



Technical information:
(202)606-6170
Media contact:
K. Hoyle (202)606-5902

USDL-96-163
FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. EDT
Wednesday, May 8, 1996

CHARACTERISTICS OF INJURIES AND ILLNESSES RESULTING IN ABSENCES FROM WORK, 1994

Over the past three years, there were notable reductions in the incidence of injuries and illnesses resulting in workdays lost due to overexertion, bodily reaction, and being struck by or striking against an object (table A). Between 1993 and 1994, rates did not decline for other types of work injuries and increased somewhat for falls on the same level. These findings are from the national survey of work-related injuries and illnesses in private industry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table A. The manner in which workers sustained injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work, 1992-94

Event or exposure ¹	Percent distribution, 1994 cases	Cases per 10,000 workers 1992	1993	1994
Total	100	305	286	277
Bodily reaction and exertion	44	135	128	121
Overexertion	27	86	81	76
Bodily reaction, e.g., slip, twist.	11	34	32	30
Repetitive motion	4	12	12	12
Contact with objects and equipment .	27	83	78	75
Struck by object	13	39	37	36
Struck against object	7	22	21	20
Caught in or compressed by equip- ment or objects	4	13	12	12
Falls	18	49	47	49
Fall on same level	12	31	31	33
Fall to lower level	5	15	14	14
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5	15	14	14
Transportation incidents	4	9	9	10
Assaults and violent acts	1	4	3	3
Assaults by person(s)	1	3	3	3

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

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

This release looks at the distribution and incidence rate of some 2-1/4 million cases in 1994 that resulted in at least a day away from work (beyond the day of injury or onset of illness) from four separate viewpoints: The nature of the disabling condition, the part of the body affected, the source producing the condition, and the way it occurred. Together, these data show, for example, that back sprains accounted for nearly a fourth of the survey cases and that such sprains commonly result from overexertion in maneuvering especially heavy or bulky objects, such as cartons of soft drinks or health care patients. Besides these characteristics, the survey also identifies the occupation and other demographics of workers disabled and provides summary measures of the number of days away from work due to injury or illness. When tied to exposure hours or employment, such data enable researchers to identify industries, occupations, and worker groups having a relatively high risk of lost worktime injuries and illnesses and to focus on how those incidents occurred and their severity.

High-risk industries

The most hazardous industries often vary for different work hazards. For example, nursing homes and scheduled airlines/air courier services led all other industries in overexertion incidents, the most common way in which lost worktime injuries occur. But logging and wood container manufacturing topped the industry list for injured workers being struck by objects, while the roofing and water supply industries registered the highest rates for falls on the same level. The following tabulation lists the two industries with the highest incidence rate per 10,000 workers for each event or exposure shown. These 1994 industry rates ranged from about 4 times to over 10 times the national rates shown in table A for the same event or exposure category.

<u>Event or exposure</u>	<u>Industry and rate (in parenthesis)</u>
Overexertion	Nursing homes (318), Air transport (307)
Struck by object	Logging (241), Wood containers (227)
Fall on same level	Roofing (121), Water supply (118)
Transportation incident	Taxicabs (114), School buses (102)
Repetitive motion	Hats/millinery (104), Men's suits (89)
Assault by person	Residential care (40), Nursing homes (37)

High-risk occupations

Just as certain industries are relatively hazardous, so are certain occupations. In measuring their relative risk, case shares are compared with employment shares for the same occupation. (The workforce data are 1994 annual averages from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.) Table B presents the 10 occupations with the most injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Together, these 10 occupations accounted for about a third of the 2-1/4 million cases reported in 1994, double their share of employed workers. Eight of the 10 had case shares exceeding employment shares, with nonconstruction laborers, nursing aides, and construction laborers having the greatest disparity.

Table B. The 10 occupations with the largest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, shares of case and employment totals, 1994

Occupation ¹	Number		Percent of total	
	Cases	Workers ²	Cases	Workers ²
	(In thousands)			
All occupations	2,236.6	92,973	100.0	100.0
Total, 10 occupations	728.7	14,636	32.6	15.7
Truckdrivers	163.8	2,438	7.3	2.6
Laborers, nonconstruction	147.3	1,137	6.6	1.2
Nursing aides, orderlies	101.8	1,359	4.6	1.5
Janitors and cleaners	60.6	1,407	2.7	1.5
Laborers, construction	55.7	674	2.5	0.7
Assemblers	53.0	1,167	2.4	1.3
Carpenters	37.4	869	1.7	0.9
Stock handlers and baggers	37.2	1,121	1.7	1.2
Cooks	36.3	1,838	1.6	2.0
Cashiers	35.6	2,626	1.6	2.8

¹Excludes occupations designated either as "not elsewhere classified" or "not specified."

²Private wage and salary workers, excluding private household workers.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994, and Current Population Survey, 1994 Annual Averages.

In contrast, cooks and cashiers faced a lower injury risk than their employment shares would indicate; the large number of injuries and illnesses in these jobs reflected the workforce size of the occupations.

Worker and case characteristics

Besides individual occupations, the BLS survey provides injury and illness information by sex and age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin (tables 1 and 2). Following are highlights of the 1994 findings for these worker traits:

*Men accounted for two-thirds of the 2-1/4 million cases, a proportion somewhat higher than their share (55 percent) of all private wage and salary workers.

*Workers aged 25 to 44 accounted for nearly three-fifths of the cases; the rest were about evenly divided between younger and older workers.

*Operators, fabricators, and laborers led all other occupational groups, accounting for fully two-fifths of the case total. This group includes three of the five individual jobs with the largest number of lost worktime cases--truckdrivers, laborers, except construction, and construction laborers (table 3).

*Most workers had at least a year of service with their employer when they sustained their injury or illness. Indeed, a fourth had over five years, suggesting that many experienced workers incur lost worktime injuries.

Case characteristics help identify the disabling condition resulting from the lost worktime incident and how the incident happened. As mentioned earlier, the survey contains four characteristics used to describe each disabling injury or illness (tables 4 through 6). To illustrate, consider an injury to a nursing aide who sprains her back while lifting a patient. The nature, or physical effect, is a sprain or strain; the part of the body affected, her back; the event, overexertion while lifting; and the source, the health care patient. Of the four characteristics, only the source changes when coding a similar incident for a truckdriver who sprains his back trying to lift a box. Following are highlights of the 1994 findings for these case characteristics:

- *Sprain and strain was, by far, the leading nature of injury and illness in every major industry division, ranging from slightly more than a third to a half of each division's case total.
- *The trunk, including the back, was the body part most affected by disabling work incidents in every major industry division. Most other injuries and illnesses were to upper or lower extremities.
- *No one source of injury or illness stood out, although four had at least a tenth of the case total: Floors and other surfaces, worker motion or position, containers, and parts and materials.
- *Overexertion while maneuvering objects led all other disabling events or exposures, cited in a sixth to a third of the cases in every industry division.
- *Industry divisions with the lowest and highest incidence rates can vary by event or exposure. Mining, for example, had the lowest rate of repetitive motion, but the highest rate of workers caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.

