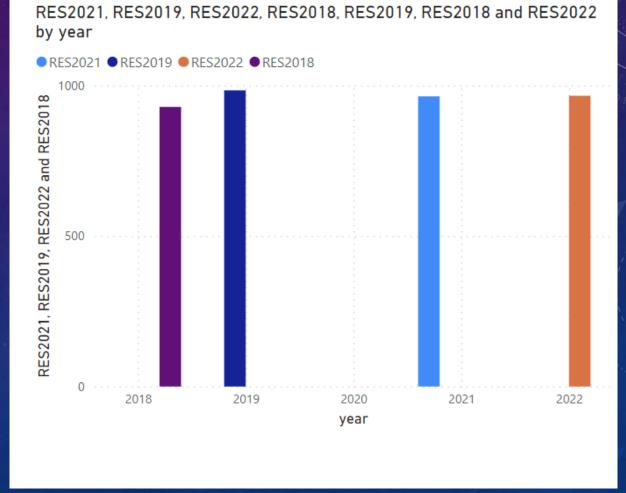




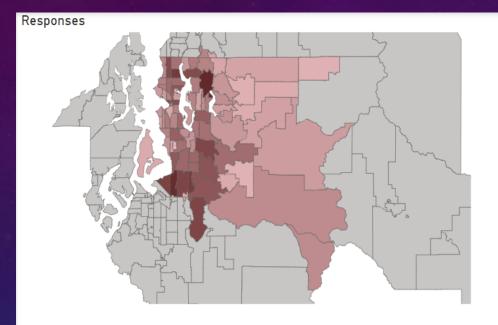
### ANALYZING THE DATASET

- The dataset is a collection of survey from KING County for the years 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022.
- The year wise distribution of data is shown



# DIVERSITY OF DATA

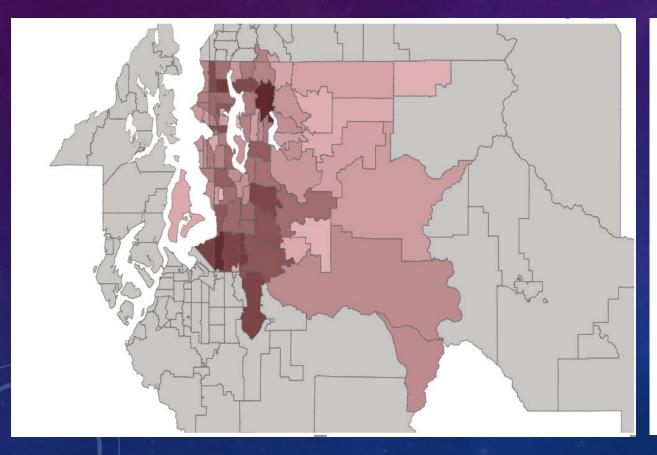
 Segregation of data based on Gender, Ethnicity and Education.

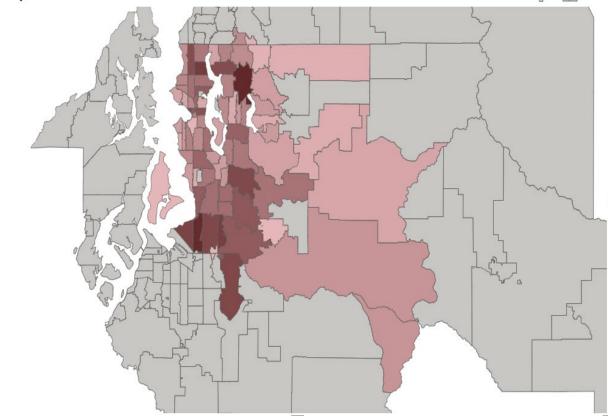


Races 45 Sum of American	124 Sum of Multiracial	63 Sum of Other Race	2493 Sum of White	35 Sum of Native Ha	440 Sum of Hispanic	441 Sum of Asia	202 an Sum of Black
Gender   1936   Sum of Female		1856 Sum o	f Male		51 Sum of Other	Gender	
Education   1492   Sum of Associate/Bad	chelors	759 Sum of High School		678 Sum of Masters Or F	Higher	914 Sum of Som	ne College
Income   1088   Sum of < \$40K	413 Sum o	f > \$160K	481 Sum of \$120 -		1117 Sum of \$40K - \$80K		744 Sum of \$80K - \$120K

# REMOVING OUTLIERS

• Minimum 10 participants to be present for the zip code to be considered for the analysis.



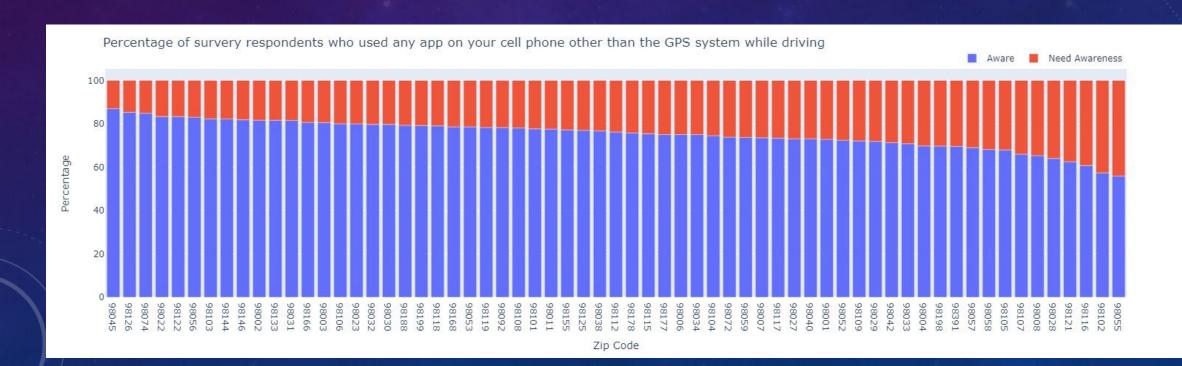


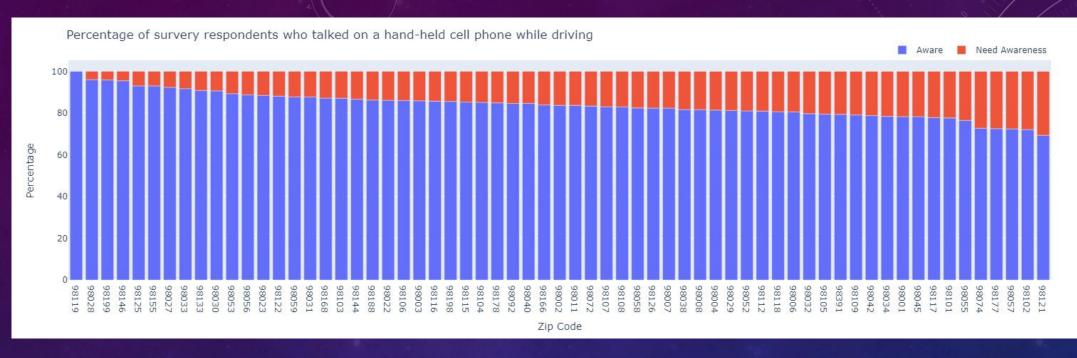
### PROBLEM STATEMENTS

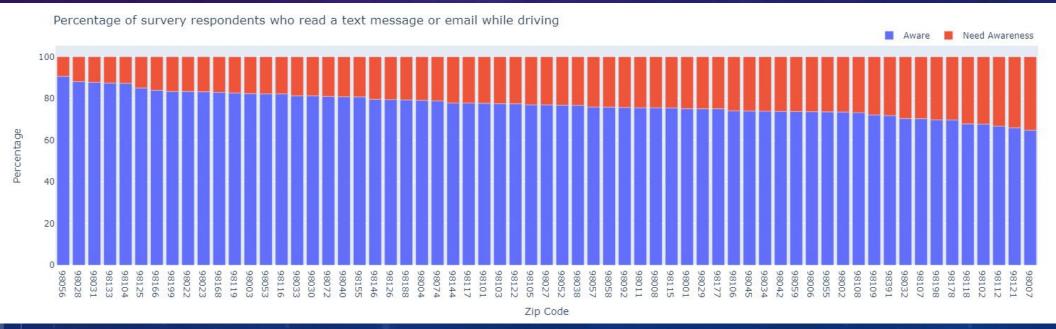
- To identify the key behavioral problems across different zip codes
- To generate a score for each respondent to analyze the general awareness pattern.
- To identify some important methods to curb dangerous driving behaviors.
- To understand the reliability of the data.

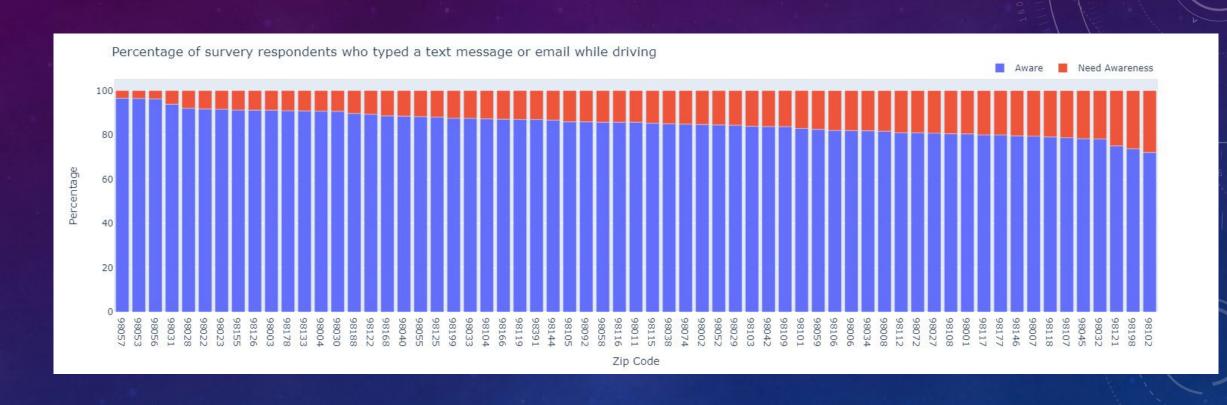
### DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS

- Data is divided for 4 dangerous behaviors.
  - Typing while driving
  - Reading while driving
  - Talking on cellphone while driving
  - Using apps while driving (excluding GPS)







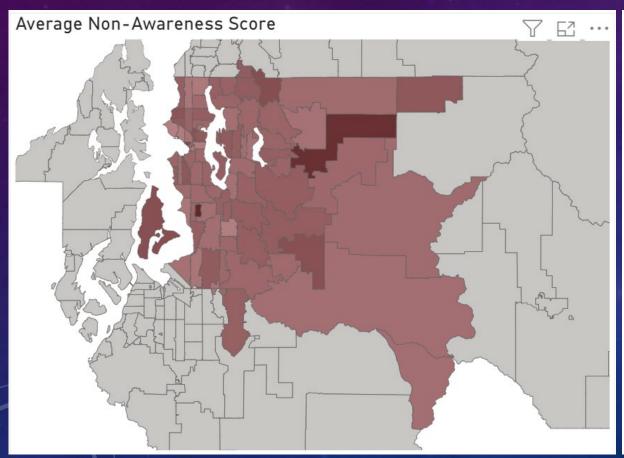


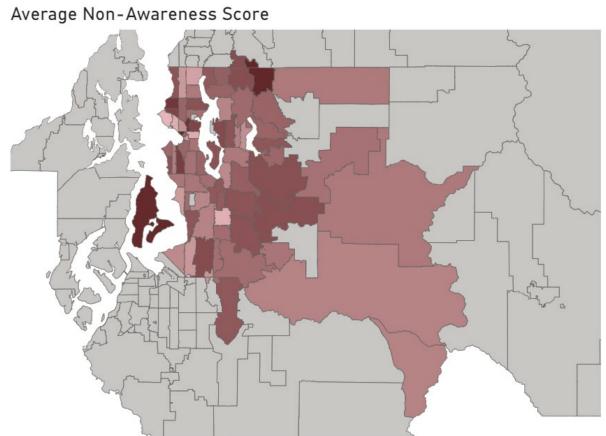
# ASSIGNING A QUANTITATIVE SCORE

- We devised a scoring method based on severity of behaviors and opinions of individuals.
- Different weights are assigned for different parameters.
- **Nonawareness score** = Behavior score\*2 + opinion on other driver's behavior \*1 + how much of threat an activity is\*1 + not knowing legal behavior\*3 + How likely they are to commit illegal behavior\*3 + Not a regular driver\*0.5

