

BEHAVIORIAL SAFETY STORY

Why we must change the way we
implement our programs?



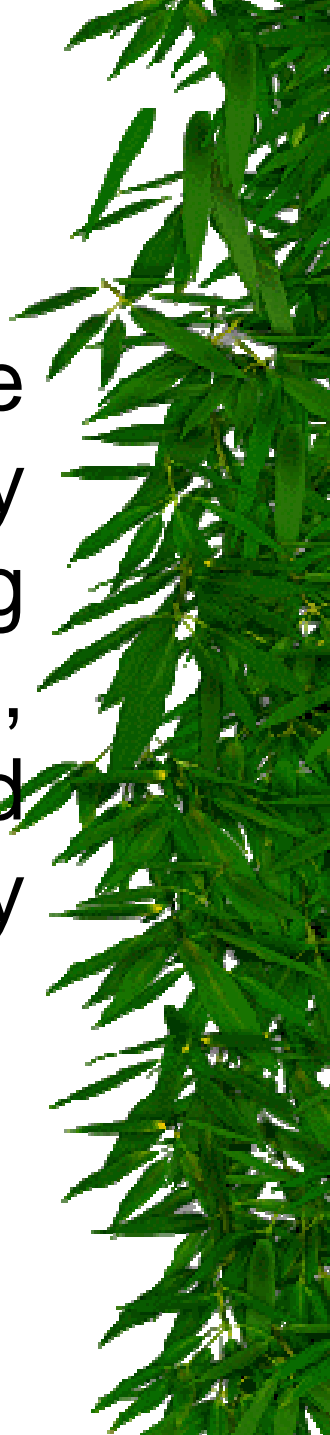
OBJECTIVES

- ★ Compliance programs include a basic element, “effectiveness”.
- ★ What and how to measure effectiveness or performance?
- ★ What to measure?
- ★ Accidents, take names, intimidating presence? Is this performance?
- ★ 3 E’s: Engineering, Education & Enforcement



BEHAVIOR

- ★ Behavior is the manner in which we act. Each person behaves differently with a wide variety of factors affecting their behavior, e.g., culture, attitude, peer pressure, knowledge, and example. It is not necessarily consistent, e.g., 1 in a million.



EXPECTATIONS

- ★ There must be some assumptions for expectations
- ★ 1. The program is clearly defined
- ★ 2. Who does what and who is in charge
- ★ 3. The program is implemented in to the project



IMPLEMENTATION

- ★ Construction projects – it starts at the time of estimation, and schedule development. This is the 1st E.
- ★ What work will be performed, how, what materials are involved?
- ★ Activity hazard analysis of the project
- ★ What OSH professionals must know is another talk.

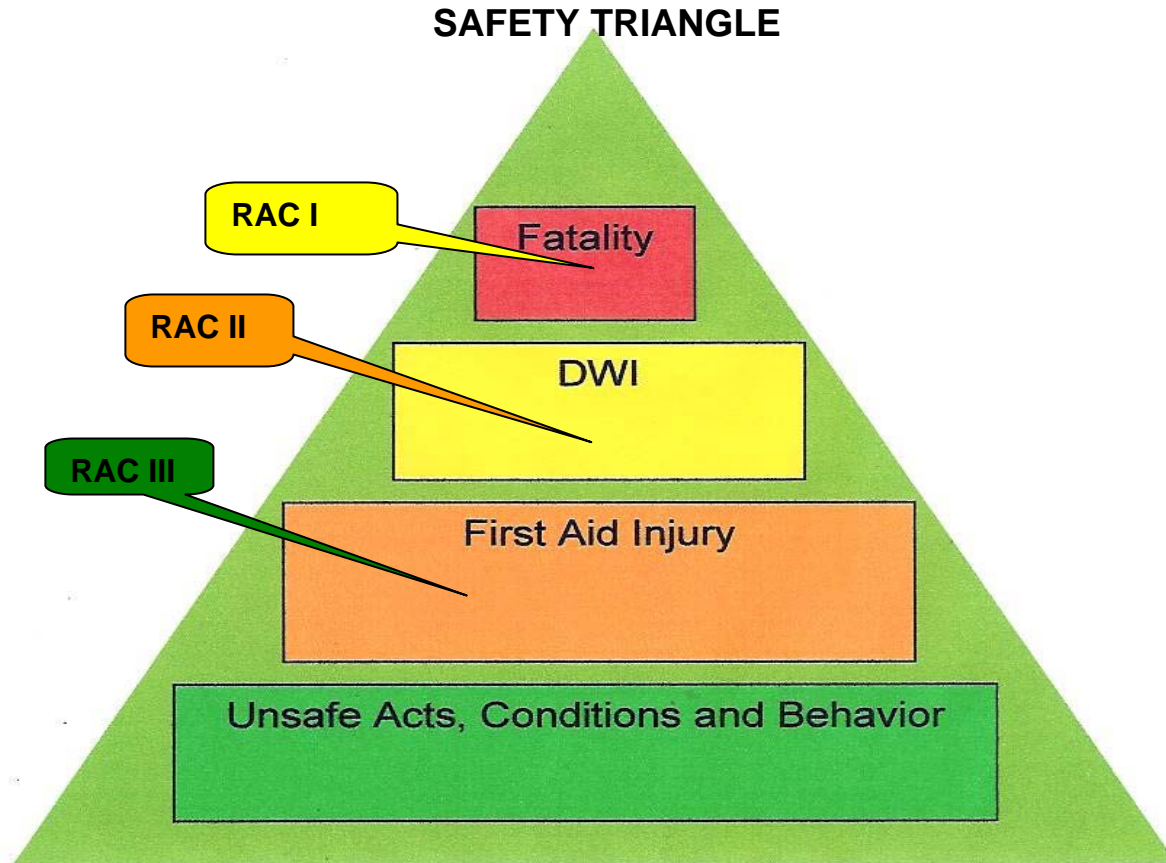


IMPLEMENT THE BEHAVIOR MEASURE

- ★ How will the project be measured for effectiveness?
- ★ Performance? Unsafe acts or behavior?
- ★ Behavior – define the behavioral observations ahead of time but be flexible. Determine risk assessment



RISK ASSESSMENT CODE



OBSERVATIONS

- ★ What to observe?
- ★ Date and time is useful for time studies and trending.
- ★ Description of the behavior, and condition.
- ★ Who is responsible?
- ★ Who observed?
- ★ What type of observation, determine a type, e.g., electrical, scaffolding, FPP.
- ★ Determine the risk for the various types of observations.

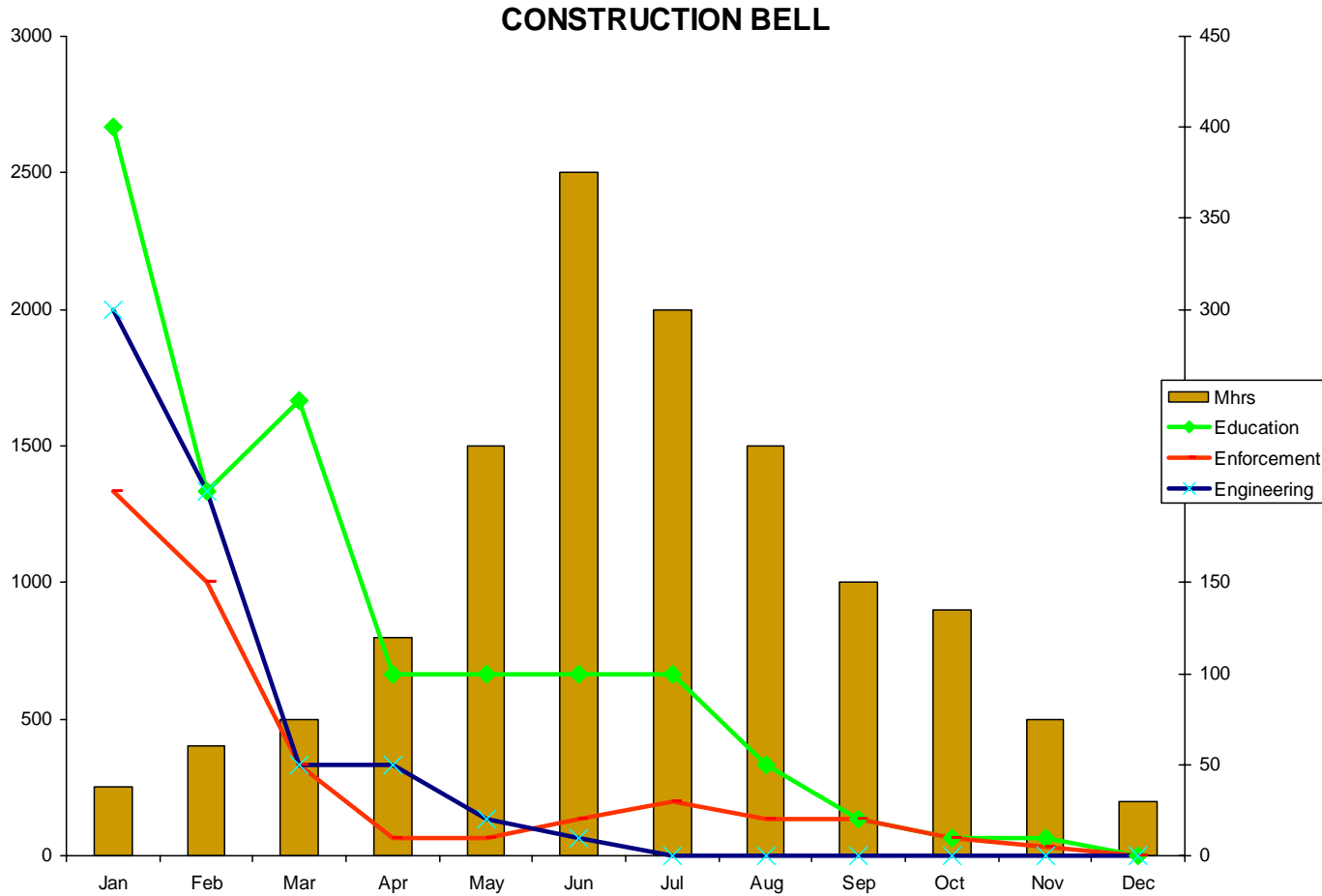


IDENTIFY THE PARAMETERS

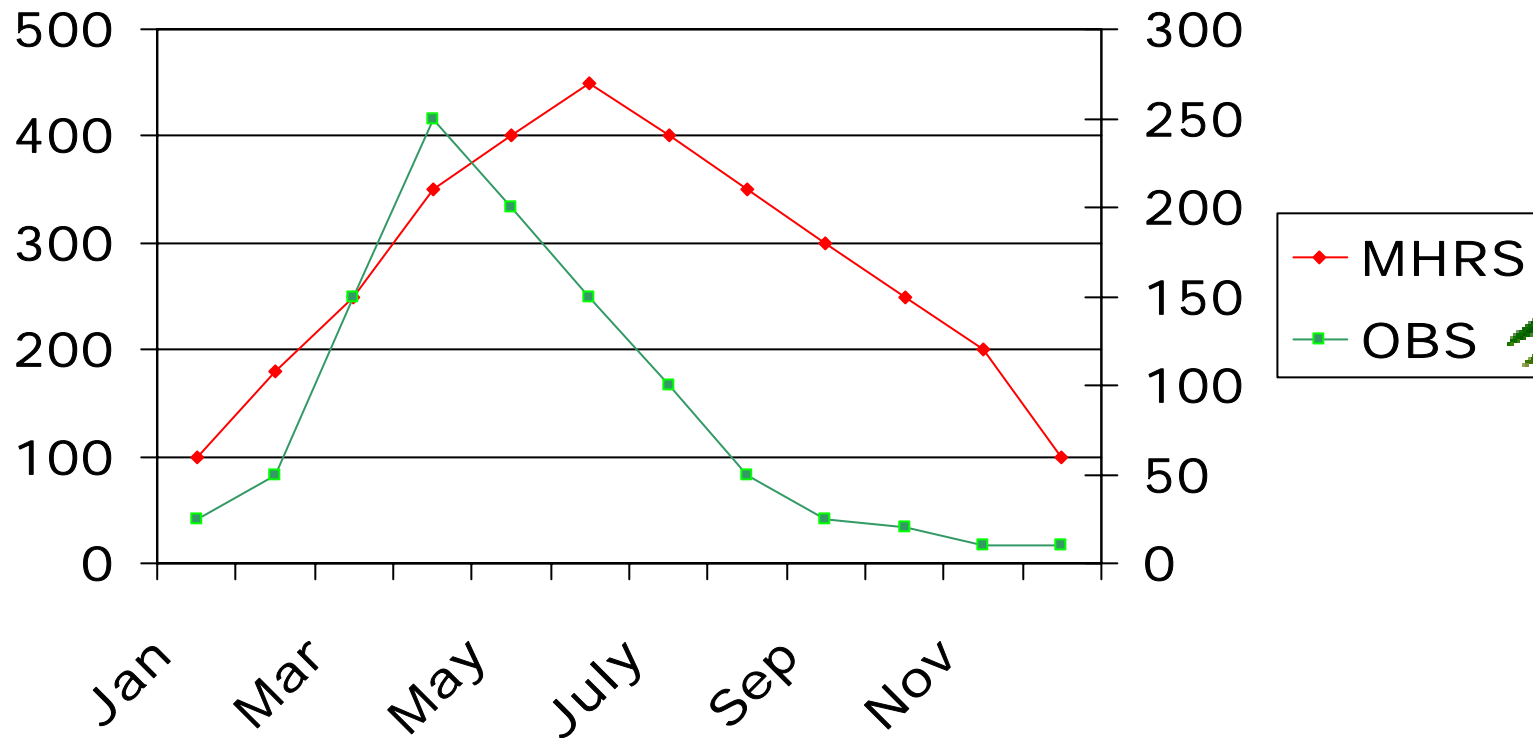
- ★ Time vs. the work or production
- ★ Behavioral observations over time
- ★ Identify serious behavioral issues
- ★ Monitor actions and their impact
- ★ Who participates?



