



Technical information: (202) 606-6170

USDL 97-188

Media information: (202) 606-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT

Internet address: <http://stats.bls.gov/oshhome.htm>

Thursday, June 12, 1997

LOST-WORKTIME INJURIES: CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTING TIME AWAY FROM WORK, 1995

Half of all workers afflicted with carpal tunnel syndrome missed 30 days or more of work, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Work-related hernias, amputations (usually involving the finger), and fractures also commonly kept workers off the job for several weeks, as did about a fourth of sprains and strains involving workdays lost. A total of 500,000 injuries and illnesses of all types lasted 21 days or more, accounting for a fourth of the 2 million cases in private industry in 1995 that resulted in worktime lost beyond the day of the incident (table A).

The number of workdays missed after sustaining a certain type of injury or illness can vary widely. Table A shows, for example, that a fourth of the work-related carpal tunnel syndrome cases lasted 10 days or less, compared with a median absence from work of 30 days. The number of days away from work to recover from a particular type of injury largely reflects differences in injury severity, individual recuperation times, and the availability of light or restricted work activities (e.g., non-typing duties for persons recovering from carpal tunnel syndrome).

Table A. Selected injuries or illnesses: Number of work-related cases and days away from work, 1995

Disabling condition	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving:				Median days away from work ¹
		Under 3 days	3 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 days or more	
Total.....	2,040,929 ²	30	34	11	24	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome...	31,457	7	18	14	62	30
Hernia.....	30,482	5	16	25	54	22
Amputation.....	11,308	10	22	18	50	21
Fracture.....	124,601	14	25	14	46	18
Sprain, strain.....	876,792	27	38	12	23	5
Cut, laceration.....	153,193	43	35	10	13	3
Chemical burn.....	13,861	52	34	7	7	2

¹Median workdays lost is the point at which half the injuries and illnesses involved more lost workdays and half involved fewer days.

²The total for cases involving days away from work includes data for disabling conditions in addition to the seven shown separately.

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Severe injuries profiled

This section looks at work-related carpal tunnel syndrome, hernias, amputations, and fractures--the four most disabling conditions shown in table A--from three different views--gender, occupation, and event or exposure.

Men were more likely than women to experience three of the four types of severe injuries, but women outnumbered men suffering from carpal tunnel syndrome. As table B shows, women workers were a clear majority (seven-tenths) of the lost-worktime cases involving carpal tunnel syndrome, compared with less than a tenth of the case totals for hernias and amputations and a fourth of all fractures. Interestingly, more women sustained carpal tunnel syndrome by operating machinery, on assembly lines, and tending retail stores than they did typing, keying, and performing other duties associated with office workers. Nationally, women were about a third of the 2 million injuries and illnesses in 1995 with days away from work (tables 1 and 2), a smaller proportion than their 45-percent share of the 95 million private wage and salary workers covered by the BLS survey.

Workers sustaining these four severe injuries performed a variety of work activities, such as handling clerical and sales duties, operating or repairing machinery, fabricating products on assembly lines, moving material by hand or truck, cleaning and maintaining buildings, and staffing construction sites. Workers in these kinds of occupations figured prominently in all lost-worktime injuries (table 3), and their risk of sustaining severe injuries appears to be particularly high. Assemblers' share of total lost-worktime injuries and illnesses (2.7 percent), for example, was twice their portion of total private wage and salary employment (1.3 percent); their share of carpal tunnel syndrome cases, however, was 8 percent. Similarly, truckdrivers sustained 9 percent of all fractures and about 7-1/2 percent of all lost-worktime cases; they were about 2-1/2 percent of the 1995 employment total.

The manner in which workers sustained severe injuries differed, suggesting that remedies to prevent such injuries need to address a variety of circumstances. Virtually all cases of carpal tunnel syndrome resulted from stress or strain upon a worker's wrist due to a task's repetitive nature. Examples include grasping and unravelling bolts of cloth, scanning groceries, typing or key entry, and cutting meat or poultry on an assembly line. By contrast, about three-fifths of work-related amputations involved a worker's finger being caught in or compressed by a piece of equipment, machinery, or an object, such as a conveyor, printing press, or wire reel. Seventh-eighths of the hernias resulted from overexertion, primarily while lifting heavy objects, for example, laborers moving household goods or butchers maneuvering carcasses of meat. And seven-tenths of fractures on the job were due to falls or workers being struck by objects, such as janitors falling off ladders or carpenters being hit by falling lumber. Tables 4 and 5 point out that, for all lost-worktime injuries and illnesses, overexertion was a fourth of the total of 2 million cases, the largest share among individual events or exposures.

Table B. Profiles for four types of injuries resulting in lengthy absences from work, by occupations most often affected and ways in which injury occurred, 1995

<p>CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME</p> <p>Number of cases..... 31,457 Percent..... 100</p> <p>Sex of injured..... 100 Female..... 71 Male..... 28</p> <p>Occupation..... 100 Clerical and other administrative support.....22 Data-entry keyer..... 4 Secretary..... 3 General office clerk..... 2 Machine operator.....21 Sewing machine operator..... 4 All other occupations.....57 Assembler..... 8 Laborer, exc. construction..... 3 Cashier..... 2 Sales supervisor..... 2</p> <p>Event or exposure..... 100 Repetitive motion, all types.. 99 Placing, grasping, exc. tool..... 26 Typing or keyentry..... 22 Use of tool(s)..... 14 All other events, exposures..... 1</p>	<p>AMPUTATION</p> <p>Number of cases..... 11,308 Percent..... 100</p> <p>Sex of injured..... 100 Female..... 9 Male..... 90</p> <p>Occupation..... 100 Machine operator..... 30 Sawing machine..... 3 Punching and stamping press..... 2 Precision production and craft..... 27 Carpenter..... 3 Industrial machinery repairer..... 3 Butcher and meatcutter..... 2 All other occupations..... 43 Laborer, exc. construction..... 6 Assembler 4 Truckdriver..... 3 Construction laborer..... 3</p> <p>Event or exposure..... 100 Caught in, compressed by equipment, machinery, or object(s)..... 61 Struck by object(s)..... 19 Struck against object(s)..... 13 All other events, exposures..... 8</p>
<p>HERNIA</p> <p>Number of cases..... 30,482 Percent..... 100</p> <p>Sex of injured..... 100 Female..... 7 Male..... 93</p> <p>Occupation..... 100 Operator, fabricator, and laborer..... 45 Truckdriver..... 8 Laborer, exc. construction.. 6 Assembler..... 3 Welder and cutter..... 3 Precision production, craft..... 27 Carpenter..... 3 Butcher and meatcutter..... 2 All other occupations..... 29 Cook..... 3 Janitor and cleaner..... 3</p> <p>Event or exposure..... 100 Overexertion, all types..... 86 Lifting..... 60 Pulling or pushing..... 13 Holding, carrying, turning.. 7 All other events, exposures..... 14 Bodily reaction(e.g., slip).. 5</p>	<p>FRACTURE</p> <p>Number of cases..... 124,601 Percent..... 100</p> <p>Sex of injured..... 100 Female..... 25 Male..... 74</p> <p>Occupation..... 100 Handler, helper, and laborer..... 16 Laborer, exc. construction..... 6 Construction laborer..... 4 Transportation, material handling.. 12 Truckdriver..... 9 Construction trade..... 10 Carpenter..... 3 Machine operator..... 10 All other occupations..... 51 Janitor and cleaner..... 2 Assembler..... 2 Miscellaneous food preparer..... 2</p> <p>Event or exposure..... 100 Fall, all types..... 43 Fall from ladder..... 5 Struck by object(s)..... 27 Caught in, compressed by equipment, machinery, or object(s)..... 13 All other events, exposures..... 17</p>

