

# Health and Safety Performance: A race to the bottom, or a journey to the top?

**Organisational Psychology Perspectives** 

**Ed Corbett** 



# Content







**EXAMPLES** 



TIPS



## Do we deliberately aim to 'race to the bottom'?



- Most likely not
- Fail to understand complexity
  - Biased towards simple cause and effect relationships
- Humans make organisations incredibly complex

'It's better to do the right thing wrong, than the wrong thing right'

Russel Ackoff



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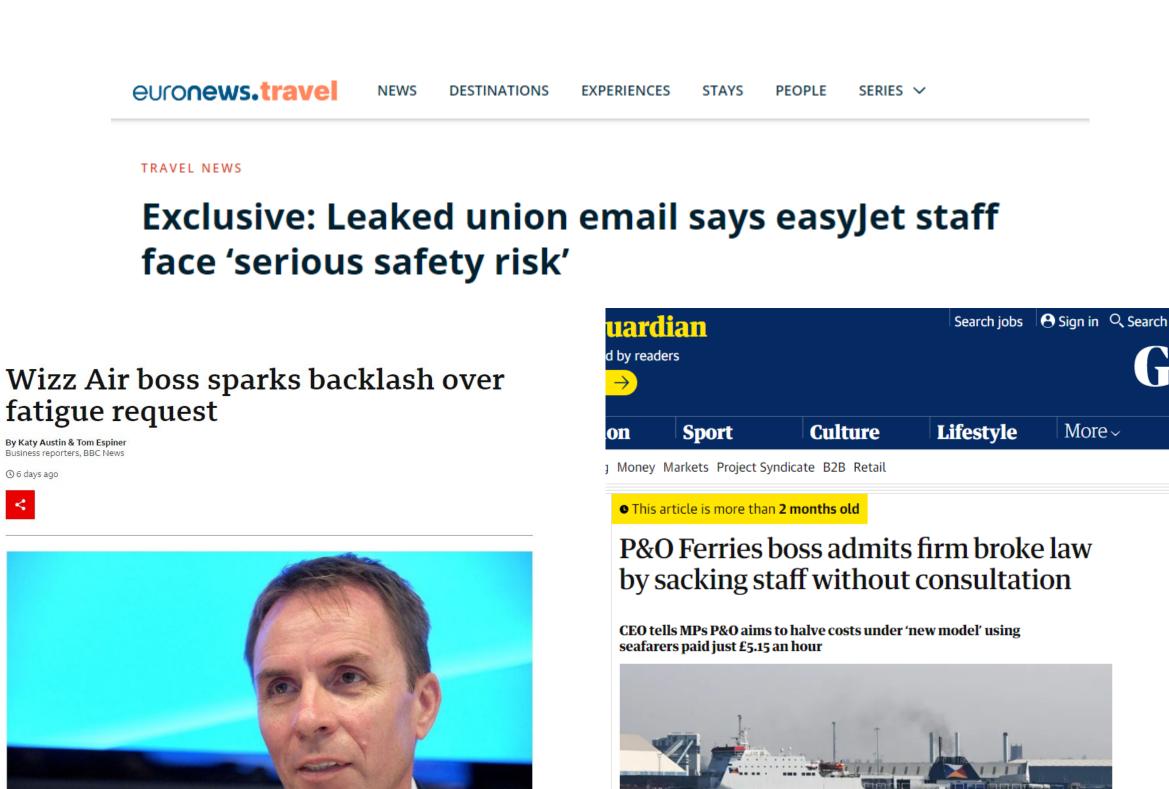
If you're a Director of IT

**Choose Chrome** 

for your enterprise.

#### **Case studies**

- Townsend & Thoresen
- Volkswagen
- Boeing
- P&O
- Easyjet
- Wizzair



Wizz Air chief executive Jozsef Varadi said staff should go "the extra mile"

appeared to call on crew to work through fatigue.

so that the airline could avoid cancelling flights.

Wizz Air is facing a backlash from pilot unions after the airline's boss

Chief executive Jozsef Varadi said staff should go "the extra mile" when tired



#### Common issues

Financial focus: Profit, shareholders, cost saving

Competence: 'Fake it till you make it'

Risk profile and risk management

Targets: Perverse impact / gaming

Rewards: Individual success, recognition

Structures: Silos, competition, allocation of resources

Change: Addiction to change (next silver bullet), your stamp

False caring: Integrity, Safety #1



counterfeit, sham, fraud, bogus, forge, imitation, false, falsify, forgery, phony



# Thesaurus.plus



## A leader as an organisational architect

- Want a certain outcome
- Design like an engineer
- But, people are not like components









## Scenario 1: The (ir)rationality of humans

- You know objectively that you've been doing more housework than your partner. You've even done a mini study to back this up. Your data clearly shows the split is consistently 80% you, 20% your partner. Your 'study' also shows that you have to do all the 'grotty' tasks. You've even taken some covert videos demonstrating you doing chores while your partner drinks cups of tea.
- You sit down with your partner and explain the imbalance. You've been using Microsoft Excel, and have produced some charts to illustrate your points. You've added photos and videos of your 'data'.
- To 'improve' the situation, you've designed a new schedule for household chores. Your data indicates this will result in greater fairness, with a likely 50/50 split of chores.
- Logic would dictate that this approach would land very well and result and a happy rebalanced outcome.

#### What do you think?



## Scenario 2: Achieving the 'real' goals

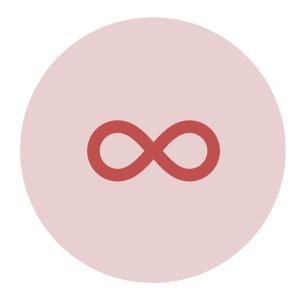
- Kirsty has told her team that safety is of utmost importance and that honesty and integrity are essential to their business (they're even company values on the website!).
- Gavin (a team lead), who works in Kirsty's Group, works with utmost integrity and conscientiousness to ensure his team work safely and uphold high ethical standards in all their work.
- Gavin starts to notice that other team leads are cutting corners to achieve work in budget and to time. This is compromising safety and staff health. Some are also doing ethically questionable things, maybe even illegal; in order to achieve their performance targets.
- At Gavin's review he is marked as an 'underperformer', as his team's outputs are lower than his peers.
- Over the following year, Gavin notices some of his peers; who are the 'biggest offenders' not supporting safe and healthy working, and ethically questionable actions; are now getting promotions, and performance bonuses.
- Gavin decides to join the others, and finds his 'performance' is now much improved. He's now part of the fast track promotion route.



# Lessons







WE ARE NOT LOGICAL / RATIONAL / EVIDENCE BASED 'FACTS DON'T CHANGE MINDS'



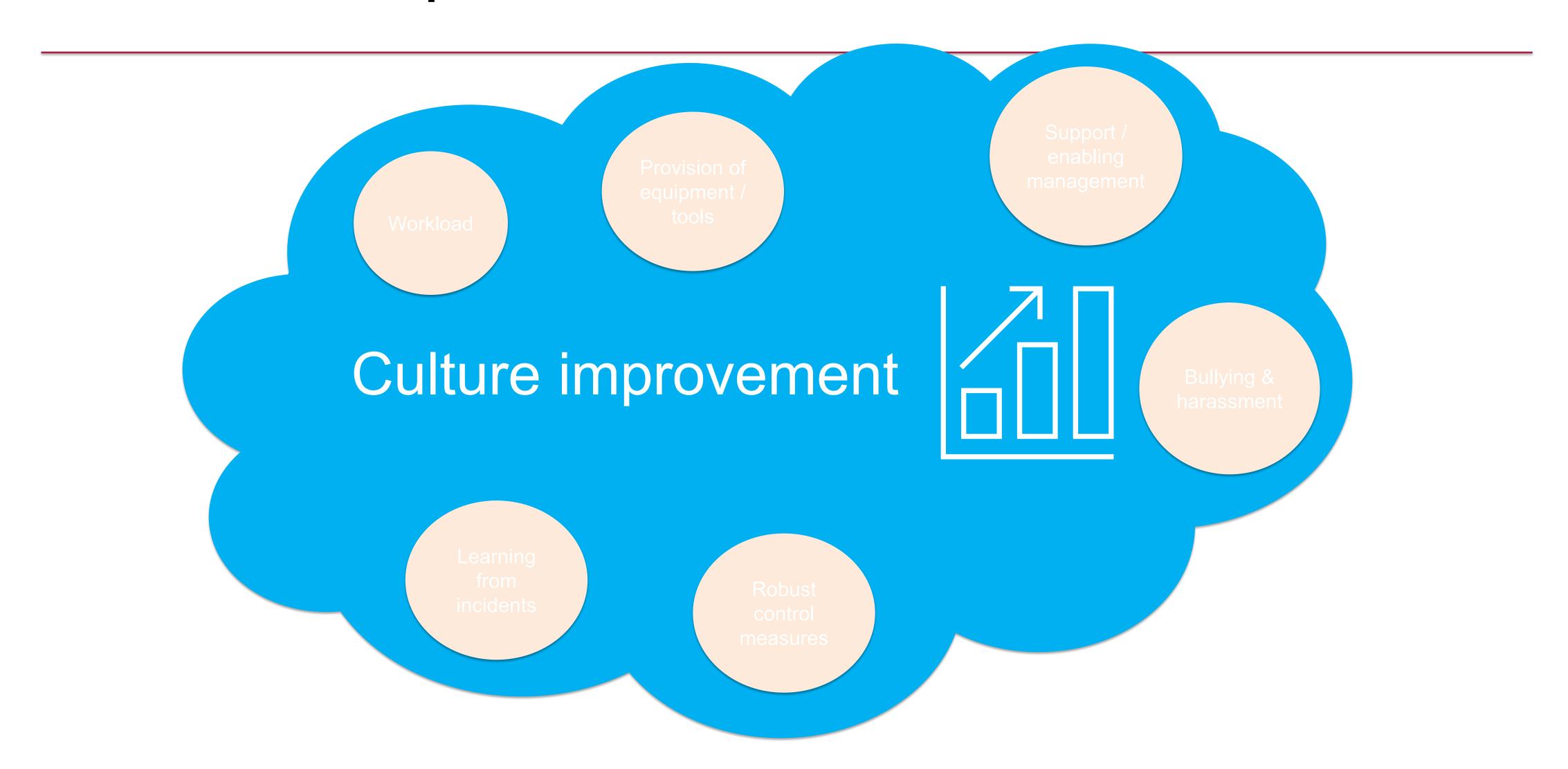
WE ARE HARD WIRED TO BRING BIAS AND EMOTION



WE WORK OUT THE REAL GOALS



## Be cautious of simple solutions





## Tips: The journey to the top...

 Me as a Health & Safety leader

Perceptions of my leadership style, influencing skills, credibility, personality, emotional & social intelligence

- My knowledge and skills on H&S
- My strengths and improvement areas / 'blind spots'
- Variety of human limitations
- Maximising benefit of H&S controls
- Designing systems and procedures that work
- Human strengths

   Response to blame
   Psychological
   Safety

 My organisation's risk profile

- Hazards, risk profile, and suitability of controls
- Organisational culture
- Susceptibility to incidents (inc. feeling and likelihood of things going wrong)
- Organisational learning
- Motivating teams to drive H&S
  - Creating worker engagement
  - Supporting the 'right' behaviour
- Non-technical skills
  - Team performance for H&S



## Questions and keeping in touch

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