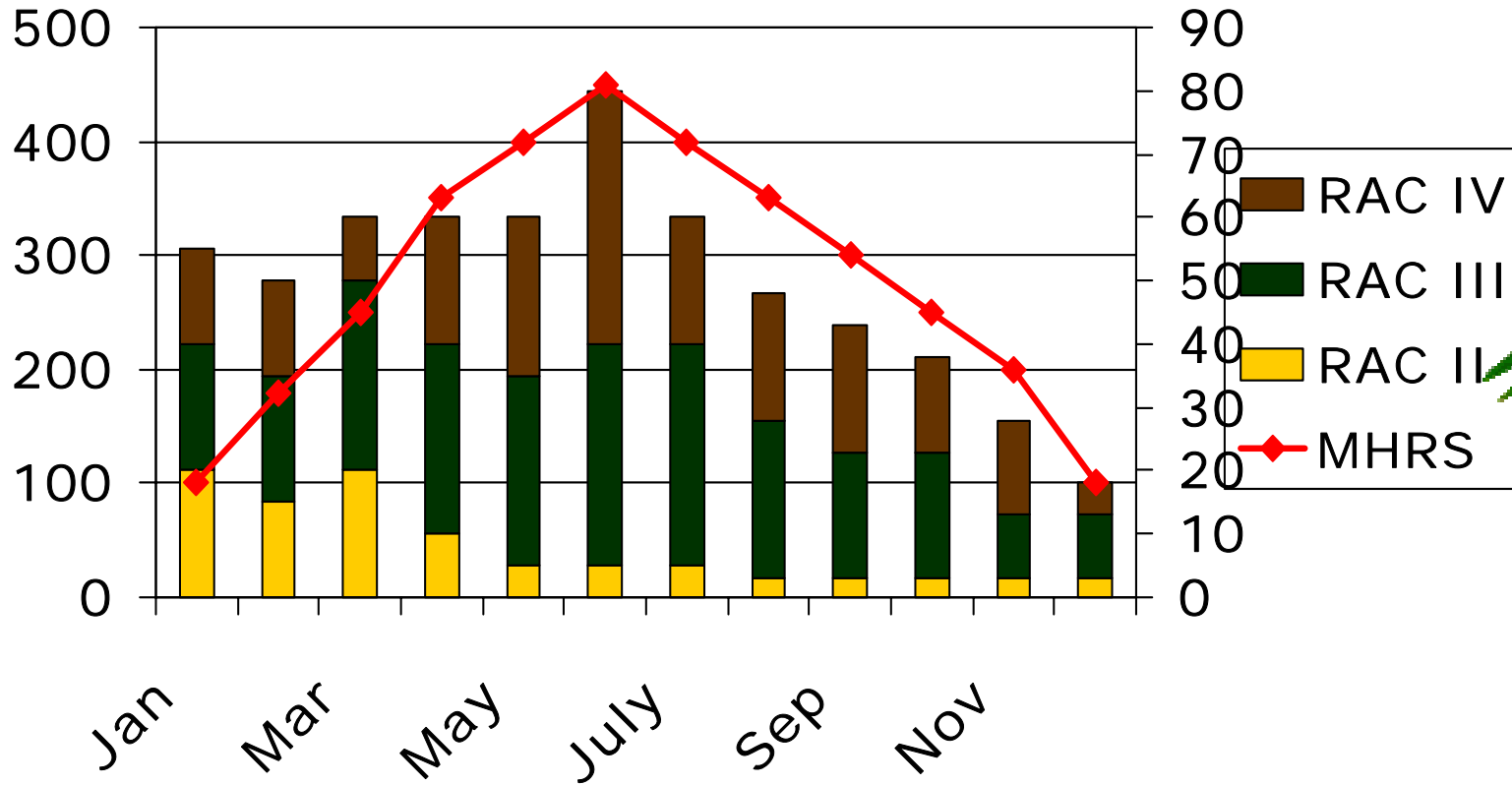
TIME VS. PRODUCTIVITY



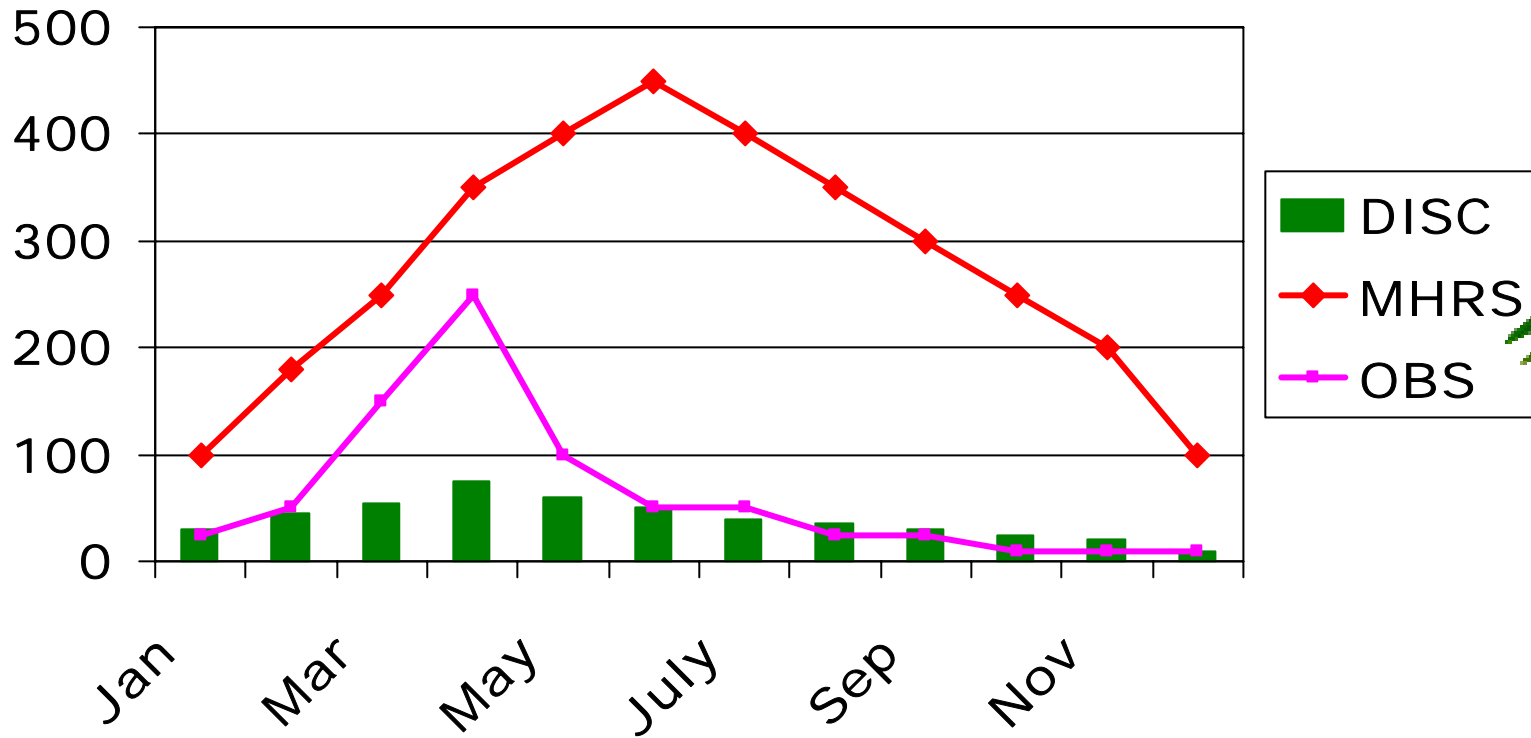
OBSERVATIONS VS. PRODUCTIVITY