Injury and illness severity

Besides identifying high-risk situations, the survey also helps researchers focus on those kinds of injuries and illnesses resulting in the lengthiest absences from work (tables 7 through 10). Median days away from work--the key survey measure of duration--designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days. The median number of lost workdays for all cases was 5 days in 1994, with about a fourth of the cases resulting in 21 days or more away from work. The survey also found the following patterns:

- *Injury and illness duration increases with age, doubling from a median of four or five days for workers aged 20 to 35 to a 10-day median for those 55 years and over.
- *Among major disabling conditions, median days away from work were highest for carpal tunnel syndrome (30 days), amputations (24 days), and fractures (20 days).

*Repetitive motion, such as grasping tools, scanning groceries, and typing, resulted in the longest absences from work among the leading events and exposures--a median of 18 days. Falls to a lower level and transportation incidents had 10-day medians.

*Medians varied little among occupations having relatively large numbers of injuries and illnesses. In these groups, the medians were commonly five days, with a low of four days for food preparers, kitchen workers, welders, and registered nurses and a high of eight days for truckdrivers, carpenters, and electricians.

*Medians also varied little among major industry divisions (ranging from five to eight days), except for mining (with a median of 16 days). More variation occurred among individual industries.

Assaults by persons profiled

Violence has emerged as an important safety issue in today's workplace. In 1994, some 20,000 incidents involving assaults and other violent acts by persons that resulted in lost workday injuries and illnesses were reported in the survey. Women were the victims in nearly three-fifths of these assaults, much higher than their one-third share of lost worktime cases in private industry.

The survey enables researchers to analyze a specific injury and illness problem, like nonfatal assaults, in some detail. Table C illustrates this survey capability, showing detailed information by type of violent act, the industries and occupations most affected, and other characteristics of nonfatal assaults.

Nonfatal violent acts most commonly took the form of "hitting, kicking, and beating," accounting for slightly more than two-fifths of all nonfatal assaults. Next in frequency were violent acts best described as "squeezing, pinching, scratching, or twisting." These were about an eighth of all nonfatal assaults.

At five days, the median absence from work related to disabling assaults equaled the national median. Slightly more than a fifth of the nonfatal assaults resulted in injuries lasting 21 days or more.

Service workers were at especially high risk of nonfatal assaults. This occupational group accounted for more than two-fifths of the lost workday cases resulting from assaults by persons, compared with its one-eighth share of all private wage and salary workers, except private household. Nursing aides and orderlies accounted for more than half of all assaulted service workers. They and other workers in health and residential care occupations (nurses and social workers, for example) were assaulted primarily by patients or residents who resisted their help or were prone to violence.

Retail operations, such as groceries, restaurants, and department stores, accounted for a sixth of the cases resulting from nonfatal assaults. The perpetrators of these violent acts included co-workers, customers, visitors, and robbers. The victims spanned a wide range

Table C. Percent distribution of nonfatal assaults by persons resulting in injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by selected characteristics, 1994

Total nonfatal assaults by persons	
Number.....	20,438
Percent.....	100
Violent act	Sex of injured
Percent	100
Hitting, kicking, beating	43
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	12
Biting	3
Threat or verbal assault	3
Shooting	2
Stabbing	1
Other specified (e.g., resisting capture) and unspecified	37
Workdays lost	Age of injured
Percent	100
1 to 5 days	54
6 to 10 days	14
11 to 20 days	10
21 days or more	22
Median days lost	5 days
Occupation of injured	Source of injury¹
Percent	100
Service occupations	44
Nursing aides, orderlies	27
Guards, police (private)	7
Health aides, except nursing ...	3
Managerial and professional specialty	21
Registered nurses	7
Social workers	3
Technical, sales, and admini- strative support	21
Cashiers	4
Licensed practical nurses	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10
Truckdrivers	2
Other	3
Industry of injured	
Percent	100
Services	67
Health services	38
Nursing homes	24
Hospitals	11
Social services	16
Residential care	10
Job training, rehabilitation	4
Business services	5
Educational services (private) .	3
Retail trade	16
Grocery stores	5
Eating and drinking places ...	3
Department stores	3
Transportation, public utilities .	5
Finance, insurance, real estate .	4
Manufacturing	4
Other	4

¹The source of injury identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, person, or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the injury.

NOTE: Overall categories may include data for categories not shown. Because of rounding and because of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.
SOURCE: BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994.

of occupations, including cashiers, stock handlers, food service managers, food preparers, and food servers.

One-sixth of the nonfatal assaults took place outside of the services and retail industries. Examples of these acts included assaults on truckdrivers, bank tellers, and assembly-line workers.

Technical note

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported annually on the number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in private industry and the rate of such incidents since the early 1970s. The 1994 national survey marks the third year that BLS has collected additional detailed information on such cases in the form of worker and case characteristics data, including workdays lost, summarized in this release. (Counts and rates for cases without lost workdays and related measures also date back to the early 1970s. But because of limited resources, additional detail on less serious cases such as these has not been collected.)

The number and frequency (incidence rates) of these cases are based on logs and other records kept by private industry employers throughout the year. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience but also the employer's understanding of which cases are work related under current recordkeeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year also can be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported each year. In 1994, 117,300 of the nearly 2-1/4 million cases with days away from work were classified as illnesses. Some conditions, e.g., long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (e.g., contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

The survey estimates of the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire

population. Two levels of sampling were used. First, establishments were selected to represent themselves and, in many instances, other establishments of like industry and workforce size that were not selected that survey year. Then, sampled establishments projected to have large numbers of days away from work cases were instructed before the survey began on how to sample those cases to minimize the burden of their response; an establishment expected to have 20 or fewer cases, however, was instructed to report on each case, regardless of the actual number it logged for 1994.

The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the standard error. For example, the 20,438 nonfatal assaults by persons has an estimated relative standard error of 1.6 percent, or about 325 cases. Such errors have been calculated for each estimate and are available upon request.

