Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Report on the Days of Job Transfer or Restriction Pilot Study—

New data on case circumstances and worker characteristics, 2011

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

April 2013

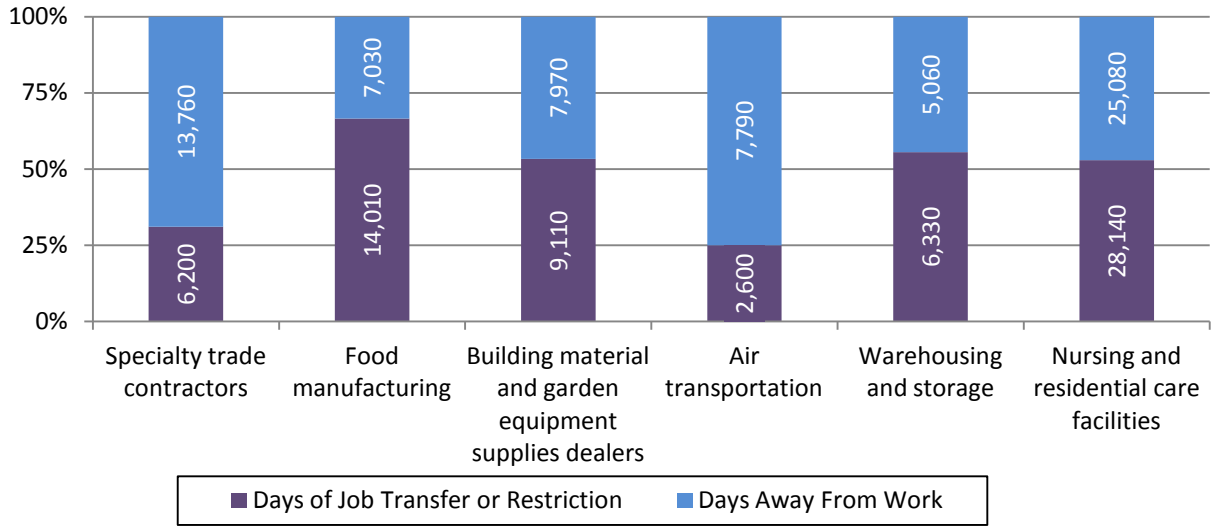
Prepared by Staff of the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
202-691-6170
iifstaff@bls.gov

Introduction

In 2011, the majority of the musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) that required days away from work, job transfer or restriction (DART) in food manufacturing; building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers; warehousing and storage; and nursing and residential care facilities resulted in days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) without any days away from work. (See chart A.) These data are from a special pilot study issued by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) on the details of case circumstances and worker characteristics for occupational injury and illness cases that resulted in days of job transfer or restriction. These data are available for the first time for 2011 for six private industry sub-sectors (*North American Industry Classification System, 2007*) selected for this BLS pilot study:

- Specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238)
- Food manufacturing (NAICS 311)
- Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealer (NAICS 444)
- Air transportation (NAICS 481)
- Warehousing and storage (NAICS 493)
- Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623)

Chart A. Share of musculoskeletal disorders resulting in days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction, selected industries, 2011

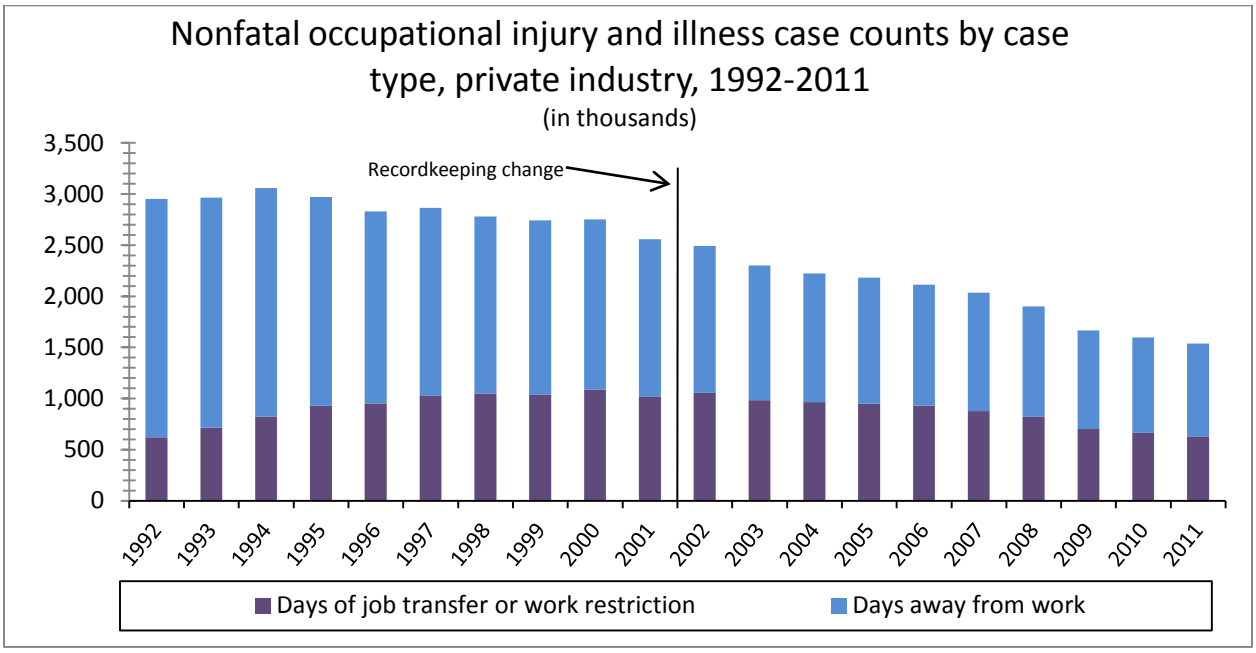


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, April 2013

The BLS has reported case circumstances and worker characteristics since 1992 for days away from work (DAFW) injury and illness cases, but not for the less serious DJTR cases. DAFW and DJTR cases together are referred to as DART cases—days away from work, job transfer or restriction. DART cases plus other recordable cases (ORC), those with neither days away from work or work restriction, are components of total recordable cases (TRC). (See the BLS Handbook of Methods Chapter 9 for additional background information: www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm).

In 1992, DJTR cases accounted for a relatively small share of DART cases—21 percent were DJTR cases while 79 percent were the more serious DAFW cases. (See chart B.) By 2011, the share of DJTR cases had nearly doubled to 41 percent of DART cases. This BLS pilot study was conducted to provide case circumstances and worker characteristics associated with DJTR cases. Although DJTR cases have become a larger share of DART cases in recent years, no national data on the details for DJTR cases have

been available. This pilot study is an effort to better understand these cases and any questions that may arise. For example, are the kinds of DJTR injuries and illnesses different from the DAFW injuries and illnesses, or are they the same kinds of injuries and illnesses managed differently? For additional background on DJTR see "Restricted work due to workplace injuries: a historical perspective" by John W. Ruser and William J. Wiatrowski at http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/03/art3full.pdf .



