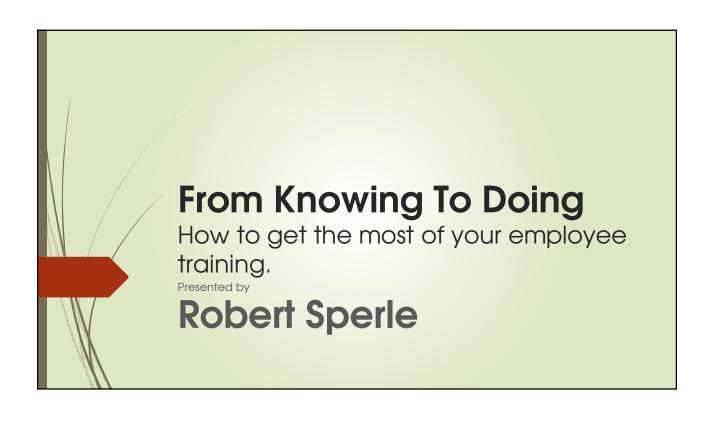
Training that brings about "No change" is about as successful as a parachute that opens on the first bounce



How many of us have attended employee orientation programs that consisted mainly of filling out confusing and lengthy forms?

If a company's orientation program stops at that point, tremendous opportunities are missed to build commitment, relationships, productivity, and so much more.

Employee support needs do not end as soon as the ink dries on the forms and the employee walks out of the orientation classroom.



Now your job is to balance an additional <u>six</u> nails on the same standing nail.

# Starting out right

Employee training needs to go beyond the first few days of employment.

