Evaluation of Not Safe For Work

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Overview

This report investigates workplace injury patterns across office and non-office environments in the United States, focusing on financial impacts and regional trends to provide insights that can inform workplace safety strategies and policy development. Using data from national sources covering workplace injuries from 2019 to 2023, injuries were classified into Office and Non-Office categories based on their typical settings, and analyzed to compare their relative costs and causes. A key objective of this study is to examine how injury types and costs vary between office and non-office environments, and to assess whether regional disparities exist in injury rates across U.S. states.

1.2 Methodology

Statistical analyses, including t-tests, ANOVA, and correlation analysis, were conducted to evaluate differences in injury costs, variations in regional injury rates, and the relationship between injury volumes and rates.

1.3 Key Findings

The analysis indicates that non-office environments contribute a greater proportion of total injury costs (30.81%) compared to office environments (23.88%). Office-related injuries, though less frequent, tend to involve same-level falls and may carry higher costs per incident. In contrast, non-office injuries are primarily caused by falls to lower levels (9.78%) and being struck by objects (9.56%).

Regional injury rates vary across states, with Maine reporting the highest rate and Colorado the lowest. However, no clear patterns were identified at the regional level or in the relationship between injury case volume and injury rates.

1.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

While non-office settings contribute more to total injury costs, office-related injuries may be disproportionately costly on a per-incident basis. As such, targeted injury prevention strategies should be prioritized in office environments, particularly those aimed at reducing fall-related incidents. Additionally, localized safety assessments are recommended to better address injury risks at the state and regional levels, even in the absence of clear regional trends.

2 Introductions

In 2023, Amazon was fined $7,000 by OSHA following the death of a warehouse worker linked to unsafe conditions (Staff and Bebout 2023). The company also faced a $60,000 penalty for exposing employees to additional hazards (Palmer 2023), and has been the subject of over 50 OSHA investigations since 2020, with fines totaling more than $6 million (Scheiber 2024). These incidents emphasize the real costs of workplace injuries, where employers face not only human tragedy but also legal liability and reputational damage. Nationally, U.S. businesses lose an estimated $167 billion annually due to workplace injuries (Facts 2025).

While industrial settings often dominate discussions on workplace safety, office environments are frequently overlooked, despite accounting for 23.9% of preventable injury costs. This report investigates whether office workers face greater injury risks than non-office workers, particularly in terms of injury frequency and associated costs. Drawing on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the analysis examines injury trends across workplace types and regions, identifies the most costly injury types, and explores the states with the highest injury rates.

Findings revealed that while non-office settings have higher overall injury rates, office environments experience a disproportionate share of same-level falls, responsible for 17.2% of total injury costs. These results suggest that companies should reallocate safety resources toward office settings, possibly reducing liability exposure and overall costs despite common assumptions that non-office settings are riskier.

3 Data & Methodology

The analysis uses publicly available datasets from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), covering workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities between 2019 and 2023.

3.1 Data Sources

- **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)**: Tracks fatal workplace injuries by cause of death, industry, and worker demographics ("Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2023 - 2023 A01 Results" 2024).
- **Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)**: Reports nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses, including the nature of each injury and the amount of time off required ("Employer-Reported Workplace Injuries and Illnesses, 2023 - 2023 A01 Results" 2024).
- **CDC State-by-State Occupational Health Data**: Provides state-level injury and illness rates per 100 full-time workers, supporting geographic comparisons of workplace risks ("NIOSH Worker Health Charts" 2024).
- **Liberty Mutual Insurance**: Provides the top 10 causes of the most disabling U.S. workplace injuries by cost in 2024 ("2024 Workplace Safety Index" 2024).

3.2 Data Features

The datasets include information on:

- **Injury Types**: Falls, sprains, back injuries, and other common workplace incidents.
- **Industry Categories**: Covers a range of sectors such as construction, healthcare, and office-based occupations.
- **Severity**: Distinguishes between fatal and nonfatal incidents, including the extent of injury and time away from work.
- **Worker Demographics**: Captures data on age, gender, and employment status.

- **Work Environment**: Differentiates between indoor and outdoor settings, as well as high-risk and low-risk workplaces.
- **Geography**: Provides state-level injury and illness counts, along with standardized rates per 100 full-time workers.

3.3 Collection and Verification

The BLS compiles and verifies data using reports from OSHA, NIOSH, and various state labor departments. These datasets are intended to support occupational safety research, inform policy development, and promote public awareness initiatives ("IIF Latest Numbers" 2024).

3.4 Data Classification

In preparation for analysis, injury causes were categorized into two groups: **Office** and **Non-Office**, based on the typical work environments in which these incidents occur.

- **Office-related injuries** include falls on same level, slip or trip without fall, and repetitive motions.
- **Non-office injuries** include falls to lower level, struck by object or equipment, roadway incidents, being caught in equipment, and struck against object.

Injuries that did not clearly belong to either group were classified as **Other**, including categories such as Overexertion involving outside sources and Other exertions or bodily reactions. For the purposes of comparative analysis, the "Other" category was excluded to ensure a focused comparison between Office and Non-Office injury patterns.

