Introduction and Executive summary

SafetyLit, short for the Safety Literature, is dedicated to saving lives and reducing injuries worldwide. Essentially it is an interactive, web-enabled review and summary of all articles relevant to safety from journals published in 158 of the world's nations – over 14,500 scholarly periodicals that arise from more than 30 distinct professional disciplines. SafetyLit serves over 1200 institutions, organizations, and government entities. It currently reaches 180 countries and all 50 U.S. states. Over 60,000 individuals working in diverse fields visit the SafetyLit website each month, many make inquiries of the extensive database multiple times a week.

SafetyLit began in the mid-1990s and has been supported, for the most part, by governmental agencies. Most recently several branches of the California state government provided subsidy, primarily on a project-by-project basis. As with many programs, government fiscal cutbacks resulted in a total lack of funding, and SafetyLit has continued through the perseverance of its dedicated volunteer staff of professionals.

In 2014, the non-profit SafetyLit Foundation was established with a goal of perpetuating and growing the program that is so vital to so many in the fields of accident and injury prevention. The Board of Directors and executive staff is now reaching out to organizations and individual benefactors for tax deductible contributions that will enable the SafetyLit program to be better organized, financially strengthened, and have its mission sustained for the future.

Inquiries may be made to David W. Lawrence, PhD, founder and executive director.

SafetyLit Foundation, Inc.
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San Diego, CA 92109
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The following page begins a detailed description of SafetyLit's case statement, mission, scope, and operations.

Injuries: a serious problem for individuals, families and society

Injuries are the most common cause of death from the first year of life through middle age. More than 180,000 people die in the USA from injury each year. Worldwide the annual injury death toll is more than 4.8 million (not counting those related to war). For every injury death in the U.S., there are about 6 others who suffer catastrophic permanent disabilities.

Injury costs

Serious injuries have high costs. More than 35,000,000 people are treated in emergency departments in the USA each year due to injuries. Not only are there treatment and rehabilitation costs but injuries often lead to devastating long-term personal, familial, and social consequences.

Good information is needed to make sound decisions

Making policy and practical decisions about safety requires knowing the factors that contribute to injury occurrence. Injury prevention usually requires a combination of education about risks, engineering and human factors, and enforcement of rules and laws. Making a sound decision requires drawing and balancing information from many fields. Can a particular event that leads to an injury be prevented? If the event cannot be prevented, what are the ways that the impact of the event can be minimized? How much will intervening cost and how much will non-intervention cost? Who should be responsible for the costs of intervening or for the costs of care and rehabilitation when injuries are not prevented?

Injury causes and prevention

Common injury causes are motor vehicle crashes, natural disasters, interpersonal violence, fires, sports and recreation, and work-related incidents. A few everyday ways that injuries are successfully prevented include building fire codes, smoke and carbon monoxide alarms, air bags in automobiles, storm or wildfire warning systems, etc. Some ways injuries are prevented involve changing or preventing the event that leads to harm (anti-lock brakes can avoid a crash), others prevent injuries by lessening the impact of an event that was not avoided (airbags and seat-belts have their effect when a crash occurs), other prevention mechanisms involve changing personal behaviors such as through

education (parenting classes about child-safe homes); laws (speed limits in school zones); regulations and codes (fire resistant buildings, evacuation route traffic controls).

 While it is not reasonable to think about preventing all injuries, essentially all serious injuries can be prevented without sacrificing the thrill and enjoyment of life when a combination of approaches are applied to the problem. For example, few would argue that the modern protections afforded to race car drivers have made their sport less exciting. While a car may crash spectacularly, the driver will likely survive and often can walk away from the car.

Injuries are not unavoidable "accidents" that just "happen". They are preventable or may be greatly decreased in severity by planning. Prevention methods have a strong scientific foundation and information about prevention may be found in the publications of many professional disciplines.

A wide variety of professions contribute to the science of prevention. Nonetheless, when preparing to take action, few experts in any one of these fields will think about consulting the published works of persons working in other disciplines. Even when they might want to do so, they very likely do not know where to look – there are hundreds of specialty databases that serve as indices to the literature of the various disciplines.

Professional Disciplines Represented in SafetyLit

Agriculture, anthropology, architecture, business and public administration, chemistry, consumer product testing, criminology, demography, dentistry, economics, education, engineering specialties, ergonomics, fire suppression and prevention, forensic specialties, geography, geology, history, industrial design, interior design, journalism, law and law enforcement, media studies, medicine, meteorology, nursing, occupational safety and hygiene, oceanography, pharmacology, philosophy, physics, physiology, political science and policy, psychology, public health, social work, sociology, sports and kinematics, statistics, toxicology, transportation, urban planning, and other fields.

Literature databases are an abundant resource for information and there are an abundance of databases. There is a wealth of available information but only a small part of it is included in each discipline's standard literature databases. Few specialists have the skills needed to thoroughly search within their field's own databases much less the skills to find and search within other databases. Someone seeking information that cuts across multiple specializations (such as most injury prevention

topics) would need to 1) suspect that relevant information exists in the literature of another profession; 2) know the databases that index that literature; 3) know the search terms and jargon used; 4) have access to the relevant databases; 5) have the time and inclination to travel to a university library (subscription databases are not available online to the public or even to university alumnae) and perform a convoluted search of multiple databases.

Most databases use search terms specifically designed for use with that particular database and by library and information systems experts in the field for which the database was designed. Other than SafetyLit, databases are not intended to meet the needs of any user in general. They focus on meeting the needs of searchers within a particular professional discipline. Each database contains articles from journals specific to the special interests of those working in that particular discipline. The contents of these specialty databases don't typically overlap and the terms used for similar concepts are often quite different. Existing databases lack search terms for accurate and consistent searching for safety-related material. Even professional librarians who work in the reference section of university libraries don't attempt to know how to thoroughly search every specialty database. They specialize on being efficient on a select few. Perhaps, most importantly, commercial literature databases require costly subscriptions and thus, are available only in the libraries of larger universities, not just any university library – only those that can pay the database fees. A small research university typically pays about $1 million each year for database access (not counting the subscription fees for their scholarly journals). Larger universities pay $3 million or more for these databases. These costs are beyond the reach of most local and state agencies (advisory boards, recreation departments, school districts, community colleges, etc.) and far beyond that of local organizations. These problems can put a thorough search for relevant information out of the reach of small businesses, non-profit groups, county and many state government agencies within the US and their equivalents outside the US.

In summary, information-based decision-making can be expensive and require experience in searching arcane databases. However, SafetyLit offers an alternative to this. Without SafetyLit, finding useful information can be difficult even when one knows where to look – ALL the places one must look – to gather comprehensive, unbiased information about how to approach an injury problem in the population served by the decision-maker.

The available literature on injury prevention is vast and increasing

The number of scholarly journals that publish three of more articles per year that meet the SafetyLit inclusion criteria (see appendix 5) is increasing as is the number of articles published (Figure 1). Keeping up-to-date without using some sort of aid like SafetyLit is all but impossible.

Figure 1. Number of Journals Publishing 3 or More Relevant Articles per Year and Number of Articles Published per Year, 1950-2014*

Journals/Year   Articles/Year
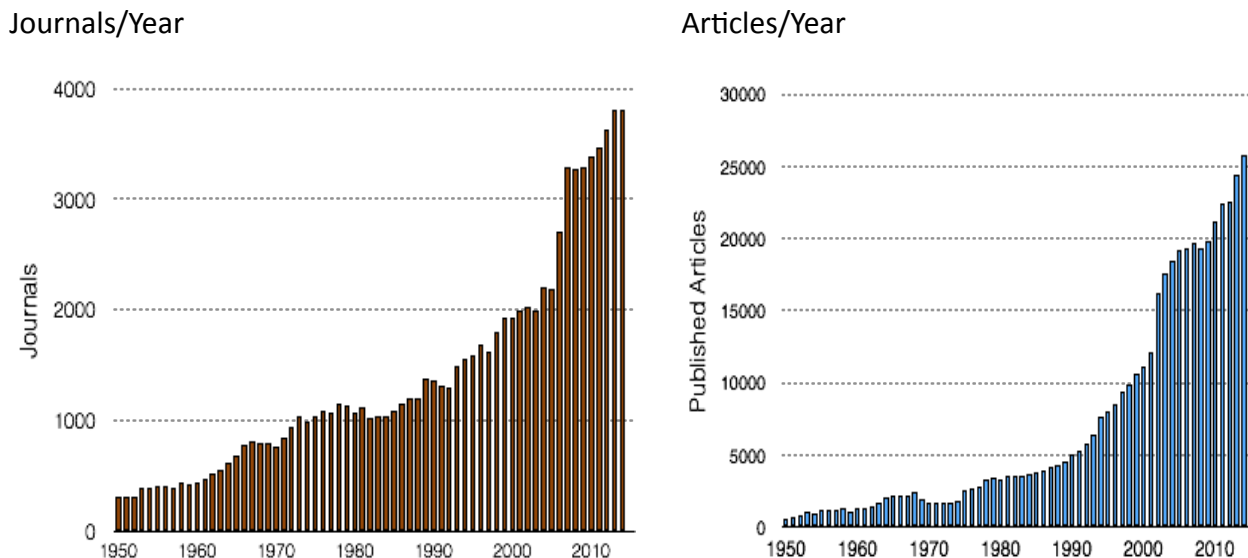
*Data for 2014 are complete through December 10th.

SafetyLit is a free service that provides comprehensive information

SafetyLit is a database that provides an index to the world's literature on safety – the publications of the many professional disciplines from 158 of the world's nations – essentially every nation that contains a university (Figure 2). SafetyLit volunteers regularly examine issue-by-issue the contents of more than 4500 current scholarly journals to find relevant material. At least 10,000 more are examined for relevant articles one or more times per journal volume. Other sources are technical reports from government agencies and "think tanks" (bodies such as Rand Corporation), doctoral theses, and books. As of October 2014, the SafetyLit database contains more than 460,000 journal articles and almost 35,000 books, reports and theses. SafetyLit makes a serious effort to find documents representing all points of view on each topic, especially controversial ones (weapons issues, red-light cameras, the line between child abuse and spanking, etc).

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Figure 2. Nations Where Journals Indexed In SafetyLit Are Published*
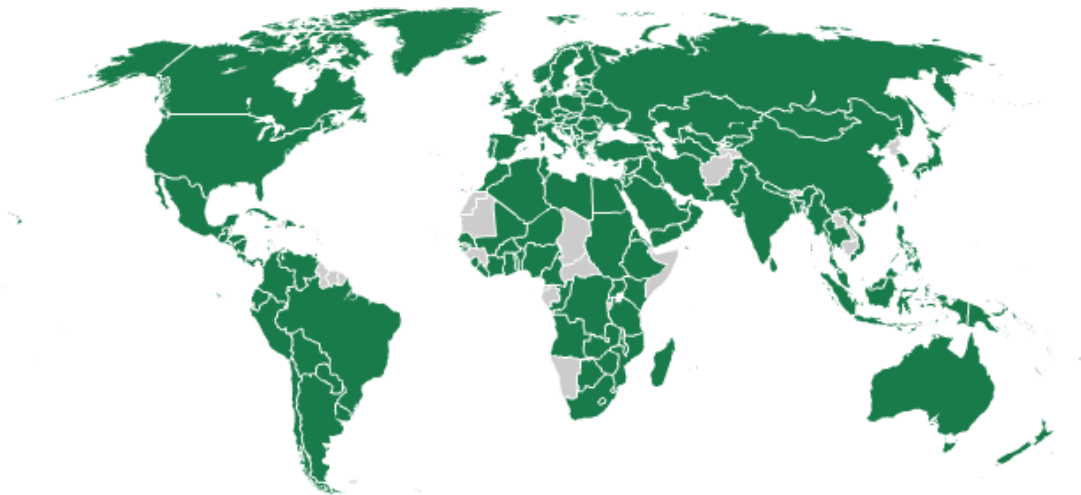
*Nations where current journals are published and are in SafetyLit are indicated by the color green.

SafetyLit also provides a weekly Update Bulletin that summarizes recently published literature relevant to researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers. Each weekly bulletin contains more than 350 items. Each item is assigned to two or more of 38 categories, (age groupings; recreation and sports; occupational issues; engineering and design issues; laws and enforcement; home and consumer product safety; weapons; interpersonal violence; self-harm and suicide; school issues; disaster preparedness and evacuation; poisoning; economics of injury and safety; alcohol and other drug use; research techniques; program evaluation; and others) for the convenience of SafetyLit readers who may care about only one or two of these topics. The Update Bulletin is available in three formats: a pdf document, a web page, and RSS feeds for each of the 38 categories. The RSS feeds allow readers to immediately see current items as they are added to the SafetyLit system or scheduled at any interval the reader may desire (from once an hour to once every month).

SafetyLit is widely used as an information resource
The 4,500-plus websites that provide links to SafetyLit.org include more than 900 educational institutions and 212 government agencies world-wide. The SafetyLit website is presented in 17 languages and has regular visitors from 179 of the 193 United Nations member states and from every U.S. state and territory (Figure 3). Most of the 60,000-plus unique visitors (145,000 total visits,

1,200,000 page views) to SafetyLit each month are from local government agencies or private organizations where the costs of searching commercial databases are prohibitive and the knowledge needed to search multiple literature databases is beyond reach. About one-fourth of SafetyLit users visit several times each week.

Figure 3. Nations Originating 5 or More SafetyLit Visitors per Month*

*Nations with fewer than 5 visitors per month are shown in gray.

The purpose of SafetyLit is to allow its users to make sensible decisions about injury prevention; including current approaches, new concepts being evaluated, and methods that have been tried and failed. This knowledge can save precious time and money by avoiding the redevelopment of already established methods or attempting known failures. All SafetyLit services are provided at no cost to the user and are presented without advertising. Keeping SafetyLit without cost and free from influences that could limit its scope or bias its focus is important. Since SafetyLit is a free service, many publishers have provided their material to us without cost. If SafetyLit were to begin charging subscription fees, some of these agreements would be lost and the cost to access this data would greatly increase.

SafetyLit is not in competition with commercial databases.
Commercial databases charge high fees but provide added value for searchers by optionally including information about all of the references in each article or all of the later articles that cite the article

itself. This allows their users to track back and follow forward to gather more information about the contents of the article. SafetyLit is an index of the literature and provides a path to finding the full text of articles of interest online; to identifying nearby libraries with collections that hold the wanted item; or to allow a local librarian to obtain the articles at no or very low cost.

SafetyLit allows a user to know if information about a topic exists. SafetyLit not only brings together the research and policy papers of more than 30 distinct professional disciplines but provides a service not available with most commercial databases—a brief "interpretation" of highly technical language or confusing terms used by the authors so that the information can be understood by any reasonably educated English-speaking person anywhere in the world. A very simple example of this would be distinguishing articles about football. An author (forgetting that their article may be read by people across the world) may use the word "football" without any further explanation. SafetyLit will modify the report's summary to clarify if the article is about American football, Association football (soccer), Australian football, Canadian football, or Gaelic football—different games with different rules and equipment and very different risks for injuries. Entering the word "football" (or some other ambiguous term) in the SafetyLit search system will display a query clarification page that provides a listing of links to the various query topics so that the searcher may avoid paging through hundreds of items that are irrelevant to their needs.

Table 1. Items in SafetyLit with the word "football" (total 2862 items)*

American Football: 696	Futsal (indoor football): 14
Australian Rules Football: 252	Gaelic Football: 28
Canadian Football: 10	Rugby: 855
Flag Football: 13	Soccer: 1140**

*Number of items does not sum to 2862 because some articles are about more than one of these topics.
**A 'football' query by someone seeking soccer items would miss 690 records without this SafetyLit utility.

U.S. Government-Supported Literature Databases and SafetyLit

While there are several literature databases made available at no cost to users by US government agencies, these focus upon the specific interests of the agency (Table 2). Each of these has an annual budget ranging from about $5 million to tens of millions of dollars and employs tens to hundreds of personnel.

Table 2. U.S Government-Supported Literature Databases*

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Center for Biotechnology Information, PubMed (including all of Medline)

Approximate Budget: $88,000,000

Staff (including contract workers): 278

Contents: Total of 24 million items, articles from 26,000 journals. PubMed contains records concerning the fields of biomedicine and health. As of December 2014, approximately 180,000 of the records are related to the prevention and study of injuries.

U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences: Education Resources Information Center (ERIC)

Approximate Budget: $6,158,000

Staff (including contract workers): Unavailable

Contents: Total of 1.4 million items; articles from 650 Journals. ERIC contains records concerning kindergarten, elementary and secondary school matters but only a tiny part of its contents (approx. 16,000) are relevant to the safety of students and faculty.

U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Transportation Research Board and the U.S. Department of Transportation: Transport Research International Documentation (TRID)

Approximate Budget: Unavailable (Estimate: $5,000,000)

Staff (including contract workers): 18

Contents: More than 1.1 million records; articles from 490 journals. TRID contains records on all modes of transportation research including some information about human factors and vehicle crashworthiness but the bulk of its contents concern transportation economics and efficiency, road construction and maintenance, environmental impacts, etc. About 3.6% are safety-related.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library: AGRICultural OnLine Access (AGRICOLA)

Approximate Budget: $8,000,000

Staff (including contract workers): 30

Contents: 4.2 million records (audiovisual materials, books and book chapters, journal articles, seed catalogs, etc.). AGRICOLA indexes a wide variety of publications covering agriculture and its allied fields, including, "animal and veterinary sciences, human and animal nutrition, entomology, plant sciences, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, farming and farming systems, agricultural economics, extension and education, food and human nutrition, and earth and environmental sciences. About 0.8% are safety-relevant.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs: National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts Database (NCJRS-AD)

Approximate Budget: Unavailable (Initial FOIA request denied, another FOIA request pending)

Staff (including contract workers): Unavailable (FOIA request pending)

Contents: 210,000 records (journal articles, technical reports). The database contains material on corrections issues, courts, crime prevention and statistics, drug trafficking, justice systems, and law enforcement. About 30% are safety-related.

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*Contents numbers are for 2014. Budget and staffing estimates from 2012—the most recent information readily available.

These U.S. federal databases can contain many articles relevant to safety but the database search systems make it very difficult to find them – even for experienced users. There is little if any overlap of contents across these government databases. However, it has been demonstrated that if a safety-related article is in any one of these US government-supported systems, it is also included in SafetyLit – and in a way that it may be found by searchers and incorporated into their work. Indeed, SafetyLit uses these databases as a resource for identifying items for inclusion in its own database system. These government databases contribute about 35% of SafetyLit contents. Thus, their existence is instrumental to SafetyLit's success at identifying suitable material.

There is evidence that information-seekers come to SafetyLit when they suspect that their search results from one of the free U.S. government databases missed important information. A recent Alexa Clickstream report found that, for 8 percent of SafetyLit searchers, the website they visited immediately before reaching SafetyLit was one of the government databases mentioned above.

SafetyLit also draws its contents from many sources that are not included in the US government-supported databases. SafetyLit provides, in one place, information about interpersonal violence (gangs, partner violence, child abuse, terrorism), suicide and self-harm, and unintentional injuries from incidents involving traffic crashes, burns at home or at work, poisoning, falls, natural disasters, and recreation. Also included are reports about the risk factors for injuries (such things as alcohol and drug use, engineering and design failures, behavioral problems, etc.); the individual, familial, and societal costs and consequences resulting from injuries to individuals or to communities from natural or man-made disasters; individual and enforcer response to laws and regulations; willingness to respond to calls for evacuation or other action; and other relevant topics.

The SafetyLit database contains records from journals (including non-English ones) that are not in any other database – at least for the short term. Once the articles are added to SafetyLit they are offered to appropriate government database systems, just as SafetyLit identifies new items from those government systems. For example, in early 2014, SafetyLit obtained copies of the complete back-files of several nineteenth century and early- to mid-twentieth century German-language journals concerning the skills and abilities necessary to operate various machines and vehicles. The article titles

and summaries were transcribed, translated into English, and both language versions added to the SafetyLit database. These records were offered to the U.S. Transportation Research Board for their use in the TRID database.

SafetyLit not only is useful for finding information but makes report-writing less tedious

SafetyLit takes pride in simplifying the task of providing references and footnotes when writing reports. The reference formatting requirements often are complex to the point of absurdity (see box to right). Unlike other databases, great care is taken to assure that citation information is complete and in a consistent format that will allow a bibliography to be formed with no (or very little) editing – particularly when reference management software is used.

SafetyLit provides complete metadata for its contents in any of five different standard formats to allow users of any brand of bibliography management software to seamlessly capture reference information with a single click. Authors who use this software to assist their writing have expressed their appreciation for this attention to detail that eliminates most of the tedium of inserting references and formatting a bibliography.

For example, the Chicago Manual of Style states:
"Authors' names are normally given as they appear on the title pages of their books or above their articles. Certain adjustments, however, should be made to assist correct identification. First names may be given in full in place of initials. If an author uses his or her given name in one cited book and initials in another (e.g., "Mary L. Jones" versus "M. L. Jones" versus "Mary Jones" versus "Mary Lois Jones" versus "M. Jones"), *the same form, preferably the fuller one, should be used in all references to that author. To assist alphabetization, middle initials or names should be given wherever known".* [¶14.72] (emphasis added)

There are similar requirements with other citation styles. Without some assistance, it can be all but impossible to follow this requirement.

How is one to know if the M.L. Jones is Mary L. Jones, Michael Lewis Jones, or someone else? For some university professors, this blind attention to following the details of a style guide can make the difference between a passing or a failing grade. For manuscript submission this can be the difference between acceptance and rejection as attention to citation formatting may be used as a gauge of an author's attention to scholarly detail.

SafetyLit provides:
• full author names even when the source document only provides initials – we consult multiple sources to verity authorship whenever names are incomplete or ambiguous; and
• standardized source and item title capitalization in "sentence case" to enable reference management software to convert the titles to the format required by the citation style.

SafetyLit history

SafetyLit began in the mid-1990s and was partially supported by the Louisiana Office of Public Health and the US Centers for Disease Control. Later, SafetyLit received support from the US Health Resources

and Services Administration, the State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors Association, and several branches of California state government. By and large, these funds were provided for special projects (moving from a weekly email message containing journal article citations to a web format that also includes technical reports books, and dissertations; expanding to include a database of not only current items but older publications as well; the addition of a simple-to-use but nonetheless quite powerful system to search the database) and not for day-to-day administrative costs.

SafetyLit needs

Funding has never fully supported all the costs (expert personnel, maintaining a robust web server computer, office staff and expenses). The current system is operated only through the efforts of volunteers and donations to cover the necessary costs. This is not sustainable. This resource should not remain dependent upon a handful of people who, even if willing to work without pay, could become unable to continue due to other obligations, age or infirmity. The project needs an experienced administrator, experts in relevant subjects, and information system professionals. The SafetyLit search system should be improved to make it even more accessible and user-friendly to non-experts. Funding is also needed to maintain and support improvements to the SafetyLit computers and servers to meet ever increasing demand and to protect against the almost constant malicious attacks that have become common to all websites.

A 2014 financial statement; draft 2015 budget; listings of members of the Board of Directors and the Science Advisory Committee; and the criteria for selecting material to be included in SafetyLit follows in the appendix.

Appendix

1. SafetyLit Foundation Statement of Income and Expense, 2014
2. Draft Budget (Detail) 2015
3. Board of Directors
4. Science Advisory Committee
5. Criteria: Selecting Articles and Reports for Inclusion In SafetyLit

Appendix 1.
SafetyLit Foundation—Statement of Income and Expense, 2014

Income (in U.S. Dollars)
Direct Public Support		
Individual Contributions	19,078.00	
Investments		
Savings Account Interest	0.35	
Other		
Donated Web-Server Lease	8,400.00	
Product Refunds	434.99	
Total Income		**27,913.34**

Expenses (in U.S. Dollars)

Personnel		
Personnel Total	**0.00**	

> Note: There were no personnel expenses for FY 2014

Computer Expenses	
Computer Software	2,274.32
Contract Services	
Accounting	1,100.00
Legal Fees	4,725.00
Language Translation Services	729.54
Contract Services Total	**6,554.54**
Facilities	
Office Rent	3,756.00
Facilities Total	**3,756.00**
Operations	
Books, subscriptions, Reference	188.42
Business Membership Dues	209.00
Professional Association Dues	299.00
Printing and Copying	187.92
Supplies	23.09
Tax (Sales) on Purchases	36.14
Websites	
Web-Server Lease & Hosting	8,400.00
Domain Registrations (4 domains)	140.00
Website Maintenance	99.00
Web-server Utility Services	802.30
Website Development	2,437.50
Total Websites	**11,878.80**
Operations Total	**14,822.37**

> Note: Website maintenance and server utility service fees are for a partial year; made necessary mid-year by increasing real web traffic and malevolent attempts to control the website. These are listed as full-year expenses for FY 2015.

Other Expenses	
Banking Fees	54.90
Fundraising Expenses	429.64
Other Expenses Total	**484.54**

Total Expenses	**24,891.77**	**Net 21.57**

Appendix 2.

SafetyLit Foundation Draft Full-Year Budget 2015 (Including Personnel Expenses)

REVENUE
Contributed Revenue
Foundation Grants
Corporate Contributions
Individual Contributions
Subtotal $0.00

Earned Revenue
Government Contracts
Transportation Reimbursements
Miscellaneous Income
Subtotal $0.00
TOTAL INCOME $0.00

EXPENSES
Personnel
SALARIES & BENEFITS
Executive Director @ $79,000/yr $79,000.00
Administrator @ $59,500/yr $59,500.00
Payroll Taxes Etc. @ 13% $18,005.00
Workers Compensation Insurance $2,908
Health Insurance (shared 50/50) $12,960.00
Subtotal Salaries & Benefits $172,373
Payroll Processing (2 Empl. @$55 bi-weekly) $1,430.00
Subtotal Personnel   **$173,803.50**

CONTRACTORS
Accounting Services (Monitor system, file tax return, audit support, etc.) $2,900.00
Legal Services (Amount needed est.) $3,700.00
Janitorial Services (Currently included with rent) $0.00
Website Development and Maintenance (110 hours @ 80/hr) $8,800.00
Maintain Website Translations / Localization $99/mo (Transifex) $1,188.00
Maintain Website Content Delivery Network (CDN) $20/mo (CloudFlare) $240.00
Maintain Website Uptime Monitoring Status $8.75/mo (Alertra) $105.00
Web-Server Lease & Hosting Fees (Annual) $11,500.00
Implement System To Facilitate SafetyLit Users Linking To Full Text of Articles† $11,300.00
Implement System of Journal Classification Terms and Descriptions‡ $9,800.00
Other Professional Fees (est.) $1,900.00
Subtotal Contractors   **$51,433.00**

(Continued)

NON-PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Rent (456 sq.ft. @ $1.00/sq.ft./mo)	$5,472.00
Utilities (Currently included with rent)	$0.00
Telephone & Internet Access (Currently included with rent)	$0.00
Telephone Toll Calls (est.) $40/mo	$480.00
Web Conference Service ($50/mo <25 attendees/conference)	$600.00
Postage	$600.00
Printing	$2,900.00
Insurance – Foundation Liability, Fire, Theft	$1,800.00
Insurance – Board Indemnification	$1,500.00
Building Repairs/Maintenance	$400.00
Office supplies ($90/month)	$1,080.00
Expendable Equipment (Computer, etc.)	$1,800.00
Computer Software	$1,300.00
Equipment Repair & Maintenance	$500.00
Transportation & Lodging – Board Travel (5@$1200)	$6,000.00
Transportation & Lodging – Staff Attending Conferences x2	$3,000.00
Conference Registration Fees @$750 x3	$2,250.00
Licenses & Fees (est.)	$750.00
Staff Development	$400.00
Subscriptions & Publications	$1,000.00
Professional Association Memberships	$2,000.00
Advertising	$500.00
Bank Charges	$650.00
Interest Expense	$0.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	$300.00
Total Non-Personnel	**$35,282.00**

TOTAL EXPENSES	**$260,518.50**

BALANCE	**-$260,518.50**

† This "OpenURL" system is used by universities to identify if the institution has a subscription to the journal that contains the article. If a subscription is owned, the SafetyLit user can view the full text of the item. Otherwise, the publisher offers the user the option of purchasing the item. This should be essentially self-maintaining after the first year.

‡ This is one of the most requested enhancements to SafetyLit. Periodicals can be assigned topic or category labels that identify, in general, the sort of material likely to be found within. Literature database users find these journal labels helpful for at least two important purposes: 1) Once a journal with useful information is found, having labels greatly facilitates the identification of other journals that may contain useful articles; and 2) Authors of manuscripts who have a difficult time identifying journals that publish articles on their topic find these topic labels useful. There are several sources of standardized lists of journal category labels (U.S. Library of Congress, British Library, United Nations Dag Hammarskjold Library, etc.). These terms, already assigned to journals, will be imported into SafetyLit from these and similar sources. Further, more specific categories such as bicycle safety, driver distraction, intimate partner violence, cyber bullying, and others will be developed and also assigned to SafetyLit journal records. This should be essentially self-maintaining after the first year. Once the system is in-place, as new journals are added to SafetyLit their topic labels can be automatically incorporated into the journal record.

Appendix 3.

SafetyLit Foundation Board of Directors
(All directors serve without compensation)

Appendix 4.
SafetyLit Science Advisory Committee
(All committee members serve without compensation)

Shrikant Bangdiwala, PhD, Professor, Gillings School of Global Public Health,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, **USA**

Shahrzad Bazargan-Hejazi, PhD, Professor, David Geffen School of Medicine,
University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, **USA**

Danilo Blank, MD, PhD, Head, Dept. of Pediatrics,
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, **BRAZIL**

Ousman Conteh, Member, National Youth Parliament and
Youth for Road Safety (YOURS) Task Force, Banjul, **THE GAMBIA**

Diego De Leo, MD, PhD, Director, Australian Institute for Suicide Research & Prevention,
Griffith University, Mt. Gravatt, QLD, **AUSTRALIA**

Caroline F. Finch, PhD, Professor and Director, Australian Centre for Research into Injury in Sport,
Federation University, Ballarat, **AUSTRALIA**

Samuel N. Forjuoh, MD, DrPH, Professor, Department of Family and Community Medicine,
Texas A&M HSC College of Medicine, Temple, Texas, **USA**

Brian D. Johnston, MD, MPH, Chief of Service, Department of Pediatrics,
Harborview Medical Center, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington **USA**

Lucie Laflamme, PhD, Professor and Chair, Department of Public Health Sciences,
Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, **Sweden**

Guohua Li, MD, PhD, Director, Center for Injury Epidemiology and Prevention,
Columbia University, New York, NY, **USA**

Morag MacKay, BSN, MS, Programme Manager,
European Child Safety Alliance, Birmingham, England, **UK**

Ted R. Miller, PhD, Principal Research Scientist and Program Director,
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Calverton, MD, **USA**

I. Barry Pless, MD, Professor of Pediatrics, Epidemiology and Biostatistics,
McGill University, Montréal, QC, **CANADA**

Kopano Ratele, DPhil, Professor, Institute of Social and Health Sciences
University of South Africa, Pretoria, **SOUTH AFRICA**

Mohamad A. Seedat, DPhil, Professor, Institute of Social and Health Sciences
University of South Africa, Tygerberg, **SOUTH AFRICA**

David Shinar, PhD, Professor, Department of Industrial Engineering and Management,
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, **ISRAEL**

David A. Sleet, PhD, Assoc. Director for Science, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control,
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, **USA**

Gordon S. Smith, MD, MPH, Professor of Epidemiology,
University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, **USA**

Carol E. Thornton, MPA, Chief, Violence and Injury Prevention Program
Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, PA, **USA**

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Appendix 5.

How is SafetyLit content selected?

For SafetyLit content, we focus upon injuries that occur during a short period of time, as opposed to the effects of repeated exposures to chemical agents or cumulative damage from repetitive motions. The SafetyLit vision is to include every article relevant to injury prevention and safety promotion that is published in any journal with text or abstract in English.

SafetyLit includes summaries of reports about injury occurrence and risk factors. Articles are considered relevant if they concern any of the pre-event or event elements of Haddon Matrix model (see below); the epidemiology of injury; or the financial, personal, or societal costs or consequences of the any injury or risk factor. Articles concerning treatment for injuries or complications of medical care are excluded except when the article also contains information on one of the inclusion criteria. SafetyLit also includes reports on other topics that may help a reader to make decisions about research or prevention strategies and priorities.

The criteria for selecting report for inclusion are simple. If the answer to any of the following questions is "yes", then the report is likely to be included:

- Does the report meet the inclusion criteria above?
- Do the SafetyLit reviewers find the report interesting?
- Are SafetyLit readers likely to hear of a report from a colleague and want to respond knowledgeably?
- Are SafetyLit readers likely to be questioned about the report from a member of the population they serve?
- Does the report contain findings that are likely to be used to oppose the actions or recommendations of a SafetyLit reader?

The Haddon Matrix

Developed by William Haddon in 1970, his "phase-factor matrix" was developed to facilitate an assessment of the many things that contribute to injury occurrence and severity. Using this framework, one can then evaluate the relative importance of combinations of contributing factors and use that assessment to design prevention strategies.

Example: A Simple Haddon Matrix For Motor Vehicle Occupant Safety (Selected Risk and Protective Factors)

Factors → Phases ↓	Personal Factors	Equipment Factors	Physical Environmental Factors	Social Environmental Factors
Pre-event	Driver skills Driver attentiveness Sobriety	Maintenance of brakes, tires, headlamps, brake lights, etc. Windshield cleanliness	Roadway condition Darkness or glare	Attitudes to drink driving, mobile phone use, and speeding Use of restraints
Event	Human tolerances to crash forces Wearing of seatbelts	Vehicle crashworthiness Energy absorbing design Airbags	Presence of fixed objects near roadway Unsecured objects within the vehicle	Enforcement of mandatory seatbelt and child restraint use laws
Post-event	Crash victims general health status	Petrol tanks designed to minimize likelihood of post-crash fire	Availability of effective emergency response	Public support for trauma care and rehabilitation

SafetyLit

Preventing Injuries by providing Information

The mission of SafetyLit (http://www.SafetyLit.org) is to provide a comprehensive, easy-to-use, searchable, Internet-based bibliographic database of scholarly journal articles, technical reports, and theses concerning all issues of safety arising from many professional disciplines and nations. The items will be indexed in a way that access to information by policy-makers, practitioners, researchers, and the general public will not be hindered by obscure professional jargon or arcane search terms.