When should California Highway Patrol increase staff to prevent car accidents?

Alli Kruger Sowmya Srinivasan Tosveena Thomas Weiqi Liang (Vicky)

Problem: Accidents require more CHP resources



Motivation and Summary

- Hypothesis:
 - Weather, Time and Location will affect accident frequency and severity
- Data:
 - Kaggle US Accidents dataset
 - Google Maps API
 - United States Census
- Data Clean Up:
 - Deleted irrelevant data
 - Filtered on California

• Questions:

- What time of year has the highest accidents?
- Most common time of day for accidents?
- Output Description
 Output
 - Is there a correlation between weather conditions and accidents?
- Are there certain counties and cities that CHP should focus on?

What month are more people in accidents?

	Severity	Start_Time	Start_Lat	Start_Lng	Street	City	County	State	Zipcode	Temperature(F)	Weather_Condition
0	3	2016-06-21 10:34:40	38.085300	-122.233017	Magazine St	Vallejo	Solano	CA	94591	75.0	Clear
1	3	2016-06-21 10:30:16	37.631813	-122.084167	I-880 N	Hayward	Alameda	CA	94544	75.0	Clear
2	2	2016-06-21 10:49:14	37.896564	-122.070717	I-680 N	Walnut Creek	Contra Costa	CA	94595	82.9	Clear
3	3	2016-06-21 10:41:42	37.334255	-122.032471	N De Anza Blvd	Cupertino	Santa Clara	CA	95014	75.9	Clear
4	2	2016-06-21 10:16:26	37.250729	-121.910713	Norman Y Mineta Hwy	San Jose	Santa Clara	CA	95118	75.2	Clear
•••)/				••••		•••				•••	
663199	2	2019-08-23 18:03:25	34.002480	-117.379360	Pomona Fwy E	Riverside	Riverside	CA	92501	86.0	Fair
663200	2	2019-08-23 19:11:30	32.766960	-117.148060	I-8 W	San Diego	San Diego	CA	92108	70.0	Fair
663201	2	2019-08-23 19:00:21	33.775450	-117.847790	Garden Grove Fwy	Orange	Orange	CA	92866	73.0	Partly Cloudy
663202	2	2019-08-23 19:00:21	33.992460	-118.403020	San Diego Fwy S	Culver City	Los Angeles	CA	90230	71.0	Fair
663203	2	2019-08-23 18:52:06	34.133930	-117.230920	CA-210 W	Highland	San Bernardino	CA	92346	79.0	Fair

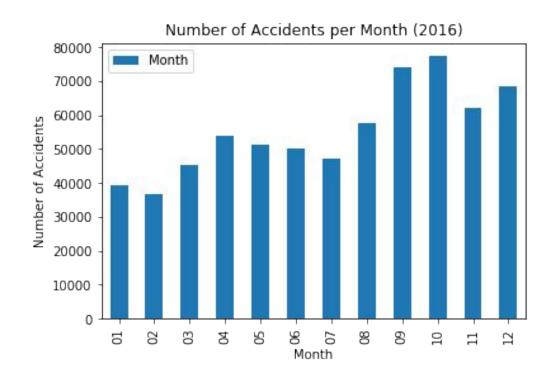
What month are more people in accidents? (cont.)

	S	everity	Start_Time	Start_Lat	Start_Lng	Street	City	County	State	Zipcode	Temperature(F)	Weather_Condition	Month
	0	3	2016-06-21 10:34:40	38.085300	-122.233017	Magazine St	Vallejo	Solano	CA	94591	75.0	Clear	06
	1	3	2016-06-21 10:30:16	37.631813	-122.084167	I-880 N	Hayward	Alameda	CA	94544	75.0	Clear	06
	2	2	2016-06-21 10:49:14	37.896564	-122.070717	I-680 N	Walnut Creek	Contra Costa	CA	94595	82.9	Clear	06
	3	3	2016-06-21 10:41:42	37.334255	-122.032471	N De Anza Blvd	Cupertino	Santa Clara	CA	95014	75.9	Clear	06
	4	2	2016-06-21 10:16:26	37.250729	-121.910713	Norman Y Mineta Hwy	San Jose	Santa Clara	CA	95118	75.2	Clear	06
		•••											•••
66	63199	2	2019-08-23 18:03:25	34.002480	-117.379360	Pomona Fwy E	Riverside	Riverside	CA	92501	86.0	Fair	08

0040 00 00

Accidents per Month

 Greater frequency of accidents in September, October and December.



