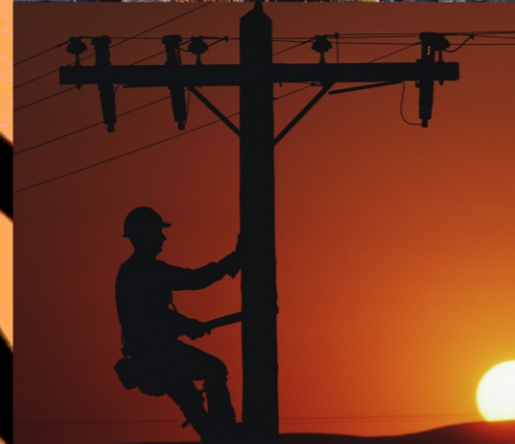


The **Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)** collects data on nonfatal injuries and illnesses that private industry employers report based on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) "Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses."

The **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)** uses multiple sources, such as news reports, death certificates, and workers' compensation reports to identify, verify, and describe workplace fatalities.



## Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
July 2006



U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Occupational Safety and Health Program  
2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 3180  
Washington, DC 20212-0001  
(202) 691-6170  
[www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif)

## Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program at the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

The BLS Safety and Health Statistics program estimates annual counts and incidence rates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in the private sector as well as case circumstances and worker characteristics for cases that involve days away from work. It also provides annual counts and rates of fatal workplace injuries.

Nonfatal injury and illness data are derived from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Fatality data come from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). SOII and CFOI both produce national and State data. In addition, CFOI produces metropolitan area data.

### What types of data are available?

**Summary data** provide details on the number and incidence rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses by industry, size of employer, and types of illnesses.

**Case and demographic data** provide detailed information on nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving 1 or more days away from work. Case characteristics include the nature and circumstances of the injury or illness; worker demographics include age, sex, race, occupation, and length of employment.

**Fatality data** provide the number and rate of fatal injuries as well as information on the worker, the fatal incident, the machinery or equipment involved, the location, and the activity of the worker when the fatal injury occurred.

### How can our data be used?

- To identify the circumstances, patterns, and severity of specific injuries or illnesses and formulate solutions
- To develop effective training packages and educational materials for employers and their employees
- To understand the risks associated with particular occupations and industries

- To assign priorities among specific safety and health problems that require improved prevention programs and regulations
- To evaluate your firm's injury and illness record against national averages and compare it with workforces of similar size
- To identify and isolate new areas of safety research

### For more information

**Go to the BLS Internet site:**  
[www.bls.gov/iif/](http://www.bls.gov/iif/)

**Write to:**  
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics  
2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE.  
Room 3180  
Washington, DC 20212-0001

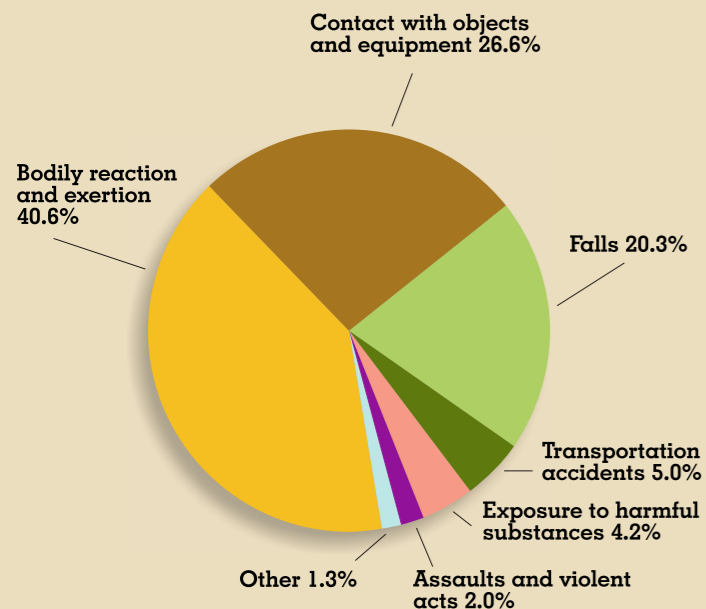
**Phone:**  
(202) 691-6170

**E-mail:**  
[IIFSTAFF@bls.gov](mailto:IIFSTAFF@bls.gov)

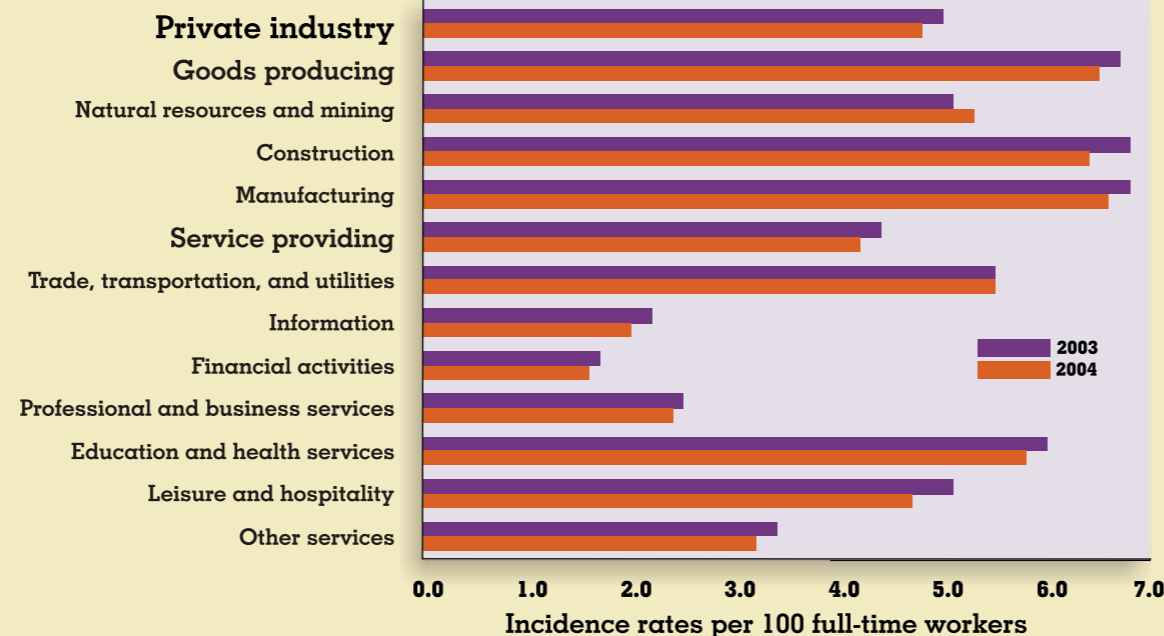
**Contact a BLS regional office:**

Atlanta	(404) 562-2518
Boston	(617) 565-2300
Chicago	(312) 353-7200
Dallas	(214) 767-6956
Philadelphia	(215) 861-5639
San Francisco	(415) 975-4355

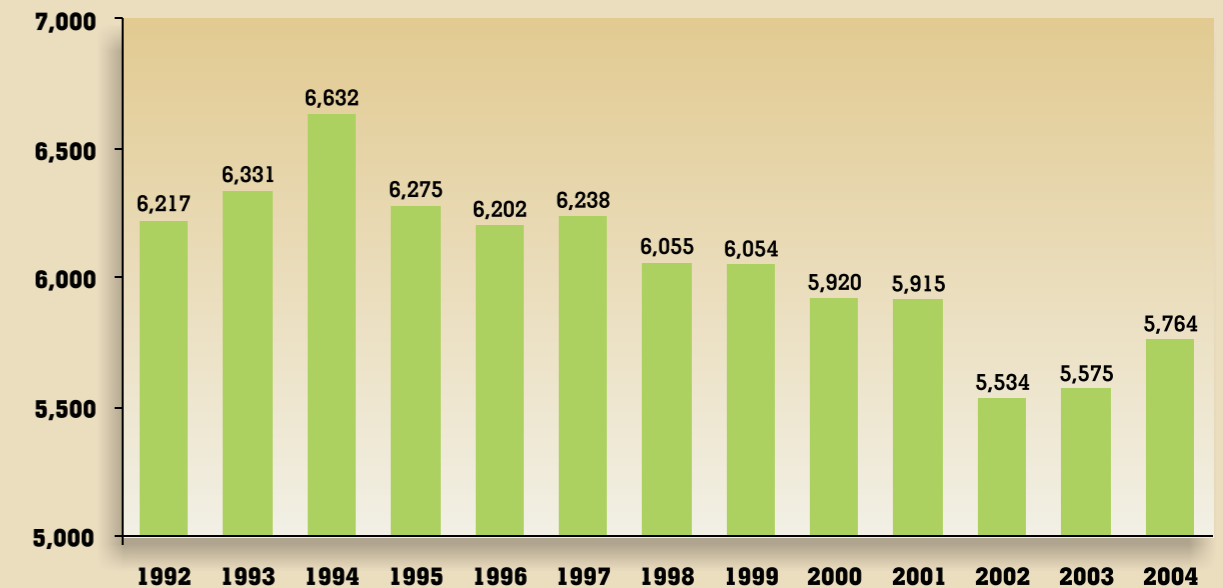
### Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work by event or exposure, 2004



### Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by major industry sector, 2003 and 2004



### Number of fatal work injuries, 1992-2004



**NOTE:** Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.