

Making the Case for Off-The-Job Safety and Health

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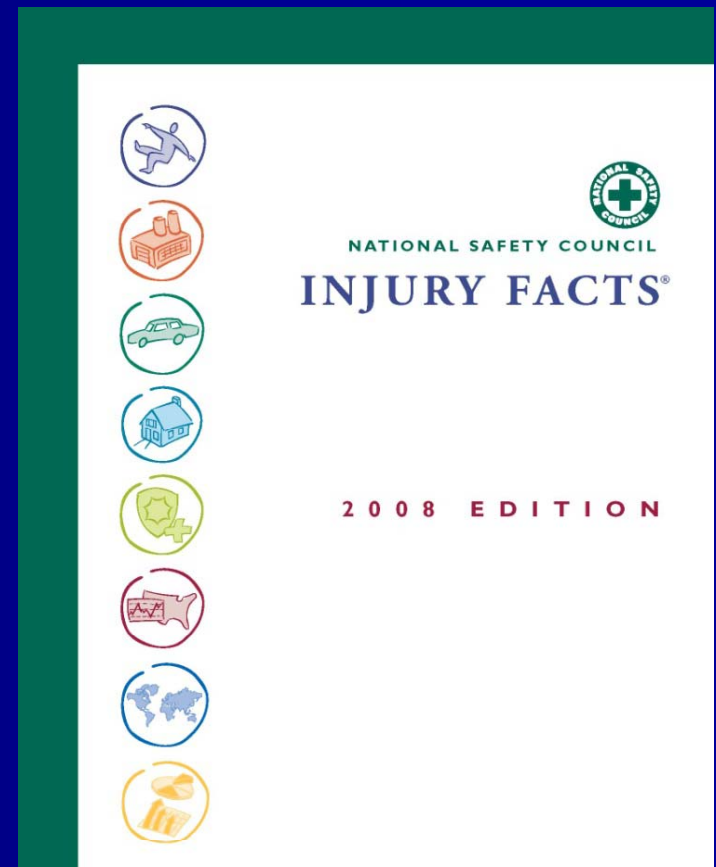
National Safety Council

Off-the-Job Injuries:

What's the national situation?

Sources

- *Injury Facts*[®] 2008 Edition
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- Most current data available – 2006, 2005, or 2004 – depending on the source



What does "off-the-job" mean?

Not on the job

Includes

- People employed (full- or part-time) but not at work

Excludes

- Children
- Persons keeping house full time
- Retired
- Unemployed
- Other persons not in the labor force

Off-the-Job Safety Challenge

- ❑ 146 million workers at risk
- ❑ 53,200 worker OTJ deaths
- ❑ 9.4 million worker OTJ disabling injuries
- ❑ \$240.3 billion in OTJ costs to society

Off-The-Job Safety Compared to On-The Job

Off-The-Job Safety Compared to On-The Job

On-The-Job

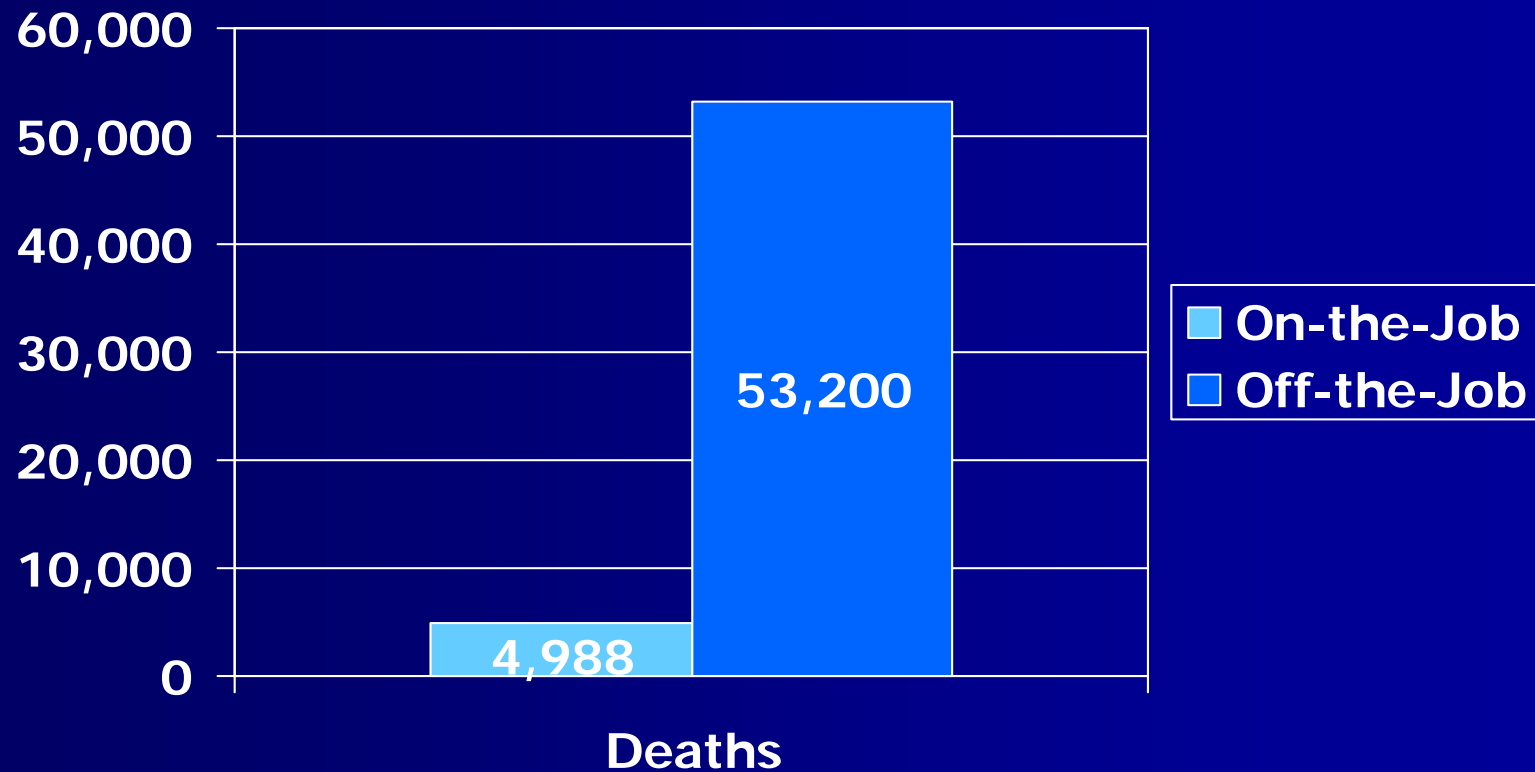
- ❑ 146 million workers at risk
- ❑ 4,988 on-the-job deaths
- ❑ 3.7 million disabling injuries
- ❑ \$164.7 billion in costs to society

Off-The-Job

- ❑ 146 million workers at risk
- ❑ 53,200 worker OTJ deaths
- ❑ 9.4 million worker OTJ disabling injuries
- ❑ \$240.3 billion in OTJ costs to society

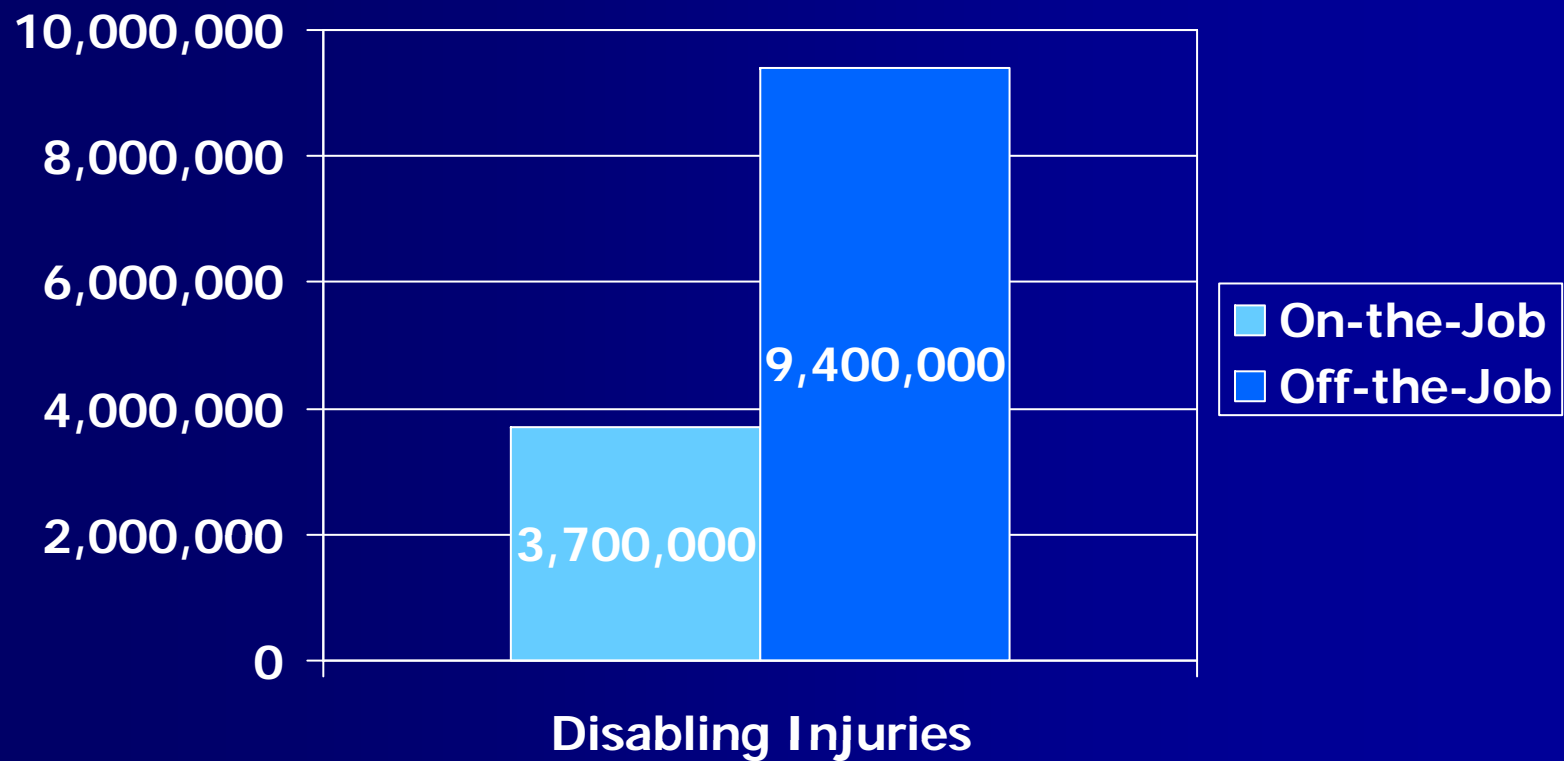
Source: *Injury Facts*, 2008 Ed.

Off vs On the Job Deaths – 11:1



Source: *Injury Facts*, 2008 Ed.

Off vs On the Job Injuries – 5:2



Source: *Injury Facts*, 2008 Ed.

Off vs On the Job Costs – 1.5:1



Source: *Injury Facts*, 2008 Ed.

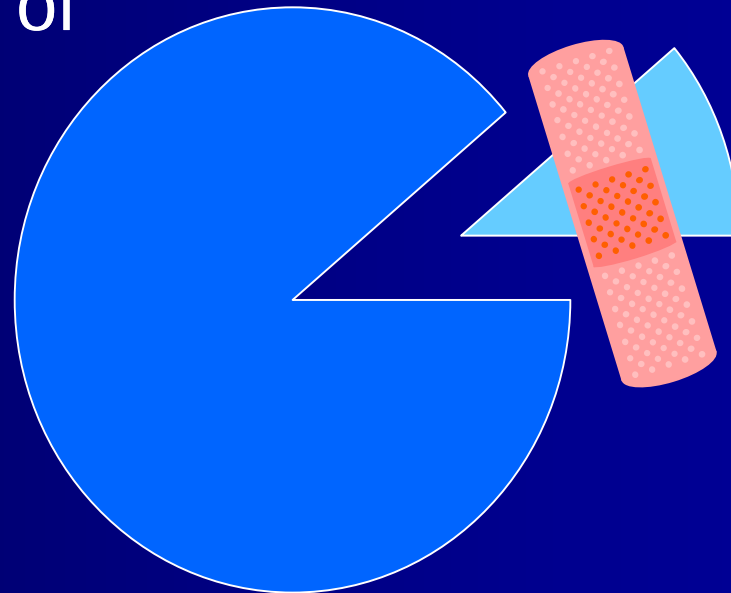
OTJ Safety Compared to All Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional Injuries

- ❑ 120,000 deaths
- ❑ 2.8 million hospitalized
- ❑ 5.4 million outpatient department visits
- ❑ 26.2 million disabling injuries
- ❑ 28.4 million emergency department visits
- ❑ 40.9 million physicians' office visits

Unintentional Injuries

- ❑ Each year **1 in 9** people are affected by an episode of injury

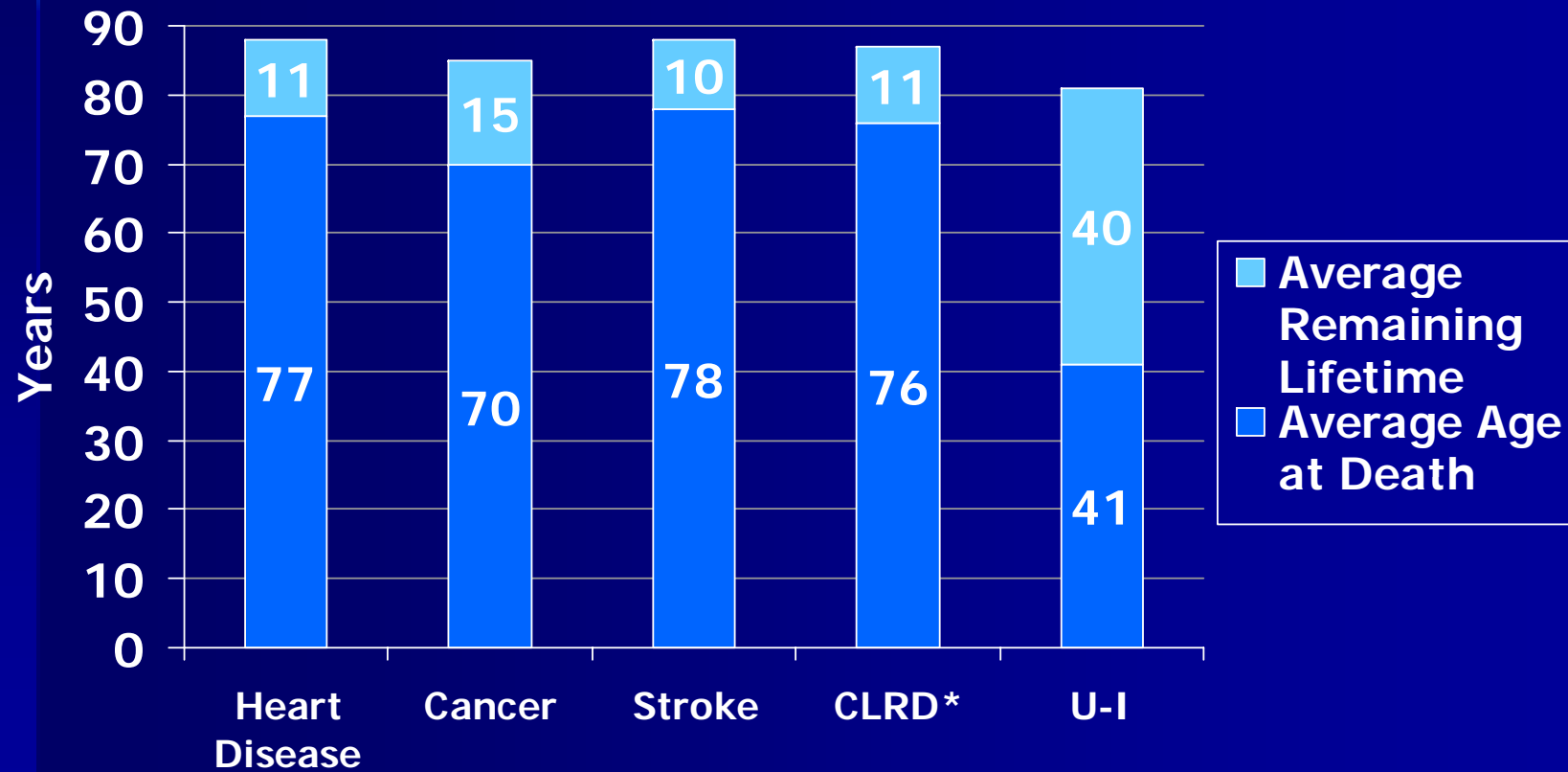


Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Leading Causes of Death, 2004

❑ Heart disease	652,486
❑ Cancer	553,888
❑ Stroke	150,074
❑ Chronic lower respiratory disease	121,987
❑ Unintentional injuries	112,012

Average Age at Death and Remaining Lifetime



Source: NSC estimates based on 2004 NCHS data.

* Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Average Age at Death and Remaining Lifetime from an Unintentional Injury

- ❑ People who die from unintentional injuries are, on average, more than 30 years younger than people who die from other leading causes of death.
- ❑ They are still working.
- ❑ They are still raising families.
- ❑ Would have lived, on average, another 40 years.



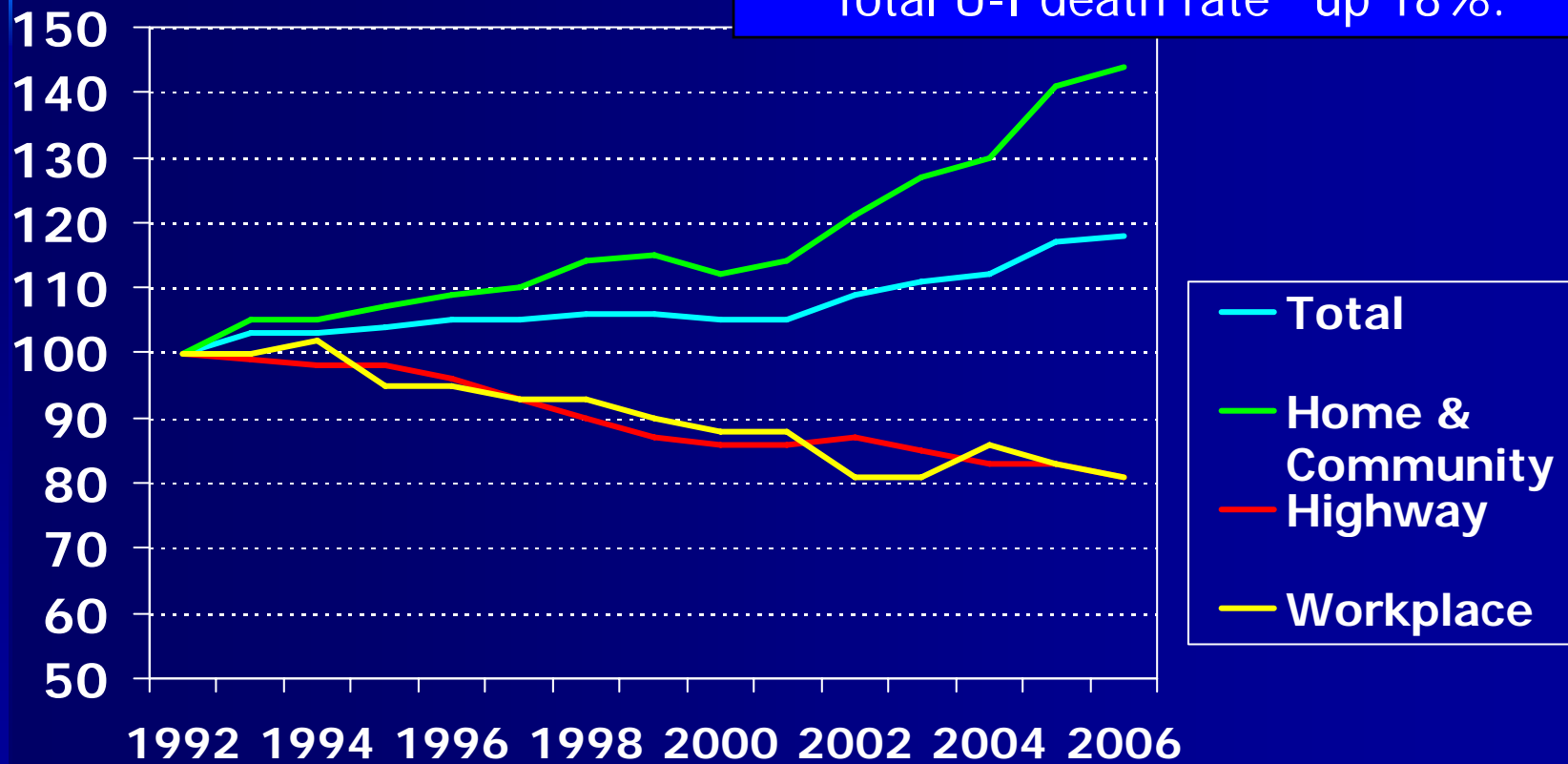
The Off-the-Job Challenge

What are the priority safety issues?

Overall Trends

Death Rate Indexes (1992=100)

Total U-I death rate* up 18%.



* Deaths per 100,000 population.

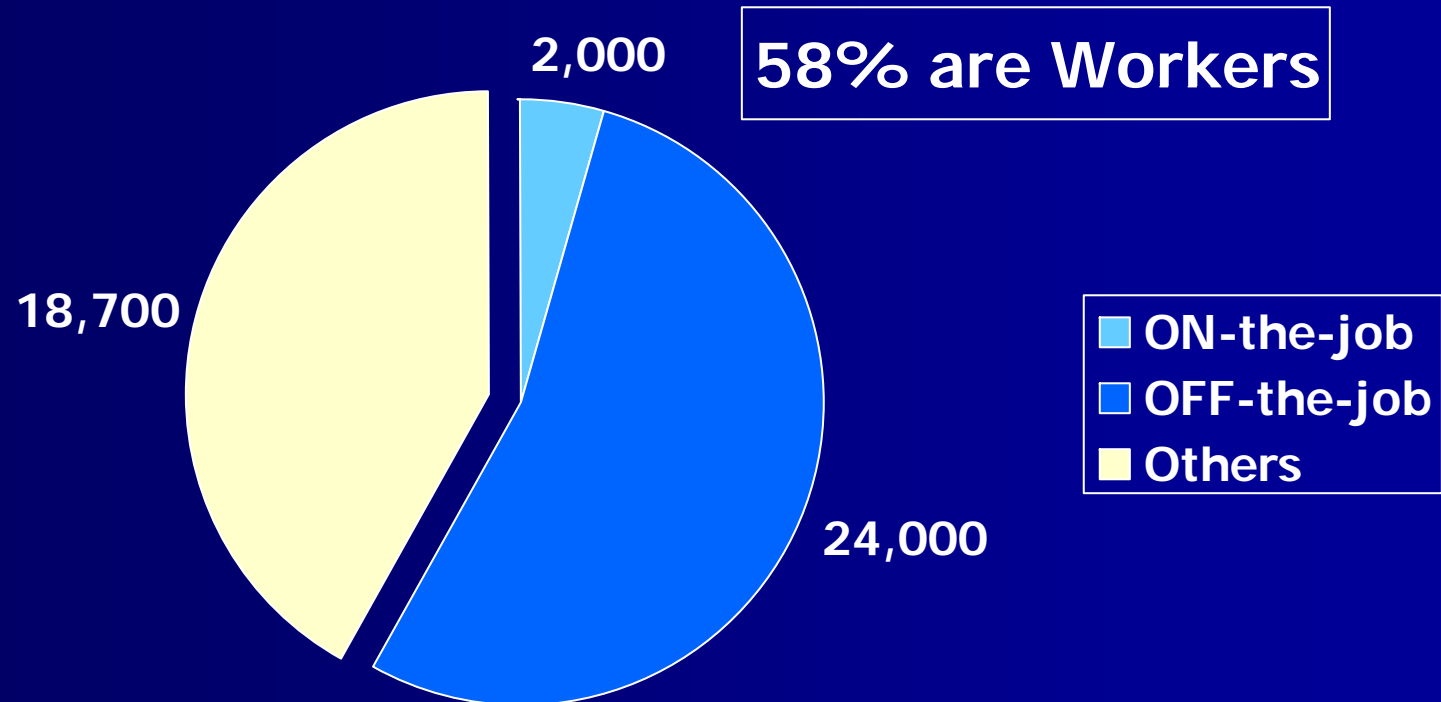
Motor Vehicle



299 Million People at Risk

- ❑ 44,700 people killed in crashes
- ❑ 2.4 million disabling injuries
- ❑ \$258.6 billion in costs to society

Motor-Vehicle Deaths



Source: *Injury Facts*, 2008 Ed.

Highway Safety Issues

❑ Alcohol

- 17,602 alcohol-related deaths

❑ Occupant protection

- 16,836 unrestrained occupant deaths

❑ Speeding

- 13,543 speed-related fatalities

Note that there is some duplication among these categories.

Highway Safety Issues

- ❑ Young drivers – 15-20 years old
 - 6.3% of licensed drivers
 - 12.9% of drivers in fatal crashes
 - 8,177 deaths with young driver involved
 - All states and D.C. have some form of GDL

Highway Safety Issues

- ❑ Driver Inattention (distracted driving)
 - 78% of crashes
 - 65% of near crashes
 - Many forms of inattention

Highway Safety Issues

❑ Forms of inattention

- Fatigue
- Driving-related inattention to forward roadway
 - e.g., check speedometer or rear view mirror
- Non-specific eye glance

❑ Secondary tasks

- wireless devices
- distractions within vehicle
- vehicle-related distractions
- personal hygiene
- eating/drinking
- external distractions
- etc.

Highway Safety Issues

- ❑ Older drivers and pedestrians: Ages 65+
 - 12% of U.S. population
 - 15% of licensed drivers
 - 14% of total fatalities
 - 19% of pedestrian fatalities
 - 10% of drivers in fatal crashes
 - 35.1 million → 54.6 million from 2000→2020
 - 56% increase

Home and Community

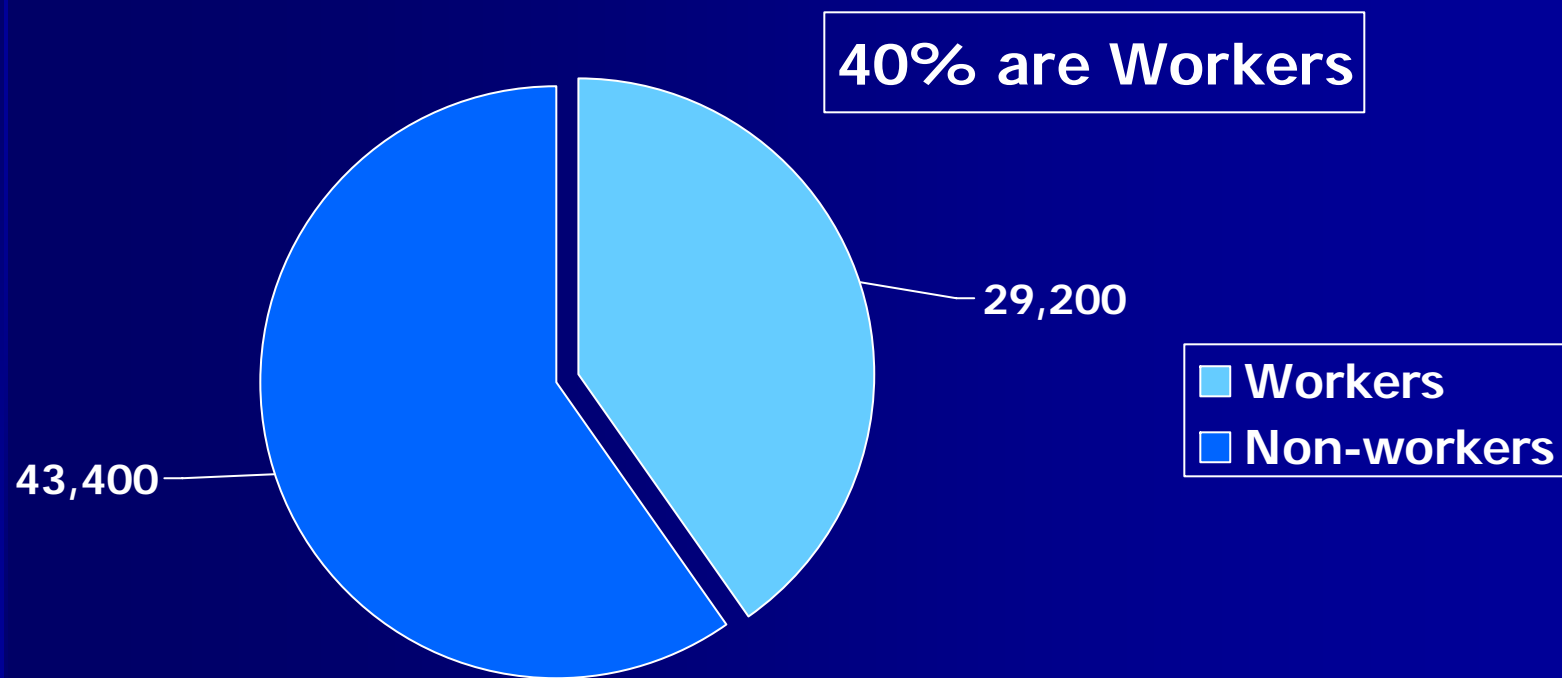


Home & Community

- ❑ 72,600 deaths
- ❑ 20,200,000 disabling injuries
- ❑ \$251.9 billion
- ❑ 112 million households

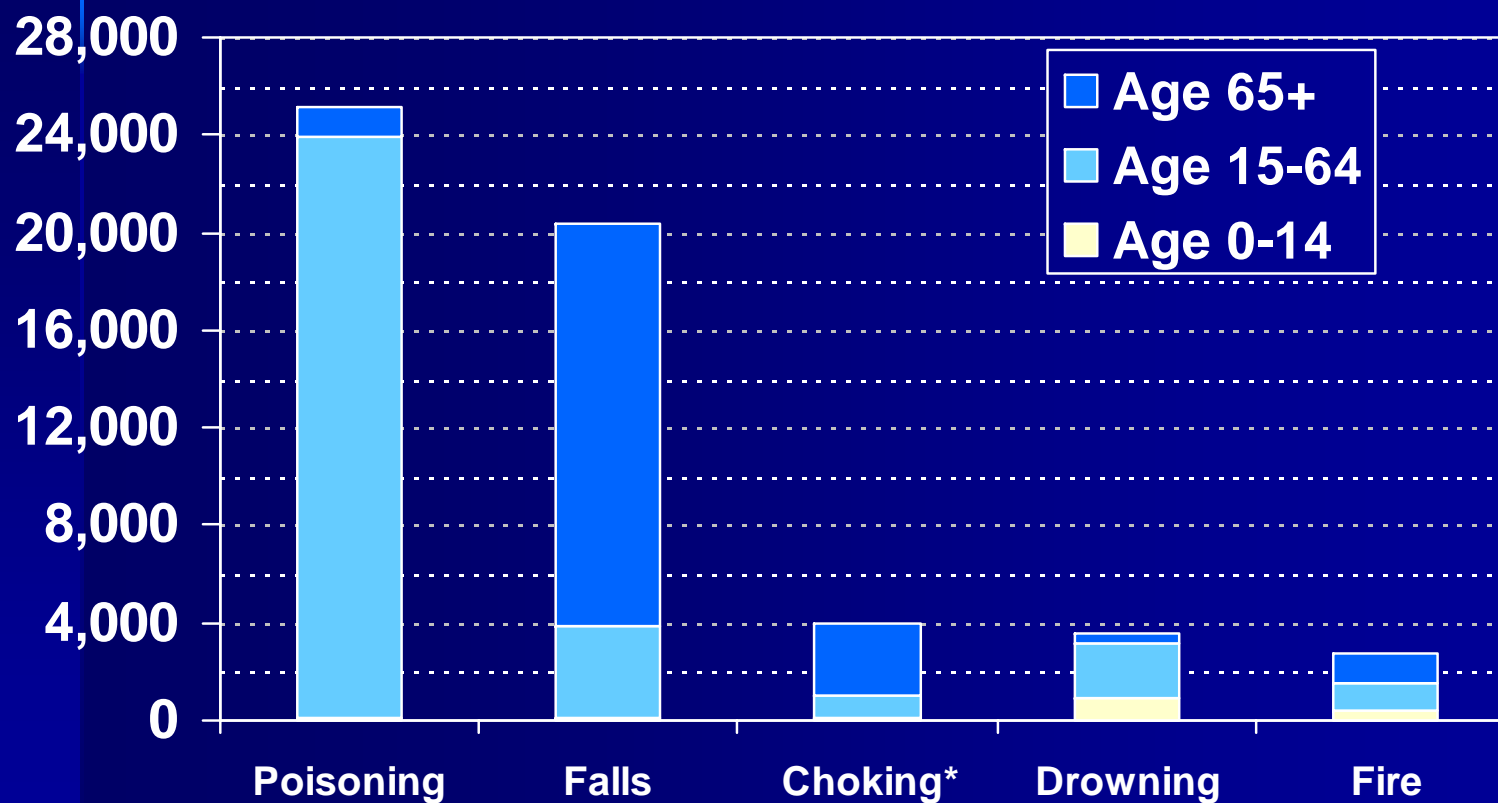
Source: *Injury Facts*, 2008 Ed., and US Census Bureau

Home and Community Deaths



Source: *Injury Facts*, 2008 Ed.

Home and Community Deaths



Source: *Injury Facts*, 2008 Ed.

* Inhalation or ingestion of food or object.

Risk Factors – Poisoning

- ❑ Accessibility of substances
- ❑ Overdose or improper use of medications
- ❑ Taking with alcohol
- ❑ Use of illegal drugs

Poisoning Death by Unintentional Overdose of Drugs

- ❑ Fatal poisoning trend driven by increased abuse of opioid analgesics – in particular oxycodone and hydrocodone.
- ❑ Also includes over-the-counter, prescription, alcohol, and illegal drugs
 - Affects workplaces and highways as well as homes and communities.
 - Public perception is still focused on children and household hazards.

NSC's Action Plan



- ❑ Consensus meetings to explore poisoning by unintentional drug overdose with poison prevention stakeholders
- ❑ Symposium to Reduce Unintentional Opioid Analgesic Poisoning Deaths
- ❑ 3 Poison Prevention Toolkits
- ❑ Poison Prevention Panel at the Off-The-Job Safety and Health Symposium (June 24-25)
- ❑ Communications Strategy
- ❑ Legislative Emphasis

Unintentional Drug Overdose Prevention Stakeholders

❑ State Officials

- Attorneys General
- State public health departments
- Appropriate state legislators
- Government agencies (CDC, HHS, HRSA, etc.)

❑ Medical Professionals

- Physician groups
- Hospital associations
- Pharmacists

❑ Interested Business Entities

- Pharmaceutical companies
- Insurance companies



Communication Strategy

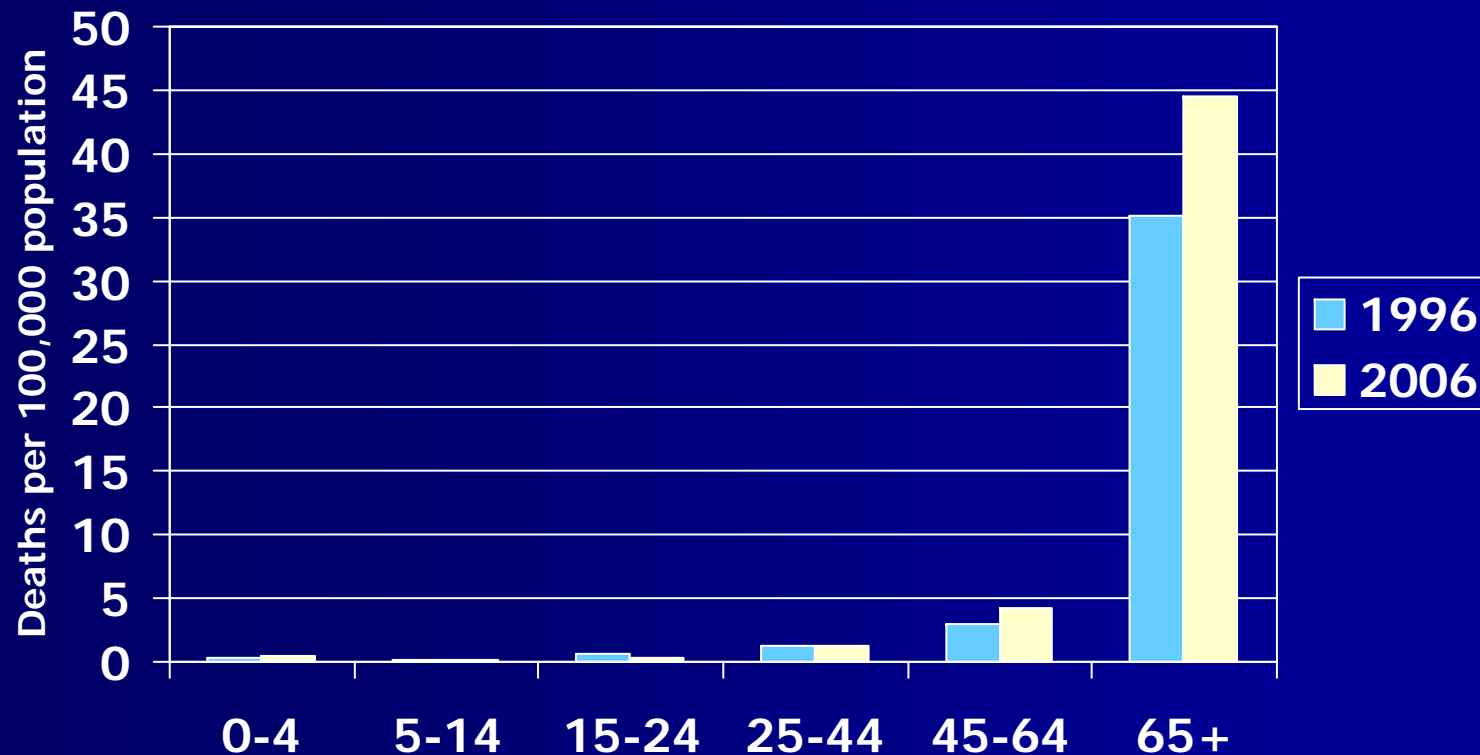
- Historically NSC's focus has been on children
- Lately focus on celebrity deaths dues to overdoses has created media coverage
- Talk about breaking the cycle of:
 - ✓ injury
 - ✓ painkiller prescriptions
 - ✓ misuse
 - ✓ abuse
 - ✓ poisoning death



Legislative Emphasis - E-Prescribing

- **E-prescribing** allows doctors and pharmacists access to real time information about patients' current medications while reducing misuse of prescription drugs and allowing for greater control over drug dispensing.
- **E-prescribing** would allow FDA notifications about drug-interactions or quality threats to reach patients in a timely manner.
- **E-prescribing** is cost-effective and could save the federal government \$26 billion over a 10-year period if all prescriptions were handled electronically
- There are multiple **e-prescription** bills under active Congressional consideration; it is likely Congress will pass legislation this year.
- This area represents a relatively "easy entry point" for NSC to become publically associated with the issue of drug abuse-related poisoning.

Falls Death Rates by Age Group, 1996 and 2006



Risk Factors – Falls

□ Age

- Coordination, problems with gait and balance
- Resistance to injury

□ Environmental conditions

- Hard surfaces
- Slippery surfaces, footwear
- Unstable walking/working surfaces
- Unguarded heights



❑ NSC's Action Plan for Falls Prevention

- Tai Chi community-based program adapted for workplace off-the-job safety and health program



- "Testing geographical expansion of Sure Step: Dissemination Research of an Evidence-Based Falls Prevention Program for older adults at high risk for falls"



Falls Prevention Legislation

- The **Save Our Seniors Act**, legislation that encourages CDC to implement programs that reduce the prevalence and severity of falls among older adults has been signed into law.
- The appropriations process is now in effect to determine the level of support for new initiatives.





New NSC member benefit – free

Developed in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

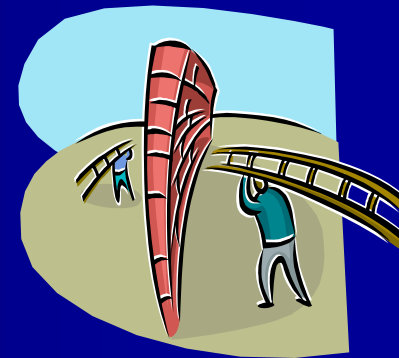
During an Emergency (national, regional, local):

- Activate communication between CDC and NSC members 24/7
- Deliver credible CDC generated, real time information and recommendations



Barriers To Off-The-Job Safety Program Implementation

- ❑ Lack of resources
- ❑ Lack of interest
- ❑ Lack of awareness
- ❑ Lack of information



Existing Off-The-Job Safety Programs

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Injury Type</u>
1.	Motor-vehicle injuries
2.	Falls
3.	Burn, fire, flame injuries
4.	Overexertion
5.	Sports injuries
6.	Choking
7.	Natural disasters
8.	Violence
9.	Drowning
10.	Poisoning
11.	Cutting & piercing
12.	Bicycle injuries
13.	Animal-related injuries

Existing OTJ Safety Programs

Company size	Type of injury
Small (1-99 employees)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. MV injuries2. Falls3. Overexertion
Medium (100-499 employees)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. MV injuries2. Falls3. Overexertion
Large (500 + employees)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. MV injuries2. Burns3. Falls

OTJ Safety Programs – Training Format Feasibility

1. Reading material
2. Hands-on demonstrations
3. Classroom training
4. Community events
5. Computer-based training
6. Web-based training
7. Other

What's next?

- ❑ Collect data – make the case
- ❑ Employee surveys
- ❑ Present case to “powers-that-be”
- ❑ Start small
- ❑ Follow up perception surveys
- ❑ Ask for help
- ❑ Go to NSC's Off-The-Job Safety and Health Symposium – June 24-25, Denver



2008 **off-the-job**
safety & health
programs in action





Questions?

