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Abstract
ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the level of present safety culture in manufacturing industries by case study in southern Taiwan. The case was selected from “VPP (Voluntary Protection Program) Organization List” supplied by Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan Taiwan (2004). The researcher was interested in determining whether employee’s background as individual variables, e.g. gender, age, education, marital, position, seniority, shift, hazard experience, risk evaluation in workplace, safety satisfaction, affect the safety culture in their company. The second was to identify the difference between management and front-line staffs. In this study, a practical questionnaire had been designed and tested on 907 individuals in which 574 were valid. Finally, several statistic methods were used to analyze the collected data sets, including t-test, Tukey ’ method, one-way ANOVA analysis of variance and stepwise multiple regression analysis. According to the outcome of descriptive statistic analysis, the factors of age, position, hazard experience and seniority proved significant differences in safety culture level. The result showed the group over age of 50 with more than 23 years of working experience, in class 3 and above management positions, without hazard experiences were at the higher level of the safety culture. According to the outcome of correlation analysis, there was a strong correlation between “age, position, hazard experience” and safety culture. The same result as variables of “risk evaluation in workplace” and “safety satisfaction”. The finding was a strong correlation between lower workplace risk level, higher safety satisfaction level and safety culture. According to the outcome of stepwise multiple regression analysis, the two factors, risk evaluation in workplace and safety satisfaction, revealed significant prediction of safety culture. The outcome showed slightly difference in safety culture level between management and front-line staffs. Even though the safety culture level of management was higher than which of the front-line staffs, the attitude level of front-line staffs was higher than that of management. Therefore, this study suggested that the group with higher level of safety culture helps promoting the total safety culture level in the organization. In addition, the outcome of risk evaluation in workplace and safety satisfaction can be the strong indicator for predication of safety culture.
The result was showed on the Radar Diagram based on the research outcome. The suggestions of this study were provided for senior management’s future uses on decision making on promoting the safety culture level within the organization.

Advisory Committee Lee Jin-Cyuan - advisor

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