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

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

(Note: Because of data processing errors, incorrect U.S. national estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were published in news releases for reference years 2011 and 2012. Corrections will not be made to this news release. Data in this release should not be relied upon. For corrected data and additional information, please see http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif_errata_1014.htm.)

NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2011

The rate of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases requiring days away from work to recuperate was 117 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2011, statistically unchanged from 2010, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total number of private industry, state government, and local government cases with days away from work remained statistically unchanged at 1,181,290. The median days away from work—a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses—was 8 days, the same as the previous year. (See table 1.)

Key Findings:

- Occupational injuries and illnesses to workers in five occupations accounted for nearly 20 percent of the days-away-from-work cases in 2011: laborers; nursing aides and orderlies and attendants; janitors and cleaners; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; and police officers and sheriff's patrol officers. Police officers had an incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers that was five times greater than for all occupations; the rate for laborers was three times greater than the rate for all workers. (See table 4 and table B.)
- The proportion of injuries and illnesses was highest among workers age 45-54—accounting for 26 percent of the total cases in 2011. (See table 6.) In private industry, workers in this age group had decreases in case counts and incidence rates, as did workers age 16-19 and 65 and over. Injuries and illnesses to workers age 55-64 in manufacturing increased 6 percent to 21,660 cases; workers age 20-24 had a 13 percent increase in the same industry. (See table 8.)
- Among private industry workers, injuries and illnesses to workers with 1-5 years of service with an employer accounted for 35 percent of the cases—despite an 11 percent decrease. However, the number of days-away-from-work cases increased for workers with fewer than 3 months-of-service (up 3 percent) and 3-11 months-of-service (up 7 percent). In the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, there was a 32 percent increase in the number of cases for workers with 3-11 months-of-service. (See table 8.)
- Musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) cases (387,820) accounted for 33 percent of all injury and illness cases in 2011. Six occupations accounted for 26 percent of the MSD cases in 2011: nursing assistants; laborers; janitors and cleaners; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; registered nurses; and stock clerks. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers required a median of 21 days away from work to recuperate, compared to 11 days for all workers who sustained an MSD. (See table 18.)

Changes to classification systems: Two revised coding structures have been implemented for 2011 data: Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS 2.01—used to describe the characteristics of occupational injuries and illnesses) and the Standard Occupational Classification (2010 SOC). Data coded according to OIICS 2.01 are not comparable to prior years. Data coded according to 2010 SOC are not comparable for many occupation categories from prior years. See www.bls.gov/iif/osh/iics.htm and www.bls.gov/soc/ for additional information.

Occupation (private sector, state government, local government)

These seven occupations had an incidence rate greater than 300 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and had greater than 20,000 days-away-from-work cases: police and sheriff’s patrol officers; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants; light truck or delivery service drivers; laborers and freight, stock and material movers; correctional officers; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; and janitors and cleaners. (See table 4 and table B.) These occupations also had at least one-tenth of one percent of total employment.

Laborers accounted for the highest proportion of injuries and illnesses in private industry—6 percent of 908,310 cases. Laborers in private industry had an incidence rate of 353 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—more than three times greater than the rate for all private industry workers. These workers required a median of 9 days away from work to recuperate. (See table 4.)

Injuries and illnesses to correctional officers accounted for 21 percent of the 72,650 total cases in state government. The incidence rate for correctional officers was 629 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, compared to a rate of 183 for all state government workers. These workers required a median of 24 days before returning to work after their injuries—more than twice as many days as all state government workers.

Of the 200,330 days-away-from-work cases in local government, 15 percent occurred to police officers at an incidence rate of 659 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Janitors and cleaners accounted for another 9 percent of the cases in local government and had an incidence rate of 565; these occurred primarily in the educational services industry.

The incidence rate for public sector workers was 190 cases per 10,000 full-time workers (compared to a rate of 105 for private industry). Some occupations experienced higher rates in the public sector (state and local government combined) than their counterparts in the private sector. Janitors and cleaners and landscaping and groundskeeping workers had a public sector rate that was over twice that of the private sector. (See chart A.)

Chart A. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses with days away from work for selected occupations¹ with high case counts by ownership, 2011



¹ These occupations had at least one percent of the days-away-from-work cases in their respective ownerships.

* The number and incidence rates for Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and Registered nurses are based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) definition. Employment data needed to calculate an incidence rate based on the 2010 SOC definitions are not available. Please refer to the next section for additional information.

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) changes. As a result of the conversion from 2000 SOC to 2010 SOC, data are now available on a number of detailed occupations. For example, nurse anesthetists, midwives, and nurse practitioners were included in the general category of “Registered nurses” in 2000 SOC. Data are now available for each unique occupation. Within the old title of nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, orderlies have been separated out from nursing assistants. (See table A.) However, employment data were not available for 2011 to use in calculating incidence rates for nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and registered nurses. In these two high profile occupation categories, data were coded according to 2000 SOC so that available employment data could be used to calculate incidence rates. Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had an incidence rate of 444 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and registered nurses had an incidence rate of 136. Comparable employment data will be available for the next year and the occupation series will be purely based on 2010 SOC coding.

Table A. Numbers and incidence rates for registered nurses and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants all ownerships, according to SOC version, 2011 data

2000 and 2010 SOC Titles	All cases		Musculoskeletal disorders ¹	
	Number	Incidence Rate	Number	Incidence Rate
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (2000 SOC)	47,840	443.9	25,780	239.2
Nursing assistants (2010 SOC)	46,520	--	25,010	--
Orderlies (2010 SOC)	1,310	--	770	--
Registered nurses (2000 SOC)	27,950	135.7	12,000	58.2
Registered nurses (2010 SOC)	27,610	--	11,880	--
Nurse anesthetists (2010 SOC)	40	--	20	--
Nurse midwives (2010 SOC)	--	--	--	--
Nurse practitioners (2010 SOC)	280	--	90	--

Note: Dash indicates data not available. Because of rounding, data do not add up to totals.

¹ See table 18 for reference to other occupations with MSD cases.

Private industry

In the private sector, the number of days-away-from-work cases decreased 3 percent in 2011 to 908,310 with an incidence rate of 105 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 1.) The median number of days away from work was 8 days for the fourth consecutive year—this statistic is regarded as a key measure of the severity of injuries and illnesses. Three industries had more than 100,000 incidents in 2011: health care and social assistance (171,530), manufacturing (129,030), and retail trade (126,550).

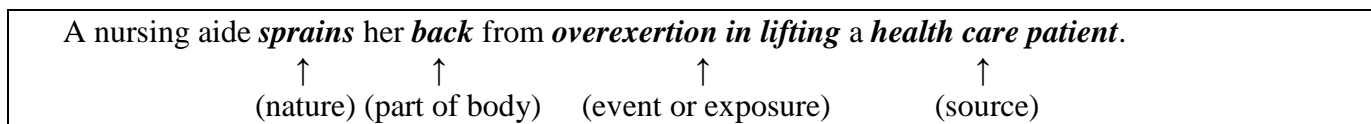
More than one third of occupational injuries and illnesses in health care and social assistance involved interaction with people other than the injured employee; most frequently with a patient (28 percent). The incidence rate for violence and other injuries by persons or animal (15 per 10,000 full-time workers) was more than triple the overall rate for all of private industry (4 per 10,000 full-time workers). Health care and social assistance also had the highest proportion of days-away-from-work cases of female workers (81 percent of all incidents) among all industries, contributing more than 40 percent of all private ownership cases where the injured or ill employee was female.

While it had fewer than 100,000 cases (88,050), the transportation and warehousing industry had the highest private industry incidence rate in 2011, with 226 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The overexertion and bodily reaction rate (88 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) was more than double the rate for all private industry (38). The incidence rate for transportation events was 25 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in this industry, compared to an incidence rate of 5 for private industry as a whole. As in prior years, the incidence rate for cases requiring 31 days or more away from work was higher in transportation and warehousing (88) than it was for all of private industry (29).

The mining industry had the highest overall median number of days spent away from work per case with 28 days. This was followed by transportation and warehousing (17 median days), construction (14 median days), utilities (13 median days), and information (13 median days). In all five of these industries, at least 30 percent of the cases required at least 31 days away from work.

Case circumstances

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” (a combination of selected nature and event or exposure categories).



Event or exposure. In 2011, for all ownerships, 40 percent of the injuries and illness cases requiring days away from work were attributed to three types of events or exposures: falls on the same level (15 percent); struck by object or equipment (13 percent); and overexertion in lifting or lowering (12 percent). (See table 5.) Injuries and illnesses incurred from falls on the same level and overexertion in lifting or lowering each required a median of 10 days for workers to recuperate—two more than the 8 days required for all types of events or exposures. Injuries from being struck by objects or equipment required a median of 5 days away from work to recuperate.

Overall, the leading event or exposure in 2011 was overexertion and bodily reaction with 415,800 cases and an incidence rate of 41 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 5.) Overexertion and bodily reaction was the leading event or exposure for four of the five occupations shown in table B. However, for police and sheriff’s patrol officers, violence and other injuries by persons or animal was the leading event or exposure.

Table B. Leading event or exposure for selected occupations¹, all ownerships, 2011

Selected Occupations	Days-away-from-work cases	Median days-away-from-work	Leading event or exposure (percent of total)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	56,950	9	Overexertion and bodily reaction (41%), Contact with object or equipment (33%)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants*	47,840	5	Overexertion and bodily reaction (56%), Falls, slips, trips (20%)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	44,850	7	Overexertion and bodily reaction (38%), Falls, slips, trips (29%)
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	44,120	20	Overexertion and bodily reaction (33%), Falls, slips, trips (30%)
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	33,590	10	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals (27%), Overexertion and bodily reaction (23%)

¹ Selected occupations had 30,000 cases and incidence rates greater than 300.

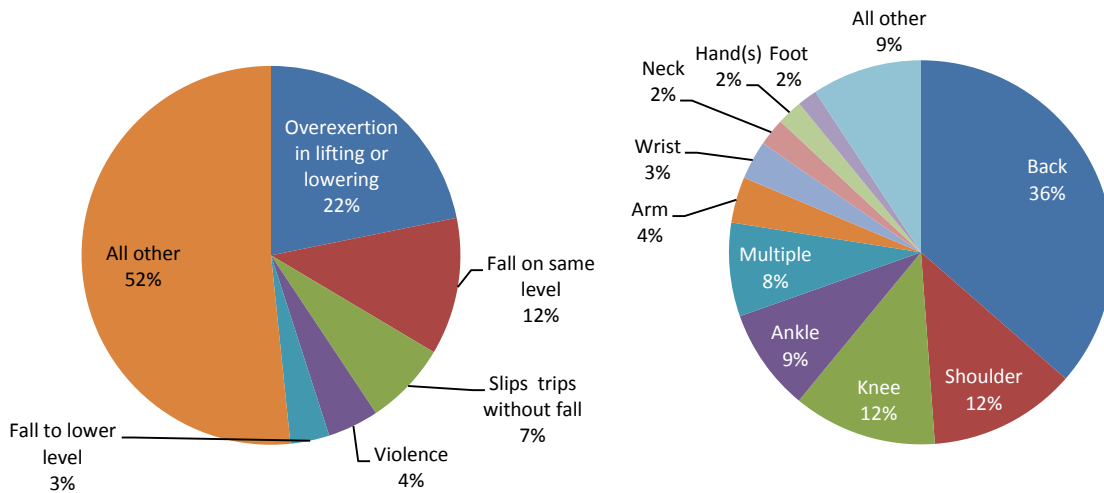
* Based on 2000 SOC definition.

Injuries and illnesses incurred from repetitive motion involving microtasks accounted for only 3 percent of all the occupational injury and illness cases in 2011. However, workers who sustained injuries or illnesses in this manner required a median of 23 days away from work—nearly 3 times as many days for all types of injuries and illnesses.

Nature of injury or illness. In 2011, sprains, strains, and tears accounted for 38 percent of total injury and illness cases requiring days away from work in all ownerships. Soreness and pain accounted for 12 percent of the total cases. While accounting for smaller proportions of total cases, fractures; amputations; multiple injuries with fractures; and carpal tunnel syndrome each required a median of 25 days or more away from work to recuperate—more than 3 times the number of days for all types of injuries and illnesses. (See table 5.)