NOTE: Each profile is a percent distribution of cases involving days away from work. The four disabling conditions are part of the BLS nature-of-injury-and-illness classification structure, issued in 1992. Because of rounding and omitted subcategories, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

In addition to profiling injuries requiring lengthy absences from work, the BLS survey identifies industries with high rates of lost-worktime injuries and illnesses and publishes information on the demographics of the workers affected and the characteristics of their injuries and illnesses. Nursing and personal care facilities, the industry profiled in table C, is one of the high-rate industries. In 1995, it had a lost-worktime rate of 595 injuries and illnesses of all types per 10,000 equivalent full-time workers, about the same rate reported for trucking services and ship and boat building and repairing but more than double the national rate of 250 per 10,000 workers. Nursing homes ranked first for overexertion with a rate of 320 lost-worktime cases per 10,000 workers, more than four times the 1995 national rate for overexertion of 69 cases per 10,000 workers (table 6).

An estimated 82,000 lost-worktime injuries and illnesses occurred in private nursing and personal care facilities in 1995; those facilities employed slightly more than 1-1/2 million workers that year. About seven-eighths of the injured were women, primarily nurses and aides who staff most positions in nursing homes. By age, injured nursing home workers, like the injured in all private industry, were divided about evenly between those under 35 years and those ages 35 and over. But by the survey's measure of tenure, injured workers with less than a year of service with their employer when the incident occurred had a larger share of all lost-worktime injuries in nursing homes (45 percent) than their share for private industry as a whole (33 percent).

Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants accounted for a larger share of all lost-worktime injuries and illnesses in nursing homes than their two-fifths share of the industry's employment total. (Occupational staffing patterns for nursing homes are based on data from the 1993 BLS survey of occupational employment in privately-operated facilities for nursing and personal care.) By contrast, licensed practical nurses and registered nurses face smaller risks of injury than do nursing aides. Occupational risk differences can reflect, to a large extent, differences in primary work duties. Nursing aides, for example, are responsible for much of the "bed and body work" often required in caring for the incapacitated in long-term care facilities.

Overexertion, primarily while lifting and otherwise maneuvering patients/residents, accounted for about half of the lost-worktime cases in nursing homes; overexertion composed about a fourth of the private industry total. Most of these types of incidents in nursing homes resulted in disabling sprains and strains or nonspecified pain, often to the back. Other events and exposures leading to lost-worktime injuries in nursing home settings included falls to the same level, bodily reactions like bending and slipping, assaults and other violent acts, being struck by objects, and striking against objects. Nursing homes most commonly cited the patients themselves as the primary source of injury or illness to their staff; other documented sources included floors, furniture, containers, carts, and wheelchairs.

Although nursing home workers face a relatively high risk of injury or illness, they typically return to work in 4 days, compared with the national median of 5 days. A fourth of the injuries in nursing homes, however, entailed 11 or more missed workdays. (See tables 7-10 for information on case duration for selected worker traits, occupation, case characteristic, and major industry grouping.)

Table C. Percent distribution of lost-worktime injuries and illnesses¹ within private nursing and personal care facilities², selected characteristics, 1995

Total, nursing and personal care facilities	
Number.....	82,441
Percent.....	100
Sex of injured worker	Nature of injury
Percent.....	Percent.....
Female.....	Sprain, strain.....
Male.....	Nonspecific soreness, pain.....
	Back pain, hurt back.....
	Bruise, contusion.....
	Fracture.....
	All other injuries.....
Age of injured worker	Event or exposure
Percent.....	Percent.....
Under 20 years.....	Overexertion, all types.....
20 to 34 years.....	Lift.....
35 to 54 years.....	Hold, carry, turn.....
55 years and over.....	Fall to same level.....
Not reported.....	Bodily reaction, all types.....
	Bend, climb, reach, twist..
	Slip, trip (without fall)..
	Assault by person(s).....
	Hit, kick, beat.....
	Struck by object(s).....
	Struck against object(s).....
	All other events, exposures..
Length of service with employer at time of injury	Source of injury
Percent.....	Percent.....
Under 3 months.....	Health care patient.....
3 months to 1 year.....	Floor, walkway, ground.....
1 to 5 years.....	Worker motion or position.....
More than 5 years.....	Furniture.....
Not reported.....	Container.....
	Cart, dolly, handtruck.....
	Wheelchair.....
	All other sources.....
Occupation of injured worker	
Percent.....	
Service occupation.....	
Nursing aide, orderly.....	
Maid and houseman.....	
Health aide, exc. nursing....	
Cook.....	
Misc. food preparer.....	
Licensed practical nurse.....	
Registered nurse.....	
All other occupations.....	
Workdays lost	
Percent.....	
1 or 2 days.....	
3 to 5 days.....	
6 to 10 days.....	
11 days or more.....	
Median days lost.....	

¹Each case involves day(s) away from work, with or without days of restricted work activity, excluding the day of the incident.

²Industry number 805 as defined in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

NOTE: Overall categories may include data for classifications not shown. Because of rounding and because of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table D. The manner in which workers sustained injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work, 1992-95

Event or exposure ¹	Percent distribution, 1995 cases	Cases per 10,000 workers			
		1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	100	305	286	277	250
Bodily reaction and exertion	43	135	128	121	109
Overexertion	27	86	81	76	69
Bodily reaction, e.g., slip, twist.	10	34	32	30	26
Repetitive motion	4	12	12	12	10
Contact with objects and equipment .	28	83	78	75	69
Struck by object(s).....	13	39	37	36	33
Struck against object(s).....	7	22	21	20	18
Caught in or compressed by equip- ment or object(s).....	5	13	12	12	12
Fall	17	49	47	49	42
Fall on same level	11	31	31	33	28
Fall to lower level	5	15	14	14	13
Exposure to harmful substance(s) or environment(s).....	5	15	14	14	13
Transportation incident	4	9	9	10	9
Highway accident	2	5	5	6	6
Assault and violent act	1	4	3	3	4
Assault by person(s)	1	3	3	3	3

¹Total and broad event or exposure categories may include data for classifications in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Because of rounding and because of classifications not shown, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