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

As part of its current safety and health statistical system, the Bureau published complete counts and characteristics of fatal work injuries. The latest information for 1994 was released in August 1995. For 1994, the BLS Census counted about 6,600 fatal work injuries, of which about 4,700 were private wage and salary workers, nearly 700 worked in government, and virtually all the rest were self employed individuals. Highway incidents and homicides were the leading ways in which workers were fatally injured, together over a third of the fatality total.

Worker and Case Characteristics: Supplementary Tables

The BLS has generated 75 tables that expand on information contained in the 10 tables included in this news release. The supplementary tables, for example, provide injury and illness counts for several hundred industries and occupations, as well as detailing the categories within nature of injury or illness, part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure. The characteristic featured in a table often is cross tabulated with selected categories of another characteristic, for example, detailed occupation by event or exposure. The latter table is useful in profiling the major ways that workers are hurt in high-risk jobs.

Because of space limitations, a fuller description or listing of these tables is not possible in this release. Both, however, can be obtained from BLS staff. Contact (202)606-6170.

The 75 tables are available on the Internet at the following location:

ftp://stats.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ocwc/osh/c_d_data/

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1994
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Goods-producing			Service-producing						
	Private industry ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	2,236.6	41.0	20.7	218.8	584.3	241.7	165.7	394.6	55.3	514.4
Sex:										
Men	1,483.2	33.9	20.2	213.3	430.8	188.5	141.7	220.4	26.6	207.9
Women	730.8	7.0	.5	4.4	149.7	42.7	23.3	171.6	28.5	303.2
Age: ⁴										
14 to 15 years	1.2	.1	-	-	.1	-	.2	.4	.1	.3
16 to 19 years	97.3	2.0	.2	7.4	18.5	4.7	5.4	40.3	1.0	17.7
20 to 24 years	307.8	8.0	2.0	28.4	74.6	26.0	23.8	72.0	5.9	67.1
25 to 34 years	708.0	13.3	5.2	82.2	181.2	80.9	56.7	119.8	16.2	152.7
35 to 44 years	576.9	8.9	7.2	58.3	160.9	67.8	43.6	80.1	13.8	136.3
45 to 54 years	327.9	4.4	4.2	25.0	95.5	39.7	21.0	44.6	10.6	83.0
55 to 64 years	147.5	2.6	1.3	10.1	40.9	16.1	9.5	22.3	5.4	39.3
65 years and over	21.0	.6	.1	.8	3.7	.8	1.4	5.7	1.0	7.1
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	118.2	.8	.5	2.9	8.8	3.7	4.9	14.3	6.8	75.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	336.0	1.2	.7	3.0	36.1	35.9	26.0	126.7	23.9	82.5
Service	391.3	.6	.1	.9	12.4	12.9	2.3	105.9	12.5	243.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	52.6	32.6	-	.5	4.0	.2	2.3	1.5	3.1	8.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	372.3	1.3	10.1	128.2	98.4	29.5	20.3	40.8	5.5	38.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	950.4	4.3	9.1	82.5	418.2	158.4	109.0	103.0	2.9	62.9
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	308.0	10.5	2.6	48.8	69.1	22.2	24.2	62.5	4.1	63.9
3 to 11 months	423.9	8.0	3.7	51.9	95.8	33.8	31.1	86.5	10.0	103.2
1 to 5 years	707.3	12.4	5.5	67.2	165.3	64.6	54.3	130.2	20.2	187.6
More than 5 years	595.8	7.7	7.4	37.8	203.3	81.6	46.6	77.2	16.1	118.3
Not reported	201.6	2.4	1.5	13.1	50.8	39.7	9.6	38.2	4.9	41.5
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	1,234.1	17.6	4.5	150.1	338.2	102.8	106.7	214.9	29.4	269.9
Black, non-Hispanic	197.4	1.8	.3	12.2	54.7	18.8	13.6	26.2	5.1	64.7
Hispanic	189.7	15.5	2.4	17.7	51.2	11.4	15.5	27.9	4.5	43.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	33.9	.4	-	1.9	8.4	2.1	2.5	6.0	1.2	11.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.2	.2	-	1.2	2.0	.5	.3	.8	.1	1.9
Not reported	574.3	5.6	13.6	35.6	129.7	106.0	27.1	118.8	15.0	122.8

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

⁴ Information is not shown separately in this release for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for 55 cases.

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

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1994

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [2,236,600 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	66.3	82.6	97.4	97.5	73.7	78.0	85.5	55.8	48.0	40.4
Women	32.7	17.1	2.4	2.0	25.6	17.7	14.1	43.5	51.5	58.9
Age: ⁴										
14 to 15 years .....	.1	.3	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.1	.1
16 to 19 years	4.3	4.8	1.0	3.4	3.2	2.0	3.3	10.2	1.8	3.4
20 to 24 years	13.8	19.5	9.7	13.0	12.8	10.8	14.3	18.2	10.7	13.1
25 to 34 years	31.7	32.4	24.9	37.5	31.0	33.5	34.2	30.4	29.2	29.7
35 to 44 years	25.8	21.6	35.0	26.7	27.5	28.1	26.3	20.3	25.0	26.5
45 to 54 years	14.7	10.7	20.1	11.4	16.3	16.4	12.7	11.3	19.2	16.1
55 to 64 years	6.6	6.2	6.4	4.6	7.0	6.7	5.8	5.7	9.7	7.6
65 years and over .....	.9	1.4	.4	.4	.6	.3	.8	1.4	1.7	1.4
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	5.3	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.9	3.6	12.2	14.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	15.0	2.9	3.2	1.4	6.2	14.8	15.7	32.1	43.2	16.0
Service	17.5	1.5	.6	.4	2.1	5.3	1.4	26.8	22.7	47.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.4	79.4	-	.2	.7	.1	1.4	.4	5.6	1.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.6	3.1	48.7	58.6	16.8	12.2	12.2	10.3	9.9	7.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	42.5	10.5	43.8	37.7	71.6	65.5	65.8	26.1	5.3	12.2
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	13.8	25.6	12.5	22.3	11.8	9.2	14.6	15.8	7.4	12.4
3 to 11 months	19.0	19.5	17.9	23.7	16.4	14.0	18.7	21.9	18.1	20.1
1 to 5 years	31.6	30.2	26.6	30.7	28.3	26.7	32.8	33.0	36.5	36.5
More than 5 years	26.6	18.7	35.8	17.3	34.8	33.7	28.1	19.6	29.1	23.0
Not reported	9.0	5.9	7.2	6.0	8.7	16.4	5.8	9.7	8.9	8.1
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	55.2	42.9	21.8	68.6	57.9	42.5	64.4	54.5	53.1	52.5
Black, non-Hispanic	8.8	4.4	1.2	5.6	9.4	7.8	8.2	6.6	9.2	12.6
Hispanic	8.5	37.8	11.3	8.1	8.8	4.7	9.3	7.1	8.2	8.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.5	.9	-	.9	1.4	.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native .....	.3	.4	-	.6	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4
Not reported	25.7	13.7	65.4	16.3	22.2	43.9	16.3	30.1	27.1	23.9

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

⁴ Information is not shown separately in this release for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for 55 cases.

