Traffic Crash Patterns: Assessing the Influence of Various Factors

Asheer Ali (22993810)

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1 Introduction

Traffic crashes are a big concern that needs attention and required a comprehensive analysis in order to identify the critical issues. This report investigates to main questions.

- How do driver characteristics correlate with injury severity in crashes?
- What types of vehicles are most involved in crashes?

Knowing these patterns may make roads safer and reduce serious accidents.

2 Data Sources

2.1 Descriptions of Data Sources

- Traffic Crashes People: This dataset contains details of individuals involved in traffic incidents, including demographics, safety equipment use, and injury severity.
- Traffic Crashes Vehicles: Provides records of vehicles involved in crashes, including type, direction, and damage details .

2.2 Structure and Quality of Data Sources

- People Dataset: Contains individual-level data with fields for demographics, safety equipment use, and injury severity. Missing values exist but can be handled through removing the rows with Nan values, as the nan values are not present that much in the selected columns.
- Vehicle Dataset: Vehicle-level data with fields for type, damage, and direction. Data quality is high, with minimal missing values.

2.3 Licenses and Permissions

Both datasets are publicly available under open-data licenses, allowing use with proper attribution ??.

[4]:		PERSON_ID	PERSON_TYPE	CRASH_RECORD_ID	VEHICLE_ID	CRASH_DATE	SEAT_NO	CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	SEX		EMS_RUN_
	0	0749947	DRIVER	81dc0de2ed92aa62baccab641fa377be7feb1cc47e6554	834816.0	09/28/2019 03:30:00 AM	NaN	CHICAGO	IL	60651	М		Ν
	1	O871921	DRIVER	af84fb5c8d996fcd3aefd36593c3a02e6e7509eeb27568	827212.0	04/13/2020 10:50:00 PM	NaN	CHICAGO	IL	60620	М		٨
	2	O10018	DRIVER	71162af7bf22799b776547132ebf134b5b438dcf3dac6b	9579.0	11/01/2015 05:00:00 AM	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	Х		٨
	3	O10038	DRIVER	c21c476e2ccc41af550b5d858d22aaac4ffc88745a1700	9598.0	11/01/2015 08:00:00 AM	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	Х		٨
	4	O10039	DRIVER	eb390a4c8e114c69488f5fb8a097fe629f5a92fd528cf4	9600.0	11/01/2015 10:15:00 AM	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	Х		Ν
5 rows × 29 columns													

Figure 1: First 5 rows of traffic crashes people dataset



Figure 2: First 5 rows of traffic crashes vehicle dataset



Figure 3: ETL Pipeline

3 Data Pipeline

The data pipeline is implemented using Python and consists of the following steps:

- Extractor: Downloads CSV files from the given URLs.
- Transformer: Processes the data with:
 - Removing unnecessary columns.
 - Handling missing values through imputation.
 - Standardizing date formats for consistency.
- Loader: Stores the cleaned datasets in an SQLite database for efficient access.

4 Results and Limitations

4.1 Results

- Cleaned datasets stored in SQLite database.
- Data ready for analysis to address project questions about injury severity and crash patterns.

4.2 Limitations

• Missing data for certain fields may impact analysis accuracy.

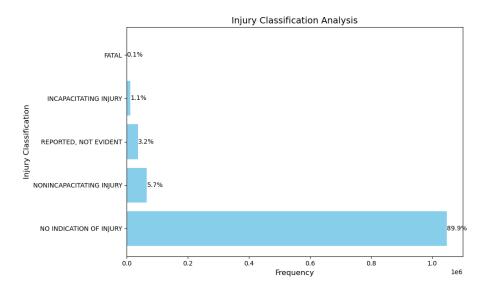


Figure 4: Injury Classification Analysis

5 Questions

5.1 How do driver characteristics correlate with injury severity in crashes?

To find out how driver characteristics affect injury severity in crashes, we use the age, sex, and injury classification columns for our analysis and polt 3 graphs in as shown in figures 4, 5a, and 5b.

5.1.1 Key Findings

Injury Types: As Shown in 4 Most crashes did not show any signs of injury (89. 9%). A small number of crashes had minor injuries (5. 7%) or nonevident injuries (3. 2%). Fatal crashes were very rare (0.1%). This means most crashes are not very severe, but even rare severe crashes need attention.

Age and Injury Severity: When I checked the link between age and injury severity, I found:

- Severe injuries, like fatal or incapacitating ones, happened to drivers of all ages, but the average age was about 40 years.
- Younger drivers had more crashes with "No Indication of Injury," but age alone does not fully explain injury severity.

Gender and Severe Crashes: For severe crashes (fatal and incapacitating):

- Male drivers were in 61.7% of these crashes.
- Female drivers were in 38.1%.
- A small percentage (0.2%) of crashes had other gender recorded.

Male drivers seem to have more severe crashes 5b, which could be due to behavior or exposure.

