# IC23037: An Analysis of E-DUI Law Understanding



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### Background

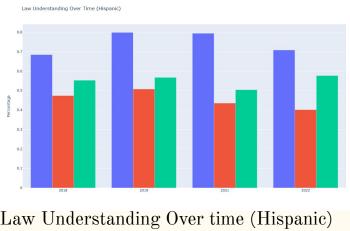
- King County is a highly populated county in Washington with a large rate of distracted drivers
- Washington enacted the E-DUI law in 2017 that outlawed *any* use of cellphone while <u>driving</u> or <u>stopped</u> <u>at intersections</u>.
- Primary resource available is a CSV of survey data gauging understanding, practice, and opinions from the public of the new law from 2018-2022 (no 2020 data)

#### Initial Questions

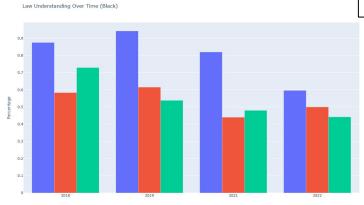
- How did survey results change...
  - Over time?
  - Across demographics?
  - For technology asked about?

## Initial Findings

Grouped by <u>race</u>



#### Law Understanding Over time (Black)



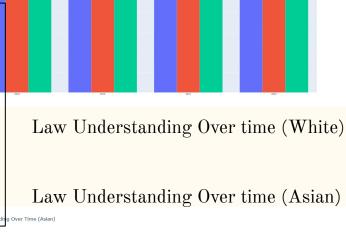
#### For each graph:

Typing on GPS while driving Texting while stopped at intersection

X axis = yearY axis = percentage Blue bar = talking on phone while driving Red bar = typing on GPS while driving

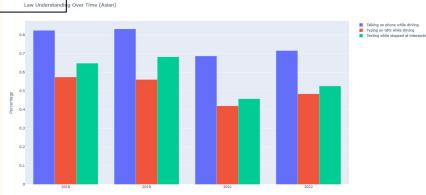
Green bar = texting while at stopped at intersection

Typing on GPS while driving





Law Understanding Over Time (White)



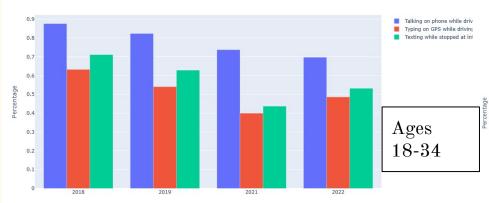
## Initial Findings

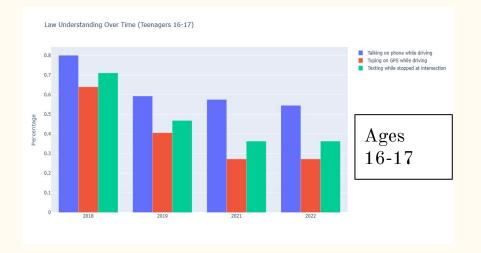
Grouped by age group

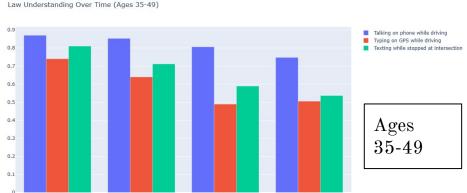
### Changes in Perception in Regards to Age

- X axis = year
- Y axis = percentage
- Blue bar = talking on phone while driving
- Red bar = typing on GPS while driving
- Green bar = texting while at stopped at intersection

Law Understanding Over Time (Ages 18-34)

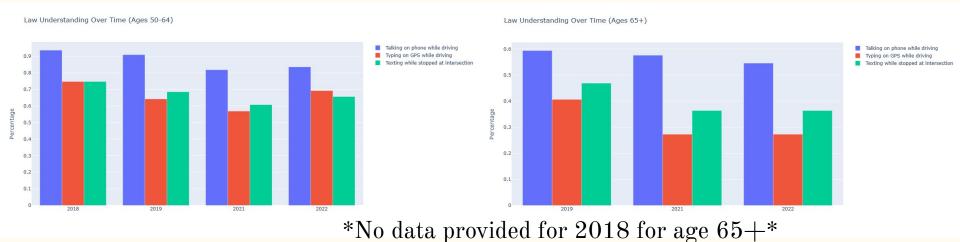






#### Change in Perception in Regards to Age

- X axis = year
- Y axis = percentage
- Blue bar = talking on phone while driving
- Red bar = typing on GPS while driving
- Green bar texting while at stopped at intersection



