

AIRCRAFT RISK ANALYSIS

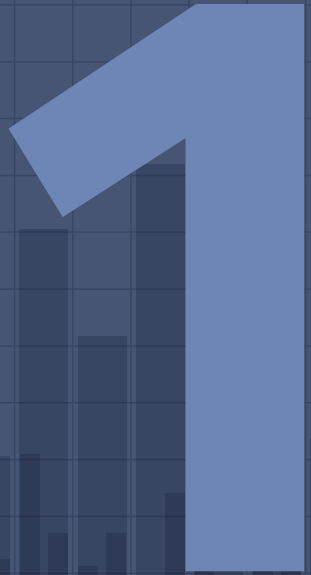


OUTLINE


1. Overview
 2. Business Understanding
 3. Data Understanding
 4. Data Analysis
 5. Conclusion
 6. Recommendations
 7. Next steps
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OVERVIEW

Let's start with the first segment of outline



OVERVIEW

- Project analyzes aviation accident data (1962–2023) from the NTSB.
 - Business driver: company expanding into the aviation industry.
 - Key stakeholders: executives, Aviation Division head, data science team.
 - Context: safety is critical in aviation for reputation, customer trust, and compliance.
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BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

Let's proceed to the second segment of outline



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BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

Problem Statement

- The company plans to expand into the aviation industry but faces uncertainty in selecting safe and reliable aircraft. Without a data-driven evaluation of accident risks across manufacturers, models, and flight types, there is a danger of costly investments, reputational harm, and safety concerns. Analyzing historical accident data is therefore critical to guide safe and informed purchase decisions.

BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

Objectives:

- ▣ Assess historical aircraft accident trends (1962–2023).
 - ▣ Identify aircraft types and manufacturers with the lowest risks.
 - ▣ Provide actionable, data-driven recommendations for purchase decisions.
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DATA UNDERSTANDING

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DATA UNDERSTANDING

- **SOURCE**

National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) Aviation Accident Database

- **COVERAGE**

1962 – 2023 (61 years of data)

- **RELEVANCE**

Provides a comprehensive historical record of aviation safety.

