

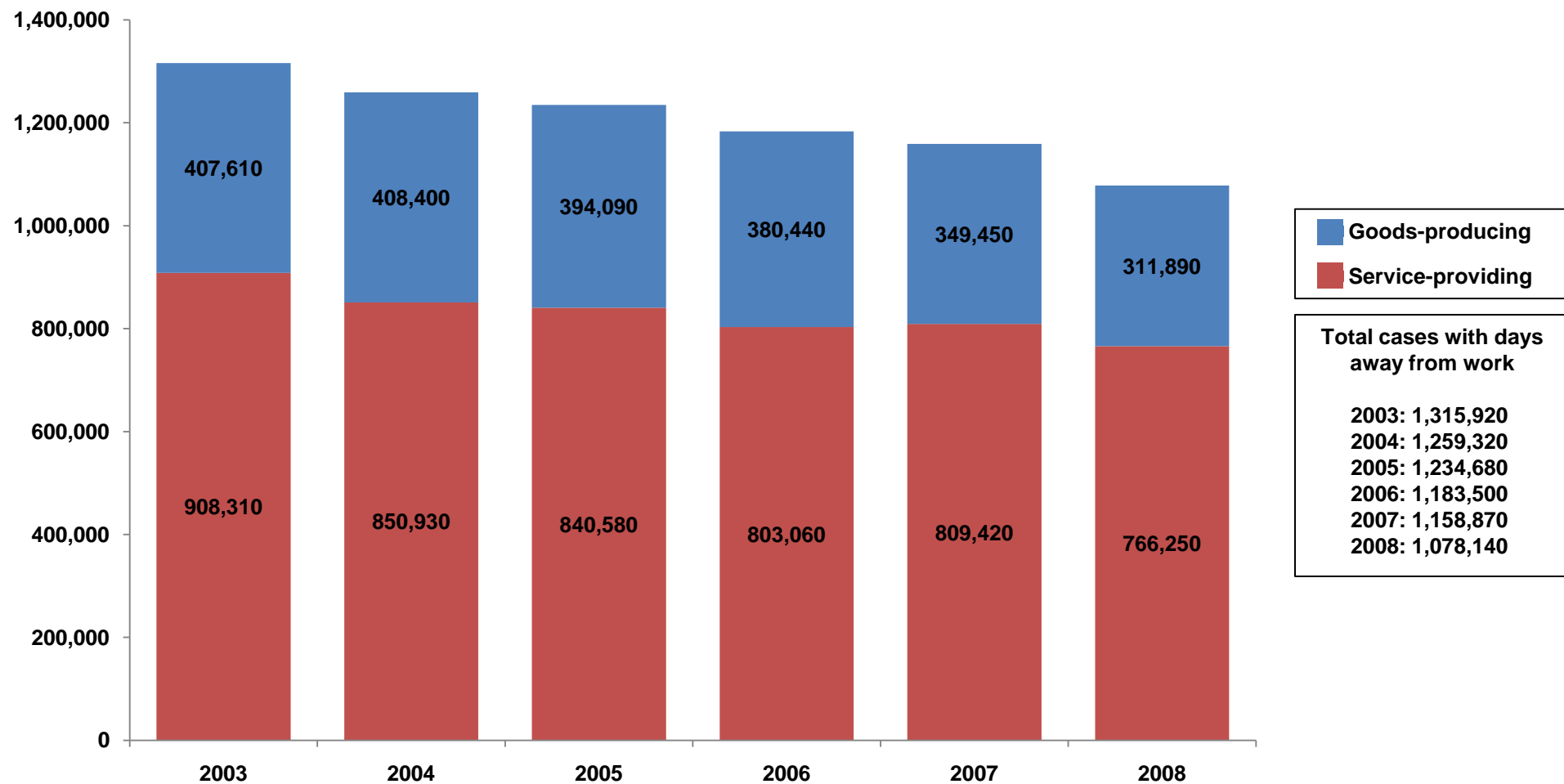


2008 Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Private Industry

Case and Demographics

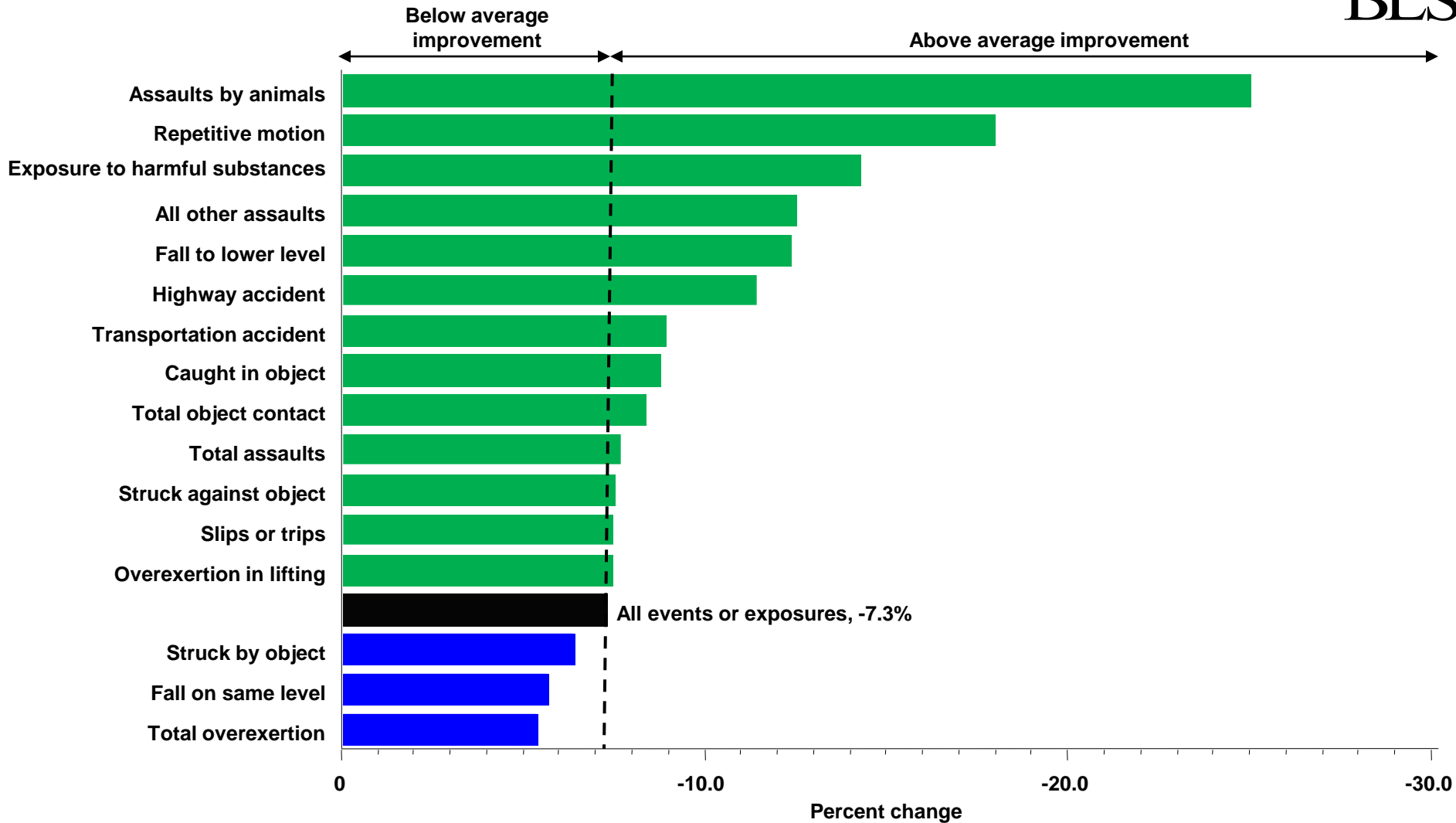
November 24, 2009

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, 2003-2008



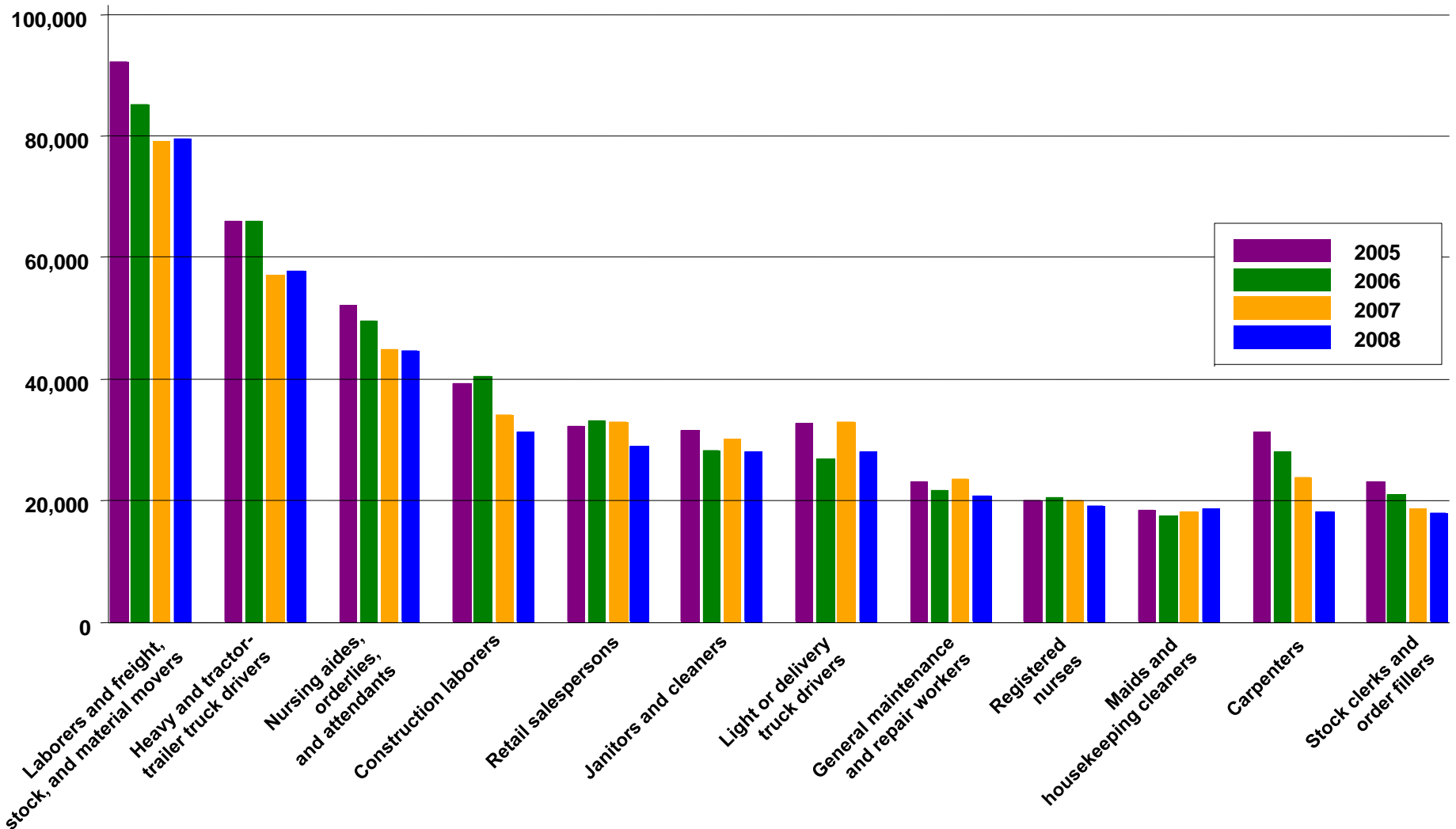
In 2008, injuries and illnesses with days away from work declined 7.0 percent, the largest decline since 2003. Injuries and illnesses for goods-producing industries declined by 10.7 percent, while in service-providing industries they declined by 5.3 percent.

Percent change in incidence rate of injuries and illnesses by selected events and exposures, 2007-2008



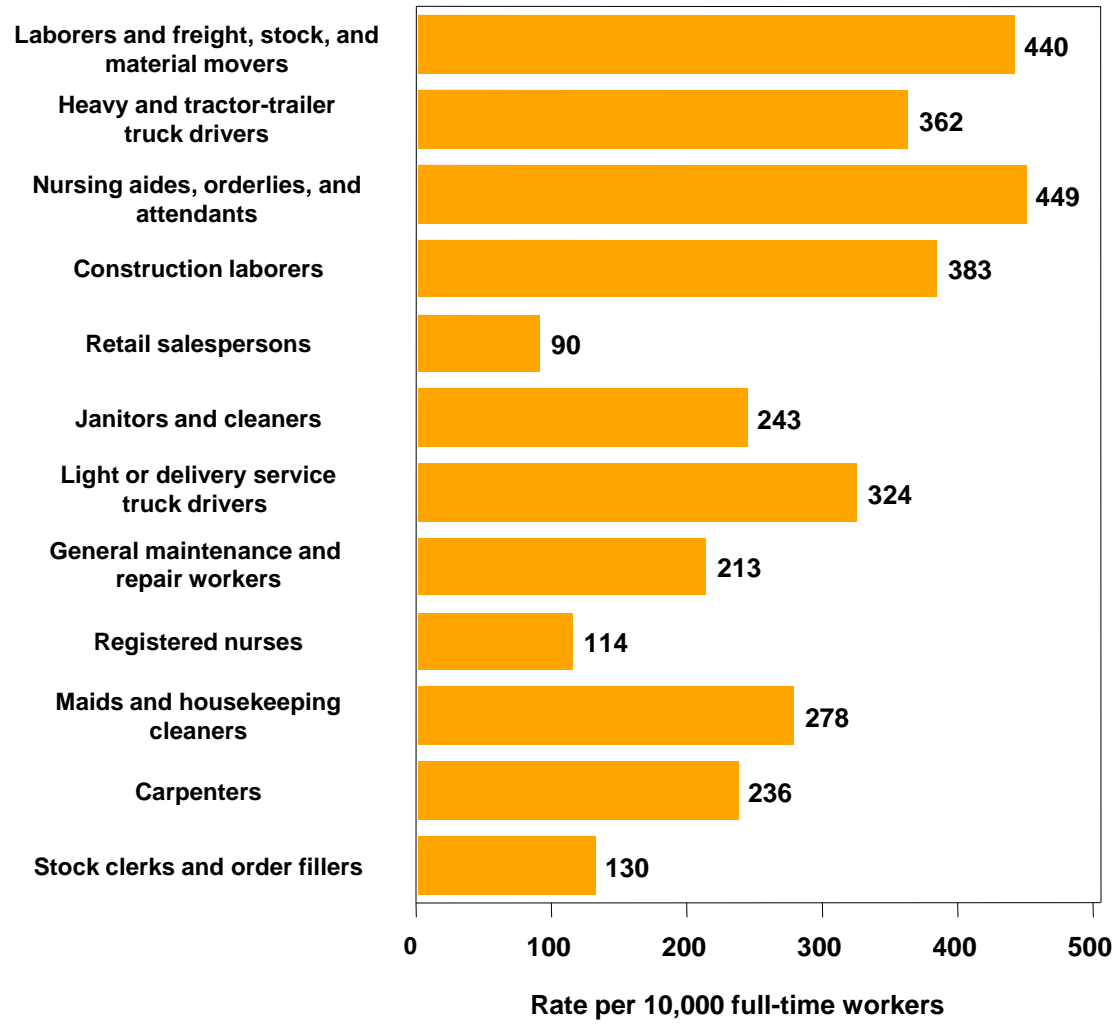
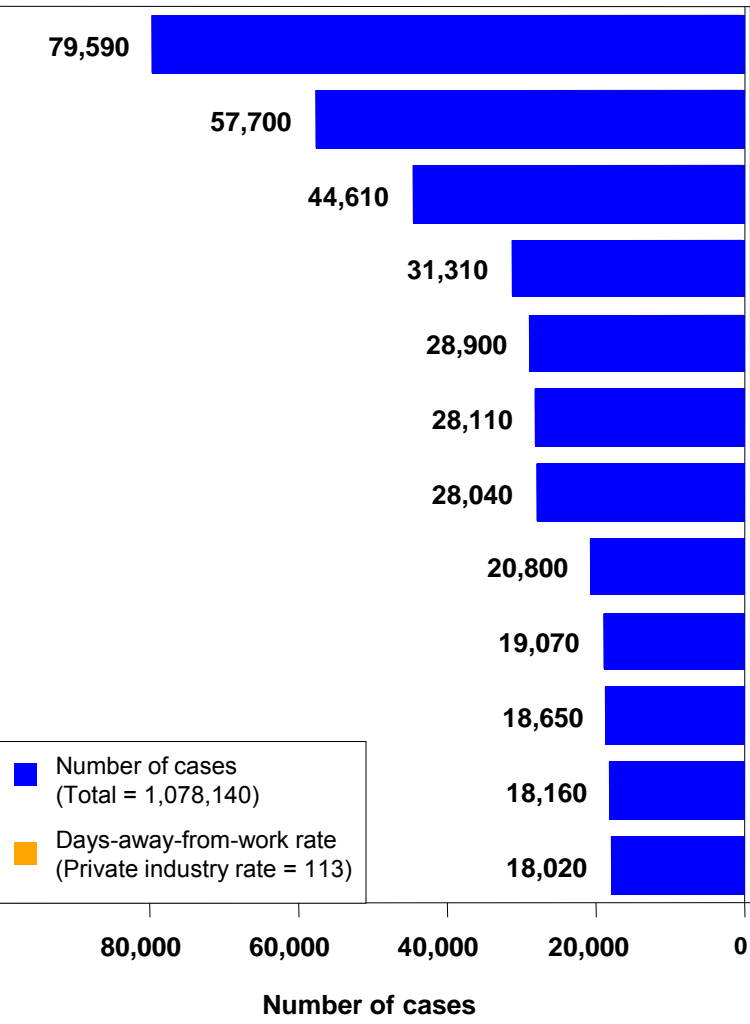
No major category of events or exposures increased from 2007 to 2008. Assaults by animals fell by 25.0 percent, repetitive motion injuries fell by 17.9 percent, and exposure to harmful substances fell by 14.3 percent. Struck by object, falls on same level, and total overexertion injuries declined by less than the average.

Occupations with 18,000 or more injuries and illnesses, 2005-2008



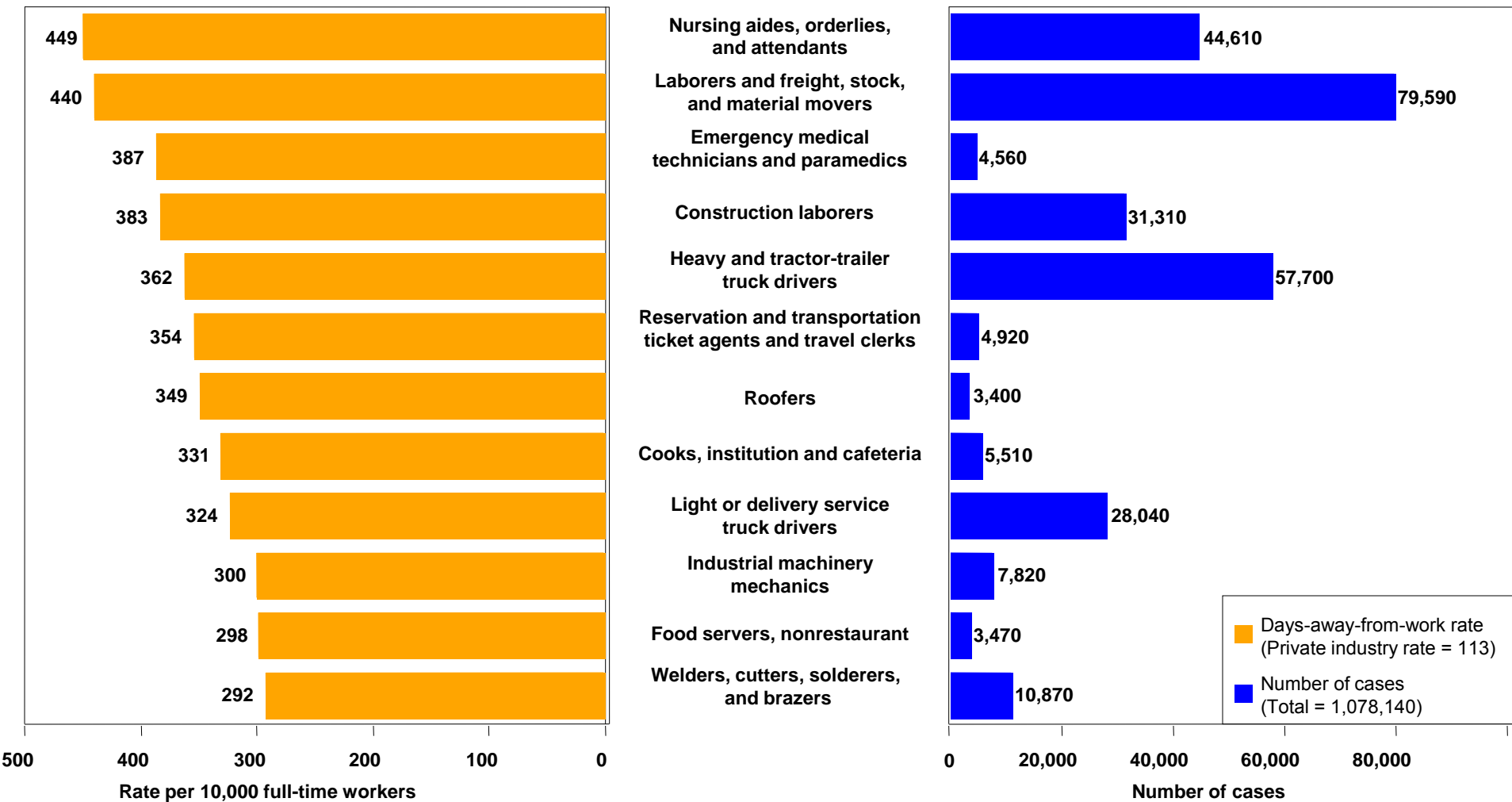
These occupations had 18,000 or more injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2008. Construction laborers, retail salespersons, janitors and cleaners, light or delivery truck drivers, general maintenance and repair workers, registered nurses, and carpenters all had declines in the number of cases. The other occupations were statistically unchanged from 2007.

Number and incidence rate for occupations with 18,000 or more injuries and illnesses, 2008



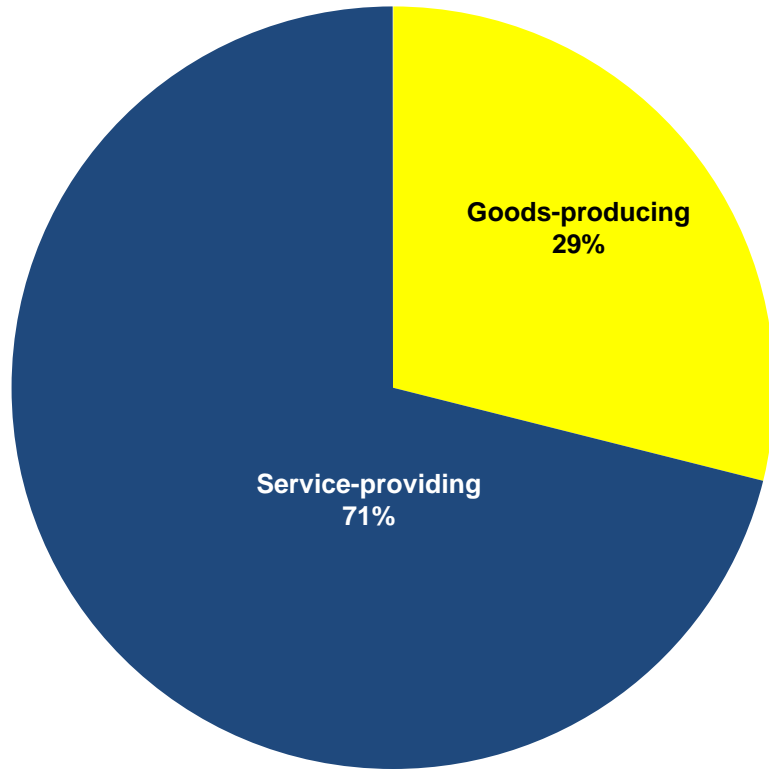
In 2008, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had the most cases with days away from work, and a rate of injury or illness of 440 per 10,000 full-time cases. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; truck drivers, both heavy and light; and construction laborers also all had very high rates of injuries and illnesses.

Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses for occupations with high incidence rates, 2008



These twelve occupations have at least 1/10 of one percent of employment and an incidence rate that was two and one-half times the average or greater. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, and laborers and freight, stock and material movers both had the highest rates statistically. Emergency medical technicians and paramedics had a very high rate of injuries and illnesses, but a smaller number of cases.

Injuries and illnesses and employment by industry domain, 2008



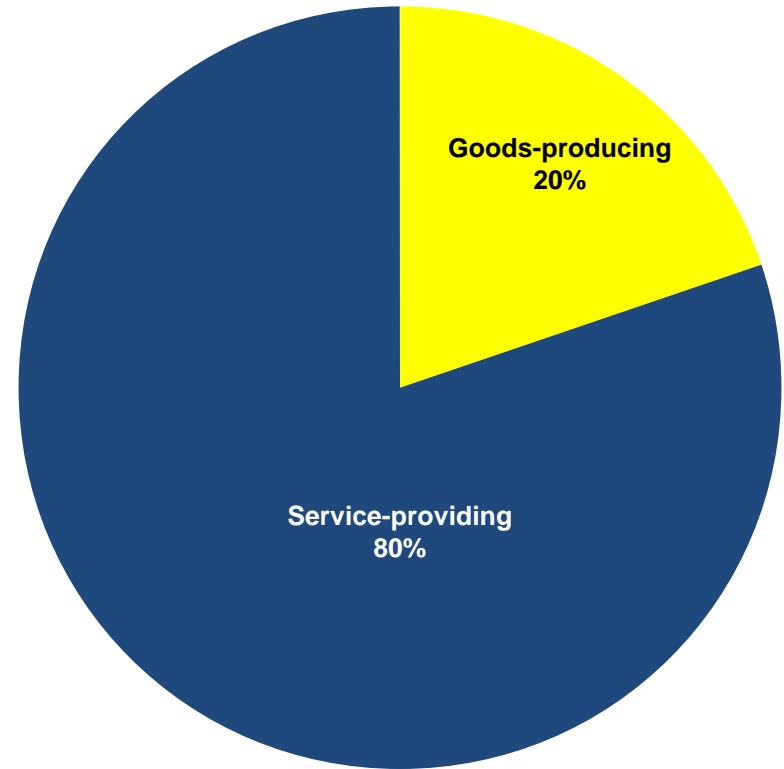
Injuries and illnesses with days away from work

(Total cases = 1,078,140)

Days-away-from-work rate:

Goods-producing: 140

Service-providing: 105

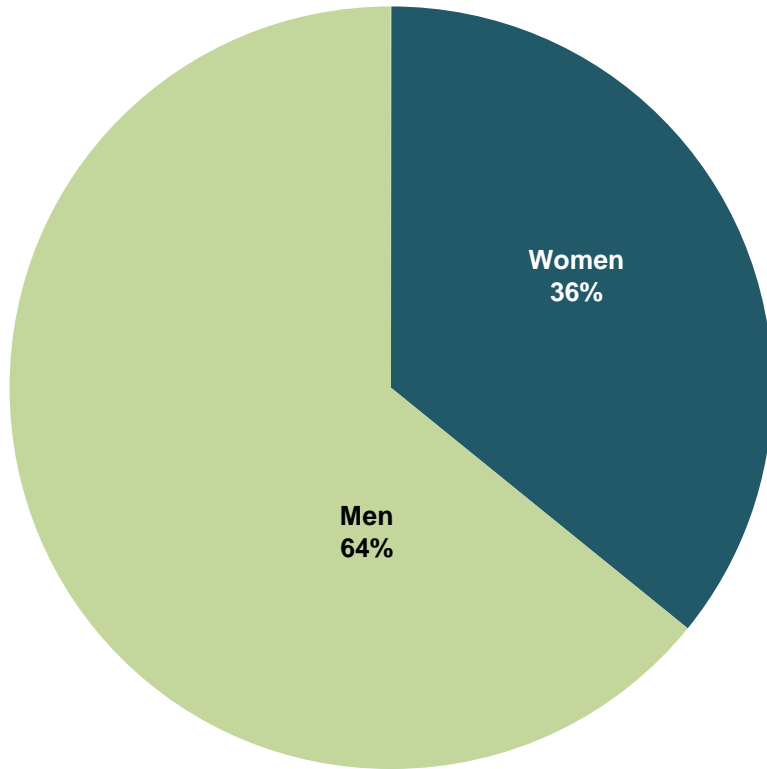


Employment

(BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages)

In 2008, goods-producing industries made up 20 percent of private industry employment but accounted for 29 percent of injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Service-providing industries made up 80 percent of employment and 71 percent of injuries and illnesses.

Injuries and illnesses and employment by gender of worker, 2008



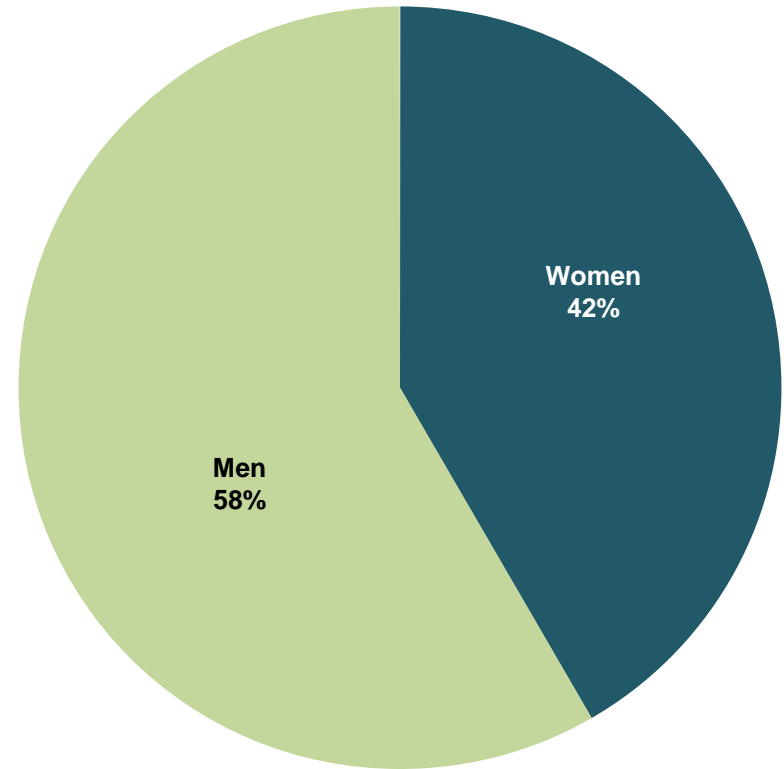
Injuries and illnesses with days away from work

(Total cases = 1,078,140)

Days-away-from-work rate:

Men: 125

Women: 97

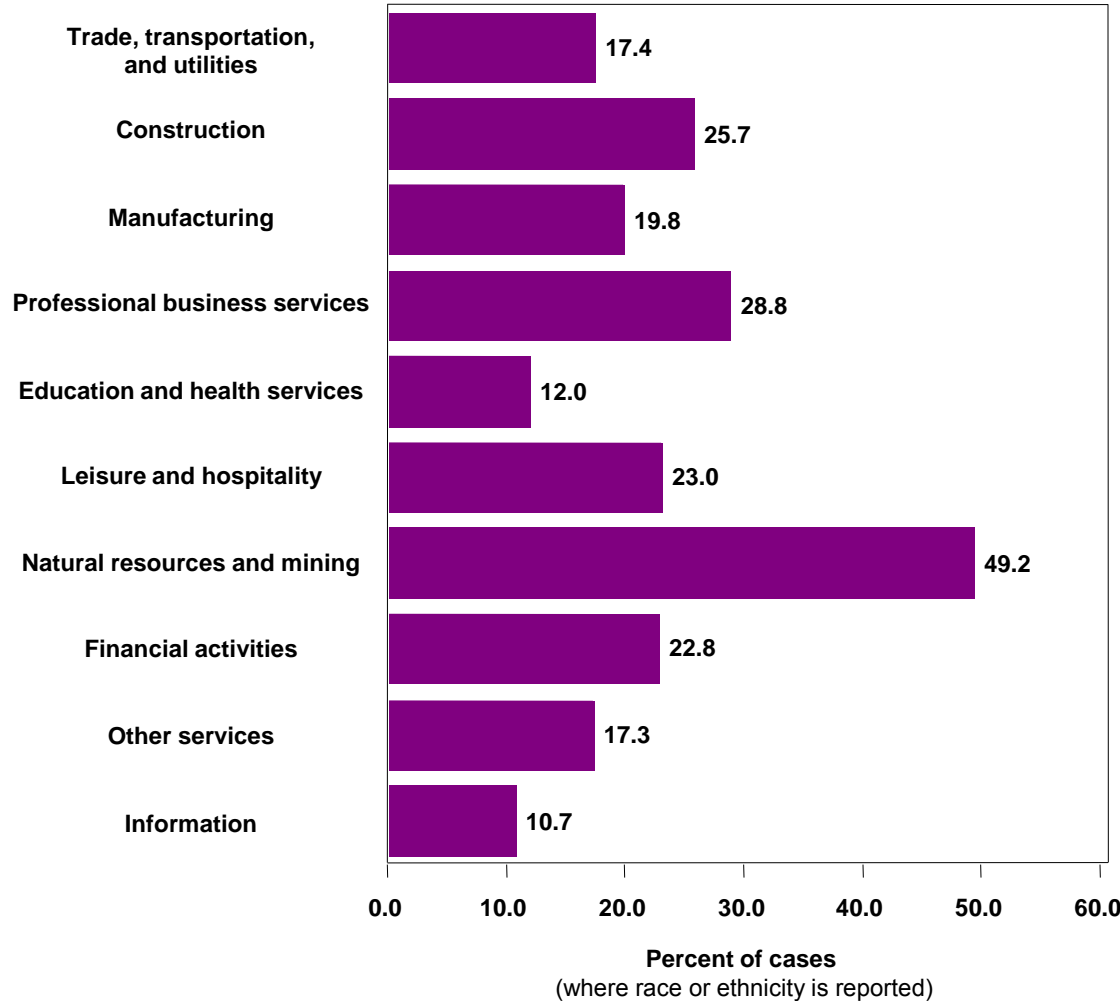
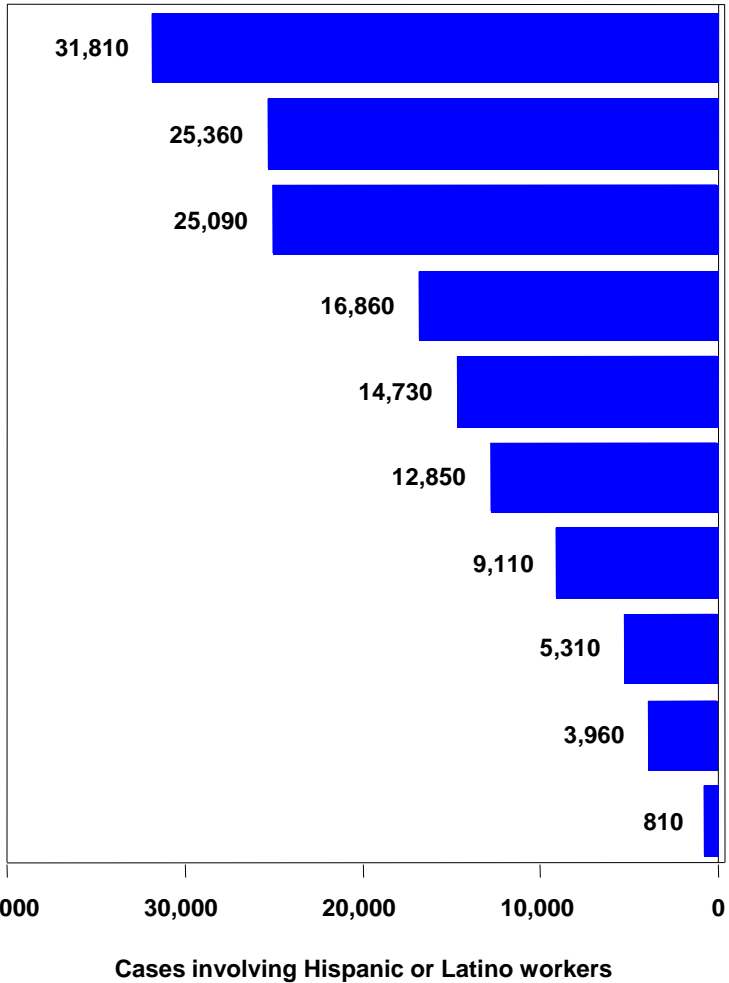


Hours worked

(Current Population Survey, Private Wage and Salary Workers)

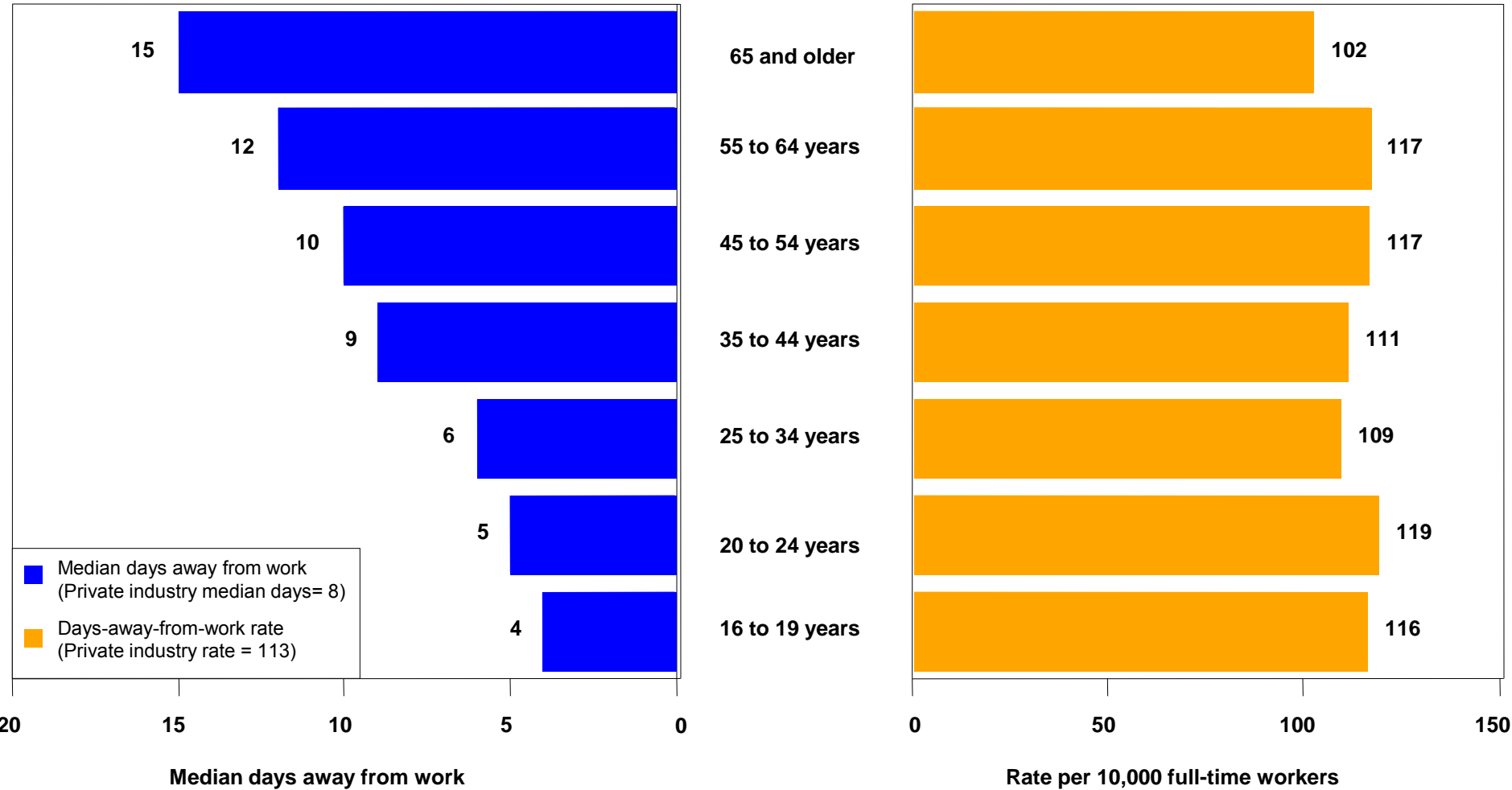
Almost two-thirds of injured or ill workers were men in 2008, above their 58 percent share of the total hours worked.

Number of injuries and illnesses and percentage of cases involving Hispanic or Latino workers by industry, 2008



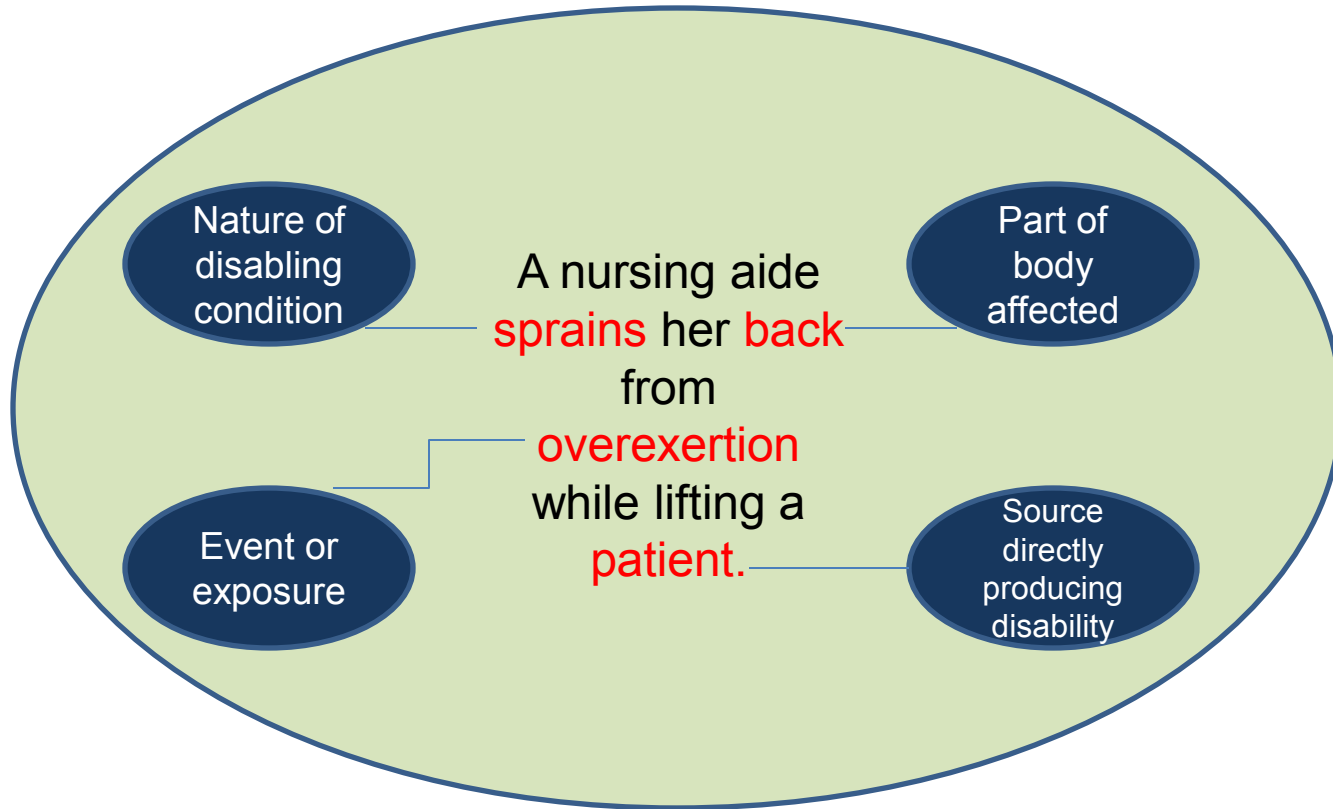
In 2008, there were 145,870 injuries and illnesses among Hispanic or Latino workers. Hispanic or Latino workers made up 20 percent of injuries and illnesses where race or ethnicity was reported. They suffered 49 percent of injuries and illnesses in natural resources, and 26 percent in construction. Race and ethnicity 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, 2008



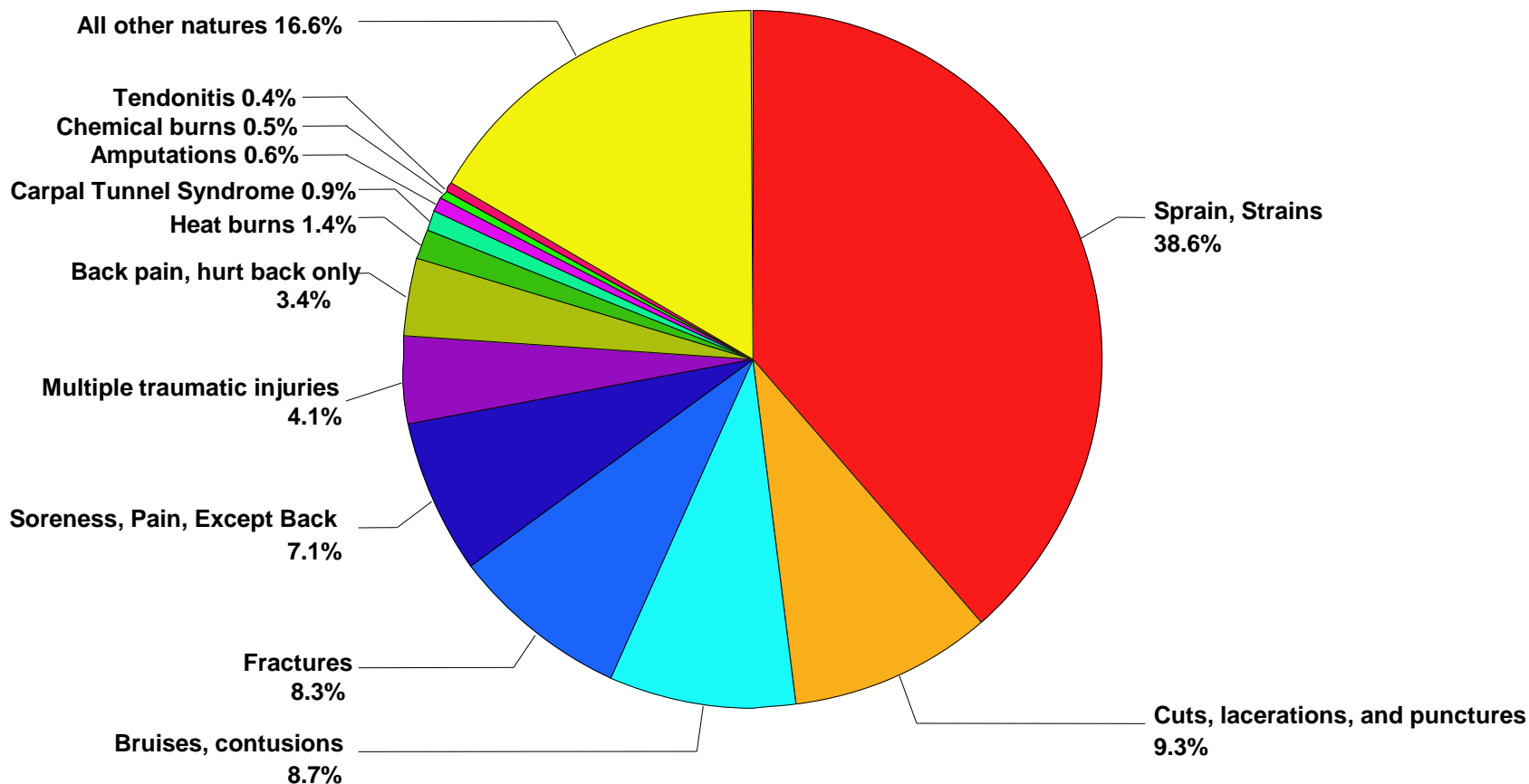
Median days away from work is a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses. Injuries and illnesses become more severe as age increases, requiring 4 days away from work for workers aged 16 to 19 to 15 days for those workers 65 years old and older. The rate of injuries to workers 65 and older increased by 6.4 percent. The rate for all other groups declined.

Injury and illness topology



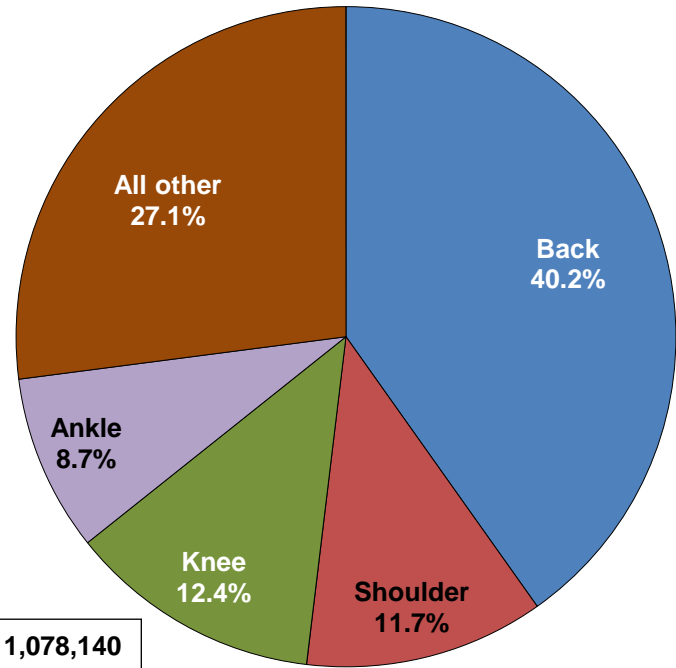
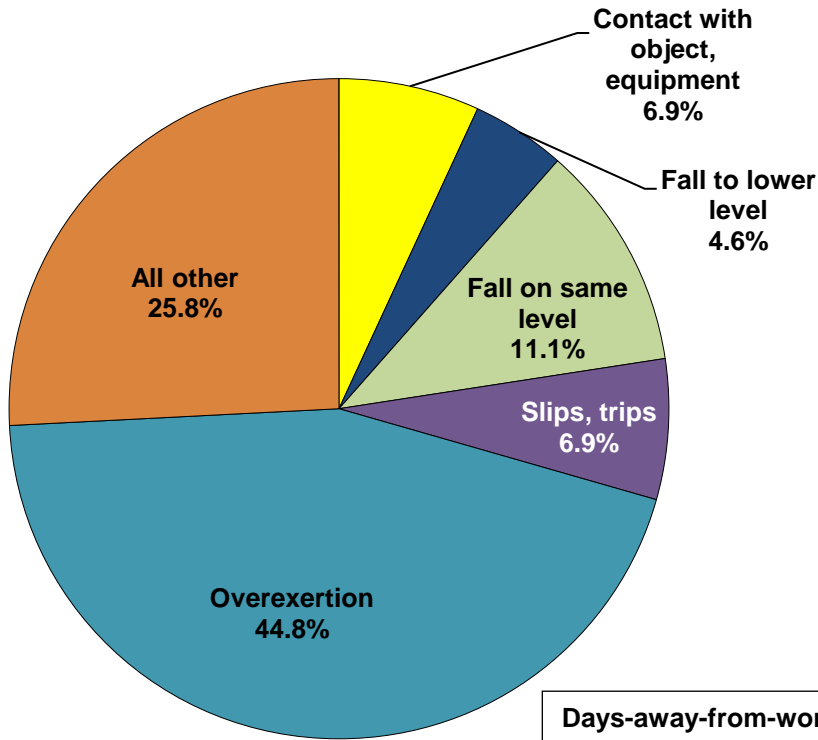
Each injury or illness is described from four viewpoints.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, 2008



Sprains and strains continue to be the most frequent nature of injury and illness. In 2008, there were 416,620 cases, making up 38.6 percent of all cases. Fractures, a very serious injury, accounted for 8.3 percent of all cases.

Sprains and strains by event or exposure and part of body, 2008



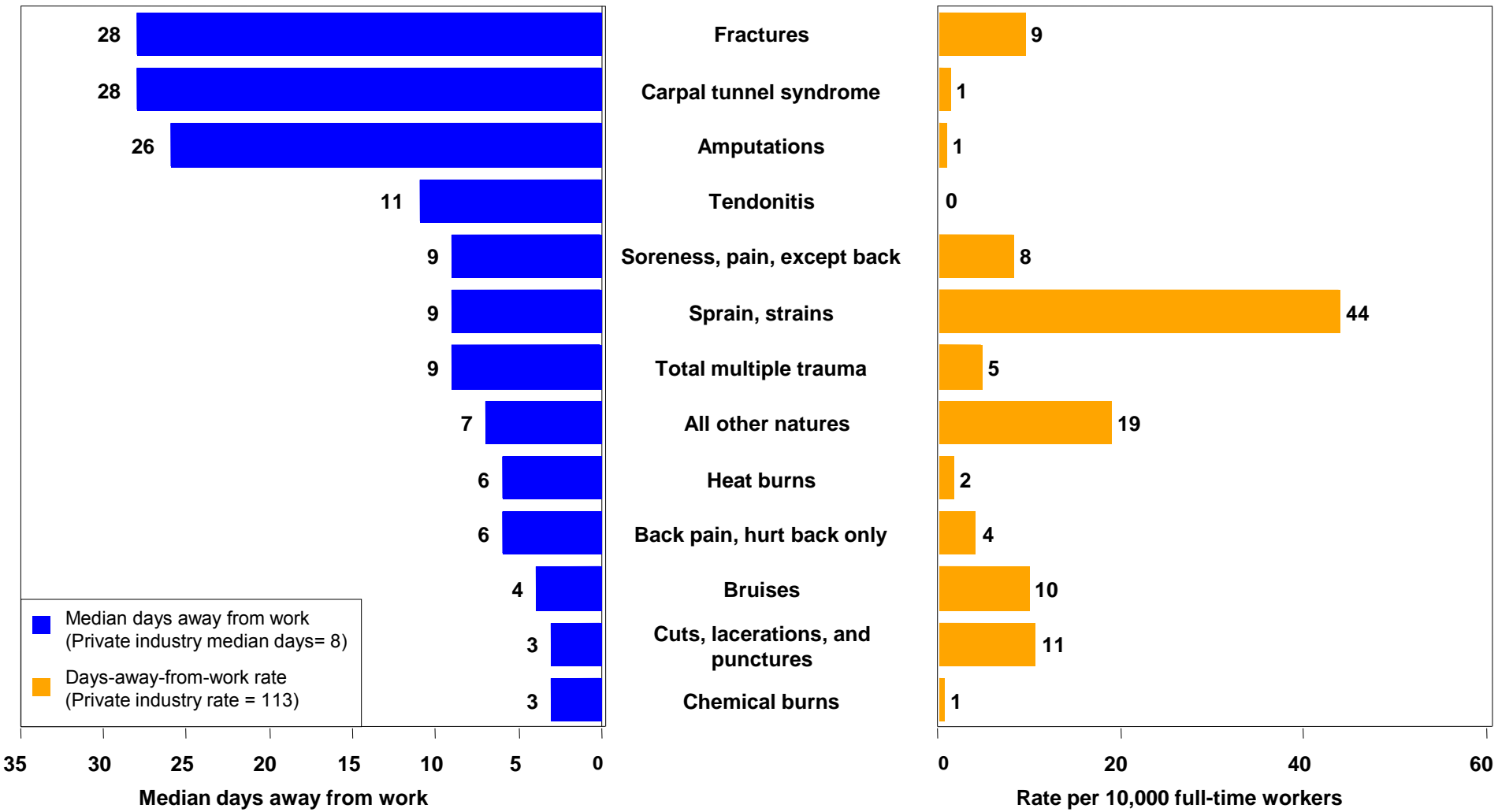
Days-away-from-work cases = 1,078,140
 Total sprains and strains = 416,620

Sprains and strains by event

Sprains and strains by part of body

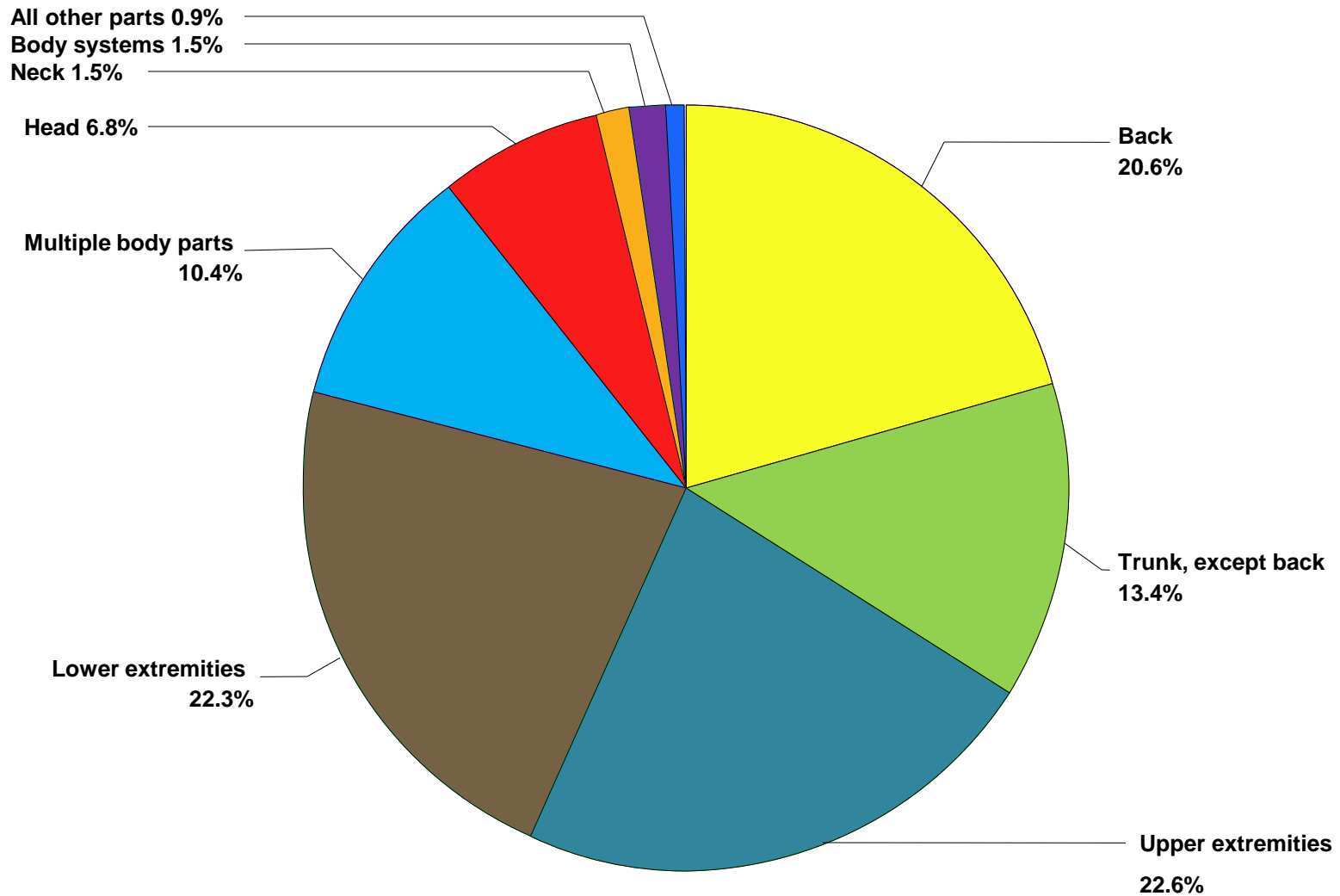
Sprains and strains made up nearly 4 out of 10 injuries. Overexertion was a common event causing this. Most of these cases affected the back.

Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by nature, 2008



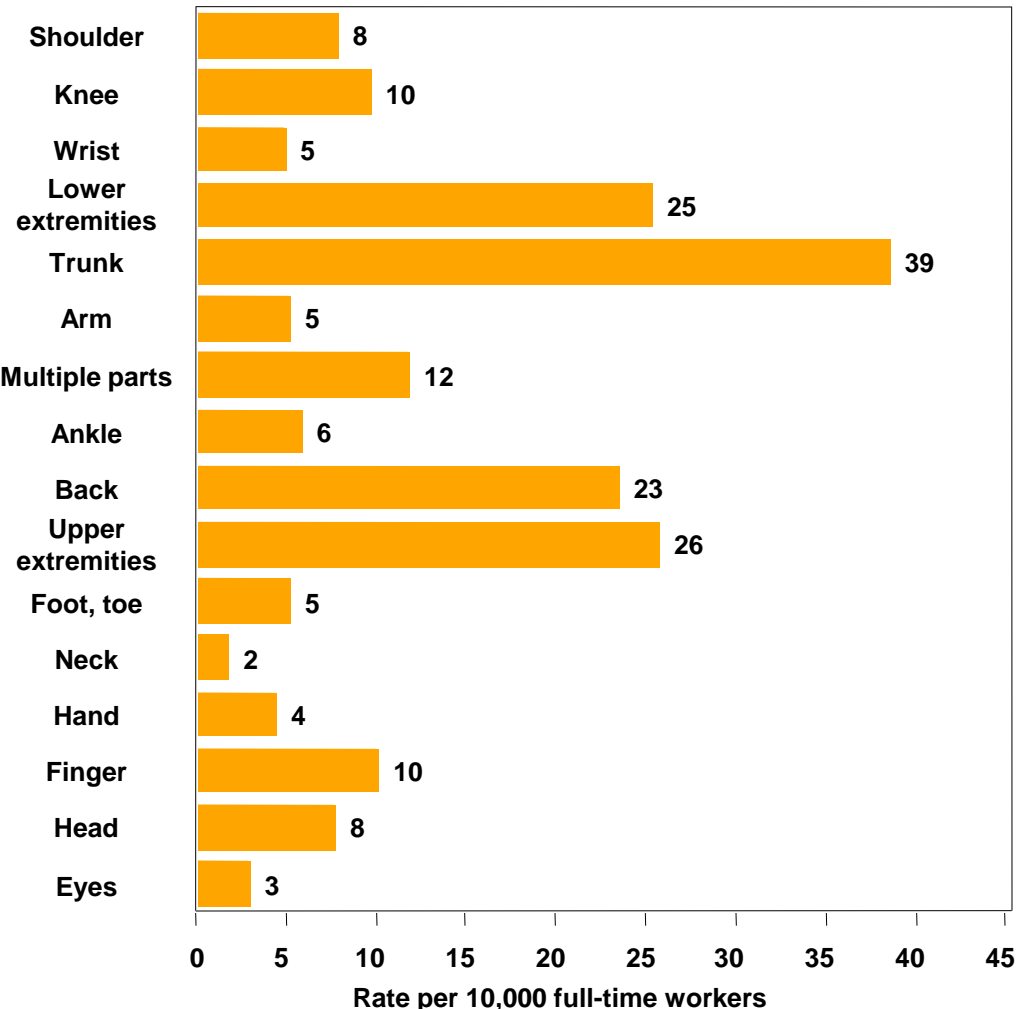
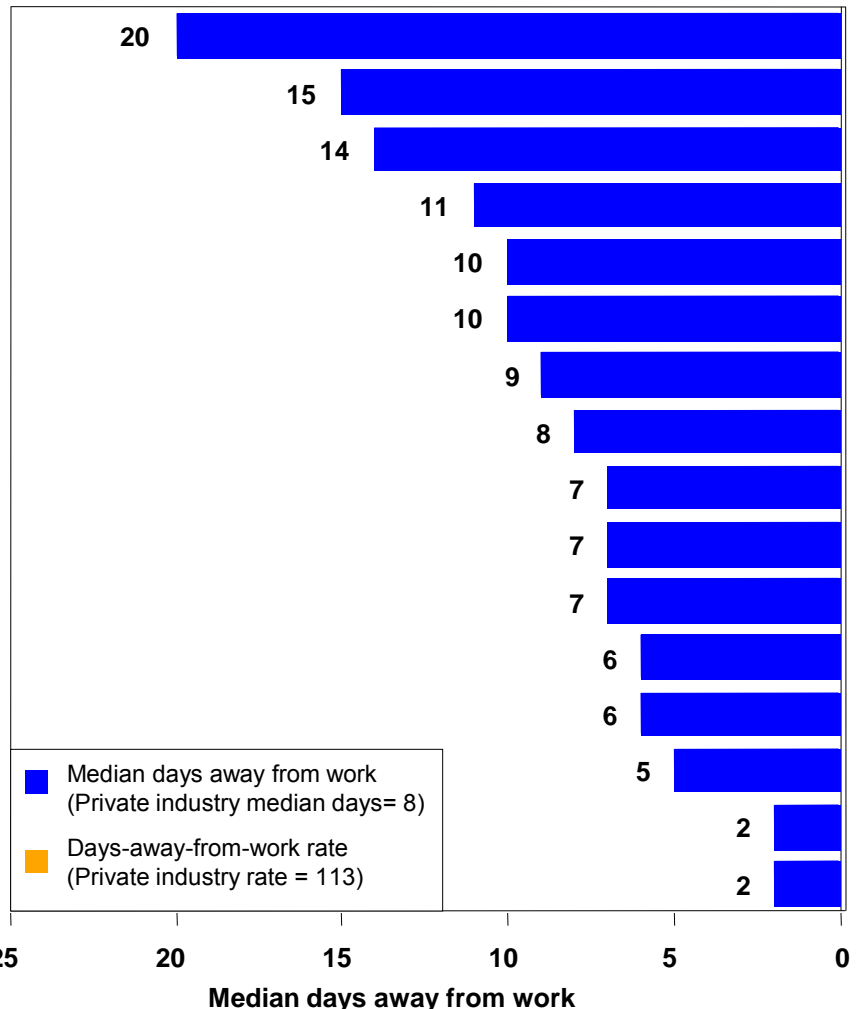
In 2008, fractures and carpal tunnel syndrome were the most severe natures of injury and illness, with median days of 28 days away from work to recover. Amputations had 26 days away from work to recover.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, 2008



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

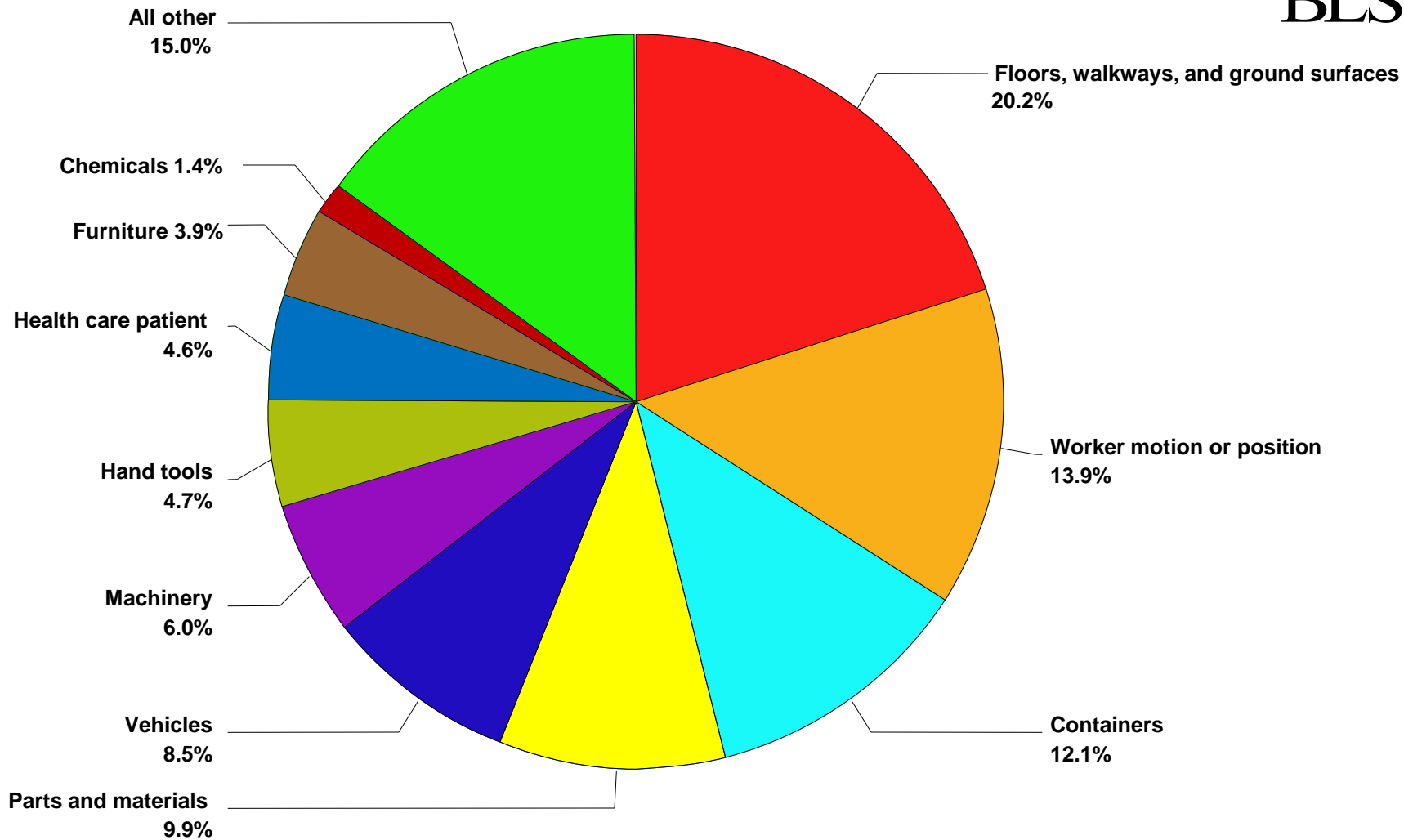
Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by part of body, 2008



■ Median days away from work (Private industry median days= 8)
■ Days-away-from-work rate (Private industry rate = 113)

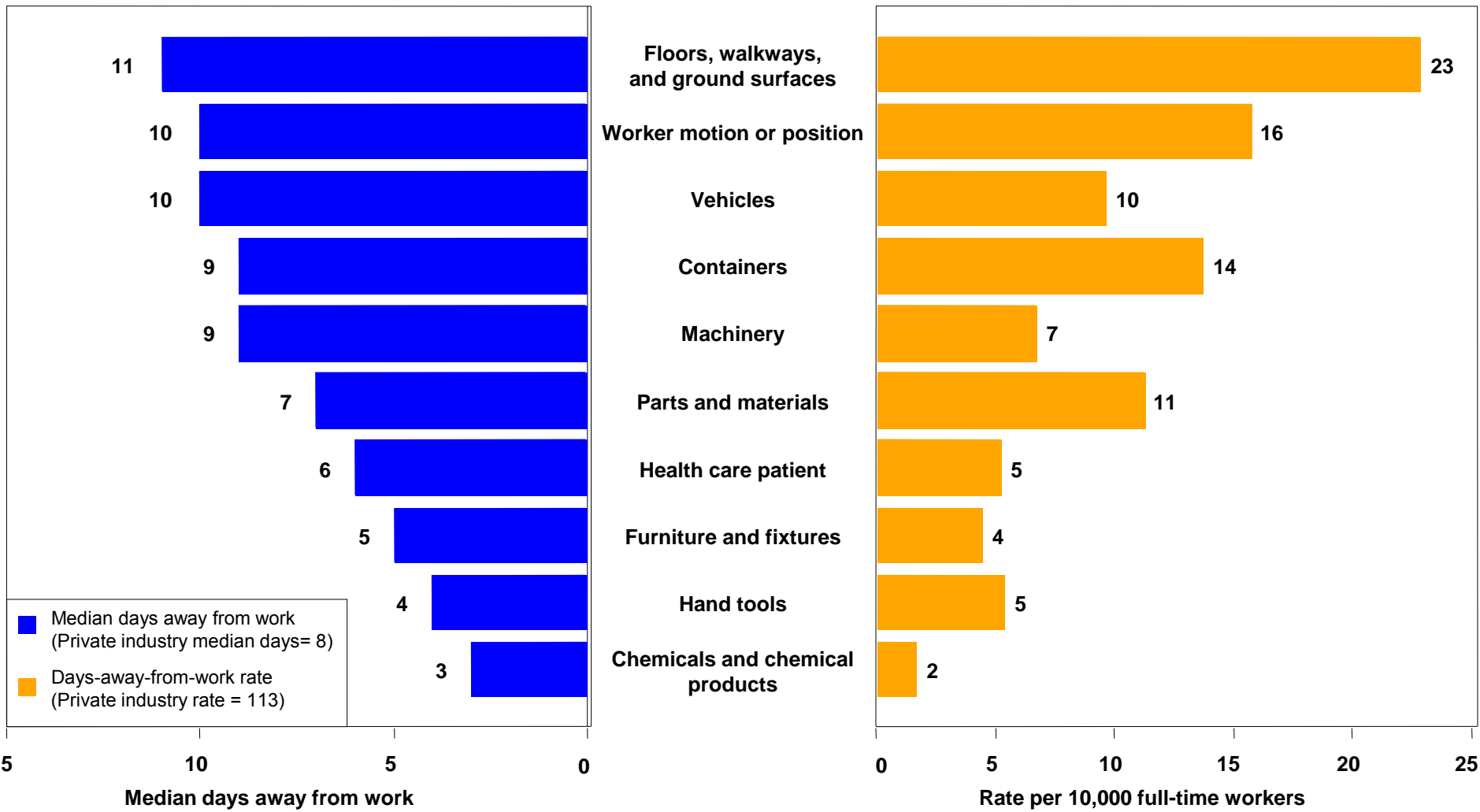
Injuries and illnesses that affect the shoulder take the most time to recover, with a median of 20 days, followed by the knee (15 days) and wrist (14 days). The median for all injuries and illnesses was 8 days away from work.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, 2008



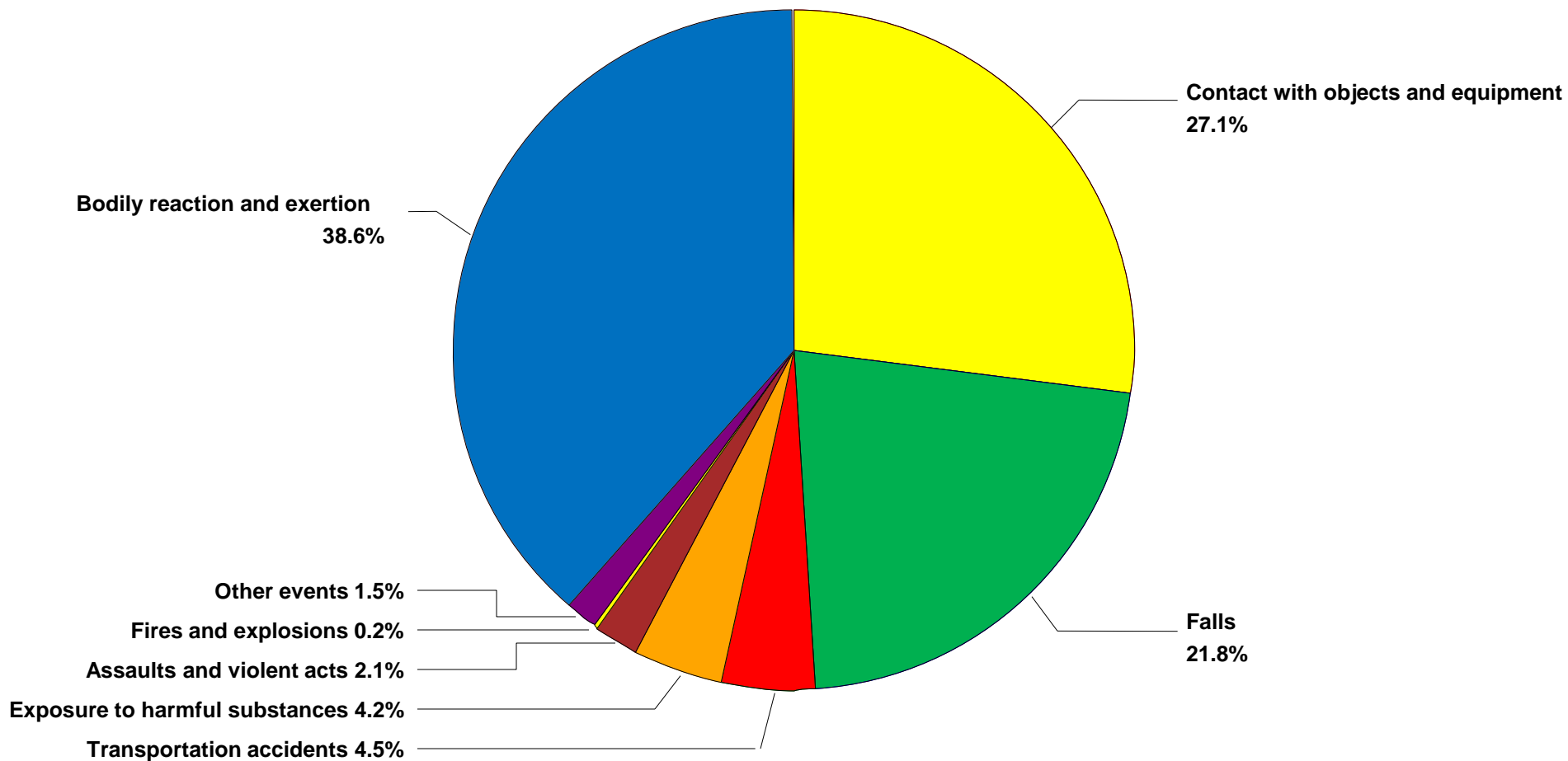
Four sources accounted for more than half of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work: floors, walkways, and ground surfaces with 20.2 percent; worker motion or position with 13.9 percent; containers with 12.1 percent; and parts and materials with 9.9 percent.

Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by source, 2008



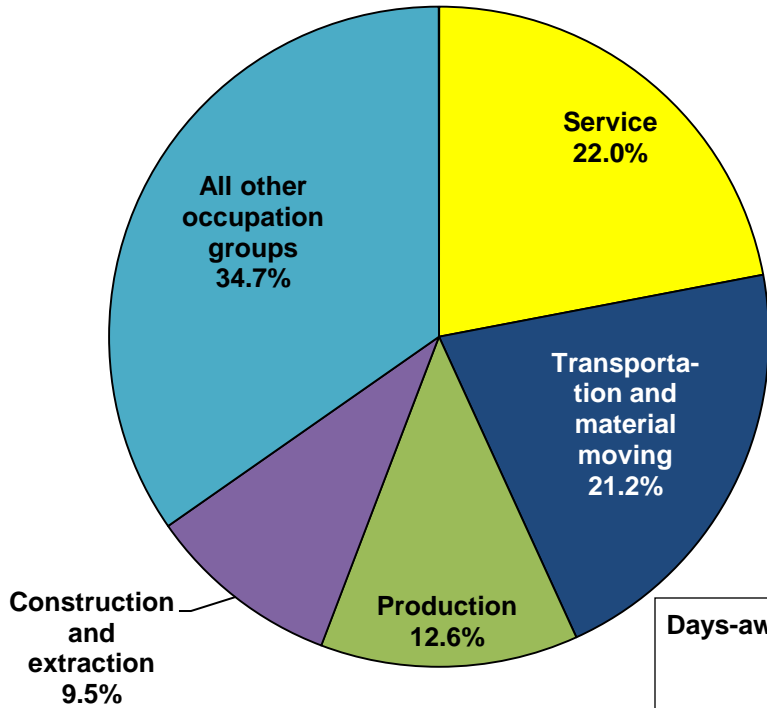
Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces has both a high median days away from work, at 11, and a rate of 23 injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, 2008

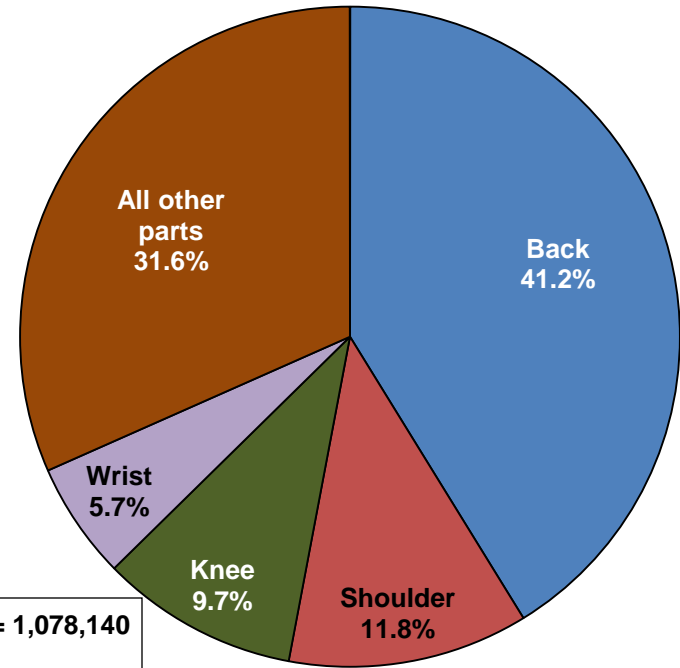


Nearly nine out of ten injuries and illnesses resulted from three events: bodily reaction and exertion, contact with objects and equipment, and falls.

Bodily reaction and exertion by occupation group and part of body, 2008



Bodily reaction and exertion by occupation group

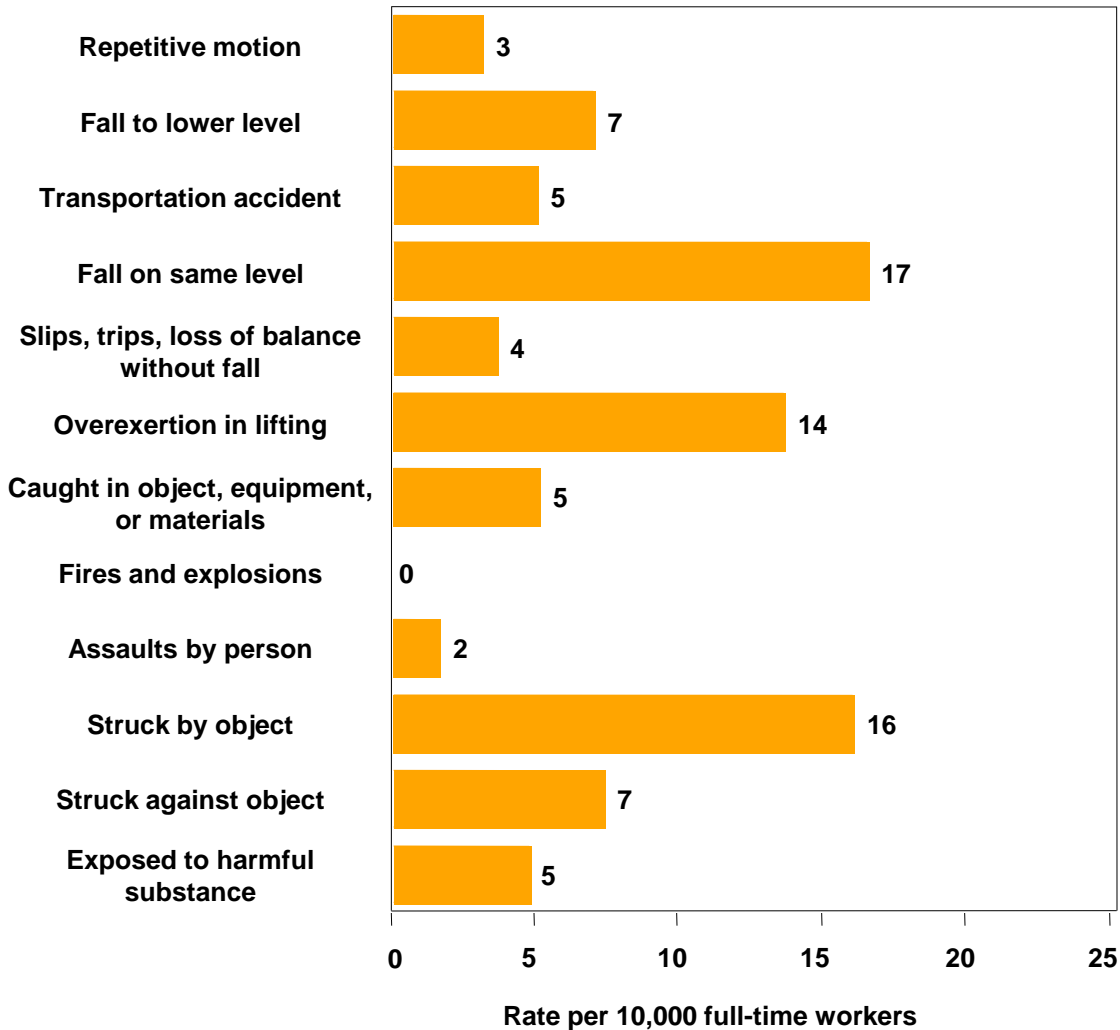
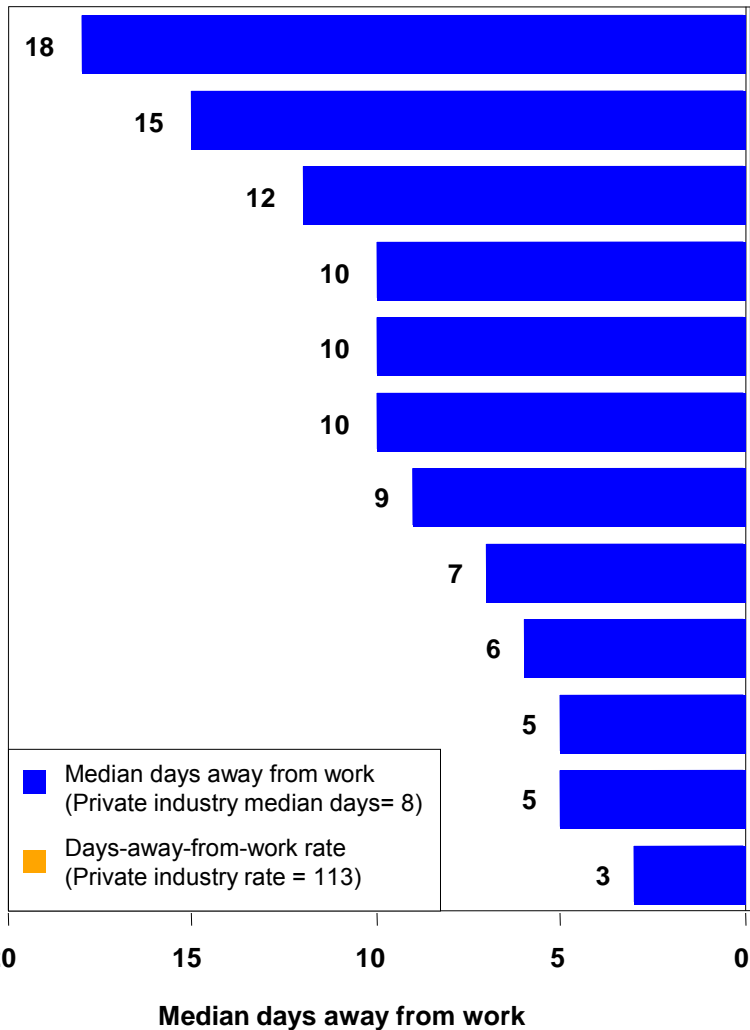


Bodily reaction and exertion by part of body

Days-away-from-work cases = 1,078,140
Total, bodily reaction and exertion = 415,690

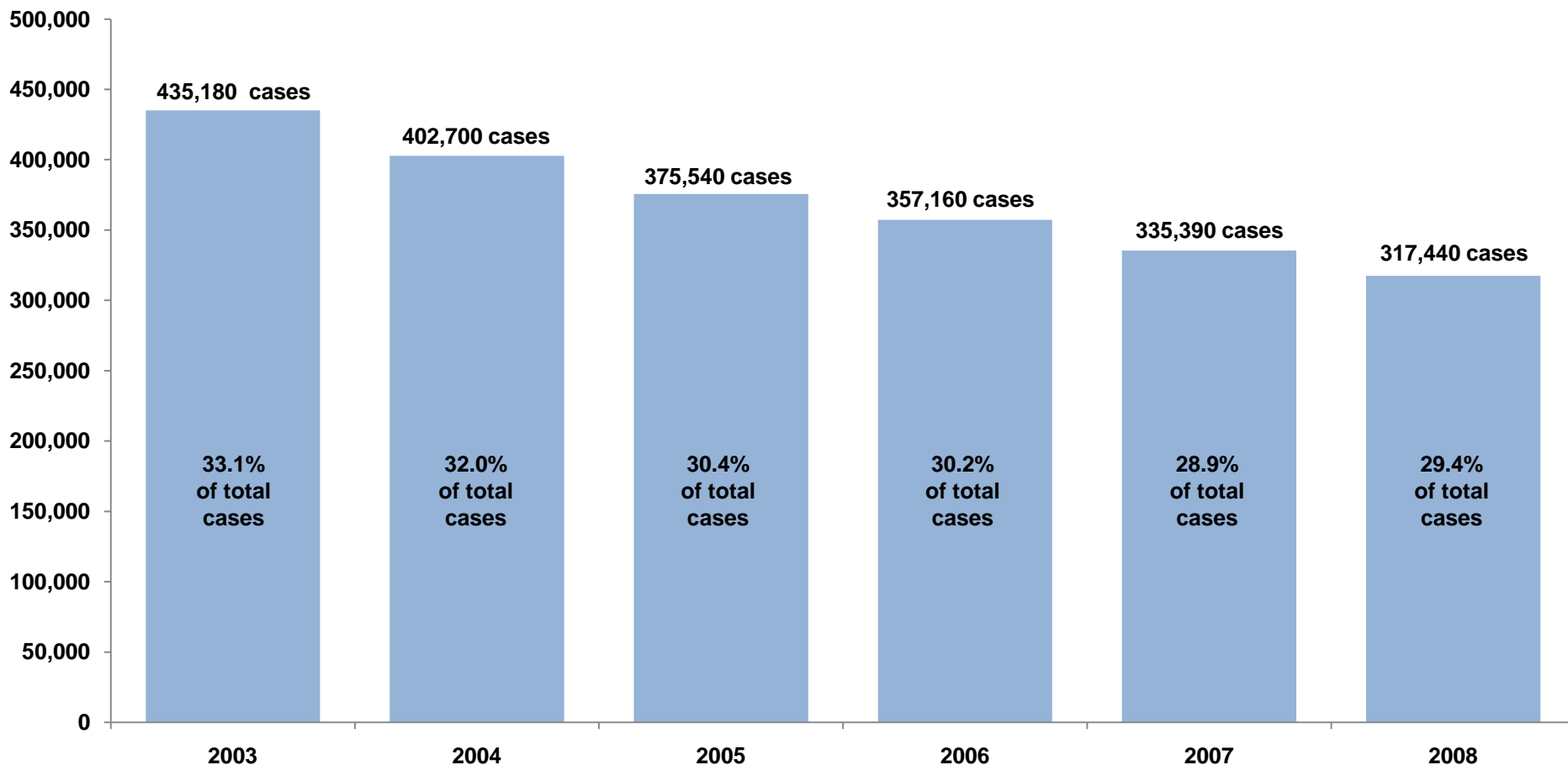
Bodily reaction and exertion cases made up 38.6 percent of all cases involving days away from work. These cases most often resulted in injuries to the back and frequently affected workers in service occupations and transportation and material moving occupations.

Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, 2008



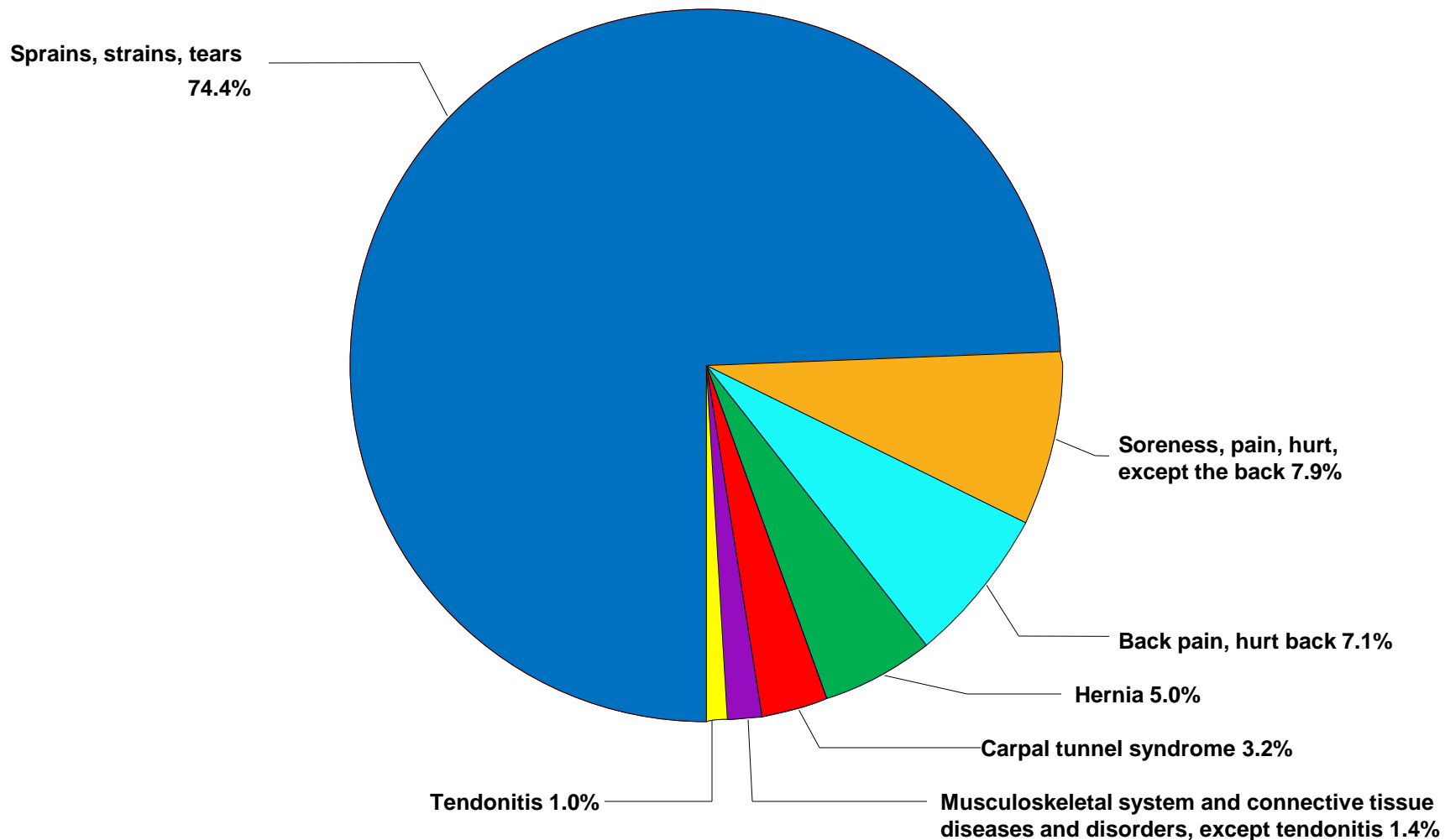
In 2008, repetitive motion injuries took the longest time to recuperate, with a median of 18 days away from work. The rate of these injuries is relatively low. Falls on same level have a high rate of injuries and illnesses and also require more time to recuperate than the median for all injuries.

Number of musculoskeletal disorders, 2003-2008



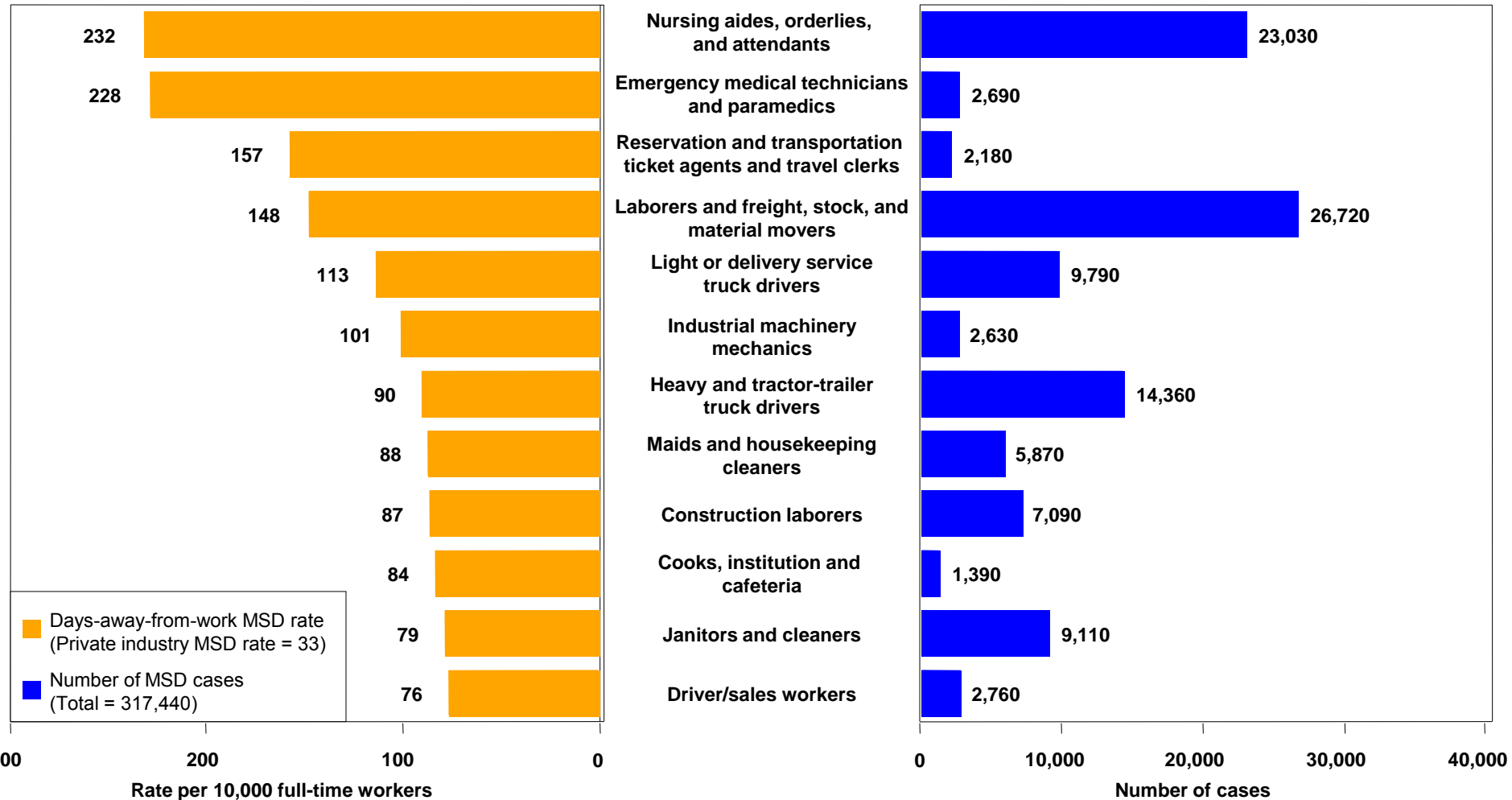
From 2007 to 2008, the number of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) declined by 5.4 percent. MSDs accounted for 29.4% of total cases, a small increase in the proportion of cases from 2007. The rate of MSDs in 2008 was 33.4 per 10,000 full-time workers, a decline of 5.6 percent from 2007.

Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by nature of injury or illness, 2008



Three out of four musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) are from a sprain, strain, or tear. Hernias of various types make up 5 percent of MSDs, and carpal tunnel syndrome accounts for 3.2 percent.

Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses due to musculoskeletal disorders by selected occupations, 2008



These twelve occupations have at least 1/10 of one percent of employment and an incidence rate of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) that was higher than 75 per 10,000 full-time workers. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, and emergency medical technicians and paramedics had the highest rates of MSDs in 2008. Nursing aides also had the second highest number of MSD cases in this group, behind laborers and freight, stock, and material movers.