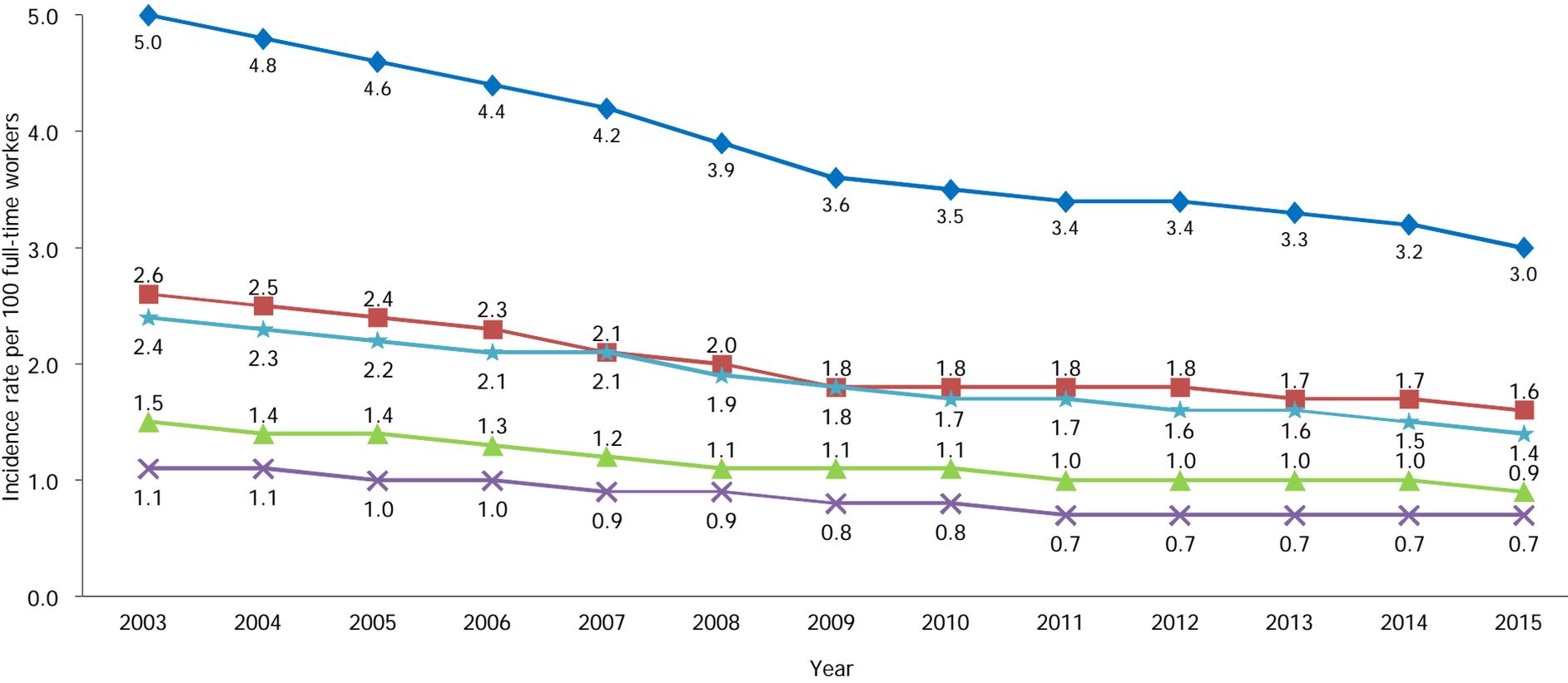
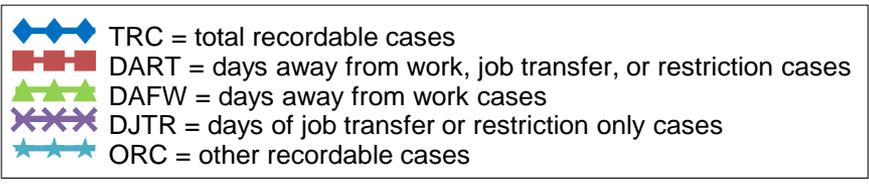


***2015 SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES***

***SUMMARY ESTIMATES CHARTS PACKAGE***

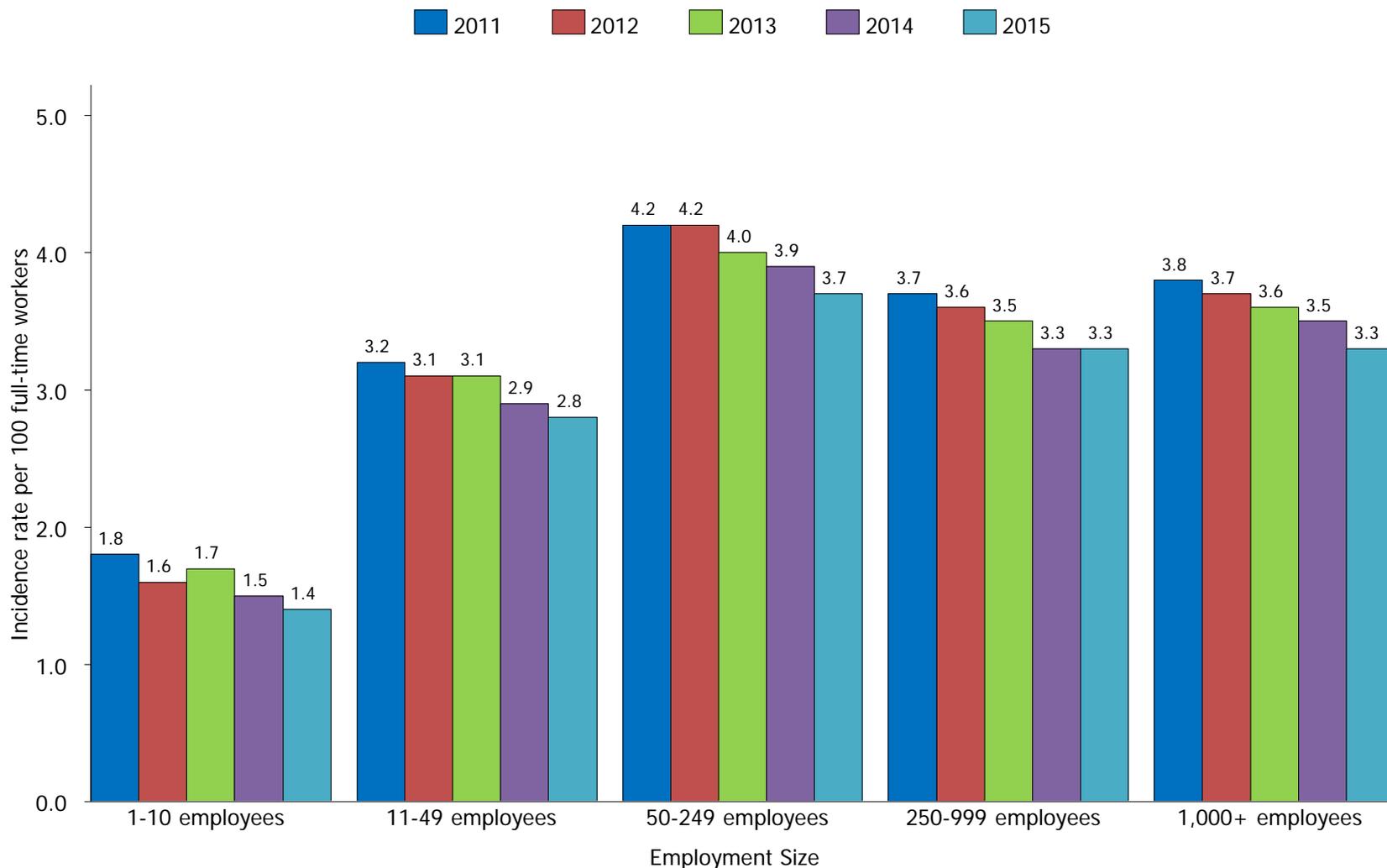
***October 27, 2016***

# Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, private industry, 2003-2015