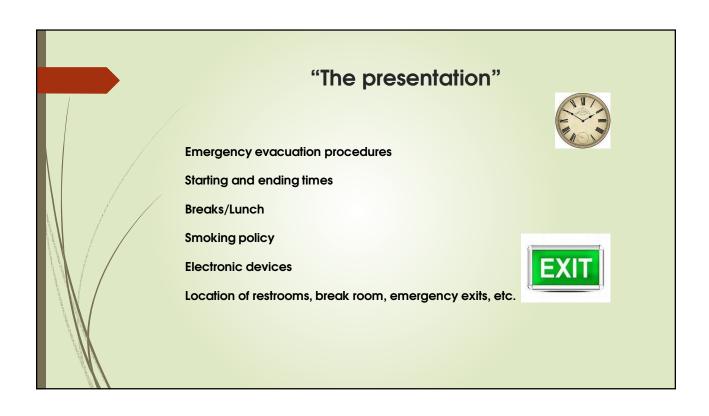
TOO MANY THINGS TO REMEMBER

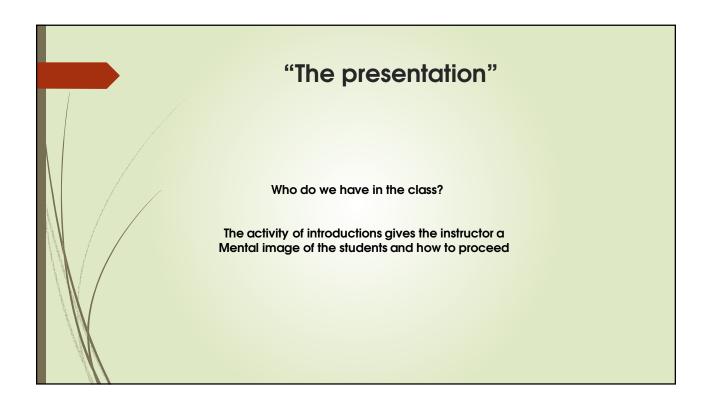


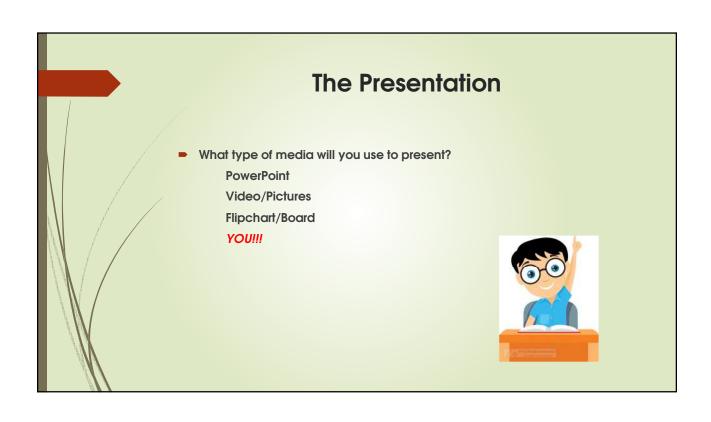
Uncertainty

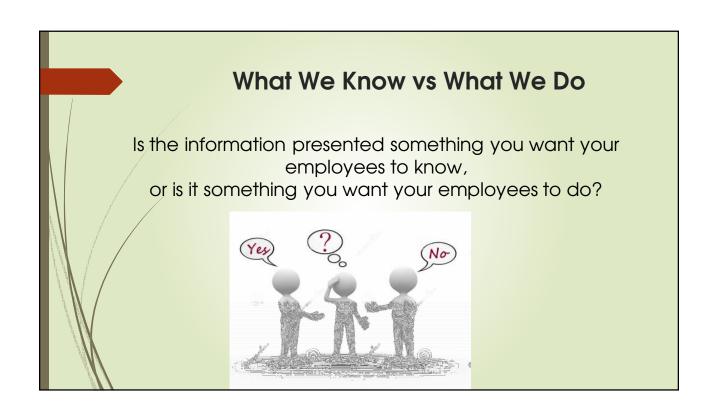
FEAR

LATER ON-COMPLACENCY









#### "Habits are hard to change"

Will your students change what they do simply because of the information they receive?

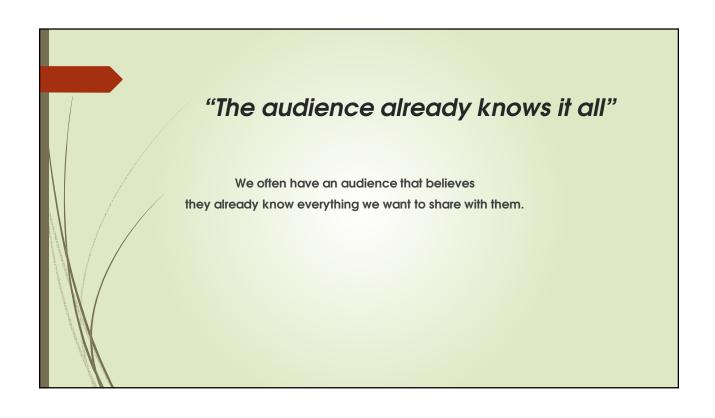
Anybody ever heard about the dangers of smoking? The need to eat a balanced diet? The benefit of exercising 3 to 5 times a week?

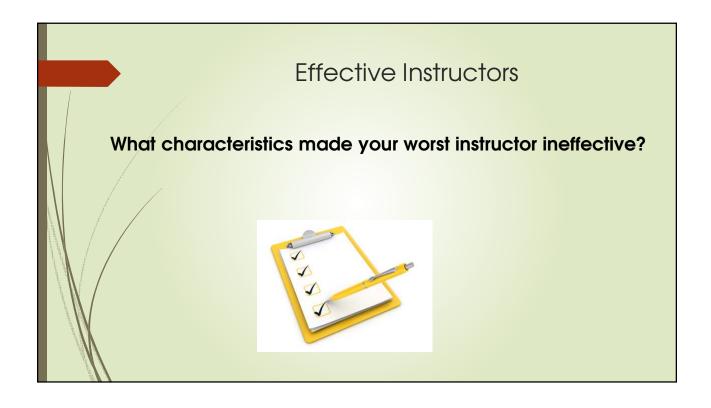
Bottom line, we all know alot, going from what we know to what we do means we need to extinguish an existing habit and replace it with a new one