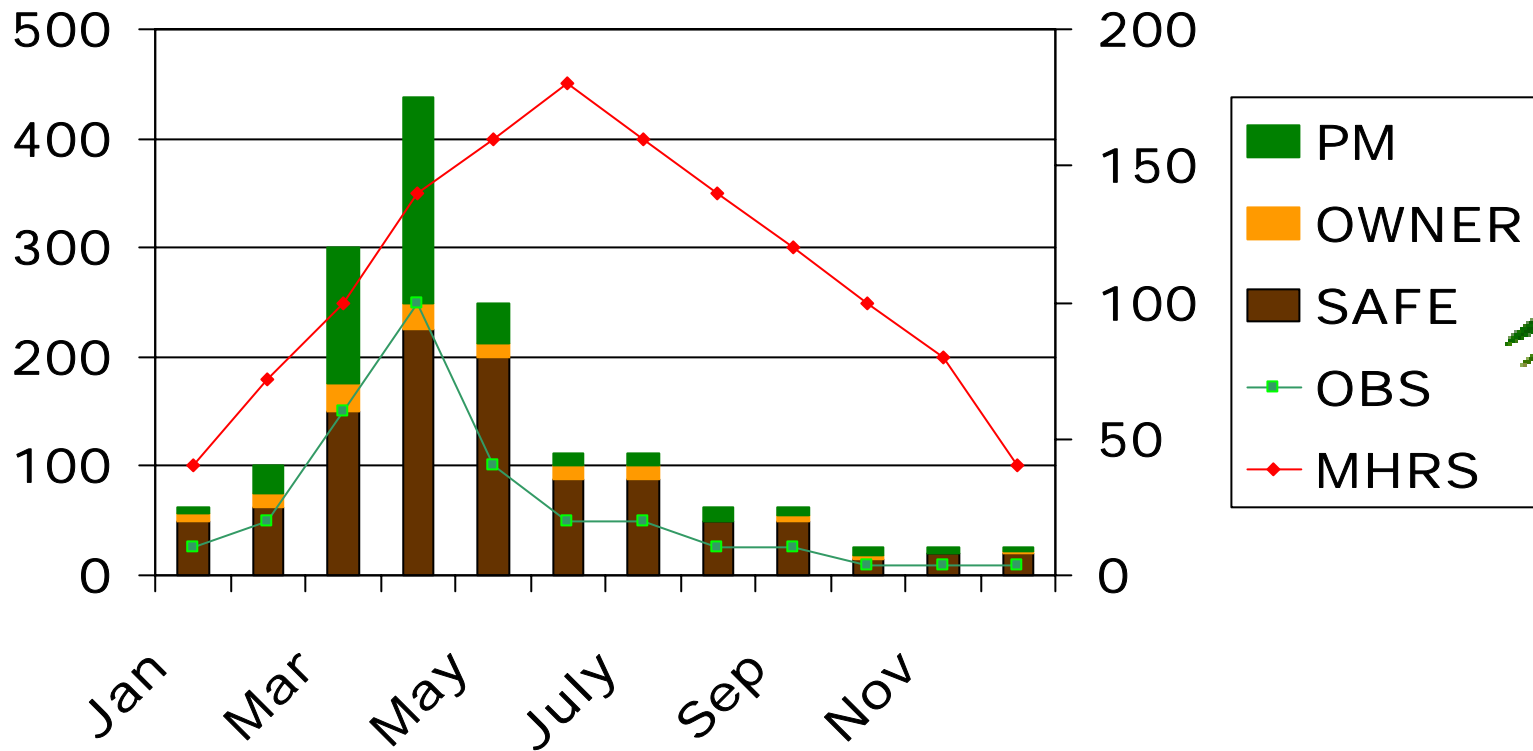
OBSERVATIONS AND RAC



DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS VS. MHRS



ANTICIPATED PARTICIPATION

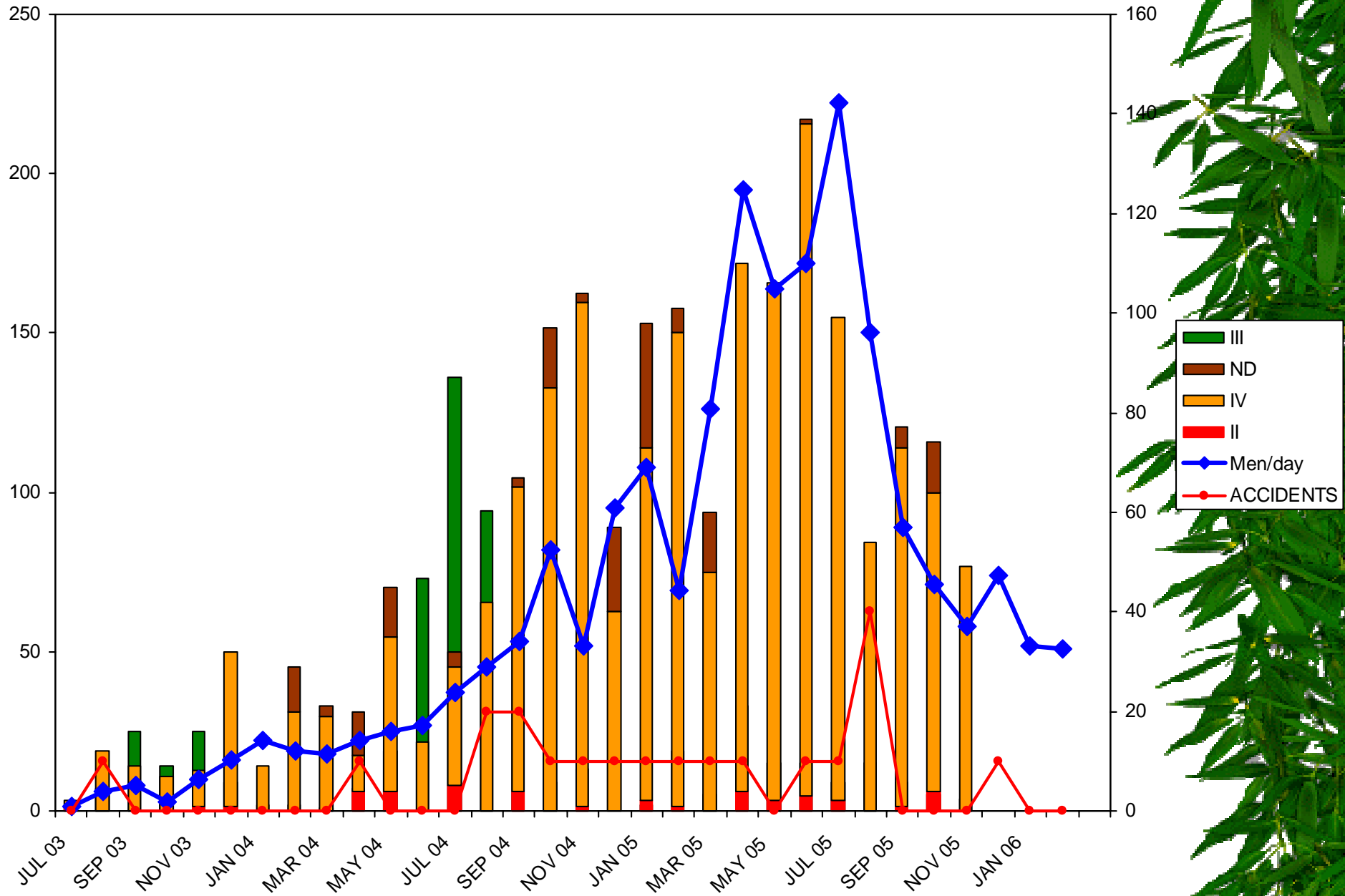


NOW WE ARE READY TO WORK

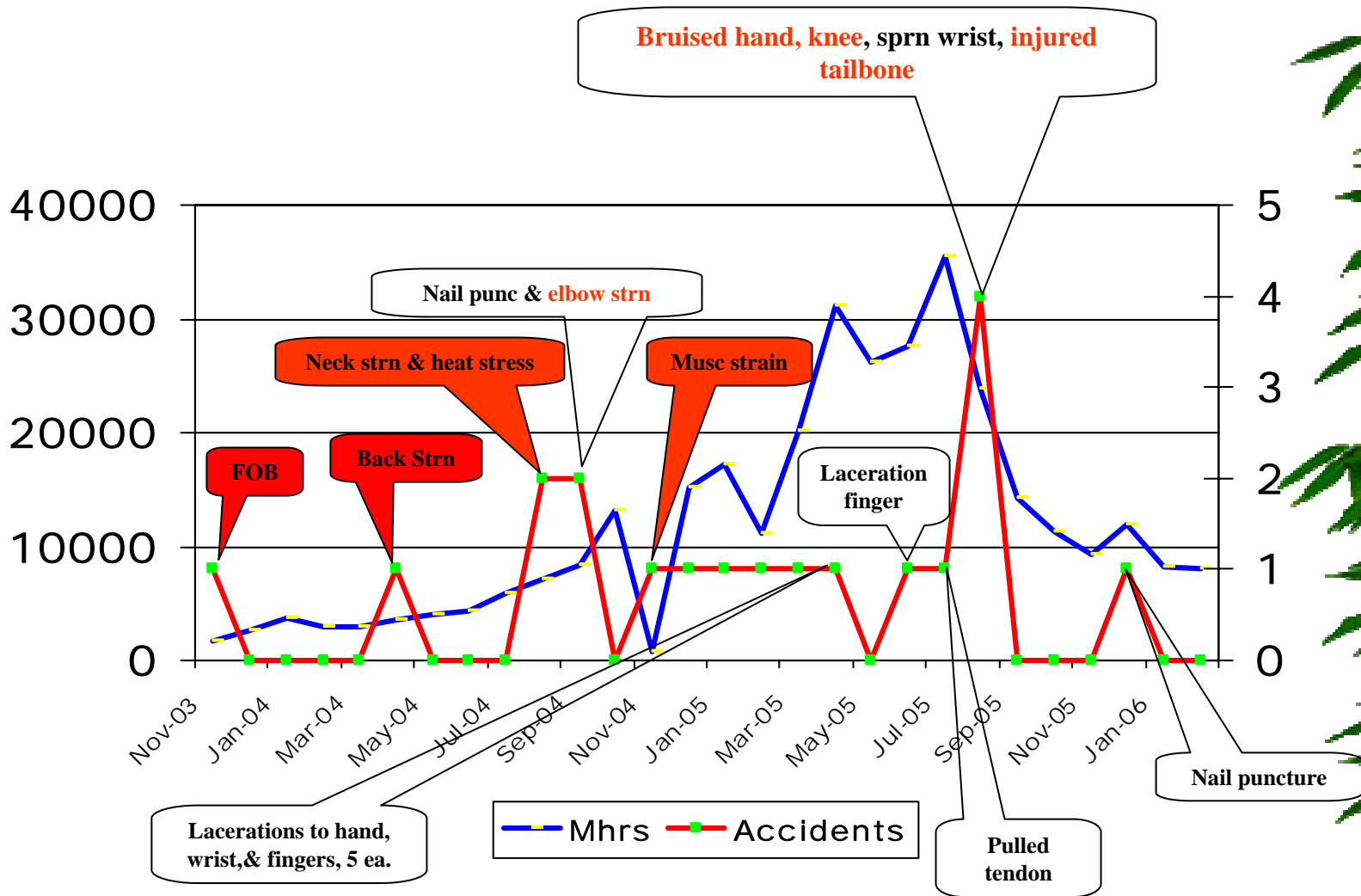
- ★ WE'RE DONE WITH OUR ENGINEERING, AND SOME OF OUR BASIC EDUCATION.
- ★ ENFORCEMENT AND THE BEHAVIOR MONITORING WILL START.



