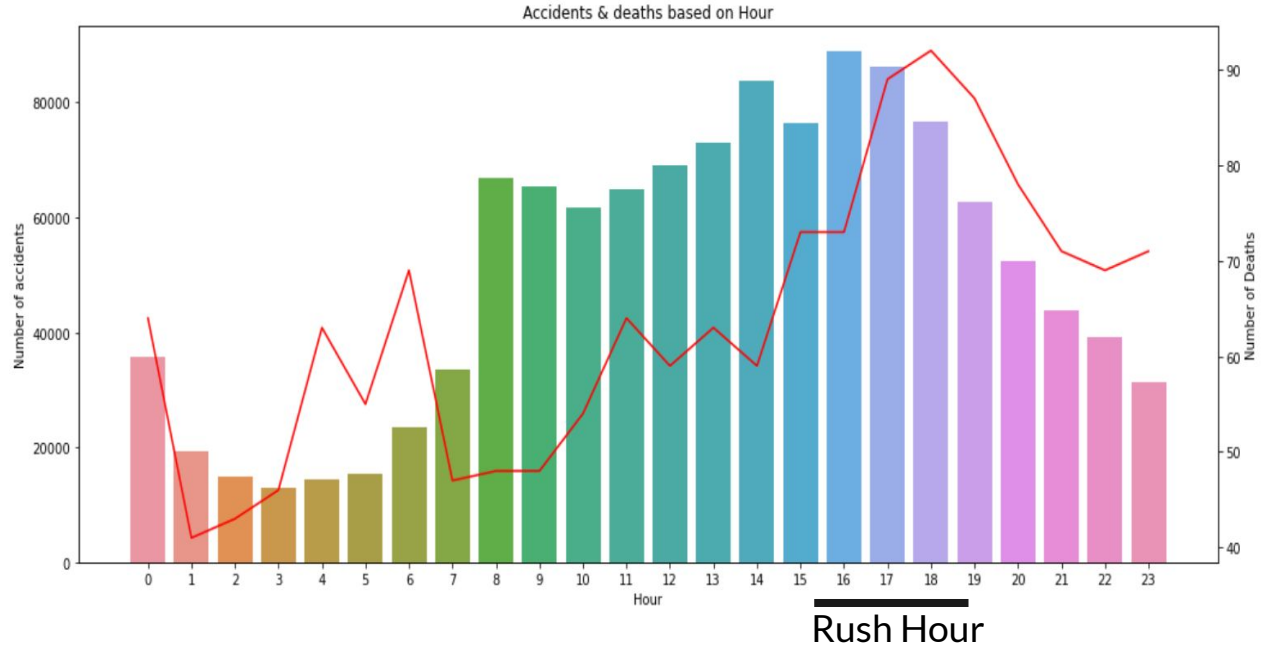
deaths increase by 88%
from month of March to
July

Please note: Does not include December 2022 statistics

Accidents and Deaths based on Hours

Most accidents are observed during the day

And the fatalities are highest at the end of the day from 6PM to 8PM in the evening



