

Indicator #4: Work-Related Amputations With Days Away From Work Reported By Employers

Background and Public Health Significance

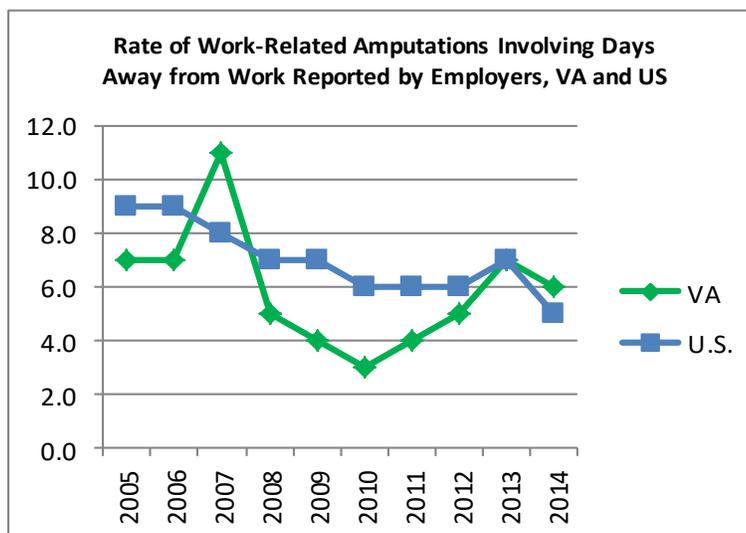
An amputation is defined as full or partial loss of a protruding body part (e.g. arm, hand, leg, finger, foot, toe, ear, or nose). An amputation may greatly reduce a worker’s job skills and earning potential as well as significantly affect general quality of life. In 2014, approximately 4,900 private sector workers in the U.S. experienced a nonfatal work-related amputation that required days away from work. About 95% of these work-related amputations were to the hand (wrist/hand/finger) and 82% of the cases were male.

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Rationale:

Work-related amputations are serious but preventable injuries, and control of occupational hazards is the most effective means of prevention. Estimating the burden and tracking these injuries can help target prevention programs and activities. Information on reported cases can be used to identify contributory factors and to develop improved or new prevention strategies or regulations to protect workers.

	4.1 Estimated Annual Number of Amputations Involving Days Away from Work	4.2 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of Amputations Involving Days Away from Work
2005	186	5.1*
2006	165	4.4*
2007	146	3.9*
2008	156	4.1*
2009	119	3.3*
2010	107	3.0*
2011	127	3.4*
2012	149	4.0*
2013	128	3.3*
2014	116	3.0*



*Incidence Rate per 100,000 full-time workers

Limitations

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics using a probability sample and not a census of all employers. It is based on injury and illness data maintained by employers and is subject to sampling error. There is a potential for additional sampling error if an employer has more than 30 cases with days away from work as an employer is only required to report on 30 such cases. Military, self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, and Federal agencies are excluded from the survey.

The industries for which data are available also vary among states, primarily due to the differences in industry concentration and sample size from one state to the next. As a result, it is not recommended to compare numbers or rates between state or national data.