



For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Thursday, November 10, 2016

USDL-16-2130

Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • iifstaff@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdnew.htm

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

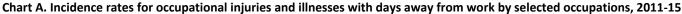
NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2015

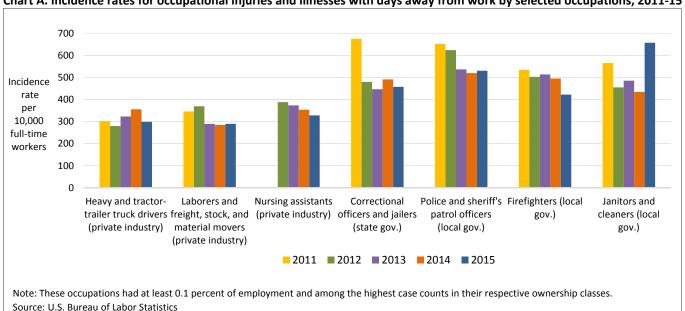
The overall incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases requiring days away from work to recuperate was 104.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 107.1 cases in 2014, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In 2015, there were 1,153,490 days-away-from-work cases in private industry, state government, and local government—essentially unchanged from the number of cases reported in 2014. The median days away from work to recuperate—a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses—was 8 days in 2015, 1 day fewer than reported in 2014. (See table 1.)

Private sector occupations

In the private sector, the incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers was 93.9 cases in 2015, down from 97.8 cases in 2014. (See table 1.)

- Occupations that had among the highest number of cases in 2015 resulting in days away from work included heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; and nursing assistants. (See table 3.)
- The incidence rates decreased for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (298.7 cases per 10,000 fulltime workers in 2015, down from 355.4) and nursing assistants (327.8 in 2015, down from 353.6).
- Private sector laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had 56,550 days-away-from-work cases in 2015, an increase from 2014 levels. However, the incidence rate of 289.4 cases was not significantly different from the rate reported in 2014 (284.5 cases). (See table 3 and chart A).





State and local government occupations

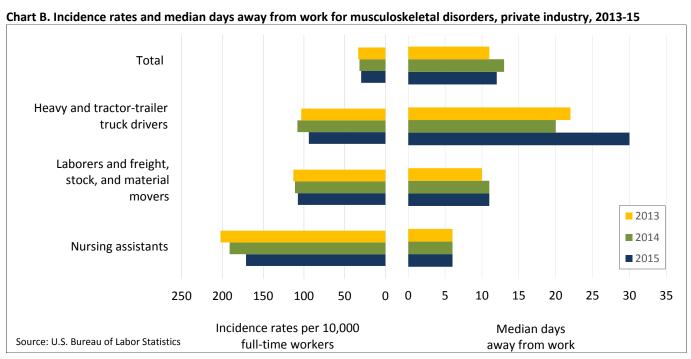
The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for state (149.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) and local government (177.5) were essentially unchanged in 2015. (See table 1.)

- In state or local government, there were five occupations with at least 10,000 cases: police and sheriff's patrol officers; firefighters; janitors and cleaners; and teacher assistants in local government and correctional officers and jailers in state government. (See table 3.)
- The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses to janitors and cleaners in local government increased to 657.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015 from 434.0 cases in 2014. (See chart A.)
- The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses to firefighters in local government decreased to 422.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015 from a rate of 495.2 in 2014. (See chart A.)

Musculoskeletal disorders

In 2015, musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), such as sprains or strains resulting from overexertion in lifting, accounted for 31 percent (356,910 cases) of the total cases for all workers. Of the total MSD cases, 80 percent occurred to private industry workers. This resulted in an incidence rate of 29.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 31.9 cases in 2014. Private industry workers who sustained an MSD required a median of 12 days (down from 13 days in 2014) to recuperate before returning to work in 2015, compared to 8 days for all days-away-from-work cases. (See chart B and table 9.)

- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (20,990), nursing assistants (16,860), and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (14,900) each incurred at least 5 percent of the total private sector MSD cases in 2015.
- The MSD incidence rate for nursing assistants was 171.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 191.1 in 2014.
- For heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, both the MSD rate (94.0) and number (14,900) of MSD cases in 2015 decreased from 2014 figures. However, the median days away from work increased to 30 days, up from 20 days in 2014. (See table 9 and chart B.)

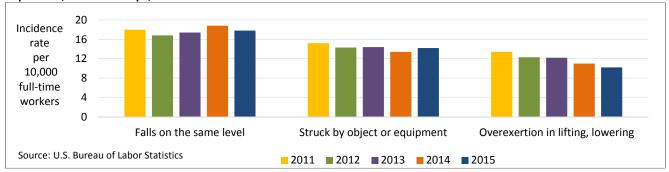


Event or exposure leading to injury or illness

The leading major event or exposure resulting in occupational injuries or illnesses for all ownerships in 2015 was overexertion and bodily reaction with 376,190 cases accounting for 33 percent of total cases. The 2015 incidence rate for overexertion or bodily reaction was 33.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down from 35.6 in 2014. (See table 4.)

Falls, slips, and trips accounted for 27 percent (309,060 cases) of the total occupational injuries and illnesses in 2015 and decreased from 2014 levels. The incidence rate for falls, slips, and trips was 27.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and was a decrease from the rate reported in 2014 (29.3).

Chart C. Incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work by selected detailed events or exposures, all ownerships, 2011-15

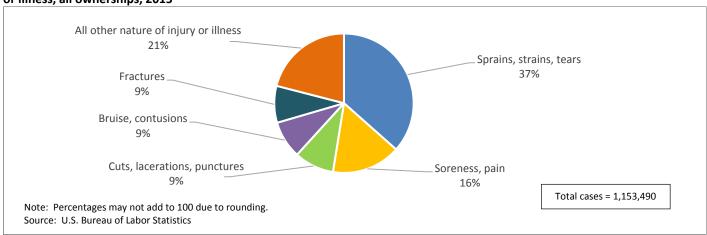


- The leading detailed types of event or exposure in 2015 included falls on the same level (197,260 cases), struck by object or equipment (157,490 cases), and overexertion in lifting or lowering (113,260 cases). (See table 4.)
- The incidence rate of workers being struck by an object or equipment increased to 14.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015 from 13.4 cases in 2014. (See chart C.) The number of struck by object or equipment cases for laborers and freight, stock, and material movers increased to 12,240 cases in 2015 and contributed to the overall increase.

Nature of injury or illness

The leading nature (type) of injury or illness in 2015 for all ownerships was sprains, strains, or tears with 421,610 days-away-from-work cases accounting for 37 percent of total cases. The 2015 rate was 38.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down from a rate of 38.9 in 2014. Workers who sustained sprains, strains, or tears required a median of 10 days away from work compared to 8 days for all types of injuries or illnesses. (See table 4 and chart D.)

Chart D. Percent distribution for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work by selected nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2015



- The rate of injuries and illnesses resulting from cuts, lacerations, or punctures was 9.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, up from 8.8 cases in 2014. (See table 7.) Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; maintenance and repair workers, general; and janitors and cleaners were among the occupations that had increases in the number of cuts, lacerations, or punctures cases in 2015.
- Fractures (31 days), carpal tunnel syndrome (28 days), and amputations (22 days) required 14 or more additional median days away from work to recuperate than all types (8 days) of injuries or illnesses in 2015. (See table 4.) However, less than 1 percent of total cases resulted in carpal tunnel syndrome or amputation. Occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulted in a fractured bone in 9 percent of total cases. (See chart D.)

Industry

Three private industry sectors had more than 100,000 days-away-from-work incidents in 2015: health care and social assistance (158,410), retail trade (123,770), and manufacturing (122,610). These 3 industries also had rates greater than the total rate of 93.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Health care and social assistance

- The incidence rate was 113.6 cases in 2015, down from 121.3 cases in 2014. (See table 1.)
- The rate of fractures was 7.4 cases in 2015, up from 6.9 cases in 2014. (See table 2.)
- The median days away from work was 6 days in 2015, the same as reported in 2014.

Retail trade

- The incidence rate was 105.3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, which was not statistically different from the rate of 104.5 reported in 2014. (See table 1.)
- Cuts and lacerations accounted for 11 percent (13,490) of the total cases in retail trade in 2015.
- The rate of cuts and lacerations was 11.5 cases in 2015, up from 10.6 cases in 2014. (See table 2.)

Manufacturing

- The incidence rate in manufacturing was 99.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 103.1 in 2014. (See table 1.)
- The rate of amputations in manufacturing increased to 2.1 cases in 2015 from 1.7 cases in 2014. (See table 2.)
- The median days away from work in manufacturing decreased to 9 days in 2015 from 10 days in 2014.

Demographics

Gender

- The incidence rate for men in private sector, state government, and local government (all ownerships) was 113.5 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 116.5 cases reported for 2014. (See table 5.)
- Injuries and illnesses to men accounted for 61 percent (702,400) of all cases and required a median of 10 days away from work, 3 days more than the median for women.
- The leading nature of injury or illness for both men and women was sprains, strains, or tears in 2015. The rate for men was 41.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and 34.1 cases for women.

Age

• Workers in the age group 45-54 for all ownerships had the highest number (280,100) of days-away-from work cases in 2015. This resulted in a rate of 112.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down from 117.2 in 2014. (See table 5.)

• Workers in age group 55-64 had among the highest incidence rate in 2015 with 115.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. This was not significantly different from the rate of 116.3 reported in 2014.

Race or ethnicity

- There were 434,250 days-away-from-work cases reported among white workers in 2015, which accounted for 38 percent of all cases for all ownerships. (See table 5.)
- Hispanic or Latino workers had 142,170 occupational injuries or illnesses in 2015, accounting for 12 percent of the total cases.
- Black or African-American workers had 91,190 cases in 2015, accounting for 8 percent of total days-away-from-work cases.
- Race or ethnicity were unreported in 40 percent of all cases.

Notes

This release is the second in a series of releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for 2015. The first release, in October 2016, covered the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses-Annual Summary (SOII-AS) and reported counts and rates of injuries and illnesses by detailed industry and case type for 2015. A third release is scheduled in December 2016 for the 2015 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Data in this release are a subset of the SOII-AS data and include additional detail about the case circumstances and worker characteristics for occupational injury and illness cases that required at least 1 day away from work to recuperate. While the data come from the same survey, they are reported at different levels of precision. For example, in this release, injury and illness incidence rates for days-away-from-work cases are reported as 104 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. However, the same incidence rate in the SOII annual summary news release is reported as 1.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. Data users are cautioned to take into account the different levels of precision when analyzing the data. Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

In 2014, the SOII began using the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Comparison of SOII estimates for 2014 to prior years is not advised below the sector level due to this change. For additional detailed information regarding NAICS revisions, visit www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

This release does not present all the publishable estimates for days-away-from-work cases. Additional detailed data are available from BLS staff at (202) 691-6170, iifstaff@bls.gov, and the BLS website at www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm. Information in this release is available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal relay service: (800) 877-8339.

Days of job transfer or restriction pilot study In January of 2012, the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) began to collect information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases. The pilot included six industries: specialty trade contractors; food manufacturing; building material and garden equipment supplies dealers; air transportation; warehousing and storage; and nursing and residential care facilities. The 2011-13 data from this study were published in July 2015 in BLS Report 1056: www.bls.gov/opub/reports/iif/a-pilot-study-of-job-transfer-or-work-restriction-cases-2011-2013.pdf.

Beginning in January 2015, for the DJTR study a new set of six industries replaced the original pilot industries. The new industries for which detailed DJTR data are being collected are beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; general merchandise stores; couriers and messengers; waste management and remediation services; hospitals; and accommodation. The 2015 DJTR data for these industries will be

released in 2017. Data for the details of days of job transfer or restriction cases can be found at http://www.bls.gov/iif/days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction.htm.

Completeness of SOII

BLS has long acknowledged that some conditions that are difficult for employers to relate to the workplace are not adequately recognized and reported during a calendar year (for example, long-term latent illnesses) and are believed to be understated in SOII illness measures. Following several studies in the mid-2000s questioning the completeness of SOII injury and illness counts, BLS began internal research in 2007 and, at the request of Congress, established an ongoing research program.

Initial research conducted between 2009 and 2012 found that the SOII failed to capture some cases but could not determine the magnitude or leading cause of an undercount. Researchers determined that the ability to match injury and illness data across different data sources was impacted by various factors, such as establishment type, the time of case filing, and the type of injury.

BLS initiated additional research from 2012 to 2014 that included interviews with employers in four states to learn more about their injury and illness recordkeeping practices. Following the four state study, BLS conducted a nationwide follow-back survey with SOII respondents in 2015 and 2016. Analysis of the results of this study will help BLS learn more about recordkeeping practices and timing issues that may negatively affect employer injury and illness reporting to the SOII. BLS also continues to conduct exploratory research on the collection of occupational injury and illness data directly from employees and will pilot test collection of these data beginning in 2017. For more information on undercount research, please see www.bls.gov/iif/undercount.htm.

TABLE 1. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, musculoskeletal disorders⁴, and event or exposure, 2015

						Εν	ent or exp	osure lead	ding to inju	ary or illnes	ss ⁵	
Industry	Number Median days away from work	disorders (inci-	keletal sorders (inci- dence rate	Contact with objects	Falls, Slips, Trips	Over- exertion in lifting lowering	Repeti- tive motion	Expo- sure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Trans- portation inci- dents	Fires and explo- sions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	
Total private, state and local government	1,153,490	8	32.2	104.0	24.3	27.9	10.2	2.2	4.7	5.7	0.2	6.8
Total private industry ^{6,7,8}	902,160	8	29.8	93.9	24.2	24.8	9.8	2.2	4.2	4.8	.1	4.0
Total goods producing Natural resources and mining ^{6,7} Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ⁶ Mining ⁷ Construction Manufacturing	226,320 23,830 18,660 5,160 79,890 122,610	10 8 6 29 13 9	33.1 26.9 39.6 12.9 34.6 33.4	112.1 126.8 189.0 57.9 134.8 99.0	39.2 38.4 53.5 21.7 44.8 36.7	26.8 35.8 54.4 15.2 40.3 19.0	9.9 8.4 11.2 5.3 10.6 9.7	4.0 2.1 3.8 - 1.2 5.7	5.2 7.0 10.9 2.5 4.7 5.2	3.6 6.4 10.1 2.3 5.7 2.1	.3 .8 .9 .7 .2	1.5 8.1 15.0 .5 1.3
Total service providing	675,840 279,150 60,340 123,770 90,990 4,060 14,050 30,110 20,630 67,320	8 11 9 7 20 19 18 7 7	28.9 44.5 38.4 36.2 76.4 27.7 21.3 11.7 34.5 11.3	89.1 124.5 106.5 105.3 204.3 73.4 56.3 41.3 111.0 44.5	20.1 33.1 31.8 32.0 40.1 12.3 9.1 7.5 26.8 9.4	24.3 30.8 24.1 26.6 51.4 22.0 15.7 15.3 31.5 14.6	9.8 17.3 14.7 16.1 25.2 5.1 3.0 4.8 17.0 3.6	1.7 2.0 1.9 1.9 2.3 3.0 2.0 2.3 2.1	3.9 3.1 2.6 3.2 3.6 2.1 1.8 1.5 4.4	5.2 9.0 6.8 3.7 26.5 5.3 4.9 3.0 8.3 3.6	.1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 - - -	4.7 1.6 .8 1.7 2.6 1.1 1.2 1.1 3.0 2.8
services Management of companies and enterprises Administrative and support and waste	18,030 5,700	5 8	5.6 7.0	22.8 26.6	3.4 5.1	7.1 11.2	1.6 2.5	.5 .7	1.1 1.1	1.4 1.3	- -	3.2
management and remediation services Education and health services Educational services Health care and social assistance Leisure and hospitality	43,590 168,940 10,530 158,410 92,670	9 6 5 6	21.9 39.3 12.8 42.9 20.3	85.7 106.8 56.3 113.6 96.2	20.6 13.4 10.5 13.8 29.7	27.5 29.2 18.8 30.6 27.6	7.1 10.9 3.4 11.9 6.9	2.0 1.7 .9 1.8 1.8	3.0 4.8 1.3 5.2 10.5	7.8 4.2 1.4 4.6 2.0	.1 .1 - .1	3.1 13.7 10.8 14.0 3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14,110 78,560 23,600	6 6 6	28.8 19.0 22.0	105.8 94.7 75.9	24.6 30.5 21.9	30.9 27.1 17.9	8.5 6.7 6.5	2.5 1.6 1.7	6.4 11.1 3.4	2.8 1.8 4.9	.1 .1 .3	8.4 2.9 4.6

TABLE 1. Number, median days away from work1, and incidence rate2 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, musculoskeletal disorders⁴, and event or exposure, 2015 — Continued

<u> </u>												
						E	ent or exp	osure lea	ding to inju	ury or illnes	ss ⁵	
Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Musculo- skeletal disorders (inci- dence rate)	Inci- dence rate	Contact with objects	Falls, Slips, Trips	Over- exertion in lifting lowering	Repeti- tive motion	Expo- sure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Trans- portation inci- dents	Fires and explo- sions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal
Total state government ^{6,7,8}	59,590	11	41.0	149.2	17.8	38.3	8.4	2.3	6.5	10.8	0.1	31.2
Total service providing Education and health services	57,960 25.980	11 10	40.5 36.8	147.8 127.2	17.3 14.4	37.9 30.5	8.2 9.1	2.3 1.8	6.4 3.4	10.4 4.3	.1	31.7 35.6
Educational services	7,520	10	17.3	50.5	7.1	18.6	5.4	1.2	2.5	1.6	_	1.4
Health care and social assistance Public administration	18,460 27,500	10 12	89.4 40.7	334.4 157.5	34.0 17.1	62.5 45.5	19.2 6.5	3.5 2.6	5.9 9.6	11.7 10.3	2	127.7 29.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	18,620	13	67.2	261.6	26.2	67.3	10.5	2.5	11.4	13.6	2	66.6
Total local government ^{6,7,8}	191,750	9	50.2	177.5	28.4	51.1	14.4	2.1	8.2	11.6	.5	23.0
Total goods producing	3,250	20	112.7	320.9	69.1	102.8	35.9	5.8	5.6	24.9	_	_
Construction	3,250	20	113.2	322.0	69.2	103.0	36.0	5.8	5.6	25.0	_	_
Total service providing	188,490	9	49.6	176.1	28.0	50.6	14.1	2.1	8.2	11.5	.5	23.2
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁸	14,920	17	123.5	315.2	49.6	55.1	26.3	8.9	13.9	44.3	_	24.6
Transportation and warehousing	9,790	19	148.0	391.0	60.1	48.9	15.0	9.1	12.9	80.2	_	35.1
Utilities	5,130	10	96.8	232.1	38.0	62.8	39.3	8.8	15.1	4.1	_	12.8
Education and health services	80,810	8	34.2	124.7	21.2 21.7	43.1	10.7	1.1	4.6	3.4	_	15.4
Educational services Health care and social assistance	69,800 11.010	8 7	31.0 58.8	121.7 148.5	16.7	43.8 37.3	10.1 15.9	.9 2.7	4.2 7.4	3.5 2.7	_	14.8 20.1
Public administration	84,380	9	66.8	248.2	34.7	63.6	17.5	2.7	13.7	20.3	1.4	39.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	38,200	10	103.6	414.0	56.2	93.6	20.8	2.6	26.1	31.6	2.1	85.2
odolico, public order, and salety delivities	33,200	10	.55.0	114.0	30.2	30.0	20.0		20.1] 31.0		30.2

¹ Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

The 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).

Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

5 Data shown in columns correspond to Event codes based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

TABLE 2. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, and nature of injury, 2015

					Natur	e of injury or ill	Iness ⁴	
Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputa- tions	Bruises, contusions
Total private, state and local government	1,153,490	8	104.0	38.0	8.9	8.1	0.5	9.1
Total private industry ^{6,7,8}	902,160	8	93.9	33.8	8.4	8.2	.6	7.9
Total goods producing Natural resources and mining ^{6,7} Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and	226,320 23,830	10 8	112.1 126.8	33.4 36.5	13.2 15.1	12.6 9.1	1.6 1.4	7.7 13.2
hunting ⁶ Mining ⁷ Construction	18,660 5,160 79,890	6 29 13	189.0 57.9 134.8	51.9 19.4 38.8	17.3 12.7 19.8	15.4 2.1 17.2	1.4 1.4 .7	20.9 4.7 6.7
Manufacturing	122,610	9	99.0	30.3	9.8	10.9	2.1	7.4
Total service providing Trade, transportation and utilities ⁸	675,840 279.150	8 11	89.1 124.5	33.9 51.8	7.2 10.3	7.0 9.8	.3 .5	8.0 12.5
Wholesale tradeRetail trade	60,340 123,770	9 7	106.5 105.3	41.4 41.0	9.8 7.7	9.1 11.5	.6 .4	9.1 11.4
Transportation and warehousing Utilities	90,990 4,060	20 19	204.3 73.4	96.1 31.6	17.8 8.1	7.2 4.0	.6 –	20.7
InformationFinancial activities	14,050 30,110 20,630	18 7 7	56.3 41.3 111.0	22.5 12.8 35.7	5.4 4.4 12.0	2.2 4.1 15.1	_ _	3.4 2.2 4.3
Professional and business services Professional, scientific, and technical	67,320	7	44.5	14.5	4.4	3.3	.2	3.2
services	18,030	5	22.8	6.2	2.2	1.1	-	1.6
enterprises Administrative and support and waste management and	5,700	8	26.6	8.7	4.0	2.4	-	2.1
remediation services Education and health services	43,590 168,940	9 6	85.7 106.8	29.9 46.5	7.8 7.2	7.0 3.0	.4 .1	6.2 10.7
Educational services Health care and social assistance	10,530 158,410	5 6	56.3 113.6	18.6 50.3	5.9 7.4	3.0 3.0	.1 .1	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	92,670	6	96.2	24.2	6.9	16.9	.4	7.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation Accommodation and food services Other services	14,110 78,560 23,600	6 6 6	105.8 94.7 75.9	35.7 22.3 23.3	8.8 6.6 7.3	8.8 18.2 5.9	.6 .4 1.2	7.3 7.2 5.0

TABLE 2. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, and nature of injury, 2015 — Continued

			Nature	of injury or ill	Iness ⁴		
Industry	Heat (thermal) burns	Chemical burns	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis (other or un- specified)	Multiple traumatic in- juries and disorders	Soreness, pain, in- cluding back	All other natures ^t
otal private, state and local government	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.8	16.6	15.8
Total private industry ^{6,7,8}	1.6	.3	.5	.3	2.4	14.2	14.2
Total goods producing Natural resources and mining ^{6,7} Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and	1.4 1.7	.8 1.2	1.1 .6	.3 .2	2.7 3.6	14.9 18.8	19.8 23.9
hunting ⁶ Mining ⁷	2.4 1.0	1.2 1.2	1.1	.4	5.9 1.0	32.9 3.2	35.6 11.0
Construction Manufacturing	.5 1.7	.7 .8	.2 1.6	.1 .4	2.8 2.6	20.1 11.9	22.7 17.8
Total service providing Trade, transportation and utilities ⁸	1.6 .9	.2 .3	.4 .3	.2 .2	2.3 2.9	14.0 16.6	12.8 16.9
Wholesale trade	.5 1.4 .4	.6 .3 .2	.4 .3 .3	.1 .2 .5	3.0 1.6 6.1	15.0 14.0 26.6	15.4 14.4 26.4
Transportation and warehousing Utilities Information	.4 .5 .2	Z _	.3 .3	2	3.6	10.2 9.3	9.5 10.4
Financial activities Real estate and rental and leasing	.2 .5	.1 .6	.8 .2	.3	1.7 2.8	7.6 20.5	6.5 17.7
Professional and business services Professional, scientific, and technical	.5	.1	.2	.3	1.0	7.7	7.8
services Management of companies and	.1	_	.2	.1	.3	4.0	5.2
enterprisesAdministrative and support and waste management and	.5	-	.2	_	.7	3.6	4.3
remediation services Education and health services	1.0 .8	.3 .2	.4 .3	.9 .3	2.2 2.9	15.3 19.6	13.2 14.2
Educational services Health care and social assistance	.6 .8 7.9	- .2 .2	.3 .3 .3	- .3 .2	2.3 3.0 2.7	9.9 20.9 14.9	8.1 15.0 13.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.9 2.2 8.8	.2 .3 .2	.3 .2 .3	.2 .2 .1	3.8 2.5	14.9 17.3 14.5	13.8 19.8 12.9
Other services	1.2	.1	.6	_ ''	1.6	12.6	12.9

TABLE 2. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, and nature of injury, 2015 — Continued

					Natur	e of injury or ill	ness ⁴	
Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputa- tions	Bruises, contusions
Total state government ^{6,7,8}	59,590	11	149.2	56.4	8.2	4.5	0.1	13.3
Total service providing	57,960	11	147.8	56.0	8.1	4.3	.1	13.1
Education and health services	25,980	10	127.2	47.8	5.3	4.1		13.6
Educational services	7,520	10	50.5	18.7	4.0	3.3	_	3.9
Health care and social assistance	18,460	10	334.4	126.1	8.9	6.1	_	39.8
Public administration	27,500	12	157.5	56.3	11.4	3.8	_	10.3
Justice, public order, and safety	,							
activities	18,620	13	261.6	97.3	13.0	5.8	-	17.3
Total local government ^{6,7,8}	191,750	9	177.5	68.9	13.0	8.1	.3	17.5
Total goods producing	3,250	20	320.9	129.9	48.7	20.0	_	24.7
Construction	3,250	20	322.0	130.5	48.8	20.1	-	24.7
Total service providing	188.490	9	176.1	68.3	12.7	8.0	.3	17.4
Trade, transportation and utilities8	14,920	17	315.2	146.1	11.1	14.4	.7	19.0
Transportation and warehousing	9,790	19	391.0	184.3	10.3	8.0	_	30.3
Utilities	5.130	10	232.1	104.2	12.1	21.6	_	6.4
Education and health services	80,810	8	124.7	47.3	12.3	3.8	_	15.7
Educational services	69,800	8	121.7	45.0	12.9	3.9	_	15.4
Health care and social assistance	11,010	7	148.5	65.2	6.9	3.5	_	17.9
Public administration	84,380	9	248.2	96.1	14.2	12.9	.7	20.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	38,200	10	414.0	166.0	24.0	16.9	2.0	41.0

TABLE 2. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, and nature of injury, 2015 — Continued

			Nature	of injury or ill	ness ⁴		
Industry	Heat (thermal) burns	Chemical burns	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis (other or un- specified)	Multiple traumatic in- juries and disorders	Soreness, pain, in- cluding back	All other natures ⁵
Total state government ^{6,7,8}	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	5.8	35.0	22.1
Total service providing	1.3 .8 .5 1.8 1.8	.2 .3 .3 .4 –	.7 .4 .2 1.2 .9	.1 .1 .1 - .1	5.8 4.7 1.5 13.4 5.9	34.8 33.7 10.0 97.8 36.1 63.2	21.9 15.4 7.6 36.6 28.9 48.2
Total local government ^{6,7,8}	1.8 _ _	.2 _ _	.4 3.8 3.9	.1 _ _	6.0 9.5 9.5	31.6 35.8 36.0	27.6 41.8 41.9
Total service providing	1.8 - - - .8 .5 2.9 3.2	.2 1.0 - 2.1 .1 - .7 .1	.4 .9 1.1 - .2 .1 .4 .8	.1 - - - .2 .1 .3 -	5.9 17.4 26.9 6.9 3.8 3.8 4.2 8.6	31.6 45.5 62.5 26.7 22.9 22.2 28.5 43.6	27.5 56.5 62.3 50.4 16.9 16.9 16.8 43.2

¹ Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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).

- Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.
- ⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to Nature codes based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 - 5 Includes nonclassifiable responses.
 - ⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
- ⁷ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
 - ⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

represented in actual values.

The 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

TABLE 3. Number, incidence rate 1 , and median days away from work 2 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 3 by selected worker occupation 4 and ownership, 2015

		Total private, d local govern			Private industry ^{5,6,7}	
Occupation ⁴	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,153,490	104.0	8	902,160	93.9	8
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers	29.670	497.7	8	200	401.1	16
Correctional Officers and Jailers	16,080	420.2	11	610	345.4	7
Firefighters	13,280	397.5	11	200	143.0	14
Nursing Assistants	37,370	348.5	6	32,320	327.8	5
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	7,880	319.5	9	7,420	318.7	8
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	24.780	314.0	14	23.330	298.0	15
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	6,670	314.0	9	4,160	296.0 291.0	8
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	49.260	313.5	22	47,350	291.0	21
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	59.010	297.8	9	56,550	289.4	9
Food Preparation Workers	15,860	290.8	6	14,310	277.0	6
Sheet Metal Workers	3,360	289.9	7	3,340	289.5	7
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping	3,320	278.0	3	3,080	264.6	3
Cleaners	42,740	277.4	10	20,200	172.0	9
Construction Laborers	19,960	265.3	11	18,530	256.0	11
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	30,020	262.4	9	22,820	240.2	8
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	17,440	255.6	7	16,390	248.6	7
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	5,870	246.0	18	4,080	199.6	18
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	4,140	235.9	9	3,490	208.8	10
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	3,100	213.6	11	2,990	213.6	11
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	11,920	207.2	8	11,450	206.3	7
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	3,360	201.0	5	2,700	165.3	5
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	14,180	194.1	7	10,100	157.2	7
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	6,860	193.7	22	6,410	190.0	23
Teacher Assistants	15,590	185.9	5	2,840	156.5	5
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	6,680	185.8	13	3,130	176.4	12
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	5,450	184.9	8	2,970	161.6	5
Chefs and Head Cooks	2,180	182.7	5	2,120	181.9	5
Shop	4.400	182.6	13	3.130	137.2	19
Carpenters	9,990	179.6	12	9.710	178.2	12
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	2,770	175.5	11	2,600	169.4	10
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except						
Line Installers	3,510	175.3	20	3,490	177.5	20
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	5,950	163.9	7	5,800	160.4	7
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	1,810	158.0	13	1,780	156.6	13
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	2,350	156.8	7	1,560	130.2	4
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	2,650	155.7	10	2,340	140.2	8
	,			ŕ		
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	21,420	154.4	8	21,160	154.7	8
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	3,450	151.4	5	2,800	130.2	5
Personal Care Aides	14,640	149.4	8	12,800	132.0	8
		4450		1 - 1 -	4440	
Dishwashers Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	4,600 1,830	145.6 144.5	6 8	4,510 1.640	144.3 143.8	6

TABLE 3. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected worker occupation⁴ and ownership, 2015 — Continued

		State government ^{6,7}	7		Local government ^{6,}	7
Occupation ⁴	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	59,590	149.2	11	191,750	177.5	9
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers	2,790 10,790 690	393.9 457.5 624.4	13 14 4	26,680 4,680 12,390	530.2 333.0 422.2	7 5 12
Nursing Assistants Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	2,220 180	737.9 368.5	8 9	2,830	494.5 303.8	6
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	60	_	14	1,390	1,975.9	8
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	110	- -	- 16	2,500 1,790	387.5 896.5	10 30
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand Food Preparation Workers	240 310	296.0 853.1	9 10	2,210 1,240	957.6 490.5	8 6
Sheet Metal Workers	20 60	- -	43 24	- 170	_ _	3
Cleaners	2,400 130	405.7	15 25	20,140 1,310	657.4 485.8	10 7
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,400	320.3	10	5,810	390.4	10
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	340 350 120	687.5 863.1 –	6 22 6	710 1,430 540	365.9 486.3 834.2	6 15 9
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	20 180	310.6	14 10	90 290	215.6 193.1	14 10
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	370 710 120 120	- 557.1 295.5	13 7 13 9	290 3,370 330	547.7 451.0 246.4	3 7 9 5
Teacher Assistants Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	-	53.7 –	9	12,630 3,530	207.7 206.7	13
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria Chefs and Head Cooks Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee	500 50	576.5 -	20 180	1,980 -	210.2 -	12 -
Shop	60 140 100	- 378.4 -	12 10 85	1,200 140 80	1,505.8 155.2 275.5	7 21 15
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	_	_	_	_	_	_
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	- 130	- - 216.2	5 - 10	120 20 650	- - 284.0	6 1 20
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	120	_	25	200	721.5	34
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	150 60 1,180 - 110	132.4 - 894.1 - 182.0	7 7 9 - 15	120 590 660 90 80	96.9 619.0 698.4 – 108.8	26 6 13 4 4

 $^{^{1}}$ The 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

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).

- ³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.
- ⁴ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

Obtained for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

TABLE 4. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2015

		ivate, state, a overnment ^{4,5,}			Private industry ^{4,5,6}	5
Characteristic	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,153,490	104.0	8	902,160	93.9	8
Musculoskeletal disorders ⁷	356,910	32.2	12	286,350	29.8	12
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	98,530	8.9	31	81,180	8.4	32
Sprains, strains, tears		38.0	10	324,700	33.8	10
Amputations		.5	22	5,360	.6	26
Cuts, lacerations, punctures		9.6	4	93,090	9.7	3
Cuts. lacerations		8.1	4	78,790	8.2	3
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	17,110	1.5	3	14,300	1.5	3
Bruises, contusions	100,480	9.1	5	76,290	7.9	4
Chemical burns and corrosions		.3	3	3,200	.3	3
Heat (thermal) burns		1.6	5	15,010	1.6	4
Multiple traumatic injuries	31.570	2.8	10	22.800	2.4	10
With sprains	14,600	1.3	9	10,110	1.1	11
With fractures	4.540	.4	31	3,970	.4	32
Soreness, pain	,	16.6	8	136,300	14.2	7
Carpal tunnel syndrome		.5	28	4,920	.5	28
Tendonitis (other or unspecified)	2.650	.2	14	2.470	.3	14
All other natures	175,500	15.8	7	136,840	14.2	7
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	75,720	6.8	5	38,440	4.0	4
Intentional injury by other person	34,750	3.1	7	16,160	1.7	5
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	25,450	2.3	7	9,930	1.0	5
Animal and insect related incidents	14,740	1.3	3	12,020	1.3	3
Transportation incidents	63,210	5.7	10	46,360	4.8	11
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	44,490	4.0	8	31,130	3.2	10
Fires and explosions	1,850	.2	9	1,270	.1	11
Falls, slips, trips	309,060	27.9	12	238,610	24.8	12
Slips, trips without fall		4.1	11	34,140	3.6	10
Fall on same level	197,260	17.8	10	149,180	15.5	10
Fall to lower level	60,490	5.5	18	50,490	5.3	19
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	51,650	4.7	4	40,250	4.2	3
Contact with object, equipment	269,910	24.3	5	232,120	24.2	5
Struck by object or equipment		14.2	5	135,280	14.1	5
Struck against object or equipment		5.3	5	50,160	5.2	5
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	36,870	3.3	10	33,400	3.5	10
Overexertion and bodily reaction	376,190	33.9	12	300,600	31.3	12
Overexertion in lifting or lowering		10.2	11	94,420	9.8	11
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	24,410	2.2	22	21,230	2.2	22
		.5				

TABLE 4. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2015 — Continued

	g	State overnment ⁵	5,6		Local government ⁵	6
Characteristic	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	59,590	149.2	11	191,750	177.5	9
Musculoskeletal disorders ⁷	16,380	41.0	15	54,190	50.2	10
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	3,270	8.2	46	14,070	13.0	30
Sprains, strains, tears	22,530	56.4	13	74,390	68.9	10
Amputations	40	.1	16	290	.3	12
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	2,360	5.9	4	10,950	10.1	4
Cuts, lacerations	1,790	4.5	4	8,720	8.1	4
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	570	1.4	3	2,230	2.1	5
Bruises, contusions	5,330	13.3	6	18,870	17.5	5
Chemical burns and corrosions	90	.2	2	210	.2	5
Heat (thermal) burns	540	1.3	6	1,970	1.8	9
	2,330	5.8	6	6,440	6.0	9
Multiple traumatic injuries	1,300	3.3	5	3,190	2.9	6
With fractures	1,300	.3	15	430	2.9	22
	13,970	35.0	11	34,130	31.6	9
Soreness, pain			35			21
Carpal tunnel syndrome	260	.6		470	.4	
Tendonitis (other or unspecified)	50 8,820	.1 22.1	30 8	130 29,830	.1 27.6	29 9
All Other Hatures	0,020	22.1	0	29,030	27.0	9
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:	40.470					_
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	12,470	31.2	10	24,810	23.0	7
Intentional injury by other person	7,090	17.7	9	11,510	10.7	9
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	4,660	11.7	15	10,860	10.1	8
Animal and insect related incidents	600	1.5	4	2,120	2.0	3
Transportation incidents	4,300	10.8	7	12,550	11.6	8
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3,640	9.1	7	9,720	9.0	6
Fires and explosions	60	.1	33	530	.5	3
Falls, slips, trips	15,290	38.3	14	55,160	51.1	11
Slips, trips without fall	2,270	5.7	9	8,760	8.1	14
Fall on same level	10,500	26.3	14	37,580	34.8	10
Fall to lower level	2,310	5.8	51	7,700	7.1	10
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2,590	6.5	4	8,810	8.2	7
Contact with object, equipment	7,120	17.8	6	30,680	28.4	6
Struck by object or equipment	3,910	9.8	6	18,300	16.9	6
Struck against object or equipment	1,770	4.4	8	7,090	6.6	5
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	860	2.2	7	2,600	2.4	6
Overexertion and bodily reaction	17,360	43.5	15	58,230	53.9	10
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	3,340	8.4	14	15,500	14.4	13
	920	2.3	21	2,260	2.1	19
Repetitive motion involving microtasks						

 $\label{thm:continued} \begin{tabular}{l} TABLE~4. Number, incidence~rate1, and median days away from work2 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work3 by injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2015 — Continued in the continued injuries and ownership, 2015 are continued in the continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries and ownership, 2015 are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries and ownership, 2015 are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are continued injuries. The continued injuries are co$

		ivate, state, ai overnment ^{4,5,}			Private industry ^{4,5,6}	i
Characteristic	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:						
Head	94,360	8.5	3	74,180	7.7	3
Eye(s)	25,080	2.3	2	20,600	2.1	2
Neck	15,950	1.4	8	12,430	1.3	9
Trunk	258,000	23.3	8	209,360	21.8	8
Back	191,450	17.3	7	155,740	16.2	7
Upper extremities	358,890	32.4	10	294,420	30.6	9
Shoulder	92,850	8.4	23	72,270	7.5	23
Arm	56,390	5.1	10	45,760	4.8	8
Wrist	41,790	3.8	14	34,210	3.6	14
Hand	143,900	13.0	5	124,540	13.0	5
Lower extremities	266,470	24.0	12	202,460	21.1	13
Knee	100,880	9.1	16	73,810	7.7	17
Ankle	59,350	5.4	9	45,780	4.8	10
Foot	53,530	4.8	10	43,310	4.5	10
Body systems	24,620	2.2	5	16,560	1.7	3
Multiple	127,180	11.5	9	86,410	9.0	9
All other parts of body	8,020	.7	6	6,350	.7	5
Source of injury or illness:						
Chemicals and chemical products	14,280	1.3	3	11,050	1.1	3
Containers	117,440	10.6	9	101,690	10.6	9
Furniture and fixtures	49,080	4.4	7	39,520	4.1	7
Machinery	59,830	5.4	7	53,400	5.6	7
Parts and materials	81,670	7.4	9	73,250	7.6	9
Person, injured or ill worker	178,620	16.1	12	135,790	14.1	12
Worker motion or position	167,620	15.1	12	128,270	13.3	13
Person, other than injured or ill worker	110,520	10.0	7	64,340	6.7	6
Patient	56,090	5.1	7	41,820	4.4	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	202,150	18.2	11	152,830	15.9	11
Handtools	52,030	4.7	5	45,630	4.7	5
Ladder	23,920	2.2	21	20,490	2.1	18
Vehicles	116,430	10.5	10	91,410	9.5	12
Trucks	27,480	2.5	14	24,000	2.5	16
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	15,490	1.4	9	13,140	1.4	10
All other sources	147,530	13.3	5	112,770	11.7	5

TABLE 4. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2015 — Continued

	g	State jovernment	5,6	Local government ^{5,6}			
Characteristic	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:							
Head	5,140	12.9	4	15,040	13.9	5	
Eye(s)	1,010	2.5	3	3,460	3.2	4	
Neck	920	2.3	10	2,600	2.4	7	
Trunk	12,500	31.3	10	36,150	33.5	8	
Back	9.240	23.1	8	26,480	24.5	8	
Upper extremities	14,640	36.6	14	49,830	46.1	10	
Shoulder	4,470	11.2	25	16,110	14.9	23	
Arm	2,140	5.4	11	8,490	7.9	11	
Wrist	1,690	4.2	13	5.890	5.5	13	
Hand	4,560	11.4	8	14,800	13.7	6	
Lower extremities	12,620	31.6	13	51,400	47.6	10	
Knee	5,610	14.0	18	21,470	19.9	12	
Ankle	2,980	7.5	9	10,590	9.8	7	
Foot	1,700	4.3	11	8,520	7.9	11	
Body systems	1,960	4.9	5	6,100	5.6	7	
Multiple	11,060	27.7	12	29,710	27.5	9	
All other parts of body	750	1.9	21	920	.9	8	
Source of injury or illness:							
Chemicals and chemical products	600	1.5	3	2.630	2.4	8	
Containers	2,630	6.6	19	13,130	12.2	10	
Furniture and fixtures	2.000	5.0	7	7.560	7.0	7	
Machinery	1,100	2.7	9	5,340	4.9	7	
Parts and materials	1,580	3.9	15	6.840	6.3	11	
Person, injured or ill worker	9,820	24.6	13	33.000	30.6	10	
Worker motion or position	9.070	22.7	14	30.280	28.0	10	
Person, other than injured or ill worker	15.180	38.0	11	31,000	28.7	8	
Patient	8,010	20.1	10	6,250	5.8	8	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	10,600	26.5	14	38,720	35.8	10	
Handtools	1,340	3.3	8	5,070	4.7	12	
Ladder	1,100	2.8	54	2,320	2.2	24	
Vehicles	5.920	14.8	7	19,100	17.7	8	
Trucks	640	1.6	10	2,850	2.6	9	
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	810	2.0	20	1,540	1.4	6	
All other sources	7,710	19.3	6	27,050	25.0	6	

¹ The 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

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).

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by gender, age groups, length of service, race or ethnic origin, by ownership, 2015

		ivate, state, ai overnment ^{4,5,}		Private industry ^{4,5,6}			
Characteristic	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	
Total	1,153,490	104.0	8	902,160	93.9	8	
Gender: MaleFemale	702,400 445,970	113.5 91.9	10 7	556,370 341,130	100.5 84.8	9 7	
Age: 14 - 15	140 24,910 93,940 233,940 245,450 280,100 207,250 43,390	- 110.5 98.3 92.9 102.6 112.8 115.8 89.2	4 4 6 9 12 13	130 23,560 86,590 190,500 187,950 210,200 152,590 33,850	- 109.2 97.5 85.2 91.4 99.6 101.3 81.0	3 4 4 6 9 12 14	
Length of service with employer: Less than 3 months 3 - 11 months 1 - 5 years More than 5 years	111,110 200,000 352,170 465,720	- - - -	6 6 7 12	103,010 183,470 293,100 306,050	- - - -	6 7 7 13	
Race or ethnic origin:7 White only	434,250 91,190 142,170 16,190 3,050 4,830 630 1,240 459,960	- - - - - - - -	7 8 7 7 9 4 5 2	347,200 73,590 125,360 14,530 2,490 4,040 460 1,130 333,370	- - - - - - - -	7 8 7 7 7 4 5 2	

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by gender, age groups, length of service, race or ethnic origin, by ownership, 2015 — Continued

	g	State overnment ⁶	5,6		Local government ⁵	6
Characteristic	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	59,590	149.2	11	191,750	177.5	9
Gender: Male Female	31,420 28,060	188.0 121.1	12 9	114,600 76,780	237.9 128.7	10 8
Age: 14 - 15	- 360 2,160 10,280 13,560 17,740 12,720 1,710	138.4 93.3 132.3 150.8 180.0 158.3 85.1	- 4 6 8 10 13 14	- 1,000 5,200 33,170 43,940 52,170 41,940 7,830	- 128.3 112.3 158.1 176.1 188.5 205.5 158.5	- 4 5 6 9 10 11 8
Length of service with employer: Less than 3 months 3 - 11 months 1 - 5 years More than 5 years	2,230 4,130 13,690 37,570	- - - -	5 5 9 13	5,870 12,390 45,380 122,100	- - - -	5 6 7 10
Race or ethnic origin:7 White only	17,350 6,380 2,030 500 130 230 40 40 32,900	-	10 9 18 7 22 7 6 5	69,700 11,230 14,770 1,160 430 570 130 70 93,690		7 10 9 5 30 7 5 43 10

¹ The 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

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).

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median.

Median days away from work are represented in actual values

Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

3 Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both multi-race and Hispanic and other race. Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by injury or illness characteristics, gender, and age groups, all ownerships, 2015

	Total	Ger	nder				Age			
Characteristic	Inci- dence rate	Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and
Total	104.0	113.5	91.9	110.5	98.3	92.9	102.6	112.8	115.8	89.2
Musculoskeletal disorders ³	32.2	35.9	27.4	17.6	25.1	28.0	35.5	38.6	35.0	17.5
Nature of injury or illness:										
Fractures	8.9	10.2	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.1	9.5	13.5	16.2
Sprains, strains, tears	38.0	41.1	34.1	23.0	29.9	33.8	42.1	43.4	42.5	24.4
	.5	.8		.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	24.5
Amputations			.1				_			5.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9.6	12.9	5.5	22.4	15.1	10.6	8.1	8.9	7.5	
Cuts, lacerations	8.1	11.0	4.3	20.4	13.2	8.7	6.8	7.3	6.1	4.7
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	4
Bruises, contusions	9.1	8.3	10.0	11.4	9.8	8.4	8.2	9.4	9.8	10.8
Chemical burns and corrosions	.3	.5	.1	.6	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	
Heat (thermal) burns	1.6	1.8	1.3	7.4	3.6	2.0	1.5	.8	.8	.4
Multiple traumatic injuries	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.8
With sprains	1.3	1.2	1.5	.4	.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
With fractures	.4	.5	.3	.1	.2	.2	.5	.4	.7	
Soreness, pain	16.6	16.5	16.8	15.0	12.3	14.7	16.5	18.4	19.7	15.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	.5	.3	.8	.1	.1	.2	.4	1.0	.7	
Tendonitis (other or unspecified)	.2	.2	.3		.1	.3	.3	.3	.2]
All other natures	15.8	18.2	12.8	21.6	18.0	13.3	14.7	16.8	16.4	11.5
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness: Violence and other injuries by persons or animal Intentional injury by other person	6.8 3.1	5.8 2.3	8.1 4.2	6.0 1.7	6.5 2.9	8.5 3.9	7.6 3.4	6.3 3.2	5.5 2.4	3. ⁴ 1.8
Injury by person unintentional or intent							_			
unknown	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	2.
Animal and insect related incidents	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	.6
Transportation incidents	5.7	6.7	4.4	5.4	4.5	5.0	6.6	5.9	6.3	5.
Roadway incidents involving motorized land										
vehicles	4.0	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.9
Fires and explosions	.2	.3	_	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	
Falls, slips, trips	27.9	26.2	30.0	17.6	16.6	19.1	24.0	32.2	42.5	47.6
Slips, trips without fall	4.1	4.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.9	4.9	3.8
Fall on same level	17.8	13.6	23.3	10.8	10.0	11.1	13.9	20.3	29.5	36.3
Fall to lower level	5.5	7.5	2.9	3.3	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.3	7.6	7.3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.7	5.2	4.0	11.4	8.9	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.2	1.2
Contact with object, equipment	24.3	31.0	15.8	50.5	34.9	25.8	22.2	23.1	20.8	12.
								-		1
Struck by object or equipment	14.2	17.8	9.7	33.4	20.8	15.7	12.7	13.1	11.9	7.4
Struck against object or equipment	5.3	6.5	3.8	9.4	7.6	5.1	5.0	5.6	4.5	3.1
Caught in or compressed by object or	0.0			0.0	١ , .	١				l
equipment	3.3	4.6	1.7	6.0	4.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	1.2
Overexertion and bodily reaction	33.9	37.7	29.1	19.2	26.4	29.4	37.1	40.6	36.9	19.2
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	10.2	12.4	7.5	6.5	9.2	9.3	11.7	12.1	9.6	5.1
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.2	1.5	3.1	.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.3	2.9	1.3
All other event or exposures	.5	.6	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.5	l .

TABLE 6. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by injury or illness characteristics, gender, and age groups, all ownerships, 2015 — Continued

	Total	Ger	nder				Age			
Characteristic	Inci- dence rate	Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	8.5	9.3	7.5	12.5	11.6	8.7	8.0	7.5	8.0	9.1
Eye(s)	2.3	3.2	1.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	.9
Neck	1.4	1.3	1.6	.4	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	.7
Trunk	23.3	27.0	18.5	13.7	19.9	22.8	25.6	24.4	24.2	17.4
Back	17.3	19.4	14.6	10.5	15.0	18.3	20.0	18.0	15.8	9.2
Upper extremities	32.4	36.2	27.5	49.4	32.8	28.4	31.4	34.7	35.7	26.2
Shoulder	8.4	9.6	6.8	4.6	4.3	5.7	8.8	10.2	11.8	9.1
Arm	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.0	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.2
Wrist	3.8	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.4
Hand	13.0	16.1	9.0	35.2	19.7	13.8	11.8	11.2	10.7	7.4
Lower extremities	24.0	26.8	20.5	25.5	23.6	21.1	22.3	26.8	28.0	19.6
Knee	9.1	9.8	8.2	5.9	6.7	6.6	8.4	10.7	13.1	9.2
Ankle	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.6	6.4	5.4	5.2	6.0	4.6	3.5
Foot	4.8	5.5	4.0	8.7	6.6	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	2.6
Body systems	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.5
Multiple	11.5	10.0	13.3	6.6	6.1	8.3	10.9	14.3	15.9	14.5
All other parts of body	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.5	.6	.8	.7	14.0
All other parts or body	.,	.,	.,	.0	.0		.0	.0	.,	
Source of injury or illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	.5
Containers	10.6	12.5	8.3	14.0	11.2	9.9	11.2	11.6	9.8	5.9
Furniture and fixtures	4.4	4.0	5.0	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.9
Machinery	5.4	7.5	2.8	10.8	7.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	3.0
Parts and materials	7.4	11.6	2.0	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.7	8.2	7.2	4.0
Person, injured or ill worker	16.1	17.5	14.4	9.5	11.4	13.3	16.8	19.5	19.0	11.5
Worker motion or position	15.1	16.4	13.5	8.8	10.8	12.5	15.9	18.3	17.9	10.3
Person, other than injured or ill worker	10.0	6.1	14.9	6.0	10.8	11.4	11.2	9.9	7.4	4.7
Patient	5.1	2.0	9.0	2.7	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.1	2.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18.2	14.6	23.0	11.5	10.3	11.6	14.9	20.9	29.4	35.0
Handtools	4.7	6.8	2.0	13.2	7.3	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.4	1.7
Ladder	2.2	3.2	.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.8
Vehicles	10.5	13.1	7.1	10.6	9.6	8.9	11.3	11.2	11.9	8.9
Trucks	2.5	4.2	.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.0
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2
All other sources	13.3	15.2	10.7	21.1	15.6	13.4	12.5	13.0	13.0	6.1

¹ The 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).

⁽working 40 nours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2015

		Nature of injury or illness ⁴							
Occupation ³	Total incidence rate	Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerati- ons, punctur- es	Bruises, contu- sions	Heat burns	Chemical burns		
Total	104.0	38.0	8.9	9.6	9.1	1.6	0.3		
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers Correctional Officers and Jailers Firefighters	497.7 420.2 397.5 348.5	187.5 138.8 212.7 187.1	27.2 22.3 8.8 10.8	28.6 28.3 15.7 5.9	45.4 44.8 15.1 31.6	4.3 .7 8.6 .5	6 		
Installers	319.5	93.1	32.5	56.8	29.0	5.4	3.1		
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand Food Preparation Workers		144.8 177.7 132.9 119.9 68.7	20.4 7.6 36.1 23.5 14.8	14.7 5.4 12.6 30.9 94.5	23.0 18.1 26.0 29.2 27.1	1.2 1.5 .9 1.3 24.5	- - 1.1 .9		
Sheet Metal Workers Nonfarm Animal Caretakers Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners Construction Laborers Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	289.9 278.0 277.4 265.3 262.4	117.0 103.0 113.1 72.2 92.9	15.6 6.4 23.3 38.1 23.7	86.5 81.2 20.0 46.1 31.6	11.2 5.1 26.5 18.7 13.9	- 1.6 1.8 3.3	- 2.0 1.8 2.6		
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	255.6 246.0 235.9 213.6 207.2	106.2 93.6 82.6 104.2 66.5	14.6 23.8 67.9 14.4 16.2	12.1 24.6 28.1 5.7 34.0	29.8 21.6 17.0 10.1 8.2	.3 1.2 - - 4.0	1.7 - - - .9		
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	194.1 193.7 185.9	63.7 72.2 58.2 54.3 93.5	11.6 21.1 20.8 12.7 10.3	34.5 25.7 26.0 4.2 2.2	21.8 7.1 6.1 29.9 17.7	11.6 .5 2.1 –	- .3 3.6 - -		
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	184.9 182.7 182.6 179.6 175.5	54.5 42.0 62.2 42.2 63.9	8.1 5.3 24.0 26.4 6.7	26.2 39.5 19.1 50.8 5.4	21.1 11.7 8.3 5.3 18.6	19.2 28.5 25.2 – 5.8	.8 - - - 1.4		
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	175.3 163.9 158.0 156.8	93.7 41.7 98.1 47.5	9.1 19.5 6.7 8.7	12.8 28.3 3.3 12.7	10.2 7.2 13.0 9.1	- 4.1 - 19.5	- - - -		
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	154.4 151.4 149.4 145.6 144.5	75.3 37.1 67.2 29.5 61.6	8.2 9.1 9.4 7.0 7.0	12.0 30.3 3.4 53.4 5.5	19.5 26.7 13.3 9.2 10.2	.2 7.2 1.2 5.0	- - - 1.6		

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2015 — Continued

	Nature of injury or illness ⁴							
Occupation ³	Amputa- tions	Carpal tunnel syn- drome	Tendon- itis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Sorenes- s, pain	All other natures ⁵		
Total	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.8	16.6	15.8		
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers Correctional Officers and Jailers Firefighters Nursing Assistants	_ _	.8 1.6 –	- - - .4	25.5 21.8 6.1 6.9	87.0 94.0 52.0 72.9	91.1 67.0 78.4 32.3		
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1.8	1.3	_	5.8	39.6	50.9		
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand Food Preparation Workers	- 1.8 2.2	- - .4 .8 1.1	1.1 1.0 .3 .4 .5	9.1 3.7 11.2 6.4 3.5	48.7 55.0 46.9 41.5 30.9	50.1 43.0 37.1 40.7 22.4		
Sheet Metal Workers	- .3 1.2	- - .7 .3 .7	- - .4 .2 .2	9.0 - 5.0 5.4 5.0	11.0 29.1 42.9 34.7 38.8	38.5 50.2 41.6 44.7 47.3		
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	_ _ _	1.0 - - - - .6	1.3 - - - -	6.3 6.3 2.1 13.9 1.3	50.1 36.7 19.8 45.2 27.9	32.1 37.1 17.3 19.9 41.0		
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters Teacher Assistants Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1.4 1.8 –	- .4 - - -	- - .6 -	6.9 3.6 2.1 5.6 6.5	27.1 24.2 37.7 55.4 41.8	23.4 37.5 34.7 23.6 13.2		
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	_ _	- - - .4 1.2	- - - -	2.6 23.6 2.6 3.0 7.1	41.2 12.0 17.5 33.8 41.7	10.4 11.5 22.9 16.9 23.5		
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers,	1.0 - -	- .5 - -	- .6 - -	4.7 1.7 3.4 3.1	23.1 20.0 11.9 40.9	21.6 39.3 21.4 14.5		
Hand	2.3	_	-	4.7	24.8	24.2		
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers Personal Care Aides Dishwashers Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	- - -	.5 - - - 1.4	.3 - - - 2.7	2.6 3.5 4.1 3.7 3.5	18.7 18.4 32.8 10.8 22.1	16.5 18.3 17.8 24.8 30.1		

¹ The 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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

^{20,000,000 =} base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to Nature codes based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

TABLE 8. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and events or exposures, all ownerships, 2015

				Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴								
				Overe	exertion and reaction	bodily	Exposure		ortation dents			
Occupation ³	Total incidence rate	Contact with objects	Falls, Slips, Trips	Total	Over- exertion in lifting lowering	Repeti- tive motion	to harmful substan- ces or environ- ments	Total	Roadway			
Total	104.0	24.3	27.9	33.9	10.2	2.2	4.7	5.7	4.0			
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers	497.7 420.2 397.5 348.5	42.4 50.5 53.4 31.0	108.8 100.4 102.8 64.7	98.8 93.9 189.3 186.3	10.5 13.1 44.6 42.5	2.0 2.5 – 1.7	23.8 18.1 28.8 5.6	78.4 6.6 6.1 2.8	66.1 3.1 4.4 2.6			
Installers	319.5	111.8	88.7	87.7	21.3	3.3	18.1	8.2	7.5			
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand Food Preparation Workers	314.0 313.5 307.5 297.8 290.8	42.3 33.9 52.1 102.9 133.1	82.8 40.3 101.1 55.8 71.0	144.4 193.7 97.0 115.3 54.5	47.7 95.0 21.4 49.5 26.7	2.0 1.9 1.8 5.0 5.5	4.2 8.2 4.3 5.2 29.3	36.7 21.2 48.0 14.6 1.0	30.3 18.8 40.7 2.5			
Sheet Metal Workers Nonfarm Animal Caretakers Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners Construction Laborers Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	289.9 278.0 277.4 265.3 262.4	124.5 22.7 62.0 102.8 75.1	27.5 27.5 79.8 59.3 69.6	107.6 116.5 106.9 70.4 92.7	28.6 19.2 36.8 20.6 28.2	2.3 3.3 2.0 2.8	2.5 6.5 19.0 14.0 14.8	- 4.8 16.0 7.3	- 2.8 6.8 4.6			
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists Painters, Construction and Maintenance Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	255.6 246.0 235.9 213.6 207.2	49.1 83.9 65.3 10.7 90.4	83.3 42.9 116.8 54.9 20.0	103.0 95.1 49.0 71.8 79.4	27.8 25.3 13.6 44.3 29.7	5.3 2.0 4.2 – 2.7	12.0 7.9 2.4 1.2 5.9	3.8 11.4 - 66.3 8.8	3.4 5.2 - 62.6 3.8			
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters Teacher Assistants Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	201.0 194.1 193.7 185.9 185.8	66.3 63.1 56.1 23.9 14.2	66.0 44.6 44.4 64.9 60.4	50.3 54.9 72.1 35.3 43.9	18.9 19.4 15.3 9.6 5.7	1.1 1.5 2.7 - 1.3	14.5 9.4 12.1 .5 1.8	- 13.1 5.1 2.8 58.5	- 6.5 4.6 2.5 50.2			
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	184.9 182.7 182.6 179.6 175.5	49.8 60.5 35.3 80.2 37.5	55.8 43.8 66.2 49.7 43.4	53.2 44.6 51.5 41.3 75.7	21.7 15.0 17.4 14.5 16.8	2.0 - 6.6 2.0 4.7	22.0 28.4 27.2 3.2 17.0	.9 1.4 1.4 2.3	- - - 1.2			
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	175.3 163.9 158.0 156.8	26.2 77.1 26.8 33.0 43.6	45.9 35.6 42.5 38.3	75.2 36.2 81.3 50.0	8.7 13.6 41.6 18.0	1.8 2.3 2.3 2.0	6.9 11.8 1.8 3.2 2.8	13.4 1.4 - 21.8	12.1 - - 2.1 1.1			
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers Personal Care Aides Dishwashers Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	154.4 151.4 149.4 145.6 144.5	44.7 65.5 11.8 79.9 19.4	25.9 34.8 36.0 25.0 42.8	75.1 37.9 56.1 24.5 62.3	38.2 16.1 18.5 10.0 8.9	5.1 1.5 .7 1.9 17.1	2.3 11.2 3.0 14.2 12.7	4.4 - 9.2 1.6 2.8	.6 - 7.7 - 2.6			

TABLE 8. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and events or exposures, all ownerships, 2015 — Continued

	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴							
		Violence		njuries by p mal	ersons or			
Occupation ³	Fires and explo- sions	Total	Inten- tional injury by other person	Injury by person uninten- tional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related	All other events ⁵		
Total	0.2	6.8	3.1	2.3	1.3	0.5		
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers	- 10.0	140.4 147.5 4.6 56.3	51.2 72.3 - 34.5	76.1 71.0 2.3 17.0	12.8 1.2 2.2 4.6	4.4 3.3 2.6 1.8		
Installers	_	1.2	_	_	1.1	3.5		
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand Food Preparation Workers	- .7 .5	2.7 15.5 2.3 1.9 .5	.4 6.3 .3 .3	- 8.8 .1 .3	2.2 - 1.8 1.2 -	.9 - 2.0 1.6 1.2		
Sheet Metal Workers	.2 .4	102.8 2.9 1.6 1.6	- .6 - .3	- - .2 -	- 102.5 2.1 1.4 1.2	- 1.8 .8 1.1		
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists Painters, Construction and Maintenance Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	- .8 - - 1.5	3.4 3.6 1.5 8.8 .5	.7 - - 2.9 -	.3 - - - -	2.4 2.7 - 5.2 .4	1.0 - - - - .7		
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters Teacher Assistants Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	- - -	1.5 8.2 1.1 56.6 6.8	.9 .3 - 34.0 4.2	- - - 21.6 1.6	- 7.8 1.1 .2 1.1	- .9 2.8 1.9		
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria		1.7 - 1.0 .6 1.6	1.5 - - - -	- - 1.0 - -	- - - .6 1.6	1.3 - - 1.9		
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	- 1.2 - -	7.6 - 3.9 10.3	- - - -	- - 1.5 -	7.3 - 1.7 9.4	- .5 - -		
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	- - - -	1.6 1.2 32.9 - 3.2	.8 .8 21.2 – 1.8	.2 - 9.8 - -	.6 - 1.6 - -	.4 - .5 -		

¹ The 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

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 that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or

These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.
 Data shown in columns correspond to Event codes based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

TABLE 9. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by selected worker occupation⁵ and ownership, 2015

		М	usculoskele (MS		ers		
		Total private		Private industry ^{6,7,8}			
Occupation	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	
Total	356,910	32.2	12	286,350	29.8	12	
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	19,360 15,810 15,320	111.0 180.5 102.6 95.6 135.9	11 6 10 30 14	20,990 16,860 6,730 14,900 10,040	107.4 171.0 57.3 94.0 128.3	11 6 12 30 17	
Registered nurses Maintenance and repair workers, general Stock clerks and order fillers Retail salespersons Production workers, all other	10,290 10,290 10,150 8,920	48.1 90.0 73.2 27.1	9 15 11 13 12	8,530 7,210 10,010 8,660 7,830	46.8 75.9 73.2 26.2	9 13 11 12 11	
Maids and housekeeping cleaners Firefighters First-line supervisors of retail sales workers Personal care aides Police and sheriffs patrol officers	5,630 5,550 5,290	98.0 168.5 50.0 54.0 88.4	10 10 10 9 12	6,230 30 5,510 4,830 20	94.4 24.0 49.7 49.8 42.2	10 15 10 9 19	
Construction laborers Assemblers and fabricators, all other Automotive service technicians and mechanics Emergency medical technicians and paramedics Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	4,500 4,430 3,980	68.4 - 77.0 187.4 52.3	15 13 17 9 8	4,540 4,490 4,290 2,600 2,380	62.7 - 77.3 181.6 37.0	13 13 17 8 10	
Cargo and freight agents Correctional officers and jailers Driversales workers Home health aides Cashiers	3,160 3,110 2,980	- 82.5 - 47.7 13.9	21 16 19 11 10	3,720 140 3,110 2,940 2,900	539.4 80.3 77.4 47.9 13.7	21 7 19 11 10	
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	2,830 2,830 2,570	- 33.7 51.9 47.4 70.3	20 6 10 10 80	670 600 2,440 2,140 2,340	113.8 32.9 47.3 43.8 69.3	12 2 8 8 8	
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other	2,450 2,200 2,190	- 12.0 38.5 224.6 90.7	25 15 4 52 30	2,160 2,420 2,200 2,170 1,390	- 12.2 38.6 224.3 67.9	25 15 4 52 30	

TABLE 9. Number, incidence rate1, and median days2 away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work3 and musculoskeletal disorders4 by selected worker occupation5 and ownership, 2015 — Continued

		М		etal disorde SDs)	ers		
Occupation	g	State overnment ⁷	7,8	Local government ^{7,8}			
Occupation	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	
Total	16,380	41.0	15	54,190	50.2	10	
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	880 1,090 20	85.4 291.4 183.8 –	19 8 21 21 45	930 1,620 7,990 400 660	403.1 283.0 260.8 199.9 938.6	24 6 10 33 10	
Registered nurses Maintenance and repair workers, general Stock clerks and order fillers Retail salespersons Production workers, all other	860 630 80 250	73.3 145.1 75.1 –	14 14 8 60	890 2,460 60 - 20	43.9 165.1 47.9 –	7 19 41 – 18	
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	- 40 - 360	245.0 33.1 - 270.6 129.4	20 47 - 9 16	340 5,560 - 100 4,340	173.7 189.4 - 104.7 86.2	9 10 - 9 11	
Construction laborers	- 60 -	- - 95.8 - 215.3	25 - 34 - 7	520 - 80 1,390 1,160	192.0 - 55.3 214.9 156.0	16 - 6 9 8	
Cargo and freight agents	2,500 -	- 105.9 - - - 55.0	- 19 - - 6	- 520 - 30 50	- 36.9 - 62.4 21.8	- 8 - 86 5	
Bus drivers, transit and intercity Teacher assistants Food preparation workers Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	120 270	- 321.9 126.5 71.4	22 - 14 16 31	1,950 2,220 270 150 120	372.3 36.5 107.4 48.5 91.7	21 8 10 18 3	
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other Customer service representatives Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks Telecommunications line installers and repairers Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	20 - -	7.7 - - 352.6	15 30 - - 44	280 - - 20 630	- - - - 213.7	32 - - 51 19	

¹ The 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

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).

work are represented in actual values.

3 Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

5 Selected occupations ranked in descending musculoskeletal disorder count for private, State, and local government.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from

Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

8 Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of