

The background of the slide is a blue-tinted image of an aircraft. On the left, a large jet engine is visible, showing its fan blades and casing. To the right, the wing and tail section of the aircraft are partially visible. The overall image is semi-transparent, allowing the white text to stand out.

Aircraft Risk Analysis

Presentation

Introduction

As part of its business expansion strategy, the company plans to purchase and operate aircraft for commercial and private enterprises, making safety and operational efficiency top priorities. The analysis aims to identify low-risk aircraft models to help the company make informed decision while considering potential operational risks.

Given the complexities of the aviation industry, and the importance of safety, this assessment evaluates historical data to highlight trends, low-risk models, and provide actionable recommendations. By addressing key questions such as which aircraft models are the safest and how risks can be mitigated, this analysis ensures the company can build a reliable and cost effective fleet while aligning with its longterm goals.

Data Overview

Data Source: The data is from the National Transportation Safety Board that includes aviation accident data from 1962 to 2023 about civil aviation accidents and selected incidents in the United States and international waters.

Key Attributes: The most relevant columns used in the data analysis were Aircraft model, total fatality injuries, total accidents, geographical location, weather conditions, purpose of flight among others.

Data Cleaning/Preparation: To ensure accuracy and usability for analysis, missing categorical values were imputed, removed irrelevant columns that did not contribute to the analysis, standardized names by ensuring case uniformity for consistency, imputed numerical data with calculated estimates to avoid bias, and cross-checked the cleaned dataset against its original.



Methodology

Data Preparation: Data aggregation, filtering, and data cleaning as previously described.

Risk Assessment Criteria: Identified aircraft models with minimal fatal injuries and prioritized them.

Visualization: Created bar graphs, line graphs and pie charts to present the findings.

Statistical Techniques: Applied descriptive statistics such as mean, median, standard deviation, percentiles, maximum and minimum to summarize incident rates and injuries.

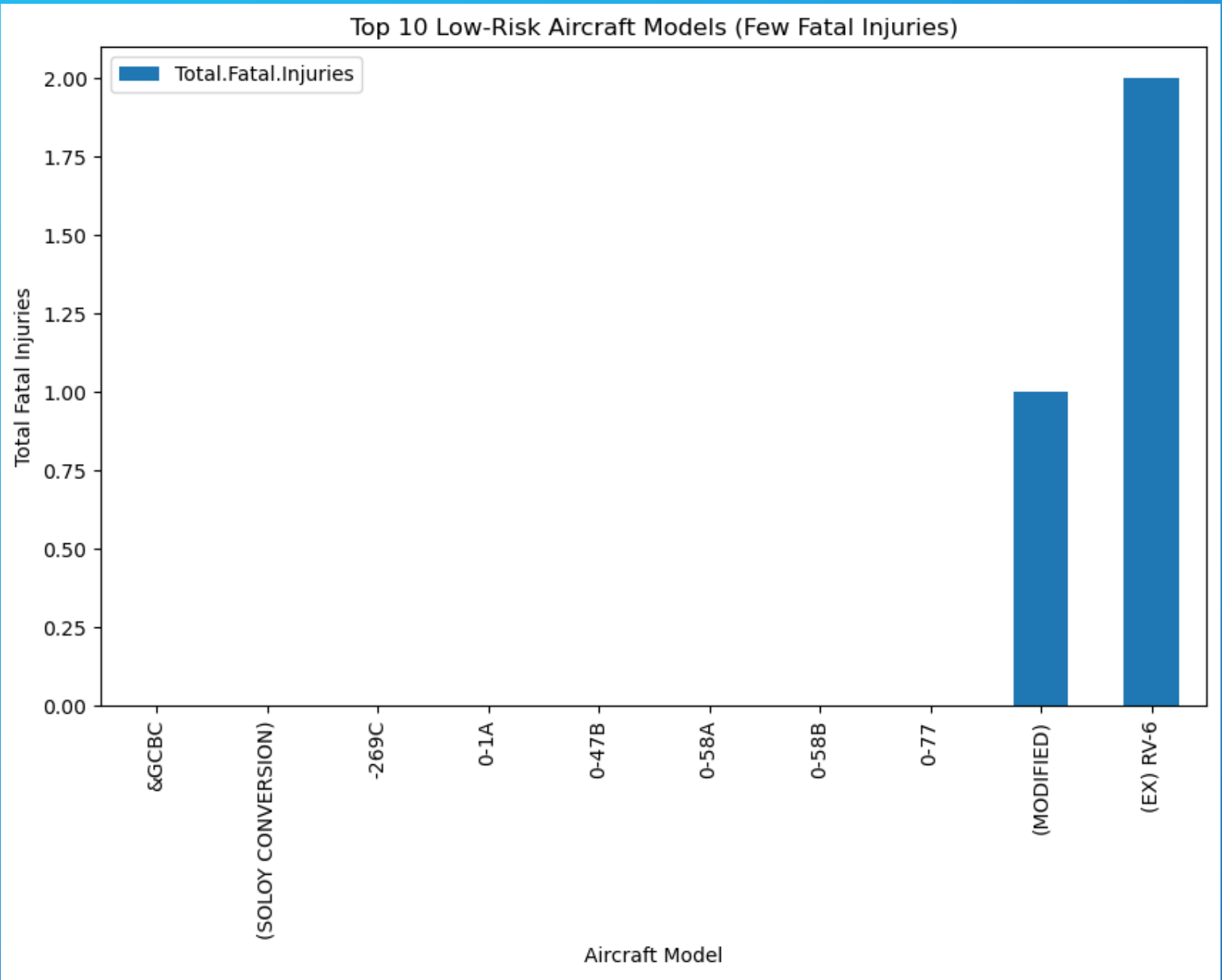
Tools: Analysis conducted using Python libraries (Pandas and Matplotlib) for analysis and visualizations.



