

Team 2

Chicago Car Accidents Assessment Utilizing Clustering Analysis

1st Hodgetts, Michael
Electrical Engineering Dept
EE-695 - Machine Learning
Hoboken, NJ
mhodgetts@comcast.net

2nd Paladugu, Rithvika
Computer Engineering
EE 695 - Machine Learning
Hoboken, NJ
paldugurithvika@gmail.com

Abstract—Practice as a team to analyse unsupervised data by exploring various clustering methods (k-means, k-modes, kprototype, Gaussian and DBSCAN) on Chicago Accident database.

I. INTRODUCTION

Utilizing two datasets from Chicago Department website (Crashes and People related to Crashes), we like to find areas/neighborhoods within the city that have different characteristics in terms of the attributes available. Dataset is large (750K rows) so we decided to look at only 2 years, i.e. 2021 and 2022 which reduces the row count to about 250K. There is a good amount of prep to get data suitable for cluster analysis (ETL, Hot Encoding, data cleanup) We tried 5 different cluster methods with varying results. e'll give some brief description of each method and its pros and cons for this particular data set. We will illustrate some of the main differences these assigned clusters present. Provide a summary of each cluster characteristics to illustrate the main differences between them.

Figure 1 illustrates Chicago Heatmap of Crashes by Zip code. Hade to use partial data since the original data had no zip for the crashes so had to use Nomatin to extract in python but there a limitation on how many you can search without further payment. You can see that the majority of the crashes are in the lower half of the city.

II. RELATED WORK

There are many examples on how clustering solves problems in various business use cases. Segmentation analysis, anomaly detection and a form of classification are some of the use cases. There are also Deep Learning techniques that we could have explored but we ran out of time. The analysis here could be useful to identify hot areas of accidents due to poor signage, road conditions, and other conditions that could be improved to reduce accidents or injuries in the Chicago area. Practicing how to get meaningful insights is essential in the business world. Also, knowledge of mapping techniques or illustrating the clusters using coordinates or zip codes would be useful. We are deficient in this area and had spent endless hours trying to learn shapely files and GEO methods to show

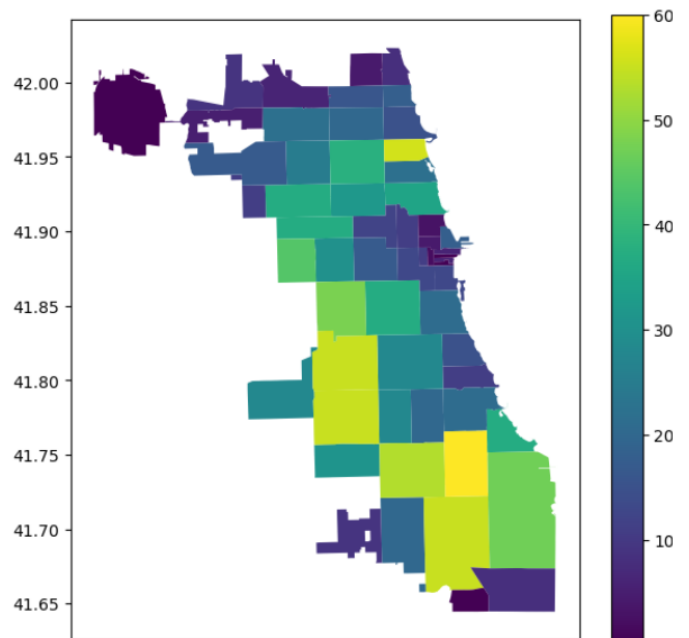


Fig. 1: Chicago Heatmap for Crashes by Zipcode

how the car accidents distributed across the Chicago area. It seems you can have a semester class on mapping techniques alone.

III. OUR SOLUTION

Since the data is large and has many attributes (both numerical and categorical), reducing the number of attributes will be critical. Also, minimizing the number of clusters needed is beneficial to ensure each cluster has meaningful differences and similar volume. Created Heatmaps showing percent differences will be provided to help show major allocation of attributes to each cluster. k-modes was explored first since it handles categorical data and kmeans covers numerical. K-Prototypes covers both at the same time. We tried to use Gaussian Mixture but that seems to not be appropriate and gave us unusual results. Another method is DBSCAN which

can handle hot encoding but so far find it difficult to gain the necessary clusters needed, very sensitive to (EPS) and size of data. kprototype so far has the best results with the mixed data. We will show Heatmaps to illustrate our results and provide summary description of the final clustering results. Significant code related to grouping data using pspark to assess the cluster allocation was necessary in evaluating key differences for each cluster. We also utilized Knime an ETL software to ensure the joining of data looked good, it sometimes harder to evaluate a join in python mode.

A. Description of Dataset

The dataset can be found here: Chicago Crashe Data, Two datasets; one for crashes in Chicago and the other are the people characteristics involved in those crashes. The 'Crash ID' is the key attribute to join the 2 datasets. We reduced the size to only years 2021 and 2022 which still leaves about 250K rows and 68 columns. We used Knime (ETL software) to help do this join and ensure it was properly achieved. The output of the Knime workflow is our starting point for the python code section. Here is the workflow using KNIME ETL software:

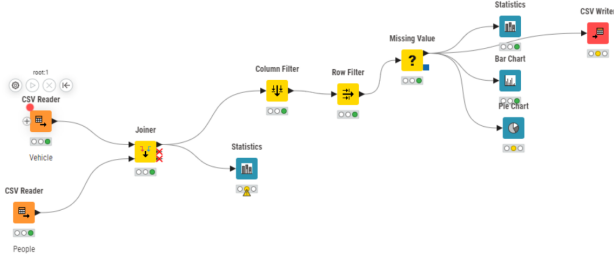


Fig. 2: Chicago Dataset Prep

Knime workflow takes in both car crashes file and people related to those crashes and join them using the crash id common attribute. We then filter redundant columns due to the join and evaluate which columns not relevant and impute mean data for missing values for those remaining.

Data had very few problems with missing data but we removed as necessary or added average values as needed. We separated the dataset into two parts, categorical and numerical. Performed Hot Encoding on the categorical and scaling on the numerical (0,1), then combined them back together as one file. New Shape of the file is now 248K by 111 columns with hot encoding. We created another dataset for k-prototypes which has 31 columns based on what attributes we deemed valuable. Pie charts were useful in this particular dataset since most attributes are categorical. Many Attributes had too many categories that added more complexity so therefore we re-classify those less than 1 percent into one group called remainder to help reduce the number of hot columns needed.

Below is the list of columns we are working with in the dataset. Some have been removed since they will not contribute to the model performance.

EDA

df.columns

```
Index(['CRASH_RECORD_ID', 'RD_NO', 'CRASH_DATE', 'POSTED_SPEED_LIMIT',
      'TRAFFIC_CONTROL_DEVICE', 'DEVICE_CONDITION', 'WEATHER_CONDITION',
      'LIGHTING_CONDITION', 'FIRST_CRASH_TYPE', 'TRAFFICWAY_TYPE',
      'ALIGNMENT', 'ROADWAY_SURFACE_COND', 'ROAD_DEFECT', 'REPORT_TYPE',
      'CRASH_TYPE', 'INTERSECTION_RELATED_I', 'NOT_RIGHT_OF_WAY_I',
      'HIT_AND_RUN_I', 'DAMAGE', 'DATE_POLICE_NOTIFIED',
      'PRIM_CONTRIBUTORY_CAUSE', 'SEC_CONTRIBUTORY_CAUSE', 'STREET_NO',
      'STREET_DIRECTION', 'STREET_NAME', 'BEAT_OF_OCCURRENCE', 'NUM_UNITS',
      'MOST_SEVERE_INJURY', 'INJURIES_TOTAL', 'INJURIES_FATAL',
      'INJURIES_INCAPACITATING', 'INJURIES_NON_INCAPACITATING',
      'INJURIES_REPORTED_NOT_EVIDENT', 'INJURIES_NO_INDICATION',
      'INJURIES_UNKNOWN', 'CRASH_HOUR', 'CRASH_DAY_OF_WEEK', 'CRASH_MONTH',
      'LATITUDE', 'LONGITUDE', 'LOCATION', 'PERSON_ID', 'PERSON_TYPE',
      'CRASH_RECORD_ID (right)', 'RD_NO (right)', 'VEHICLE_ID',
      'CRASH_DATE (right)', 'CITY', 'STATE', 'ZIPCODE', 'SEX', 'AGE',
      'DRIVERS_LICENSE_STATE', 'DRIVERS_LICENSE_CLASS', 'SAFETY_EQUIPMENT',
      'AIRBAG_DEPLOYED', 'EJECTION', 'INJURY_CLASSIFICATION', 'HOSPITAL',
      'EMS_AGENCY', 'DRIVER_ACTION', 'DRIVER_VISION', 'PHYSICAL_CONDITION',
      'PEDPEDAL_ACTION', 'PEDPEDAL_VISIBILITY', 'PEDPEDAL_LOCATION',
      'BAC_RESULT', 'BAC_RESULT VALUE'],
      dtype='object')
```

Fig. 3: Chicago Dataset

Here we show a sampling of some of the attributes classes for the categorical data and numerical. There are many columns so we will just show a sample of some. You can see more in the code readout. More than half of the Top Driver classifications

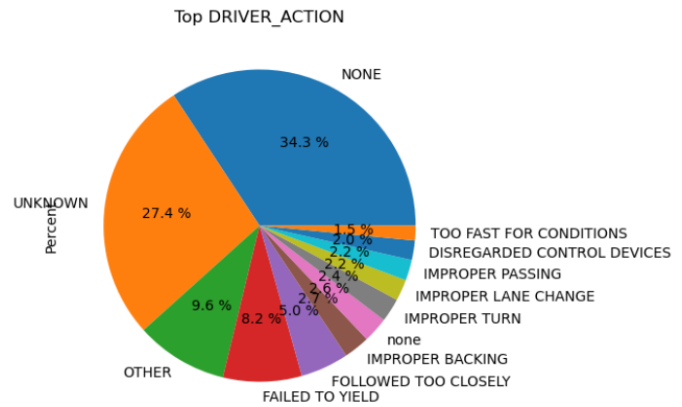


Fig. 4: Categorical Pie Charts (TOP Driver Reasons)

are not known which hinders our evaluation

Majority of crashes where in clear Weather

Almost 50 percent of crashes had some control place like a stop sign or traffic light

Here are some of the numeric attributes we examined

Couple of callouts for the numerical data is that crashes overindex in the winter months and there is some difference among which of the week seems to matter as well. Age shows a significant amount around 39 years old, this seems like a possible data issue but in general the lower the age more likely to have car crash. Also, the Crash hour chart shows a peak around dinner time which seems like an expected result.

B. Machine Learning Algorithms

Our data is raw and has no classification or specific purpose so it lends itself to utilize unsupervised data techniques. We explored K-modes, kmeans, GMM, kprototype and DBSCAN

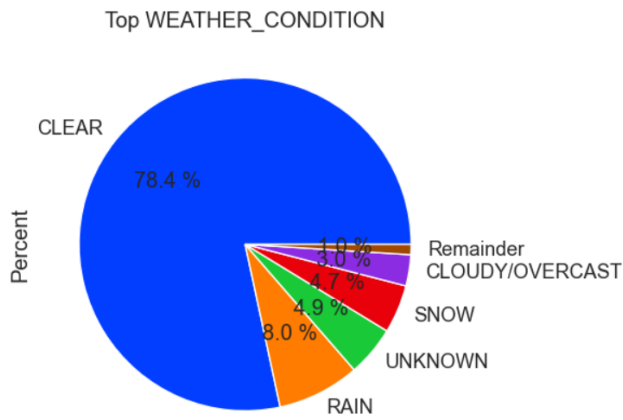


Fig. 5: Categorical Pie Charts (Sampling View)

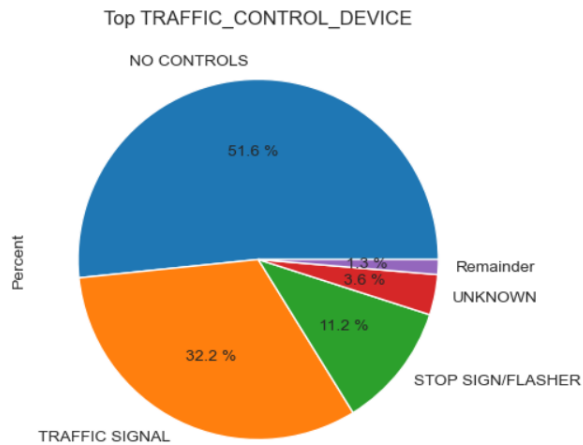


Fig. 6: Traffic Control *pie*

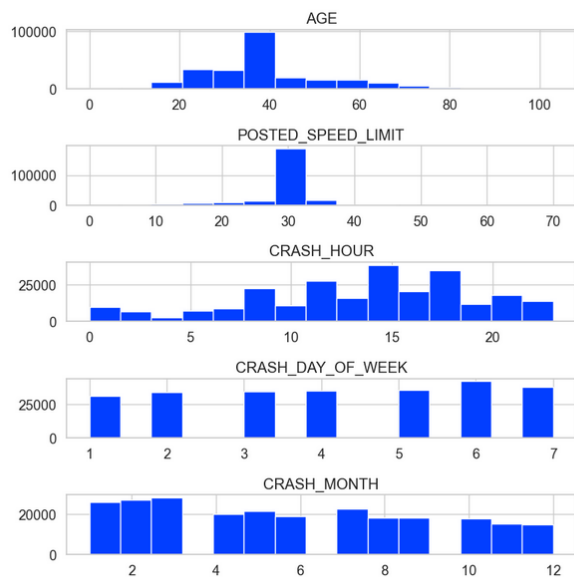


Fig. 7: Numeric Histograms (Sampling View)

and will investigate other possible methods to find insights. kprototype is our best hope so far to get good results since it handles both categorical and numeric attributes. Kmodes can only handle category and kmeans does numerical. We noticed Kprototype takes a very long time to process the model. Elbow curve took over 24 hours. Since we have a large dataset, training and other tasks take a good length of time for all model types. We created elbow curves for most of these technique. We'll discuss more in our solution section for each algorithm mentioned

We did some Chi Testing on the attributes to find any that were not relevant but all picked were significant. We utilized

	variable	chi2_test_stat	p_value	dof
34	INJURIES_UNKNOWN	0.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	0
41	PERSON_ID	1.243115e+06	4.985663e-01	1243110
67	BAC_RESULT VALUE	5.929951e+02	2.216402e-39	205
45	VEHICLE_ID	1.219355e+06	1.280826e-45	1197360
36	CRASH_DAY_OF_WEEK	8.620735e+02	5.757343e-162	30
...
30	INJURIES_INCAPACITATING	1.071638e+04	0.000000e+00	30
31	INJURIES_NON_INCAPACITATING	5.991988e+04	0.000000e+00	55
32	INJURIES_REPORTED_NOT_EVIDENT	2.847958e+04	0.000000e+00	40
33	INJURIES_NO_INDICATION	4.908476e+04	0.000000e+00	135
68	Cluster	1.243115e+06	0.000000e+00	25

Fig. 8: Chi Square Testing View

pspark to use groupby by clusters by percent of occurrence to see what patterns emerge. We then exported this view to an excel so we can do further analysis to create a heatmap. We'll look at both the numerical and categorical and for our best solution we describe what each cluster overindexes on compared to the others

C. Implementation Details and Comparison

In this section we'll discuss the results of each method and show more in detail the best solution results. The table below shows a summary of the different clustering algorithms.

Team 2 Model Summary					
Method	Application	Model Training Speed	Cluster Volumes	Error	Results/Notes
kmodes	Categorical	7.5 minutes	1) 32.1% 2) 30.4% 3) 23.4% 4) 14%	1375000	kmodes and kPrototypes were similar in categorization but kmodes had higher error
kmeans	Numerical	1.8 seconds	1) 25% 2) 25% 3) 25% 4) 25%	1 x 10 ¹⁵	equal distribution but can only be used for numerical
GMM	Both	5 seconds	1) 58% 2) 28.2% 3) 11.8% 4) 1.7%	AIC=-1.33x10 ⁷	One cluster dominated in the distribution, results were not as good as KP
DBSCAN	Numerical	5.5 seconds	1) 70.3% 2) 17.5% 3) 6.3% 4) 6%		One cluster dominated in the distribution and results didn't look reasonable
Kprototype	Both	51 minutes	1) 28.4% 2) 27.4% 3) 23.5% 4) 20.6%	128000	Best of All, Reasonable results but took much longer to train

Fig. 9: Model Summary

Table above illustrates how each cluster method can be applied. DBSCAN didn't seem suited for this dataset and it was very difficult to work with in terms of tuning parameters like EPS and Min samples. Doesn't seem to scale well with all this data. Kmodes and KPrototype we fairly close but KP

had less error with both numerical and categorical combined to the only categorical of the kmodes.

Kmodes

Kmodes is designed for categorical data only and it can take the data without hot encoding. K-modes was successful and did a good job of clustering but you have to take out the numerical data and run that on kmeans. Therefore it becomes a 2 step process. The cluster allocation is similar to K-prototype and its error was also one of the lowest in term of SSE.

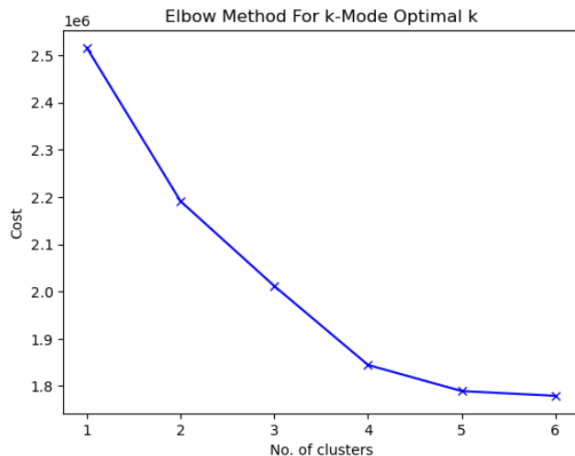


Fig. 10: k-mode

The elbow chart indicates that 3-4 clusters should be adequate

Sum of perc. of count total				
Row Labels	0	1	2	3
ALIGNMENT	31.9268	13.95	30.3	23.27
Remainder	0.258	0.016	0.2292	0.4012
STRAIGHT AND LEVEL	31.2332	13.5764	29.6732	22.4868
STRAIGHT ON GRADE	0.3856	0.2544	0.4008	0.3824
CRASH_TYPE	31.9268	13.95	30.3	23.27
INJURY AND / OR TOV DUE TO CRASH	7.984	11.6444	2.382	3.1376
NO INJURY / DRIVE AWAY	23.9428	2.3044	27.3212	14.1328
DAMAGE	31.9268	13.95	30.3	23.27
\$500 OR LESS	2.732	10.352	3.1548	2.1832
\$501 - \$1500	5.214	13.432	14.7724	2.4912
OVER \$1500	23.9808	11.5704	12.376	18.606
DEVICE_CONDITION	31.9268	13.95	30.3	23.27
FUNCTIONING PROPERLY	24.2348	11.1012	3.0936	0.5492
NO CONTROLS	4.3516	1.6516	24.9776	21.536
Remainder	0.5676	0.3644	0.3508	0.206
UNKNOWN	2.7128	0.8316	1.8812	0.9792
FIRST_CRASH_TYPE	31.9268	13.95	30.3	23.27
ANGLE	3.24	6.1028	2.532	1.14
FIXED OBJECT	0.4016	0.4124	0.454	1.8216
HEAD ON	0.314	0.1876	0.2484	0.3488
PARKED MOTOR VEHICLE	0.5156	0.2144	2.8832	10.8832
PEDALCYCLIST	0.3612	0.4272	0.2328	0.34
PEDESTRIAN	0.4384	1.016	0.2604	0.6316
REAR END	9.3888	2.0904	11.1424	2.0952
REAR TO FRONT	0.5044	0.0536	0.8868	0.254
Remainder	0.338	0.1816	1.0448	0.6572
SIDESWIPE OPPOSITE DIRECTION	0.4224	0.088	0.7184	0.4076
SIDESWIPE SAME DIRECTION	5.7504	0.7216	6.3682	2.3636
TURNING	10.252	2.4652	2.4748	1.6616

Fig. 11: Kmode Cluster Allocation (Partial View)

Dark Green represent more allocation vs darkred. Percent volume of each cluster is reasonable between 20-30 percent.

Kmeans

Kmeans above in the chart reflects the numerical data only, you can try to run the categorical data with hot encoding but it accuracy or ability to cluster diminishes.

Here is the numerical cluster view, We used mean and count to assess the numerical data

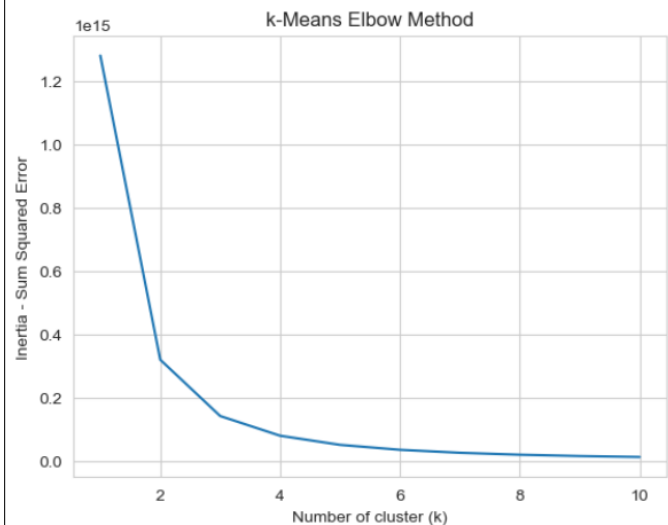


Fig. 12: kmeans

The numerical results were disappointing in that the shared volume across the clusters is similar for larger allocations but there are some minor differences between for the smaller insignificant occurrences. Below we show an example for Posted Speed limit allocation for kmeans, you see very little distinction among the clusters.

POSTED_SPEED_LIMIT	62388	62110	62120	62005	248623
0	110	112	114	109	445
1			2		2
2	4			2	6
3	19	20	15	18	72
4				1	1
5	193	162	163	132	650
7		5			5
9	1		2	2	5
10	1438	1295	1394	1242	5369
11			1	3	4
12				1	1
14			1		1
15	2065	1710	1812	1699	7286
20	2425	2408	2354	2395	9582
22			1		1
24	6	2	5	11	24
25	3816	3594	3555	3806	14771
29		2			2
30	46747	47290	47105	47040	188182
32	2			2	4
33				2	2
34	6		4	2	12
35	4441	4072	4209	4341	17063
38			2		2
39	8	5	7	3	23
40	672	773	777	631	2853
45	354	542	530	479	1905
50	14	51	12	35	112
55	63	57	53	49	222

Fig. 13: kmeanexample for Posted Speed Limit

GMM

We used both numeric scaling and hot encoding here but we think that GMM is suited better with only numerical data. Here the cluster allocation was skewed towards one cluster that has the majority of volume. This was not our ideal solution. Here

below is partial view of the cluster allocation. The first cluster is dominate in size with over 69 percent of the population.



Fig. 14: GMM Elbow

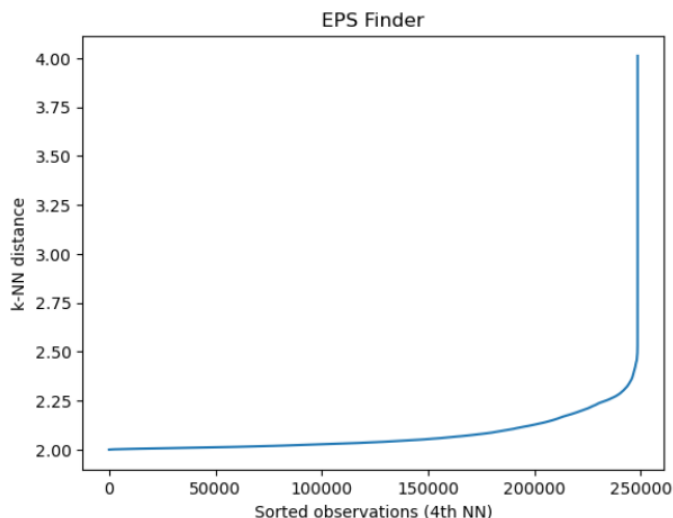


Fig. 16: DBSCAN EPS Finder

The AIC and BIC are similar for all cluster values checked

Sum of perc_of_count_total	Column Labels	0	1	2	3
ALIGNMENT		69.9264	6.234	5.924	17.3648
Remainder		0.706	0.0756	0.0628	0.162
STRAIGHT AND LEVEL		68.2392	6.086	5.7756	16.9188
STRAIGHT ON GRADE		0.9812	0.0724	0.0856	0.284
CRASH_TYPE		69.9264	6.234	5.924	17.3648
INJURY AND / OR TOW DUE TO CRASH		22.4772	2.044	1.9196	5.3072
NO INJURY / DRIVE AWAY		47.4492	4.19	4.0044	12.0576
DAMAGE		69.9264	6.234	5.924	17.3648
\$500 OR LESS		6.5468	0.5324	0.5108	1.5152
\$501 - \$1,500		16.9176	1.4428	1.398	4.0524
OVER \$1,500		46.462	4.2588	4.0152	11.7972
DEVICE_CONDITION		69.9264	6.234	5.924	17.3648
FUNCTIONING PROPERLY		27.3164	2.5424	2.4064	6.7736
NO CONTROLS		37.2568	3.1744	3.0032	9.0824
Remainder		1.0532	0.0904	0.0928	0.2524
UNKNOWN		4.3	0.4268	0.4216	1.2564
FIRST_CRASH_TYPE		69.9264	6.234	5.924	17.3648
ANGLE		9.3232	0.922	0.8264	2.3432
FIXED OBJECT		2.1652	0.2068	0.196	0.5216
HEAD ON		0.778	0.0688	0.0624	0.1896
PARKED MOTOR VEHICLE		10.5436	0.8124	0.7348	2.4116
PEDALCYCLIST		1.128	0.0748	0.0528	0.1656
PEDESTRIAN		1.6504	0.1652	0.1904	0.4004
REAR END		17.298	1.5396	1.4956	4.3836
REAR TO FRONT		1.182	0.108	0.104	0.3048
Remainder		1.5448	0.146	0.12	0.3908
SIDESWIPE OPPOSITE DIRECTION		1.1624	0.108	0.0856	0.2884
SIDESWIPE SAME DIRECTION		11.4648	1.0072	1.0308	2.898
TURNING		11.686	1.0752	1.0252	3.0672

Fig. 15: GMM Cluster Results

Sum of perc_of_count_total	Column Labels	-1	0	1	2
ALIGNMENT		21.3076	18.4684	0.142	0.082
Remainder		0.3608	0.0396		
STRAIGHT AND LEVEL		20.4712	18.3384	0.142	0.082
STRAIGHT ON GRADE		0.4756	0.0904		
CRASH_TYPE		21.3076	18.4684	0.142	0.082
INJURY AND / OR TOW DUE TO CRASH		7.092	5.6008	0.002	8E-04
NO INJURY / DRIVE AWAY		14.2156	12.8676	0.141	0.081
DAMAGE		21.3076	18.4684	0.142	0.082
\$500 OR LESS		2.7968	0.9624		
\$501 - \$1,500		5.6228	4.114	0.024	0.004
OVER \$1,500		12.888	13.392	0.116	0.077
DEVICE_CONDITION		21.3076	18.4684	0.142	0.082
FUNCTIONING PROPERLY		9.1664	6.3196	4E-04	
NO CONTROLS		9.4284	12.0088	0.141	
Remainder		0.5308	0.0696		
UNKNOWN		2.182	0.0704	8E-04	0.082
FIRST_CRASH_TYPE		21.3076	18.4684	0.142	0.082
ANGLE		2.972	2.266		0.006
FIXED OBJECT		0.9584	0.3368		4E-04
HEAD ON		0.34	0.1392		
PARKED MOTOR VEHICLE		2.618	3.5136	0.138	0.004
PEDALCYCLIST		0.4468	0.1092		
PEDESTRIAN		0.7644	0.1216		
REAR END		4.5964	5.2964		0.043
REAR TO FRONT		0.5656	0.1424	8E-04	0.002
Remainder		0.6656	0.2484		4E-04
SIDESWIPE OPPOSITE DIRECTION		0.4608	0.2452	0.001	8E-04
SIDESWIPE SAME DIRECTION		3.1868	3.2452	0.003	0.022

Fig. 17: DBSCAN Cluster Result

DBSCAN

DBSCAN was very sensitive to the amount of data and columns. Only numerical data was used here and finding the EPS and min sample values was a challenge, Had to iterate through 50 different EPS values to find a sweet spot. By changing EPS by only 0.01 increments at that sweet spot changed clusters size and number of cluster significantly.

The best EPS value was 28

We ran category data as well and found it very sensitive to the size of data and number of columns, could not run with the required column size. Had to reduce the size of the file to get the results below (Show partial view):

The results were not optimal and we saw again high allocation to one cluster. The -1 or noise cluster had most of the volume, I spent a consider amount of time to get this

result, very sensitive to parameter settings. We don't think DBSCAN was useful in this application.

K-prototype

K-Prototype was our best solution in that we can use all the data and train at the same time. This took significantly longer to train as you can see compared to others in the Comparison table. The volume allocation was similar to kmodes. So we can use kmeans for numerical and kmodes for categorical and combine them but KP does it together. We'll use KP to explain the main difference we see in the 4 clusters we trained on. We did not here of this type of clustering method and we'll use in the future.

linebreak

Cluster-Characteristics

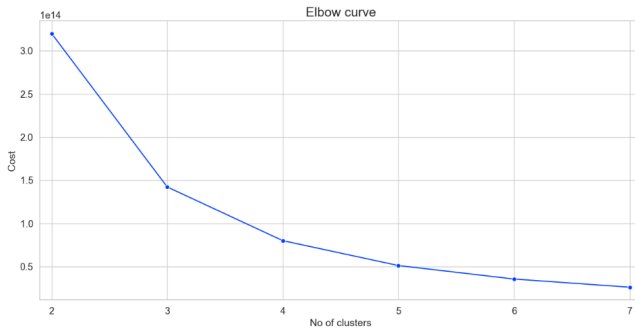


Fig. 18: k-prototype

Below is a partial view of the KP Heatmap for the 4 clusters

Sum of perc. count_total	Column Labels	0	1	2	3	Grand Total	Note		
Row Labels									
ALIGNMENT		17.1056	26.1112	25.3148	30.9176	99.4492	min	max	major change
Remainder		0.212	0.1844	0.2152	0.3968	1.0064	2	4	0.388354
STRAIGHT AND LEVEL		16.6004	25.4088	24.6852	30.1288	97.0196	1	4	0.232093
STRAIGHT ON GRADE		0.2932	0.318	0.4164	0.3956	1.4232	1	3	0.167097
CRASH_TYPE		17.1056	26.1112	25.3148	30.9176	99.4492	1	4	0.230585
INJURY AND / OR TOW DUE TO CRASH		5.0084	4.3912	16.3424	6.006	31.748	2	3	0.710969
NO INJURY / DRIVE AWAY		12.0972	21.72	8.9724	24.9116	67.7012	3	4	0.449096
DAMAGE		17.1056	26.1112	25.3148	30.9176	99.4492	1	4	0.230585
\$500 OR LESS		1.86	2.4584	1.8364	2.9204	9.1052	1	4	0.21936
\$501-\$1,500		4.25	7.0856	3.7328	8.7424	23.8108	3	4	0.398638
OVER \$1,500		10.9956	16.5672	19.6956	19.2748	66.5332	1	3	0.24084
DEVICE_CONDITION		17.1056	26.1112	25.3148	30.9176	99.4492	1	4	0.230585
FUNCTIONING PROPERLY		5.496	5.0384	21.6872	6.8172	39.0388	2	3	0.819401
NO CONTROLS		10.3228	18.8628	1.864	21.4668	52.5168	3	4	0.677187
Remainder		0.2916	0.3168	0.4916	0.3888	1.4888	1	3	0.240796
UNKNOWN		0.9952	1.8932	1.2712	2.2452	6.4048	1	4	0.356245
FIRST_CRASH_TYPE		17.1056	26.1112	25.3148	30.9176	99.4492	1	4	0.230585
ANGLE		2.054	2.2632	6.3104	2.7872	13.4148	1	3	0.594899
FIXED OBJECT		0.6588	0.666	0.5636	1.2012	3.0896	3	4	0.375001
HEAD ON		0.1988	0.266	0.316	0.318	1.0908	1	4	0.209957
PARKED MOTOR VEHICLE		1.5084	10.1572	0.3744	2.4624	14.5024	3	2	1.223668
PEDALCYCLIST		0.2192	0.1828	0.6348	0.3844	1.4212	2	3	0.579652
PEDESTRIAN		0.4892	0.4324	1.1116	0.3732	2.4064	4	3	0.570616
REAR END		5.0976	3.3412	4.2936	11.9844	24.7168	2	4	0.637001
REAR TO FRONT		0.3344	0.4976	0.3596	0.7072	1.6988	3	4	0.549776
Remainder		0.538	0.5256	0.244	0.894	2.2016	3	4	0.483789
SIDESWIPE OPPOSITE DIRECTION		0.344	0.5164	0.2248	0.5592	1.6444	3	4	0.377447
SIDESWIPE SAME DIRECTION		3.1616	4.9012	2.3192	6.0188	16.4008	3	4	0.407513
TURNING		2.5016	2.3616	8.7628	3.2276	16.8536	2	3	0.725445
HIT_AND_RUN_I		17.1056	26.1112	25.3148	30.9176	99.4492	1	4	0.230585
N		0.3872	0.4444	0.3796	0.3604	1.59	1	2	0.320322
none		14.7576	6.5256	19.2136	26.7872	67.284	2	4	0.503631
Y		2.1608	19.1408	5.7256	3.748	30.7752	1	2	1.009827
INTERSECTION_RELATED_I		17.1056	26.1112	25.3148	30.9176	99.4492	1	4	0.230585
N		0.2192	0.2308	0.4376	0.3072	1.1948	1	3	0.336432
none		13.5644	23.7784	6.3476	28.1152	71.8056	3	4	0.548782
Y		3.322	2.102	18.5296	2.4952	26.4488	2	3	1.204015

