2016 SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES

CHARTS PACKAGE

November 9, 2017

Industry-level estimates

- Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses are presented by industry and case types, including total recordable cases (TRC); days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) cases; days away from work (DAFW) cases; days of job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) cases; and other recordable cases (ORC).
- Industry-level estimates for nonfatal injuries and illnesses combined and for injuries only are presented per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers for incidence rates and rounded to thousands for numbers of cases. Industry-level estimates of illness cases are presented per 10,000 FTE workers.

Case circumstances and worker characteristics

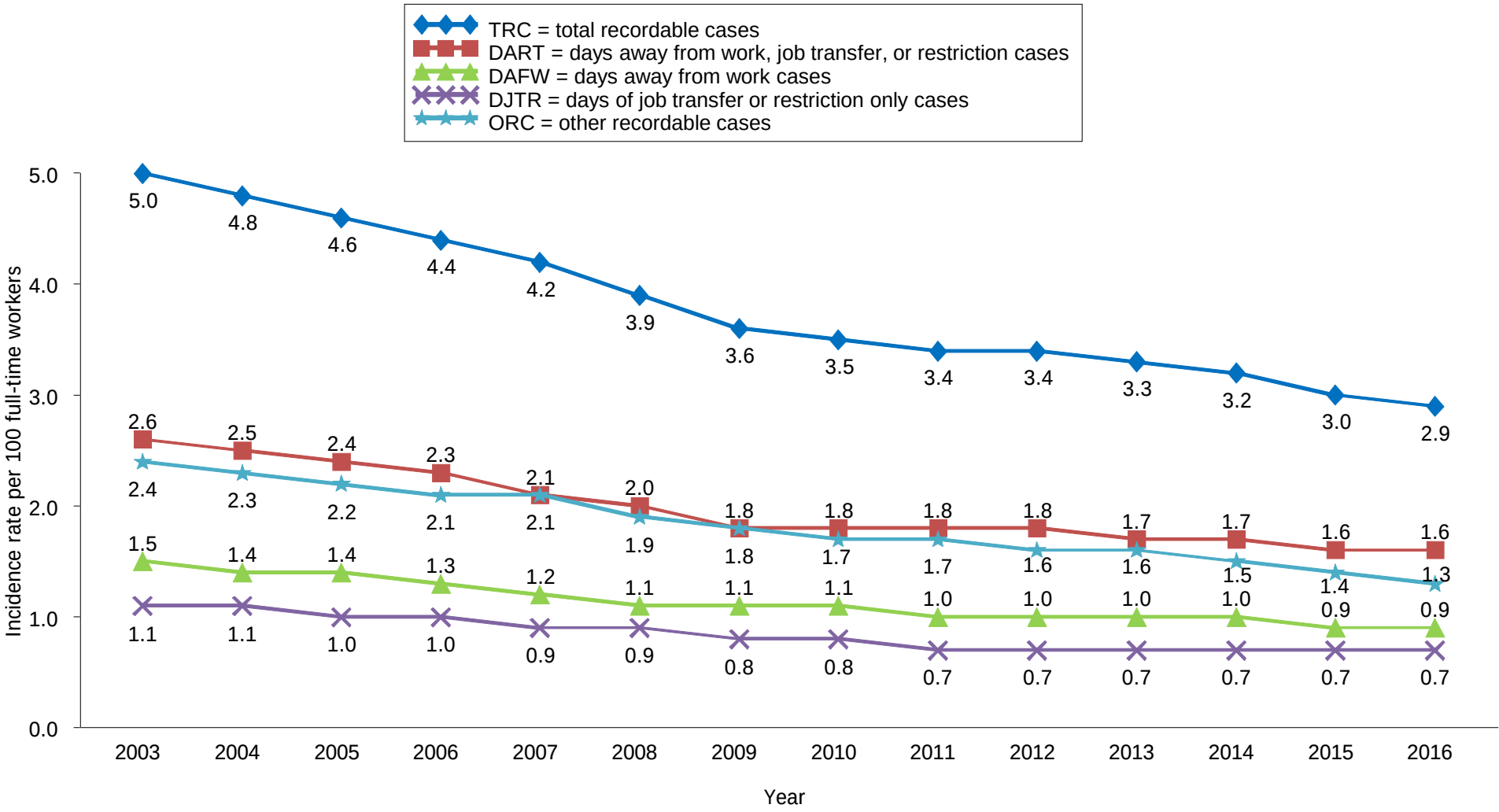
- Estimates of case circumstances and worker characteristics are presented for the subset of cases that resulted in days away from work (DAFW).
- Case circumstances include: event or exposure, source, nature of injury or illness, part of body, day of week, and time of incident. Worker characteristics include: occupation, gender, age, and race.
- DAFW incidence rates are calculated per 10,000 FTE workers and case counts rounded to tens.

NOTE:

- Previous chart packages from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) first published industry-level results, followed several weeks later by more detailed estimates of case circumstances and worker characteristics for cases that resulted in days away from work. This charts package combines, for the first time, highlights from both of these data series.
- **Data users are cautioned to account for different levels of precision when analyzing estimates presented in these charts**.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, private industry, 2003-16

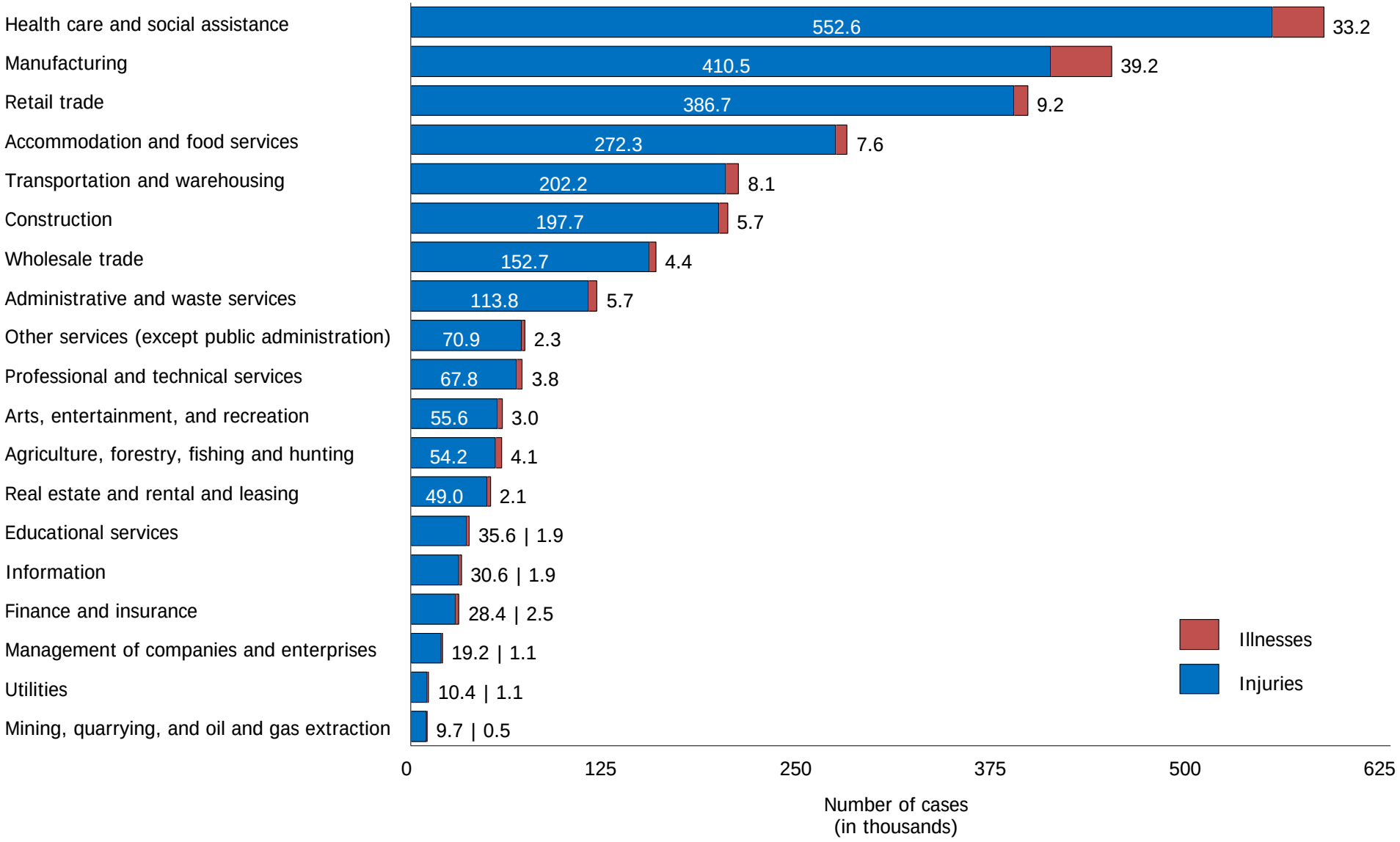


The total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate among private industry employers declined to 2.9 cases per 100 full-time equivalent workers in 2016—down from 3.0 cases in 2015. Incidence rates for days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) cases, for days away from work (DAFW) cases, and for days of job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) cases all remained unchanged from 2015, while the rate for other recordable cases (ORC) declined to 1.3 cases in 2016—down from 1.4 cases in 2015.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2016

