

# Bureau of Labor Statistics: Occupational Safety and Health Statistics

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ASSE/AIHA OSHA Update  
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# Bureau of Labor Statistics

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- “The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy.... As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.”

# Occupational Health and Safety Statistics

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- Non-fatal injury and illness data
  - ▶ Survey of Occupational injuries and illnesses
    - Summary estimates
    - Case characteristic and worker demographic estimates
- Fatal injury data
  - ▶ Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
    - Fatality tabulations

# Future enhancements and research

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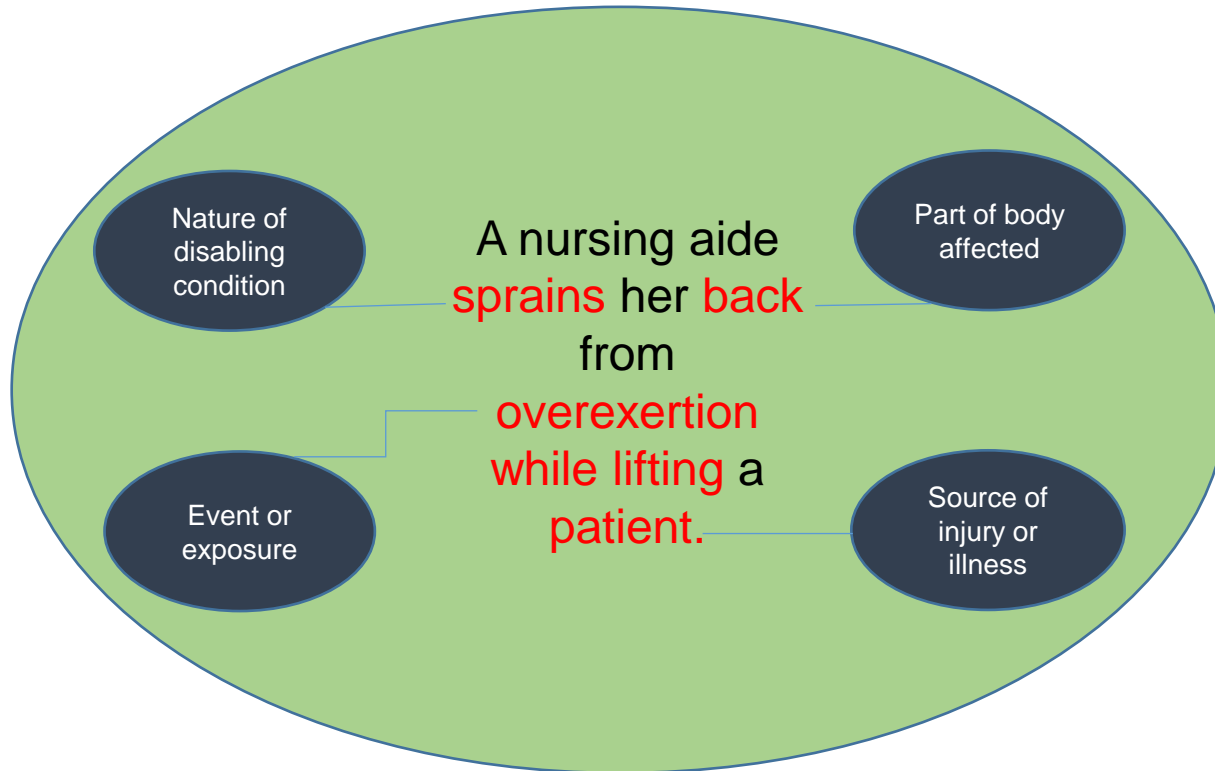
- Postal Service
- Federal Collection
- SOII Undercount
- Contractor data
- Foreign-born workers
- National Highway Transportation Safety Administration
- Oil and gas

# Classification systems

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- Industry: NAICS, North American Industry Classification System
- Occupation: SOC, Standard Occupational Classification system
- Case characteristics: OIICS, Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System

# Injury and illness topology

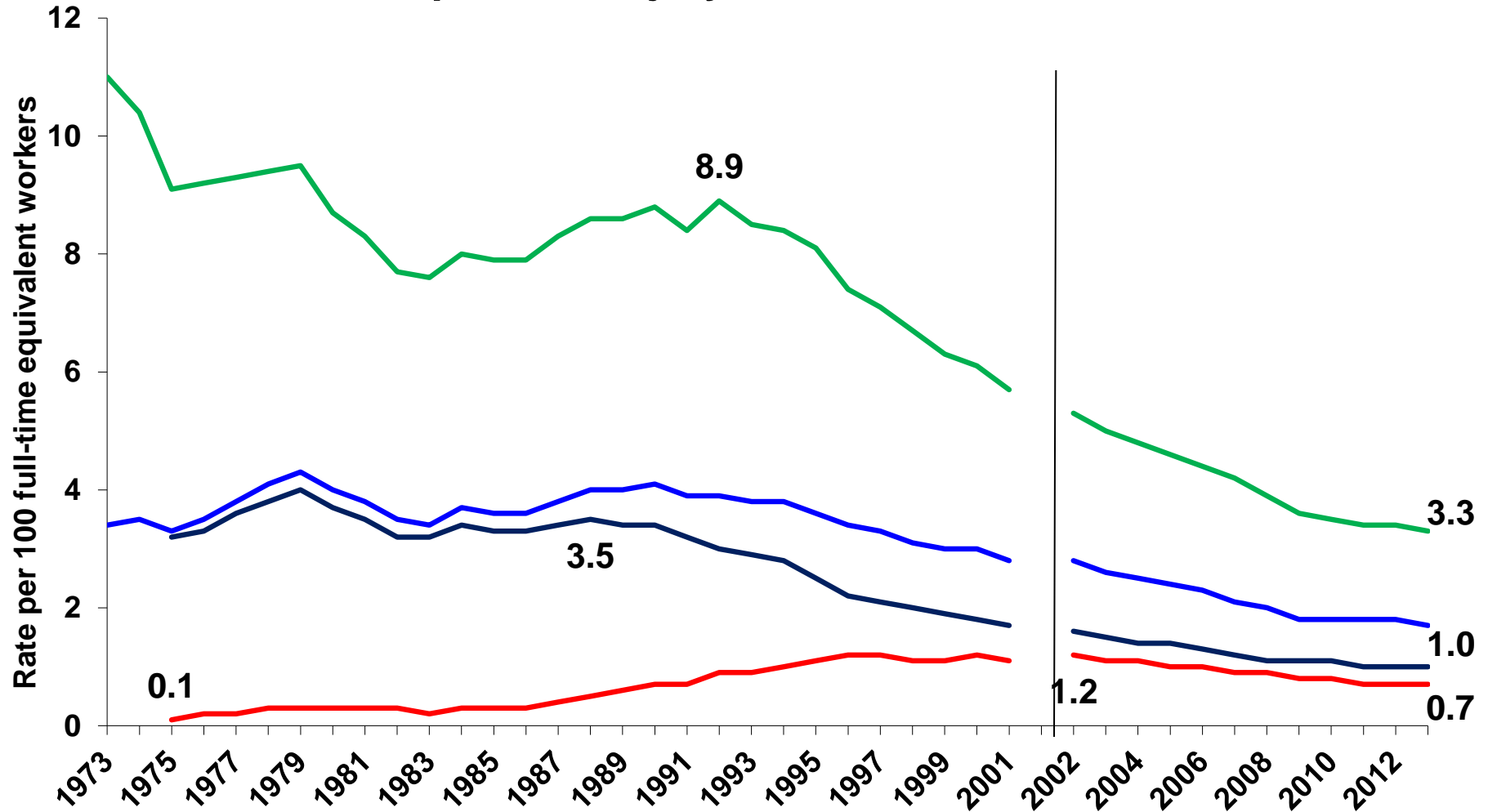


Each injury or illness is described from four viewpoints. In survey year 2012, the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01 was utilized to code narrative information.

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# SOII Summary Estimates

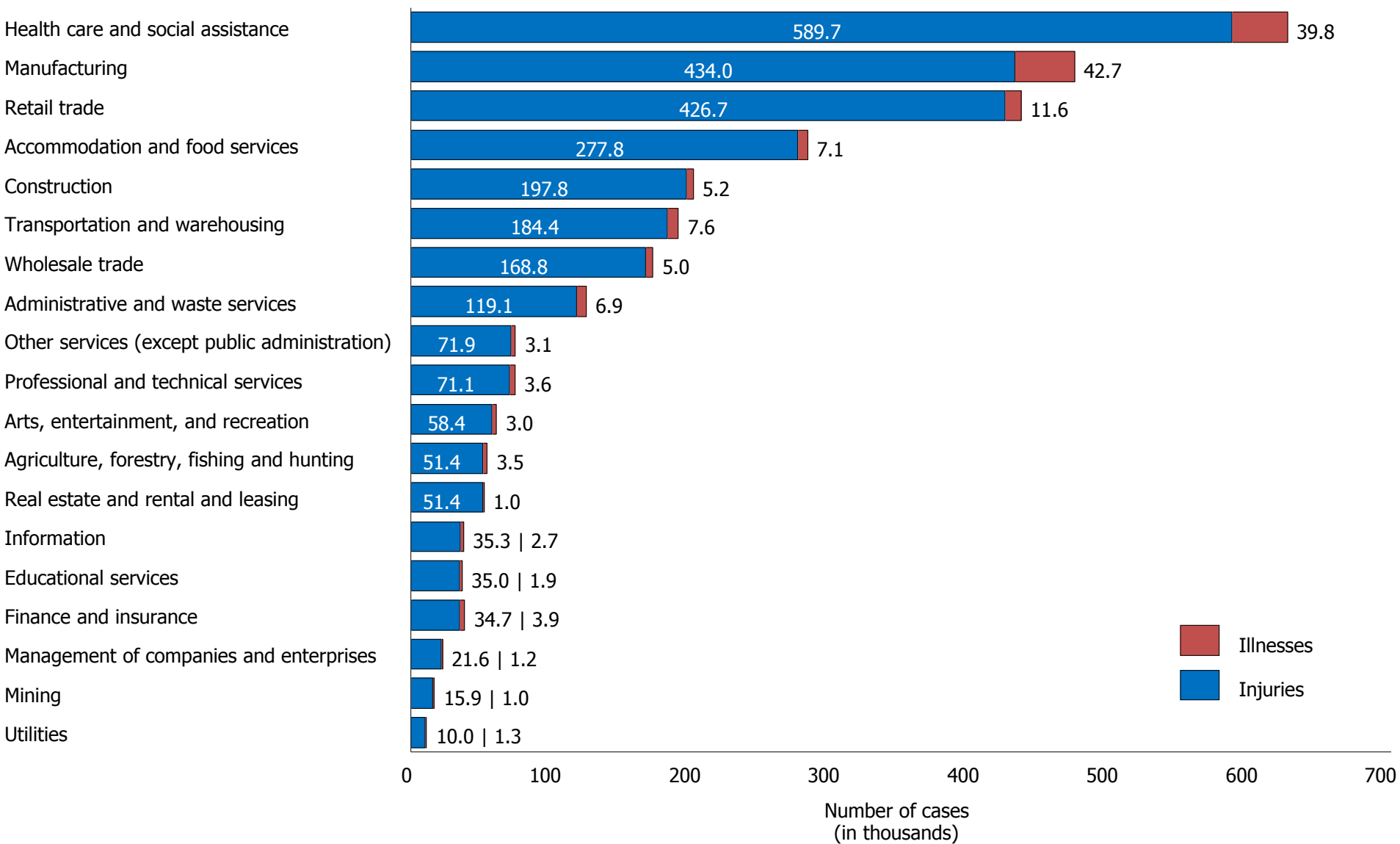
# US occupational injury and illness rates, 1973 - 2013



- Cases with days away, restricted work or transfer (DART)
- Cases with days away from work (DAFW)
- Cases with job transfer or restricted work (DJTR)
- Total recordable cases (TRC)

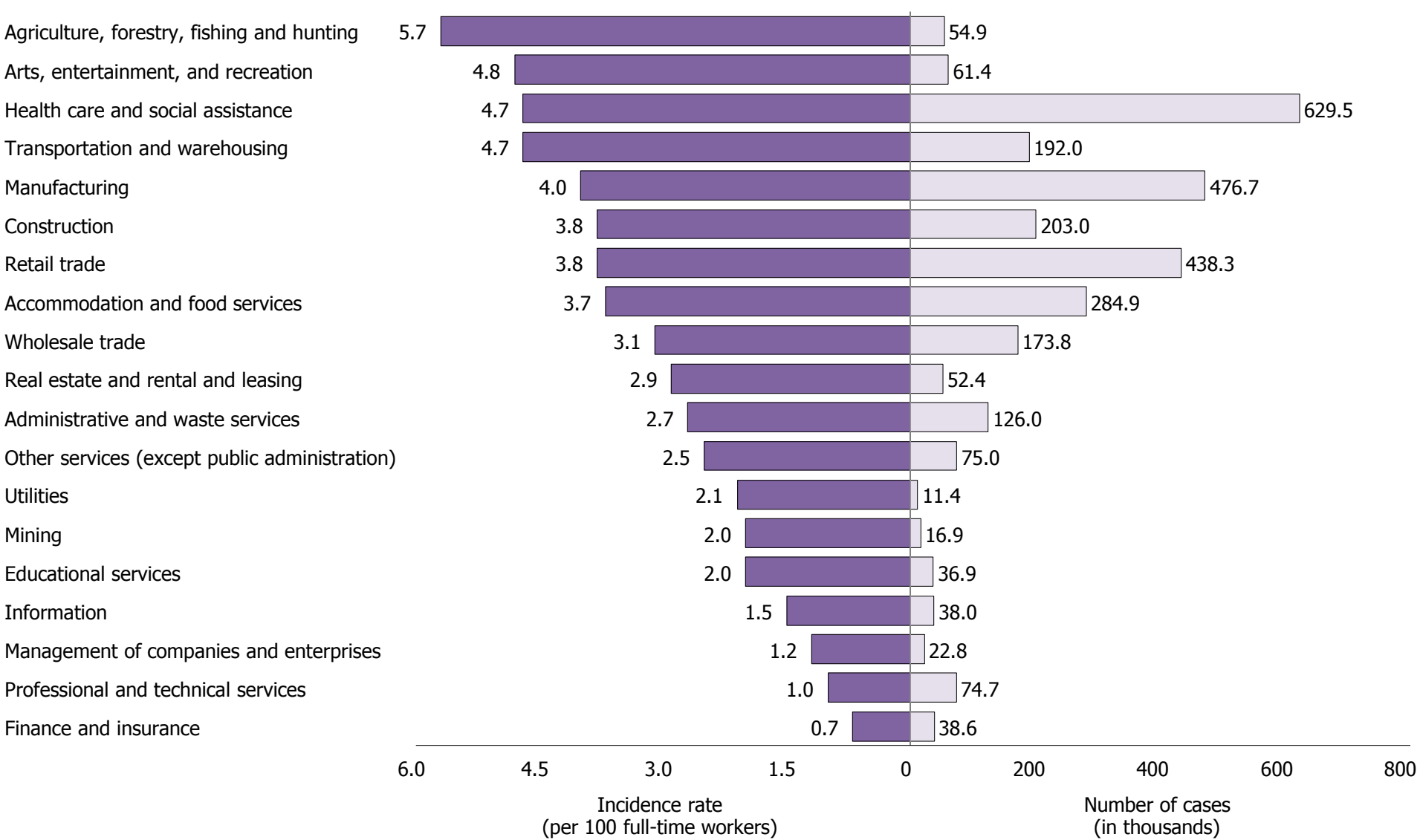


# Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2013



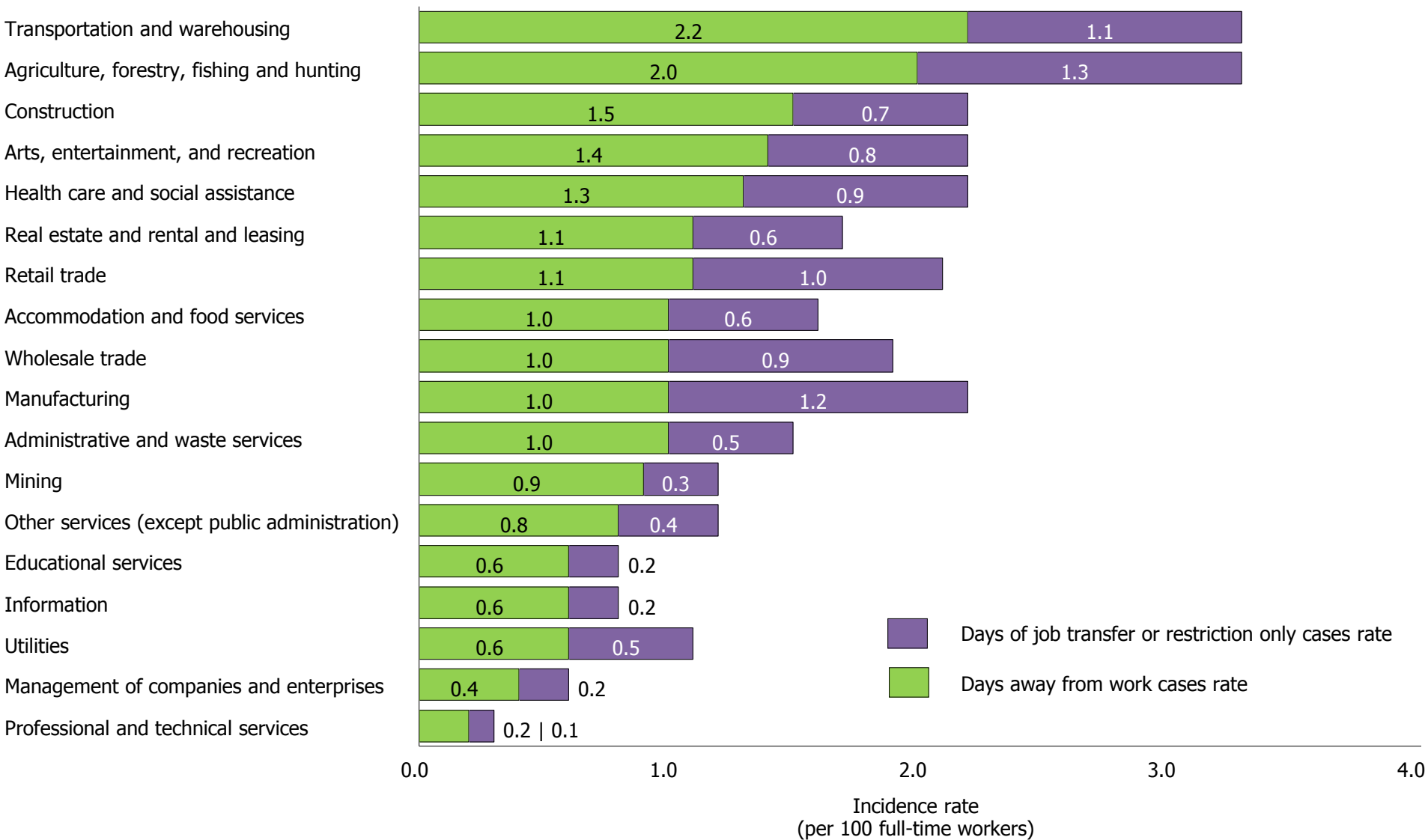
Similar to the distribution of injuries and illnesses reported among all private industry establishments in 2013, injuries accounted for most cases reported among individual industry sectors. Illnesses accounted for only a small fraction of cases reported in each industry sector.

## Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2013



More than 1 in 5 cases reported by private industry employers in 2013 occurred among healthcare and social assistance industries. More than half (51.4 percent) of all nonfatal injury and illness cases reported among private industry establishments in 2013 occurred in three industry sectors alone—health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and retail trade.

# Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by private industry sector, 2013

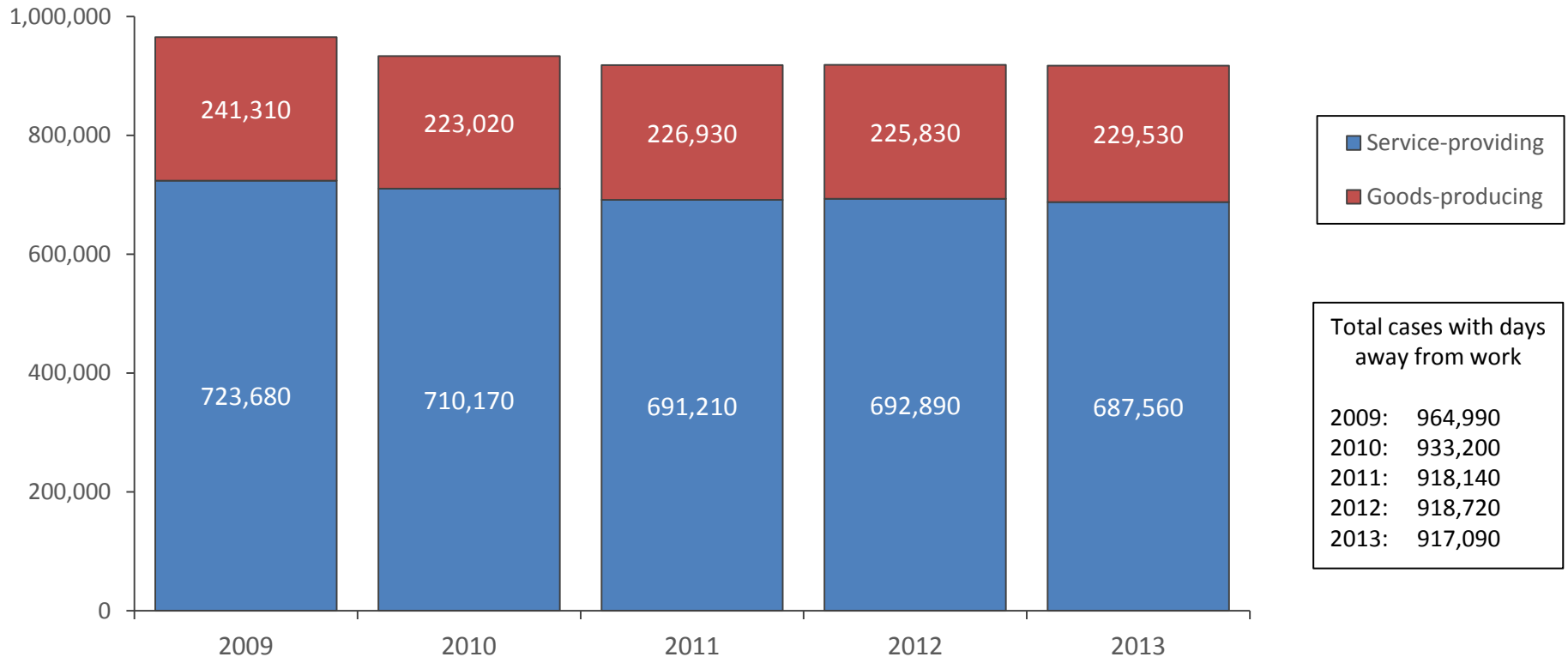


Manufacturing remained the only private industry sector in which the incidence rate of cases involving job transfer or restriction only exceeded the incidence rate of cases involving days away from work in 2013, though at a slightly lower rate in 2013 (1.2) when compared to 2012 (1.3). In this sector, the rate of job transfer or restriction only cases has exceeded the rate of cases involving days away from work every year since 1998.

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# SOII Case and Demographic Estimates

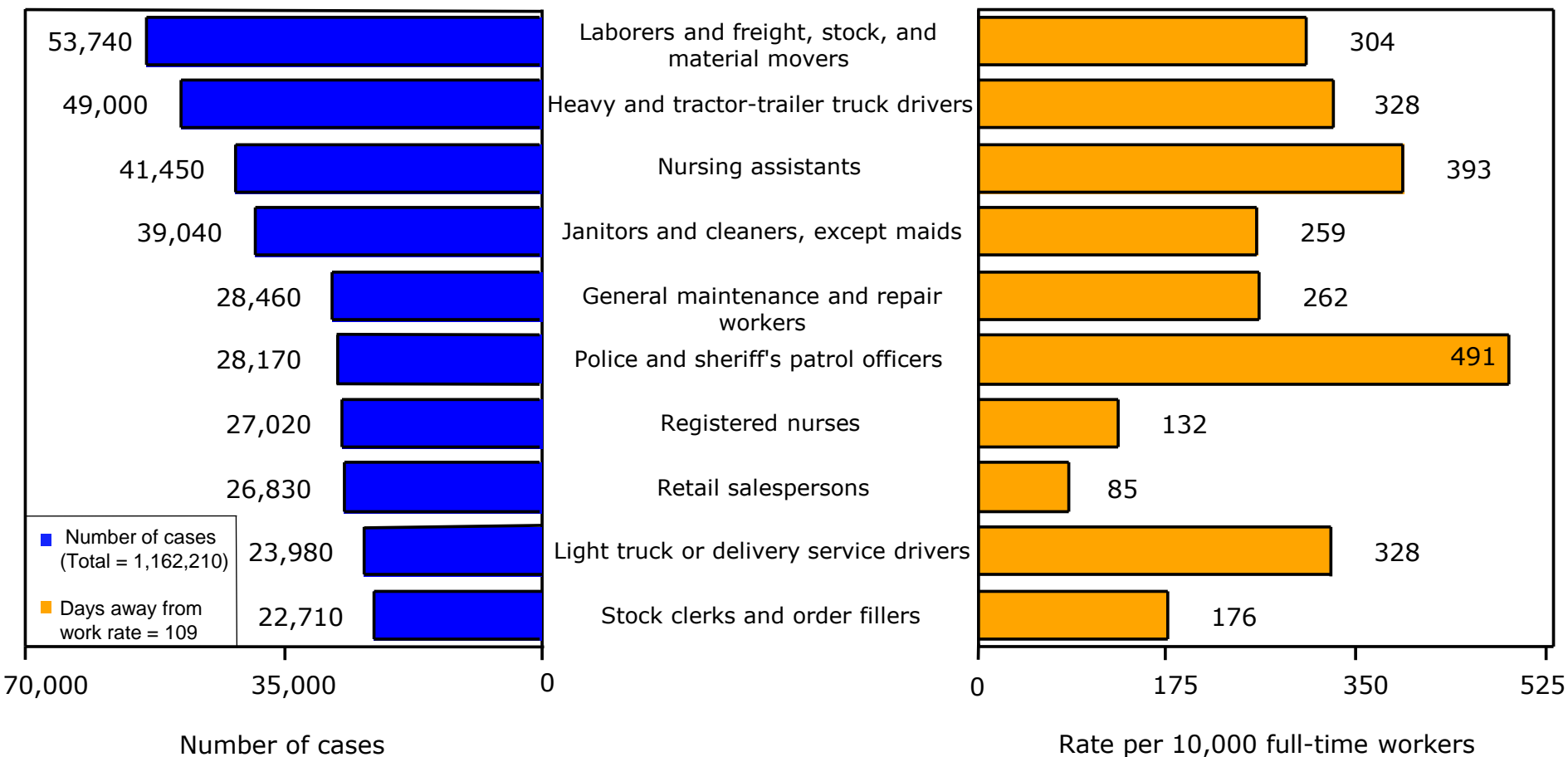
## Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, 2009-2013



Total cases with days away from work	
2009:	964,990
2010:	933,200
2011:	918,140
2012:	918,720
2013:	917,090

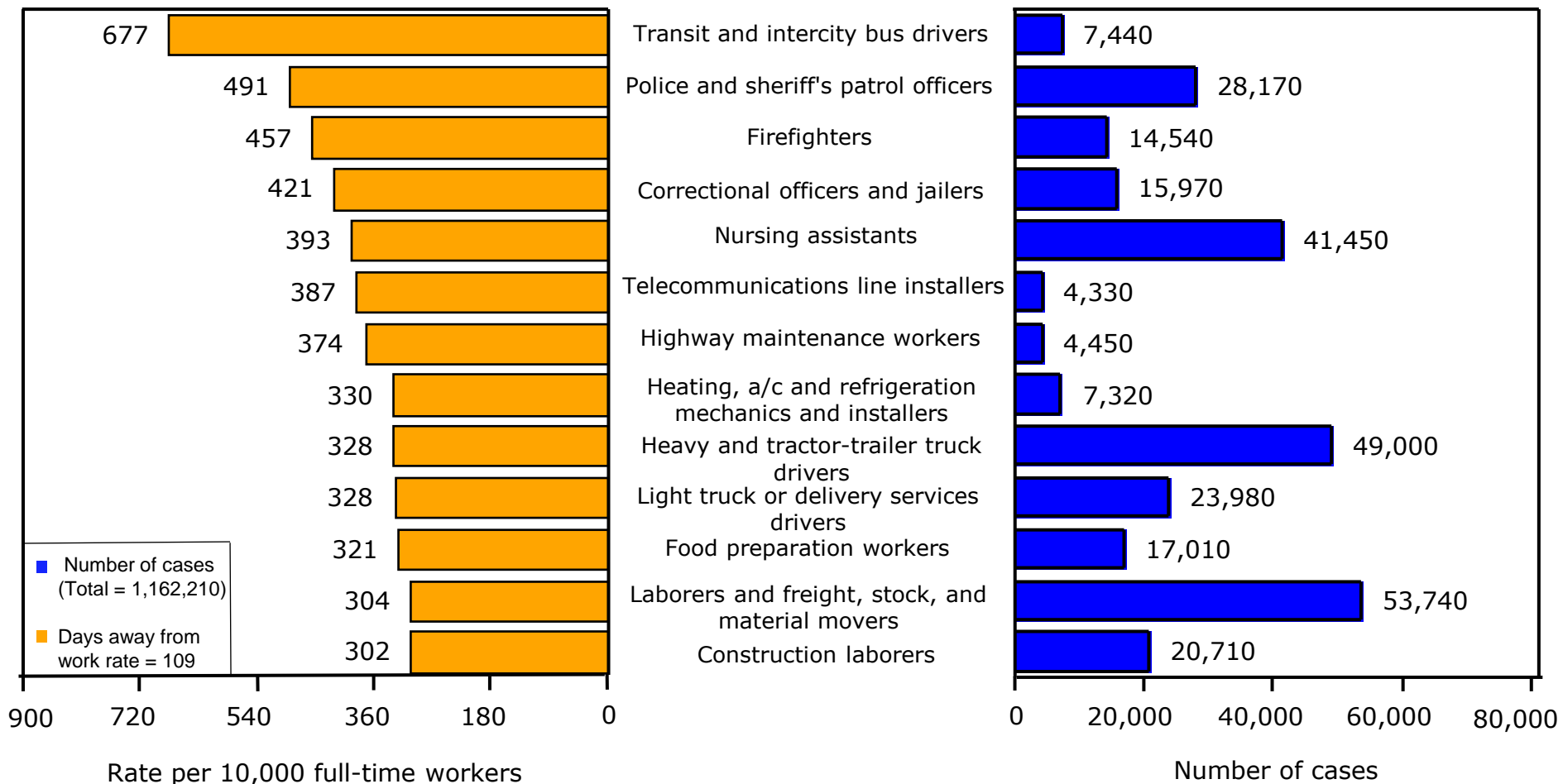
The total number of private industry injury and illnesses (917,090 cases) has remained statistically unchanged since 2010. Similarly, the number of injuries and illnesses for both goods-producing and service-providing sectors remained statistically unchanged for the last four years.

# Number and incidence rate of injuries and illnesses for occupations with 20,000 cases or more, all ownerships, 2013



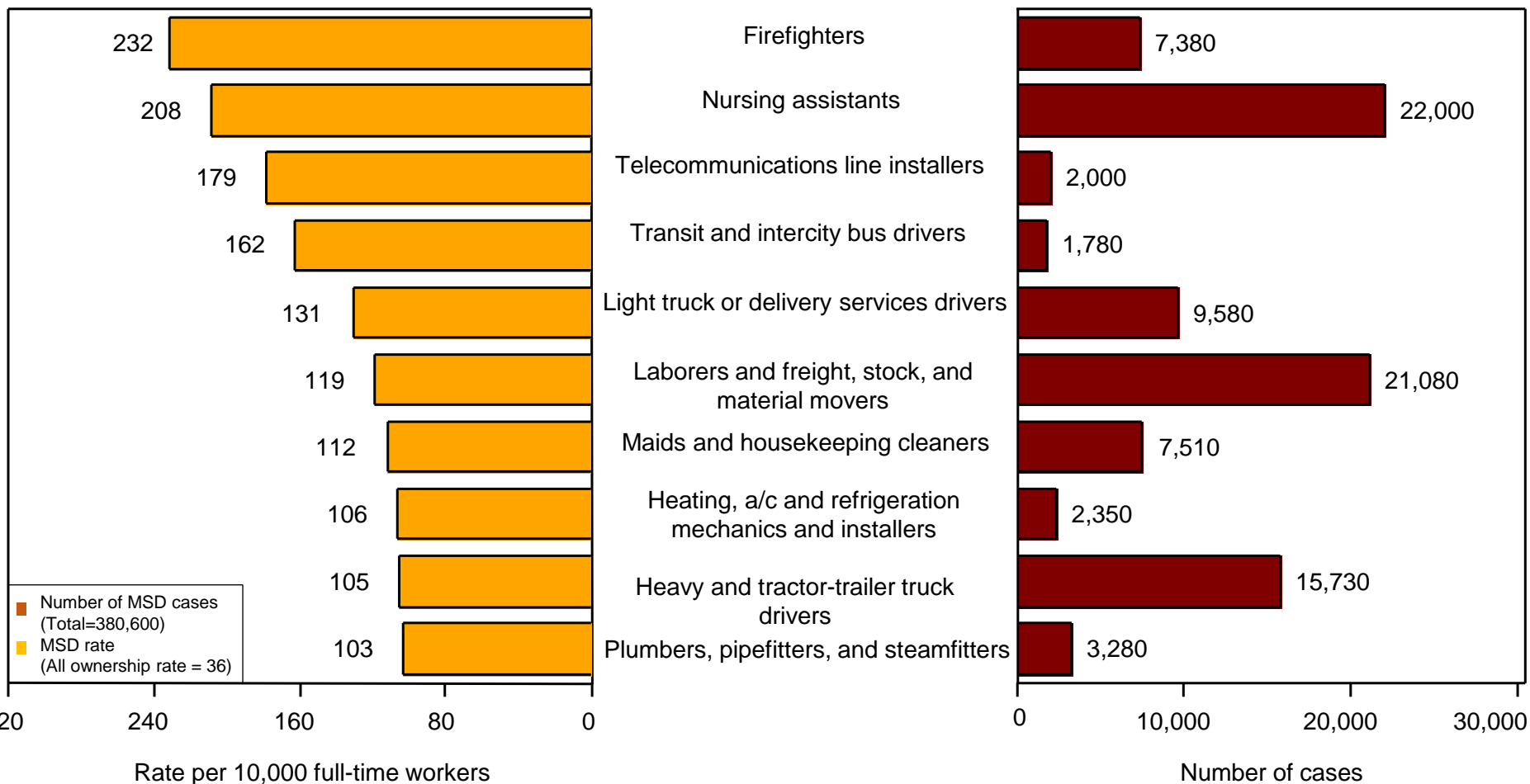
Ten occupations had 20,000 or more cases across all ownerships. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had the highest number of cases despite a 15 percent decrease from 2012. Police and sheriff's patrol officers had the highest rate of injury and illness despite a 12 percent decrease from 2012.

## Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses for occupations with high incidence rates, all ownerships, 2013



These occupations are among the ones that had at least 0.1 percent of full-time equivalent employment throughout the United States in 2013. Transit and intercity bus drivers had the highest incidence rate of 677 cases per 10,000 full-time employees—nearly a 20 percent decrease from an incidence rate of 841 the prior year. Nursing assistants had an incidence rate at least three times greater than the rate for all workers.

# Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses due to musculoskeletal disorders by selected occupations, all ownerships, 2013



These twelve occupations had at least 0.1 percent of total employment. Firefighters had the highest rate of MSDs among these occupations with 232 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Nursing assistants and laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had the highest number of MSD cases in 2013.

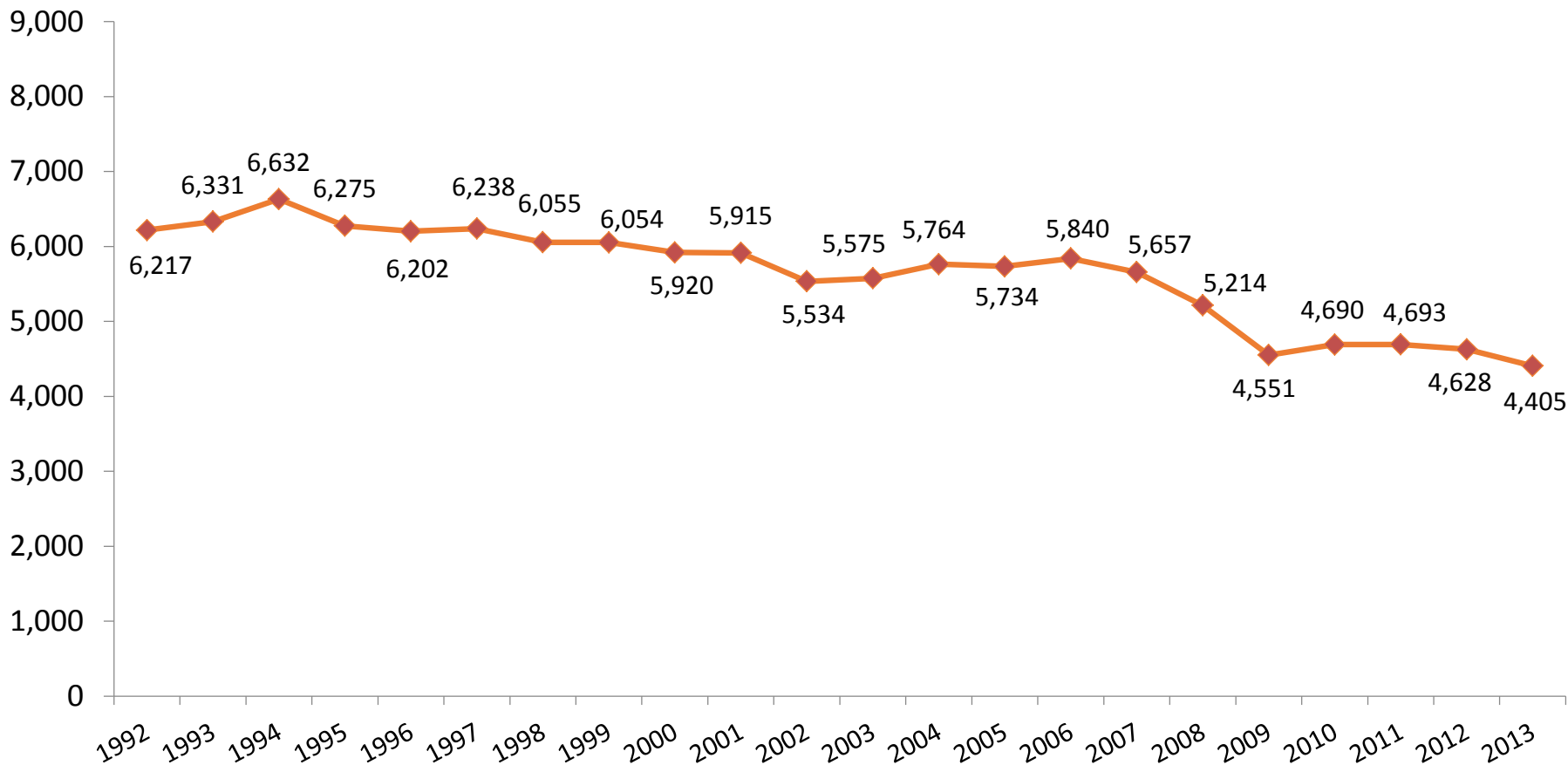


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# CFOI Fatal Injury Data

# Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2013\*

Number of fatal work injuries

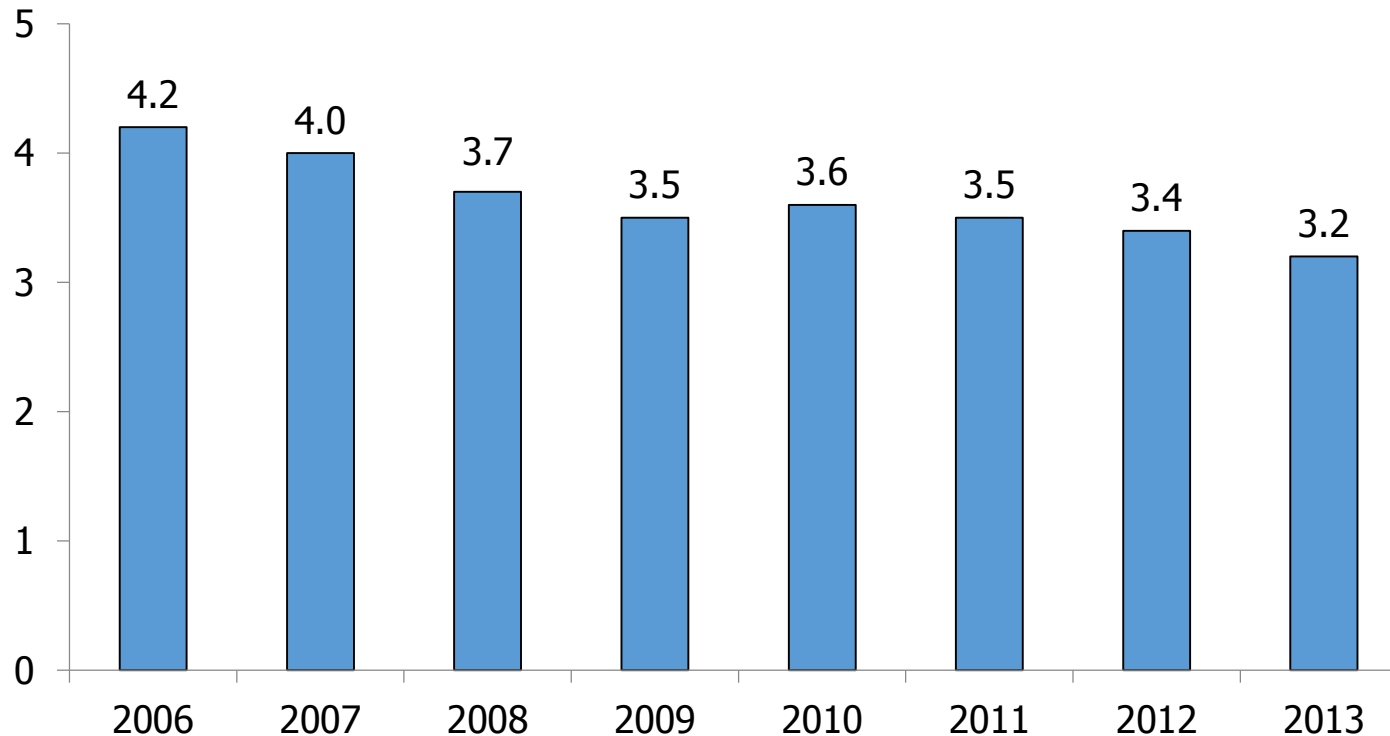


The 2013 preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries is 5 percent below the final count of 4,628 fatal work injuries reported for 2012.

\*Data for 2013 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.  
Note: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

# Rate of fatal work injuries, 2006–2013\*

Fatal work injury rate  
(per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)



The preliminary rate of fatal work injuries in 2013 was 3.2 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers, below the final 2012 rate of 3.4.

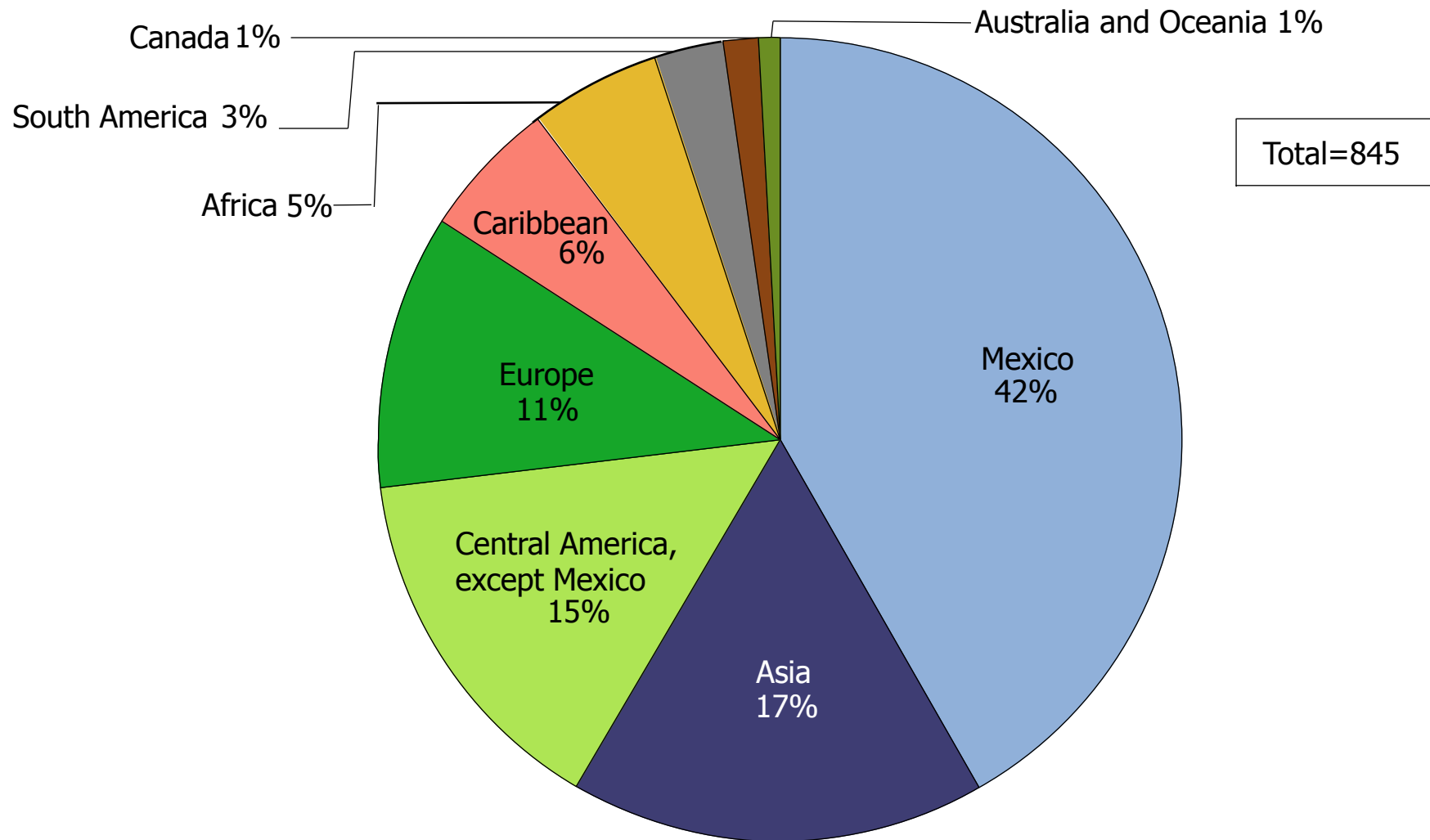
\*Data for 2013 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

Note: Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Total hours worked by all workers) x 200,000,000 where 200,000,000 = base for 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs) working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year. The total hours worked figures are annual average estimates of total at work multiplied by average hours for civilians, 16 years of age and over, from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatal work injury rate calculations rather than employment. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and U.S. Census Bureau, 2014.

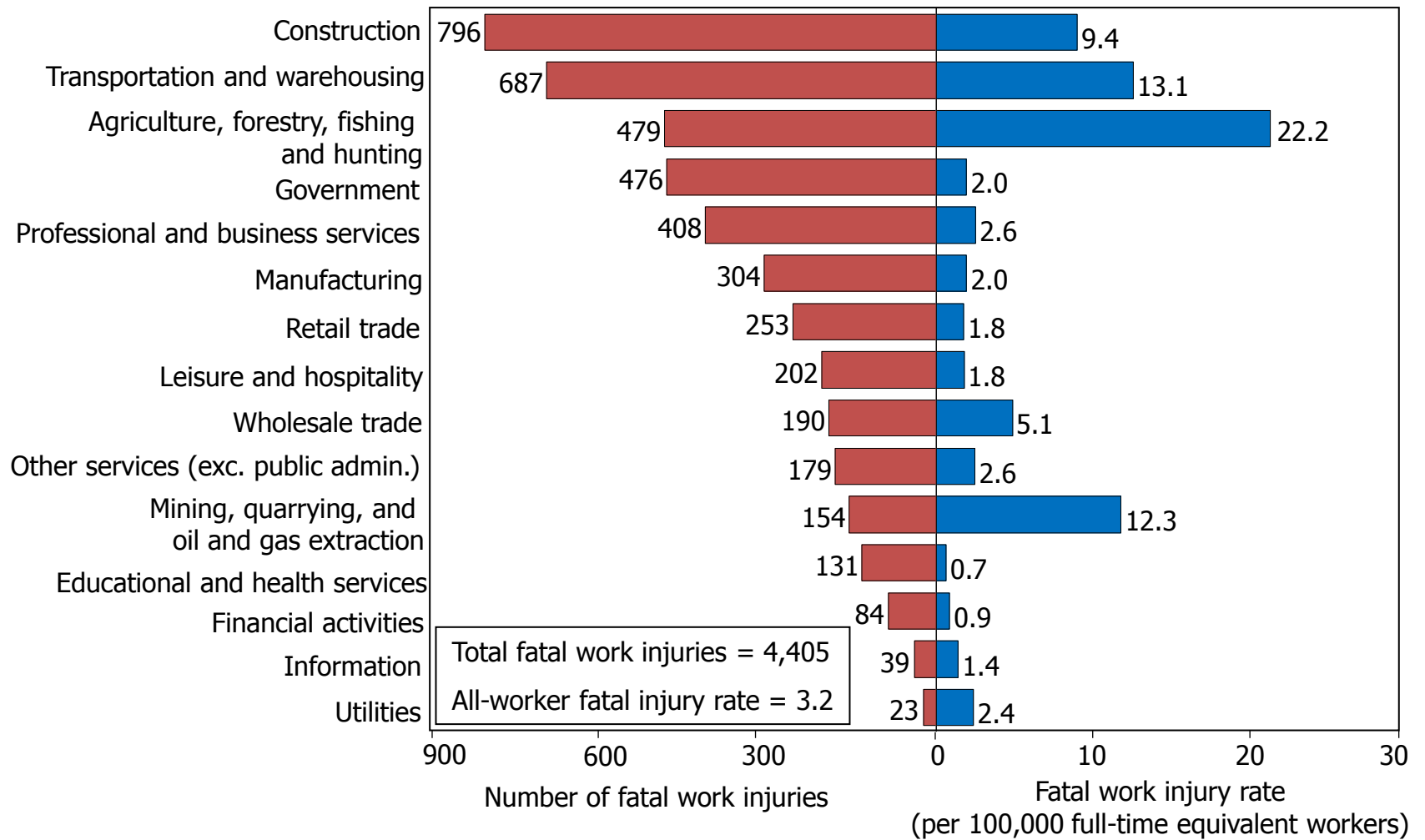
# Fatal injuries involving foreign-born workers, by country or region of birth, 2013\*



Workers born in Mexico accounted for the largest portion (42 percent) of foreign-born workers who died from work-related injuries in the United States in 2013.

\*Data for 2013 are preliminary.  
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

# Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2013\*



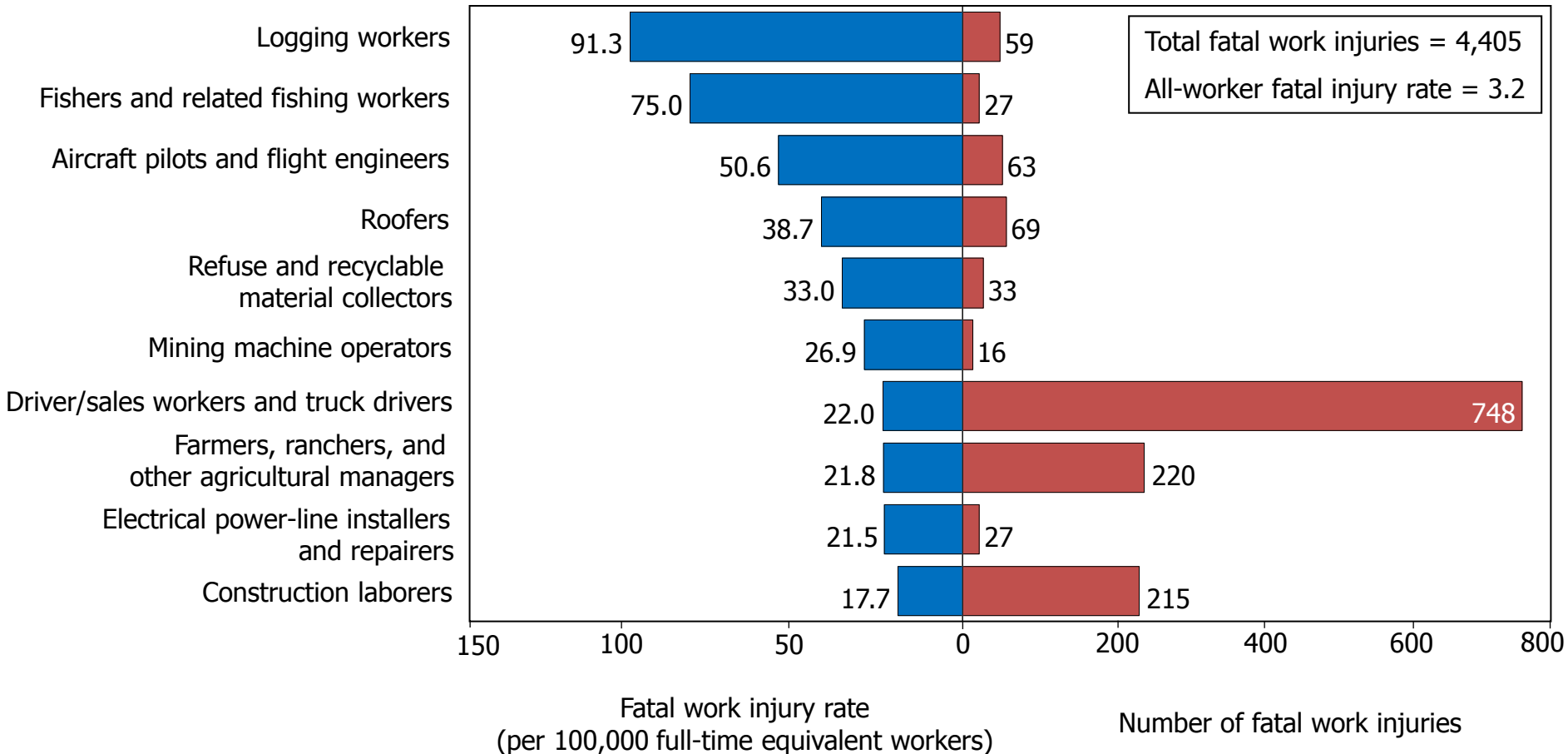
Construction had the highest preliminary count of fatal injuries in 2013, but the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

\*Data for 2013 are preliminary.

Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

# Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2013\*

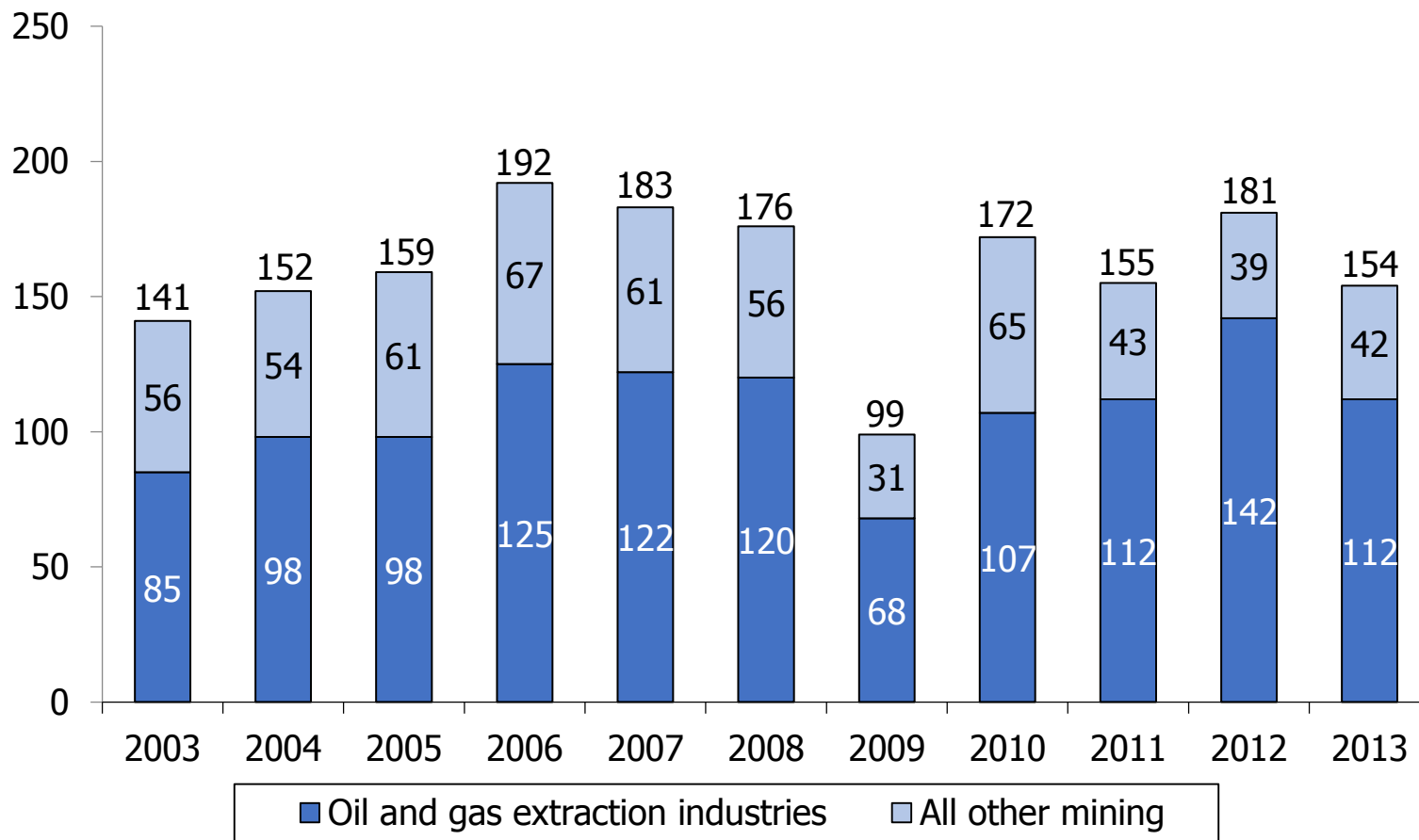


The preliminary data for 2013 showed fatal work injury rates were high for logging workers and fishers and related fishing workers. Driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred the greatest number of fatal injuries.

\*Data for 2013 are preliminary.  
 Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

# Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, 2003–2013\*

Number of fatal work injuries



Fatal work injuries in the private mining industry decreased by 15 percent in 2013. Fatalities in the oil and gas extraction industries accounted for 73 percent of the fatal work injuries in the mining sector in 2013.

\*Data for 2013 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.

Note: Oil and gas extraction industries include oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21111), drilling oil and gas wells (NAICS 213111), and support activities for oil and gas operations (NAICS 213112).

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

# Questions?

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