

---

# Assessing GA Pilots' Preflight Weather Planning Mental Models

---

**Yolanda Ortiz<sup>1</sup>, Beth Blickensderfer<sup>1</sup>, & Thomas Guinn<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Human Factors & Behavioral Neurobiology,

<sup>2</sup> Department of Applied Aviation Science

*Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University*

**Friends and Partners in Aviation Weather (FPAW) ▪ October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2018 ▪ Orlando, FL**

# Purpose

To assess GA pilots' ability to:



OBTAIN THE APPROPRIATE  
WEATHER INFORMATION

INTERPRET THE DATA

**APPLY THE INFORMATION  
TO A GIVEN FLIGHT ROUTE**



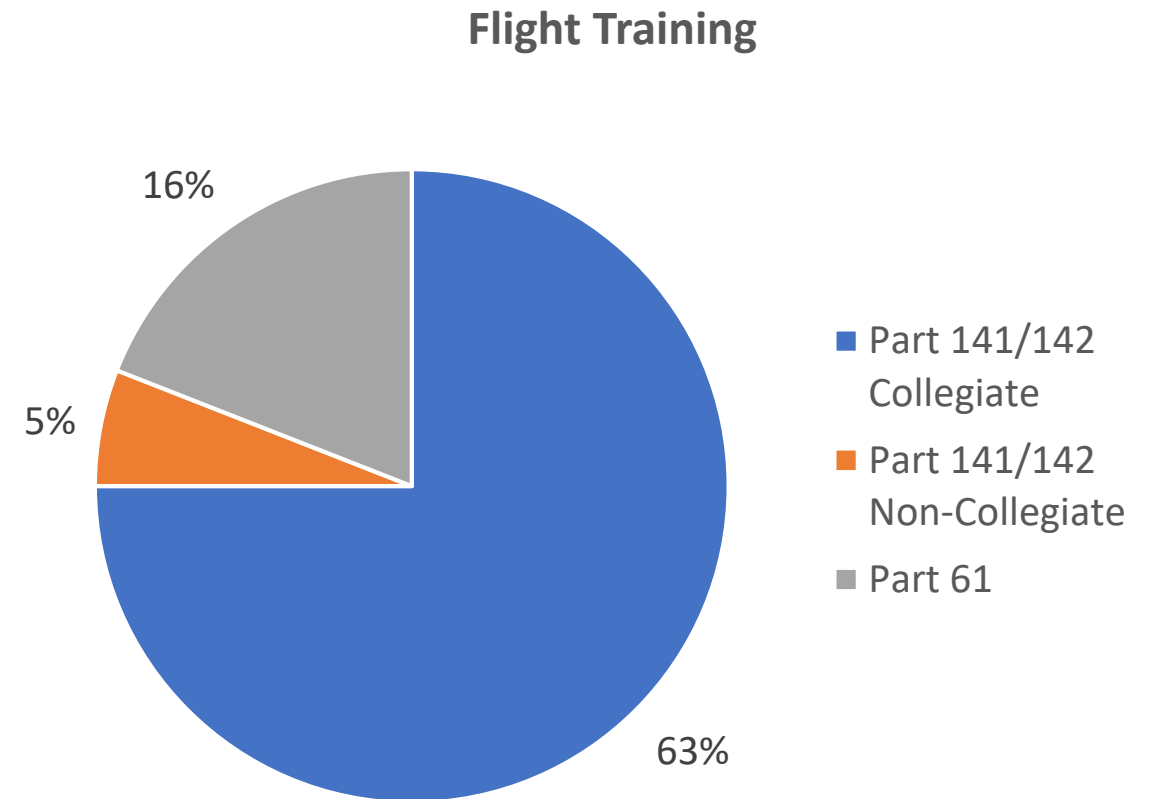
---

# METHOD

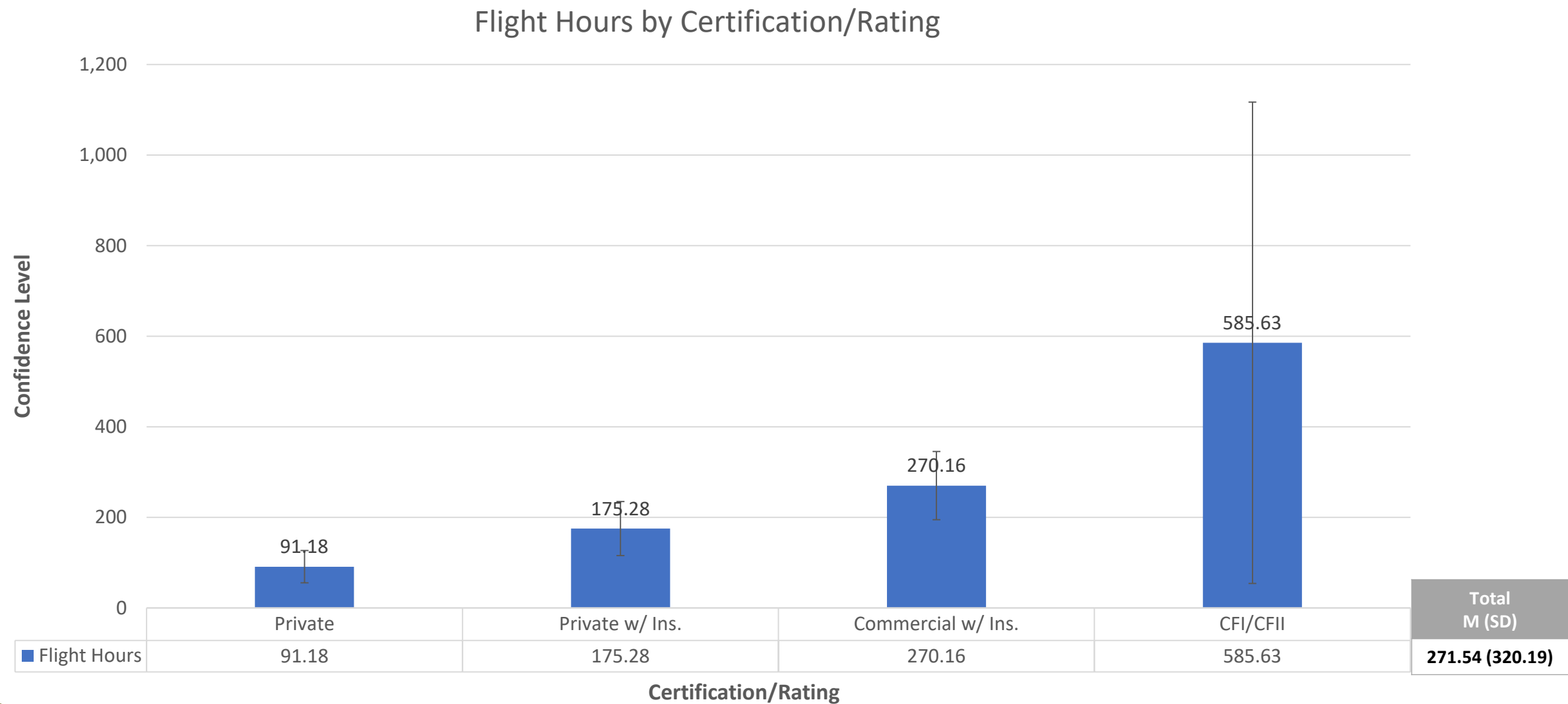
---

# Participants

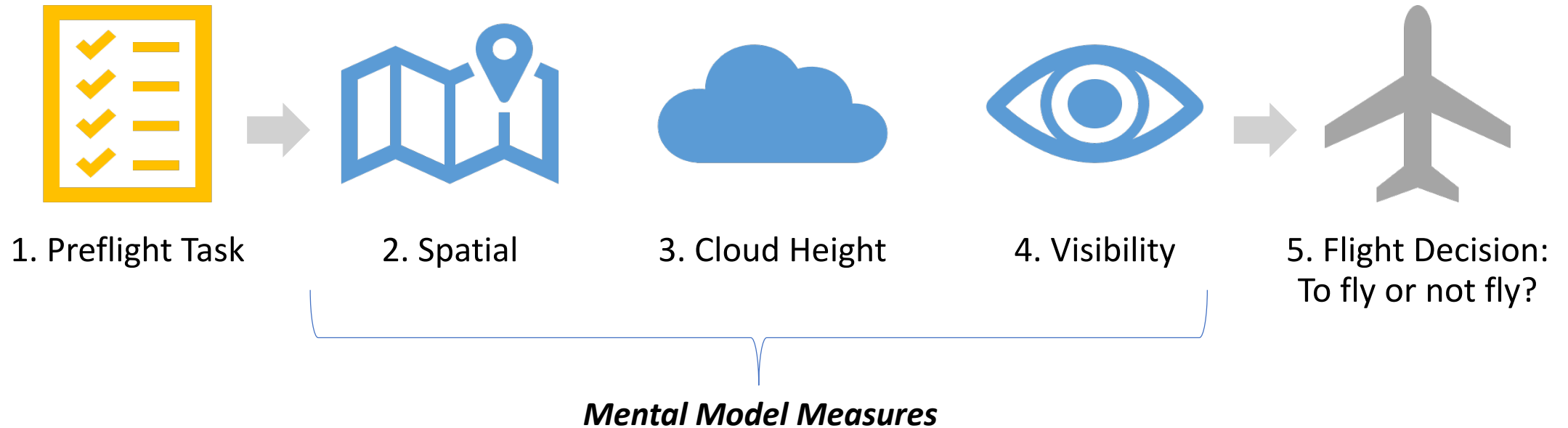
- n = 84 GA pilots
  - 24 Private
  - 20 Private w/ Instrument
  - 20 Commercial w/ Instrument
  - 20 Certified Flight Instructors (CFI/CFII)
- Age
  - M(SD) = 22 (3.32)
- Location: Southeastern region



# Flight Hours by Certification/Rating



# Procedure





# Material: Preflight Task

- **High Fidelity Preflight Scenario**
  - Closely mimic real preflight tasks and processes.
- Pilots developed a weather briefing based on “current” and “forecasted” weather products
- WX data captured from the Aviation Weather Center (AWC, 2017)
  - Slightly modified
- Formatted to match AWC website
- Mockup website created using Wix.com