Of the 447,200 sprains, strains, and tears in 2011, 22 percent were the result of overexertion in lifting or lowering. Falls on the same level accounted for 12 percent of sprains, strains, and tears. In 36 percent of the sprain, strain, and tear cases, the back was injured. Injuries to the shoulders and knees each accounted for 12 percent. (See table 17 and chart B.)

Chart B. Distribution of sprain, strain, and tear cases requiring days away from work by selected event or exposure and part of body, all ownerships, 2011



Fractures accounted for 8 percent of all injuries and illnesses in 2011, however, these types of injuries required more than 3 times the number of days to recuperate—27 days compared with 8 days for all types of injuries and illnesses. Falls on the same level accounted for 33 percent of fractures and another 22 percent were the result of being struck by an object or equipment. Fractures of the hand accounted for 18 percent of the fracture cases and required a median of 11 days before returning to work. Workers who fractured their ankles required a median 42 days, but accounted for a small proportion of fractures—12 percent. (See table 17.)

Musculoskeletal disorders. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), commonly known as ergonomic injuries, accounted for 33 percent of all workplace injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in 2011. (See table 18.) There were 387,820 MSDs in all ownerships with an incidence rate of 39 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Workers who sustained musculoskeletal disorders required a median of 11 days to recuperate before returning to work, compared with 8 days for all types of cases. The revision to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification system added new detailed nature and event or exposure categories that can now be included in the BLS reporting of MSDs. For this reason, MSD data for 2011 should not be compared to prior year data. See footnote 4 on table 18 for the list of categories that comprise MSDs.

Five occupations had more than 11,000 MSDs. (See table 18 and table C.) Of these occupations, nursing assistants had the highest count at 25,010. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the greatest median days away from work with 21 days.

For all occupations, the back was injured in 42 percent of the MSD cases and required a median of 7 days to recuperate. The most severe MSDs occurred to the shoulder, requiring a median of 21 days for the worker to return to work, but accounted for only 13 percent of the MSDs.

Table C. Median number of days away from work and percent of total musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) by selected occupations and selected part of body, all ownerships, 2011

Selected occupation	Selected part of body							
	Median days away from work by							
	Total	Shoulder	Back	Abdomen	Arm	Wrist	Leg	Multiple body parts
All occupations	11	21	7	20	18	17	15	12
Nursing assistants	6	7	5	8	8	5	6	7
Laborers and freight- stock- and material movers- hand	12	30	7	25	10	15	20	6
Janitors and cleaners- except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8	21	6	20	20	10	19	14
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	21	35	13	25	29	15	27	70
Registered nurses*	8	13	7	6	14	5	17	6
	Percent of total MSDs							
All occupations	100.0	13.2	41.8	4.7	4.8	5.9	10.7	4.7
Nursing assistants	100.0	12.6	54.8	1.1	3.0	3.8	6.1	7.9
Laborers and freight- stock- and material movers- hand	100.0	15.7	44.3	7.0	4.6	4.1	7.0	3.9
Janitors and cleaners- except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	11.7	48.5	5.3	4.4	3.1	7.7	3.6
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	16.4	35.5	6.7	7.1	2.4	14.1	4.7
Registered nurses*	100.0	13.0	52.9	0.8	2.2	2.4	6.6	9.2

*2010 Standard Occupational Classification

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 6, 7, 8, 10 and 14.)

Age. Workers age 65 and over had a greater number of median days away from work than their younger counterparts--requiring a median of 14 days to recuperate before returning to work. For all ownerships the number of days away from work cases for most age groups remained relatively unchanged from the previous year, except for workers age 16-19 and 45-54 where the number of cases decreased 11 percent and 3 percent, respectively. The incidence rate for workers age 16-19 decreased to 109 cases per 10,000 full-time worker (from 117 in 2010). For workers age 45-54, the incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers increased to 221 for state government workers and to 223 for local government workers; while it decreased for private sector workers to 111. (See table 6.)

Gender. The rate of injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers remained essentially unchanged in 2011 for both women and men at 104 cases and 128 cases, respectively. The number of injuries and illnesses to women declined 3 percent and remained statistically unchanged for men. The severity of injury to men was greater than that to women; men required a median of 10 days to recuperate compared with a median of 7 days for women. (See table 6.)

Race or ethnicity. White workers accounted for 41 percent of all days-away-from-work cases in 2011—the number of injuries and illnesses were essentially the same as reported in 2010. Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for 11 percent of the cases and black or African American workers accounted for 8

percent. Race and ethnicity was unreported in 37 percent of all cases. White workers required a median of seven days away from work to recuperate—one day less than all workers required. (See table 7.)

Notes

This release is the third in a series of releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for 2011. The first release, in September 2012, covered work-related fatalities from the 2011 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In October 2012, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) annual summary reported the total recordable cases by industry and case type for occupational injuries and illnesses for 2011. Data in this third release are a subset of the SOII annual summary data and include additional detail about the case circumstances and worker characteristics for occupational injury and illness cases that required at least one day away from work to recuperate. While the data come from the same survey, they are reported at different levels of precision. For example, in this release, injury and illness incidence rates for days-away-from-work cases are reported per 10,000 full-time workers, whereas, the same incidence rate in the SOII annual summary news release is reported per 100 full-time workers. Data users are cautioned to take into account the different levels of precision when analyzing the data. Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

Data in this release were coded according to the revised Occupational Injury and Illness Classification system (OIICS 2.01). Many of the titles for event or exposure, nature of injury, part of body, and source of injury may be similar to titles used in prior year news releases. However, there have been many definitional changes to this coding structure and data users should not make comparisons to prior years.

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 at 202-691-6170, iifstaff@bls.gov, and the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

Days of job transfer or restriction pilot study. In January of 2012, the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) began to collect information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases. The pilot included six three-digit industries including: Specialty trade contractors; Food manufacturing; Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers; Air transportation; Warehousing and storage; and Nursing and residential care facilities. Details from this study will be published in 2013.

