

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical Information: (202) 691-6170
Media information: (202) 691-5902
Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>

USDL 04-460
For release: 10:00 A.M. EST
Thursday, March 25, 2004

LOST-WORKTIME INJURIES AND ILLNESSES: CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2002

A total of 1.4 million injuries and illnesses in private industry required recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident in 2002, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The two occupations with the greatest number of such injuries and illnesses – truck drivers and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants – offer examples of the characteristics of these cases. Of the 112,200 injured truck drivers, 93 percent were men. Half of their injuries were sprains or strains, often to the trunk or lower extremities, stemming from overexertion, contacts with objects or equipment, or falls. In contrast, 91 percent of the 79,000 injured nursing aides and related workers were women. They predominantly suffered sprains and strains to their trunk (typically their back), due to overexertion related to lifting or moving patients.

In goods-producing industries such as construction and manufacturing, which make up about 20 percent of private industry employment but account for one-third of injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work, contact with objects and equipment – such as being struck by an object – was the most prevalent event. This is in contrast to service-producing industries, which make up 80 percent of private industry employment and account for two-thirds of the most severe injuries and illnesses. In these industries, overexertion – especially overexertion by lifting – was the most prevalent event (chart 1).

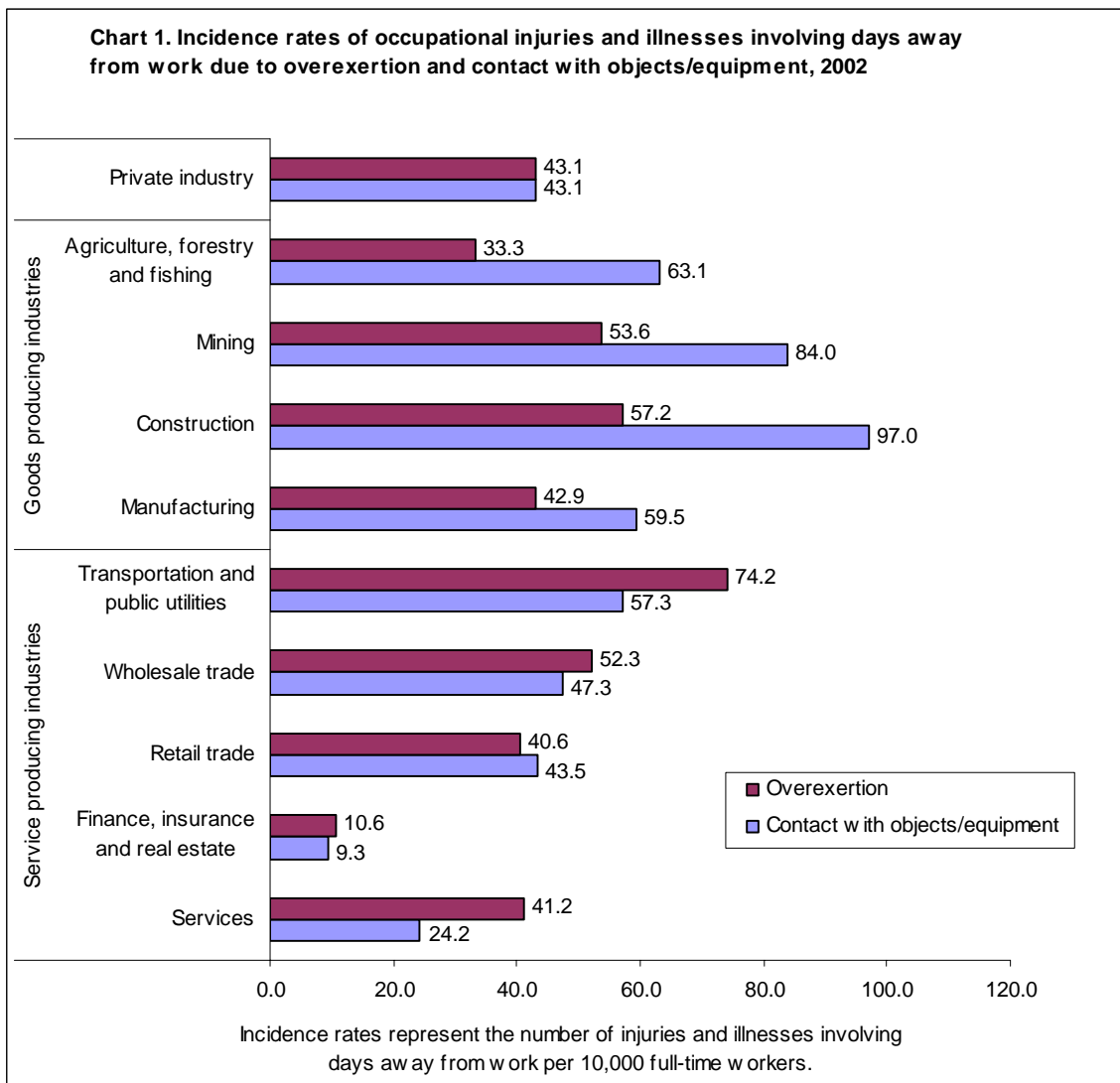
Revision to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Effective January 1, 2002, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, the primary source for the estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses in this release, is based on employers' records of injuries and illnesses. Due to the revised recordkeeping rule, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from previous years. See technical note for additional information.

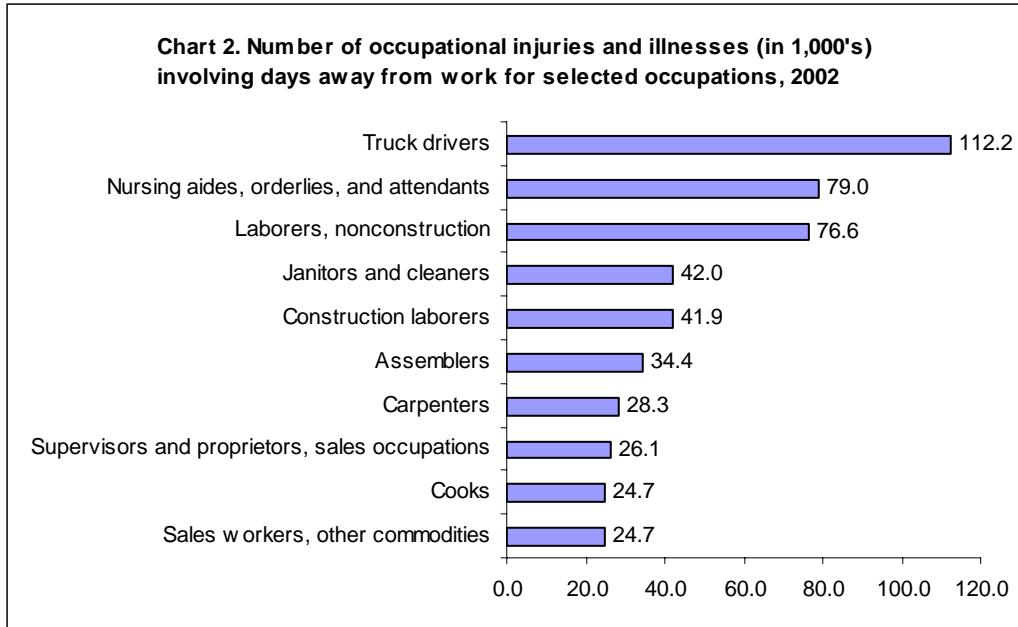
This is the third of three annual releases from the BLS safety and health statistical series for 2002. The first release, in September 2003, covered work-related fatalities from the 2002 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In December 2003, a release based on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses presented the number and frequency (incidence rates) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and type of case. Injuries and illnesses with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction are comprised of two types:

- those requiring at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity; and
- those requiring only job transfer or restricted work activity.

