

New Tools for Real-Time Coding of Industry and Occupation in Field Surveys: An Approach Using CDC's Epi Info Software

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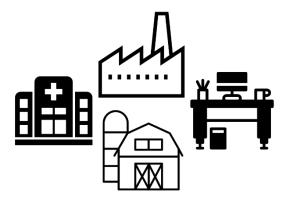
Seventy-fourth Meeting of the NIOSH Board of Scientific Counselors April 28, 2020

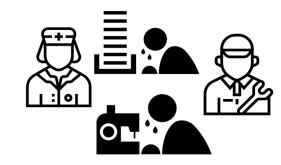
Overview

- Why do we care about collecting data on industry and occupation in field surveys?
- Why is the ability to translate free text industry and occupation to standard codes in real time important?
- What are the challenges?
- How is NIOSH attempting to overcome these challenges (with a live demonstration)?
- What are the opportunities for BSC members and others to contribute?

Industry and Occupation

- Basic demographic descriptors of working (or formerly working) people
- Should be included in all public health datasets
- Required for occupational health surveillance and research





Collecting and Recording Industry and Occupation Data

- Usually collected as descriptions in free-text fields
 - Industry:
 - "What kind of business or industry do you work in? (for example, hospital, elementary school, clothing manufacturing, restaurant)"
 - Occupation:
 - "What kind of work do you do? (for example, registered nurse, janitor, cashier, auto mechanic)"
- Must be coded to be analyzed
 - Standard classification systems
 - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
 - Standard Occupational System (SOC)
 - US Census Bureau



Collecting and Recording Industry and Occupation Data

- Normally batch-coded after data collection
 - Impediment to use of industry and occupation data in field surveys
 - Outbreak investigations
 - Disaster response
 - Impediment to use of industry and occupation data in surveillance systems
 - Cases recorded one-by-one
 - Initial data entry by local, state health departments



Collection of Industry and Occupation Data in the Field: Alternative Approaches

- Directly specify critical/relevant occupations
 - "Are you a healthcare worker?" (Yes/No)
 - "Are you a food handler?" (Yes/No)
 - Limited utility
 - Presupposes single preexisting hypothesis

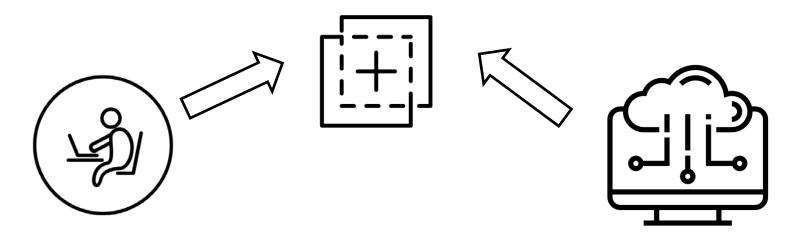


- Restrict responses to pre-specified categories using dropdown menus
 - Categories may be too broad to be useful



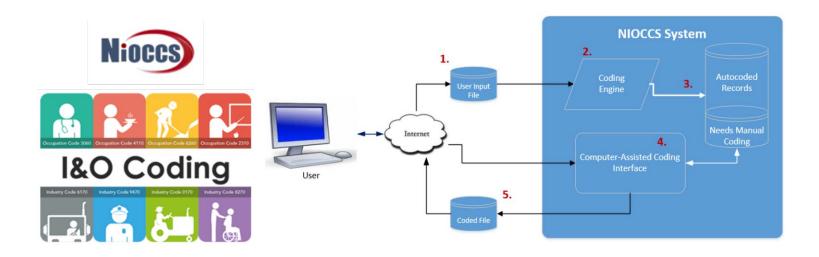
Real-Time Coding of Industry and Occupation During Field Data Collection

- Ability to code industry and occupation data in real-time makes collection more feasible
- Integration of computerized coding capability with established field data collection tools enables real-time industry and occupation coding

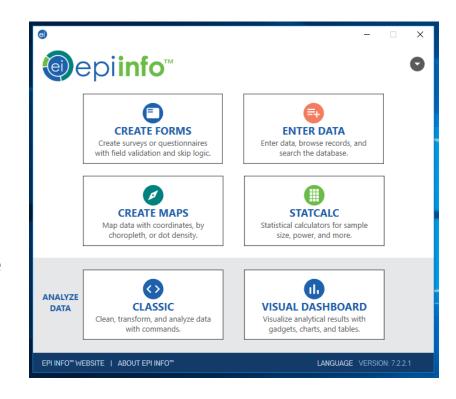


NIOCCS: The NIOSH Industry & Occupation Computerized Coding System

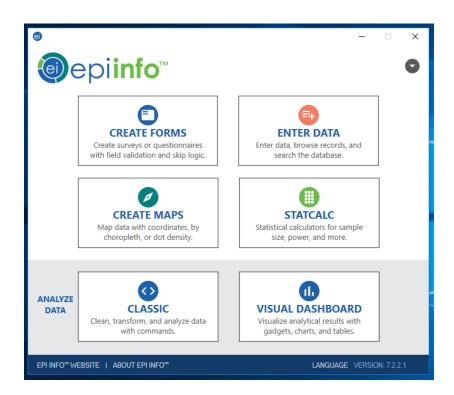
NIOCCS provides on-demand, web-based single record coding capability



