



# Analysis of SPD Response Time to Call for Service

Data 512

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# Motivation and Goal

- Motivation

- According to [this article](#), most cities aim for an average response time of 5 – 6 minutes for high priority calls
- Every minute counts when emergencies come up

- Goal

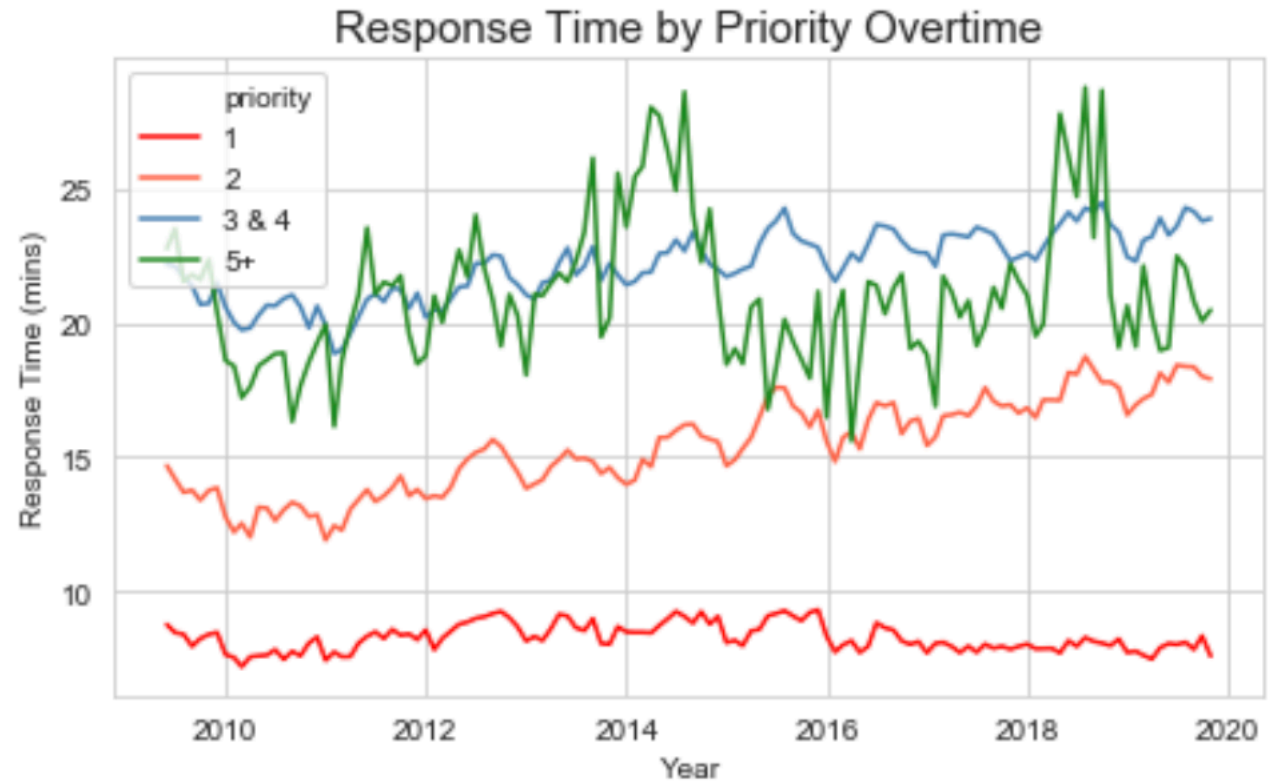
- Find out how SPD's response time varies by call priority, call type, event type, and region
- Predict response time

# Data and Approach

- Data
  - Seattle.gov, Public Domain
  - [Call data](#) (4M x 11, 2008 - 2019): each row is a record of Call for Service
  - [Crime data](#) (500K x 12, 2008 - 2019): each row is a record of event
- Approach
  - Visualization with matplotlib and seaborn
  - Tableau
  - Decision Tree

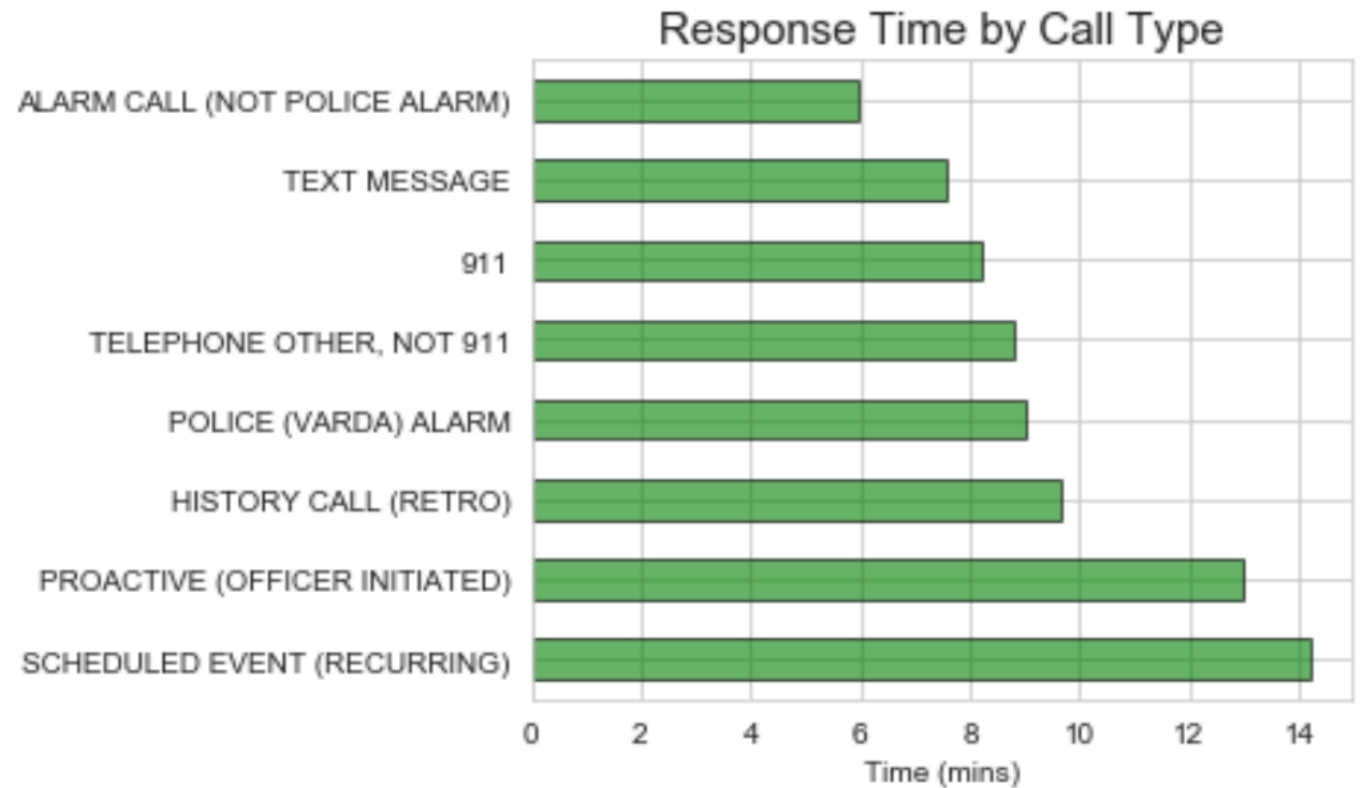
# Priority

- Response time to top priority calls is consistent overtime
- Response to priority 2 calls becomes slower
- For certain period, response time to priority 3 & 4 is shorter than priority 5+



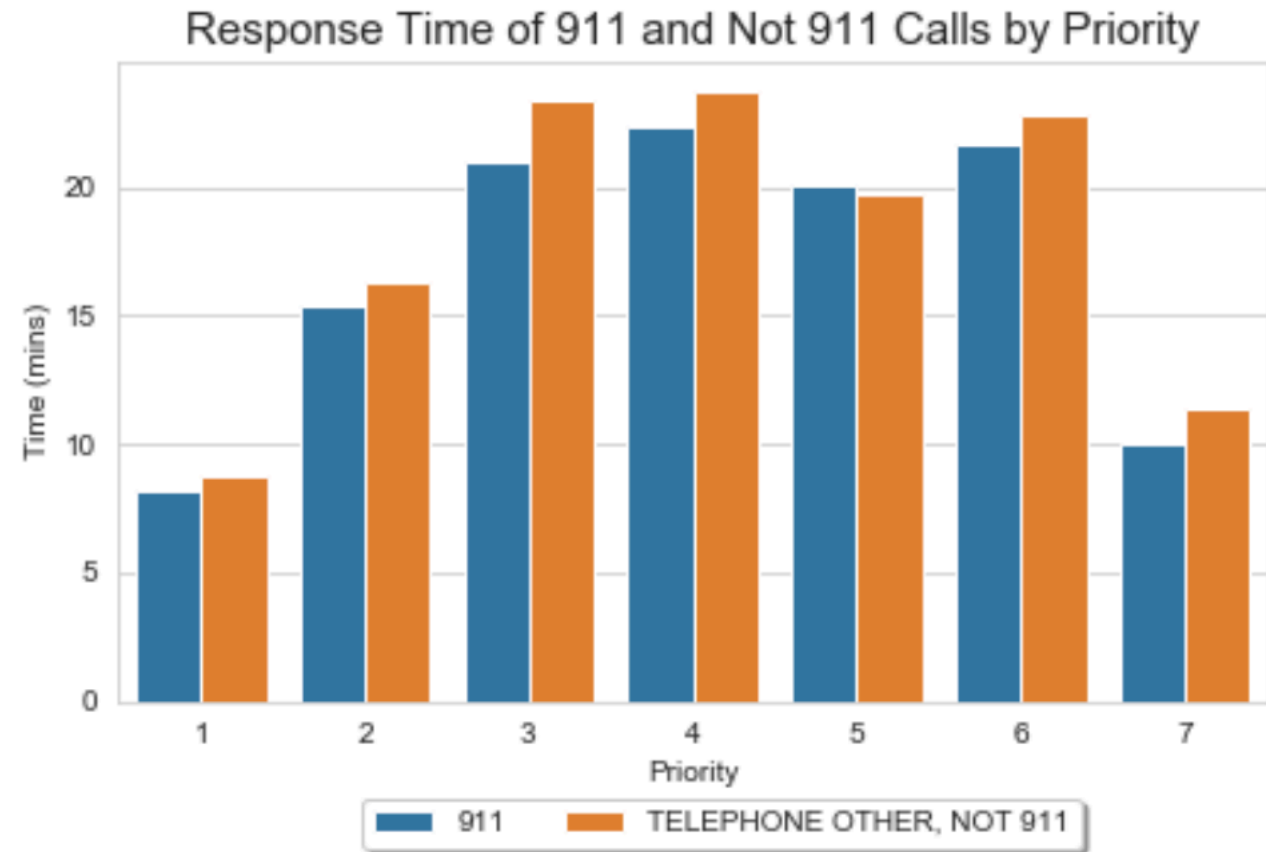
# Call Type

- Alarm Call: bank, school, residential, bus, taxi
- Response to text message faster, but not statistically significant
- Response to 911 calls faster than non 911 calls?

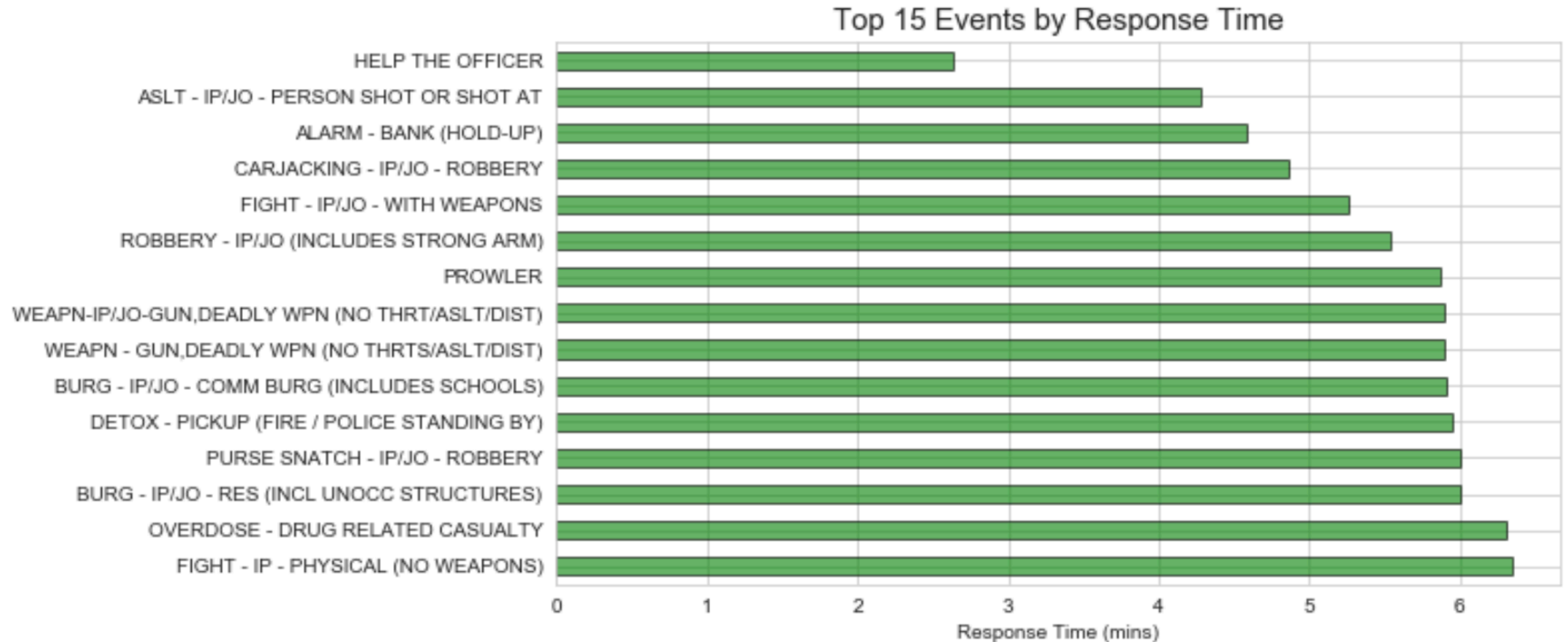


# Call Type

- Responses to 911 calls are generally faster than non 911 calls even for priority 6, 7 events
- Always call 911



# Event Type



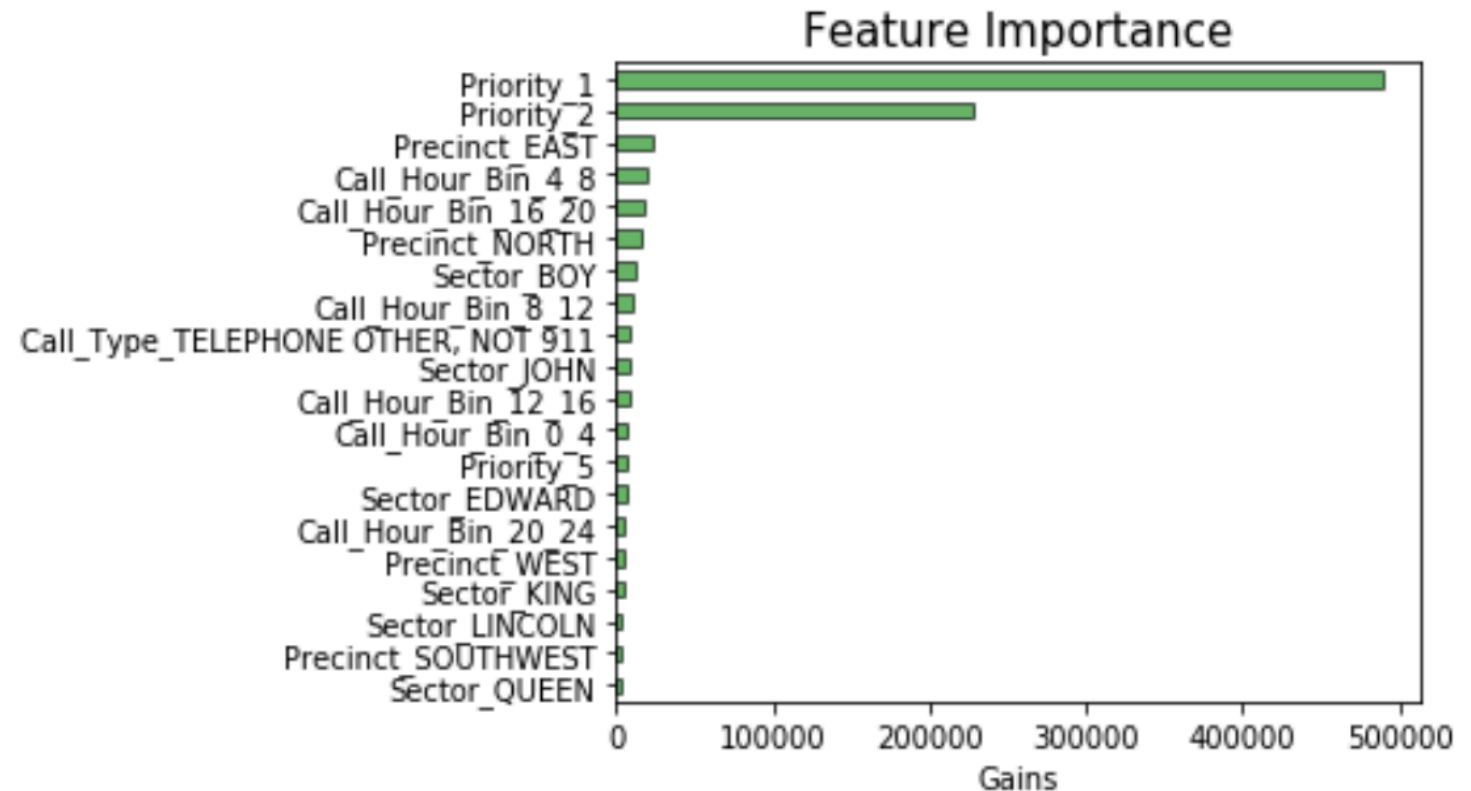
# Region

- Side by side comparison of crime counts and response time
- Beat: most granular unit of management used for patrol deployment
- [Demo](#)



# Predict Response Time

- Decision Tree
- RMSE: 13.8
- Priority is much more crucial than call time in determining response time



Thank you!

