Aviation Safety in Developing Countries: A Statistical Perspective



We restrict our attention here to scheduled jet passenger flights.

How safe is it to fly in Developing Countries?

Well, how should we measure aviation safety?

Given that a passenger's greatest fear is of being killed in a plane crash, there is a natural interest in statistics about the likelihood of that outcome.

Measure of Safety Performance Over a Past Period:

Death Risk Per Randomly Chosen Flight

Question:

If a person chooses a flight at random from among those of interest (e.g. Indian domestic jet flights over the period 1990-99), what is the probability that she will not survive it?

Accidental Death Risk per Flight, Developing-World Jet Passenger Services, 1960-2005

<u>Period</u>	<u>Death Risk per Flight</u>
1960-69	1 in 100,000
1970-79	1 in 200,000
1980-89	1 in 400,000
1990-99	1 in 500,000
2000-05	1 in 2 million

At a mortality risk of 1 in 2 million per flight, a passenger who took one flight per day would on average travel for 5500 years before dying in a plane crash.

The statistical significance of this pattern of "continuous improvement" is beyond question, as is the discontinuous jump from the 1990's to 2000-05.

However, the Developing World Has Always Trailed the Developed World in JetPassenger Mortality Risk:

Death Risk per Flight:		
<u>Period</u>	Developing World	Developed (First) World
1960-69	1 in 100,000	1 in 700,000
1970-79	1 in 200,000	1 in 2 million
1980-89	1 in 400,000	1 in 4 million
1990-99	1 in 500,000	1 in 10 million
2000-05	1 in 2 million	1 in 30 million

Do these last differences difference mean that, given a choice between flying a First World airline and a Developing World one, one should opt for the former?

Death Risk per Jet Flight Between First World City and Developing World City On Two Groups of Airlines, 2000-05:

First-World Carrier

1 in 1.5 million

Developing-World Carrier

1 in 1.5 million

Thus, on the routes on which First and Developing World airlines compete, the difference in their safety records withers away.

(This has happened before. See Barnett and Wang (2000).

So where do we go from here?