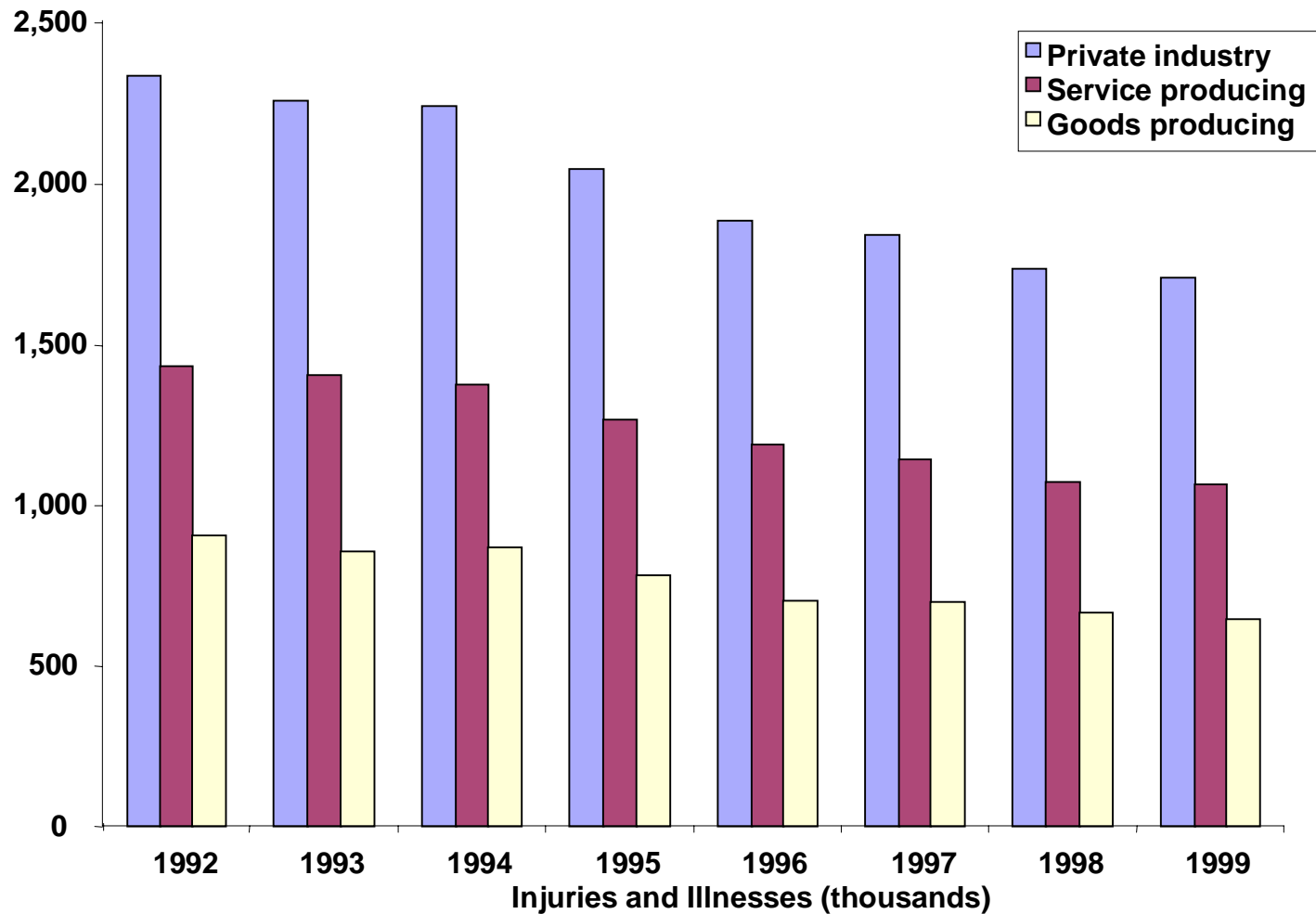


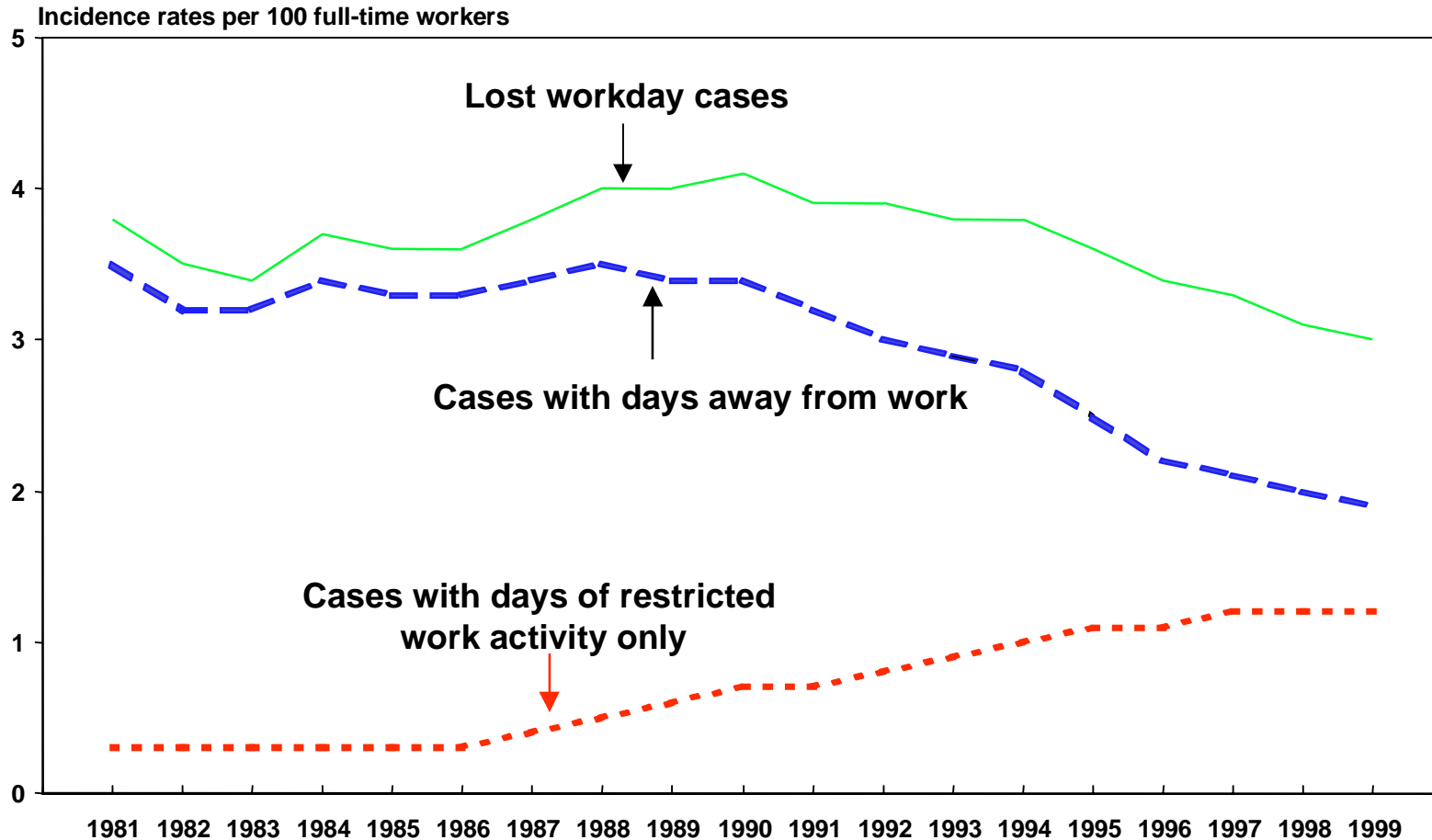
## Number of Injuries and Illnesses Involving Time Away from Work, 1992-1999



The number of injuries and illnesses resulting in time away from work was about the same in 1999 as in 1998, following steady declines from the levels prevailing early in the decade.

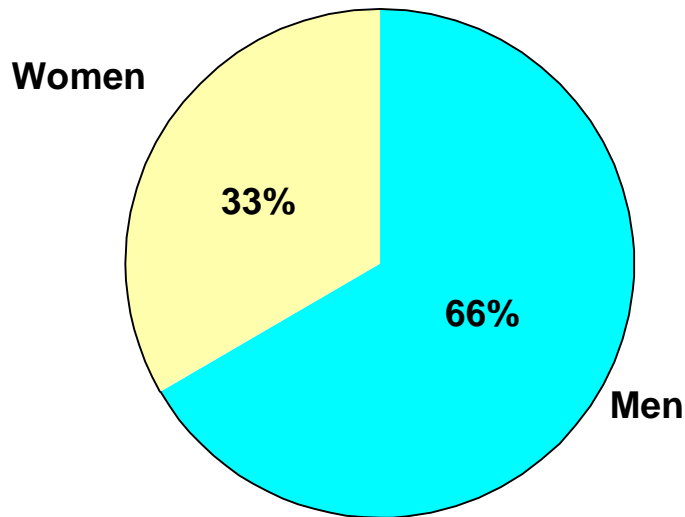
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

## Lost workday case incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1981-99



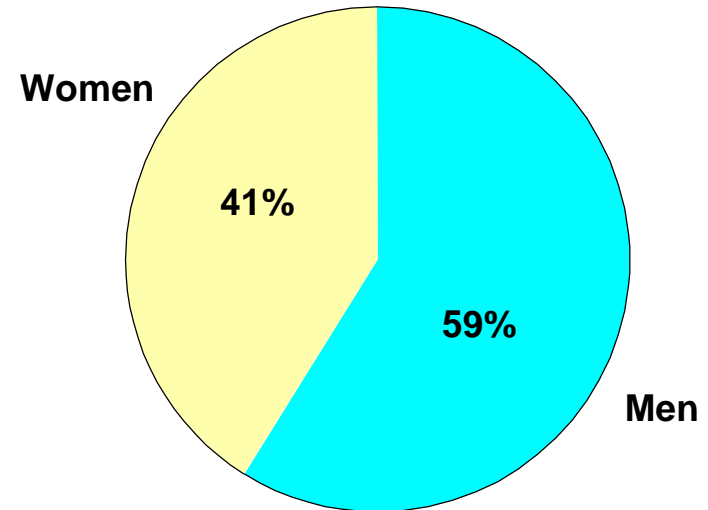
The incidence rate for lost workday cases has declined steadily from 4.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1990 to 3.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999. Rates for the two types of lost workday cases moved in opposite directions during that period.