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

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and industry division, 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods-producing			Service-producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	2,236.6	41.0	20.7	218.8	584.3	241.7	165.7	394.6	55.3	514.4
Truck drivers	163.8	1.3	.8	5.9	15.1	86.0	26.4	18.0	.3	10.1
Laborers, nonconstruction	147.3	.5	2.2	-	52.5	11.0	39.5	23.3	1.5	16.8
Nursing aides, orderlies	101.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	101.2
Janitors and cleaners	60.6	.4	.1	.4	10.8	1.8	1.9	7.1	7.7	30.5
Construction laborers	55.7	-	-	54.5	.2	.3	-	.1	.1	.4
Carpenters	37.4	.1	.1	29.3	3.6	.3	.5	1.6	.4	1.7
Stock handlers and baggers	37.2	-	.1	-	1.7	.2	3.3	31.4	-	.5
Cooks	36.3	-	-	-	2	.1	1	23.9	-	11.4
Cashiers	35.6	-	-	-	.1	.2	.7	32.1	.2	2.3
Miscellaneous food preparation	34.7	-	-	.1	.3	.1	.1	25.7	.3	8.1
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	32.2	.1	-	.1	.3	.1	1.3	28.6	.2	1.6
Welders and cutters	30.3	.1	.5	3.0	22.6	.8	1.8	.1	-	1.4
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	29.8	-	-	.1	1.0	.1	4.0	23.1	.6	1.0
Registered nurses	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	29.3
Maids and housemen	28.7	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	.3	.7	27.6
Waiters and waitresses	22.1	-	-	.1	-	.1	-	14.7	.3	6.9
Shipping and receiving clerks	22.0	.1	-	.1	7.4	5.1	2.8	5.3	.2	1.2
Automobile mechanics	21.5	-	-	-	.6	.4	1.7	13.8	-	5.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	20.5	8.7	-	.5	.3	.1	.4	.9	3.0	6.5
Driver-sales workers	18.7	-	-	-	6.3	1.0	7.0	2.3	.1	1.9
Electricians	18.6	-	.5	12.4	3.0	.6	.2	.1	.1	1.8
Farm workers	17.4	16.1	-	-	.4	-	.7	-	.1	.1
Kitchen workers	16.4	-	-	-	.1	.1	.1	14.5	-	1.6
Supervisors, production	15.9	-	.1	-	11.5	.6	1.0	1.1	.1	1.5
Packaging machine operators	15.2	.1	-	-	14.1	-	.6	.2	-	.3
Stock and inventory clerks	14.8	-	-	.2	3.7	.9	1.8	5.7	.1	2.4
Industrial machinery repairers	14.7	-	1.8	.1	10.8	.2	.9	.1	.1	.7
Health aides, except nursing	14.5	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	.1	14.3
Textile sewing machine operators	14.2	-	-	-	14.0	-	.1	-	-	.1
Guards and police, except public	14.1	-	-	.1	.5	.5	.1	1.5	.8	10.6
Industrial truck, tractor equipment operators	14.0	.5	.6	.3	6.9	1.7	2.3	1.4	-	.3
Licensed practical nurses	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8
Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters	13.7	-	-	10.0	1.7	.4	.7	.1	.1	.8

