

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Aarts, H., Verplanken, B., & Knippenberg, A. (1998). Predicting behavior from actions in the past: Repeated decision making or a matter of habit?. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 28(15), 1355-1374.
- Abbasi, M., Gholamnia, R., Alizadeh, S. S., & Rasoulzadeh, Y. (2015). Evaluation of workers unsafe behaviors using safety sampling method in an industrial company. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, 8(28), doi: 10.17485/ijst/2015/v8i28/84816
- Abbe, O. O., Harvey, C. M., Ikuma, L. H., & Aghazadeh, F. (2011). Modeling the relationship between occupational stressors, psychosocial/physical symptoms and injuries in the construction industry. *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics*, 41(2), 106–117.
- Abdelhamid, T. S., & Everett, J. G. (2000). Identifying root causes of construction accidents. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 126(1), 52-60
- Abudayyeh, O., Fredericks, T. K., Butt, S. E., & Shaar, A. (2006). An investigation of management's commitment to construction safety. *International Journal of Project Management*, 24(2), 167-174.
- Ackroyd, S. & Hughes, J. A. (1981). *Data collection in context*. Longman: London
- Adams, J., Khan, H. T. A., Raeside, R. & White, D. (2007). *Research methods for graduate business and social science students*, Sage: India
- Agapiou, A. (2002). Perceptions of gender roles and attitudes toward work among male and female operatives in the Scottish construction industry. *Construction Management & Economics*, 20(8), 697-705.
- Agapiou, A., Price, A. D., & McCaffer, R. (1995). Planning future construction skill requirements: understanding labour resource issues. *Construction Management and Economics*, 13(2), 149-161.
- Ahmad, S., Balaban, O., Doll, C. N., & Dreyfus, M. (2013). Delhi revisited. *Cities*, 31, 641-653.

- Ahmed, S. M., & Azhar, S. (2015). *Addressing the issue of compliance with personal protective equipment on construction worksites: A workers' perspective*. Retrieved from: <http://ascpro0.ascweb.org/archives/cd/2009/paper/CPRT176002009.pdf>
- Ajzen, I. & Fishbein, M. (1980). *Understanding attitudes and predicting social behaviour*, Prentice-Hall, New Jersey.
- Aksorn, T., & Hadikusumo, B. H. W. (2007). The unsafe acts and the decision-to-err factors of Thai construction workers. *Journal of Construction in Developing Countries*, 12(1), 1-25.
- Aksorn, T., & Hadikusumo, B. H. W. (2008). Critical success factors influencing safety program performance in Thai construction projects. *Safety Science*, 46(4), 709-727.
- Alexander, P. A. Schallert, D. L., & Hare, V. C. (1991). Coming to terms: how researchers in learning and literacy talk about knowledge, *Review of Educational Research*, 61(3), 315-343.
- Al-Hemoud, A. M. & Al-Asfoor, M. M. (2006). A behaviour based safety approach at a Kuwait research institution. *Journal of Safety Research*, 37(2), 201 – 206
- Alizadeh, S. S. & Moshashaei, P. (2015). The Bowtie method in safety management system: A literature review. *Scientific Journal of Review*, 4(9), 133-138.
- Alli, B.O. (2008). *Fundamental principles of occupational health and safety* (2nd ed). Geneva: International Labour Office
- Almen, M.S, Bringeland, N., Fredriksson, R., & Schiöth, H.B. (2012). *The dispanins: a novel gene family of ancient origin that contains 14 human members*. Retrieved from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0031961>
- Al-Rahmani, A. H. A. (2012). *A combined soft computing-mechanics approach to damage evaluation and detection in reinforced concrete beams* (Doctoral dissertation, Kansas State University)
- Amarasinghe, N.C. (2009), Importance of reporting accidents and illness, *speech for National Safety Conference 2009 on "Safe Work Promotes Healthy Life"*, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 7 October.
- Amarasinghe, N.C. (2010, October), Deaths due to accidents in workplaces, *Lankadeepa*, p.1

- Amaratunga, D., Haigh, R., Shanmugam, M., Lee, A. J., & Elvitigala, G. (2006). Construction industry and women: A review of the barriers. In *Proceedings of the 3rd International SCRI Research Symposium*.
- Ames, G. M., Grube, J. W., & Moore, R. S. (1997). The relationship of drinking and hangovers to workplace problems: an empirical study. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 58(1), 37-47.
- Andrews, G., & Slade, T. (2001). Interpreting scores on the Kessler psychological distress scale (K10). *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 25(6), 494-497.
- Andriyashin, A. (2005). *Financial applications of classification and regression trees* (Doctoral dissertation, Humboldt University, Berlin).
- Annum, G. (2016). *Purposive or judgmental sampling techniques*. Retrieved from: <http://campus.educadium.com/newmediart/file.php/1/giilmadstore/UgradResearch/ResMethgen/files/notes/purpjudg.pdf>.
- Anton, T.J. (1989). *Occupational safety and health management* (2nd ed). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Arboleda, C. A., & Abraham, D. M. (2004). Fatalities in trenching operations—analysis using models of accident causation. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 130(2), 273-280.
- Architectural Services Department. (2012). *General specification for buildings*. Retrieved from: <https://www.archsd.gov.hk/media/15041/e225.pdf>.
- Aronson, E., Wilson, T. and Akert, R. (1997) *Social psychology*, Longman, New York.
- Aunger, R. and Curtis, V., (2008). Kinds of behaviours. *Biology & Philosophy*, 23(2), 317-345.
- Babbie, E. (1990) *Survey research methods*. 2ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Bailey, K.D. (1987) *Methods of social research*. London: Collier Macmillan Publishers.
- Baruch, Y. (1999). Response rate in academic studies-A comparative analysis. *Human Relations*, 52(4), 421-438.

- Basheer, I. A. (1998). *Neuromechanistic-based modeling and simulation of constitutive behaviour of fine-grained soils* (Doctoral Dissertation, Kansas State University)
- Basheer, I. A., & Hajmeer, M. (2000). Artificial neural networks: fundamentals, computing, design, and application. *Journal of Microbiological Methods*, 43(1), 3-31.
- Basu, D., Ghosh, A., Hazari, N., & Parakh, P. (2016). Use of Family CAGE-AID questionnaire to screen the family members for diagnosis of substance dependence. *The Indian journal of medical research*, 143(6), 722.
- Beckmerhagen, I. A., Berg, H. P., Karapetrovic, S. V., & Willborn, W. O. (2003). Integration of management systems: focus on safety in the nuclear industry. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management*, 20(2), 210-228.
- Bee-Hua, G. (2000). Evaluating the performance of combining neural networks and genetic algorithms to forecast construction demand: the case of the Singapore residential sector. *Construction Management & Economics*, 18(2), 209-217.
- Behm M. (2005). Linking construction fatalities to the design for construction safety concept. *Safety Science*, 43(8), 589–611.
- Benítez, J. M., Castro, J. L., & Requena, I. (1997). Are artificial neural networks black boxes?. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks*, 8(5), 1156-1164.
- Bennett, J. F., Davidson, M. J., & Galeand, A. W. (1999). Women in construction: a comparative investigation into the expectations and experiences of female and male construction undergraduates and employees. *Women in Management Review*, 14(7), 273-292.
- Berkhin, P. (2006). A survey of clustering data mining techniques. In *Grouping multidimensional data* (pp. 25-71). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Biggs, H. C., & Williamson, A. R. (2012). Safety Impacts of Alcohol and other Drugs. In: *Construction: development of an Industry Policy and Cultural Change Management Program*, (September), 445–454.
- Bijou, S. W. (1996). The role of setting factors in the behavior analysis of development. *Recent approaches to behavioral development*. Guadalajara, Mexico: Editorial Universidad de Guadalajara.

- Bijou, S. W., & Baer, D. M. (1978). *Behavior analysis of child development*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall
- Bijuraj, L. V. (2013). Clustering and its Applications. In *Proceedings of National Conference on New Horizons in IT-NCNHIT* (p. 169-172).
- Black, I. (2006). The presentation of interpretivist research. *Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*, 9(4), 319-324.
- Blaikie, N. (2003). *Analysing quantitative data*. London: Sage Publications.
- Bland, J. M., & Altman, D. G. (1997). Statistics notes: Cronbach's alpha. *BMJ*, 314(7080), 572.
- Bluff, E. (2011). *Occupational health and safety in the design and manufacture of plant* (Doctoral Dissertation, Griffith University)
- Bode, J. (1998). Neural networks for cost estimation, *Cost Engineering*, 40(1), 25-30.
- Bode, J. (2000). Neural networks for cost estimation: simulations and pilot application. *International Journal of Production Research*, 38(6), 31-55. doi:145635.2547.1368
- Bonett, D. G., & Wright, T. A. (2015). Cronbach's alpha reliability: Interval estimation, hypothesis testing, and sample size planning. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 36(1), 3-15.
- Boone, H. N., & Boone, D. A. (2012). Analyzing likert data. *Journal of Extension*, 50(2), 1-5.
- Borys, D. (2012). The role of safe work method statements in the Australian construction industry. *Safety Science*, 50(2), 210–20.
- Breiman, L., Friedman, J., Stone, C. J., & Olshen, R. A. (1984). *Classification and regression trees*. CRC press.
- Brown, K. A., Willis, P. G., & Prussia, G. E. (2000). Predicting safe employee behavior in the steel industry: Development and test of a sociotechnical model. *Journal of Operations Management*, 18(4), 445-465.
- Brown, R. L., & Rounds, L. A. (1994). Conjoint screening questionnaires for alcohol and other drug abuse: criterion validity in a primary care practice. *Wisconsin Medical Journal*, 94(3), 135-140.

- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2007). *Workplace injuries and illnesses in 2006, USDL 07-1562*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- Bureau of Labour Statistics. (2013). *Industries at a Glance*. Retrieved from: <http://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag23.htm#iag23iifs.f.P>
- Burgess, T.F. (2001). *A general introduction to the design of questionnaires for survey research*. Retrieved from: <http://iss.leeds.ac.uk/downloads/top2.pdf>.
- Burkhart, G., Schulte, P. A., Robinson, C., Sieber, W. K., Vossen, P., & Ringen, K. (1993). Job tasks, potential exposures, and health risks of laborers employed in the construction industry. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 24(4), 413-425.
- Burnette, D., & Mui, A. C. (1997). Psychological well-being of the oldest-old Hispanics. *Journal of Clinical Geropsychology*, 3(3), 227-244.
- Bust, P. D., Gibb, A. G., & Pink, S. (2008). Managing construction health and safety: Migrant workers and communicating safety messages. *Safety Science*, 46(4), 585-602.
- Carlisle, K. N., & Parker, A. W. (2014). Psychological distress and pain reporting in Australian coal miners. *Safety and health at work*, 5(4), 203-209.
- Carpenter, W. S., Lee, B. C., Gunderson, P. D., & Stueland, D. T. (2002). Assessment of personal protective equipment use among Midwestern farmers. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 42(3), 236-247.
- Carson, D., Gilmore, A., Perry, C., and Gronhaug, K. (2001). *Qualitative marketing research*. London: Sage.
- Caudill, M. (1987). Neural networks primer, part I, *AI Expert*, 2(12), 46-52.
- Cavazza, N., & Serpe, A. (2009). Effects of safety climate on safety norm violations: exploring the mediating role of attitudinal ambivalence toward personal protective equipment. *Journal of Safety Research*, 40(4), 277-283.
- Central Bank of Sri Lanka, (2017). *Retiring*. Retrieved from: <http://www.epf.lk/retiring.php>
- Chai, T., & Draxler, R. R. (2014). Root mean square error (RMSE) or mean absolute error (MAE)?—Arguments against avoiding RMSE in the literature. *Geoscientific Model Development*, 7(3), 1247-1250.

