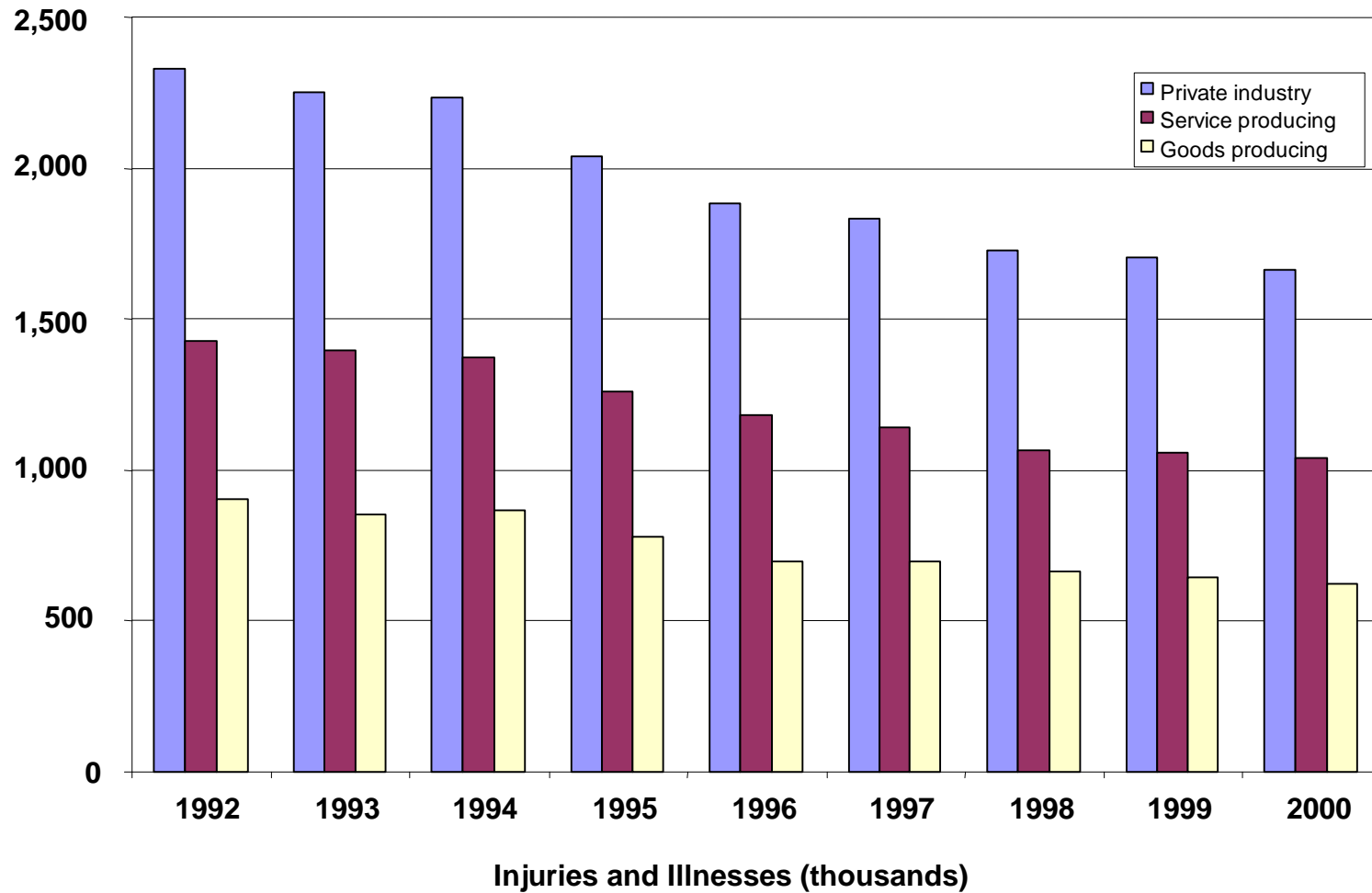


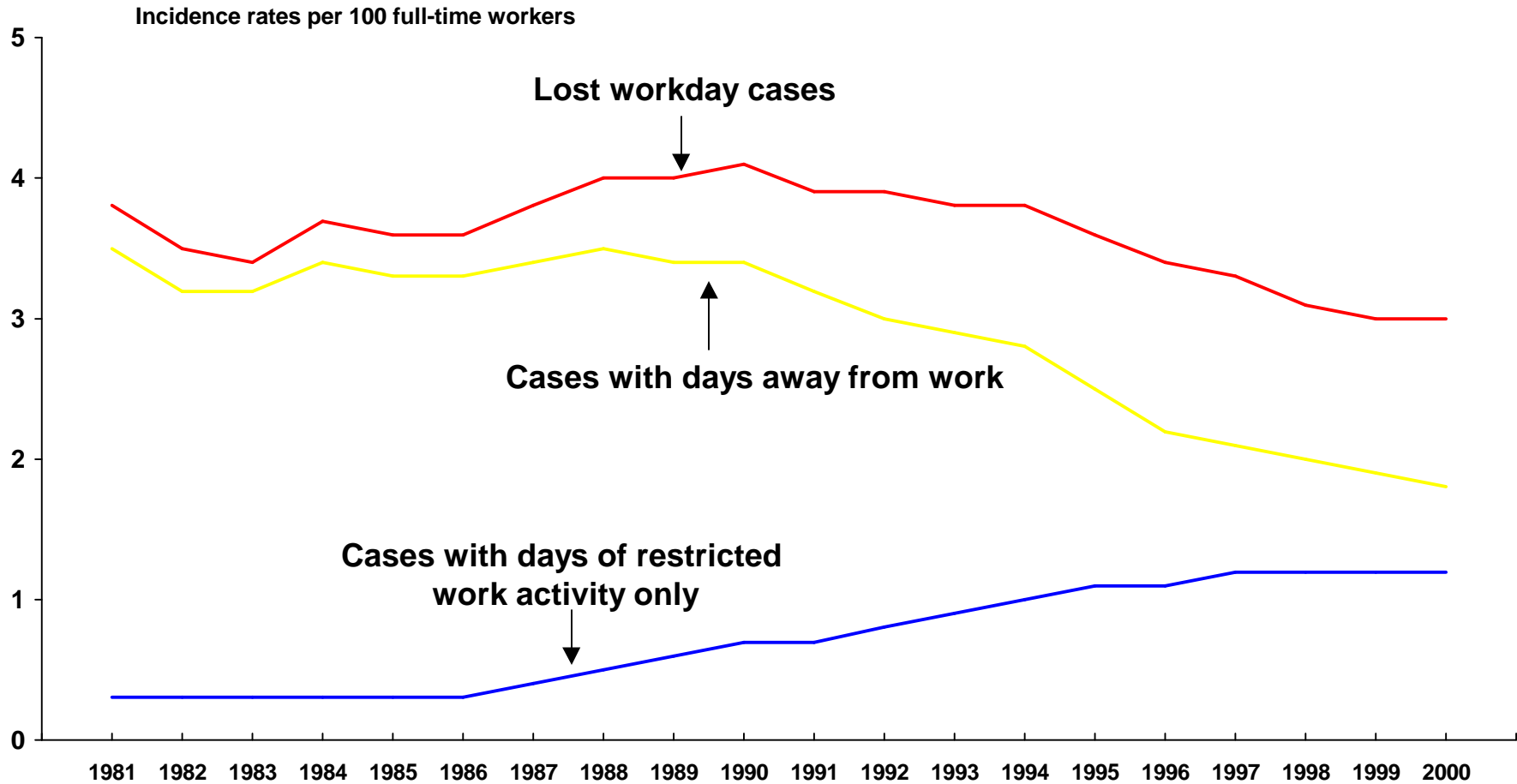
Number of Injuries and Illnesses Involving Time Away from Work, 1992-2000



The number of injuries and illnesses resulting in time away from work declined from 1998 after staying about the same in 1999.

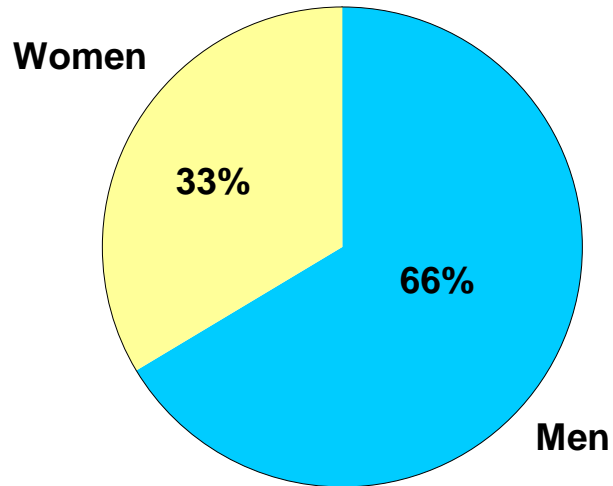
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Lost workday case incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1981-2000



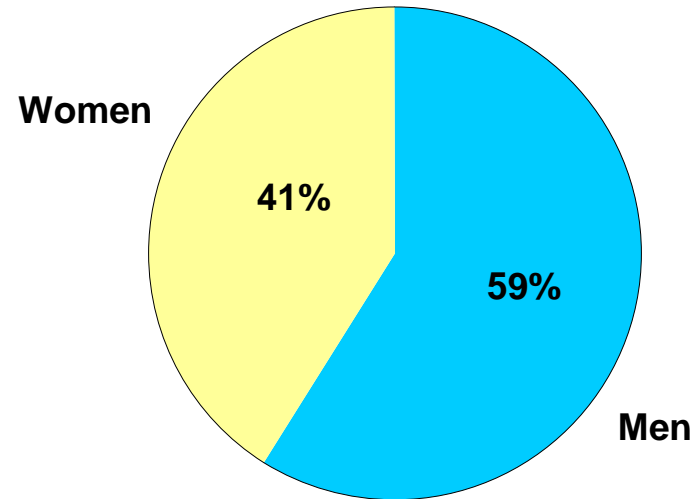
The incidence rate for lost workday cases declined steadily from 4.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1990 to 3.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2000. Rates for the two types of lost workday cases moved in opposite directions during that period.

Hours Worked and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Gender of Worker, 2000



Injuries and Illnesses with days away from work

(Total = 1,664,018 injuries and illnesses)
Chart excludes unreported data.

