

Synthesis of NIOSH Sector Goals State-based Injury, illness, Exposure, and Hazard Surveillance

John P. Sestito, J.D. , M.S.

Surveillance Program Coordinator

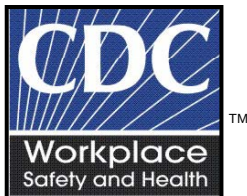
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Jsestito@cdc.gov

CSTE Occupational Health Surveillance Work Group Meeting

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Surveillance Program Management Responsibilities

- Develop and maintain the NIOSH Surveillance Strategic Plan.
- Strategic Plan includes goals (overall, intermediate goals, annual), performance measures and evaluation plans.
- Advocate priorities to focus NIOSH activities.

Goal 2

Enhance the use of State-level public health surveillance information at both the State and national levels for prevention of occupational illnesses, injuries, and hazards.

Goal 3

Develop and strengthen the use of surveillance of data to identify priorities, trends, and emerging issues within:

- - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- - Mining
- - Construction
- - Manufacturing
- - Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities
- - Wholesale and Retail Trade
- - Health Care and Social Assistance
- - Services

NIOSH's definition of Public Health Surveillance

**The continuing systematic collection,
analysis, interpretation, and
dissemination of health data...**

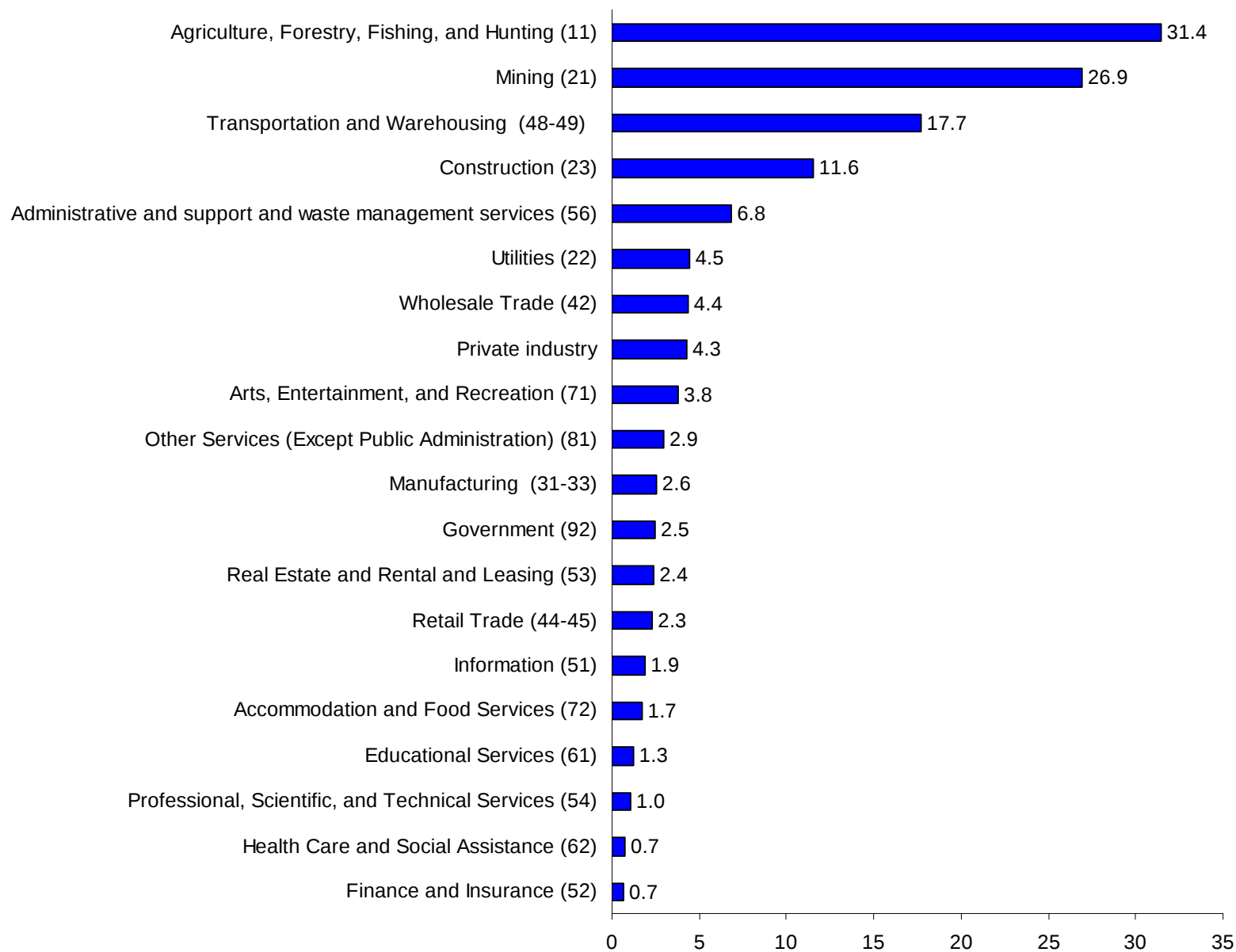
or

“What gets counted, gets done.”

Uses of Public Health Surveillance

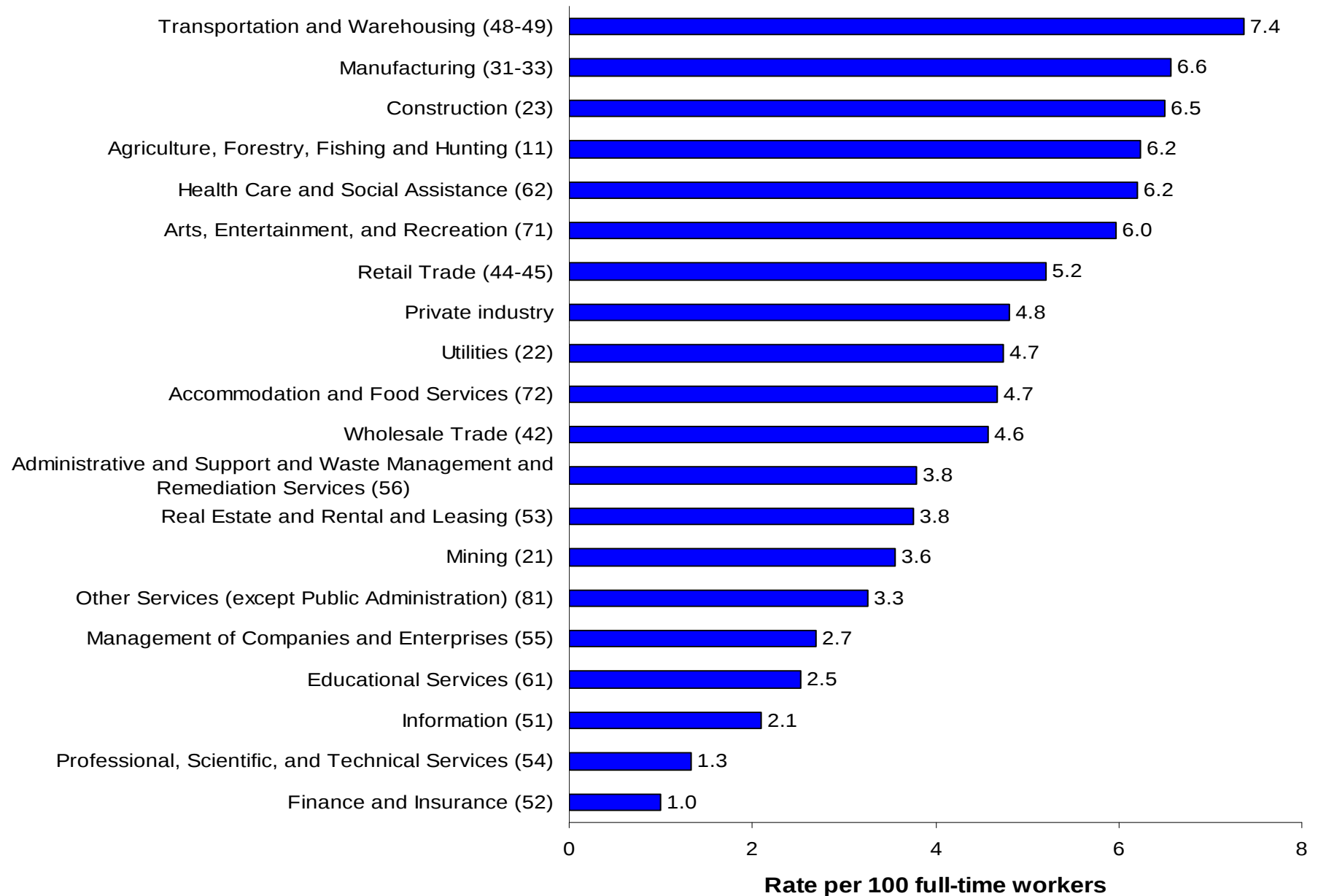
- ✓ Estimate magnitude of the problem
- ✓ Determine distribution of illness, injury
- ✓ Monitor changes in exposures, hazards
- ✓ Detect epidemics
- ✓ Generate hypotheses, stimulate research
- ✓ Evaluate control measures
- ✓ Facilitate planning
 - Detect changes in health practices
 - Portray the natural history of a disease

Average rate of occupational fatalities by industry sector *, U.S., 2003–2005



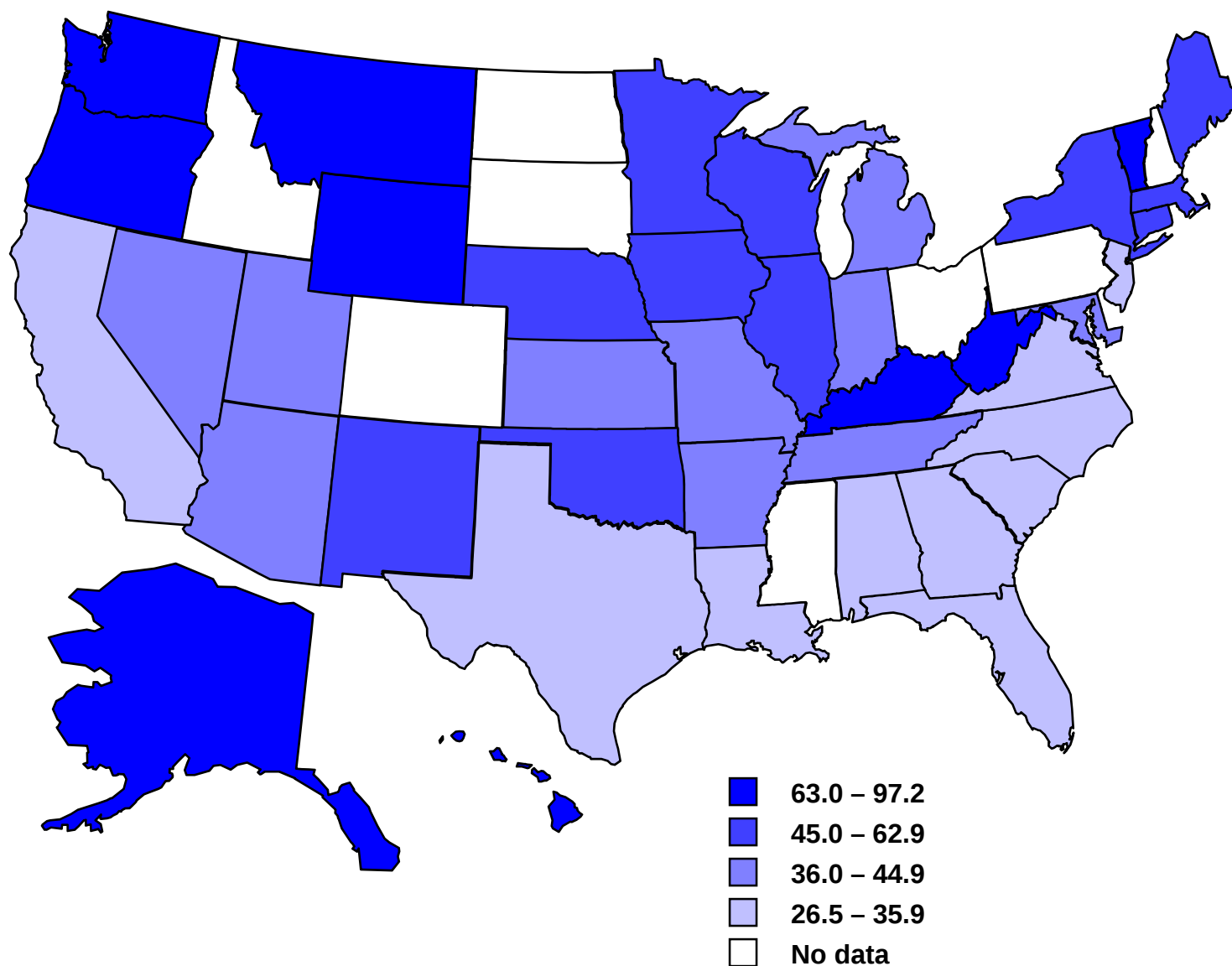
* North American Industrial Classification System

Average rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by Industry sector *, U.S., 2003-2005



* North American industry Classification System

Rate of occupational musculoskeletal disorder cases involving
days away from work by State, Private industry, 2005
Rate per 10,000 full-time workers



Surveillance needs

Injury, illness, fatality data

Asthma	Injury, injuries
Birth defects	Irritant dermatitis
Cancer	MSDs
Cardiovascular disease	Noise-induced hearing loss
COPD	Priority populations
Exposures (reduced lead levels in adult workers)	Psychological disorders
Fatalities	Serious nonfatal injuries
Illness, illnesses	Stress

Surveillance needs

Exposure and Risk factors data

Construction vehicles, equipment	Overhead power lines
Contacts with electrical current, wiring, transformers	Silica
Skin sensitizers	Slips, trip, fall risks
Lead	Violence
Over-exertion	Welding fumes

Construction - Goal 6

Reduce occupational illness among construction workers by reducing inhalation exposures to lead, silica, and welding fumes

Improve recognition of high exposure task and job situations (SG6-IG2)

- Evaluate options for a shared silica and lead exposures data base (see SG8-IG2).

Demonstrate that elevated blood leads among construction workers can be reduced via focused surveillance and intervention (SG6-IG6)

- Identify 2 State partners for a demonstration program to focus technical assistance, training, and surveillance.

Construction - Goal 8

**Improve surveillance at the Federal, State,
and private level to support the identification
of:**

- Emerging technologies;
- Hazard and associated illnesses and injuries;
- The evaluation of intervention effectiveness;
and
- The identification of future health and safety
priorities

Construction - Goal 8

Improve the quality and quantity of injury, illness and exposure surveillance data for prioritizing and tracking (SG8-IG1)

- Outcome reporting for the construction goals (silicosis, hearing loss, fatalities among Hispanics)
- By 2012, expand outcome reporting to no fewer than 7 States, and develop a construction intervention project in 2 States

Services - Goal 1

Reduce the incidence and severity of injuries and illnesses due to workplace violence among services sector workers.

Increase the reliability and availability of surveillance data sets for workplace violence in higher risk industries and occupations (SG1-IG2)

- Develop at least one partnership ...ongoing surveillance information about physical and psychological trauma from workplace violence.
- Interpret surveillance information to help identify and eliminate conditions that lead to physical and psychological trauma
- Distribute and publicize surveillance data sets that include parameters on workplace violence for widespread use by extramural investigators.

Services - Goal 2

Reduce the incidence and severity of work-related MSDs in services sector workers.

Expand the MSD surveillance capacity of state health departments, employers and unions in the services sector (SG2-IG4).

- Initiate and complete at least two cooperative agreements with employer (groups) associations or labor organizations to collect MSD surveillance data, including economic data.

Services – Goal 3

Reduce the incidence and severity of occupational disease and disability for higher risk populations of services workers and for those employed in emerging technologies.

Increase the reliability of surveillance information systems for illnesses, injuries and exposures in higher risk service industries and occupations (SG3-IG1)

- Develop partnerships ...to promote the effective and efficient collection of surveillance information (e.g., state, and local workers' compensation programs, labor organizations, and trade associations).

Services – Goal 5

Reduce the occupational health disparities between priority population workers in the services sector and the general population of workers

Priority populations include:

- Day laborers and other contingent service workers (SG5-IG1)
- Young workers, especially fast food industry (SG5-IG4)
- Older workers, especially janitorial services (SG5-IG5)