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(This release was reissued on December 4, 2009, to correct the key findings section for the increase in injuries and illnesses for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers to 4 percent in 2008. Additionally, it corrects phrasing in the 4th sentence of the first paragraph and 4 rounding errors elsewhere in the text.)

NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2008

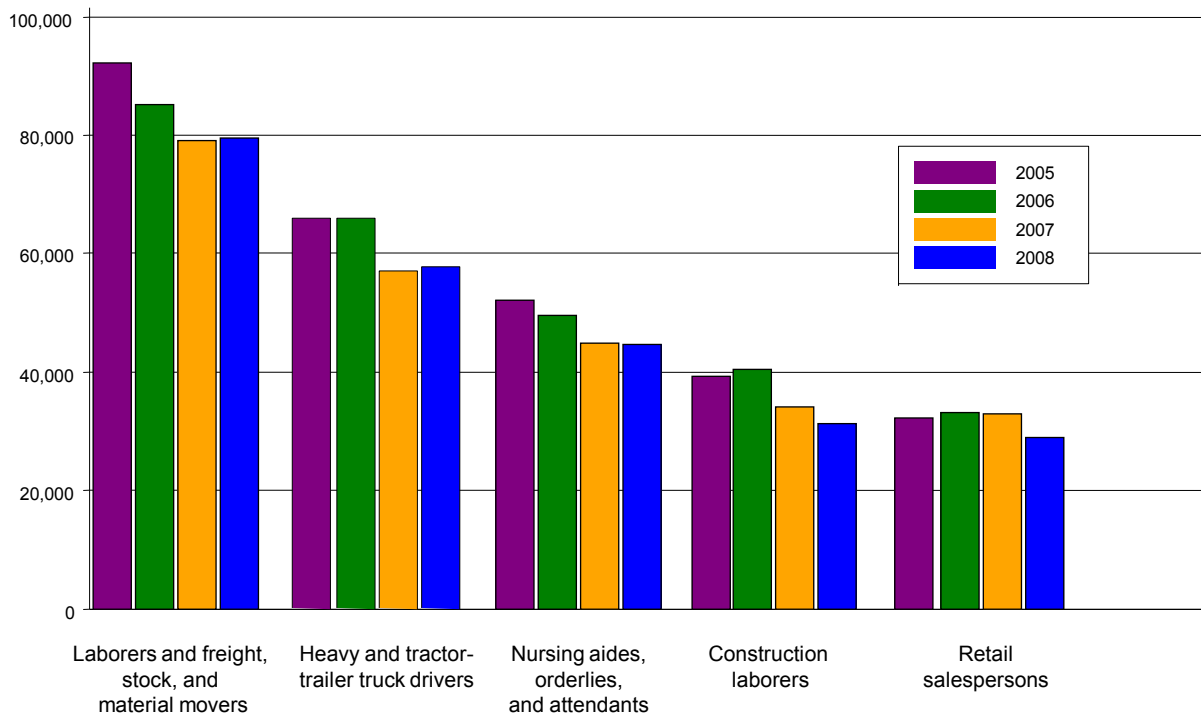
Both the rate and the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in private industry decreased 7 percent from 2007 to 2008, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rate decreased to 113 per 10,000 full time workers and the number of cases decreased by 80,730. There were 1.1 million cases requiring days away from work in private industry out of 3.7 million total recordable cases as reported by the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Median days away from work – a key measure of severity of the injuries and illnesses – increased to 8 days in 2008 after holding steady at 7 days for the previous four years.

Key findings for injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in 2008:

- The number of cases for construction laborers decreased 8 percent from 2007 to 2008 to a total of 31,310, but the rate (383 cases per 10,000 workers) was unchanged (see tables 4 and 20).
- The number of cases (28,900) for retail salespersons decreased 12 percent in 2008. The rate (90.1) decreased by 13 percent.
- The number of cases remained unchanged compared to 2007 for nursing aids, orderlies, and attendants; non-construction laborers; and truck drivers (see chart A). However, the rate for heavy and tractor trailer truck drivers increased in 2008, up by 4 percent from 2007.
- The total number of musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) cases continued to decline to a six-year low (since record keeping definitions changed) of 317,440 cases. However, the percentage of MSD cases out of total cases (29 percent in 2008) has not varied greatly since 2005.
- Despite an overall decrease in the number of injury and illness cases, there were increases in selected categories:
 - The number of injuries and illnesses to workers 55 to 64 years old and workers 65 and older increased 3 percent and 13 percent, respectively (see table 1).
 - The number of cases for Hispanic or Latino workers in transportation and material moving occupations increased 10 percent to 27,770 cases from 2007.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will issue a separate news release in early 2010 highlighting data on injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work for State and local government workers, available for 2008 for the first time.

Chart A. Occupations with a high number of days-away-from-work cases, 2005-2008



Occupation

Eight occupations had more than 20,000 injuries and illnesses in 2008 (see table 4), as they have every year since 2003. These eight occupations made up 30 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2008.

- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers experienced the highest number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in 2008, with 79,590 cases, substantially unchanged from 2007 levels. The median days away from work for this occupation increased by one day to 8 days, from 2007.
- Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had 57,700 cases with days away from work and required 17 median days away from work to recuperate, up from 15 days in 2007. While the number of cases did not increase significantly from 2007, the rate per 10,000 full time workers for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers increased 4 percent from 2007.
- Carpenters (for whom the number of days-away-from-work cases decreased by 24 percent from 2007 levels) had fewer than 20,000 injuries and illnesses for the first time since 2003.

Seven occupations (with at least 0.1 percent of total employment) had days-away-from-work rates three times greater than the all-worker rate of 113 cases per 10,000 full time workers (see table 20).

- The rate for nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants was 449 per 10,000 full time workers and decreased by 4 percent while the number of cases did not change significantly from 2007. Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants required a median of 5 days to recuperate from injuries and illnesses, which is 3 days fewer than for all occupations.
- The rate for laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (440) and construction laborers (383) did not change significantly from 2007.
- The days-away-from-work rate for reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks increased 16 percent and the rate for emergency medical technicians and paramedics increased by 11 percent.

Industry

In private industry, four industry sectors accounted for three-fourths of injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2008 (see table 1) – trade, transportation and utilities (30 percent); education and health services (17 percent); manufacturing (15 percent); and construction (11 percent). Except the education and health services industry, each of these industry sectors had significant decreases in the number of days away from work cases.

- Within the educational and health services industry, some occupations experienced an increase in days-away-from-work cases in 2008 compared to 2007: management, business, and financial occupations (19 percent increase) and office and administrative support occupations (8 percent increase).
- The manufacturing industry reported a 12 percent decrease in days-away-from-work cases, led by a 14 percent decrease in cases for workers in production occupations and a 9 percent decrease in transportation and material moving occupations (see table 3).
- The construction industry experienced decreases in numbers and rates of days-away-from-work cases from 2007. The number of cases declined by 11 percent to 120,240 in 2008, and the rate fell 8 percent to 174 cases of days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers (see table 7).
- Trade transportation and utilities and manufacturing each had a 9 percent decrease in their incidence rate, to 144 and 121 respectively.

Worker characteristics

Worker characteristics include age, gender, race or ethnic origin, and length of service with the employer at the time of the incident (see tables 1, 2, and 8).

Age. Workers who were 20 to 24 years of age had a days-away-from-work rate of 119 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, which was a decrease of 11 percent from 2007 (see table 16). The only age group with an increase in the rate (6 percent) was workers 65 years and older. For this age group, there was a 23 percent increase in the number of injury and illness cases for transportation and material moving occupations to 6,190. The number of cases in all other occupation groups either increased or did not significantly change from 2007 for this age group.

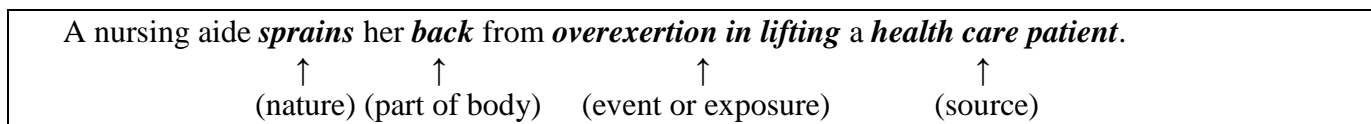
Workers age 65 and over experienced the longest absences from work in 2008 with a median of 15 days, which was one day less than required in 2007. Workers age 14 to 15 and 16 to 19 required a median of 4 days of recuperation. The median number of days increased by one day for workers age 14 to 15, 20 to 24, and 35 to 44.

Gender. Men accounted for 64 percent of days-away-from-work cases, the same proportion as in 2007. The rate for men and women decreased in 2008 by 7 percent and 8 percent, respectively (see table 16). Men continued to have a higher incidence rate (125) than women (97).

Race or ethnicity. The number of injuries and illnesses decreased by 11 percent for both white workers (464,500) and black workers (83,970), and decreased by 7 percent for Hispanic or Latino workers (145,870). The number of cases increased 10 percent for Hispanic or Latino workers in transportation and material moving occupations (27,770), despite the overall decrease in this ethnic category. Race or ethnicity was unreported in 33 percent of days-away-from-work cases.

Case characteristics

A number of variables describe the circumstances of workplace injuries and illnesses that required one or more days away from work. They include nature, part of body, source, and event or exposure, as well as “musculoskeletal disorders” (an amalgamation of selected nature and event or exposure categories).



Event or exposure. In 2008, three event or exposure categories accounted for 65 percent of the total injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work: contact with objects and equipment; overexertion; and fall on same level (see table 6). Contact with objects and equipment decreased by 8 percent and overexertion and fall on the same level each decreased 5 percent.

- Contact with objects and equipment was the most frequent event associated with injuries to laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, and construction laborers (see table A).
- Of the injuries incurred from contact with objects or equipment, 31 percent were cuts, lacerations, or punctures; 17 percent were bruises or contusions; and 12 percent were fractures.
- Instances of overexertion accounted for 48 percent of the injuries and illnesses to nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants despite a 9 percent decrease in cases from 2007.
- Repetitive motion continued to be the event with the highest median days away from work for all private industries with 18 days, two fewer days than in 2007 (see table 11). Falls to lower level required a median of 15 days away from work to recuperate. Overexertion and falls on the same level each increased from 9 to 10 median days away from work in 2008.

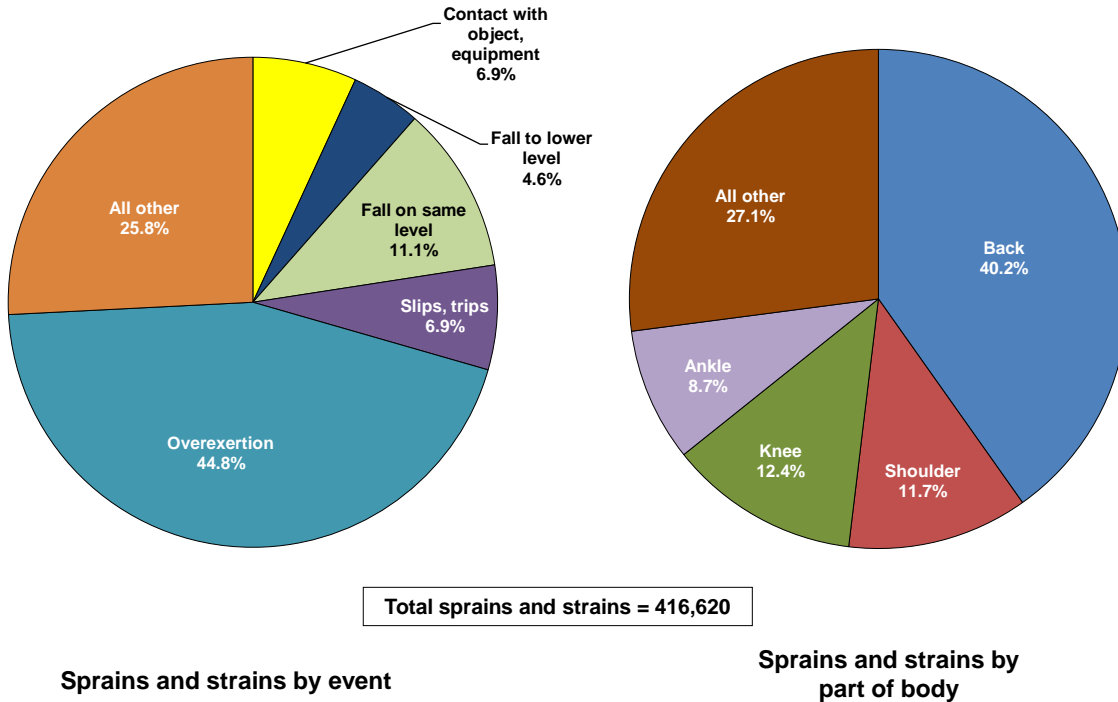
Table A. Leading event or exposure for selected occupations, 2008

Selected Occupations	Days away from work cases	Incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers	Leading Event (percent of total)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	79,590	440.3	Contact with object or equipment (35%), Overexertion (30%)
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	57,700	362.0	Overexertion (21%), Contact with object or equipment (20%)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	44,610	449.0	Overexertion (48%), Fall on same level (16%)
Construction laborers	31,310	383.1	Contact with object or equipment (40%), Overexertion (19%)
Retail salespersons	28,900	90.1	Contact with object or equipment (27%), Overexertion (26%)

Nature of injury or illness. In 2008, sprain or strain injuries accounted for 39 percent of total injury and illness cases requiring days away from work, decreasing 7 percent to 416,620 cases (see table 5). Soreness and pain (including the back) accounted for 11 percent of total cases. The number of soreness and pain cases did not significantly change from 2007.

- Forty-five percent of sprains or strains were the result of overexertion (see chart B). Bodily reaction (such as bending, reaching, twisting, or slipping without falling) accounted for another 22 percent and 11 percent were the result of falls on the same level.
- In 40 percent of the sprain and strain cases, the back was injured. In another 25 percent of the cases, a lower extremity (typically the knee or ankle) was injured.
- Twenty-three percent of sprains and strains occurred to workers in service occupations, decreasing by 4 percent. Workers in production occupations had a decrease of 7,890 sprains or strains cases, down to 43,970 in 2008.
- While the incidence rate per 10,000 full time workers for sprains and strains decreased in most industries, the rate did not change significantly from 2007 in utilities (53.0), information (29.4) and real estate and rental and leasing (46.4).
- Workers who sustained fractures or suffered from carpal tunnel syndrome required a median of 28 days to recuperate (see table 11). Amputation injuries required 26 days in 2008, up from 21 days in 2007. Sprains or strains required 9 median days, up from 8 in 2007.

Chart B. Sprains and strains by event or exposure and part of body, 2008



Musculoskeletal disorders. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), often referred to as ergonomic injuries, accounted for 29 percent of all workplace injuries and illnesses requiring time away from work in 2008, the same percentage as in 2007. A definition of musculoskeletal disorders can be found on the BLS website <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

- There were 317,440 MSDs in 2008 requiring a median of 10 days away from work, two more days than the median for all days-away-from-work cases. The number of cases declined by 17,950 (5 percent) from 2007, and by 11 percent from 2006. The rate of MSD injuries declined to 33 cases per 10,000 full time workers, from 35 cases in 2007.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of MSD cases with 66,240. In this occupation group, injuries and illnesses to the shoulder (10,870 cases) and knee (4,260 cases) required a median of 30 days to recuperate. Production occupations and healthcare support occupations had 42,720 and 29,640 MSD cases respectively (see table B).
- The MSD rate for several industries decreased significantly from last year. The MSD incidence rate for professional and business services decreased 17 percent to 14 cases per 10,000 workers and the rate for the retail trade industry decreased 10 percent to a rate of 38. Health care and social assistance decreased 5 percent to a rate of 53.

Table B. Median number of days away from work for injuries involving musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) by occupation group and selected part of body, 2008

Major Occupation Group	Total MSDs		Median days away from work by Selected Part of Body					
	Case counts	Incidence rates	Total	Back	Shoulder	Arm	Wrist	Knee
All occupations	317,440	33	10	6	18	17	16	21
Transportation and material moving occupations	66,240	85	12	8	30	27	12	30
Production occupations	42,720	49	13	5	19	15	18	23
Healthcare support occupations	29,640	110	6	5	8	8	6	11
Construction and extraction occupations	28,880	53	11	7	30	45	27	26
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	27,540	61	12	6	19	15	12	52

Notes

This release is the third in a series of releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics in 2008. The first release, in August 2009, covered work-related fatalities from the 2008 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In October 2009, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) reported the total recordable cases for occupational injuries and illnesses for 2008. A fourth release of data from the BLS SOII program is scheduled for early 2010. This release will provide case and demographic data on injury and illness cases requiring days away from work for public sector workers in State and local governments. Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health program can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

Because of space limitations, this release does not present all the publishable estimates and rates for days-away-from-work cases. Additional detailed data are available from BLS staff on 202-691-6170, iifstaff@bls.gov, and the BLS Internet site at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

TABLE 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,078,140	311,890	26,710	120,240	164,940	766,250	328,220	18,070	35,010	85,540	182,750	86,190	30,470
Gender:													
Male	688,790	269,780	23,760	117,240	128,780	419,010	229,630	12,980	19,480	56,080	36,650	42,040	22,160
Female	384,930	41,820	2,820	2,980	36,020	343,100	95,070	5,090	15,530	29,040	145,980	44,110	8,280
Age: ⁵													
14 - 15	130	20	—	—	—	110	40	—	—	—	—	50	—
16 - 19	31,010	6,370	840	2,410	3,110	24,640	10,780	320	490	1,660	2,770	7,800	820
20 - 24	107,880	31,530	3,780	13,540	14,210	76,360	34,510	900	2,820	8,910	15,670	10,500	3,050
25 - 34	239,580	77,440	7,690	35,940	33,800	162,150	66,800	3,670	7,050	19,920	36,710	19,840	8,160
35 - 44	251,490	77,350	5,530	31,260	40,560	174,150	74,590	5,340	7,730	20,800	40,830	17,930	6,920
45 - 54	261,030	74,630	5,350	25,090	44,190	186,400	80,690	4,560	10,080	18,580	48,450	16,870	7,160
55 - 64	142,840	35,540	2,630	9,710	23,200	107,300	45,650	2,360	4,990	11,090	30,230	9,410	3,570
65 and over	28,420	5,230	420	1,010	3,800	23,190	10,710	430	1,670	1,890	5,800	2,160	510
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	117,130	38,170	5,340	17,350	15,480	78,970	31,650	1,020	3,750	11,670	14,130	13,570	3,180
3 - 11 months	218,510	60,690	6,640	26,590	27,460	157,820	63,680	2,240	7,520	20,470	35,610	21,930	6,370
1 - 5 years	388,160	111,660	8,720	46,380	56,560	276,510	116,670	4,760	12,480	29,900	69,800	31,960	10,940
More than 5 years	338,320	98,240	5,550	28,840	63,860	240,070	109,010	9,540	11,100	21,630	61,370	17,590	9,840
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	464,500	159,960	8,600	66,810	84,550	304,540	127,830	5,580	14,580	32,360	76,690	30,830	16,680
Black only	83,970	18,040	410	4,850	12,770	65,930	18,800	870	2,810	7,830	26,560	7,270	1,790
Hispanic or Latino only	145,870	59,550	9,110	25,360	25,090	86,320	31,810	810	5,310	16,860	14,730	12,850	3,960
Asian only	15,090	3,690	100	560	3,040	11,400	2,720	160	330	1,200	3,450	3,170	360
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	2,920	690	40	310	350	2,230	780	60	110	240	540	470	30
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	4,230	1,430	180	650	610	2,800	1,040	50	180	120	690	680	50
Hispanic or Latino and other race	930	350	70	150	130	580	60	—	—	30	60	420	—
Multi-race	760	220	—	70	130	550	190	—	—	—	150	170	—
Not reported	359,870	67,980	8,200	21,480	38,300	291,890	144,990	10,530	11,690	26,910	59,880	30,330	7,570

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002;

therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:													
Male	63.9	86.5	89.0	97.5	78.1	54.7	70.0	71.8	55.6	65.6	20.1	48.8	72.7
Female	35.7	13.4	10.6	2.5	21.8	44.8	29.0	28.2	44.4	33.9	79.9	51.2	27.2
Age:⁵													
14 - 15	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	—	.1	—
16 - 19	2.9	2.0	3.1	2.0	1.9	3.2	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	9.0	2.7
20 - 24	10.0	10.1	14.2	11.3	8.6	10.0	10.5	5.0	8.1	10.4	8.6	12.2	10.0
25 - 34	22.2	24.8	28.8	29.9	20.5	21.2	20.4	20.3	20.1	23.3	20.1	23.0	26.8
35 - 44	23.3	24.8	20.7	26.0	24.6	22.7	22.7	29.6	22.1	24.3	22.3	20.8	22.7
45 - 54	24.2	23.9	20.0	20.9	26.8	24.3	24.6	25.2	28.8	21.7	26.5	19.6	23.5
55 - 64	13.2	11.4	9.8	8.1	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.1	14.3	13.0	16.5	10.9	11.7
65 and over	2.6	1.7	1.6	.8	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.4	4.8	2.2	3.2	2.5	1.7
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	10.9	12.2	20.0	14.4	9.4	10.3	9.6	5.6	10.7	13.6	7.7	15.7	10.4
3 - 11 months	20.3	19.5	24.9	22.1	16.6	20.6	19.4	12.4	21.5	23.9	19.5	25.4	20.9
1 - 5 years	36.0	35.8	32.6	38.6	34.3	36.1	35.5	26.3	35.6	35.0	38.2	37.1	35.9
More than 5 years	31.4	31.5	20.8	24.0	38.7	31.3	33.2	52.8	31.7	25.3	33.6	20.4	32.3
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	43.1	51.3	32.2	55.6	51.3	39.7	38.9	30.9	41.6	37.8	42.0	35.8	54.7
Black only	7.8	5.8	1.5	4.0	7.7	8.6	5.7	4.8	8.0	9.2	14.5	8.4	5.9
Hispanic or Latino only	13.5	19.1	34.1	21.1	15.2	11.3	9.7	4.5	15.2	19.7	8.1	14.9	13.0
Asian only	1.4	1.2	.4	.5	1.8	1.5	.8	.9	.9	1.4	1.9	3.7	1.2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	.4	.5	.7	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	.1	.4	.8	.2
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	(⁶)	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	.5	—
Multi-race .....	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	.1	.2	—
Not reported	33.4	21.8	30.7	17.9	23.2	38.1	44.2	58.3	33.4	31.5	32.8	35.2	24.8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2008

Occupation	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,078,140	311,890	26,710	120,240	164,940	766,250	328,220	18,070	35,010	85,540	182,750	86,190	30,470
Management occupations	19,650	3,330	340	1,700	1,290	16,320	2,770	570	2,220	2,750	5,530	1,730	740
Business and financial operations occupations ...	6,660	720	160	220	350	5,940	1,630	100	1,500	1,320	1,160	170	60
Computer and mathematical occupations	3,280	250	—	—	220	3,030	380	910	510	840	300	30	80
Architecture and engineering occupations	5,000	2,000	100	600	1,300	2,990	510	500	100	1,650	120	—	90
Life, physical, and social science occupations	2,260	710	140	—	560	1,540	80	—	260	690	430	30	40
Community and social services occupations	8,960	—	—	—	—	8,960	80	—	60	290	7,870	50	610
Legal occupations	1,460	—	—	—	—	1,460	20	—	60	1,300	60	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	8,650	—	—	—	—	8,640	20	60	—	60	7,960	110	420
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	6,230	160	—	20	140	6,060	670	1,300	40	260	530	3,070	200
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	44,950	100	30	—	70	44,850	1,280	—	140	1,580	41,780	30	30
Healthcare support occupations	65,720	—	—	—	—	65,710	330	—	190	1,620	63,140	280	150
Protective service occupations	10,860	280	40	110	130	10,570	680	40	440	6,190	1,290	1,640	290
Food preparation and serving related occupations	67,160	330	20	50	270	66,830	10,980	220	190	1,020	8,130	45,960	330
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	68,670	3,850	340	1,070	2,440	64,820	3,720	380	5,910	23,280	14,500	14,550	2,480
Personal care and service occupations	22,920	80	30	20	30	22,850	5,980	100	70	710	8,970	3,980	3,030
Sales and related occupations	69,410	1,770	30	750	990	67,640	58,860	790	2,270	1,720	400	3,010	590
Office and administrative support occupations	80,410	6,770	210	630	5,930	73,640	35,890	2,820	9,120	11,350	10,250	2,110	2,100
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13,510	11,510	11,000	—	500	2,000	1,260	—	—	400	40	70	30
Construction and extraction occupations	120,890	108,220	6,490	94,660	7,070	12,670	5,150	220	1,450	3,110	930	680	1,120
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	93,880	24,420	1,630	10,820	11,970	69,460	35,260	7,040	5,400	6,100	3,170	2,430	10,060
Production occupations	138,890	108,420	1,840	4,370	102,210	30,480	16,190	1,510	410	5,320	1,910	2,050	3,090
Transportation and material moving occupations	217,070	38,590	4,270	5,050	29,280	178,470	146,190	1,460	4,390	13,420	3,960	4,150	4,900

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupation and major industry sector, 2008

Occupation	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,078,140	311,890	26,710	120,240	164,940	766,250	328,220	18,070	35,010	85,540	182,750	86,190	30,470
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	79,590	15,360	590	280	14,490	64,230	54,400	540	2,170	3,750	810	1,330	1,240
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	57,700	9,720	1,700	3,200	4,830	47,980	40,480	150	650	5,400	60	340	890
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	44,610	—	—	—	—	44,610	—	—	100	480	44,000	—	30
Construction laborers	31,310	28,250	170	27,150	930	3,060	1,200	70	530	1,070	20	100	70
Retail salespersons	28,900	240	—	70	170	28,660	27,140	100	370	170	70	740	70
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	28,110	2,790	110	670	2,010	25,330	2,480	280	3,620	8,540	5,710	3,270	1,410
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	28,040	2,360	210	420	1,730	25,670	21,990	190	310	1,700	300	700	480
Maintenance and repair workers, general	20,800	5,700	360	1,150	4,190	15,100	4,800	220	2,620	2,240	1,870	1,690	1,650
Registered nurses	19,070	—	—	—	—	19,070	—	—	80	190	18,780	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	18,650	90	—	20	60	18,560	170	—	480	2,360	7,080	8,240	220
Carpenters	18,160	16,520	20	15,370	1,130	1,640	730	—	270	180	240	150	60
Stock clerks and order fillers	18,020	1,050	30	120	900	16,980	15,780	40	60	390	580	100	30
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	15,310	240	—	180	60	15,070	14,460	—	60	150	50	300	40
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	14,440	250	20	60	180	14,190	9,960	—	390	190	40	40	3,580
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	13,500	420	90	250	80	13,070	660	60	1,320	7,550	810	2,050	620
Cashiers	12,360	30	—	—	30	12,320	10,370	40	—	170	170	1,510	60
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	12,280	—	—	—	—	12,270	5,750	—	—	130	480	5,880	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	10,870	9,240	220	1,280	7,730	1,630	980	—	—	130	—	—	510
Electricians	10,320	9,230	150	8,170	910	1,090	400	50	20	390	180	60	—
Customer service representatives	10,120	360	—	40	320	9,760	4,210	830	2,230	1,760	370	190	160
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	9,230	8,350	30	7,750	570	880	460	—	30	160	190	20	30
Cooks, restaurant	9,160	—	—	—	—	9,160	240	—	—	—	—	8,830	60
Security guards	8,270	120	20	—	100	8,150	530	40	420	5,230	970	850	120
Home health aides	8,120	—	—	—	—	8,120	—	—	—	90	8,020	—	—
Food preparation workers	8,000	160	—	—	160	7,840	2,520	—	20	140	940	4,130	60
Waiters and waitresses	7,970	—	—	—	—	7,950	70	—	40	140	250	7,430	30
Industrial machinery mechanics	7,820	4,030	650	50	3,330	3,790	1,980	70	330	240	200	30	950

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,078,140	311,890	26,710	120,240	164,940	766,250	328,220	18,070	35,010	85,540	182,750	86,190	30,470
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains, tears	416,620	103,860	8,470	39,920	55,470	312,760	135,720	7,650	12,400	30,120	89,010	28,230	9,630
Bruises, contusions	93,650	24,110	2,760	7,870	13,470	69,540	31,850	1,260	3,040	6,700	17,040	7,380	2,270
Cuts, lacerations	87,060	33,500	2,330	13,280	17,880	53,570	25,290	860	1,810	6,400	4,670	11,300	3,240
Punctures	12,760	6,920	420	3,880	2,620	5,840	3,070	70	150	800	1,120	460	170
Fractures	89,650	31,540	3,460	13,470	14,610	58,110	25,470	1,370	4,090	7,910	10,780	6,240	2,240
Heat burns	15,630	4,220	220	1,070	2,920	11,410	3,750	60	210	400	1,440	4,720	830
Carpal tunnel syndrome	10,080	4,220	80	410	3,740	5,860	1,510	380	1,150	700	870	680	570
Tendonitis	4,100	1,390	50	220	1,120	2,720	990	110	80	310	790	400	40
Chemical burns	5,620	2,350	190	690	1,480	3,270	1,080	20	80	620	480	650	330
Amputations	6,230	3,780	490	570	2,720	2,450	1,330	80	170	360	110	360	30
Multiple traumatic injuries	43,960	12,070	1,090	4,770	6,220	31,890	12,500	1,100	1,610	4,390	7,340	3,550	1,410
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	73,270	24,760	2,260	9,980	12,520	48,510	21,230	850	2,300	6,060	9,170	5,430	3,450
Eye	27,450	13,450	1,010	5,510	6,930	14,000	6,240	250	800	1,540	2,640	1,460	1,060
Neck	15,890	3,580	400	1,510	1,670	12,310	5,280	340	610	1,380	3,750	590	360
Trunk	366,710	96,840	7,380	38,210	51,250	269,870	119,060	5,690	12,490	25,140	72,440	25,150	9,910
Shoulder	74,100	19,840	1,460	5,950	12,430	54,270	25,950	1,410	2,160	4,490	12,670	5,630	1,950
Back	222,290	54,340	3,990	23,640	26,700	167,950	71,040	3,480	7,330	15,340	49,610	15,710	5,460
Upper extremities	244,150	88,200	6,720	27,430	54,050	155,960	66,490	3,480	6,410	17,970	28,860	25,500	7,250
Arm	48,420	14,410	1,270	4,630	8,500	34,010	15,930	760	1,360	3,590	7,550	4,080	740
Wrist	46,660	14,090	610	3,980	9,500	32,570	12,220	920	2,020	3,580	7,630	4,780	1,420
Hand, except finger	41,940	14,950	1,020	5,670	8,270	26,990	11,360	570	560	3,060	4,090	5,170	2,180
Finger	95,080	40,400	3,320	11,910	25,170	54,680	24,050	990	2,160	6,710	7,560	10,520	2,690
Lower extremities	240,760	68,570	6,980	30,580	31,010	172,190	77,620	4,790	6,940	20,610	36,950	19,040	6,230
Knee	91,830	25,000	2,420	11,360	11,220	66,830	28,070	2,020	2,530	7,910	16,480	7,280	2,540
Ankle	55,270	14,380	1,270	7,060	6,050	40,880	16,820	1,290	1,560	5,200	9,350	5,430	1,230
Foot, except toe	38,690	12,200	980	5,360	5,850	26,490	13,640	630	1,540	3,010	4,070	2,400	1,200
Toe	10,700	3,530	320	1,320	1,890	7,180	4,010	80	670	430	1,220	580	190
Body systems	15,860	3,580	330	1,590	1,660	12,290	3,370	270	1,180	2,270	3,280	1,660	260
Multiple parts	112,200	24,610	2,480	10,380	11,760	87,590	32,230	2,490	4,470	10,890	26,610	8,100	2,810

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	15,220	6,100	850	1,630	3,610	9,130	3,010	110	370	1,180	2,650	1,290	510
Containers	130,010	27,060	1,840	5,580	19,640	102,950	65,200	1,460	2,880	9,360	10,030	12,110	1,910
Furniture and fixtures	42,280	6,780	150	2,340	4,280	35,500	12,840	720	2,450	2,690	9,840	5,840	1,120
Machinery	64,170	30,210	2,250	7,420	20,540	33,960	16,750	1,070	2,220	3,780	3,580	4,440	2,120
Parts and materials	106,920	60,950	3,880	27,930	29,150	45,970	29,500	1,060	2,650	5,230	2,290	1,670	3,570
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	217,420	50,410	5,010	22,920	22,480	167,000	59,600	4,820	9,310	21,300	44,430	22,370	5,180
Tools, instruments, and equipment	72,030	28,700	2,050	13,940	12,700	43,330	15,780	1,440	2,020	4,880	8,690	7,810	2,710
Vehicles	91,320	18,150	2,640	6,600	8,900	73,170	45,300	1,760	2,990	8,550	8,470	3,430	2,680
Person, injured or ill worker	156,360	46,220	2,310	16,600	27,300	110,140	46,000	3,640	5,850	12,060	25,410	11,990	5,190
Worker motion or position	149,490	44,770	2,170	15,890	26,710	104,720	43,490	3,560	5,660	11,060	24,470	11,500	4,990
Person, other than injured or ill worker	61,680	480	—	200	270	61,200	2,400	100	910	1,990	53,700	1,770	330
Health care patient	49,180	—	—	—	—	49,180	160	—	100	630	48,150	100	30
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	291,880	114,170	10,760	42,970	60,430	177,710	89,330	3,680	6,970	20,120	24,450	24,340	8,820
Struck by object	152,770	58,450	5,870	25,250	27,330	94,320	47,320	1,570	4,050	9,840	12,730	14,120	4,690
Struck against object	70,300	22,970	2,040	9,250	11,680	47,330	22,760	1,190	1,160	5,600	7,620	6,570	2,430
Caught in equipment or object	48,610	23,990	2,360	4,340	17,290	24,630	13,460	740	1,140	3,370	2,790	2,400	720
Fall to lower level	67,510	24,690	2,270	15,560	6,860	42,820	18,870	1,760	2,310	7,070	7,640	3,950	1,220
Fall on same level	157,680	28,960	2,400	9,160	17,400	128,720	43,150	3,200	7,640	14,740	37,140	19,040	3,820
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	35,420	8,470	480	3,810	4,170	26,960	10,230	680	930	2,860	7,250	4,030	980
Overexertion	250,960	61,590	4,060	21,310	36,220	189,380	86,410	3,140	6,520	14,670	58,920	13,550	6,170
Overexertion in lifting	129,990	31,100	1,790	11,040	18,280	98,890	47,450	1,420	3,760	8,160	26,110	8,070	3,910
Repetitive motion	30,920	12,800	320	1,500	10,970	18,130	6,780	950	2,550	2,340	3,010	1,530	960
Exposure to harmful substances	45,480	14,630	1,140	4,850	8,640	30,850	8,240	550	1,590	3,680	7,750	7,370	1,660
Transportation accidents	48,610	9,130	1,190	4,320	3,610	39,480	21,880	1,250	1,870	6,420	5,240	1,660	1,170
Highway accident	29,550	4,600	490	2,650	1,470	24,950	12,970	950	1,000	4,260	4,270	680	810
Fires and explosions	2,320	920	80	450	390	1,400	970	—	20	160	80	120	40
Assaults and violent acts by person	16,330	400	60	140	190	15,930	1,610	90	740	1,330	10,680	1,430	60
Assaults by animal	6,120	1,310	970	160	180	4,810	1,020	90	110	1,750	510	290	1,030

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains, tears	38.6	33.3	31.7	33.2	33.6	40.8	41.4	42.3	35.4	35.2	48.7	32.8	31.6
Bruises, contusions	8.7	7.7	10.3	6.5	8.2	9.1	9.7	7.0	8.7	7.8	9.3	8.6	7.4
Cuts, lacerations	8.1	10.7	8.7	11.0	10.8	7.0	7.7	4.8	5.2	7.5	2.6	13.1	10.6
Punctures	1.2	2.2	1.6	3.2	1.6	.8	.9	.4	.4	.9	.6	.5	.6
Fractures	8.3	10.1	13.0	11.2	8.9	7.6	7.8	7.6	11.7	9.2	5.9	7.2	7.4
Heat burns	1.4	1.4	.8	.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	.3	.6	.5	.8	5.5	2.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	.9	1.4	.3	.3	2.3	.8	.5	2.1	3.3	.8	.5	.8	1.9
Tendonitis .....	.4	.4	.2	.2	.7	.4	.3	.6	.2	.4	.4	.5	.1
Chemical burns .....	.5	.8	.7	.6	.9	.4	.3	.1	.2	.7	.3	.8	1.1
Amputations .....	.6	1.2	1.8	.5	1.6	.3	.4	.4	.5	.4	.1	.4	.1
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.8	6.1	4.6	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.6
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.3	7.6	6.3	6.5	4.7	6.6	7.1	5.0	6.3	11.3
Eye	2.5	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	3.5
Neck	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	.7	1.2
Trunk	34.0	31.0	27.6	31.8	31.1	35.2	36.3	31.5	35.7	29.4	39.6	29.2	32.5
Shoulder	6.9	6.4	5.5	4.9	7.5	7.1	7.9	7.8	6.2	5.2	6.9	6.5	6.4
Back	20.6	17.4	14.9	19.7	16.2	21.9	21.6	19.3	20.9	17.9	27.1	18.2	17.9
Upper extremities	22.6	28.3	25.2	22.8	32.8	20.4	20.3	19.3	18.3	21.0	15.8	29.6	23.8
Arm	4.5	4.6	4.8	3.9	5.2	4.4	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.7	2.4
Wrist	4.3	4.5	2.3	3.3	5.8	4.3	3.7	5.1	5.8	4.2	4.2	5.5	4.7
Hand, except finger	3.9	4.8	3.8	4.7	5.0	3.5	3.5	3.2	1.6	3.6	2.2	6.0	7.2
Finger	8.8	13.0	12.4	9.9	15.3	7.1	7.3	5.5	6.2	7.8	4.1	12.2	8.8
Lower extremities	22.3	22.0	26.1	25.4	18.8	22.5	23.6	26.5	19.8	24.1	20.2	22.1	20.4
Knee	8.5	8.0	9.1	9.4	6.8	8.7	8.6	11.2	7.2	9.2	9.0	8.4	8.3
Ankle	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.9	3.7	5.3	5.1	7.1	4.5	6.1	5.1	6.3	4.0
Foot, except toe	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.4	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.9
Toe	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	.9	1.2	.4	1.9	.5	.7	.7	.6
Body systems	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	3.4	2.7	1.8	1.9	.9
Multiple parts	10.4	7.9	9.3	8.6	7.1	11.4	9.8	13.8	12.8	12.7	14.6	9.4	9.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	1.4	2.0	3.2	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
Containers	12.1	8.7	6.9	4.6	11.9	13.4	19.9	8.1	8.2	10.9	5.5	14.1	6.3
Furniture and fixtures	3.9	2.2	.6	1.9	2.6	4.6	3.9	4.0	7.0	3.1	5.4	6.8	3.7
Machinery	6.0	9.7	8.4	6.2	12.5	4.4	5.1	5.9	6.3	4.4	2.0	5.2	7.0
Parts and materials	9.9	19.5	14.5	23.2	17.7	6.0	9.0	5.9	7.6	6.1	1.3	1.9	11.7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	20.2	16.2	18.8	19.1	13.6	21.8	18.2	26.7	26.6	24.9	24.3	26.0	17.0
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.7	9.2	7.7	11.6	7.7	5.7	4.8	8.0	5.8	5.7	4.8	9.1	8.9
Vehicles	8.5	5.8	9.9	5.5	5.4	9.5	13.8	9.7	8.5	10.0	4.6	4.0	8.8
Person, injured or ill worker	14.5	14.8	8.6	13.8	16.6	14.4	14.0	20.1	16.7	14.1	13.9	13.9	17.0
Worker motion or position	13.9	14.4	8.1	13.2	16.2	13.7	13.3	19.7	16.2	12.9	13.4	13.3	16.4
Person, other than injured or ill worker	5.7	.2	—	.2	.2	8.0	.7	.6	2.6	2.3	29.4	2.1	1.1
Health care patient	4.6	—	—	—	—	6.4	(⁵)	—	.3	.7	26.3	.1	.1
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	27.1	36.6	40.3	35.7	36.6	23.2	27.2	20.4	19.9	23.5	13.4	28.2	28.9
Struck by object	14.2	18.7	22.0	21.0	16.6	12.3	14.4	8.7	11.6	11.5	7.0	16.4	15.4
Struck against object	6.5	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.2	6.9	6.6	3.3	6.5	4.2	7.6	8.0
Caught in equipment or object	4.5	7.7	8.8	3.6	10.5	3.2	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.9	1.5	2.8	2.4
Fall to lower level	6.3	7.9	8.5	12.9	4.2	5.6	5.7	9.7	6.6	8.3	4.2	4.6	4.0
Fall on same level	14.6	9.3	9.0	7.6	10.5	16.8	13.1	17.7	21.8	17.2	20.3	22.1	12.5
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	3.3	2.7	1.8	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	3.2
Overexertion	23.3	19.7	15.2	17.7	22.0	24.7	26.3	17.4	18.6	17.1	32.2	15.7	20.2
Overexertion in lifting	12.1	10.0	6.7	9.2	11.1	12.9	14.5	7.9	10.7	9.5	14.3	9.4	12.8
Repetitive motion	2.9	4.1	1.2	1.2	6.7	2.4	2.1	5.3	7.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	3.2
Exposure to harmful substances	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.0	5.2	4.0	2.5	3.0	4.5	4.3	4.2	8.6	5.4
Transportation accidents	4.5	2.9	4.5	3.6	2.2	5.2	6.7	6.9	5.3	7.5	2.9	1.9	3.8
Highway accident	2.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	.9	3.3	4.0	5.3	2.9	5.0	2.3	.8	2.7
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	.3	—	.1	.2	(⁵)	.1	.1
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.5	.1	.2	.1	.1	2.1	.5	.5	2.1	1.6	5.8	1.7	.2
Assaults by animal .....	.6	.4	3.6	.1	.1	.6	.3	.5	.3	2.0	.3	.3	3.4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore,

estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Characteristic	Private industry 3,4,5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	140.0	155.9	174.3	120.7	105.1	143.6	69.4	47.2	61.2	131.4	95.7	98.2
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains, tears	43.8	46.6	49.4	57.9	40.6	42.9	59.4	29.4	16.7	21.5	64.0	31.4	31.0
Bruises, contusions	9.8	10.8	16.1	11.4	9.9	9.5	13.9	4.8	4.1	4.8	12.2	8.2	7.3
Cuts, lacerations	9.1	15.0	13.6	19.3	13.1	7.4	11.1	3.3	2.4	4.6	3.4	12.6	10.4
Punctures	1.3	3.1	2.5	5.6	1.9	.8	1.3	.3	.2	.6	.8	.5	.5
Fractures	9.4	14.2	20.2	19.5	10.7	8.0	11.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.8	6.9	7.2
Heat burns	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.6	.2	.3	.3	1.0	5.2	2.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.1	1.9	.5	.6	2.7	.8	.7	1.5	1.6	.5	.6	.8	1.8
Tendonitis .....	.4	.6	.3	.3	.8	.4	.4	.4	.1	.2	.6	.4	.1
Chemical burns .....	.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	.4	.5	.1	.1	.4	.3	.7	1.1
Amputations .....	.7	1.7	2.9	.8	2.0	.3	.6	.3	.2	.3	.1	.4	.1
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.9	4.5	4.4	5.5	4.2	2.2	3.1	5.3	3.9	4.5
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	7.7	11.1	13.2	14.5	9.2	6.7	9.3	3.3	3.1	4.3	6.6	6.0	11.1
Eye	2.9	6.0	5.9	8.0	5.1	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.6	3.4
Neck	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.3	.8	1.0	2.7	.7	1.1
Trunk	38.5	43.5	43.1	55.4	37.5	37.0	52.1	21.8	16.8	18.0	52.1	27.9	31.9
Shoulder	7.8	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.1	7.4	11.4	5.4	2.9	3.2	9.1	6.3	6.3
Back	23.4	24.4	23.3	34.3	19.5	23.0	31.1	13.4	9.9	11.0	35.7	17.4	17.6
Upper extremities	25.7	39.6	39.2	39.8	39.5	21.4	29.1	13.4	8.6	12.8	20.7	28.3	23.4
Arm	5.1	6.5	7.4	6.7	6.2	4.7	7.0	2.9	1.8	2.6	5.4	4.5	2.4
Wrist	4.9	6.3	3.5	5.8	7.0	4.5	5.3	3.5	2.7	2.6	5.5	5.3	4.6
Hand, except finger	4.4	6.7	5.9	8.2	6.0	3.7	5.0	2.2	.8	2.2	2.9	5.7	7.0
Finger	10.0	18.1	19.4	17.3	18.4	7.5	10.5	3.8	2.9	4.8	5.4	11.7	8.7
Lower extremities	25.3	30.8	40.7	44.3	22.7	23.6	34.0	18.4	9.4	14.7	26.6	21.1	20.1
Knee	9.7	11.2	14.1	16.5	8.2	9.2	12.3	7.8	3.4	5.7	11.8	8.1	8.2
Ankle	5.8	6.5	7.4	10.2	4.4	5.6	7.4	5.0	2.1	3.7	6.7	6.0	4.0
Foot, except toe	4.1	5.5	5.7	7.8	4.3	3.6	6.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.7	3.9
Toe	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	.3	.9	.3	.9	.6	.6
Body systems	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.8	.9
Multiple parts	11.8	11.0	14.5	15.0	8.6	12.0	14.1	9.6	6.0	7.8	19.1	9.0	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry 3,4,5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	1.6	2.7	5.0	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.7
Containers	13.7	12.1	10.7	8.1	14.4	14.1	28.5	5.6	3.9	6.7	7.2	13.4	6.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.4	3.0	.9	3.4	3.1	4.9	5.6	2.7	3.3	1.9	7.1	6.5	3.6
Machinery	6.7	13.6	13.1	10.8	15.0	4.7	7.3	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.6	4.9	6.8
Parts and materials	11.2	27.4	22.6	40.5	21.3	6.3	12.9	4.1	3.6	3.7	1.6	1.9	11.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	22.8	22.6	29.2	33.2	16.4	22.9	26.1	18.5	12.5	15.2	31.9	24.8	16.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	7.6	12.9	12.0	20.2	9.3	5.9	6.9	5.5	2.7	3.5	6.2	8.7	8.7
Vehicles	9.6	8.1	15.4	9.6	6.5	10.0	19.8	6.7	4.0	6.1	6.1	3.8	8.6
Person, injured or ill worker	16.4	20.7	13.5	24.1	20.0	15.1	20.1	14.0	7.9	8.6	18.3	13.3	16.7
Worker motion or position	15.7	20.1	12.7	23.0	19.5	14.4	19.0	13.7	7.6	7.9	17.6	12.8	16.1
Person, other than injured or ill worker	6.5	.2	—	.3	.2	8.4	1.1	.4	1.2	1.4	38.6	2.0	1.1
Health care patient	5.2	—	—	—	—	6.7	.1	—	.1	.5	34.6	.1	.1
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	30.7	51.2	62.8	62.3	44.2	24.4	39.1	14.1	9.4	14.4	17.6	27.0	28.4
Struck by object	16.1	26.2	34.3	36.6	20.0	12.9	20.7	6.0	5.5	7.0	9.2	15.7	15.1
Struck against object	7.4	10.3	11.9	13.4	8.5	6.5	10.0	4.6	1.6	4.0	5.5	7.3	7.8
Caught in equipment or object	5.1	10.8	13.8	6.3	12.6	3.4	5.9	2.9	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.3
Fall to lower level	7.1	11.1	13.2	22.6	5.0	5.9	8.3	6.7	3.1	5.1	5.5	4.4	3.9
Fall on same level	16.6	13.0	14.0	13.3	12.7	17.7	18.9	12.3	10.3	10.5	26.7	21.1	12.3
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	3.7	3.8	2.8	5.5	3.1	3.7	4.5	2.6	1.3	2.0	5.2	4.5	3.2
Overexertion	26.4	27.6	23.7	30.9	26.5	26.0	37.8	12.0	8.8	10.5	42.4	15.0	19.9
Overexertion in lifting	13.7	14.0	10.4	16.0	13.4	13.6	20.8	5.5	5.1	5.8	18.8	9.0	12.6
Repetitive motion	3.2	5.7	1.9	2.2	8.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.4	1.7	2.2	1.7	3.1
Exposure to harmful substances	4.8	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.3	4.2	3.6	2.1	2.1	2.6	5.6	8.2	5.3
Transportation accidents	5.1	4.1	7.0	6.3	2.6	5.4	9.6	4.8	2.5	4.6	3.8	1.8	3.8
Highway accident	3.1	2.1	2.8	3.8	1.1	3.4	5.7	3.7	1.3	3.0	3.1	.8	2.6
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.4	.5	.6	.3	.2	.4	—	(⁶)	.1	.1	.1	.1
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.7	.2	.4	.2	.1	2.2	.7	.3	1.0	1.0	7.7	1.6	.2
Assaults by animal .....	.6	.6	5.7	.2	.1	.7	.4	.4	.2	1.2	.4	.3	3.3

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States,

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

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008

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 [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	14.9	11.0	17.8	11.9	11.7	6.8	26.0	8
Gender:									
Male	100.0	14.6	10.5	17.1	11.7	11.9	7.0	27.3	9
Female	100.0	15.5	11.9	19.1	12.2	11.4	6.5	23.4	7
Age:²									
14 - 15	100.0	—	38.5	—	30.8	15.4	—	—	4
16 - 19	100.0	20.1	17.9	21.1	12.5	11.2	4.8	12.4	4
20 - 24	100.0	20.3	13.2	20.7	12.3	11.7	5.5	16.2	5
25 - 34	100.0	17.5	12.4	19.9	11.6	11.5	6.2	20.9	6
35 - 44	100.0	14.0	10.4	17.3	12.2	11.5	7.0	27.6	9
45 - 54	100.0	13.1	9.5	16.7	11.6	11.6	7.4	30.1	10
55 - 64	100.0	11.1	9.4	15.1	11.6	12.3	7.6	32.9	12
65 and over	100.0	8.8	8.1	14.2	11.9	13.2	8.3	35.6	15
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	16.9	11.8	20.2	12.7	11.6	5.7	21.1	6
3 - 11 months	100.0	16.7	12.1	19.0	12.3	11.0	6.2	22.7	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	15.0	11.5	18.5	11.8	11.5	6.9	25.0	7
More than 5 years	100.0	12.7	9.5	15.7	11.5	12.4	7.5	30.7	11
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	16.3	11.5	17.8	11.5	11.2	7.3	24.4	7
Black only	100.0	16.9	12.1	18.5	11.7	11.1	5.6	24.1	6
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	14.4	11.3	18.2	12.4	11.3	7.1	25.3	7
Asian only	100.0	16.6	12.1	16.3	15.3	11.3	5.4	23.0	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	100.0	15.1	10.6	20.5	15.8	11.3	5.1	21.6	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	13.7	16.1	21.7	10.4	9.7	5.4	22.9	5
Hispanic or Latino and other race	100.0	14.0	4.3	7.5	54.8	2.2	7.5	9.7	10
Multi-race	100.0	10.5	13.2	15.8	10.5	11.8	5.3	35.5	11
Not reported	100.0	12.7	9.9	17.6	11.9	12.7	6.3	28.9	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

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

Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

TABLE 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2008

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 [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	14.9	11.0	17.8	11.9	11.7	6.8	26.0	8
Management occupations	100.0	16.3	13.2	23.5	10.8	11.3	6.7	18.1	5
Business and financial operations occupations ...	100.0	18.6	15.9	18.9	8.3	9.9	7.1	21.3	5
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	10.4	10.4	22.6	19.8	14.9	7.9	14.0	7
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	26.0	12.2	18.2	8.6	10.0	5.8	19.2	3
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	24.3	9.3	16.8	11.1	6.6	16.8	15.0	5
Community and social services occupations	100.0	17.9	11.9	26.6	11.5	10.5	3.9	17.9	4
Legal occupations	100.0	44.5	3.4	26.0	7.5	3.4	1.4	14.4	4
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	23.5	10.9	28.8	10.1	5.9	7.2	13.8	3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	9.1	10.6	16.1	13.3	9.8	9.0	31.9	11
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	17.1	13.1	21.3	12.4	10.6	5.5	20.1	5
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	15.4	13.2	20.8	14.5	10.4	5.5	20.1	6
Protective service occupations	100.0	12.4	10.4	16.6	11.0	14.7	6.4	28.5	10
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	17.6	13.5	18.2	12.5	14.3	5.5	18.3	6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	14.9	10.5	19.3	13.2	11.8	6.8	23.4	7
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	11.3	9.5	18.0	12.4	12.6	9.9	26.4	10
Sales and related occupations	100.0	13.2	11.4	18.8	12.4	11.1	6.8	26.3	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	15.7	11.0	17.5	12.4	12.2	7.3	23.9	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	14.4	14.7	19.5	16.1	8.6	6.5	20.2	6
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	14.6	9.4	16.8	10.7	11.1	6.4	31.0	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	15.4	12.1	15.7	11.4	11.4	7.6	26.4	8
Production occupations	100.0	16.0	11.0	16.1	10.9	12.7	7.2	26.1	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	12.2	9.1	16.6	11.4	11.8	7.0	32.0	11

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

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

TABLE 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupation and number of days away from work, 2008

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 [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	14.9	11.0	17.8	11.9	11.7	6.8	26.0	8
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	15.4	10.2	18.1	11.3	11.7	7.2	26.1	8
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	9.0	6.8	14.8	11.6	11.2	7.2	39.4	17
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	15.3	13.9	22.7	14.7	10.3	5.3	17.9	5
Construction laborers	100.0	13.8	9.5	16.9	13.2	11.9	6.6	28.0	9
Retail salespersons	100.0	12.5	11.1	19.8	12.5	11.3	6.9	25.8	8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	15.4	11.1	18.7	12.8	11.7	6.0	24.4	7
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	9.2	8.1	16.0	12.5	11.5	7.3	35.3	13
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	15.6	13.7	16.6	9.6	11.3	6.0	27.1	7
Registered nurses	100.0	15.8	11.7	22.3	12.3	11.2	6.3	20.2	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	13.7	10.9	22.2	12.9	10.5	6.8	23.1	7
Carpenters	100.0	14.0	11.2	15.5	10.8	10.0	5.9	32.5	10
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	16.4	11.5	19.0	13.3	10.4	6.6	23.0	7
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	10.1	13.1	20.1	12.5	8.6	6.5	29.3	7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	20.8	15.3	15.4	12.0	7.3	10.1	19.1	5
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	11.9	8.4	17.9	13.8	13.3	10.9	23.8	10
Cashiers	100.0	14.5	12.5	18.2	14.1	14.8	5.7	20.1	7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	16.5	14.9	20.1	8.3	16.6	5.0	18.5	5
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	18.8	13.2	16.3	9.2	10.1	6.9	25.5	6
Electricians	100.0	17.7	8.0	14.9	6.9	10.5	8.0	33.7	13
Customer service representatives	100.0	17.6	8.8	15.0	10.5	14.9	5.5	27.7	9
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	16.0	9.6	18.9	8.9	14.2	6.5	26.0	10
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	17.2	11.9	24.0	17.0	16.5	4.0	9.3	5
Security guards	100.0	13.4	10.5	16.2	10.9	16.9	6.3	25.9	10
Home health aides	100.0	8.1	8.1	17.7	15.3	10.6	8.5	31.8	11
Food preparation workers	100.0	22.4	11.6	19.6	13.4	15.0	3.8	14.2	5
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	20.6	9.5	14.1	13.3	10.3	10.5	21.7	7
Industrial machinery mechanics	100.0	13.0	10.4	11.0	8.4	12.1	13.9	31.1	15

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

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

TABLE 11. 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, 2008

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 [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	14.9	11.0	17.8	11.9	11.7	6.8	26.0	8
Nature of injury or illness:									
Sprains, strains, tears	100.0	11.9	10.3	18.6	13.3	12.1	6.8	27.0	9
Bruises, contusions	100.0	21.1	15.1	22.1	12.3	9.4	5.7	14.4	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	26.2	16.1	19.1	12.0	10.0	5.0	11.6	3
Punctures	100.0	26.1	15.7	20.4	14.3	8.1	4.0	11.5	3
Fractures	100.0	5.7	5.1	10.7	8.9	13.7	9.4	46.6	28
Heat burns	100.0	17.8	13.7	17.6	16.3	13.1	4.9	16.6	6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	3.4	3.1	7.7	10.2	19.2	11.1	45.3	28
Tendonitis	100.0	6.8	7.3	18.3	16.1	20.7	5.4	25.6	11
Chemical burns	100.0	29.2	14.6	22.2	10.0	7.3	9.1	7.7	3
Amputations	100.0	5.1	3.5	10.8	9.6	14.9	12.2	43.8	26
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	12.9	11.3	15.9	11.9	11.4	6.1	30.5	9
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	100.0	34.8	18.6	20.2	8.4	6.5	2.8	8.8	2
Eye	100.0	44.4	21.5	19.7	6.0	4.3	1.2	2.8	2
Neck	100.0	16.9	13.3	19.6	13.2	8.2	5.7	23.0	6
Trunk	100.0	11.5	9.9	18.7	12.8	12.2	7.4	27.5	10
Shoulder	100.0	8.3	7.2	12.9	11.1	11.2	7.0	42.3	20
Back	100.0	12.5	11.4	21.8	13.6	11.6	6.3	22.8	7
Upper extremities	100.0	17.1	11.1	16.8	12.1	13.0	6.7	23.2	7
Arm	100.0	14.7	10.3	15.7	10.3	12.7	7.5	28.7	10
Wrist	100.0	12.2	8.0	13.2	10.9	14.0	7.8	33.9	14
Hand, except finger	100.0	19.0	11.9	18.1	14.4	13.2	5.7	17.8	6
Finger	100.0	20.4	12.9	18.6	12.5	12.4	6.3	16.9	5
Lower extremities	100.0	11.7	9.7	17.0	11.4	12.1	7.8	30.3	11
Knee	100.0	8.9	7.8	14.6	10.9	13.3	9.4	35.0	15
Ankle	100.0	12.4	10.5	19.3	12.6	11.3	6.5	27.4	8
Foot, except toe	100.0	13.8	10.9	19.0	11.4	9.3	7.7	27.9	7
Toe	100.0	17.4	10.2	21.2	12.8	13.4	7.2	17.9	6
Body systems	100.0	23.0	13.7	24.2	10.9	7.3	6.9	14.0	4
Multiple parts	100.0	13.0	11.0	16.7	11.4	10.8	5.9	31.2	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11. 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, 2008 — 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	
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	28.6	16.4	21.4	10.8	7.2	5.5	10.2	3
Containers	100.0	12.2	9.8	19.0	12.6	13.2	7.0	26.2	9
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	17.7	11.3	22.3	10.5	10.1	6.0	22.2	5
Machinery	100.0	14.8	10.7	17.3	10.8	13.5	7.6	25.4	9
Parts and materials	100.0	16.6	11.8	17.0	11.4	11.6	6.9	24.7	7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	11.9	9.5	15.9	11.6	11.7	7.4	31.9	11
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	22.7	13.7	17.0	12.6	11.2	5.1	17.7	5
Vehicles	100.0	12.3	10.6	17.4	10.8	10.7	7.6	30.8	10
Person, injured or ill worker	100.0	11.1	9.1	17.9	12.3	12.6	7.2	29.9	10
Worker motion or position	100.0	11.1	9.1	17.9	12.5	12.8	7.0	29.7	10
Person, other than injured or ill worker	100.0	14.8	12.8	20.7	14.1	11.0	6.4	20.1	6
Health care patient	100.0	14.7	12.5	21.3	14.8	11.3	6.0	19.3	6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	20.9	13.5	18.3	11.5	10.7	5.8	19.3	5
Struck by object	100.0	22.2	14.1	18.4	11.5	10.2	5.7	17.9	5
Struck against object	100.0	21.5	14.8	18.7	10.8	9.5	5.6	19.1	5
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	13.7	9.3	17.1	12.9	15.2	6.6	25.2	9
Fall to lower level	100.0	11.9	8.2	14.4	9.7	10.8	7.2	37.8	15
Fall on same level	100.0	12.3	10.4	16.6	12.2	12.0	7.8	28.7	10
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	100.0	12.3	9.3	16.6	14.1	13.0	6.4	28.3	10
Overexertion	100.0	11.4	9.6	18.4	12.7	13.0	7.0	27.8	10
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	11.4	9.9	18.2	13.3	13.1	7.6	26.5	10
Repetitive motion	100.0	7.0	5.6	13.6	12.1	15.2	8.2	38.4	18
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	25.7	16.1	21.8	12.2	10.2	4.8	9.3	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	10.8	10.5	17.5	9.5	10.2	7.9	33.7	12
Highway accident	100.0	11.9	11.2	18.5	9.2	10.5	8.2	30.5	10
Fires and explosions	100.0	6.5	16.8	21.6	16.4	8.2	3.9	26.7	7
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	16.0	14.0	17.6	11.9	14.4	6.8	19.3	6
Assaults by animal	100.0	24.3	13.6	25.8	10.5	4.7	9.2	11.8	3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

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

the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2008

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 ² [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	14.9	11.0	17.8	11.9	11.7	6.8	26.0	8
Goods producing:									
Total goods producing	100.0	14.7	10.7	16.7	11.2	11.9	6.8	28.0	9
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	11.7	11.6	18.3	12.1	11.5	6.5	28.4	9
Construction	100.0	14.7	10.9	16.5	10.5	11.3	6.6	29.7	10
Manufacturing	100.0	15.2	10.4	16.7	11.5	12.5	7.0	26.7	8
Service providing:									
Total service providing	100.0	14.9	11.1	18.3	12.1	11.6	6.8	25.1	7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	100.0	13.2	10.0	17.2	11.5	11.5	7.0	29.5	10
Information	100.0	12.0	10.2	18.2	12.2	11.8	6.5	29.2	9
Financial activities	100.0	19.2	9.6	16.7	10.7	11.4	9.7	22.7	7
Professional and business services	100.0	16.0	10.8	17.4	12.1	12.7	7.0	24.0	8
Education and health services	100.0	15.9	12.8	21.6	13.3	10.8	5.9	19.8	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	16.0	12.7	17.9	13.6	13.4	6.3	20.2	7
Other services	100.0	19.2	11.1	15.1	9.7	9.5	8.0	27.3	7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to

its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and major industry sector, 2008

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	1,078,140	311,890	26,710	120,240	164,940	766,250	328,220	18,070	35,010	85,540	182,750	86,190	30,470
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	32,870	8,810	760	500	7,550	24,060	12,540	750	290	2,650	5,490	2,160	180
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	106,040	33,570	2,960	10,030	20,580	72,470	33,600	1,290	2,210	7,400	20,440	5,430	2,110
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	310,050	97,800	7,990	44,730	45,080	212,250	88,270	5,530	11,110	24,520	50,200	21,960	10,670
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	243,940	69,520	5,650	31,350	32,520	174,430	74,900	4,260	8,330	19,940	41,370	17,960	7,660
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	107,290	21,780	2,090	4,100	15,600	85,510	37,220	1,940	2,620	6,600	22,800	12,200	2,130
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	58,480	12,170	930	620	10,610	46,300	20,070	950	750	3,920	11,360	8,650	590
Not reported	219,470	68,240	6,330	28,890	33,010	151,230	61,620	3,350	9,710	20,500	31,090	17,830	7,130
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	7,910	1,460	40	330	1,090	6,450	1,390	210	540	840	2,520	410	540
Less than 1 hour	84,480	20,050	1,480	6,450	12,120	64,430	26,460	1,610	3,170	6,360	17,590	7,220	2,030
1 hour to less than 2 hours	103,190	27,730	1,530	10,520	15,680	75,460	34,160	1,750	2,600	6,550	17,960	8,550	3,880
2 hours to less than 4 hours	218,650	61,330	4,160	24,030	33,140	157,320	66,970	3,650	6,060	17,090	37,490	20,440	5,630
4 hours to less than 6 hours	171,750	48,020	3,040	18,810	26,170	123,730	51,820	2,660	5,000	14,720	29,790	15,160	4,580
6 hours to less than 8 hours	150,910	45,530	2,690	18,580	24,260	105,380	45,870	2,650	4,820	11,140	26,720	9,740	4,440
8 hours to less than 10 hours	74,560	25,760	2,040	10,130	13,590	48,800	23,130	1,660	2,320	4,680	11,120	4,150	1,740
10 hours to less than 12 hours	19,210	6,100	730	1,570	3,800	13,100	5,950	330	480	1,710	3,850	540	240
12 hours to less than 16 hours	6,360	1,270	190	250	830	5,090	2,100	90	150	580	1,660	420	80
More than 16 hours	920	90	20	20	60	830	490	-	20	-	300	-	-
Not reported	240,200	74,540	10,790	29,550	34,200	165,660	69,890	3,460	9,840	21,870	33,760	19,540	7,310
Day of week:													
Sunday	63,560	8,570	1,290	2,480	4,790	54,990	22,450	920	1,080	3,940	14,720	10,970	900
Monday	199,540	63,870	4,970	25,720	33,180	135,670	56,670	3,590	5,690	17,520	32,710	12,180	7,310
Tuesday	195,470	58,840	4,320	22,230	32,280	136,630	60,920	3,340	6,360	16,680	30,970	12,890	5,470
Wednesday	187,700	59,980	4,230	23,790	31,960	127,720	53,570	3,520	6,310	16,920	30,110	12,220	5,070
Thursday	183,070	58,020	4,770	23,290	29,960	125,050	55,110	2,870	6,420	13,740	29,490	11,510	5,910
Friday	166,080	46,490	4,920	17,480	24,090	119,600	51,600	2,500	6,480	12,370	27,820	14,790	4,040
Saturday	82,720	16,120	2,210	5,230	8,680	66,600	27,900	1,340	2,660	4,380	16,930	11,620	1,760

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational

Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and major industry sector, 2008

Characteristic	Total cases	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	3.0	2.8	2.8	.4	4.6	3.1	3.8	4.2	.8	3.1	3.0	2.5	.6
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	9.8	10.8	11.1	8.3	12.5	9.5	10.2	7.1	6.3	8.7	11.2	6.3	6.9
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	28.8	31.4	29.9	37.2	27.3	27.7	26.9	30.6	31.7	28.7	27.5	25.5	35.0
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	22.6	22.3	21.2	26.1	19.7	22.8	22.8	23.6	23.8	23.3	22.6	20.8	25.1
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10.0	7.0	7.8	3.4	9.5	11.2	11.3	10.7	7.5	7.7	12.5	14.2	7.0
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	5.4	3.9	3.5	.5	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.3	2.1	4.6	6.2	10.0	1.9
Not reported	20.4	21.9	23.7	24.0	20.0	19.7	18.8	18.5	27.7	24.0	17.0	20.7	23.4
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began .....	.7	.5	.1	.3	.7	.8	.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	.5	1.8
Less than 1 hour	7.8	6.4	5.5	5.4	7.3	8.4	8.1	8.9	9.1	7.4	9.6	8.4	6.7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	9.6	8.9	5.7	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.4	9.7	7.4	7.7	9.8	9.9	12.7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	20.3	19.7	15.6	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.4	20.2	17.3	20.0	20.5	23.7	18.5
4 hours to less than 6 hours	15.9	15.4	11.4	15.6	15.9	16.1	15.8	14.7	14.3	17.2	16.3	17.6	15.0
6 hours to less than 8 hours	14.0	14.6	10.1	15.5	14.7	13.8	14.0	14.7	13.8	13.0	14.6	11.3	14.6
8 hours to less than 10 hours	6.9	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.2	6.4	7.0	9.2	6.6	5.5	6.1	4.8	5.7
10 hours to less than 12 hours	1.8	2.0	2.7	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.1	.6	.8
12 hours to less than 16 hours .....	.6	.4	.7	.2	.5	.7	.6	.5	.4	.7	.9	.5	.3
More than 16 hours .....	.1	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	.1	.1	-	.1	-	.2	-	-
Not reported	22.3	23.9	40.4	24.6	20.7	21.6	21.3	19.1	28.1	25.6	18.5	22.7	24.0
Day of week:													
Sunday	5.9	2.7	4.8	2.1	2.9	7.2	6.8	5.1	3.1	4.6	8.1	12.7	3.0
Monday	18.5	20.5	18.6	21.4	20.1	17.7	17.3	19.9	16.3	20.5	17.9	14.1	24.0
Tuesday	18.1	18.9	16.2	18.5	19.6	17.8	18.6	18.5	18.2	19.5	16.9	15.0	18.0
Wednesday	17.4	19.2	15.8	19.8	19.4	16.7	16.3	19.5	18.0	19.8	16.5	14.2	16.6
Thursday	17.0	18.6	17.9	19.4	18.2	16.3	16.8	15.9	18.3	16.1	16.1	13.4	19.4
Friday	15.4	14.9	18.4	14.5	14.6	15.6	15.7	13.8	18.5	14.5	15.2	17.2	13.3
Saturday	7.7	5.2	8.3	4.3	5.3	8.7	8.5	7.4	7.6	5.1	9.3	13.5	5.8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002;

therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and number of days away from work, 2008

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 [1,078,140 cases]	100.0	14.9	11.0	17.8	11.9	11.7	6.8	26.0	8
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	13.2	10.0	16.6	10.9	12.7	6.4	30.2	10
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	14.1	10.3	16.9	12.1	11.8	6.6	28.0	9
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	15.5	11.7	18.0	11.9	11.2	6.3	25.4	7
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	15.9	10.9	17.8	11.6	11.5	7.2	25.1	7
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	15.0	12.1	18.7	12.5	11.6	6.4	23.7	7
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	13.8	11.3	19.2	11.9	11.8	6.3	25.7	7
Not reported	100.0	13.5	10.0	17.5	11.8	12.3	7.7	27.3	10
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	15.4	11.6	16.6	17.1	9.2	4.9	25.0	7
Less than 1 hour	100.0	14.3	10.1	19.2	12.1	11.2	6.2	26.9	8
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	16.9	12.6	17.0	11.0	10.5	7.0	25.1	7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	15.5	11.5	18.4	12.1	11.6	6.3	24.6	7
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	15.4	11.5	18.2	11.5	11.9	6.7	24.7	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	15.0	11.3	18.2	12.1	11.4	6.0	25.9	7
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	15.7	10.6	15.9	12.0	12.4	7.8	25.7	8
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	12.0	9.3	18.0	12.7	12.5	7.4	28.0	10
12 hours to less than 16 hours	100.0	11.2	9.7	15.4	12.6	14.8	8.8	27.5	11
More than 16 hours	100.0	3.3	4.3	9.8	6.5	9.8	6.5	57.6	54
Not reported	100.0	13.2	9.9	17.3	11.9	12.2	7.6	28.0	10
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	15.4	12.4	17.0	12.9	12.6	6.2	23.7	7
Monday	100.0	15.2	10.7	17.3	13.0	10.6	6.9	26.3	8
Tuesday	100.0	15.1	11.2	18.2	11.6	11.3	7.1	25.6	7
Wednesday	100.0	15.6	11.8	17.7	11.1	12.5	6.7	24.5	7
Thursday	100.0	15.2	9.3	18.4	11.3	11.9	6.8	27.0	8
Friday	100.0	13.1	10.9	17.8	11.6	12.0	6.6	28.1	9
Saturday	100.0	14.2	12.2	18.0	12.8	11.6	6.7	24.6	8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

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

TABLE 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, 2008

Characteristic	Total cases	Nature of injury or illness ³								
		Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	43.8	9.4	10.5	9.1	1.3	9.8	1.6	0.6	0.7
Gender:										
Male	124.8	46.3	10.9	14.6	12.6	2.0	9.8	1.8	.8	1.0
Female	97.3	40.3	7.4	4.8	4.3	.5	9.8	1.5	.3	.2
Age:⁵										
16 - 19	115.9	33.6	7.2	21.2	19.9	1.3	15.7	5.1	.8	.3
20 - 24	119.1	41.4	7.4	17.6	15.6	2.0	12.2	2.2	.7	1.1
25 - 34	109.0	43.1	7.4	12.1	10.3	1.8	9.0	1.6	.8	.6
35 - 44	111.0	46.8	8.7	8.7	7.3	1.4	8.7	1.4	.6	.6
45 - 54	116.6	46.5	9.7	8.3	7.4	.9	9.7	1.7	.6	.7
55 - 64	116.7	43.1	14.0	8.2	7.2	1.0	11.0	1.0	.3	.7
65 and over	102.4	27.8	18.0	6.5	6.0	.5	11.0	1.5	.2	.5
Occupation:										
Management occupations	36.2	13.6	4.5	2.7	2.6	.1	2.4	.1	.1	.1
Business and financial operations occupations	14.7	4.2	1.9	.8	.8	-	1.0	.1	-	-
Computer and mathematical occupations	12.1	4.5	.9	.5	.5	-	.7	-	-	-
Architecture and engineering occupations	23.7	7.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	.4	1.1	.2	-	.2
Life, physical, and social science occupations	28.3	9.8	3.2	3.1	2.3	.8	3.4	.4	.6	-
Community and social services occupations	99.6	42.9	9.8	2.0	1.5	.5	10.6	.2	-	-
Legal occupations	20.2	9.1	3.0	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	62.8	20.2	5.3	1.3	.4	.9	5.3	.5	-	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47.7	20.7	5.9	2.6	2.4	.2	2.8	-	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	90.9	46.4	5.9	3.3	2.1	1.2	8.5	.2	.1	-
Healthcare support occupations	243.5	132.1	9.6	4.8	3.5	1.4	20.8	1.5	.3	.2
Protective service occupations	117.9	42.6	9.3	4.5	3.5	1.0	10.3	.3	-	.3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	92.8	26.9	5.4	18.0	17.5	.4	8.3	7.7	.8	.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	244.7	104.7	15.9	21.9	19.5	2.4	20.4	1.0	1.9	.8
Personal care and service occupations	109.8	45.2	7.7	4.9	3.9	.9	9.7	1.0	.2	-
Sales and related occupations	62.0	24.0	5.9	4.2	3.8	.4	6.7	1.0	.2	.1
Office and administrative support occupations	51.0	20.2	4.7	2.2	2.0	.2	5.6	.1	.3	.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	142.0	39.5	18.9	18.3	15.1	3.2	17.8	.7	.8	1.9
Construction and extraction occupations	221.7	74.6	24.9	31.4	24.6	6.8	14.9	1.9	.8	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	209.1	78.2	17.3	24.5	20.7	3.8	14.5	3.0	1.8	2.0
Production occupations	157.9	50.0	13.2	22.0	19.4	2.6	12.4	3.8	1.2	2.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	278.4	115.9	22.7	19.7	18.0	1.8	26.8	2.3	1.5	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, 2008 — Continued

Characteristic	Nature of injury or illness ³							All other natures ⁴
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Back pain and pain, except back		
			Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total [1,078,140 cases]	1.1	0.4	4.6	0.9	1.8	12.0	3.9	18.8
Gender:								
Male .....	.7	.4	4.8	1.2	1.4	12.1	4.1	21.7
Female	1.6	.5	4.4	.6	2.2	11.9	3.6	14.7
Age:⁵								
16 - 19	—	.1	4.1	.9	1.9	9.5	1.9	18.3
20 - 24 .....	.3	.3	4.1	.6	1.4	11.3	4.2	20.6
25 - 34 .....	.7	.4	4.0	.7	1.4	10.9	4.0	18.4
35 - 44	1.0	.5	4.0	1.0	1.6	11.9	3.9	18.0
45 - 54	1.6	.5	4.8	.8	1.9	13.7	4.4	18.8
55 - 64	1.7	.3	6.2	1.4	2.4	12.0	3.1	18.2
65 and over .....	.6	.4	8.1	2.6	2.4	11.1	2.1	16.8
Occupation:								
Management occupations .....	.4	—	3.1	.5	1.2	2.9	.7	6.3
Business and financial operations occupations .....	.4	—	2.0	.1	.9	1.7	.4	2.5
Computer and mathematical occupations	1.6	.1	1.1	.1	—	1.4	.6	1.3
Architecture and engineering occupations .....	.3	.3	1.9	.5	.5	2.2	.6	5.7
Life, physical, and social science occupations .....	.5	.3	.5	—	—	1.6	.4	4.9
Community and social services occupations	—	—	6.2	.5	2.8	9.7	3.5	17.7
Legal occupations	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	5.0
Education, training, and library occupations .....	.1	1.3	4.3	.8	2.1	14.5	7.3	10.1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations .....	.1	—	2.8	.4	1.5	4.3	.7	8.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations .....	.3	.4	2.9	.5	1.6	9.8	3.3	13.2
Healthcare support occupations .....	.7	.7	7.5	.8	5.1	34.8	13.5	30.3
Protective service occupations	—	—	6.7	.9	2.8	11.9	3.1	31.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations .....	.8	.6	3.1	.4	1.7	9.1	2.1	11.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations .....	.8	.6	10.7	1.0	5.5	28.2	8.8	37.9
Personal care and service occupations .....	.6	.1	3.7	.6	1.9	11.7	4.6	25.1
Sales and related occupations .....	.3	.2	2.6	.4	1.2	7.1	2.4	9.7
Office and administrative support occupations	1.5	.2	2.0	.3	.8	6.0	1.5	8.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	.4	.4	5.6	1.8	1.1	13.0	3.8	24.7
Construction and extraction occupations .....	.8	.5	8.7	2.5	1.9	21.5	7.6	40.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1.4	.5	7.5	1.9	1.6	19.4	6.3	39.1
Production occupations	3.6	1.1	5.5	1.6	1.6	12.7	3.6	29.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	1.0	.8	12.1	2.9	4.3	31.6	11.0	42.9

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains, tears = 021; Fractures = 012; Cuts, lacerations, punctures = 034, 037; Cuts, lacerations = 034; Punctures = 037; Bruises,

contusions = 043; Heat burns = 053; Chemical burns = 051; Amputations = 031; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 1241; Tendonitis = 1733; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 080-089; With fractures, burns, and other injuries = 083, 084; With sprains and bruises = 082; Back pain and pain, except back, Total = 0972, 0973; Back pain, hurt back only = 0972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁵ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, 2008

Characteristic	Total cases	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except finger	Wrist
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	7.7	2.9	1.7	38.5	23.4	7.8	25.7	5.1	10.0	4.4	4.9
Gender:												
Male	124.8	9.4	4.0	1.6	43.3	25.1	8.7	29.1	5.7	13.0	5.3	4.0
Female	97.3	5.3	1.3	1.8	31.9	20.9	6.5	20.8	4.3	5.8	3.2	6.1
Age:⁵												
16 - 19	115.9	10.4	3.8	.4	26.8	16.6	5.3	38.6	7.9	16.4	8.0	4.6
20 - 24	119.1	10.4	4.4	1.9	36.2	24.8	5.9	33.2	4.7	16.1	6.5	4.5
25 - 34	109.0	8.6	3.6	1.7	37.2	24.8	5.8	25.5	4.2	10.6	4.7	4.6
35 - 44	111.0	7.8	3.0	2.0	40.3	25.0	7.9	23.2	5.3	8.5	3.9	4.4
45 - 54	116.6	6.6	2.4	1.6	41.3	24.2	9.0	25.2	5.4	9.0	4.1	5.3
55 - 64	116.7	5.7	1.5	1.5	38.8	18.7	10.7	24.5	5.3	8.1	3.5	6.3
65 and over	102.4	6.6	.8	1.1	32.8	13.8	9.2	19.6	6.2	5.6	2.9	3.6
Occupation:												
Management occupations	36.2	2.0	.2	.9	11.5	7.0	2.3	5.5	1.9	1.4	.4	1.3
Business and financial operations occupations	14.7	.9	—	.2	3.1	1.9	.5	2.4	.9	.2	.3	.9
Computer and mathematical occupations	12.1	.6	.1	.1	3.2	2.0	.9	3.4	.4	.8	.1	2.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	23.7	2.2	1.1	.2	7.4	5.4	1.0	4.5	.9	1.6	.8	1.0
Life, physical, and social science occupations	28.3	1.6	.5	.2	9.7	6.2	1.8	7.1	1.3	.9	3.2	1.4
Community and social services occupations	99.6	5.3	.7	3.8	24.7	14.7	5.5	10.5	2.1	2.6	1.5	3.9
Legal occupations	20.2	.2	—	—	5.6	4.5	1.0	.8	.2	—	—	.2
Education, training, and library occupations	62.8	5.8	1.6	1.4	20.1	15.2	3.3	8.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47.7	3.4	.3	.8	13.8	8.7	2.7	5.9	2.0	1.6	.9	1.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	90.9	5.1	.9	2.0	37.6	26.1	6.5	14.7	3.8	4.1	1.8	4.2
Healthcare support occupations	243.5	9.1	2.7	3.9	109.4	77.5	17.5	37.3	9.3	8.4	5.6	10.8
Protective service occupations	117.9	9.4	1.7	1.9	26.8	12.6	5.9	12.8	3.5	3.2	1.9	2.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	92.8	5.7	1.8	.3	23.4	14.8	5.7	36.1	5.3	17.0	7.1	5.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	244.7	14.7	6.2	5.0	91.0	55.7	17.2	47.9	10.3	19.0	7.9	8.2
Personal care and service occupations	109.8	7.5	1.6	2.2	35.7	23.8	6.5	23.5	5.1	7.3	4.5	5.7
Sales and related occupations	62.0	3.9	.7	.8	20.9	13.0	4.6	11.3	2.9	3.2	1.8	3.0
Office and administrative support occupations	51.0	2.8	.6	.8	17.1	10.9	3.0	9.8	1.8	2.3	1.3	3.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	142.0	11.6	5.0	1.9	42.3	24.8	7.4	33.7	8.9	12.6	8.0	3.2
Construction and extraction occupations	221.7	17.0	9.0	2.3	71.0	43.6	11.4	51.6	9.0	24.3	9.6	6.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	209.1	21.9	9.8	3.6	72.2	42.5	13.8	51.4	8.9	22.3	11.0	7.2
Production occupations	157.9	12.1	7.2	1.4	46.0	23.9	11.5	56.2	8.3	26.7	8.9	9.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	278.4	17.9	5.1	4.8	105.4	59.3	24.0	50.5	12.7	17.9	8.9	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, 2008 — Continued

Characteristic	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³						
	Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple body parts	All other body parts ⁴
	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, toe			
Total [1,078,140 cases]	25.3	9.7	5.8	5.2	1.7	11.8	1.0
Gender:							
Male	28.7	10.7	6.0	6.4	1.4	10.3	.9
Female	20.6	8.2	5.5	3.5	2.0	14.0	1.0
Age:⁵							
16 - 19	29.5	8.8	7.4	7.8	1.2	7.9	1.2
20 - 24	27.0	7.5	6.7	7.9	1.5	8.5	.6
25 - 34	24.0	8.1	6.6	5.2	2.0	9.1	.9
35 - 44	25.0	10.2	6.1	4.5	1.5	10.7	.6
45 - 54	25.0	10.3	5.1	4.9	1.7	14.3	.9
55 - 64	26.8	12.2	4.4	4.5	1.8	16.7	1.0
65 and over	24.4	10.5	3.5	4.6	1.0	16.5	.4
Occupation:							
Management occupations	9.0	4.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	6.1	.2
Business and financial operations occupations	3.9	1.6	1.3	.5	.3	3.4	.5
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.7	1.3	.3	.9	.2	1.8	.1
Architecture and engineering occupations	6.0	2.6	1.2	.8	.5	2.9	.2
Life, physical, and social science occupations	5.8	2.9	.9	1.1	.8	2.5	.7
Community and social services occupations	33.0	10.0	14.6	3.7	2.2	19.6	.6
Legal occupations	7.0	2.6	3.6	.4	4.6	1.7	—
Education, training, and library occupations	15.0	6.5	4.7	1.4	1.0	10.5	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.0	6.4	5.9	2.9	.7	5.0	—
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	15.6	7.9	3.3	2.1	2.2	12.9	.8
Healthcare support occupations	43.7	21.0	10.1	6.1	2.8	35.1	2.0
Protective service occupations	44.6	19.2	10.8	4.0	2.2	19.3	.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	17.2	6.3	4.5	3.0	1.7	7.6	.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	54.0	18.7	15.0	10.9	5.2	24.6	2.2
Personal care and service occupations	24.0	9.5	6.1	4.8	1.1	14.8	.7
Sales and related occupations	14.5	5.3	3.3	3.7	1.5	8.6	.4
Office and administrative support occupations	12.7	4.2	3.0	3.3	1.3	6.2	.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	38.5	9.3	7.5	11.2	1.8	10.8	1.4
Construction and extraction occupations	57.3	21.4	12.6	12.2	2.7	18.9	.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	41.2	18.9	7.9	7.6	1.8	16.2	.9
Production occupations	29.0	11.5	5.3	7.0	1.6	10.6	.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	67.0	23.2	15.2	14.3	2.0	27.4	3.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ 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 that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Part of body codes: Head, Total = 00-09; Eyes = 032; Neck = 10-19; Trunk, Total = 20-29; Back = 23;

Shoulder = 21; Upper extremities, Total = 30-39; Arm = 31; Finger = 34; Hand, except finger = 33; Wrist = 32; Lower extremities, Total = 40-49; Knee = 412; Ankle = 42; Foot, toe = 43, 44; Body systems = 5; Multiple body parts = 8; All other body parts = remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁵ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 18. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, 2008

Characteristic	Total cases	Source of injury or illness ³					
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	1.6	13.7	4.4	6.7	11.2	22.8
Gender:							
Male	124.8	1.9	15.7	4.1	9.1	17.7	20.2
Female	97.3	1.2	11.0	5.0	3.5	2.3	26.7
Age:⁵							
16 - 19	115.9	2.0	15.9	5.6	9.3	10.5	18.5
20 - 24	119.1	1.7	14.5	5.4	10.0	14.0	16.6
25 - 34	109.0	1.8	13.2	4.5	6.9	12.6	17.2
35 - 44	111.0	1.7	13.7	3.7	6.4	11.5	20.6
45 - 54	116.6	1.6	14.8	4.7	6.2	10.6	25.2
55 - 64	116.7	1.2	12.5	4.7	5.6	9.4	34.3
65 and over	102.4	.6	8.9	3.7	6.4	4.6	40.6
Occupation:							
Management occupations	36.2	.2	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	12.0
Business and financial operations occupations	14.7	.1	1.5	.5	.9	.2	4.5
Computer and mathematical occupations	12.1	—	.5	.3	1.6	.8	3.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	23.7	.3	1.3	.5	1.3	3.0	4.3
Life, physical, and social science occupations	28.3	2.1	1.7	.8	.6	1.0	10.6
Community and social services occupations	99.6	.6	3.6	2.7	1.9	.9	31.3
Legal occupations	20.2	—	4.2	—	—	.5	8.7
Education, training, and library occupations	62.8	.3	1.9	6.2	.1	1.2	23.2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47.7	.2	1.1	3.6	.6	.8	12.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	90.9	1.7	2.6	5.5	1.2	1.0	20.4
Healthcare support occupations	243.5	2.3	6.3	10.3	3.6	.9	47.1
Protective service occupations	117.9	.7	3.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	35.2
Food preparation and serving related occupations	92.8	1.6	17.6	4.6	7.0	.8	23.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	244.7	4.6	25.6	19.5	14.1	12.7	55.6
Personal care and service occupations	109.8	1.0	6.9	2.9	1.9	2.3	25.8
Sales and related occupations	62.0	.5	12.0	4.5	2.4	2.4	16.1
Office and administrative support occupations	51.0	.8	10.9	2.3	1.8	1.5	13.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	142.0	2.0	12.0	1.0	7.9	13.4	27.8
Construction and extraction occupations	221.7	3.1	9.7	4.4	12.9	53.9	42.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	209.1	3.6	13.6	5.7	19.0	37.7	31.6
Production occupations	157.9	3.2	18.1	4.2	21.9	27.2	20.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	278.4	2.9	54.2	8.3	12.3	28.9	46.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, 2008 — Continued

Characteristic	Source of injury or illness ³						All other sources ⁴
	Handtools	Vehicles	Person, injured or ill worker		Person, other than injured or ill worker		
			Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Health care patient	
Total [1,078,140 cases]	5.3	9.6	16.4	15.7	6.5	5.2	14.9
Gender:							
Male	7.5	12.5	17.0	16.3	2.2	1.2	17.0
Female	2.2	5.5	15.8	15.0	12.5	10.7	11.6
Age: ⁵							
16 - 19	9.2	8.3	10.9	10.5	5.4	3.4	20.3
20 - 24	8.8	9.8	11.8	11.3	8.5	7.0	18.0
25 - 34	6.3	9.3	15.1	14.4	7.4	5.7	14.9
35 - 44	5.2	9.3	17.7	17.0	6.7	5.4	14.7
45 - 54	4.4	10.4	18.9	18.1	6.2	5.1	13.6
55 - 64	2.8	9.8	18.2	17.3	4.8	3.7	13.4
65 and over	2.1	10.9	11.4	11.0	3.3	2.5	9.9
Occupation:							
Management occupations .....	.6	3.6	6.8	6.4	1.8	1.3	3.0
Business and financial operations occupations	(⁶)	1.2	2.6	2.4	.9	.1	2.3
Computer and mathematical occupations .....	.4	.5	2.9	2.9	—	—	2.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	1.5	2.2	5.3	5.2	.1	—	3.8
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1.1	.4	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.0	5.1
Community and social services occupations .....	.3	10.6	19.0	17.8	22.1	15.3	6.5
Legal occupations	—	.7	.7	.6	—	—	1.0
Education, training, and library occupations .....	.6	1.7	8.6	7.9	11.7	2.8	7.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations .....	.8	2.9	13.5	13.2	2.7	—	9.5
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations .....	.7	3.3	12.4	11.9	29.9	28.3	12.1
Healthcare support occupations	1.0	7.2	26.1	25.5	112.7	107.6	26.1
Protective service occupations .....	.6	13.7	19.0	17.6	16.9	4.1	22.2
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.7	1.9	10.3	10.0	1.1	(⁶)	14.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.2	13.8	36.0	33.0	1.1	.3	47.4
Personal care and service occupations	2.6	10.5	15.3	14.8	17.1	10.4	23.5
Sales and related occupations	1.9	5.1	8.7	8.0	1.2	—	7.1
Office and administrative support occupations .....	.8	4.2	9.3	8.8	.9	.3	4.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.3	11.9	13.0	12.4	—	—	42.6
Construction and extraction occupations	19.2	10.9	30.6	29.3	.4	—	34.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.2	19.4	31.3	30.6	.5	.1	30.4
Production occupations	11.3	6.2	26.3	25.7	.3	(⁶)	18.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.6	52.2	37.7	35.7	1.2	.3	27.8

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Source codes: Chemicals and chemical products = 00-09; Containers = 10-19; Furniture and fixtures = 20-29;

Machinery = 30-39; Parts and materials = 40-49; Person, injured or ill worker = 56; Worker motion or position = 562; Person, other than injured or ill worker = 57; Health care patient = 573; Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces = 62; Handtools = 71-73; Vehicles = 80-89; All other sources = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁵ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2008

Characteristic	Total cases	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	30.7	16.1	7.4	5.2	7.1	16.6	3.7	26.4	13.7
Gender:										
Male	124.8	40.0	20.8	9.3	7.0	8.7	12.3	3.9	28.9	15.4
Female	97.3	17.7	9.5	4.8	2.6	4.8	22.6	3.5	23.0	11.3
Age:⁶										
16 - 19	115.9	48.6	24.9	13.8	7.7	5.8	14.3	3.2	18.8	11.2
20 - 24	119.1	46.1	24.8	9.9	8.7	5.6	11.1	2.5	25.9	14.4
25 - 34	109.0	33.6	18.1	7.8	5.3	6.1	11.5	3.2	25.8	14.4
35 - 44	111.0	28.3	15.0	6.8	4.5	7.1	14.1	4.6	28.2	14.2
45 - 54	116.6	26.7	13.8	6.5	4.5	7.7	18.8	3.6	28.9	14.5
55 - 64	116.7	24.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	8.4	27.3	4.4	24.8	11.7
65 and over	102.4	19.2	8.3	5.5	4.7	8.2	33.7	4.2	15.4	7.1
Occupation:										
Management occupations	36.2	5.5	2.2	2.1	.9	2.5	9.3	1.2	6.4	3.4
Business and financial operations occupations	14.7	1.8	1.1	.4	.1	1.3	4.0	.4	1.5	.9
Computer and mathematical occupations	12.1	2.5	1.5	.4	.5	.6	2.6	.4	2.2	1.2
Architecture and engineering occupations	23.7	5.6	2.1	2.1	.7	1.2	3.6	1.0	3.7	2.4
Life, physical, and social science occupations	28.3	3.7	1.9	1.1	.5	1.0	10.3	1.0	3.7	1.6
Community and social services occupations	99.6	7.5	3.9	2.4	.7	7.3	23.4	2.3	11.5	4.1
Legal occupations	20.2	.8	.3	-	.4	6.3	2.5	-	4.7	.7
Education, training, and library occupations	62.8	9.9	6.1	3.6	.2	4.8	18.5	2.0	10.2	4.1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47.7	11.3	4.3	5.3	.6	4.0	7.1	1.1	3.9	1.9
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	90.9	11.9	6.0	3.9	1.5	2.8	17.9	2.7	31.8	15.1
Healthcare support occupations	243.5	27.7	16.1	7.6	2.8	6.1	42.4	9.7	101.7	42.3
Protective service occupations	117.9	18.2	8.0	6.1	2.2	7.3	28.0	4.9	10.5	4.3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	92.8	31.3	18.0	8.5	3.4	2.2	21.4	3.9	13.2	9.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	244.7	59.9	27.9	17.1	9.3	18.7	39.4	9.2	57.8	30.9
Personal care and service occupations	109.8	17.1	8.8	4.9	2.6	6.6	19.5	3.7	26.4	9.3
Sales and related occupations	62.0	14.1	8.2	3.9	1.4	3.5	13.4	1.6	15.3	9.1
Office and administrative support occupations	51.0	10.0	5.5	2.7	1.3	2.8	11.5	2.1	12.0	7.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	142.0	52.1	30.4	9.3	9.2	13.6	12.4	2.6	15.5	8.0
Construction and extraction occupations	221.7	81.3	47.9	17.3	9.4	27.3	17.5	6.7	40.2	20.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	209.1	70.9	35.6	18.4	11.0	16.4	16.9	6.6	47.5	26.4
Production occupations	157.9	61.8	27.4	12.0	18.0	5.6	16.1	3.9	32.5	16.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	278.4	73.1	39.0	16.2	13.6	18.0	30.2	9.5	73.0	36.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2008 — Continued

Characteristic	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³									All other events ⁴
	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				
			Total	Highway accident		Total	By person	All other assaults		
							Total	Assaults by animal		
Total [1,078,140 cases]	3.2	4.8	5.1	3.1	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.6	13.1
Gender:										
Male	2.4	5.2	6.6	3.8	.4	1.6	1.1	.5	.5	14.8
Female	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.1	(⁵)	3.5	2.6	.9	.8	10.4
Age:⁵										
16 - 19	.7	9.5	2.5	.7	.1	2.9	2.1	.8	.7	9.5
20 - 24	1.7	5.7	5.3	3.1	.2	3.5	2.6	.9	.9	11.4
25 - 34	2.5	5.5	5.3	3.0	.2	2.6	2.1	.5	.5	13.0
35 - 44	3.4	4.5	5.0	3.2	.2	2.5	1.6	.9	.9	13.2
45 - 54	4.4	4.5	5.3	3.4	.4	2.1	1.3	.7	.7	14.3
55 - 64	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.2	.1	1.9	1.6	.3	.3	12.4
65 and over	1.6	2.2	7.7	4.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	7.8
Occupation:										
Management occupations	.9	1.3	3.0	2.5	(⁵)	.8	.7	.1	.1	5.2
Business and financial operations occupations	1.1	.6	.9	.7	—	1.1	.7	.3	.3	2.1
Computer and mathematical occupations	1.9	.2	.4	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	1.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	.7	1.3	1.9	1.2	—	.5	—	.4	.4	4.1
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1.6	3.9	.3	.3	—	1.2	.8	.3	.3	1.7
Community and social services occupations	.4	3.8	9.8	8.5	—	16.2	15.7	.5	.4	17.3
Legal occupations	.2	4.6	.7	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.4
Education, training, and library occupations	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	—	6.2	6.1	—	—	6.8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1.2	.7	1.6	1.4	—	1.5	.5	1.0	1.0	15.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1.7	3.5	2.1	1.9	(⁵)	5.9	4.0	1.9	1.8	10.4
Healthcare support occupations	2.2	8.4	4.5	3.5	.2	18.6	16.4	2.2	2.2	21.9
Protective service occupations	.4	2.9	9.5	3.7	.2	19.7	19.0	.7	.6	16.3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1.8	10.4	.4	.2	.1	1.0	.9	.1	(⁵)	7.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4.2	12.7	9.1	4.8	.4	2.4	.7	1.7	1.7	30.8
Personal care and service occupations	1.6	4.6	4.7	2.7	—	12.9	5.9	7.1	7.0	12.5
Sales and related occupations	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.4	.3	1.1	.9	.1	.1	7.2
Office and administrative support occupations	3.6	1.8	1.8	.8	(⁵)	.5	.4	.2	.1	5.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	6.4	8.8	1.9	—	8.9	.6	8.3	8.1	19.5
Construction and extraction occupations	3.2	8.2	6.2	3.0	.8	.5	.2	.2	.2	29.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4.4	9.3	9.1	6.6	.6	1.0	.4	.6	.6	26.2
Production occupations	10.9	8.8	2.0	.6	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	15.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.9	6.2	28.4	17.9	.7	1.5	.9	.6	.5	33.0

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Event codes: Contact with objects, Total = 00-09; Struck by object = 020-029; Struck against object = 010-019; Caught in or compressed or crushed = 030-049; Fall to lower level = 110-119; Fall on same level = 130-139; Slips or trips without

fall = 215; Overexertion, Total = 220-229; In lifting = 221; Repetitive motion = 230-239; Exposure to harmful substance or environment = 30-39; Transportation accidents = 40-49; Highway accident = 41; Fires and explosions = 50-52; Assaults and violent acts, Total = 60-63; Assaults by person = 61; All other assaults = 60, 62, and 63; Assaults by animal = 63; All other events = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

⁶ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected nature of injury or illness, 2008

Occupation	Total cases	Nature of injury or illness ⁴								
		Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	43.8	9.4	10.5	9.1	1.3	9.8	1.6	0.6	0.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	449.0	270.3	11.6	4.8	3.8	1.0	40.6	.7	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	440.3	166.1	35.7	45.3	39.9	5.4	48.2	3.7	1.9	2.0
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	387.0	252.4	8.6	1.5	—	—	11.8	—	—	—
Construction laborers	383.1	120.9	44.8	54.1	40.4	13.7	35.4	4.2	1.3	1.7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	362.0	157.5	36.7	18.1	17.4	.7	33.0	4.4	1.7	1.2
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	353.8	225.2	22.7	10.0	9.9	—	45.3	—	—	—
Roofers	349.2	110.2	66.6	58.8	45.1	13.6	17.3	12.2	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	330.7	106.9	16.9	42.2	42.1	—	24.4	40.3	2.2	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	323.8	142.8	20.3	15.1	14.7	.4	25.2	.8	—	.2
Industrial machinery mechanics	299.9	119.6	22.6	31.4	29.6	1.8	29.9	4.8	1.0	5.1
Food servers, nonrestaurant	298.4	108.0	19.1	45.1	44.5	—	33.3	14.5	2.6	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	292.1	72.5	38.9	28.9	25.8	3.1	18.3	12.5	.9	1.6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	277.7	120.2	17.6	12.4	10.9	1.4	28.7	.5	2.7	.5
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	254.2	75.8	13.9	45.4	41.4	4.0	26.7	7.3	3.9	2.4
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	251.8	131.5	9.5	15.2	15.1	—	19.2	—	—	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	243.9	91.7	23.1	30.2	28.0	2.2	13.7	2.9	7.3	2.8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	243.0	104.4	14.1	20.6	18.1	2.6	19.1	1.6	2.4	1.0
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	241.4	93.6	14.7	26.6	24.2	2.4	18.2	4.1	2.6	.8
Carpenters	235.7	70.7	20.4	49.9	31.4	18.5	12.7	—	.4	1.8
Butchers and meat cutters	234.2	62.2	6.3	87.4	86.1	1.4	7.0	5.9	—	9.0
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	230.6	74.6	27.3	16.4	13.4	2.9	18.8	2.3	—	.8
Telecommunications line installers and repairers ..	230.6	124.8	7.8	3.6	3.0	—	8.0	—	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	212.7	77.3	18.4	25.0	19.6	5.4	11.8	3.0	2.0	2.8
Sheet metal workers	211.7	66.7	11.6	46.4	44.1	2.3	10.3	—	—	—
Painters, construction and maintenance	209.9	70.0	43.7	12.5	8.5	4.0	11.7	1.6	4.5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected nature of injury or illness, 2008 — Continued

Occupation	Nature of injury or illness ⁴							All other natures ⁵
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Back pain and pain, except back		
			Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total [1,078,140 cases]	1.1	0.4	4.6	0.9	1.8	12.0	3.9	18.8
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	.4	1.3	10.4	.6	7.3	60.2	24.8	48.7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	2.3	1.0	14.1	3.4	4.8	48.6	16.9	71.5
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	—	—	4.3	1.3	2.0	58.7	23.1	49.3
Construction laborers .....	.3	.5	14.4	3.7	3.9	35.7	10.8	69.8
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	.4	1.1	22.6	6.8	9.3	38.6	14.5	46.6
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	—	—	11.5	—	8.3	9.7	2.9	28.0
Roofers	—	4.1	10.9	2.9	—	18.4	8.9	49.5
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	21.4	4.9	19.8	—	3.6	28.0	7.3	23.2
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	.5	.8	15.4	1.5	5.7	53.7	18.5	48.9
Industrial machinery mechanics	1.6	—	11.3	3.7	1.5	19.3	9.8	52.7
Food servers, nonrestaurant	—	2.0	12.7	—	7.8	26.2	6.3	33.9
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	4.5	.6	9.0	2.1	2.7	15.9	4.0	88.5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	.8	1.5	10.1	.9	6.7	47.9	11.4	34.9
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	1.6	1.1	9.6	.8	.9	25.0	4.0	41.6
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	—	—	13.6	—	4.6	31.1	13.6	31.4
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	3.1	—	5.4	2.0	1.6	20.5	7.0	43.0
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	1.0	.4	12.1	1.1	7.5	27.4	10.8	38.8
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	—	—	12.2	4.9	1.3	26.6	19.1	41.4
Carpenters .....	.3	1.3	7.8	2.1	2.5	29.6	10.0	40.6
Butchers and meat cutters	4.0	—	2.3	—	—	15.5	6.6	33.7
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	1.2	—	10.5	—	1.2	17.7	7.3	60.5
Telecommunications line installers and repairers ..	2.7	2.2	17.6	4.8	9.5	11.4	2.0	52.2
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	.6	.6	8.6	1.6	1.5	21.5	5.8	41.1
Sheet metal workers	3.1	—	11.4	8.9	—	18.1	7.1	40.6
Painters, construction and maintenance	3.2	—	5.3	2.1	2.2	23.2	2.1	33.7

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains, tears = 021; Fractures = 012; Cuts, lacerations, punctures = 034, 037;

Cuts, lacerations = 034; Punctures = 037; Bruises, contusions = 043; Heat burns = 053; Chemical burns = 051; Amputations = 031; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 1241; Tendonitis = 1733; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 080-089; With fractures, burns, and other injuries = 083, 084; With sprains and bruises = 082; Back pain and pain, except back, Total = 0972, 0973; Back pain, hurt back only = 0972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected parts of body, 2008

Occupation	Total cases	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ⁴										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except finger	Wrist
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	7.7	2.9	1.7	38.5	23.4	7.8	25.7	5.1	10.0	4.4	4.9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	449.0	14.9	4.5	7.7	228.8	163.6	37.5	58.7	17.3	9.7	7.0	19.6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	440.3	29.9	11.1	5.0	158.6	91.1	33.0	99.9	20.1	41.1	19.5	15.7
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	387.0	4.4	—	8.1	215.0	157.3	36.5	71.1	46.8	8.0	1.3	14.9
Construction laborers	383.1	27.3	12.1	2.5	128.1	75.0	19.1	87.2	14.6	40.0	21.6	7.7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	362.0	25.0	5.6	6.2	144.7	73.0	39.5	51.5	18.0	12.0	9.8	9.0
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	353.8	10.2	1.6	5.7	161.2	109.9	26.0	58.4	15.0	15.4	16.0	11.7
Roofers	349.2	15.2	6.3	5.0	105.5	74.7	11.1	100.0	21.8	59.8	7.6	9.0
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	330.7	13.0	5.5	1.4	95.0	52.0	32.5	138.5	25.4	55.4	19.2	31.6
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	323.8	14.6	2.7	8.2	129.6	79.9	25.6	45.1	10.3	15.2	6.4	11.1
Industrial machinery mechanics	299.9	25.8	10.9	3.4	125.2	73.6	13.6	67.7	11.7	33.4	12.2	8.4
Food servers, nonrestaurant	298.4	26.8	5.4	3.0	94.9	61.1	22.9	70.4	14.3	29.6	15.9	8.4
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	292.1	58.2	48.1	2.3	75.0	38.3	14.3	78.3	17.8	35.4	7.2	10.9
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	277.7	16.4	5.6	2.3	97.9	62.4	20.5	59.5	12.9	16.1	9.8	14.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	254.2	41.7	16.8	2.3	65.6	34.8	12.7	89.7	9.7	46.6	19.7	11.9
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	251.8	11.7	1.3	17.8	102.8	77.0	13.6	21.0	10.4	2.4	2.8	4.7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	243.9	32.8	15.6	1.3	88.6	58.9	18.8	50.1	6.7	15.1	18.1	7.8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	243.0	14.9	7.0	7.3	93.8	58.4	16.5	48.1	9.7	21.7	7.5	7.3
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	241.4	28.9	18.8	2.1	95.1	69.3	15.0	38.3	7.8	18.2	7.5	2.3
Carpenters	235.7	18.4	9.9	1.2	70.5	42.2	11.2	63.7	10.7	31.9	12.7	6.6
Butchers and meat cutters	234.2	14.7	4.7	—	68.5	28.0	13.5	113.9	7.6	84.6	11.9	7.9
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	230.6	51.2	22.8	3.9	82.4	37.7	12.6	33.4	7.6	14.3	7.4	2.8
Telecommunications line installers and repairers ..	230.6	11.1	3.3	7.4	80.7	53.8	21.0	33.7	12.2	5.6	6.1	6.2
Maintenance and repair workers, general	212.7	20.7	10.0	4.0	73.3	40.7	14.0	51.7	8.4	23.6	8.6	8.3
Sheet metal workers	211.7	12.6	7.1	4.7	66.8	41.1	15.6	80.8	7.6	44.0	9.6	19.3
Painters, construction and maintenance	209.9	17.2	15.0	2.6	63.9	34.6	17.3	58.0	11.5	15.1	6.6	24.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected parts of body, 2008 — Continued

Occupation	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ⁴						
	Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple body parts	All other body parts ⁵
	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, toe			
Total [1,078,140 cases]	25.3	9.7	5.8	5.2	1.7	11.8	1.0
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	73.9	37.0	15.6	11.0	3.5	57.9	3.6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	112.6	33.3	21.5	33.0	2.9	27.4	4.1
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	43.3	22.0	13.8	3.3	8.2	25.5	11.6
Construction laborers	104.2	31.5	24.9	28.8	5.2	26.9	1.7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	82.7	31.4	21.1	12.2	2.4	45.7	3.7
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	94.1	31.0	24.0	28.9	2.3	21.7	—
Roofers	79.9	25.5	18.2	21.9	—	39.3	3.5
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	45.7	21.1	9.3	8.9	2.3	33.3	1.5
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	81.5	30.0	22.9	11.2	2.2	37.8	4.7
Industrial machinery mechanics	58.6	32.8	6.3	8.1	2.2	16.8	—
Food servers, nonrestaurant	65.5	21.8	19.6	14.4	2.2	33.6	2.0
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	54.7	22.7	6.3	16.7	2.1	20.1	1.5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	59.7	26.0	17.5	5.9	6.8	33.8	1.2
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	38.9	14.0	9.8	7.5	1.0	13.7	1.4
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	36.6	17.2	7.0	3.5	5.9	55.6	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	41.5	19.5	8.1	6.3	3.1	24.7	1.9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	47.2	17.6	10.7	11.6	4.6	24.8	2.4
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	53.8	30.0	5.5	6.7	1.8	20.7	.6
Carpenters	55.1	20.3	10.6	13.1	1.1	24.4	1.3
Butchers and meat cutters	27.4	9.2	6.2	8.5	—	5.7	3.6
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	43.3	16.2	6.2	9.0	.9	14.2	1.2
Telecommunications line installers and repairers ..	62.0	33.5	17.0	2.9	3.0	31.3	1.4
Maintenance and repair workers, general	45.0	21.7	8.5	10.2	2.4	14.7	1.0
Sheet metal workers	31.5	11.3	7.6	4.6	—	14.1	1.1
Painters, construction and maintenance	49.0	19.4	18.7	3.7	1.6	17.2	—

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Part of body

codes: Head, Total = 00-09; Eyes = 032; Neck = 10-19; Trunk, Total = 20-29; Back = 23; Shoulder = 21; Upper extremities, Total = 30-39; Arm = 31; Finger = 34; Hand, except finger = 33; Wrist = 32; Lower extremities, Total = 40-49; Knee = 412; Ankle = 42; Foot, toe = 43, 44; Body systems = 5; Multiple body parts = 8; All other body parts = remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected sources of injury or illness, 2008

Occupation	Total cases	Source of injury or illness ⁴					
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	1.6	13.7	4.4	6.7	11.2	22.8
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	449.0	2.4	6.6	18.4	5.9	1.3	77.5
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	440.3	4.4	116.3	21.5	25.8	52.2	55.5
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	387.0	7.2	2.4	13.2	—	10.0	30.6
Construction laborers	383.1	3.7	20.2	2.6	20.1	97.5	67.8
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	362.0	3.4	39.1	3.4	9.4	43.0	82.2
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	353.8	1.6	140.9	7.1	7.2	3.7	51.5
Roofers	349.2	2.1	43.6	—	10.2	58.3	74.1
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	330.7	5.1	65.1	10.7	14.2	2.7	93.8
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	323.8	1.0	66.9	12.2	7.6	25.5	57.3
Industrial machinery mechanics	299.9	5.3	25.0	3.9	51.1	57.1	37.2
Food servers, nonrestaurant	298.4	5.3	52.4	14.5	13.5	9.0	82.0
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	292.1	1.8	13.9	4.0	30.9	91.2	25.8
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	277.7	6.5	28.2	35.6	7.2	2.7	76.5
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	254.2	6.2	10.6	2.3	11.7	72.7	26.9
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	251.8	—	23.5	—	—	2.3	47.4
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	243.9	10.0	11.5	3.0	25.6	41.8	42.9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	243.0	5.9	34.5	20.9	12.3	14.6	58.3
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	241.4	3.4	11.6	11.4	25.9	49.0	38.0
Carpenters	235.7	.7	7.8	6.5	11.2	84.7	37.5
Butchers and meat cutters	234.2	—	55.3	1.8	60.3	2.5	28.5
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	230.6	4.2	7.5	13.3	3.7	52.0	22.5
Telecommunications line installers and repairers ..	230.6	—	16.7	2.7	9.3	15.4	49.6
Maintenance and repair workers, general	212.7	3.7	13.7	10.8	27.9	30.5	37.8
Sheet metal workers	211.7	—	3.5	3.0	13.9	68.0	34.1
Painters, construction and maintenance	209.9	9.4	11.0	4.2	9.0	10.2	64.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected sources of injury or illness, 2008 — Continued

Occupation	Source of injury or illness ⁴						All other sources ⁵
	Handtools	Vehicles	Person, injured or ill worker		Person, other than injured or ill worker		
			Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Health care patient	
Total [1,078,140 cases]	5.3	9.6	16.4	15.7	6.5	5.2	14.9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	.9	7.5	42.5	41.8	247.9	241.2	38.0
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	15.0	50.0	51.5	49.7	1.0	—	47.2
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	—	33.4	53.4	47.2	175.4	146.1	60.0
Construction laborers	38.9	26.9	41.1	39.8	.6	—	63.8
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	6.0	91.7	52.0	49.2	.6	—	31.1
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	—	64.9	43.0	42.7	4.3	—	28.7
Roofers	34.6	19.4	39.0	35.2	—	—	68.0
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	26.5	4.2	47.6	46.5	—	—	60.2
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	6.8	72.7	47.1	43.5	.8	—	26.0
Industrial machinery mechanics	22.0	21.7	42.8	42.4	—	—	33.7
Food servers, nonrestaurant	15.2	17.9	38.2	36.9	3.0	—	47.4
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	33.1	7.1	32.6	32.4	—	—	51.5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	4.4	11.4	57.0	52.3	1.6	.8	46.5
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	28.5	39.4	25.8	24.5	—	—	30.2
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	—	114.2	17.1	13.9	8.9	4.7	36.2
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	12.4	11.8	46.0	45.8	—	—	38.7
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.6	13.6	32.1	30.8	1.3	—	35.9
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	24.1	8.0	37.2	36.8	—	—	32.7
Carpenters	16.9	6.2	31.9	29.9	—	—	32.1
Butchers and meat cutters	39.8	7.7	18.3	18.1	—	—	19.5
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	35.7	29.2	33.1	32.5	3.1	—	26.4
Telecommunications line installers and repairers ..	7.5	25.0	47.2	47.0	2.9	—	54.3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	18.4	13.8	29.4	28.9	.3	—	26.3
Sheet metal workers	20.6	4.5	27.4	27.3	—	—	36.5
Painters, construction and maintenance	7.6	7.1	36.2	36.0	—	—	50.9

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Source codes:

Chemicals and chemical products = 00-09; Containers = 10-19; Furniture and fixtures = 20-29; Machinery = 30-39; Parts and materials = 40-49; Person, injured or ill worker = 56; Worker motion or position = 562; Person, other than injured or ill worker = 57; Health care patient = 573; Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces = 62; Handtools = 71-73; Vehicles = 80-89; All other sources = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2008

Occupation	Total cases	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total [1,078,140 cases]	113.3	30.7	16.1	7.4	5.2	7.1	16.6	3.7	26.4	13.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	449.0	49.3	27.3	13.8	5.8	6.5	74.0	13.5	216.8	89.5
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	440.3	155.1	81.5	31.7	33.4	17.8	39.3	9.8	130.9	76.5
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	387.0	17.5	10.8	4.0	2.4	10.6	24.4	6.5	230.4	158.0
Construction laborers	383.1	152.1	99.6	26.0	14.3	42.1	32.4	10.9	71.0	36.7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	362.0	71.0	39.2	17.8	9.2	37.2	49.5	14.3	76.8	28.6
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	353.8	89.3	44.5	26.9	13.4	12.2	38.3	9.8	141.5	90.3
Roofers	349.2	108.0	70.9	21.7	5.1	81.8	25.9	12.7	55.0	33.5
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	330.7	85.6	61.4	21.0	2.0	6.1	86.4	10.2	52.5	39.5
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	323.8	64.1	40.2	14.2	6.2	21.3	35.7	12.1	94.5	50.2
Industrial machinery mechanics	299.9	104.2	52.5	17.5	26.3	12.5	33.3	8.8	76.6	46.7
Food servers, nonrestaurant	298.4	90.5	59.0	19.5	7.8	8.5	78.6	16.7	53.1	32.2
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	292.1	133.5	74.2	11.7	30.1	12.8	15.5	4.0	56.1	27.2
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	277.7	51.7	26.3	19.1	4.6	15.1	68.1	15.3	64.4	28.0
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	254.2	124.5	60.0	42.8	10.0	6.8	19.5	6.8	51.4	32.2
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	251.8	24.6	15.2	6.9	–	13.0	36.0	4.1	51.0	21.6
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	243.9	66.9	31.6	23.5	5.5	35.5	11.0	9.4	50.5	22.6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	243.0	53.3	24.5	14.0	9.0	24.6	35.5	9.9	64.1	36.6
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	241.4	73.5	46.5	16.1	6.6	23.9	15.3	4.5	57.8	33.8
Carpenters	235.7	101.8	61.4	22.9	10.5	27.2	13.6	7.7	48.8	25.4
Butchers and meat cutters	234.2	121.3	55.3	28.1	27.3	–	25.6	4.1	53.7	40.9
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	230.6	86.5	54.4	15.3	10.5	13.8	18.5	4.4	52.1	32.7
Telecommunications line installers and repairers ..	230.6	22.7	13.5	7.8	–	37.2	23.7	10.8	53.5	25.3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	212.7	69.6	37.0	16.4	11.6	16.0	20.4	5.6	49.2	24.4
Sheet metal workers	211.7	84.0	34.5	24.0	12.9	31.9	20.9	7.3	34.7	23.1
Painters, construction and maintenance	209.9	50.4	24.3	7.0	6.9	57.8	11.0	5.6	37.3	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2008 — Continued

Occupation	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴									All other events ⁵	
	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts			All other events ⁵		
			Total	Highway accident		Total	By person	All other assaults			
								Total			Assaults by animal
Total [1,078,140 cases]	3.2	4.8	5.1	3.1	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.6	13.1	
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	2.2	11.6	3.4	3.0	—	29.4	28.8	.6	.4	42.3	
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	8.8	10.5	18.9	3.1	2.1	1.2	.7	.6	.5	45.9	
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	1.8	12.6	24.3	21.2	—	6.5	4.7	1.9	—	52.4	
Construction laborers	3.4	12.7	14.2	4.8	1.8	.9	.3	.6	.6	41.7	
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	2.9	7.3	55.0	40.5	.7	1.4	.9	.5	.5	45.9	
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	4.0	1.7	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.7	
Roofers	6.1	15.2	8.7	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	34.4	
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	23.6	46.0	—	—	—	1.4	—	1.4	—	18.8	
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	5.2	2.6	39.4	30.2	—	3.5	1.1	2.5	2.3	45.1	
Industrial machinery mechanics	3.8	12.0	15.0	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	
Food servers, nonrestaurant	5.0	20.7	2.3	—	—	1.8	1.7	—	—	21.2	
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	9.5	31.1	1.5	—	2.4	—	—	—	—	25.3	
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.5	9.1	2.5	.6	—	3.1	.5	2.6	2.5	40.8	
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	2.9	11.9	6.4	3.4	.9	2.6	—	2.1	2.1	20.5	
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	—	4.8	101.7	92.1	—	3.7	3.3	—	—	12.5	
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	4.8	16.0	7.4	7.4	—	—	—	—	—	41.7	
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	3.8	14.0	8.4	6.6	.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	26.3	
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	2.1	15.9	5.0	4.5	3.9	.9	—	.8	.8	38.6	
Carpenters	3.1	3.4	2.7	1.0	—	.2	—	.2	.2	27.2	
Butchers and meat cutters	8.7	—	—	—	5.5	—	—	—	—	10.7	
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	1.9	13.2	4.4	2.1	1.6	3.0	3.0	—	—	31.1	
Telecommunications line installers and repairers ..	5.2	9.1	22.9	22.6	—	5.2	2.7	2.5	1.8	40.2	
Maintenance and repair workers, general	5.6	10.8	9.1	6.2	.5	.8	.2	.6	.6	25.1	
Sheet metal workers	4.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	
Painters, construction and maintenance	10.5	11.9	1.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Event codes: Contact with objects, Total = 00-09; Struck by object = 020-029; Struck against object = 010-019;

Caught in or compressed or crushed = 030-049; Fall to lower level = 110-119; Fall on same level = 130-139; Slips or trips without fall = 215; Overexertion, Total = 220-229; In lifting = 221; Repetitive motion = 230-239; Exposure to harmful substance or environment = 30-39; Transportation accidents = 40-49; Highway accident = 41; Fires and explosions = 50-52; Assaults and violent acts, Total = 60-63; Assaults by person = 61; All other assaults = 60, 62, and 63; Assaults by animal = 63; All other events = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies