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SOUTHEAST INFORMATION OFFICE: Atlanta, Ga.

Technical information: (404) 893-4222 BLSInfoAtlanta@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/southeast

Media contact: (404) 893-4220

## **Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Alabama – 2013**

Over 40,000 nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses were reported among Alabama private industry employers in 2013, resulting in an incidence rate of 3.3 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See [table A.](#)) Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that Alabama was among nine states which had an incidence rate of total recordable cases (TRC) that was not statistically different from the national rate of 3.3. (Alabama was one of 41 states and the District of Columbia for which statewide estimates are available. See Technical Note at the end of this release for more information about the survey.)

Alabama’s findings from the 2013 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses include:

- TRC incidence rates in private industry ranged from 1.1 in other services, except public administration to 5.0 in education and health services. (See [table 1.](#))
- Two supersectors accounted for more than half of the occupational injuries and illnesses: trade, transportation, and utilities; and manufacturing. (See [table 2.](#))
- In private industry, the TRC injury and illness incidence rate ranged from 1.8 for small establishments (those employing fewer than 11 workers) to 4.1 for mid-size establishments (those employing between 50 and 249 workers). (See [table 3.](#))
- Alabama’s private industry TRC rate was unchanged from 2012 to 2013.

**Table A. Number and rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry, United States and Alabama, 2013**

Characteristic	United States		Alabama	
	Number (in thousands)	Rate (per 100 workers)	Number (in thousands)	Rate (per 100 workers)
Total cases .....	3,007.3	3.3	42.0	3.3
Cases with days away from work job transfer or restriction .....	1,572.7	1.7	21.4	1.7
Cases with days away from work .....	917.1	1.0	11.2	0.9
Cases with job transfer or restriction .....	655.6	0.7	10.2	0.8
Other recordable cases .....	1,434.6	1.6	20.6	1.6

### **Private industry injury and illness case types**

Of the 42,000 private industry injury and illness cases reported in Alabama, 21,400 were of a more severe nature, involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction—commonly referred to as DART cases. These cases occurred at a rate of 1.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. Fifty-two percent of the DART cases in

Alabama were incidents that resulted in at least one day away from work, compared with 58 percent nationally. Other recordable cases (those not involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction) accounted for the remaining 20,600 cases in Alabama, matching the national rate of 1.6.

In Alabama, financial activities was the only supersector to experience a significant change in the TRC incidence rate from the previous year. No supersector experienced a significant change in the DART incidence rate. (See [table 4](#).)

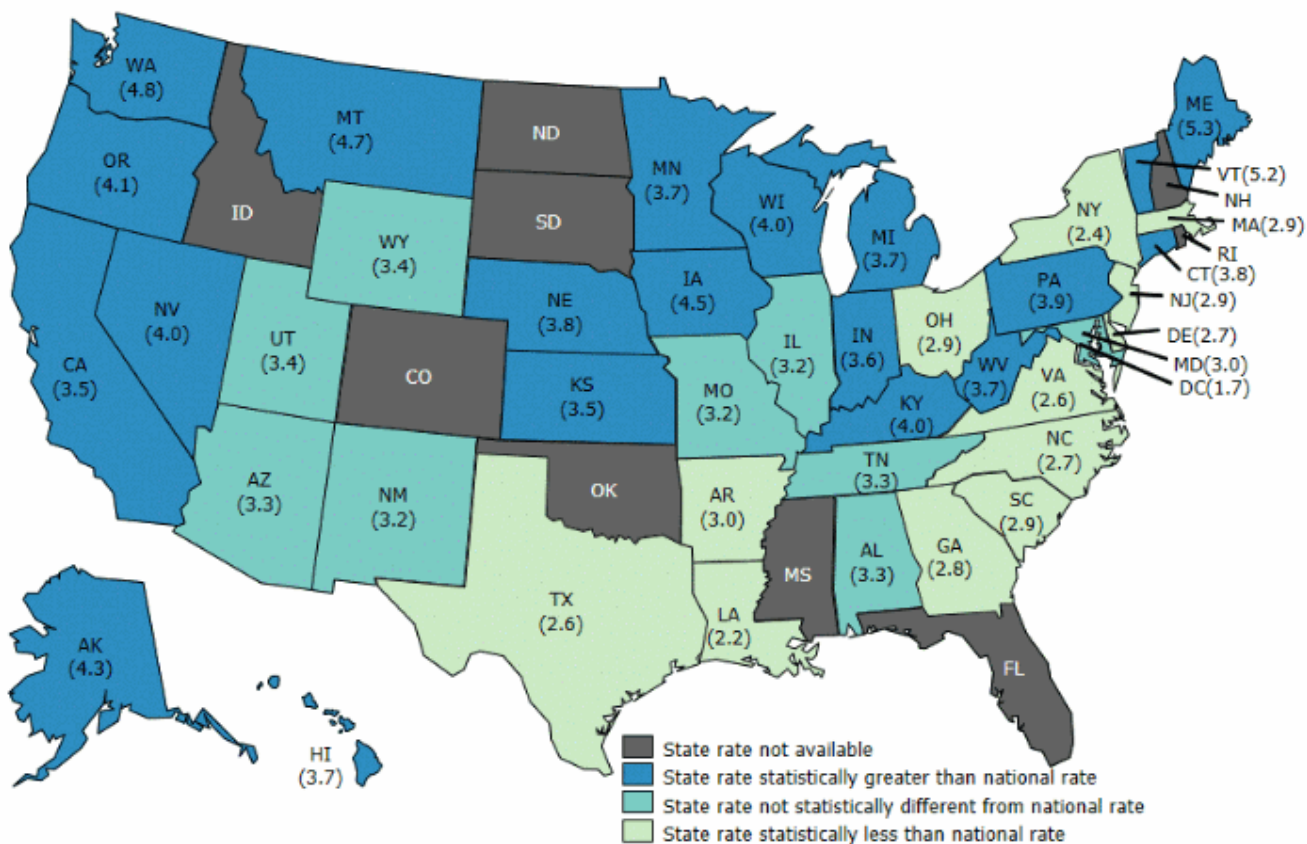
In 2013, approximately 39,700 (94.5 percent) of private industry recordable injuries and illnesses were injuries. Workplace illnesses accounted for an additional 2,300 recordable cases. Two categories—skin disorders and hearing loss—accounted for 30 percent of the occupational illnesses in Alabama. Nationally, these two categories amounted to 29 percent of the work-related illness total.

### **State estimates and over-the-year change**

For 2013, occupational injury and illness estimates are available for 41 states and the District of Columbia. Twenty states had private industry TRC incidence rates higher than the national rate of 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2013. (See [chart 1](#).) Twelve states, including the District of Columbia, had TRC rates statistically below the national rate. The TRC rates in the remaining nine states, including Alabama, were not statistically different from the national rate. Factors such as differences in the composition of industry employment may influence state incidence rates and should be considered when comparing rates among states.

Compared to 2012, private industry TRC incidence rates declined in five states: Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, and West Virginia. Alabama was among the 36 states and the District of Columbia where the private industry TRC incidence rate was statistically unchanged. Estimates for nine states were not available in 2013 for comparison.

Chart 1. State nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates\* compared to the national rate, private industry, 2013



\* Total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate per 100 full-time workers  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### Technical Note

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is based on employer reports of OSHA-recordable injuries. Survey data are collected and processed by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey measures nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses, only, and excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; and federal government agencies.

Employer reports reflect not only the year’s injury and illness experience, but also employers’ understanding of which cases are work-related under recordkeeping rules revised by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and made effective on January 1, 2002.

The number of injuries and illnesses reported any year can be influenced by the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked.

The incidence rates presented in this release represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers and were calculated as:

$(N / EH) \times 200,000$  where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, including information such as changes in the definition of recordable cases due to revised recordkeeping requirements in 2002 and the inherent underreporting of illnesses, can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at [www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm).

