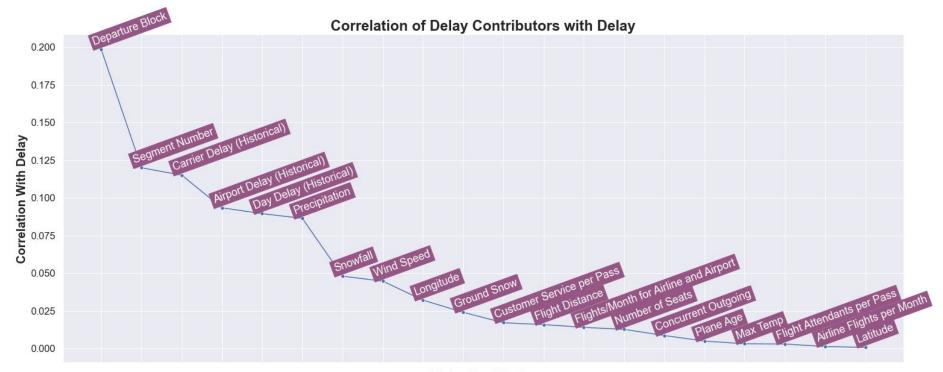
### Air Travel Delay Study

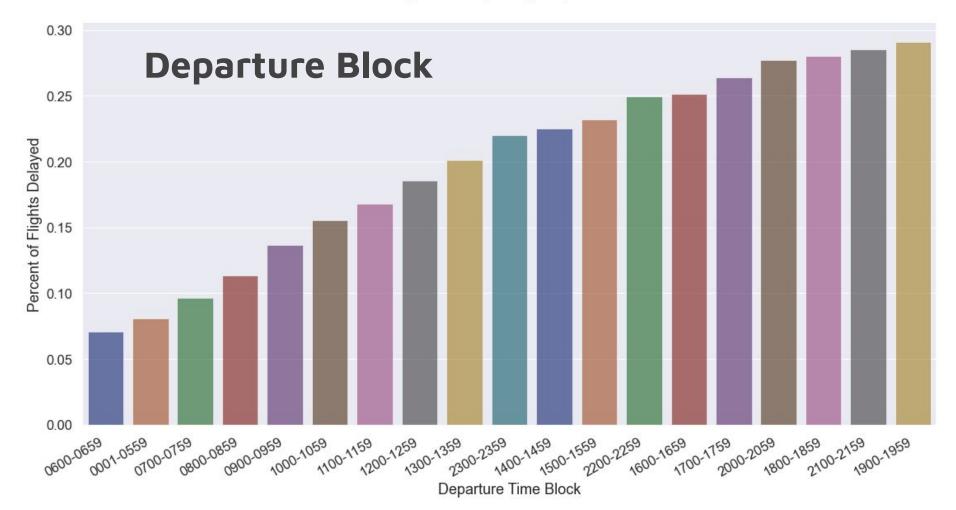
By Jen Wadkins
Prepared For the Bureau of Transportation Statistics

### Why Study Flight Delay?

- Can we anticipate a delay with the Bureau's current collection metrics?
- Given a delay, can we predict why the delay occurred?
- With this information in hand can the BTS provide resources to help reduce delay?

#### **Delay Contributors**





# Can we predict delay?

## 58.6%

Out of all actual delays, how many did we predict?

We predicted just over half of the actual delays.

### 20.3 %

Out of the delays we predicted, how many were correct?

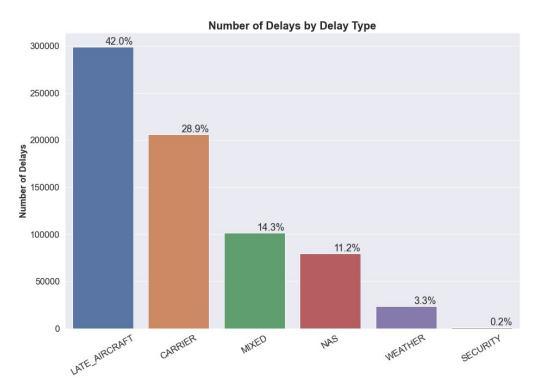
We predicted far more delays than were true.

### 60.7%

How good is the model at distinguishing between choices?

A model with a 50% AUC has no skill. This is barely better.

#### What are possible delay reasons?



**Late Aircraft** - The incoming aircraft arrived late

**Carrier Delay** - Circumstances within airline control

National Aviation Systems - Minor weather delays, airport operations, air traffic control

**Weather Delay** - Extreme, unflyable weather

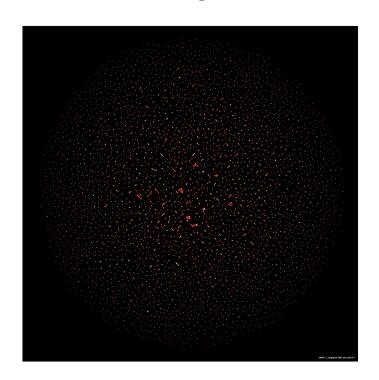
**Security Delay** - Large-scale security issues or TSA screening delays

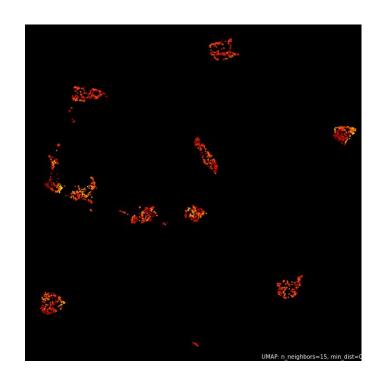


Out of all delay types, how many did we predict correctly? 24.5%

Out of the delay types we predicted, how many were correct? 25.2%

### Visualizing relationships between features shows the predictive weakness





Our map vs a strong example map

#### What DID we learn?

- Not very many delays can actually be blamed on the weather, airport etc
- Nebulous area of "carrier delay" encapsulates unknown inefficiencies for which the bureau has no predictors.
- The largest visible contributors revolved around departure block and segment number.

#### Recommendations

 Airlines engage in an internal study of service methods and metrics in order to increase their operating efficiencies

 A feasibility study to an airline's flight map to see if overall segments/blocks can be shifted Thank you!

