Executive Certificate in Data Analysis for Occupational Health and Safety Professionals

Data Visualization for Safety Insights

Abstract Data: Abstract data in the context of Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to non-numerical information that can be used to derive meaningful insights, such as text, images, and videos, which can be analyzed and visualized to identify patterns and trends. Related terms include data mining and text analysis. For instance, analyzing incident reports can help identify common causes of accidents and near-misses, enabling organizations to take proactive measures to prevent them.

Accuracy: Accuracy in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is the degree to which data visualization tools and techniques accurately represent the underlying data, free from errors and biases. Related terms include precision and reliability. Ensuring accuracy is crucial in safety insights, as incorrect or misleading information can lead to inadequate or ineffective safety measures.

Actionable Insight: An actionable insight in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a conclusion or recommendation derived from data analysis and visualization that can be used to inform decision-making and drive meaningful actions, such as implementing new safety procedures or training programs. Related terms include business intelligence and data-driven decision-making. For example, identifying a correlation between employee fatigue and accident rates can lead to the implementation of fatigue management policies.

Aggregate Data: Aggregate data in the context of Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to combined data from multiple sources or datasets, which can be used to identify trends and patterns that may not be apparent from individual datasets. Related terms include data warehousing and data integration. Aggregating data from various safety metrics, such as incident rates and near-miss reports, can help organizations identify areas for improvement.

Algorithm: An algorithm in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a set of instructions or rules used to analyze and visualize data, such as statistical models or machine learning techniques. Related terms include machine learning and artificial intelligence. Algorithms can be used to identify complex patterns in safety data, enabling organizations to predict and prevent accidents.

Anomaly Detection: Anomaly detection in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of identifying unusual or unexpected patterns or outliers in data, which can indicate potential safety risks or hazards. Related terms include outlier detection and predictive analytics. For instance, detecting anomalies in equipment sensor data can help predict equipment failures and prevent accidents.

Area Chart: An area chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that uses filled areas to represent data over time or across categories, helping to identify trends and patterns. Related terms include line chart and bar chart. Area charts can be used to display the number of accidents over time, enabling organizations to identify periods of high risk.

Association Rule: An association rule in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical model that identifies relationships between variables or events, such as the correlation between employee training and accident rates. Related terms include correlation analysis and regression analysis. Association rules can help organizations identify the most effective safety measures and allocate resources accordingly.

Bar Chart: A bar chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that uses bars to represent categorical data, helping to compare values across different categories. Related terms include histogram and pie chart. Bar charts can be used to display the number of accidents by department or location, enabling organizations to identify areas for improvement.

Benchmarking: Benchmarking in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of comparing an organization's safety performance to that of other organizations or industry averages, helping to identify areas for improvement. Related terms include performance metrics and industry standards. Benchmarking can help organizations identify best practices and implement data-driven safety strategies.

Big Data: Big data in the context of Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to large, complex datasets that require specialized tools and techniques to analyze and visualize, such as sensor data from equipment or social media data. Related terms include data mining and predictive analytics. Big data can provide valuable insights into safety risks and hazards, enabling organizations to take proactive measures to prevent accidents.

Box Plot: A box plot in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the distribution of data, including the median, quartiles, and outliers, helping to identify patterns and trends. Related terms include histogram and scatter plot. Box plots can be used to display the distribution of accident rates across different departments or locations.

Business Intelligence: Business intelligence in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of using data analysis and visualization to inform decision-making and drive business outcomes, such as improving safety performance or reducing costs. Related terms include data-driven decision-making and performance metrics. Business intelligence can help organizations identify opportunities for improvement and implement data-driven safety strategies.

Categorical Data: Categorical data in the context of Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to data that can be grouped into categories or classes, such as accident types or locations. Related terms include nominal data and ordinal data. Categorical data can be used to identify patterns and trends in safety data, enabling organizations to take targeted measures to prevent accidents.

Choropleth Map: A choropleth map in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that uses colored areas to represent data, such as accident rates or injury rates, across different geographic locations. Related terms include heat map and geo mapping. Choropleth maps can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different regions or countries.

Cluster Analysis: Cluster analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical technique that groups similar data points or observations into clusters, helping to identify patterns and trends. Related terms include segmentation analysis and hierarchical clustering. Cluster analysis can be used to identify

high-risk groups or areas, enabling organizations to target their safety efforts.

