

Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

20-2. Reduce work-related injuries resulting in medical treatment, lost time from work, or restricted work activity.

20-2e. Transportation.

National Data Source	Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
State Data Source	Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Healthy People 2000 Objective	10.2d (Occupational Safety and Health).
Changes since the 2000 Publication	None.
Measure	Rate per 100 full-time workers in the transportation industry.
Baseline (Year)	7.9 (1997)
Target	5.5
Target-Setting Method	30 percent improvement. For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Number of reported work-related nonfatal injuries among workers in the transportation industry (SIC division E).
Denominator	Total number of hours worked by workers in the transportation industry (SIC division E).
Population Targeted	Workers in private industry establishments—see Comments.
Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data	From the 1998 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: [NUMERATOR:] <i>Copy these totals from your OSHA No. 200 form:</i> ➤ <i>Injuries with days away from work, restricted workdays or both _____</i>

➤ *Injuries without lost workdays _____*

[DENOMINATOR:]

➤ *How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees) actually work during 1998?*

Expected Periodicity Annual.

Comments

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a cooperative Federal – State program in which employer reports are collected from approximately 164,000 private industry establishments. The survey measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only and excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and employees in Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as work-related injuries involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid. For this objective nonfatal occupational injuries include those to workers regardless of age that involve days away from work as well as those without lost workdays.

The rate per 100 full-time workers is computed by (1) dividing the number of occupational injuries reported by the total number of hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and (2) multiplying the result by 200,000. The factor 200,000 represents the hours worked in a year by 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours work per week, 50 weeks a year).

Information on the type of industry for the numerator is based on employer responses and converted to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

Objective 2-2 tracks the same measures as Healthy People 2000 objective 10.2, which monitored work-related injuries for all industries, workers in four specific industries, and adolescent workers.

For some objectives, data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality and have been suppressed. Information on suppression of data for the major Healthy People 2010 data systems has been published in a *Healthy*

*People Statistical Note.*¹

See Part C for a description of SOII and Appendix A for focus area contact information.

References

1. Klein, R.J.; Proctor, S.E.; Boudreault, M.A.; Turczyn, K.M. Healthy People 2010 Criteria for Data Suppression. *Statistical Notes* No. 24. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.