Assessment of Discomfort and Characterization of Officer Activity in Police Fleet Vehicles

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Mobile Police Characteristics















Occupational Driving

- Risk 2X prolonged sitting alone [Kelsey & Hardy, 1975]
 - Fixed posture
 - Whole body vibration
 - Loss of lumbar lordosis
- LBP 66% of occupational drivers [Porter, Porter & Lee, 1992]
- Peripheral Tasks
 - Postural changes occur via limb posture
 - Prolonged upper limb loading

Police Cruiser Physical Constraints

















- Better communication
- Increased time efficiency
- Job satisfaction and performance
- Added risk factors





Moving to Improved Designs















- Limited modern research describing postural and load exposures
- Justification for intervention difficult
- Moving to improved designs
 - Maintain officer proficiency
 - Improve workplace safety
 - Reduce financial burden
- Project Aims:
 - Characterize essential driver activities
 - Quantify cumulative exposures to whole body postures

Phase 1 - Discomfort Survey





A.









• Posture and Load Exposure Assessment

- Adapted from Mergl et al. (2005) and Smith et al. (2006)



The number displayed in the regions in the diagram above correspond with the numbers in the survey to the right of the diagram.

No	Discomfort	Extreme Discomfort
I. INECK		i
2. (L) Shoulder		l
3. (R) Shoulder		l
4. (L) Upper Back		
5. (R) Upper Back		
6. Middle Back		
7. Lower Back		
8. (L) Side of Body		
9. (R) Side of Body		
10. (L) Upper Pelvis		
11. Sacrum/tail bone		
12. (R) Upper Pelvis		

Phase 1 - Participants















• Current duty Patrol Officers (n = 88)

- Ford Crown Victoria Police Interceptor



- Gender (74 male, 14 female)
- District (1D-23, 2D-15, 4D-29, 5D-21)
- Shift (57 day, 31 night)

Phase 2 - Activity Characterization





In-car digital video capture

- 3.6mm, 0.1 LUX Bullet Camera (Defender Security, Centerville, OH)
- SunPlus SPCA506A (Bronzepoint Security Products, Belleville, IL)



Phase 2 - Activity Characterization

















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Phase 1 – Results





Phase 1 – Results

















Phase 2 – Results





- Percentage time in each activity
 - Full shift











Activity Posture	Mean Time (%)	Deviation (%)	(h:m:s)	Rank
Officer out of vehicle	44.2	19.8	4:47:4	1
Left-handed driving (right- hand relaxed)	17.8	7.1	1:55:36	2
Relaxed/traffic watch	11.7	7.1	1:16:10	3
On-paper documentation	7.44	4.0	0:48:17	4
Right-handed MDT use	7.35	4.1	0:47:44	5
Two-handed MDT use	6.07	5.8	0:39:26	6
Omitted video frames	2.78	4.6	0:19:03	7
Two-handed driving	1.28	1.9	0:08:18	8
Vehicle entry/exit	0.75	0.3	0:04:53	9
In-vehicle reach tasks	0.57	0.7	0:03:43	10

(**n** /)

Standard

Time

Phase 2 – Results

Activity Posture



Rank



- Percentage time in each activity
 - Time in vehicle (out of vehicle omitted)











		Deviation (70)	
Left-handed driving (right-hand relaxed)	32.9	7.7	1
Relaxed/traffic watch	20.5	9.7	2
On-paper documentation	13.3	4.9	3
Right-handed MDT use	12.7	4.8	4
Two-handed MDT use	10.2	7.8	5
Omitted video frames	5.16	9.8	6
Two-handed driving	2.48	3.1	7
Vehicle entry/exit	1.58	1.0	8
In-vehicle reach tasks	1.18	1.3	9

Mean Time (%)

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Standard

Deviation (%)

Discussion

















- Awkward postures
- Common to many users
- No applicable solutions
- Safety Restrictions



Recommendations

















- Reduction in MDT use
- Technology changes
- Structural changes



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