- Chattopadhyay, M., Dan, P. K., Mazumdar, S., & Chakraborty, P. S. (2012). *Application of neural network in market segmentation: a review on recent trends*. Retrieved from: <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1202/1202.2445.pdf>
- Chau, N., Mur, J. M., Benamghar, L., Siegfried, C., Dangelzer, J. L., Français, M., ... & Sourdot, A. (2004). Relationships between certain individual characteristics and occupational injuries for various jobs in the construction industry: A case-control study. *American journal of industrial medicine*, 45(1), 84-92.
- Chen, D., & Hartman, F. T. (2000). A neural network approach to risk assessment and contingency allocation. *AACE International Transactions*, RI7A.
- Cherkassky, V., Friedman, J., & Wechsler, H. (1994). *From statistics to neural networks*. Springer: New York,
- Chew, M. Y. L., De Silva, N., & Tan, S. S. (2004). A neural network approach to assessing building façade maintainability in the tropics. *Construction Management and Economics*, 22(6), 581-594.
- Cheyne, A., Cox, S., Oliver, A., & Tomás, J. M. (1998). Modelling safety climate in the prediction of levels of safety activity. *Work & Stress*, 12(3), 255-271.
- Chi, C. F., Chang, T. C., & Ting, H. I. (2005). Accident patterns and prevention measures for fatal occupational falls in the construction industry. *Applied Ergonomics*, 36(4), 391-400.
- Chi, C. F., Chang, T. C., & Ting, H. I. (2005). Accident patterns and prevention measures for fatal occupational falls in the construction industry. *Applied ergonomics*, 36(4), 391-400.
- Chi, C. F., Yang, C. C., & Chen, Z. L. (2009). In-depth accident analysis of electrical fatalities in the construction industry. *International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics*, 39(4), 635-644.
- Chinda, T. (2016). Factors Influencing Construction Safety Equipment Selection. *International Journal of Structural and Civil Engineering Research*, 5(4), 333-336.
- Choudhry, R. M. (2012). Implementation of BBS and the impact of site-level commitment. *Journal of Professional Issues in Engineering Education and Practice*, 138(4), 296-304.

- Choudhry, R. M. (2014). Behavior-based safety on construction sites: A case study. *Accident Analysis & Prevention, 70*, 14-23.
- Choudhry, R. M., & Fang, D. (2008). Why operatives engage in unsafe work behavior: Investigating factors on construction sites. *Safety Science, 46*(4), 566-584.
- Choudhry, R. M., Fang, D., & Lingard, H. (2009). Measuring safety climate of a construction company. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, 135*(9), 890-899.
- Choudhry, R.M., Fang, D. and Mohamed, S. (2007). The nature of safety culture: A survey of the state-of-the-art. *Safety Science, 45*, 993–1012
- Chua, D. K., & Goh, Y. M. (2004). Incident causation model for improving feedback of safety knowledge. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, 130*(4), 542-551.
- Clason, D. L., & Dormody, T. J. (1994). Analyzing data measured by individual Likert-type items. *Journal of agricultural education, 35*, 4.
- Cohen, H.H., Cleveland, R.J., (1983). Safety program practices in record-holding plants. *Professional Safety, 28*(3), 26–33.
- Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA). (2016, September). *National registration and grading scheme for construction contractors*. Retrieved from: http://www.ictad.lk/sub_pgs/con_registration.html
- Cooper, D. (1998). *Improving safety culture: A practical guide*. Wiley.
- Cornish, R., (2007). *Cluster analysis*. Retrieved from <http://www.statstutor.ac.uk/resources/uploaded/clusteranalysis.pdf>.
- Cox, S. (1990). Safety education and training. In: *Proceedings of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)*. Basle, Switzerland.
- Cox, S., & Cheyne, A. J. T. (2000). Assessing safety culture in offshore environments. *Safety Science, 34*(1), 111-129.
- Cox, S., & Cox, T. (1991). The structure of employee attitudes to safety: A European example. *Work & Stress, 5*(2), 93–106.
- Cox, S., & Flin, R. (1998). Safety culture: philosopher's stone or man of straw?. *Work & stress, 12*(3), 189-201.

- Creswell, J.W. (2009). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method approaches*. 3rd ed. California: Sage Publications.
- Cronbach, L. J. (1951). Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests. *Psychometrika*, 16(3), 297-334.
- Cronk, L. (1991). Human behavioral ecology. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 20(1), 25-53.
- Da Costa, B. R., & Vieira, E. R. (2010). Risk factors for work-related musculoskeletal disorders: a systematic review of recent longitudinal studies. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 53(3), 285-323.
- Dainty, A. R., Ison, S. G., & Briscoe, G. H. (2005). The construction labour market skills crisis: the perspective of small–medium-sized firms. *Construction management and economics*, 23(4), 387-398.
- Daniels, A.C. (2010). *What is behaviour-based safety? A look at the history and its connection to science*. Retrieved from: <http://aubreydaniels.com/blog/2010/04/30/what-is-behaviour-based-safety/>.
- Darshana, W. D. (2017). Improvement of Health and Safety in Construction Sites in Sri Lanka. *Engineer: Journal of the Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka*, 50(1).
- Davies, F., Spencer, R., & Dooley, K. (2001). *Summary guide to safety climate tools*. Norwich, UK: HSE Books.
- Davies, N. B., Krebs, J. R., & West, S. A. (2012). *An introduction to behavioural ecology* (4th ed). UK: Wiley-Blackwell.
- De Silva, N. and Wimalaratne, P.L.I., (2012). OSH management framework for workers at construction sites in Sri Lanka. *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*, 19 (4), 369-392
- De Silva, N., Darmicka, R., & Fernando, E. (2014). Impact of foreign workforce on productivity in foreign-funded infrastructure projects. *Journal of Financial Management of Property and Construction*, 19(2), 168-183.
- De Silva, N., Ranasinghe, M., & De Silva, C. R. (2013). Use of ANNs in complex risk analysis applications. *Built Environment Project and Asset Management*, 3(1), 123-140.
- De'ath, G., & Fabricius, K. E. (2000). Classification and regression trees: a powerful yet simple technique for ecological data analysis. *Ecology*, 81(11), 3178-3192.

- Decker, F. H. (1997). Occupational and nonoccupational factors in job satisfaction and psychological distress among nurses. *Research in Nursing & Health*, 20(5), 453-464.
- Dedobbeleer, N., & Beland, F. (1991). A safety climate measure for construction sites. *Journal of safety research*, 22(2), 97-103.
- Department of Census & Statistics, (2016). *Quarterly report of the Sri Lanka labour force survey* (quarterly report –2016: first quarter). Colombo: Ministry of National Policy and Economic Affairs
- Department of Labour, (2017). *Withdrawal of Employees Provident Fund*. Retrieved from:
http://www.labourdept.gov.lk/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=22&layout=blog&Itemid=80&lang=en&limitstart=10
- Department of Occupational Safety and Health Malaysia, (2016). *Occupational accidents statistics by sector until December 2013*. Retrieved from:
http://www.dosh.gov.my/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=843:occupational-accidents-statistics-by-sector&catid=470&Itemid=1132&lang=en
- Dester, W.S. & Blockley, I. (1995). Safety behaviour and culture in construction, *Engineering Construction and Architectural Management*, 2(1) 17-26.
- DeVellis, R. (2003). *Scale development: theory and applications: theory and application*. Thousand Okas, CA: Sage.
- Dickey, D. A. (2012, April). Introduction to predictive modeling with examples. In *SAS Global Forum 2012*.
- Domingos, P. (2012). A few useful things to know about machine learning. *Communications of the ACM*, 55(10), 78-87.
- Donald, I., & Canter, D. (1993). Psychological factors and the accident plateau. *Health and Safety Information Bulletin*, 215(November), 5-12.
- Dunbar, R. I. (1993). Coevolution of neocortical size, group size and language in humans. *Behavioral and brain sciences*, 16(04), 681-694.
- Duodu, B., Koh, T.Y. & Rowlinson, S. (2014). *Alcohol Drinking Pattern of Hong Kong Construction Industry Practitioners*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304181110>

- Easterby-Smith, M., Thorpe, R., & Lowe, A. (2002). *Management research: An introduction*. London: Sage Publications Ltd.
- Educational Resources, (2008). *There are no excuses for unsafe acts; Leaders' guide*. Retrieved from: <https://www.erisafetyvideos.com/sites/default/files/2810lg.pdf>.
- Elling, M. G. M. (1991). *Veiligheidsvoorschriften in de industrie (Safety rules in industry)* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Twente).
- Embrey, D. (1999, February). Preventing human error: developing a best practice safety culture. In *paper to the Berkeley Conference International conference Achieving a step change in safety performance*. Barbican Centre, London.
- Emsley, M. W., Lowe, D. J., Duff, A. R., Harding, A., & Hickson, A. (2002). Data modelling and the application of a neural network approach to the prediction of total construction costs. *Construction Management & Economics*, 20(6), 465-472.
- European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, (2003). *Gender issues in safety and health at work — a review*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, ISBN 92-9191-045-7
- European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, (n.d.). *Hazards and risks associated with manual handling in the workplace*. Retrieved from: http://www.osha.mddsz.gov.si/resources/files/pdf/E-fact_14_-_Hazards_and_risks_associated_with_manual_handling_in_the_workplace.pdf
- Fang, D. P., Xie, F., Huang, X. Y., & Li, H. (2004). Factor analysis-based studies on construction workplace safety management in China. *International Journal of Project Management*, 22(1), 43-49.
- Fang, D., Chen, Y., & Wong, L. (2006). Safety climate in construction industry: A case study in Hong Kong. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 132(6), 573-584.
- Fellows, R. and Liu, A. (2008) *Research methods for construction* (3rd ed). United Kingdom: Wiley Blackwell.
- Fernandez, J. E. (1995). Ergonomics in the workplace. *Facilities*, 13(4), 20-27.
- Finlay, S. (2014). *Predictive analytics, data mining and big data: Myths, misconceptions and methods*. Springer.

- Fleming, M., & Lardner, R. (1999). Safety culture: the way forward. *Chemical Engineer*, (676), 16-18.
- Fletcher, E. M. (2016). *FE-ANN based modeling of 3D simple reinforced concrete girders for objective structural health evaluation* (Doctoral dissertation, Kansas State University).
- Flin, R., Mearns, K., O'Connor, P., & Bryden, R. (2000). Measuring safety climate: identifying the common features. *Safety Science*, 34(1), 177-192.
- Frank, R., Davey, N., & Hunt, S. (1999). Applications of neural networks to telecommunications systems. In *In: Proceedings of the European Congress on Intelligent Techniques and Soft Computing (EUFIT'99)*. ELITE Foundation.
- French, A.R. and Geller, E.S. (2012). *Creating a culture where employees own safety*
Retrieved from:
http://www.ifap.asn.au/Documents/Publications/SafetyWA%202012/safetywage_lerapril_web2012.pdf.
- Fritzke, B. (1994). Growing cell structures—a self-organizing network for unsupervised and supervised learning. *Neural Networks*, 7(9), 1441-1460.
- Frone, M. R. (1998). Predictors of work injuries among employed adolescents. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 83(4), 565.
- Frone, M. R. (1999). Work stress and alcohol use. *Alcohol research and health*, 23(4), 284-291.
- Frone, M. R. (2009). Does a permissive workplace substance use climate affect employees who do not use alcohol and drugs at work? A US national study. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 23(2), 386.
- Fruin, J. J. (1971). *Pedestrian planning and design*. New York: Metropolitan Association of Urban Designers and Environmental Planners
- Fuller, C. W. (2005). An assessment of the relationship between behaviour and injury in the workplace: A case study in professional football. *Safety Science*, 43(4), 213–224.
- Funk, M., Drew, N., & Knapp, M. (2012). Mental health, poverty and development. *Journal of Public Mental Health*, 11(4), 166-185.

- Furr, R. M., & Funder, D. C. (2007). Behavioral observation. In R. Robins, C. Fraley, & R. Krueger (Eds.), *Handbook of research methods in personality psychology* (pp. 273–291). New York, NY: Guilford Press.
- Furr, R.M., (2009). Personality psychology as a truly behavioural science. *European Journal of Personality*, 23(5), 369–401.
- Gable G. G. (1994). Integrating case study and survey research methods: an example in information systems. *European Journal of Information Systems*, 3(2), 112-126.
- Galloway, S.M., (2012, December). *Understanding the roles of behaviour in safety*. Retrieved from: <https://ohsonline.com/Articles/2012/12/01/Understanding-the-Roles-of-Behavior-in-Safety.aspx>
- Garza, J., & Rouhana, K., (1995). Neural network versus parameter-based application. *Cost Engineering*, 37(2), 14-18.
- Gatti, U.C., & Migliaccio, G.C., (2013, September). A study on the influence of construction workers' physiological status and jobsite environment on behaviour and performance. In: *49th ASC Annual International Conference Proceedings*. CA, USA.
- Geller, E. S. (2001). *Working safe: How to help people actively care for health and safety*. Florida, USA: CRC Press.
- Geller, E.S., (2005). Behaviour-based safety and occupational risk management. *Behaviour Modification*, 29(3), 539-561
- George, L. K., Hughes, D. C., & Blazer, D. G. (1986). Urban/rural differences in the prevalence of anxiety disorders. *American Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 6, 249–255.
- Gherardi, S., Nicolini, D., & Odella, F. (1998). What do you mean by safety? Conflicting perspectives on accident causation and safety management in a construction firm. *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 6(4), 202-213.
- Gibb, A., Lingard, H., Behm, M., & Cooke, T. (2014). Construction accident causality: learning from different countries and differing consequences. *Construction Management and Economics*, 32(5), 446-459.

- Glendon, A. I., & Litherland, D. K. (2001). Safety climate factors, group differences and safety behaviour in road construction. *Safety science*, 39(3), 157-188.
- Glendon, A.I., Clarke, S. and McKenna, E. (2006). *Human safety and risk management* (2nd ed). USA: CRC Press
- Godil, S., Shamim, M., Enam, S., & Qidwai, U. (2011). Fuzzy logic: A " simple" solution for complexities in neurosciences?. *Surgical Neurology International*, 2, 24.
- Goldenhar, L.M., Williams L.J., & Swanson, N.G. (2003). Modelling relationships between job stressors and injury and near-miss outcomes for construction labourers. *Work & Stress*. 17(3), 218–240.
- Grafen, A. (2006). Optimization of inclusive fitness. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 238(3), 541-563.
- Guba, E.G. (1990). The alternative paradigm dialog. In: Guba, E. G. (ed.) *The paradigm dialog*. Newbury Park: CA: Sage Publications Inc.
- Gunawardena, N.D., & Priyangika, L.M. (2005). Minimizing construction accidents through the integration of safety practices into ISO 9000 quality requirements, *Built-Environment*, 5(2), 28-33.
- Hair, P., & Hampson, S. E. (2006). The role of impulsivity in predicting maladaptive behaviour among female students. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 40(5), 943-952.
- Hale, A. R., & Swuste, P. H. J. J. (1998). Safety rules: procedural freedom or action constraint?. *Safety Science*, 29(3), 163–177.
- Hale, A., Borys, D. and Else, D. (2012). *Management of safety rules and procedures: a review of the literature* (Report No. 12.3). Leicestershire, UK: IOSH
- Hamalainen, P., Takala, J., Saarela, K. L. (2006). Global estimates of occupational accidents. *Safety Science*, 44(2), 137-156.
- Hamid, A. R. A., Majid, M. Z. A., & Singh, B. (2008) Causes of accidents at construction sites. *Malaysian Journal of Civil Engineering*, 20(2), 242-259.
- Hamid, A. R. A., Yusuf, W. Z. W., & Singh, B. (2003, August). Hazards at construction sites. In *proceedings of the 5th Asia-Pacific Structural Engineering and Construction Conference* (pp. 26-28).

- Han, S. H., Park, S. H., Jin, E. J., Kim, H., & Seong, Y. K. (2008). Critical issues and possible solutions for motivating foreign construction workers. *Journal of Management in Engineering*, 24(4), 217-226.
- Hart, A. (1986). *Knowledge acquisition for expert systems*. London: Kogan Page
- Haslam, R. A., Hide, S. A., Gibb, A. G., Gyi, D. E., Pavitt, T., Atkinson, S., & Duff, A. R. (2005). Contributing factors in construction accidents. *Applied Ergonomics*, 36(4), 401-415.
- Haykin, S. S. (2001). *Neural networks: a comprehensive foundation*. Tsinghua University Press.
- Health and Safety Executive (2016, November). Health and safety in construction sector in Great Britain, 2014/15. Retrieved from: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/construction/construction.pdf>
- Health and Safety Executive. (1998). *The health and safety climate survey tool*. HSE Books, ISBN 071761462X
- Health and Safety Executive. (2005). *Essentials of health and safety at work*. London: HSE Books
- Health and Safety Executive. (2006). *Injuries and ill-health in construction*. Retrieved from: www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/construction.htm.
- Health and Safety Executive. (2013). *Construction Industry*. Retrieved from: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/construction/>.
- Healthy-Working-Lives. (2014). *Work equipment*. Retrieved from: <http://www.healthyworkinglives.com/advice/work-equipment/working-equipment>.
- Heinert, M. (2008). Artificial neural networks—how to open the black boxes. *Application of Artificial Intelligence in Engineering Geodesy (AIEG 2008)*, 5, 42-62.
- Heinrich, H. (1931). *Industrial accident prevention*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Henderson, M., Hutcheson, G., & Davies, J. (1996). *Alcohol and the workplace*. WHO Regional Publications, European Series, No. 67. WHO Regional Office for Europe, Office of Publications, Scherfigsvej 8, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.

- Heykin, S. (2009). *Neural networks and learning machines* (3rd ed). New Jersey: Pearson
- Hinze, J. (1996). The distraction theory of accident causation. *In: Alvez Diaz, L. M. and Coble, R. J. (eds.) Proceeding of International conference on implementation of safety and health on construction sites, CIB Working Commission W099: Safety and health on Construction, 4-7 September 1996, Lisbon, Portugal.*
- Hinze, J. (1997). *Construction safety*. New Jersey, USA: Prentice-Hall
- Hinze, J. W., & Teizer, J. (2011). Visibility-related fatalities related to construction equipment. *Safety Science, 49*(5), 709-718
- Hinze, J., Huang, X., & Terry, L. (2005). The nature of struck-by accidents. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, 131*(2), 262-268.
- Ho, D. C. P., Ahmed, S. M., Kwan, J. C., & Ming, F. Y. W. (2000). Site safety management in Hong Kong, *Journal of Management in Engineering, 16*(6), 34-42.
- Hofmann, D. A., & Stetzer, A. (1996). A cross-level investigation of factors influencing unsafe behaviors and accidents. *Personnel Psychology, 49*(2), 307-339.
- Holt, J.A. (2001). *Principle of construction safety*. London: Blackwell Science.
- Hong, X. (2002). *A comparative study of contractor performance based on Japanese, UK and US construction practice* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Wolverhampton).
- Hren, D., Lukić, I. K., Marušić, A., Vodopivec, I., Vujaklija, A., Hrabak, M., & Marušić, M. (2004). Teaching research methodology in medical schools: students' attitudes towards and knowledge about science. *Medical education, 38*(1), 81-86.
- Hudson, L. A., & Ozanne, J. L. (1988). Alternative ways of seeking knowledge in consumer research. *Journal of Consumer Research, 14*(4), 508-521.
- Hyndman, R. J. (2006). Another look at forecast-accuracy metrics for intermittent demand. *Foresight: the International Journal of Applied Forecasting, 4*(4), 43-46.

- Institution of Occupational Safety and Health. (2014). *Looking for higher standards: Behavioural safety improving performance*. Retrieved from: www.iosh.co.uk/freeguides.
- International Labor Organisation. (1992). *Health in construction: An ILO code of practice*, Geneva: International Labor Office.
- International Labour Organization. (1995). *Safety, health and welfare on construction sites: A training manual*. Geneva: International Labour Office
- International Labour Organization. (2003). *Safety in numbers: Pointers for a global safety culture at work*. International Labour Office – Geneva: ILO.
- Ismail, H. B., & Ab-Ghani, K. D. (2012). Potential hazards at the construction workplace due to temporary structures. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 49, 168-174.
- Jannadi, O.A. & Bu-Khamsin, M.S. (2002). Safety factors considered by industrial contractors in Saudi Arabia. *Building and Environment*, 37(5), 539–547.
- Jasiulewicz-Kaczmarek, M., Szwedzka, K., & Szczuka, M. (2015). Behaviour based intervention for occupational safety–case study. *Procedia Manufacturing*, 3, 4876-4883.
- Jayawardane, A. K. W., & Gunawardena, N. D. (1998). Construction workers in developing countries: a case study of Sri Lanka. *Construction Management & Economics*, 16(5), 521-530.
- Kantor, J. R. (1946). The aim and progress of psychology. *American Scientist*, 34, 251-263.
- Karabatak, M., & Ince, M. C. (2009). An expert system for detection of breast cancer based on association rules and neural network. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 36(2), 3465-3469.
- Kartam, N. A., & Bouz, R. G. (1998). Fatalities and injuries in the Kuwaiti construction industry. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, 30(6), 805-814.
- Kartam, N. A., Flood, I., & Koushki, P. (2000). Construction safety in Kuwait: issues, procedures, problems, and recommendations. *Safety Science*, 36(3), 163-184.

