

**OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
MICHIGAN SURVEY 2010**



**Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA)
Management and Technical Services Division
Management Information Systems Section
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PREFACE

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state program in which employer reports are collected from about 6,500 private and public sector establishments and processed by Michigan, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The annual survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers during the year. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and employees in federal government agencies. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience, but also the employer's understanding of which cases are work-related under recordkeeping rules promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.

The survey measures the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions (e.g. long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens) often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measures. The overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those that are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (e.g. contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

Establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than the census of the entire population. Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from all units covered by the survey. To determine the precision of each estimate, a standard error was calculated. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error.

Detailed Michigan estimates of injuries and illnesses are available on the Internet at: <http://www.michigan.gov/miosha> and are also included in Appendix C of this report.

Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA)
Management and Technical Services Division
Management Information Systems Section
In Cooperation With
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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HIGHLIGHTS

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES MICHIGAN SURVEY 2010

- * The estimated number of occupational injuries and illnesses in Michigan during 2010 were 126,800. The number of injuries was estimated at 118,200 and illnesses at 8,600.

- * The 2010 Michigan annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses total case incidence rate per 100 full-time workers was 4.3 in 2010. Total case incidence rate for injuries and illnesses in the private sector showed a rate of 4.2 in 2010. The public sector had a rate of 4.9.

- * Private sector incidence rates for injury and illness cases that resulted in Days Away From Work (DAFW), job transfer, or restricted workdays per 100 full-time workers in 2010 reflected a rate of 2.0. The private sector incidence rate for other recordable cases was 2.2 in 2010.

- * There were 38 program-related deaths in Michigan in 2010.
(Definition of program-related fatalities can be found in Appendix A)

- * The 2010 highest total case incidence rate by major industry division was 6.2 for the Health care and social assistance industry.

- * A total number of 6,545 survey schedules were solicited from which 7,783 useable cases were received. The adjusted response rate for the 2010 survey reference year was over 92 percent.

INTRODUCTION

The Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is authorized to implement an ongoing annual occupational safety and health survey program. This report is based on the Michigan Occupational Injury and Illness Survey of 2010. The 2010 survey questionnaire requested information concerning average employment during the calendar year: total employee hours worked, type of business activity, injury and illness cases, days away from work, and job transfer or restriction. Federal grant provisions specify that the respondents complete a single reporting form. The data are then used for developing state and national estimates. This elimination of reporting duplication, in conjunction with the use of identical statistical techniques at the state and national levels, ensures maximum comparability of the estimates.

Data collection was conducted in accordance with provisions of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (MIOSHA), Public Act 154 of 1974, as amended. The main purpose of the MIOSHA program, which began on January 1, 1975, is to ensure safe and healthful work environments free from recognized hazards to all Michigan employees. In order to realize this objective, MIOSHA requires that employers keep records of work-related fatalities, all occupational illnesses and work-related injuries that result in death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, loss of consciousness, or diagnosis of a significant injury/illness by a physician or other licensed health care professional.

The sample of Michigan's private sector employers was selected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to produce estimates of the number of occurrences and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses at specified levels of precision for state and national estimates. The sample was stratified by industry according to the 2007 edition of the North American Industry Classification System. The sample size for the 2010 survey was 6,500. Original and follow-up questionnaire mailings to Michigan employers resulted in a total adjusted response rate of over 92 percent. Recipients included a broad sampling of public and private sector establishments with the following exclusions: self-employed individuals, railroads, selected mining industries, and the federal Government. A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix A.

The occupational injury and illness data reported through the annual survey are based on records that employers maintain per MIOSHA regulations. Data is sampled from the following industries: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Transportation and warehousing; Utilities; Information; Finance and insurance; Real estate and rental and leasing; Professional, scientific, and technical services; Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; Educational services; Health care and social assistance; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Accommodation and food services; Other services, except public administration and State and Local Government. Self-employed individuals; farmers with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, such as railroads; selected mining industries; and federal government agencies were excluded from the survey.