What time of day has the most accidents?

```
#pick out the time columns
    time accident df['Start Time']
0
          2016-06-21 10:34:40
          2016-06-21 10:30:16
          2016-06-21 10:49:14
          2016-06-21 10:41:42
          2016-06-21 10:16:26
663199
          2019-08-23 18:03:25
663200
          2019-08-23 19:11:30
663201
          2019-08-23 19:00:21
663202
          2019-08-23 19:00:21
663203
          2019-08-23 18:52:06
Name: Start Time, Length: 663204, dtype: object
    #add a "hour" column to the DataFrame
    time accident df['hour']=pd.to datetime(time accident df['Start Time']).dt.hour
     #preview the DF
    time accident df
                         Start Time
                                                                                     State Zipcode Temperature(F) Weather Condition hour
             ID Severity
                                    Start Lat
                                               Start Lng
                                                                      City
                                                            Street
                                                         Magazine
                                   38.085300 -122.233017
          A-729
                                                                    Vallejo
                                                                                             94591
                                                                                                            75.0
                                                                              Solano
                                                                                                                                    10
                                                                                                                             Clear
                           10:34:40
          A-730
                                   37.631813 -122.084167
                                                                   Hayward
                                                                                             94544
                                                                                                            75.0
                                                                             Alameda
                                                                                                                                    10
```

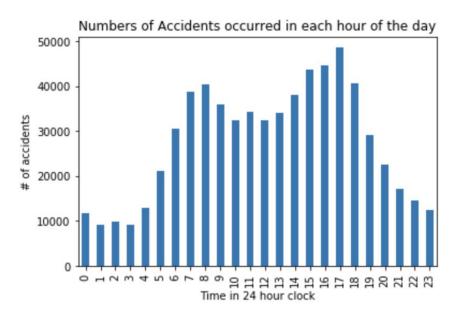
Hour counts & Reindexing

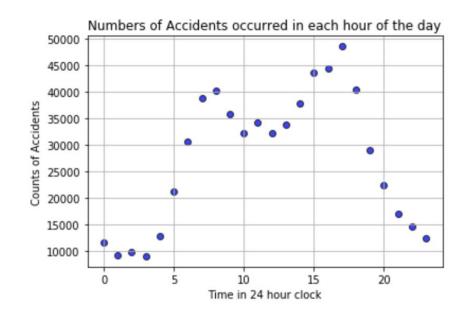
```
#pick out the hour columns
hour=time_accident_df['hour']
#did a value count to check the most frequent hour
hour_count=hour.value_counts()
hour_reindex=hour_count.sort_index(ascending=True)
hour_reindex

11721
9238
9916
9088
12933
521200
```

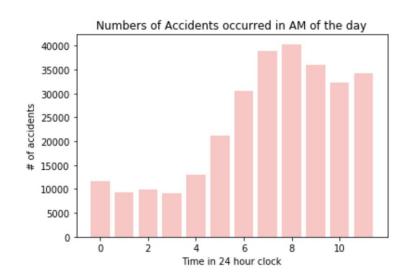
Accidents by hour

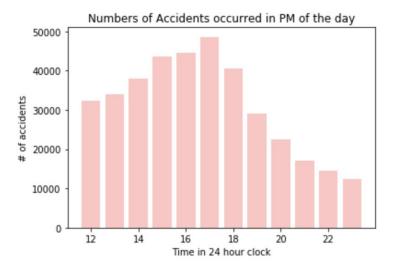
```
hour_reindex.plot(kind="bar")
plt.xlabel("Time in 24 hour clock")
plt.ylabel("# of accidents")
plt.title("Numbers of Accidents occurred in each hour of the day")
```

