



Driving Safer Behaviours

Aims and Objectives

Aim - By the end of the presentation you will have a better basic understanding of behavioural safety and its role in reducing accidents.

Objectives – By the end of the presentation you will be able to:

- explain the difference between an error and a violation.
- describe the ABC model.
- list the ways to modify behaviour..

Agenda

- Setting the scene
- Understanding what drives behaviours
- How behaviour can be modified
- The importance of ongoing monitoring..

Setting the Scene



Behaviour

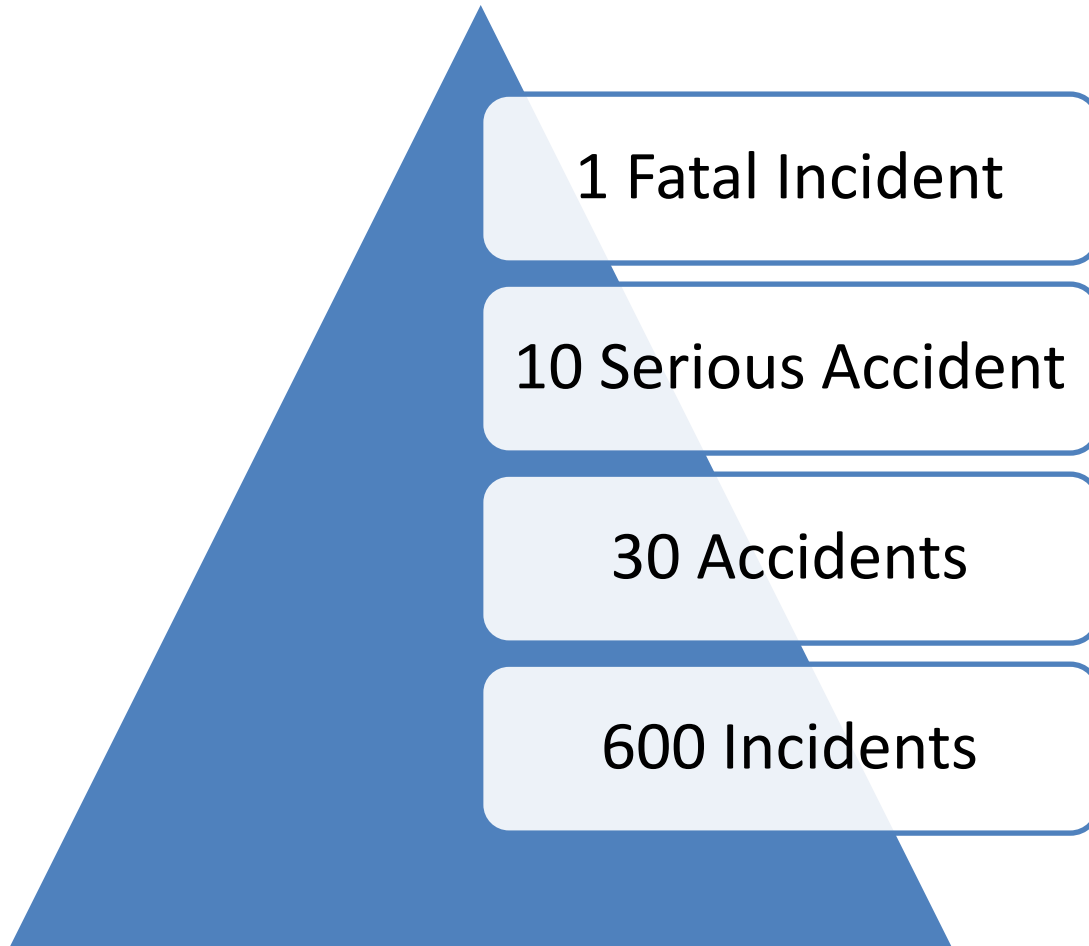
Oxford Online Dictionary

- The way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others
- The way in which an animal or person behaves in response to a particular situation or stimulus..

Why do we need to modify unsafe behaviour?

- Unsafe behaviours (acts) are part of why accidents occur
- Other factors such as unsafe conditions are also needed, recognising these and taking action reduces the risk..

Bird's Triangle



The Main Causes of Accidents

- Nearly all accidents are multi-causal – Fact
- A straight wet road has no accidents - Fact
- A straight wet road with a speeding car causes no accidents - Fact
- A straight wet road with a speeding car and a car within the total braking distance will probably not cause an accident – Fact - but will eventually..

Managing the Risk

- We are unable to stop roads becoming wet
- We are unable to build all roads straight with good visibility
- We are unable to change all the other road users behaviour
- What we can and must do is change our Drivers Behaviour..

Scope

- Some unsafe acts are genuine mistakes and these are addressed through regular training and normal competence
- Others are termed as violations – wilful unsafe acts. These are the subject of this session..

Violations

- Types of violations that concern us?
- Speeding
- Tailgating
- Use of hand held devices
- Incorrect daily vehicle checks
- Tachograph and drivers hours infringements..

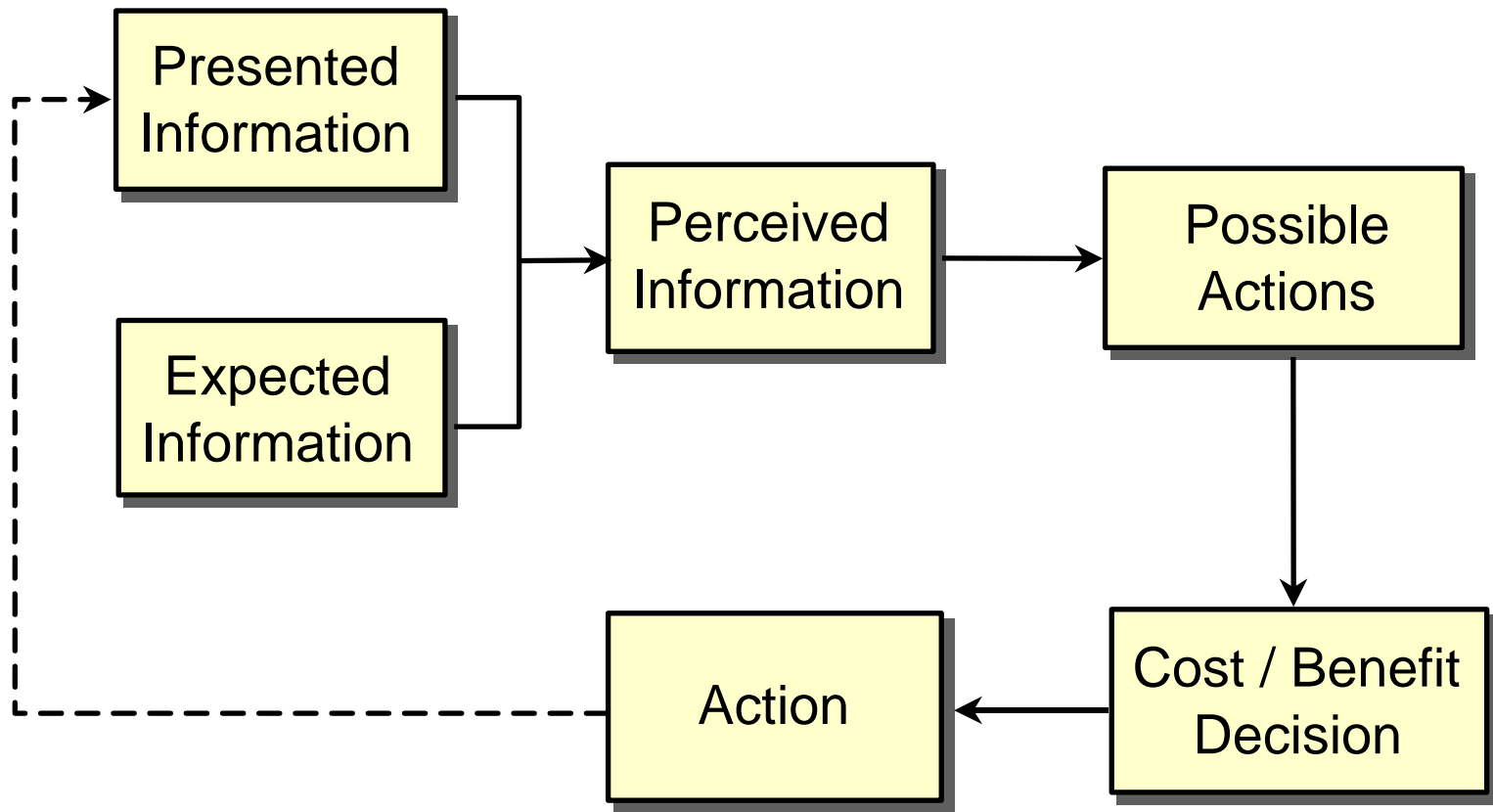
A B C model

- **Antecedent** – what prompts/causes the behaviour
- **Behaviour** – what the person does
- **Consequence** – what the result of the behaviour is

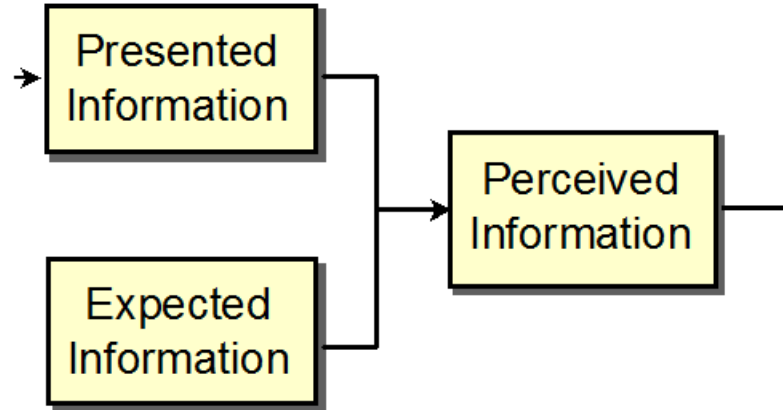
Examples

Antecedent	Behaviour	Most often Consequence
Running late	Tailgating	Pressure others into speeding
Running late	Speeding	Arrive sooner
Raining	Not complete a thorough daily walk around	Stay dry

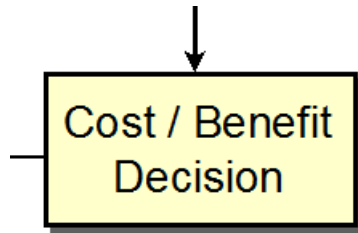
Hale and Hale Perception Model (1971)



Antecedent



Consequence



Behaviour Modification Methods

Punishment

The act results in a “worthwhile” consequence

The consequence of speeding is a fine and points that may affect the drivers livelihood

Positive Reinforcement

Good behaviour is rewarded

Bonus payments made for fuel consumption averages achieved

Extinct

The act is made extinct by changes in technology or process

Tailgating prevented by active braking

Negative Reinforcement

Meaningful consequences of unsafe behaviours reinforcing good behaviour

Disciplinary action, poor performance tables

As a Trainer

- We can influence the trainee's risk perception through training
- We can monitor the incidence of unsafe acts
- We can influence line managers to take consistent action..

Conclusions

- The chance of detection (risk) needs to be high enough to be a realistic concern
- The consequence in terms (cost/benefit) needs to be meaningful..

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