

***2017 SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES***

***CHARTS PACKAGE***

***November 8, 2018***



## Industry-level estimates

- Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal work-related 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; and other recordable cases (ORC).
- Industry-level estimates for nonfatal injuries and illnesses combined and for injuries only are presented per 100 full-time workers for incidence rates and rounded to thousands for numbers of cases. Industry-level estimates of illness cases are presented per 10,000 full-time workers.

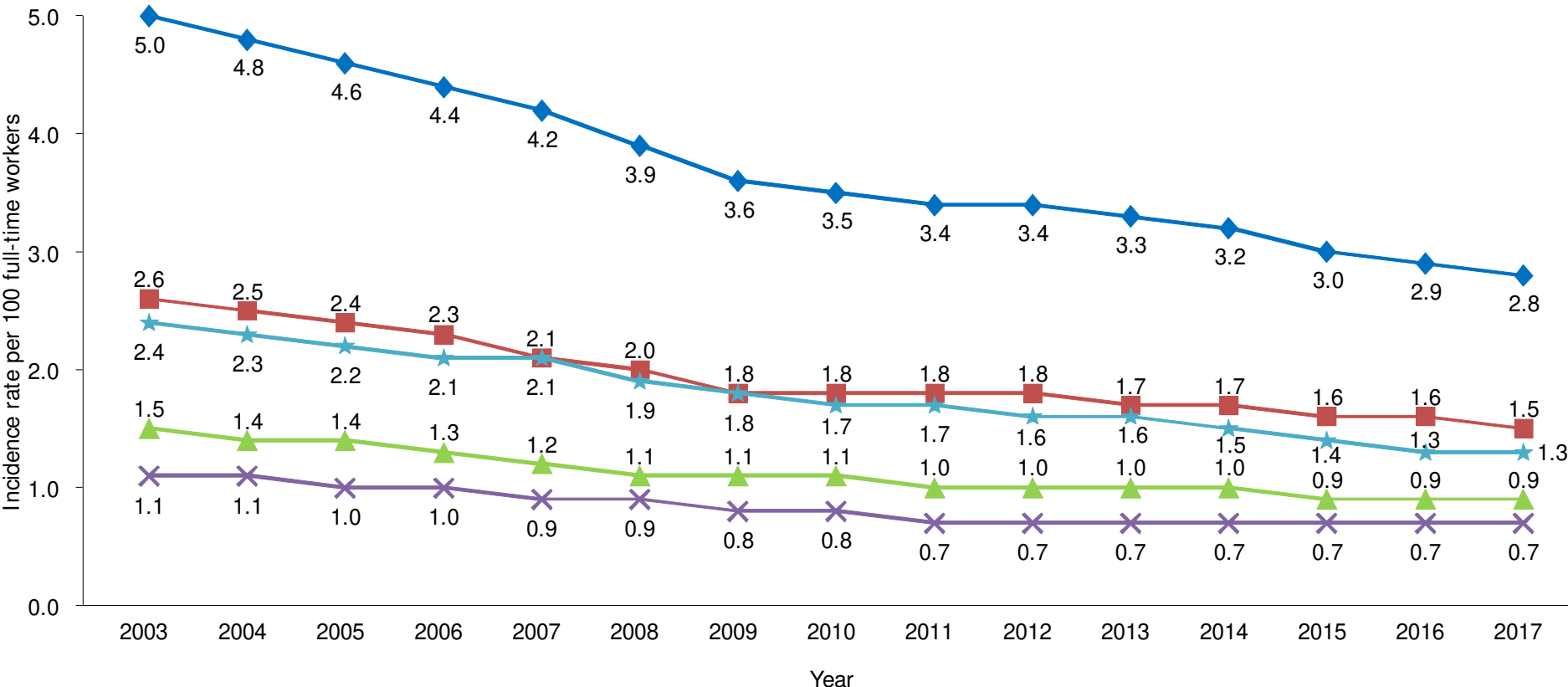
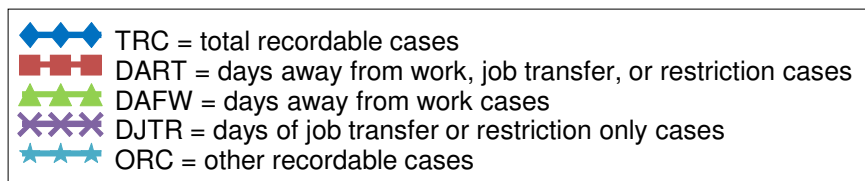
## Case circumstances and worker characteristics

- Estimates of case circumstance and worker characteristics are presented for the subset of cases that resulted in days away from work (DAFW).
- Case circumstance 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 full-time equivalent workers and case counts rounded to tenths.

## NOTE:

- Chart packages prior to the 2016 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. Beginning with results from the 2016 SOII, chart packages combine highlights from both of these data series.
- **Data users are cautioned to take into account the different levels of precision when analyzing estimates presented in these charts.**

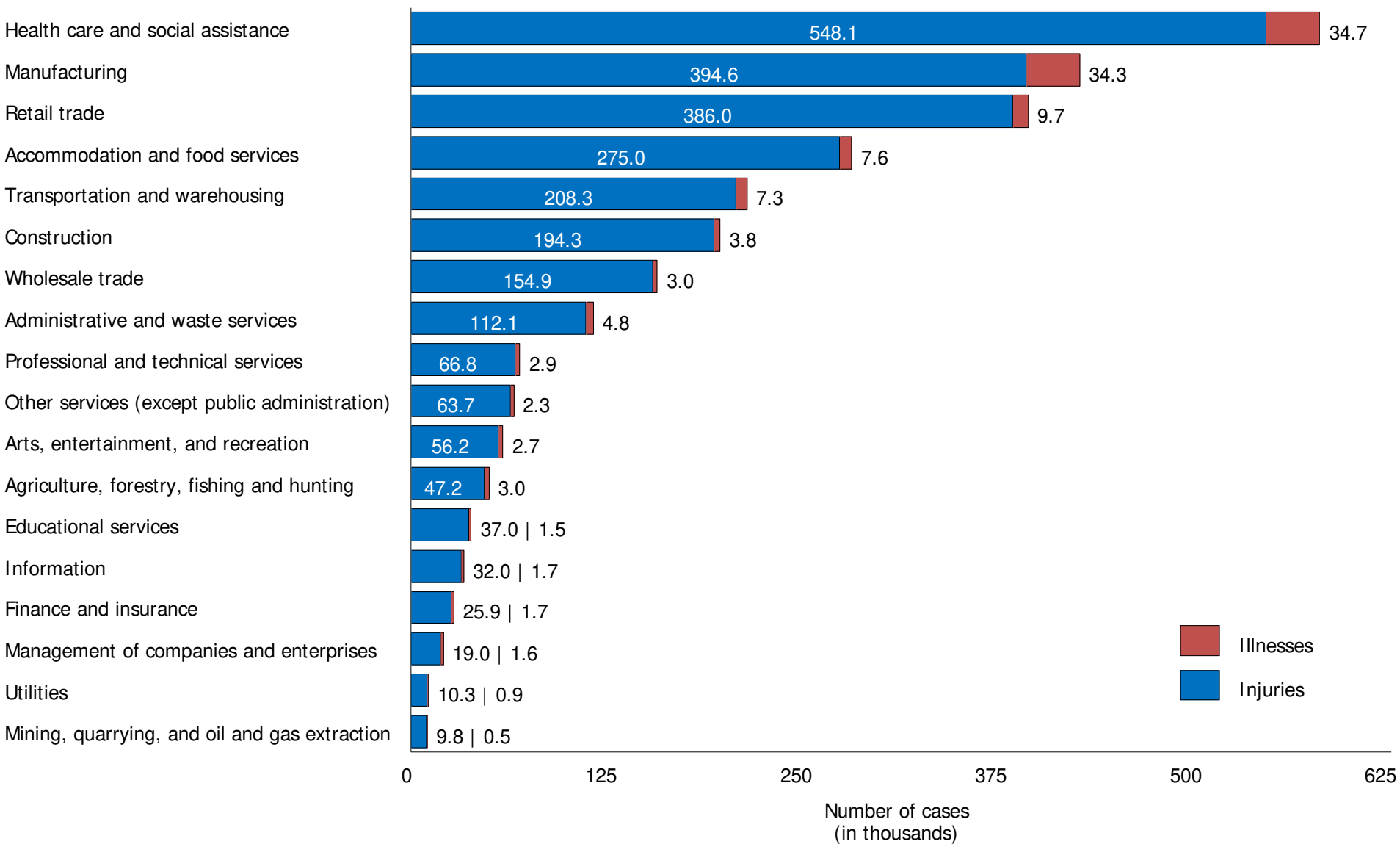
## Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, private industry, 2003-17



The total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate among private industry employers declined to 2.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2017—down from 2.9 cases in 2016. While the incidence rate for days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) cases declined to 1.5 cases in 2017—down from 1.6 cases in 2016—the rates its components of days away from work (DAFW) cases and days of job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) cases were unchanged. The rate for other recordable cases (ORC) cases also remained unchanged from 2016.

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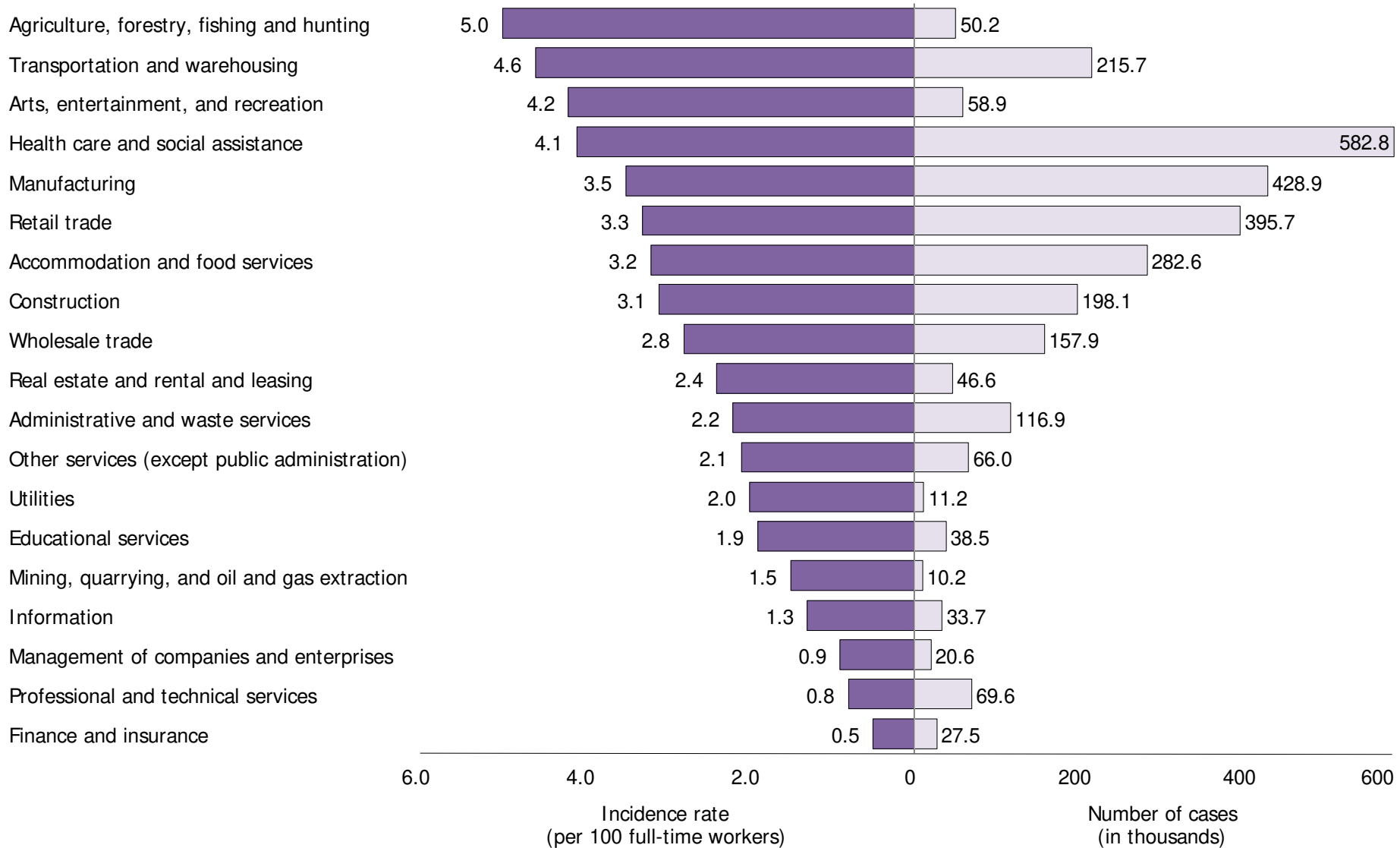
# Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2017



Injuries accounted for 95 percent of cases reported among all private industry workplaces combined in 2017, 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.

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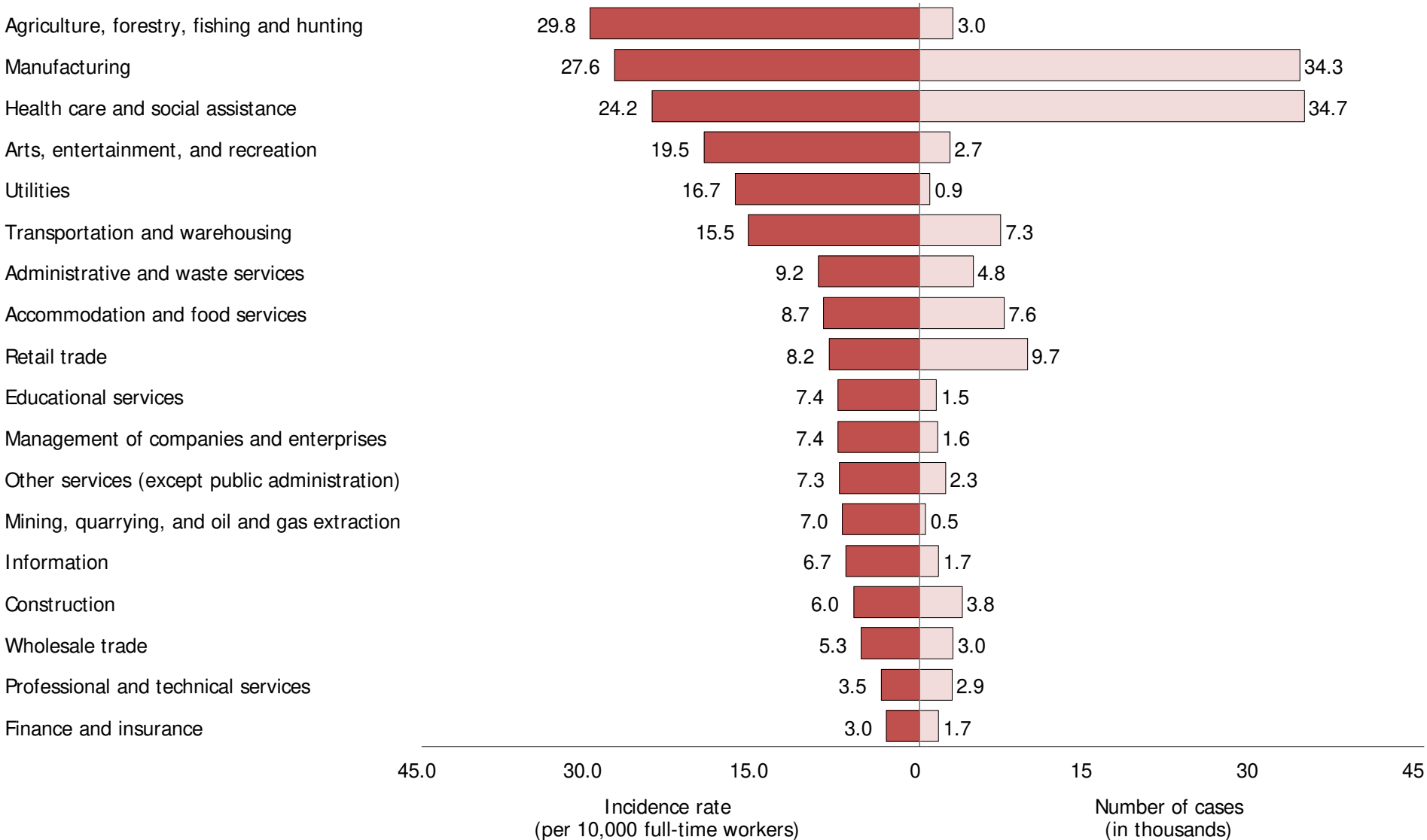
## Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2017



The estimated rate of occupational injuries and illnesses across industry sectors ranged from 5.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting to 0.5 cases in finance and insurance. Health care and social assistance had the highest number of injuries and illnesses, accounting for approximately 1 in 5 injury and illness cases reported by private industry employers in 2017.

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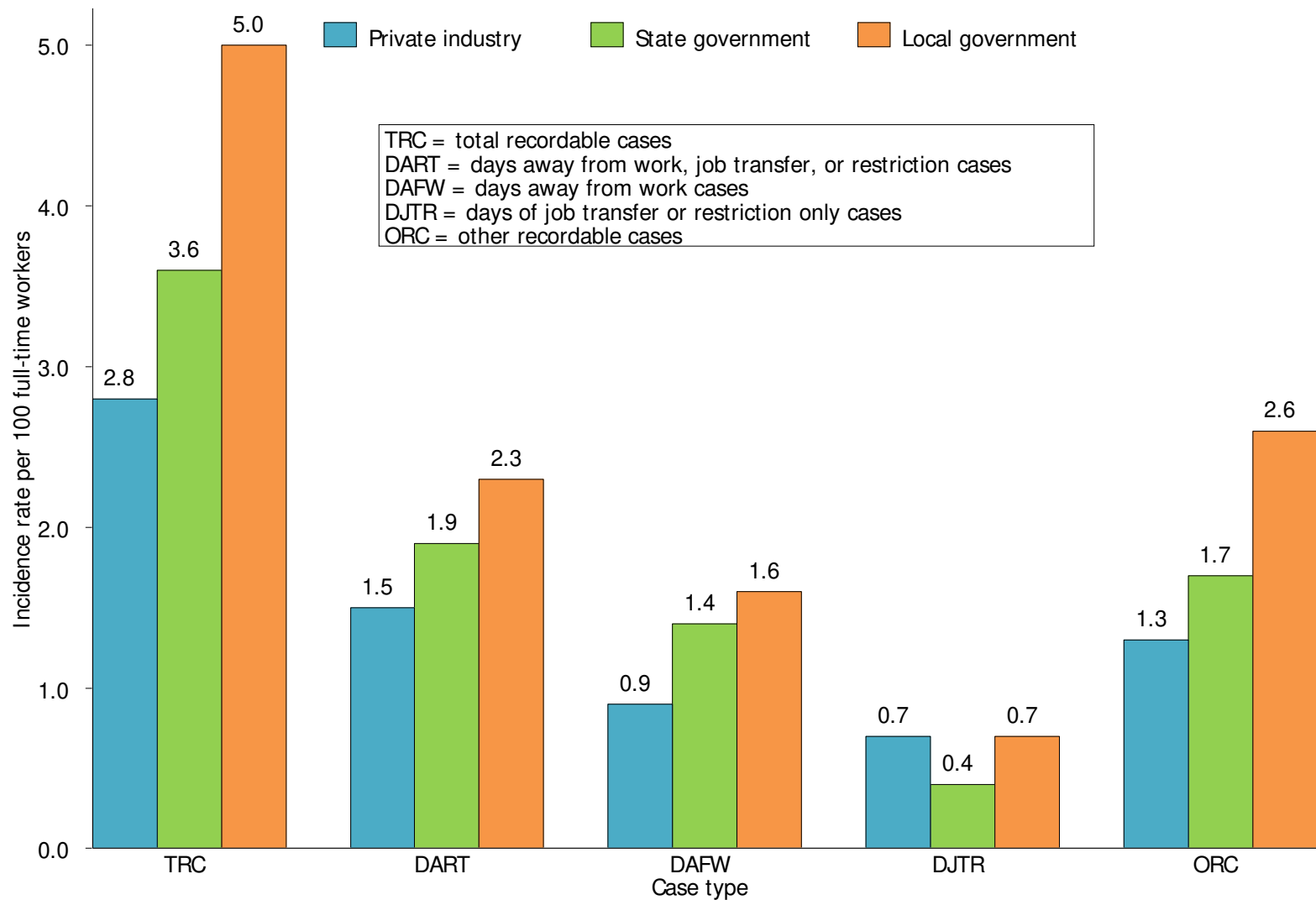
## Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by private industry sector, 2017



The manufacturing and health care and social assistance industry sectors together reported 55.6 percent of all private industry illness cases in 2017. The estimated rate of occupational illness across private industry was 12.8 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers, with rates ranging among industry sectors from 3.0 cases in the finance and insurance sector to 29.8 cases in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

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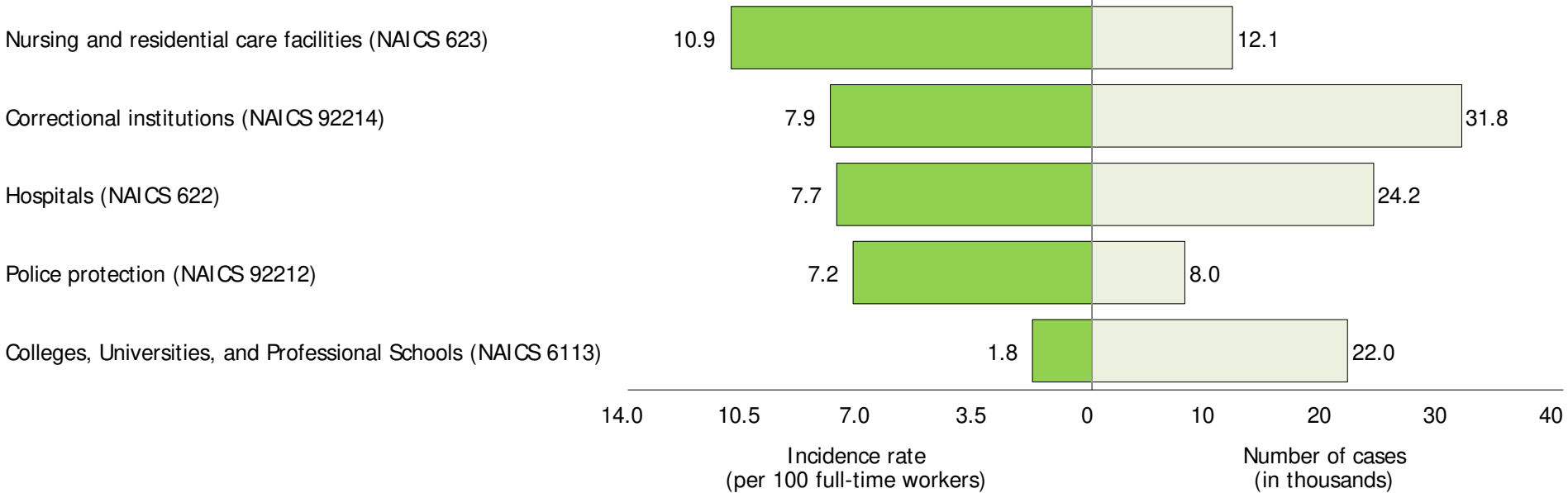
# Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, 2017



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 (3.6 cases) and private industry (2.8 cases) workplaces. The private industry TRC rate declined from 2.9 cases in 2016 to 2.8 cases in 2017, while local and state government rates remained statistically unchanged.

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# Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by select industry, state government, 2017



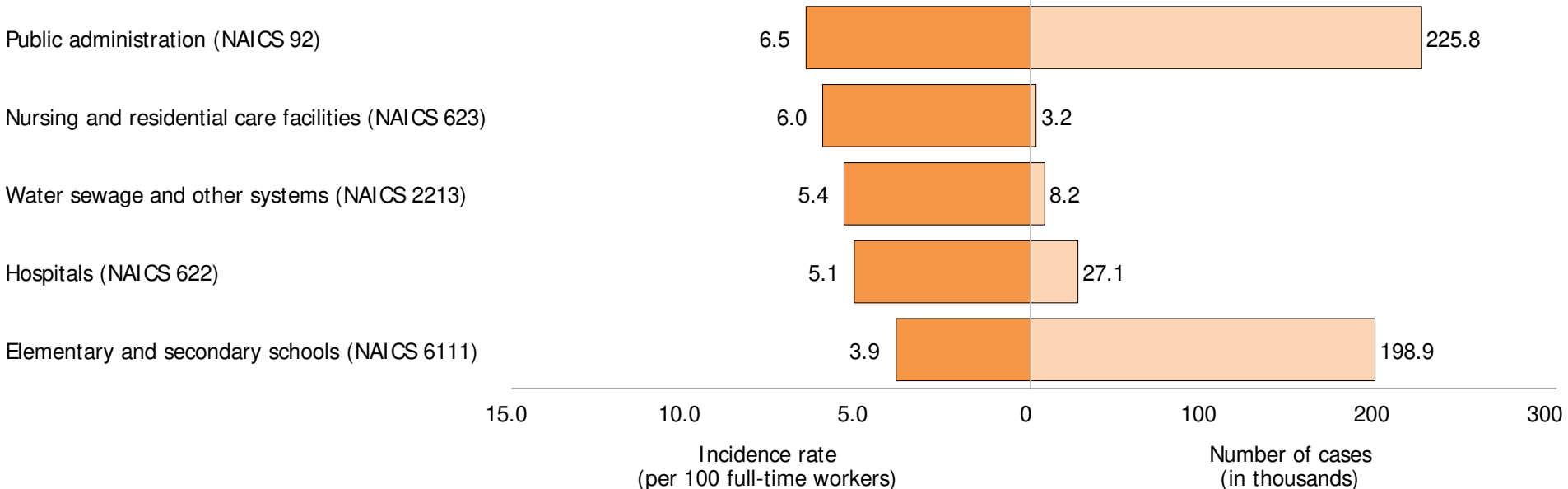
National public sector estimates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, covering more than 4.9 million state government workers\* in 2017, are available for select industries within state government and provide for limited comparisons to same industries in local government or private industry. For example, rates observed for state government hospitals or for state government nursing and residential care facilities may differ significantly from rates in private industry and in local government as a result of different types of facilities that are more prevalent in one compared to the other.

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\* 2017 employment from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)



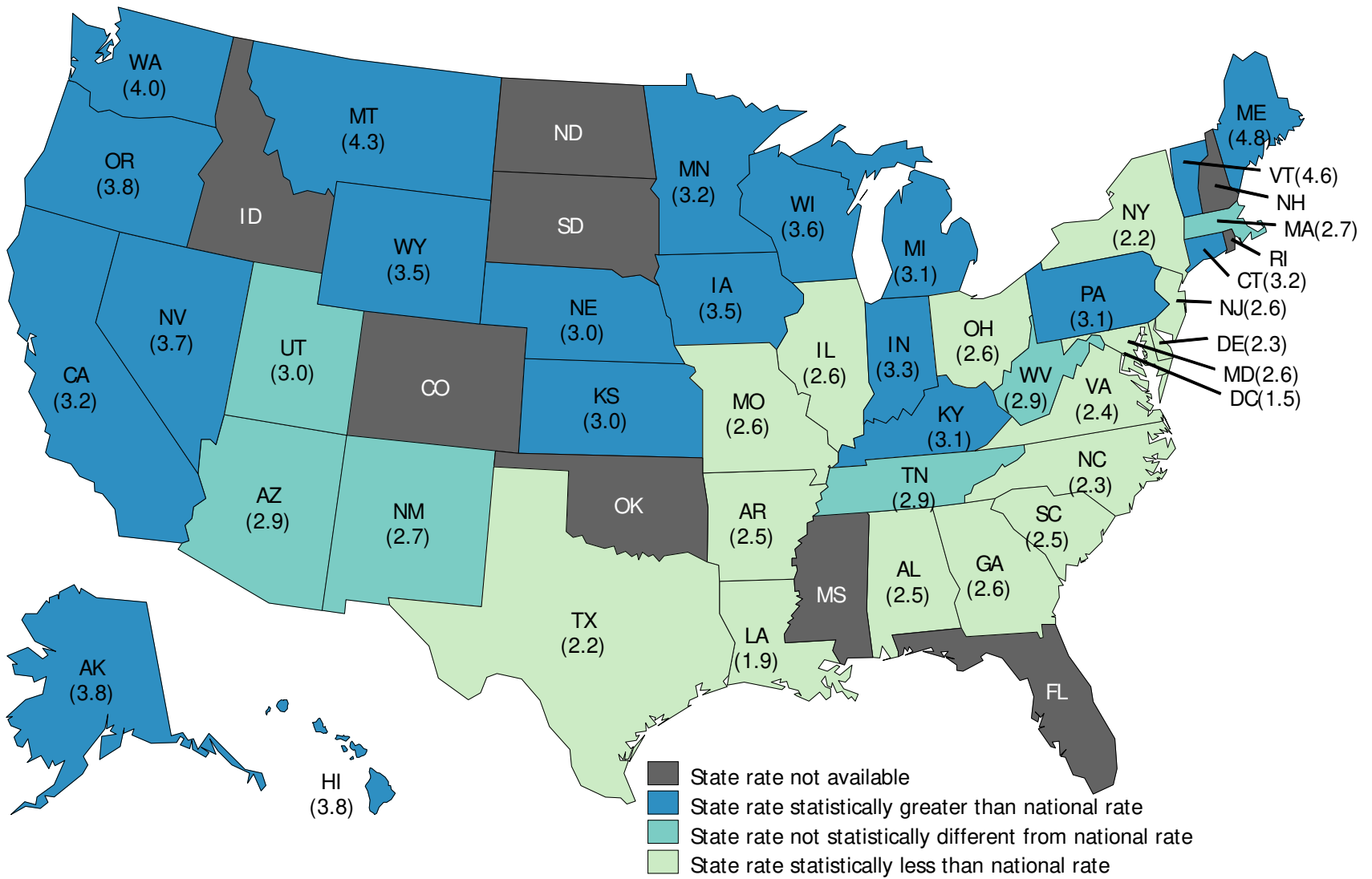
# Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry, local government, 2017



While the incidence rate for elementary and secondary schools (NAICS 6111)—3.9 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 38.2 percent (198,900 cases) of all injuries and illnesses among local government workers in 2017. Conversely, the incidence rate for nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623)—6.0 cases per 100 full-time equivalent workers—was higher than the average rate for all local government workers, while accounting for only 0.6 percent (3,200 cases) of all injuries and illnesses among local government workers.

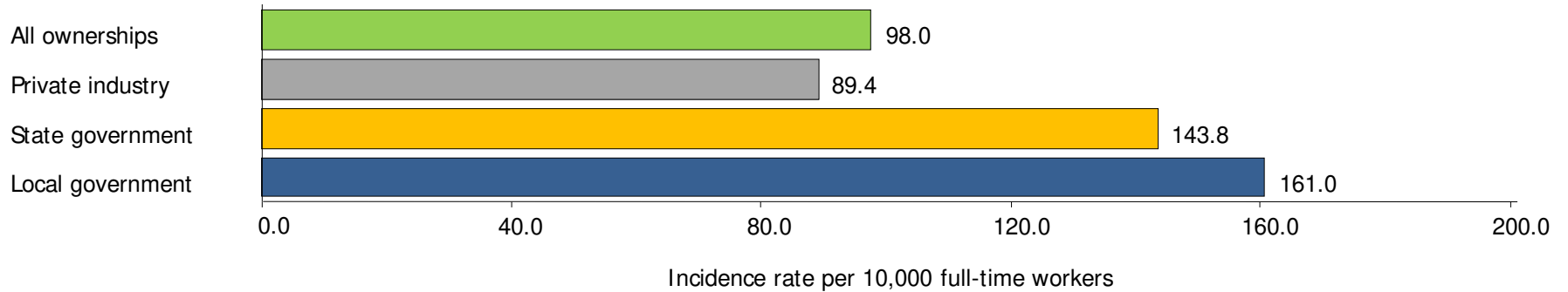
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State nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates\*  
 compared to the national rate, private industry, 2017

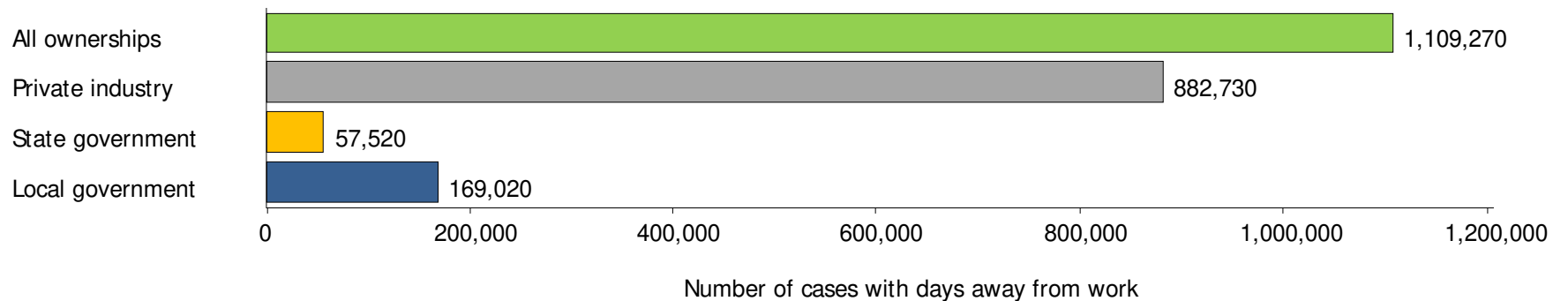


Private industry and public sector estimates are available for 41 participating states and for the District of Columbia for 2017. The private industry injury and illness rate was statistically higher in 20 states than the national rate of 2.8 cases per 100 full-time workers, lower in 15 states and in the District of Columbia, and not statistically different in 6 states. Caution should be taken when comparing rates among different states as some differences can be attributed to different industry composition within each state.

### Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases with days away from work by ownership, 2017



### Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work by ownership, 2017

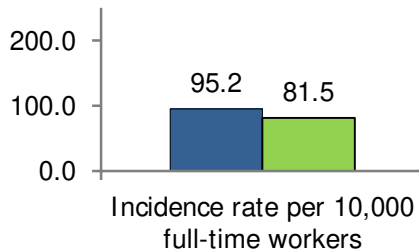
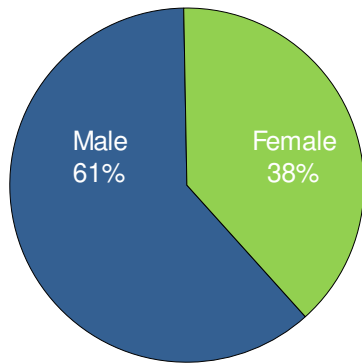


The incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for "All ownerships" have decreased each year since 2011.

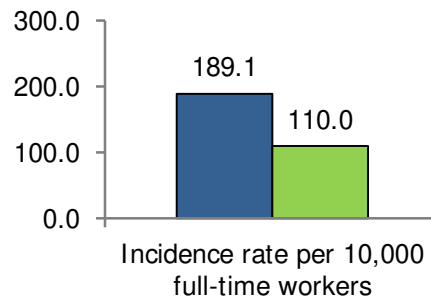
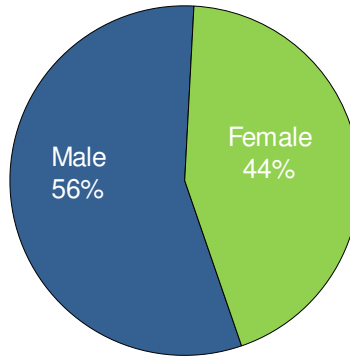
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Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates and distribution of cases with days away from work by gender and ownership, 2017

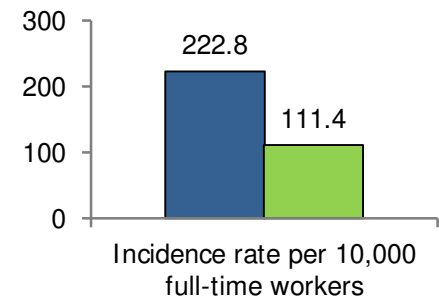
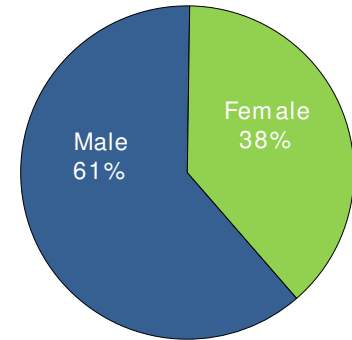
Private industry  
Injuries and Illnesses



State government  
Injuries and Illnesses



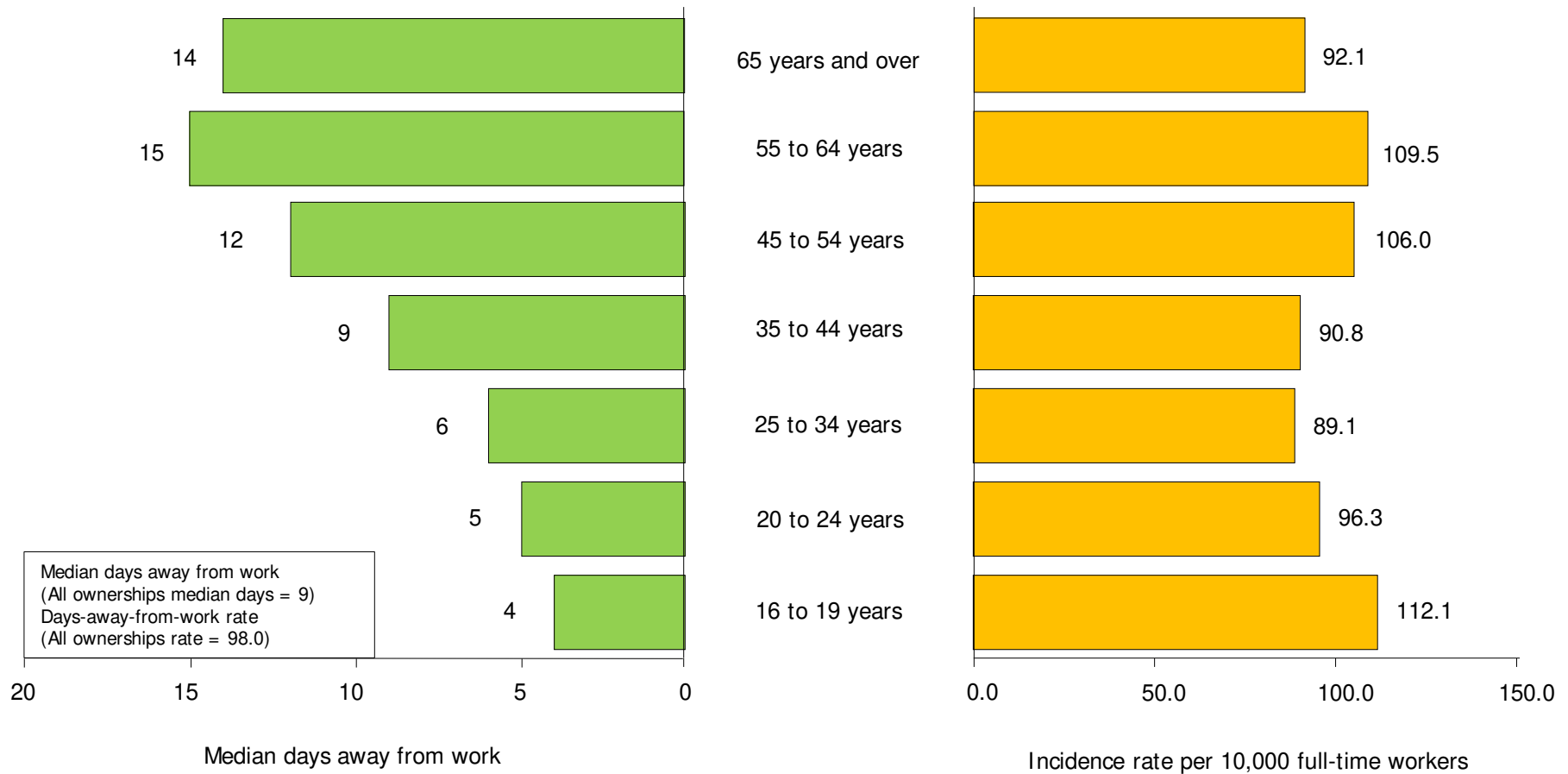
Local government  
Injuries and Illnesses



The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for male workers in private industry decreased to 95.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2017, down from 98.4 cases in 2016.

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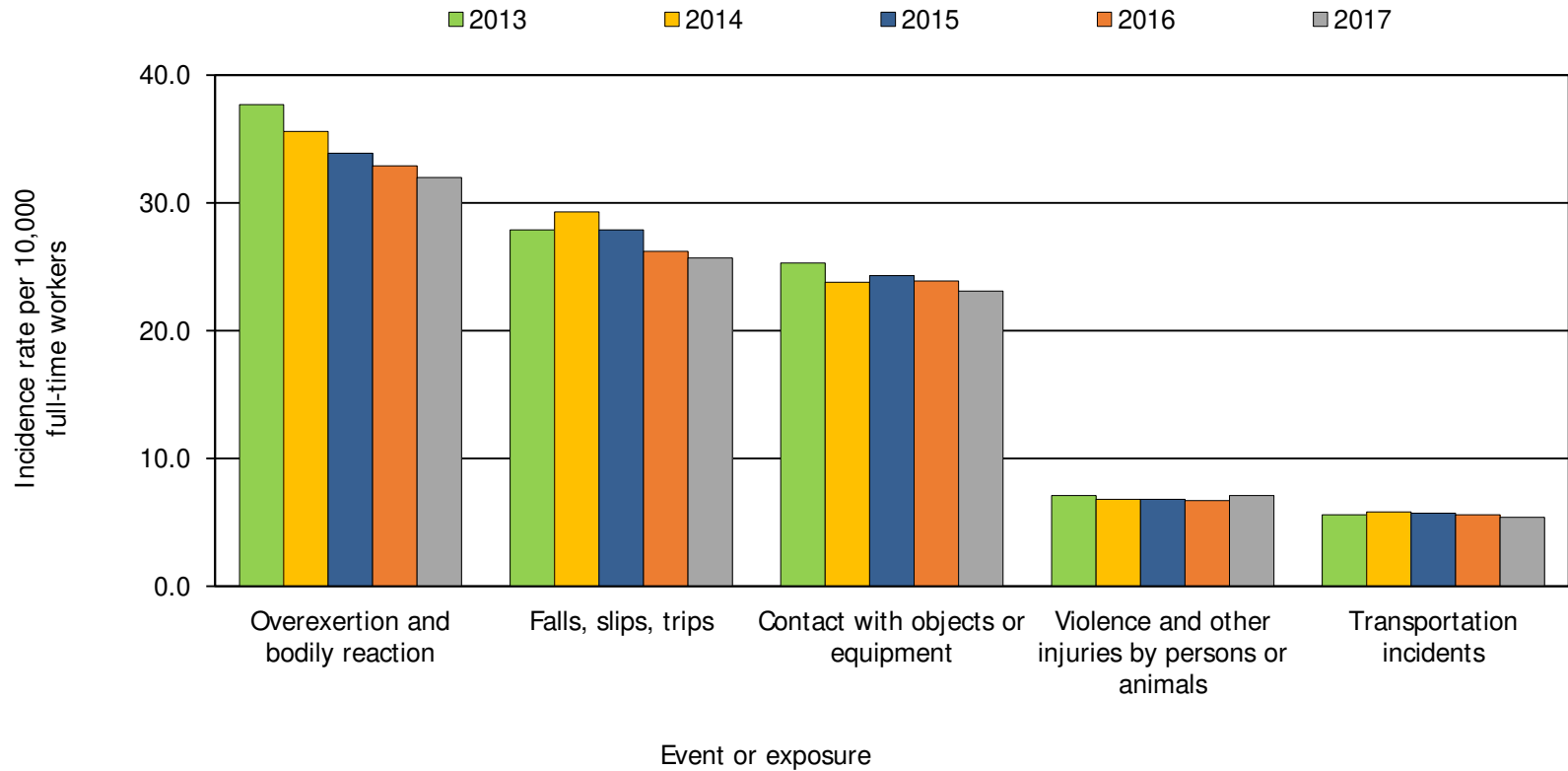
## Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses and incidence rate by age of worker, all ownerships, 2017



Median days away from work is a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work. Half of the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than the specified median. Workers 55 to 64 years old required more time to return to work than workers in other age groups and their incidence rate was among the highest in 2017.

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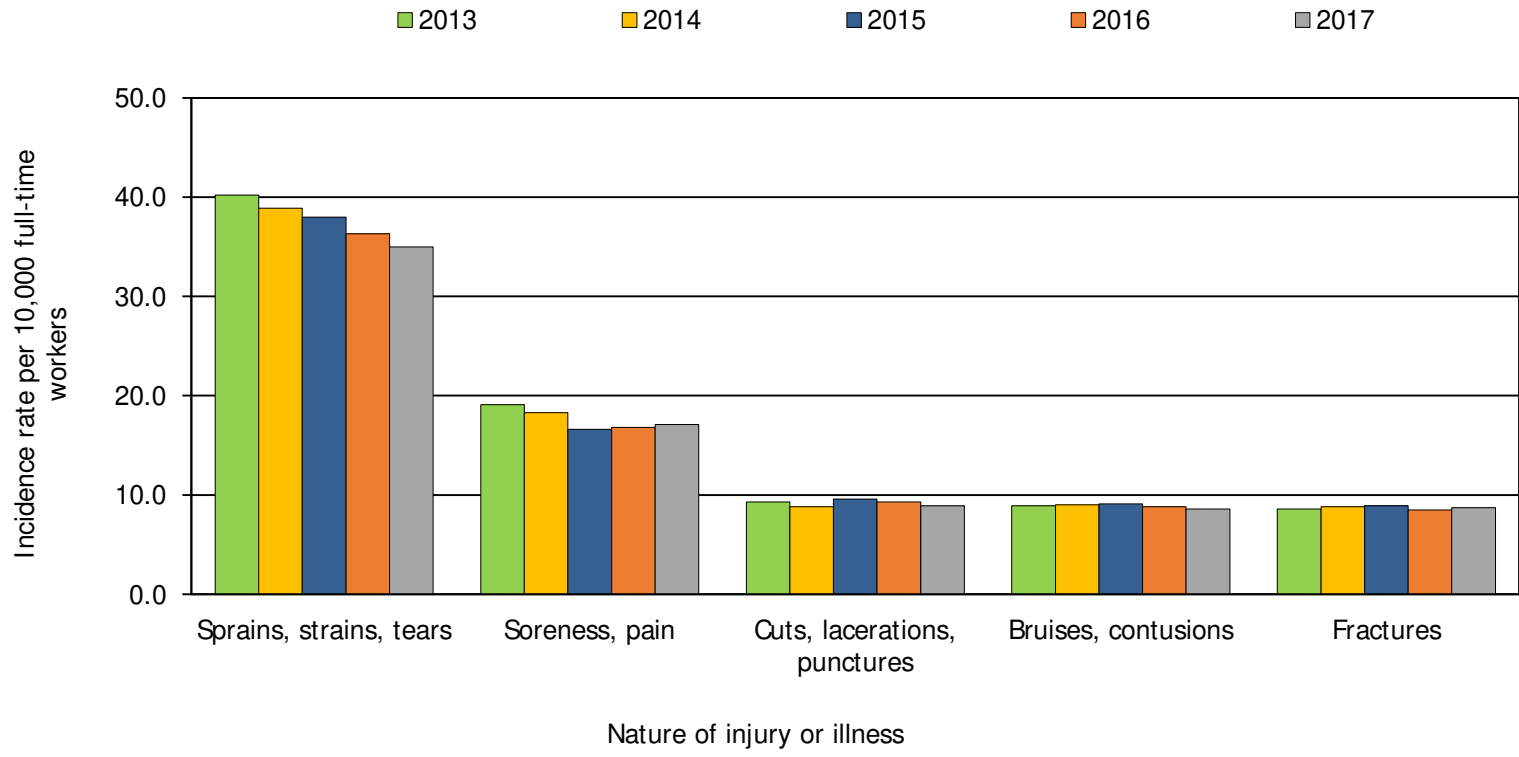
## Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases with days away from work by selected event or exposure, all ownership, 2013-17



Across the five-year period from 2013 to 2017, the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses resulting from overexertion and bodily reaction decreased from 37.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2013 to 32.0 cases in 2017.

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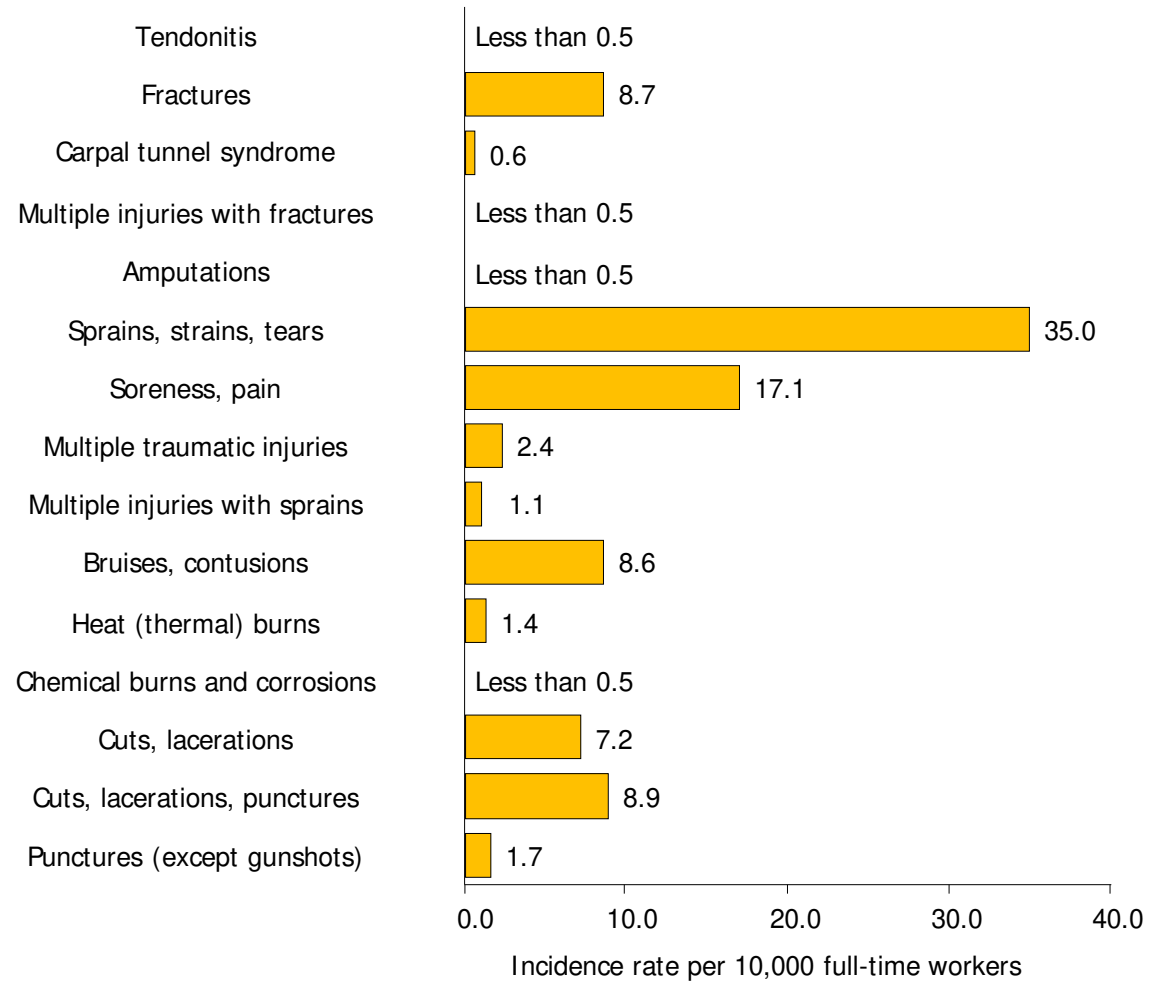
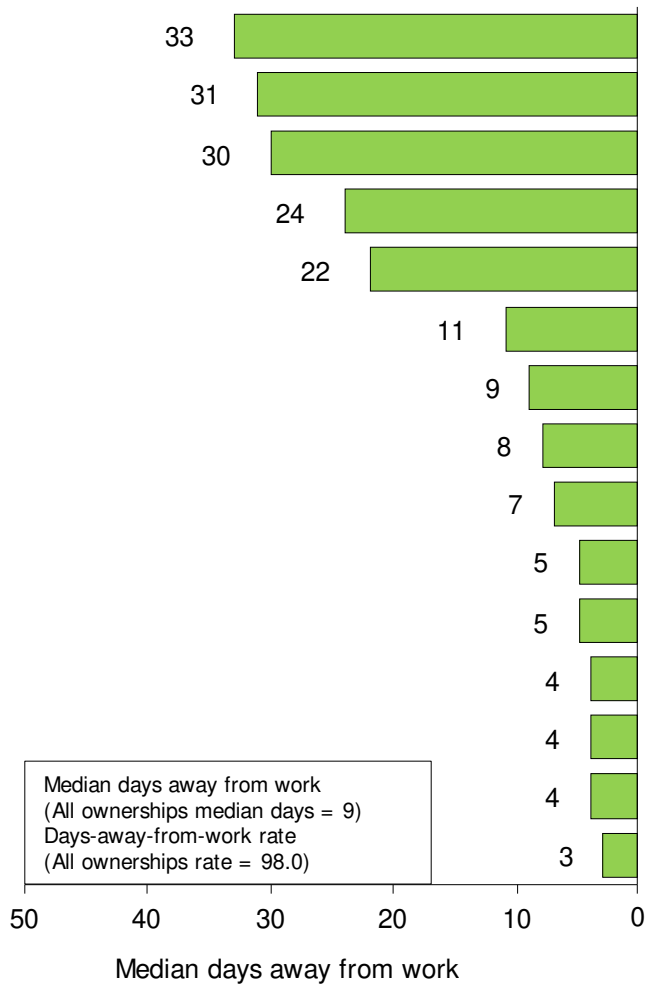
## Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases with days away from work by selected nature of injury or illness, all ownership, 2013-17



The rate of occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in sprains, strains, or tears decreased from 40.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2013 to 35.0 cases in 2017.

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## Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by nature, all ownerships, 2017

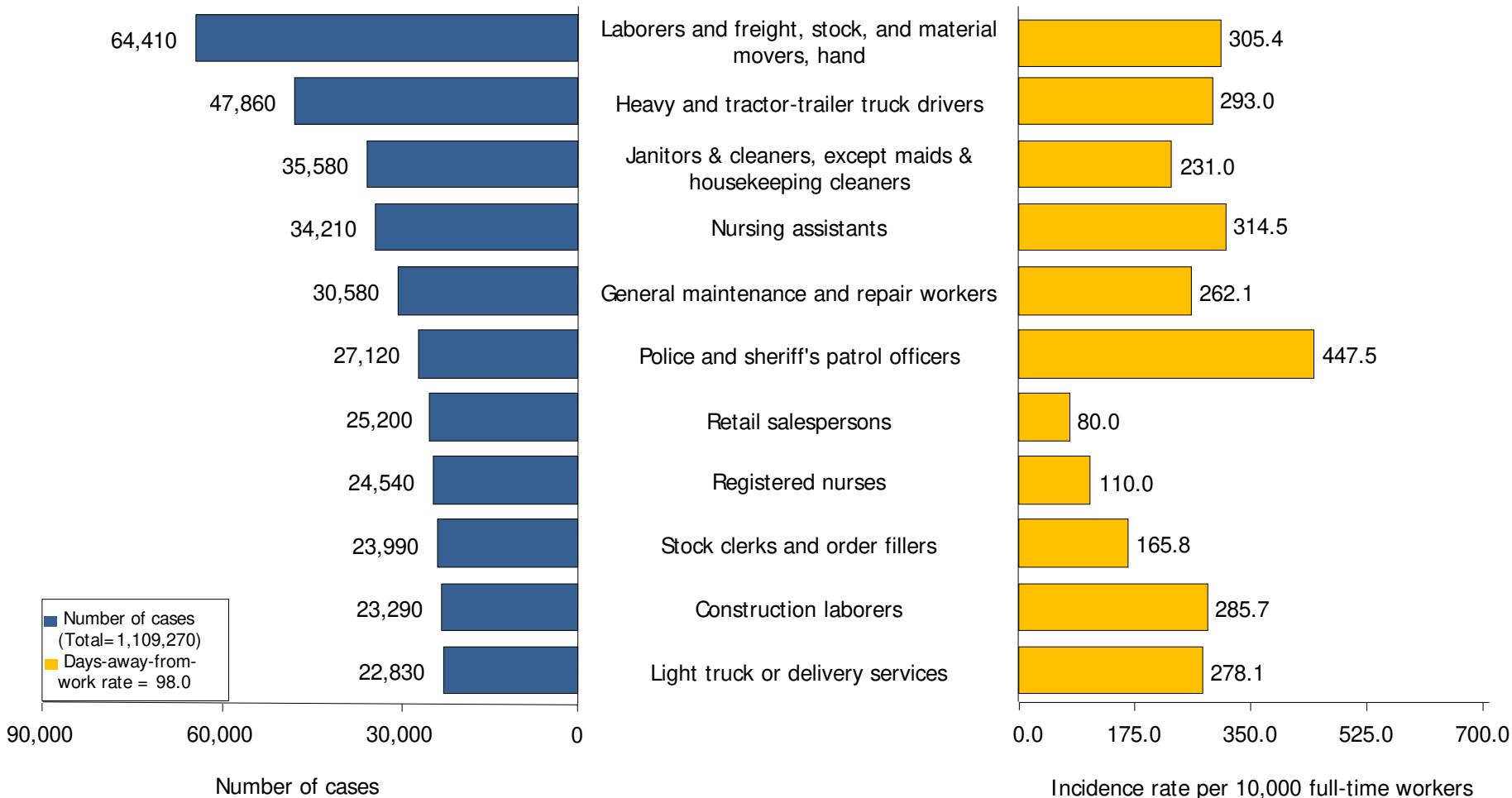


In 2017, injuries and illnesses resulting in tendonitis led to 33 median days away from work, fractures led to 31 median days away, and carpal tunnel syndrome led to 30 median days away. Sprains, strains, and tears occurred at a rate of 35.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2017, down from 36.3 cases in 2016.

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# Nonfatal occupational injury and illness number of cases with days away from work and incidence rates for selected occupations with 20,000 cases or more, all ownerships, 2017



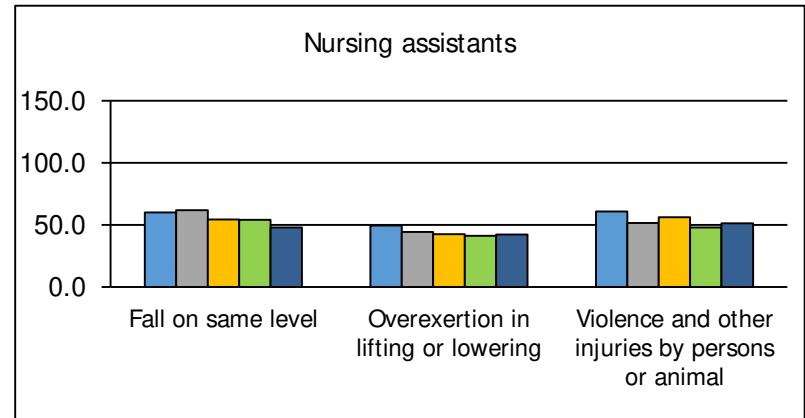
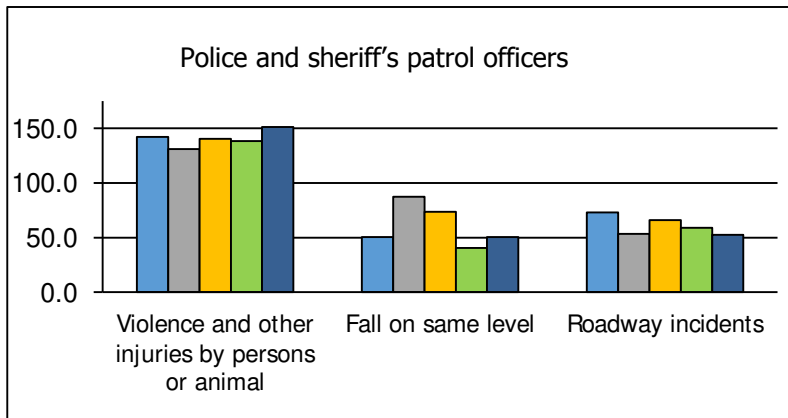
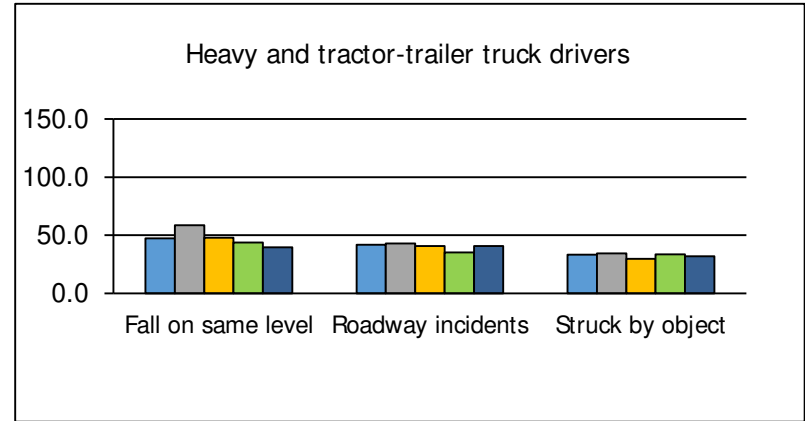
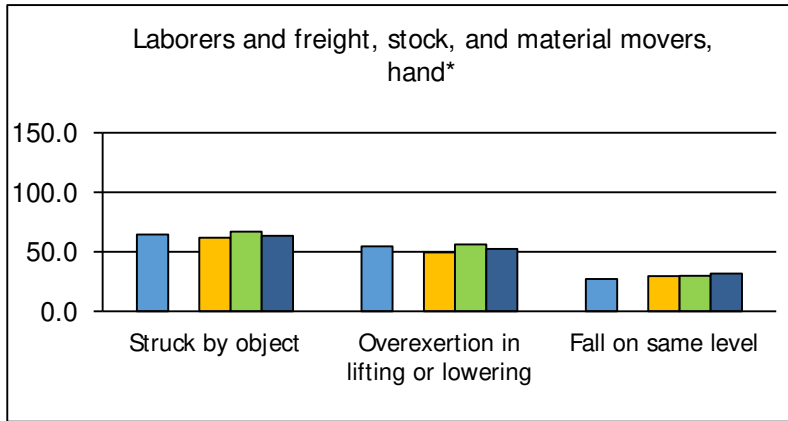
Eleven occupations had 20,000 or more days-away-from-work cases across all ownerships. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers accounted for 6 percent of total cases resulting in days away from work. Police and sheriff's patrol officers had the highest rate of injury and illness among these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

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# Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for cases resulting in days away from work by selected occupations and leading event or exposure, all ownership, 2013-17

■ 2013 ■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017

Incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers



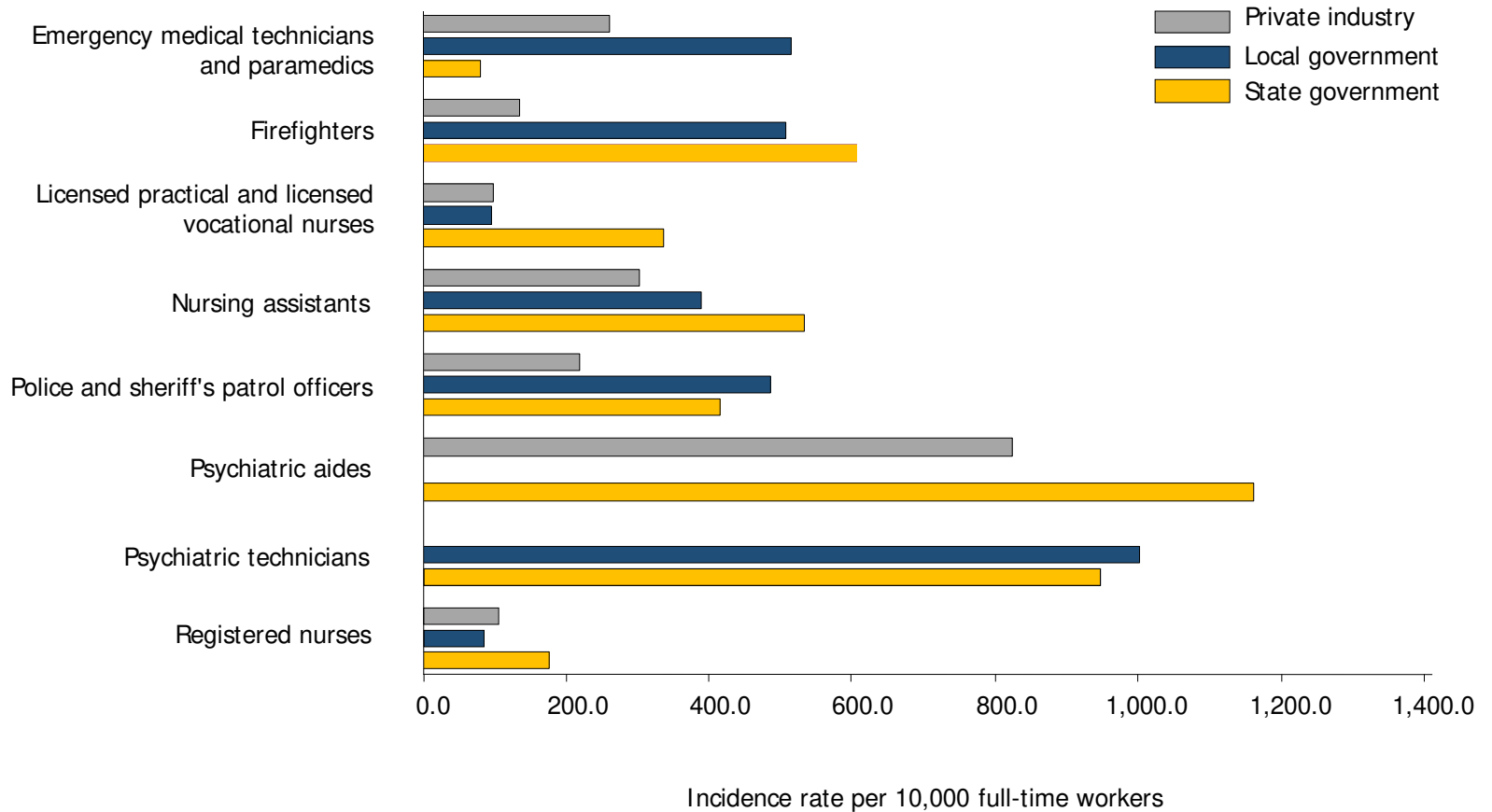
Event or exposure

Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; police and sheriff's patrol officers; and nursing assistants were among occupations that had at least 20,000 days-away-from-work cases in 2017. Falls on the same level was a common event leading to occupational injuries in these occupations.

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\* Incidence rates are not available for 2014 for Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers.

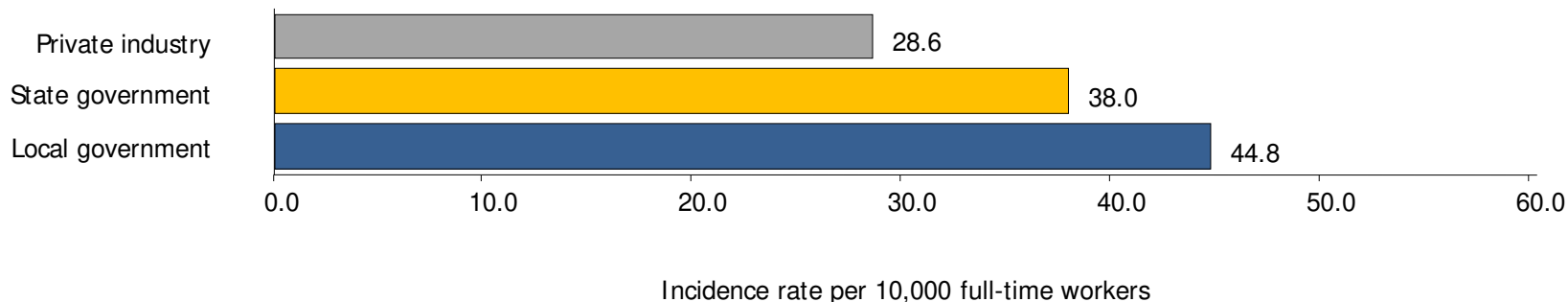
## Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases involving days away from work for selected healthcare and protective service occupations by ownership, 2017



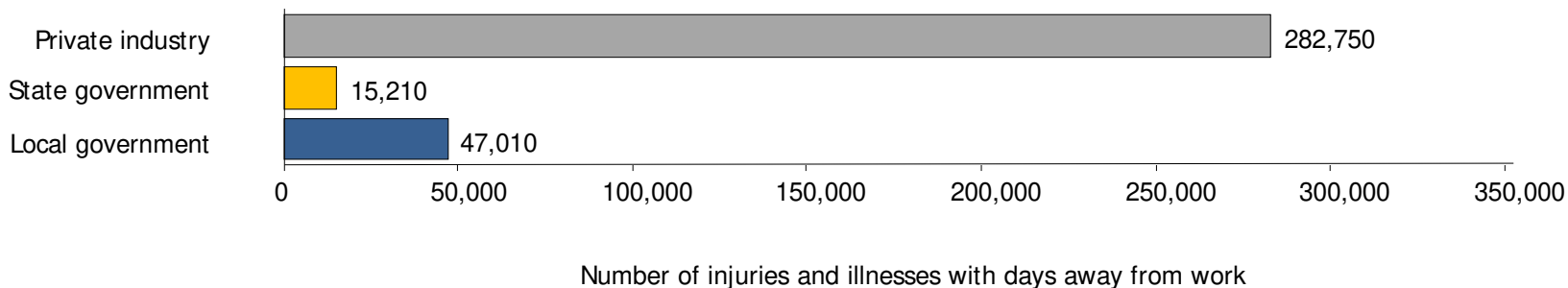
These occupations often are employed in both the private and public sectors. In state government, the incidence rate of psychiatric aides (1,160.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) in 2017 was over seven-times greater than the incidence rate for all state government workers (143.8 cases).

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### Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work by ownership, 2017



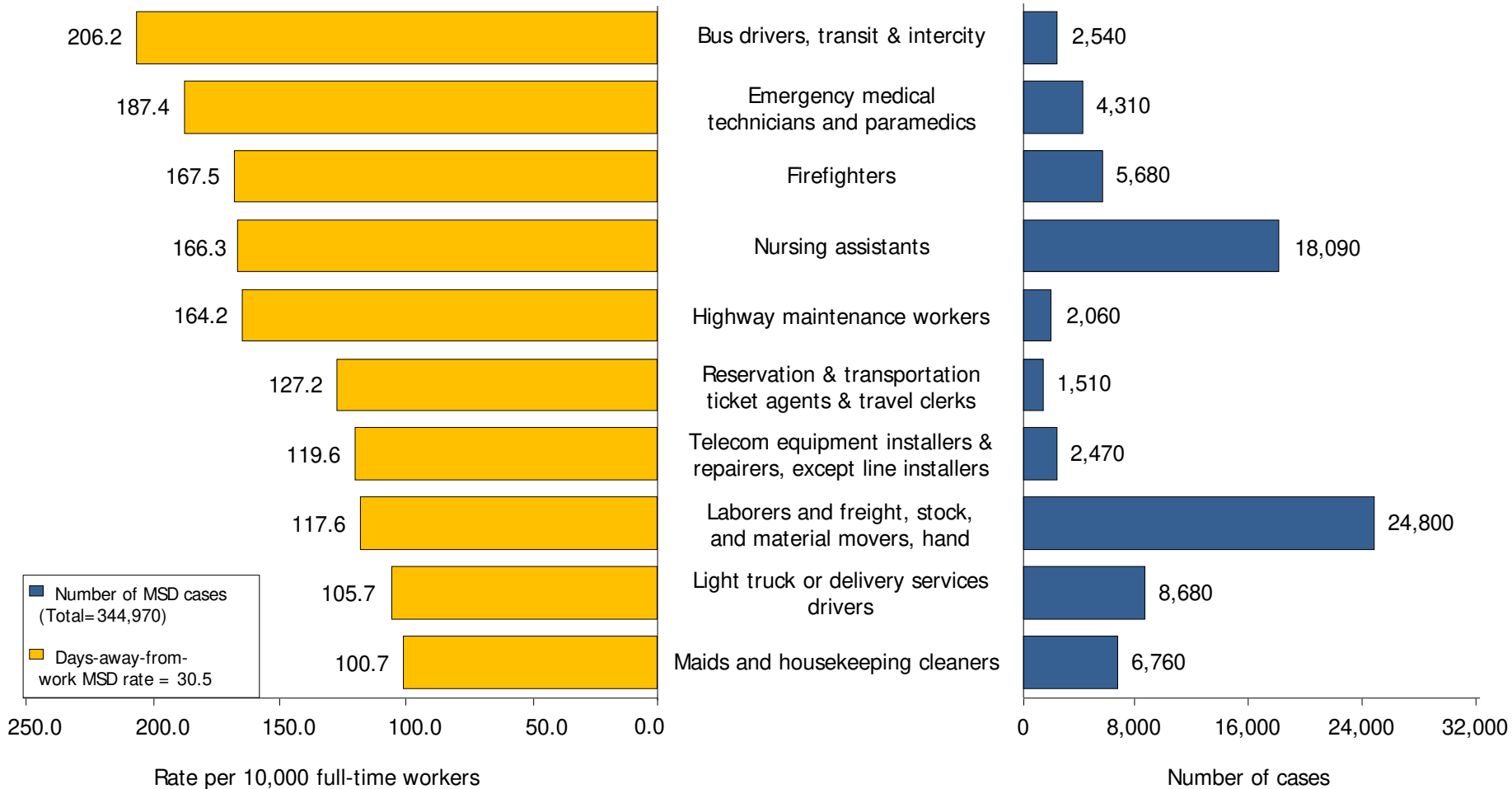
### Number nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work by ownership, 2017



Musculoskeletal disorders accounted for 32 percent of days-away-from-work cases in 2017 in private industry and occurred at a rate of 28.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. This rate was down from 29.4 cases in 2016.

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## Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates and number of cases of musculoskeletal disorders by selected occupations, all ownerships, 2017



These ten occupations had at least 0.1 percent of total employment. The incidence rates for musculoskeletal-disorder cases increased for bus drivers from 173.3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2016 and emergency medical technicians and paramedics from 167.3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2016.

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