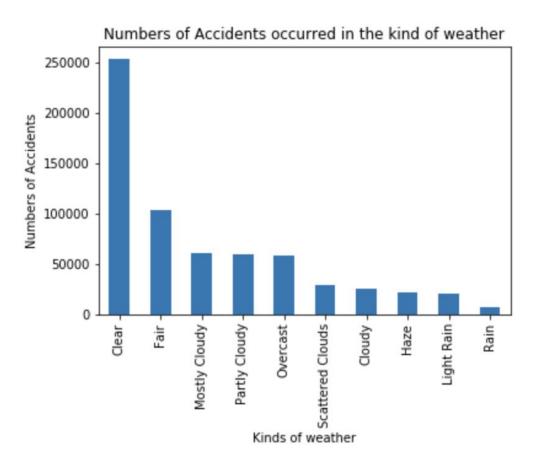




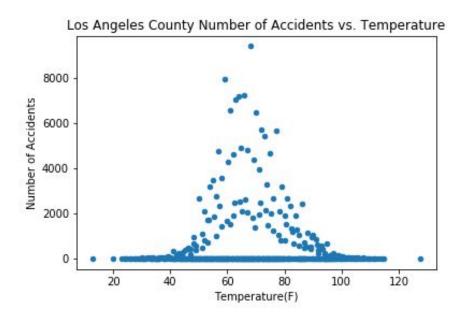
Morning vs Evening

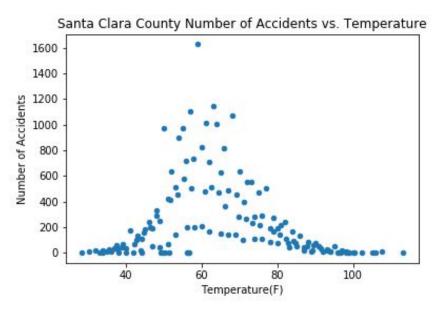




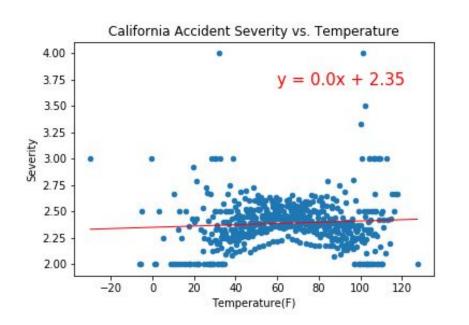


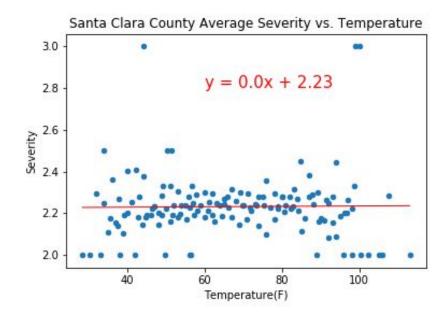
Does weather affect the number of accidents?





Does weather affect the average severity of accidents?





Most "Dangerous" Road

```
In [4]:
          street severity = cal.groupby('Street').mean()['Severity']
          1 street count = cal.groupby('Street').count()['Start Time']
In [5]:
In [6]:
          1 road = pd.concat([street severity, street count], axis=1).reset index()
          2 road = road.rename(columns={'Start Time': 'Number of Accidents'})
          3 most severe road = road.loc[road['Severity'] == 4].sort values('Number of Accidents', ascending=False)
          4 most accidents road = road.loc[road['Number of Accidents'].idxmax()]
In [7]:
          1 #Streets with highest average accident severity
          2 most severe road.head()
Out[7]:
                    Street Severity Number of Accidents
         4223 S Coast Hwy
                              4.0
         4929 Sunflower Ave.
                              4.0
                Barstow Rd
          411
                              4.0
         4303 S Harbor Blvd
                              4.0
         2513
                   Lake St
                              4.0
In [8]:
          1 #Street with highest number of accidents
          2 road accidents df = pd.DataFrame(most accidents road).T
          3 road accidents df
Out[8]:
                Street Severity Number of Accidents
         14534
                I-5 N 2.62842
                                         20004
```

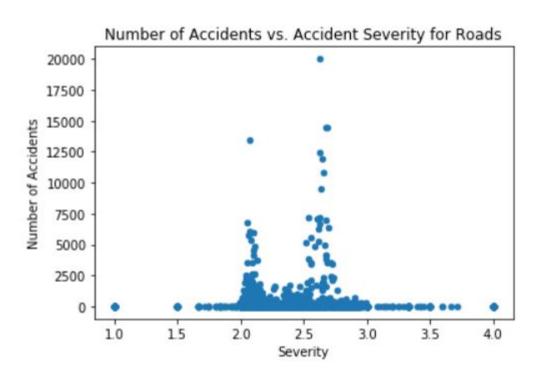
Roads: Accidents vs Severity

Largest number of accidents:

8	Street	Severity	Number of Accidents
14534	I-5 N	2.62842	20004

Highest Average Accident Severity:

	Street	Severity	Number of Accidents
4223	S Coast Hwy	4.0	4
4929	Sunflower Ave	4.0	4
411	Barstow Rd	4.0	4
4303	S Harbor Blvd	4.0	4
2513	Lake St	4.0	3



