

# Improving Organizational Performance Through Learning

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Online Evaluation



## Today's Goal



ORGANIZATIONS



HUMAN PERFORMANCE  
& CULTURE



INTERVENTIONS &  
LEARNING AS A FRAME



## Now you talk

- Tell me how you define culture.....?
- Why do organizations exist?



## A Culture of Learning and Engagement

-  Leaders Must Change
-  Measures Must Change
-  Learning Must Change
-  Accountability Must Change



## Organizations



## Organizations



Safety competes with other departments for organizational resources. Organizations have stakeholders (employees, customers, regulators, investors) with competing interests to satisfy (Burnham)

"Leadership has a direct relationship on decision making. Leaders must be willing to make difficult decisions and must determine the right balance between safety and production" (Cadieux, 2014)

**Organizations don't exist to work safely; they have some other reason for being**

## Trade Off's

'Loss of Control' Boundary

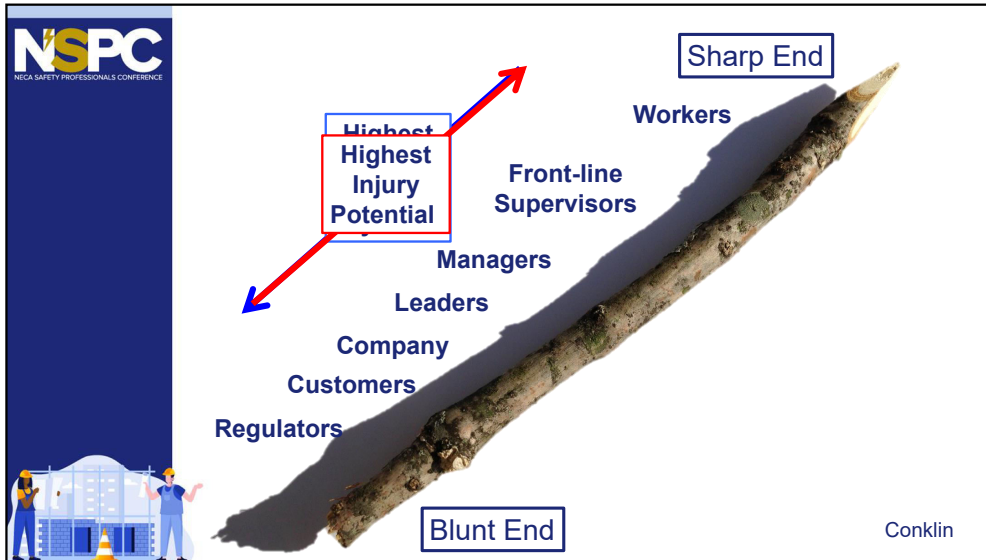
Boundary: Economic Failure

● Operating Point

Boundary: Asset Failure (Safety, Env., Quality)

Boundary: Capacity / Capability Overload





## This is just crazy.....or is it?



**First thing we ask workers to do is remove primary safeguard or create the hazard:**

- Remove Electrical Panel Cover
- Work energized
- Remove Access Cover on Confined Space
- Dig a big hole (trench) to enter it
- Remove machine guard to make repairs

Our work is **not** inherently safe. People create safety in practice (Conklin)

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## We make Trade Off's

<p>As Leaders, we need to realize that ....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People routinely make a choice between being efficient and being thorough (safe);</li> <li>• It is rarely possible to be both at the same time.</li> </ul>	<p>If demands for productivity are high;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thoroughness is reduced until productivity goals are met.</li> </ul>	<p>If demands for safety are high;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficiency is reduced until the safety goals are met.</li> </ul>
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People are expected to be both efficient and thorough at the same time – or rather to be thorough, when with hindsight it was wrong to be efficient.

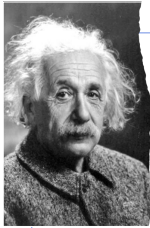


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## Safety Performance Journey

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## Some of the things you count don't matter

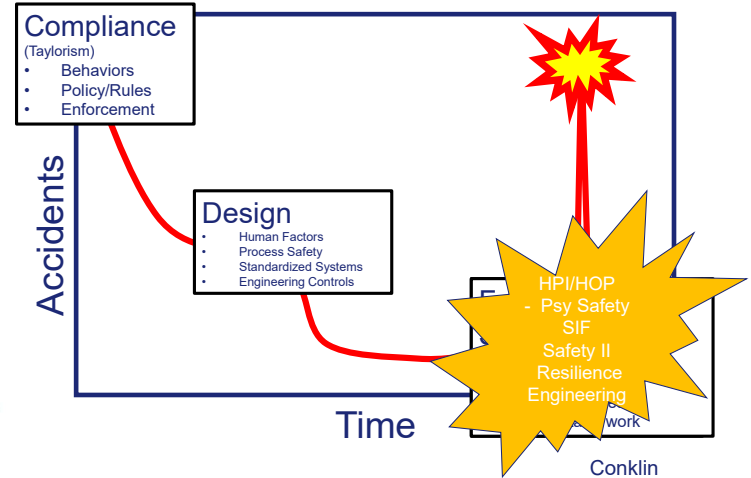


**"Not everything that can be counted, counts."**

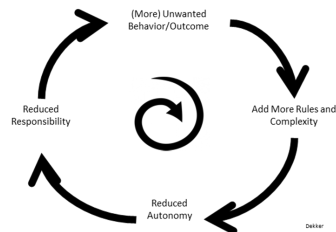
• Albert Einstein



## The Safety Journey So Far...



## Safety Currently



How has the been working?



