ANALYZING POLICE ACTIVITY WITH PANDAS

Do the genders commit different violations?

Kevin Markham
Founder, Data School

Counting unique values

- value_counts(): Counts the unique values in a Series
- Best suited for categorical data

```
ri.stop_outcome.value_counts()

Citation            77091
Warning              5136
Arrest Driver        2735
No Action             624
N/D                   607
Arrest Passenger      343
Name: stop_outcome, dtype: int64

ri.stop_outcome.value_counts().sum()
86536

ri.shape
(86536, 13)
```

Expressing counts as proportions

```
ri.stop_outcome.value_counts()

Citation            77091
Warning              5136
Arrest Driver        2735
No Action             624
N/D                   607
Arrest Passenger      343
Name: stop_outcome, dtype: int64

77091/86536
0.8908546731995932

ri.stop_outcome.value_counts(normalize=True)

Citation            0.890855
Warning             0.059351
Arrest Driver       0.031605
No Action           0.007211
N/D                 0.007014
Arrest Passenger    0.003964
Name: stop_outcome, dtype: float64
```

Filtering DataFrame rows

```
ri.driver_race.value_counts()

White       61870
Black       12285
Hispanic     9727
Asian        2389
Other         265
Name: driver_race, dtype: int64

white = ri[ri.driver_race == 'White']

white.shape
(61870, 13)
```

Comparing stop outcomes for two groups

```
white.stop_outcome.value_counts(normalize=True)

Citation            0.902263
Warning             0.057508
Arrest Driver       0.024018
No Action           0.007031
N/D                 0.006433
Arrest Passenger    0.002748
Name: stop_outcome, dtype: float64

asian = ri[ri.driver_race == 'Asian']

asian.stop_outcome.value_counts(normalize=True)

Citation            0.922980
Warning             0.045207
Arrest Driver       0.017581
No Action           0.008372
N/D                 0.004186
Arrest Passenger    0.001674
Name: stop_outcome, dtype: float64
```

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Let's practice!

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Does gender affect who gets a ticket for speeding?

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Founder, Data School

Filtering by multiple conditions (1)

```
female = ri[ri.driver_gender == 'F']

female.shape
(23774, 13)

female_and_arrested = ri[(ri.driver_gender == 'F') &
                         (ri.is_arrested == True)]
```

- Each condition is surrounded by parentheses
- Ampersand (&) represents the and operator

```
female_and_arrested.shape
(669, 13)
```

- Only includes female drivers who were arrested

Filtering by multiple conditions (2)

```
female_or_arrested = ri[(ri.driver_gender == 'F') |
                        (ri.is_arrested == True)]
```

- Pipe (|) represents the or operator

```
female_or_arrested.shape
(26183, 13)
```

- Includes all females
- Includes all drivers who were arrested

Rules for filtering by multiple conditions

- Ampersand (&): only include rows that satisfy both conditions
- Pipe (|): include rows that satisfy either condition
- Each condition must be surrounded by parentheses
- Conditions can check for equality (==), inequality (!=), etc.
- Can use more than two conditions

Correlation, not causation

- Analyze the relationship between gender and stop outcome
  - Assess whether there is a correlation
- Not going to draw any conclusions about causation
  - Would need additional data and expertise
  - Exploring relationships only

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Does gender affect whose vehicle is searched?

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Founder, Data School

Math with Boolean values

```
ri.isnull().sum()

stop_date                0
stop_time                0
driver_gender            0
driver_race              0
violation_raw            0
violation                0
search_conducted         0
search_type          83229
...
```

- True = 1, False = 0

```
import numpy as np

np.mean([0, 1, 0, 0])
0.25

np.mean([False, True, False, False])
0.25
```

- Mean of Boolean Series represents percentage of True values

Taking the mean of a Boolean Series

```
ri.is_arrested.value_counts(normalize=True)

False    0.964431
True     0.035569
Name: is_arrested, dtype: float64

ri.is_arrested.mean()
0.0355690117407784

ri.is_arrested.dtype
dtype('bool')
```

Comparing groups using groupby

- Study the arrest rate by police district

```
ri.district.unique()

array(['Zone X4', 'Zone K3', 'Zone X1', 'Zone X3', 'Zone K1', 'Zone K2'],
      dtype=object)

ri[ri.district == 'Zone K1'].is_arrested.mean()
0.024349083895853423

ri[ri.district == 'Zone K2'].is_arrested.mean()
0.030800588834786546

ri.groupby('district').is_arrested.mean()

district
Zone K1    0.024349
Zone K2    0.030801
Zone K3    0.032311
Zone X1    0.023494
Zone X3    0.034871
Zone X4    0.048038
Name: is_arrested, dtype: float64
```

Grouping by multiple categories

```
ri.groupby(['district', 'driver_gender']).is_arrested.mean()

district  driver_gender
Zone K1   F                0.019169
          M                0.026588
Zone K2   F                0.022196
          M                0.034285
Zone K3   F                0.025156
          M                0.034961
Zone X1   F                0.019646
          M                0.024563
Zone X3   F                0.027188
          M                0.038166
Zone X4   F                0.042149
          M                0.049956

ri.groupby(['driver_gender', 'district']).is_arrested.mean()

driver_gender  district
F              Zone K1     0.019169
               Zone K2     0.022196
...
M              Zone K1     0.026588
               Zone K2     0.034285
...
```

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Does gender affect who is frisked during a search?

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Founder, Data School

Examining the search types (1)

```
ri.search_conducted.value_counts()

False    83229
True      3307
Name: search_conducted, dtype: int64

ri.search_type.value_counts(dropna=False)

NaN                                                 83229
Incident to Arrest                                   1290
Probable Cause                                        924
Inventory                                             219
Reasonable Suspicion                                  214
Protective Frisk                                      164
Incident to Arrest,Inventory                          123
Incident to Arrest,Probable Cause                     100
Probable Cause,Reasonable Suspicion                    54
Probable Cause,Protective Frisk                        35
...
```

- value_counts() excludes missing values by default
- dropna=False displays missing values

Examining the search types (2)

```
ri.search_type.value_counts()

Incident to Arrest                                1290
Probable Cause                                     924
Inventory                                          219
Reasonable Suspicion                               214
Protective Frisk                                   164
Incident to Arrest,Inventory                       123
Incident to Arrest,Probable Cause                  100
Probable Cause,Reasonable Suspicion                 54
Incident to Arrest,Inventory,Probable Cause         35
Probable Cause,Protective Frisk                     35
Incident to Arrest,Protective Frisk                 33
Inventory,Probable Cause                            25
Protective Frisk,Reasonable Suspicion               19
Incident to Arrest,Inventory,Protective Frisk       18
...
```

- Multiple values are separated by commas
- 219 searches in which "Inventory" was the only search type
- Locate "Inventory" among multiple search types

Searching for a string

```
ri['inventory'] = ri.search_type.str.contains('Inventory', na=False)
```

- str.contains() returns True if string is found, False if not found
- na=False returns False when it finds a missing value

```
ri.inventory.dtype
dtype('bool')
```

- True means an inventory was done, False means it was not

```
ri.inventory.sum()
441
```

Calculating the inventory rate

```
ri.inventory.mean()
0.005096144957012106
```

- 0.5% of all traffic stops resulted in an inventory

```
searched = ri[ri.search_conducted == True]

searched.inventory.mean()
0.13335349259147264
```

- 13.3% of searches included an inventory

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