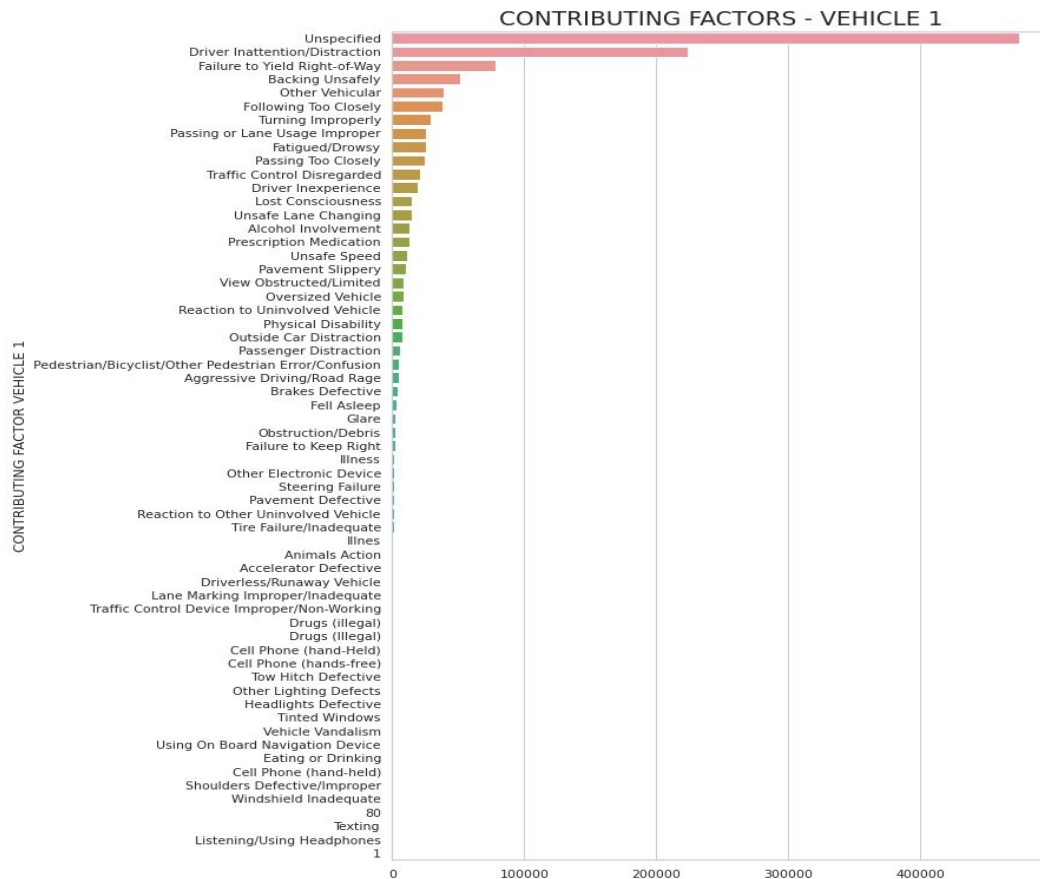
Contributing Factors of Vehicle 1

Over 20000 accidents were due to Driver Inattention or some other distraction.

Failure to Yield Right-of-Way and Driving Unsafely are the two next most common contributing factors to an accident.

Similar amount of Accidents were caused due to errors of another vehicle on road and Following too closely.

Other common contributing factors include - Turning Improperly, Improper lane usage, fatigue and passing too closely.

