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LOST-WORKTIME INJURIES AND ILLNESSES: CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTING TIME AWAY FROM WORK, 1996

A total of 1.9 million injuries and illnesses requiring recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident were reported in private industry workplaces during 1996 according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The following tabulation of the number of injuries and illnesses (in 1,000's) resulting in time away from work shows the decline in such incidents since 1992:

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Private industry	2,331.1	2,252.6	2,236.6	2,040.9	1,880.5
Goods producing	903.3	854.5	864.8	780.0	697.9
Service producing	1427.9	1398.1	1371.7	1261.0	1182.5

Table A presents the number of injuries and illnesses requiring recuperation away from work for 1992 through 1996 for the 10 occupations that accounted for nearly one-third of such incidents. Truck drivers experienced the largest number of injuries and illnesses with time away from work in all five years. Although the number of these injuries and illnesses declined for all occupations by about 20 percent from 1992 to 1996, injuries and illnesses for truck drivers increased by nearly 5 percent.

Table A. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses (in 1,000's) involving time away from work for selected occupations, 1992 - 1996

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Truck drivers	145.9	154.7	163.8	151.3	152.8
Laborers, nonconstruction	152.1	146.3	147.3	115.5	108.5
Nursing aides, orderlies	111.1	103.9	101.8	100.6	93.6
Janitors and cleaners	59.6	62.1	60.6	52.6	46.9
Assemblers	47.7	46.8	53.0	55.5	44.0
Construction laborers	57.1	54.6	55.7	43.5	43.7
Carpenters	34.3	34.8	37.4	35.0	33.5
Stock handlers and baggers	44.4	39.5	37.2	34.7	31.9
Cashiers	41.7	35.4	35.6	30.2	30.9
Cooks	36.1	42.5	36.3	35.4	30.7

Four out of ten injuries and illnesses resulting in time away from work in 1996 were sprains or strains, most often involving the back. This also held true for each of the preceding four years. Although the number of incidents for all types of injuries and illnesses involving recuperation away from work declined by about 20 percent from 1992 to 1996, the decrease was less for amputations, carpal tunnel syndrome, and fractures.

Table B. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses (in 1,000's) involving time away from work for selected natures of injury and illness, 1992 - 1996

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Sprains, strains	1,022.7	959.2	963.5	876.8	819.7
Bruises, contusions	222.7	211.2	212.0	192.1	174.9
Cuts, lacerations	173.6	169.9	164.6	153.2	133.2
Fractures	143.6	136.5	138.5	124.6	120.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	33.0	41.0	38.3	31.5	29.9
Heat burns	41.0	37.7	37.3	36.1	29.0
Tendonitis	25.4	25.0	25.2	22.1	17.4
Chemical burns	15.7	15.7	16.5	13.9	11.6
Amputations	12.4	11.3	12.2	11.3	10.2

Worker and case characteristics

Worker characteristics detail the demographics of the injured or ill worker by providing not only the occupation but also the gender and age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin (tables 1 and 2). Following are highlights of the 1996 findings for these worker traits:

*Men accounted for two out of three of the 1.9 million cases, a proportion somewhat higher than their share (55 percent) of private wage and salary workers.

*Workers aged 25 to 44 accounted for 57 percent of the cases and 54 percent of the workers; workers aged 45 and over accounted for 24 percent of the cases and 29 percent of the workers.

*Operators, fabricators, and laborers led all other occupational groups, accounting for 42 percent of the case total. This group includes three of the five individual jobs with the largest number of lost worktime cases—truck drivers; laborers, nonconstruction; and assemblers (table 3).

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

Case characteristics help identify the disabling condition resulting from the lost worktime incident and how the incident happened. The survey contains four

characteristics to describe each disabling injury or illness (tables 4 through 6). To illustrate, consider an injury to a nursing aide who sprains her back while lifting a patient. The nature, or physical effect, is a sprain or strain; the part of body affected, her back; the event, overexertion while lifting; and the source, the health care patient. Of the four characteristics, only the source changes when coding a similar incident for a truck driver who sprains his back trying to lift a box. Following are highlights of the 1996 findings for these case characteristics:

*Sprain and strain was, by far, the leading nature of injury and illness in every major industry division, ranging from slightly more than a third in Agriculture, forestry, and fishing to 53 percent in Transportation and public utilities.

*The trunk, including the back, was the body part most affected by disabling work incidents in every major industry division. Most other injuries and illnesses were to upper or lower extremities.

*No one source of injury or illness stood out, although each of the following three had nearly 15 percent of the case total: floors and other surfaces, worker motion or position, and containers.

*Overexertion while maneuvering objects led all other disabling events or exposures, cited in a fifth to a third of the cases in every major industry division.

Injury and illness severity

Besides identifying high risk situations, the survey also helps researchers focus on those kinds of injuries and illnesses resulting in the lengthiest absences from work (tables 7 through 10). Median days away from work—the key survey measure of severity—designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days. The median number of lost workdays for all cases was 5 days in 1996, with about a fourth of the cases resulting in 21 days or more away from work. The survey also found the following patterns:

*Among major disabling conditions, median days away from work were highest for carpal tunnel syndrome (25 days), amputations (20 days), and fractures (17 days).

*Repetitive motion, such as grasping tools, scanning groceries, and typing, resulted in the longest absences from work among the leading events and exposures—a median of 17 days.

*Truck drivers had the highest median days away from work (10 days), followed by construction laborers, sales supervisors and proprietors, and waiters and waitresses (each with 8 days).

Technical note

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported annually on the number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in private industry and the rate of such incidents since the early 1970s. The 1996 national survey marks the fifth year that BLS has collected additional detailed information on such cases in the form of worker and case characteristics data, including workdays lost, summarized in this release.

