

# Safety at Work

data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

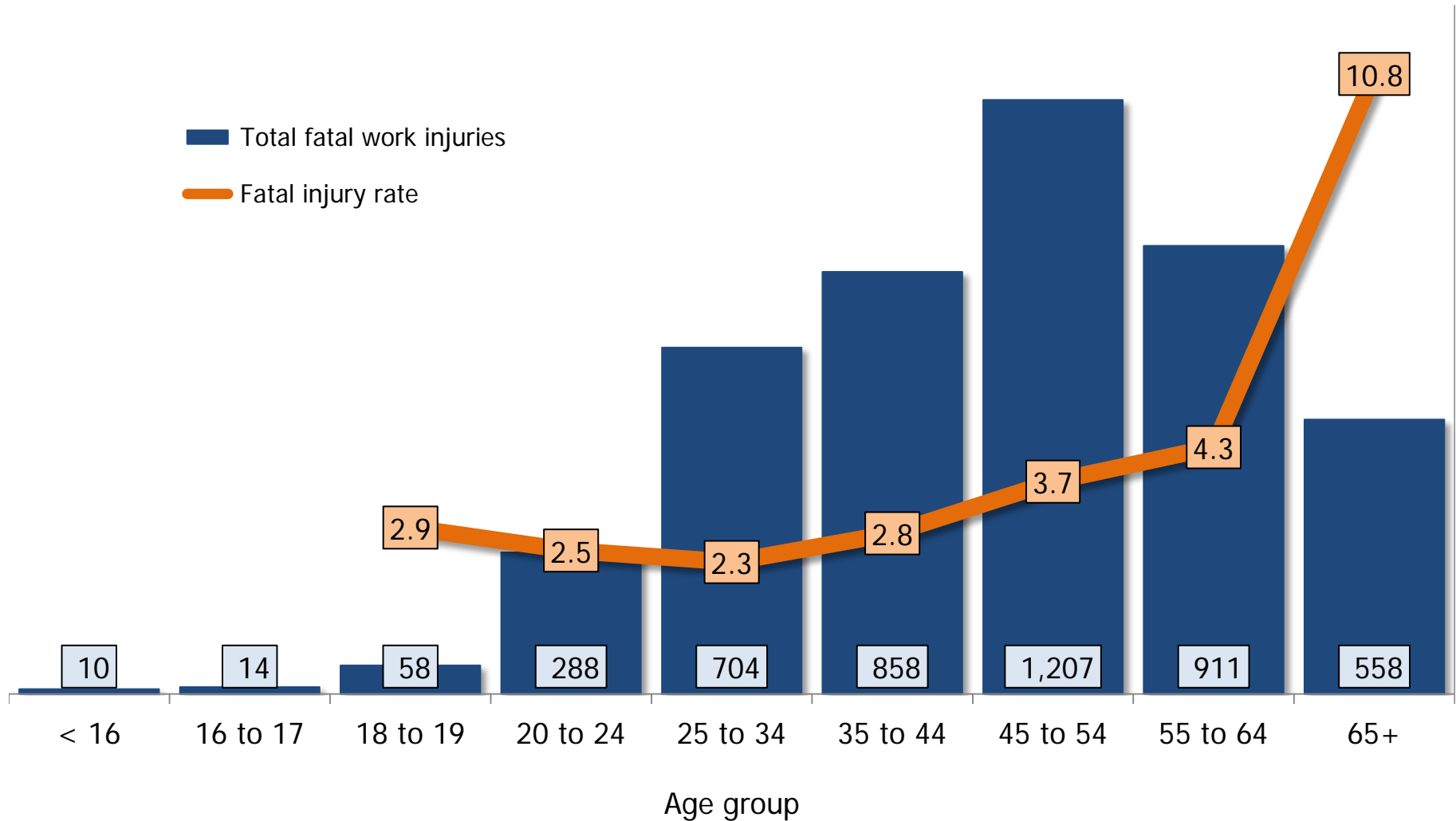
# Safety at Work: Fatal Injuries

- 2011: 4,609 fatal work injuries
- Older workers are 4 times more likely to be killed on the job.
- Over 90 percent of fatal injuries occur to men.
- 1 in 5 fatally-injured women die from homicide, often by a relative or domestic partner.
- Fatal injuries among Hispanic and Latino workers rose in 2011 after 4 years of decline— increase in fatalities among foreign-born workers.

# Safety at Work: Non-Fatal Injuries and Illnesses

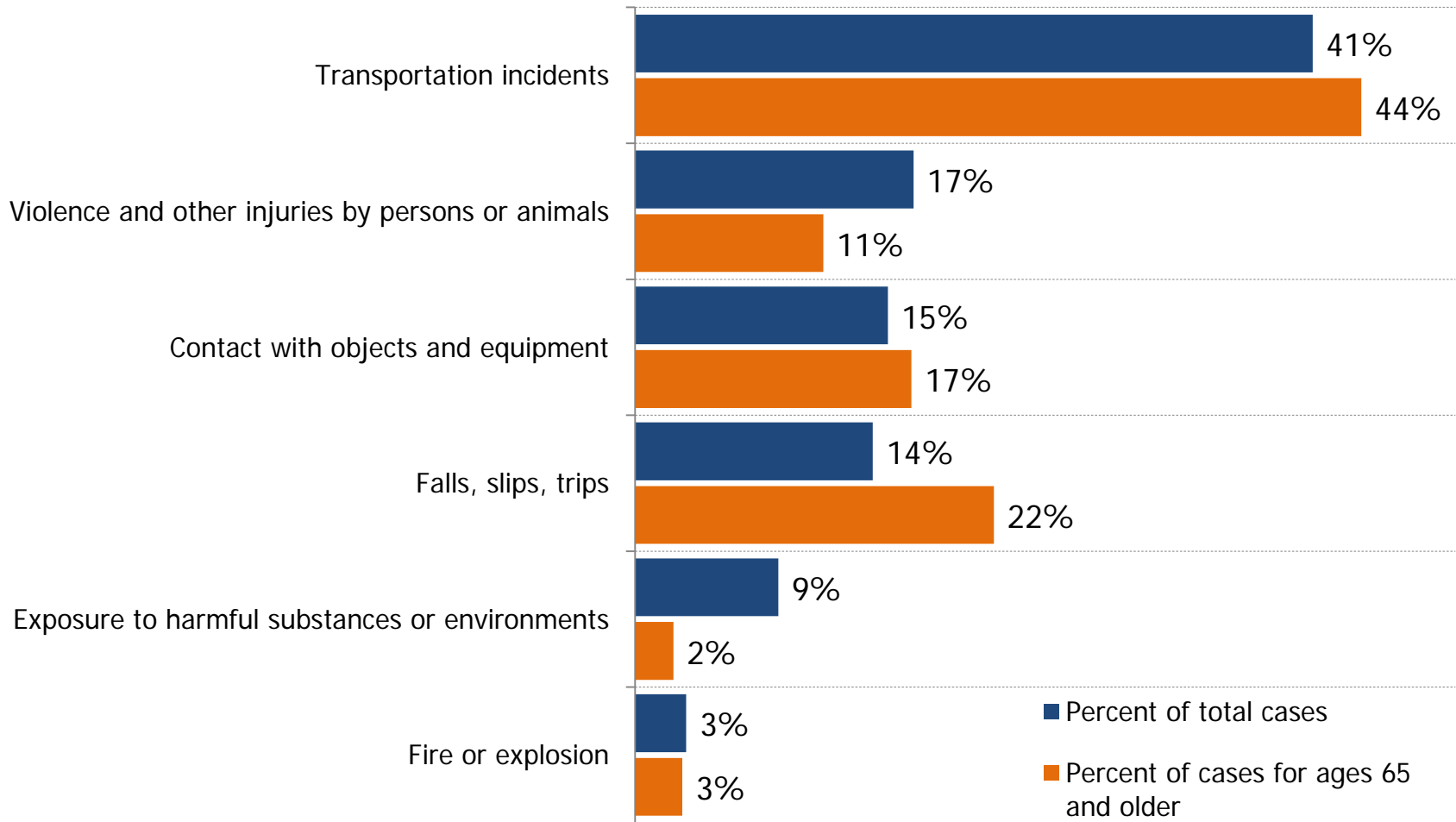
- 2010: Nearly 4 million non-fatal workplace injuries and illnesses
- 30% of non-fatal cases requiring days away from work were ergonomic injuries or illnesses—frequently among nursing aides, EMTs, firefighters, and laborers.

# The likelihood of fatal work injury increases with age



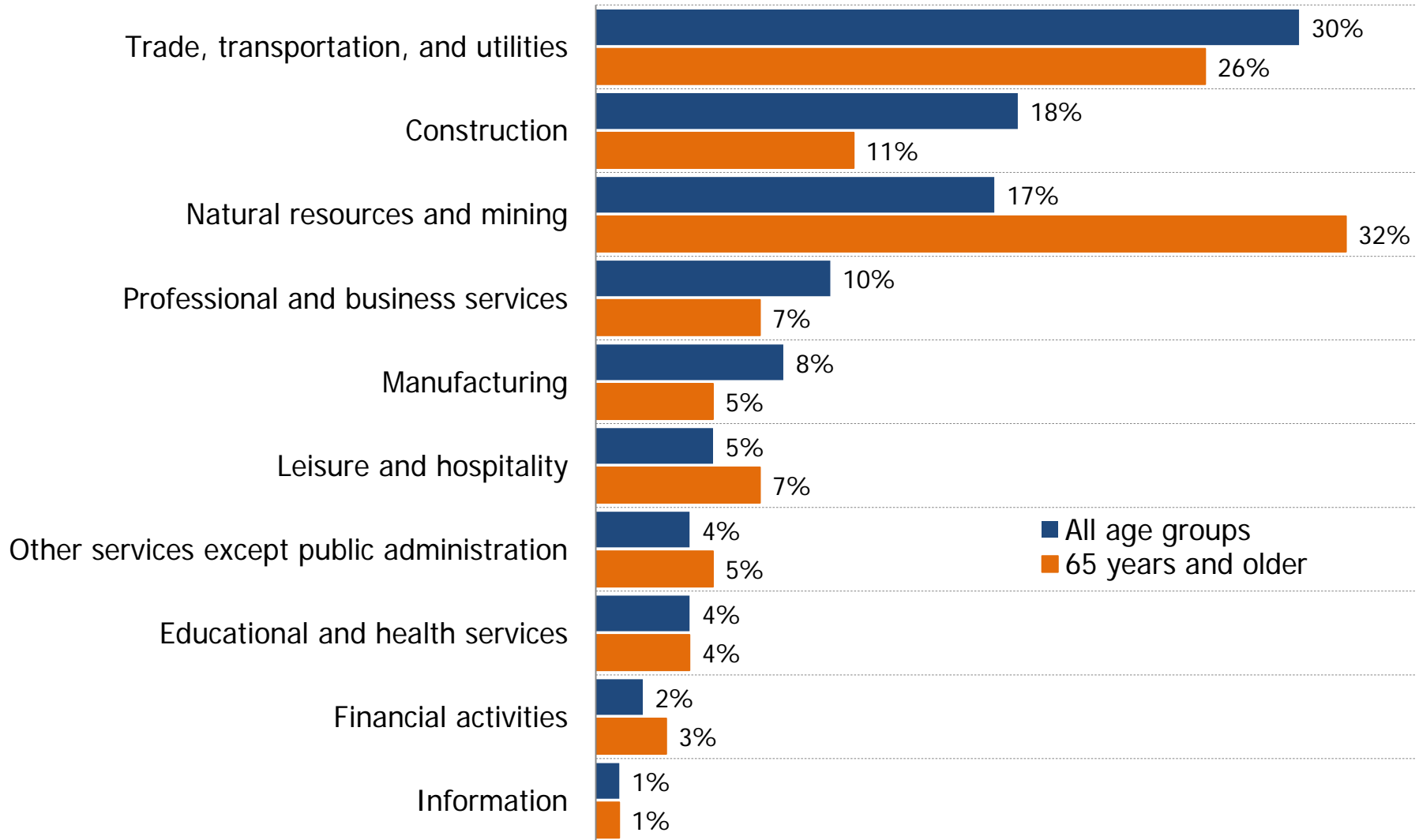
Data for 2011 are preliminary.  
 Chart displays data for private and government employers.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, September 2012.

# What events lead to fatal work injuries?



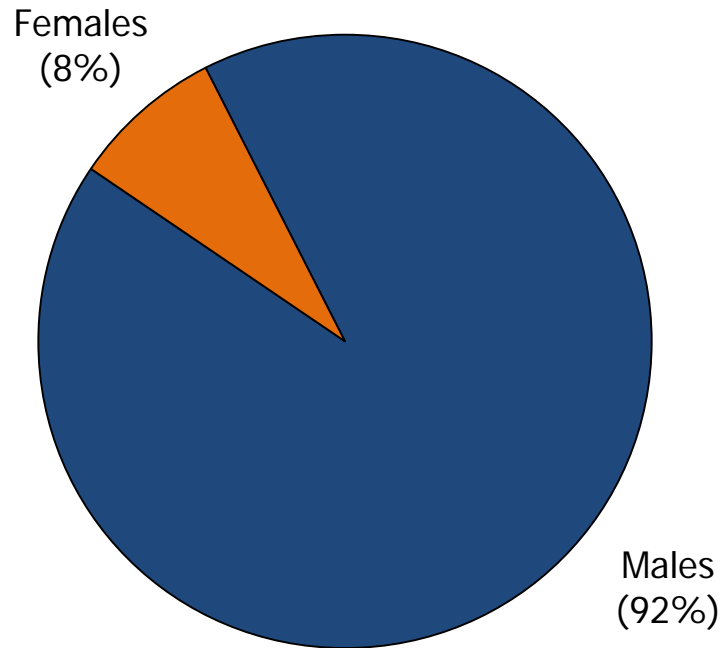
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# Does the risk of fatal injury vary by industry?

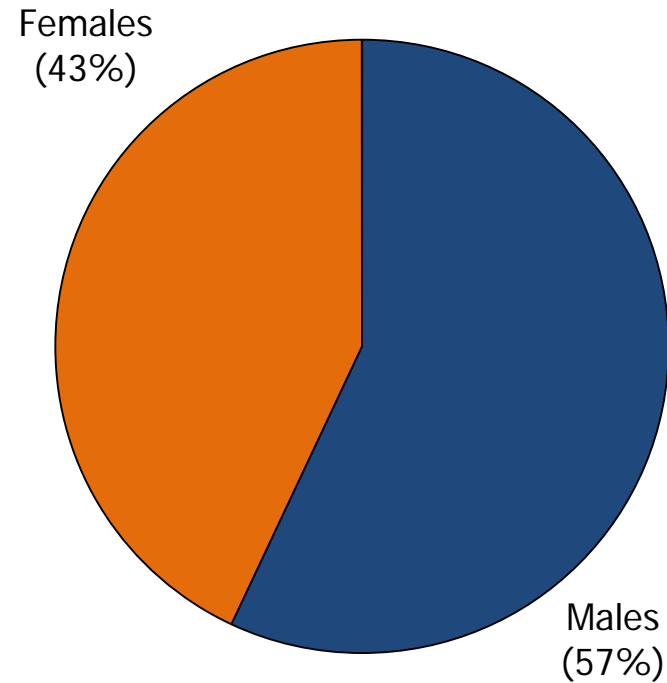


Data for 2011 are preliminary, percentages may not add to total due to rounding.  
 Chart displays data for private employers.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, September 2012.

