



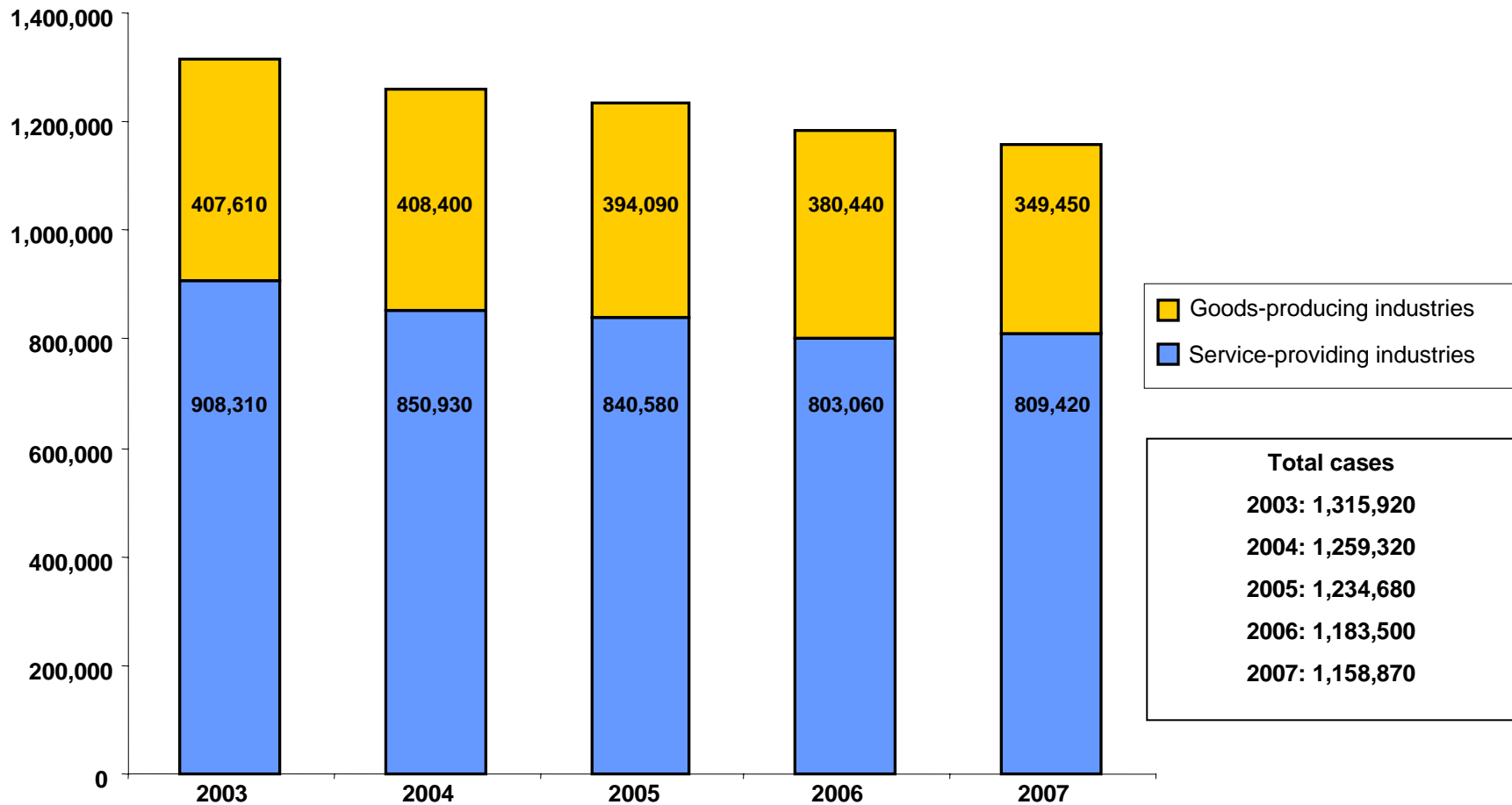
2007 Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Case and Demographics

November 20, 2008

[NOTE: This chart package was reissued in March 2009 to correct the following charts: 11, 15, 19, 20, and 21. Coding misclassifications for selected nature, event or exposure, and source categories within the mining and rail transportation industries necessitated the corrections.]

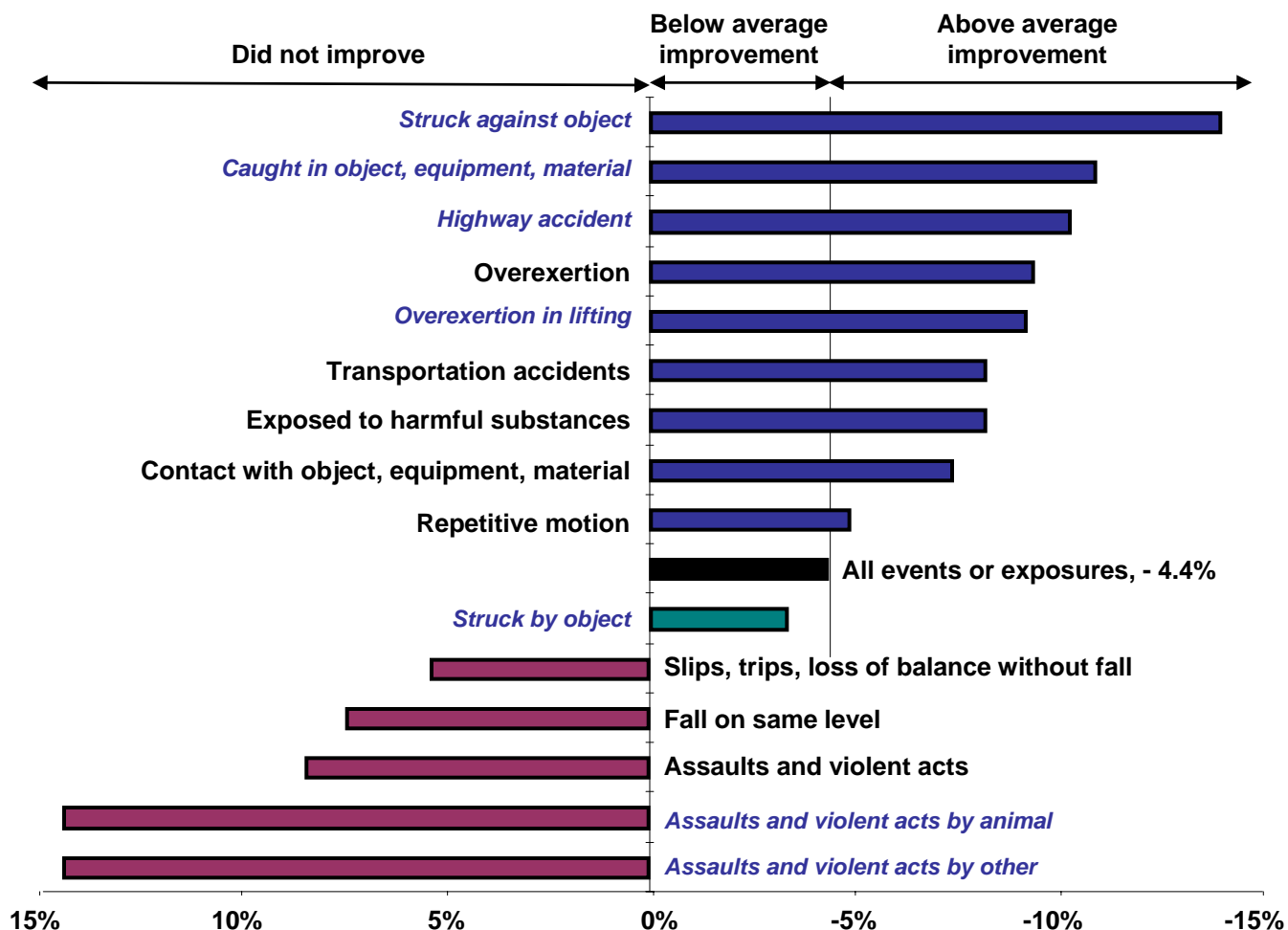
Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, 2003-2007



In 2007, injuries and illnesses with days away from work declined 2.1 percent. Injuries and illnesses for goods-producing industries declined by 8 percent, while in service-providing industries they increased by 0.8 percent.