Confusion Matrix: A confusion matrix in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a table that summarizes the performance of a predictive model, such as the number of true positives, false positives, true negatives, and false negatives. Related terms include accuracy metrics and evaluation metrics. Confusion matrices can be used to evaluate the performance of safety predictive models and identify areas for improvement.

Control Chart: A control chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the performance of a process or system over time, helping to identify trends and patterns. Related terms include run chart and statistical process control. Control charts can be used to monitor safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Correlation Analysis: Correlation analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical technique that measures the relationship between two or more variables, such as the correlation between employee training and accident rates. Related terms include regression analysis and association rule. Correlation analysis can help organizations identify the most effective safety measures and allocate resources accordingly.

Data Mining: Data mining in the context of Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of discovering patterns, relationships, and insights from large datasets, using techniques such as machine learning and statistical modeling. Related terms include predictive analytics and text analysis. Data mining can help organizations identify hidden safety risks and hazards, enabling them to take proactive measures to prevent accidents.

Data Quality: Data quality in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of data, which is essential for making informed decisions and driving safety outcomes. Related terms include data cleansing and data validation. Ensuring data quality is crucial in safety insights, as poor data quality can lead to incorrect or misleading information.

Data Visualization: Data visualization in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of using graphical and interactive techniques to communicate data insights and trends, such as charts, graphs, and maps. Related terms include information visualization and visual analytics. Data visualization can help organizations identify patterns and trends in safety data, enabling them to take targeted measures to prevent accidents.

Decision Tree: A decision tree in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical model that uses a tree-like structure to classify data or make predictions, such as identifying high-risk groups or areas. Related terms include random forest and neural network. Decision trees can be used to identify complex patterns in safety data, enabling organizations to predict and prevent accidents.

Density Plot: A density plot in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the distribution of data, such as accident rates or injury rates, using a smoothed curve. Related terms include histogram and kernal density estimate. Density plots can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different departments or locations.

Descriptive Analytics: Descriptive analytics in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of using data analysis and visualization to describe what has happened, such as identifying trends and patterns in safety data. Related terms include diagnostic analytics and predictive analytics. Descriptive analytics can help organizations identify areas for improvement and implement data-driven safety strategies.

Diagnostic Analytics: Diagnostic analytics in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of using data analysis and visualization to identify why something has happened, such as analyzing the root causes of accidents. Related terms include root cause analysis and failure mode effects analysis. Diagnostic analytics can help organizations identify the underlying causes of safety issues and implement targeted measures to prevent them.

Dimensionality Reduction: Dimensionality reduction in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of reducing the number of variables or features in a dataset, such as using principal component analysis or factor analysis. Related terms include feature selection and data transformation. Dimensionality reduction can help organizations simplify complex safety data and identify patterns and trends.

Dot Plot: A dot plot in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that uses dots to represent data, such as accident rates or injury rates, across different categories or groups. Related terms include scatter plot and strip chart. Dot plots can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different departments or locations.

Effort-To-Result Ratio: The effort-to-result ratio in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the ratio of resources or efforts expended to achieve a specific safety outcome, such as the number of training hours per accident prevented. Related terms include return on investment and cost-benefit analysis. The effort-to-result ratio can help organizations evaluate the effectiveness of their safety efforts and allocate resources accordingly.

Factor Analysis: Factor analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical technique that reduces the number of variables or features in a dataset by identifying underlying factors or patterns. Related terms include principal component analysis and dimensionality reduction. Factor analysis can help organizations simplify complex safety data and identify patterns and trends.

Failure Mode Effects Analysis: Failure mode effects analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a systematic approach to identifying and evaluating potential failure modes or hazards, such as equipment failures or human errors. Related terms include hazard analysis and risk assessment. Failure mode effects analysis can help organizations identify and mitigate potential safety risks and hazards.

Forecasting: Forecasting in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of using statistical models or machine learning techniques to predict future safety outcomes, such as accident rates or injury rates. Related terms include predictive analytics and time series analysis. Forecasting can help organizations anticipate and prepare for potential safety risks and hazards.

Funnel Plot: A funnel plot in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the number of accidents or incidents at each stage of a process, such as the number of near-misses, minor injuries, and major injuries. Related terms include Pareto chart and fishbone diagram. Funnel plots can be

used to display the distribution of accidents across different stages of a process.

Gap Analysis: Gap analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of identifying gaps or discrepancies between current safety performance and desired safety outcomes, such as the difference between actual and target accident rates. Related terms include benchmarking and performance metrics. Gap analysis can help organizations identify areas for improvement and implement data-driven safety strategies.

Geographic Information System: A geographic information system in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a computer-based system that captures, stores, and analyzes geographically referenced data, such as accident locations or environmental hazards. Related terms include geo mapping and spatial analysis. Geographic information systems can help organizations identify geographic patterns and trends in safety data, enabling them to target their safety efforts.

Heat Map: A heat map in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that uses colors to represent data, such as accident rates or injury rates, across different geographic locations or categories. Related terms include choropleth map and density plot. Heat maps can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different regions or countries.

Histogram: A histogram in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the distribution of data, such as accident rates or injury rates, using bars or columns. Related terms include density plot and box plot. Histograms can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different departments or locations.

Incident Rate: The incident rate in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the number of accidents or incidents per unit of exposure, such as the number of accidents per 100 employees. Related terms include accident rate and injury rate. Incident rates can be used to evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Interactive Visualization: Interactive visualization in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the use of interactive tools and techniques to explore and analyze data, such as filtering, drilling down, and hovering. Related terms include dynamic visualization and real-time analytics. Interactive visualization can help organizations identify patterns and trends in safety data, enabling them to take targeted measures to prevent accidents.

K-Means Clustering: K-means clustering in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical technique that groups similar data points or observations into clusters, helping to identify patterns and trends. Related terms include hierarchical clustering and segmentation analysis. K-means clustering can be used to identify high-risk groups or areas, enabling organizations to target their safety efforts.

Line Chart: A line chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that uses lines to represent data, such as accident rates or injury rates, over time or across categories. Related terms include area chart and scatter plot. Line charts can be used to display the number of accidents over time, enabling organizations to identify periods of high risk.

Logistic Regression: Logistic regression in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical model that predicts the probability of a binary outcome, such as the probability of an accident or injury. Related terms include linear regression and decision tree. Logistic regression can be used to identify factors that contribute to accidents and injuries, enabling organizations to target their safety efforts.

Machine Learning: Machine learning in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the use of algorithms and statistical models to enable computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions, such as identifying high-risk groups or areas. Related terms include artificial intelligence and deep learning. Machine learning can help organizations identify complex patterns in safety data, enabling them to predict and prevent accidents.

Mean Time Between Failures: The mean time between failures in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the average time between equipment failures or system failures, such as the average time between accidents. Related terms include mean time to repair and failure rate. The mean time between failures can be used to evaluate equipment reliability and identify areas for improvement.

Median: The median in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the middle value of a dataset, such as the median accident rate or injury rate. Related terms include mean and mode. The median can be used to evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Near-Miss: A near-miss in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to an event or incident that could have resulted in an accident or injury but did not, such as a close call or a near-accident. Related terms include accident and incident. Near-misses can be used to identify potential safety risks and hazards, enabling organizations to take proactive measures to prevent accidents.

Network Analysis: Network analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the study of relationships and interactions between individuals, groups, or organizations, such as social networks or communication networks. Related terms include social network analysis and communication network analysis. Network analysis can help organizations identify patterns and trends in safety data, enabling them to target their safety efforts.

Neural Network: A neural network in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical model that uses a complex network of interconnected nodes or neurons to make predictions or classify data, such as identifying high-risk groups or areas. Related terms include machine learning and deep learning. Neural networks can be used to identify complex patterns in safety data, enabling organizations to predict and prevent accidents.

Node-Link Diagram: A node-link diagram in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays relationships and interactions between individuals, groups, or organizations, such as social networks or communication networks. Related terms include network analysis and social network analysis. Node-link diagrams can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different departments or locations.

Normal Distribution: A normal distribution in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to a probability distribution that is symmetric and bell-shaped, such as the distribution of accident rates or injury rates.

Related terms include mean and standard deviation. The normal distribution can be used to evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Operational Risk: Operational risk in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the risk of accidents or injuries resulting from operational activities, such as equipment failures or human errors. Operational risk can be used to identify potential safety risks and hazards, enabling organizations to take proactive measures to prevent accidents.

Outlier: An outlier in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to a data point or observation that is significantly different from other data points or observations, such as an unusually high or low accident rate. Related terms include anomaly detection and predictive analytics. Outliers can be used to identify potential safety risks and hazards, enabling organizations to take proactive measures to prevent accidents.

Pareto Chart: A Pareto chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the relative frequency or importance of different factors or causes, such as the causes of accidents or injuries. Related terms include fishbone diagram and root cause analysis. Pareto charts can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different causes or factors.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient: The Pearson correlation coefficient in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical measure that evaluates the strength and direction of the relationship between two continuous variables, such as the correlation between employee training and accident rates. The Pearson correlation coefficient can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of safety measures and identify areas for improvement.

Pie Chart: A pie chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the proportion or percentage of different categories or groups, such as the distribution of accidents across different departments or locations. Related terms include bar chart and stacked chart. Pie charts can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different categories or groups.

Predictive Analytics: Predictive analytics in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the use of statistical models and machine learning techniques to predict future safety outcomes, such as accident rates or injury rates. Related terms include forecasting and machine learning. Predictive analytics can help organizations anticipate and prepare for potential safety risks and hazards.

Principal Component Analysis: Principal component analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical technique that reduces the number of variables or features in a dataset by identifying underlying patterns or components. Related terms include factor analysis and dimensionality reduction. Principal component analysis can help organizations simplify complex safety data and identify patterns and trends.

Probability Distribution: A probability distribution in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to a statistical model that describes the probability of different outcomes or events, such as the probability of an accident or injury. Related terms include normal distribution and poisson distribution. Probability distributions can be used to evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Random Forest: A random forest in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical model that uses a combination of decision trees to make predictions or classify data, such as identifying high-risk groups or

areas. Related terms include machine learning and decision tree. Random forests can be used to identify complex patterns in safety data, enabling organizations to predict and prevent accidents.

Regression Analysis: Regression analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a statistical technique that evaluates the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables, such as the relationship between employee training and accident rates. Related terms include correlation analysis and predictive analytics. Regression analysis can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of safety measures and identify areas for improvement.

Reliability: Reliability in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the consistency or dependability of data or equipment, such as the reliability of safety equipment or the consistency of safety data. Related terms include accuracy and validity. Ensuring reliability is crucial in safety insights, as unreliable data or equipment can lead to incorrect or misleading information.

Return on Investment: The return on investment in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the ratio of benefits or returns to costs or investments, such as the return on investment in safety training or equipment. Related terms include cost-benefit analysis and effort-to-result ratio. The return on investment can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of safety measures and identify areas for improvement.

Risk Assessment: Risk assessment in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of identifying and evaluating potential safety risks or hazards, such as equipment failures or human errors. Related terms include hazard analysis and operational risk. Risk assessment can help organizations identify potential safety risks and hazards, enabling them to take proactive measures to prevent accidents.

Root Cause Analysis: Root cause analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a systematic approach to identifying the underlying causes of accidents or incidents, such as equipment failures or human errors. Related terms include failure mode effects analysis and fault tree analysis. Root cause analysis can help organizations identify the underlying causes of safety issues and implement targeted measures to prevent them.

Run Chart: A run chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the performance of a process or system over time, helping to identify trends and patterns. Related terms include control chart and statistical process control. Run charts can be used to monitor safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Scatter Plot: A scatter plot in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the relationship between two continuous variables, such as the correlation between employee training and accident rates. Scatter plots can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of safety measures and identify areas for improvement.

Sensor Data: Sensor data in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to data collected from sensors or monitoring systems, such as equipment sensors or environmental sensors. Related terms include internet of things and real-time analytics. Sensor data can provide valuable insights into safety risks and hazards, enabling organizations to take proactive measures to prevent accidents.

Six Sigma: Six sigma in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a methodology that aims to reduce defects or errors to near zero, such as reducing accident rates or injury rates. Related terms include quality management and process improvement. Six sigma can help organizations identify and eliminate safety risks and hazards, enabling them to achieve world-class safety performance.

Social Network Analysis: Social network analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the study of relationships and interactions between individuals, groups, or organizations, such as social networks or communication networks. Related terms include network analysis and communication network analysis. Social network analysis can help organizations identify patterns and trends in safety data, enabling them to target their safety efforts.

Spatial Analysis: Spatial analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the study of geographic patterns and relationships, such as the distribution of accidents or injuries across different locations. Related terms include geographic information system and geo mapping. Spatial analysis can help organizations identify geographic patterns and trends in safety data, enabling them to target their safety efforts.

Stacked Chart: A stacked chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the proportion or percentage of different categories or groups, such as the distribution of accidents across different departments or locations. Related terms include pie chart and bar chart. Stacked charts can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different categories or groups.

Standard Deviation: The standard deviation in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to a statistical measure that evaluates the spread or dispersion of a dataset, such as the standard deviation of accident rates or injury rates. Related terms include mean and variance. The standard deviation can be used to evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Statistical Process Control: Statistical process control in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the use of statistical techniques to monitor and control processes, such as safety processes or equipment. Related terms include control chart and run chart. Statistical process control can help organizations monitor safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Survival Analysis: Survival analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the study of the time-to-event or time-to-failure, such as the time-to-accident or time-to-injury. Related terms include hazard analysis and reliability analysis. Survival analysis can help organizations evaluate the effectiveness of safety measures and identify areas for improvement.

Swimlane Diagram: A swimlane diagram in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the flow of processes or activities, such as the flow of safety procedures or protocols. Related terms include process mapping and workflow analysis. Swimlane diagrams can be used to display the flow of safety processes and identify areas for improvement.

System Dynamics: System dynamics in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the study of complex systems and their behavior over time, such as the dynamics of safety systems or equipment. Related terms include system thinking and feedback loop analysis. System dynamics can help organizations evaluate the effectiveness of safety measures and identify areas for improvement.

Text Analysis: Text analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the process of analyzing and extracting insights from text data, such as incident reports or safety protocols. Related terms include natural language processing and sentiment analysis. Text analysis can help organizations identify patterns and trends in safety data, enabling them to target their safety efforts.

Time Series Analysis: Time series analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the study of data that varies over time, such as accident rates or injury rates. Related terms include forecasting and trend analysis. Time series analysis can help organizations evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Tree Map: A tree map in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays hierarchical data, such as the distribution of accidents across different departments or locations. Related terms include heat map and cluster analysis. Tree maps can be used to display the distribution of accidents across different categories or groups.

Trend Analysis: Trend analysis in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the study of patterns or trends in data over time, such as the trend in accident rates or injury rates. Related terms include time series analysis and forecasting. Trend analysis can help organizations evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Validity: Validity in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the accuracy or correctness of data or measurements, such as the validity of safety data or the validity of safety metrics. Related terms include reliability and accuracy. Ensuring validity is crucial in safety insights, as invalid data or measurements can lead to incorrect or misleading information.

Variable: A variable in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to a characteristic or attribute that can be measured or observed, such as accident rates or injury rates. Related terms include factor and feature. Variables can be used to evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Variance: The variance in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to a statistical measure that evaluates the spread or dispersion of a dataset, such as the variance of accident rates or injury rates. The variance can be used to evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Visual Analytics: Visual analytics in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the use of interactive and dynamic visualizations to explore and analyze data, such as safety data or risk data. Related terms include data visualization and business intelligence. Visual analytics can help organizations identify patterns and trends in safety data, enabling them to take targeted measures to prevent accidents.

Waterfall Chart: A waterfall chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the cumulative effect of different factors or components, such as the cumulative effect of safety measures on accident rates. Related terms include stacked chart and bar chart. Waterfall charts can be used to display the cumulative effect of safety measures on accident rates or injury rates.

X-Bar Chart: An X-bar chart in Data Visualization for Safety Insights is a type of visualization that displays the average or mean value of a process or system, such as the average accident rate or injury rate. X-bar

charts can be used to monitor safety performance and identify areas for improvement.

Yield: The yield in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to the output or result of a process or system, such as the number of accidents prevented or the number of injuries reduced. Related terms include effort-to-result ratio and return on investment. The yield can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of safety measures and identify areas for improvement.

Z-Score: The Z-score in Data Visualization for Safety Insights refers to a statistical measure that evaluates the number of standard deviations from the mean, such as the Z-score of accident rates or injury rates. The Z-score can be used to evaluate safety performance and identify areas for improvement.