Additional occupational injury and illness data are available from our regional web page at <https://www.bls.gov/regions/southeast/subjects.htm#tab-4>.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

**Table 1. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case type, Alabama, 2013**

Industry <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>(4)</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government ...	3.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.7
Private industry.....	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.6
Goods-producing.....	3.8	2.1	0.9	1.1	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	3.0	2.2	1.2	-	0.8
Construction .....	3.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.4
Manufacturing.....	4.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.8
Service-providing.....	3.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.6
Trade transportation and utilities .....	3.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.4
Information .....	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Financial activities .....	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9
Professional and business services .....	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9
Education and health services .....	5.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.1
Other services except public administration.....	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
State and local government.....	-	-	-	-	-
State government.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Local government.....	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.2

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(2) Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

(3) Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(4) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

(5) No data available for selected year.

Note: Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where: N = number of injuries and illnesses; EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Note: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Alabama, 2013 (numbers in thousands)**

Industry <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>(4)</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government ....	49.5	24.2	12.8	11.3	25.4
Private industry.....	42.0	21.4	11.2	10.2	20.6
Goods-producing.....	13.3	7.3	3.3	4.0	6.0
Natural resources and mining .....	0.6	0.4	0.2	-	0.2
Construction .....	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.1
Manufacturing.....	10.2	5.6	2.3	3.3	4.7
Service-providing.....	28.7	14.0	7.9	6.2	14.7
Trade transportation and utilities .....	11.2	6.6	3.6	2.9	4.7
Information .....	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Financial activities .....	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.8
Professional and business services .....	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.5
Education and health services .....	8.8	3.9	1.8	2.0	4.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.4
Other services except public administration.....	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
State and local government.....	-	-	-	-	-
State government.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Local government.....	5.7	1.9	1.0	0.8	3.8

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(2) Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

(3) Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(4) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

(5) No data available for selected year.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.

**Table 3. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Alabama, 2013**

Industry <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government .....	3.2	1.7	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.5
Private industry.....	3.3	1.8	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.5
Goods-producing.....	3.8	(4)	3.3	4.5	3.8	3.4
Natural resources and mining .....	3.0	(5)	1.9	(4)	4.5	(4)
Construction .....	3.1	(4)	2.7	4.0	1.2	(5)
Manufacturing.....	4.0	(4)	4.2	4.6	3.9	3.5
Service-providing.....	3.1	1.7	2.9	4.0	3.8	3.8
Trade transportation and utilities .....	3.5	1.8	3.1	4.8	4.2	2.0
Information .....	(4)	(5)	(4)	1.9	0.8	(4)
Financial activities .....	1.7	(4)	2.0	0.8	1.2	(4)
Professional and business services .....	1.5	(4)	1.7	1.8	1.5	(4)
Education and health services .....	5.0	(4)	3.7	5.9	6.5	5.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.4	(4)	3.8	4.0	4.3	(4)
Other services except public administration.....	1.1	(4)	0.5	5.0	1.9	(4)
State and local government.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
State government .....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Local government.....	3.2	(5)	(4)	2.8	4.0	4.0

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(2) Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

(3) Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(4) No data available for selected year.

(5) Less than 15 cases.

Note: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.

Note: Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where: N = number of injuries and illnesses; EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

**Table 4. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case type with measures of statistical significance, Alabama, 2012-2013**

Industry <sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>	Total recordable cases		Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction <sup>(4)</sup>	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
All industries including state and local government .....	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.6
Private industry.....	3.3	3.3	1.7	1.7
Goods-producing.....	3.7	3.8	2.1	2.1
Natural resources and mining .....	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.2
Construction .....	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	4.1	4.0	2.2	2.2
Service-providing.....	3.1	3.1	1.5	1.5
Trade transportation and utilities .....	4.0	3.5	2.2	2.0
Information .....	2.4	(5)	1.6	(5)
Financial activities .....	0.5	1.7*	0.2	0.7
Professional and business services .....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.6
Education and health services .....	4.4	5.0	2.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.6	3.4	0.9	1.3
Other services except public administration.....	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5
State and local government.....	-	(5)	-	(5)
State government.....	-	(5)	-	(5)
Local government.....	-	3.2	-	1.1

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(2) Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

(3) Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

(4) Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

(5) No data available for selected year.

Note: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.

\* An asterisk indicates a significant difference between the current year and prior year values, when testing at 95% confidence.

Note: Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where: N = number of injuries and illnesses; EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).