

# Operational Learning For Safety and Performance Improvement

Pete McCarthy – Head of Group Human Factors
Cathay Pacific Airways

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### Pete McCarthy - Head of Group Human Factors - Cathay Pacific Airways

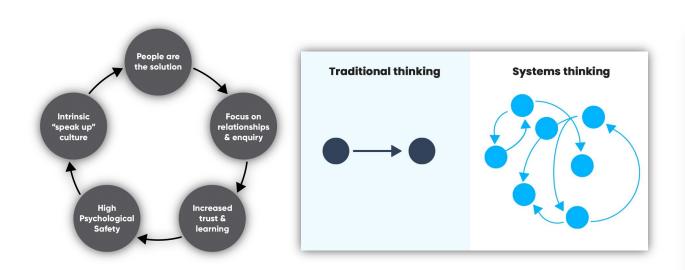


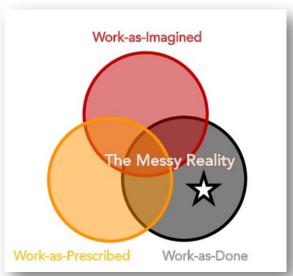






### Progressive Safety Leadership Approach





optimise system performance and human wellbeing

Images: New View, Dekker, Conklin – Work As Done – Steven Shorrock

### FOUNDATIONS

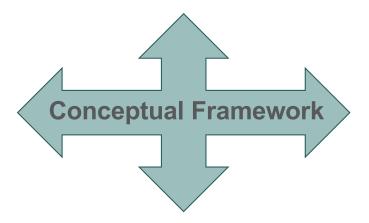
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Explore implicit knowledge and expand upon explicit knowledge to provide context to data



**Enhance and support current** risk analysis and SMS strategies



Resilience and Adaptive Capacity

Centralised Control/Adaptive
Capacity

the story of operational success

A reliable method to capture

**Understanding Work as Done** 

Explore context and identify performance shaping factors – shared awareness of safety and performance envelopes

Create the environment for a shared accountability for learning

McCarthy, 2022
Adaptive Safety Learning Framework

Takes a systems approach with learning and improvement as the sole objectives

Designed to help understand why it made sense for people to do what they did

Helps us understand normal work

Identifies where work went well and why

Allows learning from all operations







#### KEY PRINCIPLES



### **ASSUMPTIONS**

Learning for safety is the goal!

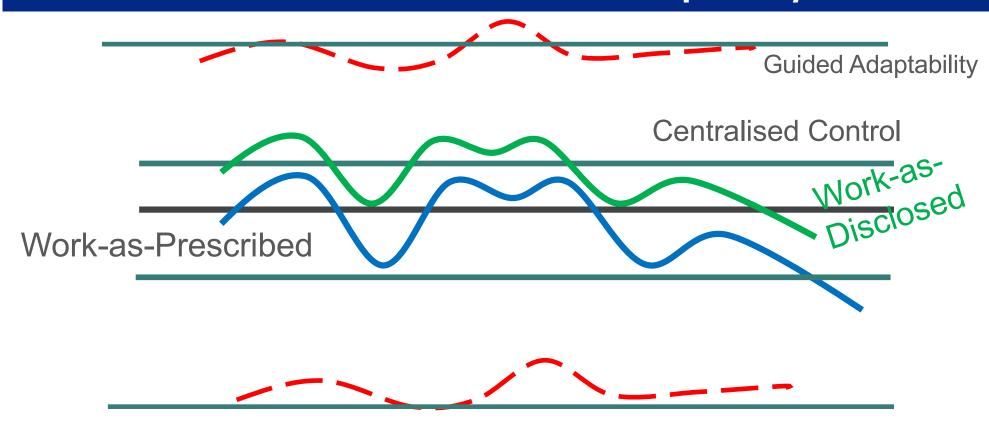
Management style includes centralised control balanced with guided adaptability!



### **ASSUMPTIONS**

We expect our Captains to:	We expect our Captains to:
Have knowledge of prescriptive policy.	Apply rules to situations and adapt rules as needed.
Comply with instruction.	Know how to improvise to meet operational goals.
Know basic rules, regulations, policy and procedure.	Use complex adaptive problem solving or critical thinking skills to achieve results.
Know and follow the plan.	Use intuition to know when to change the plan
The basic goal is to control actions and limit decisions.	The basic goal is to facilitate empowerment.

## PERFORMANCE VARIABILITY Centralised Control — Guided Adaptability

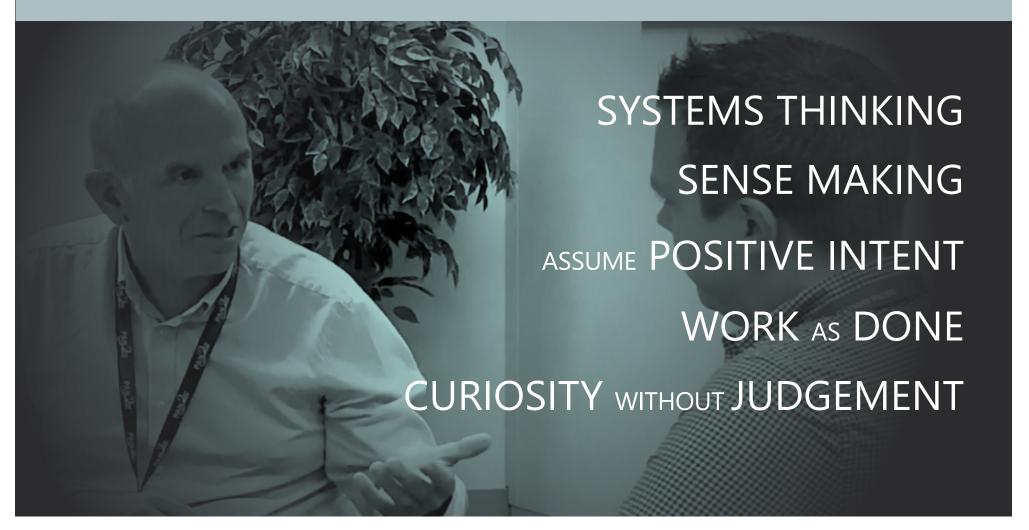


Adapted from Conklin & Edwards



PRACTICE

### THE OLR APPROACH



### CAPTURING THE OLR

Context

Sequence of events

**Performance Shaping** 

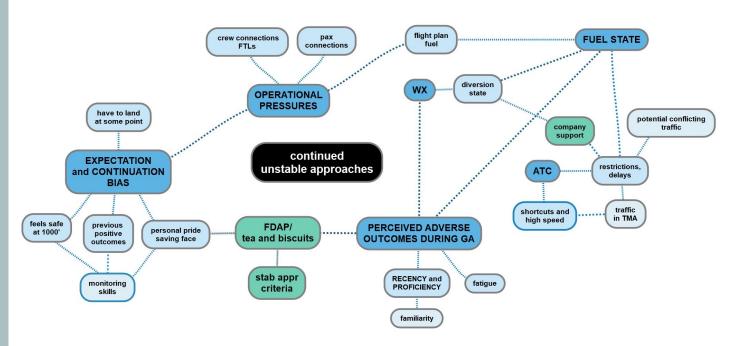
**Factors** 

**Protective factors** 

Learning

- $\rightarrow$  system
- → individual(s)

Recommendations









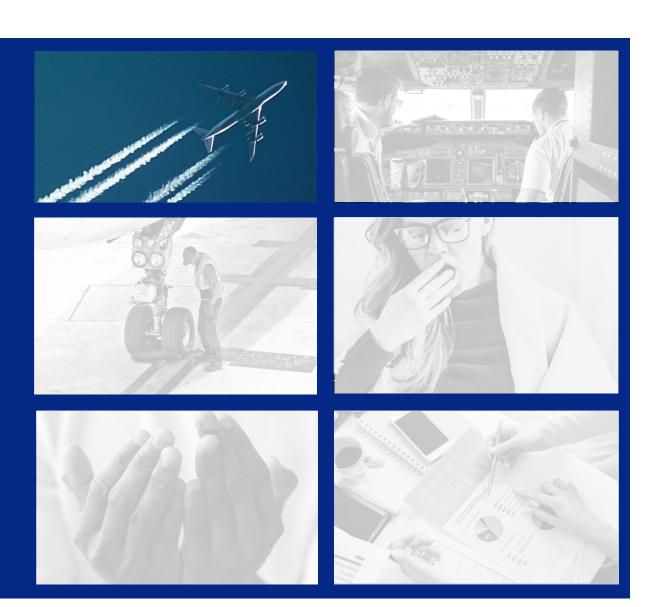




























































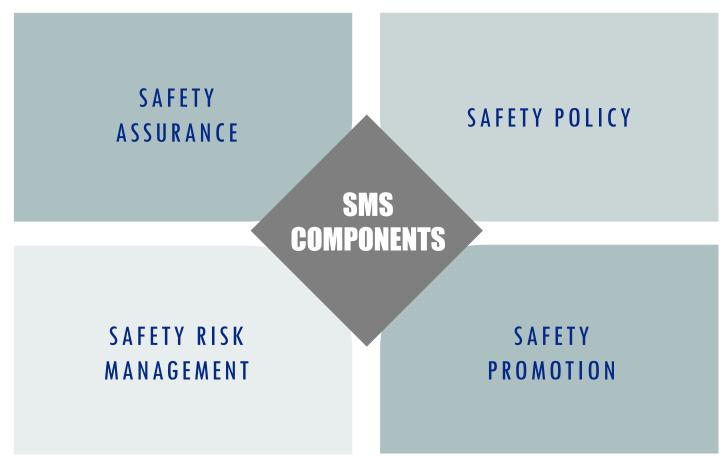






### SMS INTEGRATION





(adapted from FAA 2021)

#### SAFETY ASSURANCE

### **Adaptive Safety Intelligence Review**



### **BENEFITS OF THE OLR**



Better safety improvements identified (system and individual)

Positive change in safety climate from OLR experiences

People see that someone is listening to them – opportunity to tell story and improve the system

**Generates safety conversations** 

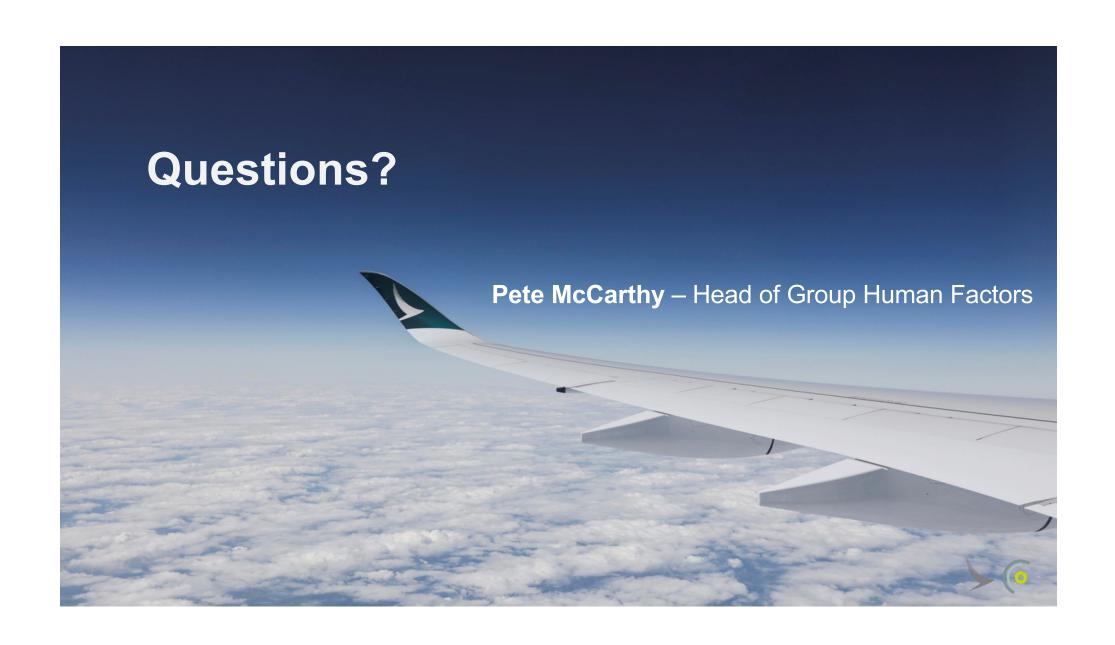
A much better understanding of work-as-done, finding out things we would never have otherwise known

### Aviation Safety – The Presence of



Resilience and Adaptive Capacity





### **RESOURCES**



Events Past Ev

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ontact

Feedback



### The Operational Learning Review

BALPA Flight Safety spoke to the Cathay Pacific Safety Team about the OLR process that has enabled the team to capture safety-related data in a far more contextualised way to give improved decision making support to the operational management of the airline.

We are going to let the video do the talking for us on this one.



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