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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry

July 1 - December 31, 1971

Bulletin 1798

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
1973



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Peter J. Brennan, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner



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Preface

The William-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 effected a new system of recording and reporting work-related injuries and illnesses. Survey reports are based on employers' records of recordable cases which resulted in death, illness, or injury other than minor first aid or which involved actual loss of time from work. Data were collected under the new legislation for a 6-month period from July 1 through December 31, 1971, but the incidence rates reflect the relative level of injuries and illnesses for all of 1971. Estimates in the future will cover the entire year.

This bulletin was prepared in the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Thomas J. McArdle. The bulletin was prepared by the staff of the Division of Periodic Surveys, under the general direction of William Mead. Collection and tabulation of the data were directed by Jimmie Petersen of the Office of Statistical Operations and Procedures, with cooperation of the Regional Offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Contents

	Page
Results of survey of occupational injuries and illnesses	1
Incidence rates	1
Number of injuries and illnesses	2
Time lost due to occupational injuries and illnesses	2
 Tables	
1. Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, private nonfarm sector, by industry	10
2. Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, private nonfarm sector, by size of employment and industry division	11
3. Average lost workdays per lost workday case, private nonfarm sector, by industry	12
4a. Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses, and lost workdays, private nonfarm sector, by industry division and extent of case	13
4b. Recordable occupational injuries, and lost workdays, private nonfarm sector, by industry division and extent of case	13
4c. Recordable occupational illnesses, and lost workdays, private nonfarm sector, by industry division and extent of case	14
5. Recordable occupational illnesses, and lost workdays, private nonfarm sector, by type and extent of case	14
 Charts	
1. Percentage of reporting units solicited, by industry	3
2. Percentage of reporting units solicited, by number of employees	3
3. Incidence rates of recordable injuries and illnesses, by type and industry	4
4. Incidence rates of recordable injuries and illnesses, by type of manufacturing activity	5
5. Number of injuries and illnesses, by type and industry	6
6. Distribution of employment, occupational injuries and illnesses, and deaths, by industry	7
7. Lost workday cases and lost workdays, by industry	8
8. Distribution of illnesses, by type	9
 State data on occupational injuries and illnesses	
Iowa: Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, and average lost workdays per lost workday case, contract construction and manufacturing	15
Oklahoma: Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, and average lost workdays per lost workday case, manufacturing, and medical and other health services	16
South Carolina: Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates by industry, and average lost workdays per lost workday case, manufacturing	17
Wyoming: Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, and average lost workdays per lost workday case, by industry	17
 Appendixes	
A. Background of the recordkeeping and reporting systems promulgated under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	18
B. Scope of the survey and technical notes	20
C. OSHA No. 103 report and instructions	21
D. Statistical grant agencies participating in the 1971 survey	26
E. Glossary of terms for the Occupational Safety and Health Survey	29

Results of Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Incidence rates

For all recordable cases in the private nonfarm sector, the incidence rate, which is calculated on the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 man-years of work, was 12.1. This means that if injuries and illnesses occurred during the first half of 1971 at the same rate as the last half of the year, then, on the average, one injury or illness would have occurred for every 9 man-years worked. Incidence rates by industry division ranged from 2.9 in finance, insurance, and real estate to 22.4 for contract construction. (See table 1.) The incidence rate for lost workday cases also ranged from 1.0 in finance, insurance, and real estate to 6.8 in contract construction. This rate reflects the more serious injury and illness cases. Incidence rates for nonfatal cases without lost workdays were more than twice the rate for lost workday cases. For the private nonfarm sector, for example, the rate for nonfatal cases without lost workdays was 8.4, whereas the rate for lost workday cases was only 3.7; in manufacturing, the rates were 12.4 and 4.3, respectively; in finance, insurance, and real estate, the rates were 1.8 and 1.0. Difference in incidence rates by employment size was evident. Generally, the highest rates occurred in reporting units having between 100 and 249 employees. Rates tended to decrease as employment size became larger than 249 or fewer than 100. (See table 2.)

The incidence rate for all recordable injuries and illnesses in the contract construction industry was 22.4 per 100 man-years worked, or about one injury or illness for about every 5 man-years worked. General building contractors had the highest rate, 24.7 per 100 man-years worked, and special trade contractors the lowest, 21.1; the rate for heavy construction contractors was 22.1. In all these major groups, the incidence rate of nonfatal cases without lost time was more than twice as high as the rate for lost workday cases.

Recordable injuries and illnesses in manufacturing industries occurred at a rate of 16.7 per 100 man-years worked, almost 30 percent higher than the rate of 12.1 for the total private nonfarm sector surveyed. Overall incidence rates for the major industry groups (2-digit SIC) within manufacturing ranged from 7.6 in apparel and other textile products to 27.6 in lumber and wood products. The high rate for lumber and wood products

which has characterized this industry since 1958 has continued and was primarily responsible for its selection by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) as one of the five target industries. (The Target Industry Program is designed to make an immediate impact on safety and health problems by concentrating efforts on five industries having the highest injury-frequency rates over the years. Besides lumber and wood products, these industries are roofing and sheet metal; meat and meat products; miscellaneous transportation equipment; and marine cargo handling.)

Among the 21 major industry groups within the division, 11 had incidence rates below the level for all manufacturing. Of these, the ordnance industry, which includes activities usually regarded as extremely hazardous, had one of the lowest rates—8.1. Ten industries, on the other hand, had rates higher than the total manufacturing level—lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; machinery except electrical; transportation equipment; food and kindred products; paper and allied products; and rubber and plastic products, n.e.c. (See chart 4.) For the manufacturing sector, as a whole, the incidence rate of nonfatal cases without lost workdays was nearly 3 times as high as the rate for lost workday cases.

Selected nonmanufacturing industry divisions had lower rates than contract construction and manufacturing. Transportation and public utilities had a rate of 12.1 per 100 man-years worked, followed by wholesale and retail trade (8.7), services (7.3), and finance, insurance, and real estate (2.9). Of the 2-digit nonmanufacturing industry groups for which incidence rates are published, only nine had rates above the rate of 12.1 for all industries surveyed—water transportation with 23.1; trucking and warehousing with 19.3; agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries with 16.9; oil and gas extraction with 14.8; building materials and farm equipment with 14.6; miscellaneous repair services with 14.5; transportation by air with 13.6; food stores with 13.5; and electric, gas, and sanitary services with 12.4. Among these groups, the incidence of occupational injuries and illnesses ranged from one occurrence for each 200 man-years worked in legal services to one occurrence for each 4 man-years worked

in water transportation. The group showing the highest incidence rate, water transportation, includes one of the target industries—marine cargo handling.

Incidence rates for nonfatal cases without lost workdays in nonmanufacturing were frequently 2 to 3 times the rate for lost workday cases. For example, in miscellaneous repair services, the rate for nonfatal cases without lost workdays was 10.7, whereas the rate for lost workday cases was only 3.8. Differences in incidence rates also were apparent between employers who have different size work forces. In general, however, incidence rates were lowest in reporting units having fewer than 50 or more than 1,000 employees.

Number of injuries and illnesses

During the last half of 1971, an estimated 3.1 million recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred in the private nonfarm sector; nearly 4,200 of these resulted in fatalities. More than 900,000 cases involved lost workdays. (See table 4a.) Over 360,000 cases occurred in contract construction. Estimates show almost 800 job-related deaths and close to one-half of these were in the heavy construction industry. Construction industries accounted for about 19 percent of the fatalities and nearly 12 percent of the injuries and illnesses but only 6 percent of the employment in the private nonfarm sector during the survey period. Within construction, special trade contractors had almost one-half of the recordable cases, general building construction one-third, and heavy construction one-sixth.

Although constituting less than 33 percent of the employment, manufacturing employers experienced almost 50 percent of all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses in the private nonfarm sector during the last half of 1971. Of the total estimate of nearly 1.5 million recordable cases in manufacturing, about one in 1,700 was fatal. These 800 deaths constituted almost 20 percent of the total for the private nonfarm sector surveyed. Of these, almost 95 percent were deaths due to injury. Four out of the 21 industries accounted for about 50 percent of the job-related deaths in manufacturing. These were the food and kindred products, lumber and wood products, chemicals and allied products, and the primary metal industries.

More than 1.2 million occupational injuries and illnesses occurred in industries other than contract construction and manufacturing. Of these, over 2,500 resulted in deaths. Over one-half of the 1,000 deaths in wholesale and retail trade occurred in the automotive dealers and service stations industry. During the same period, over 600 deaths were estimated for services; over one-third the cases occurred in automobile repair services and garages. Transportation and public utilities accounted for an estimated 500 work-related fatalities, about 40 per-

cent of which were in trucking and warehousing. In finance, insurance, and real estate, more than 80 percent of the nearly 250 deaths were in the real estate industry.

Occupational injuries accounted for 95 percent of all recordable cases; the other 5 percent were occupational illnesses. (See tables 4b and 4c.) Over one-third of the illnesses were occupational skin diseases and disorders. (See table 5.) It is believed that some illnesses of occupational origin may not be recognized and therefore may not be reflected in the statistics.

Time lost due to occupational injuries and illnesses

Lost workdays for the survey period totaled 12.2 million, not counting fatalities, or about 50,000 equivalent man-years of work. Contract construction and manufacturing activities accounted for over 50 percent of the lost workdays among the industries surveyed. For all industries surveyed, the average number of lost workdays per lost workday case was 13. (See table 3.) Among the seven categories of occupational illnesses, the average lost workdays per lost workday case ranged from 8 for disorders due to physical agents to 29 for disorders due to repeated trauma. (See table 8.)

In contract construction, an estimated 1.5 million workdays were lost during the 6-month reporting period. The average number of lost workdays for each lost workday case was 13 in special trade construction, 14 in general building construction, and 15 in heavy construction. For all construction, the average was 14 per lost workday case, only slightly higher than that for all industries surveyed, where the average was 13.

During the same period, nearly 5 million workdays were lost in the manufacturing industry, or nearly 20,000 equivalent man-years of work. Over 25 percent of the recordable occupational injuries and illnesses resulted in lost time; each case averaged 13 lost workdays, about the same as for the total private nonfarm sector. The average for the major industry groups ranged from a high of 19 in the petroleum and coal products industry to a low of 10 in both the apparel and other textile products and the miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

An estimated 2.4 million workdays were lost in wholesale and retail trade, 1.3 million in transportation and public utilities, 1.6 million in services, and over 200,000 in finance, insurance, and real estate. The average number of lost workdays for each lost workday case varied by industry division from a low of 12 in wholesale and retail trade to a high of 15 in transportation and public utilities. Among major industry groups within the nonmanufacturing divisions, the average number of lost workdays varied widely. For example, in transportation and public utilities, the average ranged from 9 in transportation by air to 28 days in water transportation.

Chart 1.

Percentage of Reporting Units Solicited, by Industry

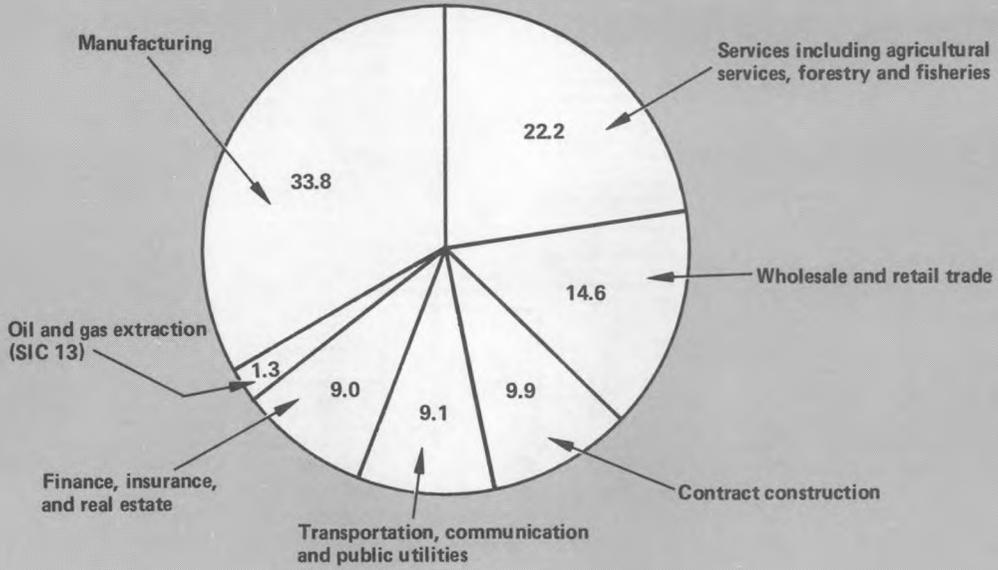


Chart 2.

Percentage of Reporting Units Solicited, by Number of Employees

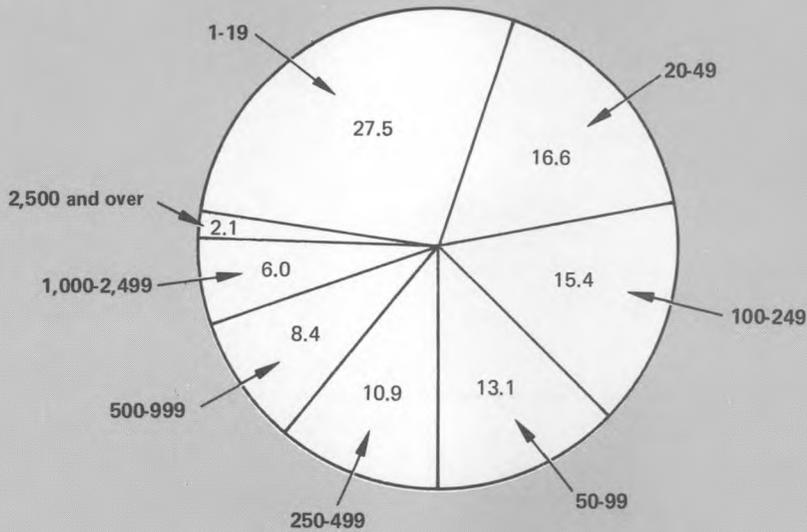


Chart 3.

Incidence Rates of Recordable Injuries and Illnesses, by Type and Industry

Rate per 100 man-years worked

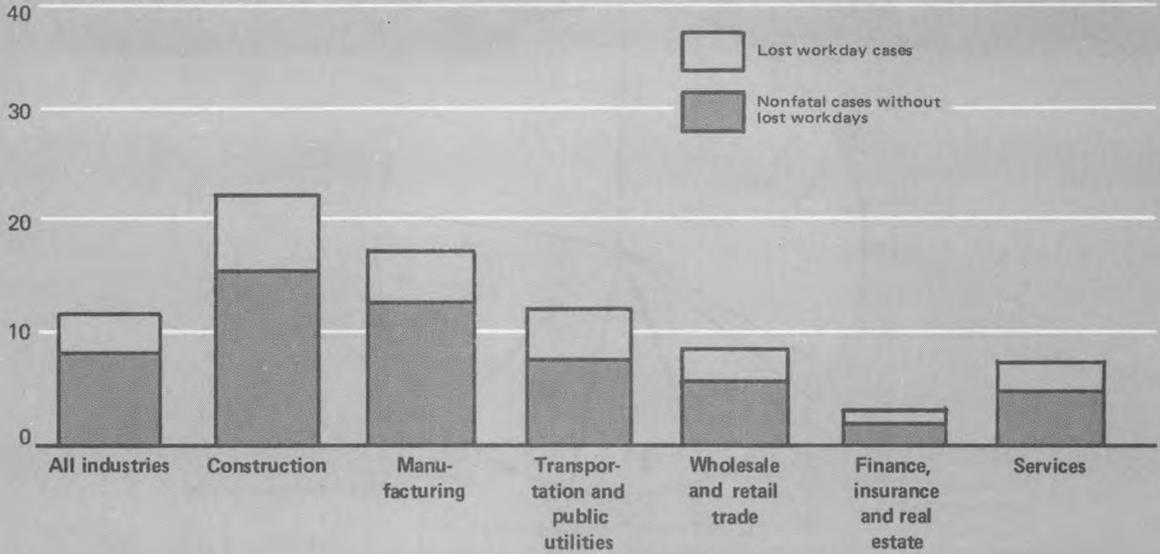


Chart 4

Incidence Rates of Recordable Injuries and Illnesses, by Type of Manufacturing Activity

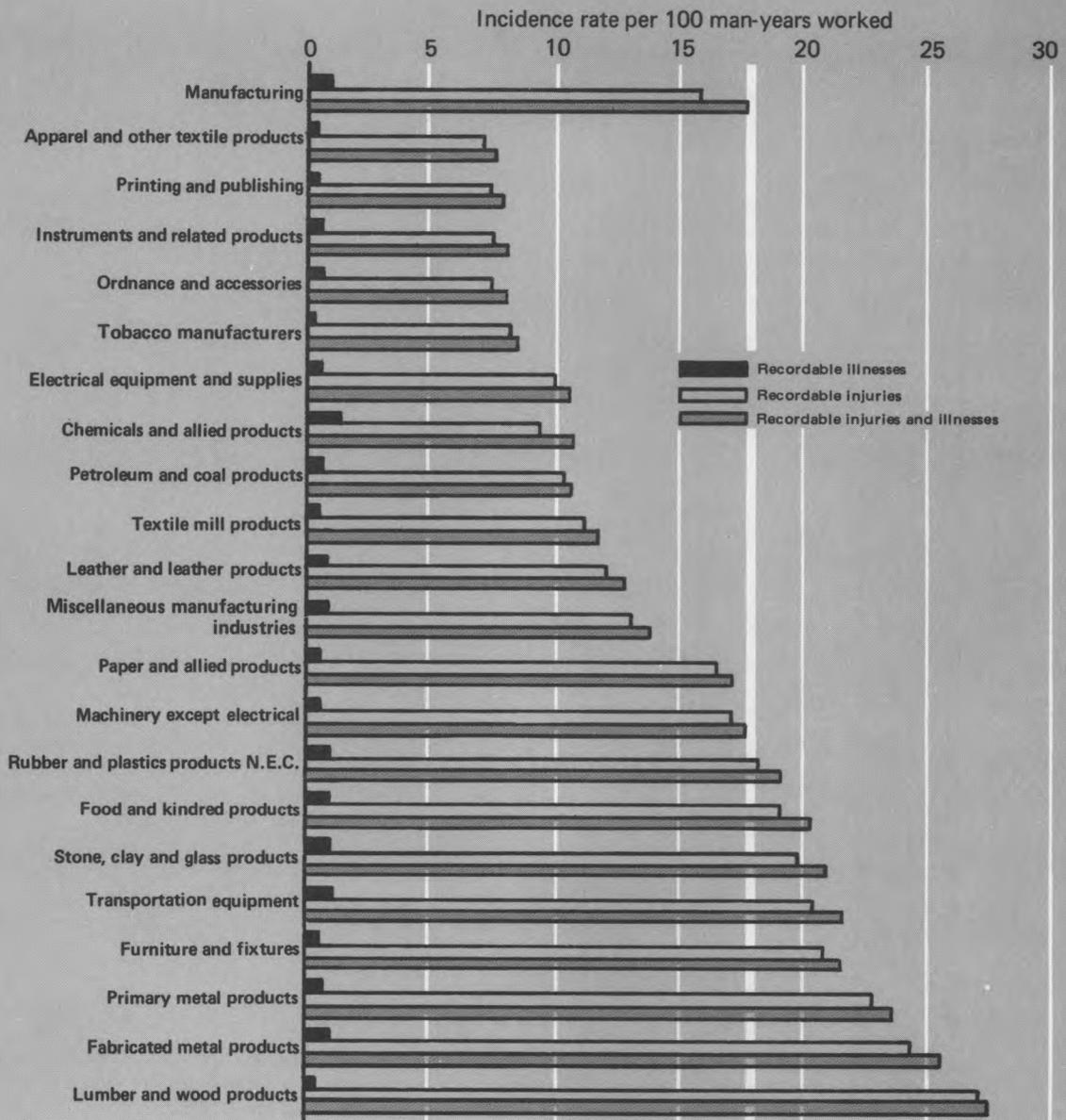


Chart 5.

Number of Injuries and Illnesses, by Type and Industry

Number in thousands
3,500

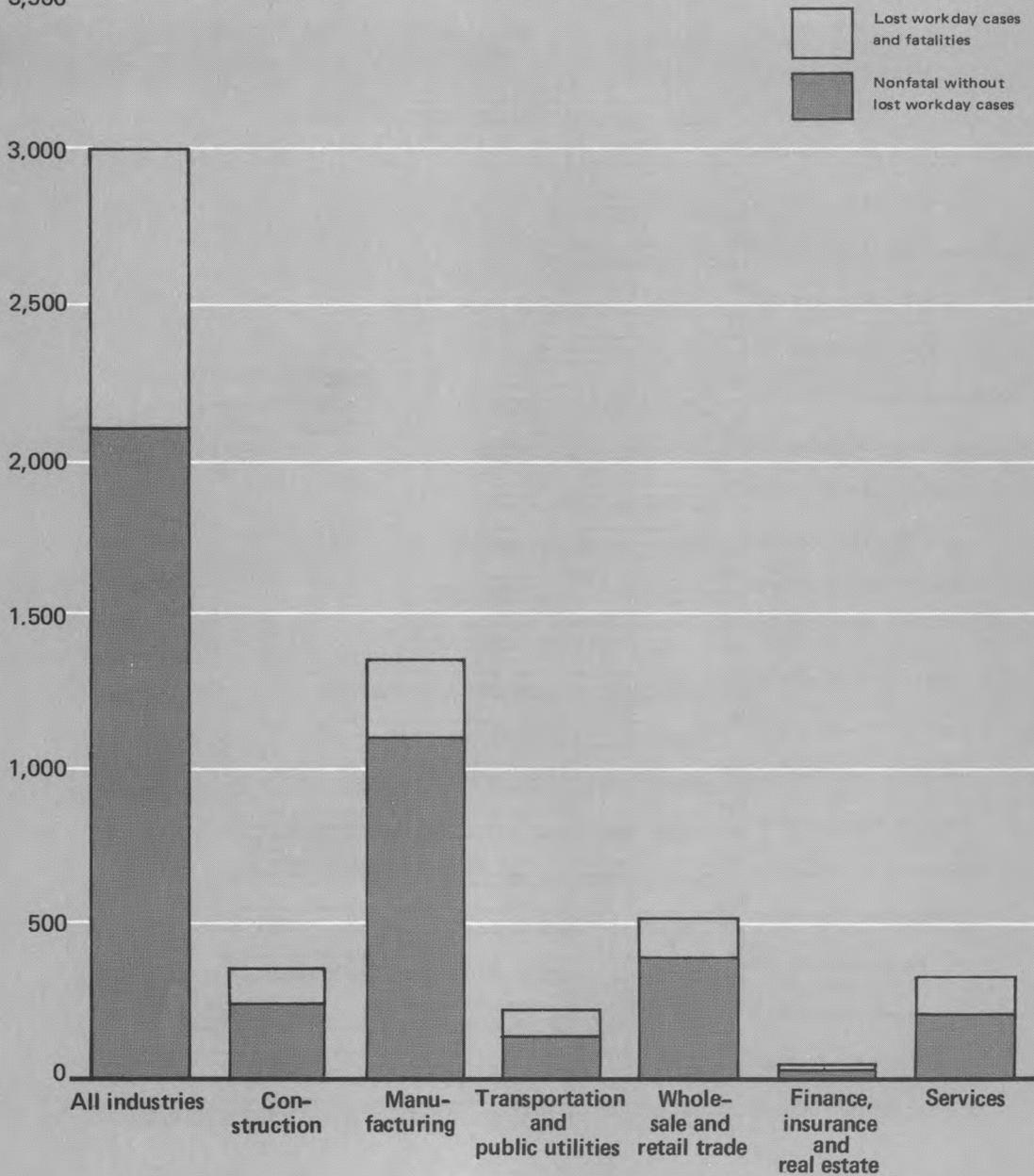


Chart 6.

Distribution of Employment, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and Deaths, by Industry

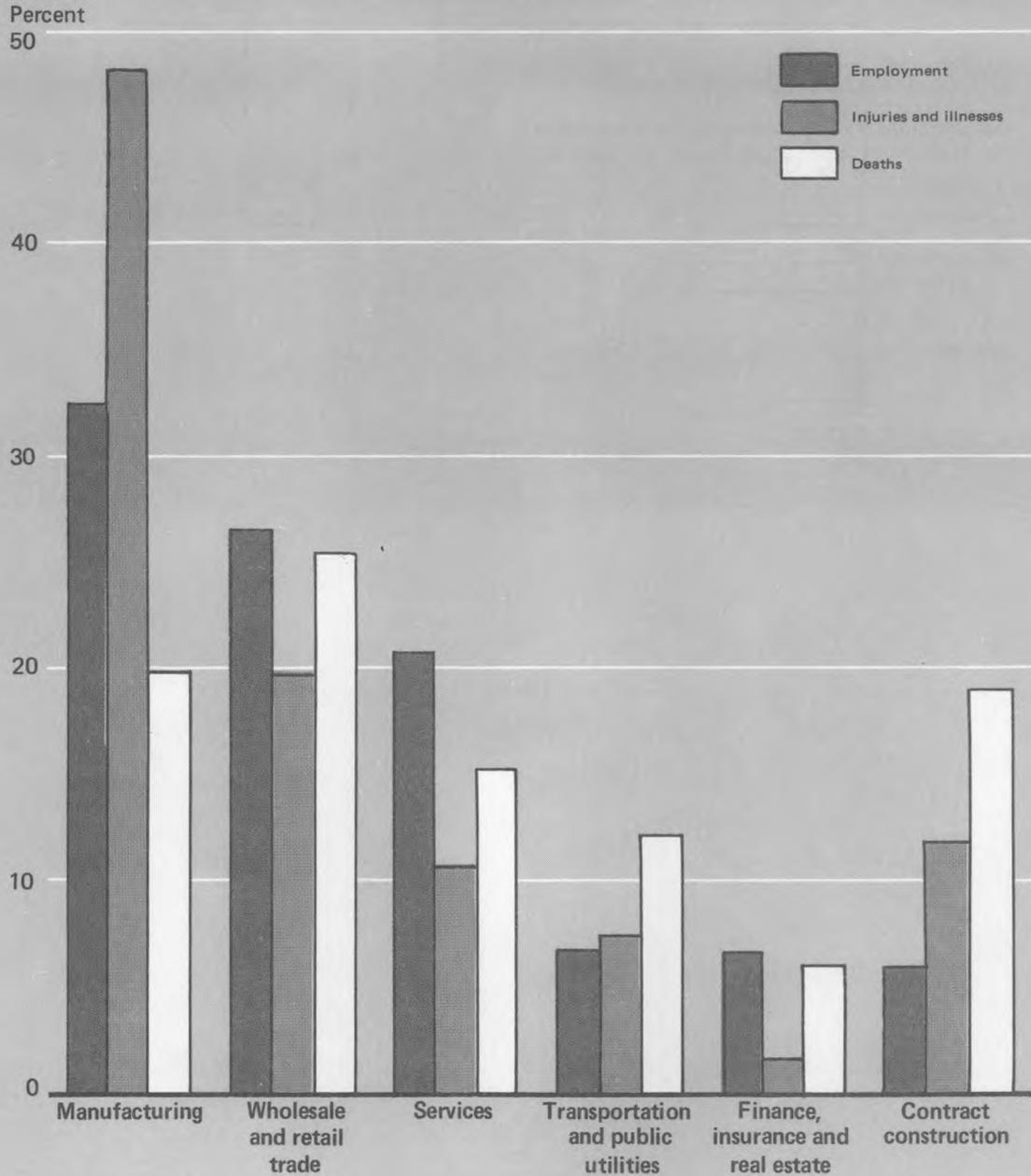


Chart 7.

Lost Workday Cases and Lost Workdays, by Industry

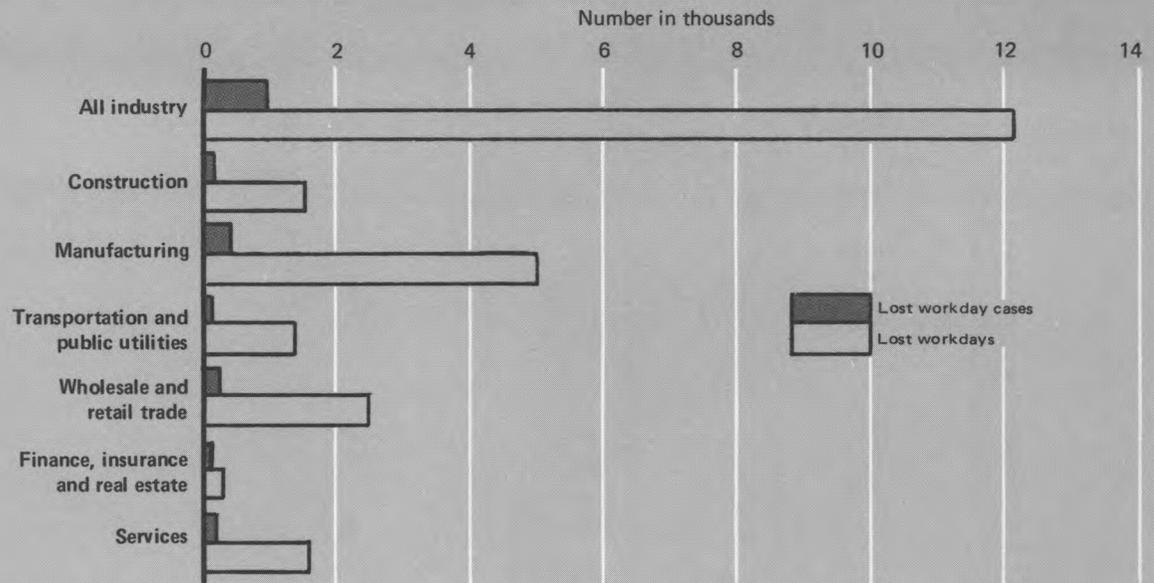


Chart 8.

Distribution of Illnesses, by Type

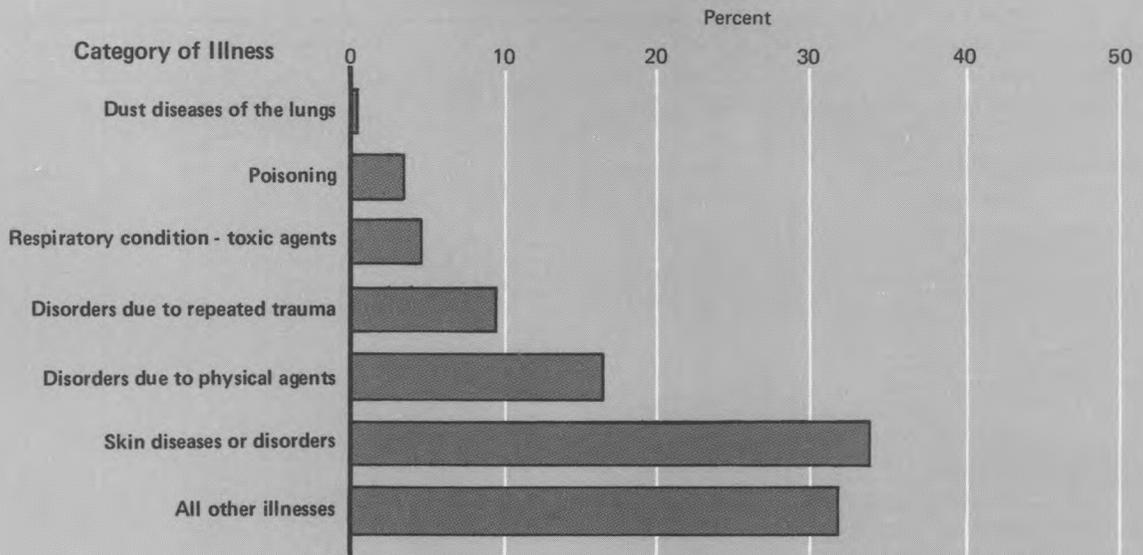


Table 1. Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, private nonfarm sector, by industry

Industry	SIC code ¹	1971 Annual average employment (in thousands) ²	Incidence rates per 100 man-years worked ³								
			Injuries and illnesses			Injuries			Illnesses		
			Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Non-fatal cases without lost workdays	Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Non-fatal cases without lost workdays	Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Non-fatal cases without lost workdays
Private nonfarm sector ⁵		56,817.0	12.1	3.7	8.4	11.5	3.5	8.0	0.6	0.2	0.4
Oil and gas extraction	13	262.4	14.8	6.6	8.1	14.4	6.4	7.9	.4	.2	.2
Contract construction		3,411.0	22.4	6.8	15.5	21.6	6.5	15.0	.8	.3	.5
General building contractors	15	1,007.7	24.7	7.3	17.3	24.0	7.0	16.9	.7	.3	.4
Heavy construction contractors	16	716.2	22.1	6.4	15.6	21.1	6.1	14.9	1.0	.3	.7
Special trade contractors	17	1,687.2	21.1	6.7	14.4	20.3	6.3	14.0	.8	.4	.4
Manufacturing		18,529.0	16.7	4.3	12.4	15.9	4.1	11.8	.8	.2	.6
<u>Durable goods</u>											
Ordnance and accessories	19	192.1	8.1	1.5	6.6	7.5	1.4	6.1	.6	.1	.5
Lumber and wood products	24	580.8	27.6	9.4	18.2	27.1	9.3	17.8	.5	.1	.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	458.5	21.6	5.6	16.0	20.9	5.5	15.4	.7	.1	.6
Stone, clay and glass products	32	633.7	21.0	5.9	15.1	19.9	5.6	14.3	1.1	.3	.8
Primary metal industries	33	1,227.4	23.6	5.4	18.2	22.8	5.3	17.5	.8	.1	.7
Fabricated metal products	34	1,328.2	25.6	6.4	19.2	24.6	6.2	18.4	1.0	.2	.8
Machinery, except electrical	35	1,805.3	17.8	3.7	14.1	17.2	3.6	13.6	.6	.1	.5
Electrical equipment and supplies	36	1,768.5	10.7	2.3	8.4	10.0	2.1	7.9	.7	.2	.5
Transportation equipment	37	1,723.9	21.5	4.1	17.4	20.4	3.9	16.5	1.1	.2	.9
Instruments and related products	38	437.0	8.1	1.7	6.4	7.6	1.6	6.0	.5	.1	.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	409.6	13.9	3.8	10.1	13.1	3.6	9.5	.8	.2	.6
<u>Nondurable goods</u>											
Food and kindred products	20	1,758.3	20.2	7.0	13.2	19.2	6.6	12.6	1.0	.4	.6
Tobacco manufacturers	21	76.3	8.5	2.3	6.2	8.3	2.3	6.0	.2	(*)	.2
Textile mill products	22	957.0	11.8	2.6	9.2	11.3	2.4	8.9	.5	.2	.3
Apparel and other textile products	23	1,335.7	7.6	2.0	5.6	7.2	1.8	5.4	.4	.2	.2
Paper and allied products	26	683.6	17.2	4.1	13.1	16.7	3.9	12.8	.5	.2	.3
Printing and publishing	27	1,071.2	7.9	2.5	5.4	7.5	2.3	5.2	.4	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,008.2	10.9	2.9	8.0	9.6	2.6	7.0	1.3	.3	1.0
Petroleum and coal products	29	190.6	10.9	2.4	8.5	10.2	2.3	7.9	.7	.1	.6
Rubber and plastics products, n. e. c.	30	580.9	19.3	6.1	13.2	18.3	5.8	12.5	1.0	.3	.7
Leather and leather products	31	302.4	12.9	3.7	9.2	12.1	3.5	8.6	.8	.2	.6
Transportation and public utilities ⁶		3,843.0	12.1	4.8	7.3	11.7	4.6	7.1	.4	.1	.3
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	274.0	9.3	4.9	4.4	9.0	4.8	4.2	.3	.1	.2
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,077.1	19.3	8.2	11.0	18.8	8.0	10.7	.5	.2	.3
Water transportation	44	199.3	23.1	8.2	14.9	22.1	7.9	14.2	1.0	.3	.7
Transportation by air	45	343.2	13.6	6.9	6.6	13.0	6.6	6.3	.6	.3	.3
Pipeline transportation	46	18.0	6.0	1.5	4.5	5.8	1.5	4.3	.2	-	.2
Transportation services	47	109.0	8.0	2.9	5.1	7.8	2.8	5.0	.2	.1	.1
Communication	48	1,124.2	3.8	.9	2.9	3.7	.9	2.8	.1	(*)	.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	698.1	12.4	3.5	8.9	11.9	3.4	8.5	.5	.1	.4
Wholesale and retail trade		15,142.0	8.7	2.9	5.8	8.4	2.8	5.6	.3	.1	.2
Wholesale trade	50	3,809.0	10.2	3.3	6.9	9.9	3.2	6.7	.3	.1	.2
Building materials and farm equipment	52	553.2	14.6	4.3	10.3	14.2	4.2	10.0	.4	.1	.3
Retail general merchandise	53	2,351.8	7.8	2.5	5.3	7.6	2.4	5.2	.2	.1	.1
Food stores	54	1,756.9	13.5	4.4	9.1	13.2	4.3	8.9	.3	.1	.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1,628.9	9.7	3.1	6.4	9.1	2.9	6.0	.6	.2	.4
Apparel and accessory stores	56	748.8	2.3	.8	1.5	1.9	.7	1.2	.4	.1	.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	455.6	6.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	2.4	3.7	.3	.1	.2
Eating and drinking places	58	2,569.1	6.5	2.5	4.0	6.2	2.4	3.8	.3	.1	.2
Miscellaneous retail stores	59	1,268.8	4.1	1.6	2.5	3.8	1.5	2.3	.3	.2	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, private nonfarm sector, by industry—Continued

Industry	SIC code	1971 Annual average employment (in thousands) ²	Incidence rates per 100 man-years worked ³								
			Injuries and illnesses			Injuries			Illnesses		
			Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workdays cases	Non-fatal cases without lost workdays	Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Non-fatal cases without lost workdays	Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Non-fatal cases without lost workdays
Finance, insurance and real estate.....		3,796.0	2.9	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.7	.2	(*)	.1
Banking.....	60	1,073.4	1.6	.6	1.0	1.6	.6	1.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Credit agencies other than banks.....	61	368.2	1.1	.6	.5	1.0	.5	.5	.1	.1	(*)
Security commodity brokers and services.....	62	196.4	.9	.2	.7	.9	.2	.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Insurance carriers.....	63	1,081.1	2.1	.6	1.4	1.9	.6	1.3	.2	(*)	.1
Insurance agents, brokers and services.....	64	279.7	.9	.2	.7	.8	.2	.6	.1	(*)	.1
Real estate.....	65	709.3	8.4	3.3	5.1	8.0	3.2	4.7	.4	(*)	.4
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, law offices.....	66	36.1	.8	.4	.4	.6	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
Holding and other investment companies.....	67	51.0	2.7	.9	1.8	2.5	.7	1.8	.2	.2	(*)
Services ⁷		11,833.6	7.3	2.7	4.6	6.7	2.4	4.3	.4	.2	.2
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries.....	07-09	201.6	16.9	7.1	9.7	15.3	6.6	8.6	1.6	.5	1.1
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places.....	70	793.1	8.5	2.9	5.6	8.1	2.8	5.3	.4	.1	.3
Personal services.....	72	935.1	3.8	1.8	2.0	3.5	1.6	1.9	.3	.2	.1
Miscellaneous business services.....	73	1,585.4	5.9	2.2	3.7	5.6	2.1	3.5	.3	.1	.2
Automobile repair, automobile services and garages.....	75	376.4	11.0	3.7	7.1	10.4	3.5	6.9	.6	.2	.2
Miscellaneous repair services.....	76	184.7	14.5	3.8	10.7	13.8	3.6	10.2	.7	.2	.5
Motion pictures.....	78	197.4	5.1	1.1	4.0	4.8	1.0	3.8	.3	.1	.2
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures.....	79	477.0	7.0	2.5	4.5	6.7	2.4	4.3	.3	.1	.2
Medical and other health services.....	80	3,256.8	8.3	2.3	6.0	7.9	2.1	5.8	.4	.2	.2
Legal services.....	81	245.8	.4	.2	.2	.4	.2	.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Educational services.....	82	1,138.4	3.8	1.5	2.3	3.5	1.3	2.2	.3	.2	.1
Miscellaneous services.....	89	668.5	2.6	.9	1.7	2.4	.8	1.6	.2	.1	.1

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967 Edition.

² U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment and Earnings Survey.

³ The incidence rates are calculated as: $N/MH \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

MH = total hours worked by all employees during reference period

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

⁴ Includes fatalities in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

⁵ Does not include railroad and mine activities.

⁶ Data for railroad transportation (SIC 40) are excluded.

⁷ Includes data for the following industries which are not shown separately: Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens (SIC 84) and non-profit membership organizations (SIC 86).

NOTE: Asterisks indicate an incidence rate of fewer than .05 per 100 man-years worked. Dashes indicate that no data were reported.

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

Table 2. Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, private nonfarm sector, by size of unit and industry division

Number of employees	Rates per 100 man-years worked ¹						
	Private nonfarm sector ²	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services ³
Reporting units.....	12.1	22.4	16.7	12.1	8.7	2.9	7.3
1 to 19.....	6.8	15.4	13.6	10.9	4.9	3.0	4.8
20 to 49.....	12.1	24.2	18.7	14.9	9.4	2.9	6.5
50 to 99.....	15.5	26.6	21.8	16.8	12.0	3.0	8.8
100 to 249.....	16.5	30.3	21.3	16.0	12.3	3.4	8.8
250 to 499.....	15.3	27.8	18.3	14.8	11.5	2.4	10.1
500 to 999.....	13.0	25.9	15.0	13.7	11.5	2.7	9.8
1,000 to 2,499.....	11.2	⁴ 19.2	12.2	10.2	12.6	2.7	9.8
2,500 and over.....	10.8	-	13.1	7.0	11.5	1.8	5.8

¹ The incidence rates are calculated as: $N/MH \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

MH = total hours worked by all employees during reference period

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

² Includes oil and gas extraction (SIC 13), but excludes railroads and other mine activities.

³ Includes agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries (SIC 07-09).

⁴ Rate for units with 1,000 or more employees.

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

Table 3. Average lost workdays per lost workday case, private nonfarm sector, by industry

Industry	SIC code ¹	Average lost workdays for--		
		Total recordable cases	Injuries	Illnesses
Private nonfarm sector ²		13	13	14
Oil and gas extraction	13	18	18	17
Contract construction		14	14	11
General building contractors	15	14	14	11
Heavy construction contractors	16	15	16	9
Special trade contractors	17	13	13	12
Manufacturing		13	13	11
<u>Durable goods</u>				
Ordnance and accessories	19	15	15	13
Lumber and wood products	24	14	14	13
Furniture and fixtures	25	12	12	11
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	14	14	10
Primary metal industries	33	15	15	12
Fabricated metal products	34	13	13	13
Machinery, except electrical	35	12	12	12
Electrical equipment and supplies	36	14	14	11
Transportation equipment	37	12	12	9
Instruments and related products	38	11	11	6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	10	10	11
<u>Nondurable goods</u>				
Food and kindred products	20	12	12	12
Tobacco manufacturers	21	14	14	9
Textile mill products	22	15	16	7
Apparel and other textile products	23	10	10	6
Paper and allied products	26	16	17	12
Printing and publishing	27	13	13	14
Chemicals and allied products	28	14	14	8
Petroleum and coal products	29	19	19	15
Rubber and plastics products, n. e. c.	30	14	14	10
Leather and leather products	31	13	13	9
Transportation and public utilities		15	15	10
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	18	18	37
Trucking and warehousing	42	15	15	8
Water transportation	44	28	29	18
Transportation by air	45	9	9	11
Pipeline transportation	46	20	20	-
Transportation services	47	11	12	10
Communication	48	15	15	6
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	14	14	5
Wholesale and retail trade		12	12	18
Wholesale trade	50	11	10	34
Building materials and farm equipment	52	12	12	19
Retail general merchandise	53	10	10	9
Food stores	54	11	11	11
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	15	15	14
Apparel and accessory stores	56	14	16	6
Furniture and home furnishing stores	57	11	10	50
Eating and drinking places	58	15	15	8
Miscellaneous retail stores	59	9	9	9
Finance, insurance, and real estate		14	14	13
Banking	60	11	11	21
Credit agencies other than banks	61	12	12	11
Security commodity brokers and services	62	11	11	8
Insurance carriers	63	11	11	9
Insurance agents, brokers and services	64	26	27	10
Real estate	65	15	15	21
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, and law offices	66	17	16	19
Holding and other investment companies	67	11	9	19
Services ³		13	13	20
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries	07-09	11	10	18
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places	70	13	13	12
Personal services	72	16	16	20
Miscellaneous business services	73	12	12	9
Automobile repair, automobile services and garages	75	16	16	29
Miscellaneous repair services	76	10	10	14
Motion pictures	78	12	14	7
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures	79	15	15	4
Medical and other health services	80	14	12	29
Legal services	81	4	4	-
Educational services	82	18	19	5
Miscellaneous services	89	10	9	17

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967 Edition.

² Does not include railroad and mine activities.

³ Includes data for the following industries which are not shown separately: Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens (SIC 84) and non-profit membership organizations (SIC 86).

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or data were insufficient to warrant presentation.

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

Table 4a. Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses, and lost workdays, private nonfarm sector, by industry division and extent of case

Industry	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent Percent	Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in--						Lost workdays	
			Deaths		Lost workday cases		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays		Number (in thou- sands)	Percent
			Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent		
Private nonfarm sector ¹	3,067.5	100.0	4.2	100.0	925.0	100.0	2,138.3	100.0	12,164.0	100.0
Contract construction	361.0	11.8	.8	19.1	110.1	11.9	250.1	11.7	1,500.7	12.3
Manufacturing	1,479.4	48.2	.8	19.9	379.3	41.0	1,099.3	51.4	4,943.1	40.6
Transportation and public utilities	225.5	7.4	.5	12.1	87.7	9.5	137.3	6.4	1,328.5	10.9
Wholesale and retail trade	606.6	19.8	1.0	25.5	203.4	22.0	402.2	18.8	2,438.5	20.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	46.8	1.5	.2	6.0	17.1	1.8	29.5	1.4	237.0	1.9
Services ²	368.2	10.7	.6	15.2	118.7	12.8	208.9	9.8	1,615.3	13.3

See footnotes at end of Table 4c.

Table 4b. Recordable occupational injuries, and lost workdays, private nonfarm sector, by industry division and extent of case

Industry	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent Percent	Recordable occupational injuries resulting in--						Lost workdays	
			Deaths		Lost workday cases		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays		Number (in thou- sands)	Percent
			Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent		
Private nonfarm sector ¹	2,934.4	100.0	3.6	100.0	881.9	100.0	2,048.9	100.0	11,568.7	100.0
Contract construction	347.9	11.9	.7	19.5	104.8	11.9	242.4	11.8	1,440.2	12.4
Manufacturing	1,411.1	48.1	.8	22.2	361.1	41.0	1,049.2	51.2	4,751.2	41.1
Transportation and public utilities	217.8	7.4	.5	13.9	84.9	9.6	132.4	6.5	1,299.1	11.2
Wholesale and retail trade	582.9	19.9	1.0	27.8	194.9	22.1	387.0	18.9	2,290.4	19.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	44.4	1.5	.2	5.6	16.6	1.9	27.6	1.3	229.2	2.0
Services ²	310.9	10.6	.3	8.3	11.0	12.6	199.6	9.7	1,461.2	12.1

See footnotes at end of Table 4c.

Table 4c. Recordable occupational illnesses, and lost workdays, private nonfarm sector, by industry division and extent of case

Industry	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Recordable occupational illnesses resulting in—						Lost workdays	
			Deaths		Lost workday cases		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays		Number (in thou- sands)	Percent
			Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent		
Private nonfarm sector ¹ -----	133.1	100.0	0.6	100.0	43.1	100.0	89.4	100.0	595.3	100.0
Contract construction -----	13.1	9.8	.1	23.7	5.3	12.3	7.7	8.6	60.5	10.2
Manufacturing -----	68.3	51.3	(*)	9.4	18.2	42.2	50.1	56.0	191.9	32.2
Transportation and public utilities -----	7.7	5.8	(*)	1.8	2.8	6.5	4.9	5.5	29.4	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade -----	23.7	17.8	(*)	5.3	8.5	19.7	15.2	17.0	148.1	24.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2.4	1.8	(*)	.1	.5	1.3	1.9	2.1	7.8	1.3
Services ² -----	17.3	13.0	.3	59.5	7.7	17.9	9.3	10.4	154.1	25.9

¹ Total for private nonfarm sector includes data for oil and gas extraction (SIC 13).

² Includes agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries (SIC 07-09).

NOTE: Asterisks indicate fewer than 100 cases were estimated. Percentages were computed from the estimates before rounding.

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

Table 5. Recordable occupational illnesses, and lost workdays, private nonfarm sector, by type and extent of case

Type of illness	Recordable occupational illnesses resulting in—								Lost workdays		Average lost workdays per lost workday case ¹
	Number (in thou- sand)	Percent	Deaths		Lost workday cases		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays		Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	
			Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent			
Total -----	133.1	100.0	0.5	100.0	43.1	100.0	89.5	100.0	595.3	100.0	14
Occupational skin diseases and disorders -----	45.1	33.9	(*)	.4	10.3	23.9	34.8	38.9	91.4	15.4	9
Dust diseases of the lungs -----	.7	.5	-	-	.3	.8	.4	.4	5.9	1.0	18
Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents -----	6.1	4.6	(*)	5.5	1.9	4.5	4.2	4.6	17.6	3.0	9
Poisoning -----	4.4	3.3	(*)	1.2	2.1	4.9	2.3	2.6	21.6	3.6	10
Disorders due to physical agents -----	21.8	16.4	(*)	2.5	6.1	14.1	15.7	17.6	49.4	8.3	8
Disorders due to repeated trauma -----	13.1	9.8	(*)	.7	4.8	11.0	8.3	9.3	138.9	23.3	29
All other occupational illnesses -----	41.9	31.5	.5	89.7	17.6	40.8	23.8	26.6	270.5	45.4	15

¹ Average lost workdays were computed from the estimates before rounding.

NOTE: Asterisks indicate less than 100 cases were estimated. Dashes indicate no data were reported. Percentages were computed from the estimates before rounding.

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

State Data on Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

The 1971 survey was conducted in cooperation with State statistical grant agencies. Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands took part; 41 agencies collected and processed national sample data. Ten statistical grant agencies collected additional reports so that State estimates could be made. These State agencies were in Georgia, Iowa, Maine,

New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Estimates for Iowa, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming were available for inclusion in this report. Data on the following pages were extracted from reports of these States.

Iowa: Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, and average lost workdays per lost workday case, contract construction and manufacturing

Industry	SIC code ¹	1971 annual average employment (in thousands) ²	Incidence rates per 100 man-years worked ³			Average lost workdays per lost workday case
			Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
Contract construction -----		39.8	25.1	6.6	18.4	13
General building construction -----	15	12.4	23.9	6.3	17.6	15
Heavy construction -----	16	9.4	27.7	6.6	21.0	13
Special trade construction -----	17	18.0	24.2	6.8	17.3	12
Manufacturing ⁵ -----		209.2	20.5	5.7	14.8	11
<u>Durable goods</u>		115.8	22.3	4.9	17.4	10
Lumber and wood products -----	24	4.5	26.7	5.9	20.8	10
Furniture and fixtures -----	25	4.1	29.9	7.0	23.0	13
Stone, clay and glass products -----	32	6.4	19.4	6.6	12.8	12
Primary metal industries -----	33	7.6	26.9	6.1	20.7	10
Fabricated metal products -----	34	13.0	30.8	8.4	22.4	9
Machinery except electrical -----	35	42.8	24.2	4.9	19.3	11
Electrical equipment and supplies -----	36	20.4	10.9	2.1	8.8	12
Transportation equipment -----	37	6.3	34.8	6.4	28.4	10
Instruments and related products -----	38	1.9	13.2	2.7	10.5	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	39	4.8	13.2	3.1	10.1	11
<u>Nondurable goods</u>		93.4	18.2	6.6	11.6	11
Food and kindred products -----	20	55.1	21.7	8.1	13.6	11
Apparel and other textile products -----	23	3.9	10.9	1.5	9.4	9
Paper and allied products -----	26	3.7	16.1	2.1	14.0	15
Printing and publishing -----	27	13.6	8.0	3.5	4.5	9
Chemicals and allied products -----	28	7.2	12.4	2.6	9.8	9
Rubber and plastics products n. e. c. -----	30	8.2	18.8	7.9	10.9	13

- ¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967 Edition.
- ² U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment and Earnings Survey.
- ³ The incidence rates are calculated as: $N/MH \times 200,000$, where
 N = number of injuries and/or illnesses
 MH = total hours worked by all employees during reference period
 $200,000$ = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).
- ⁴ Includes fatalities in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.
- ⁵ Includes data for industries not shown separately.

SOURCE: Iowa Bureau of Labor.

Oklahoma: Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, and average lost workdays per lost workday case, manufacturing, and medical and other health services

Industry	SIC code ¹	1971 annual average employment (in thousands) ²	Incidence rates per 100 man-years worked ³			Average lost workdays per lost workday case
			Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
Manufacturing ⁵ -----		131.3	21.1	5.2	15.9	12
<u>Durable goods</u>		76.6	24.0	5.2	18.8	12
Lumber and wood products -----	24	2.4	23.5	7.7	15.8	20
Furniture and fixtures -----	25	(*)	34.0	9.7	24.3	10
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	32	8.9	21.4	6.0	15.4	14
Primary metal industries -----	33	4.1	35.3	11.2	24.0	13
Fabricated metal products -----	34	15.3	38.3	6.5	31.7	10
Machinery except electrical -----	35	18.5	24.5	4.3	20.2	13
Electrical equipment and supplies -----	36	12.4	6.7	1.7	5.0	10
Transportation equipment -----	37	10.6	20.8	5.7	15.1	11
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..	39	(*)	20.1	3.3	16.9	19
<u>Nondurable goods</u>		54.7	16.7	5.0	11.7	12
Food and kindred products -----	20	16.2	22.5	8.1	14.4	13
Textile mill products -----	22	(*)	22.9	7.4	15.5	9
Apparel and other textile products -----	23	9.9	13.8	3.0	10.8	12
Paper and allied products -----	26	(*)	20.6	4.4	16.3	15
Printing and publishing -----	27	8.3	8.3	1.7	6.6	12
Petroleum and coal products -----	29	(*)	6.8	1.7	5.1	17
Rubber and plastics products, n. e. c. -----	30	5.9	29.3	8.2	21.1	11
Medical and other health services -----	80	40.6	6.4	1.9	4.5	13

- ¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967 Edition.
- ² U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment and Earnings Survey.
- ³ The incidence rates are calculated as: $N/MH \times 200,000$, where
 N = number of injuries and/or illnesses
 MH = total hours worked by all employees during reference period
 $200,000$ = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).
- ⁴ Includes fatalities in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.
- ⁵ Includes data for industries not shown separately.

NOTE: Asterisks indicate data do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Oklahoma State Department of Health.

South Carolina: Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates by industry, and average lost workdays per lost workday case, manufacturing

Industry	SIC code ¹	1971 annual average employment (in thousands) ²	Incidence rates per 100 man-years worked ³			Average lost workdays per lost workday case
			Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
Manufacturing ⁵ -----		337.3	11.9	2.4	9.6	15
<u>Durable goods</u>						
Lumber and wood products -----	24	13.8	21.0	9.4	11.4	11
Furniture and fixtures -----	25	4.7	22.6	6.8	15.8	8
Stone, clay, and glass products -----	32	10.3	14.5	4.1	10.2	17
Primary metal industries -----	33	(*)	23.9	6.9	17.0	19
Fabricated metal products -----	34	7.7	26.0	7.1	18.9	13
Machinery except electrical -----	35	16.4	22.5	3.0	19.5	14
Electrical equipment and supplies -----	36	12.3	10.7	1.6	9.1	15
Transportation equipment -----	37	(*)	21.0	4.2	16.8	13
Instruments and related products -----	38	2.9	7.8	1.5	6.3	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries -----	39	(*)	13.7	3.4	10.2	11
<u>Nondurable goods</u>						
Food and kindred products -----	20	14.3	16.9	5.3	11.6	10
Tobacco manufacturers -----	21	(*)	14.1	4.0	10.1	14
Textile mill products -----	22	147.6	9.8	1.4	8.5	20
Apparel and other textile products -----	23	44.6	7.2	1.3	5.9	9
Paper and allied products -----	26	12.3	15.4	2.1	13.3	20
Printing and publishing -----	27	5.2	7.8	1.4	6.4	14
Chemicals and allied products -----	28	27.1	7.0	1.4	5.6	11
Rubber and plastics products n. e. c. -----	30	(*)	13.8	2.5	11.2	14
Leather and leather products -----	31	(*)	18.4	5.0	13.4	8

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967 Edition.

² Estimates were prepared by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ The incidence rates are calculated as: $N/MH \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

MH = total hours worked by all employees during reference period

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

⁴ Includes fatalities in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

⁵ Includes data for industries not shown separately.

NOTE: Asterisks indicate data do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Labor.

Wyoming: Recordable occupational injury and illness incidence rates, and average lost workdays per lost workday case, by industry

Industry	SIC code ¹	1971 annual average employment (in thousands) ²	Incidence rate per 100 man-years worked ³			Average lost workdays per lost workday case
			Total recordable cases ⁴	Lost workday cases	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
Private nonfarm sector ⁵ -----		73.8	12.4	3.5	8.8	15
Oil and gas extraction -----	13	6.0	22.1	7.8	14.1	18
Contract construction -----		7.9	24.5	5.9	18.6	16
Manufacturing -----		7.4	20.3	6.1	14.1	14
<u>Durable goods</u>						
Lumber and wood products -----	24	1.2	42.2	18.1	23.9	19
<u>Nondurable goods</u>						
Food and kindred products -----	20	1.3	26.2	7.3	18.9	5
Petroleum and coal products -----	29	1.8	8.8	2.5	6.2	9
Transportation and public utilities -----		7.1	9.1	2.6	6.3	16
Wholesale and retail trade -----		24.9	8.2	2.3	5.9	12
Wholesale trade -----	50	3.9	10.3	3.0	7.1	13
Food stores -----	54	2.4	12.2	2.6	9.6	15
Automotive dealers and service stations -----	55	4.8	9.4	3.4	6.0	11
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----		3.6	.2	.1	.1	20
Services ⁶ -----		16.9	8.8	2.3	6.5	13
Hotels and other lodging places -----	70	4.9	10.1	2.3	7.7	9
Personal services -----	72	1.5	1.2	1.0	.2	35

¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967 Edition.

² Employment Security Commission Current Employment Statistics Survey.

³ The incidence rates are calculated as: $N/MH \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

MH = total hours worked by all employees during reference period

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

⁴ Includes fatalities in addition to lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

⁵ Includes data for industries not shown separately.

⁶ Services include agricultural services, forestry and fisheries (SIC 07-09).

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics.

Appendix A. Background of the Recordkeeping and Reporting Systems Promulgated under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970

Introduction

On December 29, 1970, the president signed into law the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, which became effective April 28, 1971.

Passage of the act (Public Law 91-596) marked a major departure in the collection of safety and health statistics. The act provides that every place of employment subject to the act shall be free from recognized hazards which are likely to cause death or serious physical harm. To assist in attaining this goal, the act provides for uniform recordkeeping and reporting procedures which will identify the seriousness of on-the-job accidents and job-related illnesses.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics was delegated the statistical responsibility under Section 24 (a) of the act. Section 24, moreover, encourages the Federal government to enlist the aid of States in developing and conducting statistical programs to meet data needs of the States as well as its own.

The Bureau has been concerned for many years with standardizing the methods for compiling work-injury statistics. As early as 1911 the Bureau called a formal conference to discuss the matter. The International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions continued the work of the conference and published the first standardized procedures in 1920. In 1937, the first work-injury standard was published by the American Standards Association, now the American National Standards Institute. The most recent revision was the Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience (Z16.1), 1967.

In December 1969, while Congress was considering comprehensive safety and health legislation, former secretary of Labor J. D. Hodgson (then Under Secretary of Labor) noted in a letter to the American National Standards Institute that the proposed legislation included a national system for the collection of safety and health statistics. He requested that the Institute evaluate whether the standard method contained in Z16.1-1967 was appropriate for the broad universe of employers who

would be subject to the proposed legislation. An informal conference called by the Institute concluded that there was cause to believe that the Z16.1 standard was inappropriate for the proposed use and recommended that a study group be formed to consider the matter further and, if necessary, develop a simple method of reporting injuries. This recommendation was based on a belief that the Z16.1 standard had grown too complex, through efforts to make it equitable, to form a basis for a mandatory national reporting system; did not adequately reflect trends in injury experience for employers with good safety records; and was not adequate for recording health experience.

A study group, formed by the Institute, concluded that a new simple method for recording and reporting occupational injuries and illnesses was needed. The study group's proposal was published by the Institute in December 1970. The recordkeeping regulations which have been issued by the Secretary draw heavily on the proposals of the study group.

Recordkeeping system

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) directs the Secretary of Labor to issue regulations which require all employers subject to the act to maintain accurate records of work-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries, other than those requiring only minor first aid. The regulations concerned with recording of occupational injuries and illnesses (29 CFR Part 1904) became effective on July 1, 1971.

The recordkeeping system stipulated under OSHA is designed to obtain reliable, current, and uniform information about occupational injuries and illnesses at the workplace. It is the basic source of data for the statistical program. Three forms are used to record work-related injuries and illnesses: A Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 100), a Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 101 or its equivalent), and a Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 102). None is a report form—all are

to remain at the workplace to be available at reasonable times for examination by representatives of the Department of Labor or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or States accorded jurisdiction under the act. These records are to be retained at the workplace for 5 years following the end of the year to which they relate.

Ordinarily an employer must enter an occupational injury or illness on the log within 6 working days after notification of the case. However, any employer may maintain the log at another location or by data processing equipment if information for the log, current to within 6 days, is available at the other location and a copy of the log current to within 45 days is available at the establishment location. This form contains columns for the date of injury (or initial diagnosis of illness), occupation of injured or ill employee, department to which employee was assigned, nature of injury or illness, and part of body affected. Each case is classified either as an injury or as one of seven classes of illnesses. For a fatality, the date of death is entered also.

Lost workdays (but not death) are entered; nonfatal cases without lost workdays (for example, temporary loss of consciousness) also are indicated. It is hoped this breakdown will eliminate the problem of losing track of accidents which result when employees transfer or terminate employment.

The log provides substantial information about each recordable case and should assist Federal and State compliance officers. A quick examination of the log will tell, for example, what occupations or departments are incurring injuries and illnesses and will indicate areas to be checked during safety inspections.

The log also acts as a worksheet to organize information for the summary (OSHA No. 102). This form containing all log entries for a calendar year must be posted by February 1 and remain in place until March 1 in a location where the employer customarily posts notices to his employees.

In addition to items on the log, additional information must be recorded within 6 days on a supplementary record. Such information chiefly concerns the accident or exposure which resulted in injury or illness. Although form OSHA No. 101 is not mandatory, all information on the supplementary record must be available in some form in the establishment. These items usually are found on workmen's compensation or insurance forms which may be used as long as they contain all the information required on the supplementary record. Missing items can

be appended to one of these alternate forms to make them acceptable.

Records covering employees who do not report to any fixed establishment regularly but who are subject to common supervision may be maintained in an established central place as long as records are available during business hours. An employer who has seven or fewer employees is exempt from recordkeeping requirements unless he has been selected to participate in a statistical survey. In that event, he will be required to maintain a log of all occupational injuries or illnesses for that year. The act exempted from recordkeeping coverage household domestics, farm family workers, and church and religious employees when directly engaged in religious services.

Reporting system

The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the HEW Secretary, is required to develop and maintain an effective program of collection, compilation, and analysis of statistics on work injuries and illnesses. In so doing he may make private grants or contracts and grants to States or political subdivisions. The Secretary may also require employers to file such reports of work injuries and illnesses as he shall deem necessary.

The new statistical series differs conceptually from the old series in two ways. First, the base for reporting injuries and illnesses is equivalent to a year's work for 100 full-time employees rather than to the million employee hours worked. Second, as a result of changes in recordable injury and illness classification, Z16.1 measures of injury severity and average days charged per case will no longer be available. In their place will be a series of measures including not only incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses but also separate incidence rates for fatalities, lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. In late 1971, the Federal Register published regulations for reporting requirements and the report form (29 CFR 1904.20-.22).

The survey questionnaire requested data on job-related deaths, lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. The reported lost workday cases include days in which the employee was absent from his job because of a work-related injury or illness and days in which an employee was restricted from performing all the duties of his job. Reported nonfatal cases without lost workdays are those which result in transfer to another job, termination of employment, medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness and restriction of work or motion.

Appendix B. Scope of the Survey and Technical Notes

Scope of survey

The survey relates to most nonfarm employers in the following industries: Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries, SIC 07-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; contract construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 19-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-49; wholesale and retail trade, SIC 50-59; finance, insurance, and real estate, SIC 60-67; and services, SIC 70-89, except SIC 88. Excluded were self-employed individuals; farm and railroad employers; employers covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metallic and Non-metallic Mine Safety Acts; and Federal, State, and local government units. In a separate reporting system, agencies of the Federal government are filing reports comparable to those of private industry with the Secretary of Labor.

Data were collected by questionnaires mailed to nearly 60,000 employer establishments. (See charts 1 and 2.) Second mailings and telephone calls to nonrespondents resulted in a 90.7 percent overall response rate. The 1971 occupational injury and illness estimates included reports from more than 17,800 manufacturing reporting units and from over 32,700 nonmanufacturing reporting units.

The survey was designed to produce occupational injury and illness incidence rates at most of the 2-digit industry levels, as defined by the 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, for the country as a whole. SIC levels are numerical assignments

to economic levels of industry; thus, the more digits in an SIC code, the more specialized the industry.

Sampling and estimating procedures

The sample was selected utilizing procedures established for optimum allocation sampling. All employer establishments within the scope of the survey were stratified by industry and size of employment. The sampling ratios at the various employment size classes ranged from all units above a certain size class selected with certainty through declining proportions in each smaller employment size class. Data for the sample unit were then weighted by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the size class from which it was selected. To illustrate the procedure, where one establishment out of four was selected, it was given a weight of four to represent itself plus three others. Data were then benchmarked to the appropriate industry employment estimates.

Nature of data collected

The survey questionnaire requested information on the average number of employees; total number of hours worked; type of business activity; type of medical service provided by the employer; injuries and seven categories of occupational illnesses by fatalities, lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays; and the number of employees who were transferred or terminated as a result of a job-related injury or illness.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OSHA NO. 103

1971 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
July 1-December 31, 1971

SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS

Title 29, Part 1904.20-22 of the Code of Federal Regulation requires that:

1. Each employer shall return the completed survey form, OSHA 103, within 3 weeks of receipt in accordance with the instructions shown below.
2. Failure to comply with the reporting requirements may result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties.

SECTION I - SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MULTI-ESTABLISHMENT UNITS ONLY

(If the "unit designation" shown below your mailing address on the report form refers to only one establishment, disregard the instructions in this box and proceed to the instructions below.)

The enclosed OSHA 103 report form should be completed on a consolidated basis to include data for all establishments (see definition below) in the "unit designation." Do not include data for any establishment outside the "unit designation." Sections II, III, IV, and VI should be the sum of the separate establishment figures. Section VIII should be prepared by adding the data from all OSHA 102 forms for the establishments included in the "unit designation." Section V(1) and V(2) should reflect the combined data for all such establishments. Do not complete Section V(3).

You will also be required to complete a separate OSHA No. 103 report form for each of these establishments. Enter the number of establishments in Section I so that a separate supply of OSHA No. 103 report forms can be sent to you as soon as your consolidated report is received by the collecting agency identified on the return envelope.

An **ESTABLISHMENT** is defined as - a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For 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 location (such as contract construction activities operated from the same physical location as a lumber yard), each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.

For firms engaged in activities such as agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, and electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, reports should cover the place to which employees report each day.

Gentlemen:

I am writing this letter to inform you that your establishment has been selected for inclusion in the nationwide Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey for the reporting period July 1, 1971 to December 31, 1971.

Your report is mandatory under Public Law 91-596, the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is charged with responsibility for the collection, compilation and analysis of work injury and illness data for the U.S. Department of Labor.

The 1971 Survey in which your establishment is included requires completion of the enclosed reporting sheet which largely involves transfer of information from OSHA Form No. 102 which you already maintain. Therefore, enclosed with this letter are: (1) Report Form OSHA No. 103 to be completed and returned within three weeks of receipt; (2) Instructions for completing the form and an extra copy for your files; (3) An addressed, post-paid return envelope.

As you know, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 requires the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to develop and maintain an effective program of collection, compilation and analysis of statistics on work illnesses and injuries in American industry. This is a Federal-State cooperative program under which certain States have received Federal grants for collection and compilation of these data.

The survey collection agency for your establishment report is indicated on Report Form OSHA No. 103 and on the enclosed return envelope. Should you have any questions or problems concerning this survey, please do not hesitate to contact the agency indicated.

Thank you for your cooperation in this important survey.

Sincerely,



GEORGE C. GUENTHER
Assistant Secretary of Labor

Reports for personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., should cover the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.

Change of Ownership - When there has been a change of ownership during the report period, the records of the current owner and the preserved records of the previous owner are to be incorporated in the report. Explain fully under "Comments."

Partial-Year Reporting - For establishments which were not in existence for the entire report period, the report should cover the portion of the period during which the establishment was in existence. Explain fully under "Comments."

SECTION II - AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT

Enter in Section II the average number of full and part-time employees during the report period (July 1, 1971-December 31, 1971). Include all classes of employees in the total (i.e., administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction, and service personnel, as well as operating and related workers). For example, if you have a monthly payroll, the average number of employees will be the average of the six monthly employment figures. If you have part of your employees on a monthly payroll and part on a weekly payroll, the average figure in Section I should be the sum of the six-month average plus the 26-week average.

SECTION III - HOURS WORKED

Enter in Section III the total hours worked by all employees during the report period (July 1, 1971-December 31, 1971). Include all time on duty, but exclude vacation, holiday, sick leave, and all other non-work time even though paid. The hours reported should be obtained from payroll or other time records.

If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. (Example - If a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 25 weeks of the report period the total hours worked for this group would be $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 25 = 10,000$ hours for the report period.)

SECTION IV - OPERATIONS

Items 1-3 - If total hours worked, reported in Section III, averaged less than 750 or more than 1250 per employee, or if operations were seasonal and varied widely, indicate the approximate number of employees, the regular hours worked per employee per week, and the number of weeks during periods of peak, normal, and slack operations.

SECTION V - NATURE OF BUSINESS

In order to assign the appropriate nature of business classification to this report, we must have information about the economic activity of your establishment. Item 1 will provide, in general terms, the principal activity while Item 2 will provide, in detail, the specific products or activities.

Item 1 - Enter the principal type of activity of this establishment. Describe in general terms, such as manufacturing, retail trade, contract constructions, etc.

Item 2 - List in order of importance the specific products, lines of trade, services, or other economic activities. Opposite each entry, please indicate the approximate percentage of 1971 annual dollar income, sales value, or receipts accounted for by each activity. Reliable estimates are acceptable. Please describe each product or activity fully.

Item 3 - If the principal activity of your establishment is providing services, it is necessary to know whether the services are provided to other units of your company or are provided to establishments outside your company on a contract or fee basis. If you check "Yes," please indicate the nature of the service provided to the other units of your company.

SECTION VI - MEDICAL SERVICES

Item 1 - An "industrial hygienist" is defined as:

"A person having a college degree or equivalent experience plus special studies and training which enables him to identify, measure, and evaluate hazards in the work environment and to plan measures to eliminate, control, or reduce such hazards."

"Yes, based in the establishment" means that an industrial hygienist is employed by this establishment. "Yes, based elsewhere" means that services are available from an industrial hygienist based outside this establishment. He may be a company employee, based in company headquarters, or may be a consultant from outside the company.

Item 2 - If you answer "Yes," also enter the number of Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses separately.

Item 3 - "Formal first aid training" - Certified Red Cross training or other formal first aid training which would qualify an employee to provide emergency first aid treatment.

Item 4 - "Yes, employed full-time" means that at least one physician is employed full-time to provide medical care to the employees of the establishment. "Yes, employed part-time" means that a physician devotes some of his time on a regular basis to providing medical care to the employees of the establishment. "Yes, on call" means that there exists an arrangement between the company and a physician to provide medical services. "Yes, at a clinic" means that there exists an arrangement between the company and a clinic (not company owned or operated) to provide medical services.

SECTION VII

Check the appropriate box and go to the reverse side of the report form. Please note that Section IX must always be completed whether or not you had any recordable injuries or illnesses.

SECTION VIII - INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY

This section can be completed quickly and easily by copying the data already entered on your form "Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" (OSHA No. 102) which was to have been completed and posted by February 1. However, you should first make sure that the OSHA No. 102 form has been correctly prepared.

The OSHA No. 102 form is the summary of cases which have been entered on the "Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" (OSHA No. 100) during the period July 1-December 31, 1971. Please review the "Log" to make sure that all entries are correct and complete. Each case should be included in only one of the three types: Fatalities (Log column 8); Lost Workday Cases (Log columns 9 and 10); or Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays (Log columns 11 and 12).

The "Summary" (OSHA No. 102) should have been completed by summarizing, separately, occupational injuries (code 10) and the seven categories of occupational illnesses (code 21 through 29) according to instructions on the back of the "Summary" form. Please remember that, if an employee's loss of workdays is still continuing at the time the Summary is completed, you should estimate the number of future workdays he will lose and add this estimate to the actual workdays already lost.

SECTION IX

Please complete all parts, including telephone number. Then return the OSHA No. 103 form (but NOT your file copy) in the self-addressed envelope.



1971 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(covering the period July 1-December 31, 1971)

Complete and return only THIS report in the enclosed envelope within 3 weeks of receipt. Do NOT send OSHA Form No. 102, "Summary."

St. Sch. # Ck. Suf. Cd. SIC Edit
[] []
Emp. SIC Wt.

COMPLETE THIS REPORT WHETHER OR NOT THERE WERE ANY RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES OR ILLNESSES. SEE SEPARATE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS.

24

I. If the unit designated below your mailing address at the bottom of this page includes more than one establishment, enter the number of establishments here [] and read the special instructions on page 1 before proceeding.

II. **AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT:**
Enter the average number of employees during the period July 1-December 31. Include all classes of employees.
[]

III. **HOURS WORKED:**
Enter the total hours worked by all employees during the period July 1-December 31. Exclude all non-work time even though paid. (Vacation, sick leave, holidays, etc.)
[]

IV. **OPERATIONS:**
If hours average less than 750 or more than 1250 per employee, please supply the following:
July 1-December 31, 1971

	Average Employment	Weekly Hours	Number of Weeks
1. Peak Operations			
2. Normal Operations			
3. Slack Operations			

V. **NATURE OF BUSINESS**
1. Principal type of activity of this establishment (i.e., manufacturing, wholesale, retail, construction, public utility, etc.): _____

2. Enter in order of importance the principal products manufactured, lines of trade, specific services, or other activities.	Approximate percent of total annual sales volume or receipts, 1971
(1) _____	_____ %
(2) _____	_____ %
(3) _____	_____ %
(4) _____	_____ %
(6) _____	_____ %

3. Is the establishment primarily engaged in performing services for other units of the company?
(1) No (2) Yes
If yes, indicate nature of activity of this establishment:
(1) Central administrative office
(2) Research, development, or testing
(3) Storage (warehouse)
(4) Other-Specify

VI. **MEDICAL SERVICES**
1. Does your establishment have the services of an industrial hygienist?
(Check one)
(1) No
(2) Yes, based in the establishment
(3) Yes, based elsewhere
2. Do you have one or more nurses at this establishment to provide care for employees?
(1) No (2) Yes
If yes, enter the number of:
A. Registered Nurses []
B. Licensed Practical Nurses []
3. Do you have employees at this establishment with formal first-aid training (other than doctors or nurses) who have been designated to provide emergency treatment?
(1) No (2) Yes
If yes, how many? []
4. Do you employ or have an arrangement with a physician or clinic to give your employees medical care? (Check all that apply)
(1) No
(2) Yes, employed full-time
(3) Yes, employed part-time
(4) Yes, on call
(5) Yes, at a clinic

VII. Did you have any recordable injuries or illnesses during the period July 1 - December 31?
(Check one)
(1) No-turn page and complete Section IX
(2) Yes-turn page and complete Sections VIII and IX.

UNIT DESIGNATION → []

VIII. INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (covering the period July 1-December 31, 1971)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This section may be completed by copying data from OSHA Form No. 102 "Summary, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses" which you are required to complete and post in your establishment.
- Leave Section VIII blank if there were no recordable injuries or illnesses during the period July 1-December 31, 1971.
- Code 30 - Add all Occupational Illnesses (Code 21+22+23+24+25+26+29) and enter on this line for each column (3) through (8).
- Code 31 - Add total Occupational Injuries (code 10) and total Occupational Illnesses (code 30) and enter on this line for each column (3) through (8).



25

	Code (1)	Category (2)	FATALITIES (3)	LOST WORKDAY CASES			NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS *	
				Number of Cases (4)	Number of Cases Involving Permanent Transfer to Another Job or Termination of Employment (5)	Number of Lost Workdays (6)	Number of Cases (7)	Number of Cases Involving Transfer to Another Job or Termination of Employment (8)
A.	10	OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES						
O C C U P A T I O N A L	21	Occupational Skin Diseases or Disorders						
	22	Dust Diseases of the Lungs (Pneumoconioses)						
	23	Respiratory Conditions Due To Toxic Agents						
	24	Poisoning (Systemic Effects of Toxic Materials)						
	25	Disorders Due to Physical Agents (Other Than Toxic Materials)						
I L L N E S S E S	26	Disorders Due to Repeated Trauma						
	29	All Other Occupational Illnesses						
B.	30	Sum Of All Occupational Illnesses (Add Codes 21-29)						
C.	31	Sum Of All Occupational Injuries And Illnesses (Add Codes 10+30)						

* Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays - Cases resulting in: Medical treatment beyond first aid, diagnosis of occupational illness, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job (without lost workdays).

COMMENTS: _____

Title: _____

Area Code and Phone: _____

Appendix D. Statistical Grant Agencies Participating in the 1971 Survey

Alaska

Department of Labor
P. O. Box 1149
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Arizona

Office of the Governor
1700 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, Ariz. 85007

Arkansas

Department of Labor
Capitol Hill Building
Little Rock, Ark. 72201

California

Department of Industrial Relations
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94101

Colorado

Department of Labor and Employment
200 East Ninth Avenue
Denver, Colo. 80203

Connecticut

Department of Labor
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, Conn. 06109

Washington, D. C.

Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board
Industrial Safety Division
615 Eye Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Delaware

Department of Labor
801 West Street
Wilmington, Del. 19899

Florida

Department of Commerce
Division of Labor and Employment Opportunities
Caldwell Building
Tallahassee, Fla. 32301

Georgia

Board of Workmen's Compensation
Office of Occupational Safety and Health
1182 W. Peachtree Street
Suite 315
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

Hawaii

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
825 Mililani Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Idaho

Industrial Commission
317 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

Illinois

Illinois Industrial Commission
160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Ill. 60601

Indiana

Division of Labor
1013 State Office Building
100 Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204

Iowa

Bureau of Labor
State House
East 7th and Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Kansas

Department of Health
State Office Building
Topeka, Kans. 66612

Kentucky

Department of Labor
Capital Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Louisiana

Department of Labor
P. O. Box 44063
205 Capitol Annex
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

Maine

Department of Manpower Affairs
Bureau of Labor and Industry
Division of Research and Statistics
Augusta, Maine 04330

Maryland

Department of Licensing and Regulation
Division of Labor and Industry
203 E. Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202

Massachusetts

Department of Labor and Industries
Saltonstall State Office Building
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Mass. 02202

Michigan

Department of Labor
300 E. Michigan Avenue
Lansing, Mich. 48913

Minnesota

Department of Labor and Industry
110 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minn. 55101

Mississippi

Board of Health
2423 North State Street
Jackson, Miss. 39205

Missouri

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Division of Workmen's Compensation
Box 58
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Montana

Department of Labor and Industry
Workmen's Compensation Division
815 Front Street
Helena, Mont. 59601

Nebraska

Workmen's Compensation Court
13th Floor
Capitol Building
Lincoln, Nebr. 68509

Nevada

Industrial Commission
Department of Industrial Safety
515 East Musser Street
Carson City, Nev. 89701

New Hampshire

Department of Labor
1 Pillsbury Street
Concord, N. H. 03301

New Jersey

Department of Labor and Industry
John Fitch Plaza
Trenton, N. J. 08625

New Mexico

Environmental Improvement Agency
P. O. Box 2348
Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501

New York

Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
80 Centre Street
New York, N. Y. 10007

North Carolina

Department of Labor
Edenton and Salisbury Streets
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

North Dakota

Workmen's Compensation Bureau
State Capitol
Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501

Oklahoma

Department of Health
3400 North Eastern Avenue
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105

Oregon

Workmen's Compensation Board
Labor and Industries Building
Salem, Oreg. 97310

Pennsylvania

Department of Labor and Industry
7th and Forster Streets
Harrisburg, Pa. 17121

Puerto Rico

Department of Labor
Bureau of Work Accident Prevention
414 Barbosa Avenue
Hato Rey, P. R. 00917

Rhode Island

Department of Labor
235 Promenade Street
Providence, R. I. 02908

South Carolina

Department of Labor
1710 Gervais Street
P. O. Box 11329
Columbia, S. C. 29211

South Dakota

Department of Health
State Health Officer
Pierre, S. Dak. 57501

Tennessee

Department of Labor
C1-100 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tenn. 37219

Texas

Department of Health
Division of Occupational Safety
110 West 49th Street
Austin, Tex. 78756

Utah

Industrial Commission
Room 438, State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Vermont

Department of Labor and Industry
State Office Building
Montpelier, Vt. 05602

Virgin Islands

Department of Labor
P. O. Box 708
Christiansted
St. Croix, V. I. 00820

Virginia

Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1814
Ninth Street Office Building
Richmond, Va. 23214

Washington

Department of Labor and Industries
General Administration Building
Olympia, Wash. 98504

West Virginia

Workmen's Compensation Fund
Division of Labor Statistics
112 California Avenue
Charleston, W. Va. 25305

Wisconsin

Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
310 Price Place
P. O. Box 2209
Madison, Wis. 53705

Wyoming

Department of Labor and Statistics
304 Capitol Building
Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001

Appendix E: Glossary of Terms for the Occupational Safety and Health Survey

Auxiliary Unit	An auxiliary unit is an establishment which performs services for other units of the same company, such as a warehouse for a steel pipe manufacturing plant. It carries the <i>same</i> SIC code as the unit which it serves.
Average Employment	Average employment is the average number of full and part-time employees during the report period. It includes all classes of employees in the total (i.e., administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction, and service personnel, as well as operating and related workers.)
Cooperative Program	A program jointly conducted by the States and the Federal Government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.
Employment Size Group	A grouping of establishments with a specified range of employment.
Establishment	<p>A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For 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 lumber yard), each activity shall be treated as a separate establishment.</p> <p>For firms engaged in activities such as agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, and electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, records may be maintained at a place to which employees report each day.</p> <p>Records for personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., shall be maintained at the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.</p>
Hours Worked	Total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but not vacation, holiday, sick leave, and all other nonwork time even though paid.

Incidence Rate Number of injuries and illnesses for 100 full-time employees.
The rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{N}{MH} \times 200,000 \quad \text{where}$$

N = number of occupational injuries and illnesses
MH = total hours worked by all employees during reference year
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industrial Hygienist A person having a college degree or equivalent experience plus special studies and training which enables him to identify, measure, and evaluate hazards in the work environment and to plan measures to eliminate, control, or reduce such hazards.

Lost Workdays The number of days (consecutive or not) on which, because of the injury or illness:

- (1) the employee would have worked but could not, or
- (2) the employee was assigned to a temporary job, or
- (3) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time, or
- (4) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally assigned to it.

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 his 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 Lung (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 (Systemic 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 temperatures; 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 in the work environment.

Recordable 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 form OSHA No. 103 which is completed and returned by the selected sample establishment.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

The Standard Industrial Classification is prepared by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget. 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 as two-digit, three-digit, or four-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

Unit Designation

The last line in the address that specifies the particular "unit(s)" (i.e., the city, county, division, of the company, etc.) for which data are requested.

Work Environment

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his work, whether on or off the employer's premises.

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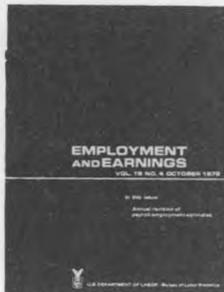
Monthly Labor Review – the oldest and most authoritative Government research journal in economics and the social sciences. Regularly features a review of developments in industrial relations, significant court decisions in labor cases, book reviews, and current labor statistics. \$9.00 a year; \$11.25 foreign; single copy, 75 cents.

1



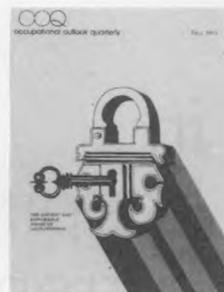
Current Wage Developments – a monthly report on employee compensation, including: Wage and benefit changes resulting from collective bargaining settlements and unilateral management decisions; statistical summaries; and special reports on wage trends. \$4.50 a year; \$5.75 foreign; single copy, 45 cents.

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Employment and Earnings – a monthly statistical series of the labor force, employment, unemployment, hours, earnings, labor turnover, and job vacancies. Current data for the United States as a whole, for individual States, and for more than 200 local areas on employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover. \$10.00 a year; \$12.50 foreign; single copy, \$1.00.

3



Occupational Outlook Quarterly – a today magazine which gives up-to-the-minute details on tomorrow's jobs. Current information on employment trends and outlook to supplement and bring up to date information in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. \$1.50 for four issues during the school year; \$2.00 foreign; single copy, 45 cents.

4

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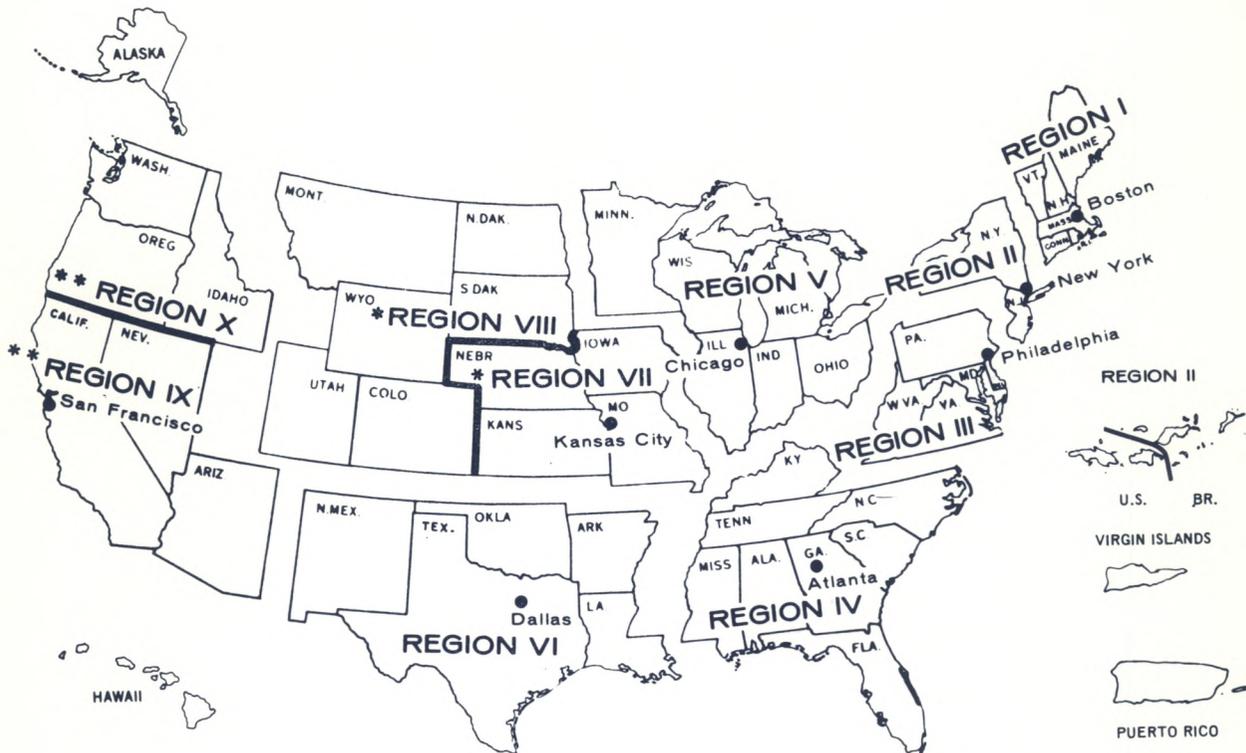
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