



SAFE SYSTEM
CULTURAL MATURITY





agilysis



BIKES, BIG TRUCKS & YOU
ROAD SAFETY IN THE COMMUNITY



Context



home **safe**
and **well**



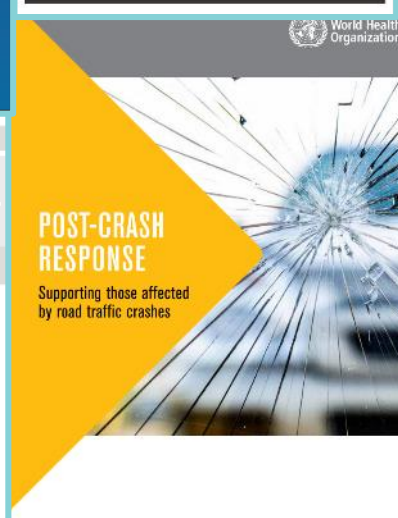
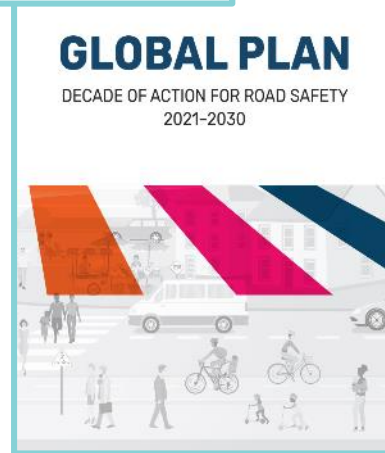
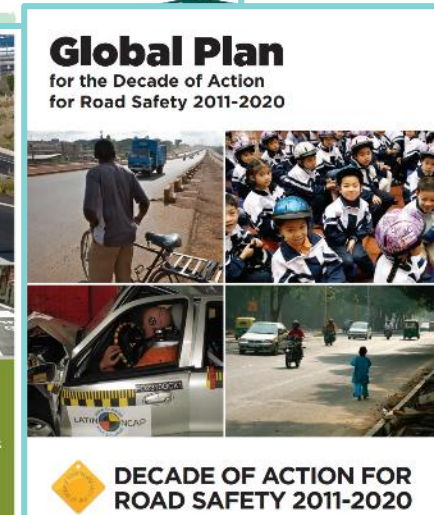
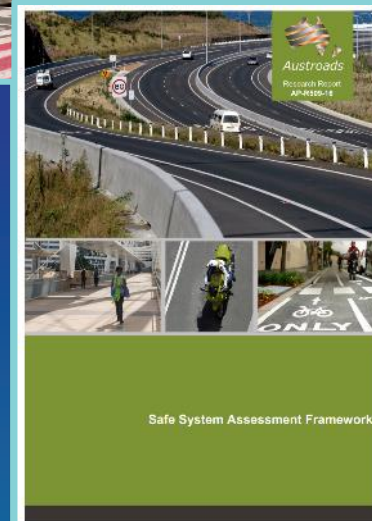
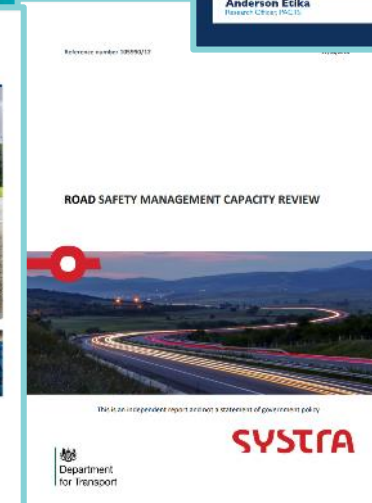
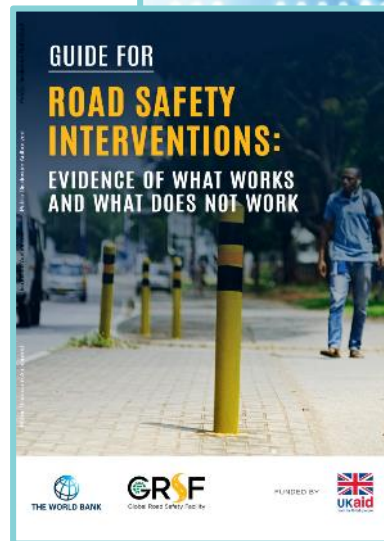
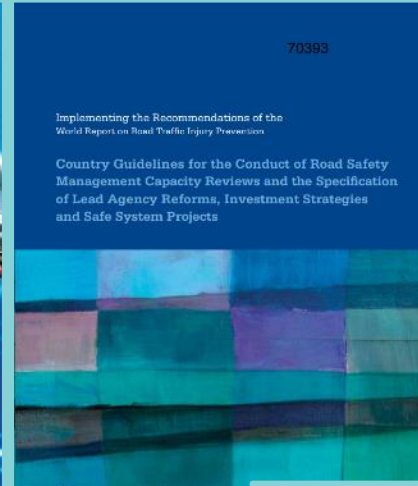
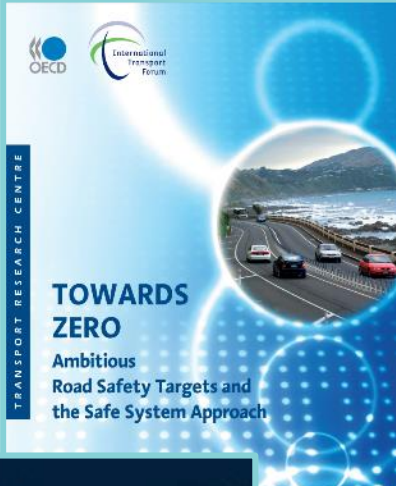
vision
Zero





