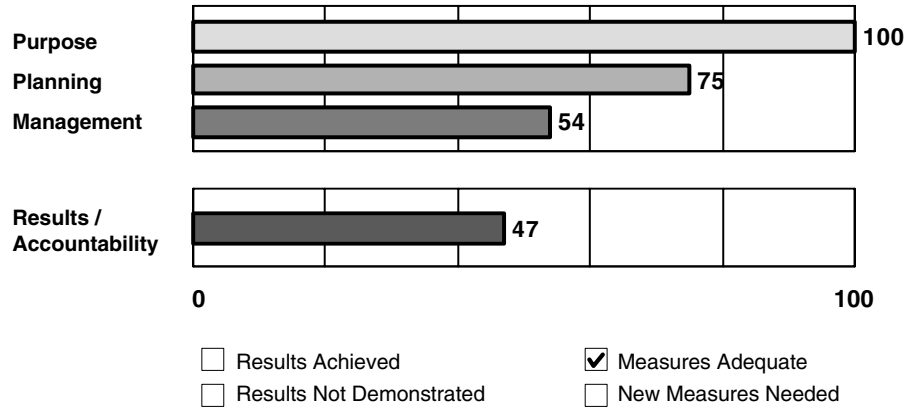


**Program: Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

**Agency:** Department of Labor

**Bureau:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration



**Key Performance Measures**

**Year Target Actual**

Measure	Year	Target	Actual
Long-term Measure: Number of workplaces that experienced a significant (20 percent or greater) reduction in injuries following OSHA intervention	2000	50,000	67,900
	2001	75,000	88,850
	2002	100,000	110,000
	2003	125,000	
Annual Measure: Reduction in injuries and illnesses in five high-hazard industries (Data reflect only the targets and actual levels for the construction industry measure.)	2000	-3%	-23%
	2001	-7%	
	2002	-10%	
	2003	-10%	
Annual Measure: Reduction in the three most significant types of workplace injuries and causes of illnesses (Data shown are silica exposure.) Baseline varies by injury/illness.	2000	-7%	-59%
	2001	-11%	-87%
	2002	-15%	
	2003	-15%	

**Rating: Adequate**

**Program Type:** Regulatory

**Program Summary:**

OSHA develops and enforces regulations to protect employee safety and health in the workplace.

Key PART findings include:

1. Studies have shown workplace-level safety improvements following OSHA inspections (particularly inspections where penalties are imposed). Data on the effect of compliance assistance on workplace safety is limited. In addition, there is no agreement on the extent to which declining national injury and illness rates are attributable to OSHA.
2. While OSHA's goals are generally meaningful and measurable, a lack of timely data has hindered timely performance assessment. Numerous OSHA performance measures rely on Bureau of Labor Statistics data, which are high-quality but entail a time lag of up to one year, limiting the usefulness of the measures as management tools.
3. OSHA does not perform cost-benefit comparisons in its Regulatory Impact Analyses for proposed regulations, or evaluate regulatory alternatives.
4. OSHA is unable to provide evidence of efficiency improvements from year-to-year or that the program maximized net benefits and programmatic goals were achieved at the least incremental cost to society.

To address these findings:

1. OSHA will develop new, challenging performance measures and use fatality data from its own system to complement the Bureau of Labor Statistics data and allow more timely performance assessment.
2. OSHA will improve effectiveness by conducting more rigorous cost-benefit analysis of proposed standards, including regulatory alternatives.
3. OSHA will develop a plan to evaluate the results and cost-effectiveness of its regulatory and non-regulatory programs.

(For more information on this program, please see the Department of Labor chapter in the Budget volume.)

**Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)**

<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Estimate</u>	<u>2004 Estimate</u>
444	437	450