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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: a pilot study of job-transfer or work-restriction cases, 2012

(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.)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducted a pilot study to learn more about the case circumstances and worker characteristics for occupational injury and illness cases that resulted in days of job transfer or work restriction for workers in six private industry subsectors in 2012. This is the second year for which these data are available. Rather than design and conduct an entirely separate survey, BLS integrated the pilot study with the existing BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), an annual survey of over 250,000 establishments.

In the normal Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, establishments are asked to provide detailed information about injuries and illnesses that led to days away from work. For the pilot study, establishments in the six selected private industry subsectors (according to the *North American Industry Classification System, 2007*) were asked to provide details for injuries and illnesses that led *only* to job transfer or restricted work in addition to the normally collected information on days-away-from-work cases. This information includes details about the type of event or exposure leading to the injury or illness, the type of injury or illness, the part of body affected, and the type of equipment or substance related to the event or exposure and various characteristics of the injured or ill worker.

This report presents data highlights and statistical tables on injuries and illnesses that led to employees being transferred to another job or restricted from their normal duties. Three types of cases are discussed in this report to

CONTENTS

Highlights 2
Specialty trade contractors 3
Food manufacturing 4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers 5
Air transportation 6
Warehousing storage 7
Nursing and residential care facilities 8
Statistical Tables 10
Technical Notes 35

give context to the magnitudes and rates of occupational injuries and illnesses:

1. DART – Days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer
2. DJTR – Days of job transfer or restriction (only)
3. DAFW – Days away from work (with or without days of job transfer or restriction)

DJTR and DAFW cases are the two components of DART cases. That is, DART = DJTR + DAFW.

The following subsectors were selected for the pilot study:

- Specialty trade contractors
- Food manufacturing
- Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers
- Air transportation
- Warehousing and storage
- Nursing and residential care facilities

For a detailed description of the source of data and an explanation of the concepts and definitions used, see the accompanying technical notes section.

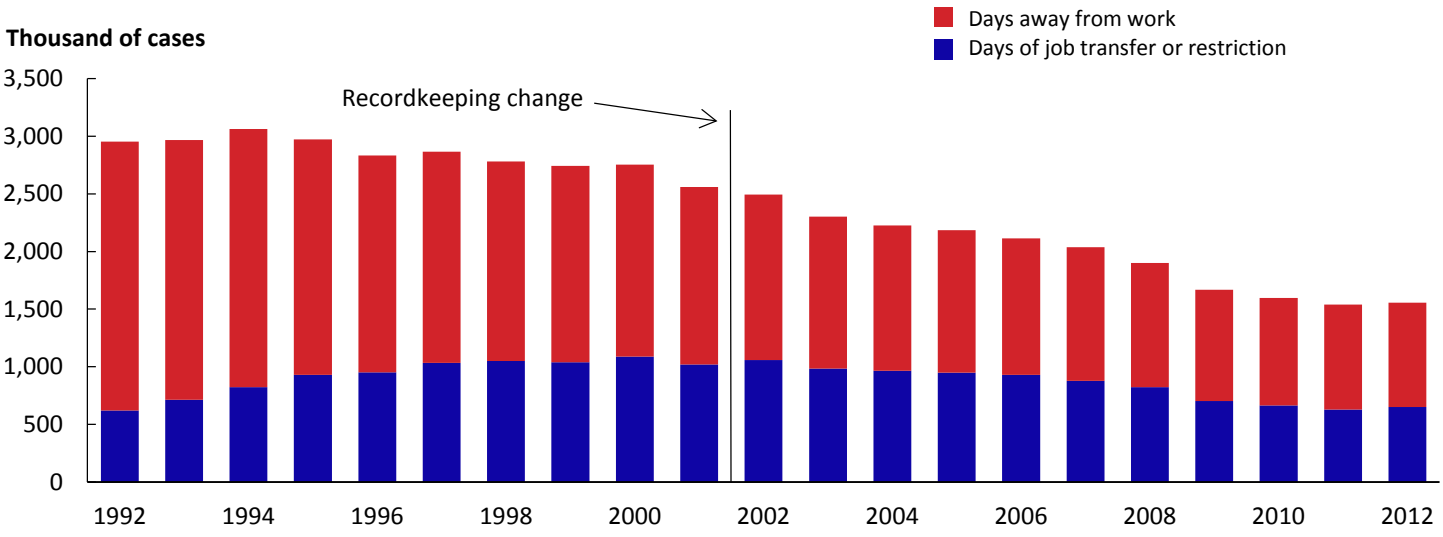
Highlights

In 2012, 42 percent of the private industry cases that required days away from work, work restriction or job transfer were cases involving days of job transfer and restriction only—with the remaining being days-away-from-work cases. (See chart 1.) This is a similar proportion found in most recent years where the proportion of days of job transfer and restriction cases ranged from 43 percent of days away from work, restriction, or transfer cases in 2007 to 41 percent in 2011.

The number of cases and the incidence rates for all cases of days of job transfers and restrictions in each of the six pilot industries remained statistically unchanged in 2012, compared with those in 2011. (See table 1.) That type of metric was already available without this pilot study. With this pilot study, data about the case circumstance leading to days of job transfer or restriction are now available. For example, the category of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are now available for cases involving days of job transfer or restriction. This is an important and unique category to study because it includes several types of injuries or disorders resulting from several types of events or exposures. In general, injuries include sprains, strains, tears, pain, soreness, carpal tunnel syndrome, and

Chart 1

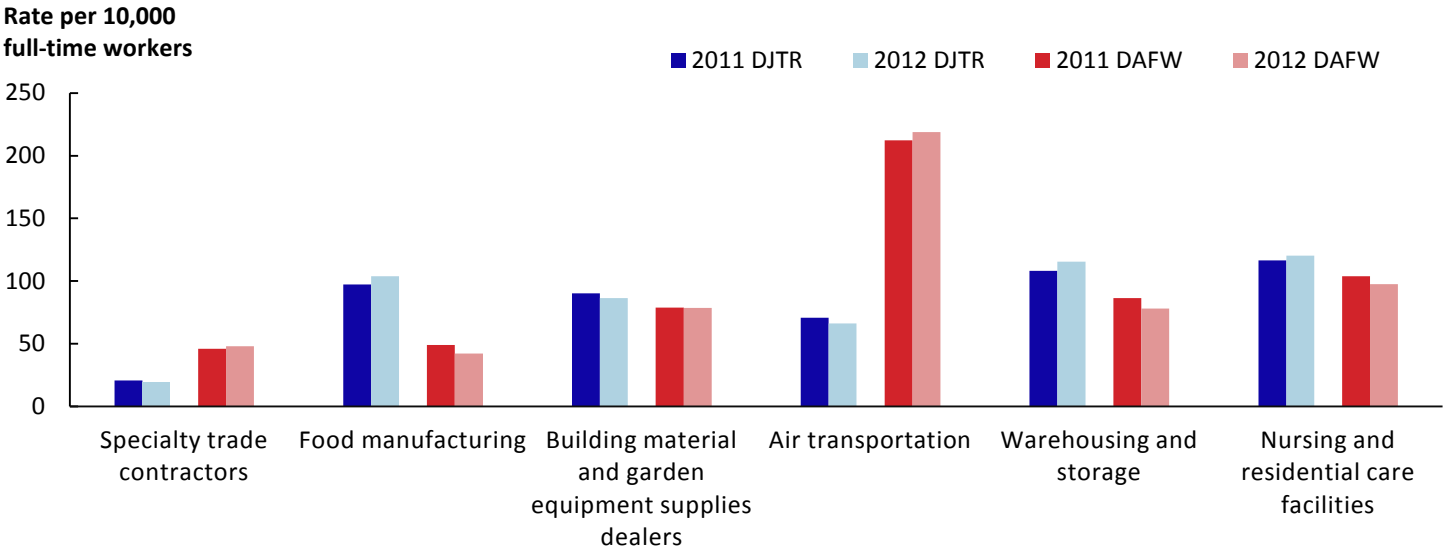
Case counts of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by type of private industry, 1992–2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 2

Incidence of musculoskeletal disorders resulting in days of job transfer or restriction and days away from work, 2011–2012



Note: DJTR = Days of job transfer or work restriction. DAFW = Days away from work.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

hernia. Events or exposures include overexertion, bodily motion, and repetitive motion. For a complete list of event or exposure and injury (nature) categories that make up musculoskeletal disorders, please visit **www.bls.gov/iif**.

In 2012, the number of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases resulting from musculoskeletal disorders was greater than or equal to the number of days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases for musculoskeletal disorders in food manufacturing, building material and garden equipment supplies dealers, warehousing and storage, and nursing and residential care facilities. (See chart 2.) In the food manufacturing industry the 2012 incidence rate for musculoskeletal disorders for job-transfer-or-restriction cases increased to 103.9 cases (from 97.4 in 2011) per 10,000 full-time workers. The musculoskeletal disorder rate for job-transfer-or-restriction cases remained statistically unchanged in 2012 for the other five pilot industries.

