

Table 6. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, United States, 2002

Originally Posted: April 28, 2004

Table 6. Incidence rates⁽¹⁾ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work⁽²⁾ per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, United States, 2002

Characteristic	Private industry ⁽³⁾	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁽³⁾	Mining ⁽⁴⁾	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁽⁵⁾	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,436,194 cases]	162.6	208.6	198.8	276.8	174.5	270.6	175.0	153.6	53.5	133.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	69.9	69.7	79.5	101.9	65.8	131.4	82.7	63.2	19.4	65.0
Bruises, contusions	14.4	15.8	21.3	19.1	14.7	25.3	16.4	16.0	4.1	11.0
Cuts, lacerations	12.5	19.0	12.4	30.0	15.7	10.5	12.2	18.0	2.9	6.0
Fractures	11.2	19.1	31.9	29.4	12.2	16.8	12.4	9.6	4.3	7.0
Heat burns	2.4	0.8	2.4	2.8	3.0	1.2	1.1	4.8	0.3	1.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	5.6	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.8	1.0
Tendonitis	1.1	2.3	--	1.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0
Chemical burns	0.9	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.0
Amputations	1.0	2.4	3.3	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
Multiple injuries	5.9	9.9	8.7	11.0	6.4	11.5	7.0	4.3	2.1	4.0
Part of body affected:										

Footnotes:

(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 which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

(3) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(4) Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

(5) Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

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

Characteristic	Private industry(1)	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing(3)	Mining(4)	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities(5)	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Head	10.2	18.4	11.8	19.2	12.7	14.8	9.7	9.5	2.3	7.1
Eye	4.8	10.3	4.8	10.6	7.7	5.7	4.1	4.0	0.7	3.9
Neck	2.6	3.3	4.1	3.7	2.3	5.3	3.9	2.2	0.6	2.2
Trunk	59.1	66.4	71.1	91.8	59.0	107.7	67.9	54.7	16.2	52.1
Shoulder	9.5	11.4	10.0	13.3	11.6	19.9	10.4	7.8	2.2	7.1
Back	39.1	41.3	43.3	58.6	34.7	68.4	45.5	37.4	11.2	37.1
Upper extremities	37.2	47.5	43.7	67.7	55.1	43.9	34.0	38.5	12.6	24.1
Wrist	7.8	7.0	8.2	9.8	11.9	10.3	6.4	7.0	4.8	6.1
Hand, except finger	6.3	10.2	5.7	13.0	9.1	7.7	5.8	6.6	1.6	3.9
Finger	13.8	17.5	22.1	28.3	22.8	12.7	13.3	15.7	3.1	6.1
Lower extremities	34.5	46.4	48.5	66.7	30.8	63.9	40.5	32.4	11.8	27.1
Knee	12.8	14.5	17.9	25.3	11.7	23.6	13.4	11.0	4.3	11.1
Foot, except toe	5.2	7.2	7.0	10.5	5.1	9.7	6.9	5.6	1.7	3.9
Toe	1.7	2.0	0.7	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.5	0.9
Body systems	2.3	4.6	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.1
Multiple parts	15.8	18.4	17.6	23.3	11.6	30.4	16.6	13.7	7.3	16.1
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	2.3	5.1	14.6	2.1	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	0.8	2.1
Containers	21.9	18.2	10.3	14.6	21.8	48.9	40.0	34.7	4.8	10.1
Furniture and fixtures	5.9	1.8	0.6	4.6	4.8	5.4	4.8	8.8	2.9	6.1

Footnotes:

(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 which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

(3) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(4) Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

(5) Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

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

Characteristic	Private industry(1)	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing(3)	Mining(4)	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities(5)	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Machinery	10.5	12.7	24.9	17.2	21.4	6.2	10.8	10.2	2.7	5.0
Parts and materials	16.7	14.3	40.6	63.5	30.6	23.5	20.0	9.0	2.5	4.0
Worker motion or position	25.0	29.1	10.1	35.0	33.7	43.2	23.1	20.8	12.3	20.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	28.9	35.5	33.5	56.8	20.0	48.1	28.0	29.9	13.2	26.0
Tools, instruments, and equipment	10.6	16.2	15.6	30.6	12.0	12.3	8.0	10.8	3.0	7.0
Vehicles	13.4	20.8	10.5	16.5	8.5	50.2	24.9	9.7	4.1	9.0
Health care patient	7.9	--	--	--	--	2.2	0.1	--	0.3	24.0
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	43.1	63.1	84.0	97.0	59.5	57.3	47.3	43.5	9.3	24.0
Struck by object	21.7	34.3	48.9	54.6	25.6	27.5	23.4	24.2	4.4	12.0
Struck against object	11.3	13.0	14.5	20.9	13.0	18.1	12.2	12.0	3.8	7.0
Caught in equipment or object	7.1	11.6	18.7	11.8	16.3	6.7	8.8	5.1	0.7	2.0
Fall to lower level	9.8	16.1	15.5	37.9	6.2	21.0	10.9	6.9	4.0	6.0
Fall to same level	19.9	19.0	17.6	20.8	14.9	27.9	17.5	24.8	9.1	21.0

Footnotes:

(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 which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

(3) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(4) Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

(5) Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

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

Characteristic	Private industry(1)	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing(3)	Mining(4)	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities(5)	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	5.5	5.0	3.1	8.0	4.8	10.3	5.1	5.8	1.9	5.0
Overexertion	43.1	33.3	53.6	57.2	42.9	74.2	52.3	40.6	10.6	41.1
Overexertion in lifting	23.6	18.2	19.8	30.3	22.2	37.3	31.9	26.7	6.1	20.0
Repetitive motion	6.6	4.6	0.7	4.9	14.7	8.1	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.0
Exposure to harmful substances	6.8	12.6	7.8	7.3	8.8	7.8	3.8	7.6	2.0	6.0
Transportation accidents	7.1	12.0	4.4	11.3	3.6	26.0	14.0	3.9	3.0	5.0
Fires and explosions	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	--	0.0
Assaults and violent acts by person	2.1	0.4	--	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.5	4.0

Footnotes:

(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 which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

(3) Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

(4) Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

(5) Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

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

[Back to Table of Contents](#)