Most "Dangerous" County

In [9]:	1	county_sever	rity = ca	l.groupby	('County').mean()['Severity']						
In [10]:	1	county_coun	<pre>county_count = cal.groupby('County').count()['Start_Time']</pre>								
In [11]:	1 2 3 4	county = commost_severe	<pre>county = pd.concat([county_severity, county_count], axis=1).reset_index() county = county.rename(columns={'Start_Time': 'Count'}) most_severe_county = county.loc[county['Severity'].idxmax()] most_accidents_county = county.loc[county['Count'].idxmax()]</pre>								
In [12]:			rity_df =		accident severity rame(most_severe_county).T						
Out[12]:		County Severity Count									
	47	Solano 2.5525	53 10032								
In [13]:	1 2 3	<pre>#County with largest number of accidents county_frequency_df = pd.DataFrame(most_accidents_county).T county_frequency_df</pre>									
Out[13]:		County Severity Count									
	18	Los Angeles 2.	40523 227	180							
In [18]:	1	county									
Out[18]:		County	Severity	Count							
	0	Alameda	2.537417	45367							
	1	Alpine	2.250000	60							
	2	Amador	2.060686	758							
	3	Butte	2.071479	1413							
	4	Calaveras	2.053937	927							
	5	Colusa	2.269333	375							

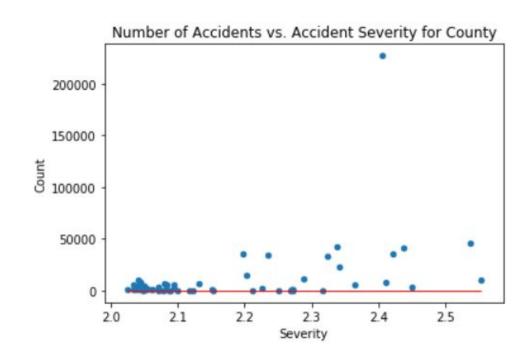
County: Accidents vs Severity

Largest number of accidents:

	County	Severity	Count
18	Los Angeles	2.40523	227180

Highest Average Accident Severity:

	County	Severity	Count
47	Solano	2.55253	10032



Should CHP focus on certain counties or cities?

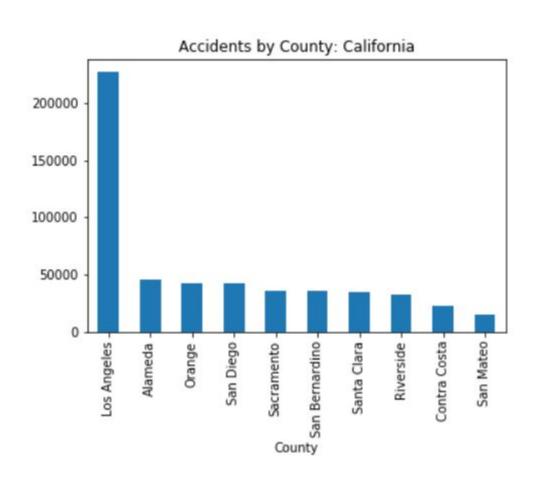
- Helpful to CHP for allocating staff and resources
- By county and city
- Adjust City for population





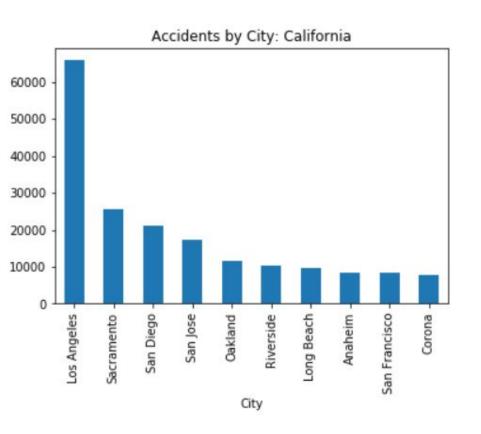
Top Counties by Number of Accidents

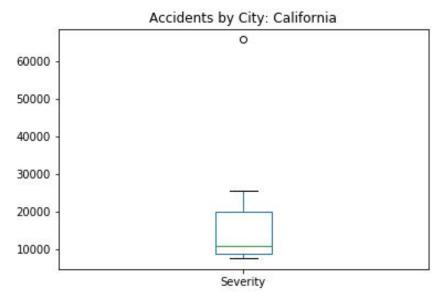
- Counted the number of accidents by County
- Selected only the top 10 of the county_count data frame
- Created a bar graph showing Accident by County



Top 10 Cities by Number of Accidents

- Counted the number of accidents by City
- Selected only the top 10 of the city_count data frame
- Created a bar graph showing Accident by City





Adjusting for Population: Data Wrangling

Vintage 2016 Estimated
 Population Census API

provided Data

- Created API call to retrieve population estimates for all cities in California
- Selected for row 1 to the end
- Created empty lists
- Appended data to lists

```
In [12]: 1 # to adjust for population we will need the data for population from the census
          2 # COUNTY -- County FIPS code https://api.census.gov/data/2016/pep/population/variables.html
           3 # 050 is State > County https://api.census.gov/data/2016/pep/population
           4 # https://api.census.gov/data/2016/pep/population?get=GEONAME,POP&for=county:*&in=state:*
          6 #If you are having trouble with your config file you can instert your api key below
           8 state = "06"
          9 county = "001"
          10
          11 pop url = "https://api.census.gov/data/2016/pep/population"
         12
         13 | query url = f"{pop url}?get=GEONAME,POP&for=place:*&in=state:06&key={c key}"
             # query url = f"{pop url}?qet=GEONAME,POP&for=county:*&in=state:06&key={c key}"
         15
          16 GEONAME = []
          17 POP = []
          18 state = []
          19 place = []
          21 # https://api.census.gov/data/2016/pep/population?qet=GEONAME,POP&for=place:*&in=state:01%20county:003
          # https://api.census.gov/data/2016/pep/population?get=GEONAME.POP&for=county:*&in=state:*
          23 response = requests.get(query url)
         24
          25 if response:
          26 #
                    Debugging print statements
          27
                  print("GET URL: " + response.url)
          28
                  print("STATUS CODE: " + str(response.status code))
          29
                  response json = response.json()
          30 #
                   print(response json)
          32
                  for data in response ison:
          34
                     GEONAME.append(data[0])
          35
                     POP.append(data[1])
                     state.append(data[2])
          36
                     place.append(data[3])
         38
          39
         40 else:
         41
                  print("API REQUEST ERROR")
                  print("STATUS CODE: " + str(response.status code))
          43 GEONAME = GEONAME[1:]
          44 POP = POP[1:]
          45 | state = state[1:]
          46 place = place[1:]
```

Adjusting for Population: Data Mapping

- Mapped lists to a dictionary
- Created a dataframe from the dictionary
- Changed Population to a float rather than a string

```
# Take the lists and make a dictionary
census_dict = {
    "City": GEONAME,
    "Population": POP,
    "State": state,
    "County": place
}

# Make a data frame from the dictionary
census_data = pd.DataFrame(census_dict)
census_data.head(2)
```

```
        City
        Population
        State
        County

        0
        Arvin city, California
        21086
        06
        02924

        1
        Atascadero city, California
        30330
        06
        03064
```

```
census_data['Population'] = census_data['Population'].astype(float)
census_data.sort_values('Population', ascending = False)
```

```
Population State County
217
        Los Angeles city, California
                                   3976322.0
                                                  06
                                                        44000
364
         San Diego city, California
                                   1406630.0
                                                        66000
406
                                   1025350.0
          San Jose city, California
                                                  06
                                                        68000
     San Francisco city, California
                                    870887.0
                                                        67000
233
            Fresno city, California
                                    522053.0
                                                  06
                                                        27000
```

Adjusting for Population: Data Cleaning

- Census Data had City and State as a single string
- Splitting the string on the delimiter mapped the state to the correct column
- Slicing allowed us to refine the city name.
- Selected the top 10 cities from the census data set

```
census data[['City', 'State']] = census data.City.str.split(",",expand=True)
 census data["City2"] = census data.City.str.slice(0,4,1)
 census data["City2"] = census data.City.str.slice(0,-5,1)
 census data.head(2)
                 City Population State
                                                          City2
                                     County
     Arvin city, California
                                       02924
                                                   Arvin city, Calif
Atascadero city, California
                          30330
                                       03064 Atascadero city, Calif
 census data = census data[['City2', 'Population', 'State', 'County']]
 census data.rename(columns = {'City2':'City'}, inplace = True)
```

```
Result dataframe:
City Population State County
44 Anaheim 351043.0 California 02000
212 Long Beach 470130.0 California 43000
217 Los Angeles 3976322.0 California 44000
```