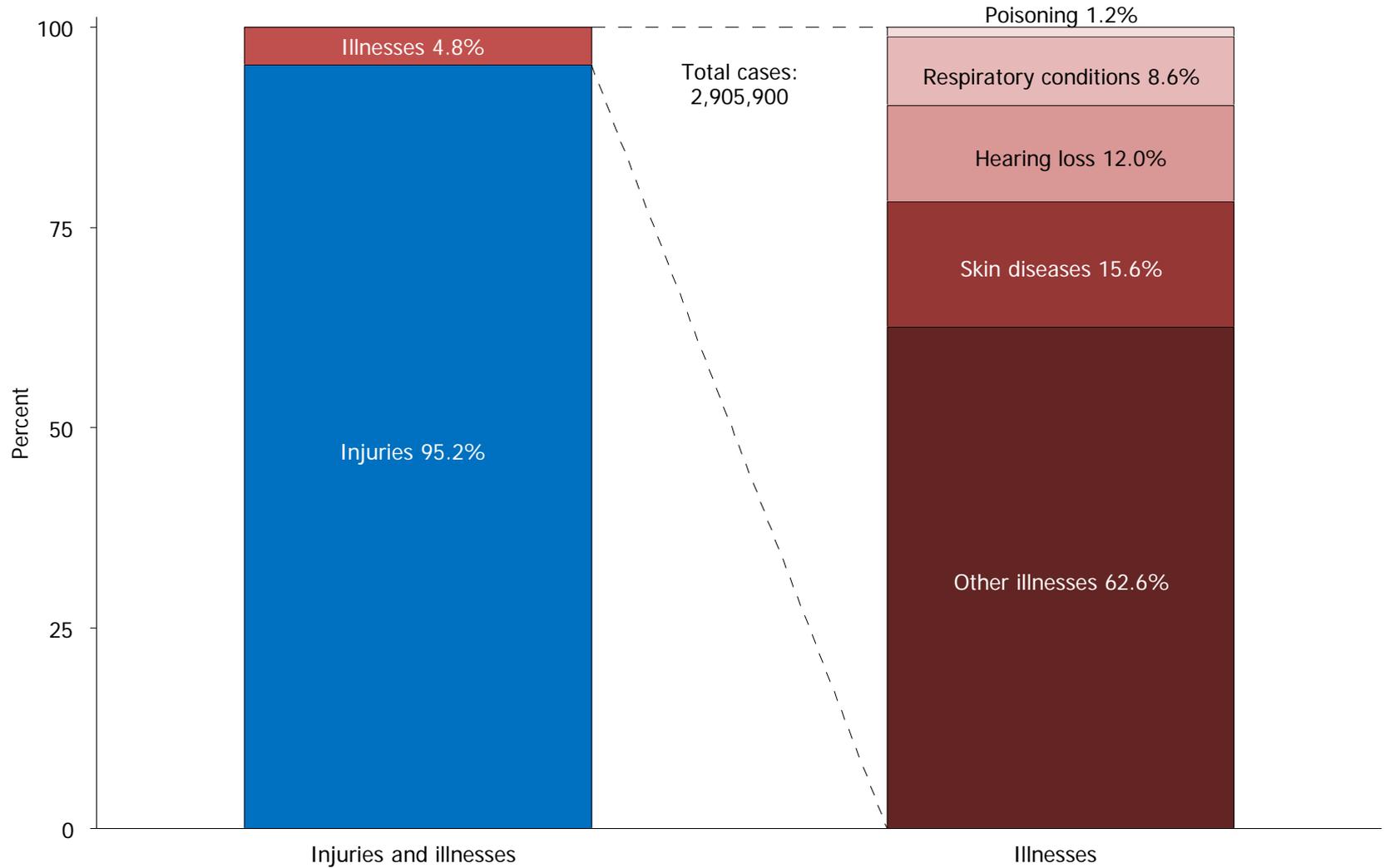
The total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate among private industry employers declined to 3.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2015—down from 3.2 cases in 2014. Incidence rates for days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) cases, days away from work (DAFW) cases, and other recordable cases (ORC) all declined from 2014, while the rate for days of job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) cases has remained unchanged since 2011.

## Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by employment size, private industry, 2011-2015



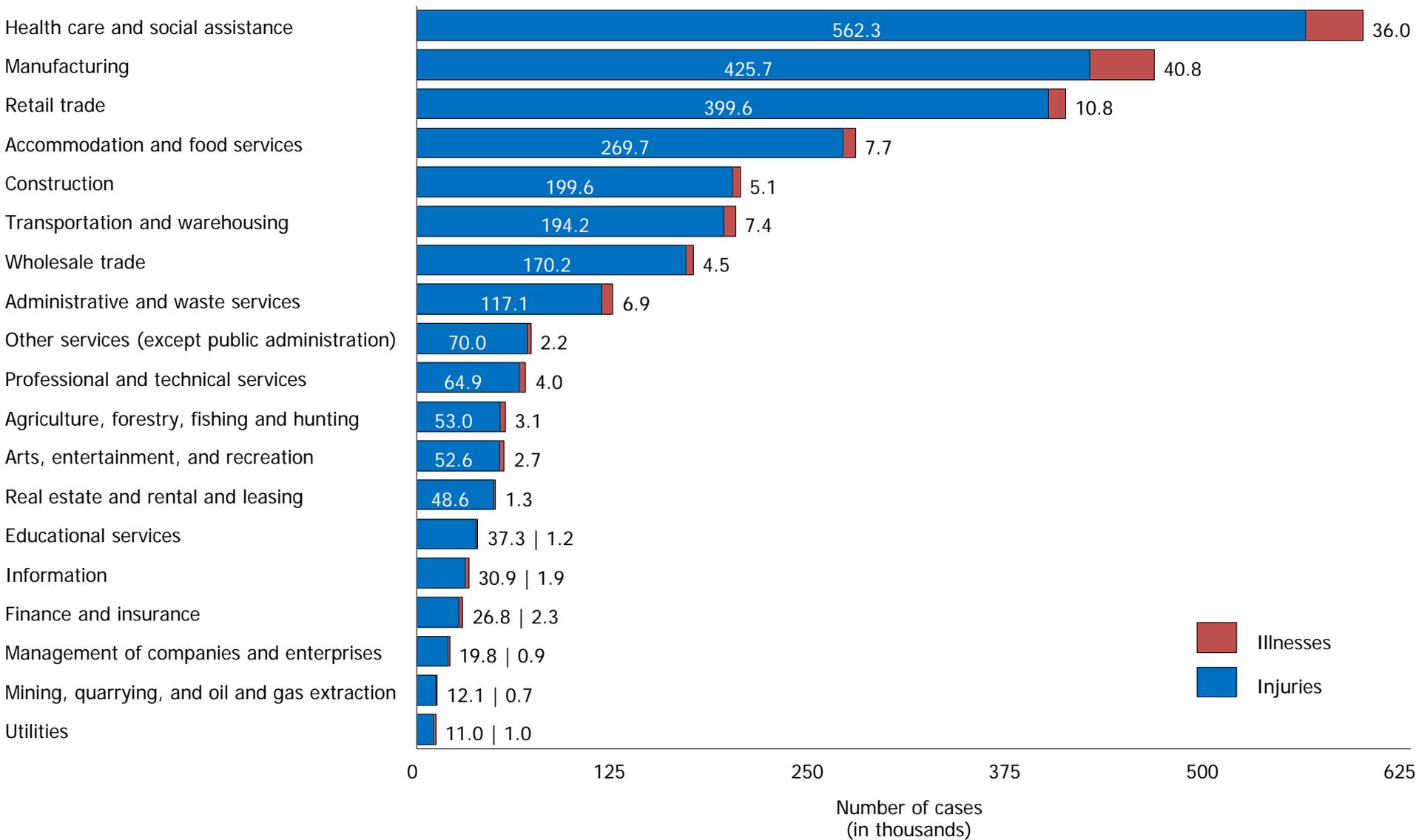
Mid-size establishments (those employing between 50 and 249 workers) reported the highest incidence rate among all establishment sizes in 2015, while small establishments (those employing fewer than 11 workers) experienced the lowest rate of injury or illness cases. The incidence rate of total recordable cases declined in 2015 (compared to 2014) both among establishments with 50-249 employees and among those with more than 1,000 employees.

