



Workplace Safety



AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

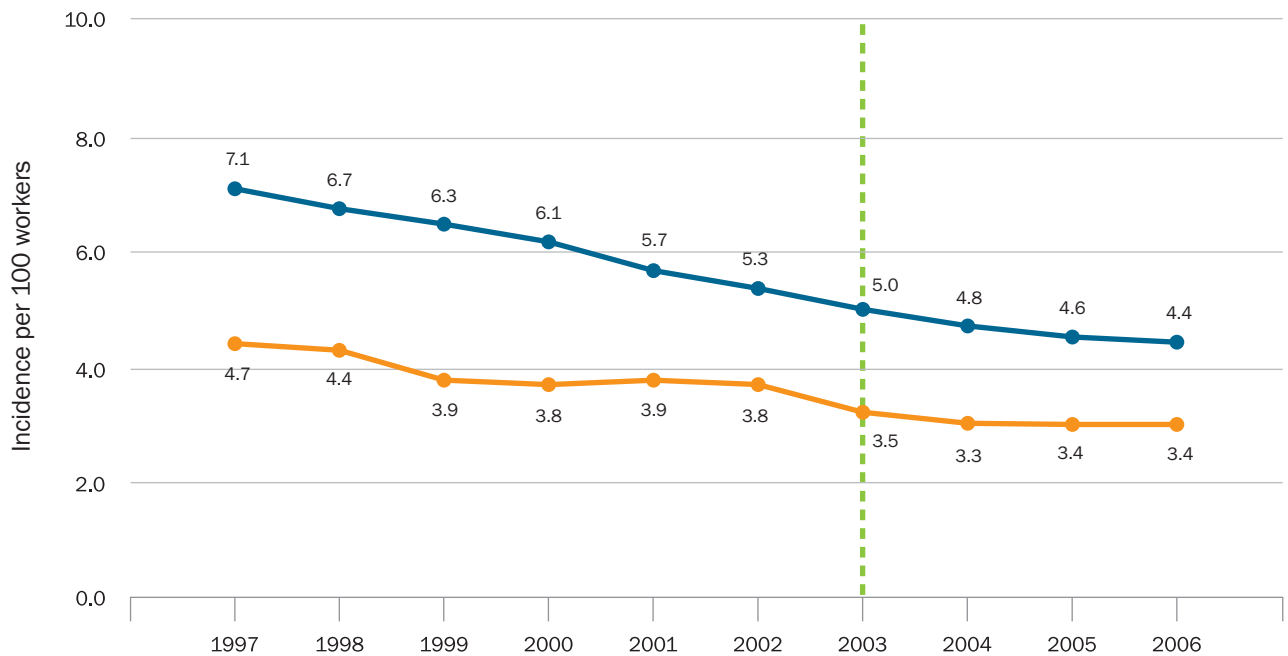
Workplace Safety

This report compares the rates of job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses within the U.S. oil and natural gas industry with comparable U.S. industries. The oil and natural gas industry's workplace safety record consistently improves on the private sector average, reflecting the industry's commitment to safe and healthful working environments.

Comparison

Oil and Natural Gas Industry¹ and U.S. Private Sector

In 2006, the rate of job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses for the oil and natural gas industry was 3.4¹ per 100 full-time workers, compared to a rate of 4.4 for the entire U.S. private sector.



Oil and Natural Gas Industry

U.S. Private Sector

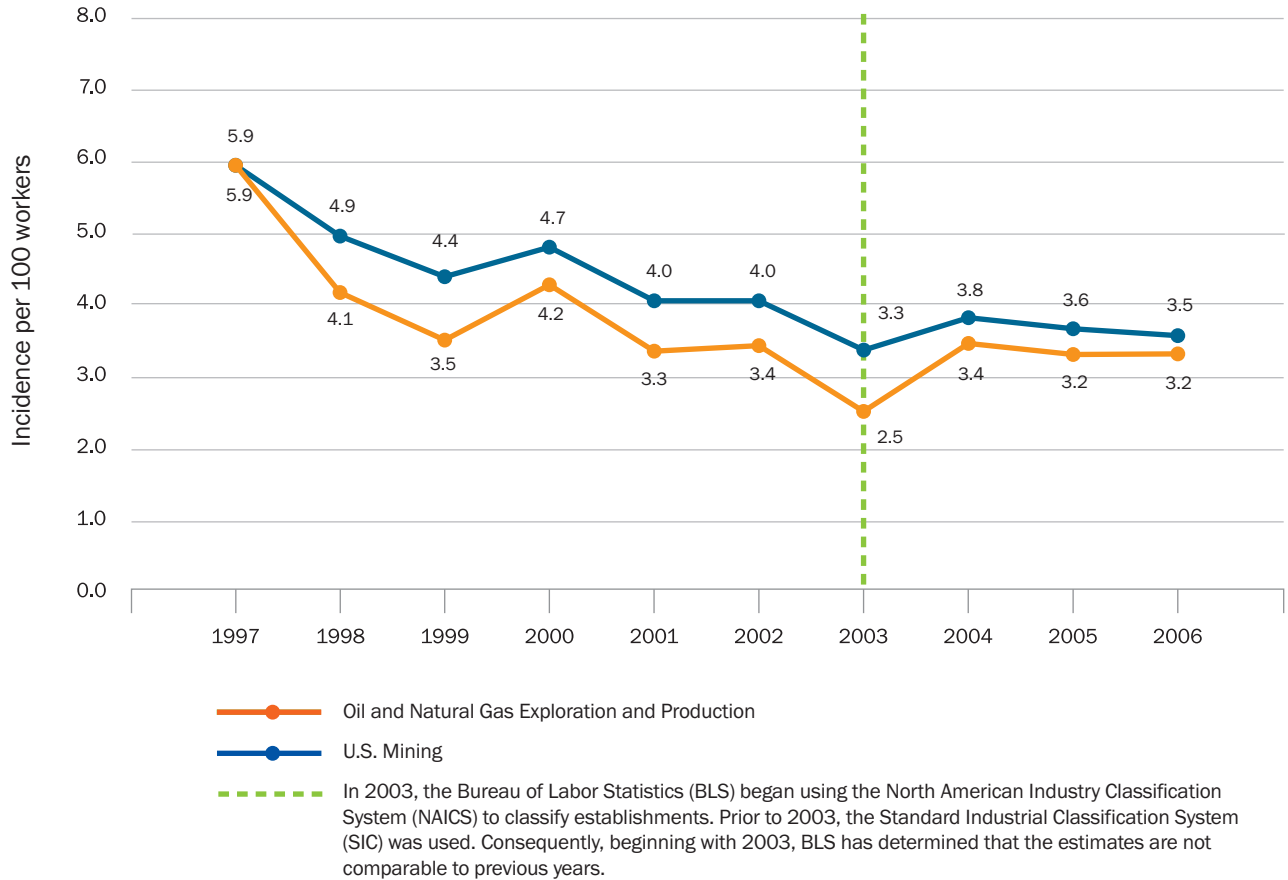
In 2003, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify establishments. Prior to 2003, the Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) was used. Consequently, beginning with 2003, BLS has determined that the estimates are not comparable to previous years.

¹ Weighted average calculated by API using Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data. The averages for 2004-2006 do not include crude oil petroleum wholesale marketing. BLS did not publish estimates for these sectors because the estimates did not meet BLS criteria.

Comparison

Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Production² and U.S. Mining

In 2006, the rate of job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses among U.S. oil and natural gas exploration and production workers was 3.2² per 100 full-time workers compared with 3.5 for the U.S. mining sector.