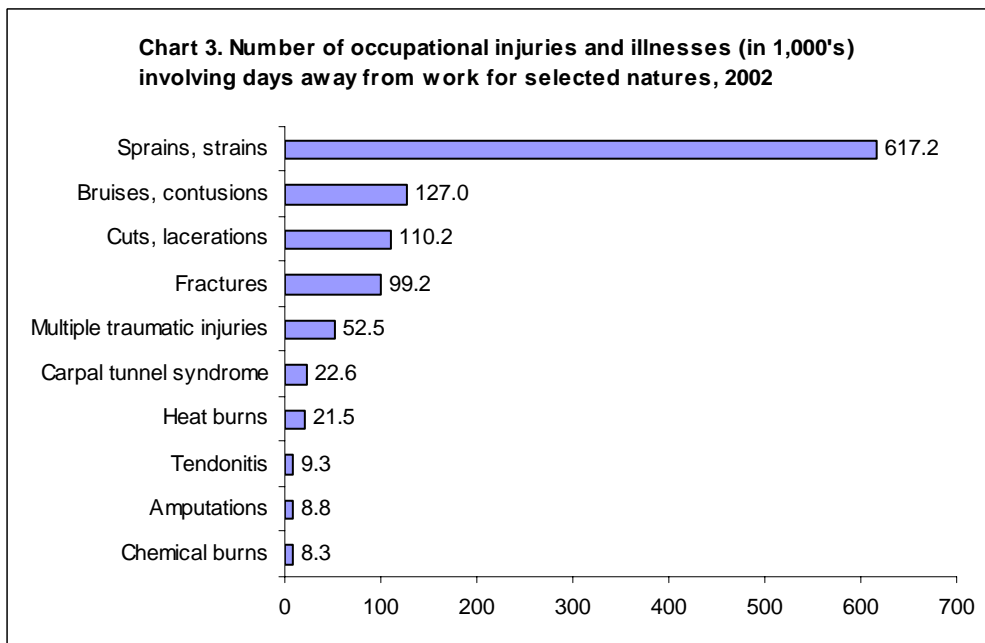
In 2002, there were 1.4 million cases requiring at least one day away from work and are the focus of this release. There were over 1,000,000 cases of injuries and illnesses reported in 2002 with only job transfer or restricted work activity.



Ten occupations accounted for one-third of the cases requiring recuperation away from work. Truck drivers experienced the most injuries and illnesses with 112,200 requiring days away from work followed by nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants with 79,000 and nonconstruction laborers with 76,600 (chart 2).



Sprains and strains, most often involving the back, accounted for 43 percent of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in 2002. When sprains and strains, bruises and contusions, cuts and lacerations, and fractures are combined, they accounted for nearly two-thirds of the cases with days away from work (chart 3).



Worker demographics and case characteristics

Demographic characteristics. BLS collects data on gender, age, length of service with the employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin of workers sustaining an injury or illness resulting in days away from work (tables 1, 2, and 7). Worker demographics can be used to identify specific traits and patterns that may be relevant in efforts to reduce workplace injuries and illnesses. Following are highlights of these worker traits for 2002:

- Men accounted for 65 percent of total cases (1.4 million), which is higher than their share of the hours worked, 59 percent. Of the 372,200 cases reported in the services industry, women made up 64 percent of these cases, compared with their employment share of 60 percent.
- Injuries and illnesses to workers aged 20 to 44 accounted for 64 percent of all injured workers, about the same as their share of hours worked in 2002, 62 percent. Although workers aged 65 and over accounted for only a small portion (1.7 percent) of total injuries and illnesses, 61 percent of these cases occurred in the services and retail trade industries.
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers experienced more injuries and illnesses than any other major occupational group (552,900) in 2002. Within this occupation group, 36 percent of these cases occurred in the manufacturing industry.
- Employees with one to five years of service with their employer accounted for 37 percent of all injuries and illnesses sustained, while workers with more experience (more than 5 years of service) made up 29 percent of total cases in 2002.
- Of the black, non-Hispanic workers who sustained an injury or illness (114,500) in 2002, 40 percent of these cases occurred in the services industry. Hispanic workers accounted for 13 percent of total cases and most of these injuries and illnesses were in the services (39,900) and the manufacturing (39,500) industries.

Case characteristics. 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:

- *nature* - the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts/lacerations, fractures, or sprains/strains;
- *part of body affected* - directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye;
- *event or exposure* - the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion; and

- *source* - the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition, such as chemicals, vehicles, or machinery.

For example a nursing aide strains his or her back while lifting a health care patient. The nature, or physical characteristic, is a sprain/strain; the part of body affected is the back; the event or exposure is overexertion in lifting; and the source is health care patient. Case characteristics can be used to help identify specific workplace risks for disabling injuries and illnesses (tables 4-6 and 9). Following are highlights of the 2002 findings for these characteristics:

- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury or illness in every major industry division in 2002, with 29 percent of these cases occurring in the services industry.
- The trunk, which includes shoulder and back, was by far the part of body most affected by work incidents, accounting for 36 percent of all cases. The services industry had the highest number of injuries to the trunk with 28 percent of these cases.
- Overexertion and contact with objects and equipment accounted for more than half of all events or exposures that resulted in a disabling condition. Thirty percent of all overexertion cases were reported in the services industry, while 25 percent of injuries and illnesses resulting from contact with objects and equipment occurred in the manufacturing industry.
- Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces; worker motion or position; containers; and parts and materials accounted for 57 percent of reported cases in private industry and were the leading sources of injury and illness in 2002.

Musculoskeletal disorders

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. In 2002, MSDs accounted for 487,900, or 34 percent, of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Table A presents the number of MSDs by major industry division, and table B presents the occupations with the most musculoskeletal disorders in 2002.

- The services industry reported the most musculoskeletal disorders, accounting for 29 percent of all cases of this type.
- The manufacturing industry reported 21 percent of all MSD cases.

- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had the highest number of musculoskeletal disorders (44,400) in 2002, followed by truck drivers with 36,800 MSD cases.

Table A. Number (in 1,000s) of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by major industry division, 2002

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	487.9	9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	6.6	9
Mining	3.3	23
Construction	42.9	12
Manufacturing	101.4	12
Transportation and public utilities	58.2	13
Wholesale trade	38.6	8
Retail trade	85.1	7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.7	10
Services	140.2	7

Table B. Number (in 1,000s) of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by selected occupation, 2002

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	487.9	9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	44.4	6
Truck drivers	36.8	12
Laborers, nonconstruction	24.9	8
Janitors and cleaners	15.2	7
Assemblers	15.2	14
Construction laborers	11.1	10
Registered nurses	10.8	6
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	9.9	7
Cashiers	9.3	8
Stock handlers and baggers	8.8	5
Sales workers, other commodities	7.8	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 revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements include new rules for counting that rely on calendar days

instead of workdays. This change affects the calculation of median days away from work and thus makes the data non-comparable with prior years.

The median days away from work for all cases was 7 days in 2002, with over one-fourth of the cases resulting in 31 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 (30 days), fractures (29 days), and amputations (26 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 23 days. Falls to lower level resulted in the next longest absences from work with a median of 14 days.
- Of the occupations with 0.5 percent or more of the total days away from work cases, truck drivers had the highest median days away from work with 13 days. Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters; industrial machinery repairers; electricians; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators had the next highest median days away from work, 10 days.
- Injuries to the wrist or shoulder resulted in the longest absences from work – a median of 15 days, followed by injuries to the knee – a median of 14 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 2002 national survey marks the eleventh year that BLS has collected additional detailed information on such cases in the form of worker and case characteristics data, including lost worktime.

On January 19, 2001, OSHA promulgated revisions to its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. These revisions became effective January 1, 2002, and are reflected in the 2002 survey. Details about the revised requirements, including a summary of the revisions and a comparison between the old and the new requirements, are available from the OSHA Internet site at: <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html> or from OSHA's Office of Public Affairs at 202-693-1999.

Due to the revised requirements, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from prior years. The survey was not designed to determine the impact of the revision on the estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The term "lost workdays" is eliminated and the revision requires recording of days away from work and days of restricted work or transfer to another job. In addition, the new rules for counting rely on calendar days instead of workdays. Employers are no longer required to count days away from work or days of job transfer or restriction beyond 180

days. These changes affect the calculation of median days away from work, making it non-comparable to prior years.

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 employers' 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 by 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.

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, 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 182,800 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; Federal government employees; and, for national estimates, employees in 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 a 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 percent would be 6.5 plus or minus 2 percent (2 times 1 percent) or 6.37 to 6.63. One can be 95 percent confident that the "true" incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. The 2002 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 5.3 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.7 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be published in a BLS bulletin. 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 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-worktime 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.

TABLE 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2002

(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	1,436.2	31.5	11.4	163.6	280.0	168.6	108.8	263.4	36.7	372.2
Sex:										
Male	930.9	25.1	11.1	159.6	214.7	130.0	92.3	144.8	17.9	135.5
Female	500.6	6.4	.2	4.0	65.3	34.0	16.5	118.6	18.8	236.7
Age: ⁵										
14 - 15 .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
16 - 19	38.4	1.0	.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	2.0	16.4	.4	9.5
20 - 24	159.2	5.4	1.4	21.7	24.1	11.9	10.8	43.4	2.8	37.6
25 - 34	358.4	9.8	2.9	49.7	65.9	41.1	29.8	64.0	8.1	86.9
35 - 44	400.9	8.3	3.0	49.4	80.7	53.0	31.6	63.2	10.5	101.2
45 - 54	305.0	4.7	2.7	26.6	67.9	41.1	23.2	46.2	8.8	83.7
55 - 64	143.5	1.7	.9	10.4	32.7	17.6	9.2	22.3	5.1	43.5
65 and over	25.1	.5	.1	1.4	3.3	1.7	1.9	6.9	.9	8.5
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	93.0	.5	.2	2.7	4.6	3.6	3.8	9.3	5.7	62.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	239.4	1.4	.1	4.5	16.7	27.7	17.8	92.1	15.9	63.1
Service	270.3	.5	(⁶)	.5	6.0	9.9	1.6	67.9	8.2	175.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	35.6	22.9	—	.4	2.0	.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	5.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	242.8	1.1	5.8	94.9	49.4	27.3	13.0	24.7	3.7	22.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	552.9	5.1	5.3	60.4	200.7	99.1	71.1	67.8	1.5	42.0
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	176.7	7.2	1.8	29.9	28.8	13.0	12.0	38.3	2.2	43.4
3 - 11 months	290.3	8.0	2.5	40.0	40.8	25.3	21.2	61.7	7.7	83.2
1 - 5 years	534.2	10.7	3.7	59.2	94.6	59.5	44.7	100.9	15.8	145.1
More than 5 years	422.3	5.5	3.1	33.3	114.7	65.8	30.2	60.9	10.8	98.2
Not reported	12.7	.1	.3	1.2	1.1	5.2	.6	1.6	.2	2.3
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	688.0	12.7	2.4	98.7	150.2	53.4	58.9	125.1	15.1	171.5
Black, non-Hispanic	114.5	1.1	.2	7.1	22.5	9.2	9.3	16.2	3.0	45.9
Hispanic	180.4	13.8	1.3	26.1	39.5	10.8	15.5	28.8	4.6	39.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	22.1	.4	(⁶)	1.2	5.2	1.3	1.6	3.2	1.0	8.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	8.2	.1	(⁶)	1.0	1.2	.6	.6	2.1	.4	2.3
Multi-race	2.7	.1	—	.2	.3	.6	.2	.4	.2	.6
Not reported	420.3	3.3	7.4	29.3	61.1	92.7	22.7	87.6	12.4	103.8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they 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, 2002

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 [1,436,194 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Male	64.8	79.7	97.9	97.5	76.7	77.1	84.8	55.0	48.7	36.4
Female	34.9	20.3	2.1	2.5	23.3	20.2	15.2	45.0	51.3	63.6
Age:⁵										
14 - 15	(⁶)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁶)	-	-
16 - 19	2.7	3.1	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	6.2	1.2	2.6
20 - 24	11.1	17.3	12.6	13.3	8.6	7.0	9.9	16.5	7.7	10.1
25 - 34	25.0	31.1	25.9	30.4	23.5	24.4	27.4	24.3	22.1	23.3
35 - 44	27.9	26.4	26.1	30.2	28.8	31.4	29.0	24.0	28.6	27.2
45 - 54	21.2	14.9	24.2	16.3	24.3	24.3	21.3	17.5	24.1	22.5
55 - 64	10.0	5.5	8.0	6.4	11.7	10.4	8.5	8.5	13.8	11.7
65 and over	1.7	1.4	.5	.9	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.3
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	6.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.5	3.5	15.4	16.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	16.7	4.5	.6	2.8	6.0	16.5	16.4	35.0	43.3	17.0
Service	18.8	1.6	.2	.3	2.2	5.9	1.4	25.8	22.4	47.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.5	72.7	-	.2	.7	.4	1.2	.4	4.6	1.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.9	3.5	50.7	58.0	17.6	16.2	12.0	9.4	10.2	6.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	38.5	16.1	46.3	36.9	71.7	58.8	65.3	25.7	4.0	11.3
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	12.3	22.9	16.2	18.3	10.3	7.7	11.1	14.5	6.1	11.7
3 - 11 months	20.2	25.4	21.7	24.5	14.6	15.0	19.5	23.4	20.9	22.4
1 - 5 years	37.2	33.9	32.3	36.2	33.8	35.3	41.1	38.3	43.2	39.0
More than 5 years	29.4	17.3	26.9	20.4	41.0	39.0	27.7	23.1	29.3	26.4
Not reported .....	.9	.4	2.9	.7	.4	3.1	.6	.6	.5	.6
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	47.9	40.3	21.4	60.3	53.6	31.7	54.2	47.5	41.2	46.1
Black, non-Hispanic	8.0	3.4	1.8	4.3	8.0	5.5	8.5	6.2	8.2	12.3
Hispanic	12.6	43.9	11.3	16.0	14.1	6.4	14.3	10.9	12.6	10.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.5	1.4	.2	.8	1.8	.8	1.4	1.2	2.7	2.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native .....	.6	.3	.1	.6	.4	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.6
Multi-race .....	.2	.3	-	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.5	.2
Not reported	29.3	10.4	65.2	17.9	21.8	55.0	20.9	33.3	33.8	27.9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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, 2002

(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	1,436.2	31.5	11.4	163.6	280.0	168.6	108.8	263.4	36.7	372.2
Truck drivers	112.2	1.3	.5	4.4	9.4	56.0	21.2	12.1	.1	7.2
Nursing aides, orderlies	79.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	78.8
Laborers, nonconstruction	76.6	1.5	1.4	-	23.3	6.9	21.2	12.7	.9	8.8
Janitors and cleaners	42.0	.3	(⁵)	.4	5.0	.9	1.2	4.8	5.6	23.9
Construction laborers	41.9	-	(⁵)	41.3	(⁵)	.2	-	-	(⁵)	.3
Assemblers	34.4	.1	(⁵)	.7	29.0	.1	1.7	.8	-	1.9
Carpenters	28.3	-	(⁵)	23.4	1.8	.2	.6	1.0	.2	1.1
Supervisors and proprietors, sales ..	26.1	-	-	.1	.7	(⁵)	3.1	20.4	.4	1.4
Cooks	24.7	-	-	-	.2	.1	.1	16.7	.2	7.4
Sales workers, other commodities ..	24.7	-	-	.1	.2	.1	1.4	20.2	.1	2.5
Cashiers	22.5	-	-	-	.1	.3	.2	20.7	.1	1.2
Registered nurses	21.9	-	-	-	.1	(⁵)	-	-	.1	21.6
Miscellaneous food preparation	21.8	-	-	-	.2	.1	.2	15.6	.1	5.5
Stock handlers and baggers	21.5	-	(⁵)	.1	.7	.3	1.6	18.5	-	.3
Maids and housemen	18.6	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.2	.3	18.0
Welders and cutters	15.2	-	.1	1.4	11.1	.6	.8	.1	.1	1.1
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	14.9	7.3	-	.4	.4	.2	.1	.4	1.6	4.6
Electricians	14.4	-	.2	10.7	1.6	.4	-	.1	(⁵)	1.3
Driver-sales workers	13.9	-	-	-	3.3	.5	6.5	2.4	(⁵)	1.2
Shipping and receiving clerks	13.5	.1	-	-	3.2	5.2	1.7	2.7	(⁵)	.7
Mechanics, automobile	13.3	-	-	-	.1	.1	.6	9.7	(⁵)	2.7
Kitchen workers	12.1	-	-	-	.1	-	-	11.2	(⁵)	.7
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	10.6	.1	-	8.4	.9	.3	.2	.1	.1	.5
Health aides, except nursing	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.1	10.2
Waiters and waitresses	10.4	-	-	-	(⁵)	-	-	7.6	.1	2.6
Farm workers	10.1	9.1	-	-	.3	.5	.2	-	-	-
Repairers, industrial machinery	10.0	-	1.0	.1	6.8	.3	.9	.1	.2	.6
Guards and police, except public	9.0	-	(⁵)	-	.2	.6	-	1.1	.5	6.6
Industrial truck operators	8.9	.4	.4	.2	3.6	1.2	1.6	.9	-	.6
Stock and inventory clerks	8.7	-	-	.2	1.7	.5	1.0	3.3	.1	1.8
Supervisors, production workers	8.4	-	.1	-	6.2	.5	.5	.4	-	.7
Mechanics, bus, truck, stationary engine	8.3	-	(⁵)	.3	.3	3.5	1.6	.7	(⁵)	1.8
Licensed practical nurses	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(⁵)	7.8
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	7.3	-	-	5.3	.2	.2	.4	.6	.1	.6
Machinists	7.2	-	(⁵)	-	6.4	(⁵)	.2	.1	-	.4
General office clerks	7.0	-	(⁵)	.1	.9	.6	.5	.9	.9	2.9
Hand packers and packagers	7.0	.2	-	-	3.3	.2	1.1	1.8	-	.4
Garage and service station related occupations	6.9	-	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.3	.5	4.2	-	1.7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these

industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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, 2002

