



# Aviation decision-making



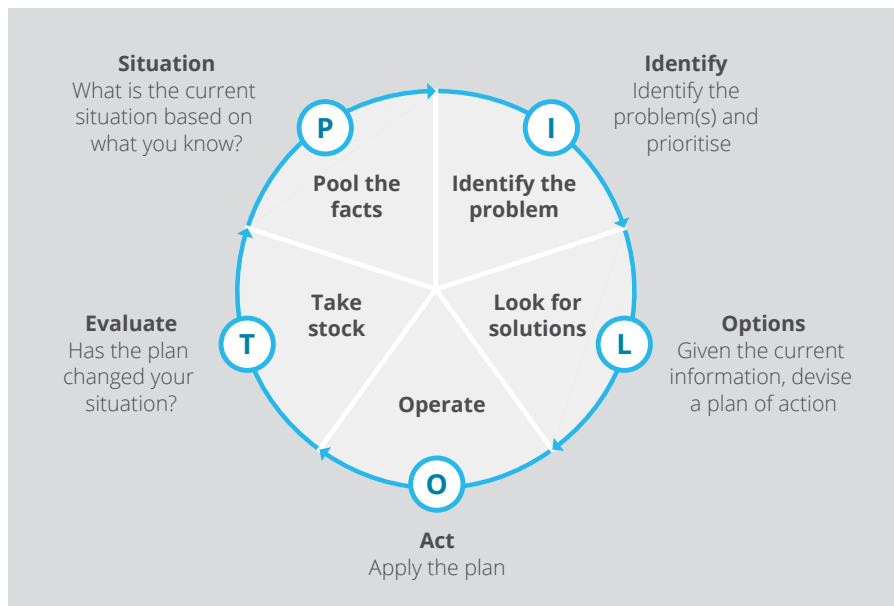
## PILOT MODEL

The PILOT decision making model is an effective five step tool that pilots can use to maximise success when facing an unexpected or critical event. Decision-making is a continuous process and every new decision has an impact or influence on the next event. This cyclic model allows the pilot to make a critical decision and follow up subsequent events.

**Pilots are only as good as their last decision.**

## TIPS TO IMPROVE DECISION-MAKING

- » Use decision-making aids – operational checklists, decision-making tools
- » Keep the big picture rather than focusing on one aspect of the problem
- » Where possible, advise others of your plan
- » Delegate your load to other team members (eg multi-crew, passengers, ATC etc)
- » When time is not critical, involve others in the decision-making
- » Always have reserve capacity for reacting to unexpected events.



## PASSENGER SAFETY BRIEFING

S

**Seat belts** – fastening, tightening, releasing procedures

**Seat position** – adjusted and locked in place

**Shoulder harness** – fastened for take-off, landing

**Smoking** – is prohibited

**Special survival equipment**

**Stowage** – of loose articles

A

**Action** – to be taken in turbulence

**Action** – process to follow if oxygen is required

**Altitude** – changes

F

**Fire extinguisher** – location, method of removal and operation

**Floatation devices** – location, fitment and use

E

**Electronic device** – use; airside and onboard the aircraft

**Emergency equipment** – location and operation

**Emergency procedures** – and evacuation plan

**Emergency/survival kit** – location, use and contents

**Exits** – location and operation of exits

T

**Talking** – and sterile cockpit expectations

**Touching pilot controls**

**Traffic** – scanning, spotting, notification to pilot

Y

**Your questions** – confirm understanding – speak up