This pilot study is an effort to better understand the details of the case circumstances and worker characteristics of job transfer and worker restriction cases. Over the long term, the proportion of transfer and restriction cases has risen. These new data provide insight into how injuries and illnesses lead to days of job transfer or restriction rather than days away from work.

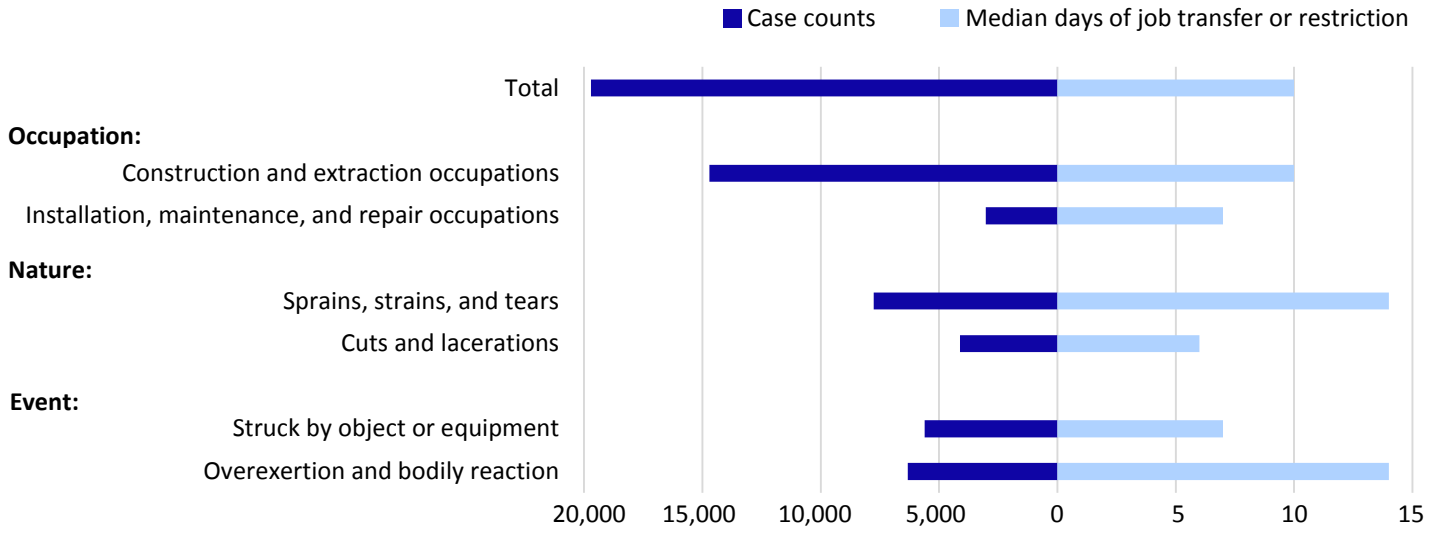
Specialty trade contractors

There were 19,710 injury and illness cases with days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) in the specialty trade contractors industry in 2012, with a rate of 64.1 injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers. (See chart 3.) The case count and incidence rate for job transfer or restriction cases in this industry were statistically unchanged from the previous year. The median days of job transfer or restriction for specialty trade contractors was 10 days, the same as in 2011. (See tables 1 and 4.) Days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases (DJTR) made up 30 percent of the 66,730 days away from work, restriction or transfer (DART) cases; the remaining 70 percent were days-away-from-work cases (DAFW).

Workers in construction and extraction occupations in the specialty trade contractors industry made up three-quarters of all days of job transfer or restriction cases

Chart 3

Case counts and median days of job transfer or restriction, specialty trade contractors, 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(14,710 cases) in 2012 and required a median of 10 days of job transfer or restriction before returning to their normal work duties—the same as in 2011. (See table 2 and chart 3.) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations accounted for another 15 percent of cases (3,030 cases) and required a median of 7 days of job transfer or restriction—two fewer days than in 2011. (See chart 3.)

Overexertion and bodily reaction was the most frequent type of event or exposure that resulted in days of job transfer or restriction, with 6,320 cases in 2012—statistically unchanged from 2011. (See table 1 and chart 3.) Being struck by object or equipment accounted for another 5,610 job transfer or restriction cases—up 24 percent from 2011. Workers who sustained injuries and illnesses from overexertion and bodily reaction required twice as many days (median of 14 days) in job transfer or work restriction as those who were injured by being struck by objects. (See chart 3.)

The total number of days of job transfer or restriction due to sprains and strains were statistically unchanged at 7,760 cases (39 percent of the total). Workers who experienced sprains and strains required a median of 14 days of job transfer or restriction. Cuts and lacerations accounted for another 4,120 job transfer or restriction cases (21 percent), also unchanged from 2011. Workers who sustained sprains and strains required more than twice the number days in job transfer or work restriction as those who sustained cuts and lacerations. (See chart 3.)

Musculoskeletal disorders made up 6,070 cases, 31 percent of all days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases, with a rate of 19.7 per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 3.) The median number of days of job transfer or restriction for musculoskeletal disorders cases was 13—one more than the median in 2011.

Male workers accounted for nearly all (19,330) days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in this industry, with female workers only accounting for 2 percent of cases. (See tables 2 and 4.) In cases where race was reported, 63 percent of the cases occurred to White workers and 32 percent occurred to Hispanic or Latino workers. Race and ethnicity were not reported in 27 percent of cases.

Food manufacturing

There were 31,290 cases with days of job transfer or restriction in food manufacturing in 2012 with a rate of 216.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median days

of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 15 (the same as for 2011). (See tables 1 and 3 and chart 4.) The days of job transfer or restriction case count and incidence rate in this industry were statistically unchanged from the previous year.

The job transfer or restriction (DJTR) rate for sprains, strains, or tears (74.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) was more than 1–1/2 times greater than the rate for sprains, strains, and tears for days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases in 2012. Sprains, strains, and tears was the leading nature of injury or illness for both job transfer or restriction (DJTR) and days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases in food manufacturing in 2012. (See chart 4 and table 3.) While the sprains, strains, or tears job transfer or restriction rate remained unchanged in 2012, the days away from work rate decreased significantly to 39.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers for these types of injuries. (See chart 4.)

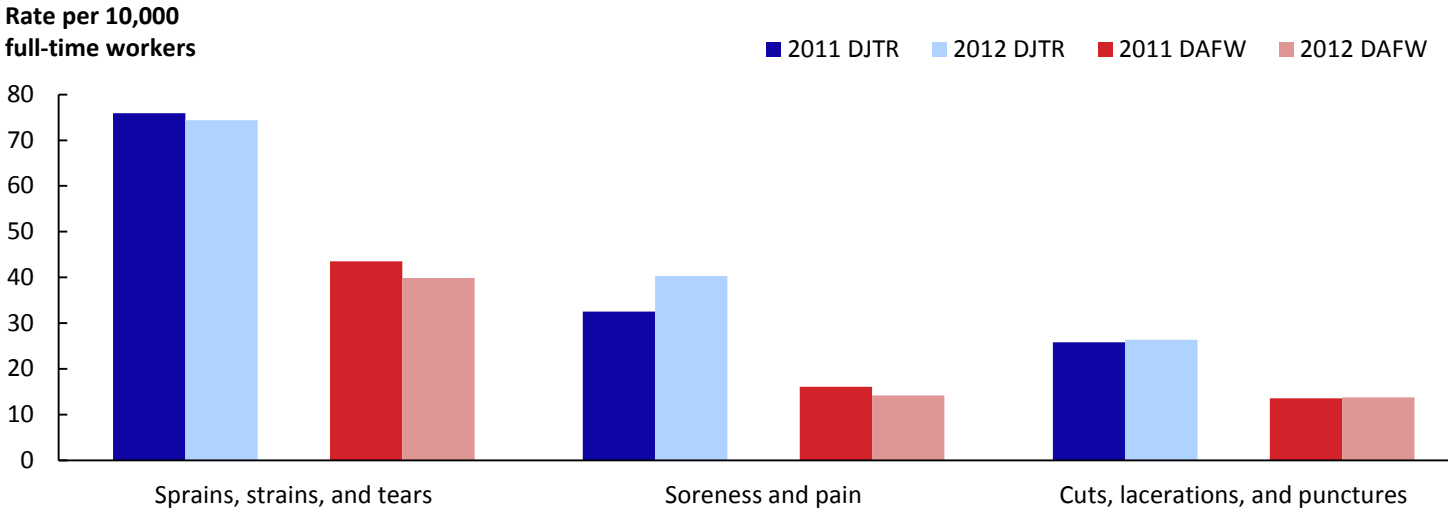
Twenty-five percent of the 49,910 days away from work, restriction or transfer cases in food manufacturing were the result of injuries or illnesses to the hand in 2012. (See table 1.) Sixty-eight percent of these cases resulted in a job transfer or restriction (DJTR) case instead of a days-away-from-work (DAFW) case. The rate for job transfer or restriction cases involving the hand was 58.1 cases per 10,000 full-time worker, which was essentially the same as in 2011. (See table 3.) The incidence rate for job transfer or restriction cases involving the knee was 11.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, which was an increase from a rate of 8.4 in 2011. While the job transfer or restriction rate for injuries and illnesses to the knee increased, the corresponding days away from work rate remained statistically unchanged.

Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers

There were 17,190 cases with days of job transfer or restriction in the building materials and supplies dealers industry in 2012, with a rate of 168.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—both measures were statistically unchanged from 2011. (See table 3.) The median number of days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 13 days; 1 day fewer than the median in 2011.

Chart 4

Incidence of injuries and illnesses for selected natures of the injury or illness, by cases of days of job transfer or work restriction and cases of days away from work in food manufacturing, 2011–2012

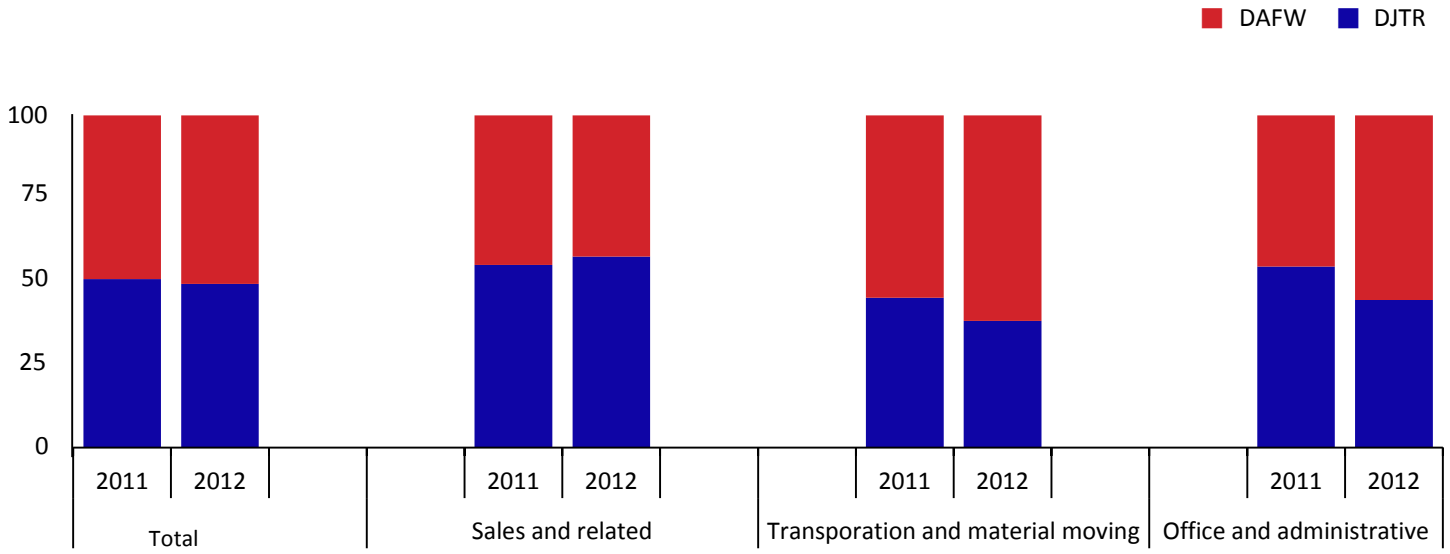


Note: DJTR = Days of job transfer or work restriction. DAFW = Days away from work.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 5

Proportion of cases of days way from work, job transfer, or work restriction resulting in days of job transfer or work restriction and days away from work, occupational groups in building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers, 2011–2012



Note: DJTR = DAFW = Days away from work. Days of job transfer or work restriction.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The leading nature of injury or illness for 2012 job transfer or restriction cases for building materials and supplies dealers was sprains, strains, or tears with a rate of 97.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, statistically unchanged from 2011. (See table 3.) The corresponding incidence rate for days away from work was 82.7, statistically unchanged from 2011.

In 2012, 55 percent of the cases reported as days away, restriction, or job transfer (DART) in building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers incurred by sales and related workers. Another 25 percent of the cases were incurred by transportation and material-moving workers and 11 percent, by office and administrative workers. (See table 2.) Of these three occupation groups in this industry, sales and related workers was the only occupation group for which the proportion of job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases was greater than days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases. (See chart 5.) There was a 15-percent increase in the number of job-transfer-or-restriction cases to sales and related workers in 2012 while there was no significant change in the number of days-away-from-work cases.

Air transportation

In 2012, there were 4,500 injury and illness cases with days of job transfer or restriction in the air transportation industry, with a rate of 120.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—both measures were statistically unchanged from 2011. (See tables 1 and 3.) The median number of days of job transfer or restriction was 10 days—2 days fewer than required in 2011.

In 2012, 52 percent of the days away from work, job transfer or restriction cases in air transportation were incurred by workers in office and administrative support occupations (which includes stock clerks, cargo and freight agents, and ticket agents). (See table 1.) Of the 10,600 days away from work, job transfer or restriction (DART) cases that were incurred by office and administrative support workers, 30 percent resulted in days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR). The number of cases (3,230)

reported for 2012 for this occupation group was not statistically different from the number of cases reported in 2011. The 3,230 days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in this occupation group accounted for 72 percent of the total days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in air transportation. Of the 7,700 days away from work, job transfer or restriction cases that were incurred by transportation and material movers, 91 percent resulted in days away from work (DAFW) rather than days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR).

Two-thirds of the days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in the air transportation industry involved injuries or illnesses to upper extremities (primarily the shoulder, arm, or hand) and the trunk (primarily the back). (See table 1.) Of the days away from work, job transfer or restriction (DART) cases to upper extremities, 26 percent resulted in cases of job transfer or restriction (as opposed to days away from work). Of the total days away from work, job transfer or restriction (DART) cases to the trunk, 25 percent resulted in job-transfer-or-restriction cases (DJTR). Twenty-five percent (5,040 cases) of the days away from work, job transfer or restriction cases in air transportation were the result of injuries and illnesses to lower extremities (knee, ankle, foot). Fifteen percent of the days away from work, job transfer or restriction cases involving lower extremities resulted in cases managed as days of job transfer or restriction.

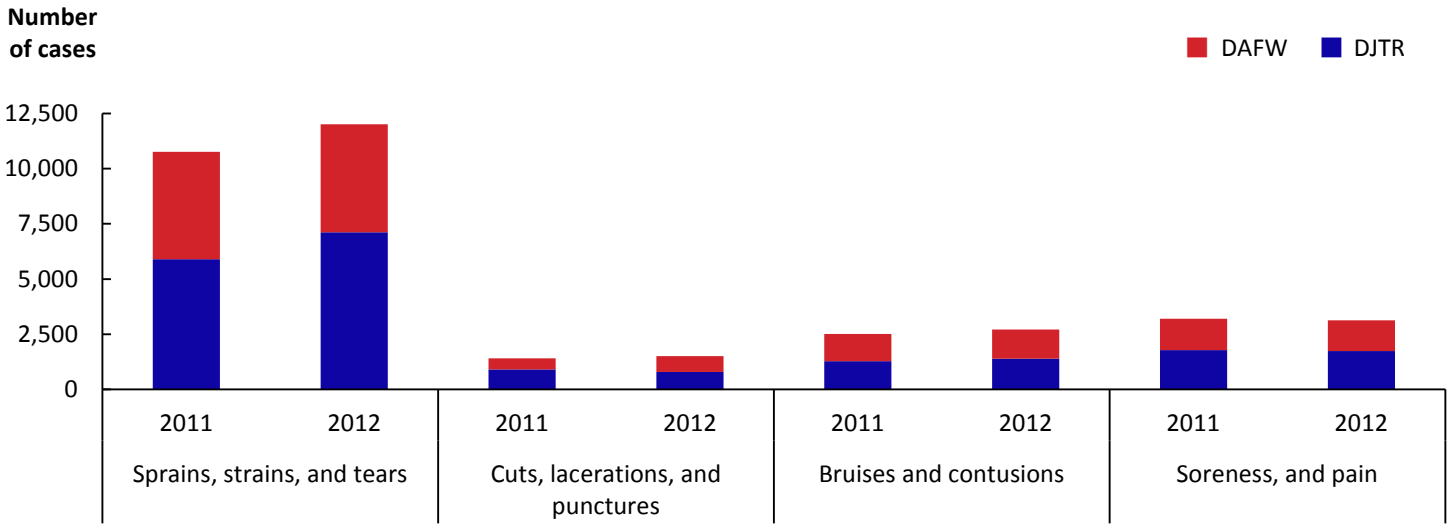
Warehousing and storage

There were 12,720 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction in the warehousing and storage industry in 2012. Days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases accounted for 53 percent of days away from work, job transfer or restriction cases and occurred at a rate of 208.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See tables 1 and 3.) The median number of days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 13 days, the same as in 2011. (See tables 1 and 4.) The case count and incidence rate for job transfer or restriction cases in this industry were statistically unchanged from the previous year.