## Hours Worked and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Gender of Worker, 1999



### Injuries and Illnesses with days away from work

(Total = 1,702,470 injuries and illnesses)  
Chart excludes unreported data.

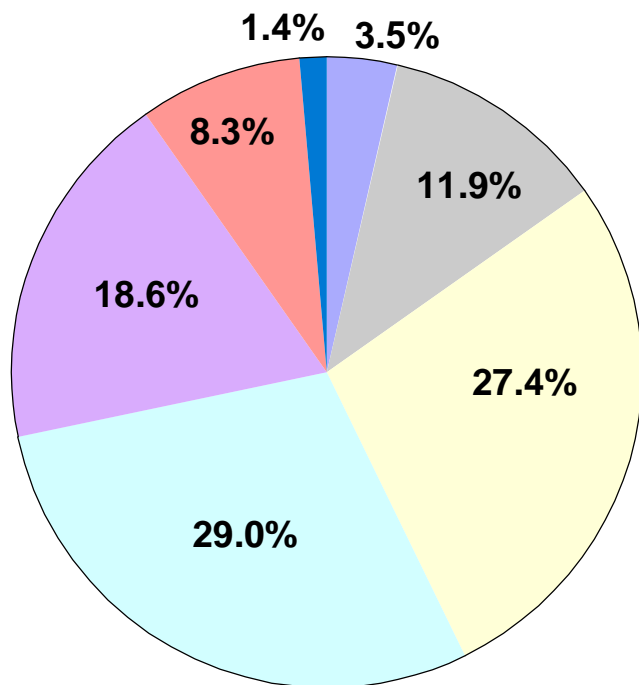


### Hours worked

(Current Population Survey,  
Private Wage and Salary Workers)

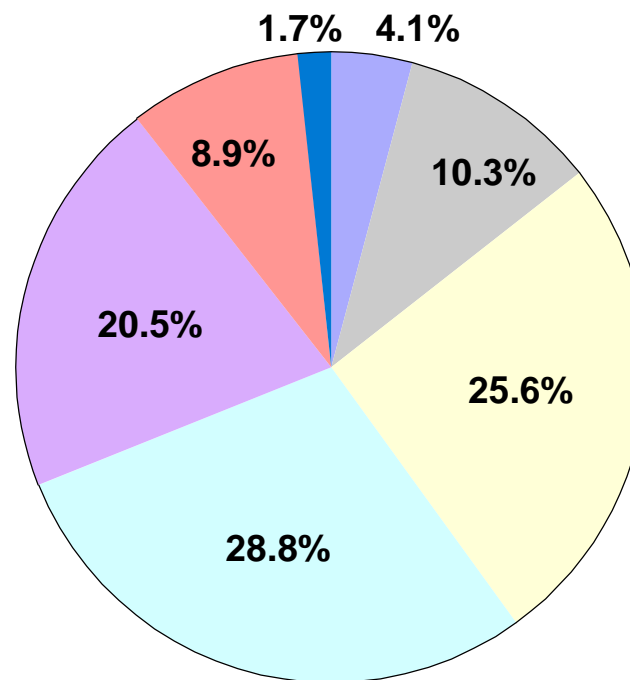
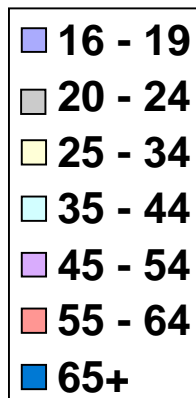
Two-thirds of the injured or ill workers were men, well above their 59 percent share of the nation's hours worked.

## Hours Worked and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Age of Worker, 1999



### Injuries and Illnesses with days away from work

(Total = 1,702,470 injuries and illnesses)  
Chart excludes unreported data.

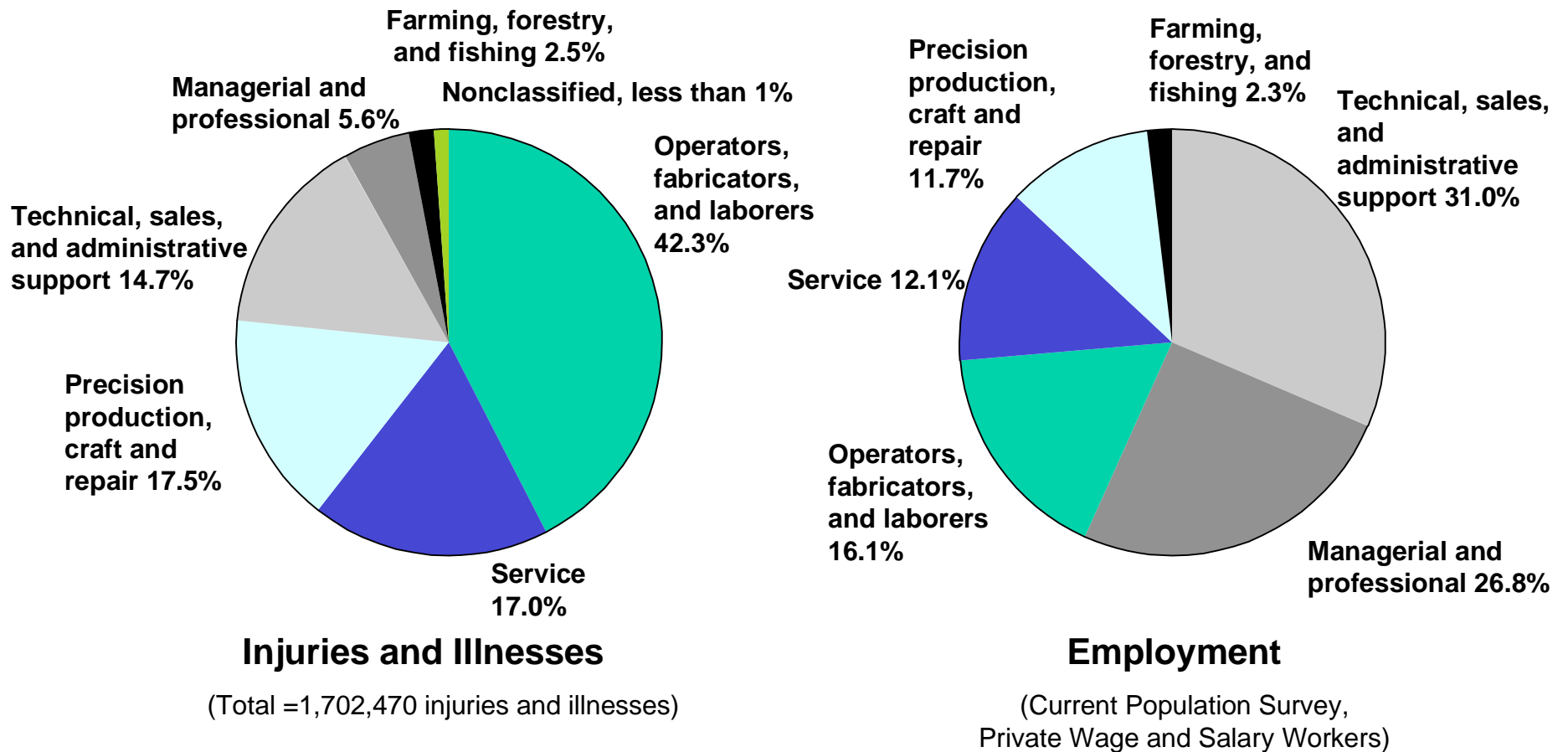


### Hours worked

(Current Population Survey,  
Private Wage and Salary Workers)

A majority of injured or ill workers were 20 to 44 years old. Workers younger than 35 had a higher, while workers 35 and older had a lower incidence of injuries or illnesses than each of their hours worked shares suggest.

