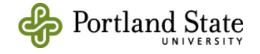
The following section include slides to brief leadership and supervisors/managers about the Safety, Health and Improvement Program (SHIP)









Safety and Health Improvement Program (SHIP)

Leadership Briefing Slides











What is SHIP?

An evidence-based workplace training program for supervisors/managers and their employees/teams

Goal: To promote employee health, safety, work-life balance, and team effectiveness

Positive impacts for the organization and individual include:

- Reduced stress and work-life conflict for employees
- Improved employee health and safety practices
- Increased job performance and team effectiveness

Background

- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends a Total Worker Health® approach for integrating prevention of worker injury and illness with promotion of health and well-being¹
- SHIP, an evidence-based program² funded by NIOSH and developed by Oregon Healthy Workforce Center, has been adapted for use across industries.
- Workplace interventions that focus on increasing supervisor support for work-life balance and safety communication have proven effective for improving the health and safety of workers^{3,4}

Organizational Impact of Work-Life Conflict

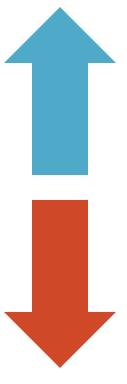
Research⁵ has found that employees who experience conflict between their work and family/personal lives may experience:

Increased

- Work stress & burnout
- Physical & mental health problems
- Intentions to quit

Decreased

- Family, marital, job, and life satisfaction
- Commitment to the organization
- Job performance



Organizational Impact of Unsafe Practices

Over 3 million workplace injuries/illnesses occur annually6

Cost to employers:

\$1 billion per week in workers compensation

Plus:

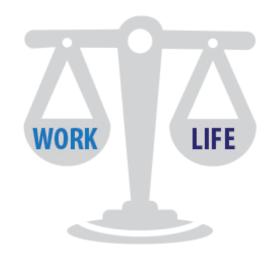
- Medical expenses
- Legal services
- Training replacement employees
- Accident investigation
- Lost productivity
- Implementation of corrective measures
- Other costs associated with fatal accidents and injuries/illnesses not filed through workers compensation



Supervisors Need to be Supportive of Work-Life Balance

Demonstrating Work-Life Support

- Recognize the pressures and demands that personal/family responsibilities can have
- Communicate genuine concern and understanding about employees' work-life conflicts
- Be knowledgeable about work-life programs, resources and policies in your organization
- Share how you, the supervisor/manager, balance your <u>own</u> work-life responsibilities



Supervisors Need to be Committed to Safety

Demonstrating Commitment to Safety

- Understand and communicate your organization's safety expectations
- Train workers in safe practices and behaviors
- Encourage workers to speak up
- Ask for suggestions and encourage creative solutions
- Assign duties so they can be completed safely and demonstrate concern for the welfare of team members
- Instruct team members on how to recognize risk
- Teach, model, and reinforce safe and effective work procedures and practices
- Take action when unsafe behaviors or conditions occur



SHIP Components



- Managers/Supervisor Online Training (1-hour)
- 2. Managers/Supervisor Supportive Behavior Tracking
- 3. Follow-up Sessions

1. Manager/Supervisor Online Training

The 1-hour online training describes the key role of supervisors in influencing employees' well-being, work-life balance, stress, turnover, engagement, productivity, safety, team building and goal setting. Short quizzes are incorporated before and after each module.

The online training includes information on:

- Improving work-like balance and safety
- Family Supportive Supervisor Behaviors (FSSB)
- Safety Supportive Supervisor Behaviors (SSSB)
- Tracking your Supportive supervisor Behaviors
- Follow-up and check-ins with your team



2. Supervisor Behavior Tracking

Supervisors track their use of the supportive behaviors learned in the training (2 weeks):

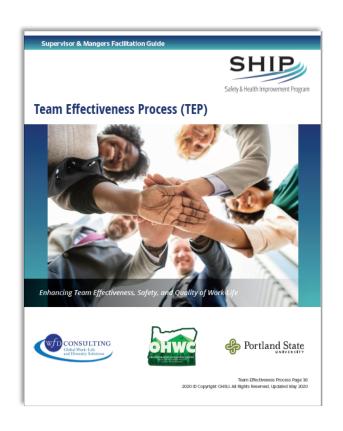
- —3 x 5 notecard and lanyard tracking templates are provided
- Evidence-based strategy for improving the transfer of skills in the workplace
 - —Builds on lessons learned in the online training
 - —Supervisors are motivated to achieve selfset goals



3. Follow-up Sessions

Supervisors conduct structured team discussions across 2 to 4 meetings:

- Improve work practices and processes to address inefficiencies, sources of stress, and work-life conflict
- Improve teamwork, communication, morale and efficiency in day-to-day work
- Foster a work environment of safety, wellbeing, collaboration and support for worklife effectiveness



4. Regular Check-ins



It is essential to check-in with staff 30, 60, 90 days and beyond SHIP Follow-up Sessions to ensure lasting success

- Supervisors continue to monitor their behaviors
 - The Definitions of Support and Examples of Supportive Behaviors will help supervisors remember the behaviors that should be practiced
- Check-ins occur as part of regular team meetings
 - The Check-in Discussion Guide assists supervisors in planning and leading check-in discussions
 - Includes a Action Plan Template and Impacts
 Template to help track the success of the program within teams and the organization

Expected Results

Evidence-based results following SHIP implementation:

Greater

- Physical health
 - Including lowered blood pressure & BMI (body mass index)
- Quantity and quality of sleep
- Physical activity
- Commitment to the organization
- Use of family/non-work supportive behaviors
- Team effectiveness

Decreased

- Interruptions at work
- Time spent on low value tasks
- Desire to find new employment



Ensuring Success

These essential elements are key to the success of SHIP in improving both employee and organizational outcomes.

The SHIP training takes commitment

- Organization should identify a SHIP Champion to coordinate/facilitate the program
- Champion and senior leaders should promote SHIP with teams, managers, supervisors, and employees

The SHIP training is based on communication and feedback

 Senior leaders and supervisors should follow through on the feedback received as part of the training on systematic issues and barriers

The SHIP training takes time

Staff must be provided the time and materials to complete each program component

Publications

SHIP Intervention Studies:

Perry, M. L., El-Askari, L. M., Hammer, L. B., & Brown, N. D. (2020). Securing your own mask before assisting others: Effects of a supervisor training intervention on supervisors and employees. *Occupational Health Science*, 4, 417-443, https://doi.org/10.1007/s41542-020-00075-0.

Hammer, L. B., Truxillo, D. M., Bodner, T. Pytlovany, A. C., & Richman, A. (2019). Exploration of the impact of organizational context on a workplace safety and health intervention. Work and Stress, 33(2), 192-210, DOI: 10.1080/02678373.2018.1496159.

Hammer, L., Truxillo, D., Bodner, T., Rineer, J., Pytlovany, A., & Richman, A. (2015).

Effects of a workplace intervention targeting psychosocial risk factors on safety and health outcome.

Effects of a workplace intervention targeting psychosocial risk factors on safety and health outcomes: Psychosocial factors and workers health and safety. BioMed Research International, vol. 2015, Article ID 836967, 12 pages, 2015. doi:10.1155/2015/836967.

SHIP Correlational Studies:

Bodner, T., Kraner, M., Bradford, B., Hammer, L., & Truxillo, D. (2014). Safety, health, and well-being of municipal utility and construction workers. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 56(7), 771-778.

Brossoit, R. M., Crain, T. L., Leslie, J. J., Hammer, L. B., Truxillo, D. M., & Bodner, T. E. (in press). The effects of sleep on workplace cognitive failure and safety. Journal of Occupational Health Psychology.

Publications

SHIP Correlational Studies Continued:

Rineer, J. R., Truxillo, D.M., Bodner, T., Hammer, L.B., & Krainer, M. (2017). The Moderating Effects of Perceived Organizational Support on the Relationship between Organizational Justice and Objective Measures of Cardiovascular Health. European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, 26:3, 399-410, DOI: 10.1080/1359432X.2016.1277207.

Yaldiz, L. M., Truxillo, D. M., Bodner, T., & Hammer, L. B. (2018). Do resources matter for employee stress? It depends on how old you are. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 107, 182-194. doi: 10.1016/j.jvb.2018.04.005

Zaniboni, S., Truxillo, D. M., Rineer, J. R., Bodner, T. E., Hammer, L. B., & Krainer, M. (2016). Relating age, decision authority, job satisfaction, and mental health: A study of construction workers. Work, Aging and Retirement, 2, 428-435.

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- ¹ Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/twh/
- ² Hammer, L. B., Truxillo, D. M., Bodner, T., Rineer, J., Pytlovany, A. C., & Richman, A. (2015). Effects of a workplace intervention targeting psychosocial risk factors on safety and health outcomes [Special issue]. *Biomed Research International*.
- ³ Hammer, L. B., & Zimmerman, K. L. (2011). Quality of work life. In S. Zedeck (Ed.) American Psychological Association *Handbook of Industrial Organizational Psychology,* 399-431. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- ⁴ Zohar, D., & Luria, G. (2003). The use of supervisory practices as leverage to improve safety behavior: A cross-level intervention model, *Journal of Safety Research*, *34*, 567-577.
- ⁵ Armstad, F. T., Meier, L. L., Fasel, U., Elfering, A., & Semmer, N. K. (2011). A meta-analysis of work-family confict and various outcomes with a special emphasis on cross-domain versus matching domain relations. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 16*, 151-169.
- ⁶ Retrieved from http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/osh_12042014.pdf