

Managing Risk

Systems Planning
for Outdoor
Adventure
Programs



SCIRA: A Risk System Management Tool

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Bottom line:

1. Role coupling and complexity plays in errors and system resilience.
2. SCIRA as a tool to measure system resiliency.
3. Recognize leverage points for improving system resilience and organizational performance.

Agenda

SCIRA worksheets

Systems for organizing risk
planning

Coupling and Complexity

SCIRA as a risk system
management tool

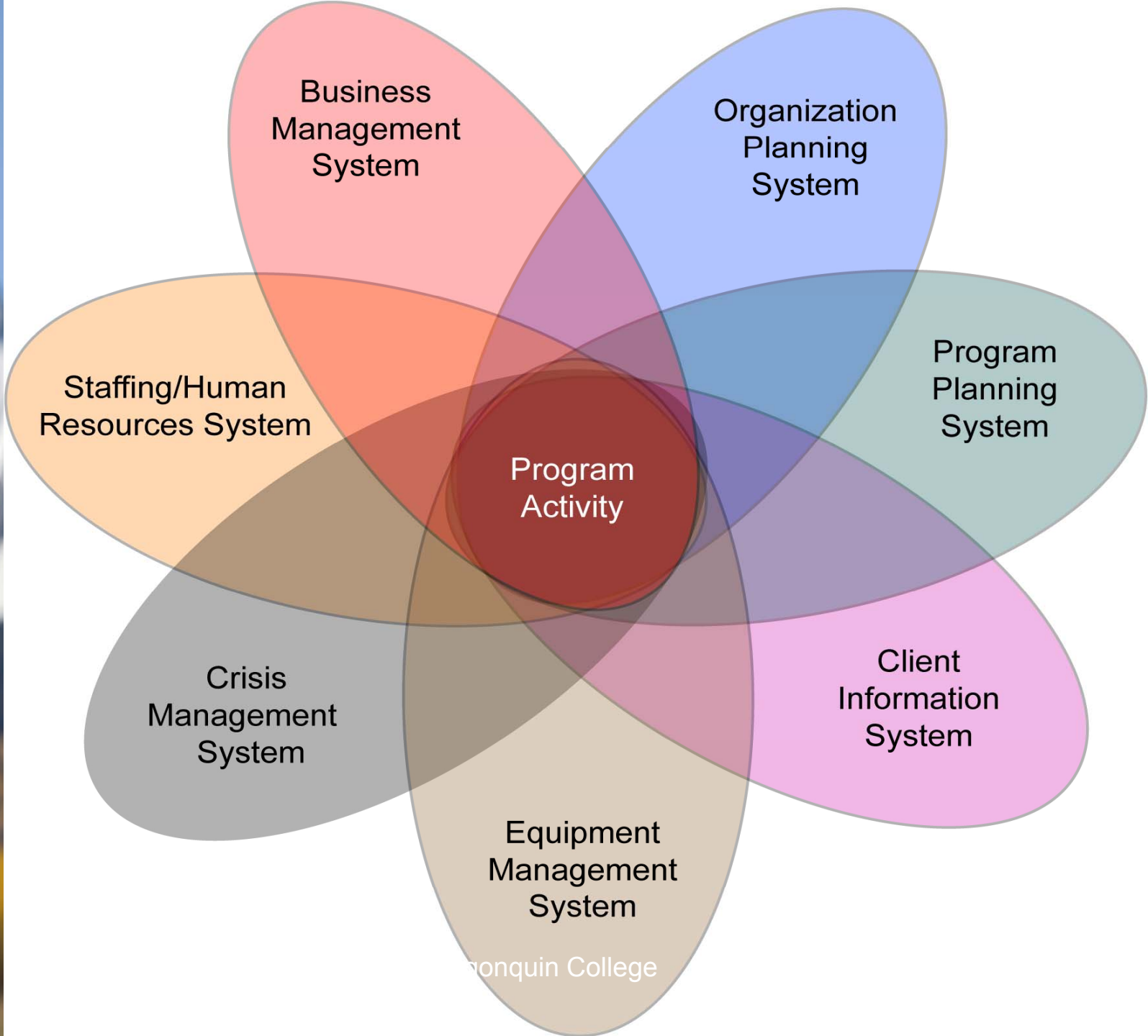
SCIRA worksheets

- 5 minutes to fill in worksheets
- Score 1-5 on each
- *Goal: familiarize
(accuracy secondary)*

Full article and index factor interpretation:
www.riskmanagementconsulting.ca

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Systems Organizing Risk Planning

Trigger/event based:



- Field based
- History /
experience based

System based:



- Top down / bottom
up
- Risk tolerance
based

Systems Organizing Risk Planning Scope and language:

System: an organized and highly integrated arrangement of parts operating towards a specific goal.

Risk management is a systems based approach to sustainably managing uncertainty within an operating environment.

Measuring System Resiliency: Error Management:

Active errors:

- Guide slips, lapses, mistakes
- ‘sharp end’
- Focus of trigger/event based RM

Latent errors:

- Dormant, long term conditions
- ‘blunt end’
- Focus of systems based RM

Measuring System Resiliency: Latent / System errors

“Be suspicious of operator error...” as it is often the easy target in an unclear scenario

60-80% of *system errors* are blamed on the operator (Perrow, 1990)

“...latent errors pose the greatest threat to the safety of a complex system.” (Reason, 1990)

Measuring System Resiliency: *Coupling (Cp)* / Complexity

Loosely Coupled	Tightly Coupled
Slack: time, resources, options	No slack
Time between decisions	No time, rapid succession
Time to correct	No time to correct
Many options per decision	Few options
Flatwater paddling	Continuous class V

Operational Coupling:
= Fast paced, high volume, tightly managed

Measuring System Resiliency: Coupling / *Complexity (Cx)*

Linear system	Complex system
Easy to explain	Detailed, complicated
Single goal or process	Multiple goals, processes
Predictable outcome, even if unplanned	Unanticipated interactions when sequence fails
Failure can be isolated	Failure compounding
Climbing bolted 5.6 route	Exploratory first ascent of remote mountain range
Owner/operator canoe trip company	Large scale international adventure company

Measuring System Resiliency: Failure Detection (fD)

- Experience under stress = ability to recognize failure
- *Failure detection does not directly prevent accidents or injuries*

SCIRA

- Quantifies system complexity
- Indicator of system failure potential

↑ coupling + ↑ complexity = ↑ risk of failure

(Perrow, 1990)

NOT a measure of system efficacy!!

SCIRA values

$$C_p \times C_x \times fD$$

C_p = coupling (↓)

C_x = complexity (↔)

fD = failure detection (↓)

$$SCIRA = (C_p) \times 2(C_x) \times 0.6(fD)$$

SCIRA values

- Samples from delegates

SCIRA can:

1. Assess system complexity and system failure potential.
2. Target system improvements and models system change.
3. Benchmark system complexity against other programs or operations.

Leverage points:

- Start here for system improvements
 - Research based
- Minimize '5' scores:
 - is it fixed or open to change?

To do list / key learning

1. Cp: align w risk tolerance
purposeful slack
2. Cx: recognize complexity (creep)
manage efficiency v. complexity
3. fD: red flag
test, train, info share

Bottom line:

1. Role coupling and complexity plays in errors and system resilience.
2. SCIRA as a tool to measure system resiliency.
3. Recognize leverage points for improving system resilience and organizational performance.

References / further reading

- Jackson, J. (2009) *SCIRA: A Risk System Management Tool*, available at www.riskmanagementconsulting.ca
- Jackson, Heshka, Cruchet (2010) *Managing Risk, Systems Planning for Outdoor Adventure Programs*, Direct Bearing Inc., Palmer Rapids, ON.
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