(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	1,436.2	31.5	11.4	163.6	280.0	168.6	108.8	263.4	36.7	372.2
Nature of injury or illness:										
Sprains, strains	617.2	10.5	4.5	60.3	105.5	81.9	51.4	108.4	13.3	181.3
Bruises, contusions	127.0	2.4	1.2	11.3	23.5	15.7	10.2	27.4	2.8	32.4
Cuts, lacerations	110.2	2.9	.7	17.7	25.1	6.6	7.6	30.9	2.0	16.8
Fractures	99.2	2.9	1.8	17.4	19.6	10.5	7.7	16.5	3.0	19.9
Heat burns	21.5	.1	.1	1.7	4.8	.7	.7	8.2	.2	4.9
Carpal tunnel syndrome	22.6	.2	(⁵)	.9	9.0	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.9	4.6
Tendonitis	9.3	.3	-	.8	3.0	.8	.5	1.2	.5	2.1
Chemical burns	8.3	.3	.1	.6	2.6	.6	.5	1.2	.2	2.2
Amputations	8.8	.4	.2	.9	4.2	.8	.7	.7	.1	.7
Multiple traumatic injuries	52.5	1.5	.5	6.5	10.2	7.2	4.3	7.4	1.4	13.5
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	90.2	2.8	.7	11.3	20.3	9.2	6.0	16.3	1.6	22.0
Eye	42.3	1.6	.3	6.3	12.4	3.5	2.6	6.8	.5	8.4
Neck	22.9	.5	.2	2.2	3.7	3.3	2.4	3.7	.4	6.4
Trunk	522.1	10.0	4.1	54.3	94.7	67.1	42.2	93.8	11.1	144.7
Shoulder	83.9	1.7	.6	7.9	18.6	12.4	6.4	13.3	1.5	21.5
Back	345.3	6.2	2.5	34.7	55.7	42.6	28.3	64.1	7.7	103.6
Upper extremities	328.3	7.2	2.5	40.0	88.5	27.3	21.1	66.0	8.6	67.0
Wrist	69.2	1.1	.5	5.8	19.0	6.4	4.0	12.0	3.3	17.1
Hand, except finger	55.9	1.5	.3	7.7	14.6	4.8	3.6	11.4	1.1	10.9
Finger	121.6	2.6	1.3	16.7	36.5	7.9	8.3	26.9	2.1	19.2
Lower extremities	304.5	7.0	2.8	39.5	49.4	39.8	25.2	55.6	8.1	77.2
Knee	113.0	2.2	1.0	14.9	18.7	14.7	8.3	18.8	3.0	31.4
Foot, except toe	46.2	1.1	.4	6.2	8.2	6.1	4.3	9.6	1.1	9.2
Toe	14.5	.3	(⁵)	2.2	2.7	1.3	1.2	3.9	.3	2.5
Body systems	19.9	.7	.1	1.3	3.2	2.1	.7	2.8	1.7	7.3
Multiple parts	139.4	2.8	1.0	13.8	18.5	19.0	10.3	23.5	5.0	45.6

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, 2002 — 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	20.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	5.6	1.4	1.1	3.3	0.5	5.8
Containers	193.1	2.8	.6	8.6	35.0	30.4	24.9	59.5	3.3	28.0
Furniture and fixtures	52.4	.3	(⁵)	2.7	7.7	3.4	3.0	15.0	2.0	18.3
Machinery	92.6	1.9	1.4	10.2	34.3	3.9	6.7	17.4	1.8	14.9
Parts and materials	147.6	2.2	2.3	37.5	49.1	14.6	12.4	15.4	1.7	12.4
Worker motion or position	220.8	4.4	.6	20.7	54.0	26.9	14.4	35.7	8.4	55.7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	255.5	5.4	1.9	33.6	32.0	30.0	17.4	51.4	9.0	74.9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	93.2	2.5	.9	18.1	19.2	7.7	4.9	18.4	2.0	19.4
Vehicles	118.6	3.1	.6	9.8	13.6	31.3	15.5	16.6	2.8	25.2
Health care patient	70.0	—	—	—	—	1.4	.1	—	.2	68.2
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
Contact with objects and equipment	380.5	9.5	4.8	57.4	95.5	35.7	29.4	74.6	6.3	67.3
Struck by object	191.6	5.2	2.8	32.3	41.1	17.1	14.6	41.5	3.0	34.0
Struck against object	99.9	2.0	.8	12.3	20.8	11.3	7.6	20.6	2.6	21.9
Caught in equipment or object ..	62.6	1.8	1.1	7.0	26.2	4.2	5.5	8.8	.5	7.7
Fall to lower level	86.9	2.4	.9	22.4	10.0	13.1	6.8	11.8	2.8	16.8
Fall on same level	176.0	2.9	1.0	12.3	23.9	17.4	10.9	42.5	6.3	58.9
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	48.1	.8	.2	4.7	7.7	6.4	3.2	9.9	1.3	13.9
Overexertion	381.0	5.0	3.1	33.8	68.8	46.2	32.5	69.7	7.3	114.7
Overexertion in lifting	208.3	2.7	1.1	17.9	35.6	23.3	19.8	45.8	4.2	57.8
Repetitive motion	58.6	.7	(⁵)	2.9	23.6	5.0	2.6	8.4	3.6	11.8
Exposure to harmful substances	60.0	1.9	.4	4.3	14.0	4.9	2.4	13.0	1.4	17.7
Transportation accidents	63.0	1.8	.3	6.7	5.8	16.2	8.7	6.6	2.0	14.8
Fires and explosions	2.7	.1	.1	.4	.6	.2	.2	.8	—	.3
Assaults and violent acts by person	18.1	.1	—	.2	.4	.7	.3	2.4	.4	13.6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these

industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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, 2002

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 [1,436,194 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	43.0	33.4	40.0	36.8	37.7	48.6	47.2	41.2	36.3	48.7
Bruises, contusions	8.8	7.6	10.7	6.9	8.4	9.3	9.4	10.4	7.6	8.7
Cuts, lacerations	7.7	9.1	6.2	10.8	9.0	3.9	7.0	11.7	5.4	4.5
Fractures	6.9	9.1	16.1	10.6	7.0	6.2	7.1	6.3	8.1	5.4
Heat burns	1.5	.4	1.2	1.0	1.7	.4	.6	3.1	.6	1.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	.7	.2	.6	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.2	1.2
Tendonitis .....	.6	1.1	—	.5	1.1	.5	.5	.5	1.3	.6
Chemical burns .....	.6	1.0	1.3	.4	.9	.4	.4	.5	.4	.6
Amputations .....	.6	1.2	1.7	.6	1.5	.5	.6	.3	.2	.2
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.0	2.8	3.9	3.6
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	6.3	8.8	6.0	6.9	7.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	4.4	5.9
Eye	2.9	4.9	2.4	3.8	4.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.3	2.3
Neck	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.7
Trunk	36.3	31.8	35.8	33.2	33.8	39.8	38.8	35.6	30.3	38.9
Shoulder	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	6.6	7.4	5.9	5.1	4.1	5.8
Back	24.0	19.8	21.8	21.2	19.9	25.3	26.0	24.3	20.9	27.8
Upper extremities	22.9	22.8	22.0	24.4	31.6	16.2	19.4	25.1	23.6	18.0
Wrist	4.8	3.4	4.1	3.6	6.8	3.8	3.7	4.6	8.9	4.6
Hand, except finger	3.9	4.9	2.9	4.7	5.2	2.9	3.3	4.3	3.0	2.9
Finger	8.5	8.4	11.1	10.2	13.1	4.7	7.6	10.2	5.8	5.1
Lower extremities	21.2	22.2	24.4	24.1	17.6	23.6	23.1	21.1	22.0	20.7
Knee	7.9	7.0	9.0	9.1	6.7	8.7	7.6	7.1	8.1	8.4
Foot, except toe	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	2.9	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.5
Toe	1.0	.9	.4	1.3	1.0	.8	1.1	1.5	.9	.7
Body systems	1.4	2.2	.8	.8	1.1	1.2	.7	1.1	4.6	2.0
Multiple parts	9.7	8.8	8.9	8.4	6.6	11.2	9.5	8.9	13.7	12.2

