



On a scale of 1 - 5 how much do does our culture value safety?











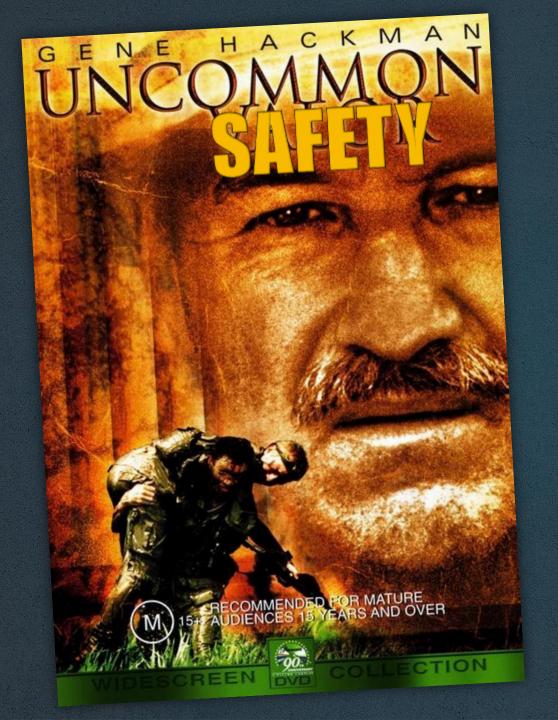


I intend to make ALCOA the safest company in America – I intend to go for zero incidents.

- Paul O'Neill -

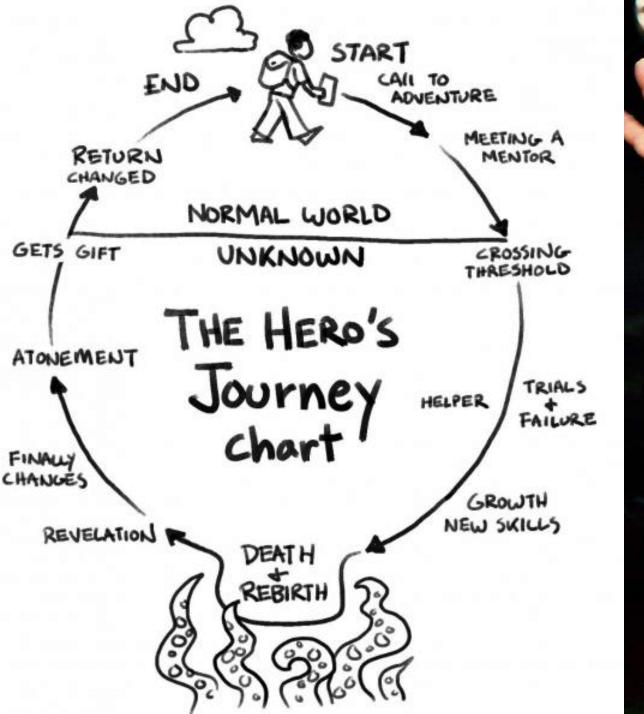














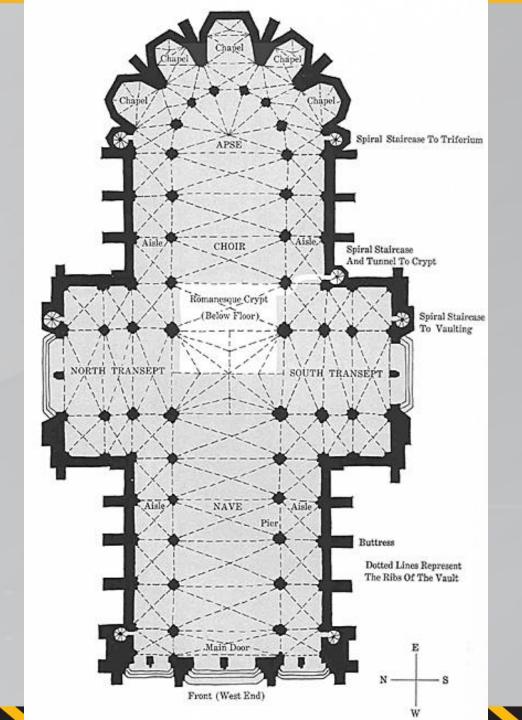








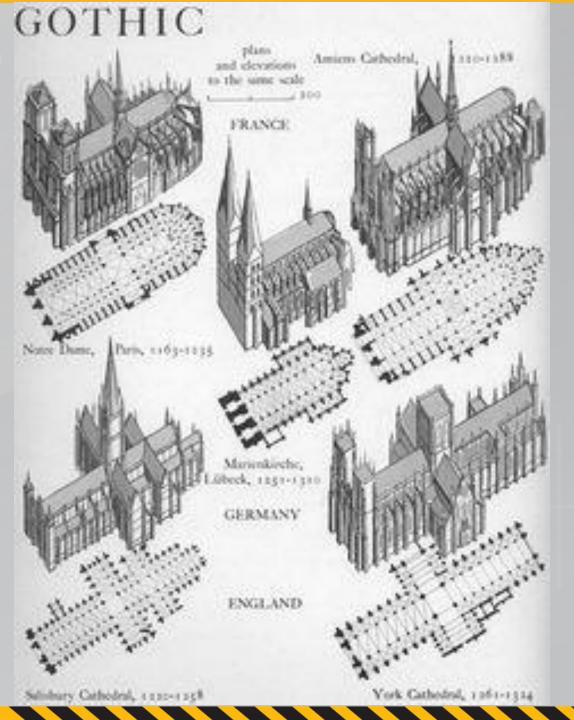




ENGLISH GOTHIC EXAMPLES. V. F STALBANS **E** EXETER

CLOISTER

SOUTHWELL







SUMMUM BONUM

(Highest Good) **FAITH** HOPE **CHARITY FORTITUDE JUSTICE TEMPERANCE PRUDENCE**

THERE ARE THREE THINGS THAT WILL ENDUR AND THE GREATEST OF THESE IS

1 CORINTHIANS 13:13

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

— John 15:13, King James Version

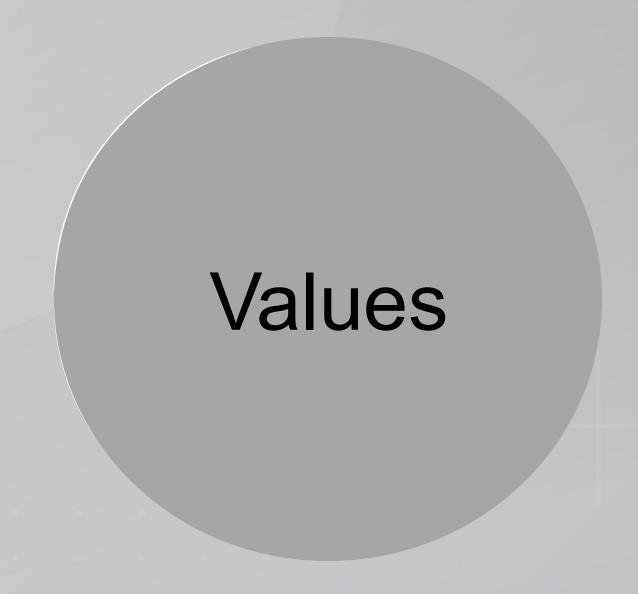




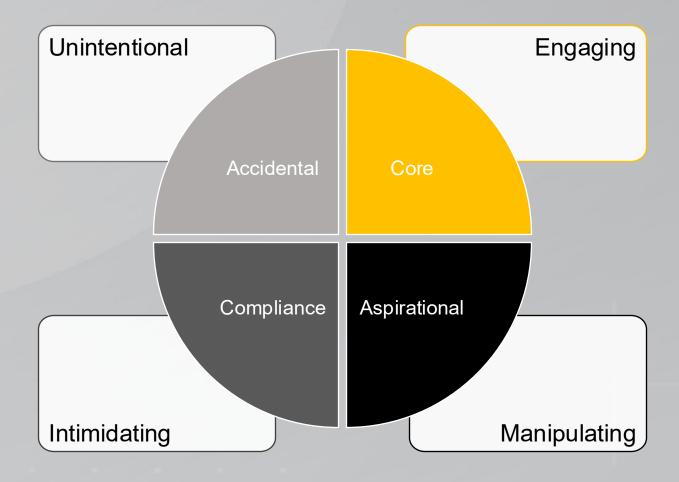
On a scale of 1 - 5 how much does our culture value safety?



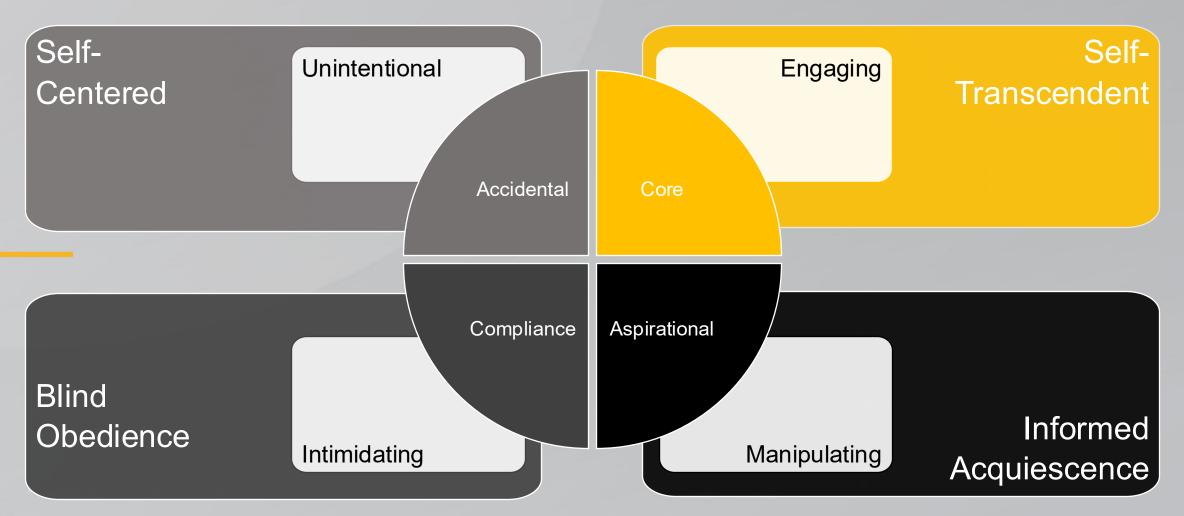


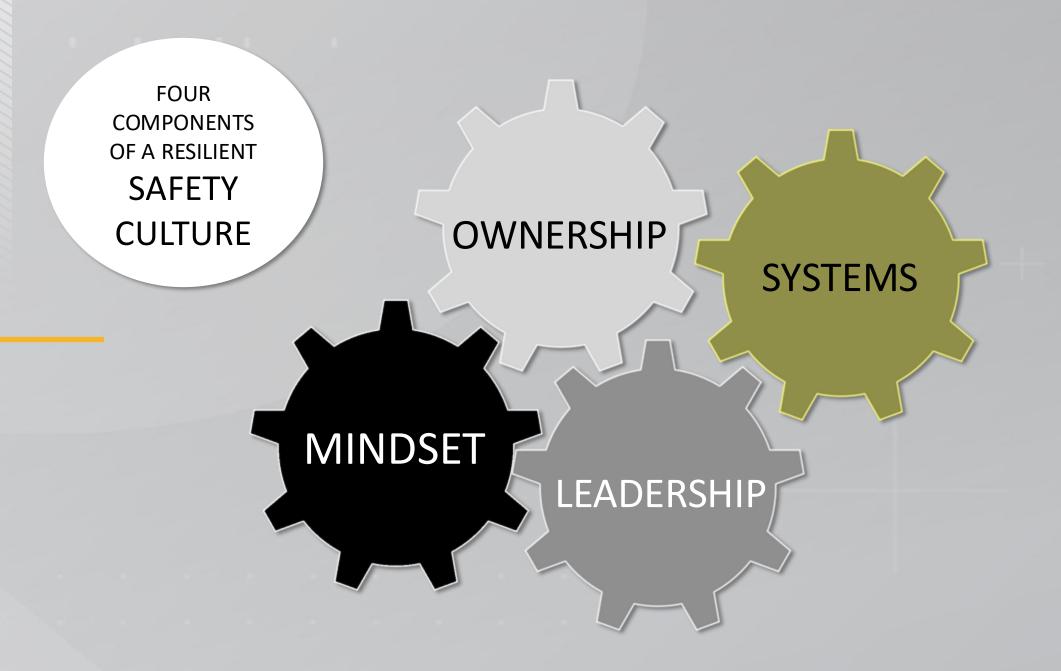


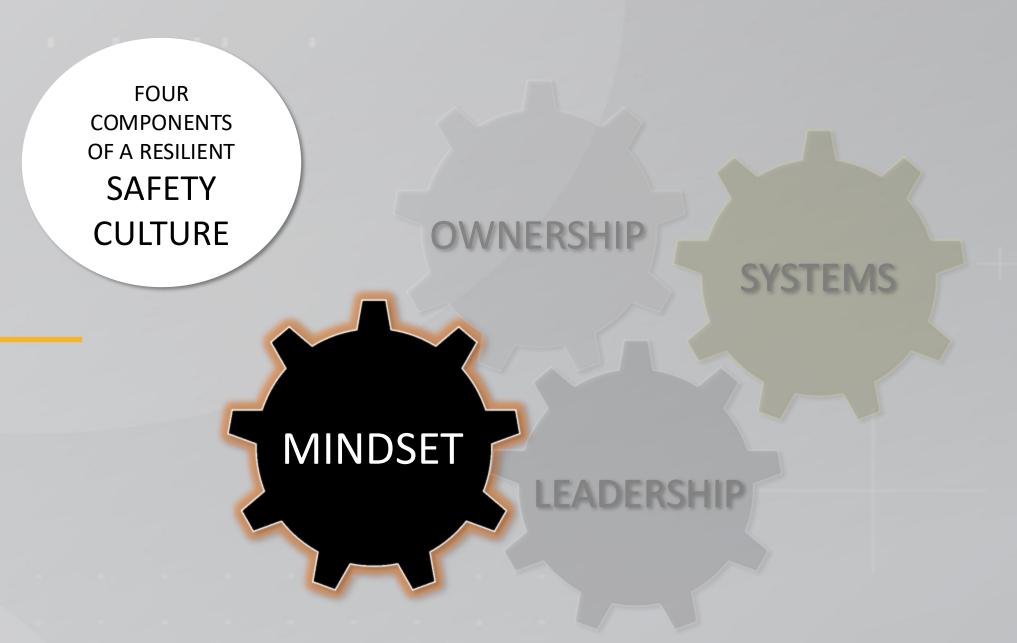
Cultural Characteristic

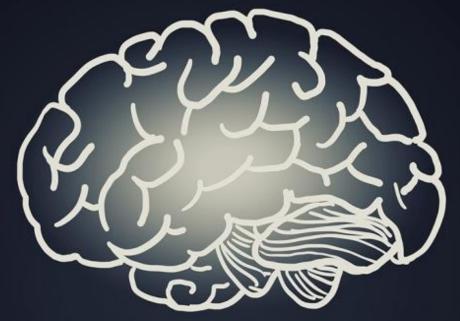


Cultur & Cul









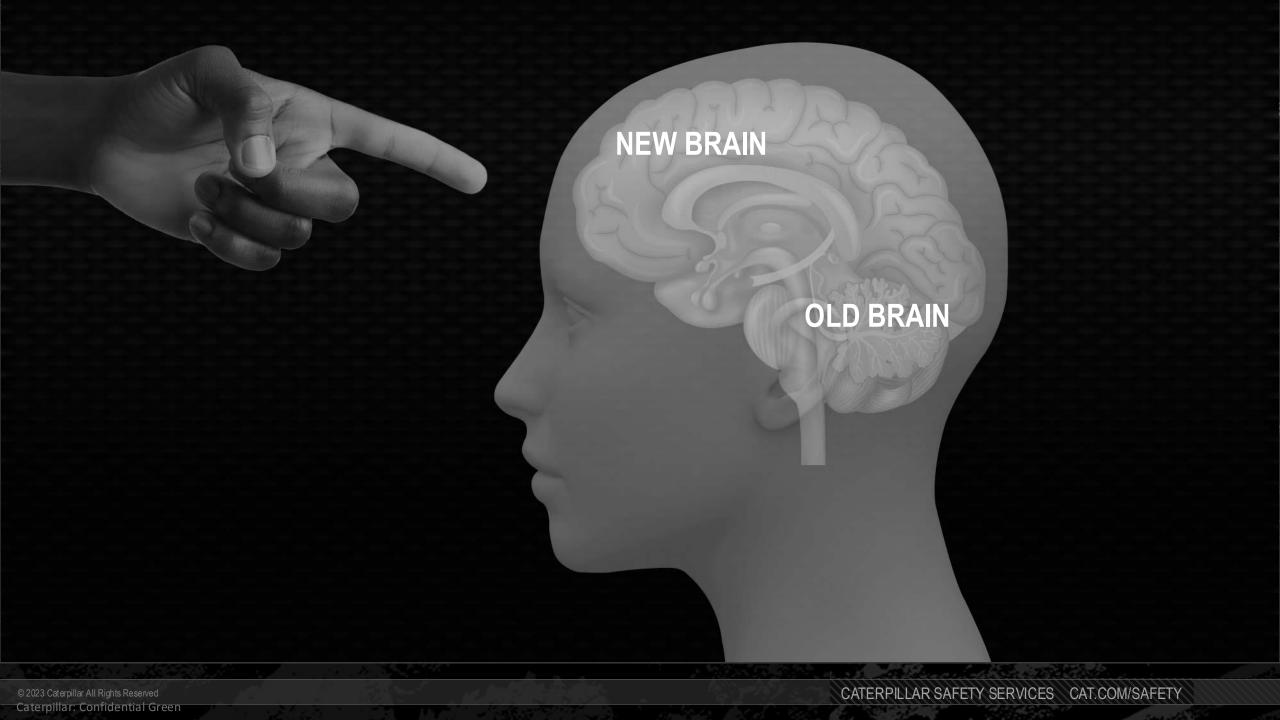
ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT HOW OUR BRAINS WORK...





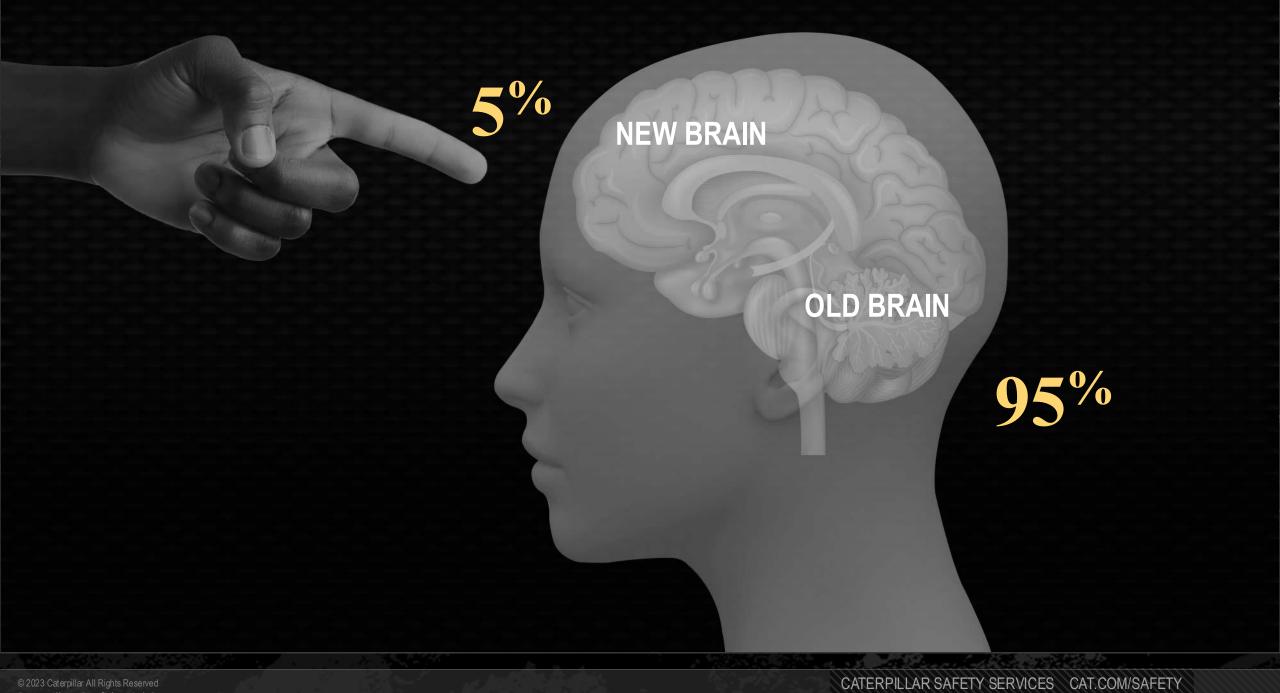
RATIONAL **CONSCIOUS OBJECTIVE** REASONABLE

ALL OF THE TIME









ATTITUDES AND SOCIAL COGNITION

Paris a but Important: A Self-Transcendent Purpose for Learning Fosters

Boring but Important: A Self-Transcendent Purpose for Learning Fosters Academic Self-Regulation

Many important learning tasks feel uninteresting and tedious to learners. This repromoting a prosocial, self-transcendent purpose could improve academic self-regulation on such tasks. This proposal was supported in 4 studies with over 2,000 adolescents and young adults. Study 1 documented a correlation between a self-transcendent purpose for learning and self-reported trait measures of academic self-regulation. Those with more of a purpose for learning also persisted longer on a boring task rather than giving in to a tempting alternative and, many months later, were less likely to drop out of college. Study 2 addressed causality. It showed that a brief, one-time psychological intervention promoting a self-transcendent purpose for learning could improve high school science and math grade point average (GPA) over several months. Studies 3 and 4 were short-term experiments that explored possible mechanisms. They showed that the self-transcendent purpose manipulation could increase deeper learning behavior on tedious test review materials (Study 3), and sustain self-regulation over the course of an increasingly boring task (Study 4). More self-oriented motives for learning—such as the desire to have an interesting or enjoyable career did not, on their own, consistently produce these benefits (Studies 1 and 4).

Keywords: self-regulation, motivation, purpose, meaning, psychological intervention

Supplemental materials: http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0037637.supp

It's only when you hitch your wagon to something larger than yourself that you realize your true potential and discover the role that you'll play in writing the next great chapter in the American story.

-President Barack Obama, Wesleyan University Commencement Speech, 2008

Many of the tasks that contribute most to the development of valuable skills are also, unfortunately, commonly experienced as

tedious and unpleasant (Duckworth, Kirby, Tsukayama, Berstein, & Ericsson, 2011; also see Ericsson, 2006, 2007, 2009; Ericsson & Ward, 2007; Ericsson, Krampe, & Tesch-Romer, 1993). For example, skills in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) are in high demand, and, according to some estimates, jobs in the STEM sector will grow by more than 20% in the next few decades (U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, 2012). Yet in a

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(R) Check for updates

Mar Motivating Hand

Research Report

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

It's Not All About Me: Motivating Hand Hygiene Among Health Care Professionals by Focusing on Patients

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(\$)SAGE

in messages motivated meaningful changes in behavior: The man when they were reminded of the implications for patients but not when they were reminded of t

social influences, motivation, health, cooperation

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are professionals on individuals believing that the risk is likely to affect them,

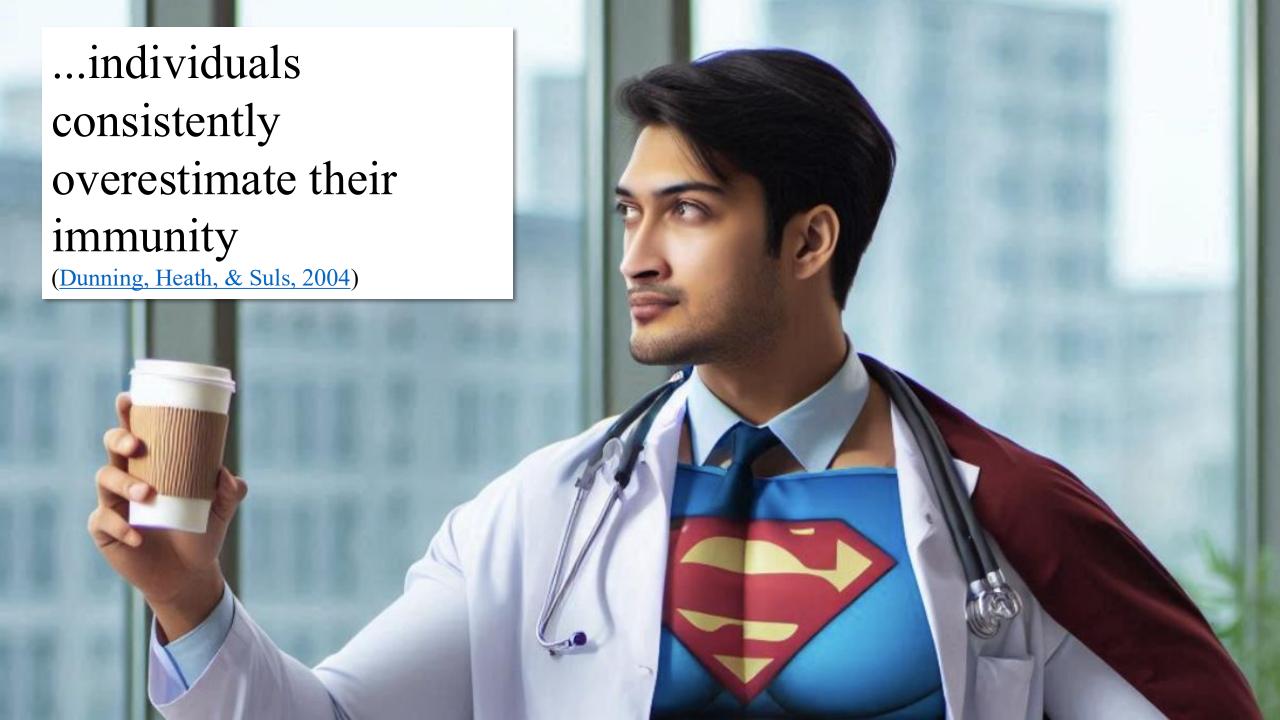
As Williams and Noyes (2007) summarized, safety behavior "is dependent on individuals believing that the risk is likely to affect *them*, that it will have serious consequences for *them*" (p. 21, emphasis in original).

> Whitby et al., 2007). How can psychological science guide us development of messages to address this pressing problem?

Messages about health and safety are thought to be effective when they highlight personal risks for the actor. Researchers have speculated that health care professionals "are probably driven to wash their hands by their need to protect themselves more than [by their need to protect] their patients" (Korniewicz & El-Masri, 2010, p. 88). According to this line of logic, messages aimed at health care professionals should emphasize how hand hygiene protects them personally. Such messages are believed to activate basic motivations related to survival and self-protection (Rothman & Salovey, 1997). As Williams and Noyes (2007) summarized, safety behavior "is dependent

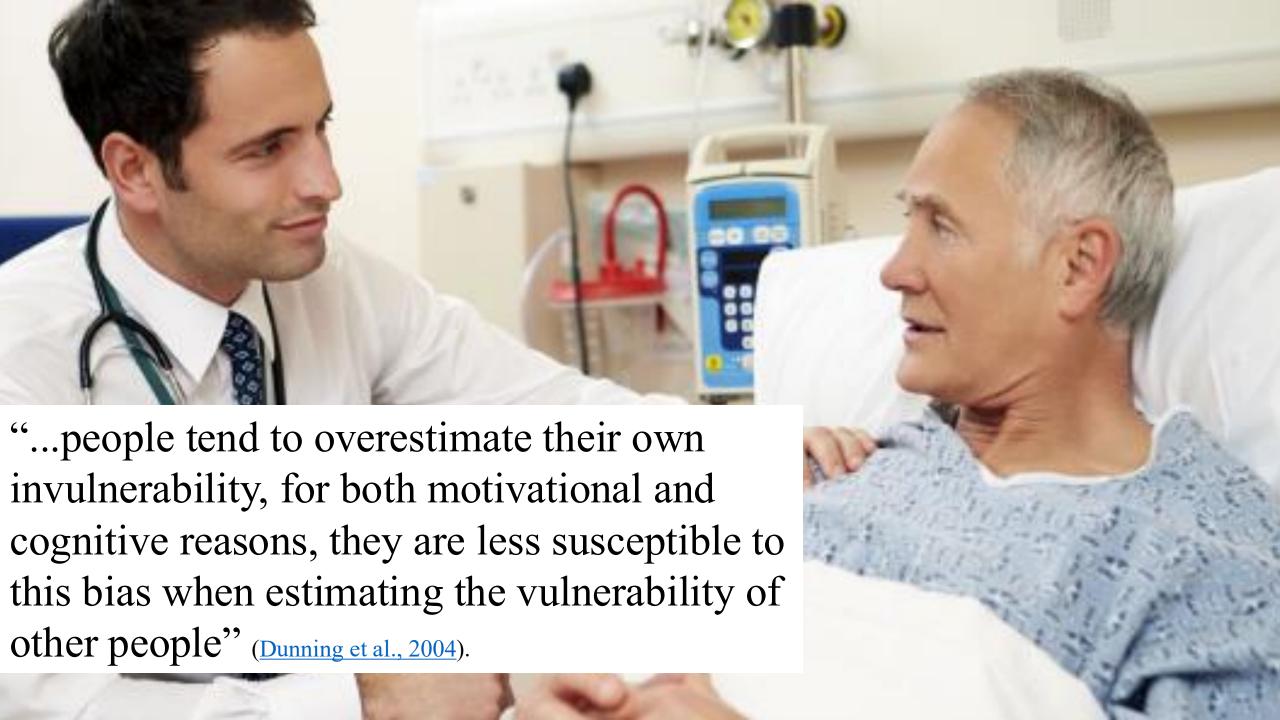
and cognitive processes. First, to i while working in hazardous environments, health care professionals may need to convince themselves that they are protected. According to research on motivated reasoning (Kunda, 1990) and confirmation biases (Nickerson, 1998), health care professionals may search for information that seems to verify their personal safety and may discount information that

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"Indeed, research has shown that people tend to respond defensively to information that poses a threat to their personal health or safety: People are likely to scrutinize such messages for flaws rather than accept the information they contain" (Liberman & Chaiken, 1992).

80%
OPTIMISM BIAS



HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

MY CLEAN HANDS COUNT FOR

MY PATIENTS

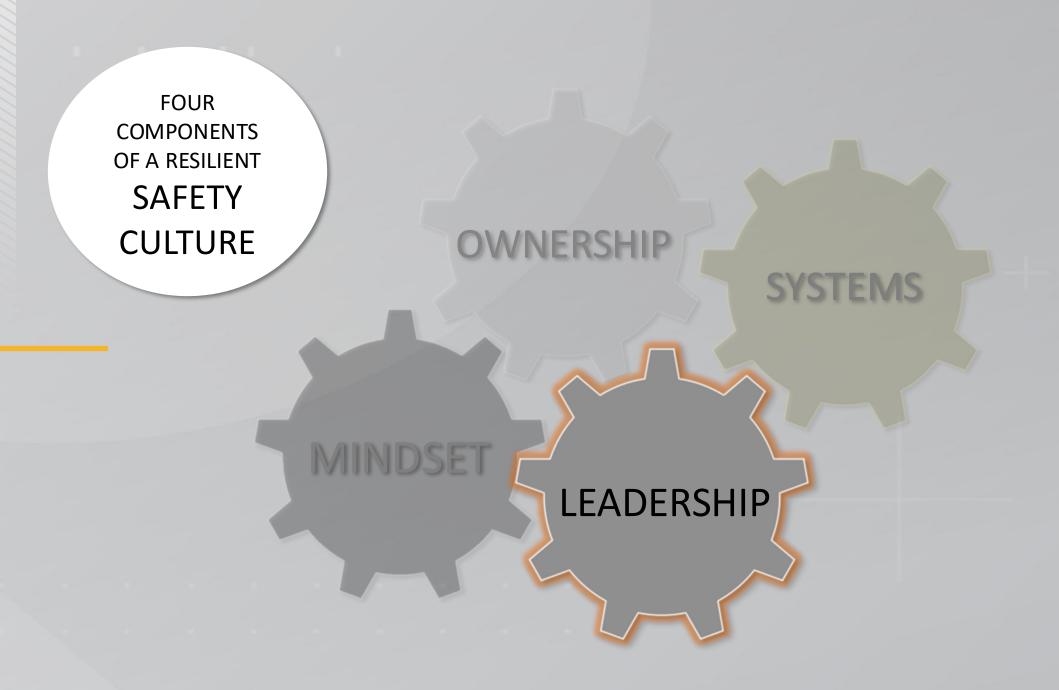
Your patients count on you to clean your hands. Many potentially deadly germs are spread from patient to patient on the hands of healthcare providers. Consider whether your actions put you or your patients at risk of infection.

CLEAN HANDS

CLEAN YOUR HANDS TO PROTECT YOUR PATIENTS AND PROTECT YOURSELF







5 PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN & ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE



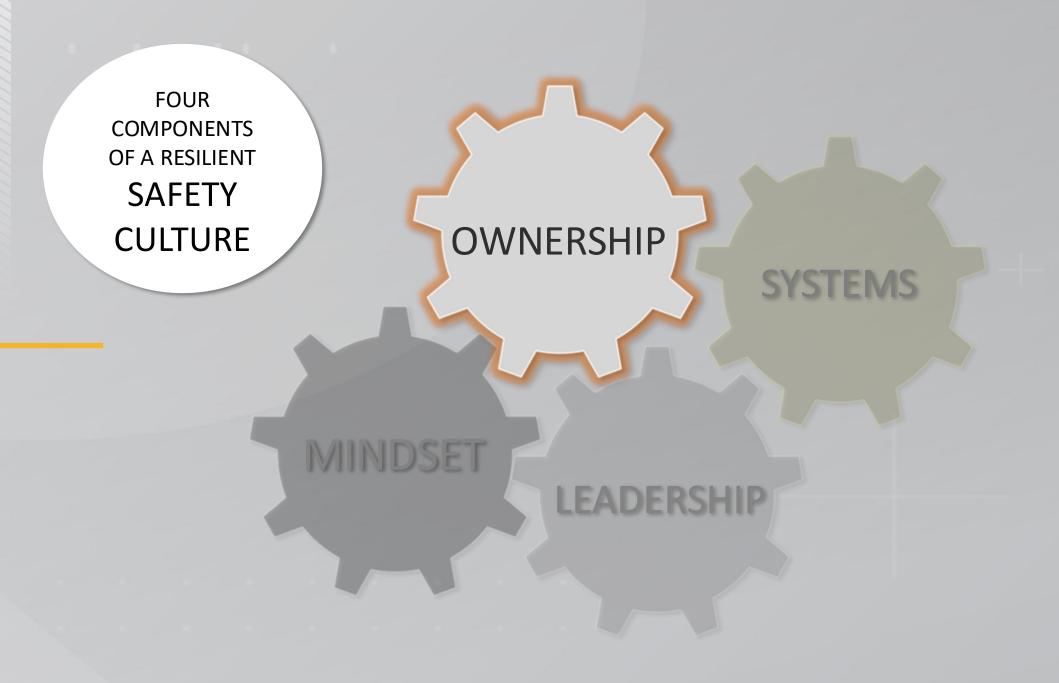


"You can blame and punish or you can learn and improve,

but you can't do both!" [at the same time]

- Todd Conklin, Ph.D. Organizational Behavior

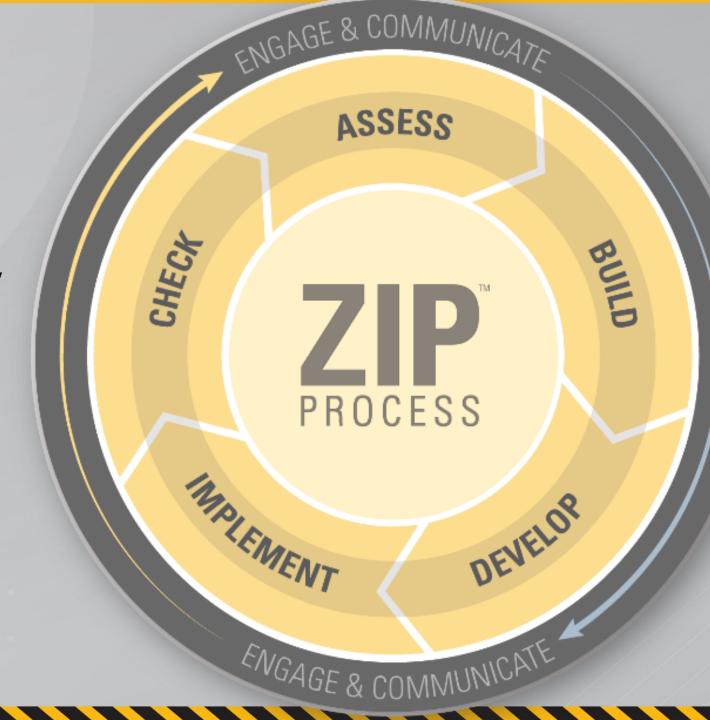
The 5 Principles of Human Performance



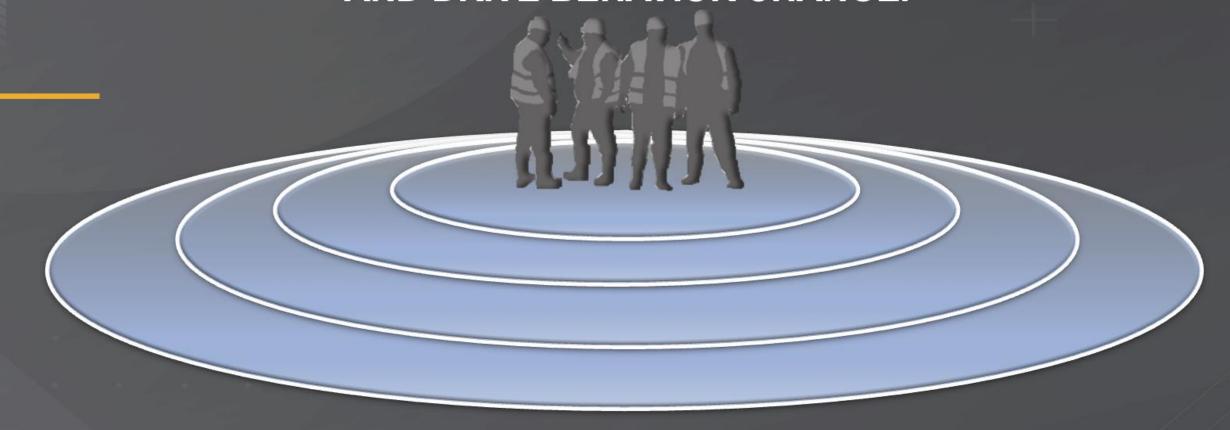
ESTABLISHING EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP

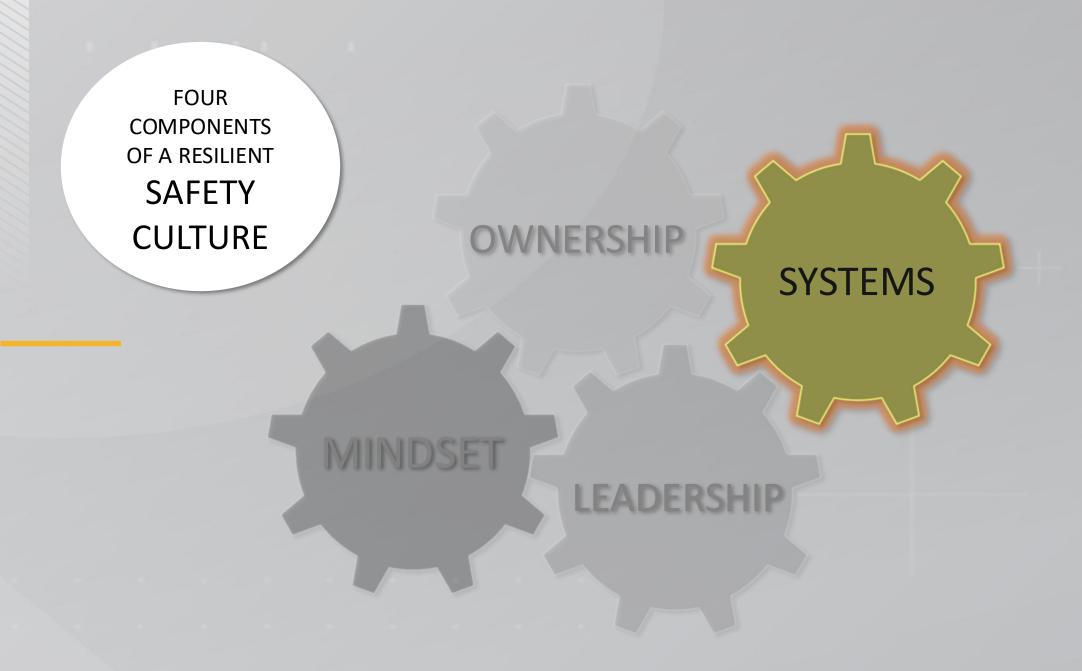
Cross-functional teams embed positive, proactive accountability

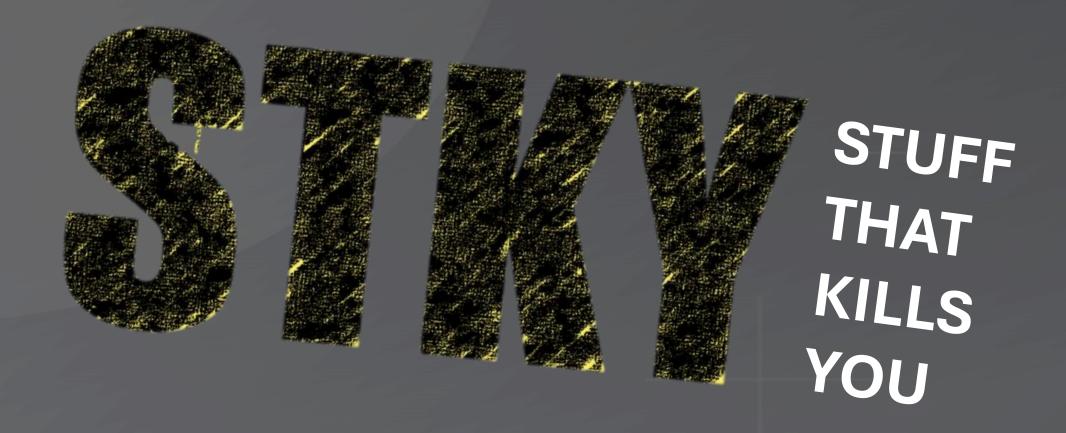
- Assess current state & how the technology functions,
- Build governance for how data is used,
- Develop processes for responding to and learning from issues,
- Implement the solutions together as one team, and
- Check to measure progress



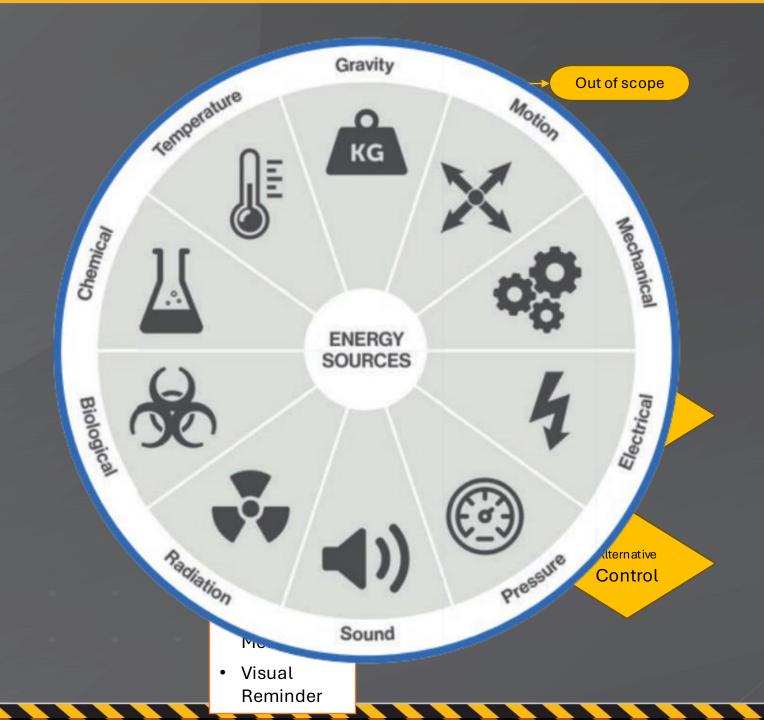
WE MUST CREATE A WORKZONE WHERE PEOPLE ARE SAFE BOTH PHYSICALLY & PSYCHOLOGICALLY - THAT SUPPLEMENTS HUMAN FACTORS, MITIGATES RISK AND GENERATES DATA TO INFORM CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT AND DRIVE BEHAVIOR CHANGE.







HIGH ENERGY CONTROLS ASSESSMENT



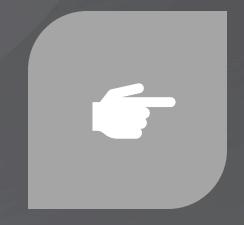
CONTROLS ARE...

TIMELY



IN PLACE DURING ACTIVE WORK
WHEN HIGH ENERGY HAZARD IS
PRESENT

TANGIBLE



PHYSICALLY PRESENT ON WORKSITE DURING WORK

TARGETED



INSTALLED SPECIFICALLY TO ADDRESS HIGH ENERGY HAZARD

DIRECT CONTROLS - DEFINITION

- Specifically targeted to the High Energy source
- Effectively mitigates exposure to High Energy when installed, verified and used properly
- Effective even when someone makes a mistake

ALTERNATIVE CONTROL - DEFINITION

Physical Obstacle

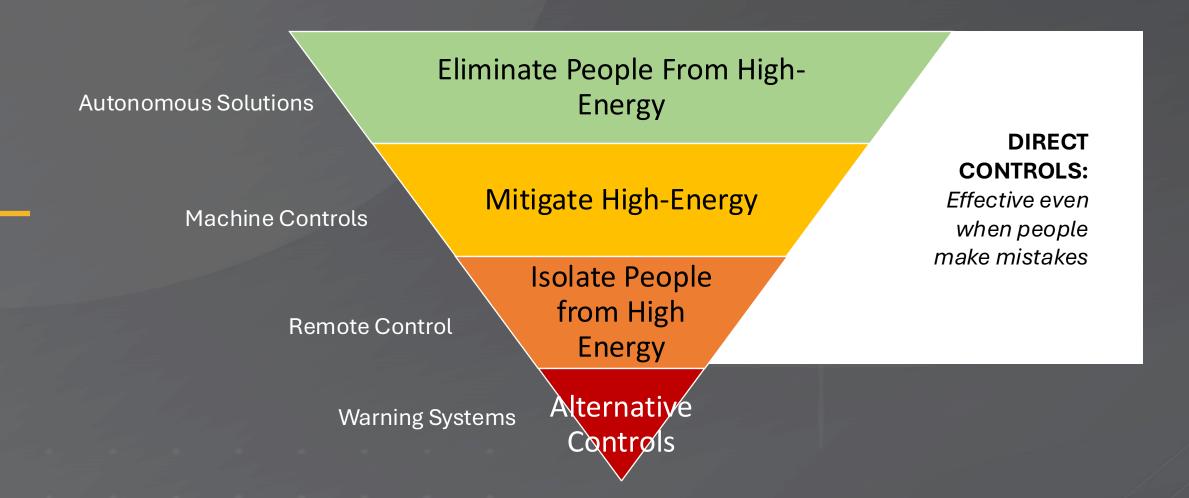
- An obstruction that blocks the path or hinders progress toward a High Energy hazard
 - Example: Jersey barriers, fencing ...

Dedicated Monitoring

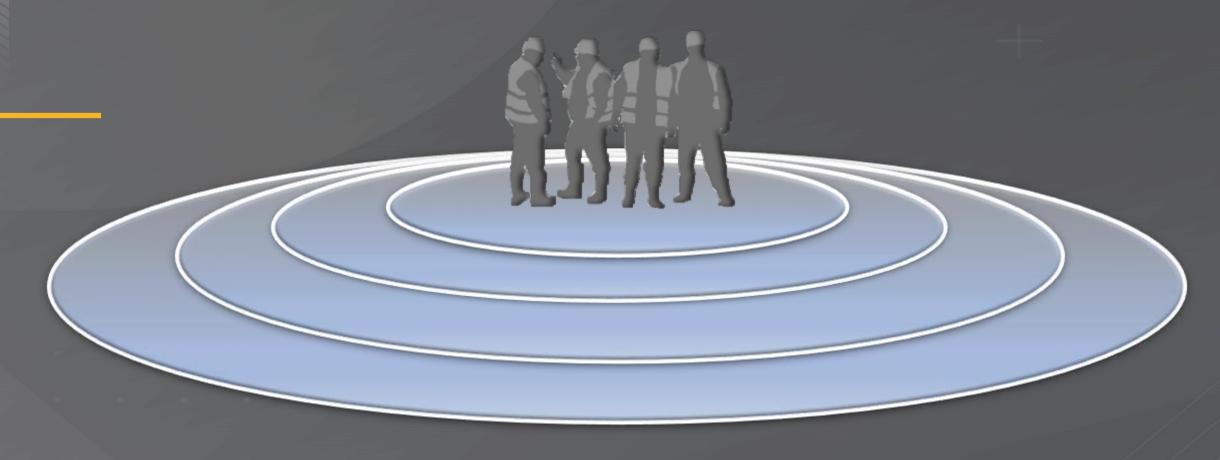
- Devoted and continuous attention to the High Energy hazard
 - Example: Spotters, or technological sensors that monitor for collision potentials

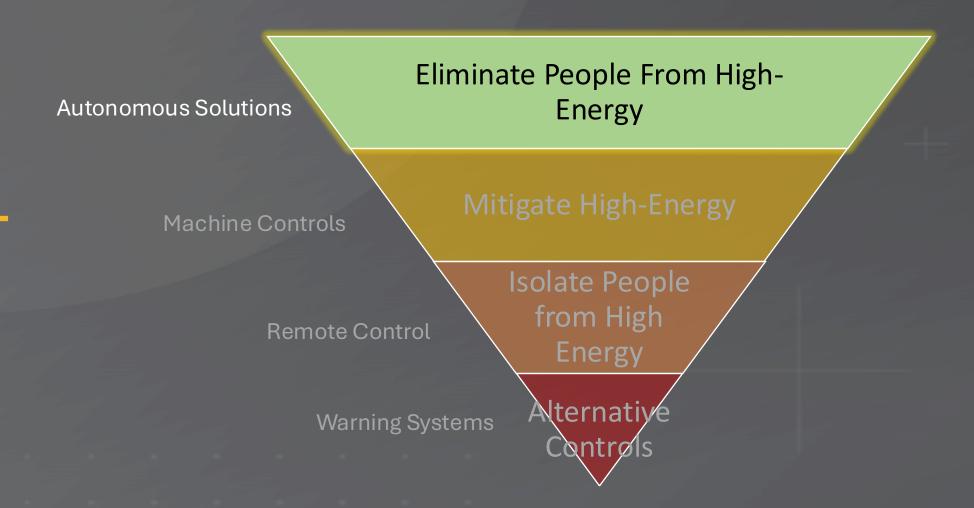
Visual (& Audible) Reminder

- A visible (& audible) warning of presence of the High Energy hazard
- Example: Cones, signs, warning tape, or electronic alerts and alarms...

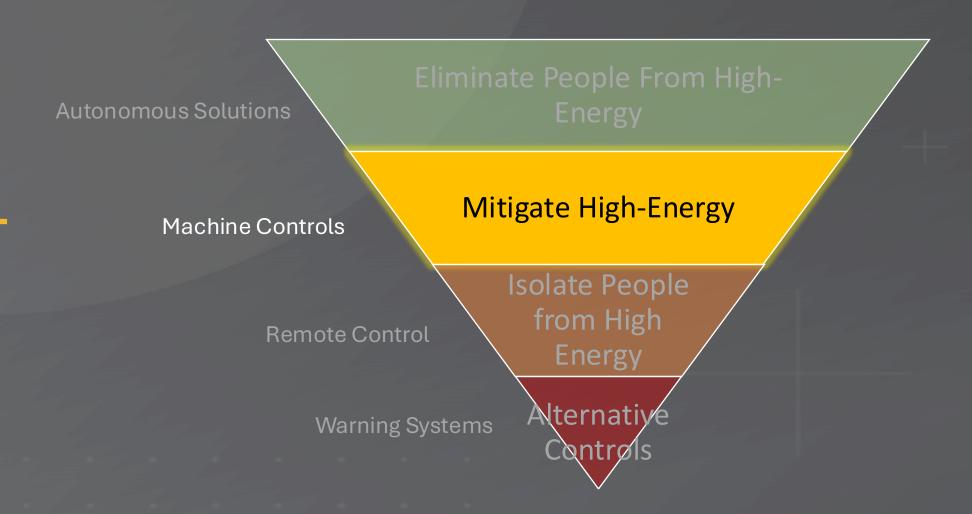


SYSTEMS WHERE PEOPLE ARE SAFE BOTH PHYSICALLY & PSYCHOLOGICALLY - THAT SUPPLEMENT HUMAN FACTORS, MITIGATES RISK AND GENERATES DATA TO INFORM CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT AND DRIVE BEHAVIOR CHANGE.

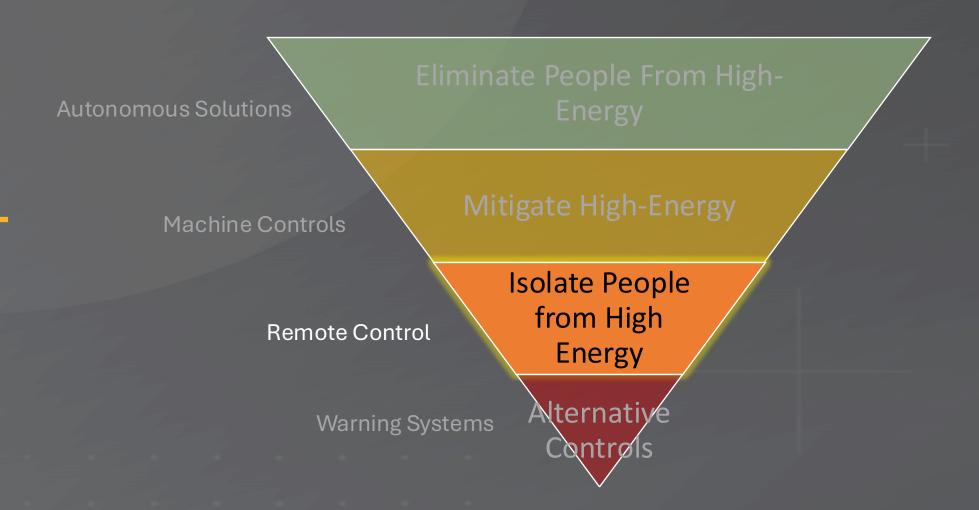






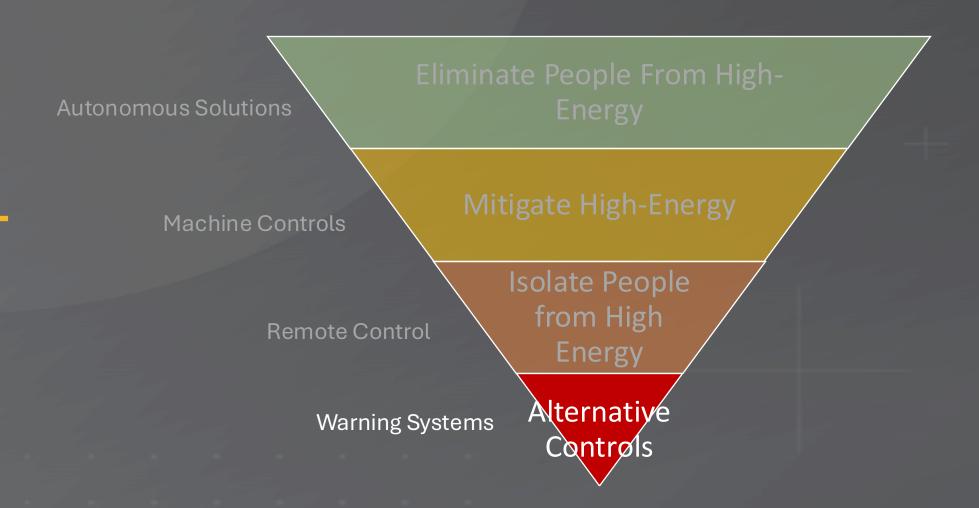










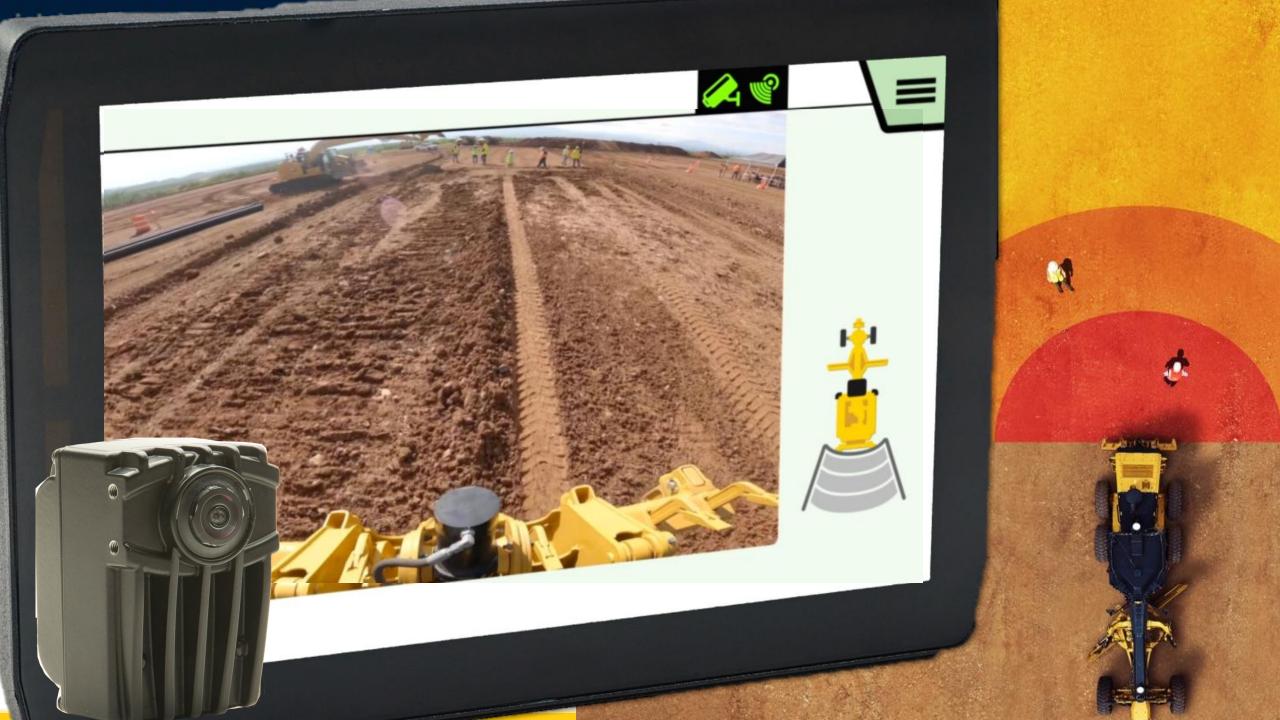


WHY **DETECT**?

STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT FIELD WORKERS CAN ONLY IDENTIFY ABOUT 45% OF THE HAZARDS

THAT MEANS 55% GO UNDETECTED!







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