

Employee Safety

Top Work-Related Injury Causes

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The top three leading causes of work-related injuries –***overexertion and bodily reaction, contact with objects and equipment***, and ***slips, trips and falls***– account for more than 85% of all nonfatal injuries involving days away from work.

Overexertion and bodily reaction includes:

- ***Non-impact injuries***: Result from excessive physical effort directed at an outside source; common activities include lifting, pushing, turning, holding, carrying or throwing
- ***Repetitive motion***: Microtasks resulting in stress or strain on some part of the body due to the repetitive nature of the task, typically without strenuous effort such as heavy lifting

Contact with objects and equipment, including:

- A moving object striking a worker
- A worker striking against an object or equipment, including bumping into, stepping on, kicking or being pushed or thrown onto an object
- A part of a worker's body being squeezed, pinched, compressed or crushed in equipment, between shifting objects, between stationary objects or in a wire or rope
- A worker being struck, caught or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment or material
- A worker being injured as a result of friction or pressure between the person and the source of injury
- A worker being injured from vibration

Slips, trips and falls include the following types of events:

- Slips and trips without falling; injuries occurring when a worker catches himself or herself from falling due to slip or trip

- Falling on the same level; includes tripping, slipping, falling while sitting, and falling onto or against object on the same level
- Falling to a lower level; includes falling from a collapsing structure, falling through surfaces, and falling from ladders, roofs, scaffolding or other structures
- Jumping to a lower level, which is different from falls because they are controlled and voluntary

The following infographic provides a summary of the eight leading nonfatal work-related injuries involving days away from work in 2017. Please visit [***data details***](#) for additional information on both nonfatal and fatal injury events.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK UNITED STATES, 2017



TOP 3

#1

Overexertion, bodily reaction

- **Injury rate:** 30.0 per 10,000 full-time workers
- **Age group** most at risk: 45 to 54
- **Industry** most at risk: transportation and warehousing
- **Typical days lost:** 13
- Most frequent **part of body** hurt: back

#2

Contact with objects/equipment

- **Injury rate:** 23.2 per 10,000 full-time workers
- **Age group** most at risk: 16 to 24
- **Industry** most at risk: agriculture, construction, and transportation and warehousing
- **Typical days lost:** 5
- Most frequent **type of injury:** cuts, lacerations, punctures

#3

Falls, slips, trips

- **Injury rate:** 23.1 per 10,000 full-time workers
- **Age group** most at risk: 55 and over
- **Industries** most at risk: transportation and warehousing and agriculture
- **Typical days lost:** 12
- Most frequent **type of injury:** sprains, strains, tears



295,830



229,170



227,760



OTHER EVENTS OR EXPOSURES

#4 Transportation incidents
47,910 injuries

#6 Exposure to harmful substances
or environments
37,110 injuries

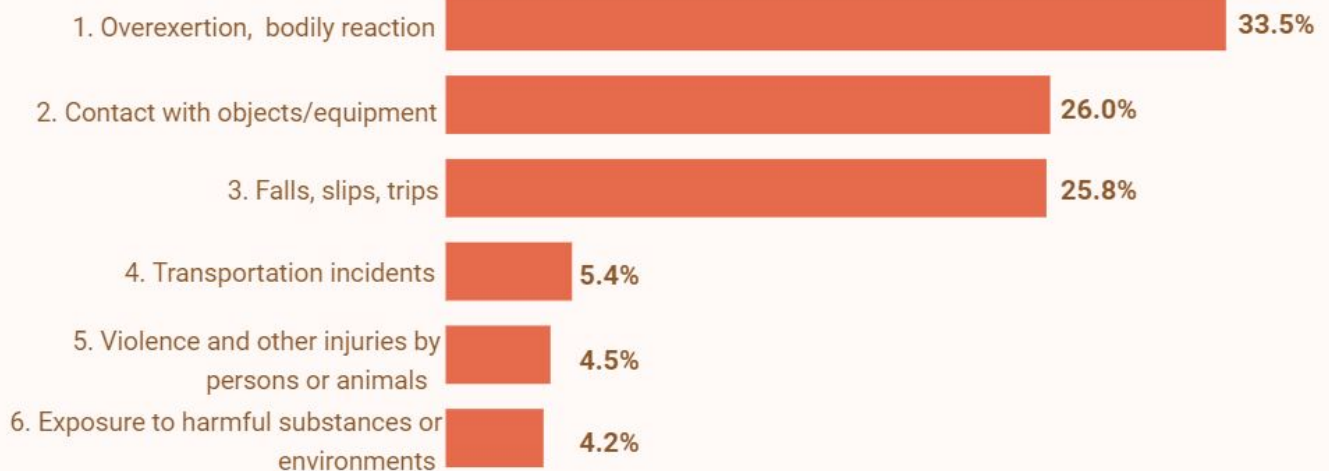
#5 Violence and other injuries by
persons or animals
39,750 injuries

#7 Nonclassifiable
3,730 injuries

#8 Fire and explosions
1,470 injuries



TOP INJURIES OR EXPOSURES



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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