History of safety science: The cognitive revolution

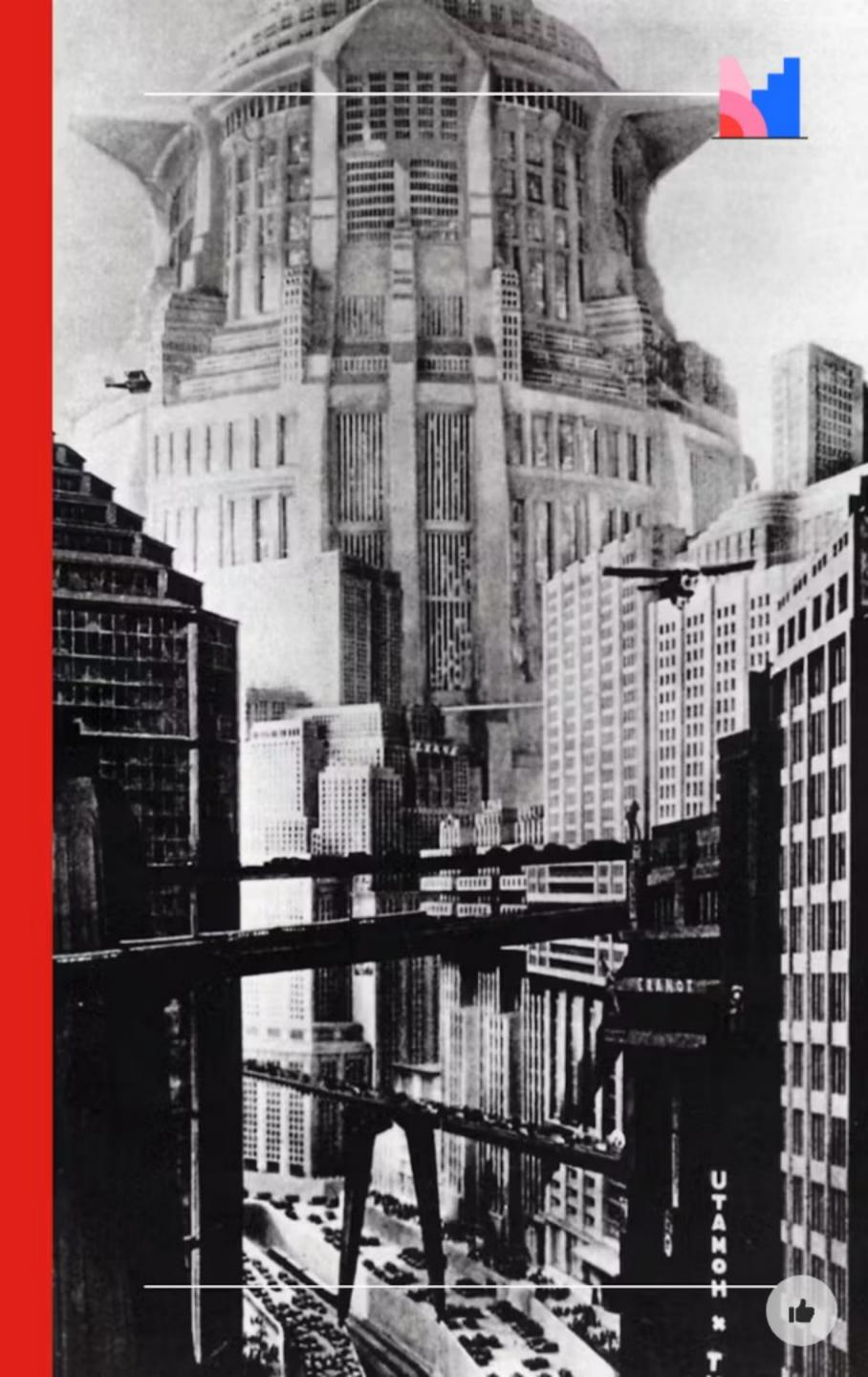
Jop Groeneweg TU Delft - Leiden University - TNO KIVI meeting, Delft, 28 October 2024













Jop Groeneweg KIVI (28102024)





What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you think about 'safety'?

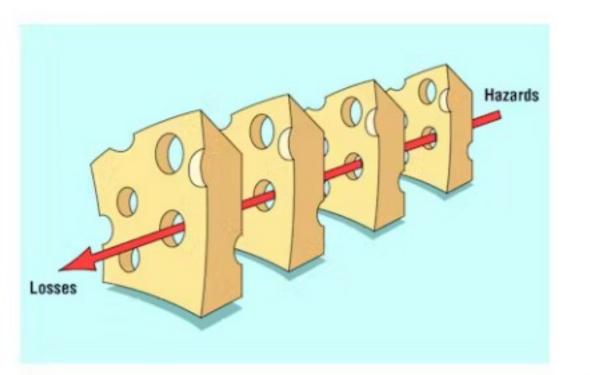
44 responses

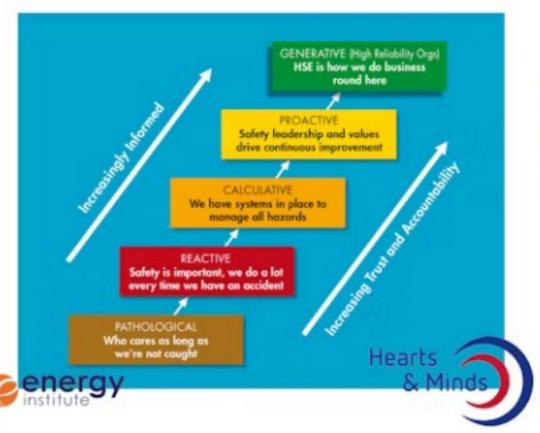


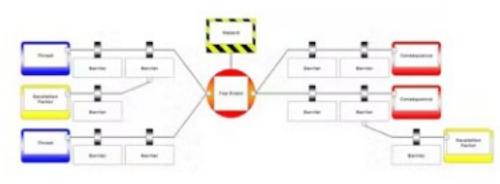




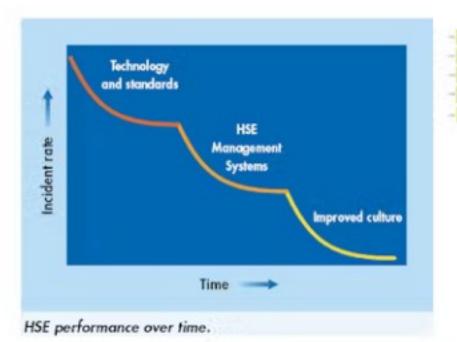
Who am I?

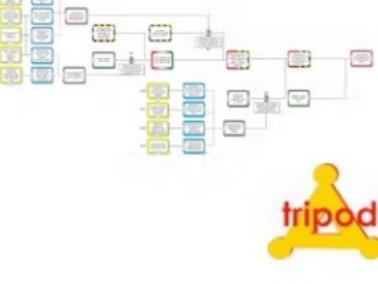


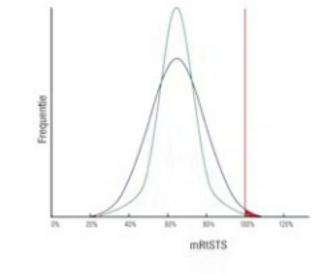
















FROM SAFETY TO SAFETY SCIENCE

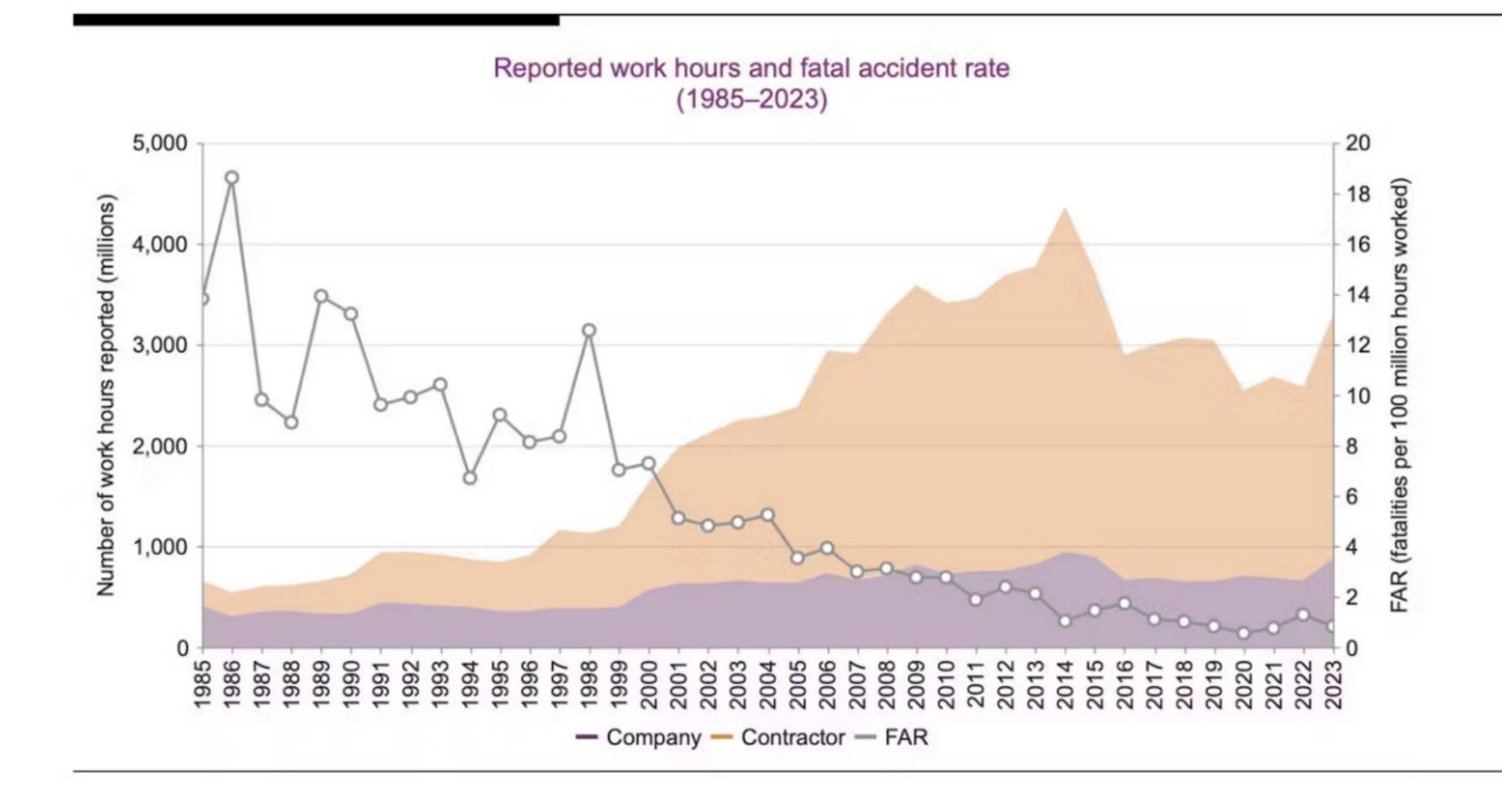
THE EVOLUTION OF THINKING AND PRACTICE

Paul Swuste, Jop Groeneweg, Coen van Gulijk, Saul Lemkowitz, Yvette Oostendorp, Walter Zwaard and Frank W. Guldenmund





Trends: -95%







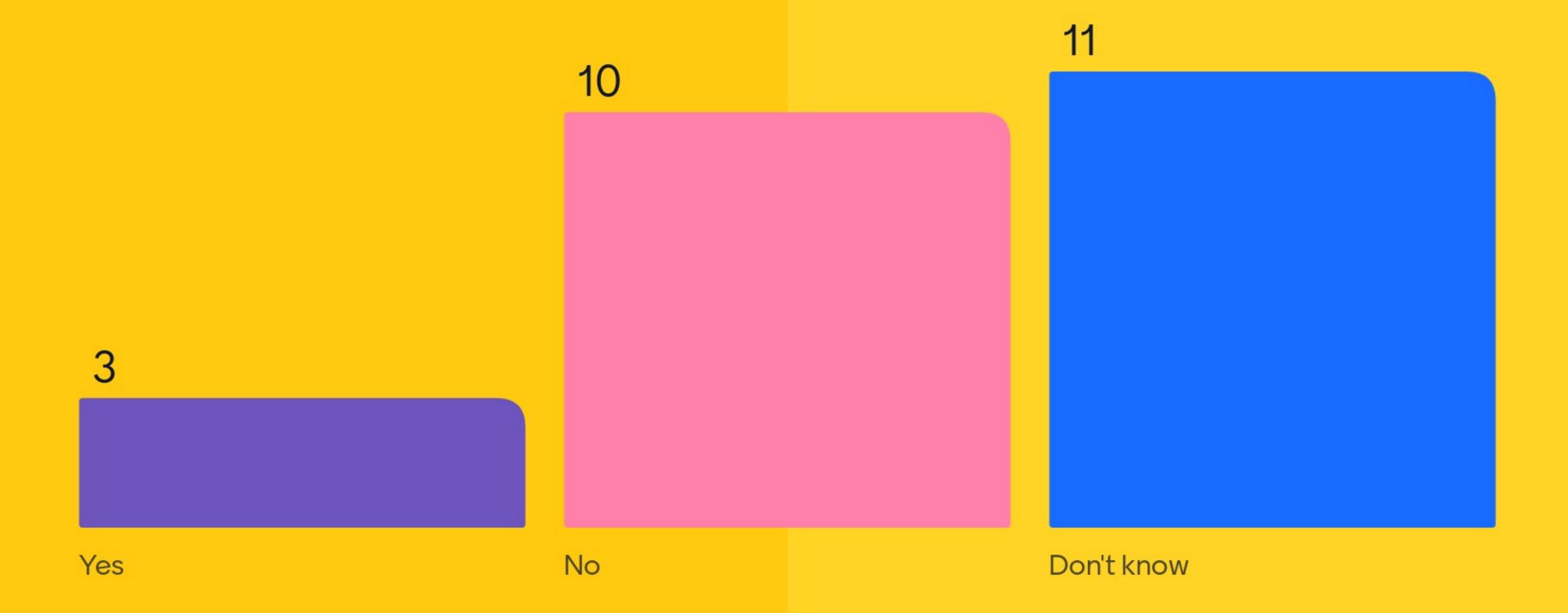
Stupid driver?







Stupid of the driver?







What do you want to know?



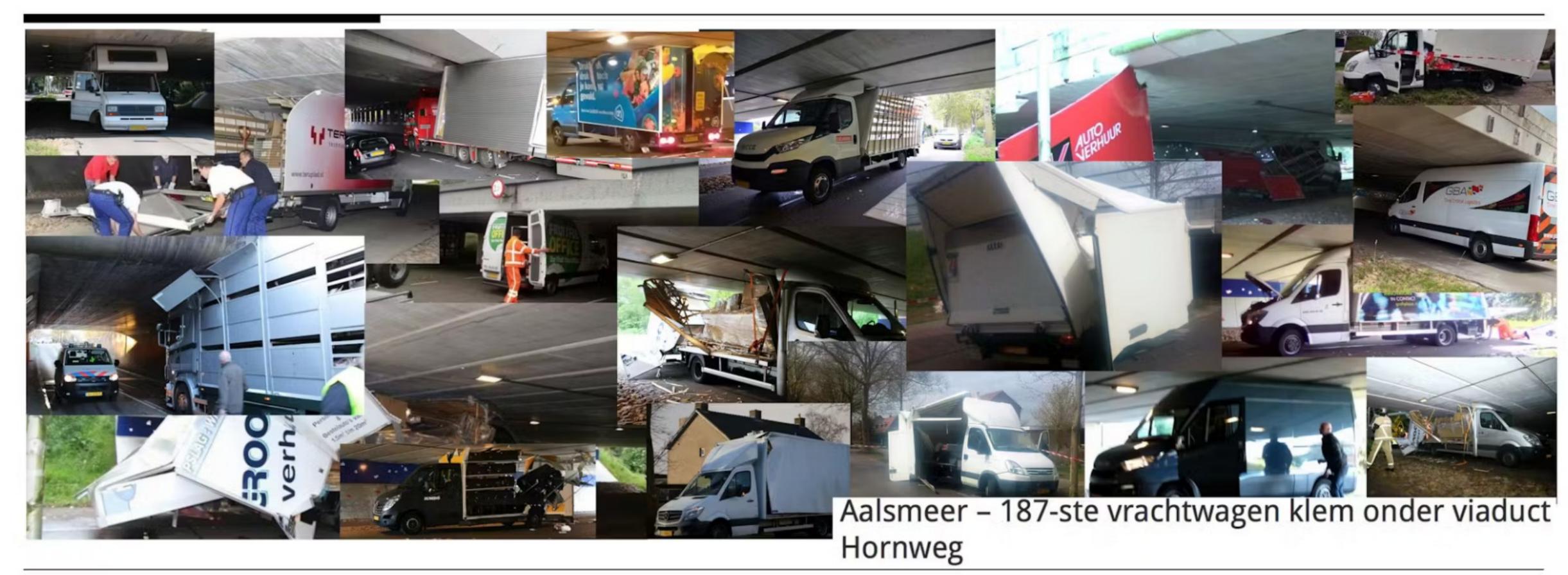
Sign with accurate height

PPE





Or?





Warnings





Lijnbus rijdt zich klem onder viaduct in Aalsmeer (22)



Het viaduct is een bekend viaduct als het gaat om dit soort ongelukken.



Foto: Inter Visual Studio | Laurens Niezen

05-06-2020 15:54 | Ongevallen | auteur Redactie

Changes



Ook zijn de wegversmallingen verwijderd omdat deze in de praktijk averechts leken te werken.

Aalsmeer – Weer een bakwagen vast onder viaduct Hornweg

Weer bestelbus klem onder viaduct Hornweg

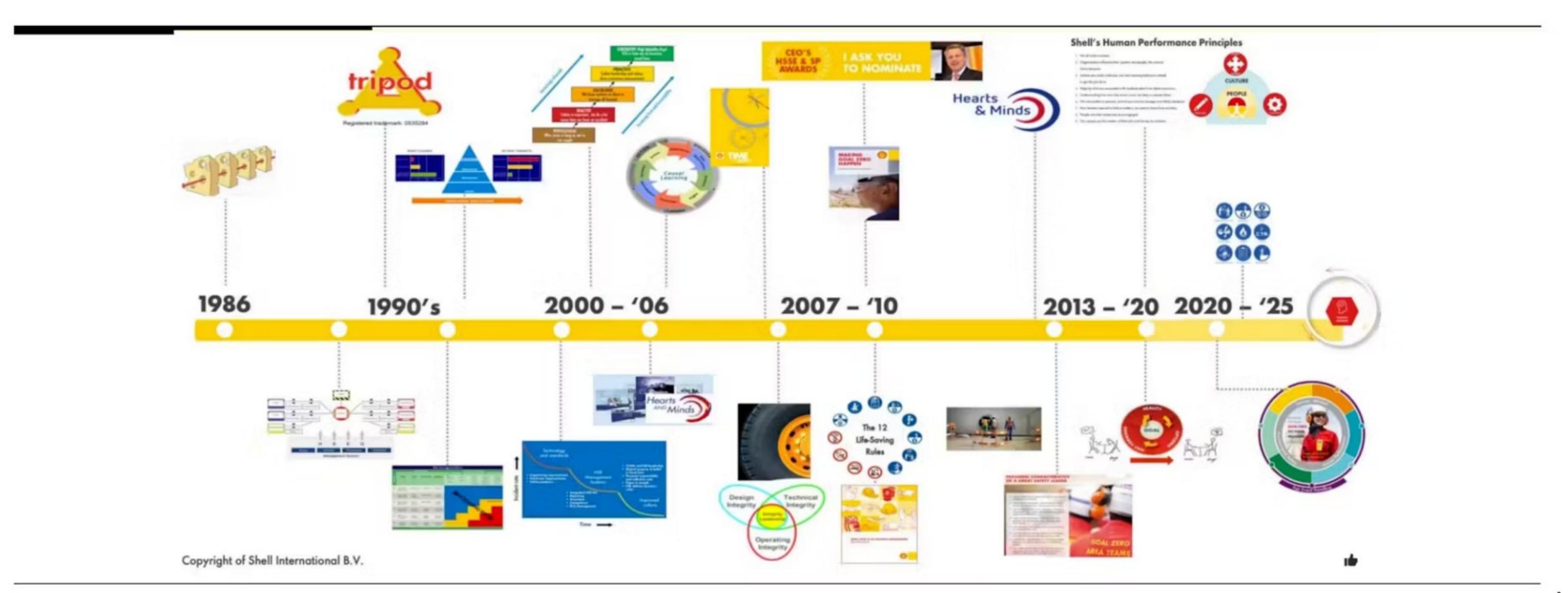
De eerste in 2022: Klem bij viaduct Hornweg!







Safety is a journey



The 'dark ages'

- Being hurt was a 'personality trait': Accident proneness
- Major change after research from Ladislaus Bortkiewicz, a Russian statistician who did research into people being hurt by horse kicks in the Prussian army (1898)
- It turned out the number of injured people followed a 'Poisson distribution', there was no need to assume a difference in proneness
- Second influence: Sigmund Freud who first explored the idea of 'unconscious drivers' of behaviour (1901)



Human error

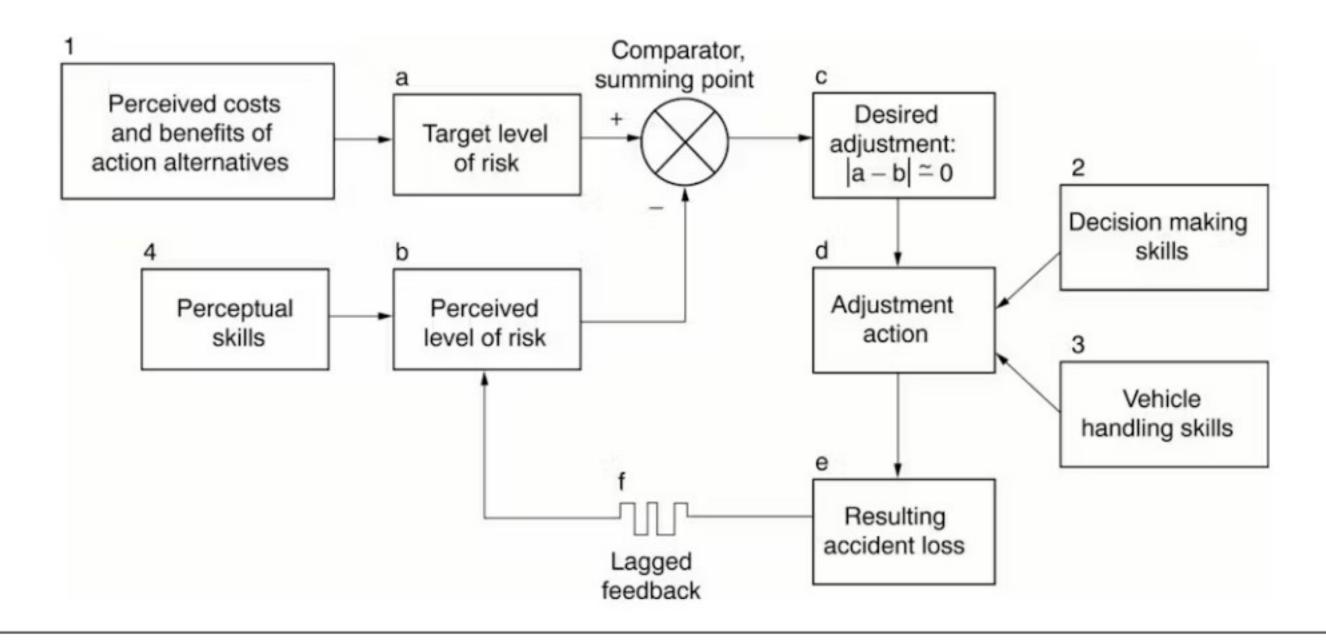
- Stupid?
- Lack of attention?
- Negligent?
- Poorly motivated?
- Lacking safety awareness?

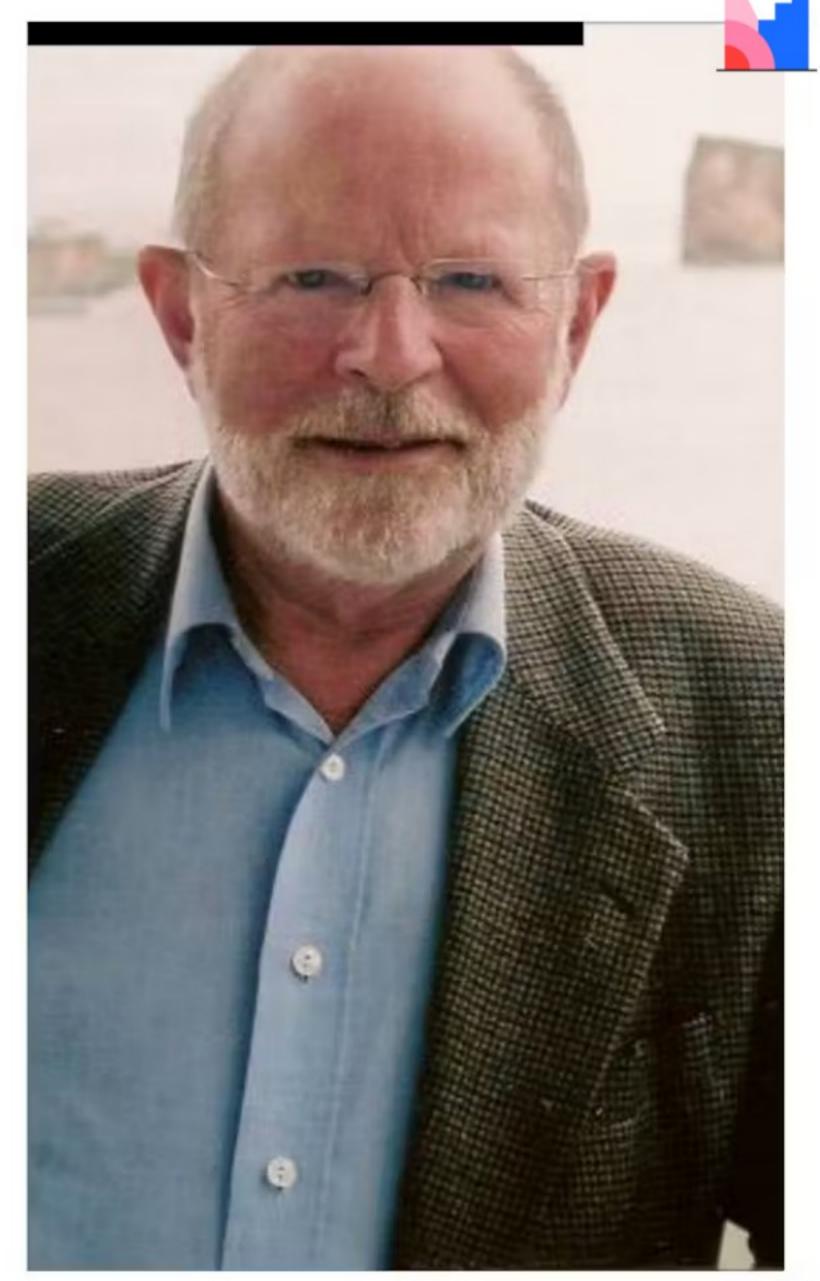




Risk homeostasis

- Gerard de Wilde
- Law of conservation of misery







Shared space



Oslo got pedestrian and cyclist deaths down to zero. Here's how

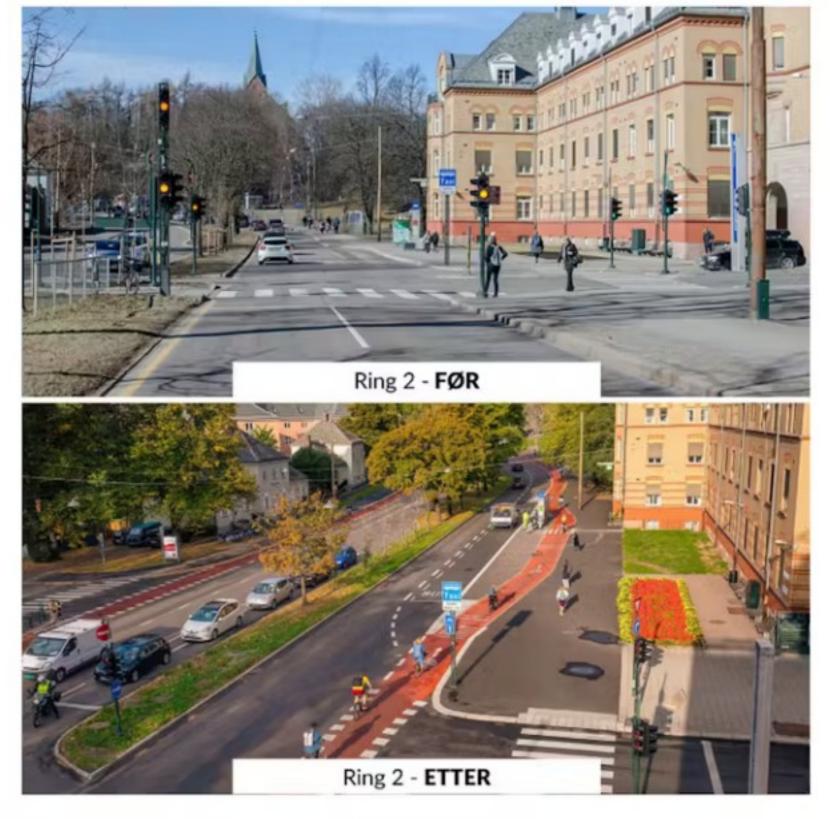
More cities are starting to pedestrianise central zones to minimize cars and eliminate deaths on public roads

The before and after view of pedestrian and bicycle improvements to Oslo's City Ring Road. After five fatal crashes and 13 serious injuries between 2008 and 2017, the road's four vehicle lanes were reduced to one in each direction, accompanied by a raised, curb-separated bike lane and bus lanes. There has only been one serious injury since the redesign. Photo courtesy of City of Oslo, Norway

Leiden onveiligste fietsgemeente van Nederland, raad eist actie

Leiden, 26 augustus 2024 om 14:54 uur door Louis Smit

Voor inwoners van de Havenwijk Noord is dat geen verrassing. Smalle wegen, ingewikkelde voorrangsregels en een combinatie van fietsers, motoren, auto's en voetgangers. "Hier geldt het recht van de sterkste", vertelt inwoner Aat Smits. Niet echt een verkeersveilig uitgangspunt.



Risk as a number

- Ideal: people behave like rational beings
- Emotions in decision making are 'distortions'
- Decision making is a simple cost/benefit analysis
- Prevention: only if it pays off
- Strict quantitative approach

FIA chief Jean Todt under fire for comparing Paris terrorist attack death toll to road traffic accidents

The 69-year-old is branded insensitive for using horrifying attacks which have killed at least 127 people to raise his road safety campaign

More Than 150 Gas Car Fires
Per Day — Can We Please Get
Serious About Electric Car
Battery Fires?



Kahneman

- System 1 (Hare)
 - Fast
 - Unconscious
 - Intuitive
 - Sensitive for pictures
- System 2 (Tortoise)
 - Slow
 - Conscious reasoning
 - Evaluate
 - Sensitive for information





Saliency



September 11's indirect toll: road deaths linked to fearful flyers

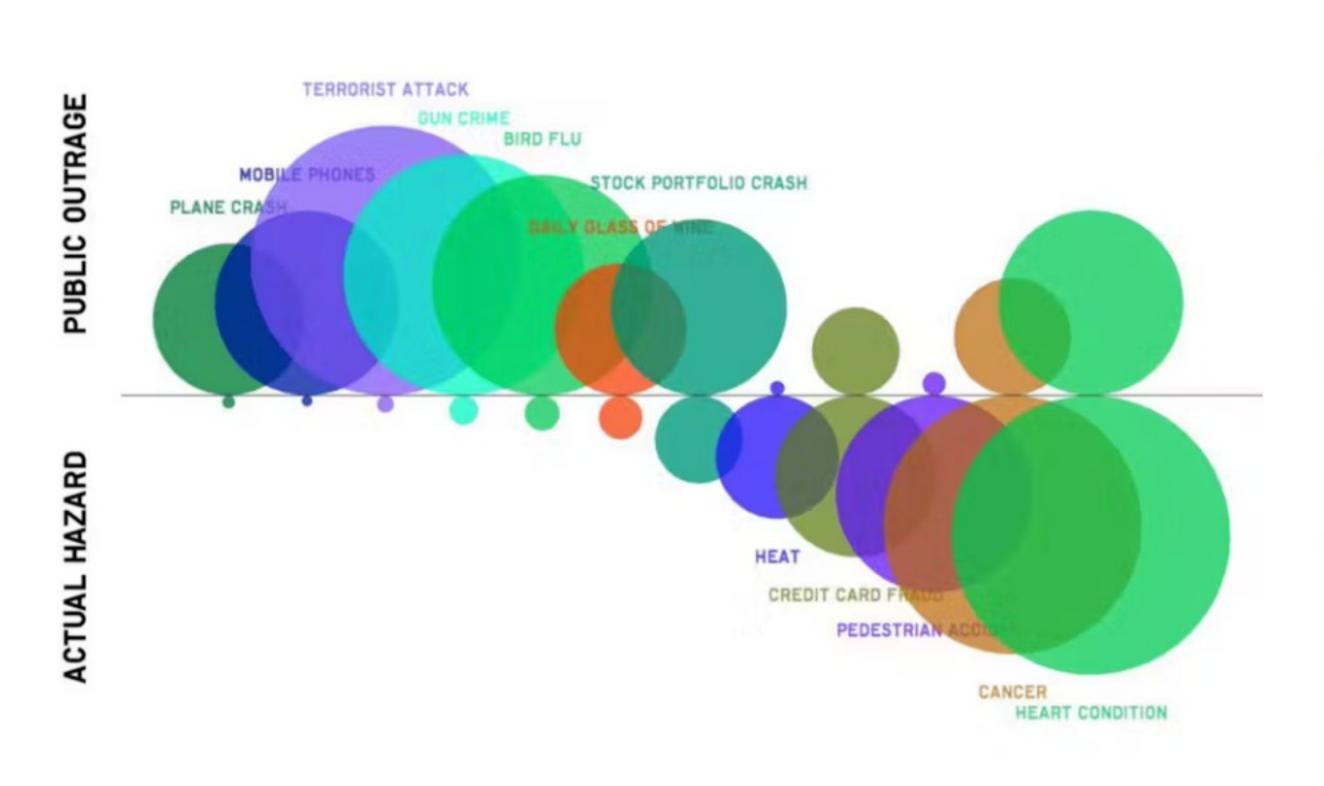
German professor estimates an extra 1,595 Americans died in car accidents in year after September 11 attacks



Traffic in New York. Road use jumped after the September 11 attacks. Photograph: Mario Tama/Getty Images



Outrage

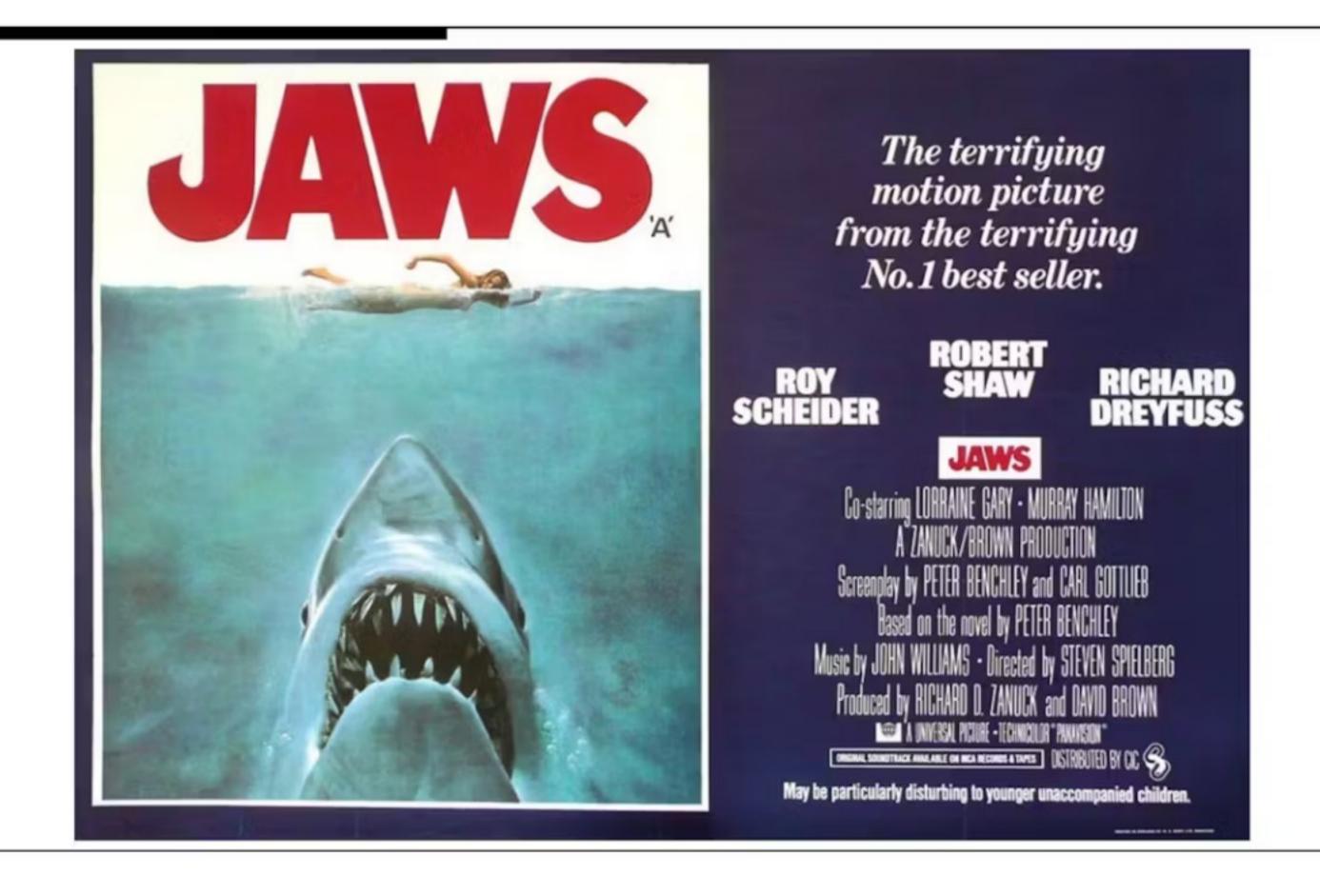


SOME 400 HEAT DEATHS IN NETHERLANDS' HOTTEST WEEK EVER

By Janene Pieters on Friday, 21 August 2020 - 07:32



Jaws





James Reason

Worked together with Rasmussen

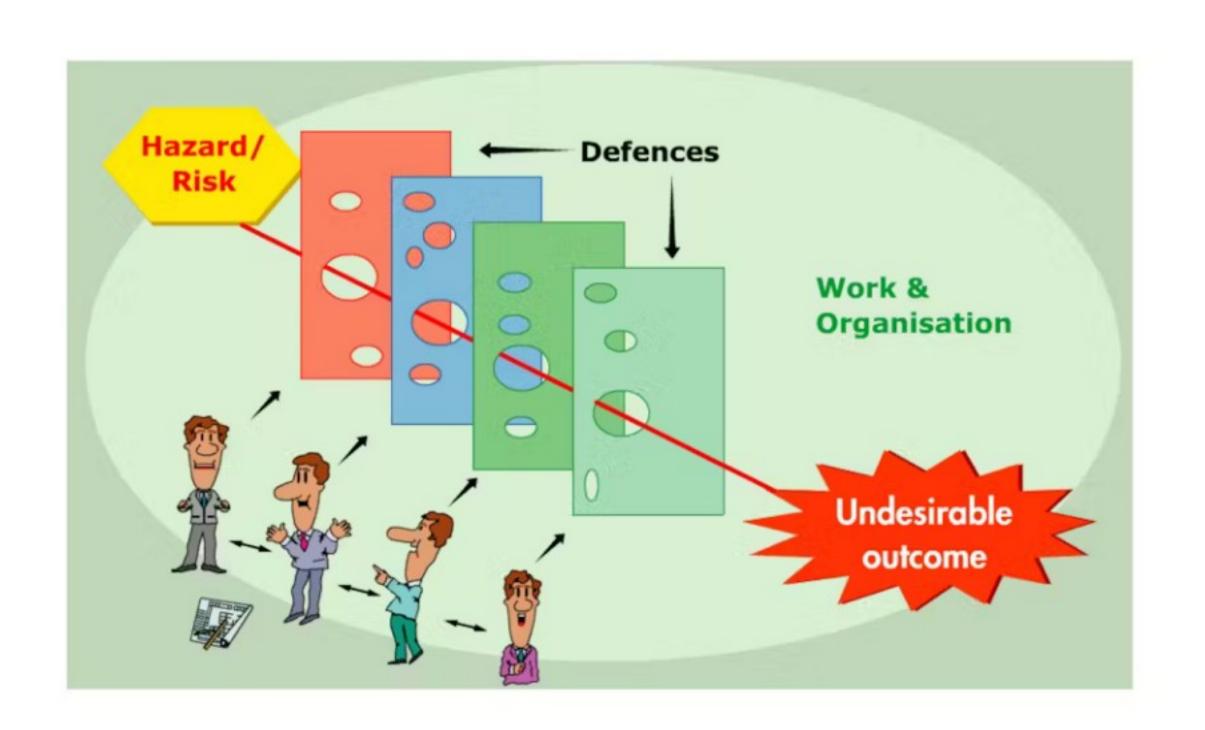


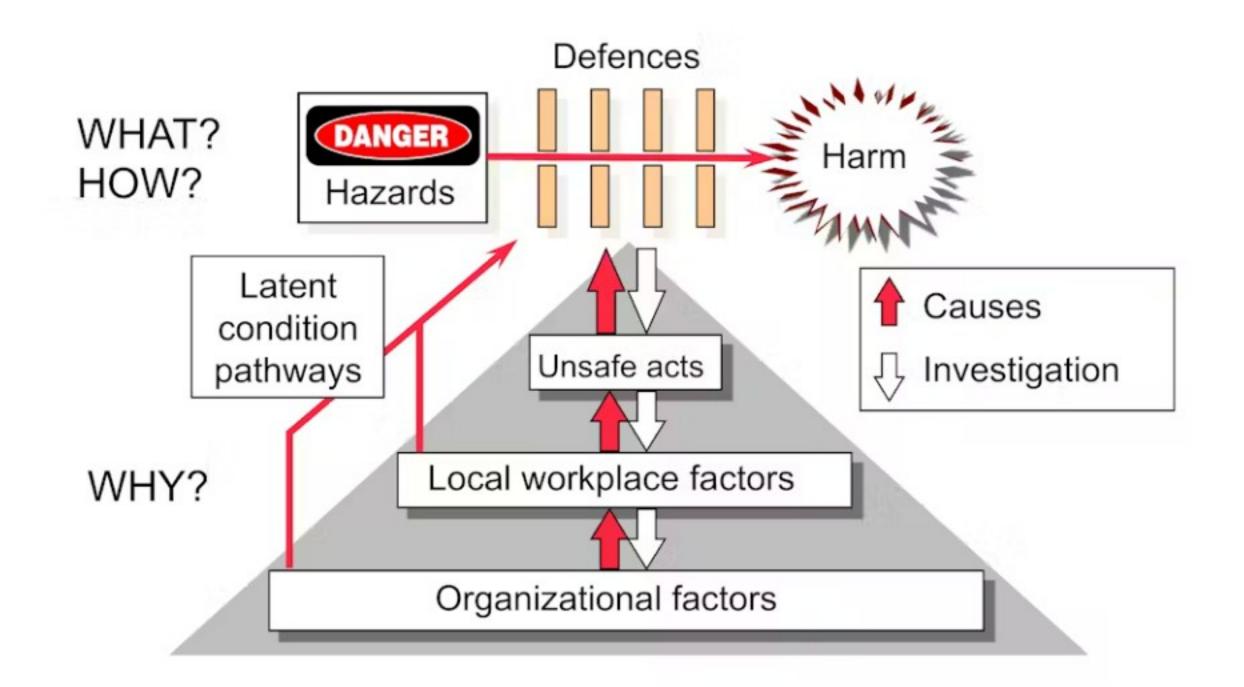
- Not-intentional behaviour
 - Skill-based slip (Error of commission)
 - Skill-based lapse (Error of omission)
- Intentional behaviour
 - Rule- or knowledge-based mistake
 - Violation

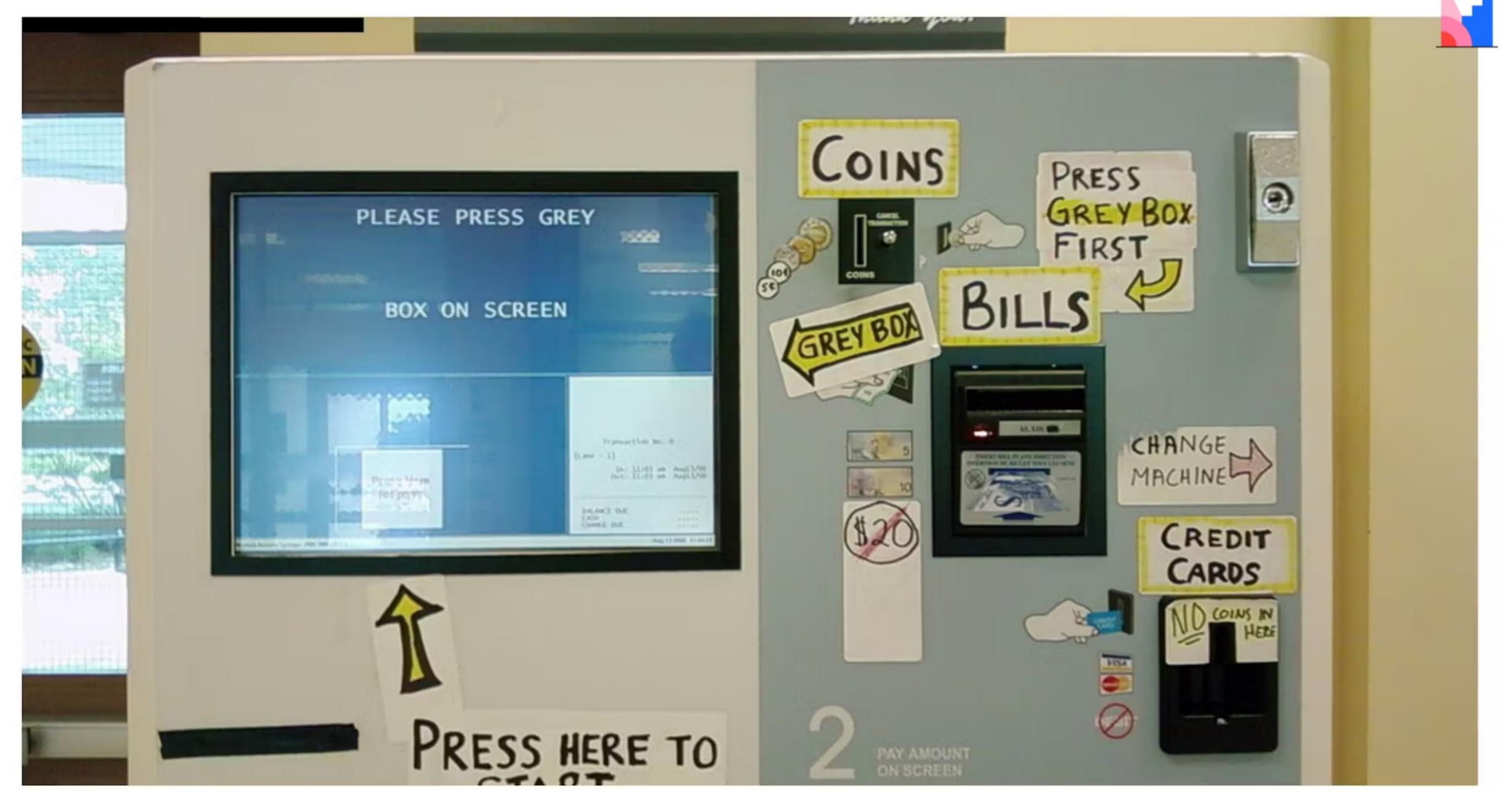




From Swiss cheese to controls



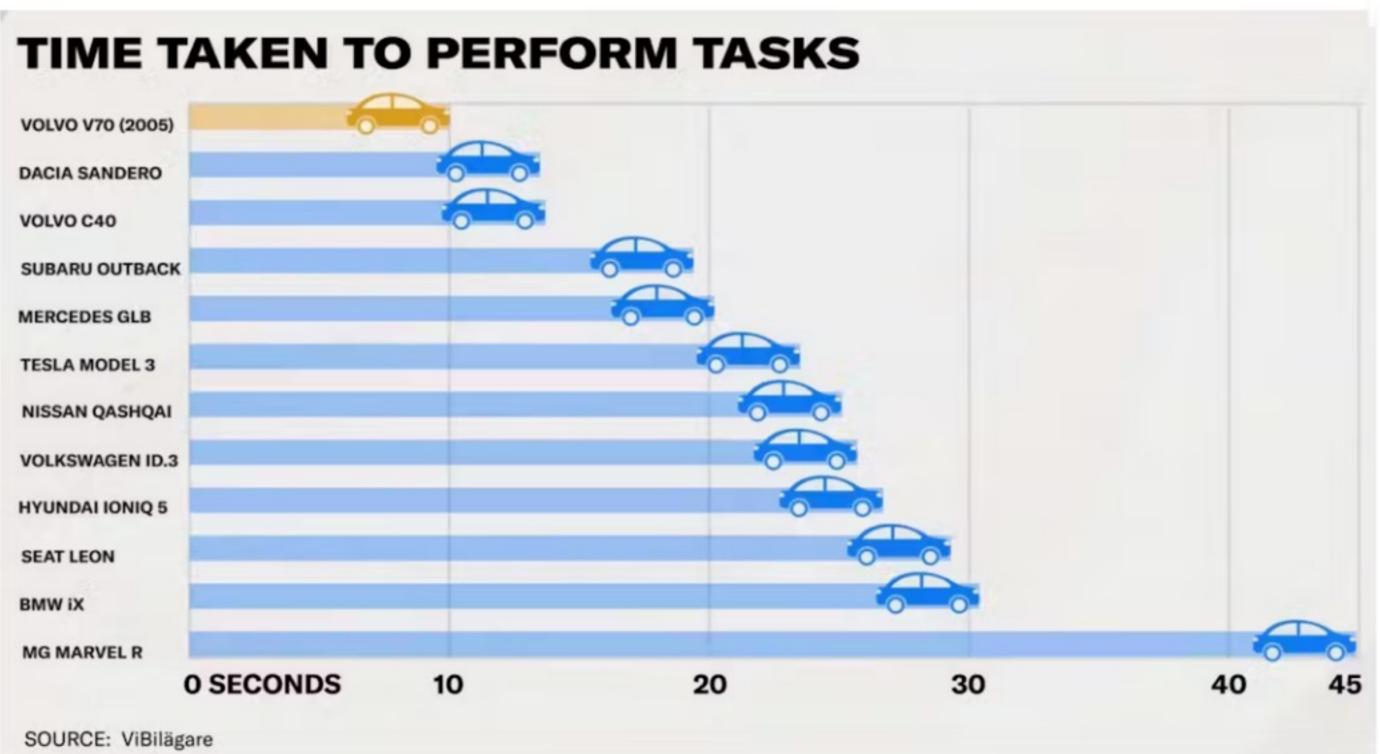






The inevitable screens

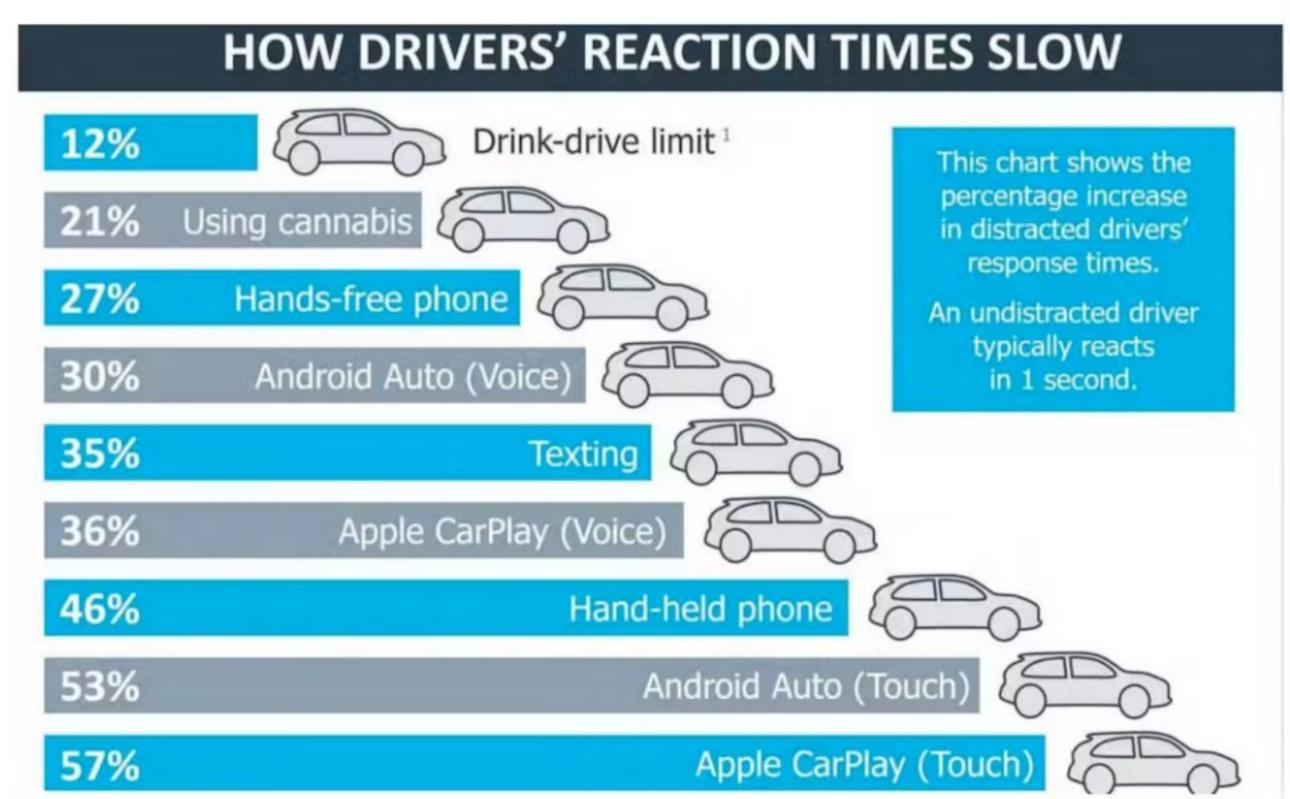






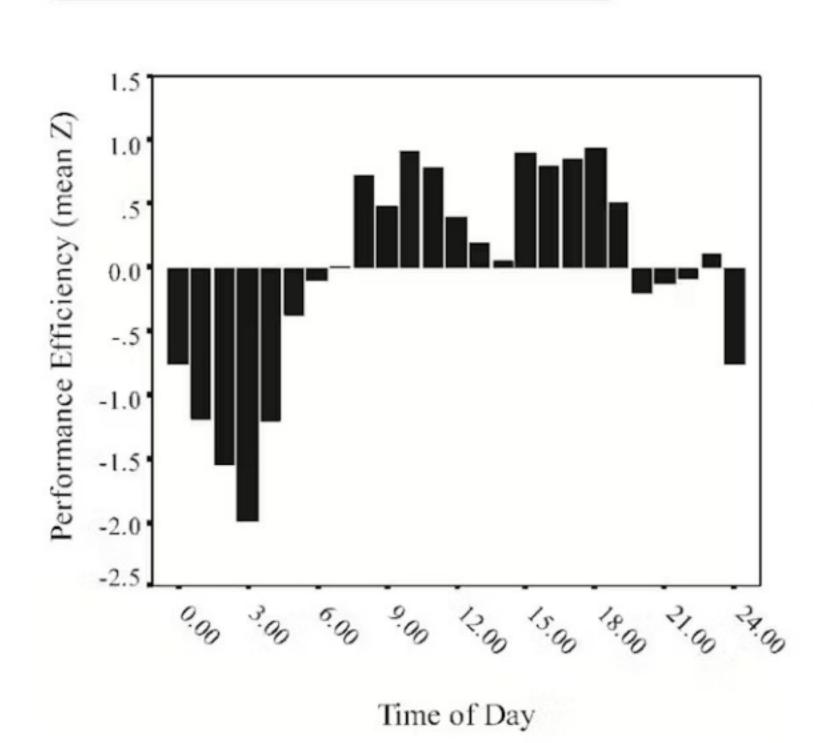
Reaction times: Apple CarPlay

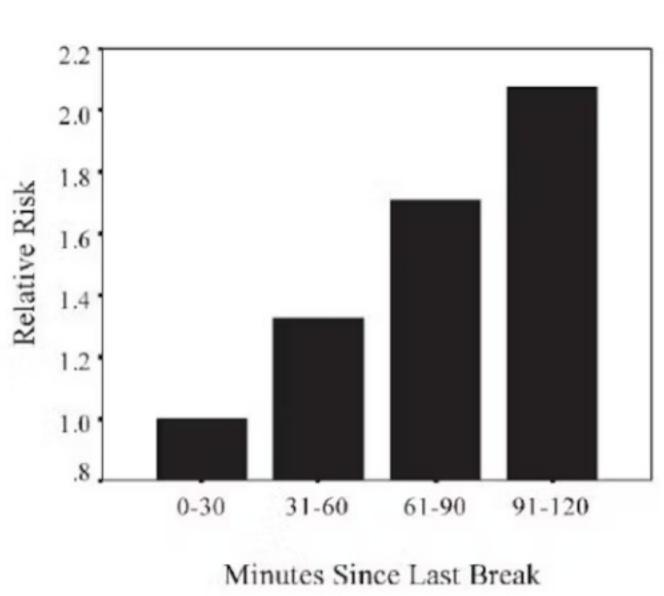




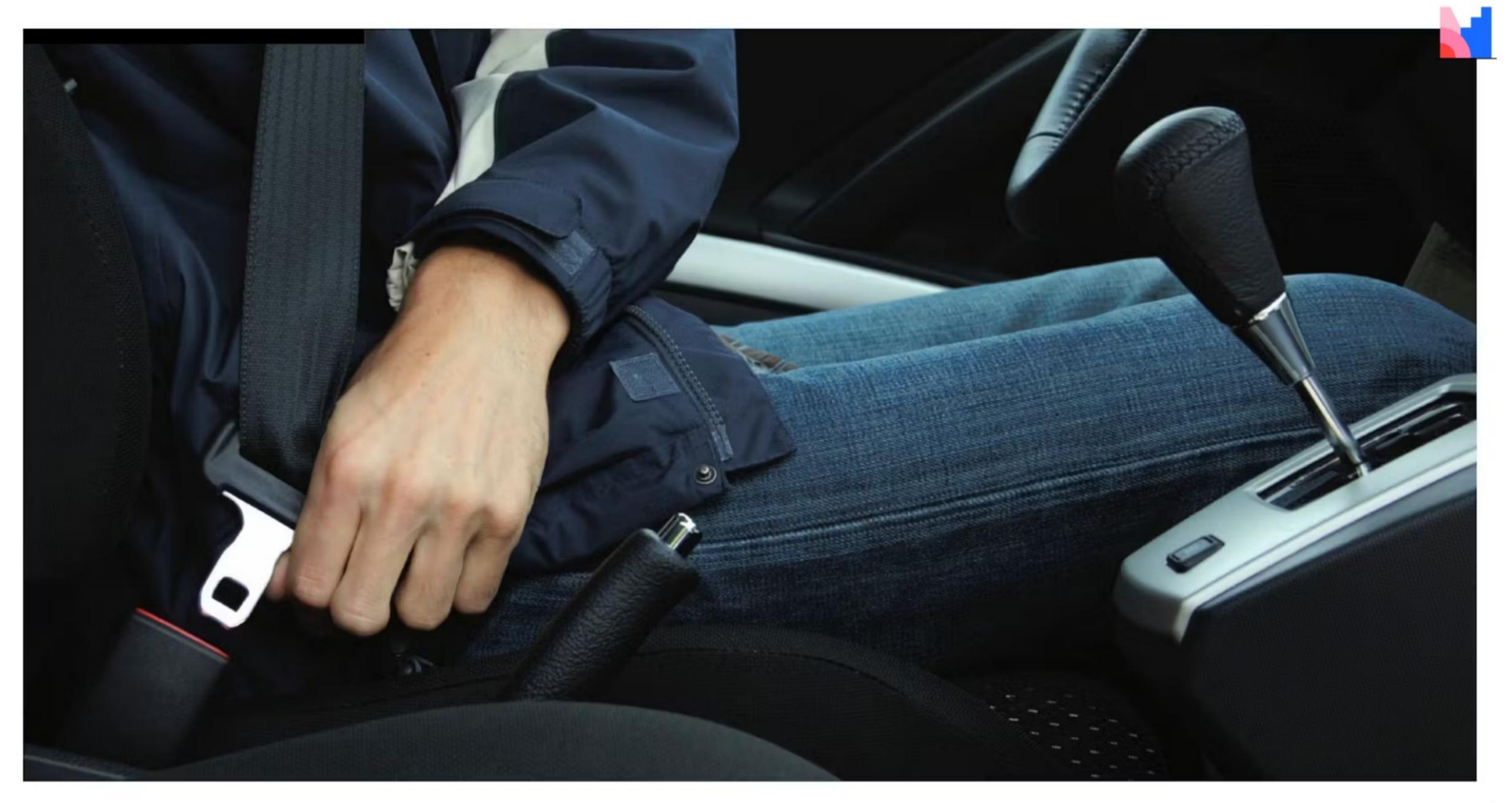


Error Enforcing Conditions: Fatigue





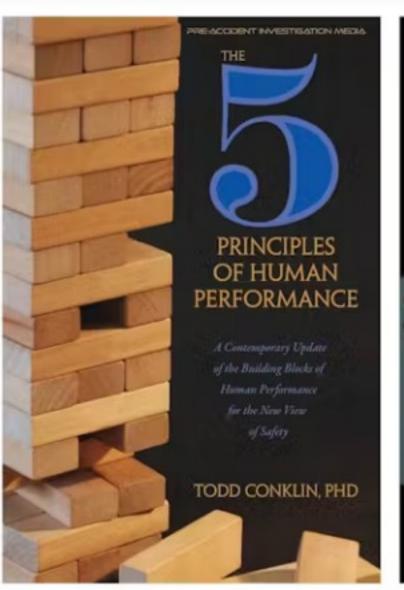






Human performance principles (HOP)





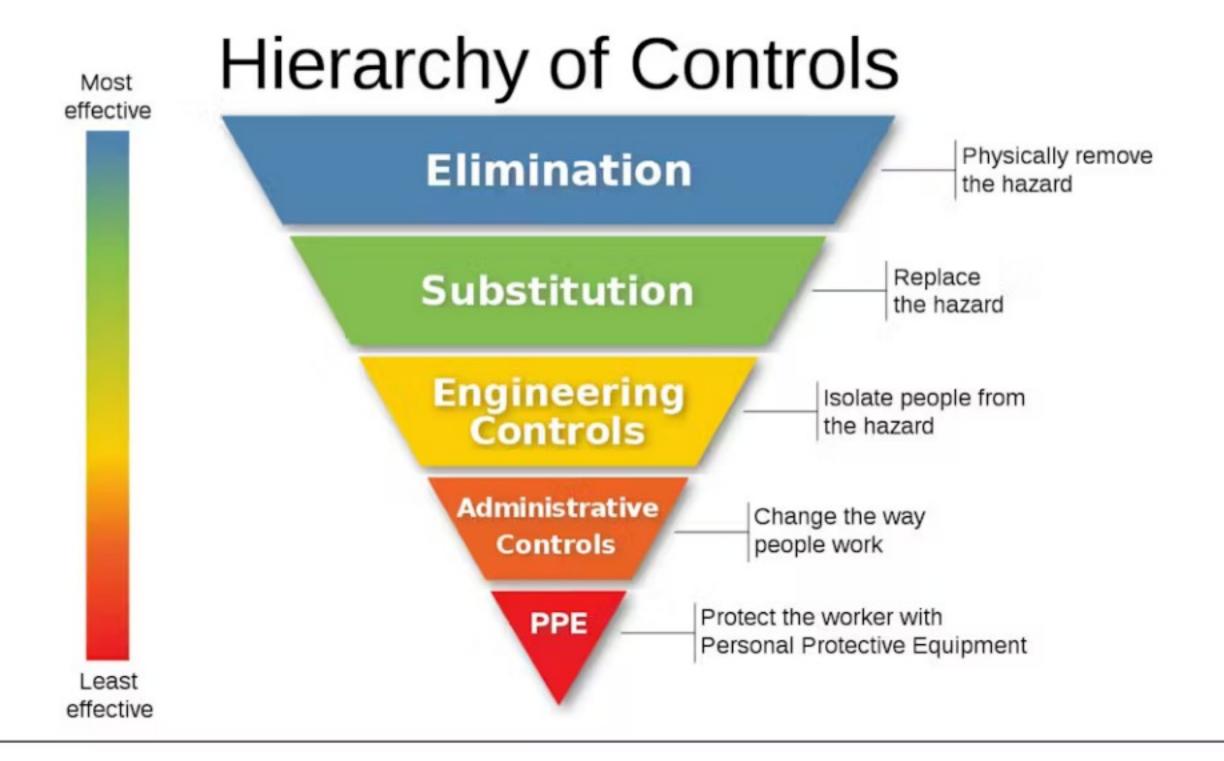






Final verdict: what works?

The 'hierarchy of controls' model is most effective





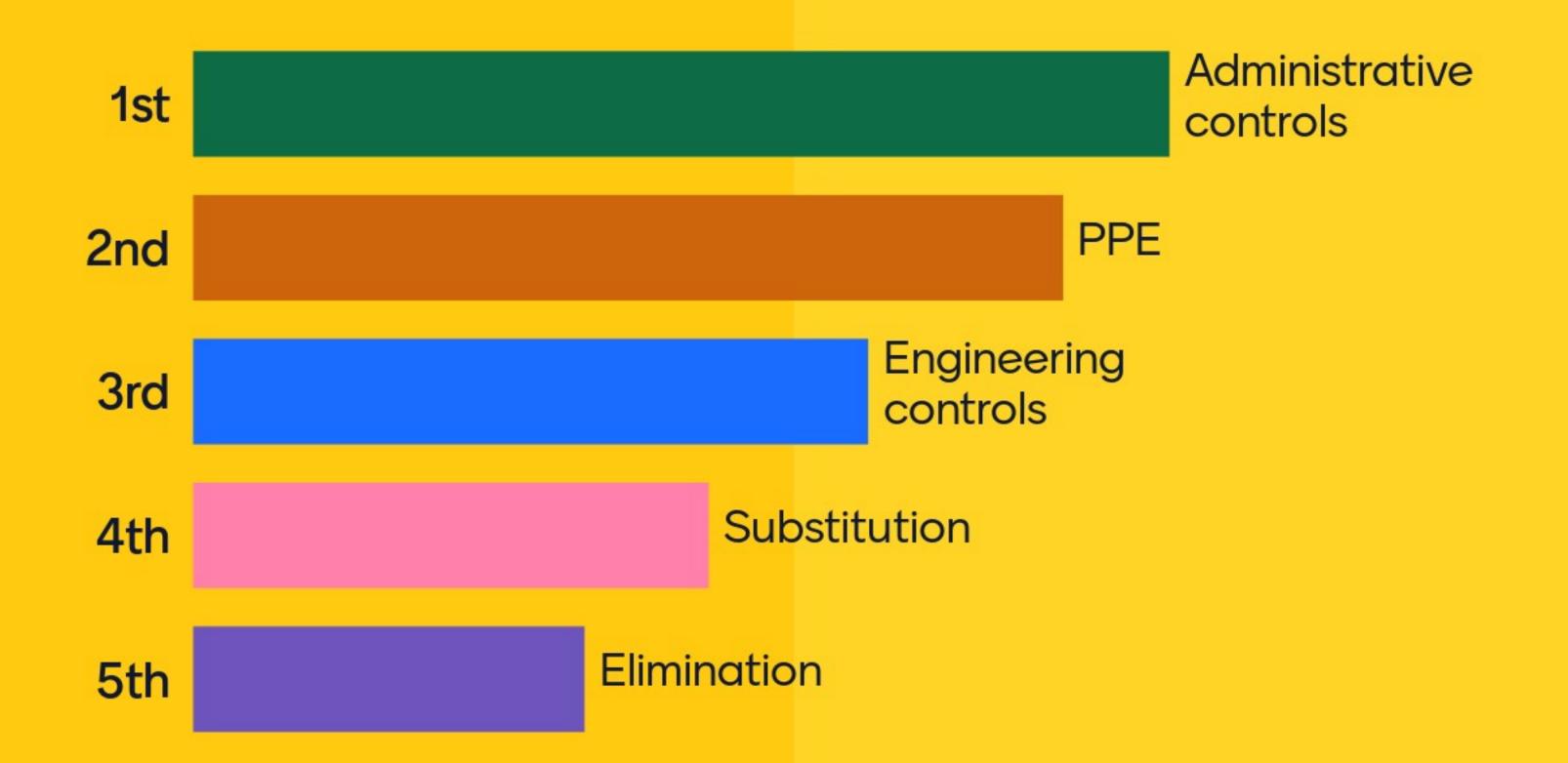
Hierarchy of controls

- Elimination:
 - Removes the hazard at the source: Eliminate the need to work on heights
- Substitution
 - Using a safer alternative to the source of the hazard: Replace a caustic cleaning agent with a nontoxic alternative
- Engineering controls
 - Engineering controls reduce or prevent hazards from coming into contact with workers: Install guardrails at worksites that are high above ground
- Administrative controls
 - Establish work practices that reduce the duration, frequency, or intensity of exposure to hazards:
 Install signs, labels and alarms, create written formalised operating procedures
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - PPE is equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards: Hand and arm protection e.g. (chemical-resistant gloves), hard hats, fall protection, knee pads





In general, measures of safety practitioners to control risks are aimed at

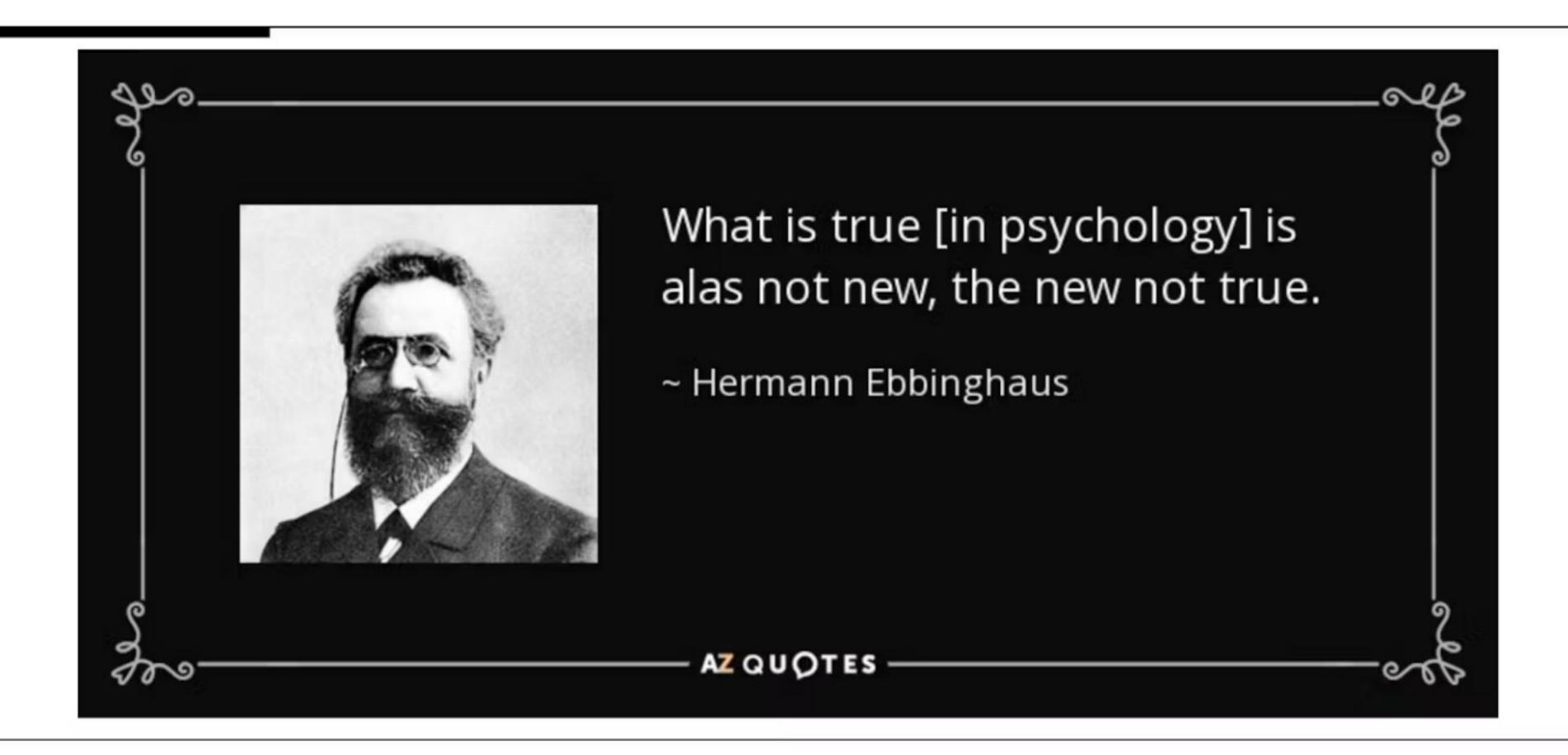








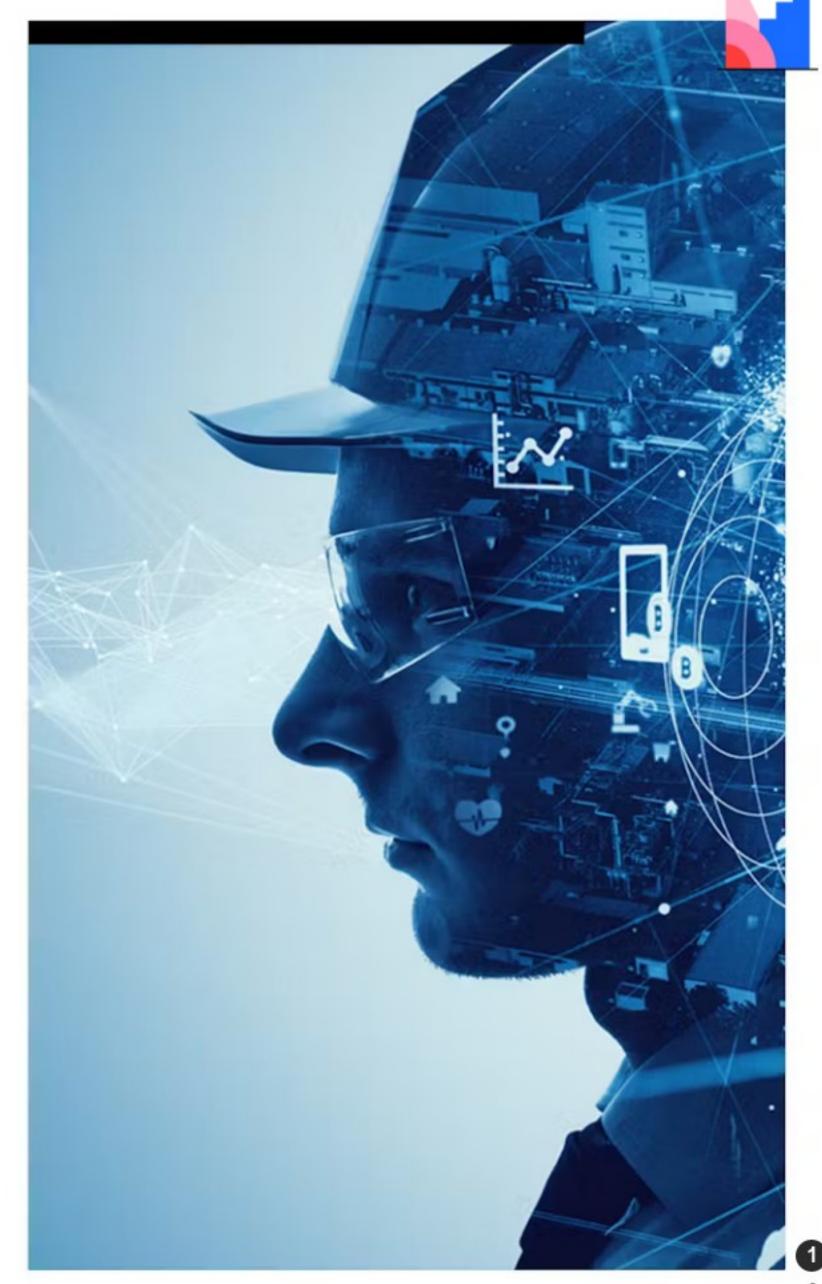
Also applies to safety science?





Some statements

- Metaphors are key to success, but are taken way too serious
- Safety practitioners and policy makers don't read scientific literature
 - IHI: 5-9% of all patient safety policies are based on scientific literature, nobody knows why these were selected, age 10-20 years
 - Books of 'famous authors' about (unproven) great ideas have impact
- Safety academics lack 'real world data' and are in general not very interested in the question whether it works or not (or in the real world at all)
- Universities and research institutes hardly contribute to developments
- Scientists in organisations and industry associations are key to success



Backto the future?!









