

Measuring the Impact of Voluntary Consensus Standards: UL's Data Experience

Casey Granata

UL Standards

October 28, 2021

A large, abstract graphic on the right side of the slide, composed of numerous overlapping, curved brushstrokes in a variety of colors including blue, purple, green, and pink. The strokes are dynamic and layered, creating a sense of movement and depth.

**World
Standards
Week**

UL Standards – At a Glance

OVER



400 UL STPS

OVER **120 YEARS**
OF EXPERIENCE IN
STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT



86 DEDICATED

STANDARDS PROFESSIONALS
AROUND THE WORLD



OVER

**1600 STANDARDS
PUBLISHED**



**30 +
COUNTRIES**

REPRESENTED ON
UL STPS AND COMMITTEES




OVER
4000 VOLUNTEERS

ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN
UL STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT



World Standards Week

Case Study Approach

- In March 2021, UL Standards launched an initiative that was tasked to identify effective ways to measure the impact of UL and ULC standards and other published content focusing on the prevention of injuries and deaths.
- During 2021, the initiative focused on three specific standards in our case study:
 - ANSI/CAN/UL 325, ANSI/CAN/UL Standard for  Door, Drapery, Gate, Louver, and Window Operators and Systems
 - ANSI/UL 859, Standard for Household Electric Personal Grooming Appliances
 - ANSI/CAN/UL 2272, Standard for Electrical Systems for Personal E-Mobility Devices
- UL Standards launched a complete case study approach utilizing data avenues from the following sources, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's [Clearinghouse](#) and [National Electronic Injury Surveillance System \(NEISS\)](#).



Three Limitations with Available Outcome Data

1. Limited coverage of adverse incidents

- Minor injuries are not captured in NEISS

2. Limited usefulness of incident counts

- Raw counts can be deceiving

3. Weaknesses in inferring effects

- Unable to demonstrate cause and effect



Overcoming The Three Limitations Of The Data

1. Limited coverage of adverse incidents:

- Use all available incident data including “non-injury” incidents as reported through the Clearinghouse

2. Limited usefulness of incident counts

- Include proportion of incident statistics; Seek industry participation in the future to get market data on number of products sold

3. Weaknesses in inferring cause and effect

- Include additional formative assessment measures designed to shed light on process by which standards eventually affect the design and construction of products in the market.

