



Where Safety Strategy Meets Execution

David Lynn, CSP, Experienced Executive, Published Author, and Public Speaker www.peaksafetyperformance.com





Risk Perception

Why do we take chances?

Module 1: Top 10 Reasons People Take Chances





What goes through our mind when we take risk?

It will not happen to me!





Top 10 Reasons We Take Risk





1. We overestimate our ability.

2. The task is too familiar.

3. We don't believe the consequences would be bad.

4. Voluntary actions feel safer. We are in control.

5. We have never seen the negative impact.





6. We believe the "cost" is not that high.

7. We believe the equipment will not fail.

8. We have confidence in the protection and rescue.

9. We gain perceived value from the activity.

10. People we respect accept the risk.



Video Examples



- <u>10 Reasons We Take Risk</u>
- Demolition
- Danny Macaskill Mad Skills
- <u>Target Zero</u>
- Lathe v Idiot
- <u>Climbing With Knives</u>
- Fall Through Hole
- <u>Common Sense Fall Protection</u>
- <u>Slingshot</u>
- Backhoe Swing
- Big Blue
- <u>Bike Jump</u>

- Branded Horse
- <u>Redneck Roller Coaster</u>
- <u>Changing Tires is Dangerous</u>
- Static Car Fire
- Workplace Safety
- <u>Croc Bites Head</u>
- <u>Practical Jokers Skydiving</u>
- Extreme Fails Version 1







1. When we overestimate our ability.

We believe our experience and capability will keep us safe.









2. The task or condition is too familiar.

COMPLACENCY – We are relaxed and unaware of dangers.









3. We don't believe the consequences would be bad.

If we believe that the outcome will <u>not</u> be serious, we take more risk.







1 – The Structure of Morale

- J.T. MacCurdy
 - The One That Suffers
 - The Near Miss
 - The Remote Miss

We do not think it will happen to us!



- Leading into WWII London prepared for panic.
- Winston Churchill
 - Described London as, "The greatest target in the world, a kind of tremendous, fat, valuable cow, tied up to attract the beast of prey."





- The bombing started in the Fall of 1940
 - Lasted 8 months
 - Started with 57 straight days
 - 40 thousand killed
 - 47 thousand injured
 - -1 million buildings damaged





- People did not act in a mass panic as expected.
- Just the opposite They acted with indifference.
- The Structure of Morale J. T. MacCurdy
- Three Categories
 - The Fatal
 - The Near Miss Leaves you traumatized
 - The Remote Miss Leaves you invincible





- 8 Million People in London
 - Everyone was impacted!!
 - But, Less than 2% were physically impacted.
- What category did the majority of people fall in London?



The Structure of Morale





The Structure of Morale







The distance between impact and survival influences our risk acceptance.







4. We feel safer when we have a choice and we are in control.

We perceive a lower risk when we control the activity or it is voluntary.









5. We have never seen the negative impact.

We accept less risk, if we have seen bad things happen related to the activity.









6. We believe the "cost" is not that high.

When there is a significant penalty for not complying, a person may be more reluctant to take that risk.







7. We believe the equipment will not fail.

Too much trust in the equipment can cause you to ignore the underlying risk.









8. We have confidence in the protection and rescue.

When we think our equipment will protect us and rescue is immanent, our acceptance of risk increases.







9. When we gain value from the activity.

Substantial gain or personal profit from the risky action can make it worth it to us.









10. People we respect accept the risk.

The level of risk accepted by people in authority will impact our level of risk acceptance.



Video Examples



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THE POWER OF HABIT

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- 40% of actions people perform each day are not decisions. They are habits.
- Habits form to save effort. (pg. xvi)

OUR GOAL: Create Habits That Recognize & Mitigate Risk.

Reference: The Power of Habit, Charles Duhigg





 New habits are created: by putting together a cue, a routine, and a reward, and then cultivating a craving that drives the loop. (pg. 49)

Reference: The Power of Habit, Charles Duhigg



- Keystone habits say that success doesn't depend on getting everything single thing right, but instead relies on identifying a few key priorities and fashion them into powerful levers. (pg. 100)
- Cultures grow out of the keystone habits in every organization, whether leaders are aware of them or not. (pg. 124)

Reference: The Power of Habit, Charles Duhigg







It can happen to you!



- Know your capabilities.
- Don't get complacent!
- Think "What If?"
- Question your controls.
- Learn from others.
- Consider the cost.
- Anticipate failures.
- Don't ignore the risk.
- It is not worth personal gain.
- Model the right behavior.





Available at www.peaksafetyperformance.com





David Lynn, CSP President Peak Safety Performance, LLC www.peaksafetyperformance.com Phone: 864-322-3661