Key Findings

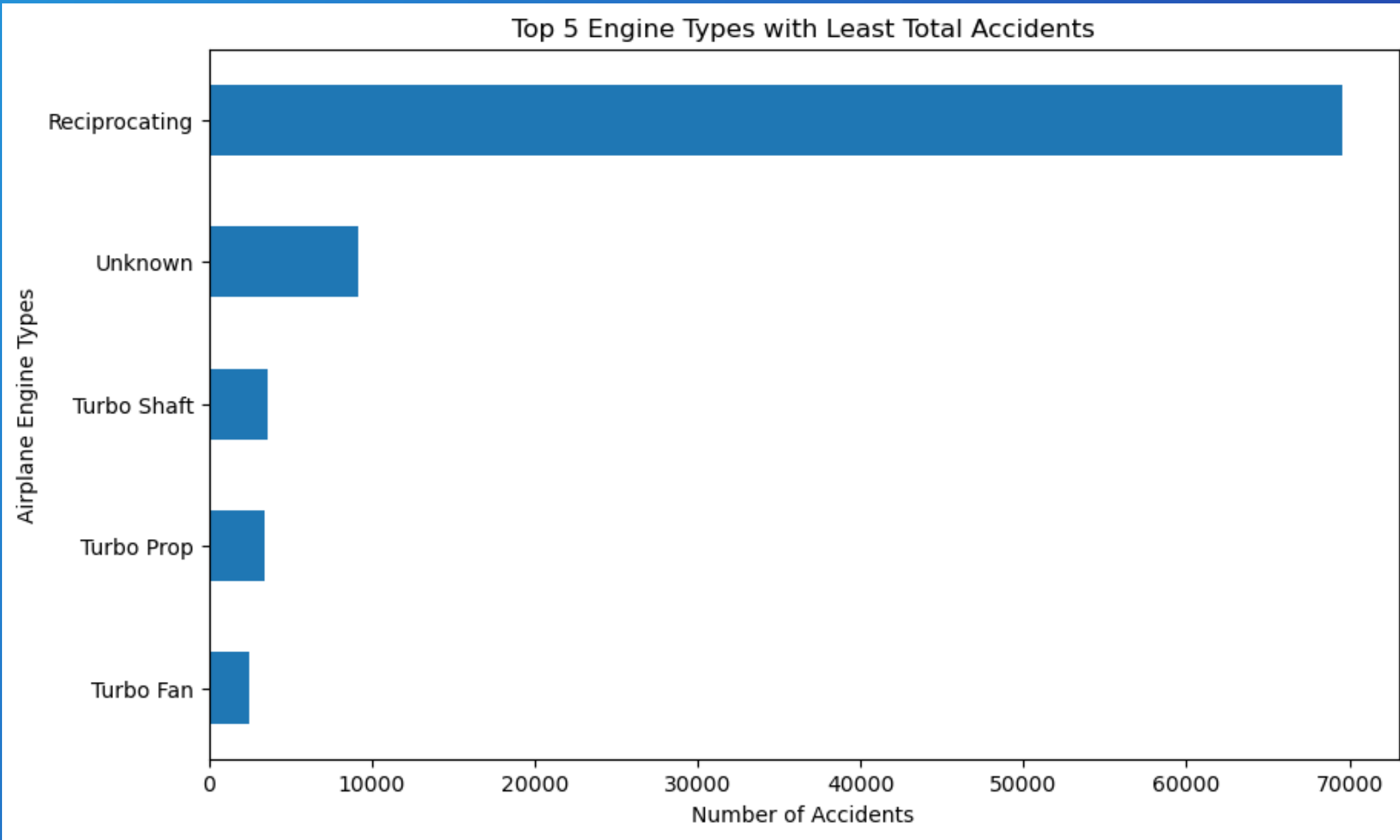
1.Low-Risk Aircraft Model

Aircraft models **&GCBC**, **-269C** and **(SOLOY CONVERSION)** among others are associated with the lowest risks(less than 5 fatalities in recorded incidents).



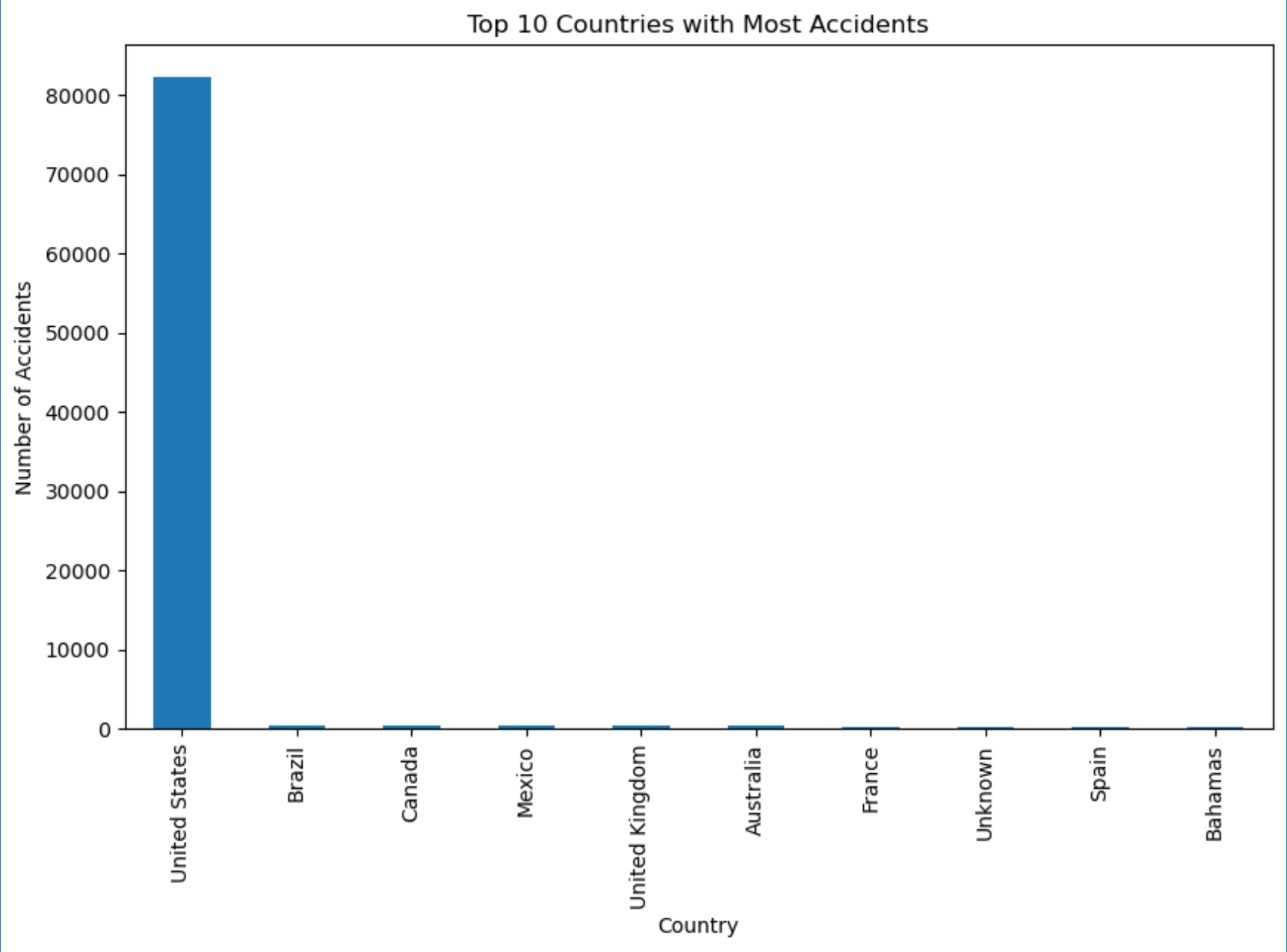
2.Low-Risk Engine Types

Turbo Jet airplane Engine types have a strong safety record and should be prioritized.



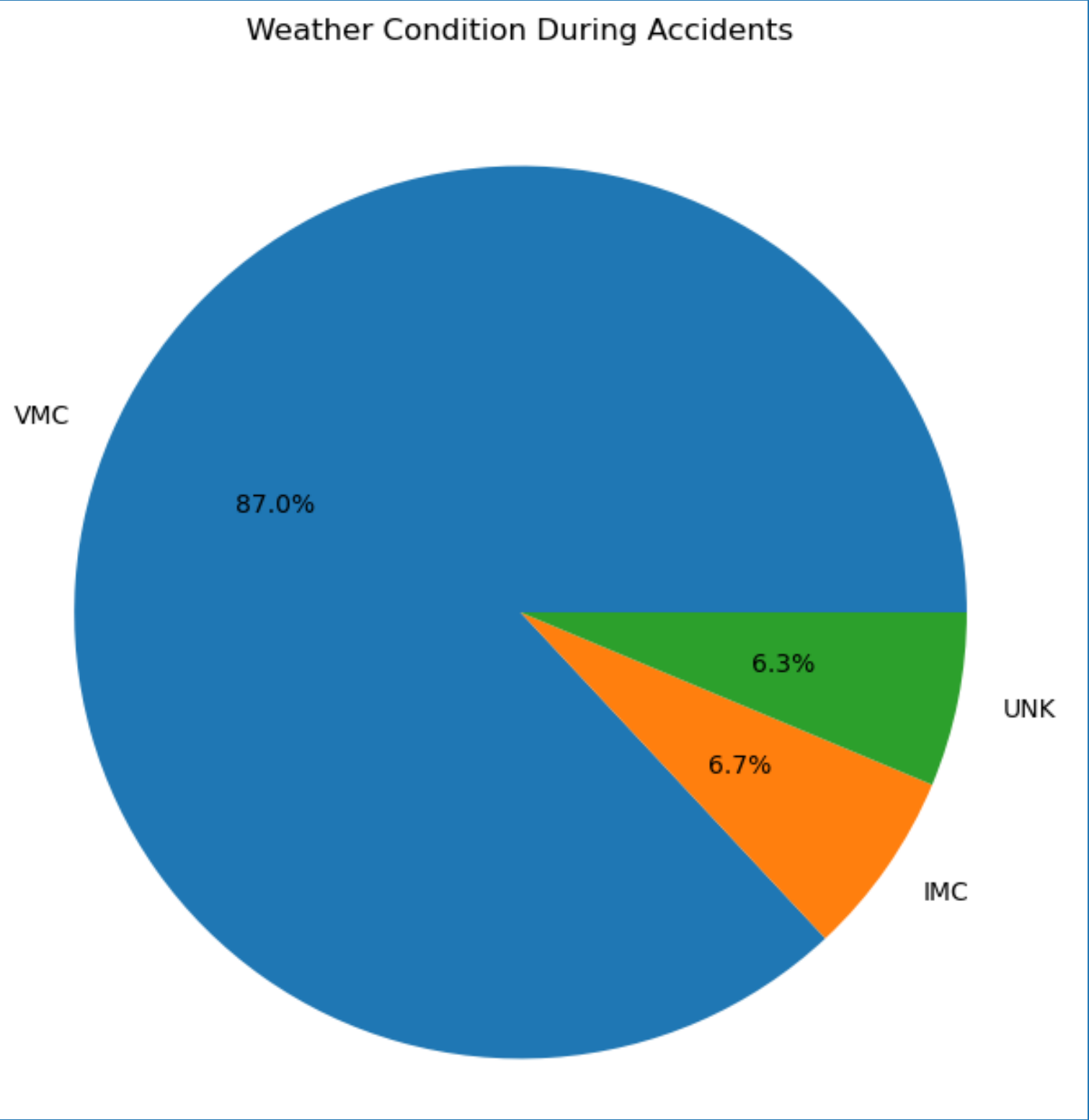
3.High-Risk Geographical Areas

High-risk geographic locations such as **USA** should be