

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes has facilitated the development of industry-specific profiles. Secondary causes are further separated into hazardous practices and hazardous conditions.

*Results:* Each profile illustrates the common characteristics of fatal injuries within an industry and provides a method to enhance awareness within that industry. Company size and geographic location have been found to be critical factors, along with severity of the initial injury. Case reports and profiles are distributed to business, labor and safety organizations, and trade journals.

*Conclusions:* The investigation of occupational fatalities by nonregulatory agencies provides valuable information not usually obtained and can be used to develop industry-specific training programs.

**Fatal Accident Circumstances and Epidemiology (FACE): Expansion of a Successful Model for the Surveillance, Investigation, and Prevention of Occupational Fatalities**

*Smith LD, Helmkamp JC, Casini VJ, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, United States*

*Objectives:* To describe a model of national fatal occupational injury surveillance, investigation, and prevention and its potential for implementation in other countries.

*Methods:* The FACE program, consisting of 10 volunteer states and 9 federally funded states, uses the traditional epidemiologic agent-host-environment model to accurately describe the pre-event, event, and post-event phases of targeted fatal occupational incidents. Through surveillance and epidemiologic investigations,

potential risk factors are identified and injury intervention strategies are developed.

*Results:* From May 1982 through August 1992, over 400 field investigations were conducted in the 19 states: 53% concerned electrocutions; 23%, fall-related fatalities; 16%, confined-space-related fatalities; and 8%, other causes. Recommended injury intervention strategies included the implementation of engineering controls, working in accordance with national safety standards, establishing and following safe work practices, and wearing proper personal protective equipment. The FACE data have been extensively used to target dissemination of prevention strategies and to guide national safety policy. To meet the national goal of measurably reducing traumatic occupational fatalities, NIOSH plans to expand FACE to include all occupational fatalities in all states.

*Conclusions:* The FACE model has been demonstrated as an effective tool for identifying and describing fatal occupational injuries and developing prevention strategies. This model could be expanded to other countries to assist in reducing fatal occupational injuries throughout the world.

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**Session 2030**

**Suicide**

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**Suicide Attempts: Community-Based Study of Demographic, Mental Disorder, and Family History Risks**

*Sorenson SB, Southern California Injury Prevention Research Center, UCLA, United States*

*Objectives:* To estimate risk of suicide thoughts and acts associated with demographic and psychiatric factors and family history.

*Abstracts*

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# **ABSTRACTS**

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