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1994
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	2,236.6	41.0	20.7	218.8	584.3	241.7	165.7	394.6	55.3	514.4
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	963.5	14.8	8.2	81.0	223.3	123.3	74.6	165.9	20.3	252.1
Bruises, contusions	212.0	3.6	2.6	16.3	54.4	26.4	15.1	41.9	4.4	47.2
Cuts, lacerations	164.6	4.5	1.4	20.3	48.9	8.0	11.0	43.7	2.9	24.0
Fractures	138.5	2.9	2.1	21.2	36.2	13.7	11.1	20.2	4.6	26.6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	38.3	.3	.1	1.4	17.6	2.6	2.4	4.9	2.6	6.4
Heat burns	37.3	.3	.3	3.0	9.5	1.1	1.1	14.7	.3	6.9
Tendonitis	25.2	.2	-	.9	13.3	.9	1.7	3.0	.9	4.1
Chemical burns	16.5	.2	.2	1.8	5.7	.7	1.3	2.6	.4	3.5
Amputations	12.2	4	.2	1.0	6.7	.6	1.1	1.2	.1	1.0
Multiple injuries	70.8	1.3	1.2	7.3	16.3	7.6	6.9	11.2	2.1	17.0
Part of body affected:										
Head	151.2	4.2	1.6	20.4	45.0	14.1	10.7	22.6	3.1	29.5
Eye	83.5	2.7	.8	13.1	31.1	5.0	5.9	10.1	1.4	13.4
Neck	40.2	.4	.5	2.8	8.7	6.4	2.6	6.5	1.2	11.0
Trunk	866.7	13.4	7.8	79.2	210.9	101.9	68.7	149.3	18.4	217.1
Shoulder	109.5	1.5	.8	9.6	31.0	14.4	8.3	17.2	2.5	24.2
Back	606.5	9.3	5.2	53.7	139.2	71.3	47.8	106.4	12.8	160.8
Upper extremities	506.8	9.5	3.8	45.9	177.3	34.9	32.6	98.6	12.5	91.7
Wrist	110.2	1.4	.4	7.7	40.2	9.1	6.4	18.1	4.9	22.0
Hand, except finger	88.1	2.3	.7	9.3	28.8	5.4	4.9	19.2	1.6	15.9
Finger	187.4	3.8	1.9	17.5	71.1	9.8	12.3	39.2	2.8	29.0
Lower extremities	443.8	9.3	4.9	49.9	99.2	57.5	34.9	79.7	10.9	97.4
Knee	149.1	3.1	1.9	17.3	31.9	18.6	10.1	27.1	3.9	35.1
Foot, except toe	85.2	1.5	.9	10.6	21.4	9.0	8.1	15.9	1.8	15.9
Toe	30.1	.5	.2	3.2	8.0	3.4	2.6	6.0	.5	5.6
Body systems	32.6	.5	.1	2.3	7.2	2.9	1.8	5.5	2.2	9.9
Multiple parts	177.7	3.1	1.9	16.9	32.2	22.2	12.9	29.2	6.5	52.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1994 — Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing			Service-producing				Services	
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	43.0	0.6	1.7	3.3	14.7	2.2	2.4	6.5	1.2	10.4
Containers	329.0	3.8	1.1	10.8	82.3	54.5	37.1	85.1	6.0	48.3
Furniture and fixtures	81.1	.3	.1	3.7	15.2	4.3	4.6	22.3	3.4	27.1
Machinery	153.6	3.0	2.5	12.8	64.5	7.1	11.5	28.2	3.1	20.8
Parts and materials	249.9	3.2	3.5	54.2	103.6	18.9	19.7	25.0	2.5	19.1
Worker motion or position	331.9	6.1	.8	26.7	109.7	35.5	22.0	49.4	11.0	70.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	359.9	6.3	3.6	39.1	59.3	41.3	23.1	77.1	13.5	96.5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	133.3	3.7	1.8	23.0	38.6	7.5	6.7	24.1	2.6	25.3
Vehicles	164.8	3.6	1.4	10.3	26.5	40.3	19.7	24.7	3.5	34.8
Health care patient	93.0	—	—	—	—	1.6	.1	—	.4	91.0
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	607.1	13.4	8.3	72.9	196.2	51.2	46.7	112.0	10.3	96.0
Struck by object	292.6	6.4	4.1	38.3	82.9	26.0	23.5	59.2	4.9	47.1
Struck against object	162.3	3.4	1.9	18.5	47.1	13.2	11.5	33.2	3.5	29.9
Caught in equipment or object	95.9	2.0	1.9	6.8	46.7	6.5	7.8	12.1	1.0	11.2
Fall to lower level	111.3	3.1	1.9	24.7	17.3	14.6	9.5	15.4	3.9	20.8
Fall to same level	265.6	3.8	2.0	18.3	45.4	27.2	14.7	65.1	10.4	78.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	72.5	1.6	.2	6.7	16.4	9.5	4.9	13.0	1.8	18.3
Overexertion	613.3	7.1	5.4	49.9	151.8	71.0	50.9	100.7	11.2	165.2
Overexertion in lifting	367.4	4.0	2.1	28.5	86.2	42.5	33.1	70.2	6.8	94.1
Repetitive motion	92.6	.7	.1	3.3	49.3	5.6	4.7	10.5	5.0	13.3
Exposure to harmful substances	110.9	2.1	1.0	9.8	31.7	7.5	5.2	24.4	2.6	26.7
Transportation accidents	79.8	2.1	.6	6.2	9.5	19.8	8.5	10.3	2.4	20.4
Fires and explosions	5.0	.1	.1	.8	1.2	.4	.3	1.0	.1	1.2
Assaults and violent acts by person	20.4	.1	—	.2	.8	1.0	.5	3.2	.9	13.7

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1994

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [2,236,600 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	43.1	36.2	39.7	37.0	38.2	51.0	45.0	42.0	36.6	49.0
Bruises, contusions	9.5	8.9	12.6	7.5	9.3	10.9	9.1	10.6	7.9	9.2
Cuts, lacerations	7.4	11.0	6.5	9.3	8.4	3.3	6.6	11.1	5.2	4.7
Fractures	6.2	7.2	10.2	9.7	6.2	5.7	6.7	5.1	8.3	5.2
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.7	.8	.3	.7	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	4.7	1.3
Heat burns	1.7	.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	.5	.7	3.7	.6	1.3
Tendonitis	1.1	.6	—	.4	2.3	.4	1.1	.8	1.6	.8
Chemical burns .....	.7	.6	1.2	.8	1.0	.3	.8	.7	.7	.7
Amputations .....	.5	.9	1.0	.5	1.1	.2	.7	.3	.2	.2
Multiple injuries	3.2	3.1	5.9	3.3	2.8	3.1	4.2	2.8	3.8	3.3
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.8	10.2	7.6	9.3	7.7	5.8	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.7
Eye	3.7	6.5	4.0	6.0	5.3	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Neck	1.8	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.1
Trunk	38.8	32.8	37.6	36.2	36.1	42.2	41.4	37.8	33.2	42.2
Shoulder	4.9	3.6	4.1	4.4	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.7
Back	27.1	22.6	25.3	24.5	23.8	29.5	28.8	27.0	23.2	31.3
Upper extremities	22.7	23.0	18.4	21.0	30.3	14.4	19.7	25.0	22.6	17.8
Wrist	4.9	3.4	2.0	3.5	6.9	3.7	3.9	4.6	8.9	4.3
Hand, except finger	3.9	5.6	3.4	4.2	4.9	2.3	3.0	4.9	2.9	3.1
Finger	8.4	9.2	9.3	8.0	12.2	4.1	7.4	9.9	5.1	5.6
Lower extremities	19.8	22.6	23.8	22.8	17.0	23.8	21.0	20.2	19.7	18.9
Knee	6.7	7.6	9.3	7.9	5.5	7.7	6.1	6.9	7.0	6.8
Foot, except toe	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.8	3.7	3.7	4.9	4.0	3.3	3.1
Toe	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	.9	1.1
Body systems	1.5	1.3	.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	4.1	1.9
Multiple parts	7.9	7.6	9.4	7.7	5.5	9.2	7.8	7.4	11.8	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1994
— Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing			Service-producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.9	1.5	8.2	1.5	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.0
Containers	14.7	9.2	5.3	4.9	14.1	22.5	22.4	21.6	10.9	9.4
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	.7	.6	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.7	5.7	6.2	5.3
Machinery	6.9	7.3	12.1	5.9	11.0	2.9	6.9	7.2	5.6	4.0
Parts and materials	11.2	7.8	17.0	24.8	17.7	7.8	11.9	6.3	4.4	3.7
Worker motion or position	14.8	14.9	3.8	12.2	18.8	14.7	13.3	12.5	19.8	13.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	16.1	15.5	17.1	17.9	10.2	17.1	13.9	19.5	24.5	18.8
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.0	9.1	8.6	10.5	6.6	3.1	4.1	6.1	4.7	4.9
Vehicles	7.4	8.8	7.0	4.7	4.5	16.7	11.9	6.3	6.3	6.8
Health care patient	4.2	—	—	—	—	.6	—	—	.7	17.7
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	27.1	32.6	39.9	33.3	33.6	21.2	28.2	28.4	18.6	18.7
Struck by object	13.1	15.7	20.0	17.5	14.2	10.8	14.2	15.0	8.9	9.2
Struck against object	7.3	8.3	9.4	8.4	8.1	5.4	6.9	8.4	6.3	5.8
Caught in equipment or object	4.3	4.9	9.1	3.1	8.0	2.7	4.7	3.1	1.8	2.2
Fall to lower level	5.0	7.5	9.4	11.3	3.0	6.0	5.7	3.9	7.1	4.0
Fall to same level	11.9	9.2	9.5	8.4	7.8	11.3	8.9	16.5	18.7	15.3
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	3.2	3.8	1.0	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.6
Overexertion	27.4	17.2	26.2	22.8	26.0	29.4	30.7	25.5	20.2	32.1
Overexertion in lifting	16.4	9.8	10.3	13.0	14.7	17.6	20.0	17.8	12.3	18.3
Repetitive motion	4.1	1.7	.5	1.5	8.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	9.1	2.6
Exposure to harmful substances	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.5	5.4	3.1	3.1	6.2	4.7	5.2
Transportation accidents	3.6	5.1	3.0	2.8	1.6	8.2	5.1	2.6	4.3	4.0
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	.5	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2
Assaults and violent acts by person .....	.9	.3	—	.1	.1	.4	.3	.8	1.6	2.7

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1994

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [2,236,600 cases]	277.0	385.1	329.0	486.2	319.7	423.9	281.1	261.4	88.7	220.4
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	119.3	139.4	130.7	179.9	122.2	216.2	126.5	109.9	32.5	108.0
Bruises, contusions	26.2	34.2	41.5	36.3	29.8	46.3	25.6	27.7	7.0	20.2
Cuts, lacerations	20.4	42.3	21.5	45.0	26.7	14.1	18.6	28.9	4.6	10.3
Fractures	17.2	27.6	33.5	47.1	19.8	24.0	18.8	13.4	7.3	11.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	4.8	3.2	-	3.2	9.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	4.1	2.8
Heat burns	4.6	2.8	5.2	6.8	5.2	2.0	1.9	9.7	-	2.9
Tendonitis	3.1	2.3	-	2.0	7.3	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.8
Chemical burns	2.0	2.1	3.9	4.1	3.1	1.2	2.2	1.7	-	1.5
Amputations	1.5	3.5	3.2	2.3	3.7	-	1.8	-	-	-
Multiple injuries	8.8	12.1	19.4	16.2	8.9	13.3	11.8	7.4	3.4	7.3
Part of body affected:										
Head	18.7	39.4	24.9	45.4	24.6	24.8	18.2	15.0	4.9	12.6
Eye	10.4	24.9	13.1	29.0	17.0	8.8	10.0	6.7	2.3	5.7
Neck	5.0	3.8	7.9	6.3	4.7	11.2	4.5	4.3	2.0	4.7
Trunk	107.3	126.2	123.6	176.0	115.4	178.7	116.5	98.9	29.4	93.0
Shoulder	13.6	14.0	13.4	21.4	17.0	25.2	14.1	11.4	4.0	10.4
Back	75.1	87.0	83.1	119.4	76.2	125.0	81.1	70.5	20.6	68.9
Upper extremities	62.8	88.7	60.7	102.0	97.0	61.2	55.3	65.3	20.0	39.3
Wrist	13.6	12.9	6.6	17.2	22.0	15.9	10.9	12.0	7.9	9.4
Hand, except finger	10.9	21.5	11.1	20.6	15.8	9.6	8.4	12.7	2.6	6.8
Finger	23.2	35.4	30.6	38.8	38.9	17.2	20.9	26.0	4.5	12.4
Lower extremities	55.0	87.1	78.2	110.9	54.3	100.9	59.2	52.8	17.4	41.8
Knee	18.5	29.4	30.6	38.5	17.5	32.6	17.2	17.9	6.2	15.0
Foot, except toe	10.6	14.2	14.0	23.5	11.7	15.8	13.8	10.5	2.9	6.8
Toe	3.7	5.1	3.6	7.1	4.4	5.9	4.3	4.0	-	2.4
Body systems	4.0	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.9	5.1	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.2
Multiple parts	22.0	29.4	30.9	37.5	17.6	38.9	21.8	19.3	10.4	22.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1994 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods-producing			Service-producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	5.3	5.6	27.0	7.4	8.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	1.9	4.4
Containers	40.7	35.3	17.6	24.0	45.0	95.6	63.0	56.4	9.7	20.7
Furniture and fixtures	10.0	2.6	2.1	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.7	14.8	5.5	11.6
Machinery	19.0	28.3	39.7	28.4	35.3	12.4	19.5	18.7	4.9	8.9
Parts and materials	31.0	30.0	55.8	120.5	56.7	33.2	33.4	16.6	4.0	8.2
Worker motion or position	41.1	57.3	12.5	59.4	60.0	62.3	37.2	32.7	17.6	30.4
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	44.6	59.6	56.4	86.9	32.4	72.4	39.2	51.1	21.7	41.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	16.5	35.0	28.3	51.0	21.1	13.2	11.4	16.0	4.2	10.8
Vehicles	20.4	33.8	22.9	23.0	14.5	70.7	33.4	16.4	5.6	14.9
Health care patient	11.5	—	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	—	39.0
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	75.2	125.6	131.4	161.9	107.4	89.8	79.2	74.2	16.5	41.2
Struck by object	36.2	60.4	65.6	85.1	45.3	45.7	39.9	39.2	7.9	20.2
Struck against object	20.1	32.0	30.9	41.1	25.8	23.1	19.5	22.0	5.6	12.8
Caught in equipment or object	11.9	18.8	29.9	15.0	25.5	11.5	13.2	8.0	1.6	4.8
Fall to lower level	13.8	29.0	30.8	54.9	9.5	25.6	16.1	10.2	6.3	8.9
Fall to same level	32.9	35.2	31.4	40.7	24.8	47.8	25.0	43.1	16.6	33.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	9.0	14.7	3.2	15.0	9.0	16.7	8.4	8.6	2.9	7.8
Overexertion	76.0	66.4	86.1	110.9	83.0	124.6	86.4	66.7	17.9	70.8
Overexertion in lifting	45.5	37.8	34.0	63.3	47.1	74.5	56.1	46.5	10.9	40.3
Repetitive motion	11.5	6.7	1.6	7.3	27.0	9.8	8.0	7.0	8.1	5.7
Exposure to harmful substances	13.7	20.0	15.3	21.8	17.3	13.1	8.8	16.2	4.2	11.4
Transportation accidents	9.9	19.8	9.9	13.8	5.2	34.8	14.4	6.8	3.8	8.8
Fires and explosions	—	1.3	1.6	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	2.5	1.0	—	—	—	1.8	—	2.1	1.4	5.9

