

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

# INJURY FACTS®



## 2013 EDITION

FORMERLY  
**ACCIDENT FACTS®**



The National Safety Council, chartered by an act of Congress, is a nongovernmental, not-for-profit, public service organization. The mission of the National Safety Council is to save lives by preventing injuries and deaths at work, in homes and communities, and on the roads through leadership, research, education, and advocacy.

*Injury Facts*<sup>®</sup>, the Council's annual statistical report on unintentional injuries and their characteristics and costs, was prepared by:

Research and Safety Management Solutions Group:  
**Terry Miller**, Senior Director, Research and Safety Management Solutions

**Kenneth P. Kolosh**, Manager, Statistics Department  
**Kevin T. Fearn**, Sr. Statistical Associate  
**Kathleen T. Porretta**, Technical Editor

Publications Department:

**Melissa J. Ruminski**, Editor  
**Jennifer Yario**, Managing Editor  
**Bryan O'Donnell**, Copy Editor  
**Ian Palmer**, Senior Graphic Designer  
**Joy Tan-Pipilas**, Production Coordinator  
**Tracy Haas**, Editorial Assistant

Questions or comments about the content of *Injury Facts* should be directed to the Research and Safety Management Solutions Group, National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL, 60143, by phone at (630) 775-2322, fax at (630) 285-0242, or email [rsdept@nsc.org](mailto:rsdept@nsc.org).

For price and ordering information, visit [www.nsc.org](http://www.nsc.org) or write Customer Service, National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL, 60143, call (800) 621-7619, or fax (630) 285-0797.

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The total cost of unintentional injuries in 2011, \$753 billion, includes estimates of economic costs of fatal and nonfatal unintentional injuries together with employers' uninsured costs, vehicle damage costs, and fire losses. Wage and productivity losses, medical expenses, administrative expenses, and employers' uninsured costs are included in all four classes of injuries. Cost components unique to each class are identified below.

Motor vehicle crash costs include property damage from motor vehicle incidents. Work costs include the value of property damage in on-the-job motor vehicle incidents and fires. Home and public costs include estimated fire losses, but do not include other property damage costs.

Besides the estimated \$753 billion in economic losses from

unintentional injuries in 2011, lost quality of life from those injuries is valued at an additional \$3,611.5 billion, making the comprehensive cost \$4,364.5 billion in 2011.

Several cost benchmarks were updated for the 2005-2006 edition of *Injury Facts*, making 2004 and later costs not comparable to previous years. The method for estimating the number of medically attended injuries by class was revised to use the latest National Health Interview Survey data. Estimated property damage costs in motor vehicle crashes were re-benchmarked using data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The value of a statistical life also was updated, which affects only the comprehensive cost mentioned in the paragraph above.

#### Certain costs of unintentional injuries by class, 2011 (\$ billions)

Cost	Total <sup>a</sup>	Motor vehicle	Work	Home	Public non-motor vehicle
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$753.0</b>	<b>\$263.8</b>	<b>\$188.9</b>	<b>\$206.7</b>	<b>\$115.9</b>
Wage and productivity losses	363.7	85.0	86.7	126.6	69.6
Medical expenses	197.9	57.7	52.3	56.4	34.7
Administrative expenses <sup>b</sup>	118.8	78.3	34.2	11.3	7.1
Motor vehicle damage	40.6	40.6	2.4	(c)	(c)
Employers' uninsured costs	20.3	2.2	10.5	5.1	2.9
Fire loss	11.7	(c)	2.8	7.3	1.6

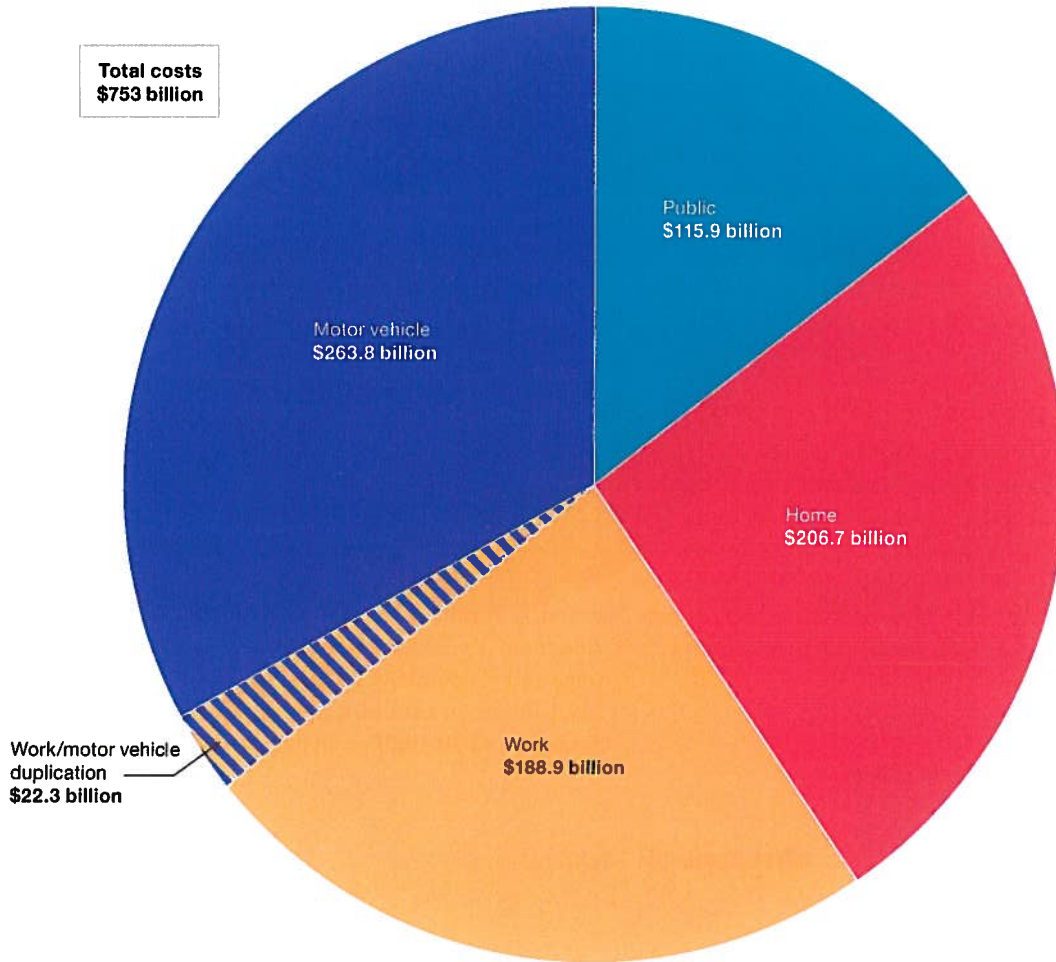
Source: National Safety Council estimates. See the Technical Appendix. Cost-estimating procedures were revised extensively for the 1993 edition of *Accident Facts*. In general, cost estimates are not comparable from year to year. As additional data or new benchmarks become available, they are used from that point forward. Previously estimated figures are not revised.

<sup>a</sup>Duplication between work and motor vehicle, which amounted to \$22.3 billion, was eliminated from the total.

<sup>b</sup>Home and public insurance administration costs may include costs of administering medical treatment claims for some motor vehicle injuries filed through health insurance plans.

<sup>c</sup>Not included, see comments above.

Costs of unintentional injuries by class, 2011



**Wage and productivity losses**

A person's contribution to the wealth of the nation usually is measured in terms of wages and household production. The total of wages and fringe benefits, together with an estimate of the replacement-cost value of household services, provides an estimate of this lost productivity. Also included is travel delay for motor vehicle incidents.

**Medical expenses**

Doctor fees; hospital charges; the cost of medicines; future medical costs; and ambulance, helicopter, and other emergency medical services are included.

**Administrative expenses**

Includes the administrative cost of public and private insurance, as well as police and legal costs. Private insurance administrative costs are the difference between premiums paid to insurance companies and claims paid out by them. It is their cost of doing business and a part of the cost total. Claims paid by insurance companies are not identified separately, as every claim is compensation for losses such as wages, medical expenses, property damage, etc.

**Motor vehicle damage**

Includes the value of damage to vehicles from motor vehicle crashes. The cost of normal wear and tear to vehicles is not included.

**Employers' uninsured costs**

This is an estimate of the uninsured costs incurred by employers, representing the dollar value of time lost by uninjured workers. It includes time spent investigating and reporting injuries, administering first aid, hiring and training replacement workers, and the extra cost of overtime for uninjured workers.

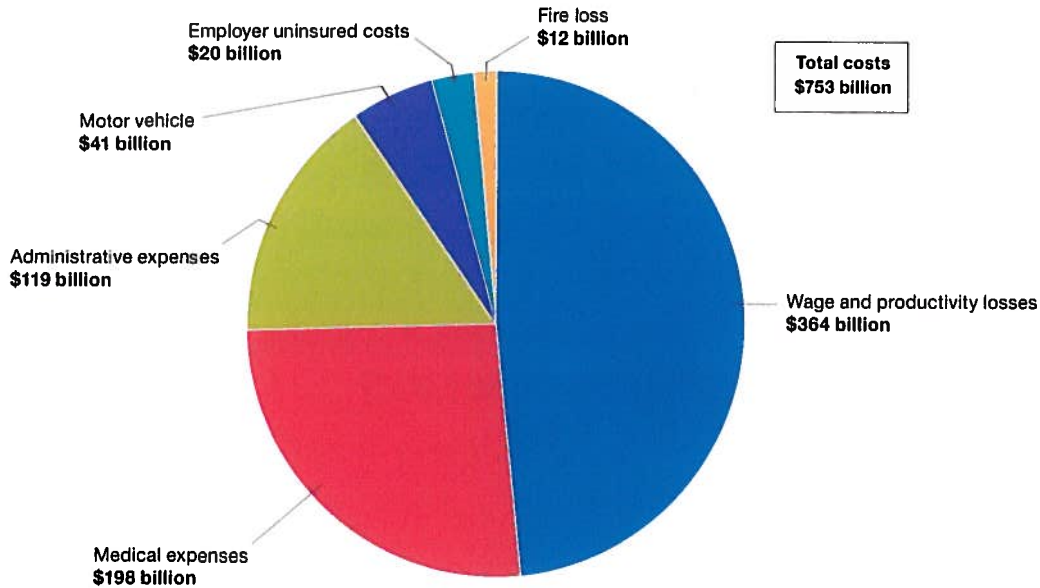
**Fire loss**

Includes losses from both structure fires and nonstructure fires, such as vehicles, outside storage, crops, and timber.

**Work – motor vehicle duplication**

The cost of motor vehicle crashes that involve people in the course of their work is included in both classes, but the duplication is eliminated from the total. The duplication in 2011 amounted to \$22.3 billion and consists of \$4.2 billion in wage and productivity losses, \$3.2 billion in medical expenses, \$12.1 billion in administrative expenses, \$2.4 billion in vehicle damage, and \$0.4 billion in employers' uninsured costs.

Costs of unintentional injuries by component, 2011



### Cost Equivalents

The costs of unintentional injuries are immense – billions of dollars. Because figures this large can be difficult to comprehend, it is sometimes useful to reduce the numbers to a more understandable scale by relating them to quantities encountered

in daily life. The table below shows how the costs of unintentional injuries compare to common quantities such as taxes, corporate profits, or stock dividends.

Cost equivalents, 2011

The cost of . . .	Is equivalent to . . .
...All injuries (\$753.0 billion)	...70 cents of every dollar paid in federal personal income taxes, or ...51 cents of every dollar spent on food in the United States.
...Motor vehicle crashes (\$263.8 billion)	...purchasing 300 gallons of gasoline for each registered vehicle in the United States, or ...more than \$1,200 per licensed driver.
...Work injuries (\$188.9 billion)	...23 cents of every dollar of corporate dividends to stockholders, or ...10 cents of every dollar of pre-tax corporate profits, or ...exceeds the combined profits reported by the 16 largest Fortune 500 companies.
...Home injuries (\$206.7 billion)	...a \$493,900 rebate on each new single-family home built, or ...47 cents of every dollar of property taxes paid.
...Public injuries (\$115.9 billion)	...a \$12.6 million grant to each public library in the United States, or ...a \$103,100 bonus for each police officer and firefighter.

Source: National Safety Council estimates.



# Occupational



INJURY FACTS® 2013







The 2011 fatality data presented in this section are preliminary. All Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries fatal injury rates published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for the years 1992-2007 were employment-based, and measured the risk of fatal injury for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of hours worked.

Starting in 2008, BLS moved to hours-based rates to measure fatal injury risk per standardized length of exposure, which are generally considered more accurate than employment-based

rates. Caution should be used when comparing fatality rates prior to 2008.

In addition to unintentional fatal work injuries, 700 homicides and suicides occurred in the workplace in 2011. These intentional injuries are not included in the unintentional-injury data shown here.

The State Data section, which begins on page 171, shows fatal occupational injuries and nonfatal injury and illness incidence rates by state.

Unintentional-injury-related deaths.....	<b>3,905</b>
Unintentional-injury-related deaths per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers <sup>a</sup> .....	<b>3.0</b>
Medically consulted injuries.....	<b>5,000,000</b>
Workers.....	<b>141,087,000</b>
Costs.....	<b>\$188.9 billion</b>

**Unintentional injuries at work by industry (preliminary), United States, 2011**

Industry division	Hours worked <sup>a</sup> (millions)	Deaths <sup>a</sup>		Deaths per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers <sup>a</sup>		Medically consulted injuries <sup>a</sup>
		2011	Change from 2010	2011	Change from 2010	
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>258,293</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>&lt;0.5%</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
Agriculture <sup>b</sup>	4,410	543	-10%	24.6	-12%	120,000
Mining <sup>b</sup>	1,945	149	-12%	15.3	-22%	20,000
Construction	16,048	699	-6%	8.7	-7%	310,000
Manufacturing	29,079	292	3%	2.0	0%	640,000
Wholesale trade	7,700	176	12%	4.6	12%	120,000
Retail trade	27,602	132	-11%	1.0	-9%	540,000
Transportation and warehousing	9,764	681	14%	13.9	12%	240,000
Utilities	1,847	34	31%	3.7	32%	30,000
Information	5,822	49	53%	1.7	55%	50,000
Financial activities	17,804	51	-22%	0.6	-14%	120,000
Professional and business services	29,149	370	17%	2.5	9%	250,000
Educational and health services	38,114	110	-17%	0.8	-14%	900,000
Leisure and hospitality	20,003	140	-1%	1.4	0%	400,000
Other services <sup>b</sup>	11,603	118	-10%	2.0	-9%	150,000
Government	37,255	361	3%	1.9	6%	1,060,000

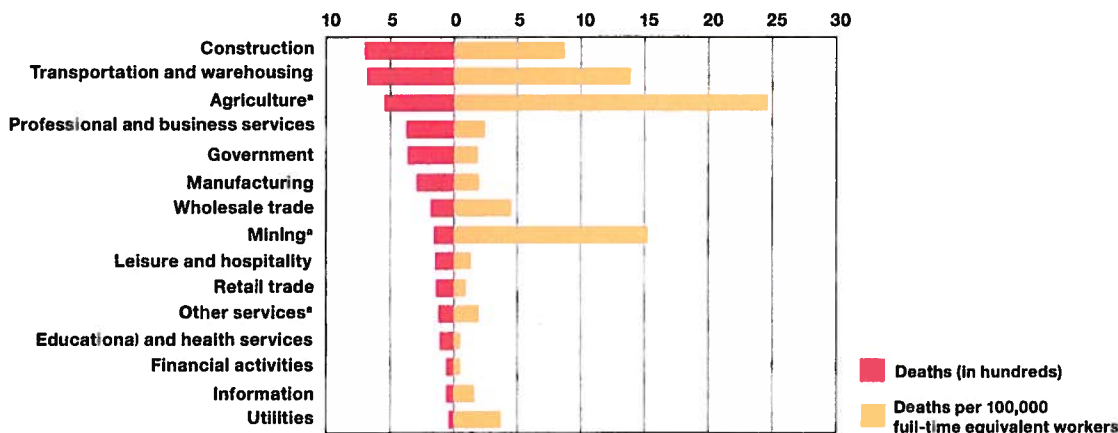
Source: Deaths are preliminary data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. All other figures are National Safety Council estimates based on data from BLS.

<sup>a</sup>Deaths include persons of all ages. Workers and death rates include persons 16 years and older. The rate is calculated as: (number of fatal work injuries x 200,000,000/total hours worked). The base for 100,000 full-time equivalent workers is 200,000,000 hours. Prior to 2008, rates were based on estimated employment – not hours worked.

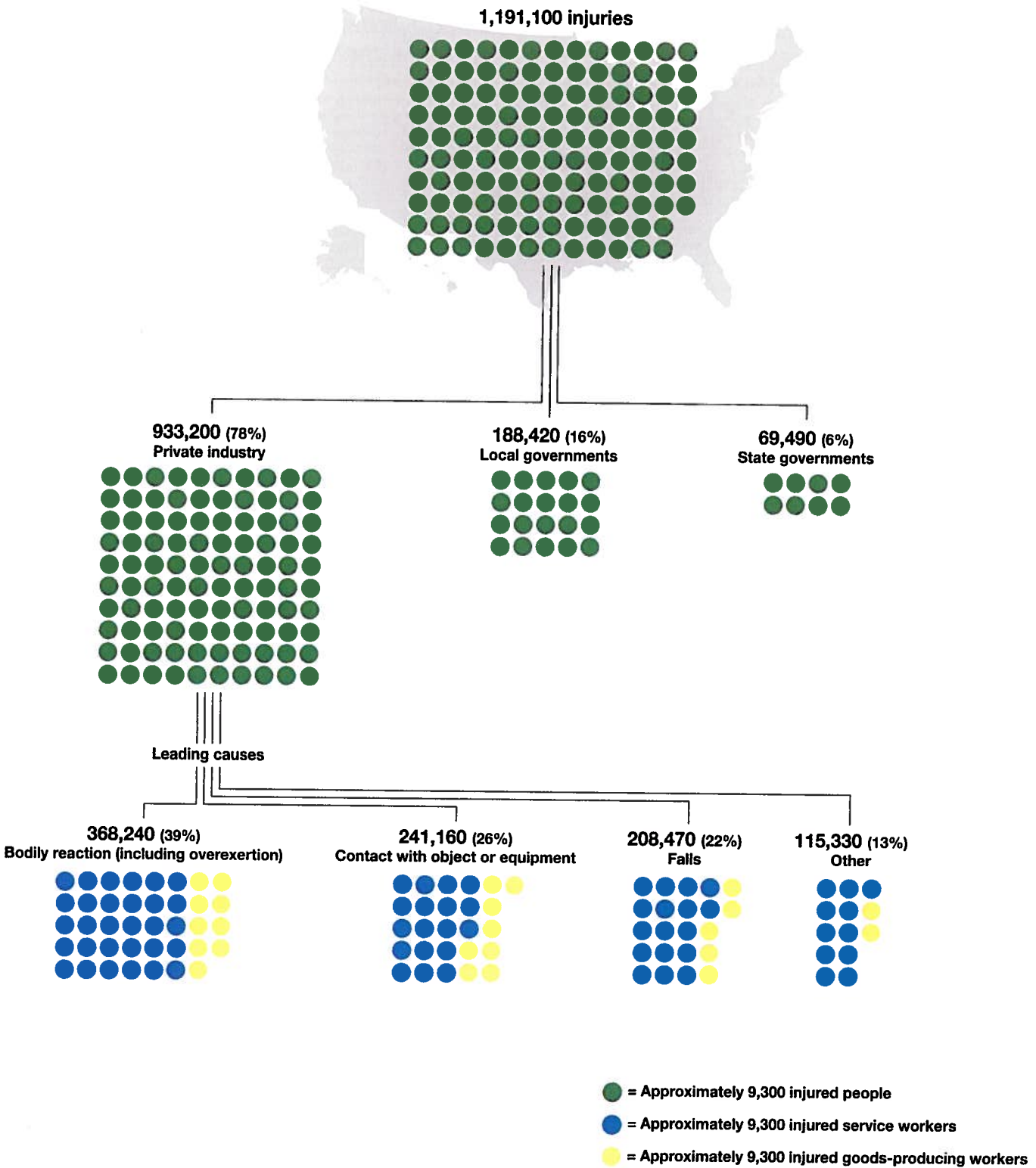
<sup>b</sup>Agriculture includes forestry, fishing, and hunting. Mining includes oil and gas extraction. "Other services" excludes public administration.

<sup>c</sup>See Technical Appendix for the definition of medically consulted injury.

**Occupational unintentional-injury-related deaths and death rates by industry, United States, 2011**



<sup>a</sup>Agriculture includes forestry, fishing, and hunting. Mining includes oil and gas extraction. "Other services" excludes public administration.



Unintentional-work-related-injury deaths and death rates, United States, 1992-2011

Year	Deaths	Workers (in thousands)	Hours worked <sup>a</sup> (in millions)	Deaths per 100,000 workers <sup>a</sup>
1992	4,965	119,168		4.2
1993	5,034	120,778		4.2
1994	5,338	124,470		4.3
1995	5,015	126,248		4.0
1996	5,069	127,997		4.0
1997	5,160	130,810		3.9
1998	5,117	132,772		3.9
1999	5,184	134,688		3.8
2000	5,022	136,402		3.7
2001	5,042	136,246		3.7
2002	4,726	137,731		3.4
2003	4,725	138,988		3.4
2004	4,995	140,504		3.6
2005	4,984	142,946		3.5
2006	5,088	145,607		3.5
2007	4,829	147,203		3.3
2008 <sup>a</sup>	4,423	146,535	271,958	3.3 <sup>a</sup>
2009	3,744	141,102	254,771	2.9
2010 <sup>b</sup>	3,896	140,298	255,948	3.0
2011 <sup>c</sup>	3,905	141,087	258,293	3.0

Source: Deaths are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Employment is from BLS and is based on the Current Population Survey. All other data are National Safety Council estimates.

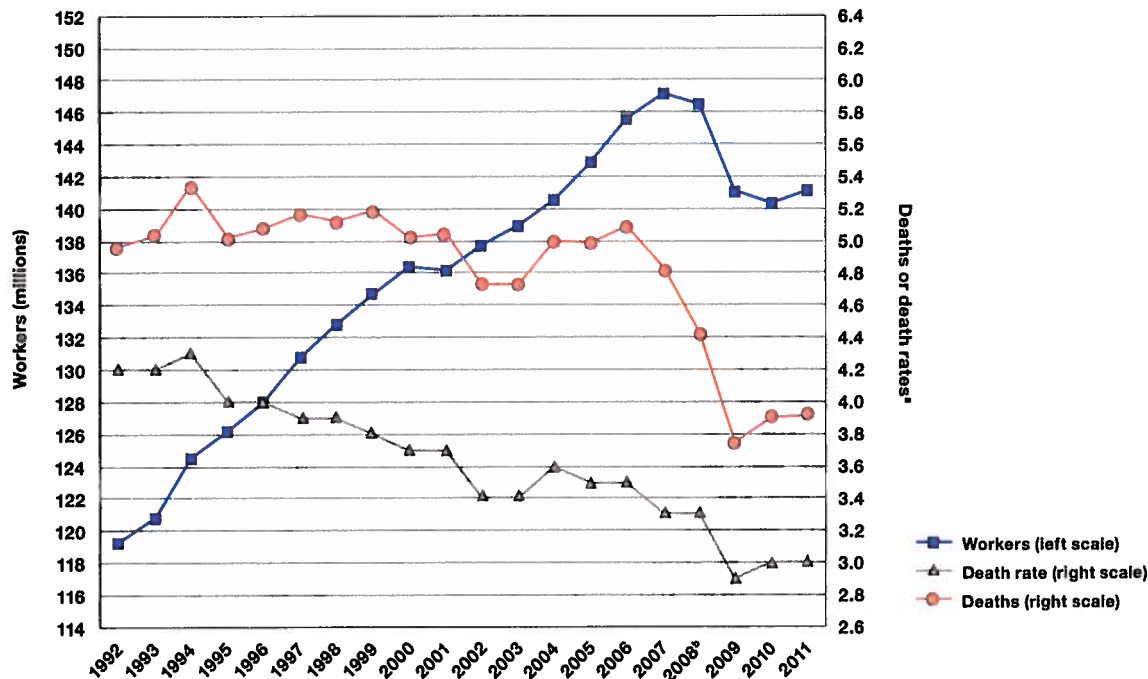
Note: Deaths include persons of all ages. Workers and death rates include persons 16 years and older. Workers are persons 16 years and older who are gainfully employed, including owners, managers, other paid employees, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and active-duty resident military personnel. Because of adoption of CFOI, deaths and rates from 1992 to present are not comparable to prior years. See the Technical Appendix for additional information.

<sup>a</sup>Starting in 2008, BLS moved from employment-based rates to hours-based rates to measure fatal injury risk per standardized length of exposure, which are generally considered more accurate than employment-based rates. Caution should be used when comparing with rates prior to 2008.

<sup>b</sup>Revised.

<sup>c</sup>Preliminary. BLS urges caution when using preliminary estimates.

Workers, unintentional-work-related-injury deaths, and death rates, United States, 1992-2011



<sup>a</sup>Deaths in thousands; rate per 100,000 workers.

<sup>b</sup>Starting in 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed from an employment-based rate to an hours-based rate.



Occupational injury-related deaths and death rates, United States, 1992-2002

Year	Total	Homicide and suicide	Unintentional								
			All Industries <sup>a</sup>	Agriculture <sup>b</sup>	Mining, quarrying <sup>c</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade <sup>d</sup>	Services <sup>e</sup>	Government
<b>Deaths</b>											
1992	6,217	1,252	4,965	779	175	889	707	767	415	601	586
1993	6,331	1,297	5,034	842	169	895	698	753	450	631	527
1994	6,632	1,294	5,338	814	177	1,000	734	819	492	676	534
1995	6,275	1,260	5,015	769	155	1,021	640	784	461	608	528
1996	6,202	1,133	5,069	762	151	1,025	660	883	451	615	321
1997	6,238	1,078	5,160	799	156	1,075	678	882	451	593	504
1998	6,055	938	5,117	808	143	1,136	631	830	443	634	465
1999	6,054	870	5,184	776	122	1,168	671	918	425	623	451
2000	5,920	898	5,022	693	153	1,114	624	872	447	643	460
2001	5,915	873 <sup>f</sup>	5,042	714	169	1,183	546	844	431	636	507
2002	5,534	808	4,726	758	120	1,092	523	843	381	569	437
<b>Deaths per 100,000 workers</b>											
1992	5.2	1.0	4.2	23.1	26.4	13.7	3.6	11.5	1.7	1.6	3.0
1993	5.2	1.0	4.2	26.0	25.3	13.3	3.6	11.0	1.8	1.6	2.6
1994	5.3	1.0	4.3	22.8	26.5	14.4	3.7	11.6	1.9	1.7	2.7
1995	4.9	1.0	4.0	21.4	24.8	14.3	3.1	11.0	1.8	1.5	2.7
1996	4.8	0.9	4.0	21.2	26.6	13.7	3.2	12.2	1.7	1.4	1.6
1997	4.8	0.8	3.9	22.5	24.7	13.7	3.3	11.6	1.7	1.3	2.6
1998	4.5	0.7	3.9	22.7	23.1	14.1	3.1	10.8	1.6	1.4	2.4
1999	4.5	0.6	3.8	22.6	21.7	13.8	3.4	11.5	1.5	1.3	2.2
2000	4.3	0.7	3.7	20.1	29.4	12.4	3.1	10.8	1.6	1.4	2.3
2001	4.3	0.6 <sup>f</sup>	3.7	22.0	29.9	13.0	2.9	10.4	1.6	1.3	2.5
2002	4.0	0.6	3.4	21.8	23.3	11.9	2.9	10.5	1.4	1.1	2.1

Source: Deaths are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Rates are National Safety Council estimates based on BLS employment data. Deaths include persons of all ages. Death rates include persons 16 years and older. Industry divisions are based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

<sup>a</sup>Includes deaths with industry unknown.

<sup>b</sup>Agriculture includes forestry, fishing, and agricultural services.

<sup>c</sup>Mining includes oil and gas extraction.

<sup>d</sup>Trade includes wholesale and retail trade.

<sup>e</sup>Services includes finance, insurance, and real estate.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes 2,886 homicides of workers on Sept. 11, 2001.

Occupational injury-related deaths and death rates, United States, 2003-2011

Year	Total	Homicide and suicide	Unintentional															
			All Industries <sup>a</sup>	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Government
<b>Deaths</b>																		
2003	5,575	850	4,725	676	141	1,094	379	169	148	735	29	57	82	396	116	142	123	434
2004	5,764	769	4,995	651	151	1,203	421	187	189	779	49	49	68	401	123	144	144	432
2005	5,734	750	4,984	697	154	1,161	357	197	198	831	28	56	66	442	122	114	149	404
2006	5,840	752	5,088	635	190	1,199	423	210	190	803	52	61	82	407	142	136	142	409
2007	5,657	828	4,829	564	180	1,163	364	193	160	819	33	70	69	415	121	138	116	421
2008	5,214	791	4,423	640	173	937	364	157	158	724	37	36	65	351	110	118	130	414
2009	4,551	807	3,744	545	96	793	290	168	137	576	13	28	58	363	101	119	110	347
2010 <sup>b</sup>	4,690	794	3,896	603	170	744	284	157	148	595	26	32	65	316	133	142	131	350
2011 <sup>c</sup>	4,605	700	3,905	543	149	699	292	176	132	681	34	49	51	370	110	140	118	361
<b>Deaths per 100,000 workers<sup>d</sup></b>																		
2003	4.0	0.6	3.4	30.0	26.9	11.4	2.3	3.8	0.9	16.0	3.3	1.6	0.9	2.9	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.1
2004	4.1	0.5	3.6	29.7	28.1	11.7	2.6	4.1	1.2	16.7	5.9	1.5	0.7	2.9	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.0
2005	4.0	0.5	3.5	31.7	24.8	10.8	2.2	4.3	1.2	16.7	3.4	1.7	0.7	3.2	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.9
2006	4.0	0.5	3.5	29.1	27.8	10.6	2.6	4.6	1.1	15.7	6.2	1.8	0.8	2.8	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.9
2007	3.8	0.5	3.3	26.9	24.7	10.2	2.2	4.4	1.0	15.6	3.9	2.1	0.7	2.7	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.9
2008 <sup>e</sup>	3.8	0.6	3.3	29.4	17.8	9.4	2.3	3.8	1.1	13.6	4.0	1.1	0.7	2.4	0.6	1.1	2.1	2.1
2009	3.6	0.6	2.9	26.3	12.2	9.5	2.1	4.4	1.0	12.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.7	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.8
2010 <sup>b</sup>	3.7	0.6	3.0	27.9	19.6	9.4	2.0	4.1	1.1	12.4	2.8	1.1	0.7	2.3	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.8
2011 <sup>c</sup>	3.6	0.5	3.0	24.6	15.3	8.7	2.0	4.6	1.0	13.9	3.7	1.7	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.9

Source: Deaths are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Rates are National Safety Council estimates based on BLS employment data. Deaths include persons of all ages. Death rates include persons 16 years and older. Industry sectors are based on the North American Industry Classification System.

<sup>a</sup>Includes deaths with industry unknown.

<sup>b</sup>Revised.

<sup>c</sup>Preliminary. BLS urges caution when using preliminary estimates.

<sup>d</sup>Starting in 2008, BLS moved from employment-based rates to hours-based rates to measure fatal injury risk per standardized length of exposure. Caution should be used when comparing with rates prior to 2008.

The true cost to the nation, employers, and individuals of work-related deaths and injuries is much greater than the cost of workers' compensation insurance alone. The figures presented below show National Safety Council estimates of the total economic costs of occupational deaths and injuries. Cost-estimating procedures were revised for the 1993 edition of *Accident Facts* and additional revisions were made for the 2005-2006 edition. For this reason, costs should not be compared to prior years.

**TOTAL COST IN 2011.....\$188.9 BILLION**  
 Includes wage and productivity losses of \$86.7 billion, medical costs of \$52.3 billion, and administrative expenses of \$34.2 billion. Includes employers' uninsured costs of \$10.5 billion, such as the money value of time lost by workers other than those with disabling injuries; who are directly or indirectly involved in injuries; and the cost of time required to investigate

injuries, write up injury reports, etc. Also includes damage to motor vehicles in work-related injuries of \$2.4 billion and fire losses of \$2.8 billion.

**COST PER WORKER ..... \$1,340**  
 Includes the value of goods or services each worker must produce to offset the cost of work injuries. It is *not* the average cost of a work-related injury.

**COST PER DEATH.....\$1,390,000**

**COST PER MEDICALLY CONSULTED INJURY ..... \$37,000**  
 Includes estimates of wage losses, medical expenses, administrative expenses, and employer costs; excludes property damage costs except to motor vehicles.



**Time Lost Due to Work-Related Injuries**

**TOTAL TIME LOST IN 2011 .....95,000,000 Days lost**  
**Due to injuries in 2011 .....60,000,000**  
 Includes primarily the actual time lost during the year from disabling injuries, except it does not include time lost on the day of the injury or time required for further medical treatment or check-up following the injured person's return to work.

Fatalities are included at an average loss of 150 days per case, and permanent impairments are included at actual days lost plus an allowance for lost efficiency resulting from the impairment.

Not included is time lost by people with nondisabling injuries or other people directly or indirectly involved in the incidents.

**Due to injuries in prior years.....35,000,000 Days lost**  
 Represents productive time lost in 2011 due to permanently disabling injuries that occurred in prior years.

**TIME LOST IN FUTURE YEARS**  
**FROM 2011 INJURIES .....50,000,000 Days lost**

Includes time lost in future years due to on-the-job deaths and permanently disabling injuries that occurred in 2011.

Nine out of 10 deaths and about 70% of the medically consulted injuries<sup>a</sup> suffered by workers in 2011 occurred off the job. While more than 13 times the number of deaths occur off the job compared to on the job (13.3 to 1), more than twice as many medically consulted injuries occur off the job (2.6 to 1).

Production time lost due to off-the-job injuries totaled about 235,000,000 days in 2011, compared with 60,000,000 days lost

by workers injured on the job.

Production time lost in future years due to off-the-job injuries in 2011 will total an estimated 510,000,000 days, more than 10 times the 50,000,000 days lost in future years from 2011's on-the-job injuries.

Off-the-job injuries to workers cost the nation at least \$262.2 billion in 2011 compared with \$188.9 billion for on-the-job injuries.

**Workers' on- and off-the-job injuries, United States, 2011**

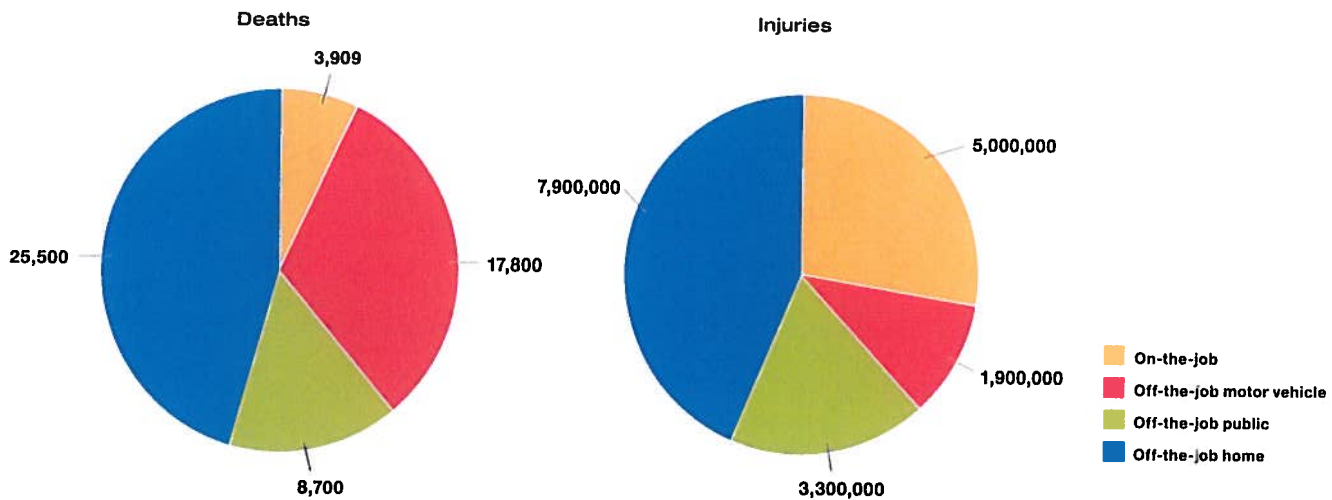
Place	Deaths		Medically consulted injuries <sup>a</sup>	
	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
<b>On and off the job</b>	<b>55,909</b>	<b>0.013</b>	<b>18,100,000</b>	<b>4.4</b>
On the job	3,909	0.003	5,000,000	3.3
Off the job	52,000	0.019	13,100,000	4.8
Motor vehicle	17,800	0.063	1,900,000	6.7
Public non-motor vehicle	8,700	0.020	3,300,000	7.5
Home	25,500	0.013	7,900,000	4.0

Source: National Safety Council estimates. Procedures for allocating time spent on and off the job were revised for the 1990 edition. Rate basis changed to 200,000 hours for the 1998 edition. Death and injury rates are not comparable to rate estimates prior to the 1998 edition.

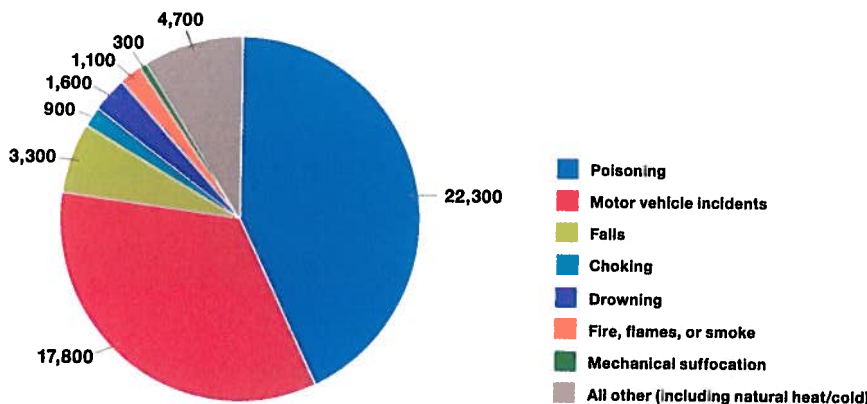
<sup>a</sup>Medically consulted injuries are not comparable to estimates provided in earlier editions that used the definition of disabling injury. Please see the Technical Appendix for more information on medically consulted injuries.

<sup>b</sup>Per 200,000 hours exposure by place.

**Workers' on- and off-the-job injuries, United States, 2011**



**Workers' off-the-job fatalities by event, 2011**





According to the National Academy of Social Insurance, an estimated \$57.5 billion, including benefits under deductible provisions, was paid out under workers' compensation in 2010 (the latest year for which data were available) – a decrease of 0.7% from 2009. Of this total, \$29.5 billion was for income benefits and \$28.1 billion was for medical and hospitalization costs. Private carriers paid about \$30.5 billion of the total

workers' compensation benefits in 2010. In 2010, approximately 124.5 million workers were covered by workers' compensation – a decrease of 0.3% from the 124.9 million in 2009.

The table below shows the trend in the number of compensated or reported cases in each reporting state. Due to the differences in population, industries, and coverage of compensation laws, comparisons among states should not be made.

#### Workers' compensation cases, 2009-2011

State	Deaths <sup>a</sup>			Cases <sup>a</sup>			2010 compensation paid (\$000)
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	
Arizona	–	77	76	96,480	96,704	98,718	698,459
California	400	487	553	526,970	554,789	565,740	9,396,443
District of Columbia	5	7	4	10,187	10,045	10,034	105,636
Florida <sup>b</sup>	114	118	118	52,193	56,519	56,958	2,526,580
Hawaii	23	27	20	20,515	20,654	21,520	242,400
Idaho	31	34	25	30,822	31,578	32,370	245,622
Indiana	81	83	85	54,796	63,204	53,492	603,193
Kansas	54	52	41	57,181	59,064	59,045	407,776
Kentucky <sup>c</sup>	–	30	33	–	31,162	29,178	650,701
Maine	19	31	24	36,633	37,570	37,487	253,872
Maryland <sup>d</sup>	52	64	74	23,366	23,003	22,622	953,533
Minnesota <sup>e</sup>	–	36	45	–	98,000	96,400	1,038,272
Mississippi <sup>f</sup>	84	75	48	11,845	11,365	11,138	337,633
Missouri	120	108	119	110,269	113,418	110,093	811,427
Nebraska	41	47	61	43,659	43,911	45,761	313,066
Nevada <sup>g</sup>	–	197	105	–	49,223	54,646	429,686
New Hampshire	20	16	14	39,663	39,471	42,189	237,168
New Mexico <sup>h</sup>	34	33	34	21,699	23,452	22,094	276,697
North Carolina	94	132	120	62,409	61,145	62,462	1,316,291
North Dakota	24	15	16	21,693	19,388	20,543	114,985
Oklahoma	77	106	94	13,960	14,779	15,838	845,726
Oregon <sup>i</sup>	28	17	31	18,691	18,012	18,949	633,054
Pennsylvania <sup>c</sup>	–	111	100	–	85,671	89,073	2,909,341
South Carolina <sup>d</sup>	72	108	147	67,354	58,753	71,973	891,283
South Dakota	9	13	6	23,169	21,705	22,015	100,348
Utah	36	49	45	49,864	49,181	51,842	257,522
Vermont	5	8	12	16,992	16,082	17,186	138,170
West Virginia	13	52	25	40,058	40,954	43,123	362,375
Wisconsin <sup>e</sup>	–	91 <sup>g</sup>	94	–	33,049	33,237	1,070,534

Source: Deaths and Cases—State workers' compensation authorities for calendar or fiscal year. States not listed did not respond to the survey. Compensation paid—Sengupta, I., Reno, V., Burton, J.F., Jr., & Baldwin, M. (2012 August). Workers' compensation: benefits, coverage, and costs, 2010. Washington, DC: National Academy of Social Insurance.

Note: Dash (–) indicates data not available.

#### Definitions

Reported case: A reported case may or may not be work-related and may not receive compensation.

Compensated case: A case determined to be work-related and for which compensation was paid.

<sup>a</sup>Reported cases involving medical and indemnity benefits, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>b</sup>Closed or compensated cases involving indemnity benefits only.

<sup>c</sup>Reported cases involving indemnity benefits only.

<sup>d</sup>Data are for claims filed.

<sup>e</sup>Number of paid cases by year of injury, projected to full maturity.

<sup>f</sup>Closed or compensated cases only.

<sup>g</sup>Preliminary.

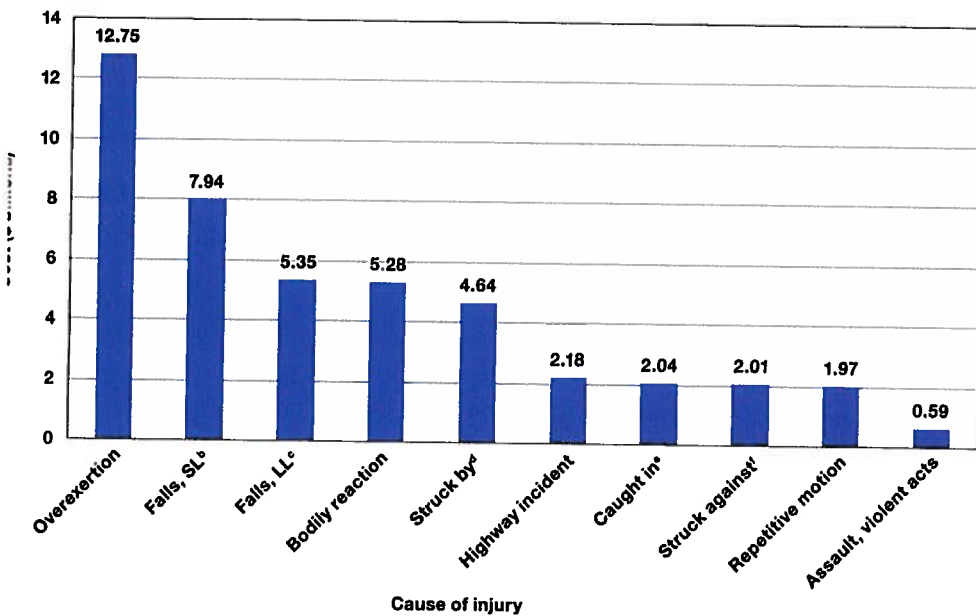
The most disabling workplace injuries and illnesses in 2009 amounted to \$50.1 billion in direct workers' compensation costs, according to the 2011 Liberty Mutual Workplace Safety Index (WSI). WSI combines information from Liberty Mutual, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the National Academy of Social Insurance to identify the top causes of serious workplace injuries.<sup>3</sup>

The top 10 causes of serious workplace injuries produced about 89% of the direct workers' compensation costs of disabling workplace injuries in 2009 – a slight increase from 2008. Overexertion injuries remained the largest contributor to the overall burden, accounting for \$12.75 billion, or more than 25%, of the total cost. "Fall on the same level" (\$7.94 billion) and "fall to lower level" (\$5.35 billion) were the next most

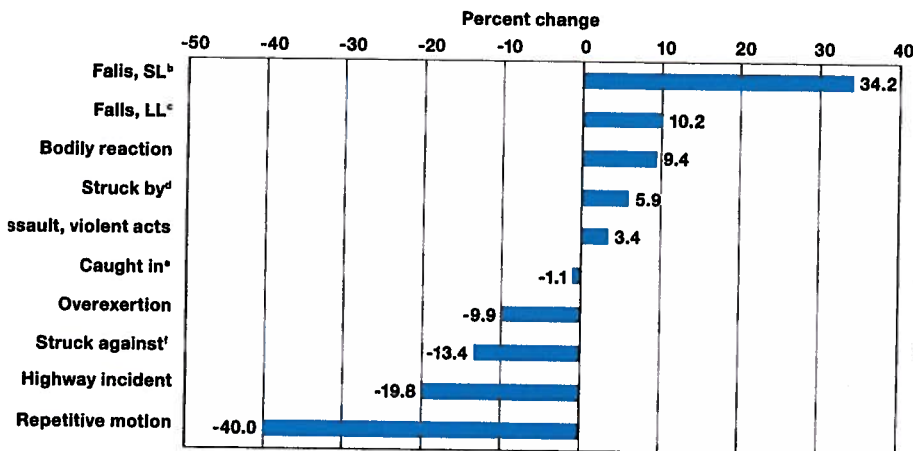
costly injury causes. The cost of the combined fall categories slightly exceeded that for the "overexertion" category, indicating that total falls were comparable to "overexertion" in terms of impact on the overall cost burden.

The 2011 WSI showed a 6.5% decrease in the real (inflation adjusted) cost of the most disabling workplace injuries – from \$37.8 billion in 2008 to \$35.4 billion in 2009. Over the 12-year period from 1998 to 2009, these costs declined from \$37.1 billion to \$35.4 billion – a decrease of 4.6%. Based on these real growth figures, the "fall on same level," "fall to lower level," and "bodily reaction" categories exhibited the largest increases over the 12-year period, while the "repetitive motion" and "highway incident" categories showed the largest decreases.

Workers' compensation costs for the top 10 causes of disabling workplace injuries, United States, 2009



Percent change in inflation-adjusted workers' compensation costs for the top 10 causes of disabling workplace injuries, United States, 1998-2009



Source: 2011 Liberty Mutual Workplace Safety Index, retrieved July 11, 2012 from [www.libertymutualgroup.com/researchinstitute](http://www.libertymutualgroup.com/researchinstitute).

<sup>a</sup>Injury events that cause an employee to miss six or more days of work.

<sup>b</sup>Falls on same level.

<sup>c</sup>Falls to lower level.

<sup>d</sup>Struck by object.

<sup>e</sup>Caught in or compressed by object or equipment.

<sup>f</sup>Struck against object.

\* Head injuries are the most costly workers' compensation claims.

The data in the graphs on this and the next page are from the National Council on Compensation Insurance's (NCCI) Workers Compensation Statistical Plan (WCSP) database.<sup>3</sup> WCSP reflects claims experience on workers' compensation insurance policies issued in states in which NCCI collects such data. The aggregate unit statistical data were valued 30 months after the inception date of the policy (as of the second report). The average cost for all claims combined in 2009-2010 was \$36,551.

NCCI data that appeared in *Injury Facts* prior to the 2011 edition were sourced to NCCI's Detailed Claim Information file, which was a stratified random sample of lost-time claims in 42 states. Workers' compensation estimates provided in this edition are not comparable to estimates provided in editions prior to 2011.

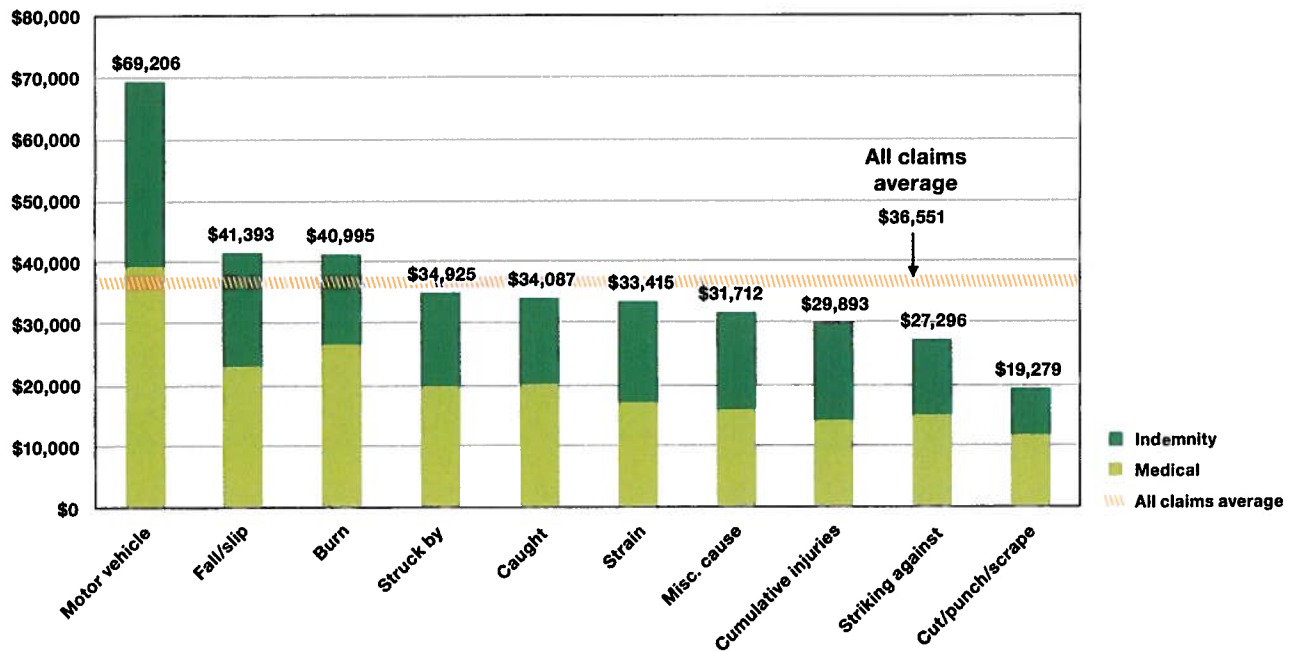
**Cause of injury.** The most costly lost-time workers' compensation claims by cause of injury, according to NCCI data, are for those resulting from motor vehicle crashes. These

injuries averaged \$69,206 per workers' compensation claim filed in 2009 and 2010. The only other causes with above-average costs were falls or slips (\$41,393) and burns (\$40,995).

**Nature of injury.** The most costly lost-time workers' compensation claims by the nature of the injury are for those resulting from amputation. These injuries averaged \$72,774 per workers' compensation claim filed in 2009 and 2010. The next highest costs were for injuries resulting in fracture, crush, or dislocation (\$50,126); other trauma (\$43,568); and burns (\$41,300).

**Part of body.** The most costly lost-time workers' compensation claims are for those involving the head or central nervous system. These injuries averaged \$82,382 per claim filed in 2009 and 2010. The next highest costs were for injuries involving the neck (\$55,994) and multiple body parts (\$54,327). Injuries to the arm or shoulder; hip, thigh, and pelvis; leg; and lower back also had above-average costs.

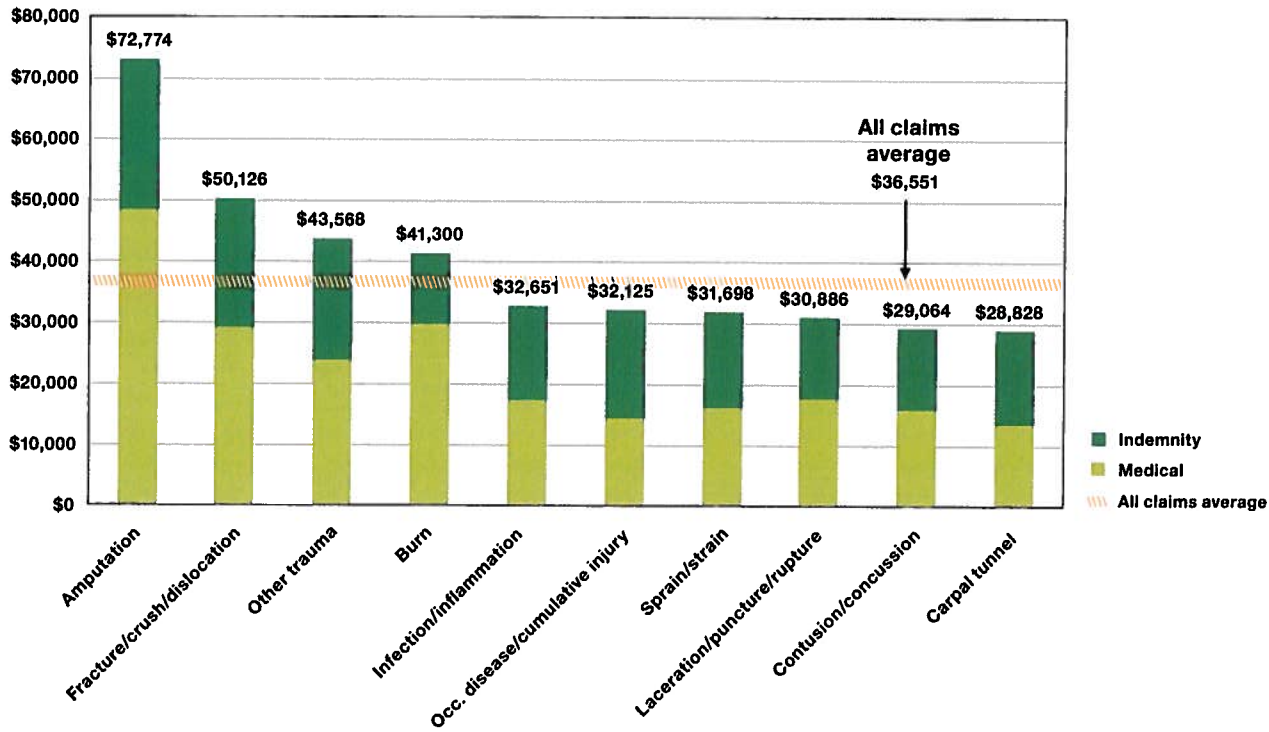
Average total incurred costs per claim by cause of injury, 2009-2010



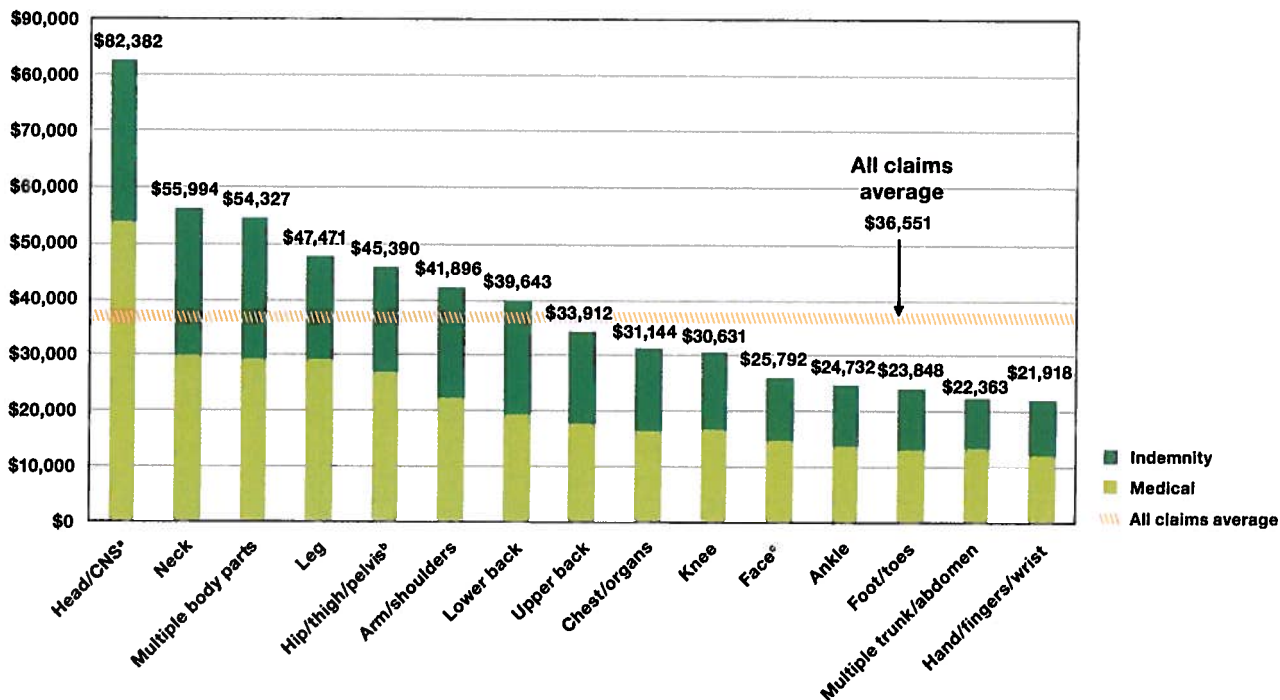
<sup>3</sup>National Council on Compensation Insurance makes no representations or warranties of any kind nor assumes any responsibility for the accuracy of the underlying data or any third party use of the data on this and the following page.



Average total incurred costs per claim by nature of injury, 2009-2010



Average total incurred costs per claim by part of body, 2009-2010



<sup>a</sup>Central nervous system.

<sup>b</sup>Includes sacrum and coccyx.

<sup>c</sup>Includes teeth, mouth, and eyes.

Fatal occupational injuries with a forklift as the primary source of injury numbered 78 in 2007 and then decreased each year over the three-year period from 2008 to 2010 to 68, 58, and 54 fatal injuries, respectively. Similarly, fatal occupational injuries with a forklift as the secondary source of injury numbered 43, 41, 33, and 31 over the same four-year period. The table below shows the percent distribution of fatalities with a forklift as the primary and secondary source of injury by industry division for

the period of 2007-2010. Forklift fatalities are most prevalent in the trade, transportation, and utilities; manufacturing; and construction industries.

The rate of nonfatal forklift injuries involving days away from work averaged 1.2 per 10,000 full-time workers and exhibited a consistent downward trend over the seven-year period from 2004 to 2010. Trade, transportation, and utilities had the highest rate of nonfatal forklift injuries, followed by manufacturing.

**Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries with a forklift as the source of injury, private industry, United States, 2007-2010**

Industry division	Year							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Forklift as primary <sup>a</sup> source	Forklift as secondary <sup>b</sup> source	Forklift as primary <sup>a</sup> source	Forklift as secondary <sup>b</sup> source	Forklift as primary <sup>a</sup> source	Forklift as secondary <sup>b</sup> source	Forklift as primary <sup>a</sup> source	Forklift as secondary <sup>b</sup> source
All industries	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Natural resources and mining <sup>c</sup>	6.4	7.0	17.6	12.2	10.3	-	9.2	-
Construction	24.3	30.2	25.0	29.3	19.0	24.2	14.8	12.9
Manufacturing	29.5	25.6	25.0	17.1	25.9	21.2	16.7	35.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	30.2	23.5	29.3	37.9	39.4	38.9	41.9
Information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services	-	-	-	7.3	-	-	13.0	-
Education and health services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	-

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, accessed July 11, 2012 from [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm). Percent distributions are from the National Safety Council. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding or exclusion of data that do not meet publication guidelines. Dashes (-) indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

<sup>b</sup>The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person who generated the source of injury or contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source.

<sup>c</sup>"Natural resources" includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. "Mining" includes oil and gas extraction. "Other services" excludes public administration.

**Incidence rates<sup>a</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>b</sup> with a forklift as the source of injury or illness, private industry, United States, 2004-2010**

Industry division	All sources rate <sup>a</sup>	Forklift injury rate <sup>a</sup>						
	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All industries	107.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Natural resources and mining <sup>c</sup>	137.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.1
Construction	149.6	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	111.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	137.0	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0
Information	77.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Financial activities	40.2	0.1	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.1	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.2	0.0 <sup>d</sup>
Professional and business services	58.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Education and health services	130.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.0 <sup>d</sup>
Leisure and hospitality	108.6	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0 <sup>d</sup>
Other services <sup>c</sup>	94.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Fatal Injuries Profiles, accessed July 11, 2012. Available at <http://data.bls.gov/gqi/InitialPage>.

Dashes (-) indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(NEI) \times 20,000,000$ , where N = number of injuries and illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week 50 weeks per year).

<sup>b</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>c</sup>"Natural resources" includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. "Mining" includes oil and gas extraction.

<sup>d</sup>"Other services" excludes public administration.

<sup>e</sup>Rounded to zero.

Following highway crashes, falls to a lower level is the second leading unintentional fatal workplace event and the sixth leading event resulting in cases with days away from work. In 2010, 522 workers died while an additional 59,440 were injured. The 2010 fatality count represents about a 3% decrease from 2009, while the nonfatal injuries represent a 6% decrease. From 2003, fall-to-a-lower-level fatalities have decreased more than 13%, while nonfatal cases with days away from work have decreased by 28%.

Fatal falls to a lower level typically involve injuries to the head or multiple body parts while nonfatal injuries most often involve the lower extremities, trunk, or multiple body parts. The most common nonfatal injuries include sprains and strains, followed by fractures. Falls to a lower level result in dramatically more days away from work than typical injury events. Fall-to-a-lower-level cases result in a median of 16 days away from work compared with eight days across all injury events. In fact, more than 38% of the fall-to-a-lower-level cases involving days away from work result in 31 or more lost workdays. Falls to a lower level resulting in days away from work most often occur on stairs or steps (28%), followed by ladders (25%). New employees are disproportionately represented, with 26% of nonfatal injuries involving workers with less than one year of service.

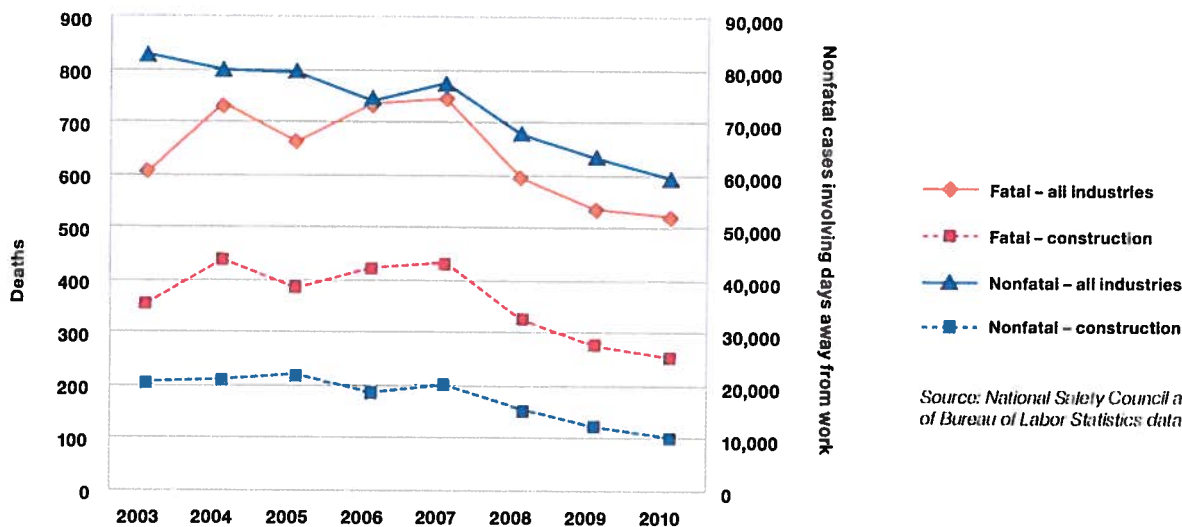
By far, construction is the industry most at risk from falls to

a lower level. In 2010, 255 workers in the construction industry died as a result of falls to a lower level, representing 49% of all fall-to-a-lower-level fatalities. The fall-to-a-lower-level fatality rate in the construction industry is 3.2 per 100,000 workers, 8 times the general industry rate of 0.4. Falls to a lower level also represent the single most dangerous injury event within the construction industry, representing 33% of all construction fatalities. The construction industry also experiences the most nonfatal cases involving days away from work, representing 17% of all nonfatal fall-to-a-lower-level cases with 10,050. Forty-one percent of these nonfatal cases resulted from falls from ladders (4,160 cases).

Compared to falls to a lower level, falls on the same level tend to result in less severe but more frequent injuries. In 2010, there were 139,660 fall-on-the-same-level cases involving days away from work and 100 fatalities. The rate for cases involving days away from work was 15.6 per 10,000 workers compared with 7.0 for falls to a lower level. Education and health services has the highest fall-on-the-same-level rate with 26.7 per 10,000 workers, followed by leisure and hospitality (20.3) and trade, transportation, and utilities (17.3).

The following two pages provide injury profiles for both falls to a lower level and falls on the same level.

Workplace falls to a lower level, United States, 2003-2010



Source: National Safety Council analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.



“Fall to lower level” applies to instances in which the injury was produced by impact between the injured person and the source of injury – the motion producing the contact being that of the person – under the following circumstances:

- The motion of the person and the force of impact were generated by gravity.

- The point of contact with the source of injury was lower than the surface supporting the person at the inception of the fall.

Fall to lower level ranks second behind highway crashes in number of workplace fatalities, and is the sixth leading event resulting in cases involving days away from work.

Fall-to-lower-level nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, United States, 2010

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>b,c</sup> nonfatal cases	All industries fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,440</b>	<b>522</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	39,980	499
Women	18,930	23
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	1,000	-
20 to 24	4,040	21
25 to 34	9,810	65
35 to 44	12,590	82
45 to 54	17,740	158
55 to 64	10,480	122
65 and older	3,110	69
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	3,050	42
Professional and related	3,560	5
Service	10,280	73
Sales and related	4,050	14
Office and administrative support	5,220	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	1,080	15
Construction and extractive	7,970	248
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7,640	52
Production	3,900	20
Transportation and material moving	12,630	48
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>d</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	27,730	364
Black, non-Hispanic	3,250	24
Hispanic	8,460	116
Other, multiple, and not reported	20,000	18
<b>Nature of injury or illness<sup>e</sup></b>		
Sprains or strains	17,120	-
Fractures	12,510	14
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	1,280	-
Bruises or contusions	6,480	-
Heat burns	-	-
Chemical burns	-	-
Amputations	-	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	-	-
Tendonitis	-	-
Multiple injuries	7,500	203
Soreness or pain	5,400	-
Back pain	1,440	-
All other	9,140	301

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>b,c</sup> nonfatal cases	All industries fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	2,020	232
Eye	20	-
Neck	350	18
Trunk	15,300	52
Back	7,300	10
Shoulder	3,740	-
Upper extremities	6,820	-
Finger	250	-
Hand, except finger	500	-
Wrist	2,840	-
Lower extremities	19,050	11
Knee	5,880	-
Foot or toe	3,050	-
Body systems	30	-
Multiple	15,460	205
All other	420	-
<b>Industry</b>		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,160	28
Mining	390	9
Construction	10,050	255
Manufacturing	5,720	32
Wholesale Trade	3,160	12
Retail Trade	6,720	21
Transportation and Warehousing	6,640	29
Utilities	360	-
Information	1,600	-
Financial Activities	3,210	18
Professional and Business Services	6,290	54
Education and Health Services	7,480	14
Leisure and Hospitality	4,140	13
Other Services	2,520	17
Government	N/A	15

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. "N/A" means not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for

employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. MSHA and FRA data do not reflect the changes in OSHA recordkeeping requirements in 2002.

<sup>d</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

“Fall on same level” applies to instances in which the injury was produced between the injured person and the source of injury – the motion producing the contact being that of the person – under the following circumstances:

- The motion of the person was generated by gravity following the employee’s loss of equilibrium (the person was unable to maintain an upright position).

- The point of contact with the source of injury was at the same level or above the surface supporting the person at the inception of the fall.

Fall on same level ranks second behind overexertion in the number of nonfatal injuries involving days away from work, but generally is not one of the top 10 events resulting in fatalities.

**Fall-on-same-level nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, United States, 2010**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>b,c</sup> nonfatal cases	All industries fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,660</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	59,840	76
Women	79,710	24
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	3,140	-
20 to 24	8,390	-
25 to 34	21,020	7
35 to 44	25,010	5
45 to 54	40,520	18
55 to 64	30,370	41
65 and older	9,710	28
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	5,900	9
Professional and related	16,800	5
Service	43,290	24
Sales and related	11,100	12
Office and administrative support	14,510	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry	1,250	-
Construction and extractive	6,700	5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7,010	6
Production	11,710	10
Transportation and material moving	21,190	21
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>d</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	61,300	78
Black, non-Hispanic	11,130	8
Hispanic	17,160	11
Other, multiple, and not reported	50,070	-
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	42,420	-
Fractures	24,380	16
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	3,450	-
Bruises or contusions	21,490	-
Heat burns	-	-
Chemical burns	-	-
Amputations	20	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	-	-
Tendonitis	30	-
Multiple injuries	13,860	5
Soreness or pain	16,050	-
<i>Back pain</i>	3,870	-
All other	17,970	74

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>b,c</sup> nonfatal cases	All industries fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	7,470	63
Eye	130	-
Neck	700	-
Trunk	33,570	12
<i>Back</i>	15,060	-
<i>Shoulder</i>	9,810	-
Upper extremities	21,740	-
<i>Finger</i>	1,730	-
<i>Hand, except finger</i>	1,680	-
<i>Wrist</i>	8,440	-
Lower extremities	44,350	17
<i>Knee</i>	22,670	-
<i>Foot or toe</i>	3,150	-
Body systems	220	-
Multiple	30,960	5
All other	650	-
<b>Industry</b>		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,720	-
Mining	780	-
Construction	7,170	7
Manufacturing	13,140	10
Wholesale Trade	7,150	-
Retail Trade	18,600	17
Transportation and Warehousing	11,040	10
Utilities	770	-
Information	3,660	-
Financial Activities	5,110	-
Professional and Business Services	12,740	6
Education and Health Services	35,970	12
Leisure and Hospitality	17,610	11
Other Services	4,200	-
Government	N/A	16

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. "N/A" means not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for

employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. MSHA and FRA data do not reflect the changes in OSHA recordkeeping requirements in 2002.

<sup>d</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

Incidents involving motor vehicles are the leading cause of work-related deaths, followed by assaults and violent acts and contact with objects or equipment. For nonfatal cases with days

away from work, events involving bodily reaction and exertion are the leading cause, followed by contact with objects or equipment and falls.

Work-related deaths and injuries by event or exposure, United States, 2010

Event or exposure	Deaths <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total, all events or exposures</b>	<b>4,690</b>
Contact with object or equipment	738
Struck against object	13
Struck by object	404
Caught in object or equipment	228
Caught in collapsing materials	91
Fall	646
Fall to lower level	522
Fall on same level	100
Bodily reaction or exertion	9
Exposure to harmful substance	414
Contact with electric current	164
Contact with temperature extremes	48
Exposure to caustic or noxious substances	140
Oxygen deficiency	61
Drowning	45
Choking on object or substance	6
Transportation incidents	1,857
Motor vehicle incidents	1,600
Highway incident	1,044
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, and water	276
Pedestrian struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	280
Railway incident	45
Water vehicle incident	60
Aircraft incident	152
Fires or explosions	191
Fires	110
Explosions	80
Assaults or violent acts	832
By person	518
Self-inflicted	270
By animals	38
Other and nonclassifiable	3

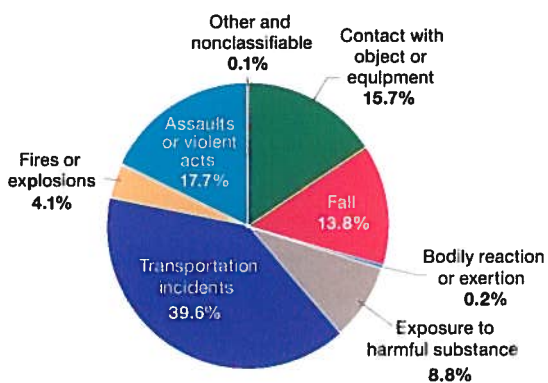
Event or exposure	Cases with days away from work <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total, all events or exposures</b>	<b>933,200</b>
Contact with object or equipment	241,160
Struck against object	67,170
Struck by object	119,130
Caught in object or equipment	40,770
Caught in collapsing material	270
Fall	208,470
Fall to lower level	59,440
Fall on same level	139,660
Bodily reaction or exertion	368,240
Bodily reaction	103,810
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, or twisting	44,310
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	29,140
Overexertion	223,970
Overexertion in lifting	112,170
Repetitive motion	30,080
Exposure to harmful substance	42,780
Contact with electric current	1,890
Contact with temperature extremes	17,690
Exposure to caustic or noxious substances	19,840
Transportation incidents	38,330
Highway incident	24,060
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, and water	4,920
Pedestrian struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	6,510
Railway incident	250
Water vehicle incident	220
Aircraft incident	340
Fires or explosions	1,510
Fires	910
Explosions	520
Assaults or violent acts	23,410
By person	16,910
By animals	6,130
Other and nonclassifiable	9,300

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>a</sup>Includes deaths among all workers.

<sup>b</sup>Includes cases with days away from work among private sector wage and salary workers. Excludes government employees, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers.

Deaths<sup>a</sup> by event or exposure, United States, 2010

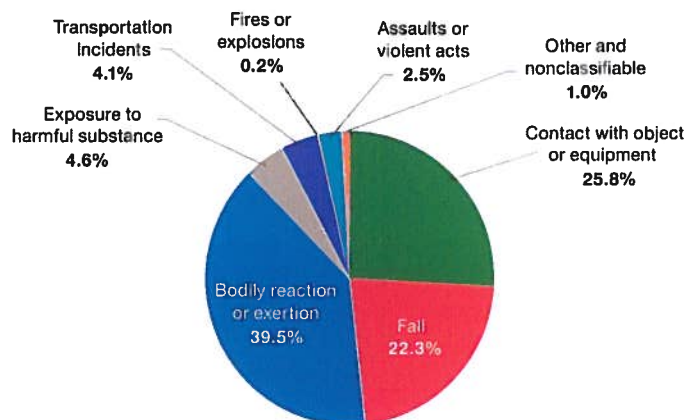


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>a</sup>Includes deaths among all workers.

<sup>b</sup>Includes cases with days away from work among private sector wage and salary workers. Excludes government employees, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers.

Cases with days away from work<sup>b</sup> by event or exposure, United States, 2010





Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the role of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is to ensure safe and healthful conditions for working men and women in the United States. OSHA fulfills this role through a variety of methods, including consultation, education and enforcement. Over the past several years, OSHA has enhanced its enforcement activities by conducting more inspections and identifying more violations. As shown in the graphs below, from 2006 to 2010, OSHA increased its total number of inspections by 8%, while the number of total citations issued increased 15%.

However, the degree to which OSHA inspections are effective in improving health and safety has often been questioned. Two reports from the U.S. Government Accountability Office (2002, 2009) identified shortcomings in how OSHA conducts inspections, such as weak overall program management and lack of employee interviews during the process. Past research investigating the relationship between OSHA inspections and subsequent safety performance has had mixed results, with some concluding that safety benefits from inspections and others finding no benefit or even negative outcomes. However, two recent studies (Levine et al., 2012; Haviland et al., 2012) found evidence that inspections provide substantial safety benefit without negatively impacting business.

The Levine study compared single-establishment firms in California that were inspected by California OSHA from 1996 to 2006 with similar firms that were eligible but not selected for inspection. The unique aspect of this study was that the firms were randomly selected for inspection by Cal/OSHA from a list of all eligible firms. This random selection enabled a particularly strong research design. Researchers found that among single-establishment firms, the inspections helped reduce workers' compensation injuries by 9.4% and workers' compensation costs by 26%. They also found no impact (neither negative nor significantly positive) regarding a variety of business factors, including workplace survival, employment, payroll, or sales.

The Haviland study, based on Pennsylvania workers'

compensation data from 1998 to 2005, provides additional evidence that OSHA inspections help reduce workplace injuries. Unlike the Levine study, no control group was available to compare inspected firms against. Haviland's study relied on before-and-after inspection comparisons. Similar to the Levine study, the Haviland study was limited to single-establishment firms with 10 or more employees. Both studies also used workers' compensation data instead of Bureau of Labor Statistics data, and were limited to one state each (Haviland used Pennsylvania and Levine used California). The Haviland study also had the additional limitation of including only manufacturing firms. However, the Haviland study did include both planned and complaint-related inspections and explored the impact of inspections with and without associated penalties assessed.

Interestingly, Haviland only found significant improvement following inspections with penalties among establishments with between 20 and 250 employees. Among this group, researchers found an average of 19% to 24% improvement that persisted for about two years. No benefit was found if the establishments were not penalized or had fewer than 20 employees or more than 250 employees. They also found that planned inspections resulted in greater reductions than complaint-driven inspections.

Looking at both studies together provides promising evidence that planned inspections, particularly those with fines, positively influence safety for at least two years.

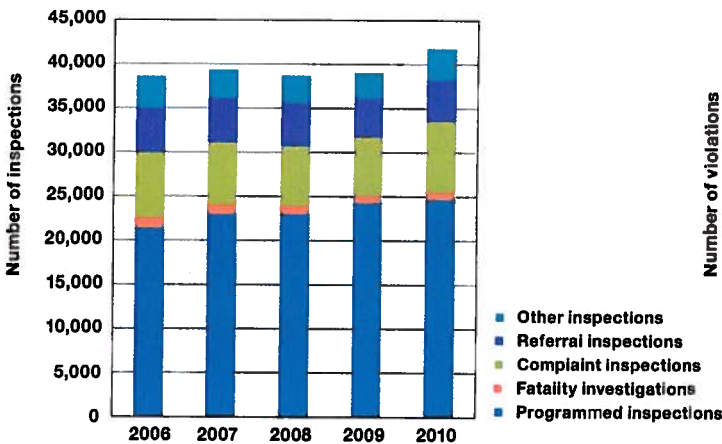
*Haviland, A.M., Burns, R.M., Gray, W.B., Ruder, T., & Mendeloff, J. (2012). A new estimate of the impact of OSHA inspections on manufacturing injury rates. American Journal of Industrial Medicine. Downloaded, prepublication from wileyonlinelibrary.com.*

*Levine, D.I., Toffel, M.W., & Johnson, M.S. (2012). Randomized government safety inspections reduce worker injuries with no detectable job loss. Science. Vol. 336, No. 6083, pp. 907-911.*

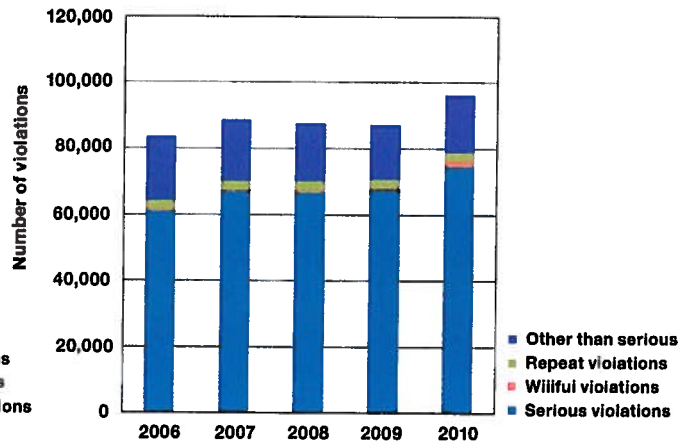
*U.S. Government Accountability Office. (2002). OSHA can strengthen enforcement through improved program management. GAO-03-45. Washington, DC: Author.*

*U.S. Government Accountability Office. (2009). Enhancing OSHA's records audits process could improve the accuracy of worker injury and illness data. GAO-10-10. Washington, DC: Author.*

OSHA inspections by inspection type, 2006-2010



OSHA violations by violation type, 2006-2010





According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, sprains and strains were the most common type of injury involving days away from work in 2010, accounting for 40% of the total 933,200 injuries in private industry. Soreness or pain was the second most

common type of injury, followed by cuts, lacerations, or punctures. Overall, the education and health services, retail trade, and manufacturing industry sectors had the greatest number of injuries, combining to make up 48% of the total.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> by nature of injury and industry sector, private industry, United States, 2010

Nature of injury	Private sector <sup>b,c,d</sup>	Industry sector								
		Education and health services	Retail trade	Manufacturing	Transportation and warehousing <sup>d</sup>	Leisure and hospitality	Professional and business services	Construction	Wholesale trade	All other sectors <sup>b,d,e</sup>
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>933,200</b>	<b>186,830</b>	<b>131,380</b>	<b>127,140</b>	<b>89,540</b>	<b>88,740</b>	<b>75,890</b>	<b>74,950</b>	<b>58,080</b>	<b>100,640</b>
Sprains or strains	370,130	89,370	53,640	41,990	43,300	27,390	27,170	25,630	24,730	36,910
Fractures	69,380	10,380	8,130	10,960	5,240	4,790	6,540	8,870	4,450	10,020
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	79,120	6,450	13,280	14,570	3,750	15,480	6,440	9,120	3,950	6,090
Bruises or contusions	78,960	17,020	12,950	9,170	7,780	8,340	5,000	4,130	4,800	7,750
Heat burns	14,620	1,890	1,470	2,240	200	6,340	350	750	450	950
Chemical burns	4,210	590	530	1,070	270	360	280	460	310	330
Amputations	5,260	110	450	2,290	230	350	360	590	310	570
Carpal tunnel syndrome	8,490	840	910	3,180	350	200	760	610	510	1,130
Tendonitis	4,010	870	680	900	180	250	250	50	140	680
Multiple injuries	41,620	9,330	5,190	4,640	3,590	3,110	3,810	3,220	2,540	6,170
With fractures	7,600	790	600	1,510	600	550	890	950	410	1,300
With sprains	15,410	4,840	2,010	1,140	1,670	1,330	1,250	510	750	1,920
Soreness or pain	101,290	24,520	13,370	10,860	10,800	9,520	8,840	7,690	5,610	10,080
Back pain	33,240	8,640	4,440	3,430	3,390	2,500	2,230	3,020	2,020	3,540
All other natures	158,120	25,460	20,790	25,280	13,850	12,600	16,080	13,820	10,260	19,990

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Injuries/Illnesses Fatal Injuries Profiles, accessed July 12, 2012 from <http://data.bls.gov/gqi/InitialPage>.

<sup>a</sup>Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

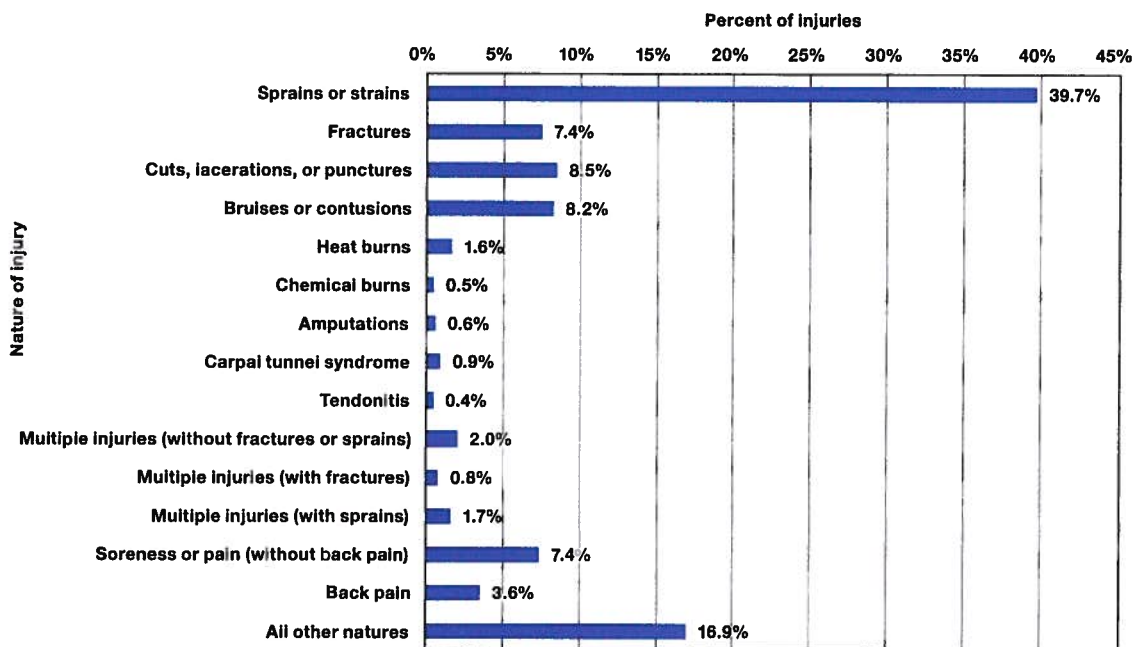
<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data may not sum to row and column totals because of rounding and exclusion of nonclassifiable responses.

<sup>d</sup>Data for transportation and mining do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective Jan. 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>e</sup>Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; financial activities; information; mining (including oil and gas extraction); other services (except public administration), and utilities.

Percent of injuries involving days away from work by nature of injury, private industry, United States, 2010



According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the back was the body part most frequently affected in injuries involving days away from work in 2010, accounting for 20% of the total 933,200 injuries in private industry. Multiple-part injuries

were the second most common, followed by knee, finger, and shoulder injuries. Overall, the education and health services, retail trade, and manufacturing industry sectors had the highest number of injuries, combining to make up 48% of the total.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> by part of body affected and industry sector, private industry, United States, 2010

Part of body affected	Private sector <sup>b,c,d</sup>	Industry sector								
		Education and health services	Retail trade	Manufacturing	Transportation and warehousing <sup>d</sup>	Leisure and hospitality	Professional and business services	Construction	Wholesale trade	All other sectors <sup>b,d,e</sup>
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>933,200</b>	<b>186,830</b>	<b>131,380</b>	<b>127,140</b>	<b>89,540</b>	<b>88,740</b>	<b>75,890</b>	<b>74,950</b>	<b>58,060</b>	<b>100,640</b>
Head	61,830	10,750	9,430	9,700	5,630	5,370	5,400	5,220	3,520	6,820
Eye	22,370	2,560	3,060	5,340	2,040	1,260	1,320	3,000	1,270	2,500
Neck	12,950	3,440	1,590	1,250	1,490	570	990	1,370	1,180	1,060
Trunk	310,400	73,170	46,510	39,410	34,470	21,820	21,870	21,690	20,750	30,710
Shoulder	68,040	14,180	9,390	10,400	9,050	4,680	4,450	4,990	4,130	6,780
Back	185,270	49,110	29,030	19,920	18,980	13,120	12,220	12,300	12,610	17,980
Upper extremities	209,600	29,180	29,130	41,650	13,070	29,980	17,210	17,540	11,790	19,880
Wrist	39,110	7,640	4,930	7,360	2,520	3,320	3,490	3,720	2,120	4,000
Hand (except finger)	39,510	4,640	5,420	6,470	2,340	7,570	4,030	3,490	1,770	3,790
Finger	75,440	7,730	11,170	18,470	3,810	11,770	5,680	6,050	4,530	6,210
Lower extremities	212,080	37,020	29,060	23,490	22,730	21,090	18,990	19,910	13,480	26,290
Knee	82,980	15,880	11,120	8,860	8,370	8,500	7,710	6,640	5,050	10,860
Foot (except toe)	31,710	5,110	5,670	4,200	3,270	2,840	2,550	3,140	2,060	2,860
Toe	8,360	1,140	2,000	1,120	760	750	580	630	690	690
Body systems	16,390	2,980	1,980	1,800	1,240	1,470	1,860	1,330	1,120	2,600
Multiple parts	104,020	29,220	12,590	9,320	10,380	7,360	9,070	7,540	5,770	12,770

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Injuries/Illnesses and Fatal Injuries Profiles, accessed July 12, 2012 from <http://data.bls.gov/gq/InitialPage>.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

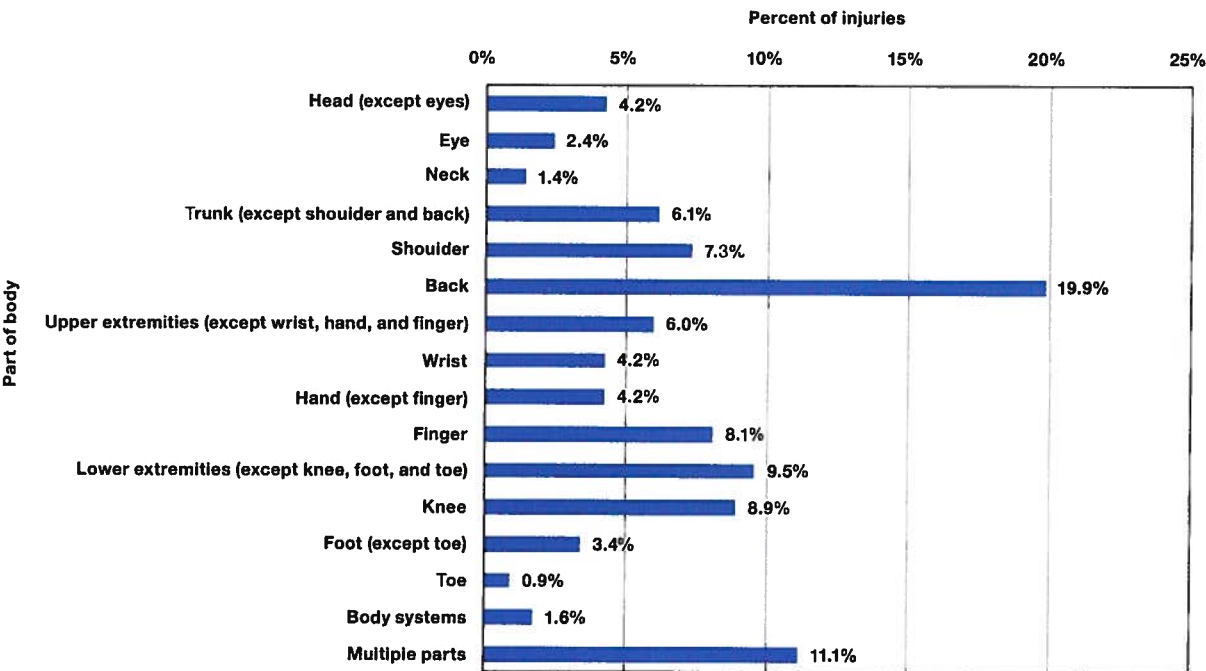
<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data may not sum to row and column totals because of rounding and exclusion of nonclassifiable responses.

<sup>d</sup>Data for transportation and mining do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective Jan. 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>e</sup>Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; financial activities; information; mining (including oil and gas extraction); other services (except public administration), and utilities.

Percent of injuries involving days away from work by part of body affected, private industry, United States, 2010



Safety professionals in business and industry often want to compare, or benchmark, the occupational injury and illness incidence rates of their establishments with the national average rates compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) through its annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.<sup>a</sup> The incidence rates published on the following pages are for 2011 and were compiled under the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements that went into effect in 2002.

### Step 1

The first step in benchmarking is to calculate the incidence rates for the establishment. The basic formula for computing incidence rates is  $(N \times 200,000) / EH$ , or the number of cases ( $N$ ) multiplied by 200,000 then divided by the number of hours worked ( $EH$ ) by all employees during the time period, where 200,000 is the base for 100 full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). Because BLS rates are based on reports from entire establishments, both the OSHA 300 log and the number of hours worked should cover the whole establishment being benchmarked. The hours worked and the log also should cover the same time period (e.g., a month, quarter, or full year). The following rates may be calculated.

**Total cases** – The incidence rate of total OSHA recordable cases per 200,000 hours worked. For this rate,  $N$  is the total number of cases on the OSHA 300 log.

**Cases with days away from work or job transfer or restriction** – The incidence rate of cases with days away from work, or job transfer, or restriction.  $N$  is the count of cases with a check in column H or column I of the OSHA 300 log.

**Cases with days away from work** – The incidence rate of cases with days away from work.  $N$  is the count of cases with a check in column H of the OSHA 300 log.

**Cases with job transfer or restriction** – The incidence rate of cases with job transfer or restriction, but no days away from work.  $N$  is the count of cases with a check in column I of the OSHA 300 log.

**Other recordable cases** – The incidence rate of recordable cases without days away from work or job transfer or restriction.  $N$  is the count of cases with a check in column J of the OSHA 300 log.

In the flow chart on the opposite page, post the number of cases to each box in the top row and the number of employee hours worked in its box. Then use the formula to calculate the rates and write them in the last row of boxes in Step 1.

An alternative approach is to use the Incidence Rate Calculator and Comparison Tool available on BLS's website at <http://data.bls.gov/IIRC/>. This tool will calculate your rate and provide a report comparing your rate to your industry.

### Step 2

After computing one or more of the rates, the next step is to determine the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for the establishment.<sup>b</sup> (NAICS replaced the Standard Industrial Classification [SIC] code beginning in 2003.) This code is used to find the appropriate BLS rate for comparison. NAICS codes can be found at [www.census.gov/naics](http://www.census.gov/naics). The website also contains a crosswalk between NAICS and SIC codes. Otherwise, call a regional BLS office for assistance.

Write the establishment's NAICS code in the box in Step 2 of the flow chart.

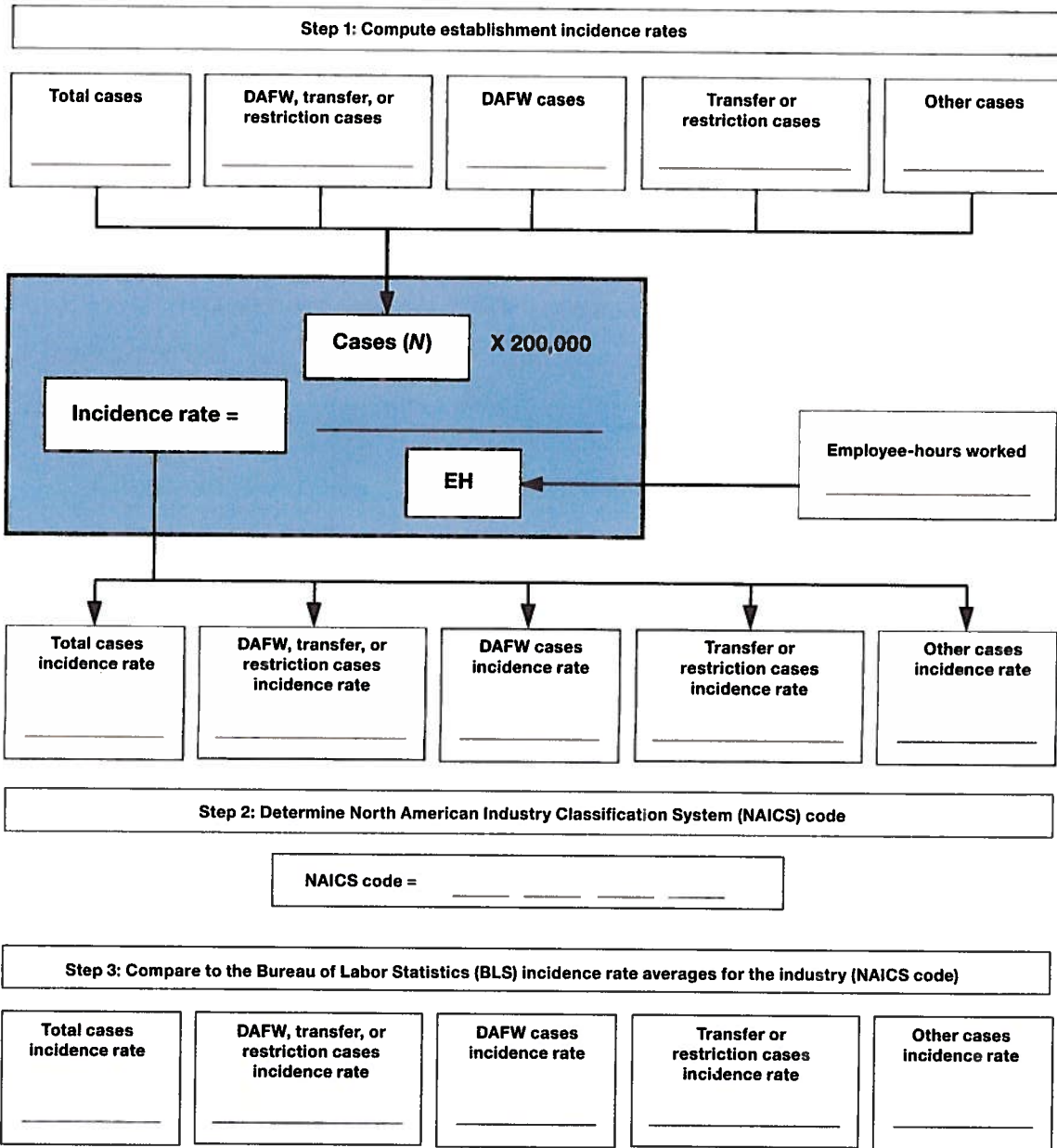
### Step 3

Once the NAICS code is known, the national average incidence rates may be found by (a) consulting the table of rates on pages 80-82, (b) visiting BLS's website, or (c) by calling a regional BLS office. Note that some tables on the website provide incidence rates by size of establishment and rate quartiles within each NAICS code. These rates may be useful for a more precise comparison. Note that the incidence rates for 2001 and earlier years were compiled under the old OSHA recordkeeping requirements in effect at that time. Caution must be used in comparing rates computed for 2002 and later years with earlier years – keeping in mind the differences in recordkeeping requirements.

In the flow chart on the opposite page, post the rates from the BLS survey to the boxes in Step 3. Now compare these with the rates calculated in Step 1.

An alternative way of benchmarking is to compare the current incidence rates for an establishment to its own prior historical rates to determine if the rates are improving and if progress is satisfactory (using criteria set by the organization).

<sup>a</sup>Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1997). *BLS Handbook of Methods*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office (Or at [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/home.htm)).  
<sup>b</sup>Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. (2002). *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002*. Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service.



See page 76 for detailed instructions.  
DAFW = Days away from work.

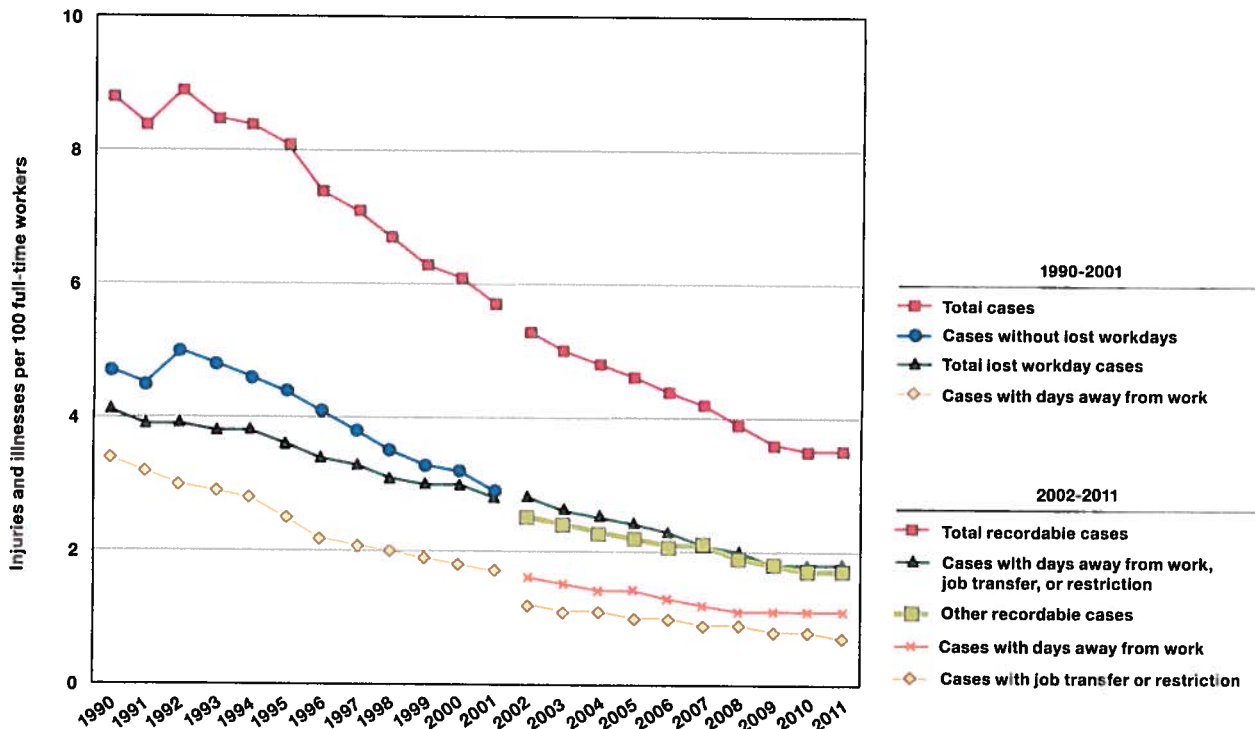


• Incidence rates continue to level out.

Four of the five private-sector occupational injury and illness incidence rates published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for 2011 were unchanged from 2010, while the remaining incidence rate decreased. The incidence rate for total recordable cases was 3.5 per 100 full-time workers; the incidence rate for total cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 1.8; the rate for cases with days away from work was 1.1; and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.7 – all unchanged from 2010. The incidence rate for cases with job transfer or restriction was 0.7 in 2011, down from 0.8 in 2010.

There have been several changes that affect comparability of incidence rates from year to year. The North American Industry Classification System replaced the Standard Industrial Classification system beginning with the 2003 survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. Revisions to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s occupational injury and illness recordkeeping requirements went into effect in 2002. Beginning with 1992, BLS revised its annual survey to include only nonfatal cases and stopped publishing the incidence rate of lost workdays.

Occupational injury and illness incidence rates, private industry, United States, 1990-2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
 Note: Beginning with 1992, all rates are for nonfatal cases only.  
 Changes in OSHA recordkeeping requirements in 2002 affect comparison with earlier years.

The tables below and on pages 80-82 present the results of the 2011 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey collects data on injuries and illnesses (from the OSHA 300 log) and employee-hours worked from a nationwide sample of about 230,000 private-industry establishments, as well as state and local governments. The survey excludes private households, the self-employed, and farms with fewer than 11 employees. The

incidence rates give the number of cases per 100 full-time workers per year using 200,000 employee-hours as the equivalent. Definitions of the terms are given in the Glossary on page 205.

Beginning with 1992 data, BLS revised its annual survey to include only nonfatal cases and stopped publishing incidence rates of lost workdays. Beginning with 2003 data, BLS adopted the North American Industry Classification System for publication of the incidence rates by industry.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates and number of injuries and illnesses by industry sector, 2011**

Industry sector	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
		Total	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
<b>Incidence rate per 100 full-time workers<sup>a</sup></b>					
All industries, including state and local government <sup>d</sup>	3.8	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.9
Private sector <sup>d</sup>	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.7
Goods producing <sup>d</sup>	4.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>d</sup>	5.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	2.3
Mining	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9
Construction	3.9	2.1	1.5	0.7	1.8
Manufacturing	4.4	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.0
Service providing	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.6
Wholesale trade	3.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.3
Retail trade	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	5.0	3.4	2.3	1.1	1.6
Utilities	3.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6
Information	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7
Financial activities	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
Professional and business services	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9
Education and health services	4.7	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	4.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.4
Other services	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.2
State and local government <sup>d</sup>	5.7	2.5	1.9	0.6	3.2
<b>Number of injuries and illnesses (in thousands)</b>					
All industries, including state and local government <sup>d</sup>	3,807.4	1,903.8	1,181.3	722.5	1,903.6
Private sector <sup>d</sup>	2,986.5	1,538.7	908.3	630.4	1,447.8
Goods producing <sup>d</sup>	758.4	415.7	223.9	191.7	342.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>d</sup>	48.3	28.3	16.2	12.0	20.0
Mining	17.2	10.6	7.1	3.5	6.6
Construction	190.2	103.3	71.6	31.7	86.9
Manufacturing	502.7	273.5	129.0	144.5	229.2
Service providing	2,228.1	1,123.0	684.4	438.7	1,105.1
Wholesale trade	171.2	102.6	57.2	45.5	68.5
Retail trade	424.6	235.1	126.5	108.5	189.6
Transportation and warehousing	193.2	130.5	88.0	42.4	62.7
Utilities	19.3	10.4	5.7	4.7	8.9
Information	37.9	21.4	14.0	7.4	16.5
Financial activities	89.9	40.6	27.4	13.2	49.3
Professional and business services	216.4	104.4	71.2	33.1	112.0
Education and health services	668.7	306.9	182.3	124.6	361.8
Leisure and hospitality	333.1	133.0	85.3	47.6	200.1
Other services	73.8	38.2	26.7	11.5	35.7
State and local government <sup>d</sup>	820.9	365.1	273.0	92.1	455.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>d</sup>Industry sector and two- and three-digit NAICS code totals on pages 80-82 include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>e</sup>North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition, for industries shown on pages 80-82.

<sup>f</sup>Incidence rate =  $\frac{\text{Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200,000}{\text{Total hours worked by all employees during period covered}}$

where 200,000 is the base for 100 full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). The "Total recordable cases" rate is based on the number of cases with check marks in columns (G), (H), (I), and (J) of the OSHA 300 log. The "Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction - total" rate is based on columns (H) and (I). The "Cases with days away from work" rate is based on column (H). The "Cases with job transfer or restriction" rate is based on column (I). The "Other recordable cases" rate is based on column (J).

<sup>g</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>h</sup>Data do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>i</sup>Industry scope changed in 2009.

<sup>j</sup>Data too small to be displayed.

Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for selected industries, 2011

Industry <sup>a</sup>	NAICS code <sup>b</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>c</sup>				
		Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries, including state and local government<sup>d</sup></b>		<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Private sector<sup>e</sup></b>		<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Goods producing<sup>e</sup></b>		<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>e</sup></b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>e</sup>	11	5.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	2.3
Crop production	111	5.5	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.2
Animal production	112	6.7	4.1	2.3	1.8	2.6
Forestry and logging	113	5.0	3.3	2.9	0.3	1.8
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	114	4.8	1.6	1.1	(*)	3.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	4.8	2.7	1.5	1.1	2.2
Mining	21	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9
Oil and gas extraction	211	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas)	212	3.0	1.9	1.5	0.5	1.1
Coal mining	2121	3.7	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.3
Metal ore mining	2122	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.9
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	2123	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
Support activities for mining	213	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9
<b>Construction</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Construction of buildings	236	3.6	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.7
Residential building construction	2361	4.3	2.3	1.6	(*)	2.0
Nonresidential building construction	2362	3.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.5	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.5
Utility system construction	2371	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.2
Land subdivision	2372	3.2	1.9	1.2	(*)	1.3
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	4.4	2.4	1.5	0.8	2.0
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	2379	3.6	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.1	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	5.1	3.0	2.0	0.9	2.2
Building equipment contractors	2382	4.1	2.0	1.5	0.6	2.1
Building finishing contractors	2383	3.7	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.4
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	3.6	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>		<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Food manufacturing	311	5.6	3.5	1.5	2.1	2.1
Animal food manufacturing	3111	4.9	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.5
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	3.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.6
Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	3113	5.1	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.4
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	5.3	3.4	1.6	1.7	1.9
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	5.9	3.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	6.4	4.3	1.2	3.1	2.2
Seafood product preparation and packaging	3117	7.4	4.5	2.6	1.8	3.0
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	5.0	3.1	1.5	1.6	1.9
Other food manufacturing	3119	4.9	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.9
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	6.9	5.3	(*)	2.5	1.6
Beverage manufacturing	3121	7.3	5.6	(*)	2.7	1.6
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	3.3	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.3
Textile mills	313	3.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.5
Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	3131	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
Fabric mills	3132	3.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.4
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	3133	4.3	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.9
Textile product mills	314	3.5	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.5
Textile furnishings mills	3141	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
Other textile product mills	3149	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.2
Apparel manufacturing	315	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.4
Apparel knitting mills	3151	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.4
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.3
Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	3159	3.7	1.3	1.2	0.1	2.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	6.1	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.7
Footwear manufacturing	3162	5.7	3.0	1.5	1.5	2.8
Other leather and allied product manufacturing	3169	6.0	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.5
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	3.0
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	6.4	3.4	2.2	1.2	3.0
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	4.8	2.3	1.3	1.1	2.5
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	7.1	3.9	1.9	2.0	3.2
Paper manufacturing	322	3.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3221	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.3
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	3.7	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.6
Printing and related support activities	323	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.3
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.9
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.0
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253	3.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.5
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.0
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	2.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	3.4	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.4

See source and footnotes on page 79.



Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for selected industries, 2011 (cont.)

Industry <sup>a</sup>	NAICS code <sup>b</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>c</sup>				
		Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.9	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.1
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	4.7	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.1
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	5.6	3.3	1.5	1.8	2.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.4	3.0	1.7	1.4	2.4
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	5.7	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.8
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	5.1	2.8	1.1	1.6	2.3
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	6.1	3.6	2.3	1.5	2.5
Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	3274	4.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.3
Other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	3279	4.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.1	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.7
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.5
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	7.1	4.1	2.1	2.0	2.9
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.9
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	4.7	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.9
Foundries	3315	9.6	5.4	2.8	2.7	4.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	3.0
Forging and stamping	3321	7.0	3.4	1.6	1.7	3.6
Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing	3322	5.2	2.2	1.1	1.0	3.0
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	6.8	3.2	1.6	1.7	3.6
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	6.1	2.7	1.4	1.2	3.4
Hardware manufacturing	3325	4.3	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.8
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	5.1	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.4
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	5.2	2.2	1.3	0.8	3.0
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	5.4	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.6
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	4.4	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.3
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	4.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.3
Industrial machinery manufacturing	3332	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.7	2.4
Commercial and service machinery manufacturing	3333	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.6
Ventilation, heating, air conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.7	2.5	1.0	1.5	2.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	5.3	2.3	1.3	0.9	3.0
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	3.8	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.0
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	4.2	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	3341	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Communications equipment manufacturing	3342	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6
Audio and video equipment manufacturing	3343	2.1	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.7
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	3345	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8
Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	3346	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.1	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.5
Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	3351	3.7	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.8
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.3
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	2.9	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.4
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	3.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	5.2	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	3361	7.5	3.8	1.6	2.2	3.7
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	8.6	4.0	1.8	2.3	4.5
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	5.2	2.7	1.0	1.7	2.5
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	3364	3.3	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.5
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	3365	4.8	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.2
Ship and boat building	3366	7.5	4.5	2.5	2.0	3.0
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	3369	4.2	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	5.3	2.7	1.3	1.5	2.6
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	5.5	2.9	1.3	1.5	2.7
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	5.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.7
Other furniture-related product manufacturing	3379	4.6	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.5
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	4.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.9
<b>Service providing</b>		<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wholesale trade	42	3.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.4	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.5
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.9	1.0	0.6	(*)	0.9
Retail trade	44-45	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3

See source and footnotes on page 79.

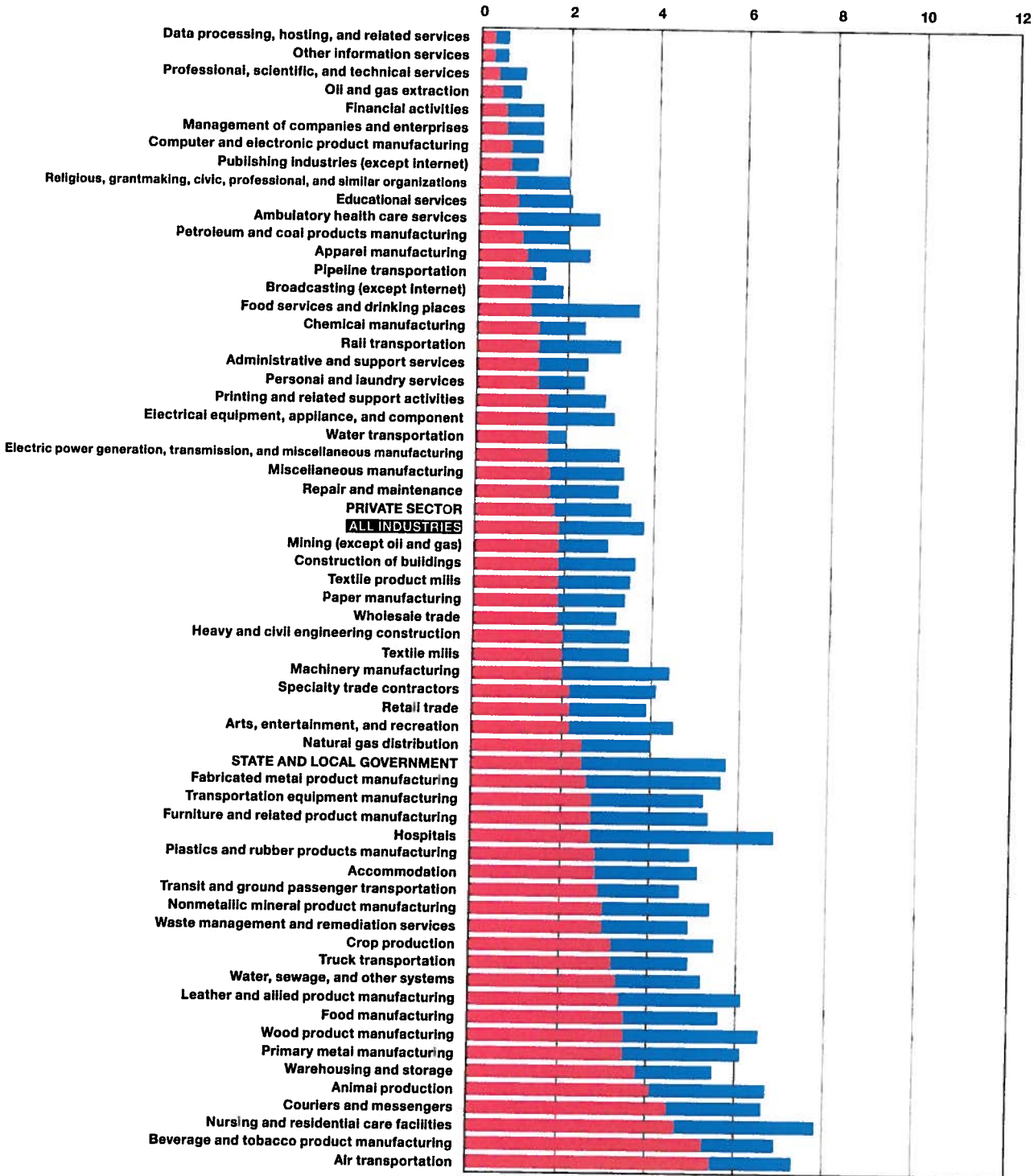


Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for selected industries, 2011 (cont.)

Industry <sup>a</sup>	NAICS code <sup>b</sup>	Incidence rates <sup>c</sup>				
		Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.4	3.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Food and beverage stores	445	4.7	2.7	1.4	1.2	2.0
Health and personal care stores	446	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3
General merchandise stores	452	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	4.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.4
Nonstore retailers	454	2.9	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	5.0	3.4	2.3	1.1	1.6
Air transportation	481	7.3	5.5	4.3	1.2	1.8
Rail transportation	482	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.5
Water transportation	483	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.4
Truck transportation	484	4.9	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.7	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.8
Pipeline transportation	486	1.5	1.2	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.2	0.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	3.5	2.1	1.7	0.5	1.3
Support activities for transportation	488	3.8	2.5	1.6	0.8	1.3
Couriers and messengers	492	6.6	4.5	2.6	1.9	2.1
Warehousing and storage	493	5.5	3.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Utilities	22	3.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6
Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	2211	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.6
Natural gas distribution	2212	4.0	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.6
Water, sewage, and other systems	2213	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.1	1.9
<b>Information</b>		<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.5
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7
Telecommunications	517	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7
Data processing, hosting, and related services <sup>f</sup>	518	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other information services	519	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Financial activities</b>		<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Finance and insurance	52	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Monetary authorities	521	1.0	0.4	0.3	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.7	0.2	0.2	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial activities	525	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	3.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.3
Real estate	531	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.2
Rental and leasing services	532	3.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.6	0.2	0.2	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.4
<b>Professional and business services</b>		<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.2
Administrative and support services	561	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.2
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.9	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.9
<b>Education and health services</b>		<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Educational services	61	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance	62	5.0	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.7
Hospitals	622	6.8	2.7	1.6	1.1	4.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.8	4.7	2.5	2.2	3.1
Social assistance	624	3.6	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.7
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	4.5	2.2	1.2	0.9	2.4
Accommodation and food services	72	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.4
Accommodation	721	5.1	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.3
Food services and drinking places	722	3.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	2.4
<b>Other services, except public administration</b>		<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Repair and maintenance	811	3.2	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.5
Personal and laundry services	812	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.0
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2
<b>State and local government<sup>d</sup></b>		<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
State government <sup>d</sup>		4.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.3
Local government <sup>d</sup>		6.1	2.6	1.9	0.7	3.5

See source and footnotes on page 79.

Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates<sup>a</sup> for selected industries, 2011



■ Total cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction ■ Other recordable cases

Note: Industries are shown at the two-, three-, or four-digit NAICS level.

<sup>a</sup>Total cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction plus other recordable cases equals total recordable cases per 200,000 hours worked.

The tables on pages 85-100 present data on the characteristics of injured and ill workers and the injuries and illnesses that affected them. These data indicate how many workers died from on-the-job injuries and how many were affected by non-fatal injuries and illnesses. The data may be used to help set priorities for occupational safety and health programs and for benchmarking.

The fatality information covers only deaths due to injuries and comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. The data are for calendar year 2010 and include wage and salary workers, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers in all types of businesses and industries.

The data on nonfatal cases cover both occupational injuries and illnesses and come from the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2010. The survey also is used to produce the incidence rates shown on the preceding pages. The estimates on the following pages are the number of cases involving days away from work (with or without days of restricted work activity). The nonfatal cases presented on pages 85-99 do not cover the self-employed; unpaid family workers; or federal, state, or local government employees. Nonfatal cases involving state and local government employees are presented on page 100.

Data are presented for the sex, age, occupation, and race or ethnic origin of the worker and for the nature of the injury or illness, the part of body affected, the source of the injury or illness, and the event or exposure that produced the injury or illness.

The text at the top of each page describes the kind of establishments that are included in the industry sector and gives the total number of workers in the industry in 2010 and the number working in the private sector.

#### **How to benchmark**

Incidence rates, percent distributions, or ranks may be used for benchmarking purposes. The results of the calculations described here may be compared to similar rates, percent distributions, and rankings based on data for a company.

For nonfatal incidence rates, multiply the number of cases by 1,000 and then divide by the private-sector employment given in the text at the top of the page. This will give the number of cases with days away from work per 1,000 employees per year. For fatality rates, multiply the number of fatalities by 100,000 then divide by the total employment given at the top of the page. This will give the number of deaths per 100,000 employees per year.

To compute percent distributions, divide the number of cases for each characteristic by the total number of cases found on the first line of the table. Multiply the quotient by 100 and round to one decimal place. Percent distributions may not add to 100% because of unclassifiable cases not shown.

Ranks are determined by arranging the characteristics from largest to smallest within each group and then numbering consecutively starting with one for the largest.

#### **Industry sectors**

Page 85 shows nonfatal injury and illness data for the private sector of the economy (excluding government entities) and fatal injury data for all industries (including government). Pages 86-99 present the data for industry sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System. Page 100 presents the fatal injury data for all government and nonfatal cases for state and local government (the BLS survey does not cover federal government entities).



The nonfatal occupational injury and illness data cover only private sector employees and exclude employees in federal, state, and local government entities and the self-employed. The fatal injury

data cover all workers in both the private sector and government.

There were 140,298,000 people employed in 2010, of which 118,014,000 worked in the private sector.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illness involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, 2010**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>b,c</sup> nonfatal cases	All industries fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>933,200</b>	<b>4,690</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	563,850	4,322
Women	365,610	366
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	200	16
16 to 19	22,140	74
20 to 24	87,370	245
25 to 34	201,710	785
35 to 44	208,520	868
45 to 54	239,100	1,169
55 to 64	132,900	948
65 and older	27,680	582
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	24,230	571
Professional and related	81,410	94
Service	239,510	825
Sales and related	65,920	280
Office and administrative support	66,390	70
Farming, fishing, and forestry	11,850	276
Construction and extractive	74,190	780
Installation, maintenance, and repair	80,650	363
Production	107,670	225
Transportation and material moving	180,240	1,160
Military occupations	-	46
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>d</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	391,850	3,360
Black, non-Hispanic	73,140	412
Hispanic	122,970	707
Other, multiple, and not reported	345,240	211
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	370,130	15
Fractures	69,380	38
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	79,120	603
Bruises or contusions	76,960	5
Heat burns	14,620	93
Chemical burns	4,210	-
Amputations	5,260	14
Carpal tunnel syndrome	8,490	-
Tendonitis	4,010	-
Multiple injuries	41,620	1,714
Soreness or pain	101,290	-
Back pain	33,240	-
All other	158,120	2,204

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>b,c</sup> nonfatal cases	All industries fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	61,830	970
Eye	22,370	-
Neck	12,950	143
Trunk	310,400	721
Back	185,270	49
Shoulder	68,040	-
Upper extremities	209,600	20
Finger	75,440	-
Hand, except finger	39,510	-
Wrist	39,110	-
Lower extremities	212,080	71
Knee	82,980	9
Foot or toe	40,060	8
Body systems	16,390	796
Multiple	104,020	1,969
All other	5,930	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	13,600	160
Containers	112,880	62
Furniture or fixtures	37,590	19
Machinery	52,320	355
Parts and materials	78,990	310
Worker motion or position	128,230	-
Floor or ground surfaces	193,910	635
Handtools	42,140	70
Vehicles	77,300	1,932
Health care patient	55,150	-
All other	122,660	1,141
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	241,160	738
Struck by object	119,130	404
Struck against object	67,170	13
Caught in object, equipment, or material	41,040	319
Fall to lower level	59,440	522
Fall on same level	139,660	100
Slips or trips	29,140	-
Overexertion	223,970	6
Overexertion in lifting	112,170	-
Repetitive motion	30,080	-
Exposed to harmful substance	42,780	414
Transportation incidents	38,330	1,857
Highway incident	24,060	1,044
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	4,920	276
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	6,510	280
Fires or explosions	1,510	191
Assault or violent act	23,410	832
Assault by person	16,910	518
Other	6,500	314
All other	103,720	29

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. MSHA and FRA data do not reflect the changes in OSHA recordkeeping requirements in 2002.

<sup>d</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.



The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industry sector includes growing crops; raising animals; harvesting timber; and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats; and agricultural support services.

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting totaled 2,207,000 in 2010, of which 2,159,000 were private sector employees.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, 2010

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases <sup>b</sup>	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,010</b>	<b>621</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	11,020	596
Women	2,930	25
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	20	13
16 to 19	620	22
20 to 24	1,700	18
25 to 34	3,560	52
35 to 44	2,980	85
45 to 54	2,870	108
55 to 64	1,650	136
65 and older	270	188
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	250	322
Professional and related	220	-
Service	530	6
Sales and related	90	-
Office and administrative support	150	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	9,910	255
Construction and extractive	40	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	690	5
Production	510	-
Transportation and material moving	1,550	26
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>c</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	3,530	499
Black, non-Hispanic	300	23
Hispanic	7,540	82
Other, multiple, and not reported	2,640	17
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	4,610	-
Fractures	1,780	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	1,350	24
Bruises or contusions	1,260	-
Heat burns	170	7
Chemical burns	130	-
Amputations	70	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	50	-
Tendonitis	60	-
Multiple injuries	950	194
Soreness or pain	920	-
Back pain	290	-
All other	2,670	388

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases <sup>b</sup>	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	1,190	105
Eye	470	-
Neck	150	18
Trunk	3,890	129
Back	2,050	6
Shoulder	900	-
Upper extremities	3,610	-
Finger	1,510	-
Hand, except finger	890	-
Wrist	410	-
Lower extremities	3,400	10
Knee	1,080	-
Foot or toe	570	-
Body systems	210	155
Multiple	1,440	202
All other	110	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	280	15
Containers	1,350	6
Furniture or fixtures	160	-
Machinery	1,030	94
Parts and materials	1,270	14
Worker motion or position	1,680	-
Floor or ground surfaces	2,780	31
Handtools	890	-
Vehicles	1,020	317
Health care patient	-	-
All other	3,420	142
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	4,580	190
Struck by object	2,130	109
Struck against object	1,180	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	1,090	79
Fall to lower level	1,160	28
Fall on same level	1,720	-
Slips or trips	560	-
Overexertion	2,250	-
Overexertion in lifting	1,120	-
Repetitive motion	440	-
Exposed to harmful substance	700	47
Transportation incidents	430	301
Highway incident	140	78
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	130	155
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	140	24
Fires or explosions	120	11
Assault or violent act	760	41
Assault by person	20	7
Other	740	34
All other	1,290	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
 Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with less than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

The Mining industry sector includes extraction of naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. It also includes quarrying, well operations, beneficiating, other preparation customarily

performed at the site, and mining support activities.

Mining employment in 2010 totaled 729,000 workers, of which 727,000 were private sector employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Mining, 2010**

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases <sup>b</sup>	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	6,800	170
Women	120	-
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	130	-
20 to 24	810	12
25 to 34	1,650	51
35 to 44	1,740	37
45 to 54	1,550	34
55 to 64	950	29
65 and older	50	9
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	130	5
Professional and related	100	-
Service	180	-
Sales and related	-	-
Office and administrative support	30	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extractive	3,780	107
Installation, maintenance, and repair	710	10
Production	640	8
Transportation and material moving	1,340	37
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>c</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	1,740	142
Black, non-Hispanic	80	5
Hispanic	430	25
Other, multiple, and not reported	4,660	-
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	2,590	-
Fractures	1,210	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	460	-
Bruises or contusions	610	-
Heat burns	110	10
Chemical burns	50	-
Amputations	130	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	-	-
Tendonitis	-	-
Multiple injuries	360	91
Soreness or pain	260	-
Back pain	80	-
All other	1,130	69
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	450	26
Eye	110	-
Neck	100	-
Trunk	2,270	15
Back	1,050	-
Shoulder	680	-
Upper extremities	1,460	-
Finger	750	-
Hand, except finger	200	-
Wrist	170	-
Lower extremities	1,770	-
Knee	710	-
Foot or toe	380	-
Body systems	100	30
Multiple	750	101
All other	20	-

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases <sup>b</sup>	Fatalities
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	440	-
Containers	720	-
Furniture or fixtures	80	-
Machinery	760	24
Parts and materials	1,170	17
Worker motion or position	270	-
Floor or ground surfaces	1,230	8
Handtools	430	-
Vehicles	530	57
Health care patient	-	-
All other	1,270	59
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	3,000	41
Struck by object	1,560	25
Struck against object	630	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	760	16
Fall to lower level	390	9
Fall on same level	780	-
Slips or trips	90	-
Overexertion	1,820	-
Overexertion in lifting	770	-
Repetitive motion	40	-
Exposed to harmful substance	260	11
Transportation incidents	190	51
Highway incident	110	40
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	40	-
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	30	5
Fires or explosions	50	56
Assault or violent act	-	-
Assault by person	-	-
Other	-	-
All other	310	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. MSHA data do not reflect the changes in OSHA recordkeeping requirements in 2002.

<sup>c</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

The Construction industry sector includes establishments engaged in construction of buildings, heavy construction other than buildings, and specialty trade contractors such as plumbing, electrical, carpentry, etc.

In 2010, employment in the Construction industry totaled 9,077,000 workers, of which 8,634,000 were private sector employees.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Construction, 2010

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,950</b>	<b>774</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	72,800	771
Women	2,140	-
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	1,110	12
20 to 24	5,320	45
25 to 34	20,380	147
35 to 44	18,550	159
45 to 54	20,560	232
55 to 64	7,160	125
65 and older	1,170	53
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	2,030	40
Professional and related	270	10
Service	650	-
Sales and related	410	-
Office and administrative support	500	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	100	-
Construction and extractive	56,680	603
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8,780	47
Production	2,230	17
Transportation and material moving	3,320	51
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	43,070	526
Black, non-Hispanic	2,710	42
Hispanic	13,380	181
Other, multiple, and not reported	15,790	25
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	25,630	-
Fractures	8,870	5
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	9,120	18
Bruises or contusions	4,130	-
Heat burns	750	12
Chemical burns	460	-
Amputations	590	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	610	-
Tendonitis	50	-
Multiple injuries	3,220	289
Soreness or pain	7,690	-
Back pain	3,020	-
All other	13,820	443

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	5,220	173
Eye	3,000	-
Neck	1,370	18
Trunk	21,690	102
Back	12,300	12
Shoulder	4,990	-
Upper extremities	17,540	-
Finger	6,050	-
Hand, except finger	3,490	-
Wrist	3,720	-
Lower extremities	19,910	7
Knee	6,640	-
Foot or toe	3,770	-
Body systems	1,330	167
Multiple	7,540	305
All other	350	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	860	28
Containers	2,760	12
Furniture or fixtures	1,460	5
Machinery	4,960	79
Parts and materials	15,210	90
Worker motion or position	9,790	-
Floor or ground surfaces	16,080	263
Handtools	6,330	10
Vehicles	4,620	170
Health care patient	-	-
All other	12,520	116
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	24,710	138
Struck by object	11,910	64
Struck against object	6,610	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	4,170	70
Fall to lower level	10,050	255
Fall on same level	7,170	7
Slips or trips	2,590	-
Overexertion	14,360	-
Overexertion in lifting	7,450	-
Repetitive motion	1,520	-
Exposed to harmful substance	3,170	126
Transportation incidents	2,930	188
Highway incident	1,680	98
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	340	29
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	650	45
Fires or explosions	220	26
Assault or violent act	300	30
Assault by person	80	8
Other	220	22
All other	7,930	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
 Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.



The Manufacturing industry sector includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. It includes durable and nondurable goods such as food, textiles, apparel, lumber, wood products, paper and paper products, printing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, petroleum and coal

products, rubber and plastics products, metals and metal products, machinery, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment.

Manufacturing employment in 2010 was 14,081,000 workers, of which 13,976,000 were private sector employees.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Manufacturing, 2010

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,140</b>	<b>329</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	100,020	311
Women	27,090	18
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	70	-
16 to 19	1,920	-
20 to 24	9,230	17
25 to 34	25,110	52
35 to 44	29,960	71
45 to 54	35,790	91
55 to 64	20,450	74
65 and older	2,740	23
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	1,200	29
Professional and related	1,920	16
Service	2,830	8
Sales and related	610	6
Office and administrative support	4,120	8
Farming, fishing, and forestry	530	7
Construction and extractive	4,350	9
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9,410	49
Production	79,010	127
Transportation and material moving	22,910	68
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	64,840	244
Black, non-Hispanic	10,330	24
Hispanic	21,230	50
Other, multiple, and not reported	30,740	11
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	41,990	-
Fractures	10,960	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	14,570	20
Bruises or contusions	9,170	-
Heat burns	2,240	17
Chemical burns	1,070	-
Amputations	2,290	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3,180	-
Tendonitis	900	-
Multiple injuries	4,640	106
Soreness or pain	10,860	-
Back pain	3,430	-
All other	25,280	182

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	9,700	84
Eye	5,340	-
Neck	1,250	12
Trunk	39,410	42
Back	19,920	-
Shoulder	10,400	-
Upper extremities	41,650	-
Finger	18,470	-
Hand, except finger	6,470	-
Wrist	7,360	-
Lower extremities	23,490	6
Knee	8,860	-
Foot or toe	5,320	-
Body systems	1,800	59
Multiple	9,320	125
All other	520	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	3,020	14
Containers	14,810	5
Furniture or fixtures	3,460	-
Machinery	15,660	47
Parts and materials	22,160	55
Worker motion or position	21,150	-
Floor or ground surfaces	17,820	41
Handtools	7,710	-
Vehicles	6,330	67
Health care patient	-	-
All other	14,240	73
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	45,500	93
Struck by object	19,080	48
Struck against object	9,600	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	13,700	42
Fall to lower level	5,720	32
Fall on same level	13,140	10
Slips or trips	2,710	-
Overexertion	27,890	-
Overexertion in lifting	13,370	-
Repetitive motion	8,800	-
Exposed to harmful substance	7,110	30
Transportation incidents	2,650	84
Highway incident	890	55
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	590	7
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	1,040	13
Fires or explosions	190	33
Assault or violent act	290	45
Assault by person	140	14
Other	150	31
All other	13,150	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
 Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.



Establishments in Wholesale Trade generally sell merchandise to other businesses. The merchandise includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information

industries, such as publishing.

Wholesale Trade employed 3,805,000 people in 2010, of which 3,790,000 were private sector employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Wholesale Trade, 2010**

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,060</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	49,510	187
Women	8,530	-
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	1,260	5
20 to 24	4,650	7
25 to 34	12,490	25
35 to 44	14,800	40
45 to 54	15,230	48
55 to 64	7,570	45
65 and older	1,530	21
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	710	5
Professional and related	290	-
Service	810	6
Sales and related	5,700	39
Office and administrative support	5,180	6
Farming, fishing, and forestry	640	5
Construction and extractive	650	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6,340	19
Production	5,760	14
Transportation and material moving	31,920	93
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	30,700	145
Black, non-Hispanic	3,880	12
Hispanic	9,920	24
Other, multiple, and not reported	13,560	10
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	24,730	-
Fractures	4,450	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	3,950	23
Bruises or contusions	4,800	-
Heat burns	450	-
Chemical burns	310	-
Amputations	310	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	510	-
Tendonitis	140	-
Multiple injuries	2,540	76
Soreness or pain	5,610	-
Back pain	2,020	-
All other	10,260	90

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	3,520	32
Eye	1,270	-
Neck	1,180	12
Trunk	20,750	35
Back	12,610	-
Shoulder	4,130	-
Upper extremities	11,970	-
Finger	4,530	-
Hand, except finger	1,770	-
Wrist	2,120	-
Lower extremities	13,480	-
Knee	5,050	-
Foot or toe	2,740	-
Body systems	1,120	28
Multiple	5,770	83
All other	270	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	600	-
Containers	12,140	14
Furniture or fixtures	1,090	-
Machinery	2,920	16
Parts and materials	6,730	16
Worker motion or position	8,360	-
Floor or ground surfaces	9,490	15
Handtools	1,430	-
Vehicles	7,430	92
Health care patient	-	-
All other	6,680	33
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	15,200	48
Struck by object	7,800	24
Struck against object	3,870	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	2,780	23
Fall to lower level	3,160	12
Fall on same level	7,150	-
Slips or trips	1,780	-
Overexertion	15,650	-
Overexertion in lifting	9,100	-
Repetitive motion	1,750	-
Exposed to harmful substance	2,200	7
Transportation incidents	3,750	81
Highway incident	2,580	64
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	630	-
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	450	8
Fires or explosions	90	6
Assault or violent act	400	35
Assault by person	160	22
Other	250	13
All other	6,910	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

Establishments in Retail Trade generally sell merchandise in small quantities for personal or household consumption. This sector includes both store and nonstore retailers.

Retail Trade employed 15,933,000 people in 2010, of which 15,833,000 were private sector employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Retail Trade, 2010**

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,380</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	74,470	272
Women	56,850	39
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	30	-
16 to 19	5,280	-
20 to 24	17,560	23
25 to 34	26,950	45
35 to 44	25,780	54
45 to 54	28,480	69
55 to 64	19,020	63
65 and older	6,420	51
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	2,190	6
Professional and related	1,390	-
Service	13,490	14
Sales and related	49,460	185
Office and administrative support	15,530	10
Farming, fishing, and forestry	100	-
Construction and extractive	900	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	14,340	24
Production	6,730	8
Transportation and material moving	27,100	60
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	49,470	208
Black, non-Hispanic	6,630	21
Hispanic	11,870	44
Other, multiple, and not reported	63,410	38
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	53,640	-
Fractures	8,130	5
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	13,280	143
Bruises or contusions	12,950	-
Heat burns	1,470	-
Chemical burns	530	-
Amputations	450	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	910	-
Tendonitis	680	-
Multiple injuries	5,190	49
Soreness or pain	13,370	-
Back pain	4,440	-
All other	20,790	107

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	9,430	93
Eye	3,090	-
Neck	1,590	11
Trunk	46,510	83
Back	29,030	-
Shoulder	9,390	-
Upper extremities	29,130	-
Finger	11,170	-
Hand, except finger	5,420	-
Wrist	4,930	-
Lower extremities	29,060	8
Knee	11,120	-
Foot or toe	7,680	-
Body systems	1,980	27
Multiple	12,590	87
All other	1,090	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	1,670	9
Containers	26,300	-
Furniture or fixtures	9,320	-
Machinery	7,890	6
Parts and materials	10,790	10
Worker motion or position	17,770	-
Floor or ground surfaces	24,310	35
Handtools	6,190	13
Vehicles	10,850	75
Health care patient	20	-
All other	13,670	158
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	38,910	24
Struck by object	21,650	15
Struck against object	10,350	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	4,860	8
Fall to lower level	6,720	21
Fall on same level	18,600	17
Slips or trips	3,660	-
Overexertion	34,060	-
Overexertion in lifting	21,520	-
Repetitive motion	3,840	-
Exposed to harmful substance	3,840	16
Transportation incidents	3,990	62
Highway incident	1,970	45
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	480	-
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	1,300	12
Fires or explosions	220	7
Assault or violent act	1,320	163
Assault by person	990	135
Other	330	28
All other	16,230	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

This industry sector includes transportation of cargo and passengers, warehousing and storage of goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to transportation by rail, highway, air, water, or pipeline.

Employment in the Transportation and Warehousing industry sector totaled 5,881,000 in 2010, of which 4,800,000 were private sector employees.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Transportation and Warehousing<sup>b</sup>, 2010

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,540</b>	<b>661</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	68,530	629
Women	17,630	32
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	570	5
20 to 24	4,490	22
25 to 34	14,880	95
35 to 44	23,080	116
45 to 54	28,450	195
55 to 64	14,400	173
65 and older	2,840	54
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	610	6
Professional and related	290	-
Service	6,670	-
Sales and related	200	-
Office and administrative support	7,920	5
Farming, fishing, and forestry	40	-
Construction and extractive	940	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6,370	20
Production	1,610	-
Transportation and material moving	64,740	620
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>c</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	25,090	444
Black, non-Hispanic	5,350	92
Hispanic	5,710	91
Other, multiple, and not reported	53,390	34
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	43,300	-
Fractures	5,240	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	3,750	47
Bruises or contusions	7,780	-
Heat burns	200	28
Chemical burns	270	-
Amputations	230	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	350	-
Tendonitis	180	-
Multiple injuries	3,590	324
Soreness or pain	10,800	-
Back pain	3,390	-
All other	13,850	255

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	5,630	109
Eye	2,040	-
Neck	1,490	9
Trunk	34,470	94
Back	18,980	-
Shoulder	9,050	-
Upper extremities	13,070	-
Finger	3,810	-
Hand, except finger	2,340	-
Wrist	2,520	-
Lower extremities	22,730	7
Knee	8,370	-
Foot or toe	4,030	-
Body systems	1,240	75
Multiple	10,380	366
All other	530	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	900	21
Containers	17,630	6
Furniture or fixtures	1,700	-
Machinery	1,900	13
Parts and materials	7,730	22
Worker motion or position	12,250	-
Floor or ground surfaces	16,910	41
Handtools	1,670	6
Vehicles	18,920	479
Health care patient	140	-
All other	8,710	72
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	19,280	63
Struck by object	8,580	32
Struck against object	6,090	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	3,230	30
Fall to lower level	6,640	29
Fall on same level	11,040	10
Slips or trips	3,130	-
Overexertion	24,370	-
Overexertion in lifting	11,770	-
Repetitive motion	1,680	-
Exposed to harmful substance	2,470	27
Transportation incidents	8,610	451
Highway incident	5,820	328
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	1,100	8
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	820	48
Fires or explosions	50	10
Assault or violent act	580	66
Assault by person	370	44
Other	210	22
All other	11,660	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>Data for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), U.S. Department of Transportation. FRA data do not reflect the changes in OSHA recordkeeping requirements in 2002.

<sup>c</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.



The Utilities sector includes establishments that provide electric power generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas distribution; steam supply; water treatment and distribution;

and sewage collection, treatment, and disposal.

The Utilities sector employed 1,253,000 people in 2010, of which 908,000 were private sector employees.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Utilities, 2010

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	4,990	26
Women	670	-
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	20	-
20 to 24	200	-
25 to 34	1,140	-
35 to 44	1,270	5
45 to 54	1,790	11
55 to 64	1,130	5
65 and older	100	-
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	150	-
Professional and related	180	-
Service	120	-
Sales and related	60	-
Office and administrative support	790	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extractive	580	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2,970	13
Production	520	-
Transportation and material moving	280	-
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	2,710	22
Black, non-Hispanic	190	-
Hispanic	270	-
Other, multiple, and not reported	2,480	-
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	2,690	-
Fractures	540	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	310	-
Bruises or contusions	360	-
Heat burns	20	-
Chemical burns	20	-
Amputations	30	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100	-
Tendonitis	20	-
Multiple injuries	150	6
Soreness or pain	370	-
Back pain	110	-
All other	1,040	20

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	240	-
Eye	50	-
Neck	80	-
Trunk	1,940	-
Back	1,070	-
Shoulder	490	-
Upper extremities	1,090	-
Finger	290	-
Hand, except finger	210	-
Wrist	210	-
Lower extremities	1,810	-
Knee	930	-
Foot or toe	170	-
Body systems	50	14
Multiple	400	7
All other	30	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	100	-
Containers	280	-
Furniture or fixtures	30	-
Machinery	240	-
Parts and materials	780	9
Worker motion or position	1,300	-
Floor or ground surfaces	1,190	-
Handtools	510	-
Vehicles	420	5
Health care patient	-	-
All other	750	6
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	950	-
Struck by object	480	-
Struck against object	240	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	170	-
Fall to lower level	360	-
Fall on same level	770	-
Slips or trips	210	-
Overexertion	1,210	-
Overexertion in lifting	390	-
Repetitive motion	350	-
Exposed to harmful substance	360	12
Transportation incidents	310	6
Highway incident	240	5
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	20	-
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	20	-
Fires or explosions	20	-
Assault or violent act	90	-
Assault by person	-	-
Other	90	-
All other	1,020	-

The Information sector includes establishments that produce and distribute information and cultural products, provide the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and process data. Included are both traditional and Internet publishing and broadcasting, motion

pictures and sound recordings, telecommunications, Internet service providers, Web search portals, data processing, and information services.

The Information sector employed 3,150,000 people in 2010, of which 2,962,000 were private sector employees.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Information, 2010

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,330</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	14,220	37
Women	5,110	6
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	290	-
20 to 24	700	-
25 to 34	4,270	9
35 to 44	5,720	10
45 to 54	5,110	12
55 to 64	2,710	7
65 and older	300	-
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	580	-
Professional and related	2,350	-
Service	760	-
Sales and related	960	-
Office and administrative support	2,900	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extractive	140	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9,490	18
Production	890	-
Transportation and material moving	1,260	9
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	4,660	35
Black, non-Hispanic	860	-
Hispanic	830	-
Other, multiple, and not reported	12,980	-
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	9,230	-
Fractures	1,100	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	800	-
Bruises or contusions	1,590	-
Heat burns	80	-
Chemical burns	-	-
Amputations	20	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	230	-
Tendonitis	70	-
Multiple injuries	1,180	21
Soreness or pain	1,600	-
Back pain	540	-
All other	3,460	18

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	1,050	9
Eye	380	-
Neck	250	-
Trunk	7,020	-
Back	4,310	-
Shoulder	1,430	-
Upper extremities	3,060	-
Finger	840	-
Hand, except finger	480	-
Wrist	830	-
Lower extremities	4,610	-
Knee	1,820	-
Foot or toe	700	-
Body systems	450	6
Multiple	2,820	22
All other	80	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	140	-
Containers	1,030	-
Furniture or fixtures	870	-
Machinery	670	-
Parts and materials	1,250	5
Worker motion or position	4,220	-
Floor or ground surfaces	5,130	6
Handtools	510	-
Vehicles	1,640	21
Health care patient	-	-
All other	3,580	6
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	3,420	-
Struck by object	1,710	-
Struck against object	1,160	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	310	-
Fall to lower level	1,600	-
Fall on same level	3,660	-
Slips or trips	700	-
Overexertion	3,620	-
Overexertion in lifting	1,560	-
Repetitive motion	1,010	-
Exposed to harmful substance	640	-
Transportation incidents	1,130	21
Highway incident	890	20
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	70	-
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	50	-
Fires or explosions	-	-
Assault or violent act	280	11
Assault by person	50	-
Other	230	9
All other	3,270	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
 Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

Financial Activities includes the Finance and Insurance sector and the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector. Included are banks and other savings institutions; securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services; insurance carriers, brokers, and agents; real estate operators, developers, agents,

and brokers; and establishments that rent and lease goods, such as automobiles, computers, and household and industrial machinery and equipment.

Financial Activities had 9,350,000 workers in 2010, of which 9,130,000 were private sector employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Financial Activities, 2010**

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,460</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	14,280	92
Women	13,200	21
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	180	-
20 to 24	1,250	-
25 to 34	5,120	13
35 to 44	6,480	15
45 to 54	8,460	40
55 to 64	4,390	21
65 and older	850	19
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	3,730	32
Professional and related	670	-
Service	5,730	14
Sales and related	2,090	24
Office and administrative support	7,750	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	100	-
Construction and extractive	570	6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3,540	20
Production	240	-
Transportation and material moving	3,040	11
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	11,040	78
Black, non-Hispanic	1,900	11
Hispanic	3,880	19
Other, multiple, and not reported	10,660	5
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	9,260	-
Fractures	3,200	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	1,360	33
Bruises or contusions	1,850	-
Heat burns	100	-
Chemical burns	30	-
Amputations	60	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	560	-
Tendonitis	470	-
Multiple injuries	1,720	29
Soreness or pain	3,340	-
Back pain	1,190	-
All other	5,540	51

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	1,580	28
Eye	260	-
Neck	160	6
Trunk	8,160	21
Back	4,830	-
Shoulder	1,860	-
Upper extremities	5,290	-
Finger	7,210	-
Hand, except finger	830	-
Wrist	1,430	-
Lower extremities	7,430	-
Knee	3,280	-
Foot or toe	840	-
Body systems	970	20
Multiple	3,780	36
All other	110	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	350	-
Containers	2,070	-
Furniture or fixtures	1,720	-
Machinery	2,320	-
Parts and materials	630	9
Worker motion or position	4,290	-
Floor or ground surfaces	7,860	20
Handtools	1,010	-
Vehicles	2,440	28
Health care patient	110	-
All other	3,090	41
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	4,790	-
Struck by object	2,040	-
Struck against object	1,410	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	820	-
Fall to lower level	3,210	18
Fall on same level	5,110	-
Slips or trips	930	-
Overexertion	5,370	-
Overexertion in lifting	2,900	-
Repetitive motion	1,770	-
Exposed to harmful substance	930	10
Transportation incidents	1,460	29
Highway incident	910	18
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	100	-
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	140	-
Fires or explosions	20	-
Assault or violent act	1,150	49
Assault by person	890	32
Other	260	17
All other	2,750	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.



The Professional and Business Services sector includes legal, accounting, architectural, engineering, computer, consulting, research, advertising, photographic, translation and interpretation, veterinary, and other professional scientific and technical services. Also included are business management and

administrative and support activities and waste management and remediation services.

Professional and Business Services employed 15,252,000 people in 2010, of which 14,843,000 were private sector employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Professional and Business Services, 2010**

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,890</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	47,640	347
Women	28,240	17
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	710	-
20 to 24	7,460	36
25 to 34	17,090	72
35 to 44	16,590	74
45 to 54	19,060	101
55 to 64	10,580	50
65 and older	2,180	28
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	3,550	22
Professional and related	7,600	21
Service	29,970	201
Sales and related	1,640	5
Office and administrative support	8,050	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	220	-
Construction and extractive	3,250	12
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,620	18
Production	4,320	17
Transportation and material moving	12,440	61
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	30,000	247
Black, non-Hispanic	5,230	45
Hispanic	13,040	63
Other, multiple, and not reported	27,620	9
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	27,170	-
Fractures	6,540	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	6,440	36
Bruises or contusions	5,000	-
Heat burns	350	-
Chemical burns	280	-
Amputations	360	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	760	-
Tendonitis	250	-
Multiple injuries	3,810	149
Soreness or pain	8,840	-
Back pain	2,230	-
All other	16,080	171

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	5,400	73
Eye	1,320	-
Neck	990	11
Trunk	21,870	46
Back	12,220	-
Shoulder	4,450	-
Upper extremities	17,210	-
Finger	5,680	-
Hand, except finger	4,030	-
Wrist	3,490	-
Lower extremities	18,990	7
Knee	7,710	-
Foot or toe	3,140	-
Body systems	1,860	67
Multiple	9,070	159
All other	500	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	940	14
Containers	7,440	-
Furniture or fixtures	2,090	-
Machinery	4,080	35
Parts and materials	4,750	19
Worker motion or position	11,150	-
Floor or ground surfaces	19,430	63
Handtools	4,260	6
Vehicles	7,500	139
Health care patient	860	-
All other	11,680	83
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	19,030	59
Struck by object	9,650	42
Struck against object	5,570	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	2,810	17
Fall to lower level	6,290	54
Fall on same level	12,740	6
Slips or trips	2,410	-
Overexertion	13,210	-
Overexertion in lifting	6,690	-
Repetitive motion	2,470	-
Exposed to harmful substance	3,080	44
Transportation incidents	4,310	144
Highway incident	2,780	64
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	620	28
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	800	37
Fires or explosions	90	-
Assault or violent act	3,000	48
Assault by person	880	20
Other	2,120	28
All other	9,260	5

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

Educational Services includes instruction and training through schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. Health Services includes ambulatory health care facilities, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and social

assistance for individuals, families, and communities.

Educational and Health Services employed 32,063,000 people in 2010, of which 21,383,000 were private sector employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private Industry, United States, Educational and Health Services, 2010**

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,830</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	36,970	102
Women	149,740	69
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	20	-
16 to 19	2,170	-
20 to 24	15,270	-
25 to 34	41,710	32
35 to 44	41,000	41
45 to 54	47,670	34
55 to 64	30,490	34
65 and older	5,890	26
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	5,420	13
Professional and related	61,560	-
Service	100,030	105
Sales and related	460	-
Office and administrative support	10,410	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	40	-
Construction and extractive	1,020	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2,800	-
Production	1,630	-
Transportation and material moving	3,360	38
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	79,190	137
Black, non-Hispanic	26,300	19
Hispanic	15,200	9
Other, multiple, and not reported	66,140	6
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	89,370	-
Fractures	10,380	8
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	6,450	27
Bruises or contusions	17,020	-
Heat burns	1,890	-
Chemical burns	590	-
Amputations	110	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	840	-
Tendonitis	870	-
Multiple injuries	9,330	74
Soreness or pain	24,520	-
Back pain	8,640	-
All other	25,460	60

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	10,750	34
Eye	2,560	-
Neck	3,440	-
Trunk	73,170	11
Back	49,110	-
Shoulder	14,180	-
Upper extremities	29,180	-
Finger	7,730	-
Hand, except finger	4,640	-
Wrist	7,640	-
Lower extremities	37,020	6
Knee	15,860	-
Foot or toe	6,250	-
Body systems	2,980	28
Multiple	29,220	86
All other	1,070	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	2,270	17
Containers	9,730	-
Furniture or fixtures	9,590	-
Machinery	4,070	-
Parts and materials	2,200	8
Worker motion or position	21,480	-
Floor or ground surfaces	42,970	26
Handtools	2,410	6
Vehicles	10,180	81
Health care patient	53,800	-
All other	22,920	29
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	28,190	-
Struck by object	13,560	-
Struck against object	9,770	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	3,560	-
Fall to lower level	7,480	14
Fall on same level	35,970	12
Slips or trips	6,260	-
Overexertion	61,380	-
Overexertion in lifting	25,020	-
Repetitive motion	3,840	-
Exposed to harmful substance	7,460	22
Transportation incidents	6,490	77
Highway incident	5,150	35
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	390	-
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	550	9
Fires or explosions	90	-
Assault or violent act	12,920	38
Assault by person	11,970	22
Other	960	16
All other	16,760	-

The Leisure sector includes establishments that provide arts, entertainment, and recreation experiences such as theatre, dance, music, and spectator sports, museums, zoos, amusement and theme parks, casinos, golf courses, ski areas, marinas, and fitness and sports centers. The Hospitality sector includes hotels

and other traveler accommodations, food services, and drinking places.

The Leisure and Hospitality sector employed 12,530,000 people in 2010, of which 12,128,000 were private sector employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Leisure and Hospitality, 2010**

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,740</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	43,640	195
Women	45,040	43
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	40	-
16 to 19	7,260	5
20 to 24	15,260	21
25 to 34	21,060	44
35 to 44	15,870	31
45 to 54	16,290	63
55 to 64	9,290	46
65 and older	2,480	27
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	2,320	34
Professional and related	3,070	-
Service	72,620	152
Sales and related	2,430	6
Office and administrative support	1,680	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	20	-
Construction and extractive	800	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2,160	11
Production	960	-
Transportation and material moving	2,630	30
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	30,670	140
Black, non-Hispanic	6,750	29
Hispanic	16,440	49
Other, multiple, and not reported	34,880	20
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	27,390	-
Fractures	4,790	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	15,480	79
Bruises or contusions	8,340	-
Heat burns	6,340	-
Chemical burns	360	-
Amputations	350	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	200	-
Tendonitis	250	-
Multiple injuries	3,110	58
Soreness or pain	9,520	-
Back pain	2,500	-
All other	12,600	93

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	5,370	44
Eye	1,260	-
Neck	570	5
Trunk	21,820	52
Back	13,120	-
Shoulder	4,680	-
Upper extremities	29,980	-
Finger	11,770	-
Hand, except finger	7,570	-
Wrist	3,320	-
Lower extremities	21,090	6
Knee	8,500	-
Foot or toe	3,590	-
Body systems	1,470	38
Multiple	7,360	92
All other	1,080	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	1,460	14
Containers	14,160	-
Furniture or fixtures	4,980	-
Machinery	5,080	6
Parts and materials	1,660	7
Worker motion or position	10,850	-
Floor or ground surfaces	21,600	25
Handtools	7,500	12
Vehicles	2,960	68
Health care patient	30	-
All other	15,960	104
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	26,910	11
Struck by object	15,890	6
Struck against object	8,120	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	1,960	-
Fall to lower level	4,140	13
Fall on same level	17,610	11
Slips or trips	3,250	-
Overexertion	13,870	-
Overexertion in lifting	7,940	-
Repetitive motion	1,970	-
Exposed to harmful substance	9,370	26
Transportation incidents	1,030	67
Highway incident	390	25
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	340	12
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	280	13
Fires or explosions	110	-
Assault or violent act	1,310	104
Assault by person	1,140	84
Other	180	20
All other	9,180	-



The Other Services sector includes repair and maintenance of equipment and machinery and personal and household goods; personal care and laundry services; and religious, grant making,

civic, professional, and similar organizations.

The Other Services sector employed 6,769,000 people in 2010, of which 6,741,000 were private sector employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, private industry, United States, Other Services (except Public Administration), 2010**

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,260</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	18,960	168
Women	8,300	24
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	-	-
16 to 19	630	-
20 to 24	3,480	8
25 to 34	6,300	34
35 to 44	4,900	45
45 to 54	7,770	38
55 to 64	3,110	37
65 and older	850	26
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	1,350	33
Professional and related	1,520	-
Service	5,130	43
Sales and related	1,800	5
Office and administrative support	1,390	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	160	-
Construction and extractive	500	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8,430	80
Production	2,610	11
Transportation and material moving	4,370	16
Military occupations	-	-
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>b</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	15,150	125
Black, non-Hispanic	2,630	19
Hispanic	3,230	32
Other, multiple, and not reported	6,250	16
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	6,530	-
Fractures	2,190	-
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	1,810	44
Bruises or contusions	2,080	-
Heat burns	470	-
Chemical burns	100	-
Amputations	260	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	190	-
Tendonitis	60	-
Multiple injuries	1,830	65
Soreness or pain	3,590	-
Back pain	1,330	-
All other	6,150	78

Characteristic	Nonfatal cases	Fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	2,310	37
Eye	1,230	-
Neck	320	13
Trunk	7,430	32
Back	4,670	6
Shoulder	1,420	-
Upper extremities	5,370	-
Finger	1,610	-
Hand, except finger	1,180	-
Wrist	950	-
Lower extremities	7,270	-
Knee	3,040	-
Foot or toe	900	-
Body systems	820	25
Multiple	3,580	81
All other	160	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	570	7
Containers	2,480	-
Furniture or fixtures	1,040	-
Machinery	740	12
Parts or materials	2,650	18
Worker motion or position	3,670	-
Floor or ground surfaces	7,110	21
Handtools	1,290	-
Vehicles	2,470	72
Health care patient	170	-
All other	4,180	57
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	6,710	28
Struck by object	3,090	17
Struck against object	2,550	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	830	11
Fall to lower level	2,520	17
Fall on same level	4,200	-
Slips or trips	880	-
Overexertion	4,900	-
Overexertion in lifting	2,580	-
Repetitive motion	620	-
Exposed to harmful substance	1,200	8
Transportation incidents	1,040	58
Highway incident	510	35
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	70	8
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	240	14
Fires or explosions	240	14
Assault or violent act	1,000	63
Assault by person	230	42
Other	770	21
All other	3,970	-

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics data.  
Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity or job transfer.

<sup>b</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

Government includes public employees at all levels from federal (civilian and military) to state, county, and municipal.

Total government employment was 22,284,000 in 2010, of which 18,424,000 were state and local government employees.

**Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>a</sup> and fatal occupational injuries by selected worker and case characteristics, United States, Government, 2010**

Characteristic	State and local government nonfatal cases <sup>b</sup>	All government fatalities
<b>Total</b>	<b>257,900</b>	<b>484</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	148,230	419
Women	106,910	65
<b>Age</b>		
Younger than 16	20	-
16 to 19	1,550	9
20 to 24	9,250	29
25 to 34	42,110	111
35 to 44	65,270	85
45 to 54	79,410	95
55 to 64	47,180	103
65 and older	6,880	52
<b>Occupation</b>		
Management, business, and financial	4,820	20
Professional and related	54,210	22
Service	131,900	263
Sales and related	1,110	-
Office and administrative support	12,780	25
Farming, fishing, and forestry	430	-
Construction and extractive	14,470	31
Installation, maintenance, and repair	12,450	27
Production	4,130	9
Transportation and material moving	19,900	38
Military occupations	-	46
<b>Race or ethnic origin<sup>c</sup></b>		
White, non-Hispanic	100,400	368
Black, non-Hispanic	21,210	66
Hispanic	16,190	33
Other, multiple, and not reported	120,100	17
<b>Nature of injury or illness</b>		
Sprains or strains	103,880	-
Fractures	16,110	7
Cuts, lacerations, or punctures	13,080	103
Bruises or contusions	23,420	-
Heat burns	1,760	5
Chemical burns	450	-
Amputations	260	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,570	-
Tendonitis	810	-
Multiple injuries	16,030	183
Soreness or pain	32,780	-
Back pain	7,680	-
All other	47,740	179

Characteristic	State and local government nonfatal cases <sup>b</sup>	All government fatalities
<b>Part of body affected</b>		
Head	14,630	121
Eye	2,850	-
Neck	4,030	21
Trunk	76,150	53
Back	42,460	8
Shoulder	19,000	-
Upper extremities	43,850	-
Finger	12,550	-
Hand, except finger	8,770	-
Wrist	8,030	-
Lower extremities	62,130	11
Knee	27,060	-
Foot or toe	9,040	-
Body systems	6,760	57
Multiple	47,450	217
All other	2,900	-
<b>Source of injury or illness</b>		
Chemicals or chemical products	2,530	8
Containers	16,330	-
Furniture or fixtures	10,840	-
Machinery	6,390	13
Parts and materials	9,170	11
Worker motion or position	36,850	-
Floor or ground surfaces	63,650	39
Handtools	7,020	-
Vehicles	24,670	241
Health care patient	17,600	-
All other	35,460	484
<b>Event or exposure</b>		
Contact with object or equipment	42,980	32
Struck by object	19,400	18
Struck against object	16,200	-
Caught in object, equipment, or material	4,290	12
Fall to lower level	14,080	15
Fall on same level	42,740	16
Slips or trips	9,560	-
Overexertion	49,200	-
Overexertion in lifting	21,240	-
Repetitive motion	4,840	-
Exposed to harmful substance	9,950	24
Transportation incidents	17,260	237
Highway incident	12,400	134
Nonhighway incident, except air, rail, and water	2,610	13
Pedestrian or nonpassenger struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	1,240	48
Fires or explosions	1,500	15
Assault or violent act	25,640	136
Assault by person	23,400	86
Other	2,240	50
All other	40,140	7

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes (-) indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or that data is not available.

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>b</sup>Data for government entities is only collected for state and local governments in the BLS National Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

<sup>c</sup>In the fatalities column, non-Hispanic categories include cases with Hispanic origin not reported.

\* More than 33,000 new skin diseases or disorders cases were diagnosed in 2011.

Approximately 207,500 occupational illnesses were recognized or diagnosed by employers in 2011, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The all-industry illness data published by BLS now includes data for state and local governments in addition to the private sector. The overall incidence rate of occupational illness for all workers was 20.6 per 10,000 full-time workers. The highest overall incidence rates for all illnesses were for manufacturing and utilities at 40.8 and 38.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, respectively – each more than double the rate for private industry of 18.0.

Workers in the utilities industry had the highest incidence rate for skin diseases and disorders, while those in state and local government had the highest incidence rates for respiratory conditions and “all other occupational illnesses.” Workers in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting had the highest rate

for poisoning, while those in manufacturing had the highest rate for hearing loss.

State and local government, manufacturing, and education and health services accounted for more than 67% of all new illness cases in 2011. Skin diseases or disorders were the most common with 33,300 new cases, followed by hearing loss with 20,700, respiratory conditions with 18,100, and poisonings with 2,500.

The table below shows the number of occupational illnesses and the incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers as measured by the 2011 BLS survey. To convert these to incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, which are comparable to other published BLS rates, divide the rates in the table by 100. The BLS survey records illnesses only for the year in which they are recognized or diagnosed as work-related. Because only recognized cases are included, the figures underestimate the incidence of occupational illness.

**Nonfatal occupational illness incidence rates and number of illnesses by type of illness and industry sector, 2011**

Industry sector	All illnesses	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisoning	Hearing loss	All other occupational illnesses
<b>Incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers</b>						
<b>All industries, including state and local government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Private industry<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Goods producing <sup>b</sup>	31.0	4.0	1.5	0.2	8.1	17.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>a</sup>	30.2	9.2	1.8	0.8	1.3	17.2
Mining <sup>b,c</sup>	7.9	1.3	1.4	( <sup>e</sup> )	1.4	3.7
Construction	11.3	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	7.6
Manufacturing	40.8	4.6	1.7	0.1	12.3	22.1
Service providing	14.6	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	9.8
Wholesale trade	8.5	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	5.1
Retail trade	10.5	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	7.7
Transportation and warehousing	20.9	1.4	1.1	0.4	4.5	13.6
Utilities	38.7	9.3	1.7	( <sup>e</sup> )	9.8	17.3
Information	9.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.6
Financial activities	7.9	0.6	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>e</sup> )	5.7
Professional and business services	8.4	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	5.1
Education and health services	28.0	4.6	2.8	0.2	0.1	20.3
Leisure and hospitality	14.5	4.2	1.5	0.5	0.1	8.2
Other services	8.4	1.1	2.1	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.2	4.9
<b>State and local government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Number of illnesses (in thousands)</b>						
<b>All industries, including state and local government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>132.9</b>
<b>Private industry<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>98.0</b>
Goods producing <sup>b</sup>	55.9	7.2	2.7	0.4	14.7	31.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>a</sup>	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5
Mining <sup>b,c</sup>	0.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.1	0.3
Construction	5.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.7
Manufacturing	47.1	5.3	1.9	0.2	14.2	25.5
Service providing	99.5	17.1	10.1	1.6	3.7	67.1
Wholesale trade	4.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.7
Retail trade	11.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	8.3
Transportation and warehousing	8.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.8	5.3
Utilities	2.1	0.5	0.1	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.5	0.9
Information	2.2	0.2	0.1	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.1	1.8
Financial activities	5.3	0.4	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>e</sup> )	3.8
Professional and business services	11.0	2.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	6.7
Education and health services	40.2	6.6	4.0	0.3	0.2	28.2
Leisure and hospitality	12.2	3.6	1.3	0.4	0.1	6.9
Other services	2.4	0.3	0.6	( <sup>e</sup> )	0.1	1.4
<b>State and local government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>34.9</b>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>b</sup>Data for mining do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective Jan. 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for this industry are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

<sup>c</sup>Mining includes quarrying and oil and gas extraction.

<sup>d</sup>Data do not meet publication guidelines.

<sup>e</sup>Data too small to be displayed.