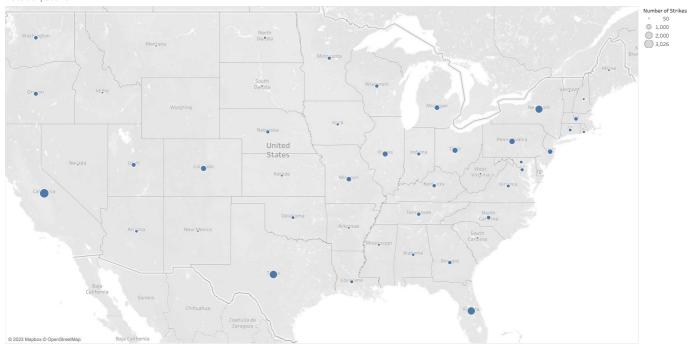
Location/Count



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Size shows sum of Number of Strikes. Details are shown for Country and Origin State. The data is filtered on Collision Date and Time Year, which keeps 16 of 16 members

Wildlife Strike Location and Sizes in the US over time (Currently showing 2000)



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Size shows Running Sum of Count of FAA Wildlife Strikes. Details are shown for Country and Origin State

Collision Time vs. Categorized Time of Day (Time vs. When TOD)

	Collision Date and Time									
When: Time	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Null	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dawn					4	5	6	7	8	9
Day	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dusk			2			5	6		8	
Night	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Collision Date and Time Hour broken down by Collision Date and Time Hour vs. When: Time of day.

Collision Time vs. Categorized Time of Day (Time vs. When TOD)

	Collision Date and Time									
When: Time	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Null	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dawn	10			14	15		17			
Day	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dusk					15	16	17	18	19	20
Night	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Collision Date and Time Hour broken down by Collision Date and Time Hour vs. When: Time of day.

Collision Time vs. Categorized Time of Day (Time vs. When TOD)

Collision Date and Time

When: Time	21	22	23
Null	21	22	23
Dawn			
Day	21	22	23
Dusk	21	22	23
Night	21	22	23

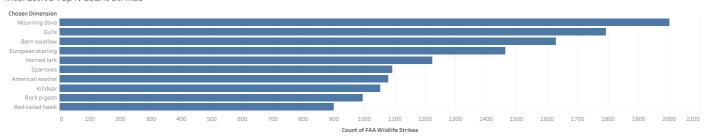
Collision Date and Time Hour broken down by Collision Date and Time Hour vs. When: Time of day.

Count Strikes

Wildlife: Species	Rank of Number of Strikes along	Count of FAA Wildlife Strikes
Mourning dove	1	2,002
Gulls	2	1,792
Barn swallow	3	1,629
European starling	4	1,462
Horned lark	5	1,223
Sparrows	6	1,091
American kestrel	7	1,079
Killdeer	8	1,052
Rock pigeon	9	995
Red-tailed hawk	10	899

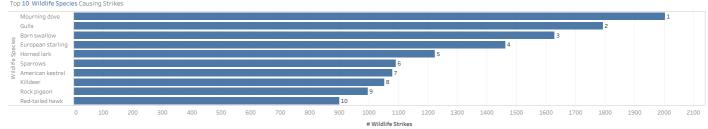
Rank of Number of Strikes along Wildlife: Species and count of FAA Wildlife Strikes broken down by Wildlife: Species. The view is filtered on Wildlife: Species, which keeps 10 of 469 members.

Interactive Top N Count Strikes

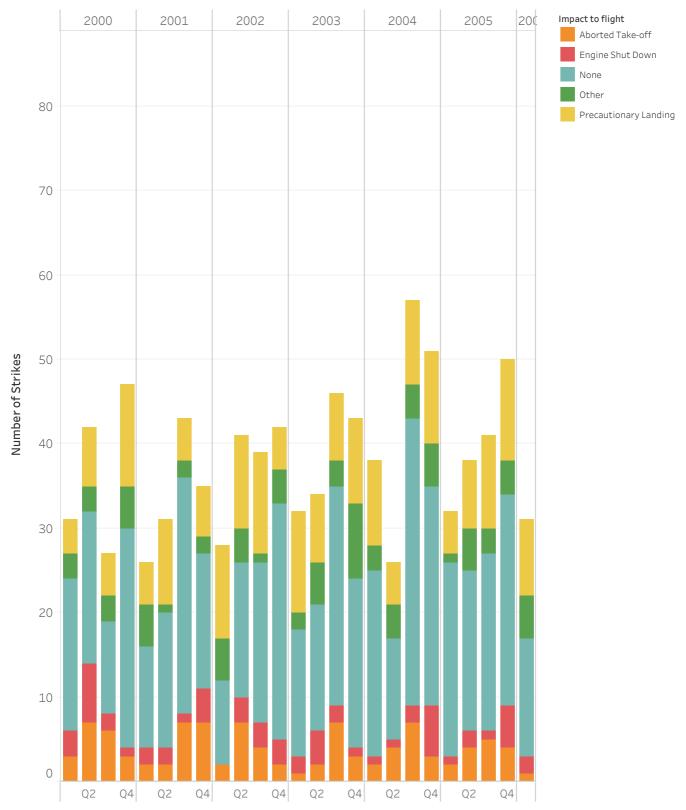


Count of FAA Wildlife Strikes for each Chosen Dimension. The view is filtered on Chosen Dimension, which has multiple members selected.

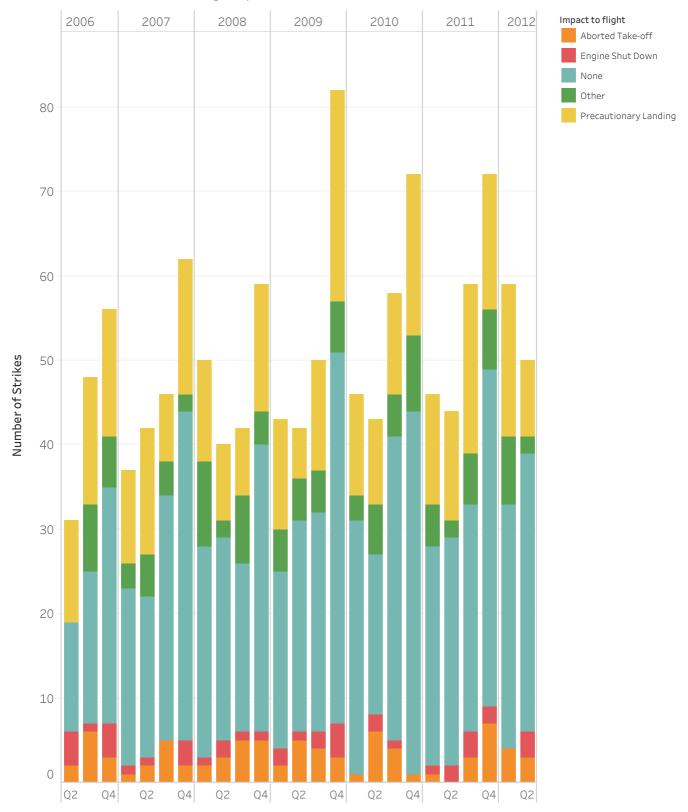
Top 10 Wildlife Species Causing Strikes



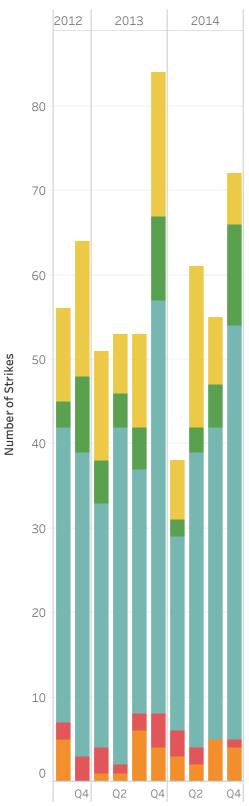
Count of FAA Wildlife Strikes for each Choose Dimension (Parameters) broken down by Chosen Dimension. The marks are labeled by Rank of Number of Strikes. The view is filtered on Chosen Dimension, which has multiple members selected.

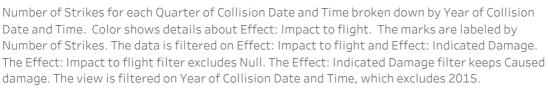


Number of Strikes for each Quarter of Collision Date and Time broken down by Year of Collision Date and Time. Color shows details about Effect: Impact to flight. The marks are labeled by Number of Strikes. The data is filtered on Effect: Impact to flight and Effect: Indicated Damage. The Effect: Impact to flight filter excludes Null. The Effect: Indicated Damage filter keeps Caused damage. The view is filtered on Year of Collision Date and Time, which excludes 2015.

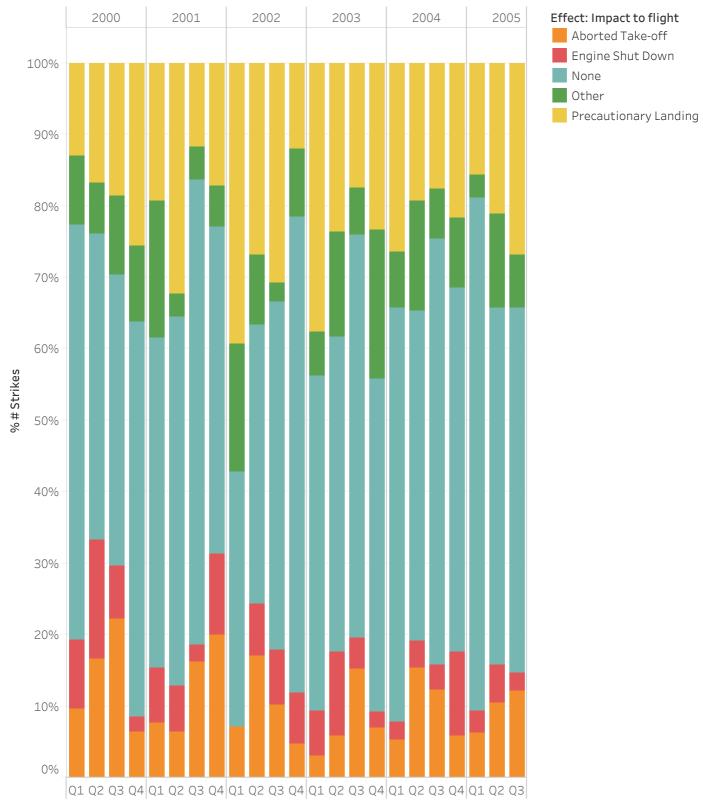


Number of Strikes for each Quarter of Collision Date and Time broken down by Year of Collision Date and Time. Color shows details about Effect: Impact to flight. The marks are labeled by Number of Strikes. The data is filtered on Effect: Impact to flight and Effect: Indicated Damage. The Effect: Impact to flight filter excludes Null. The Effect: Indicated Damage filter keeps Caused damage. The view is filtered on Year of Collision Date and Time, which excludes 2015.

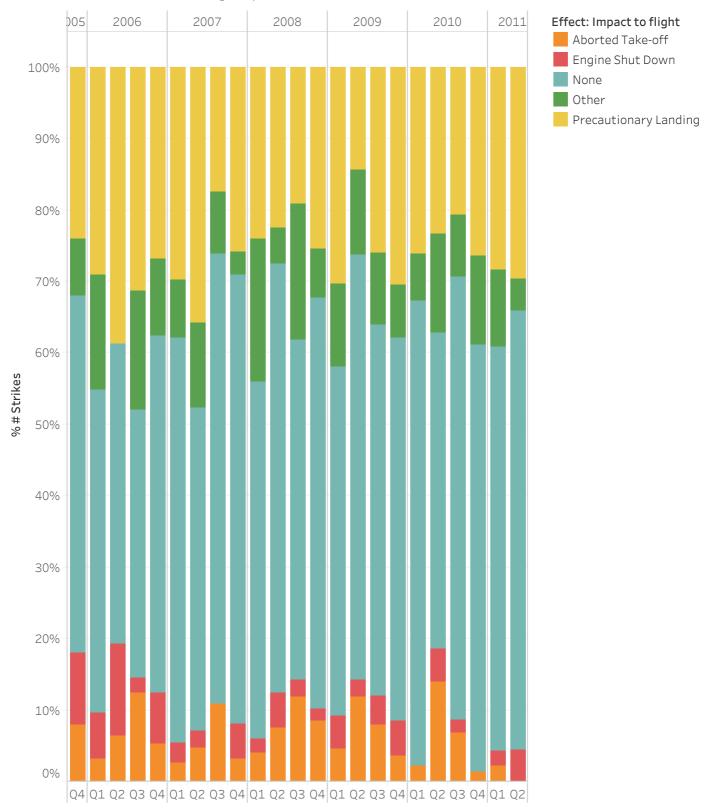




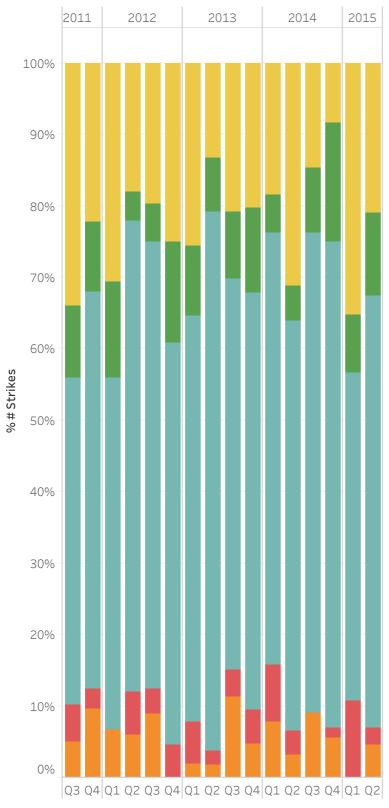


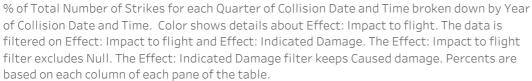


% of Total Number of Strikes for each Quarter of Collision Date and Time broken down by Year of Collision Date and Time. Color shows details about Effect: Impact to flight. The data is filtered on Effect: Impact to flight and Effect: Indicated Damage. The Effect: Impact to flight filter excludes Null. The Effect: Indicated Damage filter keeps Caused damage. Percents are based on each column of each pane of the table.

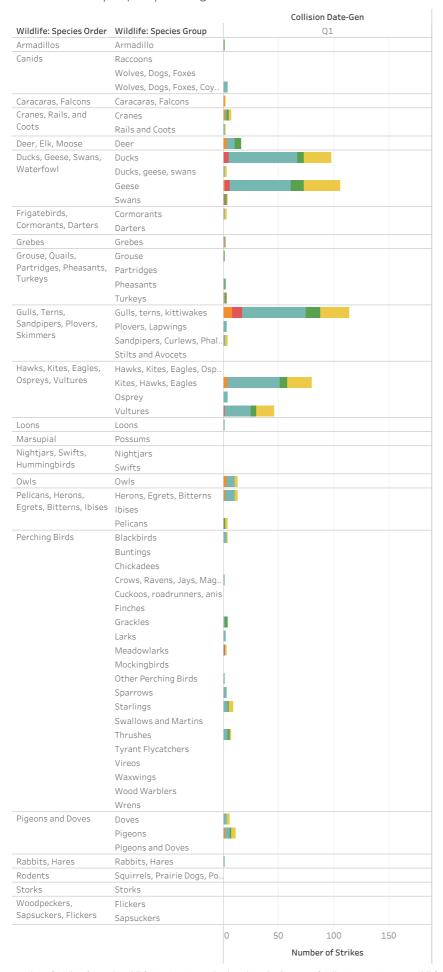


% of Total Number of Strikes for each Quarter of Collision Date and Time broken down by Year of Collision Date and Time. Color shows details about Effect: Impact to flight. The data is filtered on Effect: Impact to flight and Effect: Indicated Damage. The Effect: Impact to flight filter excludes Null. The Effect: Indicated Damage filter keeps Caused damage. Percents are based on each column of each pane of the table.

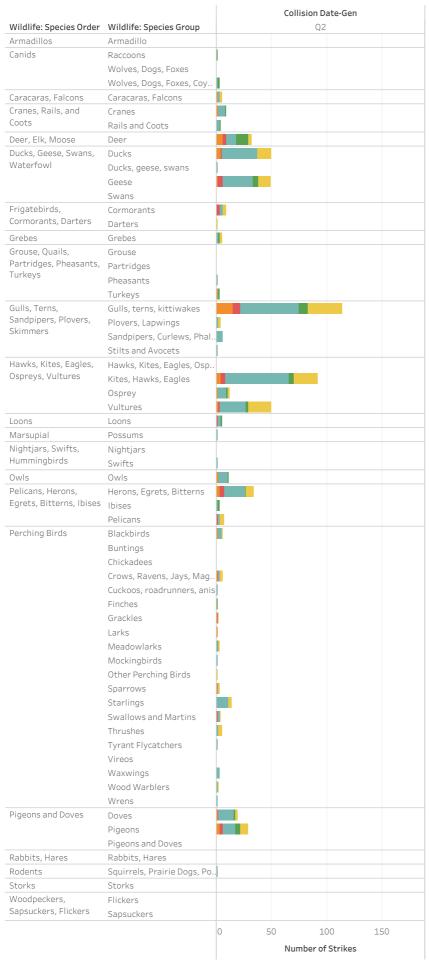




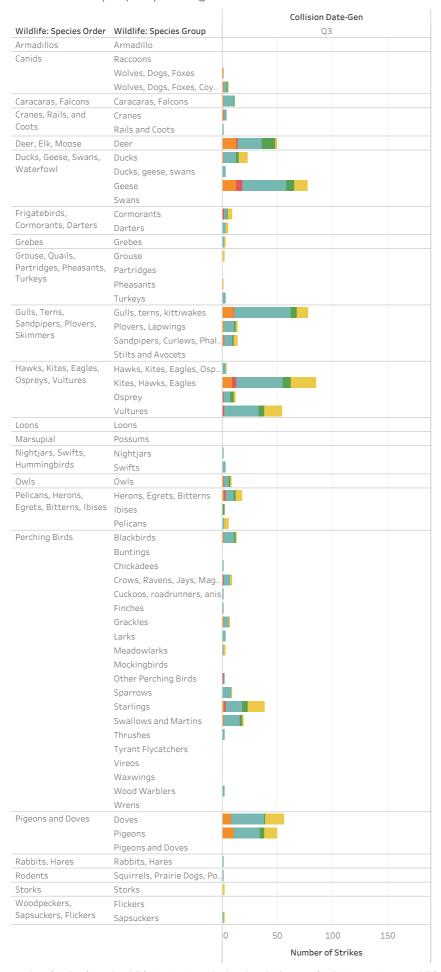




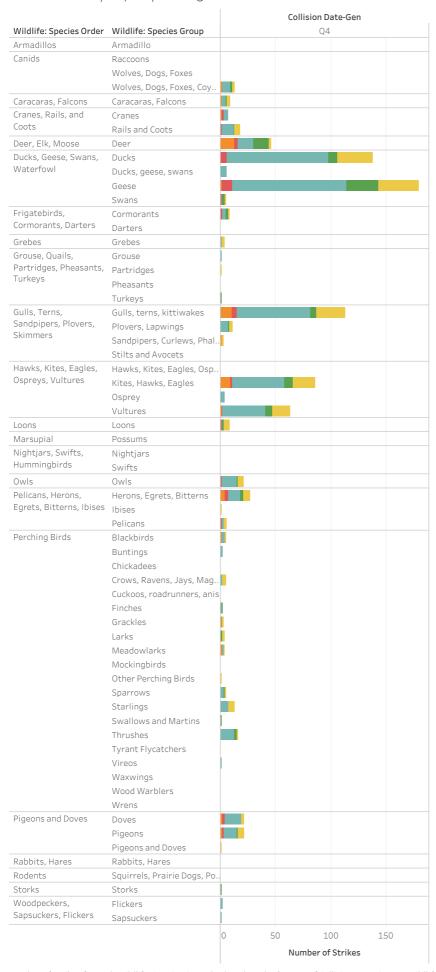




Effect: Impact to flight Aborted Take-off Engine Shut Down None Other Precautionary Landing

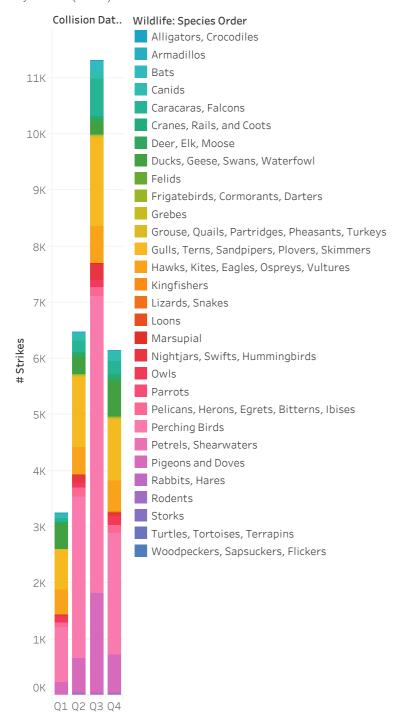




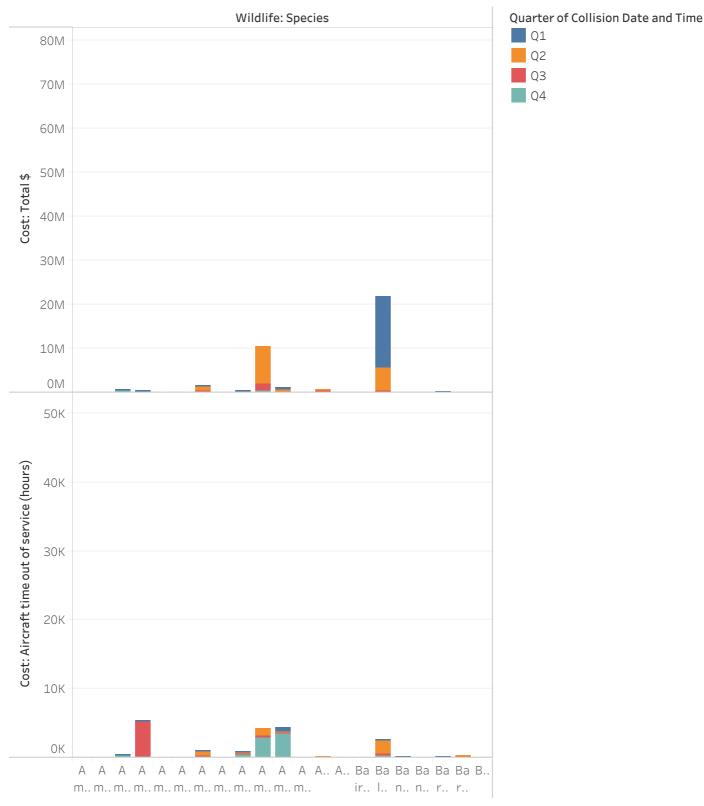


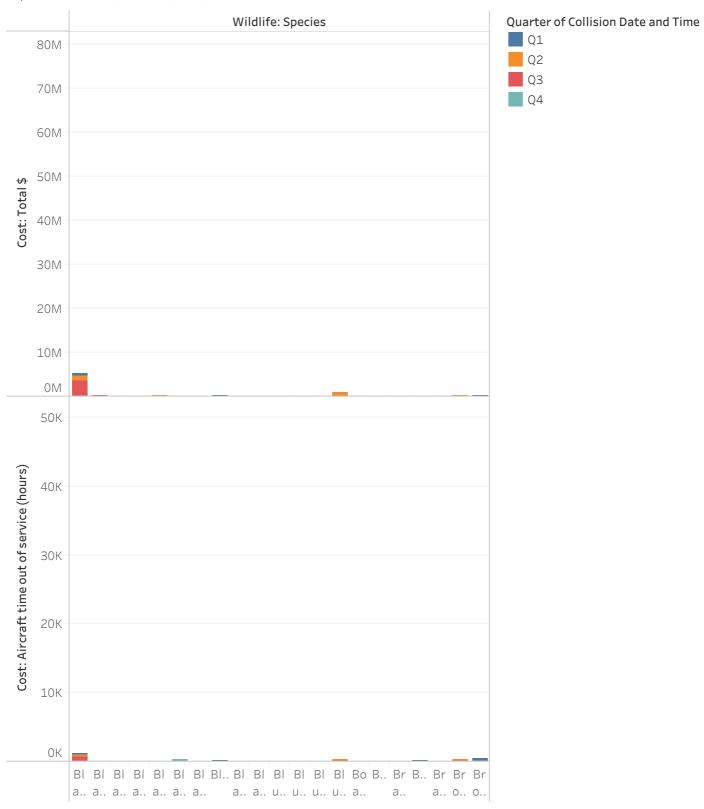


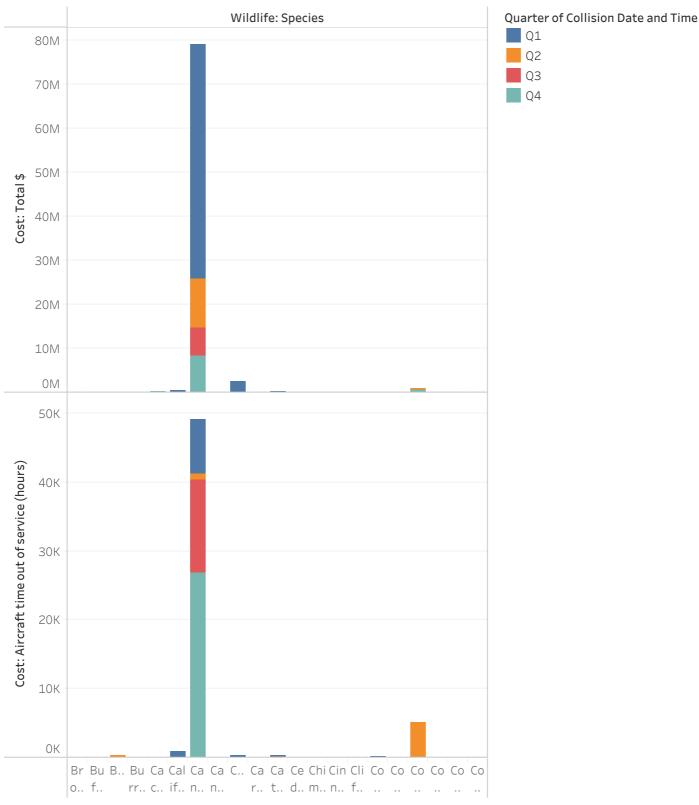
Strikes by Quarter by Animal (Order)

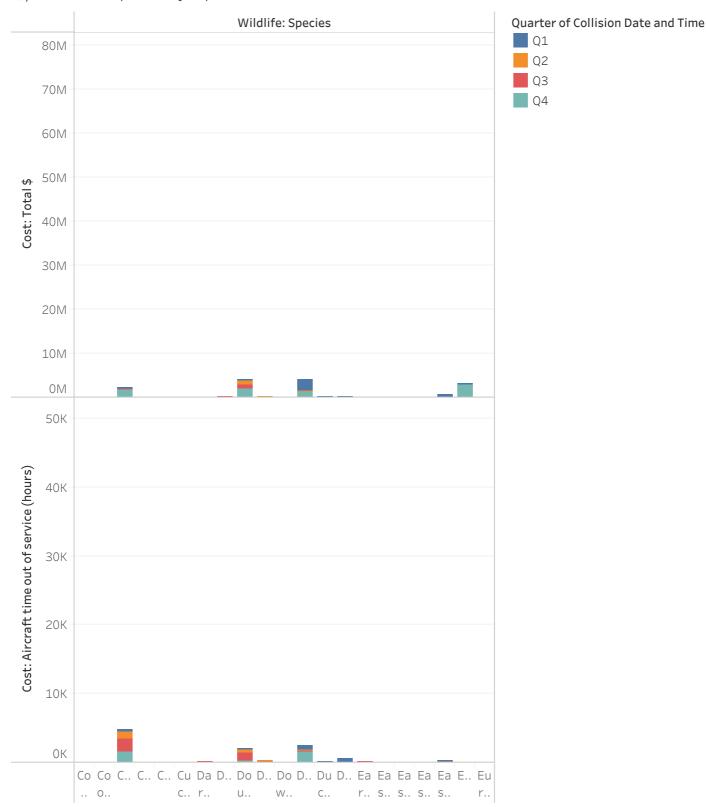


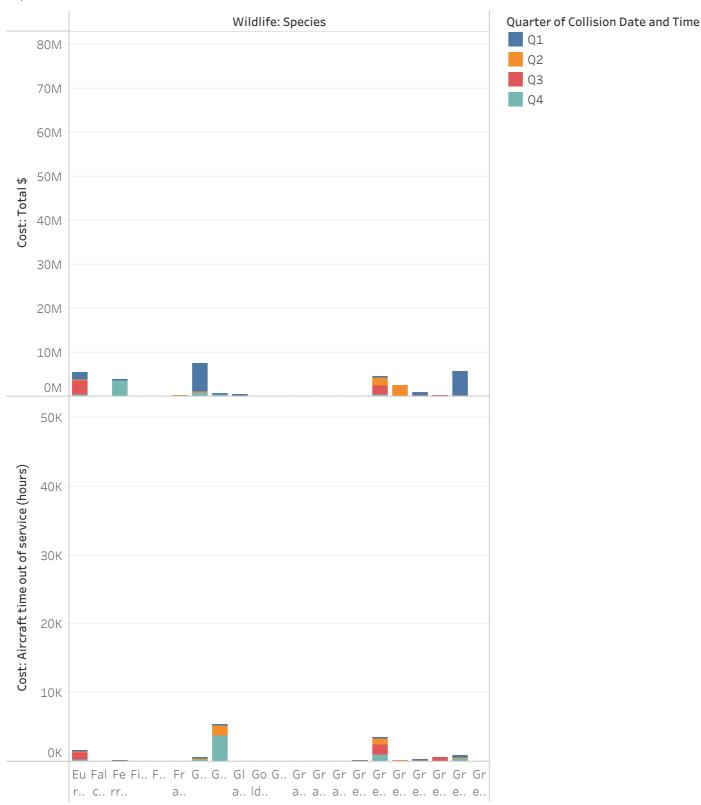
Number of Strikes for each Quarter of Collision Date and Time. Color shows details about Wildlife: Species Order. Details are shown for Wildlife: Species Group. The data is filtered on Effect: Impact to flight and Year of Collision Date-Gen. The Effect: Impact to flight filter excludes Null. The Year of Collision Date-Gen filter excludes 2015.

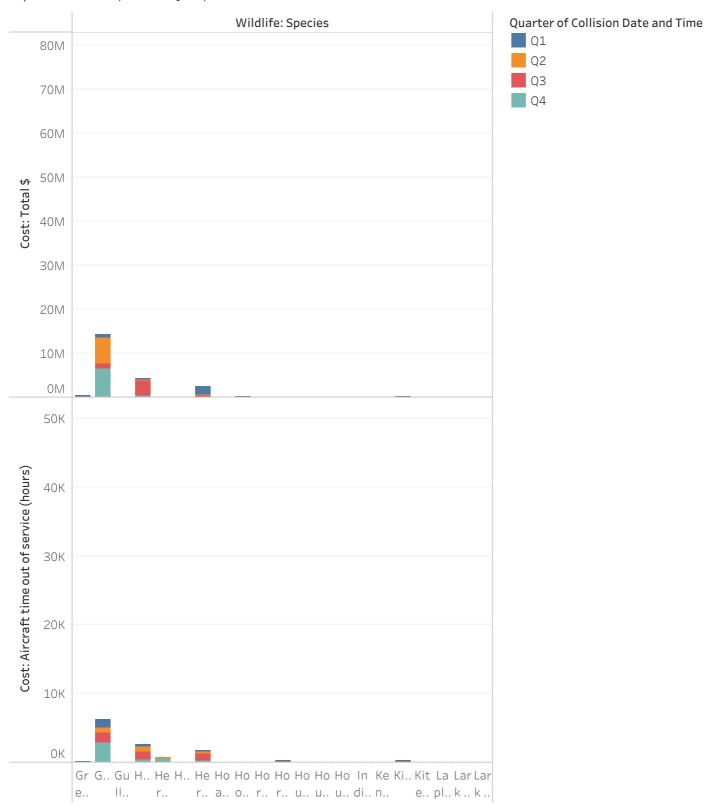


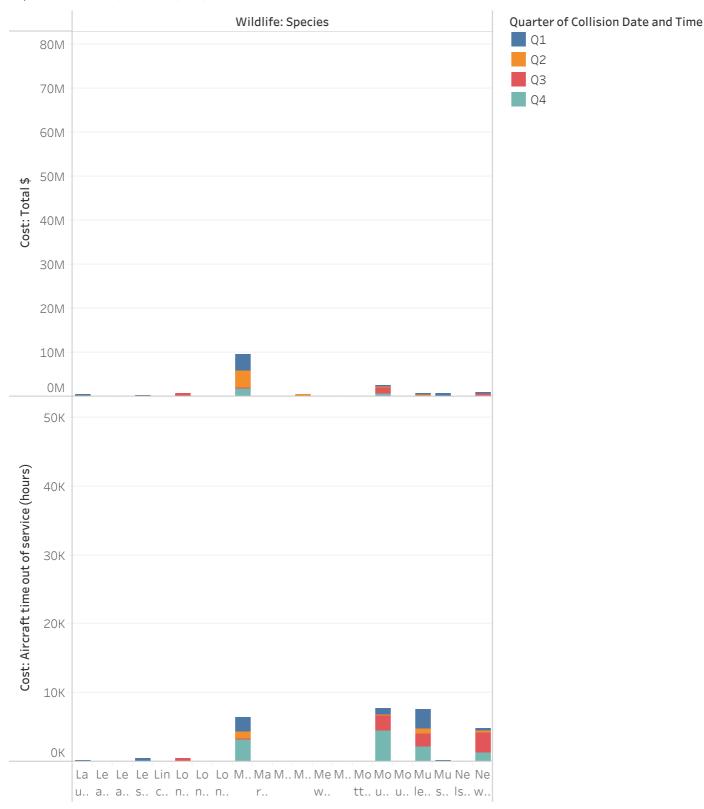


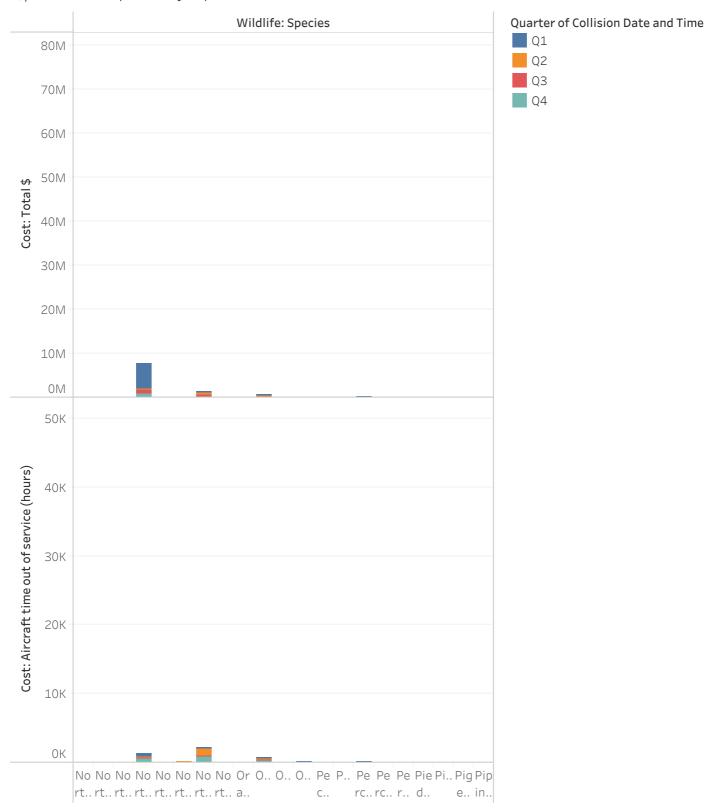


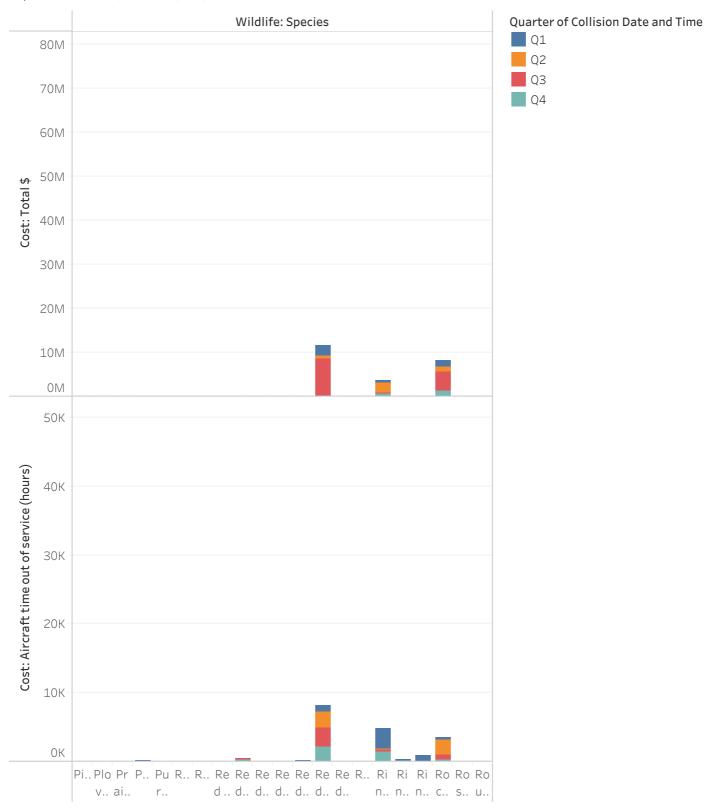


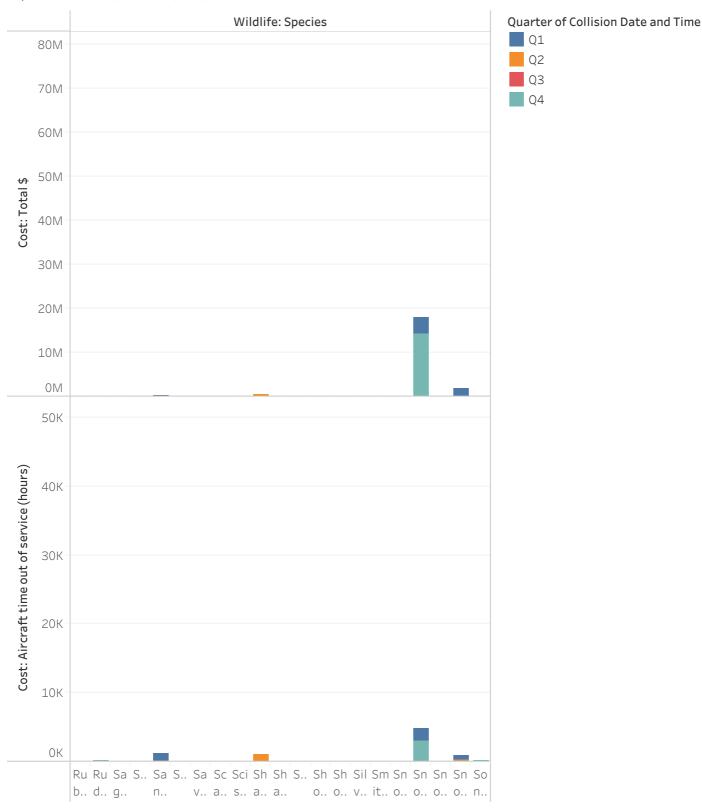


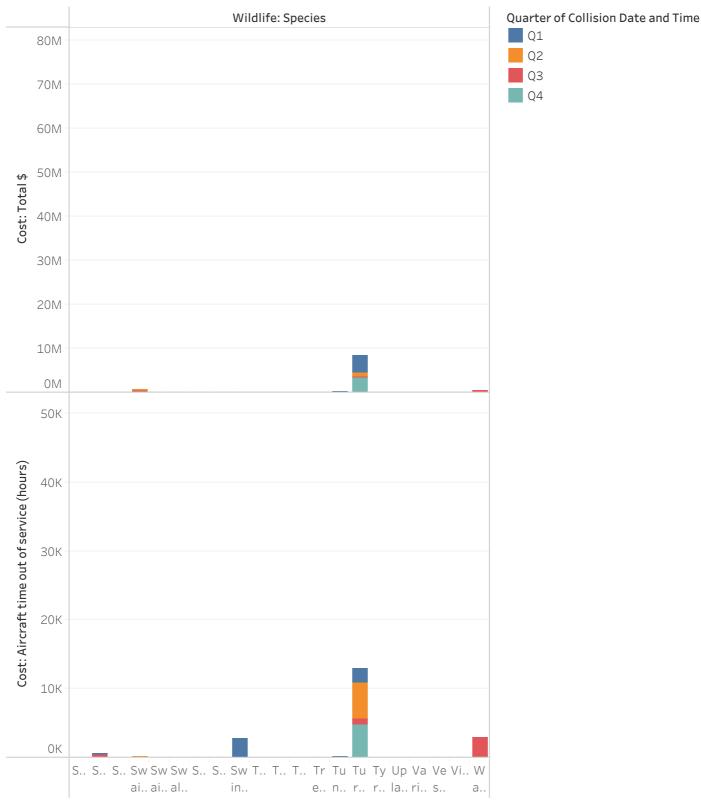


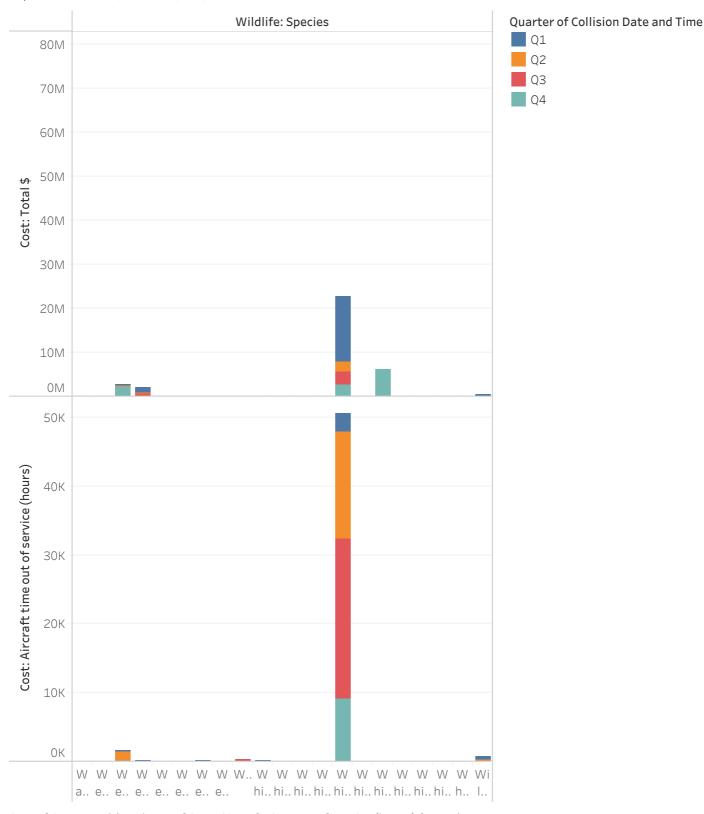


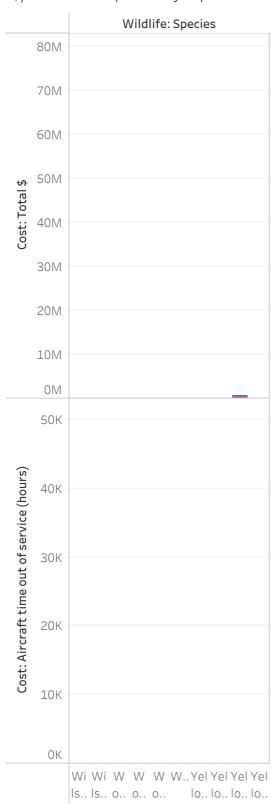




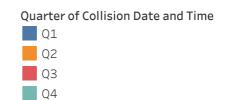




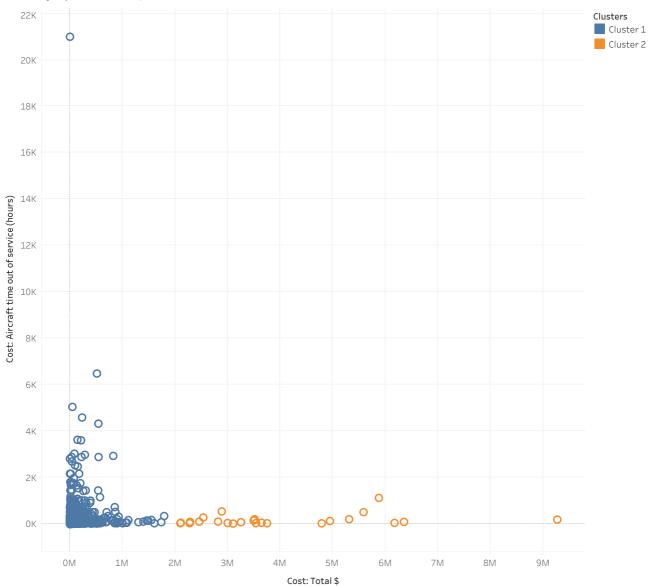






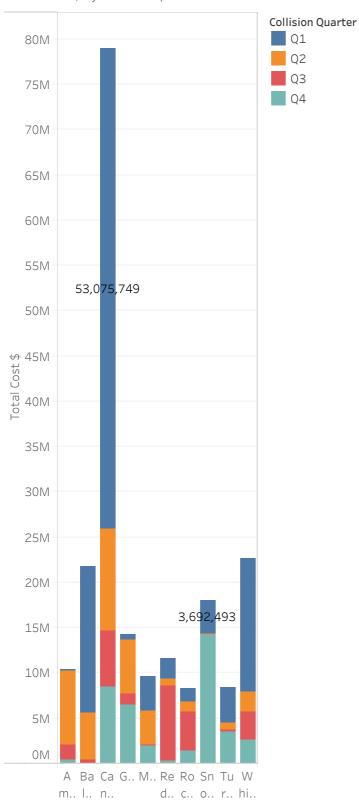


Clusters by Impact: Total Cost \$



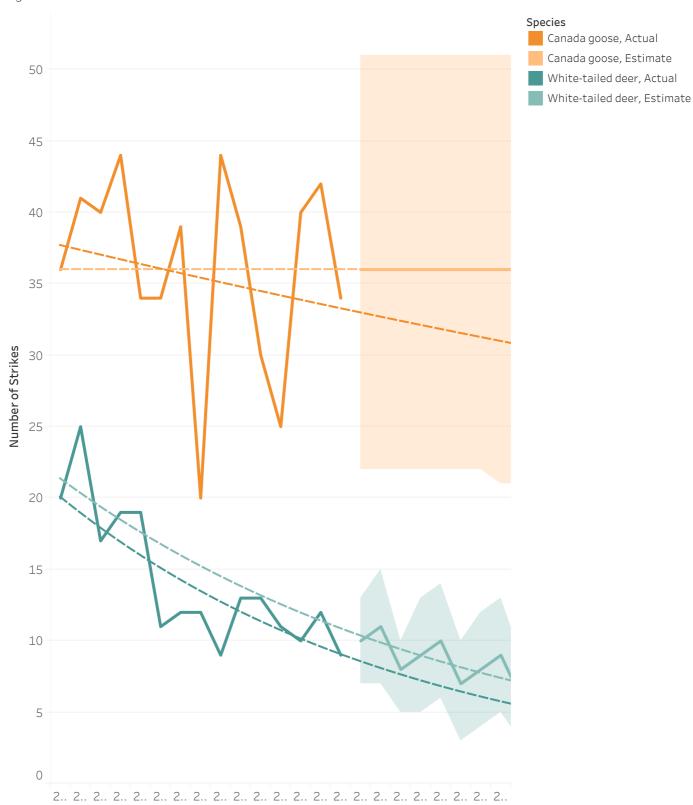
Cost: Total \$ vs. Cost: Aircraft time out of service (hours). Color shows details about Clusters (5). Details are shown for Wildlife: Species. The data is filtered on Cost: Aircraft time out of service (hours), which keeps non-Null values only.

Total Cost \$ by Wildlife Species



Choose Impact Field (Parameters) and Chosen Impact Field for each Wildlife: Species. Color shows details about Collision Date and Time Quarter. The marks are labeled by Chosen Impact Field. The view is filtered on Wildlife: Species, which keeps 10 of 469 members.

High Risk Wildlife Strike Forecast

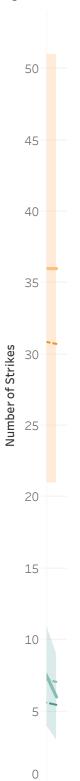


The trend of sum of Number of Strikes (actual & forecast) for Collision Date and Time Year. Color shows details about Wildlife: Species and Forecast indicator. The view is filtered on Wildlife: Species, which keeps Canada goose and White-tailed deer.

Species

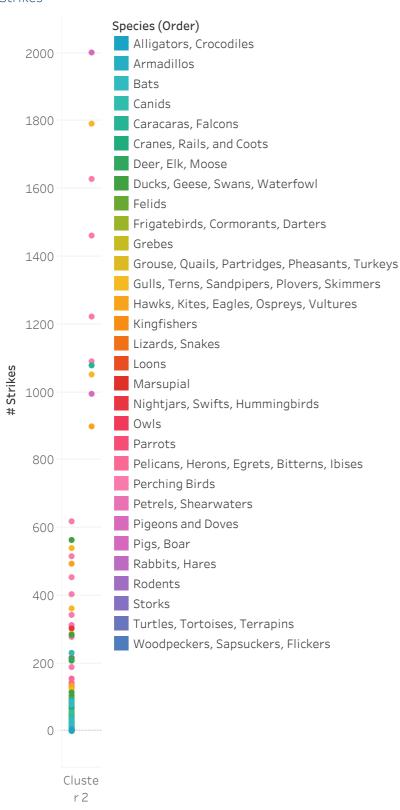
Canada goose, Actual
Canada goose, Estimate

White-tailed deer, Actual White-tailed deer, Estimate



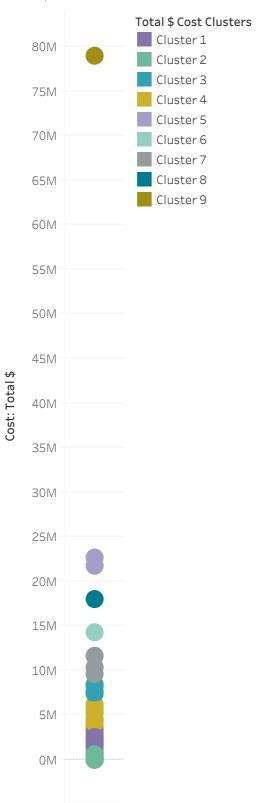
The trend of sum of Number of Strikes (actual & forecast) for Collision Date and Time Year. Color shows details about Wildlife: Species and Forecast indicator. The view is filtered on Wildlife: Species, which keeps Canada goose and White-tailed deer.

Clusters by # Strikes



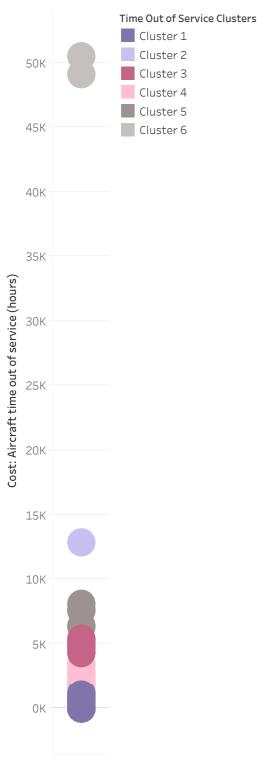
Sum of Number of Strikes for each Clusters. Color shows details about Wildlife: Species Order. Details are shown for Wildlife: Species ID.

Clusters by Total \$ Cost Impact



Sum of Cost: Total \$. Color shows details about Clusters (10). Details are shown for Wildlife: Species.

Clusters by Aircraft Time out of Service Impact

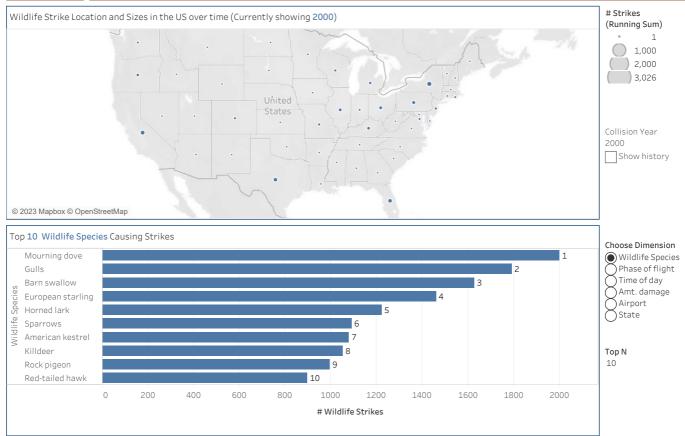


Sum of Cost: Aircraft time out of service (hours). Color shows details about Clusters (14). Details are shown for Wildlife: Species. The view is filtered on sum of Cost: Aircraft time out of service (hours), which keeps non-Null values only.

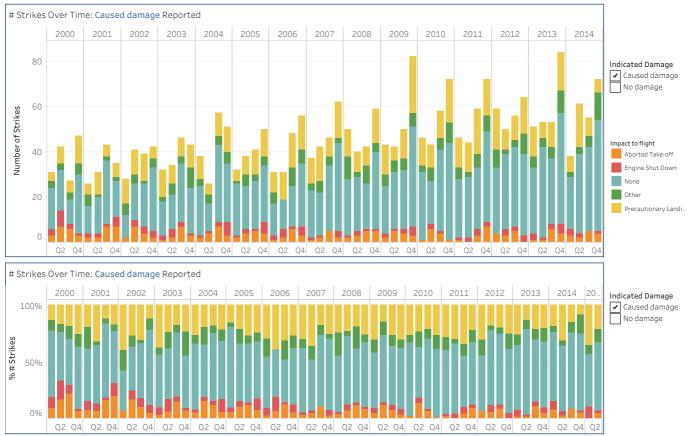
(c) 2023 Julie Leung, Data Source: FAA Wildlife Strikes (f aa_data_ subset), Last Updated: 2023-10-31 5:25:29 p.m. More info rmation about project: <u>h</u> ttps://git hub.com/j twleung/ <u>Final-Proj</u> ect-Table au/blob/ main/RE <u>ADME.m</u> <u>d</u>

Blank.

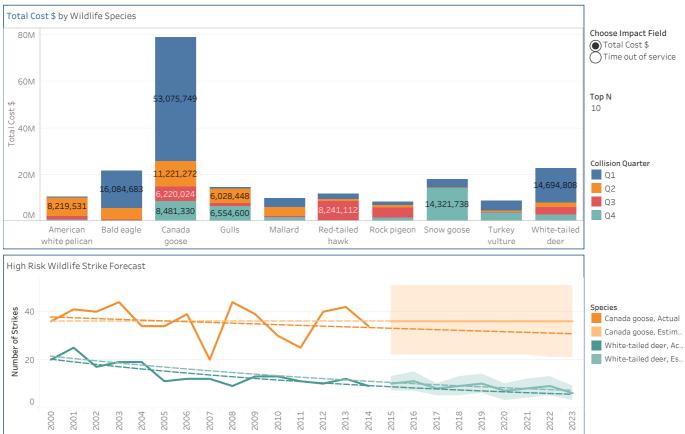




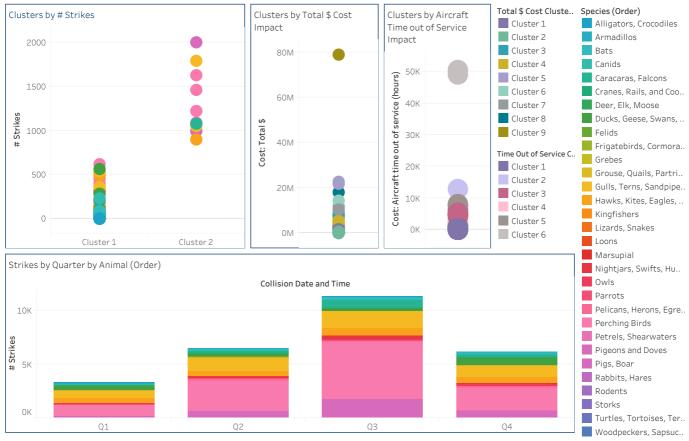












(c) 2023 Julie Leung, Data Source: FAA Wildlife Strikes (faa_data_subset), Last Updated: 2023-10-31 5:25:29 p.m. More information about project: https://github.com/itwleung/Final-Project-Tableau/blob/main/README.md



Salient Points and Takeaways For The Reader

(who didn't receive a verbal presentation)

Top 3 Wildlife Species for number of strikes is:

- 1) Mourning dove
- 2) Gulls
- 3) Barn swallow

Top 3 for # Strikes Disproportionate to Top

- 3 Species for Total \$ Cost damage: 1) Canada goose (#12 for # strikes)
- 2) White-tailed deer (#29 for # strikes)
- 3) Bald eagle (#58 for # strikes)

Top 3 for # Strikes Disproportion to Top 3 Species for Aircraft time out of service:

- 1) White-tailed deer
- 2) Canada goose
- 3) Turkey vulture (#24 for # strikes)

Most Strikes Do No Damage and Have No Flight Impact:

- Majority of strikes have "No indicated damage" and Impact to flight of "None"
- When "Damage" is indicated, there are a lot more Impacts of "Precautionary Landing", "Aborted takeoff", "Engine shutdown", "Other", as would be expected.

Heightened Nervousness/Reaction to "No Damage" Strikes Due to 9/11?

- When "No indicated damage", the incident of "Precautionary Landing" (yellow) and "Aborted takeoff" (orange) is relatively higher during the years 2001 Q3-2005 Q1.
- Possibly heightened reaction and response from airlines, crew, and passenger pressure due to the 9/11 terrorist attacks (September 11, 2001).
 - Perhaps took 4 years for this heightened reaction and nervousness in response to "No damage" strikes to subside.

Overall, most numerous strikes occur in Q3.

- Bird migratory season is in this timeframe (e.g. Canada goose fall migration from late Aug to Nov, peak migration Sept/Oct).
- Canada goose strikes are most numerous in Q2. This may be explained by their northern return timeframe from Feb to early May, peak migration Mar/Apr.

There is an increase in # of strikes overall beginning around 2009

- Possible reason is increased education or a process change with FAA and airports.
- FAA itself has noted this increase and attributes it to "proactive continuing outreach actions with its aviation industry and government partners [which] have improved the quantity and quality of voluntary wildlife strike reporting"

Source: https://www.faa.gov/newsroom/wildlife-strike-reporting-continues-increase.

Wildlife Causing Most Costly Damage or Most Aircraft "out of service" Time Are Not Those Causing Most # Strikes:

- Animals causing most costly monetary damage or aircraft "out of service" impact are Canada goose and White-tailed deer, respectively
- Possible explanation of difference; Canada goose is more likely to strike in the air and possibly shred an engine or cause damage at higher speeds. Engine repair/replacement is much more costly than body damage, and damage at higher speeds would cause greater damage, hence more costly.
- Whereas, White-tailed deer is more likely to cause body damage which is less costly to repair, but requires the aircraft to be grounded for longer to repair.

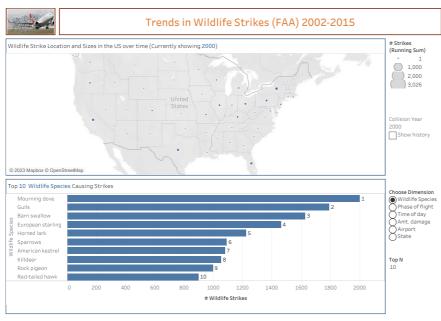
Strike Forecast for Canada goose and White-tailed deer:

- Given the high cost (\$ and opportunity cost/out of service time) of strikes by Canada geese and White-tailed deer, a forecast for expected # of strikes from 2016-2023 was completed. Expected # of strikes per year as follows:
 - Canada goose: 36 strikes expected each year with flat trend
 - White-tailed deer: 6-11 strikes expected through the years with downward trend

Cluster Analysis:

- Clustering on # Strikes reveals 2 clusters, one with mean=33, and the other with mean=1322
- Clustering on Total \$ Cost reveals 9 clusters
- 6 clusters when using Aircraft Time out of Service

Wildlife Strike Strike and Impact Location & High-Level Data Shape



(c) 2023 Julie Leung, Data Source: FAA Wildlife Strikes (faa_data_subset), Last Updated: 2023-10-315:25:29 p.m.

Wildlife Strike
Location & High-Level
Data Shape

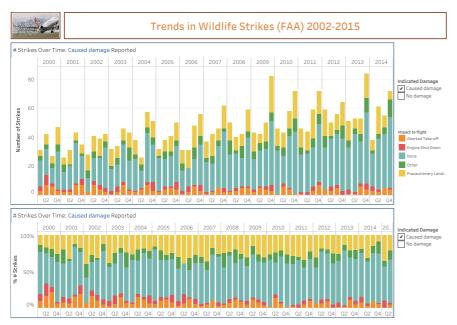
Strike and Impact
Top N Cost & Out of
Service Impact by
Quarter

Top N Cost & Out of
Service Impact by
Quarter

Strikes by Quarter

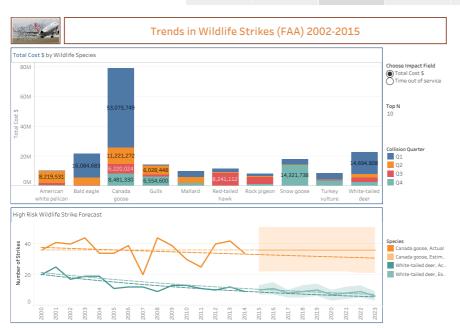
Strikes by Quarter

get presentation)



(c) 2023 Julie Leung, Data Source: FAA Wildlife Strikes (faa_data_subset), Last Updated: 2023-10-31 5:25:29 p.m.

Wildlife Strike Strike and Impact Top N Cost & Out of Location & High-Level Data Shape Strike and Impact Top N Cost & Out of Service Impact by Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Strikes by Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter Strikes by Quarter Quarter Quarter Strike by Quarter Strike by Quarter Quarter Strike by Quarter Strike by Quarter Quarter Strike by Qua



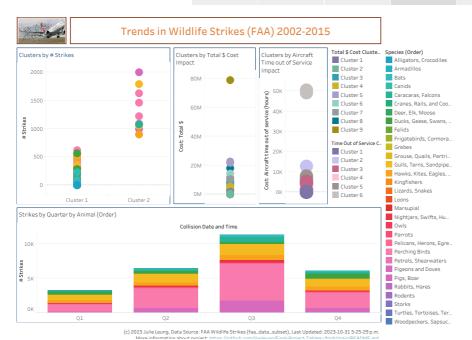
(c) 2023 Julie Leung, Data Source: FAA Wildlife Strikes (faa_data_subset), Last Updated: 2023-10-31 5:25:29 p.m.

Wildlife Strike
Location & High-Level
Data Shape

Strike and Impact
Top N Cost & Out of
Service Impact by
Quarter

Top N Cost & Out of
Service Impact by
Quarter

Strikes by Quarter
Strikes by Quarter
get presentation)



Wildlife Strike Strike and Impact Top N Cost & Out of Backup Viz's - Clusters, Location & High-Level Data Shape Trends Over Time Service Impact by Quarter Quarter Quarter Quarter



Trends in Wildlife Strikes (FAA) 2002-2015

Salient Points and Takeaways For The Reader

Top 3 Wildlife Species for number of strikes is: 1) Mourning dove 2) Gulls 3) Barn swallow

Top 3 for # Strikes Disproportionate to Top 3 Species for Total \$ Cost damage: 1) Canada goose (#12 for # strikes) 2) White-tailed deer (#29 for # strikes) 3) Bald eagle (#58 for # strikes)

Top 3 for # Strikes Disproportion to Top 3 Species for Aircraft time out of service: 1) White-tailed deer 2) Canada goose 3) Turkey vulture (#24 for # strikes)

Most Strikes Do No Damage and Have No Flight Impact:
- Majority of strikes have "No indicated damage" and Impact to flight of "None"
- When "Damage" is indicated, there are a lot more Impacts of "Precautionary Landing", "Aborted takeoff", "Engine shutd "Other", as would be expected.

Heightened Nervousness/Reaction to "No Damage" Strikes Due to 9/11?

-When "No indicated damage", the incident of "Precautionary Landing" (yellow) and "Aborted takeoff" (orange) is relatively higher during the years 2001 32-2005 01.

-Possibly heightened vigilance and response from airlines, crew, and from passenger pressure due to the 9/11 terrorist attacks (September 11, 2001)?

-Perhaps took 4 years for this heightened vigilence in response to "No damage" strikes to subside.

Overall, most numerous strikes occur in Q3.

- Bird migratory season is in this timeframe (e.g. Canada goose fall migration from late Aug to Nov, peak migration Sept/Oct).

- Canada goose strikes are most numerous in Q2. This may be explained by their northern return timeframe from Feb to early May peak migration Mar/Apr.

There is an increase in # of strikes overall beginning around 2009.

- Possible reason is increased education or a process change with FAA and airports.

- FAA itself has noted this increase and attributes it to "proactive continuing outre."

Source: https://www.faa.gov/newsroom/wildlife-strike-reporting-continues-increase

Wildlife Causing Most Costly Damage or Most Aircraft "out of service" Time Are Not Those Causing Most # Strikes:

- Animals causing most costly monetary damage or aircraft "out of service" impact are Canada goose and White-tailed deer, respectively

- Possible explanation of difference; Canada goose is more likely to strike in the air and possibly shred an engine or cause damage at higher speeds. Engine repair/re
is much more costly than body damage, and damage at higher speeds would cause greater damage, hence more costly. Whereas, White-tailed deer is more likely to cause body damage which is less costly to repair, but requires the aircraft to be grounded for longer to repair

Strike Forecast for Canada goose and White-tailed deer:
- Given the high cost (\$ and opportunity cost/out of service time) of strikes by Canada geese and White-tailed deer. - Given the high cost (§ and opportunity cost/out of service time) of strikes by Canada geese and White-tailed ca a forecast for expected # of strikes from 2016-2023 was completed. Expected # of strikes per year as follows:
 - Canada goose: 36 strikes expected each year with flat trend
 - White-tailed deer: 6-11 strikes expected through the years with downward trend

Cluster Analysis:
- Clustering on # Strikes reveals 2 clusters, one with mean=33, and the other with mean=1322
- Clustering on Total \$ Cost reveals 9 clusters
- 6 clusters when using Aircraft Time out of Service