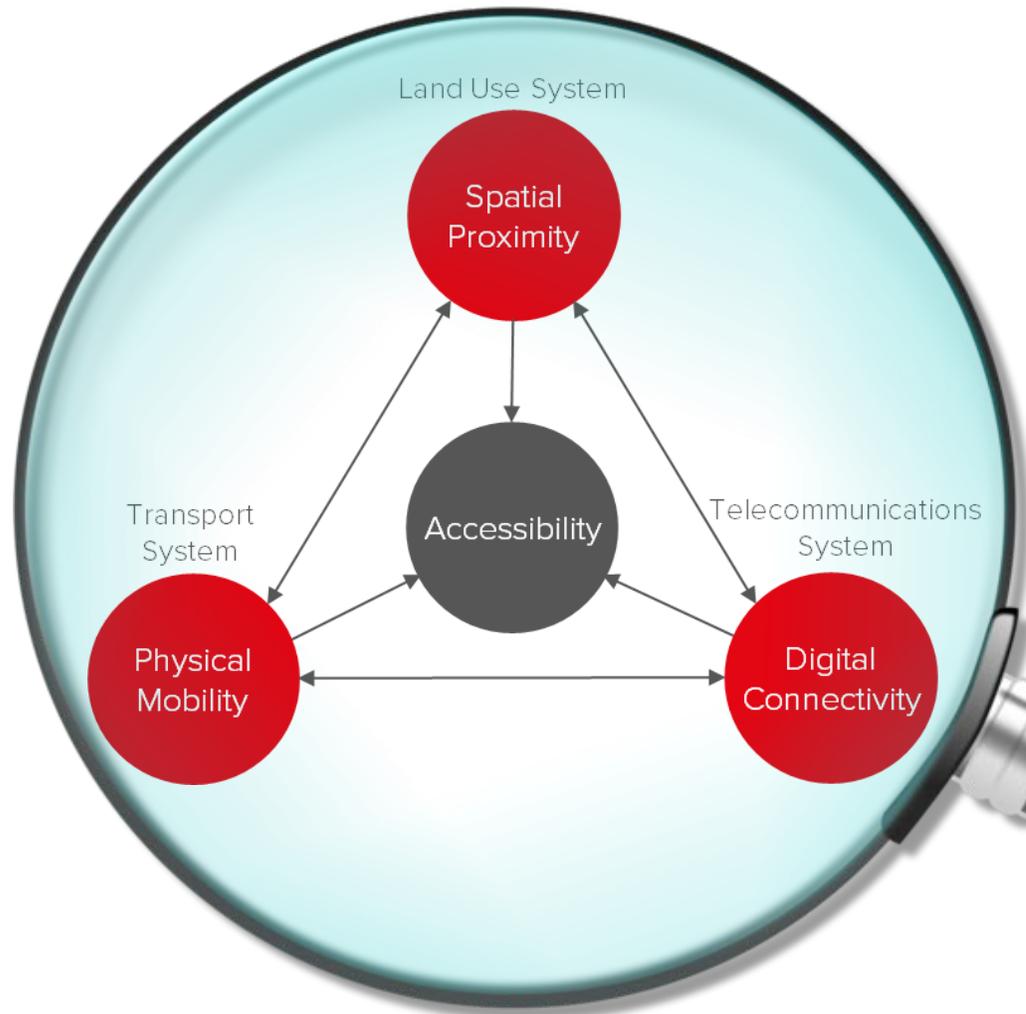
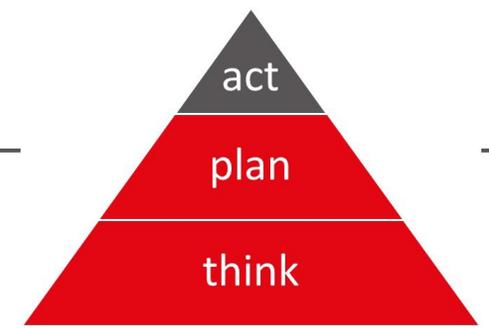


# Workshop 1 - Purpose and Building Blocks

25 May 2021 – 1000-1300 CET (0900-1200 BST)

Introductions and scene setting  
1000-1015

# Purpose of the workshop series



- *Thinking* together about the Triple Access System
- Developing a deeper appreciation and understanding of the *variables* affecting triple access and the *links* between them
- Producing a representation of the system of systems as a Causal Loop Diagram

# Workshop series overview

| Number | Title                                 | Date    | Time          |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1      | Purpose and building blocks           | 25 May  | 1000-1300 CET |
| 2      | Access requiring spatial proximity    | 8 June  | 1000-1300 CET |
| 3      | Access requiring digital connectivity | 15 June | 1000-1300 CET |
| 4      | Access requiring physical mobility    | 22 June | 1400-1500 CET |
| 5      | System of systems                     | 29 June | 1000-1300 CET |

# Agenda (1000-1300 CET)

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- 1000 Introductions and scene setting
- 1015 Introduction to soft systems thinking and Causal Loop Diagrams
- 1040 Clarifying our focal question
- 1120 Break**
- 1140 Identifying key variables relevant to the focal question
- 1220 Reflecting on the variables and their clarity of definition
- 1250 Next steps
- 1300 Close

# Terms of engagement

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- Be active not passive (this is a *workshop!*) – ensure your views are captured
- Listening (not just hearing) is important as well as talking
- Keep an open mind and beware of unconscious biases
- Do challenge but in a constructive manner
- Allow yourself to be facilitated
- Highlight ambiguity but don't seek perfection
- Please respect the Chatham House Rule
- Have fun

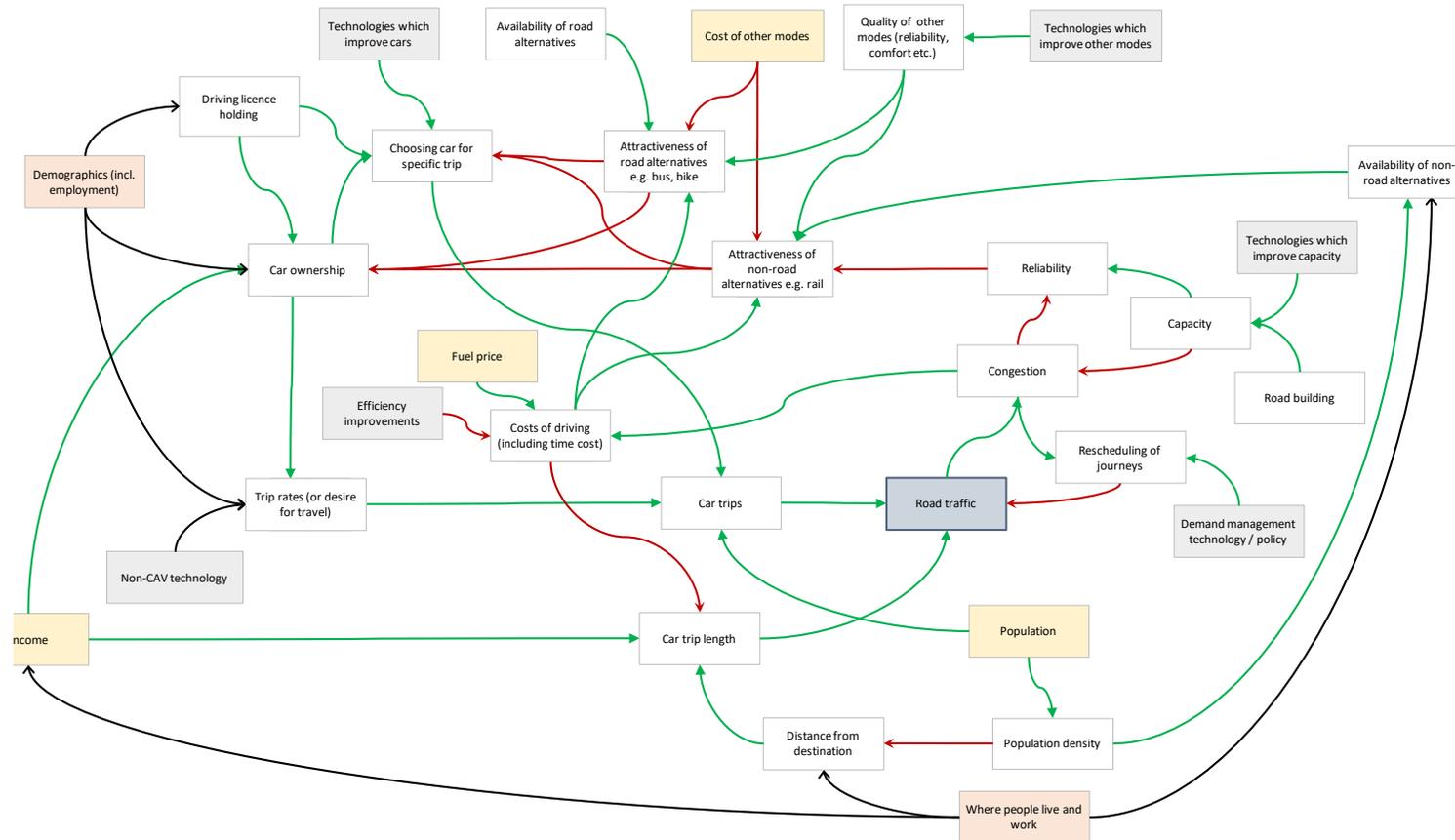
# Introductions icebreaker

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# Introduction to soft systems thinking and Causal Loop Diagrams

## 1015-1040



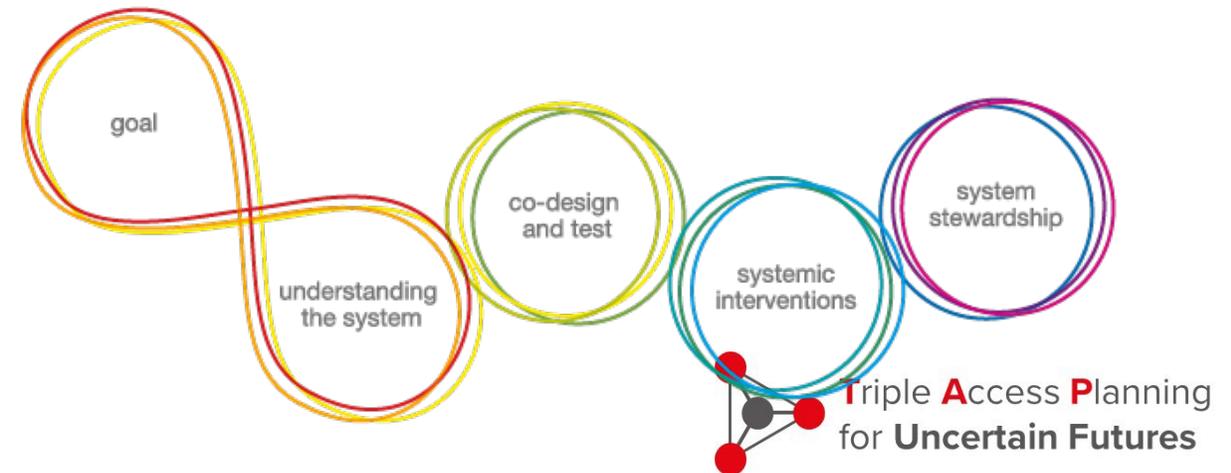
# SYSTEMS THINKING – A SIMPLE, BUT POWERFUL TOOL FOR UNDERSTANDING COMPLEXITY

ADAM JONES

DfT

# Who ARE We?

- **Adam Jones** (Operational Research, DfT). I lead a cross-government Systems Thinking Interest Group (STIG) with the following goals:
- 1. **Awareness** - To increase awareness of Systems Thinking across central government. Make Systems Thinking a fundamental 'Go-To' approach that decision makers in government expect to see
- 2. **Capability** - To increase the number of technical practitioners and facilitators in the Government Operational Research Service (GORS) and beyond
- 3. **Network** - To create a forum where one can share (or ask for) advice and experiences on best practice of applications of Systems Thinking
- I work with Cabinet Office's Systems Unit to develop the Journey - guidance for policy makers on how to bring systems thinking into their work.



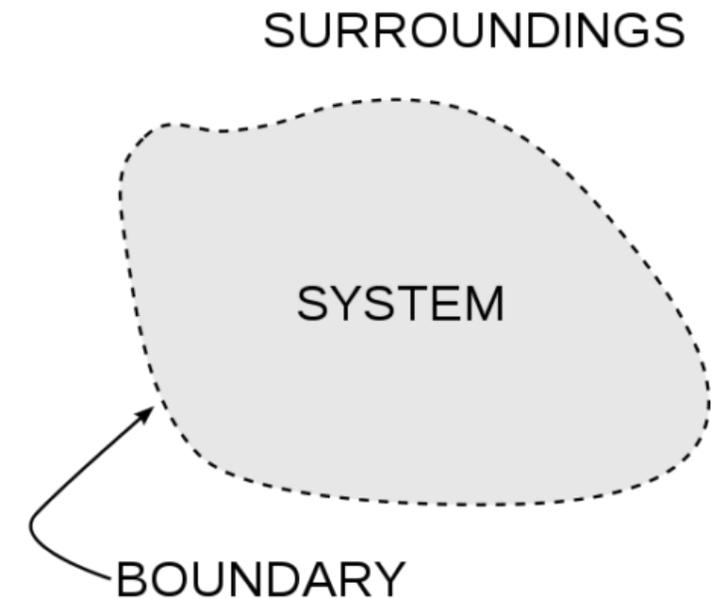
# WHAT IS A SYSTEM?

- *'A system is a set of elements or parts interconnected in such a way that they produce their own pattern of behaviour over time'* - Donella Meadows



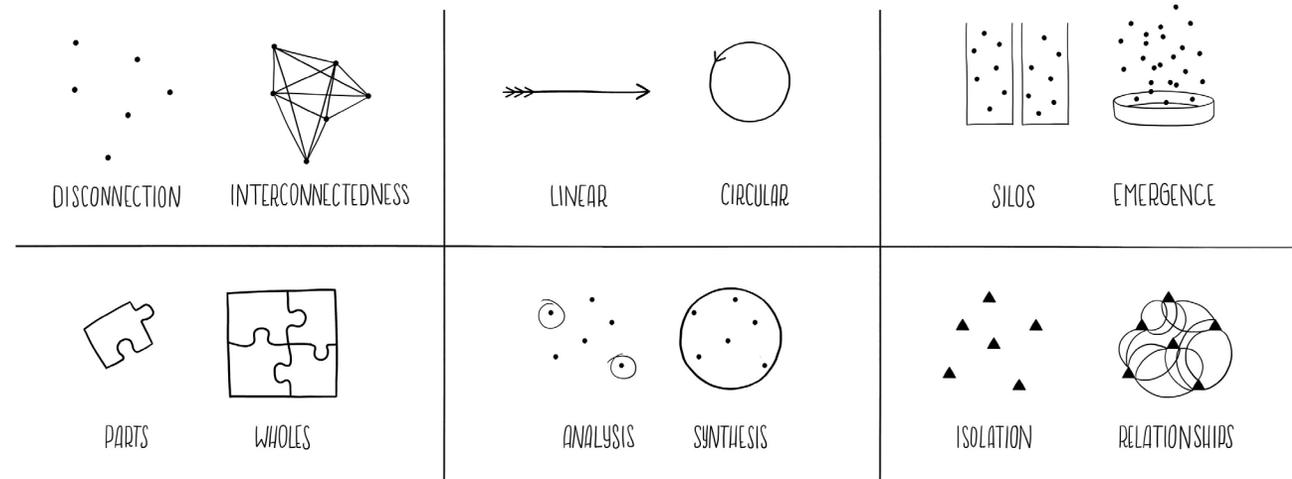
## A system

- Does something
- Is connected
- Is interdependent
- Involves people
- Is dynamic
- Is complex
- Is influenced by its environment
- Is a mental model!



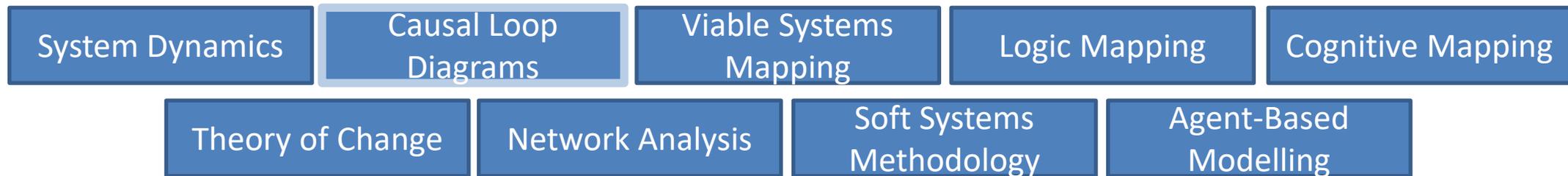
# WHAT IS SYSTEMS THINKING?

- Systems thinking is a framework for seeing the interconnections in a system and a discipline for seeing and understanding the whole system; the 'structures' that underlie complex situations.*

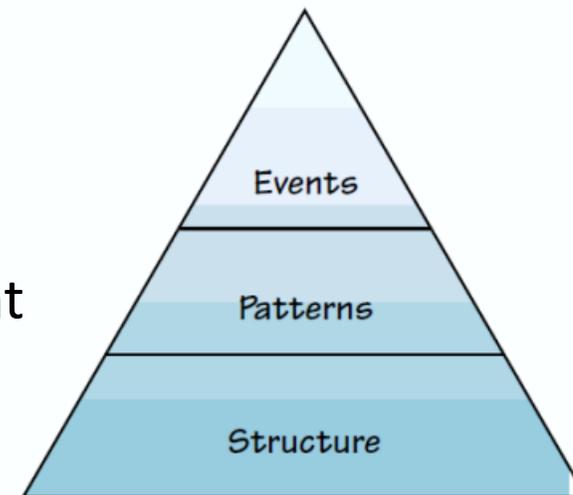


# SYSTEMS THINKING – APPROACHES & TOOLS

- - Term covers a broad range of approaches, concepts and tools



- - Focus on Causal Loop Diagrams today
- - Part of “soft OR”
- - Involves people – facilitation skills important



# Why CAUSAL LOOP DIAGRAMS?

- 1. Helps you visualise the relationships you already know (and have researched)
- 2. Can identify feedback loops and unintended consequences
- 3. Aids the prioritisation of research (what are the critical things we don't know enough about?)

Developing understanding

Developing relationships

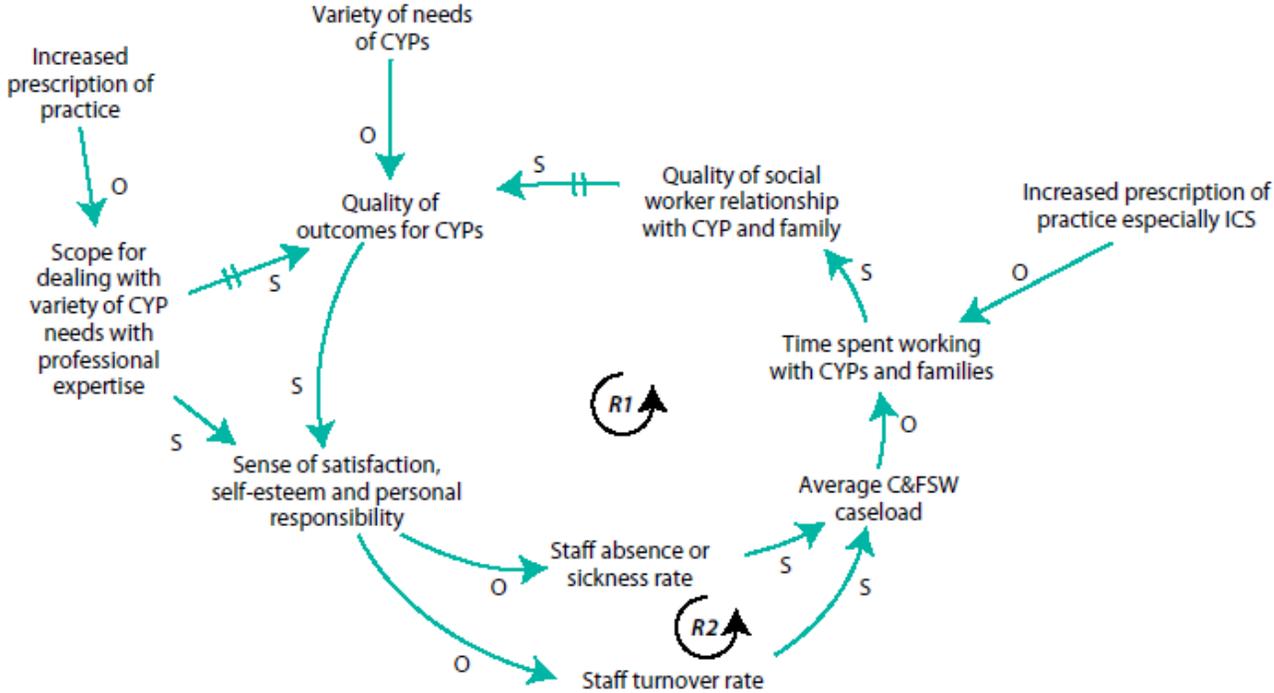
Building strategy

Assessing the evidence

# EXAMPLE – THE MUNRO REVIEW OF CHILD PROTECTION

Causal Loop Diagram exploring systemic impact of efforts to improve social work through increased prescription of practice

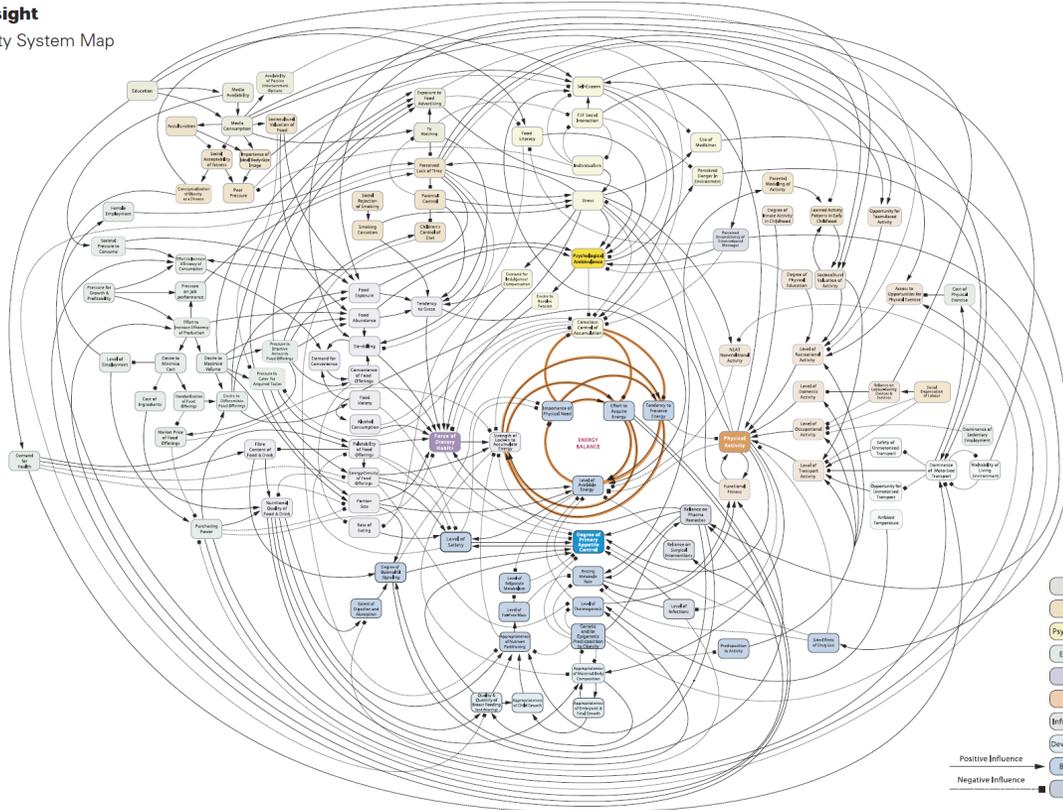
Developed in collaboration with Dr David Lane, London School of Economics and Political Science.



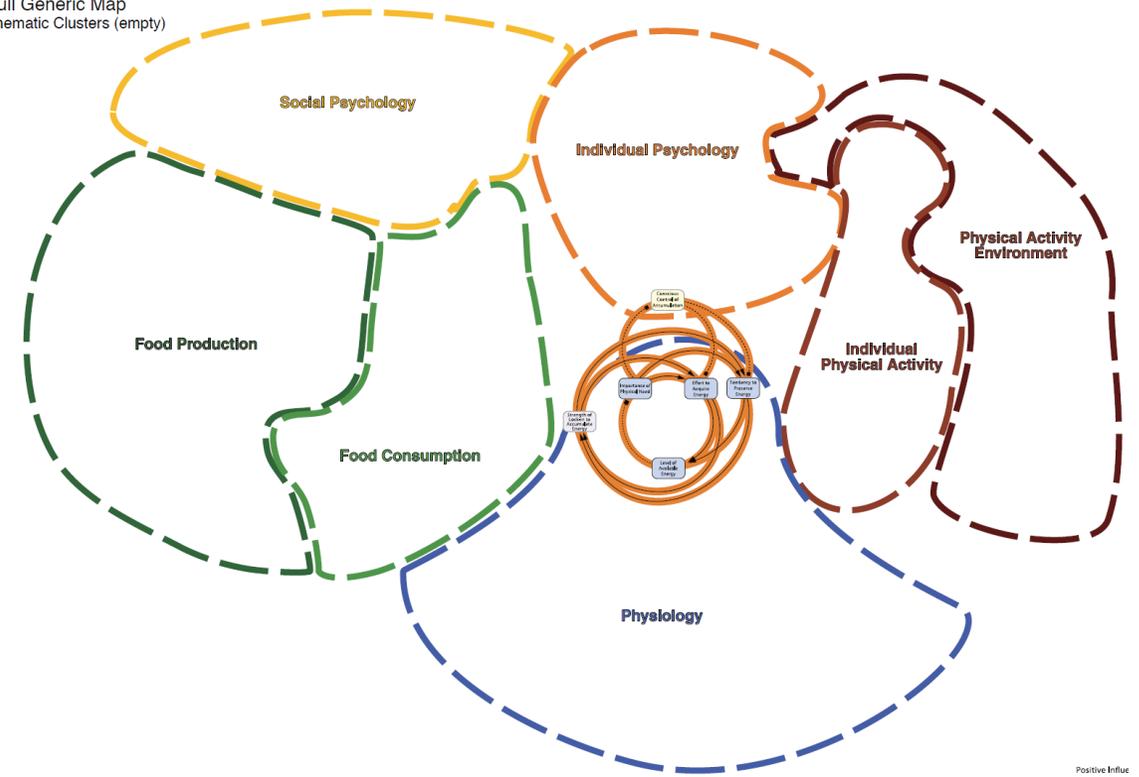
# EXAMPLE – FORESIGHT OBESITY SYSTEM MAP

## MAP

**Foresight**  
Obesity System Map



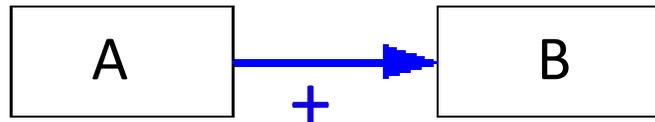
Full Generic Map  
Thematic Clusters (empty)



# causal loop diagrams - NOTATION



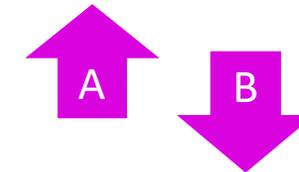
Factor – this needs to be something that can increase or decrease. Use nouns not verbs.



Positive (same direction) relationship  
As A increases, B increases

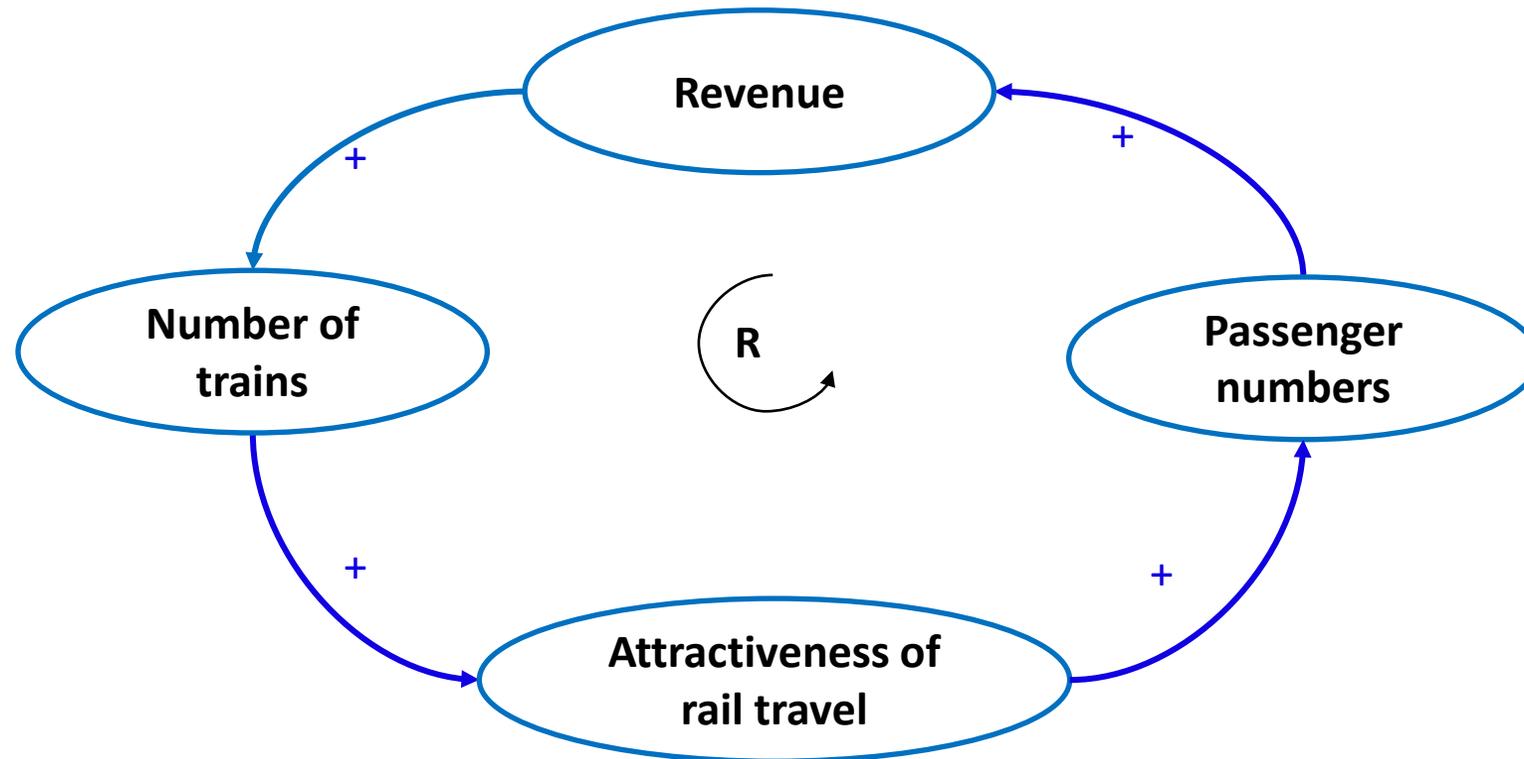


Negative (opposite direction) relationship  
As A increases, B decreases



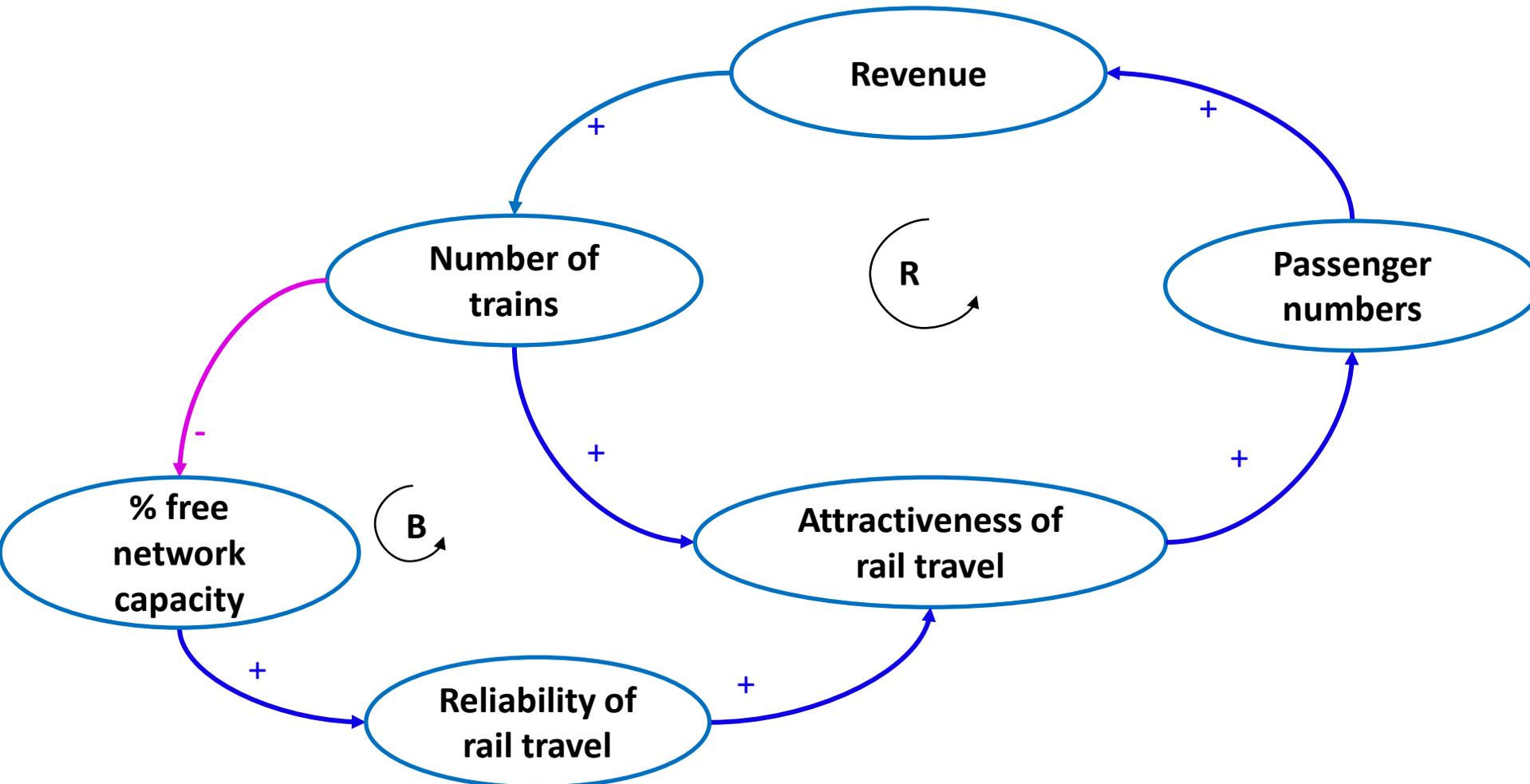
# A simple example of a causal loop diagram

## *What Drives Revenue for a Rail Company?*



# A simple example of a causal loop diagram

## *What Drives Revenue for a Rail Company?*





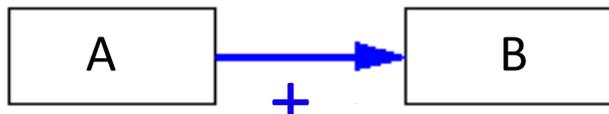
# WORKSHOP: create a causal loop diagram

*What are the key factors and interdependencies influencing the demand for public transport as the UK emerges from lockdown?*

- What are the factors? Causes? Effects?
- How do they link?
- Are there any loops?



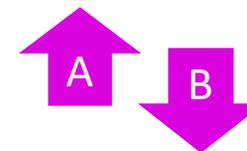
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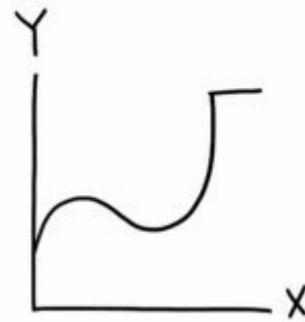


Negative (opposite direction) relationship  
As A increases, B decreases

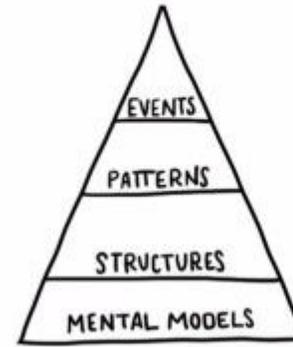


Any  
Questions?

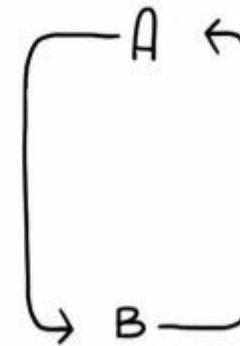
## TYPES OF SYSTEM MAPPING



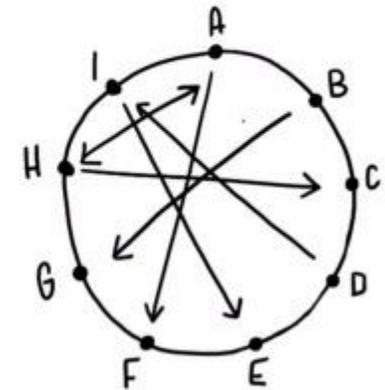
BEHAVIOUR OVER  
TIME GRAPHS



ICEBERG  
MODEL



CAUSAL LOOP  
DIAGRAMS



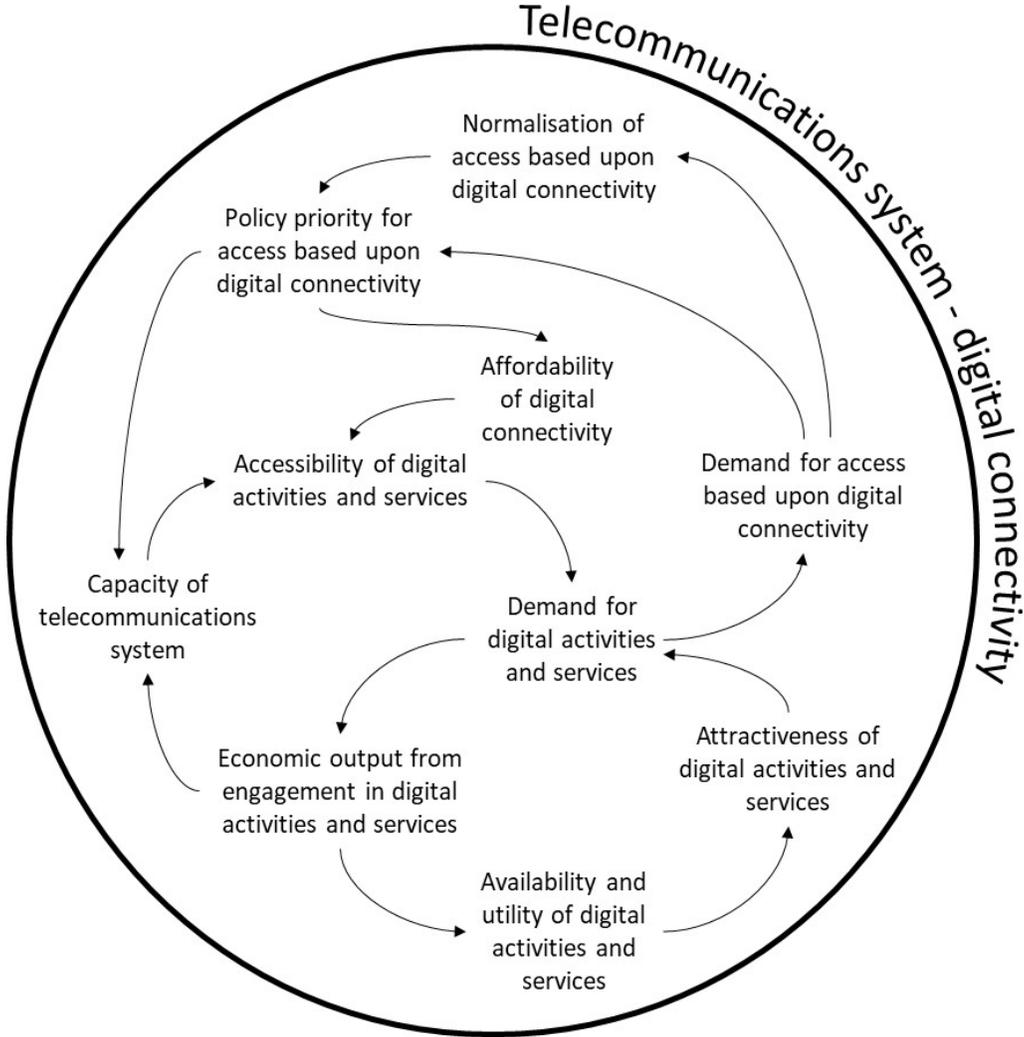
CONNECTED  
CIRCLES

# Further insights

(from Adam Jones and Charles Featherstone – with my responsibility for any misrepresentation)

- Look for decoupling points – it becomes easier to manage (aligns with our TAP model)
- Isolatability of sub-systems (which may not be those we start with) can be revealing
- Note the distinction between a single ‘truth’ and multiple representations of a system
- Important to understand the framing that different individuals may adopt (underlines value of clarity of focal question)
- Recognise the distinction between variables and the system structure – assuming the latter is rigid may limit capacity to imagine plausible future system states
- **Take care to distinguish between ambiguity and uncertainty**
- **Doing any systems thinking is better than doing none at all** – don’t let perfect get in the way of good; don’t try to be ‘clever’ for the sake of it
- It can be a fine balance between why systems thinking is valuable and why it has limitations
- (Starting with systems thinking for scenarios development may narrow the initial field of view which is a risk to more fully exposing uncertainty)

# Indicative sub-system Causal Loop Diagram for TAS



Clarifying our focal question  
1040-1120

# An initial proposition...

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*Remember our proposal – this defines scope – our focus is on access in urban areas*

**What affects the way demand for access changes in an urban area (in a post-COVID world facing a climate emergency)?**

*Compare with earlier example: “What are the key factors and interdependencies influencing the demand for public transport as the UK emerges from lockdown?”*

# Reflective thoughts on the focal question

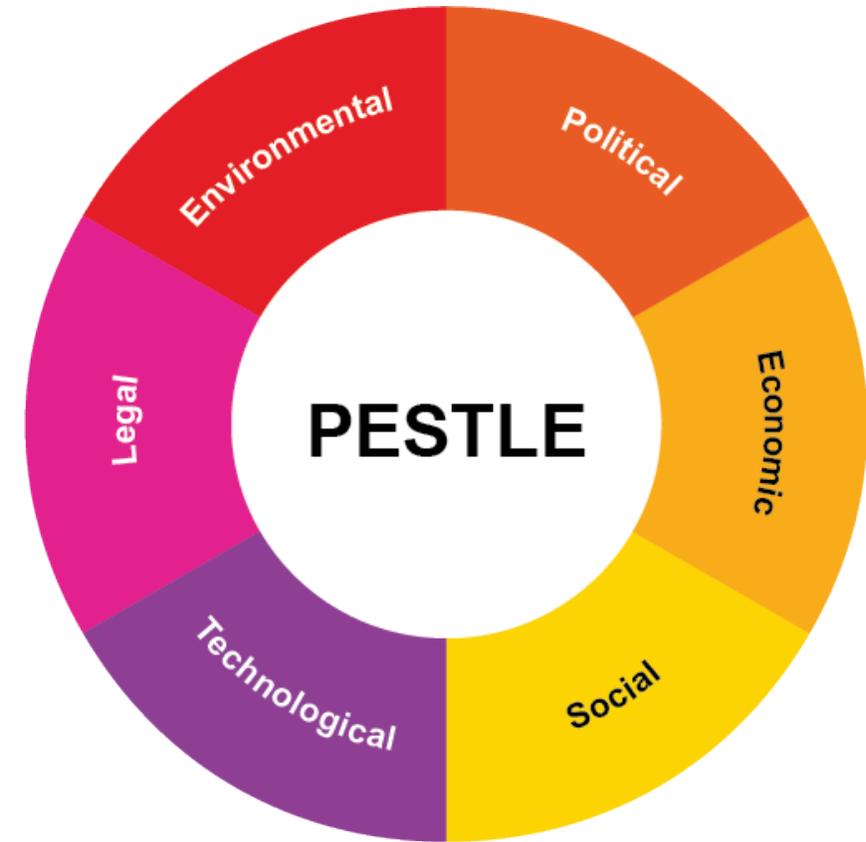
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Break  
1120-1140

Identifying the key variables relevant to the focal question  
1140-1220

# Identifying candidate variables



- Think Transport, Land use, Telecommunications
- Think PESTLE
- Think laterally
- Remember variables are nouns which can go up or down
- **Ambiguous variables are unhelpful**
- Breakout groups – automatically transferred
- Each group has its own space to work in Miro
- Participants to create attributable post-it variables
- Groups to sense check their work
- Plenary feedback and discussion

Reflecting on the variables and their clarity of definition  
1220-1250

Close – THANK YOU!