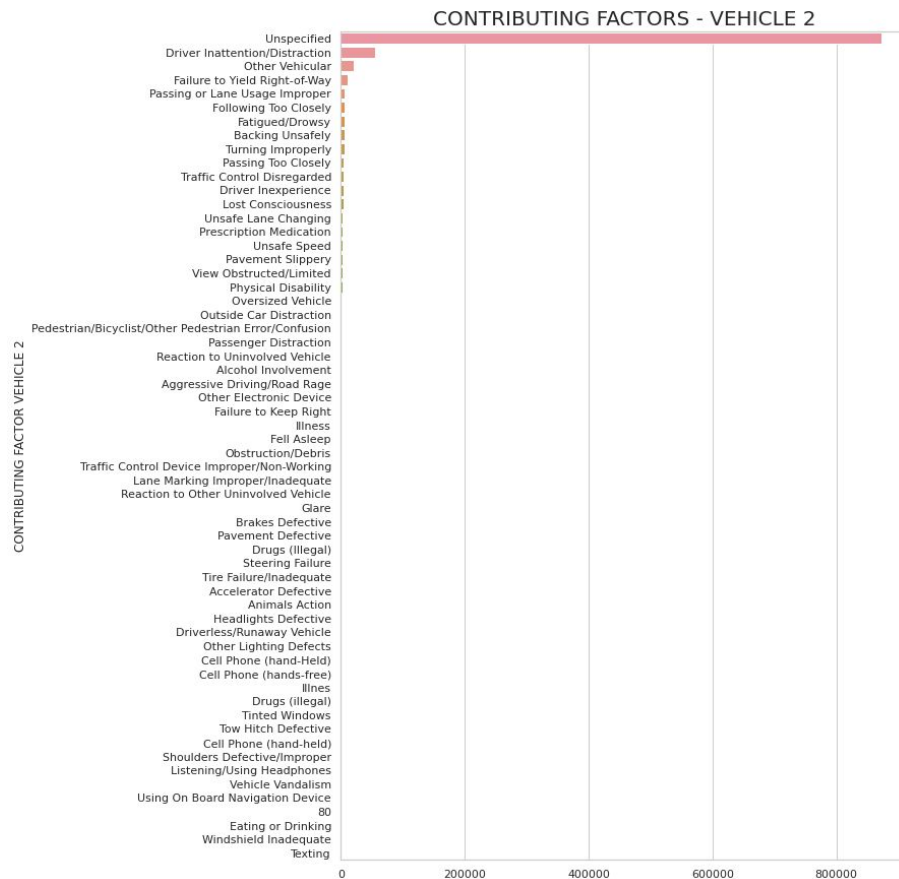


Contributing Factors of Vehicle 2

Most accidents were due to Driver Inattention or some other distraction.

Errors of another vehicle on road and Failure to Yield Right-of-Way are the two next most common contributing factors to an accident.

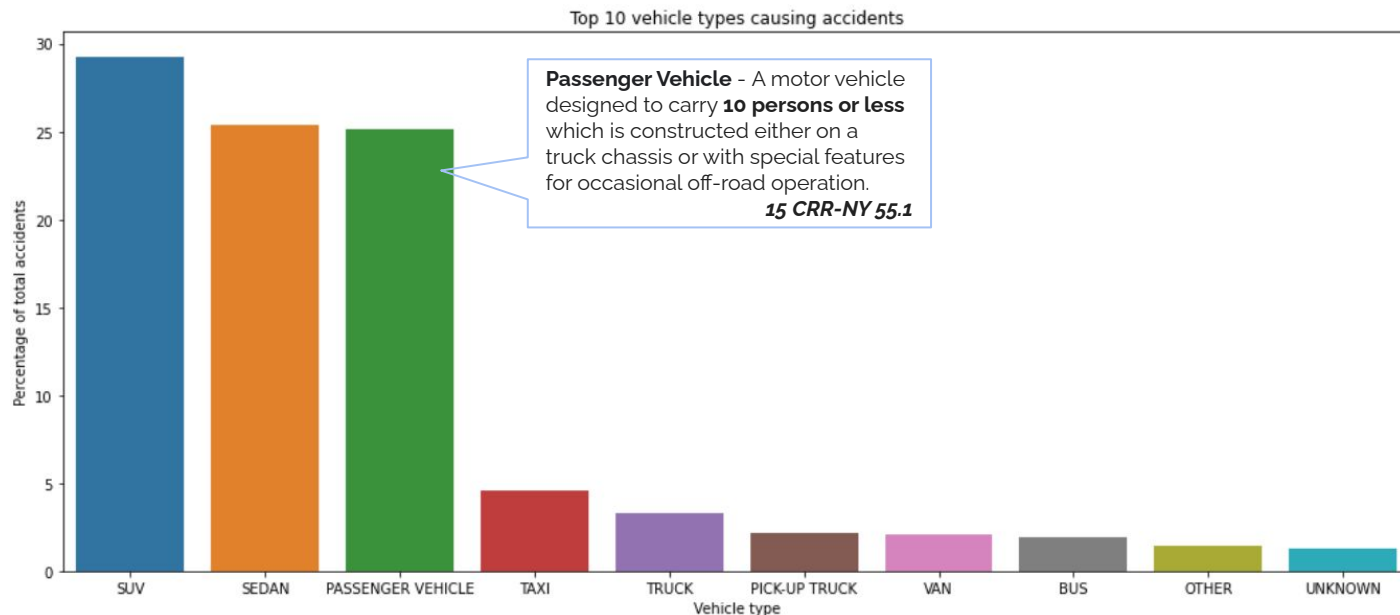
Similar amount of Accidents were caused Improper Lane usage, following too closely, Fatigue, backing unsafely and Turning improperly.



