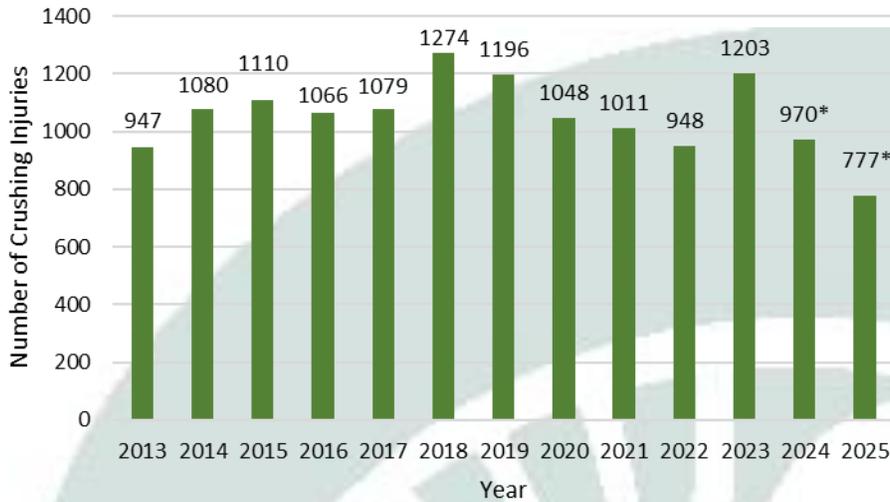


# Tracking Work-Related Crushing Injuries in Michigan

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## Summary Statistics



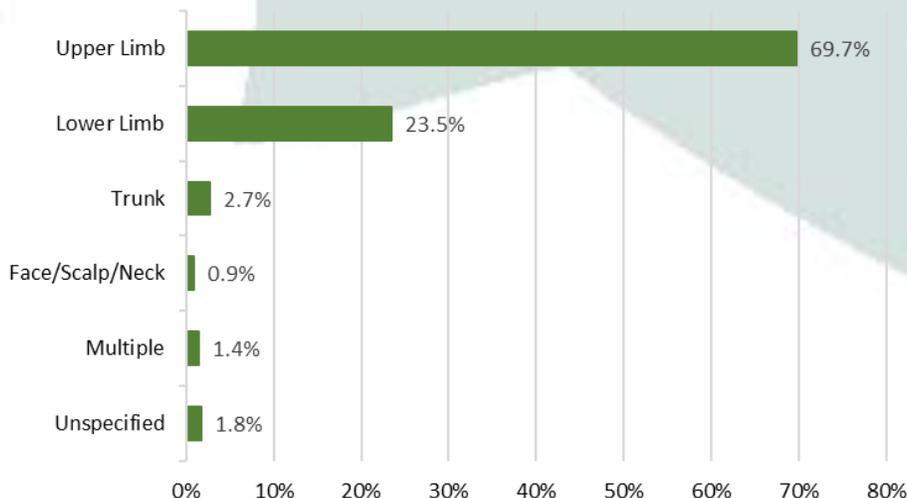
Jacks or hoists failing to hold up vehicles or tractors can be a cause of occupational crushing injuries.

\*Estimate of 2024 and 2025 injuries based on data as of 2/6/2026

There were 970 work-related crushing injuries including four fatalities from a crushing injury in Michigan in 2024. Seventy-six percent of the crushing injuries were in male workers. The age of injured workers varied from 16 to 93 years of age; the average age was 38 and the median age was 36. Thirty-four (3.5%) injured workers were  $\leq 18$  years of age. Among workers with information on race and ethnicity, the rate of work-related crushing injuries was 58% higher for Black/African American versus White workers and 59% higher for Hispanic versus non-Hispanic workers. In 2024, 98.0% of the quarterly reporting periods were reported by Michigan hospitals. Data from the Workers' Compensation Agency became available for this report in 2023 when crushing injuries began being uniquely coded.

For the years 2023 through 2024, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the official source of work-related crushing injuries, which is based on employer reporting, reported 1,440 nonfatal work-related crushing injuries in Michigan, which was only 66.6% of the 2,163 nonfatal crushing injuries that occurred in Michigan from 2023 to 2024.

## Part of Body Injured – Work-Related Crushing Injuries, Michigan 2024



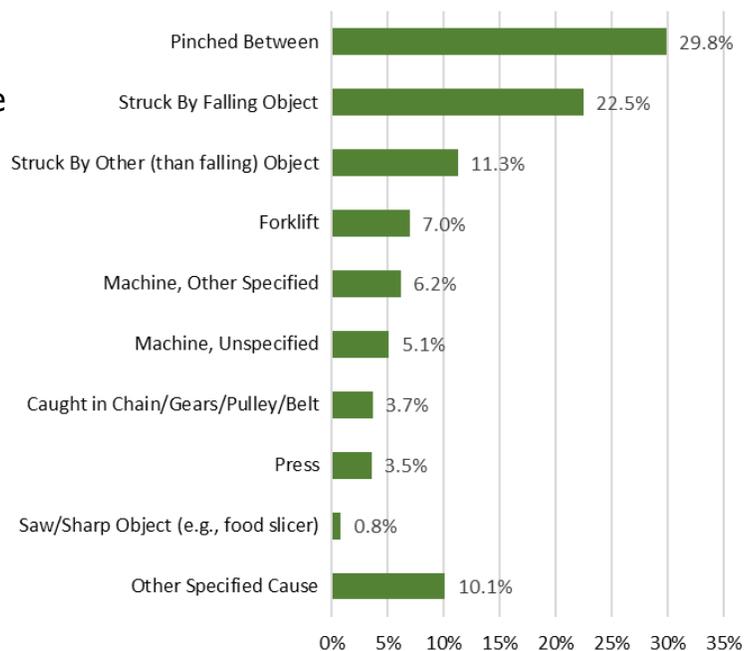
## Background

In September 2010, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services promulgated rules requiring health professionals and health facilities to report individuals with traumatic injuries, including crushing injuries, regardless of cause when requested by the State or a local health department. Michigan's hospitals, Workers' Compensation Agency, and Michigan's Fatality Assessment Control and Evaluation program are the sources for occupational crushing injuries. The Occupational and Environmental Medicine Division at Michigan State University prepares periodic reports on work-related crushing injuries, available at [www.oem.msu.edu](http://www.oem.msu.edu).

## 2024 Results

- 970 work-related crushing injuries in 969 individuals.
- Seventy percent of crushing injuries were to the upper limb.
- The Manufacturing NORA Sector had the highest percentage of work-related crushing injuries (37.0%), followed by Services (except Public Safety) (20.5%), and then Wholesale and Retail Trade (14.6%).
- The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (except Wildland Firefighting) industry had the highest rate of work-related crushing injuries (117.4 per 100,000).
- Eighty-three (10.1%) individuals were hospitalized and 711 (86.3%) were treated in the Emergency Department.
- MIOSHA cited seven of the 10 companies investigated.

## Cause of Crushing Injuries\*, Michigan 2024



\*Cause of crushing injury was provided for 761 (78.5%) of cases.

## Work-Related Crushing Injuries Narratives

- A female in her 30s in the agriculture industry sustained a crushing injury after a cow fell and pinned her lower leg against a fence.
- A male in his 70s in the agriculture industry was hospitalized for two days with a crushing injury to his abdomen after a hoist failed causing a tractor to land on him.
- A male in his 40s in the services industry was hospitalized for four days with a crushing injury to his foot after being run over by a recycling truck.
- A male in his 50s in the manufacturing industry was hospitalized for four days with a crushing injury to his lower leg after his leg was caught between two metal coils.
- A male in his teens in the manufacturing industry sustained a crushing injury to his hand after his hand was caught in a machine that holds and cuts metal.