avoided unless adequate precautions are taken.



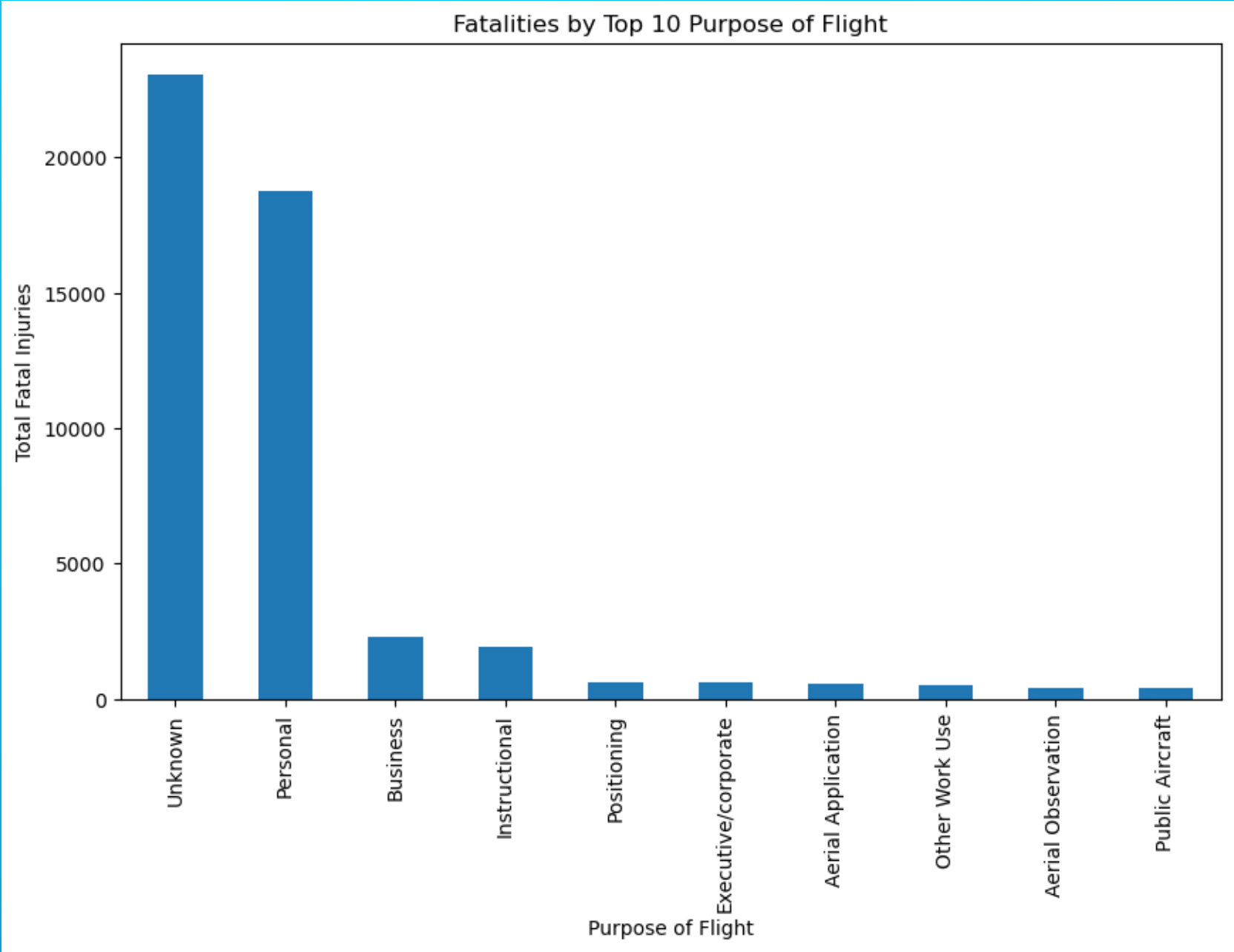
4.Weather Conditions Influencing Accidents