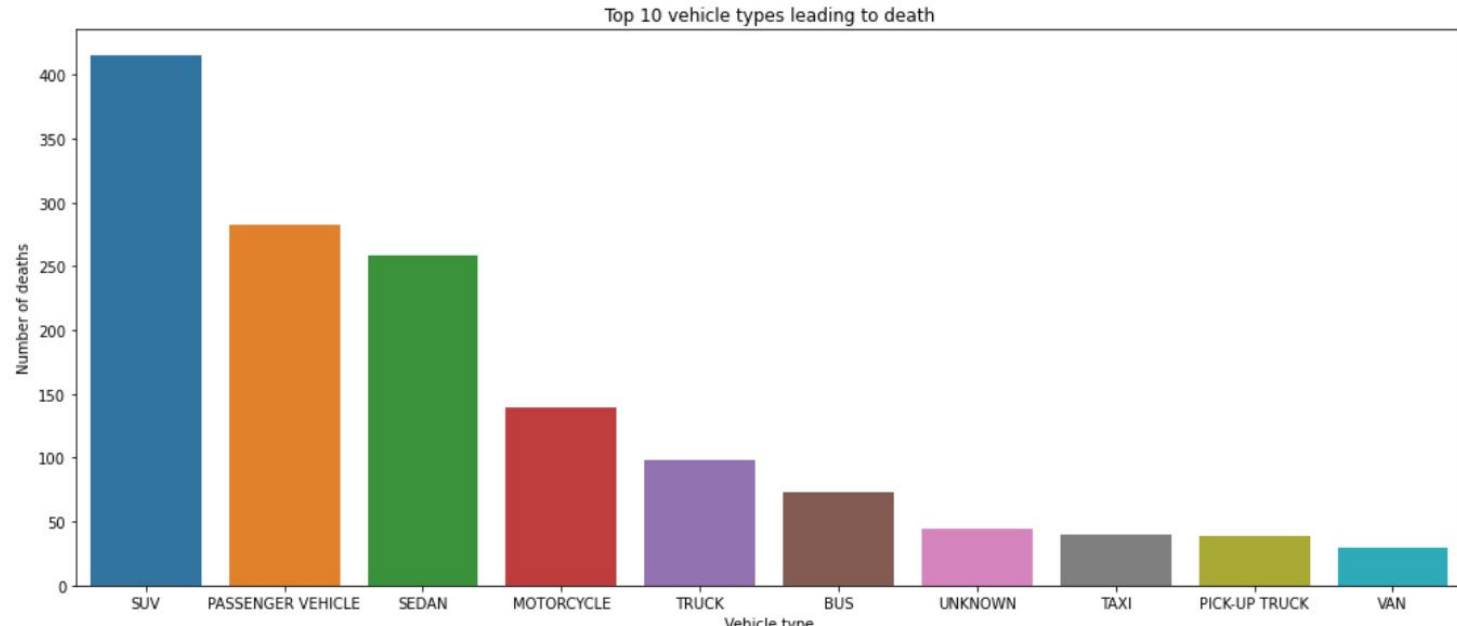
Data Visualization



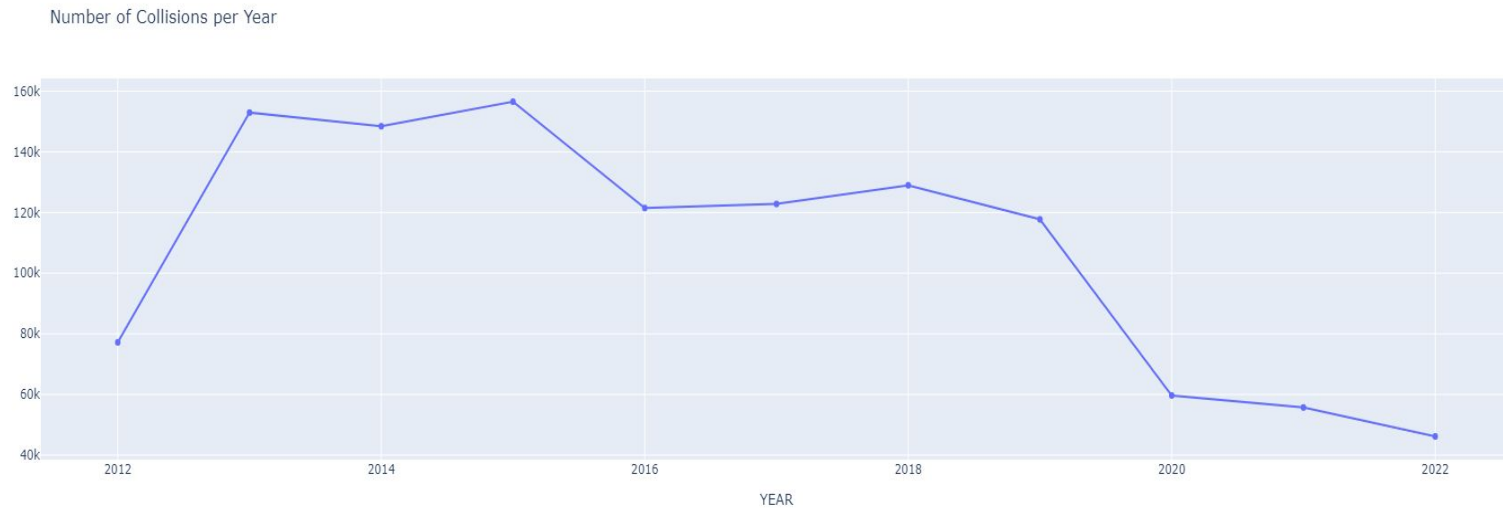
Top 10 Vehicle types involved in accidents



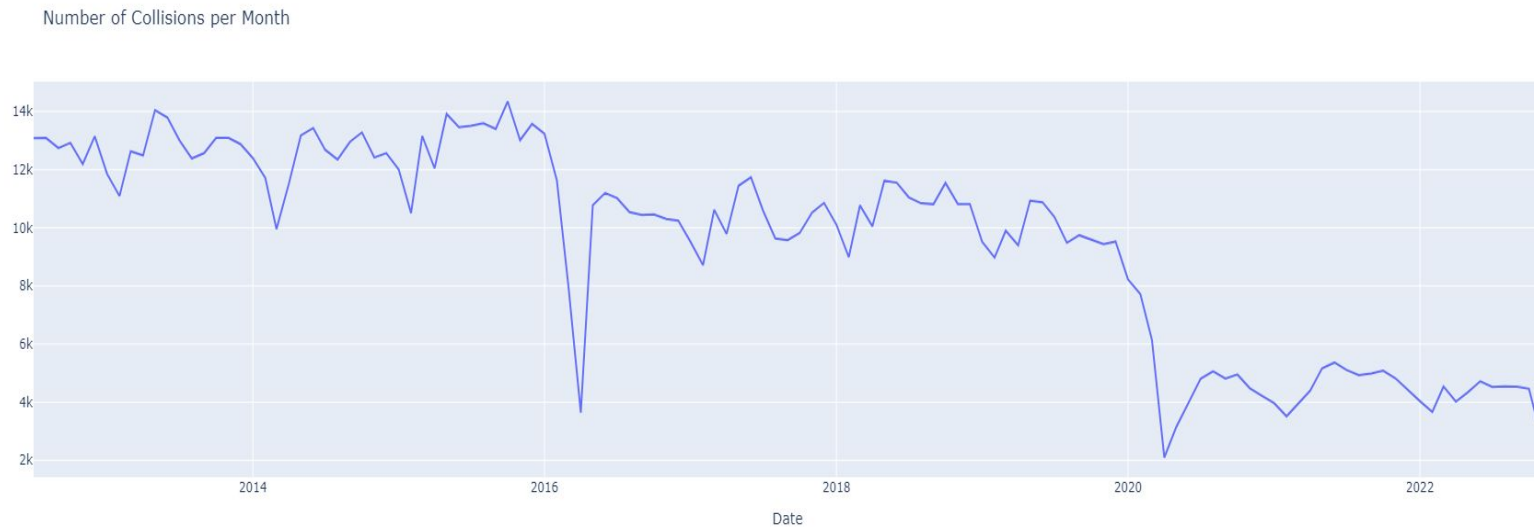
Top 10 Vehicle type involvement leading to Death



Number of Collisions per year

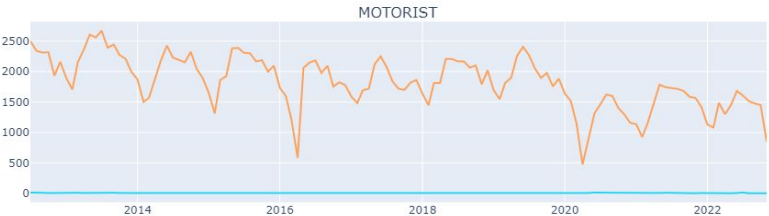
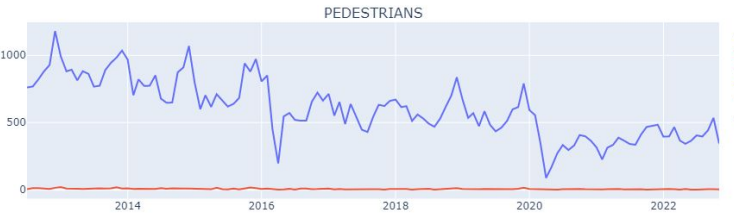


Number of Collisions per month

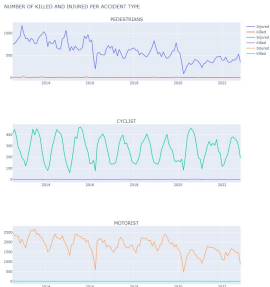


Number of killed and injured per accident type

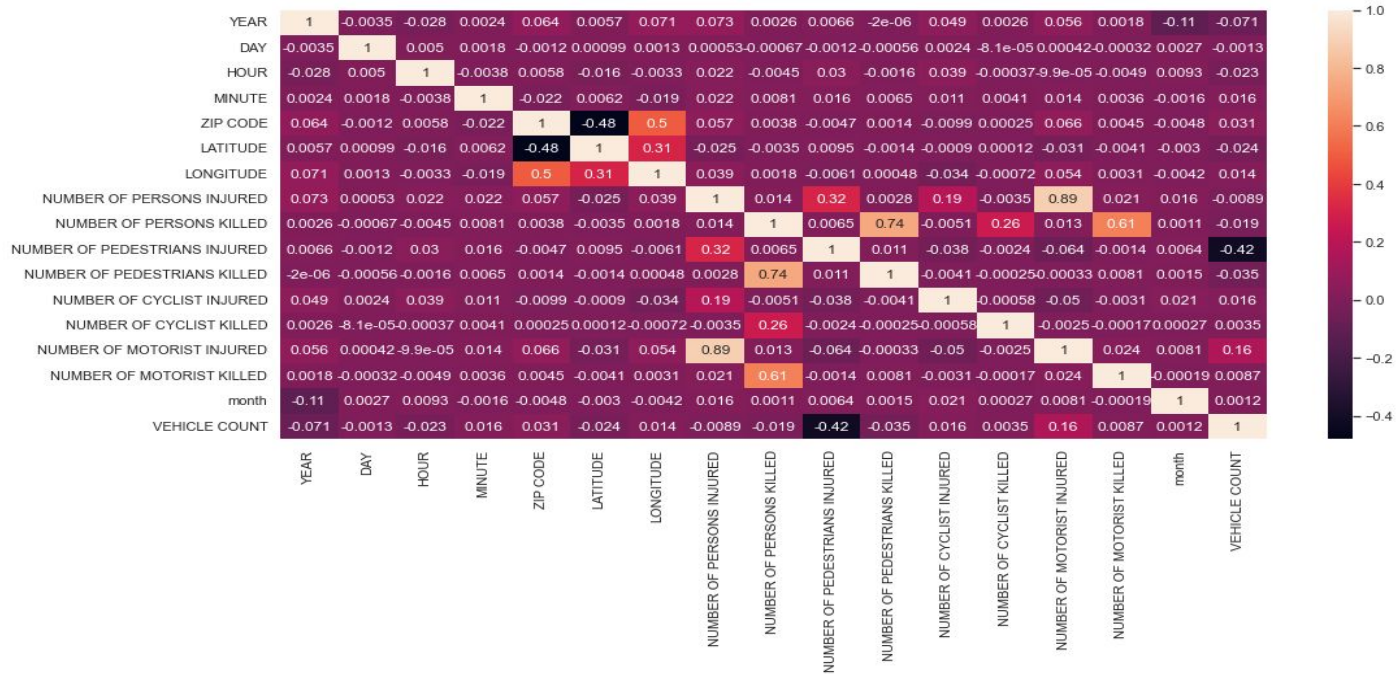
NUMBER OF KILLED AND INJURED PER ACCIDENT TYPE