- **DIMENSION**

- 90348 rows and 31 columns

DATA ANALYSIS

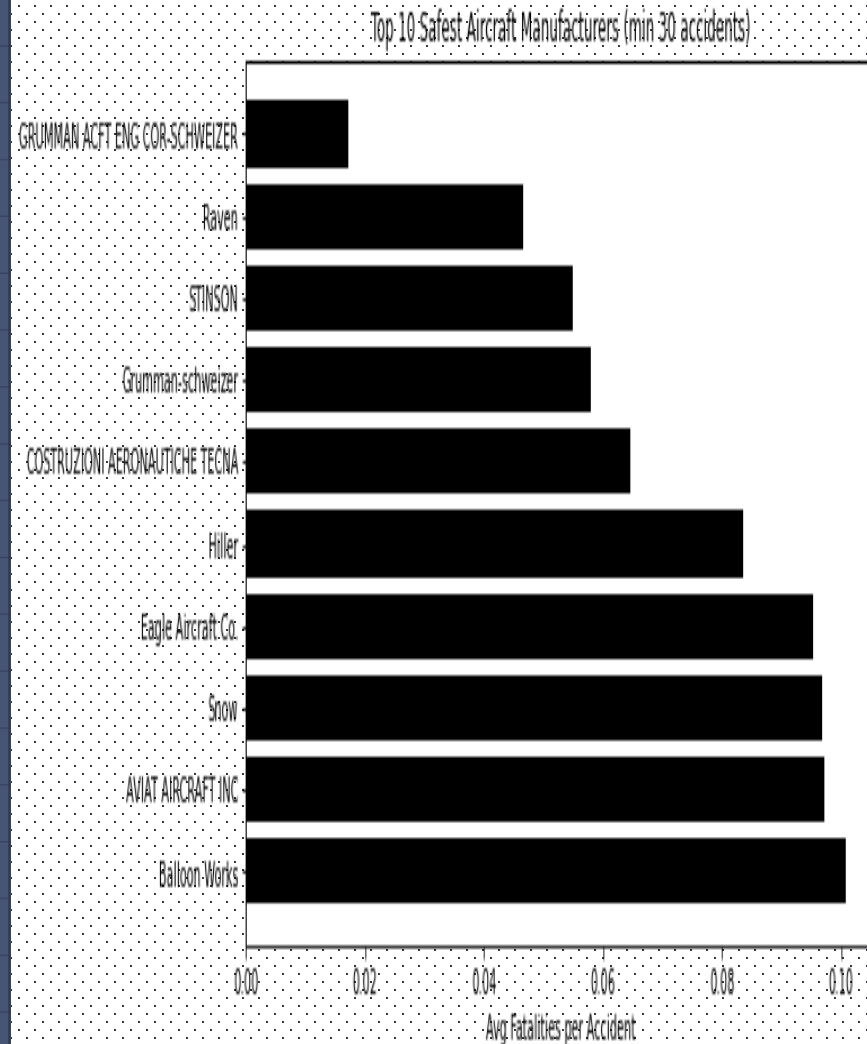
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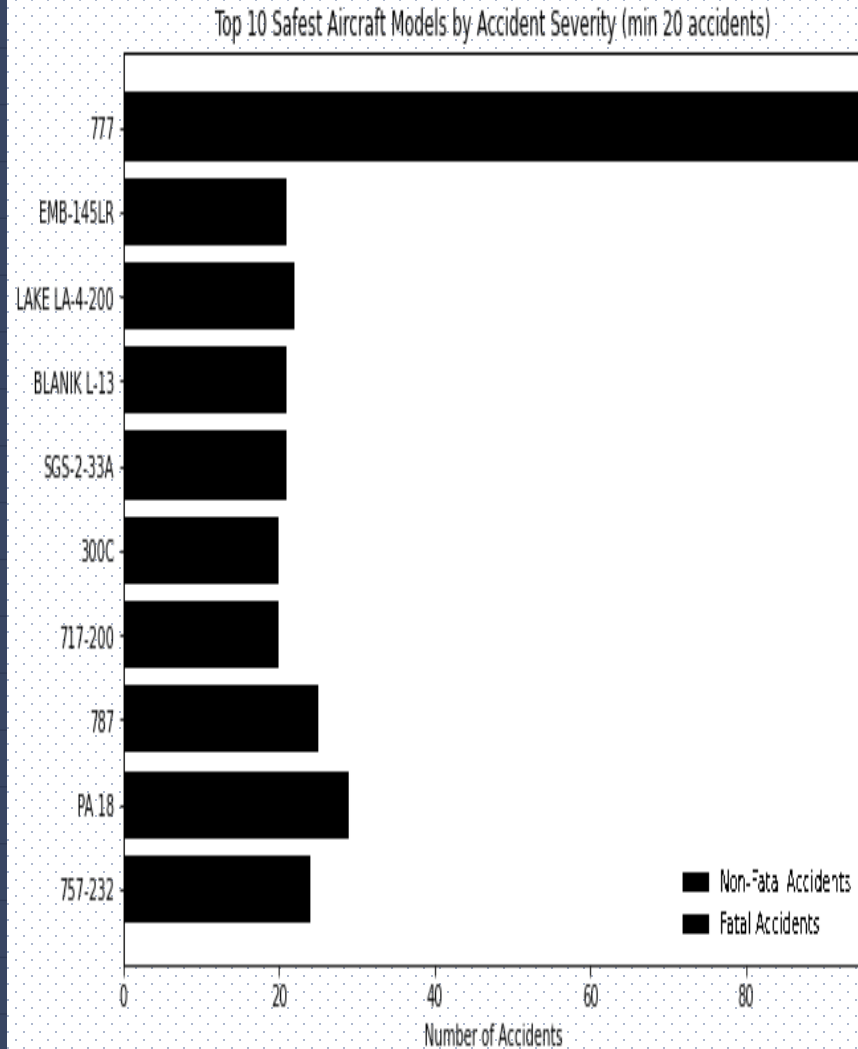
SAFEST MANUFACTURERS

- Manufacturers like **Grumman-Schweizer, Raven, and Stinson** show consistently low accident severity.
- These manufacturers stand out as safer options compared to others.



SAFEST AIRCRAFT MODELS

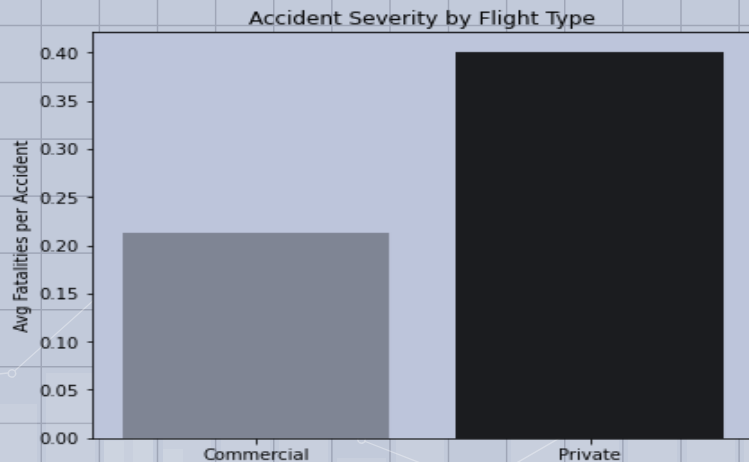
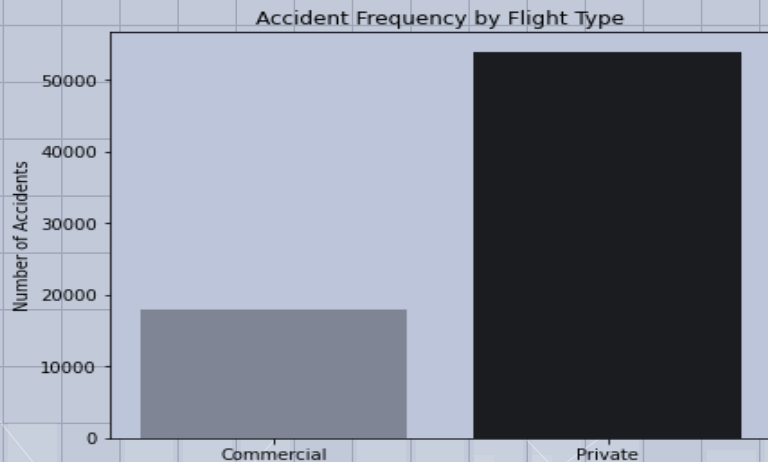
- Models such as Boeing 777, EMB-145LR, and Boeing 757-232 recorded zero fatal accidents, despite multiple incidents.
- This highlights their strong safety track record.



COMMERCIAL VS PRIVATE AVIATION

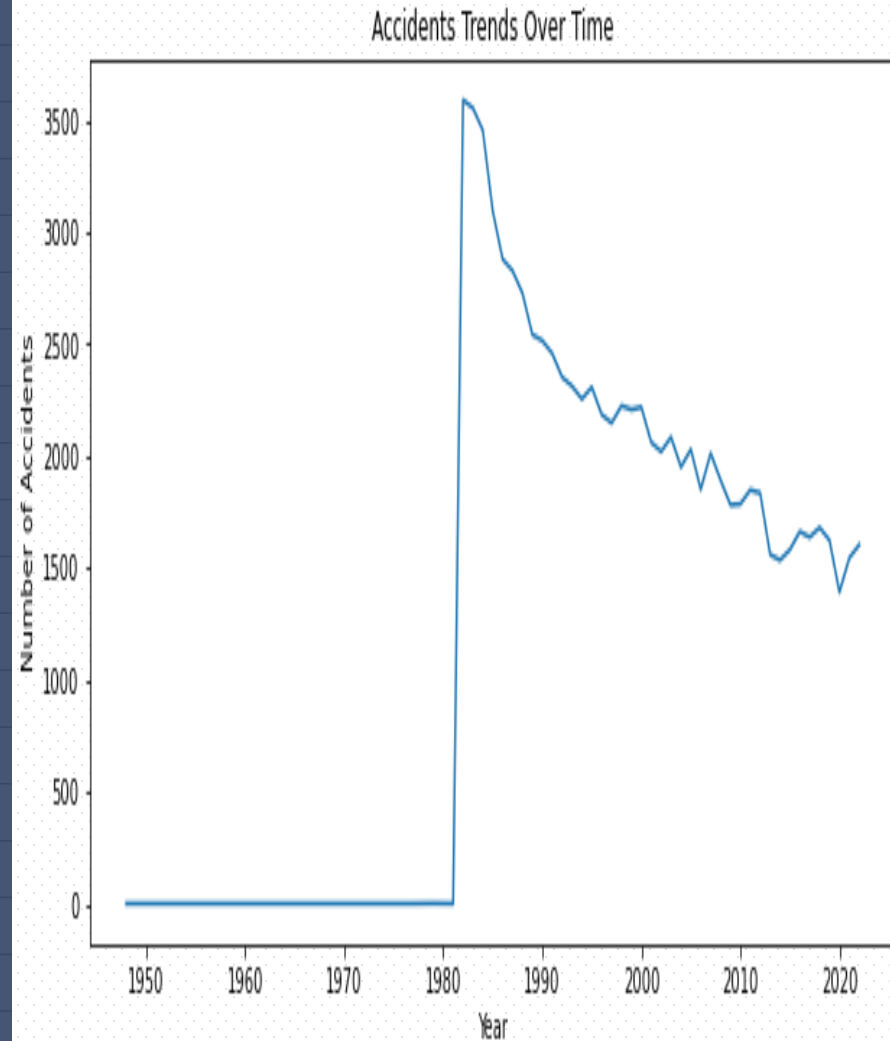
- **Commercial flights:** Lower accident frequency and severity.
- **Private flights:** Higher accident rates and more severe outcomes.
- Commercial aviation presents lower operational risk for expansion.

Commercial vs Private Flight Risk




ACCIDENT TRENDS OVER TIME

- Accident numbers **peaked in the 1980s** but have steadily **declined since then.**
- Reflects improvements in technology, regulations, and training.



CONCLUSION

- Aviation safety has improved significantly over time.
 - Certain manufacturers (Grumman-Schweizer, Raven, Stinson) and models (Boeing 777, EMB-145LR, Boeing 757-232) stand out as the safest options.
 - Commercial aviation is much safer than private aviation — both in accident frequency and severity.
 - Overall, the data strongly suggests focusing on commercial aviation with proven safe models for expansion.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

Prioritize Commercial Aviation

- Enter the commercial aviation sector first as it presents a lower risk profile.
- Treat private aviation as a **secondary/long-term opportunity** once strong safety protocols are in place.

Select Safe Manufacturers and Models

- Procure aircraft from manufacturers with historically low accident severity (Grumman-Schweizer, Raven, Stinson).
- For commercial operations, focus on proven safe models like **Boeing 777, EMB-145LR, and Boeing 757-232**.

Leverage Safety as a Competitive Advantage

- Use safety track record in **branding, marketing, and stakeholder engagement**.
- Reinforce the company's positioning as a **safety-first aviation operator**.

NEXT STEPS

- **Operational Validation:** Cross-check safety insights with costs, maintenance, and spare parts availability.
 - **Regional & Regulatory Analysis:** Review safety and regulatory requirements specific to target regions of operation.
 - **Insurance & Risk Modeling:** Engage insurers to understand premiums and risk coverage differences across aircraft options.
 - **Expand Data Scope:** Incorporate post-2023 data and operational records for ongoing monitoring.
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THANKS!

Any questions?

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