THE REAL STORY



END RESULT?

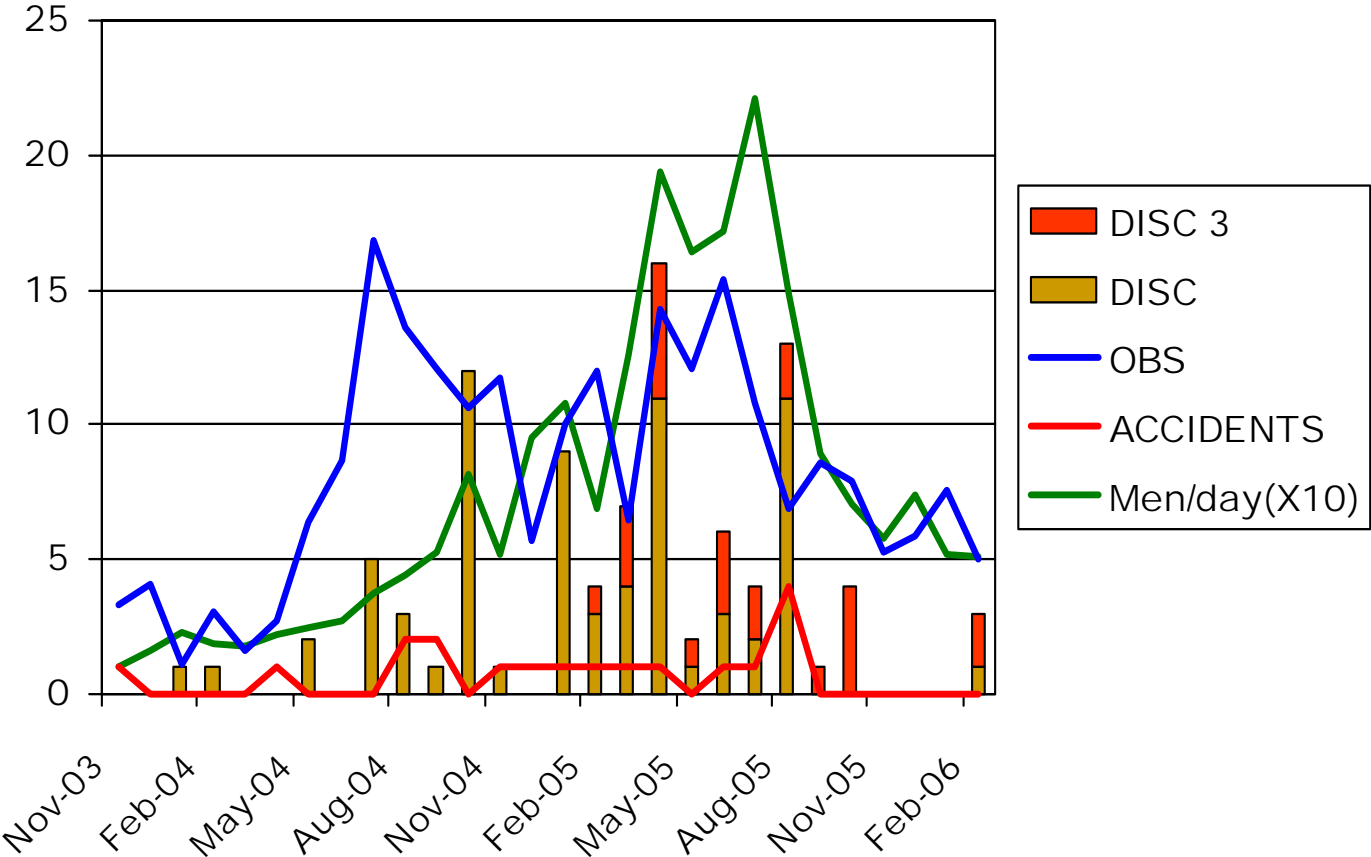


INJURIES

- ★ Number of injuries 18 total injuries; 8 lost time. 350,000 manhours.
- ★ IIR = 0.05; the DWI injury rate = 0.02. Success?
- ★ 7 strains
- ★ 6 lacerations
- ★ 2 punctures
- ★ 1 Heat stress
- ★ 1 FOB
- ★ 1 bruise



DISCIPLINARY ACTION v MEN/DAY



LESSONS LEARNED

- ★ Observation data is sporadic and the focus is on the RAC IV or NDs
- ★ Interference by the owner is the major contributor to the insignificant focus
- ★ Safety standowns and intimidating efforts req'd by owner interfered with the process.
- ★ Participation in the observations limited and of a retaliatory nature which biased the data.
- ★ Behavior impacted easily by negative or reactionary actions.

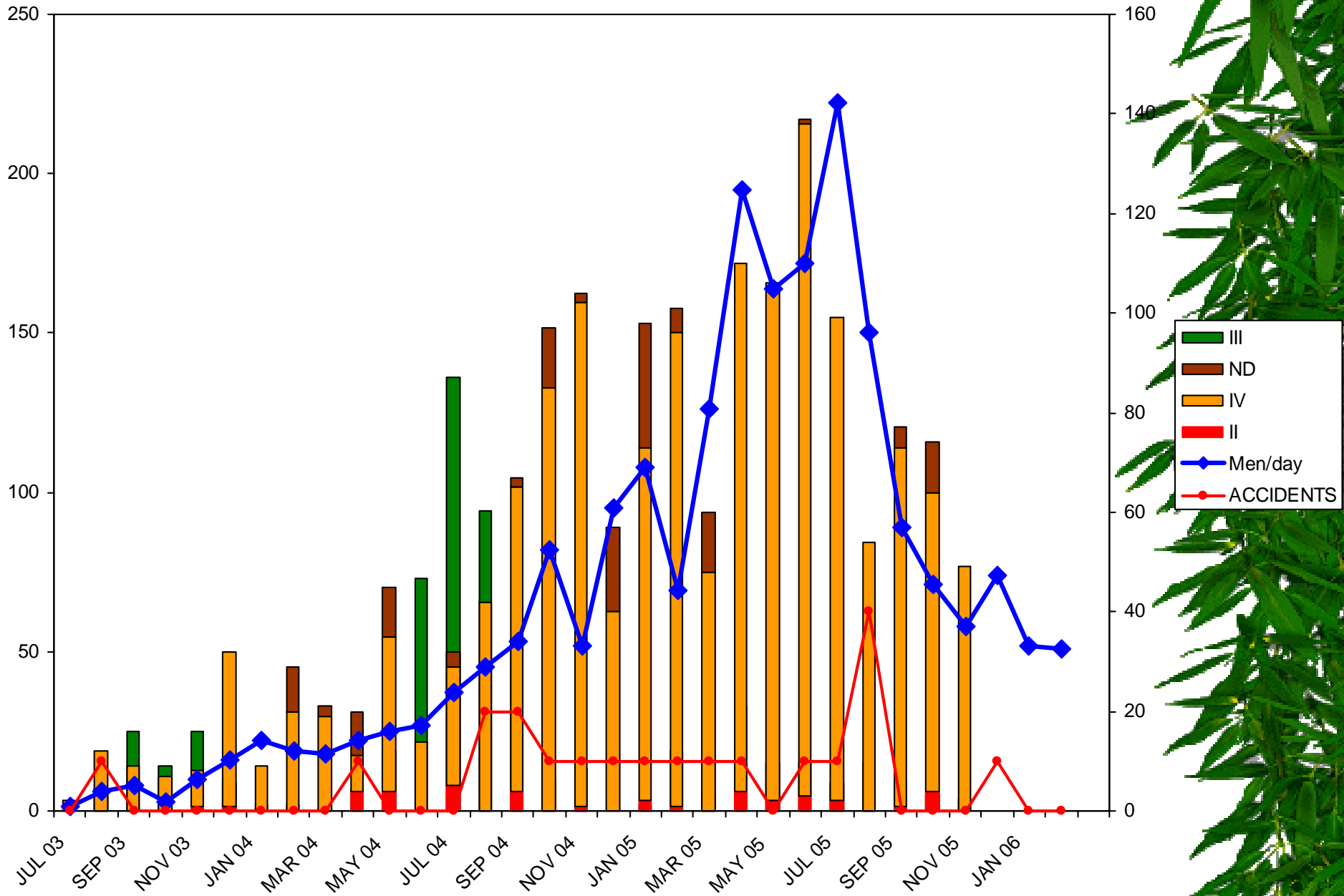


ON-GOING ASSESSMENT

- ★ Attempts at Changing behavior
- ★ Worker behavior was relatively simple.
- ★ The relationship with the owner and contractor was poor at best.
- ★ Interference by the owner in this case is the primary contributor to the failure of the overall program.



SAFETY TIME SPENT ON THE OWNER'S FOCUS



EFFECTIVENESS

- ★ A compliant program should not be different or separate from an effective one. How much time do we spend on the compliant program?
- ★ We need to be better equipped to measure our effectiveness and yet be flexible.
- ★ Our efforts are needed to look at changing behavior. We need to share information on the project and off the project.
- ★ The owner is part of the program, especially if they want to interfere.
- ★ Can we get off the paradigm of taking names and establishing a presence for safety?

