

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry, 1975

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
1978

Bulletin 1981



3/2/75

Table 6. Occupational illness incidence rates, private sector, by industry division and category of illness, United States, 1975

Industry division	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ^{1/}				
	Total occupational illnesses ^{2/}	Occupational skin diseases or disorders	Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials)	Disorders due to repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses
Private sector-----	0.3	0.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries-----	.6	.3	.1	(*)	(*)
Mining-----	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Manufacturing-----	.5	.3	.1	.1	(*)
Contract construction-----	.3	.1	.1	(*)	.1
Transportation and public utilities-----	.2	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wholesale and retail trade-----	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Services-----	.2	.1	(*)	(*)	.1

^{1/} Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 100 full-time workers, and were calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of illnesses per 100 full-time workers

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).

^{2/} Includes data for the following illness categories which are not shown separately: dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconiosis), respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, and poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials). The incidence rates for these illness categories are not presented because the rates for an overwhelming majority of the 2-digit SIC levels were less than .05 per 100 full-time workers. These categories are not included in the classification "all other occupational illnesses."

NOTE: Asterisks indicate an incidence rate of less than .05 per 100 full-time workers.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of occupational illnesses, and lost workdays, private sector, by extent of case and category of illness, United States, 1975

(In thousands)

Category of illness	Total illnesses		Lost workday cases		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays		Lost workdays		Average lost workdays per lost workday case
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total-----	63.3	100.0	54.8	100.0	108.1	100.0	890.8	100.0	16
Occupational skin diseases or disorders-----	74.4	43.6	18.8	33.9	55.8	51.6	205.7	23.1	11
Dust diseases of the lungs-----	1.0	.6	.4	.7	.6	.6	14.6	1.6	36
Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents-----	11.9	7.3	4.9	8.9	7.0	6.5	50.9	5.7	19
Poisoning-----	6.2	3.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	3.3	35.2	4.0	14
Disorders due to physical agents-----	21.2	13.0	6.2	11.2	14.9	13.8	59.6	6.7	10
Disorders due to repeated trauma-----	23.7	14.5	11.7	21.4	11.9	11.0	252.0	28.3	21
All other occupational illnesses-----	24.9	15.2	10.5	19.2	14.3	13.2	272.8	30.6	26

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Percentages are computed using rounded estimates and may vary from the percent based on unrounded estimates. Average lost workdays per lost workday case were computed from the estimates before rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

SIC Edit
Sch. # Cl. Suf. Cd.

1975 OSHA NO. 103 FORM
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1975)

Complete and return only
THIS FORM within 3 weeks

COMPLETE THIS REPORT WHETHER OR NOT THERE WERE
ANY RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES OR ILLNESSES.
READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

I. ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT
This report should include only those establishments located in, or identified by, the Report Location or Identification which appears below your mailing address on this form. Enter the number of establishments (see definition on page 1) included in this report: _____

II. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1975
Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1975. Include all classes of employees, including seasonal, temporary, part-time, etc. See instructions for examples of computing your average employment.
(Round to the nearest whole number) _____

III. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1975
Enter the total number of hours actually worked by all employees during 1975. DO NOT include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, etc. Note: If employees worked low hours during 1975 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (section IX)
(Round to the nearest whole number) _____

IV. SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PERFORMED FOR OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS OF YOUR COMPANY
Does this report include any establishment(s) whose primary function is to provide support activities or services exclusively for other establishments of your company?
(1) No (2) Yes
If yes, indicate the primary type of service or support provided (check as many as apply).
(1) Central administrative office
(2) Research, development, or testing
(3) Storage (warehouse)
(4) Other - Specify _____

V. NATURE OF BUSINESS FOR 1975
A. Indicate the general type of activity performed during 1975 by the establishment(s) included in this report (i.e., manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, construction, services, finance, etc.): _____

B. Enter the dollar value of each of importance the principal products manufactured, lines of trade, specific services, or other description of specific activities for 1975.
OSHA _____%
ONC _____%
103 _____%

VI. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
Did you have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1975? (Check one)
(1) No - complete Section VII and Section IX
(2) Yes - complete Sections VII, VIII and IX

VII. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA ON JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH
A. If your establishment(s) had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1975, please enter the month of the first inspection: _____

B. (a) Do you provide medical examinations for your employees?
(1) No (2) Yes
(b) If yes, indicate the type of medical examinations provided any of your employees. (Check as many as apply)
(1) Pre-placement examinations of new employees
(2) Periodic general medical examinations
(3) Periodic medical surveillance examinations
(4) Examination of employees returning to work after a lost time job related injury or illness
(5) Examination of employees upon termination of employment
(6) Other (specify) _____

C. Do you have an established safety and health training program? (Check as many as apply)
(1) No
(2) Yes - training for new employees
(3) Yes - training sessions for employees exposed to toxic substances which exceed prescribed action levels
(4) Yes - scheduled employee meetings, quarterly or more often
(5) Yes - informal, nonscheduled training by supervisors
(6) Yes - Other (Specify) _____

D. Enter the number of lost workday cases (not the number of lost workdays) in your establishment(s) in 1975 which had 15 or more workdays away from work. (Refer to column 9a of the log, OSHA No. 100) _____

REPORT LOCATION
OR IDENTIFICATION

VIII. INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This section may be completed by copying data from OSHA No. 102, "Summary, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," or by summarizing the data from OSHA No. 100, "Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses".
- Leave Section VIII blank if there were no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1975.
- Code 30 - Add all Occupational illnesses (Code 21 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 26 + 29) and enter on this line for each column (1) through (8).
- Code 31 - Add Occupational Injuries (Code 10) and the sum of all Occupational illnesses (Code 30) and enter on this line for each column (1) through (8).
- Please note that first aid, even when administered by a doctor or nurse, is not recordable.

INJURY AND ILLNESS CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES Number of entries in col. 7 of the log (1)	DEATHS Number of entries in col. 8 of the log (2)	LOST WORKDAY CASES ONLY			Days of restricted work activity Sum of entries in col. 9B of the log (6)	NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (7)	TERMINATIONS OR PERMANENT TRANSFERS Number of checks in col. 11 of the log (8)
			Total last work-day cases Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (3)	Cases involving days away from work Number of entries in col. 9A of the log (4)	Days away from work Sum of entries in col. 9A of the log (5)			
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES	10							
Occupational Skin Diseases or Disorders	21							
Dust Diseases of the Lungs	22							
Respiratory Conditions Due to Toxic Agents	23							
Poisoning (Systemic Effects of Toxic Materials)	24							
Disorders Due to Physical Agents	25							
Disorders Associated with Repeated Trauma	26							
All Other Occupational Illnesses	29							
TOTAL-OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES (Sum of codes 21 through code 29)	30							
TOTAL-OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES (Sum of code 10 and code 30)	31							

IX. COMMENTS:

Report prepared by: _____ Area Code and Phone: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Lost workdays—Continued

(2) *Lost workdays—restricted work activity*

The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time, or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

Medical treatment

Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does *not* include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational illness

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories were used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

(21) Occupational skin diseases or disorders

Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(22) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses)

Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, and other pneumoconioses

(23) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(24) Poisoning (systematic effects of toxic materials)

Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics, and resins; etc.

(25) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials)

Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and effects of exposure to low tempera-

Occupational illness—Continued

tures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(26) Disorders due to repeated trauma

Examples: Noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

(29) All other occupational illnesses

Examples: Anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational injury

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a simple incident in the work environment.

Occupational injuries and illnesses

Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in:

- (1) *Fatalities*, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; or
- (2) *Lost workday cases*, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or
- (3) *Nonfatal cases without lost workdays*, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, or require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness, or restriction of work or motion. This category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Report form

Refers to survey form OSHA No. 103 which is completed and returned by the selected sample unit.

Standard industrial classification (SIC)

A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product or group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

State (when mentioned alone)

Refers to a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

News

United States
Department
of Labor

*Full
Injury
Illness*



Office of Information

Washington, D.C. 20210

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FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
Wed., Nov. 18, 1992

OSHA ADMINISTRATOR COMMENTS ON BLS INJURY, ILLNESS DATA FOR 1991

Acting Assistant Secretary Dorothy L. Strunk, administrator of the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), responding to the release today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the results of its annual survey of workplace injury and illness data, issued the following statement:

"We are very pleased that the data for 1991 show declines in nearly all measures of occupational safety and health. There was a seven percent drop in the number of injuries and illnesses, from 6.8 million in 1990 to 6.3 million in 1991.

"The drop in the incidence rate of reported injuries and illnesses from 8.8 per 100 full time workers in 1990 to 8.4 cases in 1991 was the largest decline in 10 years. We are especially pleased at reductions in injury and illness rates in manufacturing and construction work since these are the industries where we have placed our greatest emphasis in enforcement and assistance programs.

"We also saw a six percent decline in the number of lost workday cases, from nearly 65 million in 1990 to around 60 million in 1991.

"Fatalities, too, show a decline to the lowest estimated levels in 20 years. We acknowledge that the fatality data can be improved and plans are in place to do that. Nonetheless, a comparison of data over the 20 years still shows improvement.

"We note, too, that the continuing rise in the incidence of cumulative trauma illnesses gives credibility to our judgement that emphasizing these problems in our enforcement and standard-setting efforts is worthwhile and necessary.

-more-

Industries with the highest illness rates ^{1/} of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1991

Industry ^{2/}	SIC code ^{3/}	Incidence rate	
		1990	1991
Meat packing plants	2011	1,336.2	1,493.7
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	696.2	665.1
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	455.6	558.0
Knit underwear mills	2254	318.8	510.1
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	473.3	485.2
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	377.5	469.5
Household laundry equipment	3633	367.4	438.7
Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear	2322	239.4	423.5
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	311.8	400.3
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	301.9	381.7
Automotive stampings	3465	247.3	342.1
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	3751	249.4	340.6
Luggage	3161	158.6	329.2
Household vacuum cleaners	3635	268.5	328.5
Engine electrical equipment	3694	167.8	314.7
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	319.5	308.4
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	201.4	305.8
Chewing gum	2067	154.7	286.7
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	206.7	284.4
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	240.9	271.2
Small arms	3484	171.7	262.7
Ophthalmic goods	3851	69.6	256.9
Potato chips and similar snacks	2096	276.5	249.7
Footwear cut stock	3131	153.8	233.7
Lawn and garden equipment	3524	191.6	230.6

^{1/} Incidence rates represent the number of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of disorders associated with repeated trauma,

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

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

^{2/} High-rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates at the most detailed or lowest SIC code level for which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing and metal and nonmetal mining were calculated at the 2-digit level; and the remaining industries at the 3-digit level.

^{3/} Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
November 1992

Number of occupational illnesses for industries with the highest illness rates 1/ of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1991

Industry <u>2/</u>	SIC code <u>3/</u>	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Meat packing plants	2011	1,493.7	20.7
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	665.1	12.9
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	558.0	16.3
Knit underwear mills	2254	510.1	1.3
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	485.2	1.2
Men's and boys' trousers and slacks	2325	469.5	3.5
Household laundry equipment	3633	438.7	0.8
Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear	2322	423.5	0.9
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	400.3	1.5
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	381.7	3.3
Automotive stampings	3465	342.1	3.1
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	3751	340.6	0.5
Luggage	3161	329.2	0.3
Household vacuum cleaners	3635	328.5	0.4
Engine electrical equipment	3694	314.7	1.9
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	308.4	0.3
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	305.8	1.4
Chewing gum	2067	286.7	0.2
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	284.4	0.8
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	271.2	10.4
Small arms	3484	262.7	0.3
Ophthalmic goods	3851	256.9	1.0
Potato chips and similar snacks	2096	249.7	0.9
Footwear cut stock	3131	233.7	0.1
Lawn and garden equipment	3524	230.6	0.6

1/ Incidence rates represent the number of disorders associated with repeated trauma per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,
N = number of disorders associated with repeated trauma,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2/ High-rate industries were those having the 25 highest incidence rates at the most detailed or lowest SIC code level for which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were all reported in manufacturing industries. Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing and metal and nonmetal mining were calculated at the 2-digit level; and the remaining industries at the 3-digit level.

3/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
November 1992

Industries with the highest number of illness cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma, private industry, 1991

(In thousands)

Industry <u>1/</u>	SIC code <u>2/</u>	1990	1991
Meat products	201	34.8	36.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	24.7	27.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	5.1	6.6
Aircraft and parts	372	4.5	6.4
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	4.6	4.6
Metal forgings and stampings	346	3.1	4.0
Household appliances	363	3.4	3.6
Electronic components and accessories	367	2.2	3.1
Knitting mills	225	1.7	2.9
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	2.1	2.8
Grocery stores	541	2.3	2.7
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	2.5	2.6

1/ Industries with the highest number of disorders associated with repeated trauma were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level. The analysis included those 3-digit industries which reported at least 2,500 cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma. Based on this comparison, the highest numbers were all reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC 541 (retail trade industry).

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
November 1992

Number 1/ of occupational illnesses by category, private industry, 1982-91

(In thousands)

Category	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total illness cases.....	105.6	106.1	124.6	125.4	136.8	190.2	240.8	283.7	331.6	368.3
Skin diseases or disorders..	41.9	39.5	42.5	41.8	41.9	54.2	58.0	62.1	60.9	58.2
Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents.....	8.8	7.9	10.6	11.6	12.3	14.3	16.1	18.9	20.5	18.3
Disorders due to physical agents.....	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	13.8	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.2
Disorders associated with repeated trauma.....	22.6	26.7	34.7	37.0	45.5	72.9	115.3	146.9	185.4	223.6
All other occupational illnesses.....	24.0	23.1	27.7	26.0	27.9	35.0	34.0	38.1	46.4	50.0

1/ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
November 1992

Percent distribution of reported occupational illnesses by category of illness, private industry, 1982-91

Category	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total illness cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Skin diseases or disorders..	40	37	34	33	30	28	24	22	18	16
Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents.....	8	7	9	9	9	8	7	7	6	5
Disorders due to physical agents.....	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5
Disorders associated with repeated trauma.....	21	25	28	29	33	38	48	52	56	61
All other occupational illnesses.....	23	23	22	21	21	19	14	13	14	14

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
November 1992

Occupational illness incidence rates 1/ by selected category of illness, private industry, 1982-91

Category	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total illness cases.....	16.8	16.7	18.4	18.0	19.2	26.1	32.2	37.1	43.0	49.0
Skin diseases or disorders..	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.9	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.7
Disorders associated with repeated trauma.....	3.6	4.2	5.1	5.3	6.4	10.0	15.4	19.2	24.1	29.7

1/ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of illnesses,
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
 November 1992

Occupational injuries and illnesses: number of cases and incidence rates 1/ for industries with 100,000 or more total cases, 1990 and 1991

Industry	SIC code <u>2/</u>	Total cases (in thousands)		Incidence rate	
		1990	1991	1990	1991
Hospitals.....	806	297.6	326.7	10.6	11.5
Eating and drinking places.....	581	357.2	313.6	8.4	7.5
Grocery stores.....	541	250.2	242.4	12.3	11.9
Trucking and courier services, except air.....	421	205.6	202.8	14.2	14.5
Nursing and personal care facilities.....	805	170.5	176.8	15.6	15.3
Motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing.....	371	180.9	175.4	23.0	23.4
Department stores.....	531	166.8	156.7	11.2	11.2
Meat products.....	201	131.2	125.7	31.1	30.0
Hotels and motels.....	701	128.4	121.9	10.6	10.4

1/ 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
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor



Year 2009

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0178

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an injury and illness incident report (OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local OSHA office for help.

OSHA Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004) Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses. Fields: (A) Case no., (B) Employee's name, (C) Job title, (D) Date of injury, (E) Where the event occurred, (F) Describe injury or illness, (G) Death, (H) Days away from work, (I) Job transfer, (J) Other recordable cases, (K) Days away from work, (L) On job transfer, (M) Check the injury column or check one type of illness.

Table with columns for Case no., Employee's name, Job title, Date of injury, Where the event occurred, Describe injury or illness, Death, Days away from work, Job transfer, Other recordable cases, Days away from work, On job transfer, and Injury/Illness type checkboxes.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 14 minutes per response, including time to review the instructions, search and gather the data needed and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection contact US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

