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## **ARKANSAS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REPORT FOR 2008**

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics has released its 2008 nonfatal occupational injury and illness data which was obtained through the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time private industry workers, or incidence rate for the year was 4.5 for Arkansas, compared to 3.9 for 2007.

Work-related injury and illness cases for private industries involving days away from work had an incidence rate of 0.9 per 100 full-time workers, which was the same rate as 2007.

Work-related injury and illness cases for private industries involving job transfer or restriction had an incidence rate of 0.9 per 100 full-time workers, which was also the same rate as 2007.

The private industry 2008 incidence rate for other recordable cases had an increase from 2.1 in 2007 to 2.7 per 100 full-time workers. Other recordable cases are work-related injuries or illnesses that required more than first aid, but did not require days away from work, job transfer or restriction.

Goods-producing industries, such as natural resources, construction and manufacturing, as a whole, had a decrease in the incidence rate with 4.8 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2008. The 2007 rate was 5.2.

Service-providing industries, such as retail trade, transportation, health care, leisure, and hospitality, as a whole, had an incidence rate of 4.3 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2008, which was an increase compared to the 2007 rate of 3.4.

Public sector estimates are available for the first time for the reference year 2008. The incidence rate was 5.4 per 100 full-time state and local government workers for Arkansas. The state government incidence rate was 4.1, while the local government incidence rate was 6.1 with the majority of the cases falling under the category of other recordable cases.

The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for all industries including state and local government was 4.6 per 100 full-time workers.

The study was administered by the Arkansas Department of Labor, OSH/CFOI Division in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau used the North American Industry Classification System to group company data by industry. Approximately 4,000 Arkansas employers are randomly selected for the survey each year.

Additional case and demographic data related to these nonfatal injuries and illness will be released next month by the U.S. Department of Labor. This information will provide the nature of the injury or illness, part of the body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure that caused the injury or illness. In addition, worker demographics, such as race, sex and age will be provided. Fatal occupational injuries and illnesses for 2008 were not included in this study; however, a separate publication was issued in August 2009.

Please refer to the accompanying table for more detail. Additional tables and charts are available upon request.

For more information regarding this survey, please visit the Internet site [www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif) or call the Arkansas Department of Labor, OSH/CFOI Division at (501) 682-4542.

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types, 2006-2008**

**Arkansas**

Industry Sector <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work <sup>6</sup>			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
All industries including state and local government .....	--	--	4.6	--	--	1.8	--	--	1.0	--	--	0.8	--	--	2.8
Private industry <sup>3</sup> .....	4.4	3.9	4.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.1	2.7
Goods-producing <sup>3</sup> .....	5.7	5.2	4.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.3
Natural resources and mining <sup>3,4</sup> .....	3.8	3.5	3.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>3</sup> .....	3.8	4.4	3.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.7
Mining <sup>4</sup> .....	--	--	3.0	--	--	1.9	--	--	0.6	--	--	1.3	--	--	1.1
Construction .....	5.8	4.7	4.5	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	3.4	2.9	2.1
Manufacturing .....	5.9	5.5	5.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.5
Service-providing .....	3.8	3.4	4.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.2	1.9	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	4.5	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.2	1.5	1.6
Wholesale trade .....	4.9	3.1	3.3	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	3.1	0.8	1.4
Retail trade .....	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.0	1.6
Transportation and Warehousing .....	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.8
Utilities .....	3.8	3.9	3.8	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.3	2.3	1.8
Information .....	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7
Financial activities .....	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
Professional and business services .....	1.7	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.2
Education and health services .....	5.8	5.7	5.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Educational services .....	4.0	1.9	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	--	--	3.1	1.5	1.9
Health care and social assistance .....	5.9	5.9	5.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	3.5	3.7	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	4.0	3.5	10.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	3.2	2.6	9.6
Other services, except public administration .....	2.8	1.0	4.3	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.4	2.3
State and local government .....	--	--	5.4	--	--	1.7	--	--	1.4	--	--	0.3	--	--	3.6
State government .....	--	--	4.1	--	--	1.8	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	2.4
Local government .....	--	--	6.1	--	--	1.7	--	--	1.2	--	--	0.5	--	--	4.4

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where  
 N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers  
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> North American Industry Classification System, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>7</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.