Incident Analysis of Airspace Infringements in the European airspace

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Abstract— **Airspace infringements (AIs) can be defined as the unauthorised entry of an aircraft in controlled airspace. AIs are one of the primary concerns of the general aviation (GA) in Europe because such incidents can reduce the distance between different types of air traffic, increasing the risk of a catastrophic mid-air collision. Although previous studies of EUROCONTROL identified the key topic of AIs in GA, there are concerns about the effectiveness of the analysis of safety incident reports of AIs. This paper proposes a robust safety analysis methodology for AIs involving GA in Europe. Firstly, the studies conducted by EUROCONTROL in relation to the AIs are reviewed and a methodology is proposed to find contributory factors of AIs from incident reports. Subsequently, relationships between these are factors are investigated using contingency tables and log linear models and these factors are ranked regarding their frequency of occurrence. Finally, two severity models are developed using the contributory factors. Incident data from the Norwegian Air Navigation Service Provider Avinor between 2008-2012 were used for this analysis after an assessment for their quality. The results indicate that the ANSP should focus on GA pilots, flying in the springtime in southern Norwegian airspace, in particular ensuring appropriate navigation and communication skills.**

Keywords-component; airspace infringement; incident analysis; safety; general aviation

I. INTRODUCTION

The distinction between uncontrolled and controlled airspace ensures that only those aircraft known to air traffic control (ATC) can fly in the latter and thereby ensure the safety of the airspace. Therefore, any aircraft that enters controlled airspace without prior permission causes considerable problems for ATC, any other aircraft in its vicinity as well as for the infringing aircraft itself. Such a situation may reduce the separation between aircraft to a critical level and has the potential to lead to a catastrophic mid-air collision. This unauthorised entry of an aircraft into a controlled airspace can be defined as an airspace infringement (AI).

AIs represent one of the most frequently reported types of incidents in Europe and involve mainly general aviation (GA) aircraft [1]. The European incident reporting scheme changed in 2010 leading to a 25% increase in the total annual number of AIs reported. Of the approximately 250 incidents reported in that year, 25% were not analysed either because of lack of adequate information to assess their severity or lack of time to do so. As for their impact on safety, approximately 70% of the incidents analysed led to a loss of separation with another aircraft in 2010. Given this high proportion of incidents that could not be analysed, there are serious concerns regarding the efficacy of the methods used to report and to analyse such incidents.

Such concerns about the analysis of AIs, given their potential catastrophic impact, suggests the need to develop a robust safety analysis methodology for AIs involving GA in Europe and this paper aims to do this by using AIs from the Norwegian Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) *Avinor* involving GA. In particular, this paper shows that mathematical relationships can be used in the incident analysis of AIs only if high-quality safety data are used such as those of Avinor. Using the proposed methodology, relationships between contributory factors can be found and the impact that these factors have on the safety effect can be estimated.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II reviews existing studies conducted by EUROCONTROL in relation to the AIs and Section III outlines the methodology used in this paer and the data that will be used. In Section IV, the *Avinor* database is described and assessed in terms of its quality. Section V focuses on the contributors of AIs and compares the content of the taxonomies obtained from the literature review with that obtained in the safety data; it also estimates associations between contributors, and designs mathematical models for the severity. This is then followed by a discussion of the results including the relevance for the ANSP in preventing future AIs before concluding.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE ANALYSIS OF AIRSPACE IINFRINGEMENTS IN EUROPE

In a series of studies conducted by EUROCONTROL between 2007 and 2008, retrospective analyses of AIs attempted to identify both the parties responsible for and the events that can lead to an incident as well the likely contributory factors (also known as contributors). The first study used a relatively small sample of incident reports from nine European countries that occurred between 2004 and 2005 [2]. The analysis indicated that AIs are more frequent in GA than in commercial aviation; however, the absence of sufficient information about the taxonomy of contributory factors and the event sequence of the AIs meant that the severity of the incidents could not be determined. This limitation was partially overcome by outlining the safety barriers that could prevent an AI [3].

In order to improve the weak taxonomy of contributory factors of AIs, a survey of GA pilots, who are the main contributors of AIs, was designed in the second study [3]. GA pilots were chosen randomly from 28 European countries to answer a questionnaire regarding their view on the contributory factors of AIs and likely mitigation measures. The contributory factors proposed by the pilots differed from those of the first study and were mainly related to: pilot behaviour, pilot skills e.g. the misuse of aeronautical data, and knowledge of the rules and procedures of flying. These pilot-related factors also contribute to other incidents and accidents in GA [4, 5].

The third study used a sample of reports of approximately 100 AI incidents that occurred in the areas surrounding Geneva and Zurich airports in Switzerland, and in conjunction with a discussion with GA pilots at the aviation clubs [6]. This study confirmed that while the safety data used could identify scenarios in which AIs may occur, they are inappropriate for developing a taxonomy of contributor factors and for assessing the severity of AIs incidents. Such information can be found from discussions or surveys with the GA pilots but their outcome depends to a large extent on the design of the interview/survey and the available resources. An inappropriate interview strategy, such as that in the third study conducted by EUROCONTROL, is unlikely to determine the detailed factors. A well-designed survey such as that conducted by the Safety Regulation Group of the CAA UK, can result in an exhaustive taxonomy [7]. This taxonomy was developed using approximately 2500 responses of GA pilots, who were based in the UK, in the period July 2001 and January 2003 [7].

Although these studies identified the major areas of contributory factors, concerns were raised regarding the effectiveness of the analysis of safety incident reports. Therefore, this paper examines how useful the current incident reporting scheme is for the analysis of AIs by using incidents from *Avinor* and describes the basic characteristics of AIs.

III. METHODOLOGY

The analysis in this paper is separated into two distinct parts. The first part focuses on the descriptive statistics of AIs and in particular focuses on the contents of the database and assesses if the data are suitable for further analysis. It does this by using the criteria of accessibility, consistency, completeness and relevance as (1), (2), (3) and (4) show below [8]. The database can be used only if the criteria are over 50%. As recommended in [7]. When data are missing, the narratives and the other information, such as the airspace class, are used to fill in the gaps.

$$\text{accessibility} = \frac{0.04 \times N_{\text{inferred}} + 0.16 \times N_{\text{implicit}} + 0.80 \times N_{\text{explicit}}}{\text{Number of variables}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{consistency} = \frac{0.04 \times N_{\text{newly coded}} + 0.16 \times N_{\text{recoded}} + 0.80 \times N_{\text{consistent}}}{\text{Number of variables}} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{completeness} = 100 - \text{arithmetic average of missing values percentage} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{relevance} = \frac{1}{10}\sum_{i=1}^{8} \frac{N_{\text{relevant},i}}{N_{\text{request},i}} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

where N is the number of variables for each quantity estimated.

The second part of the analysis is related to the contributory factors of AIs. Firstly, the factors obtained by the studies of EUROCONTROL and the Safety Regulation Group of the CAA UK are reviewed to develop a taxonomy of contributors that should be clearly defined to specify any underlying assumptions and overlaps with other factors [2, 3, 6, 7]. This taxonomy is compared with the factors obtained from the *Avinor* database. The likely contributory factors of the data are identified for each incident based on the narratives and they are considered as dummy variables; if a contributory factor is true, it is coded with the number 1 otherwise with 0.

Once the contributory factors are identified, statistical models are used to find relationships between them. The statistical relationships between the factors, which are binary categorical variables, are estimated using the two-way contingency tables and log linear models [9]. Although the Pearson's chi-square test of independence is used to indicate associations between the variables, this test is inefficient for the multi-way contingency tables. The two-way tables are used for associations between a response and a predictor variable, such as the type of the aircraft with each contributor. This analysis can be extended towards the log linear analysis in which three variables are used than two and, all the variables are considered as responses instead of responses and predictor. The natural logarithm of the cell counts of the contingency table is modelled as a linear function of the effects and the interactions of the categorical variables.

Further analysis of the frequency and severity is extended to find factors that are more likely to occur than others, and factors that can increase the likelihood of an AI to occur but without any impact on the safety of the aircraft involved. The assumption, in which the frequency and the severity of an incident are mutually independent, is used to develop mathematical models in the long-standing road safety sector [10-13]. Such models can represent the frequency and the severity of incident either individually or combined. The latter has an advantage over the former when a two-stage model is used for the count-data models because it uses more detailed

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individual incident data and is able to predict low frequency incidents [10]. Therefore these models can treat the misidentified or unidentified correlations between the incidents and the severity.

The basic idea of the mathematical models is to split the predictions in two levels [10]. At the first level the contributors are ranked regarding their frequency of occurrence when one, two, three and four factors occur for each incident and the total number of contributors is ignored. At the second level the proportions of incidents are estimated at different severity levels for the safety effect on the aircraft involved and on the Air Traffic Management (ATM) service independently. It is expected that contributory factors that have no or little effect on the frequency model may influence the severity.

For the second level, a discrete choice model, which does not aggregate the incidents but analyse each incident individually, is used. From this category of models, the binary logit model is chosen because of its computational efficiency. The model has a binary dependent variable, follows a binomial distribution and has a logit link function [14]. The dependent binary variable has the value of 0 and 1 for no impact on the severity (ESARR class D and E) and major impact (ESARR class A, B and C) respectively [15].

As (4) shows, the likelihood that the safety effect of an incident *i* will be classified as major or no impact is equal to the proportion of the exponential of the utility for the level of safety effect for the incident *i* and the summation of the exponential of the utility for each level of safety effect. The utility function of the logit model usually consists of alternative specific and generic parameters and its simplest form is the linear function. The model is calibrated using the maximum likelihood estimation. The Akaike Information Criterion and the Bayesian Information Criterion are used for the goodness-of-fit measures. For further details of the mathematical formulation of the model see. [14].

$$P_i(a|C_i) = \frac{\exp(V(x_{ia}, s_i, \beta))}{\sum_{k \in C_i} \exp(V(x_{ik}, s_i, \beta))} \quad (4)$$

IV. AIs in Norwegian Airspace

A. *Structure of database and its quality assessesment*

The *Avinor* database consists of 19 fields that can be classified into seven relevant groups based on their definition, as shown in Figure 1. Each group consists of categorical, coded or narrative data fields. For the five-year period from 2008 and 2012, 530 AIs are recorded in the database. The narratives of an incident from the air traffic controller and the incident investigator are used to modify the variables and complete the missing values of any of the variables. In Table I, the letters (N), (R) and (M) correspond to a new variable that is created for this analysis, a variable that already exists in the database and missing information.

The quality assessment of the safety data, outlined in Section II, indicates that the Avinor database can be used for further investigations, with the values for the criteria in excess of 50% except that of the relevance. Low relevance means that there were less relevant variables than the required for analysis though the value is close to the 50% threshold, and given the values of the other criteria, this data can be used for further analysis. The values of the criteria are shown in Table II.

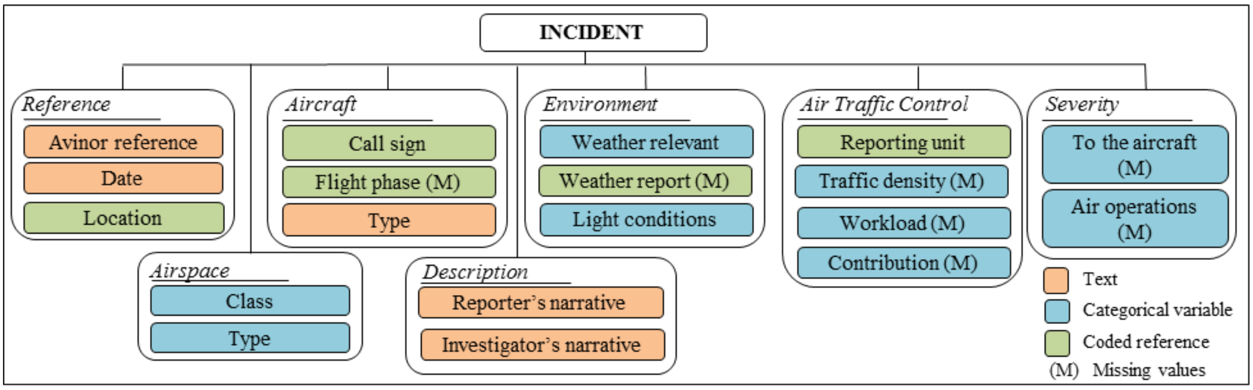

Figure 1 Logical arrangement of the data fields of the Avinor database

TABLE I AVINOR DATABASE PROCESSING

Variable topic	Original variable	Postdata processing variable	
Incident general information			
Incident reference	Reference number	-	
Location	Location	Southern/Northern	(R)
Date	Date	Month	(N)
Time	Time	Light Conditions	(R,M)
Year	Year	Year	(R)
Description			
By the controller	By the controller	Narrative	(R)
By the investigator	By the investigator	Narrative	(R)
Aircraft			
Call sign	Call sign	-	
Flight phase	Flight phase	Flight phase	(R,M)
Model	Model	Military or Civil aircraft	(N)
Air Traffic Controller			
Workload	Workload	Workload	(R,M)
Controller's contribution	Controller's contribution	Controller's contribution	(R,M)
Severity assessment			
Aircraft involved	Aircraft	Aircraft involved	(R,M)
Air Traffic Management	Air Traffic Management	Air Traffic Management	(R,M)
Environment			
Weather relevant	Weather relevant	Weather relevant	(R)
Weather report	Weather report	Weather report	(R)
Light conditions	Light conditions	Light conditions	(R,M)
Airspace			
Type	Type	Type	(R,M)
ICAO class	ICAO class	ICAO class	(R)
Traffic density	Traffic density	Traffic density	(R,M)
Contributors			
Contributory factors	-	Contributory factors	(N)
Contributor agent	-	Attributor	(N)
Category	-	Category	(N)
Incident			
Two-way radio contact	-	Time of contact	(N)

TABLE II QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE AVINOR DATABASE

Qualitative rating	Relevance	Completeness	Accessibility	Consistency
Percentage %	48.5	88.24	60.20	62.20

B. *Descriptive statistics*

The AIs in Norwegian airspace usually involved GA flying in visual flight rules (VFR) at daylight, involving just a single aircraft as shown in Table III . Approximately 75% of the incidents occurred at the en-route flight phase. In terms of airspace, 54% of the aircraft involved infringed Airspace Class D and 31% infringed Airspace Class C. The pilot of the GA aircraft was attributed as the causal agent of the incident in 71% of the AI, with his/her inadequate navigation and communication skills as the biggest contributors to this.

TABLE III DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF AIS IN NORWAY BETWEEN 2008 AND 2012

Classes	Frequency	Percentage
Involved aircraft		
1	466	87.92%
2	59	11.13%
3	5	0.94%
Aircraft type		
Civil	424	80.15%
Military	84	15.88%
Unknown	21	3.97%
Flight phase		
Standing/Take off	19	3.58%
En-route	402	75.85%
Approaching/Landing	67	12.65%
Unknown/Null	42	7.92%
Airspace Class		
A and B	3	0.57%
C	164	30.94%
D	286	53.96%
E	1	0.19%
G	20	3.77%
Other	3	0.57%
Unknown/Null	53	10.00%
Causal Agent		
Pilot	380	71.70%
Controller	150	28.30%
Pilot and Controller	49	9.25%
*Causal category**		
Pilot navigation skills	-	45.56%
Pilot communication skills	-	21.32%
Controller skills	-	19.39%
Equipment	-	10.99%
Environmental	-	2.75%
*More than one category is involved		

1) *Seasonality of AIs*

A rapid increase in the number of incidents is noticed in March and April, when the weather conditions allow GA pilots to start flying again following a long period of inactivity during the winter, as shown in Figure 2. Therefore, the period between March and April can be assumed to be the transition period from the inactive season. AIs in winter are almost exclusively due to military activity.

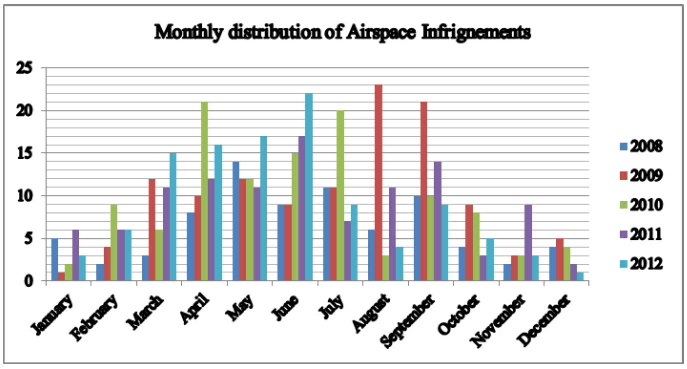

Figure 2. AIs per month

2) *Environmental conditions*

Almost all the AIs occurred during daylight. It was impossible to obtain both the actual time at which the incident occurred, as well as information about the visibility conditions, as such information is not detailed in incident reports.

3) Location of AIs

Approximately 80% of AIs occur in Southern Norwegian airspace due to the attractive weather conditions for the recreational pilots. Particular airspace areas attract more pilots, such as that adjacent to Bardufoss airport (ENDU) located near to flying schools. Further investigation of the distribution of the locations will be required based on the VFR traffic distribution, the weather conditions and the quality of the available aeronautical data.

4) Two-way radio contact

The time that the two-way radio contact between the pilot and the controller was established was examined following the recommendation of the study of EUROCONTROL [6]. For 60% of the incidents, the pilot entered the controlled airspace without any contact with the controller. For approximately 25% of the incidents, either the pilot or the controller established contact after the aircraft entered controlled airspace. For approximately 11% of the incidents, the pilot requested a clearance; however, the pilot entered the controlled airspace either after the controller refused or under conditions that did not meet the clearance requirements.

5) Controller workload and traffic density

The controller workload and traffic density of the sector are subjective terms and are reported by the controllers. In Figure 3, about 70% of the incidents occurred at low traffic density of the infringed sector and about 65% of the incidents occurred at low controller workload. The unknown values corresponded to almost 50% of the incidents in 201 and this is an area of incident reporting that requires considerable improvement.

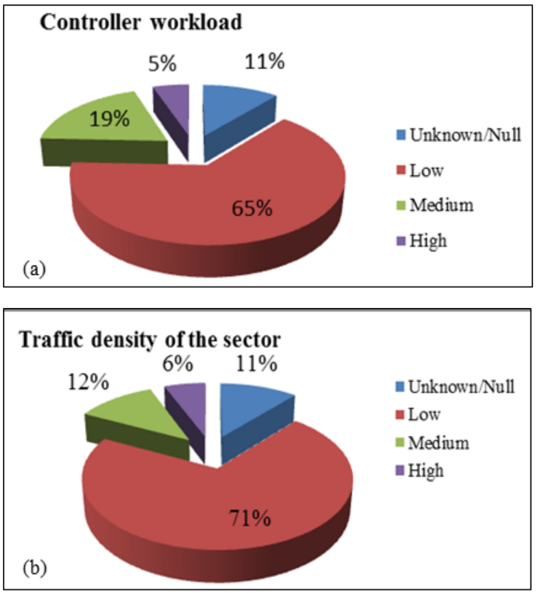

Figure 3. (a) Controller workload and (b) traffic density

6) Severity classification

The severity assessment of the incidents changed during the study period. Until 2012, it was based on the potential of the incident, which was found inappropriate for assessing the safety effect of the aircraft involved because essential information was missing. For the purposes of this study, the severity of the flight is analysed only for the period between 2008 and 2011. As shown in Figure 4, the incidents were more likely to be classified as ESARR class C for the impact on the safety of the flight whereas 95% of the incidents had no impact on safety of the ATM in 2012 [15].

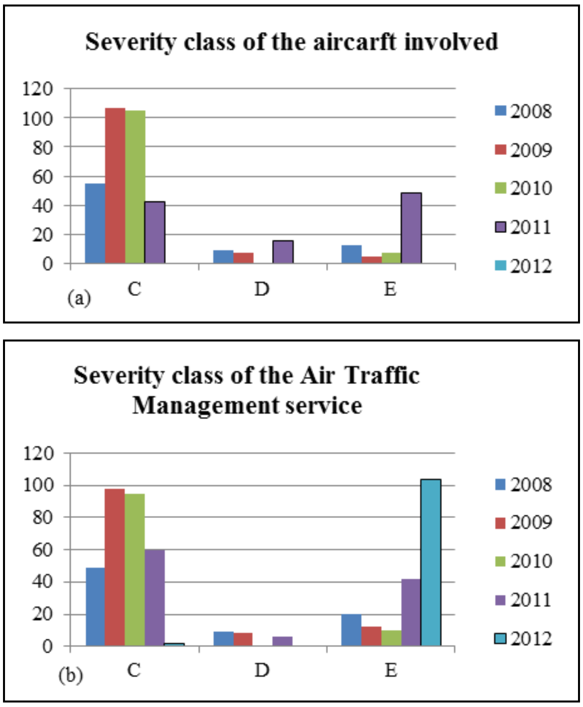

Figure 4. Severity classification (a) of the aircraft involved and (b) the ATM service

V. Contributory Factors of AIs

A. Taxonomy of contributory factors

The contributory factors that are obtained from the four taxonomies and the safety data of Norway are classified into the following thirteen categories.

i. Aeronautical information,
ii. Airspace design,
iii. Air traffic management infrastructure,
iv. Communication skills of the pilot,
v. Environment,
vi. Equipment,
vii. Human factors,
viii. Navigation skills of the pilot,
ix. Organizational factors,
x. Procedures,
xi. Regulation,
xii. Skills of the controller and,
xiii. Training of the pilot.

The factors found in the Norwegian data differed from those of the other taxonomies highlighting the diversity of reporting of such AI incidents between nations as well as the differences between incident analysis and pilot interviews. It was possible to identify the quality of the flight plan, which is considered important in the other studies mentioned and to distinguish the inadequate knowledge of navigation into three factors: inadequate knowledge of the airspace structure, of airspace procedures and, of airspace boundaries. On the other hand, factors related to the skills and behaviour of the pilot were unobserved, reflecting the ANSP nature of the database.

B. Ranking of contributory factors

The contributory factors were ranked individually and in pairs, independently of the total number of factors of each incident, given the relatively low frequency of occurrence of each factor. As Table IV indicates, the most frequent factor was the lack of radio contact between the pilot and the controller, followed by the use of the wrong frequency by the pilot, which was four times less than the first contributor. Almost all the factors mentioned had a pilot cause. In situations in which GA was involved, the aircraft flew in the southern Norwegian airspace or the aircraft flew between October and March, as Table V shows. In considering pairs of contributors, the pair 'no/poor lack of radio contact' and 'the use of wrong radio frequency' was ranked first. When an aircraft flew in the northern airspace of Norway, the most frequent pair of contributors was 'the no/poor radio contact' and 'the inadequate coordination between the controllers'.

TABLE IV. RANKING OF SINGLE CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

Ranking	Contributor	Frequency
1	No/Poor radio contact	317
2	Use of wrong frequency	68
3	No/Poor Flight Plan	58
4	Inadequate knowledge of airspace boundaries	56
5	Inadequate knowledge of airspace procedures	49
6	Loss of awareness	47
7	Unfamiliar airspace and/or route	45
7	No/Poor air traffic controller coordination	45

TABLE V. RANKING OF PAIRS OF CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

Contributor								Aircraft type		Location		Month	
No/Poor radio contact	Use of wrong frequency	Poor/Lack flight plan	Inadequate knowledge airspace boundaries	Inadequate knowledge airspace procedures	Loss of awareness	Unfamiliar airspace and/or route	Inadequate coordination between controllers	Military	General aviation	Northern airspace	Southern airspace	October to February	March to September
X	X							2	46	13	35	9	39
X		X						2	20	2	25	6	21
X			X					25	11	11	26	12	25
X				X				1	12	1	12	1	12
X					X			1	10	2	9	2	9
X						X		11	17	13	15	3	25
X							X	9	25	15	19	10	24

C. Associations between contributory factors

The associations between the categorical variables of the safety data were investigated using the cross tabulation method and the log linear analysis for two and more than two categorical variables respectively. For this study, the tests were run by the Statistical package IBM SPSS Statistics 19.0 and in certain cases variables had to be combined under logical arrangements because of the low expected frequencies. For example, the two categorical variables, which described the attributors of an incident, were replaced by the binary variable that indicates if the pilot is involved or not in the incident.

Table VI shows the results of selected important associations of the factors are statistically significant at the 95% and 90% level of confidence, indicating the Pearson's value of the test and those associations where the expected cell frequency is below five. The results of the statistical models indicate that more factors are statistically associated with the type of the aircraft than the involvement of the pilot in the incident, highlighting the differences between GA and military. The location of the incident is statistically associated with the light conditions at the time of the incident. Apart from this, the location is related to the navigation and communication skills of the pilots, such as the quality of the flight plan, the wrong choice of radio frequency and the loss of situational awareness.

TABLE VI. ASSOCIATIONS OF VARIABLES AT 95% (ORANGE), 90% (BLUE) AND 90% (GREEN FOR PARTIAL ASSOCIATIONS) LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE

	Aircraft type		Pilot involved		Location		Pilot involved / Factor / Aircraft type	
Summer period	0.00	(L)	0.63	(L)	0.04		0.76	(L)
No/Poor flight plan	0.09	(L)	0.17	(L)	0.06		0.15	(L)
Inadequate knowledge of airspace structure	0.24	(L)	0.38	(L)	0.64	(L)	0.36	(L)
Inadequate knowledge of airspace procedures	0.01	(L)	0.25	(L)	0.02		0.18	(L)
Inadequate knowledge of airspace boundaries	0.00	(L)	0.20	(L)	0.79		0.15	(L)
Loss of awareness	0.02	(L)	0.27	(L)	0.02		0.19	(L)
Wrong frequency	0.01	(L)	0.17	(L)	0.93		0.11	(L)
Unfamiliar airspace and/or route	0.03	(L)	0.18	(L)	0.00		0.20	(L)
No/Poor radio contact	0.00		0.00		0.02		0	
Light Condition	0.00	(L)	0.22	(L)	0.02	(L)	0.33	(L)

D. Severity models

Two models were calibrated to estimate the severity of the effect on the safe operation of the aircraft involved and, the severity of the effect on the ability to provide safe ATM service using binary logistic regression models. The dependent binary variables are the 'Severity of aircraft' and 'Severity of ATM' respectively. For consistent severity classification, safety data between 2008 and 2011 were used and involved 420 incidents.

The severity model for the aircraft, as TABLE VII shows, had three degrees of freedom. The severity of an incident is more likely to be classified as class A, B or C when the pilot is involved, flies in the southern airspace during summer and he/she has inadequate knowledge of airspace procedures. From these factors, the pilot involvement has the largest effect.

The severity model for the ATM service, as Table VIII outlines, has two degrees of freedom. The severity is more likely to be classified as A, B or C for the following situations: when the flight plan is poor or does not exist, the incident occurs during the summer period and the pilot is not in radio contact with the controller. This model shows the importance of the flight plan and of the radio communication to ensure a safe ATM service.

TABLE VII. BINARY LOGIT MODEL – SEVERITY OF THE AIRCRAFT

Parameter	Value	Odds	Significance
Intercept	-0.788	0.455	0.036
Pilot is involved	1.588	4.893	0.004
Summer period	0.321	1.379	0.321
Location of incident (South)	0.738	2.092	0.007
Indequate knowledge of airspace procedures	-0.662	0.516	0.095
Likelihood ratio chi square	19.45		
Log likelihood	-16.819		
Akaike's information criterion	43.637		
Bayesian Information Criterion	63.838		
Degrees of freedom	3		
Significance	0.001		
Level of confidence	95%		

TABLE VIII. BINARY LOGIT MODEL – SEVERITY OF THE ATM

Parameter	Value	Odds	Significance
Intercept	-1.984	0.137	0
Summer period	0.925	1.572	0.43
No/Poor flight plan	0.925	2.522	0.082
No/Poor radio contact	-0.428	1.535	0.233
Likelihood ratio chi square	7.529		
Log likelihood	-8.569		
Akaike's information criterion	23.139		
Bayesian Information Criterion	35.195		
Degrees of freedom	2		
Significance	0.023		
Level of confidence	95%		

VI. DISCUSSION

The results show that the traditional approach used to identify the contributory factors can be extended to the statistical analysis of the factors only when the safety data are scored with a high level of data quality as measured by the criteria of using the criteria of accessibility, consistency, completeness and relevance. Apart from the development of the taxonomy of the contributory factors of AIs, the high quality of the data enabled relationships between contributory factors to be determined and ranked as well as developing severity models. The incident data has room for improvement in that more relevant factors, such as the altitude of the aircraft, should be collected.

The content of the narratives of the controllers influenced the factors of the developed taxonomy. The taxonomy mainly included factors related to the navigation and communication skills of the pilots, which were also found in the second study of the EUROCONTROL; however, the factors were not identical. For example, the factor "Inadequate knowledge of airspace boundaries" could only be identified in the Avinor data. This study also succeeded in confirming the importance of the quality of the flight plan, which was recognised by the GA pilots in the studies of EUROCONTROL. In the absence of a flight plan or for a poor quality plan, the analysis suggests a negative impact on the safety of the ATM service and was related to the location of the incident. Furthermore, if the radio contact was not established or was poor, ranked as the most frequent factor, the incident was more likely to have an adverse impact on safety.

Investigation into the month when the incidents occurred indicates that GA pilots were more likely to infringe controlled airspace during the summer months, which had a negative impact on safety effect as indicated by the severity models. The location of the incident was also important; with the southern Norwegian airspace more likely to have major and significant incidents. These results can be great use to the Norwegian airspace provider in that it enables *Avinor* to focus on flying clubs located in particular geographical areas of southern Norway in the Spring months to inform GA pilots there about the procedures that they must follow. Last but not least, the airspace provider can use the results of the analysis to assess how pilots that fly near to the boundary of controlled airspace can be influenced by the use of new VFR flight planning and navigation software, such as the SkyDemon.

VII. CONCLUSION

Current incident reporting schemes across Europe restrict the analysis of AIs unless they posses a high data quality. Avinor possesses a high quality database of incidents for the analysis of AIs, which is consequently used in this paper. The statistical analysis methodology of such data can identify the most significant areas that should be further examined by the ANSP. It should be noted that the analysis focused on the Norwegian airspace, and therefore, the results of this paper cannot be generalised in the European level. However, the methodology would be applicable to any nation that possesses such a high quality database. Further research should focus on a better understanding of the GA pilots' factors, and using a methodology of interviews and observations to obtain such factors.

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