

Table 657. Workers Killed or Disabled on the Job: 1970 to 2009

[Data for 2009 are preliminary estimates (1.7 represents 1,700). Excludes homicides and suicides. Estimates based on data from the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, state vital statistics departments, state industrial commissions and beginning 1995, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Numbers of workers based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Year	Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing		Disabling injuries ² (millions)	Year and industry group	Deaths, 2009		Medically consulted injuries, ³ 2009 (1,000)
	Number (1,000)	Rate ¹	Number (1,000)	Rate ¹			Number	Rate	
1970	1.7	9	12.1	21	2.2	Total ⁴	3,582	2.8	5,100
1980	1.7	8	11.5	15	2.2	Agriculture ⁵	527	25.4	110
1990	1.0	5	9.1	9	3.9	Mining ⁶	101	12.8	20
1995	0.6	3	4.4	4	3.6	Construction	776	9.3	360
1998	0.6	3	4.5	4	3.8	Manufacturing	280	2.0	600
1999	0.6	3	4.6	4	3.8	Wholesale trade	165	4.3	130
2000	0.6	3	4.4	4	3.9	Retail trade	133	1.0	580
2001	0.5	3	4.5	4	3.9	Transportation and warehousing	526	11.0	250
2002	0.5	3	4.2	3	3.7	Utilities	17	1.8	30
2003	0.4	2	4.3	4	3.4	Information	28	1.0	60
2004	0.4	3	4.6	4	3.7	Financial activities ⁷	53	0.6	140
2005	0.4	2	4.6	4	3.7	Professional & business services ⁷	341	2.5	240
2006	0.4	3	4.7	4	3.7	Educational & health services	92	0.5	920
2007	0.4	2	4.4	3	3.5	Leisure & hospitality ⁷	110	1.1	390
2008	0.4	2	4.0	3	3.2	Other services ⁸	103	1.7	170
2009	0.3	2	3.3	3	5.1	Government	336	1.8	1,100

¹ See footnote 2, Table 657. ² See footnote 3, Table 657. ³ Beginning with 2009 data, the concept of medically consulted injury was adopted in place of disabling injury. A medically consulted injury is an injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted. Medically consulted injuries are not comparable to previous disabling injury estimates. ⁴ Includes deaths where industry is not known. ⁵ Includes forestry, fishing, and hunting. ⁶ Includes oil and gas extraction. ⁷ For composition of industry, see Table 632. ⁸ Excludes public service administration.

Source: National Safety Council, Itasca, IL, *Accident Facts*, annual through 1998 edition; thereafter, *Injury Facts*, annual (copyright).

Table 658. Worker Deaths, Injuries, and Production Time Lost: 2000 to 2009

[47.0 represents 47,000. Data may not agree with Table 660 because data here are not revised]

Item	Deaths (1,000)			Disabling injuries ¹ (mil.)			Production time lost (mil. days)					
							In current year			In future years ³		
	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009 ²	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009
All accidents	47.0	54.3	59.4	10.5	11.9	19.5	240	275	310	460	535	590
On the job	5.2	5.0	3.6	3.9	3.7	5.1	80	80	55	60	65	45
Off the job	41.8	49.3	55.8	6.6	8.2	14.4	160	195	255	400	470	545
Motor vehicle	22.8	24.1	18.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Public nonmotor vehicle	8.3	10.0	8.7	2.8	3.3	3.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Home	10.7	15.2	28.9	2.6	3.6	9.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ See footnote 2, Table 657. ² See footnote 3, Table 657. ³ Based on an average of 5,850 days lost in future years per fatality and 565 days lost in future years per permanent injury.

Source: National Safety Council, Itasca, IL, *Injury Facts*, annual (copyright).

Table 659. Industries With the Highest Total Case Incidence Rates for Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses: 2009

[Rates per 100 full-time employees. Private industry unless otherwise noted. Incidence rates refer to any Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)-recordable occupational injury or illness, whether or not it resulted in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction. Incidence rates were calculated as: Number of injuries and illnesses divided by total hours worked by all employees during the year multiplied by 200,000 as base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)]

Industry	2007 NAICS code ¹	Incidence rate	Industry	2007 NAICS code ¹	Incidence rate
All Industries, including State and local government ²	(X)	3.9	Iron and steel pipe and tube manufacturing from purchased steel	33121	9.5
Fire protection ³	92216	15.3	Scheduled passenger air transportation	481111	9.5
Pet and pet supplies stores	45391	13.6	Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	336112	9.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction ³	237	13.1	Veterinary services	54194	9.4
Police protection ³	92212	12.7	Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	311611	9.3
Iron foundries	331511	11.3	Soft drink manufacturing	312111	9.1
Nursing and residential care facilities ³	623	11.1	Aluminum foundries (except die-casting)	331524	9.0
Hospitals ⁴	622	11.0	Nursing care facilities	6231	8.9
Skiing facilities	71392	10.5	Other metal container manufacturing	332439	8.6
Travel trailer and camper manufacturing	336214	10.2	Other residential care facilities	6239	8.6
Beet sugar manufacturing	311313	10.0	Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	6222	8.5
Ambulance services	62191	9.9	Fluid milk manufacturing	311511	8.4
			Truck trailer manufacturing	336212	8.4

X Not applicable ¹ Based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 (NAICS). See text, this section.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees. ³ Local Government. ⁴ State Government.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, News Release, *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses—2009*, News Release USDL 10-1451, October 2010. See also <<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshsum.htm#09Summary%20News%20Release>>.