



Promoting Off-the-Job Safety: It Makes \$ense!

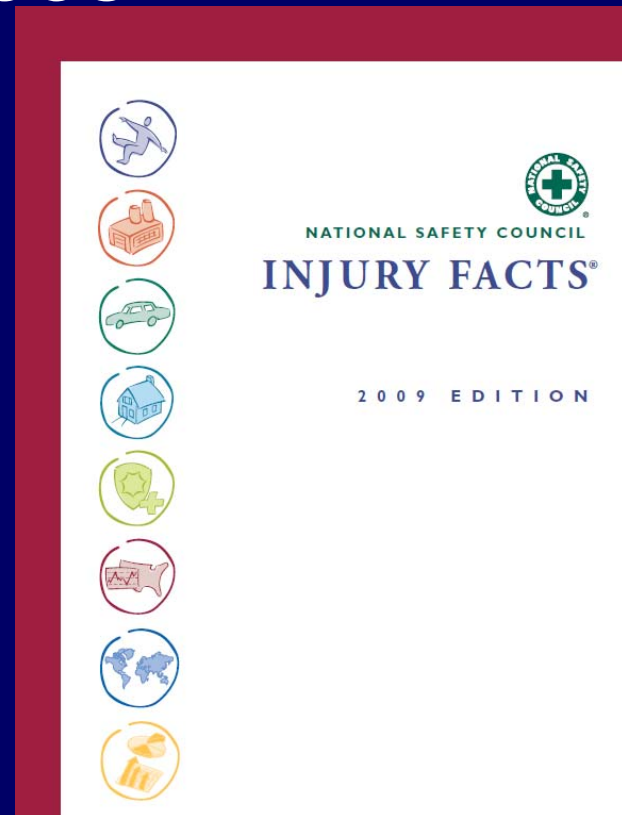
[Insert your company name or logo here
and delete this text.]



Off-the-Job Injuries: What's the national situation?

Sources

- *Injury Facts® 2009 Edition*
- Most current data available – 2007, 2006, or 2005 – 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” or “non-work” injuries?

- Off-the-job includes the *part* of
 - Motor-vehicle
 - Home and Communityinvolving workers away from work
- Non-work includes *all* of
 - Motor-vehicle
 - Home and Community



Off-the-Job Challenge

- 147 million workers at risk
- 52,500 worker OTJ deaths
- 9.4 million worker OTJ disabling injuries
- \$246.8 billion in OTJ costs to society



OTJ Compared to On the Job



OTJ Compared to On the Job

On-The-Job

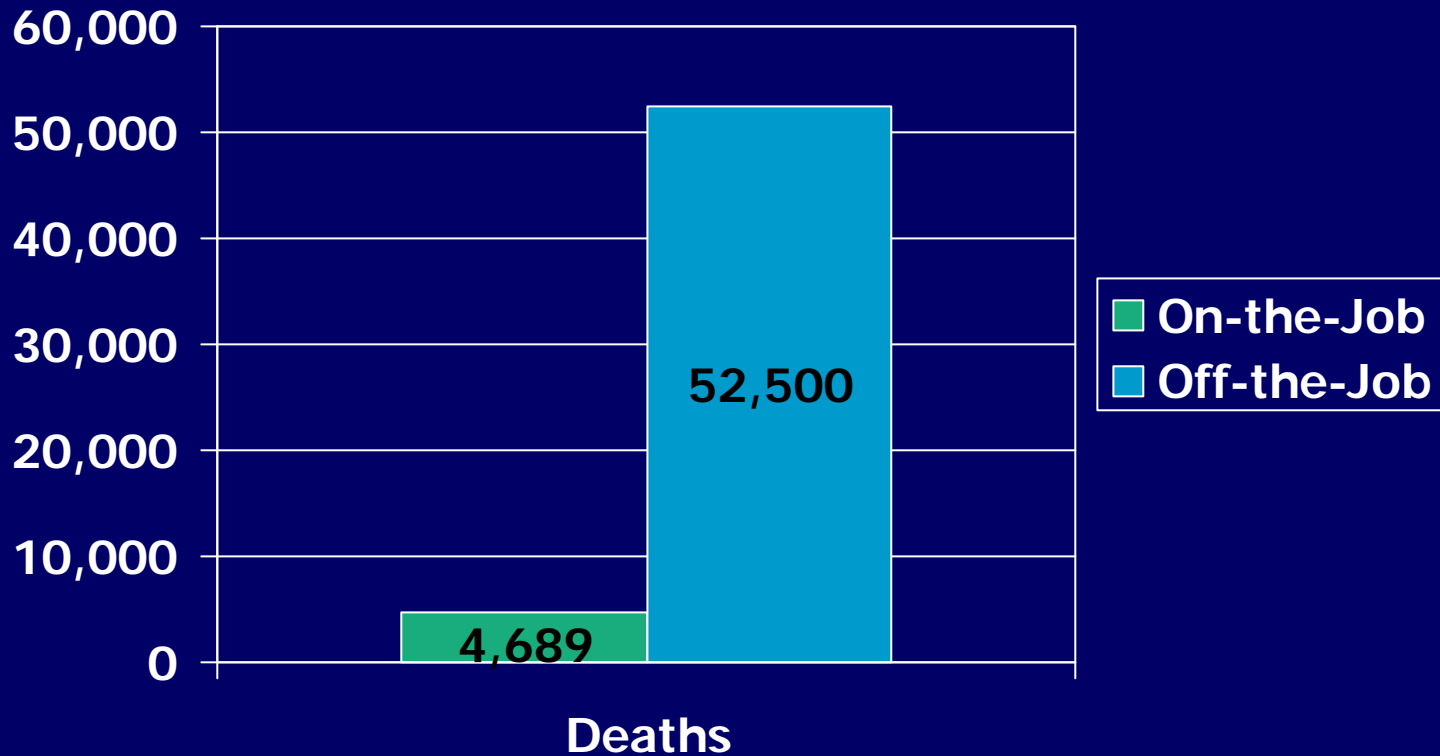
- 147 million workers at risk
- 4,689 on-the-job deaths
- 3.5 million disabling injuries
- \$175.3 billion in costs to society

Off-the-Job

- 147 million workers at risk
- 52,500 worker OTJ deaths
- 9.4 million worker OTJ disabling injuries
- \$246.8 billion in OTJ costs to society