#### What insight did we gain from these graphs?

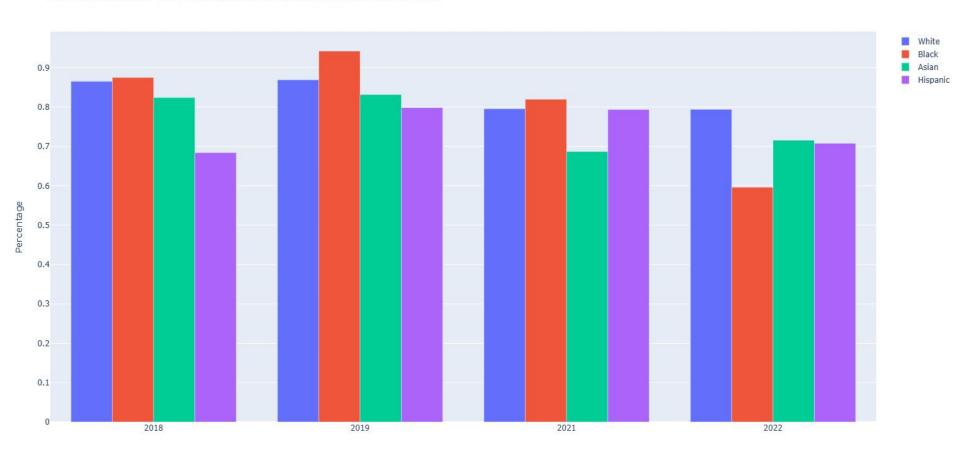
- Overall decrease in understanding over time across subgroups!
- Graphs make it easy to see change over time, but not to compare the subgroups

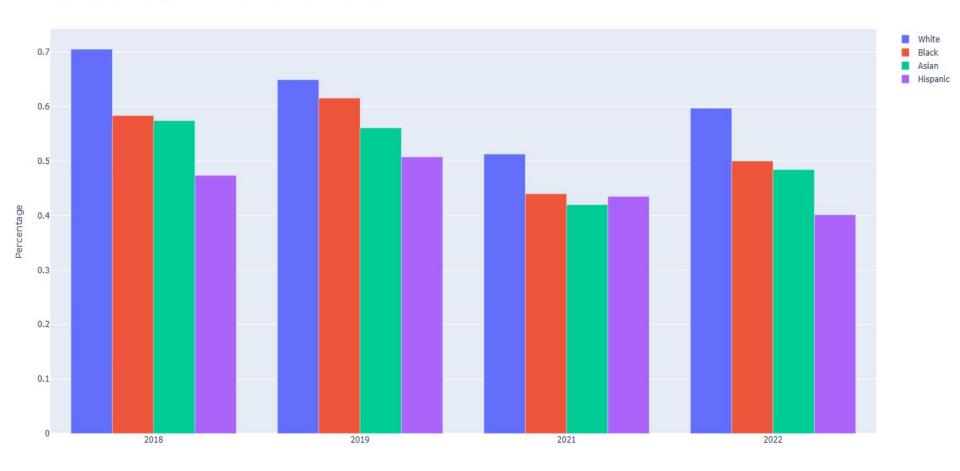
#### What do we do about it?

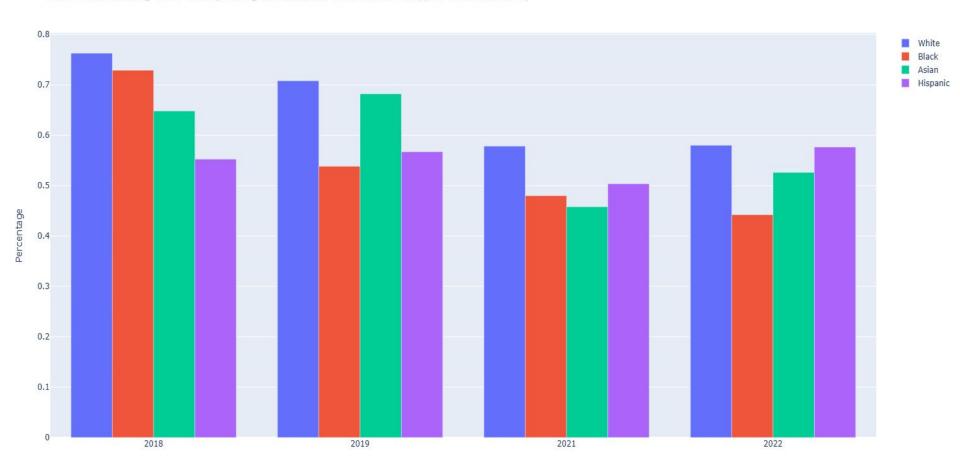
- Compare each subgroup within each year
- Have only one question per graph

