

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS PREVENTION EFFORTS

Workplace health and safety are of primary importance and the shared goal of all Californians. Ongoing cooperative efforts among workers, employers, employer, and labor organizations, government agencies, health and safety professionals, independent researchers, and the public have resulted in significant reductions in workplace injuries, illnesses and deaths.

This section discusses the number and incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses, injuries and illnesses by occupation and other factors, and the efforts to prevent occupational injuries and illnesses. Also included is an overview of the requirements and methods to record and report occupational injuries and illnesses in the United States and California.

Where data are available, comparisons among private industry, state government and local government are also included.

Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities

The number of occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities in the private sector (private industry) and the public sector (state and local government) for the past several years are listed and discussed in this subsection. Fatality statistics for 2014 are preliminary; the latest fatality rates are available for 2013.

Please note that "lost-work-time" occupational injury and illness cases involve days away from work, job transfer, or days of restricted work activity, and that days-away-from-work cases involve days away from work, regardless of whether there is also job transfer or restricted work activity.

The National Academy of Social Insurance (NASI) estimated that in 2013 (latest available year) 129.6 million workers were covered by workers' compensation in the U.S., including 15.1 million in California.

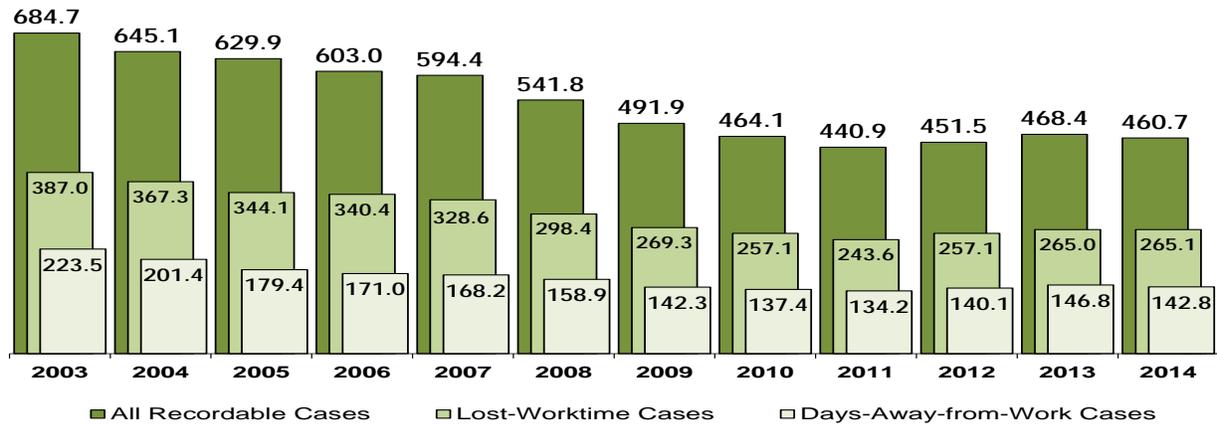
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Comparison of the Public and Private Sectors

Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Figure 83 shows the number of occupational injuries and illnesses in California's private industry, state government and local government. Occupational injuries and illnesses in California have decreased noticeably in the twelve years. As shown in Figure 83, the number of recordable occupational injury and illness cases, lost-work-time cases, and days-away-from-work cases declined from 2003 to 2011, and then increased overall by 4 percent, 9 percent, and 6 percent respectively from 2011 to 2014.

Figure 83: California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Private Industry and State and Local Governments (Thousands)

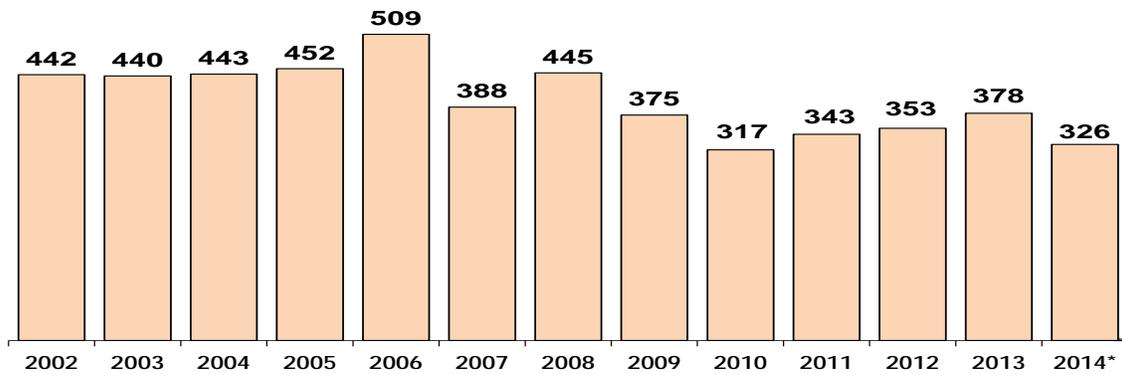


Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in California have also decreased overall, as shown in Figure 84. Fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in California stabilized at an average of 444 from 2002 to 2005, and then increased by 13 percent from 2005 to its peak in 2006. Fatal injuries decreased 23.8 percent from 2006 to 2007, increased 14.7 percent from 2007 to 2008, and then decreased by 33.7 percent from 2008 to 2010. The number of fatal injuries in California increased by 19 percent from 2010 to 2013, and then decreased by 14 percent from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 84: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—Private Industry and State and Local Governments**



* Preliminary data.

** Total, excluding Federal Government.

Data Source: BLS and DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

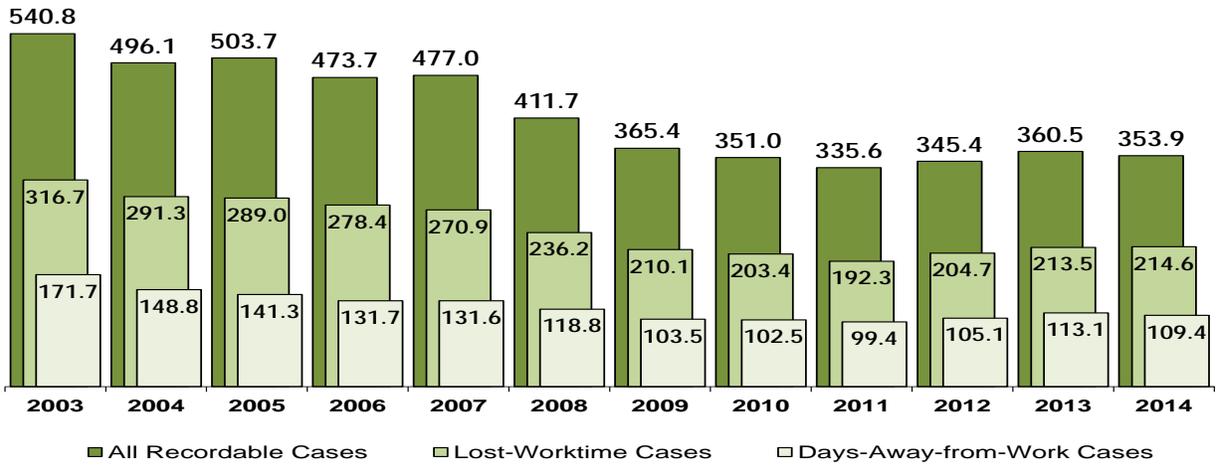
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Private Sector

Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

A significant decrease in occupational injuries and illnesses in California's private industry from 2003 to 2011 followed by an increase starting in 2012. The total number of recordable injury and illness cases dropped overall by 38 percent, the number of lost-work-time cases declined by 39 percent, and the number of days-away-from-work cases decreased by 42 percent, all from 2003 to 2011, and then increased overall by about 5 percent, 12 percent, and 10 percent respectively from 2011 to 2014.

Figure 85: California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Private Industry (Thousands)

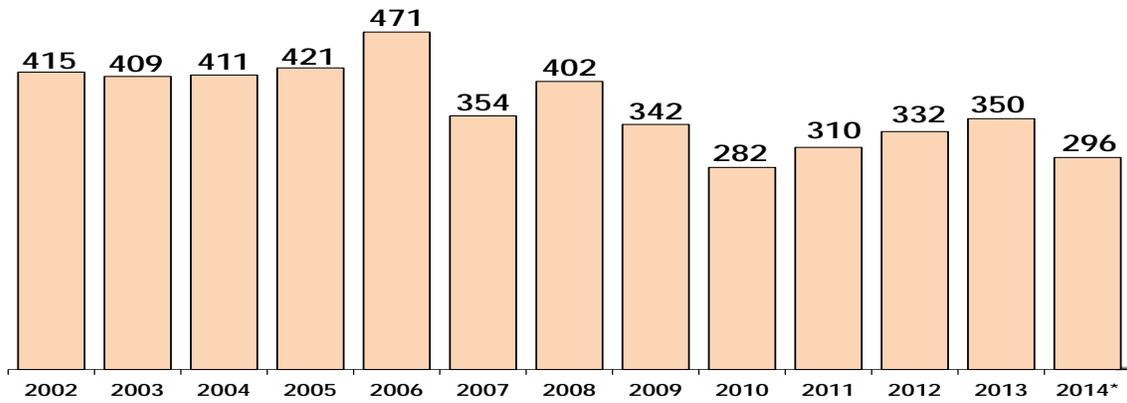


Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in California private industry stabilized at an average of 414 from 2002 to 2005, and then increased by 12 percent from 2005 to 2006. Fatal injuries decreased by 25 percent from 2006 to 2007, increased 13.6 percent from 2007 to 2008, and then decreased by 30 percent from 2008 to 2010. A 24 percent increase in the number of fatal injuries in California from 2010 to 2013 followed by 15 percent decrease from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 86: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—Private Industry



* Preliminary Data

Source: BLS and DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

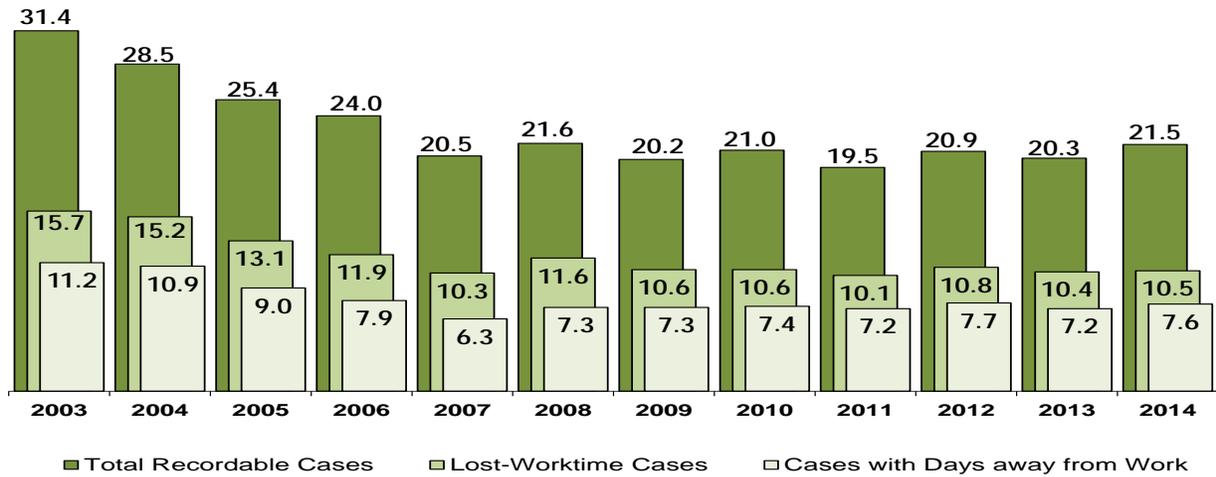
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Public Sector: State Government

Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The number of recordable injury and illness cases in California state government declined by 35 percent between 2003 and 2007, and then averaged 20,700 cases per year from 2007 to 2014. It should be noted that many state and local government occupations are high risk, such as law enforcement, firefighting, rescue, and other public safety operations.

Figure 87: California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: State Government (Thousands)

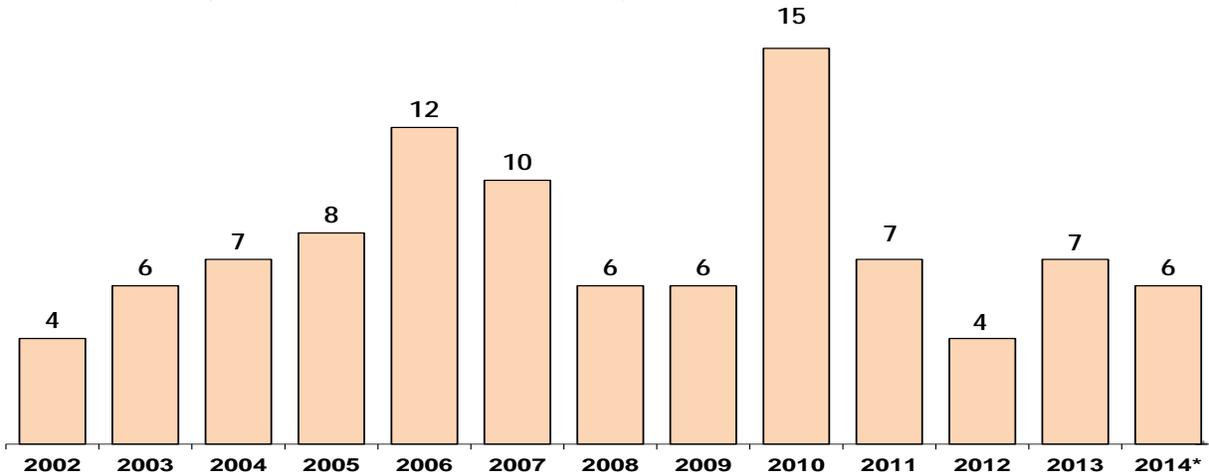


Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in California state government averaged at 6 fatalities for most years from 2002 through 2014, except for increases in 2006 and 2007 to an average of 11 fatalities and in 2010 to 15 fatalities.

Figure 88: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—State Government



* Preliminary Data.

Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

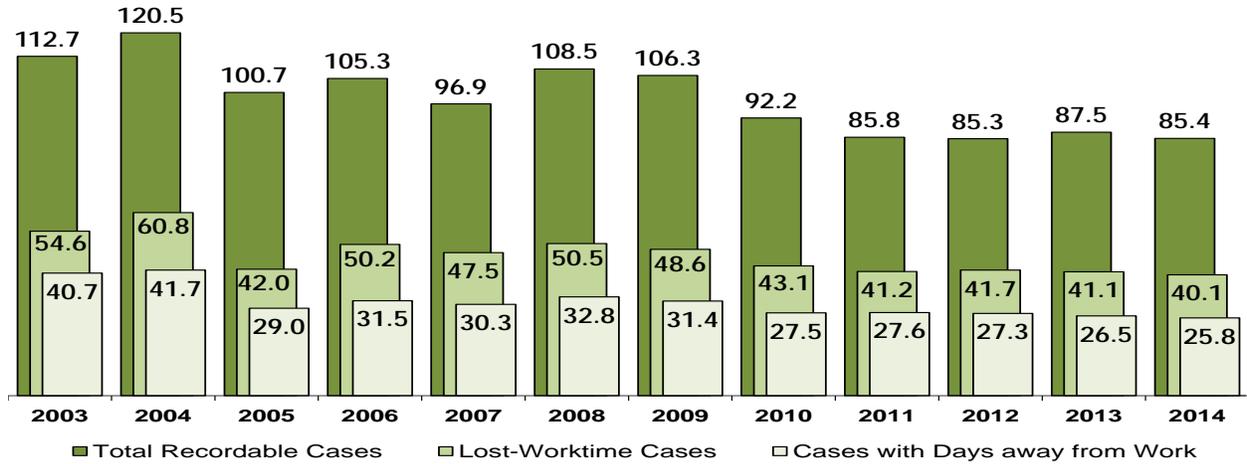
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Public Sector: Local Government

Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The total number of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in local government experienced fluctuations from 2003 to 2008. From 2008 to 2011, the number of injuries and illnesses in this sector decreased by 21 percent and then remained fairly constant between 2011 and 2014, except for 2.5 percent increase in 2013.

Figure 89: California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Local Government (Thousands)

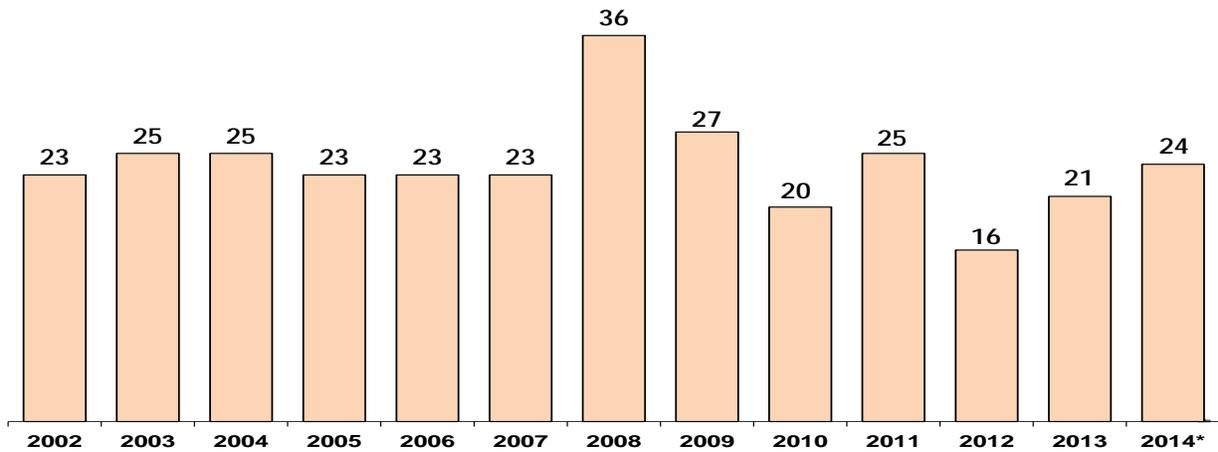


Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The number of fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in California's local governments averaged 23.5 fatalities for most years between 2002 and 2014, except for an increase to 36 fatalities in 2008 and a decrease to 16 fatalities in 2012.