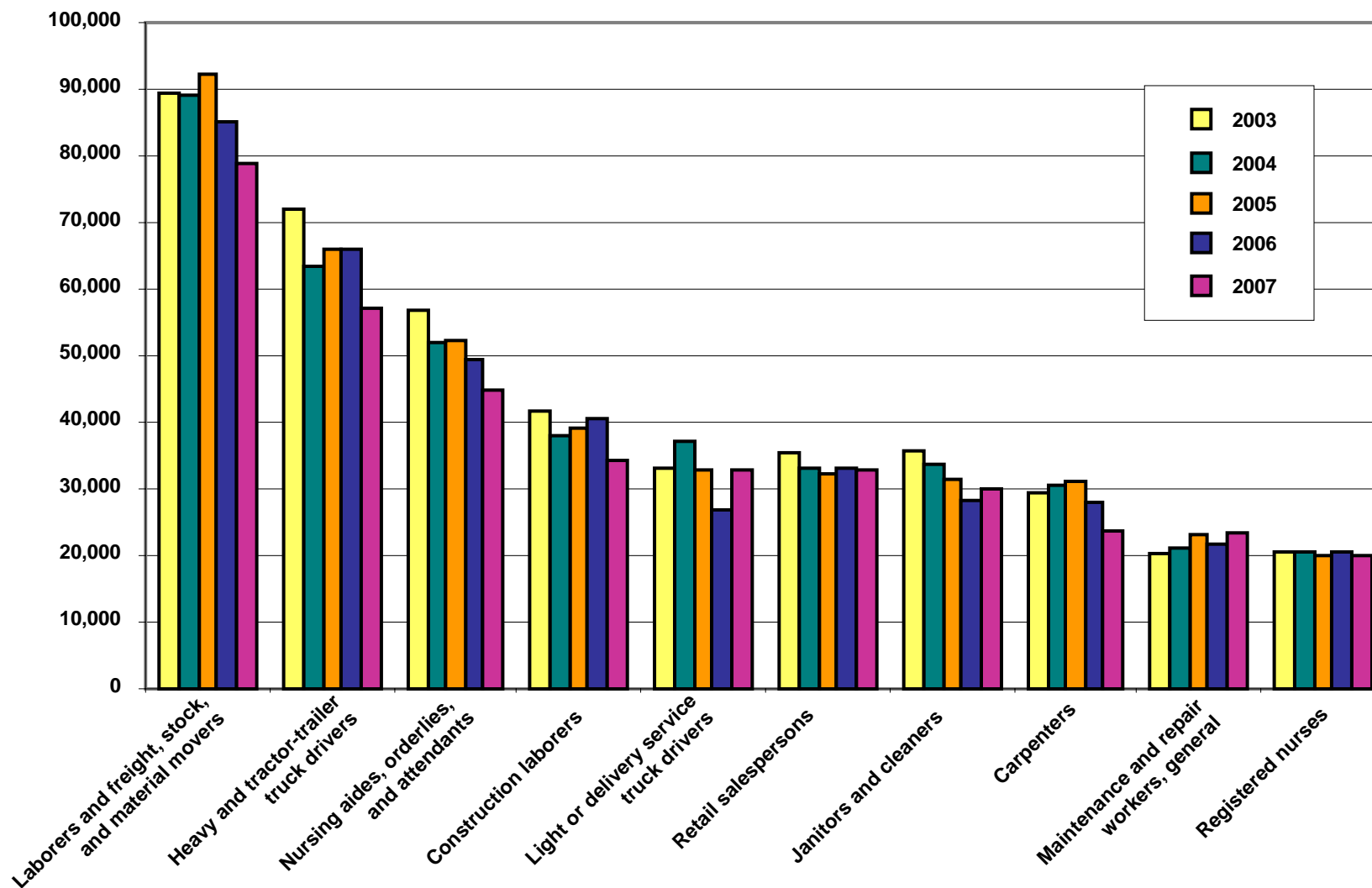


Percent change in incidence rate of injuries and illnesses by selected events and exposures, 2006-2007



In 2007, incidence rates for all events or exposures decreased by 4.4 percent. Each of the subcategories of contact with object, equipment had improvement in their incidence rate, but only two had above average improvement. Struck against object improved by 14 percent and caught in object improved by 11 percent. Struck by object improved by 3 percent.

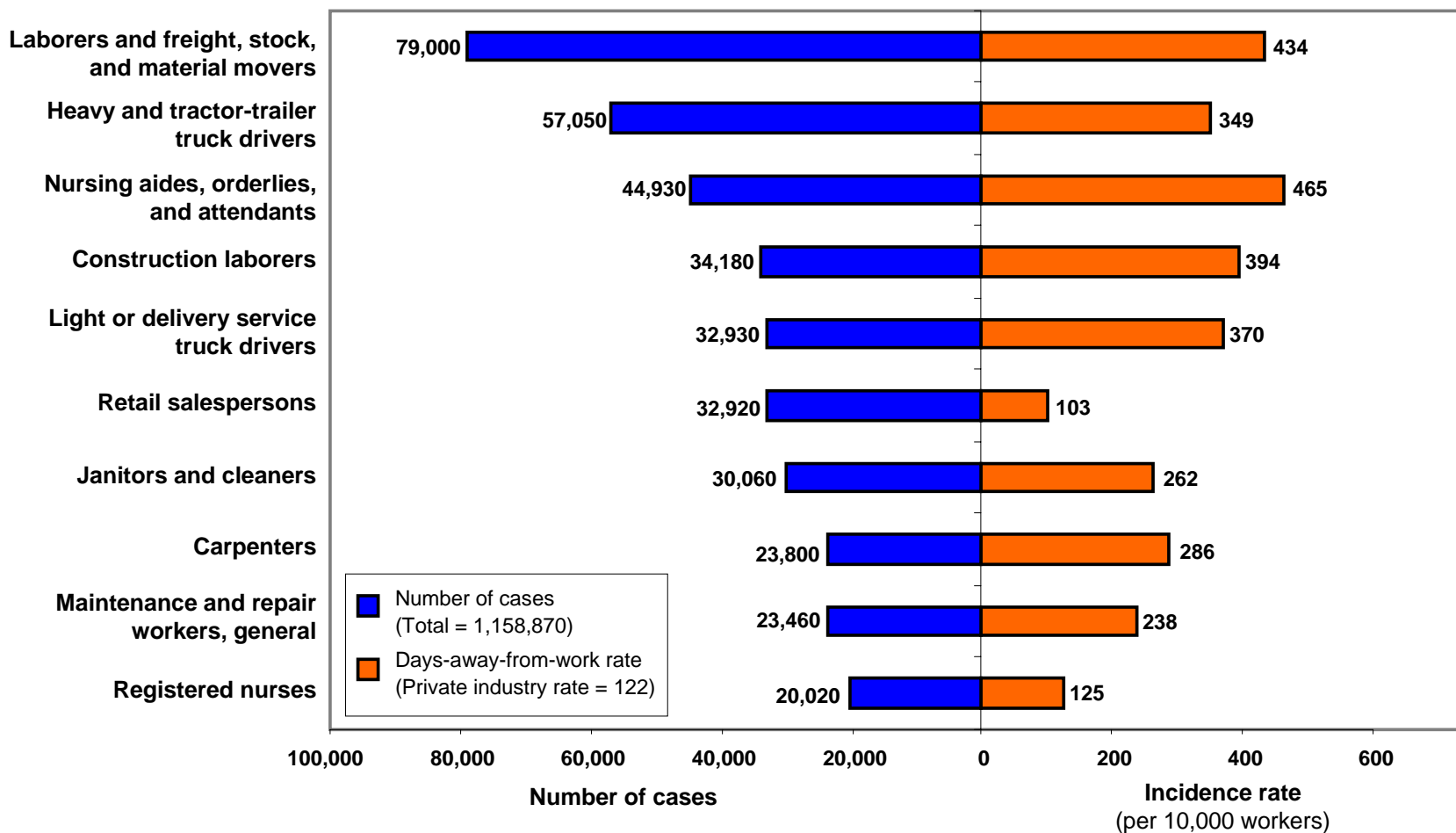
Occupations with 20,000 or more injuries and illnesses, 2003-2007



These 10 occupations have had 20,000 or more cases for the past 3 years. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had a 7 percent decrease in days-away-from-work cases from 2006 to 2007.



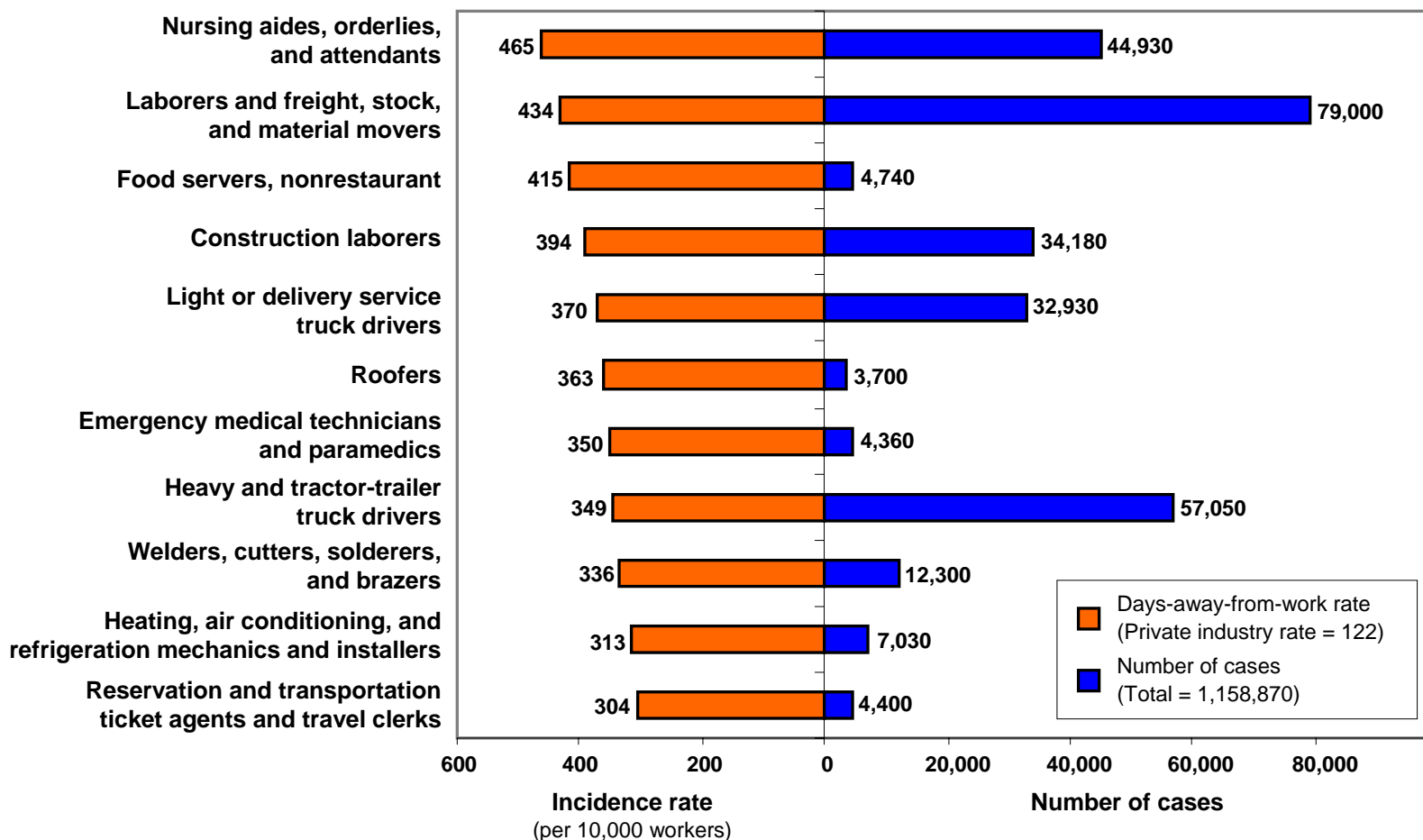
Number and incidence rate for occupations with 20,000 or more injuries and illnesses, 2007



These 10 occupations have 20,000 or more cases of injuries and illnesses. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had 79,000 cases of injuries and illnesses and a rate of 434 per 10,000 workers. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had a higher rate, 465 per 10,000 workers, but fewer cases.



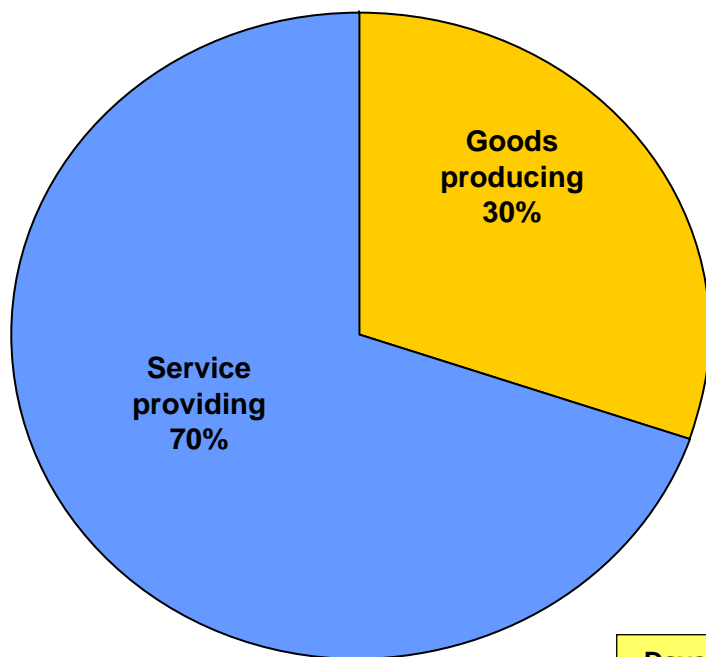
Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses for occupations with high incidence rates, 2007



These eleven occupations have 1/10 of one percent of employment and an incidence rate of 300 or more. Food servers had a rate of 415 per 10,000 workers, but a much lower number of cases compared to heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers whose rate was 349.



Injuries and illnesses and employment by industry domain, 2007



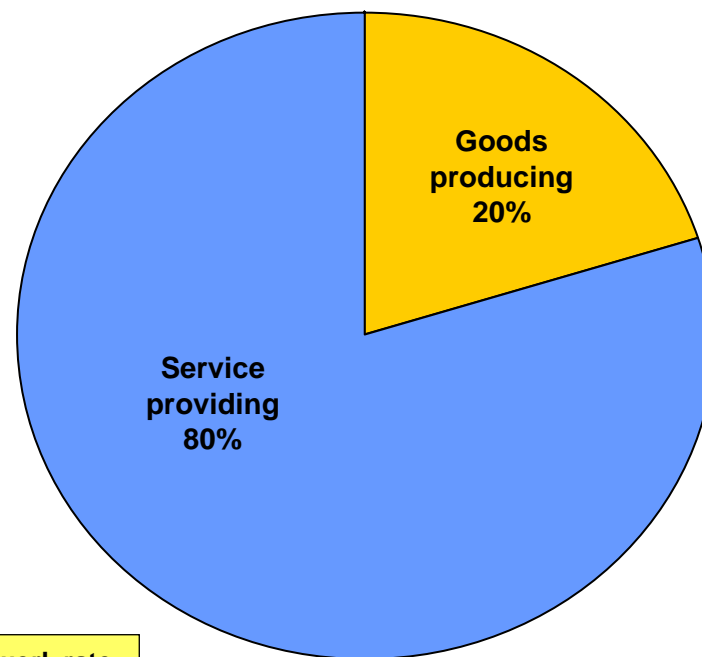
Injuries and illnesses with days away from work

(Total cases = 1,158,870)

Days-away-from-work rate

Goods-producing: 153

Service-providing: 112



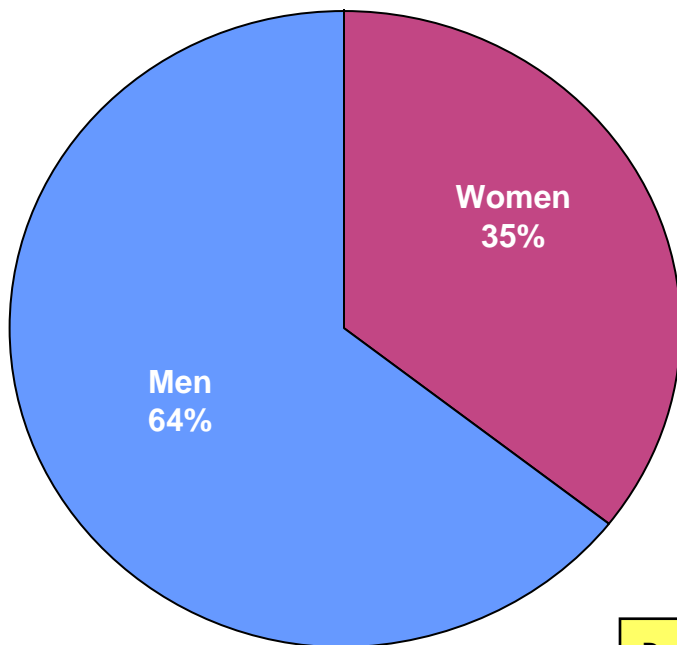
Employment

(BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages)

In 2007, goods-producing industries made up 20 percent of private industry employment but accounted for 30 percent of injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Service-providing industries made up 80 percent of employment and 70 percent of injuries and illnesses.



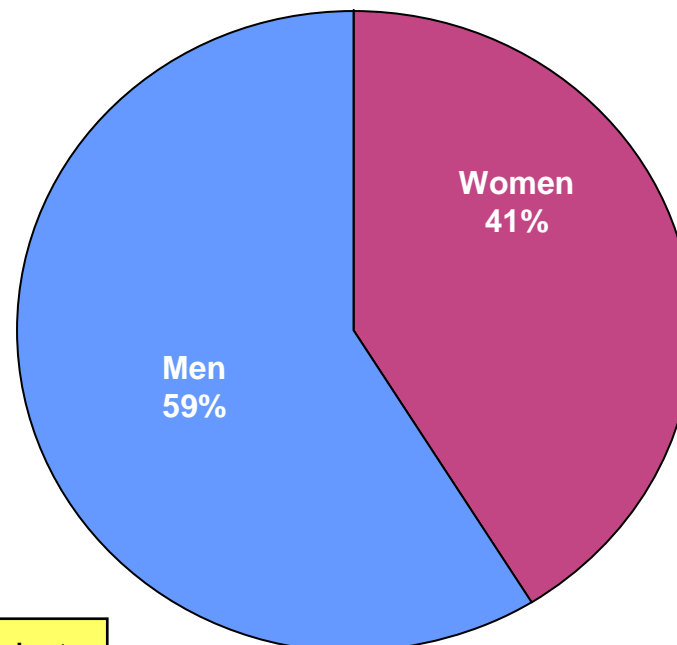
Injuries and illnesses and hours worked by gender of worker, 2007



Injuries and illnesses with days away from work

(Total cases with gender reported = 1,153,900)

Days-away-from-work rate	
Men:	134
Women:	105



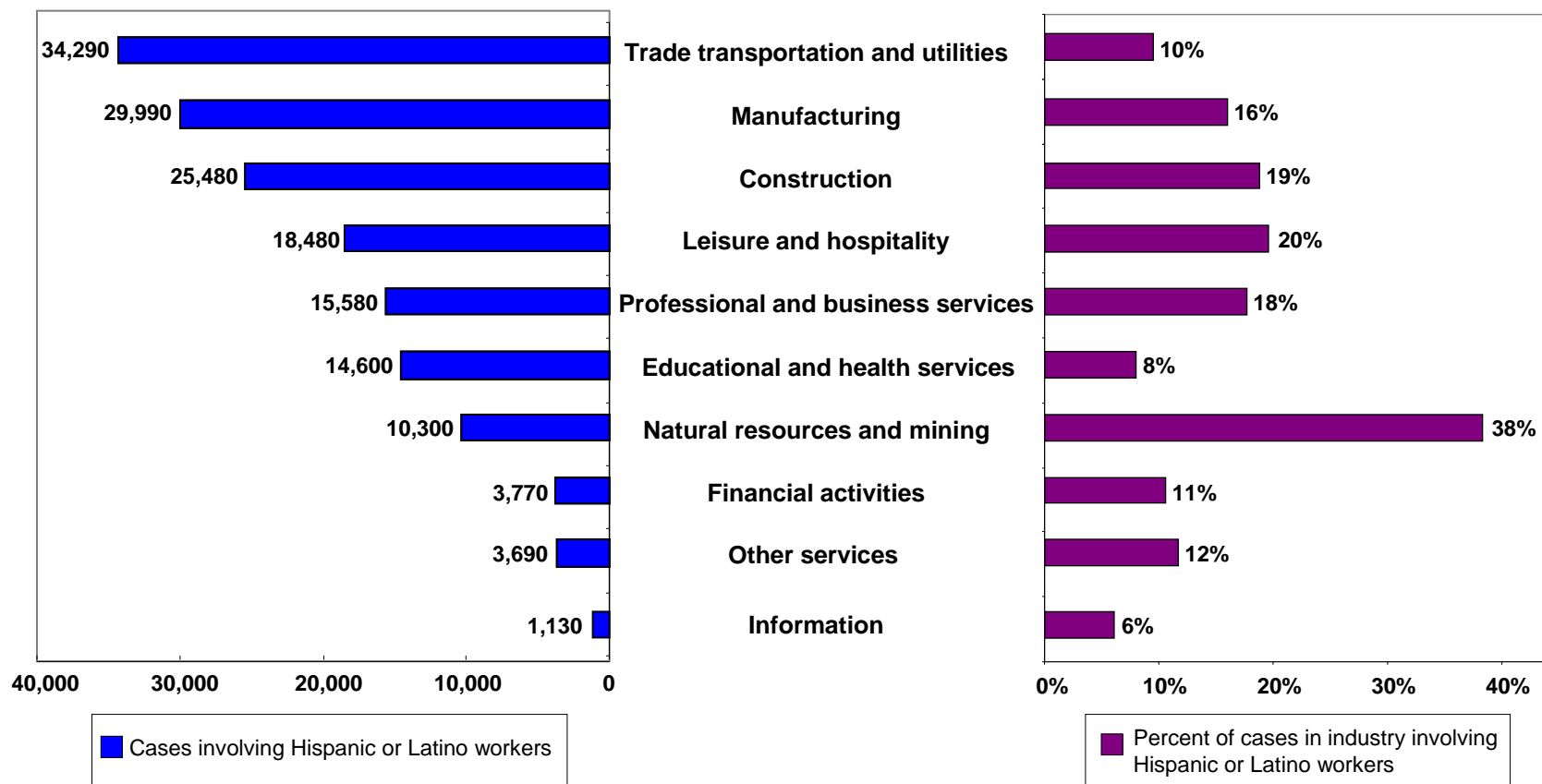
Hours worked

(Current Population Survey, Private Wage and Salary Workers)

Almost two-thirds of injured or ill workers were men in 2007, well above their 59 percent share of the total hours worked.



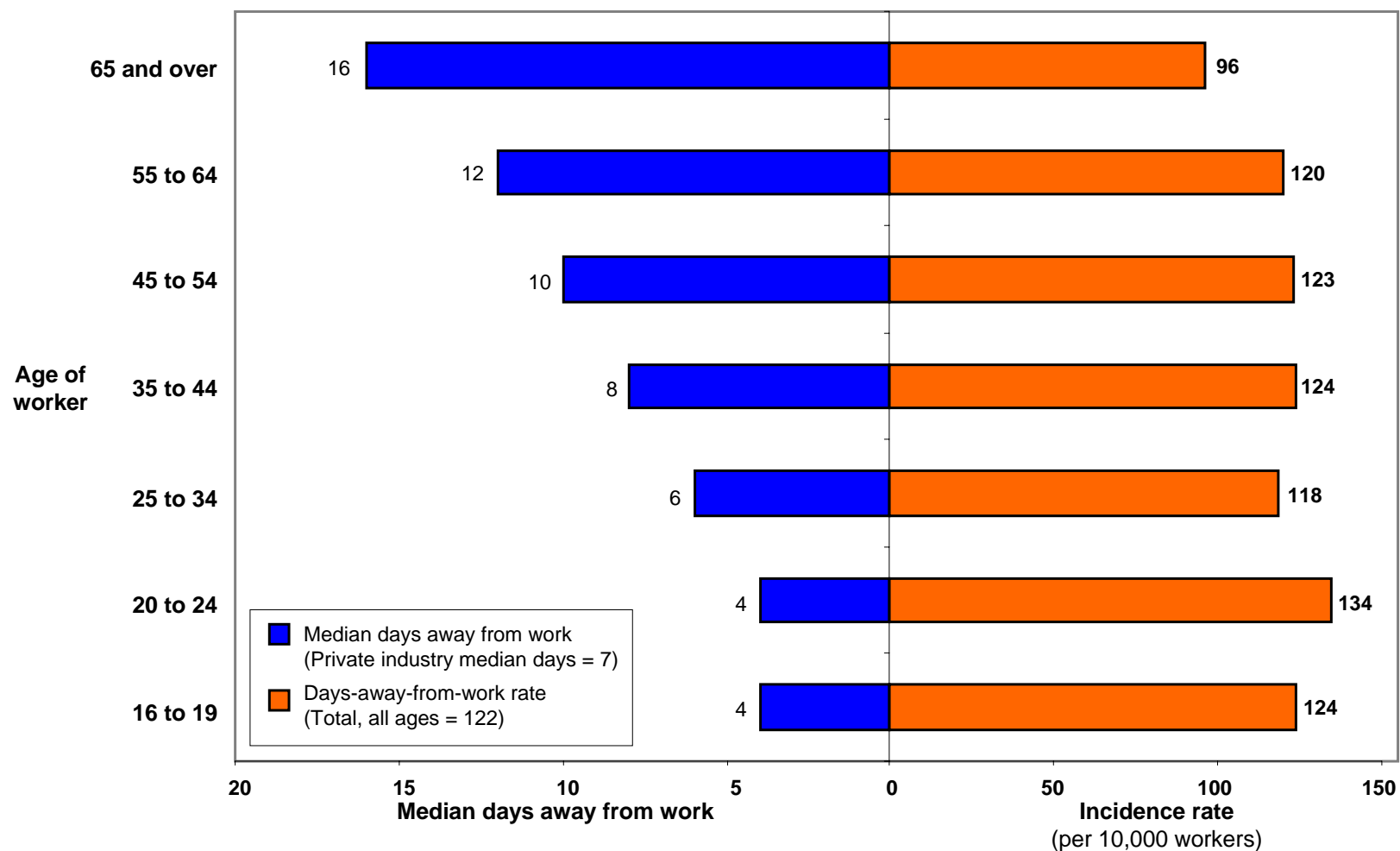
Number of injuries and illnesses and percentage of cases involving Hispanic or Latino workers by industry, 2007



In 2007, there were 157,320 injuries and illnesses among Hispanic or Latino workers. Hispanic or Latino workers made up 20 percent of injuries and illnesses where race or ethnicity was reported. Race is not reported in nearly one-third of all cases.



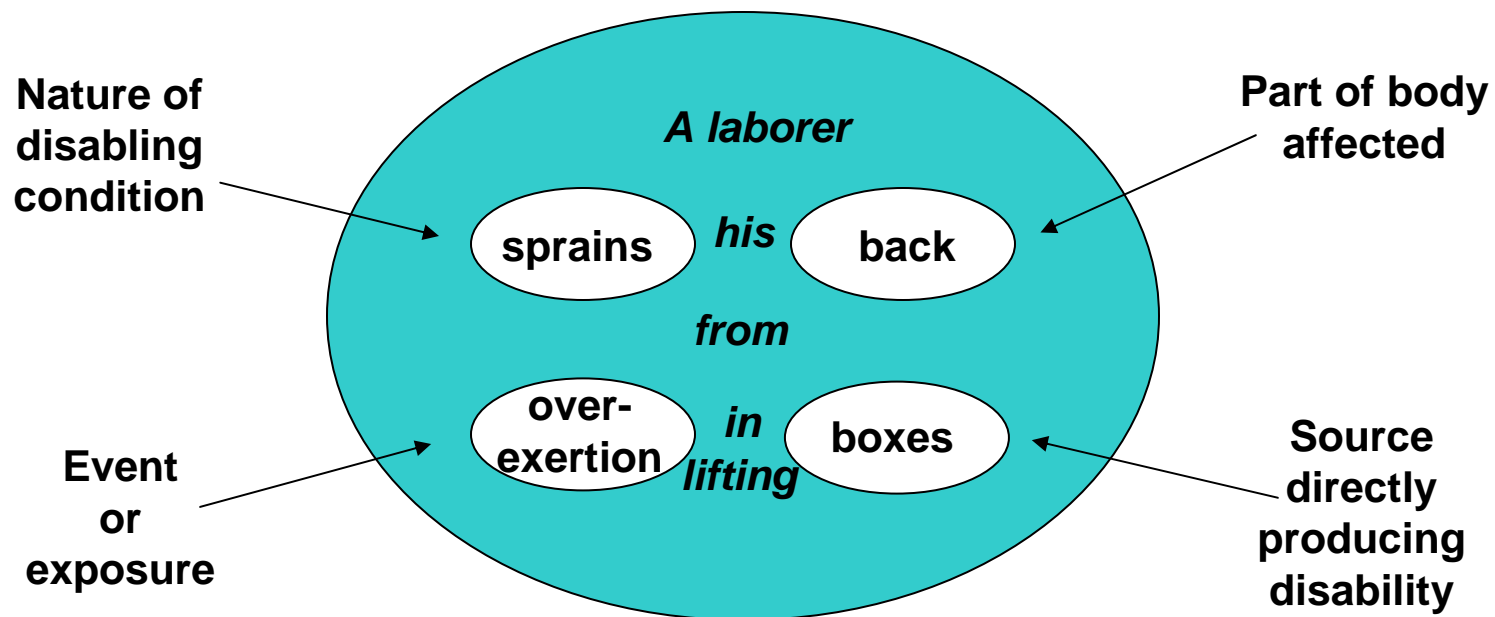
Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses and incidence rate by age of worker, 2007



Median days away from work is a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses. Injuries and illnesses become more severe as age increases, requiring 4 days away from work for workers aged 16 to 24 to 16 days for those workers 65 years old and older.



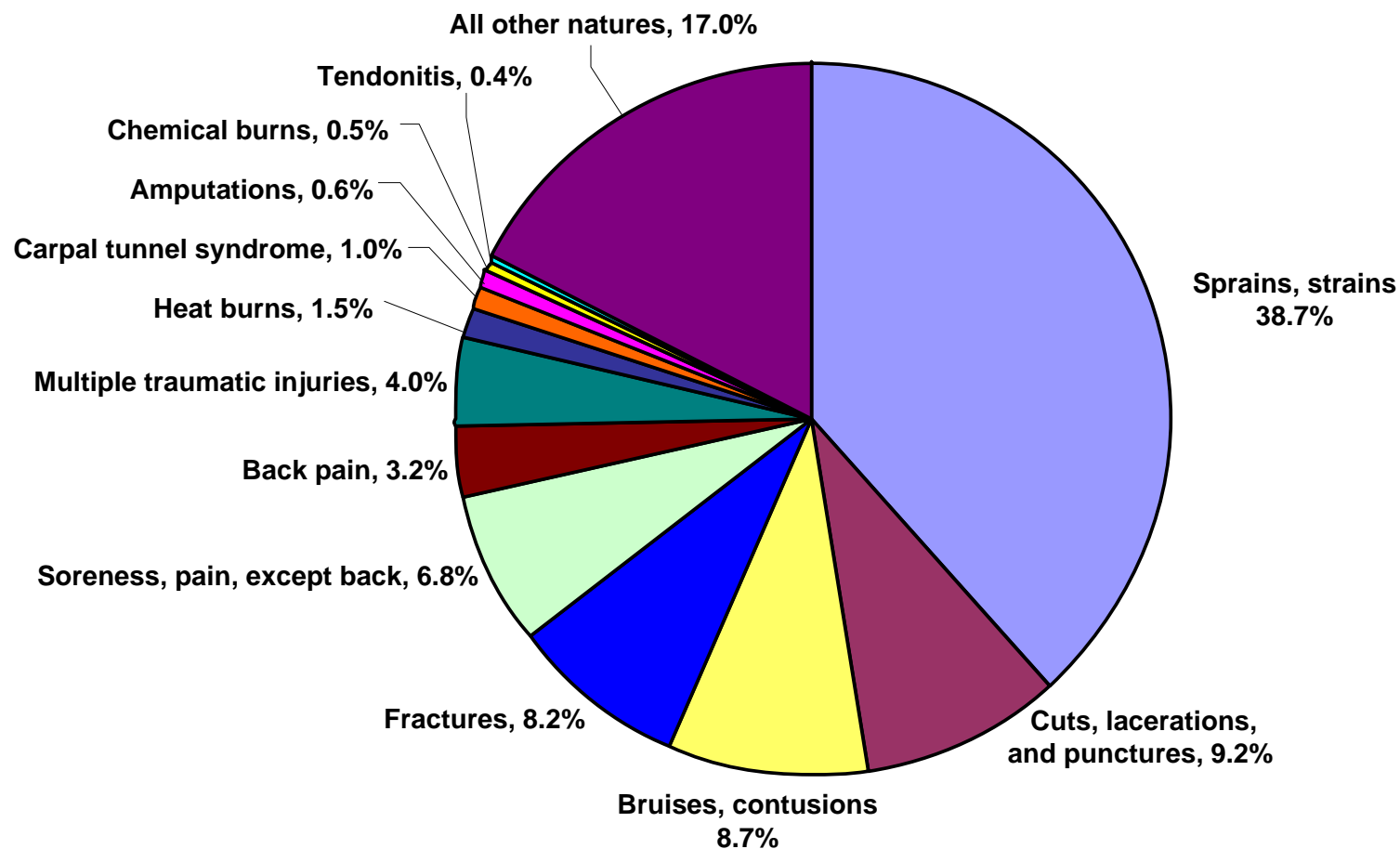
Injury and illness topology



Each injury or illness is described from four viewpoints.



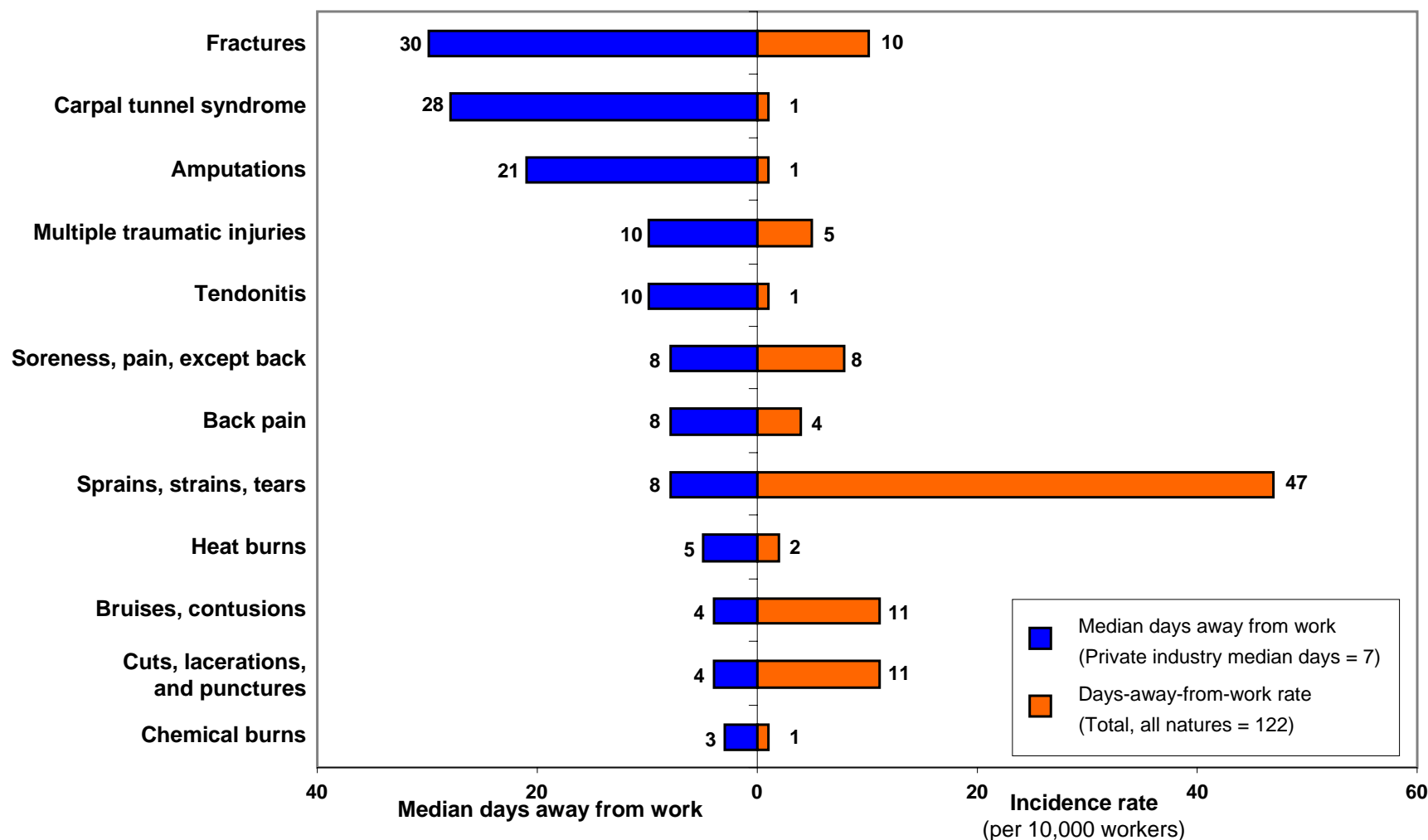
Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, 2007



Sprains and strains accounted for 448,380 injuries and illnesses with days away from work and had an incidence rate of 47.3 per 10,000 full-time workers.



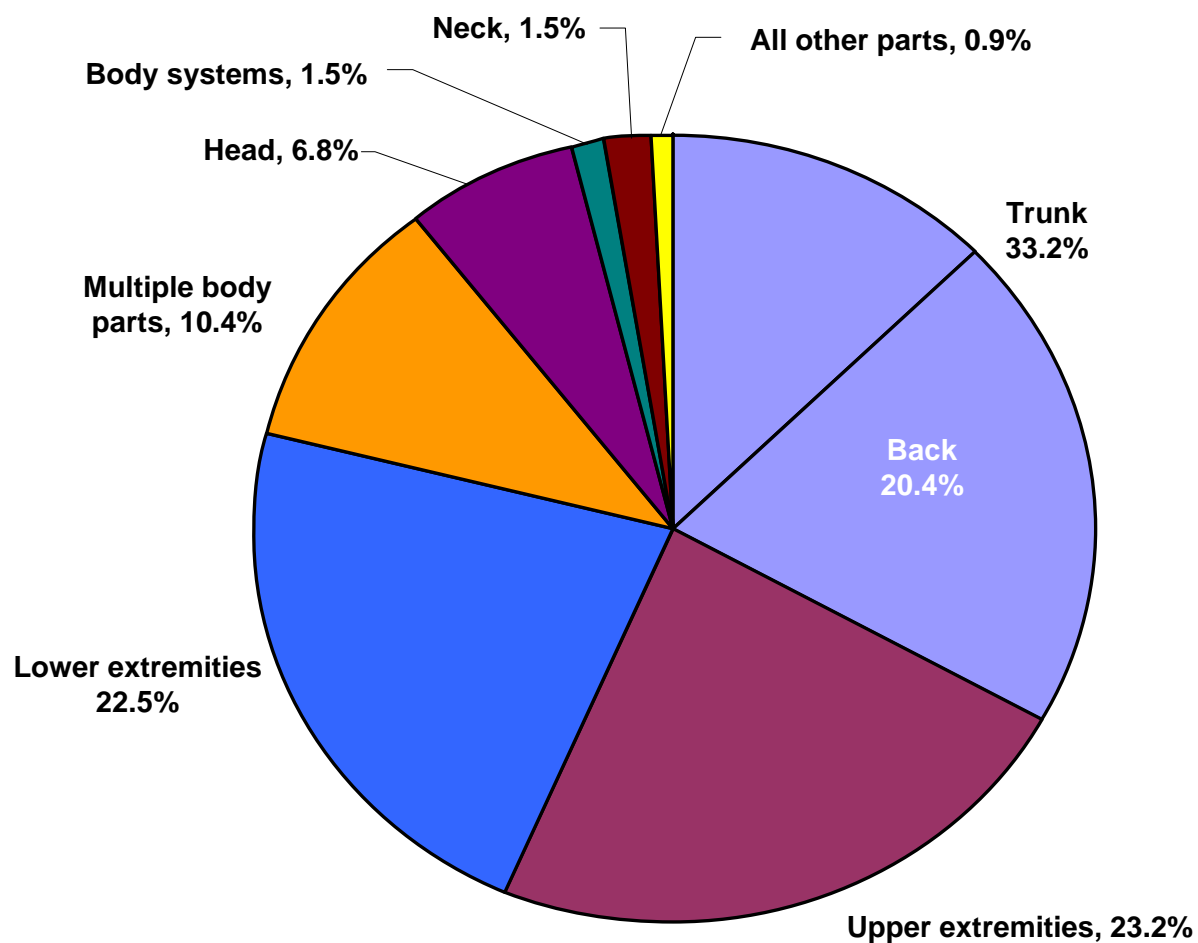
Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by nature, 2007



Fractures had the most median days away from work in 2007 with 30 days, followed by carpal tunnel syndrome with 28 days and amputations with 21 days.



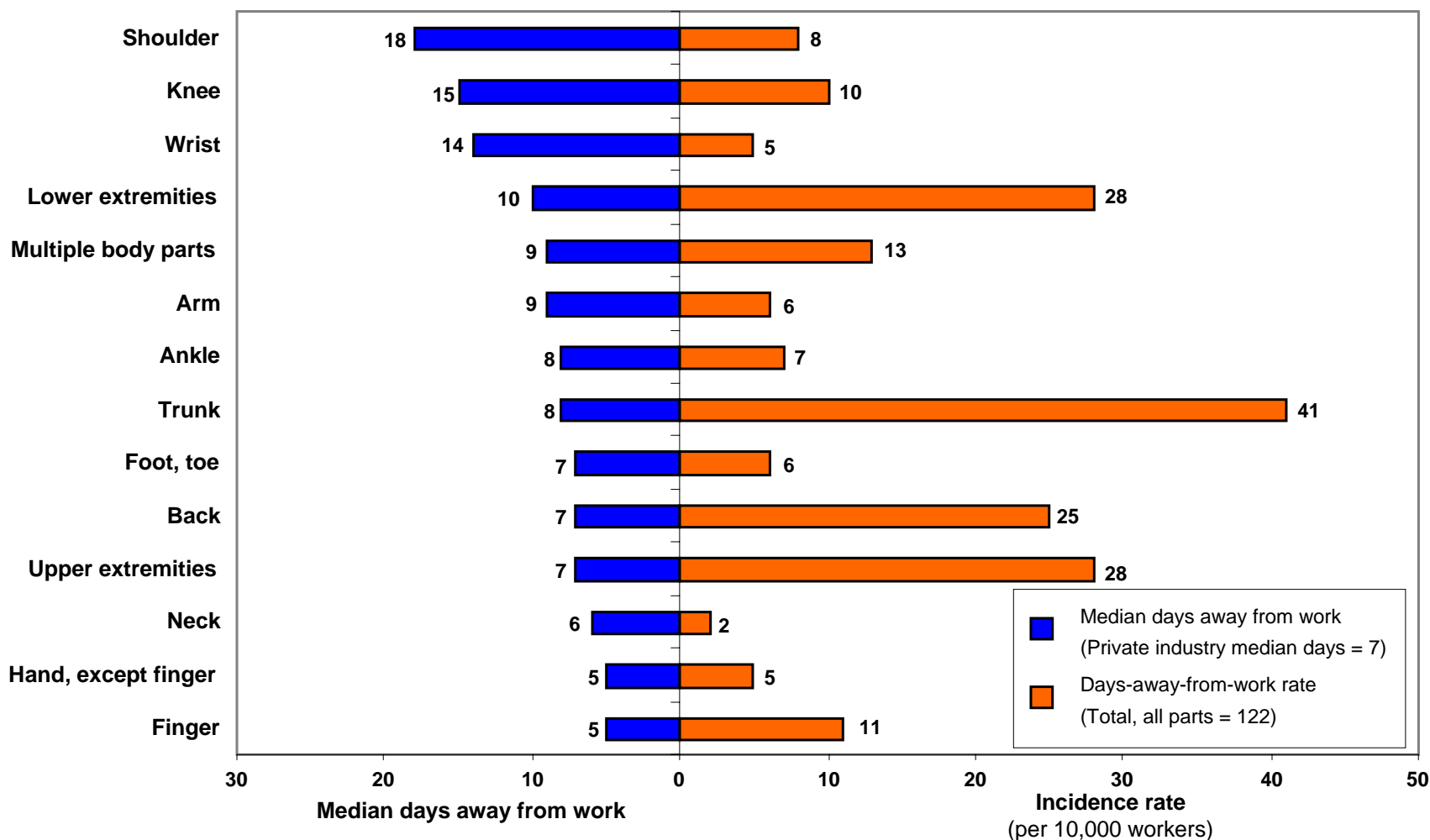
Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, 2007



Upper extremities, lower extremities, and back each accounted for one-fifth of all injuries and illnesses.



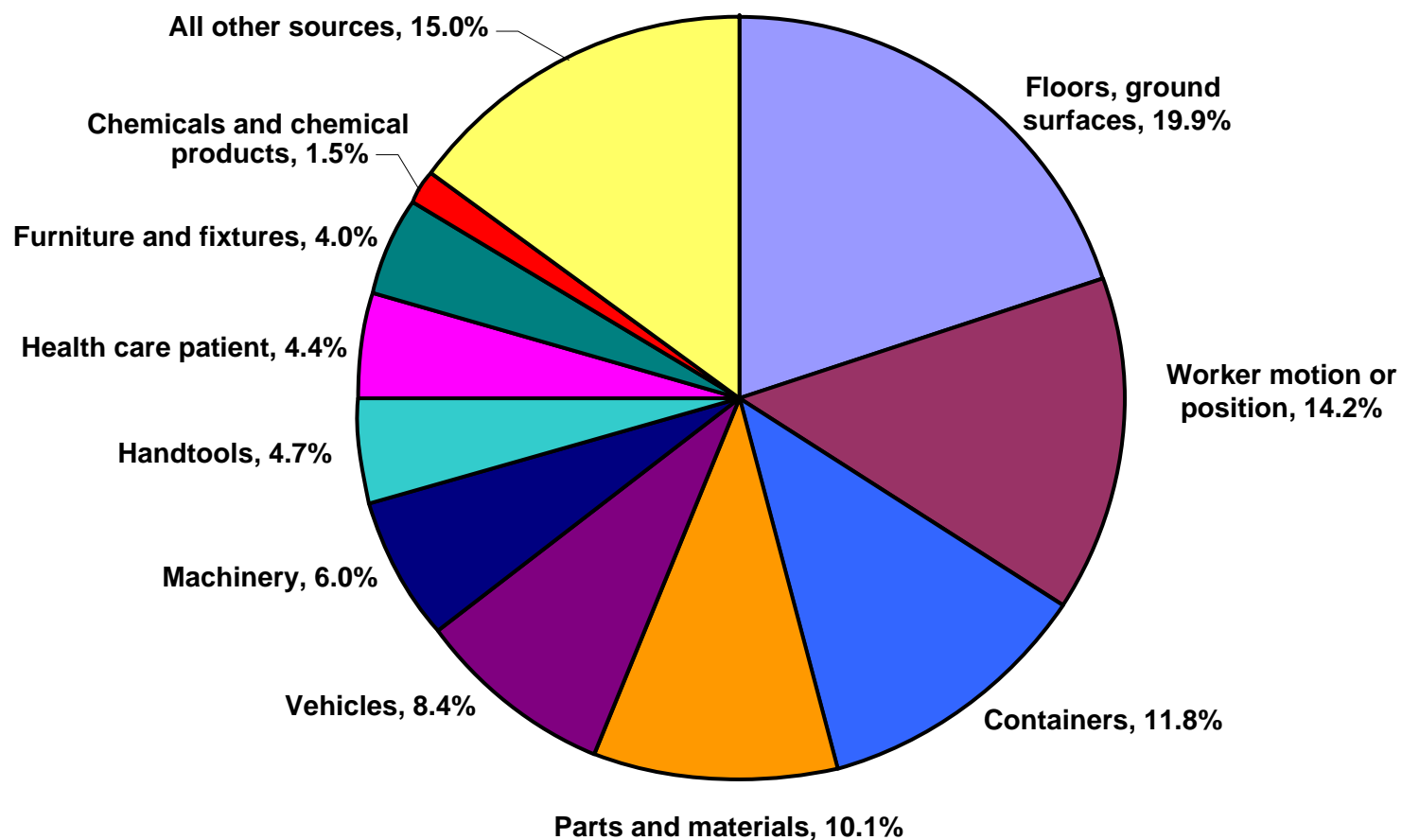
Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by part of body, 2007



Injuries and illnesses to the shoulder (18 days), knee (15 days), and wrist (14 days) required the most time to recuperate in 2007. These were at least twice the median time required for all parts.



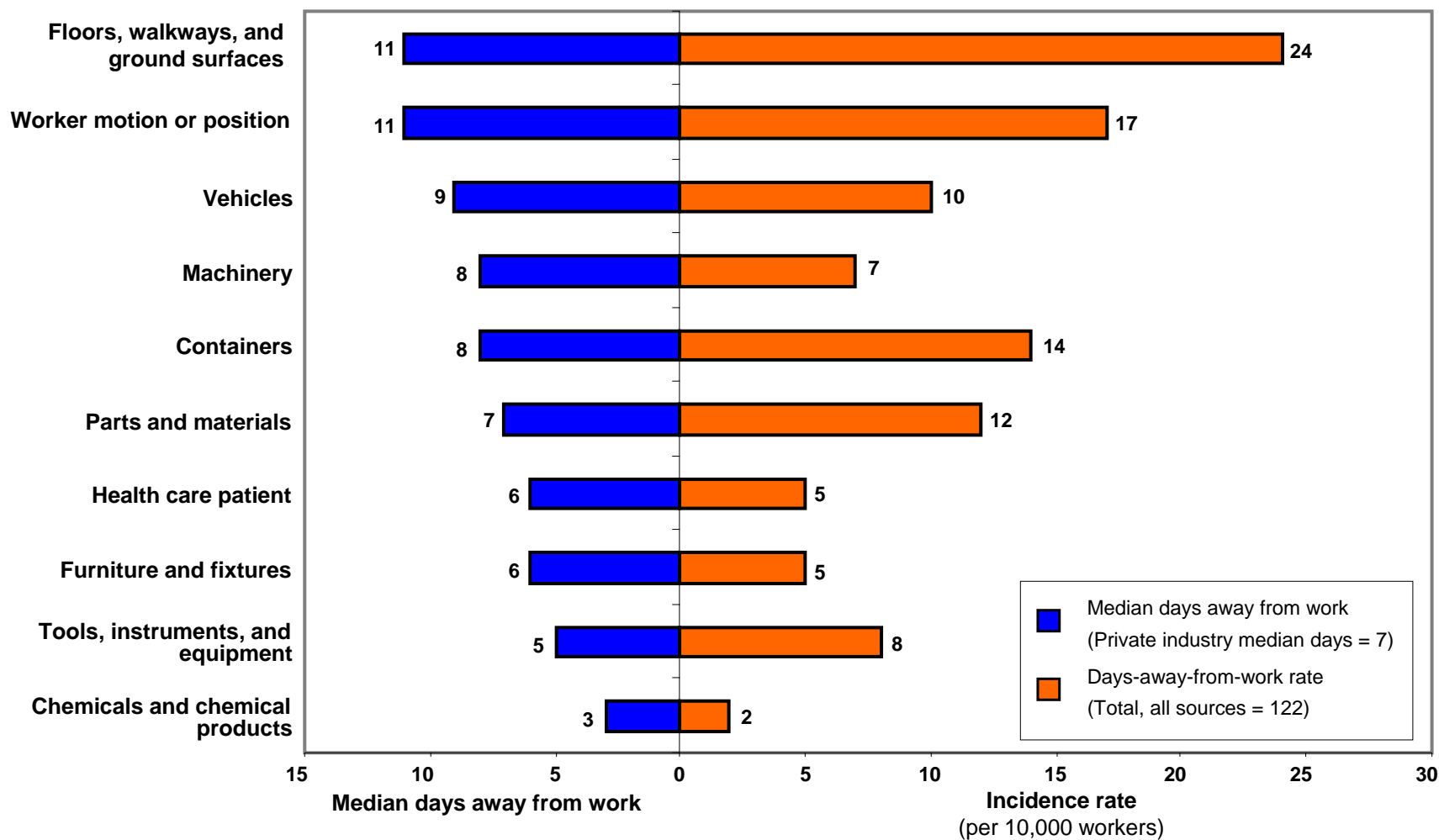
Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, 2007



Four sources accounted for more than half of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work: floor, ground surfaces with 20 percent; worker motion or position with 14 percent; containers with 12 percent; and parts and materials with 10 percent.



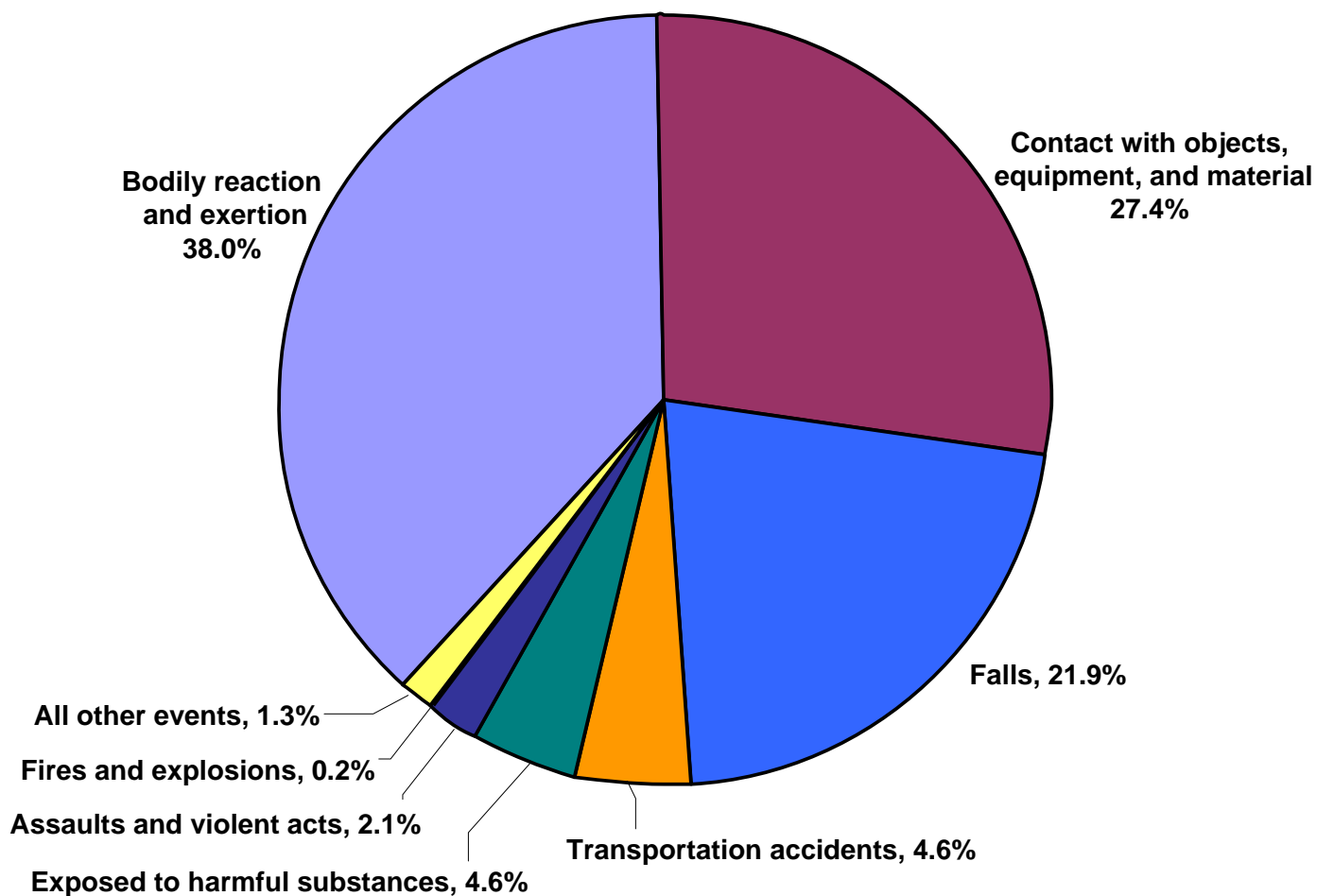
Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by source, 2007



Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces and worker motion or position had the highest median days away from work with rates of 24 and 17 respectively.



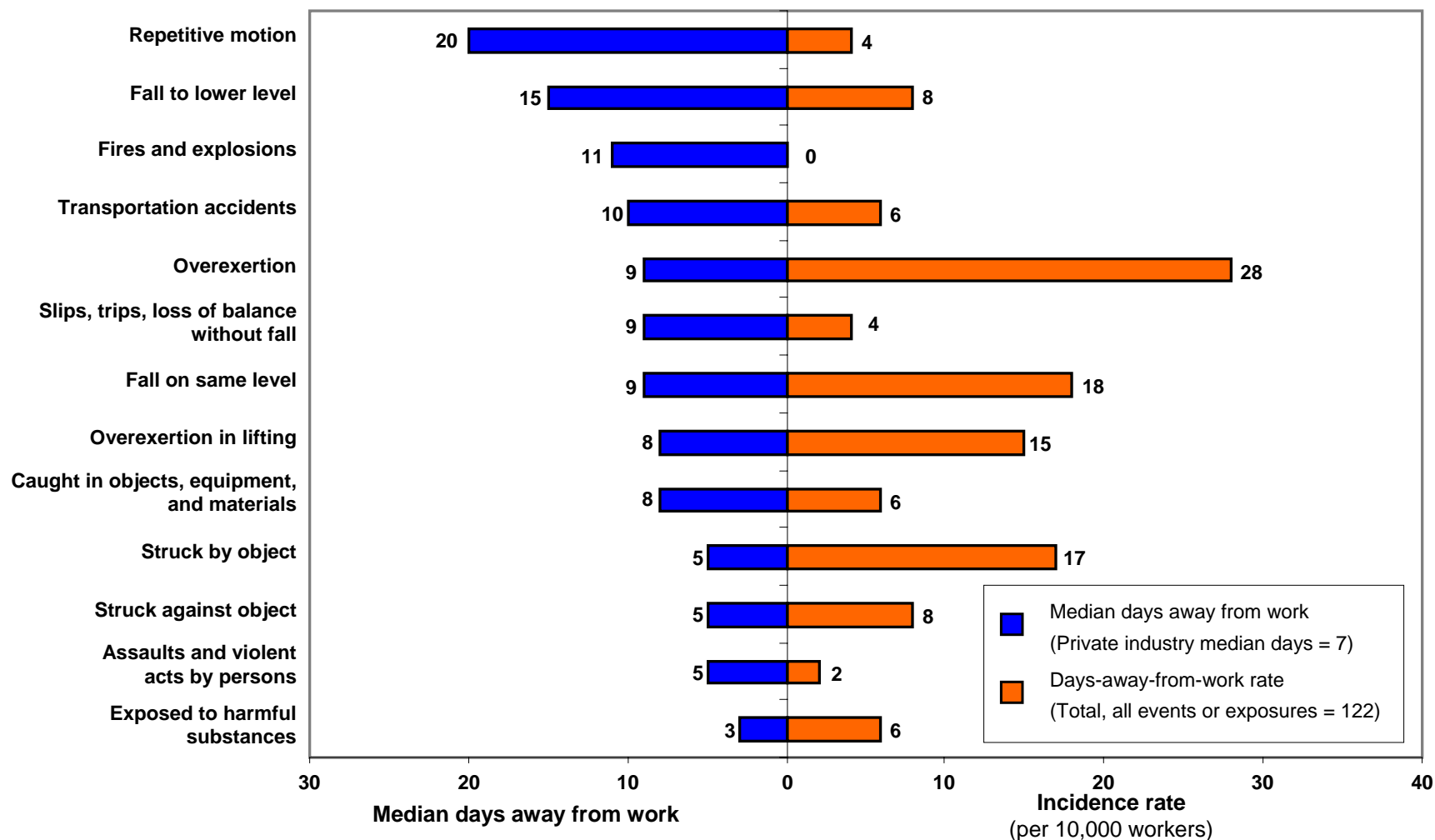
Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, 2007



More than 8 out of 10 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work in 2007 were from contact with objects, equipment, and material; bodily reaction and exertion; or falls.

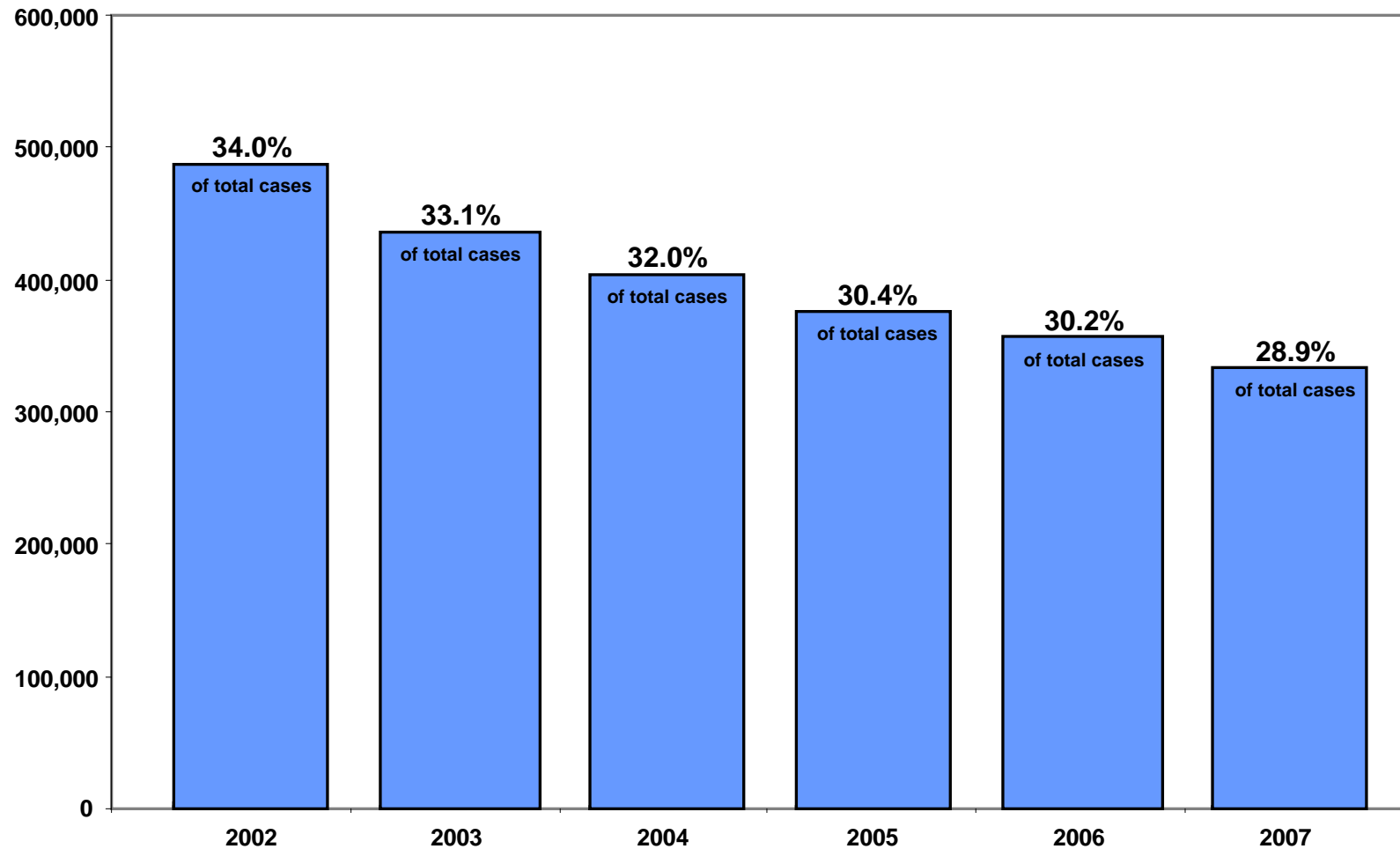


Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, 2007



Of the events shown, repetitive motion injuries and illnesses had the highest median days away from work, but a relatively low incidence rate. At 20 days, its median was almost three times the median for all injuries and illnesses.

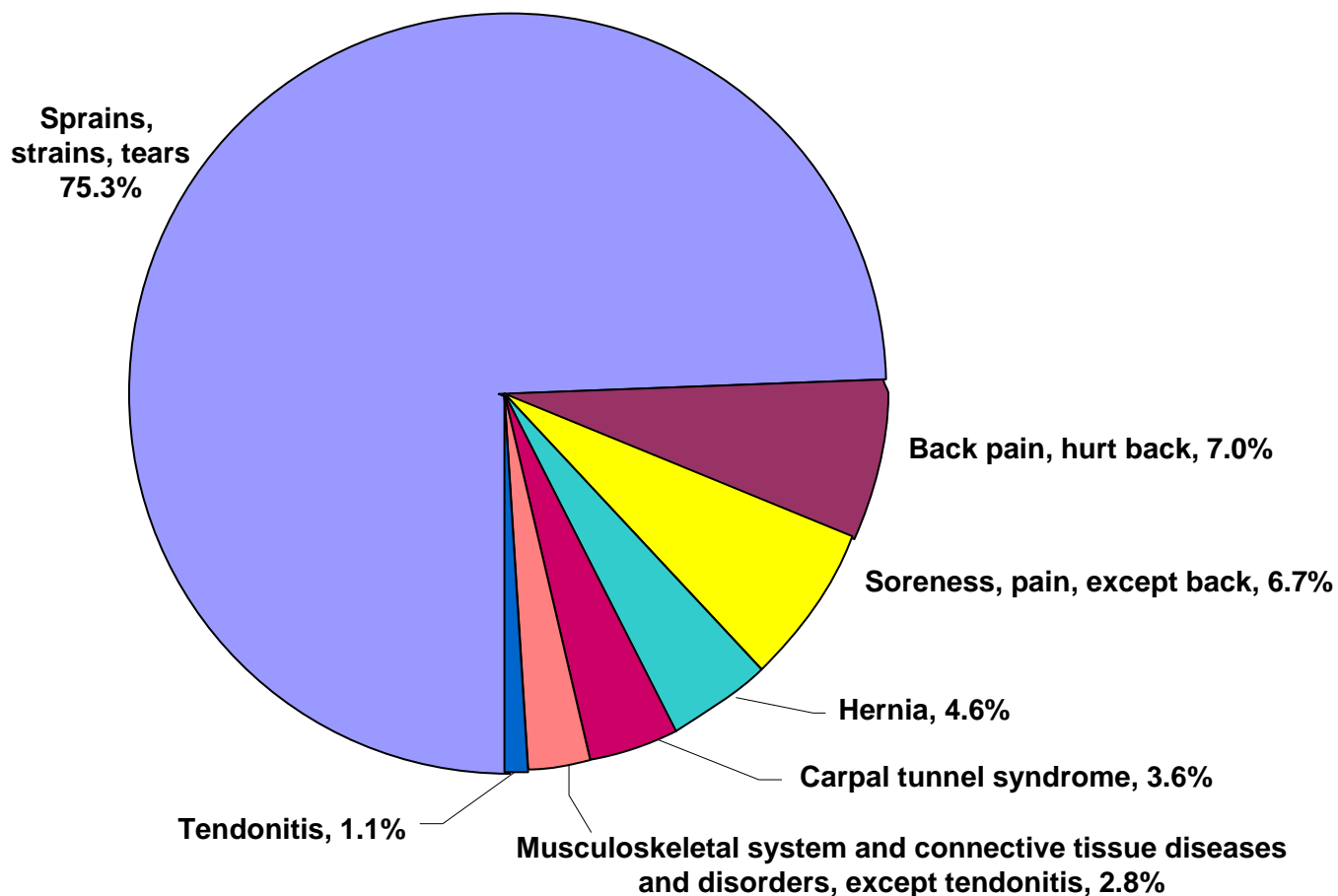
Number of musculoskeletal disorders, 2002-2007



In 2007, musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) accounted for 335,390 cases, or 29 percent of the total injuries and illnesses with days away from work. The incidence rate for MSDs declined 9 percent from 2006 to 2007.

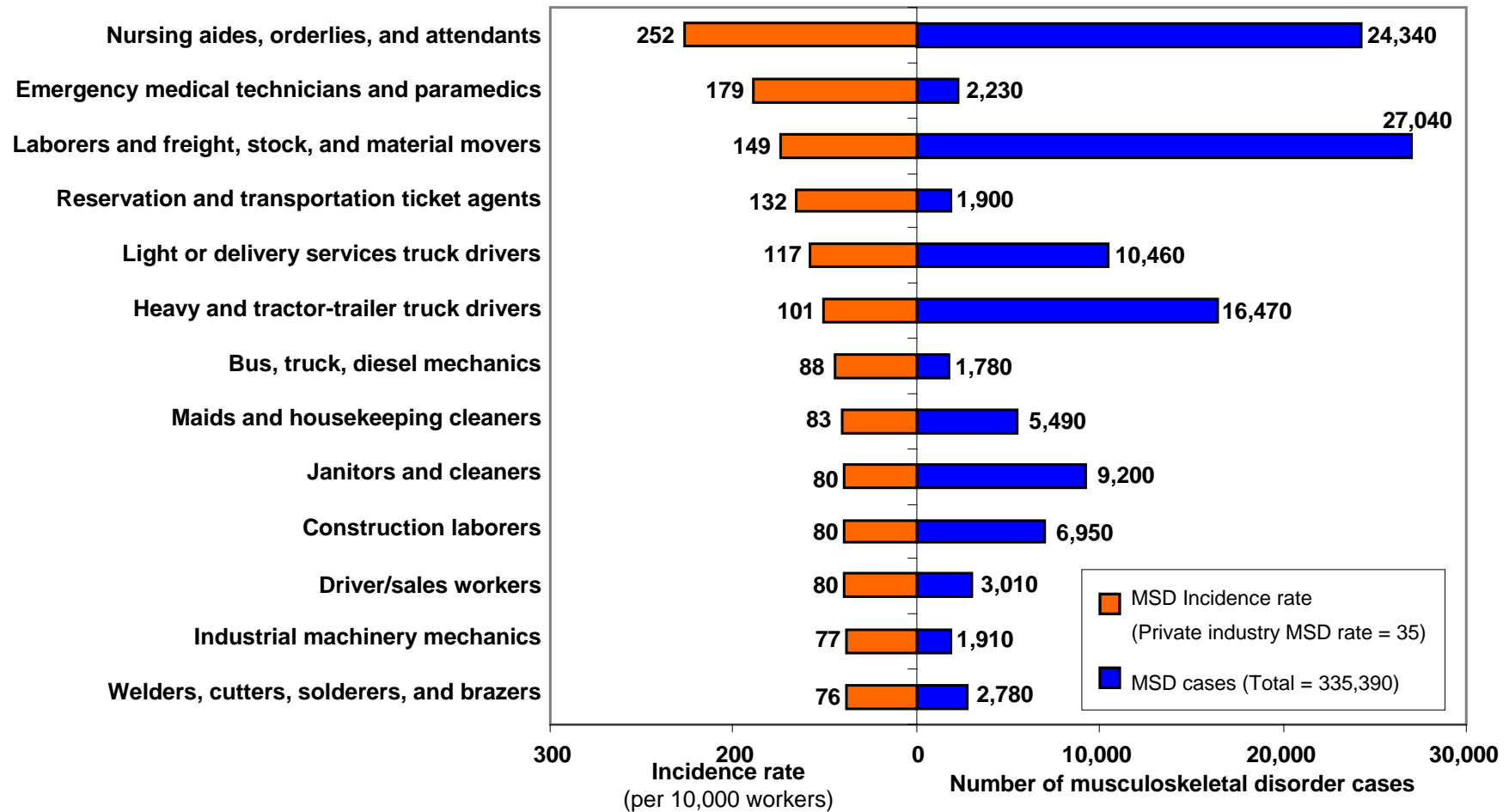


Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by nature of injury or illness, 2007



Sprains, strains, and tears accounted for three-fourths of the musculoskeletal disorders that resulted in days away from work in 2007. Carpal tunnel syndrome accounted for 4 percent of the MSD cases.

Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses due to musculoskeletal disorders by selected occupations, 2007



These occupations had a 0.5 percent or more of total cases and have more than twice the average MSD incidence rate. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants have 7 times the average rate of MSDs but their number of cases declined 12 percent in 2007.