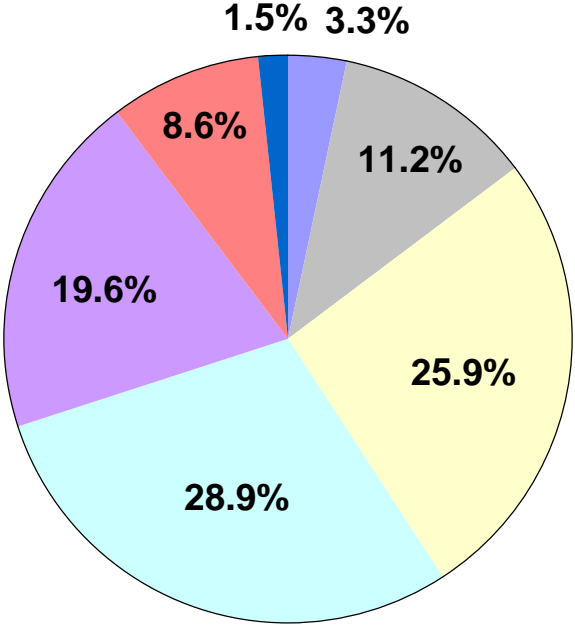


Hours worked

(Current Population Survey,
Private Wage and Salary Workers)

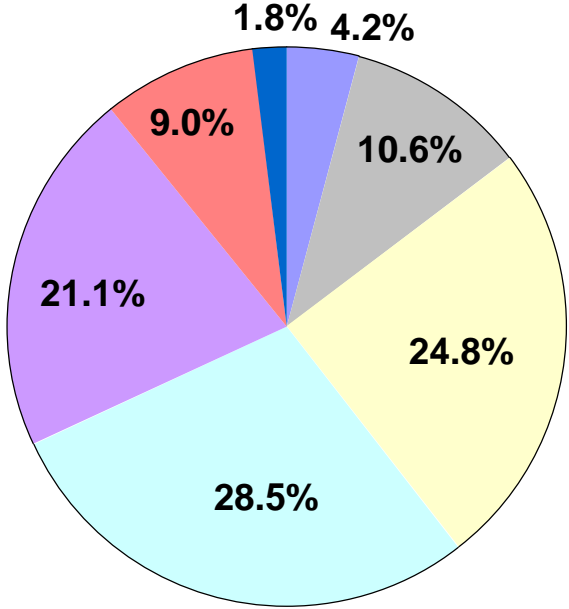
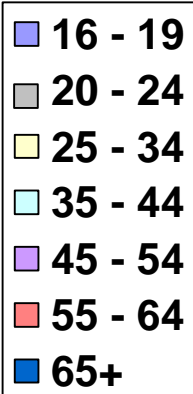
Two-thirds of the injured or ill workers were men, well above their 59 percent share of the nation's hours worked.

Hours Worked and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Age of Worker, 2000



**Injuries and Illnesses with
days away from work**

(Total = 1,664,018 injuries and illnesses)
Chart excludes unreported data.



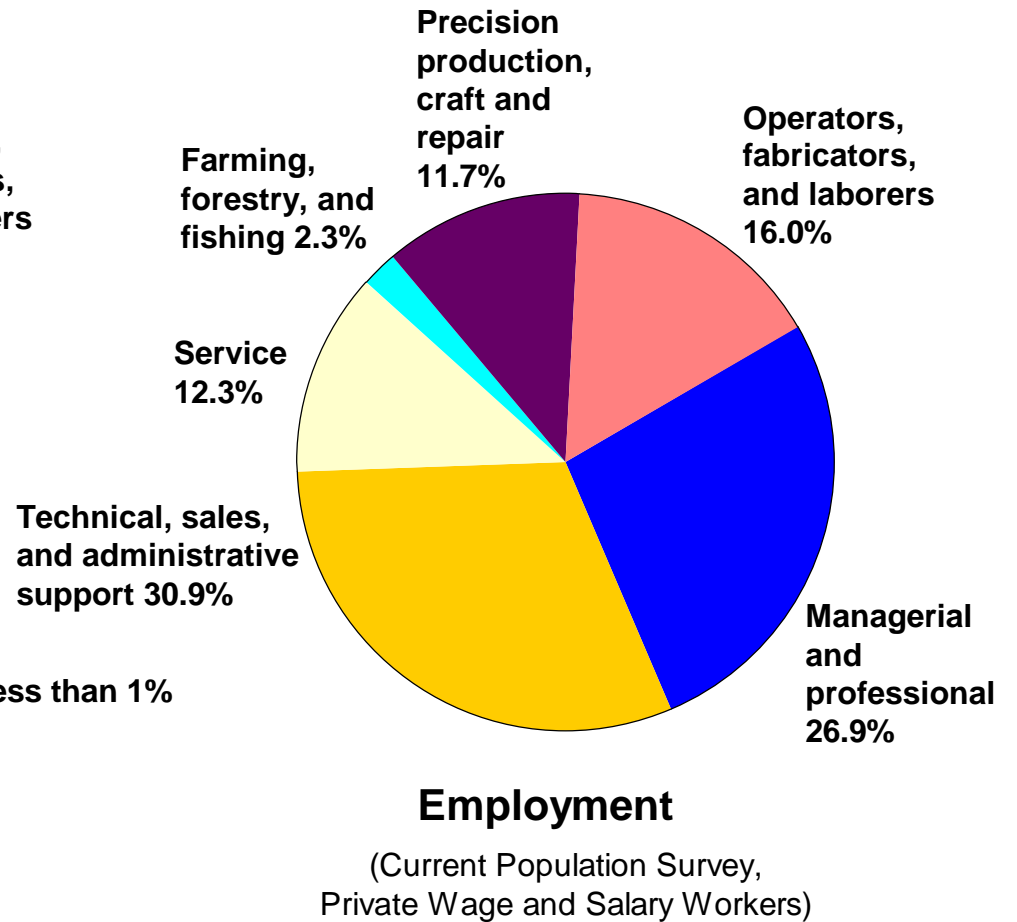
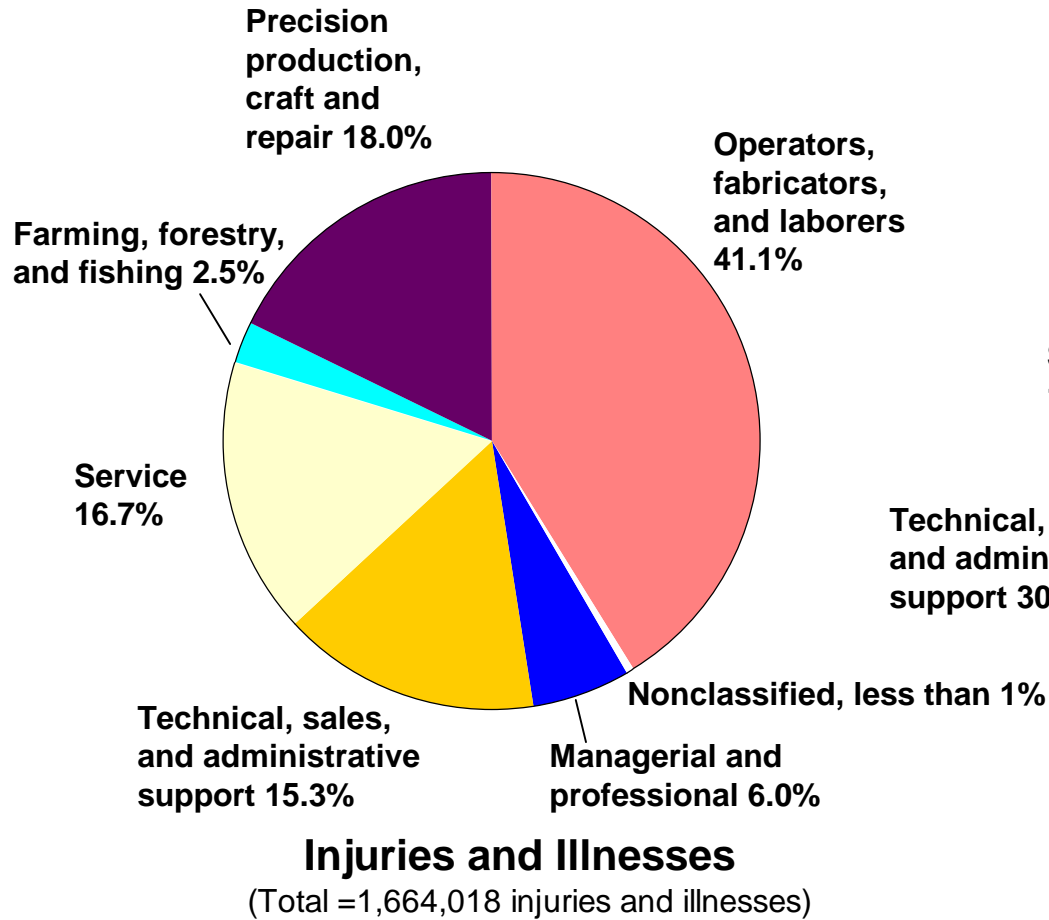
Hours worked

(Current Population Survey,
Private Wage and Salary Workers)

A majority of injured or ill workers were 20 to 44 years old. Workers 20 to 44 had a higher, while workers 45 and older had a lower incidence of injuries or illnesses than each of their hours worked shares suggest.

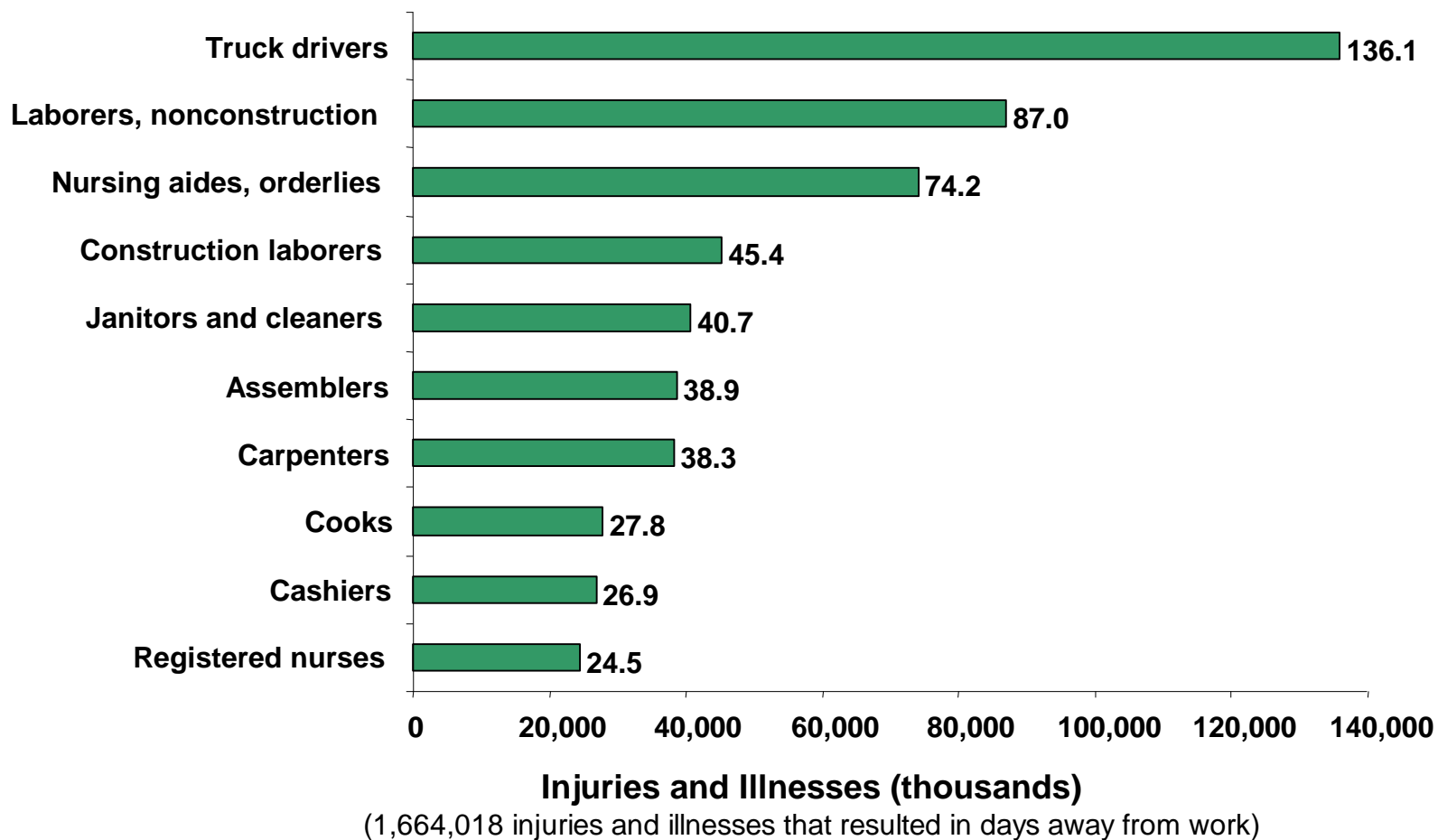
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Employment and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Occupation, 2000



