

USA Power Outages Analysis

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1 PowerGrid Insights: Illuminating America's Outage Landscape

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Website Link: https://ericsun153.github.io/Illuminating_US_Outage_Landscape/

1.1 Question Identification

How do demographic factors of West Coast states influence the duration and affecting range of power outages, and what mitigation strategies can be employed to reduce the risk of outages in these regions?

1.2 Setup

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os

import plotly.express as px
import plotly.io as pio
pio.renderers.default = 'png'
pd.options.plotting.backend = 'plotly'

import matplotlib as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

Since the file type of our dataset is xlsx, we first convert it into csv file using the **openpyxl** library and store it into a csv file called 'outage.csv'.

```
[2]: !pip install openpyxl
```

```
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Requirement already satisfied: openpyxl in ./local/lib/python3.9/site-packages
(3.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: et-xmlfile in ./local/lib/python3.9/site-
packages (from openpyxl) (1.1.0)
```

```
[3]: xlsx_file = 'outage.xlsx'
csv_file = 'outage.csv'

df = pd.read_excel(xlsx_file)

# Write the DataFrame to a CSV file
df.to_csv(csv_file, index=False)
df = pd.read_csv('outage.csv')
df
```

```
[3]: Major power outage events in the continental U.S. Unnamed: 1 Unnamed: 2 \
0          Time period: January 2000 - July 2016          NaN          NaN
1  Regions affected: Outages reported in this dat...      NaN          NaN
2          NaN          NaN          NaN
3          NaN          NaN          NaN
4          variables          OBS          YEAR
...
1535          NaN          1530          2011
1536          NaN          1531          2006
1537          NaN          1532          2009
1538          NaN          1533          2009
1539          NaN          1534          2000
```

```
          Unnamed: 3      Unnamed: 4      Unnamed: 5      Unnamed: 6          Unnamed: 7 \
0          NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN
1          NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN
2          NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN
3          NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN
4      MONTH      U.S._STATE      POSTAL.CODE      NERC.REGION      CLIMATE.REGION
...
1535          12      North Dakota          ND          MRO      West North Central
1536          NaN      North Dakota          ND          MRO      West North Central
1537          8      South Dakota          SD          RFC      West North Central
1538          8      South Dakota          SD          MRO      West North Central
1539          NaN          Alaska          AK          ASCC          NaN
```

```
          Unnamed: 8          Unnamed: 9      ...      Unnamed: 47      Unnamed: 48 \
0          NaN          NaN      ...          NaN          NaN
1          NaN          NaN      ...          NaN          NaN
2          NaN          NaN      ...          NaN          NaN
3          NaN          NaN      ...          NaN          NaN
4      ANOMALY.LEVEL      CLIMATE.CATEGORY      ...      POPPCT_URBAN      POPPCT_UC
...
1535          -0.9          cold      ...          59.9          19.9
1536          NaN          NaN      ...          59.9          19.9
1537          0.5          warm      ...          56.65          26.73
1538          0.5          warm      ...          56.65          26.73
```

1539	NaN	NaN	...	66.02	21.56
------	-----	-----	-----	-------	-------

	Unnamed: 49	Unnamed: 50	Unnamed: 51	Unnamed: 52	Unnamed: 53 \
0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	POPDEN_URBAN	POPDEN_UC	POPDEN_RURAL	AREAPCT_URBAN	AREAPCT_UC
...
1535	2192.2	1868.2	3.9	0.27	0.1
1536	2192.2	1868.2	3.9	0.27	0.1
1537	2038.3	1905.4	4.7	0.3	0.15
1538	2038.3	1905.4	4.7	0.3	0.15
1539	1802.6	1276	0.4	0.05	0.02

	Unnamed: 54	Unnamed: 55	Unnamed: 56
0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	PCT_LAND	PCT_WATER_TOT	PCT_WATER_INLAND
...
1535	97.5996492121418	2.40176525502843	2.40176525502843
1536	97.5996492121418	2.40176525502843	2.40176525502843
1537	98.3077441776026	1.69225582239743	1.69225582239743
1538	98.3077441776026	1.69225582239743	1.69225582239743
1539	85.7611544611833	14.2388455388167	2.90118187392543

[1540 rows x 57 columns]

1.3 Data Cleaning

First 5 rows are the header of the dataset, we drop them and filter it into correct format in each column

```
[4]: rows_to_skip = list(range(5))
df = pd.read_csv('outage.csv', skiprows=rows_to_skip, index_col='OBS')

# Combine the units line and column names, drop unnecessary rows and columns
column = np.array(df.columns).astype('str')
unites = np.array(df.iloc[0].fillna('')).astype('str')
unites = ["(" + i + ")" for i in unites]
for i in range(len(unites)):
    if unites[i] == '()':
        unites[i] = ''
combined_column = np.core.defchararray.add(column, unites)
df.columns = combined_column
```

```
df = df.reset_index().drop(0).drop('variables(Units)', axis=1).
    ↪reset_index(drop=True)
df
```

```
[4]:
```

	OBS	YEAR	MONTH	U.S._STATE	POSTAL.CODE	NERC.REGION	\
0	1.0	2011.0	7.0	Minnesota	MN	MRO	
1	2.0	2014.0	5.0	Minnesota	MN	MRO	
2	3.0	2010.0	10.0	Minnesota	MN	MRO	
3	4.0	2012.0	6.0	Minnesota	MN	MRO	
4	5.0	2015.0	7.0	Minnesota	MN	MRO	
...	
1529	1530.0	2011.0	12.0	North Dakota	ND	MRO	
1530	1531.0	2006.0	NaN	North Dakota	ND	MRO	
1531	1532.0	2009.0	8.0	South Dakota	SD	RFC	
1532	1533.0	2009.0	8.0	South Dakota	SD	MRO	
1533	1534.0	2000.0	NaN	Alaska	AK	ASCC	

	CLIMATE.REGION	ANOMALY.LEVEL(numeric)	CLIMATE.CATEGORY	\
0	East North Central	-0.3	normal	
1	East North Central	-0.1	normal	
2	East North Central	-1.5	cold	
3	East North Central	-0.1	normal	
4	East North Central	1.2	warm	
...	
1529	West North Central	-0.9	cold	
1530	West North Central	NaN	NaN	
1531	West North Central	0.5	warm	
1532	West North Central	0.5	warm	
1533	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	OUTAGE.START.DATE(Day of the week, Month Day, Year)	...	POPPCT_URBAN(%)	\
0	2011-07-01 00:00:00	...	73.27	
1	2014-05-11 00:00:00	...	73.27	
2	2010-10-26 00:00:00	...	73.27	
3	2012-06-19 00:00:00	...	73.27	
4	2015-07-18 00:00:00	...	73.27	
...	
1529	2011-12-06 00:00:00	...	59.9	
1530	NaN	...	59.9	
1531	2009-08-29 00:00:00	...	56.65	
1532	2009-08-29 00:00:00	...	56.65	
1533	NaN	...	66.02	

	POPPCT_UC(%)	POPDEN_URBAN(persons per square mile)	\
0	15.28	2279	
1	15.28	2279	
2	15.28	2279	

3	15.28	2279
4	15.28	2279
...
1529	19.9	2192.2
1530	19.9	2192.2
1531	26.73	2038.3
1532	26.73	2038.3
1533	21.56	1802.6

	POPDEN_UC(persons per square mile)	POPDEN_RURAL(persons per square mile)	\
0	1700.5	18.2	
1	1700.5	18.2	
2	1700.5	18.2	
3	1700.5	18.2	
4	1700.5	18.2	
...	
1529	1868.2	3.9	
1530	1868.2	3.9	
1531	1905.4	4.7	
1532	1905.4	4.7	
1533	1276	0.4	

	AREAPCT_URBAN(%)	AREAPCT_UC(%)	PCT_LAND(%)	PCT_WATER_TOT(%)	\
0	2.14	0.6	91.5926658691451	8.40733413085488	
1	2.14	0.6	91.5926658691451	8.40733413085488	
2	2.14	0.6	91.5926658691451	8.40733413085488	
3	2.14	0.6	91.5926658691451	8.40733413085488	
4	2.14	0.6	91.5926658691451	8.40733413085488	
...	
1529	0.27	0.1	97.5996492121418	2.40176525502843	
1530	0.27	0.1	97.5996492121418	2.40176525502843	
1531	0.3	0.15	98.3077441776026	1.69225582239743	
1532	0.3	0.15	98.3077441776026	1.69225582239743	
1533	0.05	0.02	85.7611544611833	14.2388455388167	

	PCT_WATER_INLAND(%)
0	5.47874298334407
1	5.47874298334407
2	5.47874298334407
3	5.47874298334407
4	5.47874298334407
...	...
1529	2.40176525502843
1530	2.40176525502843
1531	1.69225582239743
1532	1.69225582239743
1533	2.90118187392543

[1534 rows x 56 columns]

```
[5]: df['YEAR'] = df['YEAR'].astype('int')
# Combine 'OUTAGE.START.DATE' and 'OUTAGE.START.TIME' into a new pd.Timestamp
↳ column called 'OUTAGE.START'
start_time = df['OUTAGE.START.TIME(Hour:Minute:Second (AM / PM))']
start_date = df['OUTAGE.START.DATE(Day of the week, Month Day, Year)']
df["OUTAGE.START"] = pd.to_datetime(start_date + " " + start_time)
# combine 'OUTAGE.RESTORATION.DATE' and 'OUTAGE.RESTORATION.TIME' into a new pd.
↳ Timestamp column called 'OUTAGE.RESTORATION'.
end_time = df['OUTAGE.RESTORATION.TIME(Hour:Minute:Second (AM / PM))']
end_date = df['OUTAGE.RESTORATION.DATE(Day of the week, Month Day, Year)']
df["OUTAGE.RESTORATION"] = pd.to_datetime(end_date + " " + end_time)
df[['OUTAGE.RESTORATION', 'OUTAGE.START']]
```

```
[5]:      OUTAGE.RESTORATION      OUTAGE.START
0      2011-07-03 20:00:00 2011-07-01 17:00:00
1      2014-05-11 18:39:00 2014-05-11 18:38:00
2      2010-10-28 22:00:00 2010-10-26 20:00:00
3      2012-06-20 23:00:00 2012-06-19 04:30:00
4      2015-07-19 07:00:00 2015-07-18 02:00:00
...
1529 2011-12-06 20:00:00 2011-12-06 08:00:00
1530                               NaT                NaT
1531 2009-08-29 23:53:00 2009-08-29 22:54:00
1532 2009-08-29 14:01:00 2009-08-29 11:00:00
1533                               NaT                NaT
```