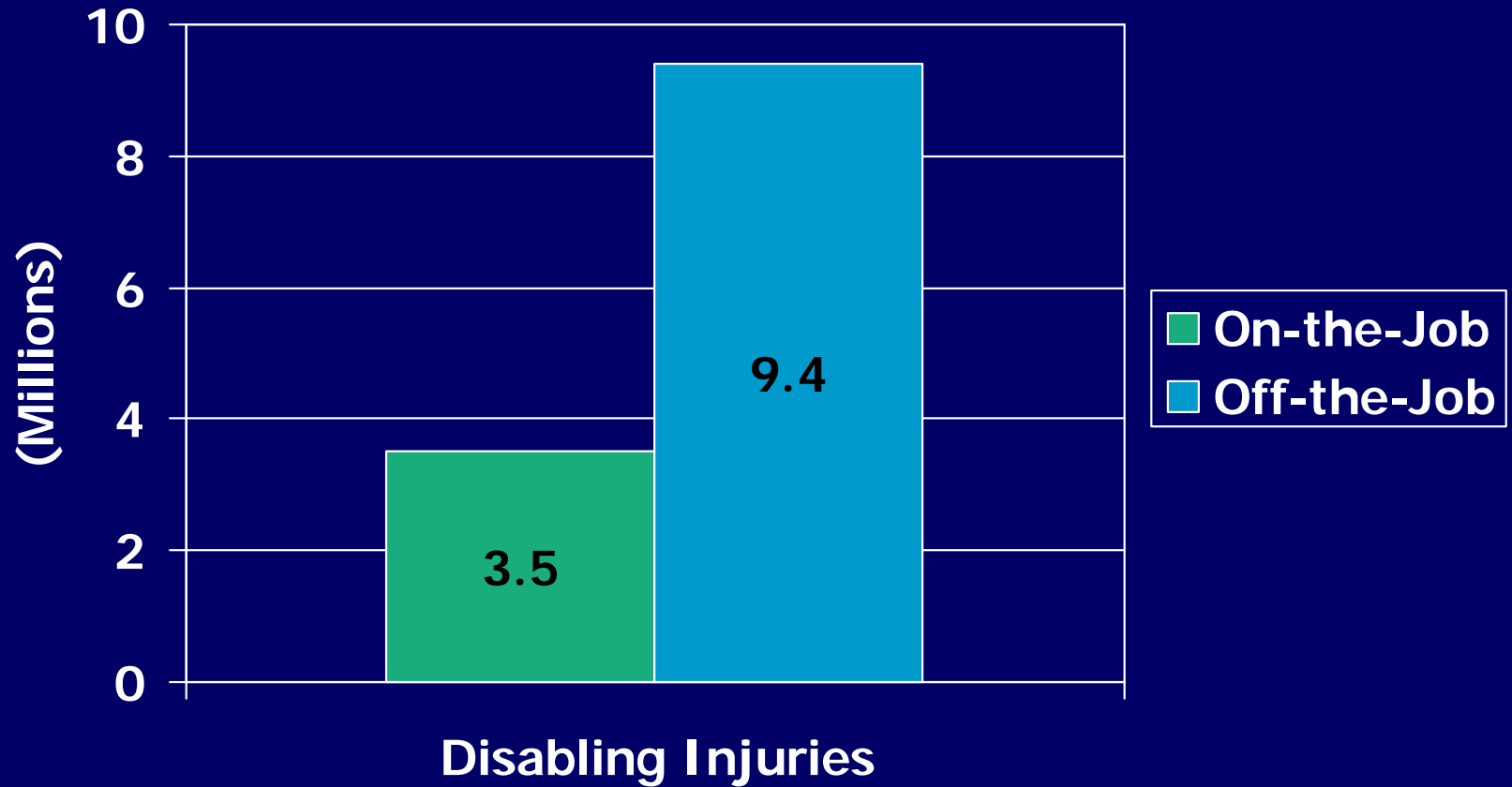


Off vs On-the-Job Deaths – 11:1



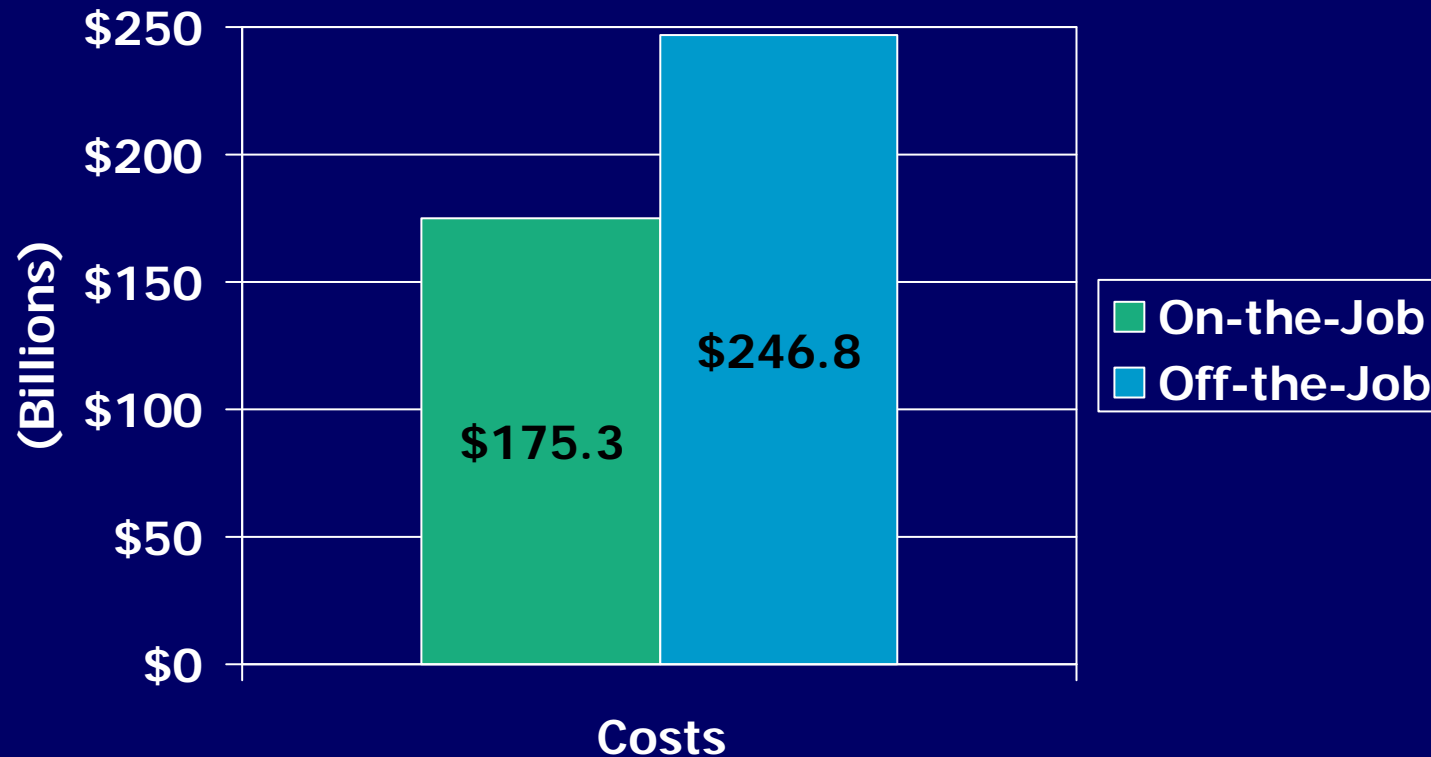


Off vs On-the-Job Injuries – 3:1





Off vs On-the-Job Costs





OTJ Compared to All Unintentional Injuries

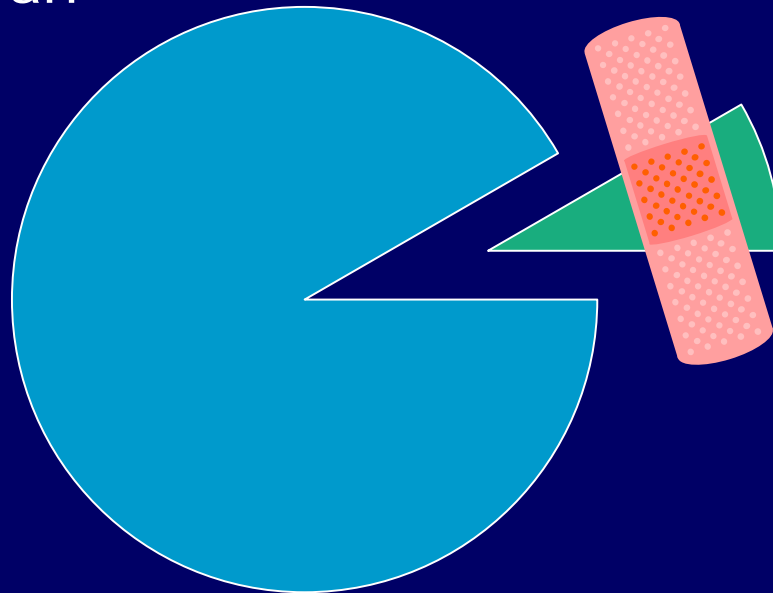


Unintentional Injuries

- 120,000 deaths
- 3.0 million hospitalized
- 6.4 million outpatient department visits
- 26.3 million disabling injuries
- 27.6 million emergency department visits
- 49.2 million physicians' office visits

Unintentional Injuries

- Each year **1 in 9** people seek medical attention for an injury





Costs of Injuries

- \$684.4 billion
- \$5,900 per household
- \$2,300 per person
- Paid...
 - directly out of pocket, and
 - higher prices for goods and services, and
 - higher taxes



Unintentional Injuries

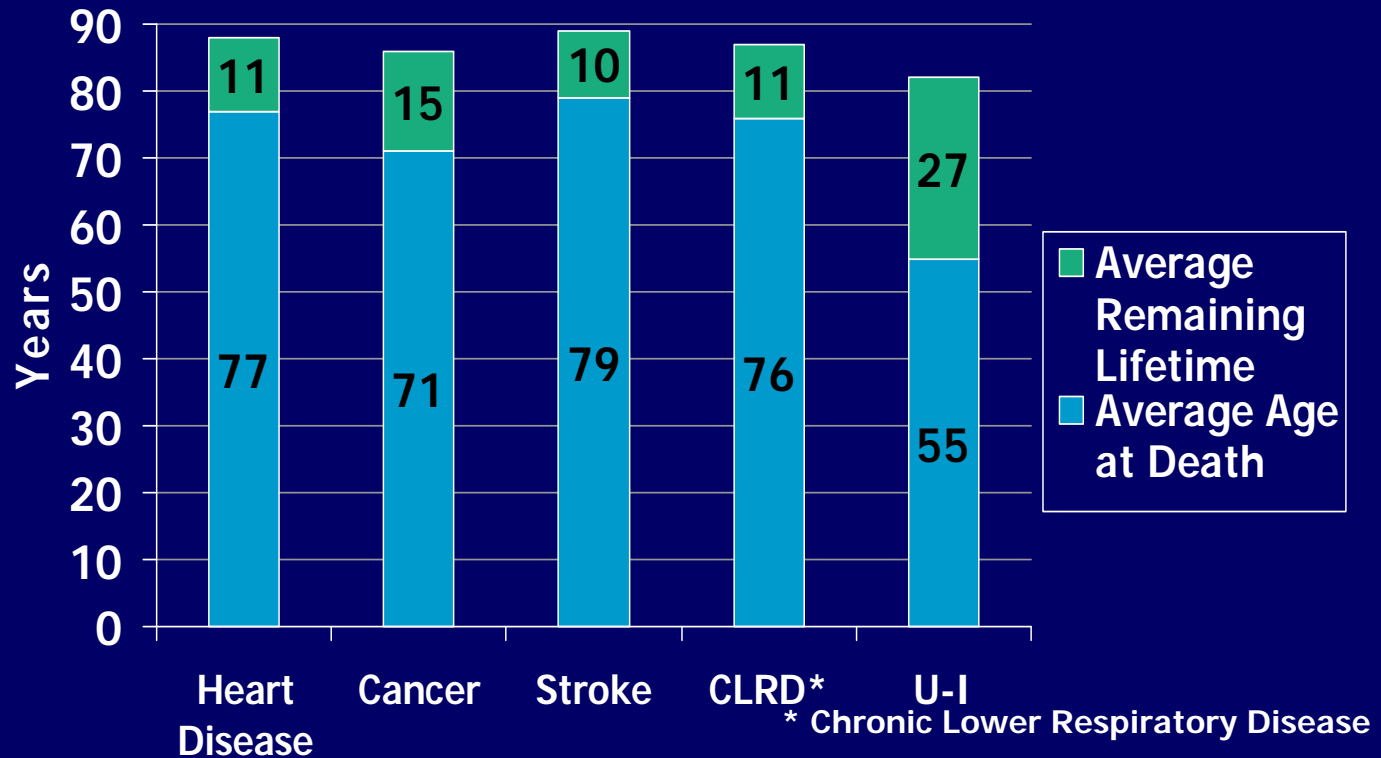
- #1 cause of death for people 1 to 41 years old
- #5 cause of death for all ages



Leading Causes of Death, 2005

Heart disease	652,091
Cancer	559,312
Stroke	143,579
Chronic lower respiratory disease	130,933
Unintentional injuries	117,809
Diabetes mellitus	75,119

Average Age at Death and Remaining Lifetime



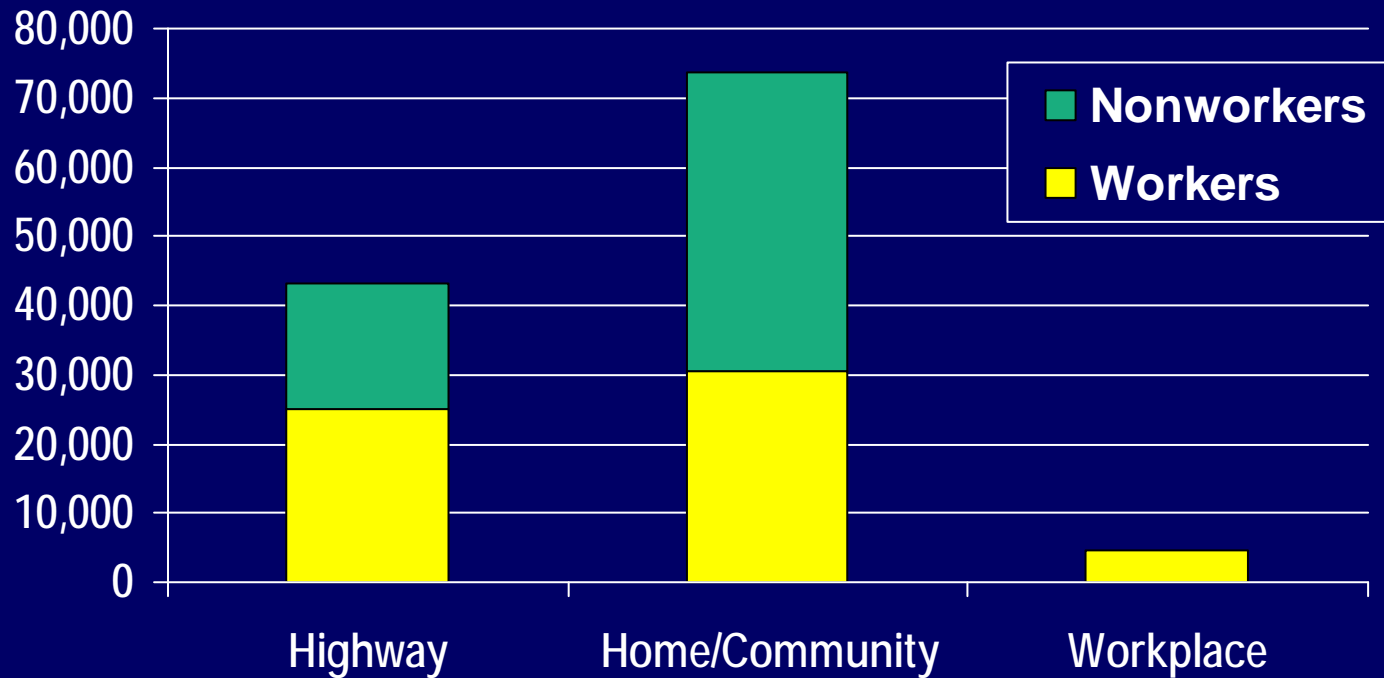
Source: NSC estimates based on 2005 NCHS data.

What the previous graph means

- People who die from unintentional injuries are, on average, 20 to 25 years younger than people who die from other leading causes of death.
- They are still working.
- They are still raising families.
- They would have lived, on average, another 27 years.

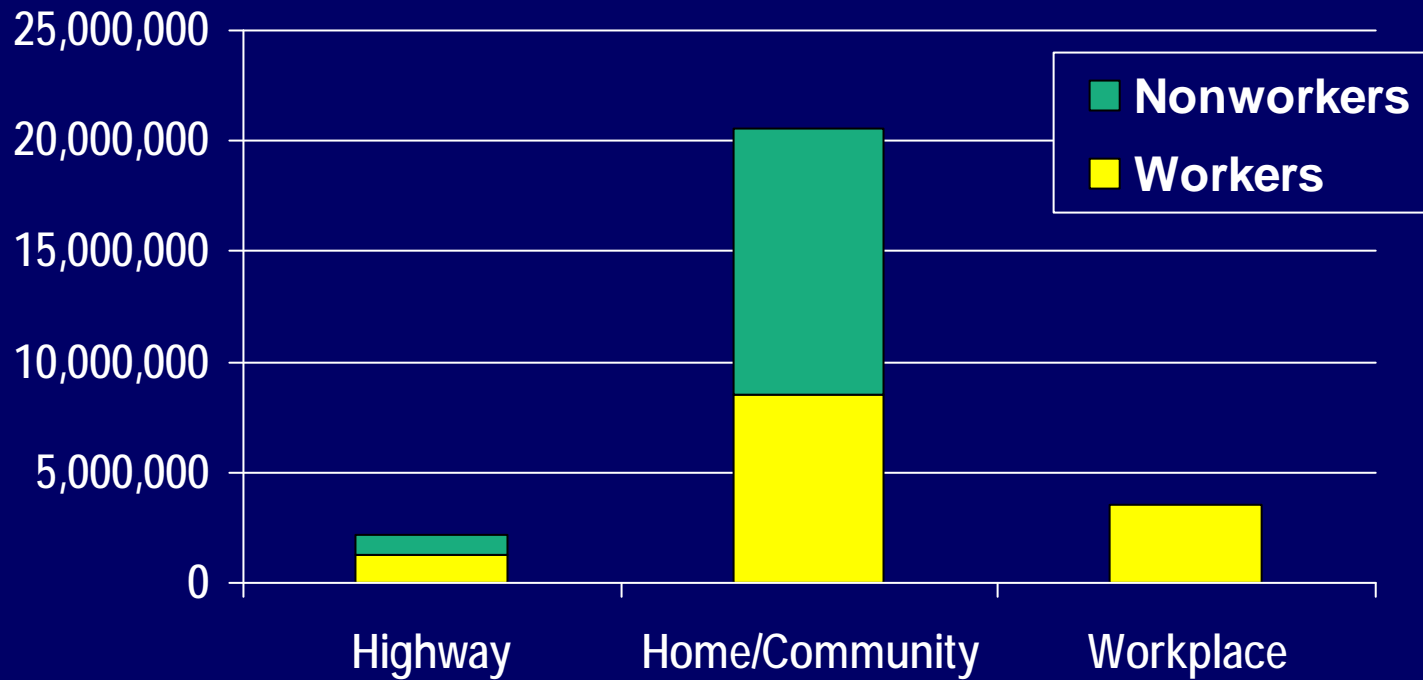
Unintentional-Injury Deaths

by Venue, U.S., 2007



Nonfatal Injuries

by Venue, U.S., 2007

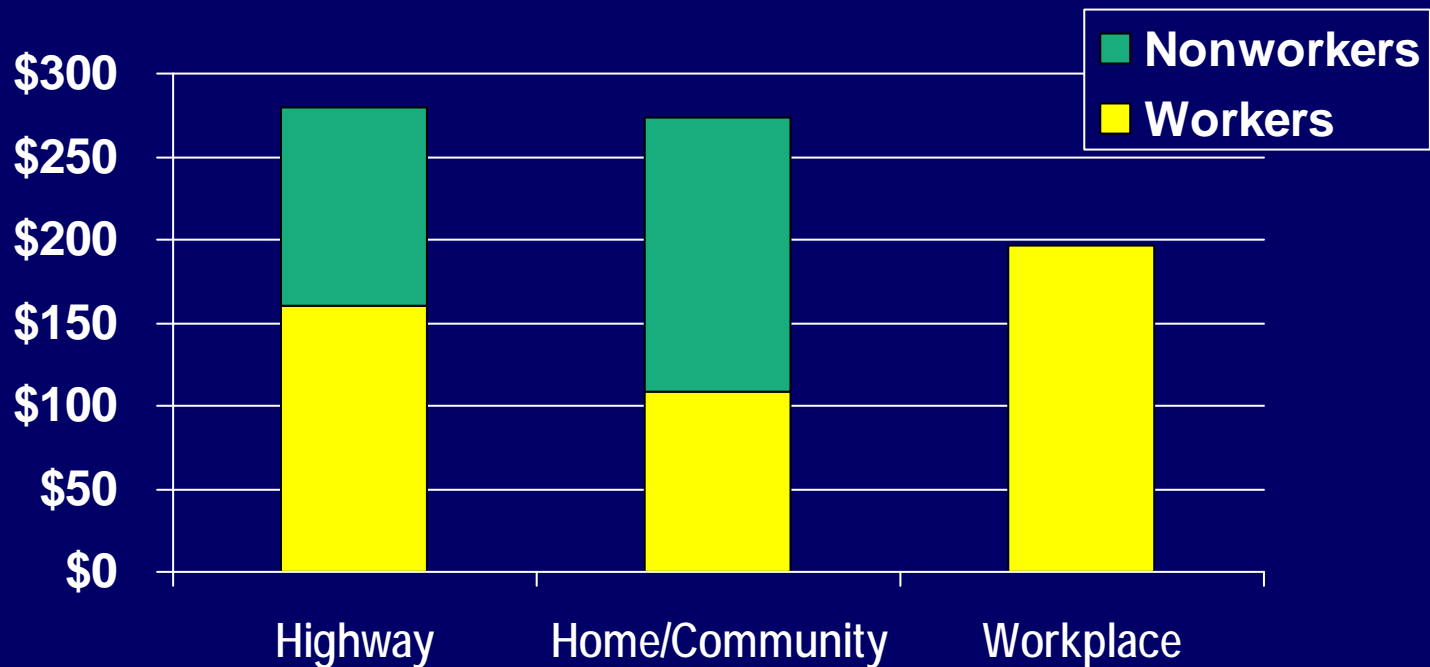




Unintentional Injury Costs

by Venue, U.S., 2007

Billions





The Off-the-Job Challenge

- What are the priority safety issues?

Highway Venue

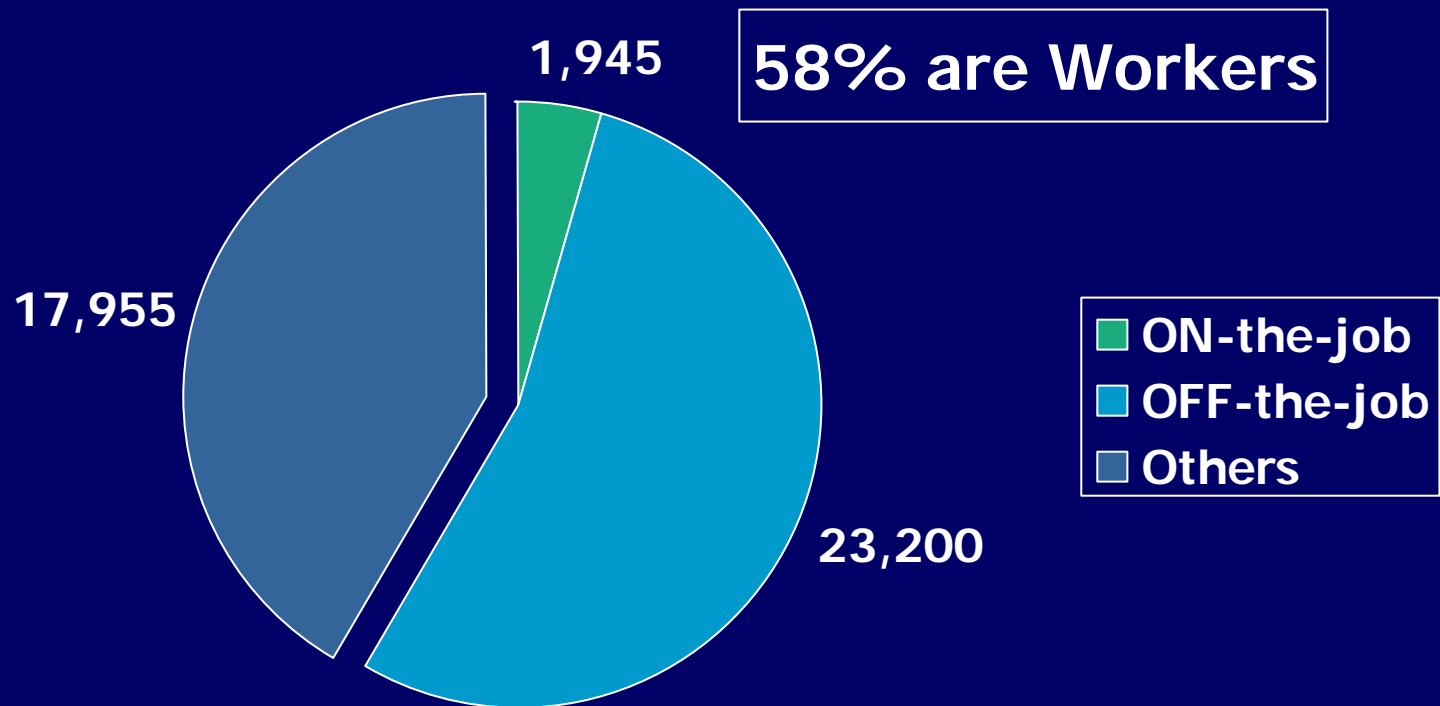




302 Million People at Risk

- 43,100 people killed in crashes
- 2.3 million disabling injuries
- \$257.7 billion in costs to society

Motor-Vehicle Deaths





Highway Safety Issues

- Driver skills, attitudes & behaviors
 - >60% of crashes
- Alcohol
 - 12,988 alcohol-impaired deaths
- Occupant protection
 - >12,252 deaths of unrestrained occupants

Note that there is some duplication among these categories.

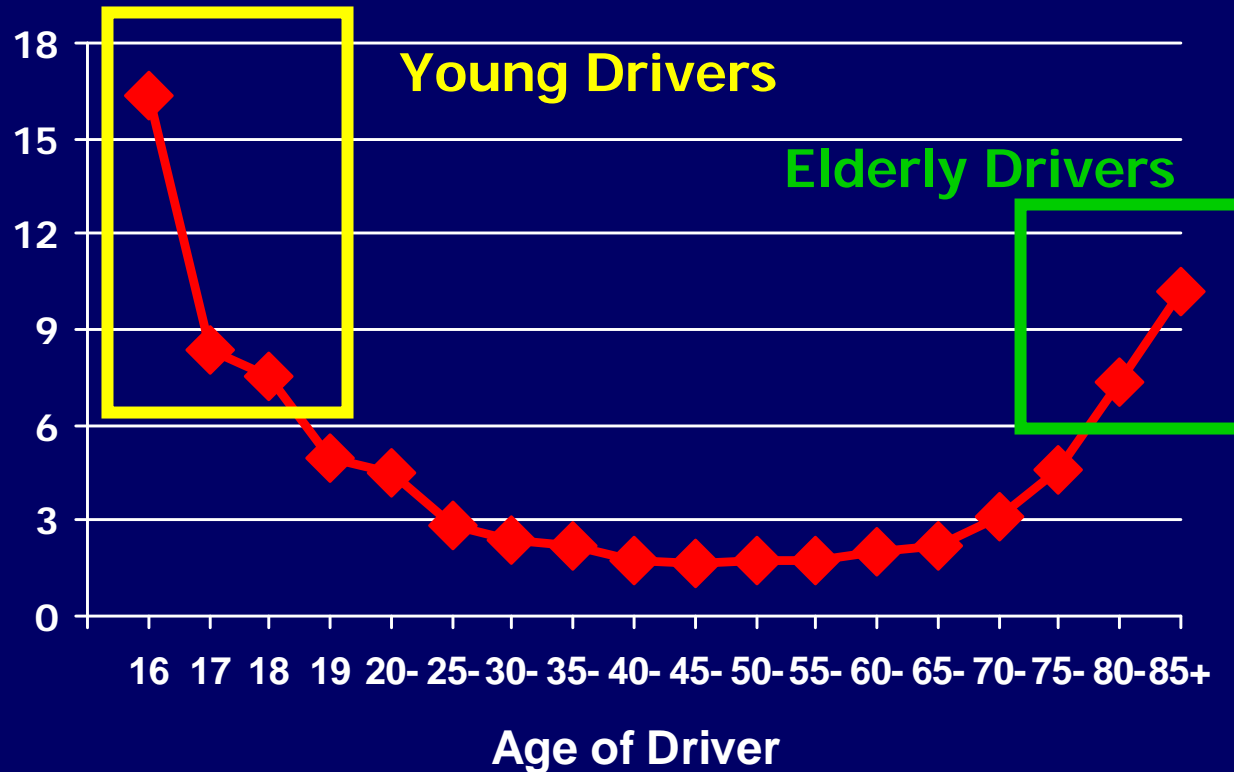


Highway Safety Issues

- Driver skills, attitudes & behaviors
- Distracted Driving
- Young Drivers
- Alcohol
- Lack of occupant protection
- Large trucks – 4,800 deaths
 - 3,600 are occupants of other vehicles
- Pedestrians – 5,900 deaths

Highway Safety Issues

Fatal Crashes per Million Vehicle-Miles



Source: NHTSA Research Note. *Crash Data and Rates for Age-Sex Groups of Drivers*, 1996. January 1998.

Home & Community Venue

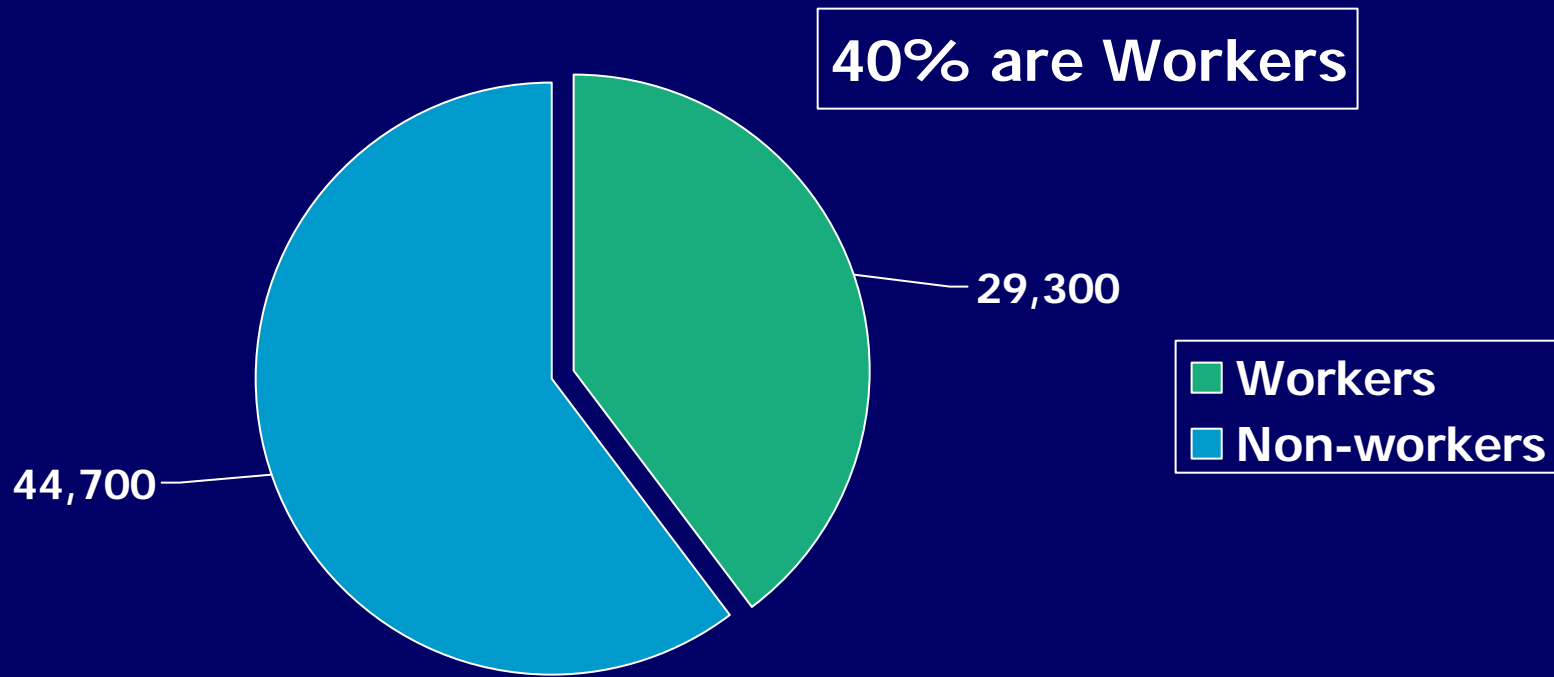




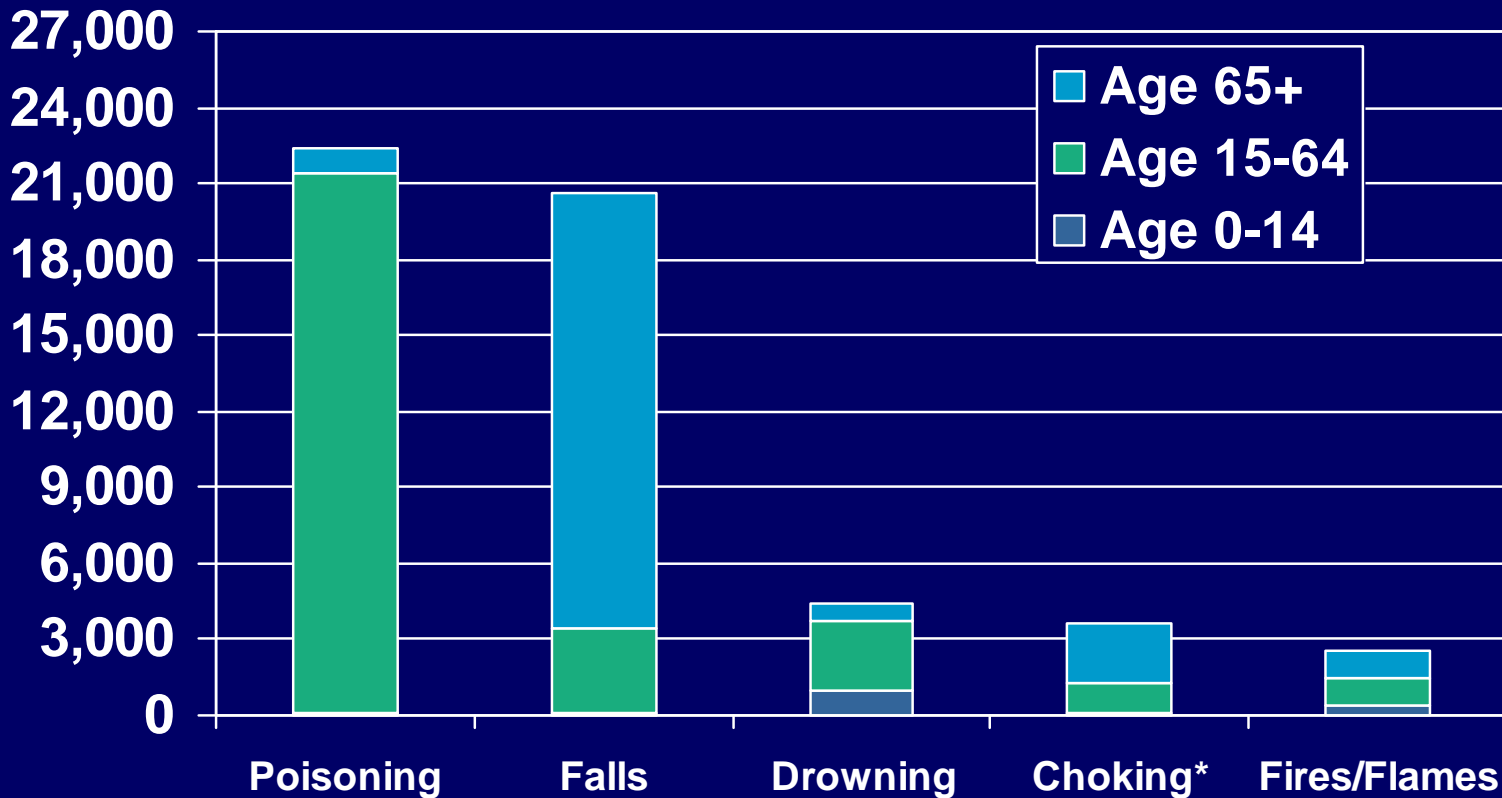
Home & Community Venue

- 74,000 deaths
- 20,600,000 disabling injuries
- \$273 billion
- 116 million households

Home & Community Deaths



Home & Community Deaths



Risk Factors – Falls

- Age – young, old
 - Coordination
 - Resistance to injury
- Environmental conditions
 - Hard surfaces
 - Slippery surfaces, footwear
 - Unstable walking/working surfaces
 - Unguarded heights

Risk Factors – Poisoning

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

Risk Factors – Drowning

- Falling into water
- Unable to swim
- Hypothermia
- Exhaustion
- Water speed and depth



Risk Factors – Choking

- Alcohol use
- Dentures
- Problems chewing/swallowing
- Small parts, food pieces

Risk Factors – Fires

- Lack of working smoke detectors
- Improper use of smoking materials
- Unattended cooking
- Faulty heating equipment
- Age – young, old

Risk Factors – Burns

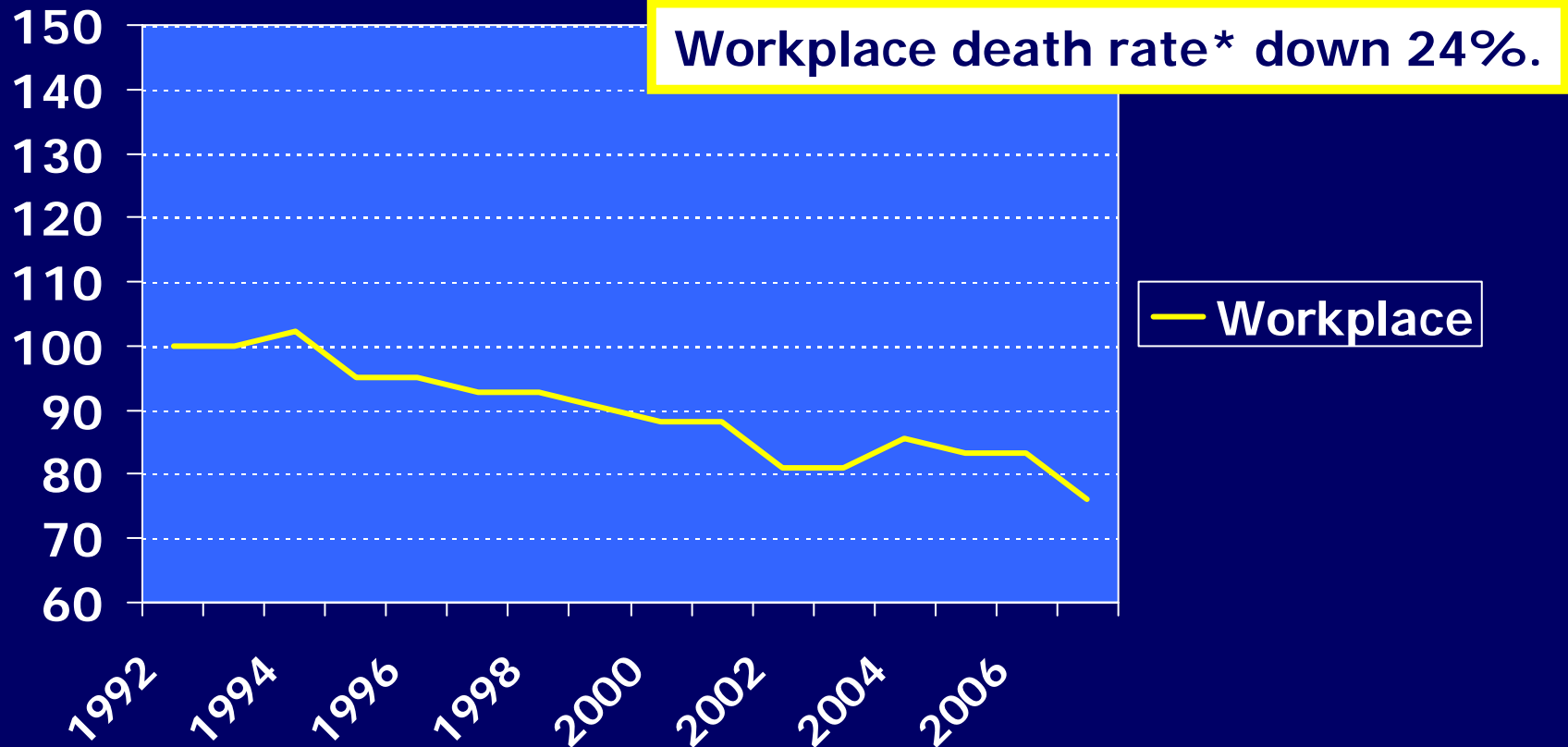
- Domestic hot water
- Hot objects, steam
- Flammable fabrics
- Alcohol use

Where the Nation Is Today



Recent Trends

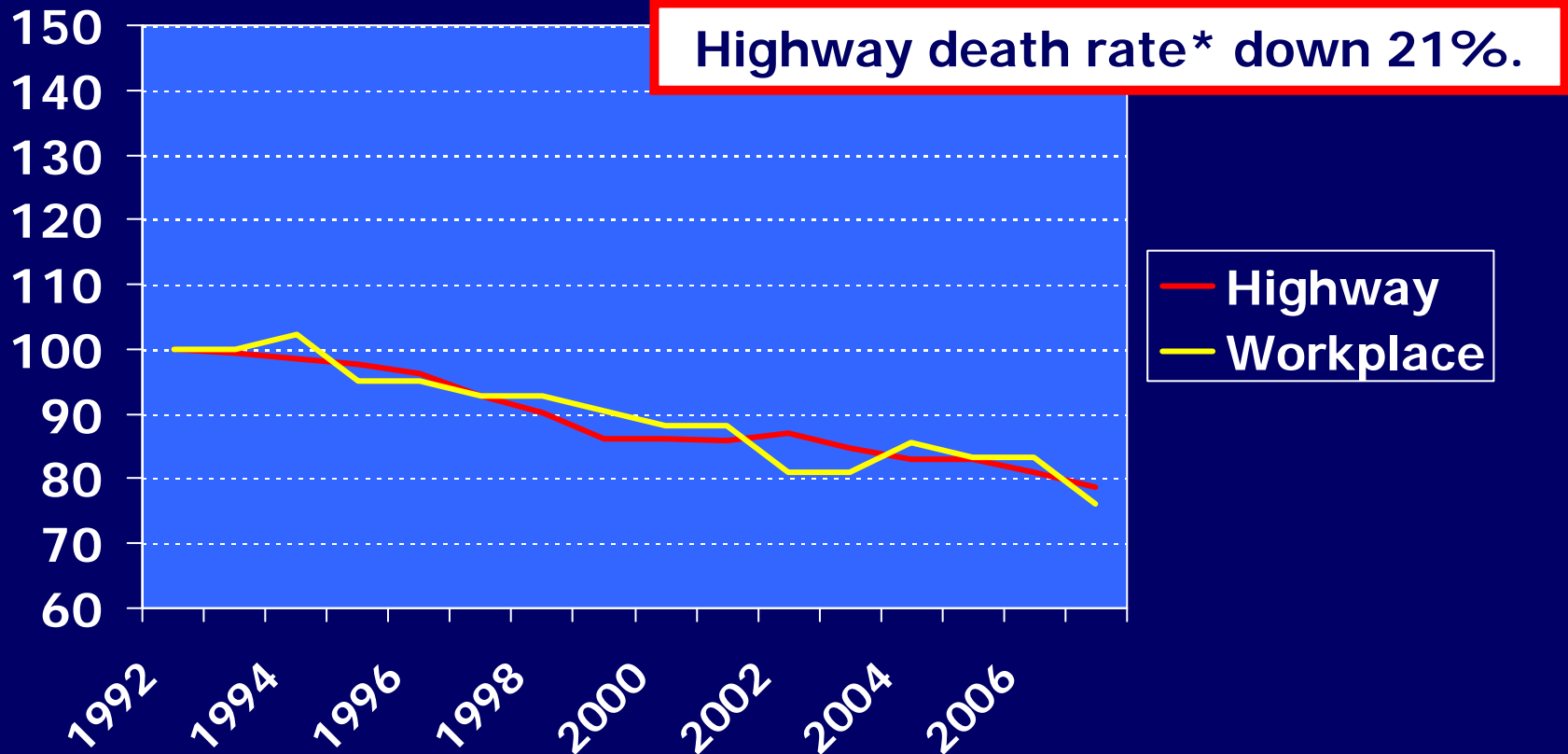
Death Rate Indexes (1992=100)



*Deaths per 100,000 workers.

Recent Trends (Cont.)

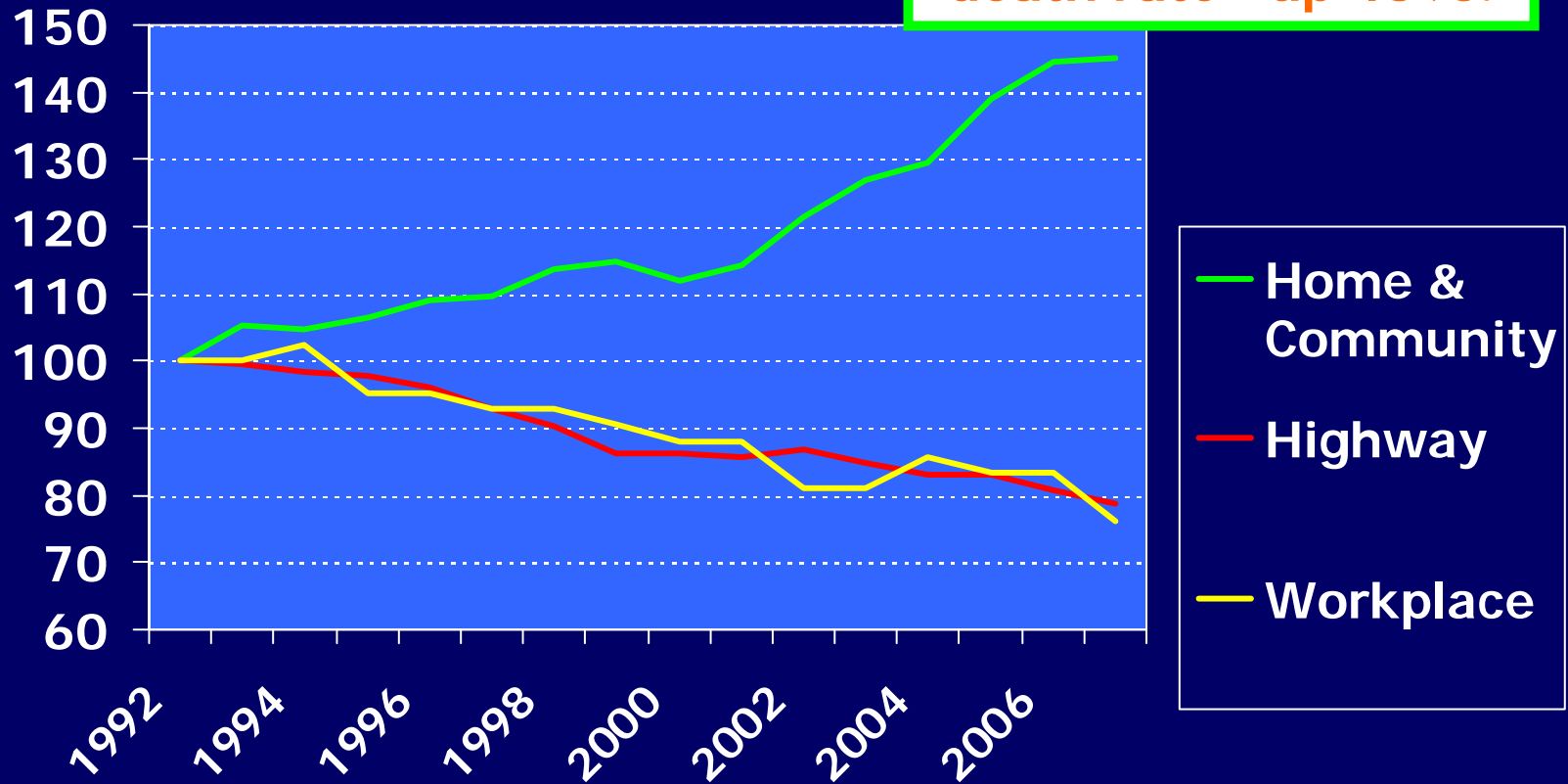
Death Rate Indexes (1992=100)



Recent Trends (Cont.)

Death Rate Indexes (1992=100)

Home & Community death rate* up 45%.

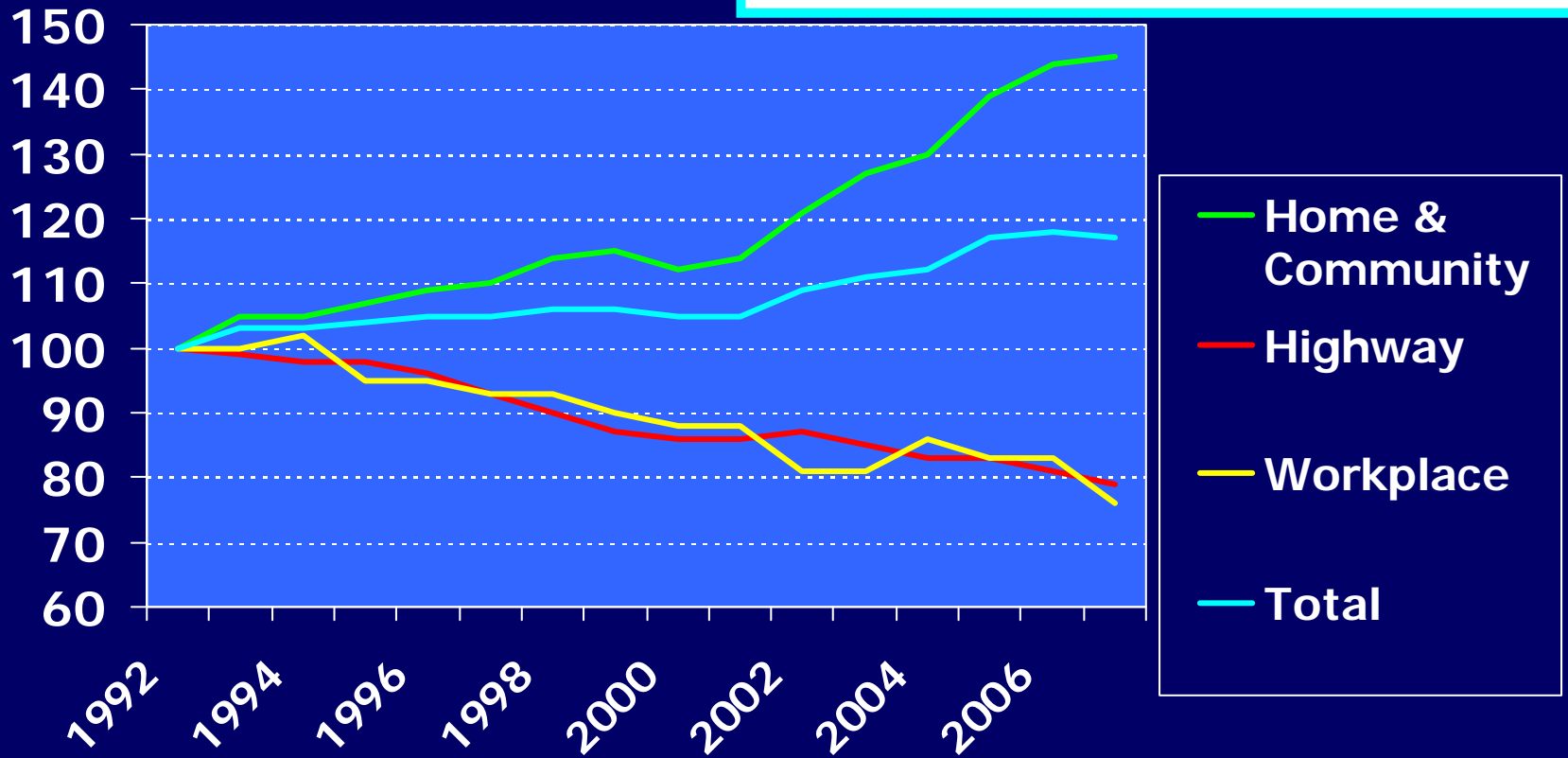




Recent Trends (Cont.)

Death Rate Indexes (1992=100)

Total U-I death rate* up 17%.



Source: Injury Facts, 2009 Ed.

*Deaths per 100,000 population.



**Off-the-Job Injuries:
What's the situation in
[insert your company name]?**



Insert new slides here to present data on OTJ injuries in your own company.

Follow the examples of slides used for national data earlier in the presentation or make up new slides.

Lost workday case incidence rate - On the job injury

$$\text{LWDCI Rate} = \frac{\# \text{ LWD cases} \times 200,000}{\# \text{ Employees hours worked}}$$

- LWD cases – workplace injuries resulting in lost or restricted work activity in one year
- Employee hours worked - total number of hours worked by all employees in one year
- 200,000 – equivalent of 100 full-time employees working 40 hours/week, 50 weeks/year



Lost workday case incidence rate – OTJ injury

$$\text{LWDCI-OTJ Rate} = \frac{\# \text{ LWD-OTJ cases} \times 200,000}{\# \text{ Employees} \times 3,744}$$

- LWD-OTJ cases – off-the-job injuries resulting in lost or restricted work activity in one year
- 200,000 – equivalent of 100 full-time employees working 40 hours/week, 50 weeks/year
- 3,744 – nonwork exposure hours per year per employee



Who Should Care?



Employer Costs per Employee

- Occupational injuries – \$2,062
- Off-the-job injuries – \$822
- Total on- and off-the-job – \$2,885
- 29% is *off-the-job* costs

Source: Miller, T.R. (1997). *JSR*, 28(1), 1-13.
Adjusted to 2005 dollars.



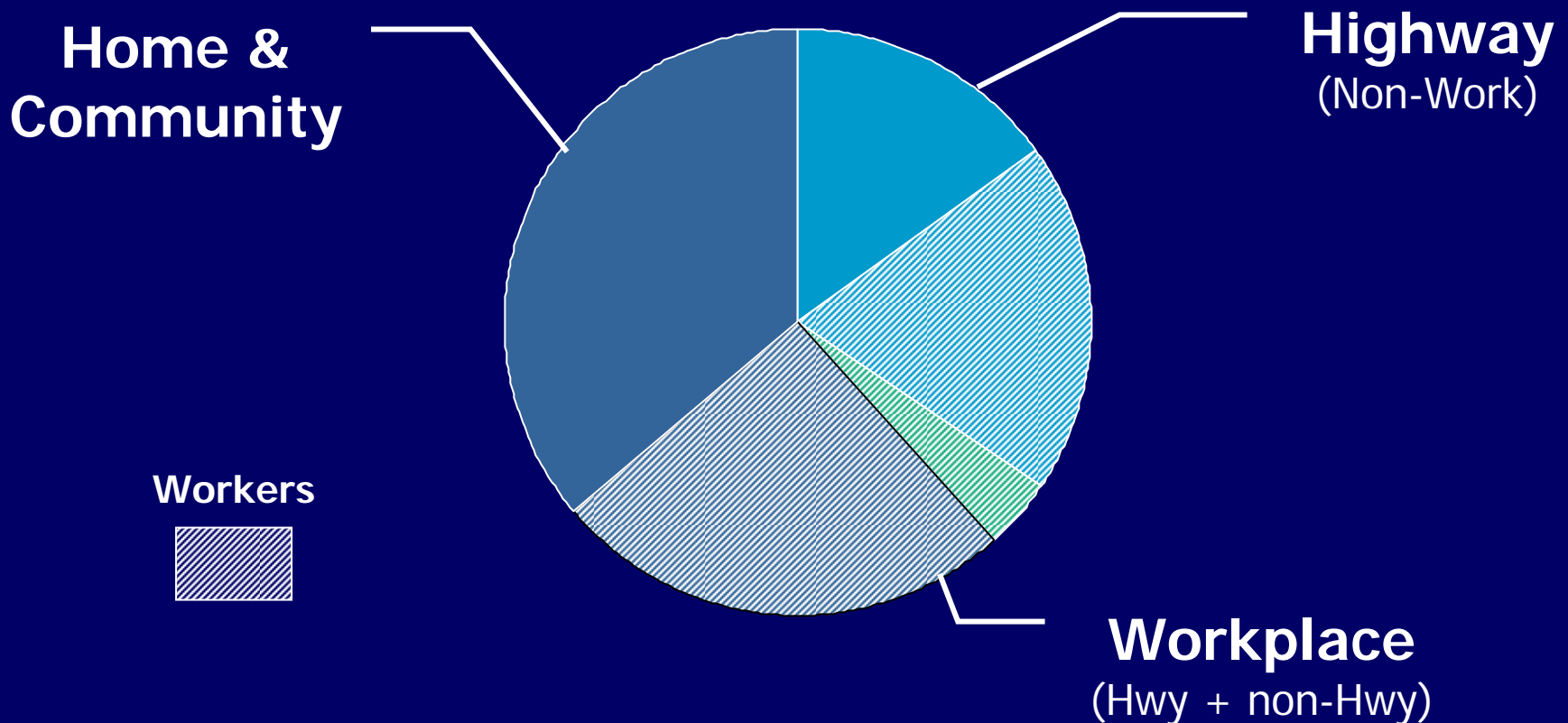
Employer Costs, cont'd.

- Includes
 - Medical payments
 - Wage replacement
 - Other administrative & legal costs
 - Tax payments
 - MV 3rd party liability
 - Disruption and lost production
 - Wage premiums for risky work



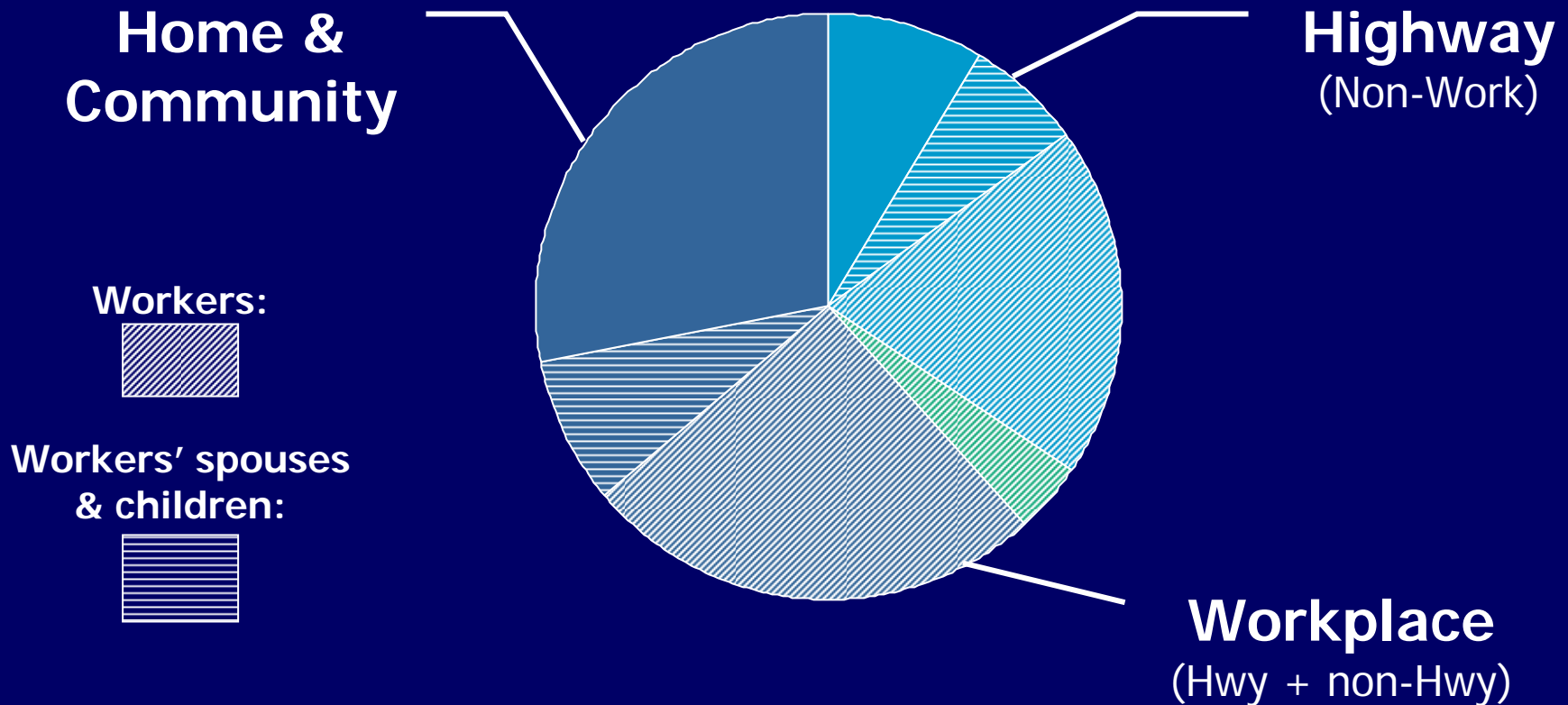
Affect on Workers' and Their Families

All Accidental Deaths: 49% are Workers



Source: National Safety Council estimates.

All Accidental Deaths: 63% are Workers or Their Family Members



Source: National Safety Council estimates.



Who Should Care?



Corporate America Should Care!

*Help workers stay as safe
off-the-job as they are
on-the-job!*



[insert your company name]
Should Care!

*Help **our** workers stay as safe
off-the-job as they are
on-the-job!*



Technical notes, definitions, & references

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Definitions (See also the Glossary in Injury Facts®.)

Disabling injury – an injury causing death, permanent disability, or any degree of temporary total disability beyond the day of the injury. Disabling injuries are not reported on a national basis, so the totals shown are approximations based on ratios of disabling injuries to deaths developed by the National Safety Council.

Non-workers – children, persons keeping house full time, retirees, the unemployed, and other persons not in the labor force.

Non-work injuries – injuries that are not “on-the-job (occupational) injuries”. Such injuries may involve workers or non-workers.

Off-the-job injury – an unintentional non-work-related injury to individuals employed on a full-time or part-time basis. This category excludes children, persons keeping house full time, retirees, the unemployed, and other persons not in the labor force.

On the job (occupational) injury – an unintentional injury resulting from a work-related accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Societal costs – total cost of unintentional injury in the United States, including wage and productivity losses, medical expenses, administrative expenses, motor-vehicle damage, employer costs, and fire losses. These costs may be borne by the injured worker and his/her family, the worker’s employer, insurance companies, or government (taxpayers).

Workers – all persons gainfully employed, including owners, managers, other paid employees, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers but excluding private household workers.

Technical notes

Slide 18. The height of the blue bars represents the average age at which people die from each cause. The height of the green bars represents the average additional years of life remaining for a person who lives to the age represented by the blue bar.

Slides 34-39. These lists of risk factors are not comprehensive. These are the most common risk factors mentioned in the literature.

Slides 41-44 show the trends in death rates for total unintentional-injuries and the three venues using index numbers. The indexes are based on 1992 rates because that was the year that the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was adopted for the Work venue final count. The index number for a given year is found by dividing the rate for that year by the rate for 1992 and multiplying by 100. The Motor Vehicle rate is deaths per 100 million vehicle-miles. The Work rate is deaths per 100,000 workers. The Home and Community rate and Total U-I rate are deaths per 100,000 population. Indexes less than 100 indicate improvement since 1992. Historical death rates may be found in Injury Facts®.

Slides 47-48 show the formulas used to calculate comparable on-the-job and off-the-job injury incidence rates. You may either keep these slides in the presentation to show how the rates are calculated, or remove them (delete or hide) if you think they may not be appropriate for your audience.

References

National Safety Council. (2006). Injury Facts , 2009 Edition. Itasca, IL: Author.

Miller, T.R. (1997). Estimating the costs of injury to U.S. employers. Journal of Safety Research, 28(1), 1-13.