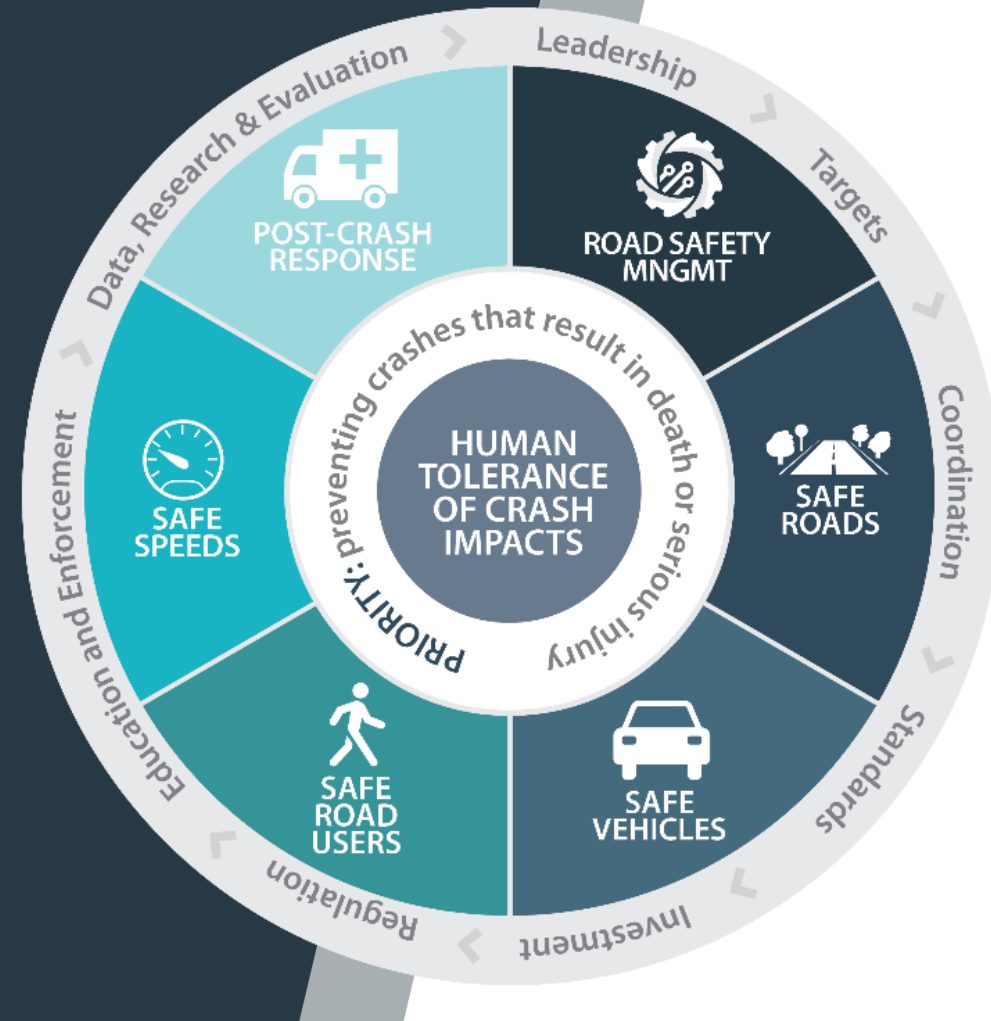
Safe System Literature





Safe System Actions & Change

- Mechanisms of change in outer circle
- Synthesised Safe System models from:
 - PACTS, United Kingdom
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
 - Canada
- Actions independently categorised & grouped.



Loughborough	Australia	New Zealand	Canada	Combined
R&D and Transferring Knowledge	Data, Research and Evaluation	Understanding Crashes and Risk	Information, Data, Research	Research, Monitoring and Evaluation
Monitoring and Evaluating				
Promoting	Education and Information	Education and Information	Communication, Awareness	Education and Communication
			Education, Training	
	Standards			Standards and Training
	Licensing and Registration			
	Innovation	Innovation	Technology	Design and Engineering
Co-ordinating	Coordination	Leadership and Capability	Linkages	Leadership and Co-ordination
Target-Setting				
Leadership				
	Road Rules and Enforcement		Enforcement	Compliance and Enforcement
Funding				Investment
Legislating	Road Rules and Enforcement	Legislation and Enforcement	Policy, Legislation, Regulation	Legislation and Regulation





