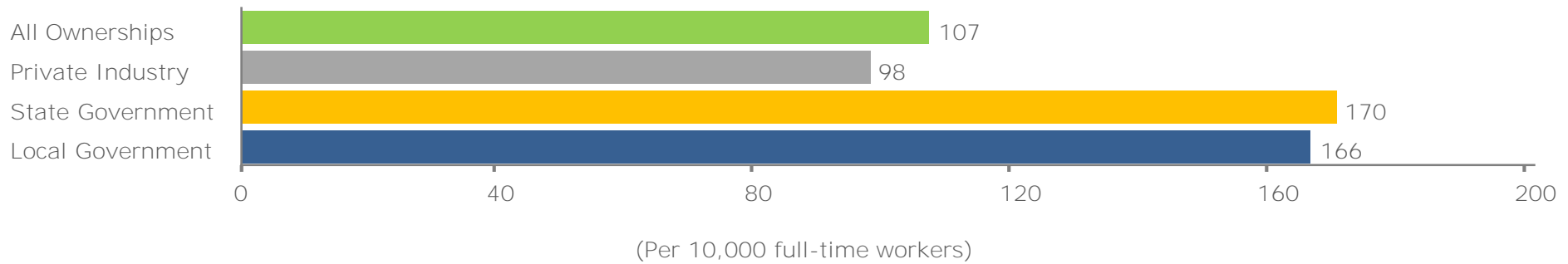


2014 Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Cases with days away from work

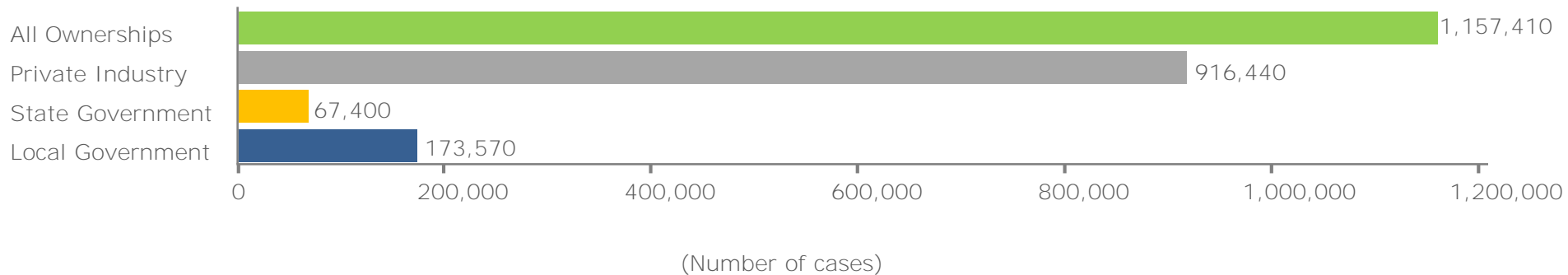
Case and Demographics

November 2015

Rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, 2014

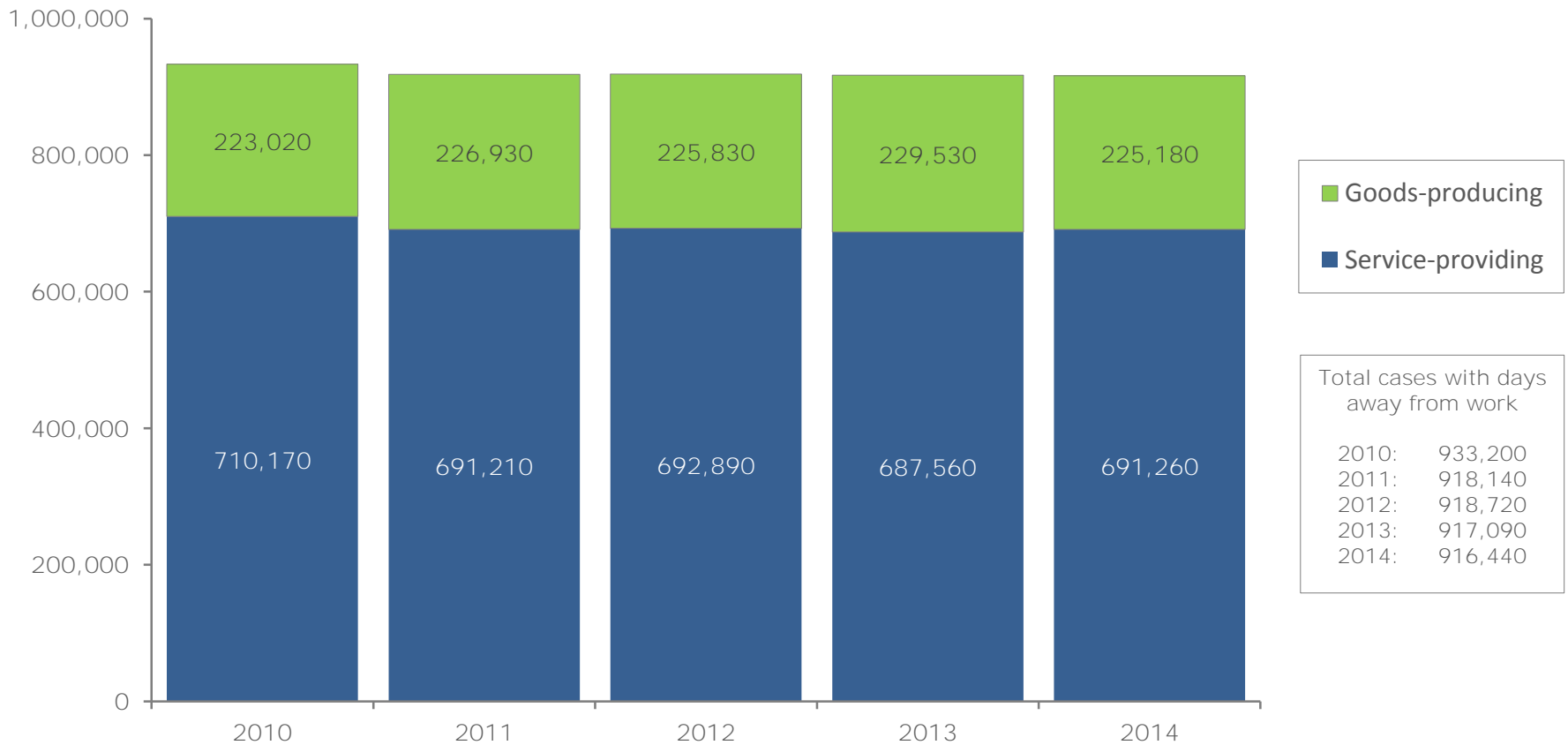


Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, 2014



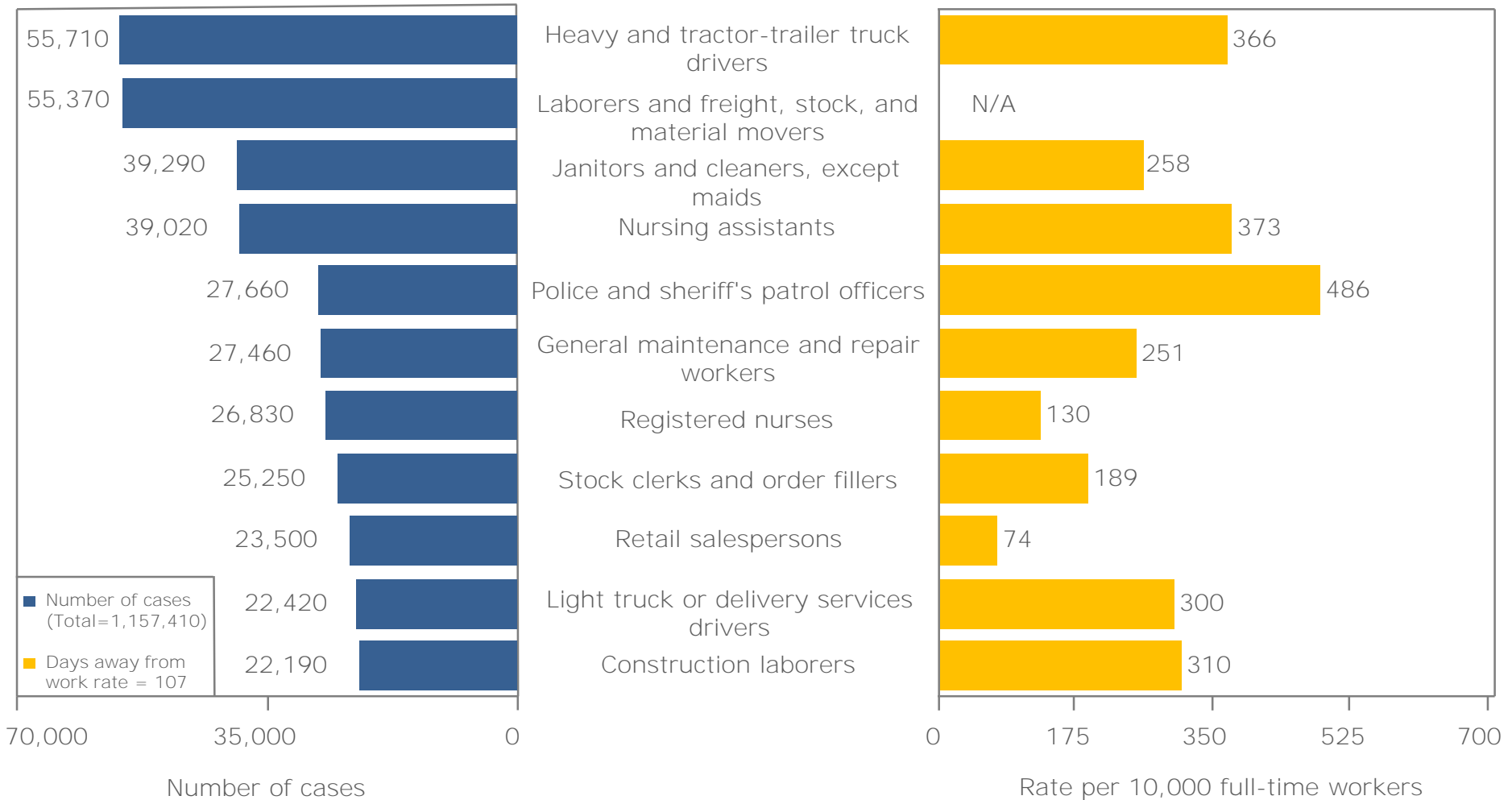
The incidence rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses for all ownerships decreased 2.1 percent from 2013 to 2014. All other top line rates and numbers of injuries and illnesses by ownership remained unchanged from 2013.