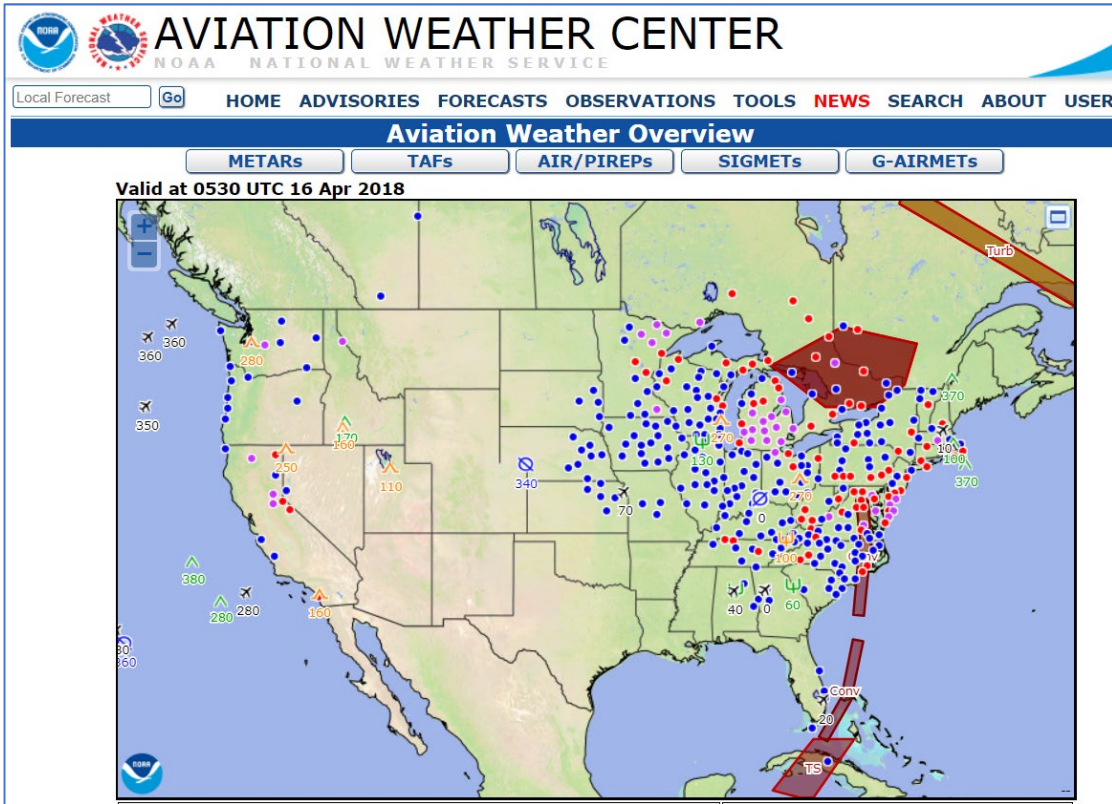


Figure 3. Aviation Weather Center **original** website

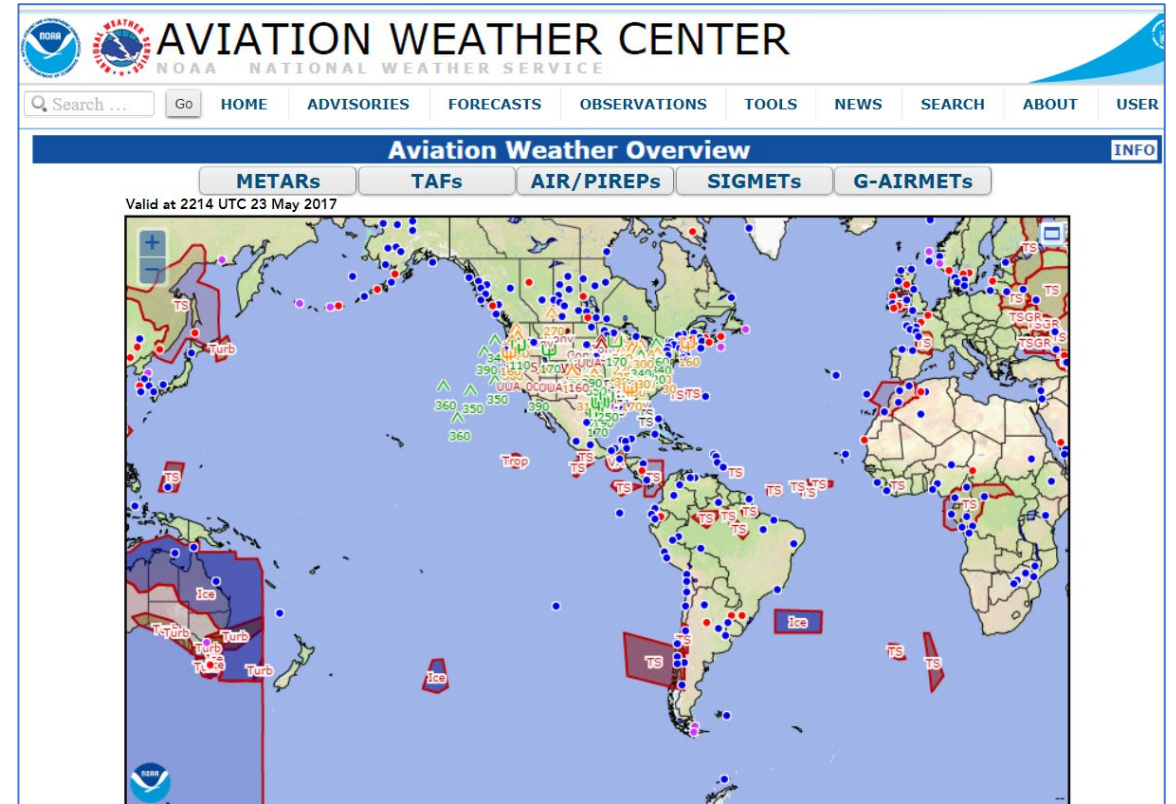