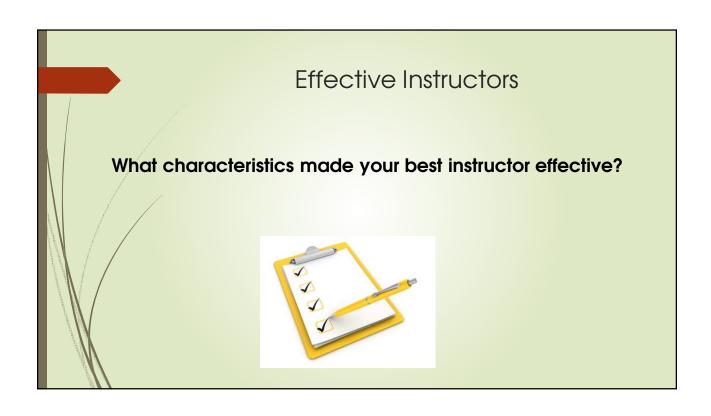
## "Unmotivated audience"

How many students wake up the morning of training and say;

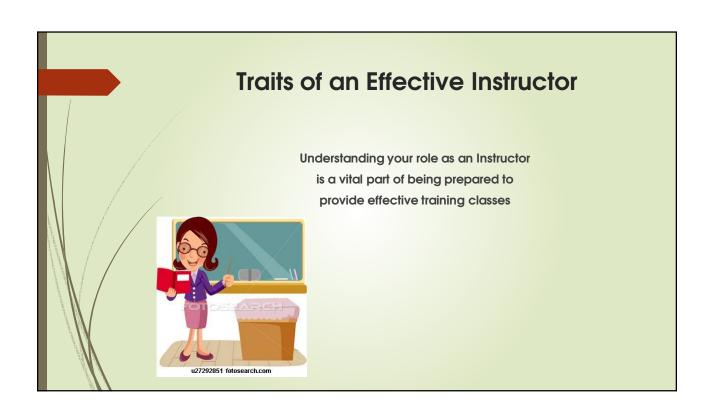
"I can't wait to sit through another training session"











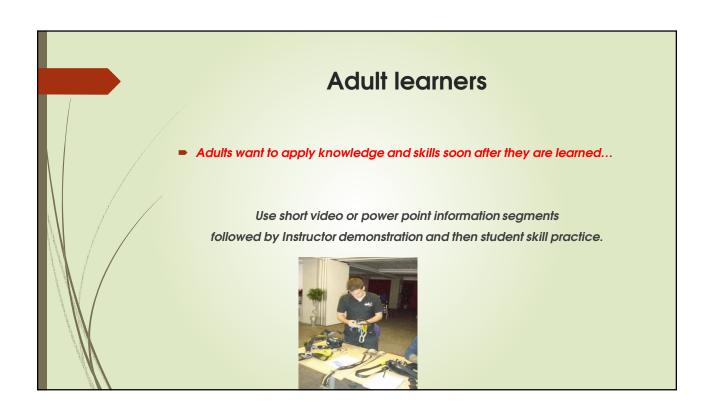


### Traits of an Effective Instructor

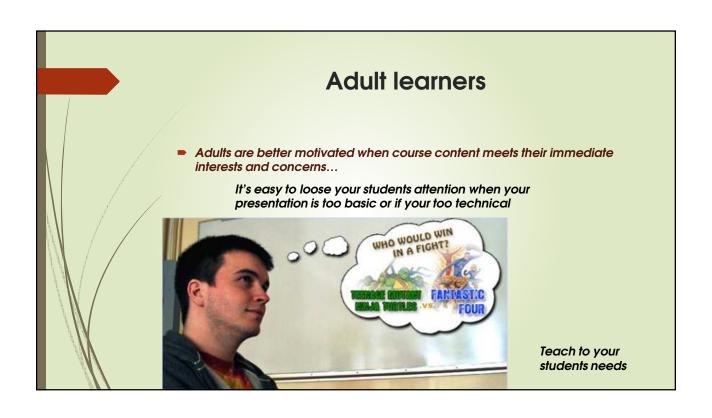
Most important instructor characteristic is: Respect

