Everest & Beyond: What the Data Reveals About Climbing Accidents

Introduction & Sources

Sources & Data Challenges

- The data for mountaineering accidents is surprisingly sparse. Unlike other sports, accessible, free datasets are limited.
- I used data from:
  - Wikipedia (Everest deaths per year & season)
  - American Alpine Club (AAC) (Climbing accident reports & analysis)
- Challenge: Most detailed climbing accident data is locked behind paywalls or scattered across reports.

Mountains; Just as Deadly as Fascinating and Adventurour

Mountains with the Highest Death Rates

- Annapurna (Nepal) – 32% death rate (Most dangerous 8,000m peak)
- K2 (Pakistan) – 29% death rate (The Savage Mountain)
- Nanga Parbat (Pakistan) – 21% death rate (The Killer Mountain)

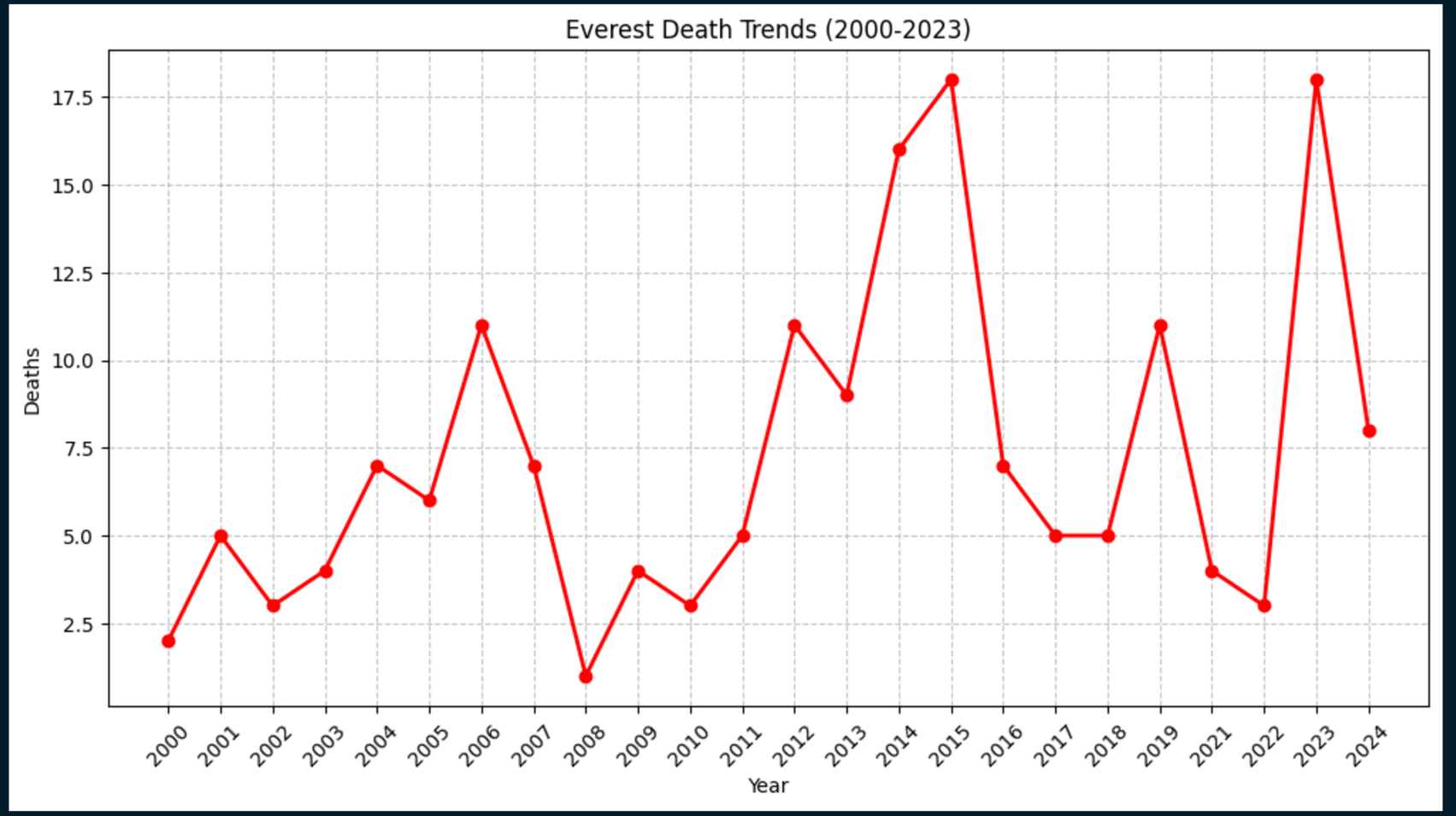
Why Focus on Everest?

- It’s the tallest and the most famous.
- More people attempt it than any other 8,000m peak.
- The hype and fascination around Everest make it the best case study.

Fluctuations in the Number of Casualties on the Everest

Spikes:

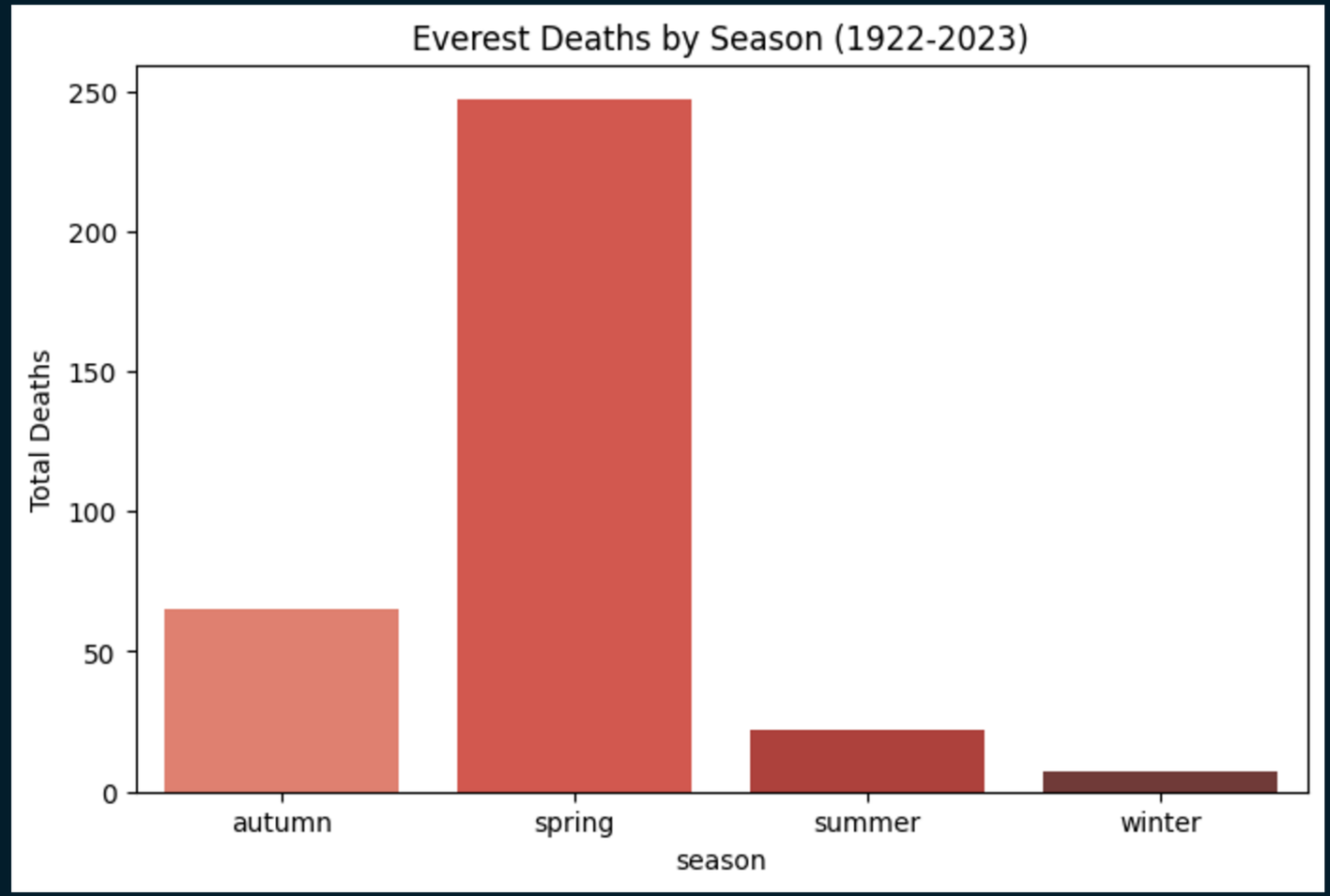
- 2006: "The Year of Controversy"
- 2015: "The Everest Earthquake Disaster"
- 2023: "The Modern Everest Crisis"