Almost all of the increase in days away from work, restrictions or transfer (DART) resulting from sprains,

Chart 6

Case counts of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by cases of days away from work and cases of days of job transfer or work restriction and by selected nature of injury, warehousing and storage, 2011–2012



Note: DAFW = Days away from work. DJTR = Days of job transfer or work restriction.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

strains, and tears in warehousing and storage for 2012 was due to a rise in the number of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases of this type. As in 2011, the most common nature of injury or illness in 2012 for days away from work, restrictions or transfer (DART) cases was sprains, strains, and tears, for which 59 percent (7,120) were reported as days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases. (See table 1.) Although the overall incidence rate for all days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in this industry was little changed, the rate for those cases involving sprains, strains, and tears rose 16 percent (from 101 to 117 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) in 2012. (See table 3.)

The leading event or exposure for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in this industry was overexertion and bodily reaction with 7,150 cases, which was more than the 4,900 days-away-from-work cases for the same type of event. The second leading event or exposure for job-transfer-or-restriction cases was contact with objects or equipment. For contact with objects or equipment and falls, slips, and trips cases, the number of job-transfer-or-restriction cases were statistically the same as days-away-from-work cases. (See table 1.)

Nursing and residential care facilities

There were 55,650 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction in the nursing and residential care facilities industry in 2012. These cases accounted for 49 percent of days away from work, restriction, or job transfer cases and occurred at a rate of 229.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 3.) The case count and incidence rate for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in this industry were statistically unchanged from the previous year. The median days of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 12 days—the same as the previous year. (See tables 1 and 4.)

Seventy-six percent of the 113,020 days away from work, restriction or transfer (DART) cases in the nursing and residential care industry were incurred by workers in service occupations (primarily health support occupations). The cases were distributed proportionately among job-transfer-or-restriction cases (43,110) and days-away-from-work cases (42,870). (See table 2.) The overall number of days away from work, restriction or transfer (DART) cases for this occupation remained statistically unchanged in 2012, despite a 5-percent decrease in the number of days away from work cases. There was no statistical change in the number of job transfer or restriction cases for service occupation workers. Healthcare practitioners and technical workers accounted for 12 percent of the days away, restriction or transfer (DART) cases in this industry. Despite an increase of 8 percent in job transfer or restriction (DJTR) cases in 2012, the number of days away, restriction or transfer (DART) cases did not statistically change from 2011.

Statistical Tables

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, 2012**

Case characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	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	66,730	47,020	19,710	49,910	18,620	31,290
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	20,780	14,710	6,070	21,140	6,090	15,050
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	5,890	4,630	1,260	3,160	1,780	1,380
Sprains, strains, tears	23,780	16,020	7,760	16,550	5,780	10,770
Amputations	290	260	40	530	410	120
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	11,080	6,430	4,650	5,820	2,000	3,820
Cuts, lacerations	9,580	5,460	4,120	5,310	1,780	3,530
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1,500	970	530	520	220	290
Bruises, contusions	3,940	2,460	1,480	5,180	1,780	3,400
Chemical burns and corrosions	210	160	50	360	200	150
Heat (thermal) burns	730	590	140	840	510	330
Multiple traumatic injuries	1,480	1,070	410	1,380	650	730
With sprains and other injuries	530	370	160	680	310	370
With fractures and other injuries	440	300	130	210	120	80
Soreness, pain	8,670	6,880	1,780	7,900	2,060	5,840
Carpal tunnel syndrome	70	60	20	790	350	440
Tendonitis	70	50	20	900	90	810
All other natures	10,530	8,430	2,100	6,520	3,020	3,500
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	560	340	210	300	110	200
Intentional injury by other person	30	–	–	50	20	30
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	20	–	–	80	40	40
Animal and insect related incidents	510	310	200	170	40	130
Transportation incidents	1,990	1,500	490	830	460	370
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1,460	1,070	390	160	110	50
Fires and explosions	170	160	–	–	–	–
Falls, slips, trips	15,580	11,890	3,680	9,280	4,280	5,000
Slips, trips without fall	3,310	2,200	1,100	1,630	770	870
Fall on same level	5,090	3,980	1,110	5,890	2,700	3,190
Fall to lower level	6,670	5,350	1,320	1,560	740	820
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	2,180	1,830	350	2,020	1,220	800
Contact with object, equipment	23,390	15,000	8,400	15,430	6,010	9,420
Struck by object or equipment	14,320	8,710	5,610	7,310	2,660	4,650
Struck against object or equipment	4,840	3,380	1,460	3,180	1,190	1,990
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2,530	1,520	1,010	4,260	1,960	2,290
Overexertion and bodily reaction	22,220	15,910	6,320	21,690	6,360	15,330
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	7,230	5,180	2,050	5,210	1,760	3,450
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	610	310	300	6,430	1,300	5,130
All other events or exposures	640	390	250	360	190	170
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:						
Head	4,900	4,120	780	2,030	1,360	660
Eye(s)	2,470	2,180	290	700	450	250
Neck	600	430	180	340	110	230
Trunk	16,120	11,970	4,150	10,170	3,910	6,260
Back	11,640	8,190	3,450	7,740	2,840	4,890
Upper extremities	24,350	15,010	9,340	25,960	7,890	18,070
Shoulder	5,400	3,950	1,450	4,340	1,520	2,820
Arm	3,370	2,030	1,340	3,270	1,030	2,250
Wrist	2,080	1,330	750	3,800	1,020	2,780
Hand	12,750	7,330	5,430	12,350	3,940	8,410
Lower extremities	14,770	10,640	4,130	7,700	3,550	4,150
Knee	6,120	4,700	1,430	2,960	1,330	1,630
Ankle	3,260	2,370	890	1,410	600	800
Foot	2,700	1,620	1,080	1,900	930	970
Body systems	730	630	110	350	280	70
Multiple	4,810	3,870	940	3,030	1,330	1,700
All other parts of body	440	350	90	330	180	150

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, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	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	34,890	17,700	17,190	20,450	15,950	4,500
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	16,800	8,000	8,800	10,620	8,150	2,470
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	1,690	1,170	520	560	510	50
Sprains, strains, tears	18,330	8,430	9,900	11,870	9,230	2,640
Amputations	30	30	–	–	–	–
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	4,220	1,760	2,460	780	460	320
Cuts, lacerations	3,600	1,540	2,060	750	440	310
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	620	210	400	30	–	–
Bruises, contusions	4,700	2,100	2,600	2,070	1,660	420
Chemical burns and corrosions	60	50	–	80	80	–
Heat (thermal) burns	20	–	20	40	40	–
Multiple traumatic injuries	360	200	160	460	370	90
With sprains and other injuries	140	50	90	100	90	–
With fractures and other injuries	60	60	–	–	–	–
Soreness, pain	1,860	1,390	470	1,770	1,170	600
Carpal tunnel syndrome	80	70	–	30	20	–
Tendonitis	30	–	–	30	30	–
All other natures	3,520	2,480	1,030	2,770	2,380	380
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	330	190	140	220	190	30
Intentional injury by other person	60	40	20	–	–	–
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	80	30	50	90	70	30
Animal and insect related incidents	180	110	70	120	120	–
Transportation incidents	730	620	120	1,110	1,070	40
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	420	390	30	100	90	–
Fires and explosions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falls, slips, trips	4,440	2,690	1,750	3,070	2,290	780
Slips, trips without fall	820	630	190	770	530	240
Fall on same level	2,340	1,260	1,080	1,770	1,300	460
Fall to lower level	1,160	710	450	390	340	60
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	320	250	80	650	590	50
Contact with object, equipment	11,750	5,610	6,140	4,430	3,310	1,110
Struck by object or equipment	7,970	3,850	4,130	2,130	1,690	440
Struck against object or equipment	2,170	1,020	1,150	1,410	970	430
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,200	510	690	630	460	170
Overexertion and bodily reaction	17,220	8,270	8,960	10,890	8,420	2,480
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	9,820	4,720	5,100	4,130	3,090	1,030
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	340	170	160	300	250	60
All other events or exposures	80	70	20	80	70	–
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:						
Head	1,960	1,330	640	1,560	1,120	440
Eye(s)	440	320	110	360	300	60
Neck	490	230	260	490	420	70
Trunk	11,580	6,020	5,570	5,440	4,100	1,350
Back	9,200	4,420	4,780	4,380	3,320	1,060
Upper extremities	11,850	4,850	7,000	6,460	4,810	1,650
Shoulder	3,030	1,370	1,660	2,360	1,870	490
Arm	1,920	800	1,120	1,280	840	450
Wrist	1,450	470	980	570	460	110
Hand	5,220	2,100	3,120	2,030	1,460	570
Lower extremities	7,880	4,450	3,440	5,040	4,280	770
Knee	2,470	1,250	1,220	2,330	1,890	440
Ankle	1,470	920	560	920	780	140
Foot	2,640	1,400	1,240	1,090	990	100
Body systems	230	230	–	330	310	–
Multiple	850	560	290	1,050	850	200
All other parts of body	30	30	–	80	70	–

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, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	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	23,900	11,170	12,720	113,020	57,370	55,650
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	11,820	4,770	7,050	52,790	23,660	29,130
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	980	730	250	3,300	2,540	750
Sprains, strains, tears	12,000	4,890	7,120	60,010	26,590	33,410
Amputations	50	40	–	40	30	–
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,510	720	790	3,870	2,110	1,760
Cuts, lacerations	1,260	590	670	3,020	1,560	1,470
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	250	140	110	850	550	300
Bruises, contusions	2,710	1,320	1,390	10,500	5,310	5,190
Chemical burns and corrosions	–	–	–	140	110	30
Heat (thermal) burns	–	–	–	1,190	730	460
Multiple traumatic injuries	540	360	180	3,100	1,680	1,430
With sprains and other injuries	260	140	110	2,100	1,000	1,100
With fractures and other injuries	60	40	20	300	200	100
Soreness, pain	3,130	1,390	1,740	20,240	11,230	9,000
Carpal tunnel syndrome	90	60	30	120	80	50
Tendonitis	230	100	130	290	100	190
All other natures	2,630	1,540	1,080	10,230	6,860	3,370
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	70	50	20	17,220	8,990	8,220
Intentional injury by other person	–	–	–	8,100	4,350	3,750
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	–	8,320	3,980	4,340
Animal and insect related incidents	50	40	20	580	510	70
Transportation incidents	1,340	810	540	1,090	810	290
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	350	270	80	950	720	230
Fires and explosions	–	–	–	20	20	–
Falls, slips, trips	3,510	1,840	1,670	23,520	13,340	10,180
Slips, trips without fall	750	370	380	3,810	1,890	1,910
Fall on same level	2,020	1,090	930	18,280	10,400	7,880
Fall to lower level	600	330	270	1,190	850	340
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	360	270	80	2,700	2,000	700
Contact with object, equipment	6,290	3,140	3,140	13,030	6,960	6,070
Struck by object or equipment	3,360	1,670	1,690	7,370	3,840	3,530
Struck against object or equipment	1,490	760	730	3,750	2,180	1,570
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,190	620	570	1,260	580	670
Overexertion and bodily reaction	12,060	4,900	7,150	54,380	24,730	29,640
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	5,450	2,340	3,110	12,820	5,980	6,840
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	800	280	520	860	400	460
All other events or exposures	260	150	110	1,060	520	530
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:						
Head	1,130	800	320	4,260	3,270	990
Eye(s)	440	320	120	920	700	220
Neck	330	110	220	2,080	1,070	1,010
Trunk	7,420	3,170	4,250	39,660	19,300	20,360
Back	5,790	2,190	3,590	33,730	16,180	17,560
Upper extremities	8,030	3,390	4,640	33,270	14,500	18,760
Shoulder	2,550	1,190	1,360	9,930	4,590	5,350
Arm	1,440	650	780	4,650	2,190	2,460
Wrist	1,290	520	770	6,550	2,490	4,060
Hand	2,380	910	1,470	8,830	3,900	4,920
Lower extremities	4,960	2,490	2,480	19,270	10,850	8,410
Knee	1,450	830	620	8,720	4,780	3,940
Ankle	1,360	610	750	4,070	2,440	1,630
Foot	1,340	650	690	3,290	1,800	1,490
Body systems	190	150	40	780	740	40
Multiple	1,740	990	750	12,840	7,140	5,700
All other parts of body	100	80	20	880	490	380

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, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	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
Source of injury or illness:						
Chemicals and chemical products	660	540	120	780	450	330
Containers	3,360	2,400	960	8,510	3,010	5,510
Furniture and fixtures	1,600	1,010	590	1,200	590	610
Machinery	4,430	3,260	1,170	5,880	2,610	3,270
Parts and materials	14,500	9,590	4,910	3,180	1,340	1,840
Person, injured or ill worker	10,240	7,330	2,910	11,250	3,080	8,170
Worker motion or position	9,970	7,080	2,880	11,120	3,020	8,100
Person, other than injured or ill worker	40	20	20	140	70	60
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5,840	4,410	1,430	6,390	2,910	3,470
Handtools	7,400	4,380	3,020	3,600	960	2,640
Ladder	4,820	3,950	870	670	330	340
Vehicles	3,880	2,890	990	2,940	1,320	1,630
Trucks	1,200	980	230	520	230	290
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	350	230	130	650	280	360
All other sources	9,950	7,240	2,710	5,360	1,950	3,410

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, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	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
Source of injury or illness:						
Chemicals and chemical products	150	120	30	140	140	–
Containers	7,400	3,480	3,910	6,990	5,110	1,870
Furniture and fixtures	2,310	1,080	1,220	340	300	50
Machinery	2,850	1,310	1,540	560	400	160
Parts and materials	7,100	3,590	3,510	1,220	980	240
Person, injured or ill worker	3,310	1,800	1,520	2,970	2,380	580
Worker motion or position	3,150	1,660	1,490	2,860	2,280	580
Person, other than injured or ill worker	120	70	50	240	170	60
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,350	1,320	1,030	1,970	1,450	520
Handtools	1,810	740	1,060	100	60	40
Ladder	760	420	350	90	60	20
Vehicles	3,130	1,840	1,290	4,070	3,450	620
Trucks	630	460	170	180	130	50
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	750	350	400	1,300	1,120	180
All other sources	3,600	1,940	1,670	1,760	1,440	320

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, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	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
Source of injury or illness:						
Chemicals and chemical products	140	120	20	550	420	130
Containers	8,500	3,490	5,010	4,530	1,950	2,580
Furniture and fixtures	950	400	550	5,030	2,420	2,610
Machinery	830	460	370	1,700	860	840
Parts and materials	1,850	950	900	1,180	630	550
Person, injured or ill worker	3,740	1,510	2,230	10,760	5,490	5,270
Worker motion or position	3,680	1,480	2,210	10,440	5,230	5,200
Person, other than injured or ill worker	30	20	–	54,720	25,590	29,130
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,160	1,170	990	17,920	10,470	7,460
Handtools	610	280	330	1,540	690	860
Ladder	130	80	50	320	190	130
Vehicles	3,330	1,870	1,460	2,630	1,660	970
Trucks	470	360	110	40	30	–
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	380	150	230	1,180	620	560
All other sources	1,630	840	790	12,150	7,010	5,140

[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. This supplemental information was part of a pilot study on days of job transfer or restriction. 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, 2012**

Worker characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	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	66,730	47,020	19,710	49,910	18,620	31,290
Gender:						
Male	65,570	46,240	19,330	33,280	13,150	20,130
Female	1,070	720	350	16,550	5,440	11,100
Not reported	90	–	30	80	30	50
Age:[5]						
16 - 19	740	420	310	870	220	650
20 - 24	6,520	4,270	2,250	5,340	1,700	3,640
25 - 34	18,290	13,250	5,040	11,740	3,740	8,000
35 - 44	17,000	11,720	5,280	11,480	4,060	7,420
45 - 54	16,770	12,160	4,600	12,440	5,120	7,320
55 - 64	5,990	4,140	1,850	6,450	3,080	3,360
65 and over	400	340	60	920	430	490
Not reported	1,020	700	320	670	260	410
Race or ethnic origin:[6]						
White only	35,450	26,300	9,150	15,030	6,270	8,760
Hispanic or Latino only	12,430	7,760	4,670	14,540	5,070	9,470
Black only	2,310	1,840	470	5,190	1,680	3,500
Asian only	330	300	40	1,540	500	1,050
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	620	550	70	150	80	70
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	140	120	20	310	50	250
Multi-race	20	–	–	40	–	40
Hispanic or Latino and other race	30	–	–	60	20	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, 2012** — Continued

Worker characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	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	34,890	17,700	17,190	20,450	15,950	4,500
Gender:						
Male	25,940	13,710	12,220	13,190	9,950	3,230
Female	8,950	3,980	4,970	7,250	5,990	1,260
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–
Age:[5]						
16 - 19	1,270	790	480	–	–	–
20 - 24	5,090	2,280	2,810	1,180	840	340
25 - 34	7,810	3,850	3,960	3,950	3,070	880
35 - 44	6,810	3,600	3,210	4,710	3,520	1,190
45 - 54	7,650	3,830	3,820	5,780	4,510	1,270
55 - 64	5,040	2,710	2,330	3,700	3,020	680
65 and over	1,190	620	570	530	460	70
Not reported	40	20	20	580	520	50
Race or ethnic origin:[6]						
White only	6,830	4,670	2,160	860	620	230
Hispanic or Latino only	1,250	660	590	100	70	30
Black only	620	430	200	120	90	30
Asian only	90	70	20	150	130	20
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	20	–	20	–	–	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	20	–	–	100	100	–
Multi-race	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	–	–	–	–

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, 2012** — Continued

Worker characteristic	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	23,900	11,170	12,720	113,020	57,370	55,650
Gender:						
Male	17,500	8,290	9,210	15,070	8,040	7,030
Female	6,390	2,880	3,510	97,850	49,270	48,570
Not reported	–	–	–	110	50	50
Age:[5]						
16 - 19	440	140	300	3,340	1,590	1,750
20 - 24	3,230	1,340	1,890	15,600	6,790	8,810
25 - 34	6,460	2,840	3,610	27,860	13,600	14,260
35 - 44	5,310	2,290	3,020	23,630	12,270	11,360
45 - 54	5,070	2,640	2,430	23,870	12,530	11,340
55 - 64	2,630	1,490	1,140	14,200	7,940	6,260
65 and over	360	250	100	2,720	1,820	900
Not reported	400	170	230	1,790	820	970
Race or ethnic origin:[6]						
White only	7,450	3,710	3,750	48,590	24,720	23,870
Hispanic or Latino only	3,090	1,520	1,570	9,060	4,570	4,490
Black only	1,990	840	1,150	21,030	10,910	10,120
Asian only	260	190	70	2,000	1,040	960
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	30	–	20	430	220	210
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	30	–	30	530	250	280
Multi-race	–	–	–	100	60	40
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	–	30	–	20

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, 2012** — Continued

Worker characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	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	15,400	10,120	5,270	13,050	4,940	8,110
Length of service with employer:						
Less than 3 months	10,160	7,200	2,960	6,150	2,060	4,080
3 - 11 months	14,580	10,630	3,960	9,730	3,460	6,280
1 - 5 years	20,910	14,470	6,440	16,110	5,870	10,240
More than 5 years	20,560	14,380	6,190	17,280	6,980	10,300
Not reported	520	350	170	640	250	390
Summary occupational groups:[7]						
Management, business, and financial occupations	1,090	790	290	370	170	200
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	220	80	140	180	90	90
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service occupations	370	240	130	2,610	1,290	1,320
Sales and related occupations	250	180	70	210	90	120
Office and administrative support occupations	330	200	130	930	410	520
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	–	–	–	400	160	240
Construction and extraction occupations	48,120	33,420	14,710	200	60	140
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11,840	8,810	3,030	3,950	1,630	2,320
Production occupations	1,940	1,410	530	28,380	9,820	18,560
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,460	1,800	660	12,600	4,860	7,740

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, 2012** — Continued

Worker characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	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	26,050	11,850	14,200	19,110	14,930	4,180
Length of service with employer:						
Less than 3 months	3,520	2,110	1,420	350	230	120
3 - 11 months	6,470	3,220	3,250	1,440	1,150	300
1 - 5 years	11,790	5,980	5,810	3,820	2,760	1,070
More than 5 years	13,030	6,360	6,670	14,600	11,650	2,940
Not reported	80	30	50	240	160	70
Summary occupational groups:[7]						
Management, business, and financial occupations	290	170	120	180	100	90
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	60	60	–	–	–	–
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	110	40	70	–	–	–
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service occupations	780	550	230	140	110	40
Sales and related occupations	19,140	8,120	11,020	30	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	3,690	2,050	1,640	10,600	7,380	3,230
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	200	130	60	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	420	280	140	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	740	470	260	1,710	1,260	460
Production occupations	730	420	320	30	30	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,720	5,390	3,330	7,700	7,030	670

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, 2012** — Continued

Worker characteristic	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
Race or ethnic origin:[6]						
Not reported	11,030	4,890	6,140	31,250	15,590	15,660
Length of service with employer:						
Less than 3 months	3,050	1,410	1,640	11,350	5,960	5,400
3 - 11 months	4,460	2,140	2,320	28,260	13,940	14,320
1 - 5 years	6,960	3,130	3,830	44,090	22,100	21,990
More than 5 years	8,940	4,290	4,640	27,980	14,760	13,220
Not reported	490	190	290	1,350	610	740
Summary occupational groups:[7]						
Management, business, and financial occupations	140	60	90	3,450	1,810	1,640
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	–	–	–	20	20	–
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	–	–	–	5,240	3,100	2,140
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	–	–	–	13,750	7,220	6,520
Service occupations	260	130	130	85,980	42,870	43,110
Sales and related occupations	250	90	160	20	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	5,490	2,560	2,930	1,020	490	530
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	20	–	–	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	50	50	–	60	30	30
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	650	330	320	1,780	940	840
Production occupations	860	430	430	1,100	520	590
Transportation and material moving occupations	16,110	7,490	8,620	470	280	190

[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. This supplemental information was part of a pilot study on days of job transfer or restriction. 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, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012**

Case characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Total	19,710	64.1	10	31,290	216.1	15
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	6,070	19.7	13	15,050	103.9	19
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	1,260	4.1	29	1,380	9.5	39
Sprains, strains, tears	7,760	25.3	14	10,770	74.4	16
Amputations	40	.1	15	120	.8	35
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	4,650	15.1	5	3,820	26.4	10
Cuts, lacerations	4,120	13.4	6	3,530	24.4	10
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	530	1.7	2	290	2.0	7
Bruises, contusions	1,480	4.8	7	3,400	23.5	11
Chemical burns and corrosions	50	.2	22	150	1.1	8
Heat (thermal) burns	140	.4	10	330	2.3	10
Multiple traumatic injuries	410	1.3	10	730	5.0	14
With sprains and other injuries	160	.5	8	370	2.6	21
With fractures and other injuries	130	.4	25	80	.6	40
Soreness, pain	1,780	5.8	15	5,840	40.3	17
Carpal tunnel syndrome	20	.1	54	440	3.0	45
Tendonitis	20	.1	36	810	5.6	31
All other natures	2,100	6.8	12	3,500	24.2	17
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	210	.7	1	200	1.3	17
Intentional injury by other person	–	–	–	30	.2	12
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	–	40	.3	13
Animal and insect related incidents	200	.6	1	130	.9	17
Transportation incidents	490	1.6	8	370	2.6	15
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	390	1.3	10	50	.4	6
Falls, slips, trips	3,680	12.0	15	5,000	34.5	17
Slips, trips without fall	1,100	3.6	15	870	6.0	17
Fall on same level	1,110	3.6	14	3,190	22.0	18
Fall to lower level	1,320	4.3	16	820	5.6	14
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	350	1.1	6	800	5.5	8
Contact with object, equipment	8,400	27.3	8	9,420	65.1	11
Struck by object or equipment	5,610	18.2	7	4,650	32.1	11
Struck against object or equipment	1,460	4.7	9	1,990	13.7	11
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,010	3.3	7	2,290	15.8	14
Overexertion and bodily reaction	6,320	20.6	14	15,330	105.9	19
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	2,050	6.7	10	3,450	23.8	15
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	300	1.0	20	5,130	35.5	28
All other events or exposures	250	.8	21	170	1.2	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction	Number	Incidence rate	Median days of job transfer or restriction
Total	17,190	168.7	13	4,500	120.8	10
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	8,800	86.3	17	2,470	66.3	13
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	520	5.1	39	50	1.3	180
Sprains, strains, tears	9,900	97.1	17	2,640	70.9	13
Amputations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	2,460	24.1	8	320	8.6	7
Cuts, lacerations	2,060	20.2	8	310	8.3	7
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	400	3.9	4	–	–	–
Bruises, contusions	2,600	25.5	12	420	11.2	8
Chemical burns and corrosions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heat (thermal) burns	20	.2	7	–	–	–
Multiple traumatic injuries	160	1.6	11	90	2.5	6
With sprains and other injuries	90	.9	8	–	–	–
With fractures and other injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–
Soreness, pain	470	4.6	6	600	16.1	13
Carpal tunnel syndrome	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tendonitis	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other natures	1,030	10.1	8	380	10.2	8
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	140	1.4	5	30	.8	21
Intentional injury by other person	20	.2	4	–	–	–
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	50	.5	9	30	.7	21
Animal and insect related incidents	70	.7	3	–	–	–
Transportation incidents	120	1.1	20	40	1.0	24
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	30	.3	17	–	–	–
Falls, slips, trips	1,750	17.1	21	780	20.9	8
Slips, trips without fall	190	1.8	22	240	6.5	67
Fall on same level	1,080	10.6	21	460	12.5	8
Fall to lower level	450	4.4	20	60	1.5	180
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	80	.7	7	50	1.5	120
Contact with object, equipment	6,140	60.3	9	1,110	29.9	7
Struck by object or equipment	4,130	40.5	9	440	11.9	11
Struck against object or equipment	1,150	11.3	9	430	11.6	6
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	690	6.7	8	170	4.6	3
Overexertion and bodily reaction	8,960	87.9	17	2,480	66.5	13
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	5,100	50.1	15	1,030	27.7	14
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	160	1.6	51	60	1.5	7
All other events or exposures	20	.2	23	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	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
Total	12,720	208.4	13	55,650	229.6	12
Musculoskeletal disorders[5]	7,050	115.5	14	29,130	120.2	14
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	250	4.1	43	750	3.1	30
Sprains, strains, tears	7,120	116.6	14	33,410	137.9	13
Amputations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	790	12.9	9	1,760	7.3	7
Cuts, lacerations	670	11.0	10	1,470	6.1	7
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	110	1.9	4	300	1.2	5
Bruises, contusions	1,390	22.8	11	5,190	21.4	8
Chemical burns and corrosions	–	–	–	30	.1	2
Heat (thermal) burns	–	–	–	460	1.9	6
Multiple traumatic injuries	180	2.9	12	1,430	5.9	14
With sprains and other injuries	110	1.9	16	1,100	4.5	14
With fractures and other injuries	20	.3	30	100	.4	25
Soreness, pain	1,740	28.5	13	9,000	37.2	12
Carpal tunnel syndrome	30	.4	45	50	.2	81
Tendonitis	130	2.2	14	190	.8	35
All other natures	1,080	17.8	8	3,370	13.9	12
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	20	.4	7	8,220	33.9	11
Intentional injury by other person	–	–	–	3,750	15.5	9
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	–	4,340	17.9	14
Animal and insect related incidents	20	.3	7	70	.3	4
Transportation incidents	540	8.8	12	290	1.2	9
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	80	1.4	2	230	1.0	11
Falls, slips, trips	1,670	27.3	16	10,180	42.0	12
Slips, trips without fall	380	6.2	29	1,910	7.9	13
Fall on same level	930	15.2	13	7,880	32.5	12
Fall to lower level	270	4.4	16	340	1.4	13
Exposure to harmful substances or enviroments	80	1.4	5	700	2.9	7
Contact with object, equipment	3,140	51.5	10	6,070	25.1	9
Struck by object or equipment	1,690	27.7	10	3,530	14.6	9
Struck against object or equipment	730	12.0	10	1,570	6.5	9
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	570	9.4	10	670	2.8	10
Overexertion and bodily reaction	7,150	117.2	14	29,640	122.3	14
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	3,110	51.0	14	6,840	28.2	14
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	520	8.5	16	460	1.9	16
All other events or exposures	110	1.8	10	530	2.2	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	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	780	2.5	4	660	4.6	5
Eye(s)	290	.9	2	250	1.7	3
Neck	180	.6	8	230	1.6	14
Trunk	4,150	13.5	11	6,260	43.2	14
Back	3,450	11.2	10	4,890	33.8	14
Upper extremities	9,340	30.4	9	18,070	124.8	16
Shoulder	1,450	4.7	20	2,820	19.5	24
Arm	1,340	4.3	7	2,250	15.5	15
Wrist	750	2.4	12	2,780	19.2	21
Hand	5,430	17.7	7	8,410	58.1	13
Lower extremities	4,130	13.4	14	4,150	28.7	14
Knee	1,430	4.6	15	1,630	11.2	16
Ankle	890	2.9	8	800	5.5	10
Foot	1,080	3.5	14	970	6.7	12
Body systems	110	.3	3	70	.5	7
Multiple	940	3.1	15	1,700	11.7	17
All other parts of body	90	.3	11	150	1.0	13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	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	640	6.2	5	440	11.9	6
Eye(s)	110	1.1	2	60	1.6	2
Neck	260	2.5	18	70	1.8	13
Trunk	5,570	54.6	14	1,350	36.2	10
Back	4,780	46.9	14	1,060	28.5	13
Upper extremities	7,000	68.7	13	1,650	44.3	15
Shoulder	1,660	16.3	28	490	13.1	15
Arm	1,120	11.0	18	450	12.0	41
Wrist	980	9.6	16	110	2.9	90
Hand	3,120	30.6	9	570	15.3	9
Lower extremities	3,440	33.7	14	770	20.6	10
Knee	1,220	12.0	26	440	11.8	9
Ankle	560	5.4	12	140	3.7	13
Foot	1,240	12.2	11	100	2.8	11
Body systems	–	–	–	–	–	–
Multiple	290	2.8	21	200	5.4	17
All other parts of body	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	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
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:						
Head	320	5.3	7	990	4.1	5
Eye(s)	120	2.0	2	220	.9	5
Neck	220	3.6	8	1,010	4.2	10
Trunk	4,250	69.7	13	20,360	84.0	12
Back	3,590	58.9	13	17,560	72.4	13
Upper extremities	4,640	76.0	14	18,760	77.4	12
Shoulder	1,360	22.2	16	5,350	22.1	15
Arm	780	12.8	14	2,460	10.1	13
Wrist	770	12.7	16	4,060	16.7	13
Hand	1,470	24.1	10	4,920	20.3	9
Lower extremities	2,480	40.5	14	8,410	34.7	12
Knee	620	10.2	14	3,940	16.3	13
Ankle	750	12.3	28	1,630	6.7	11
Foot	690	11.2	14	1,490	6.1	8
Body systems	40	.6	2	40	.2	5
Multiple	750	12.4	12	5,700	23.5	14
All other parts of body	20	.4	60	380	1.6	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	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:						
Chemicals and chemical products	120	0.4	14	330	2.3	11
Containers	960	3.1	8	5,510	38.0	14
Furniture and fixtures	590	1.9	7	610	4.2	13
Machinery	1,170	3.8	7	3,270	22.6	14
Parts and materials	4,910	16.0	10	1,840	12.7	13
Person, injured or ill worker	2,910	9.5	15	8,170	56.4	21
Worker motion or position	2,880	9.4	14	8,100	55.9	21
Person, other than injured or ill worker	20	.1	5	60	.4	13
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,430	4.7	15	3,470	24.0	18
Handtools	3,020	9.8	7	2,640	18.2	10
Ladder	870	2.8	12	340	2.3	12
Vehicles	990	3.2	14	1,630	11.3	14
Trucks	230	.7	21	290	2.0	33
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	130	.4	7	360	2.5	10
All other sources	2,710	8.8	8	3,410	23.5	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	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:						
Chemicals and chemical products	30	0.3	42	–	–	–
Containers	3,910	38.4	19	1,870	50.4	10
Furniture and fixtures	1,220	12.0	18	50	1.2	15
Machinery	1,540	15.2	18	160	4.3	30
Parts and materials	3,510	34.4	9	240	6.4	24
Person, injured or ill worker	1,520	14.9	19	580	15.6	15
Worker motion or position	1,490	14.7	20	580	15.6	15
Person, other than injured or ill worker	50	.5	14	60	1.7	25
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,030	10.1	16	520	14.0	8
Handtools	1,060	10.4	8	40	1.1	1
Ladder	350	3.4	21	20	.6	8
Vehicles	1,290	12.7	13	620	16.8	5
Trucks	170	1.7	18	50	1.3	9
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	400	3.9	10	180	4.8	11
All other sources	1,670	16.4	10	320	8.5	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. **Number, incidence rates[1], and median days[2] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[3] by selected industry[4] and case characteristics of injury or illness, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Case characteristic	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
Source of injury or illness:						
Chemicals and chemical products	20	0.4	1	130	0.5	10
Containers	5,010	82.1	14	2,580	10.6	13
Furniture and fixtures	550	9.0	10	2,610	10.8	12
Machinery	370	6.1	14	840	3.4	11
Parts and materials	900	14.7	12	550	2.3	11
Person, injured or ill worker	2,230	36.5	18	5,270	21.7	13
Worker motion or position	2,210	36.2	18	5,200	21.5	13
Person, other than injured or ill worker	–	–	–	29,130	120.2	13
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	990	16.3	14	7,460	30.8	12
Handtools	330	5.4	9	860	3.5	8
Ladder	50	.8	24	130	.5	14
Vehicles	1,460	24.0	9	970	4.0	12
Trucks	110	1.9	10	–	–	–
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	230	3.8	7	560	2.3	14
All other sources	790	13.0	13	5,140	21.2	10

[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. This supplemental information was part of a pilot study on days of job transfer or restriction. 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 4. **Number and median days[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2012**

