



AIRLINE ACCIDENT RISK ANALYSIS

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Aviation industry is data-rich.
Understanding accidents trentscan reveal
which aircraft are safest

Using data science techniques, we can
identify trends, risk patterns, and contributing
factors.

This project focuses on identifying which
aircraft models are safest based on accident
data.



OBJECTIVE

*Load and explore
the Airline
Accidents dataset.*

*Perform exploratory data
analysis (EDA) to uncover
patterns and anomalies.*

*Identify and visualize
the safest aircraft
models.*

*Communicate findings
through visuals and an
interactive notebook.*

**Clean and prepare the
data for analysis.**

**Engineer a “Risk Score”
metric combining
fatality, injury, and
damage severity.**



```

RangeIndex: 150959 entries, 0 to 150958
Data columns (total 31 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Event Id         150959 non-null   object  
 1   Investigation Type 150959 non-null   object  
 2   Accident Number  150959 non-null   object  
 3   Event Date       150959 non-null   object  
 4   Location          150959 non-null   object  
 5   Country           150959 non-null   object  
 6   Latitude          150959 non-null   object  
 7   Longitude         150959 non-null   object  
 8   Airport Code      150959 non-null   object  
 9   Airport Name      150959 non-null   object  
 10  Injury Severity  150959 non-null   object  
 11  Aircraft Damage  150959 non-null   object  
 12  Aircraft Category 150959 non-null   object  
 13  Registration Number 150959 non-null   object  
 14  Make              150959 non-null   object  
 15  Model              150959 non-null   object  
 16  Amateur Built     150959 non-null   object  
 17  Number of Engines 150959 non-null   object  
 18  Engine Type       150959 non-null   object  
 19  FAR Description    150959 non-null   object  
 20  Schedule           150959 non-null   object  
 21  Purpose of Flight 150959 non-null   object  
 22  Air Carrier        150959 non-null   object  
 23  Total Fatal Injuries 150959 non-null   object  
 24  Total Serious Injuries 150959 non-null   object  
 25  Total Minor Injuries 150959 non-null   object  
 26  Total Uninjured    150959 non-null   object  
 27  Weather Condition  150959 non-null   object  
 28  Broad Phase of Flight 150959 non-null   object  
 29  Report Publication Date 150959 non-null   object  
 30  Unnamed: 30         150959 non-null   object  
dtypes: object(31)

```

SUSTAINABILITY GOALS

*Dataset Source: Provided by Moringa School for educational use.
File: airline_accidents.csv*

Number of Records: 80,000+ rows (each row represents a unique accident record).

Key Columns:

Event Date – Date of the accident

Make – Aircraft manufacturer (e.g., Boeing, Cessna)

Model – Aircraft model (e.g., 737, 172)

Injury Severity – Degree of damage/injury (fatal, serious, none)

Total Fatal Injuries, Total Serious Injuries, Total Minor Injuries

Aircraft Damage – Degree of aircraft destruction (destroyed, substantial, minor)

1. *Loading Data: Imported using Pandas in Jupyter Notebook.*
2. *Handling Missing Values: Dropped or imputed missing entries.*
3. *Renamed Columns: Standardized column headers for consistency.*
4. *Converted Dates: Changed Event Date to proper datetime format.*
5. *Extracted Year: Created a Year column for time-based analysis*
6. *Cleaned Text Data: Trimmed spaces and converted all text to lowercase.*
7. *Filtered Columns: Kept relevant columns for risk calculation.*
8. *Checked Data Types: Ensured numerical fields are integers/floats..*

```
▶ # parse the date column  
  
df['event_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Event Date'], errors='coerce')  
  
# creating year column  
  
df['year'] = df['event_date'].dt.year  
  
# cleaning make and model column names  
  
df['Aircraft_Model'] = df['Model'].fillna('unknown').str.strip().str.upper  
  
df['Aircraft_Make'] = df['Make'].fillna('unknown').str.strip().str.upper  
  
# checking on missing values  
  
df.isna().sum().sort_values(ascending = False).head(10)
```



DATA CLEANING & PREPROCESSING

Protecting Nations and Systems

EDA

First 10 rows of the cleaned numeric columns:

	Total Fatal Injuries	Total Serious Injuries	Total Minor Injuries	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	1.0	0.0	0.0	
4	3.0	0.0	0.0	
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8	1.0	1.0	2.0	
9	2.0	0.0	0.0	

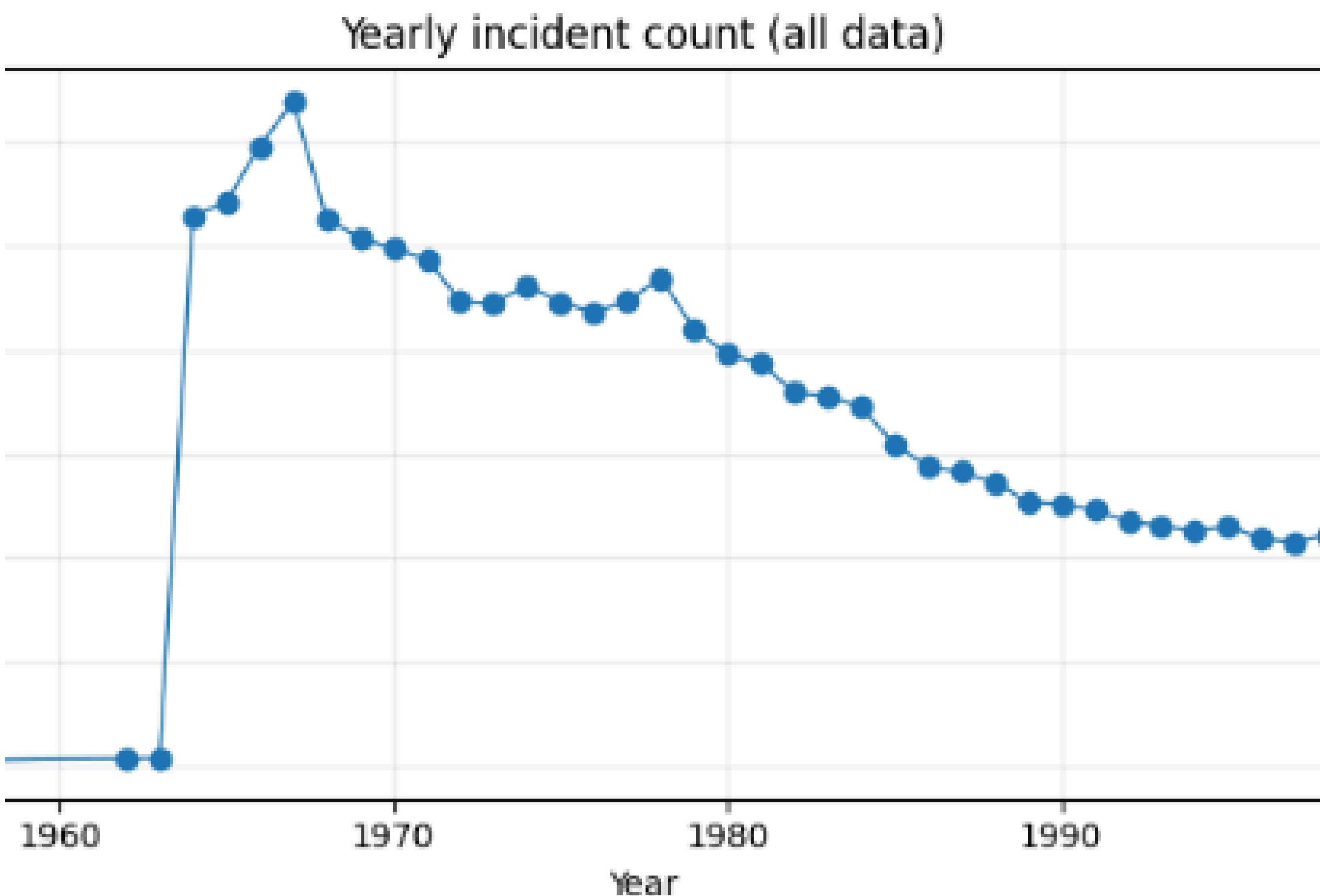
	Aircraft Damage
0	0.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
5	0.0
6	0.0
7	0.0
8	0.0
9	0.0

Accidents Over Time

Accidents have reduced significantly since the 1970s. Peak accident periods often align with older aircraft generations.

Correlation Analysis

Strong relationship between fatal injuries and total damage.



INSIGHTS & INTERPRETATION



Travel Insights

Accident rates and risk scores decrease over decades.



Safety

Modern aircraft show lower risk due to improved technology.



Data Quality

Manufacturers with fewer than 20 accidents were excluded to maintain reliability.



Model Behaviour

Single-engine light aircraft (like Piper and Cessna) dominate the dataset due to general aviation frequency.

LIMITATION



Missing or inconsistent records in historical data.

Lack of flight count data (cannot compute accident rate per flight).

Damage levels may be subjective or inconsistently reported.

Risk formula uses weighted assumptions; actual safety analysis needs engineering expertise.

Thank You