



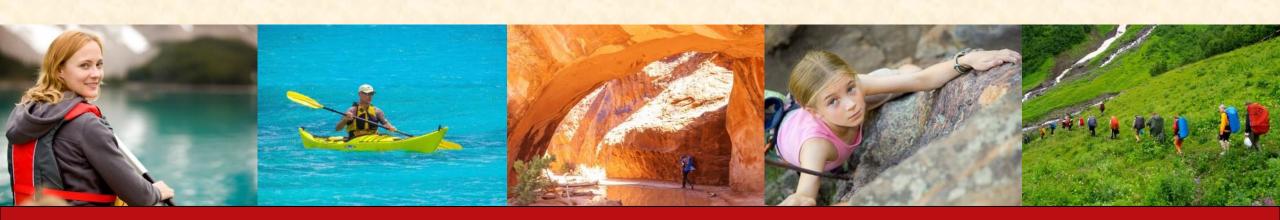
The Role of Just Culture in Safety at Camp

American Camp Association webinar March 9, 2022

presented by:

Jeff Baierlein, Director, Viristar

<u>viristar.com</u> <u>viristar.com/aca-just-culture</u>



Outcomes



Participants will:



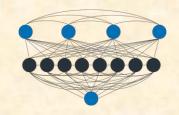
Understand how Just Culture is defined and applied across industries



Learn how to evaluate their organization's safety culture and use of Just Culture



Learn practical, tested strategies for how to apply Just Culture to their camp's prevention of & response to incidents



Understand Just Culture as part of systems theory-based safety management



Gain access to additional resources for learning more

Principal Concepts





Just Culture means a practice of seeking and addressing the underlying causes of an incident, rather than reflexively blaming the person closest to the mishap



Applying Just Culture benefits camps (and other organizations) by a) treating people fairly, and b) helping effectively address the full set of causes of incidents



Just Culture is an expression a risk management approach informed by complex systems theory



Just Culture is a part of an organization's safety culture, and is found in the beliefs and values that drive behavior



Practices that show Just Culture include encouraging staff to report incidents without fear of reprisal, and seeking underlying causes in incident, risk management, and accreditation reviews

















Contributing Factors

- The Course Director was busy facilitating a high ropes element, and not free to be a safety monitor.
- The Course Director (who was also the Program Director) was new in their job, and felt they might not be fully qualified for the Course Director position at the ropes course.
- The facilitator on the launch platform was new. They had completed some training, but not the new, enhanced ropes course training the organization was in the process of implementing.
- The incident occurred at the final moments of the day, when facilitators may have been tired.
- The ladder is very heavy, making it more difficult to move back and forth, and more dangerous in a collision.



Recommendations

- 1. Ensure sufficient staff are on site for safety supervision, through changing recruiting and HR practice
- 2. Ensure all staff complete the full set of training activities before working at the ropes course
- 3. Review training materials for all program activities to ensure they are sufficiently thorough
- 4. Reduce director-level turnover, to support better supervision of activities and facilitator staff
- 5. Improve documentation of procedures for Zipline operation
- 6. Create a series of "Clear on the ground!" commands, similar to on-belay climbing commands, to ensure participants are released from the launch platform only when ground area is clear
- 7. Lower zip line cable so a smaller, lighter ladder can be used



Just Culture

When an error occurs:

- Don't automatically blame the person
- Look for the underlying systems that led to the error

Focus is on <u>what went wrong</u>, not <u>who caused the</u> <u>problem</u>

This has two benefits:

- 1. It empowers people to report incidents, and
- 2. It helps the organization resolve the underlying safety issues





Just Culture

Safety, But With Accountability

Distinguish between honest, human errors, and intentional bad acts

Human mistakes:

- A learning opportunity for organization and its staff
- Coaching, training and similar support may be provided