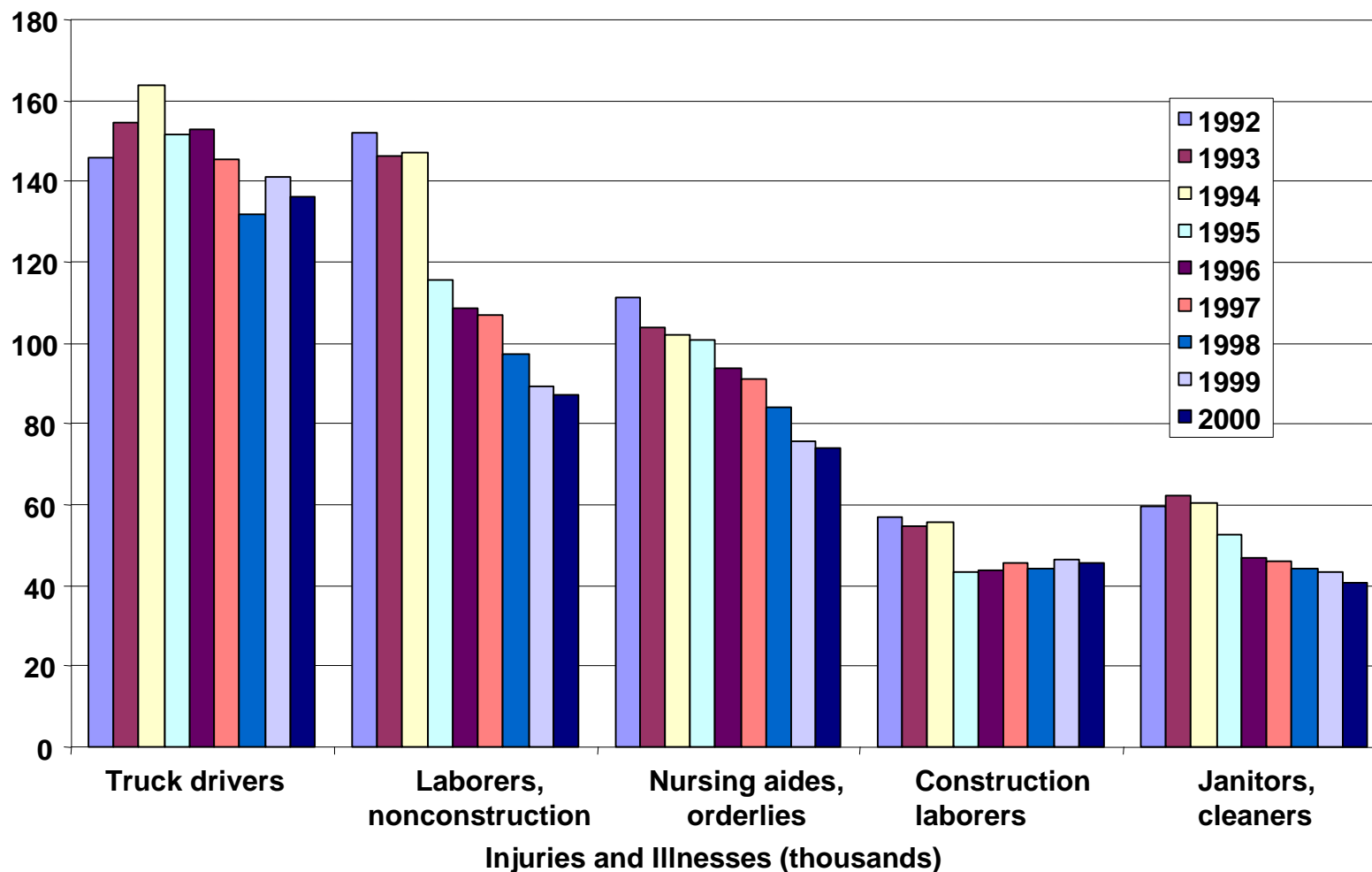
Operators, fabricators, and laborers accounted for 4 out of every 10 injuries and illnesses, well above their employment share of 16%.

Occupations with the Most Injuries and Illnesses with days away from work, 2000



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

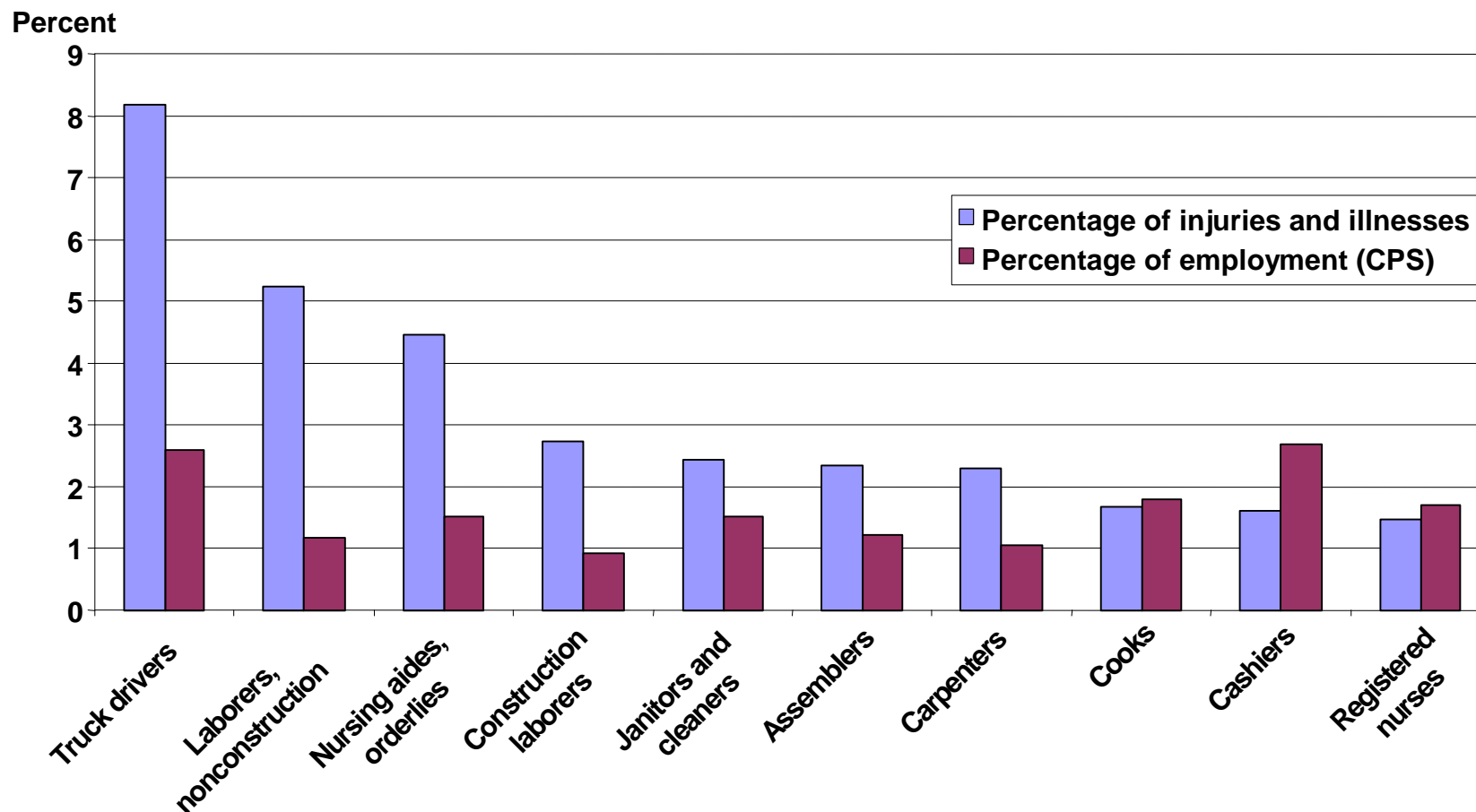
Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Time Away from Work for Selected Occupations, 1992-2000



In 1992 laborers, nonconstruction suffered more injuries than any other occupations; however from 1993 to 2000 truck drivers suffered the most injuries involving time away from work.

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

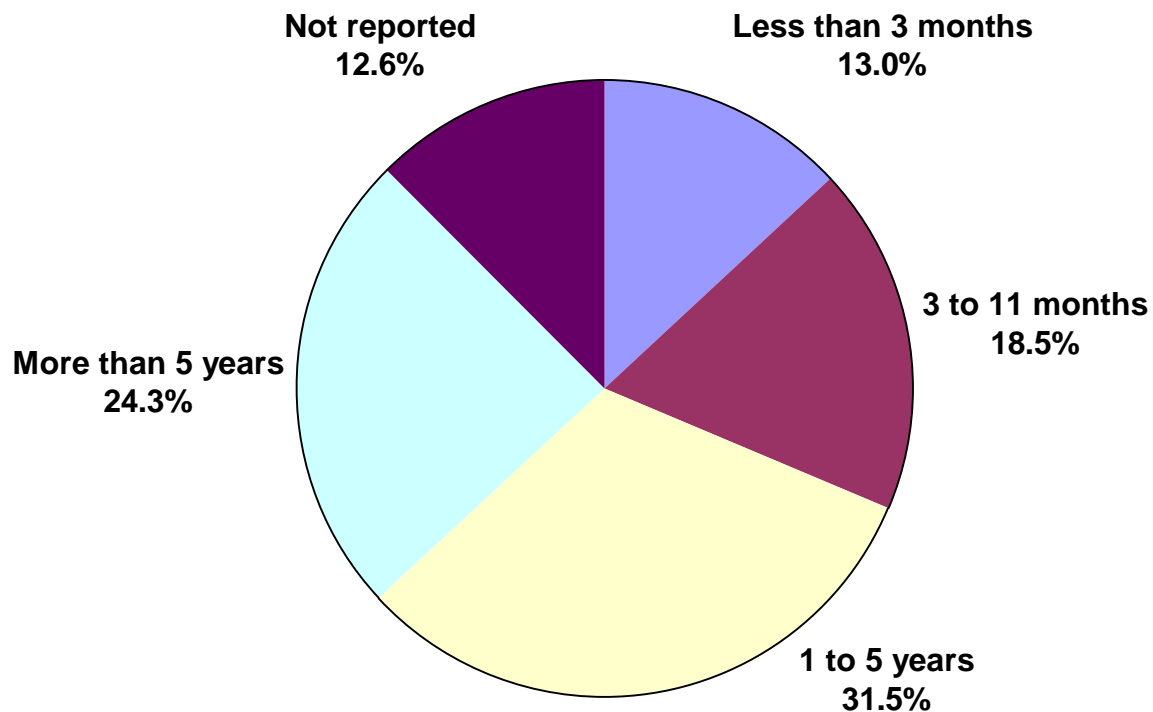
Percentages of Employment and Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses for Occupations with the Most Injuries and Illnesses, 2000



Truck drivers, nonconstruction laborers, nursing aides and orderlies, construction laborers, janitors and cleaners, assemblers, and carpenters experienced a higher percentage of injuries and illnesses than their employment share. Cooks, cashiers and registered nurses experienced a lower percentage of injuries and illnesses than their employment share.

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

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Length of Service, 2000



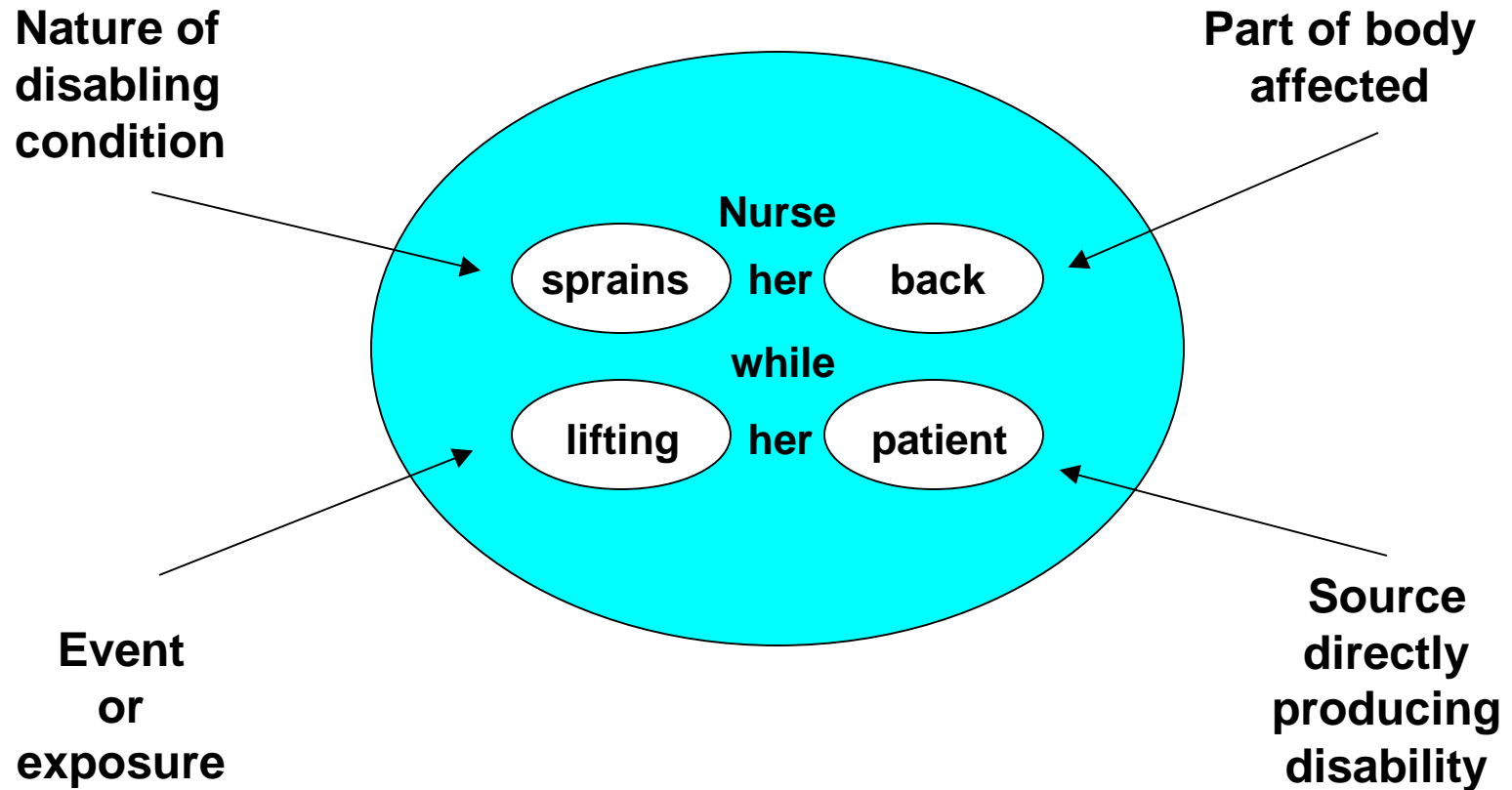
Length of Service

(1,664,018 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

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

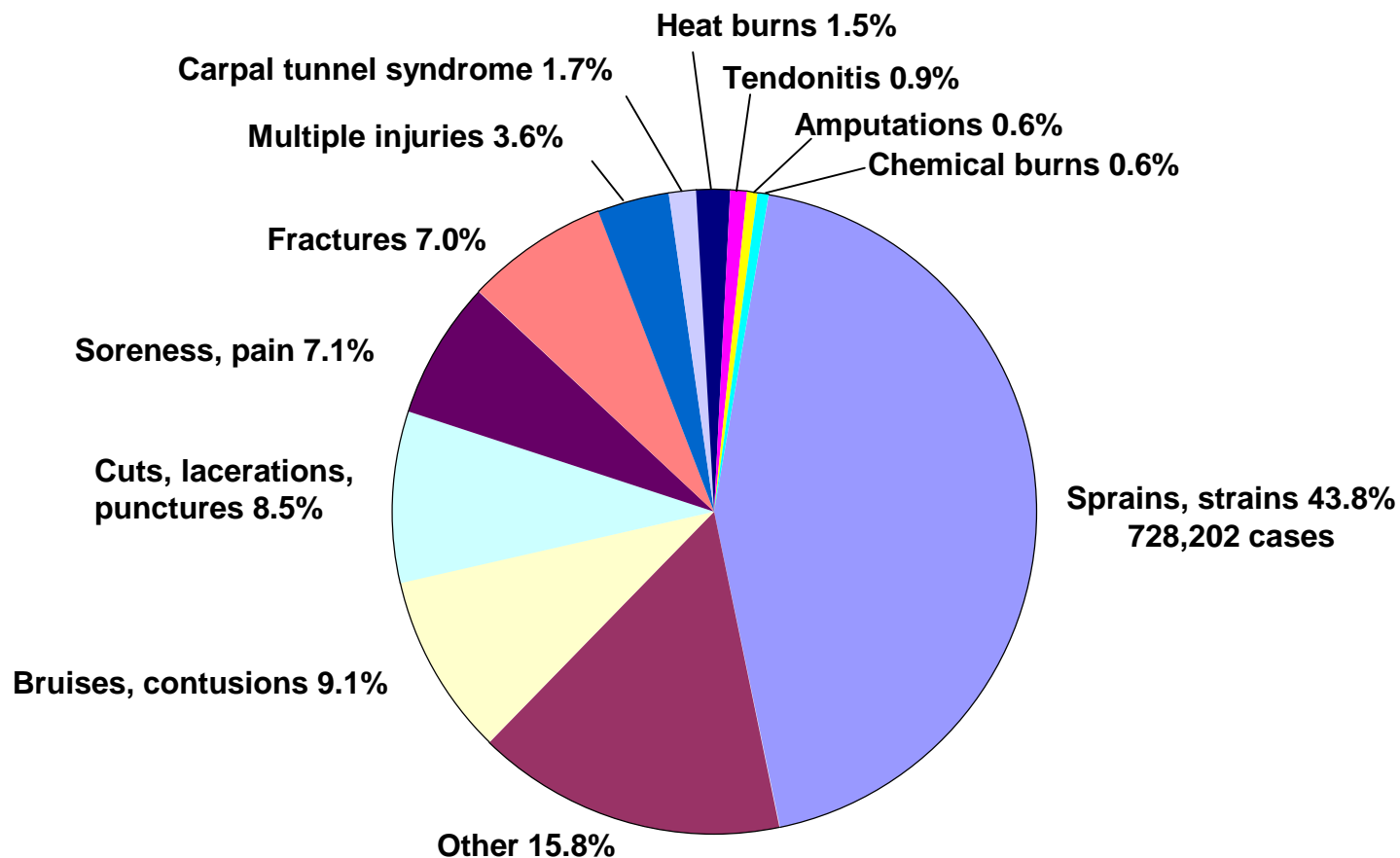
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Injury and Illness Topology



Each injury or illness is described from four viewpoints.

The Nature of the Disabling Condition, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work, 2000



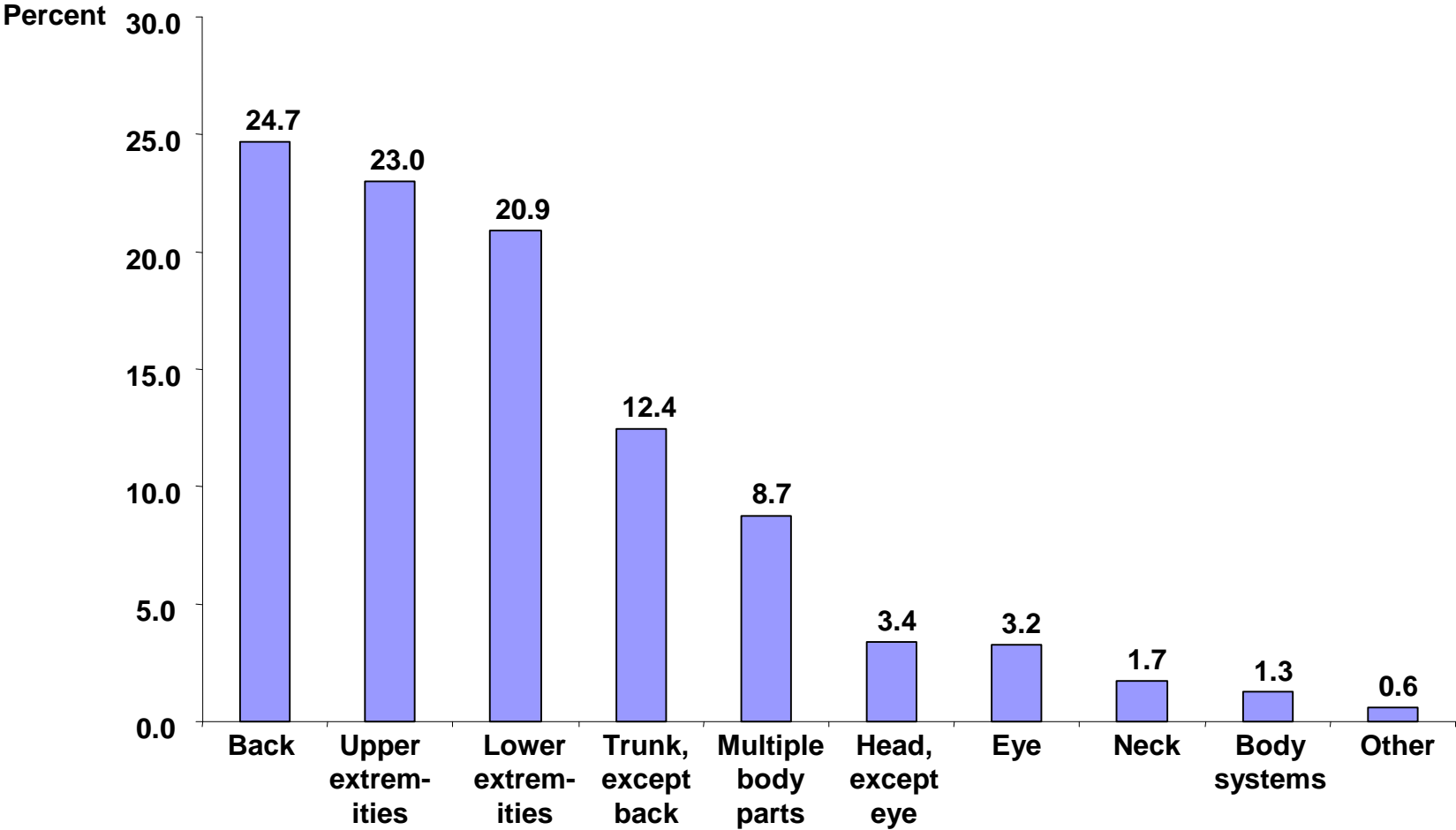
Nature of Injury or Illness

(1,664,018 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

Sprains and strains accounted for over 728,000 or nearly 44 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

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

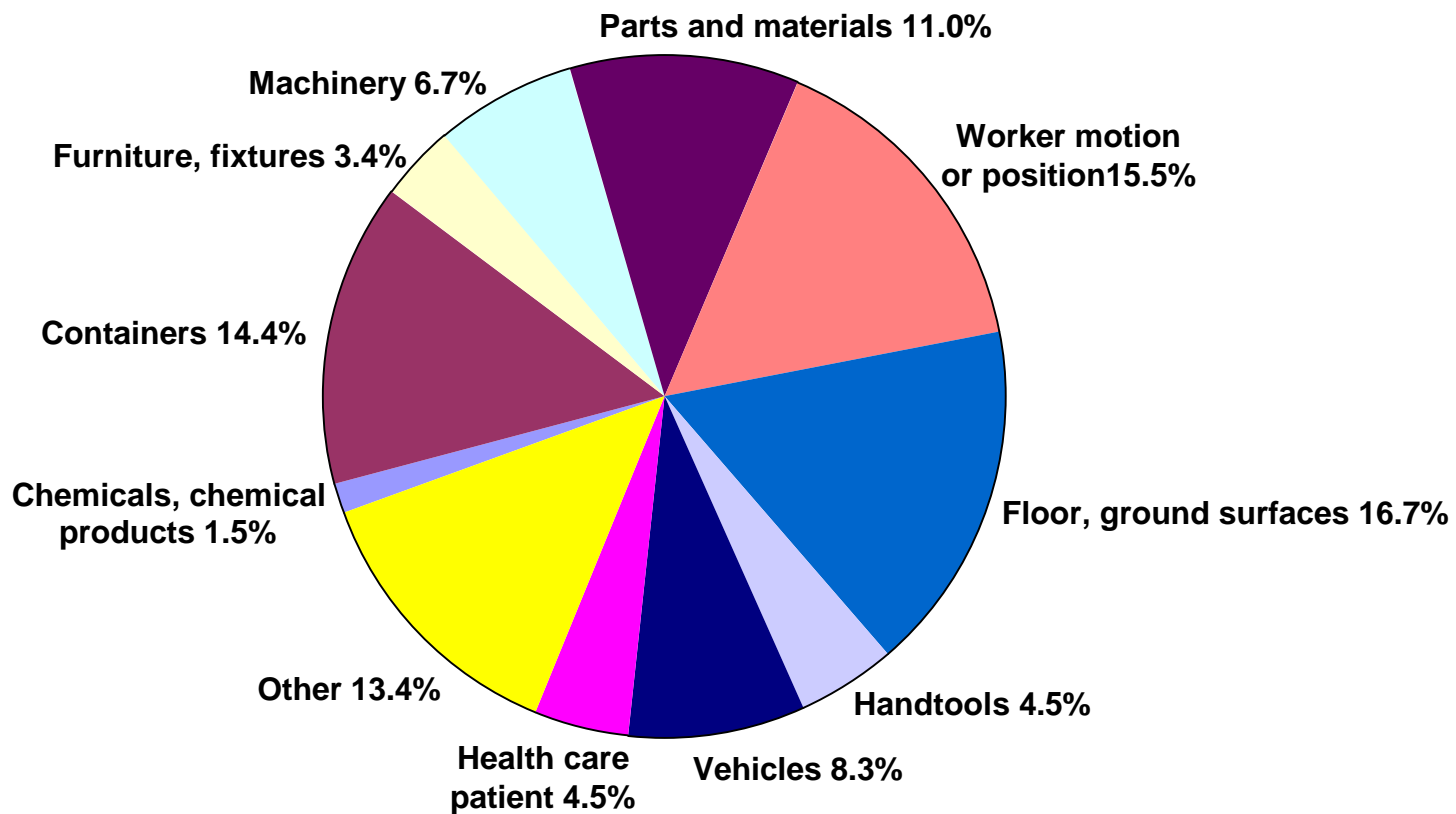
The Part of Body Affected, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work, 2000



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

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

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Source of Injury or Illness, 2000

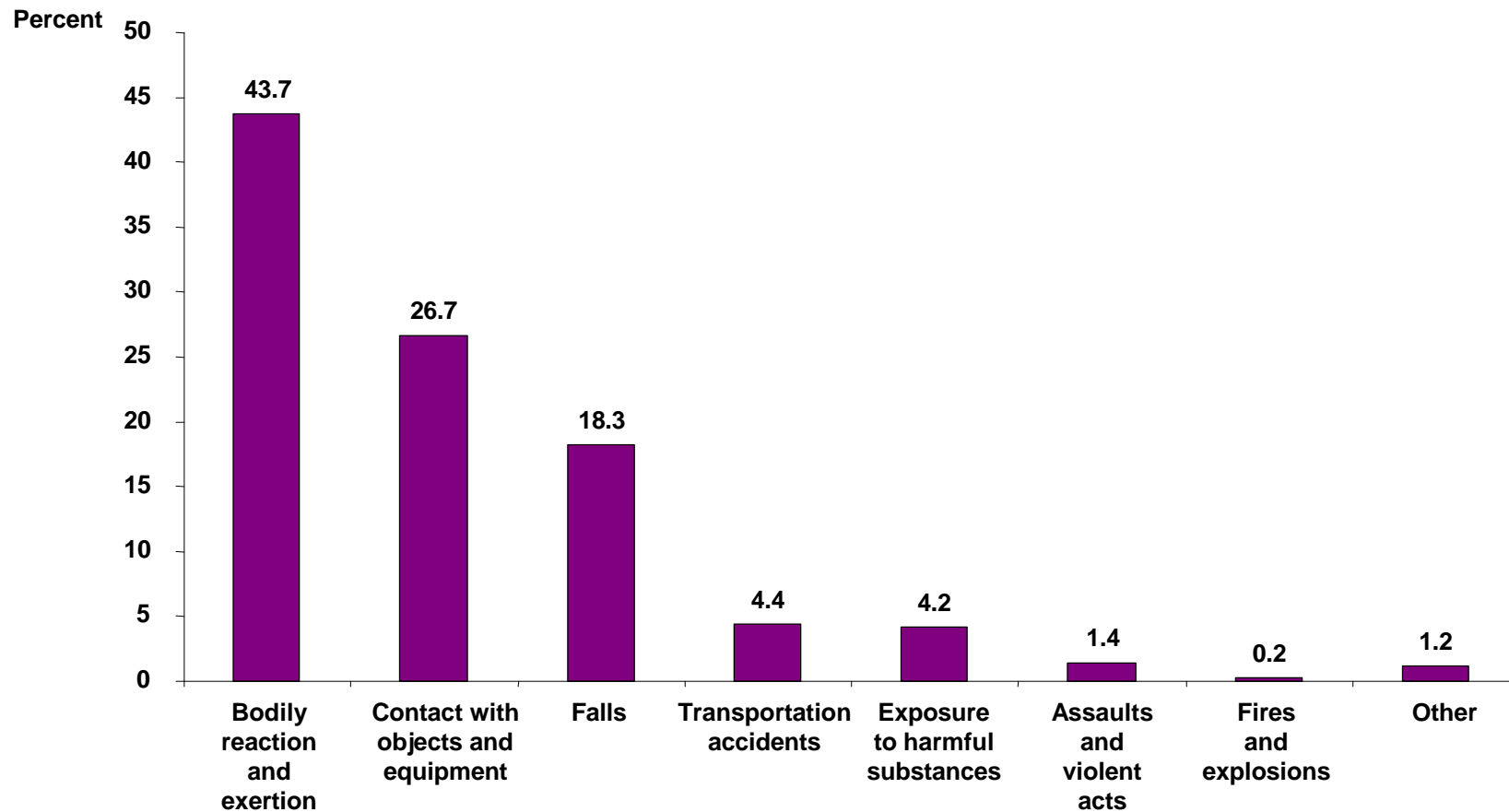


Source of Injury or Illness

(1,664,018 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

Four sources accounted for over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work: floor, ground surfaces 16.7%; worker motion or position 15.5%; containers 14.4%; and parts and materials 11.0%.

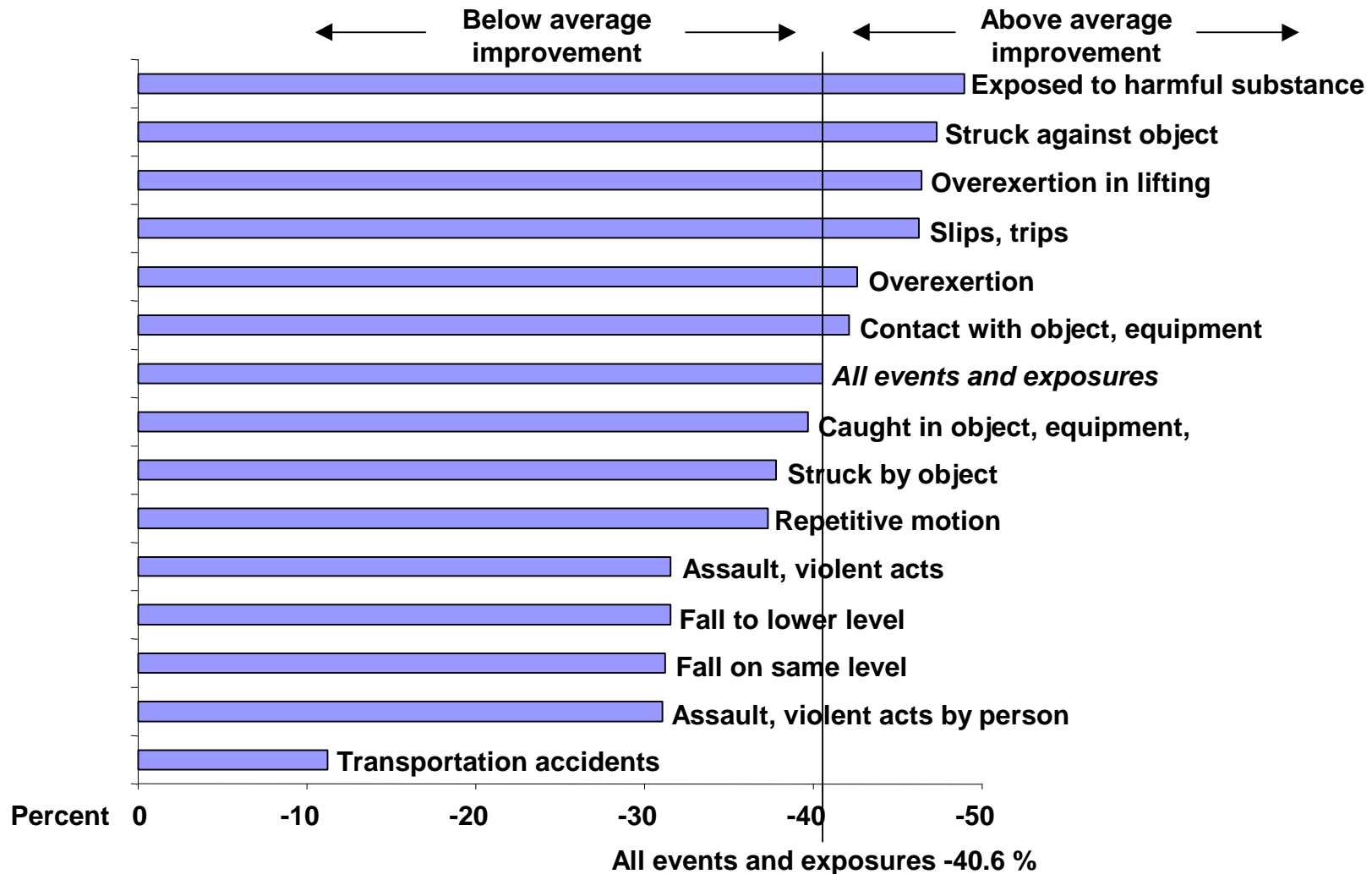
The Manner in Which the Disabling Condition Occurred, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work, 2000



Bodily reaction and exertion, contact with objects and equipment, and falls accounted for almost 90% on nonfatal injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work.

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

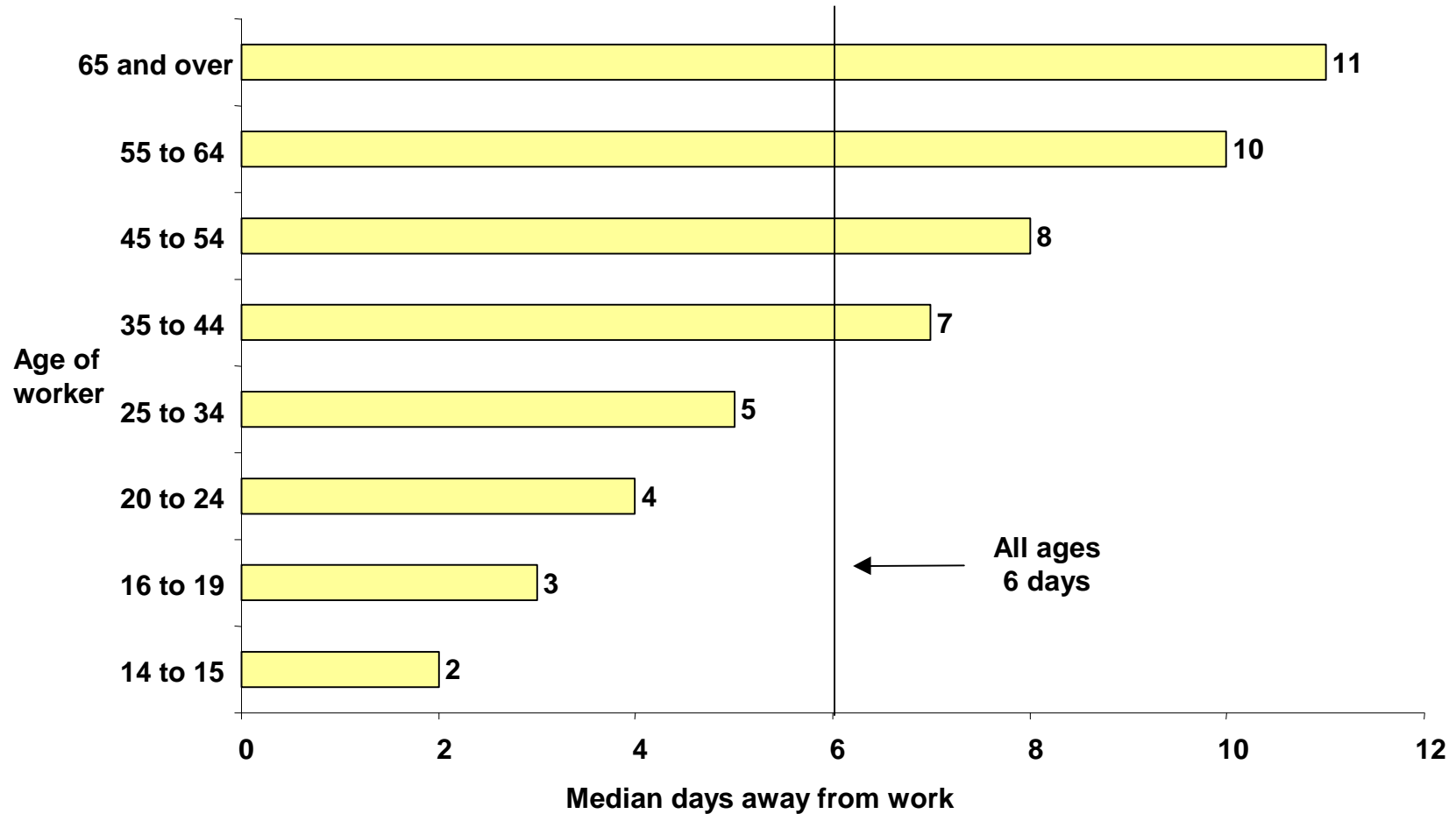
Percent Change in Incidence Rate by Selected Events and Exposures, 1992-2000



The incidence rate for all events and exposures improved by over 40% between 1992 and 2000. The chart shows six events improved more than the average and eight events improved less than the average.

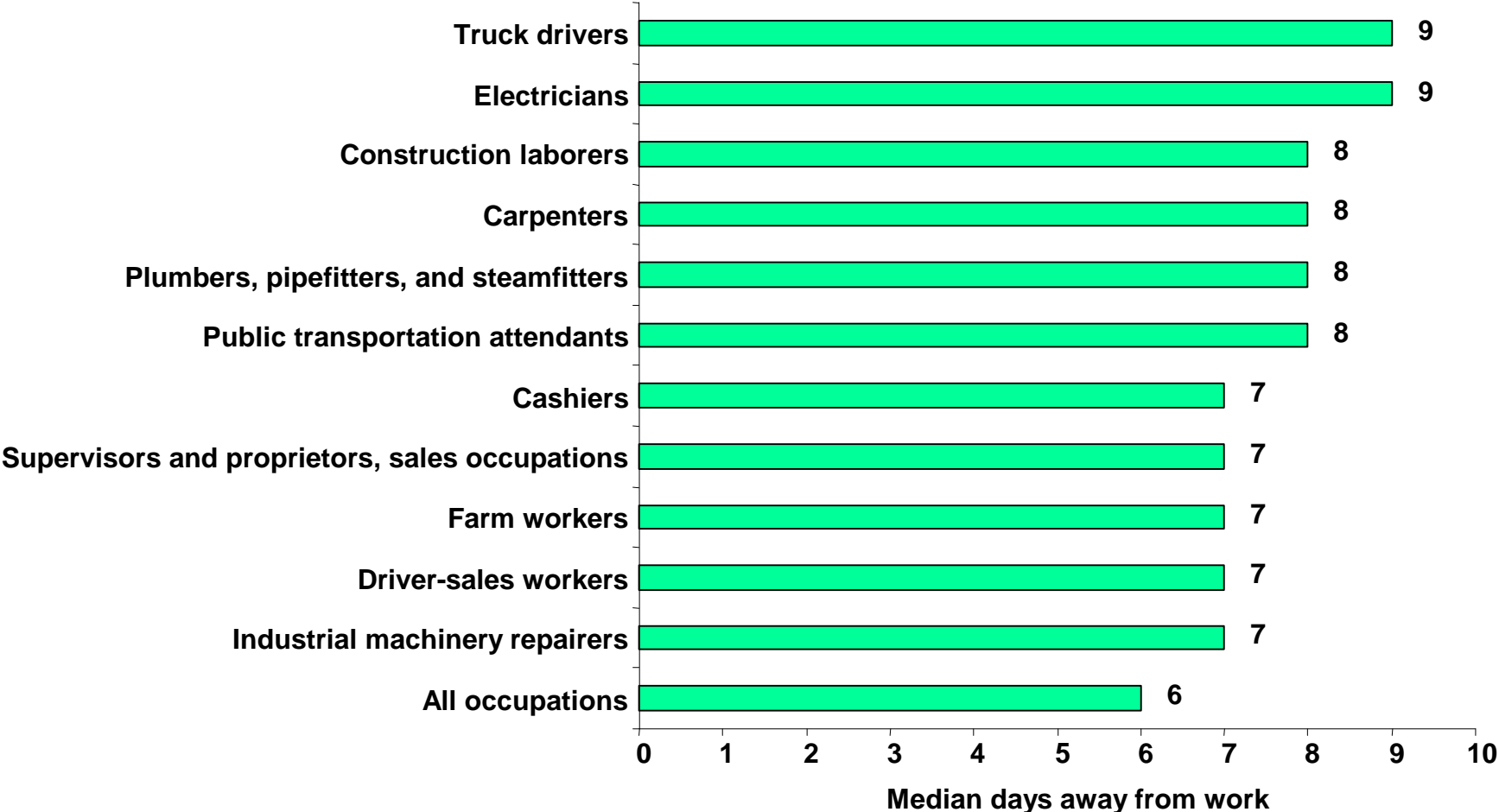
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness by Age of Worker, 2000



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

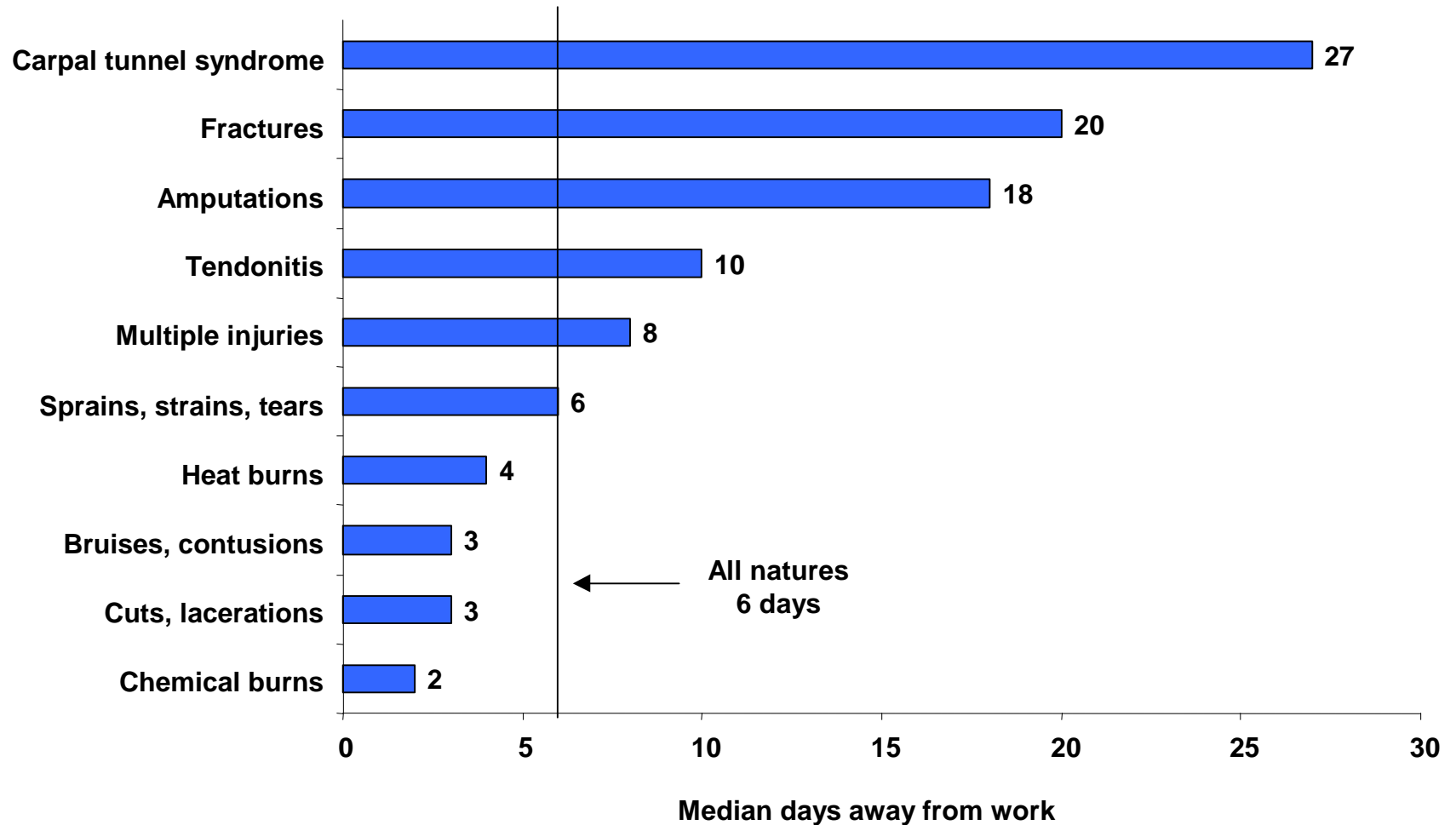
Occupations with the Highest Median Days Away from Work, 2000



Of the occupations with at least 1/2% of the total days away from work cases, truck drivers and electricians had a median of 9 days compared to a median of 6 days for all occupations.

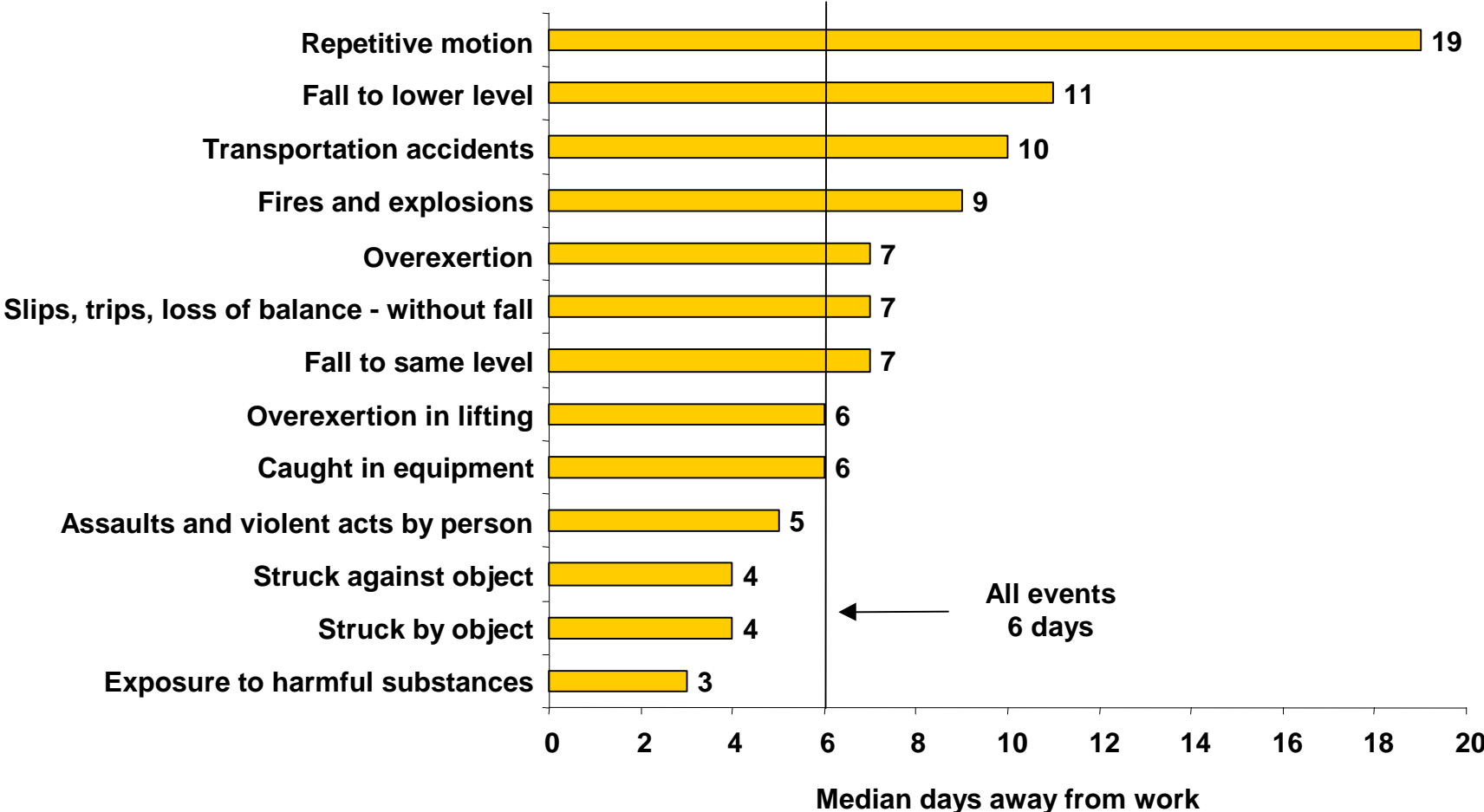
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Nature, 2000



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

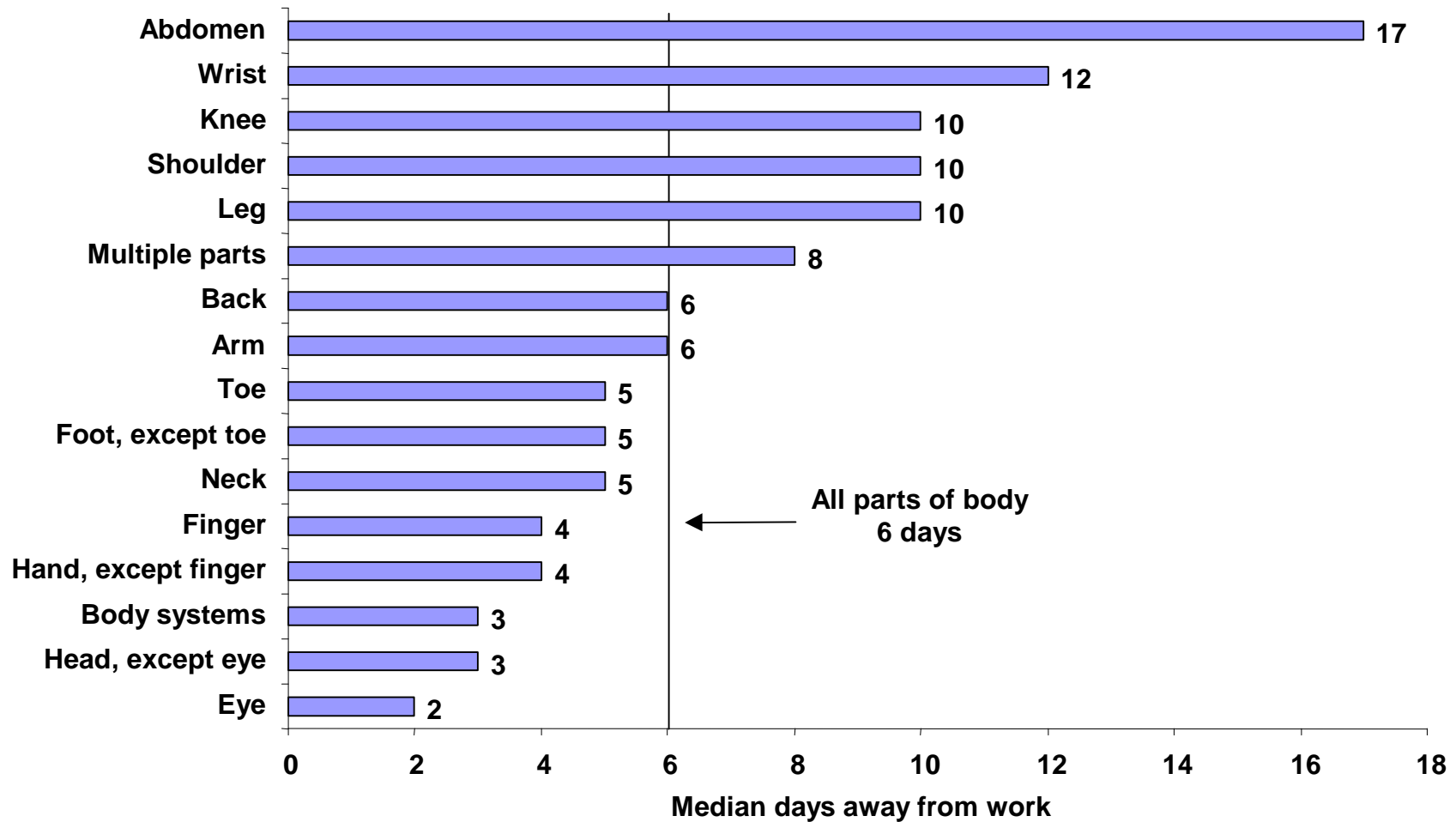
Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Event or Exposure, 2000



Repetitive motion, with a median of 19 days, resulted in the longest absences from work among the leading events and exposures. Falls to a lower level, transportation accidents, and fires and explosions also had medians well above the national median.

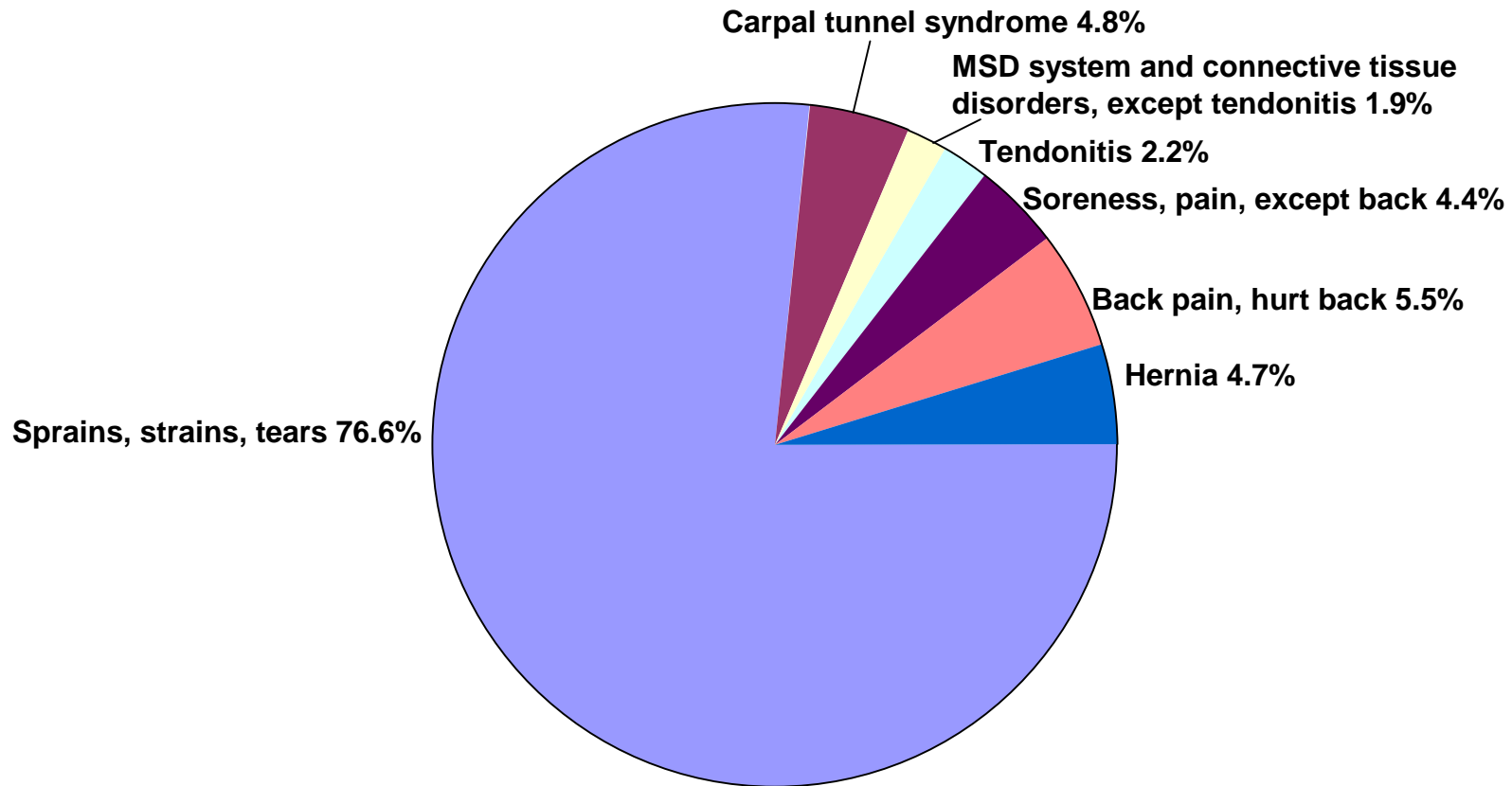
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Part of Body, 2000



Injuries and illnesses to the abdomen (17 days) and to the wrist (12 days) took the longest median time from which to recover.

Musculoskeletal Disorders with Days Away from Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, 2000

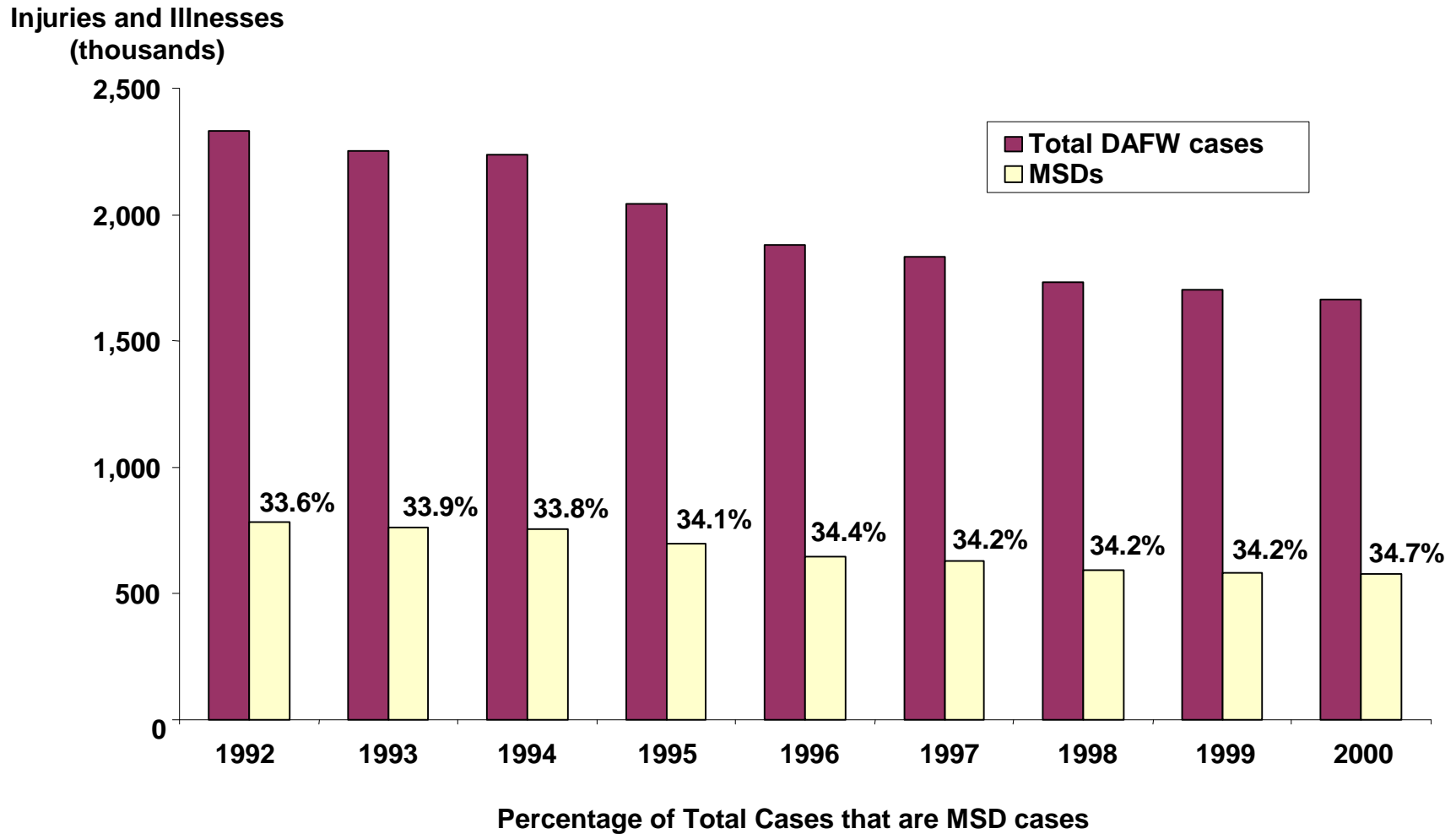


Nature of Injury or Illness

(577,814 MSD cases that resulted in days away from work)

Sprains, strains, and tears accounted for over 76% of the musculoskeletal disorders that resulted in days away from work in 2000.

Comparison of Total Injury and Illness Cases Involving Days Away from Work to MSD Cases Involving Days Away from Work, 1992-2000



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

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