Task 5: Video Presentation

Ross L. Kim-Schreck

DSC630 Data Presentation & Visualization

Professor Williams

2024.06.01

Video Presentation

My three-minute pitch includes five slides and a title page and conclusion indicating the end of my presentation. I begin by explaining aviophobia which is the fear of flying. I state some relevant statistics regarding aviophobia which shed light on just how ubiquitous this phobia is.

The second slide contains a multivariate bar chart showing the number of deaths per year for the four main methods of transportation of a time span from 2008 to 2020: vehicle, bus, railroad, and airline. According to the graph, 'airline' is clearly the safest form of transportation while 'motor vehicle' is the most dangerous. It's not an exaggeration to say that the ride to the airport is more dangerous than the flight itself.

The third slide has six statistics of significance to the subject; airline crew fatalities, total airline passenger fatalities, airline passenger fatalities per year, vehicle passenger fatalities per year, total vehicle passenger fatalities, and the number of fatalities in 2017 summarize the number of fatalities over periods of time between vehicle passenger and airline. I included the year 2017 because it was an exception in that there were zero commercial airline fatalities that year. In this slide, I highlight the chances of dying in flight and the percent of airline accidents out of vehicle accidents. There is also a line chart at the bottom showing vehicle passenger fatalities to airline passenger fatalities over the entire time span of commercial flight, which is from 1909 to 2024.

In the fourth slide, there is a line graph better detailing the number of airline fatalities since 1908 to the present day.

In the fifth slide, there is a line graph showing the number of airline-related ground fatalities since 1909, which is when commercial flight began. This is a very important metric. There is one outlier for 2001 due to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. There is an ethical rule that pilots are required to abide by in the event of an emergency landing and/or when a plane must be ditched. It's protocol for pilots, in many cases knowing their fate, must avoid crashing into areas where there are larger populations such as residential areas. The only time this protocol, based on black box data, was not abided by is when a plane was taken control of and crashed deliberately; September 11, 2001 is prime example of this. Pilots' and crews' mental statuses are checked routinely to avoid such catastrophes. The airline industry is so strict that the captain is required to choose his meal first, and the copilot is given the second option in case of food poisoning. Airlines go great lengths to ensure that flight is safe, convenient, and efficient, and I think the decision makers in the industry should be commended for this.

The ethical considerations behind this kind of research can be sensitive to some consumers in the industry. There is a lot of hype whenever there is an airline-related accident or incident. I think it is very obvious that air travel is the safest method of transportation; however, to convey this message, it is imperative to convey it in a diplomatic way. Despite the one-in-a-million

chance that an individual can die in flight, the phobia of flying is ubiquitous among passengers. Thus, my approach in conveying this message is by stating facts, while acknowledging that accidents do happen, and due to the nature of this particular form of transportation, the consequences are dire.

References

https://www.stratosjets.com/blog/fear-of-flying-statistics-trends-facts/

https://injuryfacts.nsc.org/

https://gitnux.org/airline-safety-statistics/

https://www.jwsuretybonds.com/blog/airline-safety-insights