Evaluation of the Foundations for Safety Leadership Training Module

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Acknowledgements

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This project was supported by CPWR: The Center for Construction Research and Training, NIOSH cooperative agreement OH009762. The contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of NIOSH.

Safety leadership

- Multi-dimensional construct
- Transformational leadership style most commonly studied
- Related to a variety of outcomes:
 - Safety climate
 - Safety practices (especially participatory practices)
 - Occupational injuries



Safety leadership intervention research

Prior intervention formats:

- No training, but on-going feedback on safety communication
- 1 / 3 / 20 / 180 day trainings
 - Lecture
 - 360 feedback
 - On the job practice
 - Worker involvement

Observed outcomes:

- Leader
 - Safety attitudes
 - Self-efficacy
 - Intentions to promote safety
 - Leadership practices
- Worker
 - Safety communication
 - Safety climate

Foundations for Safety Leadership



Foundations for Safety Leadership

• 3 Hour Training

- Foundational material (1 hour)
 - Cost of ineffective leadership
 - Benefits of effective leadership
 - 5 safety leadership skills, etc.
- Applying skills (2 hours)
 - 7 real world construction scenarios
 - Animated videos, Reading, Role Plays
 - Discussion questions







FSL evaluation study

Compared to the group without FSL training, the group with FSL training will report better...

Leaders

- Understanding of the safety leadership skills
- Use of safety leadership practices
- Use of safety practices
- Worker reporting of safetyrelated conditions

Workers

- Leader's use of safety leadership practices
- Safety climate
- Use of safety practices
- Their reporting of safetyrelated conditions

All on a 1-5 Likert scale

Study Recruitment

- Maximize generalizability
- Selection criteria for 20 companies: Geographic location, Risk, Union status, Business size
- Randomization into training group



Data analysis

Hierarchical linear regression to account for repeated measures

Model 1: Time

Model 2: Time + Intervention group + Time*Intervention group



Sample Companies

	Early (#)	Lagged(#)	Total N (%)
Geographic location			
West (Denver area)	7	7	14 (70%)
Midwest (Pittsburgh, PA/Morgantown WV)	1	2	3 (15%)
Northeast (Boston area)	2	1	3 (15%)
Size (self-reported)			
Small	2	3	5 (25%)
Medium	4	6	10 (50%)
Large	4	1	5 (25%)
Union status			
Non-union	6	5	11 (55%)
Union	4	5	9 (45%)
Trade risk level			
Low risk	7	2	9 (45%)
High risk	3	8	11 (55%)

Sample Leaders and workers



Total Sample

286 Leaders & 1173 Workers

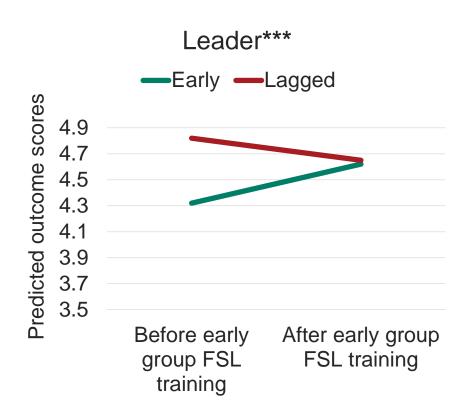
Response rate over time

Leaders: ~80%

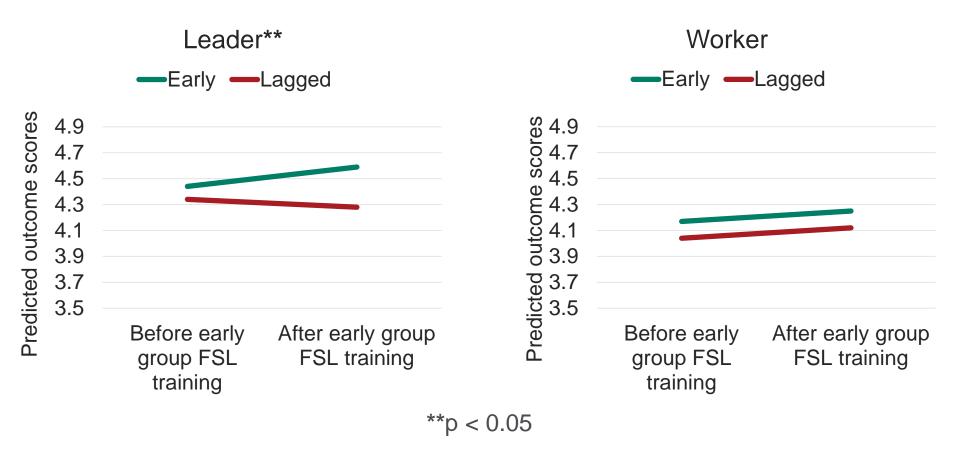
• Workers: ~60%

- Primarily white males
- 38 45 years old
- Leaders primarily foremen
- Workers primarily experienced workers
 - With their leader an average of 3 months

Change in average leader-reported understanding of safety leadership skills before and after the FSL training by intervention group

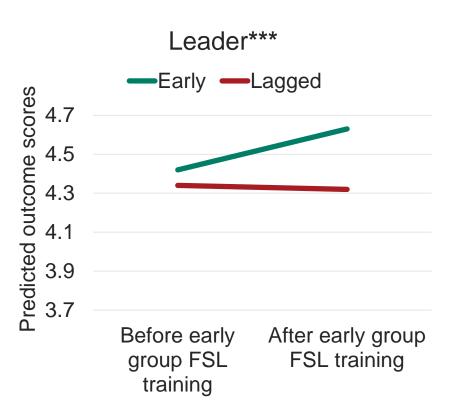


Change in average leader- & worker-reported safety leadership behaviors of leader before and after the FSL training by intervention group



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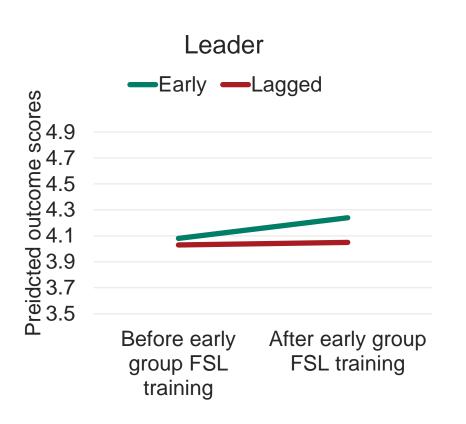
Change in average leader- & worker-reported safety practices before and after the FSL training by intervention group

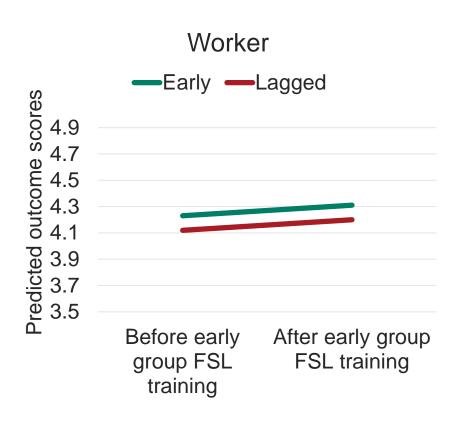




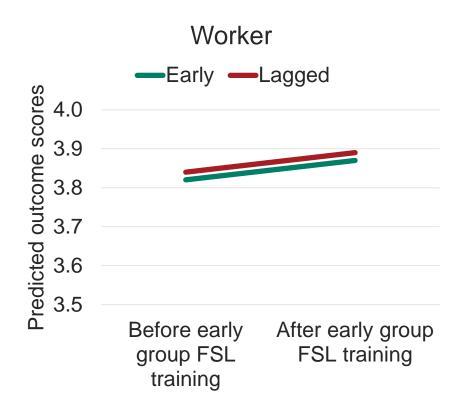
***p < 0.01

Change in average leader- & worker-reported crew safety reporting before and after the FSL training by intervention group





Change in average worker-reported safety climate before and after the FSL training by intervention group



Sustained impact Change from 2- to 4-weeks after

Leader

- Safety leadership practices***
- Safety practices***
- Crew safety reporting***

Worker

No change



Summary

- Leaders reported greater understanding and increased practice of safety leadership skills as well as safety practices at 2- & 4-weeks after the FSL training
 - No change amongst control group
- No change in worker-reported outcomes



Discussion

 Leader findings are consistent with previous safety leadership intervention studies

 Context behind FSL training design & future additional training components



In their own words...

General reaction to training



Inclusion of workers in the safety process





On-going use of FSL training





LEAD BY EXAMPLE: Make safety a core value by 'walking the talk' and reinforcing the idea that everyone owns safety.

ENGAGE TEAM MEMBERS: Engage, encourage, and empower team members to identify and act upon unsafe situations.

ACTIVELY LISTEN AND PRACTICE 3-WAY COMMUNICATION: Actively listen and practice three-way communication by having people repeat the message heard.

DEVELOP TEAM MEMBERS THROUGH TEACHING, COACHING, AND FEEDBACK: Act as a teacher and coach. Give FIST feedback (Facts, Impact, Suggestions, Timely).

RECOGNIZE TEAM MEMBERS FOR A JOB WELL DONE: Publicly and privately acknowledge team members when they consistently work safely and contribute to a positive safety climate

Additional resources

- New scenarios
- Handbook & self-assessment
- Create your own scenario
- Spanish materials
- Toolbox talks
- OSHA master trainer slides
- Evaluation surveys
- Multi-media: Videos & infographics



Lead by Example

John's Story

During the morning huddle in the trailer, the safety guy told us to use lifting equipment or get help from a co-worker when we lift and move the wood beams so we don't hurt our backs or shoulders, since they weigh more than 50 pounds. But when we got onto the jobsite and started working, our foreman didn't know where the lifting equipment was and said our number one priority was to get the job done by the end of the day because we had to be on another jobsite formorrow.

- · Have you ever been in a similar situation?
- How do you think this foreman's actions might affect jobsite safety? What about the morale of the crew?
- What could this foreman have done to lead by example?

Frontline safety leaders <u>Lead by</u> <u>Example</u> when they...

- · Follow all safety procedures and policies.
- Ensure the equipment or additional labor needed to do a job safely is available and used.
- Always consider the safety implications of the decisions they make on the job site.
- Set clear safety expectations every day for their crew.

Leadership actions we will practice today and every day:

- As your frontline supervisor/foreman and safety leader, I will:
 "Welk the talk" by always following safety
- "Walk the talk" by always following safety procedures and safety policies.
- Make decisions that demonstrate I value safety and believe it goes hand in hand with productivity and quality of work.
- Make the contractor aware of any safety issues that come up that they need to take care of.

Crew members are also safety leaders and are expected to:

- Follow all safe work practices and procedures.
- Immediately tell me if you see hazardous or unsafe conditions and provide suggestions on how to fix the issue.
- Immediately report to me any near miss or injury experienced by you or a co-worker.
- · Participate in keeping the jobsite safe.
- Reinforce the message that everyone owns safety.

Safety leaders have the <u>courage</u> to demonstrate they value safety by working and communicating with all team members to identify and limit hazardous situations even in the presence of other job pressures such as scheduling and costs.

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Foundations for Safety Leadership



Dissemination stats

Downloads as of Aug 18'

FSL PowerPoint: 8,308

• Instructor Guide: 3,452

• TBTs: 2,767

- OSHA Ed Center FSL trainings as of Dec 17'
 - 601 FSL classes, reaching
 6,611 students





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