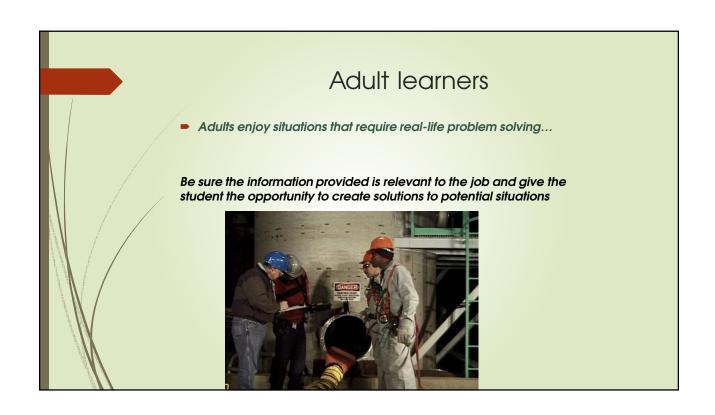
- R espond to all comments positively
- Eliminate bias & prejudice from presentation
- Solicit everyone's ideas
- Prevent from showing bias towards lifestyle/behavior
- Enjoy the diversity of the group
- C hoose neutral/nonthreatening language & gestures
- Treat everyone equally

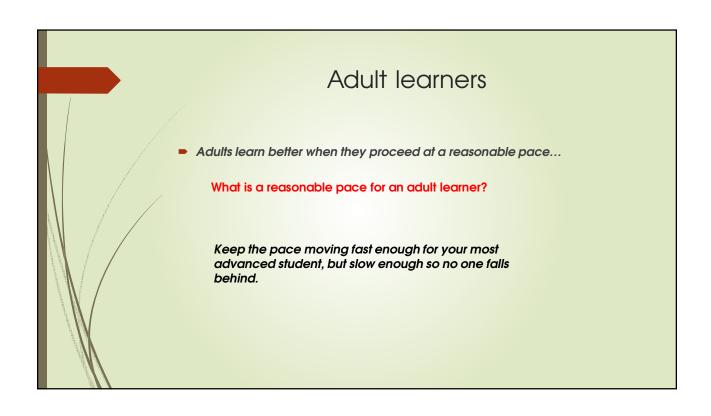


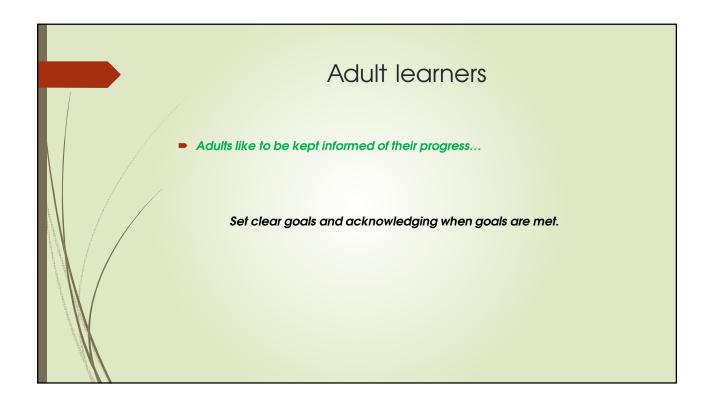












## Cost of training VS cost of an incident

Studies show that the ratio of indirect costs to direct costs varies widely. OSHA has shown that the lower the direct costs of an accident, the higher the ratio of indirect to direct costs (ranging from 4.1/1.0 to 1.1/1.0).

Using the 1.1 to 1.0 ratio for a incident that caused \$10,000 worth of damage what would the indirect cost be?

Answer \$11,000

At a 5% profit margin, how much product would need to be sold to cover the cost of the direct and indirect costs?

Answer \$210,000

