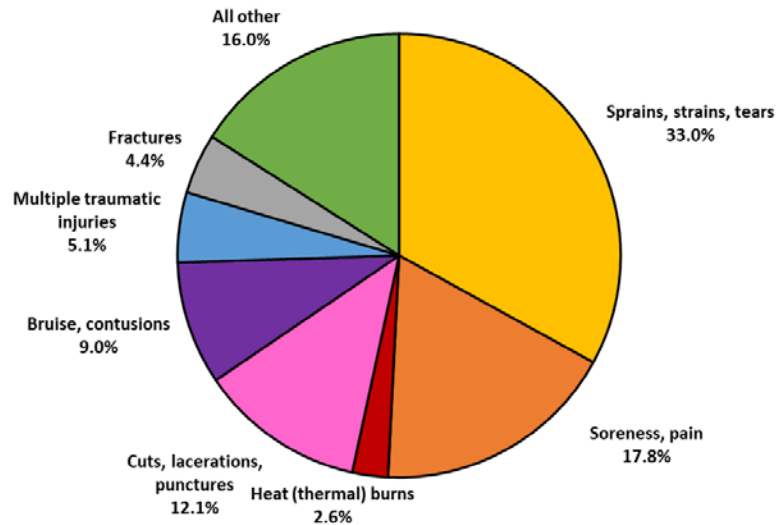


HAWAII--PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	7,030	980	60	570	340	6,050	2,200	90	110	490	890	2,030	250
Fractures.....	310	100	--	70	30	210	50	--	30	20	50	50	20
Sprains, strains, tears.....	2,320	230	--	110	110	2,090	860	40	20	120	410	570	70
Amputations.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Bruise, contusions.....	630	40	--	20	--	590	220	--	--	30	90	240	--
Chemical burns and corrosions.....	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns.....	180	50	--	50	--	130	20	--	--	--	90	--	--
Soreness, pain.....	1,250	140	--	70	60	1,100	420	--	20	130	150	280	80
Cuts, lacerations, punctures.....	850	120	--	80	40	730	280	--	--	60	30	330	20
Cuts, lacerations.....	750	90	--	50	40	660	240	--	--	50	30	310	20
Punctures (except gunshot wounds).....	90	30	--	20	--	70	30	--	--	--	--	20	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	70	20	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	360	130	--	100	30	230	60	--	--	20	30	80	--
With sprains and other injuries.....	120	30	--	--	--	90	20	--	--	--	20	40	--
With fractures and other injuries.....	70	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnote on page 7.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Hawaii, 2016



Highlights in 2016

- In 2016, the total number of injuries in the private sector rose for the second consecutive year, rising by 360 to 7,030 or by 5.4 percent.

Major Industry Sector

- Construction comprised of the largest increase of injuries from 330 to 570 or 72.7 percent. Leisure and Hospitality increased by 2.5 percent to 2,030 from 1,980. Education and Health Services edged up from 770 to 890 or 15.6 percent.

Nature of Injury and Illness

- Between 2015 to 2016, the number of fractures recorded the largest increase, growing from 200 to 310 or 55.0 percent. Bruises, contusions ranked second highest reporting 80 more injuries to 630 or 14.5 percent.
- Carpal tunnel syndrome in all other groups, grew from 20 to 70 exhibiting the largest percentage increase by 250.0%.
- Heat (thermal) burns dropped by 40 to 180 injuries or 18.2 percent.

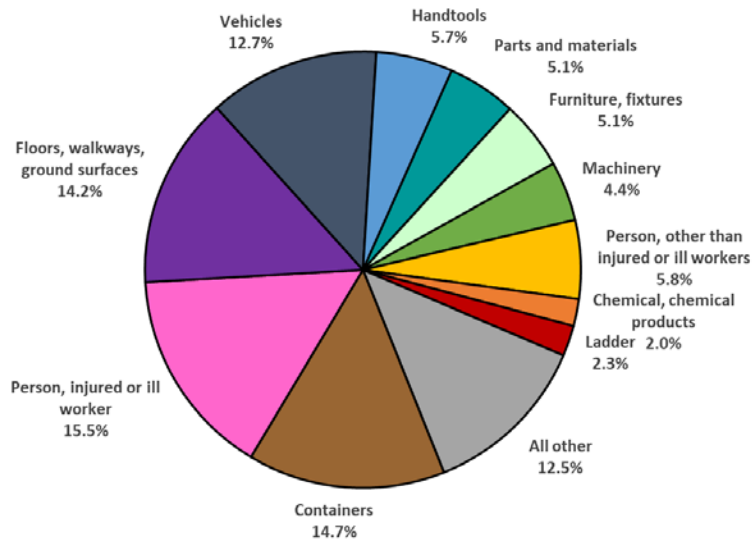
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by source of injury and major industry sector, 2016

HAWAII--PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	7,030	980	60	570	340	6,050	2,200	90	110	490	890	2,030	250
Chemical, chemical products.....	140	60	--	50	--	80	40	--	--	--	--	20	--
Containers.....	1,030	80	--	20	60	940	490	--	--	60	60	300	30
Furniture, fixtures.....	360	20	--	20	--	340	80	--	--	20	50	170	--
Machinery.....	310	50	--	20	30	260	120	--	--	20	--	100	--
Parts and materials.....	360	120	--	80	40	230	110	--	--	20	--	40	60
Person, injured or ill worker.....	1,090	130	--	70	50	960	330	--	20	70	140	350	30
Worker motion or position.....	1,000	130	--	70	50	870	320	--	20	60	140	310	30
Person, other than injured or ill workers.....	410	--	--	--	--	410	20	--	--	20	300	70	--
Health care patient.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	1,000	80	--	30	50	920	220	--	--	120	130	370	60
Ladder.....	160	90	--	90	--	60	30	20	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools.....	400	80	--	60	--	320	100	--	--	30	20	160	--
Vehicles.....	890	130	20	40	70	760	490	--	30	60	50	110	20
Trucks.....	200	70	--	20	50	130	100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered.....	170	--	--	--	--	160	70	--	--	--	20	60	--

See footnote on page 7.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Hawaii, 2016



Injury and Illness by Source

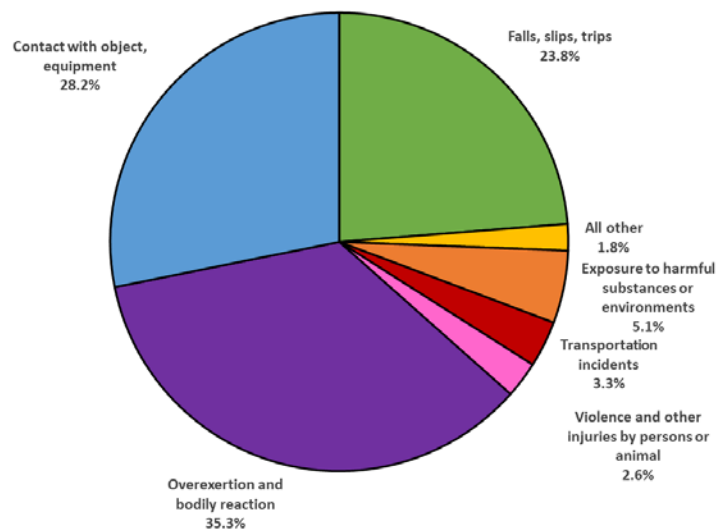
- The number of ladder-related injuries increased by twice the amount over the year from 80 to 160 or 100.0%.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces recorded the largest growth by 110 to 1,000 injuries or by 12.4 percent.
- Injuries with person, other than injured or ill worker grew by nearly one-third from 310 to 410.
- Containers stated the largest decrease falling by 120 to 1,030 or by -10.4 percent.

HAWAII--PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	7,030	980	60	570	340	6,050	2,200	90	110	490	890	2,030	250
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal.....	180	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	20	90	40	--
Intentional injury by other person.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	20	70	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents.....	230	50	--	40	--	170	100	--	--	20	20	30	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles.....	80	50	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	70	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips.....	1,670	290	--	190	80	1,380	400	20	30	160	180	530	60
Slips, trips without fall.....	310	30	--	--	--	280	80	--	--	20	30	130	--
Fall on same level.....	870	70	--	20	50	800	170	--	--	110	120	350	40
Fall to lower level.....	440	170	--	150	20	280	140	--	--	20	20	50	20
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	360	50	--	20	--	310	70	--	--	20	40	170	--
Contact with object, equipment.....	1,980	270	--	150	110	1,710	650	20	30	140	150	670	40
Struck by object or equipment.....	1,270	170	--	120	50	1,100	380	--	20	100	100	480	20
Struck against object or equipment.....	420	40	--	--	20	380	150	--	--	30	40	150	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment.....	230	40	--	--	40	180	90	20	--	--	30	30	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction.....	2,480	270	--	120	130	2,210	920	40	30	130	410	540	140
Repetitive motion involving microtasks.....	110	30	--	--	20	80	20	--	--	--	20	20	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering.....	830	90	--	40	40	730	350	--	--	40	140	150	30

See footnote on page 7.

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Hawaii, 2016



Injury or Illness by Event or Exposure

- Over the year, falls, slips, trips accounted for the largest increase from 1,310 to 1,670 or 27.5 percent. Falls to lower level accounted for the largest gain by 220 or 100.0 percent.
- Contact with object, equipment ranked second highest increase by 330 to 1,980 or 20.0 percent.
- Transportation incidents recorded the largest decline dropping by 210 from 440 or by -47.7 percent.
- Violence and other injuries by persons also fell to 180 from 250 or by -28.0 percent.

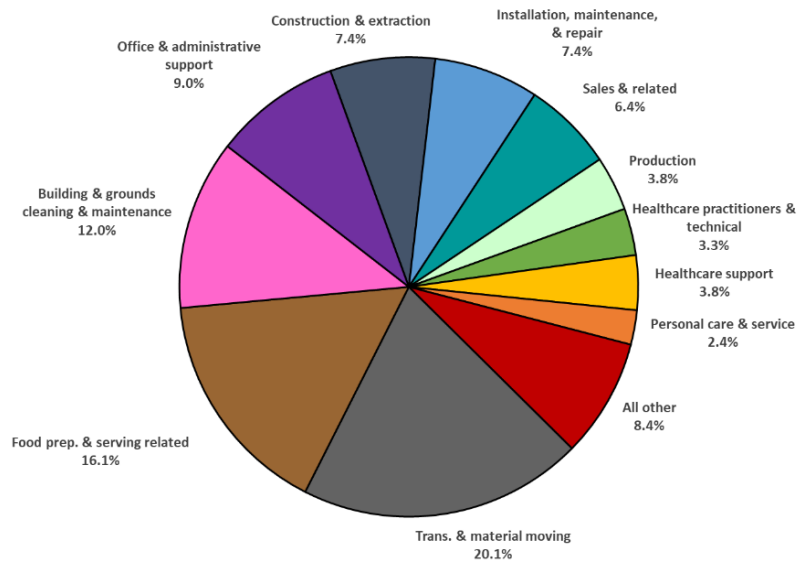
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group with selected occupations and major industry sector, 2016

HAWAII--PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	
Total.....	7,030	980	60	570	340	6,050	2,200	90	110	490	890	2,030	250	
Management occupations.....	120	--	--	--	--	120	20	30	--	--	--	40	--	
Business and financial operations occupations.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Community and social service occupations.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	
Education, training, and library occupations.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	20	--	50	--	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	30	200	--	--	
Registered nurses.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	
Healthcare support occupations.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	
Nursing assistants.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	
Protective service occupations.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	60	20	30	20	
Security guards.....	130	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	50	20	30	20	
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	1,130	--	--	--	--	1,130	140	--	--	20	60	890	20	
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	
Cooks, restaurant.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	210	--	
Food preparation workers.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	90	--	--	--	20	60	--	
Waiters and waitresses.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	840	--	--	--	--	840	--	--	20	130	90	570	--	
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	550	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	30	40	470	--	
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	50	40	30	--	
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	20	20	--	50	--	
Personal care and service occupations.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	40	110	--	
Sales and related occupations.....	450	20	--	--	20	430	340	20	20	--	--	40	--	
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cashiers.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	90	--	--	--	--	30	--	
Retail salespersons.....	180	--	--	--	--	170	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Office and administrative support occupations.....	630	20	--	--	20	610	430	--	--	60	40	60	--	
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	90	--	--	20	--	--	--	
Cargo and freight agents.....	120	--	--	--	--	120	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	200	--	--	--	--	190	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	60	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Construction and extraction occupations.....	520	490	--	460	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Carpenters.....	120	120	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Construction laborers.....	140	140	--	120	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	520	130	--	90	30	390	170	30	20	30	20	110	20	
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	70	70	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	180	20	--	--	--	160	20	--	--	--	20	100	--	
Production occupations.....	270	100	--	--	100	170	110	--	--	--	--	--	30	
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,410	150	--	20	120	1,260	940	--	30	90	--	90	100	
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	530	20	--	--	--	500	370	--	--	30	--	30	50	
Light truck or delivery services drivers.....	150	--	--	--	--	140	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.....	260	90	--	--	80	170	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Flight attendants.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	