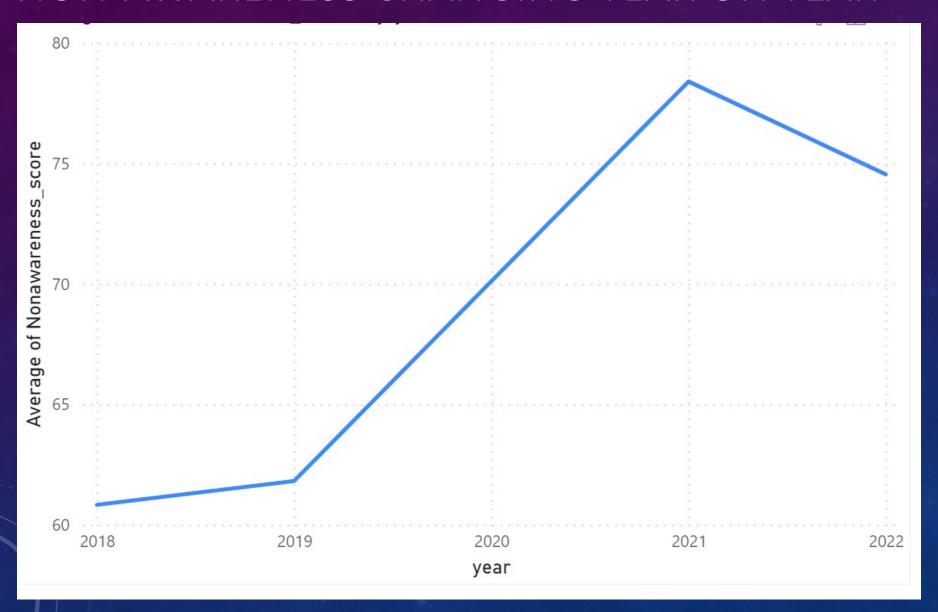
# RESULTS FOR QUANTITATIVE SCORE

• Need for awareness graph for each zip code as calculated from the Nonawareness score.





# NON-AWARENESS CHANGING YEAR ON YEAR



### SPREADING AWARENESS

Best ways of spreading awareness using most receptive methods as suggested by participants

themselves.

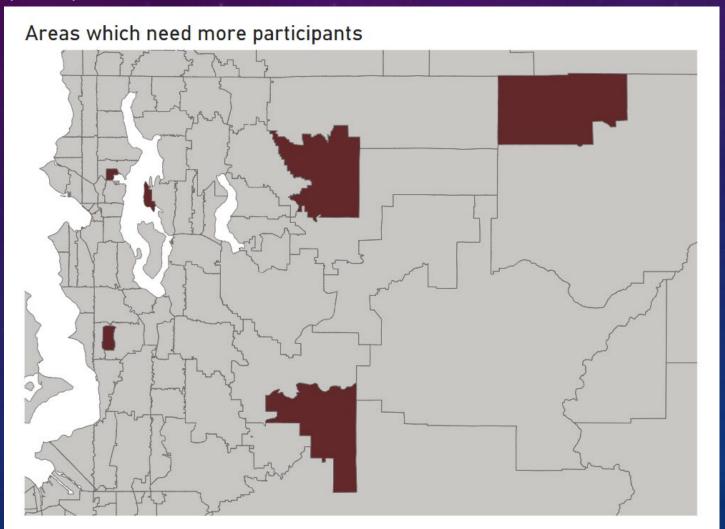
Killing someone	Getting a ticket	Report to insurance	Request by family
40.42	E/ 10		
60.42 Crashing the car	56.13		1
Crashing the car	Bluetooth capabilities in car		
		53.24	51.60
		Stopping on passenger	request
E0.E7	F///	F0.07	
59.54	54.64	50.87	

# IS THE DATA RELIABLE ????

tra	ffic_da	ata[(traffic_data['d	drive30days	[s']==2) & (		lata['beh_read' lata['beh_handh					affic_data	['beh_app	']>=4 <b>)</b> )]				
																	Pyth
	zip	work_outside_home	Commute	beh_read	beh_type	beh_handheld	beh_handfree	beh_app	acc_handheld	acc_handfree	acc_read	acc_type	асс_арр	threat_talk	threat_type	threat_aggressive	thre
1	98052	1	1.0	5	5	5	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	
3	98028	2	NaN	5	5	5	5	5	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	2	
5	98006	2	NaN	5	5	5	3	5	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	
6	98109	1	3.0	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	
12	98122	1	3.0	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	
3822	98008	2	NaN	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	
3832	98002	1	2.0	1	5	5	4	5	2	1	3	4	4	3	1	1	
3834	98112	2	NaN	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	4	4	3	3	1	1	
3836	98122	1	3.0	6	6	6	5	5	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	1	
2020	98122	2	NaN	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	

## NEED MORE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

• Areas where participation was not sufficient needs more awareness.



# THANK YOU