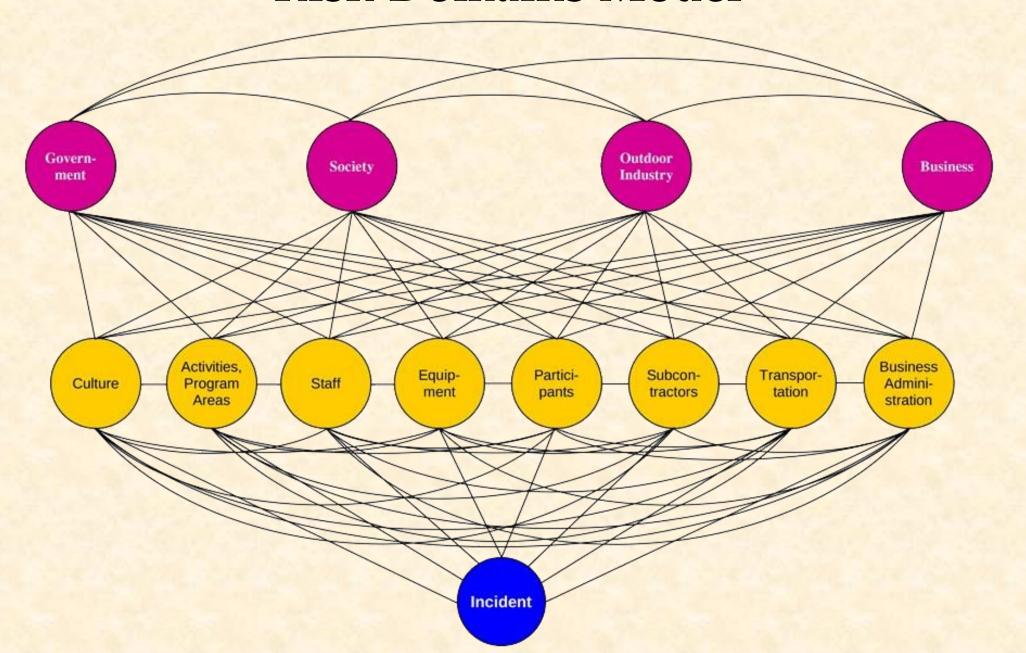
Gross negligence (willful misconduct) and reckless behavior:

- Disciplinary action applied
- Also treated as a learning opportunity



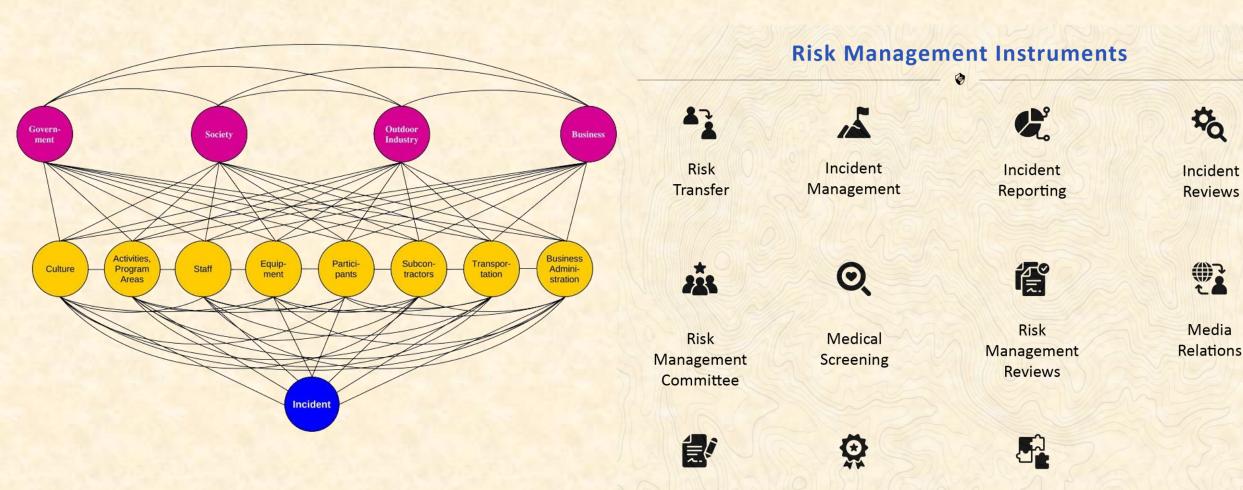
Risk Domains Model





Risk Domains Model





Documentation

Accreditation

Seeing Systems

Manage risks in risk domains with policies, procedures, values and systems

Just Culture and ACA



- ACA standards
 comprehensive &
 high quality
- Don't appear to fully employ complex STS theory

american Ampassociation®

AD Administration: Risk Management

AD.14 - INCIDENT REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

AD.14.1 - Are staff required to complete written reports describing incidents, accidents, "near misses," and emergencies that may not result in injuries?