# Difference in Understanding Between Races

Grouped by survey question



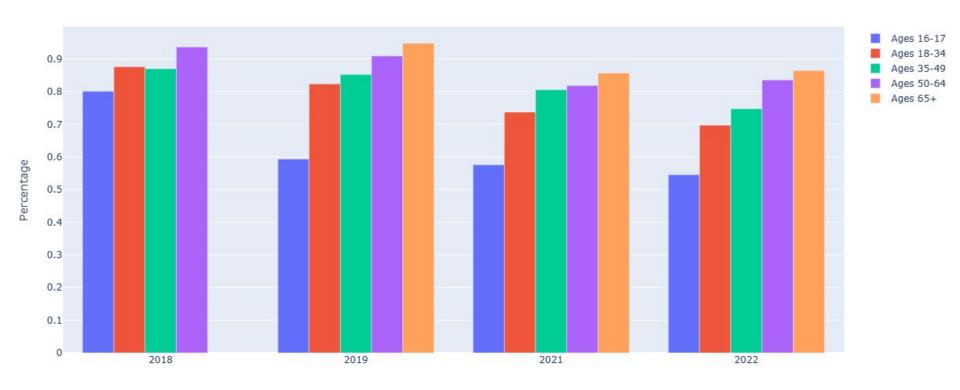




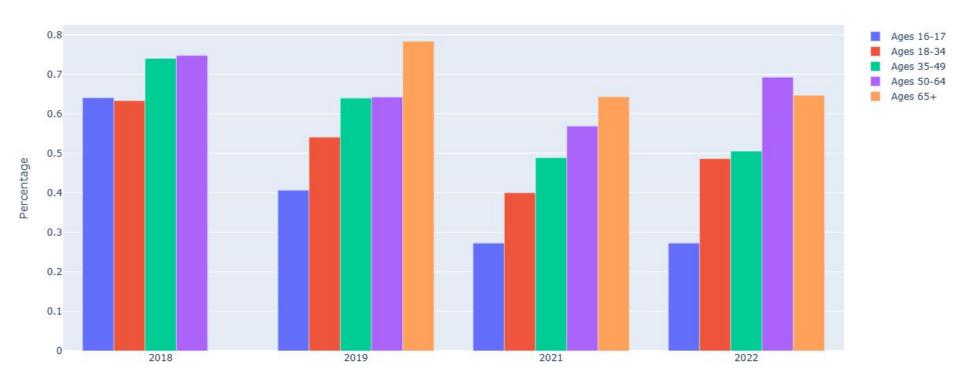
# Difference in Understanding Between Age Groups

Grouped by survey question

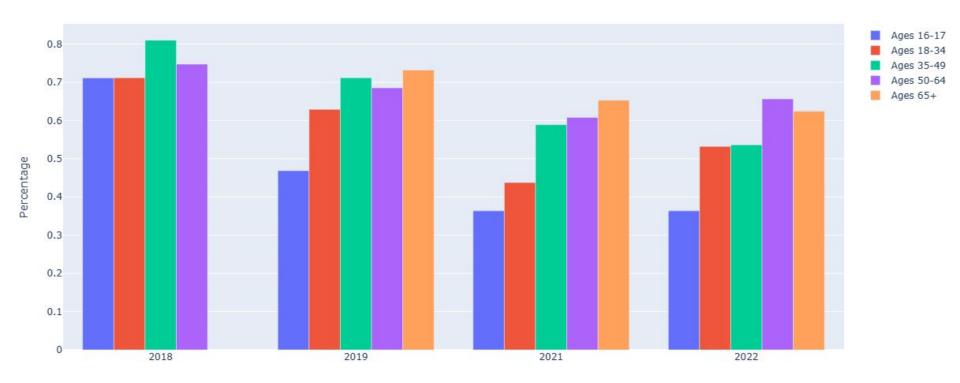
#### Law Understanding Over Time (Talking on handheld device while driving)



#### Law Understanding Over Time (Typing into GPS While Driving)



#### Law Understanding Over Time (Texting While Stopped at Intersection)



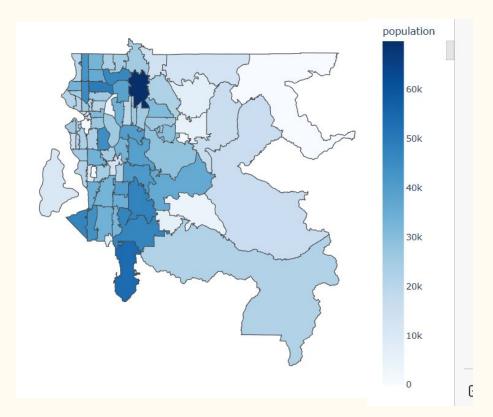
#### Initial Conclusions

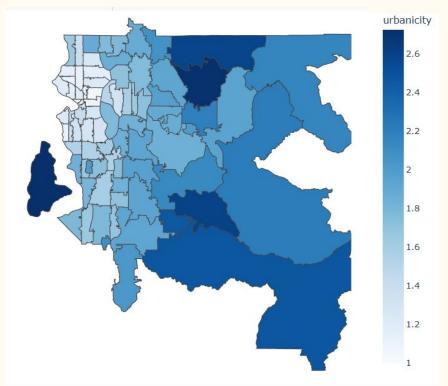
- There is a much larger decrease in understanding of the law for people ages 16-17 which may be because there is a higher turnover rate of new drivers between the years that the survey was conducted.
- Therefore, there is less of a change for the broader age groups.