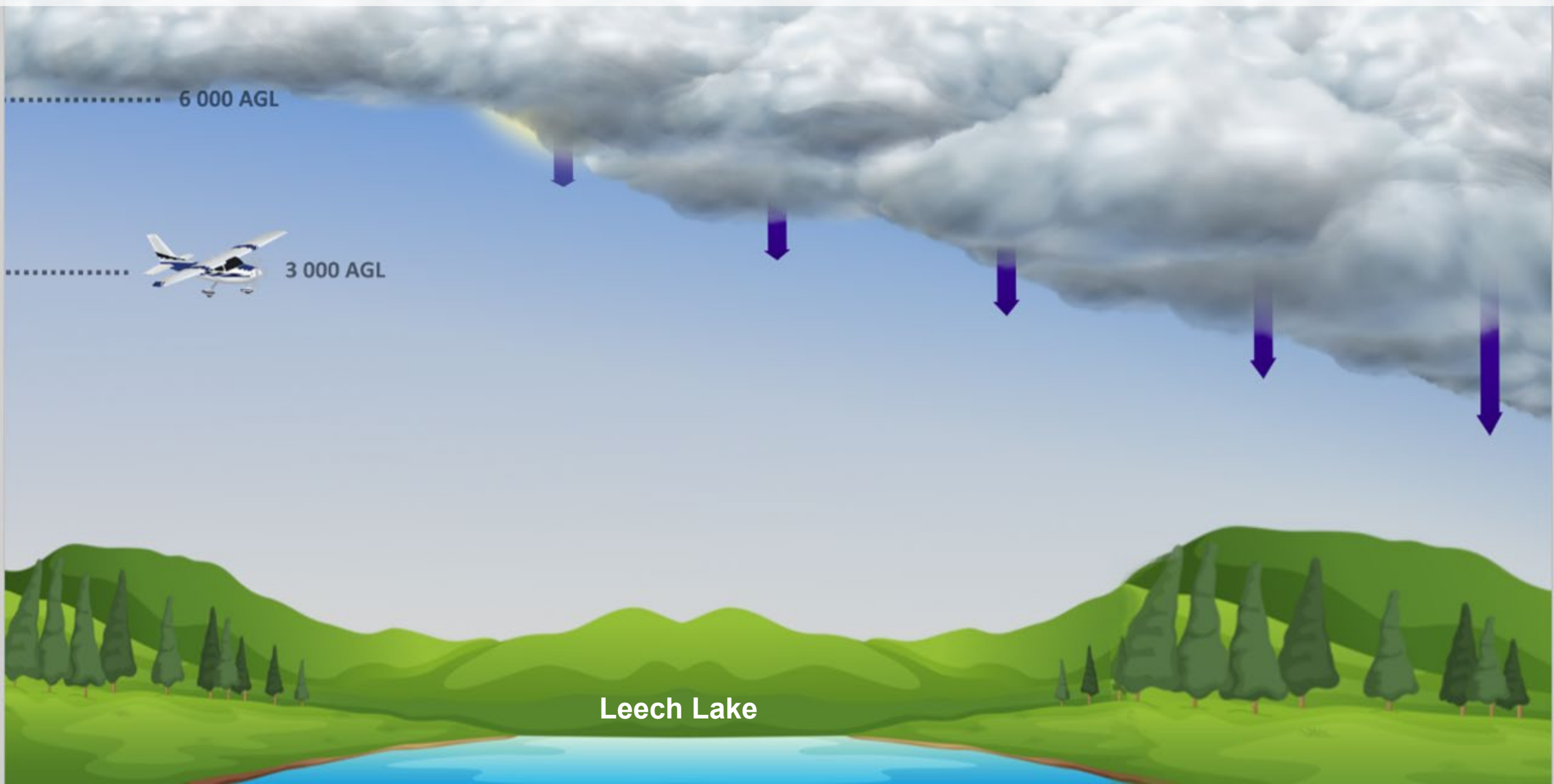


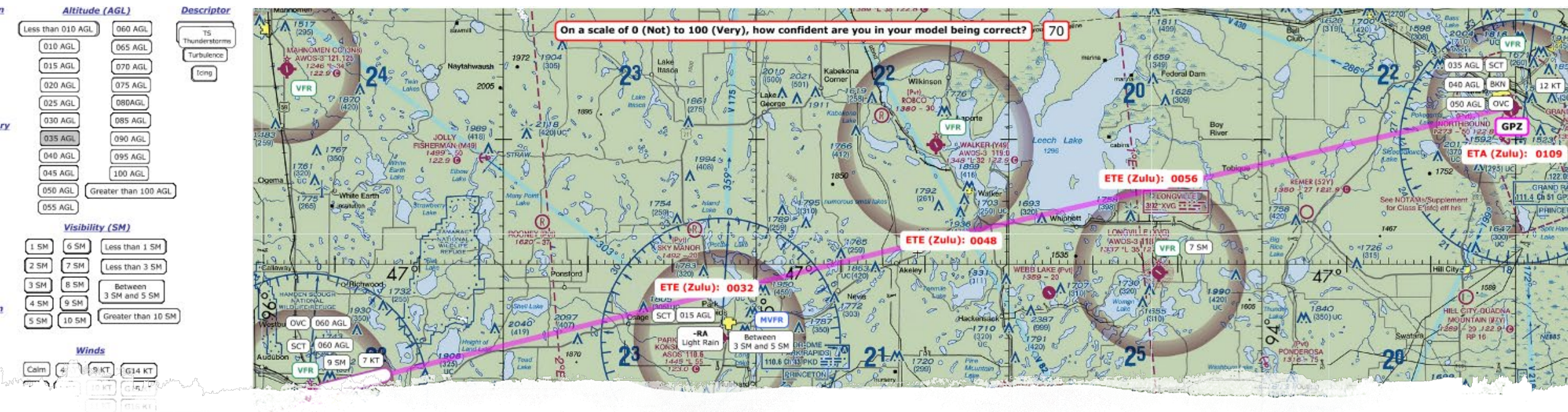
Figure 4. Aviation Weather Center **mockup** website



# Inflight Weather Scenario: Lowering Ceiling During Cruise



# Mental Model Measure: Spatial



Software: IHMC CmapTools

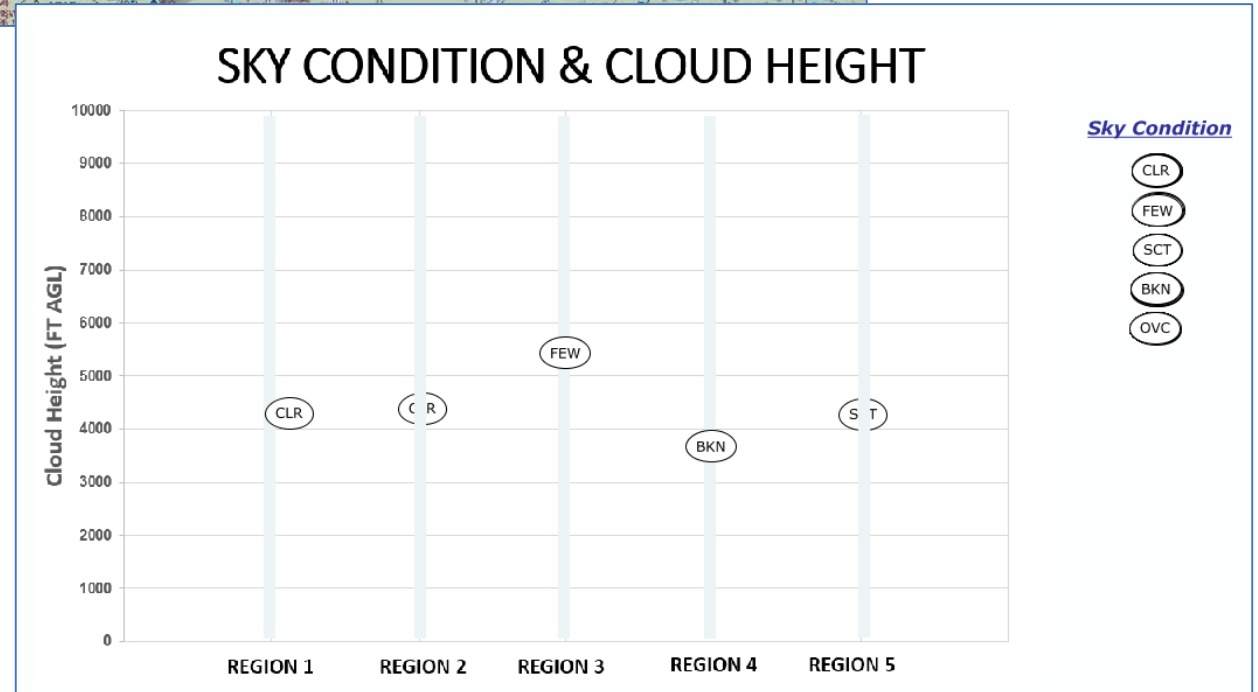
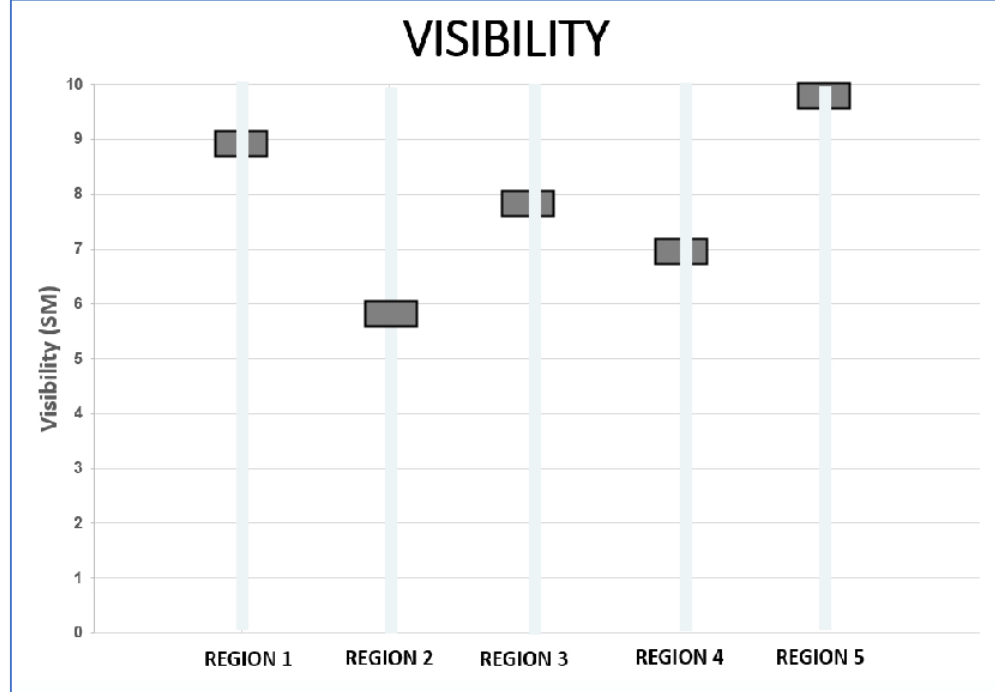
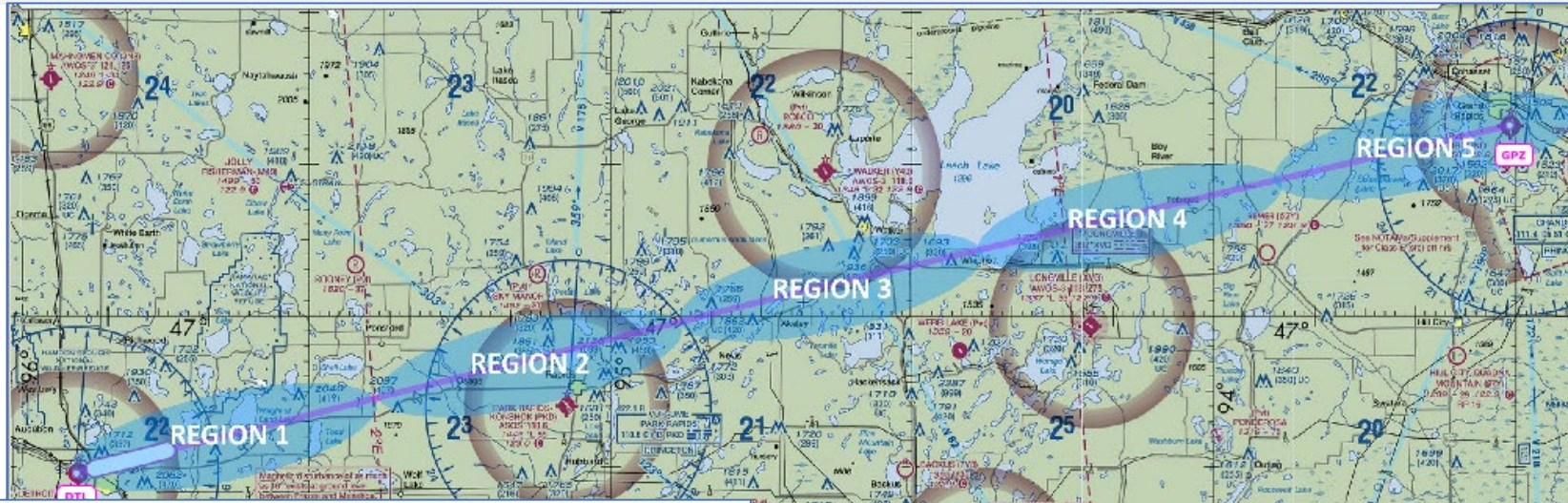
Scored:

- # of correct
- # of false alarm
- # of miss

- Flight Category (e.g., VFR/MVFR/IFR/LIFR)
- Sky Condition (CLR, FEW, SCT, BKN, OVC)
- Weather Hazards (e.g., obscurations, precipitation)
- Time: ETE, ETA
- Confidence



# Mental Model Measure: Cloud Heights & Visibility





---

# RESULTS

---

# Preflight Results: Products Accessed

		Private <i>n</i> = 24	Private w/ Instrument <i>n</i> = 20	Commercial w/ Instrument <i>n</i> = 20	CFI/CFII <i>n</i> = 20	Total <i>n</i> = 84
	<i>n</i> products	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)
Observation	6	2.04 (.81)	3.05 (1.16)	2.70 (1.46)	2.95 (1.39)	2.65 (1.26)
Analysis	3	.33 (.57)	1.10 (.70)	1.05 (.83)	.84 (.83)	.81 (.78)
Forecast	16	4.13 (2.88)	6.33 (2.92)	5.30 (3.80)	5.89 (3.28)	5.36 (3.28)
Total	25	6.24 (3.68)	9.57 (4.82)	8.23 (5.58)	9.20 (5.19)	8.23 (4.93)

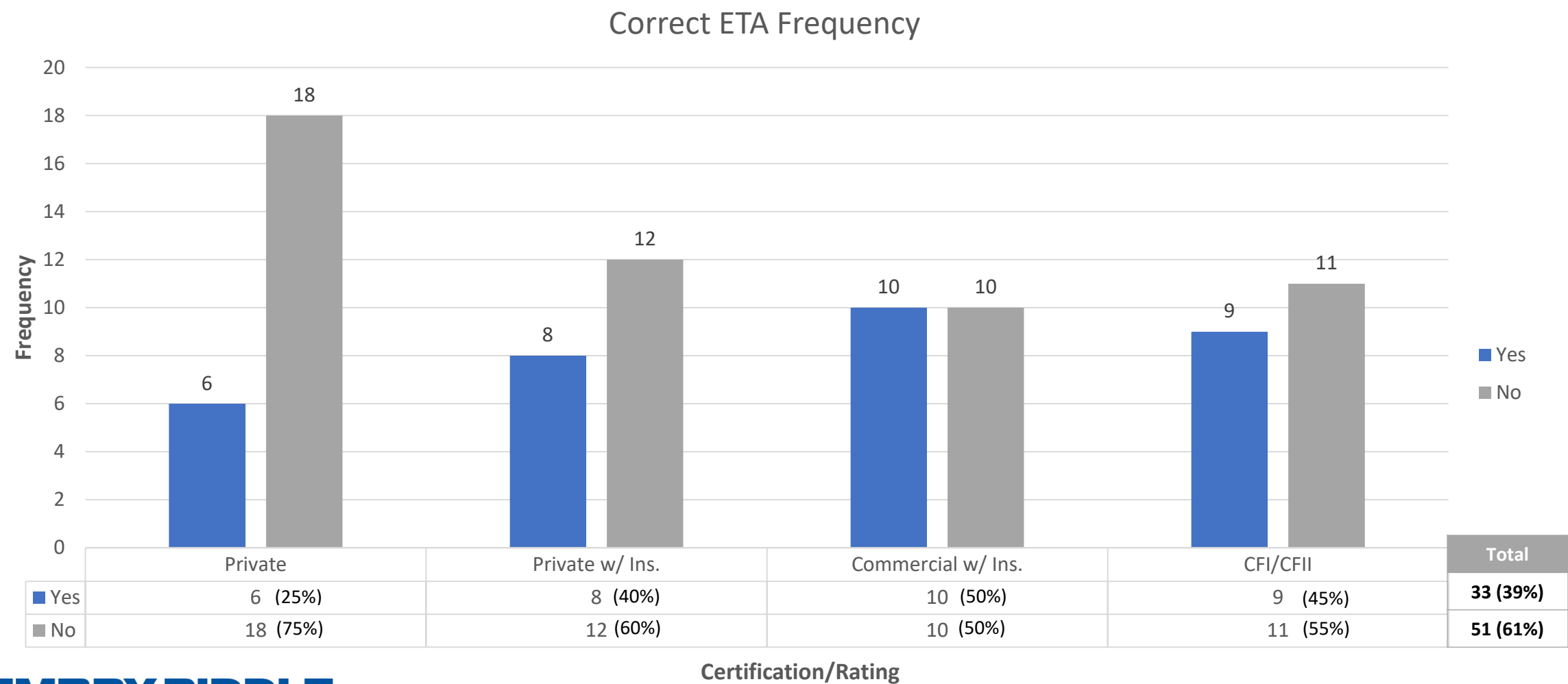
- **Private accessed** significantly *less products* than **private w/ instrument**,  $F(3, 71.79) = 3.81$ ,  $p = .013$ , partial eta squared = .13
- No sig. difference between other ratings

Products Accessed	<i>f</i> ( <i>n</i> = 84)
<b>Observation</b>	
METAR	82
RADAR	57
Satellite Images	35
<b>Analysis</b>	
CVA	39
Surface Analysis	25
<b>Forecast</b>	
TAF	51
Area Forecast ( <i>Discontinued</i> )	57
Wind Aloft	79
Convective SIGMET	29
Low-Level Sig WX Chart	32
GAIRMET 3hr	42
GAIRMET Sierra (C & V)	7



# Mental Model Results: ETA in Zulu

- **No significant difference** between pilot certifications/ratings *on estimating the correct ETA in Zulu*.



# Mental Model Results: Spatial Weather Recall

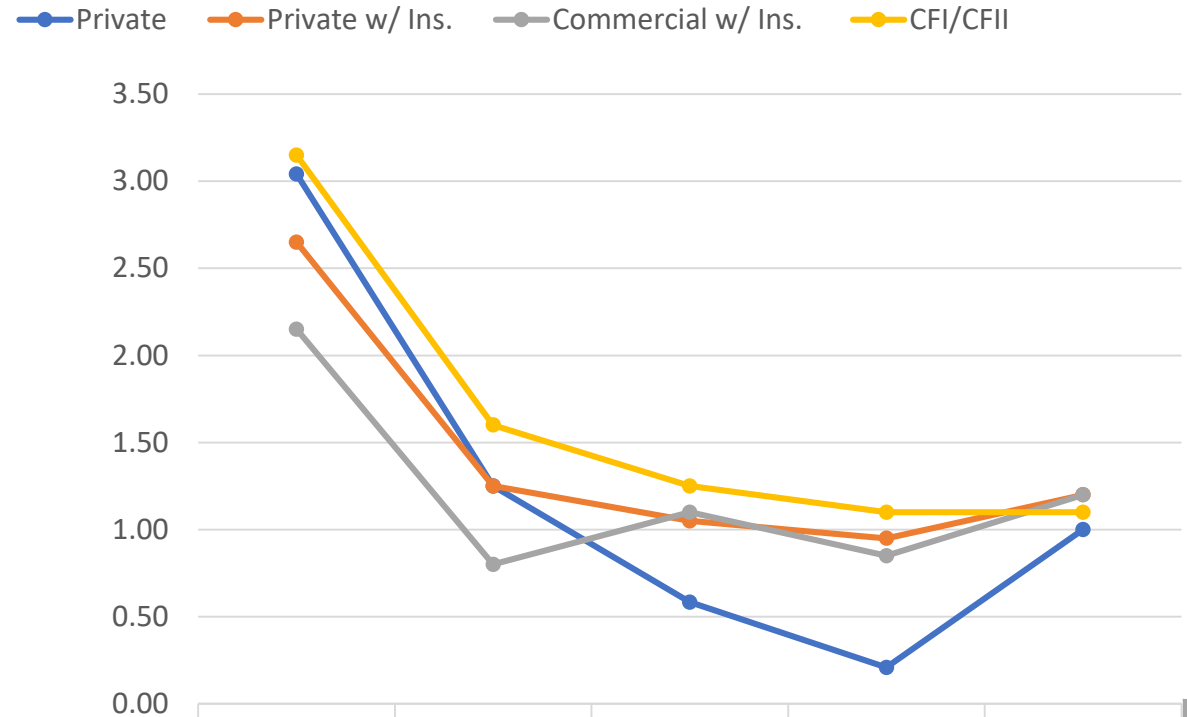
## Pilot Certification Main Effect:

- **No sig. difference** between *pilot certifications* on **correct weather items identified** by region.

## By Region Main Effect:

- Pilots **correctly identified more** weather items in **Region 1** (i.e., departure) than any other region,  $p < .01$
- **No sig. difference** between **Regions 3, 4, & 5**.
  - Pilots identified **less correct weather items** for their *route* and at their *destination*

Average Correct Weather Items by Region



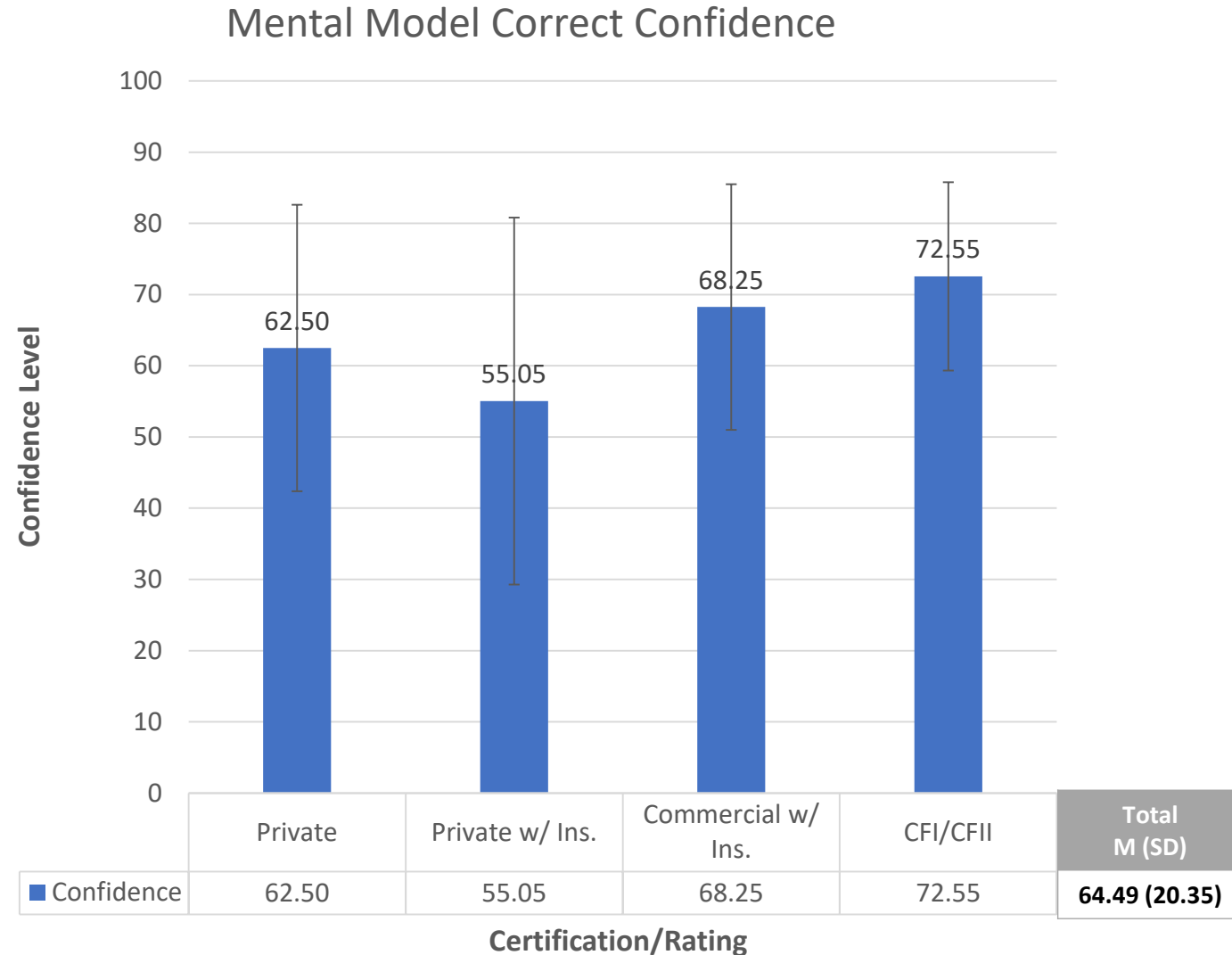
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Total Map
Private	3.04	1.25	0.58	0.21	1.00	6.67 (3.19)
Private w/ Ins.	2.65	1.25	1.05	0.95	1.20	8.00 (3.21)
Commercial w/ Ins.	2.15	0.80	1.10	0.85	1.20	7.55 (3.24)
CFI/CFII	3.15	1.60	1.25	1.10	1.10	9.30 (4.05)
Total	2.76 (1.49)	1.23 (1.05)	.98 (1.07)	.75 (1.16)	1.12 (1.01)	7.82 (3.50)

# Mental Model Results: Confidence

- **Private w/ instrument pilots** had ***sig. less confidence*** on *their mental model being correct* than **CFI/CFII**,  $p = .034$
- No other sig. differences occurred.

## Correlation:

- A **small, positive relationship** occurred between *number of correct weather conditions identified* and *mental model correct confidence levels*,  $r = .24$ ,  $n = 84$ ,  $p = .03$
- Pilots who **identified higher number** of *correct weather conditions* were **associated** with ***higher confidence levels***.

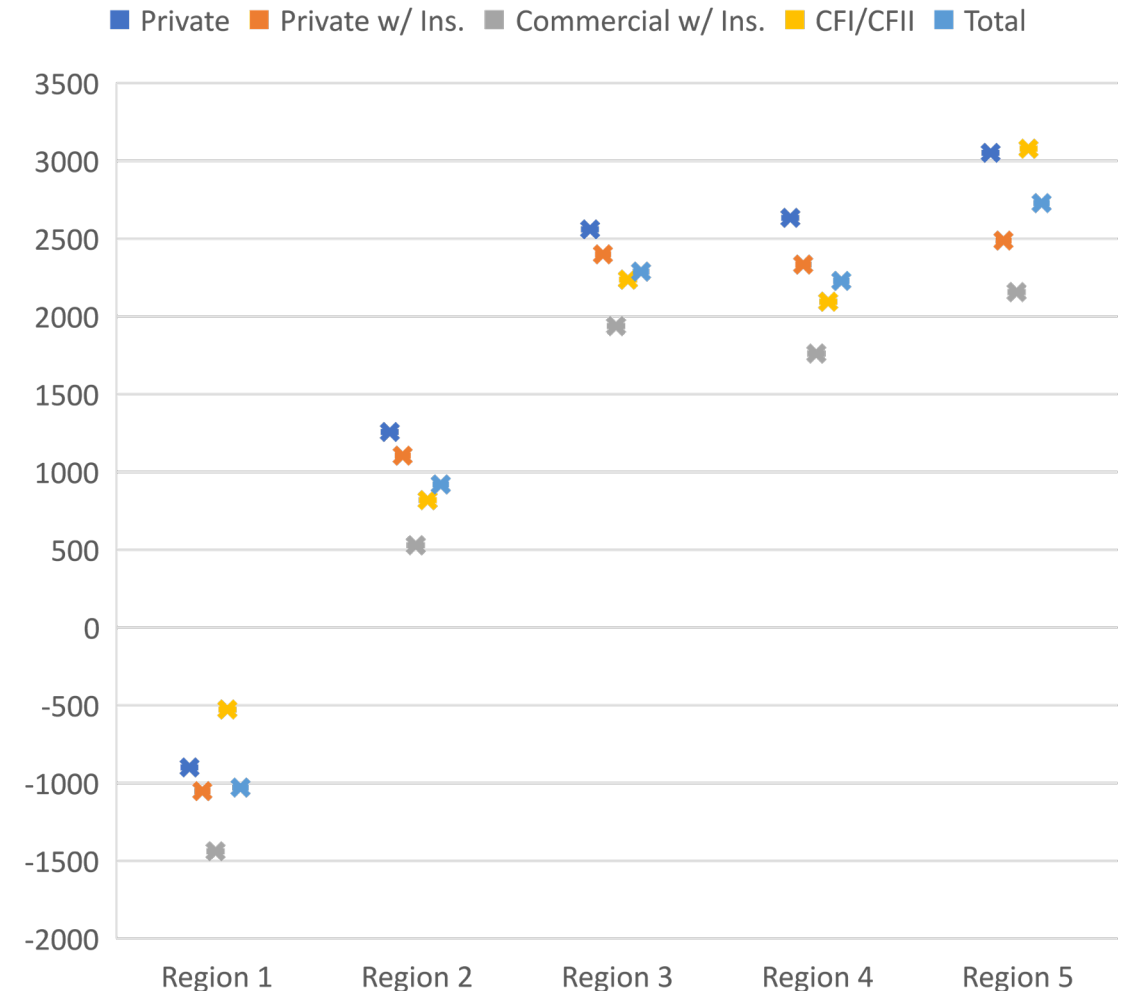


# Mental Model Results: Cloud Height

Frequency of Estimated Ceiling Correct by Region

	Private <i>n</i> = 24	Private w/ Instrument <i>n</i> = 20	Commercial w/ Instrument <i>n</i> = 20	CFI/CFII <i>n</i> = 20	Total <i>n</i> = 84
	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Region 1	8	7	6	6	<b>27</b>
Region 2	0	2	8	1	<b>11</b>
Region 3	1	5	2	3	<b>11</b>
Region 4	1	3	2	5	<b>11</b>
Region 5	2	2	4	1	<b>9</b>
All regions	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

Ceiling Delta Average by Region

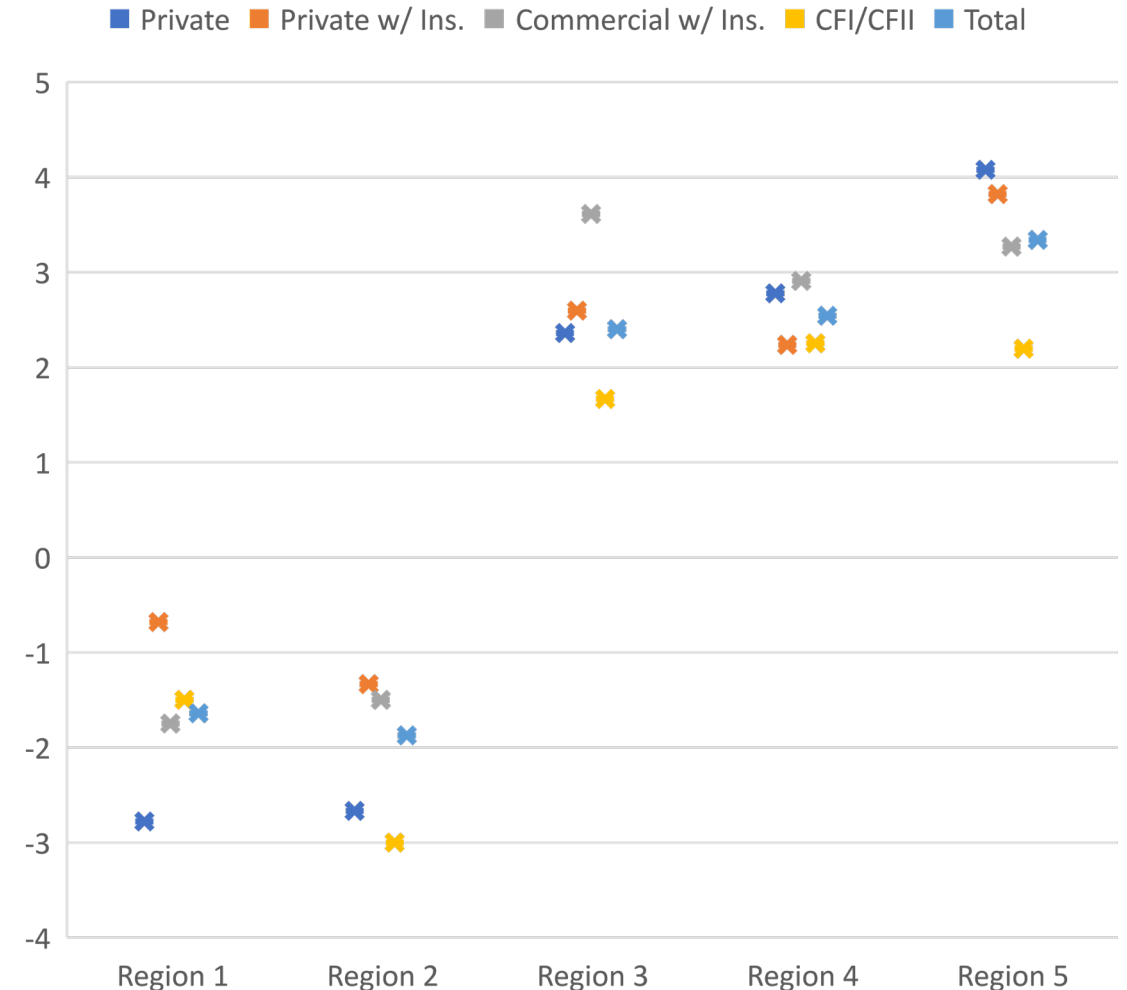


# Mental Model Results: Visibility

Frequency of Estimated Visibility Correct by Region

	Private <i>n</i> = 24	Private w/ Instrument <i>n</i> = 20	Commercial w/ Instrument <i>n</i> = 20	CFI/CFII <i>n</i> = 20	Total <i>n</i> = 84
	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Region 1	21	20	17	20	<b>78</b>
Region 2	21	17	12	18	<b>68</b>
Region 3	3	4	11	3	<b>21</b>
Region 4	4	5	9	6	<b>24</b>
Region 5	4	6	7	2	<b>19</b>
All Regions	0	1	2	0	<b>3</b>

Visibility Delta Average by Region



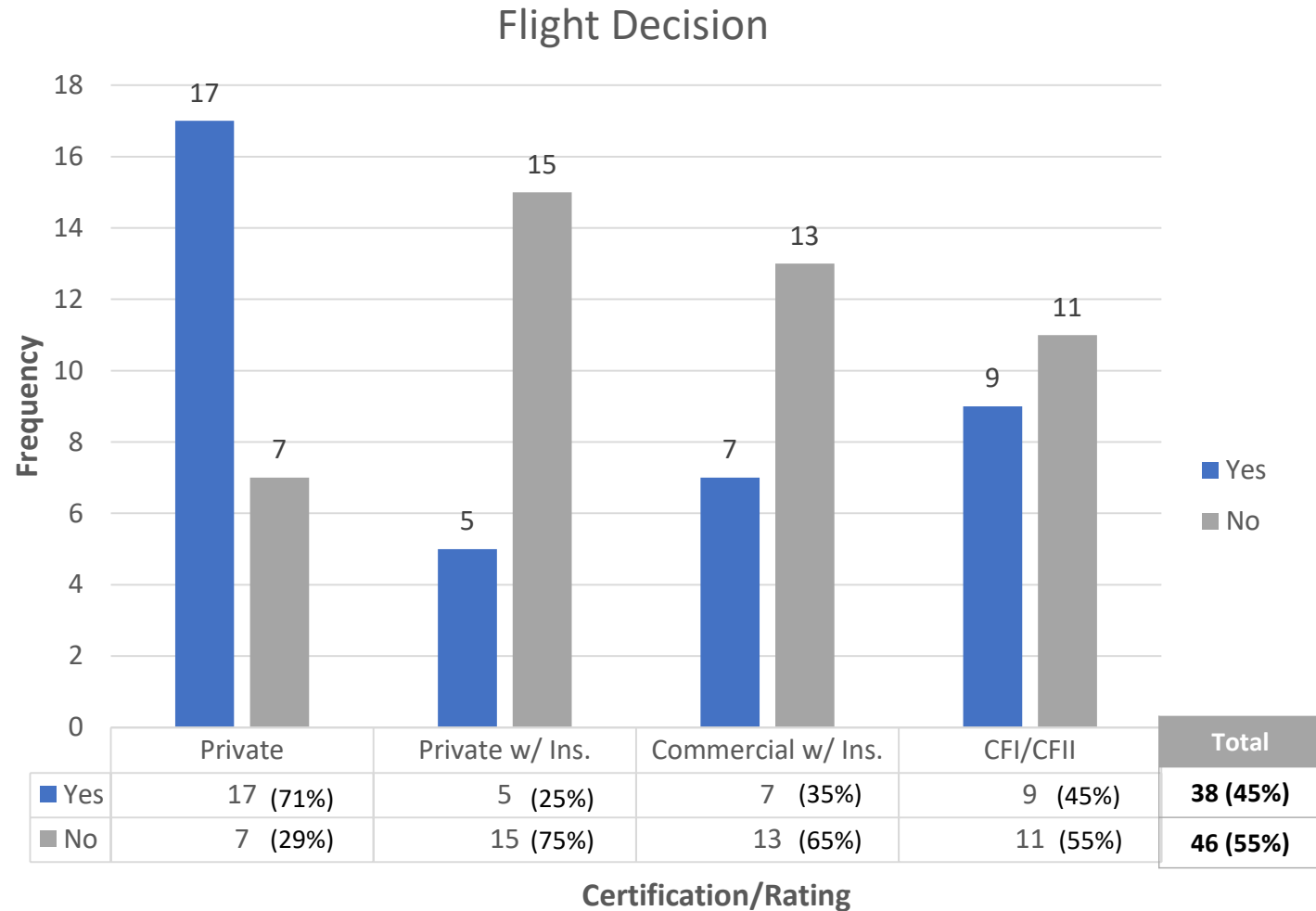


# Flight Decision Results: Go or No Go?

- **Sig. difference** between *Private* and *Private w/ Instrument* ( $p = .013$ ).
  - *Private pilots (71%) decided to fly more than private with instrument (25%)*
- No other sig. differences occurred.

## Correlation:

- A **small, negative relationship** occurred between pilots' *hit rate* (number of correct weather conditions/total items identified) and *decision to fly or not*,  $r = -.24$ ,  $n = 84$ ,  $p = .03$
- Pilots who **identified a higher number** of *correct weather conditions out of their total mental model weather items* were **associated** with **deciding not to fly** the given route.



---

# CONCLUSION

---



# Summary

- Pilots **struggled at depicting weather along route**
- **Held incorrect weather expectations** for most of the route and at the destination airport.
  - Depicted destination weather conditions as VFR, whereas the conditions (e.g., ceiling, visibility) were much lower in the MVFR/IFR range.
- Pilots (especially low-level) **may not be accessing enough forecast products** to gain a better mental model of what weather to expect along their route
  - ***Relying on observation information*** (e.g. METAR) ***for destination***, instead of accessing the appropriate forecast products (e.g., area forecast, LLSigWX).

# Summary continued

- Furthermore, pilots **may not be**:
  - Accessing the correct issued/valid times for forecast weather products.
  - Reading/Interpreting the weather information in its entirety (e.g., reading all sky conditions on a METAR: SCT 045, BKN 055, OVC 060).
  - Calculating weather condition heights correctly.
- **Measures used in this study** can be **used as a training tool** to help instructors determine if trainee pilots are interpreting and applying weather information correctly to a flight route.
- Need more **high fidelity preflight weather scenarios** for **pilots to practice** and become more aware of what weather to expect along their route.
- Study **highlights** the **potential need to redesign** aviation weather products **for more system transparency** (e.g., include specifications/limitations of the products in the display)

*Research supported by the  
FAA Weather-in-the-Cockpit (WITC)  
program*



# QUESTIONS

**Contact:**  
Yolanda Ortiz  
[ortizy@my.erau.edu](mailto:ortizy@my.erau.edu)





# References

- Blickensderfer, B., Lanicci, J., Guinn, T., King, J., Ortiz, Y., & Thomas, R. (2017). Assessing general aviation pilots understanding of aviation weather products. *The International Journal of Aerospace Psychology*, 27: 3-4, 79-91, DOI:10.1080/24721840.2018.1431780
- Eick, D. (n.d.) General aviation weather related accidents. NTSB Office of Aviation Safety presentation.
- FAA (2016). ASIAS Wake and weather turbulence report. Aviation Safety Information Analysis and Sharing (ASIAS). Retrieved from [http://www.asias.faa.gov/pls/apex/f?p=100:8:0::NO::P8\\_STDY\\_VAR:4](http://www.asias.faa.gov/pls/apex/f?p=100:8:0::NO::P8_STDY_VAR:4)
- Fultz, A. J., & Ashley, W. S. (2016). Fatal weather-related general aviation accidents in the United States, *Physical Geography*, DOI: 10.1080/02723646.2016.1211854
- Ison, D. (2014). Correlates of continued visual flight rules (VFR) into instrument meteorological conditions (IMC) general aviation accidents. *Journal of Aviation/Aerospace Education & Research*, 24(1). Retrieved from <http://commons.erau.edu/jaaer/vol24/iss1/1>
- NASA (2007). ASRS General aviation weather encounters. NASA ASRS Pub 63. Retrieved from [https://asrs.arc.nasa.gov/docs/rs/63\\_ASRS\\_GA\\_WeatherEncounters.pdf](https://asrs.arc.nasa.gov/docs/rs/63_ASRS_GA_WeatherEncounters.pdf)
- NTSB. (2005). Safety study: Risk factors associated with weather-related general aviation accidents. Retrieved from <https://www.nts.gov/safety/safety-studies/Documents/SS0501.pdf>