Distribution of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases by category of illness, private industry, 2015



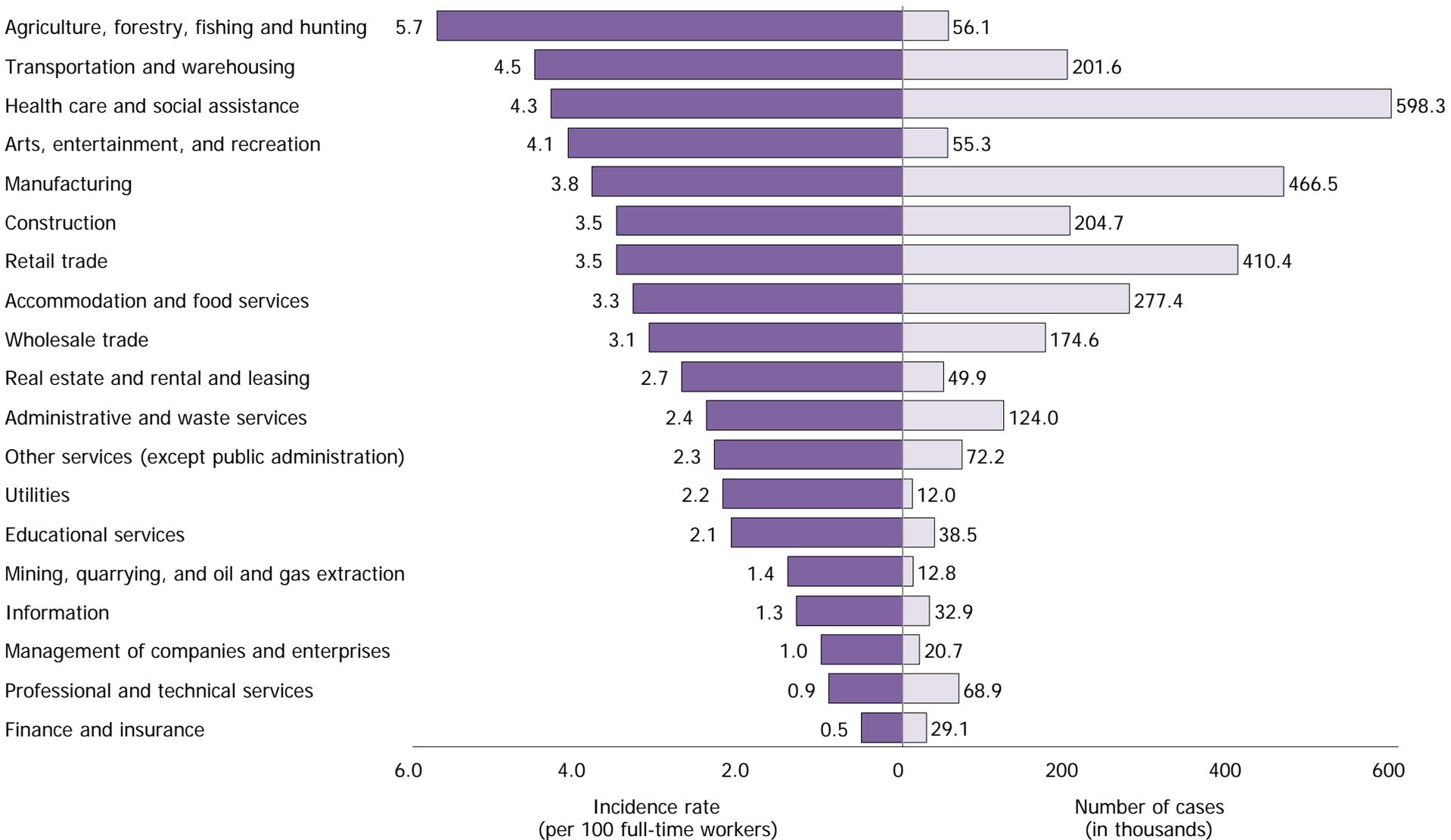
Nonfatal occupational injuries accounted for the majority (95.2 percent) of cases reported by private industry employers in 2015, with illnesses accounting for the remaining 4.8 percent of cases. Employers recorded most illness cases (62.6 percent) as “Other illnesses,” which includes such things as musculoskeletal disorders and systemic diseases and disorders, among others. Long-term latent illnesses that are difficult for employers to relate to the workplace are not adequately recognized and reported during a calendar year and are believed to be understated in SOII illness measures.

# Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2015



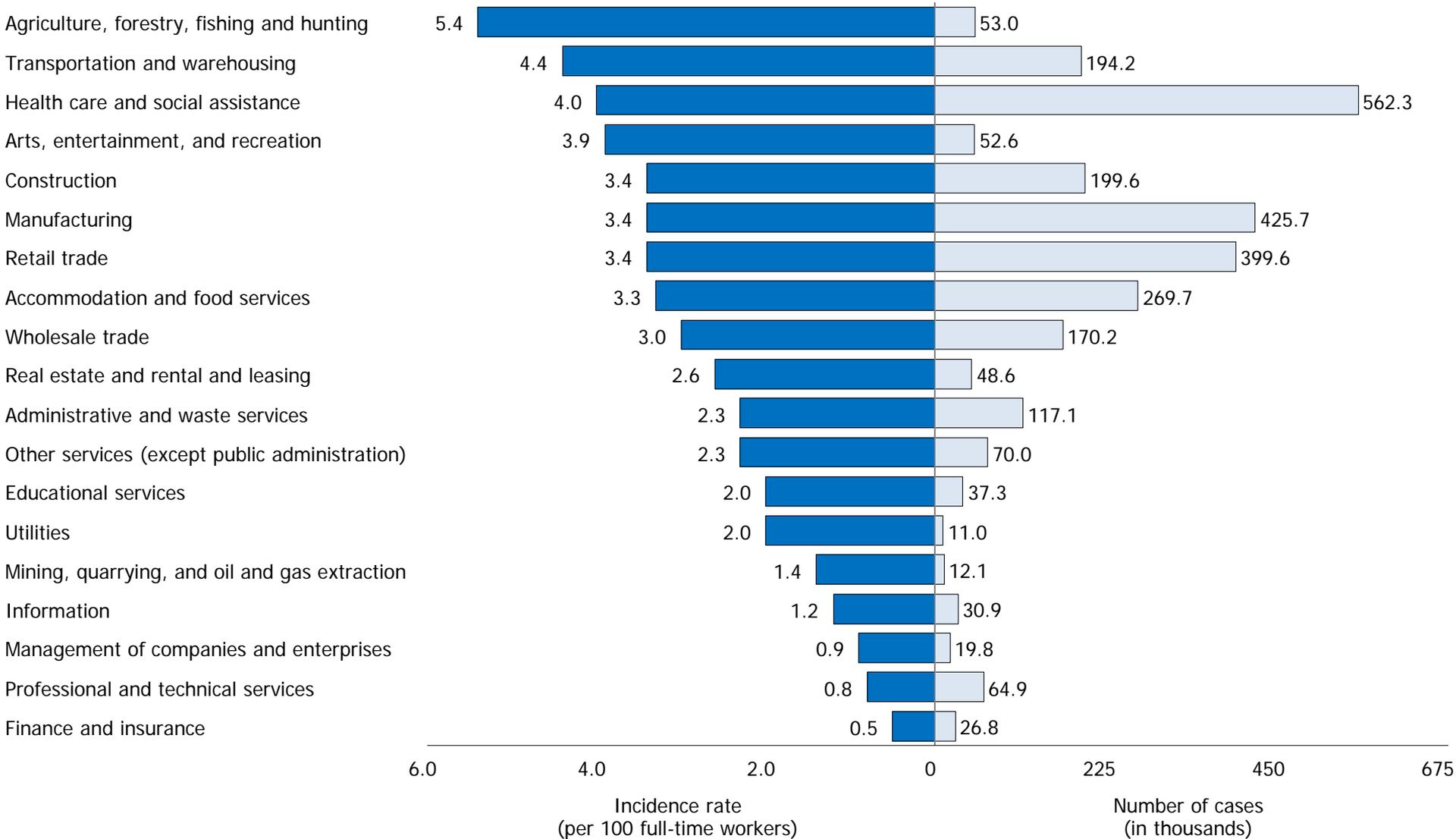
Injuries accounted for the majority of cases reported in 2015 among individual private industry sectors. Illnesses accounted for only a small fraction of cases reported in each industry sector.

## Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2015



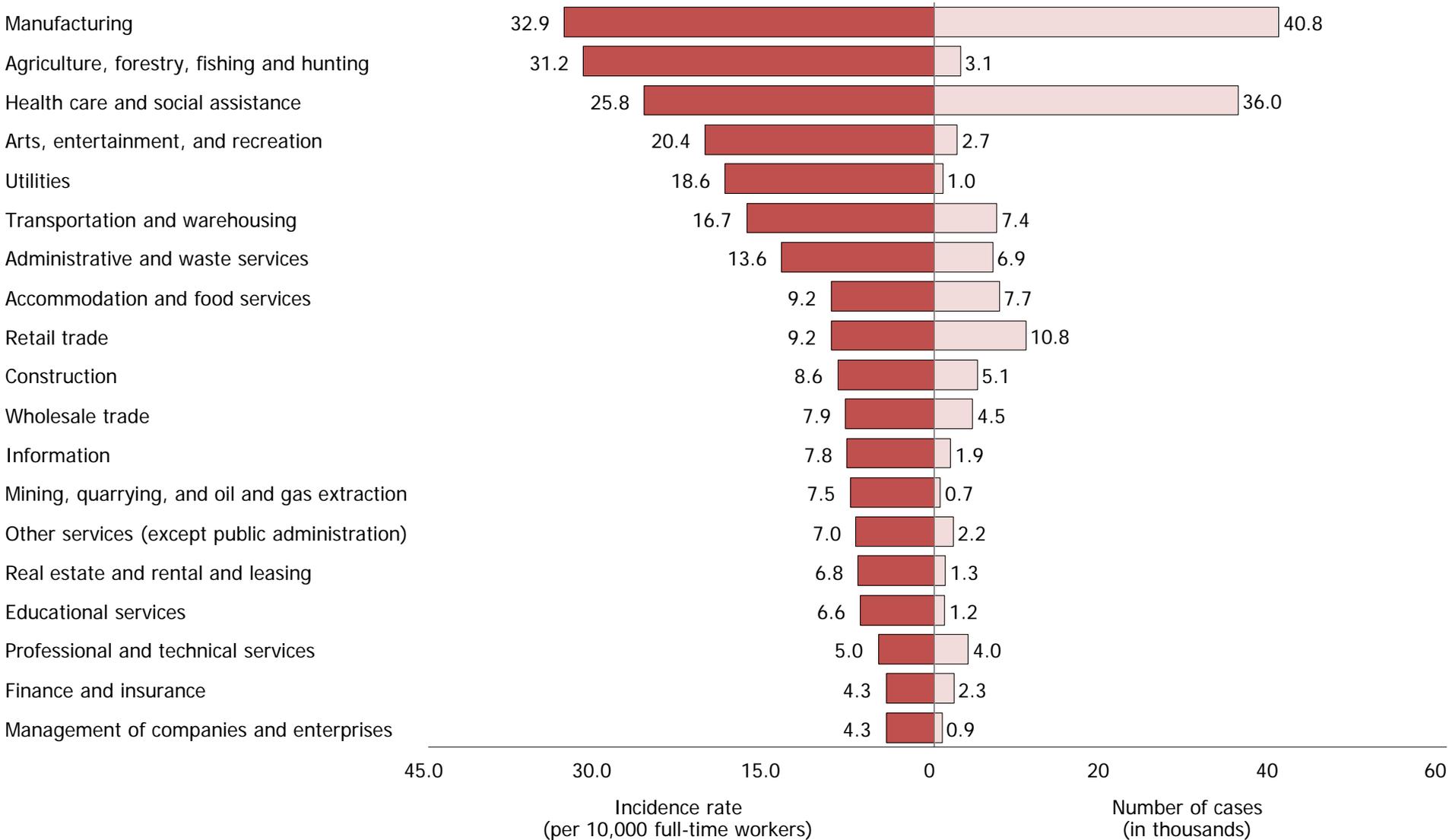
Approximately 1 in 5 cases reported by private industry employers in 2015 occurred in healthcare and social assistance industries. More than half (50.7 percent) of all nonfatal injury and illness cases reported among private industry establishments in 2015 occurred in only three industry sectors—health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and retail trade. The total recordable cases incidence rate was highest in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector in 2015, compared to the other private industry sectors.

## Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by private industry sector, 2015



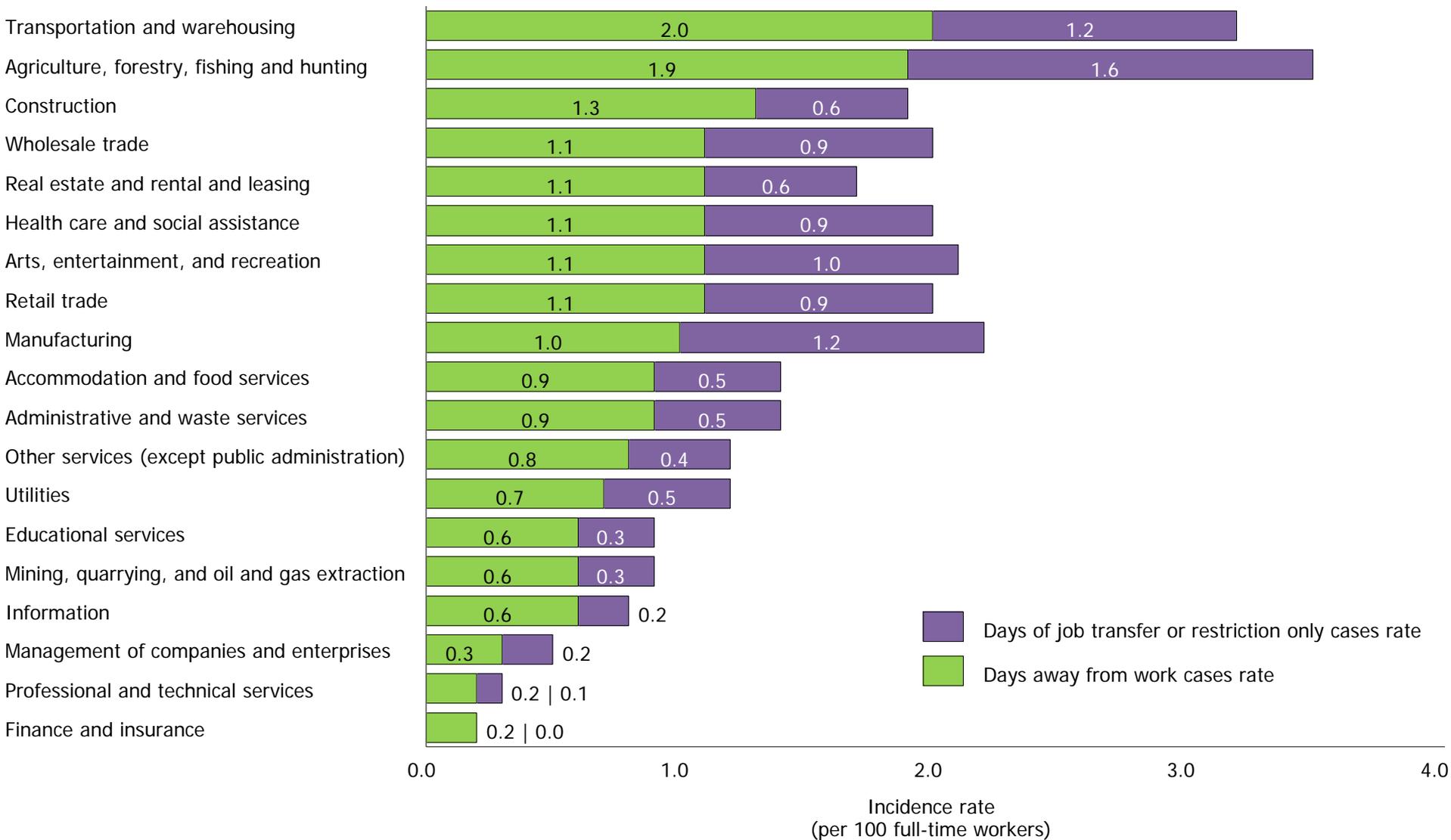
The total recordable injury rate was highest in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector in 2015, compared to other private industry sectors. More nonfatal injury cases were reported in the health care and social assistance industry sector (562,300)—which includes establishments such as hospitals, residential care facilities, and more—than in any other private industry sector in 2015, accounting for 20.3 percent of all injury cases reported among private industry workplaces.

## Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by private industry sector, 2015



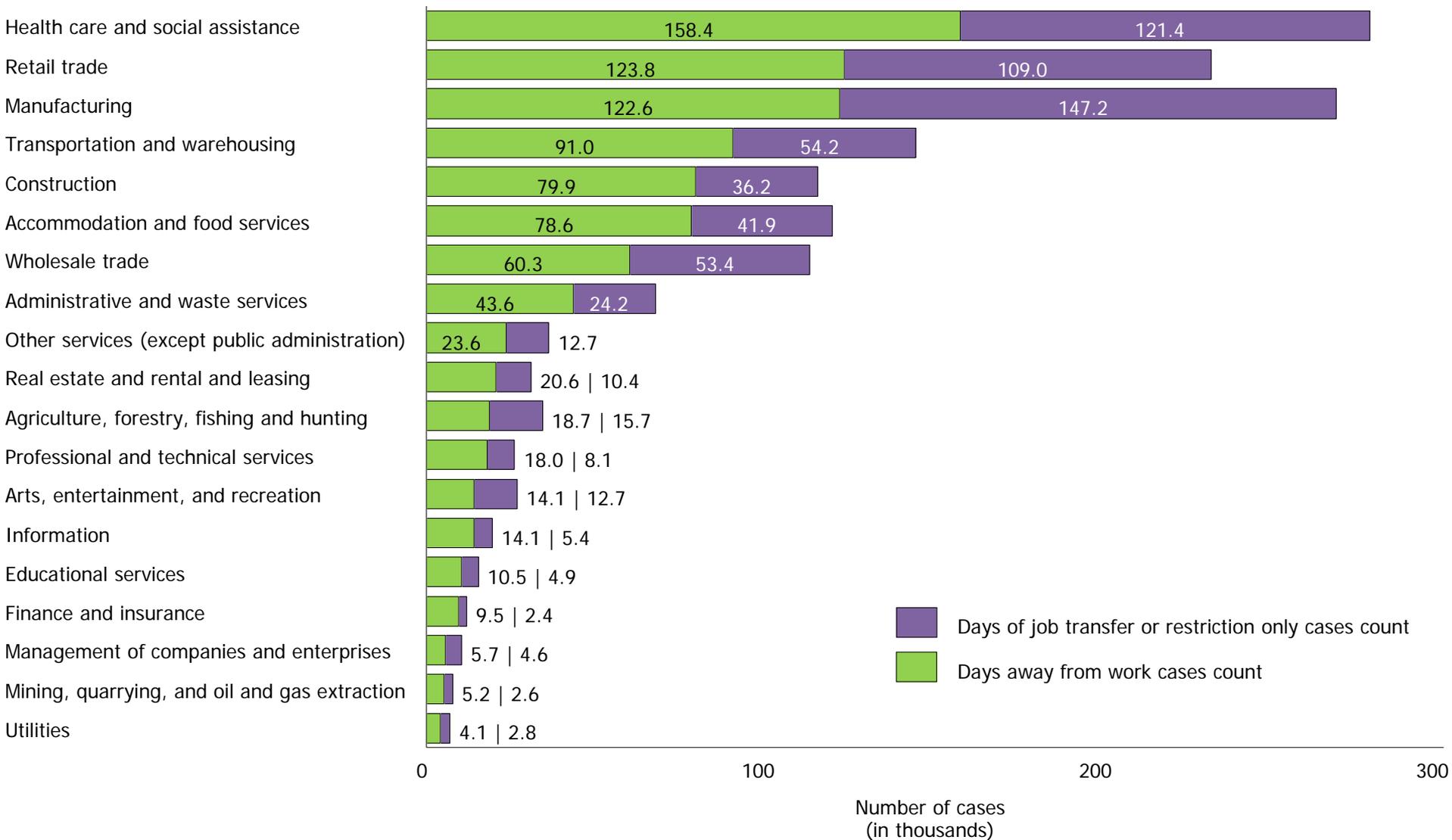
The manufacturing and health care and social assistance industry sectors together reported more than half (54.7 percent) of all private industry illness cases in 2015. Workers in the manufacturing industry sector experienced illnesses at a rate more than twice the private industry rate (14.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) in 2015.

# Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by private industry sector, 2015



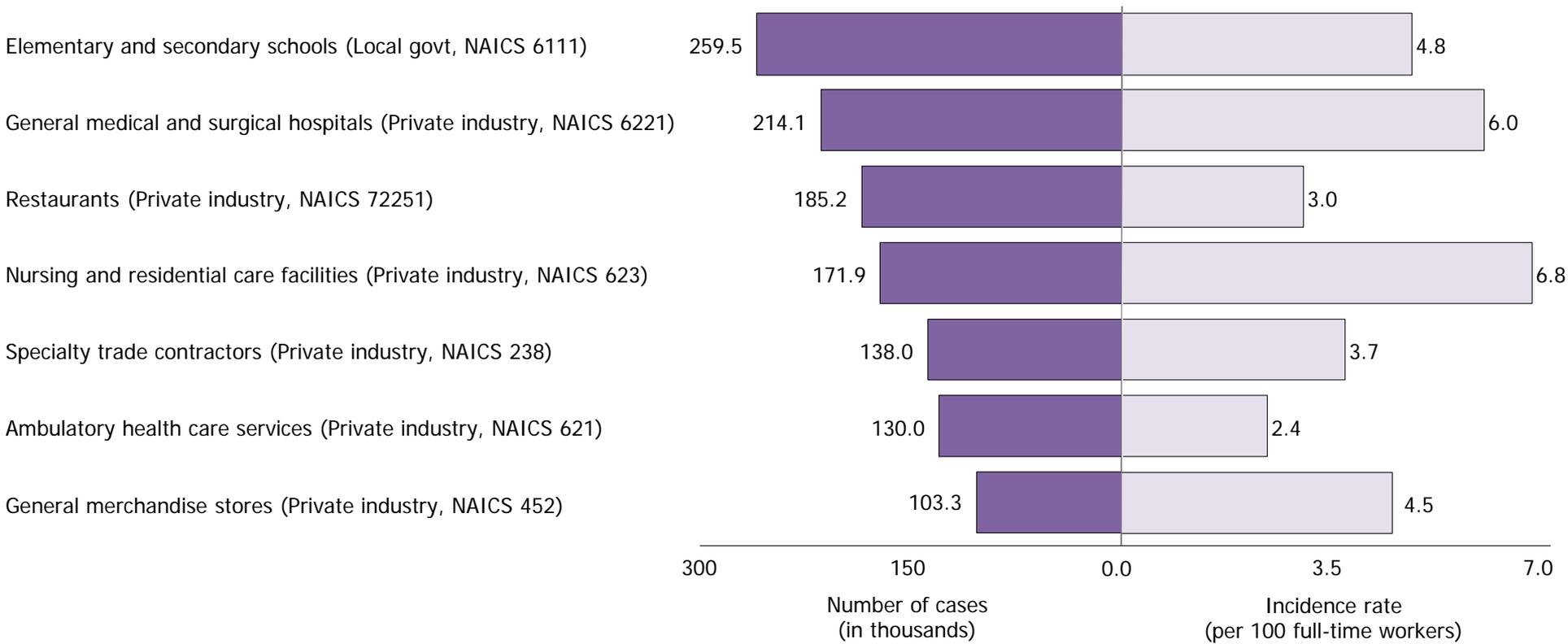
The rate of cases involving days away from work (DAFW) was highest among two industry sectors—transportation and warehousing and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—compared to other industry sectors in 2015. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting also had the highest rate of job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) cases. Manufacturing remained the only private industry sector where the incidence rate of job transfer or restriction cases exceeded the rate of days away from work cases in 2015, which has occurred in this sector every year since 1998.

# Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by private industry sector, 2015



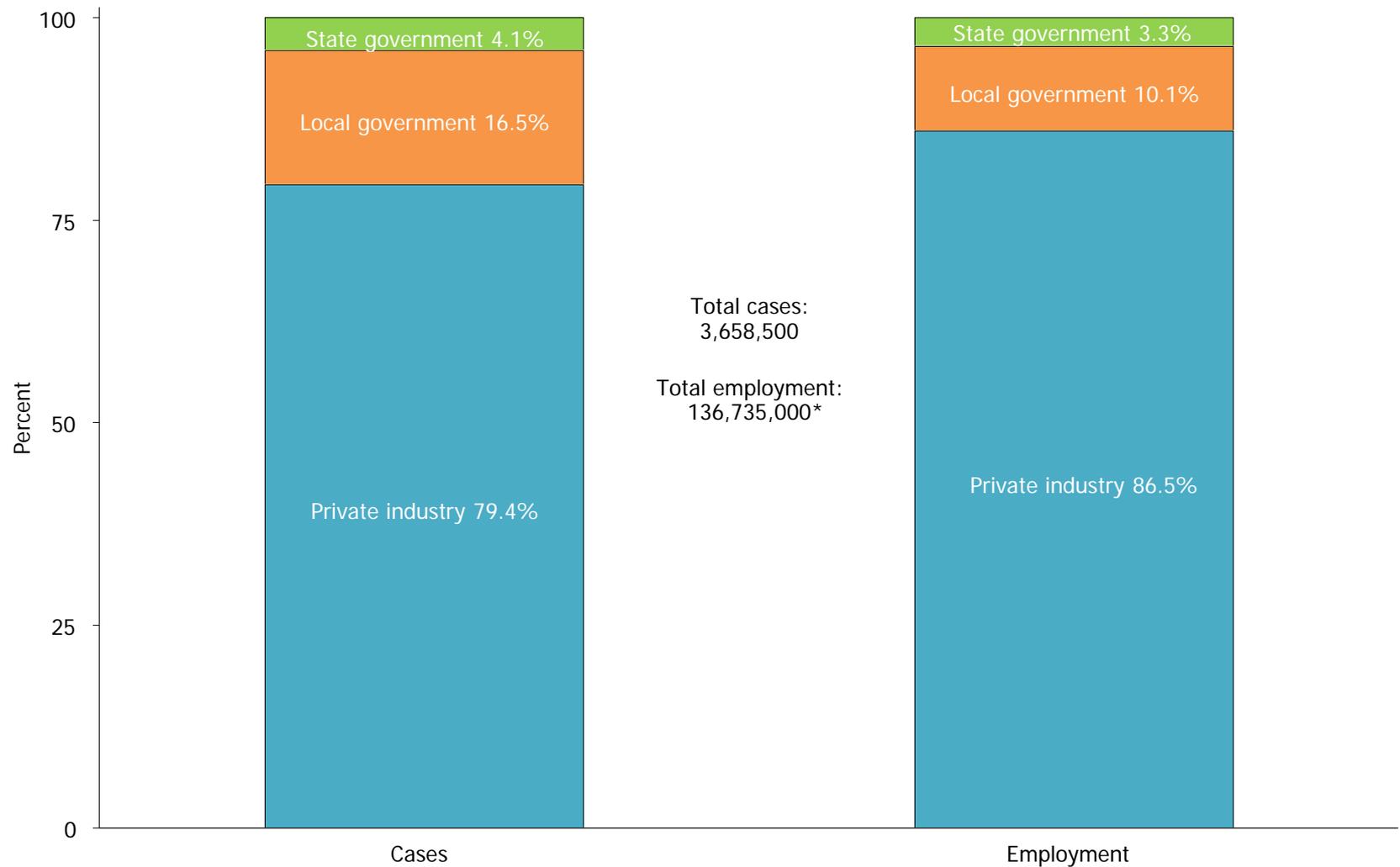
Manufacturing sector employers reported the most job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) cases (147,200) among private industry sectors in 2015 and was the only sector in which the number of DJTR cases exceeded the number of cases with days away from work (DAFW). More cases involving days away from work were reported in the health care and social assistance sector (158,400) than any other private industry sector in 2015.

# Industries reporting 100,000 or more nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all ownerships, 2015



Seven industries reported 100,000 or more injury and illness cases in 2015. Together these seven industries combined to account for 32.9 percent of all cases reported among private industry and state and local government workplaces in 2015.

## Distribution of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases and employment by ownership, 2015



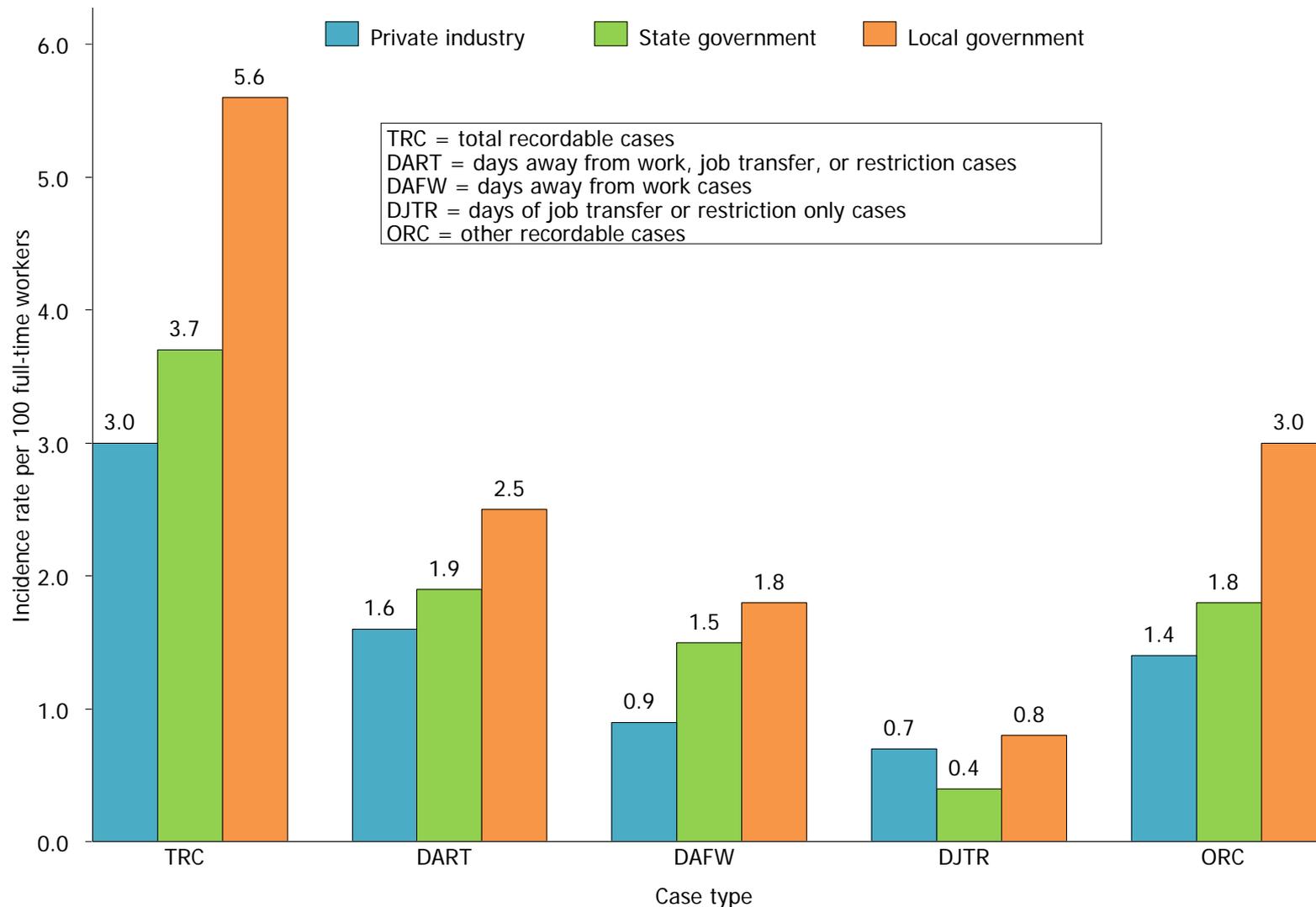
Approximately 8 in 10 nonfatal injury and illness cases reported in 2015 occurred among private industry workplaces, which accounted for 86.5 percent of total employment covered by the SOII. In comparison, local and state government workers incurred a disproportionately higher percentage (20.6 percent) of injuries and illnesses relative to their 13.4 percent share of the workforce.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

\* 2015 annual average from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), excluding federal government workers.

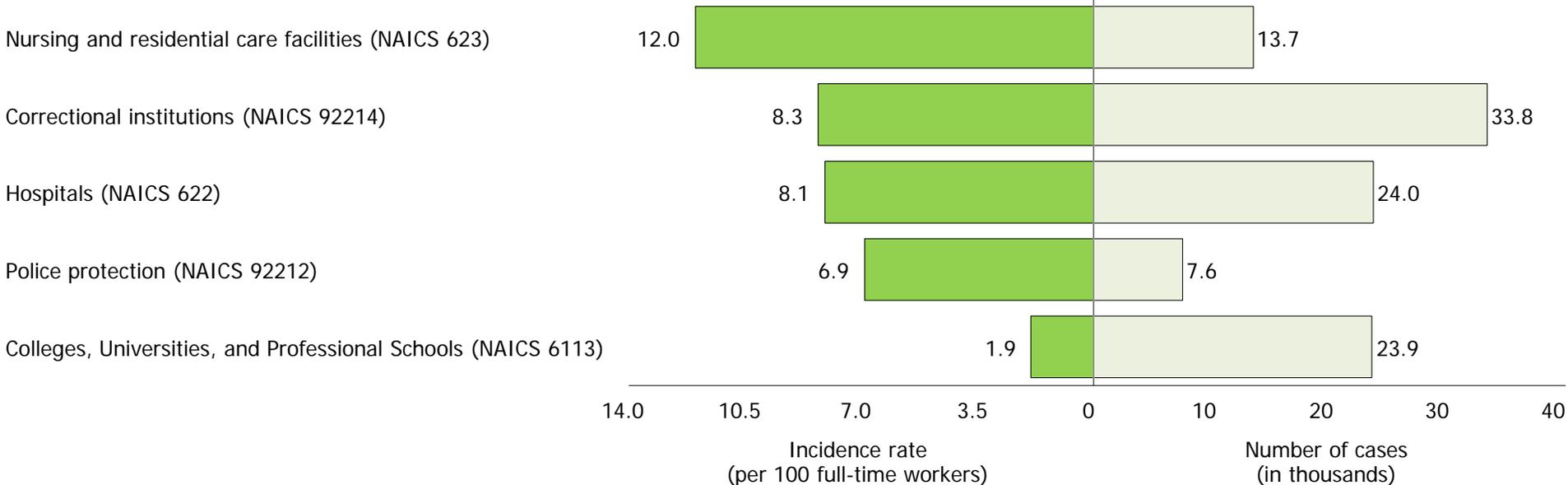
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 2016

# Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, 2015



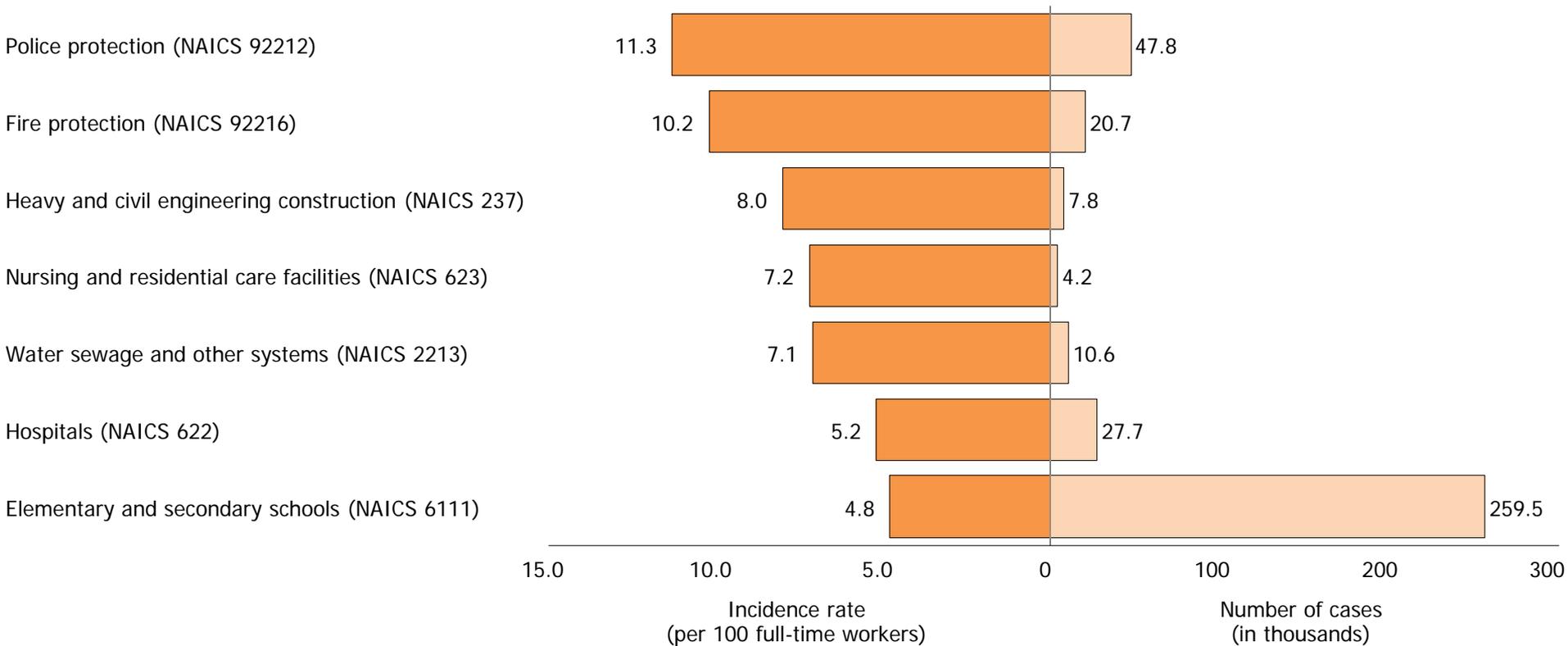
In 2015, local government workers experienced higher rates of all types of injury and illness cases than state government and private industry employees. Continuing a trend since 2008, the rate of total recordable cases (TRC) of injuries and illnesses remained highest among local government workplaces in 2015 (5.6 cases per 100 full-time employees), compared to state government (3.7 cases) and private industry (3.0 cases) workplaces.

## Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries, state government, 2015



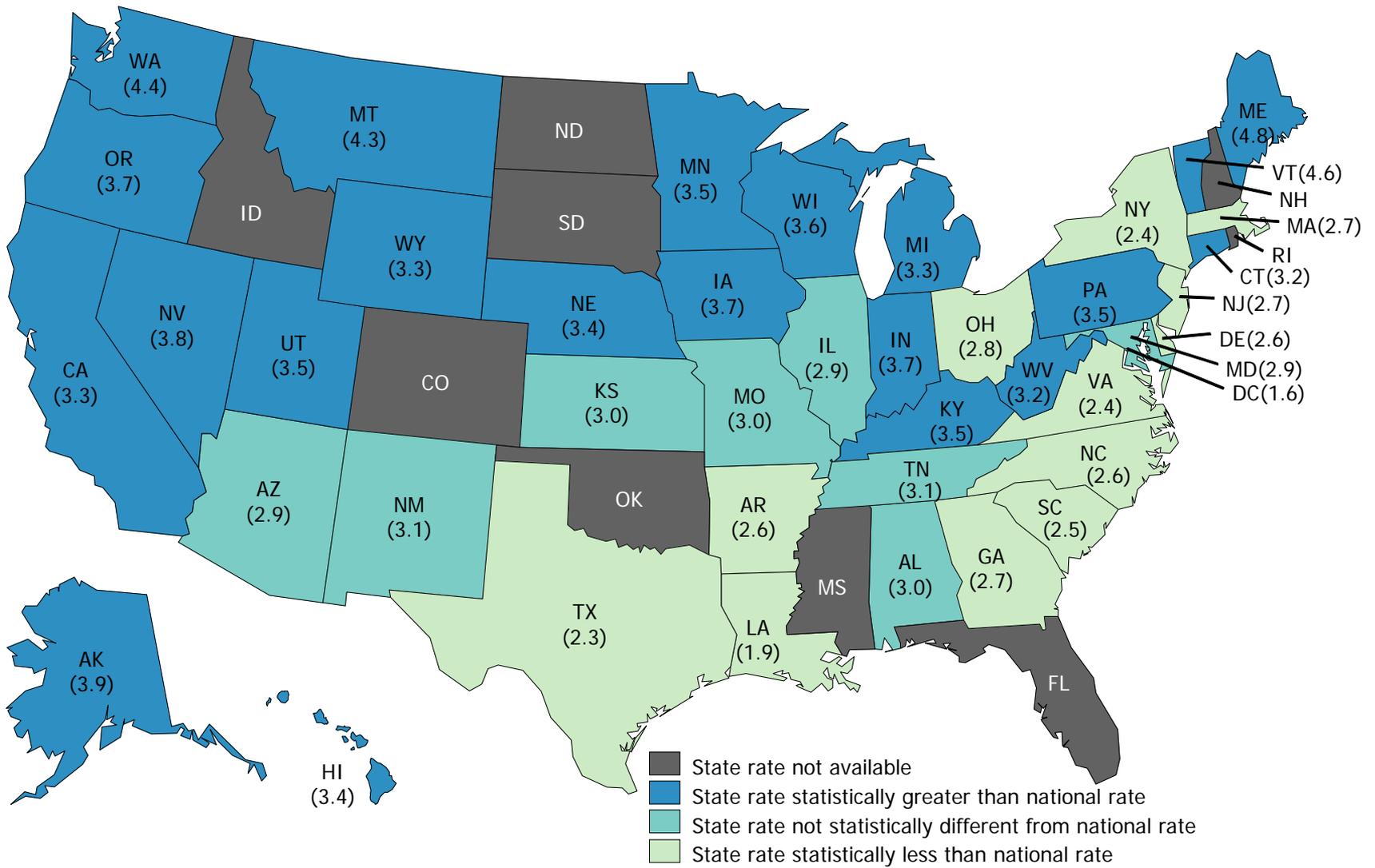
National public sector estimates, covering more than 4.8 million state government workers in 2015, are available for the eighth consecutive year. Injury and illness estimates are available for selected industries within state government and provide for limited comparisons to same industries in local 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 selected industries, local government, 2015



While the incidence rate for elementary and secondary schools (NAICS 6111)—4.8 cases per 100 workers—was lower than the average rate for all local government workers (5.6 cases), this industry accounted for 43.0 percent (259,500 cases) of all injuries and illnesses among local government workers in 2015. More than half of the nearly 13.9 million local government employees were employed in this industry.

State nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates\* compared to the national rate, private industry, 2015



Private industry and public sector estimates are available individually for 41 participating states and for the District of Columbia for 2015. The private industry injury and illness rate was statistically higher in 21 states than the national rate of 3.0 cases per 100 full-time workers, lower in 12 states and in the District of Columbia, and not statistically different in 8 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 cases (TRC) incidence rate per 100 full-time workers  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 2016