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LOST-WORKTIME INJURIES AND ILLNESSES: CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2001

A total of 1.5 million injuries and illnesses in private industry required recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident in 2001, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Since 1992 (when the series started), there has been a steady decline in the number of lost workday injuries and illnesses; the decrease from 2000 to 2001 was 7.6 percent. Of the 10 occupations that accounted for nearly one-third of the cases requiring recuperation away from work, truck drivers experienced the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work, as they have in each year since 1993 (table A). Of these 10 occupations, nonconstruction laborers, assemblers, and carpenters showed significant declines in the number of injuries and illnesses from 2000 to 2001. Only stock handlers and baggers showed a significant increase in the same period.

Table A. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses (in 1,000s) involving time away from work for selected occupations, 1995-2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total cases	2,040.9	1,880.5	1,833.4	1,730.5	1,702.5	1,664.0	1,537.6
Truck drivers	151.3	152.8	145.5	131.8	141.1	136.1	129.1
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.6	93.6	91.3	84.1	75.7	74.2	71.0
Laborers, nonconstruction	115.5	108.5	106.9	97.2	89.1	87.0	68.9
Construction laborers	43.5	43.7	45.8	44.1	46.5	45.4	44.1
Janitors and cleaners	52.6	46.9	45.8	44.2	43.4	40.7	38.6
Carpenters	35.0	33.5	37.1	33.0	35.0	38.3	32.7
Assemblers	55.5	44.0	44.3	43.3	40.0	38.9	31.1
Cooks	35.4	30.7	31.5	28.5	28.0	27.8	27.8
Stocks handlers and baggers	34.7	31.9	29.2	26.3	27.3	23.8	25.7
Registered nurses	27.8	28.9	27.3	25.0	25.7	24.5	24.7

This is the third of three annual releases from the BLS safety and health statistical series for 2001. The first release, in September 2002, covered work-related fatalities from the 2001 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In December 2002, a release based on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses presented numbers and frequency (incidence rates) by industry for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This release, from the latter survey, covers the case and demographic characteristics of days away from work cases. Days away from work cases are one of two types of lost workday cases. The other type is cases of restricted work activity. As it has since 1997, the number of injuries and illnesses reported in 2001 with only restricted work activity, rather than days away recuperating, remained at over 1,000,000.

As in the preceding ten years, more than 4 out of 10 injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in 2001 were sprains or strains, most often involving the back. The number of cases of sprains and strains declined by 34.5 percent from 1992 to 2001, almost the same as the decline for all cases. From 2000 to 2001, the number of lost workday cases due to amputations decreased by 10.8 percent, while cases involving bruises and contusions declined 10.1 percent and those involving sprains and strains fell 8.0 percent.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total cases	2,040.9	1,880.5	1,833.4	1,730.5	1,702.5	1,664.0	1,537.6
Sprains, strains	876.8	819.7	799.0	760.0	739.7	728.2	669.9
Bruises, contusions	192.1	174.9	165.8	153.1	156.0	151.7	136.4
Cuts, lacerations	153.2	133.2	133.6	137.6	132.4	121.3	114.8
Fractures	124.6	120.5	119.5	115.4	113.7	116.7	108.1
Back pain	59.0	52.0	48.7	42.4	43.2	46.1	42.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	31.5	29.9	29.2	26.3	27.9	27.7	26.8
Heat burns	36.1	29.0	30.0	28.4	27.1	24.3	25.1
Tendonitis	22.1	17.4	18.0	16.9	16.6	14.4	14.1
Chemical burns	13.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.6	9.4	9.5
Amputations	11.3	10.2	10.9	10.2	10.0	9.7	8.6

Worker demographics and case characteristics

BLS collects not only the occupation of the injured or ill worker but also gender and age, length of service with the employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin (tables 1, 2, and 7). Knowledge of worker characteristics can be useful to help identify specific traits that can be relevant to efforts to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses. Following are highlights of these worker traits for 2001:

- Men accounted for 65.7 percent of total cases (1.5 million), which is higher than their share of the hours worked (58.7 percent) by all private wage and salary workers.

- Although injuries and illnesses to workers aged 20 to 44 decreased between 2000 and 2001, they continued to account for 65.0 percent of all injured workers while their share of hours worked was 62.9 percent. Workers aged 14 to 15 were the only age group that showed an increase in the number of injury and illness cases from 2000 to 2001.
- Hispanic workers showed a 3.2 percent increase in injuries and illnesses from 2000, similar to their overall employment increase of 2.9 percent. However, Hispanic employment decreased in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry by 12.6 percent, while their injuries and illnesses increased by 20.1 percent.
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers had the highest number of cases of all major occupational groups (605,800). Of these cases, 36.9 percent occurred in manufacturing.
- Employees with one or more years of service with their employer accounted for 57.9 percent of all injuries or illnesses sustained.

The survey uses four case characteristics to describe each event that led to an injury or illness that involved one or more days away from work. These characteristics include:

- the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness (nature)
- the part of body affected
- the way in which the incident occurred (event or exposure)
- what directly produced or inflicted the condition (source)

To illustrate, consider an injury to a truck driver who fractures his or her wrist from falling out of the back of a truck. The nature, or physical characteristic, is a fracture; the part of body affected, the wrist; the event or exposure, fall to lower level; and the source, floor and ground surfaces. Case characteristics can help identify disabling injuries and illnesses for specific workplace risks (tables 4-6 and 9). Following are highlights of the 2001 findings for these characteristics:

- Sprains and strains, although showing a decline of nearly 60,000 cases from 2000, continued to be the leading nature, or physical effect, of injury and illness in every major industry division. Together, service and manufacturing industries make up 45.3 percent of these cases.
- The trunk, which includes shoulder and back, was by far the part of body most affected by work incidents, accounting for 36.5 percent of all cases. The agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry showed an increase in injuries to the trunk of nearly 2,700 cases, or 24.6 percent, from 2000.
- Floors and other surfaces, worker motion or position, containers, and parts and materials accounted for 57.4 percent of all sources of injury or illness.

- While total cases of overexertion and contact with objects and equipment each decreased by approximately 10 percent from 2000 to 2001, they remained the leading events or exposures resulting in a disabling condition. The transportation and public utilities industry reported a 19.5 percent increase in falls to lower levels in 2001.
- Among nature of disabling injuries and illnesses, two changed notably in 2001. Dislocations rose by 7.9 percent between 2000 and 2001, an increase of 1,000 days away from work cases. An increase of 20.3 percent was seen in anxiety, stress, and neurotic disorders from 2000, also an increase of 1,000 cases.

The U.S. Department of Labor defines a musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) as an injury or disorder of the muscles, nerves, tendons, joints, cartilage, and spinal discs. MSDs do not include disorders caused by slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents, or similar accidents. Table D presents the number of such disorders by major industry division, and table E presents the occupations with the most musculoskeletal disorders in 2001.

- Although total MSD cases (522,500) declined by 9.6 percent from 2000 to 2001, they continued to account for over one-third of all lost workday cases (table C).
- Service industries reported the most musculoskeletal disorders, accounting for 25.8 percent of all cases of this type. Manufacturing industries reported 22.9 percent of all MSD cases.
- Truck drivers accounted for approximately one out of every 12 musculoskeletal disorders. In addition, MSDs in stock handlers and baggers rose by 14.5 percent in 2001.

Table C. Number (in 1,000s) of total and work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) involving days away from work and percentage of total cases that are MSD cases, 1992-2001

Year	Total	MSDs	Percentage
1992	2,331.1	784.1	33.6
1993	2,252.6	762.7	33.9
1994	2,236.6	755.6	33.8
1995	2,040.9	695.8	34.1
1996	1,880.5	647.4	34.4
1997	1,833.4	626.4	34.2
1998	1,730.5	592.5	34.2
1999	1,702.5	582.3	34.2
2000	1,664.0	577.8	34.7
2001	1,537.6	522.5	34.0

Table D. Number (in 1,000s) of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving time away from work and median days away from work by major industry division, 2001

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	522.5	8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	8.7	5
Mining	2.9	25
Construction	49.2	10
Manufacturing	119.5	10
Transportation and public utilities	69.5	9
Wholesale trade	41.7	7
Retail trade	83.8	7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.4	9
Services	134.9	6

Table E. Number (in 1,000s) of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving time away from work and median days away from work by selected occupation, 2001

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	522.5	8
Truck drivers	42.8	10
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	40.8	5
Laborers, nonconstruction	24.8	7
Assemblers	14.5	10
Janitors and cleaners	12.6	6
Registered nurses	11.8	5
Stock handlers and baggers	11.3	6
Construction laborers	10.5	10
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	9.0	6
Carpenters	8.8	8
Cashiers	8.8	7

Injury and illness severity

Besides identifying high risk situations, the survey also focuses on the length of the absences resulting from these injuries and illnesses (tables 7-10). Median days away from work – the key survey measure of severity – designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days. The median days away from work for all cases was 6 days in 2001, the same as in 2000, with over a fourth of the cases resulting in 21 days or more away from work. The survey also found the following patterns:

- Among major disabling injuries and illnesses, median days away from work were highest for carpal tunnel syndrome (25 days), fractures (21 days), and amputations (18 days).
- Among the most frequent events or exposures, repetitive motion, such as grasping tools, scanning groceries, and typing, resulted in the longest absences from work – a median of 18 days, down from 19 in 2000. Since 1992, the median days for this event has ranged from a low of 15 to a high of 20.
- Of the occupations with 0.5 percent or more of the total days away from work cases, bus drivers had the highest median days away from work with 11 days. Not only do truck drivers suffer the most nonfatal injuries and illnesses, they also had the next highest median days away from work, 10 days. Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters; and industrial machine repairers also had a median of 10 days, followed by public transportation attendants with 9 days.
- Injuries to the wrist resulted in the longest absences from work - a median of 13 days -- followed by injuries to the shoulder - a median of 12 days.

Technical note

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported annually on the number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in private industry and the rate of such incidents since the early 1970s. The 2001 national survey marks the tenth year that BLS has collected additional detailed information on such cases in the form of worker and case characteristics data, including workdays lost, summarized in this release.

The events of September 11, 2001, could be expected to impact the 2001 data; however, the survey does not allow BLS to estimate separately the nonfatal injuries and illnesses related to the terrorist attacks. It also should be noted that BLS could not send a questionnaire to many sample units located in the World Trade Center, probably resulting in fewer reported nonfatal injuries and illnesses than otherwise might be the case. The BLS 2001 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, released in September 2002, provided information on fatal work-related injuries from the September 11th terrorist attacks.

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

The number of hours worked used for industry and case characteristics incidence rates are collected in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Because this survey does not collect hours worked or employment for demographic characteristics, the

hours and employment used for these data come from the Current Population Survey, which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported each year. In 2001, 72,200 of the 1.5 million cases with days away from work were classified as illnesses. Some conditions, e.g., long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those that are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (e.g., contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except the back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSDs, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

The survey is a Federal/State program (50/50 funded) in which employer reports are collected from about 179,800 private industry establishments and processed by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities are provided by the U. S. Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and the U. S. Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration. The survey excludes all fatalities at work and work-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses to the self-employed; workers on farms with fewer than 11 employees; private household workers; and employers in federal, state, and local government agencies.

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

Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from all units covered by the survey. To determine the precision of each estimate, a standard error is calculated. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. The standard error also can be expressed as a percent of the estimate, or

the relative standard error. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval for an incidence rate of 6.5 per 100 full-time workers with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent would be 6.5 plus or minus 2 percent (2 times 1.0 percent) or 6.37 to 6.63. One can be 95 percent confident that the “true” incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. The 2001 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 5.7 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.8 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be published in a BLS bulletin that is scheduled to be available at a later date. All findings in this release have been tested and found to be statistically significant using the 95-percent confidence interval.

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

Establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The four case characteristics used to describe lost workday injuries and illnesses are based on definitions and rules of selection stipulated in the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. The occupation of the injured or ill worker is based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

* Footnote 3 in tables 1 through 5, footnote 4 in table 6, and footnote 3 in table 10 were revised on April 24, 2003.

TABLE 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2001

(thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total cases	1,537.6	40.2	10.6	185.7	317.3	199.9	111.9	265.7	38.0	368.3
Sex:										
Male	1,009.5	31.7	10.3	180.5	238.2	155.5	94.5	144.1	17.4	137.2
Female	516.8	8.4	.3	4.9	78.4	38.9	17.4	117.4	20.5	230.7
Age: ⁵										
14 - 15 .....	.9	—	—	—	(⁶)	—	.1	.5	—	.3
16 - 19	44.5	2.0	.1	4.5	5.0	2.8	1.9	18.4	.5	9.5
20 - 24	171.7	6.5	1.1	24.5	27.9	15.9	12.2	40.8	2.9	39.8
25 - 34	389.1	11.7	2.4	58.9	77.3	52.0	31.2	63.3	8.3	84.0
35 - 44	438.4	10.9	3.1	52.8	93.9	64.8	32.1	67.6	11.4	101.7
45 - 54	315.8	6.2	2.9	29.2	74.2	44.9	22.1	43.8	9.4	83.1
55 - 64	135.7	1.8	.8	10.7	32.5	16.1	9.0	21.3	4.1	39.4
65 and over	24.5	.5	.1	1.4	3.8	1.8	1.5	6.9	1.0	7.4
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	97.8	.9	.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	4.0	10.6	4.9	64.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	237.7	2.0	.1	2.7	19.1	31.5	18.7	87.6	15.5	60.6
Service	266.3	.5	(⁶)	.4	6.4	11.1	1.2	69.6	9.0	168.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	44.3	31.9	(⁶)	.5	1.8	.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	5.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	281.0	.9	5.6	113.3	59.3	29.3	14.4	27.4	4.5	26.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	605.8	3.7	4.6	65.9	223.3	123.6	72.1	68.6	2.0	42.1
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	181.9	8.6	1.5	34.4	28.5	15.1	10.6	38.3	2.9	41.9
3 - 11 months	283.8	9.0	2.3	40.8	45.2	29.5	21.5	56.7	7.3	71.7
1 - 5 years	511.5	13.4	3.0	61.0	101.6	55.7	42.6	92.8	14.0	127.4
More than 5 years	378.2	6.7	3.1	32.0	113.2	53.3	27.1	50.9	9.2	82.6
Not reported	182.2	2.5	.7	17.4	28.9	46.3	10.1	27.0	4.5	44.7
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	765.2	15.7	2.7	110.6	171.5	68.2	63.2	136.8	17.8	178.8
Black, non-Hispanic	133.8	1.4	.3	10.1	26.5	16.8	11.2	16.4	3.8	47.3
Hispanic	192.0	17.7	.7	29.7	42.8	12.3	14.1	28.7	4.8	41.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	25.3	.4	(⁶)	1.5	5.5	2.1	1.7	5.0	.8	8.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5.7	.1	(⁶)	1.1	1.1	.4	.3	.9	.2	1.7
Not reported	415.6	4.9	6.8	32.6	70.0	100.1	21.4	77.9	10.6	91.3

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

⁶ Fewer than 50 cases.

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

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

TABLE 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2001

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,537,567 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Male	65.7	78.9	97.5	97.2	75.1	77.8	84.4	54.2	45.9	37.3
Female	33.6	20.8	2.5	2.6	24.7	19.5	15.5	44.2	53.9	62.6
Age:⁵										
14 - 15 .....	.1	-	-	-	(⁶)	-	.1	.2	-	.1
16 - 19	2.9	4.9	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	6.9	1.2	2.6
20 - 24	11.2	16.3	10.3	13.2	8.8	8.0	10.9	15.3	7.7	10.8
25 - 34	25.3	29.2	22.4	31.7	24.4	26.0	27.9	23.8	21.8	22.8
35 - 44	28.5	27.3	29.3	28.5	29.6	32.4	28.7	25.4	29.9	27.6
45 - 54	20.5	15.3	27.0	15.7	23.4	22.4	19.7	16.5	24.9	22.6
55 - 64	8.8	4.6	7.3	5.7	10.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.7
65 and over	1.6	1.3	.7	.8	1.2	.9	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.0
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	6.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.9	3.6	4.0	13.0	17.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	15.5	5.1	1.0	1.5	6.0	15.8	16.7	33.0	40.8	16.4
Service	17.3	1.3	.1	.2	2.0	5.5	1.1	26.2	23.6	45.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.9	79.5	.1	.3	.6	.1	1.0	.5	5.1	1.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.3	2.3	53.1	61.0	18.7	14.6	12.8	10.3	11.8	7.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	39.4	9.2	43.3	35.5	70.4	61.8	64.4	25.8	5.3	11.4
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	11.8	21.5	14.1	18.5	9.0	7.6	9.5	14.4	7.7	11.4
3 - 11 months	18.5	22.3	21.5	22.0	14.2	14.8	19.2	21.3	19.1	19.5
1 - 5 years	33.3	33.3	28.3	32.9	32.0	27.8	38.1	34.9	36.9	34.6
More than 5 years	24.6	16.6	29.8	17.3	35.7	26.7	24.2	19.1	24.3	22.4
Not reported	11.8	6.3	6.5	9.4	9.1	23.2	9.0	10.2	12.0	12.1
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	49.8	39.1	25.7	59.6	54.0	34.1	56.5	51.5	46.8	48.5
Black, non-Hispanic	8.7	3.4	2.7	5.5	8.3	8.4	10.0	6.2	10.1	12.8
Hispanic	12.5	44.1	6.8	16.0	13.5	6.2	12.6	10.8	12.6	11.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.6	1.0	.1	.8	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native .....	.4	.2	.2	.6	.3	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5
Not reported	27.0	12.1	64.5	17.5	22.1	50.1	19.1	29.3	28.0	24.8

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

⁶ Less than 0.1 percent.

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

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

TABLE 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupation and industry division, 2001

(thousands)

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total cases	1,537.6	40.2	10.6	185.7	317.3	199.9	111.9	265.7	38.0	368.3
Truckdrivers	129.1	1.5	.5	5.5	10.6	68.2	23.3	11.6	.1	7.7
Nursing aides, orderlies	71.0	—	—	—	(⁵)	—	—	.2	.5	70.3
Laborers, nonconstruction	68.9	.4	1.5	—	21.0	5.5	19.9	10.9	1.2	8.5
Construction laborers	44.1	—	—	43.4	(⁵)	.3	.1	—	(⁵)	.2
Janitors and cleaners	38.6	.1	(⁵)	.3	5.2	1.1	.9	4.8	5.3	20.9
Carpenters	32.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	26.4	2.1	.2	.3	1.4	.7	1.7
Assemblers	31.1	.1	—	.8	26.7	.3	1.6	.7	—	1.0
Cooks	27.8	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	19.0	.3	8.2
Stock handlers and baggers	25.7	—	(⁵)	—	1.1	.2	2.6	21.4	—	.2
Registered nurses	24.7	—	—	—	(⁵)	—	—	.1	.1	24.4
Supervisors and proprietors	23.1	—	—	.2	.5	.1	2.8	17.7	.7	1.0
Cashiers	22.2	—	—	—	(⁵)	.1	.5	19.7	—	1.8
Sales workers, other commodities ..	22.2	(⁵)	—	—	.3	.2	.8	19.0	.1	1.7
Maids and housemen	19.9	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.5	.7	18.6
Miscellaneous food preparation	18.8	—	—	—	.3	—	—	12.1	.2	6.2
Welders and cutters	18.7	.1	.2	1.3	14.4	.6	.9	—	—	1.2
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	17.4	10.0	(⁵)	.5	.2	.1	.1	.8	1.8	3.9
Shipping and receiving clerks	15.4	.1	—	—	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.5	—	.8
Mechanics, automobile	14.5	—	—	—	.1	.1	.6	9.7	—	4.0
Farm workers	14.2	13.3	—	—	.2	.2	.4	—	—	.1
Electricians	13.7	—	.2	10.2	1.4	.4	.1	—	.1	1.2
Kitchen workers	13.7	—	—	—	.1	—	—	12.3	—	1.2
Driver-sales workers	13.4	—	—	—	3.3	.1	5.3	3.5	—	1.2
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	12.3	—	—	10.0	.8	.2	.1	.2	.1	.9
Repairers, industrial machinery	10.5	—	.9	—	7.9	.2	.6	.1	(⁵)	.7
Mechanics, bus, truck, stationary engine	10.5	.1	(⁵)	.5	.7	3.3	2.4	1.4	—	2.2
Industrial truck operators	10.4	.4	.4	.3	4.6	1.7	1.8	.9	—	.3
Waiters and waitresses	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.6	.2	2.8
Supervisors, production workers	9.6	—	.1	—	6.7	.7	.6	.9	.1	.6
Guards and police, except public	9.3	—	—	—	.2	.1	.1	1.0	.5	7.3
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	9.3	—	—	6.6	.3	.1	.4	.8	.2	.8
Stock and inventory clerks	8.7	—	—	.1	2.0	.4	1.2	3.4	.1	1.5
Health aides, except nursing	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	(⁵)	8.2
Machinists	8.4	—	(⁵)	.2	7.0	—	.6	—	—	.5
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.3	.1	(⁵)	—	1.3	1.1	.6	2.8	—	2.2
Bus drivers	8.3	—	—	—	—	6.4	.1	—	—	1.8
Licensed practical nurses	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
Hand packers and packagers	8.0	.2	—	—	4.3	.3	1.2	1.8	—	.3
Packaging machine operators	7.9	—	—	—	7.3	.1	.2	.2	—	.1
Attendants, public transportation	7.9	—	—	—	—	7.9	—	—	—	—

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas

Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

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

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

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001

(thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total cases	1,537.6	40.2	10.6	185.7	317.3	199.9	111.9	265.7	38.0	368.3
Nature of injury or illness:										
Sprains, strains	669.9	13.8	4.0	71.2	123.0	96.8	52.3	113.7	14.9	180.2
Bruises, contusions	136.4	4.0	1.1	12.7	25.5	18.7	11.5	27.7	2.8	32.4
Cuts, lacerations	114.8	4.0	.7	21.8	27.9	8.4	7.2	26.7	2.3	15.8
Fractures	108.1	3.3	1.5	19.8	22.5	13.8	7.2	15.3	3.0	21.8
Heat burns	25.1	.1	.1	2.5	4.7	1.1	.9	10.1	.2	5.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	26.8	.2	.1	1.2	11.2	1.7	1.7	3.4	2.2	5.1
Tendonitis	14.1	.2	(⁵)	1.2	5.6	1.1	1.0	2.0	.6	2.4
Chemical burns	9.5	.2	(⁵)	1.0	3.0	.8	.4	1.7	.1	2.0
Amputations	8.6	.4	.1	.9	4.2	.3	.6	1.3	(⁵)	.7
Multiple traumatic injuries	53.2	1.8	.6	6.3	10.2	7.9	4.0	7.8	1.6	13.0
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	99.5	3.4	.6	13.8	22.8	11.7	6.0	16.4	2.7	22.0
Eye	44.8	1.7	.3	7.7	13.9	3.9	2.7	6.3	.5	7.7
Neck	27.1	.4	.2	2.3	4.6	3.9	2.0	4.1	.5	9.1
Trunk	561.6	13.6	3.5	60.9	108.3	78.2	46.4	93.6	11.2	146.0
Shoulder	88.5	1.8	.6	9.4	20.3	13.6	7.1	13.6	1.6	20.6
Back	372.7	8.8	2.0	39.0	66.4	50.8	30.4	64.5	7.6	103.3
Upper extremities	355.3	9.6	2.4	46.0	99.8	32.6	22.3	67.7	9.1	65.9
Wrist	78.9	1.0	.4	7.1	22.4	7.1	4.5	13.6	4.0	18.9
Hand, except finger	63.7	2.5	.5	9.9	15.2	5.4	3.9	14.7	1.2	10.6
Finger	123.5	3.8	1.1	19.3	40.2	9.2	7.8	22.4	1.6	18.2
Lower extremities	323.0	9.2	2.8	44.8	56.8	49.4	24.4	55.3	8.4	71.9
Knee	119.7	2.5	1.1	15.6	21.2	17.9	8.4	20.9	2.9	29.2
Foot, except toe	51.7	1.9	.4	8.1	10.4	6.5	4.1	8.4	1.4	10.6
Toe	16.4	.5	.1	2.2	3.6	1.7	1.9	3.4	.2	2.8
Body systems	21.7	.4	.1	2.3	3.8	2.7	.8	3.0	1.3	7.1
Multiple parts	139.7	3.2	.9	14.6	20.0	20.4	9.3	23.0	4.4	43.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001 — Continued

(thousands)