# Over 90 percent of fatally-injured workers are men

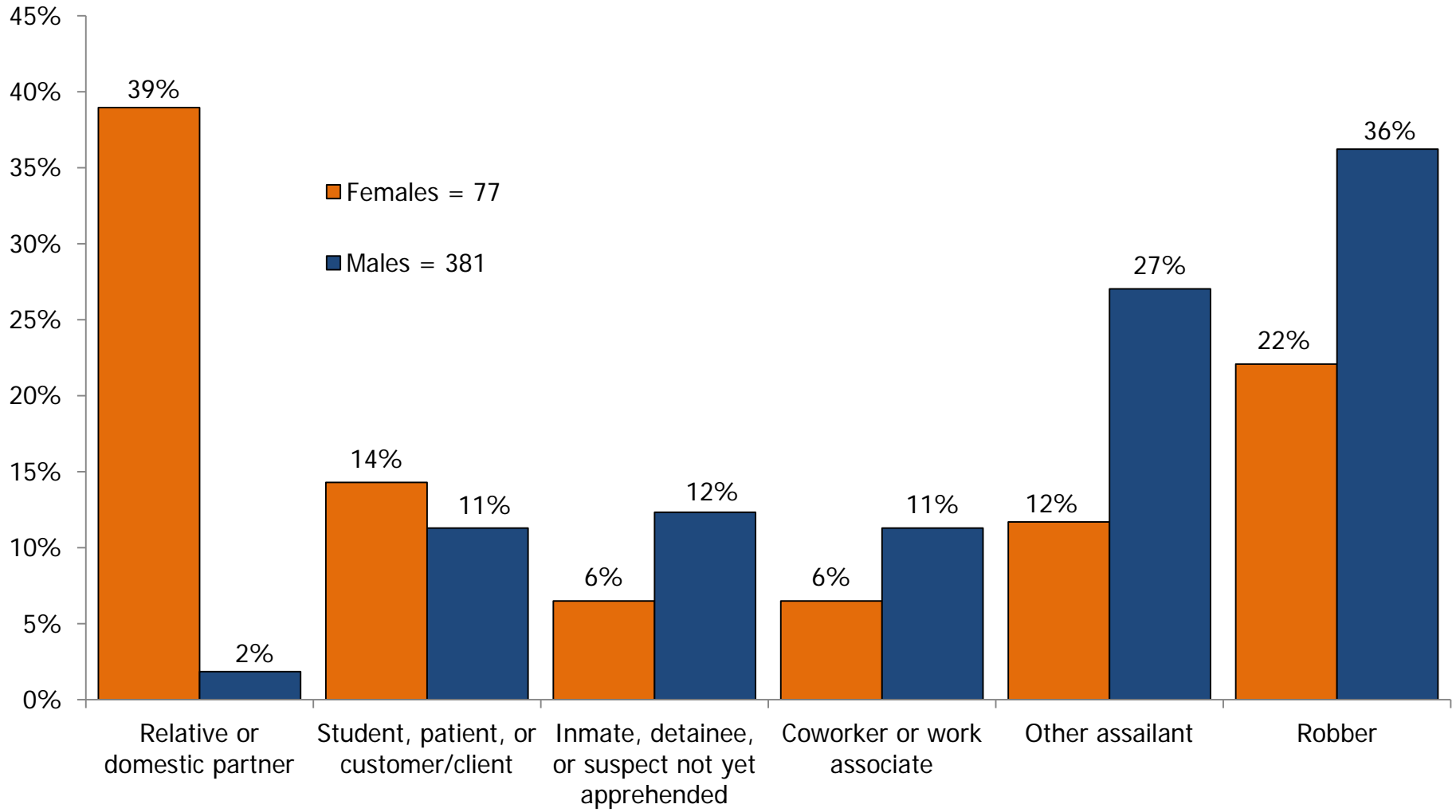


Fatal work injuries = 4,609



Hours worked = 258,293,285,000

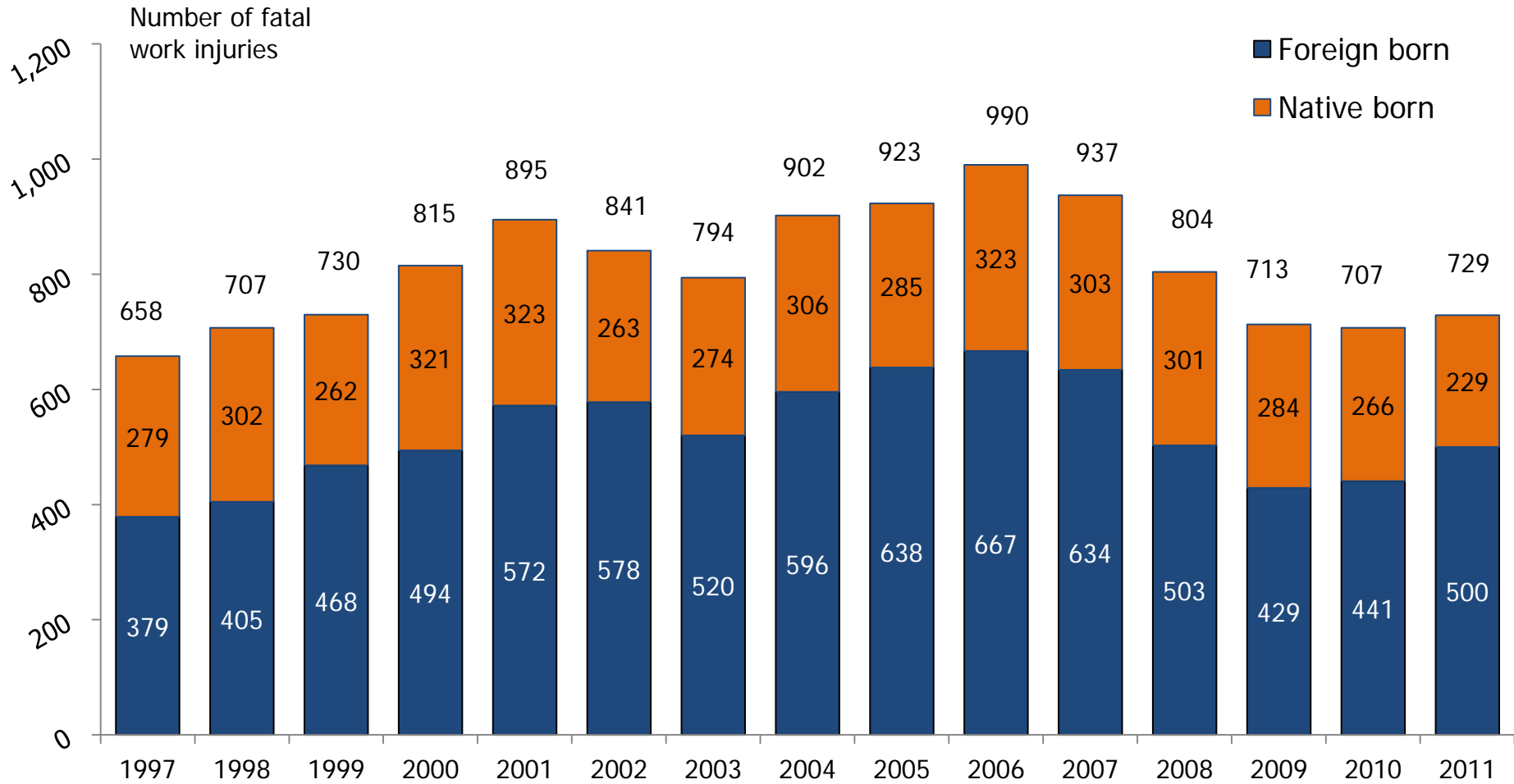
# Work-related homicides differ by gender



Data for 2011 are preliminary, percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.  
 Chart displays data for private and government employers.  
 Event data for 2011 are not comparable to prior years, see [http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh\\_notice11.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm) for more information.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, September 2012.