TABLE 1. Median days away from work¹, number, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by industry and selected event or exposure, 2011

Industry	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness (incidence rate)										
				Contact with objects	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Over-exertion in lifting/lowering	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	All other events ⁴
Total private, State and local government	8	1,181,290	117.3	26.9	5.6	18.2	4.8	13.6	3.4	4.8	5.8	0.2	7.3	1.2
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	8	908,310	105.2	26.7	5.4	15.6	4.1	13.0	3.2	4.5	4.7	.2	3.8	1.0
Total goods producing	11	223,920	124.1	43.8	9.1	12.1	4.3	13.1	5.7	6.5	3.8	.4	1.3	1.0
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}	11	23,280	141.7	52.4	12.7	14.9	4.4	9.6	1.8	6.3	7.4	.3	6.9	1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	7	16,220	184.7	60.4	19.7	20.1	7.2	11.7	3.0	8.6	10.3	–	12.8	1.6
Mining	28	7,060	92.4	43.3	4.6	8.9	1.2	7.3	.3	3.7	4.1	.6	.2	.4
Construction	14	71,600	147.4	48.9	19.2	11.3	6.2	16.2	2.0	6.7	6.7	.5	1.5	.9
Manufacturing	10	129,030	111.8	40.4	4.4	12.0	3.4	12.3	7.7	6.4	2.0	.3	.3	1.0
Total service providing	7	684,390	100.2	22.1	4.4	16.5	4.0	13.0	2.6	4.0	4.9	.2	4.5	1.0
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	10	277,490	134.6	34.8	7.1	16.5	5.6	20.5	3.5	3.7	8.7	.3	1.7	1.3
Wholesale trade	10	57,160	108.0	29.9	5.9	11.0	4.0	15.8	3.6	3.1	6.9	.4	.9	1.2
Retail trade	7	126,550	116.2	32.1	5.3	17.0	4.5	20.1	3.2	3.2	4.1	.4	1.7	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	17	88,050	226.1	50.9	13.4	23.1	10.9	29.5	3.9	5.4	24.5	.3	2.8	2.3
Utilities	13	5,730	104.8	21.2	8.3	10.6	5.9	8.1	4.2	6.9	6.4	–	3.4	.5
Information	13	14,030	60.3	10.2	4.4	10.0	3.3	6.0	3.6	1.8	5.1	–	1.4	.2
Financial activities	7	27,360	41.2	8.1	3.2	8.4	1.8	5.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	.2	.7	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	17,520	108.0	23.4	9.9	15.8	4.2	18.1	1.8	4.9	3.3	–	1.9	.4
Professional and business services	6	71,240	54.5	12.7	3.0	8.9	2.7	5.3	1.6	2.2	3.6	–	3.0	.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5	17,630	25.9	4.8	1.4	5.4	1.0	2.5	1.1	.8	1.1	–	2.9	.1
Management of companies and enterprises	7	6,760	37.7	7.7	2.0	8.2	1.3	4.9	2.1	.7	2.0	–	.4	.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	7	46,850	104.8	26.8	5.8	14.6	5.8	9.7	2.2	4.9	8.0	.1	4.3	2.2
Education and health services	6	182,270	126.8	15.2	2.7	26.5	4.3	16.6	2.3	4.4	4.2	–	13.6	1.0
Educational services	8	10,740	60.8	9.4	3.3	14.8	2.2	4.6	1.9	2.3	1.7	–	7.0	.5
Health care and social assistance	6	171,530	136.1	16.0	2.6	28.2	4.5	18.3	2.3	4.7	4.6	–	14.6	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	6	85,330	101.4	30.5	3.9	20.1	4.3	9.5	2.2	9.5	1.7	.1	2.5	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	14,860	123.7	33.2	6.0	21.3	5.1	11.5	3.8	5.3	2.5	–	6.7	1.0
Accommodation and food services	6	70,480	97.7	30.0	3.6	20.0	4.2	9.2	1.9	10.2	1.6	.1	1.8	1.4
Other services	7	26,680	92.6	26.7	4.2	14.9	3.3	9.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	.1	3.3	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Median days away from work¹, number, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by industry and selected event or exposure, 2011 — Continued

Industry	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness (incidence rate)										
				Contact with objects	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Over-exertion in lifting/lowering	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	All other events ⁴
Total State government^{5,6,7}	11	72,650	183.4	21.8	5.9	30.5	7.0	13.6	4.4	8.2	11.6	—	42.6	1.1
Total goods producing	9	1,110	154.5	25.7	6.2	24.3	5.4	20.3	2.4	9.0	20.5	—	2.7	7.6
Construction	9	1,090	158.2	26.2	6.0	25.2	5.6	21.1	2.4	9.3	19.9	—	2.8	7.8
Total service providing	11	71,540	184.0	21.8	5.9	30.6	7.0	13.5	4.4	8.2	11.5	—	43.4	1.0
Education and health services	9	30,110	154.6	17.4	3.9	26.4	5.9	12.2	2.8	6.2	5.2	—	40.8	.9
Educational services	8	9,500	68.6	11.4	3.7	15.8	4.4	6.6	2.1	3.0	2.4	—	3.4	.2
Health care and social assistance	10	20,610	365.7	32.3	4.3	52.5	9.7	26.0	4.6	14.2	12.3	—	132.9	2.6
Public administration	13	36,130	200.9	22.6	6.8	34.6	7.9	13.9	5.5	9.4	13.2	—	48.9	1.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	15	24,800	343.0	37.6	8.9	58.0	14.7	18.5	4.8	13.6	11.6	—	111.9	1.0
Total local government^{5,6,7}	8	200,330	192.7	30.8	7.6	34.9	9.6	18.2	4.7	6.2	13.3	0.5	22.2	3.7
Total goods producing	12	3,260	319.7	70.9	13.9	30.5	11.4	57.8	13.9	11.7	30.9	—	3.8	3.4
Construction	13	3,260	321.2	71.2	13.9	30.6	11.4	58.0	14.0	11.8	31.1	—	3.7	3.4
Total service providing	8	197,060	191.4	30.4	7.5	34.9	9.6	17.9	4.6	6.2	13.1	.5	22.4	3.7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	13	14,030	302.3	56.1	11.6	43.5	10.5	20.9	10.3	14.7	43.7	—	13.0	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	17	9,230	395.0	63.0	16.4	65.5	9.2	16.5	11.0	21.6	70.1	—	23.2	2.1
Utilities	10	4,790	209.8	49.4	6.8	21.3	12.0	25.6	9.7	7.9	16.9	—	2.8	4.2
Education and health services	7	76,710	126.5	19.9	5.7	33.7	6.0	11.2	2.7	3.0	4.8	—	12.9	1.7
Educational services	7	63,950	120.5	19.8	6.0	33.5	6.2	9.9	2.4	2.6	4.7	—	12.3	1.7
Health care and social assistance	6	12,760	168.5	20.8	3.1	35.4	5.2	20.1	4.9	6.2	4.9	—	17.5	1.5
Public administration	10	96,380	283.9	40.7	10.3	33.7	15.5	27.4	7.0	10.4	23.8	1.3	42.6	7.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	12	42,070	474.5	62.3	13.5	43.2	22.6	28.6	10.8	18.3	39.8	4.1	99.7	17.2

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

² 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)

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

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ 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 2. Median days away from work¹, number, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by industry and selected nature of injury, 2011

Industry	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)											
				Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputations	Bruises, contusions	Heat (thermal) burns	Chemical burns	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis (other or unspecified)	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Soreness, pain, including back	All other natures ⁵
Total private, State and local government	8	1,181,290	117.3	44.4	9.1	7.9	0.5	10.2	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	4.3	14.5	21.4
Total private industry^{6,7,8}	8	908,310	105.2	39.5	8.6	8.1	.6	8.9	1.6	.4	1.0	.4	3.4	12.6	18.6
Total goods producing	11	223,920	124.1	37.7	13.5	12.6	1.7	8.7	2.1	.7	1.7	.5	4.4	12.7	25.6
Natural resources and mining ^{5,7}	11	23,280	141.7	41.0	19.1	10.2	1.6	13.0	1.6	.7	.2	.3	5.8	12.9	33.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	7	16,220	184.7	50.0	17.8	17.4	1.5	17.6	2.3	.9	.2	.7	8.5	22.3	41.5
Mining	28	7,060	92.4	30.6	20.5	1.9	1.7	7.7	.8	.4	-	-	2.6	2.0	23.7
Construction	14	71,600	147.4	44.1	19.6	17.9	1.0	8.2	2.2	.3	.4	.5	5.3	17.4	27.5
Manufacturing	10	129,030	111.8	34.5	10.1	10.8	2.0	8.3	2.1	.9	2.4	.6	3.8	10.7	23.7
Total service providing	7	684,390	100.2	39.9	7.4	6.9	.3	8.9	1.4	.3	.8	.3	3.2	12.6	16.7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁸	10	277,490	134.6	55.4	10.7	9.1	.5	13.0	.7	.4	1.2	.3	4.0	15.7	22.1
Wholesale trade	10	57,160	108.0	45.0	10.0	7.6	.5	8.3	.6	.3	1.6	.4	3.1	11.5	17.2
Retail trade	7	126,550	116.2	46.1	8.5	10.6	.5	11.9	.9	.3	1.1	.3	3.9	11.7	19.5
Transportation and warehousing	17	88,050	226.1	97.2	18.3	7.9	.8	22.8	.6	.6	.8	.4	5.8	32.3	36.7
Utilities	13	5,730	104.8	42.9	7.0	3.5	-	11.4	.6	.5	1.1	-	2.2	16.5	17.7
Information	13	14,030	60.3	26.3	6.2	2.3	-	3.4	.2	.2	1.1	.3	3.0	5.4	10.9
Financial activities	7	27,360	41.2	13.4	3.7	2.9	-	2.3	.4	.2	.7	.3	1.9	5.9	8.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	17,520	108.0	39.4	7.2	8.3	-	6.4	.8	.8	-	.3	5.5	15.5	21.8
Professional and business services	6	71,240	54.5	18.3	4.7	4.1	.2	4.4	.3	.2	.5	.2	1.8	7.0	11.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5	17,630	25.9	7.5	2.5	1.9	.1	2.8	.2	-	.4	.1	1.2	3.0	4.4
Management of companies and enterprises	7	6,760	37.7	14.9	5.6	1.4	-	2.5	-	-	.9	.1	1.1	3.4	6.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	7	46,850	104.8	36.0	7.8	8.5	.4	7.7	.6	.6	.5	.2	3.1	14.4	23.0
Education and health services	6	182,270	126.8	58.9	7.5	3.1	-	12.2	1.1	.2	.6	.4	4.0	19.0	18.4
Educational services	8	10,740	60.8	24.5	6.7	2.7	-	5.6	.5	.2	.5	-	2.4	6.7	10.3
Health care and social assistance	6	171,530	136.1	63.7	7.6	3.2	-	13.1	1.2	.2	.6	.4	4.2	20.7	19.6
Leisure and hospitality	6	85,330	101.4	29.9	6.4	16.6	.4	7.6	6.5	.4	.4	.3	3.0	11.8	17.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	14,860	123.7	44.7	13.0	7.8	.4	8.8	1.8	.3	.5	.4	4.9	14.4	25.5
Accommodation and food services	6	70,480	97.7	27.4	5.3	18.1	.4	7.5	7.2	.4	.4	.3	2.6	11.4	16.1
Other services	7	26,680	92.6	34.8	7.2	8.1	.8	7.2	1.9	.5	1.0	.4	3.3	8.3	16.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Median days away from work¹, number, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by industry and selected nature of injury, 2011 — Continued

Industry	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)											
				Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputations	Bruises, contusions	Heat (thermal) burns	Chemical burns	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis (other or unspecified)	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Soreness, pain, including back	All other natures ⁵
Total State government ^{6,7,8}	11	72,650	183.4	73.9	8.8	4.9	0.1	16.8	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.4	9.9	28.6	35.8
Total goods producing	9	1,110	154.5	77.6	8.0	2.3	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	8.4	23.2	26.7
Construction	9	1,090	158.2	80.1	8.1	2.4	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	8.7	23.9	26.6
Total service providing	11	71,540	184.0	73.8	8.9	4.9	.1	17.0	.9	.3	1.5	.4	9.9	28.7	36.0
Education and health services	9	30,110	154.6	65.4	7.8	4.0	.1	16.1	1.3	.4	.6	.4	7.7	21.2	28.3
Educational services	8	9,500	68.6	29.4	6.4	2.6	.1	6.3	.9	.3	.4	.4	3.5	7.4	10.6
Health care and social assistance	10	20,610	365.7	153.8	11.3	7.4	—	40.2	2.4	.6	1.3	.4	17.9	55.2	72.0
Public administration	13	36,130	200.9	77.5	9.9	5.5	.1	15.3	.4	.2	2.2	.3	11.7	34.2	41.7
Justice, public order, and safety activities	15	24,800	343.0	134.3	11.9	10.6	—	28.2	.5	.4	1.7	.4	16.8	64.7	69.8
Total local government ^{6,7,8}	8	200,330	192.7	74.1	13.1	7.5	.2	18.6	1.2	.3	1.4	.2	9.2	25.0	39.5
Total goods producing	12	3,260	319.7	119.4	31.4	29.7	—	18.3	5.2	—	—	—	6.3	50.1	54.4
Construction	13	3,260	321.2	120.0	31.5	29.8	—	18.4	5.2	—	—	—	6.4	50.4	54.5
Total service providing	8	197,060	191.4	73.7	13.0	7.2	.2	18.6	1.2	.3	1.4	.2	9.2	24.8	39.4
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁸	13	14,030	302.3	136.6	16.1	6.6	1.0	36.5	.6	—	2.8	.7	11.5	27.3	61.2
Transportation and warehousing	17	9,230	395.0	171.8	23.1	6.1	—	60.0	—	—	—	—	11.2	38.0	80.6
Utilities	10	4,790	209.8	101.6	9.0	7.2	1.5	12.7	—	—	5.1	—	11.8	16.7	41.9
Education and health services	7	76,710	126.5	47.3	9.8	4.5	.1	16.2	.9	.2	.5	.1	6.1	18.0	21.5
Educational services	7	63,950	120.5	42.7	10.0	4.8	.1	16.2	.8	.2	.4	.1	6.3	17.1	20.7
Health care and social assistance	6	12,760	168.5	79.3	8.8	2.7	—	16.4	1.3	.3	.7	.3	5.1	24.6	27.1
Public administration	10	96,380	283.9	109.8	17.8	11.2	.3	17.8	1.8	.3	2.8	.3	13.8	35.7	67.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	12	42,070	474.5	172.8	23.0	17.7	—	26.6	3.3	—	.7	—	34.7	55.0	133.7

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

² 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)

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

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains, tears = 123; Fractures = 111; Cuts, lacerations, punctures, Total = 132-133; Cuts, lacerations = 132; Punctures = 133; Bruises, contusions = 143; Heat burns = 152; Chemical burns = 151; Amputations = 1311; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 2241; Tendonitis = 2735; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 18; With fractures and other injuries = 183; With sprains and other injuries = 182; Soreness, pain = 1972; All other natures = all

remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

TABLE 3. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected occupational groups and private industry, state government, and local government, 2011

Occupation	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,181,290	117.3	8	908,310	105.2	8	72,650	183.4	11	200,330	192.7	8
Management occupations	26,250	43.5	5	21,910	41.2	5	1,490	65.2	10	2,850	58.8	3
Business and financial operations occupations	8,070	16.1	12	5,780	12.8	10	1,130	37.6	9	1,160	51.1	144
Computer and mathematical occupations	2,820	9.5	5	2,180	8.0	5	230	17.2	5	400	33.1	12
Architecture and engineering occupations	3,550	18.0	7	2,860	15.5	7	340	40.8	6	350	54.0	10
Life, physical, and social science occupations	2,910	36.2	4	1,530	27.7	6	970	59.5	4	420	42.8	3
Community and social services occupations	13,280	89.7	6	6,560	73.5	5	3,620	139.9	6	3,100	94.5	10
Legal occupations	1,530	17.9	22	970	13.9	22	150	18.3	5	410	53.3	10
Education, training, and library occupations	36,650	59.6	5	7,960	58.9	4	1,450	22.0	9	27,240	70.4	5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	6,400	50.2	14	5,760	49.0	14	110	24.7	6	540	83.6	13
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	64,250	109.8	6	49,910	98.2	6	6,160	191.9	8	8,190	172.9	7
Healthcare support occupations	74,200	255.5	6	61,640	226.9	6	7,480	774.0	8	5,070	458.5	6
Protective service occupations	92,870	361.2	12	9,580	107.2	8	21,990	512.0	17	61,310	517.7	12
Food preparation and serving related occupations	75,540	105.3	6	66,980	97.4	6	2,310	646.9	14	6,260	228.3	8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	88,880	287.9	7	59,440	234.0	7	5,140	540.0	9	24,300	544.7	8
Personal care and service occupations	27,070	115.6	7	22,450	107.9	6	3,070	844.6	17	1,550	70.5	5
Sales and related occupations	58,340	57.2	8	57,220	56.0	8	680	397.6	13	430	123.3	5
Office and administrative support occupations	85,400	53.9	8	72,250	51.8	8	4,460	63.6	8	8,690	69.7	8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	14,460	155.2	7	13,910	151.5	7	420	261.2	28	130	207.6	10
Construction and extraction occupations	85,950	201.3	13	73,000	187.2	14	3,700	408.8	11	9,250	316.1	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	101,630	234.0	10	85,570	213.4	10	3,440	449.4	13	12,610	470.1	8
Production occupations	113,630	155.6	9	109,960	152.2	9	440	208.7	11	3,230	312.7	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	194,640	272.7	13	168,980	250.5	13	3,480	721.6	16	22,190	601.9	11

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

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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.

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

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

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

TABLE 17. Number, incidence rate ¹, and median days ² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ³ by selected nature of injury or illness by selected event or exposure and part of body in private industry, state government, and local government, 2011

Characteristic	Sprains, strains, tears			Bruises, contusions			Fractures			Soreness, pain		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	447,200	44.4	10	102,660	10.2	5	91,860	9.1	27	146,480	14.5	9
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:												
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	19,540	1.9	11	9,770	1.0	5	3,310	.3	23	8,420	.8	9
Intentional injury by other person	5,730	.6	10	5,760	.6	5	1,060	.1	19	3,880	.4	6
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	13,390	1.3	12	3,480	.3	4	1,870	.2	23	4,210	.4	10
Animal and insect related incidents	240	—	7	430	—	3	360	—	41	250	—	10
Transportation incidents	17,590	1.7	10	7,310	.7	4	5,220	.5	36	9,640	1.0	9
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	13,330	1.3	8	4,490	.4	4	2,340	.2	45	7,410	.7	8
Fires and explosions	140	—	3	30	—	1	140	—	54	20	—	3
Falls, slips, trips	103,600	10.3	10	38,230	3.8	5	48,030	4.8	36	39,050	3.9	8
Slips, trips without fall	31,830	3.2	9	1,730	.2	5	3,010	.3	27	6,030	.6	7
Fall on same level	52,380	5.2	10	28,380	2.8	5	30,010	3.0	30	25,400	2.5	8
Fall to lower level	14,910	1.5	12	6,740	.7	7	13,000	1.3	54	6,280	.6	11
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470	—	2
Contact with object, equipment	26,390	2.6	12	46,870	4.7	4	30,660	3.0	16	18,010	1.8	5
Struck by object or equipment	13,250	1.3	14	29,020	2.9	4	20,200	2.0	16	9,150	.9	5
Struck against object or equipment	8,950	.9	12	12,220	1.2	4	4,190	.4	17	5,200	.5	5
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3,040	.3	10	4,510	.4	3	5,680	.6	13	1,770	.2	5
Overexertion and bodily reaction	276,920	27.5	9	90	—	5	4,080	.4	28	69,110	6.9	12
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	97,610	9.7	8	20	—	5	470	—	13	21,640	2.1	10
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	8,570	.9	20	—	—	—	80	—	63	6,620	.7	20
All other event or exposures	3,030	.3	10	360	—	5	420	—	5	1,740	.2	17
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:												
Head	370	—	5	12,660	1.3	3	3,730	.4	6	6,010	.6	2
Eye(s)	120	—	5	1,560	.2	3	—	—	—	1,220	.1	2
Neck	10,370	1.0	6	350	—	4	260	—	41	2,030	.2	11
Trunk	180,820	18.0	7	15,030	1.5	5	9,620	1.0	23	48,760	4.8	8
Back	162,890	16.2	7	5,590	.6	5	2,060	.2	28	39,730	3.9	8
Upper extremities	104,710	10.4	15	22,910	2.3	5	37,860	3.8	20	35,930	3.6	14
Shoulder	55,560	5.5	22	3,180	.3	9	2,090	.2	41	13,430	1.3	18
Arm	17,300	1.7	15	6,540	.6	5	8,870	.9	26	6,160	.6	10
Wrist	14,550	1.4	8	1,600	.2	4	9,500	.9	32	4,100	.4	9
Hand	9,620	1.0	9	9,800	1.0	4	16,340	1.6	11	6,370	.6	5
Lower extremities	114,900	11.4	10	35,120	3.5	5	38,010	3.8	39	26,910	2.7	10
Knee	54,190	5.4	17	13,820	1.4	5	3,150	.3	48	14,970	1.5	16
Ankle	38,630	3.8	6	2,380	.2	5	11,440	1.1	42	3,060	.3	7
Foot	7,410	.7	6	11,620	1.2	4	15,790	1.6	20	3,380	.3	6
Body systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	1
Multiple	35,250	3.5	12	16,100	1.6	5	2,320	.2	45	26,450	2.6	9
All other parts of body	780	.1	6	490	—	5	70	—	43	330	—	5

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

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

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. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected detailed occupation and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ in private industry, state government, and local government, 2011

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)											
	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{5,6,7}			State government ^{5,6,7}			Local government ^{5,6,7}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	387,820	38.5	11	309,940	35.9	11	19,560	49.4	15	58,320	56.1	10
Nursing assistants	25,010	—	6	22,110	—	6	930	—	7	1,970	—	5
Laborers and freight- stock- and material movers- hand	21,700	140.0	12	20,160	132.4	11	180	152.6	20	1,360	555.4	18
Janitors and cleaners- except maids and housekeeping cleaners ..	16,530	114.0	8	9,280	86.3	7	1,260	199.6	13	5,990	196.7	10
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	13,750	99.4	21	13,030	94.9	22	20	—	3	690	407.4	13
Registered nurses	11,880	—	8	10,210	—	8	590	—	23	1,080	—	6
Stock clerks and order fillers	10,250	80.2	12	10,050	79.5	12	130	131.5	33	70	60.4	26
Light truck or delivery services drivers	9,600	135.7	17	9,330	132.5	16	40	—	5	220	362.0	47
Maintenance and repair workers- general	9,300	91.1	14	6,650	77.4	15	500	138.7	16	2,150	171.0	10
Production workers- all other	9,250	—	11	9,150	—	11	—	—	—	100	—	14
Retail salespersons	8,550	29.4	10	8,450	28.9	9	90	243.1	62	—	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7,610	121.1	9	6,930	114.3	10	210	327.3	6	470	241.7	5
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	5,950	105.7	9	20	39.8	8	1,170	168.6	10	4,770	103.8	9
Firefighters	5,800	185.1	14	—	—	—	210	209.9	18	5,570	207.4	13
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	5,700	51.5	11	5,650	51.0	11	40	139.0	145	—	—	—
Assemblers and fabricators- all other	4,860	—	12	4,840	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	4,830	239.7	7	3,100	235.2	6	20	—	26	1,700	266.2	8
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	4,730	74.0	7	3,150	57.3	6	380	252.8	26	1,200	163.9	10
Construction laborers	4,420	70.5	9	3,940	65.4	10	20	—	82	470	185.0	5
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	4,150	78.7	15	3,750	74.1	15	100	174.0	7	300	176.9	25
Correctional officers and jailers	3,970	101.7	30	100	48.5	10	3,070	124.7	31	800	60.5	21
Personal care aides	3,870	68.1	16	3,040	54.1	13	780	—	22	50	69.0	5
Cashiers	3,930	19.5	9	3,800	19.0	9	60	91.0	26	70	29.8	3
Home health aides	3,480	50.8	13	3,420	51.4	13	30	21.0	19	30	35.9	1
Customer service representatives	3,370	19.5	9	3,310	19.7	9	20	8.0	4	40	11.5	3
Carpenters	3,330	70.7	17	2,990	64.9	14	100	272.3	115	240	247.0	61
Driver/sales workers	3,300	92.4	20	3,290	91.6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	2,920	64.7	15	2,720	62.9	15	120	183.0	34	80	55.2	14
Food preparation workers	2,860	59.0	10	2,510	57.3	10	140	251.5	7	200	50.6	14
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	2,840	51.1	7	2,200	44.3	6	330	128.3	7	300	86.3	3
Installation- maintenance- and repair workers- all other	2,750	—	30	2,200	—	29	60	—	33	490	—	42
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	2,410	244.5	8	550	91.1	37	—	—	—	1,860	515.4	7
Cargo and freight agents	2,380	—	19	2,380	346.2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipping- receiving- and traffic clerks	2,350	41.4	12	2,330	41.0	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers- transit and intercity	2,090	172.8	15	550	89.7	10	320	—	20	1,220	231.6	19
Teacher assistants	2,080	25.5	7	530	30.7	2	60	23.4	18	1,490	25.5	19
Food preparation and serving related workers- all other	2,070	—	19	1,330	—	20	110	—	15	630	—	19
Heating- air conditioning- and refrigeration mechanics and installers	1,980	100.8	22	1,930	104.8	20	20	51.8	40	20	28.2	47
Bus drivers- school or special client	1,950	59.6	11	640	44.0	10	—	—	—	1,290	77.5	12
Combined food preparation and serving workers- including fast food	1,930	10.8	10	1,680	9.8	8	30	36.1	6	220	34.6	23
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	1,880	91.7	11	1,290	73.4	13	220	596.7	11	370	150.1	8
Office clerks- general	1,860	9.0	16	850	5.1	7	390	25.7	24	620	25.5	21
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	1,860	42.6	8	1,490	37.3	6	30	28.9	8	340	125.2	12
Highway maintenance workers	1,800	147.7	11	30	90.6	55	740	214.9	9	1,030	127.4	11
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	1,790	290.7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,750	325.5	18
Healthcare support workers- all other	1,750	—	12	1,500	—	12	80	—	6	170	—	8
Industrial truck and tractor operators	1,740	38.6	16	1,730	38.5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators ..	1,650	53.3	12	520	20.7	22	280	195.0	7	850	193.8	12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected detailed occupation and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ in private industry, state government, and local government, 2011 — Continued

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)											
	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{5,6,7}			State government ^{5,6,7}			Local government ^{5,6,7}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Packers and packagers- hand	1,610	—	11	1,610	30.5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers- pipefitters- and steamfitters	1,600	52.1	12	1,410	48.3	12	70	173.4	30	120	97.6	11
Metal workers and plastic workers- all other	1,580	—	13	1,580	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmworkers and laborers- crop- nursery- and greenhouse	1,570	—	7	1,570	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers- except special education	1,530	13.2	5	50	5.1	3	—	—	—	1,470	15.2	5
Cooks- institution and cafeteria	1,520	54.1	9	960	57.6	9	70	79.1	25	500	53.9	8
Flight attendants	1,510	—	27	1,510	236.8	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	1,490	23.3	7	1,120	18.7	4	50	71.1	4	320	94.2	180
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	1,490	141.1	9	1,370	129.6	9	—	—	—	120	—	16
Inspectors- testers- sorters- samplers- and weighers	1,460	37.7	21	1,410	36.4	23	20	—	2	30	—	12
Cooks- restaurant	1,450	—	6	1,450	21.3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food servers- nonrestaurant	1,330	98.9	18	1,010	78.2	39	100	—	28	220	428.8	7
First-line supervisors of mechanics- installers- and repairers	1,290	32.9	14	1,030	29.3	14	40	32.7	58	220	74.0	5
Machinists	1,280	38.3	15	1,270	37.8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors of helpers- laborers- and material movers- hand	1,280	82.7	34	1,230	80.1	34	30	—	27	30	—	3
General and operations managers	1,270	7.1	13	1,240	7.2	13	—	—	—	20	3.6	2
Security guards	1,270	15.9	5	1,110	15.4	5	60	35.5	30	90	17.0	3
Managers- all other	1,220	—	5	1,050	—	5	20	—	15	150	—	49
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	1,220	80.5	12	1,130	76.7	11	30	—	29	50	182.5	12
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers- except line installers	1,200	67.5	26	1,170	66.1	27	—	—	—	40	—	7
Waiters and waitresses	1,190	8.6	14	1,180	8.5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	1,170	85.5	53	1,160	84.9	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	1,160	43.7	21	1,060	41.0	23	20	—	5	80	116.1	6
Receptionists and information clerks	1,140	16.6	12	1,070	16.4	12	—	—	—	70	23.4	7
Transportation workers- all other	1,130	—	11	1,080	—	11	50	—	111	—	—	—
Automotive body and related repairers	1,090	94.1	75	1,050	90.6	75	20	—	36	20	—	78
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	1,090	49.4	10	910	41.8	5	30	—	13	150	454.3	18
Tire repairers and changers	1,080	—	12	1,080	137.2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	1,080	—	19	1,080	35.4	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	1,070	19.9	7	1,020	19.5	7	—	—	—	40	36.0	32
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	1,060	49.5	9	810	39.3	14	—	—	—	240	280.2	8
Office and administrative support workers- all other	1,050	—	11	740	—	19	160	—	13	150	—	5
Medical and health services managers	1,010	38.4	8	890	39.1	9	60	37.4	1	60	28.3	12

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

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

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is

overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ 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