Fig. 19: Example of Cluster Heatmap for Categorical Attributes

Key Cluster Finding

Cluster 1

-In general 1 has the lowest occurrence of crash attributes
 -lowest occurrence of any crash damage level -Volume is lowest -unlikely for Hit and run cases -first 1-3 day of week occurrence

Cluster 2

-In general 2 has the second lowest occurrence of crash attributes
 -Likely to see Parked Vehicle Crash -likely Hit and Run -overindex on Sex X -overindex on Sex F -first 1-3 day of week occurrence

Cluster 3

-Overindex on Crash Injury -Overindex turning related crash type
 -Overindex on Intersection related crash -Overindex incapacitating injury -Overindex disregarding traffic signals
 -Overindex device condition functioning properly -Overindex disregarding stop sign -Overindex likely to report on scene
 -likely to occur in the first 6 months of years

Cluster 4

-Volume is highest -Overindex Parked Motor Vehicle
 -Overindex on no injury -Overindex no control for device condition (non traffic light) -Overindex to be rear ended
 -Overindex for follow to closely crash type -Overindex for months 7-12

Fig. 20: Comparison of 4 Clusters

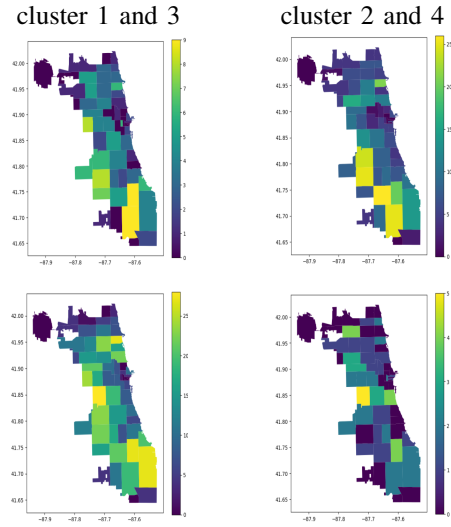


Figure 20 illustrates Cluster distribution by zip. There are differences among the 4 views. Cluster 1 seems more focused in the south central, cluster 2 focused in south west, Cluster 3 in south east and north and Cluster 4 is more spread out

IV. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

There are Deep Learning techniques that we noticed when we researching other methods but we needed more time to actually pursue it. One deep learning application was Unsupervised Deep Embedding for Clustering (DEC). There is a need to better evaluate cluster information in terms of what are the cluster characteristics. An automated evaluation would be useful, we used percent allocation as a measure but what other methods could be standardized. There is another method for mixed data called Squeezer which can be used with mixed data but has little documentation. Deep learning techniques utilizing autoencoders can be examined. Also, classification of the unsupervised data based on the 4 clusters. We can then do a multi-nominal logistic regression to better understand how the attributes contribute the most to a particular cluster. I find that interesting and would like to follow up on this.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Cluster analysis is powerful and easily understandable algorithm to utilize in unsupervised applications. The finding of k-Prototype Algorithm enables to evaluate both numeric and categorical data in one training session. Learning other methods like DBSCAN, GMM and kmodes was also

beneficial to know for future applications. In terms of the Chicago data, there are some major difference between the clusters and Chicago dept of Transportation may be interested in such analysis to help prevent serious accidents or fix troublesome intersections or poor signing issues.

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