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Interpreting Aviation Weather Products: Follow-up study with AOPA Members

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Interpreting Aviation Weather Products: Follow-up study with AOPA Members

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Outline

- Background
- Method
- Results
- Discussion

Acknowledgements:

- Funding for this project was provided by the FAA.
- Thank you to the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association for their contribution to this study.
Aviation Weather Product Interpretation Research

- **Purpose**
  - Use the questions we developed in Phase I
  - Include pilots that are more representative of GA (age, flight hours/experience); Collaborate with AOPA
  - Examine: Knowledge about aviation weather products; Differences between levels of flight certificate and/or ratings

“The older generation”

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Study Design

1. Coordinated with Rune Duke
2. 118 questions divided into 5 Tests/Surveys;
3. Study protocol approved by ERAU IRB
4. Implemented the 5 separate online surveys/tests (Qualtrics)
5. AOPA sent out the survey 3 times (June 2017, August 2017, September 2017)
### 118 Questions Divided into 5 Tests

#### Test 1
- Data Source (5)
- Flight Planning (5)
- Storm Definition (5)
- Significant Weather (5)

#### Test 2
- Metar (8)
- TAF (6)
- Winds Aloft (5)
- Pirep (6)

#### Test 3
- G-Airmet (13)
- GTG (5)
- CIP (5)

#### Test 4
- Radar (12)
- Sigmet (7)
- TSTM (5)

#### Test 5
- Satellite (7)
- Station Plots (6)
- Surface Prog (5)
- CVA (5)
Participants

• More than 1000 pilots began the survey

• 837 pilots completed the whole survey and were included in analysis
  ▫ Private pilot (Private)
  ▫ Private pilot with instrument rating (Private with Instrument)
  ▫ CPL with instrument (Commercial with Instrument)
  ▫ CFI or CFII or anyone with additional certificates (CFI)
  ▫ ATP (ATP)
## Sample Size

**Participant age**

M(SD) =  57 (13.8)

<table>
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<th></th>
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<th>Test 2</th>
<th>Test 3</th>
<th>Test 4</th>
<th>Test 5</th>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>174</td>
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</tbody>
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Locations
There was a significant main effect for rating on flight hours,

\[ F (4,850) = 196.99, \ p < 0.01, \ \text{partial eta squared} = 0.48 \]
Overall Flight Hours by Test

No significant interaction between test number and pilot rating on flight hours, $F (16, 850) = 1.07$, $p = 0.38$, partial eta squared $= 0.02$
Results

actual pilot deciding whether or not to fly in bad wx
A 5x5 Between Groups ANOVA

Independent Variable 1: Test
(Test 1 vs. Test 2 vs. Test 3 vs. Test 4 vs. Test 5)

Independent Variable 2: Pilot Rating
(Private vs. Private w/Inst vs. Commercial w/Inst vs. CFI vs. ATP)

Dependent variable: Percent Correct (Score)
Effect of Rating on Score

There was a significant main effect of pilot certificate/rating on score, $F (4, 857) = 12.48, p < 0.01$, partial eta squared = 0.55.
There was a significant main effect of test on score: $F(4, 857) = 53.39, \ p < 0.01$ partial eta squared = 0.20.
The interaction was not significant, $F(16, 857) = 1.11$, $p = 0.338$, partial $\eta^2 = 0.02$. 
Test 1 Analysis

A 4x5 Mixed ANOVA

Independent Variable 1: Topics within Test 1
(Data sources vs. Significant Weather vs. Storm Definitions vs. Flight Planning)

Independent Variable 2: Pilot Rating
(Private vs. Private w/Inst vs. Commercial w/Inst vs. CFI vs. ATP)

Dependent variable: Percent Correct (Score)
Test 1

Significant main effect of Product type on Test 1 score,
Wilks’ Lambda = 0.46, F (3, 202) = 78.29, p > 0.01. Partial eta squared = 0.54.

Significant main effect of Pilot Rating on Test 1 score,
F (4, 204) = 3.03, p = 0.02, partial eta squared = 0.06.
No significant interaction of Pilot Rating and Topic on Score

Wilks’ Lambda = 0.90, F (12, 534.7) = 1.76, p = 0.053, partial eta squared = 0.03
Test 2 Analysis

A 4x5 Mixed ANOVA

Independent Variable 1: Topics within Test 2
  (METAR vs. PIREP vs. TAF vs. Winds Aloft)

Independent Variable 2: Pilot Rating
  (Private vs. Private w/Inst vs. Commercial w/Inst vs. CFI vs. ATP)

  Dependent variable: Percent Correct (Score)
Test 2

Significant main effect of product on Test 2 Score,
Wilks' Lambda = .30, F (3, 142) = 110.63, p < 0.01, partial eta squared = 0.70

Significant main effect for Pilot Rating on Test 2 score,
F (4, 144) = 4.67, p = 0.01, partial eta squared = 0.12
No significant interaction for Product and Pilot Rating/Certificate on Test 2 score,

Wilks’ Lambda = .91, F (12, 375.99) = 1.16, p = 0.313, partial eta squared = 0.03.
Test 3 Analysis

A 3x5 Mixed ANOVA

Independent Variable 1: Topics within Test 3
   (CIP vs. GAirmet vs. GTG)

Independent Variable 2: Pilot Rating
   (Private vs. Private w/Inst vs. Commercial w/Inst vs. CFI vs. ATP)

Dependent variable: Percent Correct (Score)
Significant main effect found of Product on Test 3 score, 
Wilks’ Lambda = 0.44, $F(2, 144) = 90.8$, $p < 0.01$, partial eta squared .56.

No significant main effect of Pilot Rating on Test 3 score, 
$F(4, 145) = 2.25$, $p = 0.59$, partial eta squared $= 0.06$
No significant interaction of Product and Pilot Certificate/Rating on Test 3 score,

Wilks’ Lambda = 0.94, F (8, 288) = 1.09, p = .37, partial eta squared = 0.03
Test 4 Analysis

A 3x5 Mixed ANOVA

Independent Variable 1: Topics within Test 4  
(Radar vs. SIGMET vs. Thunderstorm)

Independent Variable 2: Pilot Rating  
(Private vs. Private w/Inst vs. Commercial w/Inst vs. CFI vs. ATP)

Dependent variable: Percent Correct (Score)
There was a significant effect for product on score,
Wilks’ Lambda = 0.54, $F(2, 192) = 67.69, p < 0.01$, partial eta squared = 0.46.

A significant main effect also occurred for Pilot Certificate/Rating on score, $F(4, 193) = 6.16, p < 0.01$, partial eta squared = 0.11.
There was no significant interaction found between Product and Pilot Certificate/Rating,

Wilks’ Lambda = 0.95, $F(8, 384) = 1.17$, $p = 0.32$, partial eta squared = 0.02
Test 5 Analysis

A 4x5 Mixed ANOVA

Independent Variable 1: Topics within Test 5
(CVA vs. Satellite vs. Station Plot vs. Surface Prognostic)

Independent Variable 2: Pilot Rating
(Private vs. Private w/Inst vs. Commercial w/Inst vs. CFI vs. ATP)

Dependent variable: Percent Correct (Score)
There was a significant main effect for product on score, Wilks’ Lambda = 0.37, $F(3, 169) = 96.74$, $p < 0.01$, partial eta squared = 0.63.

There was no significant main effect of Pilot Certificate/Rating on score, $F(4, 171) = 0.21$, $p = 0.16$, partial eta squared = 0.04.
There was no significant interaction between Pilot Certificate/ Rating and Product on Score, Wilks’ Lambda= 0.93, \( F(12, 447.4) = .996, p = 0.45, \) partial eta squared = 0.02.
Key Takeaways

- A major contributing factor in the weather accidents may be GA Pilots’ inability to interpret weather displays.
- GA Pilots of ALL ratings and certificates are struggling on some products – Radar, Satellite, Station Plots
- Good news:
  - Better scores on GTG
- Further research is needed to understand why these gaps exist and how to fix them.
  - Display design?
  - Training?