

### **Conclusion**

Based on the limited supply of pedestrian safety materials that are relevant and relatable to our urban African American children, a new teaching tool was needed. When creating such an intervention the process needs to include input and feedback from school students who are slightly older than the intended audience to create a tool that is community centered, culturally sensitive and able to teach the powerful message of pedestrian safety.

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### **Stone, Carolynne**

Safe Waitakere Injury Prevention, New Zealand

#### **Safe start - Te korowai manaaki**

### **Problem**

A wide number of government and non-government agencies in Waitakere City, New Zealand developed a SAFE UNDER 5 Plan in 2001 to address the rising trend of injuries to little children. In evaluating the Plan it became obvious that the area not addressed adequately was intentional harm to children. A major reason for this was that there was little confidence amongst agencies about what would actually be effective. Safe Waitakere set out to try to identify a clear strategy for action.

### **Objectives**

- to determine a 'best practice' approach to primary violence prevention for preschoolers by briefly researching evidence-based programmes
- to use the research findings to develop collaborative cross-agency initiatives in Waitakere City.

### **Method or Approach**

A literature review of primary violence prevention was undertaken with a focus on strategies to support under fives and their families. A number of key informant interviews were also taken with a range of stakeholders. From these two components a number of draft priority projects were identified. An Advisory Group for the project was established with twenty representatives from government and community organisations to advise on the process and development of the project. This was followed by a large public meeting to discuss the findings and possible methods to address the issues identified. Convenors were elected at the meeting for nine separate priority areas, each with their own working group. This whole process was merged with the City's Wellbeing Strategy to ensure a stronger base and wider capacity for attracting resources.

### **Results**

An outline of results to date will be provided. This will include a description of the process used, and the role of key stakeholders. It will describe key milestones for GREAT START overall, and for each priority group which contributes to it.

### **Conclusion**

A whole-community approach is necessary for violence prevention to small children. The degree to which this has been achieved will be outlined at the conference.

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### **Stout, Nancy**

NIOSH, USA

#### **International collaborative effort on occupational injuries: the USA perspective**

### **Problem**

Research to identify and prevent work-related injuries and death varies by country in terms of methodological approaches, sector focus, and development of successful prevention strategies. The diversity of approaches and their strengths and weaknesses among various countries can provide invaluable insight into the development of new surveillance and research strategies in other settings.

### **Objectives**

The progress and status of occupational injury prevention research in the USA will be described with a focus on identification of successful strategies that might be applicable in other countries, and gaps that remain to be addressed.

### **Method or Approach**

A descriptive overview of the progress and status of surveillance systems and prevention methods for work injuries in the USA will provide a platform for a roundtable discussion of efforts to improve surveillance and prevention of occupational injuries and deaths worldwide.

### **Results**

In the USA, the public health model serves as a framework for conducting research to prevent occupational injuries. Progress in the initial phases of this model surveillance, risk factor identification has been greater than in the later phases such as intervention evaluation and technology transfer. Examples of successes and gaps are described and recommendations for improving future efforts are discussed.

### **Conclusion**

Progress in research to prevent work injuries varies among countries. By sharing information on success and gaps in the research process, lessons learned can be adapted and applied internationally to improve occupational injury prevention efforts worldwide.

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### **Stowe, Martha**

Injury Prevention Center of Greater Dallas, USA

#### **Bringing together diverse professional orientations to address traffic safety**

## International collaborative effort on occupational injuries: the USA perspective

**Author** Stout, Nancy  
NIOSH, USA

### Co-Author(s)

### Problem under study

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## International Round Table on Occupational Injury Prevention

Moderator: Anne Mary Feyer

<p>16:00 Lu, Jinky Leilanie  <b>A survey of national occupational injuries: the need to strengthen national legislation and standards</b>                  University of the Philippines                  Philippines</p> <p>16:15 Haefeli, Karen  <b>Perceptions of the cost implications of health and safety failures</b>                  Institute of Work, Health and Organisations                  United Kingdom</p> <p>16:30 Kavian-Lanjani, Jaffar  <b>Promotion of occupational injury prevention through professional-industry collaboration using ergonomic strategies</b>                  Isfahan University of Technology                  Iran</p> <p>16:45 Langley, John  <b>International round table on occupational injury prevention: the New Zealand perspective</b>                  Injury Prevention Research Unit                  New Zealand</p> <p>17:00 Concha, Marisol  <b>International round table on occupational injury prevention: the Chilean perspective</b>                  Asociación Chilena de Seguridad                  Chile</p> <p>17:15 Stout, Nancy  <b>International round table on occupational injury prevention: the USA perspective</b>                  NIOSH                  USA</p>	<p>Road Safety                  Child Safety                  Violence Prevention                  Work Safety and Health                  Trauma, Disaster, Civil Protection, Terrorism                  Sports, Leisure Safety                  Suicide Prevention                  Elder Safety                  Home &amp; Institutional Safety                  Product Safety                  Cross-Sectoral</p> <p>08:00                  08:30                  09:00                  09:30                  10:00                  10:30                  11:00                  11:30                  12:00                  12:30                  13:00                  13:30                  14:00                  14:30                  15:00                  15:30                  16:00                  16:30                  17:00                  17:30                  18:00                  18:30</p>
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Tuesday, June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2004