Figure 90: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—Local Government



* Preliminary Data

Source: BLS and DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

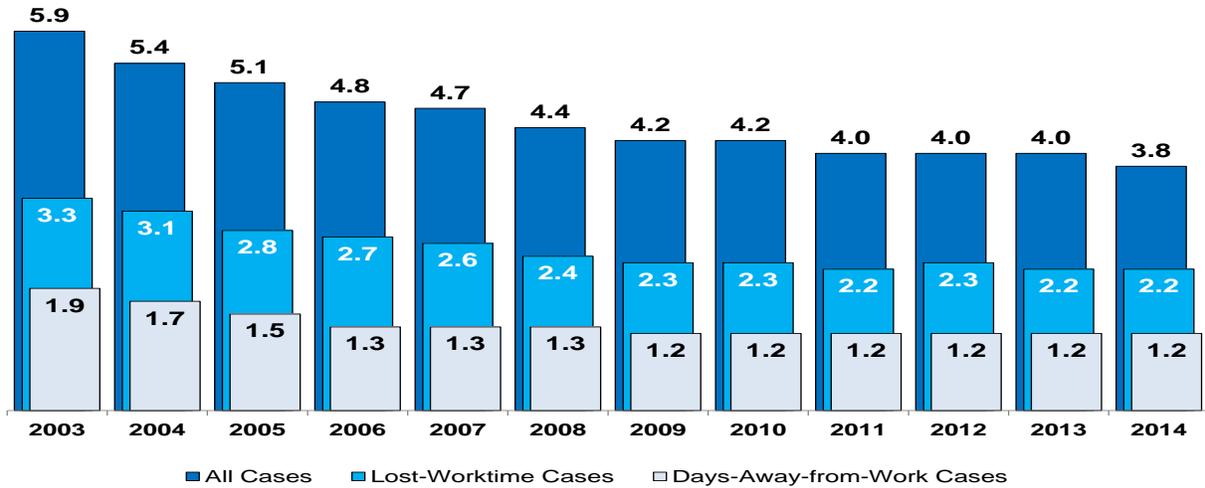
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Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

Comparison of Public and Private Sectors

Overall, the incidence rate for all three types of cases in California—all cases, lost-work-time, and days-away-from-work—declined from 2003 to 2011 and remained flat from 2011 to 2014, except for a slight decrease in incidence rate for all cases from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 91: California Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: Private, State and Local (Cases per 100 Full-Time Employees)

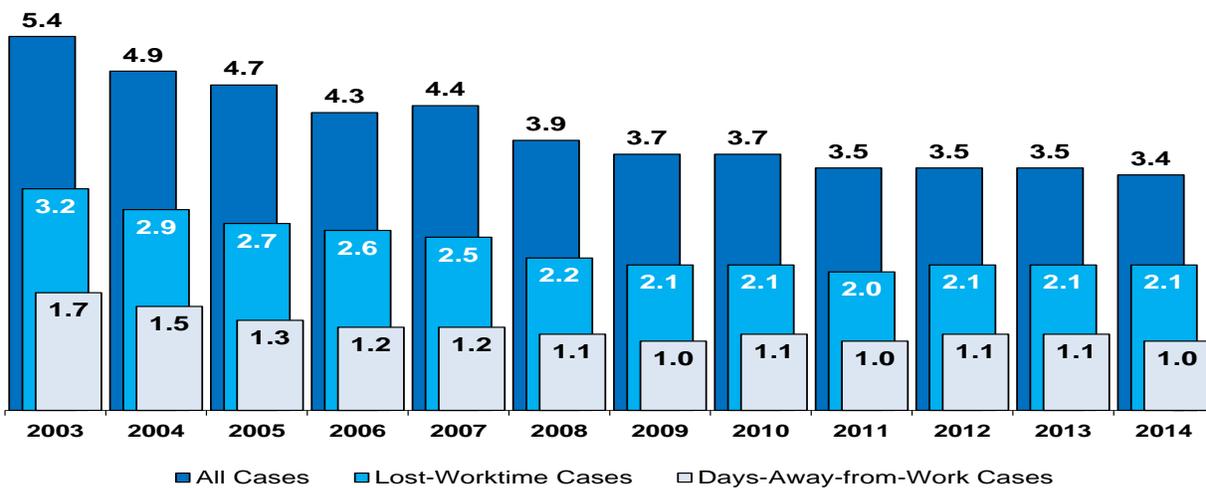


Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

Private Sector

From 2003 to 2014, the occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all cases in California's private industry declined from 5.4 to 3.4, a decrease of 37 percent; the incidence rate for lost-time cases dropped by 34 percent, from 3.2 to 2.1; and days-away-from-work cases decreased by 41 percent.

Figure 92: California Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: Private Industry (Cases per 100 Full-Time Employees)



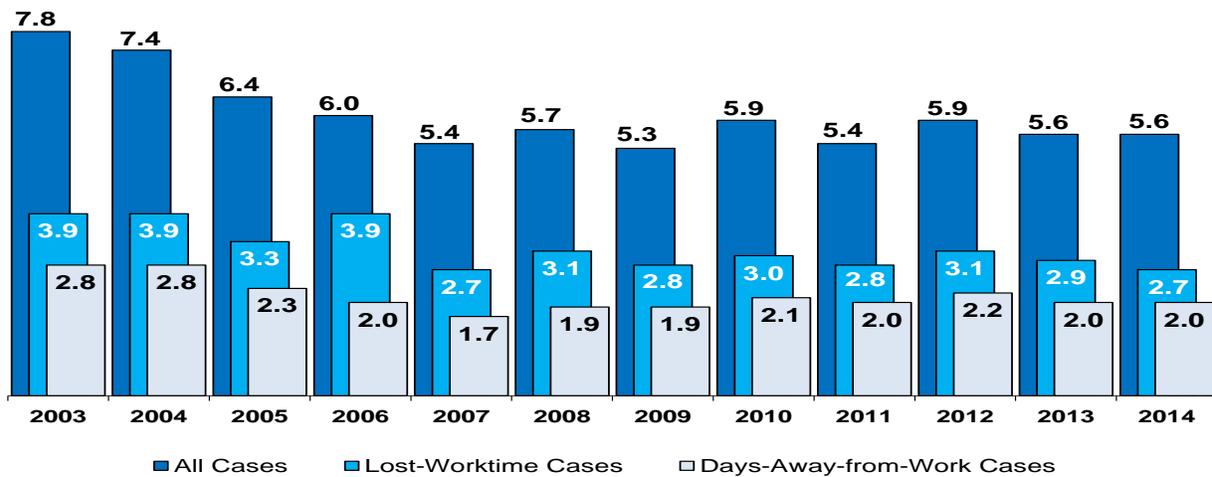
Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

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Public Sector: State Government

California state government occupational injury and illness incidence rates for all cases declined by 38 percent, from 7.8 cases in 2003 to 5.4 cases per 100 full-time employees in 2007, and then fluctuated between 5.3 and 5.9 from 2007 to 2013. After a slight decrease in incidence rate for all cases from 2012 to 2013, there was no change in it from 2013 to 2014. The incidence rate for lost-time cases averaged 3.75 from 2003 to 2006 and 2.9 from 2007 to 2014. The incidence rate for days-away-from-work cases dropped from 2.8 in 2003 to 1.7 in 2007, increased to 2.2 in 2012, and then decreased to 2.0 in 2013. There was no change in incidence rate for days-away-from-work cases from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 93: California Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: State Government
(Cases per 100 Full-Time Employees)

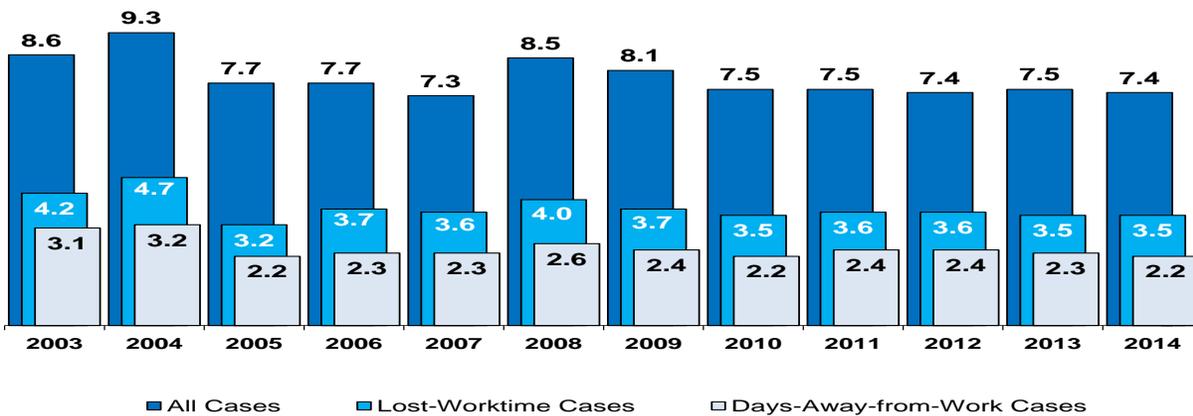


Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

Public Sector: Local Government

Local government occupational injury and illness incidence rates increased by 8 percent from 2003 to 2004. From 2004 to 2005, injury and illness rates decreased by 17 percent, remained fairly stable between 2005 and 2007, increased again by 16 percent from 2007 to 2008, and then decreased by 13 percent from 8.5 in 2008 to 7.4 in 2014.

Figure 94: California Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: Local Government
(Cases per 100 Full-Time Employees)



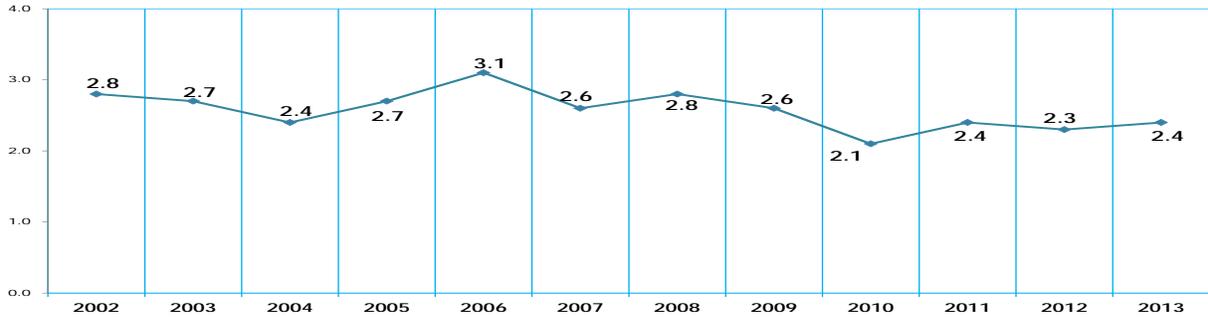
Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

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California Fatality Incidence Rates

Fatality per employment rates can be used to compare the risk of incurring injury among worker groups with varying employment levels. From 2002 to 2013, the fatality rates in California fluctuated between 2.1 and 3.1 per 100,000 full-time workers.⁴⁹

Figure 95: California Fatal Occupational Injuries*—Incidence Rate** (per 100,000 employed)



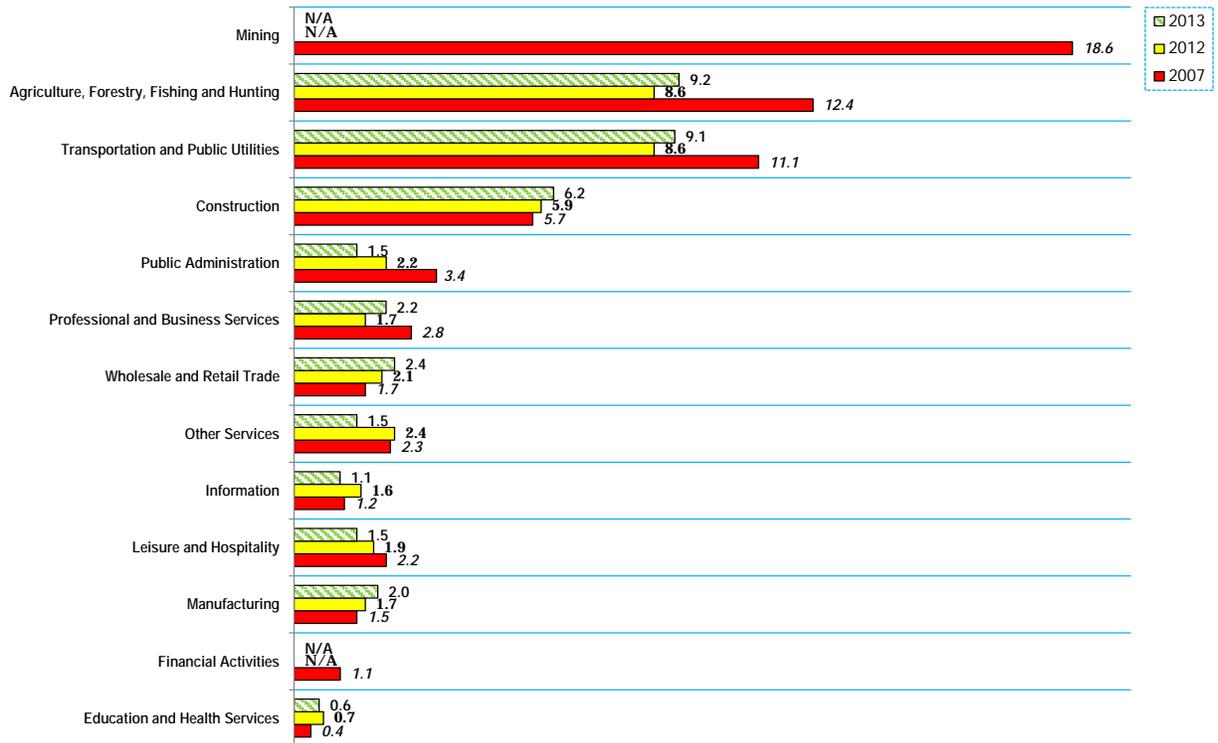
* California Fatal Occupational Injuries exclude military personnel and workers under age 16 and include all self-employed, family business, and wage and salary workers.

** Incidence Rates for Fatal Occupational Injuries computed using estimates of civilian workers (age 16 and older) from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and are expressed as the number of fatalities per 100,000 employed.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Labor, BLS, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Figure 96 shows the fatality incidence rates by major industries in 2007, 2012, and 2013.

Figure 96: California Fatality Rates by Industries (per 100,000 employed), 2007, 2012, and 2013



* From 2003, classified by NAICS. Because of substantial differences between NAICS and SIC used for prior years, comparisons between prior years and 2003 and on should not be made. (Data for 2006 and 2007 unavailable)

Data Source: BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

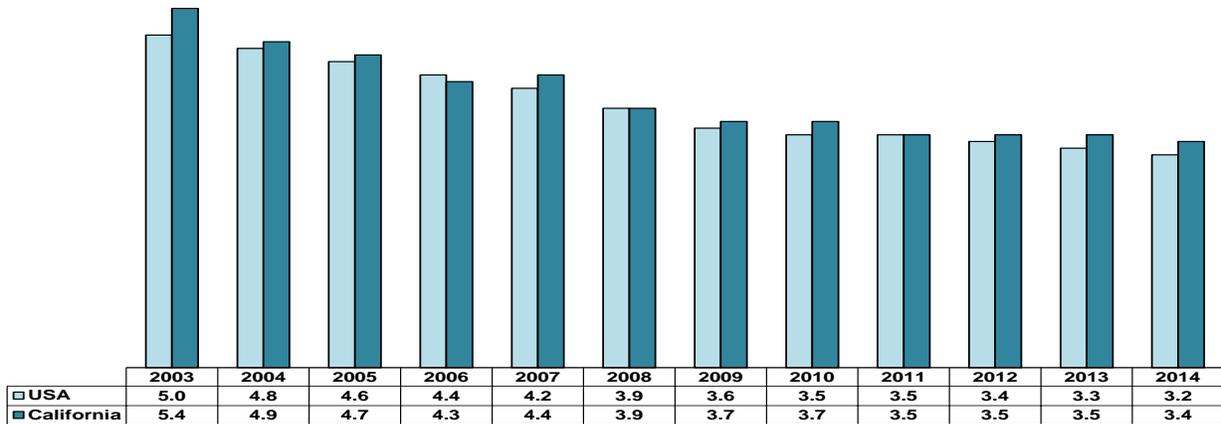
⁴⁹ 2013 was the latest year for which fatality incidence rates were available in 2015.

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Comparison of Incidence Rates in the United States and California

Both the U.S. and California experienced a decrease in occupational injury and illness incidence rates from 2003 through 2014. During that time, the U.S. incidence rates dropped by 36 percent, and California incidence rates dropped by 37 percent. Since 2003, the incidence rate in California has been slightly above the national average for the majority of this period.

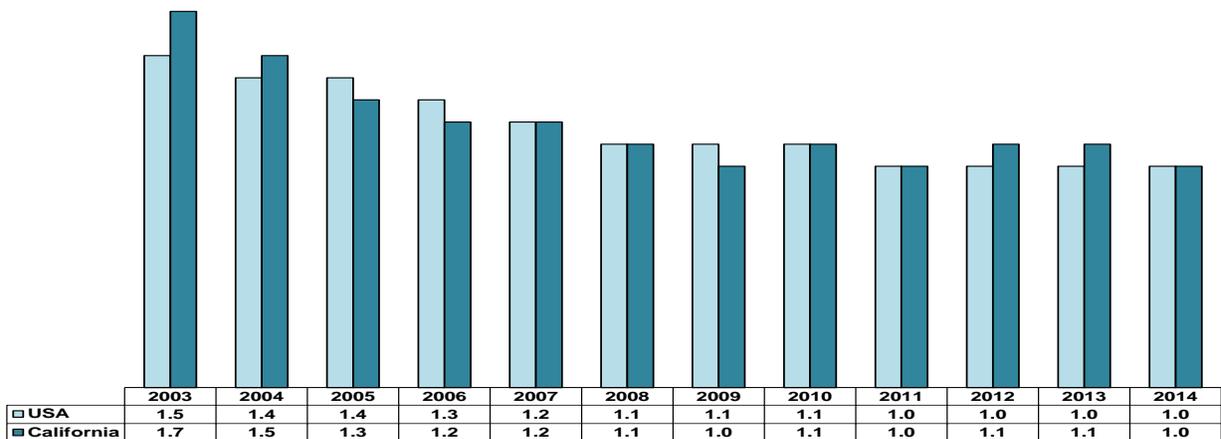
Figure 97: Injury and Illness Incidence Rate per 100 Full-Time Workers: Private Industry, Total Recordable Cases. U.S. and California



Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The incidence rate of occupational injury and illness days-away-from-work cases also declined in both the U.S. and California, from 1.5 and 1.7, respectively, to 1.1 from 2003 to 2008. During that period, U.S. incidence rates for cases with days away from work dropped by 27 percent, while the California rates declined by 35 percent. From 2008 to 2014, the incidence rate of occupational injury and illness days-away-from-work cases stabilized at 1.0–1.1 for both the U.S. and California.

Figure 98: Injury and Illness Incidence Rate per 100 Full-Time Workers: Private Industry Cases with Days Away from Work. U.S. and California



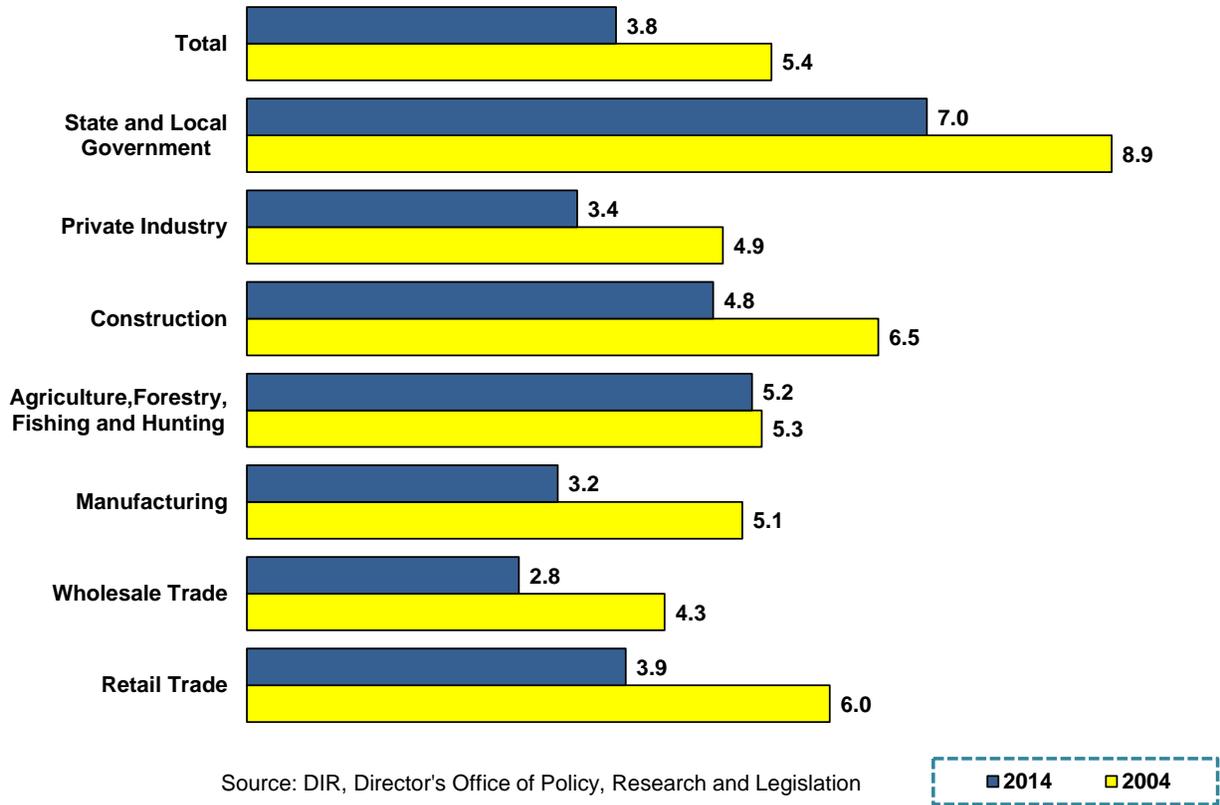
Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Characteristics of California Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

This section compares incidence rates by industry in 2004 with those in 2014. The overall California occupational injury and illness incidence rates declined, and the incidence rates in major industries also declined. The biggest decline in incidence rates was in manufacturing. Figure 99 compares incidence rates for total recordable cases in 2004 and 2014 by the type of major industry, including state and local governments.

Figure 99: Injury Rates by Industry, 2014 vs. 2004

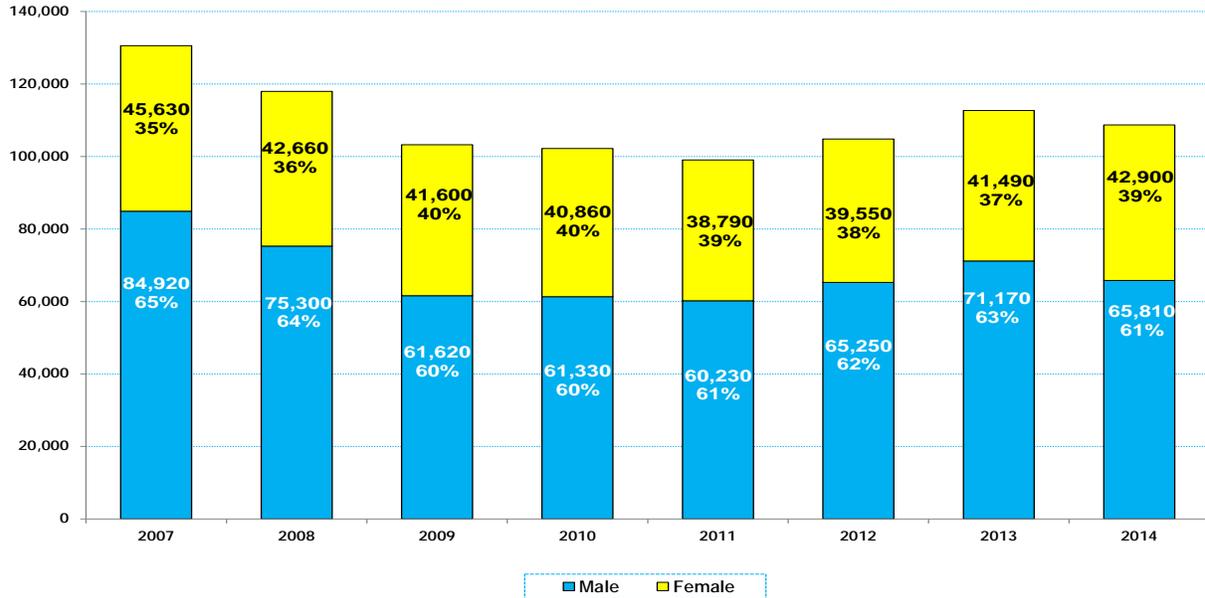


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Characteristics of California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

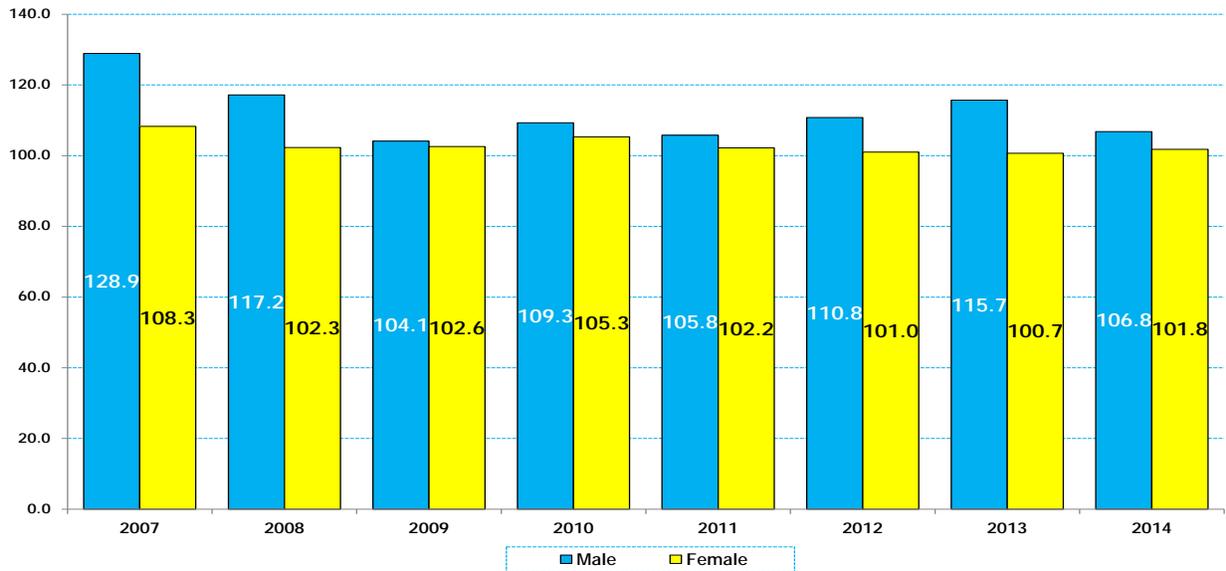
Figures 100-105 illustrate various demographic characteristics of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry in California.

Figure 100: Number of Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in California by Gender, Private Industry, 2007-2014



Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

Figure 101: California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Incidence Rates by Gender, Private Industry, 2007-2014 (Cases per 10,000 full-time employees)

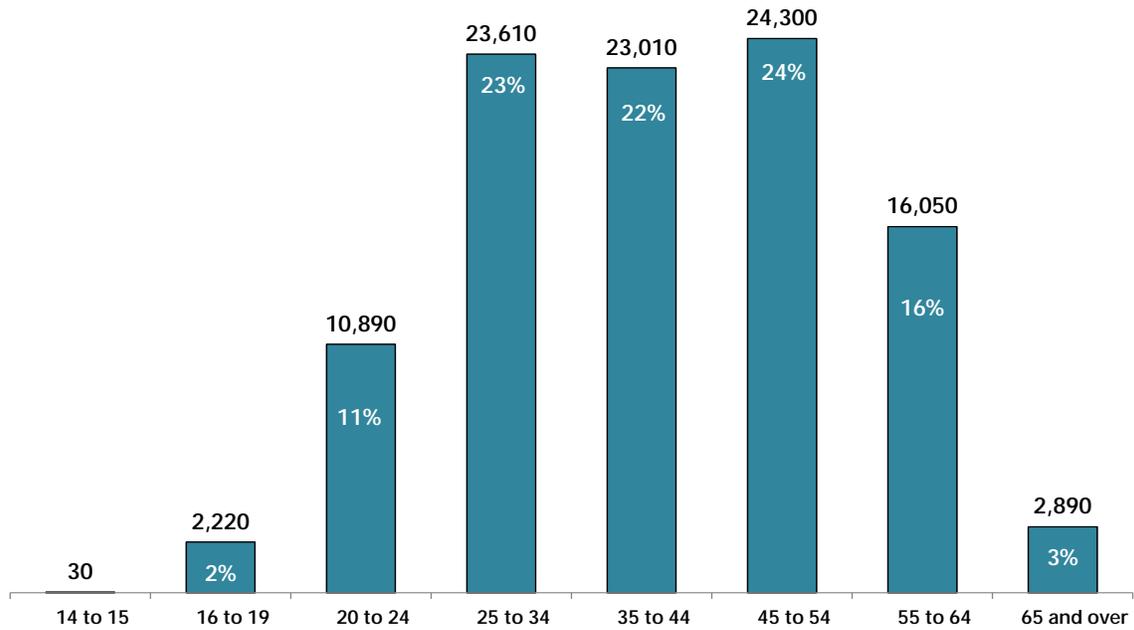


* With days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Data Source: BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

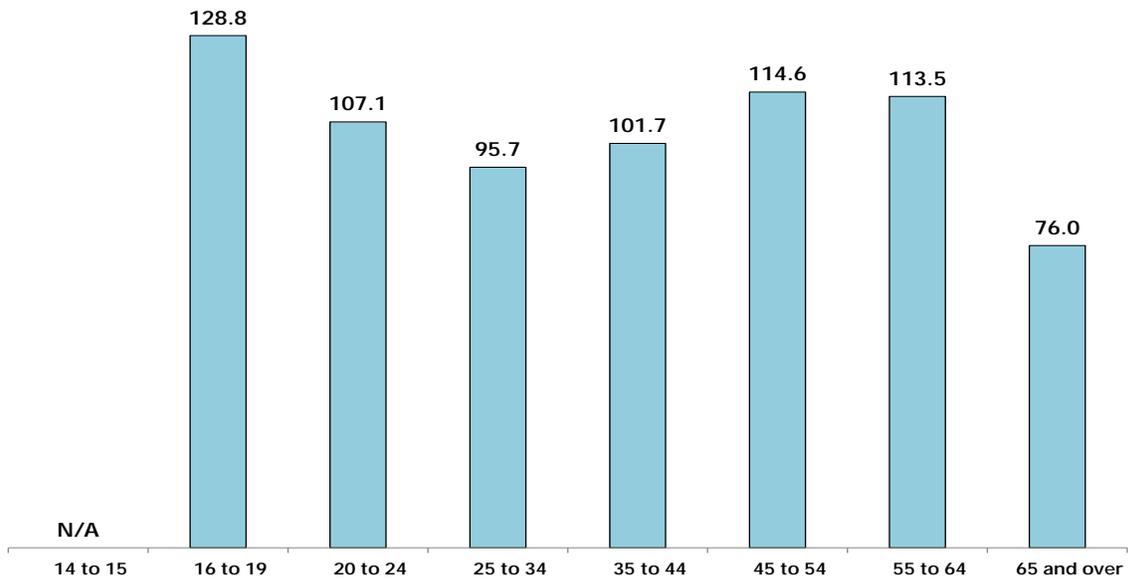
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Figure 102: Number of Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in California by Age, Private Industry, 2014



Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

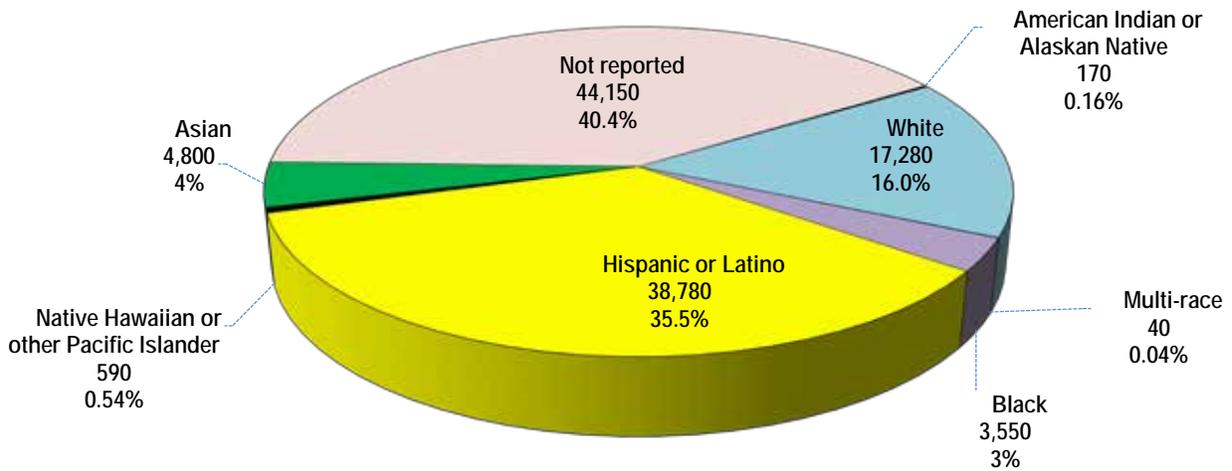
Figure 103: California Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Age, Private Industry 2014 (per 10,000 Full-Time Workers)



Data Source: BLS, Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State Agencies

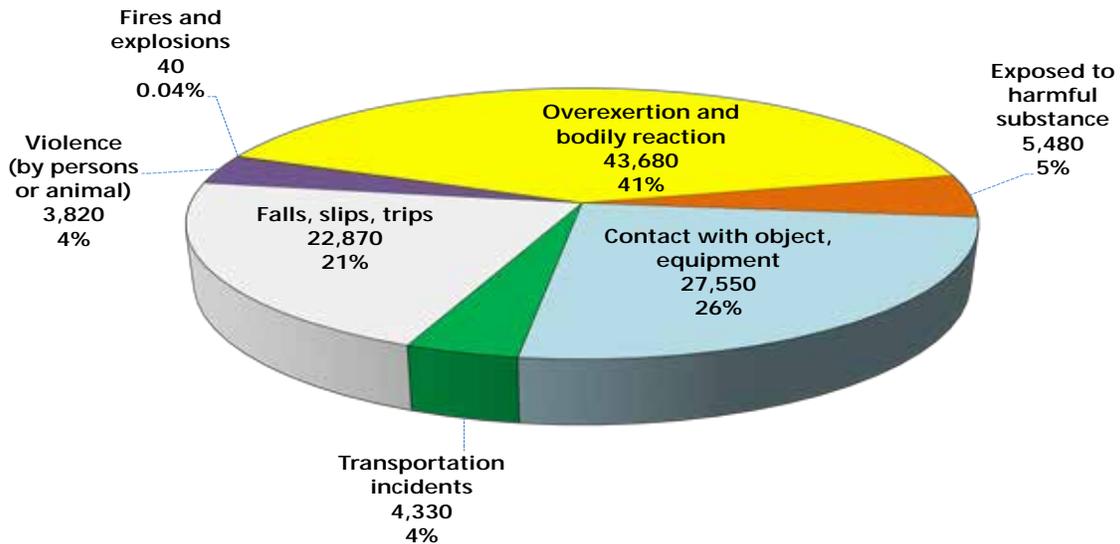
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Figure 104: California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Race or Ethnic Origin, Private Industry, 2014



Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

Figure 105: California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Event and Exposure, Private Industry, 2014

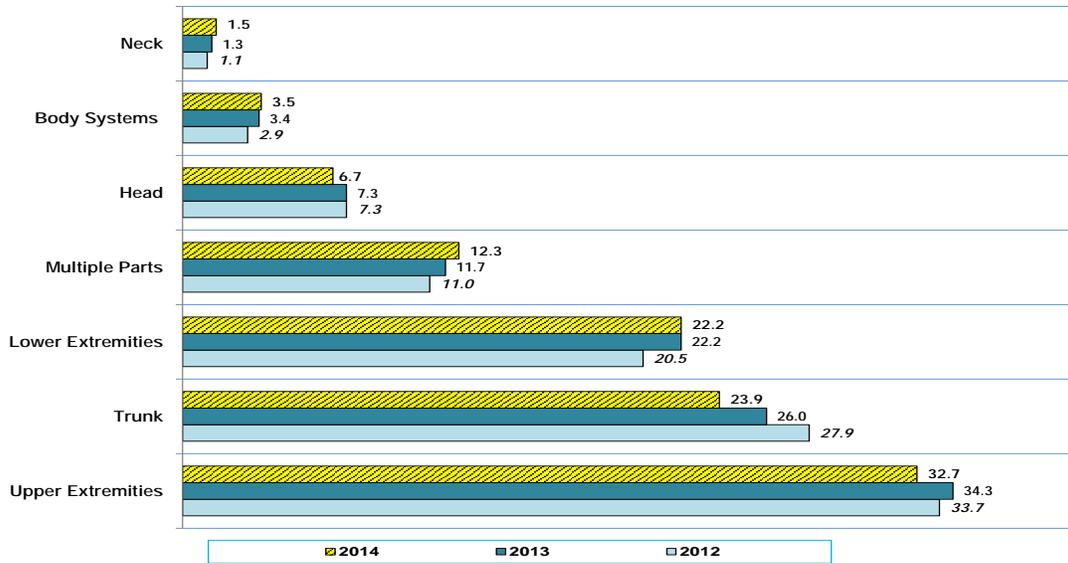


Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

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Figure 106 shows that the upper extremities and trunk were the major body parts with the highest incidence rates in 2012, 2013, and 2014.

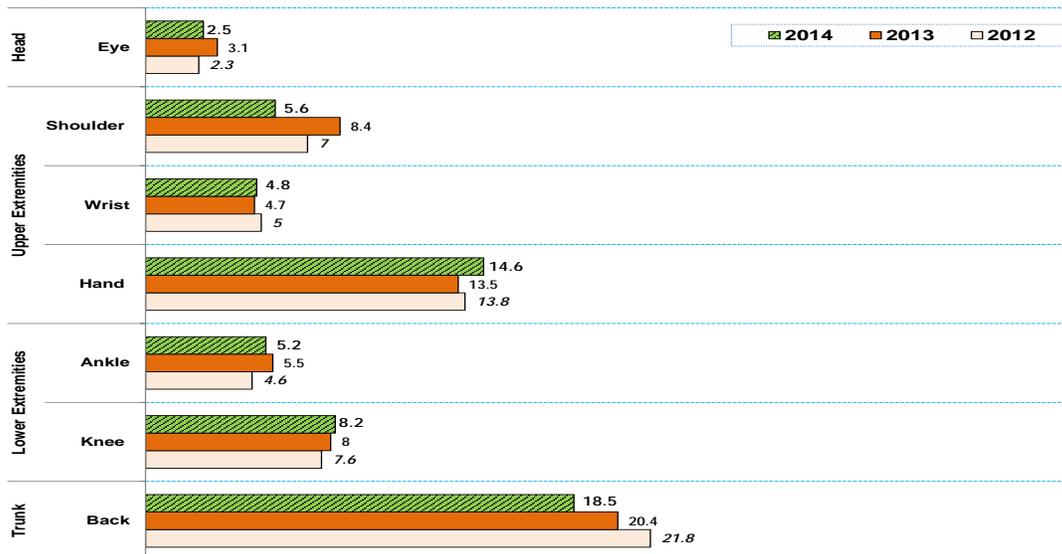
Figure 106: Incidence Rates for Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Body Parts, Private Industry, 2012, 2013, and 2014 (per 10,000 Full-Time Workers)



Data Source: BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Figure 107 shows that the back was the body part with the highest incidence rate in 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Figure 107: Incidence Rates for Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Body Parts, Private Industry, 2012, 2013, and 2014 (per 10,000 Full-Time Workers)

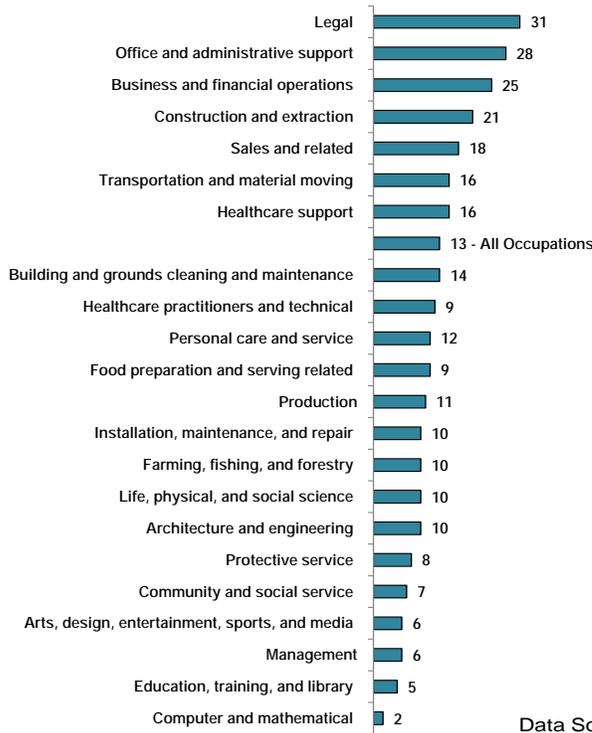


Data Source: BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Figures 108 to 110 compare the median days away from work for private industry, state government, and local government occupations. Legal occupations for private industry, architecture and engineering for state government, and transportation and material moving occupations for local government had the greatest median days away from work in 2014.

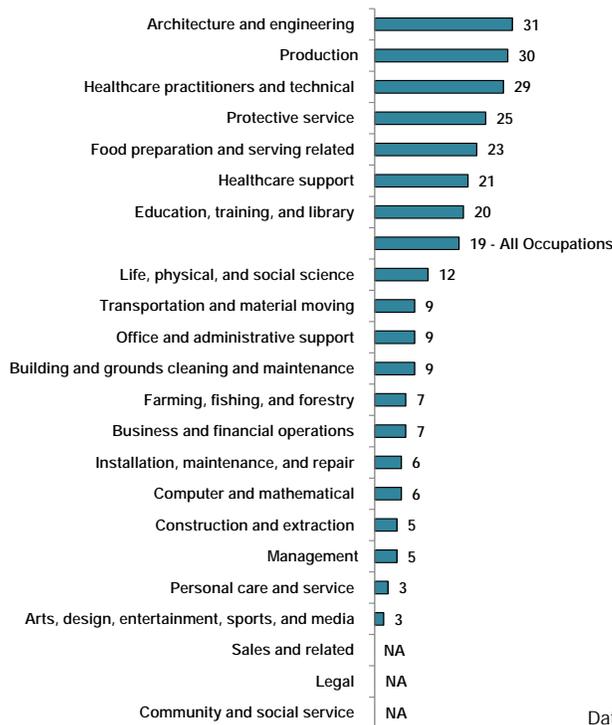
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Figure 108: Non-Fatal Injuries and Illnesses by Major Occupational Group: Median Days Away from Work, Private Industry, 2014



Data Source: Director's Office of Policy, Research & Legislation

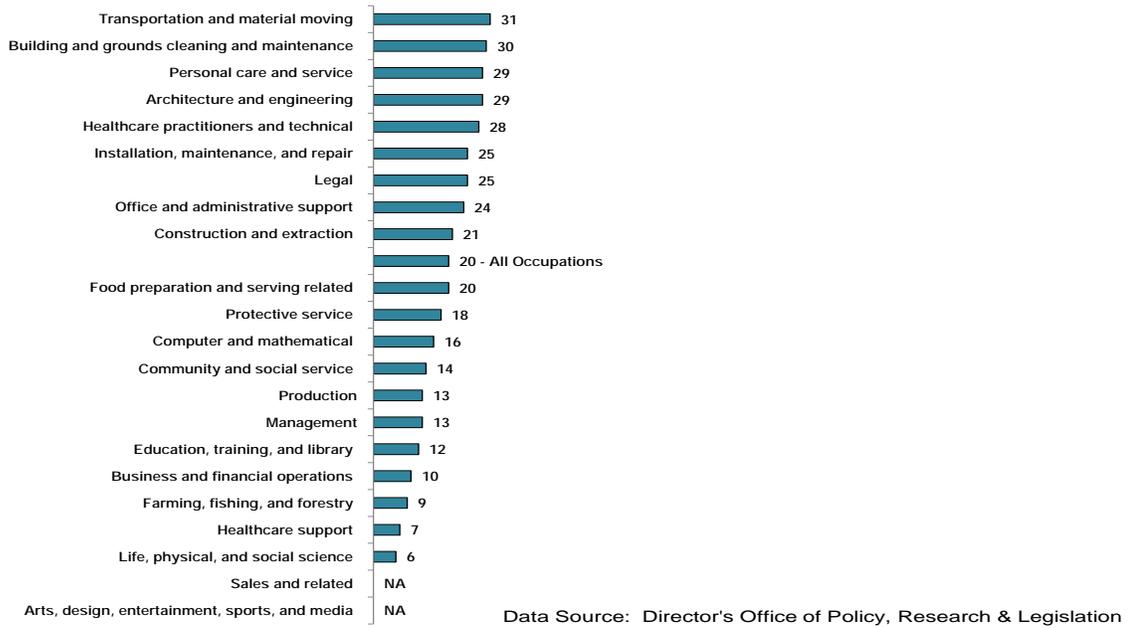
Figure 109: Non-Fatal Injuries and Illnesses by Major Occupational Group: Median Days Away from Work, State Government, 2014



Data Source: Director's Office of Policy, Research & Legislation

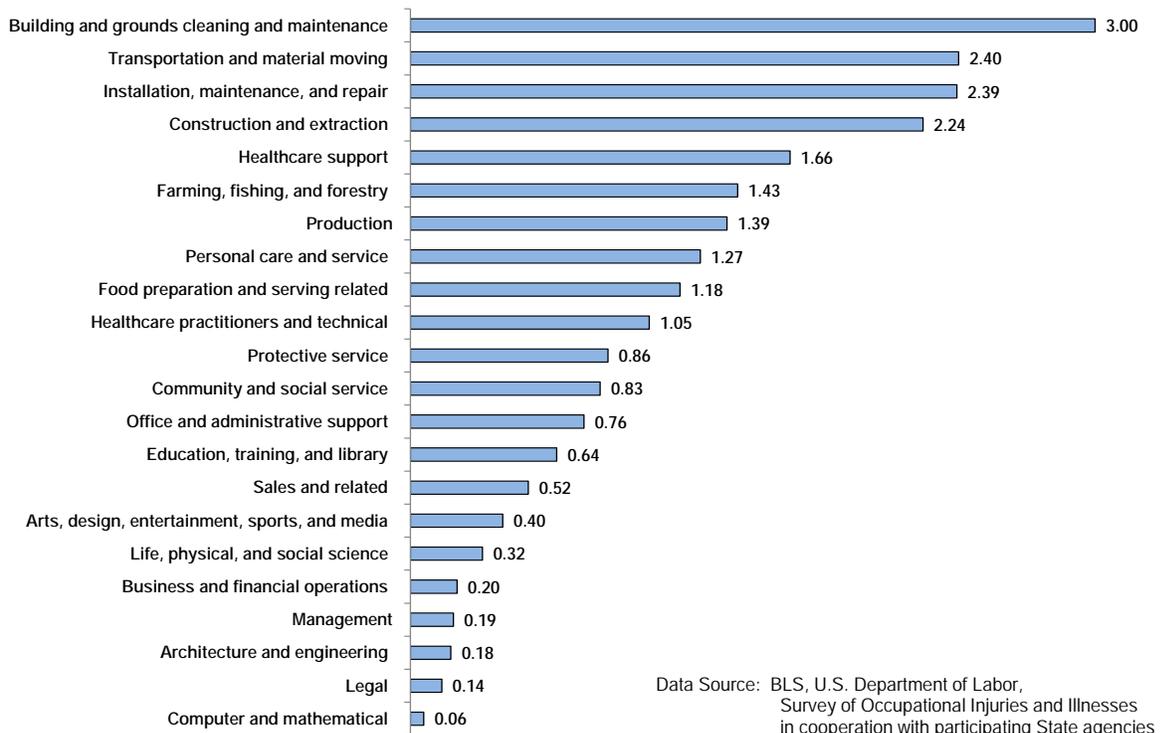
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Figure 110: Non-Fatal Injuries and Illnesses by Major Occupational Group: Median Days Away from Work, Local Government, 2014



Figures 111 and 112 compare the injury and illness incidence rates, including back injury, for various occupations. The building and ground cleaning and maintenance occupations had the highest incidence rate in 2014, followed by the transportation and material moving occupations.

Figure 111: Incidence Rates by Private Sector Occupational Group (per 100 Full-Time Workers) Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work, 2014



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Figure 112: Back Injury Incidence Rates by Private Sector Occupational Group (per 100 Full-Time Workers) Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work, 2014

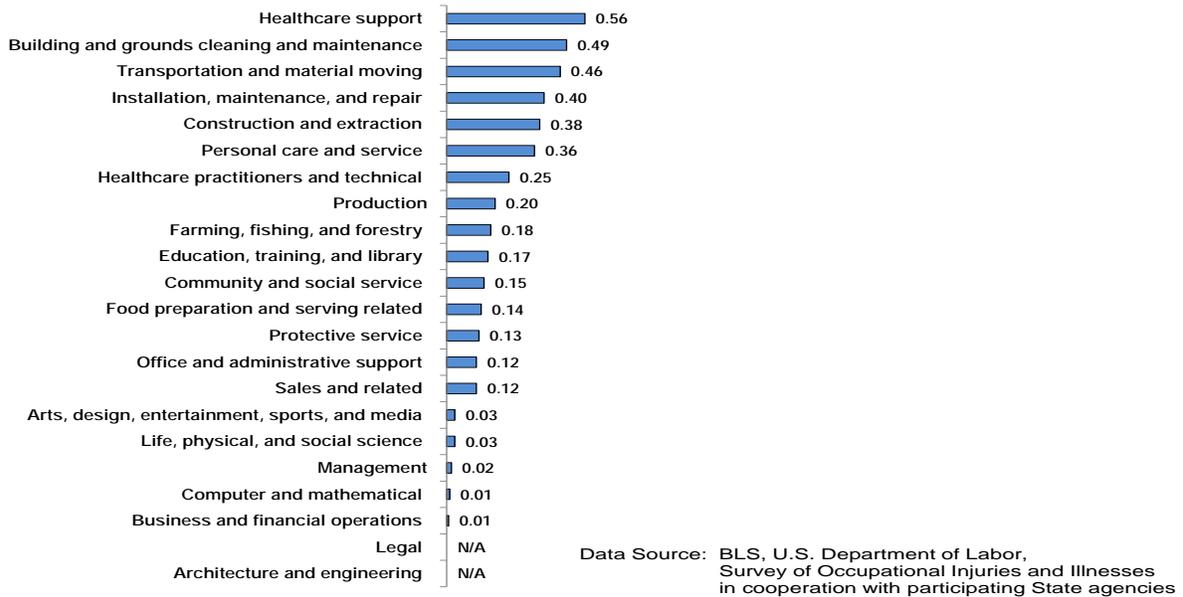
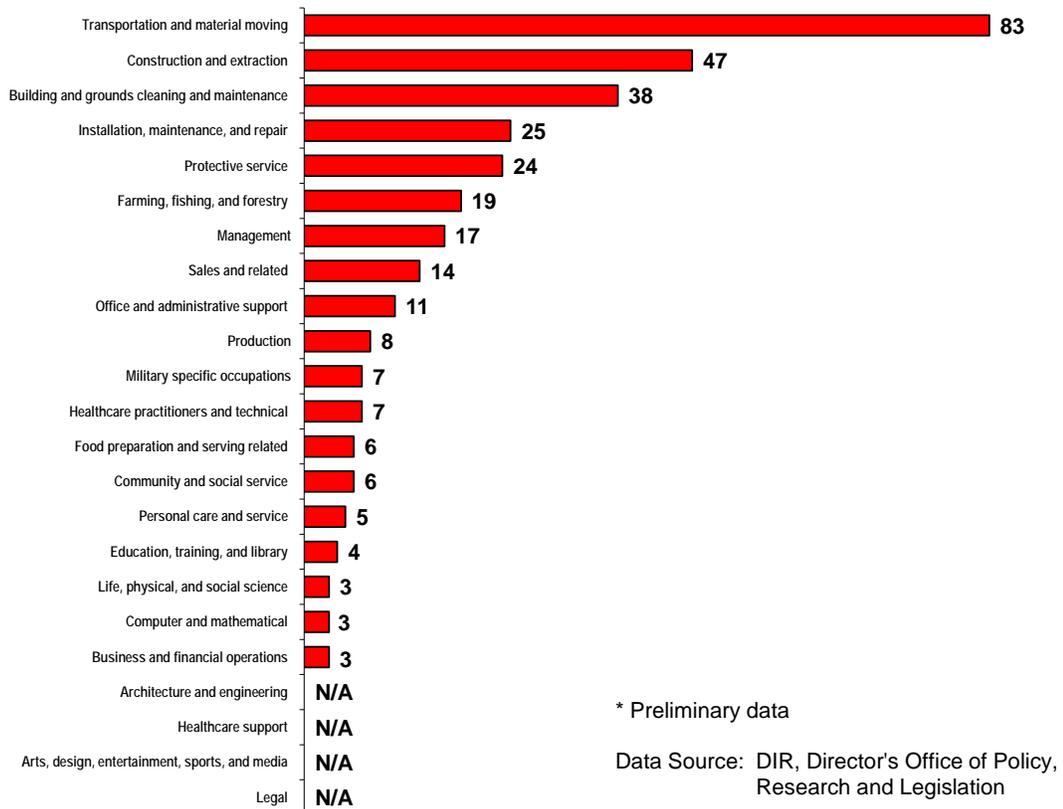


Figure 113 compares the number of fatalities for various occupations. The transportation and material-moving occupation had the highest number of fatalities in 2014, followed by the construction and extraction occupations.

Figure 113: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Occupations, All Ownerships, 2014*

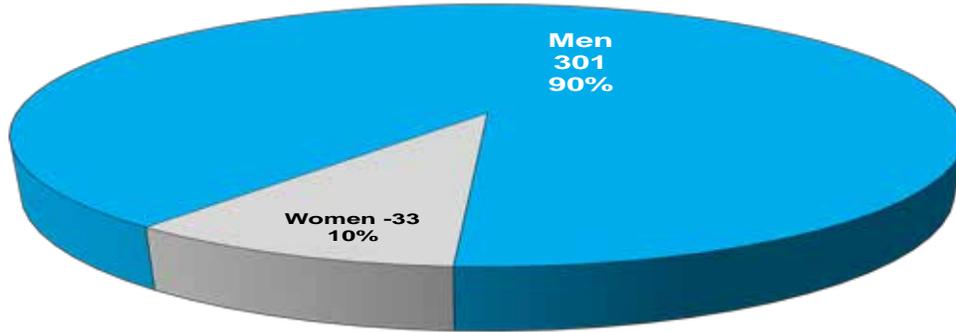


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Characteristics of California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Figures 114 and 115 illustrate various characteristics of fatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry and federal, state, and local governments in California.

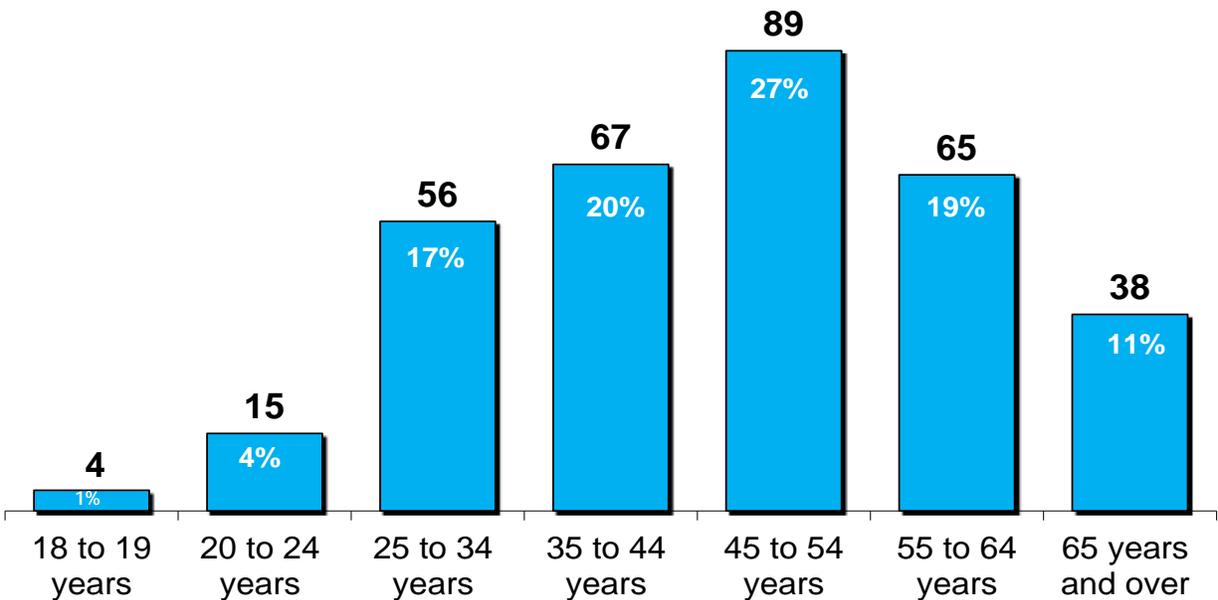
Figure 114: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Gender, 2014*



* Preliminary data

Data Source: BLS

Figure 115: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Age of Worker, 2014*

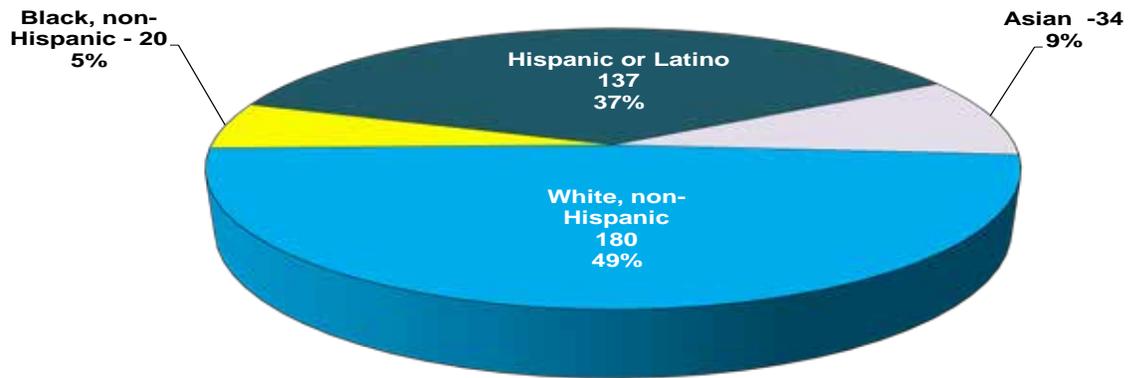


* Preliminary data

Source: BLS

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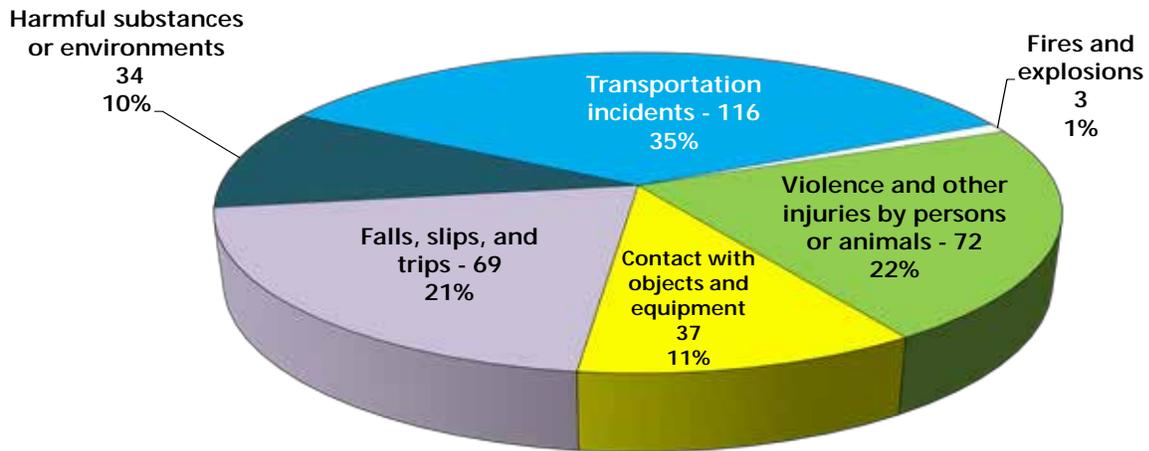
Figure 116: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Race and Ethnic Origin, 2014*



* Preliminary data

Data Source: BLS

Figure 117: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Event and Exposure, 2014*



*Preliminary data

Data Source: BLS

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Profile of Occupational Injury and Illness Statistics: California and the Nation

Data for the following analyses, except where noted, came from the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), Director's Office of Policy, Research, and Legislation (OPRL) and the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Incidence Rates

- California's work injury and illness statistics for 2014 indicate a non-fatal injury and illness rate of 3.4 cases per 100 full-time employees in the private sector. This is a 37 percent decline from the 2003 level of 5.4 and 3 percent decline from the previous year's rate of 3.5.
- The trend in California mirrors a national trend. DOL figures for private employers show that from 2003 to 2014, the work injury and illness rate across the U.S. fell from 5.0 to 3.2 cases per 100 employees in the private sector. The reduced incidence of job injuries is likely due to factors including a greater emphasis on job safety and the shift from manufacturing to service jobs.
- In contrast to the private sector rates, California's public sector decline has not been nearly as dramatic, and the incidence rates are significantly higher than in private sector. California's state and local government rate for 2014 is 7.0 cases per 100 full-time employees. This is a 17 percent decline from the 2003 rate of 8.4. At the same time, the state and local government rate in California is almost 29 percent higher than the national rate of 5.0 for state and local government.
- The national fatality rate decreased by 11 percent between 2008 and 2013 from 3.7 to 3.3 cases per 100,000 employed, and California's fatality rate decreased from 2.8 to 2.4 cases per 100,000 employed during the same period.⁵⁰ This was a 14 percent decline from the 2008 level and a 4 percent increase from 2013.
- Among the Western region states (Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon and Washington), Arizona's (3.0), California's (3.4), and Hawaii's (3.7) private industry rates in 2014 for non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses were the lowest.⁵¹

Duration

- Days-away-from-work cases in the private sector, including those that result in days away from work with or without a job transfer or restriction, dropped from 1.7 to 1.0 cases per 100 full-time employees from 2003 to 2014. This also mirrors the national trend, in which the number of days-away-from-work cases fell from 1.5 to 1.0 cases in private sector during the same period. Some of this overall decline, according to BLS, can be attributed to economic factors, including a decrease in employment and total hours worked, particularly in construction and manufacturing.
- Nationally, overall days-away-from-work rate in 2014 remained 1.0, as in 2013. California's days-away-from-work rate decreased from 1.1 cases per 100 full-time employees in 2013 to 1.0 in 2014.

Industry Data

- In 2014, injury and illness incidence rates varied greatly among private industries ranging from 1.0 injuries/illnesses per 100 full-time workers in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry to 5.2 in transportation and warehousing. California's private industry rates for total cases were higher than the national rates in every major industry division, except for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (5.5 and 5.2), mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (2.0 and 1.0), manufacturing (4.0 and 3.2), and wholesale trade (2.9 and 2.8).
- The California private industry total case rate for non-fatal injuries decreased from 3.5 per 100 full-time worker injuries in 2013 to 3.4 in 2014, and the rate for the public sector (state and local government) decreased from 7.1 in 2013 to 7.0 in 2014.

⁵⁰ Beginning in 2007, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) adopted hours worked estimates to measure fatal injury risk per standardized length of exposure, which is generally considered more accurate than previously used employment-based rates.

⁵¹ The comparisons of industry rates have not been adjusted for industry mix in each state.

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- According to the Director's Office of Policy, Research, and Legislation, the largest decrease in injury and illness by major industry category was in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, from 1.6 to 1.0 and management of companies and enterprises industry, from 2.6 to 1.7, per 100 full-time worker injuries in 2013 and 2014 respectively, followed by a decrease in information services from 2.0 to 1.5 per 100 full-time worker injuries in 2013 and 2014, and by a decrease in retail trade, from 4.5 to 3.9 per 100 full-time worker injuries in 2013 and 2014.⁵²
- According to the Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation, the largest increase in injury and illness by industry sectors was in the real estate and rental and leasing industry, from 2.6 to 3.3 per 100 full-time worker injuries in 2013 and 2014 respectively, followed by construction, with an increase from 4.0 to 4.8 per 100 full-time worker injuries in 2013 and 2014, and professional, scientific, and technical services, from 1.0 to 1.2 between 2013 and 2014.⁵³
- From 2004 to 2014, the number of fatal injuries⁵⁴ declined by 26.4 percent, from 443 to 326.⁵⁵ From 2013 to 2014, the number of fatal injuries decreased by 14 percent. In 2014, the highest number of fatal injuries was in trade, transportation and utilities (88), followed by professional and business services (55) and construction (47).
- In private industry, the top ten occupations with the most non-fatal injuries and illnesses in 2014 were: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners; stock clerks and order fillers; farm workers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse; maids and housekeeping cleaners; light truck or delivery services drivers; customer service representatives; retail salespersons; carpenters.
- In California state government, the top ten occupations with the most non-fatal injuries and illnesses in 2014 are: correctional officers and jailers; psychiatric technicians; firefighters; janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners; registered nurses; police and sheriff's patrol officers; operating engineers and other construction equipment operators; first-line supervisors of correctional officers; landscaping and groundskeeping workers; office clerks, general.
- In local government, the top ten occupations with the most non-fatal injuries and illnesses in 2014 are: police and sheriff's patrol officers; janitors and cleaners, except maids and house-keeping cleaners; landscaping and grounds-keeping workers; firefighters; teacher assistants; bus drivers, transit and intercity; first-line supervisors of firefighting and prevention workers; bus drivers, school or special client; maintenance and repair workers, general; elementary school teachers, except special education.
- Transportation and material moving (83), construction and extraction (47), and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (38), occupations accounted for 50 percent of the fatal injuries in 2014. Installation, maintenance, and repair (25); protective service (24); farming, fishing, and forestry (19); management (17); and sales and related (14) were the other occupations with the most number of fatal injuries in 2014. Transportation and material-moving occupations were the number one cause of fatal injuries accounting for 25 percent of fatal injuries in 2014.
- Transportation incidents accounted for 35 percent of fatal injuries in 2014 and are a major cause of fatalities among: transportation and material moving (59); protective service (11); and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (9) occupations.

⁵² DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation, Table 1: Incidence rates of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2013, 2014.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ BLS preliminary data.

⁵⁵ The number of fatalities excludes those for the Federal government.

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Establishment Size and Type

- The lowest rate for the total recordable non-fatal cases in 2014 was experienced by the smallest private employers. Employers with 1 to 10 employees and 11 to 49 employees had incidence rates of 1.6 and 3.0 cases, respectively, per 100 full-time employees. Employers with 1 to 10 employees experienced the same rate 1.6 in both 2013 and 2014. The incidence rates for employers with 11 to 49 employees decreased from 3.2 in 2013 to 3.0 in 2014.
- Establishments with 50 to 249 and 250 to 999 employees reported the highest rates, 4.2 and 3.9 cases per 100 full-time employees, respectively, followed by 3.2 cases per 100 full-time employees for establishments with 1,000 and more employees in 2014. Establishments with 50 to 249 employees experienced an increase in incidence rates from 4.1 to 4.2 cases per 100 full-time employees from 2013 to 2014.

Types of Injuries

- All types of work injuries declined from 2004 to 2014 in the private sector. The number of sprains, strains, and tears declined by 32 percent from 2004 to 2014; however, these injuries remain by far the most common type of work injury accounting for 36 percent of days-away-from-work cases in the private sector in 2014. The biggest decline (70 percent) from 2004 to 2014 was in amputations. Tendonitis and multiple injuries experienced declines of 60 percent and 53 percent, respectively, and fractures experienced a decrease decrease of 27 percent between 2004 and 2014.
- In the private sector, overexertion and bodily reaction were the leading causes of days-away-from-work injuries, cited in 40 percent of cases in 2014. Contact with objects and equipment was the second common cause of injury, accounting for 25 percent of injuries.
- In California state government, the two main causes of injury were overexertion and bodily reaction and falls, slips, and trips, accounting for about 41 and 18 percent of days-away-from-work cases, respectively, in 2014.
- In local government, the main causes of injury were overexertion and bodily reaction and falls, slips, and trips, accounting for 38 and 23 percent of days-away-from-work cases, respectively, in 2014.
- The most frequently injured body part is the back, accounting for about 16 percent of the cases in state government and 21 percent of the cases in local government in 2014. In the private sector, back injuries account for about 18 percent of the non-fatal cases.

Demographics

- Over the period from 2004 to 2014 in the California private sector, the number of days-away-from-work cases for women decreased by 12 percent. Days-away-from-work cases for men decreased by 34 percent.
- Between 2004 and 2014, in private industry, all age groups, except for groups older than 54, experienced a decline in the numbers of cases with days away from work. The biggest decline (43 percent) occurred among 16- to 19-year-old workers. The 20–24 age group experienced a 39 percent decline, the 25–34 and 35–44 age groups, both experienced a 38 percent decrease, and the 45–54 age group experienced 20 percent decrease. The age groups 65 and over and 55 to 64 experienced a 30 percent and 9 percent increase, respectively, in the numbers of cases with days away from work.
- In 2014, out of 334 fatalities (including the Federal government), approximately 90 percent were male and 10 percent were female. Compared to 2004, the biggest decrease in the number of fatalities (79 percent) was in the 18–19 age group (from 19 to 4 cases), followed by a 61 percent decrease in the 20–24 age group (from 38 to 15 cases), a decrease of 45 percent from 121 to 67 cases in the 35–44 age group, a 31 percent decrease from 81 to 56 in the 25–34 age group, a 14 percent decrease from 103 to 89 cases in the 45–54 age group, and an 8 percent decrease from 71

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to 65 cases in the 55–64 age group. The age group that experienced an increase in the number of fatalities from 32 to 38 cases was 65 and over (19 percent increase).

- The highest number of fatalities by race or ethnic origin categories in 2014 was experienced by “Hispanic or Latino” groups and “white, non-Hispanic,” accounting for 49 and 37 percent of the fatalities respectively. From 2004 to 2014, there was a decrease in fatal injuries for all ethnic groups, except for the “Asian” group, which experienced no change in the number of fatalities (33 and 34 cases respectively). The highest decrease in fatal injuries, 27 percent, was in the “Hispanic or Latino” group (from 188 to 137 cases), followed by a 20 percent decrease in the “black or African-American (non-Hispanic)” group (from 25 to 20 cases), and a 15 percent decrease (from 211 to 180 cases) in the “white, non-Hispanic” group.

Occupational Injury and Illness Reporting

Occupational injury and illness information is the responsibility of BLS in the U.S. and DOL and the Director's Office of Policy, Research, and Legislation in the California DIR. Occupational injuries and illnesses are recorded and reported by California employers through several national surveys administered by DOL with DIR assistance.

OSHA Reporting and Recording Requirements

The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) of 1970 requires covered employers to prepare and maintain records of occupational injuries and illnesses. It provides specific recording and reporting requirements that comprise the framework for the nationwide occupational safety and health recording system. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in DOL administers the OSH Act recordkeeping system.

Although some employers are exempt from keeping Cal/OSHA injury and illness records, all California employers must report injuries to the Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation. Every employer must also report any serious occupational injuries, illnesses or deaths to California OSHA (Cal/OSHA) in DIR.

The data assist employers, employees, and compliance officers in analyzing the safety and health environment at the employer's establishment and are the source of information for the BLS *Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* and the OSHA *Occupational Injury and Illness Survey*.

BLS Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

To estimate the number of occupational injuries and illnesses in the U.S., BLS established a nationwide annual survey of employers' occupational injuries and illnesses. The state-level statistics on non-fatal and fatal occupational injuries and illnesses come from this survey. In California, the DIR Director's Office of Policy, Research, and Legislation conducts the survey for BLS.

Non-fatal Injuries and Illnesses

The BLS *Annual Survey* develops frequency counts and incidence rates by industry and also profiles worker and case characteristics of non-fatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in lost work time. Each year, BLS collects employer reports from about 173,800 randomly selected private industry establishments.

Fatal Injuries and Illnesses

The estimates of fatal injuries are compiled through the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), which is part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program. CFOI uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries.

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OSHA Occupational Injury and Illness Survey

Federal OSHA administers the annual *Occupational Injury and Illness Survey*. OSHA utilizes this collection of employer-specific injury and illness data to improve its ability to identify and target agency interventions to employers that have serious workplace problems. For this survey, OSHA collects data from 80,000 non-construction establishments and from up to 15,000 construction establishments.

Occupational Injury and Illness Prevention Efforts

Efforts to prevent occupational injury and illness in California take many forms, but all are derived from cooperative efforts between the public and private sectors. This section describes consultation and compliance programs, health and safety standards, and education and outreach designed to prevent injuries and illnesses to improve worker health and safety.

Cal/OSHA Program

The Cal/OSHA Program is responsible for enforcing California laws and regulations pertaining to workplace health and safety and for providing assistance to employers and workers about workplace safety and health issues.

The Cal/OSHA Enforcement Unit conducts inspections of California workplaces based on worker complaints, accident reports, and high hazard industries. There are 22 Cal/OSHA Enforcement Unit district offices located throughout the State of California. Specialized enforcement units, such as the High Hazard Compliance Unit, augment the efforts of district offices in protecting California workers from workplace hazards in high hazard industries.

Other specialized units, such as the Crane Certifier Accreditation Unit, the Asbestos Contractors' Registration Unit, the Asbestos Consultant and Site Surveillance Technician Unit, and the Asbestos Trainers Approval Unit, are responsible for enforcing regulations pertaining to crane safety and prevention of asbestos exposure.

The Cal/OSHA Consultation Service provides assistance to employers and workers about workplace safety and health issues through on-site assistance, high hazard consultation, and other special emphasis programs. The Consultation Service also develops educational materials on workplace safety and health topics.

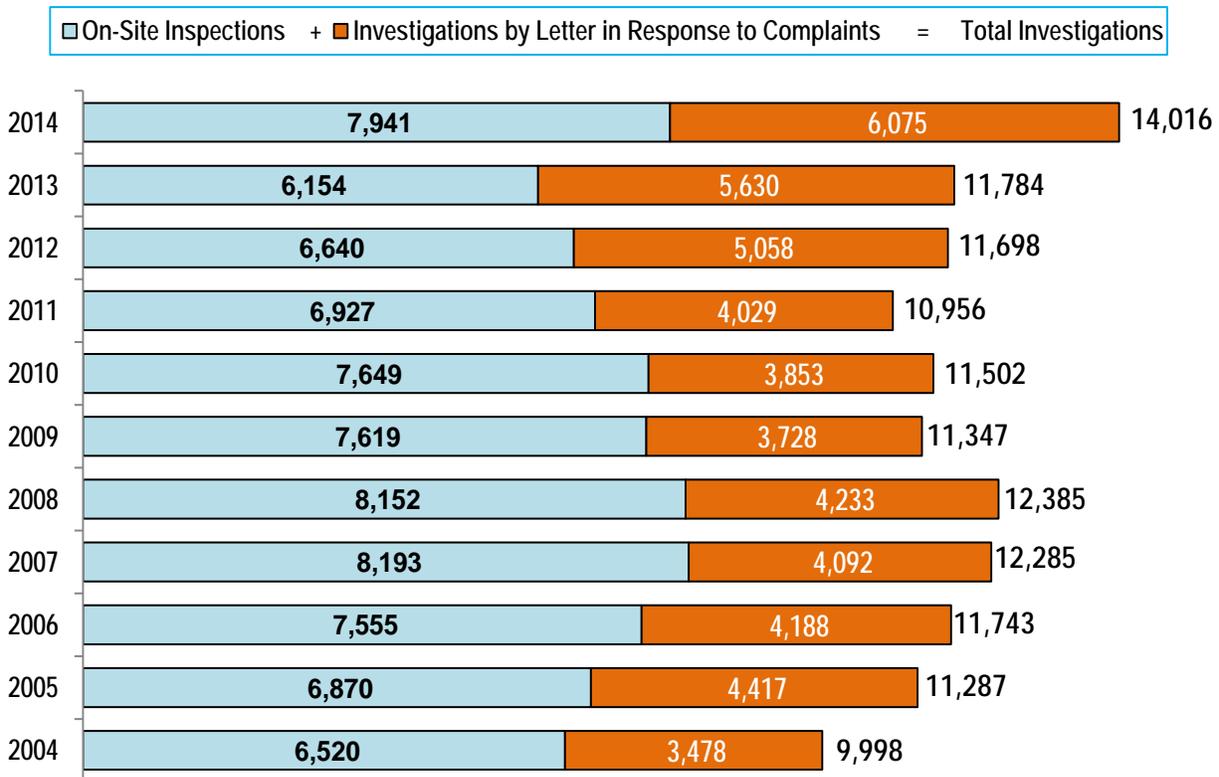
WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Profile of Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) On-Site Inspections and Violations Cited

The trends in types of inspections have varied in the past decade, with Accidents and Complaints being consistently predominant before fiscal year (FY) 2006. However, starting in FY 2006, Programmed Inspections started to reach higher levels than Accidents and Complaints.

Figure 118 shows the total numbers of on-site inspections and investigations by letter in response to complaints for the period from calendar year (CY) 2004 to CY 2014.⁵⁶ The total number of on-site inspections increased by 25 percent and the number of investigations by letter in response to complaints increased by 22 percent, both from 2004 to 2008. After a 7 percent and 12 percent decreases in on-site inspections and investigations by letter in response to complaints correspondingly, from 2008 to 2009, the trends in these two DOSH enforcement activities took opposite directions. The total number of on-site inspections decreased by 25 percent from 2008 to 2013, before increasing by 29 percent from 2013 to 2014. The total number of investigations by letter in response to complaints increased by 63 percent from 2009 to 2014. Accordingly, the total number of investigations, reflecting the DOSH enforcement activities, increased by 24 percent from 2004 to 2008, decreased by 8 percent from 2008 to 2009, and then averaged at around 11,500 investigations per year from 2009 through 2013, before increasing by 19 percent from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 118: DOSH Enforcement Activities, CY 2004–CY 2014



Source: DOSH

Figure 119 shows that the number of inspections increased from 6,520 in 2004 to 8,193 in 2007, decreased to 6,154 in 2013, and then increased again to 7,941 inspections in 2014. From 50 to 60

⁵⁶ The number of investigations, on-site inspections, and violations for calendar years could differ from those in fiscal years below in this section.

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

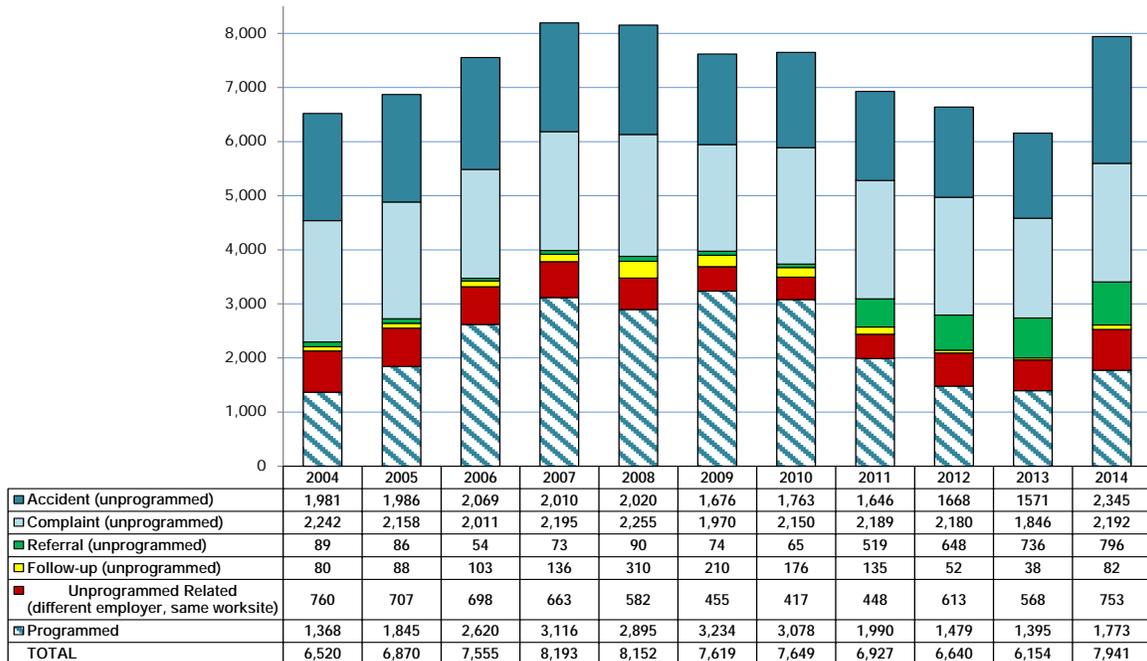
percent of all inspections are triggered by accidents and complaints, and from 20 to 40 percent are programmed by DOSH. On average, every year, from 80 to 90 percent of total inspections consist of programmed inspections and inspections triggered by complaints and accidents.

Inspections triggered by accidents averaged 2,010 per year from 2004 to 2008 and, after a 17 percent decrease from 2008 to 2009, averaged 1,660 inspections per year from 2009 to 2013. From 2013 to 2014, inspections triggered by accidents increased by 49 percent.

Inspections triggered by complaints averaged 2,150 inspections per year from 2004 to 2014, except for 2013, when the number of inspection decreased by 15 percent to 1,846 from 2012.

Programmed inspections increased by 136 percent from 2004 to 2009, thereby increasing its share in all inspections from 21 percent in 2004 to 42 percent in 2009. From 2009 to 2013, the number of programmed inspections decreased by 57 percent, thereby decreasing the share of this type of inspections in total inspections to 2004 level (23 percent), and then increased again by 27 percent from 2013 to 2014, although without a change in its share in total inspections due to a simultaneous increase in two types of inspections triggered by accidents and complaints.

Figure 119: DOSH On-Site Inspections by Type (All-With and Without Violations), CY 2004–CY 2014*



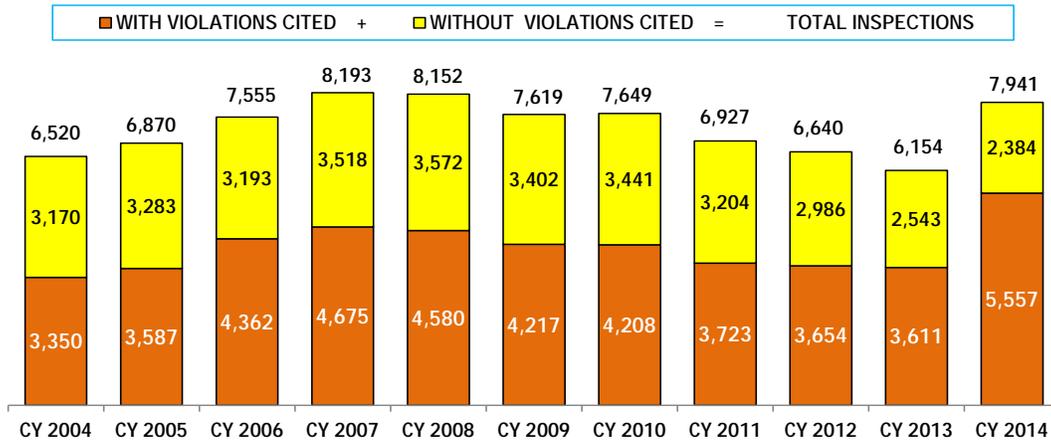
* Report run on November 13, 2015

Source: DIR - DOSH- IMIS

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According to Figure 120, the number of inspections without violations averaged 3,350 from 2004 to 2011, and then decreased by 26 percent from 2011 to 2014. The number of inspections with violations cited increased by 40 percent from 2004 to 2007, decreased by 23 percent from 2007 to 2013, and then increased sharply by 54 percent from 2013 to 2014. The share of DOSH inspections that resulted in violations cited increased from 51 percent in 2004 to 58 percent in 2006, gradually decreased to 56 percent in 2008, and then stabilized at an average of 55 percent from 2009 through 2012. From 2012 to 2014, the share of DOSH inspections that resulted in violations increased from 55 percent to 70 percent.

Figure 120: DOSH Inspections (With and Without Violations Cited), CY 2004–CY 2014*

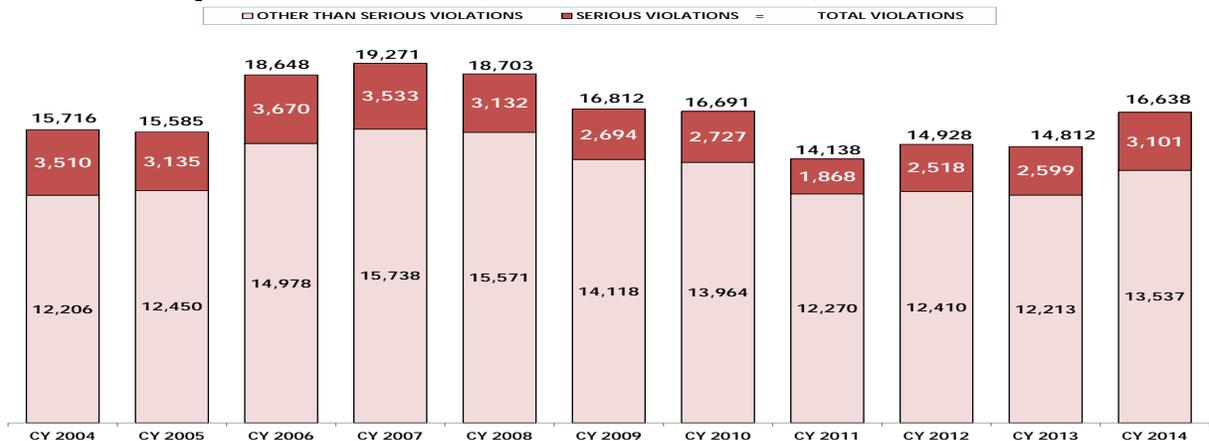


Data Source: DOSH - IMIS

The number of violations exceeds that of inspections because most inspections of places where violations occur yield more than one violation. Violations are further broken down into serious and other-than-serious. The number of DOSH violations and their breakdown by type from 2004 to 2014 are shown in the Figure 121. The number of violations increased by 23 percent from 2004 to 2007, decreased overall by 23 percent from 2007 to 2013, and then increased by 12 percent from 2013 to 2014.

The number of serious violations decreased by 20 percent from an average of 3,400 serious violations per year from 2004 to 2008 to an average of 2,700 serious violations per year in 2009 and 2010. After a 31 percent decrease from 2010 to 2011, the number of serious violations increased by 66 percent from 2011 to 2014. (See pp. 181-183 for OSHAB statistics on the number of appeals of DOSH violations that were filed and resolved.)

Figure 121: DOSH Violations (Serious and Other Than Serious), CY 2004–CY 2014

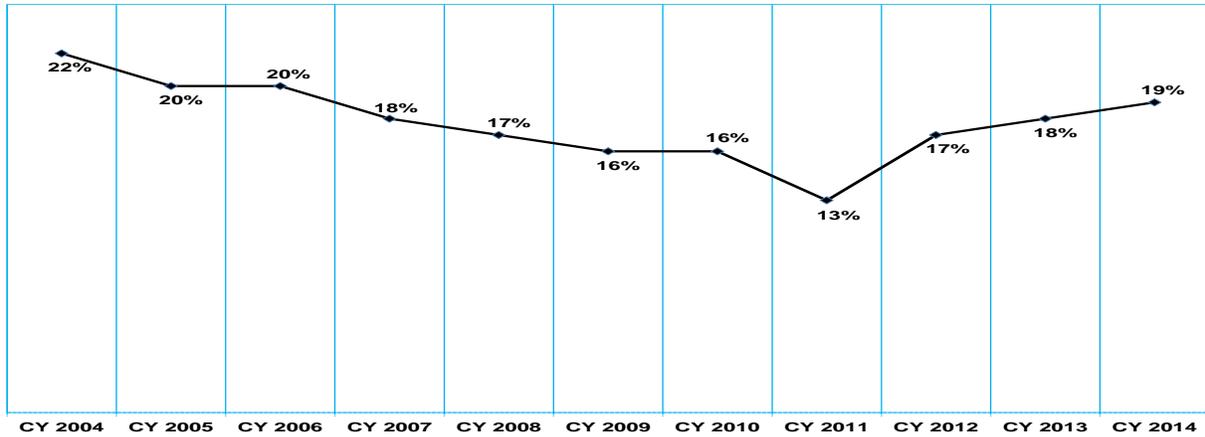


Data Source: DOSH

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Figure 122 shows the trend in serious DOSH violations as a share of all violations from 2004 to 2014. The share of serious DOSH violations gradually decreased from 22 percent in 2004 to 13 percent in 2011. From 2011 to 2014, serious violations as a share of the total increased by five percentage points.

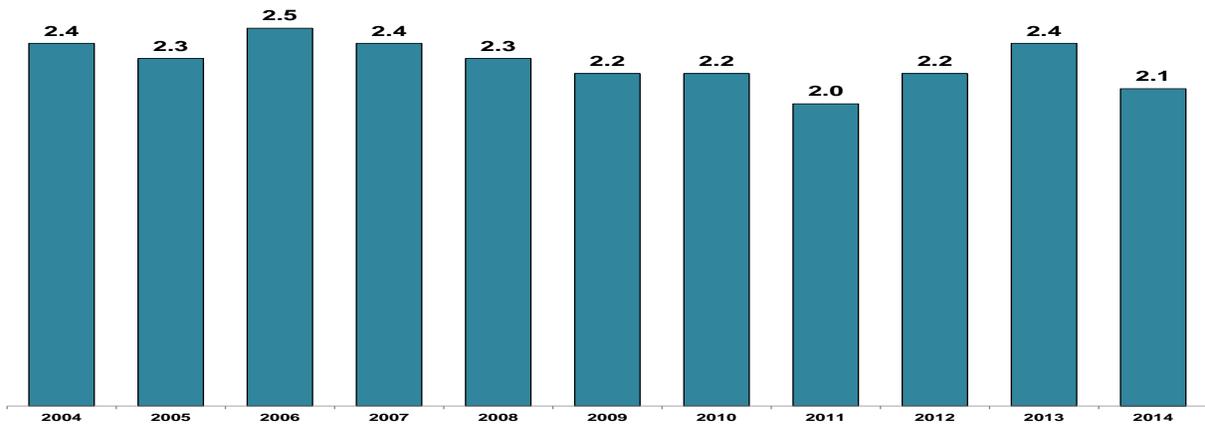
Figure 122: Serious Violations as a Share of Total DOSH Violations, CY 2004–CY 2014



Data Source: DOSH

The average number of DOSH violations per inspection averaged 2.3 from 2002 to 2014, from a low of 2.0 in 2011 to a of 2.5 in 2006.

Figure 123: Average Number of DOSH Violations per Inspection, CY 2004–CY 2014



Data Source: DOSH

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Table 54: Twenty-Five Most Frequently Cited CCR Title 8 Standards in CY 2014

Standard	Description	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Percent Serious
3203	Injury and Illness Prevention Program	1,723	86	5.0
3395	Heat Illness Prevention	1,599	92	5.8
1509	Construction Injury and Illness Prevention Program	1,050	20	1.9
3314	Clean, Repair, Service, Set-up and Adjust Prime Movers, Machinery and Equipment	554	189	34.1
342	Reporting Work Fatality or Serious Injury	470	1	0.2
5144	Respiratory Protection	374	9	2.4
5194	Hazard Communication	364	1	0.3
1512	Construction: Emergency Medical Services	329	3	0.9
6151	Portable Fire Extinguishers	299	1	0.3
3276	Portable Ladders	270	65	24.1
461	Permits to Operate Air Tanks	268	0	0.0
2340.16	Work Space About Electric Equipment	236	0	0.0
3457	Field Sanitation	210	8	3.8
5162	Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment	200	43	21.5
3650	Industrial Trucks: General Requirements	191	47	24.6
3328	Safe Practices, Personal Protection: Machinery and Equipment	177	40	22.6
3668	Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training	165	8	4.8
1527	Washing Facilities, Food Handling and Temporary Sleeping Quarters	152	0	0.0
3577	Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels: Protection Devices	151	71	47.0
5193	Bloodborne Pathogens	139	36	25.9
1670	Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Personal Fall Restraint Systems and Positioning Devices	128	87	68.0
1644	Metal Scaffolds	121	68	56.2
3210	Guardrails at Elevated Locations	121	43	35.5
4300.1	Table Saws (Manual Feed)	116	96	82.2
3241	General Physical Conditions and Structures: Special Design Requirements, Live Loads	115	19	16.5

Note: "Serious" includes Serious, Willful, and Repeat Violations.

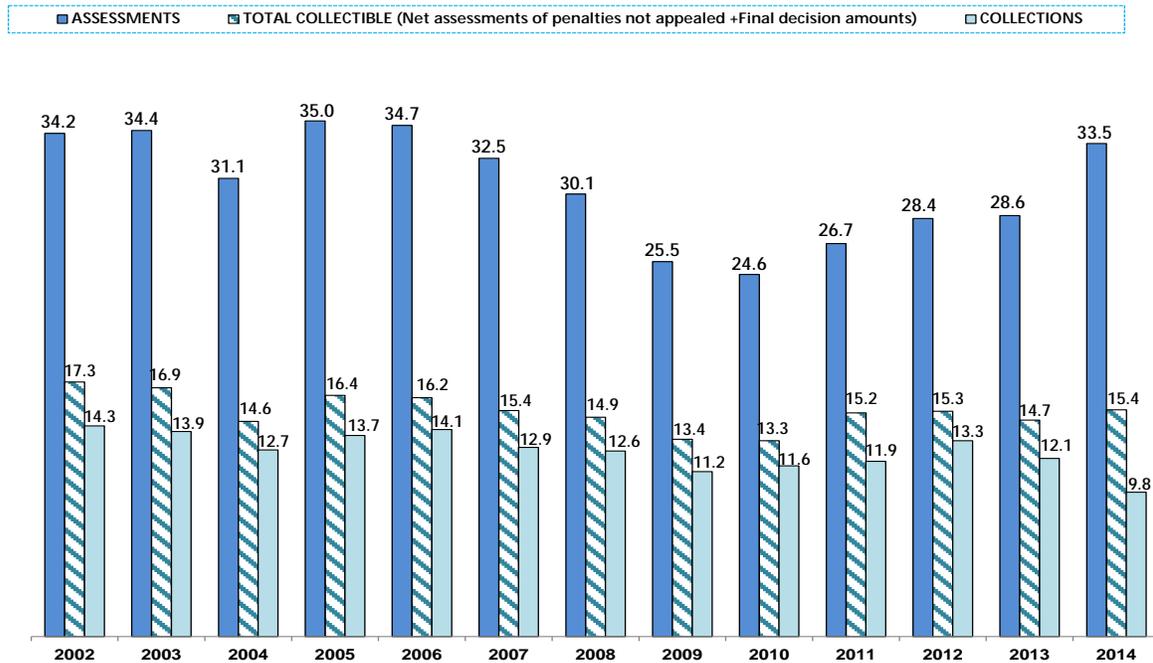
Source: DOSH Budget and Program Office.

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Figure 124 demonstrates the trends in penalties and collections. Total penalties assessed were \$33.5 million in 2014. Many employers appeal those “recommended” penalties at the Cal/OSHA Appeals Board, and they may be ordered to pay in full, pay a reduced amount, or have penalties eliminated due to procedural issues. Because of the appeals process, penalties collected are almost always less than the initial recommended penalties assessed. Total collections were \$9.8 million in 2014.

Although Figure 124 demonstrates the trends in penalties and collections, it cannot be viewed entirely as an indicator of progress in health and safety at places of employment, due to related impacts on the data from DOSH staffing changes and resource changes from year to year, as well as activities at the Appeals Board. Nevertheless, the data give a sense of the general magnitude and accounting of penalties and collections, as well as provide a starting point for further analysis.

**Figure 124: Total DOSH Penalties Assessed and Collected, 2002–2014
(Million \$)**

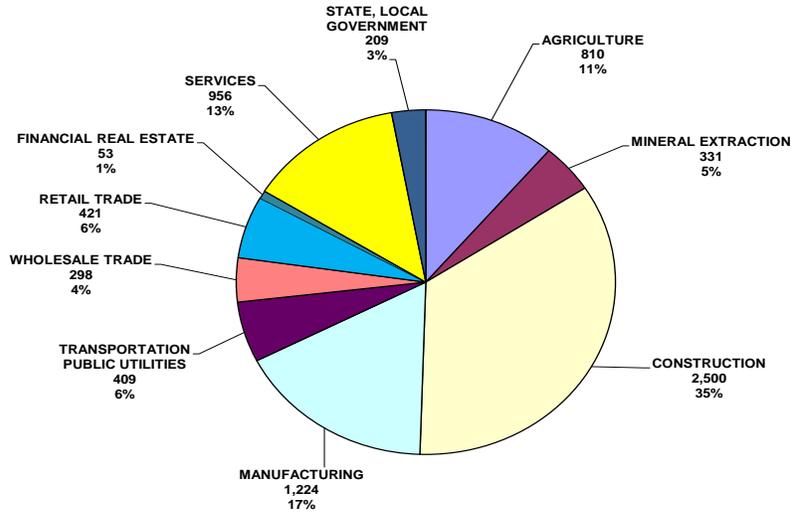


Data Source: DOSH

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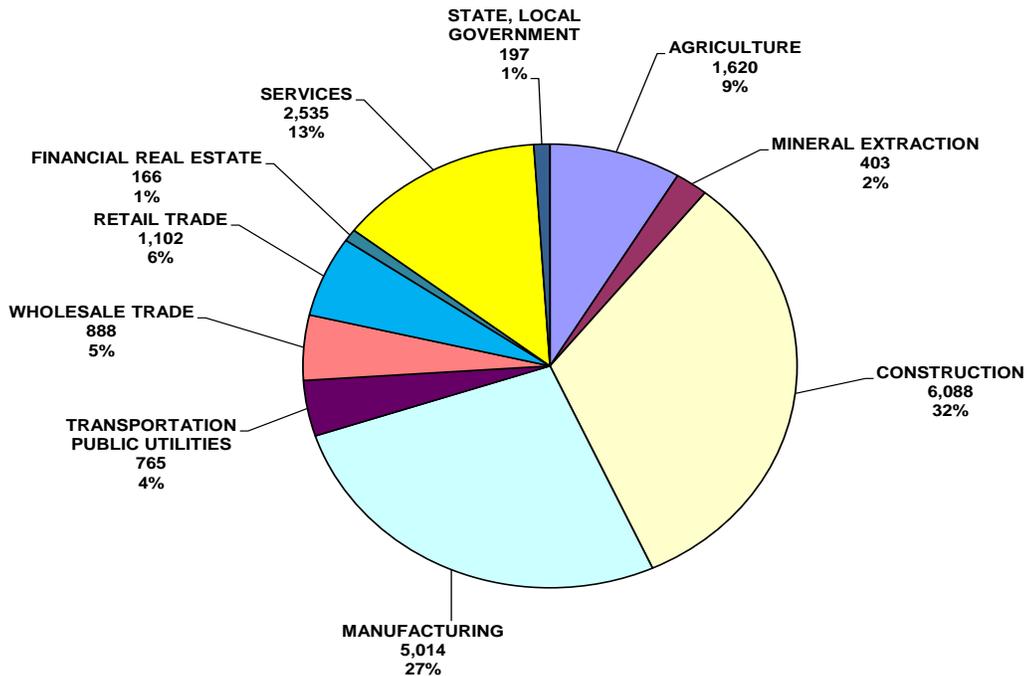
Figure 125 illustrates the proportion of inspections in major industrial groups. Of the 7,211 workplace health and safety inspections conducted in 2014, 2,500 (35 percent) were in construction and 4,711 (65 percent) were in non-construction.

Figure 125: Distribution of Inspections by Major Industry, CY 2014
(Total Inspections = 7,211)



As shown in Figure 126, corresponding to the fact that the highest percentage of inspections was in construction, the highest percentage (32 percent) of violations was also found in construction.

Figure 126: Distribution of Violations by Major Industry, CY 2014
(Total Violations = 18,778)



WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

High Hazard Identification, Consultation, and Compliance Programs

Even though a statutory mandate no longer exists, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) reports annually on the activities of the constituent parts of the High Hazard Employer Program, specifically the High Hazard Consultation Program and the High Hazard Enforcement Program.

The 1993 reforms of the California workers' compensation system required Cal/OSHA to focus its consultative and compliance resources on "employers in high hazardous industries with the highest incidence of preventable occupational injuries and illnesses and workers' compensation losses."

High Hazard Employer Program

The High Hazard Employer Program (HHEP) is designed to:

- Identify employers in hazardous industries with the highest incidence of preventable occupational injuries and illnesses and workers' compensation losses.
- Offer and provide consultative assistance to those employers to eliminate preventable injuries and illnesses and workers' compensation losses.
- Inspect those employers on a random basis to verify that they have made appropriate changes in their health and safety programs.
- Develop appropriate educational materials and model programs to aid employers in maintaining a safe and healthful workplace.

In 1999, the passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 1655 gave DIR the statutory authority to levy and collect assessments from employers to support the targeted inspection and consultation programs on an ongoing annual basis.

High Hazard Consultation Program

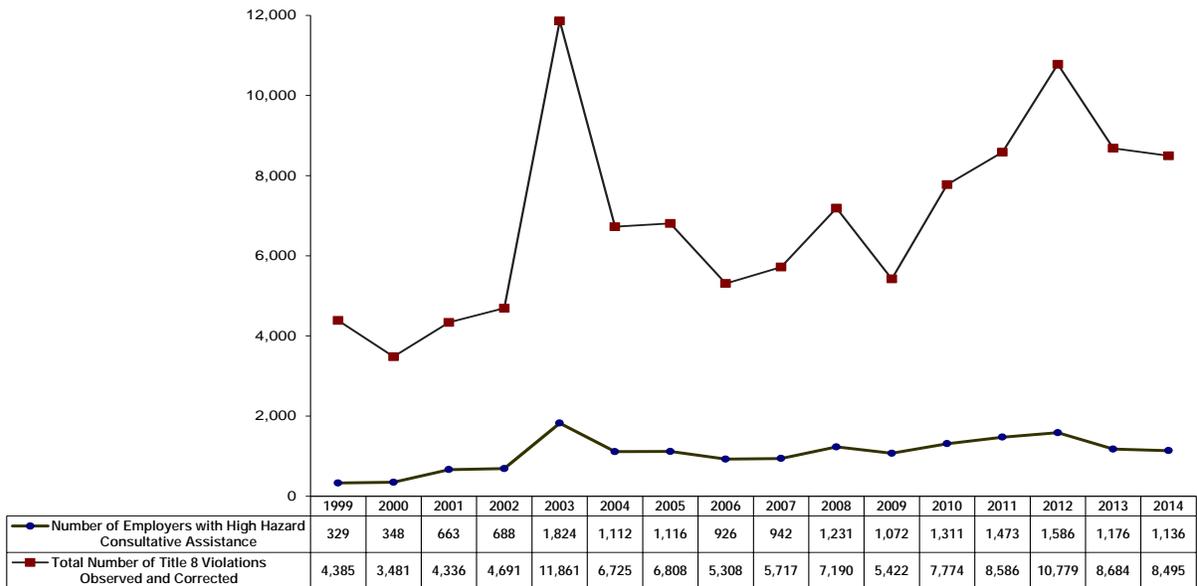
DOSH reports that in 2014, it provided on-site high hazard consultative assistance to 1,136 employers, as compared to 1,176 employers in 2013. During consultation with these employers in 2014, 8,495 Title 8 violations were observed and corrected as a result of the provision of consultative assistance.

Since 1994, 20,693 employers have been provided with direct on-site consultative assistance, and 122,441 Title 8 violations have been observed and corrected. Of these violations, 32.3 percent were classified as "serious."

Figure 127 indicates the yearly number of consultations and violations observed and corrected during the years 1999-2014. In 2002 and 2003, all Consultative Safety and Health Inspection Projects (SHIPs) were included in the High Hazard Consultation Program figures. As of 2004, only employers with experience modification (Ex-mod) rates of 125 percent and above are included in the High Hazard Consultation Program figures.

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Figure 127: High Hazard Consultation Program Production by Year



Data Source: Division of Occupational Safety and Health

The efficacy of High Hazard Consultation is measured by comparisons of employer lost-and-restricted-workday data. In 2001, Log 300 replaced Log 200 as the source for lost-and-restricted-workday data. The use of the Lost Work Day Case Incidence (LWDI) rate was replaced with the Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART) rate. Additionally, High Hazard Consultation uses Ex-mod rates to measure efficacy.

High Hazard Enforcement Program

Reporting of high hazard enforcement program activities has changed in 2012 and data are only available beginning from 2011. In 2014, the High Hazard Unit conducted 385 inspections of 354 employer establishments. The majority of inspections 281 (73 percent) were targeted programmed-planned. Other types of inspections conducted were; programmed-related, accidents, complaints, and follow-up. A total of 2,082 violations were identified and cited. Violations were found in 81 percent of all inspections conducted. The violation per inspection ratio for targeted programmed-planned inspections was 6.65 in 2014.

The high hazard enforcement program reported the following activity measures for calendar years 2011-2014.

The distribution of high hazard targeted inspections by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) in 2014 is shown in Table 55.

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Table 55: High Hazard Inspections by NAICS Code, 2014

NAICS code and Description	Number	Percent
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	17	4.4%
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Ext.	0	0%
22 Utilities	0	0%
23 Construction	50	13.0%
31-33 Manufacturing	276	71.7%
42 Wholesale Trade	6	1.6%
44-45 Retail Trade	9	2.3%
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	1	0.3%
51 Information	0	0%
52 Finance and Insurance	1	0.3%
53 Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	0	0%
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	0	0%
56 Admin and Support and Waste Management and Remediation	25	6.4%
61 Educational Services	0	0%
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	0	0%
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0	0%
81 Other Services	0	0%
92 Public Administration	0	0%
Total	385	100%

Source: DOSH

Violations observed during high hazard targeted inspections are divided into two categories: “serious, willful, and repeat (SWR)” and “other than serious” violations.

Table 56: Violations Observed During High Hazard Inspections

Targeted Inspections	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serious, Willful, Repeat	549	28%	586	33%	443	28%	429	21%
Other Than Serious	1,390	72%	1,187	67%	1,122	72%	1,653	79%
Total	1,939		1,773		1,565		2,082	
Instances not included in previous reports	7,164		4,953		NA		NA	

Source: DOSH

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Table 57 shows the distribution of enforcement actions taken during high hazard inspections by type in 2011–2014.

Table 57: Enforcement Actions Taken During High Hazard Targeted Inspections

Types of enforcement actions	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Warrants	4	0.4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Order Prohibiting Use	20	2%	75	8%	20	2.6%	0	0%
Information Memorandums	29	3%	15	2%	53	6.8%	75	19%
Citations	928	94.6%	869	91%	711	90.6%	313	81%

Source: DOSH

Table 58 shows the most frequently observed violations during high hazard inspections in 2014.

Table 58: Most Frequently Observed Violations During High Hazard Targeted Inspections, 2014

Title 8 Section	Description
3577/3578	Protection Devices[Grinders]
4300-4310	Saws [Woodworking Guards]
3650-3668	Industrial Trucks. General.
5144	Respiratory Protective Equipment.
461	Permits to Operate [Air Tank]
5162/5185	Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment.
6151	Portable Fire Extinguishers.
3203/1509	Injury and Illness Prevention Program.
3314	Cleaning, Repairing, Servicing and Adjusting Prime Movers, Machinery and Equipment.
2340.16	Work Space About Electric Equipment.

Source: DOSH

Safety Inspections

DOSH has three major public safety programs devoted to conducting inspections to protect the public from safety hazards:

- The Amusement Ride and Tramway Unit conducts public safety inspections of amusement rides, both portable and permanent, and aerial passenger tramways and ski lifts.
- The Elevator Unit conducts public safety inspections of different conveyances, including power-cable driven passenger and freight elevators, manlifts, and escalators.⁵⁷
- The Pressure Vessel Unit conducts public safety inspections of boilers and pressure vessels to ensure their safe operation in places of employment.

⁵⁷ For a list of conveyances, please see <http://www.dir.ca.gov/Title8/sub6.html>.

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Table 59: Cal/OSHA’s Highest Hazard Industry List, FY 2014–2015

Industry Group	NAICS	Industry Activity	DART *	Establishments	Employees
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1114	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	4.7	986	26,628
	112	Animal production	5.1	2,671	28,987
Construction	23812	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	7.2	469	9,067
	23816	Roofing contractors	4.6	2,194	17,895
	23819	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	5.7	517	3,687
Manufacturing	3113	Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	5.4	177	6,162
	311511	Fluid milk manufacturing	4.5	76	7,627
	3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	5.1	298	20,956
	311812	Commercial bakeries	4.9	328	14,588
	312 **	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	5.3	1,522 (254)	44,491 (16,111)
	32191	Millwork	4.6	333	6,358
	33151	Ferrous metal foundries	4.7	90	3,748
	33232 **	Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing	4.6	836 (583)	19,442 (16,376)
	3366	Ship and boat building	4.7	117	7,564
Retail Trade	444	Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	4.3	6,310	114,425
Transportation and Warehousing	481	Air transportation	6.4	493	42,725
	492	Couriers and messengers	6.2	1,645	57,624
	493	Warehousing and storage	4.4	1,688	69,697
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56172	Janitorial services	4.8	5,087	99,169
Accommodation and Food	721	Accommodation	4.3	6,037	200,260

Source: DOSH

* The latest available private sector average “DART” (Days Away, Restricted and Transferred) rate in 2012 was 2.1. Cal/OSHA’s High Hazard Industry threshold is > 200% of the private sector average, or > 4.2.

** The industries with the NAICS codes listed below will not be targeted because their DARTs are less or equal to 200 percent of the private sector’s average DART:

31213	Wineries	3.8	1,268	28,380
332323	Ornamental and architectural metal work manufacturing	2.8	235	3,066

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Health and Safety Standards

The Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board (OSHSB), a seven-member body appointed by the Governor, is the standards-setting agency within the Cal/OSHA program. The mission of OSHSB is to promote, adopt, and maintain reasonable and enforceable standards that will ensure a safe and healthy workplace for California workers.

To meet the DIR Goal 1 on ensuring that California workplaces are lawful and safe, the Board shall pursue the following goals:

- Adopt and maintain effective occupational safety and health standards.
- Evaluate petitions to determine the need for new or revised occupational safety and health standards.
- Evaluate permanent variance applications from occupational safety and health standards to determine if equivalent safety will be provided.

OSHSB also has the responsibility to grant or deny applications for variances from adopted standards and respond to petitions for new or revised standards. The OSHSB safety and health standards provide the basis for Cal/OSHA enforcement. Standards adopted in 2014 are listed in the “Legislation and Regulations” section of this report.

For further information ...

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/oshsb/apprvdarchive.html>

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/oshsb/apprvd.html>

Occupational Health and Safety Appeals Board (OSHAB)

The Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board (OSHAB) consists of three members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. By statute, the members are selected from among management, labor, and the general public. The chairman is selected by the governor.

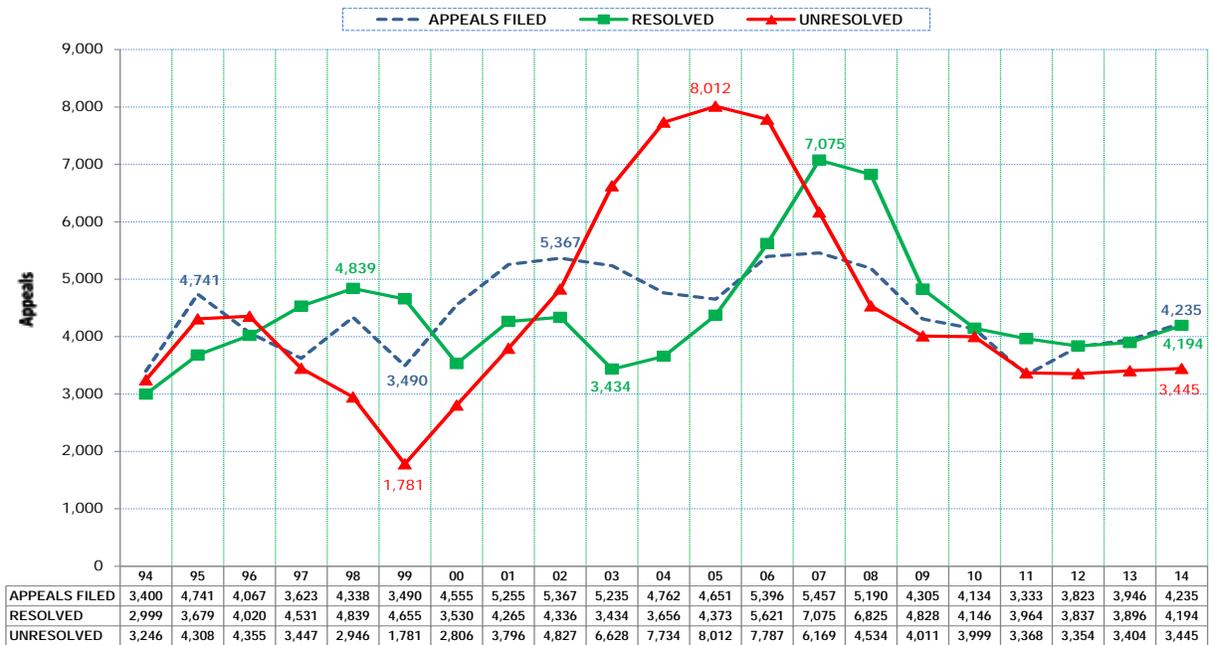
The mission of OSHAB is to fairly, timely and efficiently resolve appeals and to provide clear, consistent guidance to the public, thereby promoting workplace health and safety. OSHAB handles appeals from private and public sector employers regarding citations issued by DOSH for alleged violation of workplace health and safety laws and regulations.

Figure 128 shows the OSHAB workload: appeals filed, resolved, and unresolved. From 1994 to 1995, the number of appeals filed with OSHAB increased, reaching 4,741 cases in 1995. From 1995 to 2009, the number of appeals filed yearly stabilized at an average of 4,695 cases, with a maximum of 5,457 appeals filed in 2007.

From 1994 to 1996, on average 81 percent of filed appeals was resolved each year. From 1997 to 2000, OSHAB processed appeals in less time (10 months) than the Fed/OSHA standard, averaging 123 percent of yearly filed cases; therefore, the number of unresolved appeals reached its minimum in 1999. From 2000 to 2006, processing of appeals slowed down again because an average 83 percent of filed appeals was resolved each year, increasing the number of unresolved cases to its maximum of 8,012 cases in 2005. From 2005 to 2012, the number of unresolved cases decreased by 58 percent because an average 110 percent of yearly filed cases were resolved in 2009, 2010, and 2011. In 2013, there was a first-time increase in unresolved cases since their peak in 2005, when resolved appeals as a share of yearly filed appeals decreased from 100.4 percent in 2012 to 98.7 percent in 2013. Resolved appeals as a share of yearly filed appeals was less than 100 percent (99 percent) in 2014.

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

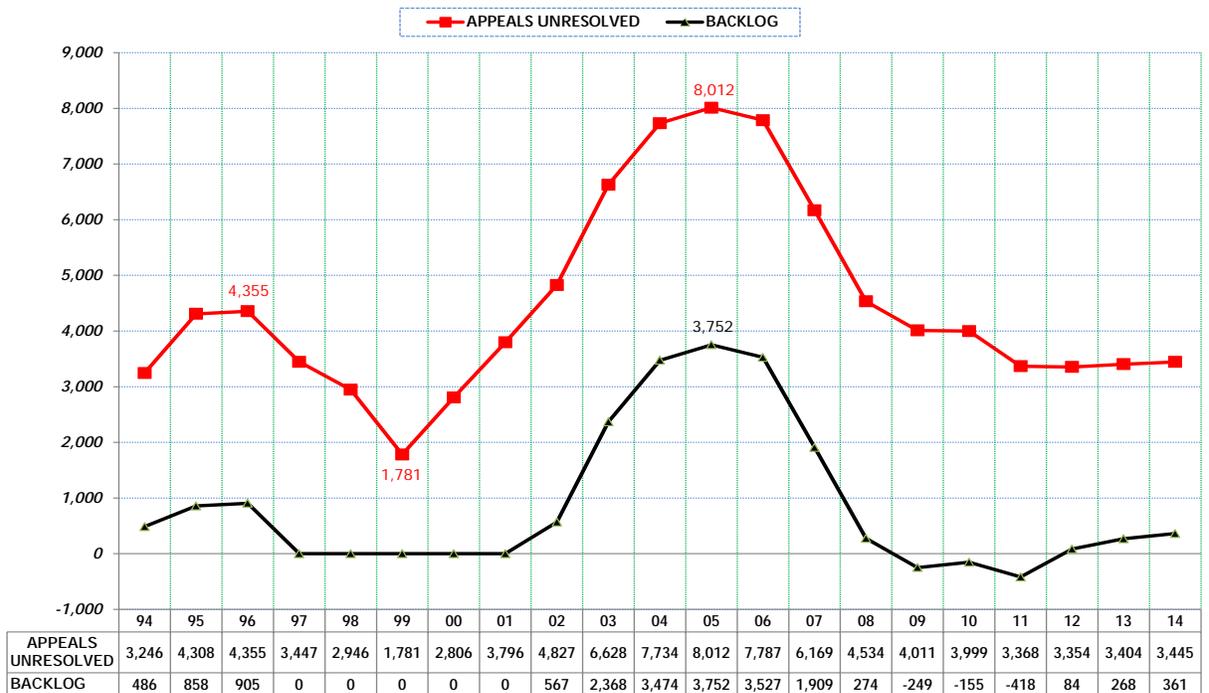
Figure 128: Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board (OSHAB) Workload, 1994-2014



Data Source: OSHAB

The trend and level of backlogged citation appeals reflect changes in unresolved cases as they accumulate from previous years. As Figure 129 shows, the pattern of backlog repeats the pattern of unresolved cases described above.

Figure 129: Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board Backlogs, 1994-2014



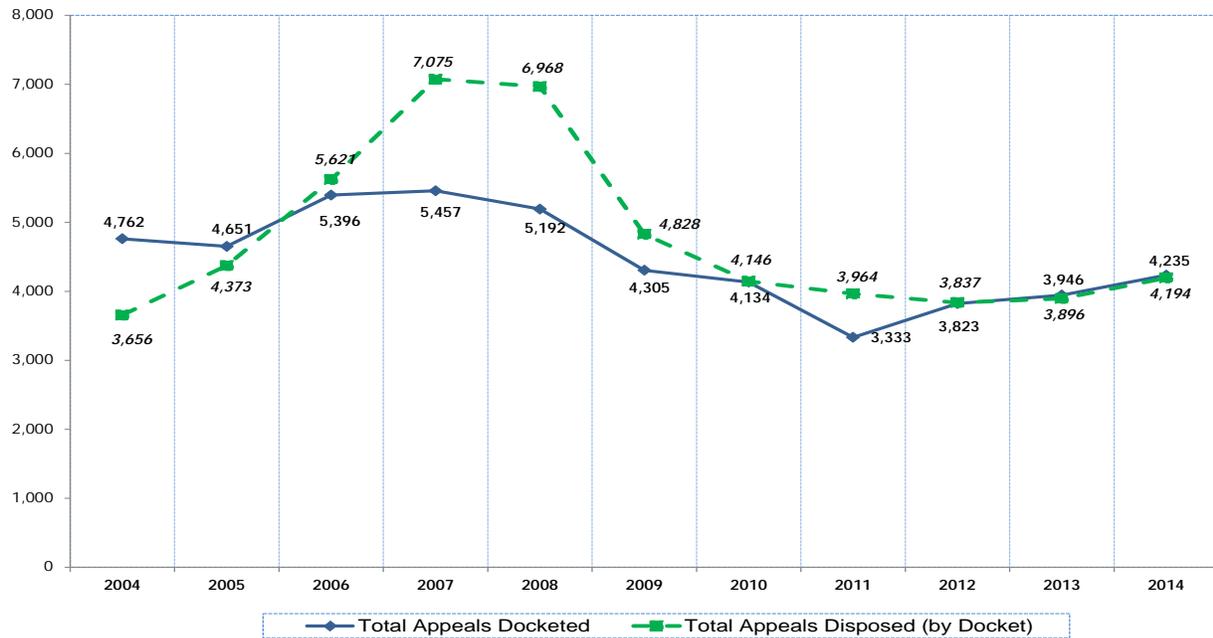
Data Source: OSHAB

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Figure 129 above shows that in 2012, the downward trend in backlogged appeals experienced from 2005 to 2011 reversed, and the number of backlogged appeals increased from 84 in 2012 to 361 cases in 2014. This growth in the backlog was the result of an increase in filed appeals to the level of resolved cases from 2012 to 2014 (see Figure 130), and an increase in the number of unresolved cases from 2012 to 2014.

Figure 130 shows the total number of citation appeals docketed and disposed from 2004 to 2014. In 2014, 99 percent of appeals were resolved.

Figure 130: Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board: Appeals Docketed and Disposed, 2004-2014



Data Source: OSHAB

Educational and Outreach Programs

In conjunction and cooperation with the health and safety and workers' compensation community, DIR administers and participates in several major efforts to improve occupational health and safety through education and outreach programs.

Worker Occupational Safety and Health Training and Education Program

The Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation (CHSWC) is mandated by Labor Code Section 6354.7 to maintain the Worker Occupational Safety and Health Training and Education Program (WOSHTEP). The purpose of WOSHTEP is to promote injury and illness prevention programs. For further information about WOSHTEP and its activities, see the "Projects and Studies" section of this report.

School Action for Safety and Health

Per the mandate set forth in the Labor Code 6434, CHSWC is to assist inner-city schools or any school or district in implementing effective occupational injury and illness prevention programs (IIPPs). CHSWC has established a model program, California's School Action for Safety and Health (SASH) program, to help schools statewide improve their injury and illness prevention programs. For further information about SASH and its activities, see the "Projects and Studies" section of this report.

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The California Partnership for Young Worker Health and Safety

CHSWC has convened the California Partnership for Young Worker Health and Safety. The Partnership is a statewide task force that brings together government agencies and statewide organizations representing educators, employers, parents, job trainers and others. The Partnership develops and promotes strategies to protect youth at work and provides training, educational materials, technical assistance, and information and referrals to help educate young workers. See the “Projects and Studies” section of this report for further information about the Partnership.

Cal/OSHA Consultation

Consultative assistance is provided to employers through on-site visits, telephone support, publications and educational outreach. All services provided by Cal/OSHA Consultation are provided free of charge to California employers.

Partnership Programs

California has developed several programs that rely on industry, labor and government to work as partners in encouraging and recognizing workplace health and safety programs that effectively prevent and control injuries and illnesses to workers. These partnership programs include the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP), Golden State, SHARP, Golden Gate, and special alliances formed among industry, labor, and OSHA.