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

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported each year. In 1996, 94,700 of the 1.9 million cases with days away from work were classified as illnesses. Some conditions, e.g., long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (e.g., contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program (50/50 funded) in which employer reports are collected from about 165,000 private industry establishments and processed by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration. The survey excludes all fatalities at work and work-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses to the self employed; workers on farms with fewer than 11 employees; private household workers; and employees in federal, state, and local government agencies.

The survey estimates of the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. Two levels of sampling were used. First, establishments were selected to represent themselves and, in many instances, other establishments of like industry and workforce size that were not selected that survey year. Then, sampled establishments projected to have large numbers of days away from work cases were instructed before the survey began on how to sample those cases to minimize the burden of their response.

Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from all units covered by the survey. To determine the precision of each estimate, a standard error is calculated. The

standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. The standard error also can be expressed as a percent of the estimate, or the relative standard error. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval for an incidence rate of 6.5 per 100 full-time workers with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent would be 6.5 plus or minus 2 percent (2 times 1.0 percent) or 6.37 to 6.63. One can be 95 percent confident that the “true” incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. The 1996 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 7.4 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.7 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be published in a BLS bulletin that is scheduled to be available later in 1998.

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

Establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. In the trucking and warehousing and transportation by air industries, SIC coding changes that were introduced with the 1996 BLS Covered Employment and Wages program were incorporated into the estimates for the 1996 survey. Because of these changes, estimates for 1996 for the following industries are not comparable to estimates for prior years: trucking and warehousing (SIC 42); trucking and courier services, excluding air (SIC 421); public warehousing and storage (SIC 422); trucking terminal facilities (SIC 423); transportation by air (SIC 45); air transportation, scheduled (SIC 451); air transportation, nonscheduled (SIC 452); transportation services (SIC 47); freight transportation arrangement (SIC 473); and miscellaneous transportation services (SIC 478). In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

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

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1996

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Goods-producing			Service-producing				Services		
	Private industry ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade		Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Total	1,880.5	38.3	15.1	182.3	462.2	224.0	144.7	322.0	42.8	449.0
Sex:										
Men	1,240.0	31.5	14.7	177.2	343.5	178.1	126.8	176.3	20.9	171.1
Women	620.5	6.6	.3	4.4	115.7	39.5	17.4	140.2	21.6	274.9
Age: ⁵										
14 to 15 years	1.5	.1	-	-	-	-	.1	.8	-	.5
16 to 19 years	73.8	2.1	.2	5.1	11.9	5.0	4.5	28.1	.8	16.0
20 to 24 years	231.3	6.3	1.6	24.5	53.6	19.6	18.8	51.7	4.0	51.2
25 to 34 years	559.9	12.7	3.5	63.1	133.8	64.0	47.6	91.9	12.5	130.8
35 to 44 years	511.7	9.0	5.2	51.6	133.4	65.4	40.1	72.0	11.8	123.1
45 to 54 years	304.4	4.7	3.0	21.9	83.9	46.1	21.6	41.0	7.9	74.3
55 to 64 years	126.5	2.0	1.2	9.3	33.7	14.4	7.2	19.0	4.0	35.7
65 years and over	17.7	.3	-	.7	3.3	1.3	1.0	4.1	.7	6.2
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	106.8	.4	.3	1.9	7.1	3.1	5.1	10.8	6.4	71.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	274.0	1.2	.2	2.7	26.4	29.4	20.0	105.0	16.4	72.7
Service	332.5	.6	-	.7	8.6	13.1	1.8	81.2	10.5	215.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	45.1	28.8	.2	.2	2.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.0	6.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	309.0	1.5	6.9	107.0	79.7	28.2	18.4	34.5	4.2	28.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	797.6	5.6	7.2	68.5	332.1	147.6	96.8	86.1	3.1	50.6
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	235.4	8.8	1.8	35.9	49.4	17.7	19.9	48.2	3.9	49.9
3 to 11 months	342.9	7.2	2.7	40.7	69.1	31.0	26.9	66.9	7.0	91.3
1 to 5 years	587.8	13.1	4.2	58.0	142.1	53.8	49.4	104.9	14.0	148.2
More than 5 years	506.3	6.7	5.3	34.1	158.8	77.5	38.5	63.5	12.9	109.1
Not reported	208.1	2.4	1.1	13.6	43.0	44.0	9.9	38.6	5.0	50.6
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	1,001.4	15.0	3.7	120.7	262.0	91.1	83.8	176.2	21.1	227.8
Black, non-Hispanic	165.7	1.5	.1	8.9	39.0	19.8	12.7	19.7	3.9	60.2
Hispanic	169.3	16.5	1.0	19.7	45.1	12.4	12.8	21.7	4.5	35.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	27.0	.1	-	1.2	7.2	1.9	2.5	4.3	.9	8.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7.3	.1	.1	1.1	1.7	.6	.4	.8	.2	2.4
Not reported	509.8	5.1	10.2	30.7	107.4	98.2	32.5	99.5	12.2	114.0

