SAFETY SCIENCE

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DESCRIPTION

Safety Science serves as an international medium for research in the science and technology of human and industrial safety. It extends from safety of people at work to other spheres, such as transport, energy or infrastructures, as well as every other field of man's hazardous activities.

Safety Science is multidisciplinary. Its contributors and its audience range from social scientists to engineers. The journal covers the physics and engineering of safety; its social, policy and organizational aspects; the assessment, management and communication of risks; the effectiveness of control and management techniques for safety; standardization, legislation, inspection, insurance, costing aspects, human behavior and safety and the like.

Papers addressing the interfaces between technology, people and organizations are especially welcome.

Safety Science will enable academic researchers, engineers and decision-makers in companies, government agencies and international bodies, to augment their information level on the latest trends in the field, from policy-makers and management scientists to engineers.

The journal focuses primarily on original research papers across its whole scope, but also welcomes state-of-the-art review papers and first-hand case histories on accidents and disasters of special significance and discussion papers on hot topics.

AUDIENCE

Qualified safety engineers and inspectors, industrial engineers, research scientists, industrial psychologists, ergonomists, safety and health practitioners and safety policy makers.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Safety Science serves as an international medium for research in the science and technology of human safety. It extends from safety of people at work to other spheres, such as transport, leisure and home, as well as every other field of man's hazardous activities.

Safety Science is multidisciplinary. Its contributors and its audience range from psychologists to chemical engineers. The journal covers the physics and engineering of safety; its social, policy and organisational aspects; the management of risks; the effectiveness of control techniques for safety; standardization, legislation, inspection, insurance, costing aspects, human behaviour and safety and the like.

Safety Science will enable academic researchers, engineers and decision makers in companies, government agencies and international bodies, to augment their information level on the latest trends in the field, from policy makers and management scientists to transport engineers.

The journal focuses primarily on original research papers across its whole scope, but also welcomes state-of-the-art review papers and first hand case histories on accidents and disasters of special significance. The emphasis is on safety risks, as distinct from health risks, but may include both.

The editors would like to draw the attention of potential authors to a paper by Shannon, Robson & Guastello, "Methodological criteria for evaluating occupational safety intervention" [Safety Science, Volume 31, Issue 2, March 1999, Pages 161-179]. This gives some very useful indications of the sort of criteria which the journal uses to judge papers presented for publication. The paper is partly based on the experiences of reviewers in the past, and the shortcomings they have found in manuscripts sent to them for assessment. We hope that you find the paper useful in planning research and in writing it up in a suitable form for publication.

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- **Review Paper:** Paper with a comprehensive review of the literature on a specified topic, which updates previously published reviews, or proposes new interpretations of the current state of the art on the topic.

- **Case Study of accident or incident:** Description and analysis of a single accident or incident, or a small number of these, providing some depth of understanding about causes and/or consequences.

- **Letter to the Editor:** Letter raising issues for debate in the area of safety science.

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Reporting guidance
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definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

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Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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