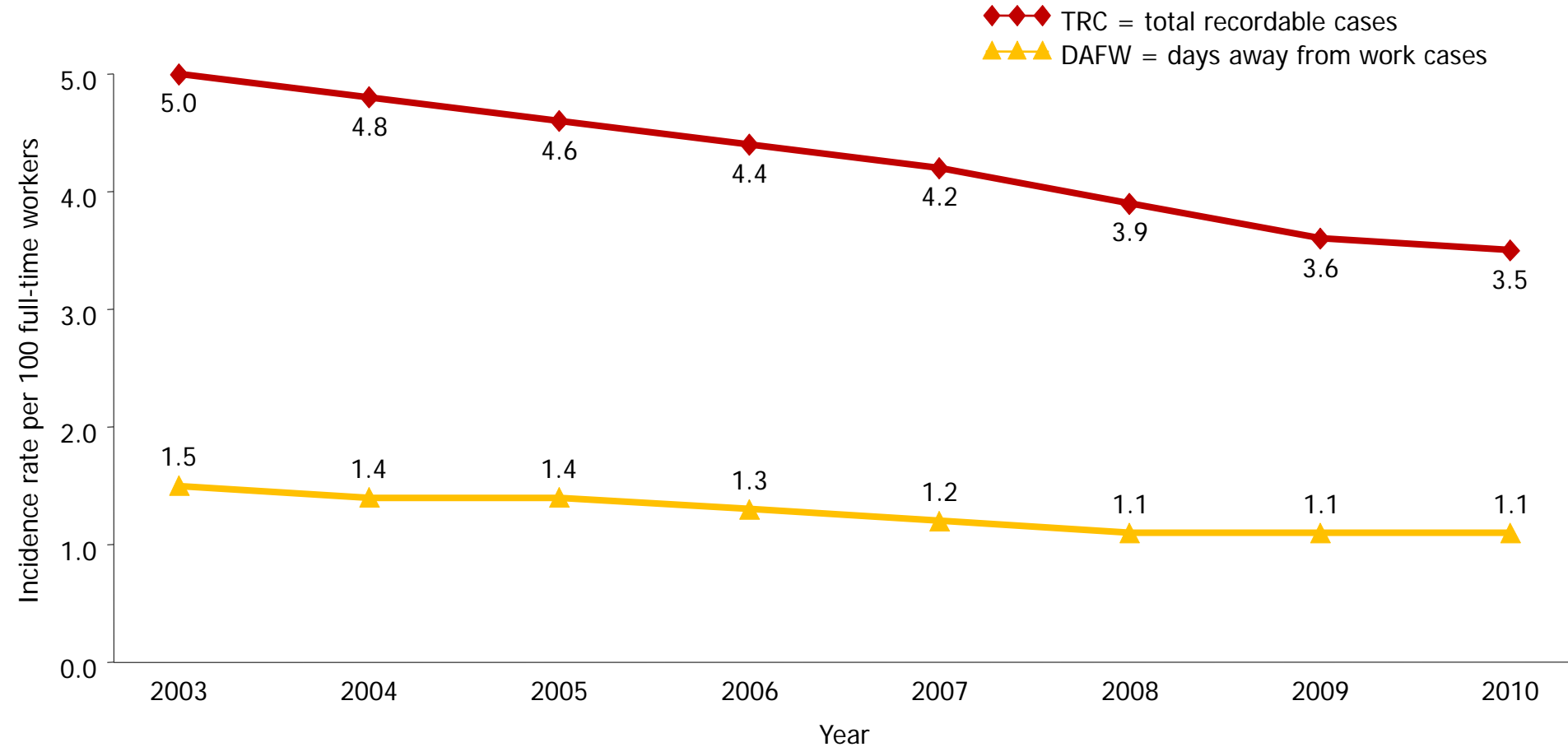


# Fatal work injuries to native-born and foreign-born Hispanic workers

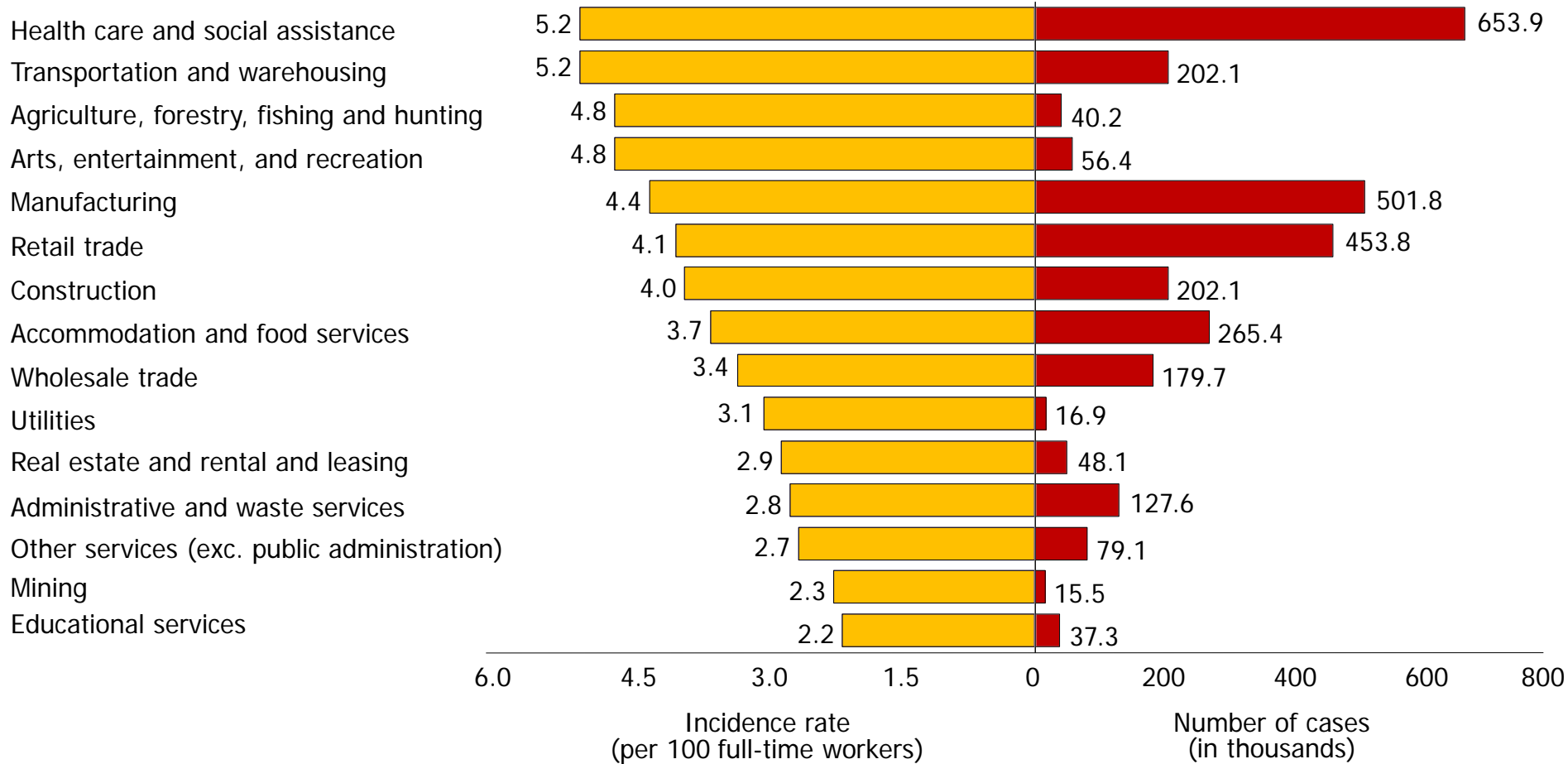


Data for 2011 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.  
 Chart displays data for private and government employers.  
 Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, September 2012.

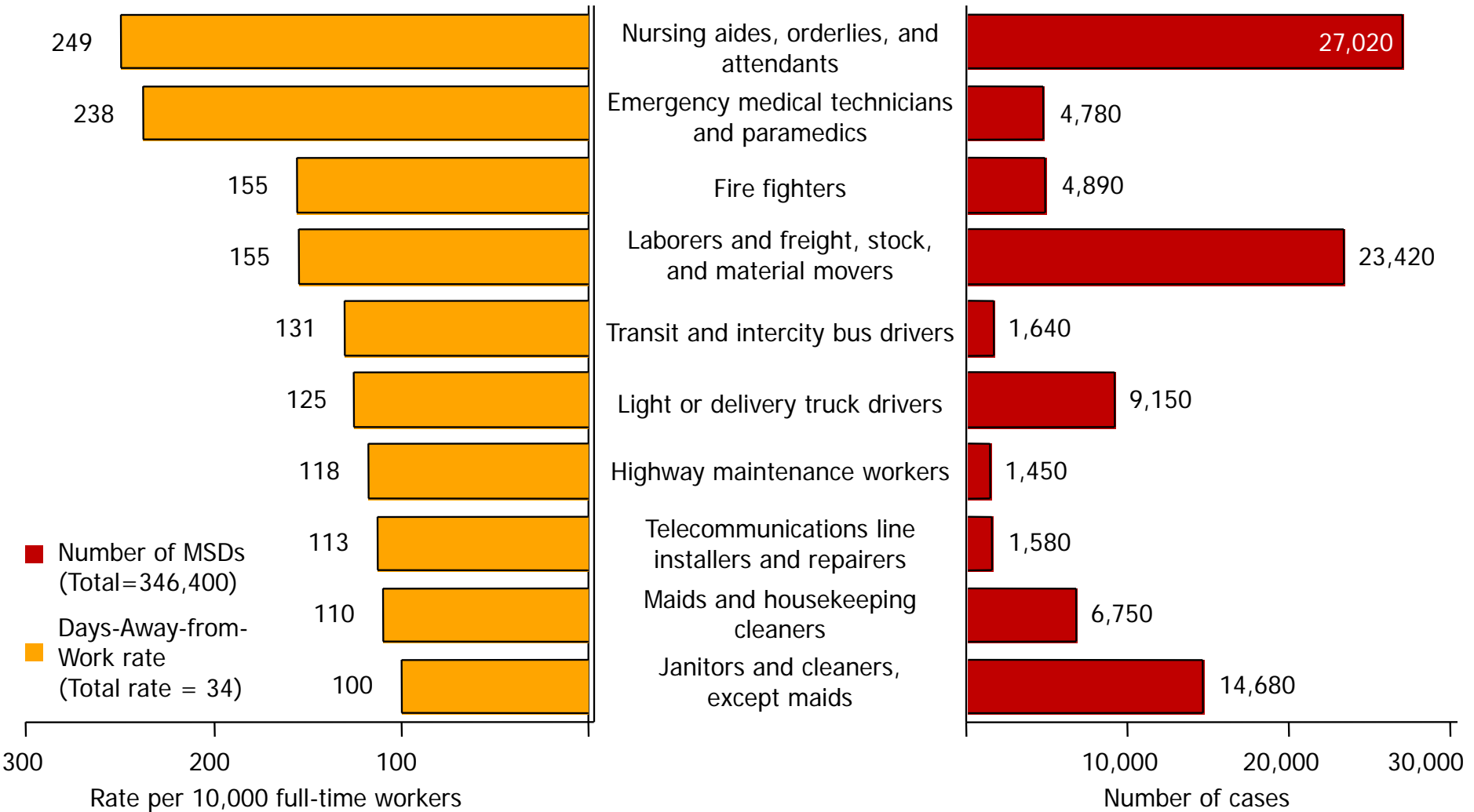
# Trends in nonfatal workplace injury and illness rates



# Non-fatal injuries and illnesses across industries



# Ergonomic injuries and illnesses among selected occupations



■ Number of MSDs (Total=346,400)  
■ Days-Away-from-Work rate (Total rate = 34)

Chart displays data for private, state and local government employers.  
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2011.

# Nature of nonfatal injuries and illnesses

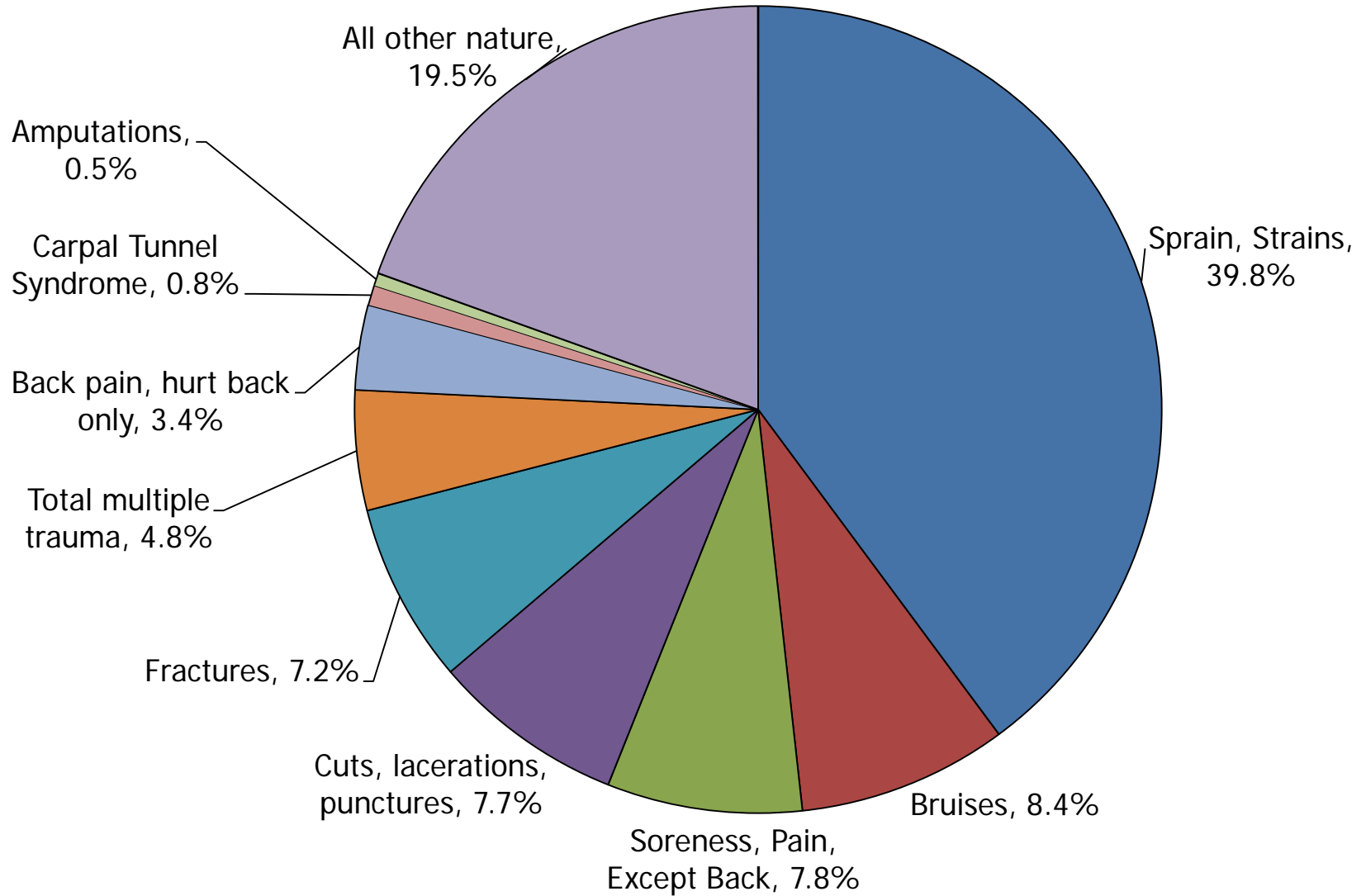


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 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2011.

# Severity of non-fatal injuries and illnesses

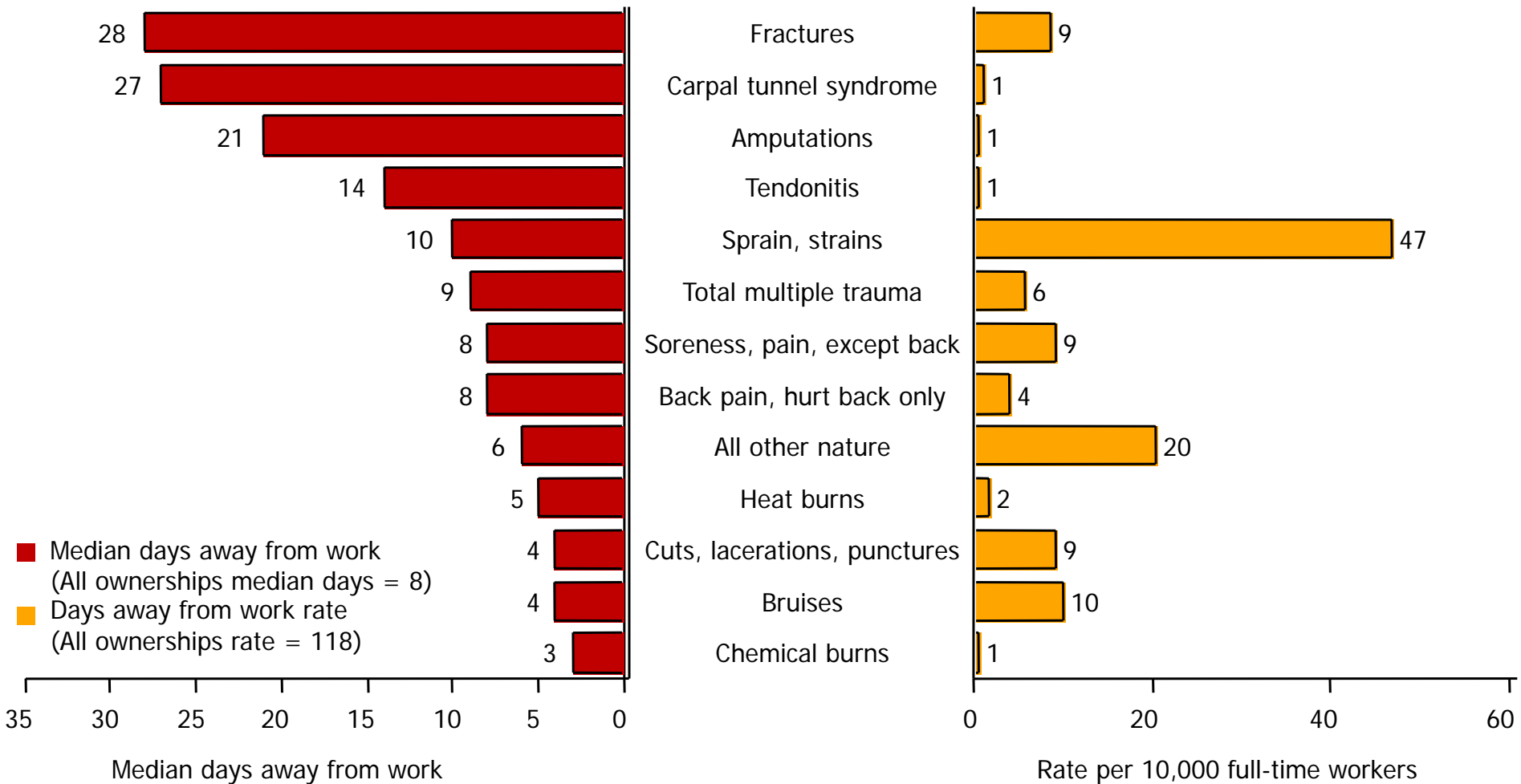


Chart displays data for private, state and local government employers.  
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2011.

# Workers at all ages face risk of non-fatal injuries and illnesses, but older workers take longer to recover

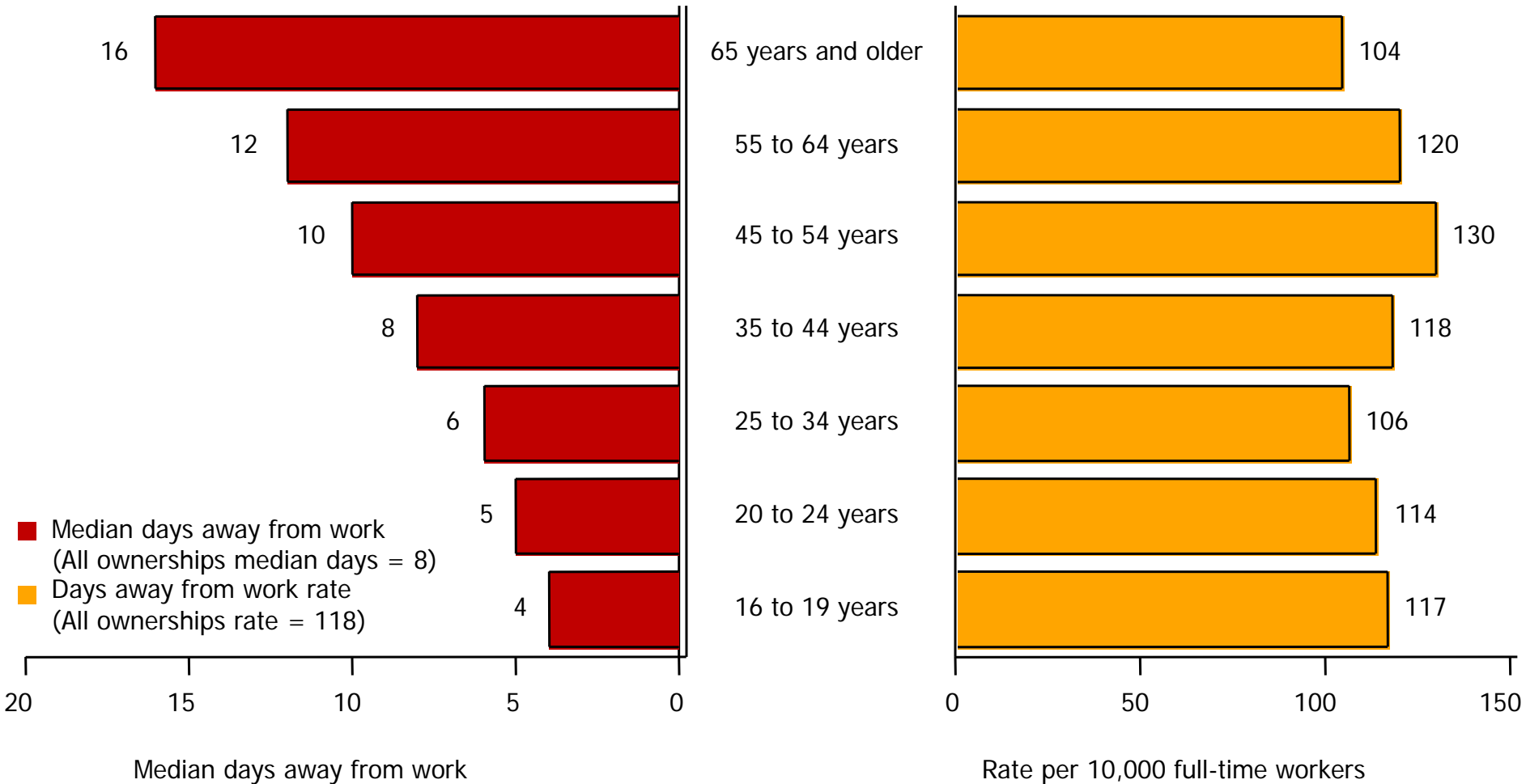


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## How worker experience influences recovery time

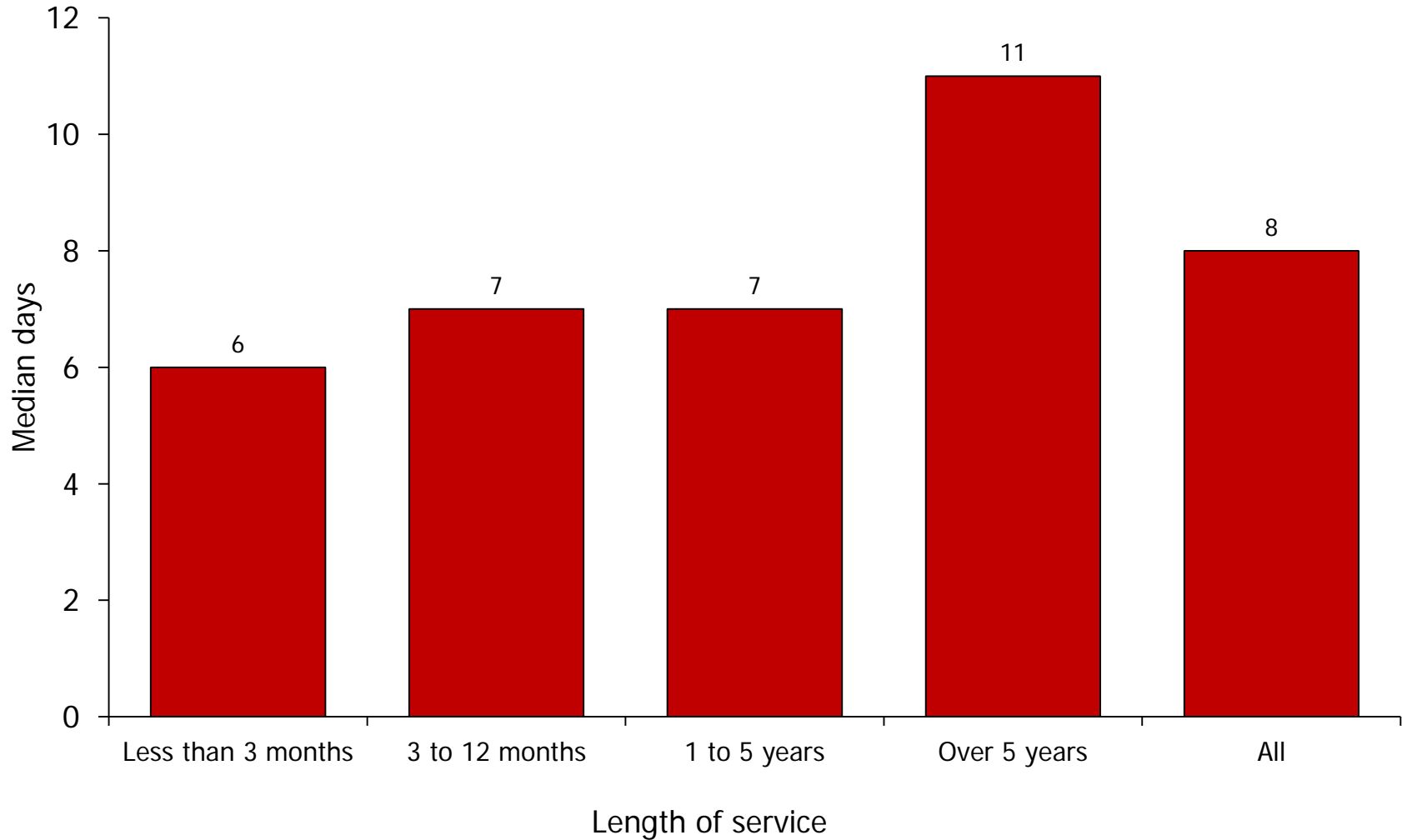
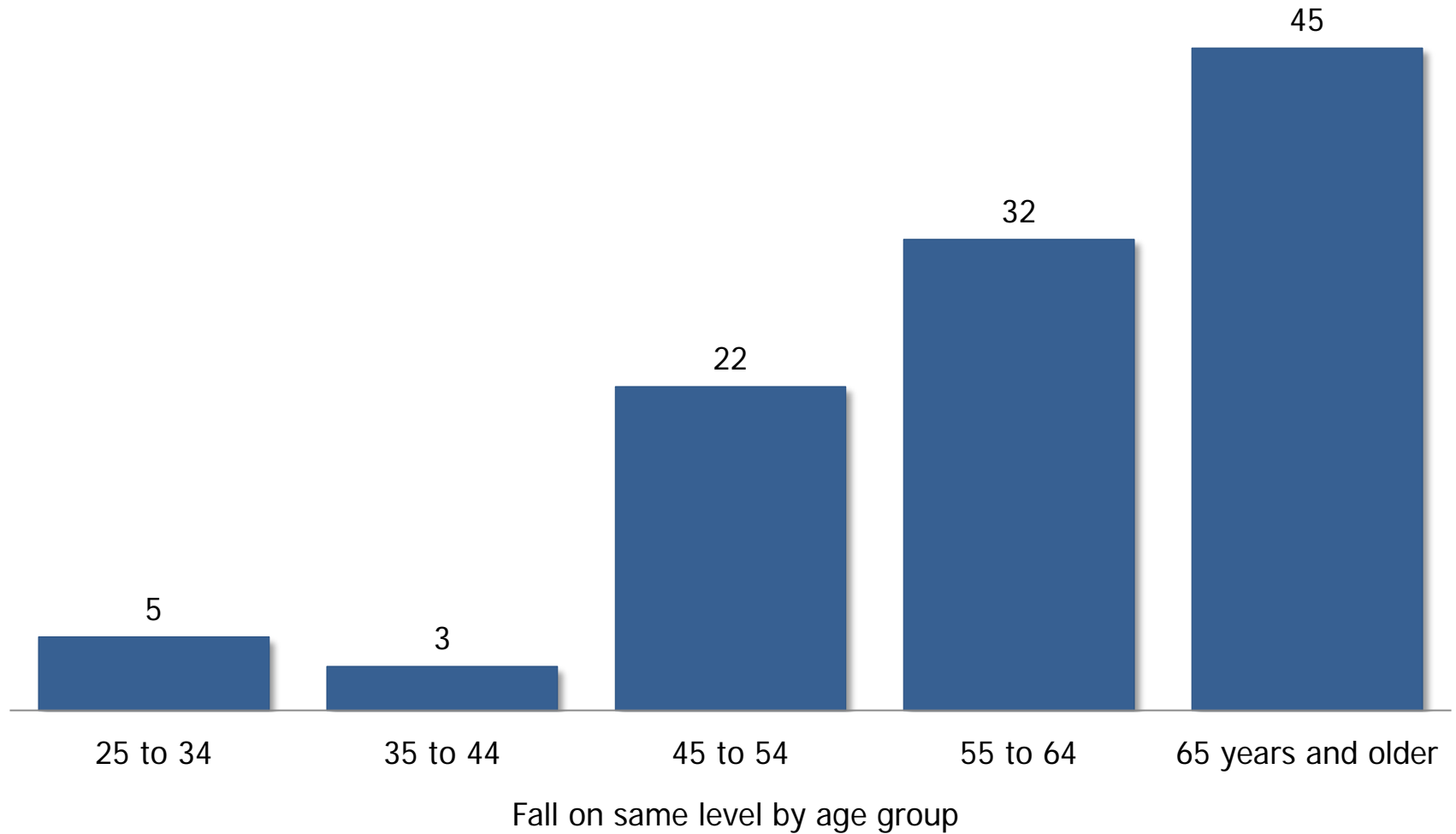


Chart displays data for private employers.

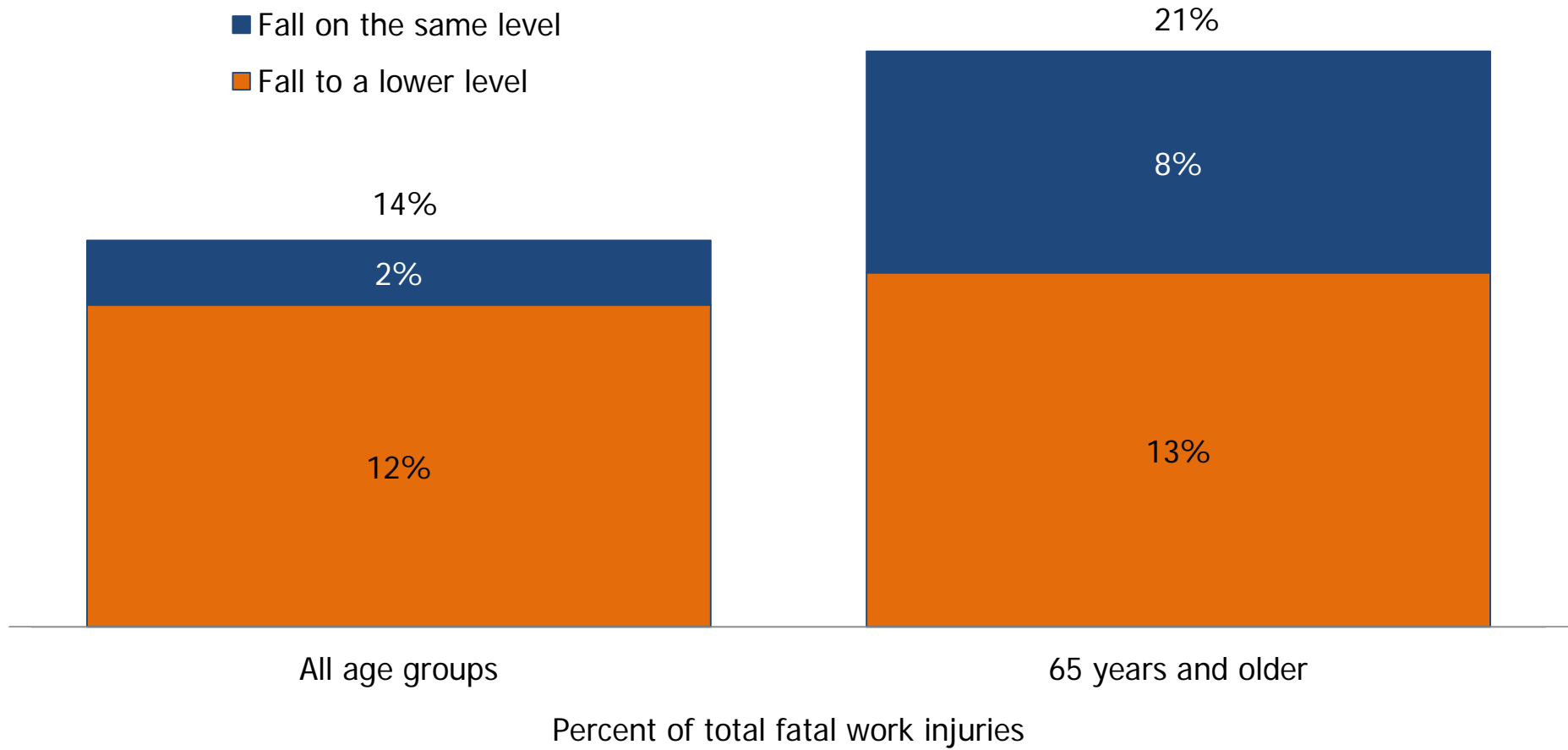
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2011



## A closer look at fatal falls



# Fatal falls can happen from any height, especially for older workers



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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, September 2012.

# Injuries resulting from non-fatal falls vary by age

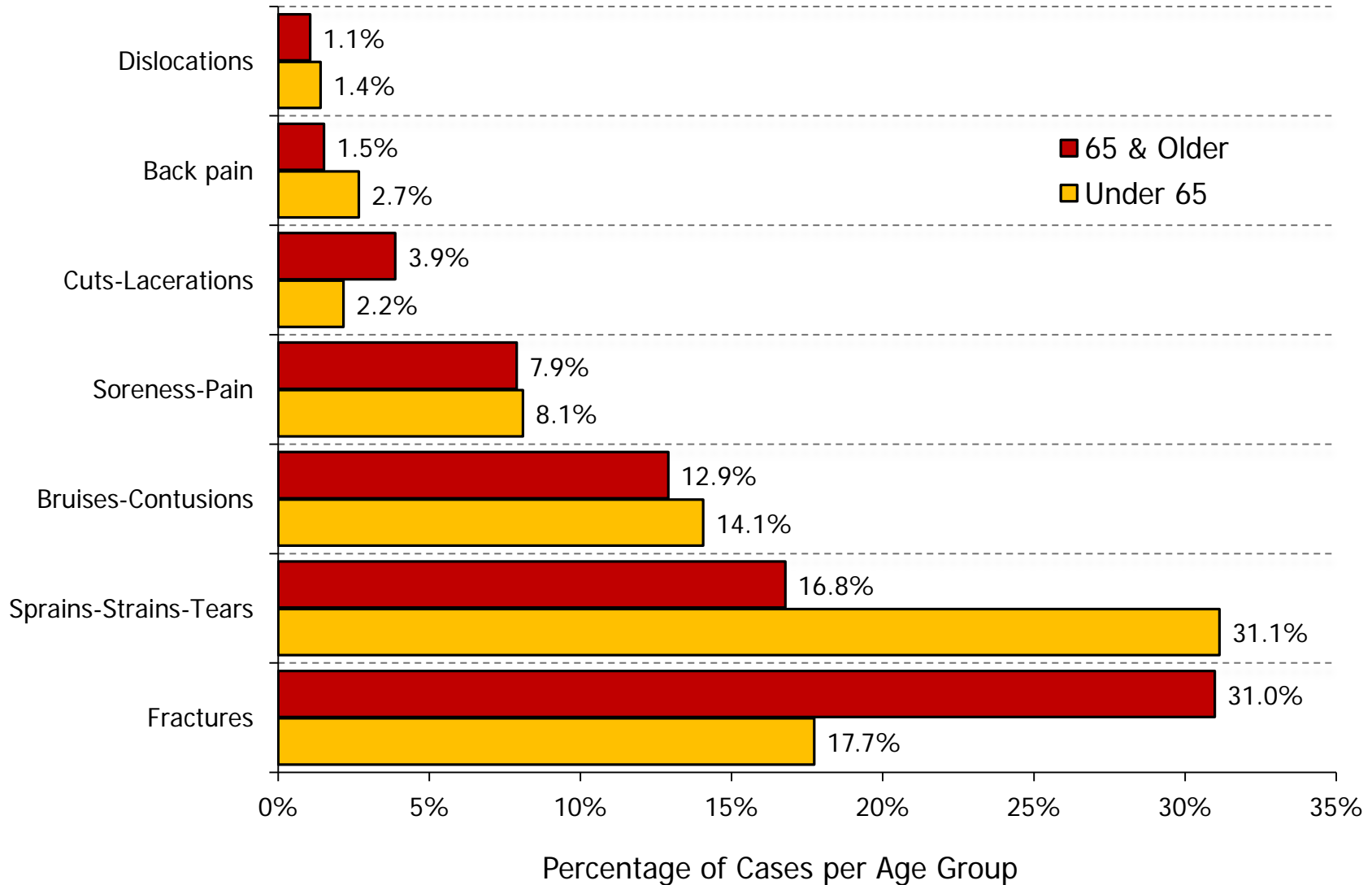


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