See footnotes on page 7.

Distribution injuries and illnesses by major occupational group, private industry, Hawaii, 2016



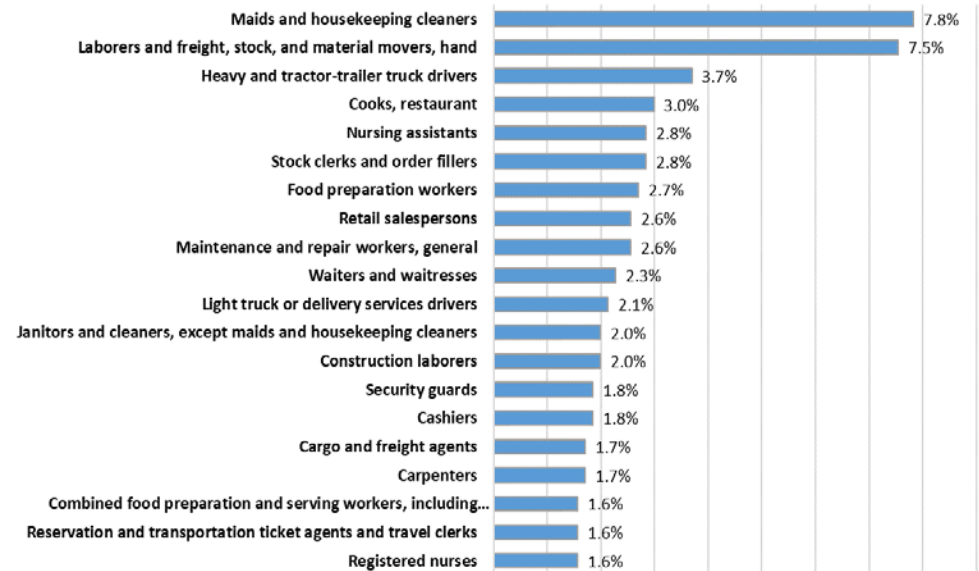
Injury and Illness by Occupation

- Maids recorded the highest number of injuries at 550 registering an increase by 90 or 19.6 percent.
- Laborers and freight, stock and material movers, hand occupations which ranked second highest in injuries ascended by 170 to 530 or 47.2 percent.
- Heavy and tractor trailer-truck drivers trended up from 150 to 260 or by a 73.3 percentage increase.
- Nursing assistants grew by 60 from 140 to 200 or 42.9 percent.
- Retail sales' injuries registered the largest drop by 25.0 percent by 60 from 240 in 2016.

Injuries and Illnesses by Major Occupational Group

- Personal care and service occupations dropped from 230 in 2015 to 170 or -26.1 percent in 2016.
- Construction and extraction occupations accounted for the highest number of industries increasing from 390 to 520 or by 33.3 percent.
- Transportation and material moving occupations comprised the largest number of industries growing from 1190 to 1410 or 18.5 percent.

Distribution injuries and illnesses by selected occupations, private industry, Hawaii, 2016



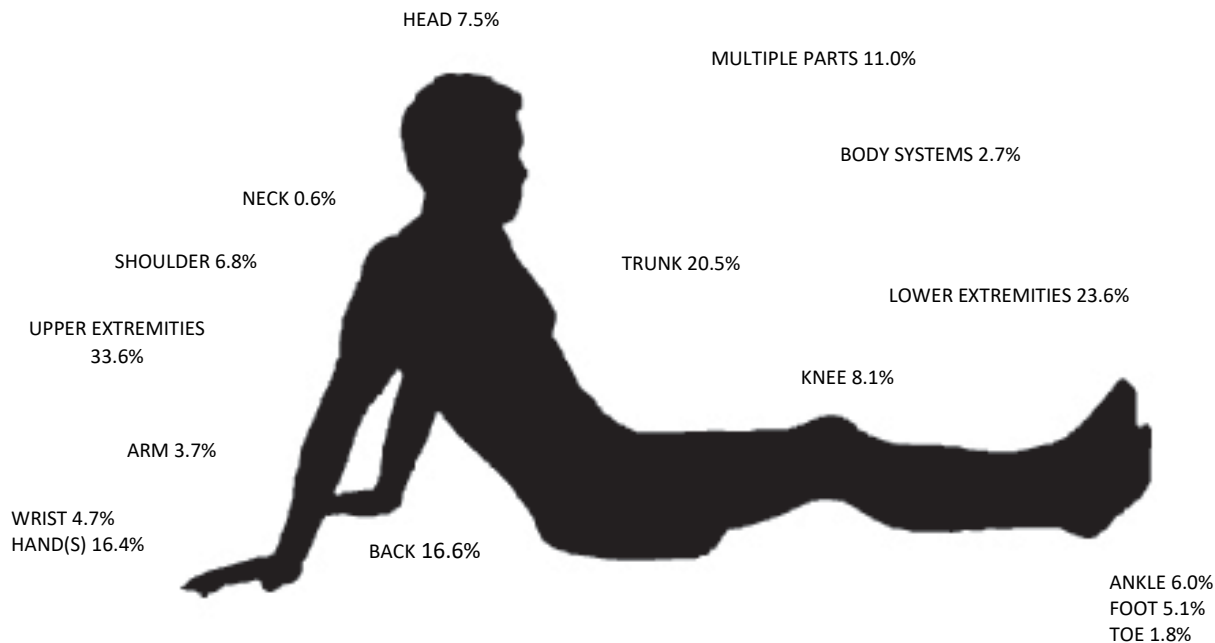
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected and major industry sector, 2016

HAWAII--PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	
Total.....	7,030	980	60	570	340	6,050	2,200	90	110	490	890	2,030	250	
Head.....	530	120	--	100	--	410	150	--	--	40	50	140	20	
Eye.....	150	50	--	40	--	100	30	--	--	--	--	50	--	
Neck.....	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Trunk.....	1,440	180	--	70	90	1,260	530	30	20	80	220	340	40	
Back.....	1,170	150	--	70	80	1,010	450	30	--	60	170	260	30	
Upper extremities.....	2,360	250	--	120	110	2,110	690	20	50	140	290	770	130	
Shoulder.....	480	50	--	20	20	440	160	--	--	30	60	100	80	
Arm.....	260	20	--	20	--	240	100	--	--	--	50	70	--	
Wrist.....	330	40	--	--	30	280	90	--	--	--	70	80	30	
Hand.....	1,150	130	--	60	60	1,020	300	--	40	90	100	480	--	
Lower extremities.....	1,660	210	--	120	80	1,450	560	30	20	150	180	470	50	
Knee.....	570	70	--	20	40	500	190	--	--	60	60	160	20	
Ankle.....	420	70	--	60	--	350	110	20	--	50	50	110	--	
Foot.....	360	20	--	--	--	340	150	--	--	30	20	110	--	
Toe, toenail.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	70	--	--	20	--	20	--	
Body systems.....	190	--	--	--	--	170	40	--	--	20	20	80	--	
Multiple.....	770	170	--	120	50	600	210	--	--	50	120	200	--	

See footnote on page 7.

Percentage of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected, 2016



Injury or Illness by Part of Body

- Upper extremities recorded the largest number of injuries, increasing from 2,210 to 2,360 or by 6.8 percent in 2016.
- Injuries to the lower extremities registered the largest increase by 360 to 1,660 or 27.7 percent in 2016.
- Neck had the greatest percentage decrease dropping by 60 from 100 or -60.0 percent.
- Trunk accounted for the largest decline in injuries, falling by 280 from 1,720 or -16.3 percent.

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 24, 2017