

# Development of an Emergency Response Dashboard and Associated Infrastructure - Final Report (Group 2)

Antoun, Fadi<sup>1</sup>, Fishman, David<sup>2</sup>, Haughton, Laurie<sup>3</sup>, Jung,  
Myunghee<sup>4</sup>, and McLennan, Dan<sup>5</sup>

Emails: <sup>1</sup>fadi.antoun.95@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>davjfish@gmail.com,  
<sup>3</sup>fadi.antoun.95@gmail.com, <sup>4</sup>mundlejung@gmail.com,  
<sup>5</sup>DanJMcLennan@gmail.com

December 2025

# Contents

<b>1 Objectives</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Rationale behind the analysis . . . . .	3
1.2 Structured Data in a SQL Database . . . . .	3
1.3 Unstructured Data in a NoSQL Database . . . . .	4
<b>2 Methods</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Designing a Relational Database Schema . . . . .	5
2.2 Dashboard REST API and Application . . . . .	5
2.3 Data Ingestion . . . . .	6
2.4 Code Repository . . . . .	6
<b>3 Results</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Database Design and Implementation . . . . .	7
<b>4 Conclusions</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1 Future Development . . . . .	10
<b>5 Appendix 1: SQL Schema of Emergency Response Database</b>	<b>11</b>

# 1 Objectives

## 1.1 Rationale behind the analysis

Effective emergency response is paramount to public safety, yet emergency services are often collected and monitored by disparate systems. Understanding trends and patterns across different jurisdictions and agencies can help decision-makers and public administrators make better decisions about city planning, coordination, resource allocation and response optimization. The challenge that this project is addressing is converting a high volume of raw, unstructured call data, such as that depicted in this dataset, into meaningful, operational intelligence.

In this project, we will discuss different approaches for the aggregation, and storage of these data and will outline some approaches for ways these data can be disseminated with stakeholders and administrators.

## 1.2 Structured Data in a SQL Database

Storing the emergency response data in a relational database offers several critical advantages for building an effective and reliable dashboard. The primary rationale is centered on data integrity, efficient analysis, and compatibility with standard business intelligence tools, specifically, web and mobile applications that stakeholders will want to use to view and interact with the data.

There are several key reasons why a SQL database is an appropriate choice for this project. First, most emergency call data will have a predictable and well-structured format, e.g., incident type, timestamp, location (zip code, township), latitude and longitude. Data from which these basic attributes cannot be extracted are going to be less useful to stakeholders. Next, data organized into a relational database can be stored much more effectively than a two-dimensional dataframe (assuming a well-designed schema and sufficient normalization). A relational database management system (RDBMS) will also give administrators the ability to implement constraints in order to maximize data integrity. This includes adding lookup tables (i.e, foreign key constraints) and enforcing uniqueness, either within a column (e.g., should only have a single entry for a zipcode in a ZipCode table) or between columns (e.g., combinations of city; state and country should be unique in an AdministrativeArea table).

Finally, a SQL database is highly compatible with REST APIs, and the two technologies are commonly used together in modern application architecture. A REST API would allow for the implementation of reactive tools

for viewing and interacting with the data across a variety of platforms, such as browsers, alert-systems or mobile applications.

### **1.3 Unstructured Data in a NoSQL Database**

NEED SOME HELP HERE!

## 2 Methods

### 2.1 Designing a Relational Database Schema

The principle dataset used for the project was sourced from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and is accessible here [5]. This structured, tabular dataset is provided as a flat CSV file and consists of over 600,000 records of emergency calls from December 2015 to April 2020. This dataset will be used to create an outline of the database schema that will be used to store the dashboard data. In order to achieve this, We will explore the dataset by importing it into a dataframe and inspect the data types being stored in each column. Subsequently, we will decide on the best way to separate the data into discrete tables. In addition to foreign key and uniqueness constraints, we will ensure the strategic implementation of database indexes in order to optimize database performance. Finally, for the sake of demonstration, we decided to utilize a simple sqlite database [3].

### 2.2 Dashboard REST API and Application

In order to provide stakeholders with a concrete vision of our dashboard, our group will create a mock-up of this application. The framework selected to do this was Django [6]—a Python object-relational mapping (ORM) web framework. Django also has a wonderful built-in API for working with the most common types of relation database management systems. This is great because the tables can be drafted as database-agnostic models and migrated to different systems in different environments.

Additionally, Django also has some great external packages for developing a REST API. In particular, the Django REST Framework [7] will be used to define endpoints that will be used for acquiring data from the application. This framework provides a quick and effective way of serializing the Django models (i.e., database tables) into a JSON response as well as writing incoming serialized data to the database.

On the frontend of the application, we will use a combination of HTML, the Django templating language and JavaScript to present end-users with information from the dashboard. In particular, the JavaScript library Vue.js [4] will be important in providing users with a reactive, modern experience. Aside from Vue.js, we will also utilize Leaflet [2] and Charts.js [1] for mapping and reactive graphing, respectively. The mock application will be hosted in on a free-tier cloud platform in order to illicit feedback from stakeholders.

## **2.3 Data Ingestion**

One of the challenges we will face in this endeavor is how to load information coming in from disparate data sources. We will address this by creating a Python class for handling, parsing and ingesting serialized emergency call data. A separate Parser class will have to be developed for each schema of incoming data.

## **2.4 Code Repository**

All the code for this report and for the application will be stored in a publicly accessible git repository on GitHub.

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Database Design and Implementation

After an initial inspection of the data using exploratory tools from Pandas [8], a SQL schema of five tables was devised and drafted. The five resulting tables and their descriptions are as follows:

- Category - categorical descriptions of the types of calls received (e.g., car accident)
- Township - township name and state (e.g., Kings Township, PA)
- ResponseUnit - complete list of units responding to emergency calls (e.g., Station 123, EMS)
- ResponseType - the response unit type (e.g., EMS, Traffic, or Fire)
- EmergencyCall - this is the primary data table and used to store information about emergency calls received. It has several links to the above tables.

Figure 1 presents a visual portrayal of the five above table and the relationships between them. In addition to the foreign key constraints between tables, indexes were added to each table to improve performance. Unique constraints were placed on fields in tables where duplication of data entry was not wanted. For example, we only wanted there to be a single entry for back pain in the Category table and only a single entry for EMS in the ResponseType table. The Township and ResponseUnit tables both had unique together constraints across two columns. In the case of the former, only a single entry for a combination of township name and state was desired and for the latter, only a single combination of response unit and station name was desired. Finally, the complete SQL definitions of the above tables and indices can be found in Appendix 1.

The file size of the original CSV downloaded from Kaggle was approximately 123 MB. Following the creation of the database and subsequent ingestion of the data, the file size was reduced to approximately 75 MB, including all the indices. This confirms that our schema has indeed achieved greater storage efficiency than the CSV flat file.

### **3.2 Emergency Response Dashboard Application**

The mockup of the Emergency Response Application can be viewed on the internet [here](#).

Specifically, in addition to HTML Django templates, the reactive front-end of the application will be developed using Vue.js [4], Leaflet [2] and Charts.js [1].

On the backend of the application a parser class was defined in order to handle the incoming CSV and its digestion into the database. - leveraging bulk creates

The Django web-application will also be used to define a Parser class that will be used to ingest the CSV data. Th

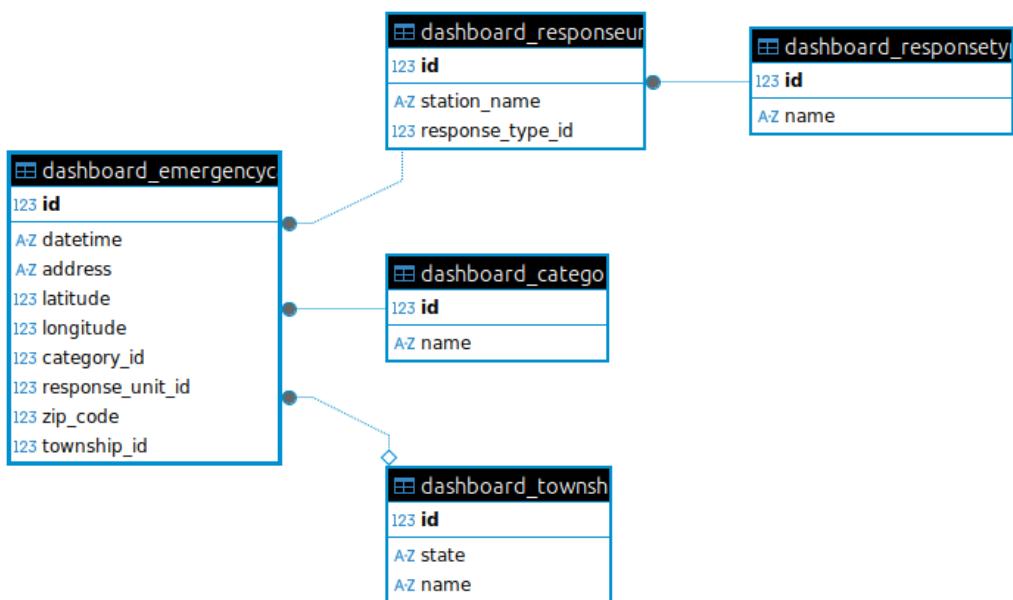


Figure 1: A visual depiction of the five tables in our SQL database design.

## 4 Conclusions

### 4.1 Future Development

- it would be great to handle the ingestion the csv data using async, maybe something like celery where it can happen in the background - database routers - metadata fields such as `created_at` and `created_by` – *sqlitenotacceptabletouseinaproductioneer--thisissuitableofaproofofconcepthoweverthiswouldnotbeanacceptabletooltouseinaproductioneer*

a discussion about the parser classes and how they can be called in the context of uploading a CSV or a web scrapper that is interacting with an API for an outside system

## 5 Appendix 1: SQL Schema of Emergency Response Database

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "EmergencyCall" (
    "id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    "datetime" datetime NOT NULL,
    "address" text NULL,
    "latitude" real NOT NULL,
    "longitude" real NOT NULL,
    "category_id" bigint NOT NULL
        REFERENCES "Category" ("id"),
    "response_unit_id" bigint NOT NULL
        REFERENCES "ResponseUnit" ("id"),
    "zip_code" smallint NULL, "township_id" bigint NULL
        REFERENCES "Township" ("id")
);

CREATE INDEX "emergencycall_category_id_28afcc20"
ON "EmergencyCall" ("category_id");

CREATE INDEX "emergencycall_response_unit_id_f0a9566e"
ON "EmergencyCall" ("response_unit_id");

CREATE INDEX "emergencycall_township_id_c7779d84"
ON "EmergencyCall" ("township_id");

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Township" (
    "id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    "state" varchar(10) NOT NULL,
    "name" varchar(255) NOT NULL
);

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "township_state_name_a30a5e69_uniq"
ON "Township" ("state", "name");
```

```

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "ResponseUnit" (
    "id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    "station_name" varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    "response_type_id" bigint NOT NULL
        REFERENCES "ResponseType" ("id")
);

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "responseunit_response_type_id_station_name_25efee89_uniq"
    ON "ResponseUnit" ("response_type_id", "station_name");

CREATE INDEX "responseunit_response_type_id_21e2bd85"
    ON "ResponseUnit" ("response_type_id");

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Category" (
    "id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    "name" varchar(255) NOT NULL UNIQUE
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "ResponseType" (
    "id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    "name" varchar(255) NOT NULL UNIQUE
);

```

## References

- [1] Chart.js — Simple yet flexible JavaScript charting library for the modern web. .
- [2] Leaflet—A JavaScript Library for Interactive Maps.
- [3] SQLite.
- [4] Vue.JS - The Progressive JavaScript Framework.
- [5] Mike Chirico. Emergency - 911 calls, 2020.
- [6] Django Software Foundation. Django.
- [7] Encode (main developer Tom Christie) and contributors. Django REST framework.
- [8] NumFOCUS. pandas. <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/index.html>, 2023. Accessed on 2023-12-11.