- Injured
- Killed
- Injured
- Killed
- Injured
- Killed



Data Visualization



SMART QUESTIONS

OLS Regression Results

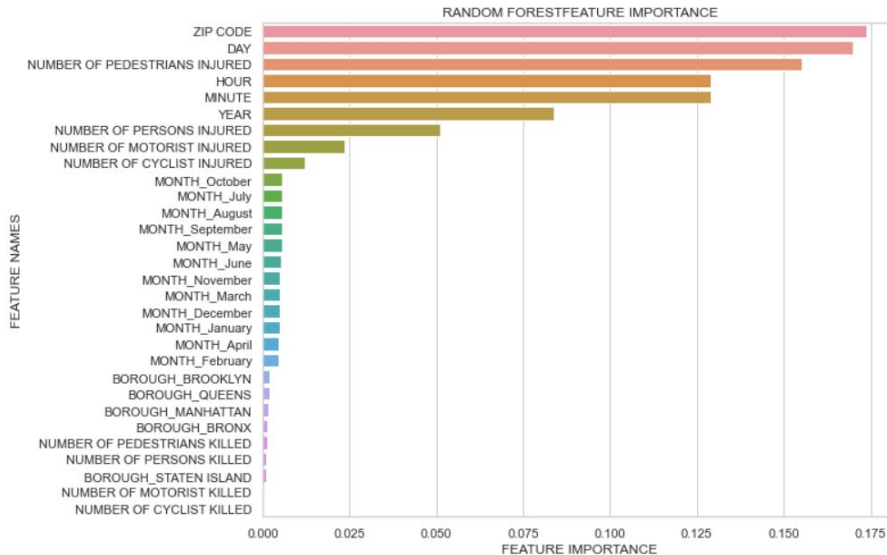
| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Dep. Variable: | NUMBER OF MOTORIST INJURED | R-squared (uncentered): | 0.805 |
| Model: | OLS | Adj. R-squared (uncentered): | 0.805 |
| Method: | Least Squares | F-statistic: | 2.212e+06 |
| Date: | Tue, 13 Dec 2022 | Prob (F-statistic): | 0.00 |
| Time: | 17:55:10 | Log-Likelihood: | -1.7912e+05 |
| No. Observations: | 1068904 | AIC: | 3.582e+05 |
| Df Residuals: | 1068902 | BIC: | 3.583e+05 |
| Df Model: | 2 | | |
| Covariance Type: | nonrobust | | |

| | coef | std err | t | P> t | [0.025 | 0.975] |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|--------|--------|
| NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED | 0.8067 | 0.000 | 1959.905 | 0.000 | 0.806 | 0.807 |
| VEHICLE COUNT | -0.0053 | 0.000 | -35.690 | 0.000 | -0.006 | -0.005 |


| | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Omnibus: | 728443.358 | Durbin-Watson: | 1.979 |
| Prob(Omnibus): | 0.000 | Jarque-Bera (JB): | 98378132.079 |
| Skew: | -2.385 | Prob(JB): | 0.00 |
| Kurtosis: | 49.756 | Cond. No. | 3.04 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Dep. Variable: | VEHICLE COUNT | R-squared (uncentered): | 0.853 | | | |
| Model: | OLS | Adj. R-squared (uncentered): | 0.853 | | | |
| Method: | Least Squares | F-statistic: | 1.555e+06 | | | |
| Date: | Tue, 13 Dec 2022 | Prob (F-statistic): | 0.00 | | | |
| Time: | 17:57:36 | Log-Likelihood: | -1.2311e+06 | | | |
| No. Observations: | 1068904 | AIC: | 2.462e+06 | | | |
| Df Residuals: | 1068900 | BIC: | 2.462e+06 | | | |
| Df Model: | 4 | | | | | |
| Covariance Type: | nonrobust | | | | | |
| ===== | | | | | | |
| | coef | std err | t | P> t | [0.025 | 0.975] |
| ----- | | | | | | |
| month | 0.1069 | 0.000 | 615.719 | 0.000 | 0.107 | 0.107 |
| HOUR | 0.0771 | 9.1e-05 | 847.793 | 0.000 | 0.077 | 0.077 |
| NUMBER OF PEDESTRIANS INJURED | -0.6828 | 0.003 | -238.208 | 0.000 | -0.688 | -0.677 |
| NUMBER OF MOTORIST INJURED | 0.2042 | 0.001 | 171.231 | 0.000 | 0.202 | 0.207 |
| ===== | | | | | | |
| Omnibus: | 117351.019 | Durbin-Watson: | 1.881 | | | |
| Prob(Omnibus): | 0.000 | Jarque-Bera (JB): | 327253.178 | | | |
| Skew: | 0.610 | Prob(JB): | 0.00 | | | |
| Kurtosis: | 5.421 | Cond. No. | 61.4 | | | |
| ===== | | | | | | |

3. Can we predict number of vehicles involved in the accident?




| | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1.0 | 0.84 | 0.44 | 0.58 | 43523 |
| 2.0 | 0.84 | 0.98 | 0.91 | 229298 |
| 3.0 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 13707 |
| 4.0 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2914 |
| 5.0 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 1186 |
| accuracy | | | 0.84 | 290628 |
| macro avg | 0.42 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 290628 |
| weighted avg | 0.80 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 290628 |



**4. What type of Car
- 1 was involved in
a two car accident?**

| CLASSIFICATION REPORT: | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
| 1 | 0.60 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 206 |
| 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 192 |
| 5 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 278 |
| 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 149 |
| 16 | 0.50 | 0.85 | 0.63 | 2736 |
| 17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 324 |
| 19 | 0.49 | 0.70 | 0.58 | 3317 |
| 20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 116 |
| 21 | 0.31 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 1218 |
| 22 | 0.40 | 0.28 | 0.33 | 2425 |
| 23 | 0.30 | 0.21 | 0.25 | 1004 |
| 25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 84 |
| 26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 294 |
| accuracy | | | 0.47 | 12343 |
| macro avg | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 12343 |
| weighted avg | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.40 | 12343 |



**5. What type of Car
- 2 was involved in
a two car accident?**

| CLASSIFICATION REPORT: | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|--|
| | precision | recall | f1-score | support | |
| 0 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 179 | |
| 2 | 0.55 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 221 | |
| 3 | 0.44 | 0.21 | 0.28 | 395 | |
| 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 200 | |
| 5 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 286 | |
| 16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 184 | |
| 17 | 0.46 | 0.84 | 0.60 | 2517 | |
| 18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 318 | |
| 20 | 0.46 | 0.69 | 0.55 | 3062 | |
| 22 | 0.31 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 1125 | |
| 23 | 0.37 | 0.26 | 0.31 | 2296 | |
| 24 | 0.32 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 1009 | |
| 26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 222 | |
| 27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 329 | |
| accuracy | | | 0.44 | 12343 | |
| macro avg | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 12343 | |
| weighted avg | 0.36 | 0.44 | 0.37 | 12343 | |



Issues Faced with the Dataset

- The **large size** of the dataset **restricted** the type of models we could use, or how we used them:
 - **KNN** - long run time, could not get highly accurate results
 - **Random Forest** - had to adjust `n_jobs` to -1, and `n_estimators` to 100, in order to get an output in a more efficient, timely manner
 - **`n_jobs=-1`** : use all available CPUs to handle the 1,000,000+ observations
 - **`n_estimators=100`**: large number of trees for large number of variables, observations
- The data in the survey is added manually i.e. there is not a fixed format.
 - This forced us to remove many rows from the dataset.
 - Same type of vehicles were labelled differently in many rows for ex. Ambulance was mentioned as AMBULANCE, Ambulance and AMBU or Taxi was mentioned as TAXI and Taxi.
 - Unclear categories with only 1 occurrence (ie. 994 , UHUAL, TCN)

