

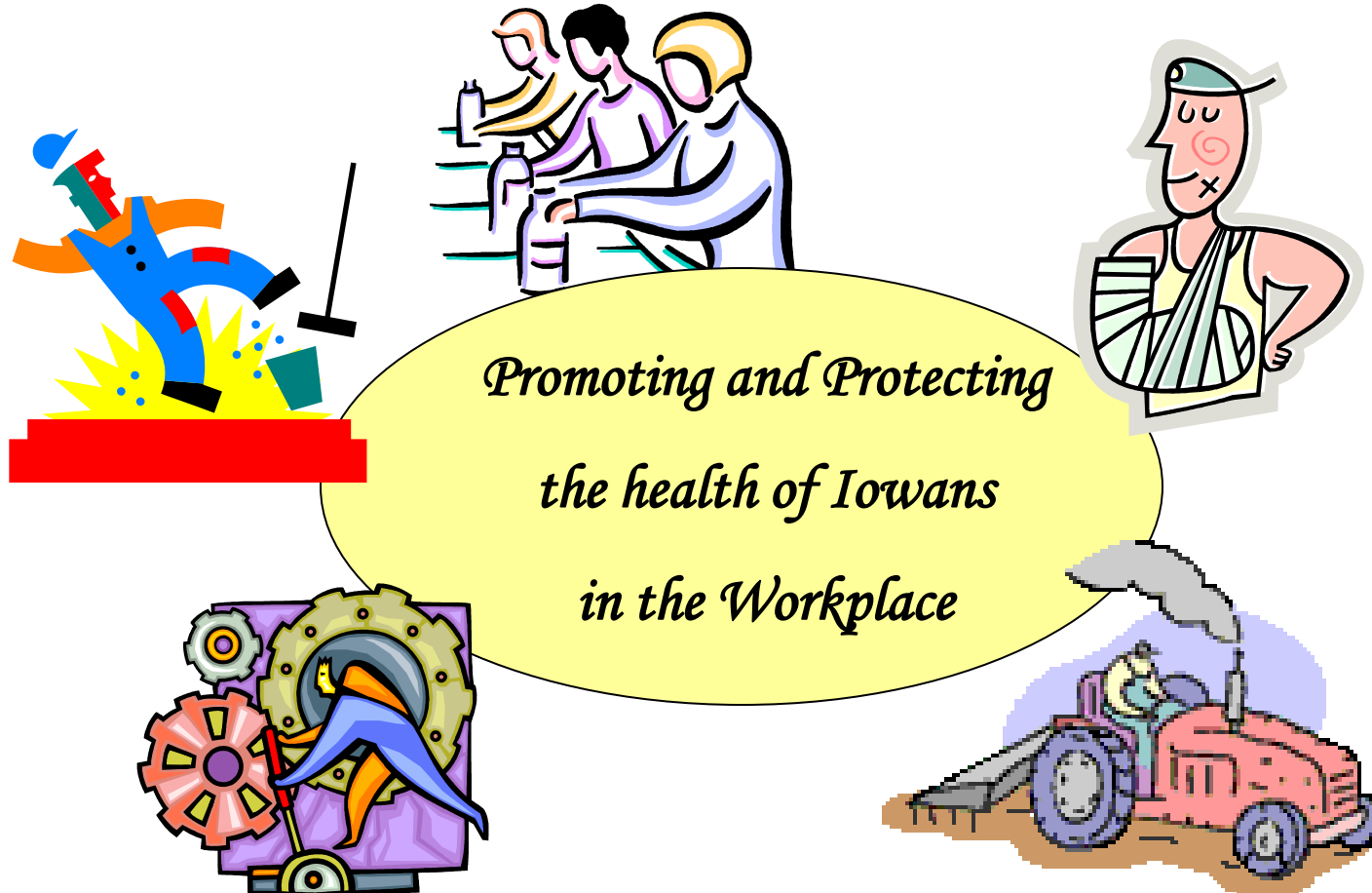
The Good, Bad, and Ugly of Occupational Health Surveillance

Part 2: Region 7 OHI Data, Lead, Fatalities

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Iowa Department of Public Health
Occupational Health & Safety Surveillance Program



IDPH OHSSP



**Iowa Department of Public Health
Occupational Health & Safety Surveillance Program**

A Role for Both Programs

Labor Services Division

Michael A. Mauro, Labor Commissioner



2011 Workers' Memorial Ceremony

**2012 Worker Memorial Day
press release: “During the
calendar year 2011, 43
Iowans died from injuries
sustained while working....”**

**IA FACE program data for
2011 (preliminary numbers):
92 work-related traumatic
fatalities, 79 Iowans,
13 non-residents**

**US Bureau of Labor Census
of Fatal Occupational
Injuries final 2011 fatality
report: 93 work-related
traumatic fatalities in Iowa**

Example: Indicator #3 – Fatal Work-related Injuries

Indicator #3 – Iowa Data							
IA: Annual number of work-related traumatic fatalities	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Iowa Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)
	89	93	80	77	93	97	
IA: Annual Crude fatality rate per 100,000 FTEs age 16 years and older	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.3	6.4	6.6	Iowa CFOI and Bureau of Labor population estimates

This is the basic indicator information calculated according to the guidelines established and used by each funded state.

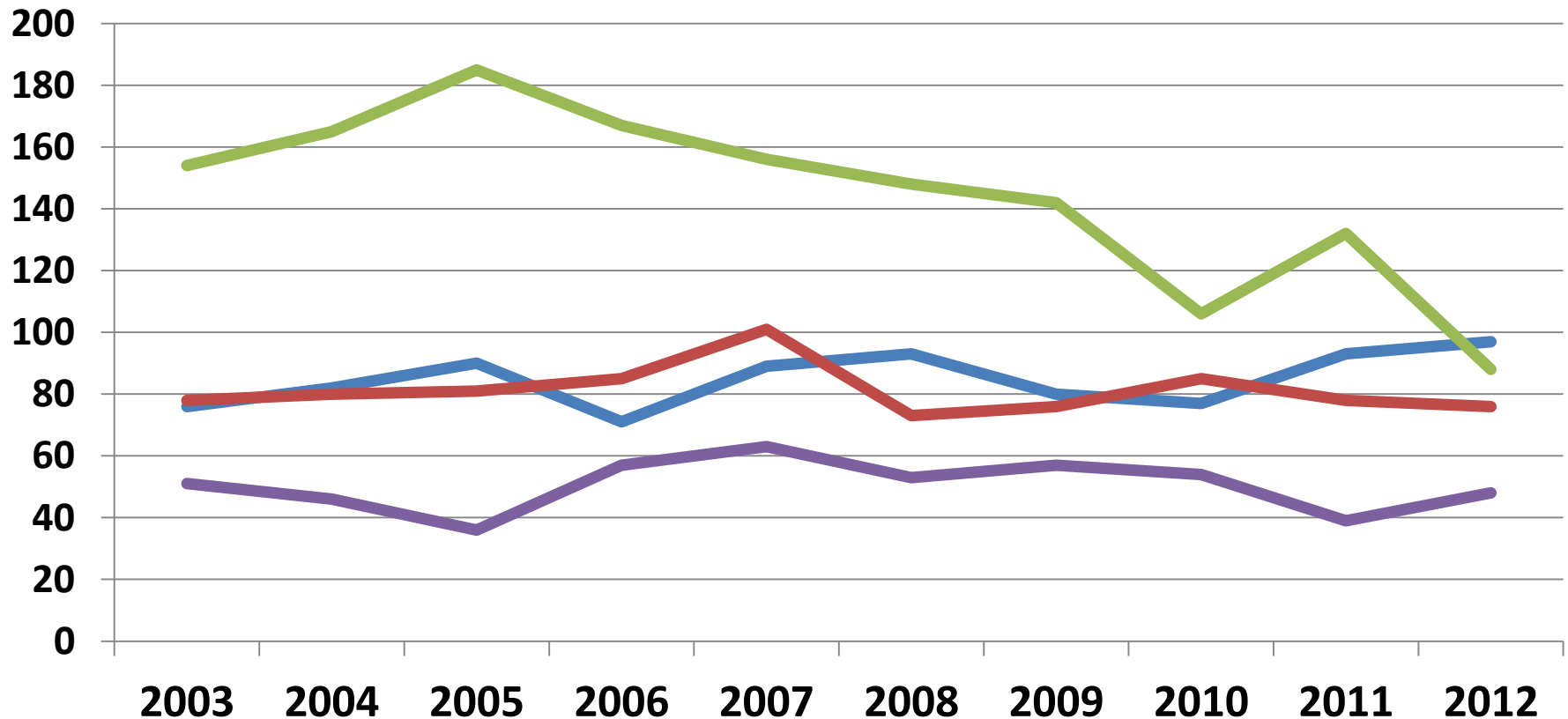
Example: Indicator #3 – Fatal Work-related Injuries

Indicator #3 – Iowa Data compared to US Data							
IA: Annual number of work-related traumatic fatalities	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Iowa Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)
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IA: Annual Crude fatality rate per 100,000 FTEs age 16 years and older	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.3	6.4	6.6	Iowa CFOI and Bureau of Labor population estimates
US Rates Fatal work injury rate per 100,000 FTEs	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	BLS/CFOI

Taking it one step further – IA compared to US Rates

Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2003-2012 CFOI Data

—IA —KS —MO —NE



Example: Indicator #3 – Fatal Work-related Injuries Rates

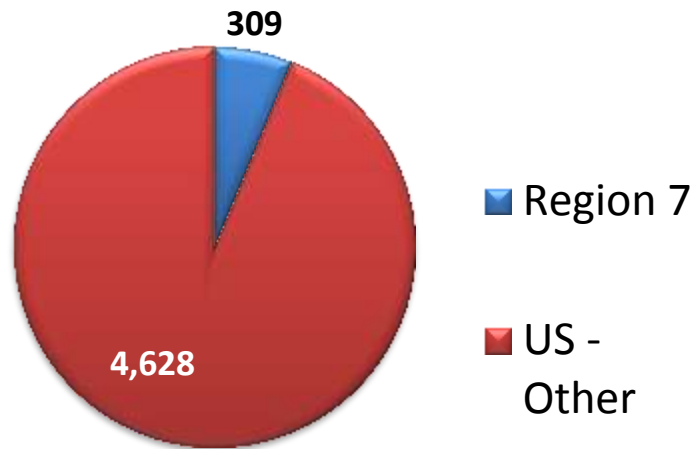
Indicator #3 – State, Region, US Data

Fatal work injury rate per 100,000 FTEs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NE	5.7	6.2	6.3	3.9	5.2
MO	5.4	5.6	4.2	4.9	3.3
KS	5.3	5.8	6.5	5.9	5.7
IA	6.0	5.5	5.3	6.4	6.6
Region 7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2
US	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4

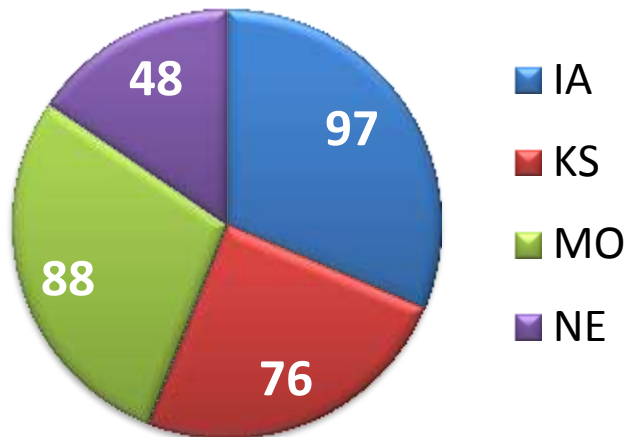
Taking it one step further – Region 7 compared to US Rates

Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data

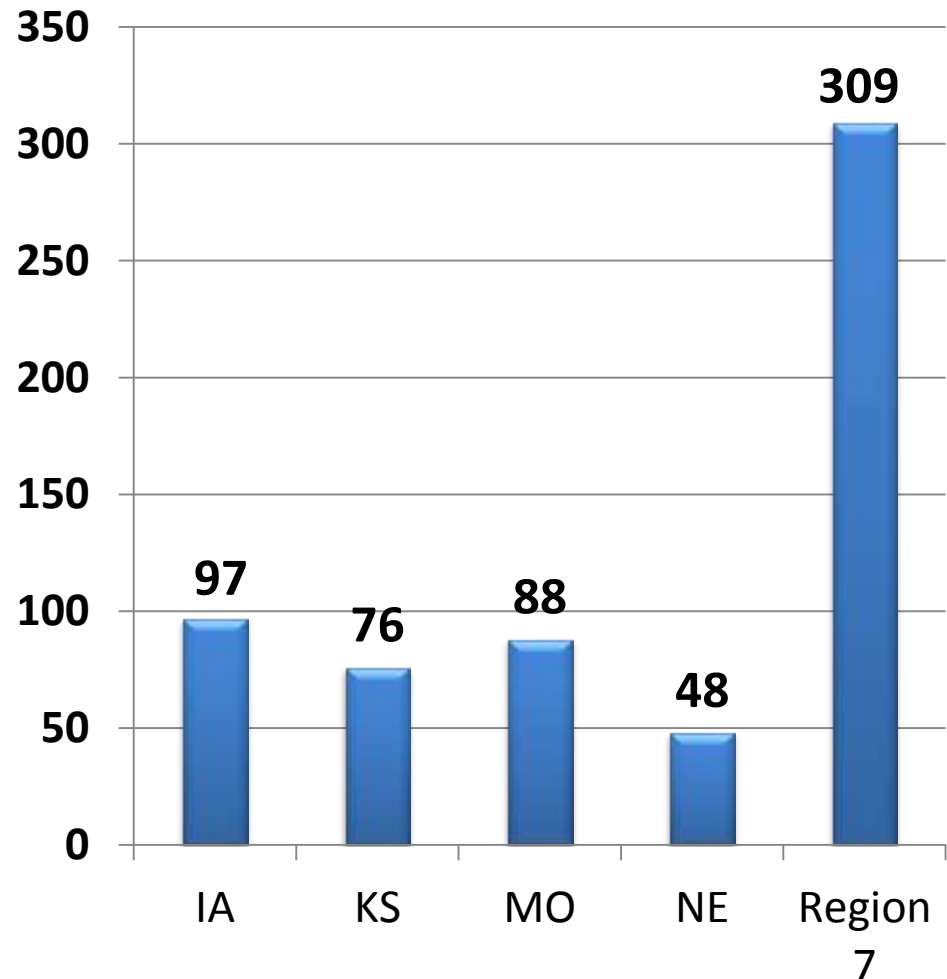
2012 Fatalities:



2012 Fatalities: Region 7

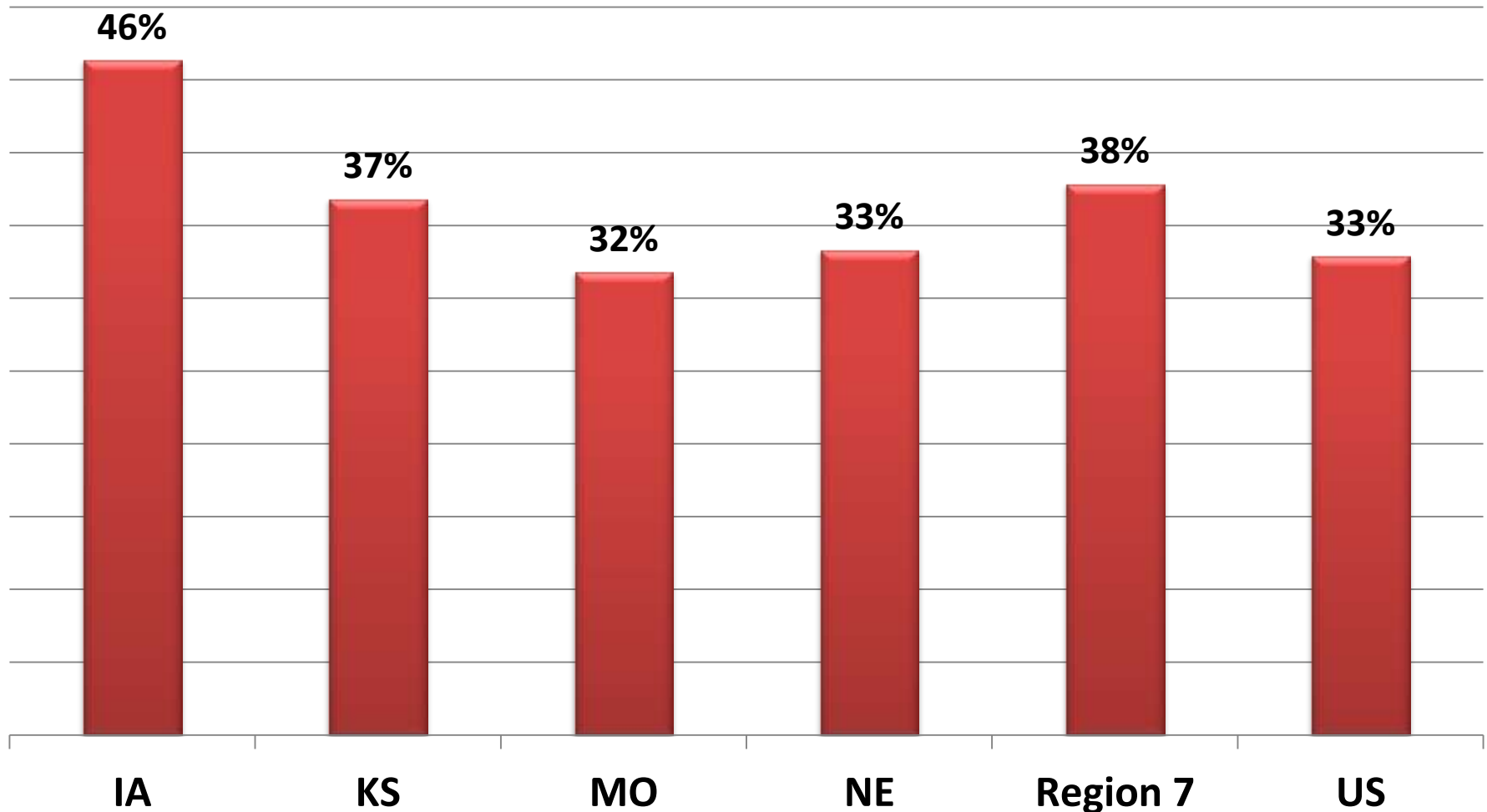


2012 Total Worker Fatalities



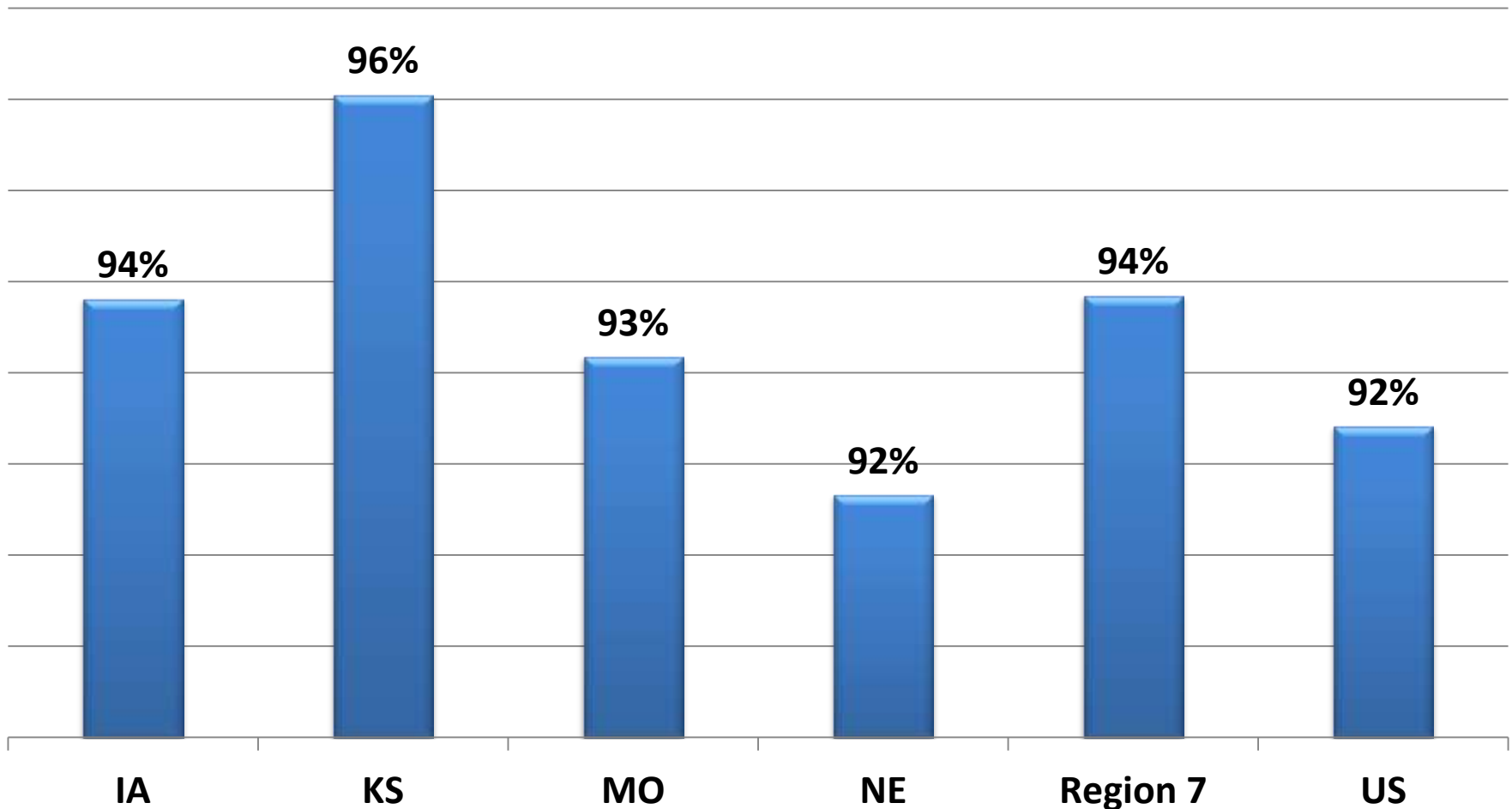
Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data – Older Workers

2012 Fatalities: 55+ years of age

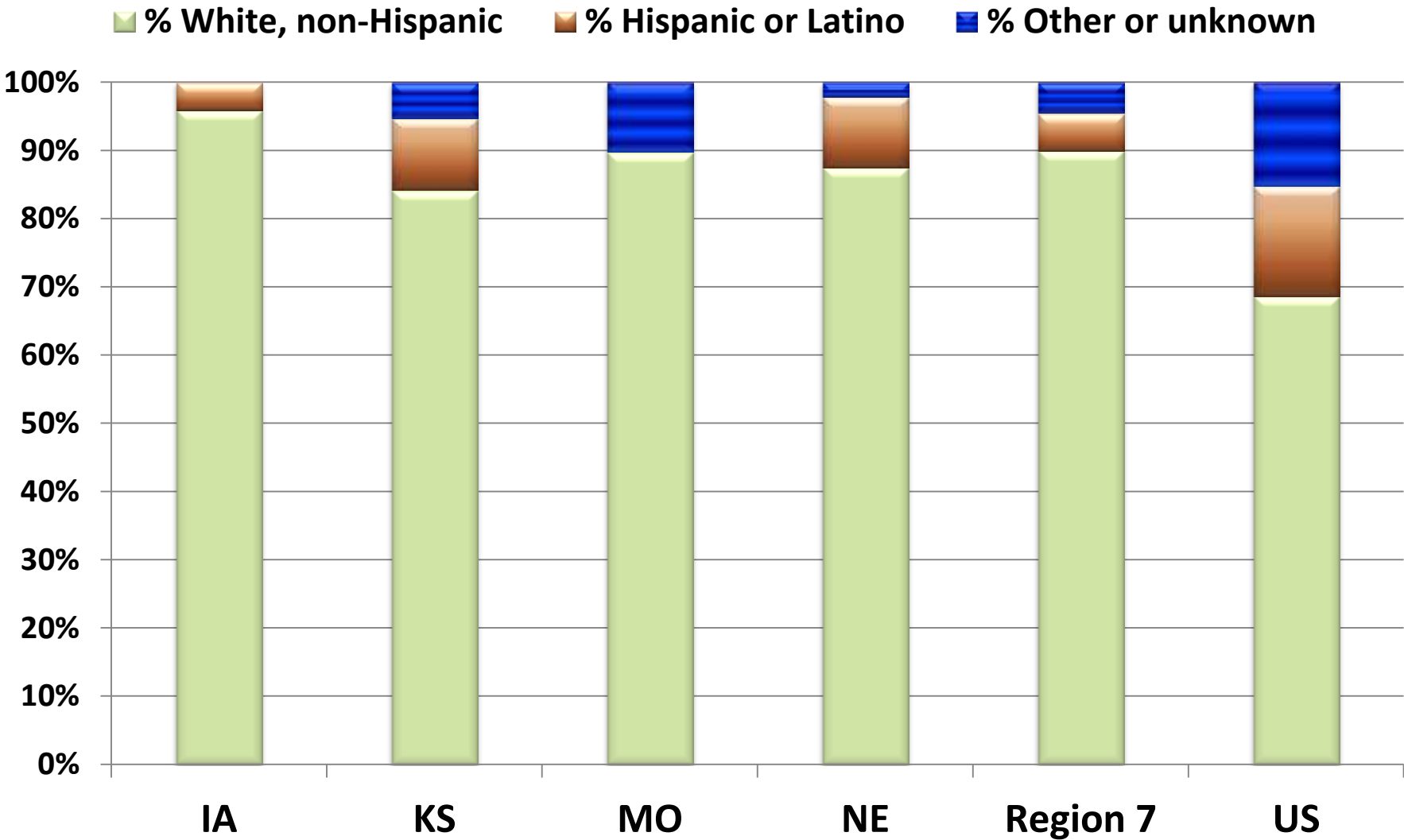


Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data by Gender

Percentage Male

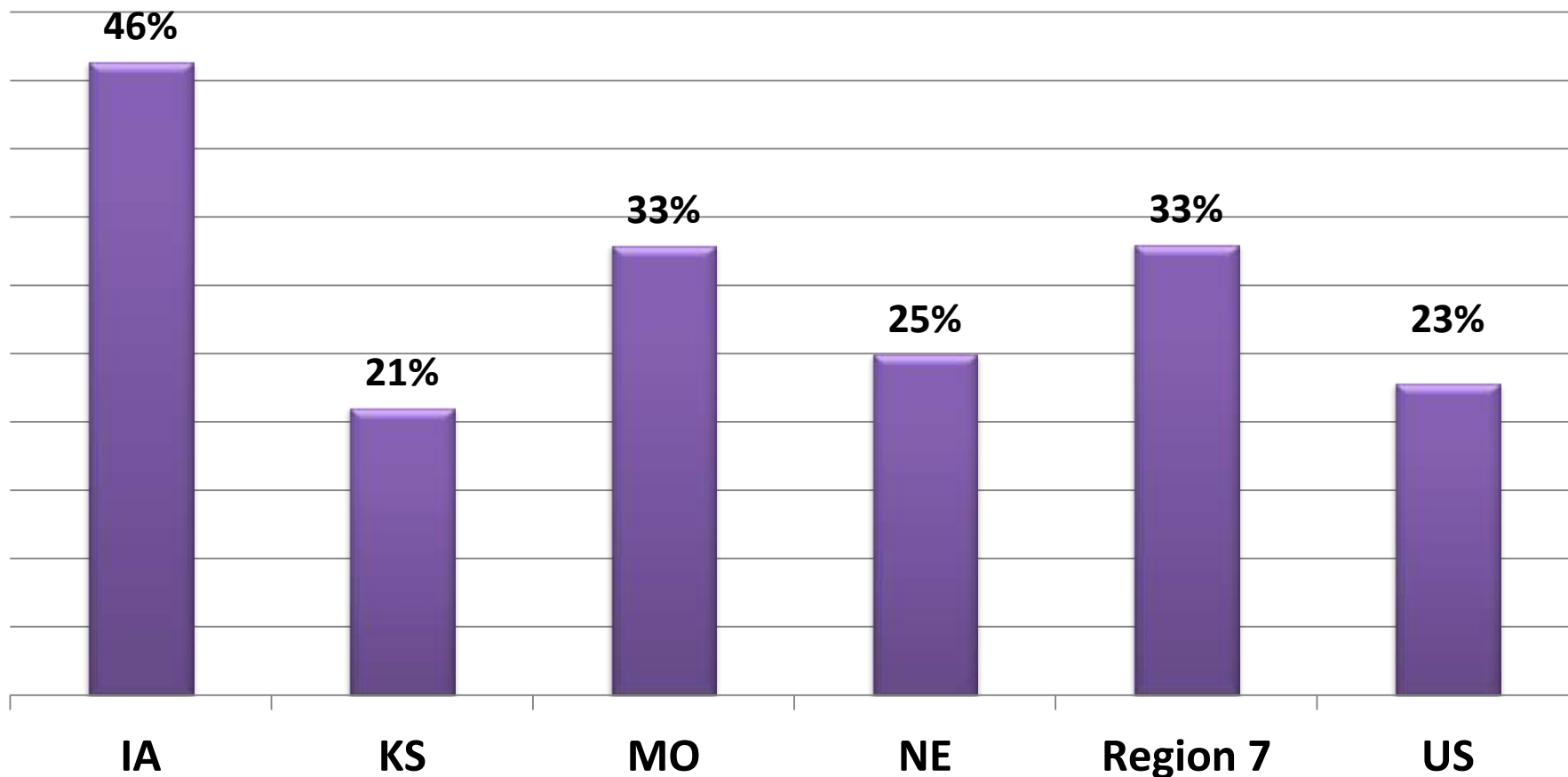


Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data by Race & Ethnicity



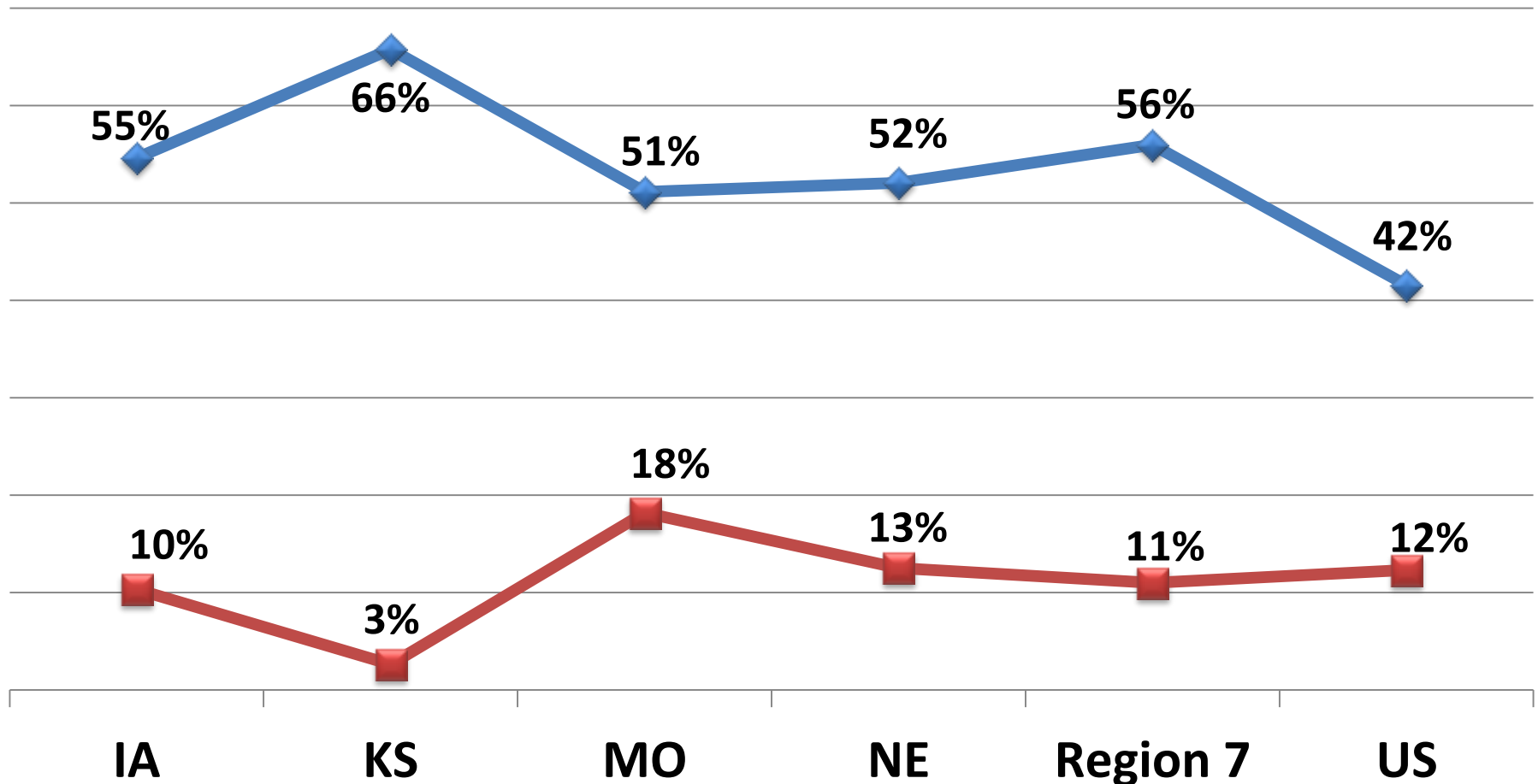
Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data – Self Employed

■ Self Employed Fatalities %

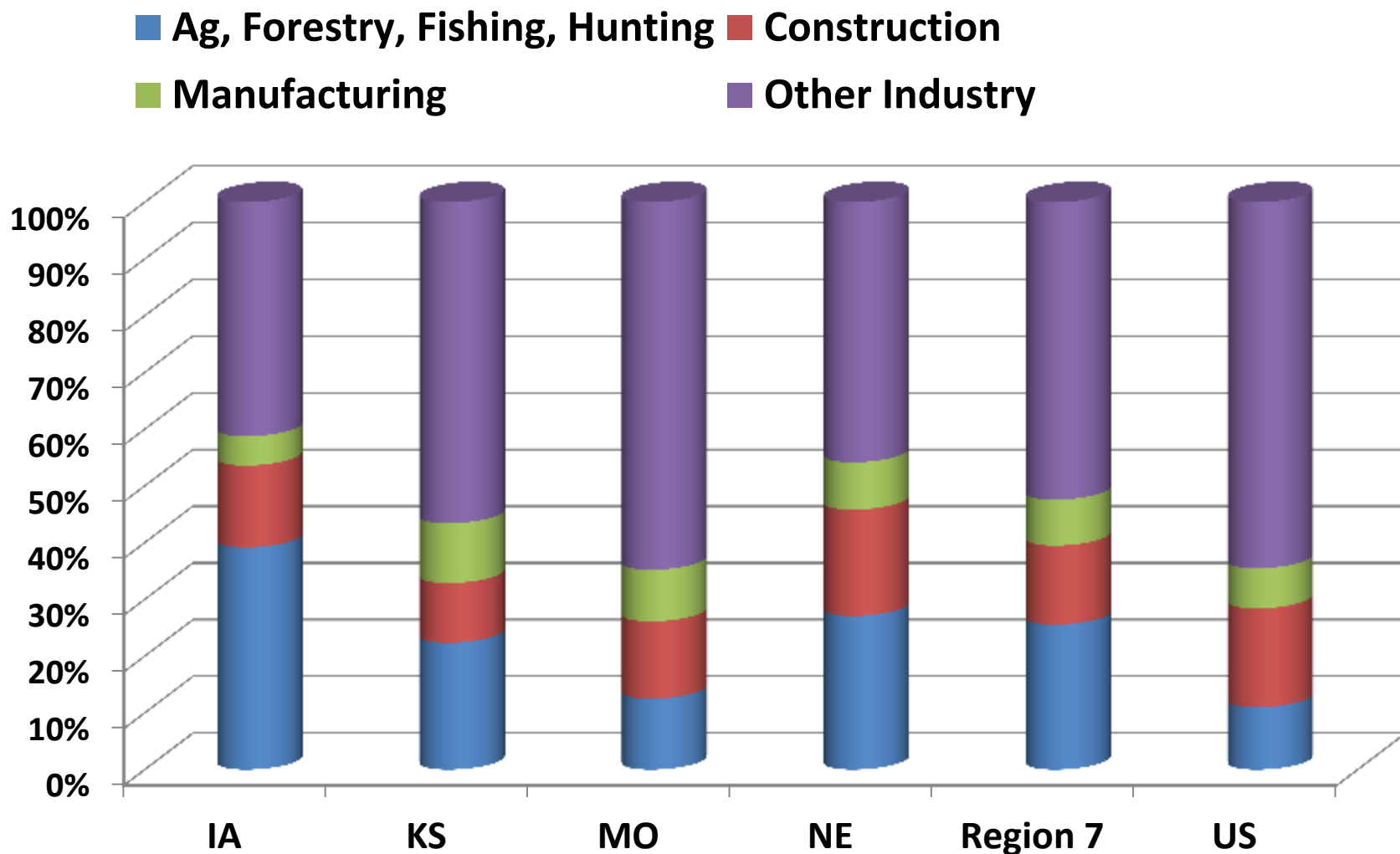


Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data – Event Type

◆ % Transportation Incident ■ % Falls

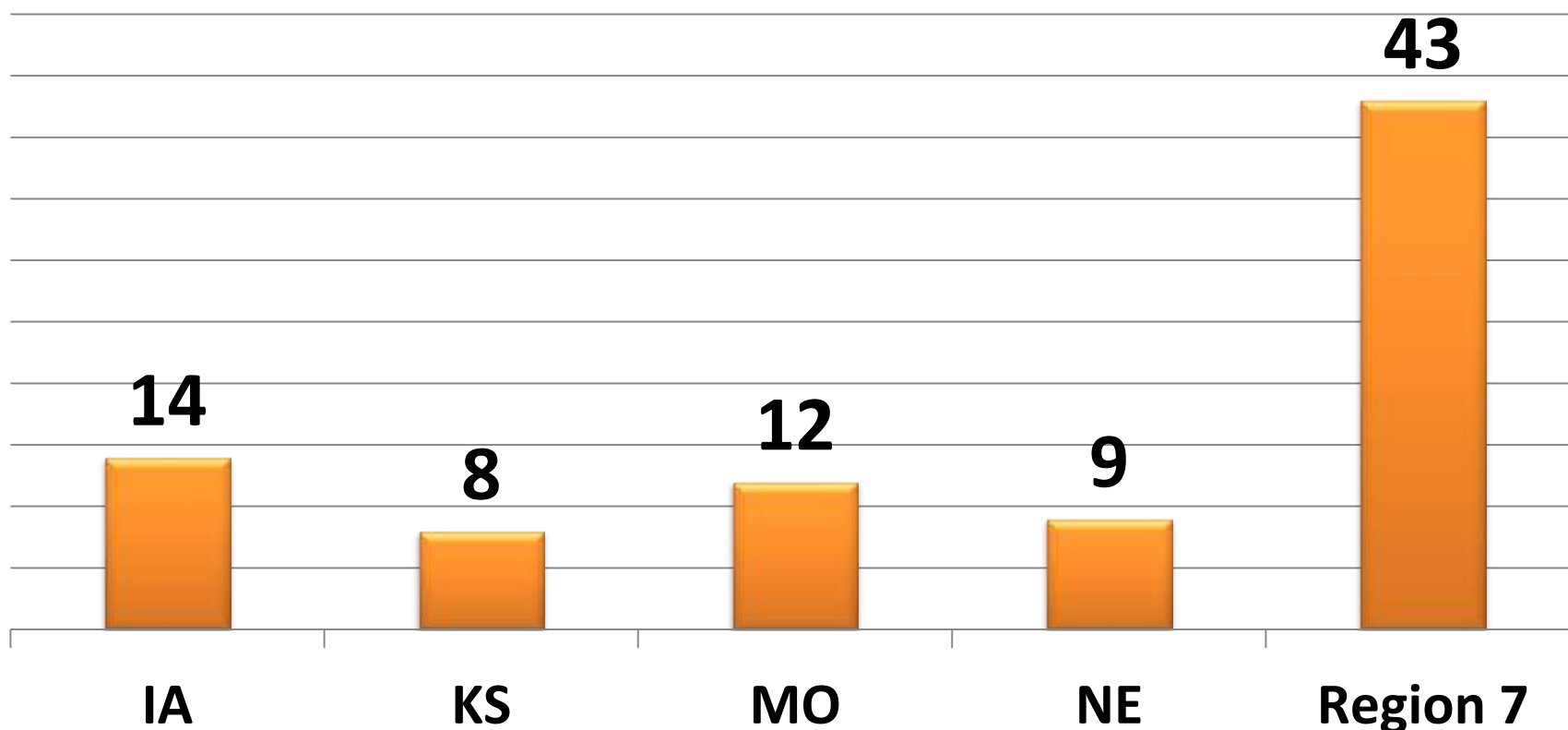


Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data by Industry



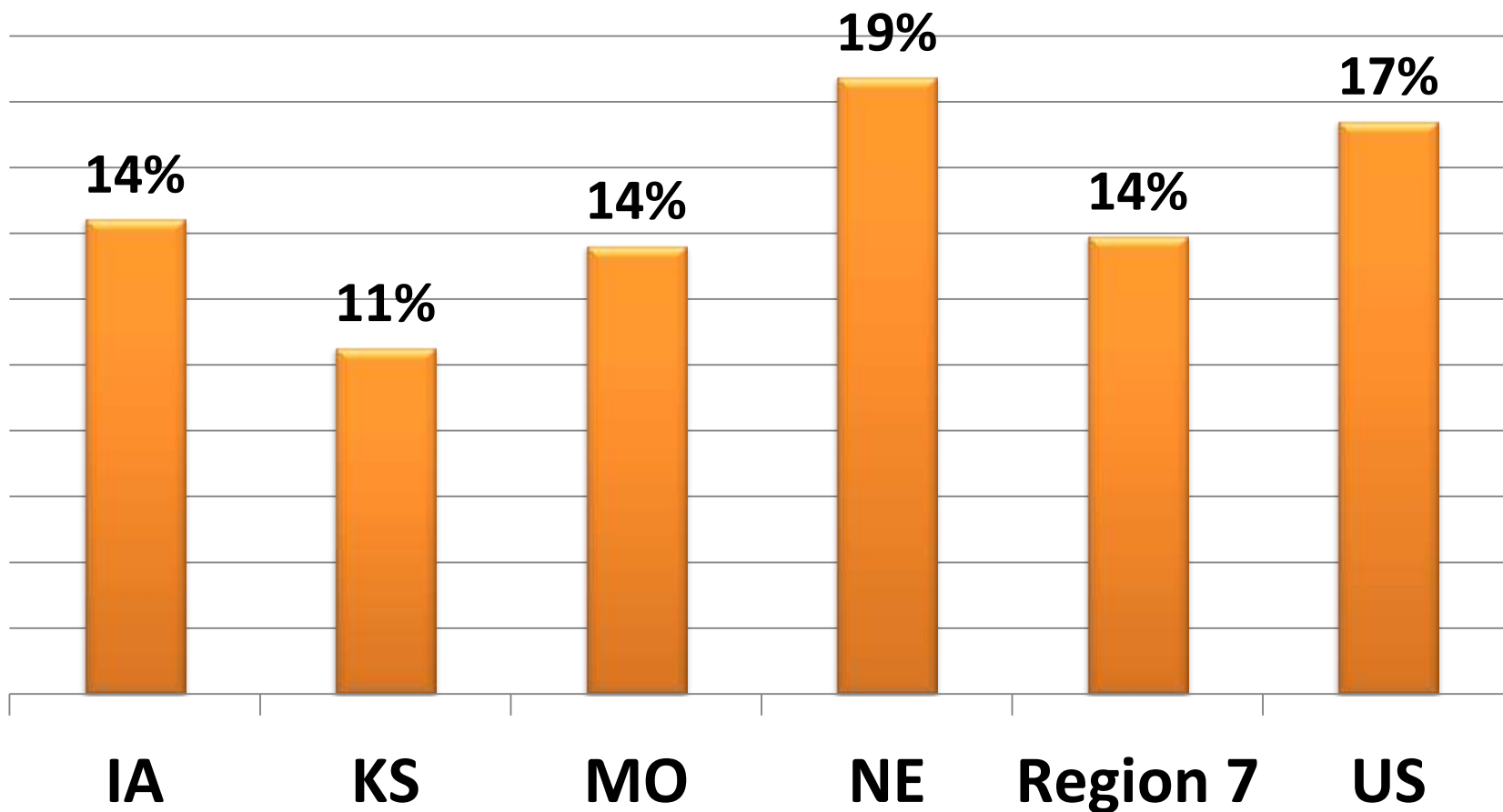
Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data by Industry

Construction Fatalities

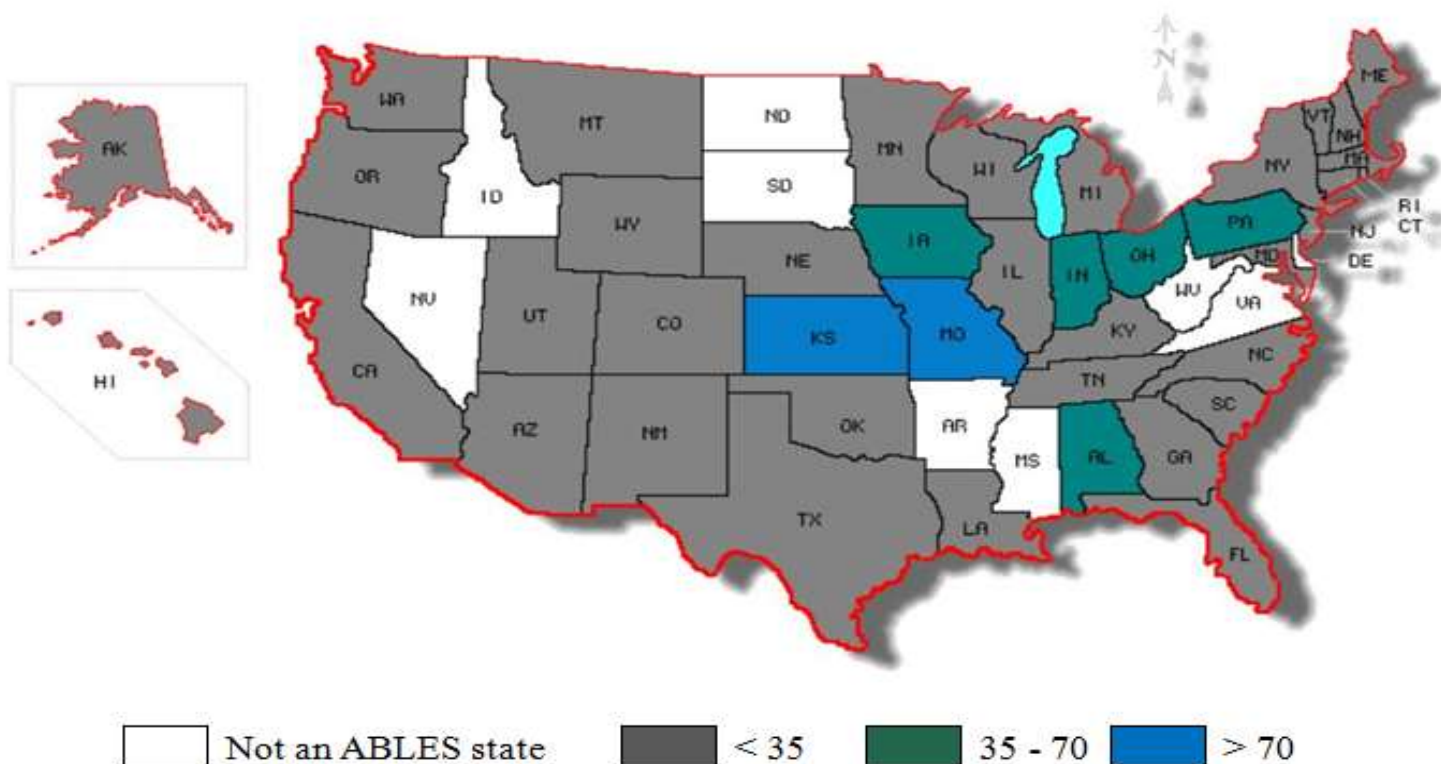


Region 7: Work-related Fatalities Comparison, 2012 CFOI Data by Industry

% Construction



ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS (BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$). Prevalence rate* of reported cases, by state[†]— United States, 2012

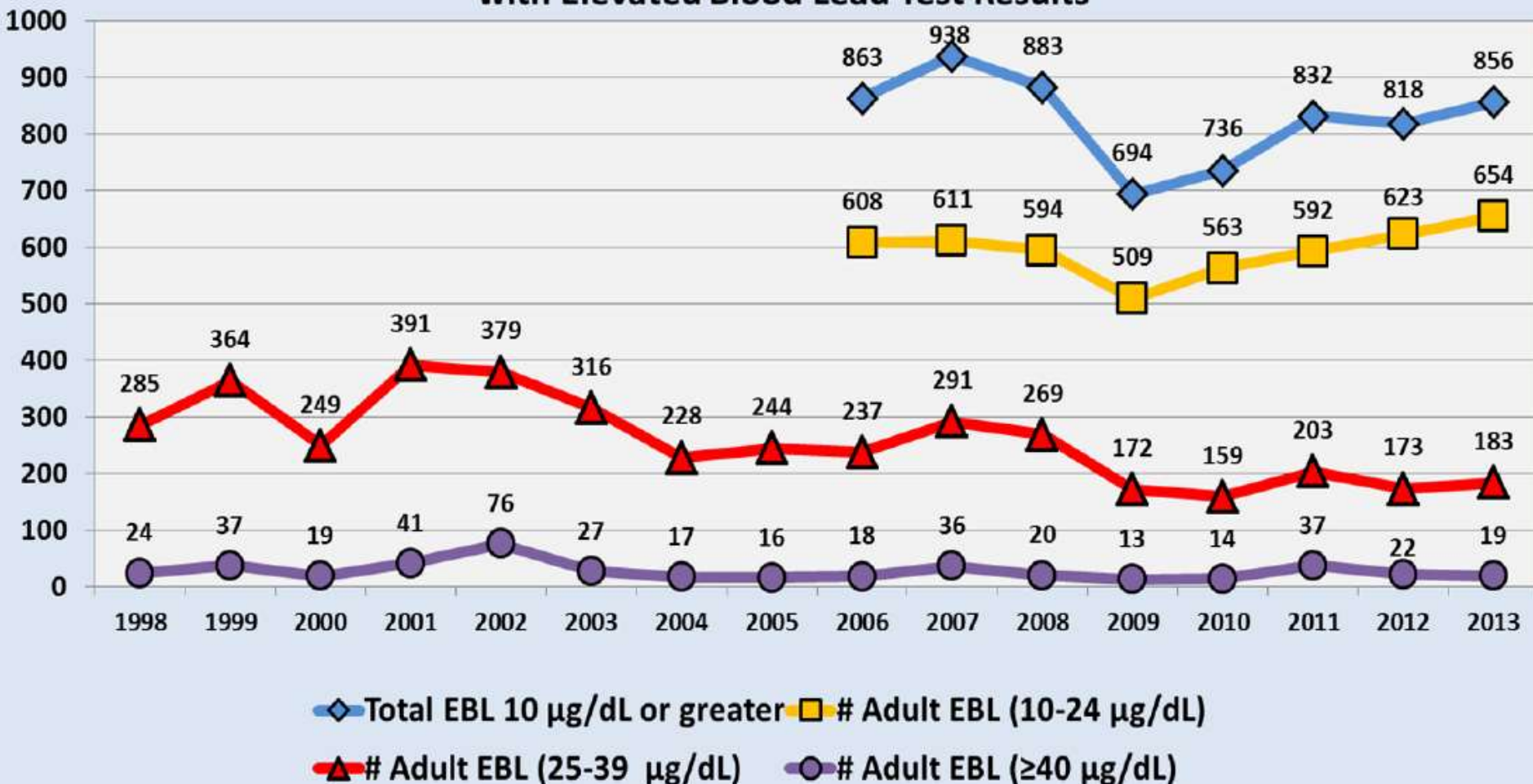


* Per 100,000 employed adults aged ≥ 16 years. Data from the Adult Blood Epidemiology and Surveillance Program, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH/CDC). Denominators for 2012 extracted from 2013 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey, available at <http://www.bls.gov/data>.

In 2012, the states with the highest reported prevalence of elevated blood lead levels were Missouri (106.66) and Kansas (77.32). Prevalence rate range for Illinois and Massachusetts were estimated from prevalence rate of BLL ≥ 25 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ and BLL reports ≥ 15 $\mu\text{g/dL}$.

Source: NIOSH unpublished, MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases
Elevated Blood Lead Levels among Adults, United States, 1995-2012

Iowa ABLES Surveillance - Number of Adults by year with Elevated Blood Lead Test Results



Report based on highest blood lead level in the calendar year of an Iowa resident 16 years of age or older at the time of test.

Iowa Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology & Surveillance Program

Data as of February 28, 2014 – subject to revision

www.idph.state.ia.us/LPP/ABLES.aspx

Healthy People National Public Health Objectives

**Reduce to zero the prevalence
of BLLs ≥ 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ among adults**

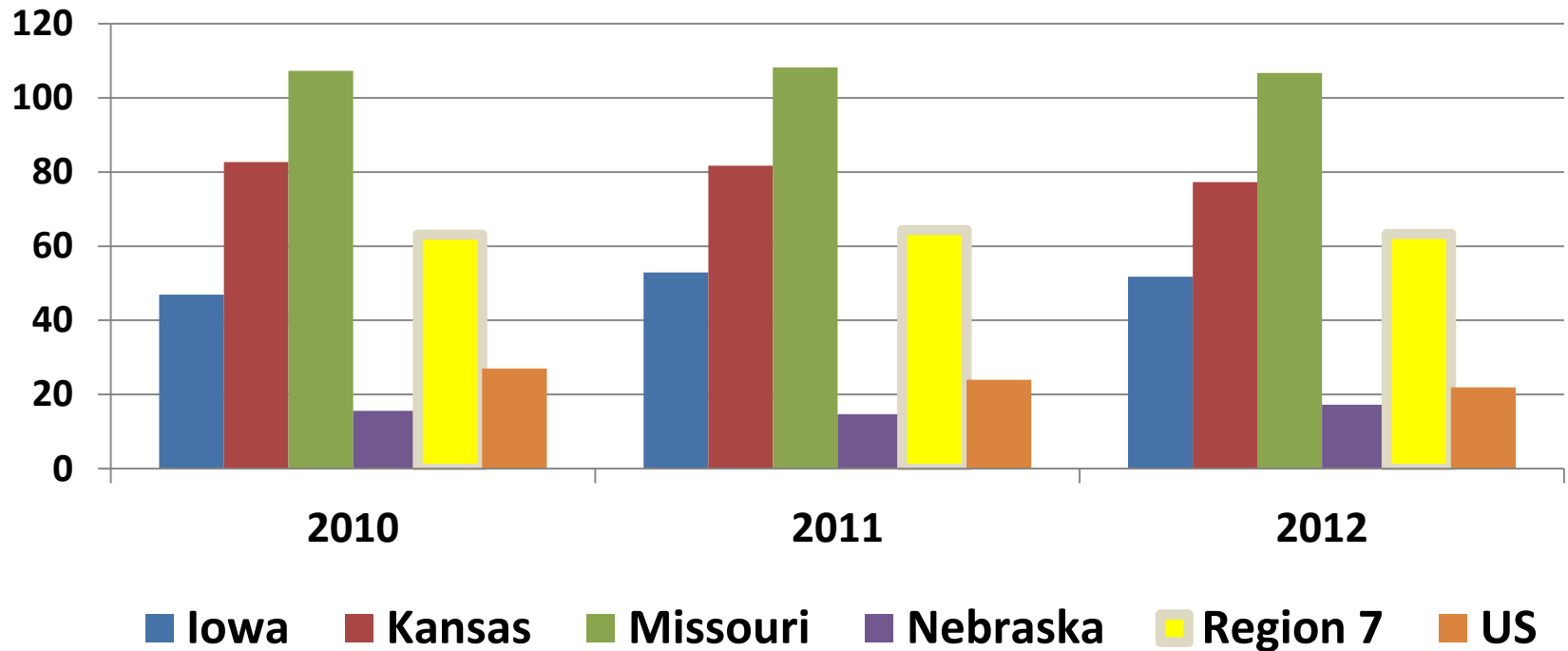
***National Rates:**

1994: 14.0
2005: 7.2
2006: 7.4
2007: 7.4
2008: 7.4
2009: 6.3
2010: 7.0
2011: 6.6
2012: 5.5

***Iowa Rates:**

1995: 34.9
2005: 16.7
2006: 15.9
2007: 20.2
2008: 14.1
2009: 11.8
2010: 11.1
2011: 15.3
2012: 12.4

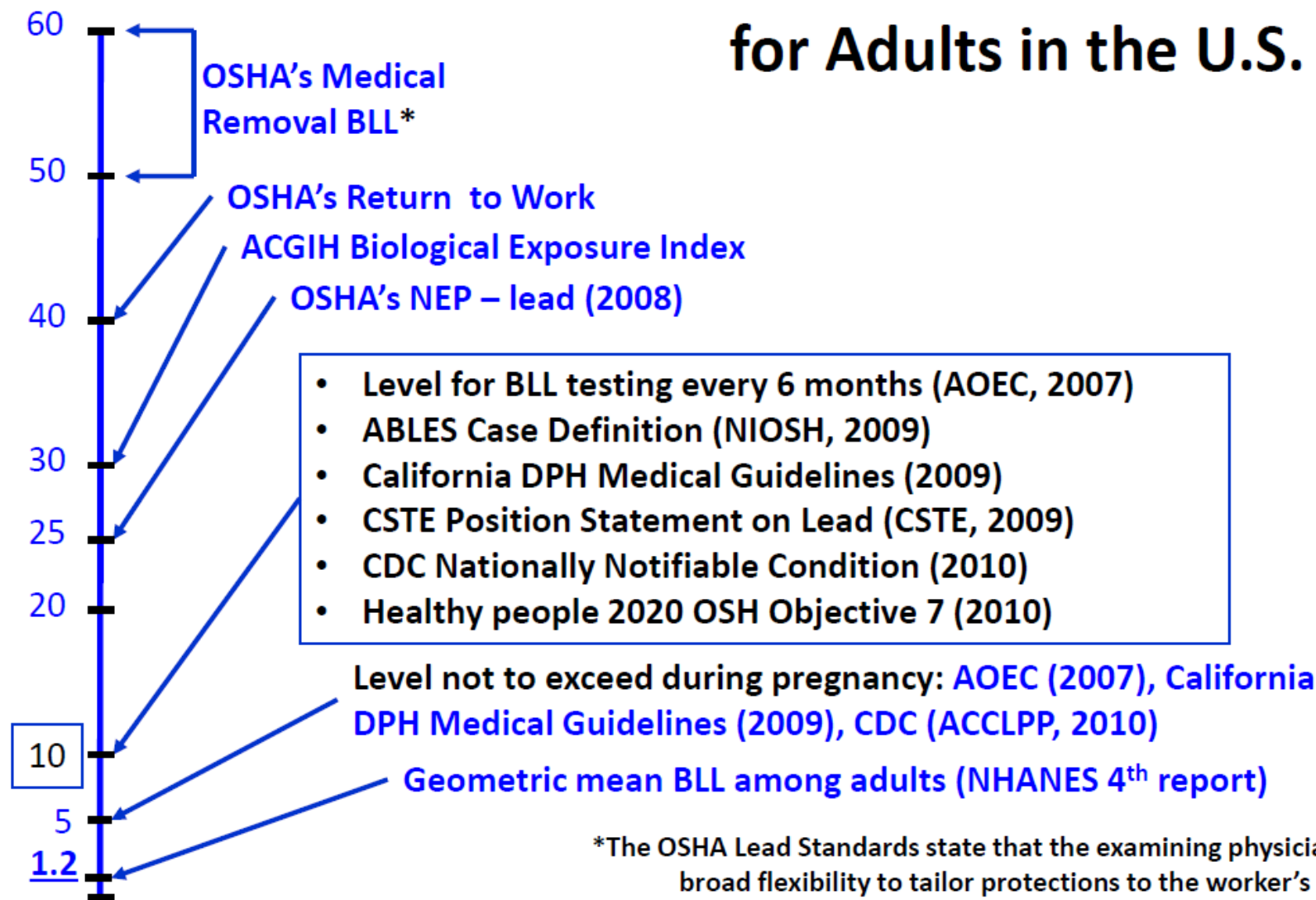
OHI #13: Prevalence Rates of Adults with blood lead levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL by year per 100,000 employed adults



	2010	2011	2012
Iowa	46.9	52.9	51.8
Kansas	82.7	81.7	77.3
Missouri	107.3	108.2	106.7
Nebraska	15.6	14.7	17.2
Region 7	63.1	64.4	63.3
US	27.0	24.0	21.9

Reference Blood Lead Levels for Adults in the U.S.

Blood lead concentration
($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$)



*The OSHA Lead Standards state that the examining physician has broad flexibility to tailor protections to the worker's needs

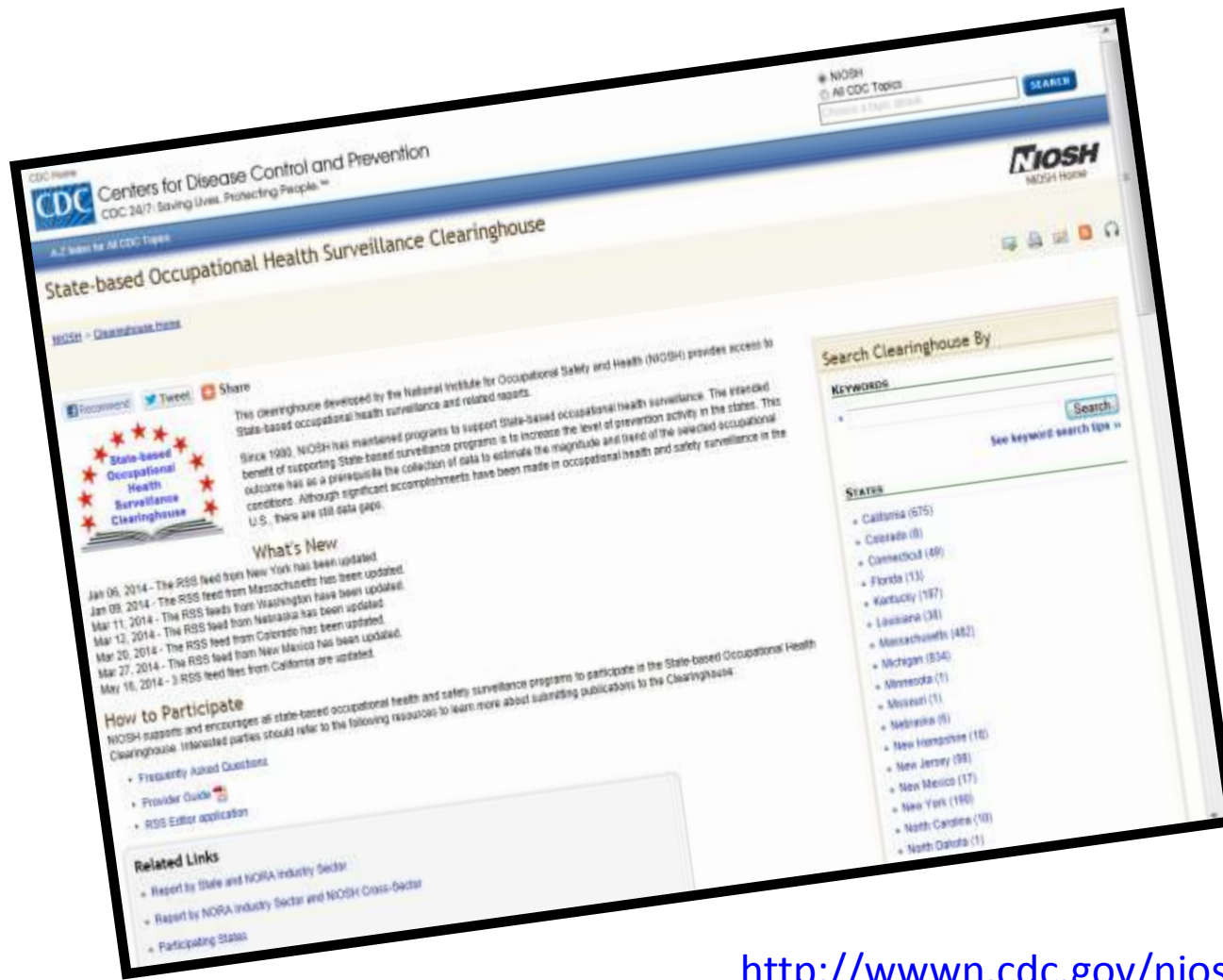
ABLES case definition

Elevated Blood Lead (EBL) is a

venous BLL $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$

among adults 16 and older

NIOSH Clearinghouse



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