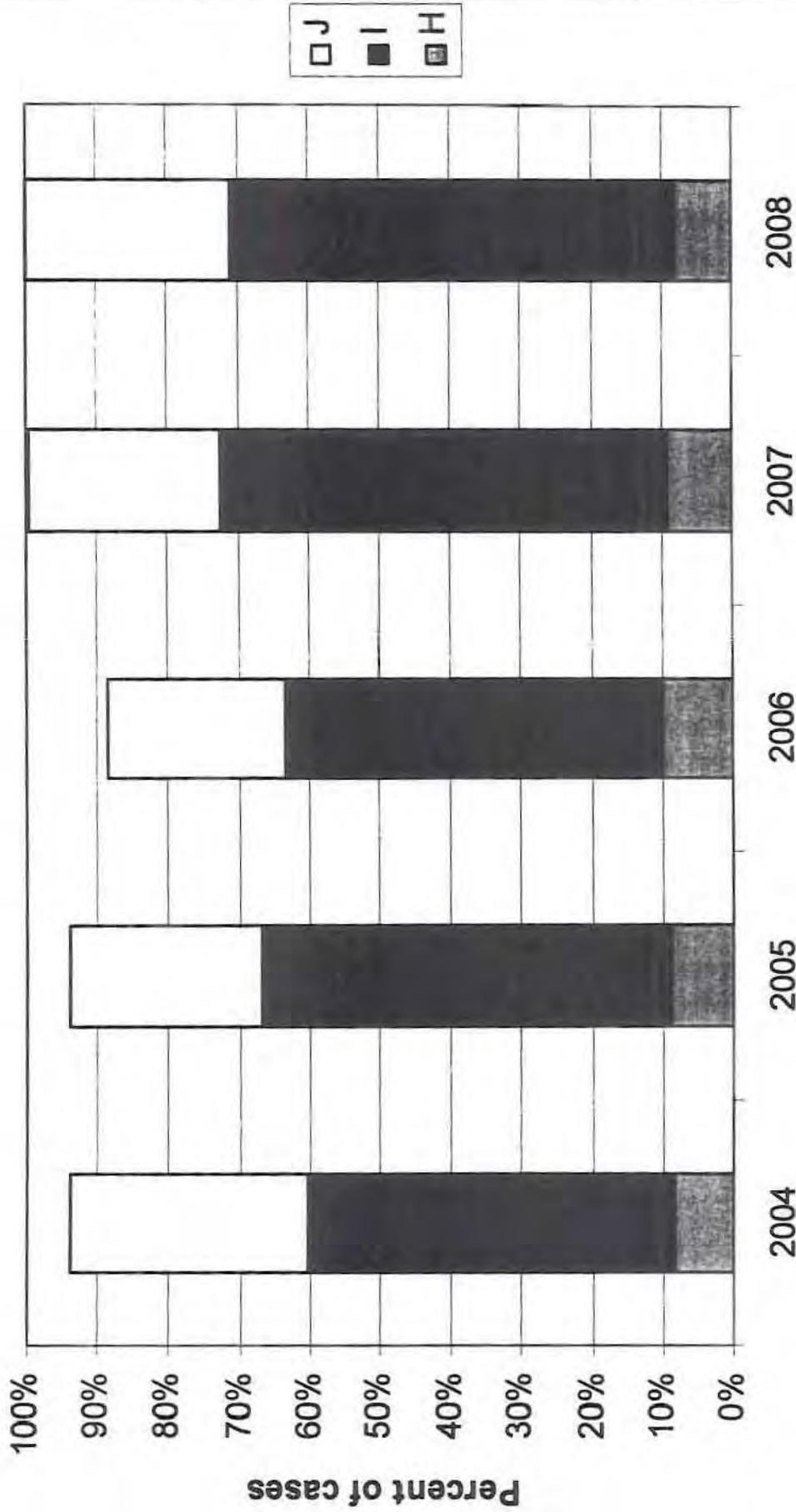
Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity for job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.12. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report (OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local OSHA office for help.

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

Identify the person		Describe the case		Dates		Days away from work		Job transfer or restriction		Medical treatment		Days away from work		Job transfer or restriction		Medical treatment	
(A) Case	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title (if different)	(D) Date of injury or onset of illness	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g., Landing deck north end)	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g., Second floor form on right form/ram on right side)	(G) Death	(H) Days away from work	(I) Job transfer or restriction	(J) Medical treatment	(K) Days away from work	(L) Job transfer or restriction	(M) Medical treatment	(N) Days away from work	(O) Job transfer or restriction	(P) Medical treatment	(Q) Days away from work	(R) Job transfer or restriction
			ML Flight 4, 9	Upper legs	OSHA Recordable												
			3/2/08	plant	OSHA Recordable												
			3/2/08	plant	OSHA Recordable												
			4/2/08	plant	OSHA Recordable												
			3/2/08	plant	OSHA Recordable												
			3/14/08	plant	OSHA Recordable												
			3/2/08	plant	OSHA Recordable												
			5/31/08	Right	OSHA Recordable												
			6/16/08	Wrist	OSHA Recordable												
			7/17/08	Wrist	OSHA Recordable												
			7/16/08	Cut	OSHA Recordable												
			7/15/08	Cut	OSHA Recordable												

Meatpacking injury severity



OTHER RESTRICTION
 RESTRICT DUTY
 DAYS AWAY

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