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

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

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

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

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1996

Characteristic	Goods-producing				Service-producing					
	Private industry ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,880,500 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	65.9	82.3	97.6	97.2	74.3	79.5	87.6	54.8	48.8	38.1
Women	33.0	17.2	2.1	2.4	25.0	17.6	12.0	43.5	50.4	61.2
Age: ⁵										
14 to 15 years .....	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	.1
16 to 19 years	3.9	5.6	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.2	3.1	8.7	2.0	3.6
20 to 24 years	12.3	16.6	10.4	13.4	11.6	8.8	13.0	16.0	9.3	11.4
25 to 34 years	29.8	33.3	23.2	34.6	28.9	28.6	32.9	28.5	29.1	29.1
35 to 44 years	27.2	23.6	34.8	28.3	28.9	29.2	27.7	22.3	27.7	27.4
45 to 54 years	16.2	12.2	20.2	12.0	18.2	20.6	14.9	12.7	18.5	16.5
55 to 64 years	6.7	5.3	7.6	5.1	7.3	6.4	5.0	5.9	9.3	7.9
65 years and over .....	.9	.7	—	.4	.7	.6	.7	1.3	1.7	1.4
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	5.7	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.4	15.0	15.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	14.6	3.2	1.5	1.5	5.7	13.1	13.8	32.6	38.2	16.2
Service	17.7	1.5	—	.4	1.9	5.9	1.3	25.2	24.6	48.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.4	75.2	1.3	.1	.6	.6	1.1	.4	4.7	1.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.4	4.0	45.7	58.7	17.2	12.6	12.7	10.7	9.7	6.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	42.4	14.6	47.7	37.5	71.8	65.9	66.9	26.7	7.2	11.3
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	12.5	22.9	11.7	19.7	10.7	7.9	13.7	15.0	9.1	11.1
3 to 11 months	18.2	18.9	18.1	22.3	14.9	13.9	18.6	20.8	16.5	20.3
1 to 5 years	31.3	34.3	27.7	31.8	30.7	24.0	34.2	32.6	32.7	33.0
More than 5 years	26.9	17.5	35.4	18.7	34.3	34.6	26.6	19.7	30.1	24.3
Not reported	11.1	6.3	7.0	7.4	9.3	19.6	6.9	12.0	11.7	11.3
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	53.3	39.1	24.6	66.2	56.7	40.7	57.9	54.7	49.3	50.7
Black, non-Hispanic	8.8	3.9	.7	4.9	8.4	8.8	8.8	6.1	9.1	13.4
Hispanic	9.0	43.1	6.4	10.8	9.7	5.5	8.9	6.7	10.4	8.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.4	.4	—	.7	1.5	.9	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native .....	.4	.2	.7	.6	.4	.3	.3	.2	.4	.5
Not reported	27.1	13.3	67.5	16.8	23.2	43.8	22.5	30.9	28.6	25.4

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

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

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

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

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and industry division, 1996

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods-producing			Service-producing				Services	
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate
Total	1,880.5	38.3	15.1	182.3	462.2	224.0	144.7	322.0	42.8	449.0
Truck drivers	152.8	1.3	1.0	5.0	13.1	80.8	26.8	14.5	.2	10.0
Laborers, nonconstruction	108.5	1.2	1.6	—	37.7	6.9	29.1	16.7	1.9	13.5
Nursing aides, orderlies	93.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	93.1
Janitors and cleaners	46.9	.5	—	.3	7.3	1.2	1.2	6.7	6.5	23.3
Assemblers	44.0	.1	—	.6	39.2	.1	1.5	.7	—	1.7
Construction laborers	43.7	—	—	42.9	.2	.3	—	—	.1	.2
Carpenters	33.5	—	—	25.9	3.1	.1	.6	1.9	.4	1.5
Stock handlers and baggers	31.9	.1	—	—	2.0	.3	3.2	25.7	—	.6
Cashiers	30.9	—	—	—	.1	.1	.4	27.7	.2	2.4
Cooks	30.7	—	—	.3	.2	.1	.1	19.6	.2	10.1
Miscellaneous food preparation	28.9	—	—	—	.2	—	—	20.6	.2	7.8
Registered nurses	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.7
Maids and housemen	27.2	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	1.1	25.8
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	26.9	—	—	.2	.4	.1	2.6	21.9	.5	1.4
Welders and cutters	26.1	—	.3	3.0	18.2	.9	2.3	—	—	1.8
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	25.2	—	—	—	.2	.1	2.0	20.7	.3	1.4
Automobile mechanics	21.0	—	—	.1	.4	.6	1.4	11.7	—	6.8
Shipping and receiving clerks	19.8	—	—	.1	6.5	5.8	2.2	4.2	—	.9
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	18.5	.1	—	.2	.2	.4	.2	1.0	1.9	5.9
Driver-sales workers	17.5	—	—	.1	4.1	.6	8.6	2.9	—	1.3
Farm workers	16.0	14.0	.2	—	.3	.8	.6	—	—	—
Electricians	15.2	—	.4	10.4	2.5	.6	.1	—	—	1.0
Health aides, except nursing	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	14.6
Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters	13.4	.1	—	9.4	1.9	.4	.8	.2	.1	.5
Industrial truck, tractor equipment operators	13.2	.3	.4	.3	6.7	1.7	2.3	1.2	—	.3
Guards and police, except public	13.1	—	—	—	.5	1.5	.2	1.5	.7	8.7
Packaging machine operators	12.9	.1	—	—	11.4	—	1.1	.1	—	.1
Waiters and waitresses	12.5	—	—	—	—	.1	—	8.6	.1	3.7
Stock and inventory clerks	12.4	—	—	.1	2.5	.8	1.5	5.3	.1	2.1
Supervisors, production	12.2	.1	.1	—	8.7	.5	1.4	.6	.1	.6
Industrial machinery repairers	11.9	—	1.4	.1	9.1	.3	.5	.1	—	.4
Licensed practical nurses	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	11.7
Bus, truck, stationary engine mechanics	11.4	—	—	.3	.7	5.0	2.6	1.4	—	1.5
Kitchen workers, food preparation	11.2	—	—	—	.1	—	—	10.2	—	.9

