**Key Findings**

- American workers who incurred an occupational injury between 1988 and 2000 severe enough to cause days away from work lost an average $3,715 (in 2000 dollars) in annual income growth during the ten years post-injury, when compared with their non-injured counterparts.

- For workers who reported an occupational injury, but one that did not cause days away from work, the average annual income loss was about $1,200 per year (in 2000 dollars).

- Striking income inequities existed among race/ethnicity, gender, educational attainment, and occupations; work-related injuries significantly exacerbate income disparities.

- Lost wages and disability following injury contributed to income loss for injured workers, but the loss was moderated by union membership.

- The long-term impact from workplace injury on family net worth was not significant.

- These findings are of special concern for the construction industry, which suffers from both an above-average occupational injury rate and below-average wage growth.

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See abstract:

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