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury or illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	25.1	0.5	0.9	2.0	7.1	1.8	1.3	4.0	0.6	7.1
Containers	209.1	3.3	.5	8.1	41.7	41.8	26.0	55.5	3.4	28.7
Furniture and fixtures	54.0	.3	.1	2.9	8.8	4.1	3.2	14.6	2.2	17.7
Machinery	97.6	3.0	1.1	11.9	36.9	4.7	7.1	16.5	2.3	14.2
Parts and materials	162.5	2.9	1.9	44.1	55.4	14.0	13.1	16.8	1.4	12.9
Worker motion or position	245.9	5.6	.6	25.8	64.5	32.2	16.4	36.5	8.7	55.6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	264.7	5.8	1.8	34.3	34.6	34.0	15.2	53.4	11.1	74.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	96.6	3.7	.7	20.9	19.5	8.2	3.9	18.8	1.7	19.2
Vehicles	128.5	3.2	.8	10.3	15.2	36.0	15.3	19.6	1.9	26.2
Health care patient	67.6	—	—	—	—	1.9	.1	.2	.4	64.9
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
Contact with objects and equipment	400.0	13.4	4.4	63.9	105.0	41.1	29.6	71.6	6.3	64.6
Struck by object	199.9	7.0	2.5	35.6	45.8	19.5	14.6	39.5	3.1	32.2
Struck against object	101.2	2.6	.9	13.9	23.0	13.1	6.9	19.0	1.9	19.8
Caught in equipment or object ..	67.3	2.2	1.0	7.9	27.4	5.5	5.7	9.1	.8	7.7
Fall to lower level	96.4	3.0	.9	23.8	11.9	16.3	6.5	11.8	4.0	18.2
Fall on same level	182.6	3.2	.9	13.8	25.0	18.5	10.2	44.6	7.3	59.1
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	50.3	1.3	.1	5.9	9.2	7.2	3.3	9.9	1.4	11.9
Overexertion	409.0	7.1	2.8	38.5	80.6	57.5	34.7	67.8	7.3	112.7
Overexertion in lifting	227.3	4.2	1.0	20.5	43.0	31.2	20.3	45.1	4.2	57.9
Repetitive motion	65.2	.7	.1	3.7	28.6	5.1	3.7	7.6	4.2	11.5
Exposure to harmful substances	68.3	1.5	.4	6.2	16.1	6.9	2.4	15.3	1.4	18.0
Transportation accidents	66.8	2.0	.3	6.8	6.2	18.1	7.7	7.6	1.3	16.7
Fires and explosions	3.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	.8	.5	.4	.7	.8	—	.4
Assaults and violent acts by person	17.2	—	(⁵)	.2	.4	.9	.2	2.4	.7	12.4

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas

Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

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

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

TABLE 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,537,567 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury or illness:										
Sprains, strains	43.6	34.3	38.0	38.4	38.8	48.4	46.7	42.8	39.3	48.9
Bruises, contusions	8.9	9.9	10.7	6.8	8.0	9.4	10.2	10.4	7.4	8.8
Cuts, lacerations	7.5	9.9	6.7	11.8	8.8	4.2	6.4	10.1	6.0	4.3
Fractures	7.0	8.1	14.2	10.7	7.1	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.9	5.9
Heat burns	1.6	.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	.6	.8	3.8	.5	1.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.7	.4	.6	.7	3.5	.8	1.5	1.3	5.8	1.4
Tendonitis .....	.9	.5	.2	.7	1.8	.6	.9	.8	1.5	.7
Chemical burns .....	.6	.5	.4	.6	1.0	.4	.4	.6	.4	.6
Amputations .....	.6	1.0	.6	.5	1.3	.2	.6	.5	.1	.2
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.5	4.4	5.3	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.9	4.3	3.5
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	6.5	8.5	5.3	7.5	7.2	5.9	5.4	6.2	7.2	6.0
Eye	2.9	4.3	2.4	4.2	4.4	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.1
Neck	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.5
Trunk	36.5	33.9	32.8	32.8	34.1	39.1	41.5	35.2	29.5	39.6
Shoulder	5.8	4.4	5.6	5.1	6.4	6.8	6.3	5.1	4.2	5.6
Back	24.2	22.0	18.6	21.0	20.9	25.4	27.2	24.3	20.0	28.0
Upper extremities	23.1	23.8	23.0	24.8	31.4	16.3	19.9	25.5	23.9	17.9
Wrist	5.1	2.5	3.3	3.8	7.0	3.5	4.0	5.1	10.5	5.1
Hand, except finger	4.1	6.1	4.7	5.3	4.8	2.7	3.5	5.5	3.0	2.9
Finger	8.0	9.5	10.2	10.4	12.7	4.6	7.0	8.4	4.3	5.0
Lower extremities	21.0	22.9	26.6	24.1	17.9	24.7	21.8	20.8	22.1	19.5
Knee	7.8	6.2	10.3	8.4	6.7	8.9	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.9
Foot, except toe	3.4	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.7	2.9
Toe	1.1	1.3	.7	1.2	1.1	.9	1.7	1.3	.5	.8
Body systems	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	.7	1.1	3.5	1.9
Multiple parts	9.1	8.1	8.5	7.8	6.3	10.2	8.3	8.7	11.5	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury or illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.6	1.1	8.2	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9
Containers	13.6	8.3	4.6	4.4	13.2	20.9	23.2	20.9	8.8	7.8
Furniture and fixtures	3.5	.6	.5	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.9	5.5	5.8	4.8
Machinery	6.3	7.5	10.8	6.4	11.6	2.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	3.8
Parts and materials	10.6	7.2	17.5	23.8	17.4	7.0	11.7	6.3	3.8	3.5
Worker motion or position	16.0	14.1	5.5	13.9	20.3	16.1	14.7	13.7	22.9	15.1
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17.2	14.3	17.2	18.5	10.9	17.0	13.6	20.1	29.3	20.2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.3	9.1	7.0	11.2	6.1	4.1	3.5	7.1	4.4	5.2
Vehicles	8.4	8.0	7.7	5.5	4.8	18.0	13.7	7.4	4.9	7.1
Health care patient	4.4	—	—	—	—	1.0	.1	.1	1.0	17.6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
Contact with objects and equipment	26.0	33.5	41.8	34.4	33.1	20.6	26.4	27.0	16.5	17.5
Struck by object	13.0	17.5	23.2	19.2	14.4	9.8	13.0	14.9	8.1	8.7
Struck against object	6.6	6.4	8.8	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.2	7.2	4.9	5.4
Caught in equipment or object ..	4.4	5.6	9.3	4.2	8.6	2.8	5.1	3.4	2.0	2.1
Fall to lower level	6.3	7.3	8.5	12.8	3.7	8.2	5.8	4.4	10.5	5.0
Fall on same level	11.9	8.1	8.5	7.4	7.9	9.3	9.1	16.8	19.2	16.0
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	3.3	3.4	1.4	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.2
Overexertion	26.6	17.6	26.2	20.7	25.4	28.8	31.0	25.5	19.3	30.6
Overexertion in lifting	14.8	10.3	9.5	11.0	13.5	15.6	18.1	17.0	11.1	15.7
Repetitive motion	4.2	1.7	1.1	2.0	9.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	11.0	3.1
Exposure to harmful substances	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	5.1	3.5	2.1	5.8	3.8	4.9
Transportation accidents	4.3	5.1	2.9	3.7	1.9	9.1	6.9	2.9	3.4	4.5
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.1	.3	.5	.2	.2	.6	.3	—	.1
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.1	—	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	.9	1.9	3.4

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available.