[1534 rows x 2 columns]

```
[6]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1534 entries, 0 to 1533
Data columns (total 58 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count
Dtype
---  -
-----
0    OBS                                1534 non-null
float64
1    YEAR                                1534 non-null
int64
2    MONTH                              1525 non-null
float64
3    U.S._STATE                          1534 non-null
```

object		
4	POSTAL.CODE	1534 non-null
object		
5	NERC.REGION	1534 non-null
object		
6	CLIMATE.REGION	1528 non-null
object		
7	ANOMALY.LEVEL(numeric)	1525 non-null
object		
8	CLIMATE.CATEGORY	1525 non-null
object		
9	OUTAGE.START.DATE(Day of the week, Month Day, Year)	1525 non-null
object		
10	OUTAGE.START.TIME(Hour:Minute:Second (AM / PM))	1525 non-null
object		
11	OUTAGE.RESTORATION.DATE(Day of the week, Month Day, Year)	1476 non-null
object		
12	OUTAGE.RESTORATION.TIME(Hour:Minute:Second (AM / PM))	1476 non-null
object		
13	CAUSE.CATEGORY	1534 non-null
object		
14	CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL	1063 non-null
object		
15	HURRICANE.NAMES	72 non-null
object		
16	OUTAGE.DURATION(mins)	1476 non-null
object		
17	DEMAND.LOSS.MW(Megawatt)	829 non-null
object		
18	CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED	1091 non-null
float64		
19	RES.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)	1512 non-null
object		
20	COM.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)	1512 non-null
object		
21	IND.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)	1512 non-null
object		
22	TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)	1512 non-null
object		
23	RES.SALES(Megawatt-hour)	1512 non-null
object		
24	COM.SALES(Megawatt-hour)	1512 non-null
object		
25	IND.SALES(Megawatt-hour)	1512 non-null
object		
26	TOTAL.SALES(Megawatt-hour)	1512 non-null
object		
27	RES.PERCEN(%)	1512 non-null

object		
28	COM.PERCEN(%)	1512 non-null
object		
29	IND.PERCEN(%)	1512 non-null
object		
30	RES.CUSTOMERS	1534 non-null
float64		
31	COM.CUSTOMERS	1534 non-null
float64		
32	IND.CUSTOMERS	1534 non-null
float64		
33	TOTAL.CUSTOMERS	1534 non-null
float64		
34	RES.CUST.PCT(%)	1534 non-null
object		
35	COM.CUST.PCT(%)	1534 non-null
object		
36	IND.CUST.PCT(%)	1534 non-null
object		
37	PC.REALGSP.STATE(USD)	1534 non-null
object		
38	PC.REALGSP.USA(USD)	1534 non-null
object		
39	PC.REALGSP.REL(fraction)	1534 non-null
object		
40	PC.REALGSP.CHANGE(%)	1534 non-null
object		
41	UTIL.REALGSP(USD)	1534 non-null
object		
42	TOTAL.REALGSP(USD)	1534 non-null
object		
43	UTIL.CONTRI(%)	1534 non-null
object		
44	PI.UTIL.OFUSA(%)	1534 non-null
object		
45	POPULATION	1534 non-null
float64		
46	POPPCT_URBAN(%)	1534 non-null
object		
47	POPPCT_UC(%)	1534 non-null
object		
48	POPDEN_URBAN(persons per square mile)	1534 non-null
object		
49	POPDEN_UC(persons per square mile)	1524 non-null
object		
50	POPDEN_RURAL(persons per square mile)	1524 non-null
object		
51	AREAPCT_URBAN(%)	1534 non-null


```

object
  52 AREAPCT_UC(%)                                1534 non-null
object
  53 PCT_LAND(%)                                  1534 non-null
object
  54 PCT_WATER_TOT(%)                             1534 non-null
object
  55 PCT_WATER_INLAND(%)                          1534 non-null
object
  56 OUTAGE.START                                1525 non-null
datetime64[ns]
  57 OUTAGE.RESTORATION                          1476 non-null
datetime64[ns]
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(8), int64(1), object(47)
memory usage: 695.2+ KB

```

We should then convert all the columns into proper data types

```

[7]: df['ANOMALY.LEVEL'] = df['ANOMALY.LEVEL(numeric)'].astype(float)
df = df.drop(columns=['ANOMALY.LEVEL(numeric)', 'OUTAGE.START.DATE(Day of the
    week, Month Day, Year)',
    'OUTAGE.START.TIME(Hour:Minute:Second (AM / PM))',
    'OUTAGE.RESTORATION.DATE(Day of the week, Month Day,
    Year)',
    'OUTAGE.RESTORATION.TIME(Hour:Minute:Second (AM / PM))'],
    axis=1)

```

```

[8]: columns_to_convert = {'OUTAGE.DURATION(mins)': float, 'DEMAND.LOSS.
    MW(Megawatt)': float,
    'RES.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)': float, 'COM.
    PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)': float,
    'COM.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)':float, 'IND.PRICE(cents
    / kilowatt-hour)': float,
    'TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)':float, 'RES.
    SALES(Megawatt-hour)': float,
    'COM.SALES(Megawatt-hour)':float, 'IND.
    SALES(Megawatt-hour)':float, 'TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)':float,
    'RES.PERCEN(%)':float, 'COM.PERCEN(%)':float, 'IND.
    PERCEN(%)':float, 'RES.CUST.PCT(%)':float,
    'COM.CUST.PCT(%)':float, 'IND.CUST.PCT(%)':float, 'PC.
    REALGSP.STATE(USD)':float, 'PC.REALGSP.USA(USD)':float,
    'PC.REALGSP.REL(fraction)':float, 'PC.REALGSP.CHANGE(%)':
    float, 'UTIL.REALGSP(USD)':float, 'TOTAL.REALGSP(USD)':float,
    'UTIL.CONTRI(%)':float, 'PI.UTIL.OFUSA(%)':float,
    'POPPCT_URBAN(%)':float, 'POPPCT_UC(%)':float,
    'POPDEN_URBAN(persons per square mile)':float,
    'POPDEN_UC(persons per square mile)':float,

```

```

        'POPDEN_RURAL(persons per square mile)':float,
        ↪ 'AREAPCT_URBAN(%)':float, 'AREAPCT_UC(%)':float,
        'PCT_LAND(%)':float, 'PCT_WATER_TOT(%)':float,
        ↪ 'PCT_WATER_INLAND(%)':float, 'TOTAL.SALES(Megawatt-hour)':float}

```

```

[9]: df = df.astype(columns_to_convert)
df

```

```

[9]:
      OBS  YEAR  MONTH  U.S._STATE  POSTAL.CODE  NERC.REGION  \
0      1.0  2011    7.0    Minnesota          MN          MRO
1      2.0  2014    5.0    Minnesota          MN          MRO
2      3.0  2010   10.0    Minnesota          MN          MRO
3      4.0  2012    6.0    Minnesota          MN          MRO
4      5.0  2015    7.0    Minnesota          MN          MRO
...
1529  1530.0  2011   12.0  North Dakota          ND          MRO
1530  1531.0  2006   NaN  North Dakota          ND          MRO
1531  1532.0  2009    8.0  South Dakota          SD          RFC
1532  1533.0  2009    8.0  South Dakota          SD          MRO
1533  1534.0  2000   NaN      Alaska          AK          ASCC

      CLIMATE.REGION  CLIMATE.CATEGORY  CAUSE.CATEGORY  \
0  East North Central      normal      severe weather
1  East North Central      normal  intentional attack
2  East North Central      cold      severe weather
3  East North Central      normal      severe weather
4  East North Central      warm      severe weather
...
1529  West North Central      cold      public appeal
1530  West North Central      NaN  fuel supply emergency
1531  West North Central      warm      islanding
1532  West North Central      warm      islanding
1533      NaN      NaN      equipment failure

      CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL  ...  POPDEN_UC(persons per square mile)  \
0      NaN  ...      1700.5
1      vandalism  ...      1700.5
2      heavy wind  ...      1700.5
3      thunderstorm  ...      1700.5
4      NaN  ...      1700.5
...
1529      NaN  ...      1868.2
1530      Coal  ...      1868.2
1531      NaN  ...      1905.4
1532      NaN  ...      1905.4
1533      failure  ...      1276.0

```

	POPDEN_RURAL(persons per square mile)	AREAPCT_URBAN(%)	AREAPCT_UC(%)	\
0	18.2	2.14	0.60	
1	18.2	2.14	0.60	
2	18.2	2.14	0.60	
3	18.2	2.14	0.60	
4	18.2	2.14	0.60	
...	
1529	3.9	0.27	0.10	
1530	3.9	0.27	0.10	
1531	4.7	0.30	0.15	
1532	4.7	0.30	0.15	
1533	0.4	0.05	0.02	

	PCT_LAND(%)	PCT_WATER_TOT(%)	PCT_WATER_INLAND(%)	OUTAGE.START	\
0	91.592666	8.407334	5.478743	2011-07-01 17:00:00	
1	91.592666	8.407334	5.478743	2014-05-11 18:38:00	
2	91.592666	8.407334	5.478743	2010-10-26 20:00:00	
3	91.592666	8.407334	5.478743	2012-06-19 04:30:00	
4	91.592666	8.407334	5.478743	2015-07-18 02:00:00	
...	
1529	97.599649	2.401765	2.401765	2011-12-06 08:00:00	
1530	97.599649	2.401765	2.401765	NaT	
1531	98.307744	1.692256	1.692256	2009-08-29 22:54:00	
1532	98.307744	1.692256	1.692256	2009-08-29 11:00:00	
1533	85.761154	14.238846	2.901182	NaT	

	OUTAGE.RESTORATION	ANOMALY.LEVEL
0	2011-07-03 20:00:00	-0.3
1	2014-05-11 18:39:00	-0.1
2	2010-10-28 22:00:00	-1.5
3	2012-06-20 23:00:00	-0.1
4	2015-07-19 07:00:00	1.2
...
1529	2011-12-06 20:00:00	-0.9
1530	NaT	NaN
1531	2009-08-29 23:53:00	0.5
1532	2009-08-29 14:01:00	0.5
1533	NaT	NaN

[1534 rows x 54 columns]

```
[10]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1534 entries, 0 to 1533
Data columns (total 54 columns):
#   Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype

```

0	OBS	1534 non-null	float64
1	YEAR	1534 non-null	int64
2	MONTH	1525 non-null	float64
3	U.S._STATE	1534 non-null	object
4	POSTAL.CODE	1534 non-null	object
5	NERC.REGION	1534 non-null	object
6	CLIMATE.REGION	1528 non-null	object
7	CLIMATE.CATEGORY	1525 non-null	object
8	CAUSE.CATEGORY	1534 non-null	object
9	CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL	1063 non-null	object
10	HURRICANE.NAMES	72 non-null	object
11	OUTAGE.DURATION(mins)	1476 non-null	float64
12	DEMAND.LOSS.MW(Megawatt)	829 non-null	float64
13	CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED	1091 non-null	float64
14	RES.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)	1512 non-null	float64
15	COM.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)	1512 non-null	float64
16	IND.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)	1512 non-null	float64
17	TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)	1512 non-null	float64
18	RES.SALES(Megawatt-hour)	1512 non-null	float64
19	COM.SALES(Megawatt-hour)	1512 non-null	float64
20	IND.SALES(Megawatt-hour)	1512 non-null	float64
21	TOTAL.SALES(Megawatt-hour)	1512 non-null	float64
22	RES.PERCEN(%)	1512 non-null	float64
23	COM.PERCEN(%)	1512 non-null	float64
24	IND.PERCEN(%)	1512 non-null	float64
25	RES.CUSTOMERS	1534 non-null	float64
26	COM.CUSTOMERS	1534 non-null	float64
27	IND.CUSTOMERS	1534 non-null	float64
28	TOTAL.CUSTOMERS	1534 non-null	float64
29	RES.CUST.PCT(%)	1534 non-null	float64
30	COM.CUST.PCT(%)	1534 non-null	float64
31	IND.CUST.PCT(%)	1534 non-null	float64
32	PC.REALGSP.STATE(USD)	1534 non-null	float64
33	PC.REALGSP.USA(USD)	1534 non-null	float64
34	PC.REALGSP.REL(fraction)	1534 non-null	float64
35	PC.REALGSP.CHANGE(%)	1534 non-null	float64
36	UTIL.REALGSP(USD)	1534 non-null	float64
37	TOTAL.REALGSP(USD)	1534 non-null	float64
38	UTIL.CONTRI(%)	1534 non-null	float64
39	PI.UTIL.OFUSA(%)	1534 non-null	float64
40	POPULATION	1534 non-null	float64
41	POPPCT_URBAN(%)	1534 non-null	float64
42	POPPCT_UC(%)	1534 non-null	float64
43	POPDEN_URBAN(persons per square mile)	1534 non-null	float64
44	POPDEN_UC(persons per square mile)	1524 non-null	float64
45	POPDEN_RURAL(persons per square mile)	1524 non-null	float64
46	AREAPCT_URBAN(%)	1534 non-null	float64

```

47  AREAPCT_UC(%)                1534 non-null    float64
48  PCT_LAND(%)                  1534 non-null    float64
49  PCT_WATER_TOT(%)             1534 non-null    float64
50  PCT_WATER_INLAND(%)          1534 non-null    float64
51  OUTAGE.START                  1525 non-null    datetime64[ns]
52  OUTAGE.RESTORATION            1476 non-null    datetime64[ns]
53  ANOMALY.LEVEL                 1525 non-null    float64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(43), int64(1), object(8)
memory usage: 647.3+ KB

```

```
[11]: all_values = df.value_counts()
```

1.4 EDA

1.4.1 Univariate Analysis

We can first find some relationship or patterns within columns

```
[12]: all_states = df['U.S._STATE'].value_counts()
all_states
```

```

[12]: California                210
Texas                          127
Washington                     97
Michigan                       95
New York                       71
Maryland                      58
Pennsylvania                   57
Illinois                      46
Florida                       45
Ohio                          43
Indiana                       43
Utah                           41
Delaware                      41
North Carolina                 40
Louisiana                     40
Virginia                      37
New Jersey                    35
Tennessee                     34
Arizona                       28
Oregon                        26
Arkansas                      25
Oklahoma                      24
Wisconsin                     20
Maine                         19
Massachusetts                  18
Connecticut                   18
Georgia                       17

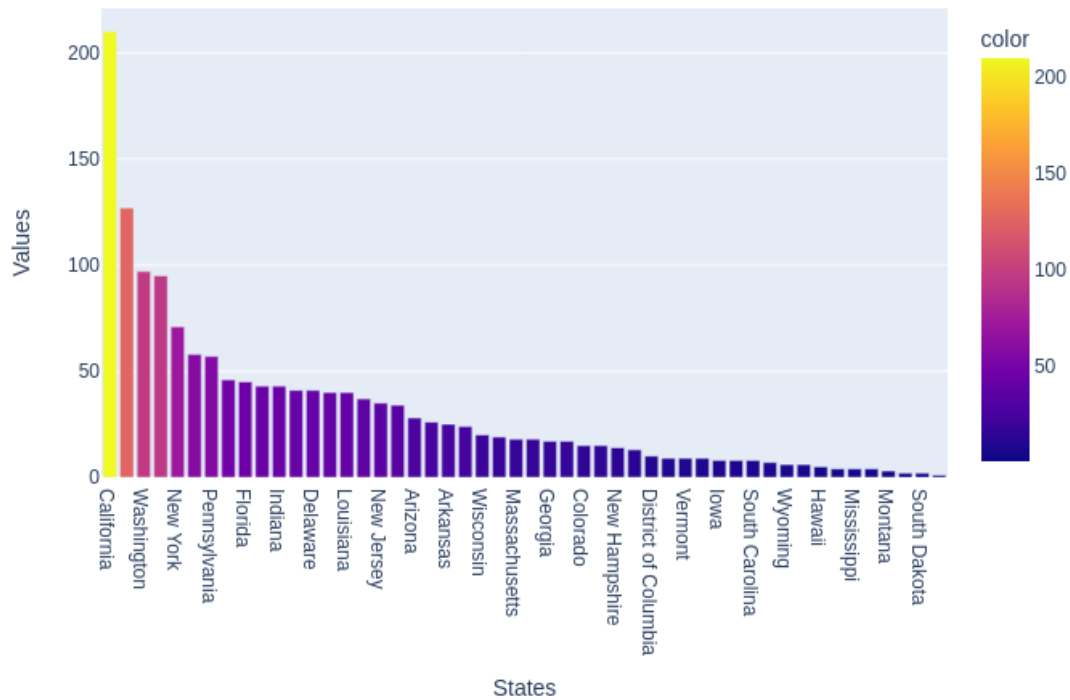
```

Missouri	17
Colorado	15
Minnesota	15
New Hampshire	14
Kentucky	13
District of Columbia	10
Idaho	9
Vermont	9
Kansas	9
Iowa	8
New Mexico	8
South Carolina	8
Nevada	7
Wyoming	6
Alabama	6
Hawaii	5
Nebraska	4
Mississippi	4
West Virginia	4
Montana	3
North Dakota	2
South Dakota	2
Alaska	1

Name: U.S._STATE, dtype: int64

```
[13]: fig = px.bar(all_states, color=all_states.values)
fig.update_layout(title='State Power Outage Count', xaxis_title='States',
↪yaxis_title='Values')
```