Let's talk about the people part of this.....

*I believe that . . .*

"Fundamentally,

*people come to work to do what?*

**Good work!"**



Our **Goal** . . .

. . . is to become **less surprised** by human error and failure . . .

. . . and instead, become a **lot more interested in and a lot better at operational learning!**



## Basic Principles

Error is Normal

Blame Fixes Nothing

Context and Systems Drive Behavior

Learning & Improving is Vital

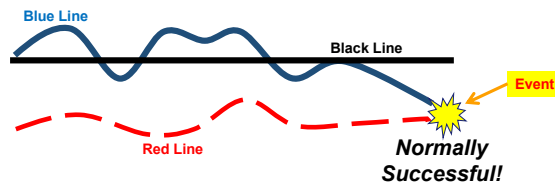
Response Matters



## Planned Work vs. Actual Work

**Work as Planned  
Vs. Work in Practice (Actual Work)**

Black Line – Work as Expected/Imagined  
Blue Line – Work in Practice  
Red Line – Hidden Conditions



*“Masters Of The Blue Line”*

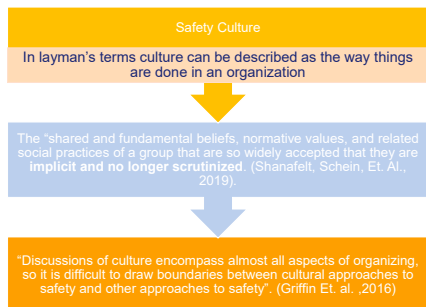


## Culture?





## But we are a safe company!



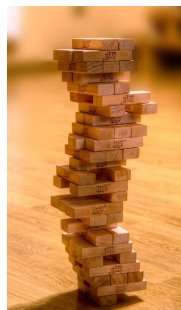
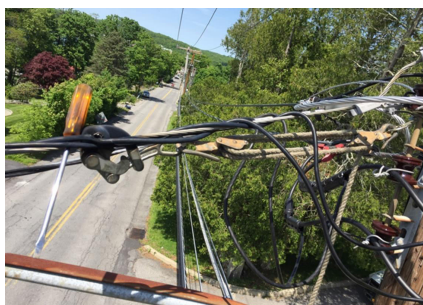
## Our mindset has to shift from control to influence

Reason (1991) noted that "few things are so sought after and yet so little understood" as safety culture.

Pupulidy (2020) "Creating a safety culture is a fluid construct and must be uniquely designed for each environment or part of the organization, and its evolution is likely never finished"



## A story about culture & learning



## How we respond

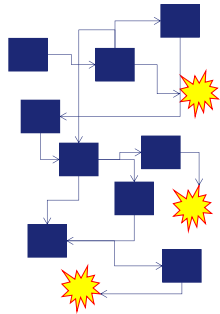
My organization would.....?

- Send a supervisor to investigate
- Be curious about what influenced this event
- Ask the safety team to complete an analysis
- Continue to work, these things happen in line work
- Hold a stand down to prevent this from happening again
- Re-train the crew
- Some of the above



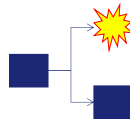
## Hindsight Bias

Before the event



Because you know the **outcome**, hindsight gives you almost unlimited access to the true nature of the situation that surrounded people at the time;

After the Event



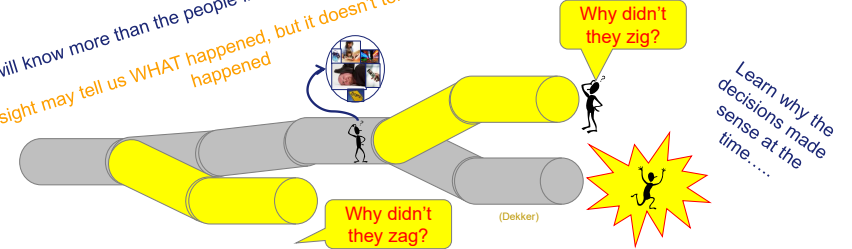
"Cause is not something you find. Cause is something you construct"  
(Dekker, 2014)

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## They should have....

You will know more than the people involved thanks to hindsight.  
Hindsight may tell us **WHAT** happened, but it doesn't tell us **WHY** it happened

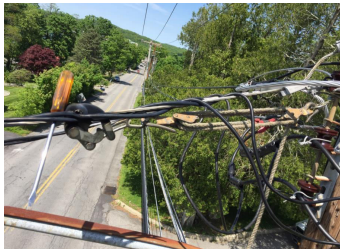


"The results of investigations, called 'factual reports,' chronicled accidents from the often-biased perspective of the investigation team". Pupulidy & Vesel (2017)

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## Back to the story



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## Wait! Something doesn't make sense



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# This is where it got tough....



## Curiosity moves you forward



### The Rest of the Story

- 30 Year Employee
- No "history" of safety issues
- Model lineworker
- Hey – This isn't my truck
- I need to get on the road
- How the decisions made sense to me
- When the flash happened I thought



## Accountability - What did we contribute?

What is it about the way  
We Are that promoted or  
Permitted this event to  
happen?

What is it about the way I  
Am that Promoted or  
Permitted this event or  
Culture?

B. Nelms





## What the organization learned

Lineworkers had been observed working distribution service lines without rubber gloves by senior leaders and site level leaders multiple times

The response was a "strong talking to" with no documentation or action

Outcome bias was influencing the desire to punish in this case

As leaders the question was.....?

- Is this who we want to be
- How does this reflect how we promote our values

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## Learning as a tool for performance improvement

Information is "the currency of safety" (Pupulidy, 2020)

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## Why Operational Learning Matters

Risk Centric Cultures are great at operational learning

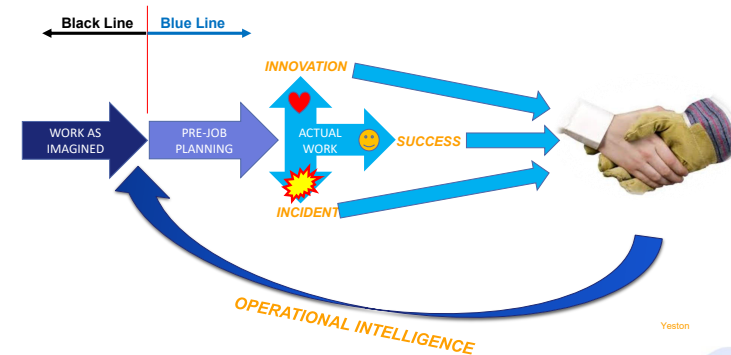
Learning from failure:

- See failure as an opportunity to learn
- Failure is apart of life
- Be prepared to have failure or error
- We cannot prevent all failure, we must defend and safeguard against it.
- Fragile systems cannot withstand failure
- Most systems are normally out of control
- Manage capacity to fail

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## OPERATIONAL LEARNING BEGINS WHERE THE BLACK LINE ENDS



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## Steps in the Journey

Set the stage	Ask about	Use systems and structure to	Keep	Build
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn about</li> <li>HP/HOP</li> <li>Systems Thinking</li> <li>Complex Systems</li> <li>Resilience Engineering</li> <li>Learning Teams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational perspective on risk</li> <li>Remember – Everyone else is managing risk too</li> <li>We are all guessing, if we were not, we would not be dealing with risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create opportunities to choose learning</li> <li>Learning Teams</li> <li>As a forum to establish norms related to learning and risk</li> <li>Build thoughtful conversations to drive action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conversation about HOP, Risk, Controls, and Operational Learning Alive</li> <li>Not as a documented outcome of the system....but as part of the cultural norm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality communications from leaders</li> <li>They are key to shaping how we respond</li> </ul>

## Increase your value (Safety) to the workers and organization

Be a visionary	The currency of safety is information – Provide Reality	Use Management System structure to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design the organization as to what it will look like going forward</li> <li>Become the "Change" you want to see in the organization</li> <li>Establish the idea of ALARP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share critical facts to act on in advance of injuries, illnesses and mishaps</li> <li>Less KPI's more facts about the reality of work as done</li> <li>Show work as imagined vs. work as done</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify risk that are existing and as they emerge</li> <li>Create opportunities to choose learning</li> <li>A forum to establish norms related to risks</li> <li>Build capacity to work in your environment</li> <li>Build thoughtful conversations that drive action</li> </ul>



"The purpose of a safety professional is to create foresight about the changing shape of risk and facilitate action before people are harmed". (Provan, 2021)

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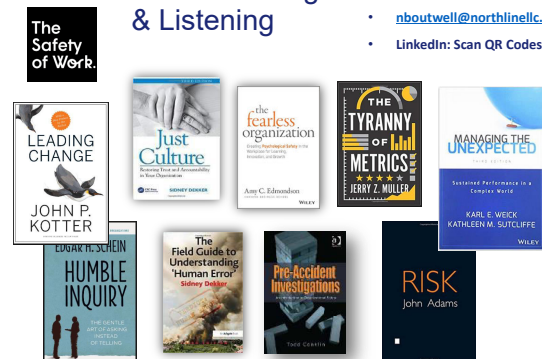
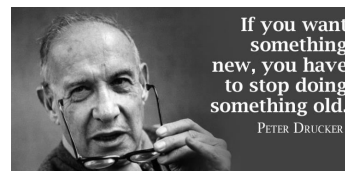
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## Final Thoughts

### • Essential Reading & Listening

### How to contact Me

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- LinkedIn: Scan QR Codes



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