Worker characteristic	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	19,710	10	31,290	15	17,190	13
Gender:						
Male	19,330	10	20,130	14	12,220	11
Female	350	14	11,100	19	4,970	21
Not reported	30	22	50	1	–	–
Age:[4]						
16 - 19	310	10	650	9	480	10
20 - 24	2,250	7	3,640	12	2,810	9
25 - 34	5,040	10	8,000	13	3,960	13
35 - 44	5,280	12	7,420	16	3,210	15
45 - 54	4,600	14	7,320	18	3,820	14
55 - 64	1,850	9	3,360	20	2,330	20
65 and over	60	6	490	17	570	20
Not reported	320	12	410	20	20	10
Race or ethnic origin:[5]						
White only	9,150	10	8,760	14	2,160	7
Hispanic or Latino only	4,670	11	9,470	14	590	8
Black only	470	7	3,500	15	200	10
Asian only	40	4	1,050	18	20	7
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	70	36	70	18	20	18
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	20	10	250	26	–	–
Multi-race	–	–	40	8	–	–
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	40	14	–	–
Not reported	5,270	10	8,110	16	14,200	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **Number and median days[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Worker characteristic	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	4,500	10	12,720	13	55,650	12
Gender:						
Male	3,230	10	9,210	13	7,030	12
Female	1,260	9	3,510	12	48,570	12
Not reported	–	–	–	–	50	29
Age:[4]						
16 - 19	–	–	300	11	1,750	10
20 - 24	340	11	1,890	10	8,810	11
25 - 34	880	9	3,610	12	14,260	12
35 - 44	1,190	7	3,020	14	11,360	12
45 - 54	1,270	9	2,430	12	11,340	13
55 - 64	680	20	1,140	20	6,260	14
65 and over	70	20	100	16	900	15
Not reported	50	27	230	27	970	12
Race or ethnic origin:[5]						
White only	230	7	3,750	12	23,870	12
Hispanic or Latino only	30	5	1,570	12	4,490	14
Black only	30	24	1,150	11	10,120	10
Asian only	20	92	70	13	960	10
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	–	–	20	10	210	16
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	–	–	30	24	280	17
Multi-race	–	–	–	–	40	13
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	–	–	20	17
Not reported	4,180	10	6,140	14	15,660	13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **Number and median days[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Worker characteristic	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	2,960	10	4,080	10	1,420	12
3 - 11 months	3,960	11	6,280	14	3,250	12
1 - 5 years	6,440	9	10,240	16	5,810	13
More than 5 years	6,190	10	10,300	17	6,670	14
Not reported	170	14	390	20	50	8
Summary occupational groups:[6]						
Management, business, and financial occupations	290	30	200	15	120	37
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	140	4	90	15	–	–
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	–	–	–	–	70	16
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service occupations	130	4	1,320	14	230	7
Sales and related occupations	70	12	120	8	11,020	15
Office and administrative support occupations	130	11	520	16	1,640	14
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	–	–	240	15	60	38
Construction and extraction occupations	14,710	10	140	12	140	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3,030	7	2,320	16	260	4
Production occupations	530	7	18,560	16	320	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	660	15	7,740	14	3,330	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **Number and median days[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR)[2] by selected industry[3] and worker characteristics, private industry, 2012** — Continued

Worker characteristic	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	120	21	1,640	10	5,400	10
3 - 11 months	300	11	2,320	13	14,320	12
1 - 5 years	1,070	9	3,830	13	21,990	12
More than 5 years	2,940	10	4,640	14	13,220	13
Not reported	70	6	290	15	740	15
Summary occupational groups:[6]						
Management, business, and financial occupations	90	13	90	8	1,640	14
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	–	–	–	–	2,140	11
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	–	–	–	–	6,520	12
Service occupations	40	7	130	13	43,110	12
Sales and related occupations	–	–	160	55	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	3,230	10	2,930	13	530	10
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	–	–	–	–	30	20
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	460	12	320	14	840	12
Production occupations	–	–	430	12	590	14
Transportation and material moving occupations	670	8	8,620	13	190	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 specified 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 (SOII) began to collect information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases. This supplemental information was part of a pilot study on days of job transfer or restriction. 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] 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 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.

Technical Notes

Statistics of work-related injuries and illnesses are an important aspect of occupational safety and health. These statistics provide the detailed information needed to make workplaces safer for the nation's workers. Government agencies, and industry, insurance, academic, public health, labor union, and private researchers analyze trends in these data. They also study the detailed circumstances of the injuries and illnesses to assess the overall occupational safety and health of workers and to identify ways to reduce injuries and illnesses, including potential changes in safety and health regulations or programs. Individual establishments compare their rates to those of their industry to benchmark their worker safety and health performance. Other researchers analyze the data to identify particular risks by occupation or event.

The estimates in this report were obtained from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), a national annual survey of over 250,000 private sector establishments that provide a wide range of information on the labor force and occupational injuries and illnesses. National occupational safety and health statistics are a basic measure of the risks the nation's workers and establishments take in producing goods and providing services.

The SOII provides information by industry, worker characteristics, and the circumstances of the injury or illness. The survey estimates injury and illness counts and incidence rates by nature of injury or illness, event or exposure, industry, occupation, gender, and age for the nation and participating states, among other categories. These estimates cover private industry workers.

Six industry sub-sectors were selected for this pilot study. Industry subsectors were selected based on their days of job transfer or restriction incidence rate (and to some degree the number of cases) in years before the pilot study. Some industries were selected if the days of job transfer or restriction incidence rate was greater than

Table A

Occupational injuries and illnesses incidence rates per 100 full-time workers in selected industry subsectors, by days away from work (DAFW) and days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) case types, 2003–2008

Industry subsector	NAICS	Case type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Specialty trade contractors	238	DAFW	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
		DJTR	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Food manufacturing	311	DAFW	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
		DJTR	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	DAFW	2	2.3	2.1	2	1.7	1.5
		DJTR	1.4	2	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1
Air transportation	481	DAFW	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.7
		DJTR	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Warehousing and storage	493	DAFW	3	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2
		DJTR	4.4	3	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	DAFW	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5
		DJTR	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

or equal to the days away from work incidence rate in the respective industry. (See table A.) For example, the 2008 rate for cases of days of job transfer or restriction was greater or equal to the rate for days-away-from-work cases in food manufacturing, building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers, warehousing and storage, and residential care and nursing facilities. Specialty trade contractors and air transportation were selected to provide contrast in the data for which the rates for job transfer or restriction cases were lower than the rates for days-away-from-work cases.

Concepts and definitions

The principal concepts and definitions used in connection with BLS occupational safety and health data in this report are described briefly below. In fact, many of the concepts originate from the Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and are used for the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). OSHA requires high-risk industries to record injuries and illnesses each year according to OSHA recordkeeping guidelines **http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html.** Employers in other industries are required to record injuries and illnesses when the Department of Labor notifies them to do so. BLS collects data from a sample that includes employers from both to provide estimates on occupational injuries and illnesses in the workplace.

Recordable case. Nonfatal recordable workplace injuries and illnesses are those that result in any one or more of the following:

- Loss of consciousness
- Days away from work
- Restricted work activity or job transfer
- Medical treatment beyond first aid

In addition to these four criteria, employers must also record any significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional or other instances that meet additional criteria discussed below. Significant work-related injuries or illnesses include cancers, chronic irreversible diseases, fractured or cracked bones (including teeth), or punctured eardrums. Additional cases that must be recorded as workplace injuries or illnesses include the following:

- Any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material
- Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard
- Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis
- An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2kHz, 3kHz, and 4kHz) and 2) the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2kHz, 3kHz, and 4kHz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

Additional details regarding recordability of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses can be found in the **OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook**.

Occupational injury is any injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related incident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder caused by exposure to factors associated with employment, other than those resulting from an instantaneous event or exposure. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Days away from work (DAFW). Cases for which employees used days away from work (beyond the day of injury

or onset of illness) to recover from an occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work is determined by the number of calendar days, after the date of the injury or illness, before an employee returns to work. These cases may also include days of job transfer or restricted work activity in addition to days away from work. For example, an employee suffers a work-related injury resulting in 5 days away from work and upon returning to work, the employee is unable to perform normal duties associated with the job for an additional 3 days (i.e., the employee was on restricted work activity). This case would be recorded as a days-away-from work case with 5 days away from work and 3 days of restricted work activity.

Days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR). Days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases are those which result only in job transfer or restricted work activity. This occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer keeps or health care professional recommends keeping an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred. This may include the following instances:

- An employee is assigned to another job on a temporary basis
- An employee works at a permanent job less than full time
- An employee works at a permanently assigned job but is unable to perform all duties normally connected with it

Days-away-from-work, restriction, job transfer (DART). These are cases that involve days away from work (beyond the day of injury or onset of illness), or days of job transfer or restricted work activity, or both.

Case circumstances. Employers record narrative descriptions about the detailed circumstances of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses cases involving days away from work on OSHA case forms. This information is then recorded on the SOII. The narrative descriptions are then coded using definitions and rules of selection stipulated in the *BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS)* manual (**http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm**). The following case circumstances describe these injuries and illnesses from different perspectives.

Nature of injury or illness names the principal physical characteristic of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

Part of body affected is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, for example, back sprain, finger cut, or wrist and carpal tunnel syndrome.

Source and secondary source of injury or illness identify the objects, substances, equipment, and other factors that were responsible for the injury or illness incurred by the worker or that precipitated the event or exposure. Examples are a heavy box, a toxic substance, fire/flame, and bodily motion of injured or ill worker.

Event or exposure signifies the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, for example, overexertion while lifting or fall from ladder.

Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases for which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and non-traumatic); 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.

Other circumstances include

- Day of the week the incident occurred
- Time of day the incident occurred
- Hours of work before the incident occurred

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

Median days of job transfer or restriction is the measure used to summarize the varying number of days in job transfer or restriction. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median.

OSHA recordkeeping change. Effective January 1, 2002, OSHA revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. Details about the revised requirements, including a summary of the revisions and a comparison between the old and new requirements, are available at **http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html** or from OSHA's Office of Public Affairs at 202-693-1999.

Duration of this study. This pilot study will continue with data collection and dissemination for 2013. Additional details about the survey methodology can be found in the Occupational Safety and Health Statistics chapter of the BLS *Handbook of Methods*: **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**.

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