

Death on the Job

The Toll of Neglect

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

19th Edition

April 2010

AFL-CIO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2010 edition of “Death on the Job: The Toll of Neglect” marks the 19th year the AFL-CIO has produced a report on the state of safety and health protections for America’s workers.

Since 1970, when the Occupational Safety and Health Act was passed, workplace safety and health conditions have improved. But too many workers remain at serious risk of injury, illness or death. In recent weeks and months there have been a series of workplace tragedies that have heightened concerns—the coal mine disaster at the Massey Energy Upper Big Branch mine in West Virginia that killed 29 miners, an explosion a few days earlier at the Tesoro Refinery in Washington State that killed seven workers, and the explosion at the Kleen Energy Plant in Connecticut in February that claimed the lives of six workers.

In 2008, 5,214 workers were killed on the job—an average of 14 workers every day—and an estimated 50,000 died from occupational diseases. More than 4.6 million work-related injuries were reported, but this number understates the problem. The true toll of job injuries is two to three times greater—about 9 to 14 million job injuries each year.

The risk of job fatalities and injuries varies widely from state to state, in part due to the mix of industries. Wyoming led the country with the highest fatality rate (11.6 per 100,000), followed by Alaska (9.9), Montana (8.3), North Dakota (7.8) and South Dakota (6.9). The lowest state fatality rate (1.0 per 100,000) was reported in New Hampshire, followed by Rhode Island (1.2), Connecticut (1.6), Massachusetts (2.1) and Maryland (2.1). This compares with a national fatality rate of 3.7 per 100,000 workers in 2008.

Latino workers continue to be at increased risk of job fatalities, with a fatality rate of 4.2 per 100,000 workers in 2008. There were 804 fatal injuries among Latino workers, down from 937 in 2007. Sixty-three percent of these fatalities (503 deaths) were among workers born outside the United States.

The cost of job injuries and illnesses is enormous—estimated at \$156 billion to \$312 billion a year for direct and indirect costs of disabling injuries.

The number of workplace inspectors is woefully inadequate. The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the state OSHA plans have a total of 2,218 inspectors (885 federal and 1,333 state inspectors) to inspect the 8 million workplaces under the OSH Act’s jurisdiction. Federal OSHA can inspect workplaces on average once every 137 years; the state OSHA plans once every 63 years. The current level of federal and state OSHA inspectors provides one inspector for every 60,723 workers.

OSHA penalties are too low to deter violations. The average penalty for a serious violation of the law in FY 2009 was \$965 for federal OSHA and \$781 for the state plans. Even in cases of worker fatalities, penalties are incredibly weak. For FY 2009, the

median initial total penalty in fatality cases investigated by federal OSHA was \$6,750, with the median penalty after settlement \$5,000. For the OSHA state plans, the initial median total penalty was \$6,338, reduced to \$5,000 after settlement. Utah had the lowest median current penalty for fatality investigations, with \$1,250 in penalties assessed, followed by Washington (\$1,600) and Kentucky (\$2,000). Minnesota had the highest median current penalty (\$26,200), followed by New Hampshire (\$17,000) and Colorado (\$12,000).

Criminal penalties under the OSHA law are weak. They are limited to cases where a willful violation results in a worker death and are a misdemeanor. Since 1970, only 79 cases have been prosecuted, with defendants serving a total of 89 months in jail. During this time there were more than 360,000 worker deaths. By comparison, in FY 2009 there were 387 criminal enforcement cases initiated under federal environmental laws and 200 defendants charged, resulting in 76 years of jail time and \$96 million in penalties—more cases, fines and jail time in one year than during OSHA's entire history.

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.

The Obama administration is returning OSHA and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to their mission to protect workers' safety and health. The president has appointed strong, pro-worker safety and health advocates to head the agencies—Dr. David Michaels at OSHA and Joe Main at MSHA. The administration is moving forward with new standards on silica, cranes and derricks, infectious diseases and coal dust and strengthening enforcement. The Obama administration has increased the job safety budget and hired hundreds of new inspectors, restoring the funding and staffing cuts made during the Bush administration.

The recent tragedy at Massey Energy's Big Branch Mine and the explosions at the Tesoro Refinery and Kleen Energy Plant have highlighted serious problems in job safety protections and laws. At MSHA, many coal operators, including Massey Energy, are contesting violations to avoid being cited for a pattern of violations and subject to tougher enforcement, including suspending dangerous operations. At OSHA, the agency has no authority to require the correction of hazards while employer contests of violation are pending.

The job safety laws need to be strengthened.

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 repeated violators.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act is now 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. Employers must meet their responsibilities to protect workers and be held 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 2010 edition of “Death on the Job: The Toll of Neglect” marks the 19th year the AFL-CIO has produced a report on the state of safety and health protections for America’s workers. The 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.

Since 1970, when the OSH Act was passed, workplace safety and health conditions have improved. But too many workers remain at serious risk of injury, illness or death. On April 5, 2010, 29 coal miners were killed in an explosion at the Massey Energy Upper Big Branch mine in West Virginia. This was the worst mining disaster in 40 years. A few days earlier, an explosion at the Tesoro Refinery in Washington State killed seven workers, and in February 2010 six workers were killed in an explosion at the Kleen Energy Plant in Middletown, Conn.

In 2008, the most recent year for which job fatality data is available, 5,214 workers lost their lives on the job as a result of traumatic injuries. While this is a decline in worker deaths from 2007, when 5,657 fatal injuries were reported, on average 14 workers die every day because of job injuries. In 2008, more than 4.6 million workers across all industries, including state and local government, had work-related injuries and illnesses that were reported by employers, with 3.7 million injuries and illnesses reported in private industry. Due to limitations in the injury reporting system and underreporting of workplace injuries, this number understates the problem. The true toll is estimated to be two to three times greater—or 9 million to 14 million injuries and illnesses a year.

The cost of these injuries and illnesses is enormous—estimated at \$156 billion to \$312 billion a year for direct and indirect costs of disabling injuries. But these estimates are based upon only injuries that are disabling and that are reported by employers, and understate the full extent of occupational injuries and illnesses and their associated costs.

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.

The Obama administration is returning the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to their mission to protect workers’ safety and health. The president has appointed strong, pro-worker safety and health advocates to head the agencies—Dr. David Michaels at OSHA and Joe Main at MSHA.

The Obama administration has made setting new safety and health standards and strengthening enforcement priorities. The administration has increased the job safety budget and hired hundreds of new inspectors, restoring the cuts made during the Bush administration.

But the challenges faced are daunting, and turning the agencies around will take time. Deficiencies in the law, particularly the Occupational Safety and Health Act, limit action by the agencies.

OSHA's enforcement is still too weak. The dollar amounts of both federal and state OSHA penalties are woefully inadequate, even in cases of workplace fatalities. The OSH Act's criminal penalty provisions also are very weak and rarely utilized. Even with recent modest increases in the funding, OSHA resources and staffing have not kept pace with the growth in the nation's workforce over the years. OSHA's ability to provide oversight of worksites remains diminished, with the average frequency of federal OSHA inspections now once every 137 years for covered workplaces.

Major legislation to strengthen the Occupational Safety and Health Act is under consideration by Congress. The Protecting America's Workers Act (H.R.2067, S. 1580) would extend the law's coverage to workers currently excluded, significantly strengthen civil and criminal penalties for violations, enhance anti-discrimination protections and strengthen the rights of workers, unions and victims. In the wake of the Massey mining disaster and other recent workplace tragedies there is certain to be increased attention focused on the adequacy of safety and health protections and laws. Hopefully, Congress and the administration will take action to improve job safety and health laws to prevent similar tragedies and unnecessary deaths in the future.

JOB FATALITIES, INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

More than 410,000 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, 14 workers were fatally injured and more than 12,696 workers in private industry and state and local government were injured or made ill each day of 2008. These statistics do not include deaths from occupational diseases, which claim the lives of an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 workers each year.

Job Fatalities

According to the BLS, there were 5,214 workplace deaths due to traumatic injuries in 2008, a decrease of 586 deaths from the 5,657 deaths reported in 2007. The rate of fatal injuries in 2008 was 3.7 per 100,000 workers, down from 4.0 per 100,000 workers in 2007.

¹ Calculated based on change 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 2008 is from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Annual employment data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey.

Wyoming led the country with the highest fatality rate (11.6 per 100,000), followed by Alaska (9.9), Montana (8.3), North Dakota (7.8) and South Dakota (6.9). The lowest state fatality rate (1.0 per 100,000) was reported in New Hampshire, followed by Rhode Island (1.2), Connecticut (1.6), Massachusetts (2.1) and Maryland (2.1).² Sixteen states saw an increase in either the rate or number of fatalities between 2007 and 2008.

In 2008, a number of states experienced large increases in fatality rates from their 2007 rates. South Dakota led the way with a 35 percent increase, followed by Rhode Island (33 percent), Idaho (21 percent) and Maine (16 percent).

The construction sector had the largest number of fatal work injuries (975) in 2008, followed by transportation and warehousing (796) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (672). Industry sectors with the highest fatality rates were agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (30.4 per 100,000), mining (18.1 per 100,000) and transportation and warehousing (14.9 per 100,000).

The number of deaths in construction decreased to 975 deaths in 2008 compared with 1,204 in 2007, and there was a decrease in the fatality rate in 2008 (9.7 per 100,000) compared with 2007 (10.8 per 100,000). In manufacturing the number of fatalities increased slightly, with 411 deaths reported in 2008, compared with 400 deaths in 2007. The fatality rate in manufacturing also increased slightly in 2008 (2.5 per 100,000) compared with 2007 (2.4 per 100,000). The mining industry saw a decrease in fatalities, from 183 deaths reported in 2007 to 176 deaths reported in 2008. Within the mining industry, in 2008 there were 31 deaths in coal mining (including support activities), 25 deaths in metal and non-metal mining, and 120 deaths in oil and gas extraction and support activities.

Transportation incidents, in particular highway crashes, continue to be the leading cause of workplace deaths, responsible for 2,130 or 41 percent of all fatalities in 2008, although this number was down from 2007. Highway crashes continue to account for 23 percent of the fatal work injury total (1,215).

Fatalities from falls declined by 17 percent from an all-time high of 847 fatal falls reported in 2007 compared with 700 fatal falls in 2008. Since 1992, when BLS began the fatality census and reported 600 fatal falls, the number of fatal falls has increased by 16 percent.

From 2007 to 2008, there were decreases in the number of workplace deaths caused by assaults and violent acts (from 864 to 816).

In 2008, the number of workplace homicides decreased substantially, from 628 in 2007 to 526 in 2008. However, workplace suicides increased by 28 percent to an all-time high of 263 in 2008 compared with 196 in 2007.

² State fatality rates have not yet been calculated by BLS. The AFL-CIO calculated preliminary 2008 state fatality rates per 100,000 workers using the final numbers of deaths reported by BLS for 2008 and the preliminary data on the employment status of the civilian non-institutional population 2008 annual averages from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS).

Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatalities with 1,376 deaths, followed by construction and extraction occupations with 977 fatal injuries. The occupations at greatest risk of work-related fatalities were fishers and related fishing workers (128.2 per 100,000), logging workers (119.7 per 100,000) and aircraft pilots and flight engineers (73.2 per 100,000).

Fatal injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers declined but continue to be a serious problem, with 804 fatal injuries among Hispanic workers in 2008. This compares with 937 fatalities among Hispanic workers in 2007. Since 1992, when BLS started the fatality census, the number of fatalities among Hispanic workers has increased by 51 percent, from 533 fatalities in 1992 to 804 in 2008. At the same time, the overall number of workplace fatalities dropped from 6,217 in 1992 to 5,214 in 2008.

In 2008, 63 percent of the fatalities (503 deaths) among Hispanic or Latino workers were among workers born outside of the United States. The states with the highest number of Hispanic worker fatalities were California (180), Texas (148) and Florida (73).

The rate of fatal injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers decreased from 4.8 per 100,000 workers in 2007 to 4.2 per 100,000 workers in 2008. The fatality rate among Hispanic or Latino workers in 2008 was 14 percent higher than the fatal injury rate for all U.S. workers.

Fatalities among foreign-born or immigrant workers decreased but continue to be a serious problem. In 2008, there were 835 workplace deaths reported among immigrant workers compared with 1,009 deaths in 2007. Since 1992, fatalities among foreign-born workers have increased by 31 percent, from 635 deaths to 835 deaths in 2008.

California, Texas and Florida had the greatest number of foreign-born worker fatalities in 2008, with 145, 104 and 86 deaths, respectively. Of the foreign-born workers who were fatally injured at work in 2008, 60 percent were Hispanic or Latino, 19 percent were white, 14 percent were Asian, native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and 5 percent were black or African American. Of the foreign-born workers who were injured fatally at work in 2008, 43 percent were from Mexico. Twenty-nine percent of the foreign-born fatalities resulted from transportation incidents, 24 percent resulted from assaults and violent acts, 19 percent were a result of falls and 17 percent resulted from contact with objects and equipment.

The number of fatalities among black or African American workers decreased to 533 in 2008, down from 609 deaths in 2007.

Job Injuries and Illnesses

In 2008, 3.7 million injuries and illnesses were reported in private-sector workplaces, a decrease from 4.0 million in 2007. For the first time in its history, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) survey included data on work-related injuries and illnesses among state and local government workers. BLS reported that an additional 938,000 state and local government workers nationwide were injured or made sick in 2008 for a total of 4.6 million workers experiencing an injury or illness. The national injury and illness rate for the private sector in 2008 was 3.9 per 100

workers, while the rate for all industries including state and local government workers was higher at 4.2 per 100 workers. The injury and illness rates for state and local government workers combined was considerably higher at 6.3 per 100 workers, with state government workers alone at 4.7 per 100 workers and local government workers at a rate of 7.0 per 100 workers, nearly double that of the rate in private industry.

Manufacturing accounted for 18.7 percent of the nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses in private industry in 2008. The health care and social assistance industry accounted for 17.9 percent of injuries and illnesses followed by the retail trade industry at 14.4 percent. Construction experienced 8.7 percent of all private-sector injuries and illnesses in 2008.

The industries with the highest rates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses were fire protection (local government, 14.8 per 100), police protection (local government, 14.5 per 100), skiing facilities (private industry, 14.2 per 100), secondary smelting and alloying of aluminum (private industry, 13.7 per 100) and steel foundries (private industry, 13.7 per 100).

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 manufacturing at 20 percent, education and health services at 17 percent and construction at 9 percent. Occupations in private industry with the highest number of injuries involving days away from work were laborers and materials movers, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, nurses' aides and orderlies, construction laborers and retail salespersons.

The median number of days away from work for lost-time injury cases in private industry was eight days in 2008, with 26 percent of all days away from work cases resulting in 31 or more days away from work.

Musculoskeletal Disorders

For 2008, BLS reported 317,440 musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) cases resulting in days away from work in the private sector. MSDs account for 29 percent 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 2008 were laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, handlers (26,720); nursing aides, orderlies and attendants (23,030); and truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (14,360). The median number of days away from work for MSDs in 2008 was 10 days.

Industries with the highest incidence rates of musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work in 2008 were air transportation (226.2 per 10,000 workers), couriers and messengers (128.0 per 10,000 workers), nursing and residential care facilities (95.3 per 10,000 workers), beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (82.1 per 10,000 workers), warehousing and storage (72.2 per 10,000 workers) and hospitals (70.4 per 10,000 workers). The MSD incidence rate across all industries in the United States was 33.4 per 10,000 workers in 2008.

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 (29 percent) in 2008, there were an estimated 241,844 MSDs that resulted in restricted activity or job transfer, 558,835 MSD cases that resulted in days away from work, restricted activity or job transfer, and a total of nearly 1.1 million 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.³ 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.⁴

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 Annual Survey on Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. While government statistics show that occupational injury and illness are declining, numerous studies have shown that government counts of occupational injury and illness are underestimated by as much as 69 percent.⁵ A study published in the April 2006 *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* that examined injury and illness reporting in Michigan made similar findings.⁶ 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 percent of injuries and 31 percent 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.⁷ The study, which examined reporting in Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, found the BLS

³ 64 F.R. 65981 and 65 F.R. 68758.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Rosenman, *op. cit.*

⁷ Boden, L.I. and A. Ozonoff, "Capture-Recapture Estimates of Nonfatal Workplace Injuries and Illnesses," *Annals of Epidemiology*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (2008).

survey captured 50 percent to 75 percent 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 underestimates 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, state and local government agencies; and private household workers). This results in the exclusion of more than one in five 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 cost 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 significant underreporting of injuries.⁸
- 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. 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.⁹

The Senate Labor Appropriations subcommittee reviewed the injury underreporting issue during

⁸ 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 <http://www.bsa.ca.gov>.

⁹ <http://edlabor.house.gov/publications/20080619WorkplaceInjuriesReport.pdf>.

the hearing on the FY 2009 Department of Labor appropriations bill. The committee then acted to provide funding for a number of initiatives on underreporting. The final FY 2009 omnibus funding bill provided \$1 million for an enhanced OSHA recordkeeping enforcement program, \$1 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to further study problems of injury underreporting and \$250,000 for National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) research on underreporting. Similar funding was provided in the FY 2010 Labor-HHS Appropriations bill.

In October 2009, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report on an in-depth evaluation on injury and illness reporting and employer injury recordkeeping practices.¹⁰ The study, requested by Sens. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Patty Murray (D-Wash.) of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee and Reps. George Miller (D-Calif.) and Lynn Woolsey (D-Calif.) of the House Education and Labor Committee, 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 response to congressional oversight and the GAO study, OSHA, BLS and NIOSH are moving forward on 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. OSHA has launched a national emphasis program 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 is examining whether employers are employing discipline policies, incentive programs or other practices that discourage the reporting of injuries by workers.

Hopefully these initiatives will provide additional information on the extent and sources of injury and illness underreporting and lead to changes in government regulations to ban policies and practices that undermine the reporting of workplace injuries.

Cost of Occupational Injuries and Deaths

The cost of occupational injuries and deaths in the United States is staggering. In March 2010, Liberty Mutual Insurance, the nation's largest workers' compensation insurance company, released its 2009 Workplace Safety Index on the leading causes and costs of compensable work injuries and illnesses based on 2007 data.¹¹ The report revealed that the most disabling workplace

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 2009 Liberty Mutual Workplace Safety Index. Report available at: www.libertymutualgroup.com/omapps/ContentServer?c=cms_document&pagename=LMGResearchInstitute%2Fcms_document%2FShowDoc&cid=1138365240689.

injuries cost U.S. employers more than \$52 billion—more than \$1 billion per week—in direct costs alone (medical and lost wage payments). Based on calculations used in its previous Safety Index, the Liberty Mutual data indicate businesses pay between \$156 billion and \$312 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.)¹² 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 8.2 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 2009, there were at most 2,218 federal and state OSHA inspectors responsible for enforcing the law at approximately 8 million workplaces.¹³ In FY 2009, the 885 federal OSHA inspectors conducted 39,057 inspections (405 more than in FY 2008), and the 1,333 inspectors in state OSHA agencies combined conducted 61,310 inspections (3,590 more than in FY 2008).

At its current staffing and inspection levels, it would take federal OSHA 137 years to inspect each workplace under its jurisdiction just once. In seven states (Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Dakota and Texas), it would take 150 years or more for OSHA to pay a single visit to each workplace. In 18 states, it would take between 100 and 149 years to visit each workplace once. Inspection frequency is better in states with OSHA-approved plans, yet still far from satisfactory. In these states, it would now take the state OSHAs a combined 63 years to inspect each worksite under state jurisdiction once.

The current level of federal and state OSHA inspectors provides one inspector for every 60,723 workers. This compares with a benchmark of one labor inspector for every 10,000 workers recommended by the International Labor Organization for industrialized countries.¹⁴ In the states of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, the ratio of inspectors to employees is greater than 1 per 100,000 workers.

¹² April 16, 2002, News Release, Liberty Mutual Research Institute for Safety.

¹³ This reflects the number of federal inspectors plus the number of inspectors reflected in the FY 2008 state plan grant applications. It does not include compliance supervisors.

¹⁴ 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.

Federal OSHA's ability to provide protection to workers has greatly diminished over the years. When the AFL-CIO issued its first report "Death on the Job: The Toll of Neglect" in 1992, federal OSHA could inspect workplaces under its jurisdiction once every 84 years, compared with once every 137 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 more than 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 2,405 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 2009, there were 2,147 federal OSHA staff responsible for the safety and health of more than 135.3 million workers at 8.9 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 14.9. By 2008, there were only 936 federal OSHA inspectors, or 6.4 inspectors per 1 million workers, the lowest level in the history of the agency.

The number of employees subject to federal OSHA inspections was 1.3 million in FY 2009, down slightly from 1.4 million in FY 2008. The average number of hours spent per inspection decreased between FY 2008 and FY 2009, from 19.7 hours to 18.5 hours per safety inspection and from 34.9 hours to 34.8 hours per health inspection.

In the state OSHA plans, in FY 2009, there were 3,011,179 employees subject to inspections, with safety inspections averaging 16.1 hours and health inspections 27.0 hours.

Penalties for significant violations of the law remain low. In FY 2009, serious violations of the OSH Act carried an average penalty of only \$882 (\$965 for federal OSHA, \$781 for state OSHA plans). A violation is considered "serious" if it poses a substantial probability of death or serious physical harm to workers. In FY 2009, South Carolina had the lowest average penalty for serious violations at \$288, while California continued to have the highest average penalty at \$4,617 per serious violation.

The number of willful violations issued by federal OSHA decreased from 497 in FY 2008 to 395 in FY 2009. The average penalty per repeat violation decreased from \$4,077 in FY 2008 to \$3,871 in FY 2009. The average penalty per serious violation increased in FY 2009 to \$965 compared with \$960 in FY 2008, and the average penalty for a willful violation decreased in FY 2009 to \$34,271 from \$41,658 in FY 2008.

In the state OSHA plan states, in FY 2009, there were 171 willful violations issued, with an average penalty of \$20,270, and 2,046 repeat violations with an average penalty of \$1,757 per violation.

During the Bush administration, in 2003, federal OSHA launched an Enhanced Enforcement Program (EEP) to focus on persistent violators. The program was supposed to provide enhanced oversight by OSHA or consultants on employers who had a history of major violations. While the policy behind the program was sound, there were major problems in its execution.

A March 2009 report by the U.S. Department of Labor Office of Inspector General (OIG) was highly critical of OSHA's implementation of the Enhanced Enforcement Program.¹⁵ The OIG found that in 97 percent of the EEP cases evaluated, OSHA's follow-up was deficient or lacking. The OIG found that OSHA's failures may well have contributed to workplace fatalities. At 45 of the worksites identified where OSHA oversight and follow-up was deficient, 58 workers subsequently were killed by job hazards.

The Obama administration has announced it is developing a new enforcement program to replace the EEP program to focus on severe violators. According to OSHA, the new Severe Violators Enforcement Program (SVEP) will focus 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 will provide for more frequent inspections, public notification and other measures at workplaces identified as severe violators and provide for enhanced scrutiny of other establishments of the same employer as well. The SVEP directive is undergoing final review in the agency as is expected to be issued and implemented very shortly.

OSHA enforcement in cases involving worker fatalities is also very weak. According to OSHA inspection data, the average total penalty in a fatality case in FY 2009 was just \$7,668 for federal and state OSHA plans combined. However, averages can distort the real picture of fatality penalties in situations where 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 2009 is currently \$5,000 for federal OSHA and the median current penalty is also \$5,000 for the state OSHA plans combined, according to enforcement data provided by OSHA in April 2010. 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. In fact, for the five fiscal years covering FY 2003 through 2007, OSHA inspection data (which reflects such settlements) shows the current average penalty per fatality investigation to be approximately \$6,700.

A state-by-state analysis of fatality investigations shows penalties in cases involving worker deaths vary widely from state to state. In FY 2009, Utah had the lowest median current penalty for fatality investigations, with \$1,250 in penalties assessed, followed by Washington (\$1,600) and Kentucky (\$2,000). Minnesota had the highest median current penalty (\$26,200), followed by New Hampshire (\$17,000) and Colorado (\$12,000).

These latest data show little change in penalties for fatality cases in recent years. An April 2008 report on OSHA enforcement in fatality cases prepared by the Majority Staff of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions also found penalties in cases involving

¹⁵U.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 Number: 02-09-203-10-105.

worker deaths were extremely low. For all federal OSHA fatality investigations conducted in FY 2007, the median final penalty (after settlement) was \$3,675. For willful violations in fatality cases, the final median penalty was \$29,400, less than half the statutory maximum of \$70,000 for such violations.¹⁶

Criminal enforcement under the Occupational Safety and Health Act is exceedingly rare. According to information provided by the Department of Labor, since the passage of the Act in 1970, only 79 cases have been prosecuted under the Act, with defendants serving a total of 89 months in jail. During this time, there were more than 360,000 workplace fatalities, according to National Safety Council and BLS data, about 20 percent of which were investigated by federal OSHA. In FY 2009, there were 11 cases referred by DOL for possible criminal prosecution. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has declined to prosecute two of these cases; the other nine are still under review by DOJ.

By comparison, EPA reported in FY 2009 there were 387 criminal enforcement cases initiated under federal environmental laws and 200 defendants charged, resulting in 76 years of jail time and \$96 million in penalties—more cases, fines and jail time in one year than during OSHA’s entire history.¹⁷ 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 to environmental violators.

The criminal penalty provisions of the OSH Act are woefully inadequate. Criminal enforcement is limited to those cases where 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 a misdemeanor. Criminal penalties are not available in cases where 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 make such violations a felony.

As a result of the weak criminal enforcement provisions of the OSH Act, in recent years the Justice Department launched a new 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.^{18,19}

¹⁶Discounting Death: OSHA’s Failure to Punish Safety Violations That Kill Workers, Majority Staff, Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, April 29, 2008.

¹⁷ www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/reports/endofyear/eoy2009/2009-sp-criminal.html.

¹⁸ Frontline: A Dangerous Business Revisited, March 2008, www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/mcwane/penalty/initiative.html.

¹⁹ Goldsmith, Andrew D., Worker Endangerment Initiative, PowerPoint Presentation, American Bar Association, Occupational Safety and Health Committee, Miami Beach, Fla., February 2009.

Legislation (H.R. 2067, S. 1580) has been introduced in both the House and the Senate that would strengthen the OSH Act's criminal penalties, extending criminal violations to cases that result in serious injuries and making them a felony. While not as strong as the criminal provisions under environmental laws, these changes would be a major improvement over the existing law.

Under the Bush administration, OSHA placed great emphasis on the expansion of OSHA's 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 2009, OSHA formed 64 new alliances, down from 97 in FY 2008, bringing the total number of active alliances to 395, down from 475 in FY 2008. In OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP), 172 new VPP sites were approved, down from 230 in 2008, bringing the number of federal OSHA VPP sites to 1,622.²⁰

For FY 2011, the Obama administration has proposed to shift funding and 35 positions from voluntary programs to enforcement. This proposed shift will result in reduced funding for OSHA's VPP and Alliance Programs. Rather than devote scarce resources to large firms that have good safety records, as is the case under the VPP program, OSHA has decided to focus these resources on high-risk employers that continue to violate the law and put workers in danger. OSHA is exploring alternative ways to fund or carry out the VPP program.²¹

The current OSHA law still does not cover 8.2 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. In 2009, the state of Illinois adopted, and federal OSHA approved, a state plan extending full OSHA coverage to the 729,000 public employees in the state.

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. The void in protection is particularly serious for flight attendants. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has claimed legal jurisdiction for airline cabin crews but has refused to issue necessary workplace safety rules. Efforts by the FAA and OSHA initiated in 2000 to resolve this situation were jettisoned by the Bush administration, which instead announced a program limited to voluntary activities to be overseen by the FAA. The FAA Reauthorization Act currently moving through Congress includes provisions on flight attendant safety and health. The House-passed bill (H.R. 915) requires the FAA to develop and issue regulations on key safety and health hazards within three years and sets up an inspection office within FAA to

²⁰ OSHA Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs.

²¹ FY 2011 Congressional Budget Justification Occupational Safety and Health Administration, www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2011/PDF/CBJ-2011-V2-11.pdf.

enforce these rules. The Senate bill (S. 1451), which is pending action by the full Senate, requires the FAA to complete the work initiated by FAA and OSHA in 2000 to examine the applicability of OSHA rules to flight cabin crews and to recommend procedures for inspection and enforcement of standards that are adopted.

REGULATORY ACTION

During the eight years of the Bush administration, rulemaking at OSHA virtually ground to a halt. During its first term, after repealing OSHA's ergonomics standard, the administration moved to withdraw dozens of safety and health rules from the regulatory agenda, ceasing all action on the development of these important safety and health measures. Rules withdrawn at OSHA included measures on indoor air quality, safety and health programs, glycol ethers and lock-out of hazardous equipment in construction. At MSHA, 17 safety and health rules were withdrawn, including rules on mine rescue teams and self-contained self-rescuers.

During its first five years, the Bush administration failed to issue any significant safety and health rules, compiling the worst record on safety and health standards in OSHA and MSHA history. During its entire tenure, three significant final OSHA standards were issued—a standard on hexavalent chromium, an electrical safety standard and a rule requiring that employers pay for personal protective equipment required by OSHA standards. The hexavalent chromium and PPE payment rules were only issued as a result of litigation brought by the unions and other groups.

Other standards on OSHA's regulatory agenda languished or were significantly delayed, including rules on silica, beryllium, global harmonization for hazard communication and cranes and derricks. The Bush administration also declined to take action on other important hazards, denying union petitions for rules to protect workers from pandemic influenza, combustible dust and the chemical diacetyl, a butter flavoring agent used in microwave popcorn and other foods, that has caused a rare and fatal lung disease (bronchilitis obliterans) in exposed workers.

In the final months of the Bush administration, the Department of Labor proposed a rule on risk assessment that would have made it more difficult for OSHA and MSHA to develop and issue protective standards on occupational health hazards. The rule would have required the agencies to issue an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking, soliciting detailed information about hazards, exposures and risk and to respond to all comments received, before moving forward with a proposed rule. The requirements of the risk assessment rule would have added more delays to the standard setting process, which already is glacially slow, and could have resulted in weaker protections for workers.

Under the Obama administration, the development and issuance of occupational safety and health standards to protect workers is a priority. Resources for standard setting have been increased. And the administration has an ambitious regulatory agenda that is focusing first on completing important rules that languished or were ignored under the Bush administration.

OSHA has moved forward with a proposed rule on global harmonization of hazard communication and is formally seeking information to develop a standard on combustible dust.

Reversing the policies of the Bush administration, DOL withdrew the proposed rule to impose new risk assessment requirements on OSHA and MSHA.

To enhance information about the problem of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), in March 2010 OSHA proposed to reinstate a requirement that employers identify MSDs on the OSHA 300 log, a provision of the OSHA recordkeeping rule that was repealed by the Bush administration.

Other major rules that are currently on OSHA's regulatory agenda include the issuance of the final standard on cranes and derricks in July 2010, a proposed rule on silica that also is expected in July 2010, and the development of rules on diacetyl, infectious diseases and combustible dust. In addition, OSHA Assistant Secretary Dr. David Michaels has identified the development of an OSHA safety and health program rule and an update of permissible exposure limits as priority issues.

STATUS OF KEY SAFETY AND HEALTH ISSUES

Due to eight years of inaction during the Bush administration, the country fell 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 that have broad based impacts that are of particular concern that need attention.

Ergonomics

Ergonomic injuries still are the biggest job-safety hazard faced by workers. In 2008, musculoskeletal disorders accounted for 29 percent 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.

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 Michigan, an ergonomics standard has been under development since 2002 and has moved forward slowly in the face of intense industry opposition. A draft rule with minimum requirements for assessing and addressing ergonomic risk factors and for providing training was approved and recommended by the MIOSHA Ergonomics Advisory Committee on Jan. 30, 2008. The draft rule was considered by the Occupational Health Standards Commission and the

General Industry Safety Standards Commission and approved with some small modifications on Jan. 14, 2009. The rule has gone to MIOSHA for informal approval and preparation of a regulatory impact statement. Public hearings and comments then will be scheduled. Industry groups have continued to fight the rule, looking to the state legislature to block its issuance. Gov. Jennifer Granholm has vetoed legislation to stop the ergonomics rule in the past. Hopefully this process, which began in 2002, soon will come to a successful conclusion.

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

The Obama administration has not yet announced the approach it will take to addressing ergonomic hazards. As a candidate, President Obama stated that if elected he would move to reinstate OSHA's 2000 ergonomics standard. But such an action is both legally and politically difficult. The OSHA ergonomics standard was repealed under the Congressional Review Act (CRA), which prohibits the agency from issuing a new rule that is substantially the same as the original rule unless the new rule is authorized by Congress. The OSHA ergonomics standard is the only rule that has been overturned under the CRA, so there is no history or precedent to provide guidance on what type of ergonomics standard would be permissible under the CRA.

But, in addition to a new ergonomics rule, there are other actions that could be taken to increase attention to ergonomic hazards. These include reinstating the MSD column on the OSHA 300 log, which OSHA formally proposed to do in January 2010, enhancing enforcement of recordkeeping on musculoskeletal disorders as was done in the late 1980s and early 1990s, instituting special emphasis programs in high-risk industries and conducting more aggressive enforcement on ergonomic hazards under the general duty clause provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Pandemic Flu

In recent years, significant attention has been focused on the potential for an influenza pandemic that could have widespread serious consequences, resulting in the deaths of millions. These concerns became a reality in April 2009, when an outbreak of a novel H1N1 influenza virus was reported in Mexico, resulting in hundreds of deaths. The virus quickly spread to other countries including the United States and in June 2009, the WHO declared the outbreak had reached pandemic status. While not as lethal as first feared, as of February 2010, CDC estimated that in the United States more than 12,000 deaths had resulted from the H1N1 virus and that more than 265,000 people had been hospitalized, with younger people being particularly at risk.²²

A major issue of concern for the unions and occupational health community is the risk posed to health care workers and emergency responders exposed to a novel influenza virus. Prior to the 2009 H1N1 outbreak, significant efforts were made to incorporate adequate worker protection

²² 2009 H1N1-Related Deaths, Hospitalizations and Cases: Details of Extrapolations and Ranges: United States, Emerging Infections Program (EIP) Data, Centers for Disease Control, March 12, 2010, www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/pdf/Estimates5_Long%20Table%20for%20PDF.pdf.

measures into national and state pandemic influenza plans and to implement these measures in health care facilities. In 2005, AFSCME along with the AFL-CIO and other labor organizations petitioned OSHA to issue an emergency temporary standard to protect health care workers and other responders in the event of a pandemic. In 2007, OSHA denied the petition, claiming that an emergency standard was not warranted because “no human influenza virus exists at this time.” Instead the agency developed voluntary guidelines.

One of the major issues regarding worker protections for pandemic influenza is the level of respiratory protection that should be provided. NIOSH, OSHA, occupational health professionals and the unions support the use of N-95 NIOSH-approved respirators at a minimum for all individuals involved in direct patient care activities to protect against airborne exposures. But many infectious disease professionals and health care facilities do not believe that influenza is transmitted via airborne exposures and support the use of surgical masks instead.

In 2006, after severe criticism from the occupational health community, the Department of Health and Human Services revised the infection control recommendations in its Pandemic Influenza Plan to call for the use of certified respirators to protect health care workers against pandemic influenza. (The earlier recommendations had called for surgical masks). OSHA’s guidelines on pandemic influenza issued in 2007 also recommended the use of NIOSH-certified respirators to protect against pandemic influenza exposures.

During the 2009–2010 H1N1 outbreak, the level of respiratory protection needed to protect health care workers was a major issue of contention. The initial CDC guidelines on protecting health care workers from the H1N1 virus issued in April 2009 recommended the use of NIOSH-approved respirators for all health care workers involved in direct patient care or who could come into close contact with patients confirmed or suspected as being infected with the H1N1 virus. As the outbreak progressed, and the lethality and virulence of the virus was determined to be less severe than feared, many in the infection control community and health care facilities urged CDC to reduce the recommended level of protection and to allow surgical masks, instead of NIOSH-certified respirators, except for certain high-risk procedures. OSHA, NIOSH, the unions and others in the occupational health community urged the recommendation for respiratory protection be maintained based on scientific evidence demonstrating that influenza viruses were transmitted via airborne exposures.

In an attempt to resolve this issue, in July 2009 CDC and OSHA requested the Institute of Medicine to convene a panel to review the available scientific information on influenza transmission and the adequacy of various types of respiratory protection. Acting on a fast track, the panel conducted an expedited review and issued its report in September 2009.²³ The IOM panel concluded that available scientific evidence demonstrated that influenza viruses could be transmitted via airborne exposures and that surgical masks were not designed and were insufficient to protect against these exposures. The panel recommended that the recommendation in the CDC guidelines that NIOSH-approved respirators be used to protect health care workers from the H1N1 virus be maintained.

²³ IOM (Institute of Medicine). 2009. *Respiratory protection for healthcare workers in the workplace against novel H1N1 influenza A: A letter report*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

Despite years of planning, many health care facilities were not prepared for the outbreak of the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic. A survey by the AFL-CIO and unions released just weeks before the outbreak found that more than one-third of the facilities were not adequately prepared to protect health care workers and that, due to this lack of readiness, 43 percent of the survey respondents thought that most or some of their fellow workers would stay home.²⁴

The experience with the 2009–2010 novel H1N1 influenza pandemic confirmed many deficiencies in safety and health measures to protect health care workers from infectious diseases. Many health care employers had not trained workers about potential risks and appropriate protective measures prior to the outbreak, and failed to do so after the pandemic emerged. In many facilities there were inadequate supplies of respirators and other protective equipment, and the proper equipment was not provided. Infection control procedures failed to separate infected patients from those who were not, particularly during the earlier stages of the outbreak.

In the absence of a federal OSHA standard covering pandemic influenza, guidelines from CDC and OSHA provided the only worker protection measures. But these guidelines were voluntary, and were not followed by many facilities. In addition, a number of state health departments ignored the CDC guidelines and issued their own guidelines recommending reduced levels of protection for health care workers (i.e., surgical masks instead of NIOSH-approved respirators). These varying guidelines created great confusion. In November 2009, in an attempt to provide national consistency, OSHA issued a compliance directive stating that it would investigate and enforce CDC's guidelines in response to worker complaints. But few enforcement actions have been taken.

The experience with the H1N1 pandemic influenza virus has underscored the need for mandatory measures to protect health care workers and other workers at high risk from exposures. In May 2009, the California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board adopted a Cal/OSHA standard on Airborne Transmissible Diseases that became effective Aug. 5, 2009. The standard, spurred initially by concern about avian influenza, covers all airborne transmissible infectious diseases. It requires covered health care employers to develop infection control plans, to utilize engineering controls and appropriate personal protective equipment, to provide training for workers and to develop and implement isolation plans for identified or suspected cases.

In the Fall 2009 Regulatory Agenda federal OSHA announced it was considering the development of an airborne infectious disease standard to protect health care workers and other workers from such infectious diseases as tuberculosis, SARS and influenza. The agency is proceeding with the issuance of a Request for Information, which has been sent to OMB for review. Hopefully this rulemaking can be expedited so protections can be in place before another pandemic or novel disease outbreak occurs.

²⁴ AFL-CIO, et al., *Healthcare Workers in Peril: Preparing to Protect Worker Health and Safety During Pandemic Influenza, A Union Survey Report*, April 16, 2009. <http://www.aflcio.org/issues/safety/upload/panflusurvey.pdf>.

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.²⁵ 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 (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.

²⁵Policy 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.

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 revised PELs for nine substances, and the FAC has accepted eight of these recommendations.²⁶ But the California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board has yet to adopt any of these recommendations. In an earlier process covering 2001 to 2004, Cal/OSHA did manage to issue 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 has stated that updating the PELs is a personal priority, but no official plans for agency action have yet been announced.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH

The disaster at the Massey Energy Upper Big Branch mine that claimed the lives of 29 miners on April 5, 2010, has shocked and outraged the nation. It was the worst mining disaster in 40 years. While the investigation is ongoing, the initial reports indicate that a combination of methane gas and coal dust that resulted in a massive explosion may have been the cause.

The Upper Big Branch mining disaster exposed serious problems at the Massey mine. According to MSHA, the mine experienced a significant spike in safety violations in 2009, with 515 citations and orders issued. In 2010, there have been 124 orders and citations issued for violations at the mine. The proposed penalties for these violations are \$1.1 million, but Massey has contested most them. These violations were serious. More than 39 percent of the citations issued at Upper Big Branch were for significant and substantial violations, and in 2009, MSHA issued 48 withdrawal orders at the mine for repeated significant and substantial violations.²⁷ These included violations for standards on ventilation, roof supports and coal dust.

The Upper Big Branch Mine wasn't the only Massey mine with serious safety problems. In 2006, a fire in a conveyor belt at Massey's Aracoma Alma mine killed two miners. The company was cited for 25 violations, 21 of which were the result of reckless disregard by the coal operator. The company also was criminally prosecuted and convicted for violations related to the deaths and paid \$2.5 million in criminal fines. The widows of the miners killed at the Aracoma mine have filed a wrongful death suit against Massey Energy and its CEO, Don Blankenship. In the litigation, the widows have accused Massey of putting production ahead of worker safety, citing a 2005 memo by Blankenship to supervisors that stated "If any of you have been asked by your group presidents, your supervisors, engineers or anyone else to do anything other than run coal...you need to ignore them and run coal."

²⁶ Cal/OSHA PEL Project Status List (as of 1/2010), www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/DoshReg/5155Meetings_2009.htm.

²⁷ Briefing by the Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration on Disaster at Massey Energy's Upper Big Branch Mine-South, April 12, 2010. http://www.msha.gov/PerformanceCoal/DOL-MSHA_president_Report.pdf

The Massey mine disaster also has raised questions about the adequacy of MSHA oversight and the mine safety law and regulations. Specifically, questions have been raised as to how a mine with such a significant history of violations could continue to operate.

MSHA does not have the authority to permanently shut down a mine. But under the Mine Act, MSHA has the authority to withdraw miners or equipment from operations if the agency finds imminent danger conditions, if a mine operator fails to abate a cited hazard within the prescribed period or if the violation was a result of the operator's "unwarrantable failure" to comply with a safety rule. Over the past decade, the Upper Big Branch mine had received a number of withdrawal orders for these types of violations, including in 2009.

MSHA also has the authority to enhance penalties and institute withdrawal orders for a mine that is determined to have a "pattern of violations." But violations that are under contest by the operator do not count toward a pattern. By contesting the majority of significant and substantial violations, Massey avoided being designated as having a "pattern of violations" and the enhanced enforcement associated with this status.

This practice of contesting violations is not unique to Massey. Since MSHA stepped up enforcement following the 2006 disasters at Sago, Aracoma and other mines, coal operators have significantly increased their contest of violations. In 2009, operators contested 27 percent of violations, representing 66 percent of proposed penalties.²⁸ By contesting these violations, operators attempt to avoid being designated as having a "pattern of violations" and being subject to tougher penalties and enforcement actions, since until they become a final action, the contested violations do not count toward establishing a pattern. This high rate of contests has overwhelmed MSHA and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. There is now a backlog of 16,000 contested cases before the commission.

In the wake of the Massey disaster there is certain to be enhanced scrutiny on mine safety and health. President Obama ordered a preliminary report from the Mine Safety and Health Administration that was delivered on April 12, 2010. President Obama has announced that the administration will step up inspections at mines with troubling safety records and streamline regulations to establish a pattern of mine violations. He has directed the Department of Labor to work with Congress to strengthen enforcement. Congress has also made clear it will hold hearings to investigate the cause of the explosion, the company's safety performance and the adequacy of MSHA oversight, regulations and statutory authority. It also is likely that legislation to mandate stronger standards and improvements in the law will be proposed, including measures to address the problem of employer contest of citations, to enhance MSHA's authority to shut down dangerous mines and to enhance the criminal penalty provisions of the MSH Act that currently make criminal violations a misdemeanor subject to only a year in jail.

After the Sago mine disaster in 2006 that killed 12 miners and subsequent disasters that year, the Congress enacted legislation—the Mine Improvement New Emergency Response Act (MINER Act) to strengthen the Mine Safety and Health Act. That legislation focused primarily on

²⁸ Statement of Joseph A. Main, assistant secretary of labor for mine safety and health, before the Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives, Feb. 23, 2010.

strengthening requirements related to emergency response, such as requiring greater supplies of oxygen and rescue chambers, and increasing some penalties. Following the Crandall Canyon mine disaster in 2007, the House of Representatives passed the S-MINER Act, which would have mandated new standards and enhanced MSHA's enforcement authority. But the Bush administration threatened a veto and the bill was never acted on by the Senate. In the wake of the Massey disaster, it is likely that the S-MINER Act will be re-evaluated.

What has made the Massey disaster all the more shocking is that in 2009, the mining industry had just achieved a record low number of fatalities, with 35 miners killed on the job, 18 in coal and 17 in non-metal mining. Seven of the coal mine deaths were in underground mines. Increased attention to mine safety that came about as a result of legislative changes and stricter requirements and enforcement following the 2006 mining disaster at Sago and other mines was largely credited for this reduction in mining deaths. But the Massey disaster clearly demonstrates that more must be done to improve mine safety practices to prevent future tragedies.

The Obama administration has placed a much higher priority on mine safety than the Bush administration. The president appointed Joseph Main, the former safety director of the United Mine Workers, as the assistant secretary for mine safety and health. During the Bush administration, MSHA was headed by former coal industry officials. MSHA has launched major initiatives to reduce mine fatalities and is moving forward to develop new standards on silica and coal dust to prevent disabling lung diseases that have re-emerged after years of decline. The agency also has stepped up enforcement which, coupled with the enhanced enforcement provisions of the MINER Act, has increased penalties significantly. In 2009, MSHA assessed \$141.2 million in penalties for violations, compared with \$35 million assessed in 2006, before the penalty provisions of the MINER Act went into effect.

But undoubtedly, in the wake of the Massey mining disaster, the worst coal mine disaster in 40 years, MSHA's regulatory and enforcement activities will be enhanced further.

THE JOB SAFETY BUDGET

Funding for the nation's job safety and health programs has historically 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.

For FY 2010, the omnibus appropriations bill enacted in October 2009 provided \$558.6 million in funding for OSHA, \$357.3 million for MSHA and \$302.4 million for NIOSH. This compares to 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 has been increased to a total of 2,335 positions, compared with 2,118 positions during the final year of the Bush administration. The

biggest increase has been in OSHA enforcement staffing, which is now at 1,692 positions, an increase of 167 positions over FY 2008. The OSHA FY 2010 budget also included a \$10 million increase in funding for the state OSHA plans, which had seen their funding frozen at FY 2001 levels under the Bush administration.

For FY 2011, the Obama administration has proposed to increase funding for federal OSHA enforcement, with some of the increases coming by shifting funding and 35 positions from OSHA's voluntary compliance programs. Increases in funding and staffing for OSHA standard setting to restore cuts made during the Bush administration also have been proposed. These increases are necessary for OSHA to implement its regulatory agenda and issue standards on silica, infectious diseases, combustible dust and other hazards.

For MSHA in FY 2011, the administration has proposed to increase funding for mine safety enforcement in metal and metal mines and to develop new rules on coal dust and silica. In the wake of the Massey Upper Big Branch disaster, it is likely that additional funding will be sought and appropriated to address the huge backlog of cases that has resulted from increased employer contests following the passage of the 2006 MINER Act. These contests have been used by coal operators to game the enforcement system and to forestall more stringent enforcement for patterns of violations while the contests are pending.

For FY 2011, the Obama Administration has proposed a \$305.6 million budget for NIOSH, an increase of \$3.5 million over FY 2010 levels. This budget proposal includes \$124.5 million for the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA), an increase of \$7.1 million over FY 2010. The majority of this increase is for research and other activities on nanotechnology.

The FY 2011 budget request for NIOSH also includes \$150.1 million for the World Trade Center Health Program to provide medical monitoring and treatment to the 9/11 responders and community members now sick as a result of exposures from the collapse of the World Trade Center. Even though this is an increase in the \$70 million appropriated in FY 2010, due to the availability of carryover funds in FY 2010, it is expected that the current scope and scale of the program will remain the same.

SAFETY AND HEALTH LEGISLATION

Since the Democrats took control of the House and Senate in 2007, there has been enhanced oversight and legislative activity on job safety and health. Now with the Democrats in power in the Executive Branch, the prospects are much improved for enacting meaningful reforms to the nation's safety and health laws. The Massey mining disaster has focused attention on the inadequacies in safety and health protections in the nation's mines and is likely to spur legislative action. Recent tragedies at the Tesoro Refinery in Washington State, which claimed seven lives, and the Kleen Energy plant in Connecticut, which claimed six workers' lives, have heightened attention on conditions at workplaces subject to the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the significant deficiencies in that law, which is now 40 years old.

The major safety and health legislative proposal currently before the 111th Congress is the

Protecting America's Workers Act (PAWA), H.R. 2067 and S. 1580. This legislation, introduced in 2009 by Reps. Lynn Woolsey (D-Calif.) and George Miller (D-Calif.) in the House and by Sens. Patty Murray (D-Wash.) and Harry Reid (D-Nev.) on behalf of Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass), would address key deficiencies in the Occupational Safety and Health Act. This legislation would strengthen OSHA by expanding coverage to uncovered workers, including the more than 8 million state and local public employees who lack coverage; enhancing whistleblower protections; increasing penalties for serious and willful violations and establishing higher penalties in cases of worker deaths; strengthening the criminal penalty provisions of the OSH Act; and strengthening worker, union and victim rights in the enforcement process. The House Education and Labor Committee has commenced a series of legislative hearings on the measure. The Obama administration has strongly endorsed most of the provisions of the legislation. The Senate will be focusing on the enforcement provisions of PAWA at a hearing scheduled for late April 2010.

Several other important safety and health measures have been introduced in the House of Representatives. These include a bill (H.R. 2199) sponsored by Rep. Tim Bishop (D-N.Y.) that would strengthen OSHA's authority to shut down operations that pose an imminent danger to workers; legislation (H.R. 2133) sponsored by Rep. Phil Hare (D-Ill.) that would require large corporate employers to maintain, certify and provide regular reports to OSHA on work-related injuries, illnesses and fatalities for each of their establishments; and a bill (H.R. 4864) introduced by Rep. Dina Titus (D-Nev.) that would allow federal OSHA to exert concurrent enforcement jurisdiction in OSHA state plan states if the state OSHA program was found to have serious deficiencies. In addition, Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) has introduced legislation (H.R. 2381) that would mandate OSHA to issue a standard on safe patient handling to protect health care workers from injuries, and Reps. George Miller (D-Calif.) and John Barrow (D-Ga.) have introduced legislation (H.R. 849) to require OSHA to issue a standard to protect workers from combustible dust explosions and fires.

In the wake of the April 5, 2010, Massey mine disaster that killed 29 coal miners, there is certain to be enhanced scrutiny on the operation of the MSHA program and adequacy of the mine safety and health regulations and law. Both House and Senate committees have announced they will hold hearings in the near future and there is a strong likelihood there will be legislative efforts to strengthen the Mine Safety and Health Act.

Following the 2006 Sago mining disaster Congress enacted the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act). This legislation focused primarily on improving emergency response plans and strengthening measures, such as increased oxygen and rescue chambers, to enhance miners' chance of survival in a mine emergency.

In 2008, the House of Representatives took legislative action to further strengthen mine safety protections, passing the S-MINER Act. The Bush administration threatened to veto the legislation and it was never acted on by the Senate. At present the bill has not been reintroduced in the 111th Congress, but that could change in the aftermath of the latest mine disaster.

Legislation to address the serious health problems suffered by the 9/11 responders also is under consideration and moving forward in the 111th Congress.

A bipartisan bill—the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act (H.R. 847, S. 1334)—that would establish a comprehensive health monitoring and treatment program and reopen the Victims’ Compensation Fund has been introduced in the House and the Senate. In the House, the legislation has been marked up by the Judiciary Committee and the Health Subcommittee, with a mark-up in the full Energy and Commerce Committee expected shortly. After committee action is completed every effort will be made to pass the bill in the full House and to seek Senate passage before the end of this Congress.

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 has left workers’ safety and health in serious danger. The Obama administration is restoring OSHA and MSHA to their mission to protect workers, and the new leaders at the agencies are charting a new course.

But much work needs to be done. Both OSHA and MSHA need to move quickly and aggressively to develop and issue new standards on serious hazards including silica, cranes and derricks, combustible dust and infectious diseases. Enforcement must be ramped up, particularly for employers who repeated violate the law. Funding and staffing at the agencies must 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. OSHA needs to keep up with new hazards that face workers as workplaces and the nature of work change.

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

At MSHA, action is needed to fully implement the provisions of the MINER Act. Increased staffing is needed to clear out the huge backlog of contested enforcement cases. Tightening permissible exposures for coal dust should be a priority to protect miners from black lung disease, which is again on the rise. In the wake of the Massey mining disaster, there must be increased attention on mines with a record of repeated violations and stronger enforcement action against mines with patterns of violations. Congress must strengthen the job safety laws to prevent tragedies like the Massey mining disaster and Tesoro Refinery and Kleen Energy explosions in the future.

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 repeated violators.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act is now 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, 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.

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	7
1993.....	6,331	118,700	8
1994.....	6,632	122,400	5
1995.....	6,275	126,200	5
1996.....	6,202	127,997	4.8
1997.....	6,238	130,810	4.7
1998.....	6,055	132,684	4.5
1999.....	6,054	134,666	4.5
2000.....	5,920	136,377	4.3
2001.....	5,915*	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

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

²Fatality information for 1992 to 2007 is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. 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.

³Employment 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.

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

* Excludes fatalities from the events of September 11, 2001.

Workplace Fatalities 2006 - 2008¹ (Hours-Based Fatality Rates)

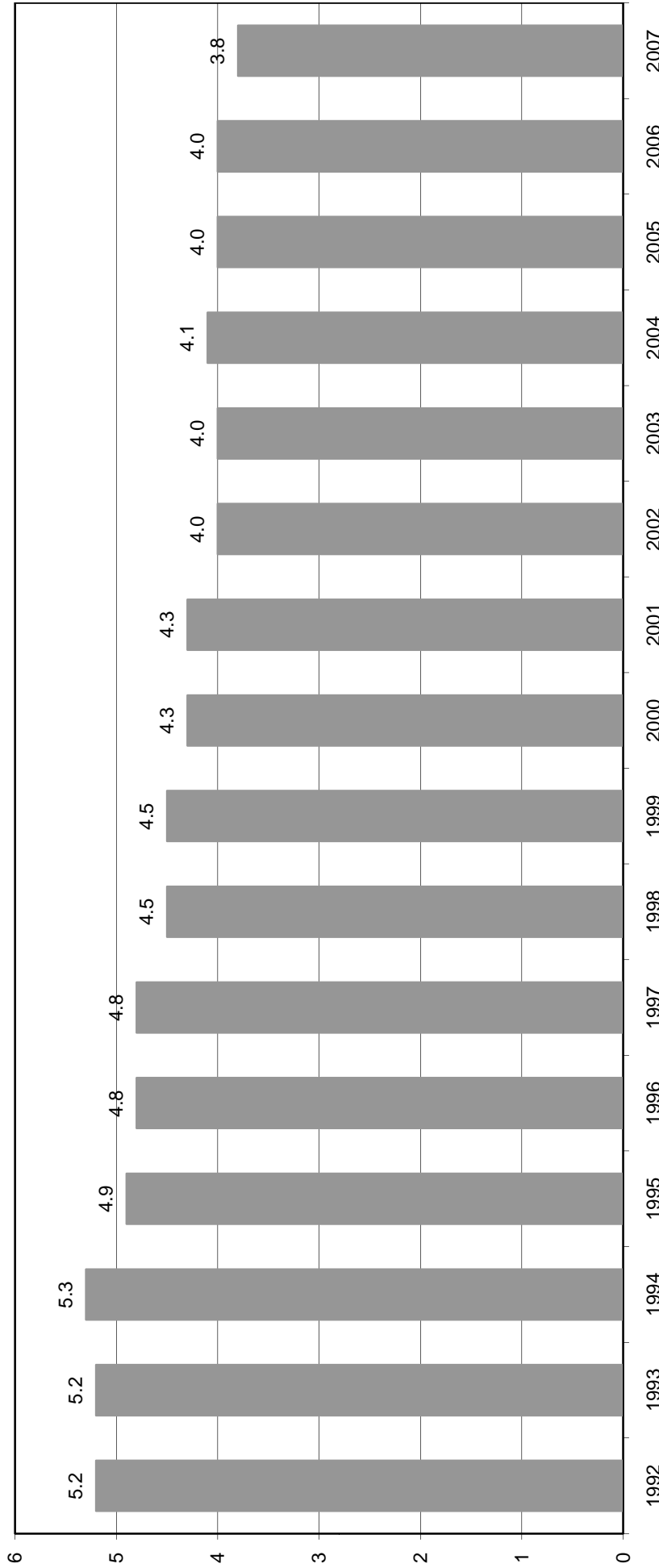
Year	Work Deaths	Total Hours Worked (Millions)²	Fatality Rate³
2006	5,840	271,815	4.2
2007	5,657	275,043	4.0
2008	5,214	271,958	3.7

¹Fatality information is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

²The 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).

³In 2008, CFOI switched to an hours-based fatality rate calculation from an employment-based calculation in previous years 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 to employment-based rates that CFOI calculated for 1992 to 2007.

Rate of Fatal Work Injuries per 100,000 Workers, 1992 - 2007* (Employment-Based Rates)

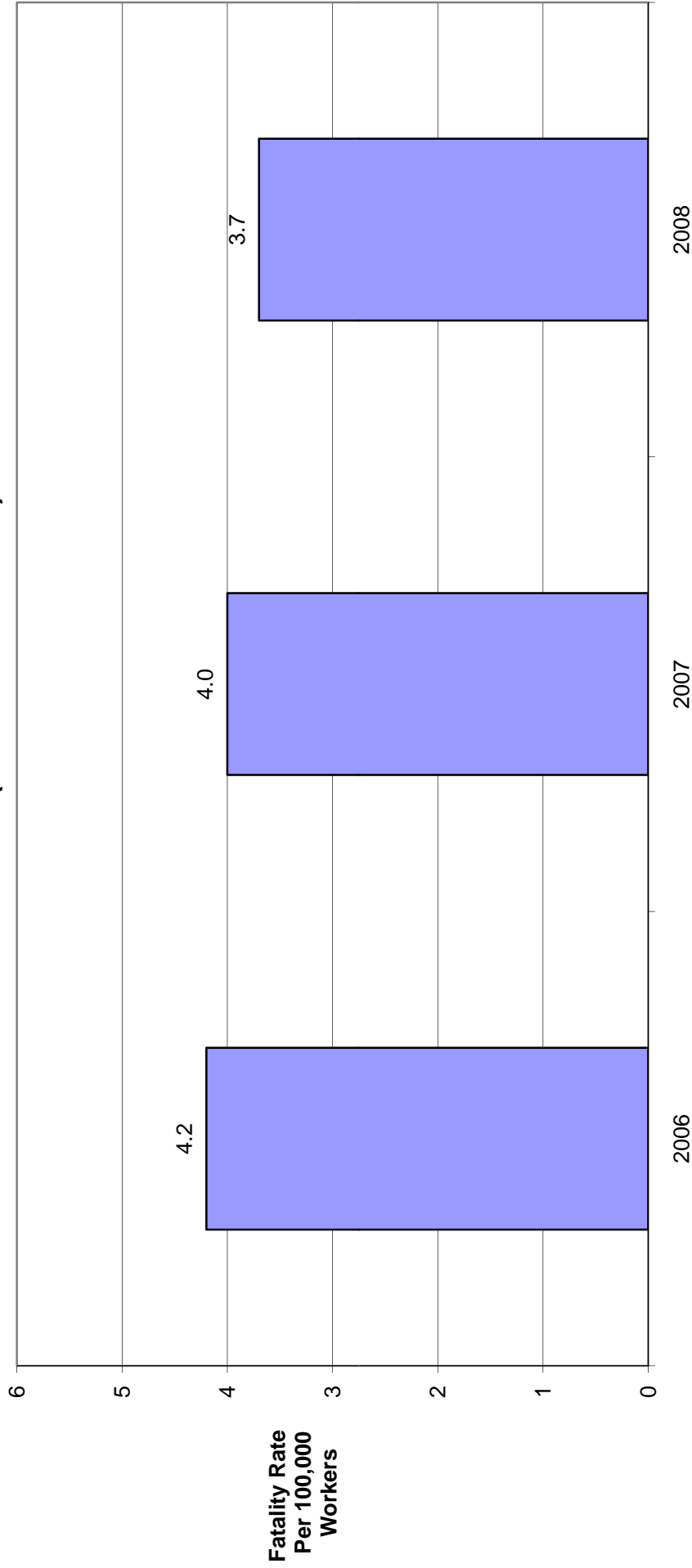


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and U.S. Department of Defense.

*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 to hours-based rates.

Rate of Fatal Work Injuries Per 100,000 Workers, 2006 - 2008*
(Hours-Based Rates)



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

*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 to employment-based rates that CFOI calculated for 1992 to 2007

WORKPLACE FATALITY RATES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR, 1970 - 2002^{1,2}

Year	Fat. Rate All Ind.	Fat. Rate Mfg.	Fat. Rate Const.	Fat. Rate Mining	Fat. Rate Gov't	Fat. Rate Agric.	Fat. Rate Trans/Util.	Fat. Rate Trade	Fat. Rate Service	Fat. Rate Finance
1970	18	9	69	100	13	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1971	17	9	68	83	13	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1972	17	9	68	100	13	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1973	17	9	56	83	14	58	38	8	11	N/A
1974	16	8	53	71	13	54	35	7	10	N/A
1975	15	9	52	63	12	58	33	7	10	N/A
1976	14	9	45	63	11	54	31	7	9	N/A
1977	14	9	47	63	11	51	32	6	8	N/A
1978	14	9	48	56	11	52	29	7	7	N/A
1979	13	8	46	56	10	54	30	6	8	N/A
1980	13	8	45	50	11	56	28	6	7	N/A
1981	13	7	42	55	10	54	31	5	7	N/A
1982	12	6	40	50	11	52	26	5	6	N/A
1983	12	6	39	50	10	52	28	5	7	N/A
1984	11	6	39	50	9	49	29	5	7	N/A
1985	11	6	40	40	8	49	27	5	6	N/A
1986	10	5	37	38	8	55	29	4	5	N/A
1987	10	5	33	38	9	53	26	5	6	N/A
1988	10	6	34	38	9	48	26	4	5	N/A
1989	9	6	32	43	10	40	25	4	5	N/A
1990	9	5	33	43	10	42	20	4	4	N/A
1991	8	4	31	43	11	44	18	3	4	N/A
1992	8	4	24	29	12	37	20	4	3	N/A
1993	8	4	22	25	11	24	13	2	2	N/A
1994	5	4	15	27	3	26	12	2	2	N/A
1995	5	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	4.7	3.6	14.1	25.0	3.2	23.4	13.2	3.4	2.0	1.2
1998	4.5	3.3	14.5	23.6	3.0	22.3	11.8	2.7	2.0	1.1
1999	4.5	3.6	14.0	21.5	2.8	24.1	12.7	2.7	1.9	1.2
2000	4.3	3.3	12.9	30.0	2.8	20.9	11.8	3.0	2.0	0.9
2001	4.3	3.2	13.3	30.0	3.1	22.8	11.2	2.7	1.9	1.0
2002	4.0	3.1	12.2	23.5	2.7	22.7	11.3	2.5	1.7	1.0

¹ Data for 1970-1993 is from the National Safety Council, Accident Facts, 1994. Fatality information for 1994 to 2002 is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). In 1994, the National Safety Council changed their 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 - 2007¹
(Employment-Based Rates)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
<u>Fatality Rate, All Industries</u>	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

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.

¹Fatality 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 to hours-based rates.

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

* Deaths per 100,000 workers.

Workplace Fatality Rates* by Industry Sector, 2006-2008¹ (Hours-Based Rates)

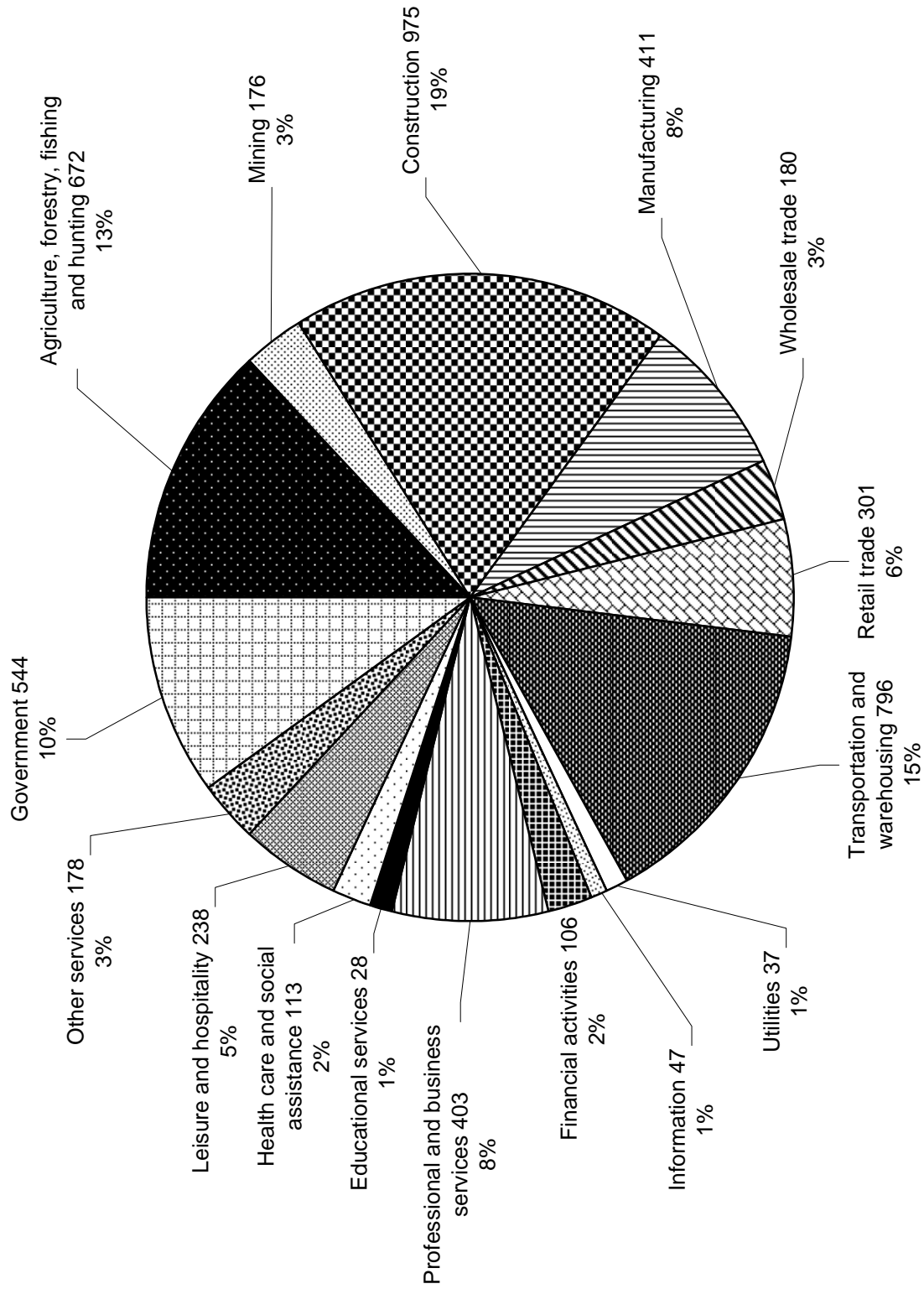
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
<u>Fatality Rate, All Industries</u>	4.2	4.0	3.7
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29.0	27.0	30.4
Mining	23.5	21.4	18.1
Construction	11.2	10.8	9.7
Manufacturing	2.7	2.4	2.5
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.5	4.4
Retail Trade	2.4	2.4	2.0
Transportation and Warehousing	16.3	16.5	14.9
Utilities	6.0	5.7	3.9
Information	1.9	2.3	1.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.3	1.2	1.1
Professional and Administrative	3.3	3.3	2.8
Educational and Health Services	1.0	0.8	0.7
Leisure and Hospitality	2.6	2.5	2.2
Other Services, except Public Administration	2.8	2.7	2.6
Government	2.4	2.3	2.4

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

*Deaths per 100,000 workers.

¹In 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.

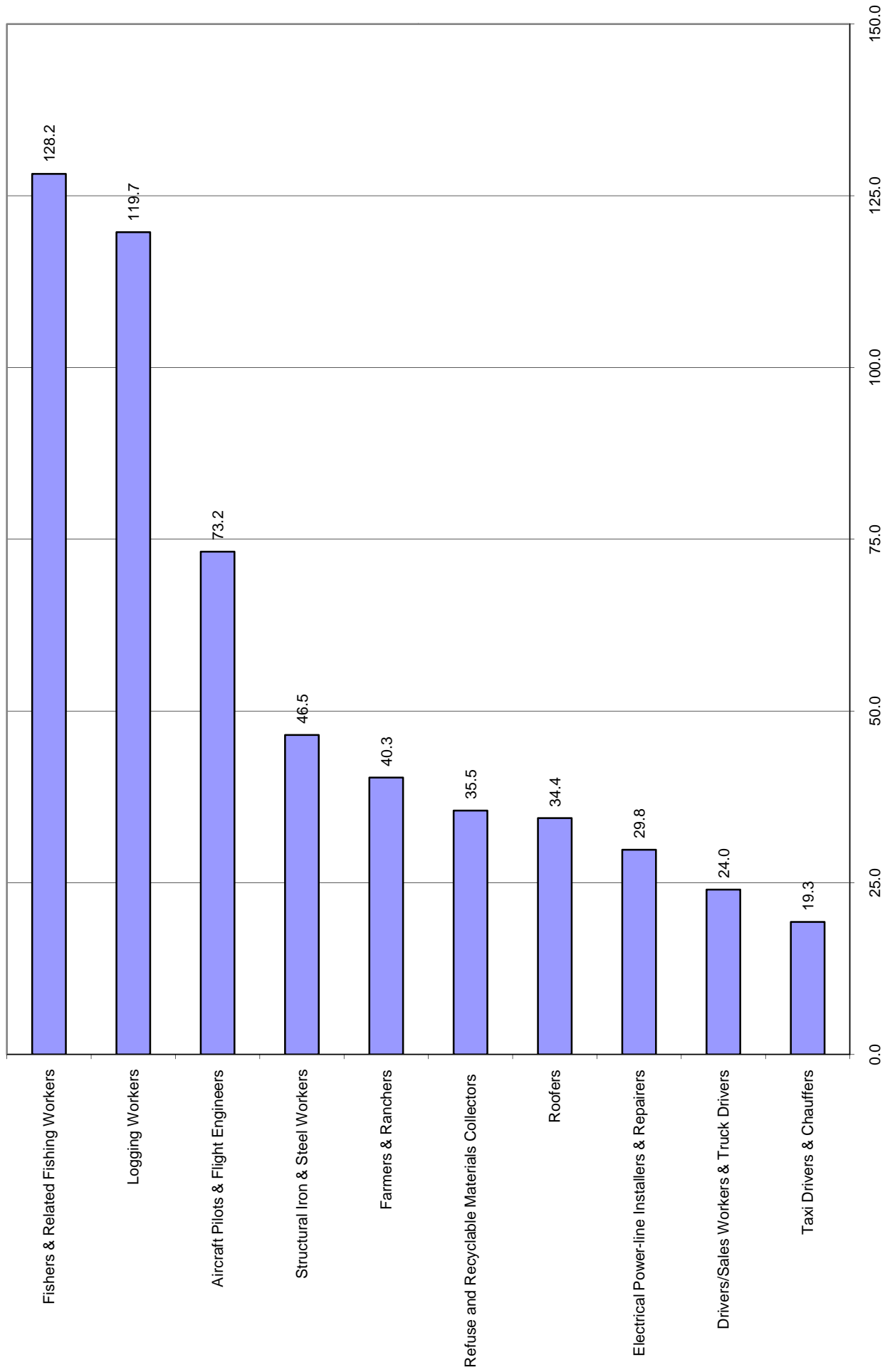
Occupational Fatalities by Industry, 2008
Private Sector, Government and Self Employed
(Total Fatalities 5,214)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

Selected Occupations with High Fatality Rates, 2008 (Per 100,000 Workers)

National Fatality Rate = 3.7



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

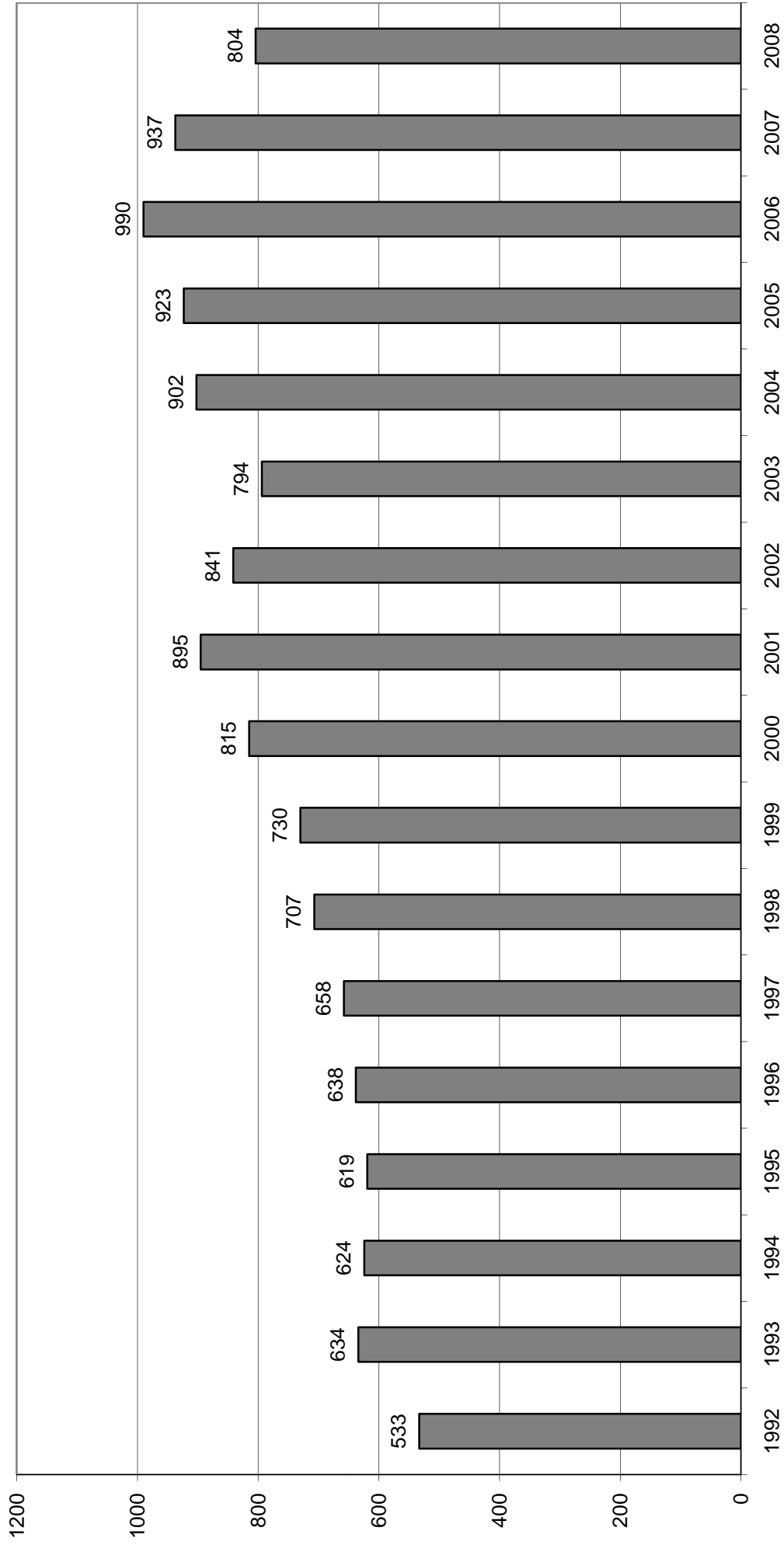
Fatal Work Injuries by Race, 1992 - 2008

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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
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
Black or African American	618	649	695	684	615	661	583	627	575	565	491	543	546	584	565	609	533
Hispanic or Latino	533	634	624	619	638	658	707	730	815	895	841	794	902	923	990	937	804
Asian or Pacific Islander	169	190	179	161	170	195	148	192	185	182	140	158	180	163	159	172	152
American Indian or Alaskan Native	36	46	39	27	35	34	28	57	33	48	40	42	28	50	46	29	32
Other Races/Not Reported	150	147	141	185	158	114	111	146	68	50	96	50	42	35	61	43	30

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1992-2008.

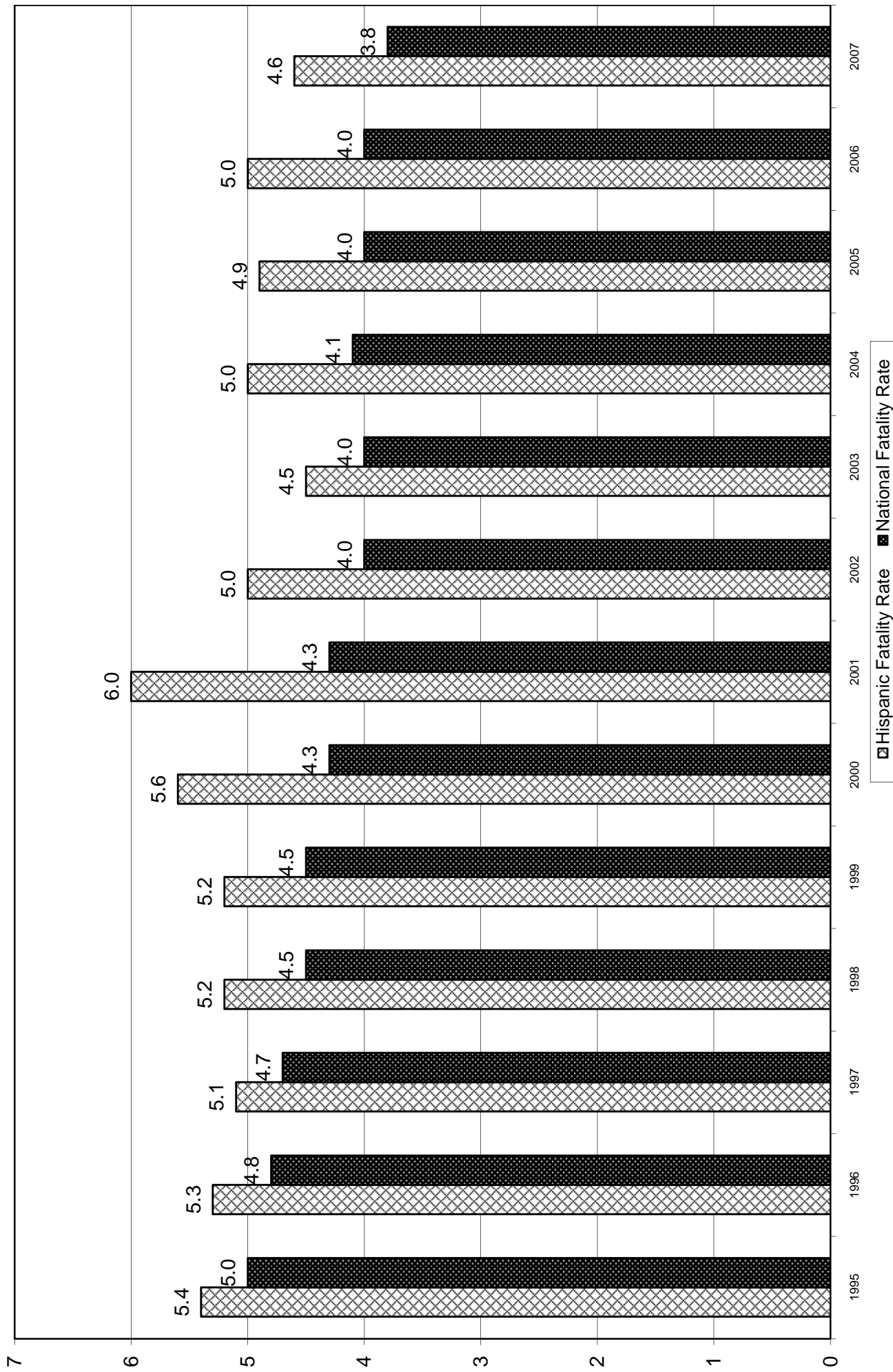
¹ Excludes September 11 fatalities.

Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries to Hispanic or Latino Workers, 1992-2008



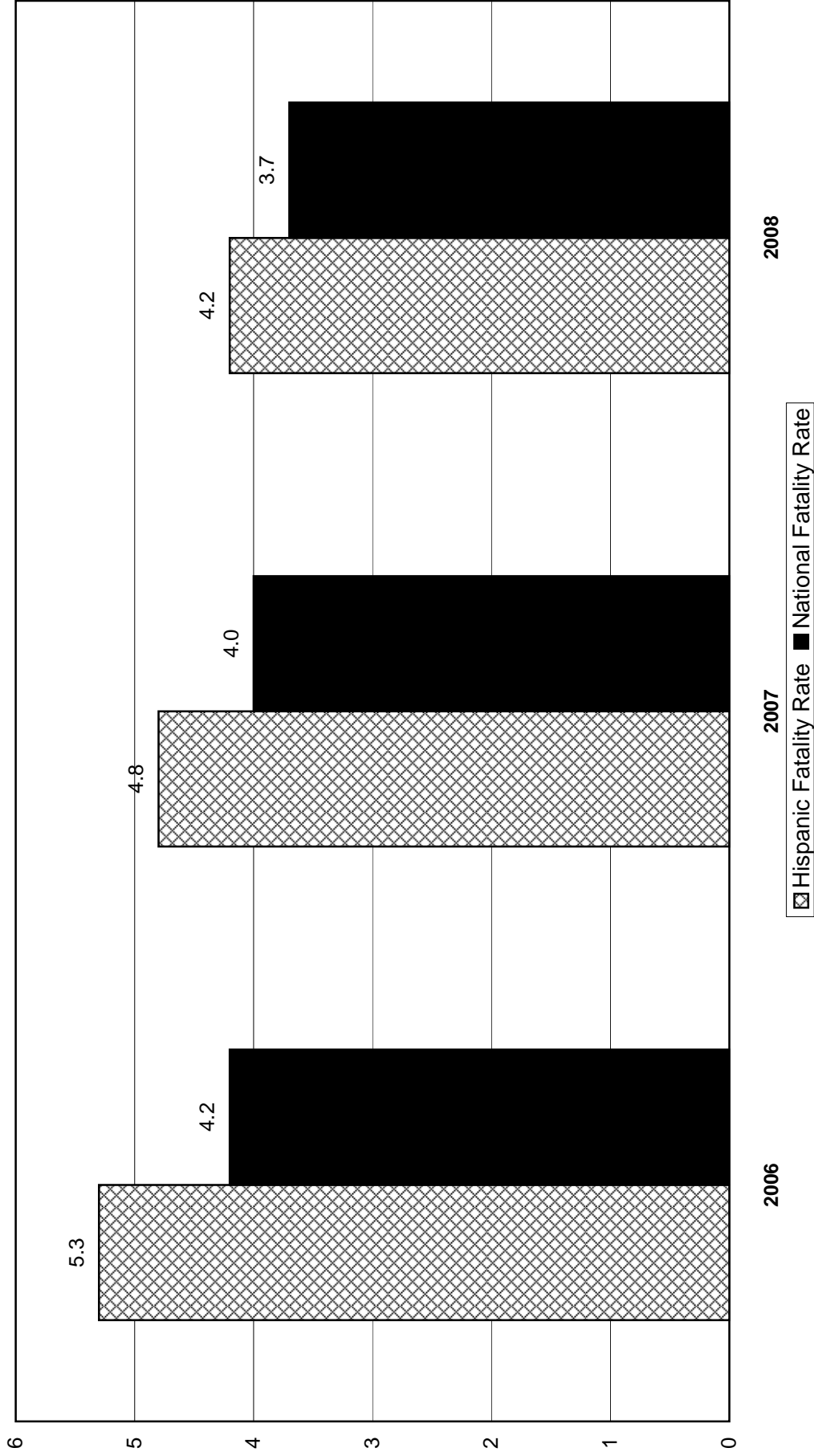
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Rate¹ of Fatal Occupational Injuries to Hispanic or Latino Workers, 1995-2007 (Employment-Based Rates)



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 to hours-based rates. Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Rate¹ of Fatal Occupational Injuries to Hispanic or Latino Workers, 2006 - 2008 (Hours-Based Rates)



¹ Incidence rate represents the number of fatalities per 100,000 workers. Fatality rate is an hours-based calculation. 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- and hours-based calculations during the transition to hours-based rates beginning exclusively in 2008.

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

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Since the Passage of OSHA¹

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates
Private Sector, 1972-2008 (Per 100 Workers)

Year	Total Case Rate	Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction ¹		
		Total	Cases with Days Away From Work	Cases with Job Transfer or Restriction
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

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

¹ Through 2001, this column reflected Lost Workday Cases, with subcolumns, Total; Cases involving Days Away from Work; and Cases Involving Restricted Activity Only. This new heading reflects changes made in the Recordkeeping standard, which became effective January 1, 2002.

WORKPLACE INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR 1973 - 2002¹

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 Agric.	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

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, 2003-2008

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u> ¹
<u>Total Case Rate, Private Industry</u>	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9
Natural resources and mining	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.3
Mining	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.9
Construction	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.7
Manufacturing	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.0
Trade, transportation and utilities	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.4
Wholesale trade	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.7
Retail trade	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.7
Utilities	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5
Information	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Financial activities	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
Professional and business services	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
Educational and health services	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2
Other services, except public administration	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1
State and local government						6.3
State government						4.7
Local government						7.0

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.

¹ Beginning with 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics provided national public-sector estimates for state and local government workers.

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

* Total recordable cases per 100 workers.

Rates* of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Among Workers in Selected Industries Employed in State Government, Local Government and Private Industry, 2008

Industry	State Government	Local Government	Private Industry
All Industries Combined	4.7	7.0	3.9
Construction	6.9	12.7	4.7
Educational Services	2.6	5.5	2.3
Hospitals	11.9	7.3	7.6
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	12.5	9.5	8.4
Transportation and Warehousing	--	6.7	5.7
Utilities	--	8.4	3.5

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

*Total recordable cases per 100 workers.

Rates* of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work in Selected Industries Employed in State Government, Local Government and Private Industry, 2008

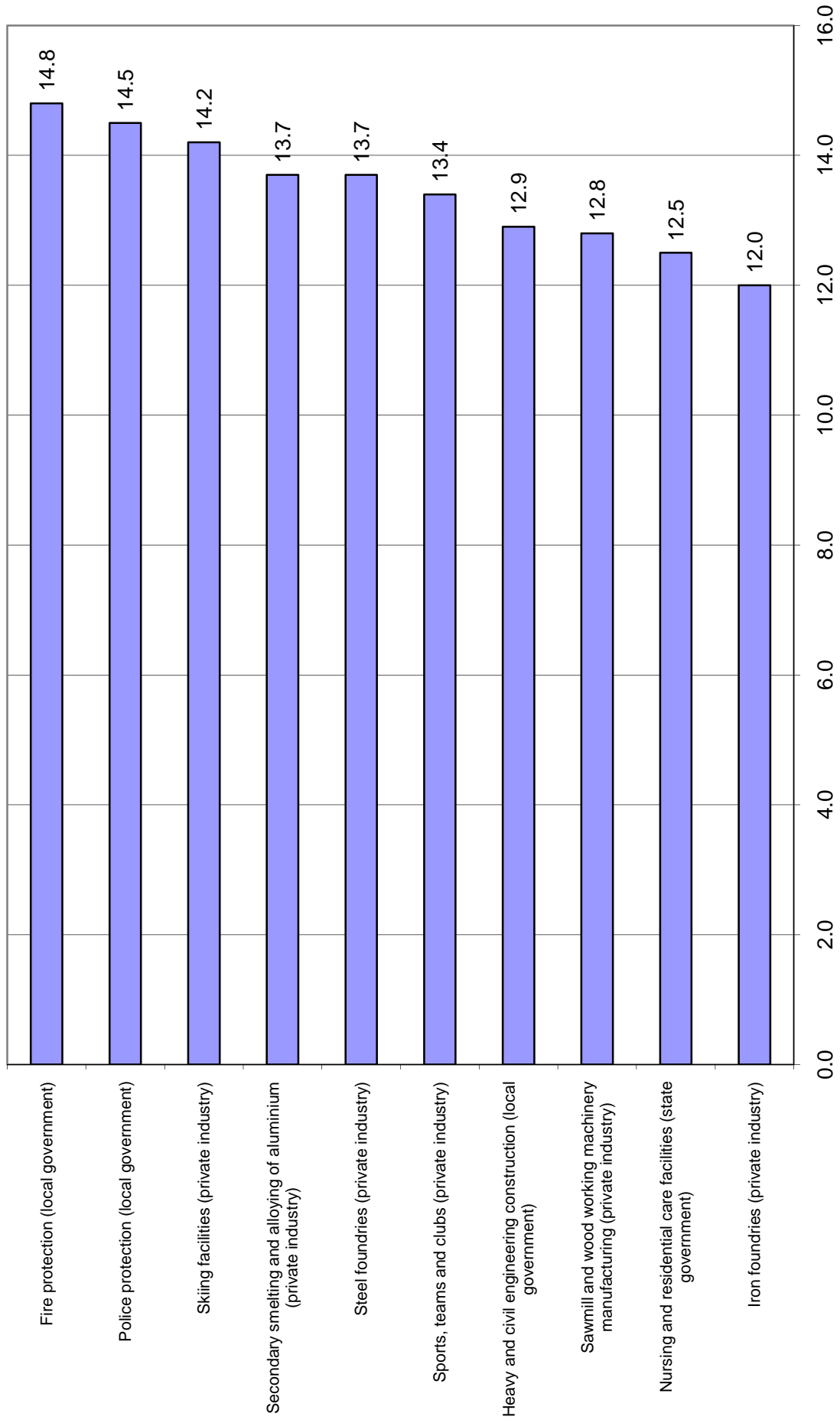
Industry	State Government	Local Government	Private Industry
All Industries Combined	170.0	194.6	113.3
Construction	196.8	366.2	174.3
Educational Services	68.8	126.0	68.6
Hospitals	399.0	171.3	166.2
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	521.5	473.7	247.2
Transportation and Warehousing	--	348.0	245.9
Utilities	--	239.3	106.5

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

*Days away from work cases per 10,000 workers.

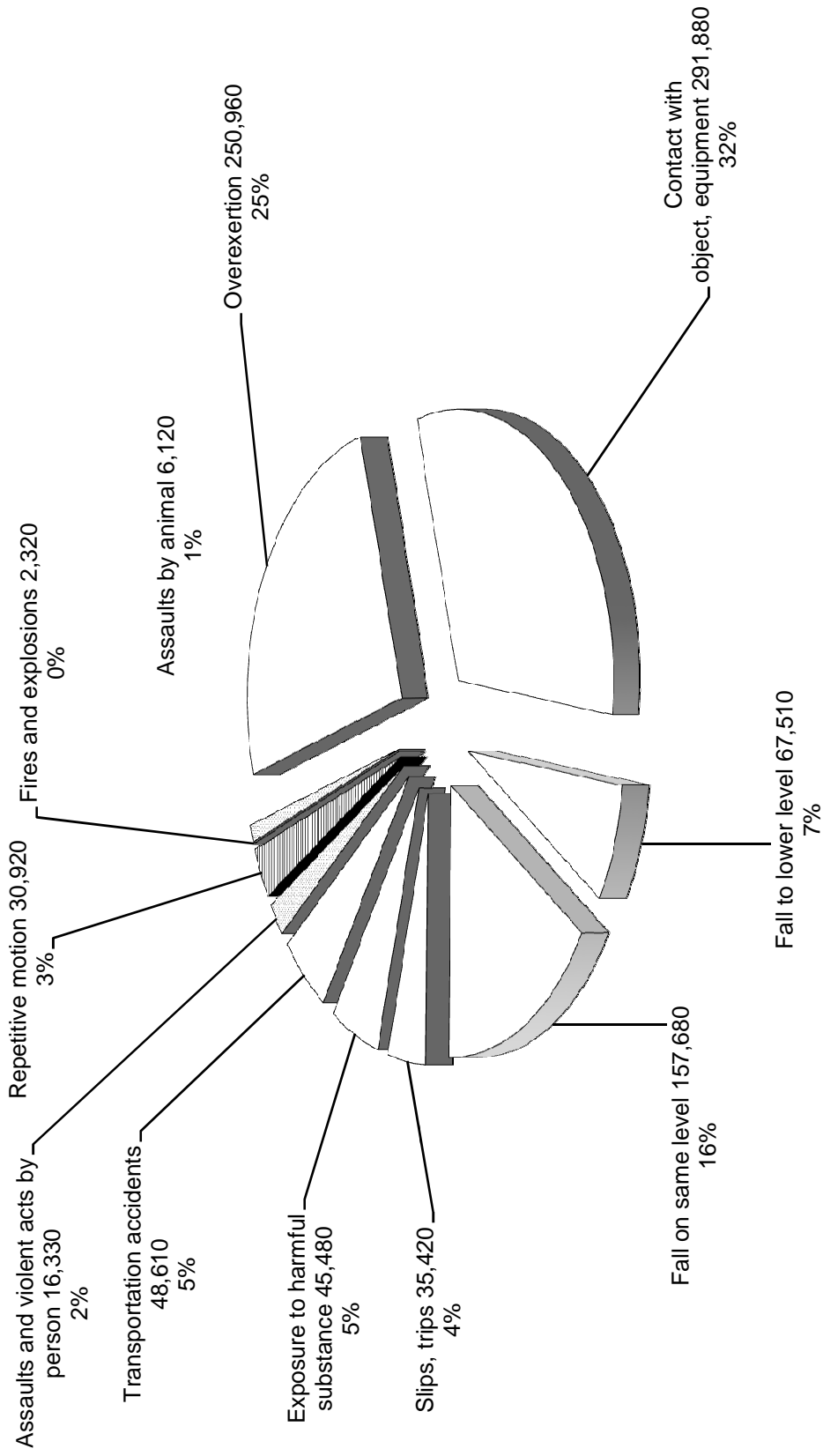
Industries with the Highest Total Nonfatal Injury & Illness Rates (Per 100 Workers), 2008

Private Industry = 3.9
 State Government = 4.7
 Local Government = 7.0



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

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away from Work by Event or Exposure, 2008



Number of Injury and Illness Cases with Days Away from Work¹ Among Hispanic Workers, 1995 - 2008

Year	Number of Hispanic 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

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

Note: Due to the revised recordkeeping rule, which became effective January 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. For a complete list of the major changes, see the OSHA website at: www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/RKmajorchanges.html.

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 percent or more of the cases not reporting race and ethnicity in 2003 through 2007.

Estimated¹ and Reported Cases of Musculoskeletal Disorders, 1992 - 2008*

Year	Total MSD Cases ¹	MSD Cases with Days Away from Work, Job Transfer or Restriction ^{1,2}	MSD Cases with Job Transfer or Restriction ^{1,3}	MSDs Involving Days Away from Work ⁴	Percent of Cases Involving MSDs
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%
1992	2,284,598	992,342	209,093	784,100	33.6%

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

¹Total 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 MSDs in private industry.

²Through 2001, this column was titled Total MSD Lost Workday Cases. The new title reflects the change in the Recordkeeping standard which went into effect January 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.

³Through 2001, this column was titled MSD Cases with Days of Restricted Activity. The new title reflects the change in the Recordkeeping standard which went into effect January 1, 2002.

⁴Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction. Prior to 2002, days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work or without restricted work activity. They do not include cases involving only restricted work activity.

* These figures are based on employer-reported cases of MSDs provided to BLS. The number of cases shown here do 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.

Occupations with Highest Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illness with Days Away from Work¹ Involving Musculoskeletal Disorders² , 2008

Occupation	Number of MSDs
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	26,720
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	23,030
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor, trailer	14,360
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9,790
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9,110
Retail salespersons	8,920
Registered nurses	8,120
Stock clerks and order fillers	8,000
Construction laborers	7,090
Maintenance and repair workers, general	6,190
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	5,870
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	5,560
Carpenters	4,940
Cashiers	4,210
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3,500

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

Note: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual now is used to classify occupation. Prior to 2003, the survey used the Bureau of Census occupational coding system. For that reason, BLS advises against making comparisons between 2003 occupation categories and results from previous years.

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

² Includes cases where the nature of injury is sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or 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, 2008**

Industry (NAICS code)	Incidence Rate*	Total Cases	Median Days Away From Work
000 All Industry	33.4	317,440	10
481 Air transportation	226.2	9,170	17
492 Couriers and messengers	128.0	5,550	31
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	95.3	22,790	5
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	82.1	1,600	12
493 Warehousing and storage	72.2	4,550	16
622 Hospitals	70.4	25,500	7
484 Truck transportation	66.6	10,000	14
424 Merchant wholesalers nondurable goods	58.3	11,720	10
113 Forestry and logging ⁷	56.6	340	17
444 Building material and garden supply stores	56.1	6,510	12
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	55.9	180	12
445 Food and beverage stores	54.7	11,750	10
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	52.6	2,390	8
212 Mining except oil and gas ⁶	51.8	1,310	27
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	51.5	8,450	18
452 General merchandise stores	51.3	11,660	7
321 Wood product manufacturing	49.5	2,300	9
331 Primary metal manufacturing	49.3	2,340	16
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	47.6	2,290	9
230 Specialty trade contractors	47.4	20,400	10
483 Water transportation	45.9	370	31
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	45.8	7,190	10
485 Transit and ground passenger transportation	45.5	1,440	12
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	43.3	3,220	11
562 Waste management and remediation services	41.5	1,550	13
333 Machinery manufacturing	40.7	4,830	14
311 Food manufacturing	40.6	6,090	11
811 Repair and maintenance	40.4	4,690	12
327 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	39.8	1,950	15
721 Accommodation	36.5	5,450	7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Incidence rate per 10,000 workers.

**Highest Number of Total Cases of Musculoskeletal Disorders Involving Days
Away From Work By Industry, 2008**

Industry (NAICS code)	Number Total Cases	Incidence* Rate	Median Days Away From Work
000 All Industry	317,440	33.4	10
622 Hospitals	25,500	70.4	7
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	22,790	95.3	5
238 Specialty trade contractors	20,400	47.4	10
561 Administrative and support services	12,390	27.1	10
4450 Food and beverage stores	11,750	54.7	10
424 Merchant wholesalers nondurable goods	11,720	58.3	10
452 General merchandise stores	11,660	51.3	7
621 Ambulatory health care services	10,320	23.3	6
484 Truck transportation	10,000	66.6	14
423 Merchant wholesalers durable goods	9,660	31.7	8
481 Air transportation	9,170	226.2	17
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	8,450	51.5	18
722 Food services and drinking places	8,450	13.7	10
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	7,190	45.8	10
444 Building material and garden supply stores	6,510	56.1	12
311 Food manufacturing	6,090	40.6	11
624 Social assistance	5,700	31.6	5
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	5,680	31.1	13
492 Couriers and messengers	5,550	128.0	31
721 Accommodation	5,450	36.5	7
236 Construction of buildings	5,160	31.9	10
333 Machinery manufacturing	4,830	40.7	14
811 Repair and maintenance	4,690	40.4	12
493 Warehousing and storage	4,550	72.2	16
531 Real estate	4,270	34.4	5
541 Professional and technical services	3,620	5.0	11
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	3,220	43.3	11
611 Educational services	2,970	17.9	14
237 Heavy and civil engineering construction	2,780	28.5	18
713 Amusements gambling and recreation	2,700	27.1	5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Incidence rate per 10,000 workers.

**ESTIMATES OF THE TRUE TOLL OF WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES
COMPARED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS) REPORTS
2008**

	Estimated 2008 Figures Accounting for Impact of Undercounting Injuries and Illnesses ¹	2008 Data Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
Total Number of Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses in Private Industry	11.1 million	3.7 million
Total Nonfatal Injury and Illness Case Rate in Private Industry (Cases per 100 workers)	11.7	3.9
Total Number of Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work	3.3 million	1.1 million
Case Rate for Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work (Cases per 100 workers)	3.39	1.13
Total Number of Musculoskeletal Disorders - Cases Involving Days Away from Work	952,320	317,440
Total Number of Estimated Cases of Musculoskeletal Disorders	3,259,959	1,086,653

¹ A detailed comparison of individual injury and illness reports from various reporting systems found that only one in three workplace injuries and illnesses were 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 underreporting 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. 48, pages 357-365, 2006.

Federal OSHA Inspection/Enforcement Activity, FY 2002 - 2009

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Inspections	37,565	39,884	39,246	38,783	38,589	39,379	38,652	39,057
Safety	29,516	31,703	31,499	31,136	31,846	33,063	33,120	33,256
Health	8,049	8,181	7,747	7,647	6,743	6,316	5,532	5,801
Complaints	7,887	7,994	8,082	7,732	7,384	7,072	6,707	6,675
Programmed	20,528	22,452	21,598	21,430	21,497	23,020	23,034	24,336
Construction	21,384	22,959	22,404	22,181	22,901	23,323	23,170	23,952
Maritime	416	362	379	381	407	355	309	338
Manufacturing	8,287	8,576	8,770	8,467	7,691	7,693	7,537	7,312
Other	7,532	8,018	7,693	7,754	7,590	8,008	7,636	7,455
Employees Covered by Inspections	1,483,319	1,609,833	1,520,885	1,561,399	1,213,707	1,430,052	1,450,957	1,332,583
Average Case Hours/Inspections								
Safety	19.1	18.8	18.7	19.0	18.8	18.7	19.7	18.5
Health	32.7	34.7	35.6	34.8	34.4	33.3	34.9	34.8
Violations - Total	78,247	83,269	86,475	85,054	83,726	88,616	87,418	87,491
Willful	392	391	446	726	466	404	497	395
Repeat	1,953	2,115	2,329	2,326	2,544	2,687	2,760	2,750
Serious	54,512	59,474	61,334	60,662	61,085	66,852	66,691	67,439
Unclassified	263	363	217	70	14	8	13	10
Other	20,896	20,706	21,848	20,968	19,339	18,466	17,290	16,697
FTA	231	220	301	302	278	199	167	200
Penalties - Total (\$)	70,693,165	79,805,630	82,604,990	98,751,227	82,546,815	89,621,157	101,000,817	94,981,842
Willful	10,540,094	12,419,511	13,339,071	31,431,427	14,985,450	14,835,056	20,704,257	13,537,230
Repeat	7,479,806	9,094,708	9,327,664	8,454,113	9,559,903	9,833,794	11,252,572	10,644,022
Serious	47,248,283	50,897,990	53,467,165	52,965,118	53,298,790	60,547,314	64,046,607	65,072,944
Unclassified	2,620,058	3,626,250	2,194,084	1,506,735	558,650	191,680	474,800	128,000
Other	2,239,423	2,685,997	2,846,313	3,230,440	3,165,197	3,467,104	3,712,646	3,907,648
FTA	565,501	1,081,174	1,430,693	1,163,394	978,825	746,209	809,935	1,691,998
Average Penalty/ Violation (\$)	903	958	955	1,161	986	1,011	1,155	1,086
Willful	26,888	31,763	29,908	43,294	32,158	36,720	41,658	34,271
Repeat	3,830	4,300	4,005	3,635	3,758	3,660	4,077	3,871
Serious	867	856	872	873	873	906	960	965
Unclassified	9,962	9,990	10,111	21,525	39,904	23,960	36,523	12,800
Other	107	130	130	154	164	188	215	234
FTA	2,448	4,914	4,753	3,852	3,521	3,750	4,850	8,460
Percent Inspections with Citations Contested	8.2%	8.6%	8.0%	7.7%	7.2%	6.7%	6.7%	7.1%

Source: OSHA IMIS Inspection 6 Reports, FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004, FY 2005, FY 2006, FY 2007, FY 2008, FY 2009

Federal OSHA and State Plan OSHA Inspection/Enforcement Activity, FY 2009

	<u>FEDERAL OSHA</u>	<u>STATE PLAN OSHA</u>
Inspections	39,057	61,310
Safety	33,256	48,221
Health	5,801	13,089
Complaints	6,675	8,612
Programmed	24,336	39,676
Construction	23,952	26,245
Maritime	338	47
Manufacturing	7,312	9,998
Other	7,455	25,020
Employees Covered by Inspections	1,332,583	3,011,179
Average Case Hours/Inspection		
Safety	18.5	16.1
Health	34.8	27.0
Violations - Total	87,491	129,289
Willful	395	171
Repeat	2,750	2,046
Serious	67,439	55,090
Unclassified	10	14
Other	16,697	71,456
FTA	200	512
Penalties - Total (\$)	94,981,842	59,778,046
Willful	13,537,230	3,466,130
Repeat	10,644,022	3,594,205
Serious	65,072,944	43,018,854
Unclassified	128,000	131,500
Other	3,907,648	7,390,658
FTA	1,691,998	2,176,699
Average Penalty/Violation (\$)	1,086	462
Willful	34,271	20,270
Repeat	3,871	1,757
Serious	965	781
Unclassified	12,800	9,393
Other	234	103
FTA	8,460	4,251
Percent Inspections with Citations Contested	7.1%	13.1%

Source: OSHA IMIS Inspection 6 Reports, FY 2009

AVERAGE TOTAL PENALTY (\$) PER OSHA FATALITY INSPECTION, FY 2003-2009¹

Fiscal Year	Number of Fatality Inspections Conducted	Total Penalties (\$)	Average Total Penalty Per Inspection (\$)
<u>FY 2003</u>			
Federal States	1,504	7,120,953	6,756
State Plan States	816	3,448,520	4,214
Nationwide	1,870	10,559,473	5,647
<u>FY 2004</u>			
Federal States	1,115	7,502,645	6,729
State Plan States	890	4,557,757	5,121
Nationwide	2,005	12,060,402	6,015
<u>FY 2005</u>			
Federal States	1,131	7,522,700	6,651
State Plan States	887	5,714,741	6,443
Nationwide	2,018	13,237,441	6,560
<u>FY 2006</u>			
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
<u>FY 2007</u>			
Federal States	1,051	11,943,175	11,364
State Plan States	845	5,206,768	6,162
Nationwide	1,896	17,149,943	9,045
<u>FY 2008</u>			
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
<u>FY 2009</u>			
Federal States	823	6,709,040	8,152
State Plan States	627	4,409,227	7,032
Nationwide	1,450	11,118,267	7,668

¹ All data from OSHA IMIS Fatality Inspection Reports, FY 2003-2009.

MAJOR OSHA HEALTH STANDARDS SINCE 1971

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Year Final Standard Issued</u>
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	1998
32. Respiratory Protection	1998
33. Ergonomics	2000
34. Bloodborne Pathogens (revised)	2001
35. Ergonomics (revoked)	2001
36. Hexavalent Chromium (response to court order)	2006

Source: Code of Federal Regulations

MAJOR OSHA SAFETY STANDARDS SINCE 1971

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Year Final Standard Issued</u>
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 – (“no hands in dies”)	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 (on gasoline pumps)	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 (Laboratory Accreditation Revision)	1988
27. Crane or Derrick Suspended Personnel Platforms (Part 1926)	1988
28. Concrete and Masonry Construction (Part 1926)	1988
29. Mechanical power presses – (“no hands in dies”) – (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
41. Fall Protection	1994
42. Electrical Power Generation	1994
43. Electrical Power Generation	1994
44. Personal Protective Equipment	1994
45. Logging Operations	1995
46. Scaffolds	1996
47. PPE for Shipyards	1996
48. Longshoring and Marine Terminals	1997
49. Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training	1998
50. Confined Spaces (amended)	1998
51. Dipping and Coating (plain language re-write)	1999
52. Steel Erection	2001
53. Electrical Equipment Installation	2007
54. Employer Payment for Personal Protective Equipment (response to lawsuit)	2007

Source: Code of Federal Regulations

**OSHA REGULATIONS WITHDRAWN FROM REGULATORY AGENDA
DURING THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION**

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Reg Agenda Date</u>
PELS for Air Contaminants	December-01
Metalworking Fluids	December-01
Update and Revision of Flammable and Combustible Liquids	December-01
Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals	December-01
Revision and Update of Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus	December-01
Safety Standards for Scaffolds in Construction -- Part II	December-01
Safety and Health Programs for Construction	December-01
Control of Hazardous Energy in Construction	December-01
Consolidation of Records Maintenance Requirements in OSHA Standards	December-01
Oil and Gas Well Drilling and Servicing	December-01
Update and Revision of Spray Applications	December-01
Occupational Exposure to Perchloroethylene	December-01
Sanitation in the Construction Industry	December-01
Update and Revision to Woodworking Machinery Standard	December-01
Ergonomics Programs in Construction	December-01
Occupational Health Risks in the Manufacture & Assembly of Semiconductors	December-01
Indoor Air Quality	May-02
Scaffolds in Shipyards	May-02
Access and Egress in Shipyards	May-02
Accreditation of Training Programs for HAZWOPER	December-02
Injury and Illness Prevention (Safety & Health Programs)	December-02
Fall Protection in Construction	December-02
Glycol Ethers: Protecting Reproductive Health	June-04
Occupational Exposure to Tuberculosis	June-04

Source: U.S. Department of Labor Semiannual Regulatory Agenda (OSHA), Federal Register

**PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS OF OSHA COMPARED
TO 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	mg/m ³
Benzene	1	1	0.5	0.1	ppm
Beryllium	2	0.2	0.05	0.5	ug/m ³
Butane	-	800	1000	800	ppm
n-Butanol	100	50	20	50(c) ¹	ppm
Carbon disulfide*	20	4	1	1	ppm
Carbon monoxide*	50	25	25	35	ppm
Chlorobenzene	75	10	10	-	ppm
Dimethyl sulfate*	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*	-	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* (Perchloroethylene)	100	25	25	-	ppm
Toluene*	200	50	20	100	ppm
Triethylamine	25	1(c) ¹	1	-	ppm

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

¹Ceiling Level

FEDERAL OSHA BUDGET AND PERSONNEL

Budget Fiscal Year 1975 - 2010

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Positions Fiscal Year 1975-2010</u> (Staff Full-Time Equivalent Employment)
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	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 ¹	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/ Budget and personnel were increased when the California State plan turned back to Federal OSHA jurisdiction.

2/ Amount after rescission.

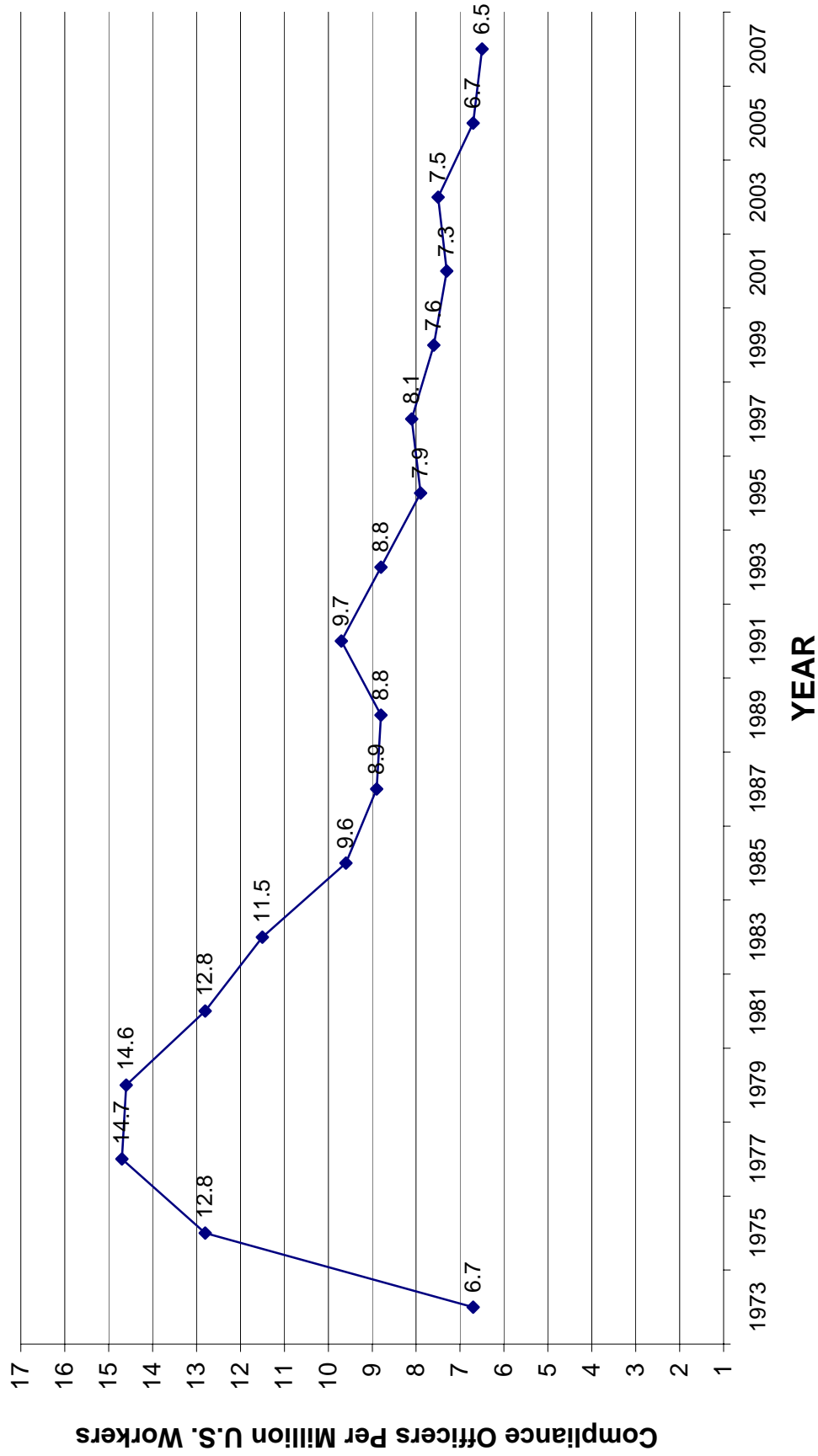
Federal OSHA Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, 1973 - 2008

Year	Total Number Federal OSHA Compliance Officers ¹	Employment (000) ²	OSHA Compliance Officers Per Million Workers
1973	567	85,064	6.7
1974	754	86,794	8.7
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

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 2008 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 - 2007*



*Compliance officers from U.S. Department of Labor and OSHA Directorate of Enforcement Programs includes CSHO's and their supervisors. Employment data from Current Population Survey.

**Job Safety and Health Appropriations
FY 2001 - 2011**

CATEGORY	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011 Request
OSHA (in thousands of dollars)											
TOTAL	425,886	443,651	453,256	457,500	464,224	472,427	486,925	486,001	513,042 ⁴	558,620	573,096
Safety & Health Standards	15,069	16,321	16,119	15,900	15,998	16,462	16,892	16,597	17,204	19,569	23,756
Federal Enforcement	151,836	161,768	164,039	166,000	169,601	172,575	176,973	182,136	197,946	223,399	233,445
State Enforcement	88,369	89,747	91,139	92,000	90,985	91,093	91,093	89,502	92,593	104,393	105,893
Technical Support	20,189	19,562	20,234	21,600	20,735	21,435	22,392	21,681	22,632	25,920	26,186
Federal Compliance Assistance	56,255	58,783	61,722	67,000	70,837	72,545	72,659	71,390	72,659	73,380	70,255
State Compliance Assistance	48,834	51,021	53,552	52,200	53,346	53,357	53,357	52,425	54,531	54,798	55,798
Training Grants	11,175	11,175	11,175	10,500	10,423	10,116	10,116	9,939	10,000	10,750	11,000
Safety & Health Statistics	25,597	26,257	26,063	22,200	22,196	24,253	32,274	31,522	34,128	34,875	34,981
Executive Administration/Direction	8,562	9,017	9,213	10,000	10,102	10,591	11,169	10,809	11,349	11,536	11,782
MSHA (in thousands of dollars)											
TOTAL	246,306	254,768	271,741	268,800	279,198	303,286	301,570	333,925	347,003	357,293	360,780
Coal Enforcement	114,505	117,885	119,655	114,800	115,364	117,152	120,396	154,670	154,491	158,662	159,059
Supplemental (emergency)						25,600					
Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	55,117	61,099	63,910	65,500	66,731	68,062	72,506	71,420	82,427	85,422	88,966
Standards Development	1,760	2,357	2,378	2,300	2,333	2,481	2,727	3,180	3,031	3,481	4,322
Assessments	4,265	4,807	4,886	5,200	5,236	5,391	6,556	6,134	6,134	6,233	6,327
Education Policy & Development	31,455	27,984	27,914	30,400	31,245	31,701	35,326	36,605	38,605	38,605	36,646
Technical Support	27,053	28,085	28,675	24,500	25,104	25,479	29,237	29,476	30,117	30,642	31,637
Program Administration	12,151	12,551	14,323	12,200	15,665	11,906	13,637	16,504	15,684	17,391	14,376
Mine Mapping	--	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Program Eval. & Info Resources	--	--	--	13,900	17,520	15,514	21,185	15,936	16,514	16,857	19,447
NIOSH (in thousands of dollars)											
TOTAL	260,134	276,460	274,899	278,885	285,357	254,401 ¹	252,100	381,955	360,059	373,171	456,042
Program Funding								273,863 ²	290,059 ³	302,448 ³	305,905 ³
WTC Health Funding								108,092	70,000	70,723	150,137

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

² Includes \$50 million for mine safety research adjusted to \$49.126 million after the recession.

³ Does not include \$55 million for the Energy Employees Occupational Injury Compensation Program proposed to be included in the NIOSH budget instead of the DOL budget.

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

**Funding for OSHA Worker Safety Training Programs Versus Employer
Compliance Assistance Programs
(\$ 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

Sources: Budget of the United States Government, FY 2001 - FY 2011 and Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**NUMBER OF U.S. ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES COVERED
PER OSHA FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STAFF, 1975 - 2008**

Fiscal Year	Annual Average Employment¹	Annual Average Establishments¹	OSHA Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Staff²	Establishments Covered Per OSHA FTE	Employees Covered Per OSHA FTE
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)

Funding for Federal Health Research Agencies
(in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011 Request
National Cancer Institute	\$3,754	\$4,190	\$4,622	\$4,771	\$4,842	\$4,793	\$4,798	\$4,805	\$4,969	\$5,102	\$5,265
National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute	\$2,299	\$2,576	\$2,812	\$2,897	\$2,951	\$2,922	\$2,923	\$2,923	\$3,016	\$3,096	\$3,188
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	\$1,535	\$1,725	\$1,859	\$1,916	\$1,955	\$1,936	\$1,936	\$1,936	\$1,998	\$2,051	\$2,125
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Disorders	\$1,400	\$1,467	\$1,633	\$1,682	\$1,722	\$1,855	\$1,856	\$1,856	\$1,991	\$1,958	\$2,008
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	\$1,176	\$1,328	\$1,466	\$1,511	\$1,550	\$1,535	\$1,536	\$1,544	\$1,593	\$1,636	\$1,681
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease	\$2,042	\$2,372	\$3,731	\$4,335	\$4,459	\$4,383	\$4,269	\$4,561	\$4,703	\$4,817	\$4,977
National Institute of Mental Health	\$1,106	\$1,249	\$1,350	\$1,391	\$1,418	\$1,404	\$1,404	\$1,404	\$1,450	\$1,490	\$1,541
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	\$976	\$1,114	\$1,214	\$1,251	\$1,278	\$1,265	\$1,255	\$1,255	\$1,295	\$1,329	\$1,369
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	\$565	\$567	\$618	\$637	\$648	\$641	\$647	\$642	\$663	\$690	\$789
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Disorders	\$397	\$449	\$489	\$504	\$513	\$508	\$508	\$509	\$525	\$539	\$556
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	\$260	\$276	\$275	\$279	\$285	\$254	\$254	\$274 ¹	\$290 ¹	\$302 ¹	\$306 ¹

¹ Does not include funding for the World Trade Center Health Program or Energy Employees Occupational Injury Compensation Program.

Source: Budget of the United States Government, FY 2001 - 2001.

8.2 Million State and Local Employees Lack OSHA Coverage



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

PROFILES OF MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH

Coal Mines

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of coal mines	2,144	2,065	1,972	2,011	2,063	2,113	2,030	2,129
Number of miners	114,458	110,966	104,824	108,734	116,436	122,975	122,936	133,827
Fatalities	42	27	30	28	23	47	34	30
Fatal injury rate¹	0.0402	0.0270	0.0312	0.0273	0.0205	0.0400	0.0293	0.0237
All injury rate¹	6.03	6.03	5.38	5.00	4.62	4.46	4.21	3.89
States with coal mining	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Coal production (millions of tons)	1,128	1,094	1,071	1,111	1,133	1,163	1,147	1,172
Citations and orders issued²	68,165	57,201	56,786	64,481	69,075	77,734	84,544	107,404

Metal and Nonmetal Mines

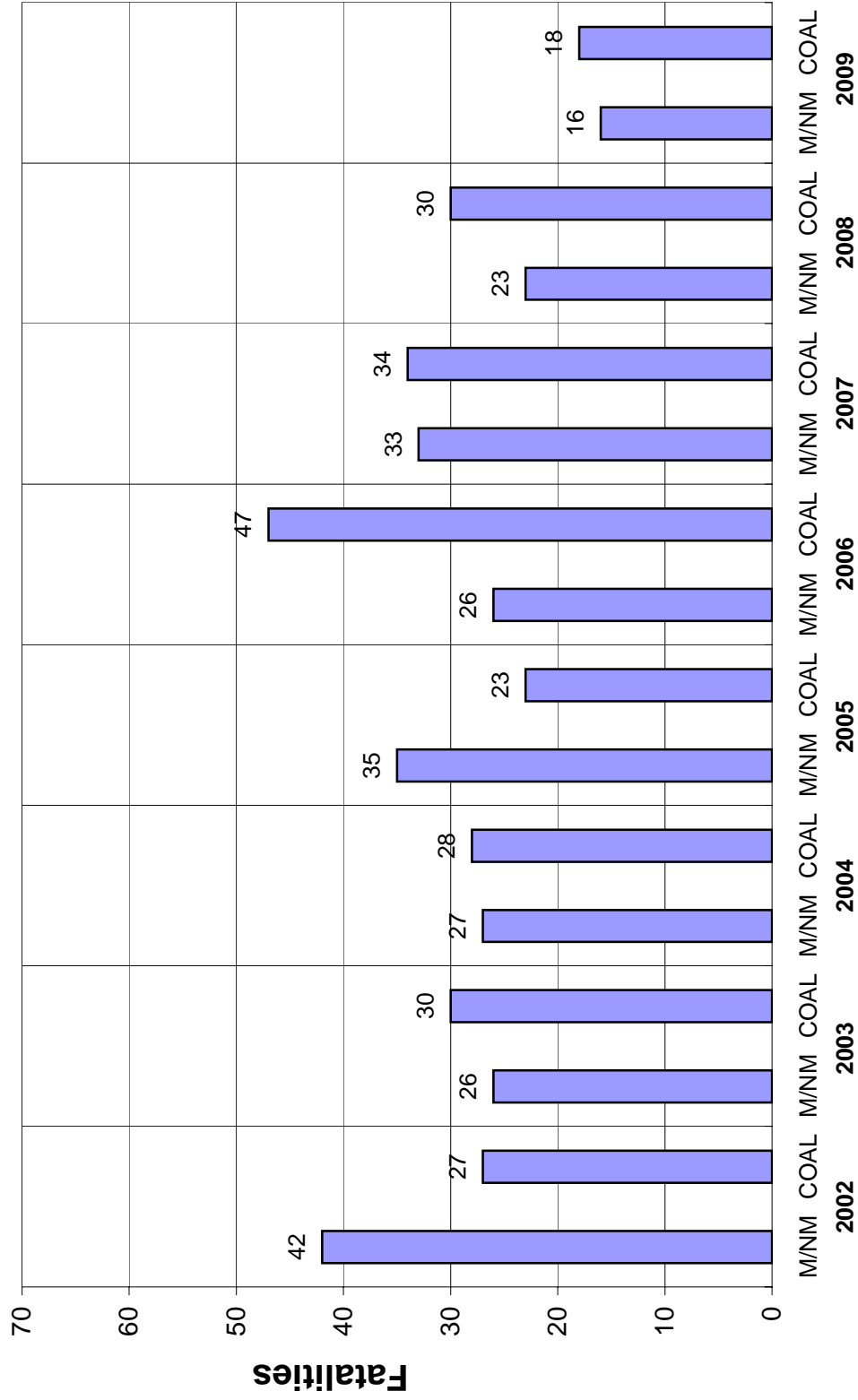
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of metal/nonmetal mines	12,479	12,455	12,419	12,467	12,603	12,772	12,841	12,778
Number of miners	232,770	218,148	215,325	220,274	228,401	240,522	255,186	258,892
Fatalities	30	42	26	27	35	26	33	23
Fatal injury rate¹	0.0146	0.0220	0.0138	0.0137	0.0170	0.0122	0.0149	0.0107
All injury rate¹	4.1	3.86	3.65	3.55	3.54	3.19	3.02	2.87
States with M/NM mining	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Citations and orders issued²	58,191	48,389	52,975	56,363	58,876	62,530	60,191	67,069

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



COAL FATALITIES BY STATE, 1996 - 2009

STATE	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	TOTAL
ALABAMA	3	2	3	2	4	2	1	1	14		2	1	1	2	38
ALASKA															0
ARIZONA				1									1	1	3
ARKANSAS									1						1
CALIFORNIA															0
COLORADO			1							1	1	2		1	6
CONNECTICUT															0
DELAWARE															0
FLORIDA															0
GEORGIA															0
HAWAII															0
IDAHO															0
ILLINOIS	2	1					3		1	2	1		1	2	13
INDIANA		1	3			1	1	1	2	1	1		1		12
IOWA															0
KANSAS															0
KENTUCKY	6	8	2	16	8	6	9	9	5	13	9	12	5	12	120
LOUISIANA	1														1
MAINE															0
MARYLAND			2	1	1						1				5
MASSACHUSETTS															0
MICHIGAN															0
MINNESOTA															0
MISSISSIPPI															0
MISSOURI															0
MONTANA				1											1
NEBRASKA															0
NEVADA															0
NEW HAMPSHIRE															0
NEW JERSEY															0
NEW MEXICO			1					1							2

COAL FATALITIES BY STATE, 1996 - 2009

STATE	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	TOTAL
NEW YORK															0
NORTH CAROLINA															0
NORTH DAKOTA													1		1
OHIO					1				2		2	1			6
OKLAHOMA			1		1										2
OREGON															0
PENN (ANTH)		1		1	1	1		3	1	2	2			1	13
PENN (BITUM)	1	4	1		3		1					1	4	2	17
PUERTO RICO															0
RHODE ISLAND															0
SOUTH CAROLINA															0
SOUTH DAKOTA															0
TENNESSEE	1					1							1		3
TEXAS		1	1						1		1				4
UTAH			10	1		2		1		4			3	2	23
VERMONT															0
VIRGINIA	1	2		1		3	3	4	2	4	5	5	5	2	37
WASHINGTON															0
WEST VIRGINIA	3	9	9	23	3	12	10	6	13	9	9	7	7	12	132
WISCONSIN															0
WYOMING		1			1		2	1		2	1			1	9
TOTAL	18	30	34	47	23	28	30	27	42	38	35	29	30	38	450

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

METAL AND NONMETAL FATALITIES BY STATE, 1996 - 2009

STATE	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	TOTAL
ALABAMA					1		2		1		3				7
ALASKA			3	2									1		6
ARIZONA	1	2	2	1	2			4	2	3	3	3	3	2	28
ARKANSAS	1		2				1	1		1		2		1	9
CALIFORNIA	1	2	3	2			2		1	2		3	6	4	26
COLORADO					2		1	2	2	1	2	1	1		12
CONNECTICUT											1		1		2
DELAWARE															0
FLORIDA				1	2			4	1		2	2	5	1	18
GEORGIA	1	1				1	1	1	1	1		1	3		11
HAWAII									1						1
IDAHO								1	2	1		2	2	1	9
ILLINOIS							1	2		1	1	1	3	2	11
INDIANA			1	1		2		1		2	3				10
IOWA	1	2				1			1		1	3	1	1	11
KANSAS		1					1				3	1	2		8
KENTUCKY	1	1		1	3		1		1		1	1	2	1	13
LOUISIANA	1		1	1						2		1		1	7
MAINE															0
MARYLAND								1				1		2	4
MASSACHUSETTS				1								1	1		3
MICHIGAN				3	1	2	1	1		1	2	3	1	1	16
MINNESOTA			2	3	1				1	2		1			10
MISSISSIPPI					2						3		1	1	7
MISSOURI	2	2	2		1	2		3		1	1	1	3	3	21
MONTANA			1		1				3	1				1	7
NEBRASKA			1		1			1		1					4
NEVADA	1	3	2		3	4	2	2	4	6	9	2	5	4	47

METAL AND NONMETAL FATALITIES BY STATE, 1996 - 2009

STATE	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	TOTAL
NEW HAMPSHIRE			1				1						2		4
NEW JERSEY					1		1						1		3
NEW MEXICO		1			2	1	1	2			1		1		9
NEW YORK		1				1		1			2	1	1		7
NORTH CAROLINA			1			1	1		2	2	2	1	1	2	13
NORTH DAKOTA															0
OHIO	1		2		2		2			2	2	2			13
OKLAHOMA						2			1	2				2	7
OREGON			1	1	1	2	1	2		1	2	3	2	2	18
PENNSYLVANIA	1	2		2	1	2			1	2	2	2		5	20
PUERTO RICO	1		1	1				1		1				2	7
RHODE ISLAND															0
SOUTH CAROLINA					1	1	2	1		1			1	1	8
SOUTH DAKOTA								1							1
TENNESSEE	1		1	2	1	1	1	3		1	2	2	3	1	19
TEXAS	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	4		4	2	5	6	3	39
UTAH		1		1					1	1	2	2	1	1	10
VERMONT															0
VIRGINIA			1	1	1					2	1			1	7
WASHINGTON			1	1	1		1	1	2	1			1		9
WEST VIRGINIA			1												1
WISCONSIN		1			1				1	1	1	2		1	8
WYOMING			1		1	1		2	1		1	1			8
TOTAL	16	23	33	26	35	27	26	42	30	47	55	51	61	47	518

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

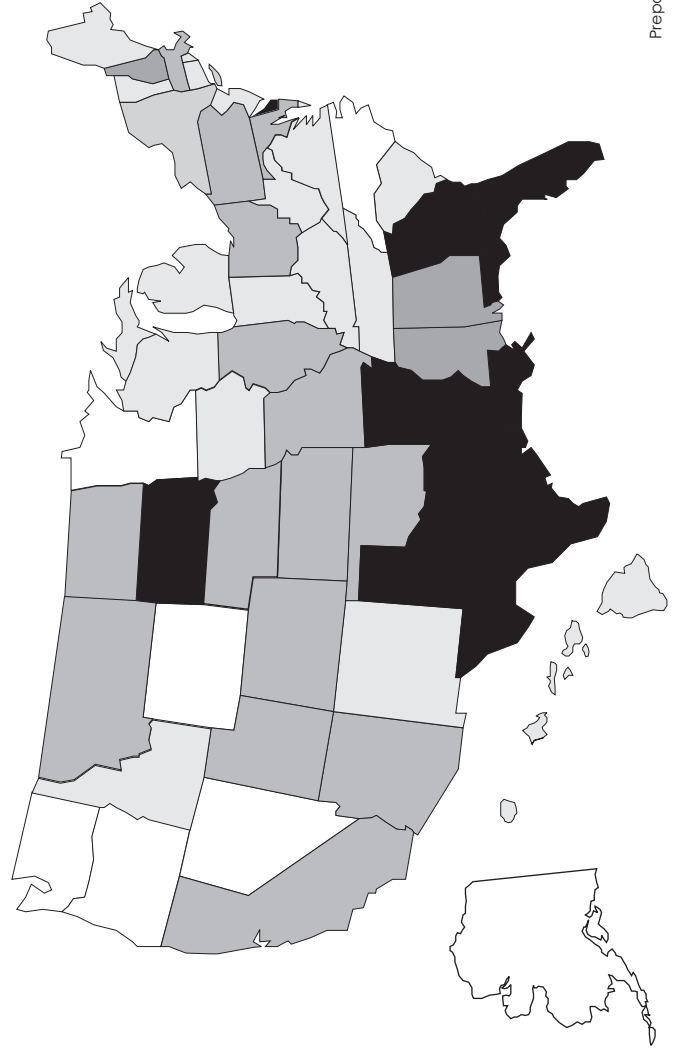
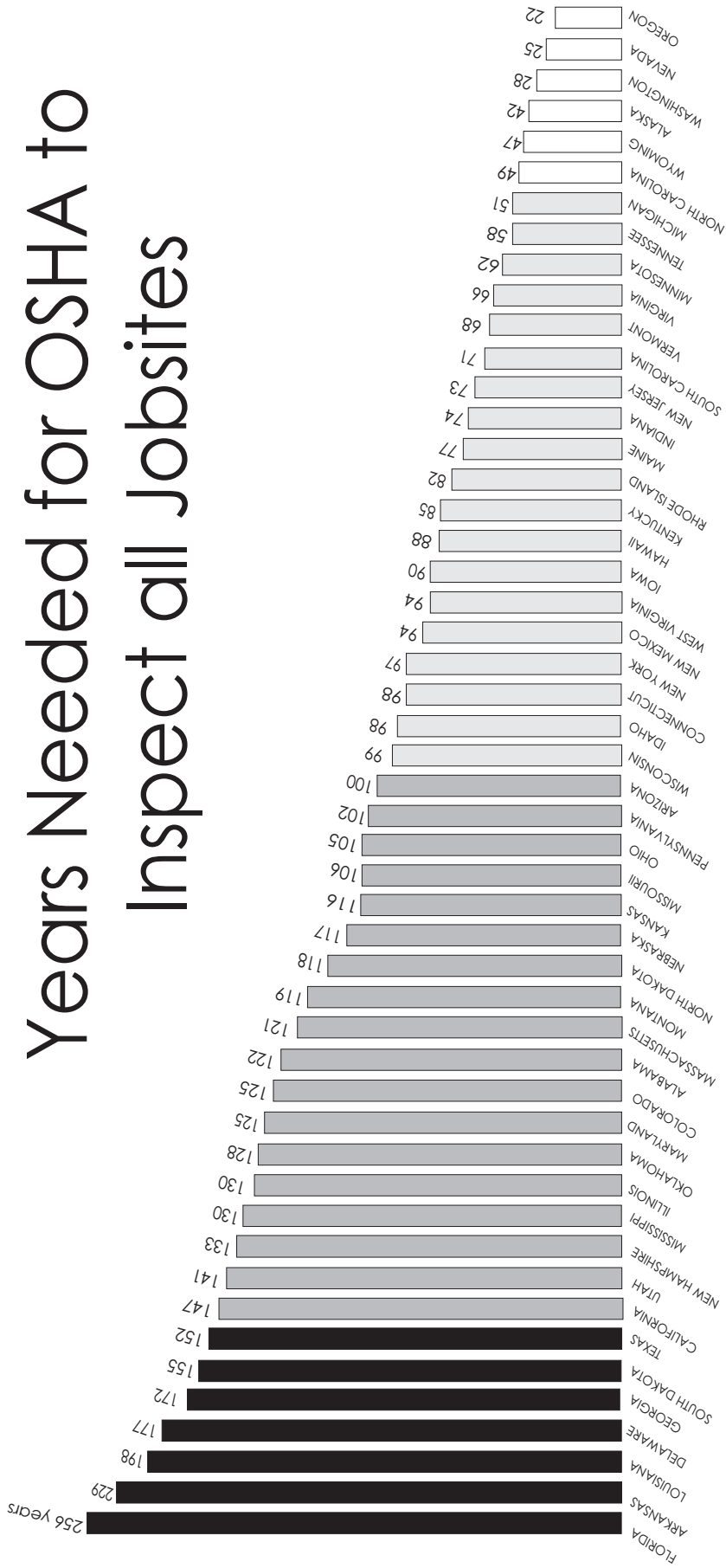
**MSHA REGULATIONS WITHDRAWN FROM REGULATORY AGENDA
DURING THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION**

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Reg Agenda Date</u>
Confined Spaces	December-01
Metal/Nonmetal Impoundments	December-01
Surface Haulage	December-01
Safety Standard Revisions for Underground Anthracite Mines	December-01
Electrical Grounding Standards for Metal and Nonmetal Mines	December-01
Training and Retraining of Miners	December-01
Respirable Crystalline Silica	December-01
Safety Standards Self-Contained Self-Rescue Devices in Underground Mines	December-01
Verification of Surface Coal Mine Dust Control Plans	December-01
Surge and Storage Piles	December-01
Escapeways and Refuges	December-01
Accident Investigation Hearing Procedures	December-01
Continuous Monitoring of Respirable Coal Mine Dust in Underground Coal Mines	December-01
Requirements for Approval of Flame-Resistant Conveyor Belts	May-02
Air Quality, Chemical Substances, and Respiratory Protection	May-02
Mine Rescue Teams	December-02
Occupational Exposure to Coal Mine Dust	December-02
Focused Inspections	December-02

Source: U.S. Department of Labor Semiannual Regulatory Agenda (MSHA), Federal Register

STATE COMPARISONS

Years Needed for OSHA to Inspect all Jobsites



NUMBER OF OSHA INSPECTORS BY STATE COMPARED WITH ILO BENCHMARK NUMBER OF LABOR INSPECTORS

STATE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES¹	ACTUAL NUMBER OF OSHA INSPECTORS²	NUMBER OF LABOR INSPECTORS NEEDED TO MEET ILO BENCHMARK³	RATIO OF OSHA INSPECTORS/NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
ALABAMA	1,936,489	26	194	1/74,480
ALASKA	315,285	16	32	1/19,705
ARIZONA	2,583,215	28	258	1/92,258
ARKANSAS	1,172,208	10	117	1/117,221
CALIFORNIA	15,494,915	313	1,549	1/49,505
COLORADO	2,310,865	29	231	1/79,685
CONNECTICUT	1,687,902	29	169	1/58,204
DELAWARE	423,083	4	42	1/105,771
FLORIDA	7,666,374	62	766	1/123,651
GEORGIA	4,031,467	38	403	1/106,091
HAWAII	619,703	14	62	1/44,265
IDAHO	653,108	11	65	1/59,373
ILLINOIS	5,841,692	77	584	1/75,866
INDIANA	2,872,442	71	287	1/40,457
IOWA	1,490,575	29	149	1/51,399
KANSAS	1,366,878	16	137	1/85,430
KENTUCKY	1,791,017	40	179	1/44,775
LOUISIANA	1,890,007	18	189	1/105,000
MAINE	602,074	10	60	1/60,207
MARYLAND	2,537,752	61	254	1/41,602
MASSACHUSETTS	3,245,983	35	325	1/92,742

NUMBER OF OSHA INSPECTORS BY STATE COMPARED WITH ILO BENCHMARK NUMBER OF LABOR INSPECTORS

STATE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ¹	ACTUAL NUMBER OF OSHA INSPECTORS ²	NUMBER OF LABOR INSPECTORS NEEDED TO MEET ILO BENCHMARK ³	RATIO OF OSHA INSPECTORS/NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
MICHIGAN	4,070,914	71	407	1/57,337
MINNESOTA	2,679,527	59	268	1/45,416
MISSISSIPPI	1,131,096	12	113	1/94,258
MISSOURI	2,715,183	29	272	1/93,627
MONTANA	437,591	8	44	1/54,699
NEBRASKA	922,929	10	92	1/92,293
NEVADA	1,252,987	41	125	1/30,561
NEW HAMPSHIRE	628,763	9	63	1/69,863
NEW JERSEY	3,934,789	69	393	1/57,026
NEW MEXICO	825,736	11	83	1/75,067
NEW YORK	8,608,351	121	861	1/71,143
NORTH CAROLINA	4,043,486	116	404	1/34,858
NORTH DAKOTA	350,440	7	35	1/50,063
OHIO	5,235,972	61	524	1/85,836
OKLAHOMA	1,550,489	16	155	1/96,906
OREGON	1,713,764	85	171	1/20,162
PENNSYLVANIA	5,658,771	64	566	1/88,418
RHODE ISLAND	469,701	7	47	1/67,100
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,876,081	31	188	1/60,519
SOUTH DAKOTA	397,108	N/A	40	N/A
TENNESSEE	2,271,990	38	272	1/71,631
TEXAS	10,452,907	91	1,045	1/114,867

NUMBER OF OSHA INSPECTORS BY STATE COMPARED WITH ILO BENCHMARK NUMBER OF LABOR INSPECTORS

STATE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ¹	ACTUAL NUMBER OF OSHA INSPECTORS ²	NUMBER OF LABOR INSPECTORS NEEDED TO MEET ILO BENCHMARK ³	RATIO OF OSHA INSPECTORS/NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
UTAH	1,221,052	19	122	1/64,266
VERMONT	302,627	10	30	1/30,263
VIRGINIA	3,665,654	61	367	1/60,093
WASHINGTON	2,950,773	121	295	1/24,387
WEST VIRGINIA	709,657	11	71	1/64,514
WISCONSIN	2,772,889	34	277	1/81,556
WYOMING	286,333	8	29	1/35,792
TOTAL	134,805,659*	2,218	13,481	1/60,723

¹U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages 2008.

²U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of Federal CSHO Totals by State FY 2010 and Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010. Total number of inspectors includes 61 inspectors in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

³International 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.

*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 2008 ¹			INJURIES/ILLNESSES 2008 ²		PENALTIES ³ FY 2009		INSPECTORS ⁴	YEARS TO INSPECT EACH WORKPLACE ONCE	STATE OR FEDERAL PROGRAM ⁵
	NUMBER	RATE	RANK ⁶	NUMBER	RATE	AVERAGES(\$)	RANK ⁷			
Alabama	107	5.2	36	56,100	4.1	1,257	4	26	122	FEDERAL
Alaska	33	9.9	49	10,400	5.1	812	33	16	42	STATE
Arizona	100	3.4	20	69,500	3.7	1,086	11	28	100	STATE
Arkansas	85	6.5	42	39,100	4.5	1,364	2	10	229	FEDERAL
California	465	2.7	12	411,700	3.9	4,617	1	313	147	STATE
Colorado	105	4.0	26	N/A	N/A	888	28	29	125	FEDERAL
Connecticut	28	1.6	3	54,900	4.6	1,025	15	29	98	FEDERAL
Delaware	11	2.6	9	10,000	3.3	1,092	10	4	177	FEDERAL
Florida	291	3.4	20	210,400	3.8	933	21	62	256	FEDERAL
Georgia	182	4.0	26	98,300	3.3	968	20	38	172	FEDERAL
Hawaii	19	3.0	14	16,700	4.3	683	39	14	88	STATE
Idaho	36	5.1	34	N/A	N/A	729	37	11	98	FEDERAL
Illinois	193	3.1	18	149,800	3.6	891	27	77	130	FEDERAL
Indiana	143	4.7	31	96,500	4.7	819	32	71	74	STATE
Iowa	93	5.7	40	53,700	5.0	977	19	29	90	STATE
Kansas	73	5.1	34	43,400	4.5	872	29	16	116	FEDERAL

PROFILE OF WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES

STATE	FATALITIES 2008 ¹		INJURIES/ILLNESSES 2008 ²		PENALTIES ³ FY 2009		INSPECTORS ⁴	YEARS TO INSPECT EACH WORKPLACE ONCE	STATE OR FEDERAL PROGRAM ⁵
	NUMBER	RATE	RANK ⁶	NUMBER	RATE	AVERAGES(\$)			
Kentucky	106	5.6	39	59,800	4.7	1,279	40	85	STATE
Louisiana	135	6.8	44	38,300	2.8	979	18	198	FEDERAL
Maine	24	3.6	23	24,400	6.0	1,072	10	77	FEDERAL
Maryland	60	2.1	4	58,600	3.3	688	61	125	STATE
Massachusetts	68	2.1	4	82,600	3.6	1,107	35	121	FEDERAL
Michigan	123	2.7	12	124,400	4.4	438	71	51	STATE
Minnesota	65	2.4	8	77,300	4.2	599	41	62	STATE
Mississippi	80	6.5	42	N/A	N/A	775	12	130	FEDERAL
Missouri	148	5.2	36	70,000	3.6	798	29	106	FEDERAL
Montana	40	8.3	48	18,000	6.4	900	8	119	FEDERAL
Nebraska	53	5.5	38	28,700	4.4	1,106	10	117	FEDERAL
Nevada	41	3.2	19	42,200	4.5	1,085	41	25	STATE
New Hampshire	7	1.0	1	N/A	N/A	1,002	9	133	FEDERAL
New Jersey	92	2.2	6	88,700	3.2	1,057	69	73	FEDERAL
New Mexico	31	3.4	20	21,000	3.8	867	11	94	STATE
New York	213	2.3	7	169,600	2.8	1,005	121	97	FEDERAL

PROFILE OF WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES

STATE	FATALITIES 2008 ¹			INJURIES/ILLNESSES 2008 ²		PENALTIES ³ FY 2009		INSPECTORS ⁴	YEARS TO INSPECT EACH WORKPLACE ONCE	STATE OR FEDERAL PROGRAM ⁵
	NUMBER	RATE	RANK ⁶	NUMBER	RATE	AVERAGES(\$)	RANK ⁷			
North Carolina	161	3.8	24	94,600	3.4	508	45	116	49	STATE
North Dakota	28	7.8	47	N/A	N/A	754	36	7	118	FEDERAL
Ohio	168	3.0	14	N/A	N/A	912	23	61	105	FEDERAL
Oklahoma	102	6.0	41	49,400	4.5	1,188	5	16	128	FEDERAL
Oregon	55	3.0	14	54,400	4.6	331	49	85	22	STATE
Pennsylvania	241	4.0	26	N/A	N/A	908	24	64	102	FEDERAL
Rhode Island	6	1.2	2	N/A	N/A	868	30	7	82	FEDERAL
South Carolina	87	4.4	30	39,100	3.1	288	50	31	71	STATE
South Dakota	30	6.9	46	N/A	N/A	579	43	N/A	155	FEDERAL
Tennessee	135	4.8	32	82,900	4.2	620	40	38	58	STATE
Texas	463	4.2	29	4	3.1	1,106	8	91	152	FEDERAL
Utah	64	4.8	32	39,200	4.7	1,115	6	19	141	STATE
Vermont	10	3.0	14	11,000	5.5	582	42	10	68	STATE
Virginia	156	3.9	25	77,500	3.1	510	44	61	66	STATE
Washington	84	2.6	9	110,900	5.6	459	46	121	28	STATE
West Virginia	53	6.8	44	23,200	4.7	898	26	11	94	FEDERAL

PROFILE OF WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES

STATE	FATALITIES 2008 ¹			INJURIES/ILLNESSES 2008 ²		PENALTIES ³ FY 2009		INSPECTORS ⁴	YEARS TO INSPECT EACH WORKPLACE ONCE	STATE OR FEDERAL PROGRAM ⁵
	NUMBER	RATE	RANK ⁶	NUMBER	RATE	AVERAGES(\$)	RANK ⁷			
Wisconsin	77	2.6	9	93,500	4.9	919	22	34	99	FEDERAL
Wyoming	33	11.6	50	9,000	4.6	402	48	8	47	STATE
TOTAL OR NATIONAL AVERAGE:	5,214	3.7		3.7 MILLION	3.9	\$882⁸		2,218⁹	91¹⁰	

¹ The state fatality rates for 2008 have not yet been calculated by BLS. The AFL-CIO calculated preliminary 2008 state fatality rates per 100,000 workers using the numbers of deaths reported by BLS for 2008 and the preliminary employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 2008 annual average from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS).

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

³ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

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, FY 2010. Includes only safety and industrial hygiene Compliance Safety and Health Officers who conduct workplace inspections. Supervisory CSHOs are included if they spend at least 50 percent of their time conducting inspections.

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 \$965 per citation; state plan OSHA states average \$781 per citation.

⁹ Total number of inspectors includes 885 federal OSHA inspectors and 1,333 state OSHA inspectors, including 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 137 years; inspection frequency of covered establishments for state OSHA plan states is once every 63 years.

STATE-BY-STATE OSHA FATALITY INVESTIGATIONS, FY 2009

State	Number of OSHA Fatality Investigations Conducted, FY 2009 ¹	Total Penalties ¹ (\$)	Average Total Penalty Per Investigation (\$)	Median Initial Penalty ² (\$)	Median Current Penalty ² (\$)	State or Federal Program ³
Alabama	20	298,010	14,901	12,250	6,900	FEDERAL
Alaska	5	21,900	4,380	4,200	2,975	STATE
Arizona	17	164,995	9,706	16,500	10,500	STATE
Arkansas	15	166,675	11,112	5,500	5,500	FEDERAL
California	160	1,640,385	10,253	11,655	9,260	STATE
Colorado	11	278,400	25,309	15,000	12,000	FEDERAL
Connecticut	8	42,475	5,309	10,000	6,300	FEDERAL
Delaware	3	42,040	14,013	4,000	2,520	FEDERAL
Florida	81	643,166	7,940	7,500	6,400	FEDERAL
Georgia	43	376,205	8,749	11,300	7,000	FEDERAL
Hawaii	6	28,625	4,771	2,938	2,938	STATE
Idaho	5	54,350	10,870	7,500	7,500	FEDERAL
Illinois	52	129,315	2,487	4,625	4,500	FEDERAL
Indiana	42	172,913	4,117	6,000	5,250	STATE
Iowa	21	246,900	11,757	5,175	3,000	STATE
Kansas	12	178,550	14,879	7,400	7,000	FEDERAL
Kentucky	31	125,275	4,041	3,250	2,000	STATE
Louisiana	48	99,215	2,067	3,625	2,750	FEDERAL
Maine	6	14,160	2,360	3,750	2,500	FEDERAL
Maryland	20	90,676	4,534	6,763	4,073	STATE
Massachusetts	23	148,200	6,444	11,750	7,000	FEDERAL

STATE-BY-STATE OSHA FATALITY INVESTIGATIONS, FY 2009

State	Number of OSHA Fatality Investigations Conducted, FY 2009 ¹	Total Penalties ¹ (\$)	Average Total Penalty Per Investigation (\$)	Median Initial Penalty ² (\$)	Median Current Penalty ² (\$)	State or Federal Program ³
Michigan	28	142,090	5,075	6,300	5,400	STATE
Minnesota	14	260,600	18,614	26,600	26,200	STATE
Mississippi	14	106,360	7,597	10,150	6,780	FEDERAL
Missouri	20	117,125	5,856	8,838	5,250	FEDERAL
Montana	5	13,000	2,600	2,500	2,500	FEDERAL
Nebraska	16	312,737	19,546	12,550	7,875	FEDERAL
Nevada	11	93,100	8,464	9,100	5,950	STATE
New Hampshire	3	3,500	1,167	17,000	17,000	FEDERAL
New Jersey	39	201,567	5,168	3,000	3,000	FEDERAL
New Mexico	6	23,200	3,867	7,800	7,800	STATE
New York	53	625,632	11,804	5,400	4,800	FEDERAL
North Carolina	54	171,245	3,171	4,650	4,063	STATE
North Dakota	4	27,962	6,991	5,825	5,063	FEDERAL
Ohio	39	134,895	3,459	7,000	5,175	FEDERAL
Oklahoma	25	281,150	11,246	10,000	6,000	FEDERAL
Oregon	25	79,250	3,170	5,000	5,000	STATE
Pennsylvania	43	262,315	6,100	5,850	4,888	FEDERAL
Rhode Island	4	7,900	1,975	11,025	10,075	FEDERAL
South Carolina	17	13,745	809	3,000	2,375	STATE
South Dakota	3	7,605	2,535	4,200	2,730	FEDERAL
Tennessee	42	195,920	4,665	5,400	5,400	STATE

STATE-BY-STATE OSHA FATALITY INVESTIGATIONS, FY 2009

State	Number of OSHA Fatality Investigations Conducted, FY 2009 ¹	Total Penalties ¹ (\$)	Average Total Penalty Per Investigation (\$)	Median Initial Penalty ² (\$)	Median Current Penalty ² (\$)	State or Federal Program ³
Texas	167	1,562,851	9,358	6,000	5,000	FEDERAL
Utah	14	21,600	1,543	2,750	1,250	STATE
Vermont	2	5,250	2,625	5,250	5,250	STATE
Virginia	36	678,652	18,851	14,000	10,000	STATE
Washington	32	77,625	2,426	1,600	1,600	STATE
West Virginia	10	242,880	24,288	5,400	4,450	FEDERAL
Wisconsin	23	110,045	4,785	5,550	3,820	FEDERAL
Wyoming	8	33,156	4,145	4,625	4,250	STATE
National Median State Plan States				6,338	5,000	
National Median Federal States				6,750	5,000	
Total or National Average⁴	1,450	11,118,267	7,668			

¹OSHA IMIS Fatality Inspection Reports, FY 2009. Report was issued on Jan. 7, 2010.

²Median initial and median current penalties on FY 2009 fatality investigations provided by OSHA on April 14, 2010.

³Under the OSH Act, 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.

⁴National average is per fatality investigation for all federal OSHA and state OSHA plan states combined. Federal OSHA average is \$8,152 per fatality investigation; state plan OSHA states average is \$7,032 per fatality investigation.

Workplace Safety and Health Statistics by State, 2003 - 2008

State	Fatality Rates ^{1*}						Injury/Illness Rates ²						Average Penalties (\$) ³						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Alabama	6.0	6.4	6.1	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.1	1,301	1,326	1,195	1,290	1,120	1,189	1,257
Alaska	9.2	12.7	8.2	13.7	8.9	9.9	7.0	5.1	6.2	5.5	5.1	803	888	683	719	825	714	812	812
Arizona	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.7	1,186	1,278	1,144	1,100	1,272	1,093	1,086	1,086
Arkansas	7.2	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.5	988	863	826	933	1,062	1,253	1,364	1,364
California	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.4	3.9	5,466	5,278	5,597	5,398	5,102	4,890	4,617	4,617
Colorado	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	928	815	981	886	1,042	1,000	888	888
Connecticut	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	865	807	732	767	1,034	1,015	1,025	1,025
Delaware	1.5	2.2	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.6	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	983	1,092	1,000	1,137	1,064	968	1,092	1,092
Florida	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	904	991	1,009	1,049	1,067	1,115	933	933
Georgia	4.7	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.3	977	1,006	1,071	1,043	996	1,096	968	968
Hawaii	3.5	4.1	2.3	4.3	3.5	3.0	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	616	645	690	586	730	837	683	683
Idaho	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	759	504	671	643	742	810	729	729
Illinois	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	822	815	824	757	947	984	891	891
Indiana	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.7	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.7	575	640	617	715	815	932	819	819
Iowa	4.9	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.5	5.7	6.7	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.0	745	717	1,764	935	1,055	850	977	977
Kansas	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.8	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.5	795	678	616	592	537	586	872	872
Kentucky	7.7	7.6	6.3	7.7	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.2	4.7	1,248	1,356	1,470	1,322	1,764	1,652	1,279	1,279
Louisiana	5.0	6.3	5.6	6.2	7.3	6.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	1,030	670	800	646	717	1,343	979	979
Maine	3.5	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.6	7.7	6.9	7.2	6.4	6.0	522	699	704	723	745	1,048	1,072	1,072
Maryland	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.7	2.9	2.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.3	556	618	765	737	641	704	688	688
Massachusetts	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	N/A	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	950	971	1,034	939	902	1,003	1,107	1,107

Workplace Safety and Health Statistics by State, 2003 - 2008

State	Fatality Rates ^{1*}								Injury/Illness Rates ²								Average Penalties (\$) ³							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09					
Michigan	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.7	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	477	435	479	460	459	458	438					
Minnesota	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.2	506	575	625	632	603	635	599					
Mississippi	8.1	7.0	8.9	7.7	7.4	6.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	879	860	958	901	827	1,063	775					
Missouri	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.6	604	631	633	724	691	692	798					
Montana	8.6	8.4	10.3	9.4	10.6	8.3	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.4	709	629	626	626	640	811	900					
Nebraska	5.1	4.8	3.8	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	992	855	851	1,037	1,175	1,026	1,106					
Nevada	4.7	5.3	4.9	4.0	5.1	3.2	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.5	767	926	928	1,199	1,148	1,086	1,085					
New Hampshire	2.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	557	741	888	849	874	859	1,002					
New Jersey	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	871	873	846	815	878	952	1,057					
New Mexico	5.4	6.6	4.7	6.6	5.6	3.4	6.1	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.8	630	758	1,222	758	908	914	867					
New York	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	898	928	906	928	924	1,009	1,005					
North Carolina	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	459	487	481	529	433	513	508					
North Dakota	7.5	6.6	6.3	8.9	7.0	7.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	594	700	720	664	737	887	754					
Ohio	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	840	900	815	923	940	994	912					
Oklahoma	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.0	5.0	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	886	1,031	1,202	889	917	934	1,188					
Oregon	4.4	3.4	3.6	4.8	3.6	3.0	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.6	299	306	272	300	292	347	331					
Pennsylvania	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.6	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	753	816	775	839	817	770	908					
Rhode Island	3.3	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.2	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.1	N/A	835	764	800	785	814	834	868					
South Carolina	6.0	5.4	6.7	4.8	5.9	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	386	369	405	358	363	331	288					
South Dakota	6.6	5.8	7.5	8.7	5.1	6.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	689	653	745	559	493	599	579					
Tennessee	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	780	827	889	885	645	648	620					

Workplace Safety and Health Statistics by State, 2003 - 2008

State	Fatality Rates ^{1*}				Injury/Illness Rates ²				Average Penalties (\$) ³										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Texas	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.1	1,002	1,065	1,109	1,014	1,049	1,085	1,106
Utah	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.8	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	1,013	985	1,086	1,073	779	925	1,115
Vermont	4.2	2.1	2.0	4.1	2.6	3.0	5.2	5.8	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.79	689	652	546	604	564	582
Virginia	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	505	483	568	473	511	541	510
Washington	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.6	441	423	379	384	464	603	459
West Virginia	6.9	7.7	6.1	10.3	7.7	6.8	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.7	636	663	649	710	734	920	898
Wisconsin	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.1	3.5	2.6	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.9	856	938	921	848	947	1,038	919
Wyoming	13.9	15.5	16.8	13.1	17.1	11.6	6.0	5.3	5.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	338	332	312	515	377	444	402
National Average	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	\$871	\$873	\$883	\$881	\$909	\$921	\$882

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

²Bureau of Labor Statistics; rate of total cases per 100 workers. Number and rate are for private sector only and includes 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.

³U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY2003, FY2004, FY2005, FY2006, FY2007, FY2008 and FY2009. 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.

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 and beyond 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. For a complete list of the major changes, see the OSHA website at www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/Rkmajorchanges.html.

*BLS state fatality rates for 2008 are not yet available. The AFL-CIO calculated preliminary 2008 state fatality rates using the numbers of deaths reported by BLS for 2008 and the preliminary employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 2008 annual averages from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS).

Workplace Fatalities by State, 1992 - 2008

State	Overall Fatalities																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	145	138	153	150	155	139	135	123	103	138	102	124	133	128	100	108	107
Alaska	91	66	60	78	63	51	43	42	53	64	42	28	42	29	45	30	33
Arizona	67	55	79	86	77	61	74	70	118	87	101	80	84	99	112	97	100
Arkansas	82	71	85	92	88	102	86	76	106	68	80	87	70	80	78	89	85
California	644	657	639	646	641	651	626	602	553	515	478	459	467	465	537	461	465
Colorado	103	99	120	112	90	120	77	106	117	139	123	102	117	125	137	126	105
Connecticut	42	31	35	32	35	32	57	38	55	41	39	36	54	46	38	38	28
Delaware	11	13	15	12	18	17	11	14	13	10	11	9	10	11	15	10	11
Florida	329	345	358	391	333	366	384	345	329	368	354	347	422	406	360	363	291
Georgia	204	230	249	237	213	242	202	229	195	237	197	199	232	200	201	193	182
Hawaii	28	26	21	24	27	19	12	32	20	41	24	21	25	15	30	23	19
Idaho	45	43	50	53	62	56	51	43	35	45	39	43	38	35	38	31	36
Illinois	250	252	247	250	262	240	216	208	206	231	190	200	208	194	207	185	193
Indiana	148	136	195	156	143	190	155	171	159	152	136	132	153	157	148	127	143
Iowa	110	88	74	54	70	80	68	80	71	62	57	76	82	90	71	89	93
Kansas	82	99	106	95	85	93	98	87	85	94	89	78	80	81	85	101	73
Kentucky	117	143	158	140	141	143	117	120	132	105	146	145	143	122	147	112	106
Louisiana	153	171	187	139	134	137	159	141	143	117	103	95	121	111	118	139	135

Workplace Fatalities by State, 1992 - 2008

State	Overall Fatalities																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Maine	19	20	22	18	23	19	26	32	26	23	30	23	16	15	20	21	24
Maryland	103	82	80	86	82	82	78	82	84	64	102	92	81	95	106	82	60
Massachusetts	67	85	74	66	62	69	44	83	70	54	46	78	72	75	66	75	68
Michigan	143	160	180	149	155	174	179	182	156	175	152	152	127	110	157	120	123
Minnesota	103	113	82	84	92	72	88	72	68	76	81	72	80	87	78	72	65
Mississippi	123	121	126	128	103	104	113	128	125	111	94	102	88	112	96	93	80
Missouri	140	131	155	125	140	123	145	165	148	145	175	154	165	185	167	156	148
Montana	65	38	50	34	50	56	58	49	42	58	51	39	39	50	45	54	40
Nebraska	43	78	83	54	56	46	56	66	59	57	83	51	46	36	57	63	53
Nevada	49	38	41	51	52	55	60	58	51	40	47	52	61	57	49	71	41
New Hampshire	10	13	14	12	11	23	23	14	13	9	19	19	15	18	13	14	7
New Jersey	138	145	114	118	100	101	103	104	115	129	129	104	129	112	88	106	92
New Mexico	35	55	54	58	60	50	48	39	35	59	63	46	57	44	59	52	31
New York	314	345	364	302	317	264	243	241	233	220	240	227	254	239	234	220	213
North Carolina	169	214	226	187	191	210	228	222	234	203	169	182	183	165	168	167	161
North Dakota	20	30	21	28	23	35	24	22	34	25	25	26	24	22	31	25	28
Ohio	203	190	209	186	201	201	186	222	207	209	202	206	202	168	193	165	168
Oklahoma	78	86	97	200	87	104	75	99	82	115	92	100	91	95	91	104	102

Workplace Fatalities by State, 1992 - 2008

State	Overall Fatalities																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Oregon	88	84	80	73	85	84	72	69	52	44	63	75	60	65	87	69	55
Pennsylvania	242	241	354	233	282	259	235	221	199	225	188	208	230	224	240	220	241
Rhode Island	17	16	12	11	6	11	12	11	7	17	8	18	7	6	10	5	6
South Carolina	100	87	83	115	109	131	111	139	115	91	107	115	113	132	95	122	87
South Dakota	28	28	31	26	32	23	28	46	35	35	36	28	24	31	37	22	30
Tennessee	145	154	170	179	152	168	150	154	160	136	140	137	145	139	153	154	135
Texas	536	529	497	475	514	459	523	468	572	536	417	491	440	495	489	528	463
Utah	59	66	66	51	64	66	67	54	61	65	52	54	50	54	60	78	64
Vermont	11	7	8	16	7	9	16	14	15	6	11	14	7	7	14	10	10
Virginia	175	135	164	132	153	166	177	154	148	146	142	155	171	186	165	146	156
Washington	97	112	118	109	128	112	113	88	75	102	86	83	98	85	87	90	84
West Virginia	77	66	61	56	66	53	57	57	46	63	40	51	58	46	79	61	53
Wisconsin	135	138	109	117	108	114	97	105	107	110	91	103	94	125	91	104	77
Wyoming	26	36	35	32	28	29	33	32	36	40	33	37	43	46	36	48	33
Totals	6,217	6,331	6,632	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

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

Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event or Exposure, 2008

State	Total Fatalities 2008	Transportation Incidents	Assaults and Violent Acts	Contact with Objects and Equipment	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Fires and Explosions
Alabama	107	48	8	22	3	14	--
Alaska	33	23	--	4	--	3	--
Arizona	100	37	14	7	16	11	--
Arkansas	85	40	12	13	5	10	5
California	465	153	84	63	56	42	6
Colorado	105	47	13	17	11	10	4
Connecticut	28	9	6	6	4	3	--
Delaware	11	5	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	9	--	--	--	5	--	--
Florida	291	107	56	41	39	38	6
Georgia	182	62	26	28	28	11	16
Hawaii	19	7	--	5	--	--	--
Idaho	36	23	--	7	3	--	--
Illinois	193	62	38	34	29	23	7
Indiana	143	61	12	34	12	10	--
Iowa	93	47	6	23	10	5	--
Kansas	73	38	9	12	7	6	--
Kentucky	106	45	19	22	9	8	--
Louisiana	135	77	9	23	11	13	--

Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event or Exposure, 2008

State	Total Fatalities 2008	Transportation Incidents	Assaults and Violent Acts	Contact with Objects and Equipment	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Fires and Explosions
Maine	24	16	--	4	--	--	--
Maryland	60	17	9	10	12	10	--
Massachusetts	68	18	8	8	15	10	--
Michigan	123	43	22	21	23	8	6
Minnesota	65	28	3	26	3	4	--
Mississippi	80	34	7	17	13	4	5
Missouri	148	58	34	23	18	8	5
Montana	40	18	5	7	6	3	--
Nebraska	53	21	8	12	9	--	3
Nevada	41	14	4	12	5	3	--
New Hampshire	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	92	39	14	15	14	6	3
New Mexico	31	15	5	--	5	--	--
New York	213	38	48	51	47	18	9
North Carolina	161	63	34	28	22	7	6
North Dakota	28	12	--	8	3	--	--
Ohio	168	65	31	24	25	11	10
Oklahoma	102	55	5	18	5	9	10
Oregon	55	23	9	13	--	5	3

Fatal Occupational Injuries by State and Event or Exposure, 2008

State	Total Fatalities 2008	Transportation Incidents	Assaults and Violent Acts	Contact with Objects and Equipment	Falls	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	Fires and Explosions
Pennsylvania	241	83	37	50	36	23	8
Rhode Island	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	87	36	14	12	11	11	--
South Dakota	30	14	--	6	6	--	--
Tennessee	135	51	22	27	24	6	4
Texas	463	200	76	69	57	32	23
Utah	64	34	7	6	9	8	--
Vermont	10	3	--	4	--	--	--
Virginia	156	52	37	27	20	14	4
Washington	84	33	13	20	12	3	--
West Virginia	53	22	5	12	6	5	--
Wisconsin	77	33	6	18	11	3	5
Wyoming	33	17	4	7	3	--	--
TOTAL	5,214	2,053	794	923	680	432	173

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

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* of Injuries and Illnesses by State for All Industries, Private Industry, Private Industry,
State or Local Government, 2008**

State	Number of Injuries/Illnesses				Rate* of Injuries/Illnesses			
	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government
Alabama	68,500	56,100	2,600	9,700	4.1	4.1	3.0	5.3
Alaska	12,800	10,400	800	1,600	5.1	5.1	4.3	6.4
Arizona	84,000	69,500	2,300	12,200	3.9	3.7	3.4	6.0
Arkansas	47,300	39,100	2,400	5,800	4.6	4.5	4.1	6.1
California	541,800	411,700	21,600	108,500	4.4	3.9	5.7	8.5
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut	67,800	54,900	3,600	9,300	5.0	4.6	6.4	9.5
Delaware	11,600	10,000	500	1,100	3.4	3.3	2.9	6.2
Florida	292,600	210,400	12,000	70,200	4.6	3.8	5.9	11.0
Georgia	128,600	98,300	3,200	27,100	3.7	3.3	2.3	7.6
Hawaii	19,800	16,700	1,800	1,300	4.3	4.3	3.8	7.7
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	180,900	149,800	5,900	25,200	3.8	3.6	5.8	6.0
Indiana	112,100	96,500	2,600	12,900	4.9	4.7	3.6	6.5
Iowa	62,400	53,700	2,100	6,600	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.3
Kansas	56,600	43,400	4,700	8,500	4.9	4.5	11.4	6.0
Kentucky	70,500	59,800	3,600	7,100	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.4
Louisiana	48,800	38,300	2,900	7,600	2.9	2.8	2.8	4.4
Maine	27,500	24,400	1,100	2,100	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.0

**Number and Rate* of Injuries and Illnesses by State for All Industries, Private Industry, Private Industry,
State or Local Government, 2008**

State	Number of Injuries/Illnesses					Rate* of Injuries/Illnesses			
	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government	
Maryland	75,000	58,600	5,000	11,300	3.7	3.3	5.7	7.1	
Massachusetts	95,200	82,600	2,500	10,000	3.7	3.6	2.6	4.9	
Michigan	145,000	124,400	5,100	15,400	4.5	4.4	3.7	5.5	
Minnesota	87,900	77,300	2,300	8,400	4.2	4.2	3.5	4.9	
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Missouri	86,900	70,000	6,700	10,300	3.8	3.6	6.7	4.6	
Montana	21,100	18,000	N/A	2,300	6.4	6.4	N/A	7.8	
Nebraska	34,500	28,700	1,300	4,500	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.5	
Nevada	48,800	42,200	1,500	5,200	4.6	4.5	5.2	6.1	
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
New Jersey	117,900	88,700	7,300	21,900	3.7	3.2	6.5	7.7	
New Mexico	29,100	21,000	2,500	5,600	4.4	3.8	5.5	8.4	
New York	244,200	169,600	16,200	58,400	3.5	2.8	7.7	7.3	
North Carolina	119,100	94,600	6,000	18,600	3.6	3.4	3.8	5.1	
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Oklahoma	59,300	49,400	2,600	7,300	4.6	4.5	3.6	6.1	
Oregon	62,900	54,400	2,000	6,400	4.7	4.6	4.1	5.1	
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Number and Rate* of Injuries and Illnesses by State for All Industries, Private Industry, State or Local Government, 2008

State	Number of Injuries/Illnesses				Rate* of Injuries/Illnesses			
	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government	All Industries	Private Industry	State Government	Local Government
South Carolina	51,000	39,100	2,500	9,400	3.4	3.1	3.2	5.6
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	95,800	82,900	2,100	10,800	4.2	4.2	2.7	5.2
Texas	312,500	234,600	N/A	74,700	3.5	3.1	N/A	7.5
Utah	46,500	39,200	1,000	6,300	4.9	4.7	2.3	8.3
Vermont	12,800	11,000	400	1,400	5.4	5.5	3.2	6.2
Virginia	97,900	77,500	4,500	15,800	3.3	3.1	3.9	5.3
Washington	132,300	110,900	5,100	16,300	5.7	5.6	4.4	7.5
West Virginia	27,600	23,200	1,400	3,000	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.9
Wisconsin	107,100	93,500	3,000	10,500	4.9	4.9	4.1	5.9
Wyoming	11,400	9,000	500	1,900	4.8	4.6	3.7	6.2
TOTAL OR NATIONAL AVERAGE¹	4.6 Million	3.7 Million	196,800	741,200	4.2	3.9	4.7	7.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2008.

*Rate of total cases of injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

¹Total number of injuries and illnesses and national average rate of injuries and illnesses includes District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Hispanic¹ Worker Fatalities by State, 1992-2008

State	Fatalities																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	8	6	9	6	5	5
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	5	--	--
Arizona	13	16	23	11	17	13	27	26	26	34	28	17	25	36	36	26	30
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9	--	5	9	5	8	3	5	9
California	163	177	175	178	183	189	174	216	172	188	176	164	188	190	231	179	180
Colorado	11	17	10	19	10	22	15	19	27	25	16	25	25	19	18	30	21
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	12	9	7	--	10	5	7	4	7
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	32	57	67	67	68	84	58	68	75	84	98	90	119	113	95	111	73
Georgia	--	6	7	7	7	11	19	17	26	36	16	26	29	25	35	28	26
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--
Idaho	--	--	6	5	--	--	--	6	5	--	9	3	6	3	7	--	5
Illinois	19	21	14	20	22	17	17	21	17	30	27	22	29	23	30	27	25
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	9	7	7	5	7	7	14
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	4	6
Kansas	--	--	11	9	--	5	15	5	5	6	5	4	11	10	4	5	9
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	6	7	6	7
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	9	8	10	11	5
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--

Hispanic¹ Worker Fatalities by State, 1992-2008

State	Fatalities																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Maryland	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	6	--	10	11	17	8	22	7	10
Massachusetts	--	--	--	6	--	6	--	6	--	6	5	6	9	6	7	11	10
Michigan	--	--	6	--	--	--	6	12	6	7	7	4	6	8	12	7	8
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	5	3	6	4	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	11	5	--	4	3	3	7	7
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	6	4	--	4	7	4
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	4	3	3	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	3	4	--	--	4	5
Nevada	5	--	--	7	5	9	9	6	10	10	8	10	17	9	12	12	13
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	15	13	16	15	10	12	12	17	23	25	33	24	34	30	28	23	25
New Mexico	12	12	14	17	23	23	17	13	9	27	21	9	12	19	30	21	10
New York	52	108	52	54	58	31	34	42	55	45	43	36	45	34	57	41	33
North Carolina	--	6	5	9	12	18	14	12	22	20	25	21	26	27	23	14	20
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	5	6	--	15	5	5	8	6	4
Oklahoma	--	--	--	5	--	8	5	--	--	16	8	3	13	8	8	13	9
Oregon	8	--	5	--	--	--	10	--	6	5	--	7	4	6	11	6	--
Pennsylvania	--	10	9	--	--	5	7	8	16	10	12	10	6	11	14	16	11

Hispanic¹ Worker Fatalities by State, 1992-2008

		Fatalities																
State	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	12	9	7	18	13	10	10	7	8	
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	
Tennessee	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	5	12	5	7	8	9	5	14	8	9	
Texas	136	122	143	136	137	133	175	151	190	170	147	163	150	200	174	211	148	
Utah	--	--	--	--	6	--	9	5	6	8	6	11	5	4	6	10	6	
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Virginia	8	--	6	6	6	9	6	12	5	12	15	13	13	24	13	18	16	
Washington	5	11	--	--	11	11	17	--	13	13	15	5	14	7	7	10	8	
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	
Wisconsin	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	3	--	9	3	5	--	
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	8	--	3	--	--	8	--	
Totals	533	634	624	619	638	658	707	730	815	891	840	794	902	923	990	937	804	

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

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

¹Hispanic or Latino, includes both foreign-born and native born.

Foreign-Born¹ Worker Fatalities, 1992 - 2008

State	Fatalities																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	3	6	10	--	--	5	3
Alaska	--	--	6	--	9	5	--	--	--	9	--	7	5	4	4	3	3
Arizona	13	9	9	11	11	10	23	21	19	29	22	15	21	31	27	18	21
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	5	9	--	--	4	--	--	--	9	7
California	162	198	180	169	167	134	111	223	195	208	170	146	174	203	229	182	145
Colorado	6	5	7	12	6	15	12	15	11	23	11	22	21	11	21	24	14
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	8	6	13	5	14	20	7	7	15	7	10	4	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
Florida	56	68	62	65	87	106	65	69	91	96	106	109	123	119	119	121	86
Georgia	8	12	14	9	16	14	22	14	28	57	20	34	24	31	35	28	27
Hawaii	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	11	8	4	9	4	11	6	4
Idaho	7	--	7	5	--	--	--	5	5	--	8	3	4	3	7	3	5
Illinois	23	36	24	35	34	37	29	31	28	52	37	42	44	36	37	34	34
Indiana	5	--	11	5	5	7	8	5	7	11	11	9	10	13	12	6	13
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	7	7
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	5	5	7	6	10	12	4	5	10
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	3	7	10	5	7
Louisiana	--	5	--	--	8	6	7	--	7	9	--	--	3	10	11	7	5

Foreign-Born¹ Worker Fatalities, 1992 - 2008

State	Fatalities																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	6	5	6	10	9	--	9	15	12	8	16	21	24	26	34	18	15
Massachusetts	19	14	11	12	9	7	6	16	5	7	14	14	22	22	11	18	16
Michigan	8	12	9	7	9	13	7	24	18	15	15	16	11	12	19	14	10
Minnesota	--	5	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	4	10	6	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	6	5	--	3	8	--	9	5
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	7	6	7	5	9	6	9	12	8
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	3	--	--	5	6
Nevada	--	--	--	5	5	6	7	9	9	12	13	9	15	8	9	11	11
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	29	26	29	29	29	30	26	25	31	37	41	41	39	47	34	36	40
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	13	11	8	--	--	15	6	4	6	7	10	8	5
New York	133	133	113	93	98	67	66	67	91	75	80	73	74	79	90	66	71
North Carolina	6	5	11	5	11	19	13	17	7	22	26	26	25	29	27	21	25
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	9	8	16	8	6	12	8	9	12	7	13	18	10	11	13	8	10
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	13	15	7	11	--	--	14	5

Foreign-Born¹ Worker Fatalities, 1992 - 2008

State	Fatalities																
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Oregon	10	--	--	--	5	--	5	11	--	--	6	5	6	8	9	7	--
Pennsylvania	11	16	22	6	8	10	9	11	16	16	13	15	19	24	23	28	25
Rhode Island	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	6	--	5	6	7	16	12	8	18	18	13	11	10	8
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	--	6	--	8	--	--	--	--	5	--	7	15	12	14	23	12	19
Texas	69	72	90	84	93	102	111	100	115	122	110	121	101	135	112	153	104
Utah	--	--	--	--	5	6	5	8	6	8	9	12	4	8	5	8	12
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	10	8	15	10	8	20	10	18	17	22	20	22	41	33	17	31	18
Washington	7	17	13	11	22	12	19	7	13	17	19	6	21	9	12	23	15
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Wisconsin	--	8	--	7	--	--	--	7	--	9	--	5	5	9	--	5	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	7	--
Totals	635	725	698	658	728	714	654	811	849	994	929	890	979	1,035	1,046	1,009	835

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet BLS publication criteria.

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

STATE PROFILES

ALABAMA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,936,489
Number of establishments: ¹	121,484
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	107
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	5.2
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	36
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	56,100
Rate per 100 workers:	4.1
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	27,100
Rate per 100 workers:	2.0
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	313,843
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	26
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009 ⁹	954
Construction:	634
Non-construction:	320
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	122 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,257
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

ALASKA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	315,285
Number of establishments: ¹	21,342
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	33
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	9.9
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	49
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	10,400
Rate per 100 workers:	5.1
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	5,500
Rate per 100 workers:	2.7
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	60,687
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	16
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009 ⁹	504
Construction:	195
Non-construction:	309
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	42 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$812
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

ARIZONA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,583,215
Number of establishments: ¹	161,408
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	100
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.4
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	20
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	69,500
Rate per 100 workers:	3.7
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	33,800
Rate per 100 workers:	1.8
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	353,934
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	28
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009 ⁹	1,607
Construction:	915
Non-construction:	692
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	100 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violation of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,086
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHA Act. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

ARKANSAS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,172,208
Number of establishments: ¹	85,811
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	85
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	6.5
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	42
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	39,100
Rate per 100 workers:	4.5
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	15,600
Rate per 100 workers:	1.8
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	179,330
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	10
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009 ⁹	359
Construction:	242
Non-construction:	117
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	229 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009 ⁹	\$1,364
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

CALIFORNIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	15,494,915
Number of establishments: ¹	1,325,219
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	465
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.7
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	12
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	411,700
Rate per 100 workers:	3.9
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	236,200
Rate per 100 workers:	2.2
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	2,208,349
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	313
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	8,993
Construction:	2,435
Non-construction:	6,558
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	147 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$4,617
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

COLORADO

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,310,865
Number of establishments: ¹	178,731
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	105
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	4.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	26
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	315,329
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	29
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,396
Construction:	901
Non-construction:	495
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	125 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$888
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

CONNECTICUT

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,687,902
Number of establishments: ¹	113,023
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal (public sector state plan only)
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	28
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	1.6
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	3
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	54,900
Rate per 100 workers:	4.6
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	30,500
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	231,044
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	29
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,149
Construction:	549
Non-construction:	600
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	98 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,025
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

DELAWARE

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	423,083
Number of establishments: ¹	30,159
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	11
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.6
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	9
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	10,000
Rate per 100 workers:	3.3
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	5,400
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	54,095
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	4
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	168
Construction:	113
Non-construction:	55
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	177 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,092
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	685,069
Number of establishments: ¹	33,908
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	9
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.9
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	N/A
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	7,500
Rate per 100 workers:	1.9
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	3,600
Rate per 100 workers:	0.9
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	38,661
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	N/A
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	484
Construction:	447
Non-construction:	37
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	70 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$645
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

FLORIDA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	7,666,374
Number of establishments: ¹	619,225
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	291
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.4
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	20
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	210,400
Rate per 100 workers:	3.8
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	108,300
Rate per 100 workers:	2.0
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	950,342
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	62
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	2,400
Construction:	1,691
Non-construction:	709
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	256 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$933
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

GEORGIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	4,031,467
Number of establishments: ¹	274,921
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	182
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	4.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	26
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	98,300
Rate per 100 workers:	3.3
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	49,700
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	589,624
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	38
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,555
Construction:	985
Non-construction:	570
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	172 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$968
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

HAWAII

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	619,703
Number of establishments: ¹	38,535
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	19
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	14
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	16,700
Rate per 100 workers:	4.3
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	10,400
Rate per 100 workers:	2.6
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	89,270
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	14
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	436
Construction:	232
Non-construction:	204
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	88 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$683
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHA Act. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

IDAHO

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	653,108
Number of establishments: ¹	56,718
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	36
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	5.1
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	34
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	100,771
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	11
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	555
Construction:	393
Non-construction:	162
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	98 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$729
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

ILLINOIS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	5,841,692
Number of establishments: ¹	368,451
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal (public-sector state plan only)
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	193
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.1
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	18
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	149,800
Rate per 100 workers:	3.6
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	79,800
Rate per 100 workers:	1.9
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	732,783
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	77
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	2,769
Construction:	1,584
Non-construction:	1,185
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	130 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$891
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

INDIANA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,872,442
Number of establishments: ¹	160,940
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	143
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	4.7
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	31
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	96,500
Rate per 100 workers:	4.7
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	47,100
Rate per 100 workers:	2.3
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	371,075
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	71
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	2,180
Construction:	1,447
Non-construction:	733
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	74 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$819
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

IOWA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,490,575
Number of establishments: ¹	94,150
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	93
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	5.7
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	40
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	53,700
Rate per 100 workers:	5.0
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	26,600
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	217,394
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	29
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,040
Construction:	600
Non-construction:	440
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	90 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$977
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

KANSAS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,366,878
Number of establishments: ¹	86,380
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	73
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	5.1
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	34
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	43,400
Rate per 100 workers:	4.5
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	19,900
Rate per 100 workers:	2.1
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	223,977
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	16
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	702
Construction:	443
Non-construction:	259
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	116 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$872
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

KENTUCKY

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,791,017
Number of establishments: ¹	111,372
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	106
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	5.6
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	39
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	59,800
Rate per 100 workers:	4.7
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	32,000
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	262,001
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	40
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,303
Construction:	658
Non-construction:	645
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	85 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,279
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHA Act. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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*, 2008 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*, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. *Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.*

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS *Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009*

LOUISIANA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,890,007
Number of establishments: ¹	124,084
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	135
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	6.8
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	44
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	38,300
Rate per 100 workers:	2.8
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	18,900
Rate per 100 workers:	1.4
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	316,884
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	18
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	588
Construction:	431
Non-construction:	157
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	198 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$979
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

MAINE

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	602,074
Number of establishments: ¹	51,002
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	24
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.6
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	23
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	24,400
Rate per 100 workers:	6.0
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	13,500
Rate per 100 workers:	3.3
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	85,370
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	10
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	629
Construction:	369
Non-construction:	260
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	77 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,072
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

MARYLAND

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,537,752
Number of establishments: ¹	165,920
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	60
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.1
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	4
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	58,600
Rate per 100 workers:	3.3
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	30,500
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	343,395
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	61
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,326
Construction:	771
Non-construction:	555
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	125 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$688
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

MASSACHUSETTS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	3,245,983
Number of establishments: ¹	212,908
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	68
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.1
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	4
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	82,600
Rate per 100 workers:	3.6
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	44,700
Rate per 100 workers:	1.9
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	365,563
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	35
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,709
Construction:	1,071
Non-construction:	638
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	121 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,107
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

MICHIGAN

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	4,070,914
Number of establishments: ¹	259,528
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	123
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.7
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	12
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	124,400
Rate per 100 workers:	4.4
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	61,600
Rate per 100 workers:	2.2
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	553,049
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	71
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	5,116
Construction:	3,217
Non-construction:	1,899
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	51 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$438
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

MINNESOTA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,679,527
Number of establishments: ¹	169,201
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	65
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.4
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	8
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	77,300
Rate per 100 workers:	4.2
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	35,300
Rate per 100 workers:	1.9
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	341,845
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	59
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	2,742
Construction:	1,091
Non-construction:	1,651
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	62 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$599
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

MISSISSIPPI

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,131,096
Number of establishments: ¹	70,506
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	80
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	6.5
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	42
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	214,278
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	12
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	515
Construction:	327
Non-construction:	188
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	130 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$775
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

MISSOURI

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,715,183
Number of establishments: ¹	175,346
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	148
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	5.2
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	36
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	70,000
Rate per 100 workers:	3.6
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	32,400
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	374,617
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	29
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,576
Construction:	815
Non-construction:	761
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	106 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$798
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

MONTANA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	437,591
Number of establishments: ¹	42,918
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	40
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	8.3
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	48
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	18,000
Rate per 100 workers:	6.4
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	8,100
Rate per 100 workers:	2.9
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	67,348
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	8
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	347
Construction:	222
Non-construction:	125
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	119 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$900
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

NEBRASKA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	922,929
Number of establishments: ¹	59,530
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	53
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	5.5
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	38
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	28,700
Rate per 100 workers:	4.4
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	13,800
Rate per 100 workers:	2.1
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	139,802
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	10
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	484
Construction:	276
Non-construction:	208
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	117 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,106
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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*, 2008 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*, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. *Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.*

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS *Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009*

NEVADA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,252,987
Number of establishments: ¹	77,209
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	41
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.2
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	19
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	42,200
Rate per 100 workers:	4.5
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	22,900
Rate per 100 workers:	2.4
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	135,868
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	41
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	3,072
Construction:	2,018
Non-construction:	1,054
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	25 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,085
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	628,763
Number of establishments: ¹	49,208
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	7
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	1.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	1
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	79,245
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	9
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	355
Construction:	259
Non-construction:	96
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	133 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,002
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

NEW JERSEY

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	3,934,789
Number of establishments: ¹	271,710
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal (public sector state plan only)
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	92
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.2
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	6
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	88,700
Rate per 100 workers:	3.2
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	49,300
Rate per 100 workers:	1.8
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	552,807
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	69
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	3,719
Construction:	1,154
Non-construction:	2,565
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	73 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,057
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

NEW MEXICO

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	825,736
Number of establishments: ¹	54,383
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	31
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.4
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	20
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	21,000
Rate per 100 workers:	3.8
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	10,300
Rate per 100 workers:	1.8
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	157,028
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	11
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	572
Construction:	183
Non-construction:	389
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	94 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$867
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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*, 2008 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*, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. *Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.*

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS *Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009*

NEW YORK

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	8,608,351
Number of establishments: ¹	579,834
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal (public sector state plan only)
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	213
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.3
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	7
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	169,600
Rate per 100 workers:	2.8
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	92,400
Rate per 100 workers:	1.6
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	1,318,305
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	121
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	5,948
Construction:	2,840
Non-construction:	3,108
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	121 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,005
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

NORTH CAROLINA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	4,043,486
Number of establishments: ¹	257,473
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	161
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.8
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	24
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	94,600
Rate per 100 workers:	3.4
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	46,500
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	619,474
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	116
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	5,294
Construction:	2,277
Non-construction:	3,017
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	49 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$508
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

NORTH DAKOTA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	350,440
Number of establishments: ¹	25,652
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	28
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	7.8
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	47
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	54,707
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	7
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	202
Construction:	81
Non-construction:	121
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	118 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$754
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

OHIO

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	5,235,972
Number of establishments: ¹	294,512
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	168
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	14
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	673,969
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	61
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	2,660
Construction:	1,457
Non-construction:	1,203
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	105 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$912
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

OKLAHOMA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,550,489
Number of establishments: ¹	100,958
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	102
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	6.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	41
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	49,400
Rate per 100 workers:	4.5
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	23,400
Rate per 100 workers:	2.1
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	265,198
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	16
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	734
Construction:	540
Non-construction:	194
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	128 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,188
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

OREGON

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,713,764
Number of establishments: ¹	128,037
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	55
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	14
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	54,400
Rate per 100 workers:	4.6
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	29,700
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	248,084
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	85
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	5,713
Construction:	1,769
Non-construction:	3,944
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	22 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$331
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHA Act. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

PENNSYLVANIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	5,658,771
Number of establishments: ¹	340,705
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	241
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	4.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	26
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	617,884
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	64
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	3,220
Construction:	1,764
Non-construction:	1,456
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	102 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$908
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

RHODE ISLAND

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	469,701
Number of establishments: ¹	35,787
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	6
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	1.2
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	2
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	51,829
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	7
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	432
Construction:	290
Non-construction:	142
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	82 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$868
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

SOUTH CAROLINA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,876,081
Number of establishments: ¹	118,357
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	87
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	4.4
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	30
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	39,100
Rate per 100 workers:	3.1
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	20,700
Rate per 100 workers:	1.6
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	306,510
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	31
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,666
Construction:	1,115
Non-construction:	551
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	71 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$288
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

SOUTH DAKOTA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	379,108
Number of establishments: ¹	30,542
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	30
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	6.9
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	46
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	N/A
Rate per 100 workers:	N/A
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	58,841
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	N/A
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	186
Construction:	82
Non-construction:	104
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	155 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$579
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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*, 2008 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*, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. *Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.*

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS *Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009*

TENNESSEE

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,721,990
Number of establishments: ¹	143,034
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	135
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	4.8
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	32
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	82,900
Rate per 100 workers:	4.2
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	41,200
Rate per 100 workers:	2.1
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	366,681
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	38
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	2,447
Construction:	803
Non-construction:	1,644
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	58 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$620
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

TEXAS

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	10,452,907
Number of establishments: ¹	565,160
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	463
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	4.2
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	29
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	234,600
Rate per 100 workers:	3.1
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	133,100
Rate per 100 workers:	1.7
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	1,549,933
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	91
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	3,580
Construction:	2,658
Non-construction:	922
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	152 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,106
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

UTAH

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	1,221,052
Number of establishments: ¹	86,998
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	64
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	4.8
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	32
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	39,200
Rate per 100 workers:	4.7
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	17,400
Rate per 100 workers:	2.1
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	164,177
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	19
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	611
Construction:	298
Non-construction:	313
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	141 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$1,115
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

VERMONT

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	302,627
Number of establishments: ¹	24,963
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	10
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.0
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	14
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	11,000
Rate per 100 workers:	5.5
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	5,100
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	46,149
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	10
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	367
Construction:	193
Non-construction:	174
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	68 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$582
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

VIRGINIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	3,665,654
Number of establishments: ¹	230,398
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	156
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	3.9
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	25
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	77,500
Rate per 100 workers:	3.1
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	40,000
Rate per 100 workers:	1.6
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	514,852
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	61
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	3,493
Construction:	2,144
Non-construction:	1,349
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	66 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$510
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHA Act. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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*, 2008 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*, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. *Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.*

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS *Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009*

WASHINGTON

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,950,773
Number of establishments: ¹	220,576
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	84
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.6
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	9
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	110,900
Rate per 100 workers:	5.6
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	54,100
Rate per 100 workers:	2.7
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	450,993
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	121
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	7,841
Construction:	2,789
Non-construction:	5,052
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	28 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$459
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHAAct. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

WEST VIRGINIA

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	709,657
Number of establishments: ¹	48,672
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	53
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	6.8
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	44
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	23,200
Rate per 100 workers:	4.7
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	12,600
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	114,682
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHA Act? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	11
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	477
Construction:	262
Non-construction:	215
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	94 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHA Act, FY 2009: ⁹	\$898
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Wages: Annual Averages*, 2008.

² Under §18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state may elect to run its own occupational safety and health program, provided that 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 OSHA Act. Currently 21 states and one territory administer their own OSHA programs for both public and private sector workers. CT, IL, NJ, NY and VI have state programs for public employees only.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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*, 2008 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*, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. *Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.*

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS *Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009*

WISCONSIN

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	2,772,889
Number of establishments: ¹	160,154
State or federal OSHA program: ²	Federal
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	77
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	2.6
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	9
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	93,500
Rate per 100 workers:	4.9
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	47,300
Rate per 100 workers:	2.5
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	354,759
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	No
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	34
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	1,550
Construction:	816
Non-construction:	734
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	99 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$919
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages: Annual Averages, 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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, 2008 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, 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

WYOMING

Worker Safety and Health

Number of employees: ¹	286,333
Number of establishments: ¹	25,015
State or federal OSHA program: ²	State
Number of workplace fatalities, 2008: ³	33
Rate per 100,000 workers, 2008: ⁴	11.6
National Rate, 2008:	3.7
Ranking of state fatality rate, 2008: ⁵	50
Total cases of workplace injuries and illnesses, 2008: ⁶	9,000
Rate per 100 workers:	4.6
National Rate:	3.9
Total injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction, 2008: ⁷	4,300
Rate per 100 workers:	2.2
National Rate:	2.0
Number of state and local employees: ¹	55,329
Are state and local employees covered by the OSHAAct? ²	Yes
Number of workplace safety and health inspectors, FY 2010: ⁸	8
Number of workplace safety and health inspections conducted, FY 2009: ⁹	510
Construction:	362
Non-construction:	148
Length of time it would take for OSHA to inspect each workplace once:	47 yrs.
Average penalty assessed for serious violations of the OSHAAct, FY 2009: ⁹	\$402
National average:	\$882

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Employment and Wages: Annual Averages](#), 2008.

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³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#), 2008.

⁴ Preliminary rate calculated by AFL-CIO using BLS 2008 CFOI fatality number and preliminary 2008 employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

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](#), 2008 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](#), 2008 private industry only.

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA. [Summary of State Safety and Health Compliance Staffing, FY 2010, Federal-State operations and CSHO totals by state, FY 2010.](#)

⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA IMIS Inspection Reports, Nation by Region for 18(B) State (only) and/or Nation by Region for Federal (only), FY 2009

SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY FOR STATE PROFILES

Employment and Establishment Data: *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2008*, 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, 2008*.

Workplace Fatality Information: *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2008*, 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, 2008*, 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 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 Office of State Programs, and reflects the number of inspectors requested by the states in the FY 2010 state plan grant applications. National total for inspectors includes inspectors from U.S. territories and protectorates: the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Inspection Information: The number of inspections comes from OSHA's Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Two reports are obtained from IMIS: Region by State for Federal (only) and Region by State for 18(b) State (only), both for FY 2009. 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 federal facilities and maritime operations, for which state OSHA programs are not responsible. Both these inspections and these establishments are included in the state profiles). It should be noted that the national average includes inspection data from U.S. territories and protectorates: 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 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 U.S. territories and protectorates: the District of Columbia, 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, an average for federal OSHA states and state plan OSHA states and a national average for all states for one time inspections. Establishment data is obtained from *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2008*, at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn08.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 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 by the aforementioned procedure for both federal states and state plan states are added together and then divided by the total 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, 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. For a complete list of the major changes, see the OSHA website at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/RKmajorchanges.html>.

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.

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