3.5 R Packages and Software

The analysis was conducted in R (version 4.3.2). The following packages were used for data cleaning, analysis, and visualization:

- readxl (Wickham and Bryan 2023): For reading Excel Files
- tidyverse (Wickham et al. 2019): For data wrangling and manipulation
- ggplot2 (Wickham 2016): For data visualization
- scales (Wickham, Pedersen, and Seidel 2023): For formatting plot scales and labels
- knitr(Xie 2024): For report generation and formatting

3.6 Analytical Approach

To identify trends and assess injury risks, the following analytical methods were applied:

- Proportions of injury costs were calculated by environment type (Office vs. Non-Office).
- A t-test was conducted to evaluate whether the differences in injury cost proportions between office and non-office settings were statistically significant.
- ANOVA was used to test for significant differences in injury rates across regions.
- Pearson correlation was used to assess the relationship between injury case volume and injury rates at the state level.

4 Results

4.1 Comparing Injury Costs Between Office and Non-Office Environments

An analysis of workplace injury data reveals that office environments account for (23.88%) of total workplace injury costs, with same-level falls (17.21%) identified as the leading cause of injuries in these settings. In contrast, non-office environments represent a larger share of injury costs at (30.81%), primarily due to falls to lower levels (9.78%) and incidents involving being struck by objects (9.56%).

To determine whether the differences in injury cost proportions between office and non-office environments were statistically significant, a two-sample t-test was performed. The results showed no significant difference between the two settings, $t(2.40) = 0.37$, $p = 0.74$. Although office environments had a higher average injury cost proportion ($M = 7.96\%$, $SD = 8.04$) compared to non-office environments ($M = 6.16\%$, $SD = 3.26$), the 95% confidence interval [-16.11, 19.71] includes zero, suggesting that the observed difference could be due to random variation and is not statistically significant.

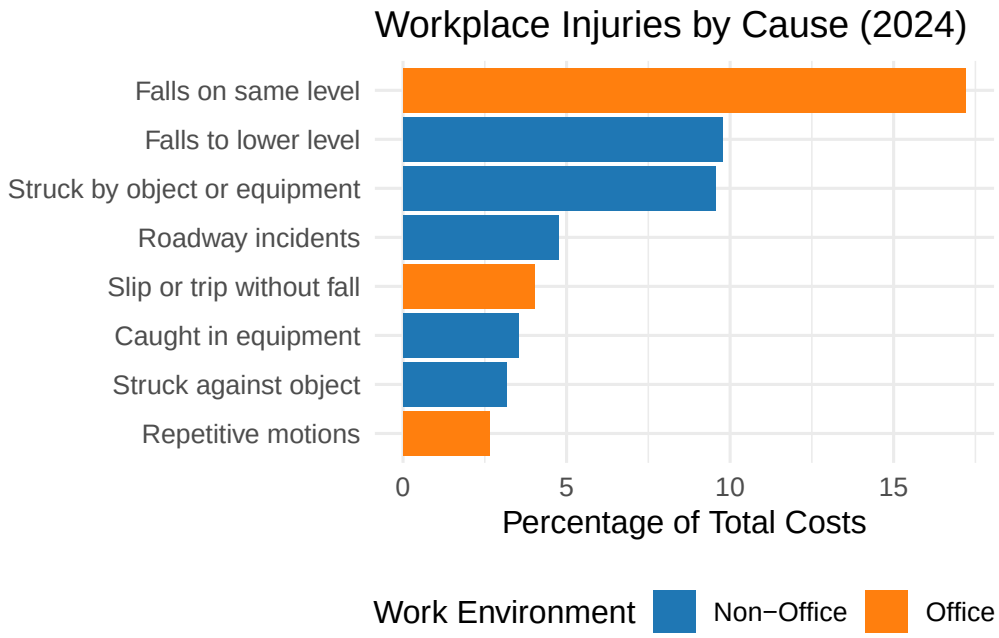

Figure 4.1: Causes of Workplace Injuries

Figure 4.1 illustrates that office-related falls contribute more than twice the costs of non-office falls (21.23% vs. 9.78%). This is consistent with the data presented in Table 4.1, which breaks down injury costs by cause and environment:

Table 4.1: Breakdown of Injury Costs by Cause and Work Environment.

Injury Cause	% of Costs	Environment
Falls on same level	17.21	Office
Falls to lower level	9.78	Non-Office
Struck by object or equipment	9.56	Non-Office
Roadway incidents	4.76	Non-Office
Slip or trip without fall	4.02	Office
Caught in equipment	3.54	Non-Office
Struck against object	3.17	Non-Office
Repetitive motions	2.65	Office

Falls, particularly same-level falls and slips in office environments, contribute significantly to injury costs. Office-related falls account for 21.23% of fall-related injury costs, compared to just 9.78% for non-office falls. This highlights the financial impact of seemingly minor but frequent office accidents.

Table 4.2: Fall-Related Injury Costs by Work Environment

Environment	Total % of Costs	Proportion of Falls (%)
Non-Office	9.78	31.54
Office	21.23	68.46

Table 4.2 further illustrates that office environments contribute a larger proportion (68.46%) of fall-related injury costs, despite non-office environments accounting for a greater share of total injury costs.

Table 4.3: Injury Cost Distribution by Work Environment

Environment	Total %	Average % per Cause	Proportion of Total (%)
Non-Office	30.81	6.16	56.34
Office	23.88	7.96	43.66

Table 4.3 summarizes the overall distribution of injury costs by work environment. While non-office environments account for a larger share of total injury costs (30.81%), office environments have a higher average cost per injury cause (7.96% vs. 6.16%). This suggests that although injuries in office settings may occur less frequently, they tend to be more expensive on a per-cause basis.

4.2 Regional and State-Level Injury Trends

Workplace injury rates shows significant geographic variation across the United States. The Midwest reports the highest injury rate at 82.12 per 100 workers, which may be due to the region's concentration of labor-intensive industries. In contrast, the South has the lowest rate at 67.64 per 100 workers, possibly reflecting stronger workplace safety regulations or a higher proportion of office-based jobs.

Although injury rates vary across regions, a one-way ANOVA revealed no statistically significant differences ($p = 0.168$), suggesting that these variations are not substantial enough to be considered statistically meaningful.

Additionally, a Pearson correlation analysiswas conducted to examine the relationship between total injury case volume and injury rates by state. The results found no significant correlation ($r = -0.09$, $p = 0.553$), indicating that states with higher total injury case volumes do not necessarily experience higher injury rates per 100 workers.

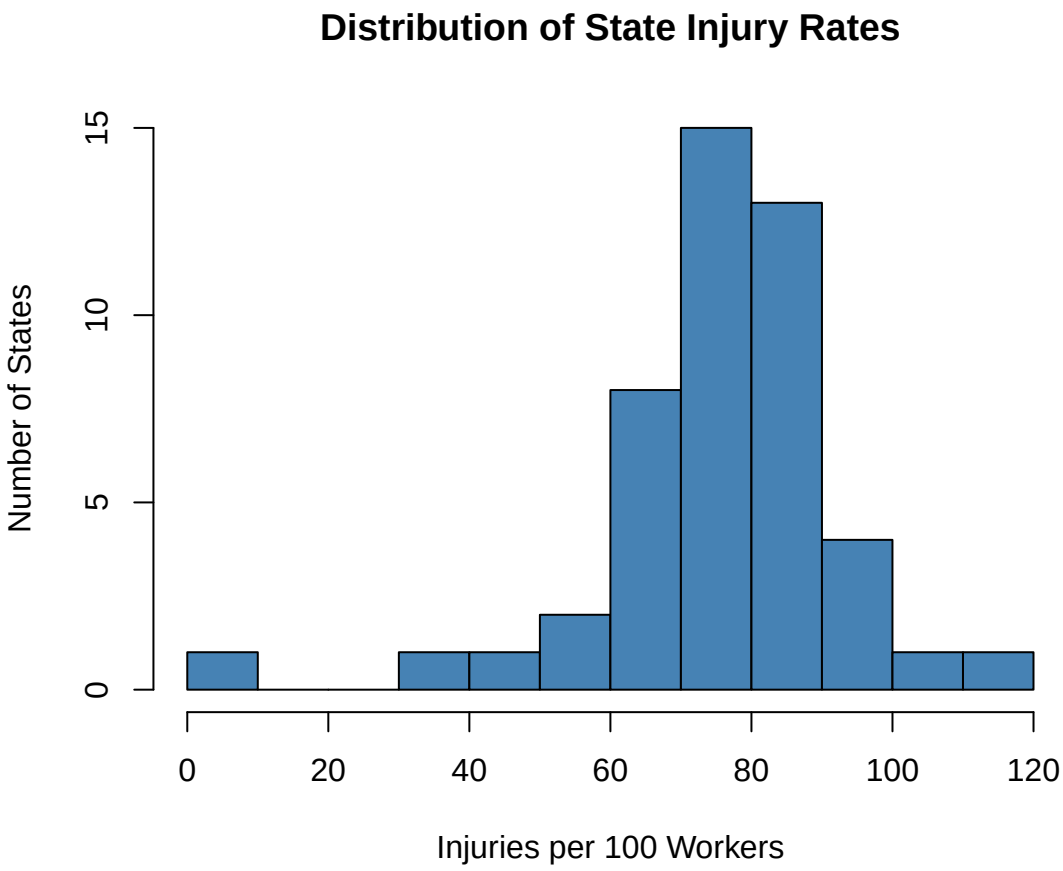

Figure 4.2: Histogram of Workplace Injury Rates Across States

The histogram in Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of workplace injury rates across all states. Most states have injury rates between 60 and 90 injuries per 100 workers, while fewer states report very low or very high rates. This pattern highlights that injury rates tend to cluster in the mid-to-high range, with a few outliers at both extremes.

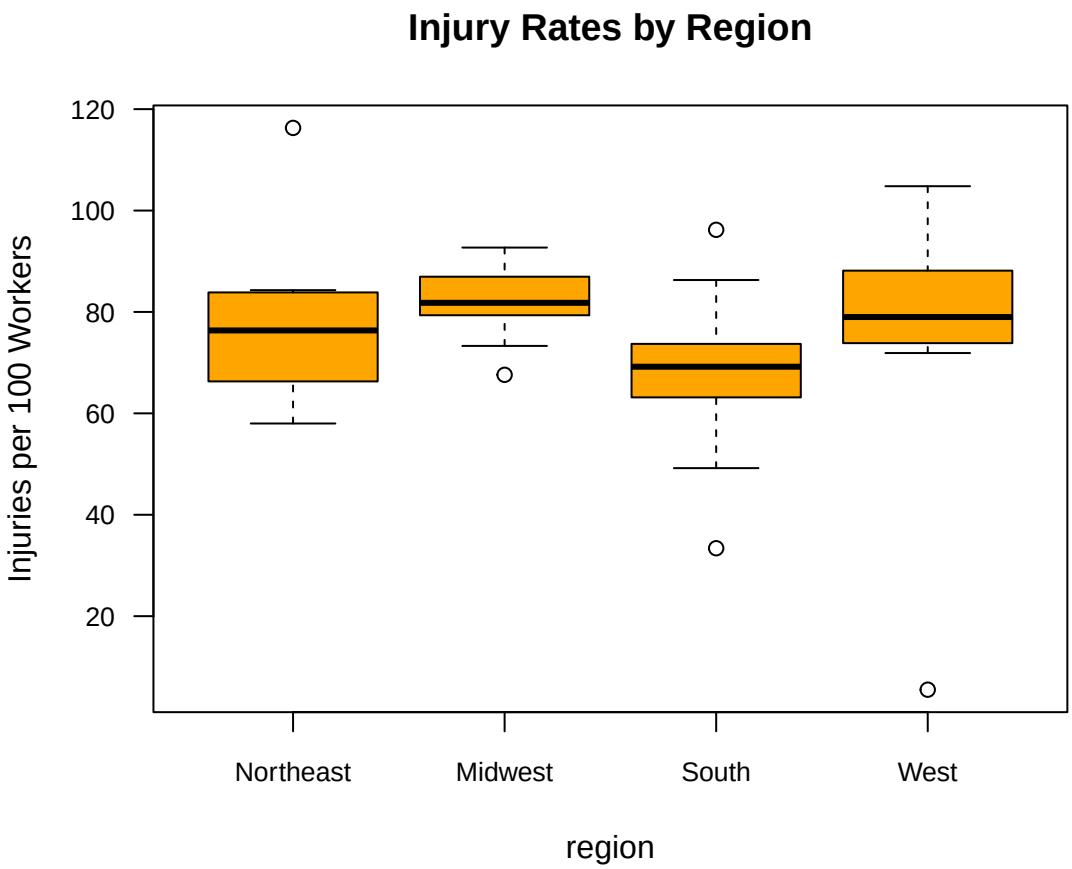

Figure 4.3: Boxplot of Workplace Injury Rates by Region

Figure 4.3 compares injury rates across the four U.S. regions: Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Median injury rates are relatively similar, although the South displays a slightly lower median. The spread of the data varies, with the West and Northeast showing greater variability and more outliers. This suggests that, while regional averages are comparable, some states within each region experience notably higher or lower injury rates.

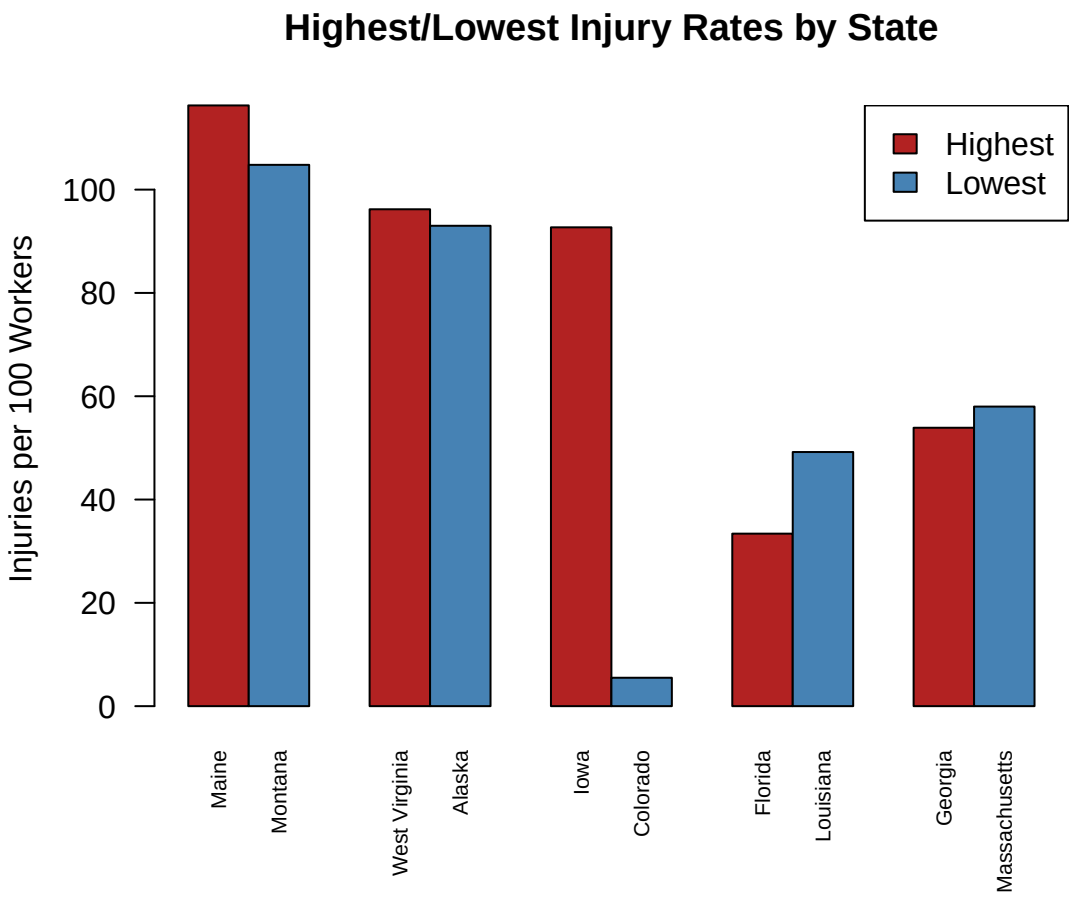

Figure 4.4: Bar Chart Comparing the Highest and Lowest Injury Rates Across States

The bar chart in Figure 4.4 highlights the five states with the highest and lowest injury rates. Maine and Montana report the highest rates, while states such as Colorado and Florida report the lowest. This comparison emphasizes the significant variation in injury risks across states, suggesting that injury rates are not uniformly distributed and may be influenced by state-specific factors such as industry composition and safety regulations.

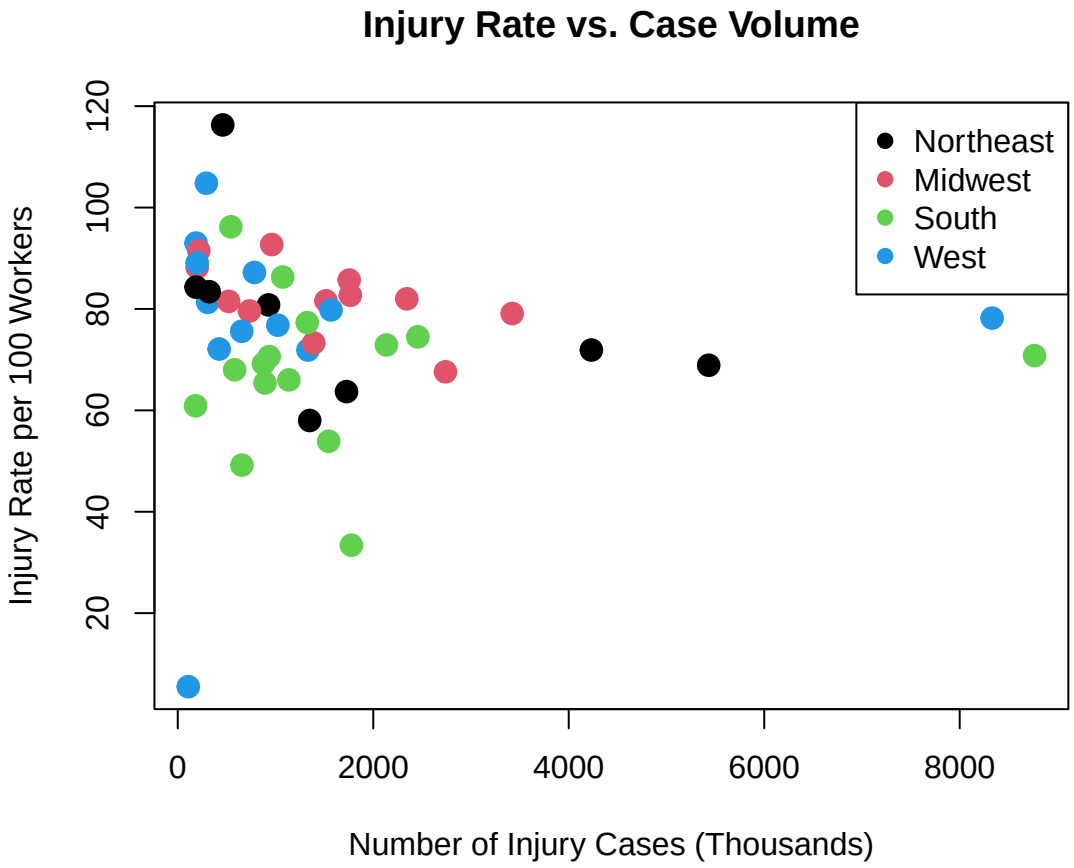

Figure 4.5: Scatter Plot Showing the Relationship Between Injury Rates and Case Volumes

Figure 4.5 shows the relationship between the number of injury cases (in thousands) and the injury rate per 100 workers, with points color-coded by region. No clear correlation is observed, as states with both high and low injury counts display a wide range of injury rates. This suggests that higher injury counts do not necessarily correspond to higher injury rates, and that other factors may influence state-level injury risks.

Table 4.4: Workplace Injury Rates by Region

Region	Average Rate	Median Rate	Number of States	Total Injuries (Thousands)
Midwest	82.12	81.80	12	17559.2
Northeast	78.41	76.35	8	14637.4
West	76.28	79.00	12	15210.3

Region	Average Rate	Median Rate	Number of States	Total Injuries (Thousands)
South	67.64	69.20	15	24878.8

At the state level, Maine has the highest injury rate at 116.3 per 100 workers more than 20 times higher than Colorado's rate of 5.5 per 100 workers, which is the lowest. Despite this difference, correlation analysis ($r = -0.09$, $p = 0.553$) suggests no significant relationship between injury case volume and injury rate, indicating that states with higher total injury counts do not necessarily have higher injury rates.

Table 4.5: States with the Highest and Lowest Workplace Injury Rates

Rank	State	Injury Rate	Cases (Thousands)	Region
Lowest	Massachusetts	58.0	1349.6	Northeast
Lowest	Georgia	53.9	1543.7	South
Lowest	Louisiana	49.2	656.3	South
Lowest	Florida	33.4	1776.2	South
Lowest	Colorado	5.5	107.5	West
Highest	Maine	116.3	459.8	Northeast
Highest	Montana	104.8	292.8	West
Highest	West Virginia	96.2	543.2	South
Highest	Alaska	93.0	186.9	West
Highest	Iowa	92.7	961.2	Midwest

5 Conclusions

This analysis examined injury costs and risks in both office and non-office environments, as well as regional variations in injury rates. The findings indicate that office environments account for 23.9% of total injury costs, while non-office environments contribute 30.8%. Falls are the leading cause of injury in both settings, with office environments bearing a disproportionate share of fall-related costs at 21.2%, compared to 9.8% in non-office environments. Although regional injury rates varied, ANOVA results indicated no statistically significant differences. Maine reported the highest injury rate, while Colorado had the lowest. Additionally, correlation analysis revealed no meaningful relationship between injury volume and injury rate.

While informative, this study has limitations, primarily due to the scope and limitations of publicly available data. The dataset may not fully capture unreported incidents, variations in workplace practices across industries, or inconsistencies in data collection methods. Future research could explore the effectiveness of safety policies, the quality of their implementation, and other factors influencing injury rates. Expanding the dataset to include more variables and detailed industry breakdowns would offer a more comprehensive understanding of injury risks.

5.1 Recommendations

Based on the findings,the following are recommend:

- **Enhance Fall Prevention in Office Settings:** Given the high proportion of fall-related costs in office environments, companies should invest in targeted fall prevention programs. These could include routine maintenance of flooring and employee education around slip and trip hazards.
- **Conduct Region-Specific Safety Assessments:** Despite the lack of statistically significant regional differences, variation still exists at the state level. Businesses should consider conducting local assessments to tailor safety interventions to the specific risks and needs of each region.

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A Draft: Executive Summary

This report analyzes workplace injury costs and trends across office and non-office environments, focusing on their financial impact and regional variations. The analysis examines the proportion of total injury costs attributed to each environment and identifies the leading causes of injury in both settings. Additionally, regional differences in injury rates are explored, along with the relationship between injury case volume and injury rates by state.

The results indicate that non-office environments contribute a greater share of injury costs (30.81%) compared to office environments (23.88%). The office injuries are primarily due to same-level falls, while non-office injuries are mainly caused by falls to lower levels (9.78%) and being struck by objects (9.56%). Statistical analysis revealed no significant difference in injury cost proportions between the two environments. Regional injury rates vary, but ANOVA results ($p = 0.168$) showed no statistically significant differences. Maine (116.3 per 100 workers) has the highest state-level injury rate, while Colorado (5.5 per 100 workers) has the lowest. Correlation analysis ($r = -0.09$, $p = 0.553$) showed no significant correlation between injury case volume and injury rates at the state level.

These results suggest that while non-office environments account for higher total injury costs, office-related injuries may be disproportionately expensive per incident. Addressing the cost impact of office-related injuries and examining regional variations in injury rates could provide guidance for improving workplace safety policies.

In conclusion, this report highlights the need for targeted injury prevention strategies, especially in office environments, and calls for further investigation into regional safety practices to reduce disparities in injury rates.

B Draft: Introductions

In 2023, Amazon was fined $7,000 by OSHA following the death of a warehouse worker linked to unsafe conditions Staff and Bebout (2023). The company also faced a $60,000 penalty for exposing employees to additional hazards Palmer (2023), and has been the subject of over 50 OSHA investigations since 2020, with fines totaling more than $6 million Scheiber (2024). These incidents emphasize the real costs of workplace injuries, where employers face not only human tragedy but also legal liability and reputational damage. Nationally, U.S. businesses lose an estimated $167 billion annually due to workplace injuries Facts (2025).

While industrial settings often dominate safety conversations, office environments are frequently overlooked, despite accounting for 23.9% of preventable injury costs. This report explores whether office workers face greater injury risks than non-office workers, particularly in terms of injury frequency and cost. Using Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data, I analyzed injury trends across workplace types and regions, identifying the most costly injury types, and examining where injury rates are highest.

Findings revealed that while non-office settings have higher overall injury rates, office environments experience a disproportionate share of same-level falls, responsible for 17.2% of total injury costs. These results suggest that companies should reallocate safety resources toward office settings, possibly reducing liability exposure and overall costs despite common assumptions that non-office settings are riskier.

C Draft: Data Documentations

The dataset from Bureau of Labor Statistics covers workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities in the U.S. from 2019 to 2023. It includes numbers on both fatal and nonfatal incidents, helping to identify workplace risks and safety trends. The dataset for State-by-State fron CDC includes injury and illness rates for each state, measured per 100 full-time workers. This helps for comparing between states to see where workplace risks are higher.

The data comes from two main sources:

- Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) – Tracks fatal workplace injuries, including the cause of death, industry, and worker demographics "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2023 - 2023 A01 Results" (2024).
- Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) – Reports nonfatal injuries and illnesses, such as falls, sprains, and back injuries. It also includes details on how serious the injuries were and how much time workers needed off "Employer-Reported Workplace Injuries and Illnesses, 2023 - 2023 A01 Results" (2024).

What the Data Includes:

- Types of Injuries & Illnesses: Falls, sprains, back injuries, and more.
- Industries Affected: Construction, healthcare, office jobs, and others.
- Severity: Whether the injury was fatal or required time off work.
- Worker Details: Age, gender, and employment status.
- Work Environment: Indoor vs. outdoor jobs, high-risk workplaces.
- State Data: Number of injuries and illnesses by state, plus rates per 100 workers "NIOSH Worker Health Charts" (2024).

How the Data Is Collected & Used:

- The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) verifies the data using reports from OSHA, NIOSH, and state labor departments. This data is publicly available and can be used for research, safety improvements, and workplace policy development. Some possible analysis methods include looking at injury trends over time, comparing risks across industries and states, and identifying emerging workplace hazards "IIF Latest Numbers" (2024); "IIF Home" (2024).

D Draft: Results

D.1 Comparing Injury Costs Between Office and Non-Office Environments

An analysis of workplace injury data reveals that office environments contribute for (23.88%) of total workplace injury costs, with same-level falls (17.21%) being the leading cause of injuries in office settings. In contrast, non-office environments represent a larger share of injury costs at (30.81%), primarily due to falls to lower levels (9.78%) and being struck by objects (9.56%).

To determine whether these differences in injury cost proportions are statistically significant, I conducted a two-sample t-test. The results showed no significant difference between office and non-office environments, $t(2.40) = 0.37$, $p = 0.74$. lthough office environments had a higher average injury cost proportion ($M = 7.96\%$, $SD = 8.04$) compared to non-office environments ($M = 6.16\%$, $SD = 3.26$), the 95% confidence interval [-16.11, 19.71] includes zero, suggesting that the observed difference could be due to random chance and is not statistically significant.

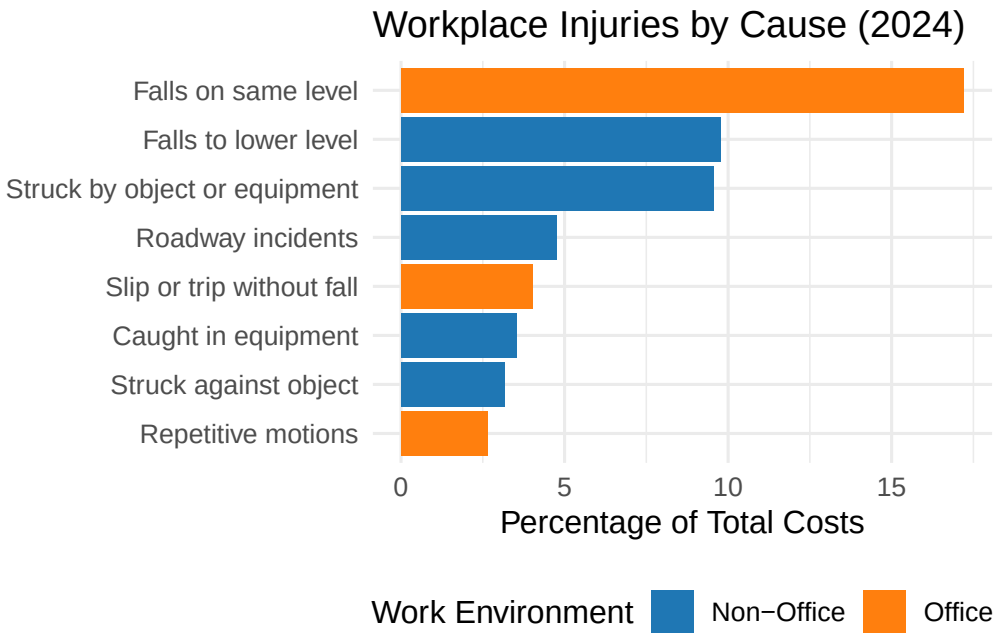

Figure D.1: Figure 1: Causes of Workplace Injuries

Figure 1 illustrates that office-related falls contribute more than twice the costs of non-office falls (21.23% vs. 9.78%). This is consistent with the data presented in Table 1, which breaks down injury costs by cause and environment:

Table D.1: Table 1: Breakdown of Injury Costs by Cause and Work Environment.

Injury Cause	% of Costs	Environment
Falls on same level	17.21	Office
Falls to lower level	9.78	Non-Office
Struck by object or equipment	9.56	Non-Office
Roadway incidents	4.76	Non-Office
Slip or trip without fall	4.02	Office
Caught in equipment	3.54	Non-Office
Struck against object	3.17	Non-Office
Repetitive motions	2.65	Office

Falls, particularly same-level falls and slips in office environments, contribute significantly to injury costs. Office-related falls account for 21.23% of fall-related injury costs, compared to just 9.78% for non-office falls. This highlights the financial impact of seemingly minor but frequent office accidents.

Table D.2: Table 2: Fall-Related Injury Costs by Work Environment

Environment	Total % of Costs	Proportion of Falls (%)
Non-Office	9.78	31.54
Office	21.23	68.46

Table 2 further illustrates that office environments contribute a larger proportion (68.46%) of fall-related injury costs, despite non-office environments accounting for a greater share of total injury costs.

Table D.3: Table 3: Injury Cost Distribution by Work Environment

Environment	Total %	Average % per Cause	Proportion of Total (%)
Non-Office	30.81	6.16	56.34
Office	23.88	7.96	43.66

Table 3 summarizes the overall distribution of injury costs by work environment. While non-office environments account for a larger share of total injury costs (30.81%), office environments have a higher average cost per injury cause (7.96% vs. 6.16%). This suggests that although injuries in office settings may occur less frequently, they tend to be more expensive on a per-cause basis.

D.2 Regional and State-Level Injury Trends

Workplace injury rates shows significant geographic variation across the United States. The Midwest reports the highest injury rate at 82.12 per 100 workers, which may be due to the region's concentration of labor-intensive industries. In contrast, the south has the lowest rate at 67.64 per 100 workers, possibly reflecting stronger workplace safety regulations or a higher proportion of office-based jobs.

While injury rates vary across regions, a one-way ANOVA revealed no statistically significant differences in injury rates ($p = 0.168$), suggesting that regional variations in injury rates are not substantial enough to impact injury rates in a statistically meaningful way.

I also conducted a Pearson correlation between total injury case volume and injury rates by state. The analysis found no significant correlation ($r = -0.09$, $p = 0.553$), indicating that states with higher total injury case volumes do not necessarily experience higher injury rates per 100 workers.

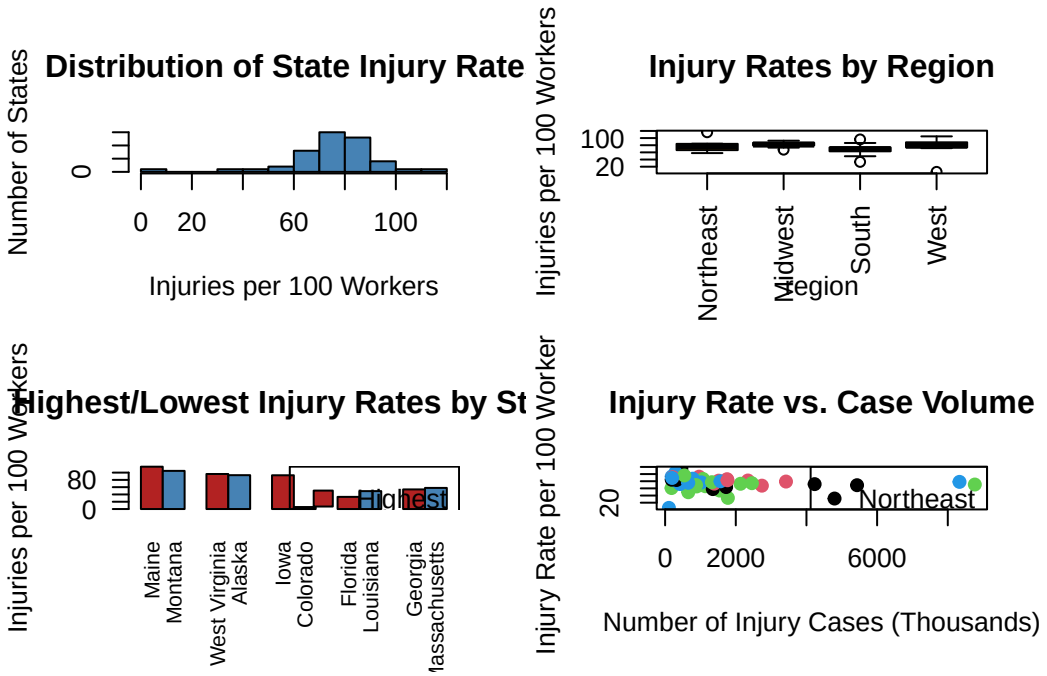

Figure D.2: Figure 2: Comparison of Workplace Injury Rates Across Different States

Figure 2 illustrates that the Midwest has both the highest median and the most variable injury rates across regions.

Table D.4: Table 4: Workplace Injury Rates by Region

Region	Average Rate	Median Rate	Number of States	Total Injuries (Thousands)
Midwest	82.12	81.80	12	17559.2
Northeast	78.41	76.35	8	14637.4
West	76.28	79.00	12	15210.3
South	67.64	69.20	15	24878.8

At the state level, Maine has the highest injury rate at 116.3 per 100 workers more than 20 times higher than Colorado's rate of 5.5 per 100 workers, which is the lowest. Despite this difference, correlation analysis ($r = -0.09$, $p = 0.553$) suggests no significant relationship between injury case volume and injury rate, indicating that states with higher total injury counts do not necessarily have higher injury rates.

Table D.5: Table 5: States with the Highest and Lowest Workplace Injury Rates

Rank	State	Injury Rate	Cases (Thousands)	Region
Lowest	Massachusetts	58.0	1349.6	Northeast
Lowest	Georgia	53.9	1543.7	South
Lowest	Louisiana	49.2	656.3	South
Lowest	Florida	33.4	1776.2	South
Lowest	Colorado	5.5	107.5	West
Highest	Maine	116.3	459.8	Northeast
Highest	Montana	104.8	292.8	West
Highest	West Virginia	96.2	543.2	South
Highest	Alaska	93.0	186.9	West
Highest	Iowa	92.7	961.2	Midwest

E Draft: Conclusions

This analysis examined injury costs and risks in both office and non-office environments, as well as regional variations in injury rates. The findings show that office environments account for 23.9% of injury costs, while non-office environments contribute 30.8%. Falls are the leading cause of injury in both environments, with office settings bearing a disproportionate share of fall-related costs at 21.2%, compared to 9.8% in non-office environments. Although regional injury rates varied, ANOVA results indicated no statistically significant differences. Maine had the highest injury rate, while Colorado had the lowest. Additionally, the correlation analysis showed no meaningful relationship between injury volume and injury rate.

While informative, this study has limitations, primarily due to the scope and limitations of publicly available data. The dataset may not fully capture unreported incidents, variations in workplace practices across industries, or inconsistencies in data collection. Future research could assess the effectiveness of safety policies, the quality of their implementation, and other factors influencing injury rates. Expanding the dataset to include more variables and detailed industry breakdowns would offer a more comprehensive understanding of injury risks.

E.1 Recommendations

Based on the findings, I recommend the following:

- **Fall Prevention in Office Settings:** Given the high proportion of fall-related costs in office environments, companies should invest in targeted fall prevention programs. These could include routine maintenance of flooring and employee education around slip and trip hazards.
- **Region-Specific Safety Assessments:** Despite the lack of statistically significant regional differences, variation still exists at the state level. Businesses should consider conducting local assessments to tailor safety interventions to the specific risks and needs of each region.