

# Manitoba Integrated & Standardized Safety Training

Report Synopsis June 2018



## MISST Report Synopsis

The primary goal of the Manitoba Integrated Standardized Safety Training (MISST) project was to develop a conceptual model to guide the creation and implementation of a standards-based safety training system for Manitoba's skilled building trades. This goal supports Manitoba's Five-Year Plan for Workplace Injury and Illness, which has as goals: 1. To create a genuine culture of safety and 2. to reduce workplace injury. The following synopsis describes the major findings of the report.

### Primary Research Outcomes

1. There is unanimous support for a standards-based safety training system in Manitoba. This support exists across all stakeholder groups at an almost 100% level.
2. There is large majority support for a system that:
  - a. standardizes training content/methods and trainer/training provider requirements
  - b. standardizes requirements for delivery of site-specific training
  - c. Chooses topics for standardization based on injury data and industry input
  - d. Provides resources to support transition from existing methods to a new system
3. A system that was the product of legislation was considered important from an enforcement perspective however most stakeholders indicated they would participate in a voluntary system.
4. The cost effectiveness of a new system was of concern as was the possible disruption a new system would cause to workplace operations.
5. There was agreement that a standards-based system should be operated by a lead organization such as Safe Work Manitoba or CSAM.

### Secondary Research Outcomes:

1. Industry stakeholders in Manitoba rely on their own or familiar providers' training methods, course content and assessments to produce workers with the skills and knowledge they require. This approach can lead to both training inefficiencies and training insufficiencies.
2. The industry has the necessary core understanding of standards and standards development processes to allow for new system development.
3. Systems in Ontario and Newfoundland/Labrador demonstrate that standards-based systems contribute to reductions in workplace injuries. In addition, both Ontario and Newfoundland/Labrador illustrated the necessity of a central tracking system to the efficient operation and enforcement of a standards-based system.
4. Standards-based systems are developed by industry stakeholders using pre-defined processes aimed at creating reliable results. They are maintained over time by a lead organization with the appropriate resources to manage, maintain and improve the system.
5. Standards-based systems are continuous in nature. They certify the competency of those who are the object of the standards by applying defined methods to assess competency. They may also offer an accreditation program for those who deliver training courses and assessments that meet the standards.



## Project Supporters