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Goods-producing			Service-producing				Services		
	Private industry ²	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade		Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Total	1,880.5	38.3	15.1	182.3	462.2	224.0	144.7	322.0	42.8	449.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	819.7	13.1	5.8	68.6	176.7	117.7	64.3	135.0	17.2	221.2
Bruises, contusions	174.9	3.6	1.6	12.9	41.3	22.4	14.3	36.5	3.0	39.1
Cuts, lacerations	133.2	3.8	1.4	18.7	38.3	7.6	8.4	31.9	2.6	20.6
Fractures	120.5	2.9	2.1	18.1	31.2	12.3	10.2	18.9	2.8	21.9
Carpal tunnel syndrome	29.9	.2	—	1.3	12.4	1.6	1.4	4.6	1.6	6.7
Heat burns	29.0	.3	.2	2.2	8.4	1.0	1.0	8.8	.4	6.7
Tendonitis	17.4	.2	—	.5	8.9	1.0	.8	2.3	.5	3.3
Chemical burns	11.6	.1	.1	.8	4.3	.8	1.0	2.0	.2	2.2
Amputations	10.2	.3	.1	1.2	5.5	.4	.9	1.1	.1	.6
Multiple injuries	60.3	1.3	.9	5.4	12.9	6.4	5.6	10.2	1.7	15.7
Part of body affected:										
Head	124.0	3.7	1.2	15.5	34.7	13.0	9.3	20.4	2.9	23.3
Eye	66.0	1.8	.5	10.6	23.3	5.5	5.2	8.3	1.3	9.4
Neck	34.5	.5	.4	2.5	6.9	5.9	2.8	5.6	.8	9.2
Trunk	715.6	14.5	5.3	63.8	161.5	95.6	59.2	117.3	12.8	185.5
Shoulder	96.5	1.9	.6	7.7	24.9	14.9	7.3	13.7	1.7	23.7
Back	490.6	9.3	3.5	43.9	104.4	63.6	41.0	81.7	9.0	134.1
Upper extremities	425.6	7.8	3.1	41.7	141.4	34.0	27.4	80.1	10.5	79.6
Wrist	95.0	1.2	.4	7.1	31.1	7.8	5.0	16.1	3.7	22.6
Hand, except finger	75.6	2.2	.3	9.0	22.2	5.4	5.3	16.4	1.3	13.5
Finger	152.6	2.8	1.7	16.4	57.3	9.1	10.7	29.9	2.7	22.2
Lower extremities	375.5	7.7	3.6	40.8	80.8	49.2	31.0	66.6	8.4	87.4
Knee	127.6	2.2	1.4	14.2	26.4	17.4	9.1	23.2	3.0	30.8
Foot, except toe	68.4	1.5	.5	6.9	17.0	8.4	6.9	13.5	1.1	12.5
Toe	23.4	.5	.2	2.6	5.7	2.2	2.9	4.8	.2	4.2
Body systems	26.8	.6	.1	1.9	5.5	2.6	.9	3.3	1.5	10.4
Multiple parts	161.0	2.9	1.2	14.3	27.2	22.0	12.7	25.9	5.5	49.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996 — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	34.9	0.6	1.0	2.0	10.9	2.3	1.9	5.3	0.8	10.0
Containers	272.9	3.3	.9	9.4	64.7	48.5	31.8	72.3	4.2	37.6
Furniture and fixtures	68.6	.2	.1	3.9	12.8	3.5	3.7	18.0	2.2	24.1
Machinery	123.2	2.6	2.2	11.3	51.7	6.9	9.5	21.0	2.3	15.8
Parts and materials	208.9	2.7	2.5	44.2	82.3	19.9	19.4	19.3	1.8	16.8
Worker motion or position	273.0	4.6	.4	21.8	84.9	32.7	16.8	40.2	8.0	63.6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	304.5	6.4	2.2	32.9	48.7	40.0	19.4	60.5	11.4	83.0
Tools, instruments, and equipment	114.3	3.9	1.2	19.2	29.3	8.3	6.0	20.7	1.9	23.7
Vehicles	151.0	3.6	1.5	10.4	22.1	37.3	19.9	23.2	2.5	30.4
Health care patient	86.7	—	—	—	—	1.4	.1	—	.4	84.7
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	492.9	12.1	6.5	60.0	152.9	44.9	42.3	88.5	8.1	77.6
Struck by object	238.9	5.6	3.2	32.6	65.1	21.7	21.7	48.1	3.7	37.1
Struck against object	127.5	3.6	1.3	13.7	35.0	12.0	9.9	24.3	2.7	24.9
Caught in equipment or object	79.5	1.5	1.7	5.9	37.7	5.9	7.2	9.8	.7	9.0
Fall to lower level	98.5	2.9	1.5	21.4	14.6	17.1	7.9	11.7	3.6	17.9
Fall to same level	219.4	3.6	1.1	14.6	37.6	24.1	11.6	52.2	8.1	66.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	59.3	1.0	.1	5.4	12.2	8.2	3.7	10.8	1.3	16.5
Overexertion	526.6	7.3	3.9	42.0	120.0	68.2	45.2	84.1	8.1	147.7
Overexertion in lifting	311.9	4.2	1.5	24.1	66.4	38.6	29.2	59.5	5.3	83.1
Repetitive motion	73.8	.5	.1	2.9	36.6	4.1	3.3	9.7	3.6	13.1
Exposure to harmful substances	87.2	2.0	.6	7.1	24.9	6.7	4.4	15.8	2.0	23.8
Transportation accidents	77.6	2.0	.4	7.3	8.7	18.3	10.5	10.8	1.9	17.7
Fires and explosions	4.1	.1	.1	.9	1.1	.5	.3	.5	.1	.6
Assaults and violent acts by person	18.5	.1	—	.2	.5	.7	.2	3.3	.5	13.1