Safety programs can focus on younger and male drivers to lower severe crashes. It is also important to study how other factors, like road conditions or vehicle types, might affect crashes.

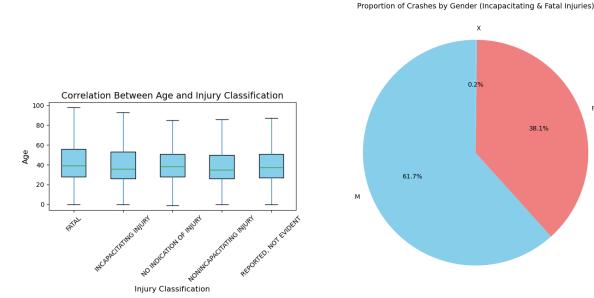
5.2 What types of vehicles are most involved in crashes?

5.2.1 Findings:

Top 3 Vehicles with Most Crashes in 2015:

- NISSAN ROGUE: 2,329 crashes.
- CHRYSLER 200: 2,000 crashes.
- JEEP CHEROKEE: 1,884 crashes.

These vehicles had the most accidents in one year.



- (a) Correlation between age and injury classification.
- (b) Proportion of crashes by gender (incapacitating and fatal injuries).

Figure 5: Comparison of Top Causes of Death and Their Trends

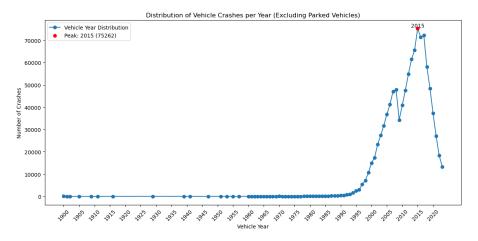


Figure 6: Distribution of Vehicle Crashes per Year (Excluding Parked Vehicles)

5.2.2 Vehicle with Most Crashes Overall:

• HONDA CIVIC: 27,536 crashes in total.

This is the car with the highest number of crashes ever.

5.2.3 Observations:

Cars from big brands like Nissan, Chrysler, and Honda are in more crashes. This may be because they are very popular. In 2015, some models had their highest crash numbers.

6 Conclusion

There are links between certain death rates and indicators of chronic diseases although the strength of these associations varies per condition. While cancer and mental health have weaker association with the death rates, conditions like diabetes and cardiovascular diseases have a large positive correlation with the death rates. Furthermore, the examination of the leading causes of deaths from 2020 to 2023 indicated

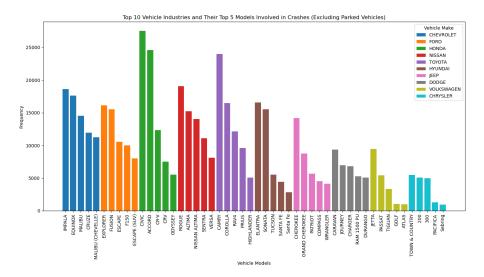


Figure 7: Top 10 Vehicle Industries and Their Top 5 Models Involved in Crashes (Excluding Parked Vehicles)

that, although chronic conditions continued to rank among the primary causes of death, year-to-year variations may have been impacted by outside variables or other causes.

Although the deeper dive into the datasets highlighted the associations among the death rates and disease prevalence, this research does not support the idea of causality. It can be difficult to conclude the precise role of the chronic diseases alone because of the potential influence of outside factors on the trends illustrated. Moreover, demographics, lifestyle, and healthcare quality may all have an independent role on the death rates.

Following are the limitations:

- The analysis assumes linear relationships, which may not fully capture more complex patterns or interactions between variables.
- The dataset only considers shared years between datasets, which may exclude relevant trends over longer periods.
- Outliers and noise in the data were not deeply analyzed, potentially affecting the robustness of the results
- The focus was on the top causes of death, which might overlook important secondary contributors.

7 Conclusion

The data reveals key insights into traffic crash patterns and their relationships with driver characteristics, vehicle types, and crash severity. Most crashes do not involve injuries, with 89.9% showing no indication of injury. However, attention must be given to severe crashes, even though they are rare. Drivers of all ages are involved in severe injuries, but the average age is around 40 years. Gender analysis highlights that male drivers are involved in a majority of severe crashes, indicating possible behavioral or exposure-related factors.

Popular vehicle models such as the Honda Civic, Nissan Rogue, and Chrysler 200 frequently appear in crash records. While the high crash numbers for these models may be linked to their popularity, further investigation into vehicle safety features and usage conditions is essential.

Limitations

• The analysis assumes linear relationships, which might not capture complex interactions.

- Missing data and limited variables like road conditions and vehicle maintenance were not deeply explored.
- Results are based on available datasets and may not represent all contributing factors to crashes.

Overall, the findings suggest targeting safety programs for male drivers and younger drivers to mitigate severe crashes and exploring additional factors such as road and vehicle conditions for a comprehensive safety strategy.