State Power Outage Count

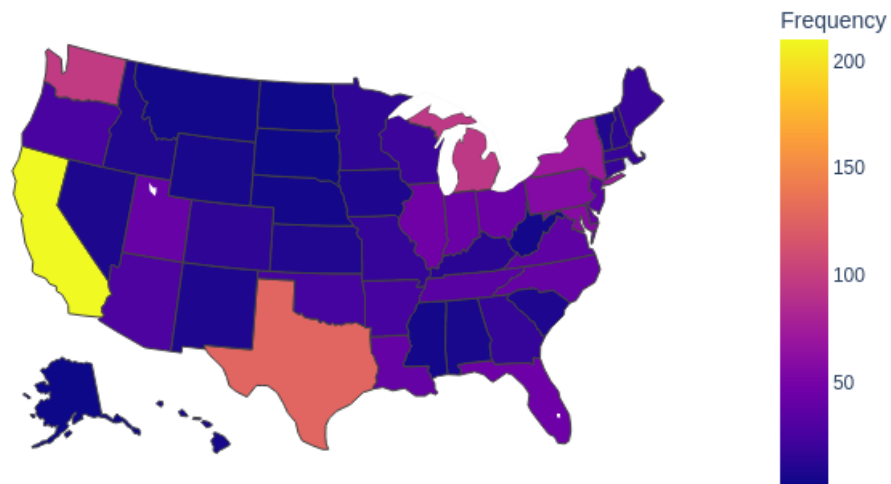


```
[14]: state_counts = df['POSTAL.CODE'].value_counts().reset_index()
state_counts.columns = ['POSTAL.CODE', 'Frequency']

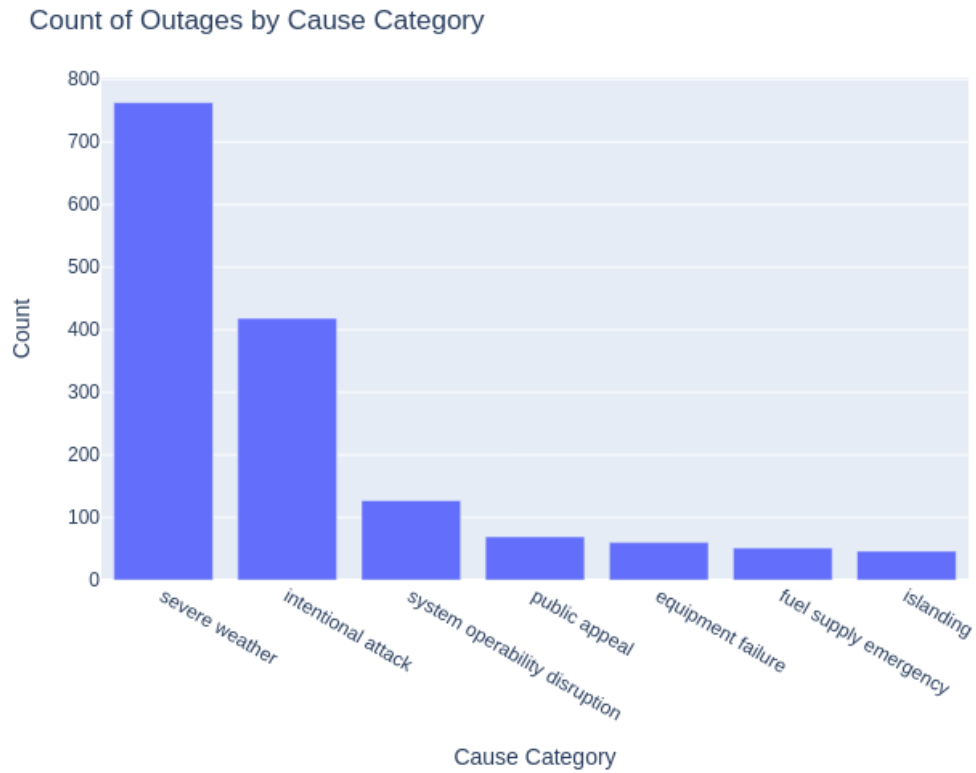
# Create the geospatial graph
fig = px.choropleth(state_counts,
                    locations='POSTAL.CODE',
                    locationmode='USA-states',
                    color='Frequency',
                    scope='usa',
                    labels={'Frequency': 'Frequency'},
                    title='State Frequency Map')

fig.show()
```

State Frequency Map

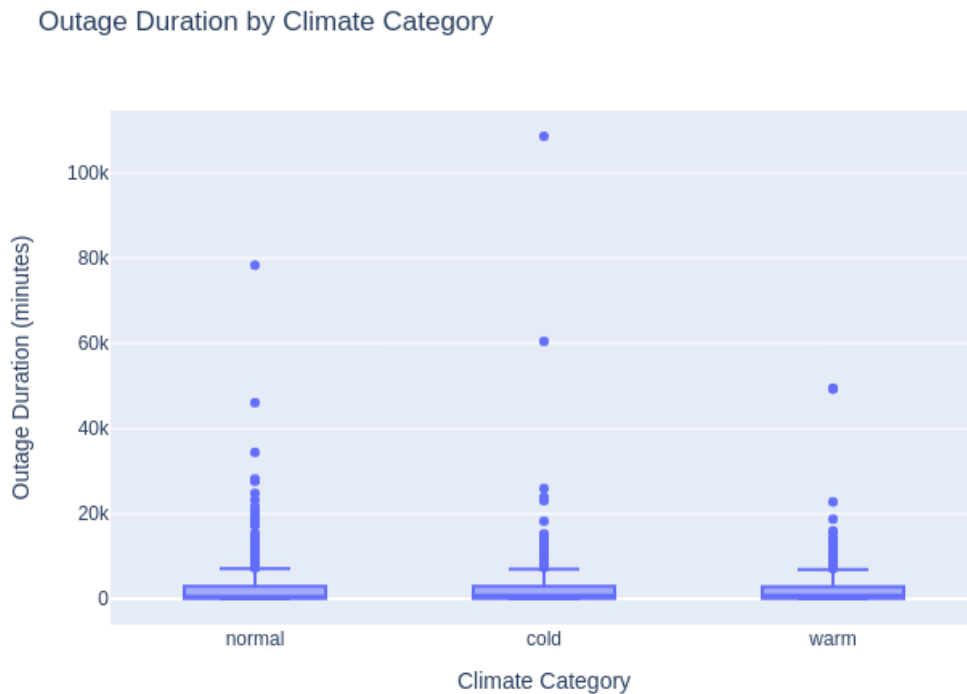


```
[15]: fig = px.bar(df['CAUSE.CATEGORY'].value_counts(), x=df['CAUSE.CATEGORY'].  
    ↪value_counts().index, y=df['CAUSE.CATEGORY'].value_counts().values)  
fig.update_layout(title='Count of Outages by Cause Category',  
    ↪xaxis_title='Cause Category', yaxis_title='Count')  
fig.show()
```

1.4.2 Bivariate Analysis

```
[16]: fig = px.box(df, x='CLIMATE.CATEGORY', y='OUTAGE.DURATION(mins)', title='Outage_  
      ↳Duration by Climate Category')  
fig.update_layout(xaxis_title='Climate Category', yaxis_title='Outage Duration_  
      ↳(minutes)')  
fig.show()
```



The relationship between residential sales and commercial sales, find some pattern when set the color to population

```
[17]: fig = px.scatter(df, x='RES.SALES(Megawatt-hour)', y='COM.
      ↪SALES(Megawatt-hour)', title='Residential vs Commercial Sales',
      ↪trendline='ols',color = 'POPULATION')
fig.update_layout(xaxis_title='Residential Sales (Megawatt-hour)',
      ↪yaxis_title='Commercial Sales (Megawatt-hour)')
fig.show()
```

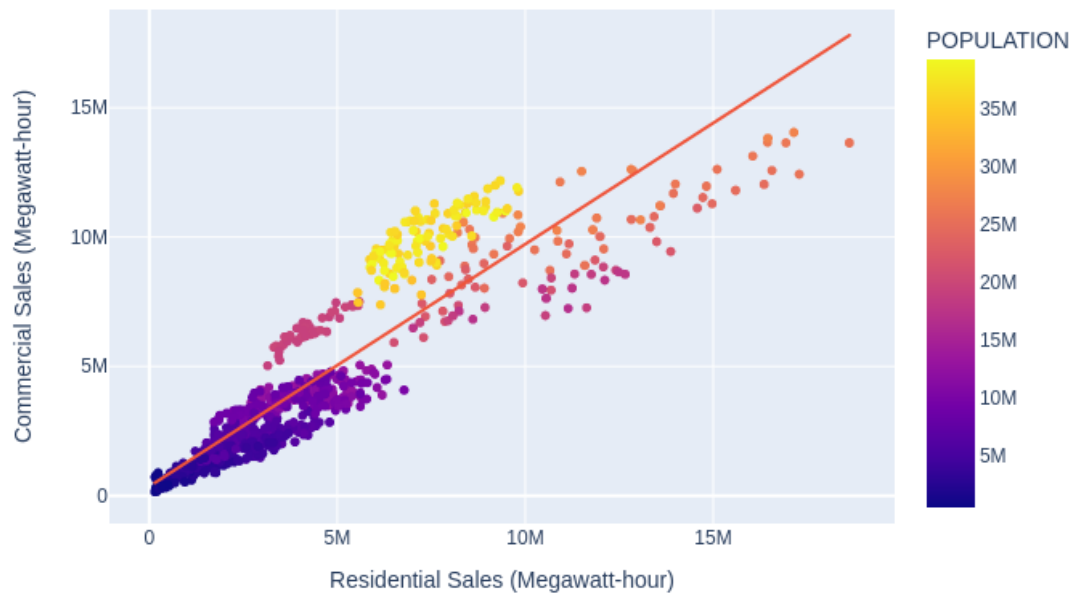
/opt/conda/lib/python3.9/site-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:7:
FutureWarning:

pandas.Int64Index is deprecated and will be removed from pandas in a future version. Use pandas.Index with the appropriate dtype instead.

/opt/conda/lib/python3.9/site-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:7:
FutureWarning:

pandas.Float64Index is deprecated and will be removed from pandas in a future version. Use pandas.Index with the appropriate dtype instead.

Residential vs Commercial Sales



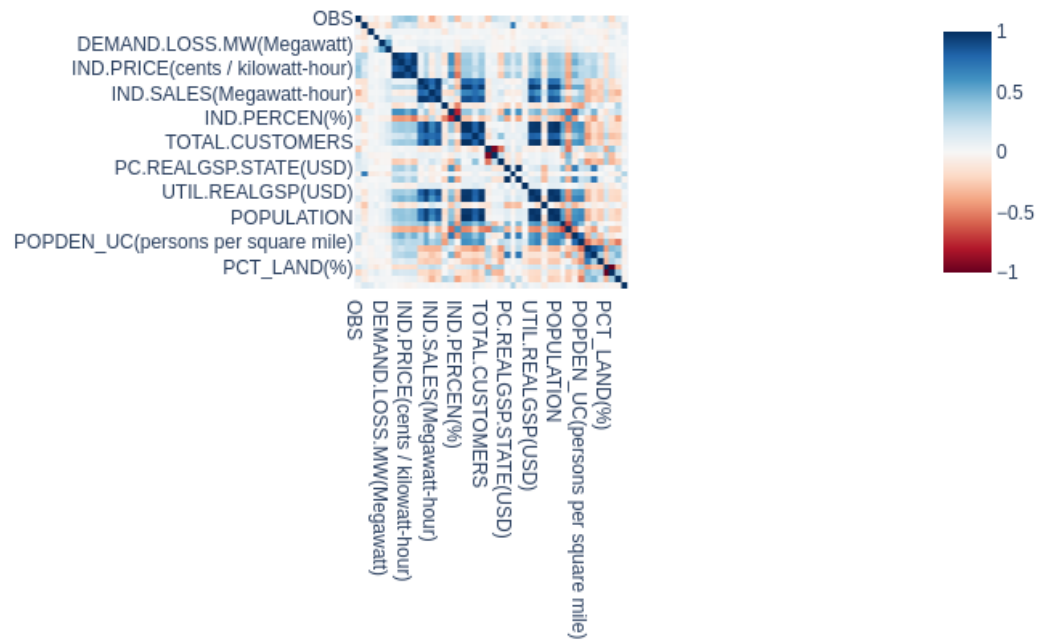
Correlation between each column (Correlation Heatmap)

```
[18]: corr_matrix = df.corr() # Assuming you want to calculate correlations between
    ↪ all numeric columns
fig = px.imshow(corr_matrix, color_continuous_scale='RdBu', title='Correlation
    ↪ Heatmap')
fig.show()
```

/tmp/ipykernel_1540/2406824264.py:1: FutureWarning:

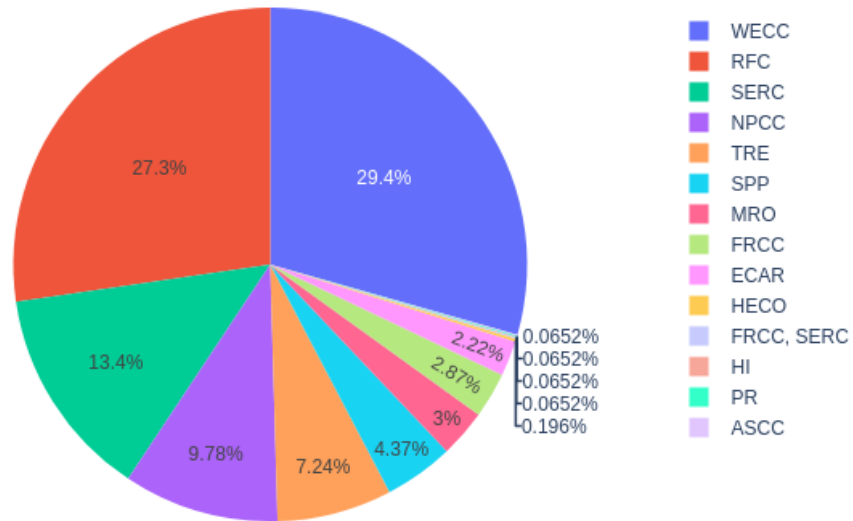
The default value of `numeric_only` in `DataFrame.corr` is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to `False`. Select only valid columns or specify the value of `numeric_only` to silence this warning.

Correlation Heatmap



```
[19]: fig = px.pie(df, names='NERC.REGION', title='NERC Region Distribution')
fig.show()
```

NERC Region Distribution



1.5 Pivoting and Aggregation – Interesting Aggregates

```
[20]: # Calculate the total customers affected per year:
total_customers_affected_per_year = pd.DataFrame(df.groupby('YEAR')['CUSTOMERS.
    ↪AFFECTED'].sum())
total_customers_affected_per_year
```

```
[20]: CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED
YEAR
2000    4270581.0
2001    1431411.0
2002     6382586.0
2003   12463108.0
2004   13592556.0
2005   13552084.0
2006   10152092.0
2007     5973433.0
2008   19964926.0
2009     6813477.0
2010   10108129.0
2011   16438669.0
```

2012	12703973.0
2013	7018398.0
2014	8022197.0
2015	5629211.0
2016	1993908.0

```
[21]: # Determine the average outage duration per U.S. state and cause category:
pivot_table_outage_duration = df.pivot_table(index='U.S._STATE', columns='CAUSE.
CATEGORY', values='OUTAGE.DURATION(mins)', aggfunc='mean', fill_value=0)
pivot_table_outage_duration
```

```
[21]: CAUSE.CATEGORY      equipment failure  fuel supply emergency \
U.S._STATE
Alabama                0.000000                0.00
Arizona                138.500000                0.00
Arkansas               105.000000                0.00
California             524.809524             6154.60
Colorado               0.000000                0.00
Connecticut            0.000000                0.00
Delaware               50.000000                0.00
District of Columbia  159.000000                0.00
Florida               554.500000                0.00
Georgia                0.000000                0.00
Hawaii                0.000000                0.00
Idaho                  0.000000                0.00
Illinois               149.000000             2761.00
Indiana                1.000000             12240.00
Iowa                   0.000000                0.00
Kansas                 0.000000                0.00
Kentucky              652.000000             12570.00
Louisiana             176.333333             28170.00
Maine                  0.000000             1676.00
Maryland               0.000000                0.00
Massachusetts          0.000000             2891.00
Michigan              26435.333333                0.00
Minnesota              0.000000                0.00
Mississippi            0.000000                0.00
Missouri               0.000000                0.00
Montana                0.000000                0.00
Nebraska               0.000000                0.00
Nevada                 0.000000                0.00
New Hampshire          0.000000                0.00
New Jersey             0.000000                0.00
New Mexico             0.000000              76.00
New York               247.000000             16687.25
North Carolina         0.000000                0.00
North Dakota           0.000000                0.00
```

Ohio	0.000000	0.00
Oklahoma	0.000000	0.00
Oregon	200.000000	0.00
Pennsylvania	376.000000	0.00
South Carolina	0.000000	0.00
South Dakota	0.000000	0.00
Tennessee	404.000000	0.00
Texas	405.600000	13920.00
Utah	15.000000	0.00
Vermont	0.000000	0.00
Virginia	0.000000	0.00
Washington	1204.000000	1.00
West Virginia	0.000000	0.00
Wisconsin	0.000000	33971.25
Wyoming	61.000000	0.00

CAUSE.CATEGORY	intentional attack	islanding	public appeal	\
U.S._STATE				
Alabama	77.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Arizona	639.600000	0.000000	0.000000	
Arkansas	547.833333	3.000000	1063.714286	
California	946.458333	214.857143	2028.111111	
Colorado	117.000000	2.000000	0.000000	
Connecticut	49.125000	0.000000	0.000000	
Delaware	38.918919	0.000000	0.000000	
District of Columbia	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Florida	50.000000	0.000000	4320.000000	
Georgia	108.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Hawaii	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Idaho	307.500000	0.000000	1548.000000	
Illinois	1450.000000	0.000000	120.000000	
Indiana	421.875000	125.333333	0.000000	
Iowa	5657.800000	0.000000	0.000000	
Kansas	561.000000	0.000000	913.000000	
Kentucky	108.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Louisiana	0.000000	0.000000	1359.214286	
Maine	82.666667	881.000000	0.000000	
Maryland	225.320000	0.000000	0.000000	
Massachusetts	384.250000	0.000000	0.000000	
Michigan	3635.250000	1.000000	1078.000000	
Minnesota	369.500000	0.000000	0.000000	
Mississippi	12.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Missouri	408.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Montana	93.000000	34.500000	0.000000	
Nebraska	0.000000	0.000000	159.000000	
Nevada	553.285714	0.000000	0.000000	
New Hampshire	60.000000	0.000000	0.000000	

New Jersey	91.125000	0.000000	0.000000
New Mexico	174.500000	0.000000	0.000000
New York	309.083333	0.000000	2655.000000
North Carolina	1063.750000	0.000000	0.000000
North Dakota	0.000000	0.000000	720.000000
Ohio	327.285714	0.000000	0.000000
Oklahoma	75.666667	984.000000	704.000000
Oregon	394.105263	0.000000	0.000000
Pennsylvania	1526.833333	0.000000	0.000000
South Carolina	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
South Dakota	0.000000	120.000000	0.000000
Tennessee	171.000000	0.000000	2700.000000
Texas	298.769231	0.000000	1140.411765
Utah	142.285714	0.000000	2275.000000
Vermont	35.444444	0.000000	0.000000
Virginia	2.000000	0.000000	683.500000
Washington	371.870968	73.333333	248.000000
West Virginia	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Wisconsin	459.000000	0.000000	388.000000
Wyoming	0.333333	32.000000	0.000000

CAUSE.CATEGORY	severe weather	system operability	disruption
U.S._STATE			
Alabama	1421.750000		0.000000
Arizona	25726.500000		384.500000
Arkansas	2701.800000		0.000000
California	2928.373134		363.666667
Colorado	2727.250000		279.750000
Connecticut	2262.600000		0.000000
Delaware	2153.500000		0.000000
District of Columbia	4764.111111		0.000000
Florida	6420.192308		205.700000
Georgia	1422.750000		0.000000
Hawaii	997.500000		237.000000
Idaho	0.000000		179.666667
Illinois	1650.700000		0.000000
Indiana	4523.291667		4671.600000
Iowa	3353.666667		0.000000
Kansas	9346.000000		0.000000
Kentucky	4480.111111		0.000000
Louisiana	7186.928571		1144.666667
Maine	1669.400000		0.000000
Maryland	4006.937500		304.000000
Massachusetts	1556.571429		67.000000
Michigan	4831.650602		2610.000000
Minnesota	3585.545455		0.000000
Mississippi	0.000000		300.000000

Missouri	4483.818182	65.000000
Montana	0.000000	0.000000
Nebraska	3221.333333	0.000000
Nevada	0.000000	0.000000
New Hampshire	1597.500000	0.000000
New Jersey	6372.863636	748.500000
New Mexico	0.000000	0.000000
New York	6034.575758	1176.571429
North Carolina	1738.933333	82.200000
North Dakota	0.000000	0.000000
Ohio	4322.269231	1744.500000
Oklahoma	4206.466667	0.000000
Oregon	2295.800000	0.000000
Pennsylvania	4314.000000	329.000000
South Carolina	3135.000000	0.000000
South Dakota	0.000000	0.000000
Tennessee	1386.350000	20.000000
Texas	3854.890625	810.800000
Utah	957.000000	537.500000
Vermont	0.000000	0.000000
Virginia	1132.281250	241.000000
Washington	5473.550000	25.000000
West Virginia	9305.000000	0.000000
Wisconsin	1527.428571	0.000000
Wyoming	106.000000	0.000000

```
[22]: # Determine the outage frequency per U.S. state and cause category:
pivot_table_outage_frequency = df.pivot_table(index='U.S._STATE',
        ↪columns='CAUSE.CATEGORY', values='OUTAGE.DURATION(mins)', aggfunc='count',
        ↪fill_value=0)
pivot_table_outage_frequency
```

```
[22]: CAUSE.CATEGORY      equipment failure  fuel supply emergency \
U.S._STATE
Alabama                0                0
Alaska                 0                0
Arizona                4                0
Arkansas               1                0
California             21             10
Colorado               0                0
Connecticut            0                0
Delaware               1                0
District of Columbia  1                0
Florida                4                0
Georgia                0                0
Hawaii                 0                0
Idaho                  0                0
```

Illinois	1	1
Indiana	1	1
Iowa	0	0
Kansas	0	0
Kentucky	1	2
Louisiana	3	1
Maine	0	1
Maryland	0	0
Massachusetts	0	1
Michigan	3	0
Minnesota	0	0
Mississippi	0	0
Missouri	0	0
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	0	0
Nevada	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0
New Jersey	0	0
New Mexico	0	1
New York	2	12
North Carolina	0	0
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0
Oregon	1	0
Pennsylvania	1	0
South Carolina	0	0
South Dakota	0	0
Tennessee	2	0
Texas	5	3
Utah	1	0
Vermont	0	0
Virginia	0	0
Washington	1	1
West Virginia	0	0
Wisconsin	0	4
Wyoming	1	0

CAUSE.CATEGORY	intentional attack	islanding	public appeal	\
U.S._STATE				
Alabama	1	0	0	
Alaska	0	0	0	
Arizona	15	0	0	
Arkansas	6	1	7	
California	24	28	9	
Colorado	5	1	0	
Connecticut	8	0	0	

Delaware	37	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0
Florida	2	0	3
Georgia	1	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	4	0	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Indiana	8	3	0
Iowa	5	0	0
Kansas	3	0	1
Kentucky	1	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	14
Maine	6	1	0
Maryland	25	0	0
Massachusetts	8	0	0
Michigan	4	1	1
Minnesota	4	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	0
Missouri	3	0	0
Montana	1	2	0
Nebraska	0	0	1
Nevada	7	0	0
New Hampshire	12	0	0
New Jersey	8	0	0
New Mexico	6	0	0
New York	12	0	4
North Carolina	4	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	1
Ohio	14	0	0
Oklahoma	3	1	3
Oregon	19	0	0
Pennsylvania	6	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	2	0
Tennessee	6	0	1
Texas	13	0	17
Utah	35	0	1
Vermont	9	0	0
Virginia	1	0	2
Washington	62	3	1
West Virginia	1	0	0
Wisconsin	7	0	1
Wyoming	3	1	0
CAUSE.CATEGORY	severe weather	system operability	disruption
U.S._STATE			
Alabama	4		0

Alaska	0	0
Arizona	4	2
Arkansas	10	0
California	67	39
Colorado	4	4
Connecticut	10	0
Delaware	2	0
District of Columbia	9	0
Florida	26	10
Georgia	16	0
Hawaii	4	1
Idaho	0	3
Illinois	40	0
Indiana	24	5
Iowa	3	0
Kansas	3	0
Kentucky	9	0
Louisiana	14	6
Maine	10	0
Maryland	32	1
Massachusetts	7	2
Michigan	83	3
Minnesota	11	0
Mississippi	0	1
Missouri	11	1
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	3	0
Nevada	0	0
New Hampshire	2	0
New Jersey	22	2
New Mexico	0	1
New York	33	7
North Carolina	30	5
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	26	2
Oklahoma	15	0
Oregon	5	0
Pennsylvania	48	2
South Carolina	8	0
South Dakota	0	0
Tennessee	20	2
Texas	64	20
Utah	2	2
Vermont	0	0
Virginia	32	1
Washington	20	1
West Virginia	3	0

Wisconsin	7	0
Wyoming	1	0

```
[23]: # Find the maximum customers affected per climate region and year:
pivot_table_customers_affected = df.pivot_table(index='CLIMATE.REGION',
↪columns='YEAR', values='CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED', aggfunc='max', fill_value=0)
pivot_table_customers_affected
```

```
[23]: YEAR          2000    2001    2002    2003    2004    2005  \
CLIMATE.REGION
Central          239567         0    95000  1203000   281000   246990
East North Central      0         0  190000  2100000   250000   300000
Northeast            0  130000   224912  3125350   380000   143000
Northwest            0         0         0   200000   187000         0
South          2000000  114000  1881134   192000   500000  1100000
Southeast          160000  600000   130000   340000  2775093  3241437
Southwest          500000         0         0    90000   30000         0
West              32000  430984  1500000   241000   505000  1667316
West North Central      0         0         0         0  120212         0

YEAR          2006    2007    2008    2009    2010    2011  \
CLIMATE.REGION
Central          471932  629590   653000   383000   400000   500000
East North Central  315000  215000   358000   137000   285000   197166
Northeast          492955  300000   249408   132000   360000   760113
Northwest          700000  160000     8000    93300   123535     9000
South          489478   300000  2504366   800000   500000  1069730
Southeast          126000  107000   584384   217000   145157   285465
Southwest           65000         0    74031  140000    31000   204000
West          1271893  671189  2606931  859554  1700000   165000
West North Central   15000         0  126000   35500         0    34500

YEAR          2012    2013    2014    2015    2016
CLIMATE.REGION
Central          346000  283451   420000  115000         0
East North Central  140000  400000   164000  250000  160895
Northeast          850000   75000   715000  263000   56645
Northwest          426000  105000         0  500000   56000
South          262000   881000    57200  454000  415103
Southeast          880000  283000   677858  186035  203345
Southwest           30379   35230         0    5763   85179
West          125000   148000  1400000   80000  110000
West North Central      0         0         0         0         0
```

```
[24]: # Determine the average anomaly level per climate category and cause category
↪detail:
```

```

pivot_table_anomaly_level = df.pivot_table(index='CLIMATE.CATEGORY',
↪columns='CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL',
                                values='ANOMALY.LEVEL',
↪aggfunc='mean', fill_value=0)
pivot_table_anomaly_level

```

```

[24]: CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL  Coal  Hydro  Natural Gas  100 MW loadshed  \
CLIMATE.CATEGORY
cold                        -0.5    0.0              -0.6              0.0
normal                    -0.2   -0.4              -0.3             -0.2
warm                      0.0    0.0              0.0              0.0

CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL      Coal  HVSubstation interruption  Hydro  \
CLIMATE.CATEGORY
cold                    -8.250000e-01              0.0 -1.200
normal                  9.251859e-18              -0.1  0.025
warm                   0.000000e+00              0.0  0.000

CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL  Petroleum  breaker trip  cables  ...  \
CLIMATE.CATEGORY
cold                   0.0      -0.500000    0.0  ...
normal                -0.4      0.066667    0.3  ...
warm                  0.0      0.000000    0.0  ...

CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL  transmission trip  uncontrolled loss  vandalism  \
CLIMATE.CATEGORY
cold                   -0.85              -0.500000  -0.747059
normal                 -0.25              -0.275000  -0.215730
warm                   0.00              1.144444   1.189474

CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL  voltage reduction  wildfire  wind  wind storm  \
CLIMATE.CATEGORY
cold                   0.0 -0.836364  0.00      0.0
normal                 -0.3 -0.100000  -0.20     -0.3
warm                   0.0  0.620000  0.55      0.0

CAUSE.CATEGORY.DETAIL  wind/rain  winter  winter storm
CLIMATE.CATEGORY
cold                  -1.500000 -0.527778   -0.963636
normal                0.066667 -0.400000    0.020000
warm                  0.825000  0.525000    0.958065

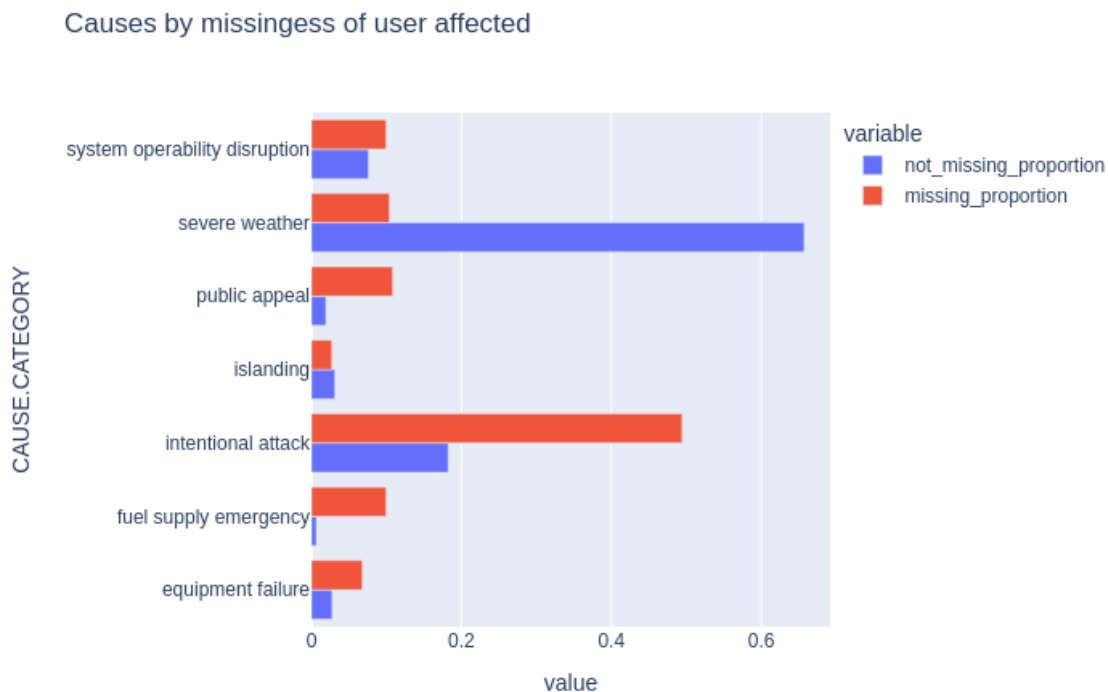
```

[3 rows x 51 columns]

1.6 Assessment of Missingness

1.6.1 NMAR Analysis & Missingness Dependency

```
[25]: # Does missingness of customers affected depend on the cause category?
df['CAUSE.CATEGORY']
df.groupby('CAUSE.CATEGORY').count()
df_ca_missing = df[df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()]
df_ca_not_missing = df[~df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()]
missing_count = df_ca_missing.groupby('CAUSE.CATEGORY').count()['YEAR']
missing_proportion = pd.Series(np.array(missing_count)/((np.
    ↪array(missing_count)).sum()), index=missing_count.index)
not_missing_count = df_ca_not_missing.groupby('CAUSE.CATEGORY').count()['YEAR']
not_missing_proportion = pd.Series(np.array(not_missing_count)/((np.
    ↪array(not_missing_count)).sum()), index=not_missing_count.index)
observed_tvd_statistic = abs(not_missing_proportion - missing_proportion).sum()
observed_dataframe = pd.concat([not_missing_proportion, missing_proportion],
    ↪axis=1, keys=['not_missing_proportion', 'missing_proportion'])
observed_dataframe.plot(kind='barh', title='Causes by missingness of user
    ↪affected', barmode='group')
```

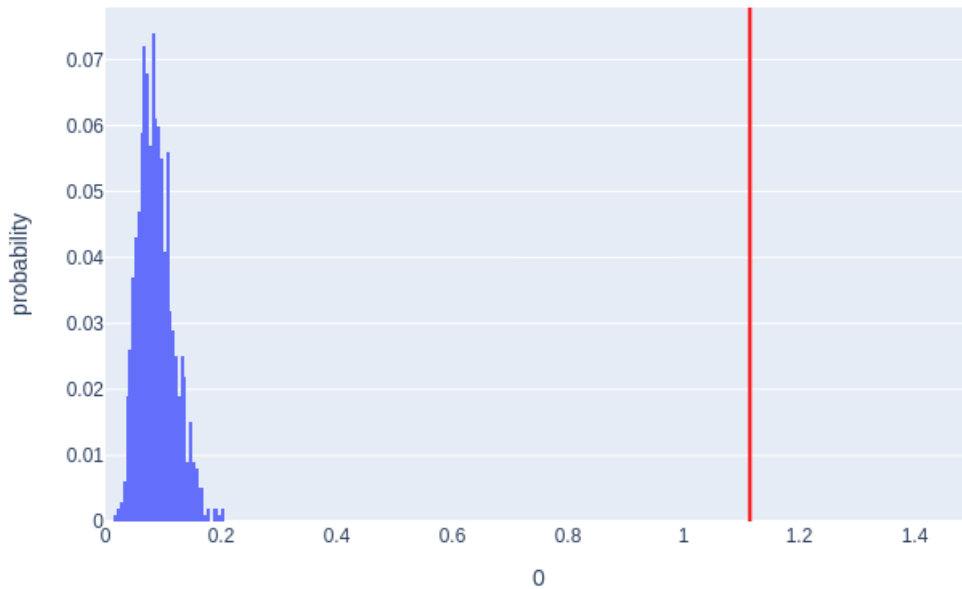


```

[26]: def cause_one_permutation(df):
    df = df.copy()
    df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'] = np.random.permutation(df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'])
    df['CAUSE.CATEGORY']
    df.groupby('CAUSE.CATEGORY').count()
    df_ca_missing = df[df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()]
    df_ca_not_missing = df[~df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()]
    missing_count = df_ca_missing.groupby('CAUSE.CATEGORY').count()['YEAR']
    missing_proportion = pd.Series(np.array(missing_count)/((np.
↪array(missing_count)).sum()), index=missing_count.index)
    not_missing_count = df_ca_not_missing.groupby('CAUSE.CATEGORY').
↪count()['YEAR']
    not_missing_proportion = pd.Series(np.array(not_missing_count)/((np.
↪array(not_missing_count)).sum()), index=not_missing_count.index)
    observed_tvd_statistic = abs(not_missing_proportion - missing_proportion).
↪sum()
    return observed_tvd_statistic
# do permutation 1000 times
result = []
for i in range(1000):
    result.append(cause_one_permutation(df))
fig = px.histogram(pd.DataFrame(result), x=0, nbins=50, histnorm='probability',
                    title='Empirical Distribution of the TVD')
fig.add_vline(x=observed_tvd_statistic, line_color='red')
fig.update_layout(xaxis_range=[0, 1.5])

```


Empirical Distribution of the TVD



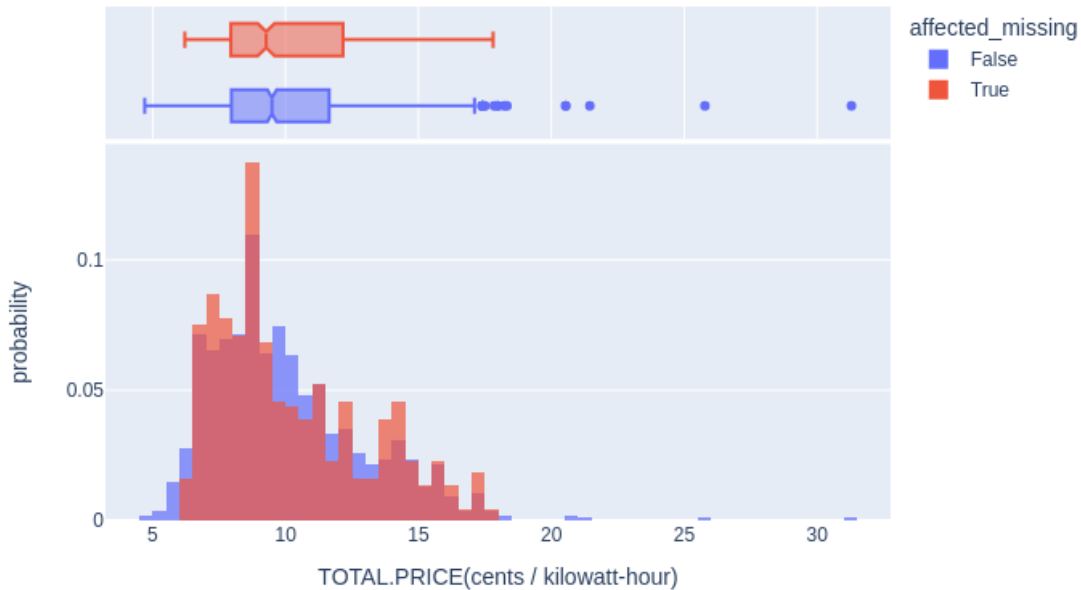
```
[27]: # Does missingness of customers affected depend on the cause category?
from scipy import stats
df['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)']
df.groupby('TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)').count()
df_ca_missing = df[df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()]
df_ca_not_missing = df[~df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()]
missing_distribution = df_ca_missing['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)']
not_missing_distribution = df_ca_not_missing['TOTAL.PRICE(cents /
    ↪kilowatt-hour)']
observed_dataframe = pd.concat([not_missing_distribution,
    ↪missing_distribution], axis=1, keys=['not_missing_proportion',
    ↪'missing_proportion'])
specific_df = df[['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)', 'CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED']].
    ↪copy()
specific_df['affected_missing'] = specific_df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()
per_na = df_ca_missing['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)']
per_va = df_ca_not_missing['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)']
observed_stat2 = stats.ks_2samp(per_na, per_va).statistic
px.histogram(specific_df, x='TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)',
    ↪color='affected_missing', histnorm='probability', marginal='box',
```

```

title="total price by Missingness of Population affected",
barmode='overlay', opacity=0.7)

