



Safety First! Reimagining the Safety Framework of Our University Community

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Freezing Week 2025







The Relationship Between Safety and Security

- Safety is often defined as a state free from hazards caused by natural forces or human factors, or as the means of preventing them.
- It is closely linked to security, which are active and technology-oriented, aimed at mitigating human or system threats.
- However, a completely risk-free, safe, and secure state does not exist in the real world.
- Often, safety and security are seen as competing solutions to addressing risks.
- This tension can significantly shape the organization's approach to handling risks and hazards.







The Risks of Overemphasizing Security

- If security (or especially defense) take precedence over safety, safety culture risks becoming defined by them.
- This can create a spiral, where safety culture is transformed into a security-driven culture,
- This may result in chronic negative effects, such as:
 - The Seat Belt Effect Over-reliance on specific safety measures at the cost of holistic safety awareness.
 - Risk Normalization Hazards becoming routine and overlooked
 - Security Theater Ineffective measures (e.g., excessive ID checks) creating only an illusion of safety.
 - Over-Compliance Paralysis Bureaucracy and rigid rules discouraging proactive safety actions.







The Value of a Strong Safety Approach

- A safety-centric approach aim to foster a genuine sense of safety within the community.
- While security and defense maintain an essential role in risk and hazard mitigation, many organizations benefit from prioritizing key aspects of safety, such as:
 - Safety culture
 - Psychological safety
 - Sense of safety
 - Occupational safety
- Safety is fundamental to everyday well-being and helps build tolerance for uncertainty at both individual and community levels







Towards a Safety-First Mindset

- Our process began with a deliberate shift away from an emphasis on security and defense, moving toward safety-first thinking.
- Through research, discussions, and reflections, we recognized that:
 - A genuine sense of safety is essential for building a strong safety culture.
 - Most safety situations arise in everyday life and can often be managed within routine activities.
 - People need the competencies to handle these situations themselves rather than relying solely on an organization to delegate them to.
 - Many aspects of a strong safety culture also contribute to resilience.
 - Instead of focusing primarily on crisis response, the focus should be on recovery and learning







Setting Our Safety Thinking Model

- This insight led us to define two essential focus areas:
 Everyday Safety and Resilience.
- By reexamining the relationship between safety, security, and defense, we reshaped these concepts with a stronger focus on both individuals and communities, leading to three core areas.
- This approach, now framed as Community-Centric
 Safety Thinking, guides how we apply these principles to:
 - Competencies and training
 - Safety organization
 - Safety metrics







Key Aspects of Community-Centred Safety

- 1. Everybody's Business: Everyone has the duty and right to contribute to the safety of our community.
- 2. Community and Inclusion: Safety work supports the well-being of the community and promotes a sense of togetherness.
- **3. Proactive Measures**: The main goal of safety work is to identify, prevent, and mitigate safety risks to the community and its members.
- **4. Safety Culture**: Building a strong safety culture where safety is part of everyday (work) life
- **5. Training and Competence Development**: Strengthening the safety competence of the staff and students through continuous training and practicing.
- **6. Resilience**: The community's ability to recover from disruptions and crises is a key part of safety thinking.





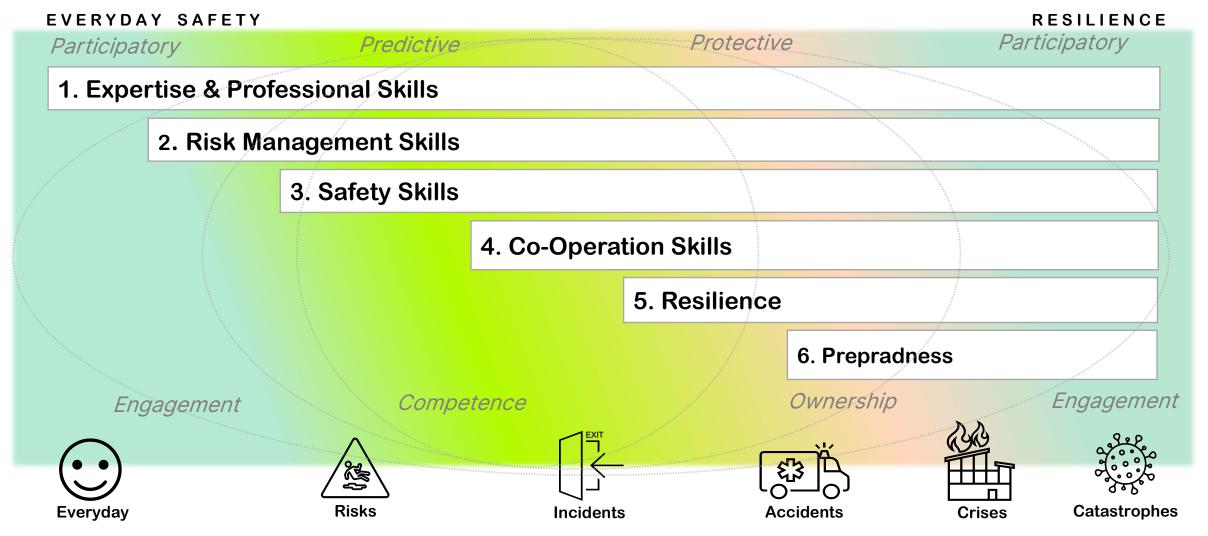
Community-Centred Safety Framework







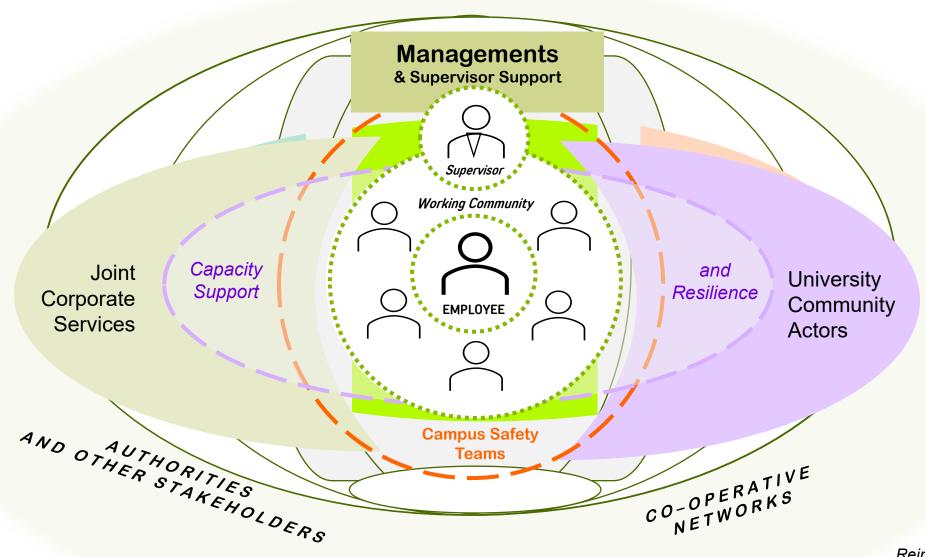
Competences Across the Safety Spectrum







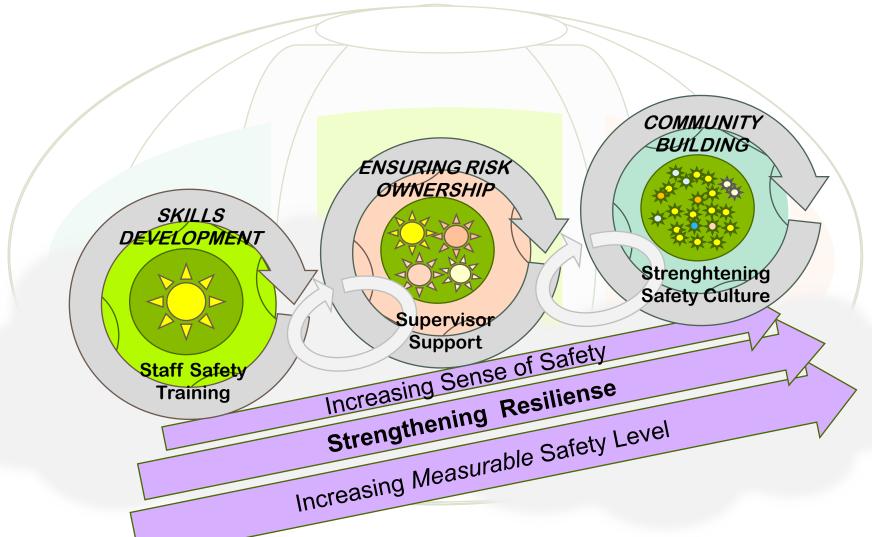
Safety Organisation with Employee at the Core







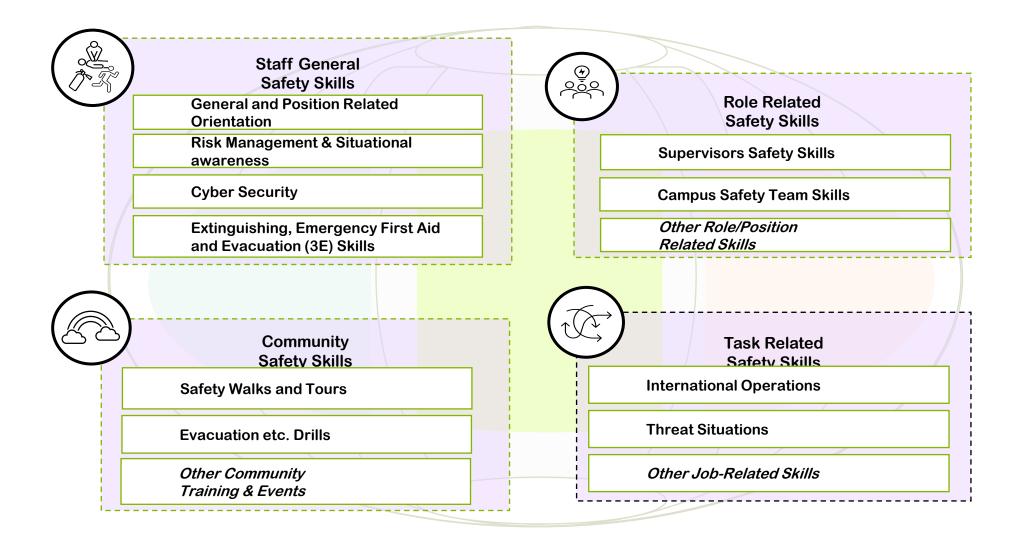
Accelerating Safety Competences of Employees, Supervisors, and Community







Training Across Competency Levels: General, Community, Role, and Task







The Metrics for Community-Centered Safety

Participatory Safety

- Perceived sense of safety
- Well-being indicators
- Occupational health indicators

Predictive Safety

- Employee competence indicators
- Incident reports & safety ideas
- Crises management exercises
- Risk management indicators (accident and insurance reports, etc.)
- Safety walks
- Evacuation drills

Protective Safety

 System-level Indicators (Property, IT, HR, etc.)





Sources & Literature



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Kiitos! Thank You!

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Savotta Staff Week Highlights

Core themes:

- Sense of Safety & Resilience
- Applied Learning (DBE)
- Collaborative Solutions

Programme will include

- Insight Sessions
- Co-Creation Sprints
- Synergy Building

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Registration opens in May 2025, A maximum of 40 places are available.

Registration Fee 450 € (Early Bird 395 €, valid until January 2026)