

Safety Indicators, Targets, What Methods & Tools

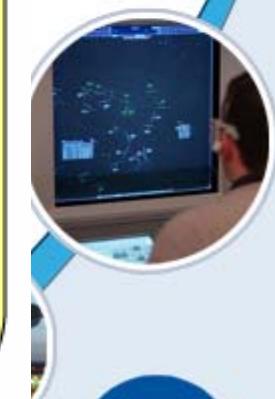
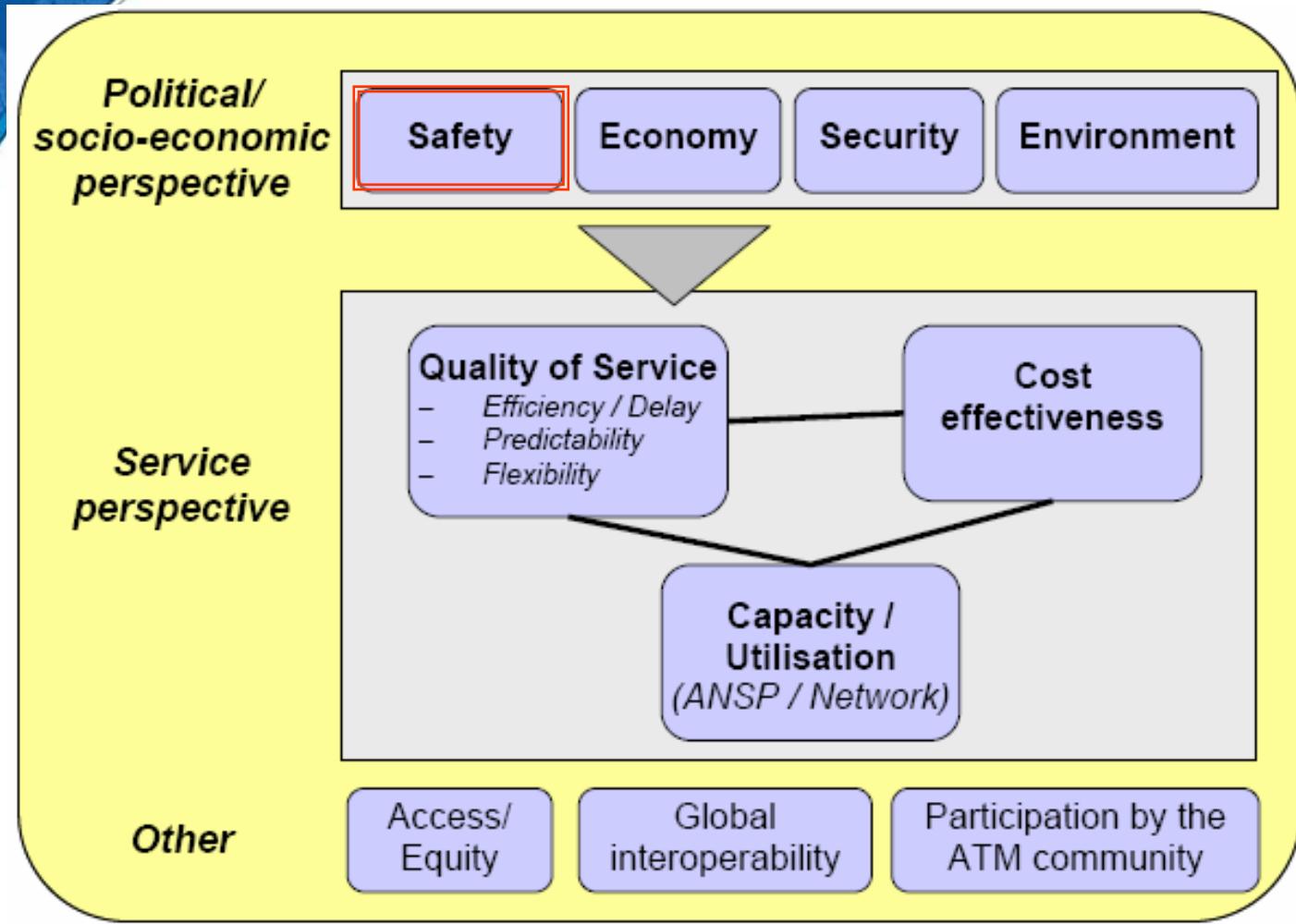
- Tony Licu
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- SAFREP TF
- The Roadmap
- Safety KPIs background
- Leading Indicators
- Lagging Indicators
- Examples
- Tools and methods



EC Mandate on Performance Measurement



- (1) ICAO Consistency
- (2) Roles and Responsibilities
- (3) Safety Improvement
- (4) Systemic approach
- (5) Practical Interface
- (6) Trust
- (7) Confidentiality
- (8) Consensus
- (9) Planning the details
- (10) Transparency and progress reporting to decision makers



Stakeholder Requirements

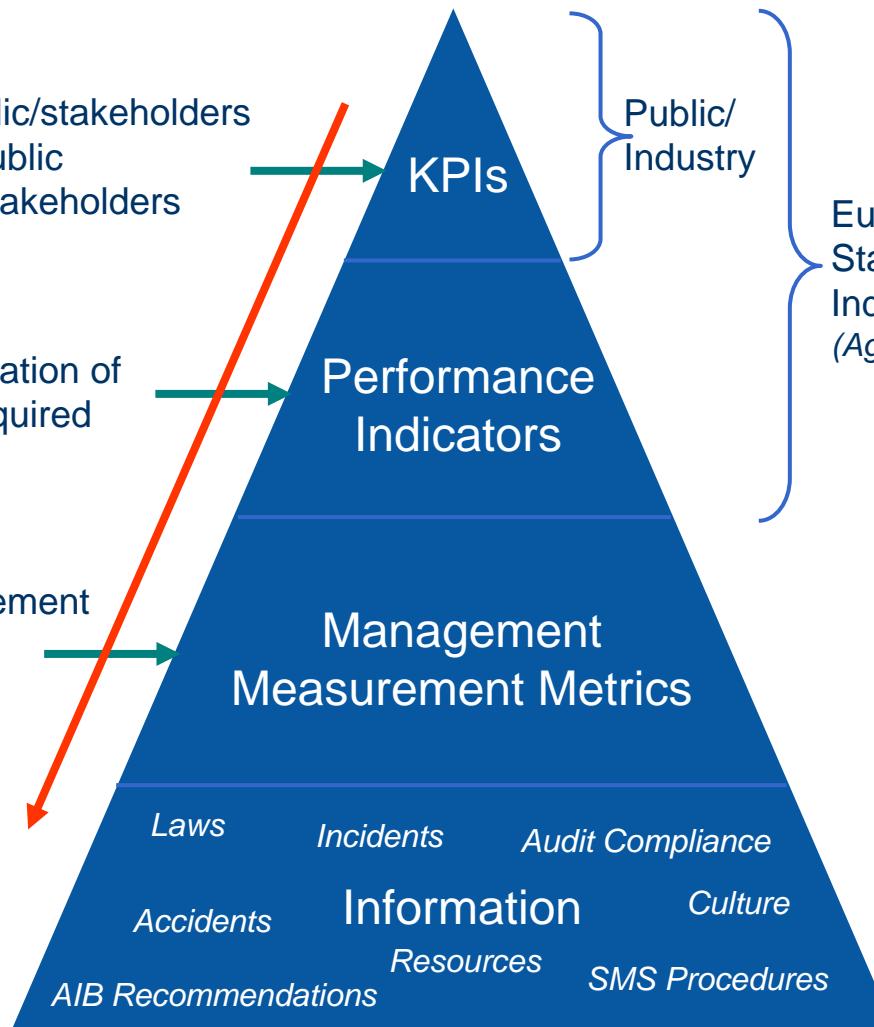
Key Principles

- Information to public/stakeholders
- Reassurance to public
- Call to action by stakeholders

- Facilitates identification of scope of action required

- Facilitates management of improvement of service

- Increasing level of details



Interested Parties

European/
States/
Industry
(Aggregation of ANSP/States)

Organisational
Level
(Service Providers)

Principles
why
what

Roles &
Resp.
Who
why



The whole process needs to be a continuous improvement activity

Types of Safety Indicators

- Systematic safety monitoring processes should evaluate, as a matter of routine, achieved safety performance in all safety-related operational activities.
- Safety performance indicators are used to analyse trends and detect unwanted degradation of safety levels, supporting the development of effective improvement plans.
- They can also be used to assess the extent to which political, strategic, regulatory and industry safety targets are being met.
- In addition to measuring the core safety task, a measurement system that can incorporate error tolerance, reaction and recovery level will be explored.



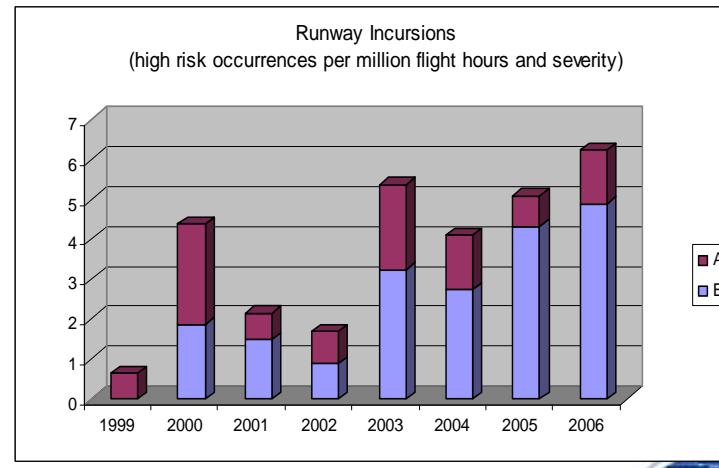
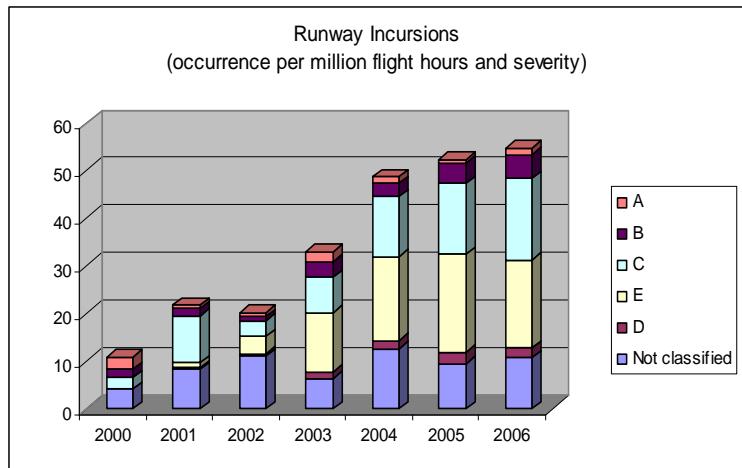
Lagging indicators

Indicators which

- measure events (e.g. safety occurrences, such as accidents, incidents, system outages etc.) that have happened
- measure whether safety improvement activities have been effective in mitigating identified risk
- measure the outcome of the service delivery
- represent the consequences of actions previously taken
- frequently focus on results at the end a time period and characterize historical performance (e.g. the end of the supply chain i.e. ATM service provision)



Lagging indicators - samples



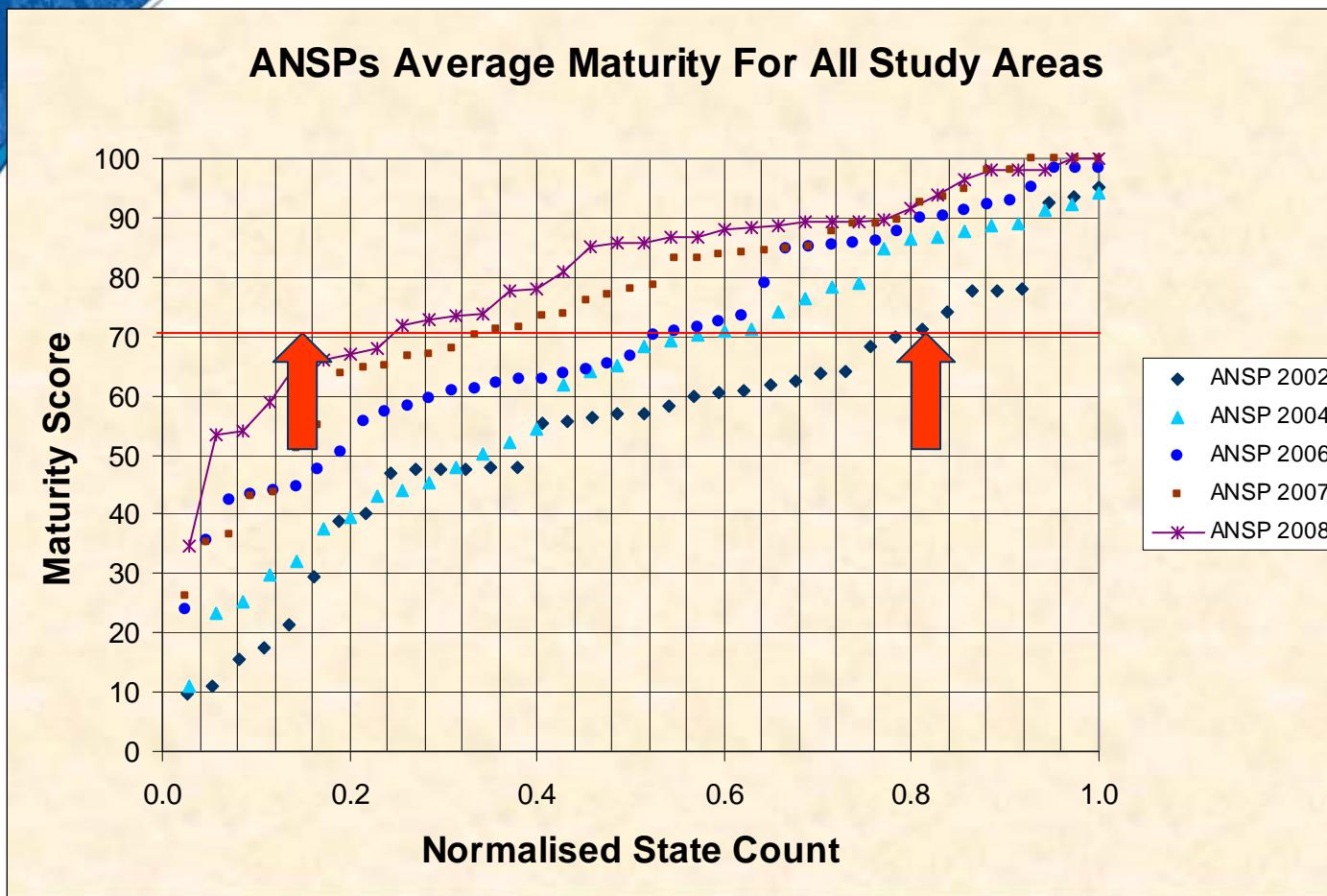
Leading indicators,

Indicators which

- are identified principally through the comprehensive analysis of the organisations (providers, regulators, States)
- are designed to help identify whether the providers and regulators are taking actions or have processes that are effective in lowering the risk
- are considered the "drivers" of **lagging indicators**. There is an assumed relationship between the two, which suggests that improved performance in a **leading indicator** will drive better performance in the **lagging indicator**. Improved rules, regulations, oversight, procedures etc will lead hopefully to fewer errors within various layers of organisation and hence to less safety occurrences



Sample of Leading indicators

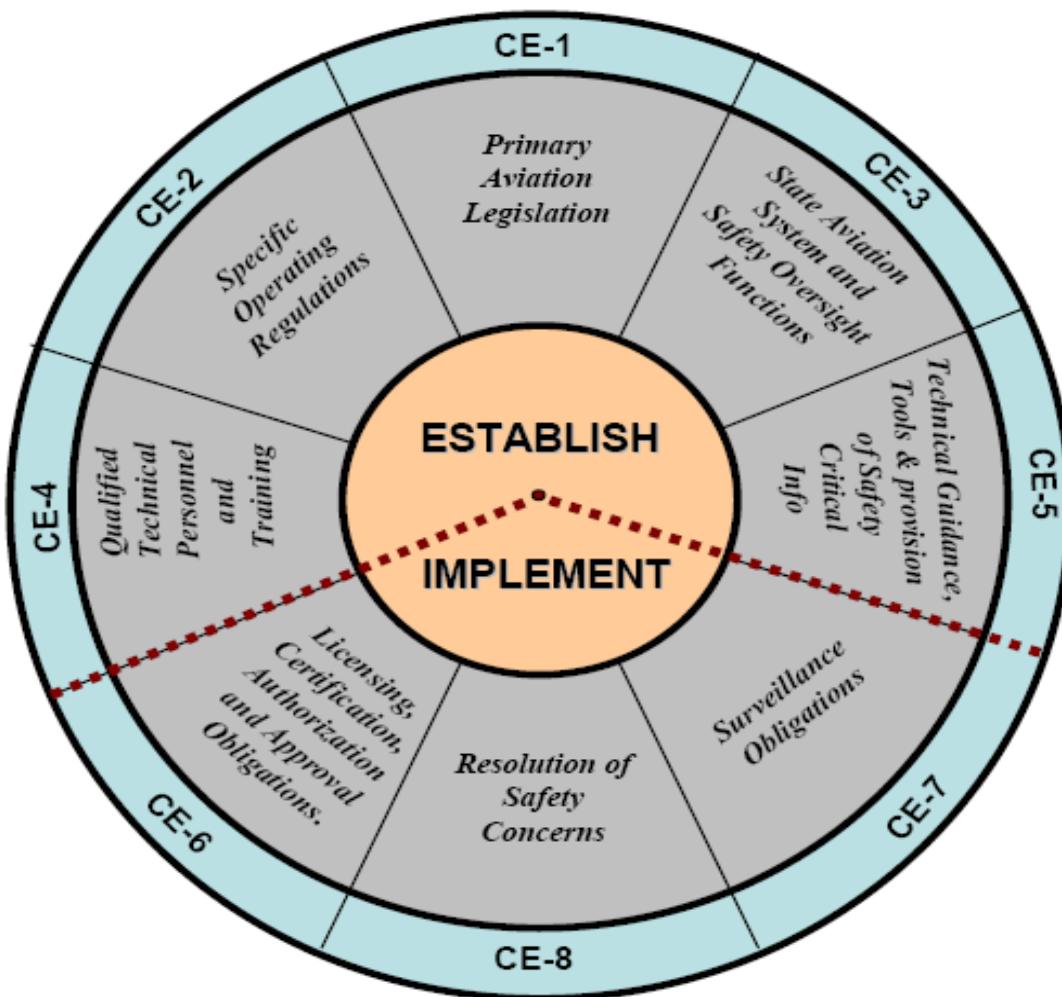


Sample of Leading Indicators – for REGULATORS

Level of Implementation of the Critical Elements of a Safety Oversight System										
CRITICAL ELEMENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1 = Not Implemented									
	10 = Fully Implemented									
	■ = State's Level of Implementation									
Primary Aviation Legislation	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□
Specific Operating Regulations	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■
State Civil Aviation System and Safety Oversight Functions	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■
Technical Personnel Qualification and Training	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■
Technical Guidance, Tools and the Provision of Safety-Critical Information	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□
Licensing, Certification, Authorisation and Approval Obligations	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■
Surveillance Obligations	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□
Resolution of Safety Concerns	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■



Sample of Leading Indicators – for REGULATORS



Safety Targets

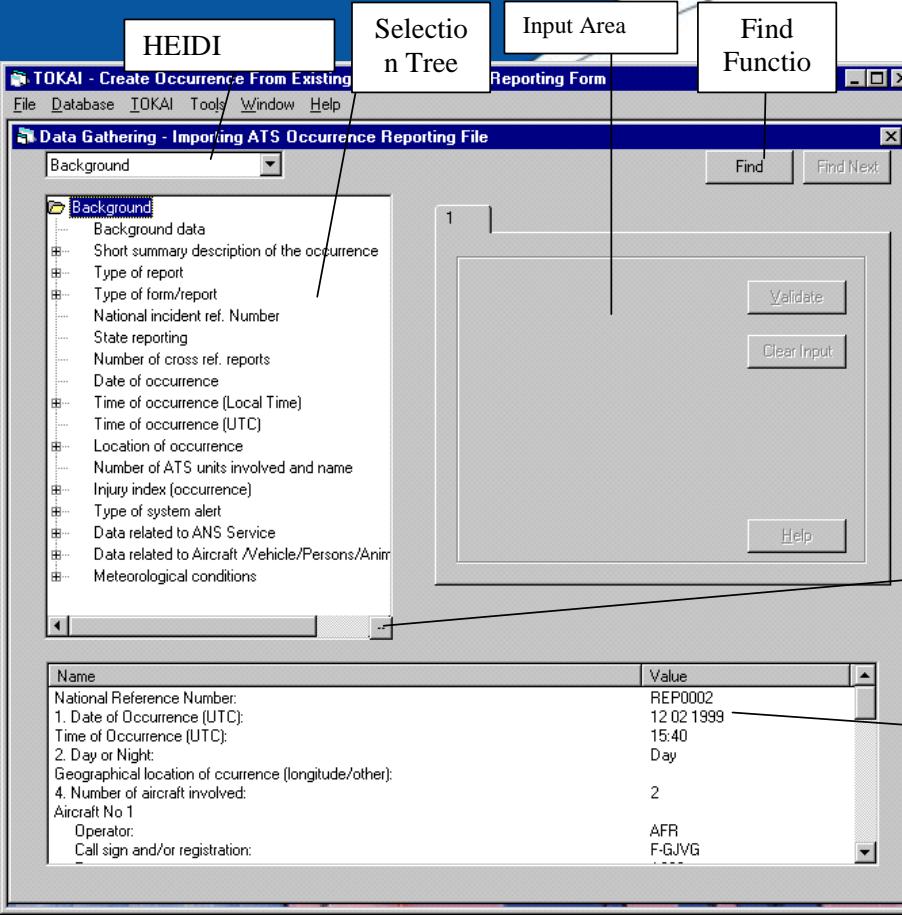
- Safety targets are derived to meet either political, strategic, regulatory, industry safety objectives or management performance-driven improvements.
- A cautious approach in setting targets is recommended.
- If targets are set too early in the process, or if they are unduly correlated with other performance indicators (such as efficiency or pay), the whole process may be threatened.
- The starting point for setting targets should be **leading indicators** and subsequently with improved maturity of the system the targets for **lagging indicators**



Tools and Methods

- TAXONOMY (HEIDI/ADREP)
- TOKAI (TOol Kit for ATM Occurrence Reporting)
- Severity and risk of recurrence principles (EAM2-GUI5) and its related TOKAI tool
- SOAM – Systemic Occurrence Analysis Methodology – Causal Factors & Safety recommendations (EAM2-GUI8) TOKAI future tool
- Safety metrics, statistical tool & analysis of safety trends – TOKAI tools
- ASMT/InCAS
- Safety Maturity Questionnaire – What If tool – RADAR diagram analysis*
- Safety Surveys Technique (EUROCONTROL/ICAO/Transport Canada)
- Overall SMS principles and metrics in EGSMM*





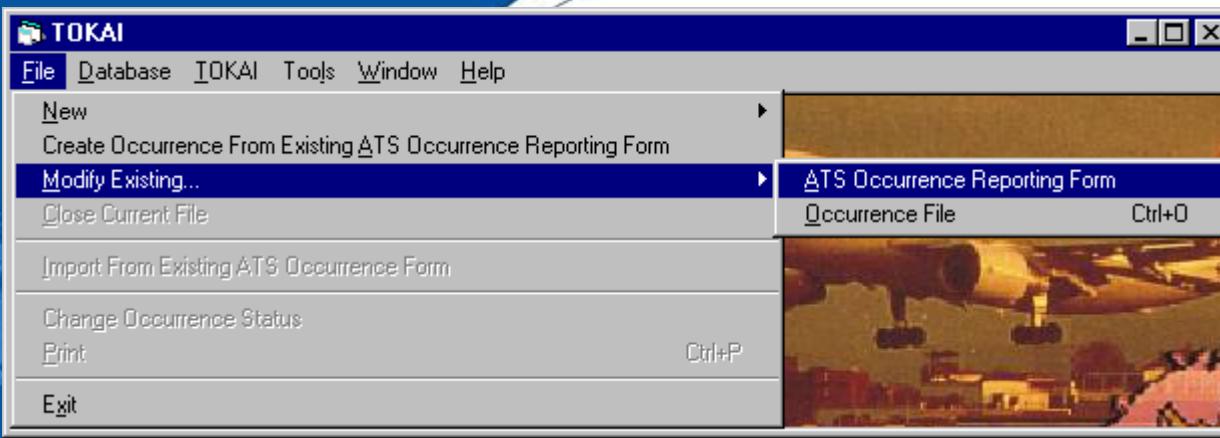
TAXONOMY

EUROCONTROL

EUROPEAN AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

EATMP

HEIDI TAXONOMY



TOKAI

TOKAI - ATS Reporting Form: REP0003

ATS OCCURRENCE REPORTING FORM

National Reference Number: REP0003

Main Data, Box 1-12

1. Date and Time of Occurrence (UTC):
 DATE: Day DD Month MM Year YYYY
 TIME (as HH:MM) HH:MM

2. Day/Night: Day Night

3. Geographical location of occurrence:
 Latitude/other
 Longitude/other

4. Aircraft Involved:
 Yes
 No

5. RTF frequency and surveillance equipment used:

6. Class of Airspace: A E
 B F
 C G

7. Type of Air Traffic Service:

8. Estimated Horizontal / Vertical Distance:
 Vertical Distance: feet m
 Horizontal Distance: NM km min

9. Automated Warning System
 Ground-based: STCA MSAW APW SMF Other
 Airborne: GPWS ACAS Other

10. Traffic Information
 Given: Yes No
 11. Recordings reviewed?
 12. Weather
 Given: Yes No

A/c Details

Operator: OK
 Call sign and/or registration: Cancel
 Type: Help

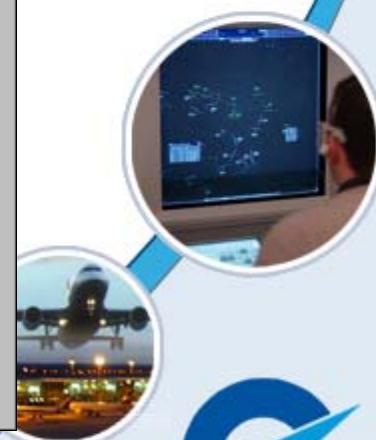
ADEP: Support...
 ADES: Support...

FL / Altitude / Height
 FL: Actual Cleared feet m
 Altitude: Actual Cleared feet m
 Height: Actual Cleared feet m

SSR Code:
 Mode C: Yes No

Relevant route segment:

Flight Rules:
 IFR SVFR IFR / VFR Unknown
 VFR CVFR VFR / IFR Other



Severity and risk of recurrence principles (EAM2-GUI5) and its related TOKAI tool

Risk Wizard - Multiple Aircraft - Quantitative Mode



Risk Analysis Completed

The risk analysis has been calculated from the data entered. You can use the buttons at the bottom of the screen to go back and adjust / fine tune the results.



Repeatability

	A1	B1	C1	E1	D1
A2	B2	C2	E2	D2	
A3	B3	C3	E3	D3	
A4	B4	C4	E4	D4	
A5	B5	C5	E5	D5	

Severity

■ ATM Risk ■ ATM Ground Risk

Risk Calculations

ATM Risk	B3
ATM-Ground Risk	A3

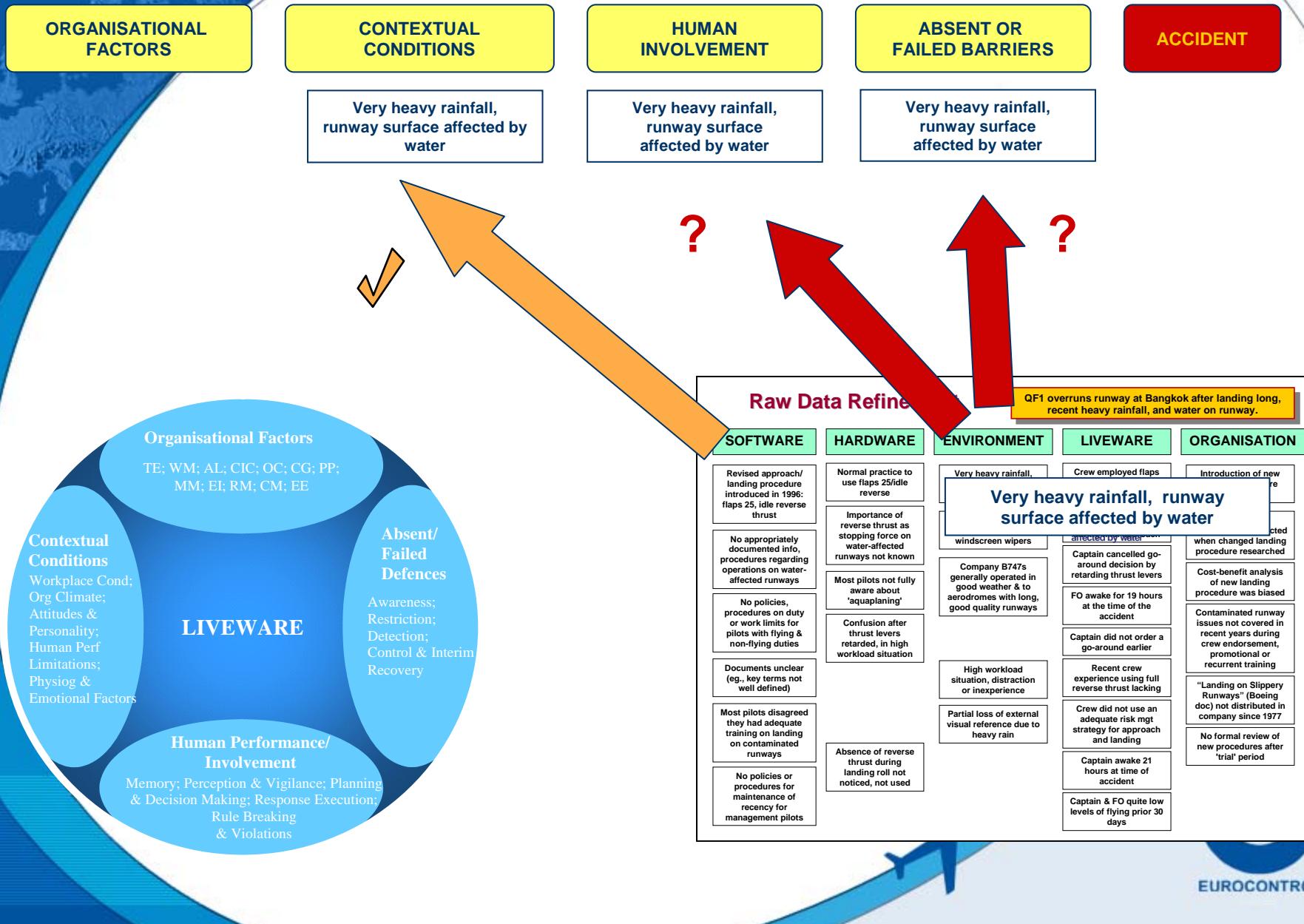
Reliability Indicators

Overall	87%
Severity	90%
Repeatability	84%

What's This? Qualitative Quantitative Notes Previous Next Done

SOAM – Systemic Occurrence Analysis Methodology

EAM2-GUI8



Safety metrics, statistical tool & analysis of safety trends – TOKAI tools

Statistics File Design

Name: Statistics File

Sections:

Name
Near collision
Severity
Frequency
collision
ACAS
0ccsByAircraftNumber
NumberOfAircraftsInvolved
Noaft
Severity2
Severity

Elements:

Date of occurrence
Near collision
Severity
Frequency
collision
ACAS
0ccsByAircraftNumber
NumberOfAircraftsInvolved
Noaft
Severity2
Severity

Applicable Rule

Rule: FIFO, Display Value

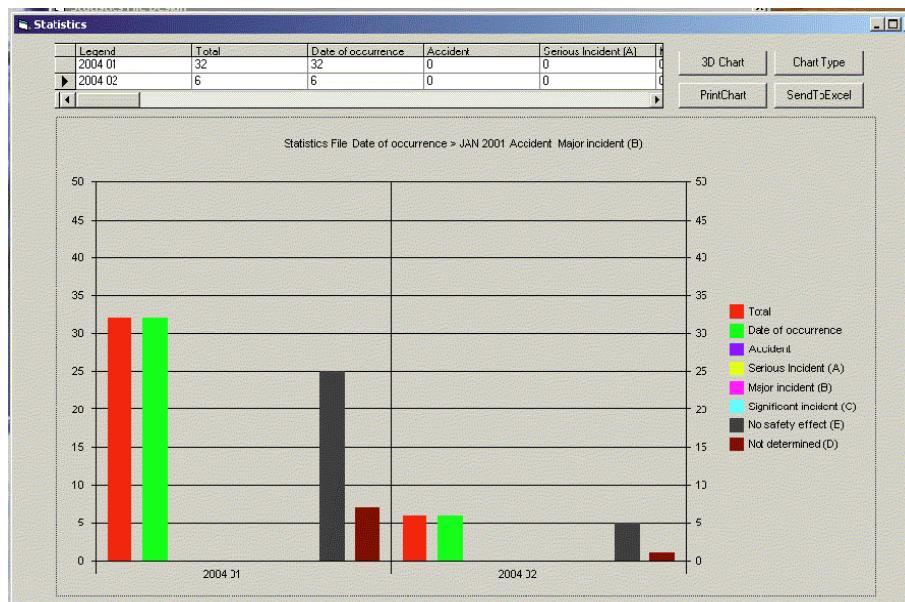
DD.MM.YYYY

Statistics

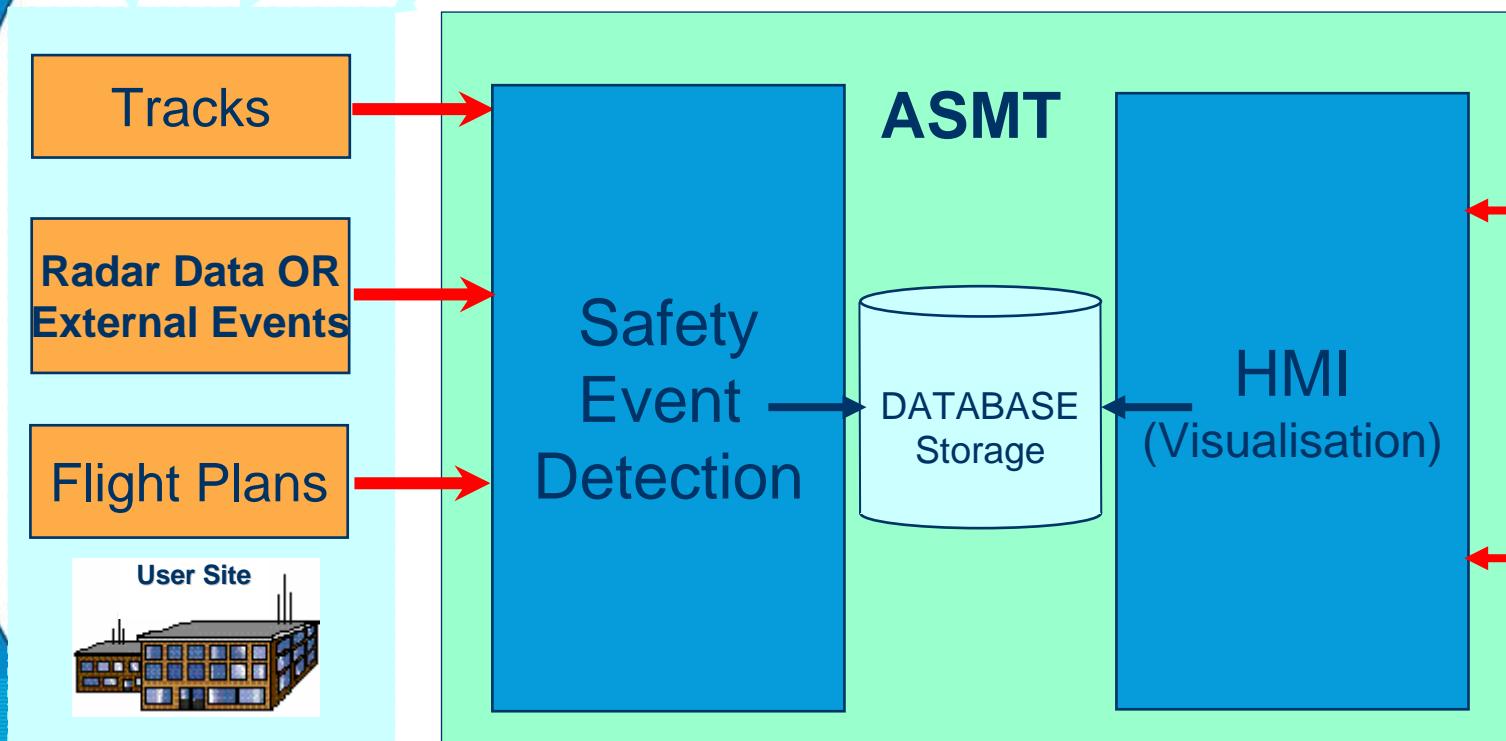
Term	option	Value	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date of occurrence	DD.MM.YYYY	> JAN 2001	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accident	Y/N		
<input type="checkbox"/> Serious Incident (A)	Y/N		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major incident (B)	Y/N		

Group
 AND conditions

View View All



ASMT



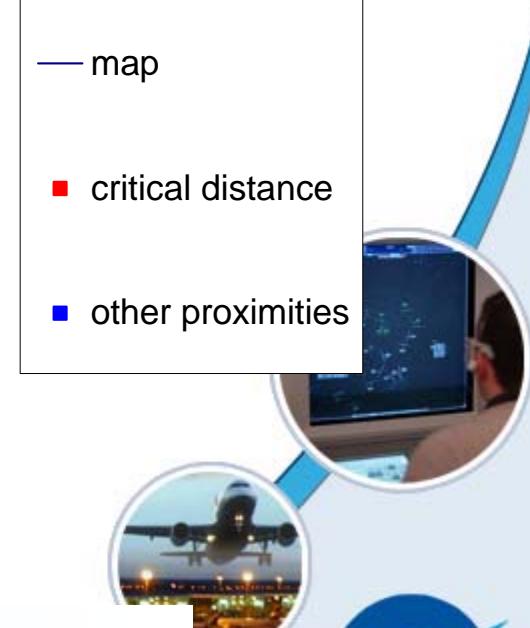
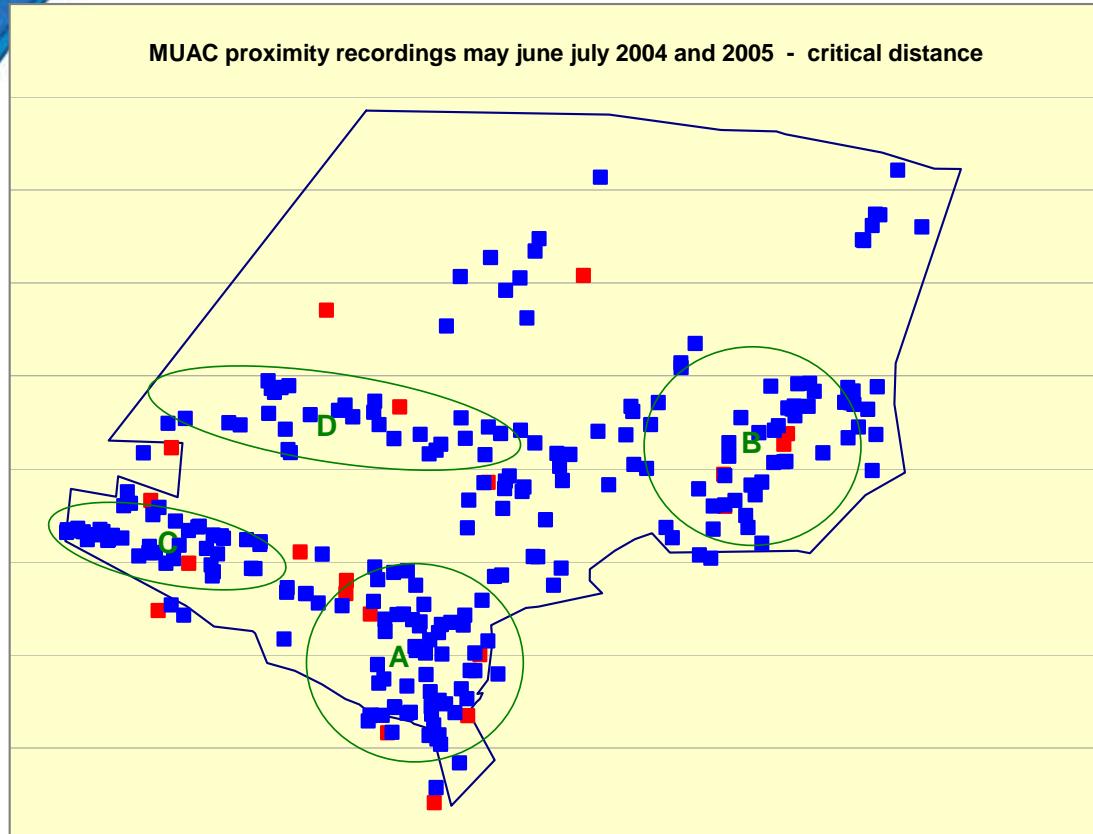
EUROCONTROL

Hot Spot Analyses

Critical distance recordings

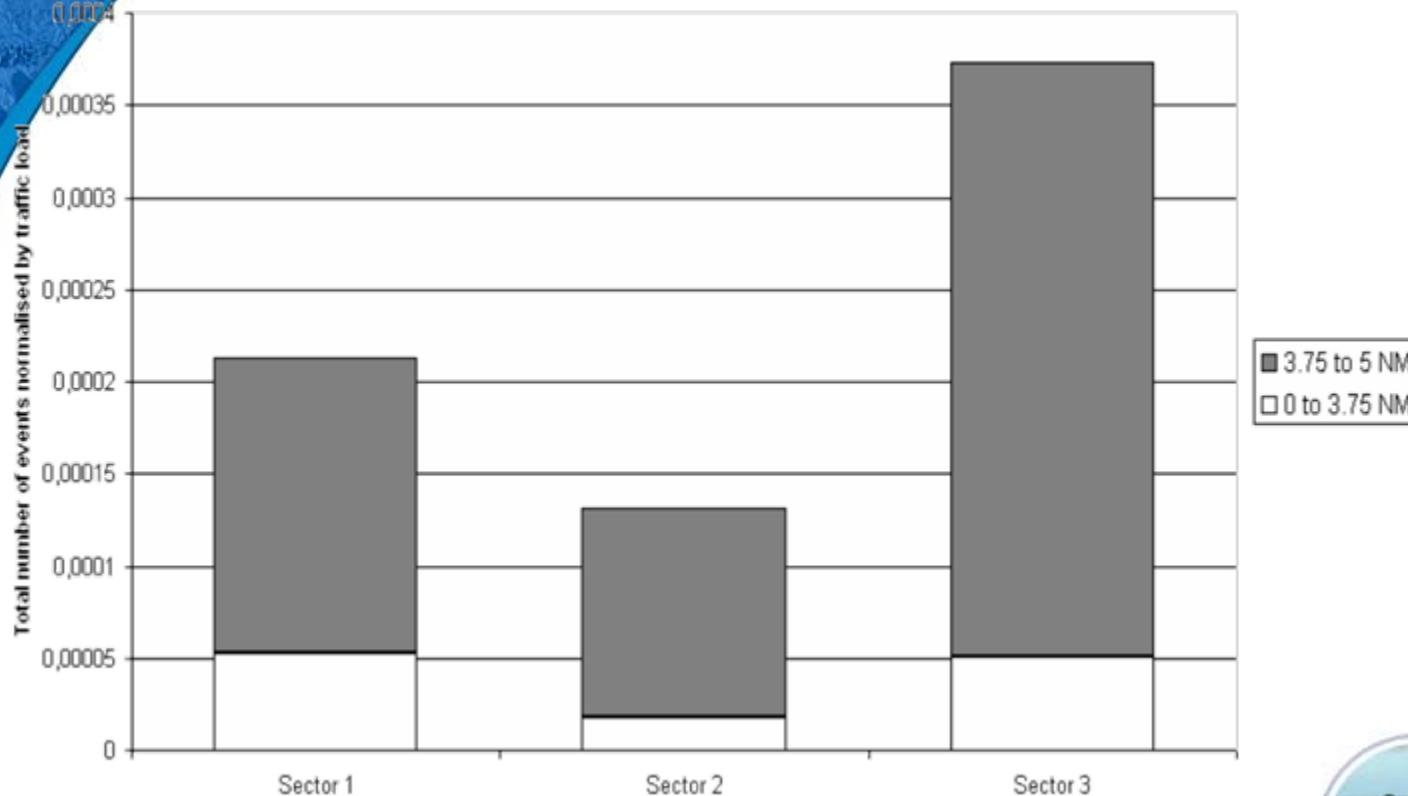
between 0-2NM / 0-600ft

between 2.1-4NM / 0-400ft



- Critical distance recordings do not show a hot spot
⇒ criterion not relevant for hot spot analyses

Analyze a wider set of occurrences

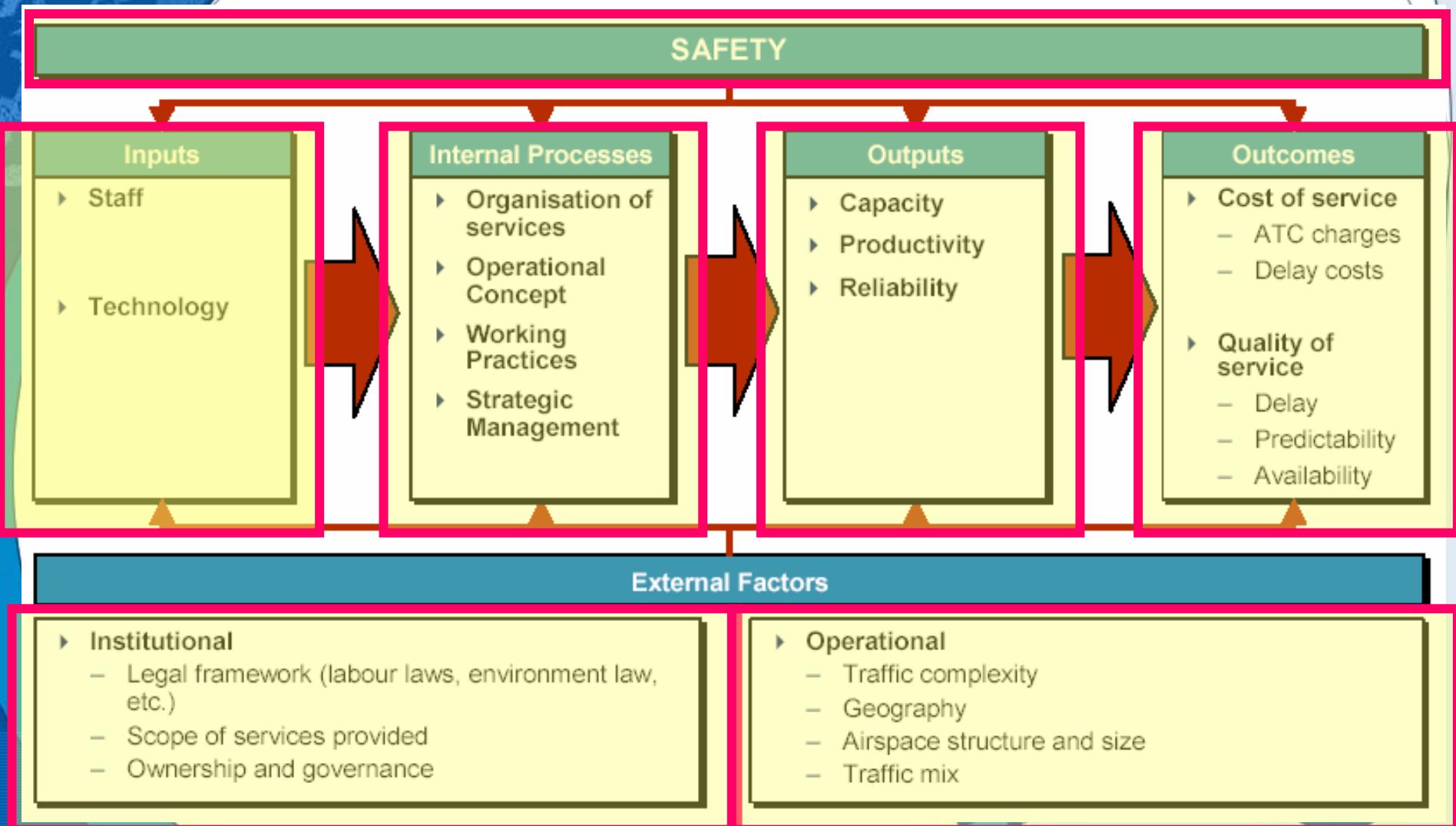


White part: high probability for manual reporting

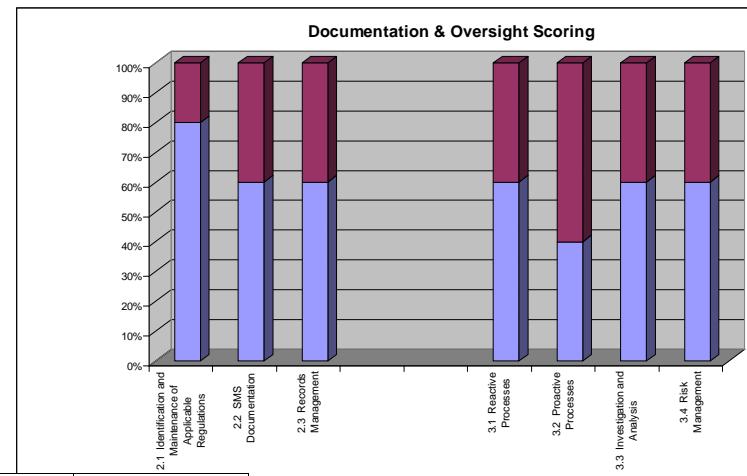
Grey part: low probability for manual reporting



Safety Surveys Technique (EUROCONTROL/ ICAO/Transport Canada)



Safety Surveys Technique (EUROCONTROL/ ICAO/Transport Canada)



ELEMENT	ESARR Compliant	ELEMENT SCORE	Component Score
1.1 Safety Policy	Y / N	4	60%
1.2 Non-punitive Safety Reporting Policy	Y / N	3	
1.3 Roles, Responsibilities and Employee Involvement	Y / N	3	
1.4 Communication	Y / N	2	
1.5 Safety Planning, Objectives and Goals	Y / N	3	
1.6 Performance Measurement	Y / N	2	
1.7 Management Review	Y / N	4	
Total:		21 / 35	
2.1 Identification and Maintenance of Applicable Regulations	Y / N	4	67%
2.2 SMS Documentation	Y / N	3	
2.3 Records Management	Y / N	3	
Total:		10 / 15	
3.1 Reactive Processes	Y / N	3	55%
3.2 Proactive Processes	Y / N	2	
3.3 Investigation and Analysis	Y / N	3	
3.4 Risk Management	Y / N	3	
Total:		11/20	
4.1 Training, Awareness and Competence	Y / N	4	80%
Total:		4/5	
5.1 Operational Quality Assurance*	Y / N	3	60%
Total:		3/5	
6.1 Emergency Preparedness and Response	Y / N	3	60%
Total:		3/5	
Component Score Total:			
Overall SMS Score (Component Score Total / # of Components):			52/85 62%



Stakeholder Requirements

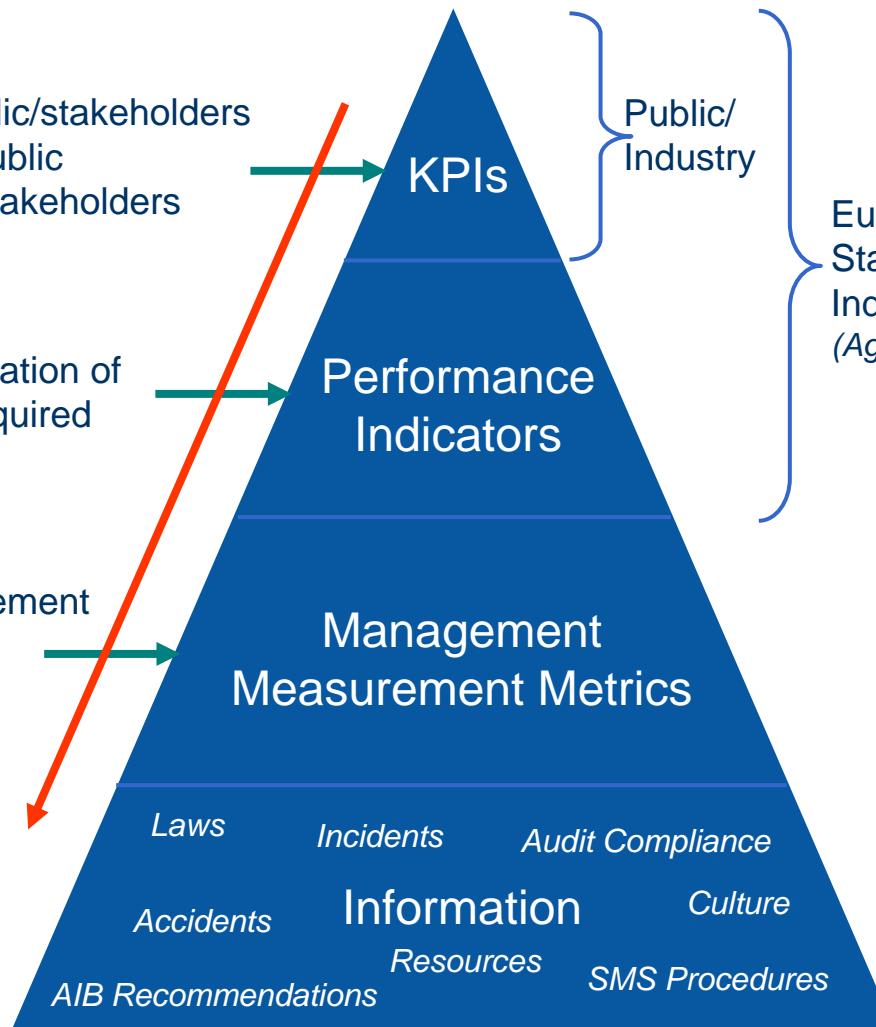
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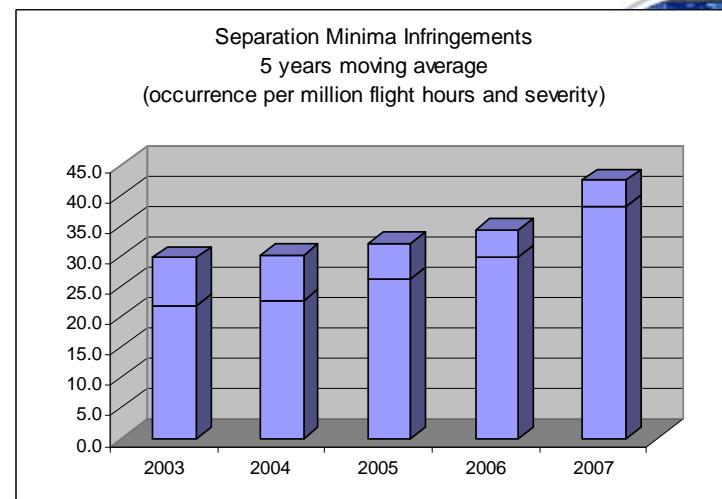
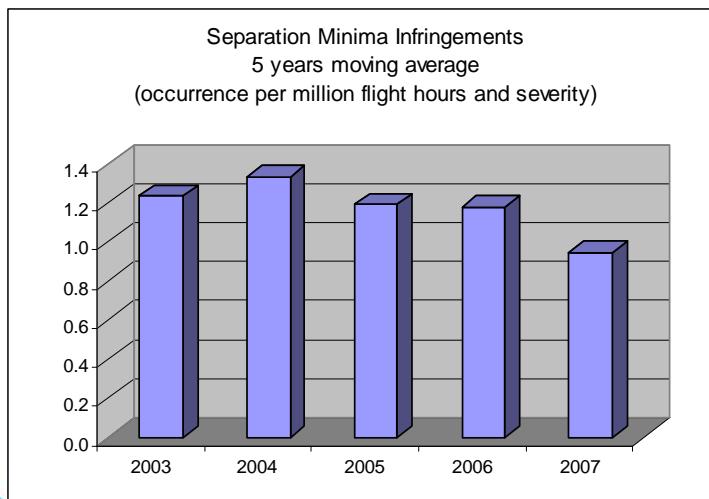
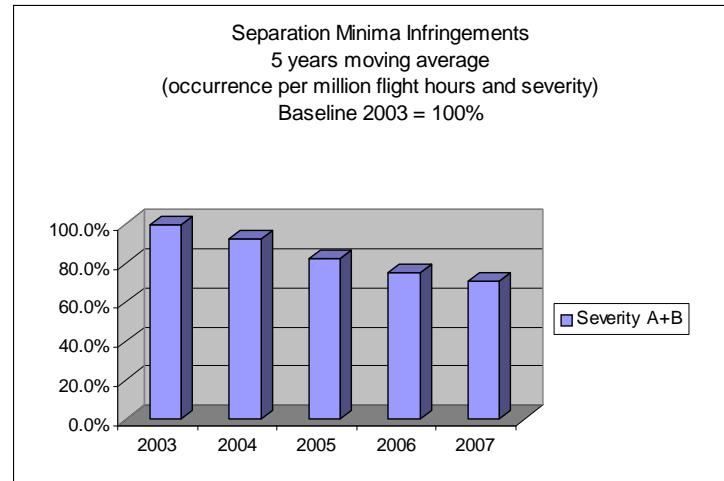
Principles
why
what

Roles &
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Who
why



The whole process needs to be a continuous improvement activity

Example of Public KPI – SMI in FABs



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