Cultural Maturity Literature

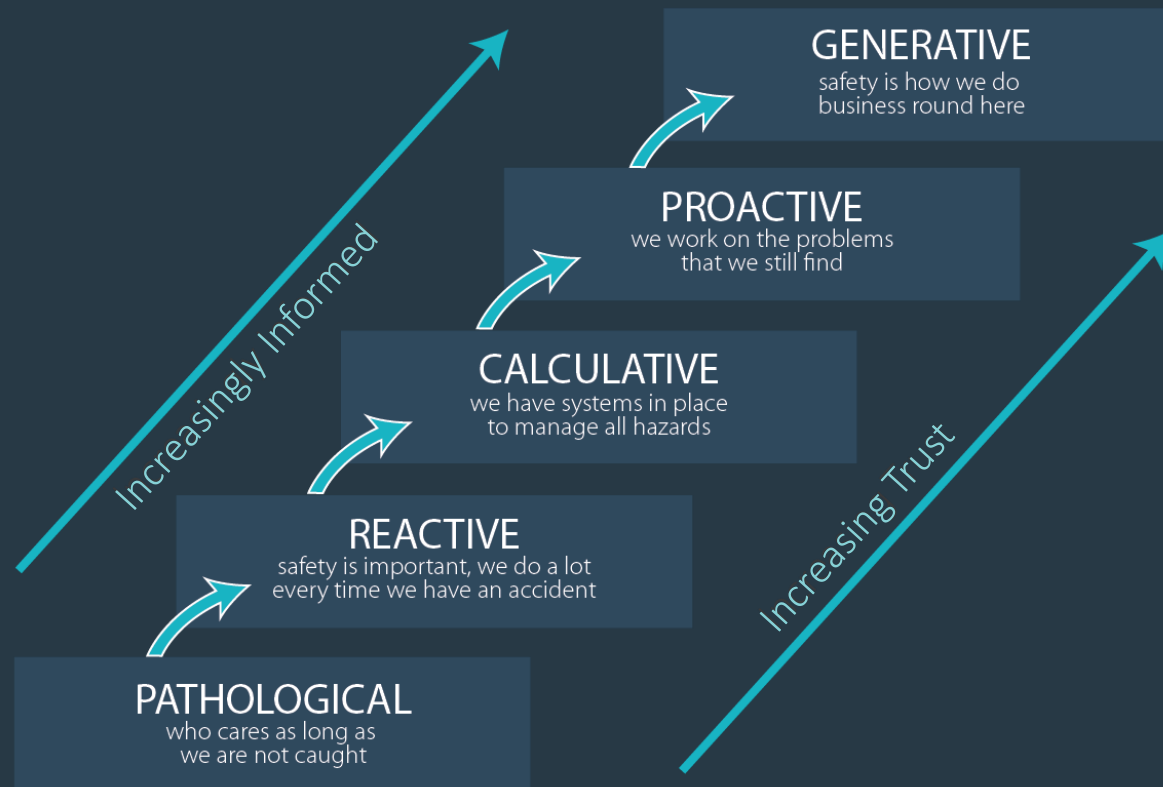




Cultural Maturity Literature

- *Westrum's Typology of Organisational Culture* (Westrum, 1993)
- *Evolutionary Model of Safety Culture* (Hudson, 2001) (Hudson, et al., 2000) (Reason, 1997)
- *Fleming's Safety Culture Maturity Model* (Fleming, 2001)
- *Process of Change Model* (Hudson, et al., 2000) (Prochaska, 1995)
- *Westrum's Cultural Scale Adaptation* (Hudson & Willekes, 2000)
- *TALK/WALK Matrix of Safety Culture Dimensions* (Hudson, 2001)
- *Descriptions of levels of safety culture for 'concrete' and 'abstract' organisational aspects* (Parker, Lawrie, & Hudson, 2006)
- *The Health and Safety Culture Maturity Model* (Lingard, Zhang, Harley, Blismas, & Wakefield, 2014)
- *Cultural Maturity – Measurable Components* (Filho, Andrade, & de Oliveira Marinho, 2010) (Warszawska & Kraslawski, 2016) (Hudson, 2003) (Reason, 1997)
- *Maturity model for academic partnerships* (Fekadu, et al., 2021)
- *Mining Industry Risk Management* (Foster & Hoult, 2013)

Hearts & Minds Model

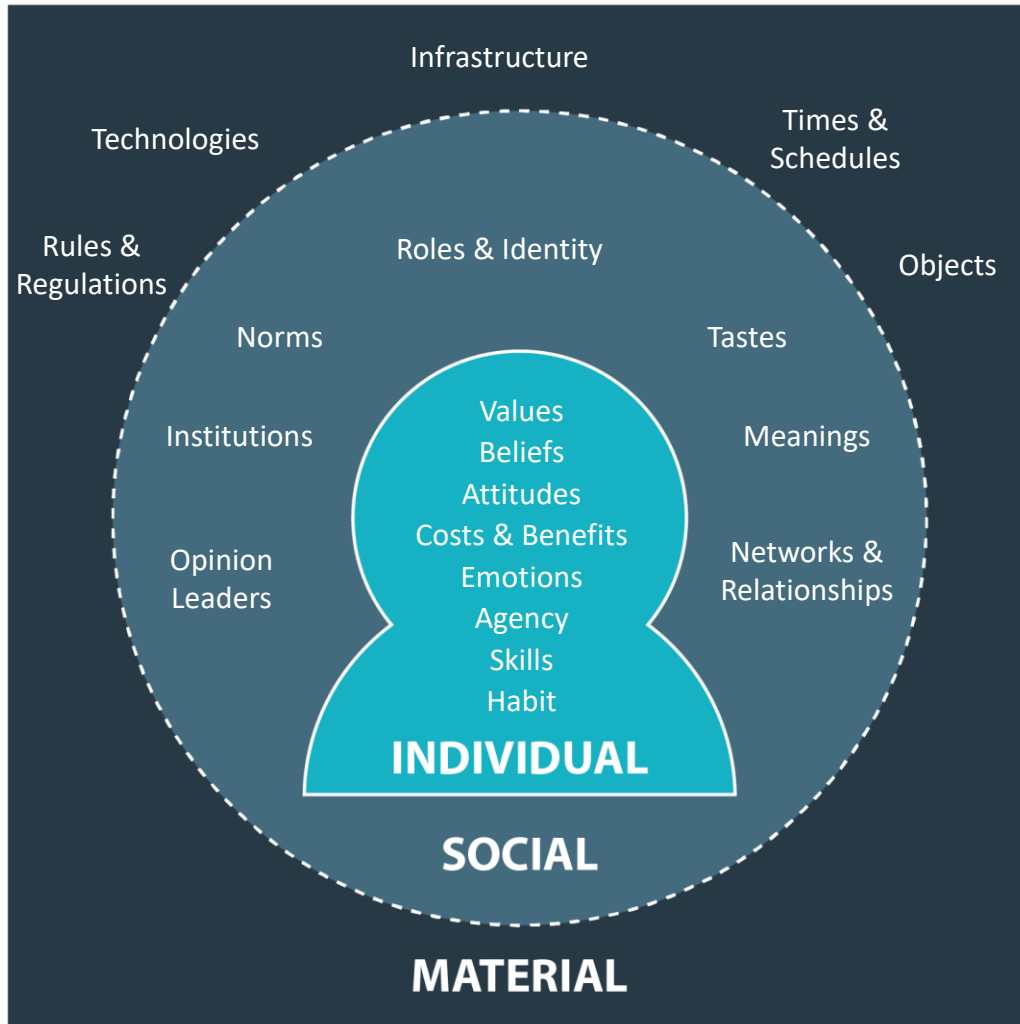




Behaviour Change Frameworks




ISM Model



The ISM Tool, Darnton & Evans, 2013

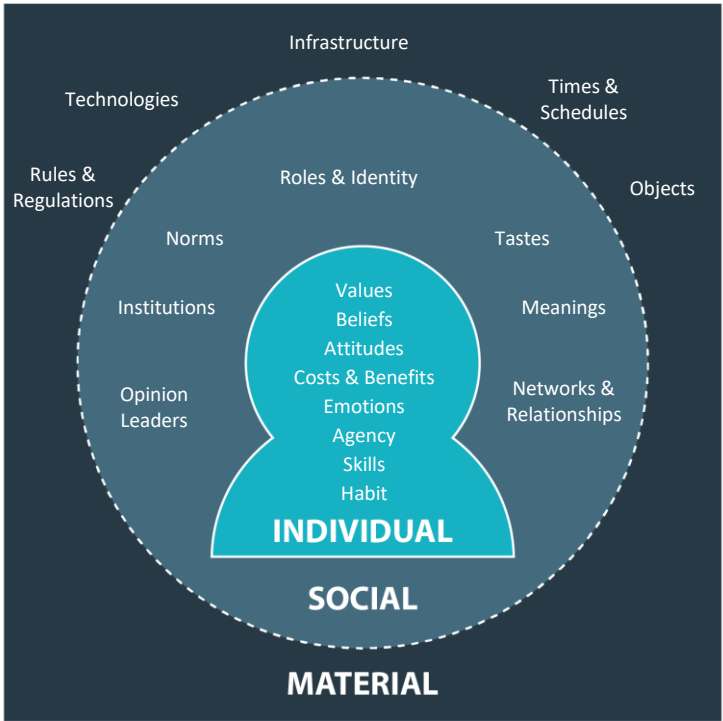
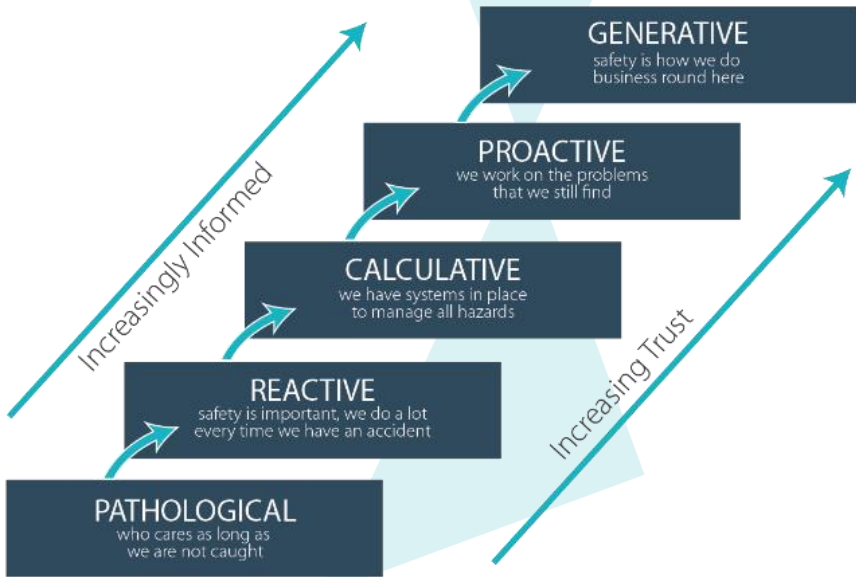


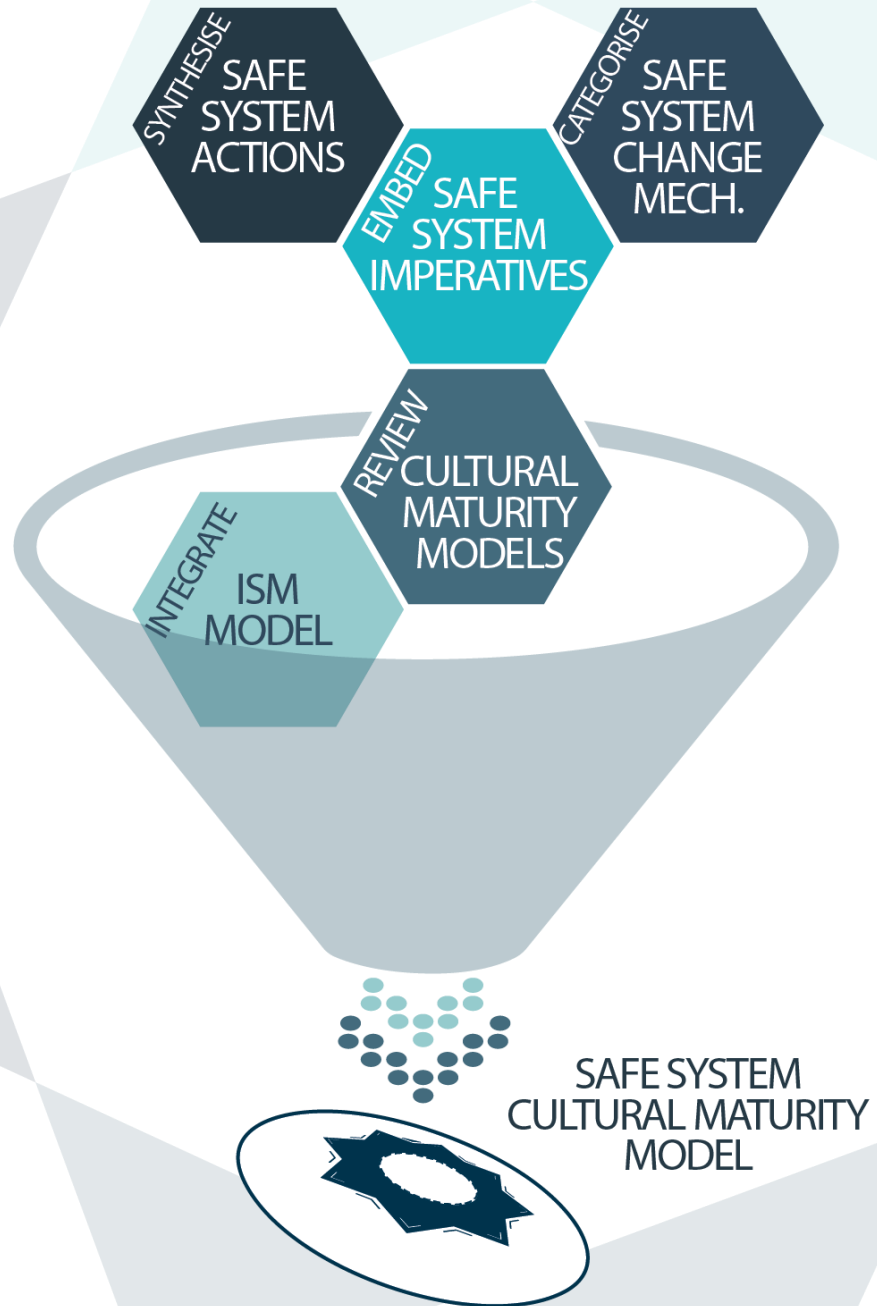


The Safe System Cultural Maturity Model

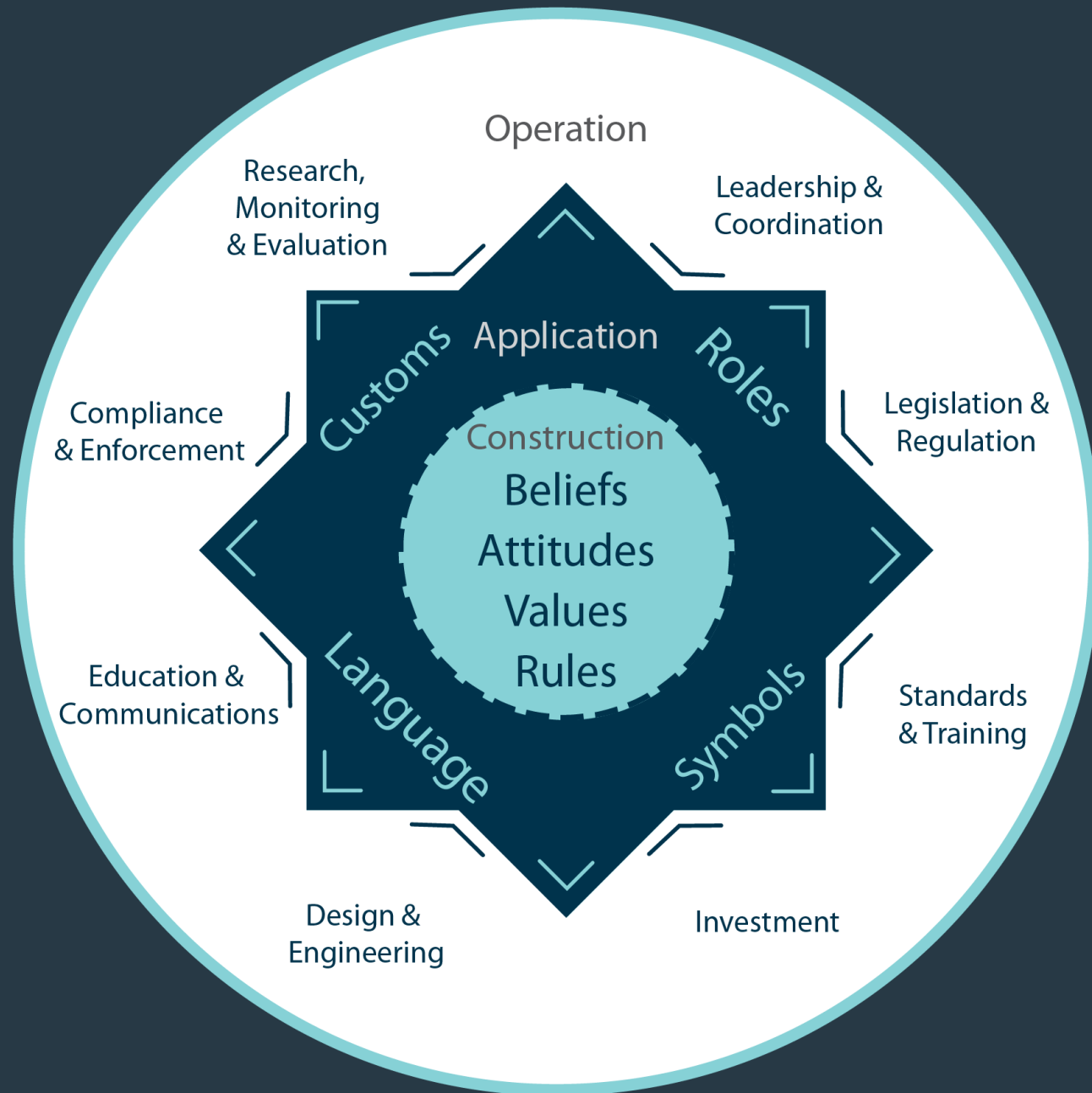


Combining Models





Components






Measuring Performance





Question Creation

- All Safe System imperatives
- All Safe System pillars
- Priority Safe System actions
- All identified change mechanisms

- 
- **Diagnostic:** highlighting the overall health of Safe System culture that is prevalent in the organisation.
 - **Comparative:** by seeking to create a set of statements that relate to the delivery of the Safe System overall, the survey has applicability beyond National Highways allowing for benchmarking performance against other road safety delivery bodies.
 - **Transformative:** pinpointing the pillars, change mechanisms and actions which remain weak and in need of further improvement, across the organisation as a whole or within divisions.
 - **Evaluative:** useful over time to consider progression, or indeed regression in some elements, as the organisation moves towards its goal of a more mature culture.

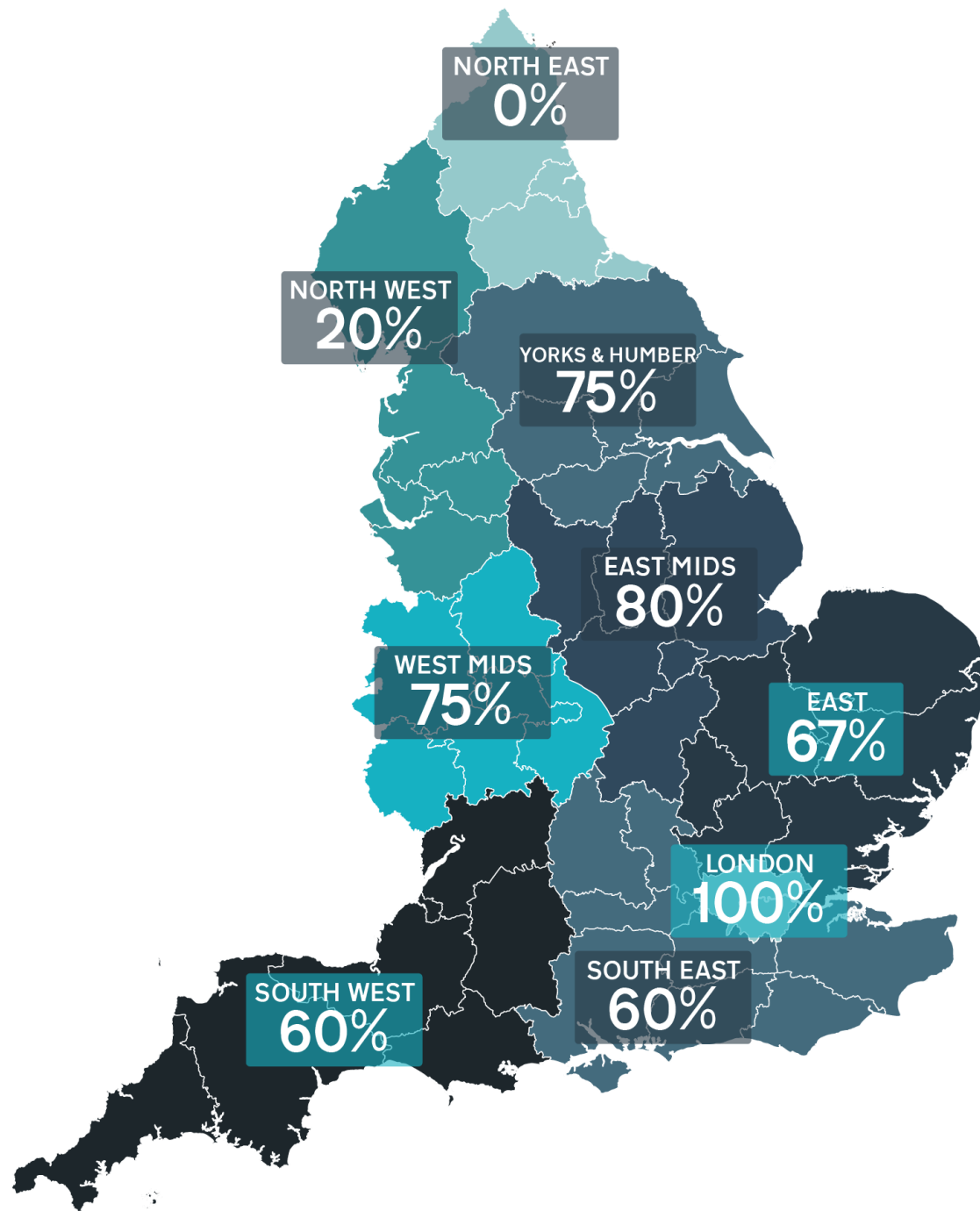


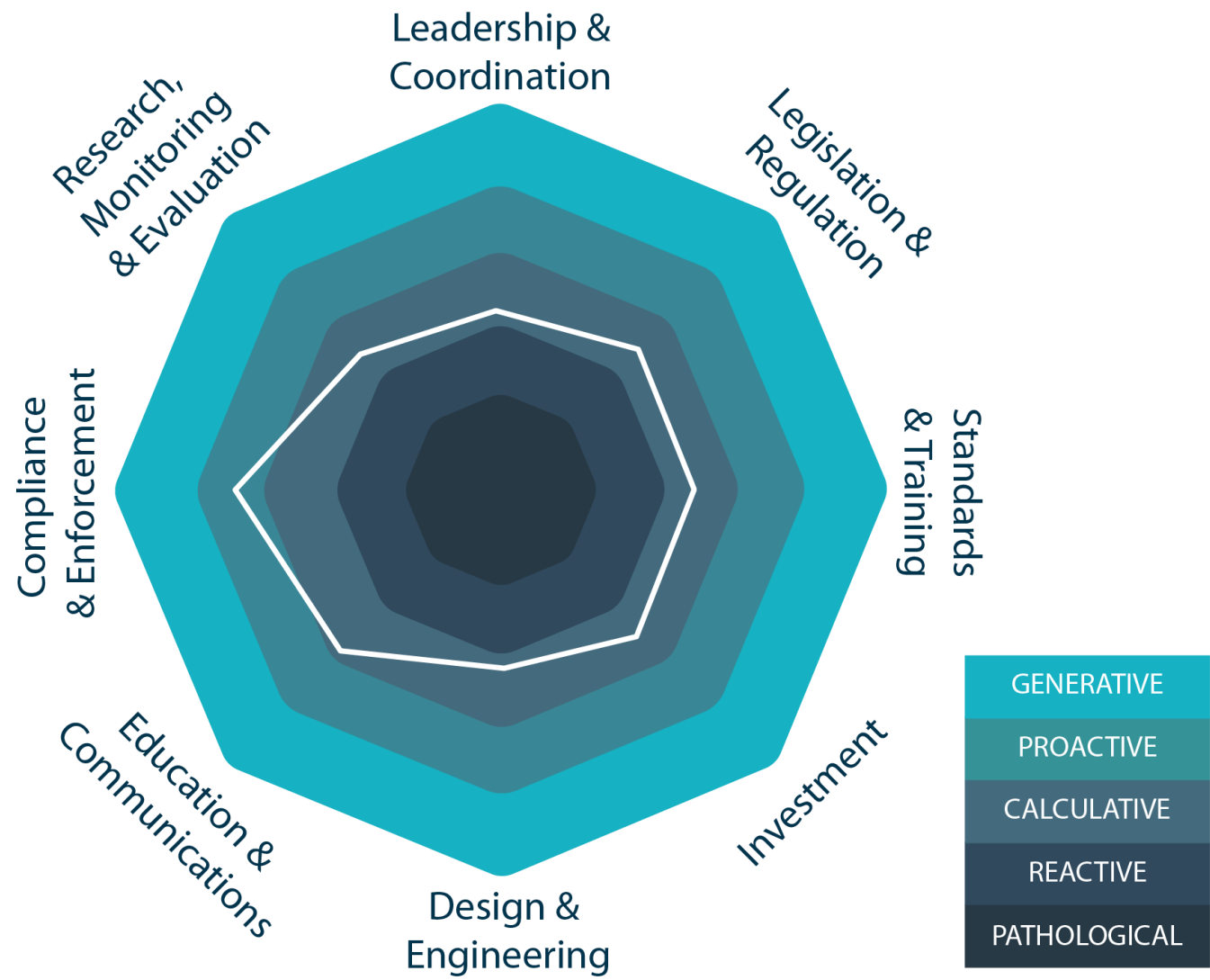
QUESTIONS ARCHITECTURE

- 22 Questions Measuring Current State of Maturity (Pathological to Generative)
- Focus on 8 Mechanisms of Change
- Addressing 6 Safe System Components
- Checking 33 Discreet Safe System Actions

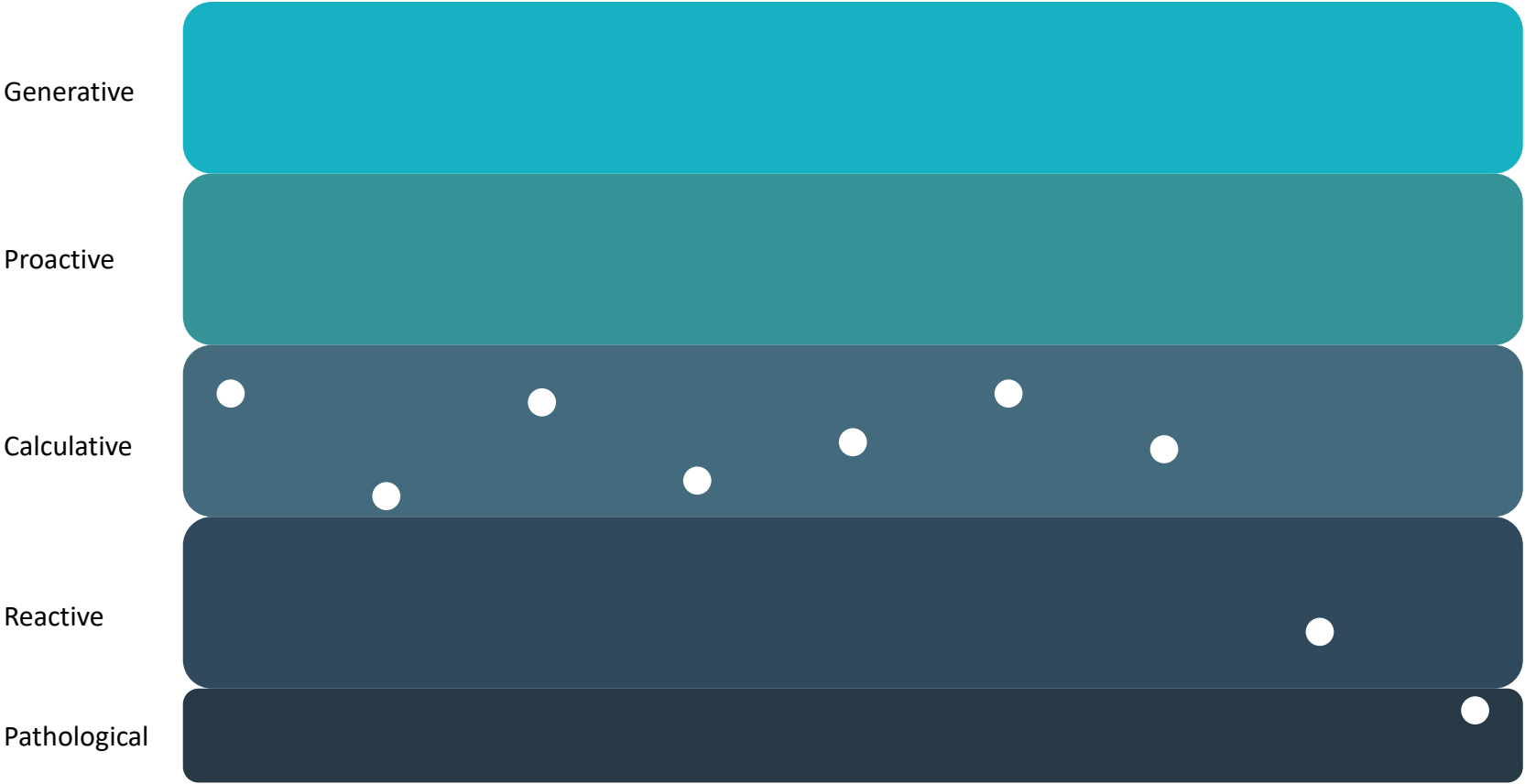
Component	Category	Question	Pathological	Reactive	Calculative	Proactive	Generative
Road Safety Management	Leadership & co-ordination	How does the Safe System impact on the actions of the organisation?	It is a concept adopted at Government level. The Safe System does not really affect how we work.	We're starting to think about how we apply Safe System. It is early days and not all colleagues understand it. There are only some Safe System pillars that we can influence.	Leaders and managers feel the Safe System is important to us. They talk about our commitment to Safe Systems. However, it does not significantly change what we do day to day.	We are actively working towards adopting a Safe System approach. We are working hard within our organisation and with our partners to ensure responsibility for Safe System delivery is shared	Safe System thinking is embedded into everything we do. We champion the philosophy of the Safe System, working extensively with partners and stakeholders to promote implementation beyond our own network.

Example statement set – addressing leadership & coordination, as part of road safety management safe system component

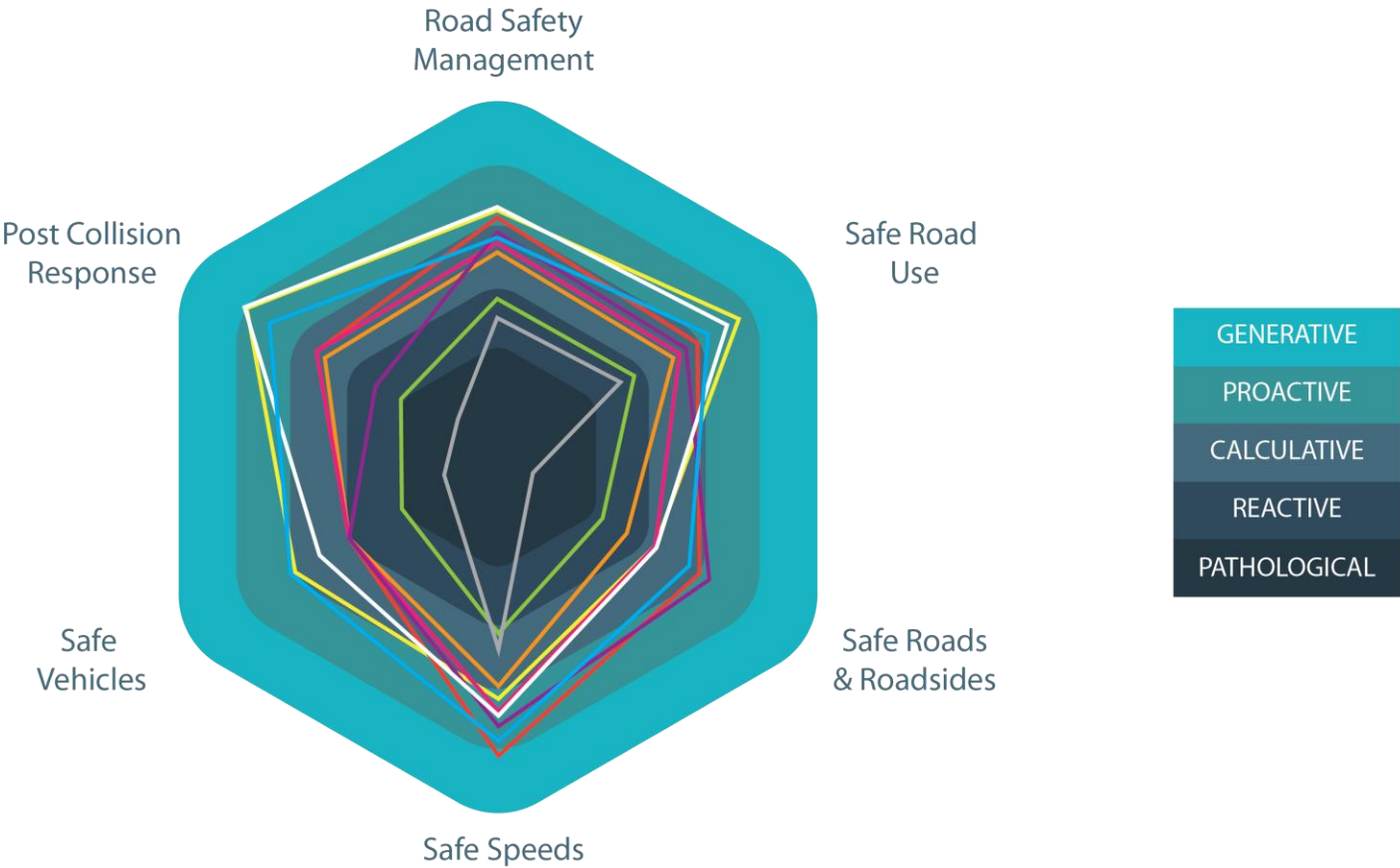




Sample organisational data



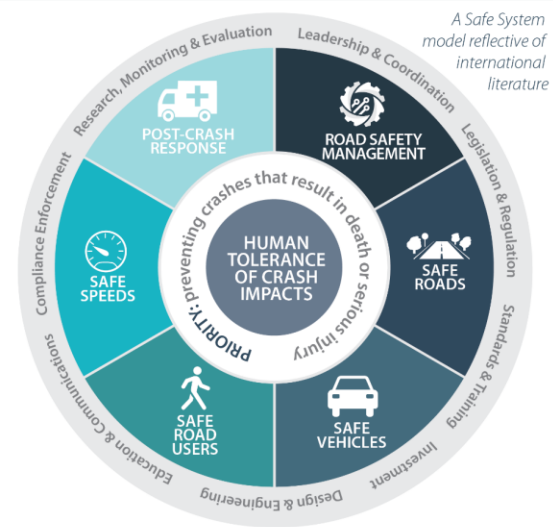
Sample organisational data





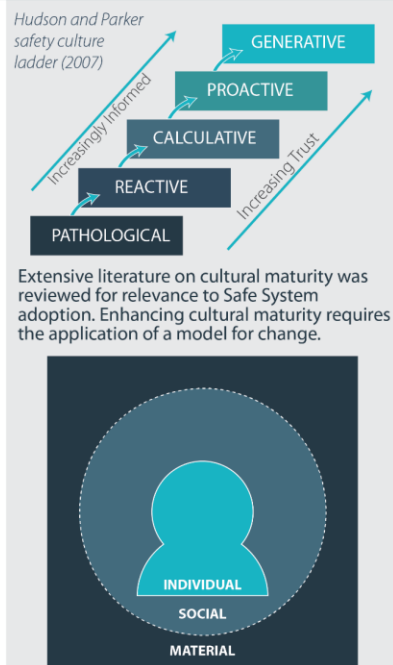
Creating a cultural maturity model to assess Safe System readiness within road safety organisations

CONTEXT

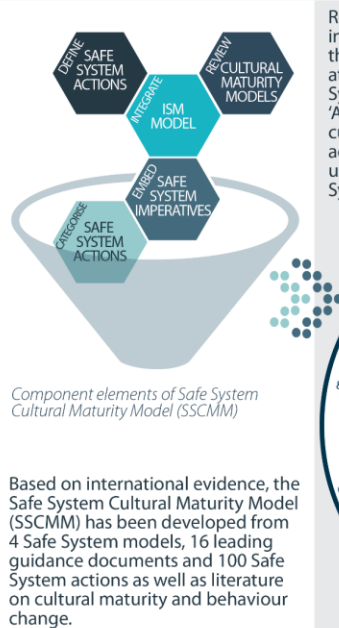


The Safe System is the international best practice approach to road safety management requiring strong leadership, co-ordination, and culture to be implemented effectively. Local adoption has been patchy depending on organisational structures, history and corporate cultures.

CULTURAL MATURITY

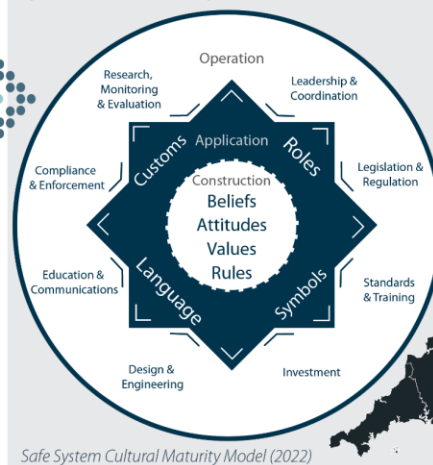


COMPONENTS



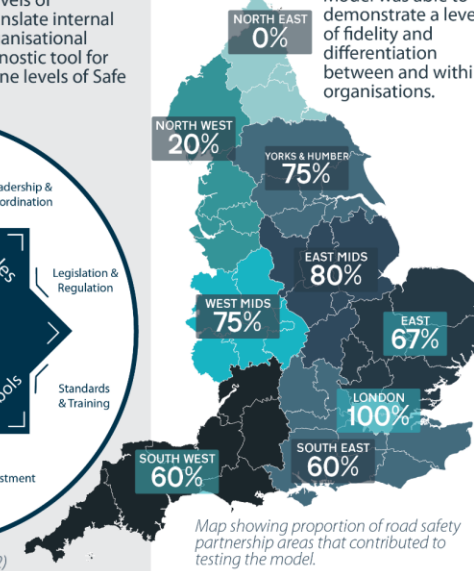
MODEL

Reflective of the ISM Model and concepts proposed in the Hearts and Minds model, 'Construction' is at the centre of the SSCM. It includes the beliefs, attitudes, and values of individuals towards the Safe System. The model also describes levels of 'Application' and 'Operation' that translate internal cultural constructs into external organisational activity. It is accompanied by a diagnostic tool for use within organisations to determine levels of Safe System cultural maturity.



TESTING

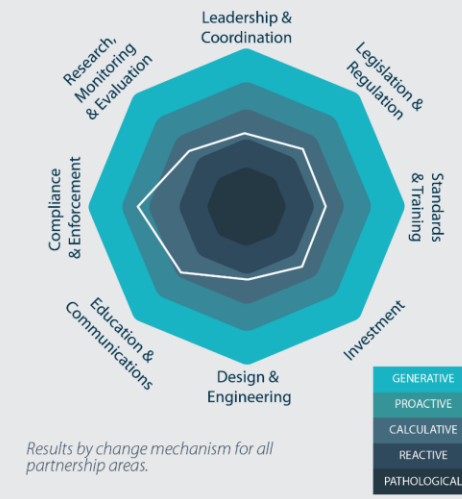
Through testing with organisations across the UK, the Model was able to demonstrate a level of fidelity and differentiation between and within organisations.



Map showing proportion of road safety partnership areas that contributed to testing the model.

RESULTS

As well as reviewing answers to discreet questions, results can be explored according to Safe System components or mechanisms of change to identify potential areas of strength or prevailing weakness. Aggregated results for multiple organisations (as shown below) can be used as comparators and highlight necessary sectoral development.



Results by change mechanism for all partnership areas.

CONCLUSION

The Safe System Cultural Maturity Model proposed here is founded on robust evidence, developed from Safe System actions defined in multiple international guidance manuals. The theoretical part of this study resulted in a robust explanation of how cultural maturity can influence Safe System thinking and application.

The purpose was to create an exploratory tool which could be diagnostic of an organisation; allowing comparisons between organisations; useful in evaluating progression or regression over time; and to transformative when applied to specific components, change mechanisms and actions. Initial testing has demonstrated that the tool provides this function.



**Tanya Fosdick, Dan Campsall Momina Kamran &
Samuel Scott**

info@agilysis.co.uk