AD.14.2 - With assistance from outside advisors, does the camp:,

A. Annually review and analyze when and where incidents, accidents, and injuries occurred;

B. Identify steps to reduce incidents, accidents, and injuries; and

C. Modify procedures and implement changes as necessary?

Internal camp processes can add Just Culture elements

Culture



What is Culture?

An integrated pattern of individual and organizational behavior, based on shared beliefs and values

Behavior Springs from Beliefs and Values





Actions--like leaves and stems, visible

Values and beliefs--like soil and roots, invisible

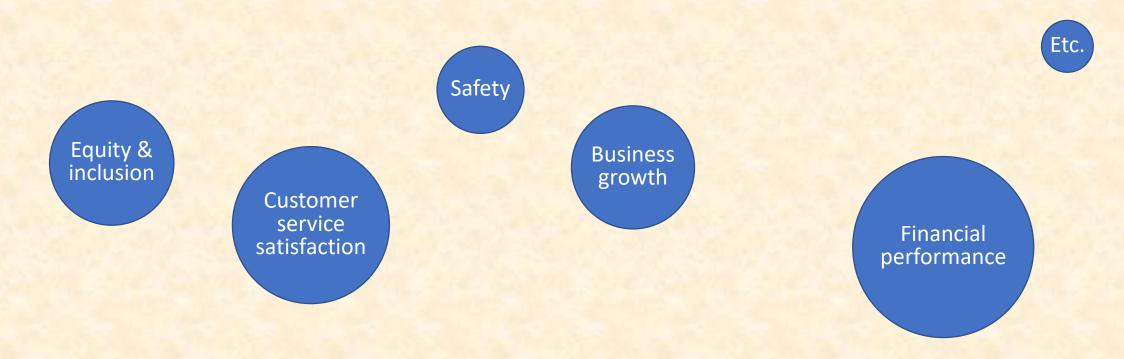
Safety Culture



What is Safety Culture?

The influence of organizational culture on safety

Specifically: the values, beliefs, and behaviors that affect the extent to which safety is emphasized over competing goals



Evaluating Safety Culture



Characteristics of Positive Safety Culture



Leadership From the Top. Top leaders actively support safety.



Inclusion. Everyone is involved in safety.



Suffusion. Safety spreads through all values, tasks, & processes.



Culture of Questioning. It's okay to question authority on safety.



Collaboration. Staff work together on safety.



Effective Communication.
Staff communicate about safety between all levels.



Just Culture. Individuals are not punished for honest mistakes.

Safety culture survey at viristar.com/aca-just-culture

Just Culture in Safety Culture





Actions

- When an incident occurs, we seek to understand the underlying causes, and not automatically blame the person closest to the incident
- We proactively look at all risk domains when planning for safety

Values

- Treating staff respectfully
- Using the most effective approaches for preventing loss

Belief

Incidents often have multiple causes

Applying Just Culture

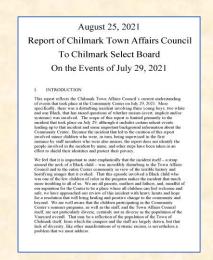


Incident Reports



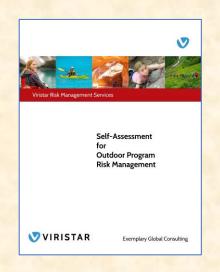
No reprisal for submitting
Discuss in training, documents

