The Safer Way to Travel







$\frac{1}{1}$ in $\frac{9.821}{100}$

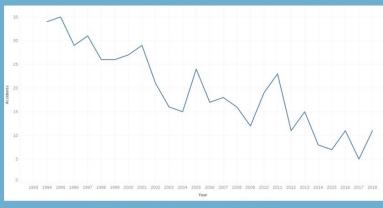
chance of dying in an AIRLINE crash

Per the 2015 statistics of 27 total airline accidents

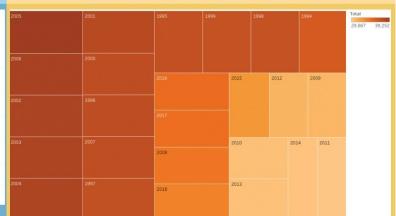
1 in 14

chance of dying in a CAR crash

per the National Safety Council



Airline Accidents 1993 - 2018



Auto accidents 1993 - 2018



27 Accidents

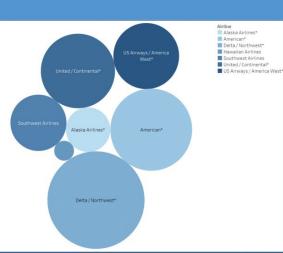
0 Deaths

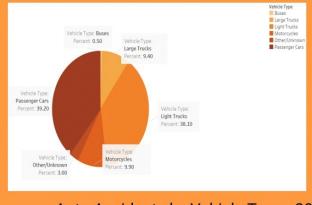


32,166 Accidents

35,000 Deaths

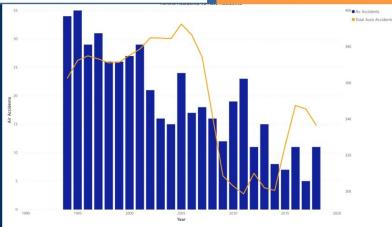
Airline Accidents 2000-2014





Auto Accidents by Vehicle Type - 2018

1994 - 2018



Airline and Auto Incidents Compared

Fivethirtyeight | https://github.com/fivethirtyeight/data/tree/master/airline-safety ata.world - Airplane Crashes 1908-2009 | https://data.world/hhaveliw/airplane-crashes-1908-2009 5. A. - Which Is Safer: Airplanes or Cars? | https://fortune.com/2017/07/20/are-airplanes-safer-than-cars Taking the information that I have learned over the last few weeks, I combined different statistics and charts to make the infographic. The title was created to draw attention to the comparison between airline and automobile safety in travel. Immediately after the title, I showed a statistic to show the immediate difference in airline versus auto accidents with the chances of dying. This signifies right away that auto accidents are more likely to occur with fatalities than airlines.

The main colors of blues and oranges were chosen as a good blend for colorblindness but also to standout. The comparison chart makes it easy to point out each side individually as well. The second row shows a line graph of the airline accidents from 1993-2018. The line graph makes it easy to see the decline of accidents over the years. The line is also shown in blue for consistency across the comparison with airline being the blue color side. For auto accidents, I chose to show a tree map. The orange colors go with the color scheme for auto travel with the darker shades of orange signifying the higher number of accidents versus the lighter shades showing the lower number.

The third row points out the number of deaths versus the number of accidents for airline and auto in the year 2015. This was important to state to show how fatal an auto accident can be in comparison but also to show how many auto accidents there are and how few airline accidents there are in one year with fatalities. The colors are shown to go with the column consistency as well. The fourth row shows a bubble chart for airline incidents for each airline. The blue bubble colors follow the same pattern for the airline specific column and the bubble sizes amount to the incident amount. The pie chart is show in oranges for the auto column and shows the percentage of auto accidents per vehicle in the year 2018. The final chart compares the two on the same chart with the bars in blue representing airline travel and the orange line representing automobile travel.

Looking at the infographic, the audience can see that airline travel shows to be safer than automobile travel based on the visuals and statistics. The colors make it easier to see the comparison and the statistics shown in numbers allow for quick glances. When thinking about the audience, I wanted to show more of the main facts around safety of travel than the revenue portion. The internal partners would be more interested in revenue and how it has been affected; however, the external audience wants to know why they are safer on an airplane than in a car.

Overall, there are different metrics included within the infographic show more on the statistics side of the data but also show it visually in a different light. It provides an overview of the main points to give the reader a focus on air being the safer way to travel over auto.

References:

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GitHub:

https://github.com/knmoses/DSC-640---Data-Presentation-and-Visualization