

# News

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## **LOST-WORKTIME INJURIES AND ILLNESSES: CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTING TIME AWAY FROM WORK, 2000**

A total of 1.7 million injuries and illnesses in private industry required recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident in 2000, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The number of these cases in 2000 was about the same as in 1999. Since 1992 (when the series started), there has been a steady decline in the number of these lost worktime injuries and illnesses. (Table A presents the number of injuries and illnesses requiring recuperation away from work in the past seven years for the 10 occupations that accounted for nearly one-third of such cases in 2000.) Truck drivers have experienced the most injuries and illnesses with time away from work since 1993.

Table A. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses (in 1,000s) involving time away from work for selected occupations, 1994-2000

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total cases	2,236.6	2,040.9	1,880.5	1,833.4	1,730.5	1,702.5	1,664.0
Truck drivers	163.8	151.3	152.8	145.5	131.8	141.1	136.1
Laborers, nonconstruction	147.3	115.5	108.5	106.9	97.2	89.1	87.0
Nursing aides, orderlies	101.8	100.6	93.6	91.3	84.1	75.7	74.2
Construction laborers	55.7	43.5	43.7	45.8	44.1	46.5	45.4
Janitors and cleaners	60.6	52.6	46.9	45.8	44.2	43.4	40.7
Assemblers	53.0	55.5	44.0	44.3	43.3	40.0	38.9
Carpenters	37.4	35.0	33.5	37.1	33.0	35.0	38.3
Cooks	36.3	35.4	30.7	31.5	28.5	28.0	27.8
Cashiers	35.6	30.2	30.9	25.9	26.1	22.8	26.9
Registered nurses	29.6	27.8	28.9	27.3	25.0	25.7	24.5

This is the third in a series of three releases from the BLS safety and health series for 2000. The first release, in August 2001, covered work-related fatalities from the 2000 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In December 2001, a release based on

the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses presented numbers and frequency (incidence rates) by industry for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This release covers the case and demographic characteristics of days away from work cases. Days away from work cases are one of two types of lost worktime cases. The other type is cases of restricted work activity. The number of injuries and illnesses reported with only restricted work activity, rather than days away recuperating, remained at over 1,000,000 cases in 2000, after increasing by nearly 70 percent during the previous eight-year period.

As in the preceding six years, more than 4 out of 10 injuries and illnesses resulting in time away from work in 2000 were sprains or strains, most often involving the back. The number of cases of sprains and strains declined by over 24 percent from 1994 to 2000, almost the same as the decline for all cases. From 1999 to 2000, the number of lost worktime cases due to fractures and to back pain increased. The increase to back pain cases came after an almost 32 percent decrease from 1994 to 1998.

Table B. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses (in 1,000s) involving time away from work by selected nature of injury and illness, 1994-2000

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total cases	2,236.6	2,040.9	1,880.5	1,833.4	1,730.5	1,702.5	1,664.0
Sprains, strains	963.5	876.8	819.7	799.0	760.0	739.7	728.2
Bruises, contusions	212.0	192.1	174.9	165.8	153.1	156.0	151.7
Cuts, lacerations	164.6	153.2	133.2	133.6	137.6	132.4	121.3
Fractures	138.5	124.6	120.5	119.5	115.4	113.7	116.7
Back pain	62.2	59.0	52.0	48.7	42.4	43.2	46.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	38.3	31.5	29.9	29.2	26.3	27.9	27.7
Heat burns	37.3	36.1	29.0	30.0	28.4	27.1	24.3
Tendonitis	25.2	22.1	17.4	18.0	16.9	16.6	14.4
Amputations	12.2	11.3	10.2	10.9	10.2	10.0	9.7
Chemical burns	16.5	13.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.6	9.4

### Worker and case characteristics

Available characteristics of injured or ill workers include not only the occupation and occupational group but also the gender and age of the worker, length of service with the employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin (tables 1, 2, and 7). Following are highlights of the 2000 findings for these worker traits:

- Men accounted for nearly two out of three of the 1.7 million cases, a proportion somewhat higher than their share (59 percent) of the hours worked by all private wage and salary workers.
- Workers aged 24 and under accounted for over 14 percent of the cases and almost 15 percent of the total hours worked by all private wage and salary workers. Workers aged 25 to 44 accounted for 55 percent of the cases and 53 percent of the hours worked. Workers aged 45 and older accounted for 30 percent of the cases and 32 percent of the hours worked.

- Operators, fabricators, and laborers led all other occupational groups in number of cases, accounting for 41 percent of the total. This group includes 4 of the 10 individual jobs from table A – truck drivers; laborers, nonconstruction; construction laborers; and assemblers. Together, these four occupations accounted for 307,300 injuries and illnesses with time away from work (table 3).
- Almost 6 out of 10 workers had at least a year of service with their employer when they sustained their injury or illness. Indeed, almost a fourth had over five years of service, suggesting that many experienced workers incur lost worktime injuries.

Case characteristics help identify the disabling condition leading to lost worktime and how the event or exposure occurred. The survey uses four characteristics to describe each disabling injury or illness (tables 4-6 and 9). 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 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 truck driver who sprains his back trying to lift a box. Following are highlights of the 2000 findings for these characteristics:

- Sprain and strain was, by far, the leading nature, or physical effect, of injury and illness in every major industry division, ranging from over 33 percent in agriculture, forestry, and fishing to over 50 percent in services and in transportation and public utilities.
- The trunk, including the back, was the body part most affected by disabling work incidents in every major industry division, except for agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Most other injuries and illnesses were to upper or lower extremities.
- Overexertion while maneuvering objects and contact with objects and equipment led all other disabling events or exposures in every major industry division except services and finance, insurance, and real estate. Each of these events was cited in over one-quarter of the cases.
- No one source of injury or illness stood out, although the following three had about 14 to 17 percent each of the case total: floors and other surfaces, worker motion or position, and containers.

The U. S. Department of Labor defines a musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) as an injury or disorder of the muscles, nerves, tendons, joints, cartilage, and spinal discs. MSDs do not include disorders caused by slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents, or similar accidents. Table C presents the number of such disorders by major industry division, and table D presents the occupations with the most musculoskeletal disorders in 2000.

- Over 577,800 musculoskeletal disorders were reported, accounting for more than one out of three of the injuries and illnesses involving recuperation away from work. Although both total injuries and illnesses with days away from work and MSDs have decreased since 1992, MSDs continue to account for more than one in three of the total lost worktime cases (table E).
- About 26 percent of musculoskeletal disorders occurred in the services industries, followed by manufacturing industries with 24 percent and retail trade with 15 percent.
- Three occupations – truck drivers; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; and laborers, nonconstruction - together accounted for one out of five musculoskeletal disorders.

### Injury and illness severity

Besides identifying high risk situations, the survey also focuses on the types of injuries and illnesses that result in the longest absences from work (tables 7-10). Median days away from work – the key survey measure of severity – designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days. The median lost workdays for all cases was 6 days in 2000, with over a fourth of the cases resulting in 21 days or more away from work. The survey also found the following patterns:

- Among major disabling injuries and illnesses, median days away from work were highest for carpal tunnel syndrome (27 days), fractures (20 days), and amputations (18 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 19 days. The median days for this event had steadily declined from a high of 20 days in 1992 to a low of 15 days in 1998 before increasing to 17 days in 1999.
- Not only do truck drivers suffer the most nonfatal injuries and illnesses, they had the highest median days away from work - 9 days. Electricians also had a median of 9 days, followed by construction laborers; carpenters; plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters; and public transportation attendants (each with 8 days).
- Injuries to the wrist resulted in the longest absences from work – a median of 12 days. Injuries to the knee and shoulder had the next longest absences from work – a median of 10 days each.

Table C. Number (in 1,000s) of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving time away from work and median days away from work by major industry division, 2000

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	577.8	7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	7.8	8
Mining	4.5	20
Construction	54.2	10
Manufacturing	140.6	8
Transportation and public utilities	73.3	9
Wholesale trade	45.1	6
Retail trade	88.2	7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13.5	7
Services	150.8	5

Table D. Number (in 1,000s) of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving time away from work and median days away from work by selected occupation, 2000

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	577.8	7
Truck drivers	45.3	9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	44.7	5
Laborers, nonconstruction	31.0	6
Assemblers	17.2	9
Janitors and cleaners	13.0	9
Registered nurses	12.1	4
Construction laborers	11.7	10
Cashiers	10.5	6
Carpenters	10.0	6
Stock handlers and baggers	9.9	5

Table E. Number (in 1,000s) of total and work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) involving time away from work and percentage of total cases that are MSD cases, 1992-2000

Year	Total	MSDs	Pct.
1992	2,331.1	784.1	33.6
1993	2,252.6	762.7	33.9
1994	2,236.6	755.6	33.8
1995	2,040.9	695.8	34.1
1996	1,880.5	647.4	34.4
1997	1,833.4	626.4	34.2
1998	1,730.5	592.5	34.2
1999	1,702.5	582.3	34.2
2000	1,664.0	577.8	34.7

## 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 2000 national survey marks the ninth 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.

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 number of hours worked used for industry and case characteristics incidence rates are collected in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Because this survey does not collect hours worked for demographic characteristics, the hours used for these data come from the Current Population Survey, which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported each year. In 2000, 80,000 of the 1.7 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 that are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (e.g., contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except the back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSDs, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

The survey is a Federal/State program (50/50 funded) in which employer reports are collected from about 176,000 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 are provided by the

U. S. Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and the U. S. Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration. The survey excludes all fatalities at work and work-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses to the self-employed; workers on farms with fewer than 11 employees; private household workers; and employers 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 number 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.

Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from all units covered by the survey. To determine the precision of each estimate, a standard error is calculated. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. The standard error also can be expressed as a percent of the estimate, or the relative standard error. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval for an incidence rate of 6.5 per 100 full-time workers with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent would be 6.5 plus or minus 2 percent (2 times 1.0 percent) or 6.37 to 6.63. One can be 95 percent confident that the "true" incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. The 2000 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 6.1 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.6 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be published in a BLS bulletin that is scheduled to be available at a later date.

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

Establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. 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.

TABLE 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2000

(thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total cases .....	1,664.0	37.3	14.1	194.4	376.6	207.0	125.6	281.3	39.5	388.3
<b>Sex:</b>										
Male .....	1,097.1	29.7	13.8	189.9	281.0	160.9	106.4	153.1	18.9	143.4
Female .....	555.7	7.5	.2	4.4	95.0	40.0	19.0	124.8	20.5	244.3
<b>Age:<sup>4</sup></b>										
14 - 15 .....	.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	-	.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1
16 - 19 .....	54.1	1.9	.4	4.9	7.8	3.6	2.6	23.3	.6	9.2
20 - 24 .....	186.3	6.4	1.6	24.4	37.8	18.2	15.6	42.2	3.7	36.3
25 - 34 .....	430.9	11.4	3.5	57.5	97.0	54.1	34.9	67.9	8.7	96.0
35 - 44 .....	481.3	8.3	3.5	60.6	114.3	66.1	37.7	69.2	10.6	110.9
45 - 54 .....	325.8	5.9	3.5	31.7	78.0	44.0	22.8	45.4	9.3	85.2
55 - 64 .....	142.5	2.5	1.3	10.8	34.9	17.4	9.5	22.8	5.4	38.1
65 and over .....	25.3	.5	.1	1.3	3.9	2.3	1.4	7.3	.9	7.7
<b>Occupation:</b>										
Managerial and professional specialty .....	99.1	.8	.3	2.5	5.6	3.5	5.2	10.8	4.9	65.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support .....	254.7	1.8	.2	2.8	20.8	29.7	18.9	96.1	16.7	67.5
Service .....	278.1	.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	.4	6.7	12.8	1.9	70.4	9.3	175.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing .....	41.5	28.8	-	.3	2.2	.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair .....	299.0	1.3	7.6	119.3	65.7	28.1	16.2	29.4	3.8	27.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	684.4	3.6	5.6	68.4	273.5	131.9	81.6	72.7	2.3	44.9
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>										
Less than 3 months .....	215.6	9.0	2.6	37.6	42.2	14.7	16.1	43.5	3.6	46.4
3 - 11 months .....	308.6	8.4	2.9	40.4	61.5	26.1	26.4	62.0	6.9	74.0
1 - 5 years .....	524.8	11.2	3.8	62.9	112.6	57.5	40.3	90.9	13.7	131.7
More than 5 years .....	404.8	6.5	3.9	36.6	119.1	58.2	30.4	51.6	10.4	88.1
Not reported .....	210.2	2.2	.8	16.9	41.1	50.6	12.4	33.2	4.9	48.0
<b>Race or ethnic origin:</b>										
White, non-Hispanic .....	827.5	15.8	4.9	119.1	200.3	76.4	68.5	142.6	18.9	180.9
Black, non-Hispanic .....	139.3	1.3	.1	9.1	30.7	16.5	10.1	21.2	3.3	46.8
Hispanic .....	186.0	14.8	1.3	26.6	45.5	12.3	15.1	27.6	4.6	38.3
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	25.9	.4	-	1.4	6.3	1.8	2.3	4.5	.7	8.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native .....	7.0	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.1	1.5	.5	.4	1.1	.3	2.0
Not reported .....	478.4	4.9	7.7	37.2	92.2	99.6	29.1	84.4	11.7	111.7

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

<sup>5</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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



TABLE 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2000

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,664,018 cases] .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Sex:</b>										
Male .....	65.9	79.9	98.3	97.7	74.6	77.7	84.8	54.4	47.8	36.9
Female .....	33.4	20.1	1.7	2.3	25.2	19.3	15.1	44.4	51.8	62.9
<b>Age:<sup>4</sup></b>										
14 - 15 .....	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	-	-	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	-	.1	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )
16 - 19 .....	3.3	5.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	8.3	1.6	2.4
20 - 24 .....	11.2	17.3	11.4	12.6	10.0	8.8	12.4	15.0	9.4	9.4
25 - 34 .....	25.9	30.5	24.8	29.6	25.8	26.1	27.8	24.1	21.9	24.7
35 - 44 .....	28.9	22.4	24.9	31.2	30.4	31.9	30.0	24.6	26.8	28.6
45 - 54 .....	19.6	15.9	25.2	16.3	20.7	21.3	18.1	16.1	23.5	21.9
55 - 64 .....	8.6	6.6	9.0	5.6	9.3	8.4	7.5	8.1	13.6	9.8
65 and over .....	1.5	1.3	.4	.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.3	2.0
<b>Occupation:</b>										
Managerial and professional specialty .....	6.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	4.1	3.8	12.4	16.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support .....	15.3	5.0	1.3	1.5	5.5	14.3	15.1	34.2	42.3	17.4
Service .....	16.7	2.2	.1	.2	1.8	6.2	1.5	25.0	23.5	45.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing .....	2.5	77.2	-	.2	.6	.2	1.0	.4	5.9	1.3
Precision production, craft, and repair .....	18.0	3.5	54.0	61.4	17.5	13.6	12.9	10.4	9.7	7.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	41.1	9.6	39.9	35.2	72.6	63.7	65.0	25.8	5.7	11.6
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>										
Less than 3 months .....	13.0	24.1	18.5	19.3	11.2	7.1	12.8	15.5	9.2	12.0
3 - 11 months .....	18.5	22.5	20.9	20.8	16.3	12.6	21.0	22.0	17.4	19.1
1 - 5 years .....	31.5	30.0	27.2	32.4	29.9	27.8	32.1	32.3	34.7	33.9
More than 5 years .....	24.3	17.4	27.9	18.8	31.6	28.1	24.2	18.4	26.4	22.7
Not reported .....	12.6	6.0	5.5	8.7	10.9	24.4	9.9	11.8	12.3	12.4
<b>Race or ethnic origin:</b>										
White, non-Hispanic .....	49.7	42.5	34.6	61.3	53.2	36.9	54.6	50.7	47.8	46.6
Black, non-Hispanic .....	8.4	3.5	1.0	4.7	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	8.4	12.1
Hispanic .....	11.2	39.6	9.3	13.7	12.1	5.9	12.0	9.8	11.6	9.9
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	1.6	1.0	-	.7	1.7	.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native .....	.4	.3	.1	.5	.4	.2	.3	.4	.8	.5
Not reported .....	28.8	13.1	54.9	19.1	24.5	48.1	23.2	30.0	29.6	28.8

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

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

TABLE 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupation and industry division, 2000

(thousands)

Occupation	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total cases .....	1,664.0	37.3	14.1	194.4	376.6	207.0	125.6	281.3	39.5	388.3
Truckdrivers .....	136.1	1.2	.6	6.3	11.8	70.6	22.3	13.4	.2	9.7
Laborers, nonconstruction .....	87.0	.4	1.7	—	27.7	6.9	24.2	15.3	1.2	9.5
Nursing aides, orderlies .....	74.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	73.6
Construction laborers .....	45.4	—	—	44.7	.1	.2	—	—	.1	.3
Janitors and cleaners .....	40.7	.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	.4	5.8	1.3	1.2	5.0	5.7	20.7
Assemblers .....	38.9	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	34.1	.1	1.8	1.0	—	1.4
Carpenters .....	38.3	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	30.2	2.6	.4	.6	1.2	.3	2.9
Cooks .....	27.8	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	18.3	.6	8.5
Cashiers .....	26.9	—	—	—	.1	.1	.3	24.5	.1	1.8
Registered nurses .....	24.5	—	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	—	—	.2	24.3
Sales workers, other commodities ..	24.1	.1	—	—	.2	.1	.8	20.3	.1	2.5
Supervisors and proprietors .....	24.1	—	—	.1	.3	.1	2.4	19.6	.4	1.1
Stock handlers and baggers .....	23.8	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	1.3	.1	2.0	19.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3
Welders and cutters .....	21.9	.1	.2	2.2	16.4	.7	1.5	—	—	.8
Maids and housemen .....	21.7	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	.7	20.8
Miscellaneous food preparation .....	19.4	.1	—	—	.1	.1	.1	13.2	.2	5.7
Shipping and receiving clerks .....	17.8	—	—	.1	5.1	5.6	2.1	4.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.6
Electricians .....	16.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	12.5	2.0	.6	.2	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm .....	16.0	7.9	—	.3	.3	.1	.2	.8	2.3	4.2
Mechanics, automobile .....	15.9	—	—	.1	.1	.3	.4	10.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	4.0
Farm workers .....	14.0	12.9	—	—	.3	.2	.5	—	—	.2
Driver-sales workers .....	13.9	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	2.9	.6	6.1	3.0	—	1.2
Kitchen workers .....	13.1	—	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	.2	11.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.1
Industrial truck operators .....	12.8	.3	.5	.4	4.9	2.4	2.7	1.1	—	.5
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	12.2	.1	—	9.8	1.0	.6	.1	—	—	.6
Repairers, industrial machinery .....	12.1	—	1.1	.2	8.8	.2	.9	.1	.1	.7
Licensed practical nurses .....	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	10.6
Mechanics, bus, truck, stationary engine .....	10.8	.3	.1	.5	1.0	3.5	2.7	.8	.1	1.9
Guards and police, except public .....	10.6	—	—	—	.2	.1	.1	1.5	.5	8.1
Stock and inventory clerks .....	10.4	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	2.2	.6	1.8	4.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.4
Supervisors, production workers .....	10.2	—	.1	—	7.3	.9	.6	.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	.5
Waiters and waitresses .....	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	.2	6.7	.1	3.1
Health aides, except nursing .....	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	9.8
Packaging, filling machine operators .....	9.7	.1	—	—	8.9	.1	.3	.1	—	.2
Attendants, public transportation .....	9.0	—	—	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics .....	8.3	—	—	6.0	.2	.1	.4	.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	.9
Painters .....	8.1	—	.1	5.8	.5	.1	.4	—	.4	.6
Butchers and meat cutters .....	7.6	.1	—	—	2.2	—	.7	4.6	—	—
Bus drivers .....	7.6	—	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.5
Hand packers and packagers .....	7.3	.1	—	—	3.5	.2	1.7	1.3	—	.6
General office clerks .....	7.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.5	.7	.6	.9	1.6	2.8

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2000

(thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total cases .....	1,664.0	37.3	14.1	194.4	376.6	207.0	125.6	281.3	39.5	388.3
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>										
Sprains, strains .....	728.2	12.5	5.5	74.7	145.1	104.7	56.8	116.9	15.6	196.4
Bruises, contusions .....	151.7	3.4	1.6	15.4	32.4	21.6	12.1	29.2	2.7	33.4
Cuts, lacerations .....	121.3	3.4	1.0	17.5	32.7	8.4	8.8	30.8	1.8	17.1
Fractures .....	116.7	3.7	1.8	21.5	26.2	11.6	10.0	19.1	3.2	19.6
Heat burns .....	24.3	.4	.2	2.7	6.0	.8	.9	8.8	.3	4.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	27.7	.2	.1	1.0	10.9	2.0	1.5	3.8	2.6	5.5
Tendonitis .....	14.4	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.9	5.8	1.1	.7	1.9	.6	3.3
Chemical burns .....	9.4	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.0	2.8	.8	.5	1.8	.2	2.1
Amputations .....	9.7	.7	.1	1.1	4.5	.4	1.0	1.2	.1	.5
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	59.2	1.4	.9	8.2	11.8	6.8	4.4	10.6	1.4	13.7
<b>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>										
Head .....	110.3	3.2	1.2	15.1	28.4	12.5	7.8	17.6	2.4	22.1
Eye .....	53.8	1.5	.3	8.1	18.0	4.5	3.8	7.1	.9	9.6
Neck .....	28.6	.4	.3	2.4	5.6	5.6	2.0	4.0	.7	7.6
Trunk .....	618.3	10.9	5.5	67.1	131.1	82.3	50.6	96.6	12.5	161.7
Shoulder .....	96.1	1.5	.5	10.5	23.9	13.8	7.1	14.9	2.2	21.6
Back .....	411.1	7.1	3.2	42.7	79.4	54.4	34.6	64.6	8.6	116.5
Upper extremities .....	382.7	10.3	3.0	44.5	115.5	33.2	27.1	71.8	9.6	67.7
Wrist .....	85.2	1.6	.5	6.9	24.6	8.4	6.4	14.5	4.1	18.3
Hand, except finger .....	69.5	2.2	.5	10.3	19.7	5.4	5.1	14.6	1.2	10.3
Finger .....	138.3	4.2	1.2	16.3	48.2	9.3	9.1	27.4	2.0	20.7
Lower extremities .....	347.7	8.8	3.0	46.4	66.1	49.6	26.4	60.9	8.1	78.3
Knee .....	130.1	2.8	1.2	17.9	23.9	19.1	8.0	22.6	2.3	32.3
Foot, except toe .....	58.1	1.9	.6	8.1	12.7	7.0	5.3	11.8	1.4	9.5
Toe .....	18.2	.3	.1	2.6	4.2	2.3	1.7	3.7	.5	2.8
Body systems .....	21.0	.5	.1	1.4	4.5	2.7	1.2	2.6	1.6	6.4
Multiple parts .....	145.6	2.9	1.0	15.8	23.6	19.9	9.8	26.5	4.3	41.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2000 — Continued

(thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>										
Chemicals and chemical products .....	25.4	0.5	0.8	1.9	7.9	2.2	1.6	3.7	0.6	6.3
Containers .....	240.1	2.9	.9	10.3	51.2	45.6	30.7	59.7	4.8	34.0
Furniture and fixtures .....	56.4	.2	.1	3.2	9.8	4.4	3.3	15.2	2.0	18.3
Machinery .....	111.6	3.4	1.5	11.9	44.8	5.1	9.4	18.2	2.3	14.9
Parts and materials .....	182.5	3.2	3.3	45.0	67.7	17.7	13.1	18.5	1.3	12.7
Worker motion or position .....	258.5	5.7	.7	27.5	70.4	29.7	17.2	38.0	9.0	60.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	278.5	6.1	2.2	37.5	40.5	34.1	17.7	56.8	9.6	74.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment .....	103.9	2.5	1.5	21.0	24.1	8.2	5.4	19.4	1.5	20.3
Vehicles .....	138.8	3.0	.8	11.4	19.8	37.6	15.6	19.1	2.2	29.3
Health care patient .....	74.6	—	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	1.5	—	.5	.5	72.1
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>										
Contact with objects and equipment .....	443.6	11.6	5.7	62.7	128.5	46.2	35.9	80.3	6.7	65.9
Struck by object .....	225.0	5.8	3.2	34.5	54.1	24.9	19.1	44.1	3.3	35.9
Struck against object .....	107.7	2.5	1.0	13.4	28.4	11.6	7.9	22.6	2.1	18.1
Caught in equipment or object ..	74.8	2.4	1.1	7.5	34.2	6.0	6.5	8.9	.6	7.7
Fall to lower level .....	95.3	2.9	1.1	24.4	12.7	13.7	7.4	13.1	2.8	17.3
Fall on same level .....	198.9	3.7	1.0	14.6	31.3	20.7	12.2	47.4	7.1	60.9
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall .....	52.8	1.3	.3	5.6	10.0	7.6	3.5	9.6	1.7	13.2
Overexertion .....	454.7	6.0	4.4	43.0	97.4	62.3	37.4	70.8	8.3	125.0
Overexertion in lifting .....	256.7	3.5	1.9	23.5	51.2	35.2	22.9	48.5	4.6	65.3
Repetitive motion .....	68.3	.5	.1	2.8	30.6	4.5	3.9	8.7	4.6	12.6
Exposure to harmful substances .....	69.1	1.8	.5	6.5	18.3	6.7	3.4	13.6	1.8	16.5
Transportation accidents .....	73.0	2.1	.2	8.0	7.6	18.5	8.0	7.9	1.7	19.0
Fires and explosions .....	3.7	.2	.1	1.0	.8	.2	.2	.7	.1	.5
Assaults and violent acts by person .....	18.4	—	—	.3	.4	.8	.2	3.4	.4	12.8

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

TABLE 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2000

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,664,018 cases] .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>										
Sprains, strains .....	43.8	33.7	39.4	38.4	38.5	50.6	45.2	41.5	39.4	50.6
Bruises, contusions .....	9.1	9.1	11.3	7.9	8.6	10.4	9.6	10.4	6.8	8.6
Cuts, lacerations .....	7.3	9.0	6.9	9.0	8.7	4.1	7.0	10.9	4.5	4.4
Fractures .....	7.0	10.0	12.8	11.1	6.9	5.6	8.0	6.8	8.1	5.0
Heat burns .....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	.4	.7	3.1	.8	1.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	1.7	.6	.5	.5	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	6.7	1.4
Tendonitis .....	.9	.3	.1	.5	1.5	.5	.6	.7	1.4	.9
Chemical burns .....	.6	.3	.4	.5	.7	.4	.4	.7	.5	.5
Amputations .....	.6	1.9	.9	.6	1.2	.2	.8	.4	.3	.1
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	3.6	3.7	6.1	4.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5
<b>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>										
Head .....	6.6	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.5	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.7
Eye .....	3.2	4.0	1.9	4.2	4.8	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.5
Neck .....	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0
Trunk .....	37.2	29.3	39.2	34.5	34.8	39.7	40.3	34.4	31.7	41.6
Shoulder .....	5.8	4.2	3.7	5.4	6.3	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.6
Back .....	24.7	19.1	23.0	22.0	21.1	26.3	27.6	23.0	21.7	30.0
Upper extremities .....	23.0	27.6	21.3	22.9	30.7	16.0	21.6	25.5	24.2	17.4
Wrist .....	5.1	4.3	3.4	3.6	6.5	4.0	5.1	5.1	10.4	4.7
Hand, except finger .....	4.2	6.0	3.8	5.3	5.2	2.6	4.1	5.2	3.1	2.7
Finger .....	8.3	11.3	8.8	8.4	12.8	4.5	7.3	9.7	5.1	5.3
Lower extremities .....	20.9	23.6	21.6	23.8	17.6	24.0	21.1	21.7	20.6	20.2
Knee .....	7.8	7.4	8.2	9.2	6.3	9.2	6.4	8.0	5.7	8.3
Foot, except toe .....	3.5	5.1	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.4	2.4
Toe .....	1.1	.9	.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	.7
Body systems .....	1.3	1.3	.5	.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	.9	4.1	1.7
Multiple parts .....	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.1	6.3	9.6	7.8	9.4	10.9	10.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2000 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>										
Chemicals and chemical products .....	1.5	1.3	5.7	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Containers .....	14.4	7.8	6.2	5.3	13.6	22.0	24.5	21.2	12.1	8.8
Furniture and fixtures .....	3.4	.6	.9	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	5.4	5.0	4.7
Machinery .....	6.7	9.2	10.6	6.1	11.9	2.5	7.5	6.5	5.9	3.8
Parts and materials .....	11.0	8.6	23.6	23.2	18.0	8.6	10.4	6.6	3.3	3.3
Worker motion or position .....	15.5	15.4	4.7	14.2	18.7	14.3	13.7	13.5	22.9	15.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	16.7	16.5	15.4	19.3	10.8	16.4	14.1	20.2	24.3	19.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment .....	6.2	6.6	10.7	10.8	6.4	4.0	4.3	6.9	3.9	5.2
Vehicles .....	8.3	8.0	5.5	5.9	5.3	18.1	12.4	6.8	5.7	7.5
Health care patient .....	4.5	—	—	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	.7	—	.2	1.3	18.6
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>										
Contact with objects and equipment .....	26.7	31.2	40.1	32.3	34.1	22.3	28.6	28.5	16.9	17.0
Struck by object .....	13.5	15.6	22.9	17.7	14.4	12.0	15.2	15.7	8.3	9.3
Struck against object .....	6.5	6.8	7.3	6.9	7.5	5.6	6.3	8.0	5.3	4.7
Caught in equipment or object ..	4.5	6.4	7.7	3.8	9.1	2.9	5.2	3.2	1.5	2.0
Fall to lower level .....	5.7	7.8	7.9	12.5	3.4	6.6	5.9	4.6	7.1	4.5
Fall on same level .....	12.0	9.8	7.2	7.5	8.3	10.0	9.7	16.9	18.0	15.7
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall .....	3.2	3.6	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.4	3.4
Overexertion .....	27.3	16.2	31.3	22.1	25.9	30.1	29.8	25.2	21.1	32.2
Overexertion in lifting .....	15.4	9.4	13.6	12.1	13.6	17.0	18.2	17.2	11.7	16.8
Repetitive motion .....	4.1	1.4	.9	1.4	8.1	2.2	3.1	3.1	11.5	3.2
Exposure to harmful substances .....	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.3	4.9	3.2	2.7	4.8	4.5	4.3
Transportation accidents .....	4.4	5.6	1.6	4.1	2.0	9.0	6.4	2.8	4.4	4.9
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.5	.5	.5	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1
Assaults and violent acts by person .....	1.1	—	—	.2	.1	.4	.2	1.2	.9	3.3

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

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

TABLE 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2000

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,664,018 cases] .....	181.1	246.3	244.7	318.9	204.9	312.2	186.4	161.9	58.3	139.6
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>										
Sprains, strains .....	79.2	82.9	96.3	122.5	79.0	157.9	84.3	67.3	23.0	70.6
Bruises, contusions .....	16.5	22.4	27.8	25.2	17.6	32.5	17.9	16.8	4.0	12.0
Cuts, lacerations .....	13.2	22.2	16.8	28.6	17.8	12.7	13.1	17.7	2.6	6.1
Fractures .....	12.7	24.6	31.3	35.3	14.2	17.5	14.9	11.0	4.7	7.1
Heat burns .....	2.6	2.7	3.3	4.5	3.3	1.3	1.3	5.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.7	5.9	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.9	2.0
Tendonitis .....	1.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.6	3.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.2
Chemical burns .....	1.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.6	1.5	1.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Amputations .....	1.1	4.7	2.2	1.9	2.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	6.5	9.1	15.0	13.4	6.4	10.2	6.6	6.1	2.1	4.9
<b>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>										
Head .....	12.0	21.1	20.3	24.8	15.5	18.8	11.6	10.2	3.5	8.0
Eye .....	5.9	9.8	4.6	13.4	9.8	6.8	5.6	4.1	1.4	3.5
Neck .....	3.1	3.0	4.5	3.9	3.1	8.4	3.0	2.3	1.0	2.7
Trunk .....	67.3	72.2	95.9	110.1	71.3	124.1	75.1	55.6	18.5	58.1
Shoulder .....	10.5	10.2	9.2	17.2	13.0	20.8	10.6	8.6	3.3	7.8
Back .....	44.7	47.1	56.3	70.0	43.2	82.1	51.4	37.2	12.7	41.9
Upper extremities .....	41.7	68.1	52.2	73.0	62.9	50.1	40.2	41.4	14.1	24.3
Wrist .....	9.3	10.6	8.3	11.4	13.4	12.6	9.4	8.3	6.1	6.6
Hand, except finger .....	7.6	14.7	9.4	16.9	10.7	8.2	7.6	8.4	1.8	3.7
Finger .....	15.1	27.8	21.5	26.7	26.2	14.0	13.6	15.8	3.0	7.4
Lower extremities .....	37.8	58.1	52.8	76.1	36.0	74.8	39.3	35.1	12.0	28.2
Knee .....	14.2	18.2	20.1	29.4	13.0	28.9	11.9	13.0	3.4	11.6
Foot, except toe .....	6.3	12.6	9.9	13.3	6.9	10.5	7.9	6.8	2.0	3.4
Toe .....	2.0	2.2	1.2	4.3	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.0
Body systems .....	2.3	3.2	1.1	2.3	2.4	4.1	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.3
Multiple parts .....	15.8	19.1	17.3	25.9	12.8	30.0	14.6	15.3	6.4	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2000 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>										
Chemicals and chemical products .....	2.8	3.3	14.0	3.2	4.3	3.3	2.4	2.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.3
Containers .....	26.1	19.2	15.3	16.8	27.8	68.8	45.6	34.4	7.1	12.2
Furniture and fixtures .....	6.1	1.4	2.2	5.2	5.3	6.6	4.9	8.7	2.9	6.6
Machinery .....	12.1	22.8	25.8	19.5	24.4	7.7	14.0	10.5	3.4	5.4
Parts and materials .....	19.9	21.2	57.7	73.9	36.8	26.7	19.5	10.6	1.9	4.6
Worker motion or position .....	28.1	37.8	11.6	45.1	38.3	44.8	25.5	21.9	13.3	21.7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	30.3	40.6	37.6	61.4	22.0	51.4	26.2	32.7	14.2	26.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment .....	11.3	16.3	26.2	34.5	13.1	12.4	8.0	11.1	2.3	7.3
Vehicles .....	15.1	19.6	13.4	18.7	10.8	56.6	23.2	11.0	3.3	10.5
Health care patient .....	8.1	—	—	—	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.3	—	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	25.9
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>										
Contact with objects and equipment .....	48.3	76.8	98.2	102.9	69.9	69.7	53.4	46.2	9.9	23.7
Struck by object .....	24.5	38.4	56.0	56.5	29.5	37.6	28.4	25.4	4.8	12.9
Struck against object .....	11.7	16.8	17.9	21.9	15.5	17.6	11.7	13.0	3.1	6.5
Caught in equipment or object ..	8.1	15.7	18.8	12.2	18.6	9.1	9.7	5.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.8
Fall to lower level .....	10.4	19.3	19.3	40.0	6.9	20.6	10.9	7.5	4.2	6.2
Fall on same level .....	21.6	24.2	17.7	24.0	17.0	31.2	18.1	27.3	10.5	21.9
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall .....	5.7	8.9	4.6	9.2	5.4	11.5	5.1	5.5	2.6	4.7
Overexertion .....	49.5	39.8	76.5	70.6	53.0	94.0	55.6	40.8	12.3	44.9
Overexertion in lifting .....	27.9	23.2	33.2	38.6	27.9	53.1	34.0	27.9	6.9	23.5
Repetitive motion .....	7.4	3.4	2.2	4.6	16.6	6.8	5.9	5.0	6.7	4.5
Exposure to harmful substances .....	7.5	11.8	8.6	10.7	10.0	10.1	5.0	7.8	2.6	6.0
Transportation accidents .....	7.9	13.7	4.0	13.2	4.1	28.0	11.9	4.6	2.5	6.8
Fires and explosions .....	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.3	1.3	1.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Assaults and violent acts by person .....	2.0	—	—	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.6

<sup>1</sup> 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)

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

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 1.0 case per 10,000 full-time workers.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available.  
 SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor



TABLE 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2000

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,664,018 cases] .....	100.0	16.1	12.9	19.9	12.7	11.2	6.2	21.0	6
<b>Sex:</b>									
Male .....	100.0	16.0	12.6	19.6	12.7	11.3	6.4	21.4	6
Female .....	100.0	16.3	13.5	20.8	12.7	10.8	5.9	20.1	5
<b>Age:<sup>2</sup></b>									
14 - 15 .....	100.0	22.2	32.3	12.2	29.5	.5	3.0	.7	2
16 - 19 .....	100.0	22.9	17.8	24.6	12.4	10.3	3.6	8.3	3
20 - 24 .....	100.0	20.6	16.3	22.8	14.3	9.3	5.1	11.5	4
25 - 34 .....	100.0	18.2	14.0	21.0	12.8	10.8	5.4	17.7	5
35 - 44 .....	100.0	14.9	12.2	19.5	12.3	11.2	6.7	23.1	7
45 - 54 .....	100.0	13.2	11.1	18.3	12.5	12.1	6.8	26.0	8
55 - 64 .....	100.0	12.1	9.8	17.0	12.1	12.0	7.6	29.4	10
65 and over .....	100.0	10.5	10.1	16.5	12.4	11.7	9.5	29.5	11
<b>Occupation:</b>									
Managerial and professional specialty .....	100.0	18.5	14.0	21.6	12.0	10.9	5.1	17.9	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support .....	100.0	16.8	14.0	21.1	12.0	10.8	5.8	19.4	5
Service .....	100.0	15.8	14.1	21.7	14.2	10.4	5.4	18.4	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing .....	100.0	15.4	13.1	19.3	14.7	9.4	7.3	20.7	6
Precision production, craft, and repair .....	100.0	15.1	11.9	18.3	12.3	12.2	6.7	23.4	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	100.0	16.0	12.2	19.2	12.4	11.2	6.6	22.2	6
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>									
Less than 3 months .....	100.0	18.3	14.0	21.3	13.3	10.1	4.6	18.5	5
3 - 11 months .....	100.0	17.5	14.6	20.9	13.0	10.1	5.8	18.1	5
1 - 5 years .....	100.0	16.4	13.6	20.3	12.3	10.7	6.1	20.6	5
More than 5 years .....	100.0	14.2	11.0	18.4	12.4	12.8	7.5	23.8	8
<b>Race or ethnic origin:</b>									
White, non-Hispanic .....	100.0	16.9	13.1	20.1	12.4	10.9	6.2	20.4	5
Black, non-Hispanic .....	100.0	15.6	14.6	20.6	12.4	10.7	6.3	19.8	5
Hispanic .....	100.0	14.4	12.6	18.7	13.2	10.7	6.3	24.1	7
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	100.0	17.8	12.7	18.2	14.7	10.6	5.5	20.5	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native .....	100.0	15.3	13.7	21.2	12.6	12.4	5.2	19.7	5

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

<sup>2</sup> Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

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

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

TABLE 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupation and number of days away from work, 2000

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,664,018 cases] .....	100.0	16.1	12.9	19.9	12.7	11.2	6.2	21.0	6
Truckdrivers .....	100.0	11.9	10.4	19.3	12.3	11.7	7.2	27.2	9
Laborers, nonconstruction .....	100.0	17.6	12.9	21.4	13.3	11.3	5.9	17.7	5
Nursing aides, orderlies .....	100.0	16.2	13.9	22.8	13.7	11.7	5.5	16.1	5
Construction laborers .....	100.0	12.7	12.5	19.4	11.7	11.4	7.3	25.0	8
Janitors and cleaners .....	100.0	16.6	10.8	19.9	13.5	11.5	6.1	21.7	6
Assemblers .....	100.0	17.5	11.8	19.2	11.9	11.9	7.9	19.8	6
Carpenters .....	100.0	15.8	11.9	14.6	12.6	13.1	7.5	24.5	8
Cooks .....	100.0	16.7	16.6	21.7	15.0	8.9	5.1	16.0	5
Cashiers .....	100.0	13.0	10.9	21.7	11.5	10.5	4.7	27.7	7
Registered nurses .....	100.0	19.3	16.0	22.5	11.8	10.7	5.3	14.4	4
Sales workers, other commodities ..	100.0	17.4	18.4	20.2	12.2	8.7	6.6	16.4	5
Supervisors and proprietors .....	100.0	12.6	14.9	18.6	14.1	12.4	7.1	20.2	7
Stock handlers and baggers .....	100.0	17.3	15.1	23.8	12.5	8.6	6.2	16.5	5
Welders and cutters .....	100.0	21.5	13.2	16.7	10.1	10.7	5.4	22.3	5
Maids and housemen .....	100.0	15.0	14.6	21.4	14.0	12.0	5.4	17.6	5
Miscellaneous food preparation .....	100.0	17.2	15.3	21.4	16.7	7.6	5.5	16.4	5
Shipping and receiving clerks .....	100.0	19.2	16.1	20.5	11.9	11.1	4.4	16.8	5
Electricians .....	100.0	12.8	10.8	16.3	14.2	12.9	8.2	24.9	9
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm .....	100.0	16.1	17.1	17.9	14.9	10.2	8.5	15.4	5
Mechanics, automobile .....	100.0	15.0	13.8	21.5	11.5	9.4	6.9	21.8	5
Farm workers .....	100.0	15.4	8.7	18.9	16.0	8.5	7.2	25.3	7
Driver-sales workers .....	100.0	13.2	12.4	21.1	12.2	11.2	5.7	24.3	7
Kitchen workers .....	100.0	24.6	14.6	22.1	10.0	7.5	2.9	18.3	4
Industrial truck operators .....	100.0	18.1	11.3	19.8	11.0	10.1	5.4	24.4	6
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	100.0	14.9	10.8	16.9	12.3	14.4	6.2	24.4	8
Repairers, industrial machinery .....	100.0	14.9	14.4	14.6	13.3	12.2	7.4	23.2	7
Licensed practical nurses .....	100.0	19.6	14.9	23.5	6.3	13.2	5.5	17.1	4
Mechanics, bus, truck, stationary engine .....	100.0	18.7	15.5	16.1	10.0	14.1	4.3	21.3	5
Guards and police, except public ....	100.0	14.4	14.5	21.0	14.6	11.6	6.9	16.9	6
Stock and inventory clerks .....	100.0	16.6	14.9	21.8	13.7	10.1	5.2	17.7	5
Supervisors, production workers .....	100.0	21.3	10.1	19.6	11.6	12.6	7.0	17.8	5
Waiters and waitresses .....	100.0	13.7	15.6	23.6	16.0	7.6	5.3	18.1	5
Health aides, except nursing .....	100.0	16.4	17.5	24.1	15.9	8.8	5.4	11.9	4
Packaging, filling machine operators .....	100.0	17.8	13.8	16.5	15.4	9.4	6.9	20.1	6
Attendants, public transportation .....	100.0	6.7	8.3	23.0	17.6	16.3	7.1	21.0	8
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics .....	100.0	16.0	13.0	18.5	15.3	13.3	2.6	21.3	6
Painters .....	100.0	11.8	7.3	19.4	23.5	5.8	4.5	27.7	6
Butchers and meat cutters .....	100.0	14.6	13.4	21.7	14.3	8.6	9.1	18.2	6
Bus drivers .....	100.0	11.3	7.7	20.0	13.9	11.5	6.2	29.4	9
Hand packers and packagers .....	100.0	25.1	15.1	15.8	11.1	12.9	3.9	16.0	4
General office clerks .....	100.0	11.2	11.6	20.7	15.9	11.5	3.8	25.3	7

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

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

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

TABLE 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2000

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,664,018 cases] .....	100.0	16.1	12.9	19.9	12.7	11.2	6.2	21.0	6
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>									
Sprains, strains .....	100.0	13.9	12.7	21.3	13.8	11.3	6.1	20.9	6
Bruises, contusions .....	100.0	22.6	17.2	25.7	11.8	9.0	3.4	10.3	3
Cuts, lacerations .....	100.0	25.4	18.2	19.7	13.9	9.3	4.4	9.0	3
Fractures .....	100.0	7.3	6.1	11.9	11.1	13.8	9.8	40.1	20
Heat burns .....	100.0	19.0	17.5	22.0	17.1	11.1	4.3	8.9	4
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	100.0	2.8	4.2	9.3	10.5	15.3	13.0	44.9	27
Tendonitis .....	100.0	8.5	8.9	18.7	13.9	14.3	7.7	27.9	10
Chemical burns .....	100.0	35.9	19.0	19.5	10.5	7.1	3.9	4.2	2
Amputations .....	100.0	3.7	5.2	14.8	13.0	15.7	12.7	34.9	18
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	100.0	12.3	10.8	20.4	12.4	11.3	6.9	26.0	8
<b>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>									
Head .....	100.0	36.0	20.2	21.5	7.7	6.5	2.0	6.1	2
Eye .....	100.0	45.2	22.9	20.5	4.8	3.1	.8	2.6	2
Neck .....	100.0	16.5	13.3	20.4	10.0	10.3	4.6	25.0	5
Trunk .....	100.0	13.2	12.0	20.6	13.7	11.7	6.4	22.3	7
Shoulder .....	100.0	12.0	9.1	16.5	13.6	11.3	7.0	30.4	10
Back .....	100.0	13.8	13.2	22.3	13.7	10.8	5.3	20.9	6
Upper extremities .....	100.0	17.8	13.4	18.8	12.9	11.0	6.6	19.5	5
Wrist .....	100.0	11.1	8.8	14.9	12.6	12.1	9.3	31.2	12
Hand, except finger .....	100.0	22.5	15.8	21.7	13.3	9.8	4.4	12.5	4
Finger .....	100.0	21.5	15.6	19.1	13.6	10.6	6.5	13.0	4
Lower extremities .....	100.0	13.7	12.0	19.7	13.1	11.9	7.1	22.4	7
Knee .....	100.0	11.5	9.3	17.7	12.7	12.4	8.3	28.2	10
Foot, except toe .....	100.0	16.1	14.6	19.6	11.2	11.1	6.6	20.8	5
Toe .....	100.0	16.0	14.6	20.6	15.0	14.3	7.9	11.6	5
Body systems .....	100.0	26.0	16.2	20.9	10.1	8.8	3.9	14.1	3
Multiple parts .....	100.0	12.5	11.7	19.3	11.3	11.4	6.0	27.9	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2000 — Continued

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>									
Chemicals and chemical products .....	100.0	32.1	18.4	20.7	10.1	7.8	3.5	7.4	2
Containers .....	100.0	14.7	12.7	21.2	13.6	11.5	6.4	19.8	6
Furniture and fixtures .....	100.0	18.0	15.7	21.5	13.2	10.2	5.3	16.0	5
Machinery .....	100.0	17.6	12.8	18.9	13.2	11.0	6.6	19.9	6
Parts and materials .....	100.0	17.1	12.9	19.8	12.6	11.5	6.4	19.7	6
Worker motion or position .....	100.0	11.0	10.7	19.0	13.9	12.3	7.5	25.5	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	100.0	13.0	11.3	18.7	11.5	11.5	6.7	27.3	8
Tools, instruments, and equipment .....	100.0	22.2	15.2	20.7	12.3	9.9	5.2	14.5	4
Vehicles .....	100.0	13.6	11.5	18.9	11.9	10.9	6.6	26.6	8
Health care patient .....	100.0	17.7	13.7	23.3	14.6	10.9	5.4	14.5	5
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>									
Contact with objects and equipment .....	100.0	22.2	15.9	20.7	11.9	9.7	5.2	14.4	4
Struck by object .....	100.0	22.3	16.1	21.3	12.2	9.4	4.9	13.7	4
Struck against object .....	100.0	21.1	15.7	21.8	13.1	10.1	5.3	13.0	4
Caught in equipment or object ..	100.0	16.5	13.5	17.3	12.0	12.3	7.1	21.1	6
Fall to lower level .....	100.0	10.4	11.5	16.2	11.3	12.5	7.7	30.3	11
Fall on same level .....	100.0	14.6	11.4	19.7	12.3	10.8	6.0	25.0	7
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall .....	100.0	12.8	12.8	21.0	15.8	10.5	6.1	21.1	7
Overexertion .....	100.0	13.5	11.8	20.5	13.5	12.3	6.5	21.8	7
Overexertion in lifting .....	100.0	13.4	12.3	21.1	14.1	12.0	6.3	20.8	6
Repetitive motion .....	100.0	6.7	6.5	12.7	11.5	14.9	10.3	37.4	19
Exposure to harmful substances .....	100.0	29.3	18.5	21.0	12.1	8.3	3.2	7.5	3
Transportation accidents .....	100.0	12.2	10.0	17.9	11.4	10.6	7.1	30.9	10
Fires and explosions .....	100.0	8.6	16.0	17.9	12.8	15.1	9.2	20.3	9
Assaults and violent acts by person .....	100.0	18.9	12.5	21.6	15.6	8.1	6.9	16.4	5

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

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

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

TABLE 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by industry division and number of days away from work, 2000

Industry	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry <sup>2</sup> [1,664,018 cases] .....	100.0	16.1	12.9	19.9	12.7	11.2	6.2	21.0	6
<b>Goods producing:</b>									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	16.0	13.4	19.6	14.6	8.6	7.4	20.4	6
Mining <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	5.1	5.9	18.7	10.4	9.5	5.2	45.1	21
Construction .....	100.0	12.9	11.6	18.3	12.8	11.6	6.8	26.1	8
Manufacturing .....	100.0	18.6	12.7	17.7	12.1	11.6	7.1	20.1	6
Durable goods .....	100.0	19.0	12.7	17.6	11.9	11.4	7.3	20.0	6
Nondurable goods .....	100.0	17.9	12.7	17.9	12.5	11.9	6.9	20.2	6
<b>Service producing:</b>									
Transportation and public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	12.8	10.3	19.1	13.5	12.4	6.9	24.9	8
Wholesale trade .....	100.0	17.9	13.3	20.2	12.5	11.0	5.6	19.5	5
Retail trade .....	100.0	15.5	14.8	21.6	13.0	9.6	5.3	20.2	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate ....	100.0	16.2	10.8	22.3	12.2	10.8	5.9	21.8	6
Services .....	100.0	17.1	14.0	21.9	12.5	11.3	5.4	17.7	5

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> 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 and nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

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