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

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

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers.

without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 1994

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,236,600 cases]	100.0	16.3	12.9	21.0	13.3	11.2	6.4	18.9	5
Sex:									
Men	100.0	16.7	12.9	20.7	13.3	11.1	6.4	19.0	5
Women	100.0	15.5	13.1	21.8	13.4	11.5	6.4	18.4	5
Age: ²									
14 to 15 years	100.0	15.4	26.8	23.7	12.5	5.5	9.2	6.8	4
16 to 19 years	100.0	23.3	16.9	24.6	13.6	9.6	4.5	7.4	3
20 to 24 years	100.0	19.6	16.4	23.3	13.2	10.2	5.7	11.7	4
25 to 34 years	100.0	17.6	13.7	22.1	13.6	10.9	6.1	16.2	5
35 to 44 years	100.0	15.2	12.0	20.0	13.1	11.6	6.5	21.6	6
45 to 54 years	100.0	13.0	10.6	19.0	13.3	12.3	7.0	24.8	8
55 to 64 years	100.0	10.7	9.3	18.0	13.0	12.5	8.5	28.0	10
65 years and over	100.0	10.2	10.1	18.6	13.2	12.2	7.5	28.2	10
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	17.9	15.0	22.3	13.8	10.5	5.4	15.1	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	16.6	13.5	21.5	13.0	11.0	6.8	17.6	5
Service	100.0	15.8	13.8	24.1	14.2	10.9	5.5	15.7	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	13.5	12.8	22.7	15.2	12.3	6.4	17.1	6
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	16.6	12.4	19.6	12.5	11.2	6.6	21.2	6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	16.1	12.3	20.0	13.2	11.5	6.7	20.3	6
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	18.1	14.3	22.1	12.9	9.6	6.1	16.9	5
3 to 11 months	100.0	17.6	14.1	22.6	13.6	10.3	5.5	16.3	5
1 to 5 years	100.0	16.7	13.2	21.6	13.4	11.1	6.3	17.7	5
More than 5 years	100.0	14.2	11.5	19.0	13.2	12.7	7.1	22.4	7
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	16.9	13.1	21.1	12.8	10.9	6.5	18.8	5
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	15.4	13.4	21.4	13.7	10.9	6.0	19.1	5
Hispanic	100.0	15.2	12.2	21.3	14.5	11.6	6.7	18.5	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	15.9	14.0	24.6	14.6	10.8	5.3	14.8	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	15.0	12.9	23.5	16.2	9.3	6.4	16.7	5

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

² Information is not shown separately in this release for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for 55 cases.

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

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 1994

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,236,600 cases]	100.0	16.3	12.9	21.0	13.3	11.2	6.4	18.9	5
Truck drivers	100.0	11.6	9.9	19.7	13.9	12.7	7.0	25.2	8
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	16.7	13.3	20.9	13.2	10.8	6.6	18.4	5
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.0	13.9	14.2	24.1	15.4	11.8	5.0	15.6	5
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	17.1	12.6	19.9	14.0	10.6	7.1	18.7	6
Construction laborers	100.0	15.6	11.9	20.2	13.6	10.2	7.2	21.3	6
Assemblers	100.0	18.7	11.9	18.5	12.4	11.8	6.5	20.3	6
Carpenters	100.0	14.4	10.4	18.3	14.3	11.1	7.4	24.1	8
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	16.4	14.7	22.8	14.3	10.7	6.7	14.4	5
Cooks	100.0	17.3	14.9	25.8	11.9	11.5	5.4	13.2	5
Cashiers	100.0	14.8	13.2	23.2	12.3	9.3	9.3	17.8	5
Miscellaneous food preparation	100.0	21.7	12.7	23.4	15.2	10.4	4.5	12.1	4
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	100.0	16.1	13.0	22.4	13.2	11.3	8.0	16.2	5
Welders and cutters	100.0	24.9	13.8	16.7	11.7	9.0	6.2	17.7	4
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	100.0	15.9	14.9	21.0	13.2	11.0	8.2	15.8	5
Registered nurses	100.0	17.7	16.3	23.5	12.5	11.0	5.5	13.5	4
Maids and housemen	100.0	14.4	12.9	25.4	14.4	10.9	6.1	16.0	5
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	15.8	14.7	27.7	13.0	7.6	4.4	16.9	5
Shipping and receiving clerks	100.0	18.3	14.2	21.8	13.1	11.9	5.6	15.0	5
Automobile mechanics	100.0	18.5	14.7	20.4	12.5	10.0	5.4	18.6	5
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	100.0	15.2	14.0	24.5	14.5	10.0	6.5	15.3	5
Driver-sales workers	100.0	12.0	13.5	21.8	12.8	13.5	5.3	21.1	6
Electricians	100.0	15.4	12.1	16.7	12.8	12.1	8.1	22.9	8
Farm workers	100.0	12.3	10.7	23.1	15.4	14.3	5.8	18.3	6
Kitchen workers	100.0	18.6	14.2	25.0	13.7	9.4	4.3	14.8	4
Supervisors, production	100.0	19.0	13.8	20.9	13.5	10.0	7.0	15.8	5
Packaging machine operators	100.0	15.8	12.0	18.5	12.6	13.7	6.0	21.3	7
Stock and inventory clerks	100.0	18.3	13.4	22.1	12.3	11.9	7.2	14.8	5
Industrial machinery repairers	100.0	16.8	11.0	18.2	10.5	12.5	7.0	24.0	7
Health aides, except nursing	100.0	16.7	15.3	25.8	16.3	10.7	4.6	10.5	5
Textile sewing machine operators	100.0	18.7	10.8	18.0	11.6	11.8	6.6	22.6	6
Guards and police, except public	100.0	15.0	12.0	22.8	12.5	10.0	5.7	21.9	6
Industrial truck, tractor equipment operators	100.0	16.1	14.6	19.9	11.3	11.8	6.9	19.5	5
Licensed practical nurses	100.0	16.1	12.5	25.7	11.8	10.7	4.9	18.2	5
Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters	100.0	18.6	10.4	18.9	12.7	10.1	6.5	22.9	7