- Suite of free data collection, management, analysis and visualization software tools designed specifically for the public health community
- Used throughout CDC, domestically and internationally
- Widely used by
 - Field epidemiology
 - Emergency preparedness and response
 - Reportable disease surveillance
 - State and local health departments



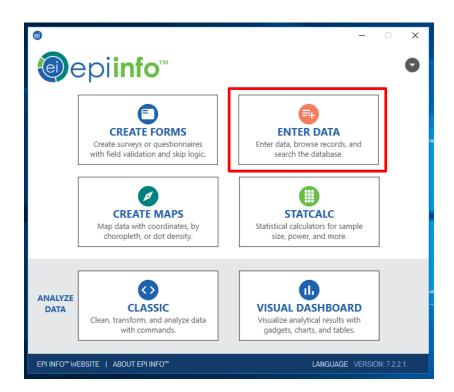
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- Enter module
- Check code
- Templates



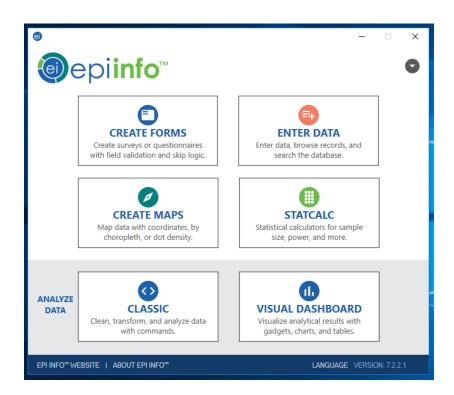
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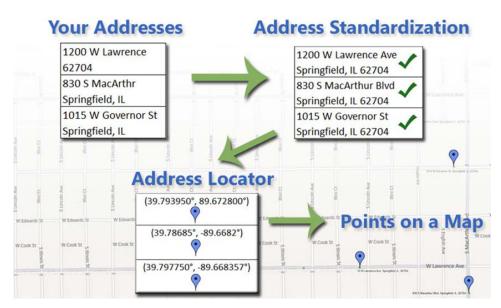


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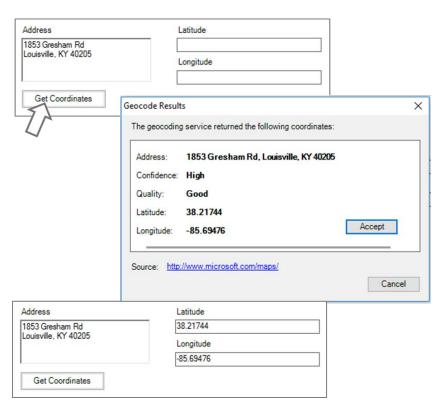
The Geocoding Analogy

- Geocoding process analogous to I & O coding
 - Input is free-text field
 - Cannot be analyzed
 - Output generated by algorithm
 - Results in analyzable, coded data
 - Typically batch-coded after data collection



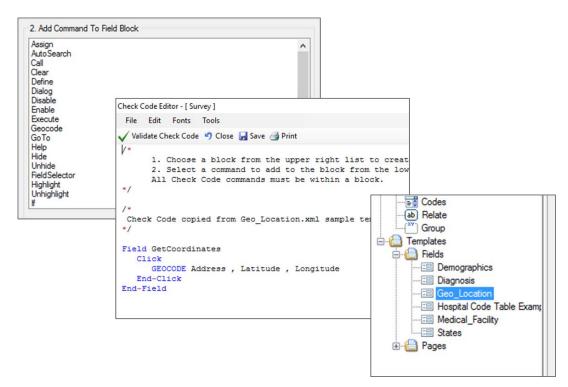
The Geocoding Analogy: Epi Info

 "Geocode" check code program allows Epi Info users to get map coordinates based on free-text address data during data collection



The Geocoding Analogy: Epi Info

- "Geocode" program accessed in check code editor
- Pre-defined "Geo_Location" template available in Form Designer module



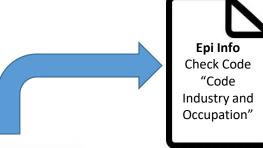
New Tools in Epi Info



- "Code Industry and Occupation" check code program and template for Epi Info
 - Integrates industry and occupation coding capability with Epi Info data entry tools
 - Free-text to Census industry and occupation codes
 - Real-time
 - Record-by-record basis

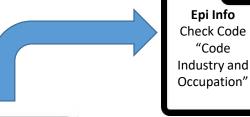


User enters subject's openended, free-text descriptions of industry and occupation in Epi Info's Enter module



User runs the "Code Industry and Occupation" check code program in Epi Info

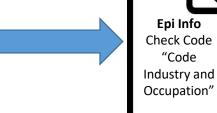






"Code Industry and Occupation" program presents text data in industry and occupation fields to NIOCCS I & O Single Record Coding service via internet connection



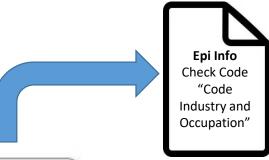




NIOCCS produces a coding solution





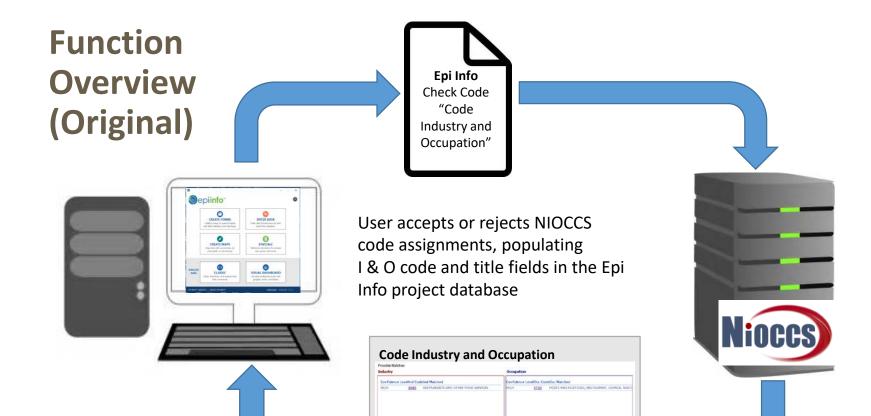




NIOCCS output is displayed to user in an Epi Info dialog box



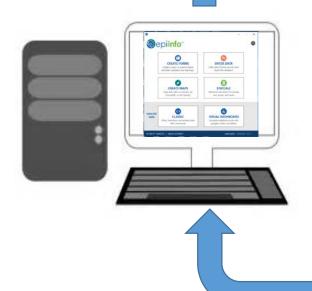




Accept

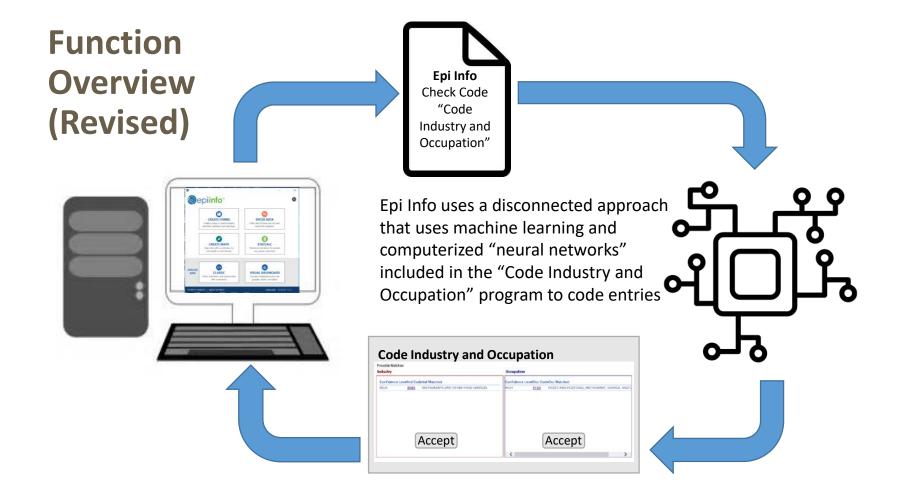
Accept





Epi Info
Check Code
"Code
Industry and
Occupation"





Live Demonstration

Planned Project Outputs

- Epi Info
 - ✓ Check code program and template
 - ✓ User Guide entries
 - Tutorial videos
 - Scenario-based tutorials
- NIOSH
 - Topic webpage
 - Background and best practices information
 - Collecting, coding, and analyzing industry and occupation data
 - Informational/instructional webinars



Expected Project Outcomes

- Increased collection and use of coded industry and occupation data in public health datasets from field surveys and surveillance systems
- Increased attention to occupational health among Epi Info users
 - Emergency preparedness and response
 - Reportable disease surveillance
 - Outbreak investigation/field epidemiology
 - State and local health departments
- Improved recognition and understanding of the contribution of occupational exposures to morbidity and mortality from infectious disease and other hazards

Looking Forward

- Advancing NIOSH's strategic goals
- Realizing A Smarter National Surveillance System for Occupational Safety and Health in the 21st Century
- Increased collection and use of industry and occupation data



Questions for the Board of Scientific Counselors

- How can NIOSH best communicate the importance of collecting industry and occupation data in field surveys and surveillance systems to public health communities of practice outside of occupational health?
- How can NIOSH best promote the availability and provide instructional material for the use of these new tools to public health communities of practice outside of occupational health?
- How can NIOSH best identify and advocate for the inclusion of these new tools in additional platforms and systems used for field and surveillance data collection?

Acknowledgements:

CDC/NIOSH

Kelly Vanoli (NIOSH/DFSE/HIB)
Stacey Marovich (NIOSH/DFSE/HIB)

CDC/CSELS

Sachin Agnihotri (OPHSS/CSELS/DHIS)
Asad Islam (OPHSS/CSELS/DHIS)
David Brown (OPHSS/CSELS/DHIS)

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