```

total price by Missingness of Population affected



```

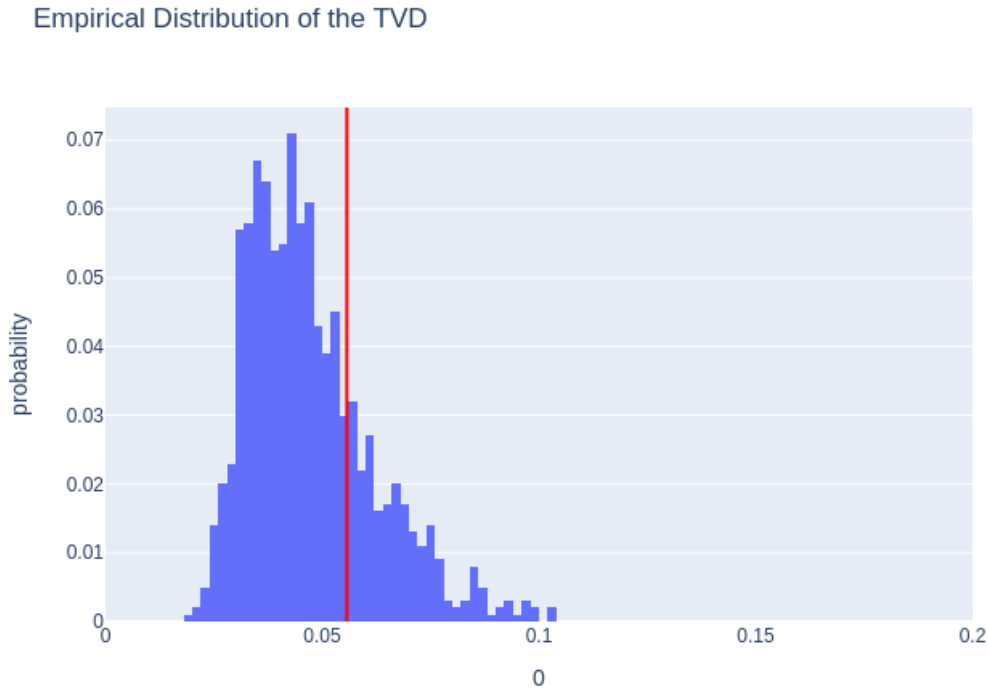
[28]: def cause_one_permutation2(df):
    df = df.copy()
    df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'] = np.random.permutation(df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'])
    df['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)']
    df.groupby('TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)').count()
    df_ca_missing = df[df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()]
    df_ca_not_missing = df[~df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()]
    specific_df = df[['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)', 'CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED']]
    specific_df = specific_df.copy()
    specific_df['affected_missing'] = specific_df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED'].isna()
    per_na = df_ca_missing['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)']
    per_va = df_ca_not_missing['TOTAL.PRICE(cents / kilowatt-hour)']
    observed_stat = stats.ks_2samp(per_na, per_va).statistic
    return observed_stat
result2 = []
for i in range(1000):
    result2.append(cause_one_permutation2(df))
fig2 = px.histogram(pd.DataFrame(result2), x=0, nbins=50,
histnorm='probability',

```

```

        title='Empirical Distribution of the TVD')
fig2.add_vline(x=observed_stat2, line_color='red')
fig2.update_layout(xaxis_range=[0, 0.2])

```



```

[29]: p_value1 = (np.array(result) > observed_tvd_statistic).mean()
      p_value2 = (np.array(result2) > observed_stat2).mean()
      observed_tvd_statistic

```

```

[29]: 1.1148675909814136

```

1.7 Hypothesis Testing

```

[30]: west_duration = df[df['CLIMATE.REGION']=='West']['OUTAGE.DURATION(mins)']
      overall_duration = df['OUTAGE.DURATION(mins)']
      print('observed:', 'overall_duration', overall_duration.mean(),
            ↪ 'west_duration', west_duration.mean())

      duration_simulation_result = []
      for i in range(10000):
          each_duration_simulation = pd.Series(np.random.choice(overall_duration,
            ↪ size=len(west_duration), replace=False)).mean()

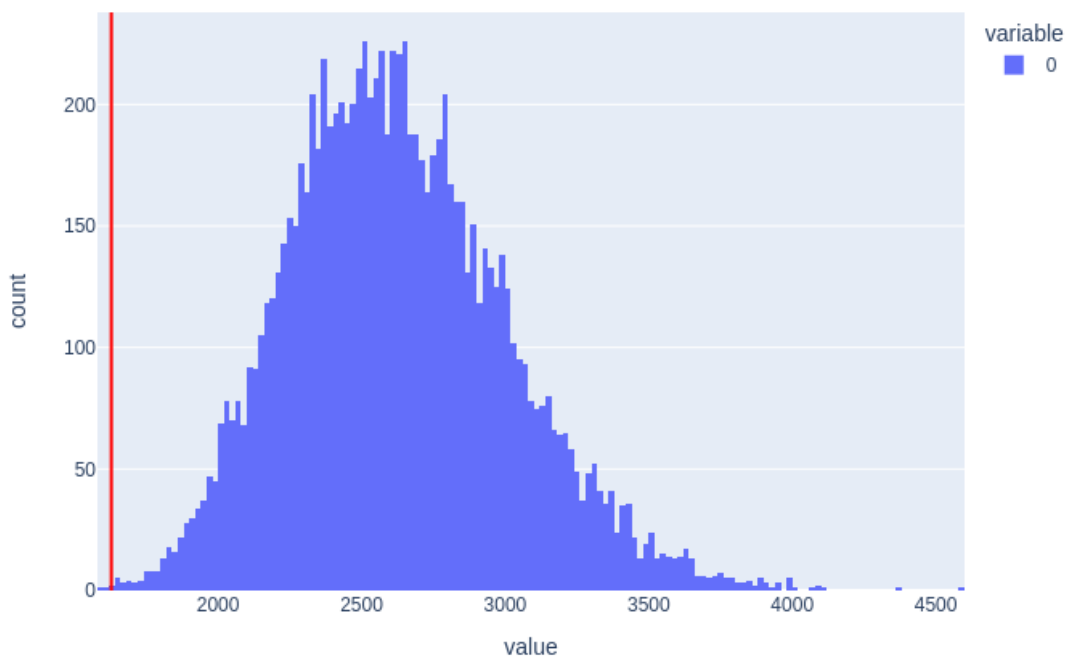
```

```

    duration_simulation_result.append(each_duration_simulation)
p_val_hypo_1 = (np.array(duration_simulation_result) < west_duration.mean()).
    ↪mean()
print('p value for the duration hypothesis test = ', p_val_hypo_1)
fig_hyp1 = px.histogram(duration_simulation_result)
fig_hyp1.add_vline(west_duration.mean(), line_color='red')

```

observed: overall_duration 2625.39837398374 west_duration 1628.331707317073
p value for the duration hypothesis test = 0.0003



1.8 Hypothesis test: people affected

```

[31]: west_affected = df[df['CLIMATE.REGION']=='West']['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED']
overall_affected = df['CUSTOMERS.AFFECTED']
print('observed:', 'overall_affected: ', overall_affected.mean(), 'west_affected:
    ↪ ', west_affected.mean())

affected_simulation_result = []
for i in range(10000):
    each_affected_simulation = pd.Series(np.random.choice(overall_affected,
    ↪size=len(west_affected), replace=False)).mean()

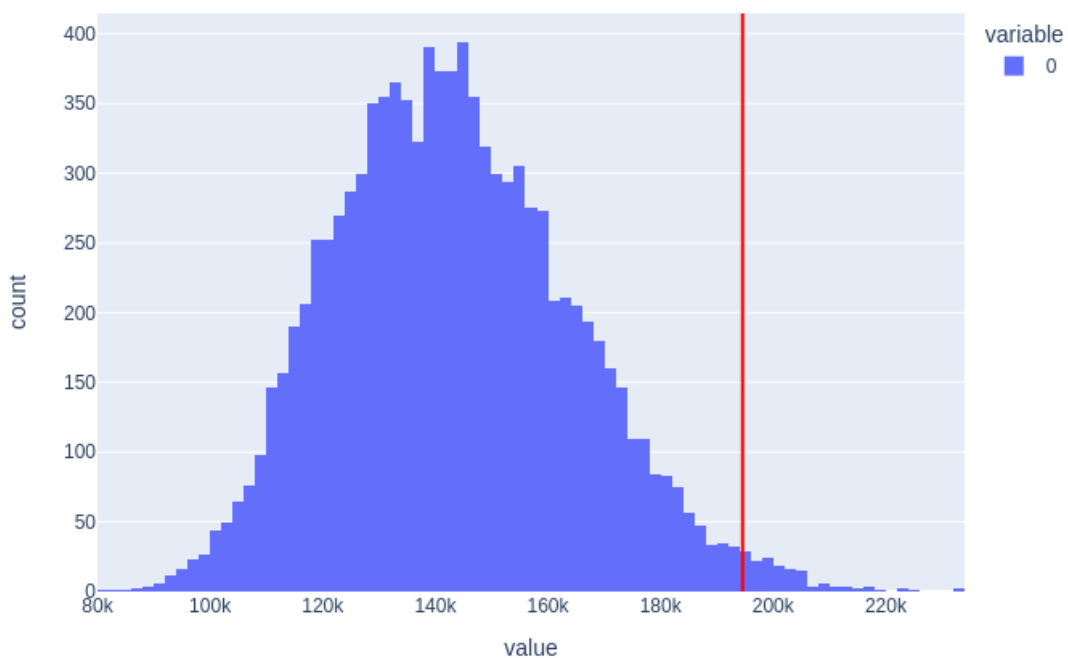
```

```

    affected_simulation_result.append(each_affected_simulation)
p_val_hypo_2 = (np.array(affected_simulation_result) > west_affected.mean()).
    ↪mean()
print('p value for the duration hypothesis test = ', p_val_hypo_2)
fig_hyp2 = px.histogram(affected_simulation_result)
fig_hyp2.add_vline(west_affected.mean(), line_color='red')

```

observed: overall_affected: 143456.22273143905 west_affected:
 194579.89393939395
 p value for the duration hypothesis test = 0.0144



[]:

[]: