

# ***2013 SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES***

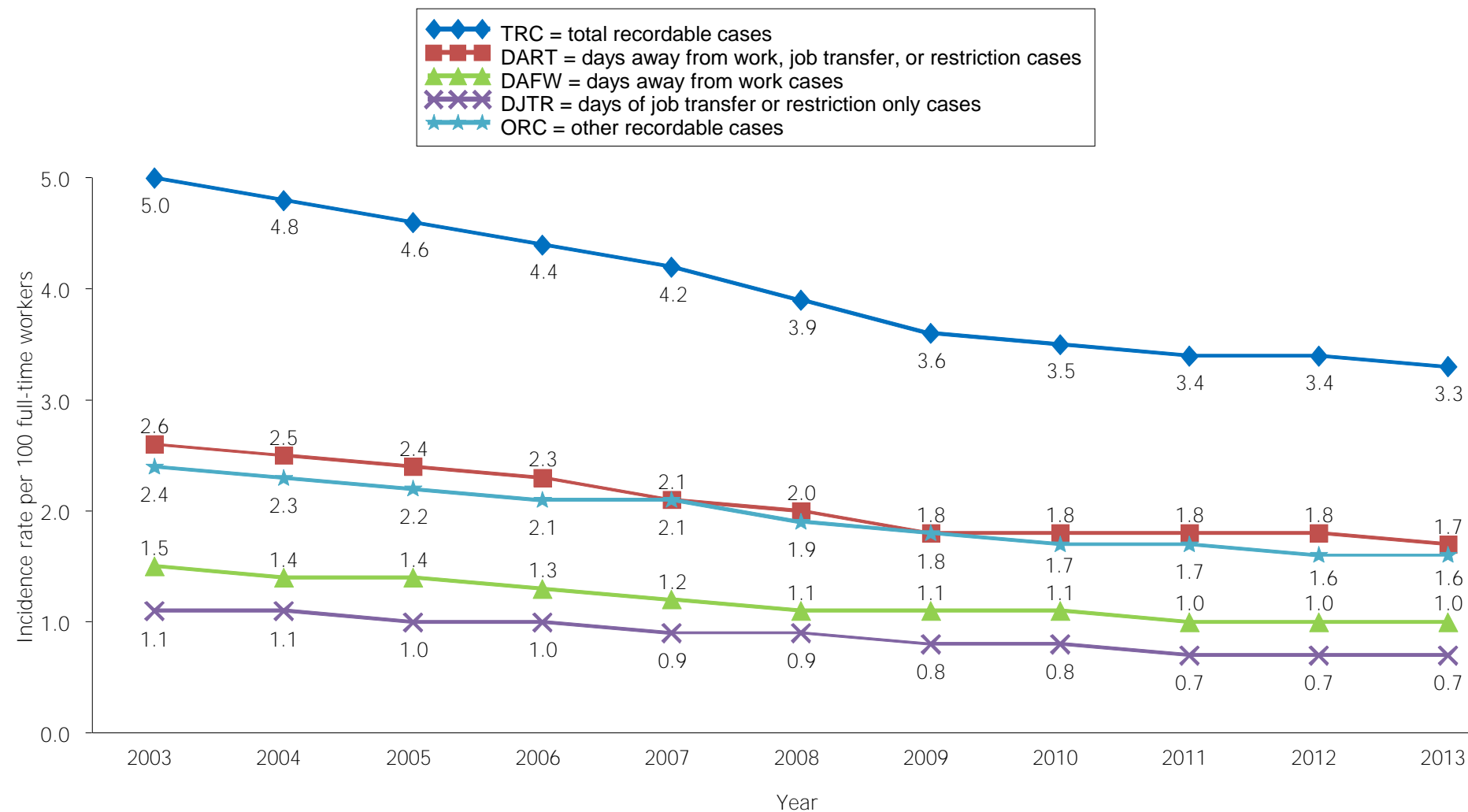
## ***SUMMARY ESTIMATES CHARTS PACKAGE***

***December 4, 2014***

### **Workplace Injuries and Illnesses Data Error**

BLS identified data processing errors that impacted previously published national-level estimates from the 2011 and 2012 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. These estimates were corrected and republished in November 2014. More information on the data correction and revised estimates can be found at [http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif\\_errata\\_1014.htm](http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif_errata_1014.htm).

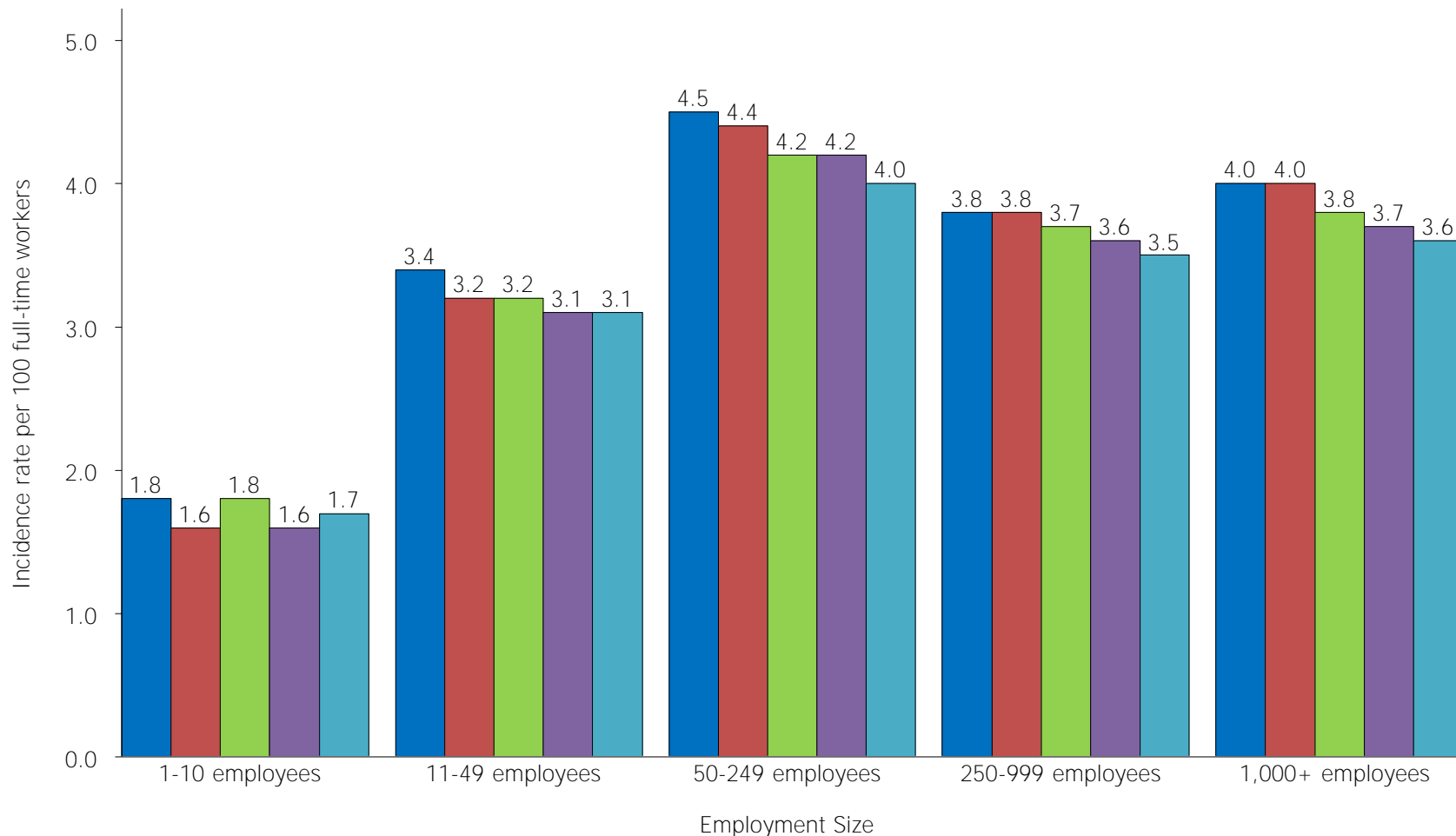
## Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, private industry, 2003-2013



The total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate among private industry employers declined to 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2013—down from 3.4 cases in 2012 and 2011. Incidence rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) declined to 1.7 cases in 2013, the first decline in this case type since 2009. Incidence rates for cases with days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR), cases with days away from work (DAFW), and other recordable cases (ORC) remained unchanged in 2013 when compared to 2012.

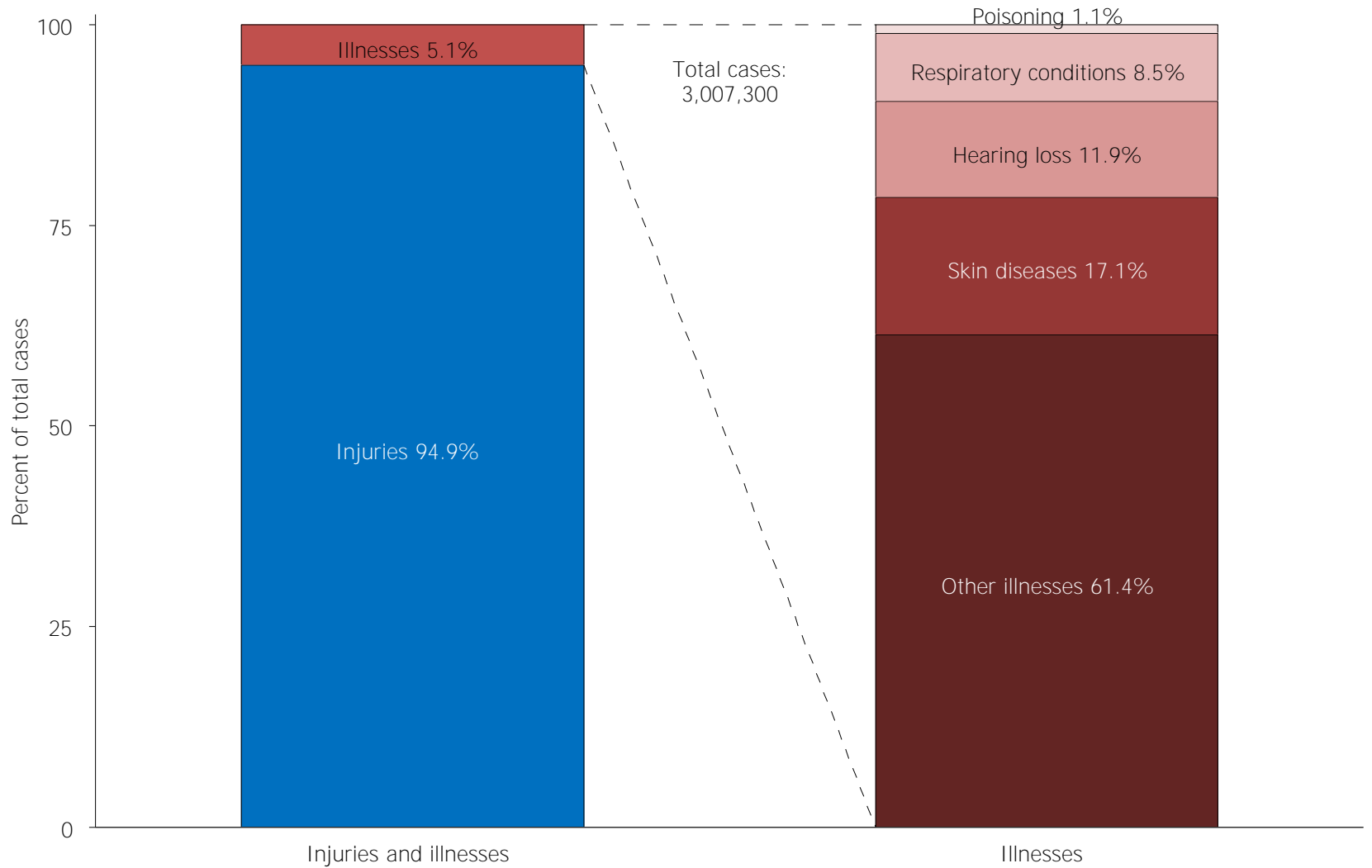
Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by employment size, private industry, 2009-2013

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013



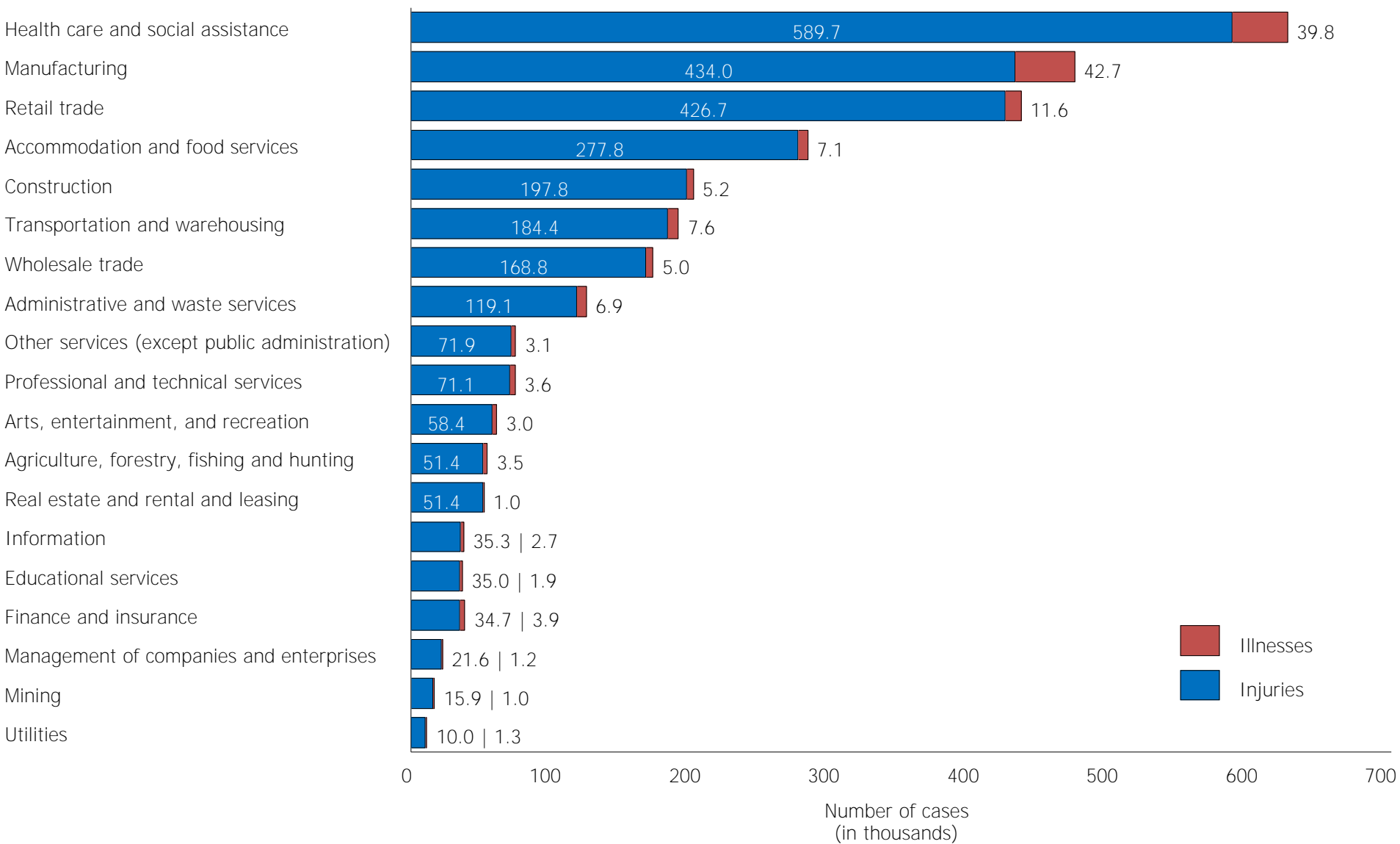
Mid-size establishments (those employing between 50 and 249 workers) continued to have the highest rate of injury or illness cases by establishment size in 2013. The rates among establishments with 50 or more workers declined significantly from 2012. Small establishments (those employing fewer than 11 workers) continued to have the lowest rate of injury or illness cases compared to establishments of other sizes.

Distribution of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases by category of illness, private industry, 2013



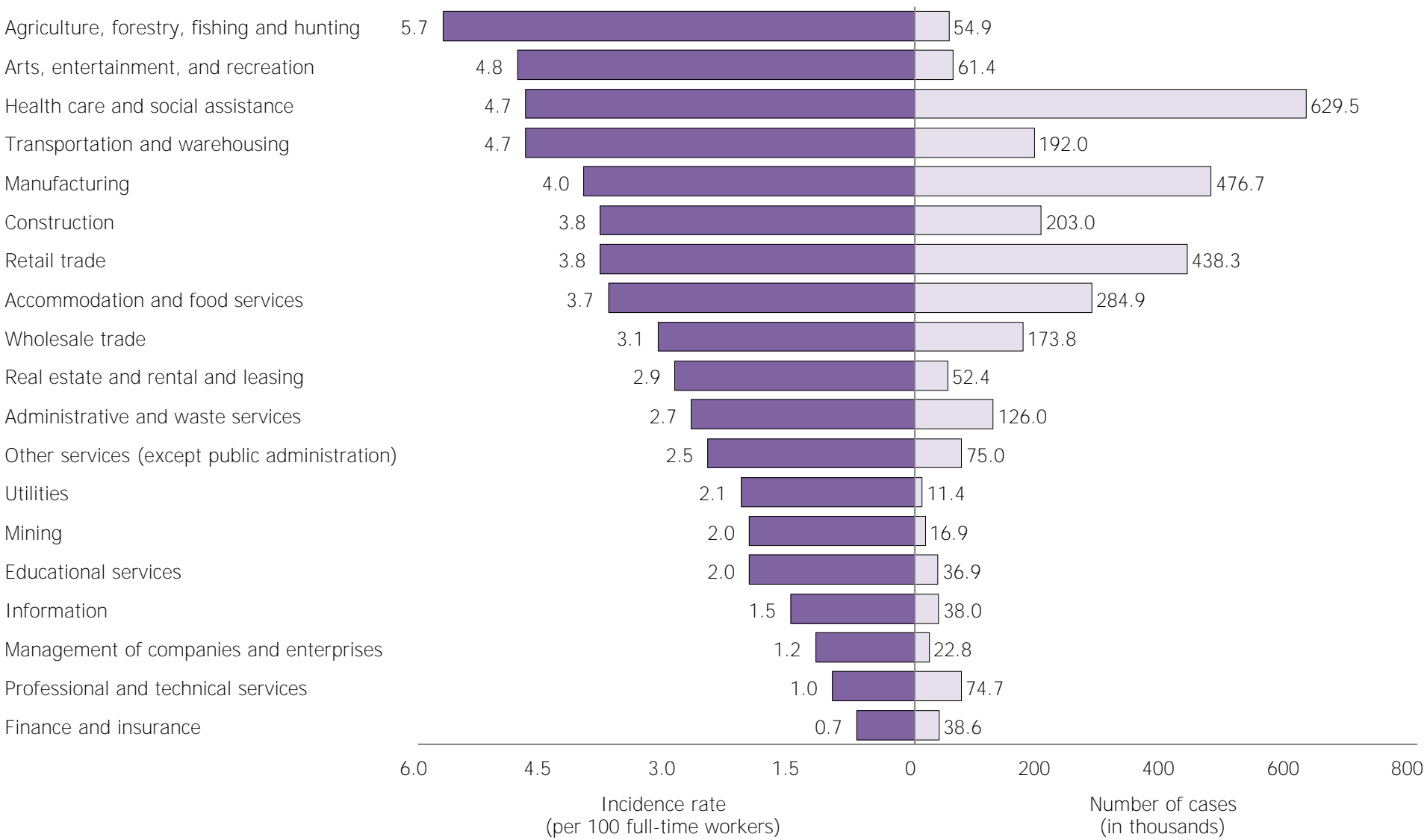
Nonfatal occupational injuries accounted for the overwhelming majority (94.9 percent) of cases reported by private industry employers in 2013, with illnesses accounting for the remaining 5.1 percent of cases. Most illness cases (61.4 percent) fall into the "Other illnesses" category, which includes such things as repetitive motion cases and systemic diseases and disorders.

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



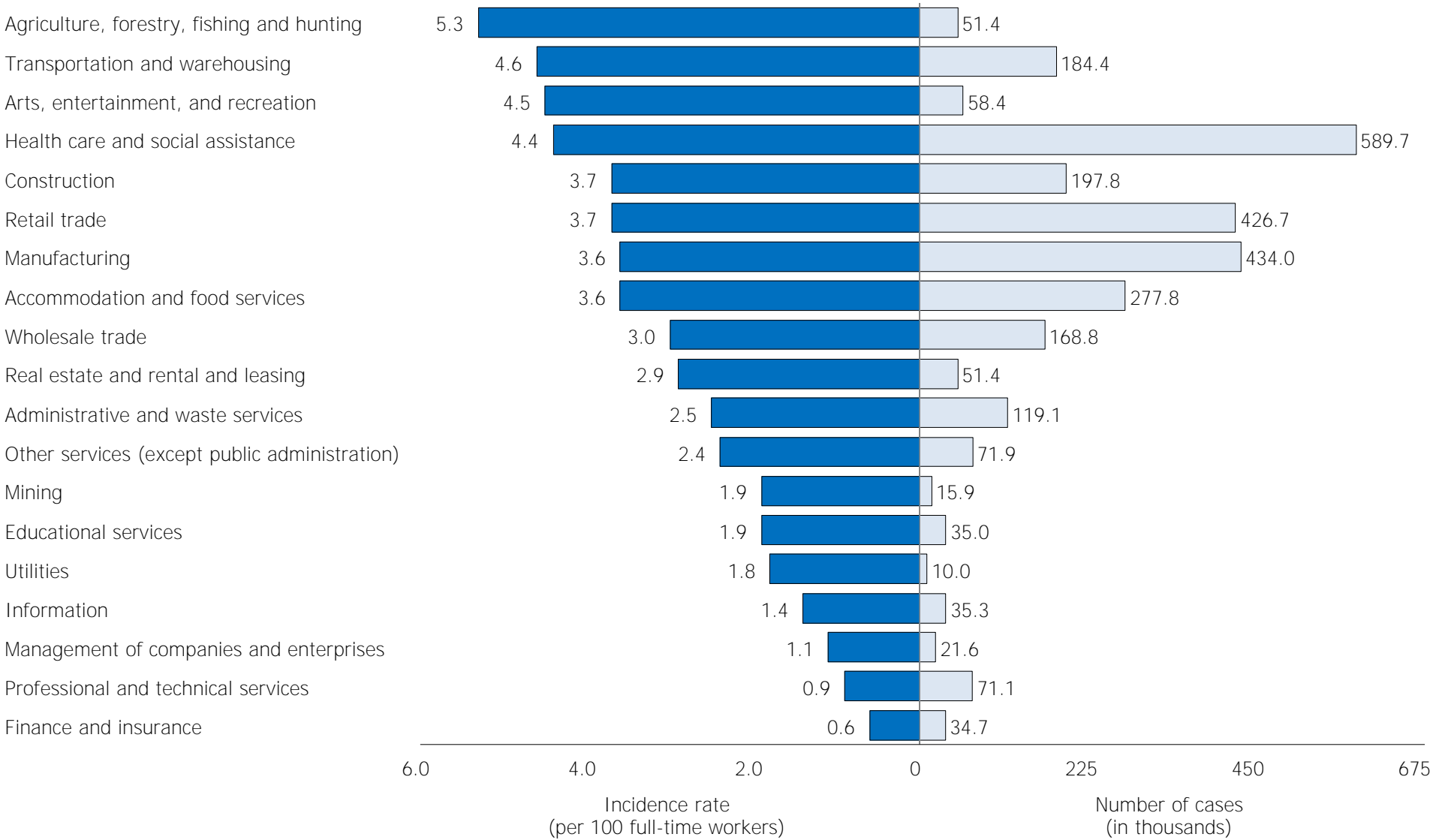
Similar to the distribution of injuries and illnesses reported among all private industry establishments in 2013, injuries accounted for most cases reported among individual industry sectors. Illnesses accounted for only a small fraction of cases reported in each industry sector.

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



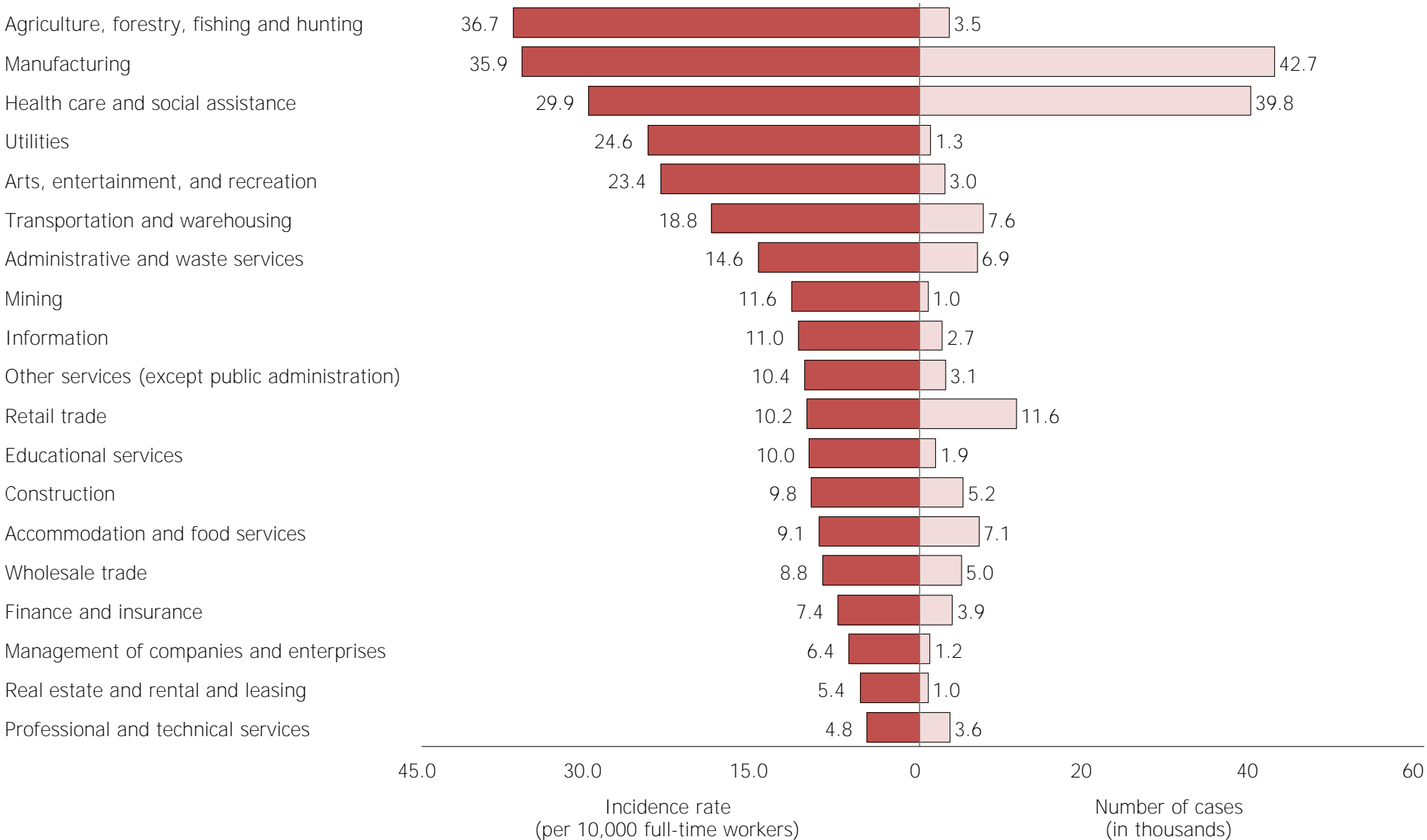
More than 1 in 5 cases reported by private industry employers in 2013 occurred among healthcare and social assistance industries. More than half (51.4 percent) of all nonfatal injury and illness cases reported among private industry establishments in 2013 occurred in three industry sectors alone—health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

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



More nonfatal injury cases were reported in the health care and social assistance industry sector (589,700) than in any other private industry sector in 2013, accounting for 20.7 percent of all injury cases reported among private industry workplaces.

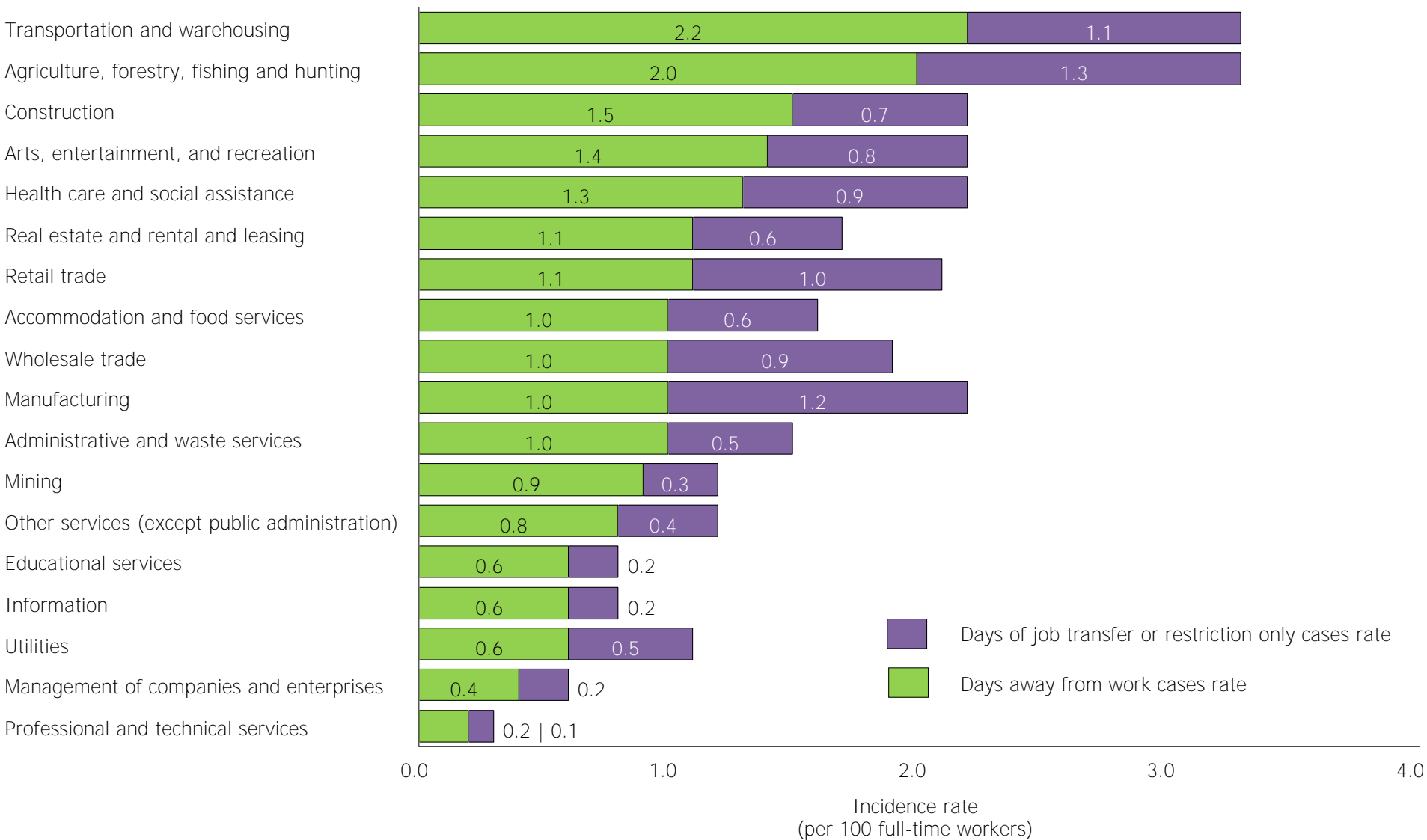
## Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by private industry sector, 2013



Employers in the manufacturing and health care and social assistance industry sectors together reported more than half (54.2 percent) of all private industry illness cases in 2013. Workers in the manufacturing industry sector experienced illnesses at a rate more than twice the private industry rate (16.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) in 2013.

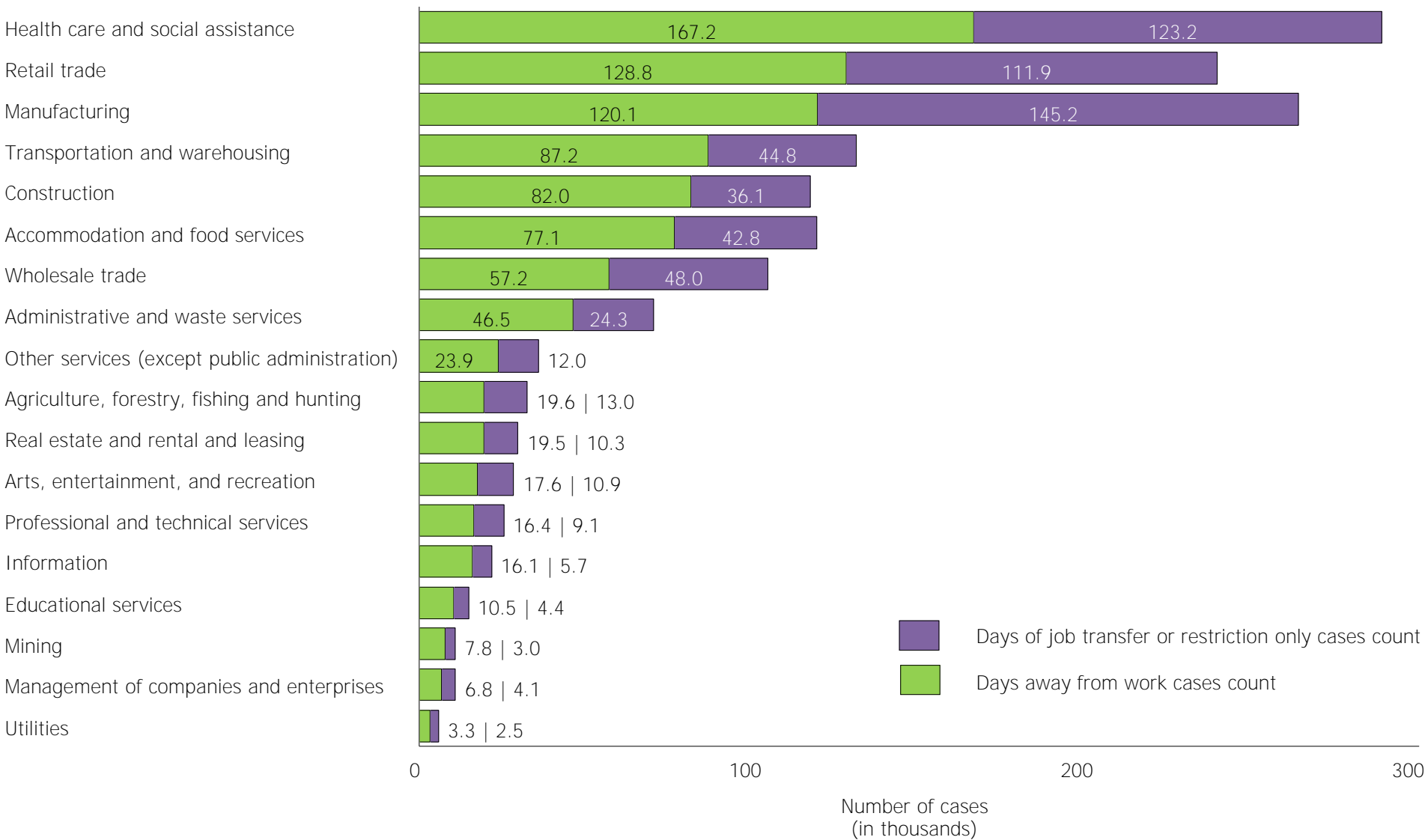


Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by private industry sector, 2013



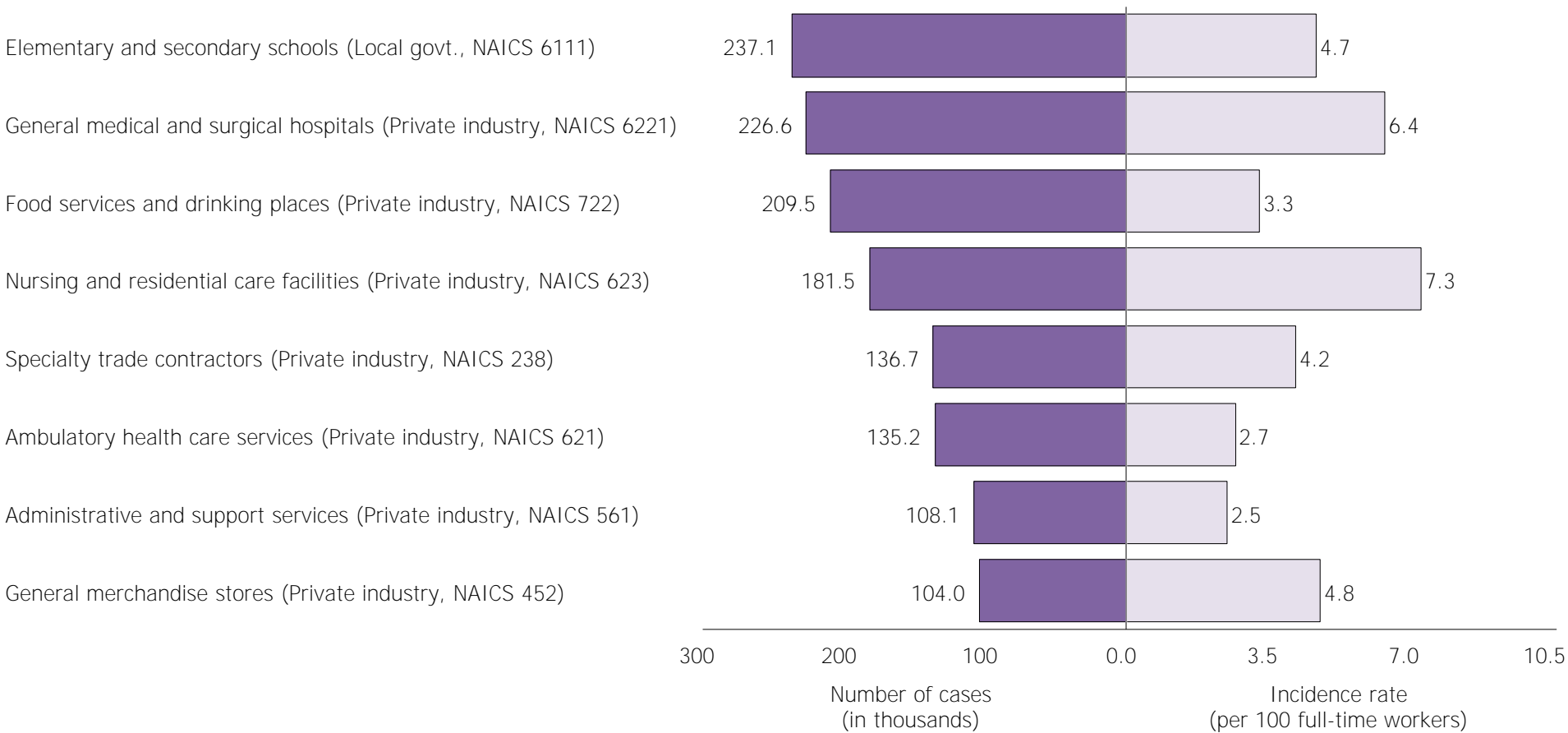
The rate of job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) cases in the manufacturing industry sector has exceeded the rate of cases involving days away from work (DAFW) every year since 1998. Manufacturing remained the only private industry sector in 2013 in which the incidence rate of DJTR cases (1.2 cases per 100 full-time workers) exceeded the rate of DAFW cases (1.0); both of these rates declined in manufacturing by 0.1 case from 2012.

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



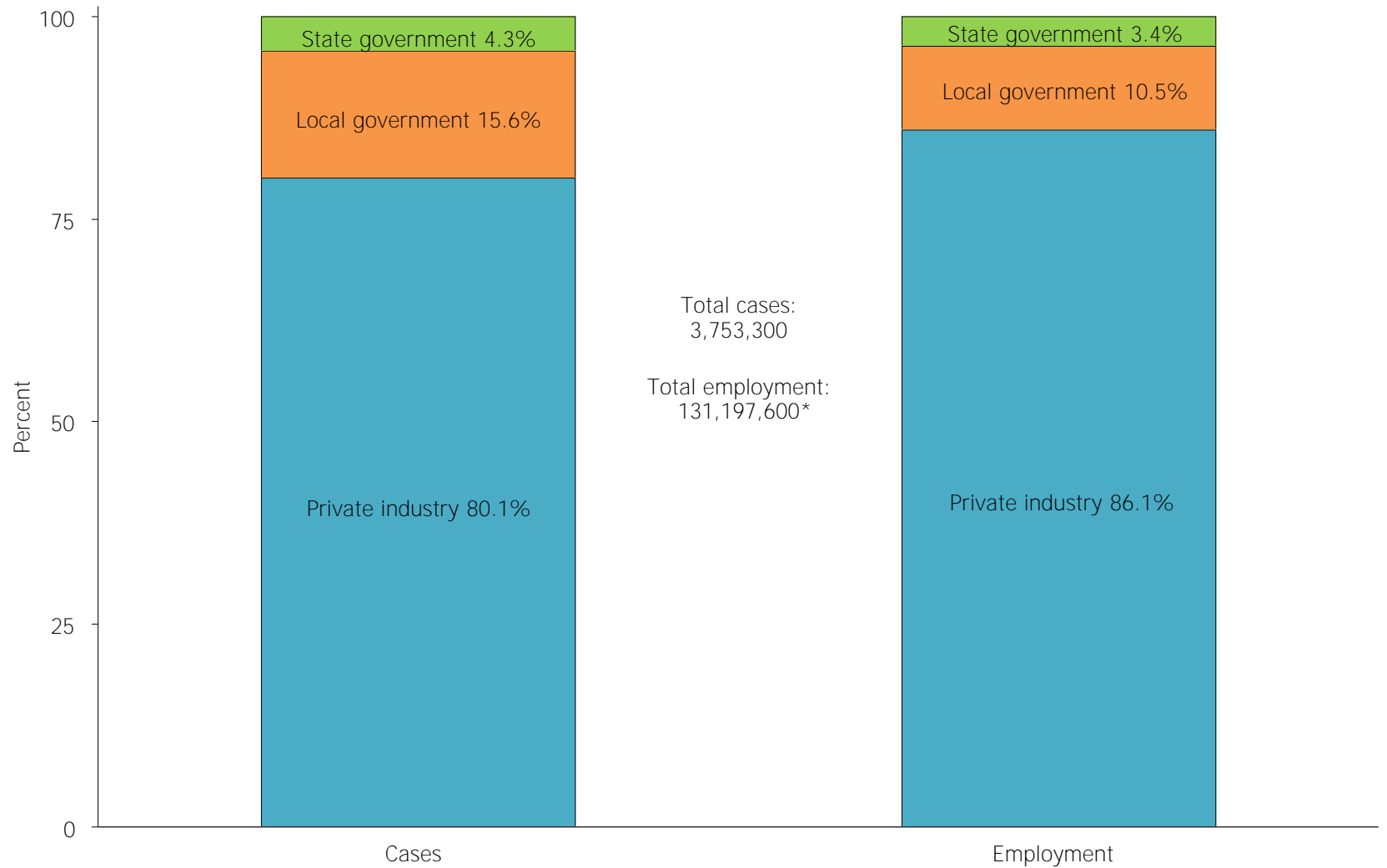
Employers in manufacturing reported the most job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) cases (145,200) among all private industry sectors in 2013 and was the only sector in which the number of reported DJTR cases exceeded the number of cases involving days away from work (DAFW). More DAFW cases were reported in health care and social assistance (167,200) than among any other private industry sector in 2013.

Selected industries reporting 100,000 or more nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all ownerships, 2013



Eight industries reported 100,000 or more injury and illness cases in 2013. Together these eight industries combined to account for more than one-third (35.7 percent) of all cases reported among private industry and state and local government workplaces in 2013.

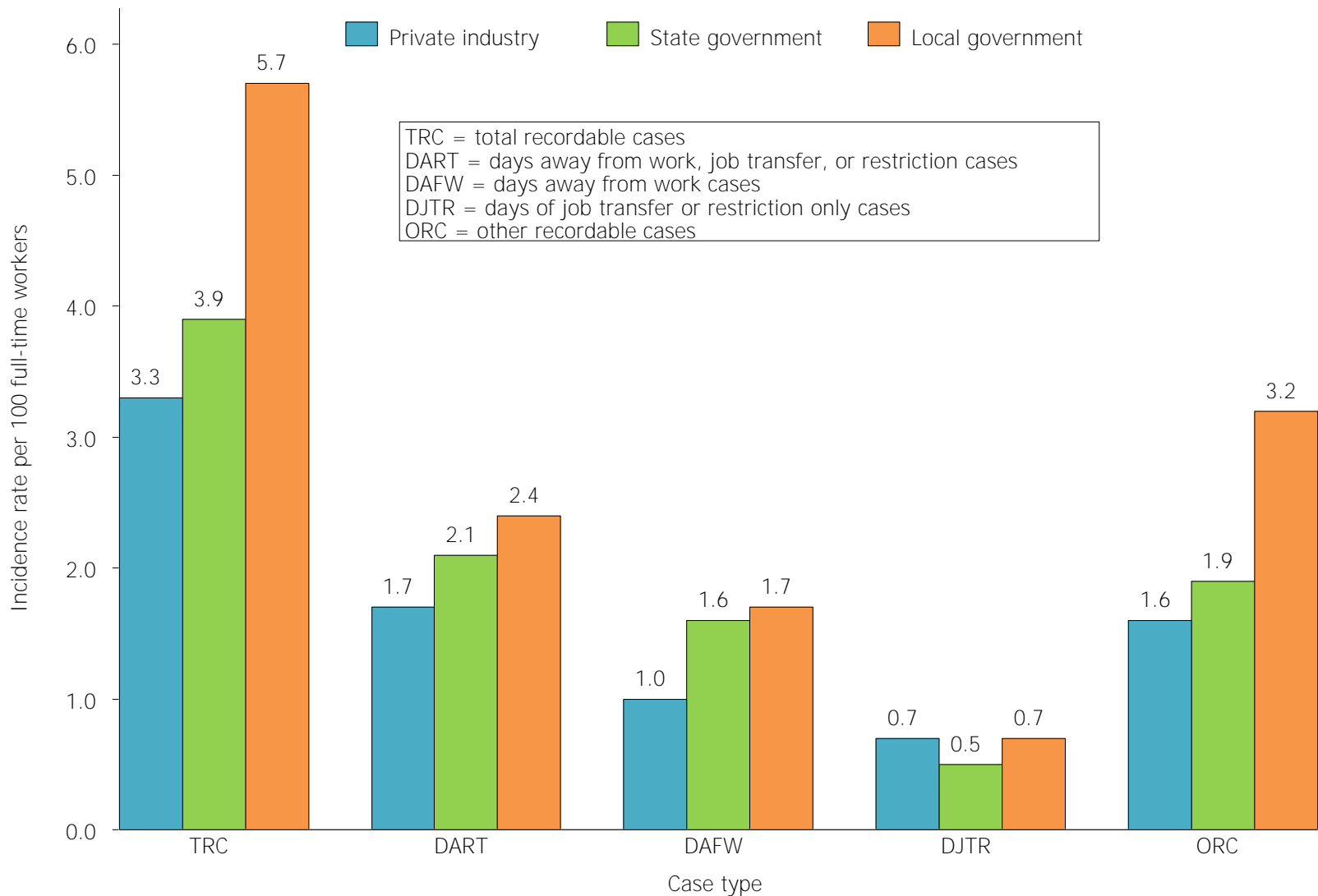
## Distribution of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases and employment by ownership, 2013



Approximately 8 in 10 nonfatal injury and illness cases reported in 2013 occurred among private industry workplaces, which accounted for 86.1 percent of total employment. In comparison, local and state government workers incurred a disproportionately higher percentage (19.9 percent) of injuries and illnesses relative to their 13.9 percent share of the workforce.

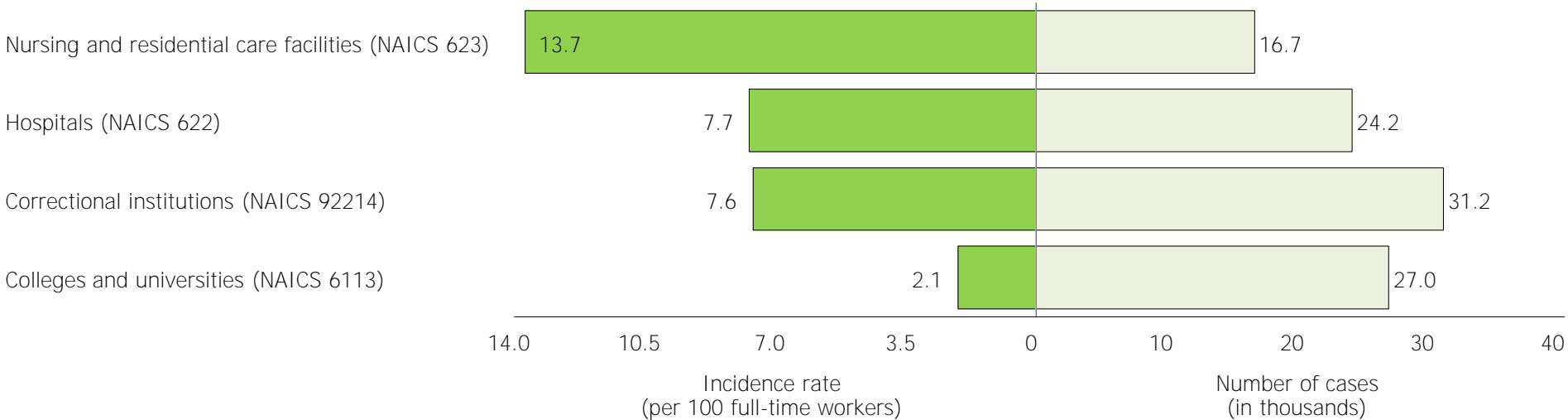
\* Total employment is the 2013 annual average from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

# Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, 2013



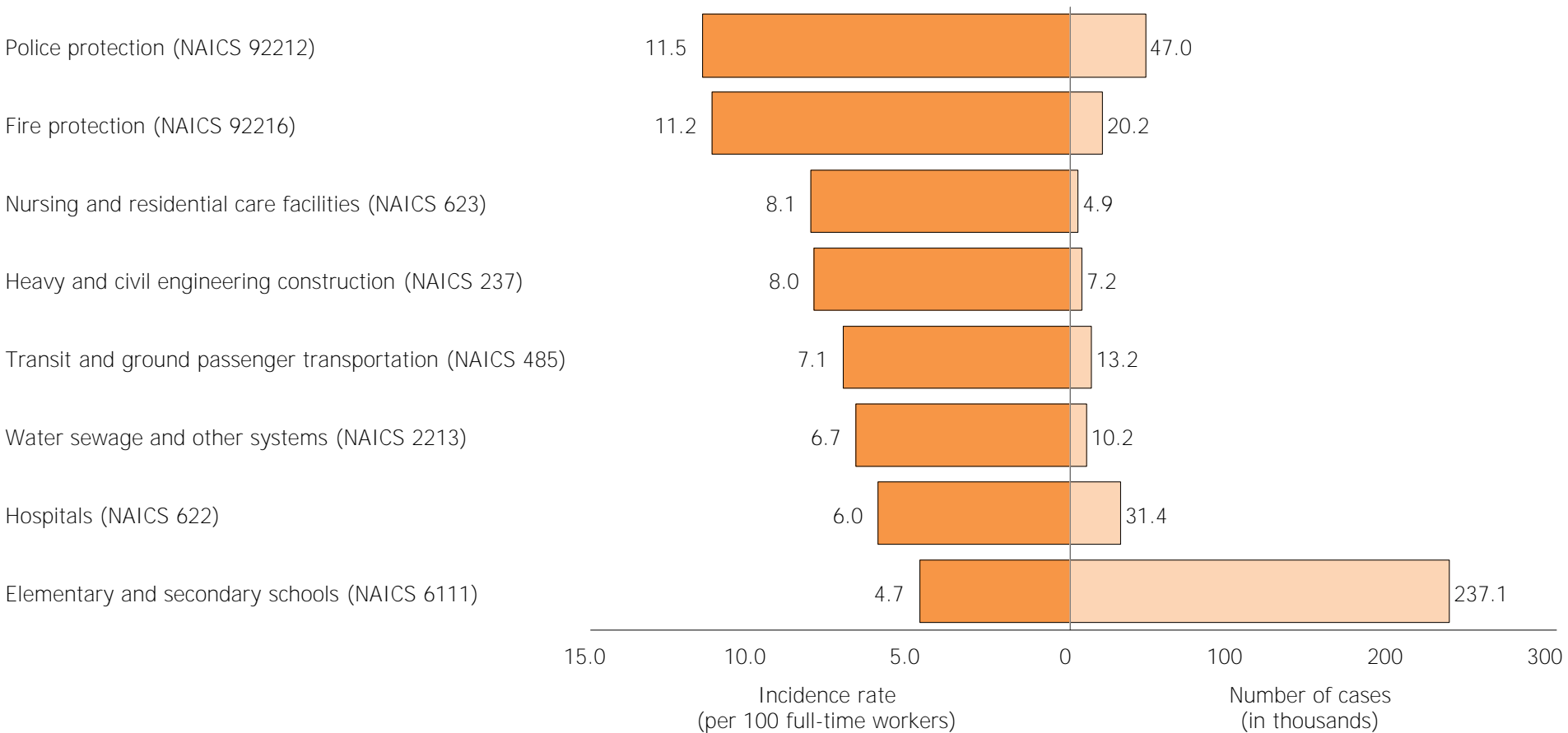
Continuing a trend since 2008, the rate of total recordable cases (TRC) of injuries and illnesses remained highest among local government workplaces in 2013 (5.7 cases per 100 full-time employees), compared to state government (3.9 cases) and private industry (3.3 cases) workplaces. The rate for more serious injury and illness cases—those requiring days away from work (DAFW)—were higher for local government (1.7 cases per 100 full-time employees) and state government (1.6 cases), than for private industry (1.0 case) in 2013.

Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses  
by select industry, state government, 2013



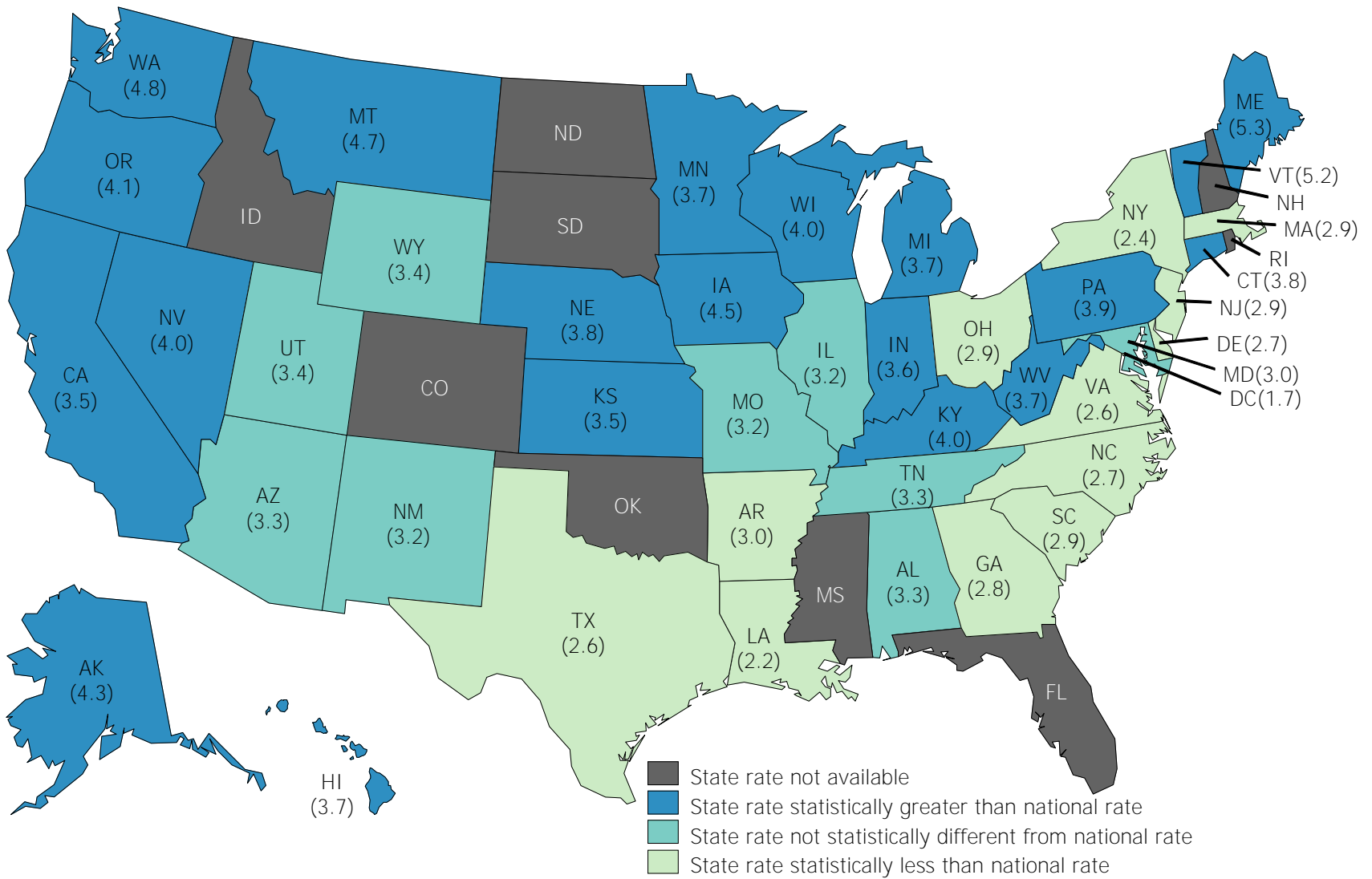
National public sector estimates covering more than 4.5 million state government workers are available for the sixth consecutive year for 2013. Injury and illness estimates are available for selected industries within state government and provide for limited comparisons to same industries in local government 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.

# Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by select industry, local government, 2013



While the incidence rate among elementary and secondary schools workers (4.7 cases per 100 full-time workers) was comparatively lower than among other local government industries, these workers incurred 40.5 percent of all nonfatal injury and illness cases reported among the 13.7 million local government workers nationally in 2013.

State nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates\* compared to the national rate, private industry, 2013



Private industry and public sector estimates are available individually for 41 participating states and for the District of Columbia for 2013. The private industry injury and illness rate was statistically higher in 20 states than the national rate of 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers, lower in 12 states and in the District of Columbia, and not statistically different in 9 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 workers  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 2014