For nursing homes and many other high-rate industries, rates of lost worktime injuries and illnesses have declined dramatically in recent years. For example, the rate in nursing homes for overexertion incidents resulting in days away from work--320 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 1995--was a fifth lower than its corresponding 1992 rate, 397 per 10,000 workers. This mirrored the national decline for overexertion injuries from 1992 to 1995 (table D). Rates also improved between 1992 and 1995 for injuries involving worker contact with objects, machinery, and equipment and for various types of falls and slips. In addition, the rate of repetitive motion cases, such as those resulting in carpal tunnel syndrome, declined between 1994 and 1995. By contrast, rates did not improve over the same time span for certain other types of work-related incidents, such as highway accidents and assaults. Very different trends, in fact, were noted among industries having high rates of assaults and other violent acts. With the national rate remaining at about 3 assaults by person(s) per 10,000 workers, the assault rate in nursing homes declined from 48 per 10,000 in 1992 to 40 per 10,000 in 1995, while the corresponding rate in the residential care industry, which includes, for example, halfway houses and homeless centers, rose from 41 to 58 per 10,000 workers.

Technical note

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported annually on the number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in private industry and the rate of such incidents since the early 1970s. The 1995 national survey marks the fourth year that BLS has collected additional detailed information on such cases in the form of worker and case characteristics data, including workdays lost, summarized in this release. (Counts and

rates for cases without lost workdays and related measures also date back to the early 1970s. Because of limited resources, additional detail on less serious cases such as these has not been collected.)

The number and frequency (incidence rates) of these cases are based on logs and other records 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 current recordkeeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year also can be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported each year. In 1995, 106,600 of the 2 million cases with days away from work were classified as illnesses. Some conditions, e.g., long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (e.g., contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program (50/50 funded) in which employer reports are collected from about 250,000 private industry establishments and processed by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration. The survey excludes all fatalities at work and work-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses to the self employed; workers on farms with fewer than 11 employees; private household workers; and employees in federal, state, and local government agencies.

The survey estimates of the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. Two levels of sampling were used. First, establishments were selected to represent themselves and, in many instances, other establishments of like industry and workforce size that were not selected that survey year. Then, sampled establishments projected to have large numbers of days-away-from-work cases were instructed before the survey began on how to sample those cases to minimize the burden of their response; an establishment expected to have 20 or fewer cases, however, was instructed to report on each case, regardless of the actual number it logged for 1995.

The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the standard error. For example, the 82,441 nursing home cases with days away from work has an estimated relative standard error of 0.74 percent, or about 600 cases. Such errors have been calculated for each estimate and are available upon request.

The data also are subject to nonsampling error. The inability to obtain detailed information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. Although not measured, nonsampling errors will always occur when statistics are gathered. However, BLS has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for State coders and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

Beginning with the 1995 survey, modifications were made in the methodology used to adjust for survey nonresponse and data outliers and to benchmark the survey results. These changes were found to have minimal impact on the survey estimates.

The four case characteristics used to describe lost worktime injury and illness are based on definitions and rules of selection stipulated in the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. The occupation of the injured or ill worker is based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census. Industrial classification of establishments is based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

As part of its current safety and health statistical system, BLS publishes complete counts and characteristics of fatal work injuries. The latest information for 1995 was released in August 1996. For 1995, the BLS census counted about 6,210 fatal work injuries, of which about 4,250 were private wage and salary workers, nearly 800 worked in government, and virtually all the rest were self-employed individuals. Highway incidents and homicides together accounted for over a third of the fatality total.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Goods-producing				Service-producing					
	Private industry ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	2,040.9	42.1	19.8	190.6	527.5	222.9	159.9	355.7	47.2	475.3
Sex:										
Men	1,355.1	34.4	19.3	185.7	391.7	177.7	138.3	196.5	23.3	188.3
Women	667.2	7.4	.4	3.9	132.6	37.3	20.6	157.2	23.8	283.9
Age:⁴										
14 to 15 years .....	.9	.2	-	-	.1	-	.1	.3	-	.2
16 to 19 years	83.5	2.3	.4	5.0	15.3	4.4	4.1	34.9	.8	16.4
20 to 24 years	265.5	7.6	1.8	23.7	64.4	19.9	22.5	63.8	4.1	57.5
25 to 34 years	628.3	13.7	5.3	69.7	158.7	69.9	54.4	102.4	14.2	140.0
35 to 44 years	538.8	10.2	6.7	52.8	146.6	64.9	42.5	73.6	13.0	128.6
45 to 54 years	319.0	4.7	3.6	22.9	90.1	42.7	23.4	45.1	8.5	78.0
55 to 64 years	131.3	2.1	1.3	9.3	38.0	13.6	8.4	20.1	4.5	34.0
65 years and over	18.9	.4	-	.8	3.3	.8	1.2	4.6	1.3	6.4
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	110.5	.7	.4	2.4	7.8	3.5	5.2	12.9	5.6	72.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	299.8	1.4	.4	3.0	29.5	33.9	24.7	111.3	19.9	75.7
Service	362.6	.4	.1	.7	10.4	12.3	2.5	100.5	11.2	224.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	50.6	32.8	-	.9	3.3	.2	1.5	1.2	3.5	7.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	341.8	1.2	9.6	114.9	92.0	28.4	19.0	38.2	4.7	33.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	859.3	5.4	9.0	67.5	378.9	143.3	105.9	88.7	1.9	58.7
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	277.7	10.4	2.8	41.6	59.9	18.9	18.3	58.1	3.5	64.3
3 to 11 months	402.1	9.0	3.6	43.9	95.5	31.6	32.5	80.6	8.3	97.1
1 to 5 years	613.7	12.7	5.0	57.8	145.5	58.0	52.7	111.6	17.1	153.1
More than 5 years	539.6	7.8	6.3	33.9	179.4	72.6	41.6	71.6	14.5	112.0
Not reported	207.8	2.3	2.0	13.4	47.2	41.8	14.8	33.8	3.8	48.8
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	1,070.1	17.6	5.2	125.3	293.9	97.4	88.2	183.5	24.6	234.4
Black, non-Hispanic	196.8	2.5	.3	10.5	49.5	22.7	15.2	27.6	4.4	64.1
Hispanic	191.7	15.9	1.9	19.0	48.7	14.0	16.6	29.5	4.4	41.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	28.6	.4	-	1.6	7.5	2.4	1.8	5.3	1.0	8.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	8.6	.1	-	2.0	2.0	.4	.5	1.2	.1	2.4
Not reported	545.2	5.6	12.3	32.2	126.0	86.0	37.7	108.6	12.6	124.1

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ Information is not shown separately in this release for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data not meeting publication guidelines. Because of rounding and nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1995