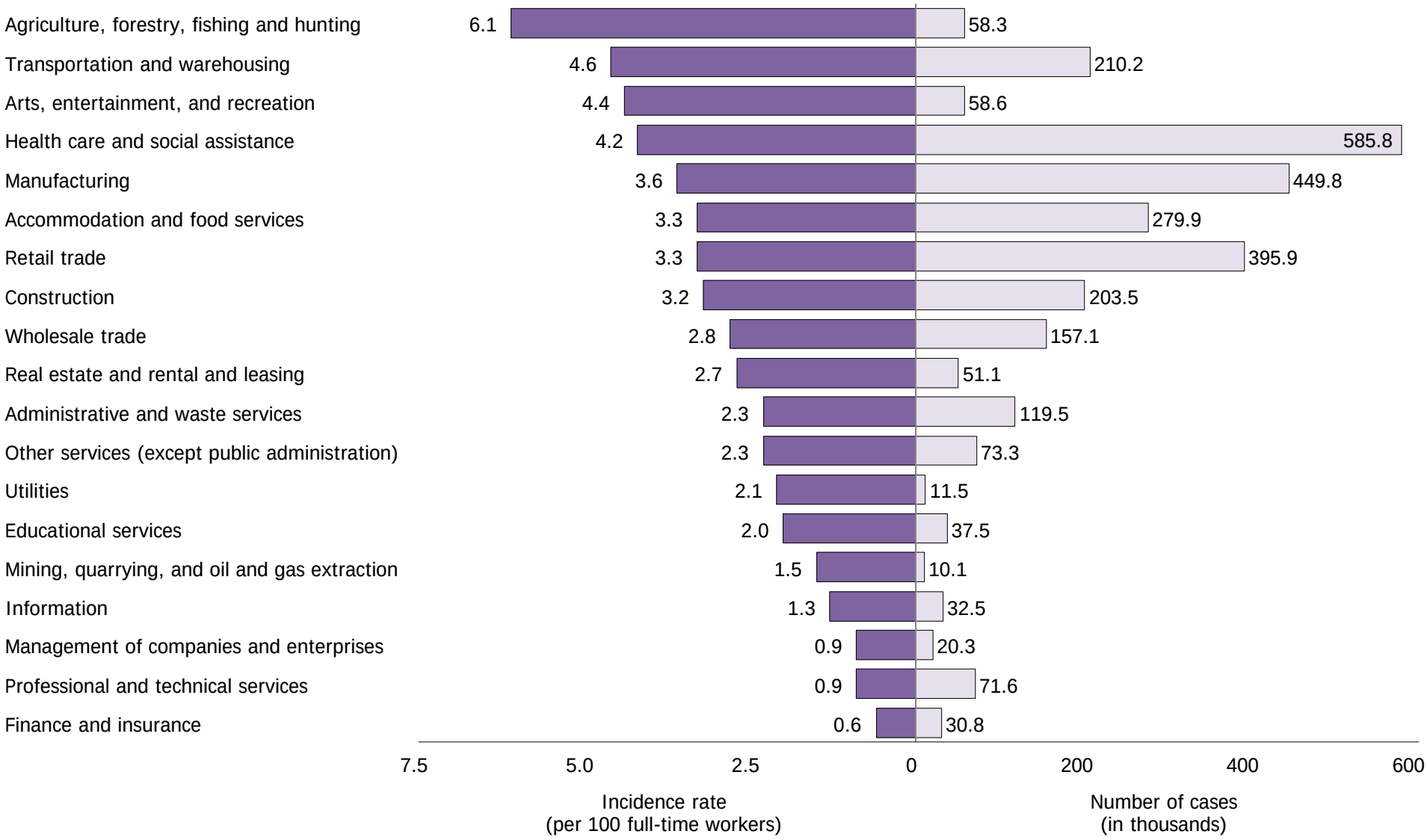


Injuries accounted for 95 percent of cases reported among all private industry workplaces combined in 2016, as well as the majority of cases reported among individual industry sectors. Illnesses accounted for only a small fraction of cases reported in each industry sector.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2016

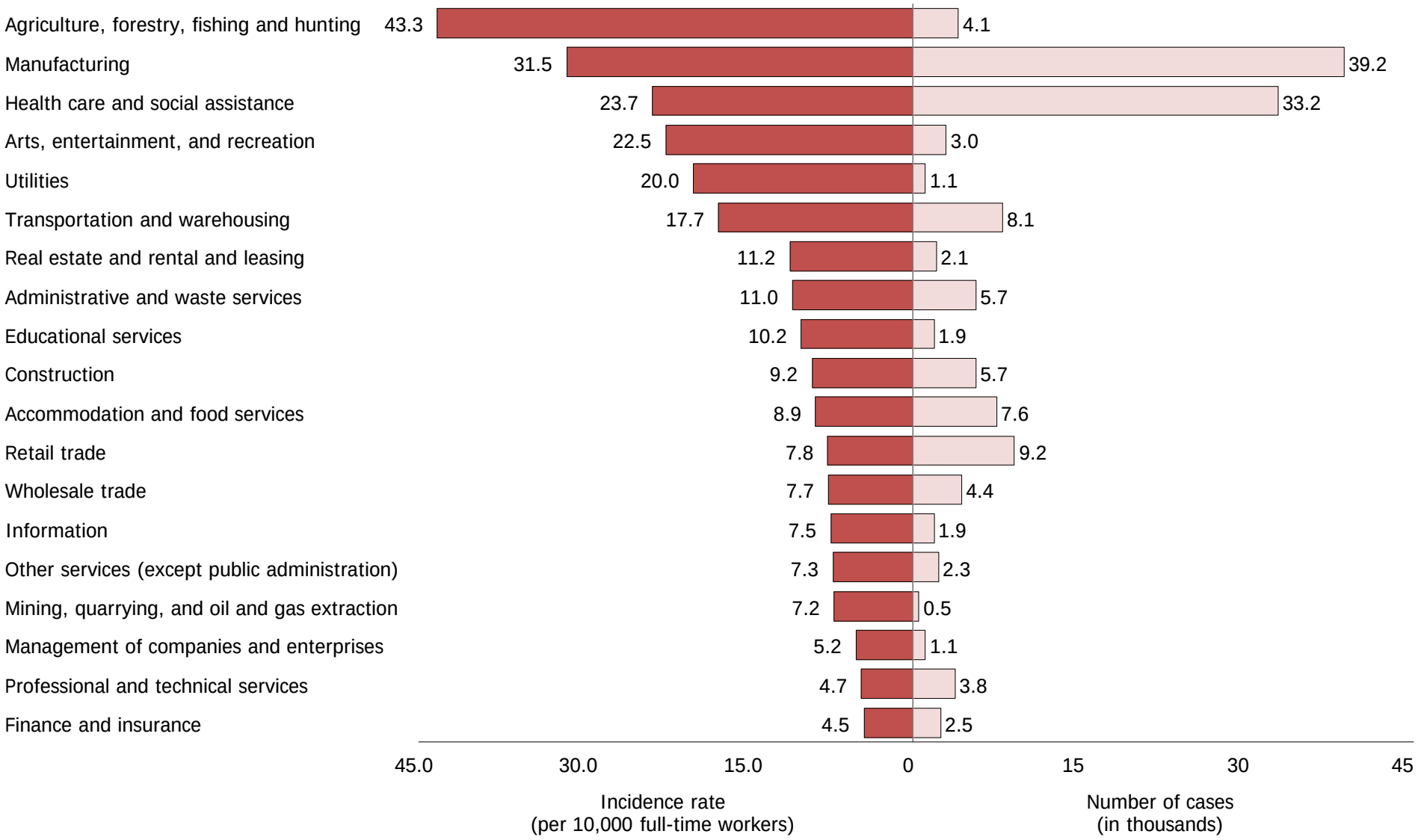


Approximately 1 in 5 injury and illness cases reported by private industry employers in 2016 occurred in healthcare and social assistance industries. About half of all nonfatal injury and illness cases reported among private industry establishments in 2016 occurred in just three industry sectors—health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and retail trade.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by private industry sector, 2016

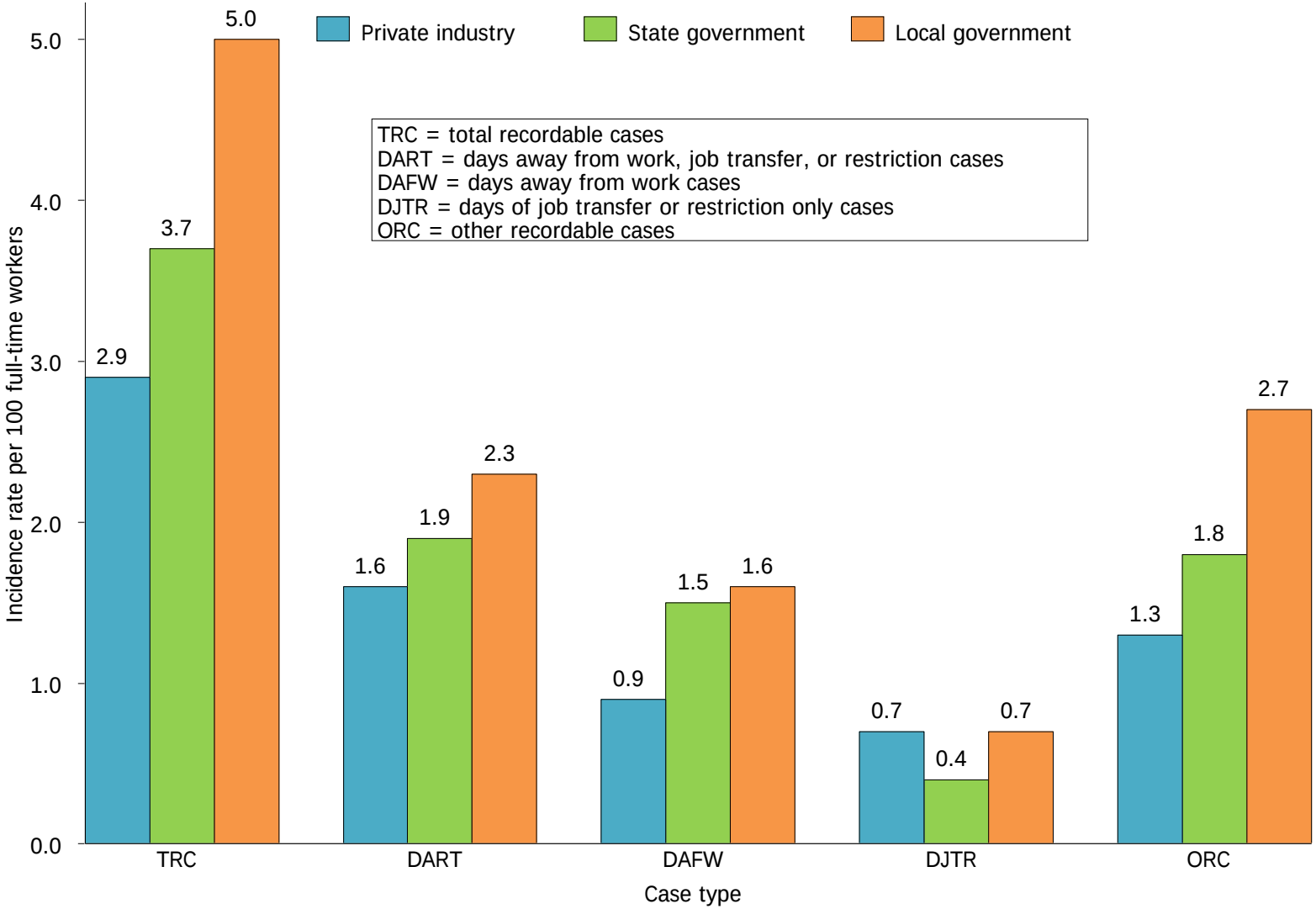


The manufacturing and health care and social assistance industry sectors together reported more than half (52.7 percent) of all private industry illness cases in 2016. The estimated rate of occupational illness across private industry was 14.1 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers, with rates ranging broadly among industry sectors from 4.5 cases in the finance and insurance sector to 43.3 cases in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, 2016

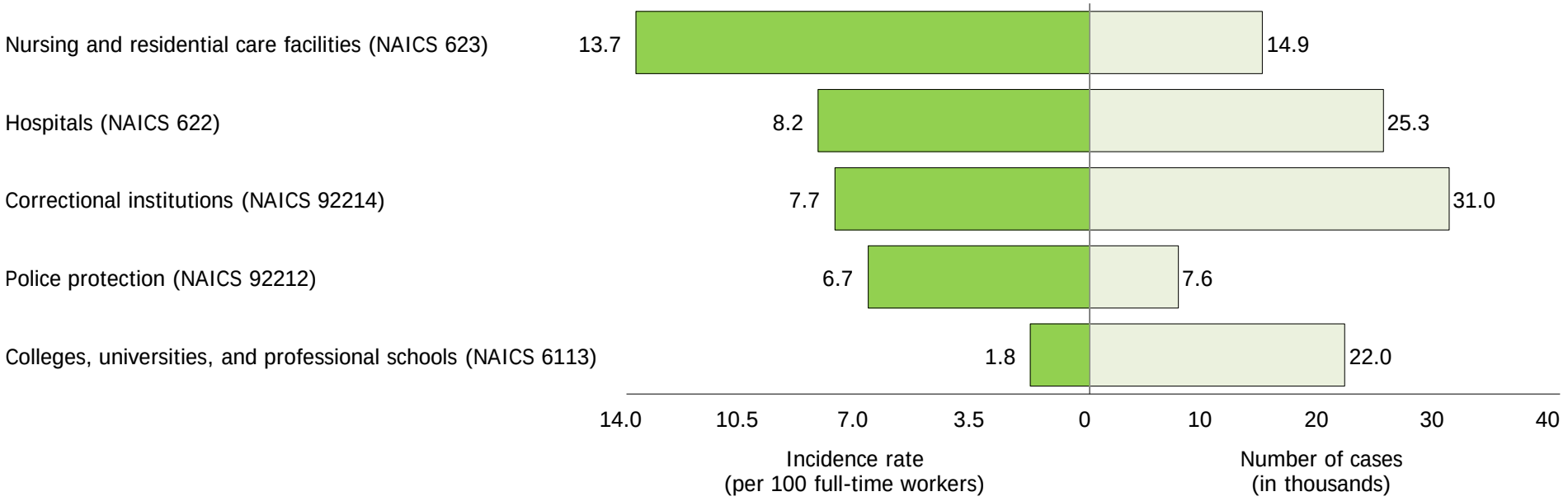


Continuing a trend since 2008, the total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate of injuries and illnesses remained highest among local government workplaces (5.0 cases per 100 full-time equivalent workers), compared to state government (3.7 cases) and private industry (2.9 cases) workplaces. The local government TRC rate declined from 5.6 cases in 2015 to 5.0 cases in 2016.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by select industry, state government, 2016



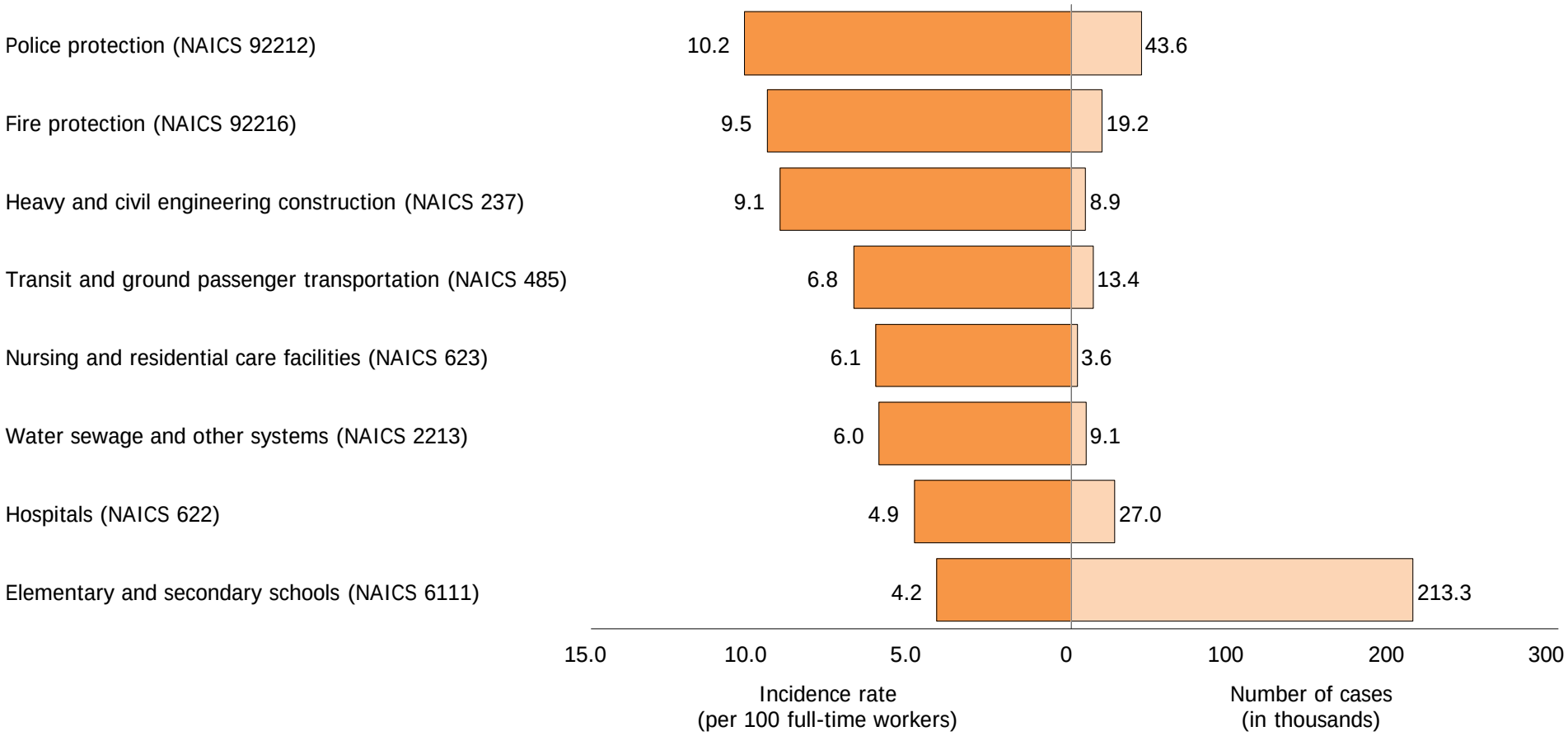
National public sector estimates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, covering more than 4.8 million state government workers* in 2016, are available for selected industries within state government and provide for limited comparisons to same industries in local government or private industry. For example, rates observed for hospitals or for nursing and residential care facilities may differ significantly between private industry and local government as a result of different types of facilities that are more prevalent in one compared to the other.

View data

* 2016 employment from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry, local government, 2016



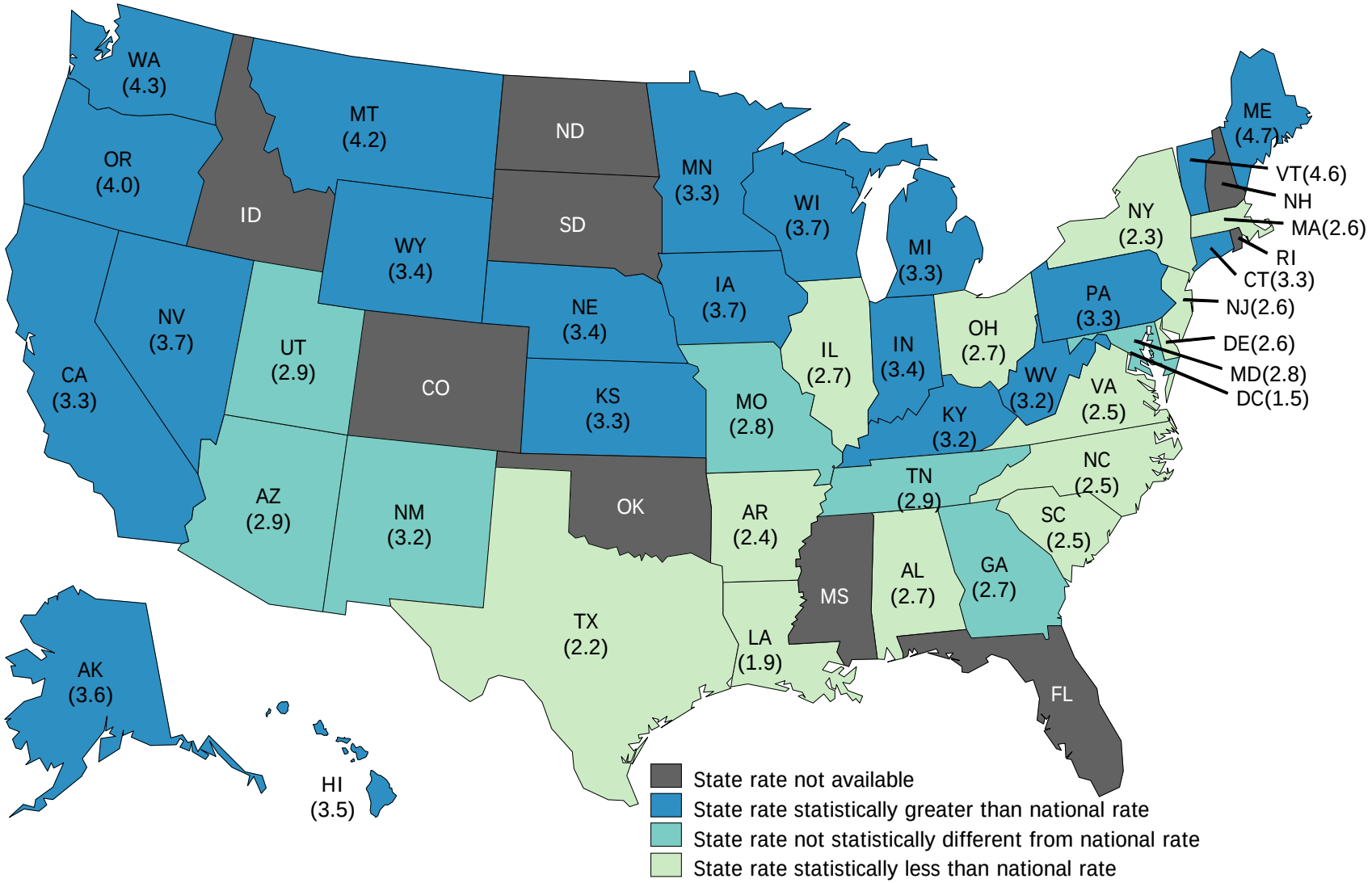
While the incidence rate for elementary and secondary schools (NAICS 6111)—4.2 cases per 100 full-time equivalent workers—was lower than the average rate for all local government workers (5.0 cases), this industry accounted for 40.3 percent (213,300 cases) of all injuries and illnesses among local government workers in 2016. More than half of the 14.0 million local government employees* were employed in this industry.

View data

* 2016 employment from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

State nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates* compared to the national rate, private industry, 2016



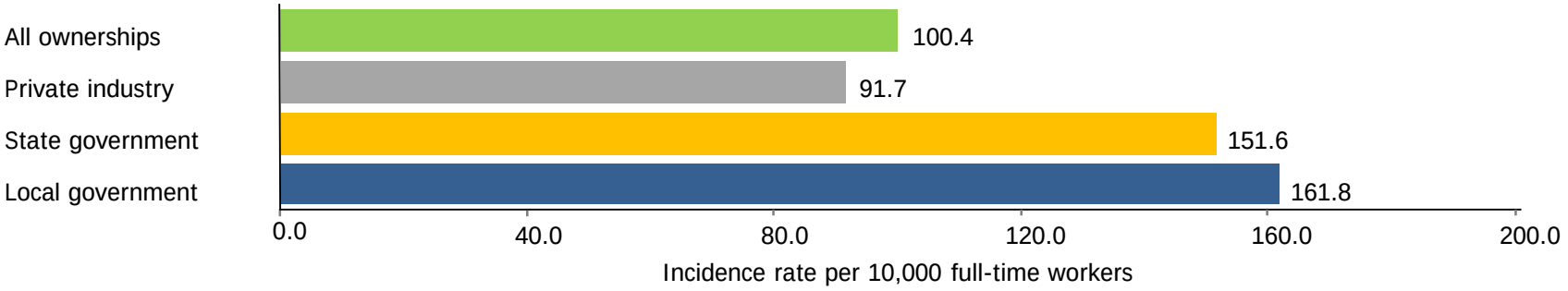
Private industry and public sector estimates are available individually for 41 participating states and for the District of Columbia for 2016. The private industry injury and illness rate was statistically higher in 21 states than the national rate of 2.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, lower in 13 states and in the District of Columbia, and not statistically different in 7 states. Caution should be taken when comparing rates among different states as some differences can be attributed to different industry composition within each state.

* Total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers

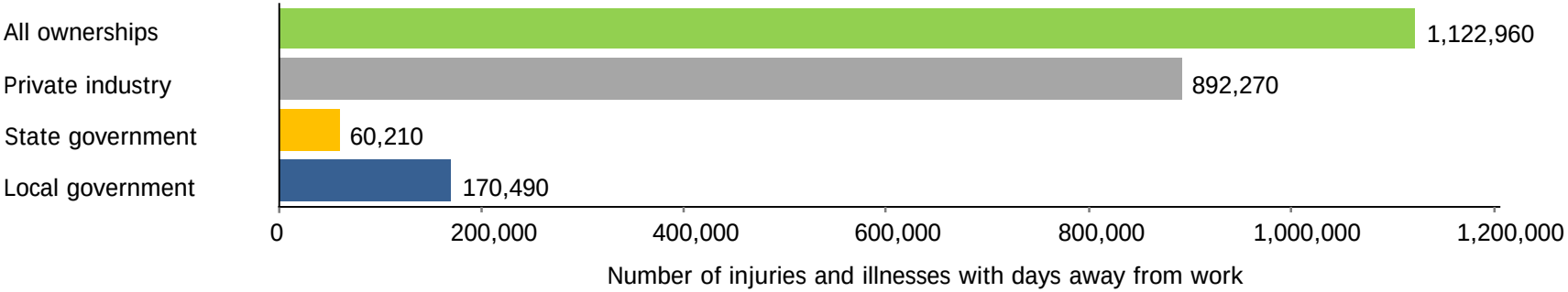
View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases with days away from work, by ownership, 2016



Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, by ownership, 2016

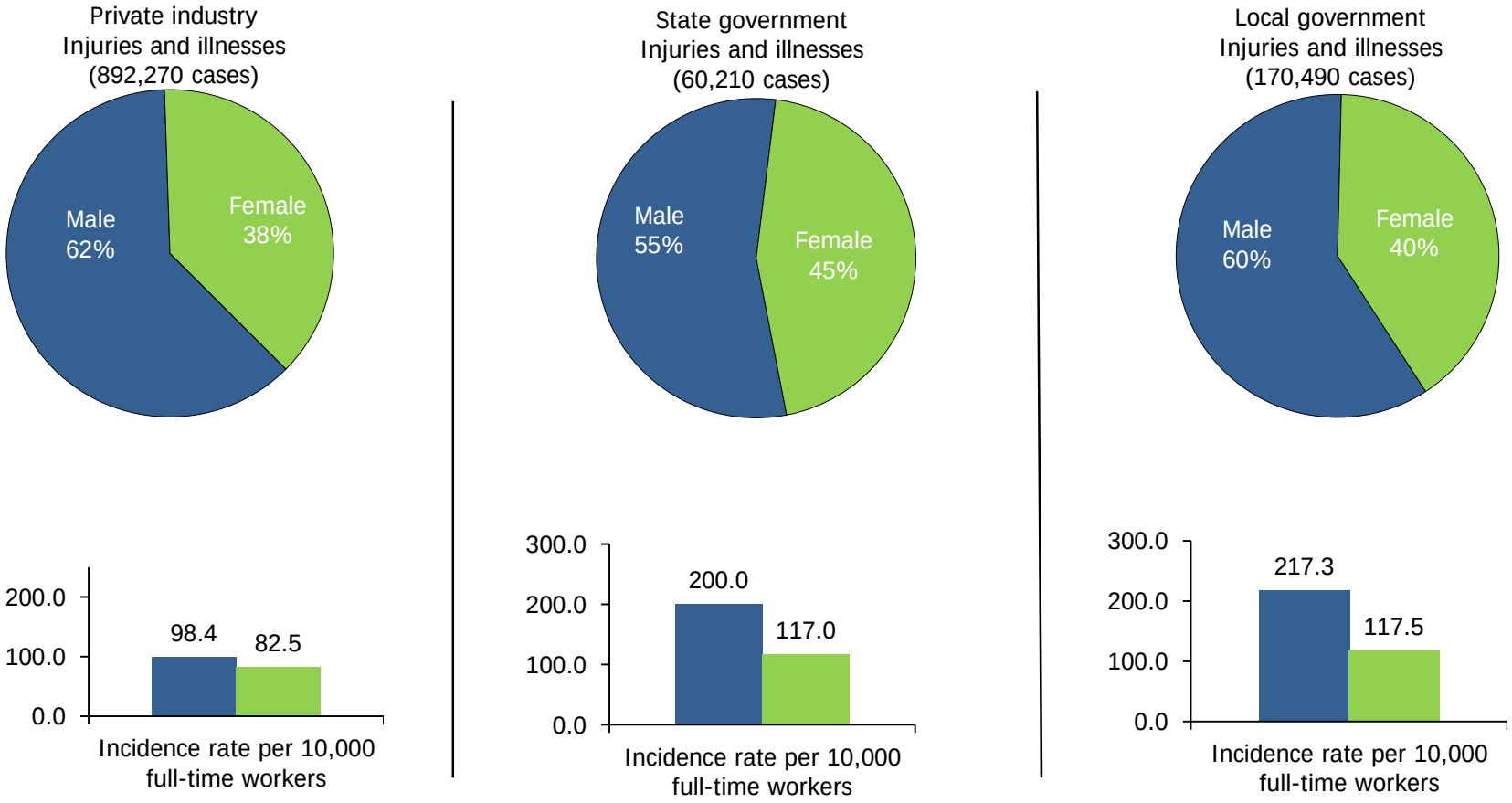


The all ownerships incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work has decreased each year consecutively since 2011.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Distribution of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases and incidence rates for cases with days away from work, by gender and ownership, 2016



The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for male state government workers increased to 200.0 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers in 2016, up from 188.0 cases in 2015.

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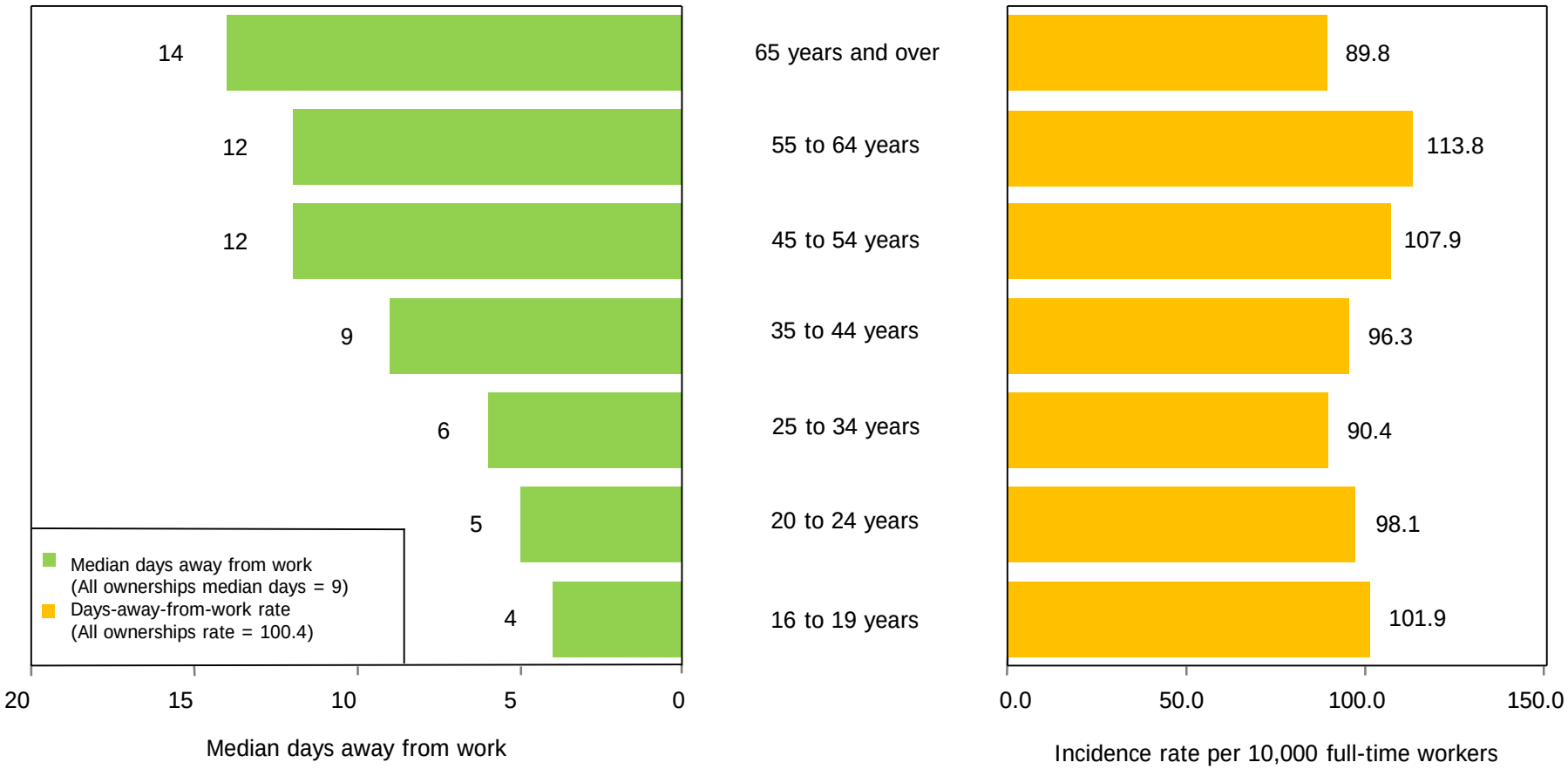
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Median days away from work and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by age of worker, all ownerships, 2016

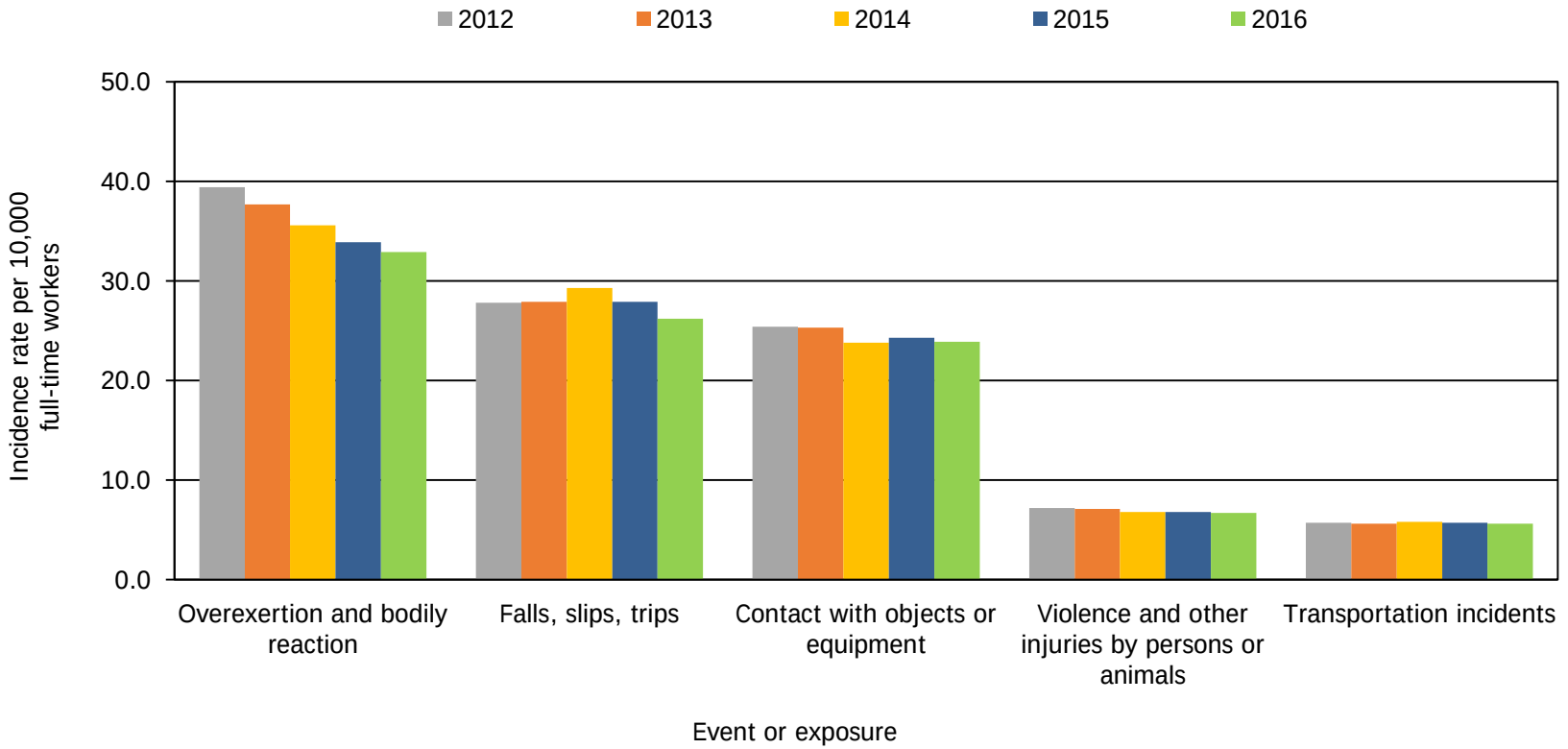


Median days away from work is a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work and represents the point where half of the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than the specified median. Workers 65 and over required more time to return to work than workers in other age groups in 2016; however, their incidence rate was lower than the rates for workers in most of the other age groups.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases with days away from work by selected event or exposure, all ownerships, 2012-16

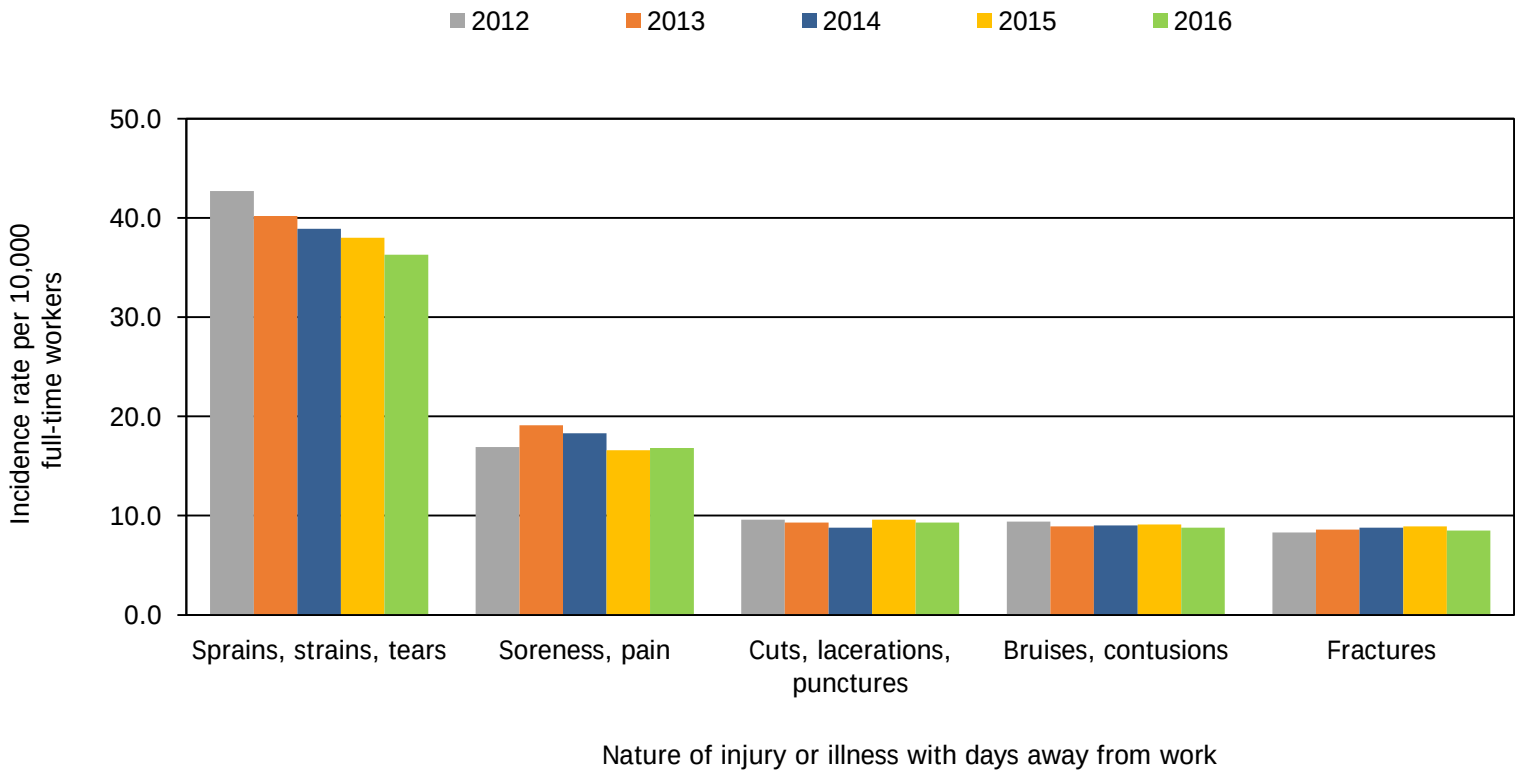


Across the five-year period 2012 to 2016, the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses resulting from overexertion and bodily reaction decreased from 39.4 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers in 2012 to 32.9 cases in 2016.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases with days away from work by selected nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2012-16

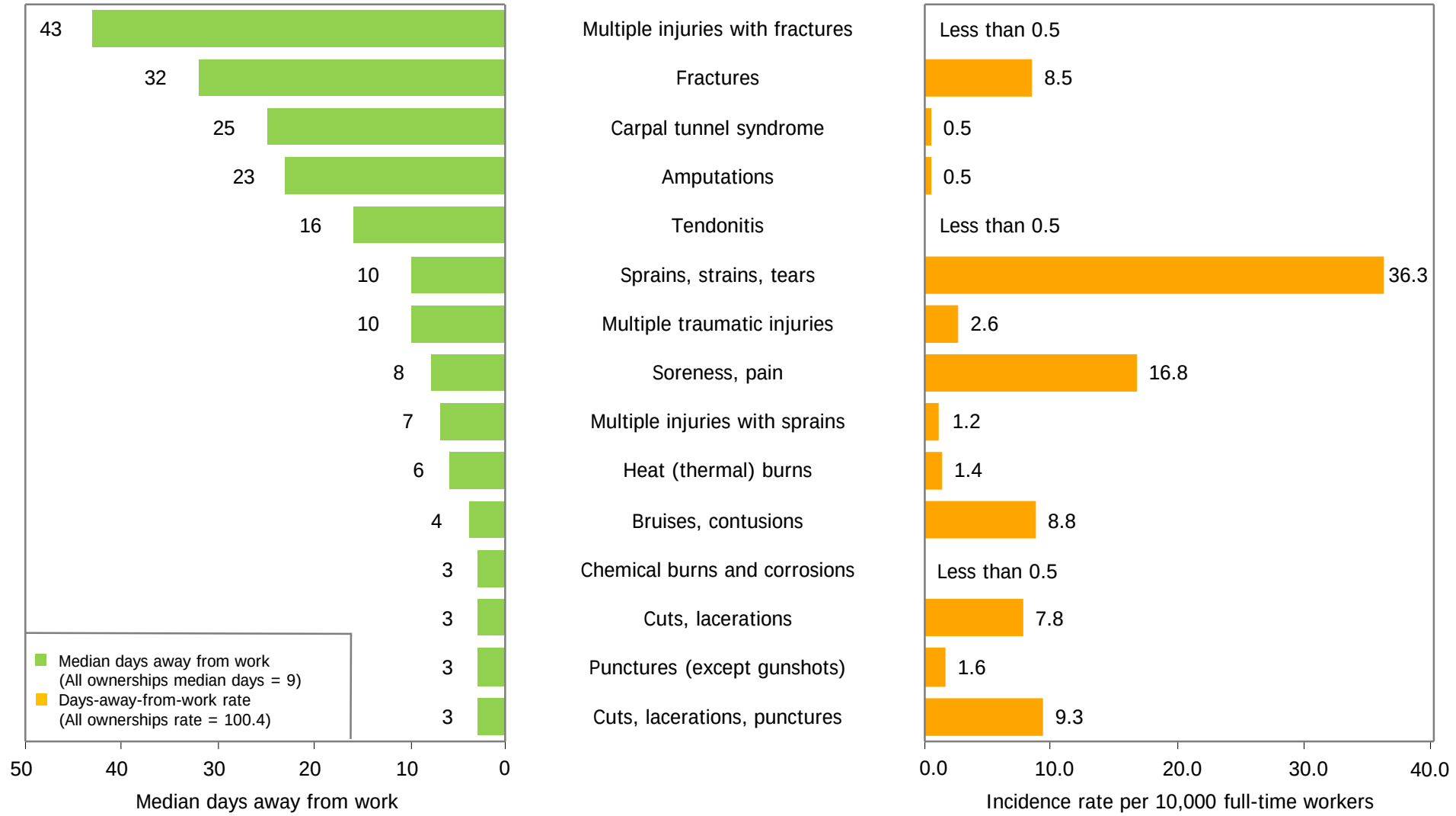


Across the five-year period 2012 to 2016, the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in sprains, strains, or tears decreased from 42.7 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers in 2012 to 36.3 cases in 2016.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Median days away from work and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by nature, all ownerships, 2016

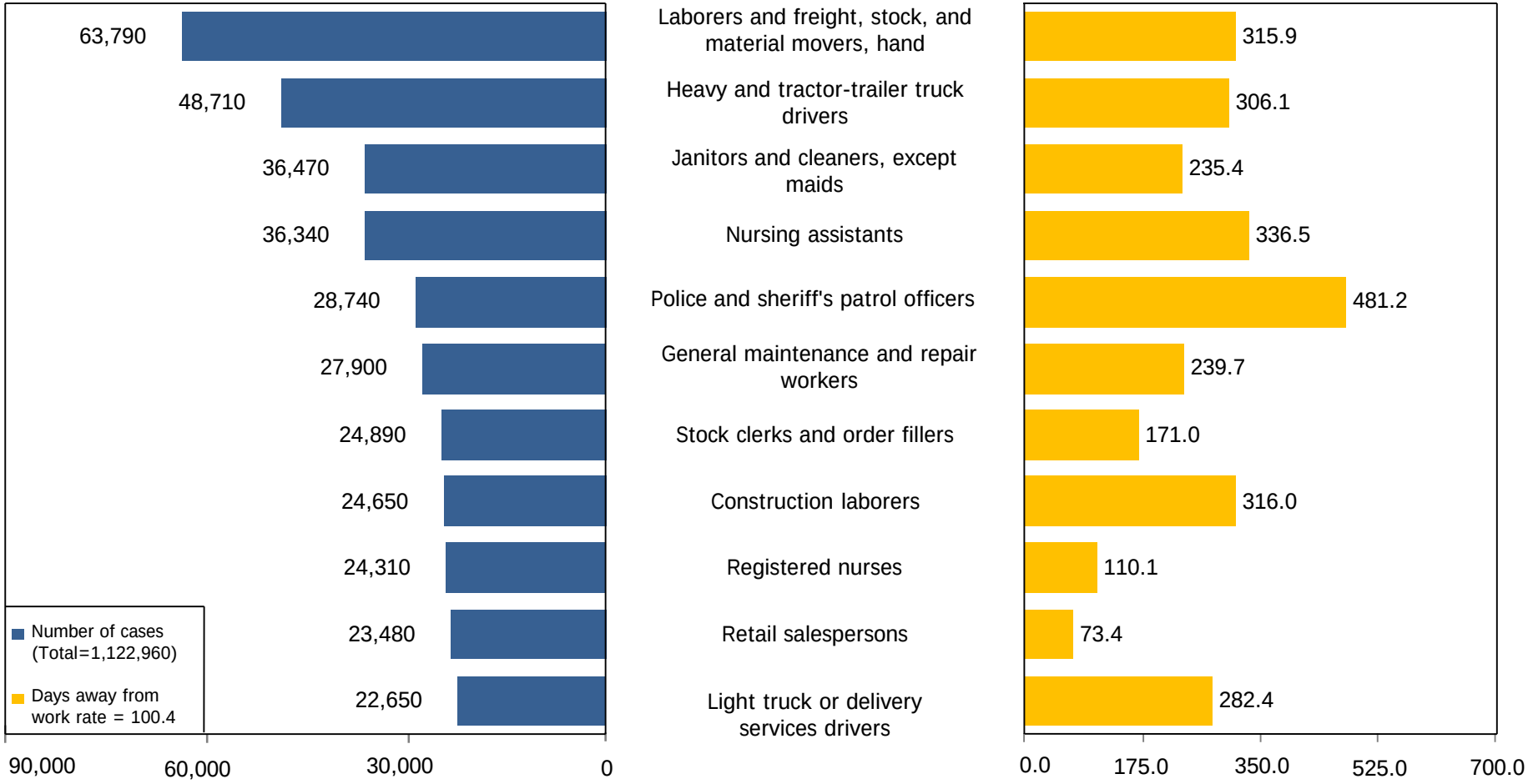


In 2016, fractures and multiple injuries with fractures were the most severe types of nonfatal injuries or illnesses resulting in medians of 32 and 43 days away from work, respectively. Sprains, strains, and tears occurred at a rate of 36.3 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers in 2016, down from 38.0 cases in 2015.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates and number of cases with days away from work for selected occupations with 20,000 cases or more, all ownerships, 2016



Eleven occupations had 20,000 or more days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases across all ownerships. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers accounted for 6 percent of all DAFW cases. Police and sheriff's patrol officers had the highest rate of DAFW cases among these occupations.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for cases resulting in days away from work by selected occupations and leading event or exposure, all ownerships, 2012-16

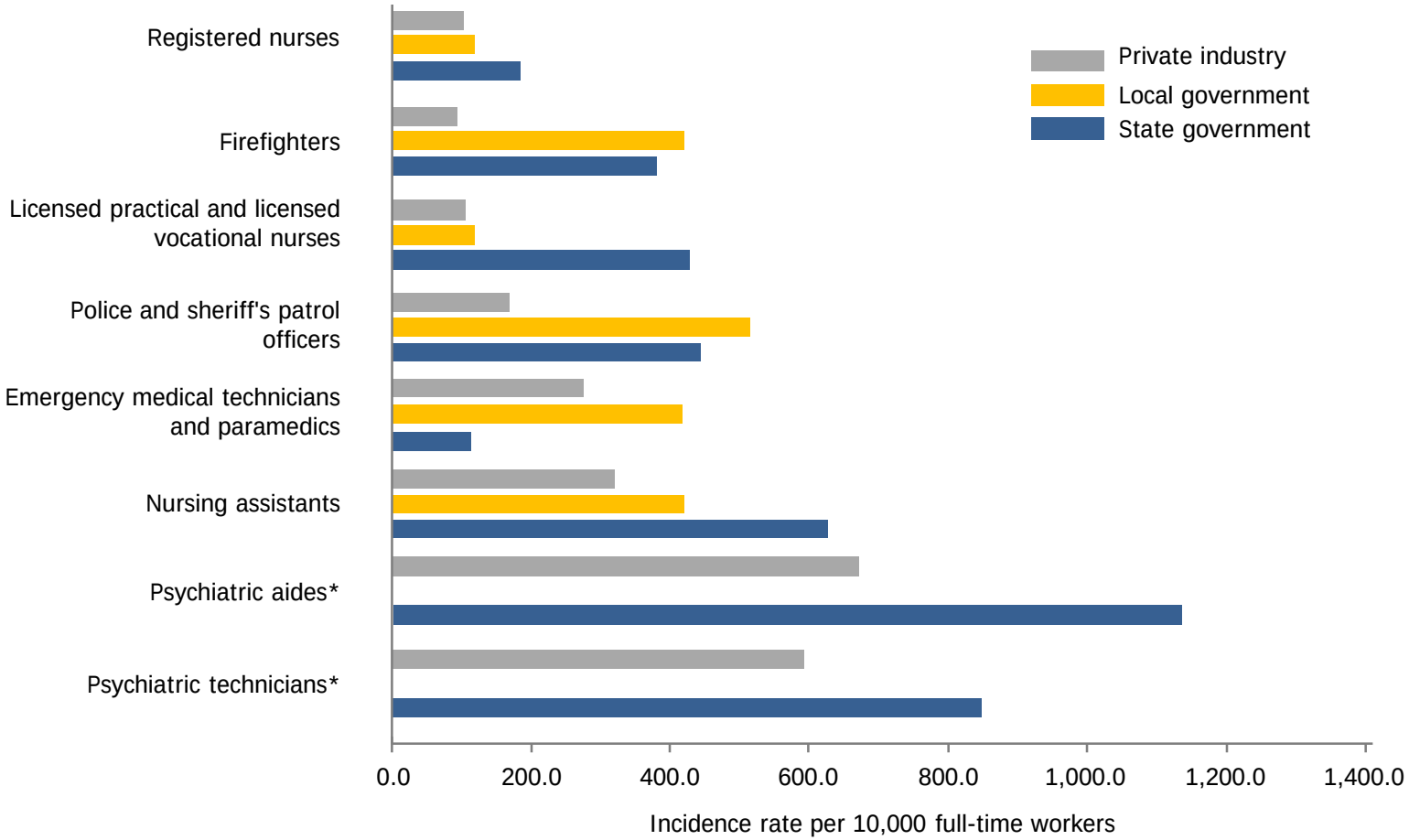
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had among the highest number of cases with days away from work (DAFW) in 2016 (for occupations with at least 20,000 cases). Police and sheriff's patrol officers and nursing assistants had among the highest DAFW rates (for occupations with at least 20,000 cases). A common event leading to occupational injuries in these occupations included falls on the same level.

View data

*Incidence rates are not available for 2014 for laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases involving days away from work for selected healthcare and protective service occupations, by ownerships, 2016



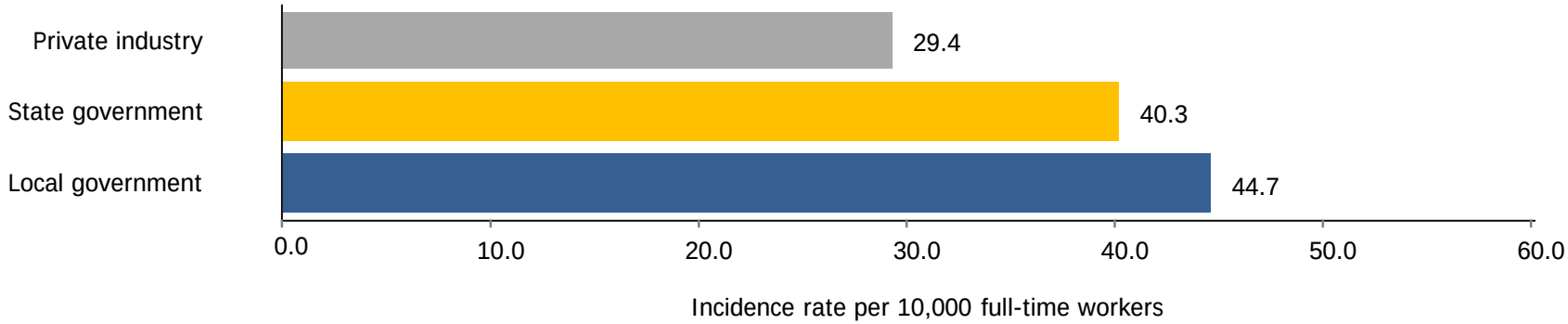
These occupations are frequently employed in both the private and public sectors. In state government, the incidence rate of cases involving days away from work (DAFW) among psychiatric aides (1,136.3 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers) in 2016 was over six-times greater than the DAFW incidence rate for all state government workers (151.6 cases).

View data

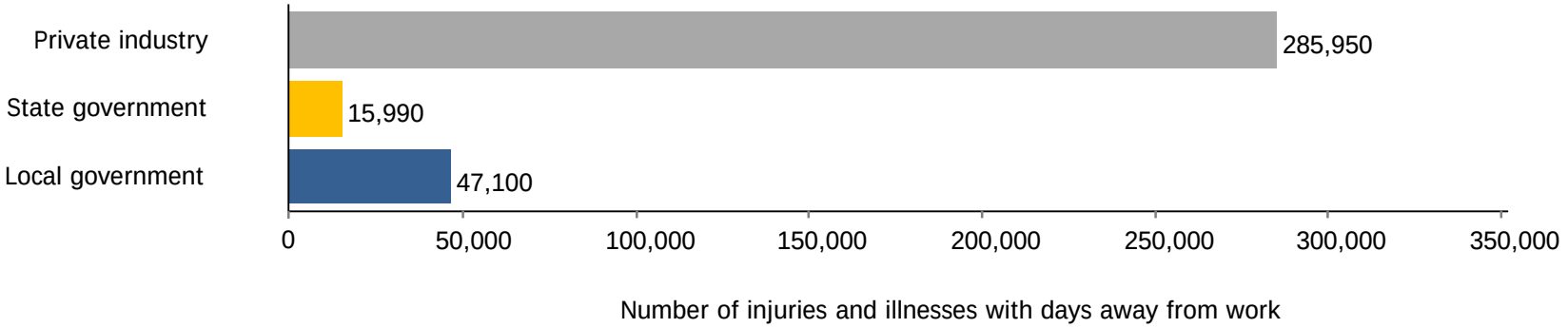
*Incidence rates are not available for local government psychiatric aides or psychiatric technicians.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, by ownership, 2016



Number nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, by ownership, 2016



Musculoskeletal disorders accounted for 32 percent of days-away-from-work cases in 2016 in private industry and occurred at a rate of 29.4 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers. This rate was essentially the same as reported for 2015.

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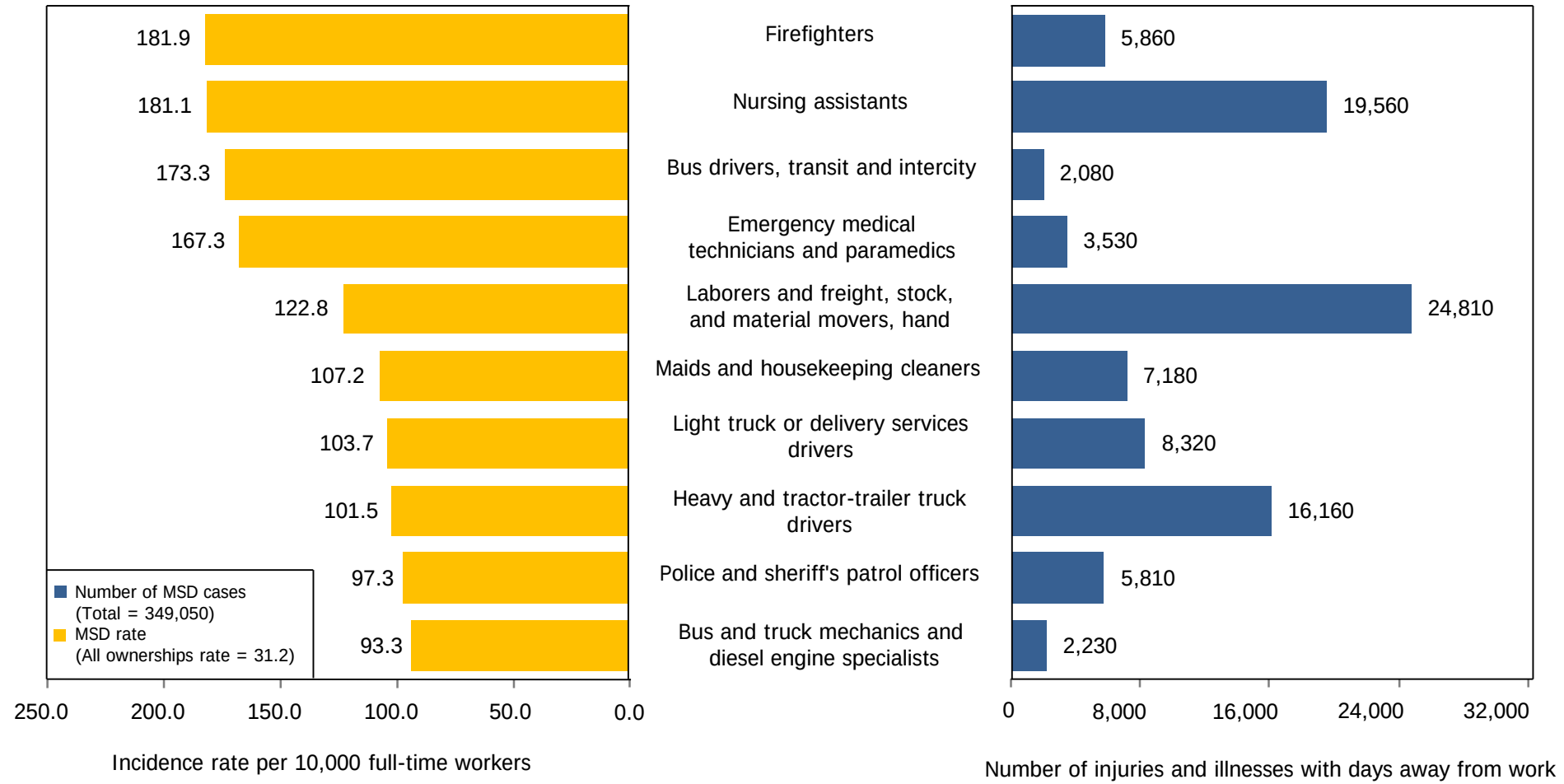
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates and number of cases of musculoskeletal disorders by selected occupations, all ownerships, 2016



These ten occupations had at least 0.1 percent of total employment. Firefighters, nursing assistants, bus drivers, and emergency medical technicians and paramedics had the highest rate of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) among the occupations shown. Also, among these ten occupations, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had the highest number of MSD cases in 2016.

View data

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2017