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

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,537,567 cases]	169.1	267.4	178.6	304.6	183.7	303.6	173.9	152.8	55.4	130.6
Nature of injury or illness:										
Sprains, strains	73.7	91.6	67.9	116.8	71.2	147.0	81.2	65.4	21.8	63.9
Bruises, contusions	15.0	26.4	19.0	20.8	14.8	28.5	17.8	15.9	4.1	11.5
Cuts, lacerations	12.6	26.5	11.9	35.8	16.1	12.7	11.1	15.4	3.4	5.6
Fractures	11.9	21.7	25.4	32.5	13.0	20.9	11.2	8.8	4.4	7.7
Heat burns	2.8	1.0	1.7	4.0	2.7	1.7	1.5	5.8	(⁶)	1.9
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	6.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	1.8
Tendonitis	1.6	1.3	(⁶)	2.0	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.2	(⁶)	(⁶)
Chemical burns	1.0	1.4	(⁶)	1.7	1.8	1.3	(⁶)	1.0	(⁶)	(⁶)
Amputations	1.0	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.5	(⁶)	1.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.9	11.8	9.4	10.3	5.9	12.0	6.2	4.5	2.4	4.6
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	11.0	22.8	9.5	22.7	13.2	17.8	9.4	9.5	4.0	7.8
Eye	4.9	11.4	4.3	12.7	8.1	5.9	4.3	3.7	(⁶)	2.7
Neck	3.0	3.0	4.2	3.7	2.7	5.9	3.1	2.4	(⁶)	3.2
Trunk	61.8	90.6	58.5	99.9	62.7	118.7	72.1	53.8	16.4	51.8
Shoulder	9.7	11.7	9.9	15.4	11.7	20.6	11.0	7.8	2.3	7.3
Back	41.0	58.8	33.2	63.9	38.4	77.1	47.3	37.1	11.1	36.6
Upper extremities	39.1	63.7	41.0	75.4	57.8	49.5	34.7	38.9	13.2	23.4
Wrist	8.7	6.6	6.0	11.6	13.0	10.7	6.9	7.8	5.8	6.7
Hand, except finger	7.0	16.3	8.3	16.2	8.8	8.2	6.0	8.5	1.7	3.8
Finger	13.6	25.4	18.1	31.6	23.3	13.9	12.1	12.9	2.4	6.5
Lower extremities	35.5	61.2	47.5	73.5	32.9	75.1	37.8	31.8	12.2	25.5
Knee	13.2	16.7	18.3	25.6	12.3	27.1	13.1	12.0	4.2	10.4
Foot, except toe	5.7	12.5	7.2	13.2	6.0	9.8	6.3	4.8	2.1	3.8
Toe	1.8	3.5	1.2	3.6	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.0	(⁶)	1.0
Body systems	2.4	2.9	2.2	3.8	2.2	4.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.5
Multiple parts	15.4	21.7	15.2	23.9	11.6	31.0	14.5	13.3	6.4	15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury or illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	2.8	3.1	14.6	3.2	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.3	(⁶)	2.5
Containers	23.0	22.3	8.3	13.3	24.2	63.5	40.4	31.9	4.9	10.2
Furniture and fixtures	5.9	1.7	(⁶)	4.8	5.1	6.3	5.0	8.4	3.2	6.3
Machinery	10.7	20.2	19.4	19.5	21.4	7.2	11.0	9.5	3.3	5.0
Parts and materials	17.9	19.4	31.3	72.4	32.1	21.3	20.3	9.7	2.1	4.6
Worker motion or position	27.0	37.6	9.8	42.3	37.4	48.8	25.5	21.0	12.7	19.7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	29.1	38.4	30.7	56.2	20.0	51.7	23.7	30.7	16.2	26.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	10.6	24.3	12.6	34.2	11.3	12.5	6.1	10.8	2.5	6.8
Vehicles	14.1	21.5	13.8	16.9	8.8	54.8	23.8	11.3	2.7	9.3
Health care patient	7.4	—	—	—	—	3.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	23.0
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
Contact with objects and equipment	44.0	89.5	74.7	104.9	60.8	62.5	45.9	41.2	9.1	22.9
Struck by object	22.0	46.9	41.4	58.4	26.5	29.7	22.7	22.7	4.5	11.4
Struck against object	11.1	17.2	15.7	22.9	13.3	19.9	10.8	10.9	2.7	7.0
Caught in equipment or object ..	7.4	14.9	16.6	12.9	15.9	8.4	8.9	5.2	1.1	2.7
Fall to lower level	10.6	19.7	15.2	39.1	6.9	24.8	10.1	6.8	5.8	6.5
Fall on same level	20.1	21.6	15.2	22.6	14.5	28.2	15.9	25.6	10.6	21.0
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	5.5	9.0	2.4	9.7	5.3	10.9	5.1	5.7	2.0	4.2
Overexertion	45.0	47.1	46.9	63.2	46.7	87.4	53.9	39.0	10.7	40.0
Overexertion in lifting	25.0	27.7	17.0	33.6	24.9	47.3	31.5	25.9	6.2	20.5
Repetitive motion	7.2	4.5	1.9	6.1	16.6	7.7	5.7	4.4	6.1	4.1
Exposure to harmful substances	7.5	10.1	7.0	10.2	9.3	10.5	3.7	8.8	2.1	6.4
Transportation accidents	7.4	13.6	5.1	11.2	3.6	27.5	12.0	4.4	1.9	5.9
Fires and explosions	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.4	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.0	(⁶)	—	(⁶)
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.9	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.3	(⁶)	1.4	1.1	4.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Less than 1.0 case per 10,000 full-time workers.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available.

TABLE 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,537,567 cases]	100.0	15.4	12.7	19.8	12.6	11.1	6.3	22.0	6
Sex:									
Male	100.0	15.1	12.5	19.4	12.4	11.3	6.6	22.6	6
Female	100.0	16.1	13.2	20.7	12.8	10.8	5.9	20.5	5
Age:²									
14 - 15	100.0	10.2	52.1	18.6	8.5	8.4	.3	1.9	2
16 - 19	100.0	18.1	17.1	24.9	14.4	9.4	5.6	10.5	4
20 - 24	100.0	18.7	16.4	24.2	12.9	9.7	5.3	12.8	4
25 - 34	100.0	17.5	13.9	21.0	12.0	11.0	6.1	18.5	5
35 - 44	100.0	15.3	12.0	19.3	12.5	11.3	6.1	23.4	7
45 - 54	100.0	13.0	11.2	17.8	13.0	11.2	6.9	26.8	8
55 - 64	100.0	11.8	9.7	17.0	11.8	12.1	8.0	29.6	10
65 and over	100.0	9.7	9.7	15.3	11.0	12.8	7.0	34.5	14
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	18.3	13.9	21.3	13.4	9.5	5.8	17.8	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	16.4	13.2	20.5	12.5	11.6	5.6	20.2	5
Service	100.0	15.8	14.5	22.5	13.8	10.3	5.3	17.9	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	13.5	14.0	22.0	13.2	10.3	6.1	20.9	6
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	15.0	11.5	18.3	11.6	11.6	7.1	24.9	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	14.8	12.1	18.7	12.3	11.4	6.9	23.8	7
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	16.8	14.7	21.0	12.2	9.6	5.7	20.1	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	16.6	13.9	21.3	12.4	10.9	5.5	19.5	5
1 - 5 years	100.0	15.9	13.1	20.7	12.2	10.9	6.2	21.1	6
More than 5 years	100.0	13.5	10.7	17.8	13.1	12.1	7.3	25.4	8
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	15.8	13.2	19.7	12.3	11.1	6.3	21.6	6
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	15.6	13.2	21.0	12.5	10.9	6.6	20.3	6
Hispanic	100.0	14.2	11.9	20.6	12.8	10.5	6.1	23.9	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	13.6	13.3	22.2	14.0	9.9	6.3	20.7	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	17.3	12.8	23.6	11.7	11.1	4.3	19.2	5

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

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

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

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

TABLE 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupation and number of days away from work, 2001

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,537,567 cases]	100.0	15.4	12.7	19.8	12.6	11.1	6.3	22.0	6
Truckdrivers	100.0	11.1	10.2	18.5	11.6	11.4	7.3	29.9	10
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.0	17.2	15.8	22.2	13.5	10.3	4.5	16.4	5
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	16.8	12.3	20.1	12.6	11.9	6.2	20.0	6
Construction laborers	100.0	13.8	12.8	19.8	11.6	10.2	8.1	23.7	7
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	14.1	14.3	20.9	13.2	11.6	5.8	20.1	6
Carpenters	100.0	13.0	8.9	20.5	13.4	12.8	6.0	25.4	8
Assemblers	100.0	18.3	11.4	17.4	11.9	12.2	6.6	22.3	7
Cooks	100.0	13.1	14.2	25.6	17.0	7.9	4.0	18.1	5
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	13.7	16.2	21.9	13.2	10.7	5.6	18.5	5
Registered nurses	100.0	20.3	15.3	21.9	12.7	10.1	5.0	14.7	4
Supervisors and proprietors	100.0	13.9	13.7	21.6	12.9	12.6	4.4	20.9	6
Cashiers	100.0	13.9	11.2	22.9	10.1	11.4	5.7	24.8	6
Sales workers, other commodities ..	100.0	13.7	12.9	21.9	13.9	12.2	4.7	20.6	6
Maids and housemen	100.0	19.6	12.8	22.7	11.3	9.9	5.5	18.2	5
Miscellaneous food preparation	100.0	18.9	18.0	18.0	15.6	7.9	4.3	17.1	4
Welders and cutters	100.0	24.2	13.5	16.2	10.7	8.1	6.2	21.0	5
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	100.0	15.5	15.5	21.3	12.7	9.9	5.7	19.4	5
Shipping and receiving clerks	100.0	18.3	15.0	17.2	13.0	11.3	5.8	19.4	5
Mechanics, automobile	100.0	19.5	12.3	20.8	11.6	8.5	5.6	21.7	5
Farm workers	100.0	10.1	10.2	22.0	16.5	11.5	7.2	22.6	8
Electricians	100.0	15.2	11.6	20.7	9.3	12.1	6.0	24.9	7
Kitchen workers	100.0	17.7	13.7	22.3	16.2	9.2	5.6	15.4	5
Driver-sales workers	100.0	15.4	15.5	17.2	13.6	10.9	6.5	20.8	6
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	12.9	13.6	15.0	8.8	12.2	6.5	31.0	10
Repairers, industrial machinery	100.0	15.7	10.0	13.3	13.7	14.1	9.9	23.4	10
Mechanics, bus, truck, stationary engine	100.0	19.8	14.0	16.6	10.0	11.5	7.0	21.0	5
Industrial truck operators	100.0	14.4	12.1	16.0	13.4	10.0	7.9	26.2	7
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	12.5	12.4	21.8	10.4	14.0	8.5	20.3	7
Supervisors, production workers	100.0	18.8	14.0	18.0	12.1	13.6	8.4	15.1	5
Guards and police, except public	100.0	12.1	14.0	21.4	11.8	11.3	4.9	24.5	7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	100.0	16.2	13.5	13.6	14.0	14.8	8.4	19.5	7
Stock and inventory clerks	100.0	19.3	13.7	21.3	11.9	9.2	8.6	16.1	5
Health aides, except nursing	100.0	18.2	16.2	22.8	12.6	13.2	4.0	12.9	4
Machinists	100.0	18.7	10.9	17.9	9.1	10.9	9.3	23.3	6
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	100.0	14.7	13.1	17.6	13.7	14.1	9.8	17.0	7
Bus drivers	100.0	10.3	10.7	13.9	14.2	12.2	6.0	32.7	11
Licensed practical nurses	100.0	15.3	16.1	24.8	12.5	8.9	3.9	18.5	4
Hand packers and packagers	100.0	16.3	13.6	22.8	11.9	10.6	6.6	18.3	5
Packaging machine operators	100.0	15.3	13.3	19.7	12.4	10.3	5.8	23.2	6
Attendants, public transportation	100.0	8.0	7.5	19.8	24.0	13.9	7.8	18.9	9

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

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

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

TABLE 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,537,567 cases]	100.0	15.4	12.7	19.8	12.6	11.1	6.3	22.0	6
Nature of injury or illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	13.5	12.8	21.2	13.3	11.2	5.8	22.2	6
Bruises, contusions	100.0	23.3	17.3	24.0	11.8	8.7	4.2	10.7	3
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	23.2	17.6	21.4	14.0	9.1	5.3	9.5	3
Fractures	100.0	6.4	5.5	12.8	11.5	12.7	10.3	40.9	21
Heat burns	100.0	17.7	17.7	21.8	16.8	12.5	4.5	9.0	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	4.3	4.1	8.9	11.1	15.6	11.5	44.5	25
Tendonitis	100.0	11.3	8.7	18.2	13.2	12.5	6.4	29.7	10
Chemical burns	100.0	33.6	23.9	17.0	10.5	6.8	4.1	4.1	2
Amputations	100.0	5.6	4.0	14.5	13.9	16.3	11.1	34.6	18
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	12.7	10.6	20.4	10.3	13.3	6.2	26.5	8
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	100.0	34.9	20.1	21.2	8.6	6.2	2.4	6.5	2
Eye	100.0	44.7	22.7	19.6	6.6	3.5	1.1	1.8	2
Neck	100.0	16.7	14.7	19.4	12.1	7.8	6.0	23.3	5
Trunk	100.0	12.4	11.9	20.3	13.1	11.8	6.7	23.8	7
Shoulder	100.0	11.7	9.7	14.9	11.4	11.9	6.6	33.8	12
Back	100.0	13.0	12.6	22.4	13.7	11.0	5.4	21.9	6
Upper extremities	100.0	16.5	13.1	19.2	13.1	11.4	6.8	19.8	6
Wrist	100.0	10.1	9.5	15.4	12.6	12.5	8.7	31.3	13
Hand, except finger	100.0	20.1	16.2	21.8	13.1	9.9	5.3	13.6	4
Finger	100.0	20.2	14.2	20.6	14.4	11.0	6.9	12.8	5
Lower extremities	100.0	13.9	12.0	19.1	12.8	11.7	6.8	23.7	7
Knee	100.0	11.5	9.4	16.8	12.1	13.2	7.1	30.1	11
Foot, except toe	100.0	14.6	13.3	19.0	13.7	10.7	7.6	21.1	6
Toe	100.0	17.8	14.6	19.4	14.6	13.1	7.0	13.5	5
Body systems	100.0	25.9	13.8	18.9	9.1	7.6	5.2	19.5	4
Multiple parts	100.0	12.8	11.1	20.1	11.6	10.8	5.9	27.7	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001 — Continued

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	30.8	22.9	18.7	9.9	7.5	4.2	6.0	2
Containers	100.0	14.1	12.1	21.7	14.0	11.3	6.3	20.6	6
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	19.1	16.1	20.0	12.1	9.9	6.0	16.8	4
Machinery	100.0	15.8	12.9	20.3	13.0	12.2	7.0	18.9	6
Parts and materials	100.0	16.6	12.4	19.7	12.7	11.1	6.6	20.9	6
Worker motion or position	100.0	11.6	10.2	19.2	12.4	12.0	7.2	27.4	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	13.0	11.3	18.1	11.6	11.7	6.7	27.6	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	18.7	15.6	21.3	12.9	10.1	6.0	15.5	4
Vehicles	100.0	13.2	11.2	19.3	12.1	11.1	6.6	26.4	8
Health care patient	100.0	16.3	15.8	22.6	14.1	10.9	4.7	15.5	5
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	21.7	15.3	20.7	12.3	9.9	5.5	14.6	4
Struck by object	100.0	21.3	15.6	21.3	12.6	9.6	5.4	14.3	4
Struck against object	100.0	21.5	16.1	21.1	12.1	10.1	5.3	13.9	4
Caught in equipment or object ..	100.0	16.6	12.5	19.1	13.3	11.6	7.4	19.4	6
Fall to lower level	100.0	10.3	9.8	17.5	11.2	12.8	6.8	31.6	11
Fall on same level	100.0	14.1	12.4	18.5	11.6	11.1	6.6	25.7	7
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	100.0	14.5	11.6	22.7	12.3	10.9	6.0	22.0	6
Overexertion	100.0	12.2	11.8	20.4	13.7	12.1	6.6	23.1	7
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	12.2	12.0	20.2	13.8	12.1	7.3	22.5	7
Repetitive motion	100.0	8.0	6.7	12.9	11.3	14.3	9.5	37.2	18
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	27.8	19.3	21.3	12.8	7.8	3.8	7.2	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	11.4	10.6	18.4	12.2	10.3	7.4	29.8	10
Fires and explosions	100.0	9.9	23.7	17.7	9.0	18.7	3.8	17.2	5
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	17.0	13.8	22.9	13.1	9.6	5.1	18.5	5

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

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

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

TABLE 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 2001

Industry	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [1,537,567 cases]	100.0	15.4	12.7	19.8	12.6	11.1	6.3	22.0	6
Goods producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	14.2	13.4	22.6	13.1	10.8	5.7	20.1	5
Mining ³	100.0	8.6	7.1	12.9	12.0	11.9	8.4	39.1	18
Construction	100.0	13.2	11.6	18.7	11.7	11.3	7.2	26.4	8
Manufacturing	100.0	17.2	12.3	17.6	11.9	11.7	7.0	22.3	7
Durable goods	100.0	17.6	12.3	17.4	11.7	11.5	6.9	22.6	6
Nondurable goods	100.0	16.5	12.4	17.9	12.3	12.1	7.2	21.6	7
Service producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	100.0	12.9	10.0	18.6	13.1	12.2	7.1	26.0	8
Wholesale trade	100.0	16.7	12.4	20.0	12.4	10.4	6.5	21.7	6
Retail trade	100.0	14.8	14.1	21.6	13.3	10.9	5.5	19.7	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate ...	100.0	14.6	14.1	20.4	13.1	11.9	6.1	19.9	6
Services	100.0	16.9	14.2	21.6	12.7	10.2	5.5	18.9	5

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed

by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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