	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				Services
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Total [2,040,900 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	66.4	81.6	97.5	74.3	79.7	86.5	55.3	49.3	39.6	
Women	32.7	17.7	1.8	25.1	16.7	12.9	44.2	50.3	59.7	
Age: ⁴										
14 to 15 years	—	.4	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—
16 to 19 years	4.1	5.4	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.6	9.8	1.7	3.5	
20 to 24 years	13.0	18.1	9.3	12.2	8.9	14.0	18.0	8.8	12.1	
25 to 34 years	30.8	32.5	26.8	30.1	31.4	34.0	28.8	30.1	29.5	
35 to 44 years	26.4	24.1	34.0	27.8	29.1	26.6	20.7	27.4	27.1	
45 to 54 years	15.6	11.1	18.2	17.1	19.2	14.7	12.7	17.9	16.4	
55 to 64 years	6.4	5.1	6.7	7.2	6.1	5.3	5.6	9.5	7.2	
65 years and over .....	.9	1.0	—	.6	.4	.7	1.3	2.7	1.4	
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	5.4	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.6	11.9	15.1	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	14.7	3.3	2.0	5.6	15.2	15.5	31.3	42.1	15.9	
Service	17.8	1.0	.3	2.0	5.5	1.6	28.3	23.8	47.2	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.5	77.8	—	.6	.1	.9	.3	7.4	1.5	
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.7	2.9	48.5	17.4	12.8	11.9	10.7	10.0	7.1	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	42.1	12.8	45.6	71.8	64.3	66.3	24.9	4.1	12.4	
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	13.6	24.7	14.3	11.3	8.5	11.5	16.3	7.5	13.5	
3 to 11 months	19.7	21.3	18.3	18.1	14.2	20.3	22.7	17.5	20.4	
1 to 5 years	30.1	30.2	25.4	27.6	26.0	33.0	31.4	36.3	32.2	
More than 5 years	26.4	18.4	32.0	34.0	32.6	26.0	20.1	30.7	23.6	
Not reported	10.2	5.3	10.0	8.9	18.7	9.3	9.5	8.1	10.3	
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	52.4	41.8	26.3	55.7	43.7	55.2	51.6	52.1	49.3	
Black, non-Hispanic	9.6	5.9	1.6	9.4	10.2	9.5	7.8	9.3	13.5	
Hispanic	9.4	37.7	9.6	9.2	6.3	10.4	8.3	9.4	8.8	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.4	1.1	—	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.8	
American Indian or Alaskan Native .....	.4	.3	—	.4	.2	.3	.3	.3	.5	
Not reported	26.7	13.3	62.3	23.9	38.6	23.6	30.5	26.8	26.1	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ Information is not shown separately in this release for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data not meeting publication guidelines. Because of rounding and nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and industry division, 1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Goods-producing			Service-producing				Services		
	Private industry ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade		Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Total	2,040.9	42.1	19.8	190.6	527.5	222.9	159.9	355.7	47.2	475.3
Truck drivers	151.3	1.4	.9	5.8	13.6	75.4	29.7	16.5	.2	7.9
Laborers, nonconstruction	115.5	1.4	2.7	-	36.7	8.7	33.9	16.1	.8	15.3
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.6	-	-	-	-	.3	.1	-	.5	99.6
Assemblers	55.5	.1	.1	.7	48.0	.1	2.3	2.0	-	2.2
Janitors and cleaners	52.6	.3	.1	.5	8.8	1.2	1.7	6.0	6.4	27.6
Construction laborers	43.5	.1	-	42.0	.2	.4	.1	-	.1	.5
Cooks	35.4	-	-	-	.3	.1	-	24.6	.4	10.0
Carpenters	35.0	.1	.1	26.0	3.3	.2	.4	2.2	.9	1.9
Stock handlers and baggers	34.7	-	.1	-	3.0	1.1	4.1	25.9	-	.5
Miscellaneous food preparation	34.1	-	-	-	.2	-	.1	25.5	.1	8.1
Cashiers	30.2	-	-	-	.1	.1	.5	26.7	.1	2.7
Welders and cutters	29.9	.1	.4	2.4	21.8	.9	2.3	.1	-	1.8
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	27.9	.1	-	.2	.4	.2	1.8	23.1	.2	1.9
Registered nurses	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	27.6
Maids and housemen	26.1	-	-	.1	.2	-	-	.6	.8	24.4
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	25.7	-	-	.1	.3	.1	3.1	20.8	.6	.6
Shipping and receiving clerks	23.9	.1	-	-	6.9	6.8	3.9	5.0	.1	1.1
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	21.4	9.6	-	.9	.3	.1	.1	.9	3.5	6.0
Automobile mechanics	19.7	-	-	.1	.3	.5	.7	13.0	-	4.9
Electricians	18.2	-	.6	12.1	3.0	.6	.3	.1	.1	1.4
Waiters and waitresses	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	.3	5.8
Driver-sales workers	17.6	.1	-	-	4.3	2.5	6.7	2.3	-	1.6
Kitchen workers, food preparation	17.6	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	15.7	.1	1.7
Farm workers	16.2	15.2	-	-	.2	-	.6	-	-	.1
Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters	15.5	-	-	11.5	2.1	.3	.5	.1	.1	.8
Industrial truck, tractor equipment operators	15.1	.5	.6	.2	7.1	2.1	2.5	1.8	-	.4
Industrial machinery repairers	14.4	-	1.4	.1	11.3	.2	.6	.2	-	.5
Bus, truck, stationary engine mechanics	14.4	.1	.1	.4	1.0	5.7	2.9	1.2	.1	2.8
Supervisors, production	13.9	-	.1	.1	10.2	.7	1.1	.7	-	1.1
Licensed practical nurses	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.3
Guards and police, except public	13.1	-	-	.1	.5	.4	.1	1.0	.9	10.0
Packaging machine operators	12.9	.1	-	-	11.9	-	.4	.1	-	.3
Stock and inventory clerks	12.8	.1	-	.3	2.6	.9	1.8	5.0	.2	2.1
Machinists	11.5	-	.1	.1	9.7	-	.8	.1	.1	.7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration.

U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data not meeting publication guidelines. Because of rounding and occupations not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Goods-producing			Service-producing				Services		
	Private industry ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade		Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Total	2,040.9	42.1	19.8	190.6	527.5	222.9	159.9	355.7	47.2	475.3
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	876.8	15.7	8.4	72.4	198.7	112.8	72.1	143.4	17.3	236.0
Bruises, contusions	192.1	3.5	2.2	14.3	47.7	23.4	14.9	38.7	3.8	43.7
Cuts, lacerations	153.2	4.8	1.3	16.7	46.3	10.9	10.1	38.7	2.5	21.9
Fractures	124.6	2.3	2.2	19.5	32.2	13.2	10.9	19.9	2.5	22.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	31.5	.3	-	1.3	14.7	1.7	1.8	4.2	2.2	5.3
Heat burns	36.1	.1	.3	2.9	8.8	.9	1.5	14.7	.4	6.6
Tendonitis	22.1	.3	-	1.0	10.2	2.0	1.2	2.7	.7	4.0
Chemical burns	13.9	.3	.1	1.1	4.7	1.0	.5	2.4	.1	3.7
Amputations	11.3	.3	.1	1.2	6.0	.6	1.0	1.0	.1	1.0
Multiple injuries	61.7	1.4	1.1	6.2	15.1	6.2	6.2	11.1	2.1	12.3
Part of body affected:										
Head	140.9	4.0	1.4	14.9	42.2	13.8	9.9	22.3	3.1	29.3
Eye	77.1	2.6	.5	9.5	28.9	5.6	5.2	9.7	1.3	13.8
Neck	38.2	.5	.5	3.0	7.8	6.1	3.3	6.0	.9	10.2
Trunk	776.6	15.0	7.4	67.0	186.4	89.8	64.2	126.2	16.7	203.8
Shoulder	100.8	1.3	.9	8.4	27.6	12.6	7.9	15.8	1.7	24.7
Back	540.0	10.8	5.1	45.1	122.2	62.0	45.1	89.7	11.0	149.0
Upper extremities	466.5	9.8	4.1	42.1	161.5	34.8	31.2	91.6	9.4	82.1
Wrist	97.4	1.3	.5	6.8	35.6	7.3	6.4	15.3	3.6	20.6
Hand, except finger	82.6	1.8	.7	9.5	25.6	6.3	5.0	18.8	1.4	13.4
Finger	176.9	4.7	1.7	15.6	67.0	9.4	11.9	39.0	2.2	25.5
Lower extremities	404.7	8.5	4.2	45.8	88.0	52.0	36.8	71.4	8.7	89.3
Knee	138.1	2.5	1.7	16.2	28.8	18.3	10.8	24.4	3.0	32.3
Foot, except toe	75.1	1.5	.7	7.3	18.3	8.2	8.6	14.6	1.3	14.8
Toe	24.8	.4	.1	2.8	7.1	2.6	3.2	4.4	.3	3.8
Body systems	31.5	.5	.6	2.4	6.8	3.6	1.4	4.4	2.2	9.6
Multiple parts	159.9	3.2	1.5	13.5	29.7	20.7	11.9	27.8	5.8	45.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1995 — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Goods-producing			Service-producing				Services	
	Private industry ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade		Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	38.3	0.6	1.6	2.4	12.0	3.2	1.5	6.1	1.0
Containers	287.2	4.3	1.1	9.6	73.1	45.4	36.6	71.7	4.7
Furniture and fixtures	75.9	.3	.1	3.0	13.8	3.6	4.3	22.5	2.9
Machinery	143.2	3.1	2.1	13.2	60.8	6.4	10.8	24.5	3.4
Parts and materials	227.0	3.4	3.5	45.3	92.0	19.3	21.8	22.0	2.2
Worker motion or position	301.0	6.4	1.1	24.4	98.6	32.4	21.3	42.6	9.4
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	317.2	5.6	3.2	34.6	52.5	36.4	20.5	70.2	10.8
Tools, instruments, and equipment	122.7	3.6	1.8	19.9	34.6	7.0	6.6	23.5	2.2
Vehicles	158.2	4.0	1.4	9.4	24.0	42.6	19.8	21.8	3.6
Health care patient	97.6	—	—	—	.1	2.4	.1	.1	.4
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	562.2	13.5	7.6	63.0	179.0	49.8	46.5	105.5	8.5
Struck by object	270.4	6.7	4.1	32.6	76.0	22.8	23.7	56.3	4.5
Struck against object	143.5	3.4	1.5	15.2	40.0	14.1	10.7	28.8	2.6
Caught in equipment or object	94.6	2.1	1.7	7.6	44.0	7.5	8.3	12.9	.7
Fall to lower level	104.8	2.7	1.7	22.6	16.6	15.4	8.3	14.5	3.2
Fall to same level	224.2	3.5	1.9	14.2	39.2	21.3	13.9	57.1	7.6
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	59.6	1.5	.2	5.0	12.8	8.8	4.3	10.6	1.5
Overexertion	559.9	8.4	5.2	43.0	136.4	63.6	49.6	85.7	10.2
Overexertion in lifting	334.8	4.7	2.0	24.8	75.9	38.2	32.1	59.5	6.0
Repetitive motion	82.6	.9	.2	3.6	44.3	4.5	4.2	8.7	4.1
Exposure to harmful substances	103.5	2.1	1.2	8.4	28.6	7.8	4.6	22.5	2.5
Transportation accidents	73.8	2.3	.5	6.1	8.8	19.4	9.1	8.3	2.7
Fires and explosions	4.2	.1	—	.7	1.3	.3	.3	.6	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	23.0	.1	—	.2	.6	.9	.3	4.3	.6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration,

U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data not meeting publication guidelines. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1995

	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [2,040,900 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	43.0	37.3	42.3	38.0	37.7	50.6	45.1	40.3	36.5	49.7
Bruises, contusions	9.4	8.3	11.0	7.5	9.0	10.5	9.3	10.9	8.0	9.2
Cuts, lacerations	7.5	11.5	6.4	8.7	8.8	4.9	6.3	10.9	5.2	4.6
Fractures	6.1	5.3	11.1	10.2	6.1	5.9	6.8	5.6	5.3	4.6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.5	.6	-	.7	2.8	.8	1.1	1.2	4.7	1.1
Heat burns	1.8	.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	.4	.9	4.1	.8	1.4
Tendonitis	1.1	.7	-	.5	1.9	.9	.8	.8	1.4	.9
Chemical burns .....	.7	.6	.6	.6	.9	.4	.3	.7	.2	.8
Amputations .....	.6	.7	.7	.6	1.1	.3	.6	.3	.1	.2
Multiple injuries	3.0	3.4	5.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.4	2.6
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.9	9.6	7.1	7.8	8.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2
Eye	3.8	6.1	2.8	5.0	5.5	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.9
Neck	1.9	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1
Trunk	38.1	35.7	37.4	35.2	35.3	40.3	40.2	35.5	35.3	42.9
Shoulder	4.9	3.0	4.3	4.4	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.4	3.7	5.2
Back	26.5	25.6	25.6	23.7	23.2	27.8	28.2	25.2	23.4	31.4
Upper extremities	22.9	23.2	20.5	22.1	30.6	15.6	19.5	25.8	19.9	17.3
Wrist	4.8	3.0	2.8	3.6	6.7	3.3	4.0	4.3	7.7	4.3
Hand, except finger	4.0	4.2	3.3	5.0	4.9	2.8	3.1	5.3	3.1	2.8
Finger	8.7	11.1	8.5	8.2	12.7	4.2	7.5	11.0	4.7	5.4
Lower extremities	19.8	20.3	21.0	24.0	16.7	23.3	23.0	20.1	18.4	18.8
Knee	6.8	5.9	8.3	8.5	5.5	8.2	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.8
Foot, except toe	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	5.4	4.1	2.8	3.1
Toe	1.2	1.0	.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.2	.7	.8
Body systems	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	.8	1.2	4.8	2.0
Multiple parts	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.1	5.6	9.3	7.5	7.8	12.2	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1995
 — Continued

	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.9	1.5	8.3	1.2	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.1
Containers	14.1	10.1	5.4	5.0	13.9	20.4	22.9	20.2	9.9	8.6
Furniture and fixtures	3.7	.8	.3	1.6	2.6	1.6	2.7	6.3	6.0	5.3
Machinery	7.0	7.4	10.8	6.9	11.5	2.9	6.8	6.9	7.2	4.0
Parts and materials	11.1	8.2	17.7	23.8	17.5	8.7	13.6	6.2	4.6	3.7
Worker motion or position	14.7	15.2	5.5	12.8	18.7	14.6	13.3	12.0	19.9	13.6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	15.5	13.3	16.3	18.2	10.0	16.3	12.9	19.7	22.8	17.5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.0	8.5	8.9	10.4	6.6	3.1	4.1	6.6	4.6	5.0
Vehicles	7.8	9.4	7.1	4.9	4.6	19.1	12.4	6.1	7.5	6.7
Health care patient	4.8	—	—	—	—	1.1	.1	—	.8	19.9
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	27.5	32.2	38.5	33.0	33.9	22.4	29.1	29.7	18.0	18.7
Struck by object	13.2	15.9	20.8	17.1	14.4	10.2	14.8	15.8	9.6	9.2
Struck against object	7.0	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.3	6.7	8.1	5.5	5.7
Caught in equipment or object	4.6	5.1	8.4	4.0	8.3	3.3	5.2	3.6	1.4	2.1
Fall to lower level	5.1	6.4	8.3	11.9	3.1	6.9	5.2	4.1	6.9	4.2
Fall to same level	11.0	8.4	9.7	7.4	7.4	9.6	8.7	16.1	16.1	13.8
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	2.9	3.5	1.1	2.6	2.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1
Overexertion	27.4	20.0	26.4	22.5	25.9	28.5	31.1	24.1	21.7	33.2
Overexertion in lifting	16.4	11.2	10.1	13.0	14.4	17.1	20.1	16.7	12.8	19.3
Repetitive motion	4.0	2.1	.8	1.9	8.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	8.6	2.6
Exposure to harmful substances	5.1	5.0	5.8	4.4	5.4	3.5	2.9	6.3	5.2	5.5
Transportation accidents	3.6	5.5	2.4	3.2	1.7	8.7	5.7	2.3	5.7	3.5
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.2	—	.4	.2	.1	.2	.2	—	.2
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.4	.2	1.2	1.3	3.4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration,

U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data not meeting publication guidelines. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1995

	Private industry ³	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [2,040,900 cases]	250.3	339.9	326.8	417.6	287.4	388.4	262.0	226.3	79.3	204.2
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	107.5	126.8	138.2	158.7	108.3	196.6	118.2	91.3	29.0	101.4
Bruises, contusions	23.6	28.3	35.8	31.4	26.0	40.8	24.4	24.6	6.4	18.8
Cuts, lacerations	18.8	38.9	21.0	36.5	25.2	19.1	16.6	24.6	4.2	9.4
Fractures	15.3	18.2	36.1	42.7	17.6	23.0	17.8	12.7	4.2	9.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.9	2.1	—	2.8	8.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.8	2.3
Heat burns	4.4	1.1	5.4	6.3	4.8	1.6	2.4	9.4	—	2.8
Tendonitis	2.7	2.4	—	2.1	5.5	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.7
Chemical burns	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.7	—	1.5	—	1.6
Amputations	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	1.1	—	—	—	—
Multiple injuries	7.6	11.6	18.3	13.6	8.2	10.8	10.2	7.0	3.5	5.3
Part of body affected:										
Head	17.3	32.5	23.1	32.6	23.0	24.1	16.3	14.2	5.2	12.6
Eye	9.4	20.7	9.0	20.8	15.7	9.7	8.5	6.1	2.2	6.0
Neck	4.7	3.9	8.3	6.5	4.2	10.7	5.4	3.8	1.5	4.4
Trunk	95.2	121.4	122.3	146.9	101.6	156.4	105.3	80.3	28.0	87.6
Shoulder	12.4	10.2	14.2	18.3	15.0	22.0	12.9	10.0	2.9	10.6
Back	66.2	87.1	83.7	98.9	66.6	108.0	73.8	57.1	18.5	64.0
Upper extremities	57.2	79.0	67.1	92.2	88.0	60.7	51.1	58.3	15.8	35.3
Wrist	11.9	10.1	9.0	14.9	19.4	12.7	10.5	9.8	6.1	8.9
Hand, except finger	10.1	14.3	10.9	20.9	14.0	11.0	8.1	12.0	2.4	5.8
Finger	21.7	37.9	27.6	34.1	36.5	16.5	19.5	24.8	3.7	10.9
Lower extremities	49.6	69.0	68.8	100.3	48.0	90.7	60.3	45.4	14.6	38.4
Knee	16.9	20.0	27.3	35.6	15.7	31.9	17.7	15.5	5.1	13.9
Foot, except toe	9.2	11.8	11.0	15.9	10.0	14.3	14.1	9.3	2.2	6.3
Toe	3.0	3.4	2.0	6.2	3.9	4.5	5.2	2.8	—	1.6
Body systems	3.9	4.4	9.1	5.2	3.7	6.3	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.1
Multiple parts	19.6	25.9	25.5	29.7	16.2	36.0	19.6	17.7	9.7	19.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1995 — Continued

	Private industry ³	Goods-producing				Service-producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Source of injury, illness:											
Chemicals and chemical products	4.7	5.0	27.0	5.2	6.5	5.6	2.5	3.8	1.7	4.3	
Containers	35.2	34.4	17.8	20.9	39.8	79.2	59.9	45.6	7.9	17.5	
Furniture and fixtures	9.3	2.6	—	6.6	7.6	6.3	7.0	14.3	4.8	10.9	
Machinery	17.6	25.1	35.2	28.8	33.1	11.1	17.7	15.6	5.7	8.1	
Parts and materials	27.8	27.8	57.9	99.3	50.2	33.7	35.7	14.0	3.7	7.5	
Worker motion or position	36.9	51.6	18.0	53.4	53.8	56.5	34.9	27.1	15.8	27.9	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	38.9	45.2	53.4	75.8	28.6	63.4	33.7	44.7	18.1	35.8	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	15.0	28.8	29.0	43.5	18.0	12.2	10.8	15.0	3.6	10.2	
Vehicles	19.4	32.0	23.2	20.6	13.1	74.2	32.5	13.9	6.0	13.6	
Health care patient	12.0	—	—	—	—	4.1	—	—	—	40.6	
Event or exposure:											
Contact with objects and equipment	69.0	109.3	125.9	138.0	97.6	86.8	76.1	67.1	14.3	38.1	
Struck by object	33.2	54.0	68.0	71.5	41.4	39.8	38.8	35.8	7.6	18.7	
Struck against object	17.6	27.6	25.0	33.3	21.8	24.5	17.5	18.3	4.4	11.6	
Caught in equipment or object	11.6	17.2	27.4	16.7	24.0	13.0	13.7	8.2	1.1	4.2	
Fall to lower level	12.8	21.6	27.3	49.6	9.0	26.9	13.7	9.2	5.4	8.5	
Fall to same level	27.5	28.6	31.6	31.1	21.4	37.2	22.8	36.3	12.8	28.1	
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	7.3	11.9	3.6	11.1	7.0	15.3	7.0	6.7	2.5	6.4	
Overexertion	68.7	67.8	86.2	94.2	74.3	110.7	81.4	54.6	17.2	67.8	
Overexertion in lifting	41.1	38.2	32.9	54.3	41.4	66.5	52.6	37.9	10.1	39.4	
Repetitive motion	10.1	7.2	2.6	7.8	24.1	7.9	6.9	5.6	6.8	5.2	
Exposure to harmful substances	12.7	17.0	19.1	18.4	15.6	13.5	7.5	14.3	4.1	11.2	
Transportation accidents	9.1	18.7	7.7	13.3	4.8	33.9	14.9	5.3	4.6	7.1	
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Assaults and violent acts by person	2.8	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	2.8	1.1	6.9	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data, data not meeting publication guidelines, or incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 1995

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [2,040,900 cases]	100.0	16.9	13.4	20.9	13.4	11.3	6.2	17.9	5	
Sex:										
Men	100.0	16.8	13.2	20.7	13.3	11.4	6.4	18.2	5	
Women	100.0	17.0	13.8	21.4	13.7	11.1	5.9	17.1	5	
Age: ²										
14 to 15 years	100.0	18.5	8.8	35.5	17.9	10.4	1.2	7.8	4	
16 to 19 years	100.0	21.3	17.8	25.7	14.0	9.5	4.7	7.0	4	
20 to 24 years	100.0	21.1	16.0	23.6	13.2	10.4	4.5	11.1	4	
25 to 34 years	100.0	18.4	14.0	21.9	13.6	10.8	5.9	15.4	5	
35 to 44 years	100.0	15.4	12.7	19.2	13.1	12.1	6.9	20.5	6	
45 to 54 years	100.0	14.0	11.4	19.2	13.6	12.0	6.6	23.1	7	
55 to 64 years	100.0	12.2	9.9	18.7	13.1	11.9	8.2	26.0	9	
65 years and over	100.0	10.4	9.2	16.8	15.2	11.8	8.0	28.7	10	
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	17.7	15.3	21.6	14.0	11.0	5.5	15.0	5	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	17.5	14.2	21.1	13.1	11.0	5.9	17.3	5	
Service	100.0	16.7	14.6	24.0	14.1	10.8	5.2	14.6	5	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	17.6	12.2	21.6	14.6	12.3	5.6	16.0	5	
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	17.0	12.5	19.1	13.3	11.1	6.9	20.3	6	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	16.6	12.7	20.2	13.2	11.7	6.6	19.1	6	
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	100.0	19.0	15.1	22.0	13.5	10.4	5.3	14.8	4	
3 to 11 months	100.0	17.8	14.7	22.1	13.4	10.4	5.8	15.8	5	
1 to 5 years	100.0	17.1	13.5	21.1	13.6	11.2	6.0	17.5	5	
More than 5 years	100.0	15.1	11.8	19.1	12.8	12.5	7.5	21.1	7	
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	17.5	13.8	20.4	13.1	11.4	6.3	17.6	5	
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	15.8	13.4	22.0	13.9	10.9	6.1	17.9	5	
Hispanic	100.0	15.1	12.7	21.2	14.1	11.0	6.0	20.0	6	
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	15.9	13.5	23.6	14.2	11.5	5.1	16.1	5	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	13.2	16.8	22.3	13.6	10.6	8.3	15.4	5	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

² Information is not shown separately in this release for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 1995

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [2,040,900 cases]	100.0	16.9	13.4	20.9	13.4	11.3	6.2	17.9	5	
Truck drivers	100.0	11.9	11.3	19.6	14.1	14.3	6.8	22.0	8	
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	17.4	13.9	21.9	13.0	11.3	5.9	16.6	5	
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.0	16.7	15.8	24.4	15.0	10.3	4.6	13.3	4	
Assemblers	100.0	18.0	13.2	19.0	12.4	10.9	7.0	19.5	5	
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	16.7	15.5	21.4	14.4	10.1	5.2	16.7	5	
Construction laborers	100.0	14.0	11.9	19.1	13.1	13.8	7.0	21.1	7	
Cooks	100.0	16.7	12.8	26.4	14.8	13.7	4.4	11.2	5	
Carpenters	100.0	13.2	11.9	19.0	15.2	10.5	8.6	21.6	7	
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	14.1	13.1	25.2	17.0	9.8	5.8	15.2	5	
Miscellaneous food preparation	100.0	13.9	16.1	24.3	12.9	11.6	6.3	14.8	5	
Cashiers	100.0	14.0	14.7	20.5	13.3	12.9	6.3	18.3	6	
Welders and cutters	100.0	24.6	14.6	18.8	12.1	8.5	6.0	15.5	4	
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	100.0	16.3	12.1	23.4	12.9	11.4	6.2	17.7	5	
Registered nurses	100.0	19.9	14.2	22.3	12.8	11.3	5.8	13.7	4	
Maids and housemen	100.0	16.7	13.7	26.4	11.9	10.1	4.6	16.6	5	
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	100.0	17.8	12.7	20.3	13.6	11.1	7.4	17.2	5	
Shipping and receiving clerks	100.0	18.7	13.1	19.7	12.9	11.0	6.9	17.8	5	
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	100.0	18.2	12.6	22.6	15.1	13.1	5.0	13.4	5	
Automobile mechanics	100.0	21.2	15.1	21.1	11.8	10.8	4.5	15.6	4	
Electricians	100.0	18.6	10.1	19.2	11.6	9.2	9.2	22.1	6	
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	17.3	11.9	21.8	19.4	10.3	5.2	14.2	5	
Driver-sales workers	100.0	14.4	9.6	34.5	11.1	11.5	4.5	14.5	5	
Kitchen workers, food preparation	100.0	24.6	19.2	23.0	13.5	6.5	3.1	10.0	3	
Farm workers	100.0	16.4	12.1	21.2	16.6	11.9	6.0	15.7	6	
Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters	100.0	17.9	14.3	20.0	15.2	8.3	4.9	19.3	5	
Industrial truck, tractor equipment operators	100.0	16.6	14.5	19.0	12.1	10.3	6.5	20.9	5	
Industrial machinery repairers	100.0	17.3	11.1	19.0	12.8	11.7	7.1	20.8	6	
Bus, truck, stationary engine mechanics	100.0	16.4	13.3	19.1	10.2	11.9	7.0	22.1	6	
Supervisors, production	100.0	19.2	15.1	20.1	11.6	12.1	6.2	15.7	5	
Licensed practical nurses	100.0	18.1	18.4	18.2	11.8	11.7	4.8	17.0	5	
Guards and police, except public	100.0	13.9	15.5	21.2	13.2	11.0	6.6	18.5	5	
Packaging machine operators	100.0	18.2	12.0	18.9	12.5	12.3	7.8	18.3	6	
Stock and inventory clerks	100.0	17.7	12.3	24.4	14.3	11.0	5.6	14.5	5	
Machinists	100.0	19.9	12.4	17.8	11.9	12.2	6.5	19.3	5	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1995