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

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

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

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,880,500 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	43.6	34.2	38.8	37.6	38.2	52.6	44.4	41.9	40.1	49.3
Bruises, contusions	9.3	9.5	10.4	7.1	8.9	10.0	9.9	11.3	7.1	8.7
Cuts, lacerations	7.1	9.9	9.0	10.3	8.3	3.4	5.8	9.9	6.2	4.6
Fractures	6.4	7.7	14.0	9.9	6.8	5.5	7.0	5.9	6.4	4.9
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	.5	-	.7	2.7	.7	1.0	1.4	3.8	1.5
Heat burns	1.5	.7	1.4	1.2	1.8	.5	.7	2.7	.9	1.5
Tendonitis .....	.9	.4	-	.3	1.9	.4	.5	.7	1.3	.7
Chemical burns .....	.6	.3	.7	.4	.9	.4	.7	.6	.6	.5
Amputations .....	.5	.7	.7	.7	1.2	.2	.6	.3	.2	.1
Multiple injuries	3.2	3.5	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.5
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.6	9.7	7.8	8.5	7.5	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.7	5.2
Eye	3.5	4.8	3.1	5.8	5.0	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.1
Neck	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1
Trunk	38.1	37.9	35.3	35.0	34.9	42.7	40.9	36.4	29.9	41.3
Shoulder	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.2	5.4	6.6	5.1	4.3	4.0	5.3
Back	26.1	24.3	23.0	24.1	22.6	28.4	28.3	25.4	21.1	29.9
Upper extremities	22.6	20.4	20.7	22.9	30.6	15.2	19.0	24.9	24.4	17.7
Wrist	5.0	3.1	2.6	3.9	6.7	3.5	3.5	5.0	8.6	5.0
Hand, except finger	4.0	5.8	2.3	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.6	5.1	3.0	3.0
Finger	8.1	7.3	11.1	9.0	12.4	4.0	7.4	9.3	6.3	4.9
Lower extremities	20.0	20.2	24.1	22.4	17.5	21.9	21.4	20.7	19.6	19.5
Knee	6.8	5.8	9.0	7.8	5.7	7.8	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.9
Foot, except toe	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.8	4.2	2.6	2.8
Toe	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.5	.5	.9
Body systems	1.4	1.5	.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	.6	1.0	3.5	2.3
Multiple parts	8.6	7.7	8.2	7.9	5.9	9.8	8.8	8.0	12.8	11.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996
 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Source of injury, illness:											
Chemicals and chemical products	1.9	1.7	6.8	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	
Containers	14.5	8.7	6.2	5.2	14.0	21.6	22.0	22.5	9.7	8.4	
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	.6	.5	2.1	2.8	1.6	2.6	5.6	5.2	5.4	
Machinery	6.6	6.7	14.3	6.2	11.2	3.1	6.6	6.5	5.4	3.5	
Parts and materials	11.1	7.1	16.7	24.2	17.8	8.9	13.4	6.0	4.1	3.7	
Worker motion or position	14.5	12.0	2.8	11.9	18.4	14.6	11.6	12.5	18.7	14.2	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	16.2	16.7	14.7	18.0	10.5	17.8	13.4	18.8	26.7	18.5	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.1	10.2	8.0	10.5	6.3	3.7	4.1	6.4	4.5	5.3	
Vehicles	8.0	9.5	10.0	5.7	4.8	16.7	13.7	7.2	5.9	6.8	
Health care patient	4.6	—	—	—	—	.6	—	—	1.0	18.9	
Event or exposure:											
Contact with objects and equipment	26.2	31.7	43.2	32.9	33.1	20.1	29.2	27.5	18.8	17.3	
Struck by object	12.7	14.6	21.5	17.9	14.1	9.7	15.0	14.9	8.7	8.3	
Struck against object	6.8	9.3	8.9	7.5	7.6	5.4	6.9	7.5	6.2	5.5	
Caught in equipment or object	4.2	4.0	11.2	3.3	8.2	2.6	5.0	3.0	1.7	2.0	
Fall to lower level	5.2	7.6	10.0	11.7	3.2	7.6	5.4	3.6	8.5	4.0	
Fall to same level	11.7	9.3	7.6	8.0	8.1	10.7	8.0	16.2	18.9	14.8	
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	3.2	2.7	.9	2.9	2.6	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.7	
Overexertion	28.0	19.1	26.0	23.0	26.0	30.4	31.3	26.1	19.0	32.9	
Overexertion in lifting	16.6	10.9	10.1	13.2	14.4	17.2	20.2	18.5	12.4	18.5	
Repetitive motion	3.9	1.3	.5	1.6	7.9	1.8	2.3	3.0	8.4	2.9	
Exposure to harmful substances	4.6	5.3	3.7	3.9	5.4	3.0	3.0	4.9	4.6	5.3	
Transportation accidents	4.1	5.1	2.9	4.0	1.9	8.2	7.2	3.4	4.4	4.0	
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	.8	.5	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.0	.2	—	.1	.1	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	2.9	

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

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

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

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, 1996

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods-producing				Service-producing				Services
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{4,5}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Total [1,880,500 cases]	223.8	295.5	245.2	372.2	251.2	380.7	232.2	198.5	69.9	184.3
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	97.6	101.0	95.0	140.2	96.0	200.1	103.2	83.2	28.0	90.8
Bruises, contusions	20.8	28.0	25.6	26.3	22.5	38.1	23.0	22.5	5.0	16.1
Cuts, lacerations	15.8	29.3	22.2	38.2	20.8	12.8	13.4	19.6	4.3	8.5
Fractures	14.3	22.7	34.4	37.0	17.0	20.9	16.4	11.7	4.5	9.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.6	1.4	—	2.7	6.7	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.8
Heat burns	3.5	2.0	3.5	4.6	4.6	1.7	1.6	5.4	—	2.8
Tendonitis	2.1	1.2	—	1.1	4.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	—	1.3
Chemical burns	1.4	—	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	—	—
Amputations	1.2	2.1	1.6	2.5	3.0	—	1.5	—	—	—
Multiple injuries	7.2	10.4	15.3	11.0	7.0	10.9	9.1	6.3	2.7	6.4
Part of body affected:										
Head	14.8	28.6	19.0	31.7	18.8	22.0	15.0	12.6	4.7	9.6
Eye	7.9	14.2	7.6	21.6	12.7	9.3	8.3	5.1	2.2	3.9
Neck	4.1	3.8	5.9	5.0	3.7	10.1	4.5	3.4	1.4	3.8
Trunk	85.2	112.1	86.7	130.3	87.8	162.6	95.0	72.3	20.9	76.1
Shoulder	11.5	14.8	10.3	15.7	13.6	25.3	11.7	8.4	2.8	9.7
Back	58.4	71.9	56.5	89.7	56.8	108.2	65.8	50.3	14.8	55.1
Upper extremities	50.7	60.4	50.8	85.1	76.8	57.8	44.0	49.4	17.1	32.7
Wrist	11.3	9.2	6.4	14.5	16.9	13.3	8.0	9.9	6.0	9.3
Hand, except finger	9.0	17.2	5.6	18.3	12.1	9.2	8.4	10.1	2.1	5.5
Finger	18.2	21.6	27.3	33.4	31.1	15.4	17.1	18.4	4.4	9.1
Lower extremities	44.7	59.7	59.1	83.3	43.9	83.6	49.8	41.0	13.7	35.9
Knee	15.2	17.2	22.0	29.0	14.3	29.6	14.7	14.3	4.9	12.6
Foot, except toe	8.1	11.7	8.5	14.2	9.2	14.3	11.1	8.3	1.8	5.1
Toe	2.8	3.7	3.2	5.3	3.1	3.8	4.6	3.0	—	1.7
Body systems	3.2	4.6	2.2	3.9	3.0	4.4	1.4	2.0	2.4	4.3
Multiple parts	19.2	22.8	20.0	29.2	14.8	37.4	20.4	16.0	9.0	20.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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, 1996 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ³			Goods-producing					Service-producing				
	Private industry ³	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{4,5}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services			
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	4.2	5.0	16.6	4.2	5.9	4.0	3.0	3.3	1.2	4.1			
Containers	32.5	25.7	15.2	19.3	35.2	82.4	51.0	44.6	6.8	15.4			
Furniture and fixtures	8.2	1.7	1.2	7.9	7.0	6.0	5.9	11.1	3.6	9.9			
Machinery	14.7	19.8	35.2	23.1	28.1	11.7	15.2	12.9	3.8	6.5			
Parts and materials	24.9	21.1	41.0	90.3	44.7	33.8	31.2	11.9	2.9	6.9			
Worker motion or position	32.5	35.4	6.8	44.4	46.1	55.6	27.0	24.8	13.0	26.1			
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	36.2	49.5	36.1	67.1	26.5	68.0	31.1	37.3	18.7	34.1			
Tools, instruments, and equipment	13.6	30.3	19.6	39.3	15.9	14.1	9.6	12.8	3.1	9.7			
Vehicles	18.0	28.0	24.4	21.3	12.0	63.5	31.9	14.3	4.1	12.5			
Health care patient	10.3	—	—	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	34.8			
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment	58.7	93.8	105.8	122.5	83.1	76.4	67.9	54.5	13.2	31.9			
Struck by object	28.4	43.2	52.7	66.6	35.4	36.9	34.8	29.7	6.0	15.2			
Struck against object	15.2	21.8	27.6	28.0	19.0	20.5	16.0	15.0	4.4	10.2			
Caught in equipment or object	9.5	11.7	27.6	12.1	20.5	10.0	11.6	6.0	1.2	3.7			
Fall to lower level	11.7	22.3	24.5	43.6	7.9	29.0	12.6	7.2	5.9	7.3			
Fall to same level	26.1	27.5	18.6	29.7	20.4	40.9	18.6	32.1	13.2	27.4			
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	7.1	8.1	2.1	11.0	6.6	14.0	6.0	6.6	2.1	6.8			
Overexertion	62.7	56.5	63.7	85.7	65.2	115.8	72.6	51.8	13.3	60.6			
Overexertion in lifting	37.1	32.3	24.8	49.2	36.1	65.5	46.9	36.7	8.6	34.1			
Repetitive motion	8.8	3.8	1.2	5.9	19.9	7.0	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.4			
Exposure to harmful substances	10.4	15.6	9.1	14.4	13.6	11.3	7.0	9.8	3.2	9.8			
Transportation accidents	9.2	15.2	7.2	14.8	4.7	31.2	16.8	6.6	3.1	7.3			
Fires and explosions	—	—	2.0	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Assaults and violent acts by person	2.2	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	2.0	—	5.4			

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 which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

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

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers.

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

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [1,880,500 cases]	100.0	16.7	13.1	20.6	13.2	11.7	6.2	18.5	5	
Sex:										
Men	100.0	16.6	12.8	20.0	13.1	11.8	6.4	19.1	6	
Women	100.0	16.8	13.5	21.8	13.4	11.5	5.9	17.1	5	
Age: ²										
14 to 15 years	100.0	22.4	36.6	15.0	6.3	3.6	11.2	4.9	2	
16 to 19 years	100.0	21.5	16.8	23.0	15.0	8.9	4.2	10.7	4	
20 to 24 years	100.0	20.9	14.4	24.3	12.9	10.7	5.0	11.7	4	
25 to 34 years	100.0	18.5	14.0	21.1	13.0	11.3	6.1	15.9	5	
35 to 44 years	100.0	16.0	12.5	20.1	13.4	11.9	6.3	20.0	6	
45 to 54 years	100.0	12.7	10.8	18.9	13.2	12.6	7.4	24.5	8	
55 to 64 years	100.0	11.8	10.9	16.9	13.4	14.1	7.4	25.5	9	
65 years and over	100.0	9.6	11.1	17.2	13.2	11.9	7.1	29.9	10	
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	20.1	16.3	23.5	12.6	9.4	4.6	13.4	4	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	17.8	13.5	20.9	13.1	11.4	6.2	17.0	5	
Service	100.0	15.8	13.8	24.1	13.8	11.9	5.8	14.8	5	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	17.4	13.7	21.4	15.7	10.0	7.2	14.7	5	
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	16.4	12.3	18.9	13.0	11.6	6.7	21.1	6	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	16.2	12.4	19.3	13.0	12.1	6.5	20.5	6	
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	100.0	17.5	13.8	23.1	13.2	10.5	5.7	16.3	5	
3 to 11 months	100.0	18.7	14.5	21.6	12.7	10.8	5.1	16.7	5	
1 to 5 years	100.0	17.5	13.3	20.9	13.5	11.2	6.2	17.3	5	
More than 5 years	100.0	14.0	11.7	18.7	13.3	13.1	7.2	22.0	7	
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	17.0	13.5	20.3	13.1	11.6	6.3	18.2	5	
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	16.7	13.2	22.2	12.3	11.7	5.6	18.3	5	
Hispanic	100.0	15.4	11.7	20.6	14.6	11.4	6.6	19.7	6	
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	19.2	13.6	20.0	13.3	10.5	6.4	17.0	5	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	20.0	13.5	23.3	11.7	11.1	5.8	14.5	4	

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

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

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

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

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 1996

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [1,880,500 cases]	100.0	16.7	13.1	20.6	13.2	11.7	6.2	18.5	5	
Truck drivers	100.0	10.2	9.7	19.4	13.7	13.8	7.2	26.1	10	
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	19.4	13.3	20.1	12.8	11.3	5.5	17.6	5	
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.0	15.4	15.2	23.7	14.4	11.0	5.5	14.8	5	
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	16.6	13.6	24.0	11.1	12.0	5.4	17.4	5	
Assemblers	100.0	17.3	12.2	16.8	13.9	11.6	6.8	21.5	7	
Construction laborers	100.0	12.7	11.4	19.8	13.0	11.8	8.5	22.9	8	
Carpenters	100.0	14.4	14.3	17.2	13.6	10.7	6.5	23.3	7	
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	17.2	17.0	23.3	12.7	11.1	5.5	13.2	4	
Cashiers	100.0	17.5	12.8	22.0	15.6	11.5	6.6	13.9	5	
Cooks	100.0	20.6	10.3	26.9	15.9	11.1	6.3	8.9	5	
Miscellaneous food preparation	100.0	15.6	15.7	17.3	13.6	15.4	9.1	13.3	6	
Registered nurses	100.0	17.8	16.8	24.5	14.7	9.5	5.7	11.0	4	
Maids and housemen	100.0	15.3	14.9	27.2	10.6	10.9	3.2	17.9	4	
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	100.0	12.7	10.3	19.4	14.7	14.0	10.5	18.6	8	
Welders and cutters	100.0	25.9	15.7	16.7	9.3	10.7	6.1	15.6	4	
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	100.0	16.8	14.6	24.2	11.8	8.5	5.8	18.2	5	
Automobile mechanics	100.0	16.9	11.4	19.3	11.2	7.6	5.7	28.0	7	
Shipping and receiving clerks	100.0	18.4	12.9	20.5	14.1	11.4	6.5	16.2	5	
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	100.0	21.0	13.8	22.1	12.6	8.6	6.1	15.8	5	
Driver-sales workers	100.0	13.2	10.7	21.6	11.1	17.7	6.0	19.5	7	
Farm workers	100.0	14.2	12.7	22.9	17.8	10.7	7.9	13.8	6	
Electricians	100.0	20.8	9.9	17.8	13.1	9.8	8.3	20.2	6	
Health aides, except nursing	100.0	16.9	9.0	32.7	15.3	7.7	8.1	10.3	5	
Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters	100.0	16.3	10.8	19.0	12.8	10.6	7.0	23.5	7	
Industrial truck, tractor equipment operators	100.0	18.1	14.0	17.3	13.9	10.2	6.2	20.4	6	
Guards and police, except public	100.0	17.1	13.8	24.0	10.3	10.6	3.6	20.5	5	
Packaging machine operators	100.0	15.7	12.2	20.1	13.8	11.1	5.8	21.4	6	
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	9.9	7.6	23.1	18.1	14.4	10.8	15.9	8	
Stock and inventory clerks	100.0	18.9	11.0	19.4	15.1	12.3	7.8	15.6	6	
Supervisors, production	100.0	17.8	15.1	18.7	13.4	11.3	6.1	17.6	5	
Industrial machinery repairers	100.0	16.7	11.5	18.0	11.8	13.9	6.1	22.1	7	
Licensed practical nurses	100.0	19.6	16.0	22.3	13.0	14.2	3.2	11.8	5	
Bus, truck, stationary engine mechanics	100.0	16.7	14.2	20.6	10.4	9.9	7.7	20.4	5	
Kitchen workers, food preparation	100.0	18.2	13.3	22.2	14.5	10.6	3.1	18.1	5	

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

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

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

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [1,880,500 cases]	100.0	16.7	13.1	20.6	13.2	11.7	6.2	18.5	5	
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	100.0	13.8	12.8	23.0	14.6	12.0	6.1	17.7	6	
Bruises, contusions	100.0	23.1	17.6	23.5	13.8	8.8	3.7	9.5	3	
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	26.0	15.9	20.4	14.1	11.8	3.7	8.1	3	
Fractures	100.0	9.2	6.3	13.8	11.8	12.9	9.8	36.2	17	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	3.8	4.1	8.3	9.7	16.4	15.3	42.3	25	
Heat burns	100.0	22.0	14.5	27.1	12.7	11.4	4.1	8.2	4	
Tendonitis	100.0	10.6	11.6	17.7	14.6	12.4	7.5	25.7	9	
Chemical burns	100.0	37.4	17.4	22.0	9.1	7.0	3.4	3.7	2	
Amputations	100.0	4.3	4.8	17.1	11.6	12.9	17.1	32.2	20	
Multiple injuries	100.0	13.5	11.9	17.2	12.9	12.2	5.7	26.6	8	
Part of body affected:										
Head	100.0	37.8	22.1	20.5	7.6	4.7	1.7	5.5	2	
Eyes	100.0	47.2	24.2	18.1	5.1	2.5	.8	2.1	2	
Neck	100.0	16.6	14.8	22.8	11.9	9.0	4.8	20.0	5	
Trunk	100.0	12.9	11.8	22.1	14.5	12.5	6.6	19.5	6	
Shoulder	100.0	13.3	10.3	19.1	13.0	11.5	6.3	26.5	8	
Back	100.0	12.9	12.4	23.9	14.8	12.0	5.9	18.1	6	
Upper extremities	100.0	18.0	13.1	18.6	13.5	12.1	7.1	17.4	6	
Wrist	100.0	11.0	9.6	14.9	12.7	14.0	9.6	28.2	12	
Hand, except finger	100.0	21.1	15.8	21.7	14.2	10.0	5.7	11.5	4	
Finger	100.0	21.9	14.2	19.9	13.4	12.3	6.5	11.7	4	
Lower extremities	100.0	15.8	12.9	20.3	13.0	12.3	6.0	19.8	6	
Knee	100.0	12.2	10.9	18.8	12.0	13.9	6.9	25.3	9	
Foot, except toe	100.0	17.9	14.5	20.0	12.7	11.8	6.3	16.8	5	
Toe	100.0	23.1	14.0	23.0	16.0	10.6	4.2	9.1	4	
Body systems	100.0	28.3	14.7	17.2	13.3	9.0	2.9	14.5	3	
Multiple parts	100.0	13.6	10.8	20.4	11.9	11.8	7.4	24.0	7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996 — Continued

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	32.7	18.1	22.1	10.3	6.8	2.5	7.4	2	
Containers	100.0	14.7	12.7	22.2	13.8	13.4	6.1	17.1	6	
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	18.8	14.4	22.9	13.6	9.8	5.8	14.8	5	
Machinery	100.0	17.4	12.6	20.0	13.7	11.9	6.7	17.7	6	
Parts and materials	100.0	17.8	13.7	20.3	14.0	11.1	6.3	16.9	5	
Worker motion or position	100.0	11.3	11.2	19.6	13.5	12.6	7.8	23.9	8	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	13.6	11.9	18.9	12.3	12.4	6.8	24.0	7	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	22.4	15.1	21.0	14.1	10.3	5.1	12.1	4	
Vehicles	100.0	14.4	10.5	19.7	13.3	12.6	7.6	22.0	7	
Health care patient	100.0	15.6	15.1	24.6	15.2	11.0	5.4	13.1	5	
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	23.4	15.9	20.5	12.5	10.0	5.0	12.7	4	
Struck by object	100.0	23.7	16.1	20.7	12.5	9.8	4.5	12.7	4	
Struck against object	100.0	21.5	16.7	22.6	11.8	10.6	5.5	11.3	4	
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	15.5	12.0	18.7	16.2	11.8	7.3	18.5	7	
Fall to lower level	100.0	11.7	11.5	16.9	12.2	12.8	7.0	28.0	10	
Fall to same level	100.0	15.0	12.1	19.6	13.4	12.1	6.9	21.1	7	
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	100.0	12.3	11.4	23.8	13.0	10.6	6.3	22.5	6	
Overexertion	100.0	13.3	12.0	22.4	14.4	12.7	6.7	18.5	6	
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	13.1	12.5	22.4	14.6	12.9	6.7	17.8	6	
Repetitive motion	100.0	7.5	7.9	12.9	11.6	14.9	11.4	33.8	17	
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	30.2	17.7	23.0	11.1	8.1	2.9	7.1	3	
Transportation accidents	100.0	13.7	9.3	18.1	11.6	13.1	8.8	25.4	9	
Fires and explosions	100.0	19.9	8.6	14.3	17.3	10.7	4.7	24.4	8	
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	17.0	17.2	24.2	9.7	13.2	4.8	13.8	5	

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

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

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

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 1996

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [1,880,500 cases]	100.0	16.7	13.1	20.6	13.2	11.7	6.2	18.5	5
Goods-producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	16.5	12.2	22.0	16.1	11.8	6.9	14.5	5
Mining ³	100.0	8.0	7.8	13.5	12.4	11.4	6.1	40.7	17
Construction	100.0	15.0	12.1	19.0	13.0	12.0	6.9	22.1	7
Manufacturing	100.0	19.0	13.2	18.5	12.5	11.7	6.7	18.6	5
Durable goods	100.0	19.8	13.1	17.9	12.3	11.5	6.9	18.5	5
Nondurable goods	100.0	17.7	13.3	19.5	12.7	12.0	6.2	18.6	5
Service-producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	100.0	11.3	10.5	20.2	14.8	14.0	6.8	22.4	8
Wholesale trade	100.0	17.8	13.6	20.7	12.6	10.5	6.0	18.8	5
Retail trade	100.0	16.4	12.9	22.0	14.1	12.2	6.8	15.7	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	18.1	13.5	21.7	11.5	10.4	5.6	19.2	5
Services	100.0	17.7	14.7	22.8	12.8	10.6	5.0	16.3	5

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

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

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