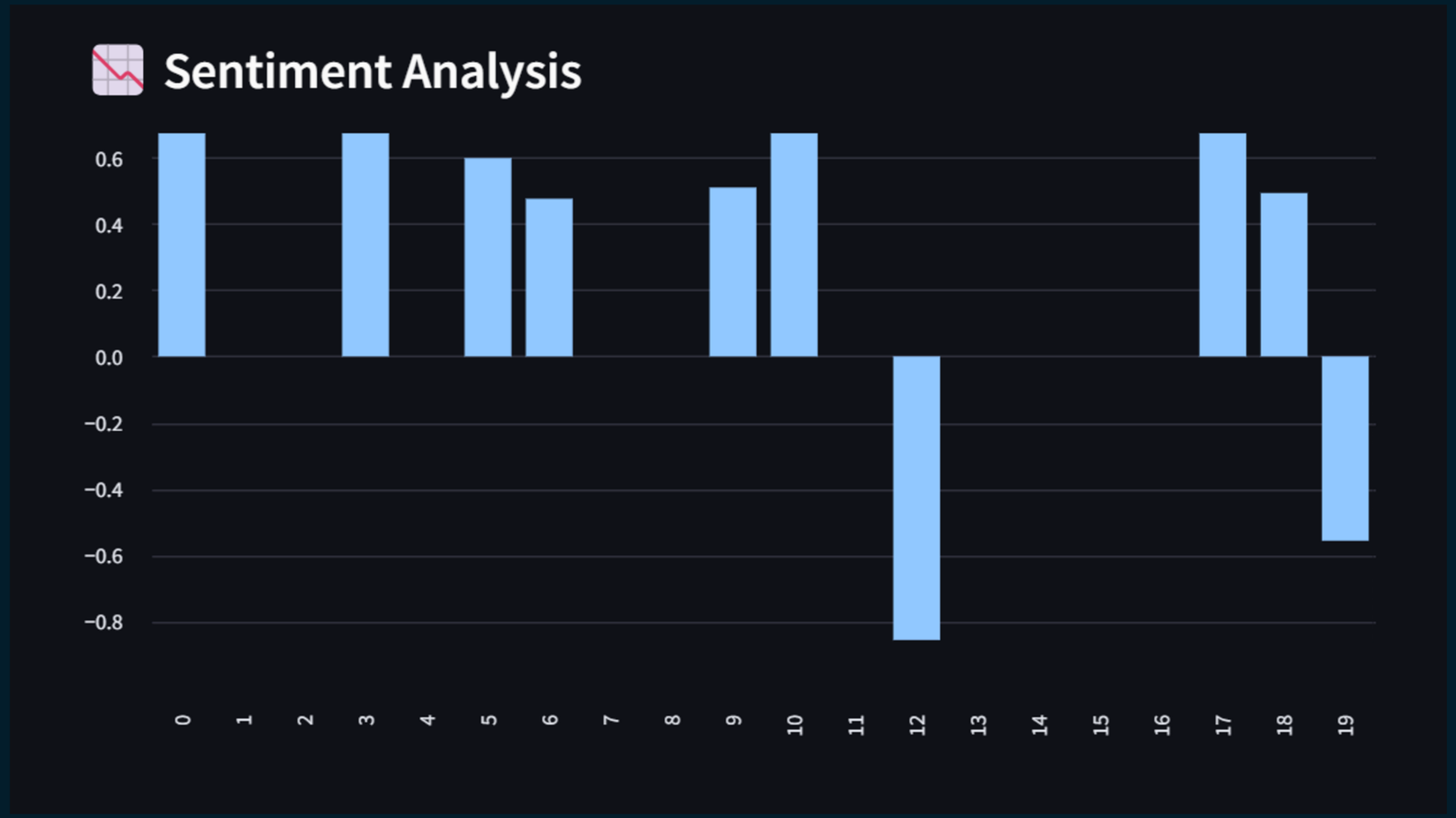
The Paradox of Mountaineering

The Paradox:

- Best Weather Window = Most Climbers Attempt in Spring
- Traffic Jams in the "Death Zone"
- More Commercial Expeditions More Inexperienced Climbers

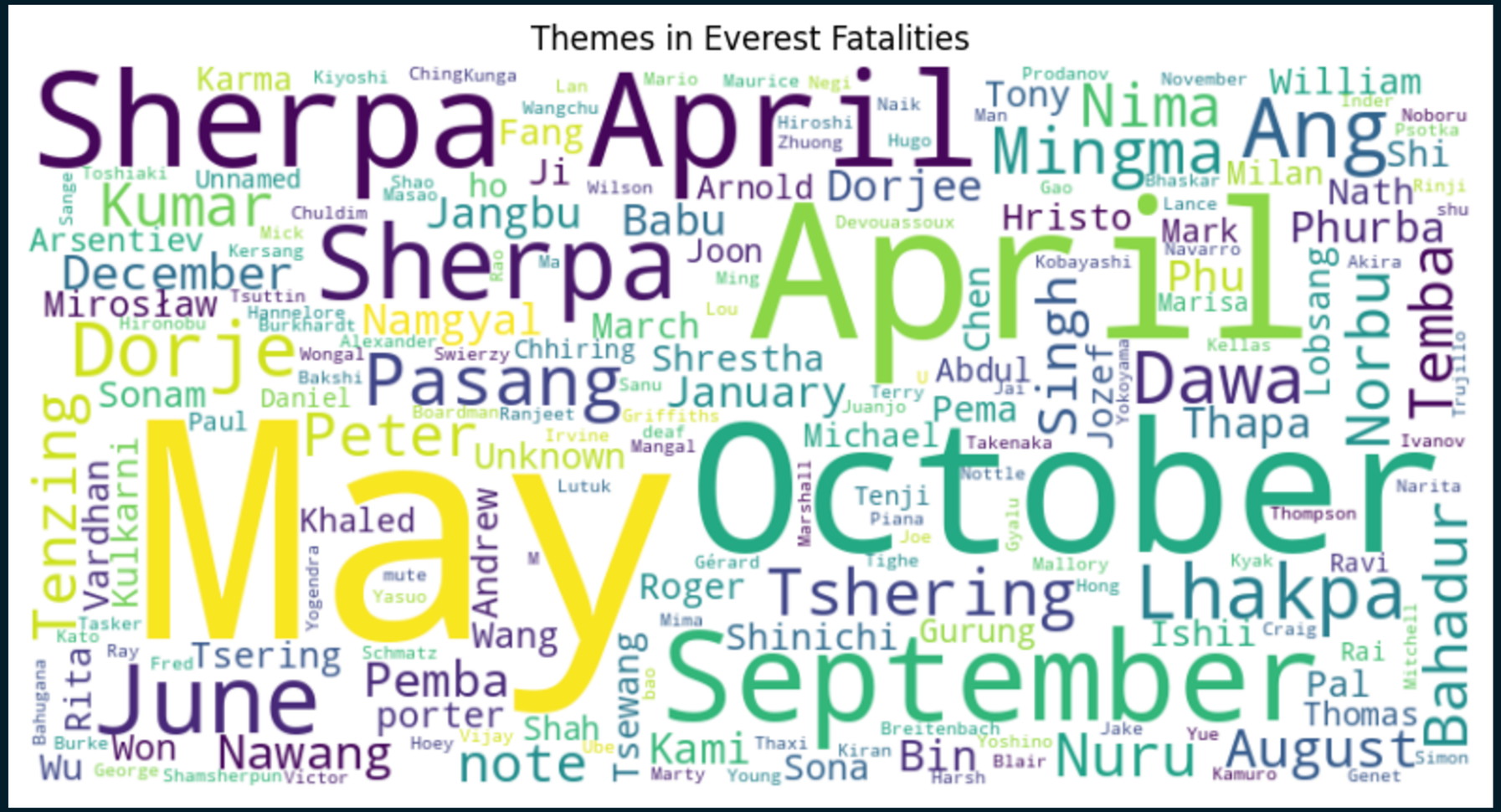


Last 20 AAC Articles on Climbing Incidents: Sentiment Analysis



Last 20 AAC Articles on Climbing Incidents: Variance in Sentiment from the Writers

THE WORD CLOUD



Thank You

AND HAPPY CLIMBING!