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

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1994

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,236,600 cases]	100.0	16.3	12.9	21.0	13.3	11.2	6.4	18.9	5
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	12.9	12.8	23.2	14.9	12.1	6.1	18.2	6
Bruises, contusions	100.0	23.5	17.6	23.6	12.4	8.1	4.0	10.6	3
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	26.8	16.0	21.6	13.7	9.2	4.5	8.3	3
Fractures	100.0	7.7	6.9	12.3	10.8	12.9	11.3	38.0	20
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	3.4	3.6	7.5	10.3	14.6	12.0	48.7	30
Heat burns	100.0	19.1	14.9	25.1	15.3	11.6	5.7	8.2	4
Tendonitis	100.0	11.5	8.4	18.2	14.8	14.3	8.6	24.1	10
Chemical burns	100.0	32.6	20.4	22.7	10.5	5.9	3.0	4.8	2
Amputations	100.0	5.3	4.0	9.9	11.2	15.4	14.0	40.2	24
Multiple injuries	100.0	14.5	11.7	20.2	12.7	11.7	7.4	21.8	7
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	39.6	20.6	20.3	8.0	4.9	1.6	4.9	2
Eyes	100.0	48.2	23.3	19.1	5.2	2.3	.5	1.3	2
Neck	100.0	14.6	13.8	20.4	12.2	11.2	5.7	22.1	6
Trunk	100.0	11.9	11.8	22.6	14.5	12.2	6.7	20.2	7
Shoulder	100.0	12.6	10.7	19.3	13.3	11.8	7.0	25.4	8
Back	100.0	11.6	12.3	23.9	15.1	12.0	5.9	19.1	6
Upper extremities	100.0	18.2	12.9	18.9	13.3	11.2	7.0	18.6	6
Wrist	100.0	10.4	9.1	15.0	12.6	12.1	9.1	31.8	13
Hand, except finger	100.0	20.7	15.5	23.4	13.6	9.4	4.6	12.8	4
Finger	100.0	22.7	13.9	19.3	13.8	11.2	7.0	12.0	4
Lower extremities	100.0	15.3	12.9	21.1	13.3	11.4	7.0	19.1	6
Knee	100.0	11.9	10.7	18.8	13.2	13.2	7.5	24.7	9
Foot, except toe	100.0	18.9	14.5	21.8	12.1	10.0	6.7	15.8	5
Toe	100.0	20.4	15.0	22.9	13.8	11.3	6.7	9.9	4
Body systems	100.0	24.3	14.9	20.1	13.2	7.8	5.0	14.7	4
Multiple parts	100.0	13.5	11.3	20.1	12.4	11.6	6.4	24.7	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1994 — Continued

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	30.7	19.1	23.0	11.0	6.7	2.8	6.7	3
Containers	100.0	14.9	12.6	22.5	14.4	11.8	6.2	17.6	5
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	18.7	15.1	23.0	13.4	9.5	5.4	14.9	4
Machinery	100.0	16.7	12.6	19.8	13.5	12.0	7.0	18.5	6
Parts and materials	100.0	18.0	13.5	21.2	13.0	10.9	6.5	16.8	5
Worker motion or position	100.0	11.1	10.8	19.6	13.8	12.9	7.6	24.2	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	12.2	11.5	20.1	12.7	11.1	7.6	24.9	8
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	23.1	14.7	21.6	13.4	9.8	5.2	12.2	4
Vehicles	100.0	13.7	11.9	19.4	13.2	12.8	6.5	22.6	7
Health care patient	100.0	13.9	14.0	24.9	15.1	12.3	5.0	14.8	5
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	24.3	15.5	20.6	12.3	9.3	5.3	12.7	4
Struck by object	100.0	24.3	15.6	21.2	12.8	8.9	5.0	12.2	4
Struck against object	100.0	23.8	15.6	21.3	12.3	9.2	5.7	12.2	4
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	16.9	12.2	18.7	13.1	13.1	7.0	19.1	6
Fall to lower level	100.0	11.0	10.0	17.3	12.2	11.6	9.6	28.4	10
Fall to same level	100.0	13.1	12.4	21.4	12.7	10.8	6.9	22.6	6
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	100.0	13.2	12.5	23.2	13.4	12.5	6.4	18.8	6
Overexertion	100.0	12.2	12.0	22.7	15.0	12.4	6.4	19.3	6
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	11.8	12.1	23.3	15.3	12.5	6.1	18.8	6
Repetitive motion	100.0	7.3	6.6	12.4	12.4	14.3	10.6	36.4	18
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	28.1	17.4	23.5	12.1	8.0	3.6	7.2	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	11.6	11.3	16.6	12.0	14.6	7.3	26.6	10
Fires and explosions	100.0	20.8	8.1	15.5	13.4	9.6	4.5	28.1	7
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	19.1	14.8	20.6	13.7	9.9	5.1	16.9	5

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

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 1994

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [2,236,600 cases]	100.0	16.3	12.9	21.0	13.3	11.2	6.4	18.9	5
Goods-producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	13.5	12.9	23.1	14.7	12.2	6.1	17.6	6
Mining ³	100.0	9.1	7.2	15.8	11.0	10.0	5.9	40.9	16
Construction	100.0	15.5	11.8	19.3	13.2	10.7	6.7	22.8	7
Manufacturing	100.0	18.6	12.9	18.9	12.7	11.4	6.7	18.8	5
Durable goods	100.0	19.1	12.8	18.4	12.5	11.4	6.9	18.9	5
Nondurable goods	100.0	17.7	12.9	19.6	12.9	11.6	6.5	18.8	5
Service-producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ³	100.0	12.0	10.6	19.6	14.2	12.7	7.0	24.0	8
Wholesale trade	100.0	16.9	13.5	22.2	12.5	11.3	5.9	17.8	5
Retail trade	100.0	16.3	13.8	22.9	13.4	10.5	6.7	16.5	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	17.0	12.2	21.0	12.6	11.0	5.8	20.4	5
Services	100.0	16.2	14.1	23.1	14.0	11.0	5.7	16.0	5

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety

and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

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

