



NLR Air Transport Safety Institute

Research & Consultancy

Safety has Value - ASICBA project

Job Smeltink

HIASF07 Atlantic City - 29 October 2007

ASICBA project

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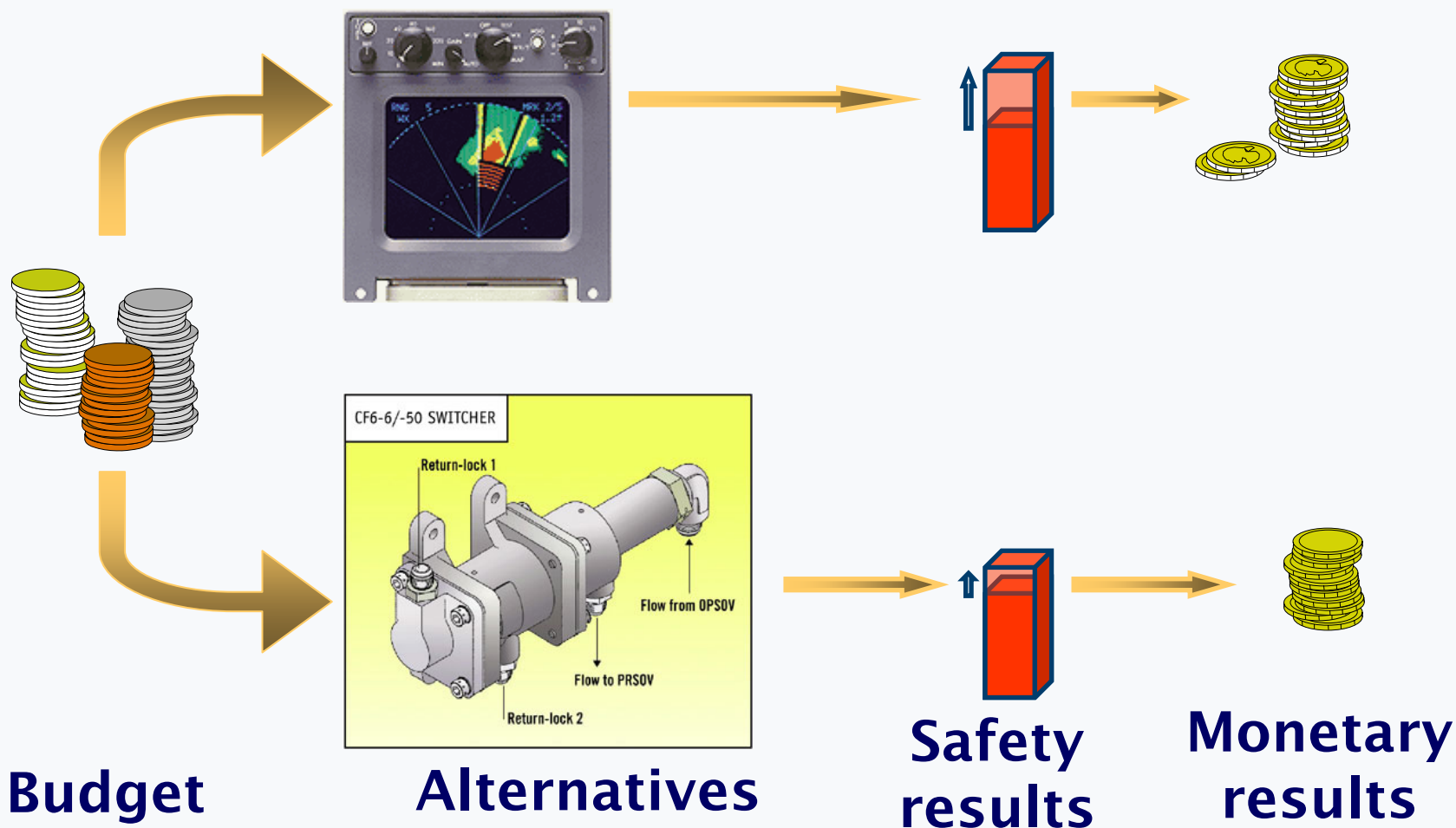
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Safety investment



Description

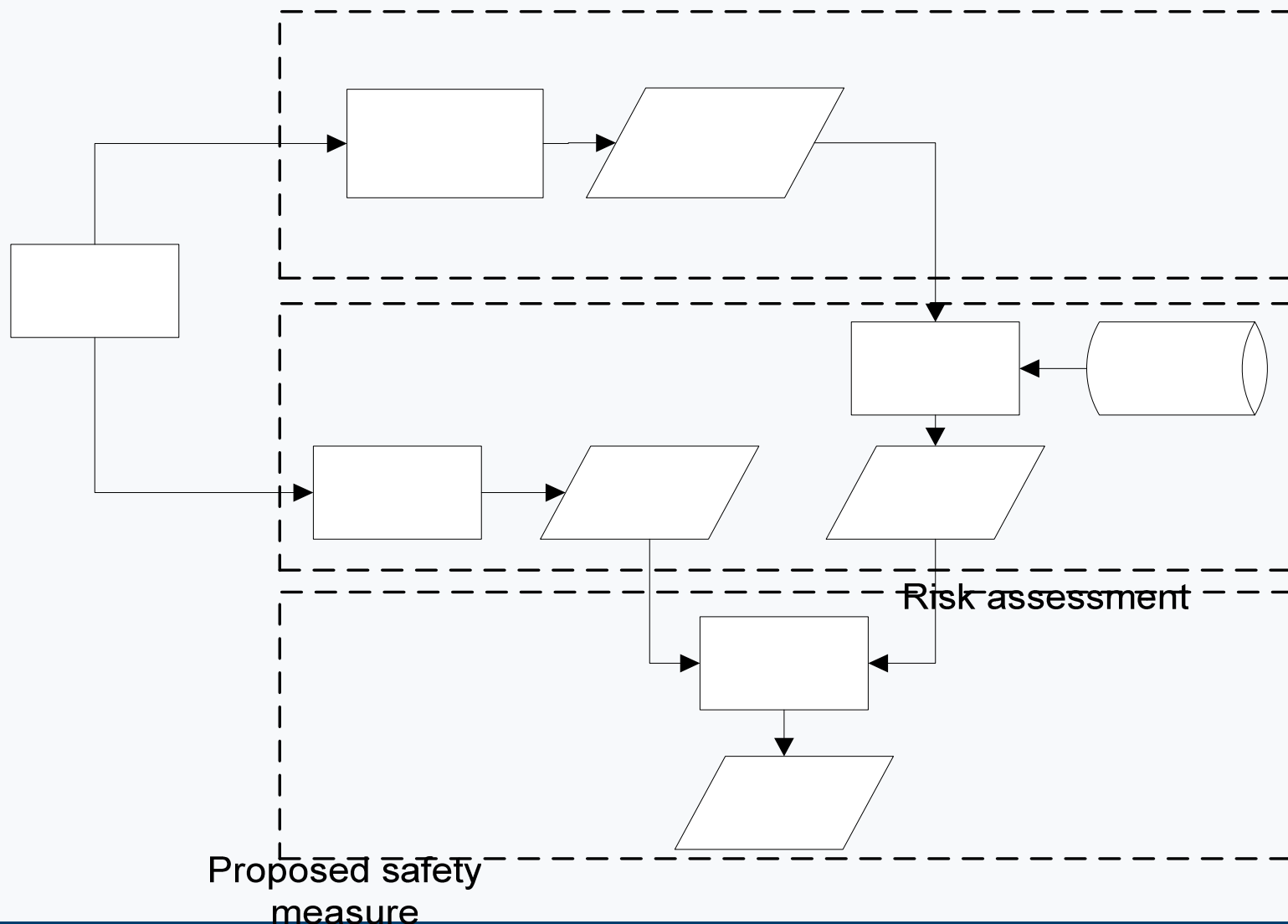
The main concept:

- Express safety effects in monetary terms (safety value)
- Compare to the costs via a cost-benefit trade-off

Overall model

1. Risk model
2. Linking of Risk and Cost model
3. Cost model

Overall model

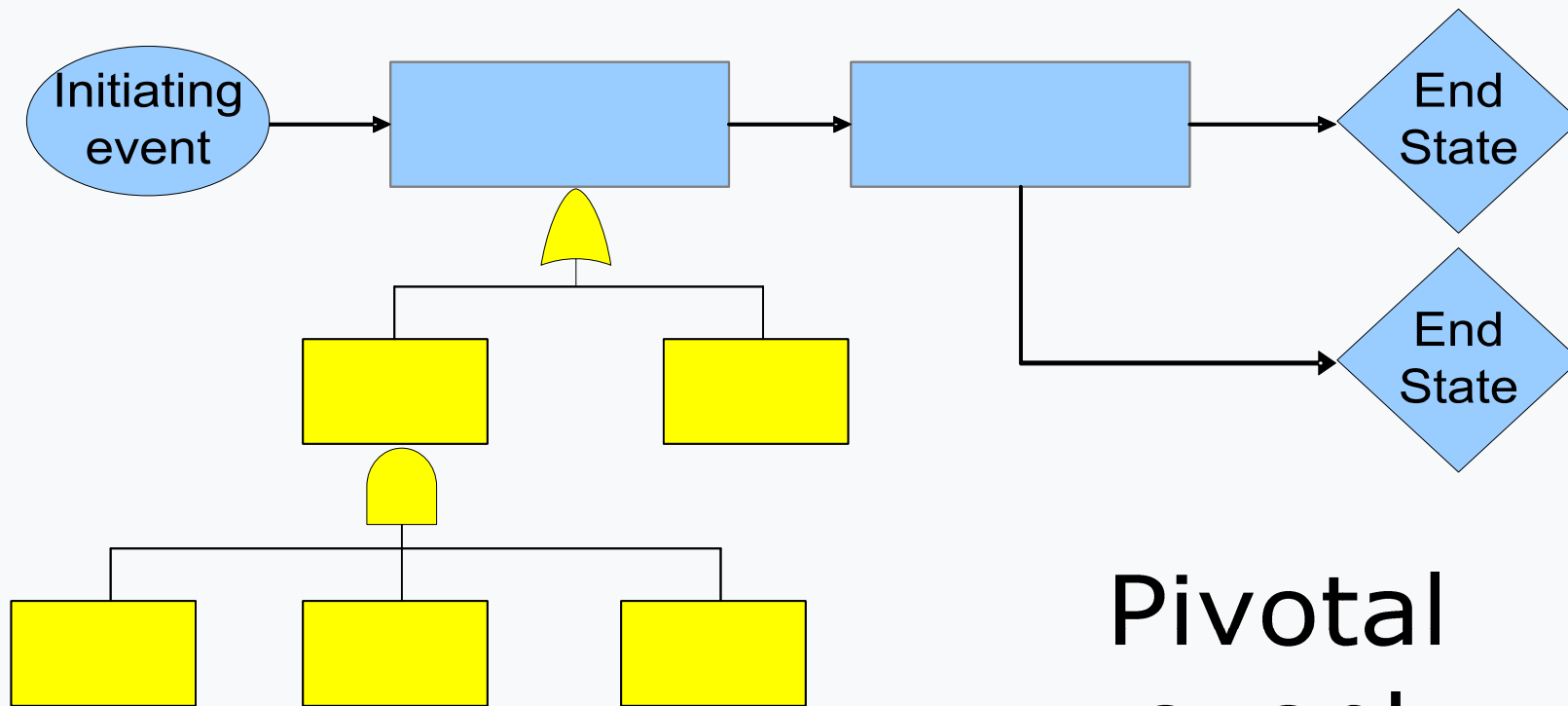


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Proposed safety measure

1. Case description
2. Scope
3. Time horizon
4. ...

Risk model structure



Pivotal
event

OR

- **Focus on western-built commercial air transport (>5700kg)**
- **NLR Air Safety Database**
 - Collection of databases
 - Accidents and incidents of fixed wing aircraft world-wide from 1960 onward
 - Non-accident related data (flight exposure, weather)

Consequences of a scenario (impact categories):

Direct:

- Aircraft
- Occupants
- Operation (aircraft involved)

Indirect:

- Other airlines
- Airport
- Third party



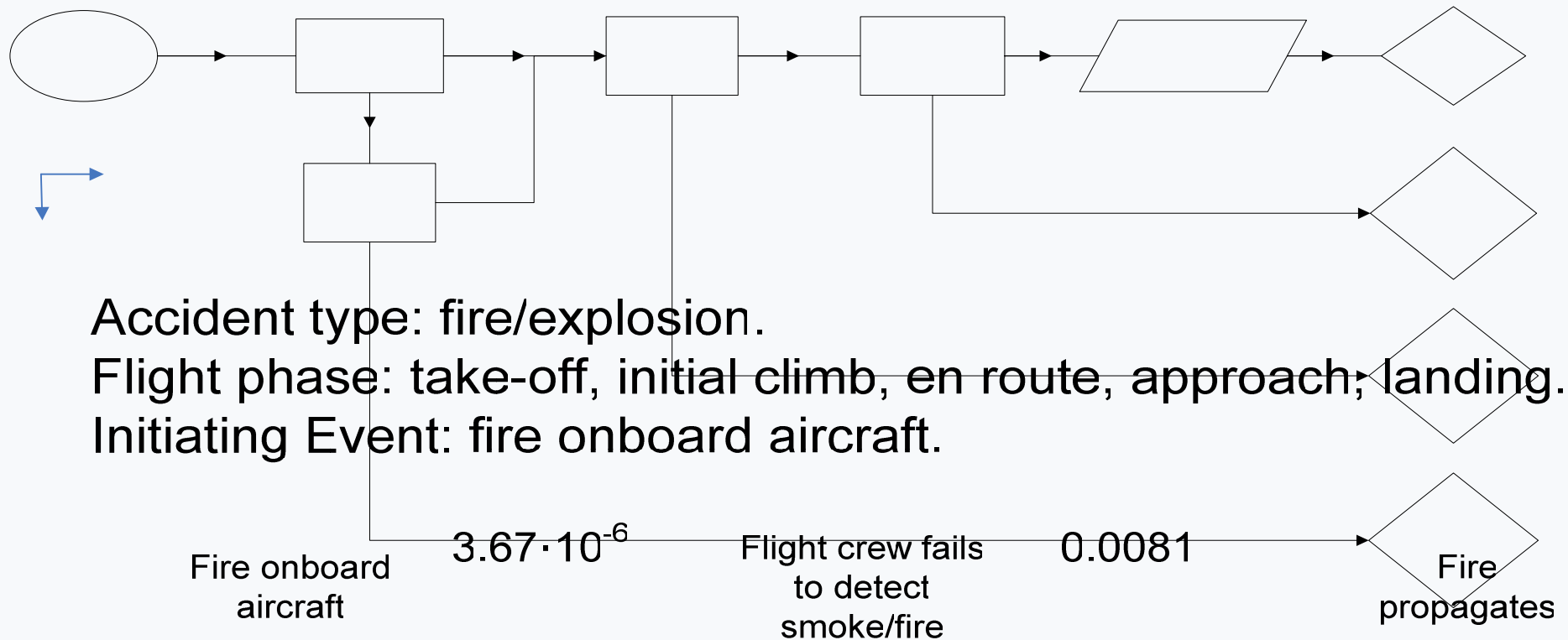
Linking Risk & Cost model

	Direct			Indirect		
	Aircraft	Occupants	Operation aircraft involved	Other airlines	Airport	Third party
4	>75% damage (beyond economical repair)	=>80% killed or seriously injured.	>4hrs delay (Flight aborted)	Many flights cancelled	Airport closed for 12 hours and runway closed for 10 days	>10 killed or seriously injured
3	50% damage	40 % killed or seriously injured (i.e. 10 to 80%)	2 hrs < delay < 4 hrs	Many delays	Airport closed for 2 hours and runway closed for 2 days	1 <= killed or seriously injured < 10
2	15% damage	5% killed or seriously injured (i.e. 1 to 10%)	30min < delay < 2hour	Less than many delays	Airport closed for 30 minutes and runway closed for 12 hours	Some property damage and/or minor injuries
1	1% damage	<1% killed (and/or <5% seriously injured)	15min < delay < 30min	Little delays	Runway closed for 3 hours	Some property damage
0	No Impact	No impact (no fatalities or seriously injured but could have a few minor injuries)	No Impact (less than 15min delay)	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact

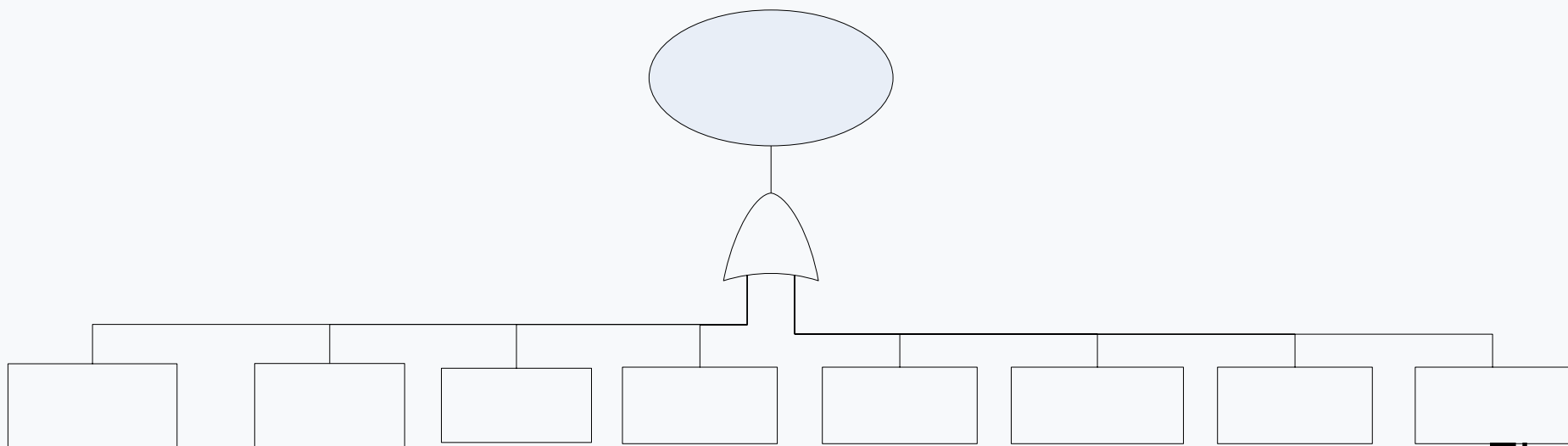
- **Accident costs are key notion**
- **24 Heads of cost identified:**
 - Aircraft physical damage (cost of repair/replacement)
 - Aircraft loss of use
 - Site contamination and clearance
 - Airline costs for delay (diversion, passenger management etc.)
 - Airport closure
 - etc.
- **Each impact category is linked to one or more heads of costs**
- **Allocated to particular stakeholders**

Example: Scenario 11

Fire onboard aircraft



Example: Scenario 11

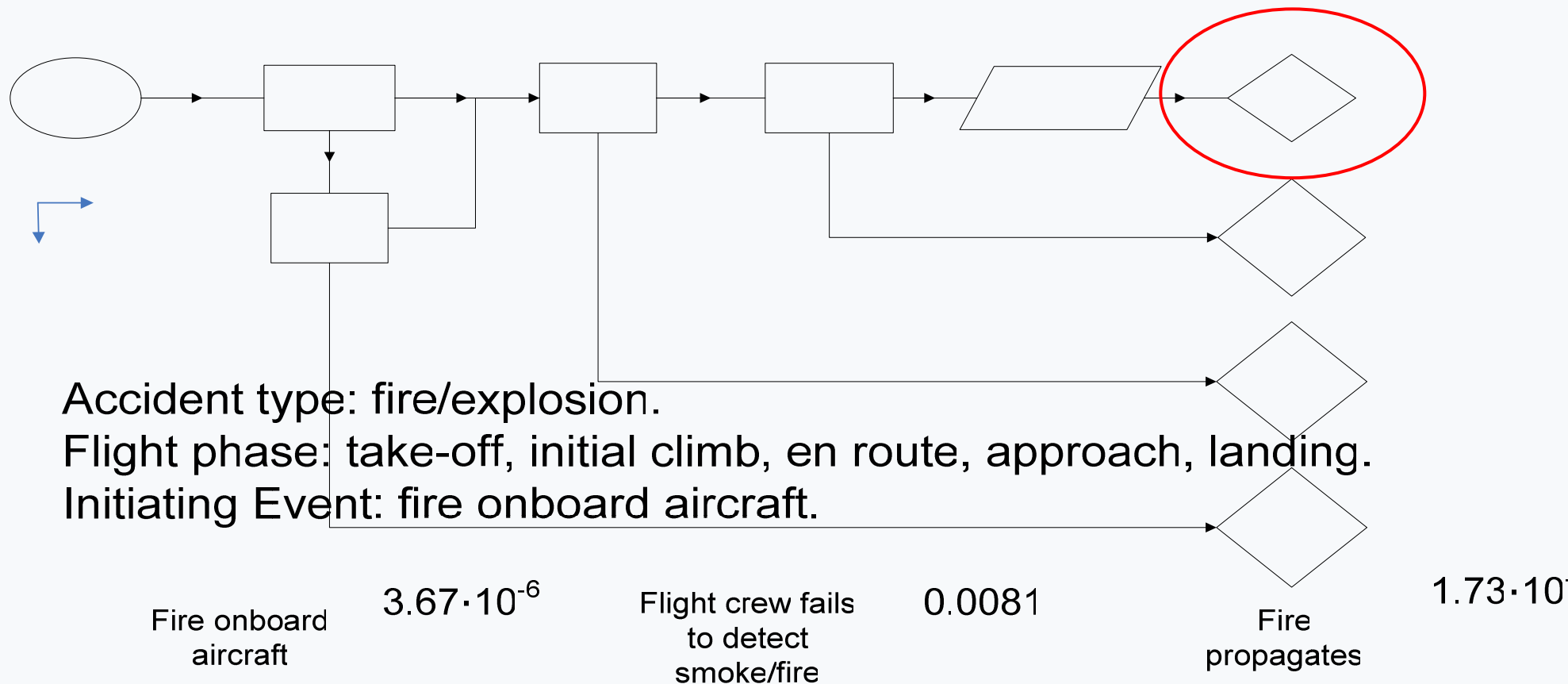


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Linking Risk & Cost model





Linking Risk & Cost model

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Scenario 11: Result

End State	Severity						Before	After
Collision with ground	4	4	4	0	0	1	$2.64 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$1.32 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Aircraft continues flight damaged	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Aircraft continues flight damaged	1	1	4	0	0	0	$1.50 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1.51 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Aircraft continues flight damaged	1	1	4	0	0	0	$2.14 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$2.14 \cdot 10^{-6}$



Example costs (aircraft)

Aircraft Severity level	Heads of costs		
	Physical damage	Loss of resale value	Loss of use
4	€ 32 m	€ 0 m	€ 0 m
3	€ 16 m	€ 4.8 m	€ 3 m
2	€ 5 m	€ 2.4 m	€ 1.5 m
1	€ 0.3 m	€ 1.3 m	€ 0.4 m
0	€ 0 m	€ 0 m	€ 0 m

- Measure » change in probability » **Safety value**
 - Investment costs
 - Operational costs
 - Operational benefits (if any)
 - Trade off
 - Airline / airport / ...
 - Society
- » Internal Rate of Return / Net Present Value

Conclusion

- CBA is a useful tool for understanding gains and losses of safety investments
- CBA should be one of the inputs in decision making process
- Safety benefits often disregarded in CBA
- ASICBA method offers opportunity to include safety benefits in CBA

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?