- Kartam, N. A., Flood, I., & Koushki, P. (2000). Construction safety in Kuwait: issues, procedures, problems, and recommendations. *Safety Science*, 36(3), 163-184.
- Kaskutas, V., Dale, A. M., Lipscomb, H., Gaal, J., Fuchs, M., Evanoff, B., & Deych, E. (2010). Fall prevention in apprentice carpenters. *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, 36(3), 258.
- Kessler, R. C., Andrews, G., Colpe, L. J., Hiripi, E., Mroczek, D. K., Normand, S. L., ... & Zaslavsky, A. M. (2002). Short screening scales to monitor population prevalences and trends in non-specific psychological distress. *Psychological medicine*, 32(06), 959-976.
- Kessler, R. C., Barker, P. R., Colpe, L. J., Epstein, J. F., Gfroerer, J. C., Hiripi, E., ... & Zaslavsky, A. M. (2003). Screening for serious mental illness in the general population. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 60(2), 184-189.
- Kheni, N. A., Dainty, A. R., & Gibb, A. (2008). Health and safety management in developing countries: a study of construction SMEs in Ghana. *Construction Management and Economics*, 26(11), 1159-1169.
- Khosravi, Y., Asilian-Mahabadi, H., Hajizadeh, E., Hassanzadeh-Rangi, N., Bastani, H., & Behzadan, A. H. (2014). Factors influencing unsafe behaviors and accidents on construction sites: a review. *International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics*, 20(1), 111-125.
- Killingsworth Jr, R. A. (1990). A preliminary investigation into formulating a demand forecasting model for industrial construction. *Cost Engineering*, 32(8), 11-15.
- Kim, D. (1998). Normalization methods for input and output vectors in backpropagation neural networks, *International Journal of Computer Mathematics*, 71(2), 161-171.
- Kines, P., Andersen, L. P., Spangenberg, S., Mikkelsen, K. L., Dyreborg, J., & Zohar, D. (2010). Improving construction site safety through leader-based verbal safety communication. *Journal of Safety Research*, 41(5), 399-406.
- Kraemer, L. K. (2002). Survey research methodology in management information systems: as assessment. Working paper on graduation of management of school, University of California, California.

- Krause, T.R. (1997). *The behaviour-based safety process: managing involvement for an injury-free culture*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold
- Laad, P. S., Adsul, B. B., Chaturvedi, R. M., & Shaikh, M. (2013). Prevalence of substance abuse among construction workers. *Indian Journal of Research*, 2(3), 280-83.
- Labour department, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2014). *Summary of occupational safety and health statistics of 2013*. Retrieved from: <http://www.labour.gov.hk/eng/access/notice.htm>
- Lai, D. N., Liu, M., & Ling, F. Y. (2011). A comparative study on adopting human resource practices for safety management on construction projects in the United States and Singapore. *International Journal of Project Management*, 29(8), 1018-1032.
- Laland, K. N., & Brown, G. R. (2006). Niche construction, human behavior, and the adaptive-lag hypothesis. *Evolutionary Anthropology: Issues, News, and Reviews*, 15(3), 95-104.
- Lam, S. W., & Rowlinson, S. (1997). Causes of accidents in the construction industry in Hong Kong. *Health and Safety Practitioner*, 15(7), 22-25.
- Langford, D., Rowlinson, S. & Sawacha, E. (2000). Safety behaviour and safety management: its influence on the attitudes of workers in the UK construction industry. *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*, 7(2), 133 – 140.
- Larsson, S., Pousette, A., & Törner, M. (2008). Psychological climate and safety in the construction industry-mediated influence on safety behaviour. *Safety Science*, 46(3), 405-412.
- Laukkanen, T. (1999). Construction work and education: Occupational health and safety reviewed. *Construction Management & Economics*, 17(1), 53-62.
- Leather, P. J. (1988). Attitudes towards safety performance on construction work: an investigation of public and private sector differences. *Work & Stress*, 2(2), 155-167.
- Lee, T. (1998). Assessment of safety culture at a nuclear reprocessing plant. *Work & Stress*, 12(3), 217-237

- Lee, H., Lee, K., Park, M., Baek, Y., & Lee, S. (2012). RFID based real time locating system for construction safety management, *Journal of Computing in Civil Engineering ASCE*, 26(3), 366–377.
- Leonardson, G. R., Ness, F. K., Daniels, M. C., Kemper, E., Koplin, B. A., & Leonardson, G. A. (2005). Validity and reliability of the AUDIT and CAGE-AID in northern plains American Indians. *Psychological Reports*, 97(1), 161-166.
- Leverington, D. (2009). *A basic introduction to feedforward backpropagation neural networks*. Retrieved from: http://www.webpages.ttu.edu/dleverin/neural_network/neural_networks.html
- Liamputtong, P. (2009). *Qualitative research methods*. UK: Oxford University Press
- Liao, C. W., & Perng, Y. H. (2008). Data mining for occupational injuries in the Taiwan construction industry. *Safety Science*, 46(7), 1091–1102.
- Liao, S. H. (2005). Expert system methodologies and applications—a decade review from 1995 to 2004. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 28(1), 93-103.
- Liebowitz, J., & Pena-Ayala, A. L. E. J. A. N. D. R. O. (2013). Expert Systems with applications. *An International Journal. ELSEVIER*, 40.
- Lim, A.S.W., (2007). *Critical causes of accident under reporting in Malaysia construction industry*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Technology, Malaysia.
- Ling, F. Y. Y., Liu, M., & Woo, Y. C. (2009). Construction fatalities in Singapore. *International Journal of Project Management*, 27(7), 717-726.
- Lingard, H., Pink, S., Harley, J., & Edirisinghe, R. (2015). Looking and learning: using participatory video to improve health and safety in the construction industry. *Construction Management and Economics*, 33(9), 740-751.
- Liu, F. (2013). *Construction accident overview*, Retrieved from: <http://failures.wikispaces.com/Construction+Accident+Overview>.
- Loo, H. S., & Richardson, S. (2012). Ergonomics issues in Malaysia. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(1), 61.
- López, M. A. C., Ritzel, D. O., Fontaneda, I., & Alcantara, O. J. G. (2008). Construction industry accidents in Spain. *Journal of Safety Research*, 39(5), 497-507.

- Lubega, H., Kiggundu, B.M. and Tindiwensi, D. (2000, November). An investigation into the causes of accidents in the construction industry in Uganda. In: *proceeding of CSIR Building & Construction Technology, 2nd International Conference on Construction in Developing Countries*. Botswana.
- Luger, G.F., and Stubblefield, W.A. (1993). *Artificial intelligence: Structures and strategies for complex problem solving* (2nd ed). California, USA: Benjamin/Cumming Publishing.
- MacLeod, D. (1994). *The ergonomics edge: improving safety, quality, and productivity*. New Jersey, USA: John Wiley & Sons.
- Magyar Jr, S. V. (2006). Industrial accidents. *Occupational Health and Safety*, 75(7), 20-22.
- Maidment, D. (1993). A changing safety culture on British Rail. In: *11th New Technology and Work Workshop on 'the Use of Rules to Achieve Safety'*. Bad Homburg.
- Maloney, P. (2012). *Most common construction site accidents*. Retrieved from: <http://patmaloney.com/10-most-common-construction-site-accidents/>.
- Manikandan, S. (2011). Measures of central tendency: Median and mode. *Journal of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics*, 2(3), 214.
- Manjula, N.H.C. and De Silva N., (2013, December). A study on the factors affecting construction workers' behaviour based safety. In: *proceedings of FARU International Research Symposium*, Hambantota, Sri Lanka.
- Manu, P.A. (2012). *An investigation into the accident causal influence of construction project features*. (Doctoral Dissertation, University of Wolverhampton).
- Masood, R. & Choudhry, R.M. (2012). Investigation of demographic factors relationship with safety climate. In: *48th ASC Annual International Conference Proceedings*. Birmingham, UK
- Mazurowski, M. A., Habas, P. A., Zurada, J. M., Lo, J. Y., Baker, J. A., & Tourassi, G. D. (2008). Training neural network classifiers for medical decision making: The effects of imbalanced datasets on classification performance. *Neural Networks*, 21(2), 427-436.

- McAfee, R. B. & Winn, A. R. (1989). The use of incentives/feedback to enhance workplace safety: A critique of the literature. *Journal of Safety Research*, 20, 7-19.
- McClelland, J. L., Rumelhart, D. E., & Hinton, G. E. (1986). The appeal of parallel distributed processing. *MIT Press, Cambridge MA*, 3-44.
- McDonald, N., & Hrymak, V., (2002). *Safety behaviour in the construction sector*. Retrieved from: http://www.hsa.ie/eng/Publications_and_Forms/Publications/Research_Publications/Oshi_Safety_Behaviour_Construction.pdf,
- McLeod, S. A. (2008). *Likert scale*. Retrieved from <http://www.simplypsychology.org/likert-scale.html>
- McQueen, R. J., Garner, S. R., Nevill-Manning, C. G., & Witten, I. H. (1995). Applying machine learning to agricultural data. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 12(4), 275-293.
- McSween, T.E. (1995). *The values-based safety process: improving your safety culture with a behavioural approach*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- McVittie, D., Banikin, H., & Brocklebank, W. (1997). The effect of firm size on injury frequency in construction. *Safety Science*, 27(1), 19-23.
- Mdege, N. D., & Lang, J. (2011). Screening instruments for detecting illicit drug use/abuse that could be useful in general hospital wards: a systematic review. *Addictive Behaviors*, 36(12), 1111-1119.
- Mearns, K., Whitaker, S. M., & Flin, R. (2001). Benchmarking safety climate in hazardous environments: a longitudinal, interorganizational approach. *Risk analysis*, 21(4), 771-786.
- Meliá, J. L., & Becerril, M. (2009). Health behaviour and safety in the construction sector. *Psicothema*. 21(3), 427-432.
- Meliá, J. L., Mearns, K., Silva, S. A., & Lima, M. L. (2008). Safety climate responses and the perceived risk of accidents in the construction industry. *Safety Science*, 46(6), 949-958.
- Meyer, J. P., & Allen, N. J. (1988), Links between work experiences and organisational commitment during the first year of employment: a longitudinal analysis, *Journal of Occupational Psychology*, 61(3), 195-209.

- Meyer, M.A. & Booker, J.M. (2001) *Eliciting and analyzing expert judgment- a practical guide*. Los Alamos, New Mexico: Statistical Science Group, Los Alamos National Laboratory,
- Michael, J. H., Evans, D. D., Jansen, K. J., & Haight, J. M. (2005). Management commitment to safety as organizational support: Relationships with non-safety outcomes in wood manufacturing employees. *Journal of Safety Research*, 36(2), 171-179.
- Michuad, P.A. (1995). *Accident Prevention and OSHA compliance*. Florida, USA: CRC Press.
- Ministry of Industry of Canada (2010). *Survey methods and practices*. Canada: Statistics Canada
- Mitchell, C. M., & Beals, J. (2011). The utility of the Kessler Screening Scale for Psychological Distress (K6) in two American Indian communities. *Psychological Assessment*, 23(3), 752.
- Mitchell, T. M. (1997). Artificial neural networks. *Machine learning*, 45, 81-127.
- Mitropoulos, P., Abdelhamid, T. & Howell, G. (2005). Systems model of construction accident causation. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 131(7), 816-825.
- Mohamed S. (1999). Empirical investigation of construction safety management activities and performance in Australia. *Safety Science*, 33(3), 129–42.
- Mohamed, S. (2002). Safety climate in construction site environments. *Journal of construction engineering and management*, 128(5), 375-384.
- Mohamed, S. (2003). Scorecard approach to benchmarking organizational safety culture in construction. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 129 (1), 80–88.
- Mohamed, S., Ali, T.H. & Tam, W.Y.V. (2009). National culture and safe work behaviour of construction workers in Pakistan. *Safety Science*, 47(1), 29–35.
- Moisen, G. G., & Frescino, T. S. (2002). Comparing five modelling techniques for predicting forest characteristics. *Ecological Modelling*, 157(2), 209-225.
- Morris, E. K. (1992). The aim, progress, and evolution of behavior analysis. *The Behavior Analyst*, 15(1), 3-29.

- Morse, J. M. (2003). Principles of mixed methods and multimethod research design. *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioral research, 1*, 189-208.
- Mousavipour, S., Variani, A. S., & Mirzaei, R. (2016). A study of the unsafe actions of staff in the maintenance and overhaul unit at a petrochemical complex and the presentation of control strategies. *Biotechnology and Health Sciences, 3*(1). doi: 10.17795/bhs-32561
- Mullen, J., (2004). Investigating factors that influence individual safety behaviour at work. *Journal of Safety Research, 35*, 275-285.
- Muniz, B.F., Ordas, K.J.V. & Peon, J.M.M., (2007). Safety culture: analysis of the causal relationships between its key dimensions, *Journal of Safety Research, 38*, 627–641.
- Munn, P., & Drever, E. (1990). *Using Questionnaires in Small-Scale Research. A Teachers' Guide*. Scottish Council for Research in Education, United Kingdom.
- Muttill, N., & Chau, K. W. (2006). Neural network and genetic programming for modelling coastal algal blooms. *International Journal of Environment and Pollution, 28*(3-4), 223-238.
- Nettle, D. (2009). Beyond nature versus culture: cultural variation as an evolved characteristic. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 15*(2), 223-240.
- Ng, S.T., Cheng, K.P. & Skitmore, R.M. (2005). A framework for evaluating the safety performance of construction contractors. *Building and Environment, 40*(10), 1347–1355.
- Nouri, J., Azadeh, A., Fam, I.M. (2008). The evaluation of safety behaviours in a gas treatment company in Iran. *Journal of Loss Prevention in the Process Industries, 21*(3), 319–325.
- Nulty, D. D. (2008). The adequacy of response rates to online and paper surveys: what can be done. *Assessment and Evaluation in Higher Education, 33*(3), 301-314.
- O’Dea, A and Flin R. (2001). Site managers and safety leadership in the offshore oil and gas industry, *Safety Science, 37* (1), 39–57.
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, (2002). *Controlling Electrical Hazards*. US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

- O'Dea, A., & Flin, R. (2001). Site managers and safety leadership in the offshore oil and gas industry. *Safety Science*, 37(1), 39-57.
- Oladinrin, T. O., Adeniyi, O. and Udi, M.O. (2014). Analysis of stress management among professionals in the Nigerian construction industry. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary and Current Research*, 2, 22-33.
- Oswald, D., Sherratt, F., & Smith, S. (2013). Exploring factors affecting unsafe behaviours in construction. In *Arcom Conference* (pp. 335-344).
- Owens, L.K., (2002). *What is research design?*. Retrieved from: <http://www.srl.uic.edu>.
- Pachman, J. (2009). Evidence base for pre-employment medical screening. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 87(7), 529-534.
- Parker, D., Brosseau, L., Samant, Y., Pan, P., Xi, M., & Haugan, D. (2007). A comparison of the perceptions and beliefs of workers and owners with regard to workplace safety in small metal fabrication businesses. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 50(12), 999-1009.
- Patro, S., & Sahu, K. K. (2015). Normalization: a preprocessing stage. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1503.06462*.
- Patton, M.Q., (2002). *Qualitative research and evaluation methods*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Pawłowska, Z. (2015). Using lagging and leading indicators for the evaluation of occupational safety and health performance in industry. *International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics*, 21(3), 284-290.
- Pelaez-Nogueras, M., & Gewirtz, J. L. (1997). The context of stimulus control in behavior analysis. *Environment and behavior*, 30-42.
- Petersen, D. (1984). *Human-error reduction and safety management*. New York: Aloray Inc.
- Petersen, D. (1989). *Safe behaviour reinforcement*. Goshen, NY: Aloray.
- Pidgeon, N. & O'Leary, M. (2000). Man-made disasters: why technology and organizations (sometimes) fail. *Safety Science*, 34(1), 15-30.
- Pink, S., Morgan, J., & Dainty, A. (2014). The safe hand: Gels, water, gloves and the materiality of tactile knowing. *Journal of Material Culture*, 19(4), 425-442.

- Piotrowski, C., & Armstrong, T. (2006). Current recruitment and selection practices: A national survey of Fortune 1000 firms. *North American Journal of Psychology*, 8(3), 489-496.
- Pollack, J. (2007). The changing paradigms of project management. *International Journal of Project Management*, 25(3), 266-274.
- Popper, K., (1959). *The logic of scientific discovery*. UK: Taylor & Francis
- Postlethwaite, B., Robbins, S., Rickerson, J., & McKinniss, T. (2009). The moderation of conscientiousness by cognitive ability when predicting workplace safety behavior. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 47(7), 711-716.
- Pousette, A., Larsson, S., & Törner, M. (2008). Safety climate cross-validation, strength and prediction of safety behaviour. *Safety Science*, 46(3), 398-404.
- Powell, P.I., Hale, M., Martin, J. and Simon, M. (1971). *2000 Accidents: a shop floor study of their causes*. National Institute for Industrial Psychology, London.
- Priyadarshani, K., Karunasena, G., & Jayasuriya, S. (2013). Construction safety assessment framework for developing countries: a case study of Sri Lanka. *Journal of Construction in Developing Countries*, 18(1), 33-51.
- Pungvongsanuraks, P., Thitipoomdacha, C., Teyateeti, S. and Chinda, T. (2010). Investigation of Safety Divergences in Thai Construction Industry. In: *Proceedings of the 2010 International Conference on Engineering, Project, and Production Management*, 151-158
- Rameezdeen, R. (2006). Construction sector in Sri Lanka. In: *COWAM seminar*, Koggala, Sri Lanka, Wednesday, 19th April 2006.
- Rameezdeen, R., Pathirage, C. & Weerasooriya, S. (2003), Study of construction accidents in Sri Lanka, *Built Environment*, 4(1), 27-32.
- Ramos, N. M., Delgado, J. M., Almeida, R. M., Simões, M. L., & Manuel, S. (2015). *Application of data mining techniques in the analysis of indoor hygrothermal conditions*. Springer.
- Raouf, A., (2011). Accident prevention, *ILO Encyclopedia of Occupational Health and Safety*. Retrieved from <http://www.ilo.org/oshenc/part-viii/accident-prevention/item/894-theory-of-accident-causes>.
- Rasmussen, J. (1997). Risk management in a dynamic society: a modelling problem. *Safety Science*, 27(2), 183-213.

- Rasmussen, J., (1999). The concept of human error: is it useful for the design of safe systems?. *Safety Science Monitor - Special Edition*, 3, Article 1.
- Ray, S. (2015). 7 types of regression techniques you should know. Retrieved from: <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2015/08/comprehensive-guide-regression/>
- Reber, A. & Reber, E. (2001). *Dictionary of psychology* (3rd ed). London, UK: Penguin Books
- Remenyi, D. & Williams, B. (1998) *Doing research in business and management: an introduction to process and method*. London, UK: Sage Publications Ltd.
- Rich, E., Night, K., & Nair, S.B. (2009). *Artificial intelligence* (3rd ed.) New Delhi: McGraw Hill
- Ripley, B. D. (1996). *Pattern recognition and neural networks*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press
- Rodgers, R., Hunter, J.E. & Rogers, D.L., (1993), Influence of top management commitment on management program success, *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78, 151-155.
- Romesburg, H.C., (1984). *Cluster analysis for researchers*. Belmont, CA: Lifetime Learning Publications
- Ronis, D. L., Yates, J. F., & Kirscht, J. P. (1989). Attitudes, decisions, and habits as determinants of repeated behavior. *Attitude Structure and Function*, 213-239.
- Rosenfeld, A., & Wechsler, H. (2000). Pattern recognition: Historical perspective and future directions. *International Journal of Imaging Systems and Technology*, 11(2), 101-116.
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA). (2012). *Learning from safety failure*. Retrieved from: <http://www.rosipa.com/occupational-safety/advice-and-information/learning-from-safety-failure>
- Rubio, M. C., Menéndez, A., Rubio, J. C., & Martínez, G. (2005). Obligations and responsibilities of civil engineers for the prevention of labor risks: references to European regulations. *Journal of Professional Issues in Engineering Education and Practice*, 131(1), 70-75.

- Rumelhart, D. E., Hinton, G. E. and Williams. R. J., (1986). Learning internal representations by error backpropagation. In D. E. Rumelhart, J. L. McClelland, and the PDP Research Group, editors, *Parallel Distributed Processing: Explorations in the Microstructure of Cognition*, 1, 318–362. MIT Press
- Rundmo, T. (1994). Associations between safety and contingency measures and occupational accidents on offshore petroleum platforms. *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, 128-131.
- Rundmo, T., & Hale, A. R. (2003). Managers' attitudes towards safety and accident prevention. *Safety science*, 41(7), 557-574.
- Sacks, R., Rozenfeld, O., & Rosenfeld, Y. (2009). Spatial and temporal exposure to safety hazards in construction, *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 135(8), 726-736.
- SafetyPortal, (2013). *Unsafe acts and unsafe conditions*. Retrieved from: <http://www.safetyportal.info/tag/what-is-unsafe-act-unsafe-condition/>
- Saha, I., & Paul, B. (2016). *Essentials of biostatistics: for undergraduate, postgraduate students of medical science, biomedical science and researchers*. Academic publishers.
- Salzberg, S., Chandar, R., Ford, H., Murthy, S. K., & White, R. (1995). Decision trees for automated identification of cosmic-ray hits in Hubble Space Telescope images. *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, 107(709), 279.
- Samarawickrama, C. (2013, October 06). Building on safety. *The Sunday Times*, p.7.
- Santina, M., & Perez, J. (2003). Health professionals' sex and attitudes of health science students to health claims. *Medical education*, 37(6), 509-513.
- Saris, W. E., & Gallhofer, I. N. (2007). *Design, evaluation, and analysis of questionnaires for survey research* (Vol. 548). John Wiley & Sons.
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P. & Thornhill, A., (2009), *Research methods for business students* (5th ed). Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.
- Sawacha, E., Naoum, S., & Fong, D. (1999). Factors affecting safety performance on construction sites. *International Journal of Project Management*, 17(5), 309-315.

- Seber, G. A., & Lee, A. J. (2012). *Linear regression analysis* (Vol. 936). John Wiley & Sons.
- Seixas, N. S., Blecker, H., Camp, J., & Neitzel, R. (2008). Occupational health and safety experience of day laborers in Seattle, WA. *American journal of industrial medicine*, *51*(6), 399-406.
- Seto, E., Xu, B., Liang, S., Gong, P., Wu, W., Davis, G., Qiu, D., Gu, X. and Spear, R. (2002). The use of remote sensing for predictive modeling of schistosomiasis in China, *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, *68*(2), 167-174.
- Shannon, H. S., Walters, V., Lewchuk, W., Richardson, J., Moran, L. A., Haines, T., & Verma, D. (1996). Workplace organizational correlates of lost-time accident rates in manufacturing. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, *29*(3), 258-268.
- Shin, M., Lee, H. S., Park, M., Moon, M., & Han, S. (2014). A system dynamics approach for modeling construction workers' safety attitudes and behaviors. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, *68*, 95-105.
- Shojaeefard, M. H., Akbari, M., Tahani, M., & Farhani, F. (2013). Sensitivity analysis of the artificial neural network outputs in friction stir lap joining of aluminum to brass. *Advances in Materials Science and Engineering*, 2013.
- Simachokdee, V. (1994). *Safety engineering*. Bangkok: Physics Center Press.
- Simard, M., & Marchand, A. (1995). A multilevel analysis of organisational factors related to the taking of safety initiatives by work groups. *Safety Science*, *21*(2), 113-129.
- Simpson, J. A., Winterheld, H. A., Rholes, W. S., & Oriña, M. M. (2007). Working models of attachment and reactions to different forms of caregiving from romantic partners. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *93*(3), 466–477
- Simpson, P.K. (1990). *Artificial neural systems: foundation, paradigms, applications, and implementations*, USA:NY.
- Siu, O. L., Phillips, D. R., & Leung, T. W. (2003). Age differences in safety attitudes and safety performance in Hong Kong construction workers. *Journal of Safety Research*, *34*(2), 199-205.

- Siu, O. L., Phillips, D. R., & Leung, T. W. (2004). Safety climate and safety performance among construction workers in Hong Kong: the role of psychological strains as mediators. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, 36(3), 359-366.
- Skinner, B. F. (1931). The concept of the reflex in the description of behavior. *The Journal of General Psychology*, 5(4), 427-458.
- Smith, A. E., & Mason, A. K. (1997). Cost estimation predictive modeling: Regression versus neural network. *The Engineering Economist*, 42(2), 137-161.
- Sneath, P. H., & Sokal, R. R. (1973). *Numerical taxonomy. The principles and practice of numerical classification*. San Fransisco, CA
- Sokolow, S. H., Foley, P., Foley, J. E., Hastings, A., & Richardson, L. L. (2009). Editor's choice: Disease dynamics in marine metapopulations: modelling infectious diseases on coral reefs. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 46(3), 621-631.
- Srinivasulu, S., & Jain, A. (2006). A comparative analysis of training methods for artificial neural network rainfall–runoff models. *Applied Soft Computing*, 6(3), 295-306.
- Stellman, J. M. (Ed.). (1998). *Encyclopaedia of occupational health and safety*. International Labour Organization.
- Stewart, R., (2005). The challenge of creating a culture of safety. *Canadian HR Reporter*, 18(6), 11
- Stojanovic, J., (n.d.). NeurophRM: integration of the Neuroph framework into RapidMiner. Retrieved from:<http://neuroph.sourceforge.net/rapidminer/NeurophRapidMiner.html>.
- Stokdyk, (1994). No falling back, *Building Magazine*, 3, 38-39
- Stranks, J. (1994). *Human factors and safety*. London: Pitman Publishing.
- Sulzer-Azaroff, B. (1980). Behavioral ecology and accident prevention. *Journal of Organizational Behavior Management*, 2(1), 11-44.
- Sulzer-Azaroff, B., & Austin, J. (2000). Does BBS work? Behaviour-based safety and injury reduction: A survey of the evidence. *Professional Safety*, 45(7), 19-24.

- Sulzer-Azaroff, B., McCann, K. B., & Harris, T. C. (2001). The safe performance approach to preventing job-related illness and injury. *Handbook of Organizational Performance: Behavior Analysis and Management*, 277-302.
- Suraji, A., Duff, A. R., & Peckitt, S. J. (2001). Development of causal model of construction accident causation. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 127(4), 337-344.
- Sutrisna, M. (2009, May). Research methodology in doctoral research: understanding the meaning of conducting qualitative research. In: *proceedings of the Association of Researchers in Construction Management (ARCOM) Doctoral Workshop*, Liverpool, UK
- Takim, R., Akintoye, A., & Kelly, J. (2004, September). Analysis of measures of construction project success in Malaysia. In *20th Annual ARCOM Conference* (Vol. 2, pp. 1123-1133).
- Tam, C. M., Zeng, S. X., & Deng, Z. M. (2004). Identifying elements of poor construction safety management in China. *Safety Science*, 42(7), 569-586.
- Tanaka, K. (1997). *An introduction to fuzzy logic for practical applications*. New York: Springer
- Tashakkori, A., & Teddlie, C. (1998). *Mixed methodology: Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches* (Vol. 46). California: Sage.
- Tavakol, M., & Dennick, R. (2011). Making sense of Cronbach's alpha. *International Journal of Medical Education*, 2, 53.
- Teo, A.L., & Wen, K. P. T. (2005). Singapore's contractors' attitudes towards safety culture. *Journal of Construction Research*, 6(01), 157-178.
- Teo, E. A. L., Ling, F. Y. Y., & Chong, A. F. W. (2005). Framework for project managers to manage construction safety. *International Journal of Project Management*, 23(4), 329-341.
- Thompson, B. (1994). Guidelines for authors. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 54, 837-847.
- Toole, T. M. (2002). Construction site safety roles. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management*, 128(3), 203-210.
- Törner, M., & Pousette, A. (2009). Safety in construction—a comprehensive description of the characteristics of high safety standards in construction work,

- from the combined perspective of supervisors and experienced workers. *Journal of Safety Research*, 40(6), 399-409.
- Townsell, J. (2011, April 28). Improving Employee Involvement in Construction Safety Programs (EHS OutLoud Blog). Retrieved from: <http://ehstoday.com/blog/improving-employee-involvement-construction-safety-programs>
- Trnavac, M. (n.d). *Classification of animal species using neural network: An example of a multivariate data type classification problem using Neuroph*. Retrieved from: http://neuroph.sourceforge.net/tutorials/zoo/classification_of_animal_species_using_neural_network.html
- Trueman, C. (2016). *Structured Interviews*. Retrieved from: <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/sociology/research-methods-in-sociology/structured-interviews/>
- Turban, E., & Aronson, J. E. (2001). *Decision support systems and intelligent systems* (6th ed). Hong Kong: Prentice International Hall.
- Valyon, J., & Horváth, G. (2003). A weighted generalized ls-svm. *Periodica Polytechnica, Electrical Engineering*, 47(3), 229-251.
- Vaughan, D. (1997). *The challenger launch decision: Risky technology, culture, and deviance at NASA*. University of Chicago Press.
- Vecchio-Sadus, A. M. (2007). Enhancing safety culture through effective communication. *Safety Science Monitor*, 11(3), 1-10.
- Vitharana, V. H. P., De Silva, G. H. M. J., & De Silva, S. (2015). Health hazards, risk and safety practices in construction sites—a review study. *Engineer: Journal of the Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka*, 48(3), 35-44
- Vrajitoru, D. (2016). *Neural networks*. Retrieved from: http://www.cs.iusb.edu/~danav/teach/c463/12_nn.html,
- Vredenburgh, A. G. (2002). Organizational safety: which management practices are most effective in reducing employee injury rates?. *Journal of safety Research*, 33(2), 259-276.

- Wachter, J. and Yorio, P. (2014). Investigating accident investigation characteristics & organizational safety performance, *Journal of safety, Health & environmental Research*, 10(2), 169-177.
- Webindia123. (2014). *Construction Sector accounts for highest accident rate: Experts*. Retrieved from: <http://news.webindia123.com/news/articles/India/20100526/1512790.html>
- Welch, R. L., Ruffing, S. M., & Venayagamoorthy, G. K. (2009, June). Comparison of feedforward and feedback neural network architectures for short term wind speed prediction. In *Neural Networks, 2009. IJCNN 2009. International Joint Conference on* (pp. 3335-3340). IEEE.
- Wells, J.C.K. & Stock, J.T., (2007). The biology of the colonizing ape. In: Stinson S, editor. *Yearbook of physical anthropology*. Vol. 50 (pp. 191 –222). New York: Wiley-Liss, Inc.
- White, C. (2017). *The real safety risks of allowing horseplay at work*. Retrieved from: <http://www.selectinternational.com/safety-blog/the-real-safety-risks-of-allowing-horseplay-at-work>.
- Williams, P. (2008). *Clustering and predictive modeling: an ensemble approach* (Doctoral dissertation, Auburn University).
- Wilson, H. A. (1989). Organizational behaviour and safety management in the construction industry. *Construction Management and Economics*, 7(4), 303-319.
- Winograd, T., Davis, R., Dreyfus, S. E., & Smith, B. (1985, August). Expert systems: How far can they go?. In *Proceedings of the 9th international joint conference on Artificial intelligence-Volume 2* (pp. 1306-1309). Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc.
- Winterhalder, B., & Smith, E. A. (2000). Analyzing adaptive strategies: Human behavioral ecology at twenty-five. *Evolutionary Anthropology: Issues, News, and Reviews*, 9(2), 51-72.
- WorkSafe. (2013). *What is high risk construction work?*. Retrieved from: <http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/safety-and-prevention/health-and-safety-topics/safe-work-method-statements/what-is-a-safe-work-method-statement/what-is-high-risk-construction-work>. Accessed on 17th April 2014

- Yager, R. R., & Zadeh, L. A. (Eds.). (2012). *An introduction to fuzzy logic applications in intelligent systems* (Vol. 165). Springer Science & Business Media.
- Yin, Q. (2016). *Aging and safety performance: a statistical analysis of unsafe behaviors among construction workers* (Doctoral dissertation, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University).
- Yin, R. K. (2003). *Case study research design and methods*. (3rd ed.). USA: Sage.
- Yin, R. K. (2009). *Case study research design and methods*. (4th ed.). USA: Sage.
- Zahlmann, G., Kochner, B., Ugi, I., Schuhmann, D., Liesenfeld, B., Wegner, A., ... & Mertz, M. (2000). Hybrid fuzzy image processing for situation assessment [diabetic retinopathy]. *IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Magazine*, 19(1), 76-83.
- Zhang, G., Patuwo, B. E., & Hu, M. Y. (1998). Forecasting with artificial neural networks: The state of the art. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 14(1), 35-62.
- Zheng, L., Xiang, H., Song, X., & Wang, Z. (2010). Nonfatal unintentional injuries and related factors among male construction workers in central China. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 53(6), 588-595.
- Zhou, Q., Fang, D., & Wang, X. (2008). A method to identify strategies for the improvement of human safety behavior by considering safety climate and personal experience. *Safety Science*, 46(10), 1406-1419.
- Živković, Ž., Mihajlović, I., & Nikolić, Đ. (2009). Artificial neural network method applied on the nonlinear multivariate problems. *Serbian Journal of Management*, 4(2), 143-155.
- Zohar, D. (1980). Safety climate in industrial organizations: theoretical and applied implications. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 65(1), 96.

APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Description	Page
Appendix 1	Interview guidelines of the pilot study	156
Appendix 2	Main Survey Questionnaire	159
Appendix 3	The Kessler K6	165
Appendix 4	Health & Safety Climate Survey Tool by HSE	166
Appendix 5	Training dataset	168
Appendix 6	List of publications	182

Appendix 1: Interview guidelines of the pilot study

Master of Philosophy

Introduction

Unsafe behaviour of a construction worker is governed by many factors, both individual and external. This research is conducted to investigate the influential factors of unsafe behaviour of the construction workers and the degree of influence of those factors. The questionnaire consists of three parts covering demographic data, unsafe acts committed by construction workers and influential factors of unsafe behaviour.

Statement of Confidentiality

The information generated from this questionnaire will be used only for the purpose of completing the research. All the responses of the interviewees will be kept confidential. Further, to maintain the confidentiality, the actual names of the organisations and the respondents will not be revealed under any circumstance.

Researcher:

Ms. N.H.C Manjula,
Lecturer
Department of Building Economics
University of Moratuwa
E-mail: chathuri9m@gmail.com

Research Supervisor:

Dr. (Mrs.) Nayanthara De Silva
Senior Lecturer
Department of Building Economics
University of Moratuwa

Part 1: Validation of Literature findings to Sri Lankan construction industry

Please indicate (with a tick) if the unsafe act listed below are relevant/common among the construction workers in Sri Lankan context.

Unsafe Act	Expert Response	
	Relevant	Irrelevant
Conduct		
Working without authority on the job		
Annoyance and horseplay in the workplace		
Smoking, creating naked flame or sparks in areas where flammable materials are stored		
Leaving nails or other sharp objects protruding from surfaces		
Throwing or dropping objects from high levels		
Working under the effects of alcohol/drugs		
Working with lack of concentration		
Working in poor physical conditions		
Ergonomics		
Working at improper speeds		
Improper posture for tasks		
Tools and Equipment		
Incorrect use of tools and equipment		
Using defective equipment and tools		
Not wearing PPE		
Removing safety guards from the workplace or equipment		
Servicing equipment which is in operation		

What are the other unsafe acts specific to Sri Lankan context?

.....

.....

.....

Part 2: Influential Factors of Unsafe Behaviour of Construction Workers - Sri Lankan Industry perspective

I) Please indicate (with a tick) if the influential factors of unsafe behaviour of construction workers listed below are relevant to the construction workers in Sri Lankan context

Influential Factor	Expert Response	
Person (Individual Dynamics)	Relevant	Irrelevant
age		
Explain		
gender		
Explain		
experience		
Explain		
alcohol/drug abuse		
Explain		
education		
Explain		
attitude towards safety		
Explain		
psychological distress		
Explain		
income		
Explain		
Process (Work environment)	Relevant	Irrelevant
hazardous operations		
Explain		
unsafe conditions		
Explain		
hazardous equipment		
Explain		
Place (Organizational Safety Culture)	Relevant	Irrelevant
Safety Procedures and rules		
Explain		
management commitment		
Explain		
employee involvement		
Explain		
Safety communication		
Explain		
Other?		
.....		
.....		

Thank you

Appendix 2: Main survey questionnaire

Master of Philosophy (Research)

Introduction

Unsafe behaviour of a construction worker is governed by many factors, both individual and external. This research is conducted to investigate the influential factors of unsafe behaviour of the construction workers and the degree of influence of those factors. The questionnaire consists of three parts covering demographic data, unsafe acts committed by construction workers and influential factors of unsafe behaviour.

Statement of Confidentiality

The information generated from this questionnaire will be used only for the purpose of completing the research. All the responses of the interviewees will be kept confidential. Further, to maintain the confidentiality, the actual names of the organisations and the respondents will not be revealed under any circumstance.

Researcher:

Ms. N.H.C Manjula, Lecturer
Department of Building Economics
University of Moratuwa
E-mail: chathuri9m@gmail.com

Research Supervisor:

Dr. (Mrs.) Nayanthara De Silva
Senior Lecturer
Department of Building Economics
University of Moratuwa

Part 1: Respondent Profile

- I) Name (Optional):
- II) Age:
- III) Company (Optional):.....
- IV) Please state your labour category and experience

Category (Please indicate with a tick)	Experience (Years)
Carpenter	
Electrician	
Mason	
Plumber	
Welders	
Other (Specify)	

Part 2 : Unsafe Behaviour

Please rate your engagement in the following conducts/activities while working, using the provided Likert scale.

Unsafe Act	1-None of the time	2-A little of the time	3-some of the time	4-Most of the time	5-All of the time
Conduct					
I work with lack of concentration					
I work in poor fitness					
I throw or drop objects (materials and tools) from high levels					
I work even when I am drunk or high					
I smoke/create naked flame in areas where flammable materials are stored					
I horseplay around in the workplace					
I work without authority on the job					
I leave nails or other sharp objects protruding from surfaces					
Ergonomics					
I tend to work at improper speeds					
I use improper posture for tasks					
Tools and Equipment					
I use tools and equipment the way I please					
I don't mind using defective equipment and tools					
I don't wear PPE					
I remove safety guards& features from the workplace					
I service/maintain equipment& tools which is in operation					

Part 3 :Factors Influencing Unsafe Behaviour

3.1 Individual dynamics

I) Alcohol / Drug Abuse

Question	Yes	No
Do you use alcohol and/or any nonmedical drugs such as tobacco, ganja, heroin, cocaine etc.		
Have you ever felt that you ought to cut down on your drinking or drug use?		
Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking or drug use?		
Have you ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking or drug use?		
Have you ever had a drink or used drugs first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or to get rid of a hangover?		

II) What is your level of education?

- 1 –Up to GCE A/L /NVQ level 3 or above
- 2 –Up to technical Course (NVQ level 2)
- 3 –Below/Up to GCE O/L (Grade 6-11)
- 4 – Primary Education (below/Up to fifth grade)
- 5 - No formal education

III) Do you think that the Occupational Safety and Health at the workplace is of importance to a worker and to the company (attitude towards safety)

- 1 - Strongly agree
- 2 - Agree
- 3 - Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 - Disagree
- 5 - Strongly disagree

IV) Psychological distress

The following questions ask about how you have been feeling during the past 30 days. For each question, please circle the number that best describes how often you had this feeling.

During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel ...	1- None of the time	2- A little of the time	3- some of the time	4- Most of the time	5- All of the time
a) ... nervous					
b) ... hopeless					
c) ...restless or fidgety					
d) ... so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?					
e) ... that everything was an effort?					
f) ...worthless?					

V) Income

Financial Stability

Question	Response				
	1- Strongly agree	2- Agree	3- Neither agree nor disagree	4 - Disagree	5 -Strongly disagree
This job comes with a sufficient salary					
I have other means of income in addition to this job					

How many dependents do you have in your family?

- 1 – none
- 2 – one to two
- 3 – three
- 4 – four
- 5 – five or more

3.2 Work Environment

Question	1-None of the time	2-A little of the time	3- some of the time	4-Most of the time	5-All of the time
How often do you engage in hazardous operations on site? (Excavating, trenching, working at heights, Welding and Cutting, Blasting and the Use of Explosives etc.)					
How often do you find yourself surrounded by unsafe conditions on site? (ex. Unguarded machinery, manholes, debris, reinforcement bars, unguarded workspaces, etc.)					
How often do you use hazardous equipment* in work? (*hand tools, such as hammers, chisels, screwdrivers, spanners, saws, scissors, etc. *machines, such as drilling machines, portable power tools, floor polishing machines, power presses, circular saws, excavating equipment, lifting equipment, such as fork-lift trucks, vehicle hoists, lifting slings etc. *other equipment, such as ladders, kick stools, water pressure cleaners etc.)					

3.3 Organizational Safety Culture

Question	Response				
	1- Strongly agree	2- Agree	3- Neither agree nor disagree	4- Disagree	5- Strongly disagree
Safety Procedures & rules					
Procedures and rules are there					
They are helpful					
People are trained in them					
Procedures are updated over time for efficiency					
Management commitment	1	2	3	4	5
Safety is perceived to be in management's priorities					
They are often seen in the workplace					
They talk about safety when in the workplace and is this visible to the workforce					
They deal quickly and effectively with safety issues raised					
Management is trusted over safety					
Employee involvement in safety	1	2	3	4	5
People of all levels are involved in safety					
Individual employees are often asked for their input safety issues					
Employees often report unsafe conditions or near misses					
safety is regarded to be employees' responsibility					
Safety Communication	1	2	3	4	5
There is effective two-way communication about safety					
Safety information is easily available					
Safety programme of the company communicated to all levels					
People are open about safety					

Thank you for taking part in the survey.

Appendix 4: Health & safety climate survey tool by HSE

Question set	
1	<p>Management commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is safety perceived to be in management's priorities (Senior/middle/1st line)? • How do they show this? • How often are they seen in the workplace? • Do they talk about safety when in the workplace and is this visible to the workforce? • Do they 'walk the talk'? • Do they deal quickly and effectively with safety issues raised? • What balance do their actions show between safety and production? • Are management trusted over safety?
2	<p>Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there effective two-way communication about safety? • How often are safety issues discussed; • With line manager/subordinate? • With colleagues? • What is communicated about the safety programme of the company? • How open are people about safety?
3	<p>Employee involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are people (all levels, especially operators) involved in safety? • How often are individual employees asked for their input safety issues? • How often do operators report unsafe conditions or near misses etc? • Is there active, structured operator involvement e.g. workshops, projects, safety circles? • Is there a continuous improvement / total quality approach? • Whose responsibility is safety regarded to be? • Is there genuine cooperation over safety – a joint effort between all in the company?
4	<p>Training/information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do employees feel confident that they have all the training that they need • How accurate are employees' perceptions of hazards and risks? • How effective is safety training in meeting needs (including managers!)? • How are needs identified? • How easily available is safety information?
5	<p>Compliance with procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are written procedures used for? • What decides whether a particular task will be captured in a written procedure? • Are they read? • Are they helpful? • What other rules are there? • Are there too many procedures and rules? • How well are people trained in them? • Are they audited effectively? • Are they written by users? • Are they linked to risks?

6	<p>Motivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do managers give feedback on safety performance (& how)? • Are they likely to notice unsafe acts? • Do managers (all levels - S/M/1st) always confront unsafe acts? • How do they deal with them? • Do employees feel they can report unsafe acts? • How is discipline applied to safety? • What do people believe are the expectations of managers? • Do people feel that this is a good place to work (why/why not)? • Are they proud of their company?
7	<p>Learning Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the company really learn from accident history, incident reporting etc? • Do employees feel confident in reporting incidents or unsafe conditions? • Do they report them? • Do reports get acted upon? • Do they get feedback?

Appendix 5: Training dataset

No.	Category	Age (IF-1)	Experience (IF-2)	Alcohol/Drug abuse (IF-3)	Education (IF-4)	Attitudes to safety (IF-5)	Psychological distress (IF-6)	Income (IF-7)	Hazardous operations (IF-8)	Unsafe conditions (IF-9)	Hazardous equipment (IF-10)	Safety Procedures and rules (IF-11)	Management commitment (IF-12)	Employee involvement in safety IF-13)	Safety Communication (IF-14)	Expected USBS
1	Aluminium worker	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.27
2	Carpenter	0.8	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	1	0.8	0.52
3	Concrete worker	1	1	0.8	1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.36
4	Aluminium worker	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.28
5	Rigger	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.39
6	Bar-bender	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.39
7	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.20
8	Mason	0.6	0.4	0.2	1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.23
9	Aluminium worker	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.23
10	Aluminium worker	1	1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.53
11	Carpenter	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.21
12	Electrician	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.31

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
13	Welder	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.25
14	Mason	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.23
15	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.33
16	Carpenter	0.6	1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.31
17	Electrician	1	1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.28
18	Bar-bender	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.31
19	Concrete worker	1	1	1	0.6	0.2	0.2	1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.52
20	Concrete worker	0.6	1	1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.53
21	Electrician	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.37
22	Mason	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.28
23	Mason	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.21
24	Mason	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.60
25	Electrician	1	1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.37
26	Mason	0.8	1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.40
27	Mason	0.8	1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.45
28	Plumber	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.32
29	Welder	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.32
30	Mason	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
31	Plumber	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.32
32	Welder	0.8	1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.53
33	Electrician	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
34	Electrician	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
35	Rigger	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
36	Electrician	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
37	Rigger	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1	0.8	1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.35
38	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
39	Rigger	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.39
40	Mason	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.44
41	Mason	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.47
42	Concrete worker	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.41
43	Concrete worker	1	1	1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.43
44	Bar-bender	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1	1	1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.36
45	Carpenter	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.31
46	Concrete worker	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.49
47	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
48	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.27
49	Rigger	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.37
50	Rigger	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.21
51	Mason	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.44
52	Carpenter	1	1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	1	0.45
53	Plumber	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1	0.6	0.8	0.35
54	Rigger	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1	1	0.27

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
55	Electrician	0.8	1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.52
56	Carpenter	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	1	0.27
57	Plumber	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.25
58	Carpenter	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.23
59	Carpenter	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.36
60	Bar-bender	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.43
61	Concrete worker	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.29
62	Rigger	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.37
63	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.36
64	Electrician	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.37
65	Concrete worker	1	1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.60
66	Welder	0.8	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.39
67	Mason	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.33
68	Welder	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.53
69	Plumber	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.39
70	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.33
71	Mason	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35
72	Electrician	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.37
73	Carpenter	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.31
74	Rigger	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	1	0.8	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35
75	Carpenter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.35

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
76	Carpenter	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.20
77	Rigger	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.37
78	Rigger	0.8	1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	1	0.4	0.6	0.6	1	0.4	0.37
79	Mason	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
80	Welder	0.6	0.6	1	0.4	0.4	0.2	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.43
81	Plumber	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.36
82	Welder	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.20
83	Electrician	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
84	Rigger	0.4	0.4	1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.53
85	Bar-bender	0.6	0.6	1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
86	Mason	0.4	0.6	1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
87	Rigger	0.4	0.2	1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.32
88	Concrete worker	0.6	0.8	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.52
89	Bar-bender	0.8	1	1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.48
90	Plumber	0.8	1	1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
91	Carpenter	1	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.59
92	Concrete worker	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.51
93	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0	0.6	0.39
94	Welder	0.4	0.4	0.4	1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.36
95	Mason	0.8	0.8	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.60
96	Mason	0.6	1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.51

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
97	Carpenter	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.27
98	Carpenter	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.20
99	Electrician	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.47
100	Electrician	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1	1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.29
101	Mason	0.6	1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.41
102	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.27
103	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.20
104	Mason	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.20
105	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.40
106	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.32
107	Mason	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.45
108	Mason	0.2	0.4	0.2	1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.39
109	Mason	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.20
110	Carpenter	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.23
111	Carpenter	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.25
112	Rigger	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.20
113	Bar-bender	0.6	0.6	1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.47
114	Electrician	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
115	Bar-bender	0.6	0.6	1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
116	Rigger	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.35
117	Rigger	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.28

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
118	Plumber	0.8	1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.49
119	Bar-bender	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.35
120	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.40
121	Rigger	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.45
122	Concrete worker	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.40
123	Concrete worker	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.43
124	Concrete worker	1	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1	1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.68
125	Rigger	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.47
126	Electrician	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.20
127	Rigger	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
128	Rigger	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.23
129	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.24
130	Plumber	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
131	Mason	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
132	Mason	0.6	0.6	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.40
133	Carpenter	0.4	0.4	1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.37
134	Concrete worker	0.2	0.4	0.4	1	0.4	0.6	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
135	Carpenter	0.2	0.2	1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
136	Welder	0.8	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.49
137	Mason	0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
138	Rigger	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.44

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
139	Bar-bender	0.4	0.6	1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
140	Concrete worker	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.60
141	Bar-bender	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1	0.8	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.25
142	Electrician	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.6	0.8	0.48
143	Rigger	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.35
144	Welder	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1	0.4	1	0.8	0.8	0.45
145	Concrete worker	0.4	1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.47
146	Carpenter	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	1	0.8	0.8	1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.39
147	Mason	0.6	0.4	0.2	1	1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.29
148	Bar-bender	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.52
149	Welder	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	0.2	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
150	Carpenter	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.21
151	Rigger	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.43
152	Bar-bender	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
153	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20
154	Mason	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.51
155	Carpenter	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.23
156	Mason	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.20
157	Mason	0.4	0.8	0.2	1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.40
158	Mason	0.6	0.8	0.2	1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.44
159	Mason	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
160	Welder	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
161	Mason	0.6	0.8	0.4	1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.39
162	Aluminium worker	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.52
163	Welder	0.8	1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.59
164	Mason	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.37
165	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35
166	Mason	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.37
167	Mason	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.32
168	Carpenter	0.6	0.8	0.8	1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.51
169	Electrician	0.8	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.52
170	Welder	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.63
171	Rigger	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	1	1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.31
172	Bar-bender	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.43
173	Rigger	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	1	0.8	1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.41
174	Mason	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.35
175	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.39
176	Rigger	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.48
177	Welder	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.48
178	Carpenter	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.32
179	Electrician	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.32
180	Rigger	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.51

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
181	Plumber	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.53
182	Welder	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.40
183	Electrician	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.41
184	Carpenter	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	1	0.6	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.37
185	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.32
186	Welder	0.8	1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.47
187	Carpenter	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.37
188	Plumber	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.39
189	Plumber	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.44
190	Electrician	0.8	1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.40
191	Electrician	0.8	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	1	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.47
192	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.33
193	Carpenter	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.29
194	Rigger	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	1	1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.32
195	Mason	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.40
196	Rigger	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.28
197	Bar-bender	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.28
198	Concrete worker	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.59
199	Plumber	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.31
200	Concrete worker	1	1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.49
201	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.27

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
202	Rigger	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	1	0.8	1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.27
203	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.27
204	Carpenter	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.29
205	Mason	0.6	0.4	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.40
206	Plumber	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.31
207	Bar-bender	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	1	0.8	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.33
208	Welder	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.45
209	Concrete worker	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.60
210	Mason	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.29
211	Electrician	0.8	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.33
212	Carpenter	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.31
213	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.28
214	Bar-bender	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	1	0.8	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.40
215	Rigger	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.29
216	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.39
217	Concrete worker	1	1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.56
218	Electrician	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35
219	Welder	1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.48
220	Electrician	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.32
221	Mason	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35
222	Plumber	0.8	1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.41

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
223	Rigger	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.28
224	Bar-bender	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.28
225	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.32
226	Welder	1	1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.59
227	Concrete worker	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.56
228	Carpenter	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.33
229	Mason	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.31
230	Electrician	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.29
231	Bar-bender	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	0.8	1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.52
232	Rigger	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.29
233	Concrete worker	1	1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.59
234	Welder	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	1	1	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.36
235	Plumber	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.32
236	Rigger	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	1	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.29
237	Plumber	0.2	0.2	0.8	1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.41
238	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	1	0.8	1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.35
239	Electrician	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.35
240	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.40
241	Electrician	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.44
242	Welder	1	1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.52
243	Bar-bender	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.36

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
244	Plumber	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.36
245	Rigger	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.37
246	Concrete worker	1	1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.60
247	Welder	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.39
248	Carpenter	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.33
249	Rigger	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.53
250	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.39
251	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.33
252	Mason	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35
253	Electrician	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.37
254	Plumber	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.31
255	Rigger	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	1	0.8	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35
256	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.35
257	Plumber	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.40
258	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.32
259	Electrician	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.33
260	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.31
261	Carpenter	1	1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.59
262	Plumber	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.44
263	Electrician	0.8	1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.44
264	Electrician	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.31

No.	Category	IF-1	IF-2	IF-3	IF-4	IF-5	IF-6	IF-7	IF-8	IF-9	IF-10	IF-11	IF-12	IF-13	IF-14	Expected USBS
265	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.35
266	Carpenter	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.41
267	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.33
268	Carpenter	0.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.53
269	Welder	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.33
270	Carpenter	0.4	0.6	1	0.8	0.8	0.4	1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.56
271	Mason	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.28
272	Rigger	1	1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.60
273	Carpenter	1	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.60
274	Electrician	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.39
275	Concrete worker	1	1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.55
276	Welder	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.49
277	Mason	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.40

Appendix 6: List of publications

Research papers published and presented in international conferences:

- Manjula N.H.C., and De Silva, N., (2013). Strengthening the safety culture for organizational sustainability. In *proceedings of the CIOB 2nd World Construction Symposium, 2013*, 14th-15th June 2013, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- Manjula N.H.C., and De Silva, N., (2013). A study on the factors affecting safety behaviour of construction workers. *FARU International Research Symposium*, 13th-14th December 2013, Hambantota, Sri Lanka.
- Manjula N.H.C., and De Silva, N., (2014). Factors influencing safety behaviours of construction workers. In *proceedings of the CIOB 3rd World Construction Symposium, 2014*, 20th -22nd June 2014, Colombo, Sri Lanka.