

Key Findings

- Compared to the lagged control group, supervisors in the early group reported a statistically significant improvement in their understanding of the leadership skills from immediately before to immediately after training ($\beta = 0.46$ (SE=0.07), $p < .01$), as well as an increase in their use of leadership skills ($\beta = 0.21$ (SE=0.05), $p < .01$) and safety practices ($\beta = 0.22$ (SE =0.05), $p < .01$) from immediately before to two weeks after training.
- Prior to participating in the FSL training, the only outcome variable that showed a significant mean group difference prior to the training was 'understanding leadership skills'; with the early group having a lower mean score ($\beta = -0.49$ (SE = 0.19), $p < 0.01$).
- Overall, crews reported no significant change in the safety climate from before their supervisors participated in the training to after. Although this could have been due in part to the loss of workers during follow-up surveys.

report improved understanding and practice of the FSL leadership skills, safety practices, and crew reporting of safety-related conditions, and if crew members perceived a change in their supervisors' practices, their own safety practices and reporting of safety-related conditions, and overall jobsite safety climate. Linear mixed modelling was used to test changes over time.

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Read the abstract:

<http://bit.ly/2ZpJzAr>

Read more about the FSL:

<http://bit.ly/2m9WR5z> (CPWR report)

<http://bit.ly/2maXA6z> + <http://bit.ly/2kd3qnl> (Key Findings)