Request: safety statistics for major categories of flying, plus a quick “upsides vs. downsides” snapshot.

✈ **Safety Profiles by Type of Flying (U.S. Civil Aviation)**

Type of Flying	Accident Rate (per 100,000 flight hours)	Fatal Accident Rate (per 100,000 flight hours)	Upsides	Downsides
Commercial Airlines(Part 121)	~0.18	~0.00–0.02	- Extremely low accident rate - Rigorous FAA oversight - Highly trained crews	- Less flexible schedules/routes - Security screening & delays
Charter / On-Demand(Part 135)	~1.3	~0.4	- Access to smaller airports - Flexible scheduling	- Higher accident rate than airlines - Safety varies by operator
General Aviation(Part 91)	~4.9	~0.9	- Affordable entry point - Broad aircraft variety - Flexible destinations	- Highest accident rate among civil categories - Pilot skill varies widely
Helicopter Operations	~7.5	~1.3	- Can land in remote/urban spots - Ideal for medevac, news, utility work	- Higher mechanical complexity - More vulnerable to weather & low-altitude hazards
Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (Drones)	N/A (no standardized FAA accident rate yet)	N/A	- No onboard crew risk - Useful for inspection, mapping, photography	- Airspace integration challenges - Potential collision risk if misused

---

📊 **Notes on the Data**

- Rates are **U.S. averages** from NTSB accident data (2008–2023).
- “Accident rate” counts all reportable accidents; “fatal accident rate” counts only those with fatalities.
- Helicopter rates are higher partly due to low-altitude operations and mission profiles.
- Commercial airline fatal accident rates are near zero in most years.