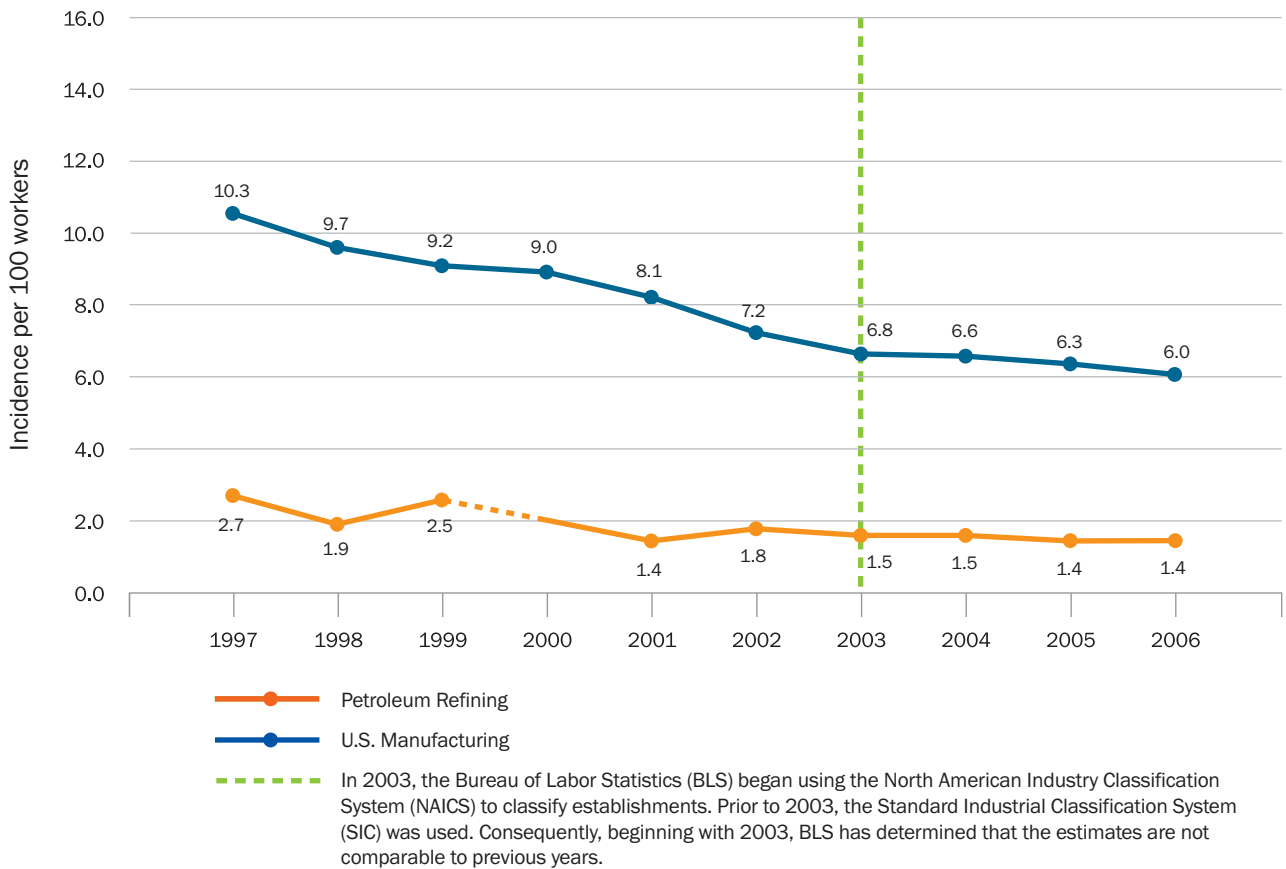


² Beginning in 2003, Exploration and Production is a weighted average calculated by API using Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Comparison

Petroleum Refining³ and U.S. Manufacturing

In 2006, the rate of job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses for petroleum refinery workers was 1.4 per 100 full-time workers, compared to a rate of 6.0 for the U.S. manufacturing sector.



³ BLS did not publish a figure for 2000 petroleum refining because the estimate did not meet BLS criteria.

Comparison

Oil and Natural Gas Retail Marketing and U.S. Retail Marketing

In 2006, the rate of nonfatal job-related injuries and illnesses among U.S. oil and natural gas retail marketing personnel was 3.6 per 100 full-time workers, compared to a rate of 4.9 for the U.S. retail marketing sector.

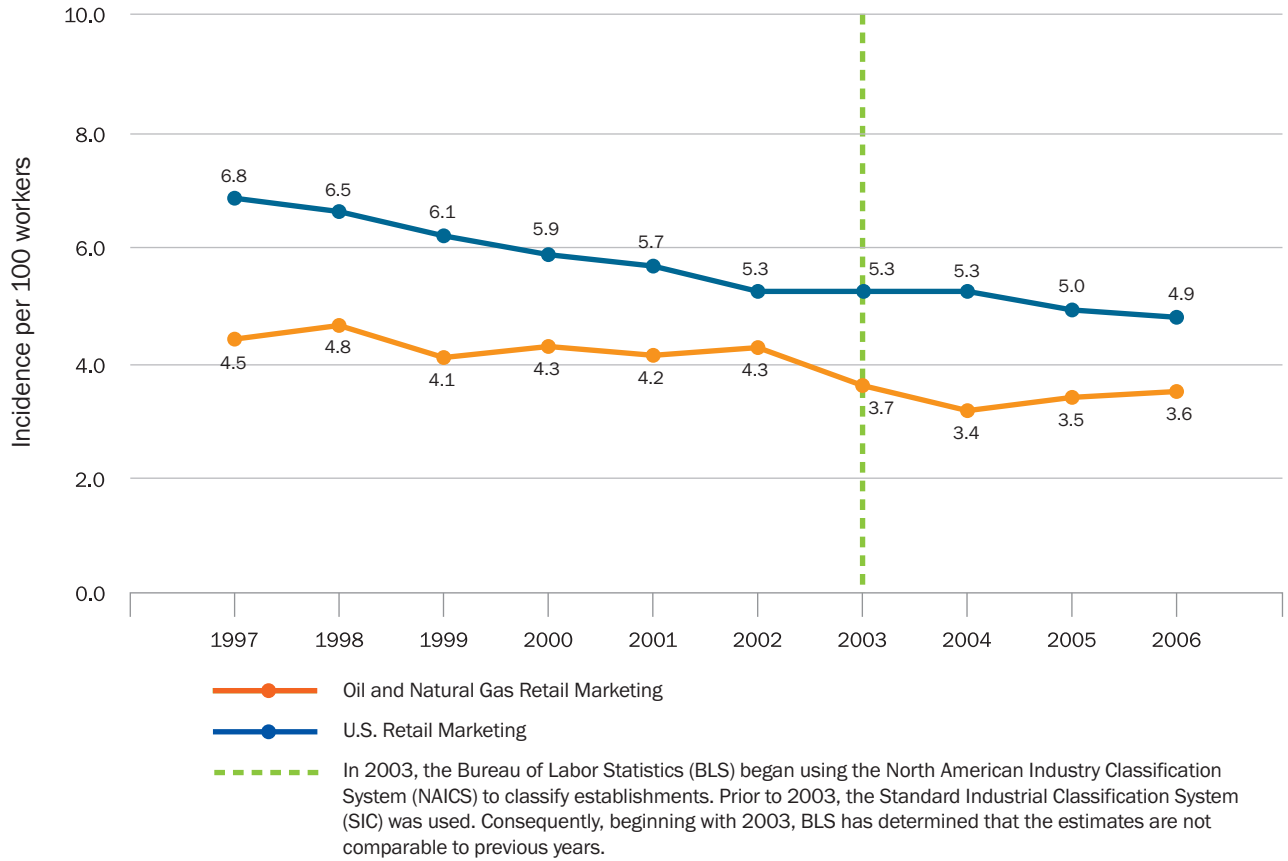


Table 1:
U.S. Oil and Natural Gas Industry Job-Related Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses: 1997-2006 (per 100 full-time workers)

Year	Exploration and Production ¹	Crude Oil Pipelines	Oil and Natural Gas Refining	Retail Marketing	Wholesale Marketing	Oil and Natural Gas Industry ²
1997	5.9	3.7	2.7	4.5	3.9	4.7
1998	4.1	2.2	1.9	4.8	4.7	4.4
1999	3.5	5.1	2.5	4.1	4.6	3.9
2000	4.2	na	na	4.3	3.6	3.8
2001	3.3	3.4	1.4	4.2	5.3	3.9
2002	3.4	na	1.8	4.3	4.4	3.8
2003	2.5	na	1.5	3.7	4.5	3.5
2004	3.4	na	1.5	3.4	na	—
2005	3.2	na	1.4	3.5	4.3	3.4
2006	3.2	na	1.4	3.6	na	3.4
% Change						
2005-2006	0.3%	—	0.0%	2.9%	—	-0.2%
1996-2005	-45.0%	—	-48.0%	-20.0%	2.4%	-27.3%
1997-2001 Average						
2002-2006 Average						
% Change	-24.9%	—	—	-15.5%	—	—

1 Beginning with 2003, weighted average calculated by API using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) figures.

2 Weighted average calculated by API using U.S. BLS figures.

na = Not available. BLS did not publish a figure because the estimate did not meet BLS criteria.

Dash (—) indicates API was unable to calculate a figure due to unavailable BLS data.

Table 2:
Comparable U.S. Industries Job-Related Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses: 1997-2006 (per 100 full-time workers)

Year	Mining	Transportation	Manufacturing	Retail Marketing	Wholesale Marketing	Private Sector
1997	5.9	8.2	10.3	6.8	6.5	7.1
1998	4.9	7.3	9.7	6.5	6.5	6.7
1999	4.4	7.3	9.2	6.1	6.3	6.3
2000	4.7	6.9	9.0	5.9	5.8	6.1
2001	4.0	6.9	8.1	5.7	5.3	5.7
2002	4.0	6.1	7.2	5.3	5.2	5.3
2003	3.3	7.8	6.8	5.3	4.7	5.0
2004	3.8	7.3	6.6	5.3	4.5	4.8
2005	3.6	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.5	4.6
2006	3.5	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.1	4.4
% Change						
2005-2006	-2.8%	-7.1%	-4.8%	-2.0%	-8.9%	-4.3%
1997-2006	-40.7%	-20.7%	-41.7%	-27.9%	-36.9%	-38.0%
1997-2001 Average						
2002-2006 Average						
% Change	-23.8%	-5.2%	-28.9%	-16.8%	-24.3%	-24.5%

About This Report

This report is based on information from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS), Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (www.bls.gov/iif). The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal and State program in which employer reports are collected from the private sector. The survey measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; Federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in State and local government agencies.

The annual survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of workplace nonfatal injuries and illnesses based on logs required to be kept by private industry employers throughout the year. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience, but also the employer's understanding of which cases are work related under recordkeeping rules revised by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor and made effective on January 1, 2002. These revisions affected how employers record various nonfatal job-related injuries and illnesses, and how the information is aggregated by BLS.

The 2003 survey marked the first time that establishments in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses were classified by industry based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual. Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC). NAICS is the industry classification system now used by the statistical agencies of the United States. It is the first economic classification system to be constructed based on a single economic concept. Establishments that use the same or similar processes to produce goods or services are grouped together. It was developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and reflects the structure of today's economy in these three countries, including the emergence and growth of the service sector and new and advanced technologies. Consequently, beginning with the 2003 survey the estimates by sector are not comparable with those from prior years.

Technical Notes

The estimates of nonfatal job-related injuries and illnesses are based on a sample, rather than a census of the entire population. BLS determines the accuracy of each estimate, by calculating a standard error. The standard error defines a confidence interval around the estimate. For example, the incidence rate of 3.6 nonfatal job-related injuries and illnesses for the oil and natural gas industry's retail marketing has an estimated margin of error of 16 percent. In other words, BLS is 95-percent confident that the interval between 3.0 and 4.2 (or 3.6 plus or minus $[3.6 \times 0.16]$) includes the true incidence rate for oil and natural gas retail marketing.

In 2006, the margins of error for the oil and natural gas industry were 28 percent for oil and gas extraction, 16 percent for drilling oil and gas wells, 22 percent for the support of oil and gas operations, 28 percent for oil and natural gas refineries, and 16 percent for retail marketing.

Definitions

Full-time worker: For purposes of this report, the equivalent of someone who works 40 hours per week for 50 weeks a year or 2,000 hours per year. Thus, two people working 1,000 hours apiece count as one full-time worker.

Nonfatal Injury or Illness: A nonfatal work-related injury or illness is an abnormal condition or disorder that results in: days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Injuries include cases such as, but not limited to, a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation. Illnesses include both acute and chronic illnesses, such as, but not limited to, a skin disease, respiratory disorder, or poisoning.



AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE
STATISTICS

Pamela Gibson
1220 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-4070
USA

Phone: 202-682-8528
Email: gibsonp@api.org

www.api.org

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