Data conforming to the definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal, metal and non-metal mining, and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, respectively. Data for independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

This annual survey report provides occupational injury and illness data that facilitate yearly comparisons for each industry within the scope of the survey in Michigan. Incidence rates, which represent the number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses or Cases with Days Away From Work (DAFW), job transfer, or restriction per 100 full-time workers, are also obtained from the survey data. The incidence rates are a measure of injuries and illnesses that is comparable over a period of time, and are a useful tool with which to monitor occupational injury and illness trends. (See Appendix B and Chart 3)

Incidence rates are a better measure of change than year-to-year comparisons of cases, which may be influenced by growth or decline in industry employment. The results of the survey are used as part of the tools for measuring and evaluating effectiveness of occupational safety and health programs by the administering agencies in both the private and public sectors at the state and national levels. The survey data provide a guide to occupational safety and health occurrences and help education and training consultants determine which industry groups may have the greatest need to improve their safety programs. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating agencies, including the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), use the survey results as a statistical base for further reports and research activities.

The private sector and individual work establishments may also use the survey results to assess their own occupational injury and illness experience. Appendix B provides guidelines by which employers may calculate incidence rates for their respective work establishments. The individual in charge of safety and health for a particular work establishment may then review the incidence rate of the industry group to which that particular establishment belongs, as well as the incidence rates for the state as a whole, in order to compare the establishment's experience. Onsite consultation and education and training programs are available to those employers who wish to initiate programs that can help lower their injury and illness incidence rates.

Those Michigan employers who would like to request education and training services, as well as onsite consultation programs, may contact:

**Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA)
Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division
Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs
Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan 48909
Telephone (517) 322-1809**

Highlights and details of the survey results are presented in this report. Michigan incidence rates are compared with those of the United States. A glossary of terms and a formula to compute incidence rates are discussed in the appendices of this report. Detailed incidence rate data, which contains tabulations of incidence rates for injuries and illnesses at the two- and in some cases six-digit North American Industry Classification System level, are included in Appendix C of this report and are also available on the internet at:

<http://www.michigan.gov/miosha>

Note: After accessing this site, click on the following links:

- **Recordkeeping & Statistics**
- **Occupational Injury & Illness Data**
- **Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Data**

I. SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

A. INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

Occupational injuries and illnesses occurred in 2010 at an estimated rate of 4.2 cases for each 100 full-time workers in Michigan's private sector economy as presented in Table 1.

The estimated 2010 total case incidence rate for each of the industry divisions ranged from 0.8 in the Finance and Insurance industry to 6.2 in the Health care and social assistance industry. The estimated total case incidence rate for the public sector for 2010 was 4.9 cases for each 100 full-time employees.

The incidence rate for Cases with DAFW, job transfer, or restriction for every 100 full-time Michigan workers in the private sector was 2.0. The rate for other recordable cases was 2.2, as shown in Table 1 and Chart 2. In the public sector, the incidence rate for Cases with DAFW, job transfer, or restriction was 2.4, and 2.5 for other recordable cases during the same period.

Incidence rates by three-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) are presented in Table 2. In the private sector, Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) experienced the largest three-digit total case incidence rate of 10.6. This was followed by Hospitals (NAICS 624) with a rate of 8.4, Wood product manufacturing (NAICS 321), Furniture and home furnishings stores (NAICS 337) and Warehousing and storage (NAICS 493) all with a rate of 8.3. In the public sector, Local Government – Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) recorded the highest total case incidence rate of 15.2. This was followed by State Government – Hospitals (NAICS 622) with a rate of 9.1, Local Government - Transit and ground passenger transportation (NAICS 485) reporting a rate of 9.0 and Local Government – Utilities (NAICS 221) with a rate of 8.8.

Warehousing and storage (NAICS 493) experienced the highest private sector cases with DAFW incidence rate at the three-digit North American Industry Classification System level showing 6.4. This was followed by Air transportation (NAICS 481) with a rate of 6.3 and Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (NAICS 312) with a rate of 6.0. In the public sector, Local Government – Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) showed the highest case rate with 11.5 followed by Local Government - Transit and ground passenger transportation (NAICS 485) with a rate of 6.0 and Local Government-Utilities with a rate of 4.6.

The private sector other recordable cases incidence rate shows the industry of Hospitals (NAICS 622) with the highest rate of 5.5 followed by Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) with the rate of 5.0. Fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332) followed with a rate of 4.2. State Government – Hospitals (NAICS 622) reflected the highest other recordable case incidence rate of 5.9. This was followed by Local Government – Utilities with a rate of 4.2 and Local Government – Hospitals with a rate of 3.9 in the public sector. Details are found in Table 2.

Incidence rates by establishment size are shown in Table 3. Establishments with 1000 or more employees experienced the highest nonfatal occupational injury incidence rate in the private sector during 2010, recording 5.2 per 100 full-time employees. Establishments with 50-249 employees experienced the second highest private sector incidence rate with 4.9. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates are lowest for small business establishments with 1-10 employees recording an incidence rate of 1.9.

B. NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS CASES AND CASES WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK (DAFW), JOB TRANSFER, OR RESTRICTION

There were approximately 106,800 occupational injuries and illnesses in Michigan's private

sector in 2010. Forty-eight percent of these, or 51,400 cases, were serious enough to result in DAFW, job transfer, or restriction beyond the day of occurrence. The number of total cases and Cases with DAFW, job transfer, or restriction are broken out by occupational injuries and occupational illnesses by industry division and is presented in Table 4. Michigan's public sector experienced approximately 20,000 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2010. (See Table 4)

There were approximately 99,600 injury cases in the private sector and 18,500 in the public sector were shown as compared with 7,200 illness cases in the private sector and about 1,500 in the public sector. However, there is an explanation for the significant difference between the number of injury cases and the number of illness cases. Occupational illnesses include any abnormal condition or disorder other than one resulting from an occupational injury caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. The recording and reporting of illnesses presents some measurement problems because employers/doctors often are unable to recognize some illnesses as work-related. The annual survey includes data mainly on the incidence of visible work-related illnesses of employees. To the extent that chronic and long latent occupational illnesses are unrecognized and therefore unreported, the survey estimates may understate their occurrence.

II. TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES MICHIGAN COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES, PRIVATE SECTOR 2010

Michigan occupational injury and illness incidence rates present a statistically calculated picture of the injury and illness experience of industries within the state. However, there are inherent limitations to these rates when attempting to compare the experience of various states or the incidence rates with that of the United States as a whole due to the variations in employment patterns. The manufacturing industry has a significant impact on incidence rates, as the manufacturing industry usually experiences the largest proportion of the occupational injuries and illnesses. Proportionally, there is more employment in manufacturing in Michigan than nationwide. Chart 3 displays the total case incidence rates for Michigan and the United States for 2000-2010.

A change in incidence rates is generally not attributable to any single factor. As pointed out by the U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, trends in injury and illness rates over the last two decades have not been constant from year to year and measures of different types of injuries sometimes go in different directions. According to the report "Preventing Illness and Injury in the Workplace" prepared by the Office of Technology Assessment, "Injury and fatality rates are affected by a number of factors. These include the effects of the business cycle, various changes in the administration of the workers' compensation, the practice of occupational medicine, and other socio-economic factors."

It is hoped that through the joint contributions of Michigan employers, employees and the MIOSHA programs, a favorable downward trend in Michigan's incidence rates will continue. Unique features of the MIOSHA program, such as its comprehensive strategic planning process and its attention to construction safety problems, have helped to develop a state-specific program that is making a positive impact in Michigan workplaces.

TABLE 1
Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Incidence Rates by Industry Division
Michigan 2010
Incidence Rates per 100 Full-time Workers

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total Recordable Cases</u>	<u>Cases with DAFW, Job Transfer or Restriction</u>	<u>Other Recordable Cases</u>
ALL INDUSTRY TOTAL	4.3	2.1	2.2
PRIVATE SECTOR TOTAL	4.2	2.0	2.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.1	3.5	1.6
Mining	1.8	1.0	0.8
Construction	4.0	2.0	2.0
Manufacturing	5.9	2.9	3.0
Wholesale trade	3.9	1.9	2.0
Retail trade	4.0	2.2	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	6.0	4.4	1.6
Utilities	2.6	1.2	1.3
Information	2.7	1.2	--
Finance and insurance	0.8	0.3	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.9	2.2	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.0	0.3	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1.2	0.7	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	4.5	2.2	2.3
Educational services	1.9	0.6	1.3
Health care and social assistance	6.2	2.6	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.0	2.1	1.9
Accommodation and food services	3.6	1.4	2.2
Other services, except public administration	2.6	1.2	1.4
PUBLIC SECTOR TOTAL	4.9	2.4	2.5
STATE GOVERNMENT	3.2	1.5	1.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	5.8	2.8	3.0

Source: BLS, Michigan Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.
MIOSHA Management Information Systems Section, MTSD, Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory
Affairs

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Incidence Rates by three-digit North American Industry Classification System
Michigan 2010

<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total Recordable Cases</u>	<u>Cases with DAFW, Job Transfer or Restriction</u>	<u>Other Recordable Cases</u>
	PRIVATE SECTOR	4.2	2.0	2.2
111	Crop production*	2.9	1.1	1.8
112	Animal Production*	7.7	5.4	2.3
236	Construction of buildings	3.5	1.4	--
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	6.0	3.0	3.0
238	Specialty trade contractors	3.8	2.1	1.7
311	Food manufacturing	5.5	3.5	2.0
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	7.5	6.0	1.6
314	Textile product mills*	1.9	1.3	(10)
321	Wood product manufacturing	8.3	5.4	2.9
322	Paper manufacturing	3.8	2.2	1.6
323	Printing and related support activities	3.6	2.1	1.5
324	Petroleum and coal products Manufacturing	3.4	1.1	2.3
325	Chemical manufacturing	3.5	1.8	1.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing*	5.6	2.9	2.6
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	4.6	2.2	2.4
331	Primary metal manufacturing	7.9	4.3	3.7
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	7.6	3.4	4.2
333	Machinery manufacturing*	4.8	2.0	2.8
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	2.4	1.1	1.3
335	Electrical equipment, appliance And component manufacturing	2.8	1.3	1.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing*	7.4	3.4	4.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)
Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Incidence Rates by three-digit North American Industry Classification

Michigan 2010

<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total Recordable Cases</u>	<u>Cases with DAFW, Job Transfer or Restriction</u>	<u>Other Recordable Cases</u>
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing*	5.0	2.8	2.2
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.6	2.1	1.5
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	3.1	1.3	1.8
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	6.3	3.4	2.9
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	4.0	1.4	2.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	8.3	2.5	--
445	Food and beverage stores	4.2	2.4	1.8
446	Health and personal care stores	2.1	1.3	0.9
448	Clothing and clothing accessory stores	2.0	0.6	1.4
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	2.6	1.2	1.4
452	General merchandise stores	4.6	3.4	1.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	3.4	1.0	--
454	Nonstore retailers	2.3	1.6	0.7
481	Air transportation	7.5	6.3	1.2
482	Rail transportation	2.3	1.6	0.7
483	Water transportation	5.2	(10)	4.0
484	Truck transportation	5.6	4.3	1.4
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	2.7	1.8	0.9
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	(10)	(10)	(10)
488	Support activities for transportation	4.7	3.6	1.1
492	Couriers and messengers	6.5	3.0	3.5
493	Warehousing and storage	8.3	6.4	2.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)
 Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
 Incidence Rates by three-digit North American Industry Classification
 Michigan 2010

<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total Recordable Cases</u>	<u>Cases with DAFW, Job Transfer or Restriction</u>	<u>Other Recordable Cases</u>
221	Utilities	2.6	1.2	1.3
511	Publishing industries (except internet)	1.3	0.8	0.4
517	Telecommunications*	2.7	2.0	0.7
521	Monetary authorities – central bank	(10)	(10)	(10)
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	1.2	0.2	0.9
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	0.6	0.4	0.2
531	Real Estate*	4.8	1.9	2.9
532	Rental and leasing services	5.6	3.1	2.4
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	(10)	(10)	(10)
561	Administration and support services*	4.4	2.1	2.3
562	Waste management and remediation services	4.8	3.8	1.0
611	Educational services	1.9	0.6	1.3
621	Ambulatory health care services	2.3	0.9	1.4
622	Hospitals	8.4	2.8	5.5
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	10.6	5.6	5.0
624	Social assistance	3.3	2.0	1.4
711	Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	7.2	3.4	3.8
712	Museums, historical sites, and similar Institutions	6.1	3.1	3.0
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation Industries	3.2	1.7	1.5
721	Accommodation	5.2	3.2	2.0
722	Food services and drinking places	3.3	1.0	2.3
811	Repair and maintenance	2.3	0.8	--
812	Personal and laundry services	2.8	1.1	1.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)
 Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
 Incidence Rates by three-digit North American Industry Classification
 Michigan 2010

<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>Total Recordable Cases</u>	<u>Cases with DAFW, Job Transfer or Restriction</u>	<u>Other Recordable Cases</u>
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT		4.9	2.4	2.5
STATE GOVERNMENT		3.2	1.5	1.7
611	Educational Services	2.3	0.9	1.4
622	Hospitals	9.1	3.2	5.9
922	Justice, public order, and safety activities	4.6	3.8	0.9
LOCAL GOVERNMENT		5.8	2.8	3.0
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	9.0	6.0	3.0
221	Utilities	8.8	4.6	4.2
611	Educational services	4.6	2.3	2.4
622	Hospitals	6.0	2.1	3.9
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	15.2	11.5	3.7
922	Justice, public order, and safety activities	1.2	2.0	(10)
ALL INDUSTRIES		4.3	2.1	2.2

*Scope changed in 2009

(10) Data too small to be displayed

Source: BLS, Michigan Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

MIOSHA Management Information Systems Section, MTSD, Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs

TABLE 3
Nonfatal Occupational Injury Incidence Rates
by Industry Division and Establishment Size
Michigan 2010

Establishment Size

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>1-10</u>	<u>11-49</u>	<u>50-249</u>	<u>250-999</u>	<u>1000 or more</u>
ALL INDUSTRIES	1.9	3.7	4.9	4.8	5.2
PRIVATE SECTOR	1.9	3.4	5.0	4.8	5.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	--	3.6	5.9	--	--
Mining	(6)	(6)	--	2.4	--
Construction	--	4.7	4.2	3.2	--
Manufacturing	2.0	6.3	6.7	5.2	5.7
Wholesale trade	--	3.8	5.6	4.0	--
Retail trade	--	4.2	4.3	5.7	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	--	4.8	7.1	7.4	--
Utilities	(6)	--	2.8	2.7	0.5
Information	--	--	2.7	2.6	--
Finance and insurance	--	--	1.2	1.1	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	5.7	8.9	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	--	0.7	1.3	1.4
Management of companies and enterprises	(6)	--	3.2	0.5	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	2.4	4.9	4.1	1.6
Educational services	(6)	0.4	1.4	2.6	3.0
Health care and social assistance	--	2.0	7.2	8.0	8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	--	4.4	5.2	4.4	4.3
Accommodations and food service	(6)	2.6	4.9	5.7	6.8
Other services	--	3.0	4.0	3.4	--
STATE AND LOCAL GOVT	--	--	4.8	6.2	3.7

(6) Data too small to be displayed

Source: BLS, Michigan Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

MIOSHA Management Information Systems Section, MTSD, Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs

TABLE 4
Number of Total Cases of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
by Industry Division, Michigan 2010

<u>Industry Division</u> (In Thousands)	Total Cases	
	<u>Injuries</u>	<u>Illnesses</u>

TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS	118,200	8,600
PRIVATE SECTOR	99,600	7,200
Agriculture, fishing, forestry, and hunting	1,000	(4)
Mining	100	(4)
Construction	4,200	(4)
Manufacturing	23,400	3,400
Wholesale trade	5,200	200
Retail trade	13,000	600
Transportation and warehousing	4,700	200
Utilities	400	100
Information	1,100	100
Finance and insurance	1,000	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,800	100
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,000	100
Management of companies and enterprises	400	100
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	7,400	200
Educational services	700	100
Health care and social assistance	23,100	1,600
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,300	(4)
Accommodation and food services	6,800	200
Other services (except public administration)	2,100	100
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	18,500	1,500
State Government	3,800	500
Local Government	14,800	900

(4) Data too small to be displayed

NOTE: Because of rounding the components may not add to the totals.

Source: BLS, Michigan Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

MIOSHA Management Information Systems Section, Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs

Chart 1
Distribution of Total Injury and Illness Cases by Industry Division
Michigan, Private Sector 2010
(Total Cases 126,800)

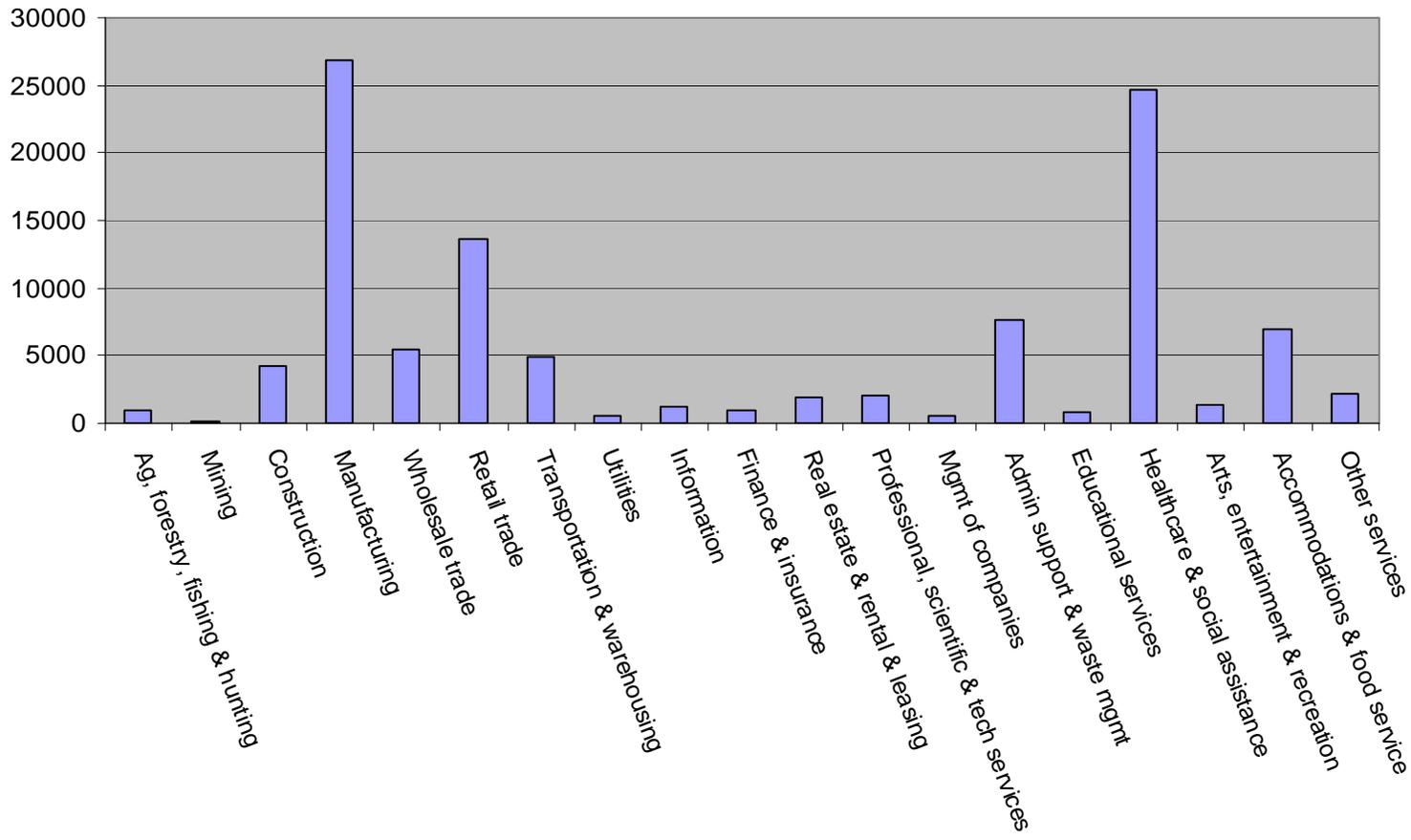


Chart 2
Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates
Michigan, Private Sector 2009 and 2010

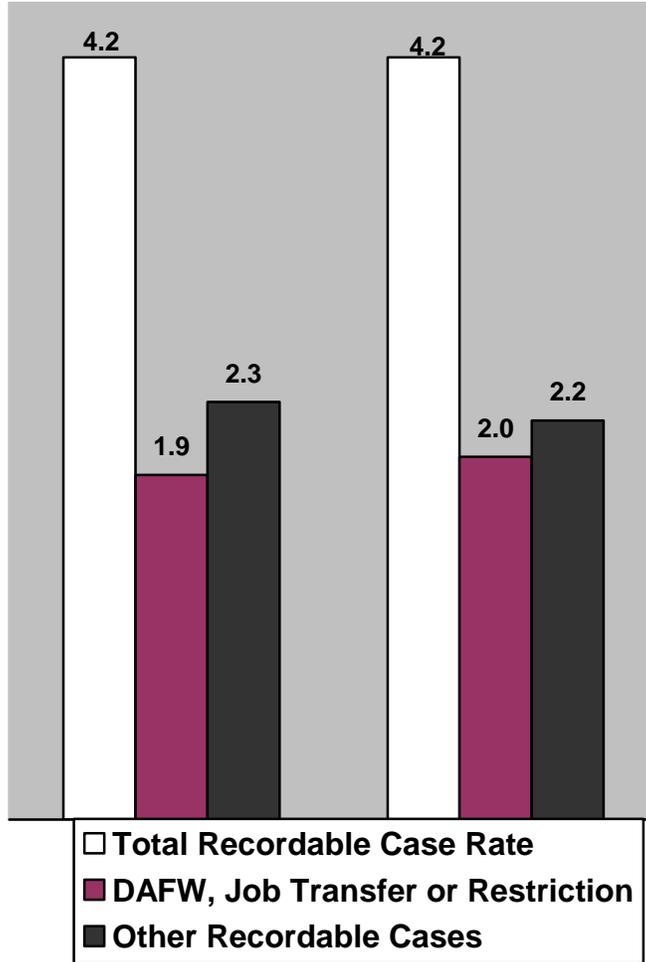
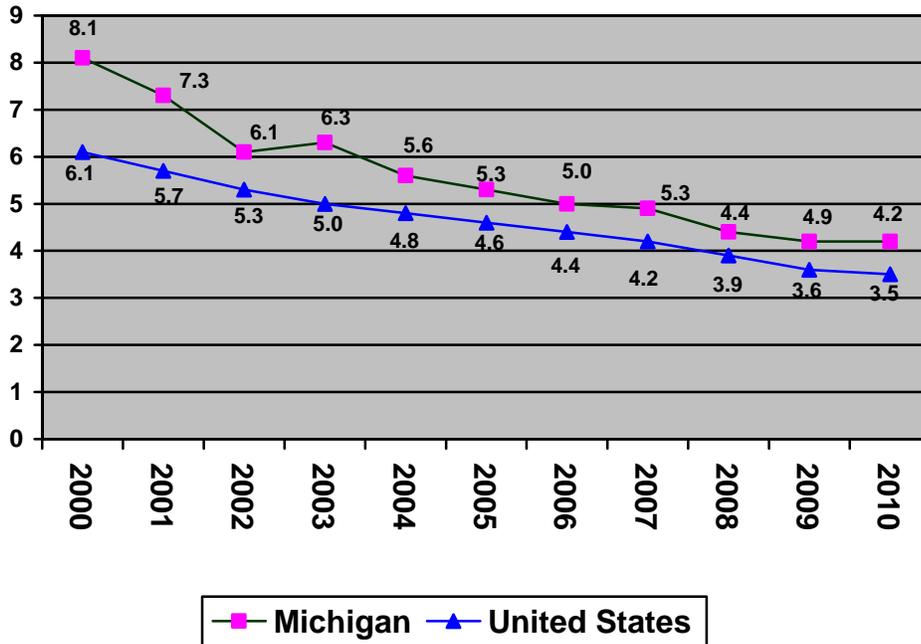


Chart 3
Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates
Michigan and the United States
Private Sector 2000-2010



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Establishment: A single physical location where a business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Example: a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse or central administrative office.

Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location (such as contract construction activities operated from the same physical location as a lumberyard), each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.

First Aid Treatment:

- Using a nonprescription medication at nonprescription strength.
- Administering tetanus immunizations.
- Cleaning, flushing, or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin.
- Using wound coverings such as bandages, Band-aids, gauze pads, or the like; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-strips.
- Using hot or cold therapy.
- Using any nonrigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, nonrigid back belts, or the like.
- Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim, such as splints, slings, neck collars, backboards, and the like.
- Drilling of a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluid from a blister.
- Using eye patches.
- Removing foreign bodies from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab.
- Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs, or other simple means.
- Using finger guards.
- Using massages.
- Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress.

Hours Worked: Total hours worked by all employees. Includes all time on duty, but excludes vacation, holiday, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence Rate: The number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, or days away from work (DAFW), job transfer, or restriction, experienced by 100 full-time workers.

Medical Treatment: Includes treatment (other than first aid) administered by a physician or other licensed healthcare professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered professional.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): An industry classification system developed by the Office of Management and Budget that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit to 6-digits, according to the degree of information available.

Occupational Illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with the employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases, which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. All diagnosed occupational illnesses are recordable.

Occupational Injury: Any injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., that results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Program-Related Fatality: A fatality is recorded as program-related if it appears to be related to one or more of the following conditions:

1. The incident was found to have resulted from violations of MIOSHA safety and health standards or the general duty clause.
2. The incident was considered to be the result of a failure to follow a good safety and health practice that would be the subject of a safety and health recommendation.
3. The information describing the incident is insufficient to make a clear distinction between a "program-related" and "non-program-related" incident, but the type and nature of the injury indicates that there is a high probability that the injury was the result of a failure to adhere to one or more MIOSHA standards, the general duty clause, or good safety and health practice.

Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses that result in any of the following:

- (1) **Death,**
- (2) **Days Away From Work,**
- (3) **Restricted work or transfer to another job,**
- (4) **Medical treatment beyond first aid,**
- (5) **Loss of consciousness**

APPENDIX B

HOW TO CALCULATE INDIVIDUAL INCIDENCE RATES

To calculate the "Incidence Rate" for your own company, and to compare your company's rate for several consecutive years, follow the steps below:

To compare an Incidence Rate for your firm, obtain the following figures for any calendar year:

(N) = The number of recordable injuries and illnesses that occurred during the calendar year, or the number of lost workdays if you want a measure of severity.

(EH) = The actual total number of hours worked by all of your employees during the calendar year; be sure to exclude vacations, holidays, etc.

Complete the equation $(N \times 200,000)/EH = I.R.$

$$\frac{N \times 200,000}{EH} = \text{Incidence Rate}$$

The Incidence Rate represents the rate of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees which your firm experiences during that calendar year. Even if the total number of hours worked by your employees varied from year to year, the Incidence Rate will allow you to compare data from different years.