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, 2010 - 2014



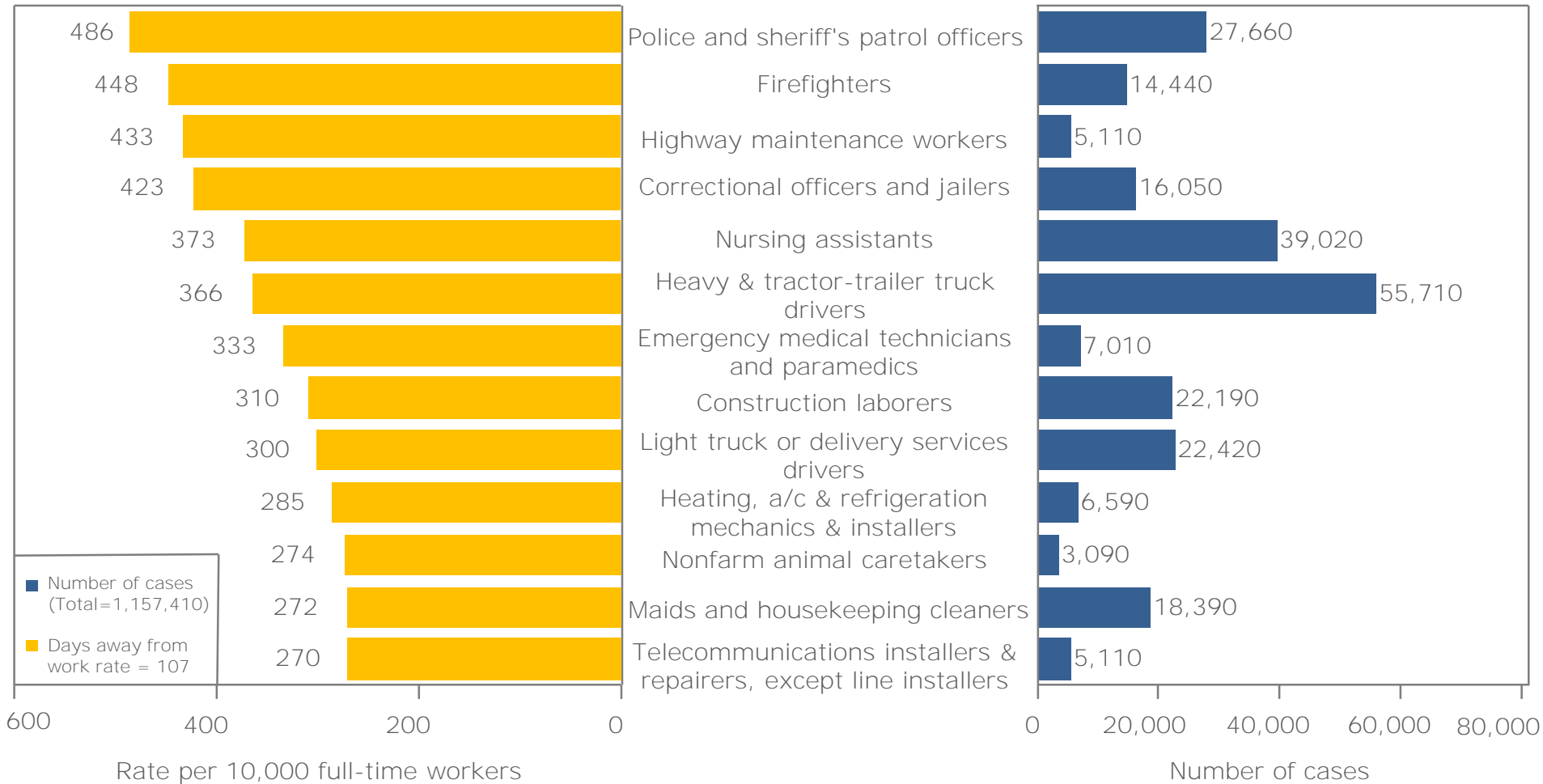
The total number of private industry injury and illnesses (916,440 cases) was essentially unchanged from 2013. Similarly, the number of injuries and illnesses for both goods-producing and service-providing sectors were essentially unchanged from 2013.

Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses for selected occupations with 20,000 cases or more, all ownerships, 2014



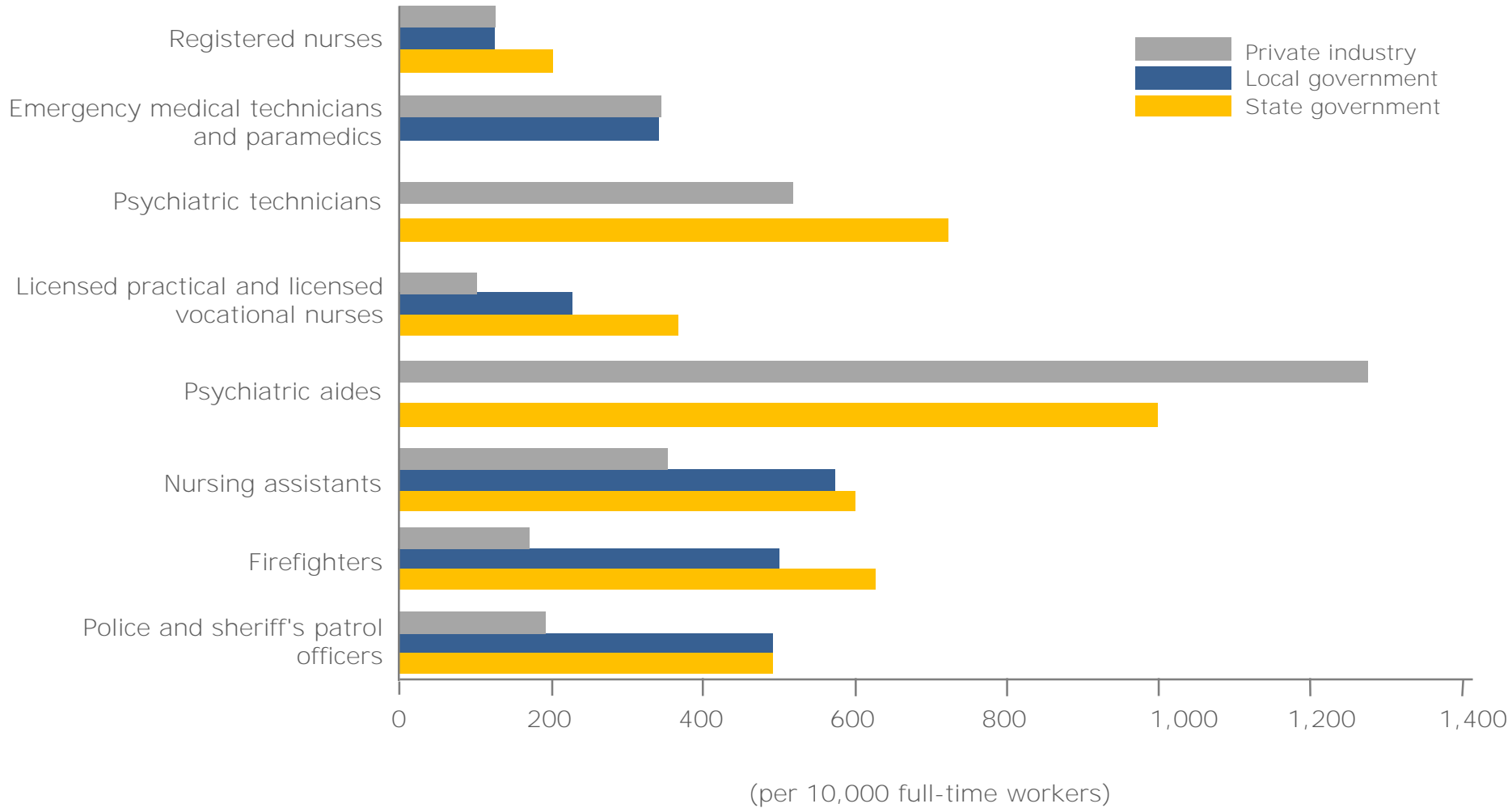
Eleven occupations had 20,000 or more cases across all ownerships. Heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers along with laborers and freight, stock, & material movers combined accounted for 10 percent of total cases. Police and sheriff's patrol officers had the highest rate of injury and illness among these occupations.

Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses for selected occupations with high incidence rates, all ownerships, 2014



These occupations are among the ones that had at least 0.1 percent of full-time equivalent employment throughout the United States in 2014. Among them, police and sheriff's patrol officers had the highest rate at 486 cases per 10,000 full-time employees. Nursing assistants had an incidence rate at least three times greater than the rate for all workers.

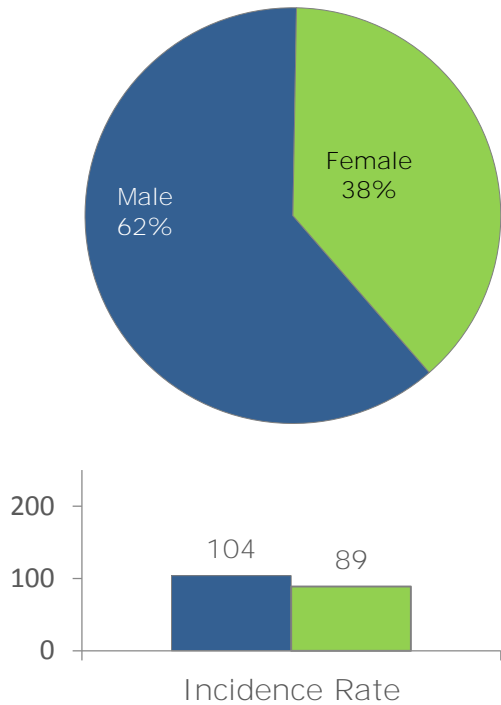
Rates of injuries and illnesses for selected healthcare and protective service occupations by ownership, 2014



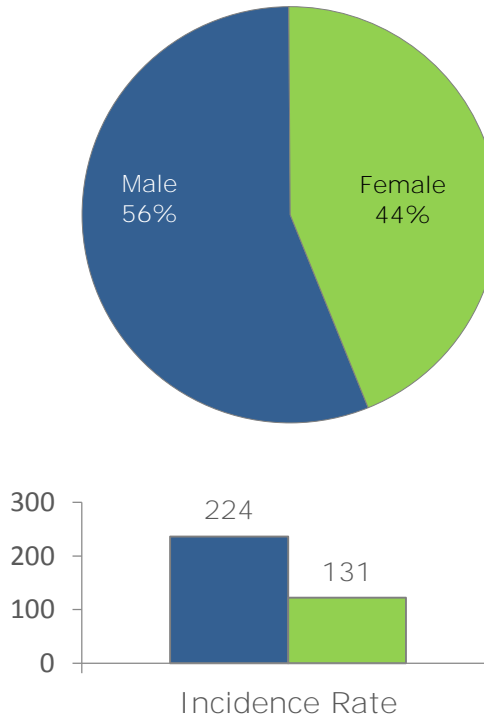
These occupations are frequently employed in both the private and public sectors. Psychiatric aides had very high rates among these selected state government and private industry workers. The predominant source of injury or illness for psychiatric aides was health care patients.

Distribution and incidence rates of injuries and illnesses with days away from work by gender and ownership, 2014

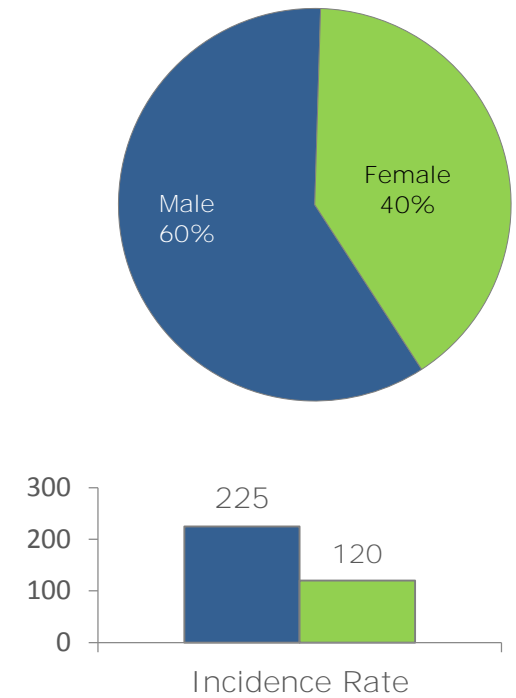
Private Industry Injuries and Illnesses



State Government Injuries and Illnesses

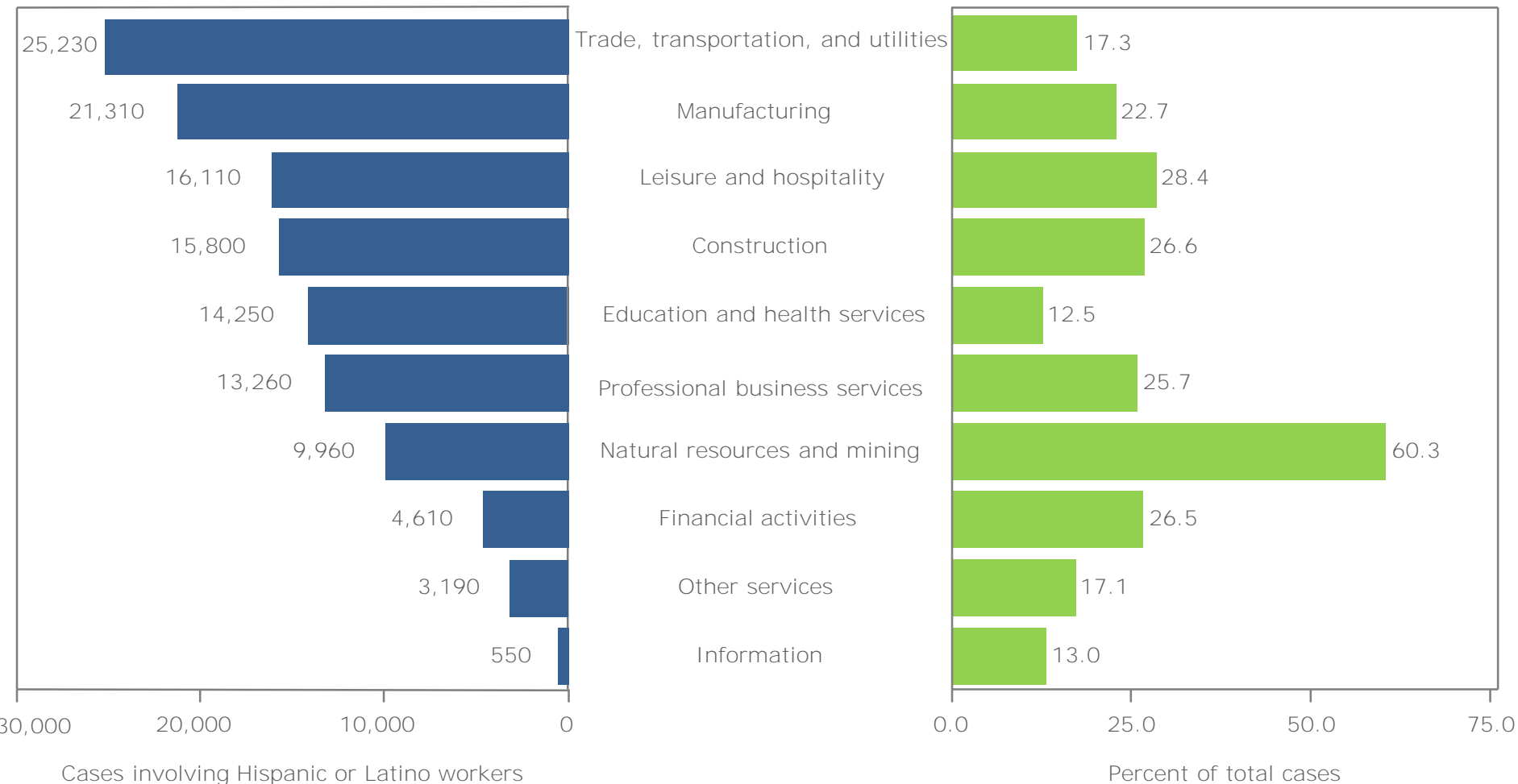


Local Government Injuries and Illnesses



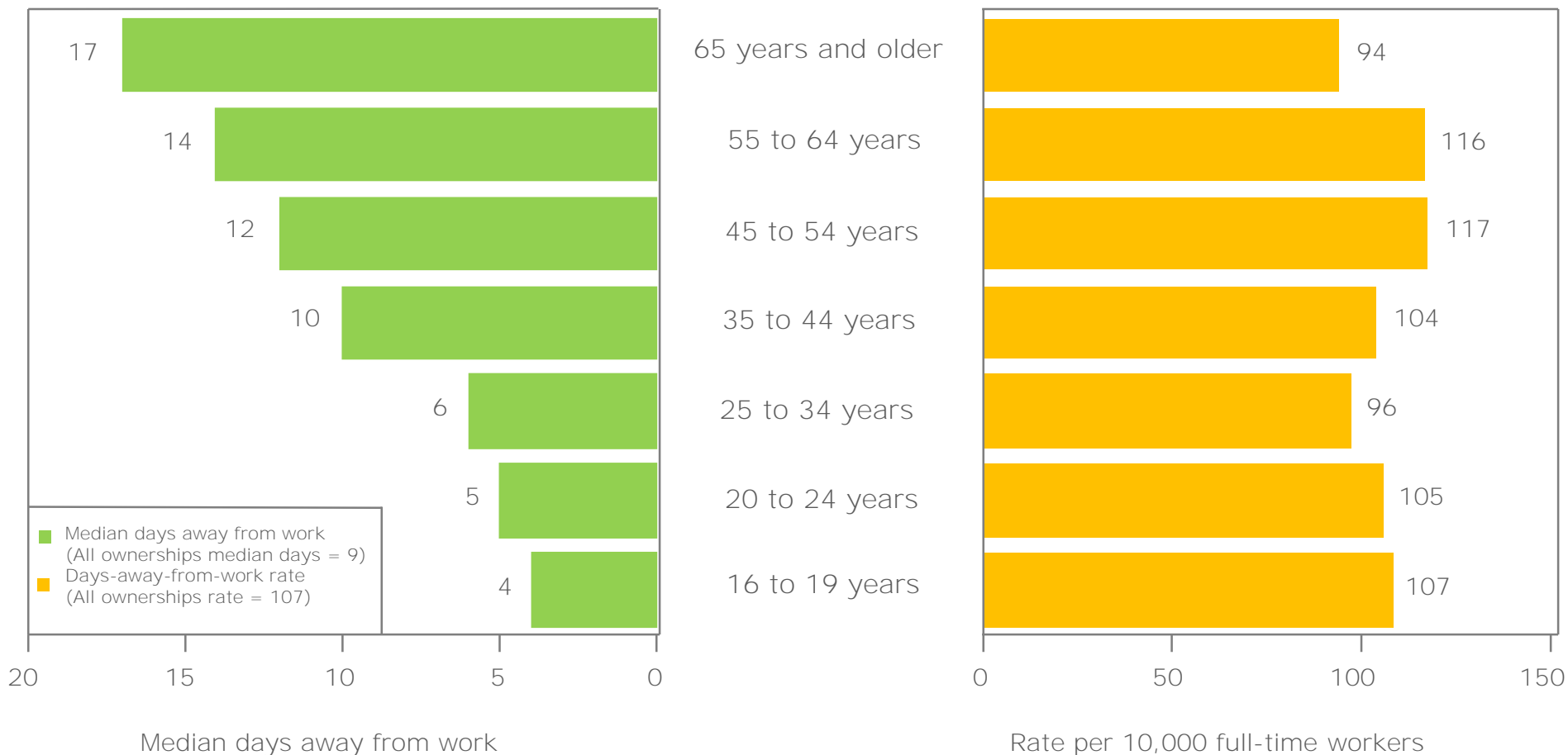
Male workers had a higher number of injuries and illnesses than female workers (where gender reported) in each of the three ownership categories. Male workers employed by state or local government had higher rates of injury or illness than male workers in the private sector.

Number of injuries and illnesses and percentage of cases involving Hispanic or Latino workers by industry, private industry, 2014



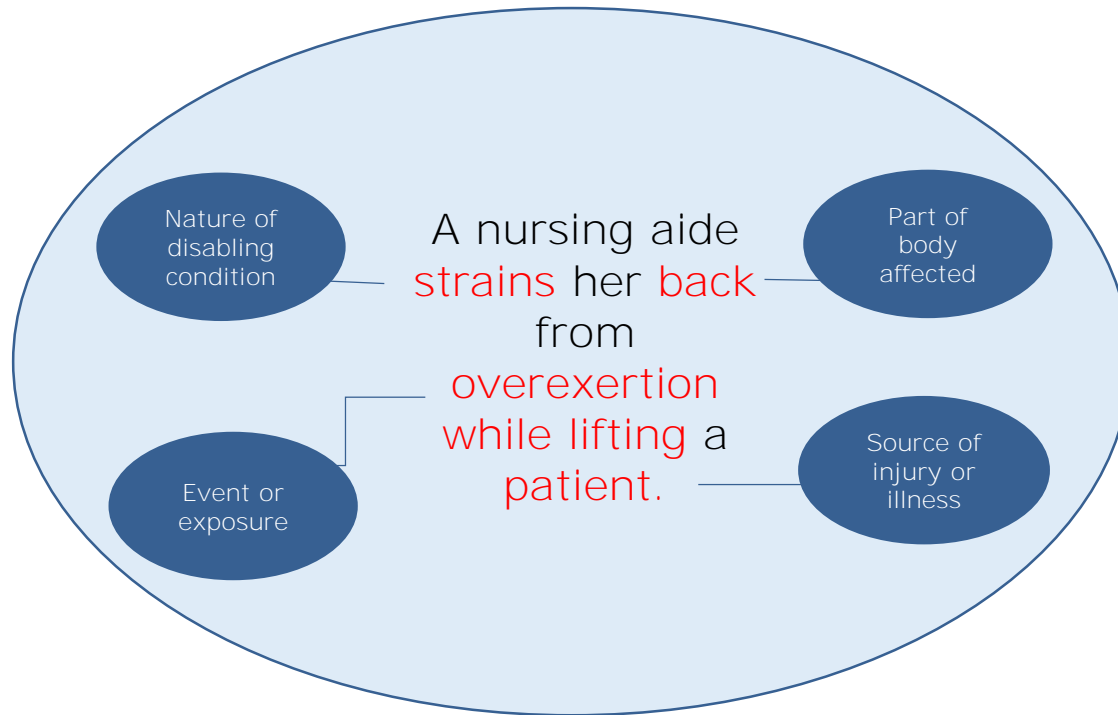
There were a total of 124,280 injuries and illnesses among Hispanic or Latino workers in 2014. Hispanic or Latino workers comprised 21 percent of cases where race or ethnicity was reported. Over half of the injuries and illnesses in the natural resources and mining sector occurred to Hispanic or Latino workers.

Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by age of worker, all ownerships, 2014



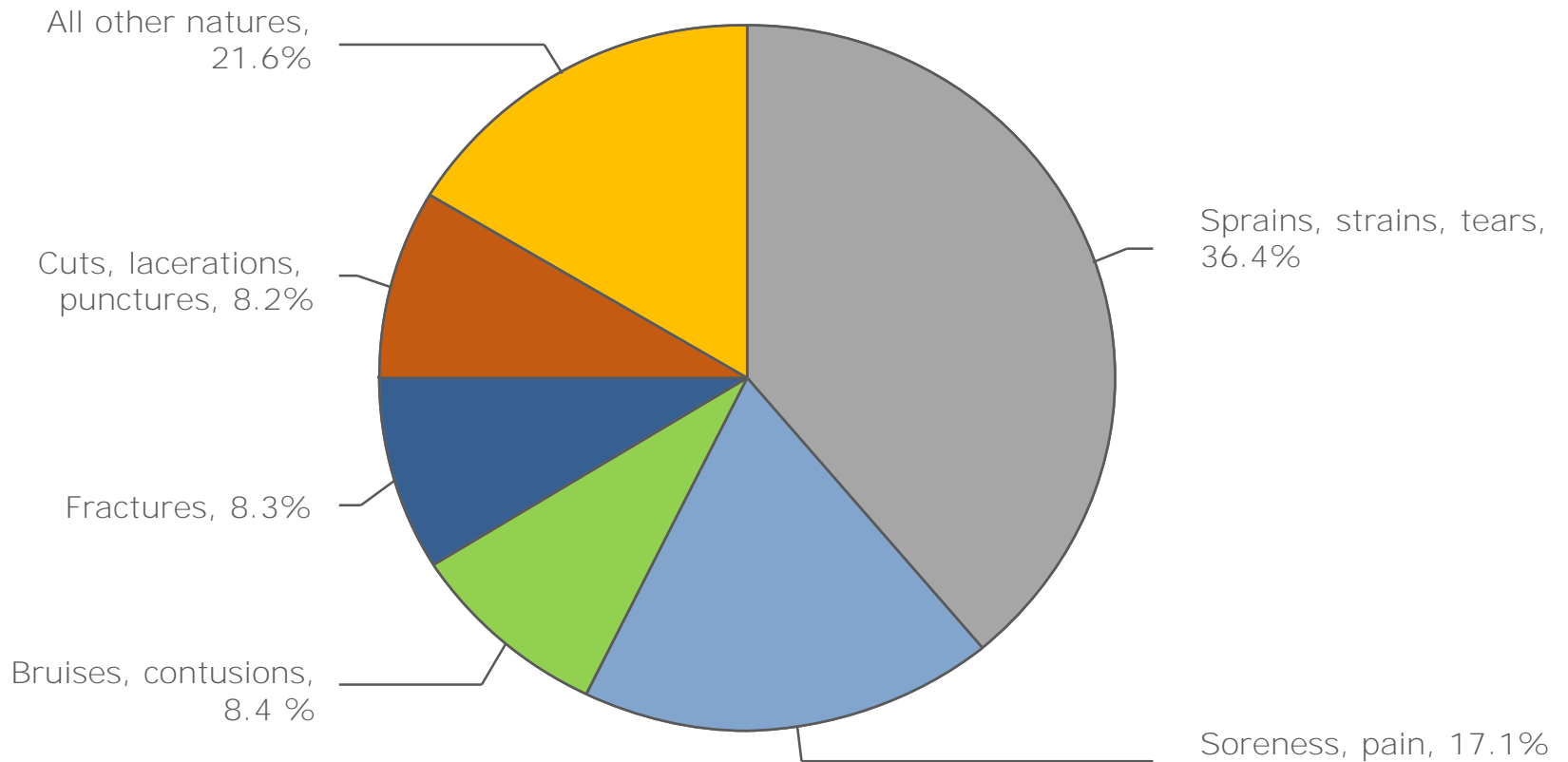
Median days away from work is a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses. Half of the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. The median increased as the age of the worker increased. Workers 65 and older required nearly twice the recuperation time than all workers in 2014. The incidence rate for older workers was 94 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, compared to a rate of 96 for workers in age group 25 to 34 years.

Injury and illness topology



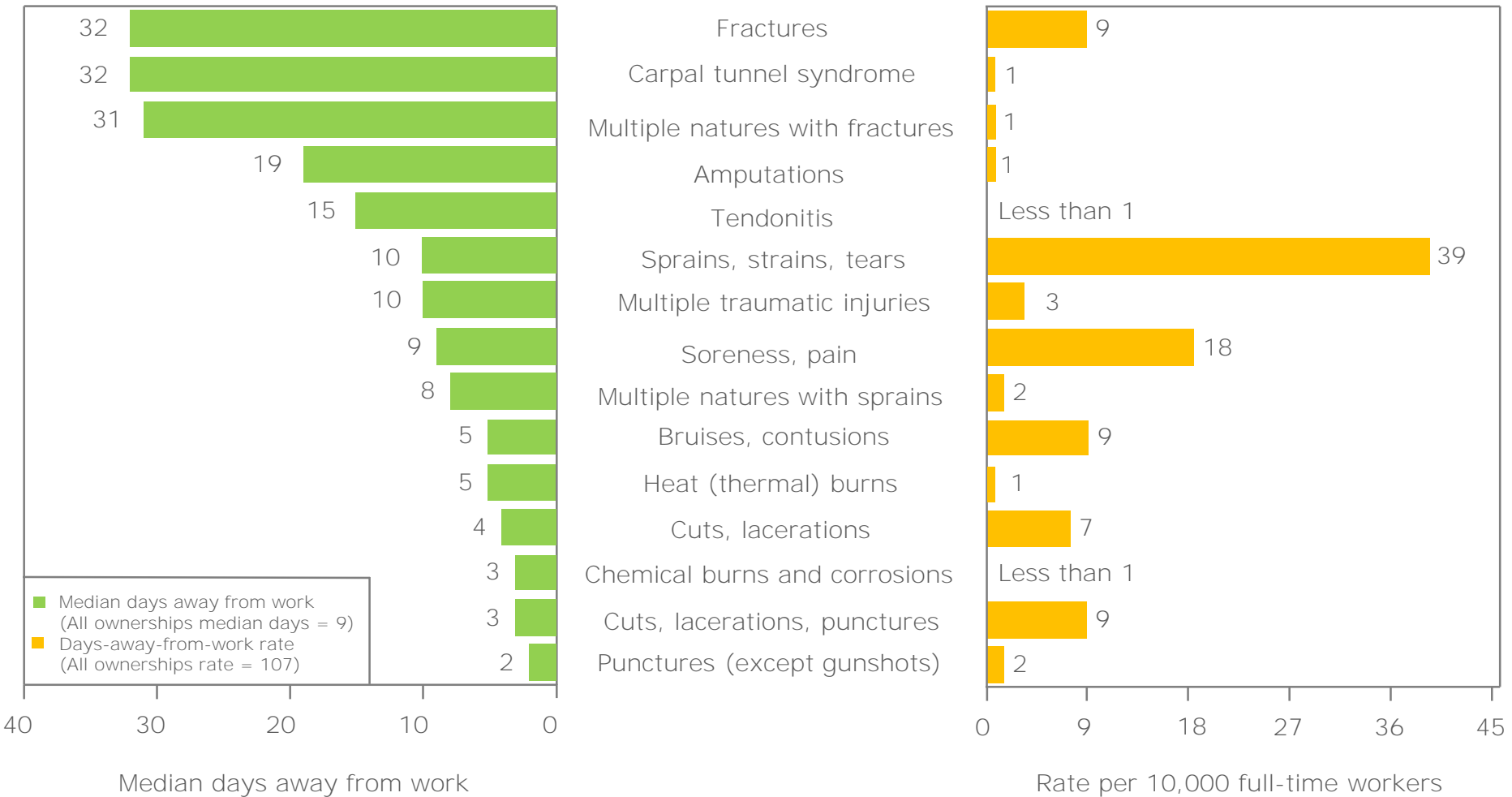
Each injury or illness is described from four viewpoints.
The Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01 was utilized to code narratives.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, all ownerships, 2014



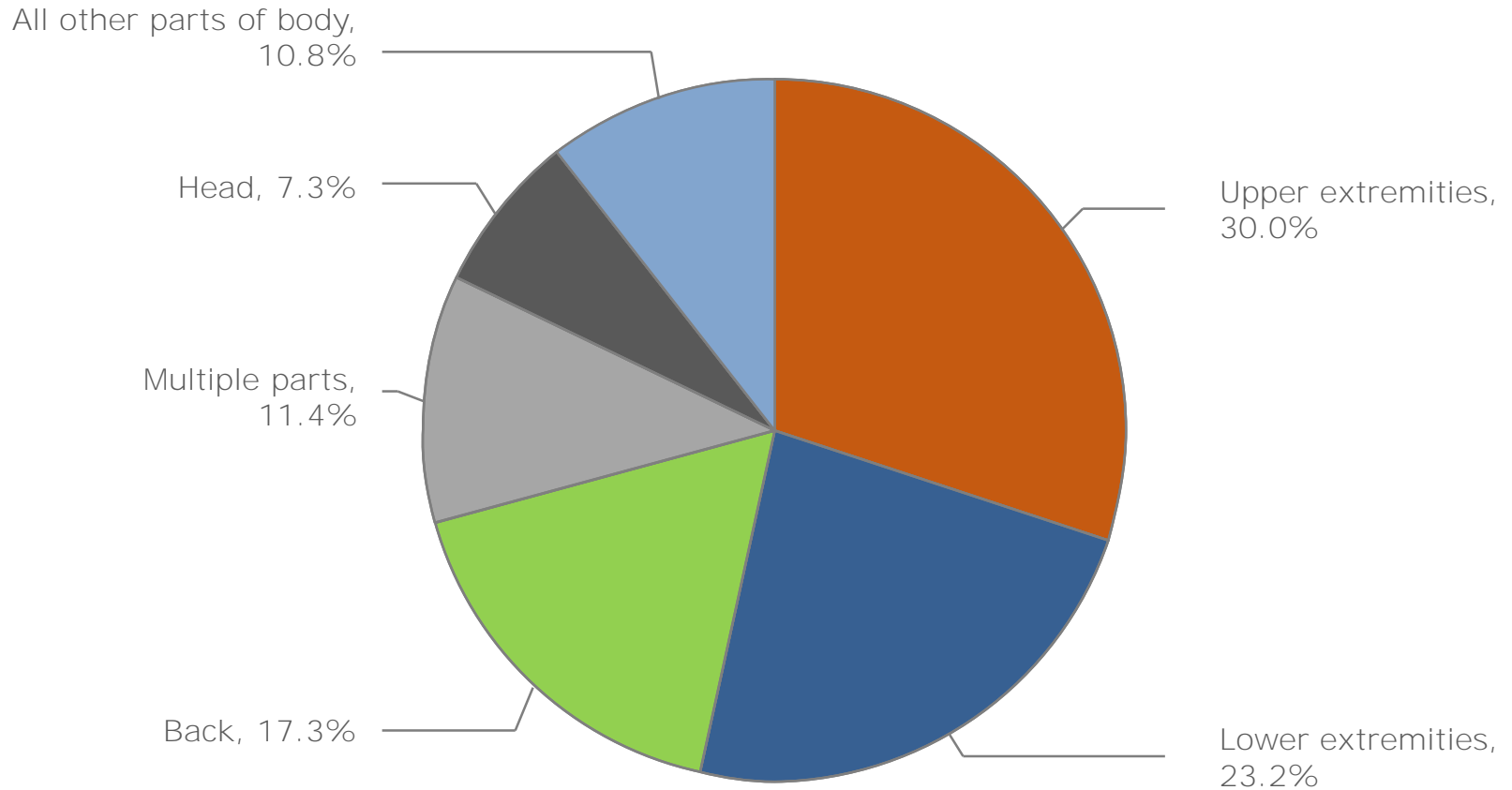
Sprains, strains and tears made up over one-third of all injuries and illnesses in 2014. They remained essentially unchanged from 2013 at 420,870 cases.

Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by nature, all ownerships, 2014



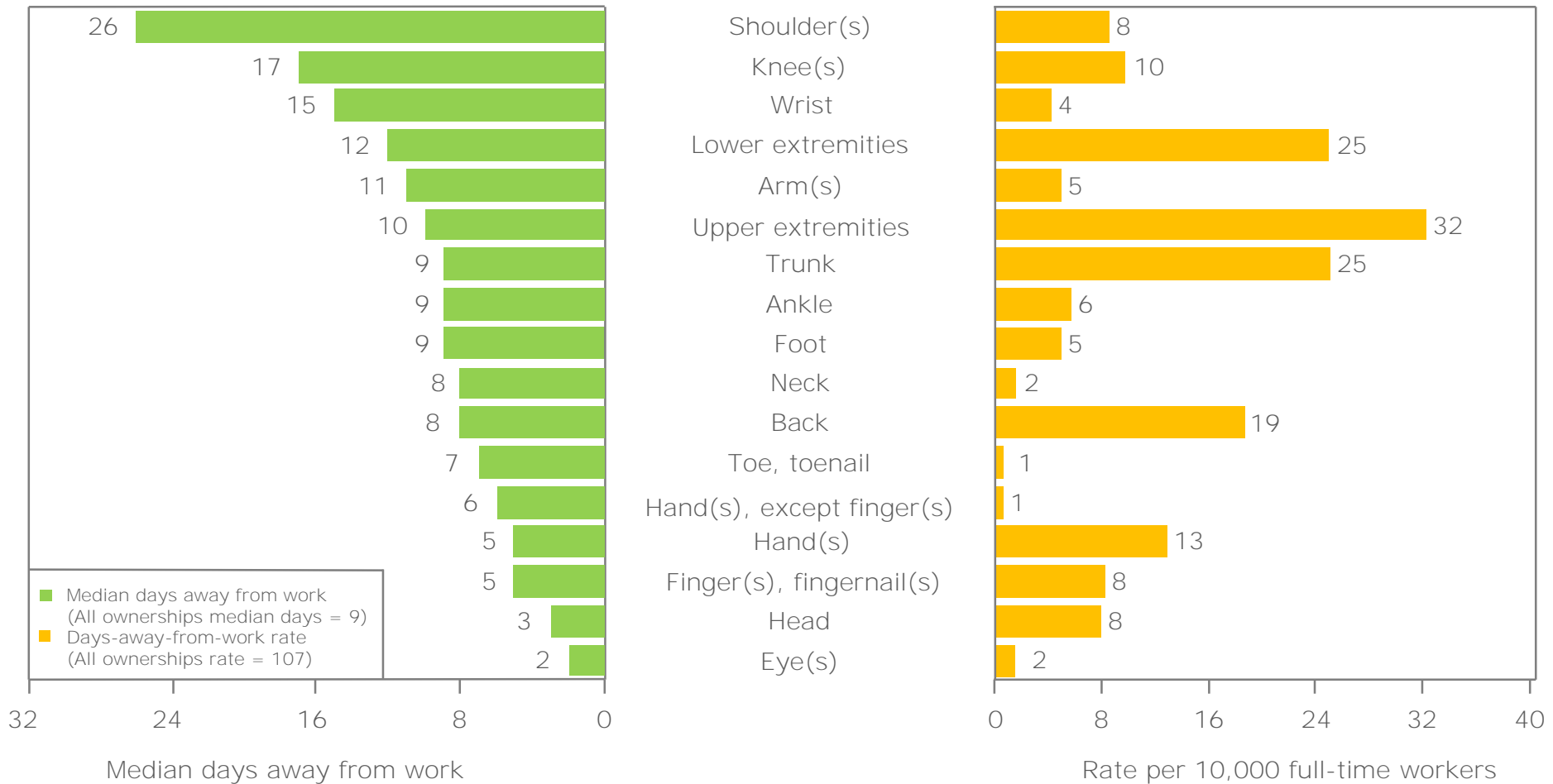
In 2014, fractures and carpal tunnel syndrome were the most severe, of the selected natures, resulting in a median of 32 days away from work. Among the fracture cases, approximately one-third occurred to hands and feet. Workers experienced sprains, strains and tears at a rate of 39 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, and required a median of 10 days away from work.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, all ownerships, 2014



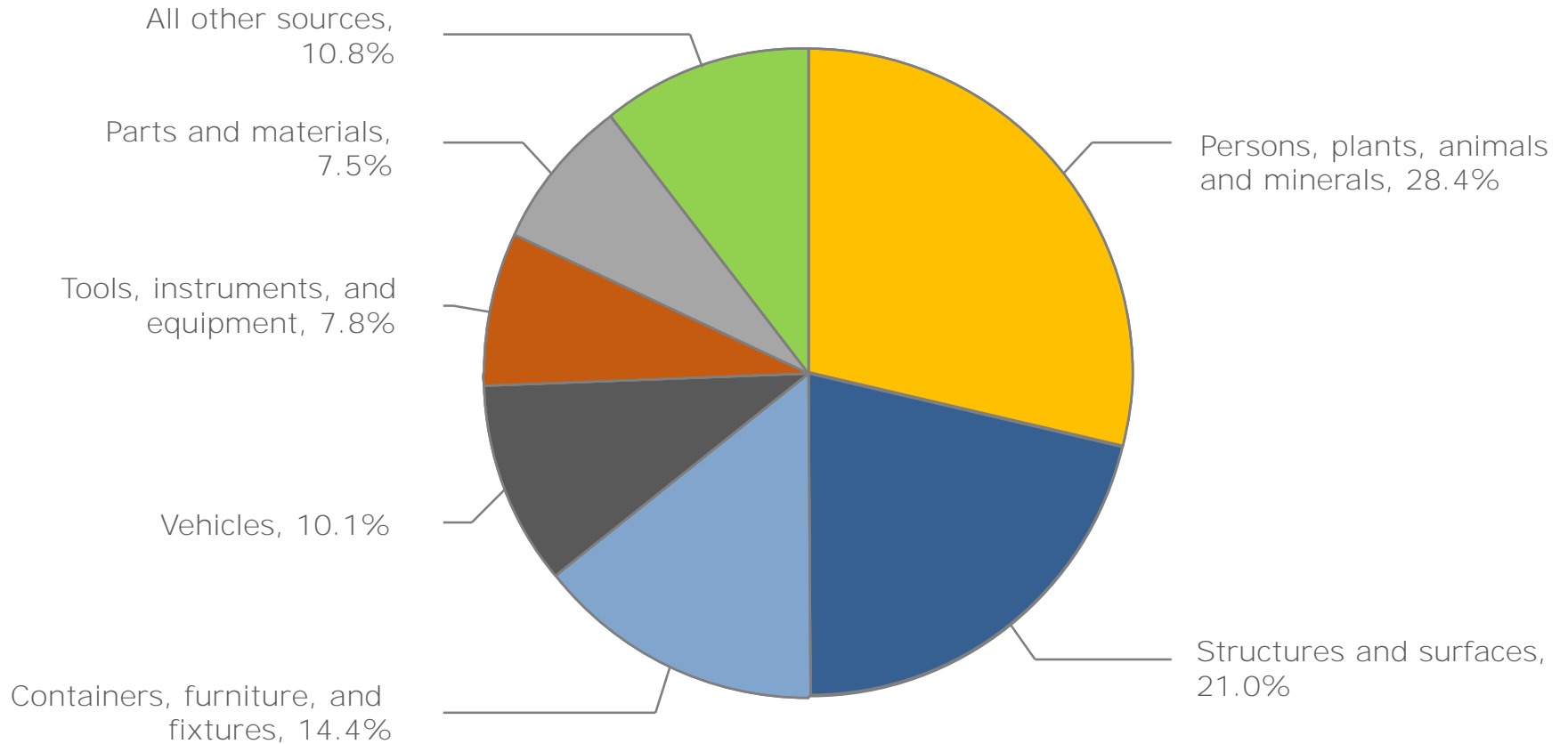
Upper extremities were the most frequently injured part of the body with 346,170 cases.
There were 268,860 injuries to lower extremities and 200,250 injuries to the back.

Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by part of body, all ownerships, 2014



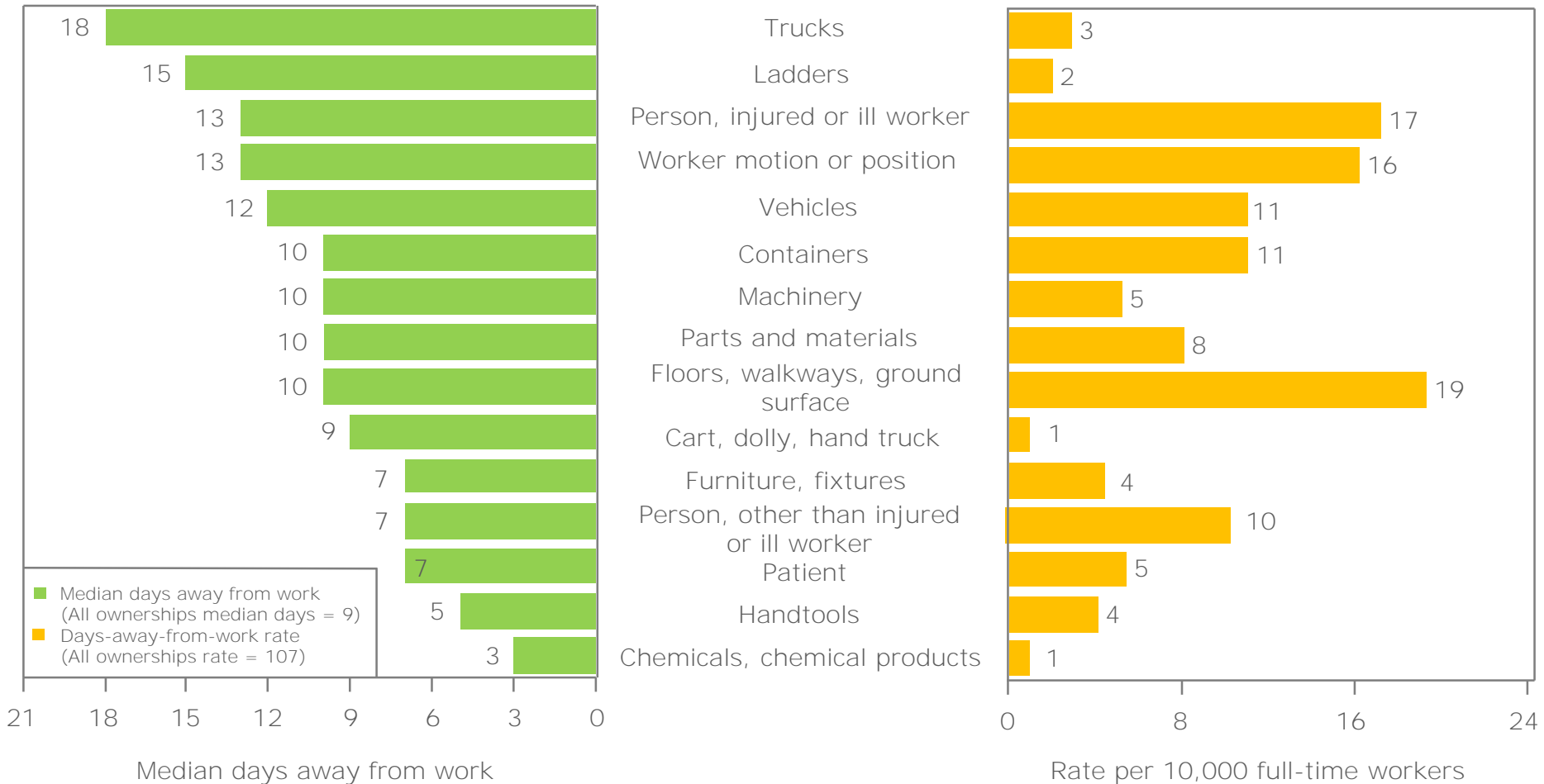
Injuries to the shoulder required the most time away from work to recuperate with a median of 26 days. Knee injuries required a median of 17 days to recuperate.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, all ownerships, 2014



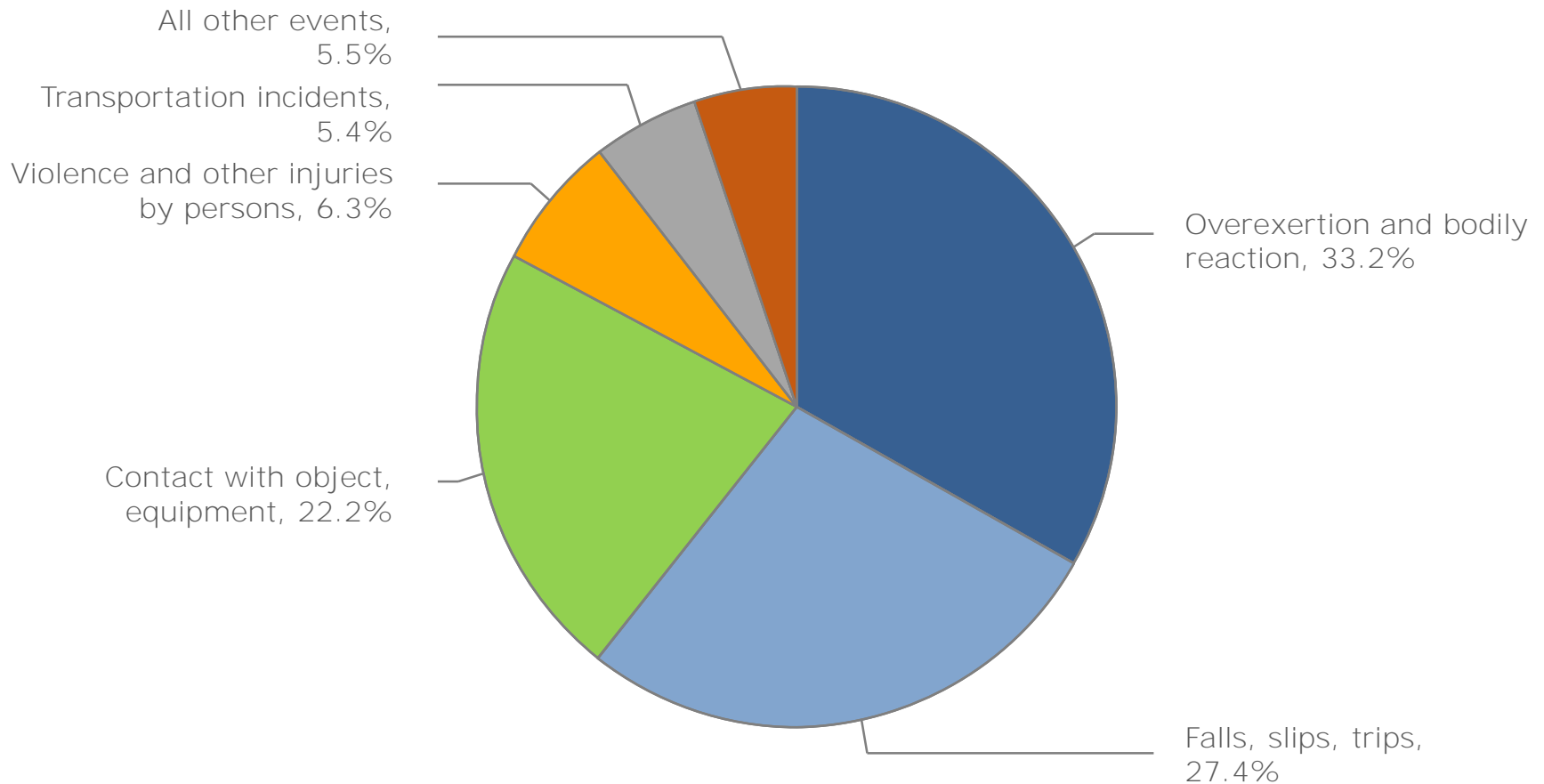
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals were the source of injury or illness for 329,190 cases in 2014. More than half of these (174,640) involved bodily motion or position of the injured or ill worker while another 18 percent (58,090) involved health care patients.

Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by source, all ownerships, 2014



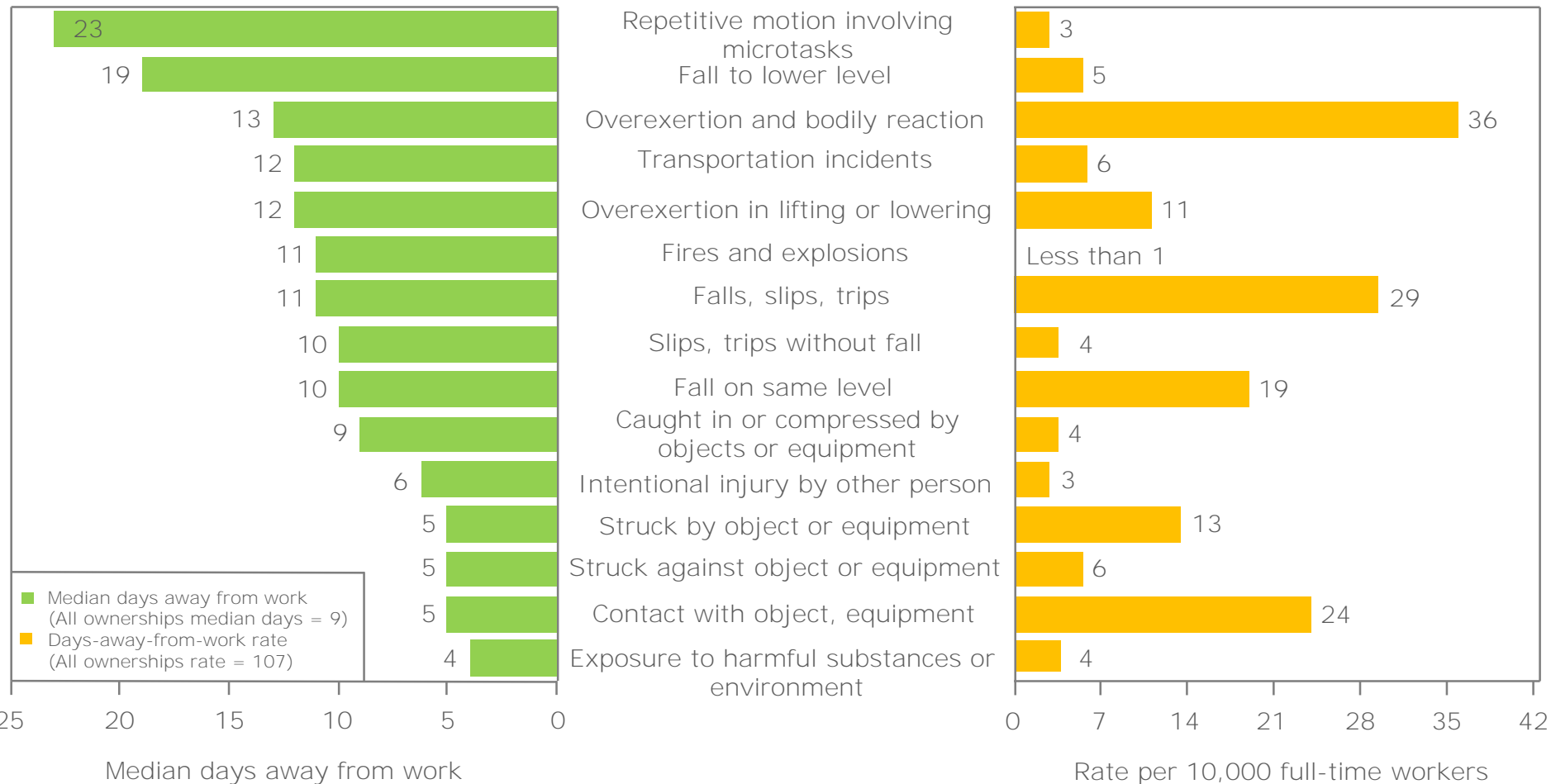
Workers who sustained injuries and illnesses involving trucks required twice the recuperation time than for all workers at 18 median days away from work.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, all ownerships, 2014



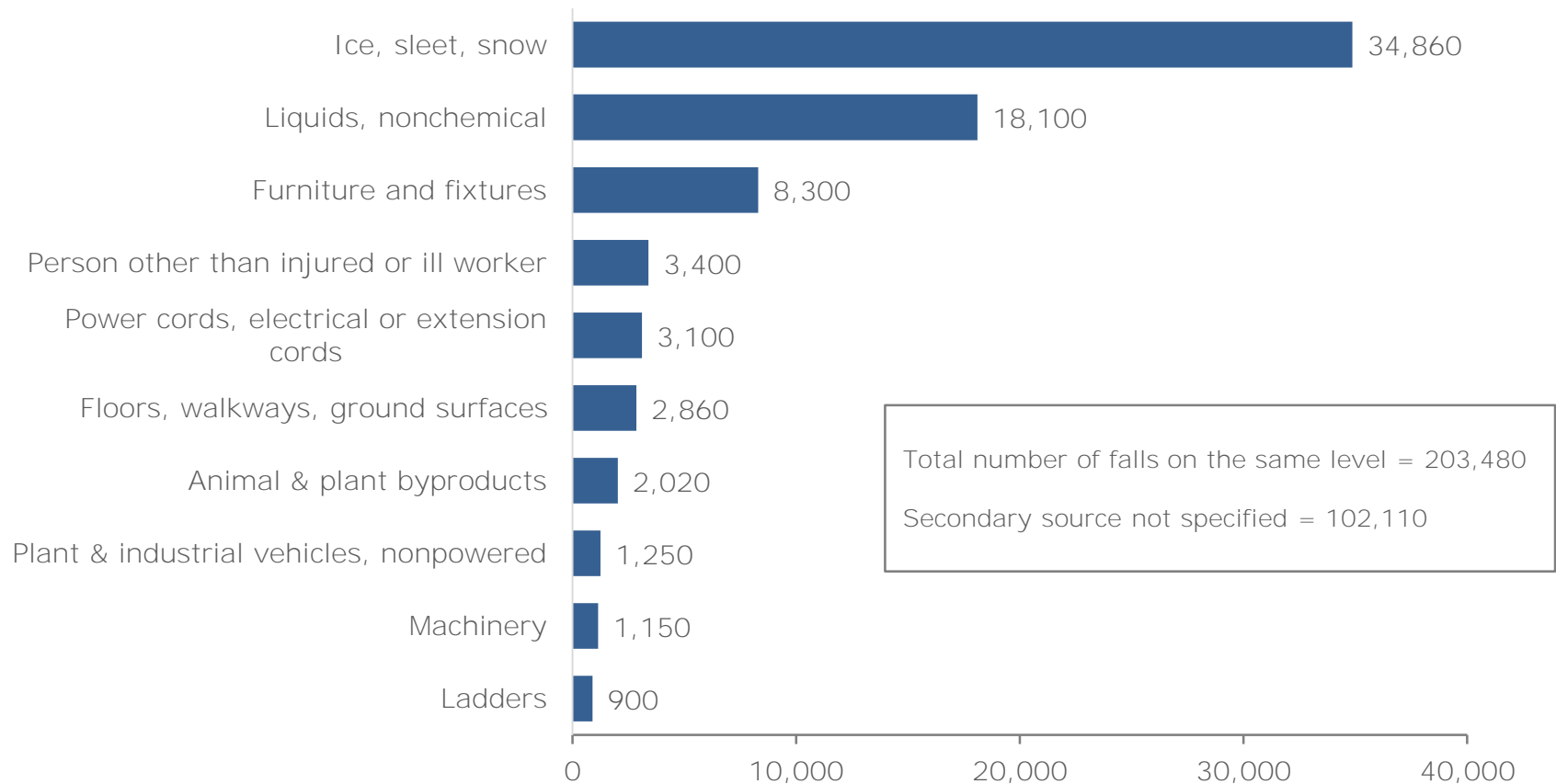
Overexertion and bodily reaction along with falls, slips and trips accounted for approximately 60 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work. The number of cases resulting from falls, slips and trips increased by 6.9 percent from 2013.

Median days away from work and incidence rate due to injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, all ownerships, 2014



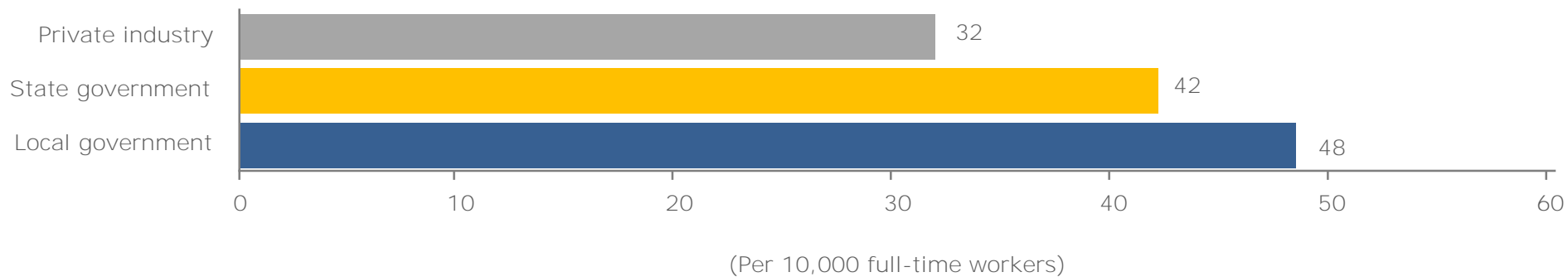
Cases of repetitive motion involving microtasks had a high median of 23 days away from work but a relatively low rate of 3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Overexertion and bodily reaction had the highest rate and a median days away from work of 13 days, four more than the median for all events or exposures.

Falls on same level by selected secondary sources, all ownerships, 2014

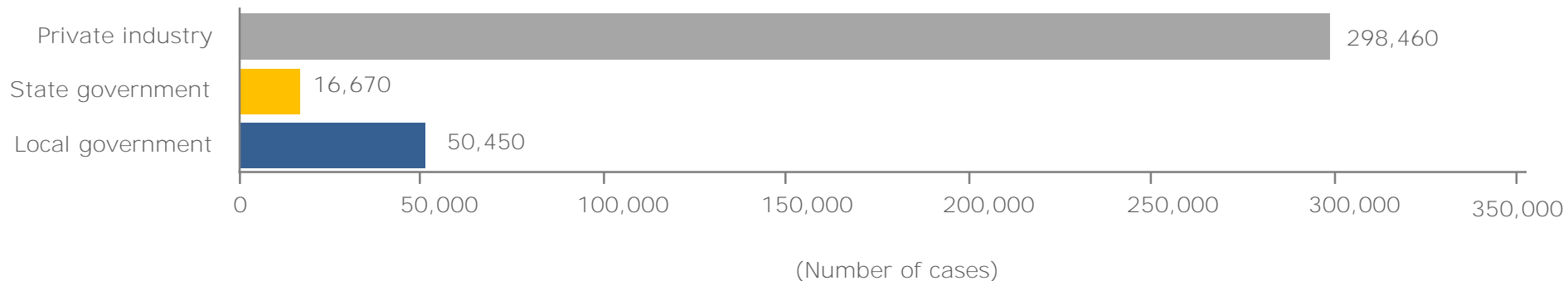


The selected secondary sources identify the object, substances, equipment, and other factors that precipitated the event or exposure. Ice, sleet, snow, and non-chemical liquids, such as water, contributed to 26 percent of total falls on the same level. A contributing factor (secondary source) was not specified in half of the total falls on the same level cases.

Rate of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, by ownership, 2014

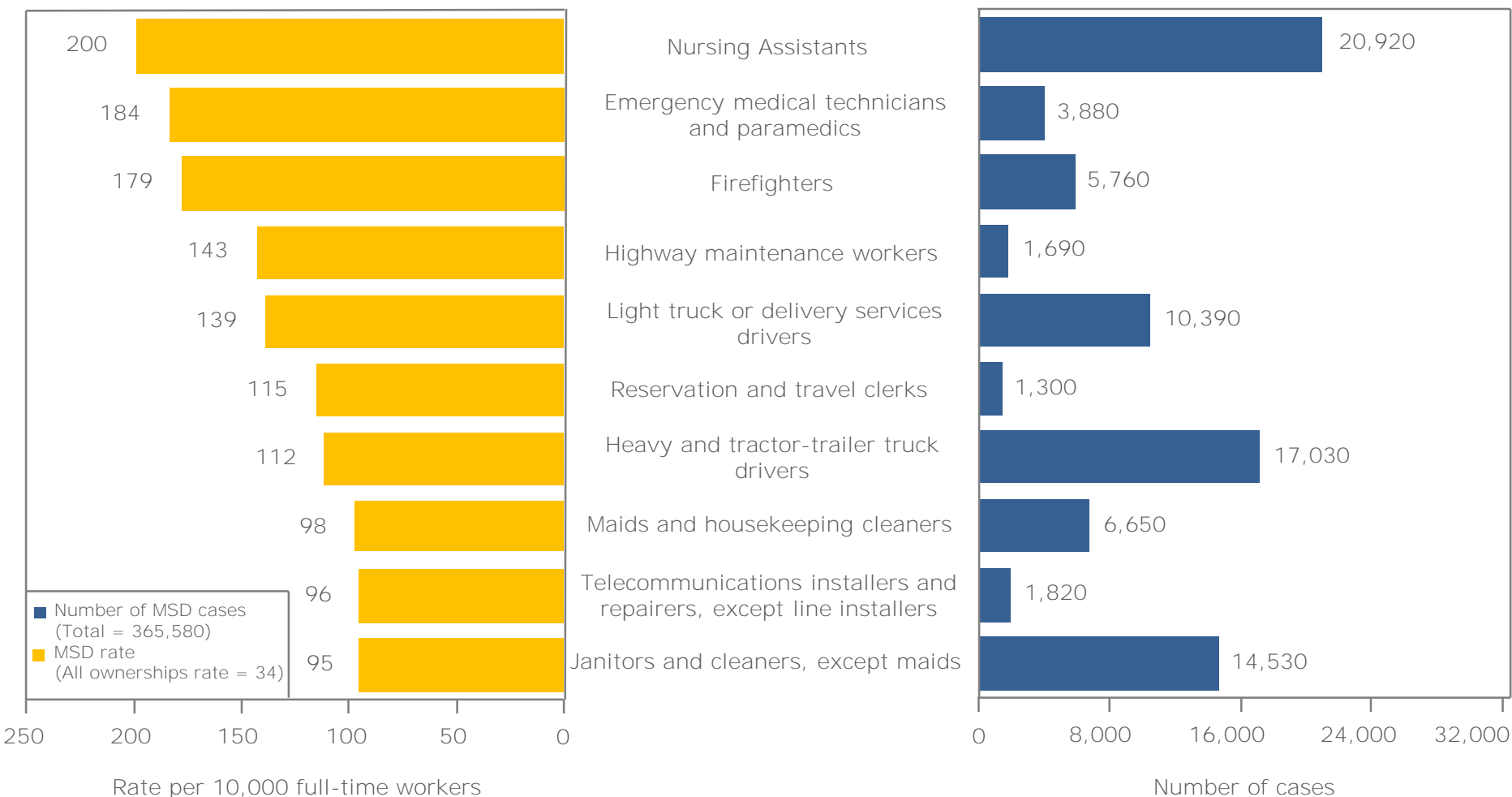


Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, by ownership, 2014



Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) accounted for 32 percent of all cases in 2014. The incidence rate for MSDs in 2014 decreased from 2013 in private industry and local government. The incidence rate for MSDs for local government workers was higher than the MSD rate for all workers.

Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses due to musculoskeletal disorders by selected occupations, all ownerships, 2014



These ten occupations accounted for at least 0.1 percent of total employment. Nursing assistants had the highest rate of MSDs among these occupations with 200 cases per 10,000 full-time workers as well as the highest number of MSD cases in 2014.