Incident Reviews



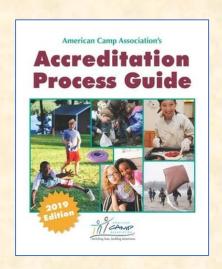
Systems-informed: addresses all domains

Risk Management Reviews



Systems-informed: addresses all domains

Accreditation Reviews



Go beyond linear standards to assess safety culture

Application: Incident Reports



Incidents in the Outdoors: Campcraft Activities

| Prevalence | | Most frequently reported incident types | | | Incident Severity |
|--|---|---|---------------|--|--|
| From 298,046 participation days in Campcraft (cooking/eating) activities, 473 injury and illness incidents were reported | | 360 hand/finger injury incidents were reported (e.g. burns, open wounds, superficial, or bites/stings) | | | 89% of injuries and illnesses were minor in severity, indicating that the injuries sustained had short term impact and required localised care |
| | | 35 illness incidents were reported (e.g. gastric/nausea/vomiting, allergic reactions, or headache/migraines) | | | |
| | | Most frequently reported | d cont | ributory factors for Campcraft inci | dents |
| lanagement communication aterers unaware of particip | n/training ant dietary require distraction; comp | garding participant allergies & ments etitive behaviours; communic | | & lack of supervision Participant's experience using kitch Environment including ants, mosqu | |
| This PreventiMap provides a | | | d manag | PreventiMap e campcraft related incidents. The grey boxes show the continuous state of the continuous states are the continuous states and the continuous states are the conti | ne interventions; the green boxes show the key outcomes of the Mulken, Clacy, & Salmon (2016) |
| Governance, Education & Regulation | Guidelines to include supervision requirements & ratios for campcraft & camping | | | School curriculum to include cooking & nutrition to build experience | |
| Regulatory Bodies & Associations | suervision | ctivity Standards to include requirements & ratios for aft & camping activities | | Activity Leader training to include curriculum design for 'free time' activities (e.g. cooking/campcraft) | |
| Clients | Prov le coo | king training for participants pre-activity | $/\!\!/\!\!/$ | | |
| LOA Planning & | | | | | |
| LOA Planning & | | ipment to improve the safety activities (e.g. billy grippers) | | Activity design ensures Activity Leaders/ responsibilities during campcraft activities | |
| LOA Planning & Management | of conperaft | | | | s & have clear roles/responsibilities Improve communication with clients about |
| | of conperaft | activities (e.g. billy grippers) lesign considers fatigue | | responsibilities during campcraft activities Develop policy/guidelines around | |

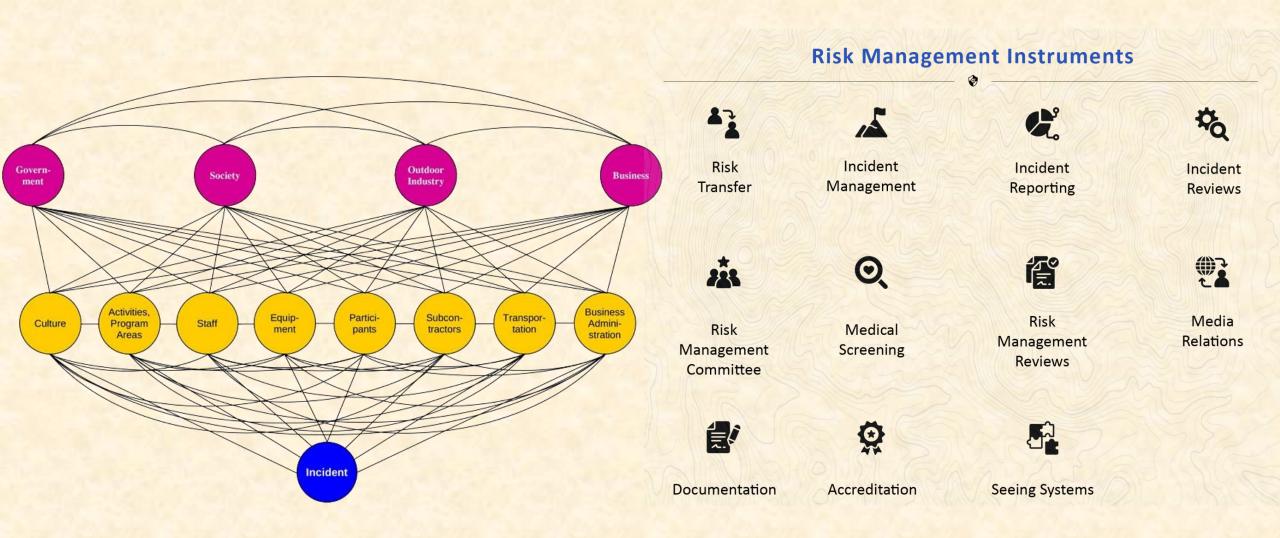
Australional Incident Dataset

September 14, 2018 to January 6, 2021

Understanding and Preventing Led Outdoor Accidents Data System www.uploadsproject.org

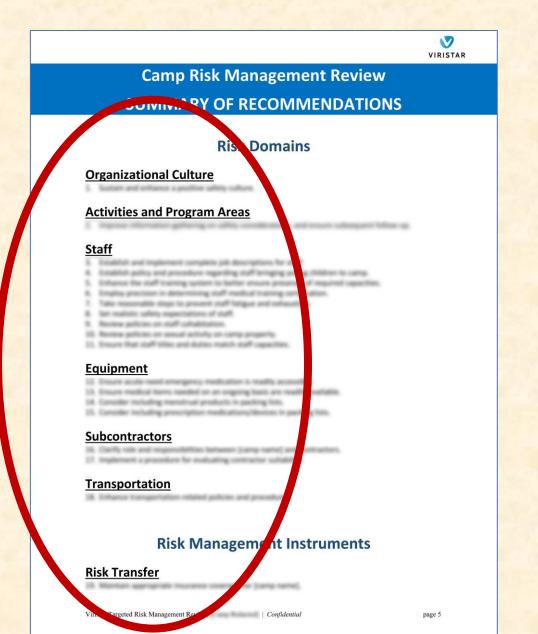
Application: RM Review

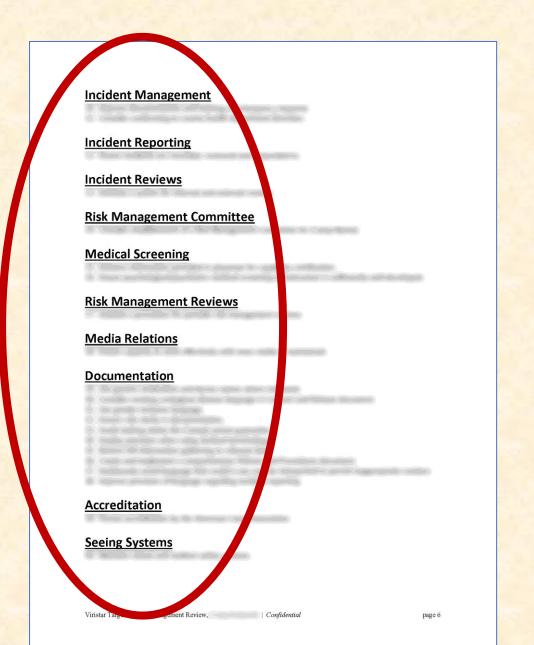




Application: RM Review







Application: Incident Review



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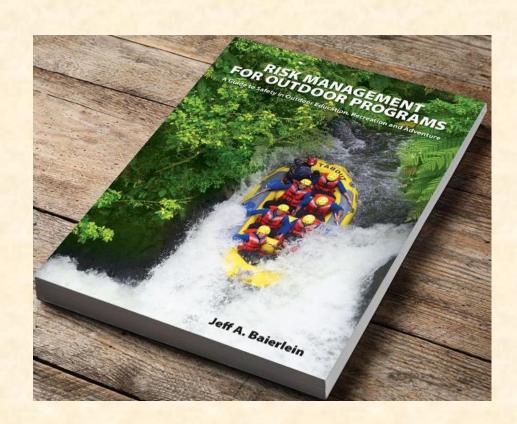
For More Information



Risk Management for Outdoor Programs: A Guide to Safety in Outdoor Education, Recreation and Adventure



40 hour online training, held over 4 weeks





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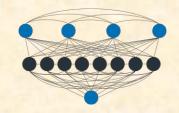
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