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [2,040,900 cases]	100.0	16.9	13.4	20.9	13.4	11.3	6.2	17.9	5	
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	100.0	13.8	13.5	23.0	14.8	11.7	6.1	17.2	5	
Bruises, contusions	100.0	24.5	17.4	22.8	12.3	9.4	4.4	9.2	3	
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	25.8	16.8	21.0	14.1	9.5	4.3	8.4	3	
Fractures	100.0	8.1	6.3	12.8	12.5	13.8	10.5	35.9	18	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	3.2	3.3	7.8	10.0	13.6	13.5	48.5	30	
Heat burns	100.0	20.3	14.1	23.0	15.5	12.3	6.5	8.2	4	
Tendonitis	100.0	10.3	9.0	16.1	12.9	19.2	7.5	25.1	12	
Chemical burns	100.0	32.2	20.1	23.1	10.6	6.8	2.8	4.5	2	
Amputations	100.0	5.2	4.8	11.7	10.1	18.2	14.8	35.2	21	
Multiple injuries	100.0	13.6	11.4	19.5	14.3	12.9	5.4	22.9	7	
Part of body affected:										
Head	100.0	39.4	20.3	20.7	8.1	4.7	1.7	5.0	2	
Eyes	100.0	48.0	22.3	19.7	5.1	2.6	.6	1.7	2	
Neck	100.0	17.5	13.9	20.7	12.9	10.1	5.1	19.7	5	
Trunk	100.0	12.9	13.0	21.9	14.6	12.1	6.5	19.1	6	
Shoulder	100.0	12.9	12.1	18.8	12.5	11.2	7.2	25.4	8	
Back	100.0	12.8	13.6	23.4	15.2	11.6	5.6	17.7	6	
Upper extremities	100.0	18.4	12.7	19.5	13.7	11.4	6.6	17.7	5	
Wrist	100.0	10.3	9.4	16.0	12.7	11.7	9.6	30.2	12	
Hand, except finger	100.0	23.2	14.1	20.6	13.7	10.6	5.7	12.1	4	
Finger	100.0	21.9	14.6	20.4	14.3	11.0	6.0	11.7	4	
Lower extremities	100.0	15.3	13.0	21.7	12.9	12.1	7.0	17.9	5	
Knee	100.0	11.9	10.6	19.4	13.5	12.5	8.6	23.6	8	
Foot, except toe	100.0	18.4	14.8	23.2	11.8	10.8	6.7	14.4	5	
Toe	100.0	19.9	15.2	22.2	13.8	13.8	5.4	9.8	4	
Body systems	100.0	28.1	16.7	18.4	9.4	9.5	3.6	14.2	3	
Multiple parts	100.0	13.9	11.4	19.2	13.0	11.8	6.6	24.2	7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1995 — Continued

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	31.9	18.1	23.3	9.5	7.3	2.8	7.0	2	
Containers	100.0	15.3	13.4	22.9	14.0	11.6	6.2	16.6	5	
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	18.7	14.1	22.4	15.8	10.1	5.2	13.7	5	
Machinery	100.0	17.4	13.1	18.9	13.8	11.6	7.1	18.1	6	
Parts and materials	100.0	18.0	14.2	20.2	13.0	11.7	6.3	16.6	5	
Worker motion or position	100.0	11.9	11.5	19.8	13.6	12.3	7.8	23.1	8	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	13.0	11.7	19.5	13.0	12.1	7.1	23.6	7	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	23.8	14.7	22.2	13.0	9.3	5.3	11.8	4	
Vehicles	100.0	14.3	11.5	21.1	13.8	12.0	6.1	21.2	7	
Health care patient	100.0	15.7	16.7	24.1	15.1	10.7	4.9	12.8	4	
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	24.3	15.3	20.8	12.5	9.7	5.1	12.2	4	
Struck by object	100.0	24.5	15.8	22.0	11.7	9.4	5.2	11.5	4	
Struck against object	100.0	23.5	15.0	21.3	13.0	9.9	5.2	12.2	4	
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	16.8	13.0	17.9	16.0	12.6	6.4	17.4	6	
Fall to lower level	100.0	10.4	10.9	17.5	12.9	13.2	7.9	27.2	10	
Fall to same level	100.0	14.4	12.5	20.6	12.8	11.8	6.5	21.3	6	
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	100.0	14.4	12.9	21.1	13.7	11.6	7.6	18.7	6	
Overexertion	100.0	12.9	12.9	22.2	14.7	12.3	6.5	18.5	6	
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	12.5	13.1	23.3	14.5	12.3	6.6	17.7	6	
Repetitive motion	100.0	7.8	6.7	13.0	12.1	14.0	10.7	35.6	18	
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	29.5	17.4	22.6	11.5	8.3	3.8	6.8	3	
Transportation accidents	100.0	12.5	10.8	19.2	13.8	12.7	6.2	24.9	8	
Fires and explosions	100.0	10.3	9.4	18.5	12.8	20.9	7.9	20.3	10	
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	18.6	14.4	21.6	17.7	8.7	4.0	14.9	5	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 1995

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [2,040,900 cases]	100.0	16.9	13.4	20.9	13.4	11.3	6.2	17.9	5
Goods-producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	16.9	12.2	22.2	14.7	13.4	5.5	15.0	5
Mining ³	100.0	10.2	8.2	14.8	13.7	9.5	5.9	37.8	12
Construction	100.0	15.5	11.4	18.9	13.4	11.2	7.5	22.1	7
Manufacturing	100.0	19.3	13.3	18.8	12.4	11.3	6.7	18.2	5
Durable goods	100.0	19.9	13.4	18.5	12.4	11.1	6.7	18.0	5
Nondurable goods	100.0	18.3	13.2	19.3	12.4	11.6	6.8	18.5	5
Service-producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ³	100.0	12.4	11.0	20.7	14.6	12.9	6.6	21.9	7
Wholesale trade	100.0	17.2	14.3	21.5	12.9	11.7	6.0	16.4	5
Retail trade	100.0	16.6	13.7	22.8	14.1	10.8	6.2	15.8	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	15.8	13.7	22.0	12.5	10.7	6.6	18.8	5
Services	100.0	17.5	15.1	22.7	13.6	10.7	5.1	15.4	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor