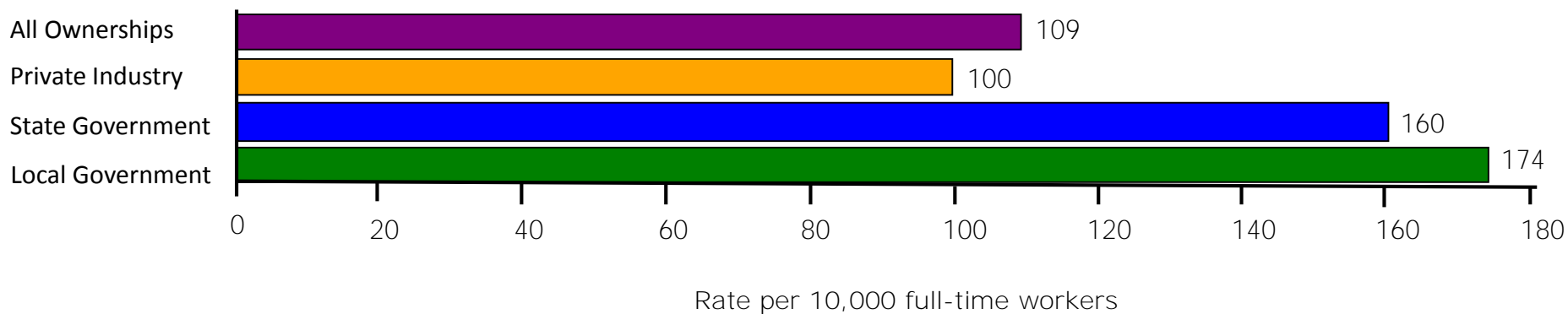


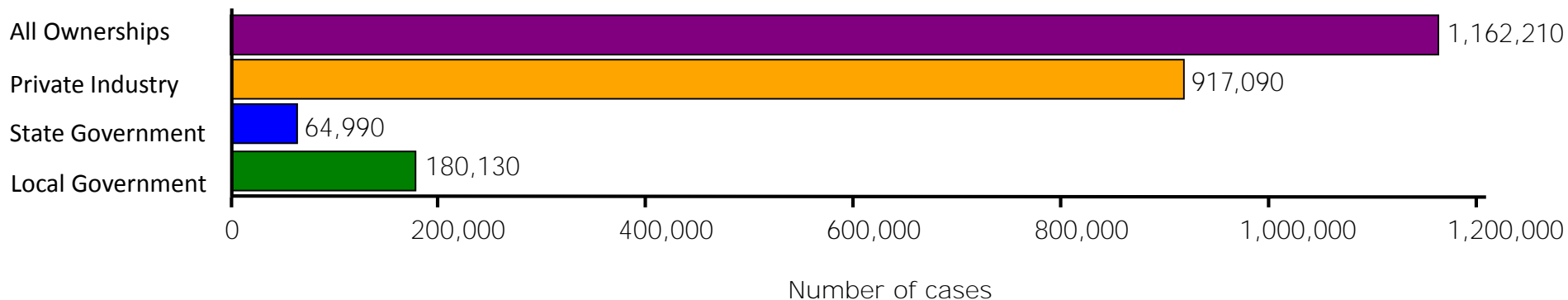
# 2013 Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Cases with days away from work

Case and Demographics  
January 2015

## Rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, 2013

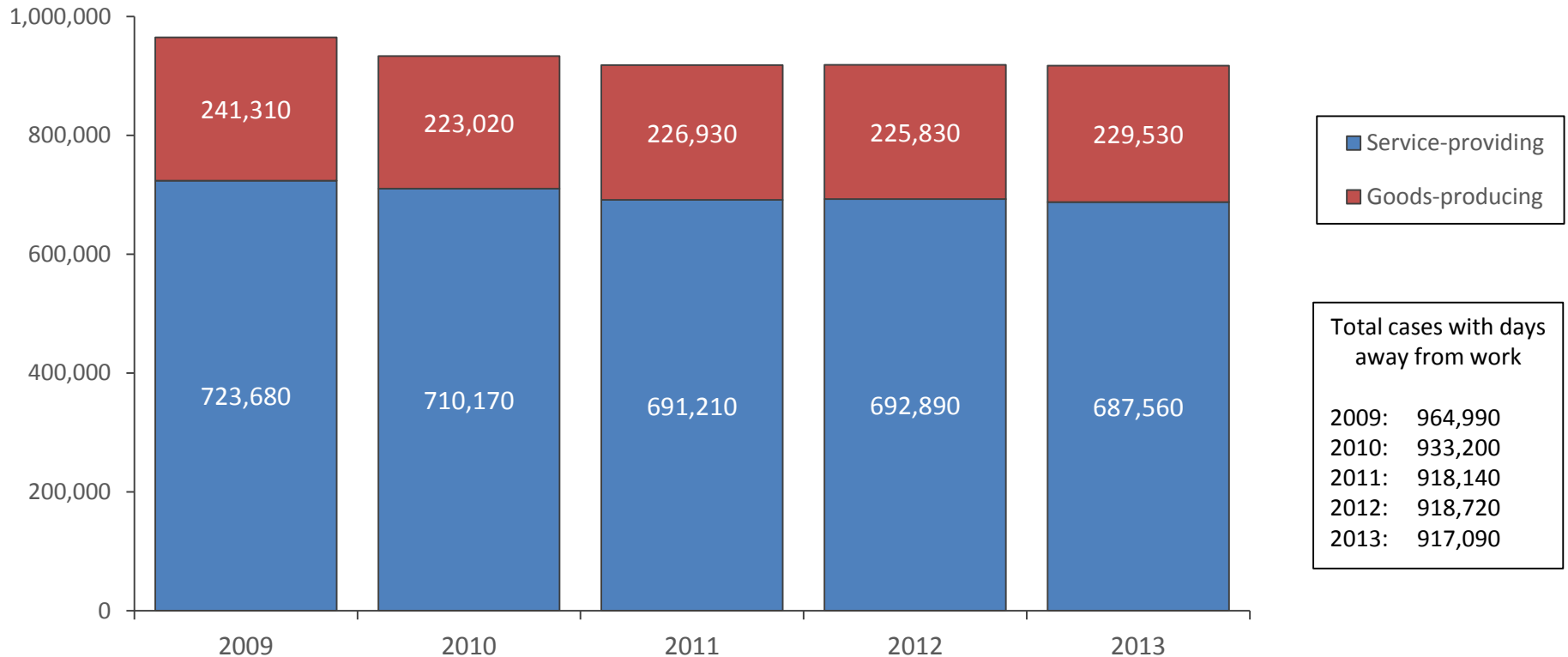


## Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, 2013



The 2013 incidence rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for all ownerships decreased by 2.1 percent from 2012. All other top line rates and numbers of injuries and illnesses by ownership remained statistically unchanged from 2012.

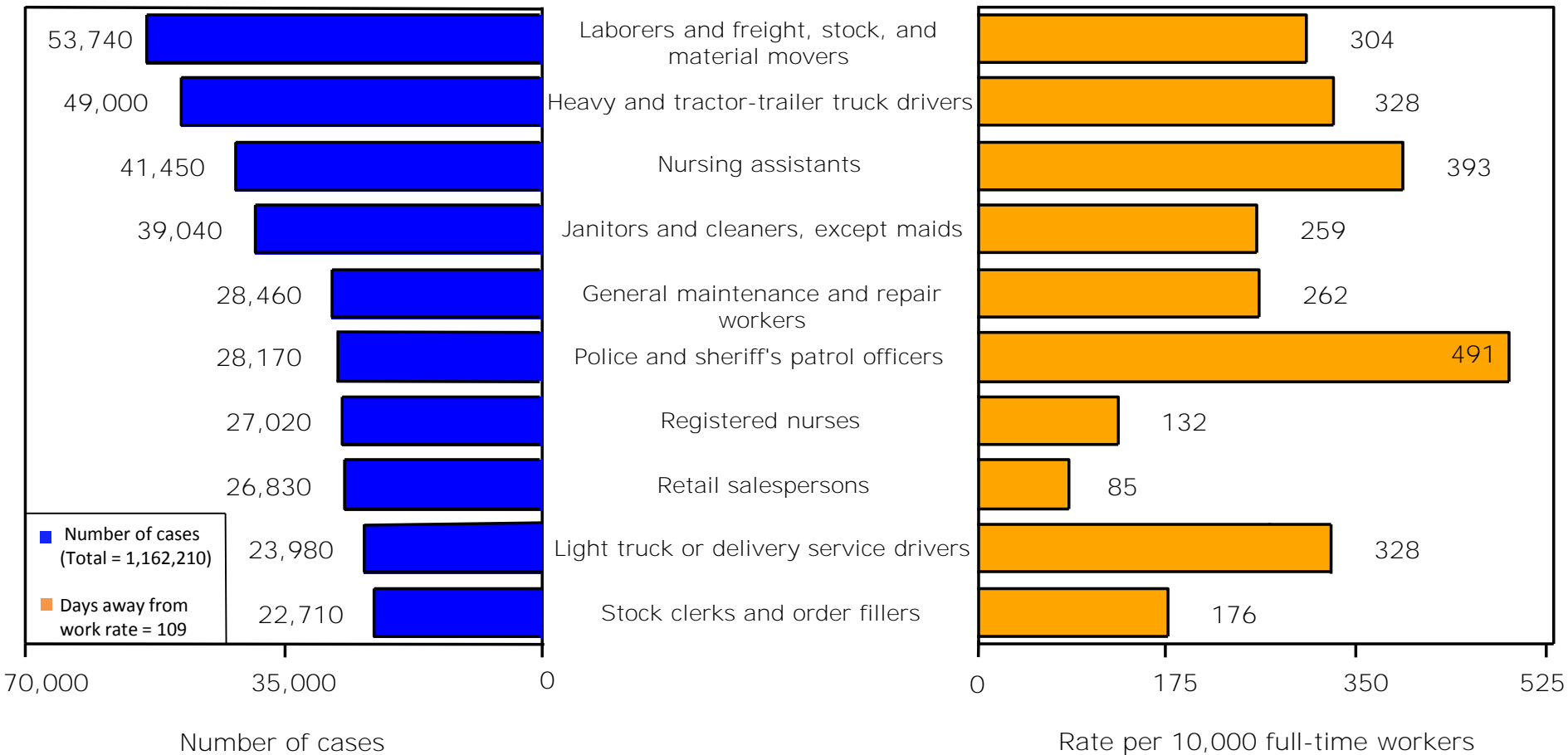
## Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, 2009-2013



Total cases with days away from work	
2009:	964,990
2010:	933,200
2011:	918,140
2012:	918,720
2013:	917,090

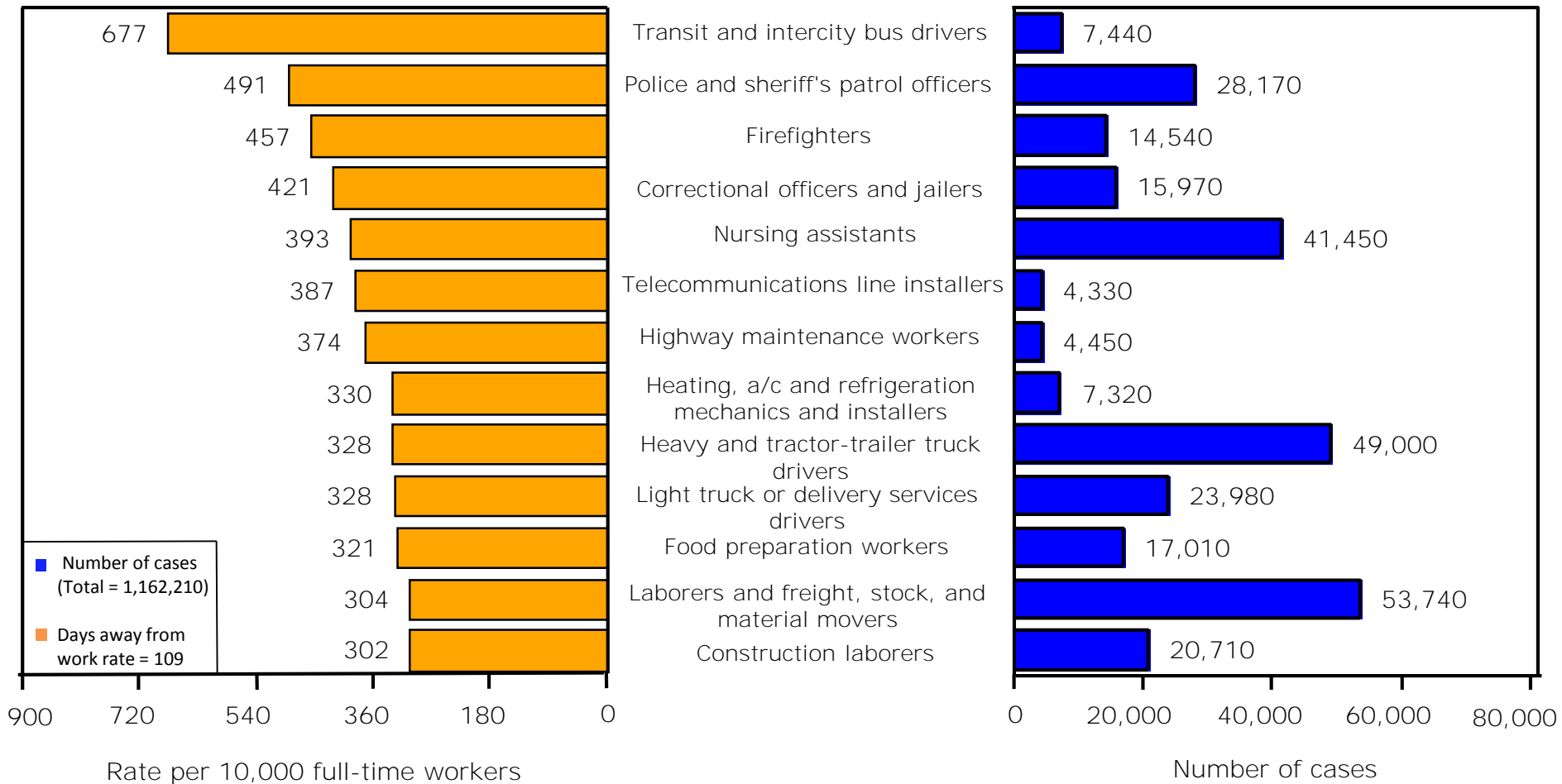
The total number of private industry injury and illnesses (917,090 cases) has remained statistically unchanged since 2010. Similarly, the number of injuries and illnesses for both goods-producing and service-providing sectors remained statistically unchanged for the last four years.

# Number and incidence rate of injuries and illnesses for occupations with 20,000 cases or more, all ownerships, 2013



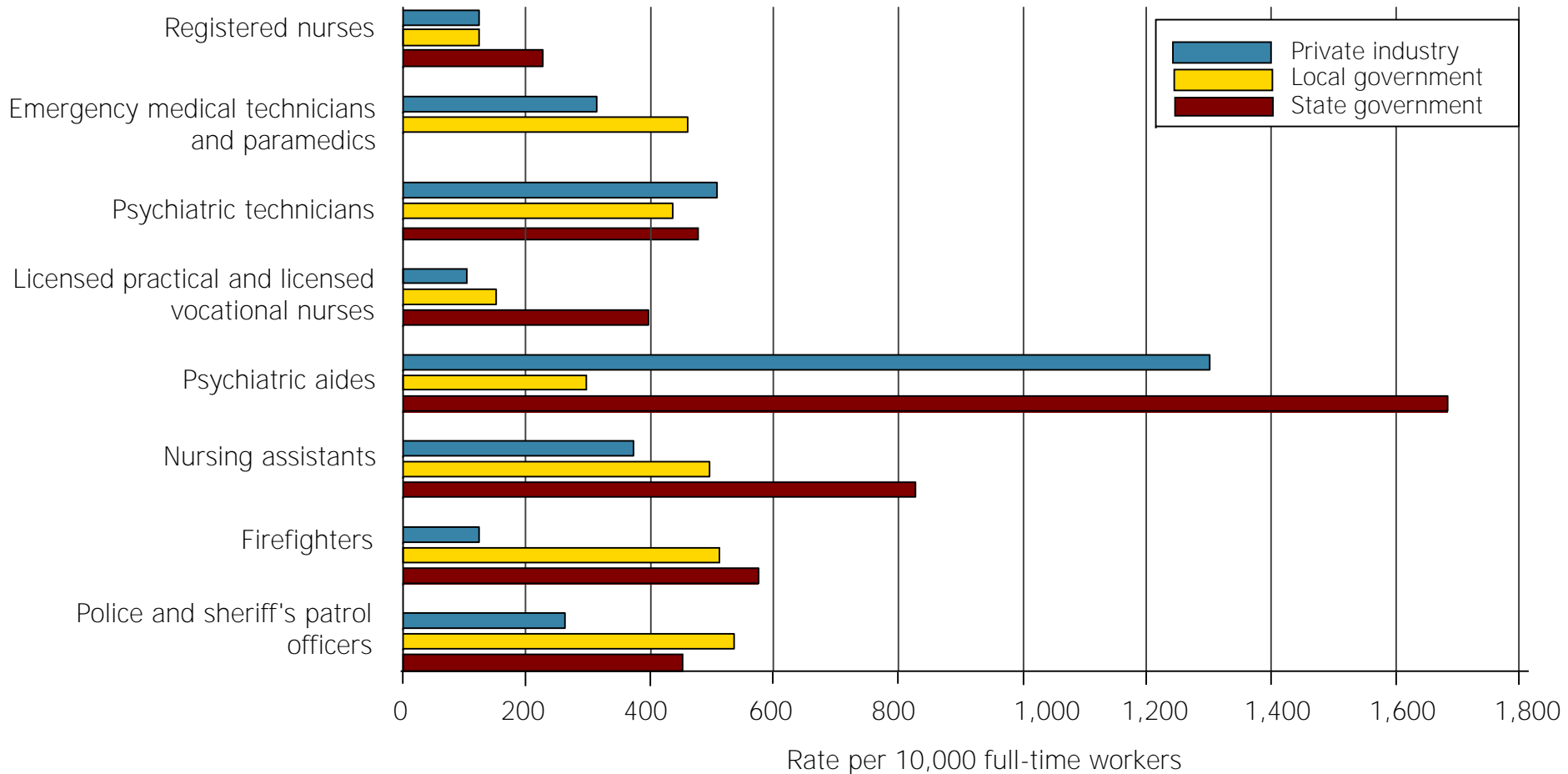
Ten occupations had 20,000 or more cases across all ownerships. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had the highest number of cases despite a 15 percent decrease from 2012. Police and sheriff's patrol officers had the highest rate of injury and illness despite a 12 percent decrease from 2012.

# Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses for occupations with high incidence rates, all ownerships, 2013



These occupations are among the ones that had at least 0.1 percent of full-time equivalent employment throughout the United States in 2013. Transit and intercity bus drivers had the highest incidence rate of 677 cases per 10,000 full-time employees—nearly a 20 percent decrease from an incidence rate of 841 the prior year. Nursing assistants had an incidence rate at least three times greater than the rate for all workers.

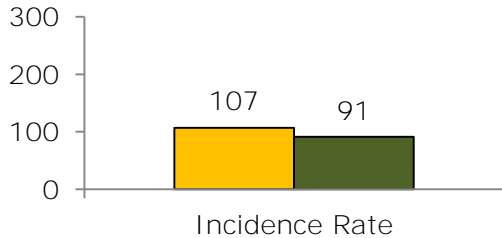
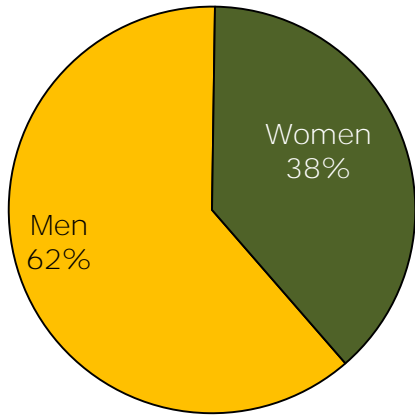
# Rates of injuries and illnesses for selected healthcare and protective service occupations, by ownership, 2013



These occupations are frequently employed in both the private and public sectors. Psychiatric aides had very high rates among state government and private industry workers. The predominant source of injury or illness for these cases was health care patients.

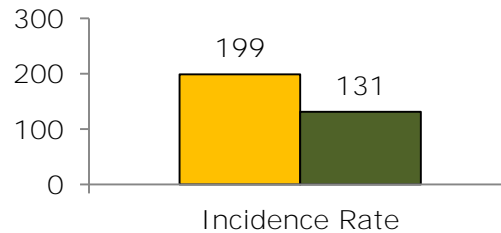
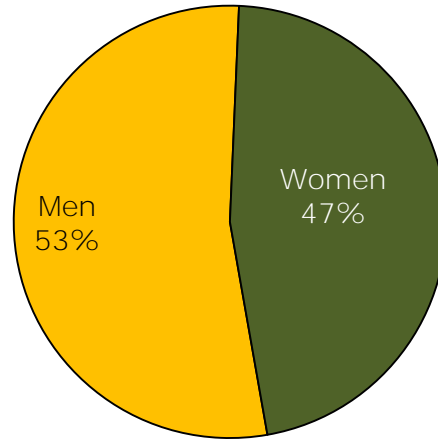
# Distribution and rates of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by gender where reported, 2013

Private Industry Injuries and Illnesses



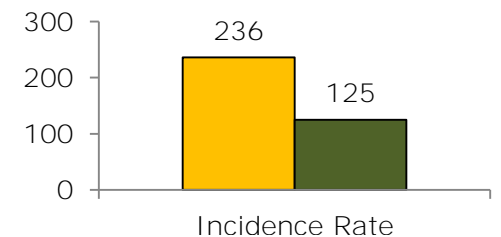
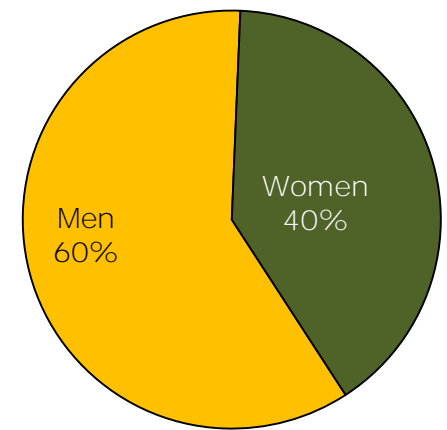
Rate per 10,000 full-time workers

State Government Injuries and Illnesses



Rate per 10,000 full-time workers

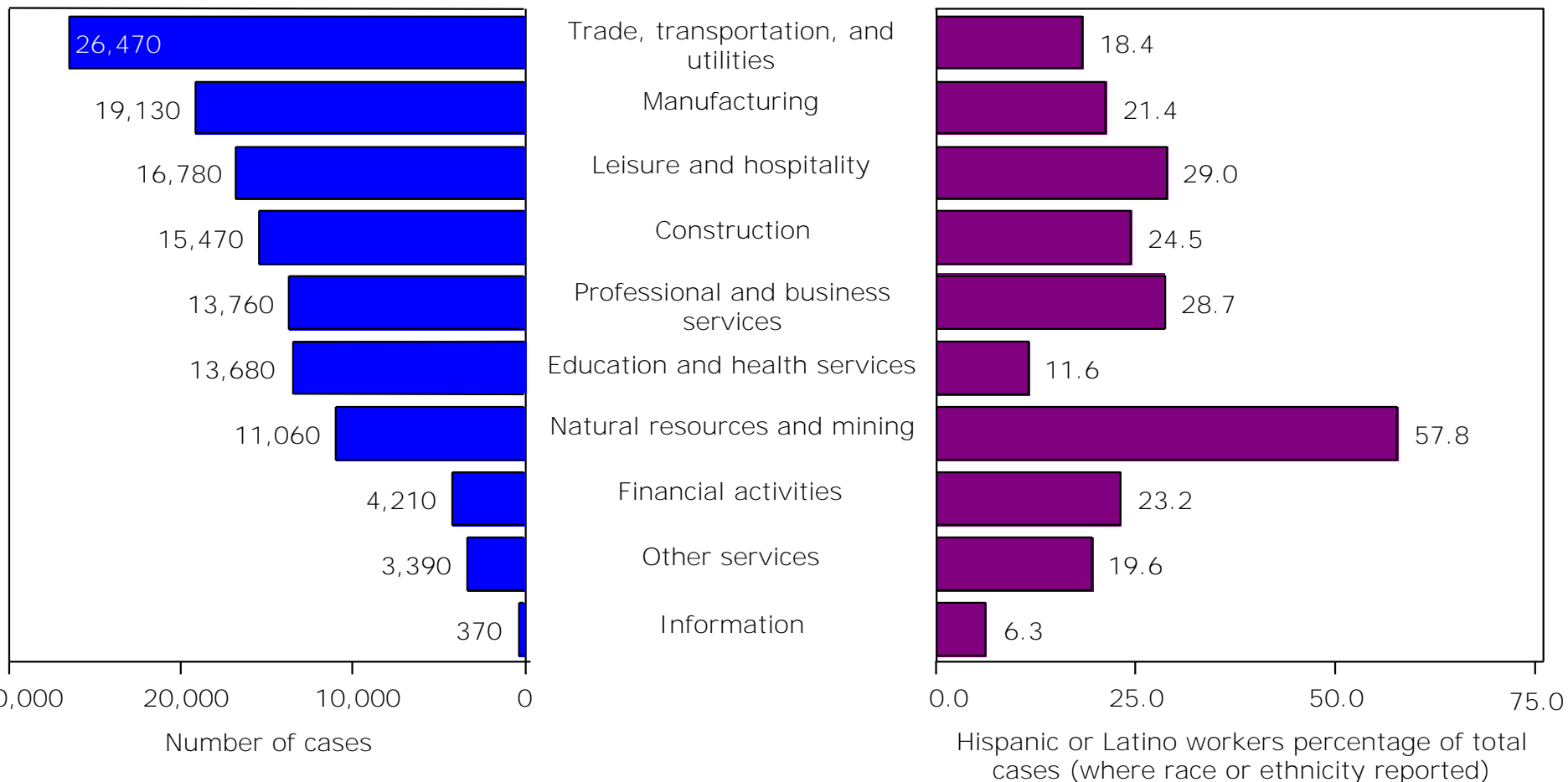
Local Government Injuries and Illnesses



Rate per 10,000 full-time workers

The proportion of injuries and illnesses among male and female workers (where reported) was similar in the three ownership categories—with male workers having more cases than female workers. Men employed by local governments had higher rates of injury or illness than men in other ownerships.

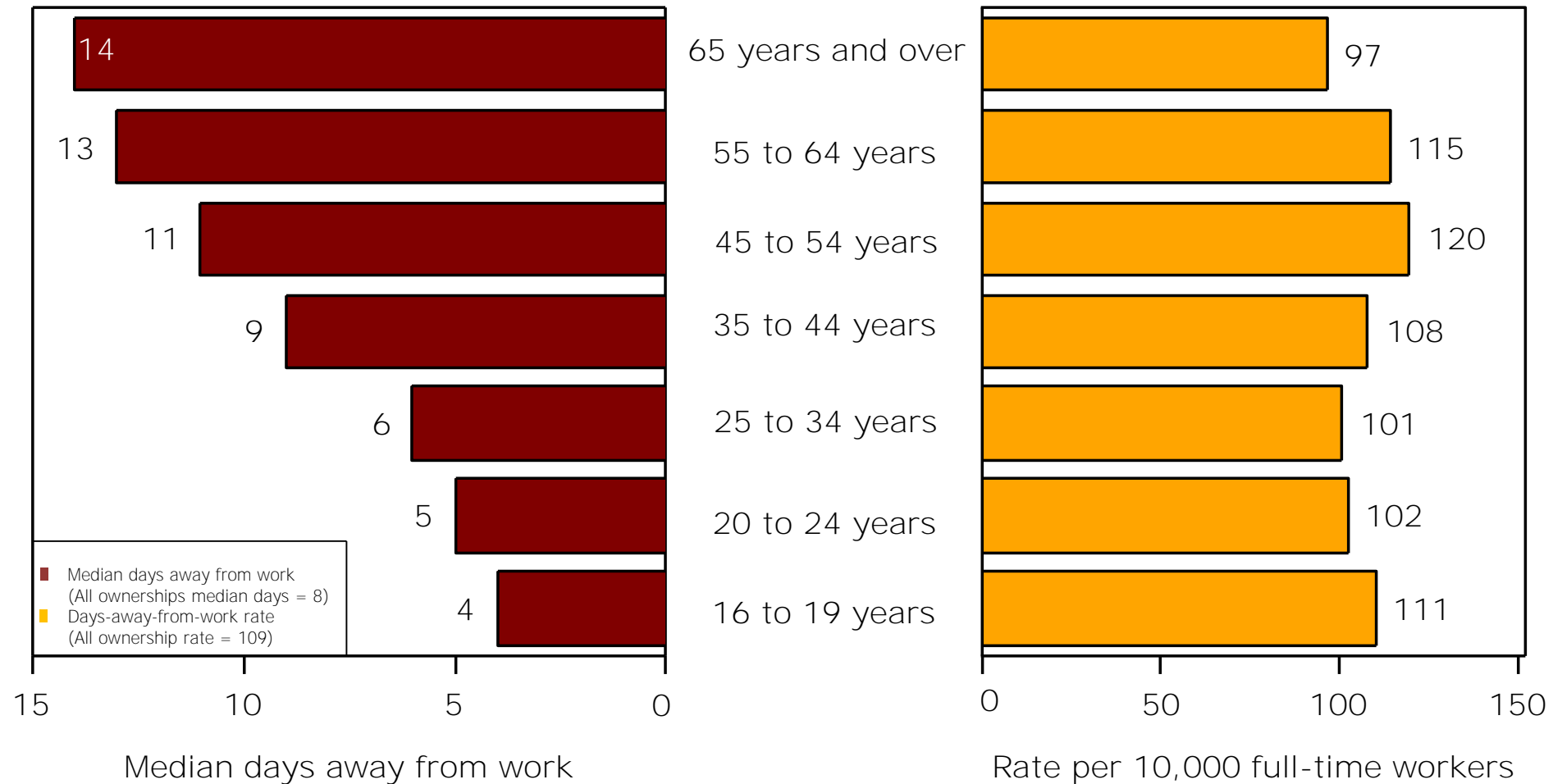
# Number of injuries and illnesses and percentage of cases involving Hispanic or Latino workers by industry, private industry, 2013



There were 124,330 injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers in 2013, statistically unchanged from 2012. Hispanic or Latino workers comprised 21 percent of cases where race or ethnicity was reported. Over half of the injuries and illnesses in the natural resources and mining sector were to Hispanic or Latino workers.

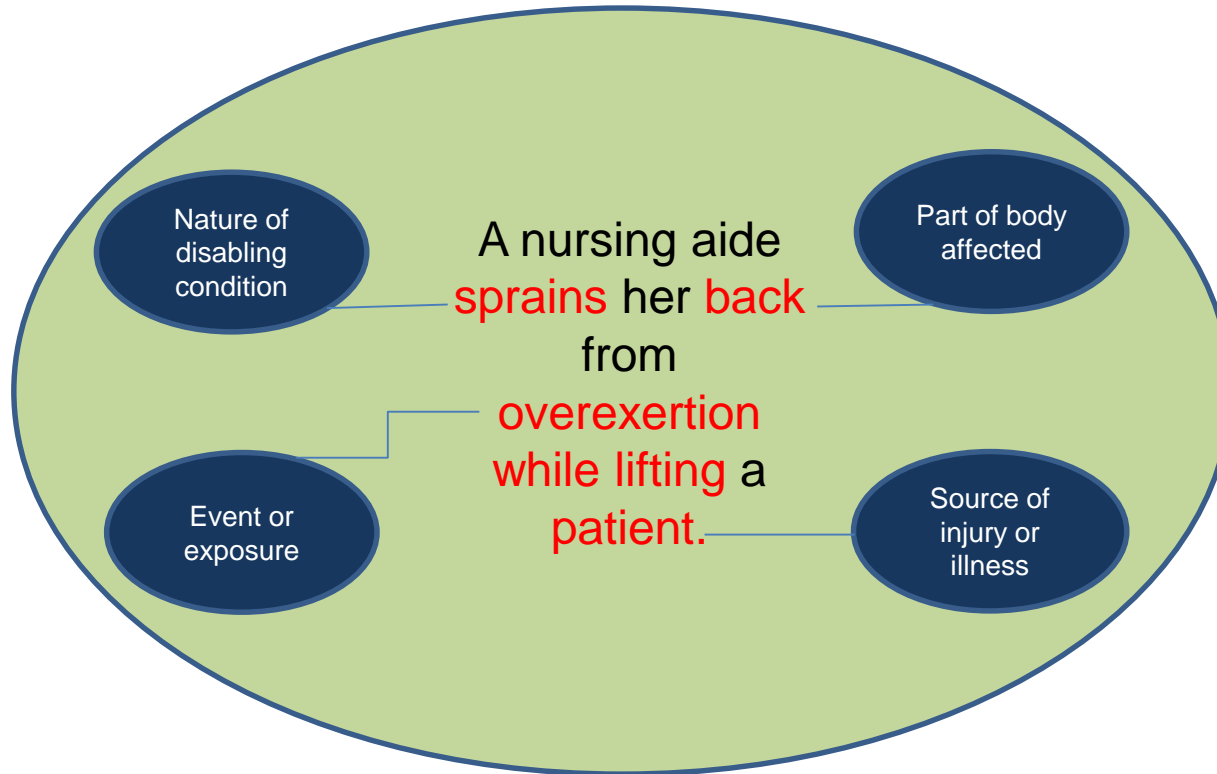


## Median days away from work and incidence rate of injuries and illnesses by age of worker, all ownerships, 2013



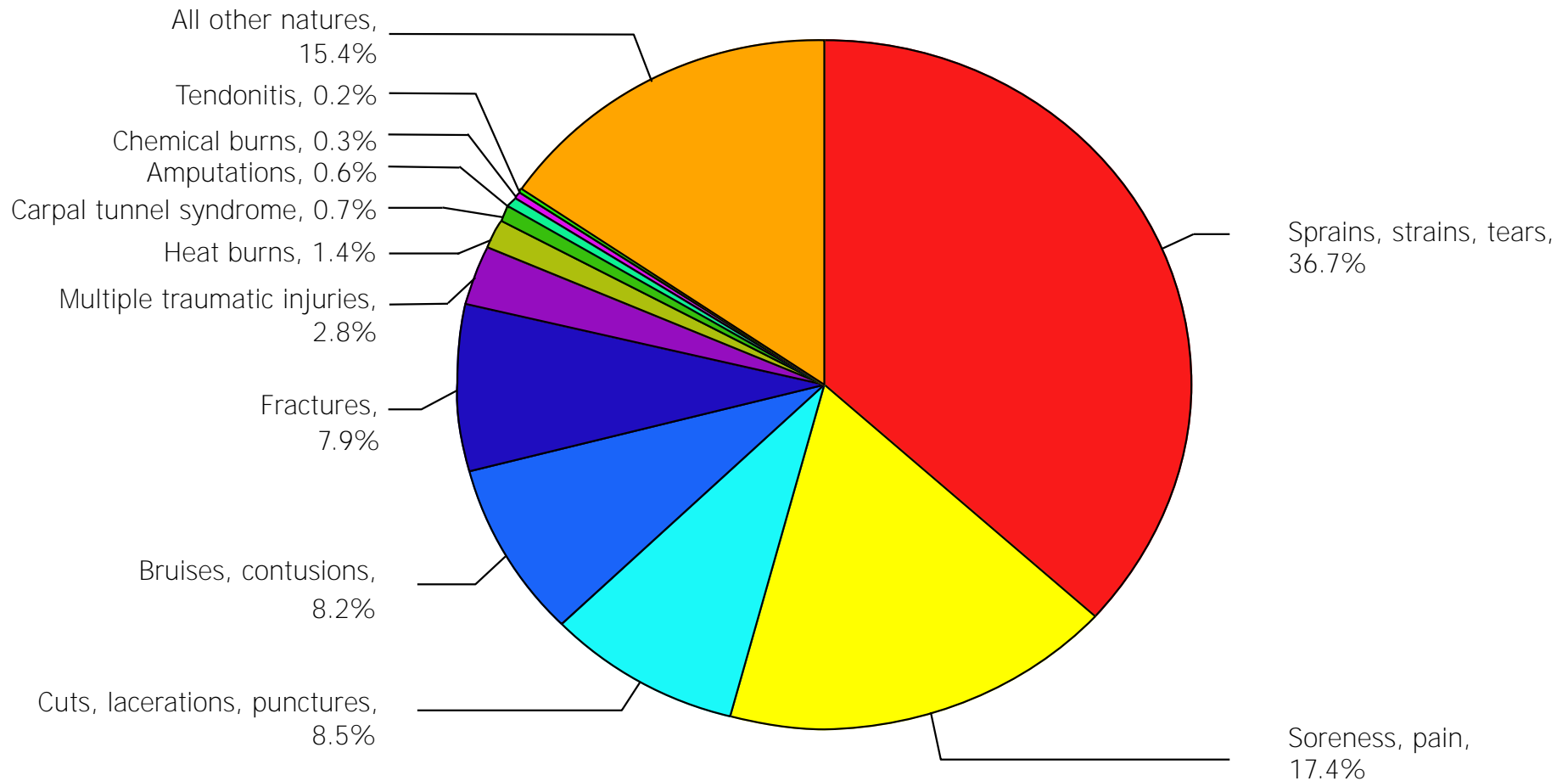
Median days away from work is a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses. The median increased as the age of the worker increased. Workers 65 and older required the most median days away from work to recuperate among all age groups. However, this age group had an incidence rate of 97 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—among the lowest of all age groups.

# Injury and illness topology



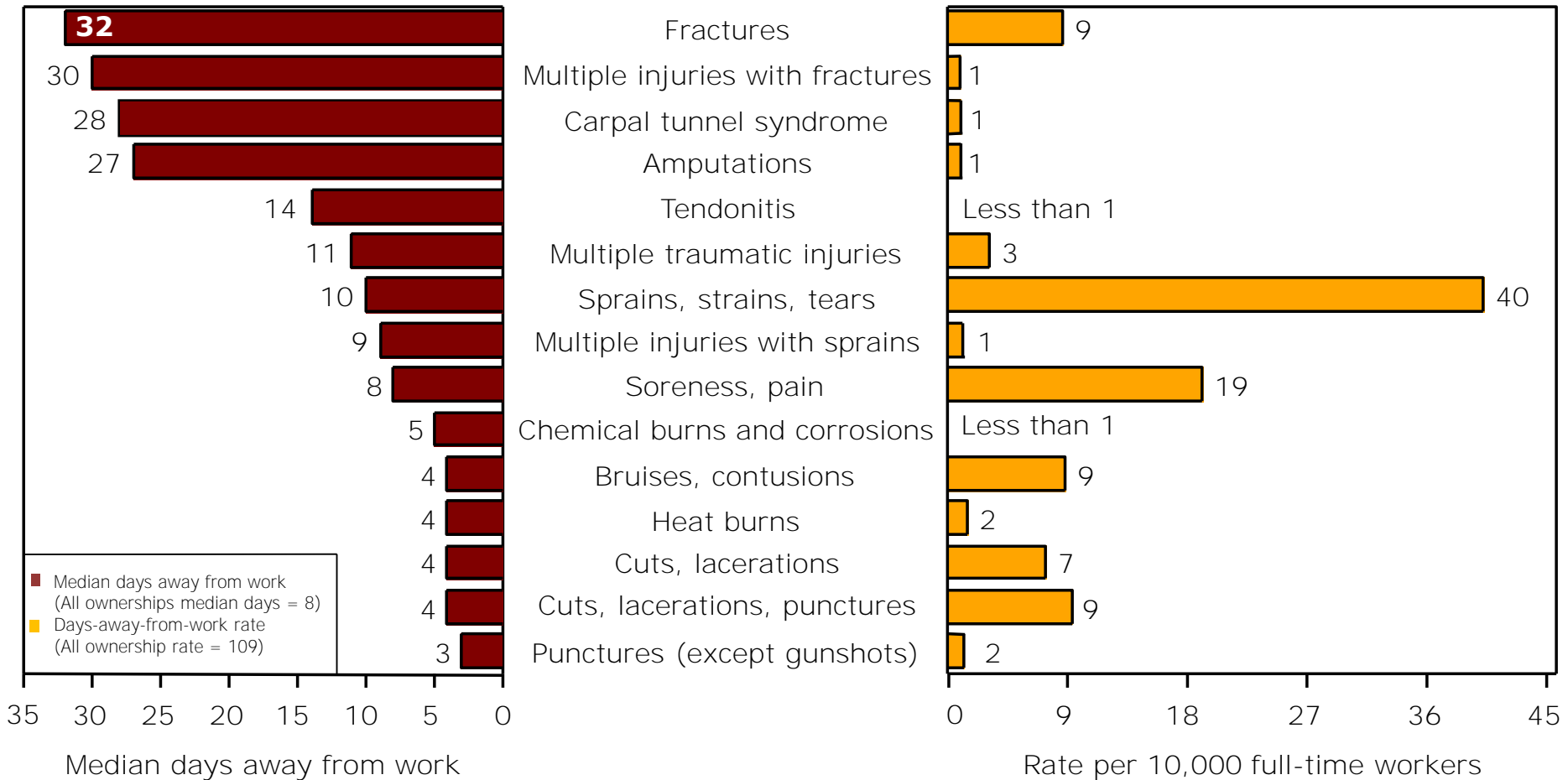
Each injury or illness is described from four viewpoints. In survey year 2012, the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01 was utilized to code narrative information.

# Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, all ownerships, 2013



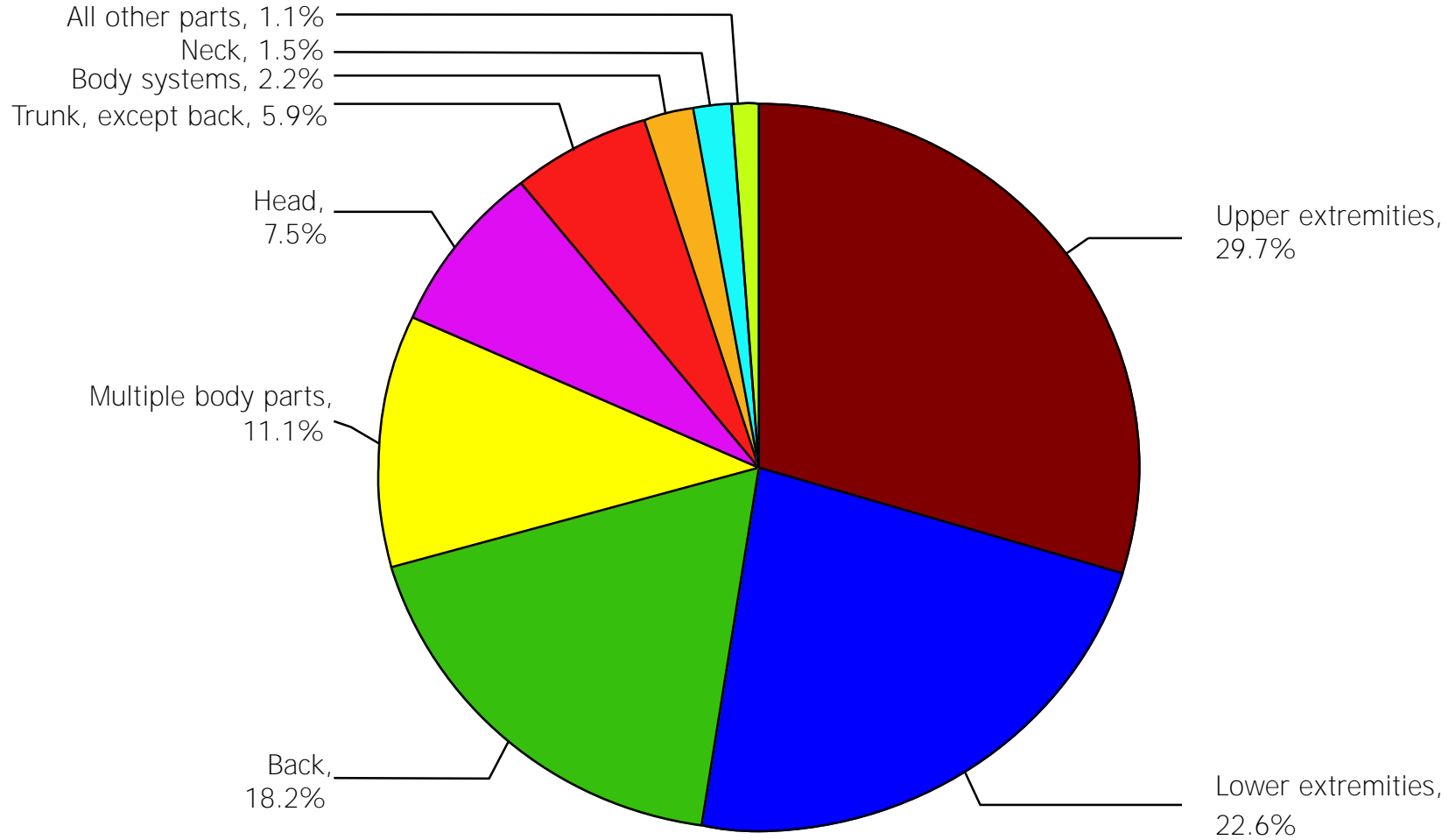
Sprains, strains, tears, made up over one-third of all injuries and illnesses in 2013. They accounted for 426,950 cases in 2013—down 4 percent from 2012.

# Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by nature, all ownerships, 2013



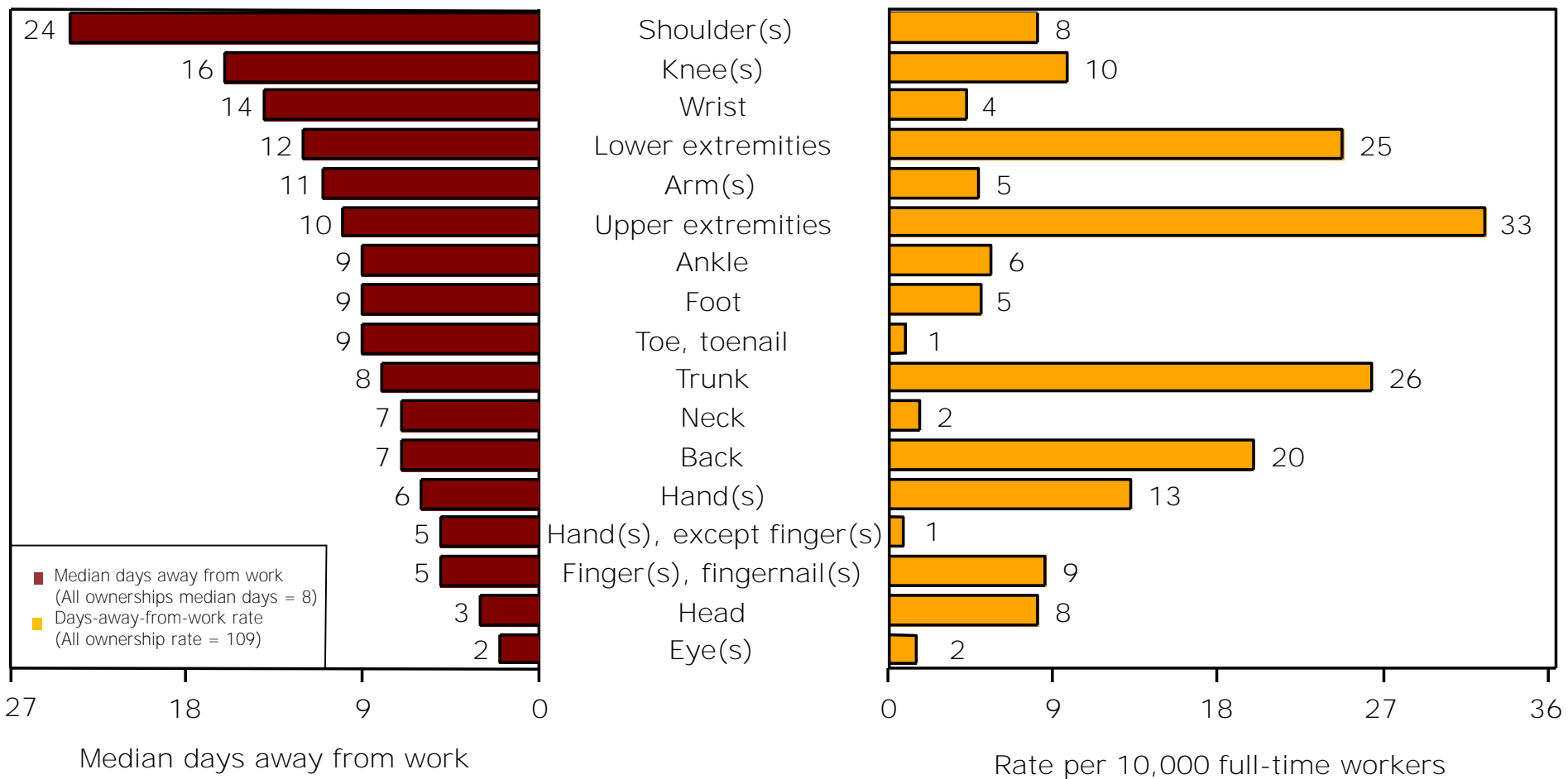
In 2013, fractures were the most severe nature of injuries and illnesses resulting in a median of 32 days away from work to recuperate. Among these fracture cases, nearly 40 percent of the injuries and illnesses occurred to hands and feet. Workers incurred sprains, strains, tears at rate of 40 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, and required a median of 10 days away from work.

# Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, all ownerships, 2013



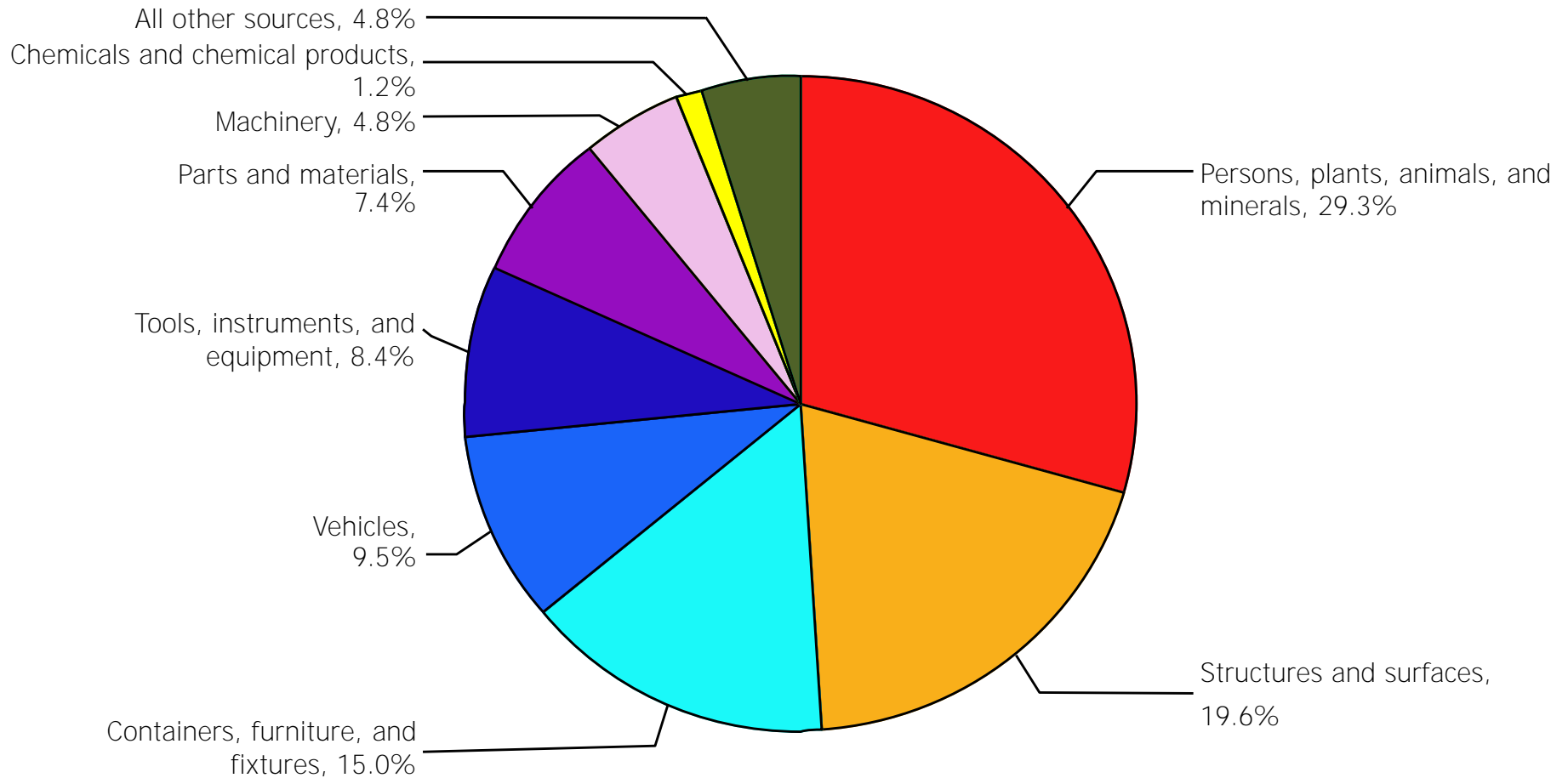
Upper extremities were the most frequently injured part of body with 345,560 cases. There were 263,220 injuries to lower extremities and 212,080 injuries to the back.

# Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by part of body, all ownerships, 2013



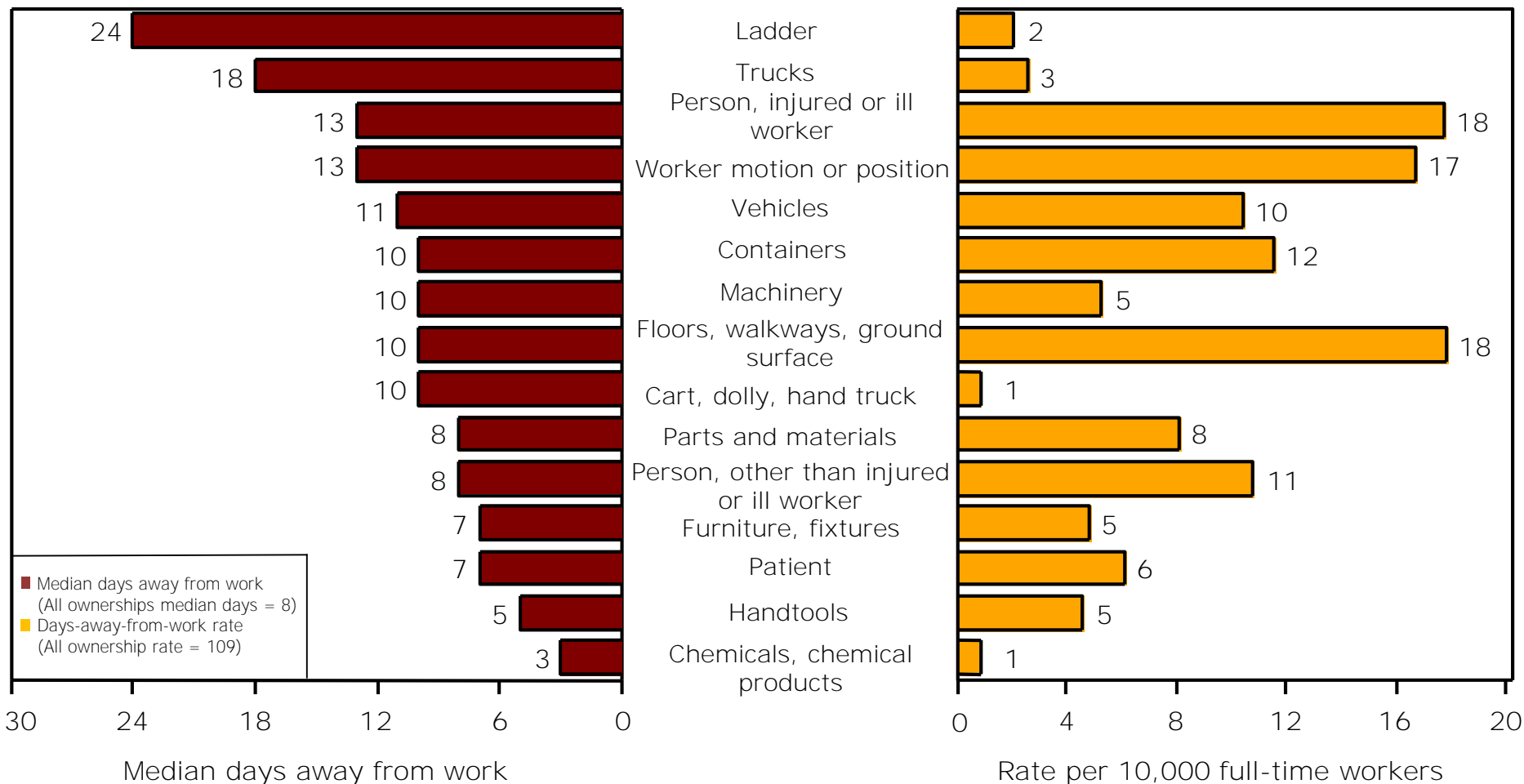
Injuries to the shoulder required the most time away from work to recuperate with a median of 24 days.  
 Knee injuries required a median of 16 days to recuperate.

# Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, all ownerships, 2013



Persons, plants, animals, and minerals were the source of injury or illness for 340,690 cases in 2013. More than half of these (177,370) involved bodily motion or position of the injured or ill worker while another 19 percent (65,060) involved health care patients.

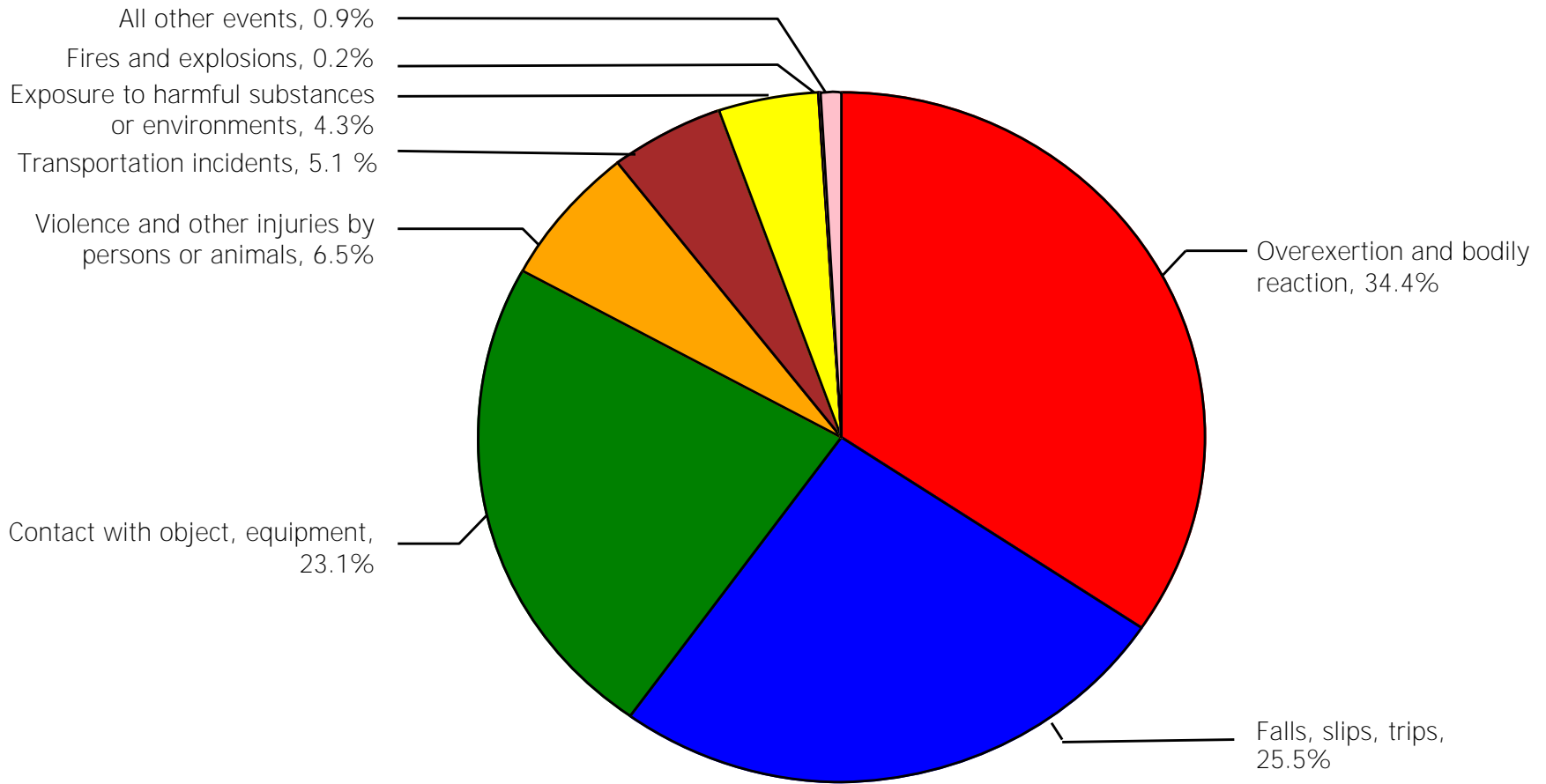
# Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by source, all ownerships, 2013



Workers who sustained injuries and illnesses involving ladders required three times the recuperation time than for all workers at 24 median days away from work.

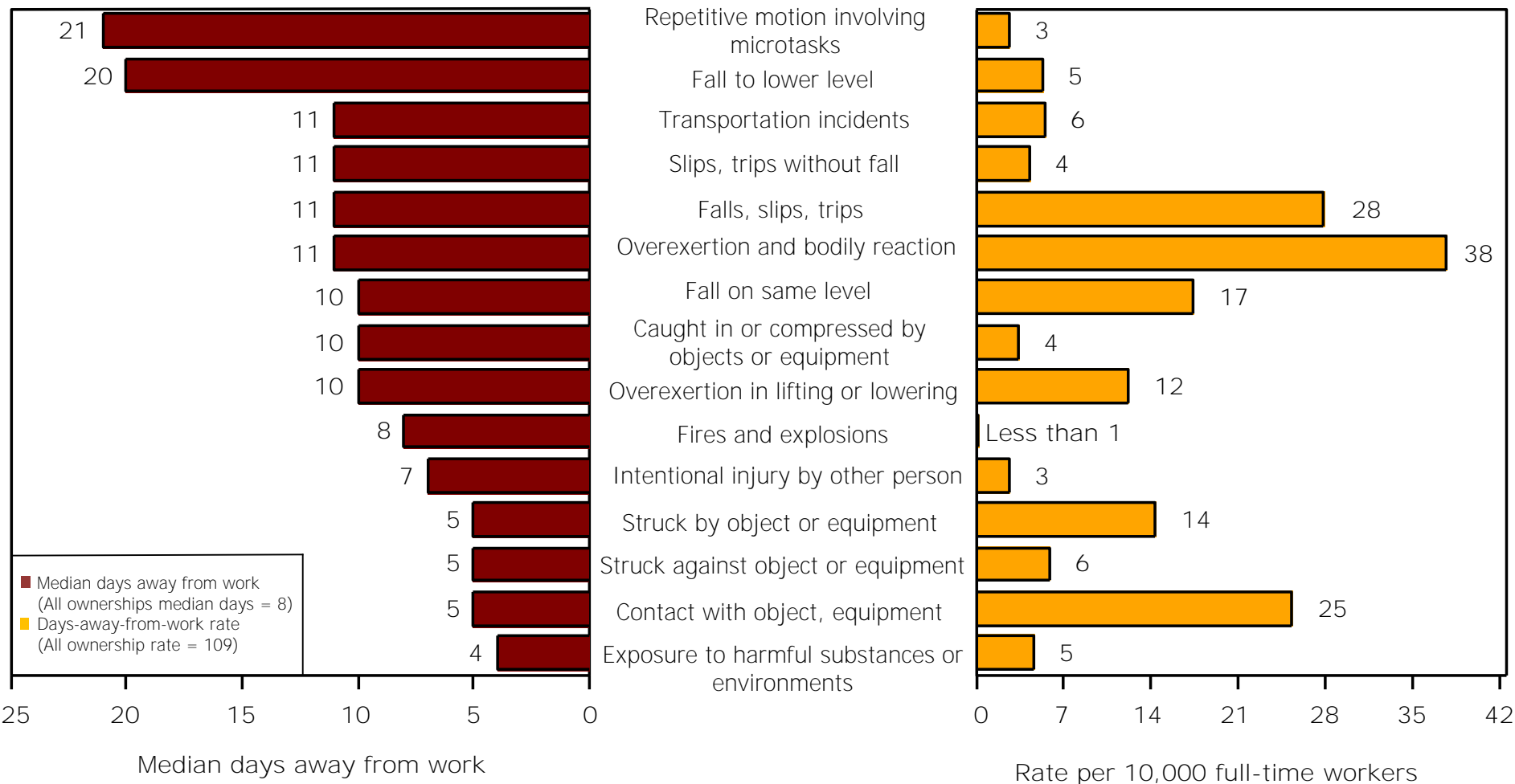


# Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, all ownerships, 2013



Overexertion and bodily reaction, and falls, slips, and trips accounted for approximately 60 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work. The number cases resulting from falls, slips, trips increased by 2.3 percent from 2012.

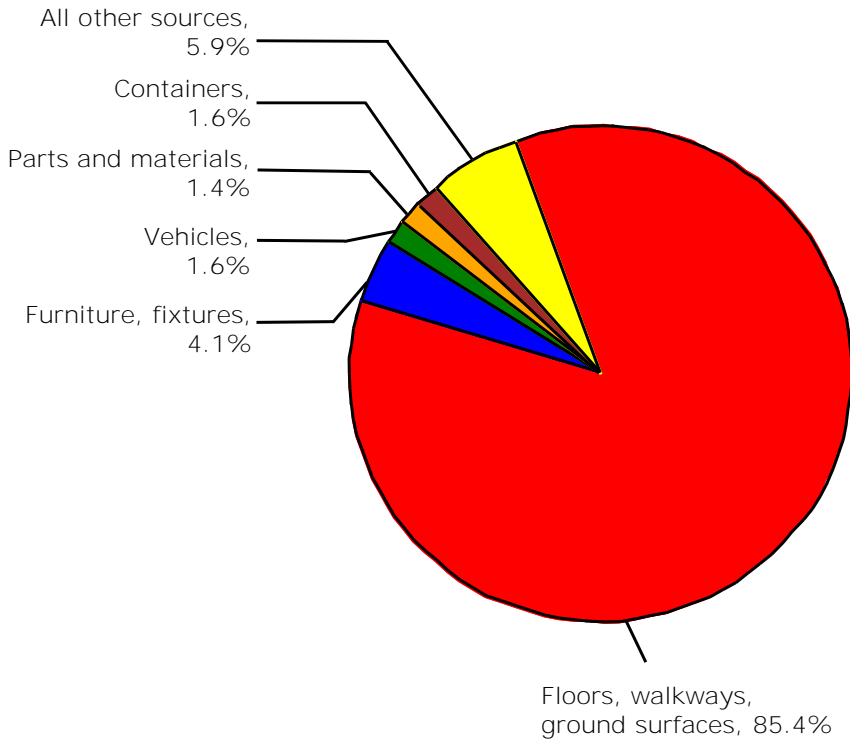
# Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, all ownerships, 2013



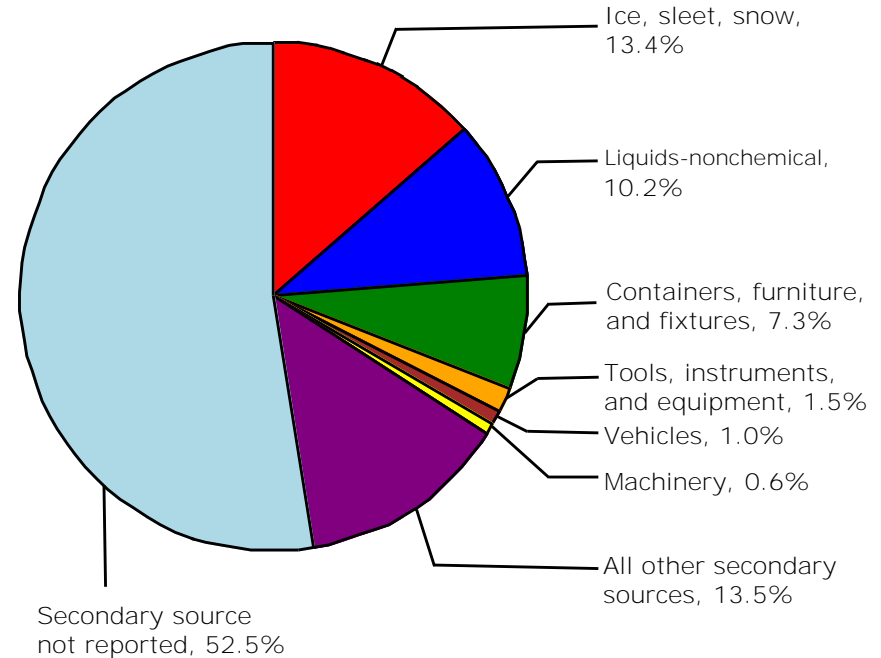
Cases of repetitive motion involving microtasks had a high median of 21 days away from work but a relatively low rate of 3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Overexertion and bodily reaction had the highest rate and a median days away from work of 11 days, three more than the median for all events or exposures.

# Falls on same level by distribution of source and secondary source, all ownerships, 2013

## Source

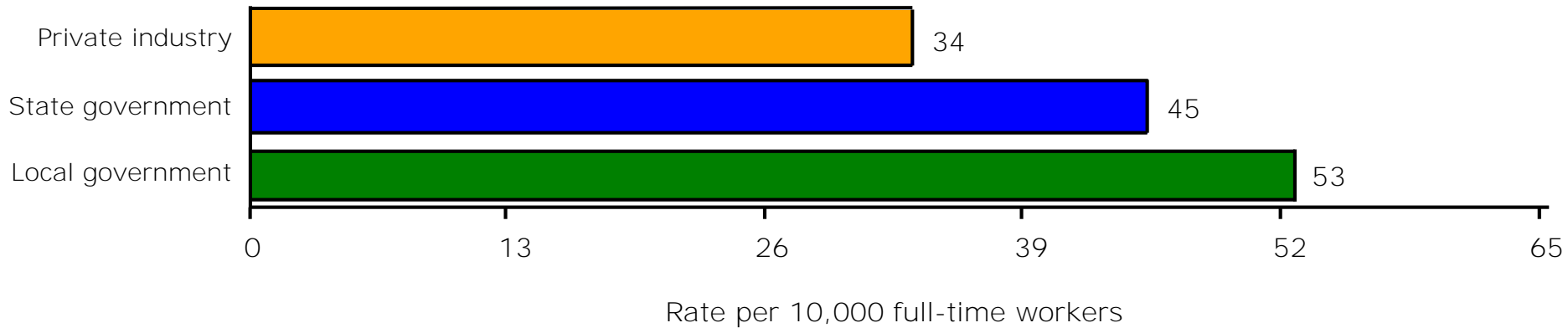


## Secondary Source

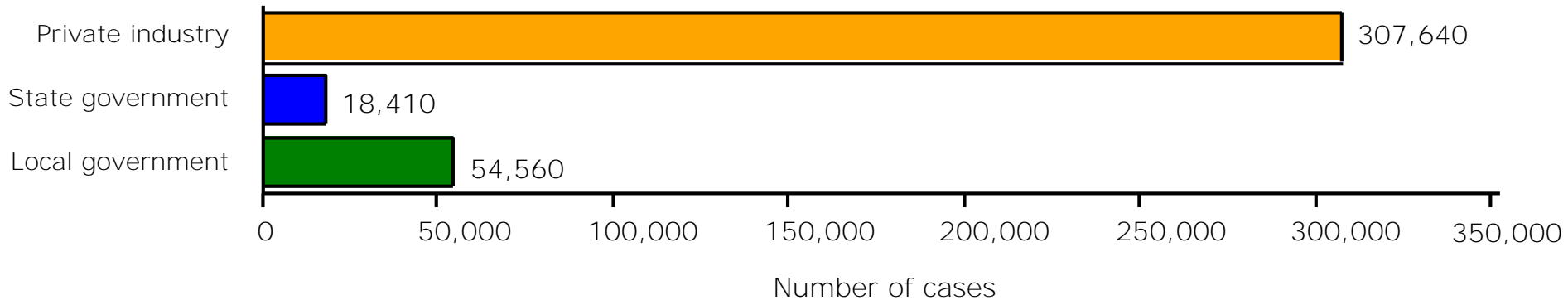


In 2013, the predominant source of non-fatal injuries and illnesses was floors, walkways, ground surfaces. Ice, sleet, snow and non-chemical liquids were the contributing secondary source to falls on the same level in nearly one-quarter of the cases. All other secondary sources include cases where no secondary source was specified. More information on source and secondary source criteria can be found in the OIICS manual.

## Rate of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, by ownership, 2013

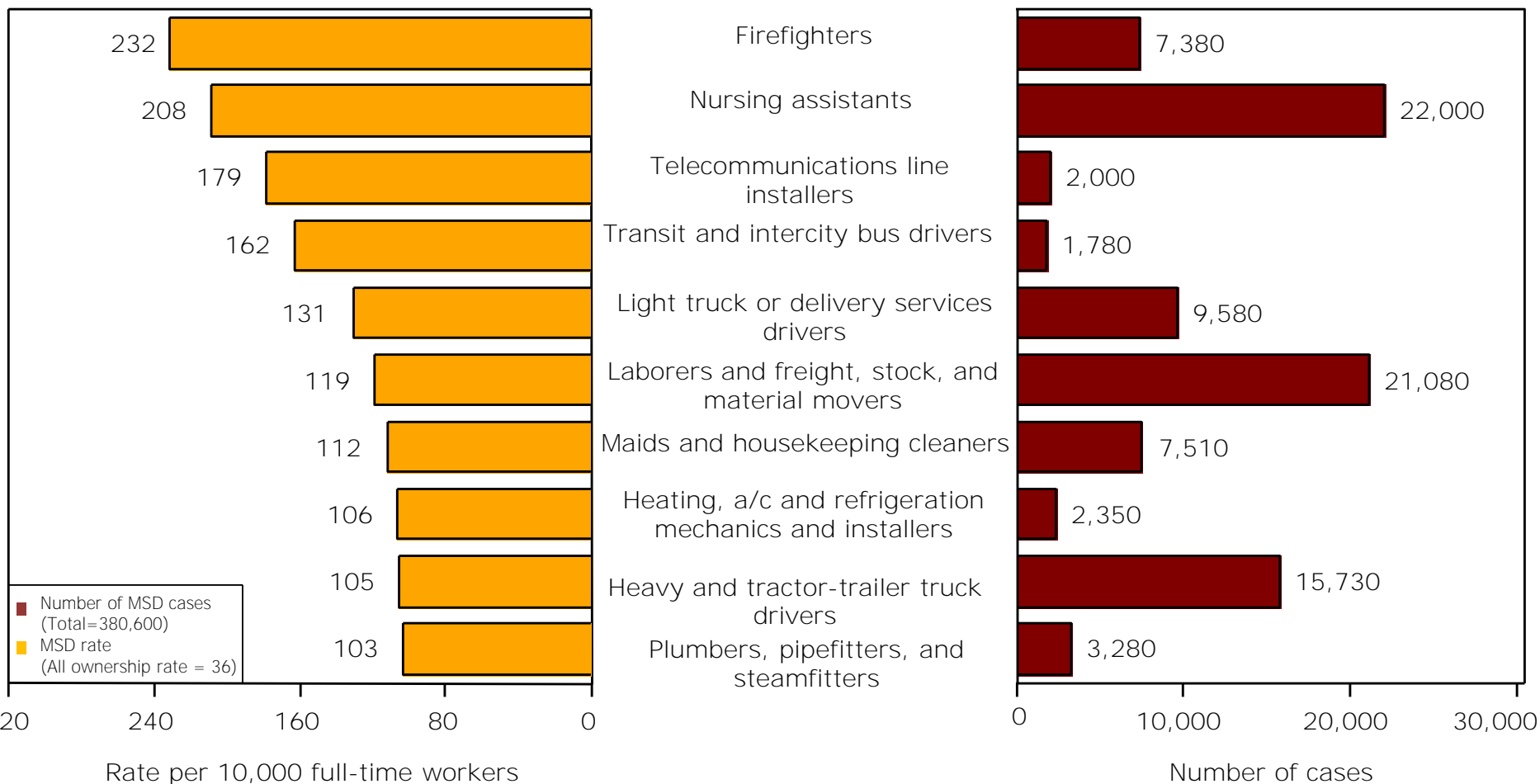


## Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, by ownership, 2013



Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) accounted for 33 percent of all cases in 2013. The incidence rate for MSDs in 2013 decreased from 2012 in private industry. Local government and state government workers had higher incidence rates of MSDs than private industry workers.

# Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses due to musculoskeletal disorders by selected occupations, all ownerships, 2013



These twelve occupations had at least 0.1 percent of total employment. Firefighters had the highest rate of MSDs among these occupations with 232 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Nursing assistants and laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had the highest number of MSD cases in 2013.