Summary highlights of findings

- Sprains, strains, and tears was the leading nature of injury or illness for DJTR cases in each of the six selected industries. In food manufacturing; building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers; warehousing and storage; and nursing and residential care facilities, more sprains, strains, and tears resulted in job transfer or work restriction than days away from work. (See table 1.)

- The median days of job transfer or restriction ranged from 10 days in specialty trade contractors to 15 days in food manufacturing. Injuries resulting in fractures required a median of 30 days or more in job transfer or restriction status in each of the six pilot industries. (See table 4.)

- The leading event or exposure for DJTR cases was overexertion and bodily reaction for each of the industries except for specialty trade contractors where it was contact with objects or equipment. The second leading event or exposure was contact with objects or equipment except in nursing and residential care facilities and specialty trade contractors. In nursing and residential care facilities, falls, slips, and trips was the second leading event. These patterns for DJTR cases are similar to that of DAFW cases. (See table 1.)

- Men and women each had a greater number of DJTR cases than DAFW cases in food manufacturing. Women also had a greater number of DJTR cases than DAFW cases in building and garden equipment and supplies dealers; and warehousing and storage. (See table 2.)

- The distribution of DJTR and DAFW cases among the major occupation groups for five of the industries followed similar patterns. However, in air transportation, 79 percent of the DJTR cases occurred to office and administrative workers while 48 percent of DAFW cases occurred to this occupation group. (See table 2.)

Industry highlights

The results of this pilot study do not represent all industries; however, they do provide national data for the industries in the pilot. For this reason, data are presented only by the respective industries and not as a national aggregate total.

Specialty trade contractors

There were 18,090 cases with days of job transfer or restriction in the specialty trade contractors industry in 2011. (See table 1.) DJTR cases accounted for 27 percent of the DART cases and occurred at a rate of 60.5 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 10 days. (See tables 1 and 4.)

The leading nature of injury or illness for DJTR cases was sprains, strains, and tears accounting for 40 percent of the total DJTR cases in this industry. (See table 1.) However, 33 percent of the sprains, strains, and tears cases resulted in job transfer or restriction, while the remainder resulted in cases with days away from work. (See table 1 and 4.)

The three leading event or exposures for DJTR cases in this industry were contact with objects or equipment; overexertion and bodily reaction; and falls, slips, and trips. This followed the same pattern as DAFW cases. Workers who sustained injuries from overexertion and bodily reaction were put on job transfer or restriction status for a median of 12 days compared to a median of 7 days for contact with objects or equipment. (See table 4.)

Food manufacturing

There were 29,880 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction in food manufacturing in 2011. DJTR cases accounted for 59 percent of the cases of days away from work, job transfer or restriction (DART) and occurred at a rate of 207.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 15 days. (See tables 1 and 4.)

Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) contributed a large share (47 percent) of total DJTR cases for food manufacturing as a whole with 14,010 MSD incidents. Of the total DART cases that were attributed to MSDs, 67 percent resulted in job transfer or restriction only without any days away from work. (See table 1.) The median number of days of job transfer or restriction for DJTR cases involving MSDs was 21. (See table 4.)

Both the carpal tunnel syndrome (48 days) and tendonitis (40 days) natures had relatively high median days of job transfer or restriction. Other natures with DJTR medians exceeding 30 days were severe traumatic injuries: fractures (36) and amputations (41). (See table 4.)

Hispanic or Latino and non-Hispanic white workers each accounted for 29 percent of the DJTR cases in 2011. For Hispanic workers, 62 percent of the DART cases resulted in job transfer or restriction while for non-Hispanic white workers, 53 percent resulted in a DJTR case. (See table 2.)

Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers

There were 17,800 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction in the building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers industry in 2011. DJTR cases accounted for 51 percent of the DART cases and occurred at a rate of 176.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 14 days. (See tables 1 and 4.)

The leading nature of injury or illness for DJTR cases was sprains, strains, or tears with 10,840 cases in the building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers industry. This was larger than the number of DAFW cases with sprains, strains, and tears (8,700 cases). (See table 1.)

Sales and related workers and office and administrative workers had higher counts of DJTR cases compared to DAFW cases. (See table 2.) Transportation and material moving workers had a lower number of DJTR cases (4,170) compared to DAFW cases (5,080).

Air transportation

There were 4,410 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) in the air transportation industry in 2011. DJTR cases accounted for 22 percent of DART cases and occurred at a rate of 120.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 12 days. (See tables 1 and 4.)

Office and administrative support workers had 79 percent (3,480 cases) of the DJTR cases but only 48 percent (7,550) of the DAFW cases. However, transportation and material moving workers had 40 percent (6,260) of DAFW cases and 10 percent (450) of DJTR cases. (See table 2.)

Warehousing and storage

There were 11,320 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction in the warehousing and storage industry in 2011. DJTR cases accounted for 51 percent of DART cases and occurred at a rate of 193.5 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 13 days. (See tables 1 and 4.)

The leading event or exposure for DJTR cases in this industry was overexertion and bodily reaction with 6,490 cases, and was also a greater number than DAFW cases (5,220). The second leading event or exposure leading to a DJTR case was contact with objects or equipment. For contact with objects or equipment and falls, slips, and trips cases, the number of DJTR cases were either the same or fewer than DAFW cases. (See table 1.)

Nursing and residential care facilities

There were 53,650 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction in the nursing and residential care facilities industry in 2011. DJTR cases accounted for 47 percent of the DART cases and occurred at a rate of 222.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 12 days. (See tables 1 and 4.)

Sprains, strains, and tears was the leading type of injury or illness for both DAFW and DJTR cases. However, the number of DJTR cases for these types of injuries was greater than the number of DAFW cases. This same pattern followed with the event or exposure category overexertion and bodily reaction where there were 29,240 DJTR cases and 26,250 DAFW cases. For most other event or exposure categories in this industry, there were fewer DJTR cases than DAFW cases. (See table 1.)

Workers age 35 and older had fewer DJTR cases than DAFW cases. However, workers age 16 to 34 had the same (statistically) number of DJTR cases as they did DAFW cases. (See table 2.)

Background of the pilot study

This pilot study was conducted to learn more about the case circumstances and worker characteristics of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases collected by the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Six private industry sub-sectors were selected for the pilot: specialty trade contractors; food manufacturing; building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers; air transportation; warehousing and storage; and nursing and residential care facilities. The study was designed in such a way as to work within the constraints of existing resources in collecting SOII data. Rather than design and conduct an entirely separate survey, the pilot study was integrated with the existing SOII survey data collection and processing. Additionally, the number and incidence rate of DJTR cases in each industry sub-sector was taken into consideration. In the normal SOII survey, establishments are asked to provide data on three broad categories of nonfatal OSHA recordable injuries and illnesses:

- Cases with days away from work (which may also have cases with days of job transfer or restriction)
- Cases with only job transfer or restricted work
- Other recordable cases (with neither days away from work nor days of job transfer or restriction)

In the past, survey respondents were asked to provide summary information about each of the broad categories and detailed narrative information about the cases with days away from work. For the pilot study, establishments in the selected industries were asked to also provide detailed narrative information on their cases with only job transfer or restricted work. This pilot study will continue with data collection and dissemination for 2012 and 2013. Additional details about the survey methodology can be found in the BLS Handbook of Methods Chapter 9: www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm.

This report does not present all the publishable estimates and rates for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases. Additional detailed data and charts are available from BLS staff at (202) 691-6170, iifstaff@bls.gov, and the BLS Internet site: www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdnew.htm .

TABLE 1. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and case characteristics, private industry, 2011**

Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Total	66,630	48,540	18,090	50,830	20,950	29,880	35,090	17,290	17,800
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	19,960	13,760	6,200	21,040	7,030	14,010	17,080	7,970	9,110
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	7,410	6,130	1,270	3,080	1,780	1,300	1,960	1,310	650
Sprains, strains, tears	22,100	14,900	7,200	17,190	6,270	10,930	19,540	8,700	10,840
Amputations	190	120	80	590	490	100	240	240	–
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	10,790	6,750	4,040	5,670	1,960	3,710	3,450	1,450	2,010
Cuts, lacerations	9,660	6,060	3,600	5,320	1,750	3,570	3,000	1,240	1,770
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1,130	690	440	350	220	140	450	210	240
Bruises, contusions	4,440	2,990	1,460	5,050	1,970	3,080	4,360	1,890	2,470
Chemical burns and corrosions	160	110	50	410	280	130	30	20	–
Heat (thermal) burns	890	840	50	710	380	330	20	–	–
Multiple traumatic injuries	2,380	2,010	370	1,470	800	670	430	310	120
With sprains and other injuries	790	640	150	690	310	390	70	40	30
With fractures and other injuries	820	740	80	250	150	100	90	80	–
Soreness, pain	7,760	5,980	1,780	6,990	2,310	4,670	1,710	990	720
Carpal tunnel syndrome	180	170	–	950	480	470	80	70	–
Tendonitis	350	190	170	880	120	770	20	20	–
All other natures	9,970	8,350	1,620	7,830	4,090	3,730	3,240	2,280	960
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	530	450	70	290	70	220	310	200	120
Intentional injury by other person	80	80	–	30	–	20	30	–	20
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	–	100	–	90	80	40	40
Animal and insect related incidents	430	370	60	160	50	110	200	150	60
Transportation incidents	2,210	1,930	280	970	550	410	670	520	150
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1,620	1,420	200	200	140	50	280	260	20
Fires and explosions	230	220	20	40	30	–	–	–	–
Falls, slips, trips	16,710	13,320	3,390	9,880	4,900	4,970	6,020	3,460	2,560
Slips, trips without fall	2,630	1,950	680	1,540	710	830	990	400	590
Fall on same level	4,860	3,600	1,260	6,310	3,030	3,280	3,380	2,010	1,380
Fall to lower level	8,310	7,090	1,220	1,660	980	680	1,550	1,000	540
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	2,650	2,470	180	1,960	1,280	670	270	220	50
Contact with object, equipment	22,760	15,090	7,670	15,410	6,530	8,880	10,290	4,670	5,620
Struck by object or equipment	13,020	8,510	4,510	7,160	3,000	4,160	6,780	3,040	3,740
Struck against object or equipment	5,380	3,470	1,900	3,510	1,270	2,240	2,040	1,010	1,030
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2,870	1,880	990	4,090	1,970	2,120	1,100	400	700
Overexertion and bodily reaction	21,200	14,760	6,440	21,750	7,370	14,390	17,430	8,210	9,230
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	7,790	5,780	2,010	5,430	2,270	3,160	8,440	3,920	4,520
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1,190	720	460	7,020	1,610	5,420	360	180	180
All other events or exposures	340	290	50	540	210	340	90	20	80
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	4,200	3,540	660	2,220	1,350	870	1,980	1,510	470

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and case characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Total	20,150	15,750	4,410	22,110	10,790	11,320	113,050	59,400	53,650
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	10,390	7,790	2,600	11,390	5,060	6,330	53,230	25,080	28,140
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	760	720	40	800	580	230	3,400	2,680	720
Sprains, strains, tears	11,410	8,590	2,820	10,760	4,860	5,900	59,480	28,020	31,470
Amputations	–	–	–	40	40	–	60	40	20
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	640	460	180	1,400	510	900	3,550	1,850	1,700
Cuts, lacerations	590	430	160	1,200	410	790	2,950	1,540	1,420
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	50	30	20	200	100	110	600	310	290
Bruises, contusions	2,550	1,980	570	2,510	1,230	1,280	10,830	5,540	5,280
Chemical burns and corrosions	–	–	–	60	60	–	160	110	50
Heat (thermal) burns	–	–	–	20	–	–	1,080	690	390
Multiple traumatic injuries	200	160	40	460	270	190	3,470	1,650	1,820
With sprains and other injuries	110	80	30	270	170	100	2,390	930	1,460
With fractures and other injuries	20	20	–	40	30	–	220	150	60
Soreness, pain	1,410	1,140	270	3,200	1,420	1,780	18,160	10,130	8,020
Carpal tunnel syndrome	50	50	–	100	80	20	90	70	30
Tendonitis	–	–	–	170	80	90	290	110	180
All other natures	3,100	2,620	480	2,600	1,680	920	12,480	8,500	3,980
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	340	310	30	60	40	20	15,370	8,370	7,010
Intentional injury by other person	70	50	–	–	–	–	7,800	4,240	3,550
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	40	40	–	–	–	–	6,760	3,480	3,280
Animal and insect related incidents	190	180	–	50	30	–	620	560	60
Transportation incidents	890	850	50	1,070	560	520	1,160	880	280
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	100	100	–	170	110	60	850	680	170
Fires and explosions	–	–	–	20	20	–	20	20	–
Falls, slips, trips	2,790	2,290	500	3,070	1,720	1,350	24,910	15,140	9,760
Slips, trips without fall	760	520	250	580	330	250	3,440	1,960	1,480
Fall on same level	1,500	1,310	190	1,760	940	820	19,160	11,690	7,480
Fall to lower level	450	410	40	600	370	230	1,270	860	410
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	640	600	40	280	220	50	2,570	1,920	650
Contact with object, equipment	4,720	3,610	1,110	5,650	2,840	2,820	12,670	6,480	6,190
Struck by object or equipment	2,450	1,880	580	3,140	1,500	1,640	7,100	3,740	3,360
Struck against object or equipment	1,320	940	380	1,240	580	650	3,550	1,820	1,720
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	730	590	140	990	600	390	1,550	640	910
Overexertion and bodily reaction	10,750	8,070	2,680	11,710	5,220	6,490	55,490	26,250	29,240
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	4,890	3,460	1,440	5,130	2,290	2,840	16,990	8,080	8,910
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	360	240	120	1,120	580	550	790	400	390
All other events or exposures	–	–	–	250	170	80	860	350	510
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	1,500	1,310	190	750	580	170	4,170	3,370	790

See footnotes at end of table.

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Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Eye(s)	2,130	1,870	270	960	720	250	430	370	70
Neck	500	340	170	360	170	190	540	200	330
Trunk	15,310	11,100	4,210	10,780	4,990	5,800	11,460	5,900	5,570
Back	11,880	8,430	3,450	8,020	3,470	4,560	9,160	4,540	4,620
Upper extremities	25,080	16,440	8,640	25,710	8,420	17,290	11,920	4,590	7,330
Shoulder	4,860	3,570	1,290	4,210	1,490	2,720	3,380	1,310	2,070
Arm	3,750	2,520	1,230	3,090	960	2,120	2,260	860	1,400
Wrist	2,550	1,630	920	4,040	1,220	2,820	1,380	480	890
Hand	12,780	7,800	4,970	12,210	4,280	7,920	4,650	1,830	2,820
Lower extremities	15,220	11,740	3,480	7,430	3,920	3,520	7,910	4,230	3,680
Knee	5,960	4,530	1,430	2,490	1,280	1,210	2,670	1,550	1,120
Ankle	3,320	2,590	730	1,680	880	800	1,750	950	800
Foot	3,190	2,420	770	1,780	890	890	2,470	1,280	1,200
Body systems	980	940	30	340	300	40	290	250	40
Multiple	5,060	4,210	850	3,690	1,720	1,980	960	590	370
All other parts of body	270	210	60	290	90	200	30	–	20
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	410	330	80	770	560	210	110	90	20
Containers	2,990	1,980	1,010	8,820	3,540	5,290	7,040	2,980	4,060
Furniture and fixtures	1,230	910	310	1,330	600	730	2,260	980	1,280
Machinery	4,720	3,640	1,080	5,530	2,450	3,080	2,820	1,120	1,710
Parts and materials	15,170	9,480	5,680	3,280	1,250	2,030	5,940	2,880	3,060
Person, injured or ill worker	8,550	5,820	2,730	11,310	3,480	7,830	3,990	2,020	1,960
Worker motion or position	8,430	5,730	2,700	11,100	3,330	7,780	3,920	1,970	1,960
Person, other than injured or ill worker	120	120	–	150	40	110	110	50	60
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6,150	4,570	1,580	6,620	3,300	3,320	3,450	2,130	1,320
Handtools	6,340	4,420	1,920	3,170	1,090	2,080	1,890	1,000	900
Ladder	4,900	4,070	830	570	320	240	950	540	410
Vehicles	4,430	3,600	830	2,950	1,570	1,380	3,040	1,690	1,350
Trucks	1,970	1,610	360	520	300	220	770	520	250
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	220	110	110	640	320	320	840	350	490
All other sources	11,610	9,600	2,020	6,320	2,740	3,590	3,490	1,810	1,680

See footnotes at end of table.

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Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Eye(s)	480	460	–	260	190	80	910	740	170
Neck	680	470	210	280	130	160	2,010	870	1,130
Trunk	5,730	4,610	1,110	7,180	3,420	3,760	40,340	20,970	19,380
Back	4,680	3,740	940	5,770	2,590	3,180	34,620	17,450	17,170
Upper extremities	5,940	4,270	1,670	7,530	3,090	4,430	32,620	14,520	18,090
Shoulder	2,140	1,740	400	2,490	1,180	1,310	9,660	4,670	5,000
Arm	1,420	920	500	1,100	450	650	4,760	2,380	2,370
Wrist	620	390	230	1,160	440	720	6,210	2,380	3,830
Hand	1,530	1,060	470	2,310	850	1,460	8,710	3,730	4,980
Lower extremities	4,470	3,410	1,060	4,930	2,750	2,170	19,540	11,380	8,170
Knee	1,950	1,650	300	1,580	870	700	9,230	5,400	3,830
Ankle	570	440	130	980	540	450	4,130	2,490	1,640
Foot	1,220	780	440	1,460	800	660	2,990	1,640	1,340
Body systems	500	470	30	120	90	20	870	840	30
Multiple	1,280	1,150	130	1,170	640	530	12,540	6,970	5,570
All other parts of body	50	50	–	150	80	80	970	480	480
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	260	260	–	130	110	20	730	580	150
Containers	8,150	6,260	1,890	7,780	3,640	4,140	4,560	2,360	2,200
Furniture and fixtures	410	380	30	1,300	500	800	4,750	2,280	2,480
Machinery	490	410	80	710	390	320	1,670	850	820
Parts and materials	870	550	320	1,410	640	770	1,500	910	600
Person, injured or ill worker	2,560	1,890	670	3,640	1,700	1,950	11,070	5,990	5,080
Worker motion or position	2,490	1,830	670	3,550	1,670	1,880	10,700	5,720	4,980
Person, other than injured or ill worker	250	220	30	30	20	–	53,180	25,720	27,460
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,500	1,300	200	1,880	1,030	850	19,130	11,830	7,300
Handtools	140	110	30	600	160	440	1,700	790	900
Ladder	120	100	–	160	100	50	230	140	100
Vehicles	3,480	2,750	730	3,190	1,770	1,420	2,560	1,540	1,020
Trucks	280	250	30	420	310	110	30	20	–
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	1,330	940	390	270	110	170	1,110	490	620
All other sources	1,930	1,520	400	1,280	720	560	11,960	6,430	5,530

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.
[2] Includes only cases involving days of job transfer or restriction.
[3] 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.
[4] Days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART) totals are the sum of cases involving days away from work (DAFW), and cases with restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR).
[5] Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) 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.

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. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2011**

Worker characteristics (Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Length of service, Occupation)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Total	66,630	48,540	18,090	50,830	20,950	29,880	35,090	17,290	17,800
Gender:									
Male	64,840	47,200	17,640	33,870	14,820	19,050	25,970	13,140	12,830
Female	1,760	1,300	450	16,900	6,130	10,770	9,120	4,150	4,970
Not reported	30	30	–	60	–	60	–	–	–
Age:[5]									
16 - 19	990	740	250	1,000	390	610	1,230	680	540
20 - 24	5,500	3,980	1,520	5,160	2,130	3,030	4,950	2,130	2,830
25 - 34	20,070	14,080	5,990	11,700	4,310	7,380	7,790	3,600	4,190
35 - 44	17,010	12,110	4,900	11,850	4,590	7,260	7,030	3,430	3,600
45 - 54	14,630	11,390	3,250	12,340	5,300	7,030	7,930	3,980	3,950
55 - 64	6,120	4,470	1,650	6,640	3,250	3,390	4,940	2,650	2,290
65 and over	610	420	190	720	420	300	1,180	800	380
Not reported	1,690	1,340	350	1,430	550	880	50	30	20
Race or ethnic origin:[6]									
White only	36,570	27,480	9,090	16,000	7,490	8,520	7,340	4,600	2,740
Hispanic or Latino only	13,330	8,570	4,760	13,670	5,130	8,540	1,100	700	410
Black only	1,660	1,130	530	6,130	2,280	3,850	650	320	330
Asian only	270	190	80	1,210	450	760	50	40	–
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	220	120	100	170	50	120	50	40	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	140	110	40	190	70	120	30	30	–
Multi-race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	–	50	–	40	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Worker characteristics (Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Length of service, Occupation)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Total	20,150	15,750	4,410	22,110	10,790	11,320	113,050	59,400	53,650
Gender:									
Male	11,790	8,870	2,920	16,280	8,190	8,090	15,800	9,000	6,790
Female	8,360	6,870	1,490	5,830	2,600	3,240	97,080	50,340	46,750
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	170	60	110
Age:[5]									
16 - 19	120	40	80	530	240	290	2,780	1,390	1,400
20 - 24	1,050	700	350	2,780	1,200	1,570	15,660	7,590	8,080
25 - 34	2,750	2,150	600	6,030	2,640	3,380	26,820	13,370	13,440
35 - 44	5,900	4,600	1,290	4,960	2,540	2,420	23,440	12,510	10,930
45 - 54	6,370	5,210	1,150	4,840	2,500	2,340	25,260	13,580	11,680
55 - 64	3,610	2,720	890	2,340	1,320	1,020	14,190	8,190	6,000
65 and over	330	300	30	270	120	150	2,490	1,610	880
Not reported	20	–	–	380	230	150	2,390	1,150	1,230
Race or ethnic origin:[6]									
White only	1,200	980	220	6,760	3,480	3,290	49,700	25,870	23,830
Hispanic or Latino only	350	190	160	2,720	1,370	1,350	8,670	4,320	4,360
Black only	360	300	60	1,920	910	1,020	21,910	11,890	10,020
Asian only	130	60	70	170	70	90	1,920	970	940
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	–	–	–	60	20	40	520	380	140
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	130	90	40	40	–	30	520	240	280
Multi-race	–	–	–	–	–	–	170	100	70
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	40	50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Worker characteristics (Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Length of service, Occupation)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Race or ethnic origin:[6]									
Not reported	14,410	10,920	3,490	13,390	5,470	7,920	25,860	11,560	14,310
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	9,300	6,820	2,470	5,730	2,480	3,250	3,470	1,960	1,510
3 - 11 months	12,610	9,230	3,380	9,330	3,840	5,490	5,490	2,900	2,590
1 - 5 years	23,870	17,370	6,500	17,760	7,040	10,720	13,830	6,290	7,550
More than 5 years	19,810	14,410	5,390	17,190	7,220	9,980	12,230	6,110	6,120
Not reported	1,040	690	340	820	370	450	70	40	30
Summary occupational groups[7]									
Management occupations	780	610	170	300	150	150	410	160	250
Professional and related occupations	190	80	110	300	100	200	170	100	80
Service occupations	580	530	40	2,630	1,240	1,390	960	740	220
Sales and related occupations	90	50	30	270	200	70	17,380	7,810	9,570
Office and administrative support occupations	390	210	180	1,400	620	790	4,440	2,020	2,420
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	–	–	–	320	120	200	260	140	120
Construction and extraction occupations	49,110	35,430	13,690	130	60	80	560	320	240
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10,420	7,890	2,530	3,700	1,590	2,110	950	540	400
Production occupations	2,430	1,770	650	29,470	11,710	17,760	710	380	320
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,620	1,950	670	12,210	5,150	7,060	9,240	5,080	4,170

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Worker characteristics (Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Length of service, Occupation)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Race or ethnic origin:[6]									
Not reported	17,960	14,110	3,850	10,440	4,930	5,500	29,540	15,590	13,950
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	330	250	80	2,690	1,360	1,340	11,270	5,840	5,420
3 - 11 months	1,130	880	250	4,290	1,990	2,290	27,960	14,400	13,560
1 - 5 years	4,430	3,070	1,360	6,970	3,500	3,470	44,460	23,080	21,390
More than 5 years	14,190	11,510	2,680	7,650	3,670	3,980	26,940	15,040	11,910
Not reported	70	30	40	520	270	250	2,410	1,050	1,370
Summary occupational groups[7]									
Management occupations	60	30	30	150	80	70	2,860	1,530	1,330
Professional and related occupations	–	–	–	60	50	–	17,880	10,280	7,600
Service occupations	190	140	60	360	180	180	87,580	45,020	42,560
Sales and related occupations	230	220	–	190	50	140	20	–	20
Office and administrative support occupations	11,030	7,550	3,480	5,970	2,780	3,190	970	560	410
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–
Construction and extraction occupations	–	–	–	20	–	–	60	20	40
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,720	1,350	360	650	360	290	2,080	1,120	960
Production occupations	160	150	–	890	430	460	1,090	550	550
Transportation and material moving occupations	6,720	6,260	450	13,770	6,820	6,950	400	240	170

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.
[2] Includes only cases involving days of job transfer or restriction.
[3] 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.
[4] Days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART) totals are the sum of cases involving days away from work (DAFW), and cases with restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR).
[5] Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.
[6] Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and Hispanic and other race.
[7] *Standard Occupational Classification Manual,* 2010, Office of Management and Budget

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 of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and temporal characteristics, private industry, 2011**

Temporal characteristics (DART, DAFW, and DJTR involving, Day, Hours before event, Time of day)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Total	66,630	48,540	18,090	50,830	20,950	29,880	35,090	17,290	17,800
DART, DAFW, and DJTR -involving:									
1 day	5,820	6,100	790	2,590	3,100	830	2,110	2,260	660
2 days	4,430	4,460	1,210	2,500	2,420	1,000	1,950	2,080	620
3 - 5 days	9,550	7,350	3,300	5,710	3,730	3,280	4,480	3,430	2,100
6 - 10 days	8,570	4,430	4,200	8,760	2,350	6,580	5,810	1,980	4,120
11 - 20 days	9,990	6,030	3,200	8,090	2,580	5,680	5,260	2,090	3,320
21 - 30 days	5,400	3,620	1,770	4,920	1,320	3,320	3,490	1,270	2,050
31 days or more	22,860	16,550	3,630	18,270	5,450	9,180	11,990	4,180	4,930
Day of week:									
Sunday	1,370	980	390	2,240	1,090	1,160	2,470	990	1,480
Monday	14,890	10,960	3,920	9,320	3,770	5,550	6,610	3,340	3,280
Tuesday	12,070	8,770	3,310	9,570	3,790	5,790	6,080	2,730	3,350
Wednesday	12,300	9,010	3,300	9,210	3,900	5,320	5,860	2,840	3,020
Thursday	11,780	8,160	3,610	9,200	3,750	5,450	5,480	2,930	2,550
Friday	11,670	8,630	3,040	8,000	3,130	4,860	5,230	2,680	2,550
Saturday	2,540	2,030	520	3,290	1,530	1,760	3,360	1,790	1,570
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	450	430	20	270	120	150	260	110	150
Less than 1 hour	3,380	2,060	1,320	4,270	1,750	2,520	3,230	1,510	1,720
1 hour to less than 2 hours	5,870	4,150	1,720	4,470	1,700	2,770	4,310	2,060	2,250
2 hours to less than 4 hours	14,110	10,260	3,850	9,530	3,900	5,620	8,640	4,290	4,360
4 hours to less than 6 hours	9,370	6,840	2,530	7,700	3,270	4,430	6,160	2,900	3,260
6 hours to less than 8 hours	10,160	7,190	2,980	7,000	3,200	3,810	5,570	2,820	2,740
8 hours to less than 10 hours	4,930	3,540	1,390	4,220	1,640	2,580	2,870	1,430	1,440
10 hours to less than 12 hours	1,020	700	320	1,320	610	700	390	190	200
12 hours to less than 16 hours	130	80	50	390	240	150	120	70	50
More than 16 hours	30	30	–	20	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported	17,180	13,270	3,910	11,640	4,510	7,140	3,530	1,900	1,630

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and temporal characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Temporal characteristics (DART, DAFW, and DJTR involving, Day, Hours before event, Time of day)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Total	20,150	15,750	4,410	22,110	10,790	11,320	113,050	59,400	53,650
DART, DAFW, and DJTR -involving:									
1 day	600	640	150	1,330	1,420	400	7,780	9,270	1,800
2 days	740	700	200	1,110	1,060	400	7,970	8,540	2,310
3 - 5 days	2,910	2,570	800	2,680	1,440	1,670	18,180	12,860	8,450
6 - 10 days	2,660	2,250	920	3,510	1,160	2,510	20,750	7,940	12,540
11 - 20 days	3,270	2,340	830	3,240	1,200	2,140	19,260	6,400	11,270
21 - 30 days	1,620	950	490	1,900	770	1,210	9,400	2,720	5,520
31 days or more	8,350	6,290	1,010	8,330	3,740	3,010	29,700	11,670	11,760
Day of week:									
Sunday	2,450	1,860	600	1,560	760	810	12,420	7,030	5,390
Monday	3,140	2,510	630	4,470	2,230	2,250	18,550	9,660	8,890
Tuesday	2,460	1,930	530	3,820	1,840	1,990	18,330	9,130	9,200
Wednesday	3,440	2,660	780	3,920	1,870	2,060	18,190	9,480	8,710
Thursday	3,530	2,970	560	3,590	1,860	1,730	16,780	8,450	8,330
Friday	2,670	1,820	850	3,380	1,590	1,790	15,850	8,530	7,320
Saturday	2,470	2,000	470	1,360	660	710	12,940	7,120	5,820
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	280	190	90	50	20	20	940	570	370
Less than 1 hour	2,270	1,790	480	1,820	740	1,080	10,490	6,010	4,490
1 hour to less than 2 hours	2,920	2,340	580	2,640	1,240	1,410	12,180	6,580	5,600
2 hours to less than 4 hours	4,790	3,710	1,080	4,960	2,430	2,520	23,900	12,130	11,770
4 hours to less than 6 hours	3,930	2,980	950	3,860	1,840	2,010	21,570	10,780	10,790
6 hours to less than 8 hours	2,470	1,880	580	3,250	1,640	1,610	18,430	9,930	8,500
8 hours to less than 10 hours	880	720	160	1,680	840	830	4,970	2,810	2,160
10 hours to less than 12 hours	550	390	160	520	310	220	1,540	840	700
12 hours to less than 16 hours	400	330	80	160	60	100	810	410	400
More than 16 hours	60	50	–	–	–	–	120	90	30
Not reported	1,600	1,360	250	3,160	1,650	1,510	18,090	9,250	8,850

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and temporal characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Temporal characteristics (DART, DAFW, and DJTR involving, Day, Hours before event, Time of day)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	280	200	80	4,020	1,730	2,290	650	330	320
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	4,980	3,020	1,960	6,710	2,640	4,070	3,960	1,800	2,160
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	24,850	17,980	6,870	10,060	4,220	5,840	11,550	5,520	6,020
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	16,880	12,360	4,520	8,960	3,930	5,030	8,990	4,600	4,390
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	2,560	1,860	700	5,610	2,230	3,380	4,430	2,100	2,330
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	670	540	130	4,750	1,950	2,790	2,400	1,170	1,240
Not reported	16,400	12,580	3,820	10,730	4,240	6,490	3,100	1,780	1,330

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. **Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW)[1], and restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and temporal characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Temporal characteristics (DART, DAFW, and DJTR involving, Day, Hours before event, Time of day)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Total[4]	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer or restriction
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	740	540	200	1,430	640	790	4,450	2,440	2,020
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	2,560	1,950	610	2,660	1,270	1,390	15,900	8,320	7,580
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	4,610	3,600	1,010	5,590	2,770	2,820	27,540	13,360	14,180
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	4,250	3,400	850	4,140	2,050	2,090	21,670	11,780	9,890
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	4,230	3,370	860	3,060	1,420	1,640	17,870	9,710	8,170
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	2,580	1,920	650	2,360	1,130	1,220	9,230	5,330	3,900
Not reported	1,190	970	220	2,870	1,500	1,370	16,390	8,470	7,910

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.
[2] Includes only cases involving days of job transfer or restriction.
[3] 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.
[4] Days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART) totals are the sum of cases involving days away from work (DAFW), and cases with restricted work activity, or job transfer (DJTR).

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

TABLE 4. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2011**

Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Total	18,090	60.5	10	29,880	207.7	15	17,800	176.2	14
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	6,200	20.7	12	14,010	97.4	21	9,110	90.2	17
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	1,270	4.3	31	1,300	9.0	36	650	6.5	36
Sprains, strains, tears	7,200	24.1	12	10,930	75.9	16	10,840	107.3	17
Amputations	80	.3	19	100	.7	41	–	–	–
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	4,040	13.5	7	3,710	25.8	10	2,010	19.9	7
Cuts, lacerations	3,600	12.0	7	3,570	24.8	10	1,770	17.5	8
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	440	1.5	5	140	1.0	7	240	2.4	5
Bruises, contusions	1,460	4.9	10	3,080	21.4	10	2,470	24.5	12
Chemical burns and corrosions	50	.2	13	130	.9	10	–	–	–
Heat (thermal) burns	50	.2	8	330	2.3	9	–	–	–
Multiple traumatic injuries	370	1.2	10	670	4.7	13	120	1.2	7
With sprains and other injuries	150	.5	9	390	2.7	13	30	.3	6
With fractures and other injuries	80	.3	30	100	.7	28	–	–	–
Soreness, pain	1,780	6.0	12	4,670	32.5	19	720	7.1	15
Carpal tunnel syndrome	–	–	–	470	3.3	48	–	–	–
Tendonitis	170	.6	5	770	5.3	40	–	–	–
All other natures	1,620	5.4	7	3,730	25.9	15	960	9.5	14
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	70	.2	6	220	1.5	10	120	1.1	8
Intentional injury by other person	–	–	–	20	.1	15	20	.2	20
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	–	90	.6	13	40	.4	41
Animal and insect related incidents	60	.2	6	110	.7	7	60	.6	3
Transportation incidents	280	.9	12	410	2.9	14	150	1.5	10
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	200	.7	13	50	.4	14	20	.2	8
Fires and explosions	20	.1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falls, slips, trips	3,390	11.3	14	4,970	34.6	15	2,560	25.4	16
Slips, trips without fall	680	2.3	13	830	5.8	17	590	5.9	21
Fall on same level	1,260	4.2	15	3,280	22.8	16	1,380	13.6	18
Fall to lower level	1,220	4.1	18	680	4.7	14	540	5.4	9
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	180	.6	6	670	4.7	9	50	.5	7
Contact with object, equipment	7,670	25.7	7	8,880	61.7	11	5,620	55.6	10
Struck by object or equipment	4,510	15.1	8	4,160	28.9	10	3,740	37.1	10
Struck against object or equipment	1,900	6.4	6	2,240	15.6	10	1,030	10.2	9
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	990	3.3	10	2,120	14.8	13	700	6.9	8
Overexertion and bodily reaction	6,440	21.5	12	14,390	100.0	21	9,230	91.4	17
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	2,010	6.7	11	3,160	21.9	14	4,520	44.8	18
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	460	1.5	30	5,420	37.6	31	180	1.8	33
All other events or exposures	50	.2	6	340	2.3	10	80	.8	20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Total	4,410	120.0	12	11,320	193.5	13	53,650	222.2	12
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	2,600	70.8	15	6,330	108.2	14	28,140	116.5	14
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	40	1.2	34	230	3.8	36	720	3.0	30
Sprains, strains, tears	2,820	76.7	13	5,900	100.9	14	31,470	130.3	13
Amputations	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	.1	5
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	180	5.0	7	900	15.3	9	1,700	7.0	7
Cuts, lacerations	160	4.4	5	790	13.5	9	1,420	5.9	8
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	20	.6	7	110	1.8	7	290	1.2	5
Bruises, contusions	570	15.5	7	1,280	21.8	10	5,280	21.9	7
Chemical burns and corrosions	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	.2	5
Heat (thermal) burns	–	–	–	–	–	–	390	1.6	6
Multiple traumatic injuries	40	1.2	44	190	3.2	7	1,820	7.5	8
With sprains and other injuries	30	.8	71	100	1.7	7	1,460	6.0	8
With fractures and other injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	.3	24
Soreness, pain	270	7.3	22	1,780	30.4	18	8,020	33.2	12
Carpal tunnel syndrome	–	–	–	20	.4	33	30	.1	4
Tendonitis	–	–	–	90	1.5	8	180	.7	35
All other natures	480	12.9	7	920	15.8	14	3,980	16.5	12
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	30	.8	9	20	.3	4	7,010	29.0	10
Intentional injury by other person	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,550	14.7	8
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,280	13.6	12
Animal and insect related incidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	.2	6
Transportation incidents	50	1.2	48	520	8.8	14	280	1.2	15
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	–	–	–	60	1.0	14	170	.7	7
Fires and explosions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falls, slips, trips	500	13.6	8	1,350	23.0	15	9,760	40.4	12
Slips, trips without fall	250	6.7	8	250	4.3	19	1,480	6.1	10
Fall on same level	190	5.2	8	820	14.0	14	7,480	31.0	12
Fall to lower level	40	1.2	3	230	3.9	15	410	1.7	16
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	40	1.1	29	50	.9	8	650	2.7	7
Contact with object, equipment	1,110	30.3	7	2,820	48.1	10	6,190	25.6	8
Struck by object or equipment	580	15.7	7	1,640	28.0	11	3,360	13.9	8
Struck against object or equipment	380	10.4	5	650	11.2	9	1,720	7.1	8
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	140	3.7	6	390	6.6	10	910	3.8	10
Overexertion and bodily reaction	2,680	73.0	15	6,490	110.9	14	29,240	121.1	14
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,440	39.1	20	2,840	48.5	14	8,910	36.9	13
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	120	3.3	4	550	9.4	22	390	1.6	21
All other events or exposures	–	–	–	80	1.4	23	510	2.1	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	660	2.2	3	870	6.1	6	470	4.6	5
Eye(s)	270	.9	3	250	1.7	3	70	.7	3
Neck	170	.6	7	190	1.3	13	330	3.3	21
Trunk	4,210	14.1	11	5,800	40.3	14	5,570	55.1	15
Back	3,450	11.5	10	4,560	31.7	14	4,620	45.7	15
Upper extremities	8,640	28.9	10	17,290	120.2	16	7,330	72.6	13
Shoulder	1,290	4.3	15	2,720	18.9	25	2,070	20.5	21
Arm	1,230	4.1	12	2,120	14.8	16	1,400	13.9	18
Wrist	920	3.1	11	2,820	19.6	22	890	8.9	20
Hand	4,970	16.6	8	7,920	55.1	13	2,820	27.9	9
Lower extremities	3,480	11.6	11	3,520	24.4	12	3,680	36.4	13
Knee	1,430	4.8	13	1,210	8.4	11	1,120	11.1	17
Ankle	730	2.4	10	800	5.5	12	800	7.9	10
Foot	770	2.6	7	890	6.2	11	1,200	11.8	12
Body systems	30	.1	5	40	.3	5	40	.3	2
Multiple	850	2.8	15	1,980	13.7	21	370	3.6	20
All other parts of body	60	.2	6	200	1.4	4	20	.2	26
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	80	.3	13	210	1.5	6	20	.2	16
Containers	1,010	3.4	10	5,290	36.7	13	4,060	40.2	18
Furniture and fixtures	310	1.0	11	730	5.1	14	1,280	12.7	17
Machinery	1,080	3.6	12	3,080	21.4	13	1,710	16.9	17
Parts and materials	5,680	19.0	8	2,030	14.1	13	3,060	30.3	10
Person, injured or ill worker	2,730	9.1	13	7,830	54.4	25	1,960	19.5	16
Worker motion or position	2,700	9.0	13	7,780	54.0	25	1,960	19.4	16
Person, other than injured or ill worker	–	–	–	110	.8	13	60	.6	41
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,580	5.3	15	3,320	23.0	16	1,320	13.0	14
Handtools	1,920	6.4	10	2,080	14.4	10	900	8.9	9
Ladder	830	2.8	12	240	1.7	17	410	4.0	9
Vehicles	830	2.8	10	1,380	9.6	14	1,350	13.4	14
Trucks	360	1.2	7	220	1.5	13	250	2.5	16
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	110	.4	12	320	2.2	14	490	4.8	17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	190	5.2	4	170	3.0	4	790	3.3	5
Eye(s)	–	–	–	80	1.3	2	170	.7	3
Neck	210	5.8	10	160	2.7	21	1,130	4.7	8
Trunk	1,110	30.3	15	3,760	64.2	14	19,380	80.3	13
Back	940	25.5	19	3,180	54.3	14	17,170	71.1	13
Upper extremities	1,670	45.6	15	4,430	75.8	12	18,090	74.9	12
Shoulder	400	10.8	13	1,310	22.4	15	5,000	20.7	15
Arm	500	13.5	24	650	11.1	14	2,370	9.8	11
Wrist	230	6.2	18	720	12.4	12	3,830	15.9	11
Hand	470	12.8	7	1,460	25.0	10	4,980	20.6	8
Lower extremities	1,060	28.8	9	2,170	37.1	13	8,170	33.8	11
Knee	300	8.1	8	700	12.0	15	3,830	15.9	13
Ankle	130	3.5	5	450	7.6	12	1,640	6.8	11
Foot	440	11.9	14	660	11.3	9	1,340	5.6	10
Body systems	30	.9	29	20	.4	10	30	.1	4
Multiple	130	3.5	9	530	9.1	14	5,570	23.1	13
All other parts of body	–	–	–	80	1.3	26	480	2.0	12
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	–	–	–	20	.4	4	150	.6	6
Containers	1,890	51.5	18	4,140	70.7	14	2,200	9.1	11
Furniture and fixtures	30	.8	18	800	13.7	10	2,480	10.3	12
Machinery	80	2.3	6	320	5.5	16	820	3.4	10
Parts and materials	320	8.7	15	770	13.1	11	600	2.5	9
Person, injured or ill worker	670	18.2	10	1,950	33.3	15	5,080	21.0	12
Worker motion or position	670	18.2	10	1,880	32.2	15	4,980	20.6	12
Person, other than injured or ill worker	30	.9	9	–	–	–	27,460	113.7	13
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	200	5.4	6	850	14.5	12	7,300	30.2	12
Handtools	30	.8	7	440	7.5	9	900	3.7	8
Ladder	–	–	–	50	.9	22	100	.4	18
Vehicles	730	19.8	12	1,420	24.3	15	1,020	4.2	11
Trucks	30	.8	2	110	1.8	9	–	–	–
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	390	10.5	12	170	2.8	18	620	2.6	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing			Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Source of injury or illness:									
All other sources	2,020	6.7	9	3,590	24.9	14	1,680	16.7	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Case characteristics (MSD, Nature, Event, Part, Source)	Air transportation			Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Source of injury or illness:									
All other sources	400	11.0	10	560	9.6	10	5,530	22.9	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 of job transfer or restriction is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of job transfer or restriction from work among the cases with days of job transfer or restriction. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days of job transfer or restriction are represented in actual values.

[3] Includes only cases involving days of job transfer or restriction.

[4] 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.

[5] Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) 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.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

TABLE 5. **Number and median days[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2011**

Worker characteristics (Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Length of service, Occupation)	Specialty trade contractors		Food manufacturing		Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers	
	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Total	18,090	10	29,880	15	17,800	14
Gender:						
Male	17,640	10	19,050	14	12,830	13
Female	450	14	10,770	21	4,970	16
Not reported	–	–	60	1	–	–
Age:[4]						
16 - 19	250	10	610	14	540	9
20 - 24	1,520	7	3,030	13	2,830	12
25 - 34	5,990	9	7,380	14	4,190	15
35 - 44	4,900	12	7,260	15	3,600	12
45 - 54	3,250	10	7,030	20	3,950	15
55 - 64	1,650	14	3,390	19	2,290	16
65 and over	190	31	300	16	380	21
Not reported	350	9	880	9	20	7
Race or ethnic origin:[5]						
White only	9,090	10	8,520	13	2,740	11
Hispanic or Latino only	4,760	10	8,540	15	410	9
Black only	530	9	3,850	21	330	6
Asian only	80	10	760	24	–	–
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100	13	120	12	–	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	40	7	120	11	–	–
Multi-race	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	40	45	–	–
Not reported	3,490	12	7,920	14	14,310	15

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. **Number and median days[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Worker characteristics (Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Length of service, Occupation)	Air transportation		Warehousing and storage		Nursing and residential care facilities	
	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Total	4,410	12	11,320	13	53,650	12
Gender:						
Male	2,920	12	8,090	13	6,790	10
Female	1,490	13	3,240	15	46,750	12
Not reported	–	–	–	–	110	10
Age:[4]						
16 - 19	80	6	290	7	1,400	10
20 - 24	350	8	1,570	9	8,080	10
25 - 34	600	16	3,380	14	13,440	10
35 - 44	1,290	13	2,420	12	10,930	13
45 - 54	1,150	14	2,340	15	11,680	14
55 - 64	890	14	1,020	15	6,000	12
65 and over	30	5	150	17	880	14
Not reported	–	–	150	8	1,230	10
Race or ethnic origin:[5]						
White only	220	15	3,290	10	23,830	12
Hispanic or Latino only	160	8	1,350	20	4,360	11
Black only	60	7	1,020	12	10,020	10
Asian only	70	10	90	13	940	12
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	–	–	40	72	140	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	40	15	30	6	280	11
Multi-race	–	–	–	–	70	11
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	–	–	50	8
Not reported	3,850	12	5,500	14	13,950	13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. **Number and median days[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Worker characteristics (Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Length of service, Occupation)	Specialty trade contractors		Food manufacturing		Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers	
	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Length of service with employer:						
Less than 3 months	2,470	9	3,250	12	1,510	12
3 - 11 months	3,380	10	5,490	14	2,590	14
1 - 5 years	6,500	10	10,720	14	7,550	14
More than 5 years	5,390	13	9,980	18	6,120	14
Not reported	340	12	450	10	30	7
Summary occupational groups[6]						
Management occupations	170	9	150	10	250	6
Professional and related occupations	110	13	200	23	80	17
Service occupations	40	17	1,390	15	220	20
Sales and related occupations	30	44	70	10	9,570	16
Office and administrative support occupations	180	10	790	14	2,420	12
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	–	–	200	14	120	8
Construction and extraction occupations	13,690	10	80	7	240	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	2,530	9	2,110	14	400	15
Production occupations	650	13	17,760	15	320	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	670	11	7,060	14	4,170	13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. **Number and median days[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2011** — Continued

Worker characteristics (Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Length of service, Occupation)	Air transportation		Warehousing and storage		Nursing and residential care facilities	
	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Length of service with employer:						
Less than 3 months	80	5	1,340	10	5,420	11
3 - 11 months	250	8	2,290	12	13,560	11
1 - 5 years	1,360	10	3,470	14	21,390	12
More than 5 years	2,680	14	3,980	15	11,910	12
Not reported	40	22	250	14	1,370	10
Summary occupational groups[6]						
Management occupations	30	5	70	17	1,330	14
Professional and related occupations	–	–	–	–	7,600	10
Service occupations	60	11	180	21	42,560	12
Sales and related occupations	–	–	140	24	20	3
Office and administrative support occupations	3,480	13	3,190	13	410	17
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	–	–	–	–	40	18
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	360	8	290	13	960	11
Production occupations	–	–	460	10	550	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	450	10	6,950	14	170	10

[1] Median days of job transfer or restriction is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of job transfer or restriction from work among the cases with days of job transfer or restriction. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specif ied median. Median days of job transfer or restriction are represented in actual values.

[2] Includes only cases involving days of job transfer or restriction.

[3] Days of job transfer or restriction pilot study. In January of 2012, the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SO II) began to collect information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases. The pilot in cluded 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.

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

[5] Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

[6] *Standard Occupational Classification Manual,* 2010, Office of Management and Budget

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable respo nses, 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 wit h participating State agencies.