

Preventing falls from heights in construction: a long-term evaluation of Ontario's working-at-heights (WAH) training standard

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Institute for Work & Health December 13, 2022



More details on initial evaluation

- Robson L, Mustard C. Implementation and effectiveness of the Ontario working at heights training standard – Final report. Toronto: IWH; February 22, 2019. Available from: <u>https://www.iwh.on.ca/scientific-reports/evaluation-of-implementation-andeffectiveness-of-ontario-working-at-heights-training-standard-final-report</u>
- Robson LS, Lee H, Amick III BC, Landsman V, Smith PM, Mustard CA. Preventing fall-from-height injuries in construction: Effectiveness of a regulatory training standard. *Journal of Safety Research* 2020;74:271-278.



Acknowledgements

- Research Scientists: Cameron Mustard (Co-Lead), Vicky Landsman, Peter Smith, Benjamin Amick III
- Research, Aministrative & Knowledge Transfer Support: Dina Al-Khooly, Kristina Buccat, Mary Cicinelli, Sabrina Imam, Desiree Latour-Villamil, Hyunmi Lee, Sara Macdonald, Lyudmila Mansurova, Kay Nasir, Kathy Padkapayeva, Isabel Sousa, Echo Sun (practicum student), Sabrina Tonima
- Collaborating Organization: Infrastructure Health and Safety Association (IHSA)
- Labour-Employer Advisory Committee: Blair Allin, Peter Cressatti, Ellaline Davies, Michael Dauncey, Glen Drewes, Tim Fenton, David Frame, John Mandarino, Matt McCullum, Carmine Tiano, Rick Van Ihinger, Al Ververgaert
- Funding source: The Institute for Work & Health operates with the support of the Province of Ontario



Outline

- Background
- Highlights from initial evaluation results
- Findings from 2-year follow up
- Reflection & conclusion
- Questions & answers



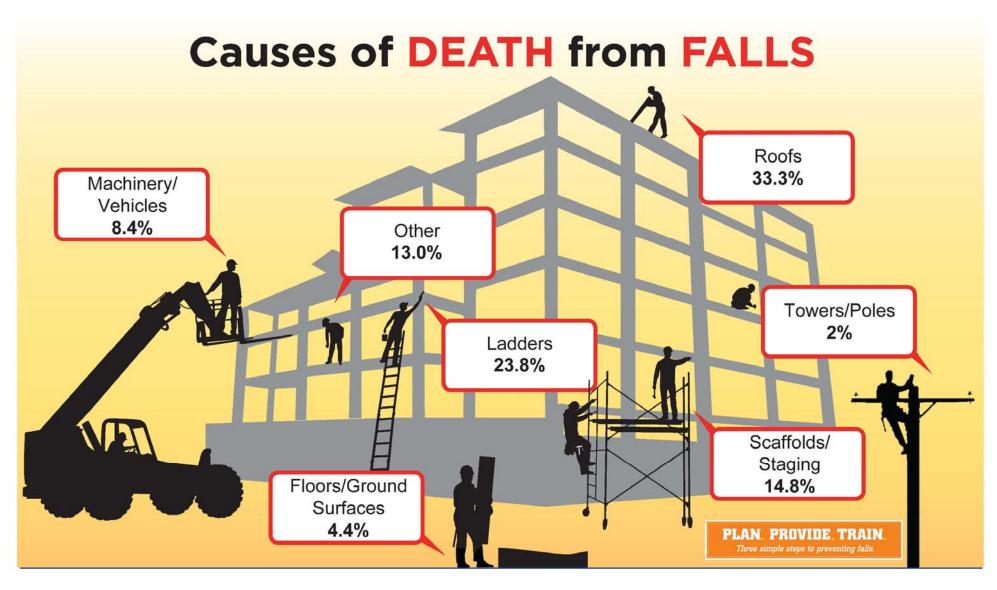
Background



Falls from heights (FFHs) in construction

Traumatic fatalities	
FFHs #1 cause	Non-fatal injuries
	FFHs major cause



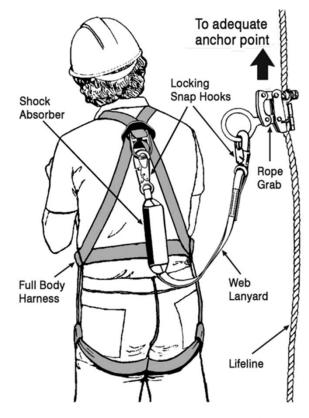




Available from cpwr.com

One type of control of risks: fall protection systems





Full Body Harness and Fall Arrest System



Images provided by Infrastructure Health & Safety Association

Disaster in 2009 brought attention to fall protection

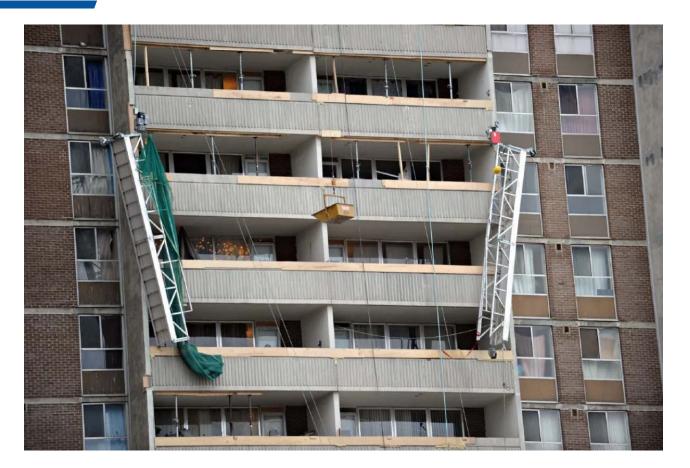
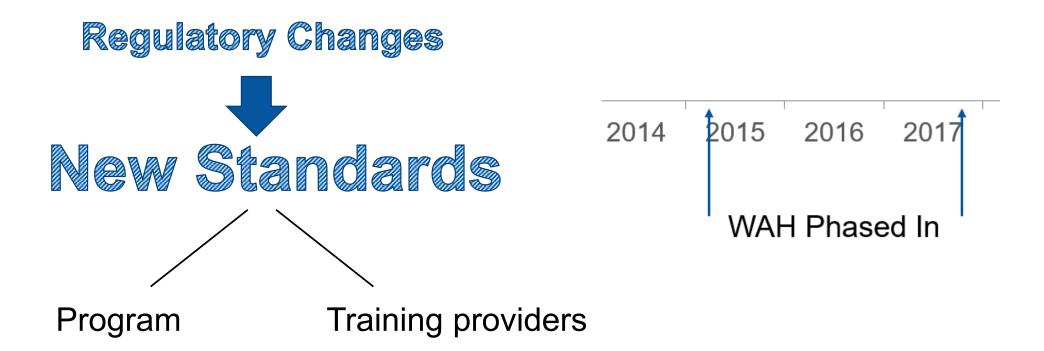




Image from Toronto Star 2012

Two new provincial WAH training standards



https://www.ontario.ca/page/program-standard-working-heights-training https://www.ontario.ca/page/provider-standard-working-heights-training



Change in provincial training requirements for WAH

		AFTER: 2015 to present
Training required?	Yes	Yes



Change in provincial training requirements for WAH

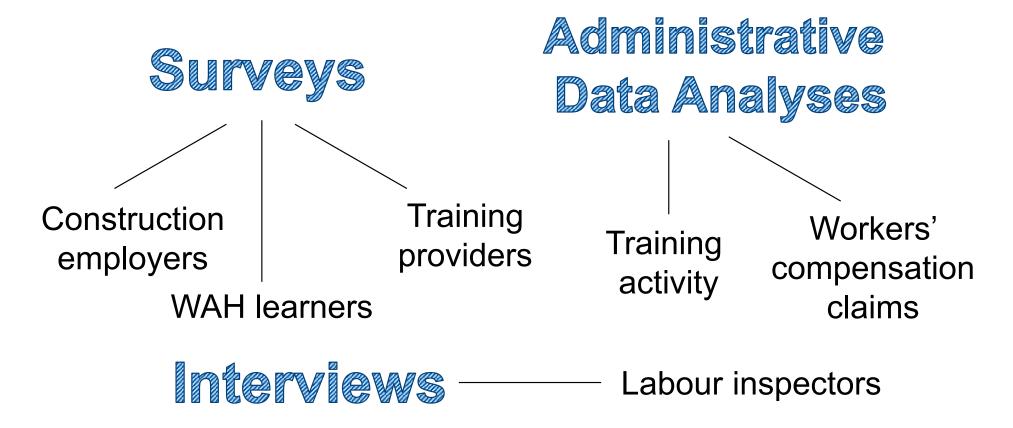
	BEFORE: 2001 to 2014	AFTER: 2015 to present
Training required?	Yes	Yes
Specified duration?	No	Yes (1 day)
Specified learning objectives?	No	Yes
Hands-on requirement?	No	Yes
Assessment?	No	Yes
Accredited training provider?	No	Yes
Refresher?	No	Yes (after 3 yrs)



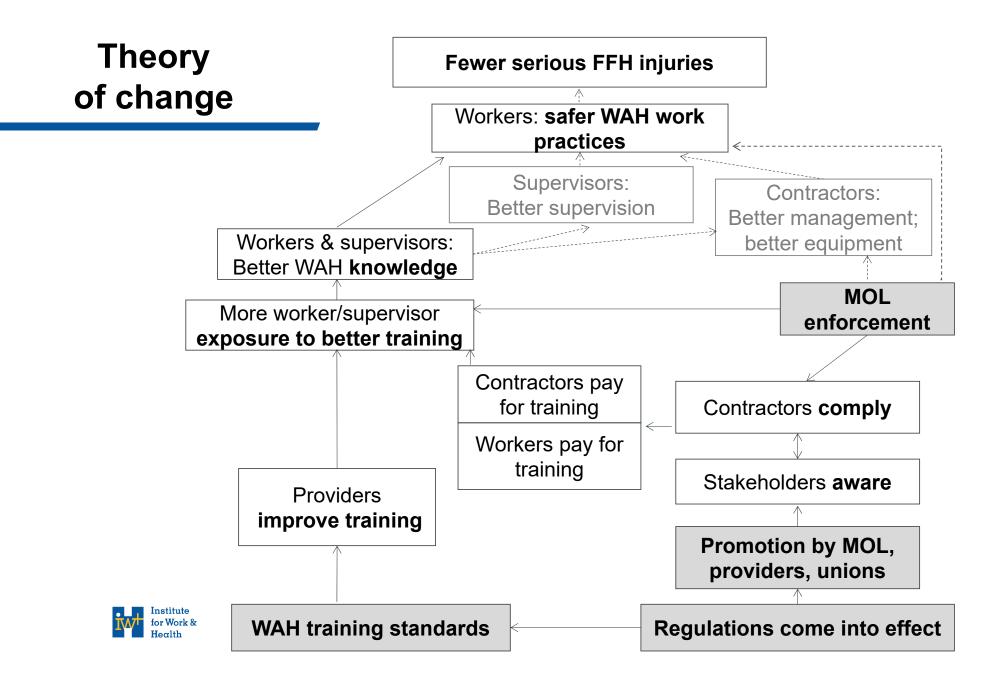
Highlights from initial evaluation

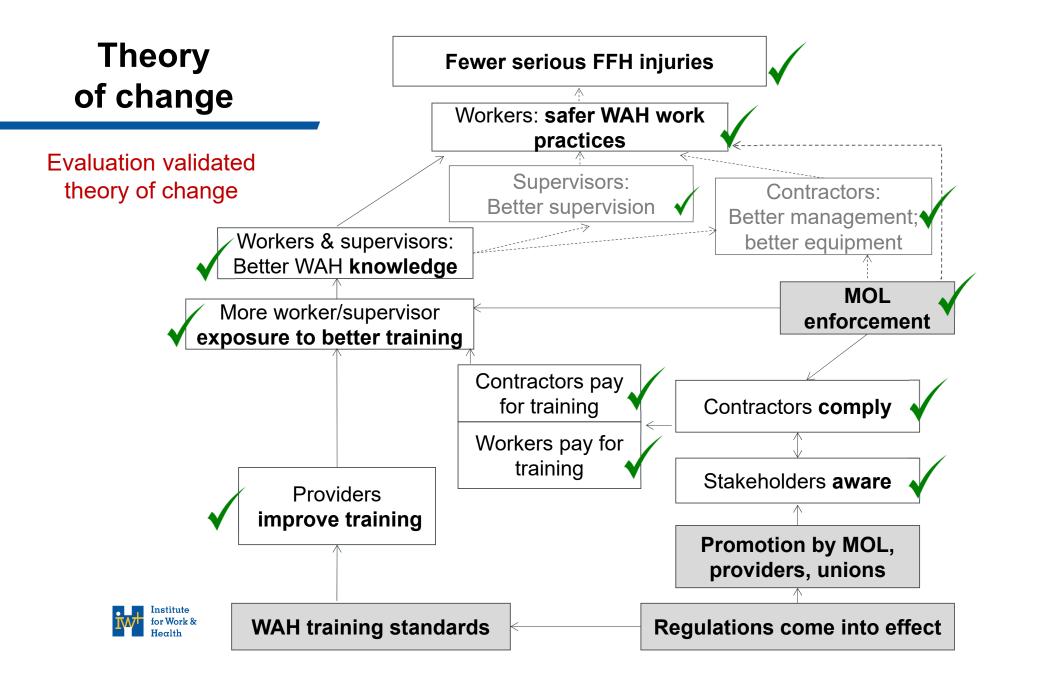


Evaluation design: multi-method and multi-stakeholder





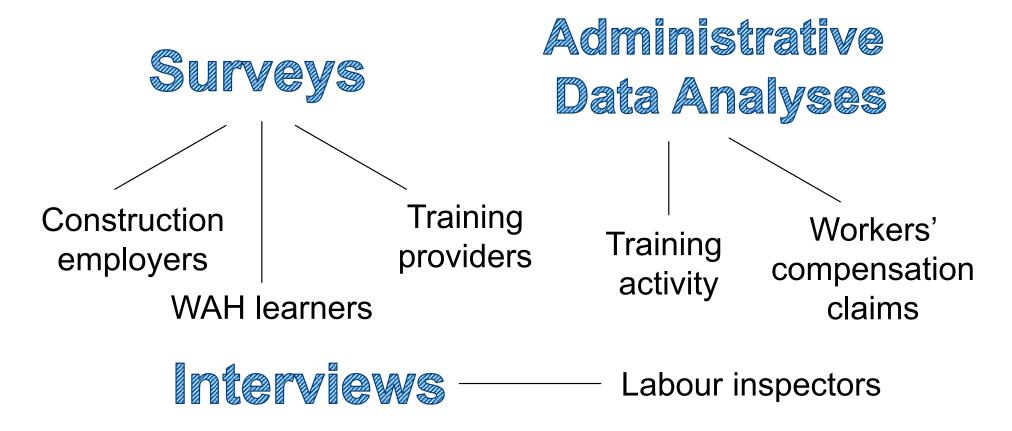




Findings from 2-year follow up

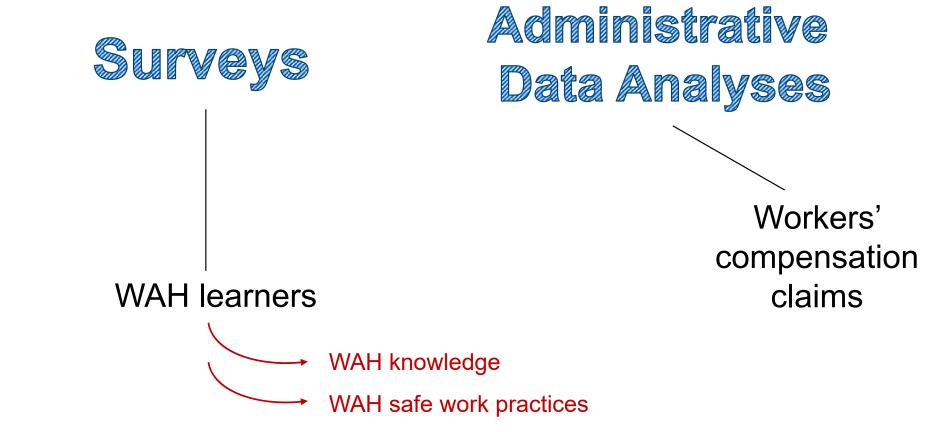


Data collection in follow up study





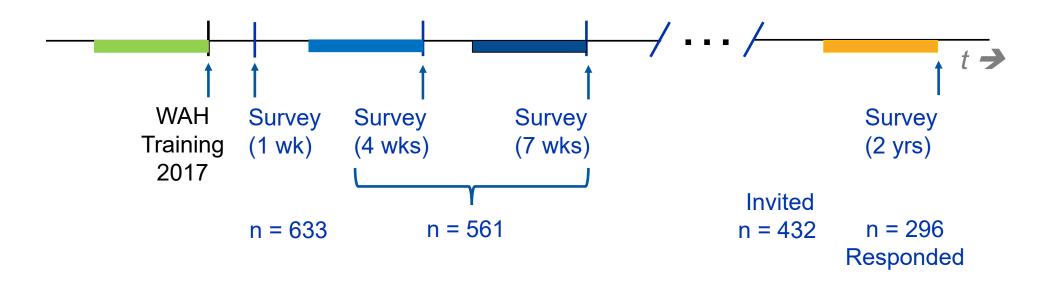
Data collection in follow up study





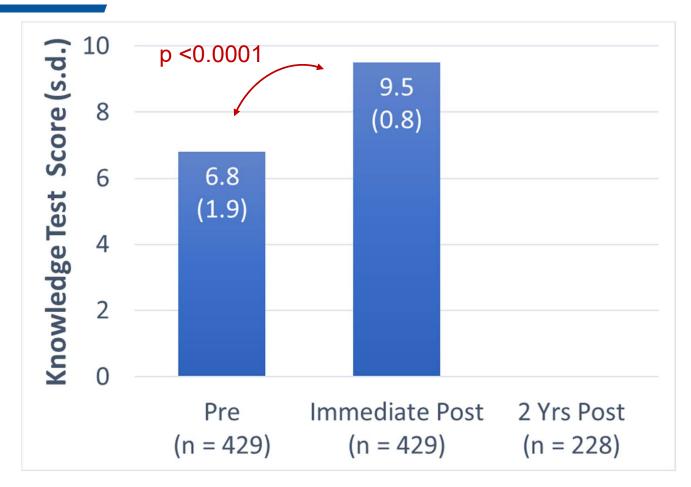
WAH learners survey

- Learners in IHSA-affiliated classes in fall 2017
- Learners diverse regarding sector, unionization, experience, etc.



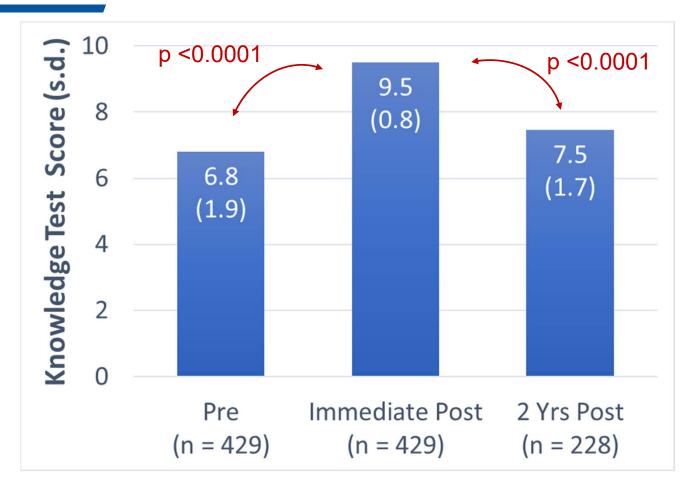


Knowledge gained through training



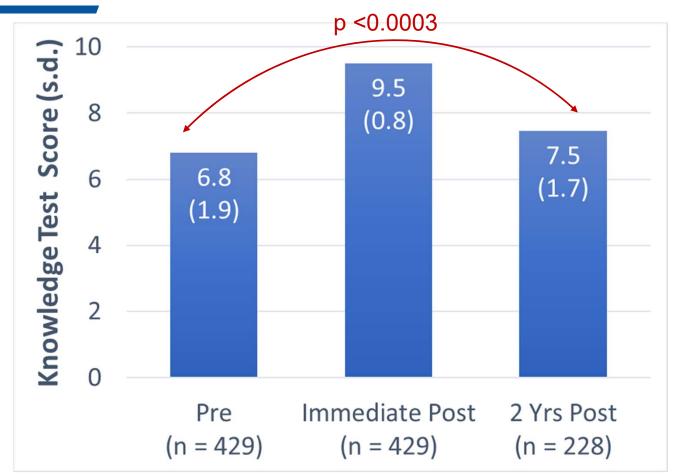


Knowledge gained through training eroded over 2 yrs





Knowledge gained through training eroded over 2 yrs





What type of knowledge eroded?

Knowledge items eroded

- Which is not an Ontario regulation?
- Which section of Construction regulation pertains to fall protection?
- Which organization sets minimum standards for personal fall protection equipment?
- Which are key components of a fall rescue plan?

Knowledge items retained

- What do you do before starting work?
- Which is not a common cause of fall from heights?
- Which is properly built guardrail?
- What does 'bottoming out' mean?
- Type of ladder needed for construction?
- Which are 3 worker rights?



Based on personal communication with IHSA staff member, who compared 2 yr survey summary results to historical post-training test results for all IHSA learners

(row) Taka abanaa battaming						
(rev) Take chance bottoming	•••					Safe WAH
(rev) Use worn FP equip't						practices
Use 3-point contact w/ ladder						practices
(rev) Take shortcut that risks fall						
Check site for fall hazards						
Maintain 100% tie off						
Inspect FP equipment						
Ensure job-specific orientation						
Use FP equip't on ladder >10 ft						
Know fall rescue plan						
Try to use guardrails not fall						
Use travel restraint						
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	
for Work & Health	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	

(rev) Take chance bottoming.. * (rev) Use worn FP equip't * Use 3-point contact w/ ladder * (rev) Take shortcut that risks fall * Check site for fall hazards * Maintain 100% tie off * Inspect FP equipment * Ensure job-specific orientation * Use FP equip't on ladder >10 ft * Know fall rescue plan * Try to use guardrails not fall.. Use travel restraint 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0

Never

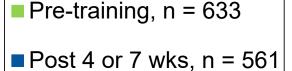
Rarely

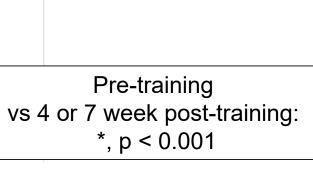
Sometimes

Often

Always

Safe WAH practices







(rev) Take chance bottoming.. (rev) Use worn FP equip't Use 3-point contact w/ ladder (rev) Take shortcut that risks fall Check site for fall hazards Maintain 100% tie off Inspect FP equipment Ensure job-specific orientation Use FP equip't on ladder >10 ft Know fall rescue plan Try to use guardrails not fall.. Use travel restraint 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0

Never

Rarely

Safe WAH practices

■ Post 4 or 7 wks, n = 561
■ Post 2 yrs, n = 296

Post 4 or 7 week training vs post 2 years: *, p < 0.001

5.0

Always

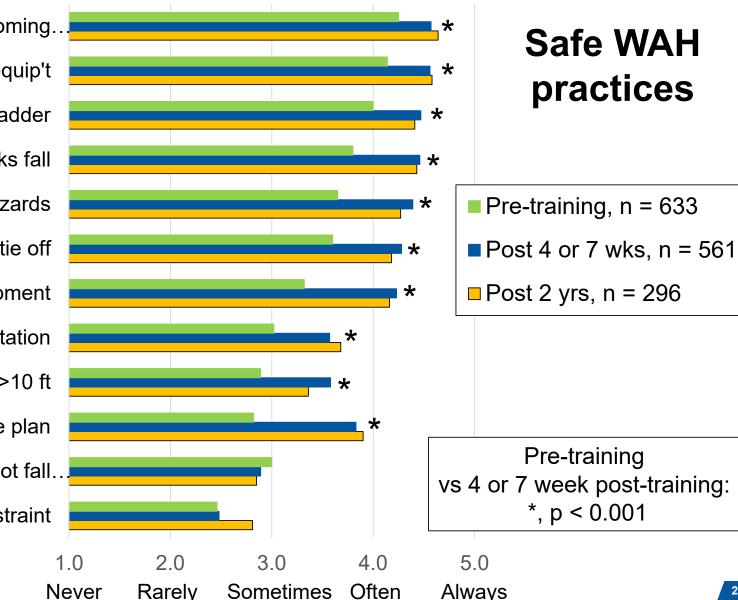
Sometimes

Often



(rev) Take chance bottoming. (rev) Use worn FP equip't Use 3-point contact w/ ladder (rev) Take shortcut that risks fall Check site for fall hazards Maintain 100% tie off Inspect FP equipment Ensure job-specific orientation Use FP equip't on ladder >10 ft Know fall rescue plan Try to use guardrails not fall. Use travel restraint

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Question

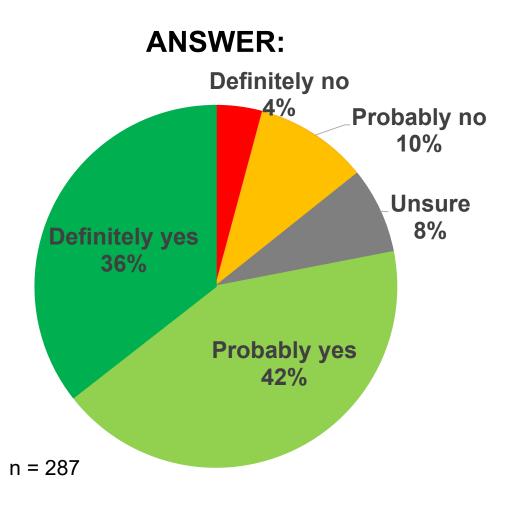
"How often should refresher training be?"





WAH learners' opinion in 2019 on refresher training

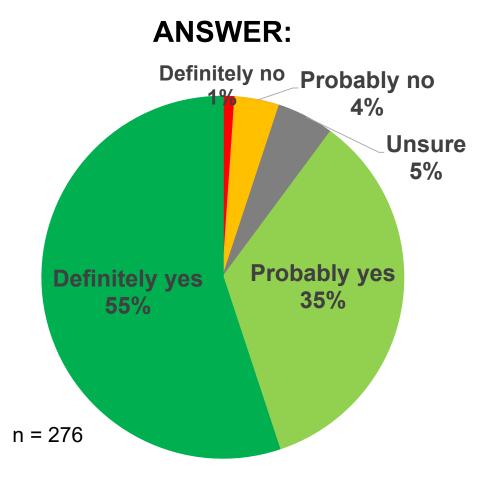
QUESTION: "Would taking a half-day WAH refresher training in 2020 benefit your safety?"





WAH learners' perception of training effectiveness

QUESTION: "Based on ... the past 5 years, has the mandatory WAH training made working at heights on construction projects safer?"



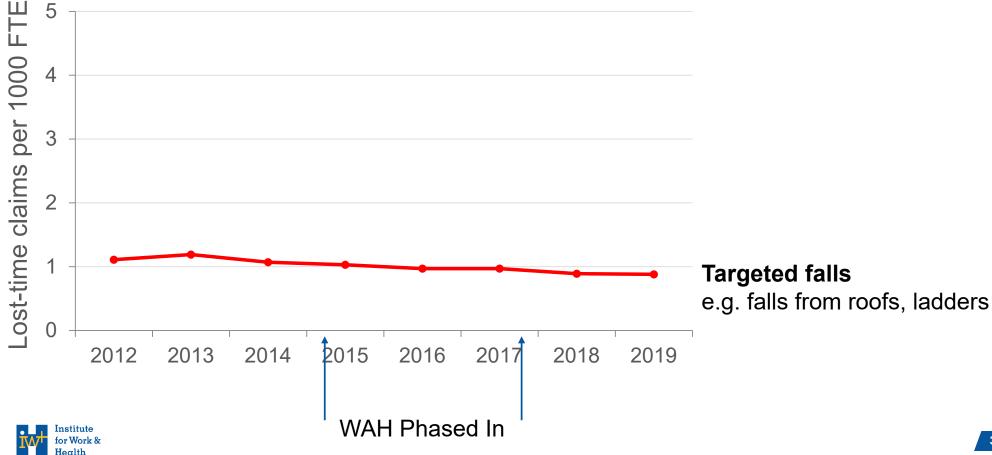


Injury measurement

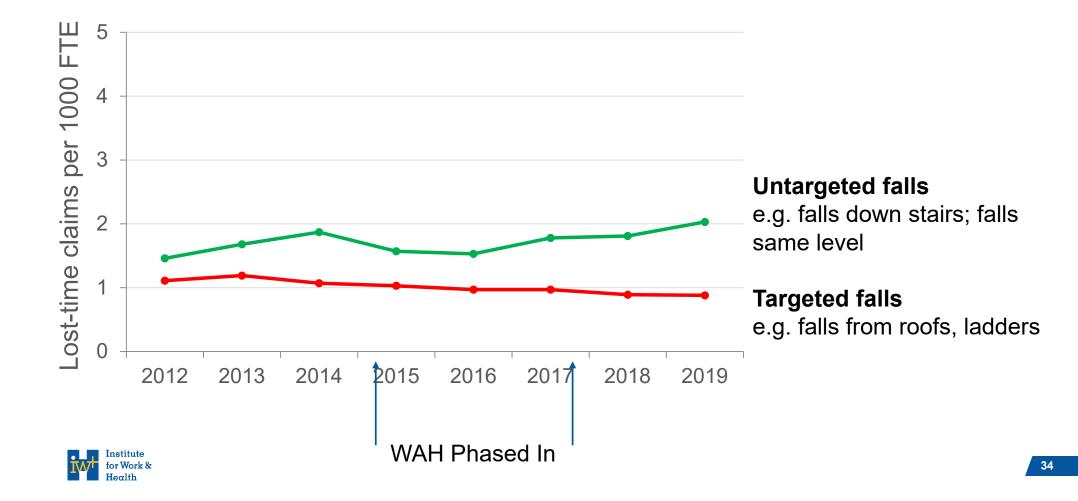
- Lost-time injury claim frequencies from the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC)
 - Construction sector (NAICS)
- Employee hours worked from Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey
 - Construction sector (NAICS)



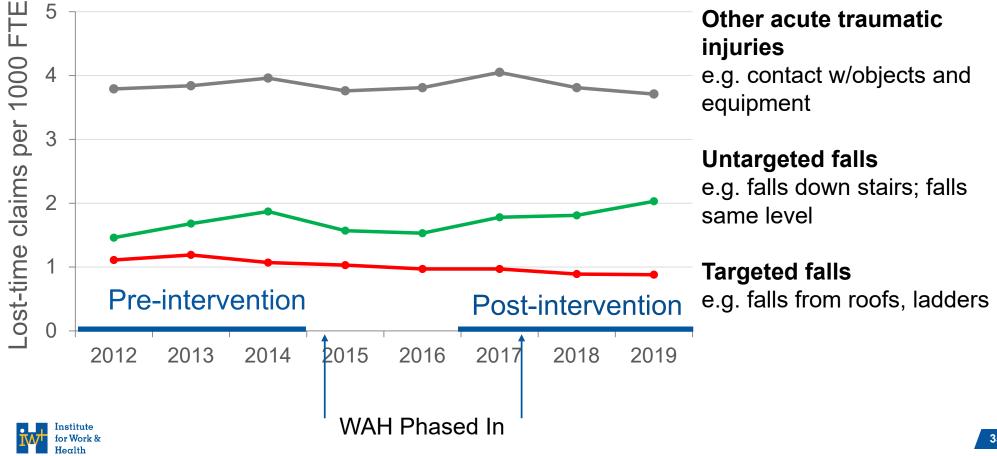
Lost-time injury claim rates for targeted falls and two comparators, 2012-2019



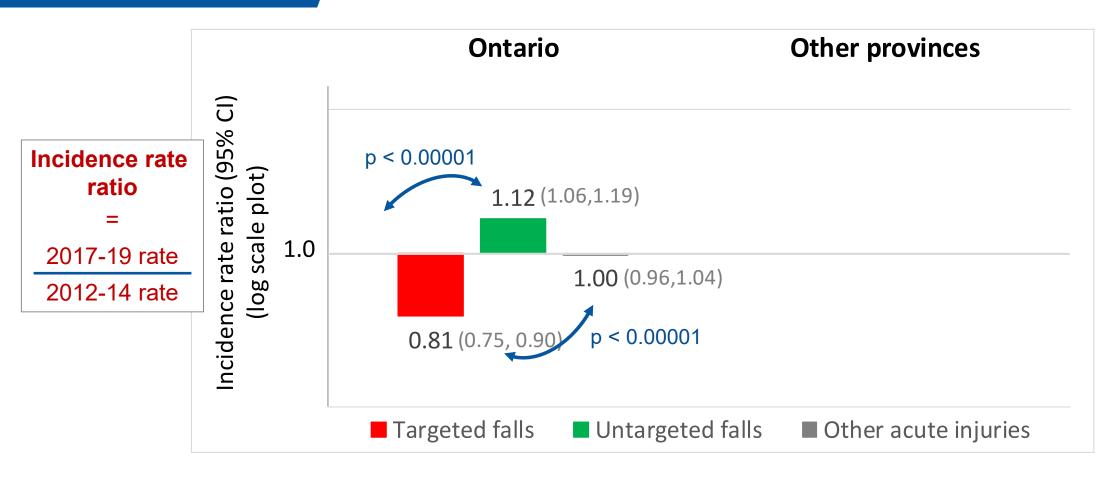
Lost-time injury claim rates for targeted falls and two comparators, 2012-2019



Lost-time (LT) injury claim rates for targeted falls and two comparators, 2012-2019

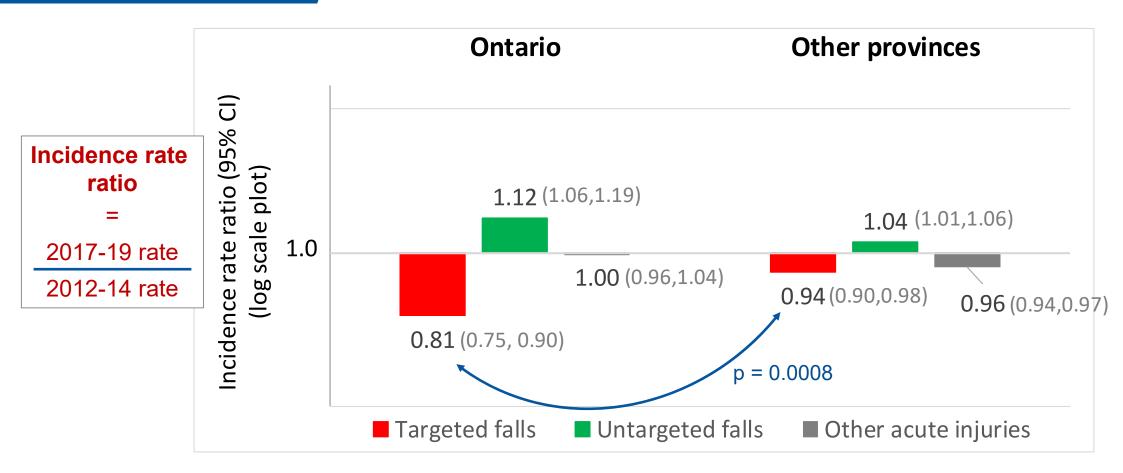


LT injury claim incidence rate ratio: 2017-19 vs 2012-14





LT injury claim incidence rate ratio: 2017-19 vs 2012-14





Key messages from the 2 year follow up

From follow up of learners

- Some WAH knowledge eroded after 2 years
- Safe WAH practices maintained after 2 years

From workers' compensation claims analysis

- 19% decline in LT injury rate for targeted falls
- Versus 6% decline in other Canadian provinces







Reflection & Conclusion

- Follow up study strengthens the initial evaluation methods by adding 2 yrs of observation and a comparison with other provinces
- Conclusion: Follow up study provides further evidence of the WAH training standard being effective in reducing FFH injuries
- Work continues to explore other potential contributing factors
- Effect of 19% decline in targeted injury incidence is modest, but typical of training research
- Estimate 320 fewer LT FFH injuries in 2017-19 resulted
- Other approaches to preventing FFH incidents should continue to be considered too



Thank you

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Scientist

Manuscript on 2-yr follow up submitted to American Journal of Public Health.



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