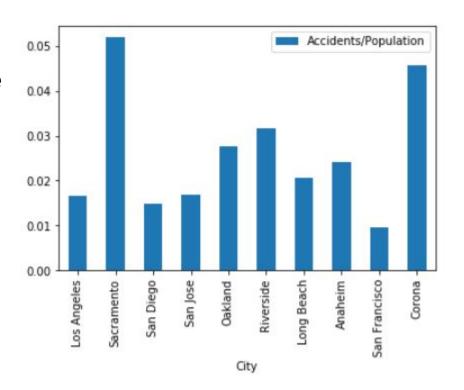
Adjusting for Population: Data Cleaning

- Merged census data frame and top accident cities
- Renamed the columns in the new data frame

```
top cities = top cities.to frame()
    top cities
    top_cites_adj = top_cities.merge(top_cities pop, on='City')
      check data frame for errors
    top cites adj
               Severity
                       Population
                                     State County
                        3976322.0 California
                                           44000
    Los Angeles
                 65851
    Sacramento
                 25657
                         495234.0 California
                                           64000
    adj_accidents = top_cites_adj.Severity/top_cites_adj.Population
    adj accidents = adj accidents.to frame()
    top_cites_adj = top_cites_adj.merge(adj_accidents, left_index = True, right_index = True)
    top cites adj
 3 list(top cites adj.columns)
['City', 'Severity', 'Population', 'State', 'County', 0]
   top_cites_adj = top_cites_adj.rename(columns = {0:'Accidents/Population',
                                                       'Severity': 'Accident Count'
```

Top Cities Adjusted for population

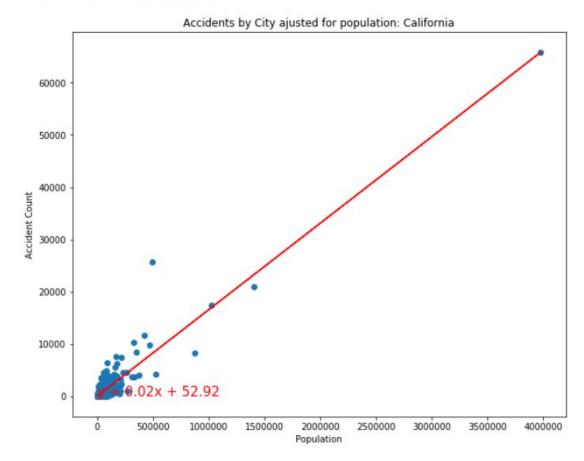
- Los Angeles was only number one due to population
- Sacramento & Corona have more accidents per person



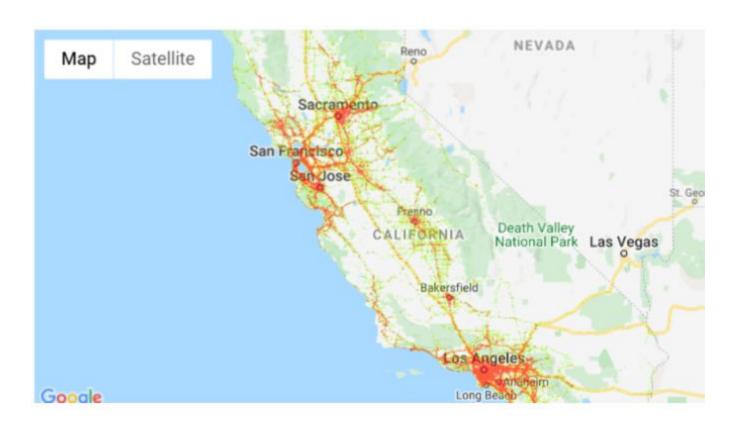
Accident Count vs Population

- There is a strong relationship between accident count and population.
- R squared = 0.93876
- The more people there are the more accidents happen.

R squared: 0.9387640334862776



California Accidents 2016 - Heat Map



Findings

- Weather does not have any effect on the frequency of accidents
- There is a relationship between Month and the frequencies of accidents
- Population affects the number of accidents

Recommendations

- Increase amount of CHP officers in the late summer/ early winter months
- Increase amount of CHP officers during commute hours
- Allocate staff by population for cities

Post mortem

Difficulties:

- Not enough information from the data sources.
- Binning similar categories for weather was difficult.
- Not having type of accident and not having a numerical value weather made quantitative analysis difficult.
- Census API documentation is confusing.

Further research:

- Accident data from 2016 to present.
- Get data on type of accident (from National Highway Traffic Safety Administration)
- Why do late summer/early winter month have more accidents?
- Relationship between CHP presence and Accidents
- Why does Sacramento have so many accidents per person
- Adjust weather data to be proportional to weather type

Questions?