New York City Dog Bite Analysis

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Load Packages

```
library(tidyverse); library(showtext); library(scales)
font_add_google("Roboto Condensed")
showtext_auto()
library(httr2)
library(gt)
```

Connect to API & Compile Dataset

The httr2 and purr packages are used to connect to an API from New York City and convert dog bite data for the years 2015 to 2022 from an unstructured format into a data frame.

```
# Collect data on dog bites in NYC
dog_bites <-
    request("https://data.cityofnewyork.us/resource/rsgh-akpg.json") |>
    req_url_path_append("?$limit=30000") |> # change call limit to collect all records
    req_perform() |>
    resp_body_json() |>
    map_dfr(~ as_tibble(.)) # convert lists into one tibble
```

Initial Data Cleaning

An initial organizing and cleaning of the data takes place using . This involves converting the date column that is stored as character data type to a date type, and adding a individual column for year, month, and day. This is done using the lubridate package. The uniqueid column was not recorded properly in the initial data set, and a more helpful uniqueid column is created. Lastly, the species column is dropped as it provides no information (all values in it are "DOG") and the columns are rearranged.

```
# Correct unique ID, adjust/create date columns, select relevant variables
dog_bites_clean <-
    dog_bites |>
    arrange(dateofbite) |>
    mutate(uniqueid = row_number(),
        dateofbite = as_date(dateofbite),
        biteyear = year(dateofbite),
        bitemonth = month(dateofbite),
        biteday = day(dateofbite)) |>
    select(uniqueid, dateofbite, biteyear,
        bitemonth, biteday, zipcode,
        borough, breed, gender,
        age, spayneuter)
```

Background & Initial Exploration

Below is a sample of 10 observations from the initial cleaned dog bite data. There are a total of 26,127 observations and 11 variables (3 data columns not displayed in the table below). Each observation represents a single unique dog bite incident collected by NYC between the start of 2015 and the end of 2022. The data was collected online, by mail/fax, and by phone by the health departments animal bite unit. As a result columns like zipcode, breed, and age all contain a range of values including missing data. For the spayneuter column FALSE represents dogs that have not had their reproductive organs surgically removed, as well as cases where it is unknown if the dog involved in the incident has or has not been neutered. Note: The skimr package and function skim are not rendered below, they were used in gathering a quick general understanding of the data.

```
# Sample of 10 observations
set.seed(30)
dog_bites_clean |>
  select(-biteyear, -bitemonth, -biteday) |>
  sample_n(10) |>
  gt() |>
  tab_header(
   title = md("**NYC Dog Bite Reports 2015-2022**"),
    subtitle = md("Sample of 10 Observations")
  ) |>
  tab_source_note(
    source note = md("Source:
   https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Health/DOHMH-Dog-Bite-Data/rsgh-akpg/about_data")
  tab footnote(
   footnote = md("**FALSE** represents dogs that have not been neutered **OR**
                  it was unknown."),
   locations = cells_column_labels(
      columns = spayneuter
    )
```

NYC Dog Bite Reports 2015-2022

Sample of 10 Observations

uniqueid	date of bite	zipcode	borough	breed	gender	age	${\rm spay neuter}^{1}$
6474	17126	11694	Queens	Pit Bull	M	3	FALSE
23858	19127	10303	Staten Island	Chihuahua	F	1	FALSE
19725	18624	NA	Manhattan	Shih Tzu	U	NA	FALSE
9676	17459	NA	Bronx	Pit Bull	U	NA	FALSE
26122	19357	10463	Bronx	UNKNOWN	U	NA	FALSE
14651	18016	10463	Bronx	PIT BULL BLUE NOSE	M	5	FALSE
9245	17414	10306	Staten Island	American Staffordshire Terrier	\mathbf{F}	5	TRUE
4284	16897	11362	Queens	MALTESE POODLE MIX	U	NA	FALSE
26035	19344	11229	Brooklyn	UNKNOWN	U	NA	FALSE
2884	16728	11224	Brooklyn	NA	U	NA	FALSE

 $^{^{1}}$ **FALSE** represents dogs that have not been neutered **OR** it was unknown.

Source: https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Health/DOHMH-Dog-Bite-Data/rsgh-akpg/about_data

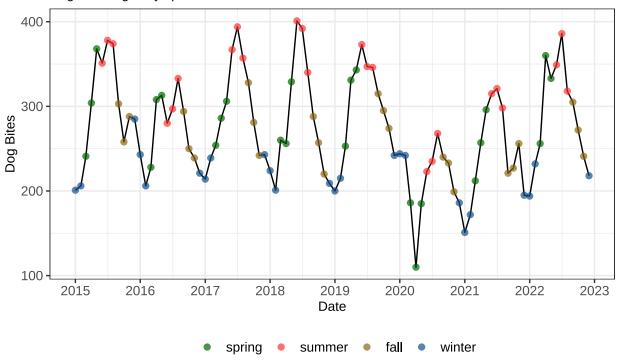
Analysis

Forecasting

```
# Create data frame for time series analysis
dog ts <-
  dog_bites_clean |>
  group_by(biteyear, bitemonth) |>
  count() |>
  mutate(
    season = case_when(
   bitemonth %in% c(3, 4, 5) ~ "spring",
   bitemonth %in% c(6, 7, 8) ~ "summer",
   bitemonth %in% c(9, 10, 11) ~ "fall",
   bitemonth %in% c(12, 1, 2) ~ "winter"),
   date = make_date(biteyear, bitemonth)
   ) |>
  ungroup() |>
  select(date, season, n)
dog_ts |>
mutate(season = fct_relevel(season, "spring", "summer", "fall", "winter")) |>
ggplot(aes(x = date, y = n)) +
 geom_line() +
  geom_point(aes(color = season), size = 3, alpha = 0.7, shape = 20) +
  scale_x_date(date_labels = "%Y", date_breaks = "1 year") +
 labs(x = "Date",
       y = "Dog Bites",
       title = "NYC Dog Bites 2015-2022",
       subtitle = "Dog bites regularly spike in the summer months with 2020 outlier.",
       caption = "Source: NYCOpenData") +
  scale_color_manual(values = c("spring" = "darkgreen",
                                "summer" = "firebrick1",
                                "fall" = "goldenrod4",
                                "winter" = "dodgerblue4")) +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(
   axis.text = element_text(size = 10),
   axis.title = element text(size = 10),
   plot.title = element_text(size = 14),
   plot.subtitle = element_text(size = 10),
   plot.caption = element_text(size = 8),
   legend.position = "bottom",
   legend.direction = "horizontal",
   legend.title = element_blank(),
   legend.text = element_text(size = 10)
```

NYC Dog Bites 2015-2022

Dog bites regularly spike in the summer months with 2020 outlier.



Source: NYCOpenData

Exploratory

Mapping

Predicting

Reference

Further Data Cleaning

clean up age column, zip code column, pull in long/latitude?
group data by month and pull potential predictors of dog bites per month