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, 2002 — 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	1.4	2.5	7.3	0.8	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6
Containers	13.4	8.7	5.2	5.3	12.5	18.1	22.9	22.6	9.0	7.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	.9	.3	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.7	5.7	5.5	4.9
Machinery	6.4	6.1	12.5	6.2	12.2	2.3	6.2	6.6	4.9	4.0
Parts and materials	10.3	6.9	20.4	22.9	17.5	8.7	11.4	5.8	4.6	3.3
Worker motion or position	15.4	13.9	5.1	12.6	19.3	16.0	13.2	13.5	22.9	15.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17.8	17.0	16.9	20.5	11.4	17.8	16.0	19.5	24.7	20.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.5	7.8	7.8	11.1	6.9	4.6	4.5	7.0	5.5	5.2
Vehicles	8.3	10.0	5.3	6.0	4.9	18.5	14.2	6.3	7.7	6.8
Health care patient	4.9	—	—	—	—	.8	.1	—	.6	18.3
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
Contact with objects and equipment	26.5	30.2	42.2	35.1	34.1	21.2	27.0	28.3	17.3	18.1
Struck by object	13.3	16.4	24.6	19.7	14.7	10.2	13.4	15.8	8.3	9.1
Struck against object	7.0	6.2	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.0	7.8	7.0	5.9
Caught in equipment or object ..	4.4	5.6	9.4	4.2	9.3	2.5	5.0	3.3	1.3	2.1
Fall to lower level	6.1	7.7	7.8	13.7	3.6	7.8	6.2	4.5	7.5	4.5
Fall on same level	12.3	9.1	8.8	7.5	8.5	10.3	10.0	16.1	17.1	15.8
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	3.4	2.4	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.8	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.7
Overexertion	26.5	15.9	27.0	20.7	24.6	27.4	29.9	26.4	19.8	30.8
Overexertion in lifting	14.5	8.7	10.0	10.9	12.7	13.8	18.2	17.4	11.5	15.5
Repetitive motion	4.1	2.2	.4	1.8	8.4	3.0	2.4	3.2	9.7	3.2
Exposure to harmful substances	4.2	6.1	3.9	2.6	5.0	2.9	2.2	4.9	3.7	4.8
Transportation accidents	4.4	5.7	2.2	4.1	2.1	9.6	8.0	2.5	5.6	4.0
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.2	.5	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	—	.1
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.3	.2	—	.1	.1	.4	.3	.9	1.0	3.7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these

industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding, nonclassifiable responses, and presentation of selected categories.

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, 2002

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [1,436,194 cases]	162.6	208.6	198.8	276.8	174.5	270.6	175.0	153.6	53.5	133.8
Nature of injury or illness:										
Sprains, strains	69.9	69.7	79.5	101.9	65.8	131.4	82.7	63.2	19.4	65.2
Bruises, contusions	14.4	15.8	21.3	19.1	14.7	25.3	16.4	16.0	4.1	11.6
Cuts, lacerations	12.5	19.0	12.4	30.0	15.7	10.5	12.2	18.0	2.9	6.0
Fractures	11.2	19.1	31.9	29.4	12.2	16.8	12.4	9.6	4.3	7.2
Heat burns	2.4	(⁶)	2.4	2.8	3.0	1.2	1.1	4.8	(⁶)	1.8
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.6	1.4	(⁶)	1.6	5.6	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.8	1.6
Tendonitis	1.1	2.3	—	1.3	1.9	1.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Chemical burns	(⁶)	2.0	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Amputations	1.0	2.4	3.3	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.9	9.9	8.7	11.0	6.4	11.5	7.0	4.3	2.1	4.8
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	10.2	18.4	11.8	19.2	12.7	14.8	9.7	9.5	2.3	7.9
Eye	4.8	10.3	4.8	10.6	7.7	5.7	4.1	4.0	(⁶)	3.0
Neck	2.6	3.3	4.1	3.7	2.3	5.3	3.9	2.2	(⁶)	2.3
Trunk	59.1	66.4	71.1	91.8	59.0	107.7	67.9	54.7	16.2	52.0
Shoulder	9.5	11.4	10.0	13.3	11.6	19.9	10.4	7.8	2.2	7.7
Back	39.1	41.3	43.3	58.6	34.7	68.4	45.5	37.4	11.2	37.2
Upper extremities	37.2	47.5	43.7	67.7	55.1	43.9	34.0	38.5	12.6	24.1
Wrist	7.8	7.0	8.2	9.8	11.9	10.3	6.4	7.0	4.8	6.2
Hand, except finger	6.3	10.2	5.7	13.0	9.1	7.7	5.8	6.6	1.6	3.9
Finger	13.8	17.5	22.1	28.3	22.8	12.7	13.3	15.7	3.1	6.9
Lower extremities	34.5	46.4	48.5	66.7	30.8	63.9	40.5	32.4	11.8	27.7
Knee	12.8	14.5	17.9	25.3	11.7	23.6	13.4	11.0	4.3	11.3
Foot, except toe	5.2	7.2	7.0	10.5	5.1	9.7	6.9	5.6	1.7	3.3
Toe	1.7	2.0	(⁶)	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.3	(⁶)	(⁶)
Body systems	2.3	4.6	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.6
Multiple parts	15.8	18.4	17.6	23.3	11.6	30.4	16.6	13.7	7.3	16.4

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, 2002 — 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	2.3	5.1	14.6	2.1	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	(⁶)	2.1
Containers	21.9	18.2	10.3	14.6	21.8	48.9	40.0	34.7	4.8	10.1
Furniture and fixtures	5.9	1.8	(⁶)	4.6	4.8	5.4	4.8	8.8	2.9	6.6
Machinery	10.5	12.7	24.9	17.2	21.4	6.2	10.8	10.2	2.7	5.4
Parts and materials	16.7	14.3	40.6	63.5	30.6	23.5	20.0	9.0	2.5	4.4
Worker motion or position	25.0	29.1	10.1	35.0	33.7	43.2	23.1	20.8	12.3	20.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	28.9	35.5	33.5	56.8	20.0	48.1	28.0	29.9	13.2	26.9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	10.6	16.2	15.6	30.6	12.0	12.3	8.0	10.8	3.0	7.0
Vehicles	13.4	20.8	10.5	16.5	8.5	50.2	24.9	9.7	4.1	9.1
Health care patient	7.9	—	—	—	—	2.2	(⁶)	—	(⁶)	24.5
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
Contact with objects and equipment	43.1	63.1	84.0	97.0	59.5	57.3	47.3	43.5	9.3	24.2
Struck by object	21.7	34.3	48.9	54.6	25.6	27.5	23.4	24.2	4.4	12.2
Struck against object	11.3	13.0	14.5	20.9	13.0	18.1	12.2	12.0	3.8	7.9
Caught in equipment or object ..	7.1	11.6	18.7	11.8	16.3	6.7	8.8	5.1	(⁶)	2.8
Fall to lower level	9.8	16.1	15.5	37.9	6.2	21.0	10.9	6.9	4.0	6.0
Fall on same level	19.9	19.0	17.6	20.8	14.9	27.9	17.5	24.8	9.1	21.2
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	5.5	5.0	3.1	8.0	4.8	10.3	5.1	5.8	1.9	5.0
Overexertion	43.1	33.3	53.6	57.2	42.9	74.2	52.3	40.6	10.6	41.2
Overexertion in lifting	23.6	18.2	19.8	30.3	22.2	37.3	31.9	26.7	6.1	20.8
Repetitive motion	6.6	4.6	(⁶)	4.9	14.7	8.1	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.2
Exposure to harmful substances	6.8	12.6	7.8	7.3	8.8	7.8	3.8	7.6	2.0	6.4
Transportation accidents	7.1	12.0	4.4	11.3	3.6	26.0	14.0	3.9	3.0	5.3
Fires and explosions	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	(⁶)
Assaults and violent acts by person	2.1	(⁶)	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	1.2	(⁶)	1.4	(⁶)	4.9

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining

are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available.

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

TABLE 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

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 [1,436,194 cases]	100.0	15.0	11.2	18.6	12.4	11.0	6.7	25.1	7
Sex:									
Male	100.0	14.6	10.9	18.1	12.4	11.3	6.9	25.7	8
Female	100.0	15.7	11.9	19.4	12.6	10.6	6.2	23.7	6
Age:²									
14 - 15	100.0	4.6	17.3	4.1	50.8	1.0	9.6	12.7	7
16 - 19	100.0	19.8	17.9	25.3	12.7	10.4	4.9	9.0	4
20 - 24	100.0	19.8	13.8	22.4	12.9	10.9	5.5	14.7	5
25 - 34	100.0	17.1	12.5	19.6	12.7	10.7	6.5	21.0	6
35 - 44	100.0	14.1	10.9	17.9	12.3	10.8	6.6	27.4	8
45 - 54	100.0	12.4	9.7	16.8	12.1	11.8	7.4	29.8	10
55 - 64	100.0	11.4	8.6	15.8	12.3	11.6	7.3	33.0	12
65 and over	100.0	11.7	7.9	17.0	12.0	9.7	7.6	34.2	12
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	16.2	12.0	19.5	12.1	11.8	6.3	22.1	6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	17.2	11.7	19.3	12.4	10.3	5.8	23.3	6
Service	100.0	15.3	13.7	20.5	13.5	10.6	5.7	20.7	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	16.2	12.4	20.2	12.3	10.9	6.7	21.4	6
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	14.8	10.1	17.2	11.2	11.1	7.6	28.0	9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	13.6	10.2	17.6	12.6	11.4	7.2	27.4	9
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	17.6	13.3	20.2	12.6	10.5	6.1	19.7	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.7	12.6	20.2	12.8	10.4	6.3	22.0	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	15.6	11.2	18.4	12.6	11.1	6.5	24.6	7
More than 5 years	100.0	12.7	9.4	17.0	11.9	11.7	7.4	29.9	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	16.2	11.6	18.8	12.2	10.6	6.9	23.7	7
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	14.0	12.2	20.0	12.3	12.0	6.4	23.1	7
Hispanic	100.0	13.3	12.5	18.0	12.6	10.9	6.3	26.4	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	12.6	11.2	21.9	12.5	10.9	7.0	23.8	7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	14.8	11.7	17.8	11.2	13.3	6.2	25.1	8
Multi-race	100.0	15.5	12.6	39.9	6.0	3.2	7.1	15.7	3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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, 2002

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 [1,436,194 cases]	100.0	15.0	11.2	18.6	12.4	11.0	6.7	25.1	7
Truck drivers	100.0	9.3	7.6	15.8	14.3	11.5	8.0	33.5	13
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.0	16.0	11.5	22.0	15.4	10.5	6.2	18.5	6
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	15.5	11.0	18.8	13.4	11.2	7.7	22.4	7
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	13.2	13.7	20.5	10.9	12.3	6.0	23.4	7
Construction laborers	100.0	12.5	10.1	18.5	11.2	12.0	8.1	27.5	9
Assemblers	100.0	15.2	10.5	16.7	11.7	11.5	7.0	27.5	8
Carpenters	100.0	13.2	11.4	17.9	11.4	10.7	7.3	28.0	9
Supervisors and proprietors, sales ..	100.0	14.0	12.4	19.3	15.8	10.4	4.6	23.5	6
Cooks	100.0	16.9	14.6	21.0	13.5	7.8	3.9	22.3	5
Sales workers, other commodities ..	100.0	16.8	12.1	22.4	9.8	10.3	6.1	22.5	5
Cashiers	100.0	18.0	10.5	20.2	12.4	8.9	4.7	25.3	6
Registered nurses	100.0	16.2	12.5	19.1	12.8	11.9	6.2	21.3	6
Miscellaneous food preparation	100.0	13.0	20.2	22.3	12.0	9.6	5.7	17.2	5
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	16.2	13.5	21.6	11.3	10.4	5.7	21.4	5
Maids and housemen	100.0	11.9	15.2	20.9	10.5	9.2	5.7	26.5	6
Welders and cutters	100.0	20.7	13.8	19.6	8.8	9.6	5.1	22.4	5
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	100.0	17.5	14.8	21.6	9.0	9.8	4.1	23.2	5
Electricians	100.0	17.8	9.3	16.0	7.6	12.2	8.4	28.5	10
Driver-sales workers	100.0	13.3	8.5	19.4	14.2	12.8	6.6	25.3	8
Shipping and receiving clerks	100.0	17.8	10.7	19.4	10.7	9.8	6.6	24.9	6
Mechanics, automobile	100.0	20.7	10.0	18.7	12.0	10.0	7.6	20.9	6
Kitchen workers	100.0	14.9	17.9	19.9	14.3	9.6	4.1	19.4	5
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	15.9	9.4	16.8	11.2	9.2	8.7	28.8	10
Health aides, except nursing	100.0	22.2	16.0	20.2	10.4	10.4	5.2	15.7	4
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	23.4	11.6	15.0	12.1	14.5	6.3	17.1	5
Farm workers	100.0	11.5	13.0	21.4	12.0	13.6	8.7	19.8	7
Repairers, industrial machinery	100.0	15.3	10.2	15.3	9.7	12.3	7.6	29.6	10
Guards and police, except public	100.0	16.4	13.4	17.1	13.6	11.4	4.4	23.7	7
Industrial truck operators	100.0	10.0	8.6	18.4	13.7	11.3	6.7	31.3	10
Stock and inventory clerks	100.0	16.1	10.1	18.1	10.7	11.9	3.9	29.1	8
Supervisors, production workers	100.0	17.4	13.8	15.9	11.2	15.3	5.7	20.7	7
Mechanics, bus, truck, stationary engine	100.0	15.7	10.4	16.9	8.8	12.7	7.9	27.5	9
Licensed practical nurses	100.0	15.8	18.9	21.5	11.4	8.3	3.9	20.2	4
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	100.0	13.4	15.5	15.4	11.3	7.7	7.5	29.3	8
Machinists	100.0	16.3	10.0	17.9	10.5	11.4	8.2	25.6	8
General office clerks	100.0	21.5	11.8	15.8	10.7	7.1	7.2	25.9	6
Hand packers and packagers	100.0	13.8	10.9	20.7	9.7	9.5	5.2	30.3	7
Garage and service station related occupations	100.0	12.8	13.9	22.0	11.8	10.8	6.9	21.8	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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, 2002

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 [1,436,194 cases]	100.0	15.0	11.2	18.6	12.4	11.0	6.7	25.1	7
Nature of injury or illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	12.5	10.6	20.1	13.7	11.6	6.4	25.1	7
Bruises, contusions	100.0	20.5	15.2	22.9	12.2	9.6	4.5	15.1	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	24.3	17.6	19.4	14.4	9.2	4.7	10.4	3
Fractures	100.0	6.3	4.7	10.6	9.0	12.5	10.0	46.7	29
Heat burns	100.0	21.5	12.1	23.8	13.2	13.1	6.3	10.1	4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	4.3	3.5	10.2	7.3	14.0	11.6	49.1	30
Tendonitis	100.0	7.1	7.4	17.5	12.0	13.2	9.7	33.2	15
Chemical burns	100.0	34.1	20.4	21.3	10.2	7.1	2.9	4.1	2
Amputations	100.0	7.0	3.5	10.1	9.6	14.1	12.3	43.4	26
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	12.5	9.1	18.5	12.0	11.2	6.0	30.7	9
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	100.0	35.5	19.8	19.3	10.1	5.8	2.5	6.9	2
Eye	100.0	43.5	22.6	19.3	7.8	2.4	1.4	2.9	2
Neck	100.0	16.6	11.7	17.6	12.2	8.2	6.2	27.5	7
Trunk	100.0	11.7	10.5	19.3	13.4	11.6	7.2	26.3	8
Shoulder	100.0	9.6	7.7	15.6	12.0	10.8	7.0	37.4	15
Back	100.0	12.5	11.5	21.0	14.3	11.1	6.2	23.4	7
Upper extremities	100.0	16.7	11.8	17.9	12.1	11.5	6.7	23.3	7
Wrist	100.0	11.1	7.2	14.9	10.0	12.8	8.6	35.4	15
Hand, except finger	100.0	19.5	12.8	21.6	14.0	11.2	5.1	15.8	5
Finger	100.0	20.3	14.9	18.6	12.9	11.1	5.9	16.2	5
Lower extremities	100.0	12.5	9.7	18.6	12.5	11.8	7.5	27.4	9
Knee	100.0	9.3	8.1	15.0	12.2	12.3	8.7	34.4	14
Foot, except toe	100.0	13.4	11.5	19.9	11.9	10.8	7.4	25.1	7
Toe	100.0	17.3	10.7	21.2	12.8	12.6	9.8	15.6	6
Body systems	100.0	21.0	14.1	19.8	11.7	8.3	3.7	21.3	4
Multiple parts	100.0	13.6	9.8	16.4	11.4	10.6	6.3	31.8	10

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, 2002 — 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	29.1	19.2	22.9	9.5	8.7	3.4	7.2	3
Containers	100.0	13.8	11.3	19.6	13.5	11.3	6.8	23.7	7
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	16.9	13.2	20.1	12.6	11.1	8.2	18.1	5
Machinery	100.0	14.4	12.4	18.8	11.9	12.1	6.5	23.9	7
Parts and materials	100.0	15.4	11.0	18.9	12.6	11.2	7.3	23.6	7
Worker motion or position	100.0	11.4	8.5	17.1	12.7	12.0	8.1	30.3	11
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	12.1	9.7	17.1	11.2	11.2	6.8	31.9	10
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	20.2	14.8	19.8	12.4	9.1	5.9	17.9	5
Vehicles	100.0	12.1	10.3	17.4	11.8	11.5	6.3	30.5	10
Health care patient	100.0	14.9	12.7	21.2	16.6	11.0	5.6	18.1	6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	20.7	14.1	19.4	12.4	9.9	5.6	17.9	5
Struck by object	100.0	20.8	14.5	19.5	12.8	9.4	5.6	17.2	5
Struck against object	100.0	19.0	13.5	20.5	13.6	10.6	5.3	17.6	5
Caught in equipment or object ..	100.0	15.5	11.8	18.4	11.0	12.2	7.4	23.7	7
Fall to lower level	100.0	10.0	8.1	15.9	10.4	12.2	6.8	36.6	14
Fall on same level	100.0	14.0	10.9	17.8	10.8	10.3	6.7	29.5	9
Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall	100.0	13.6	10.5	20.0	13.0	11.4	7.0	24.6	7
Overexertion	100.0	11.8	10.6	19.3	13.5	11.9	7.2	25.7	8
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	12.1	10.6	19.8	13.5	12.6	7.3	24.0	8
Repetitive motion	100.0	7.2	5.2	12.3	10.0	13.1	9.1	43.2	23
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	27.6	15.6	22.8	11.2	9.0	4.0	9.8	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	10.8	9.7	16.5	11.8	11.3	6.4	33.6	12
Fires and explosions	100.0	12.1	9.4	9.2	18.3	19.6	11.5	19.8	12
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	16.6	13.9	19.7	12.0	14.6	4.9	18.2	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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, 2002

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 [1,436,194 cases]	100.0	15.0	11.2	18.6	12.4	11.0	6.7	25.1	7
Goods producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	15.3	13.3	18.8	12.1	10.7	7.3	22.5	7
Mining ³	100.0	6.4	7.3	12.6	11.9	11.1	6.7	44.0	21
Construction	100.0	13.6	10.1	17.9	10.9	11.0	7.5	28.9	10
Manufacturing	100.0	15.4	10.6	17.3	11.8	11.8	7.2	26.0	8
Durable goods	100.0	15.8	10.5	17.1	11.8	11.8	7.0	26.1	8
Nondurable goods	100.0	14.7	10.9	17.6	11.7	11.9	7.4	25.7	8
Service producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	100.0	11.0	7.7	15.7	14.2	11.9	7.2	32.3	12
Wholesale trade	100.0	15.9	10.6	19.5	12.6	11.2	6.8	23.3	7
Retail trade	100.0	16.2	13.0	19.4	12.5	10.2	6.2	22.6	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate ...	100.0	15.6	13.1	18.1	11.4	11.0	6.4	24.4	7
Services	100.0	16.0	12.6	20.5	12.9	10.7	6.0	21.4	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

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