## Zip Code / Geographic

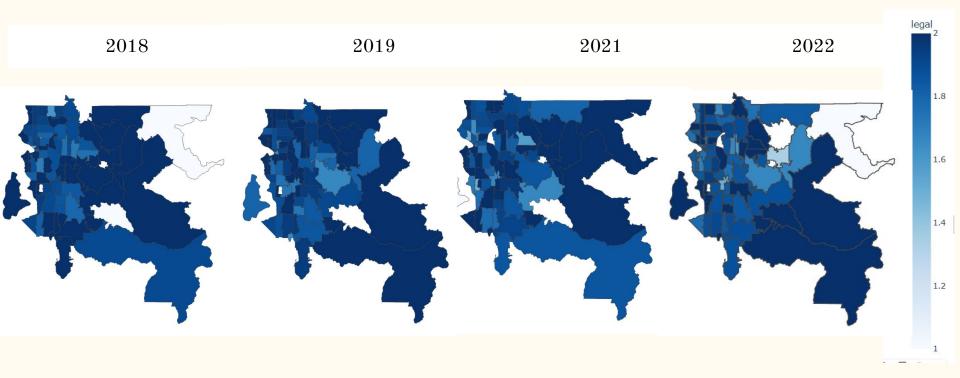
Using outside data

#### Correlation Between Population and Urbanicity

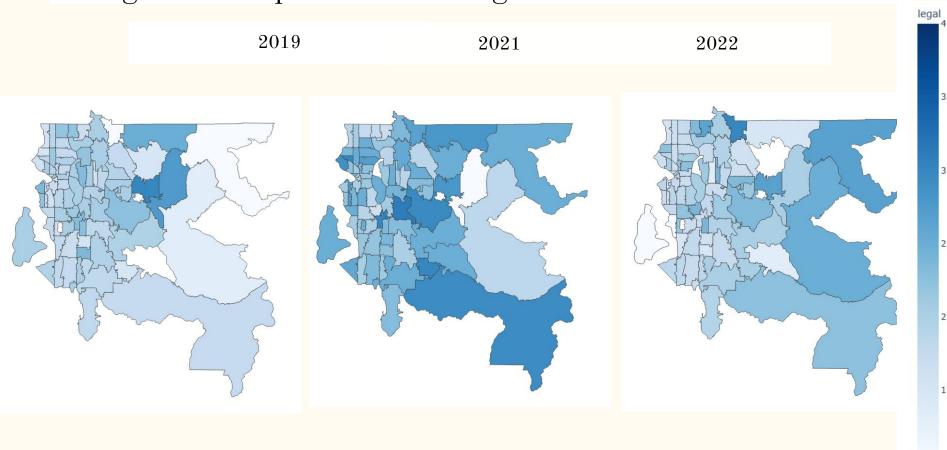




#### Change of Perception of "Talk on a hand-held cell phone while driving" Over Time



#### Change of Perception of "Talking On a Cell Phone" Over Time



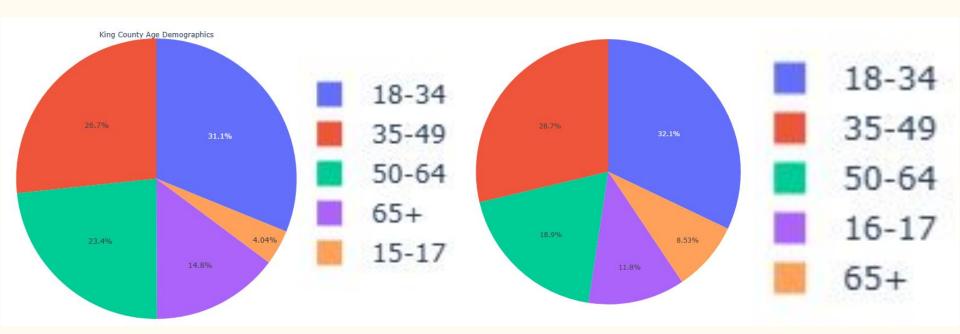
# Supplemental Demographic Information for Interpretation Help

Using outside data

#### Age Demographic Differences

King County Population

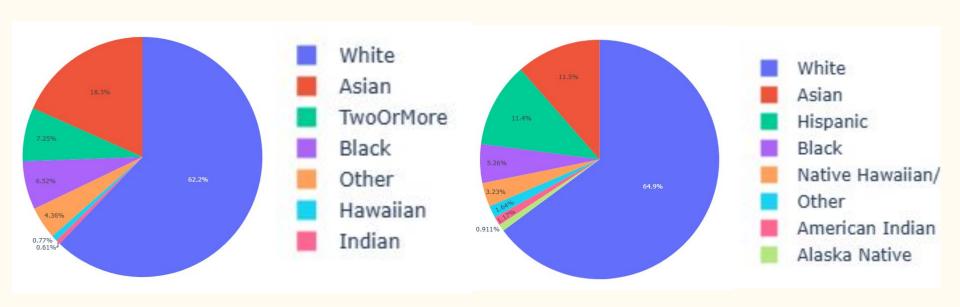
Survey Population



#### Race Demographic Differences

King County Population

Survey Population



#### How does this information help us?

- The survey data given is an accurate representation of the actual population
- The county is primarily (>60%) White
- The county (that is of driving age) is primarily between the ages of 18 and 49
- We can use this to interpolate what percent of the population understands these laws
  - Ex: multiply White results by  $\sim 60$  and Asian results by  $\sim 18$

## Final Conclusions

## What are the KEY conclusions we can draw from this data?

- There is a general decrease in understanding over time across *all* variables (race, age group, and survey question)
- With some exceptions, Hispanic and Asian populations have a lower level of understanding of the new E-DUI laws

### What suggestions/policies can we promote as a result?

- Need to target the younger age groups, whether that is through
  - More rigorous written tests when getting your permit/license
  - Social media
  - Have these discussions about laws junior/senior year of high school when the majority of kids are starting to drive
- Spreading more information in other languages because the Hispanic and Asian communities are less likely to be fluent in English (possible language barrier)



### If we could go back in time, what would we do different?

- Initial set back when we wanted to compare results to congressional voting districts
  - (Didn't realize we were only working with one county)
- Make plots that gave us trendlines
  - (Emphasize decrease in understanding across a subgroup over time)
- Spend more time deciphering the questions we were going to ask and answer. We jumped around a lot with data analysis at the beginning

#### Resources

- Used google collab to share code
  - https://colab.research.google.com/drive/19K10gNRmF1RqNgVQhu-Lr2gKiUOFkOTt#scrollT o=cok5I1vTBGA3
- Used outside data on populations in Washington
  - https://www.unitedstateszipcodes.org/zip-code-database/ (gives population of each zip code)
- Used stackoverflow to figure out how to do a choropleth map and for zip codes in King County
  - #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/73044138/plotly-how-to-draw-a-zip-code-level-choropleth -map

## Questions?