Most accidents occur under **visual meteorological conditions(VMC)** under which pilots have sufficient visibility to fly.



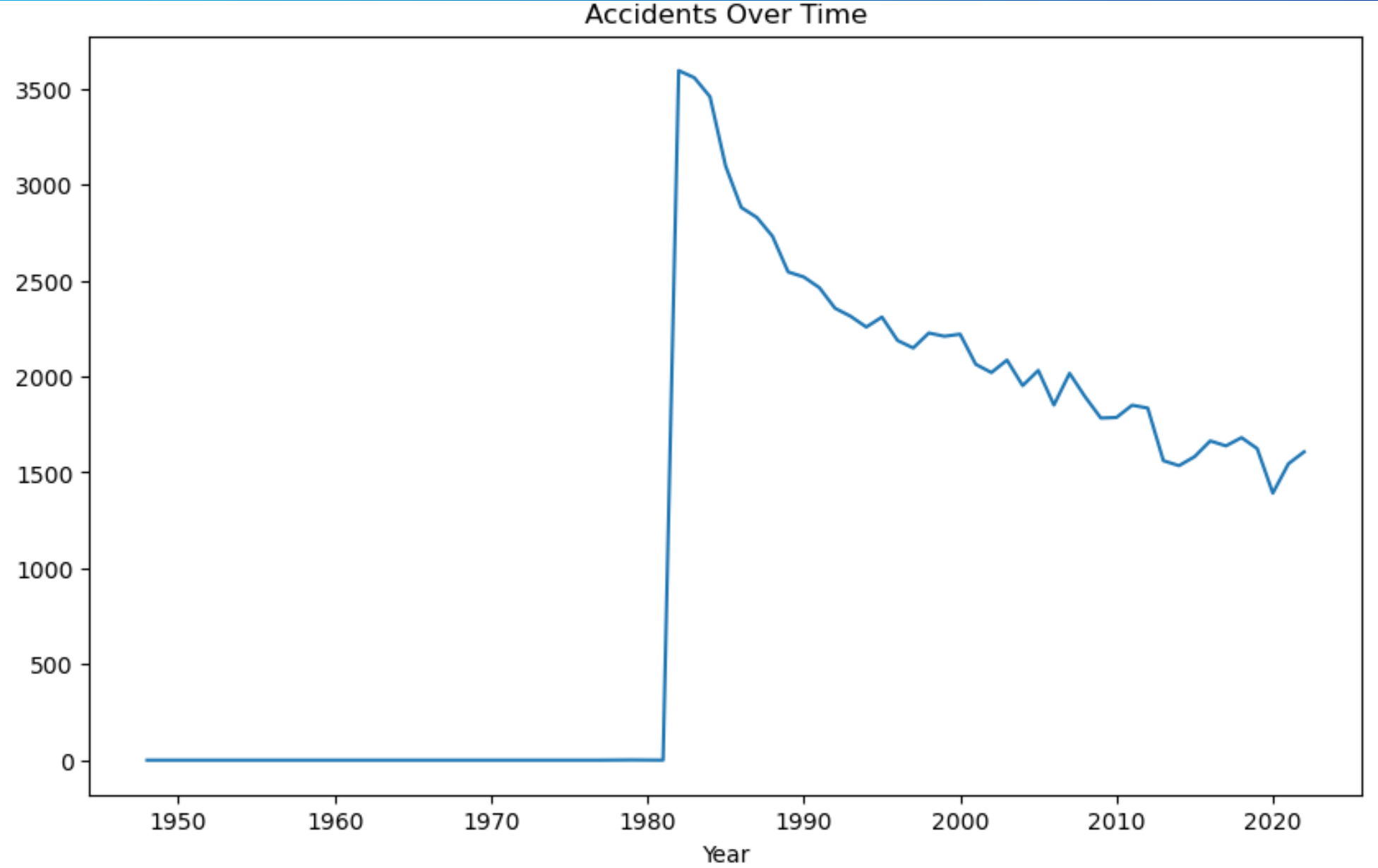
5. Purpose of flight during Accidents

Personal or private purposes of flights are associated with higher risks of fatal injuries compared to business.



5. Number Of Accidents Overtime

There has been a significant decrease in the number of aviation accidents from 1980s to 2023.



Recommendations

- Low risk Aircraft model such as **&GCBC, -269C and (SOLOY CONVERSION)** among others should be prioritized as they record the least number of minimal fatal injuries in aviation according to the data.
- Given the strong safety record and superior reliability of **Turbojet engines types**, the company should prioritize the purchase and operation of aircraft equipped with this engine type ; this contributes to safer fleet and help reduce the risk of accidents.
- Implement additional safety measures such as use of **advanced monitoring systems to detect potential hazards early such as Real-Time Flight Data Monitoring(FDM)** . The company should adopt a more cautious approach when operating in high risk geographical locations such as **USA** due to its high record in the number of accidents.
- Emphasize on **continuous pilot vigilance** and decision-making during VMC **by incorporating regular training on managing human factors** such as complacency and fatigue; since accidents mostly occur due to lapses in distractions and pilot error. Ensuring pilots remain focused and prepared for unexpected situations can significantly reduce risk of accidents.
- **Prioritize business-related flights over private flights** when making operational decisions, as private flights have been associated with higher risks of fatal injuries. To mitigate the risk, the company should implement stricter safety protocols for private flights and provide additional training for pilots in private operations.
- **Intergrating advanced technologies** that help reduce risk such as **Synthetic Vision Systems(SVS)** and **Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B)** to ensure better coordination and safer navigation.

Future Improvements

- Collect and analyse more data e.g On operational costs of fuel and maintenance, on environmental impact to understand the noise pollution and emissions.
- Partner with industry experts for deeper insights and innovative practices.
- Invest in advanced Predictive analytics to forecast future risks based on historical data and emerging trends to proactively manage risks before they become critical.
- Real-time monitoring.



Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis has identified key trends in aircraft safety, including the importance of selecting low-risk aircraft models and prioritizing turbojet engine types with strong safety records. Based on these findings, I recommend that the company adopt advanced monitoring systems to detect potential hazards early, enhance pilot training to ensure continuous vigilance, and prioritize business-related flights over private ones in operational decisions. Additionally, integrating advanced technologies will further reduce risks and improve safety. By implementing these recommendations, the company can enhance operational efficiency, minimize risks, and continue to lead in aviation safety and performance.

The background features large, 3D, blue-tinted letters 'Q', 'R', and 'A' that appear to be floating or standing on a surface. The 'Q' and 'R' are on the left, and the 'A' is on the right. The text 'Thank You' is centered over these letters.

Thank You

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