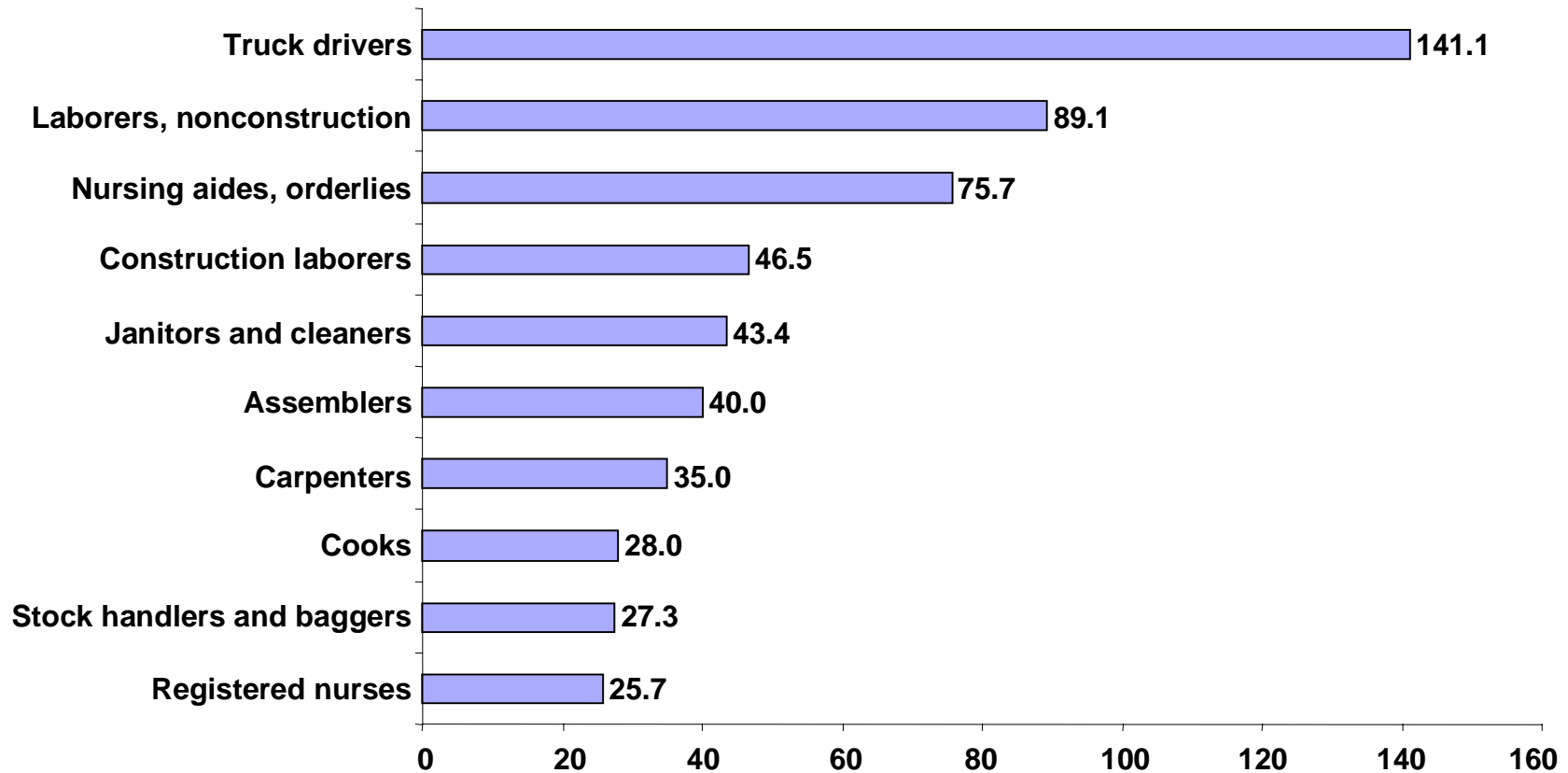
## Employment and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Occupation, 1999



Operators, fabricators, and laborers accounted for 4 out of every 10 injuries and illnesses, well above their employment share of 16.1%.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

## Occupations with the Most Injuries and Illnesses with days away from work, 1999

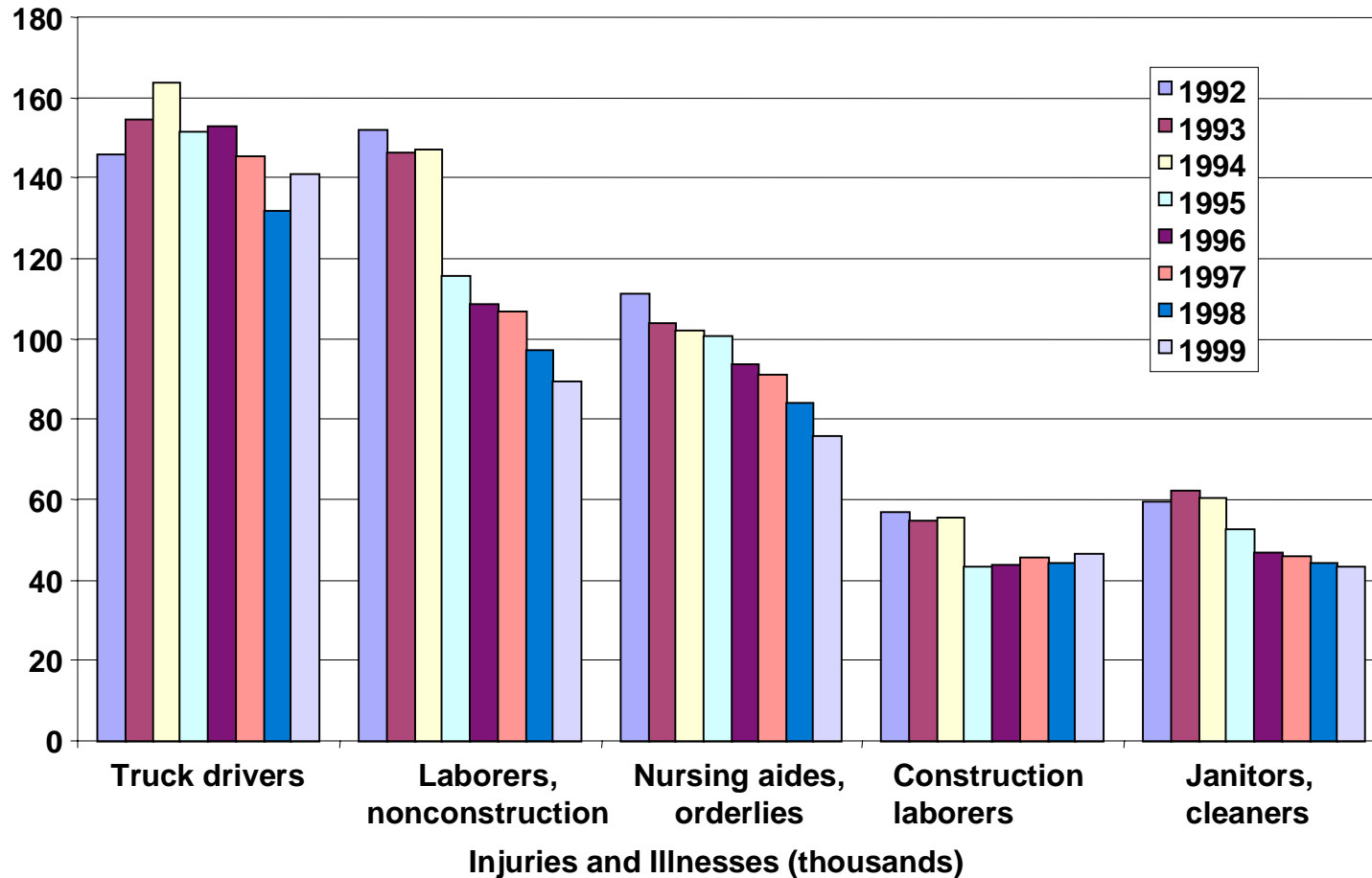


### Injuries and Illnesses (thousands)

(1,702,470 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

Truck drivers suffered the most injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, followed by laborers, nonconstruction and by nursing aides, orderlies.

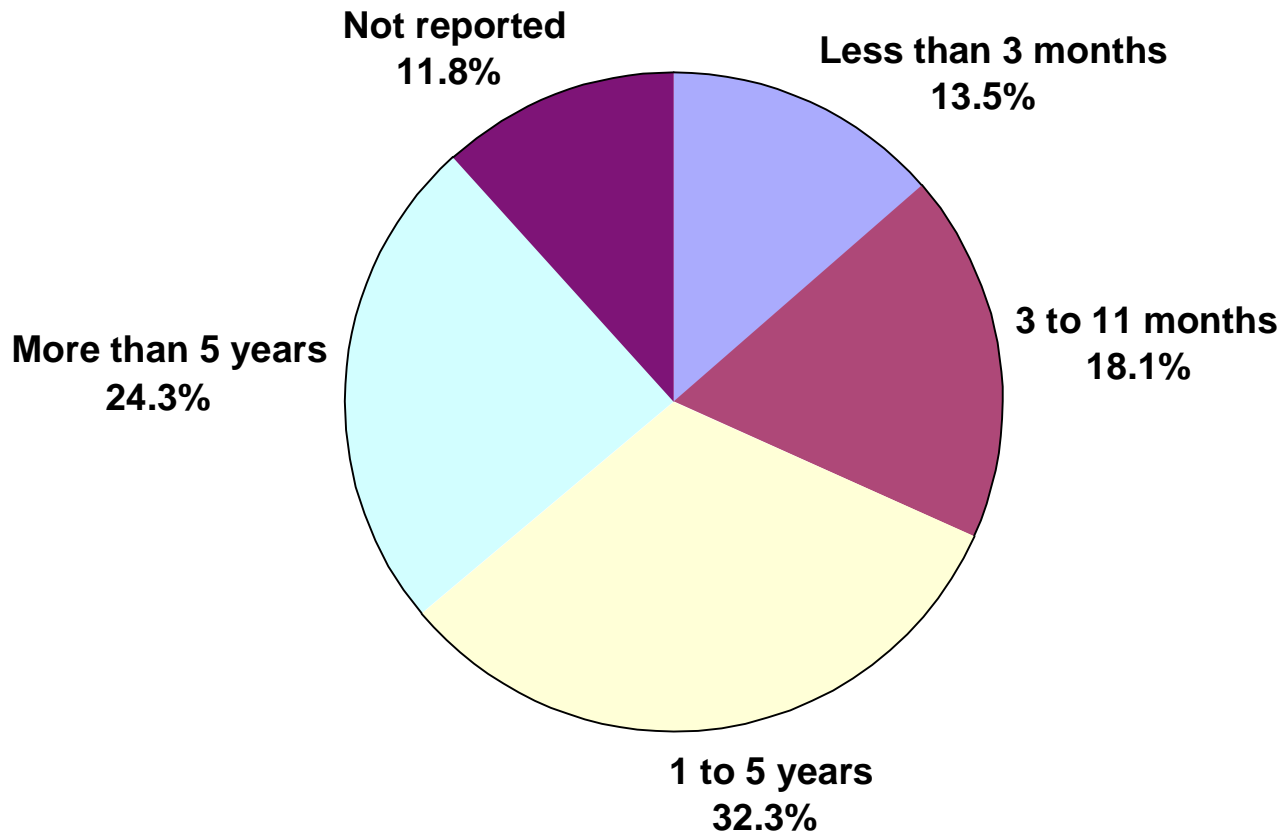
## Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Time Away from Work for Selected Occupations, 1992-1999



In 1992 laborers, nonconstruction suffered more injuries than any other occupations;  
however from 1993 to 1999 truck drivers suffered the most injuries involving lost worktime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

## Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Length of Service, 1999



### Length of Service

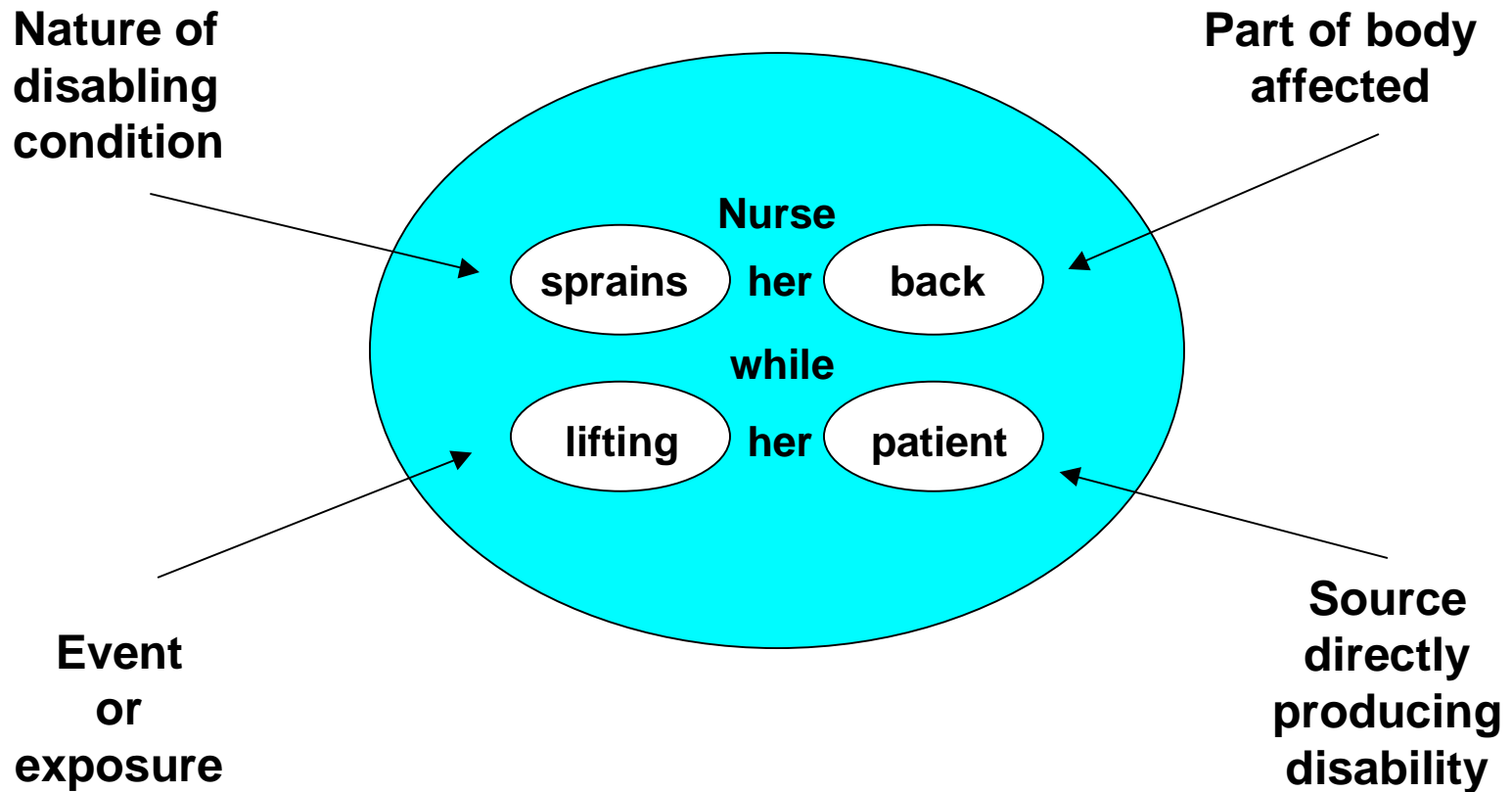
(1,702,470 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

Most workers had at least 1 year of service with their employer  
when they were injured or became ill.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

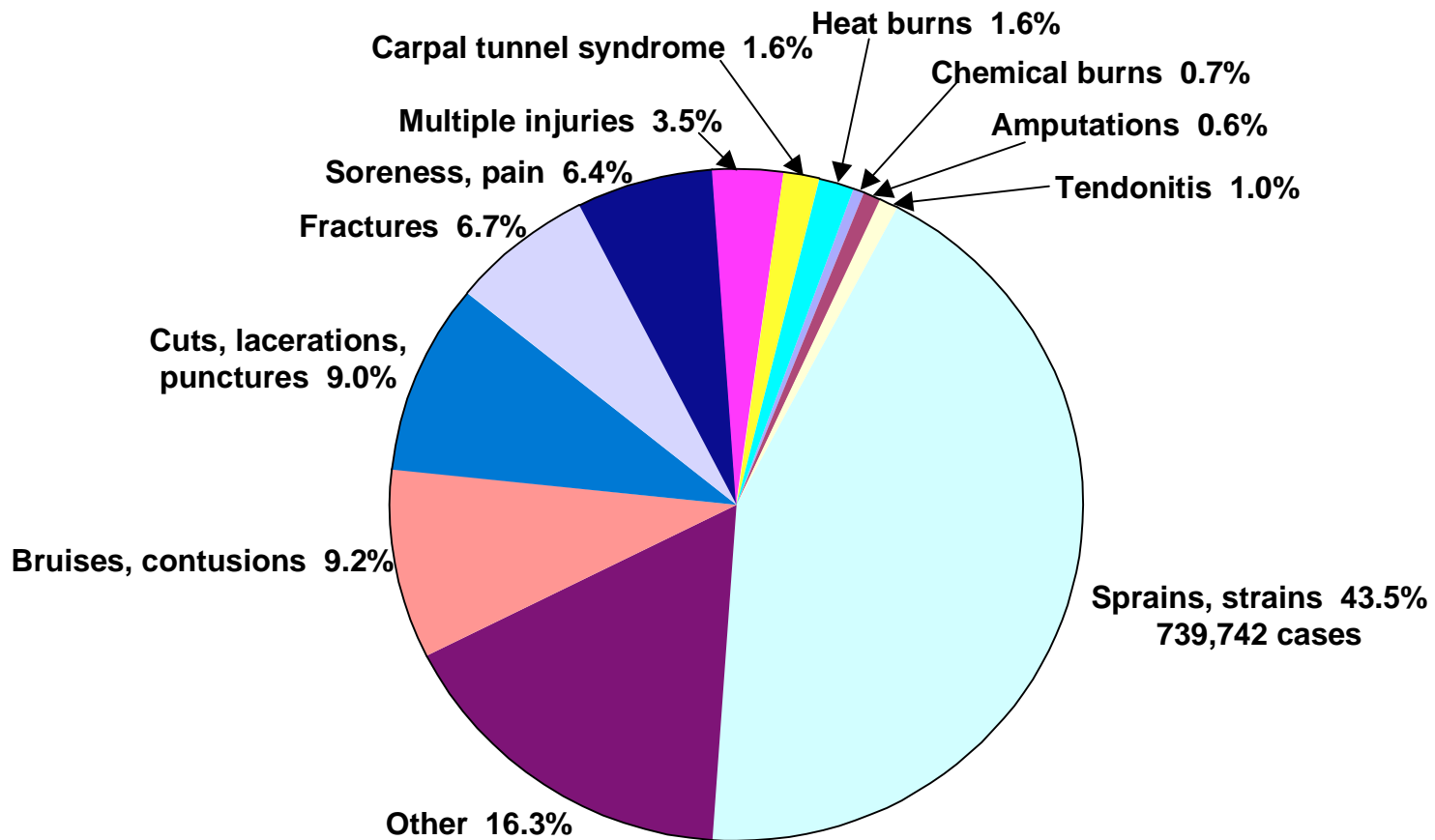


# Injury and Illness Topology



Each injury or illness is described from four viewpoints.

# The Nature of the Disabling Condition, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work, 1999



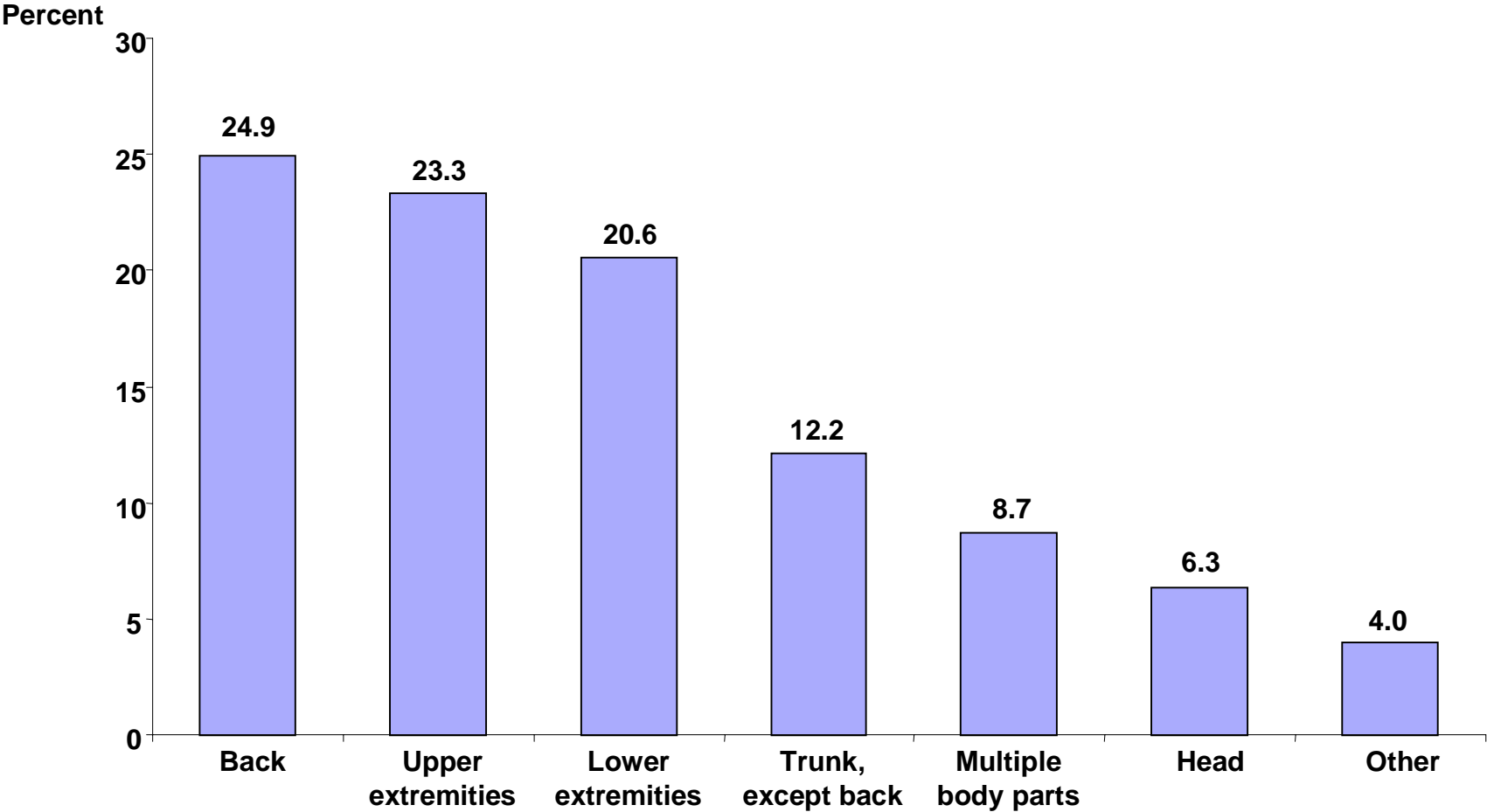
## Nature of Injury or Illness

(1,702,470 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

Sprains and strains accounted for almost 740,000  
nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

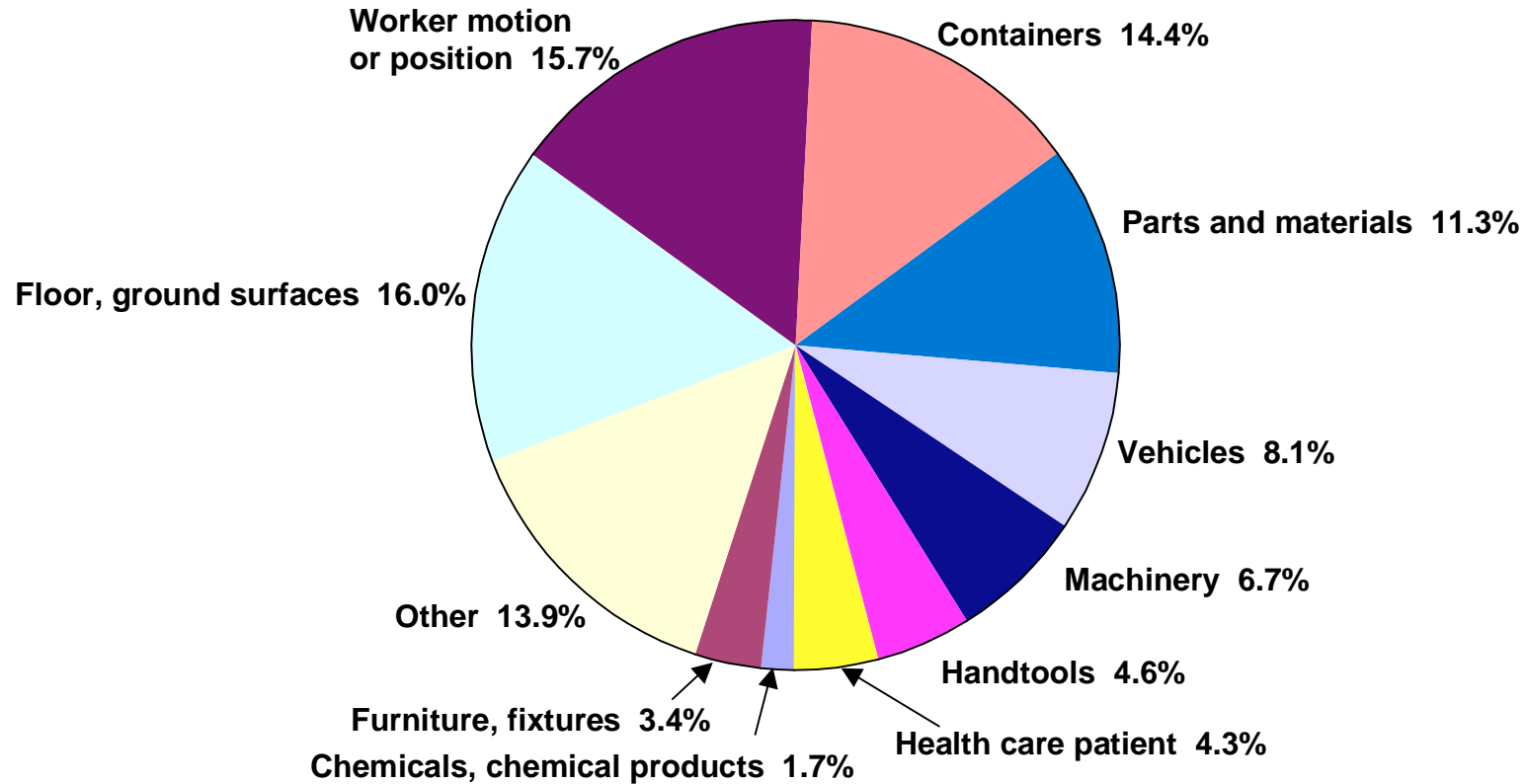
# The Part of Body Affected, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work, 1999



The back was involved almost one-fourth of all occupational injuries and illnesses.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

## Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Source of Injury or Illness, 1999

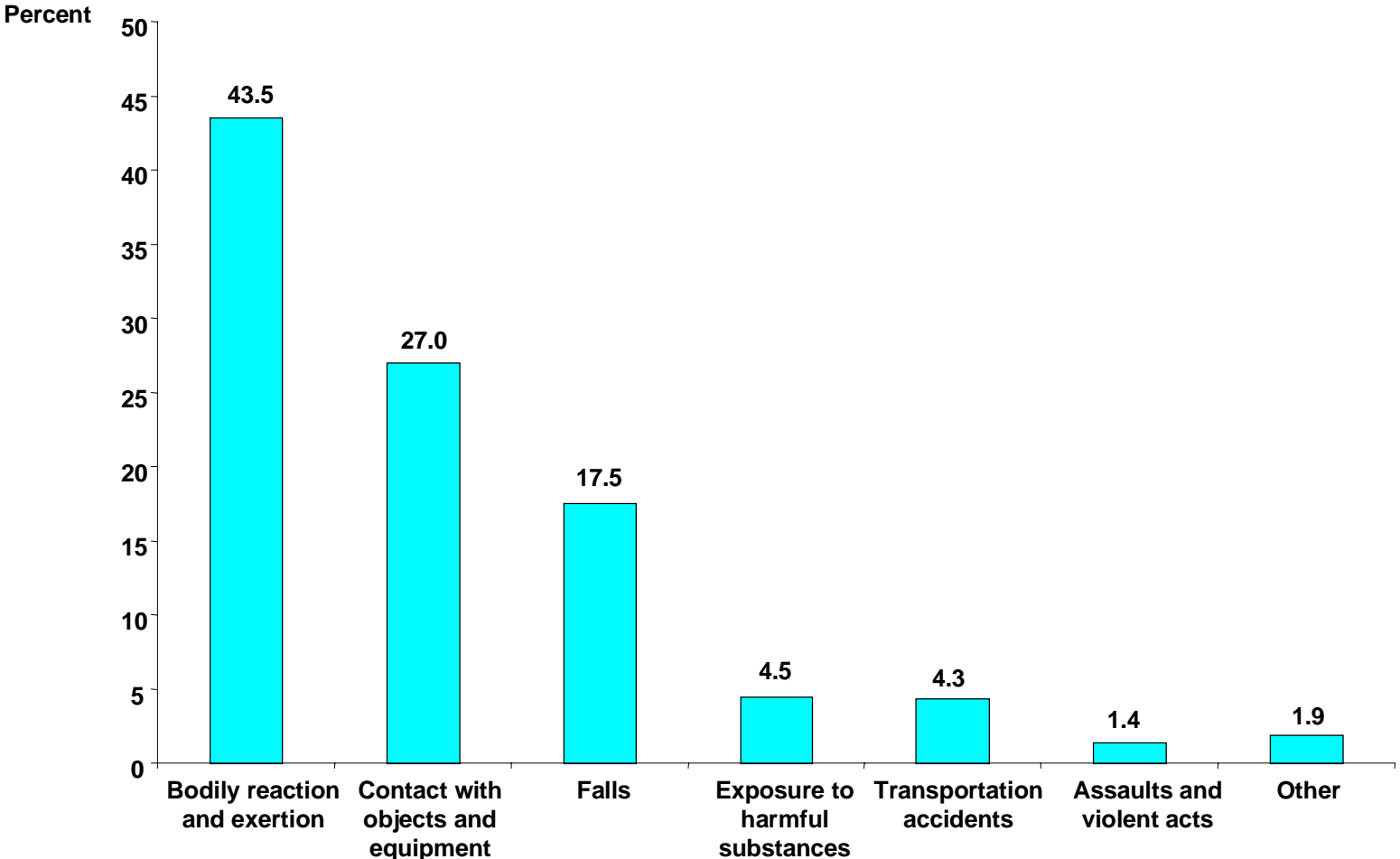


### Source of Injury or Illness

(1,702,470 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

Four sources accounted for over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work: floor, ground surfaces 16.0%; worker motion or position 15.7%; containers 14.4%; and parts and materials 11.3%.

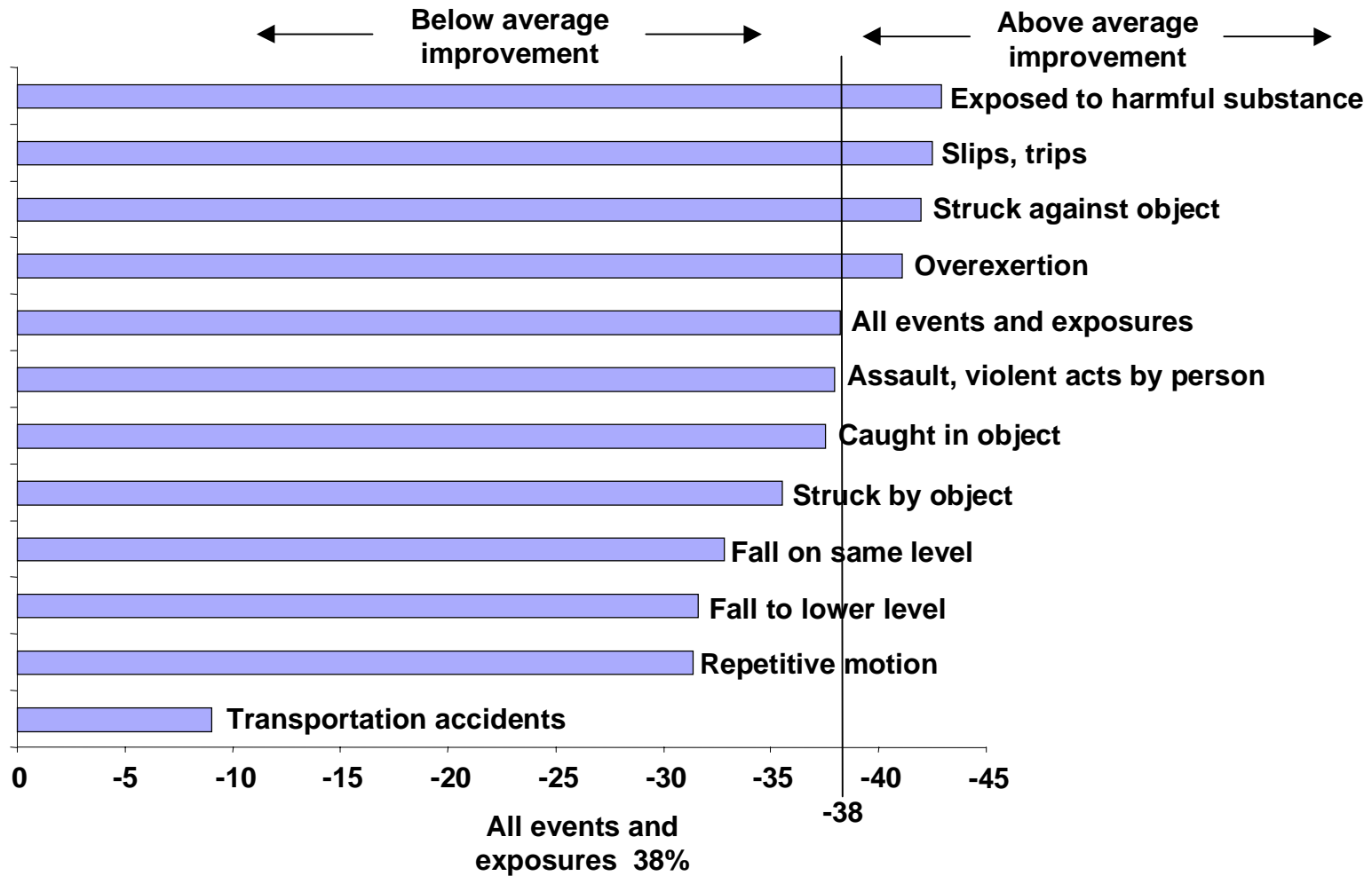
# The Manner in Which the Disabling Condition Occurred, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work, 1999



Bodily reaction and exertion and contact with objects and equipment accounted for over 70% on nonfatal injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

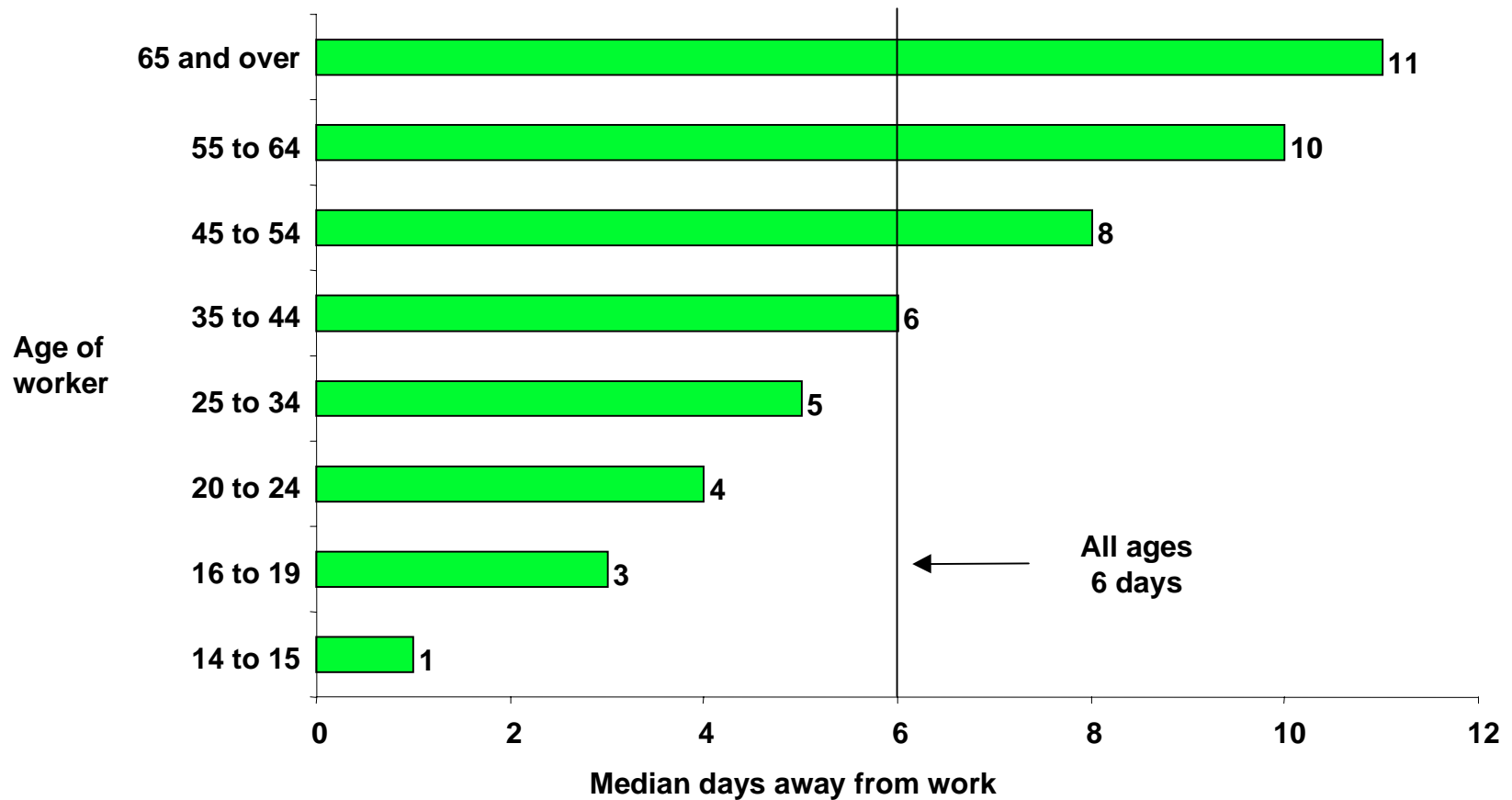
## Percent Change in Incidence Rate by Selected Events and Exposures, 1992-1999



The incidence rate for all events and exposures improved by 38% between 1992 and 1999. The chart shows four events improved more than the average and seven events improved less than the average.

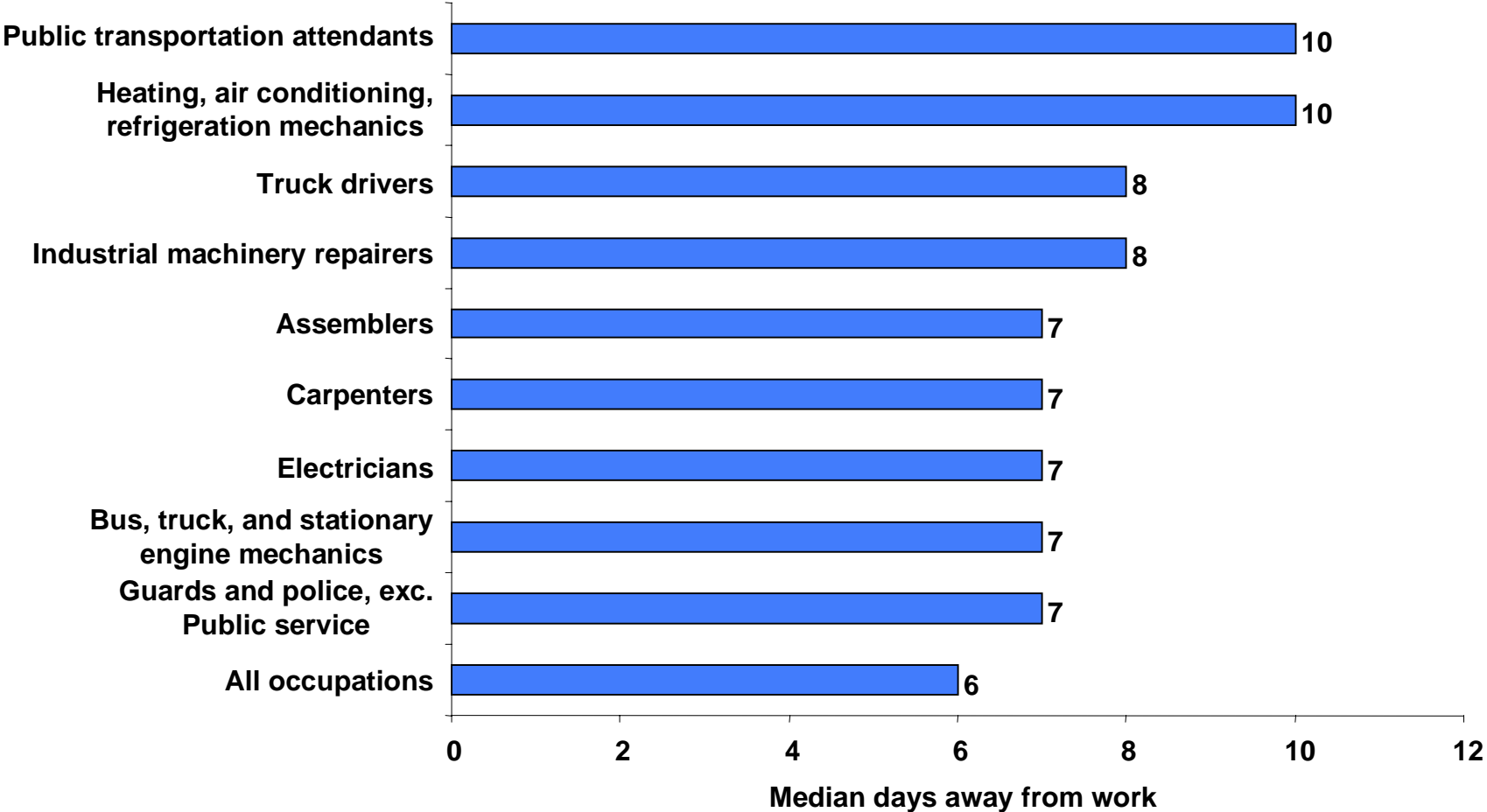
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

## Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness by Age of Worker, 1999



The median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses increased as the age of the worker increased.

# Occupations with the Highest Median Days Away from Work, 1999

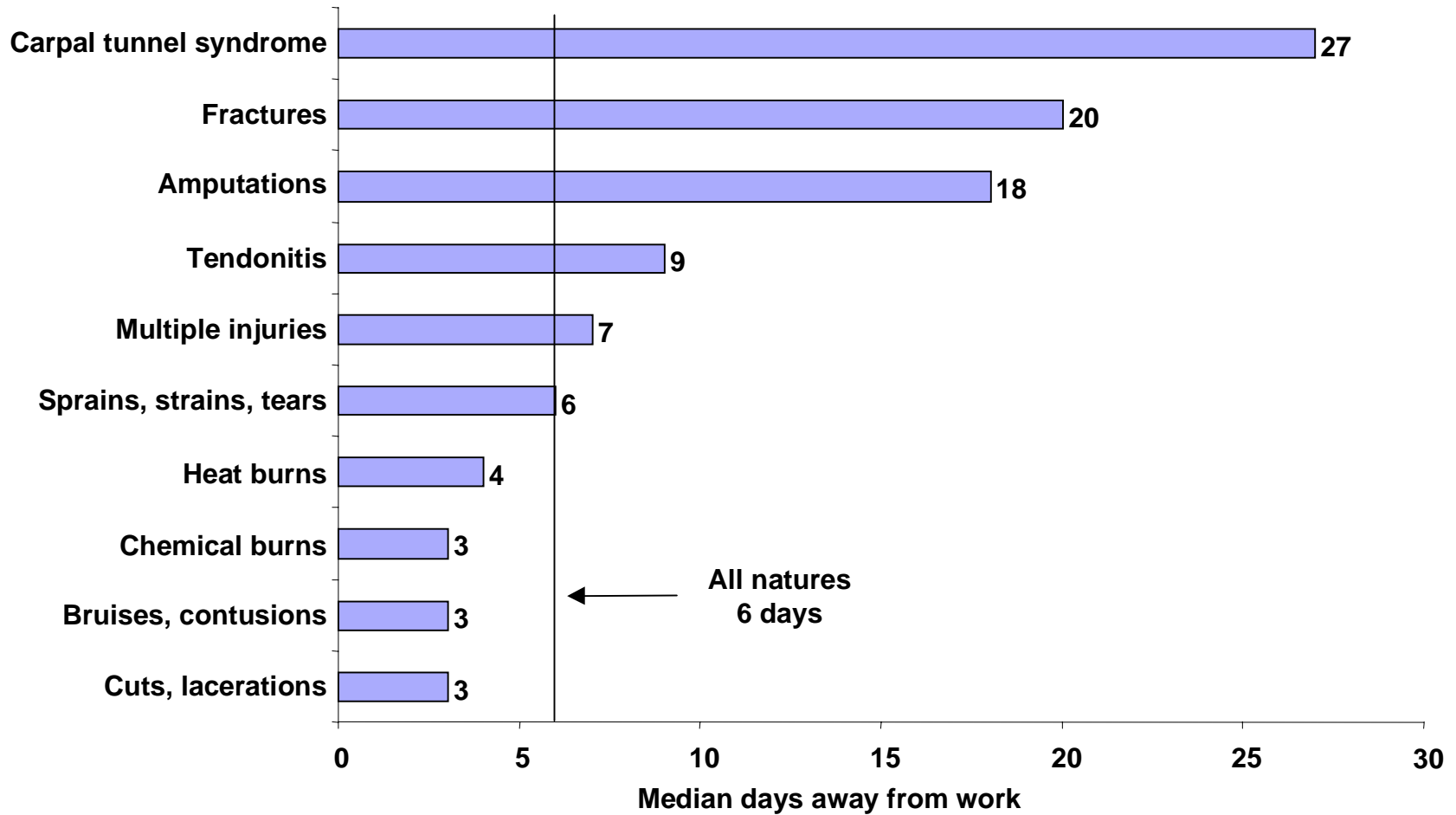


Of the occupations with at least 1/2% of the total days away from work cases, public transportation attendants and heating and air conditioning mechanics had a median of 10 days compared to a median of 6 days for all occupations.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

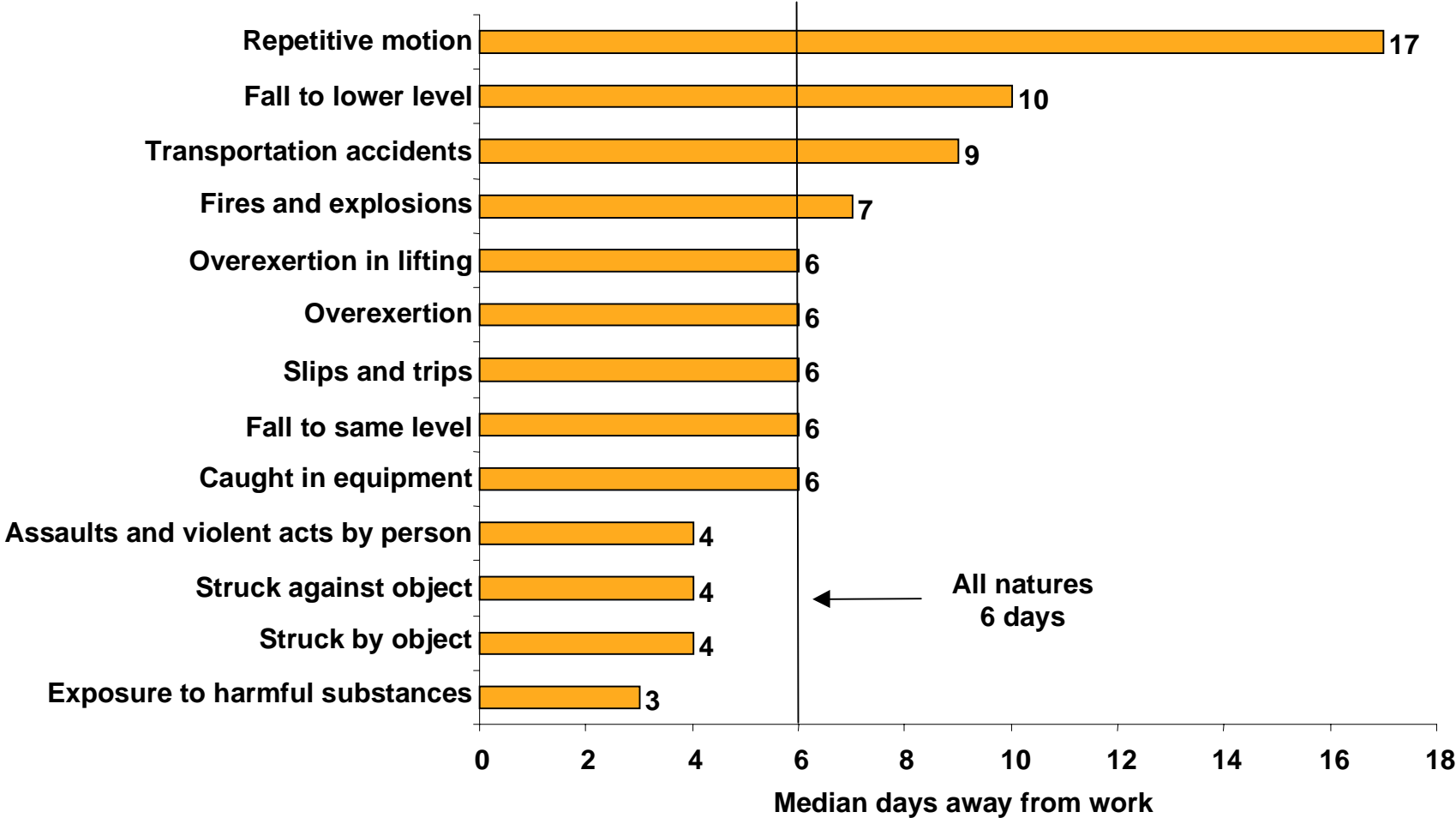


## Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Nature, 1999



Carpal tunnel syndrome had a median of 27 days away from work, followed by fractures with 20 days and amputations with 18 days.

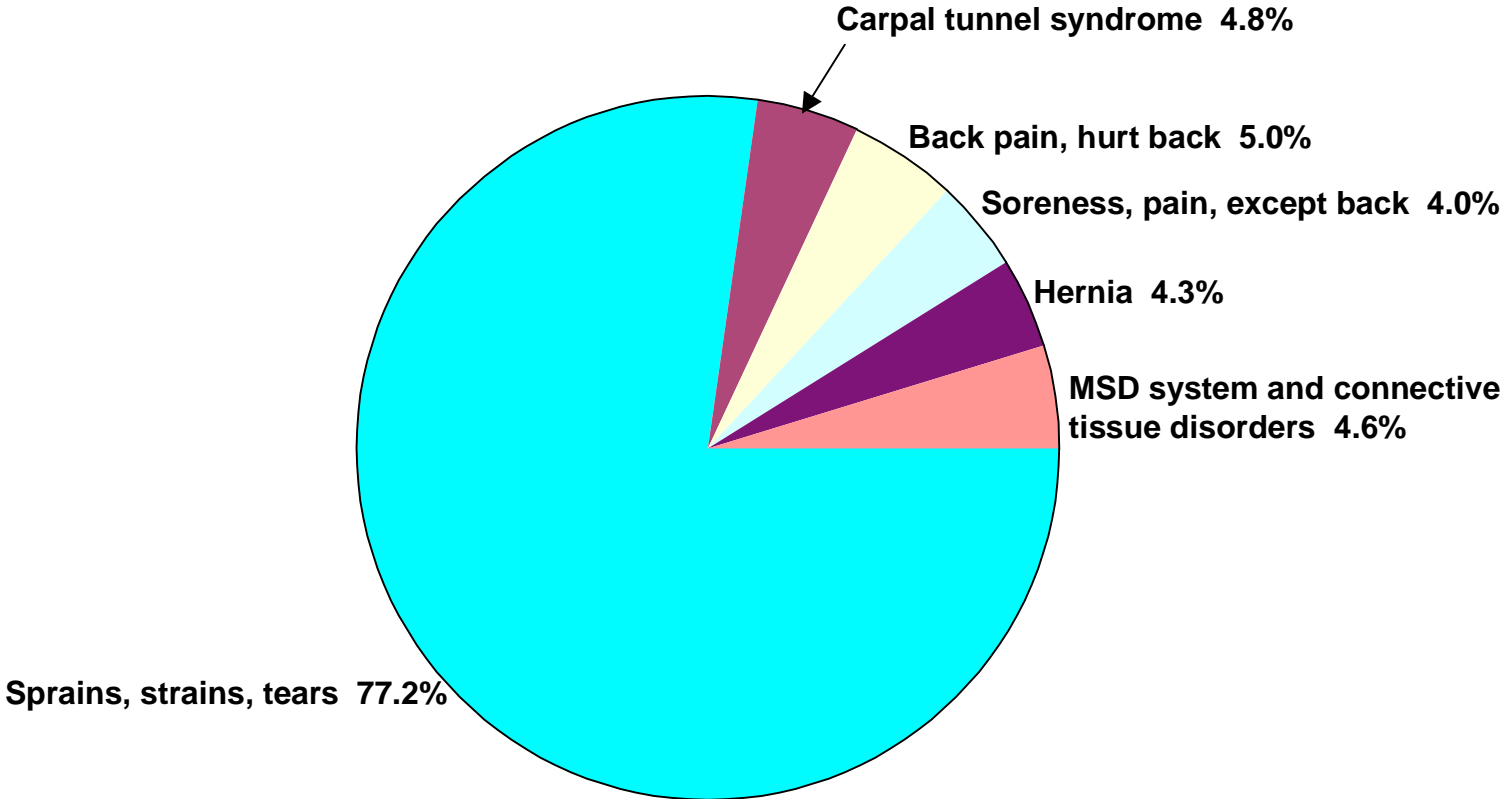
# Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Event or Exposure, 1999



Repetitive motion, with a median of 17 days, resulted in the longest absences from work among the leading events and exposures. Falls to a lower level and transportation accidents also had medians well above the national median.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

# Musculoskeletal Disorders with Days Away from Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, 1999

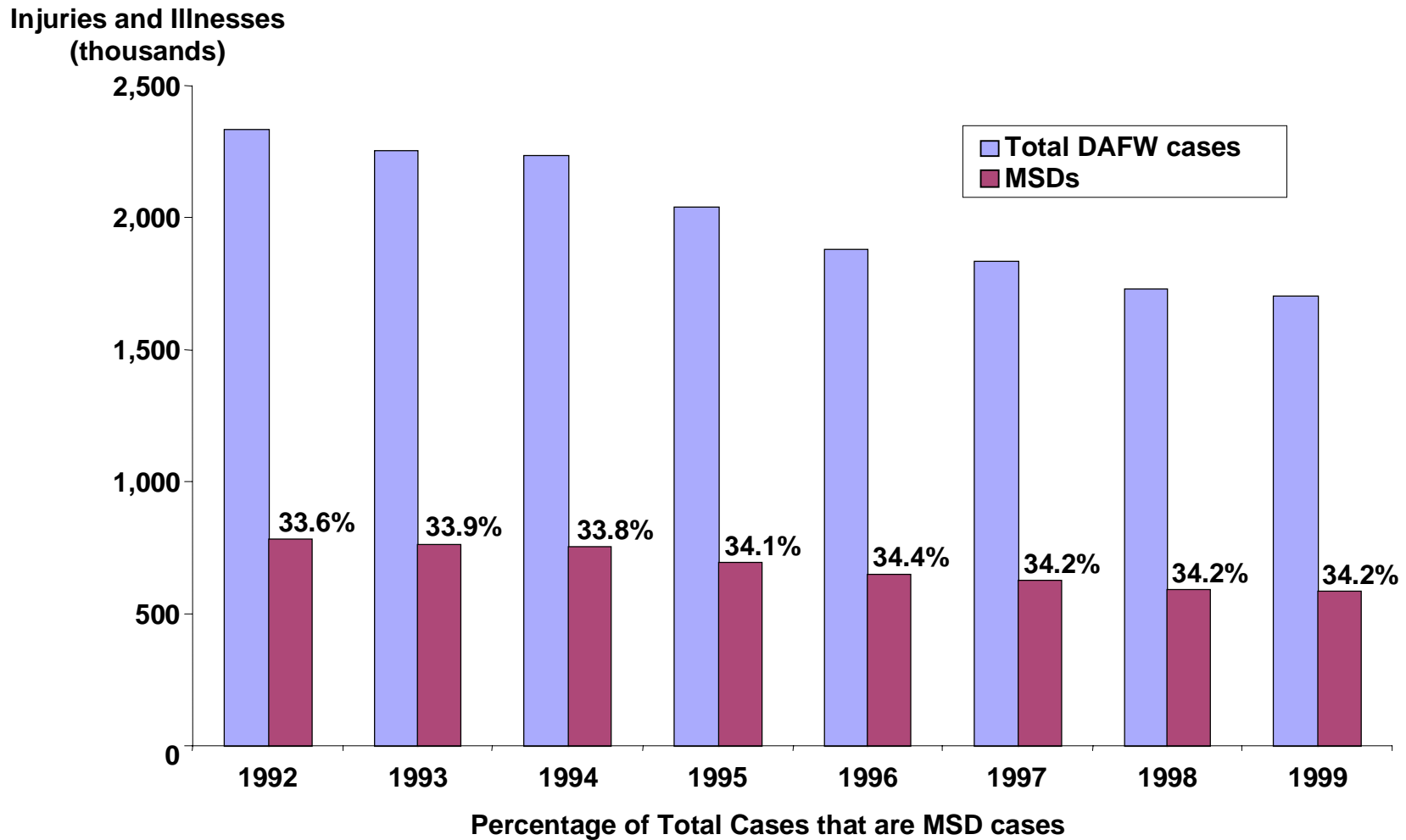


**Nature of Injury or Illness**  
(582,340 MSD cases that resulted in days away from work)

Sprains, strains, and tears accounted for 77% of the musculoskeletal disorders that resulted in days away from work in 1999.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

## Comparison of Total Injury and Illness Cases Involving Days Away from Work to MSD Cases Involving Days Away from Work, 1992-1999



The percentage of total cases involving lost worktime that result from musculoskeletal disorders has remained constant since 1992.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.