Using Surveillance Data to Develop Training For Small Businesses in Maine

Kim C. Lim, Ph.D. MPH
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards



Content of Presentation

- Overview of the Bureau of Labor Standards (BLS) and SAFETYWORKS!
- Maine Occupational Research Agenda (MORA)
- The "why, what, who and how"
- Expected outcomes
- Summary



" A Safe Work Environment and Fair Wages"

Division of Technical Services

Division of Workplace Safety & Health

MDOL

Bureau of Labor Standards

Division of Outreach & Education

Division of Wage & Hour

Maine Occupational Research Agenda (MORA)

"To Develop Occupational Safety & Health Research Priorities and Guide Their Implementation for Maine"

WHY?

Perceived limitation and usefulness of injury data by small employers (<=50)

Supplement conventional OSHA type of training which focus on standards and the use of the hierarchy of controls

WHO?

 Safety professionals who have completed the 30-hour OSHA Safety & Health Course (29CFR 1910 or 1926)

An Overview of the Learning Objectives

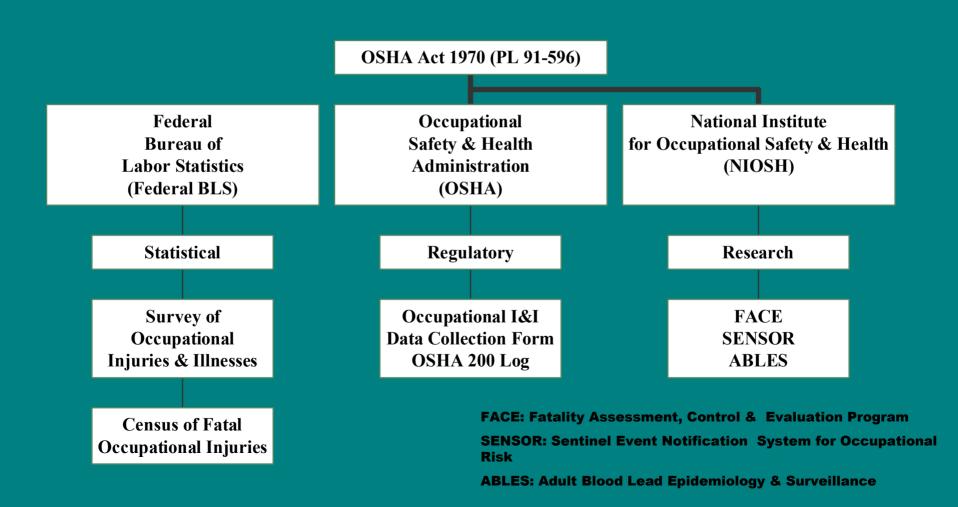
- Who collects data on occupational injuries & illnesses? (quantitative data)
- Principles of the Haddon's Matrix & PRECEDE Model
- Examples of application of the Haddon's Matrix and PRECEDE Model to NIOSH case studies
- Practice session on how to apply these models to real life data (first reports of injuries and company profile)
- How to use the PRECEDE Model to develop an evaluation plan

Learning Objective # 1:

Who collects data on occupational injuries & illnesses?

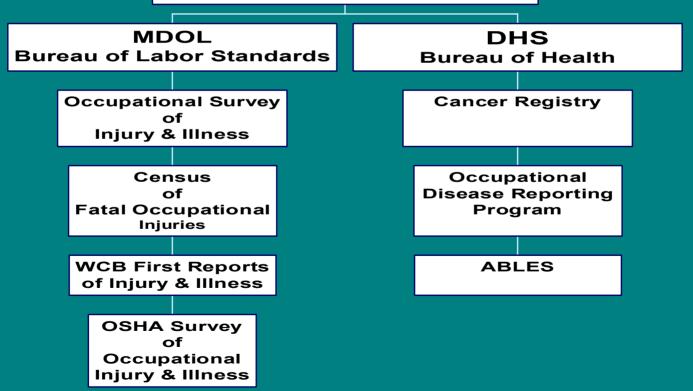
Who collects data on occupational injuries & illnesses?

- Roles of Federal Agencies



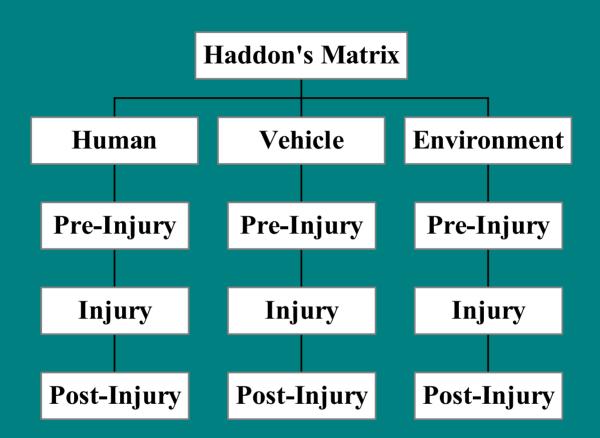
Sources of Occupational Injury & Illness Data in Maine

Occupational Injury & Illness Surveillance Programs



Learning Objective # 2:

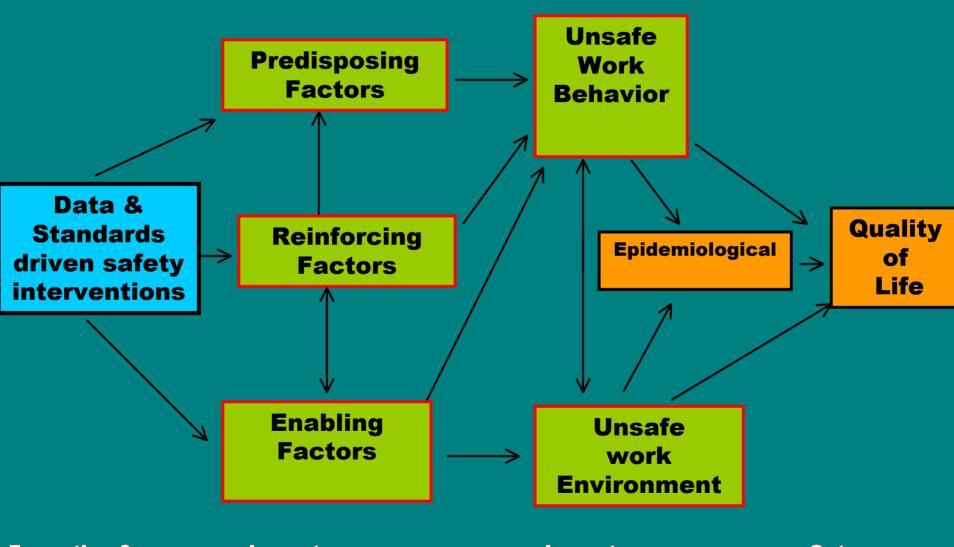
Application of the Principles of the Haddon's Matrix & PRECEDE Model



Haddon's Matrix

Phases	Human	Vehicle	Environment
Pre-Injury	Who? What? When & How?	Equipment? Chemicals? Co-workers?	Confined spaced? Height? Trench? Noise? Indoor? Outdoor?
Injury	Nature of Injury Illness?	How? Event? Cut? Impaled? Inhaled?	Was the environment a contributing factor? If YES? How?
Post-Injury	Outcomes short & long term effects	Outcomes short & long term effects	Any change after the incident?

The PRECEDE Model for Developing Intervention & Evaluation



Formative & Process Evaluation

Impact Evaluation Impact Evaluation

Outcome Evaluation

Educational & Organizational Diagnosis

Predisposing Factors
Knowledge
Attidues
Beliefs

Enabling Factors

Access to resources

Rules, Regulations & Policies

Reinforcing Factors
Different feedback
Positive or Negative

safety practices
attitudes toward safety performance
perceived susceptibility
control of own safety on the job

exposure to safety training instruction at initial employment availability of safety equipment pace of work

management support
management enforcement
union & community
family

Learning Objective # 3:

Examples of application of the Haddon's Matrix and PRECEDE Model to NIOSH case studies

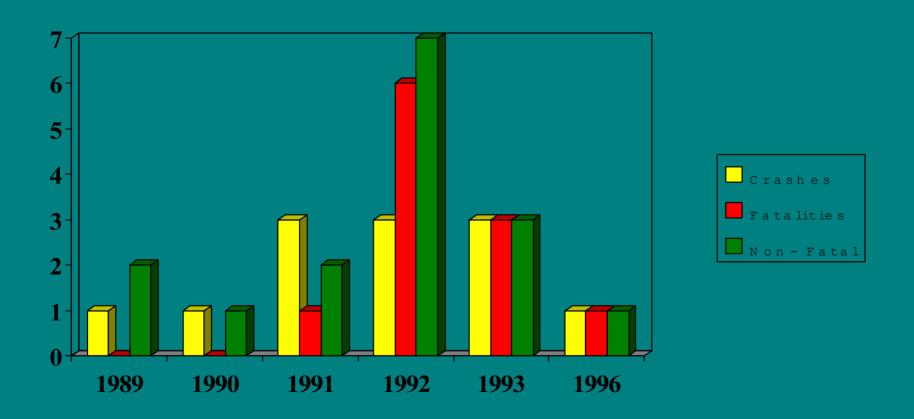
Examples of the application of the Haddon's Matrix and the PRECEDE Model on NIOSH case studies

Application of the Haddon's Matrix (FACE Case # 97-17)

On April 18, 1997, a 37-year-old male maintenance electrician (the victim) died when his lower torso was crushed between the nip barrier (a wire-mesh gate) and the upper frame of a paper re-winder machine at a paper-manufacturing facility

The incident occurred at a paper-manufacturing facility, employing approximately 1,000 workers, which produced finished paper from raw materials. The mill had been in operation at this site since 1918, changing ownership 5 weeks after the incident occurred.

Epidemiology of Heli-Logging Crashes in Alaska 1989-1996



Source: NIOSH, AK

Application of the Haddon Matrix in Alaska Heli-Logging Crashes

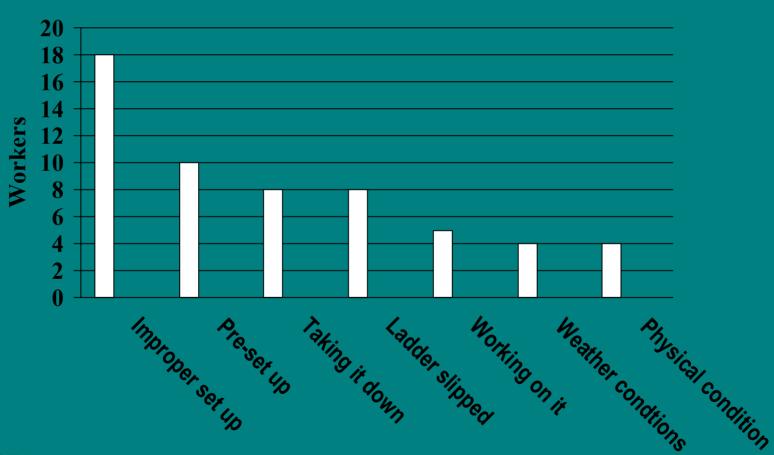
Pilot-training Experience Fatigue, Stress Ground crew training and experience	Heli-design, Lift, Durability, Maintenance & Repairs, Engines & Controls, Ergo, Unstable Work Platform, Surplus * Improvised Equipment	Terrain, weather Landing zones Oversight FAA (CFR Pt. 133) Industry
Pilot reaction to Emergency situation (autorotataion) Ground crew reaction/avoidance	Helicopter Autorotation Performance Deformation on impact, fire & explosions.	Terra in & Weather
Types of injury and Severity & fatalities		Little a ssista nce Ava ila b le

EMS not a vailable

Learning Objective # 4:

Practice session on how to apply these models to real life data (first reports of injuries and company profile)

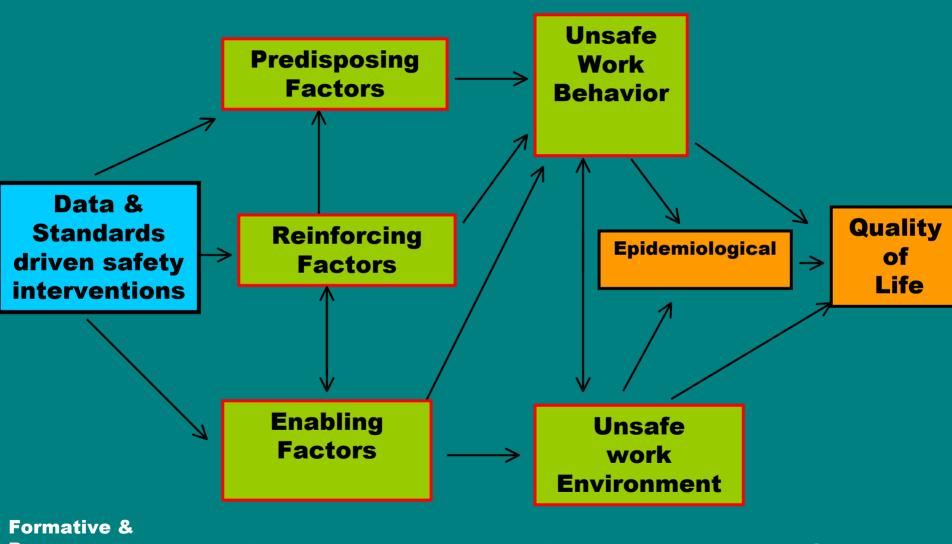
Preliminary Epidemiological Profile of Extension Ladder Injuries 1993-1999 on Injuries sustained from the use of extension ladders (29CFR1910.26)



Learning Objective # 5:

How to use the PRECEDE model to develop an evaluation plan

The PRECEDE Model for Developing Intervention & Evaluation



Formative 8
Process
Evaluation

Impact Evaluation

Impact Evaluation

Outcome Evaluation

Summary

- Overview of the Bureau of Labor Standards (BLS) and SAFETYWORKS!
- Maine Occupational Research Agenda (MORA)
- The "why, what, who and how"

Expectations

- Safety professionals proficient in
 - utilization of surveillance data and injury prevention models to supplement OSHA Standards in developing interventions
 - conducting IEE and disseminating and sharing results
- Increased collaboration between the Maine Bureau of Labor Standards and and employers in safety and IEE research

Using Surveillance Data to Develop Training Small Businesses in Maine

Kim C. Lim, Ph.D. MPH
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards

