DEATH ON THE JOB

The Toll of Neglect

A NATIONAL AND STATE-BY-STATE PROFILE OF WORKER SAFETY AND HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES

23RD EDITION • MAY 2014

AFL-CIO

DEATH ON THE JOB

The Toll of Neglect

A NATIONAL AND STATE-BY-STATE PROFILE OF WORKER SAFETY AND HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES

For more information, contact the AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department at 202-637-5366.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2014 edition of *Death on the Job: The Toll of Neglect* marks the 23nd year the AFL-CIO has produced a report on the state of safety and health protections for America's workers.

More than four decades ago, in 1970, Congress enacted the Occupational Safety and Health Act, promising workers in this country the right to a safe job. Since that time, workplace safety and health conditions have improved. But too many workers remain at serious risk of injury, illness or death as workplace tragedies continue to remind us.

Last year, on April 17, 2013, an explosion at a fertilizer plant in West, Texas, killed 15 people, most of them volunteer emergency responders. The facility, and ammonium nitrate stored at the plant that exploded, were exempt from OSHA and EPA chemical safety regulations. The plant was a small facility that hadn't been inspected by OSHA since 1985. Just a few years earlier, in 2010, an explosion at the Massey Energy Upper Big Branch mine in West Virginia—the worst coal mine disaster in 40 years—killed 29 miners, and the BP Transocean Gulf Coast oil rig explosion killed 11 workers and caused a major environmental disaster in the gulf.

These disasters were all preventable. But many other workplace disasters do not make the headlines, and kill and disable thousands of workers each year.

The High Toll of Job Injuries, Illnesses and Deaths

In 2012, 4,628 workers were killed on the job in the United States, and an estimated 50,000 died from occupational diseases, resulting in a loss of 150 workers each day from hazardous working conditions.

Nearly 3.8 million work-related injuries and illnesses were reported, but many injuries are not reported. The true toll is likely two to three times greater, or 7.6 million to 11.4 million injuries a year.

Over the past four years, the job fatality rate largely has been unchanged, with a rate of 3.4 deaths per 100,000 workers in 2012.

North Dakota had the highest fatality rate in the nation (17.7 per 100,000 workers), followed by Wyoming (12.2), Alaska (8.9), Montana (7.3) and West Virginia (6.9). The lowest state fatality rate (1.4 per 100,000 workers) was reported in Massachusetts, followed by Rhode Island (1.7), Connecticut (2.1), and New Hampshire and Washington (2.2).

North Dakota stands out as an exceptionally dangerous and deadly place to work. The state's job fatality rate of 17.7 per 100,000 is more than five times the national average and is one of the highest state job fatality rates ever reported for any state. North Dakota's fatality rate more than doubled from a rate of 7.0 per 100,000 in 2007, and the number of workers killed on the job increased from 25 to 65. Latino workers accounted

for 12 of the deaths in 2012, compared with three Latino worker deaths in 2011. The fatality rate in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector in North Dakota was an alarming 104.0 per 100,000, more than six times the national fatality rate of 15.9 per 100,000 in this industry; and the construction sector fatality rate in North Dakota was 97.4 per 100,000, almost 10 times the national fatality rate of 9.9 per 100,000 for construction.

Latino workers continue to be at increased risk of job fatalities, with a fatality rate of 3.7 per 100,000 workers in 2012. There were 748 Latino workers killed on the job in 2012. Sixty-five percent of these fatalities (484 deaths) were among workers born outside the United States. There has been some improvement over time on this issue: The fatality rate among Latino workers has dropped by 38% since 2001.

Musculoskeletal disorders caused by ergonomic hazards are increasing and now account for 34.7% of all serious injuries. Workplace violence is also a growing problem, causing 24,610 serious injuries and killing 803 workers in 2012. Women workers suffered two-thirds of injuries related to workplace violence.

The cost of job injuries and illnesses is enormous—estimated at $250 billion to $330 billion a year.

Job Safety Oversight and Enforcement

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the state OSHA plans have a total of 1,955 inspectors (864 federal and 1,091 state inspectors) to inspect the 8 million workplaces under the OSH Act's jurisdiction. This means there are enough inspectors for federal OSHA to inspect workplaces once every 139 years, on average, and for state OSHA plans to inspect workplaces once every 79 years.

The current level of federal and state OSHA inspectors provides one inspector for every 67,847 workers.

OSHA penalties have increased under the Obama administration, but still are too low to deter violations. The average penalty for a serious violation of the law in FY 2013 was $1,895 for federal OSHA and $1,011 for the state plans.

Penalties for worker deaths continue to be minimal. For FY 2013, the median penalty in fatality cases investigated by federal OSHA was $5,600, and for the OSHA state plans the median penalty was $6,100.

Criminal penalties under the OSHA law are weak. They are limited to cases in which a willful violation results in a worker death, resulting in misdemeanors. Since 1970, only 84 cases have been prosecuted, with defendants serving a total of 89 months in jail. During this time there were more than 390,000 worker deaths.

Regulatory Action

After eight years of neglect and inaction under the Bush administration, progress in issuing new needed protections under the Obama administration has been slow and disappointing. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has blocked and delayed important rules. Since 2009, only four major final OSHA safety and health standards have been issued.

In 2013, this *de facto* regulatory freeze began to thaw. The proposed tougher silica rule that had been blocked by OMB for two and one half years was released. When finalized, this new rule will prevent 700 deaths and 1,600 cases of silica-related disease each year.

In April 2014, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) issued an important final standard to reduce coal miners' exposure to respirable dust to help finally end black lung disease.

But many rules are long overdue, including OSHA rules on confined space entry in construction, beryllium, combustible dust and infectious diseases, and MSHA rules on proximity detection. The time for the Obama administration to act on these rules is running out.

Some Progress Forward

Workplaces are much safer today than when the OSH Act was passed in 1970. The job fatality rate has been cut by 81 percent. More than 492,000 workers' lives have been saved since the passage of the OSH Act.

The Obama administration returned OSHA and MSHA to their missions to protect workers' safety and health, appointing strong, pro-worker safety and health advocates to head the agencies, and increasing funding and staffing.

Both OSHA and MSHA have stepped up enforcement, particularly for employers who have a history of serious, repeated and willful violations, and strengthened whistleblower programs to protect workers who report job injuries or hazards from retaliation.

OSHA has launched special initiatives to address the hazards faced by Latino, immigrant and temporary workers, all of whom are at high risk of injury and death.

Much Work Remains to Be Done

Very simply, workers need more job safety and health protection.

Only a few years remain for the current administration to act. The White House needs to remove the OMB blockade of new safety and health rules and instead actively support these measures. OSHA needs to move to finalize the proposed standard to reduce silica exposure and to develop and issue new standards on other key hazards.

Funding and staffing at both job safety agencies should be increased to provide for

enhanced oversight of worksites and timely and effective enforcement.

The widespread problem of injury underreporting must be addressed, and employer policies and practices that discourage the reporting of injuries through discipline or other means must be prohibited.

The serious safety and health problems and increased risk of fatalities and injuries faced by Latino and immigrant workers must be given increased attention.

The escalating fatalities and injuries in the oil and gas extraction industry demand intensive and comprehensive intervention. Without action, the workplace fatality crisis in this industry will only get worse as production intensifies and expands.

The job safety laws need to be strengthened.

Improvements in the Mine Safety and Health Act are needed to give MSHA more authority to enhance enforcement against repeated violators and to shut down dangerous mines.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act is now more than 40 years old and is out of date. Congress should pass the Protecting America's Workers Act to extend the law's coverage to workers currently excluded, strengthen civil and criminal penalties for violations, enhance anti-discrimination protections, and strengthen the rights of workers, unions and victims.

The nation must renew the commitment to protect workers from injury, disease and death and make this a high priority. We must demand that employers meet their responsibilities to protect workers and hold them accountable if they put workers in danger. Only then can the promise of safe jobs for all of America's workers be fulfilled.

THE STATE OF WORKERS' SAFETY AND HEALTH

This 2014 edition of *Death on the Job: The Toll of Neglect* marks the 23rd year the AFL-CIO has produced a report on the state of safety and health protections for America's workers. This report includes state-by-state profiles of workers' safety and health and features state and national information on workplace fatalities, injuries, illnesses, the number and frequency of workplace inspections, penalties, funding, staffing and public employee coverage under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act). It also includes information on the state of mine safety and health.

More than four decades ago, in 1970, Congress enacted the Occupational Safety and Health Act promising workers in this country the right to a safe job.

Since that time, workplace safety and health conditions have improved. But too many workers remain at serious risk of injury, illness or death as workplace tragedies continue to remind us. Last year, on April 17, 2013, an explosion at a fertilizer plant in West, Texas, killed 15 people, most of them volunteer emergency responders. The facility, and ammonium nitrate stored at the plant that exploded, were exempt from OSHA and EPA chemical safety regulations. The plant was a small facility that hadn't been inspected by OSHA since 1985. Just a few years earlier, in 2010, an explosion at the Massey Energy Upper Big Branch mine in West Virginia—the worst coal mine disaster in 40 years—killed 29 miners, and the BP Transocean Gulf Coast oil rig explosion killed 11 workers and caused a major environmental disaster in the gulf. These disasters were all preventable. But many other workplace disasters do not make the headlines and kill and disable thousands of workers each year.

In 2012, 4,628 workers lost their lives on the job as a result of traumatic injuries, according to final fatality data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each day in this country, an average of 13 workers die because of job injuries—women and men who go to work never to return home to their families and loved ones. This does not include those workers who die from occupational diseases, estimated to be 50,000 each year—an average of 137 deaths each day. Chronic occupational diseases receive less attention, because most are not detected for years after workers are exposed to toxic chemicals.

In 2012, more than 3.8 million workers across all industries, including state and local government, had work-related injuries and illnesses that were reported by employers, with 3 million injuries and illnesses reported in private industry. Due to limitations in the current injury reporting system and widespread underreporting of workplace injuries, this number understates the problem. The true toll is estimated to be two to three times greater—or 7.6 million to 11.4 million injuries and illnesses a year.

The cost of these injuries and illnesses is enormous—estimated at $250 billion to $330 billion a year.

Eight years of neglect and inaction by the Bush administration seriously eroded safety and health protections. Standards were repealed, withdrawn or blocked. Major hazards were not addressed. The job safety budget was cut. Voluntary compliance replaced strong enforcement. In the

absence of strong government oversight and enforcement, many employers cut back their workplace safety and health efforts.

Since 2009, under the Obama administration, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) have returned to their missions to protect workers' safety and health. The president appointed strong, pro-worker safety and health advocates to head these agencies—Dr. David Michaels at OSHA and Joe Main at MSHA.

The Obama administration has moved forward with new initiatives to strengthen enforcement and protect workers' rights. The administration increased the job safety budget and hired new inspectors, restoring some of the cuts made during the Bush administration. But action on needed safety and health rules has been disappointing, with major delays and few rules issued. Recently, there has been a welcome thaw and forward movement on some key rules. Notably, in September 2013, OSHA released the proposed rule on occupational exposure to crystalline silica, a measure that would save hundreds of lives and prevent thousands of cases of disabling disease each year. And just recently, MSHA issued its final rule on lowering miners' exposure to respirable coal dust. Both of these regulatory efforts were long overdue.

Since the election of a Republican majority in the House of Representatives in 2010, progress on safety and health has been threatened. Special interest groups and Republicans have launched an all-out assault on regulations and science, replacing facts with rhetoric unsupported by evidence, and have targeted key OSHA and MSHA rules. These attacks have slowed progress to improve workplace safety and health, and have squeezed agencies' budgets. Workers in the United States need more safety and health protection, not less. More than four decades after the passage of the OSH Act, there is much more work to be done.

JOB FATALITIES, INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

More than 492,000 workers now can say their lives have been saved since the passage of the OSH Act in 1970.[1] Unfortunately, too many workers remain at risk. On average, 13 workers were fatally injured and more than 10,390 workers in private industry and state and local government were injured or made ill each day of 2012. These statistics do not include deaths from occupational diseases, which claim the lives of an estimated 50,000 workers each year.

Job Fatalities

According to final fatality data from the BLS, there were 4,628 workplace deaths due to traumatic injuries in 2012, a slight decrease from the 4,693 deaths reported in 2011.[2] The rate of fatal injuries in 2012 was 3.4 per 100,000 workers, essentially unchanged from the rate of 3.5 per 100,000 workers reported in 2011.

[1]Calculated based on changes in annual fatality rates and employment since 1970. Fatality rate data for 1970 to 1991 is from National Safety Council Accident Facts, 1994. Fatality rate data for 1992 to 2012 is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Annual employment data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey.

[2]2012 fatality data is from the BLS 2012 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Final Release, April 24, 2014.

State Fatality Comparisons

In 2012, North Dakota led the country with the highest fatality rate (17.7 per 100,000 workers)—the highest ever recorded for North Dakota—followed by Wyoming (12.2), Alaska (8.9), Montana (7.3) and West Virginia (6.9).

The lowest state fatality rate (1.4 per 100,000 workers) was reported in Massachusetts, followed by Rhode Island (1.7), Connecticut (2.1), and New Hampshire and Washington (2.2).

Twenty-one states saw an increase in either the rate and/or the number of fatalities between 2011 and 2012. Notably, compared with 2011 baseline numbers, 103 additional workers were killed in Texas in 2012, 25 in Wisconsin, 22 in Virginia and 21 in North Dakota.

In 2012, a number of states experienced significant increases in fatality rates from their 2011 rates. New Hampshire experienced an 83% increase, followed by North Dakota (43%), Vermont (35%), Nebraska (33%), Wisconsin (21%) and Texas (20%). It should be noted that the large increases in fatality rates of New Hampshire and Vermont largely were due to the small number of fatalities that occurred in those states. The number of fatalities reported in New Hampshire in 2012 was 14, up from the nine deaths reported in 2011; the number of fatalities reported in Vermont in 2012 was 11, up from eight deaths reported in 2011.

Among all of the states, North Dakota stands out as an exceptionally dangerous and deadly place to work. The state's job fatality rate of 17.7/100,000 workers is alarming. It is more than five times the national average and is one of the highest state job fatality rates ever reported for any state. Workplace deaths in the state have been increasing. The fatality rate more than doubled from a rate of 7.0/100,000 in 2007 to a rate of 17.7/100,000 in 2012, and the number of workers killed on the job increased from 25 to 65. In recent years, the increase in job deaths has accelerated, with 30 deaths in 2010, 44 deaths in 2011 and 65 deaths in 2012. The latest data for North Dakota also show a major increase in fatalities among Latino workers in the state, with 12 deaths reported, compared with three Latino worker deaths in 2011. All but one of the Latino workers killed in 2012 were immigrants.

Not surprisingly, the oil and gas industry in North Dakota has been a major source of these fatalities. In 2012, 15 worker deaths were reported in the mining industry, which includes oil and gas extraction. Construction and extraction occupations accounted for 34 deaths, more than half of the job-related fatalities in the state. The fatality rate in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector in North Dakota was an alarming 104.0/100,000, more than six times the national fatality rate of 15.9/100,000 in this industry.[3] The fatality rate in construction was 97.4/100,000, nearly ten times the national construction fatality rate of 9.9/100,000.

Industry, Occupation and Event Comparisons

The construction sector had the largest number of fatal work injuries (806) in 2012, followed by transportation and warehousing (741) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (509).

[3]Also as a comparison, the 2012 fatality rates for mining, oil and gas extraction in the other states for which BLS reports data were: Colorado (24.4/100,000), Kentucky (20.0), Oklahoma (20.0), West Virginia (19.2) and Texas (16.6).

Industry sectors with the highest fatality rates were agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (22.8 per 100,000), mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (15.9 per 100,000) and transportation and warehousing (14.6 per 100,000).

The number of deaths in construction increased in 2012, after years of decline with 738 deaths in 2011, and the fatality rate in 2012 also increased from 9.1 to 9.9 per 100,000 workers. In manufacturing, the number of fatalities was 327, unchanged from 2011. The 2012 fatality rate in manufacturing was also the same as 2011, at 2.2 per 100,000 workers. Fatalities in the mining industry increased from 155 deaths reported in 2011 to 181 deaths in 2012. The rate, however, stayed the same at 15.9 per 100,000 workers. Within the mining industry, in 2012 BLS reported 142 deaths in oil and gas extraction—the highest number ever for this industry. According to separate statistics reported by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), in 2012 there were 20 deaths in coal mining and 16 deaths in metal and nonmetal mining.

Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatalities with 1,247 deaths, followed by construction and extraction occupations with 870 fatal injuries. The occupations at greatest risk of work-related fatalities were logging workers (129.9 per 100,000), fishers and related fishing workers (120.8 per 100,000 workers), and aircraft pilots and flight engineers (54.3 per 100,000).

Transportation incidents, in particular roadway crashes, continue to be the leading cause of workplace deaths, responsible for 1,923 or 42% of all fatalities in 2012. Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 25% of the fatal work injury total (1,153).

The number of fatalities from falls, slips or trips increased, with 704 fatal falls reported in 2012, compared with 681 fatal falls reported in 2011.

In 2012, male workers were at higher risk of death on the job than female workers, with a fatality rate of 5.5 per 100,000 workers, compared with a rate of 0.6 per 100,000 among women. Men accounted for 92% of job fatalities (4,277) and women accounted for 8% (351) of deaths. For women, the leading causes of death were homicide (28%), roadway incidents (22%) and falls (15%). For men, the leading causes were roadway incidents (25%), contact with objects and equipment (16%) and falls (15%). Notably, homicides against women in the workplace increased 8% from 2011, while the frequencies of leading cause of death for men were essentially unchanged.

In response to concerns about the safety and health risks associated with contract work, for the past two years BLS has reported fatalities that involve workers employed as contractors. In 2012, there were 715 fatalities among contract workers, up from 542 contractor deaths reported in 2011. Construction and extraction workers accounted for more than half of the deaths among contract workers, with 388 fatalities reported in the industry. Falls were the biggest cause of contractor deaths (229), followed by contact with objects and equipment (178) and transportation incidents (152).

Workplace Violence Fatalities

Workplace violence was the second-leading cause of job fatalities in the United States in 2012, with 765 deaths caused by assaults and violent acts reported, accounting for 17% of all traumatic injury workplace deaths. This compares with 791 deaths related to workplace violence in 2011, but the same makeup of traumatic injury workplace deaths.

Homicide once again was a major cause of death with 475 deaths reported in 2012, an increase from the number of homicides reported in 2011 (468). There were 249 workplace suicides in 2012, compared with 250 in 2011.

Workplace homicide was the leading cause of job death among women workers in 2012, accounting for 28% of their work-related fatalities (99 out of 351 deaths).

Black workers were at greatest risk of workplace homicide in 2012, experiencing 21% of all such deaths (103 out of 475), while representing only 10% of total employment (hours worked). Among white workers, 249 homicides were reported (52% of all homicides), and among Latino workers there were 65 deaths from homicide (14%). For black workers, homicides were responsible for 22% of work-related deaths (103 out of 486 deaths), compared with 8% among white workers (249 out of 3,177 deaths) and 9% among Latino workers (65 out of 748 deaths).

The leading source of death from workplace homicide was assault by an assailant or robber (277 deaths), with co-workers responsible for 62 homicide deaths. Firearms were the primary weapon involved in workplace homicides, causing 379 workplace deaths.

The leading occupations for workplace homicide were sales occupations (113 deaths), protective services (90 deaths) and motor vehicle operators (56 deaths). Retail trade was the industry with the largest number of workplace homicides in 2012 (108 deaths), followed by accommodation and food services (73 deaths) and local government (56 deaths).

Latino and Immigrant Worker Fatalities

In 2011, Latino workers continued to be at increased risk of job fatalities, with a rate of fatal injuries of 3.7 per 100,000 workers—9% higher than the overall job fatality rate of 3.4 per 100,000 workers.

The number of fatal injuries to Latino workers in 2012 was 748, approximately the same as 2011 (749), but an increase from the 707 Latino worker deaths reported in 2010.

Since 2001, when the rate of Latino worker fatalities reached an all-time high of 6.0 deaths per 100,000 workers, significant progress has been made in reducing work-related deaths among this high-risk group. Since 2001, the job fatality rate among Latino workers has been reduced by 38%. At the same time, the overall job fatality rate has declined by 21%.

In 2012, 65% of the fatalities (484 deaths) among Latino workers were among workers born outside of the United States. The states with the highest number of Latino worker fatalities were Texas (201), California (137) and Florida (54). Texas and Florida both saw an increase in the number of Latino work-related deaths in 2012 from 2011.

The construction industry was responsible for the greatest number of Latino worker deaths (220), followed by transportation and warehousing (92), and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (91). Events or exposures responsible for deaths of Latino workers were similar to the causes for all workers, with transportation incidents the leading cause of death (274 deaths), followed by deaths from falls (161), contact with equipment (134) and violence (82).

Fatalities among foreign-born or immigrant workers continue to be a serious problem. In 2012, there were 824 workplace deaths reported among immigrant workers, a decrease from the 843 deaths in 2011.

The four states with the greatest number of foreign-born worker fatalities in 2012 were California (145), Texas (104), Florida (86) and New York (71). Of the foreign-born workers who were injured fatally at work in 2012, 59% were Latino; 18% were white; 16% were Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; and 6% were black or African American. Of the foreign-born workers who were injured fatally at work in 2012, 39% were from Mexico.

The largest number of immigrant worker deaths was reported in the construction industry, at 200 out of 824 total deaths (a 24% increase from 2011). Thirty percent of the foreign-born fatalities resulted from transportation incidents, 22% resulted from violent acts, 22% were a result of falls, slips and trips, and 16% resulted from contact with objects and equipment.

Job Injuries and Illnesses

In 2012, as in 2011, 3 million injuries and illnesses were reported in private-sector workplaces. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) survey also included data on work-related injuries and illnesses among state and local government workers: An additional 792,700 state and local government workers nationwide were injured or made sick in 2012, for a total of 3.8 million reported work-related injuries and illnesses.

The national injury and illness rate for the private sector in 2012 was 3.4 per 100 workers, a decline from the rate reported by BLS for 2011 (3.5). The rate in 2012 for all industries, including state and local government workers, was higher at 3.7 per 100 workers, but a decline from 3.8 in 2011. The injury and illness rate in 2012 for state government workers was 4.4 per 100 workers and 6.1 for local government workers, nearly double the rate in private industry and unchanged from 2011.

The health care and social assistance industry accounted for 20.9% of the nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in private industry in 2012. Manufacturing accounted for 16.9% of injuries and illnesses, followed by the retail trade industry at 14.7%. Construction experienced 6.2% of all private-sector injuries and illnesses in 2012.

The industries with the highest rates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses were nursing and residential care facilities (state government, 13.6 per 100 workers), mobile home manufacturing (private industry, 11.8 per 100 workers), police protection (local government, 11.8 per 100 workers), travel trailer and camper manufacturing (private industry, 11.7 per 100

workers), iron foundries (private industry, 11.5 per 100 workers) and fire protection (local government, 11.2 per 100 workers).

Thirty-one percent of all cases of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, job transfer or restriction in private industry occurred in the trade, transportation and utilities industry, followed by education and health services at 20%, manufacturing at 14% and construction at 8%. Occupations in private industry with the highest number of injuries involving days away from work were laborers and materials hand movers, nursing assistants, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, janitors and cleaners, and police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Women workers suffered 38% of lost-time injuries reported (342,640 out of 902,470 cases) in 2012—the same proportion as the previous year—even though the total number of cases decreased from 2011.

The leading industries for these injuries and illnesses were nursing and residential care facilities, hospitals, and food services and drinking places. Nursing, psychiatric and home health aides experienced the greatest number of injuries, as they did the previous year. Among women workers, overexertion was the major cause of these injuries, and the major injury type was sprains, strains and tears.

Among men, 559,830 cases resulting in days away from work were reported in 2012, accounting for 62% of these injuries. Manufacturing, retail trade and construction reported the largest number of injuries. Among men, motor vehicle operators, laborers and construction workers were the leading occupations for lost-time injuries. Overexertion was the leading cause and sprains, while strains and tears were the leading type of injury for men.

For all workers, overexertion and bodily reaction (which include lifting and repetitive motion) was the leading exposure resulting in injury, responsible for 35% of all lost-time injury cases in private industry, followed by falls, slips and trips (24%), contact with objects (23%) and violence (6.4%).

In 2012, there were 35,370 lost-time injuries reported in private-sector workplaces resulting from workplace violence and assaults, with 24,610 of these being injuries caused by a person. Women were at much greater risk of injuries from workplace violence, experiencing 66% of such injuries (16,300 out of 24,610 cases). Workers in the health care industry were particularly affected, with nursing and residential care facilities experiencing the greatest number of injuries from violence, followed by hospitals, social assistance and ambulatory health care services. Nursing aides, registered nurses, and health care practitioners and technologists were the occupations at greatest risk of injuries from violence, and patients were responsible for more than 50% of reported injuries related to violence.

The median number of days away from work for lost-time injury cases in private industry was eight days in 2012, with 28% of all days away from work cases resulting in 31 or more days away from work.

Musculoskeletal Disorders

For 2012, BLS reported 314,470 musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) cases resulting in days away from work in the private sector, an increase of almost 5,000 from MSD cases reported in 2011 and a continuous rise since 2009. MSDs accounted for 34.7% of all injuries and illnesses involving days away from work and remain the biggest category of injury and illness.

The occupations reporting the highest number of MSDs involving days away from work in 2012 were laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, handlers (26,770); nursing assistants (23,390); and janitors and cleaners (15,230). The median number of days away from work for MSDs in 2012 was 11 days.

Industries with the highest incidence rates of musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work in 2012 were air transportation (218.9 per 10,000 workers), couriers and messengers (134.2 per 10,000 workers), nursing and residential care facilities (97.6 per 10,000 workers); beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (87.7 per 10,000 workers); truck transportation (78.7 per 10,000); building materials and garden equipment dealers (78.5 per 10,000 workers); and warehousing and storage (78.1 per 10,000 workers).

In 2012, the MSD incidence rate across all industries in the United States was 35.5 per 10,000 workers, approximately the same as the rate of 35.9 per 10,000 workers in 2011.

It is important to recognize the numbers and rates of MSDs reported by BLS represent only a part of the total MSD problem. The BLS MSD data are limited to cases involving one or more days away from work, the cases for which BLS collects detailed reports. Similar detailed reports are not collected for injuries and illnesses that do not involve lost work time or those that result in job transfer or restriction but not in time lost from work. Based on the percentage of days away from work cases involving MSDs (34.7%) in 2012, there were an estimated 225,515 MSDs that resulted in restricted activity or job transfer, 539,793 MSD cases that resulted in days away from work, restricted activity or job transfer, and a total of 1,032,811 MSDs reported by private-sector employers.

Moreover, these figures do not include injuries suffered by public-sector workers or postal workers, nor do they reflect the underreporting of MSDs by employers. Based on studies and experience, OSHA has estimated that MSDs are understated by at least a factor of two—that is, for every MSD reported, there is another work-related MSD that is not recorded or reported.[4] However, a recent study that examined undercounting of injuries and illnesses found that underreporting is even greater, with two additional injuries occurring for every injury that is reported.[5]

Reported Cases Understate Problem

In recent years there has been increased attention to and concern about the accuracy and completeness of the injury and illness data reported by employers that form the basis for the BLS

[4]64 F.R. 65981 and 65 F.R. 68758.

[5]Rosenman, K.D., Kalush, A., Reilly, M.J., Gardiner, J.C., Reeves, M. and Luo, Z., "How Much Work-Related Injury and Illness is Missed by the Current National Surveillance System?," *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, Vol. 48, No. 4, pp. 357–367, April 2006.

Annual Survey on Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. While government statistics show that occupational injury and illness are declining, numerous studies have shown government counts of occupational injury and illness are underestimated by as much as 69%.[6] A study published in the April 2006 *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* that examined injury and illness reporting in Michigan made similar findings.[7] The study compared injuries and illnesses reported in five different databases—the BLS Annual Survey, the OSHA Annual Survey, the Michigan Bureau of Workers' Compensation, the Michigan Occupational Disease reports and the OSHA Integrated Management Information System. It found that during the years 1999, 2000 and 2001, the BLS Annual Survey, which is based upon employers' OSHA logs, captured approximately 33% of injuries and 31% of illnesses reported in the various databases in the state of Michigan.

A similar study published in 2008 comparing the injuries reported to state workers' compensation systems with those reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Annual Survey in six states for the years 1998–2001 found similar results.[8] The study, which examined reporting in Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, found the BLS survey captured 50% to 75% of the injuries and illnesses that occurred, missing half to a quarter of the injuries and illnesses that occurred in these states. As with the Michigan study, more injuries and illnesses were reported to the state workers' compensation systems than to the BLS survey.

The BLS data underestimate the extent of workplace injuries and illnesses in the United States for a variety of reasons. First, the data exclude many categories of workers (self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws; federal government agencies; and private household workers). This results in the exclusion of more than one in six workers from the BLS Annual Survey.

In addition to the built-in exclusions, there are several other factors that may contribute to underreporting by employers:

- Concern about increased workers' compensation costs for increased reports of injuries;
- Fear of being denied government contracts due to high injury rates; and
- Concern about being targeted by OSHA for inspection if a high injury rate is reported.

There also are many reasons why workers may not report an injury or illness to their employer:

- Economic incentives can influence workers. Employer-implemented programs that offer financial rewards for individuals or departments for going a certain number of days without an injury may discourage workers from reporting. A 2006 report by the California state auditor documented one such case where the use of economic incentives on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge project was identified as a likely cause of

[6]Leigh, J. Paul, James P. Marcin, J. and Miller, T.R., "An Estimate of the U.S. Government's Undercount of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries," *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine,* Vol. 46, No. 1, January 2004.
[7]Rosenman, op. cit.
[8]Boden, L.I. and A. Ozonoff, "Capture-Recapture Estimates of Nonfatal Workplace Injuries and Illnesses," *Annals of Epidemiology,* Vol. 18, No. 6 (2008).

significant underreporting of injuries.[9]

- Employees do not want to be labeled as accident-prone.
- Employers implement programs that discipline or even terminate workers when they report an injury, discouraging workers from reporting.
- Workers may be reluctant to apply for workers' compensation; many others do not know how to use the workers' compensation system.
- Foreign-born workers, whether in the country legally or not, face additional barriers to reporting injuries. They may not know how or to whom to report the injury. They may fear being fired or harassed or being reported to the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.

In 2008 and 2009, the problems of underreporting of workplace injuries and illnesses were the subject of congressional attention and action. In June 2008, the House Education and Labor Committee held an oversight hearing to explore the extent, causes and impact of injury underreporting. In conjunction with the hearing, the committee released a report—*Hidden Tragedy: Underreporting of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses*—that documented the widespread problem of underreporting.[10]

In October 2009, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report on an in-depth evaluation on injury and illness reporting and employer injury recordkeeping practices.[11] The study found OSHA's procedures to audit the accuracy of employer injury records were deficient, and that in many workplaces there were significant pressures on workers not to report injuries. As part of the review, GAO conducted a survey of more than 1,000 occupational physicians and other occupational health professionals. Sixty-seven percent of those surveyed reported they had observed fear among workers of disciplinary action for reporting injuries. Fifty-three percent of the health practitioners reported pressure from company officials to downplay the seriousness of injuries and illnesses, and more than one-third had been asked by employers or workers not to provide needed medical treatment to keep the injury from being recorded.

In 2012, GAO released another report that examined safety incentive programs—*Workplace Safety and Health: Better OSHA Guidance Needed on Safety Incentive Programs.*[12] Based on a survey conducted in conjunction with the study, GAO estimated that three-quarters of U.S. manufacturers had safety incentive programs or other workplace policies that could affect workers' reporting of injuries and illnesses. Demerit systems were the most prevalent, reported by 69% of manufacturing firms, followed by post-incident drug testing (56% of firms), rate-

[9]California State Auditor, Bureau of State Audits. *San-Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Worker Safety: Better State Oversight Is Needed to Ensure That Injuries Are Reported Properly and That Safety Issues Are Addressed.* Report 2005–119. February 2006. Report available at www.bsa.ca.gov/pdfs/reports/2005-119.pdf.
[10]Majority Staff Report, House of Representatives, Committee on Education and Labor. *Hidden Tragedy: Underreporting of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses*, June 2008.
[11]Workplace Safety and Health: Enhancing OSHA's Records Audit Process Could Improve the Accuracy of Worker Injury and Illness Data, GAO-10-10, Oct. 15, 2009, www.gao.gov/new.items/d1010.pdf.
[12] Workplace Safety and Health: Better OSHA Guidance Needed on Safety Incentive Programs, GAO-12-329, April 9, 2012, www.gao.gov/assets/590/589961.pdf.

based incentive programs (22% of firms) and behavior-based programs (14% of firms). Many employers had more than one kind of program or policy in place.

In response to congressional oversight and the GAO study, OSHA, BLS and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have undertaken a number of initiatives to investigate and address the underreporting of injuries and illnesses. BLS and NIOSH are conducting research to use other data sources to evaluate the extent of job injuries and to compare those results with data from the BLS survey. Results from a number of these research studies are expected to be published in the summer of 2014.

In 2010 OSHA initiated a national emphasis program (NEP) to investigate injury reporting and recording practices, targeting its efforts at firms in high-risk industries that are reporting very low injury rates. In addition to reviewing the accuracy of employers' injury logs, this initiative examined whether employers utilized discipline policies, incentive programs or other practices that discourage the reporting of injuries by workers.

Under the recordkeeping NEP, federal OSHA conducted 351 inspections, of which 66% identified violations of OSHA's recordkeeping requirements. In these inspections, OSHA found 632 recordable cases not entered on the OSHA 300 logs, 17% of the total cases identified. The result of this underreporting was to understate the reported injury and illness rate by an average of 20% in the inspected establishments. The NEP inspections resulted in seven willful violations, three repeat violations and 721 other-than-serious violations, and total proposed penalties of $883,000. Under OSHA's recordkeeping enforcement policy, violations for recordkeeping normally are classified as other than serious, so no serious violations were issued.[13]

As discussed later in this report, OSHA also has been addressing the issue of injury reporting through its whistleblower program, issuing policy guidance on the types of employer safety incentive and disincentive policies and practices that could constitute illegal retaliation under Section 11(c) and other whistleblower statutes, and stepping up enforcement under these laws. However, enforcement under 11(c) only addresses individual cases of retaliation, not more systematic practices by employers. Unions have urged OSHA to adopt specific prohibitions on employer policies, practices and programs that discourage injury reporting as part of OSHA's planned rules on injury and illness prevention plans and injury reporting.

Cost of Occupational Injuries and Deaths

The cost of occupational injuries and deaths in the United States is staggering, estimated at $250 billion to $330 billion a year, according to two recent studies.

A 2011 comprehensive study on the "Economic Burden of Occupational Injury and Illness in the United States" by J. Paul Leigh at the University of California, Davis examined a broad range of data sources, including data from the BLS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Council on Compensation Insurance and the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, to determine the cost of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for 2007. This study estimated the medical and indirect (productivity) costs of workplace injuries and illnesses at

[13]Personal communication, OSHA, April 2012.

$250 billion annually, more than the cost of cancer.[14]

A recent report by Liberty Mutual Insurance, the nation's largest workers' compensation insurance company, found similar results. The 2013 Workplace Safety Index on the leading causes and costs of compensable work injuries and illnesses, based on 2011 data, found that the most disabling workplace injuries cost U.S. employers more than $55.4 billion—more than $1 billion per week—in direct costs alone (medical and lost wage payments).[15] Based on calculations used in its previous Safety Index, the Liberty Mutual data indicate businesses pay between $166 billion and $330 billion annually in direct and indirect (overtime, training and lost productivity) costs on workers' compensation losses (indirect costs are estimated to be two to five times direct costs).[16] These figures are derived using disabling incidents (those resulting in an employee missing six or more days away from work). These cases represent only the most serious injuries, and relying only on these cases significantly underestimates the overall cost of injuries and illnesses. Moreover, Liberty Mutual bases its cost estimates on BLS injury data. Thus all of the problems of underreporting in the BLS system apply to the Liberty Mutual cost estimates as well.

OSHA ENFORCEMENT AND COVERAGE

When it comes to job safety enforcement and coverage, it is clear OSHA lacks sufficient resources to protect workers adequately. A combination of too few OSHA inspectors and low penalties makes the threat of an OSHA inspection hollow for too many employers. More than 8 million workers still are without OSHA coverage.

The Obama administration has moved to enhance enforcement and increase the inspection staff. But OSHA's resources remain inadequate to meet the challenge of ensuring safe working conditions for America's workers. In FY 2014, there were at most 1,955 federal and state OSHA inspectors responsible for enforcing the law at more than 8 million workplaces, fewer than the previous year.[17] In FY 2013, the 864 federal OSHA inspectors conducted 39,178 inspections (1,772 fewer than in FY 2012), and the 1,091 inspectors in state OSHA agencies combined conducted 50,624 inspections (657 fewer than in FY 2012). The funding cuts imposed by the FY 2013 budget sequester likely contributed to these reductions in inspection activity.

At its current staffing and inspection levels, it would take federal OSHA, on average, 139 years to inspect each workplace under its jurisdiction just once. In nine states (Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota and West Virginia), it would take 150 years or more for OSHA to pay a single visit to each workplace. In 26 states, it would take between 100 and 149 years to visit each workplace once. Inspection frequency

[14]Leigh, J. Paul, "Economic Burden of Occupational Injury and Illness in the United States," *The Milbank Quarterly*, Vol. 89, No. 4, 2011.
[15]2013 Liberty Mutual Workplace Safety Index. Report available at: www.libertymutualgroup.com/omapps/ContentServer?c=cms_document&pagename=LMGResearchInstitute%2Fcms_document%2FShowDoc&cid=1138365240689.
[16]April 16, 2002, News Release, Liberty Mutual Research Institute for Safety.
[17]This reflects the number of federal inspectors plus the number of inspectors "on board" reflected in the FY 2013 state plan grant applications. It does not include compliance supervisors.

generally is better in states with OSHA-approved plans, yet still is far from satisfactory. In these states, it now would take the state OSHA plans a combined 79 years to inspect each worksite under state jurisdiction once.

The current level of federal and state OSHA inspectors provides one inspector for every 67,847 workers. This compares with the benchmark of one labor inspector for every 10,000 workers recommended by the International Labor Organization for industrialized countries.[18] In the states of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and West Virginia, the ratio of inspectors to employees is greater than 1 per 100,000 workers.

Federal OSHA's ability to provide protection to workers has greatly diminished over the years. When the AFL-CIO issued its first *Death on the Job: The Toll of Neglect* report in 1992, federal OSHA could inspect workplaces under its jurisdiction once every 84 years, compared with once every 139 years at the present time. Since the passage of the OSH Act, the number of workplaces and number of workers under OSHA's jurisdiction has nearly doubled, while at the same time the number of OSHA staff and OSHA inspectors has been reduced. In 1975, federal OSHA had a total of 2,435 staff (inspectors and all other OSHA staff) and 1,102 inspectors responsible for the safety and health of 67.8 million workers at more than 3.9 million establishments. In FY 2014, there were 2,238 federal OSHA staff responsible for the safety and health of 136 million workers at 8.8 million workplaces.

At the peak of federal OSHA staffing in 1980, there were 2,951 total staff and 1,469 federal OSHA inspectors (including supervisors). The ratio of OSHA inspectors per 1 million workers was 14.8. By 2013, there were only 994 federal OSHA inspectors (including supervisors), or 6.9 inspectors per 1 million workers.

Penalties for significant violations of the law have increased under the Obama administration. In October 2010, OSHA announced a new penalty policy to more appropriately reflect the gravity of the violation and provide a greater deterrence. The new policy changed the formulas for calculating penalties to utilize more fully OSHA's statutory authority for assessing penalties, (e.g., a $7,000 maximum penalty for serious violations and a maximum of $70,000 for willful and repeat violations), and to ensure deep discounts are not given for the most serious of violations.

The result of this change has been to double the average federal OSHA proposed penalty for serious violations. A violation is considered "serious" if it poses a substantial probability of death or serious physical harm to workers. In FY 2013, the average penalty for a serious violation for federal OSHA was $1,895, compared with an average penalty of $2,156 for such violations in FY 2012 and $2,107 in FY 2011. While an improvement, the average penalty for serious violations remains well below the $7,000 penalty for serious violations provided for in the OSH Act.

In the state OSHA plans, the average penalty for a serious violation remains quite low; in FY 2013 it was $1,011, up from an average penalty of $974 in FY 2011. In FY 2013, Oregon had the

[18]International Labor Office, Strategies and Practice for Labor Inspection, G.B.297/ESP/3, Geneva, November 2006. The ILO benchmark for labor inspectors is one inspector per 10,000 workers in industrial market economies.

lowest average penalty for serious violations at $363, while California continued to have the highest average penalty at $6,422 per serious violation.

The number of willful violations issued by federal OSHA decreased from 424 in FY 2012 to 316 in FY 2013. The average penalty for willful violations increased, from $35,503 per willful violation in FY 2012 to $39,509 in FY 2013. For repeat violations, the average penalty per violation increased, from $7,220 in FY 2012 to $6,272 in FY 2013.

In the state OSHA plan states, in FY 2013, there were 199 willful violations issued, with an average penalty of $38,187, and 2,283 repeat violations, with an average penalty of $2,412 per violation.

OSHA enforcement in cases involving worker fatalities, while somewhat improved, remains too weak. According to OSHA inspection data, the average total penalty in a fatality case in FY 2013 was just $9,751 for federal and state OSHA plans combined. However, averages can distort the real picture of fatality penalties in situations in which large cases with very high penalties raise the averages substantially. Using median penalties that capture the point where half of the penalties are below and half the penalties are above the median provides a better picture of the typical penalties in cases involving worker deaths.

The median penalty per fatality investigation conducted in FY 2013 is currently $5,600 for federal OSHA and the median current penalty is $6,100 for the state OSHA plans combined, according to enforcement data provided by OSHA in January 2014 and April 2014. This compares with a median penalty of $5,175 for federal OSHA in FY 2012, and a median penalty of $4,200 in FY 2012 for the state OSHA plans. These data, both averages and median penalties, also include enforcement cases that still are under contest, and it is likely that after settlements and final resolution, these penalty levels will be much lower.

A state-by-state analysis of fatality investigations shows penalties in cases involving worker deaths vary widely from state to state. In FY 2013, Vermont had an average total penalty of $31,150 but a median initial penalty of zero dollars.[19] South Carolina had the next lowest median initial penalty for fatality investigations, with $1,063 in penalties assessed; followed by Louisiana ($2,000), Washington ($2,400) and New Mexico ($2,500). Minnesota had the highest median initial penalty ($28,438), followed by Nebraska ($20,000), Hawaii ($19,530) and California ($16,553).

The Obama administration has moved to strengthen OSHA enforcement, with an emphasis on the most serious violations and repeat violators. In FY 2013, there were 119 significant cases (classified by OSHA as those cases having total penalties of greater than $100,000), a decrease from the 219 cases in FY 2012 and 215 cases in FY 2011.

The Severe Violator Enforcement Program (SVEP), initiated in June 2010, replaced the Bush administration's Enhanced Enforcement Program (EEP), which had been criticized severely by the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Inspector General as deficient, particularly with respect

[19] Vermont only conducted two fatality investigations in FY 2013, one of which resulted in no penalties.

to follow up of employers identified as needing enhanced oversight.[20] SVEP focuses on the most persistent and egregious violators who have a history of willful, repeated or failure to abate violations, particularly related to fatalities, major occupational safety and health hazards or underreporting of injuries or illnesses. The program provides for more frequent inspections, public notification and other measures at workplaces identified as severe violators and provides for enhanced scrutiny of other establishments of the same employer.

As of Jan. 31, 2014, OSHA had logged 376 SVEP cases, of which 228 cases (61%) were in the construction industry. Eighty-nine (24%) of the SVEP cases were related to fatalities and 30 (8%) of SVEP cases resulted in egregious violations. More than half of the SVEP cases (55%) involved employers with 1–25 workers, while 25% of these cases were among firms with more than 100 workers.[21]

A 2013 review conducted by OSHA found the program was working for many of the employers identified as severe violators. The review, which covered SVEP cases identified as of Sept. 30, 2011, and follow-up status as of February 2012, found that mandatory follow-up inspections were conducted and enhanced settlement provisions requiring measures beyond basic hazard abatement were being implemented.[22]

However, there were significant difficulties implementing the program in the construction industry, which accounts for the majority of SVEP cases. In particular, it was difficult to conduct follow-ups of construction employers. Only 25% of attempted follow-ups of SVEP construction employers were successful (17 out of 69 cases). OSHA found the primary reason was the small size and mobility of many of these employers. In addition, a number of these employers had gone out of business.

Another impediment to conducting follow-ups in the construction industry as well as in other industries was contests of violations. (Follow-up inspections are conducted only after a final order has been issued). OSHA found the overall contest rate of SVEP cases was 44%, compared with the national contest rate of 8% for the period studied. Until these contests were resolved, under the program no follow up is possible.

OSHA also has attempted to expand the impact of its inspections by seeking to require correction of similar hazards and violations at multiple establishments of the inspected employer. While OSHA has utilized such an approach for many years through corporatewide settlement agreements, in 2010 in an enforcement action against the U.S. Postal Service, OSHA sought an order from the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission to require 350 locations of the USPS to correct electrical safety violations, based upon inspection findings at multiple locations. The USPS has contested the violations and settlement talks still are under way. In 2012, OSHA filed a similar complaint against the DeMoulas Super Markets, a New England-

[20]U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Inspector General–Office of Audit, "Employers with Reported Fatalities Were Not Always Properly Identified and Inspected Under OSHA's Enhanced Enforcement Program," March 31, 2009, Report No. 02-09-203-10-105.
[21]Galassi, Tom, Severe Violator Enforcement Program (SVEP), PowerPoint Presentation, American Bar Association, Occupational Safety and Health Law Committee, March 2014.
[22]Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Severe Violator Enforcement Program White Paper, January 2013, www.osha.gov/dep/enforcement/svep_white_paper.pdf.

based grocery chain, seeking to protect employees from fall and laceration hazards at 60 of the company's stores in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Criminal enforcement under the Occupational Safety and Health Act has been and remains exceedingly rare. According to information provided by the Department of Labor (DOL), since the passage of the act in 1970, only 84 cases have been prosecuted under the act, with defendants serving a total of 89 months in jail. During this time, there were more than 390,000 workplace fatalities, according to National Safety Council and BLS data, about 20% of which were investigated by federal OSHA. In FY 2013, there were three cases referred by DOL for possible criminal prosecution. As of March 2014, the Department of Justice (DOJ) had declined to prosecute one of these cases. No decision has been reached on the other two cases.[23]

By comparison, EPA reported in FY 2013 there were 297 criminal enforcement cases initiated under federal environmental laws and 278 defendants charged, resulting in 161 years of jail time and $1.5 billion million in fines and restitution—more cases, fines and jail time in one year than during OSHA's entire history.[24] The aggressive use of criminal penalties for enforcement of environmental laws and the real potential for jail time for corporate officials serve as a powerful deterrent.

The criminal penalty provisions of the OSH Act are woefully inadequate. Criminal enforcement is limited to those cases in which a willful violation results in a worker's death or where false statements in required reporting are made. The maximum penalty is six months in jail, making these cases misdemeanors. Criminal penalties are not available in cases in which workers are endangered or seriously injured, but no death occurs. This is in contrast to federal environmental laws, where criminal penalties apply in cases where there is "knowing endangerment" and the law makes such violations felonies. As a result of the weak criminal penalties under the OSH Act, few cases are prosecuted by the Justice Department under the statute. Instead, in some instances DOJ will prosecute OSHA cases under other federal statutes with stronger criminal provisions if those laws have been violated.

In response to the OSH Act's severe limitations, in 2005 the Justice Department launched a Worker Endangerment Initiative. This initiative focuses on companies who put workers in danger while violating environmental laws, and prosecutes such employers using the much tougher criminal provisions of environmental statutes. Under the initiative, the Justice Department has prosecuted McWane Inc., a major manufacturer of cast iron pipe, responsible for the deaths of several workers; Motiva Enterprises for negligently endangering workers in an explosion that killed one worker and caused major environmental releases; British Petroleum for a 2005 explosion at a Texas refinery that killed 15 workers; W.R. Grace for knowing endangerment of workers exposed to asbestos-contaminated vermiculite in Libby, Mont.; and Tyson Foods for exposing employees to hydrogen sulfide gas, which resulted in the poisoning of several workers at multiple facilities.[25,26]

[23]Personal communication, Dorothy Dougherty, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.
[24] www2.epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-annual-results-numbers-glance-fiscal-year-fy-2013.
[25]Frontline: A Dangerous Business Revisited, March 2008, www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/mcwane/penalty/initiative.html.
[26]Goldsmith, Andrew D., Worker Endangerment Initiative, PowerPoint Presentation, American Bar Association,

To strengthen enforcement, the Department of Labor also has expanded its efforts to work with and assist local prosecutors in the prosecution of cases that result in worker deaths or serious injuries under state criminal statutes.

But as long as the criminal penalty provisions of the OSH Act remain so weak, there will be few criminal prosecutions for job safety violations, even those that result in worker deaths.

Under the Bush administration, OSHA placed great emphasis on the expansion of its voluntary programs, particularly OSHA's program of alliances and Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP). The resources devoted to these programs increased and the number of voluntary programs increased significantly. Under the Obama administration, the emphasis has changed to focus more on strengthening enforcement programs. Voluntary programs still are part of the OSHA program, but are viewed as supplemental to, not a replacement for, enforcement. In FY 2013, OSHA formed 33 new alliances, up from 30 in FY 2012, but down from 64 in FY 2009. The total number of active alliances in FY 2013 is 336, up from 324 in FY 2012. In OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP), 66 new VPP sites were approved in FY 2013, down from 101 in FY 2012, bringing the total number of federal OSHA VPP sites at the end of FY 2013 to 1,000.[27]

The current OSHA law still does not cover 8 million state and local government employees in 25 states and the District of Columbia, although these workers encounter the same hazards as private-sector workers and in many states have a higher rate of injury than their private-sector counterparts.

Similarly, millions who work in the transportation and agriculture industries and at Department of Energy contract facilities lack full protection under the OSH Act. These workers theoretically are covered by other laws, which in practice have failed to provide equivalent protection.

In 2013, there was major progress in extending OSHA coverage to flight attendants when the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) rescinded a longstanding policy and ceded jurisdiction on a number of key safety and health issues to OSHA. Specifically, FAA issued a new policy that extended OSHA regulations and jurisdiction on hazard communication, bloodborne pathogens, hearing conservation, recordkeeping and access to employee exposure and medical records to cabin crews.[28]

This policy action was the culmination of decades of efforts by the flight attendant unions to secure OSHA protections for flight attendants. It finally was implemented in response to the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (PL 112-95). This law directed the FAA, in consultation with OSHA, to develop milestones for completing the work initiated under a memorandum issued by the Clinton administration in 2000, which subsequently was suspended

Occupational Safety and Health Committee, Miami Beach, Fla., February 2009.
[27]OSHA Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs.
[28] Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Cabin Crew Members, Aug. 21, 2013.

during the Bush administration, and to develop a policy statement to set forth the circumstances in which OSHA requirements may be applied to aircraft crew members.

Whistleblower Protection

Under the Obama administration, the Department of Labor has made the protection of a "worker's voice" a priority initiative. As part of this effort, OSHA has undertaken a major effort to strengthen the Whistleblower Protection Program to protect workers who raise job safety issues and exercise other rights from employer retaliation.

In addition to enforcing the anti-discrimination provisions under section 11(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, OSHA has the responsibility to enforce the whistleblower provisions of 21 other statutes, ranging from the Federal Rail Safety Act to the Sarbanes-Oxley finance law. A number of these laws deal with safety and health matters, but others do not. Many of these are relatively new statutes that have been assigned to OSHA for whistleblower enforcement without any accompanying increase in resources.

To strengthen anti-retaliation protections, in 2012 the Obama administration elevated the whistleblower program, creating a new separate Directorate of Whistleblower Protection Programs (WPP) at OSHA. (Previously, the program had been part of OSHA's enforcement directorate.) This new office is charged with overseeing and coordinating whistleblower policy and enforcement and reports directly to the OSHA assistant secretary's office. To improve the timeliness and consistency of case handling, the agency updated and revised its investigators' manual and has trained staff on policies and procedures.

In December 2012, OSHA announced the formation of a new Whistleblower Protection Advisory Committee (WPAC) composed of representatives from labor, management and the public. The new committee is charged with overseeing and providing advice and guidance to OSHA on its whistleblower protection program.

OSHA also has created a separate budget line item for the whistleblower program that allows the amount of resources dedicated to this effort to be easily ascertained. For FY 2014, the budget for the program is $17 million, with 131 staff assigned, representing a modest increase from previous years. For FY 2015, the Obama administration has requested a $4.2 million increase and 27 more positions. The whistleblower program is one of the few OSHA programs that has received increases in funding during the past two budget cycles.

While the whistleblower program enforces the anti-retaliation provisions of 22 statutes, the OSHA 11(c) program is responsible for the majority of cases. In FY 2013, 58% of the cases received (1,708 out of 2,957) were 11(c) complaints. Large numbers of whistleblower cases also were filed under the Surface Transportation Act (365), the Federal Rail Safety Act (353), and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (175).

In the last several years, the number of whistleblower complaints received by the agency has grown significantly, from 2,160 complaints in FY 2009 to 2,957 complaints received in FY 2013. While some of this increase is a result of the new statutes assigned to the program, the majority of the increase has been in the number of 11(c) cases filed under the OSH Act. From

FY 2009 to FY 2013, the number of 11(c) cases received increased by 35%, from 1,267 cases to 1,708 cases.[29] It is not clear whether this represents an increase in workplace discrimination for safety and health activities or an increase in filing due to enhanced outreach on worker rights by the Obama administration.

As a result of the increase in the number of filed cases, the backlog in cases has grown, and is a serious problem. Overall, the case backlog has increased from 1,247 cases in FY 2009 to 2,387 in FY 2013. For OSHA 11(c) cases, the number of backlogged or pending cases has grown from 663 to 1,317 during the same time period. Similarly, the amount of time for cases to be resolved also has increased, from an average of 151 days for all cases in FY 2009 to 388 days in FY 2013. For OSHA 11(c) cases, the average time cases were pending similarly increased from 138 days in FY 2009 to 377 days in FY 2013. This increase in time to resolve cases is particularly problematic under the OSH Act and those other statutes where there is no opportunity for preliminary reinstatement for workers while the case is being resolved, nor a separate right of action for the complainant to pursue the case on his or her own if the secretary fails or declines to act. Other whistleblower statutes provide for these rights. During this time, workers are left in limbo with no recourse or redress for discriminatory actions.

Under the Obama administration OSHA has stepped up its enforcement actions under the Whistleblower Protection Program. In FY 2013, 936 retaliation cases were determined to be meritorious, with a total of $24.7 million in remedies (back pay, damages, etc.) secured, compared with 450 merit cases and $13.2 million in damages in FY 2009. The biggest awards were for cases brought under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Federal Rail Safety Act, which in FY 2013 had average damages of $232,301 and $52,540 per case. For the 11(c) program, damage awards were much smaller. In FY 2013, there were 611 meritorious 11(c) cases, with damages averaging $6,447 per case.

OSHA also has been addressing the issue of injury reporting through its whistleblower program, in particular programs and policies that retaliate against workers or discourage workers from reporting injuries. In recent years there has been a growth in employers' use of such programs in a wide range of industries.

Under OSHA regulations, reporting work-related injuries is a protected activity, and employers are prohibited from retaliating against workers who report injuries. The Federal Rail Safety Act, for which OSHA enforces the whistleblower provisions, also includes specific provisions that prohibit retaliation against workers who report injuries.

OSHA whistleblower enforcement data confirms that retaliation against workers who report job injuries is a significant problem. In FY 2013, 555 out of 3,270 discrimination cases involved retaliation for injury reporting. OSHA 11(c) cases accounted for 252 of these claims, of which 142 (56%) were found to have merit. Claims under the Federal Rail Safety Act accounted for 255 of the injury reporting retaliation cases, of which 100 (39%) were deemed meritorious.

[29]Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSHA Whistleblower Investigation Data, FY 2009–FY 2013.

To address the problems of retaliation related to injury reporting, OSHA issued a policy memorandum in March 2012 to provide guidance to the field.[30] The memo outlines the types of employer safety incentive and disincentive policies and practices that could constitute illegal retaliation under section 11(c) and other whistleblower statutes, and the steps that investigators should take in responding to complaints of employer retaliation for injury reporting. The memo does not expand current rights or protections, but reaffirms that reporting an injury is a protected activity and employer actions that interfere with or discourage the reporting of injuries are illegal. This policy memo has been very helpful to workers and unions in addressing employer practices that discourage workers from reporting injuries.

Over the past several years, in response to a growing number of worker anti-retaliation claims, OSHA has taken a number of actions to enforce against retaliation for reporting injuries. In a number of high-profile cases in the rail industry, including cases at Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway, Union Pacific and Metro-North Railroad, OSHA has taken aggressive action, ordering reinstatement of workers and the cessation of injury discipline policies, and seeking punitive damages.

Action also has been taken against other employers under 11(c) of the OSH Act for similar practices. In a major enforcement action in February 2014, the Department of Labor filed suit under 11(c) against AT&T on behalf of 13 workers who had received unpaid suspensions after reporting work-related injuries. In addition, the states of Michigan and Indiana have taken enforcement actions against AT&T for retaliating against workers for reporting job injuries.

These enforcement actions have brought about changes by some employers. For example, in January 2013, OSHA signed an accord with the BNSF Railway Co. under which BSNF agreed to revise several policies that OSHA alleged dissuaded workers from reporting job injuries and violated the whistleblower provisions of the Federal Railroad Safety Act. Under the agreement, BNSF agreed to eliminate a policy that assigned points to employees who sustained work-related injuries, and changed the company's disciplinary policy so that job injuries no longer are a factor in determining probations.

Even with the significant improvements that have been made in the whistleblower program, serious problems remain. The funding for this program is woefully inadequate. As noted above, OSHA now is responsible for enforcing the anti-retaliation provisions of 22 statutes. Almost no additional resources have been provided by Congress to enforce the additional statutes for which the agency has been given enforcement responsibility.

But the biggest impediments to protecting workers from retaliation for exercising their job safety rights are the deficiencies in the OSH Act itself. The anti-retaliation provisions of the law were adopted 44 years ago and are weak and outdated compared with more recently adopted statutes. The OSH Act only provides for 30 days for filing a discrimination complaint, compared with 180 days provided by a number of other laws. If a worker fails to file a complaint within this time period, he or she simply is out of luck.

[30] Richard E. Fairfax, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Memorandum for Regional Administrators, Whistleblower Program Managers, *Employer Safety Incentive and Disincentive Policies and Practices*, March 12, 2012.

The OSH Act also has extremely limited procedures for the enforcement of discrimination cases. If there is no agreement or settlement of the findings, the secretary of labor must bring cases in U.S. District Court. Most other statutes provide for an administrative proceeding. The formal procedures of the OSH Act mean that meritorious cases may be dropped, simply because the solicitor of labor does not have the resources to pursue them. Moreover, unlike other statutes, such as the Mine Safety and Health Act and Surface Transportation Assistance Act, the OSH Act does not allow a complainant the right to pursue the case on his or own if the secretary fails to act within a designated time frame or declines to act at all. And the OSH Act does not provide for preliminary reinstatement, as other statutes such as the Mine Safety Act do, which means that workers who are retaliated against for exercising their job safety rights have no remedy while final action on their case is pending. These deficiencies in the whistleblower program only can be remedied through improvements in the OSH Act itself.

REGULATORY ACTION

When the Obama administration took office in 2009, OSHA rulemaking activity had come to a halt. During the previous eight years under the Bush administration, almost no new regulations were issued and efforts were made to roll back existing protections. The first action of the Bush administration in 2001 was to repeal OSHA's ergonomics standard. The Bush administration withdrew dozens of safety and health rules from the regulatory agenda, and ceased all action on the development of these important safety and health measures. By the end of the administration, only three significant safety and health rules had been issued—a standard on hexavalent chromium, an electrical safety standard and a rule requiring that employers pay for personal protective equipment (PPE) required by OSHA standards. The hexavalent chromium and PPE payment rules only were issued as a result of litigation brought by unions and other groups.

In 2009, under the Obama administration, OSHA set an ambitious agenda to develop and issue much-needed standards to protect workers from life-threatening safety and health hazards, focusing first on rules that languished under the Bush administration. New standards to protect workers from silica dust, combustible dust and infectious disease and to require employers to set up safety and health programs to find and fix hazards were top priorities, and OSHA began to move forward to develop and issue important, long-overdue rules.

In August 2010, OSHA completed the cranes and derricks in construction rule that was recommended by a negotiated rulemaking committee in 2004. In May 2011, OSHA finalized the standard on general working conditions in shipyard employment that had been proposed in 2007.

And in March 2012, OSHA finalized the standard on global harmonization that was proposed in 2009. The new Hazard Communication–Globally Harmonized System (GHS) rule adopts an international hazard identification and warning system for hazardous substances, so that U.S. labels, signs and safety data sheets contain similar information as those in other countries.
With the election of a Republican majority in the U.S. House of Representatives in 2010, the regulatory environment became extremely hostile. Business opposition to regulations intensified and Republicans in Congress launched a major assault on regulations, trying to block the development and issuance of new rules and roll back existing protections, claiming these

regulations would kill jobs. Opponents of regulations aggressively pushed legislation and budget riders to stop rules they opposed.

Business groups also actively intervened with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the gatekeeper on federal regulatory actions, and the Small Business Administration (SBA), which reviews rules for small business impacts, seeking to stop or weaken safety and health protections.

In the face of this intense assault, progress on needed protections stalled and many OSHA safety and health rules were delayed. OMB blocked or stalled important safety and health rules, holding them for many months or even years. As a result of these delays, at the end of its first term the Obama administration had issued fewer economically significant OSHA rules (two rules) than the Bush administration issued in its last term in office (three rules).[31]

The most significant delay involved the development and promulgation of OSHA's silica dust standard, a rule to protect workers from silicosis, lung cancer and other diseases. OSHA submitted the draft proposed rule to OMB for review under Executive Order 12866 in February 2011. Under that order, OMB was required to complete its review within 120 days. But OMB held the draft rule for more than 2.5 years, finally releasing the proposal in August 2013.

The development of OSHA rules on injury and illness prevention programs, combustible dust and other hazards also have been delayed. A small business review panel on the draft injury and illness prevention program rule, initiated in January 2012, was soon suspended and remains on hold.

OSHA's rule to require employers to identify which recorded injuries and illnesses are musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) by checking a box on the OSHA 300 log also was delayed and sidetracked. This is a provision that was included in the 2000 OSHA recordkeeping rule repealed by the Bush administration. The purpose of this rule is to enhance information about the extent and nature of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs). It is similar to a requirement that existed for 30 years prior to the repeal action by the Bush administration. This MSD injury reporting rule was scheduled for final promulgation in February 2011, but was delayed by the Obama administration due to objections from the business community to seek further input from small businesses, which was done during the summer of 2011. In December 2011, business groups and Republicans succeeded in winning a rider in OSHA's FY 2012 funding bill that prohibited OSHA from acting on this rule. That prohibition expired in January 2014, but to date there has been no further action on this rule.

In the summer of 2013, the *de facto* freeze on safety and health regulations began to thaw.

First, as noted above, in August 2013, OMB released the proposed silica rule, which was published by OSHA on Sept. 12, 2013.This proposed rule is expected to protect more than 2.2 million workers from deadly silica dust. It would lower the permissible exposure limit to 50 ug/m^3 from the current levels of 100 ug/m^3 in general industry and 250 ug/m^3 in construction,

[31] OSHA's rules on cranes and derricks and hazard communication are the two economically significant rules issued by the Obama administration. Final rules on hexavalent chromium, electrical equipment installation and employer payment for personal protective equipment are the economically significant rules issued by the Bush administration.

and require exposure monitoring, medical exams and training of workers. OSHA estimates the new rule would prevent nearly 700 deaths and 1,600 cases of silica-related disease every year.

Unions and public health groups are strongly supporting the proposed silica rule. But business groups have lined up in solid opposition, even though the rule is less stringent than requirements in a number of other countries. OSHA held three weeks of public hearings on the proposed rule in March 2014, and now is accepting post-hearing comments. Final action on the rule is not expected until sometime in 2016. In the interim, it is likely opponents of the rule will seek congressional action to delay the final rule.

Following the silica proposal, OSHA also moved forward on a number of other regulatory actions. In November 2013, a proposed rule to improve tracking of workplace injuries and illnesses was issued that would require employers to report establishment-specific injury and illness information to OSHA. This rule builds on the OSHA Data Initiative, which since 1995 has required approximately 80,000 employers in high-hazard industries to submit establishment-specific injury information annually to OSHA, which has been used for inspection targeting. The new rule would expand the reporting of summary data on injuries and illnesses to 440,000 establishments, and for establishments of more 250 employees, also require quarterly reporting of detailed case-specific data on all injuries and illnesses.

In December 2013, OSHA issued a request for information on process safety management and prevention of major chemical accidents. This action was taken in response to the West, Texas, fertilizer plant explosion in April 2013, when an ammonium nitrate explosion killed 15 people, the majority of them volunteer emergency responders. The West, Texas, explosion revealed major gaps in the regulation and oversight of facilities that manufacture, use or store hazardous chemicals. The West, Texas, fertilizer plant was not subject to the OSHA Process Safety Management (PSM) standard, and had not been inspected by OSHA since 1985. Ammonium nitrate is not subject to EPA's Risk Management Plan rules, and the local authorities had no information about the chemicals being stored at the facility. Following the West, Texas, tragedy, in August 2013, President Obama issued Executive Order 13650, directing OSHA, EPA and the Department of Homeland Security to develop recommendations for improving chemical facility safety and security, including possible new regulations to fill gaps in protection.

Over the past decade, the U.S. Chemical Safety Board has made numerous recommendations for improvements in OSHA and EPA chemical safety regulations in response to earlier major chemical accidents. And previously, OSHA had explored strengthening the PSM standard, but those efforts floundered. Hopefully, with an executive order now making this issue a high-level administration priority, meaningful action will be taken soon to improve chemical facility safety.

On April 14, 2014, OSHA took its latest regulatory action, promulgating a final safety rule on electric power generation, transmission and distribution that had been in the works for years.

Even with this progress, many rules still await action, including long-overdue final rules on confined space entry in construction and walking and working surfaces, and proposed rules on beryllium, infectious diseases and back-over protection.

At this point it is not clear which, if any, of these rules will be issued or proposed before the end of the Obama administration. The OSHA standard-setting process is exceedingly slow. A 2012 report on the OSHA standard-setting process prepared by the Government Accountability Office found the average time for setting OSHA standards during the years 1981–2010 was more than seven years—and in one case took 19 years.[32] The report, however, did not include those standards, such as silica, that are still in the process, that have taken much longer and which, if included, would increase the average time for the promulgation of rules.

And unfortunately, under the Obama administration, the rulemaking process has become more cumbersome and complex.

In response to business concerns about the impact of regulations, the Obama administration has directed regulatory agencies to ensure the impacts of rules on businesses, particularly small businesses, are fully assessed, and to review the impacts of existing rules on businesses. In May 2012, an executive order (EO 13610) was issued to reduce regulatory burdens and costs. The order designates the review of existing rules as a priority and formalizes retrospective review as an ongoing part of the regulatory planning process. It directs agencies to develop formal plans for retrospective review of existing rules and to submit status reports to OMB twice a year.

Also, in May 2012, the Obama administration issued another executive order (EO 13609) to promote international regulatory cooperation. The order calls for agencies to identify rules that may have significant international impacts, and to look for ways to reduce inconsistencies with rules from other countries. There has been only limited experience under this new EO, but there is great concern the order will be used by business groups that want to roll back or block stronger protections in the name of regulatory harmonization and reducing trade barriers.

All of these additional requirements imposed by the White House focus almost entirely on the impact of rules on businesses and regulated entities. There is no consideration of how delays added by these new analytical requirements or streamlining of rules will affect the protection of the public or workers.

The delay in promulgating needed rules has real consequences and impacts on workers. According to OSHA's risk estimates, during the eight years it took to promulgate the cranes and derricks standard, 176 workers lost their lives from injuries the standard would have prevented. And for silica, there are an estimated 700 worker deaths each year from silicosis and lung cancer that would be prevented by a new silica rule; in the 17 years the silica rule has been under development, nearly 12,000 workers' lives have been lost due to silica-related diseases that could have and should have been prevented.

[32]Workplace Safety and Health: Multiple Challenges Lengthen OSHA Standard Setting, GAO-12-330, April 2012, www.gao.gov/products/GAO-12-330.

STATUS OF KEY SAFETY AND HEALTH ISSUES

Due to eight years of inaction during the Bush administration and the recent attacks on regulations, the country has fallen further and further behind in protecting workers' safety and health on the job. The list of problems that need attention is long. But there are several issues with broad-based impacts that are of particular concern and that need attention.

Ergonomics

Ergonomic injuries still are the biggest job-safety hazard faced by workers. In 2012, musculoskeletal disorders accounted for 34.7% of all serious workplace injuries.

During the Bush administration, efforts to address ergonomic hazards suffered huge setbacks. In March 2001, the OSHA ergonomics standard was repealed under the Congressional Review Act. Soon after, the administration also repealed the OSHA recordkeeping requirement to identify all musculoskeletal disorders on the workplace injury and illness log. The Bush administration's "comprehensive plan" to address ergonomic hazards announced in 2002 turned out to be a sham. The administration issued just four ergonomics guidelines—for the nursing home industry, retail grocery stores, poultry processing and the shipbuilding industry. During the Bush administration, federal OSHA issued a total of 20 general duty clause citations for ergonomic hazards, with only one ergonomic citation issued in 2005, no ergonomic citations issued in 2006 or 2007 and only three citations in 2008. The average penalty for these citations was $1,874.

The Obama administration has not developed specific initiatives to address ergonomic hazards. With the repeal of the 2000 ergonomics standard under the Congressional Review Act (CRA), OSHA is prohibited from issuing a new rule that is substantially the same as the original rule unless the new rule is authorized by Congress. In the current political environment, the chance of such action is remote, and the development of even a different type of ergonomics regulation (e.g., a rule limited to high-risk industries) would be politically difficult. Enforcement against ergonomic hazards under OSHA's general duty clause remains extremely limited. According to OSHA, under the Obama administration there have been only 15 federal OSHA enforcement cases with general duty clause citations for ergonomic hazards. There have been no efforts by the administration to develop a new comprehensive ergonomic enforcement strategy. In April 2012 OSHA launched a national emphasis program for nursing and residential care facilities, which in part focuses on ergonomic hazards. To date, this initiative has resulted in seven citations for ergonomic hazards.

At the state level, efforts to adopt ergonomic protections also have been met with great industry opposition. In 2003, industry groups led a successful ballot initiative to overturn the Washington State ergonomics rule. Efforts to enact ergonomics legislation stalled in Connecticut and Minnesota. In March 2011, after nearly a decade of effort to develop and issue an ergonomics rule, the Republican governor of Michigan signed a bill into law that prohibits the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) from issuing an ergonomics standard.

One area in which there has been significant progress on ergonomics is the adoption of safe patient handling legislation. Eleven states now have safe patient handing requirements: California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas and Washington. A number of additional states are considering similar legislation.

Chemical Exposure Limits and Standards

Occupational exposures to toxic substances pose a significant risk to millions of American workers. According to NIOSH, occupational diseases caused by exposure to these substances are responsible for an estimated 50,000 deaths each year. One of OSHA's primary responsibilities is to set standards to protect workers from toxic substances. But since the OSH Act was enacted in 1970, OSHA has issued comprehensive health standards for only 29 substances. Most of these standards were set in the first two decades of the act. In recent years, regulations for chemical hazards have ground to a halt. The last toxic substance standard that was issued, on hexavalent chromium in 2006, came only as a result of a court order.

The OSHA permissible exposure limits (PELs) in place under 29 CFR 1910.1000 that govern exposure for approximately 400 toxic substances were adopted in 1971 and codified the ACGIH Threshold Limit Values from 1968. Most of these limits were set by ACGIH in the 1940s and 1950s, based upon the scientific evidence then available. Many chemicals now recognized as hazardous were not covered by the 1968 limits. In 1989 OSHA attempted to update these limits, but the revised rule was overturned by the courts because the agency failed to make the risk and feasibility determinations for each chemical as required by the act. The result is that many serious chemical hazards are not regulated at all by federal OSHA or are subject to weak and out-of-date requirements.

Some states, including California and Washington, have done a better job updating exposure limits, and as a result workers in those states have much better protection against exposure to toxic substances.

Several years ago, the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), major industry groups and labor attempted to reach agreement on a new approach to update permissible exposure limits through a shorter process that would allow quick adoption of new limits that were agreed upon by consensus. Unfortunately, those efforts stalled when small business groups objected to an expedited process that would apply to a large number of chemicals, and the Bush administration refused to take a leadership role in developing and advancing an improved process for setting updated exposure limits.

In 2007, the state of California moved to establish a new procedure for updating chemical exposure limits that utilizes a two-part advisory committee process to recommend revised or new permissible exposure limits.[33] Under the process, Cal/OSHA develops a list of candidate substances for proposed consideration by an advisory committee. A Health Expert Advisory Committee (HEAC) reviews scientific evidence on identified substances and recommends a permissible exposure limit based upon health effects. A separate Feasibility Advisory Committee

[33]Policy and Procedure for the Advisory Committee Process for Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) Updates to Title 8, Section 5155, Airborne Contaminants, California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, March 2007, www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/DoshReg/PEL-Process-3-07-final-draft.pdf.

(FAC) then considers technical and economic feasibility issues to determine whether the health-based recommended PEL should be modified. Cal/OSHA maintains the responsibility to recommend draft PELs to the Cal/OSHA Standards Board that has the authority to adopt final limits.

This process was intended to expedite the adoption of revised PELs, but the process has been slower than expected. To date, the HEAC has recommended or discussed revised PELs for 13 substances, and the FAC has accepted or discussed an alternative for nine of these recommendations.[34] In 2013, the California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board adopted new exposure limits for ethylbenzene and n-methylpyrrolidone, and in 2012 adopted new limits on carbon disulfide, hydrogen fluoride, sulfuric acid and toluene. In an earlier process covering 2001 to 2004, Cal/OSHA issued 48 new or revised exposure limits, although this process, too, was very slow. Some of these recommended exposure limits were not adopted by the Standards Board until 2009.

The American Industrial Hygiene Association, unions and others have identified updating OSHA permissible exposure limits as a top priority for the Obama administration. OSHA Assistant Secretary Dr. David Michaels is exploring ways to update exposure limits and enhance worker protection from toxic chemicals. In 2010, OSHA held a meeting to seek input and ideas from experts, and in August 2010, the agency sought input from the public on strategies for reducing worker exposures to hazardous chemicals. One of the suggestions that came from this meeting was for the agency to develop an annotated comparison list of the legal and recommended exposure limits for chemical substances as a tool to assist in the assessment and control of exposures. OSHA acted on this recommendation, and in October 2013 made available on its website tables comparing OSHA PELs for general industry, the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health PELs, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health recommended exposure limits and American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist threshold limit values.[35] At the same time, the agency unveiled a Web-based toolkit to assist employers and workers to identify safer chemicals that can be used in place of more hazardous ones.

In 2012, OSHA added chemical exposure limits to its regulatory agenda, announcing it was planning a review of existing limits with plans to issue a formal request for information in May 2013. But this action, like others, was delayed. In April 2014, the draft request for information on chemical exposure limits went to OMB for review. Hopefully this now will move forward without further delay so better approaches to updating permissible exposure limits and reducing chemical exposures can be explored and developed.

Workplace Violence

Workplace violence is a major cause of death on the job. In 2012, 765 workers were killed due to violence by a person at work, with 475 of these workplace homicides. But fatalities alone do not paint a complete or accurate picture of the workplace violence problem. In private industry, there were 24,610 workplace violence incidents that led to injuries involving days away from work in

[34]Cal/OSHA PEL Project Status List (as of July 23, 2012), www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/doshreg/5155Meetings_2011.htm.
[35] www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=24990.

2012. Health care and social assistance continues to be the leading industry for workplace violence injuries, constituting 72% of total recorded events. Women workers are at greatest risk of injuries from workplace violence, experiencing more than two-thirds of such reported injuries.

Violent, nonfatal attacks on workers are serious, underreported and often leave workers physically and emotionally scarred for life.

Currently, there is no federal standard for workplace violence. In the last several years, OSHA has taken a number of actions to address this growing problem. In 2011, the agency issued a directive on *Enforcement Procedures for Investigating or Inspecting Incidents of Workplace Violence,* which establishes uniform procedures for OSHA field staff when responding to incidents and complaints of workplace violence. The directive also applies when conducting inspections in industries considered vulnerable to workplace violence, such as health care and social service settings, and late-night retail establishments. Since this directive was issued, OSHA has taken 17 enforcement actions resulting in citations under the general duty clause (section 5(a)(1)) for workplace violence hazards.

Separately over the last several years, OSHA has issued several guidance documents for three high-risk populations—Recommendations for Workplace Violence Prevention Programs in Late-Night Retail Establishments, Guidelines for Preventing Workplace Violence for Health Care and Social Service Workers, and a fact sheet on Preventing Violence against Taxi and For-Hire Drivers.

Many states have advanced ahead of federal OSHA in addressing workplace violence through state laws and other initiatives. State standards, policy and programs on workplace violence vary widely. New York has the most comprehensive workplace violence standard in existence, but it only covers the public sector. Public employers are required to develop and implement programs to prevent and minimize workplace violence. Without a comprehensive workplace violence standard, some states have other laws that are being applied to address workplace violence hazards. For example, since 1991, California has required employers to establish a comprehensive safety and health program, including identification and evaluation of hazards and procedures and training to address the hazards identified; this has been used to enforce workplace violence hazards. California also separately requires a security and safety assessment and protection plan in hospitals. Washington's crime prevention standard, which applies to limited retail businesses that are open between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., requires employers to provide a safe, post signs, install outside lighting and train employees. Codes in Florida, Maine, Minnesota and New Mexico also focus on late-night convenience stores.[36,37] A number of local ordinances now require the use of video cameras at certain retail facilities.

Another approach taken by some states to protect employees is to allow employers to issue

[36] Workplace Violence: Why Every State Must Adopt a Comprehensive Workplace Violence Prevention Law. Cornell HR Review, April 13, 2013, www.cornellhrreview.org/workplace-violence-why-every-state-must-adopt-a-comprehensive-workplace-violence-prevention-law/.

[37] Report of the Task Force on Workplace Violence and Safety to the Joint Standing Committee on Labor, Maine Department of Labor Legislative Report, February 2007, www.maine.gov/labor/labor_stats/publications/workplaceviolence.pdf.

temporary restraining orders (TROs) against individuals who have engaged in unlawful violence or who have made a credible threat of violence at the workplace. California did this through the Workplace Violence Safety Act. Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Tennessee have passed similar legislation related to TROs.

Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and Washington have adopted some form of legislation specifically focused on health care settings. Currently, California is proposing a bill that would require the creation of systems for investigating instances of violence; strategies to determine appropriate staff levels to maintain security; and training policies for identifying and responding to violence.

Just recently, Maryland passed legislation that will require public and private health facilities—defined as nursing homes and state residential facilities—to improve safety in the health care industry. Maryland Occupational Safety and Health (MOSH) only requires an employer to report cases of death or if three or more employees are hospitalized in a single incident. The bill (SB 483), effective Oct. 1, 2014, requires employers to establish a safety committee consisting of management and employees; and the committee to establish a safety program that consists of: 1) a written policy, 2) an annual comprehensive risk assessment and recommendations for injury prevention, 3) a process for reporting, responding to and tracking incidences of workplace injuries, and 4) regular safety and health training. The bill was introduced to the Maryland legislature as a workplace violence prevention bill, but was amended to address all workplace injuries in health care facilities by means of an overall safety program. Workplace violence hazards would be addressed under this bill.

State and local ordinances are an important piece in addressing workplace policies and practice related to workplace violence, but a stronger, more comprehensive solution is needed to address this growing, national problem.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH

The April 5, 2010, explosion at the Massey Energy Upper Big Branch (UBB) mine in West Virginia killed 29 miners in the worst coal mine disaster in the United States in 40 years. The UBB disaster shocked and outraged the nation. It exposed serious problems at the Massey mine and deficiencies in mine safety laws and oversight.

Since the Upper Big Branch explosion, much of MSHA's activity has been focused on the UBB investigation and on identifying and correcting the deficiencies in MSHA's regulations, policies and programs that may have allowed the deadly conditions at the mine to continue.

MSHA's investigation of the UBB disaster found the 29 miners who perished at UBB died in a massive coal dust explosion that started as a methane ignition.

According to MSHA's investigation report:

> "The physical conditions that led to the explosion were the result of a series of basic safety violations at UBB and were entirely preventable. PCC/Massey disregarded the resulting

> hazards. While violations of particular safety standards led to the conditions that caused the explosion, the unlawful policies and practices implemented by PCC/Massey were the root cause of this tragedy. The evidence accumulated during the investigation demonstrates that PCC/Massey promoted and enforced a workplace culture that valued production over safety, including practices calculated to allow it to conduct mining operations in violation of the law.
>
> "The investigation also revealed multiple examples of systematic, intentional, and aggressive efforts by PCC/Massey to avoid compliance with safety and health standards, and to thwart detection of that non-compliance by federal and state regulators."[38]

Following the investigation, MSHA imposed a fine of $10.8 million for civil violations, the largest in the agency's history, for more than 369 citations and orders, including 21 flagrant violations.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) launched a criminal investigation of the UBB explosion, both of the company and company officials. In December 2011, DOJ announced a settlement in the criminal case against the company, with Alpha Natural Resources (which had purchased Massey Energy) agreeing to pay a total of $209 million for penalties, payments to families and investments to improve mine safety.

The criminal investigation has been conducted by the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia. To date, three Massey management officials have either pleaded guilty or been convicted of criminal offenses related to the explosion and related violations. The criminal investigation is ongoing and additional company officials may be charged. But any further criminal action must be taken before April 5, 2015, when the statute of limitation for bringing such charges expires.

The Massey mine disaster raised serious questions about the adequacy of MSHA oversight and mine safety law and regulations, particularly how a mine with such a significant history of violations could continue to operate.

An internal review of MSHA's activities prior to the UBB explosion in April 2010 found that inspectors failed to identify deficiencies in Massey's dust control program and ventilation and roof control plans, despite repeated inspections of the mine. Lack of inspector training, inexperience and management turnover were identified as factors that led to these failures.

Since the UBB explosion, MSHA has been moving on a number of fronts to address shortcomings and strengthen regulations and enforcement.

In April 2010, immediately after the UBB tragedy, MSHA launched a new program of "impact" inspections to target mines with poor safety records or at high risk of explosions. As of March 1, 2014, 726 impact inspections of mines had been conducted, resulting in a total of 11,970

[38]United States Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Coal Mine Safety and Health, Report of Investigation Fatal Underground Mine Explosion, April 5, 2010, Upper Big Branch Mine-South, Montcoal, Raleigh County, West Virginia, ID No. 46-08436.

citations, 1,095 orders and 50 safeguards, many of them for serious or life-threatening conditions.

In September 2010 the agency issued an emergency temporary standard on rock dusting to reduce the risk of coal dust explosions, and finalized the rule in June 2011.

MSHA also moved to strengthen its procedures for addressing patterns of violations (POV). In December 2010, new screening criteria were put in place to identify mines that have a history of repeated violations. As of October 2013, MSHA had identified and notified 121 mines of potential patterns using these new criteria, and directed them to evaluate conditions and come up with a plan for addressing hazards and violations. MSHA also has pursued the use of a new enforcement tool—seeking a federal court injunction—to enforce against a pattern of violations against another Massey mine.

In January 2013, OSHA issued a new regulation to further strengthen enforcement for patterns of violations. The regulation allows MSHA to issue a pattern of violation notice without first having to issue a "potential" notice. It also provides for violations that are not yet final orders to be considered in determining a pattern, so that coal operators cannot use litigation and contests to avoid these stricter enforcement procedures.

In addition to strengthening enforcement programs, MSHA has moved forward to develop and promulgate new mine safety and health standards. In addition to the standard on rock dusting, MSHA finalized a new rule requiring operators to conduct pre-shift examinations of mines to identify hazards and correct them, a rule to adjust penalties for inflation and the rule on pattern of violations.

But in the face of regulatory attacks and industry opposition, other important mine safety and health rules have been delayed or stalled.

In October 2010, MSHA issued a proposed rule to reduce exposures to coal dust to reduce the risk of black lung, which after years of decline has been on the rise. A series of public hearings was held and the comment period extended three times to provide for public input. The final rule originally was slated to be issued in April 2012, but that did not occur. The draft final rule was submitted for review in August 2013 to OMB, where it was held for eight months. Finally in April 2014, the coal dust rule was released. On April 23, 2014, MSHA unveiled the new rule, which lowers exposure levels to 1.5 mg/m^3 from the current 2.0 mg/m^3 level, and puts in place other dust control, exposure monitoring and medical surveillance measures.

In August 2011 MSHA proposed a rule to require proximity detection systems on continuous mining machines in underground coal mines to prevent injuries and deaths from contact with this equipment. The final rule initially was scheduled to be issued in June 2012, according to the Fall 2011 Regulatory Agenda, but was delayed. The draft final rule was sent for review in January 2014 to OMB, where it remains under review.

A companion rule on proximity detection systems for mobile mining equipment originally was scheduled to be proposed in January 2012. The draft proposed rule was sent to OMB for review

in September 2011. After being held by OMB for more than two years, in January 2014 the proposed rule was withdrawn from review, with no indication as to when it would be issued.

Other rules previously designated as priorities by MSHA also have been delayed. A new standard on silica has yet to be proposed, and a rule on safety and health management systems has been removed from the regulatory agenda.

MSHA also has untaken a major initiative—Miners' Voice—to encourage miners to exercise their rights under the Mine Act and to support them in these efforts. The agency has conducted an extensive outreach campaign to inform workers of their rights. A survey to evaluate the ability of miners to access information on workplace rights, their understanding of those rights and ability to exercise those rights without fear of retaliation is being conducted. A new training curriculum is being developed to educate miners' representatives on their rights and how they can effectively participate in MSHA investigations and other activities under the act.

As part of this initiative, MSHA has stepped up enforcement of its anti-retaliation protections. The Mine Safety and Health Act protects miners from being discriminated against for exercising their rights under the act. The mine safety law protections are much stronger than the comparable provisions under the OSH Act, providing for preliminary reinstatement while the case is being adjudicated, an administrative process for resolving complaints, and the right of miners to take up the case if the secretary of labor fails or declines to act.

In 2013, MSHA filed 45 discrimination complaints on behalf of miners (compared with nine such cases filed in 2008), and sought preliminary reinstatement for 26 miners, compared with three such cases in 2008.

THE JOB SAFETY BUDGET

Funding for the nation's job safety and health programs historically has been limited, particularly when compared with the scope of responsibilities of the job safety agencies and the extent of the problems that need to be addressed. During the Bush administration there was a decrease in funding and staffing for the agencies, further limiting their capacity. The Obama administration has made funding for the job safety agencies, particularly the enforcement programs, a priority, and has moved to restore the agencies to their FY 2001 levels of operation. But Republicans in Congress have opposed efforts to increase funding for these programs.

During the first year of the Obama administration, OSHA and MSHA received significant increases in their budgets. For FY 2010, the omnibus appropriations bill, enacted by the Democratic-controlled Congress, provided $559 million in funding for OSHA, $357 million for MSHA and $302 million for NIOSH. This compared with FY 2009 levels of $513 million for OSHA, $347 million for MSHA and $290 million for NIOSH.

Under the FY 2010 appropriation, OSHA's staffing was increased to a total of 2,335 positions, compared with 2,118 positions during the final year of the Bush administration. The biggest increase was in OSHA enforcement staffing, which was increased by 167 positions. The OSHA

FY 2010 budget also included a $12 million increase in funding for the state OSHA plans, which had seen their funding frozen at FY 2001 levels under the Bush administration.

But since that year, funding for OSHA largely has been static. The Obama administration has proposed increases in the OSHA budget, particularly for enforcement, standard setting and whistleblower protection, but the Republican House has rejected these proposals and instead has tried to cut the enforcement budget and shift funding to voluntary programs. The administration and the Democratic-controlled Senate have successfully opposed these efforts to cut the OSHA budget.

For FY 2012, OSHA was funded at a level of $565 million, with the enforcement and standards programs funded at similar levels to FY 2010. The only increases provided were for federal and state compliance assistance.

In FY 2013, OSHA along with all other federal agencies was subject to across-the-board funding cuts as a result of the budget sequester. OSHA funding was reduced to $535 million, which impacted all of OSHA programs, particularly outreach and other discretionary activities.

The FY 2014 appropriations only partially restored OSHA funding to a level of $552 million, with cuts in federal compliance assistance and state enforcement over FY 2012 levels. For FY 2015, President Obama has proposed a budget of $565 million in funding for OSHA, with increases for state and federal enforcement and whistleblower protection.

MSHA has received similar White House support for its budget. In FY 2011 and FY 2012, the MSHA budget was increased after the 2010 explosion at the Upper Big Branch mine in West Virginia that killed 29 coal miners. In FY 2011, MSHA received $362 million in funding, and in FY 2012 the funding level was increased to $373 million. These increases were directed at the enforcement program, largely to reduce a huge backlog in contested enforcement cases that resulted from stepped-up enforcement after the 2006 Sago mine disaster.

For FY 2013, as a result of the budget sequester, MSHA's funding was reduced to $354 million. In FY 2014, MSHA received an increase in funding to $376 million. And for FY 2015, president Obama has requested $377 million with increases for MSHA's enforcement program.

Unfortunately, NIOSH has not received the same ongoing support as OSHA and MSHA for funding under the Obama administration. While increased funding for NIOSH was sought and received in FY 2010, with the agency receiving $302 million in funding, in the past three budget proposals the administration has proposed to cut NIOSH's funding.

Specifically, in FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014, the Obama administration proposed $48 million in cuts for NIOSH through the elimination of programs for agriculture, fishing and logging safety and health research, and the Educational Research Center program to train occupational safety and health professionals. As a result of strong opposition to these cuts by the entire safety and health community and labor and business groups, Congress rejected these proposals and provided $293 million in funding for NIOSH in FY 2012. In FY 2013, NIOSH funding was reduced to $272 million under the budget sequester. But in FY 2014, NIOSH

funding was restored with full funding for the Educational Research Centers and other programs. For FY 2015, the administration once again proposed to eliminate these NIOSH programs and cut the NIOSH budget to $281 million.

SAFETY AND HEALTH LEGISLATION

During the 110th and 111th Congresses, with the Democrats in control of both the House and the Senate, there was enhanced oversight and legislative activity on job safety and health. The Massey mining disaster and other safety and health tragedies in 2010 heightened attention on the mining industry and other dangerous industries and spurred legislative activity.

Legislation to strengthen the Occupational Safety and Health Act—the Protecting America's Workers Act—was introduced and moved forward. Bills to mandate OSHA to issue a combustible dust standard, to strengthen state plan oversight, to provide OSHA shut-down authority to address imminent dangers and to strengthen whistleblower protections also were actively considered.

After the April 2010 explosion at the Upper Big Branch mine that killed 29 miners, congressional oversight of and attention to mine safety intensified and efforts renewed to enact legislation to strengthen the Mine Safety and Health Act. The Robert C. Byrd Mine and Workplace Safety and Health Act (H.R. 5663), and a companion bill in the Senate (S. 3671), proposed to revamp the provisions for patterns of violations, enhance criminal and civil penalties, provide MSHA subpoena power and other enforcement tools and strengthen miners' whistleblower protections. Unfortunately, none of these measures to strengthen mine safety and occupational safety and health protections was enacted into law.

The only legislative success on safety- and health-related legislation in the 111th Congress came with the passage of the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act (H.R. 847). This legislation, first introduced in 2004, established a comprehensive health monitoring, treatment and compensation program for the tens of thousands of 9/11 responders and others who now are sick as a result of exposures at the World Trade Center on Sept. 11, 2001, and subsequent days. The legislation was passed in the last hours of the last day of the 111th Congress. On Jan. 2, 2011, President Obama signed the bill and the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act became law.

With the election of a Republican majority in the House of Representatives in 2010, the political environment for consideration of any worker protection legislation changed dramatically. Major workplace safety and health bills—the Protecting America's Workers Act, the Robert C. Byrd Mine and Workplace Safety and Health Act and the Robert C. Byrd Mine Safety Protection Act were re-introduced in the 112th Congress, but no action was taken. These bills were again introduced in the 113th Congress, but prospects for this legislation remain slim.

During the 112th Congress, Republicans in both the House and Senate launched a major assault on regulatory protections, seeking to block new safeguards, roll back existing measures and to radically alter the regulatory system to make it even more difficult for agencies to protect

workers and the public. Workplace safety and health rules, environmental and consumer protections, health care regulations and financial safeguards have been major targets.

Well more than 100 hearings were conducted by House committees on the regulatory activities of government agencies. Republicans proposed to slash the budgets of OSHA, EPA and other regulatory agencies and to block new rules through budget riders or repeal them under the Congressional Review Act.

A wide range of "regulatory reform" bills were pushed in the House and the Senate to make it more difficult, if not impossible, for agencies to issue needed safeguards. The Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act would set up Congress as the gatekeeper on regulations. Politics, not scientific judgment or expertise of agencies, would dictate all regulatory actions. The Regulatory Accountability Act would upend 40 years of law to make costs to business, not the protection of workers and the public, the primary consideration. The Regulatory Flexibility Improvements Act would add a host of new analytical requirements to the regulatory process, further delaying needed safeguards. And the Regulatory Freeze for Jobs Act and various other bills would impose a moratorium on any new significant regulations.

In the 112th Congress many of these bills passed the House but did not move or were blocked in the Senate.

During the 113th Congress, the anti-regulatory crusade of Republicans has continued with the introduction of many of the same anti-regulatory bills. But with the Senate remaining in Democratic control and the Obama administration to date opposing this anti-regulation legislation, to date these efforts to roll back and weaken regulatory protections have failed.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Very simply, workers need more job safety and health protection. Eight years of inaction and neglect by the Bush administration on major hazards and increased emphasis on employer assistance and voluntary compliance left workers' safety and health in serious danger. The Obama administration has restored OSHA and MSHA to their mission to protect workers, and the leaders at the agencies are charting a new course and moving forward.

But much work needs to be done, and only a few years remain for the current administration to act. The White House needs to remove the OMB blockade of new safety and health rules and instead actively support these measures. OSHA needs to move to finalize the proposed standard to reduce silica exposure and to develop and issue new standards on combustible dust, infectious diseases and injury and illnesses prevention programs. Enforcement must be ramped up, particularly for employers who repeatedly violate the law. Funding and staffing at the agencies should be increased to provide for enhanced oversight of worksites and timely and effective enforcement.

Efforts to strengthen OSHA's Whistleblower Protection Program must continue. The widespread problem of injury underreporting must be addressed and employer policies and practices that

discourage the reporting of injuries through discipline or other means must be prohibited. OSHA needs to keep up with new hazards that face workers as workplace, and the nature of work, change.

The serious safety and health problems and increased risk of fatalities and injuries faced by Latino and immigrant workers must be given increased attention.

Similarly the escalating fatalities and injuries in the oil and gas extraction industry demand intensive and comprehensive intervention. Without action, the workplace fatality crisis in this industry only will get worse as production intensifies and expands.

At MSHA, initiatives to focus increased attention on mines with a record of repeated violations and stronger enforcement action against mines with patterns of violations must continue. The new coal dust rule must be enforced, and the promised rules on silica and proximity detection issued.

Congress must strengthen the job safety laws to prevent tragedies like the Massey mining disaster. Improvements in the Mine Safety and Health Act are needed to give MSHA more authority to shut down dangerous mines and to enhance enforcement against repeat violators.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act now is more than 40 years old and out of date. Congress should pass the Protecting America's Workers Act to extend the law's coverage to workers currently excluded, strengthen civil and criminal penalties for violations and strengthen the rights of workers, unions and victims. Improvements to update and strengthen the OSH Act's anti-retaliation provisions are particularly needed so workers can report job hazards and injuries and exercise safety and health rights without fear.

Rather than move forward, the Republican majority in Congress is threatening to turn back the clock, block new protections and slash funding for the job safety agencies. These efforts to roll back and weaken worker protections must be stopped.

The nation must renew the commitment to protect workers from injury, disease and death and make this a high priority. We must demand that employers meet their responsibilities to protect workers and hold them accountable if they put workers in danger. Only then can the promise of safe jobs for all of America's workers be fulfilled.

NATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH OVERVIEW

Workplace Fatalities 1970–2007[1,2]

(Employment-Based Fatality Rates)

Year	Work Deaths	Employment (000)[3]	Fatality Rate[4]
1970	13,800	77,700	18
1971	13,700	78,500	17
1972	14,000	81,300	17
1973	14,300	84,300	17
1974	13,500	86,200	16
1975	13,000	85,200	15
1976	12,500	88,100	14
1977	12,900	91,500	14
1978	13,100	95,500	14
1979	13,000	98,300	13
1980	13,200	98,800	13
1981	12,500	99,800	13
1982	11,900	98,800	12
1983	11,700	100,100	12
1984	11,500	104,300	11
1985	11,500	106,400	11
1986	11,100	108,900	10
1987	11,300	111,700	10
1988	10,800	114,300	9
1989	10,400	116,700	9
1990	10,500	117,400	9
1991	9,900	116,400	9
1992[2]	6,217	117,000	5.2
1993	6,331	118,700	5.2
1994	6,632	122,400	5.3
1995	6,275	126,200	4.9
1996	6,202	127,997	4.8
1997	6,238	130,810	4.8
1998	6,055	132,684	4.5
1999	6,054	134,666	4.5
2000	5,920	136,377	4.3
2001	5,915[5]	136,252	4.3
2002	5,534	137,700	4.0
2003	5,575	138,928	4.0
2004	5,764	140,411	4.1
2005	5,734	142,894	4.0
2006	5,840	145,501	4.0
2007	5,657	147,215	3.8

[1]Fatality information for 1971 to 1991 from National Safety Council Accident Facts, 1994.

[2]Fatality information for 1992 to 2007 is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). In 1994, the National Safety Council changed its reporting method for workplace fatalities and adopted the BLS count. The earlier NSC numbers are based on an estimate; the BLS numbers are based on an actual census.

[3]Employment is an annual average of employed civilians 16 years of age and older from the Current Population Survey, adjusted to include data for resident and armed forces from the Department of Defense.

[4]Deaths per 100,000 workers are based on annual average of employed civilians 16 years of age and older from 1992 to 2007. In 2008, CFOI switched from an employment-based fatality rate to an hours-based fatality rate calculation.

[5]Excludes fatalities from the events of September 11, 2001.

Workplace Fatalities 2006−2012[1]
(Hours-Based Fatality Rates)

Year	Work Deaths	Total Hours Worked (Millions)[2]	Fatality Rate[3]
2006	5,840	271,815	4.2
2007	5,657	275,043	4.0
2008	5,214	271,958	3.7
2009	4,551	254,771	3.5
2010	4,690	255,948	3.6
2011	4,693	258,293	3.5
2012	4,628	264,374	3.4

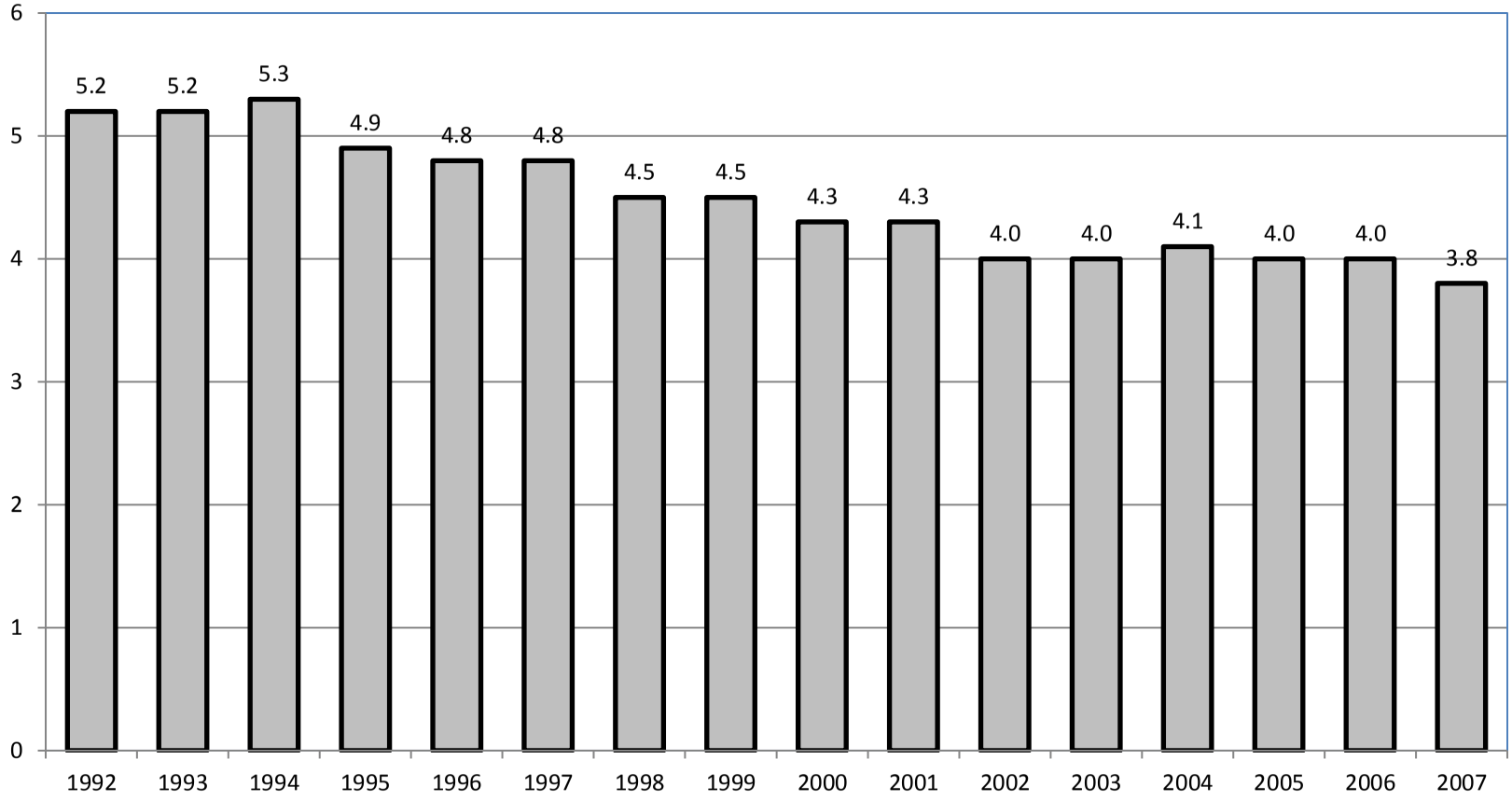
[1]Fatality information is from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

[2]The total hours worked figures are annual average estimates of total at work multiplied by average hours for civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

[3]Deaths per 100,000 workers. In 2008, CFOI switched to an hours-based fatality rate calculation from an employment-based calculation used from 1992 to 2007. Fatality rates for 2006 and 2007 were calculated by CFOI using both approaches during the transition to hours-based rates. Hours-based fatality rates should not be compared directly with the employment-based rates CFOI calculated for 1992 to 2007.

Rate of Fatal Work Injuries Per 100,000 Workers,1992–2007 [1]

(Employment-Based Rates)

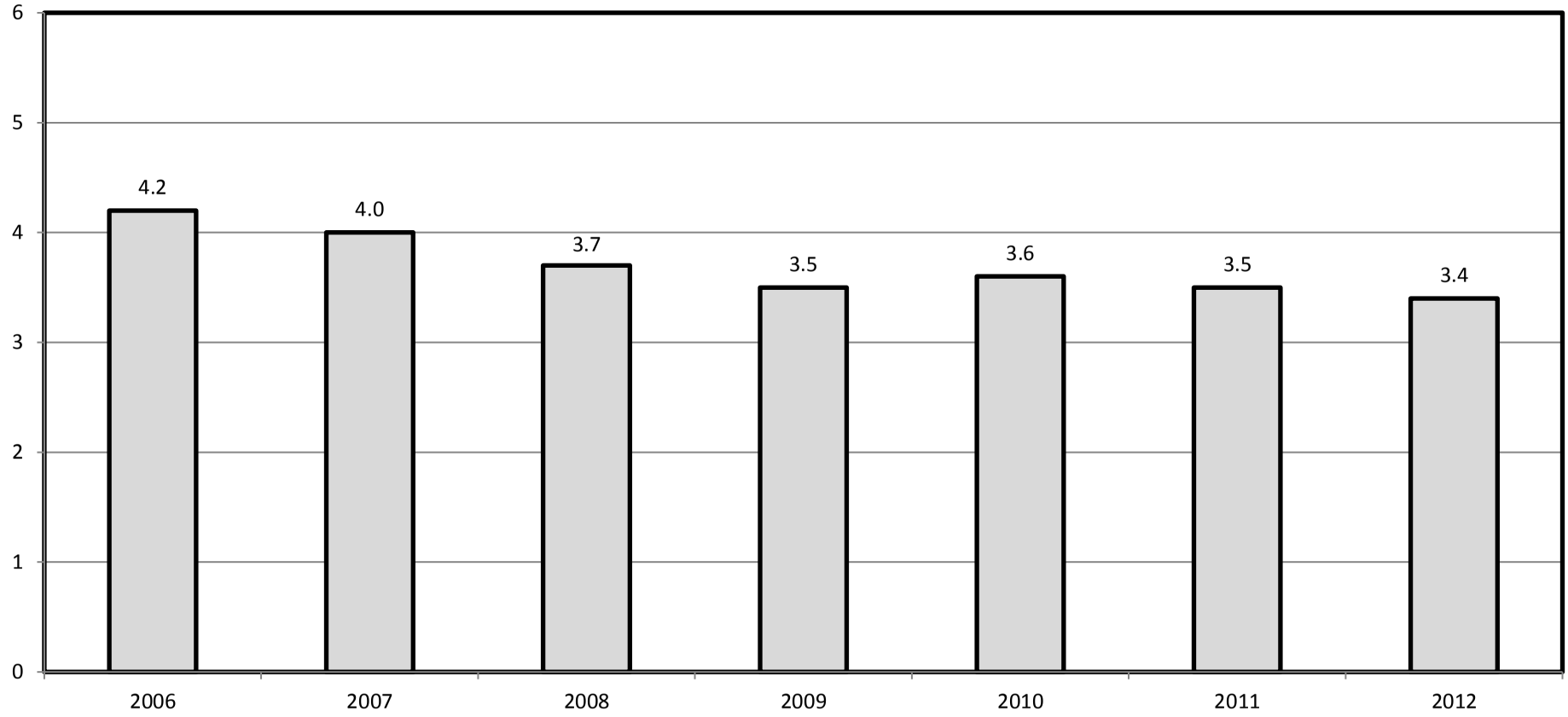


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, U.S. Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Defense.

[1]Fatality rate is an employment-based calculation using employment figures that are annual average estimates of employed civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). In 2008, CFOI switched to an hours-based fatality rate calculation. Employment-based fatality rates should not be compared directly with hours-based rates.

Rate of Fatal Work Injuries per 100,000 Workers, 2006–2012[1]

(Hours-Based Rates)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

[1]Fatality rate is an hours-based calculation using total hours worked figures that are annual average estimates of total at work multiplied by average hours for civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Hours-based fatality rates should not be compared directly with the employment-based rates CFOI calculated for 1992 to 2007.

Workplace Fatality Rates by Industry Sector, 1970–2002[1,2]

Year	All Ind.	Mfg.	Const.	Mining	Gov't	Agri.	Trans/Util.	Ret. Trade	Service	Finance
1970	18.0	9	69	100	13	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1971	17.0	9	68	83	13	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1972	17.0	9	68	100	13	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1973	17.0	9	56	83	14	58	38	8	11	N/A
1974	16.0	8	53	71	13	54	35	7	10	N/A
1975	15.0	9	52	63	12	58	33	7	10	N/A
1976	14.0	9	45	63	11	54	31	7	9	N/A
1977	14.0	9	47	63	11	51	32	6	8	N/A
1978	14.0	9	48	56	11	52	29	7	7	N/A
1979	13.0	8	46	56	10	54	30	6	8	N/A
1980	13.0	8	45	50	11	56	28	6	7	N/A
1981	13.0	7	42	55	10	54	31	5	7	N/A
1982	12.0	6	40	50	11	52	26	5	6	N/A
1983	12.0	6	39	50	10	52	28	5	7	N/A
1984	11.0	6	39	50	9	49	29	5	7	N/A
1985	11.0	6	40	40	8	49	27	5	6	N/A
1986	10.0	5	37	38	8	55	29	4	5	N/A
1987	10.0	5	33	38	9	53	26	5	6	N/A
1988	10.0	6	34	38	9	48	26	4	5	N/A
1989	9.0	6	32	43	10	40	25	4	5	N/A
1990	9.0	5	33	43	10	42	20	4	4	N/A
1991	8.0	4	31	43	11	44	18	3	4	N/A
1992	5.2	4	14	27	4	24	13	4	2	2
1993	5.2	4	14	26	3	26	13	4	2	2
1994	5.3	4	15	27	3	24	13	4	3	1
1995	4.9	3	15	25	4	22	12	3	2	2
1996	4.8	3.5	13.9	26.8	3.0	22.2	13.1	3.1	2.2	1.5
1997	4.8	3.6	14.1	25.0	3.2	23.4	13.2	3.0	2.0	1.2
1998	4.5	3.3	14.5	23.6	3.0	23.3	11.8	2.6	2.0	1.1
1999	4.5	3.6	14.0	21.5	2.8	24.1	12.7	2.3	1.9	1.2
2000	4.3	3.3	12.9	30.0	2.8	20.9	11.8	2.7	2.0	0.9
2001	4.3	3.2	13.3	30.0	3.1	22.8	11.2	2.4	1.9	1.0
2002	4.0	3.1	12.2	23.5	2.7	22.7	11.3	2.1	1.7	1.0

[1]Data for 1970–1991 is from the National Safety Council, Accident Facts, 1994. Fatality information for 1992–2002 is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). In 1994, the National Safety Council changed its reporting method for workplace fatalities and adopted the BLS count. The earlier NSC numbers are based on an estimate; the BLS numbers are based on an actual census. Beginning with 2003, CFOI began using the North American Industry Classification (NAICS) for industries. Prior to 2003, CFOI used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data.

[2] Deaths per 100,000 workers.

Workplace Fatality Rates by Industry Sector, 2003–2007[1,2]

(Employment-Based Rates)

Industry Sector	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All Industries	**4.0**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**3.8**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	31.2	30.5	32.5	30.0	27.9
Mining	26.9	28.3	25.6	28.1	25.1
Construction	11.7	12.0	11.1	10.9	10.5
Manufacturing	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.5
Wholesale Trade	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.7
Retail Trade	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Warehousing	17.5	18.0	17.7	16.8	16.9
Utilities	3.7	6.1	3.6	6.3	4.0
Information	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Professional and Administrative	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.1
Educational and Health Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Leisure and Hospitality	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.2
Other Services, Except Public Administration	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.5
Government	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[1]Deaths per 100,000 workers.

[2]Fatality rate is an employment-based calculation using employment figures that are annual average estimates of employed civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survery (CPS). In 2008, CFOI switched to an hours-based fatality rate calculation. Employment-based fatality rates should not be compared directly with hours-based rates.

Note: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, both CFOI and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries. Prior to 2003, the surveys used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data.

Workplace Fatality Rates by Industry Sector, 2006–2012[1,2]

(Hours-Based Rates)

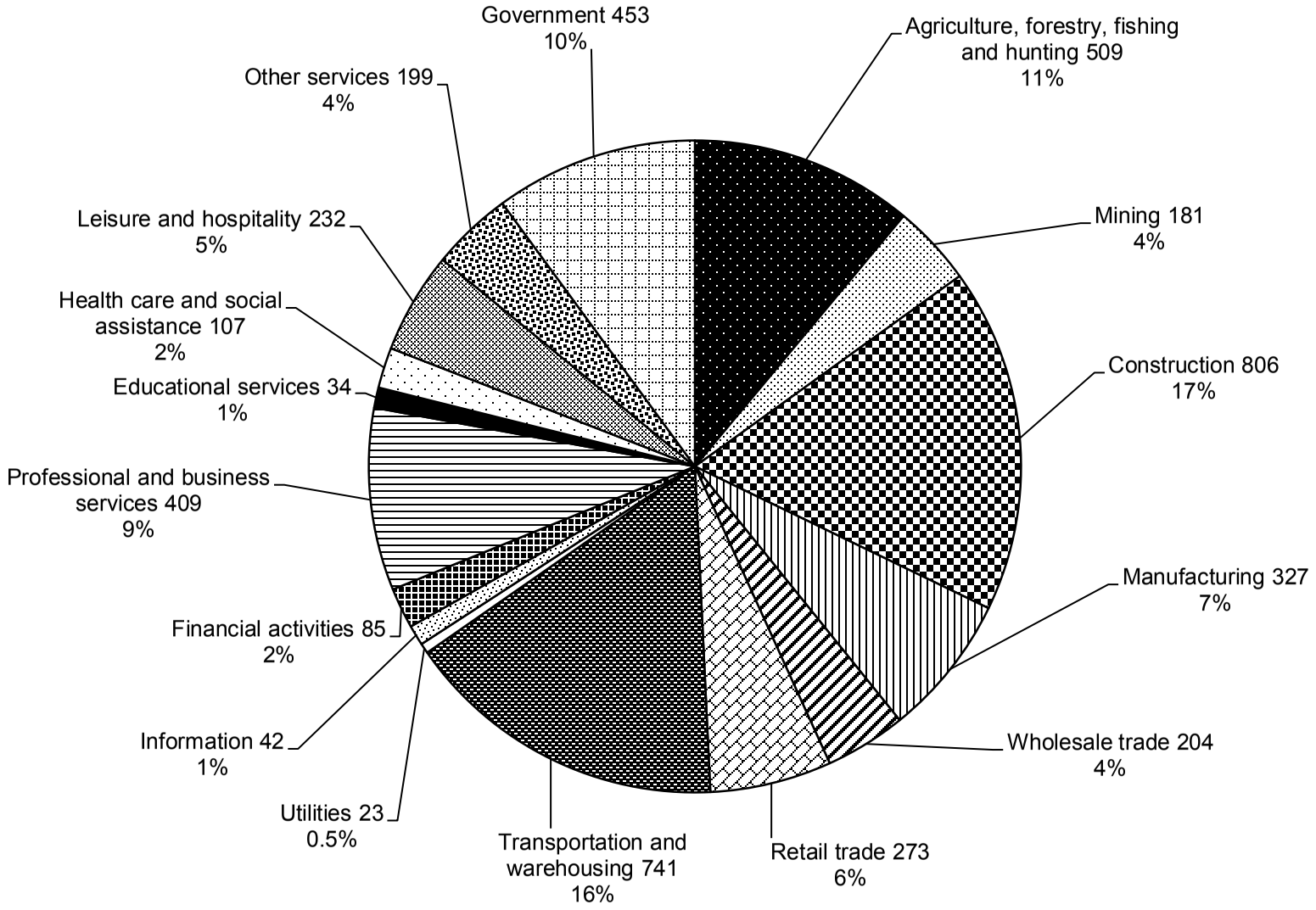
Industry Sector	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All Industries	**4.2**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.4**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29.0	27.0	30.4	27.2	27.9	24.9	22.8
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	23.5	21.4	18.1	12.4	19.8	15.9	15.9
Construction	11.2	10.8	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.1	9.9
Manufacturing	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.4
Retail Trade	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Transportation and Warehousing	16.3	16.5	14.9	13.3	13.7	15.3	14.6
Utilities	6.0	5.7	3.9	1.7	2.8	4.2	2.5
Information	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.5
Financial Activities	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9
Professional and Business Services	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7
Educational and Health Services	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Leisure and Hospitality	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Other Services, Except Public Administration	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7
Government	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[1]Deaths per 100,000 workers.

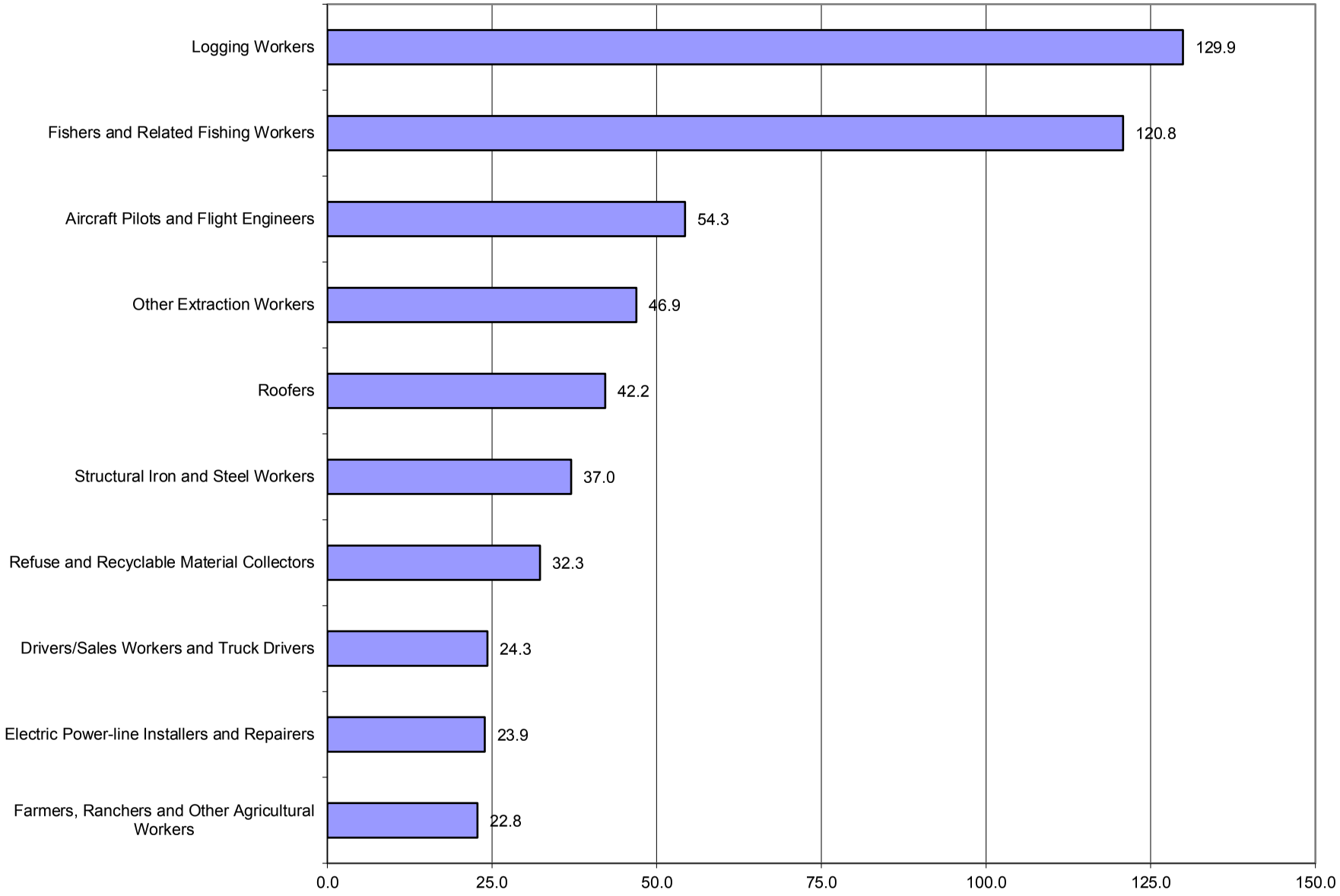
[2]In 2008, CFOI switched to an hours-based fatality rate calculation from an employment-based calculation. Fatality rates for 2006 and 2007 were calculated using both approaches during the transition to hours-based rates. Fatality rate is an hours-based calculation using total hours worked figures that are annual average estimates of total at work multiplied by average hours for civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Hours-based fatality rates should not be compared directly with employment-based rates that CFOI calculated for 1992 to 2007.

Occupational Fatalities by Industry, 2012
Private Sector, Government and Self Employed
(Total Fatalities 4,628)

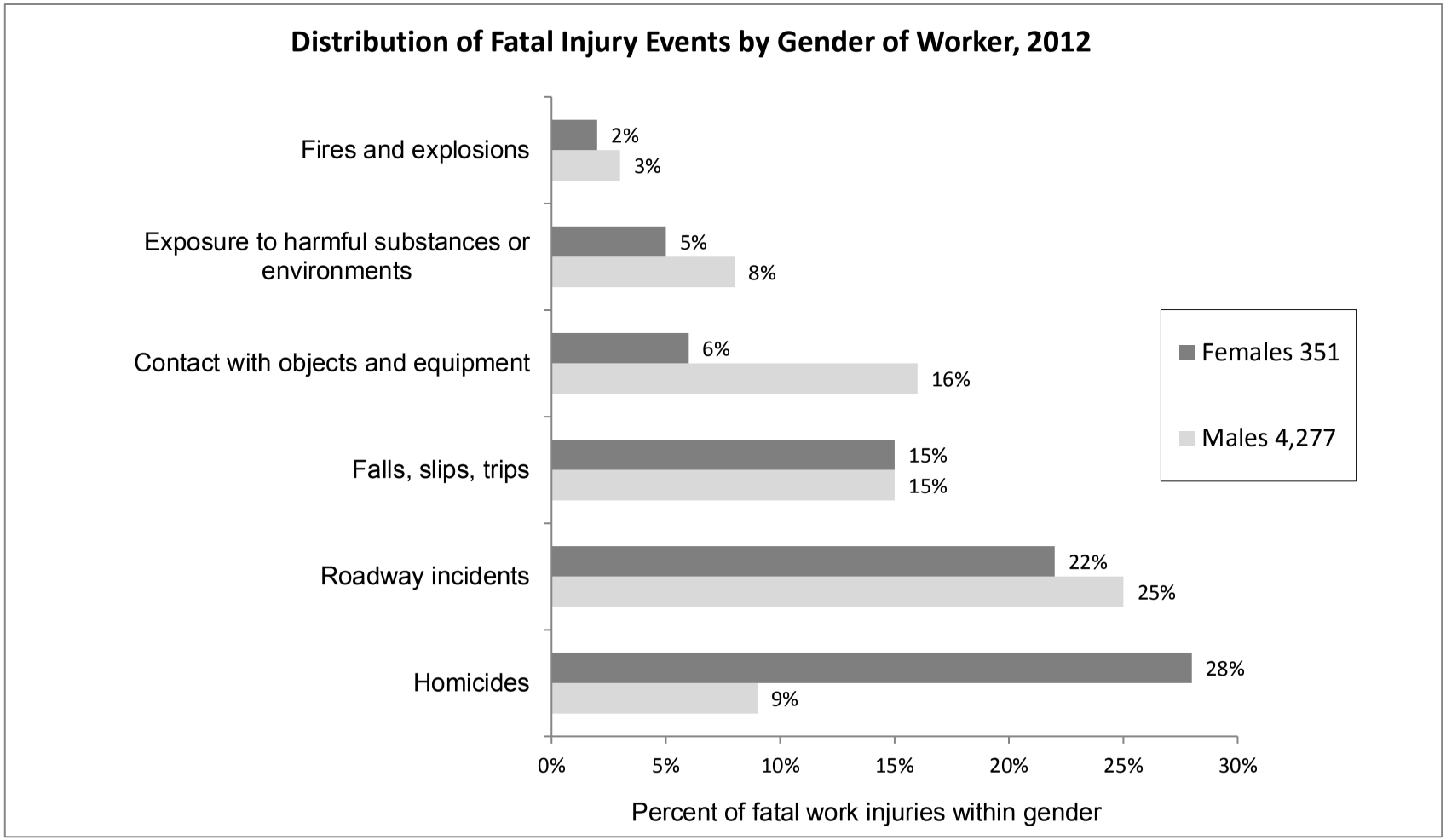


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.

Selected Occupations With High Fatality Rates, 2012
(Per 100,000 Workers)
National Fatality Rate = 3.4



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries,

Profile of Workplace Homicides, 2012

Characteristic	Subcharacteristics	Deaths
Total Homicides		475
Gender	Women	99
	Men	376
Employee Status	Wage and salary workers	336
	Self employed	139
Race	White	249
	Black	103
	Latino	65
Leading Primary Source	Assailant, suspect	277
	Co-worker or work associate	62
	Other client or customer	53
Leading Secondary Source	Firearm	379
	Knives	31
Leading Worker Activity	Tending a retail establishment	156
	Protective service activities	98
	Vehicular and transportation operations	54
Leading Location	Public building	220
	Street or highway	63
	Private residence	62
Leading Occupations	Sales and related occupations	113
	Protective service	90
	Motor vehicle operators	56
Leading Industries	Retail trade	108
	Accommodations and food services	73
	Local government	56

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.

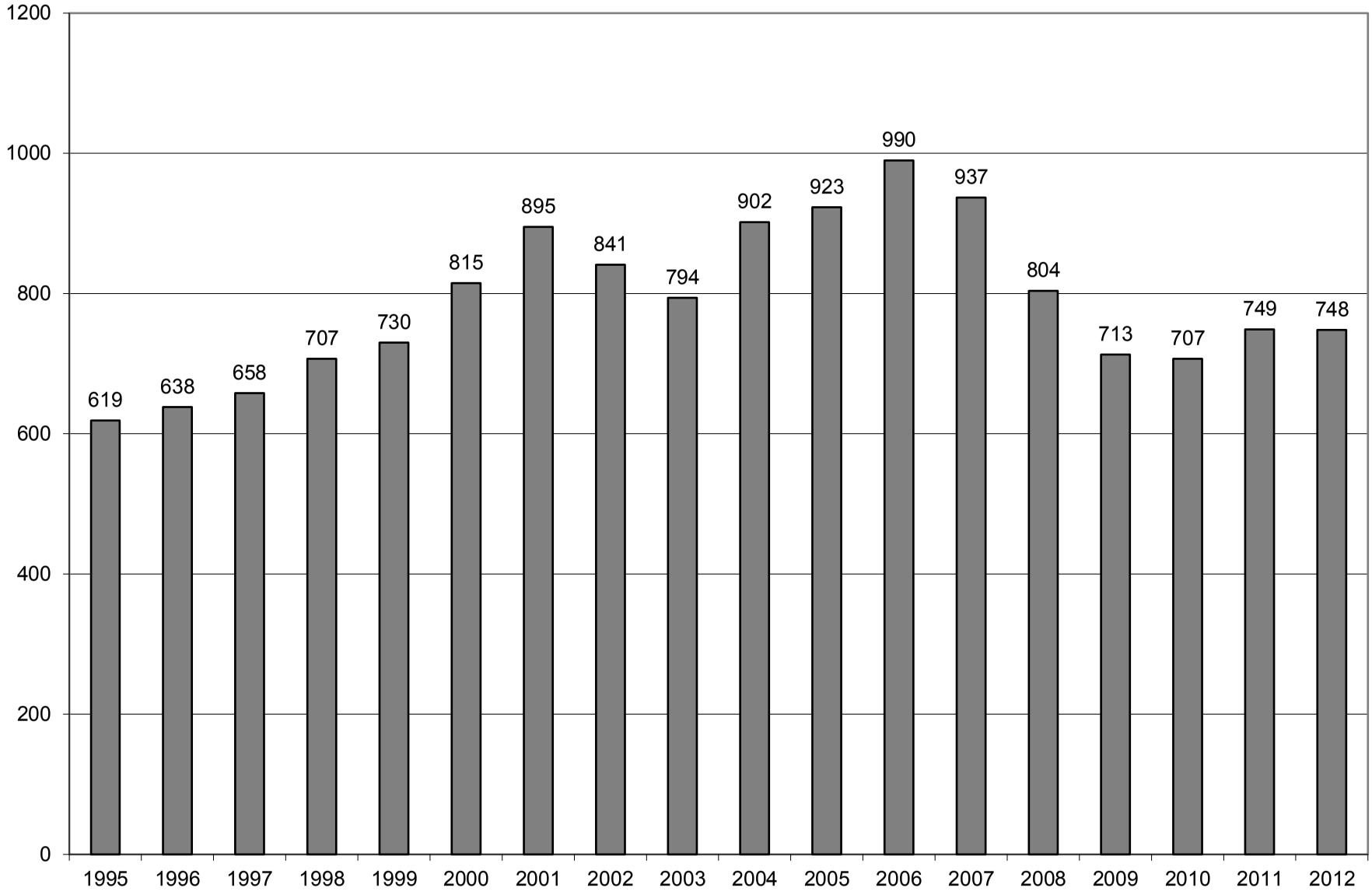
Fatal Work Injuries by Race, 1992–2012

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001[1]	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Fatalities	6,217	6,331	6,632	6,275	6,202	6,238	6,055	6,054	5,920	5,900	5,534	5,575	5,764	5,734	5,840	5,657	5,214	4,551	4,690	4,693	4,628
White	4,711	4,665	4,954	4,599	4,586	4,576	4,478	5,019	4,244	4,175	3,926	3,988	4,066	3,977	4,019	3,867	3,663	3,204	3,363	3,323	3,177
Black or African American	618	649	695	684	615	661	583	627	575	565	491	543	546	584	565	609	533	421	412	440	486
Latino	533	634	624	619	638	658	707	730	815	895	841	794	902	923	990	937	804	713	707	749	748
Asian or Pacific Islander	169	190	179	161	170	195	148	192	185	182	140	158	180	163	159	172	152	148	149	124	154
American Indian or Alaskan Native	36	46	39	27	35	34	28	57	33	48	40	42	28	50	46	29	32	33	32	30	37
Other Races/Not Reported	150	147	141	185	158	114	111	146	68	50	96	50	42	35	61	43	30	32	27	27	26

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1992–2012.

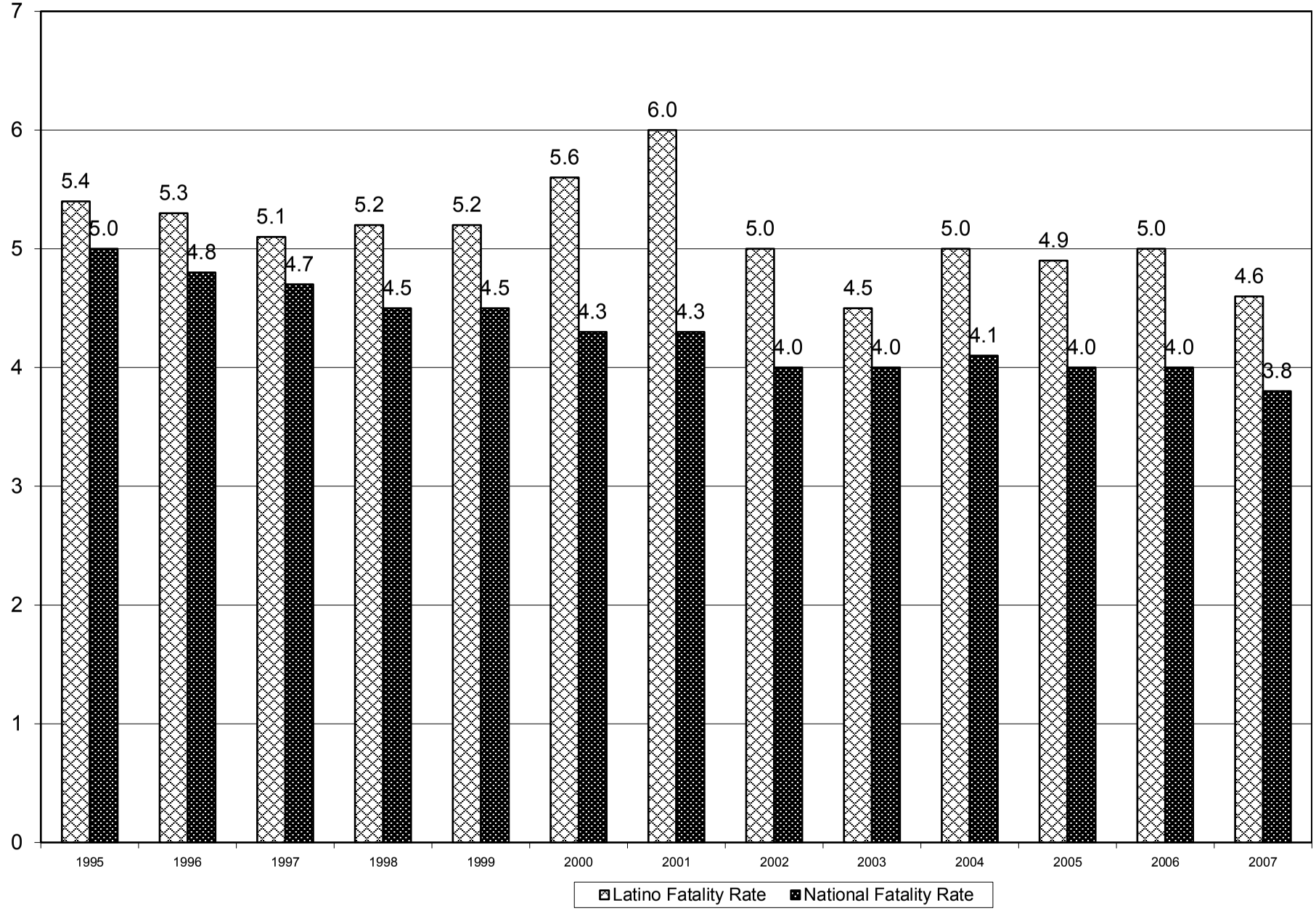
[1]Excludes September 11 fatalities.

Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries to Latino Workers, 1995–2012



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

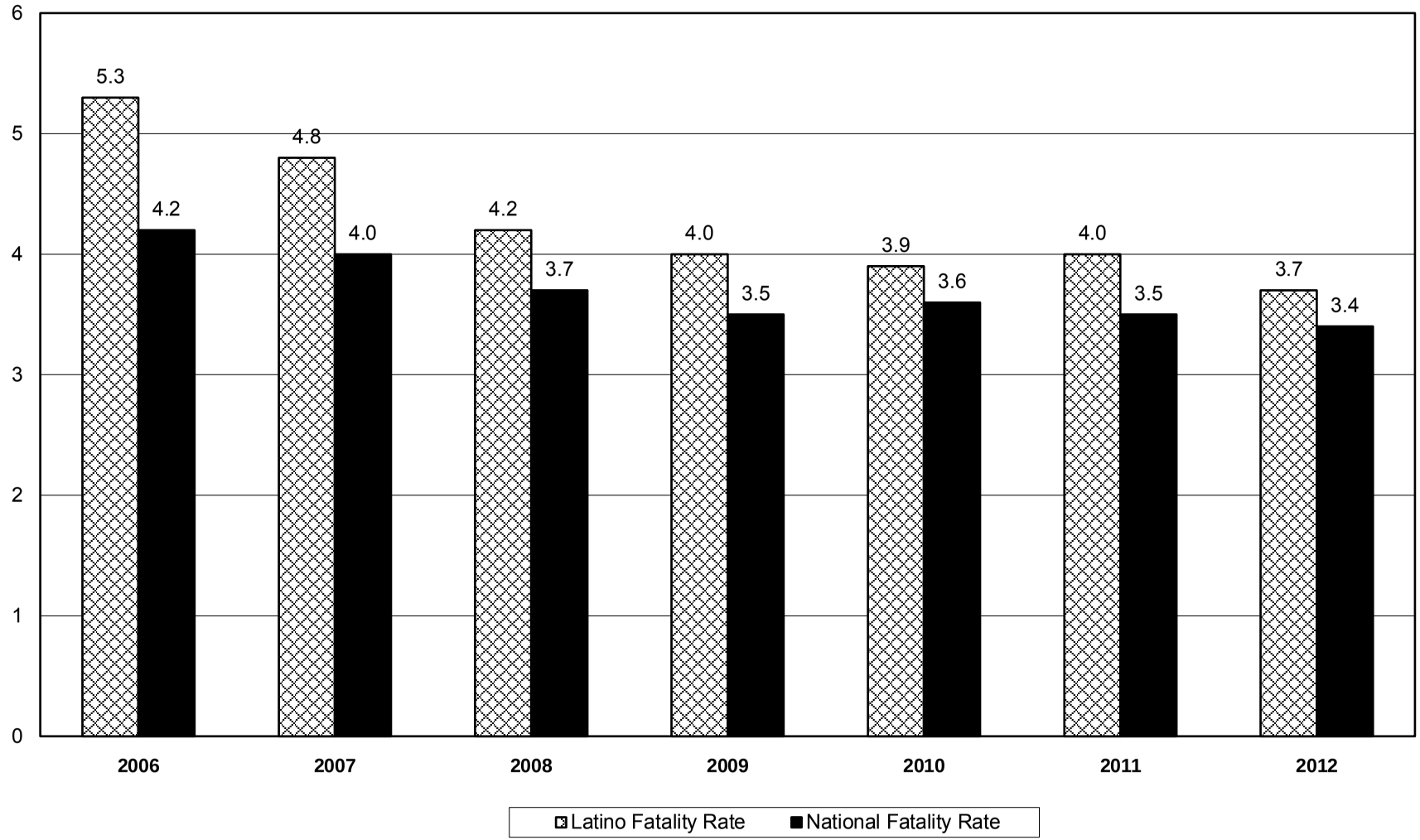
Rate[1] of Fatal Occupational Injuries to Latino Workers, 1995–2007
(Employment-Based Rates)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

[1]Incidence rate represents the number of fatalities per 100,000 workers. Fatality rate is an employment-based calculation. In 2008, CFOI switched to an hours-based fatality rate calculation. Employment-based fatality rates should not be compared directly with hours-based rates.

Rate of Fatal Occupational Injuries to Latino Workers, 2006-2012[1] (Hours-Based Rates)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

[1]Incidence rate represents the number of fatalities per 100,000 workers. In 2008, CFOI switched to an hours-based calculation from an employment-based calculation it used from 1992 to 2007. Fatality rate is an hours-based calculation using total hours worked figures that are annual average estimates of total at work multiplied by average hours for civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Fatality rates for 2006 and 2007 were calculated by CFOI using both employment-based and hours-based calculations during the transition to hours-based rates beginning exclusively in 2008.

Profile of Latino Worker Fatalities, 2012

Characteristic	Subcharacteristics	Deaths
Total Fatalities		748
Country of Birth	Native-born	264
	Foreign-born	484
Leading Birthplace Countries	Mexico	318
	United States	264
	Guatemala	42
Employee Status	Wage and salary workers	657
	Self employed	91
Gender	Women	28
	Men	720
Leading Occupations	Construction trades	190
	Motor vehicle operators	121
	Agricultural workers	44
	Grounds maintenance	41
Leading Industries	Construction	220
	Transportation and warehousing[1]	92
	Adminstrative and support and waste management and remediation services[2]	91
Leading Event or Exposure	Transportation incidents	274
	Fall, slip, trip	161
	Contact with object/equipment	134
	Violence[3]	82

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.

[1]Truck transportation accounted for 65 of these deaths.

[2]Landscaping services accounted for 44 of these deaths.

[3]Excludes animal and insect related incidents.

Profile of Foreign-Born Worker Fatalities, 2012

Characteristic	Subcharacteristics	Number
Total Fatalities		824
Leading Birthplace Countries	Mexico	319
	Guatemala	42
	India	32
	El Salvador	32
Employee Status	Wage and salary workers	657
	Self employed	167
Gender	Women	51
	Men	773
Leading Occupations	Construction trades	179
	Motor vehicle operators	136
	Grounds maintenance	40
	Supervisors of sales workers	40
Leading Industries	Construction	200
	Transportation and warehousing[1]	134
	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services[2]	80
	Retail trade	77
Leading Event or Exposure	Transportation incidents	250
	Violence[3]	184
	Fall, slip, trip	178
	Contact with object/equipment	128

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.

[1]Truck transportation accounted for 89 of these deaths.

[2]Landscaping services accounted for 41 of these deaths.

[3]Excludes animal and insect related incidents.

Workplace Injury and Illness Incidence Rates, Private Sector, 1972–2012 (Per 100 Workers)

Year	Total Case Rate	Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction		
		Total	Cases with Days Away from Work	Cases with Job Transfer or Restriction[1]
1972	10.9	3.3	N/A	N/A
1973	11.0	3.4	N/A	N/A
1974	10.4	3.5	N/A	N/A
1975	9.1	3.3	N/A	N/A
1976	9.2	3.5	3.3	0.2
1977	9.3	3.8	3.6	0.2
1978	9.4	4.1	3.8	0.3
1979	9.5	4.3	4.0	0.3
1980	8.7	4.0	3.7	0.3
1981	8.3	3.8	3.5	0.3
1982	7.7	3.5	3.2	0.3
1983	7.6	3.4	3.2	0.3
1984	8.0	3.7	3.4	0.3
1985	7.9	3.6	3.3	0.3
1986	7.9	3.6	3.3	0.3
1987	8.3	3.8	3.4	0.4
1988	8.6	4.0	3.5	0.5
1989	8.6	4.0	3.4	0.6
1990	8.8	4.1	3.4	0.7
1991	8.4	3.9	3.2	0.7
1992	8.9	3.9	3.0	0.8
1993	8.5	3.8	2.9	0.9
1994	8.4	3.8	2.8	1.0
1995	8.1	3.6	2.5	1.1
1996	7.4	3.4	2.2	1.1
1997	7.1	3.3	2.1	1.2
1998	6.7	3.1	2.0	1.2
1999	6.3	3.0	1.9	1.2
2000	6.1	3.0	1.8	1.2
2001	5.7	2.8	1.7	1.1
2002	5.3	2.8	1.6	1.2
2003	5.0	2.6	1.5	1.1
2004	4.8	2.5	1.4	1.1
2005	4.6	2.4	1.4	1.0
2006	4.4	2.3	1.3	1.0
2007	4.2	2.1	1.2	0.9
2008	3.9	2.0	1.1	0.9
2009	3.6	2.0	1.1	0.8
2010	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.8
2011	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.7
2012	3.4	1.8	1.0	0.7

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data not available for 1971.

[1]Through 2001, this column includes cases involving restricted activity only.

Workplace Injury and Illness Rates by Industry Sector, 1973–2002[1]

Per 100 Full-Time Workers

Year	Total Case Rate All Ind.	Total Case Rate Mfg.	Total Case Rate Const.	Total Case Rate Mining	Total Case Rate Finance	Total Case Rate Agri.	Total Case Rate Trans./Util.	Total Case Rate Trade	Total Case Rate Service
1973	11.0	15.3	19.8	12.5	2.4	11.6	10.3	8.6	6.2
1974	10.4	14.6	18.3	10.2	2.4	9.9	10.5	8.4	5.8
1975	9.1	13.0	16.0	11.0	2.2	8.5	9.4	7.3	5.4
1976	9.2	13.2	15.3	11.0	2.0	11.0	9.8	7.5	5.3
1977	9.3	13.1	15.5	10.9	2.0	11.5	9.7	7.7	5.5
1978	9.4	13.2	16.0	11.5	2.1	11.6	10.1	7.9	5.5
1979	9.5	13.3	16.2	11.4	2.1	11.7	10.2	8.0	5.5
1980	8.7	12.2	15.7	11.2	2.0	11.9	9.4	7.4	5.2
1981	8.3	11.5	15.1	11.6	1.9	12.3	9.0	7.3	5.0
1982	7.7	10.2	14.6	10.5	2.0	11.8	8.5	7.2	4.9
1983	7.6	10.0	14.8	8.4	2.0	11.9	8.2	7.0	5.1
1984	8.0	10.6	15.5	9.7	1.9	12.0	8.8	7.2	5.2
1985	7.9	10.4	15.2	8.4	2.0	11.4	8.6	7.4	5.4
1986	7.9	10.6	15.2	7.4	2.0	11.2	8.2	7.7	5.3
1987	8.3	11.9	14.7	8.5	2.0	11.2	8.4	7.4	5.5
1988	8.6	13.1	14.6	8.8	2.0	10.9	8.9	7.6	5.4
1989	8.6	13.1	14.3	8.5	2.0	10.9	9.2	8.0	5.5
1990	8.8	13.2	14.2	8.3	2.4	11.6	9.6	7.9	6.0
1991	8.4	12.7	13.0	7.4	2.4	10.8	9.3	7.6	6.2
1992	8.9	12.5	13.1	7.3	2.9	11.6	9.1	8.4	7.1
1993	8.6	12.1	12.2	6.8	2.9	11.2	9.5	8.1	6.7
1994	8.4	12.2	11.8	6.3	2.7	10.0	9.3	7.9	6.5
1995	8.1	11.6	10.6	6.2	2.6	9.7	9.1	7.5	6.4
1996	7.4	10.6	9.9	5.4	2.4	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.0
1997	7.1	10.3	9.5	5.9	2.2	8.4	8.2	6.7	5.6
1998	6.7	9.7	8.8	4.9	1.9	7.9	7.3	6.5	5.2
1999	6.3	9.2	8.6	4.4	1.8	7.3	7.3	6.1	4.9
2000	6.1	9.0	8.3	4.7	1.9	7.1	6.9	5.9	4.9
2001	5.7	8.1	7.9	4.0	1.8	7.3	6.9	5.6	4.6
2002	5.3	7.2	7.1	4.0	1.7	6.4	6.1	5.3	4.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Incidence Rates of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry Division, 1973–2002.

[1]Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries. Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data.

Workplace Injury and Illness Rates by Industry Sector, 2003–2012[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 [2]	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Case Rate, Private Industry	**5.0**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.4**
Natural resources and mining	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.5
Mining	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Construction	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7
Manufacturing	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Trade, transportation and utilities	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Wholesale trade	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3
Retail trade	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0
Transportation and warehousing	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9
Utilities	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.8
Information	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
Financial activities	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Professional and business services	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Educational and health services	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
Other services, except public administration	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5
State and local government						6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6
State government						4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4
Local government						7.0	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1

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

[1]Total recordable cases per 100 workers.

[2]Beginning with 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics provided national public-sector estimates for state and local government workers.

Note: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, both CFOI and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries. Prior to 2003, the surveys used the Standard Industrial Classficaton (SIC) system. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data.

Rate[1] of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Among Workers in Selected Industries Employed in State Government, Local Government and Private Industry, 2012

Industry	State Government	Local Government	Private Industry
All Industries Combined	4.4	6.1	3.4
Construction	4.5	10.2	3.7
Educational Services	2.3	5.0	1.9
Hospitals	9.2	6.2	6.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	13.6	9.6	7.6
Transportation and Warehousing	--	6.9	4.9
Utilities	--	5.8	2.8

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

[1]Total recordable cases per 100 workers.

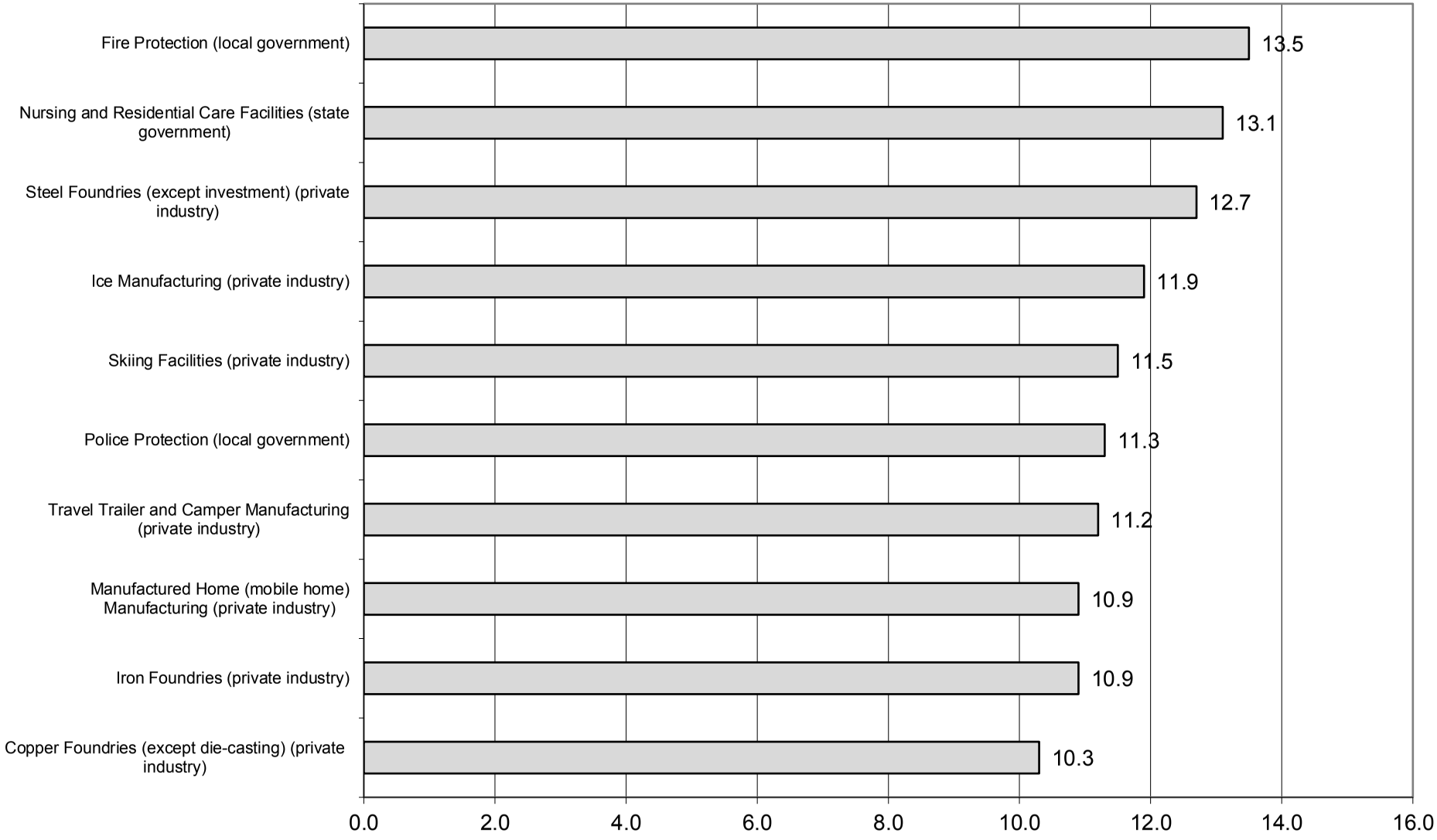
Rate[1] of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work in Selected Industries Employed in State Government, Local Government and Private Industry, 2012

Industry	State Government	Local Government	Private Industry
All Industries Combined	167.7	177.8	102.3
Construction	175.9	347.1	143.4
Educational Services	60.8	108.0	55.5
Hospitals	352.7	162.5	153.4
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	667.9	–	236.7
Transportation and Warehousing	–	391.8	222.9
Utilities	–	180.0	79.2

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

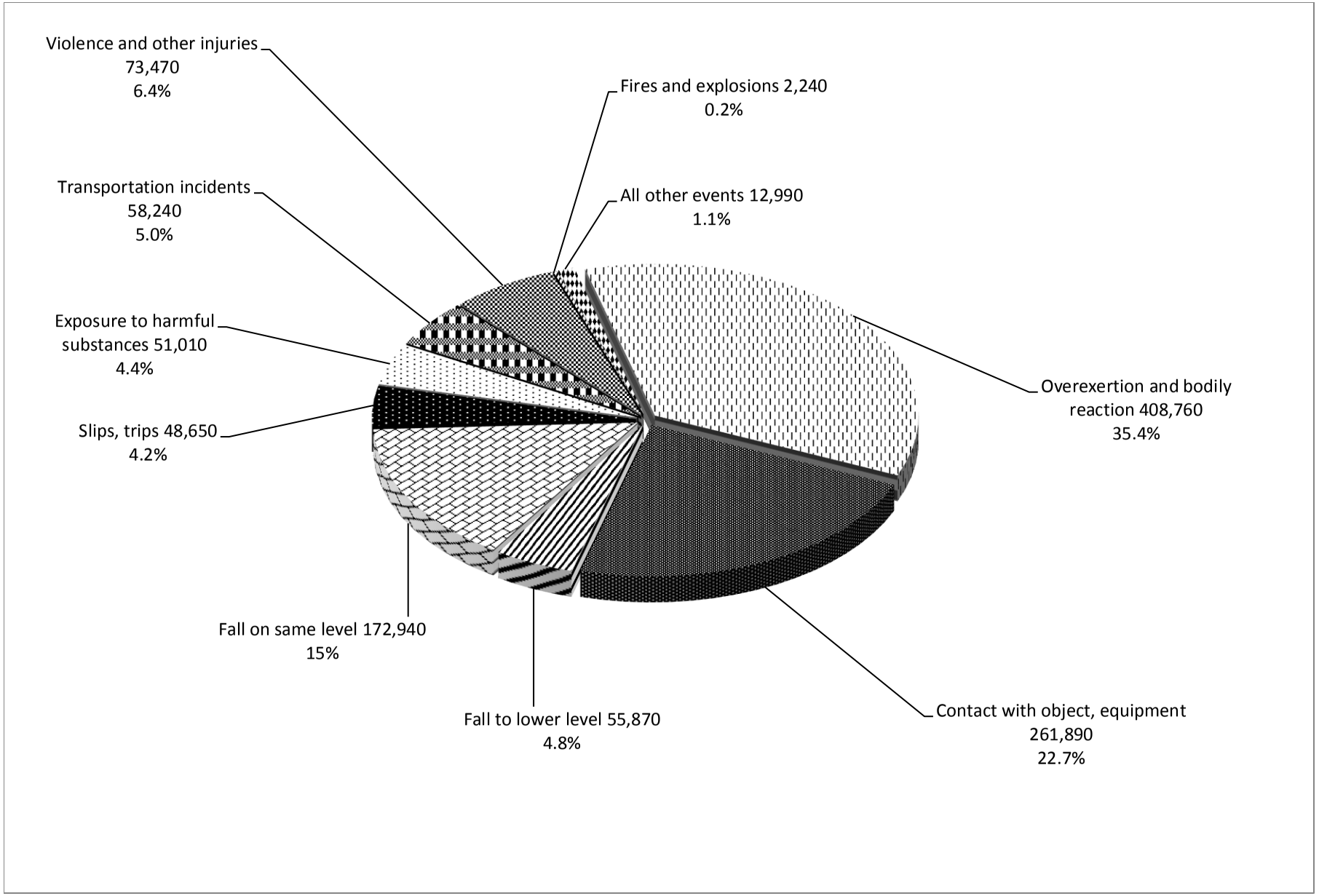
[1]Days away from work cases per 10,000 workers.

Industries with the Highest Total Nonfatal Injury and Illness Rates, 2012
(Per 100 Workers)
Private Industry = 3.4
State Government = 4.4
Local Government = 6.1



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

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work by Event or Exposure, 2012[1]



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

[1]Includes total number in private industry, state and local government.

Number of Injury and Illness Cases in Private Industry with Days Away from Work[1] Among Latino Workers, 1995–2012

Year	Number of Latino Worker Cases	Percent of Total Injury and Illness Cases
1995	191,665	9.4
1996	169,300	9.0
1997	187,221	10.2
1998	179,399	10.4
1999	182,896	10.7
2000	186,029	11.2
2001	191,959	12.5
2002[2]	180,419	12.6
2003[3]	161,330	12.3
2004[3]	164,390	13.1
2005[3]	163,440	13.2
2006[3]	159,440	13.5
2007[3]	157,320	13.6
2008[3]	145,870	13.5
2009[3]	125,790	13.0
2010[3]	122,970	13.2
2011[3]	117,210	12.9
2012[3]	118,940	13.1

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

[1]Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. They do not include cases involving only restricted work activity.

[2]Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[3]Classification of workers by race and ethnicity was revised in 2003 to conform to other government data. One result of this revision is that individuals may be categorized in more than one race or ethnic group. Cases reflected here are for those who reported *Hispanic or Latino only* and *Hispanic or Latino and other race.* Race and ethnicity data reporting is not mandatory in the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. This resulted in 30% or more of the cases not reporting race and ethnicity in 2003 through 2010.

Note: Due to the revised recordkeeping rule, which became effective Jan. 1, 2002, the estimates from the 2002 BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are not comparable with those from previous years. Among the changes that could affect comparisons are: changes to the list of low-hazard industries that are exempt from recordkeeping, employers are no longer required to record all illnesses regardless of severity, there is a new category of injuries/illnesses diagnosed by a physician or health care professional, changes to the definition of first aid and days away from work are recorded as calendar days.

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses to Women Involving Days Away from Work in Private Industry, 2012

Characteristic	Subcharacteristics	Number
Total Number of Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work		342,640
Leading Industries	Nursing and residential care facilities	49,270
	Hospitals	45,170
	Food service and drinking places	26,800
Leading Occupations	Nursing, psychiatric and home health aides	43,750
	Building cleaning workers	23,350
	Registered nurses	19,170
Leading Nature	Sprains, strains, tears	132,550
	Soreness, pain, hurt, unspecified	56,240
	Bruises, contusions	34,790
Leading Event or Exposure	Overexertion and bodily reaction	125,720
	Falls, slips, trips	103,460
	Contact with objects and equipment	61,390
Leading Source	Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	52,450
	Floors	49,630
	Patient	41,420
Median Days Away from Work	Total cases	8
	Women	7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012.

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses to Men Involving Days Away from Work in Private Industry, 2012

Characteristic	Subcharacteristics	Number
Total Number of Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work		559,830
Leading Industries	Manufacturing	99,880
	Retail trade	71,010
	Construction	70,270
Leading Occupations	Motor vehicle operators	75,870
	Laborers and material movers, hand	56,400
	Construction trades workers	54,450
Leading Nature	Sprains, strains, tears	206,830
	Soreness, pain, hurt, unspecified	74,630
	Cuts, lacerations	56,260
Leading Event or Exposure	Overexertion and bodily reaction	204,690
	Contact with objects and equipment	165,530
	Falls, slips, trips	115,350
Leading Source	Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	76,860
	Containers non-pressurized	48,830
	Floors	26,110
Median Days Away from Work	Total cases	8
	Men	10

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012.

Workplace Violence Events Leading to Injuries Involving Days Away from Work in Private Industry, 2012*

Characteristic	Subcharacteristics	Number
Total Events		24,610
Gender	Women	16,300
	Men	8,250
	Not reported	60
Leading Industries	Nursing and residential care facilities	8,330
	Hospitals	5,560
	Social assistance	2,340
	Ambulatory health care services	1,380
Leading Occupations	Nursing, psychiatric and home health aides	5,680
	Registered nurses	2,000
	Health practitioner, support technologist and technician	620
Leading Nature of Injury	Sprains, strains, tears	8,370
	Soreness, pain	4,190
	Bruses, contusions	3,710
Leading Source	Patient	12,740
	Other client or customer	4,160
	Student	2,310
Median Days Away from Work	Overall, all injuries and illnesses	8
	Intentional injury by person	5
	Injury by person–unintentional or intent unknown	7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012.

*Violence events in private industry include intentional injury by person and injury by person–unintentional or intent unknown.

Estimated and Reported Cases of Musculoskeletal Disorders in Private Industry, 1993–2012[1,2]

Year	Total MSD Cases[1]	MSD Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction[1,3]	MSD Cases with Job Transfer or Restriction[1,4]	MSDs Involving Days Away from Work[5]	Percent of Cases Involving MSDs
2012	1,032,811	539,793	225,515	314,470	34.7%
2011	1,018,397	534,697	214,966	309,940	34.1%
2010	934,337	487,421	202,795	284,340	30.5%
2009	963,644	490,216	206,506	283,800	29.4%
2008	1,086,653	558,835	241,844	317,440	29.4%
2007	1,152,778	586,368	252,634	333,760	28.8%
2006	1,233,791	638,609	281,192	357,160	30.2%
2005	1,264,260	655,440	285,030	375,540	30.0%
2004	1,362,336	712,000	309,024	402,700	32.0%
2003	1,440,516	759,627	325,380	435,180	33.0%
2002	1,598,204	848,062	359,788	487,915	34.0%
2001	1,773,304	870,094	347,310	522,500	34.0%
2000	1,960,585	954,979	377,165	577,814	34.7%
1999	1,951,862	938,038	355,698	582,340	34.2%
1998	2,025,598	950,999	358,455	592,544	34.2%
1997	2,101,795	980,240	353,888	626,352	34.2%
1996	2,146,182	974,380	327,025	647,355	34.4%
1995	2,242,211	1,013,486	317,539	695,800	34.1%
1994	2,287,212	1,034,618	278,647	755,600	33.8%
1993	2,283,979	1,005,949	242,351	762,700	33.9%

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

[1]Total MSD cases, MSD days away, job transfer or restriction cases, and MSD job transfer or restriction cases are estimated based upon the percentage of MSD cases reported by BLS for the total days away from work cases involving MSD in private industry.

[2] These figures are based on employer-reported cases of MSDs provided to BLS. The number of cases shown here does not reflect the impact of under-reporting, which would significantly increase the true toll of MSDs occurring among workers. OSHA has estimated that for every reported MSD, two MSDs go unreported.

[3]Through 2001, this column was titled Total MSD Lost Workday Cases. The new title reflects the change in the recordkeeping standard that went into effect Jan. 1, 2002. Lost workday cases were defined as those that involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both. They do not include cases involving only restricted work activity.

[4]Through 2001, this column was titled MSD Cases with Days of Restricted Activity. The new title reflects the change in the recordkeeping standard that went into effect Jan. 1, 2002.

[5]Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work or without job transfer or restriction. Prior to 2002, days away from work cases included those that resulted in days away from work or without restricted activity. They do not include cases involving only restricted work activity.

Occupations with Highest Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illness with Days Away from Work[1] Involving Musculoskeletal Disorders[2], 2012

Occupation	Number of MSDs
Laborers and freight, stock and material movers, handlers	26,770
Nursing assistants	23,390
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	15,230
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	14,490
Registered nurses	11,610
Maintenance and repair workers, general	10,600
Light truck or delivery services drivers	10,120
Stock clerks and order fillers	10,050
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7,970
Firefighters	6,350
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	5,810
Personal care aides	5,090
Construction laborers	5,010
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	4,950

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

[1]Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Includes cases where the nature of injury is sprains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders; and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting, overexertion or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSDs, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

Highest Incidence Rates of Musculoskeletal Disorders Involving Days Away from Work by Industry, 2012

Industry (NAICS code)	Incidence Rate[1]	Total Cases	Median Days Away from Work
000 All Industry	35.5	314,470	11
481 Air transportation	218.9	8,150	26
492 Couriers and messengers	134.2	5,270	49
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	97.6	23,660	6
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	87.7	1,540	15
484 Truck transportation	78.7	11,270	21
444 Building material, and garden equipment and supplies dealers	78.5	8,000	10
493 Warehousing and storage	78.1	4,770	21
622 Hospitals	72.6	27,440	8
424 Merchant wholesalers — nondurable goods	70.0	13,040	13
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	61.3	2,000	22
485 Transit and ground passenger transport	59.7	1,780	10
445 Food and beverage stores	58.2	11,970	14
562 Waste management and remediation services	56.7	2,070	19
321 Wood product manufaturing	55.7	1,830	8
712 Museums-historical sites and similar institutions	55.6	510	4
532 Rental and leasing services	54.5	2,490	7
488 Support activity for transportation	51.5	2,780	19
331 Primary metal manufacturing	51.2	2,150	14
721 Accommodation	50.5	6,990	12
517 Telecommunications	48.8	4,140	25
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	48.3	6,930	18
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	48.2	140	4
238 Specialty trade contractors	47.9	14,710	13
711 Performing arts, spector sports and related industries	46.6	1,190	15
452 General merchandise stores	46.2	10,290	8
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	45.2	1,500	13
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	44.7	6,190	12
212 Mining (except oil and gas)	44.1	1,060	32

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

[1]Incidence rate per 10,000 workers.

Highest Number of Total Cases of Musculoskeletal Disorders Involving Days Away from Work by Industry, 2012

Industry (NAICS code)	Number of Total Cases	Incidence[1] Rate	Median Days Away from Work
000 All Industry	314,470	35.5	11
622 Hospitals	27,440	72.6	8
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	23,660	97.6	6
238 Specialty trade contractors	14,710	47.9	13
621 Ambulatory health care services	13,360	27.9	10
424 Merchant wholesalers—nondurable goods	13,040	70.0	13
561 Administrative and support services	12,760	30.4	12
445 Food and beverage stores	11,970	58.2	14
484 Truck transportation	11,270	78.7	21
452 General merchandise stores	10,290	46.2	8
722 Food services and drinking places	9,680	15.9	10
423 Merchant wholesalers–durable goods	9,350	34.5	11
481 Air transportation	8,150	218.9	26
444 Building material, and garden equipment and supplies dealers	8,000	78.5	10
721 Accommodation	6,990	50.5	12
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	6,930	48.3	18
624 Social assistance	6,540	35.1	7
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	6,190	44.7	12
311 Food manufacturing	6,090	42.1	11
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	5,470	34.3	13
492 Couriers and messengers	5,270	134.2	49
493 Warehousing and storage	4,770	78.1	21
236 Construction of buildings	4,510	40.4	7
531 Real estate	4,320	36.0	10
517 Telecommunications	4,140	48.8	25
333 Machinery manufacturing	3,690	33.5	13
541 Professional-scientific and technical services	3,650	5.1	7
811 Repair and maintenance	3,520	32.5	12
812 Personal and laundry services	2,870	30.3	30
488 Support activity for transportation	2,780	51.5	19

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

[1]Incidence rate per 10,000 workers.

Estimates of the True Toll of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses Compared with Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Reports, 2012

	Estimated 2012 Figures Accounting for Impact of Undercounting Injuries and Illnesses[1]	2012 Data Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
Total Number of Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses in Private Industry	**9.0 million**	**3.0 million**
Total Nonfatal Injury and Illness case Rate in Private Industry (cases per 100 workers)	**10.2**	**3.4**
Total Number of Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work in Private Industry	**2.7 million**	**905,700**
Case Rate for Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work (cases per 100 workers) in Private Industry	**3.3**	**1.1**
Total Number of Musculoskeletal Disorders–Cases Involving Days Away from Work in Private Industry	**934,410**	**314,470**
Total Number of Estimated Cases of Musculoskeletal Disorders in Private Industry	**3,123,000**	**1,041,000**

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

[1] A detailed comparison of individual injury and illness reports from various reporting systems found that only one in three workplace injuries and illnesses was reported on the OSHA Log and captured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. This study did not address the number of injuries and illnesses that are not reported to any reporting system in the first place. Thus, this study represents a conservative estimate of under-reporting of the true toll of injuries and illnesses. For more details on the study, see the paper by Rosenman, et al., "How Much Work-Related Injury and illness is Missed by the Current National Surveillance System?," *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine,* Vol. 8, pages 357–365, 2006.

Federal OSHA Inspection/Enforcement Activity, FY 2007–2013

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Inspections	39,379	38,652	39,057	41,018	40,625	40,950	39,178
Safety	33,063	33,120	33,256	34,353	33,338	33,598	31,920
Health	6,316	5,532	5,801	6,665	7,287	7,352	7,258
Complaints	7,072	6,707	6,675	8,036	8,762	9,568	9,503
Programmed	23,020	23,034	24,336	24,752	23,319	23,082	22,170
Construction	23,323	23,170	23,952	24,441	22,624	22,507	20,430
Maritime	355	309	338	300	340	386	411
Manufacturing	7,693	7,537	7,312	7,921	8,566	8,399	1,945
Other	8,008	7,636	7,455	8,356	9,094	9,654	10,392
Average Case Hours/Inspections							
Safety	18.7	19.7	18.5	19.0	20.4	20.3	22.5
Health	33.3	34.9	34.8	33.8	33.9	34.6	40.1
Violations – Total	88,616	87,418	87,491	96,610	81,861	78,760	78,037
Willful	404	497	395	1,513	572	424	316
Repeat	2,687	2,760	2,750	2,749	3,029	3,031	3,119
Serious	66,852	66,691	67,439	74,721	59,547	57,155	58,234
Unclassified	8	13	10	2	7	1	-
Other	18,466	17,290	16,697	17,298	18,436	18,038	16,260
FTA	199	167	200	327	270	107	77
Penalties – Total ($)	89,621,157	101,000,817	94,981,842	181,391,692	178,289,800	168,842,092	149,994,488
Willful	14,835,056	20,704,257	13,537,230	81,906,139	22,737,340	15,053,400	12,484,996
Repeat	9,833,794	11,252,572	10,644,022	12,007,280	21,076,053	21,884,028	19,563,867
Serious	60,547,314	64,046,607	65,072,944	78,632,344	125,459,324	123,274,497	110,326,980
Unclassified	191,680	474,800	128,000	1,700	317,775	1,200	-
Other	3,467,104	3,712,646	3,907,648	5,018,568	7,299,625	7,829,960	6,855,744
FTA	746,209	809,935	1,691,998	3,825,661	1,399,683	797,507	762,901
Average Penalty/ Violation ($)	1,011	1,155	1,086	1,878	2,177	2,144	1,922
Willful	36,720	41,658	34,271	54,135	39,751	35,503	39,509
Repeat	3,660	4,077	3,871	4,368	6,958	7,220	6,272
Serious	906	960	965	1,052	2,107	2,156	1,895
Unclassified	23,960	36,523	12,800	850	45,396	1,200	-
Other	188	215	234	290	396	434	422
FTA	3,750	4,850	8,460	11,699	5,184	7,453	9,908
Percent Inspections with Citations Contested(%)	6.7%	6.7%	7.1%	8.0%	10.8%	11.4%	6.0%

Source: OSHA IMIS Inspection 6 Reports, FY 2007–FY 2013, and OIS Federal Inspection Reports, FY 2012–FY 2013.

Federal OSHA and State Plan OSHA Inspection/Enforcement Activity FY 2013

	FEDERAL OSHA	STATE PLAN OSHA
Inspections	39,178	50,624
Safety	31,920	38,679
Health	7,258	11,945
Complaints	9,503	9,227
Programmed	22,170	27,999
Construction	20,430	20,711
Maritime	411	41
Manufacturing	1,945	7,559
Other	10,392	22,313
Average Case Hours/Inspection		
Safety	22.5	18.2
Health	40.1	28.4
Violations – Total	78,037	104,874
Willful	316	199
Repeat	3,119	2,283
Serious	58,234	50,147
Unclassified	1	31
Other	16,260	51,915
FTA	77	299
Penalties – Total ($)	149,994,488	73,372,497
Willful	12,484,996	7,599,120
Repeat	19,563,867	5,507,356
Serious	110,326,980	50,686,956
Unclassified	-	110,268
Other	6,855,744	7,993,102
FTA	762,901	1,475,695
Average Penalty/Violation ($)	1,922	700
Willful	39,509	38,187
Repeat	6,272	2,412
Serious	1,895	1,011
Unclassified	-	3,557
Other	422	154
FTA	9,908	4,935
Percent Inspections with Citations Contested	6.0%	15.6%

Source: OSHA IMIS Inspection 6 Reports, FY 2013, and OIS Federal Inspection Reports, FY 2013.

Average Total Penalty ($) Per OSHA Fatality Inspection
FY 2006–2013

Fiscal Year	Number of Fatality Inspections Conducted	Total Penalties ($)	Average Total Penalty Per Inspection ($)
FY 2006			
Federal States	1,106	7,133,639	6,450
State Plan States	950	5,391,602	5,675
Nationwide	2,056	12,525,241	6,092
FY 2007			
Federal States	1,051	11,943,175	11,364
State Plan States	950	5,206,768	6,162
Nationwide	1,896	17,149,943	9,045
FY 2008			
Federal States	983	12,834,716	13,057
State Plan States	789	5,481,322	6,947
Nationwide	1,772	18,316,038	10,336
FY 2009			
Federal States	824	5,791,896	7,029
State Plan States	626	3,972,586	6,346
Nationwide	1,450	9,764,482	6,734
FY 2010			
Federal States	805	19,258,617	23,924
State Plan States	620	5,116,007	8,252
Nationwide	1,425	24,374,624	17,105
FY 2011			
Federal States	754	12,451,612	16,514
State Plan States	680	9,803,145	14,416
Nationwide	1,434	22,254,757	15,519
FY 2012*			
Federal States	945	9,270,422	9,810
State Plan States	599	4,713,458	7,869
Nationwide	1,544	13,983,880	9,057
FY 2013			
Federal States	797	7,744,931	9,718
State Plan States	635	6,131,773	9,656
Nationwide	1,432	13,963,659	9,751

Source: OSHA IMIS Fatality Inspection Reports, FY 2006–2013, and OSHA OIS Fatality Inspection Report, FY 2013.

*OSHA OIS Fatality Inspection Report for FY 2012 may include inspections that did not involve a fatality.

Significant OSHA Enforcement Cases in FY 2013 with Highest-Issued Total Penalty[1]

Company Name	Inspection Number(s)	Date Citations Issued	Total Penalty Issued
Republic Steel (EGREGIOUS)	891561	8/12/2013	$1,138,500
Vordonia Contracting and Supplies Corp. Masonry Services Inc./North Eastern Precast LLC	777302 804265 804281	5/31/2013	$465,410
Dover Chemical Company	451379	11/26/2012	$545,000
Highway Technologies, Inc. (EGREGIOUS)	640558	2/26/2013	$448,000
Ball Aerosol and Specialty Company, Inc.	690418	4/10/2013	$589,000
Environmental Enterprises, Inc.	790741 808301	6/18/2013	$325,710
Hagel Metal Fabricating, Inc. (EGREGIOUS)	891580 894717 894714	8/21/2013	$315,800
Guam Industrial Services, Inc., dba Guam Shipyard	891715 864083	7/30/2013	$293,450
Twin Pines Construction, Inc.	764941	5/53/2013	$290,700
Pandrol, USA, LP	445406	11/19/2012	$283,500
Grede Wisconsin Subsidiaries, LLC	551899	2/1/2013	$274,500
Flintlock Construction Services LLC SMK Associated V&P Altitude Corp. Maspeth Steel Fabricators	897069 897140 903904 897874	9/17/2013	$272,700
Mahle Engine Components USA, Inc.	619418	3/4/2013	$285,000
Wynnwood Refining Company, LLC	663538 778042	3/27/2013	$281,100

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

[1]OSHA defines significant enforcement cases as those resulting in a total proposed penalty of more than $100,000. In FY 2013, 119 significant enforcement cases occurred.

Largest-Ever OSHA Enforcement Cases
Based on Total Penalty Issued

Company Name	Inspection Number(s)	Date Citations Issued	Total Penalty Issued	Penalty Amount Paid[1]
BP Products North America	311962674 308314640	10/29/2009	$81,340,000	$50,610,000 $14,567,000 $205,000 (Formal settlements)
BP Products North America	308314640 308314988	9/21/2005	$21,361,500	
IMC Fertilizer/Angus Chemical	107607863 107607871	10/31/1991	$11,550,000	$10,000,000
Imperial Suger	310988712 311522858	7/25/2008	$8,777,500	$6,050,000 (Formal settlement)
O&G Industries Inc.	109179937 314295460	8/3/2010	$8,347,000	$1,000,000 (Formal settlement)
Samsung Guam Inc.	107329740 106196801	9/21/1995	$8,260,000	$1,829,000 (Formal settlement)
CITGO Petroleum	110416880	8/29/1991	$8,155,000	$5,800,000
Dayton Tire	109061648	4/18/1994	$7,490,000	$7,490,000
USX (aka U.S. Steel Corp.)	100504950 018252858 102873288	10/26/1989 11/2/1989	$7,275,300	$3,268,845 (Formal settlement)
Keystone Construction Maintenance	109179952 314295445	8/3/2010	$6,623,000	$250,000* (Formal settlement)
Phillips 66/Fish Engineering	106612443 107365751	4/19/1990	$6,395,200	$410,000 (Formal settlement)
Hercules Inc.	108662420 100490705	9/8/1993	$6,328,000	$100,000 (ALJ decision)
Arcadian	102281292 102281128	1/27/1993	$5,085,000	$5,085,000

Largest-Ever OSHA Enforcement Cases
Based on Total Penalty Issued

Company Name	Inspection Number(s)	Date Citations Issued	Total Penalty Issued	Penalty Amount Paid[1]
E. Smalis Painting	108753690	6/31/1994	$5,008,500	$1,092,750 (OSHRC decision)
John Morrell	101456325	10/28/1988	$4,330,000	$990,000 (Formal settlement)
Bath Iron Works	101450336 101450294	11/4/1987	$4,175,940	$650,000 (Formal settlement)
Fraser Paper	102749868 102750395	9/17/1991	$3,982,500	$1,286,233 (Formal settlement)
Decoster Egg Farms (aka Maine Contract Farming LLC)	122375512	7/12/1996	$3,555,500	$1,887,500 (Formal settlement)
Arco Chemical Co.	110318540	1/3/1999	$3,481,300	$3,481,300
The Budd Company	18252510	12/12/1989	$3,345,600	$1,528,000 (Formal settlement)
McCrory Stores	113919278	11/7/1991	$3,188,000	$500,000 (ALJ decision)
IBP	100059591	5/11/1998	$3,133,100	$532,030 (OSHRC decision)
BP North America Inc. and BP Husky Refining LLC's Refinery	311611081	3/8/2010	$3,042,000	$3,042,000
Shell Oil Chemical Co.	103342093	11/22/1994	$3,017,000	$3,017,000
Union Carbide	110398310	9/12/1991	$2,803,500	$1,496,500 (Formal settlement)

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

[1]Penalty amount paid information comes from March 26, 2012, posting by Celeste Monforton on the Pump Handle blog at http://scienceblogs.com/thepumphandle/2012/03/26/federal-osha-penalties-101-a-l/ and from www.osha.gov.

*Settlement called for Keystone Construction Maintenance also to pay 5% of its annual revenue above a set amount for each of the seven years following the settlement.

Disposition of Federal OSHA 11(c) Whistleblower Complaints from Workers, FY 2005–2013

Fiscal Year	Cases Received	Cases Completed	Complaint Determinations						
			Total Merit	Merit	Settled	Settled Other	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Total Determinations
2013	1,708	1,827	611	41	369	201	921	415	1,947
2012	1,745	1,653	400	18	294	88	977	340	1,717
2011	1,668	1,234	411	23	314	74	694	177	1,282
2010	1,402	1,144	334	24	244	66	672	177	1,183
2009	1,267	1,168	287	22	210	55	726	187	1,200
2008	1,381	1,255	261	14	202	45	830	227	1,318
2007	1,301	1,167	262	14	190	58	766	176	1,204
2006	1,195	1,229	293	14	213	66	787	196	1,276
2005	1,194	1,160	294	23	224	47	760	146	1,200

Sources: For fiscal years 2013–2009, Federal OSHA, Directorate of Whistleblower Protection Programs, and for fiscal years 2008–2005, Federal OSHA Whistleblower Protection Program, "Whistleblower Investigation Data," www.whistleblowers.gov/wb_data_FY05-12.pdf.

Disposition of State Plan States' OSHA 11(c) Whistleblower Complaints from Workers, FY 2009–2013

Fiscal Year	Cases Received	Cases Completed	Complaint Determinations						
			Total Merit	Merit Finding	Settled	Settled Other	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Total Determinations
2013	1,192	1,059	248	58	139	51	655	215	1,111
2012	1,457	766	174	20	133	21	443	112	729
2011	1,462	839	168	24	125	19	626	135	929
2010	1,167	954	160	24	107	29	612	132	904
2009	1,043	882	158	31	94	33	654	121	933

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs.

Major OSHA Health Standards Since 1971

	Standard	Year Final Standard Issued
1.	Asbestos	1972
2.	Fourteen Carcinogens	1974
3.	Vinyl Chloride	1974
4.	Coke Oven Emissions	1976
5.	Benzene	1978
6.	DBCP	1978
7.	Arsenic	1978
8.	Cotton Dust	1978
9.	Acrylonitrile	1978
10.	Lead	1978
11.	Cancer Policy	1980
12.	Access to Medical Records	1980
13.	Hearing Conservation	1981
14.	Hazard Communication	1983
15.	Ethylene Oxide	1984
16.	Asbestos (revised)	1986
17.	Field Sanitation	1987
18.	Benzene (revised)	1987
19.	Formaldehyde	1987
20.	Access to Medical Records (modified)	1988
21.	Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Update (vacated)	1989
22.	Chemical Exposure in Laboratories	1990
23.	Bloodborne Pathogens	1991
24.	4,4'-methylenedianiline	1992
25.	Cadmium	1992
26.	Asbestos (partial response to court remand)	1992
27.	Formaldehyde (response to court remand)	1992
28.	Lead – (construction)	1993
29.	Asbestos (response to court remand)	1994
30.	1,3-Butadiene	1996
31.	Methylene Chloride	1997
32.	Respiratory Protection	1998
33.	Ergonomics	2000
34.	Bloodborne Pathogens (revised)	2001
35.	Ergonomics (revoked)	2001
36.	Hexavalent Chromium (response to court order)	2006
37.	Hazard Communication – Globally Harmonized System	2012

Source: Code of Federal Regulations.

Major OSHA Safety Standards Since 1971

	Standard	Year Final Standard Issued
1.	Cranes/Derricks (load indicators)	1972
2.	Roll-over Protective Structures (construction)	1972
3.	Power Transmission and Distribution	1972
4.	Scaffolding, Pump Jack Scaffolding and Roof Catch Platform	1972
5.	Lavatories for Industrial Employment	1973
6.	Trucks, Cranes, Derricks and Indoor General Storage	1973
7.	Temporary Flooring-Skeleton Steel Construction	1974
8.	Mechanical Power Presses	1974
9.	Telecommunications	1975
10.	Roll-over Protective Structures of Agricultural Tractors	1975
11.	Industrial Slings	1975
12.	Guarding of Farm Field Equipment, Farmstead Equipment and Cotton Gins	1976
13.	Ground-Fault Protection	1976
14.	Commercial Diving Operations	1977
15.	Servicing Multi-Piece Rim Wheels	1980
16.	Fire Protection	1980
17.	Guarding of Low-Pitched Roof Perimeters	1980
18.	Design Safety Standards for Electrical Standards	1981
19.	Latch-Open Devices	1982
20.	Marine Terminals	1983
21.	Servicing of Single-Piece and Multi-Piece Rim Wheels	1984
22.	Electrical Safety in Construction (Part 1926)	1986
23.	General Environmental Controls – TAGS (Part 1910)	1986
24.	Marine Terminals – Servicing Single-Piece Rim Wheels (Part 1917)	1987
25.	Grain Handling Facilities (Part 1910)	1987
26.	Safety Testing of Certification of Certain Workplace Equipment and Materials	1988
27.	Crane or Derrick Suspended Personnel Platforms (Part 1926)	1988
28.	Concrete and Masonry Construction (Part 1926)	1988
29.	Mechanical Power Presses – (modified)	1988
30.	Powered Platforms (Part 1910)	1989
31.	Underground Construction (Part 1926)	1989
32.	Hazardous Waste Operations (Part 1910) (mandated by Congress)	1989
33.	Excavations (Part 1926)	1989
34.	Control of Hazardous Energy Sources(lockout/tagout) (Part 1910)	1989
35.	Stairways and Ladders (Part 1926)	1990
36.	Concrete and Masonry Lift-Slab Operations	1990
37.	Electrical Safety Work Practices (Part 1910)	1990
38.	Welding, Cutting and Brazing (Part 1910) (revision)	1990
39.	Chemical Process Safety	1992
40.	Confined Spaces	1993

Standard	Year Final Standard Issued
41. Fall Protection	1994
42. Electrical Power Generation	1994
43. Personal Protective Equipment	1994
44. Logging Operations	1995
45. Scaffolds	1996
46. PPE for Shipyards	1996
47. Longshoring and Marine Terminals	1997
48. Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training	1998
49. Steel Erection	2001
50. Electrical Equipment Installation	2007
51. Employer Payment for Personal Protective Equipment	2007
52. Cranes and Derricks in Construction	2010
53. General Working Conditions for Shipyard Employment	2011
54. Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	2014

Source: Code of Federal Regulations.

Delays in Recent OSHA Safety and Health Standards
Impact on Workers' Lives

Hazard/Issue	Year Rulemaking Initiated	Year Rulemaking Completed	Years Elapsed Since Rulemaking Initiated	Lives Lost Per Year of Delay	Lives Lost Over Entire Rulemaking Period
Cranes and Derricks[1]	2002	2010	8	22	176
Hexavalent Chromium[2]	1993	2006	13	40 to 145	520 to 1,885
Silica[3]	1997	Not yet completed	17	688	11,696

[1]In 2002, OSHA initiated negotiated rulemaking on the cranes and derricks standard. The negotiated rulemaking committee recommended a draft rule in 2004. The proposed rule was issued in 2008 and the final rule promulgated in 2010. According to OSHA, the cranes and derricks standard also will prevent 175 injuries per year. Fatalities and injuries prevented per year by the new standard were obtained from OSHA's preamble to the final rule for cranes and derricks published in the Federal Register on Aug. 9, 2010.

[2]In 1993, a petition for an Emergency Temporary Standard (ETS) for the carcinogen hexavalent chromium was submitted to OSHA. In 1994, OSHA denied the ETS petition but put hexavalent chromium on the regulatory agenda for normal rulemaking. OSHA failed to issue a proposed rule. Lawsuits in 1997 and in 2002 seeking to compel rulemaking resulted in a court-ordered timetable to issue a final standard by Jan. 18, 2006. According to OSHA, the standard also will prevent 209 to 1,045 cases of dermatitis and 1,140 cases of nasal perforations/ulcerations from occurring annually. Lung cancer and silicosis deaths and illnesses avoided per year by the new standard were obtained from OSHA's preamble to the final rule published in the Federal Register on Feb. 28, 2006.

[3]In 1997, silica was put on OSHA's regulatory agenda. In 2003, a draft silica standard underwent a Small Business Regulatory Fairness Enforcement Act (SBREFA) review, but the rule then stalled. Work on the standard was reactivated in 2009, and on Feb. 14, 2011, the draft proposed standard was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under Executive Order 12866. OMB review of proposed rules is required to be completed within 120 days under the EO, but due to political pressure from industries opposed to the new rule, the draft proposed rule was held by OMB for two and one-half years. The proposed rule was finally issued on Sep.12, 2013. According to the preamble of the proposed rule, reducing the permissible exposure limit for silica to 50 ug/m3 will prevent 688 deaths and 1,585 cases of silica-related disease each year (78 FR 56277).

Permissible Exposure Limits of OSHA Compared with Other Standards and Recommendations

Chemical	OSHA PEL	California PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	Units
Acetone	1000	500	500	250	ppm
Acrylamide	0.3	0.03	0.03	0.03	mg/m^3
Ammonia	50	25	25	25	ppm
Asphalt Fume	-	5	0.5	5(c)[1]	mg/m^3
Benzene	1	1	0.5	0.1	ppm
Beryllium	2	0.2	0.05	0.5(c)[1]	ug/m^3
Butane	-	800	1000[3]	800	ppm
n-Butanol	100	50(c)[1]	20	50(c)[1]	ppm
Carbon disulfide[2]	20	1	1	1	ppm
Carbon monoxide[2]	50	25	25	35	ppm
Chlorobenzene	75	10	10	-	ppm
Dimethyl sulfate[2]	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	ppm
2-Ethoxyethanol (EGEE)	200	5	5	0.5	ppm
Ethyl acrylate	25	5	5	-	ppm
Gasoline	-	300	300	-	ppm
Glutaraldehyde[2]	-	0.05(c)[1]	0.05(c)[1]	0.2(c)[1]	ppm
Potassium hydroxide	-	2(c)[1]	2(c)[1]	2(c)[1]	mg/m^3
Styrene	100	50	20	50	ppm
Tetrachloroethylene[2] (Perchloroethylene)	100	25	25	-	ppm
Toluene[2]	200	10	20	100	ppm
Triethylamine	25	1(c)[1]	1	-	ppm

[1]Ceiling level.

[2]Chemicals identified by OSHA for updates in permissible exposure limits but subsequently dropped from the agency's regulatory agenda.

[3] Short-term exposure limit (STEL).

Federal OSHA Budget and Personnel
Fiscal Year 1975–2014

Fiscal Year	Budget (in dollars – $)	Positions (Staff Full-Time Equivalent Employment)
2014	552,247,000	2,238
2013[1]	535,546,000	2,226
2012	564,788,000	2,305
2011	558,619,000	2,335
2010	558,620,000	2,335
2009	513,042,000	2,147
2008	486,001,000	2,118
2007	486,925,000	2,165
2006	472,427,000	2,165
2005	464,224,000	2,208
2004	457,500,000	2,236
2003	453,256,000	2,313
2002	443,651,000	2,313
2001	425,886,000	2,370
2000	381,620,000	2,259
1999	354,129,000	2,154
1998	336,480,000	2,171
1997	324,955,000	2,118
1996	303,810,000	2,069
1995	311,660,000	2,196
1994	296,428,000	2,295
1993	288,251,000	2,368
1992	296,540,000	2,473
1991	285,190,000	2,466
1990	267,147,000	2,425
1989	247,746,000	2,441
1988	235,474,000[2]	2,378
1987	225,811,000	2,211
1986	208,692,000	2,166
1985	219,652,000	2,239
1984	212,560,000	2,285
1983	206,649,000	2,284
1982	195,465,000	2,359
1981	210,077,000	2,655
1980	186,394,000	2,951
1979	173,034,000	2,886
1978	138,625,000	2,684
1977	130,333,000	2,717
1976	139,243,000	2,494
1975	102,327,000	2,435

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

[1]The FY 2013 funding levels reflect budget cuts mandated by the sequester.

[2]Budget and personnel were increased when the California state plan turned back to federal OSHA jurisdiction.

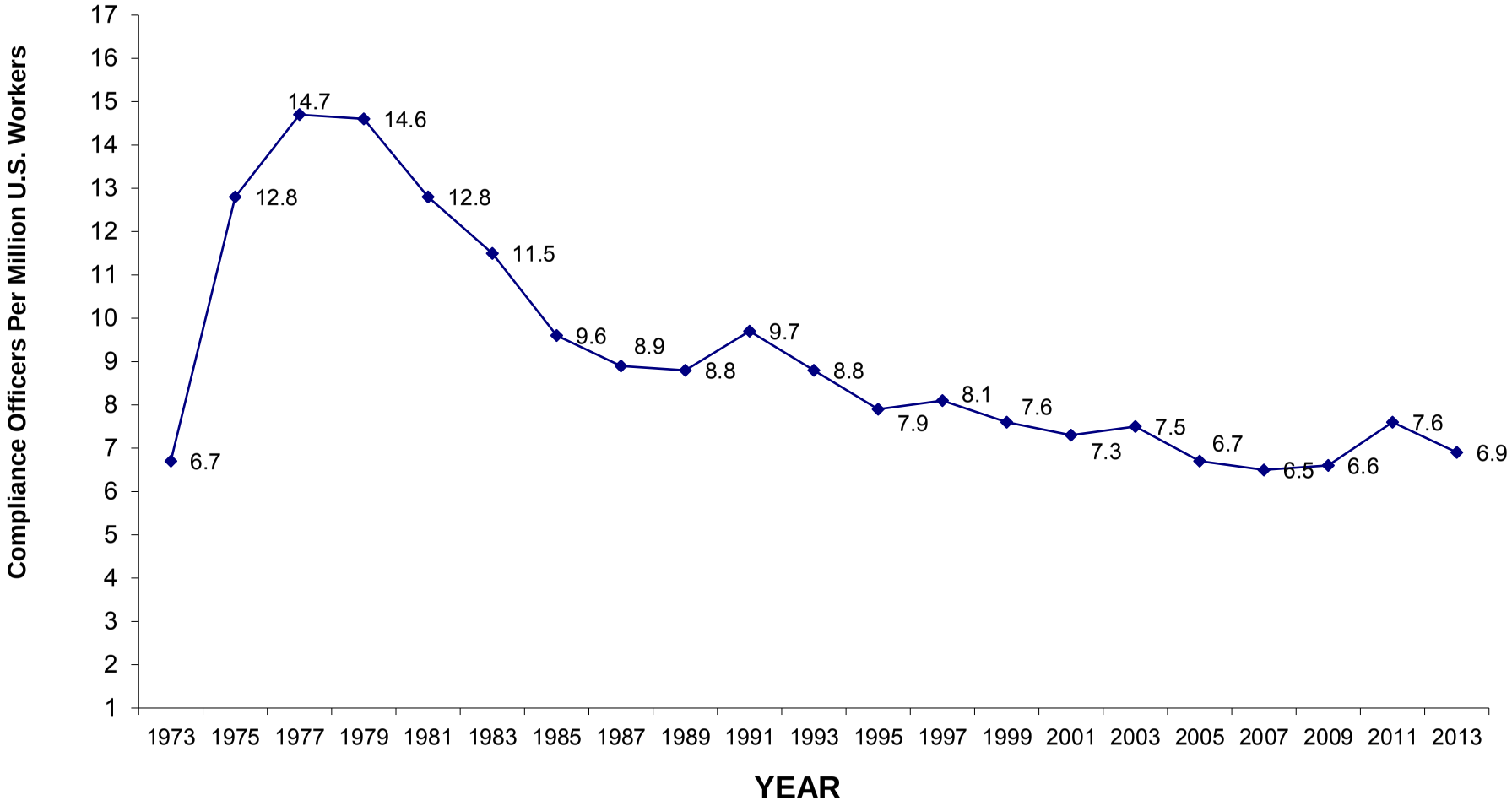
Federal OSHA Safety and Health Compliance Staffing,1975–2013

Year	Total Number of Federal OSHA Compliance Officers[1]	Employment (000)[2]	OSHA Compliance Officers Per Million Workers
1975	1,102	85,846	12.8
1976	1,281	88,752	14.4
1977	1,353	92,017	14.7
1978	1,422	96,048	14.8
1979	1,441	98,824	14.6
1980	1,469	99,302	14.8
1981	1,287	100,397	12.8
1982	1,003	99,526	10.1
1983	1,160	100,834	11.5
1984	1,040	105,005	9.9
1985	1,027	107,150	9.6
1986	975	109,597	9.0
1987	999	112,440	8.9
1988	1,153	114,968	10.0
1989	1,038	117,342	8.8
1990	1,203	118,793	10.1
1991	1,137	117,718	9.7
1992	1,106	118,492	9.3
1993	1,055	120,259	8.8
1994	1,006	123,060	8.2
1995	986	124,900	7.9
1996	932	126,708	7.4
1997	1,049	129,558	8.1
1998	1,029	131,463	7.8
1999	1,013	133,488	7.6
2000	972	136,891	7.1
2001	1,001	136,933	7.3
2002	1,017	136,485	7.5
2003	1,038	137,736	7.5
2004	1,006	139,252	7.2
2005	956	141,730	6.7
2006	948	144,427	6.6
2007	948	146,047	6.5
2008	936	145,362	6.4
2009	929	139,877	6.6
2010	1,016	139,064	7.3
2011	1,059	139,869	7.6
2012	1,006	142,469	7.1
2013	994	143,929	6.9

[1]Compliance officers for 1973 to 1989 from Twentieth Century OSHA Enforcement Data, A Review and Explanation of the Major Trends, U.S. Department of Labor, 2002; Compliance officers for 1990 to 2013 from OSHA Directorate of Enforcement Programs. Compliance officer totals include safety and industrial hygiene CSHOs and supervisory safety and industrial hygiene CSHOs.

[2]Employment is an annual average of employed civilians, 16 years of age and older, from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Federal OSHA Compliance Officers Per Million U.S. Workers, 1973–2013[1]



[1] Compliance officers from U.S. Department of Labor and OSHA Directorate of Enforcement Programs includes CSHOs and their supervisors. Employment data from Current Population Survey.

Job Safety and Health Appropriations FY 2004—2015

CATEGORY	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013[7]	*FY 2014 Request*	FY 2014	*FY 2015 Request*
OSHA (in thousands of dollars)													
TOTAL	457,500	464,224	472,427	486,925	486,001	513,042[4]	558,620	558,619	564,788	535,246	*570,519*	552,247	*565,010*
Safety and Health Standards	15,900	15,998	16,462	16,892	16,597	17,204	19,569	20,288	19,962	18,918	*22,071*	20,000	*20,292*
Federal Enforcement	166,000	169,601	172,575	176,973	182,136	197,946	223,399	208,146	207,753	207,928	*207,785*	207,785	*210,838*
Whistleblower Protection								14,806	15,873	15,043	*21,833*	17,000	*21,253*
State Enforcement	92,000	90,985	91,093	91,093	89,502	92,593	104,393	104,393	104,196	98,748	*104,196*	100,000	*103,987*
Technical Support	21,600	20,735	21,435	22,392	21,681	22,632	25,920	25,868	25,820	24,344	*24,767*	24,344	*24,224*
Federal Compliance Assistance	67,000	70,837	72,545	72,659	71,390	72,659	73,380	73,383	76,355	61,444	*75,294*	69,433	*70,380*
State Compliance Assistance	52,200	53,346	53,357	53,357	52,425	54,531	54,798	54,688	57,890	54,862	*57,890*	57,775	*57,775*
Training Grants	10,500	10,423	10,116	10,116	9,939	10,000	10,750	10,729	10,709	10,149	*10,709*	10,687	*10,687*
Safety and Health Statistics	22,200	22,196	24,253	32,274	31,522	34,128	34,875	34,805	34,739	32,922	*34,349*	34,250	*34,488*
Executive Direction	10,000	10,102	10,591	11,169	10,809	11,349	11,536	11,513	11,491	10,890	*11,575*	10,973	*11,086*
MSHA (in thousands of dollars)													
TOTAL	268,800	279,198	303,286	301,570	333,925	347,003	357,293	361,844[5]	372,524	353,768	*380,721*	375,887	*377,324*
Coal Enforcement	114,800	115,364	117,152	120,396	154,670	154,491	158,662	160,639	164,500	158,713	*168,871*	167,859	*169,693*
Supplemental (emergency)			25,600										
Metal/Nonmetal Enforcement	65,500	66,731	68,062	72,506	71,420	82,427	85,422	87,644	89,063	86,121	*92,870*	91,697	*92,634*
Standards Development	2,300	2,333	2,481	2,727	3,180	3,031	3,481	4,352	4,765	4,547	*5,619*	5,416	*6,070*
Assessments	5,200	5,236	5,391	6,556	6,134	6,134	6,233	6,221	7,103	7,036	*8,358*	6,976	*8,043*
Education Policy and Development	30,400	31,245	31,701	35,326	36,605	38,605	38,605	38,148	38,325	31,898	*29,230*	36,320	*30,923*
Technical Support	24,500	25,104	25,479	29,237	29,476	30,117	30,642	31,031	33,613	32,050	*34,113*	33,791	*34,252*
Program Administration	12,200	15,665	11,906	13,637	16,504	15,684	17,391	15,906	16,998	15,974	*20,268*	15,838	*16,026*
Program Eval. and Info Resources	13,900	17,520	15,514	21,185	15,936	16,514	16,857	18,173	18,157	17,429	*21,392*	17,990	*19,593*
NIOSH (in thousands of dollars)													
TOTAL	278,885	285,357	254,401[1]	252,100	381,955	360,059	373,171	316,079	292,588	323,059	*271,911*[8]	332,860[8]	*280,590*[8]
Program Funding					273,863[2]	290,059[3]	302,448[3]	294,079[3]	292,588[3]	323,059	*271,911*[3,8]	332,860[8]	*280,590*[8]
WTC Health Funding					108,092	70,000	70,723	22,000[6]	N/A[6]	N/A[6]	*N/A*[6]	N/A[6]	*N/A*[6]

Sources: Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 2004—FY 2014, U.S. Department of Labor Congressional Budget Justification, FY 2004—FY 2015 and Centers for Disease Control Congressional Budget Justification FY 2004—FY 2015.

[1]$34.8 million transferred to business services. TAP for administrative services eliminated. Direct comparison with NIOSH funding for earlier years, which included this funding, cannot be made.

[2]Includes $50 million for mine safety research, adjusted to $49.126 million after the recission.

[3]Does not include $55 million for the Energy Employees Occupational Injury Compensation Program funding through mandatory funding.

[4]Does not include $7 million in Recovery Act provided to OSHA in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

[5]Includes $6.5 million for addressing the backlog of contested cases, of which up to $3 million may be transferred to the DOL's Office of Solicitor.

[6]With enactment of the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, as of July 2011, the WTC health program will be funded through mandatory funding so appropriated funding is not needed after that date. The FY 2014 Budget Request estimates that $241 million in mandatory funding will be needed for the WTC Health Program in FY 2014.

[7] FY 2013 funding levels reflect the budget cuts mandated by the sequester.

[8] FY2014 and FY 2015 NIOSH budget request and FY 2013 and FY 2014 NIOSH funding includes administrative funding previously allocated to the CDC budget. With this adjustment, comparable funding for FY 2012 is $325,281.

Funding for OSHA Worker Safety Training Programs vs. Employer Compliance Assistance Programs, FY 2001–2015 ($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Worker Safety and Health Training	Employer Compliance Assistance (Federal and State)
FY 2001 Enacted	$11,175	$105,089
FY 2002 Request	$8,175	$106,014
FY 2002 Enacted	$11,175	$109,804
FY 2003 Request	$4,000	$112,800
FY 2003 Enacted	$11,175	$115,274
FY 2004 Request	$4,000	$120,000
FY 2004 Enacted	$11,102	$119,968
FY 2004 Rescission	$10,500	$119,200
FY 2005 Request	$4,000	$125,200
FY 2005 Enacted	$10,500	$124,200
FY 2006 Request	$0	$124,200
FY 2006 Enacted	$10,116	$125,902
FY 2007 Request	$0	$129,914
FY 2007 Enacted	$10,116	$126,015
FY 2008 Request	$0	$134,100
FY 2008 Enacted	$9,939	$123,815
FY 2009 Request	$0	$131,072
FY 2009 Enacted	$10,000	$127,190
FY 2010 Request	$10,000	$128,178
FY 2010 Enacted	$10,750	$128,178
FY 2011 Request	$11,000	$126,053
FY 2011 Enacted	$10,729	$128,178
FY 2012 Request	$12,000	$129,837
FY 2012 Enacted	$10,700	$134,245
FY 2013 Request	$10,700	$131,021
FY 2013 Enacted[1]	$10,150	$116,306
FY 2014 Request	$10,700	$133,184
FY 2014 Enacted	$10,700	$127,208
FY 2015 Request	$10,700	$128,155

Sources: Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 2012, and Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

[1]FY 2013 funding levels reflect the budget cuts mandated by the sequester.

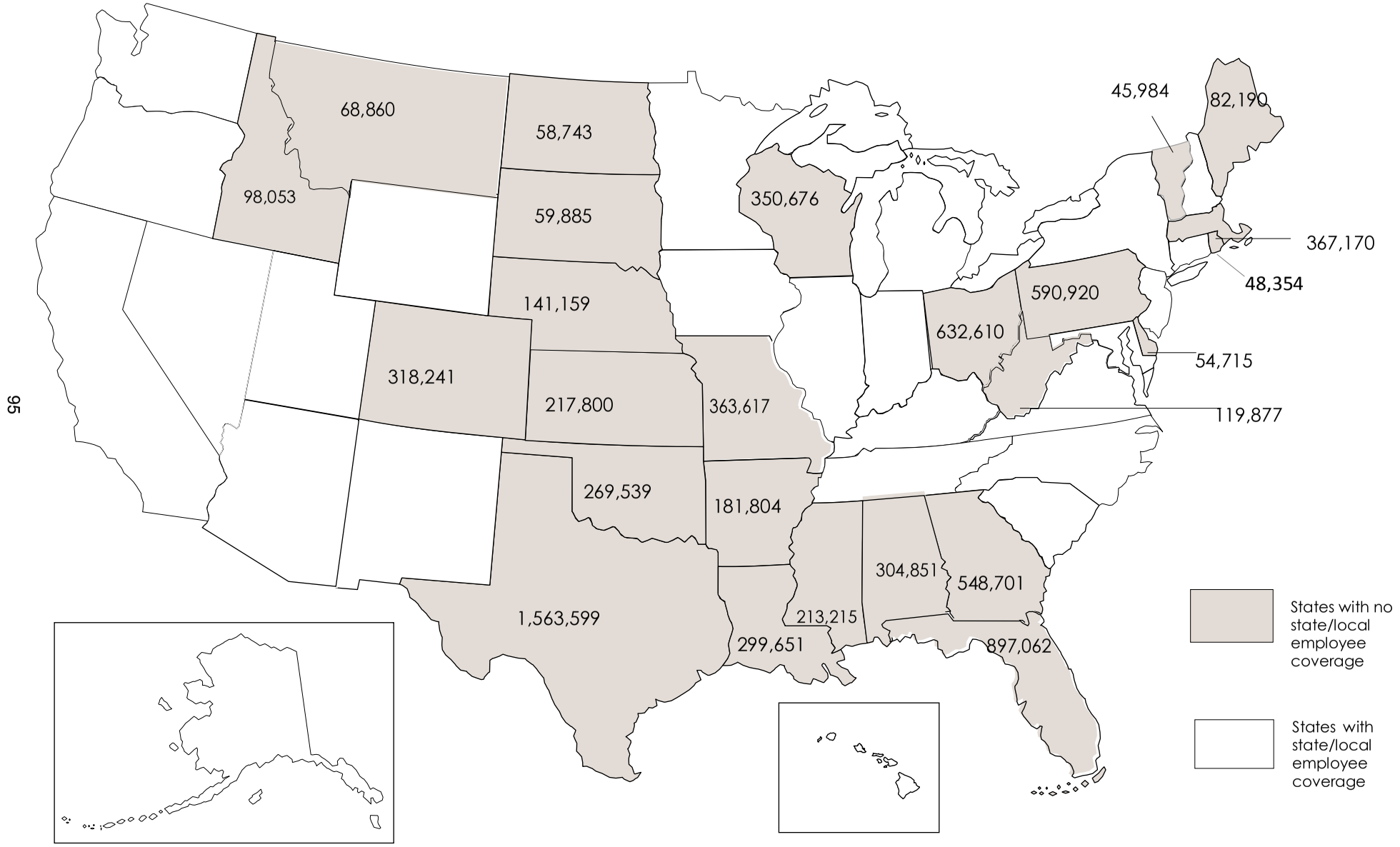
Number of U.S. Establishments and Employees Covered Per OSHA Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Staff, 1975–2012

Fiscal Year	Annual Average Employment[1]	Annual Average Establishments[1]	OSHA Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Staff[2]	Establishments Covered Per OSHA FTE	Employees Covered Per OSHA FTE
2012	131,696,378	9,121,868	2,305	3,957	57,135
2011	129,411,095	9,072,796	2,335	3,886	55,422
2010	127,820,442	8,993,109	2,335	3,851	54,741
2009	128,607,842	9,003,197	2,147	4,193	59,901
2008	134,805,659	9,082,049	2,118	4,288	63,648
2007	135,366,106	8,971,897	2,165	4,144	62,525
2006	133,833,834	8,784,027	2,165	4,057	61,817
2005	131,571,623	8,571,144	2,208	3,882	59,589
2000	129,877,063	7,879,116	2,259	3,488	57,493
1995	115,487,841	7,040,677	2,196	3,206	52,590
1990	108,657,200	6,076,400	2,425	2,506	44,807
1985	96,314,200	5,305,400	2,239	2,370	43,017
1980	73,395,500	4,544,800	2,951	1,540	24,871
1975	67,801,400	3,947,740	2,435	1,621	27,845

[1]U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages (Total Covered).

[2]U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

8.0 Million State and Local Employees Lacked OSHA Coverage in 2012



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2012.

Prepared by the AFL-CIO

Profiles of Mine Safety and Health
2004-2012

Coal Mines

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of coal mines	2,011	2,063	2,113	2,030	2,129	2,076	1,944	1,973	1,871
No. of miners	108,734	116,436	122,975	122,936	133,828	134,089	135,500	143,437	137,650
Fatalities	28	23	47	34	30	18	48	21	20
Fatal injury rate[1]	0.0273	0.0205	0.0400	0.0293	0.0237	0.0148	0.0384	0.0156	0.0159
All injury rate[1]	5.00	4.62	4.46	4.21	3.89	3.69	3.43	3.38	3.16
States with coal mining	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Coal production (millions of tons)	1,111	1,133	1,163	1,147	1,172	1,075	1,086	1,095	1,018
Citations and orders issued[2]	64,367	69,026	77,667	84,184	106,871	102,057	96,814	93,630	79,250

Metal and Nonmetal Mines

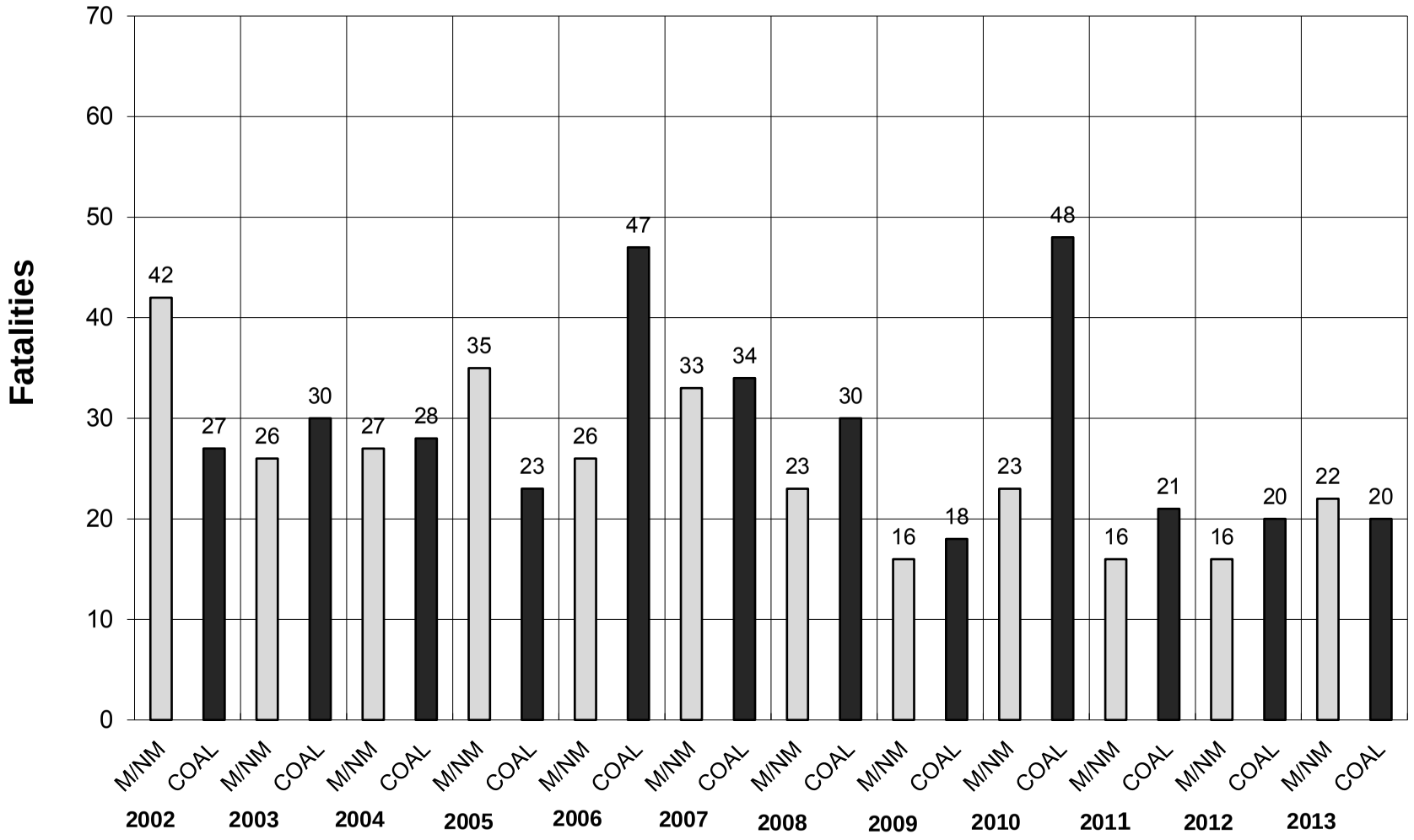
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of metal/nonmetal mines	12,467	12,603	12,772	12,841	12,778	12,555	12,339	12,230	12,222
No. of miners	220,274	228,401	240,522	255,187	258,918	221,631	225,676	237,772	250,228
Fatalities	27	35	26	33	23	17	23	16	16
Fatal injury rate[1]	0.0137	0.0170	0.0122	0.0149	0.0107	0.0098	0.0129	0.0084	0.0079
All injury rate[1]	3.55	3.54	3.19	3.02	2.87	2.54	2.37	2,28	2.19
States with M/NM mining	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Citations and orders issued[2]	56,221	58,740	62,415	59,941	66,785	71,361	74,095	63,983	60,520

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

[1]All reported injuries per 200,000 employee hours.

[2]Citations and orders are those not vacated.

Comparison of Year-to-Date and Total Fatalities for Metal/Nonmetal and Coal Mining 2002-2013



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

Coal Mining Fatalities by State, 2001–2013

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	14	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	3	2		3	1
Alaska													
Arizona						1					1		
Arkansas	1												
California													
Colorado							1				1	1	
Connecticut													
Delaware													
Florida													
Georgia													
Hawaii													
Idaho													
Illinois	1		3					1	2	2		1	4
Indiana	2	1	1	1			3	1		1		1	1
Iowa													
Kansas													
Kentucky	5	10	10	6	8	16	2	8	6	7	8	4	2
Louisiana									1				
Maine													

Coal Mining Fatalities by State, 2001–2013

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maryland						1	2						
Massachusetts													
Michigan													
Minnesota													
Mississippi													
Missouri													
Montana						1				1			
Nebraska													
Nevada													
New Hampshire													
New Jersey													
New Mexico		1					1				1		
New York													
North Carolina													
North Dakota													
Ohio	2				1						2	1	1
Oklahoma					1		1						
Oregon													
Pennsylvania	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	5	1				2

Coal Mining Fatalities by State, 2001–2013

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Puerto Rico													
Rhode Island													
South Carolina													
South Dakota													
Tennessee				1					1			1	
Texas	1						1	1					
Utah		1		2		1	10						1
Vermont													
Virginia	2	4	3	3		1		2	1		1	1	
Washington													
West Virginia	13	6	9	12	4	23	9	9	3	35	6	7	6
Wisconsin													
Wyoming		1	2		1			1			1		2
Total	42	28	30	28	23	47	34	30	18	48	21	20	20

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

Metal and Nonmetal Mining Fatalities by State, 2001–2013

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	1		2		1					1		1	
Alaska						2	3				2		1
Arizona	2	4			2	1	2	2	1	2		1	
Arkansas		1	1				2		1				
California	1		2			2	3	2	1	2		1	2
Colorado	2	2	1		2								2
Connecticut													
Delaware													
Florida	1	4			2	1				1	1	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1				1	1	1		1	
Hawaii	1												
Idaho	2	1								1	2		
Illinois		2	1										
Indiana		1		2		1	1						
Iowa	1			1				2	1		1		
Kansas			1					1		2			1
Kentucky	1		1		3	1		1	2			1	4
Louisiana						1	1		1				1
Maine													

Metal and Nonmetal Mining Fatalities by State, 2001–2013

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maryland		1								1		1	
Massachusetts						1							
Michigan		1	1	2	1	3							1
Minnesota	1				1	3	2			1	2		
Mississippi					2								
Missouri		3		2	1		2	2	2				2
Montana	3				1		1				1	2	
Nebraska		1			1		1					1	
Nevada	4	2	2	4	3		2	3	1	2	1	1	2
New Hampshire			1				1						
New Jersey			1		1								1
New Mexico		2	1	1	2			1	1				1
New York		1		1				1		1	1	3	
North Carolina	2		1	1			1				1	1	
North Dakota													
Ohio			2		2		2				1		
Oklahoma	1			2						3		1	
Oregon		2	1	2	1	1	1						
Pennsylvania	1			2	1	2		2	1		1		1

Metal and Nonmetal Mining Fatalities by State, 2001–2013

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Puerto Rico		1				1	1		1				
Rhode Island													
South Carolina		1	2	1	1								
South Dakota		1											
Tennessee		3	1	1	1	2	1		1	1			1
Texas		4	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2			
Utah	1					1		1		1	1		
Vermont													
Virginia					1	1	1						
Washington	2	1	1		1	1	1			1	1		
West Virginia							1						
Wisconsin	1				1			1					
Wyoming	1	2		1	1		1						
Total	30	42	26	27	35	26	33	23	17	23	16	16	22

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

MSHA Impact Inspections 2013[1]

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Year Totals
Coal													
Number of Impact Inspections	9	11	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	12	11	111
Total # Citations Issued	192	141	92	93	155	110	123	140	107	75	174	78	1,480
# Orders[2] Issued	11	23	2	6	9	10	11	22	13	9	11	8	135
# S&S[3] Citations Issued	84	70	35	48	66	55	62	70	60	35	69	31	685
% S&S Citations	41.58%	42.94%	37.23%	48.00%	40.49%	46.22%	46.62%	43.48%	50.00%	41.67%	37.30%	36.05%	46.3%
Metal/Nonmetal													
Number of Impact Inspections	6	3	4	2	5	4	4	5	1	3	--	2	39
Total # Citations Issued	53	55	63	13	31	47	26	73	23	45	--	57	486
# Orders[2] Issued	2	1	0	7	0	0	5	1	0	1	--	16	33
# S&S[3] Citations Issued	25	20	14	12	18	13	12	19	10	7	--	38	188
% S&S Citations	45.45%	35.71%	22.22%	60.00%	58.06%	27.66%	38.71%	25.68%	43.48%	15.22%	--	43.40%	38.68%

Source: Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

[1]Impact inspections were initiated following the April 2010 explosion at the Upper Big Branch Mine. The inspections are conducted at mines with a poor compliance history with MSHA standards, high numbers of injuries, illnesses or fatalities and other indicators of unsafe mines.

[2]MSHA can issue orders to mine operators that require them to withdraw miners from affected areas of the mine for failure to abate violations, for "unwarrantable failure" (reckless disregard, intentional misconduct) to correct significant and substantial violations, and where imminent danger exists. Miners remain withdrawn from the affected area until the violation(s) are abated.

[3]A Significant and Substantial (S&S) citation is a violation of a mandatory MSHA standard in which the hazard resulting from the violation has a reasonable likelihood of resulting in an injury of a reasonably serious nature.

MSHA Discrimination Complaints and Temporary Reinstatements Filed by the Department of Labor on Behalf of Miners 2003–2013

Calendar Year	Discrimination Complaints Filed[1]	Temporary Reinstatements Filed[2]
2013	45	26
2012	35	47
2011	25	22
2010	31	16
2009	12	17
2008	9	3
2007	12	7
2006	13	4
2005	26	6
2004	14	9
2003	8	1

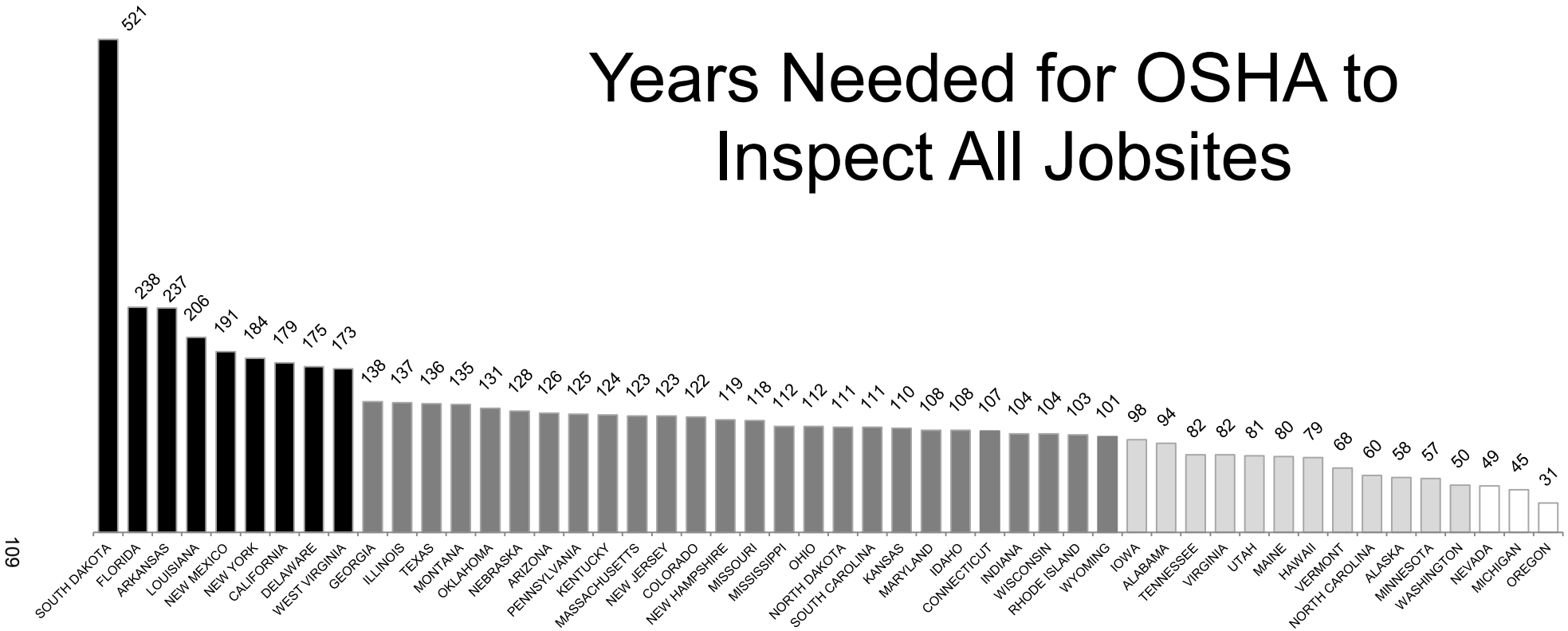
Source: Mine Safety and Health Administration.

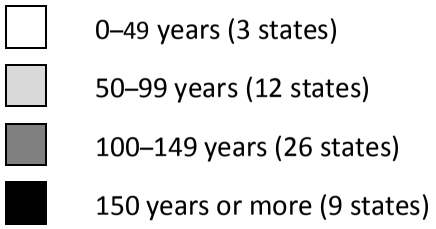
[1] Under Section 105(c)(2) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act, any miner who believes they have been discharged, interfered with or discriminated against for exercising their rights under the act may file a discrimination complaint.

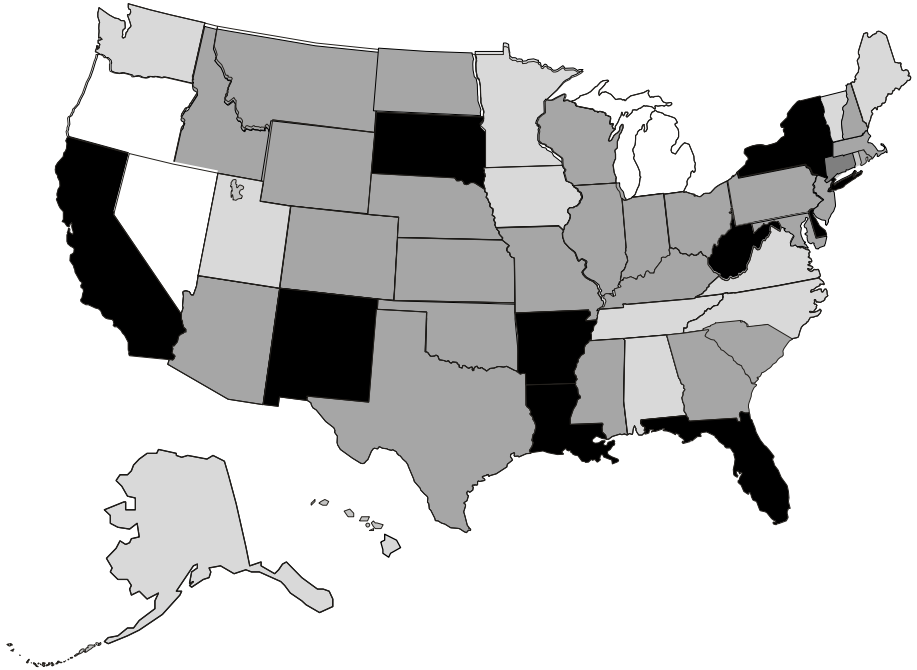
[2] If the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) finds that a miner's discrimination complaint is "not frivolously brought," MSHA will ask the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission to order immediate reinstatement of the miner while the discrimination case is pending.

STATE COMPARISONS

Years Needed for OSHA to Inspect All Jobsites







Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2012" and Occupational Safety and Health Administration IMIS and OIS data on worksite inspections, FY 2013.

Number of OSHA Inspectors by State Compared with ILO Benchmark Number of Labor Inspectors[1]

State	Number of Employees[2]	Actual Number of OSHA Inspectors[3]	Number of Labor Inspectors Needed to Meet ILO Benchmark[4]	Ratio of OSHA Inspectors/Number of Employees
Alabama	1,828,248	24	183	1/76,177
Alaska	327,378	11	33	1/29,762
Arizona	2,431,788	30	243	1/81,060
Arkansas	1,146,811	9	115	1/127,423
California	14,959,808	216	1,496	1/69,258
Colorado	2,266,503	28	227	1/80,947
Connecticut	1,627,748	24	163	1/67,823
Delaware	405,646	5	41	1/81,129
Florida	7,341,002	60	734	1/122,350
Georgia	3,841,767	49	384	1/78,403
Hawaii	605,240	20	61	1/30,262
Idaho	614,463	9	61	1/68,274
Illinois	5,636,918	74	564	1/76,175
Indiana	2,812,347	39	281	1/72,111
Iowa	1,475,884	26	148	1/56,765
Kansas	1,320,285	29	132	1/45,527
Kentucky	1,761,043	39	176	1/45,155
Louisiana	1,871,037	16	187	1/116,940
Maine	583,196	8	58	1/72,900
Maryland	2,511,669	48	251	1/52,326
Massachusetts	3,242,273	33	324	1/98,251

Number of OSHA Inspectors by State Compared with ILO Benchmark Number of Labor Inspectors[1]

State	Number of Employees[2]	Actual Number of OSHA Inspectors[3]	Number of Labor Inspectors Needed to Meet ILO Benchmark[4]	Ratio of OSHA Inspectors/Number of Employees
Michigan	3,935,694	63	394	1/62,471
Minnesota	2,644,408	58	264	1/45,593
Mississippi	1,085,748	14	109	1/77,553
Missouri	2,607,420	13	261	1/200,571
Montana	430,315	7	43	1/61,474
Nebraska	920,295	9	92	1/102,255
Nevada	1,132,140	44	113	1/25,730
New Hampshire	612,419	7	61	1/87,488
New Jersey	3,768,935	67	377	1/56,253
New Mexico	752,455	9	75	1/83,606
New York	8,563,125	105	856	1/81,554
North Carolina	3,907,085	104	391	1/37,568
North Dakota	411,709	8	41	1/51,464
Ohio	5,048,166	53	505	1/95,248
Oklahoma	1,540,292	19	154	1/81,068
Oregon	1,642,434	75	164	1/21,899
Pennsylvania	5,578,414	57	558	1/97,867
Rhode Island	450,711	7	45	1/64,387
South Carolina	1,810,150	24	181	1/75,423
South Dakota	400,475	N/A	40	N/A
Tennessee	2,653,392	30	265	1/88,446

Number of OSHA Inspectors by State Compared with ILO Benchmark Number of Labor Inspectors[1]

State	Number of Employees[2]	Actual Number of OSHA Inspectors[3]	Number of Labor Inspectors Needed to Meet ILO Benchmark[4]	Ratio of OSHA Inspectors/Number of Employees
Texas	10,727,642	98	1,073	1/109,466
Utah	1,215,983	22	122	1/55,272
Vermont	299,519	9	30	1/33,280
Virginia	3,619,175	48	362	1/75,399
Washington	2,894,703	111	289	1/26,078
West Virginia	710,590	7	71	1/101,513
Wisconsin	2,695,404	36	270	1/74,872
Wyoming	278,595	9	28	1/30,955
Totals[5]	132,641,544	1,955	13,264	1/67,847

[1]The ILO benchmark for labor inspectors is one inspector per 10,000 workers in industrial market economies.

[2]U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages 2012.

[3]From OSHA records for FY 2014. Includes only safety and industrial hygiene Compliance Safety and Health Officers (CSHOs) who conduct workplace inspections and does not include supervisory CSHOs. Federal CSHOs provided by OSHA's Directorate of Enforcement Programs, CSHO Count By Area Office as of Jan.1, 2014. State plan CSHOs provided by OSHA's Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs and includes "on board" safety and health CSHOs from the FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications. The number of "on board" CSHOs may not accurately reflect the true number of CSHOs actually hired and conducting enforcement inspections due to possible budgetary reasons in any particular state. Total number of inspectors includes 45 inspectors in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

[4]International Labor Office. Strategies and Practice for Labor Inspection. G.B.297/ESP/3. Geneva, November 2006.

[5]Total number includes employees from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Profile of Workplace Safety and Health in the United States

State	Fatalities 2012[1]			Injuries/Illnesses 2012[2]		Penalties[3] FY 2013		Inspectors[4]	Years to Inspect Each Workplace Once	State or Federal Program[5]
	Number	Rate	Rank[6]	Number	Rate	Average ($)	Rank[7]			
Alabama	84	4.3	34	41,200	3.3	1,803	26	24	94	Federal
Alaska	31	8.9	48	9,700	4.6	889	41	11	58	State
Arizona	60	2.3	6	54,400	3.2	891	40	30	126	State
Arkansas	63	5.4	39	26,600	3.2	2,569	4	9	237	Federal
California	375	2.3	6	345,400	3.5	6,422	1	216	179	State
Colorado	82	3.5	25	N/A	N/A	1,649	31	28	122	Federal
Connecticut	36	2.1	3	43,800	3.9	1,735	30	24	107	Federal
Delaware	14	3.1	18	7,900	2.8	2,406	6	5	175	Federal
Florida	218	2.7	15	N/A	N/A	1,821	25	60	238	Federal
Georgia	101	2.5	10	74,800	2.8	2,061	15	49	138	Federal
Hawaii	20	3.4	22	13,700	3.8	964	39	20	79	State
Idaho	19	2.7	15	N/A	N/A	1,449	33	9	108	Federal
Illinois	146	2.5	10	124,900	3.2	1,876	23	74	137	Federal
Indiana	115	4.2	33	77,900	3.9	1,054	34	39	104	State
Iowa	97	6.6	44	45,600	4.5	790	43	26	98	State
Kansas	76	5.7	41	33,400	3.6	1,971	19	16	110	Federal

Profile of Workplace Safety and Health in the United States

State	Fatalities 2012[1]			Injuries/Illnesses 2012[2]		Penalties[3] FY 2013		Inspectors[4]	Years to Inspect Each Workplace Once	State or Federal Program[5]
	Number	Rate	Rank[6]	Number	Rate	Average ($)	Rank[7]			
Kentucky	91	4.9	37	48,900	4.1	3,254	2	39	124	State
Louisiana	116	6.4	43	30,600	2.3	1,765	29	16	206	Federal
Maine	19	3.2	20	21,200	5.6	2,083	14	8	80	Federal
Maryland	72	2.6	12	51,900	3.1	685	47	48	108	State
Massachusetts	44	1.4	1	69,700	3.1	1,929	21	33	123	Federal
Michigan	137	3.4	22	105,500	4.0	542	48	63	45	State
Minnesota	70	2.6	12	67,500	3.8	768	44	58	57	State
Mississippi	63	5.5	40	N/A	N/A	1,515	32	14	112	Federal
Missouri	88	3.3	21	60,300	3.3	1,931	20	26	118	Federal
Montana	34	7.3	47	13,300	5.0	1,983	18	7	135	Federal
Nebraska	48	5.2	38	24,300	3.9	2,565	5	9	128	Federal
Nevada	42	3.6	29	32,400	4.1	2,133	13	44	49	State
New Hampshire	14	2.2	4	N/A	N/A	2,243	8	7	119	Federal
New Jersey	92	2.4	8	80,900	3.1	2,151	12	67	123	Federal
New Mexico	39	4.8	35	19,900	3.9	998	37	9	191	State
New York	202	2.4	8	146,300	2.5	2,016	17	105	184	Federal

Profile of Workplace Safety and Health in the United States

State	Fatalities 2012[1]			Injuries/Illnesses 2012[2]		Penalties[3] FY 2013		Inspectors[4]	Years to Inspect Each Workplace Once	State or Federal Program[5]
	Number	Rate	Rank[6]	Number	Rate	Average ($)	Rank[7]			
North Carolina	146	3.5	25	75,900	2.9	996	38	104	60	State
North Dakota	65	17.7	50	N/A	N/A	3,045	3	8	111	Federal
Ohio	161	3.1	18	113,600	3.2	2,156	11	53	112	Federal
Oklahoma	97	6.1	42	39,000	3.6	1,872	24	19	131	Federal
Oregon	43	2.6	12	42,900	3.9	363	50	75	31	State
Pennsylvania	194	3.4	22	155,300	3.9	1,916	22	57	125	Federal
Rhode Island	8	1.7	2	N/A	N/A	2,023	16	7	103	Federal
South Carolina	63	3.5	25	36,200	3.0	492	49	24	111	State
South Dakota	31	6.7	45	N/A	N/A	2,346	7	N/A	521	Federal
Tennessee	101	3.8	30	65,100	3.5	727	45	30	82	State
Texas	536	4.8	35	203,200	2.7	2,187	10	98	136	Federal
Utah	39	3.0	17	27,700	3.4	1,053	35	22	81	State
Vermont	11	3.5	25	9,900	5.0	1,008	36	9	68	State
Virginia	149	3.8	30	66,200	2.7	726	46	48	82	State
Washington	67	2.2	4	89,300	4.8	791	42	111	50	State
West Virginia	49	6.9	46	19,800	4.1	1,798	27	7	173	Federal

Profile of Workplace Safety and Health in the United States

State	Fatalities 2012[1]			Injuries/Illnesses 2012[2]		Penalties[3] FY 2013		Inspectors[4]	Years to Inspect Each Workplace Once	State or Federal Program[5]
	Number	Rate	Rank[6]	Number	Rate	Average ($)	Rank[7]			
Wisconsin	114	4.0	32	72,900	4.0	2,207	9	36	104	Federal
Wyoming	35	12.2	49	6,500	3.5	1,777	28	9	101	State
Total or National Average:	**4,628**	**3.4**		**3.0 Million**	**3.4**	**$1,486[8]**		**1,955[9]**	**105[10]**	

[1]The state fatality rates are calculated by BLS as deaths per 100,000 equivalent workers,

[2]Bureau of Labor Statistics, rate of total cases per 100 workers. Number and rate are for private sector only and include Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

[3]U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) state (only), FY 2013. Penalties shown are averages per serious citation for conditions creating a substantial probability of death or serious physical harm to workers. For Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and New York, averages are based only on federal data.

[4]From OSHA records for FY 2014. Includes only safety and industrial hygiene Compliance Safety and Health Officers (CSHOs) who conduct workplace inspections and does not include supervisory CSHOs. Federal CSHOs provided by OSHA's Directorate of Enforcement Programs, CSHO Count By Area Office as of Jan., 2014. State plan CSHOs provided by OSHA's Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs and includes "on board" safety and health CSHOs from the FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications. The number of "on board" CSHOs may not accurately reflect the true number of CSHOs actually hired and conducting enforcement inspections due to possible budgetary reasons in any particular state.

[5]Under the OSHAct, states may operate their own OSHA programs. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and New York have state programs covering state and local employees only. Twenty-one states and one territory have state OSHA programs covering both public- and private-sector workers.

[6]Rankings are based on best-to-worst fatality rate (1–best, 50–worst).

[7]Rankings are based on highest-to-lowest average penalty ($) per serious violation (1–highest, 50–lowest).

[8]National average is per citation average for federal OSHA serious penalties and state OSHA plan states' serious penalties combined. Federal serious penalties average $1,895 per citation; state plan OSHA states average $1,011 per citation.

[9]Total number of inspectors includes 864 federal OSHA inspectors and 1,091 state OSHA inspectors, including 45 inspectors in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

[10]Frequency of all covered establishments for all states combined. Average inspection frequency of covered establishments for federal OSHA states is once every 139 years; inspection frequency of covered establishments for state OSHA plan states is once every 79 years.

State-by-State OSHA Fatality Investigations, FY 2013

State	Number of OSHA Fatality Investigations Conducted, FY 2013[1]	Total Penalties[1] ($)	Average Total Penalty Per Investigation ($)	Median Initial Penalty[2] ($)	Median Current Penalty[2] ($)	State or Federal Program[3]
Alabama	23	208,200	9,052	6,900	6,900	Federal
Alaska	9	23,110	2,568	7,000	7,000	State
Arizona	22	82,472	3,749	13,300	8,500	State
Arkansas	18	190,299	10,572	7,000	6,150	Federal
California	191	2,470,020	12,932	16,553	16,218	State
Colorado	14	91,100	6,507	6,300	5,300	Federal
Connecticut	8	55,020	6,878	4,900	4,660	Federal
Delaware	4	32,520	8,130	9,450	8,260	Federal
Florida	72	774,970	10,763	6,300	5,815	Federal
Georgia	35	265,270	7,579	10,125	7,700	Federal
Hawaii	6	132,630	22,105	19,530	19,530	State
Idaho	9	34,300	3,811	2,800	2,000	Federal
Illinois	41	781,410	19,059	7,000	6,800	Federal
Indiana	65	289,164	4,449	4,500	3,923	State
Iowa	20	77,275	3,864	4,375	3,875	State
Kansas	15	138,195	9,213	7,000	5,000	Federal
Kentucky	17	140,500	8,265	9,250	8,500	State
Louisiana	32	206,600	6,456	2,000	1,400	Federal
Maine	7	61,112	8,730	7,000	7,000	Federal
Maryland	19	85,900	4,521	6,850	5,663	State
Massachusetts	11	60,780	5,525	5,600	5,000	Federal
Michigan	35	346,510	9,900	8,400	5,250	State
Minnesota	20	409,927	20,496	28,438	27,063	State
Mississippi	13	145,400	11,185	10,475	6,900	Federal

State-by-State OSHA Fatality Investigations, FY 2013

State	Number of OSHA Fatality Investigations Conducted, FY 2013[1]	Total Penalties[1] ($)	Average Total Penalty Per Investigation ($)	Median Initial Penalty[2] ($)	Median Current Penalty[2] ($)	State or Federal Program[3]
Missouri	21	584,700	27,843	14,000	14,000	Federal
Montana	4	62,050	15,513	10,400	10,400	Federal
Nebraska	5	125,600	25,120	20,000	16,500	Federal
Nevada	10	86,210	8,621	7,400	7,000	State
New Hampshire	4	15,780	3,945	4,850	4,250	Federal
New Jersey	42	285,480	6,797	2,800	2,240	Federal
New Mexico	12	20,087	1,674	2,500	2,500	State
New York	56	285,280	5,094	5,600	3,290	Federal
North Carolina	36	570,075	15,835	3,550	3,150	State
North Dakota	14	155,560	11,111	14,000	10,500	Federal
Ohio	49	906,372	18,497	7,000	6,000	Federal
Oklahoma	29	188,350	6,495	8,400	5,000	Federal
Oregon	25	25,735	1,029	3,300	3,200	State
Pennsylvania	46	237,042	5,153	7,000	7,000	Federal
Rhode Island	4	21,800	5,450	4,900	3,900	Federal
South Carolina	20	40,236	2,012	1,063	969	State
South Dakota	4	7,840	1,960	11,900	9,920	Federal
Tennessee	30	376,850	12,562	9,500	8,000	State
Texas	167	1,291,650	7,734	7,000	6,720	Federal
Utah	12	15,700	1,308	3,000	1,500	State
Vermont	2	62,300	31,150	0	0	State
Virginia	40	532,446	13,311	11,813	8,161	State
Washington	18	232,435	12,913	2,400	1,900	State
West Virginia	24	175,230	7,301	8,200	7,350	Federal

State-by-State OSHA Fatality Investigations, FY 2013

State	Number of OSHA Fatality Investigations Conducted, FY 2013[1]	Total Penalties[1] ($)	Average Total Penalty Per Investigation ($)	Median Initial Penalty[2] ($)	Median Current Penalty[2] ($)	State or Federal Program[3]
Wisconsin	25	357,020	14,281	5,400	3,000	Federal
Wyoming	10	95,539	9,554	14,400	14,400	State
National Median State Plan States				**7,050**	**6,100**	
National Median Federal States				**7,000**	**5,600**	
Total or National Average[4]	**1,432**	**13,963,659**	**9,751**			

[1]OSHA IMIS Fatality Inspection Report, FY 2013. Report was issued on Jan.31, 2014. OSHA OIS Fatality Inspection Report, FY 2013. Report was issued on April 15, 2014.

[2]Median initial and median current penalties on FY 2013 fatality investigations provided by OSHA on April 15, 2014. National median penalties include investigations conducted in Puerto Rico, District of Columbia and American Samoa.

[3]Under the OSHAct, states may operate their own OSHA programs. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and New York have state programs covering state and local employees only. Twenty-one states and one territory have state OSHA programs covering both public- and private-sector workers.

[4]National fatality investigations for all federal OSHA and state OSHA plan states combined. Federal OSHA average is $9,718 per fatality investigation; for state plan OSHA states, the average is $9,656 per fatality investigation. Total investigations, total penalties and national average penalty per investigation includes investigations conducted in Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

Workplace Safety and Health Statistics by State, 2007–2012

State	Fatality Rates[1]						Injury/Illness Rates[2]						Average Penalties ($)[3]					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Alabama	5.1	5.3	4.3	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	1,189	1,257	1,167	2,352	2,184	1,803
Alaska	8.9	10.6	5.6	11.5	11.1	8.9	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	714	812	886	707	960	889
Arizona	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	1,093	1,086	1,008	1,030	1,036	891
Arkansas	6.9	6.8	6.4	7.6	8.0	5.4	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	1,253	1,364	1,259	2,311	2,506	2,569
California	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	4,890	4,617	4,631	4,851	5,043	6,422
Colorado	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	888	801	1,721	1,603	1,649
Connecticut	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.9	1,015	1,025	1,249	1,831	1,985	1,735
Delaware	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	968	1,092	1,895	2,569	3,053	2,406
Florida	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	N/A	N/A	1,115	933	1,025	1,997	1,926	1,821
Georgia	4.1	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	1,096	968	1,036	2,002	2,114	2,061
Hawaii	3.5	2.4	2.1	3.2	4.2	3.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.8	837	683	779	907	1,002	964
Idaho	4.2	5.1	4.3	4.9	5.1	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	810	729	1,018	1,919	1,347	1,449
Illinois	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	984	891	991	2,151	2,255	1,876
Indiana	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.2	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	932	819	900	886	996	1,054
Iowa	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.2	6.3	6.6	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	850	977	1,230	1,289	880	790
Kansas	6.8	5.3	5.8	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.6	586	872	1,283	2,243	2,293	1,971
Kentucky	5.7	5.9	6.0	4.1	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	1,652	1,279	1,410	2,248	3,368	3,254
Louisiana	7.3	7.3	8.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	1,343	979	1,287	2,350	2,348	1,765
Maine	3.1	3.9	2.8	3.3	4.2	3.2	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	1,048	1,072	1,115	2,231	2,146	2,083
Maryland	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.1	704	688	854	726	814	685
Massachusetts	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.0	3.6	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.1	1,003	1,107	1,119	2,183	2,351	1,929
Michigan	2.5	2.8	6.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	458	438	392	463	537	542

Workplace Safety and Health Statistics by State, 2007–2012

State	Fatality Rates[1]						Injury/Illness Rates[2]						Average Penalties ($)[3]					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Minnesota	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.6	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	635	599	631	730	847	768
Mississippi	7.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,063	775	991	1,851	1,521	1,515
Missouri	5.3	5.4	5.6	4.2	4.9	3.3	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	692	798	849	2,014	2,076	1,931
Montana	10.6	8.2	12.1	8.2	11.2	7.3	6.3	6.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	811	900	1,021	2,597	2,336	1,983
Nebraska	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.3	3.9	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	1,026	1,106	1,279	2,984	2,835	2,565
Nevada	5.1	3.3	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	1,086	1,085	1,161	2,263	2,054	2,133
New Hampshire	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	859	1,002	1,640	2,656	2,531	2,243
New Jersey	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	952	1,057	1,106	2,233	2,398	2,151
New Mexico	5.6	3.5	5.2	4.9	6.6	4.8	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.9	914	867	1,257	1,025	1,041	998
New York	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.5	1,009	1,005	991	2,043	2,164	2,016
North Carolina	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	513	508	884	1,081	970	996
North Dakota	7.0	8.3	7.9	8.5	12.4	17.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	887	754	1,180	2,091	2,655	3,045
Ohio	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	994	912	1,014	2,010	2,320	2,156
Oklahoma	6.2	6.4	5.3	6.3	5.5	6.1	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	934	1,188	1,169	2,098	2,196	1,872
Oregon	3.6	3.1	3.9	2.9	3.4	2.6	5.1	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	347	331	305	346	388	363
Pennsylvania	3.6	4.1	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1	3.9	770	908	1,105	2,197	2,090	1,916
Rhode Island	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	834	868	1,032	1,758	2,332	2,023
South Carolina	5.9	4.5	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	331	288	298	519	597	492
South Dakota	5.1	6.9	5.9	8.8	6.7	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	599	579	898	2,107	3,574	2,346
Tennessee	5.3	5.1	4.5	5.4	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	648	620	824	894	710	727
Texas	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	1,085	1,106	1,132	2,540	2,328	2,187
Utah	5.8	5.1	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.0	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.4	925	732	1,019	974	963	1,053

Workplace Safety and Health Statistics by State, 2007–2012

State	Fatality Rates[1]						Injury/Illness Rates[2]						Average Penalties ($)[3]					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Vermont	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.9	2.6	3.5	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	564	582	732	886	1,064	1,008
Virginia	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	541	510	663	798	770	726
Washington	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.2	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.8	603	459	595	737	745	791
West Virginia	7.7	7.2	5.7	13.7	5.9	6.9	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.1	920	898	1,007	1,636	2,177	1,798
Wisconsin	3.5	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	4.0	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	1,038	919	1,025	2,094	2,343	2,207
Wyoming	17.1	12.4	7.5	12.9	11.6	12.2	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	444	402	482	1,147	1,612	1,777
National Average	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	$921	$882	$972	$1,576	$1,603	$1,489

[1]Bureau of Labor Statistics, rate per 100,000 workers.

[2] Bureau of Labor Statistics; rate of total cases per 100 workers. Number and rate are for private sector only and include Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Due to revisions of the OSHA recordkeeping requirements, the estimates from the BLS 2002 survey and beyond are not comparable with those from previous years.

[3] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, National by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or National by Region for Federal (only), FY2006 through FY2012, and OIS inspection reports for FY2011 and FY2012. Penalties shown are averages per serious citation for conditions creating a substantial probability of death or serious physical harm to workers. For Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and New York, averages are based only on federal data. Penalty data for FY 2011 does not include penalty information from approximately 4,500 inspections conducted in federal states in several OSHA regional offices that converted from IMIS to the new OIS data system at some point during FY 2011.

Workplace Fatalities by State, 1995–2012

Total Fatalities																		
State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alabama	150	155	139	135	123	103	138	102	124	133	128	100	108	107	75	92	75	84
Alaska	78	63	51	43	42	53	64	42	28	42	29	45	30	33	17	39	39	31
Arizona	86	77	61	74	70	118	87	101	80	84	99	112	97	100	76	77	69	60
Arkansas	92	88	102	86	76	106	68	80	87	70	80	78	89	85	75	88	93	63
California	646	641	651	626	602	553	515	478	459	467	465	537	461	465	409	326	390	375
Colorado	112	90	120	77	106	117	139	123	102	117	125	137	126	105	83	85	92	82
Connecticut	32	35	32	57	38	55	41	39	36	54	46	38	38	28	34	49	37	36
Delaware	12	18	17	11	14	13	10	11	9	10	11	15	10	11	7	8	10	14
Florida	391	333	366	384	345	329	368	354	347	422	406	360	363	291	245	225	226	218
Georgia	237	213	242	202	229	195	237	197	199	232	200	201	193	182	110	108	111	101
Hawaii	24	27	19	12	32	20	41	24	21	25	15	30	23	19	13	19	26	20
Idaho	53	62	56	51	43	35	45	39	43	38	35	38	31	36	27	33	37	19
Illinois	250	262	240	216	208	206	231	190	200	208	194	207	185	193	158	206	177	146
Indiana	156	143	190	155	171	159	152	136	132	153	157	148	127	143	125	118	125	115
Iowa	54	70	80	68	80	71	62	57	76	82	90	71	89	93	80	77	93	97
Kansas	95	85	93	98	87	85	94	89	78	80	81	85	101	73	76	85	78	76
Kentucky	140	141	143	117	120	132	105	146	145	143	122	147	112	106	101	69	93	91
Louisiana	139	134	137	159	141	143	117	103	95	121	111	118	139	135	140	111	111	116

Workplace Fatalities by State, 1995–2012

Total Fatalities																		
State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Maine	18	23	19	26	32	26	23	30	23	16	15	20	21	24	16	20	26	19
Maryland	86	82	82	78	82	84	64	102	92	81	95	106	82	60	65	71	71	72
Massachusetts	66	62	69	44	83	70	54	46	78	72	75	66	75	68	64	54	68	44
Michigan	149	155	174	179	182	156	175	152	152	127	110	157	120	123	94	146	141	137
Minnesota	84	92	72	88	72	68	76	81	72	80	87	78	72	65	61	70	60	70
Mississippi	128	103	104	113	128	125	111	94	102	88	112	96	93	80	67	68	63	63
Missouri	125	140	123	145	165	148	145	175	154	165	185	167	156	148	142	106	132	88
Montana	34	50	56	58	49	42	58	51	39	39	50	45	54	40	52	36	49	34
Nebraska	54	56	46	56	66	59	57	83	51	46	36	57	63	53	57	54	39	48
Nevada	51	52	55	60	58	51	40	47	52	61	57	49	71	41	24	38	38	42
New Hampshire	12	11	23	23	14	13	9	19	19	15	18	13	14	7	6	6	9	14
New Jersey	118	100	101	103	104	115	129	129	104	129	112	88	106	92	99	81	99	92
New Mexico	58	60	50	48	39	35	59	63	46	57	44	59	52	31	42	38	52	39
New York	302	317	264	243	241	233	220	240	227	254	239	234	220	213	185	182	206	202
North Carolina	187	191	210	228	222	234	203	169	182	183	165	168	167	161	129	139	148	146
North Dakota	28	23	35	24	22	34	25	25	26	24	22	31	25	28	25	30	44	65
Ohio	186	201	201	186	222	207	209	202	206	202	168	193	165	168	137	161	155	161
Oklahoma	200	87	104	75	99	82	115	92	100	91	95	91	104	102	82	94	86	97

Workplace Fatalities by State, 1995–2012

Total Fatalities																		
State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Oregon	73	85	84	72	69	52	44	63	75	60	65	87	69	55	66	47	58	43
Pennsylvania	233	282	259	235	221	199	225	188	208	230	224	240	220	241	168	221	186	194
Rhode Island	11	6	11	12	11	7	17	8	18	7	6	10	5	6	7	9	7	8
South Carolina	115	109	131	111	139	115	91	107	115	113	132	95	122	87	73	69	81	63
South Dakota	26	32	23	28	46	35	35	36	28	24	31	37	22	30	24	36	31	31
Tennessee	179	152	168	150	154	160	136	140	137	145	139	153	154	135	111	138	120	101
Texas	475	514	459	523	468	572	536	417	491	440	495	489	528	463	482	461	433	536
Utah	51	64	66	67	54	61	65	52	54	50	54	60	78	64	48	41	39	39
Vermont	16	7	9	16	14	15	6	11	14	7	7	14	10	10	12	12	8	11
Virginia	132	153	166	177	154	148	146	142	155	171	186	165	146	156	119	107	127	149
Washington	109	128	112	113	88	75	102	86	83	98	85	87	90	84	76	104	60	67
West Virginia	56	66	53	57	57	46	63	40	51	58	46	79	61	53	41	95	43	49
Wisconsin	117	108	114	97	105	107	110	91	103	94	125	91	104	77	94	91	89	114
Wyoming	32	28	29	33	32	36	40	33	37	43	46	36	48	33	19	33	32	35
Total[1]	6,275	6,202	6,238	6,055	6,054	5,920	5,915	5,534	5,575	5,764	5,734	5,840	5,657	5,214	4,551	4,690	4,693	4,628

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[1]Total includes workplace fatalities occurring in the District of Columbia.

Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event or Exposure, 2012

State	Total Fatalities 2012	Assaults and Violent Acts	Transportation Incidents	Fires and Explosions	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Contact with Objects and Equiment
Alabama	84	20	32	--	8	3	20
Alaska	31	9	16	--	--	--	4
Arizona	60	15	25	--	7	4	7
Arkansas	63	13	23	5	5	8	9
California	375	80	142	7	60	23	61
Colorado	82	16	34	4	15	3	9
Connecticut	36	13	9	1	7	1	5
Delaware	14	4	6	--	--	--	2
District of Columbia	11	5	--	--	4	--	--
Florida	218	44	73	6	43	23	28
Georgia	101	20	46	3	17	6	9
Hawaii	20	4	3	--	8	--	4
Idaho	19	--	11	--	3	--	4
Illinois	146	32	52	8	25	10	17
Indiana	115	13	57	--	15	5	22
Iowa	97	7	53	--	10	4	20
Kansas	76	7	50	3	2	--	13
Kentucky	91	17	43	--	8	4	16
Louisiana	116	15	53	5	13	16	14
Maine	19	--	8	--	4	3	4

Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event or Exposure, 2012

State	Total Fatalities 2012	Assaults and Violent Acts	Transportation Incidents	Fires and Explosions	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Contact with Objects and Equiment
Maryland	72	15	24	--	14	8	11
Massachusetts	44	11	15	--	10	2	5
Michigan	137	41	45	--	22	7	20
Minnesota	70	11	28	3	8	6	14
Mississippi	63	12	24	--	7	4	14
Missouri	88	10	45	--	16	7	9
Montana	34	2	14	--	7	0	7
Nebraska	48	--	25	--	6	5	10
Nevada	42	13	15	--	6	--	6
New Hampshire	14	--	4	1	--	1	4
New Jersey	92	23	34	1	12	8	14
New Mexico	39	3	20	--	6	5	4
New York	202	39	65	5	48	13	32
North Carolina	146	32	59	--	21	13	22
North Dakota	65	3	40	5	7	--	8
Ohio	161	22	57	5	32	10	35
Oklahoma	97	7	53	4	10	11	12
Oregon	43	11	20	--	6	--	5
Pennsylvania	194	29	72	6	32	19	36
Rhode Island	8	--	3	--	--	--	--

Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event or Exposure, 2012

State	Total Fatalities 2012	Assaults and Violent Acts	Transportation Incidents	Fires and Explosions	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Contact with Objects and Equiment
South Carolina	63	12	29	--	8	8	6
South Dakota	31	3	17	3	4	2	5
Tennessee	101	24	35	--	18	5	16
Texas	536	67	262	22	75	44	65
Utah	39	7	16	--	4	3	7
Vermont	11	1	4	--	--	4	--
Virginia	149	20	63	--	28	8	29
Washington	67	6	27	--	15	7	12
West Virginia	49	6	18	1	4	7	13
Wisconsin	114	27	37	3	16	5	26
Wyoming	35	5	17	--	4	--	7
Total	4,628	803	1,923	122	704	340	723

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.

Note: State totals include other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet BLS publication criteria.

Number and Rate[1] of Injuries and Illnesses by State for All Industries, Private Industry, State Government and Local Government, 2012

State	Number of Injuries/Illnesses				Rate[1] of Injuries/Illnesses			
	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government
Alabama	48,000	41,200	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.3	N/A	N/A
Alaska	11,600	9,700	N/A	1,500	4.5	4.6	N/A	5.9
Arizona	66,500	54,400	1,900	10,200	3.4	3.2	2.9	5.5
Arkansas	33,700	26,600	2,600	4,500	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.7
California	451,500	345,400	20,900	85,300	4.0	3.5	5.9	7.4
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut	53,800	43,800	2,600	7,400	4.2	3.9	4.9	7.6
Delaware	9,800	7,900	900	1,000	3.0	2.8	3.4	5.4
Florida	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia	99,200	74,800	N/A	N/A	3.2	2.8	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	17,000	13,700	2,000	1,300	4.0	3.8	4.1	7.6
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	154,600	124,900	N/A	25,400	3.5	3.2	N/A	6.0
Indiana	91,300	77,900	1,900	11,500	4.0	3.9	2.9	5.9
Iowa	54,000	45,600	1,700	6,700	4.5	4.5	3.0	5.5
Kansas	39,900	33,400	N/A	6,100	3.8	3.6	N/A	5.2
Kentucky	58,700	48,900	N/A	6,800	4.2	4.1	N/A	5.2
Louisiana	46,800	30,600	N/A	N/A	2.9	2.3	N/A	N/A
Maine	24,600	21,200	1,000	2,400	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5

Number and Rate[1] of Injuries and Illnesses by State for All Industries, Private Industry, State Government and Local Government, 2012

State	Number of Injuries/Illnesses				Rate[1] of Injuries/Illnesses			
	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government
Maryland	68,400	51,900	4,600	11,900	3.5	3.1	4.9	7.1
Massachusetts	82,800	69,700	3,700	N/A	3.3	3.1	3.7	N/A
Michigan	123,200	105,500	4,800	12,900	4.1	4.0	3.9	5.3
Minnesota	77,600	67,500	2,100	8,000	3.9	3.8	3.1	4.8
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	78,900	60,300	N/A	9,800	3.6	3.3	N/A	4.7
Montana	15,700	13,300	800	N/A	5.0	5.0	3.9	N/A
Nebraska	29,800	24,300	N/A	4,200	4.1	3.9	N/A	5.2
Nevada	37,500	32,400	1,100	4,000	4.2	4.1	3.9	5.6
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	106,700	80,900	5,600	20,300	3.5	3.1	4.9	7.0
New Mexico	26,400	19,900	2,100	4,400	4.3	3.9	4.6	7.1
New York	215,000	146,300	15,100	53,600	3.2	2.5	7.5	6.8
North Carolina	96,200	75,900	4,200	16,100	3.1	2.9	2.6	4.6
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	129,200	113,600	N/A	14.3	3.2	3.2	N/A	4.0
Oklahoma	48,900	39,000	2,500	7,400	3.8	3.6	3.1	6.5
Oregon	50,700	42,900	1,700	6,100	4.0	3.9	2.7	5.0
Pennsylvania	182,300	155,300	N/A	N/A	4.1	3.9	N/A	N/A

Number and Rate[1] of Injuries and Illnesses by State for All Industries, Private Industry, State Government and Local Government, 2012

State	Number of Injuries/Illnesses				Rate[1] of Injuries/Illnesses			
	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	47,000	36,200	2,300	8,400	3.2	3.0	3.2	5.0
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	79,200	65,100	2,000	12,200	3.7	3.5	2.8	5.7
Texas	278,000	203,200	N/A	N/A	3.1	2.7	N/A	N/A
Utah	32,400	27,700	1,600	3,200	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.2
Vermont	11,800	9,900	800	1,100	5.1	5.0	5.1	6.0
Virginia	84,900	66,200	3,100	15,700	2.9	2.7	2.6	5.2
Washington	108,000	89,300	4,200	14,500	5.0	4.8	4.2	7.3
West Virginia	24,600	19,800	1,700	3,100	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.0
Wisconsin	84,600	72,900	2,300	9,400	4.1	4.0	3.2	5.2
Wyoming	8,700	6,500	500	1,700	3.7	3.5	3.5	5.1
Total or National Average[2]	3.8 Million	3.0 Million	174,000	618,700	3.7	3.4	4.4	6.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012.

[1]Rate of total cases of injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

[2]Total number of injuries and illnesses and national average rate of injuries and illnesses includes the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Latino Worker Fatalities by State, 1995–2012[1]

	Fatalities																	
State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	8	6	9	6	5	5	--	5	3	5
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	5	--	--	--	--	5	5
Arizona	11	17	13	27	26	26	34	28	17	25	36	36	26	30	22	18	21	16
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	8	9	--	5	9	5	8	3	5	9	--	6	7	3
California	178	183	189	174	216	172	188	176	164	188	190	231	179	180	161	142	154	137
Colorado	19	10	22	15	19	27	25	16	25	25	19	18	30	21	17	19	22	21
Connecticut	--	--	--	10	--	12	9	7	--	10	5	7	4	7	4	5	7	6
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	67	68	84	58	68	75	84	98	90	119	113	95	111	73	49	38	53	54
Georgia	7	7	11	19	17	26	36	16	26	29	25	35	28	26	10	16	14	10
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	1
Idaho	5	--	--	--	6	5	--	9	3	6	3	7	--	5	4	5	--	--
Illinois	20	22	17	17	21	17	30	27	22	29	23	30	27	25	16	25	25	19
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9	7	7	5	7	7	14	3	3	8	8
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	4	6	8	5	3	4
Kansas	9	--	5	15	5	5	6	5	4	11	10	4	5	9	8	4	10	8
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	6	7	6	7	3	--	3	6
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	9	8	10	11	5	11	7	8	13
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	5	--	--	--	--	6	--	10	11	17	8	22	7	10	3	12	8	15

Latino Worker Fatalities by State, 1995–2012[1]

	Fatalities																	
State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Massachusetts	6	--	6	--	6	--	6	5	6	9	6	7	11	10	5	7	11	3
Michigan	--	--	--	6	12	6	7	7	4	6	8	12	7	8	4	10	4	4
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	5	3	6	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	5	11	5	--	4	3	3	7	7	4	5	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	6	4	--	4	7	4	6	3	4	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	4	3	3	--	3	3	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	3	4	--	--	4	5	--	3	3	5
Nevada	7	5	9	9	6	10	10	8	10	17	9	12	12	13	6	9	8	8
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	15	10	12	12	17	23	25	33	24	34	30	28	23	25	25	20	26	15
New Mexico	17	23	23	17	13	9	27	21	9	12	19	30	21	10	16	17	23	22
New York	54	58	31	34	42	55	45	43	36	45	34	57	41	33	35	29	30	39
North Carolina	9	12	18	14	12	22	20	25	21	26	27	23	14	20	12	13	21	13
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5	3	12
Ohio	--	--	--	5	--	5	6	--	15	5	5	8	6	4	4	8	1	8
Oklahoma	5	--	8	5	--	--	16	8	3	13	8	8	13	9	7	17	10	7
Oregon	--	--	--	10	--	6	5	--	7	4	6	11	6	--	8	6	6	--
Pennsylvania	--	--	5	7	8	16	10	12	10	6	11	14	16	11	10	13	14	13
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	7	12	9	7	18	13	10	10	7	8	10	10	10	4

Latino Worker Fatalities by State, 1995–2012[1]

State	Fatalities																	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	5	5	--	--	5	12	5	7	8	9	5	14	8	9	8	8	9	9
Texas	136	137	133	175	151	190	170	147	163	150	200	174	211	148	185	165	171	201
Utah	--	6	--	9	5	6	8	6	11	5	4	6	10	6	8	4	3	6
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Virginia	6	6	9	6	12	5	12	15	13	13	24	13	18	16	7	9	14	15
Washington	--	11	11	17	--	13	13	15	5	14	7	7	10	8	7	14	5	12
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	3	--	9	3	5	--	5	4	4	7
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	8	--	3	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	3
Totals[2]	619	638	658	707	730	815	891	840	794	902	923	990	937	804	713	707	749	748

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[1]Latino includes both foreign-born and native-born.

[2]Total includes fatalities that may have occurred in the District of Columbia.

Note: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet BLS publication criteria.

Foreign-Born Worker Fatalities by State, 1995–2012[1]

	Fatalities																	
State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	3	6	10	--	5	3	7	10	5	8
Alaska	--	9	5	--	--	--	9	--	--	7	5	4	4	3	--	6	7	4
Arizona	11	11	10	23	21	19	29	22	15	21	31	27	18	21	14	15	15	16
Arkansas	--	7	--	--	5	9	--	--	--	4	--	--	9	7	3	12	5	4
California	169	167	134	111	223	195	208	170	146	174	203	229	182	145	146	145	164	153
Colorado	12	6	15	12	15	11	23	11	22	21	11	21	24	14	16	13	16	14
Connecticut	--	8	6	13	5	14	20	7	7	15	7	10	4	--	3	10	9	8
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	5	4
Florida	65	87	106	65	69	91	96	106	109	123	119	119	121	86	62	55	67	64
Georgia	9	16	14	22	14	28	57	20	34	24	31	35	28	27	4	4	18	16
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	6	11	8	4	9	4	11	6	4	3	4	7	7
Idaho	5	--	--	--	5	5	--	8	3	4	3	7	3	5	3	6	3	1
Illinois	35	34	37	29	31	28	52	37	42	44	36	37	34	34	23	42	38	28
Indiana	5	5	7	8	5	7	11	11	9	10	13	12	6	13	5	8	8	11
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	7	7	8	3	2	7
Kansas	--	--	--	8	--	5	5	7	6	10	12	4	5	10	5	4	9	8
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	3	7	10	5	7	6	--	4	6
Louisiana	--	8	6	7	--	7	9	--	--	3	10	11	7	5	9	6	7	16
Maine	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	1

Foreign-Born Worker Fatalities by State, 1995–2012[1]

	Fatalities																	
State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Maryland	10	9	--	9	15	12	8	16	21	24	26	34	18	15	10	16	12	20
Massachusetts	12	9	7	6	16	5	7	14	14	22	22	11	18	16	13	15	16	7
Michigan	7	9	13	7	24	18	15	15	16	11	12	19	14	10	8	17	10	12
Minnesota	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	4	10	6	--	--	--	5	1	5
Mississippi	--	--	5	--	--	--	6	5	--	3	8	--	9	5	3	6	4	2
Missouri	--	--	--	--	10	7	6	7	5	9	6	9	12	8	9	4	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	5	--	1	4
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	3	--	--	5	6	4	3	3	7
Nevada	5	5	6	7	9	9	12	13	9	15	8	9	11	11	--	9	13	11
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
New Jersey	29	29	30	26	25	31	37	41	41	39	47	34	36	40	41	20	40	27
New Mexico	--	13	11	8	--	--	15	6	4	6	7	10	8	5	5	8	10	10
New York	93	98	67	66	67	91	75	80	73	74	79	90	66	71	57	63	57	65
North Carolina	5	11	19	13	17	7	22	26	26	25	29	27	21	25	22	18	29	21
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	12
Ohio	8	6	12	8	9	12	7	13	18	10	11	13	8	10	10	13	8	19
Oklahoma	--	--	8	--	--	--	13	15	7	11	--	--	14	5	7	13	10	7
Oregon	--	5	--	5	11	--	--	6	5	6	8	9	7	--	10	10	6	2
Pennsylvania	6	8	10	9	11	16	16	13	15	19	24	23	28	25	22	34	28	19

Foreign-Born Worker Fatalities by State, 1995–2012[1]

	Fatalities																	
State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
South Carolina	6	--	5	6	7	16	12	8	18	18	13	11	10	8	8	13	11	4
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Tennessee	8	--	--	--	--	5	--	7	15	12	14	23	12	19	13	17	12	11
Texas	84	93	102	111	100	115	122	110	121	101	135	112	153	104	125	117	115	107
Utah	--	5	6	5	8	6	8	9	12	4	8	5	8	12	4	8	5	4
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Virginia	10	8	20	10	18	17	22	20	22	41	33	17	31	18	21	12	19	25
Washington	11	22	12	19	7	13	17	19	6	21	9	12	23	15	9	11	12	15
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	1	2
Wisconsin	7	--	--	--	7	--	9	--	5	5	9	--	5	--	4	--	9	13
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	7	--	--	--	5	4
Totals[2]	658	728	714	654	811	849	994	929	890	979	1,035	1,046	1,009	835	740	798	843	824

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state, New York City, the District of Columbia and federal agencies.

[1]The definition of "foreign-born" employed by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries refers simply to workers not born in the United States or U.S. territories and does not convey information on citizenship at birth.

[2]Totals include fatalities that may have occurred in the District of Columbia.

Note: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet BLS publication criteria.

STATE PROFILES

ALABAMA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,828,248
Number of establishments:[1]	116,233
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	84
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	4.3
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	34
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	41,200
Rate per 100 workers:	3.3
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	20,900
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	304,851
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	24
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,177
Construction:	527
Non-construction:	650
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	94 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,803
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

ALASKA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	327,378
Number of establishments:[1]	21,849
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	31
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	8.9
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	48
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	9,700
Rate per 100 workers:	4.6
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	4,500
Rate per 100 workers:	2.1
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	62,412
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	11
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	545
Construction:	202
Non-construction:	343
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	58 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$889
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

ARIZONA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,431,788
Number of establishments:[1]	146,540
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	60
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.3
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	6
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	54,400
Rate per 100 workers:	3.2
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	27,400
Rate per 100 workers:	1.6
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	330,046
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	30
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,282
Construction:	695
Non-construction:	587
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	126 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$891
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

ARKANSAS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,146,811
Number of establishments:[1]	85,053
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	63
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	5.4
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	39
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	26,600
Rate per 100 workers:	3.2
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	12,800
Rate per 100 workers:	1.5
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	181,804
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	9
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	346
Construction:	195
Non-construction:	151
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	237 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,569
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

CALIFORNIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	14,959,808
Number of establishments:[1]	1,333,826
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	375
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.3
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	6
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	345,400
Rate per 100 workers:	3.5
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	204,700
Rate per 100 workers:	2.1
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	2,024,404
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	216
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	7,797
Construction:	2,191
Non-construction:	5,606
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	179 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$6,422
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

COLORADO

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,266,503
Number of establishments:[1]	172,303
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	82
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.5
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	25
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	320,033
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	28
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,398
Construction:	862
Non-construction:	536
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	122 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,649
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

CONNECTICUT

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,627,748
Number of establishments:[1]	111,166
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	36
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.1
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	3
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	43,800
Rate per 100 workers:	3.9
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	24,800
Rate per 100 workers:	2.2
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	223,986
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	24
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,234
Construction:	621
Non-construction:	613
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	107 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,735
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

DELAWARE

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	405,646
Number of establishments:[1]	27,848
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	14
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.1
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	18
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	7,900
Rate per 100 workers:	2.8
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	3,800
Rate per 100 workers:	1.4
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	54,715
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	5
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	157
Construction:	83
Non-construction:	74
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	175 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,406
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	714,930
Number of establishments:[1]	35,958
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	11
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.6
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	N/A
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	6,600
Rate per 100 workers:	1.6
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	3,200
Rate per 100 workers:	0.8
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	33,868
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	N/A
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	382
Construction:	317
Non-construction:	65
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	94 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,511
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

FLORIDA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	7,341,002
Number of establishments:[1]	607,866
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	218
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.7
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	15
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	897,062
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	60
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	2,536
Construction:	1,369
Non-construction:	1,167
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	238 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,821
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

GEORGIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	3,841,767
Number of establishments:[1]	268,997
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	101
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.5
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	10
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	74,800
Rate per 100 workers:	2.8
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	37,300
Rate per 100 workers:	1.4
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	548,701
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	49
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,904
Construction:	1,016
Non-construction:	888
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	138 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,061
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

HAWAII

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	605,240
Number of establishments:[1]	37,909
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	20
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.4
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	22
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	13,700
Rate per 100 workers:	3.8
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	8,200
Rate per 100 workers:	2.3
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	76,551
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	20
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	803
Construction:	398
Non-construction:	405
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	79 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$964
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

IDAHO

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	614,463
Number of establishments:[1]	52,965
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	19
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.7
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	15
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	98,053
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	9
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	470
Construction:	267
Non-construction:	203
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	108 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,449
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

ILLINOIS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	5,636,918
Number of establishments:[1]	392,353
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	146
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.5
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	10
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	124,900
Rate per 100 workers:	3.2
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	65,400
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	710,113
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	74
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	3,630
Construction:	1,512
Non-construction:	2,118
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	137 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,876
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

INDIANA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,812,347
Number of establishments:[1]	160,058
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	115
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	4.2
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	33
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	77,900
Rate per 100 workers:	3.9
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	39,500
Rate per 100 workers:	2.0
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	356,432
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	39
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,567
Construction:	934
Non-construction:	633
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	104 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,054
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

IOWA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,475,884
Number of establishments:[1]	95,516
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	97
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	6.6
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	44
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	45,600
Rate per 100 workers:	4.5
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	23,800
Rate per 100 workers:	2.4
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	216,953
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	26
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	984
Construction:	537
Non-construction:	447
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	98 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$790
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

KANSAS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,320,285
Number of establishments:[1]	83,711
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	76
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	5.7
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	41
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	33,400
Rate per 100 workers:	3.6
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	16,600
Rate per 100 workers:	1.8
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	217,800
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	16
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	723
Construction:	303
Non-construction:	420
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	110 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,971
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

KENTUCKY

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,761,043
Number of establishments:[1]	111,149
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	91
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	4.9
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	37
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	48,900
Rate per 100 workers:	4.1
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	24,700
Rate per 100 workers:	2.1
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	265,571
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	39
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	939
Construction:	519
Non-construction:	420
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	124 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$3,254
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

LOUISIANA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,871,037
Number of establishments:[1]	126,198
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	116
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	6.4
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	43
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	30,600
Rate per 100 workers:	2.3
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	15,000
Rate per 100 workers:	1.1
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	299,651
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	16
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	589
Construction:	322
Non-construction:	267
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	206 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,765
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

MAINE

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	583,196
Number of establishments:[1]	49,575
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	19
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.2
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	20
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	21,200
Rate per 100 workers:	5.6
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	11,000
Rate per 100 workers:	2.9
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	82,190
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	8
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	591
Construction:	322
Non-construction:	269
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	80 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,083
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

MARYLAND

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,511,669
Number of establishments:[1]	167,675
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	72
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.6
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	12
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	51,900
Rate per 100 workers:	3.1
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	26,000
Rate per 100 workers:	1.6
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	341,265
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	48
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,608
Construction:	1,178
Non-construction:	430
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	108 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$685
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

MASSACHUSETTS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	3,242,273
Number of establishments:[1]	223,467
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	44
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	1.4
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	1
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	69,700
Rate per 100 workers:	3.1
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	38,600
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	367,170
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	33
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,770
Construction:	1,064
Non-construction:	706
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	123 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,929
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

MICHIGAN

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	3,935,694
Number of establishments:[1]	240,294
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	137
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.4
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	22
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	105,500
Rate per 100 workers:	4.0
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	52,000
Rate per 100 workers:	2.0
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	509,331
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	63
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	5,315
Construction:	3,193
Non-construction:	2,122
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	45 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$542
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

MINNESOTA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,644,408
Number of establishments:[1]	166,729
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	70
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.6
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	12
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	67,500
Rate per 100 workers:	3.8
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	31,800
Rate per 100 workers:	1.8
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	350,197
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	58
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	2,952
Construction:	871
Non-construction:	2,081
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	57 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$768
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

MISSISSIPPI

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,085,748
Number of establishments:[1]	68,833
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	63
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	5.5
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	40
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	213,215
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	14
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	590
Construction:	326
Non-construction:	264
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	112 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,515
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

MISSOURI

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,607,420
Number of establishments:[1]	177,139
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	88
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.3
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	21
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	60,300
Rate per 100 workers:	3.3
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	29,900
Rate per 100 workers:	1.6
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	363,617
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	26
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,429
Construction:	627
Non-construction:	802
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	118 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,931
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

MONTANA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	430,315
Number of establishments:[1]	42,365
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	34
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	7.3
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	47
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	13,300
Rate per 100 workers:	5.0
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	5,900
Rate per 100 workers:	2.2
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	68,860
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	7
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	303
Construction:	164
Non-construction:	139
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	135 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,983
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

NEBRASKA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	920,295
Number of establishments:[1]	66,689
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	48
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	5.2
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	38
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	24,300
Rate per 100 workers:	3.9
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	12,000
Rate per 100 workers:	1.9
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	141,159
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	9
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	499
Construction:	187
Non-construction:	312
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	128 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,565
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

NEVADA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,132,140
Number of establishments:[1]	727,557
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	42
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.6
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	29
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	32,400
Rate per 100 workers:	4.1
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	18,700
Rate per 100 workers:	2.4
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	125,976
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	44
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,568
Construction:	516
Non-construction:	1,052
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	49 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,133
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	612,419
Number of establishments:[1]	48,758
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	14
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.2
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	4
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	77,801
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	7
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	393
Construction:	201
Non-construction:	192
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	119 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,243
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

NEW JERSEY

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	3,768,935
Number of establishments:[1]	258,467
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	92
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.4
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	8
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	80,900
Rate per 100 workers:	3.1
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	44,900
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	525,250
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	67
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	3,102
Construction:	1,253
Non-construction:	1,849
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	123 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,151
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

NEW MEXICO

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	752,455
Number of establishments:[1]	55,479
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	39
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	4.8
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	35
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	19,900
Rate per 100 workers:	3.9
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	9,900
Rate per 100 workers:	1.9
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	150,761
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	9
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	300
Construction:	122
Non-construction:	178
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	191 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$998
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

NEW YORK

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	8,563,125
Number of establishments:[1]	600,439
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	202
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.4
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	8
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	146,300
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	79,500
Rate per 100 workers:	1.4
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	1,254,693
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	105
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	5,141
Construction:	2,198
Non-construction:	2,943
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	184 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,016
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

NORTH CAROLINA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	3,907,085
Number of establishments:[1]	258,289
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	146
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.5
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	25
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	75,900
Rate per 100 workers:	2.9
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	39,000
Rate per 100 workers:	1.5
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	610,580
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	104
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	4,363
Construction:	1,957
Non-construction:	2,406
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	60 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$996
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

NORTH DAKOTA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	411,709
Number of establishments:[1]	29,395
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	65
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	17.7
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	50
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	58,743
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	8
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	252
Construction:	57
Non-construction:	195
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	111 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$3,045
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

OHIO

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	5,408,166
Number of establishments:[1]	287,865
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	161
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.1
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	18
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	113,600
Rate per 100 workers:	3.2
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	55,200
Rate per 100 workers:	1.6
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	632,610
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	53
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	2,462
Construction:	1,132
Non-construction:	1,330
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	112 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,156
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

OKLAHOMA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,540,292
Number of establishments:[1]	104,580
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	97
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	6.1
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	42
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	39,000
Rate per 100 workers:	3.6
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	20,100
Rate per 100 workers:	1.9
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	269,539
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	19
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	765
Construction:	476
Non-construction:	289
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	131 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,872
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

OREGON

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,642,434
Number of establishments:[1]	131,238
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	43
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.6
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	12
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	42,900
Rate per 100 workers:	3.9
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	24,500
Rate per 100 workers:	2.2
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	242,051
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	75
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	4,383
Construction:	1,286
Non-construction:	3,097
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	31 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$363
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

PENNSYLVANIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	5,578,414
Number of establishments:[1]	348,713
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	194
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.4
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	22
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	155,300
Rate per 100 workers:	3.9
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	77,100
Rate per 100 workers:	1.9
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	590,920
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	57
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	2,694
Construction:	1,348
Non-construction:	1,346
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	125 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,916
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

RHODE ISLAND

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	450,711
Number of establishments:[1]	35,243
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	8
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	1.7
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	2
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	48,354
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	7
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	338
Construction:	206
Non-construction:	132
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	103 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,023
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

SOUTH CAROLINA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,810,150
Number of establishments:[1]	112,191
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	63
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.5
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	25
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	36,200
Rate per 100 workers:	3.0
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	18,000
Rate per 100 workers:	1.5
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	299,101
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	24
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,090
Construction:	664
Non-construction:	426
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	111 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$492
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

SOUTH DAKOTA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	400,475
Number of establishments:[1]	31,384
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	31
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	6.7
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	45
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	59,885
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	N/A
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	57
Construction:	30
Non-construction:	27
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	521 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,346
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

TENNESSEE

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,653,392
Number of establishments:[1]	140,890
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	101
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.8
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	30
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	65,100
Rate per 100 workers:	3.5
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	33,200
Rate per 100 workers:	1.8
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	362,349
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	30
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,786
Construction:	523
Non-construction:	1,263
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	82 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$727
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

TEXAS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	10,727,642
Number of establishments:[1]	597,454
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	536
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	4.8
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	35
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	203,200
Rate per 100 workers:	2.7
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	111,600
Rate per 100 workers:	1.5
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	1,563,599
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	98
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	4,287
Construction:	2,410
Non-construction:	1,877
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	136 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,187
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

UTAH

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	1,215,983
Number of establishments:[1]	85,122
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	39
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.0
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	17
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	27,700
Rate per 100 workers:	3.4
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	11,300
Rate per 100 workers:	1.4
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	174,309
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	22
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,051
Construction:	579
Non-construction:	472
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	81 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,053
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

VERMONT

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	299,519
Number of establishments:[1]	24,391
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	11
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.5
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	25
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	9,900
Rate per 100 workers:	5.0
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	4,600
Rate per 100 workers:	2.3
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	45,984
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	9
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	363
Construction:	155
Non-construction:	208
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	68 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,008
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

VIRGINIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	3,619,175
Number of establishments:[1]	238,164
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	149
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	3.8
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	30
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	66,200
Rate per 100 workers:	2.7
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	34,300
Rate per 100 workers:	1.4
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	517,564
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	48
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	3,018
Construction:	1,805
Non-construction:	1,213
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	82 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$726
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers “on board” from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

WASHINGTON

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,894,703
Number of establishments:[1]	236,095
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	67
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	2.2
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	4
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	89,300
Rate per 100 workers:	4.8
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	46,100
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	443,057
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	111
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	4,879
Construction:	1,873
Non-construction:	3,006
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	50 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$791
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

WEST VIRGINIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	710,590
Number of establishments:[1]	49,453
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	49
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	6.9
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	46
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	19,800
Rate per 100 workers:	4.1
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	10,400
Rate per 100 workers:	2.2
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	119,877
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	7
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	268
Construction:	118
Non-construction:	150
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	173 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,798
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

WISCONSIN

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	2,695,404
Number of establishments:[1]	159,841
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	114
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	4.0
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	32
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	72,900
Rate per 100 workers:	4.0
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	35,800
Rate per 100 workers:	2.0
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	350,676
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	36
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	1,472
Construction:	631
Non-construction:	841
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	104 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$2,207
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

WYOMING

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees:[1]	278,595
Number of establishments:[1]	25,410
State or federal OSHA program:[2]	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2012:[3]	35
Rate per 100,000 workers:[4]	12.2
National rate:	3.4
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2012:[5]	49
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2012:[6]	6,500
Rate per 100 workers:	3.5
National rate:	3.4
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2012:[7]	3,200
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National rate:	1.8
Number of state and local employees:[1]	58,880
Are state and local employees covered by the OSH Act?[2]	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2014:[8]	9
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2013:[9]	255
Construction:	151
Non-construction:	104
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	101 yrs.
Avg. penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSH Act, FY 2013:[9]	$1,777
National average:	$1,486

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2012.
[2] Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided it is as effective as the federal program. One condition of operating a state plan is that the program must cover state and local employees who otherwise are not covered by the OSH Act. Currently, 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public- and private-sector workers. Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and the Virgin Islands have state programs for public employees only.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012.
[4] This is a final fatality rate calculated by BLS.
[5] Ranking based on best to worst (1=best; 50=worst).
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012 private sector only.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Data, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction, 2012 private industry only.
[8] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Federal Compliance Safety and Health Officer Totals by State, Jan.1, 2014. State plan state Compliance Safety and Health Officers "on board" from FY 2014 State Plan Grant Applications.
[9] U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. OIS Inspection Reports, FY 2013. IMIS Inspection Reports, Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(B) State (only), FY 2013.

Prepared by AFL-CIO Safety and Health Department, April 2014

SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY FOR STATE PROFILES

Employment and Establishment Data: *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2012*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Coverage of State and Local Employees: OSHA coverage of state and local employees depends on whether the state has adopted and runs its own OSHA program. States that run their own OSHA programs are required, as a condition of gaining federal approval, to cover state and local employees. Public employees in the 25 states that do not run their own OSHA programs are not covered by the OSH Act. Statistics on the number of state and local employees are from *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2012*.

Workplace Fatality Information: *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2012,* Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Rate reflects fatalities per 100,000 workers.

Private-Sector Injury and Illness Data: *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2012,* Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Rate reflects injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

Inspector Information: The number of federal OSHA inspectors comes from OSHA's Directorate of Enforcement Programs records and reflects the number of inspectors, excluding supervisors and discrimination complaint inspectors. For the state-by-state profiles, inspectors are counted for the state in which the area office is located. Inspector data for state plan states is from OSHA's Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs, and reflects the number of "on board" inspectors included in the states' FY 2014 state plan grant applications. The number of "on board" inspectors may not accurately reflect the true number of inspectors that are hired and in place conducting enforcement inspections due to possible budgetary and staffing changes in individual states. National total for inspectors includes inspectors from the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Inspection Information: The number of inspections comes from OSHA's Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and the new OIS (OSHA Information System). State inspection information was obtained from two reports in IMIS: Region by State for 18(b) State (only) for all inspections, and Region by State for 18(b) State (only) for fatality inspections, both for FY 2013. One report was obtained from OIS: the FY 2013 Federal Inspection Summary Report. For 18(b) states, OSHA inspections conducted during FY 2013 were computed by adding inspection numbers from IMIS reports to inspection numbers from OIS reports.

The inspection ratio is determined by dividing the number of inspections conducted in the state into the number of establishments in the state under the jurisdiction of the agency (as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics data cited above). For states covered by federal OSHA, the number of covered establishments includes private-sector establishments (excluding mines, which are covered by the Mine Safety and Health Act) and federal establishments. For states that run their own OSHA programs, the number of establishments includes all private-sector establishments (excluding mines), state and local establishments and federal establishments. (Federal OSHA conducts a limited number of inspections in state-plan states, presumably in federal facilities and maritime operations, for which state OSHA programs are not responsible. These inspections and establishments are included in the state profiles). It should be noted that the national average includes inspection data from the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Marshall Islands.

Penalty Information: Data on average penalties comes from the above referenced IMIS and OIS reports. Average penalty data is divided into individual state penalties, federal OSHA states penalties, state OSHA states penalties and a national average of penalties. The average penalty numbers are ascertained by dividing the total cost for serious penalties by the total number of serious violations. It should be noted that the national average includes penalty data from the District of Columbia and U.S. territories and protectorates: the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the Marshall Islands.

The Length of Time It Would Take for OSHA to Inspect Each Establishment Once: This information is calculated separately for each federal OSHA state, each state plan OSHA state, the average for federal OSHA states, the average for state plan OSHA states and the national average for all states for one-time inspections. Establishment data is obtained from *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2012*, at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn12.htm.

For individual *federal OSHA states*, the total number of private-industry (except mines) plus federal establishments is divided by the number of inspections per federal OSHA state. For Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and New York, the total number of establishments (except mines) is divided by the number of federal inspections plus the number of 18(b) state inspections.

For individual *state plan OSHA states*, the total number of establishments (except mines) is divided by the number of inspections per state.

For the *average of federal or state plans to inspect establishments one time*, the total number of establishments calculated above for individual federal or state plan states are added together and then divided by the total number of federal or state inspections, respectively. For federal states, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and New York, the number of establishments includes the total number of private-industry (minus mines) plus federal establishments and the number of inspections includes only federal inspections conducted in those states.

For the *national average for one-time inspections*, the total number of establishments from the number calculated for both federal states and state plan states are added together and then divided by the total number of federal and state inspections.

NOTES: Due to the revised recordkeeping rule, which became effective Jan. 1, 2002, the estimates from the 2002 BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are not comparable with those from previous years. Among the changes that could affect comparisons are: changes to the list of low-hazard industries that are exempt from recordkeeping; employers are no longer required to record all illnesses regardless of severity; a new category of injuries/illnesses diagnosed by a physician or health care professional; changes to the definition of first aid; and days away from work are recorded as calendar days.

Beginning with the 2003 reference year, both CFOI and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupation Classification system (SOC) for occupations. Prior to 2003, the surveys used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational classification system. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry and occupational data. Therefore, this report makes no comparisons of industry and occupation data from BLS for years beginning with 2003 and beyond with industry and occupation data reported by BLS prior to 2003.

AFL-CIO
815 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006
202-637-5000