

interventions to control hazards can be designed and implemented.

Session G4.0

Title: **Injury Surveillance – Reporting Requirements**

Moderator: Hilery Simpson

G4.1

Title: **OSHA's new rule on reporting severe injuries: What to expect**

Authors: Kenneth Rosenman, Mary Jo Reilly, Thomas Largo

Objectives: To review the experience in Michigan on identifying and investigating injuries covered by OSHA'S new reporting requirement for employers.

Methods: Since 2006, State Health Department regulations required all 136 hospitals/emergency departments in Michigan to report injuries. Since 2006, Michigan has conducted multi-source tracking of all work-related amputations and since 1/1/2014 all hospitalized work-related injuries where workers' compensation was the payer. Reports received included personal identifiers of the patient and the company where the injury occurred. The patient was contacted if the name and location of the company in the medical record was not adequate for making a referral to Michigan OSHA for an enforcement investigation.

Results: There were 3,901 non self-employed work-related amputations identified in Michigan from 2006-2012 (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)) estimated 1,770 amputations during this same seven year period). The top three industries were manufacturing (45%), construction (12%) and food services (8%). Citations were issued for 160 of 172 (93%) of the inspections (range 7-44). Eighty eight percent of the citations were for hazards directly related to the amputation and 61% of the hazards had not been corrected prior to the inspection.

There were 309 non self-employed, non-motor vehicle collision work-related acute injuries with hospitalizations in the first six months of 2014. The top industry categories were Construction (23%), Manufacturing (16%), Administrative, Support and Waste Management and Remediation (9%) and Retail Trade (9%). The major cause was a fall (194, 55%). There were no injuries for the loss of an eye. To date, 23 inspections have been referred to Michigan OSHA and one inspection has been performed, leading to five citations.

Conclusion: The new OSHA reporting rule will provide company specific reports and identify a larger number of injuries than estimated in the BLS employer survey. A strategy to deal with the large number of reports will need to be developed. Selective follow-up OSHA enforcement

inspections were very useful identifying ongoing safety problems. The outcome of such inspections may change if employers know that an injury is likely to lead to an OSHA inspection. Ways to use the information to develop educational campaigns will be suggested.

G4.2

Title: **Direct reporting of hospitalizations to Cal-OSHA: Implications for federal OSHA's new rule**

Authors: John Mendeloff, Seth Seabury

Objectives: Recently, federal OSHA proposed a rule requiring employers to report most hospitalizations to the agency with 8 hours. This expands a reporting requirement that had been limited to fatalities and events where 3 or more workers were hospitalized. California has required this broader scope of reporting for many years. Cal-OSHA is also required by statute to investigate all of these accidents except those due to violence or highway motor vehicle crashes. Therefore, its experience may be useful in predicting problems that federal OSHA will face, especially with respect to underreporting.

Methods: Although we looked at other sources on the total number of hospitalizations in California, our chief test was to compare (using the OSHA Integrated Management Information System, IMIS) the number of fatality cases investigated in a county to the number of hospitalization cases investigated. Although this does not provide a direct estimate of the magnitude of possible underreporting, it does provide some sense of the magnitude. We carried out this analysis for deaths in the construction sector both because the number of cases is large there and to provide more comparable cases across counties.

Results: Extrapolation from NEISS suggests that about twice as many in-scope hospitalization cases should have been reported to Cal-OSHA and investigated as actually were (4,000 vs. 2,000). The county accident investigation figures ranged from ten hospitalization cases for each fatal case in San Francisco to three fatal cases for each hospitalization case in Kings County, a 30-fold difference. The pattern was for fewer hospitalization cases relative to fatalities in Southern California and in rural areas. Because the San Francisco figure is closer to what most experts believe is the truth, the implication is that a great deal of underreporting of hospitalizations occurs, at least in construction.

Conclusions: Although some of the differences in the ratios we find undoubtedly have other causes, differences of 20- to 30-fold seem to support the conclusion that wide variations in the reporting of hospitalization cases exist, even in a state that has required that practice for many years. Federal OSHA should probably expect similar problems.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health



Wednesday, May 20, 2015

3:30 – 5:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions G (cont'd.)

G3.0	Technology Transfer <i>Moderator: John Powers</i>	003/005 RCB
3:30	G3.1 Formative Evaluation of a Mobile Application for Conducting Fishing Vessel Safety Drills	<i>Maria Bulzacchelli</i>
3:50	G3.2 Evaluation of a NIOSH Workplace Violence Prevention for Nurses Online Course	<i>Maria Brann</i>
4:10	G3.3 Ladder Safety – The Development of the First NIOSH Smartphone App	<i>Peter Simeonov</i>
4:30	G3.4 Protecting Fishermen from Hazards on Deck: Winch Entanglements – Research to Practice	<i>Jennifer M. Lincoln</i>
G4.0	Injury Surveillance – Reporting Requirements <i>Moderator: Hilery Simpson</i>	007/008 RCB
3:30	G4.1 OSHA’s New Rule on Reporting Severe Injuries: What to Expect	<i>Kenneth Rosenman</i>
3:50	G4.2 Direct Reporting of Hospitalizations to Cal-OSHA: Implications for Federal OSHA’s New Rule	<i>John Mendeloff</i>
4:10	G4.3 Incident (Injury) Surveillance among Youth/Young Workers in the New Jersey Secondary Schools: Initial Efficacy of a Law-Based Outline System versus Former Paper Forms	<i>Derek Shendell</i>
4:30	G4.4 The Case for Expanding the Scope of OSHA Compliant Inspections	<i>John Mendeloff</i>
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn Day Two	