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TIME OF LOST-WORKDAY INJURIES AND ILLNESSES, 2002 – FIRST RESULTS ANNOUNCED BY BLS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today that in 2002:

- Of the 1.1 million lost worktime injuries and illnesses reported in 2002 that included data on the time of the incident, about half occurred during the first 4 hours on the job (see table A).
- Another large cluster of injuries and illnesses more than one-third of the total occurred between 4 and 8 hours on the job. The remainder about 7 percent were distributed across longer shifts.
- While the majority of injuries and illnesses occurred during day shift hours (8 a.m. to 4 p.m.), timing patterns often reflected the unique nature of each occupation (see table B). Data are available for 10 occupations with the greatest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. For cooks, nearly half of their incidents occurred from Friday through Sunday (see table 3). Among nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, 21 percent of injuries and illnesses occurred between midnight and 8 a.m., a reflection of the 24-hour nature of their work (see table 2).

Revision to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

In 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. The revised recordkeeping guidelines no longer allow BLS to differentiate between an injury or an illness for those cases that require one or more days away from work to recuperate. See technical note for additional information.

- Cases were fairly evenly distributed from Monday through Friday, with nearly 13 percent of lost worktime cases occurring on the weekend (see table C). Among high incident occupations, truck drivers (includes heavy, tractor-trailer, and light or delivery truck drivers), janitors and cleaners, and carpenters had a greater proportion of injuries and illnesses on Mondays. Cooks and sales workers had a greater proportion of their injuries and illnesses on Thursdays and Fridays (see table 3).
- For all workers, the median days away from work for recuperation following an injury or illness was 7 days. While the median varied little despite the time of day or day of week of the incident, there was a noticeable increase in the median days when an employee had been on the job more than 14 hours when the event occurred (see table 5).

With the recent changes in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's recordkeeping rules, new data elements on time of event, day of week, and number of hours worked before an incident occurred are now available through the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. These data supplement the information on the characteristics of the workers involved in, and circumstances surrounding, occupational injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work, reported by BLS in March 2004. This release provides selected results from this new data series, with emphasis on data by occupation. BLS continues to analyze these data and intends to make additional outputs available in the future, potentially including, for example, data on industry and on case characteristics, such as the nature of the injury or illness.

Table A. Number, percent, and median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses

Hours worked	Number	Percent	Median days
Total	1,113.90 1	100.0	7
Before shift began	5.4	0.5	6
Less than 1 hour	111.7	10.0	7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	137.2	12.3	7
2 hours to less than 3 hours	147.8	13.3	7
3 hours to less than 4 hours	147.7	13.3	7
4 hours to less than 5 hours	120.4	10.8	7
5 hours to less than 6 hours	102.0	9.2	7
6 hours to less than 7 hours	100.6	9.0	6
7 hours to less than 8 hours	101.6	9.1	7
8 hours to less than 9 hours	64.1	5.8	7
9 hours to less than 10 hours	29.2	2.6	7
10 hours to less than 11 hours	15.8	1.4	7
11 hours to less than 12 hours	8.5	0.8	7
12 hours to less than 13 hours	5.6	0.5	6
13 hours to less than 14 hours	4.8	0.4	7
14 hours to less than 15 hours	4.0	0.4	12
15 hours to less than 16 hours	4.7	0.4	11
16 hours to less than 17 hours	2.8	0.3	10

¹ 322,300 cases with days away from work did not report hours worked before incident in 2002.

Table B. Number, percent, and median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time of day injury or illness occurred, 2002 (Number in thousands)

Time of day	Number	Percent	Median days
Total	1,169.30 1	100.0	7
6:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	109.3	9.3	7
8:01 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	222.5	19.0	7
10:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. noon	202.3	17.3	7
12:01 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	170.3	14.6	7
2:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	152.2	13.0	6
4:01 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	86.3	7.4	6
6:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	59.8	5.1	6
8:01 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.	48.7	4.2	7
10:01 P.M. to 12:00 A.M. midnight	37.9	3.2	7
12:01 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.	28.7	2.5	7
2:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	20.8	1.8	7
4:01 A.M. to 6:00 A.M.	30.5	2.6	8

¹ 266,900 cases with days away from work did not report time of incident in 2002.

Table C. Number, percent, and median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by day of week injury or illness occurred, 2002 (Number in thousands)

(Transcer in anousands)			
Day of week	Number	Percent	Median days
Total	1,436.2	100.0	7
Sunday	78.4	5.5	7
Monday	268.6	18.7	7
Tuesday	260.6	18.1	7
Wednesday	253.8	17.7	7
Thursday	239.5	16.7	7
Friday	229.8	16.0	8
Saturday	105.5	7.3	7

Hours on the job and time of day. Among the available data are comparisons between the time of incident and the amount of time on the job. From 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., there is a consistent relationship between hours on the job and time of day. For example, 80 percent of incidents between 6-8 a.m. occurred among workers in their first two hours on the job, 92 percent of incidents between 8-10 a.m. occurred during the first 4 hours on the job, and 73 percent of incidents between 2-4 p.m. occurred among those who had been on the job 6-10 hours. But after 4 p.m., the patterns change dramatically. Of those incidents that occurred between 4-6 p.m., 43 percent of workers had been on the job less than 4 hours and another 43 percent had been on the job from seven to less than 11 hours. For incidents that occurred between 10 p.m. and midnight, 26 percent of workers had been on the job less than 3 hours and another 30 percent had been on the job from seven to less than 9 hours. These patterns may reflect the variety of work hours and shifts that Americans now work (see table 1).

Occupation. The ten occupations that accounted for one-third of all cases requiring recuperation away from work (from Lost-Worktime Injuries and Illnesses: Characteristics

and Resulting Days Away From Work, 2002) are examined by time of event, day of week, and number of hours worked before an incident occurred.

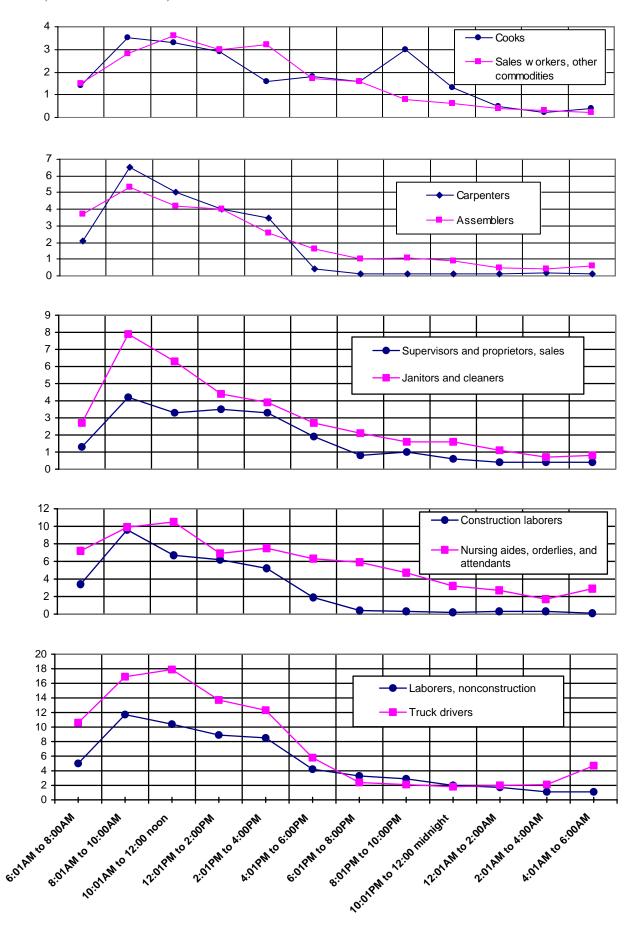
The ten occupations with the greatest number of injuries and illnesses experienced more cases during the hours of 8 a.m. and noon than during other periods. Although most of these occupations experienced lower numbers of incidents between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m., cooks showed a noticeable increase during this time period (see chart 1 and table 2).

Table 5 shows median days away from work, or severity of an incident, by number of hours worked before an incident occurred. For most occupations, the median days away from work increased - although not consistently - as the number of hours worked before an incident occurred increased. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants experienced a sharp increase in median days away from work while working from 11 to less than 12 hours into their shift, as did construction laborers.

BLS will report these data for subsequent years in the annual *Lost-Worktime Injuries and Illnesses: Characteristics and Resulting Days Away From Work* news release.

Chart 1. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work by time of day and selected occupations, 2002

(Numbers in thousands)



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 revised 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 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 survey measures the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. In 2002, illnesses accounted for 6 percent of total recordable cases. Some conditions (for example, 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's illness measures. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those that are easier to relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome). It may also difficult to relate an illness to a specific time of day that the illness occurred.

The number of days away from work cases are based on logs and other records kept by private industry employers throughout the year. These records reflect the year's injury and illness experience as well as 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 can also 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.

This survey is a Federal/State program 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 predicted 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.

The data are also subject to nonsampling error. The inability to obtain detailed information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. Although not measured, nonsampling errors will always occur when statistics are gathered. However, BLS has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for 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. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by hours worked before injury or illness occurred and time of day, 2002

Hours worked	Private industry ²	6:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	8:01 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	10:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. noon	12:01 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	2:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	4:01 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	6:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	8:01 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.	10:01 P.M. to 12:00 P.M. midnight	12:01 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.	2:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	4:01 A.M. to 6:00 A.M.
Total number ³ (in thousands)	1,113.9	104.4	216.4	196.9	163.9	147.6	83.0	57.9	46.7	29.9	23.3	16.2	27.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before shift began	0.5	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1			0.3		0.6	3.0
Less than 1 hour	10.0	46.0	11.6	2.2	1.8	5.8	5.7	4.3	2.4	13.4	2.1	6.2	32.1
1 hour to less than 2 hours	12.3	31.1	26.7	4.7	2.0	5.3	13.3	7.3	4.1	8.7	11.6	4.9	12.9
2 hours to less than 3 hours	13.3	9.6	33.3	13.9	3.1	2.6	15.3	10.9	6.0	3.3	19.3	4.3	5.9
3 hours to less than 4 hours	13.3	3.4	20.0	30.5	4.5	2.1	8.6	18.1	9.0	4.7	19.3	11.7	2.2
4 hours to less than 5 hours	10.8	0.9	5.4	29.5	11.1	2.8	3.7	18.1	12.4	7.0	6.4	24.1	2.2
5 hours to less than 6 hours	9.2	0.4	1.5	13.5	23.6	4.8	2.2	12.6	18.6	7.7	5.2	19.1	5.9
6 hours to less than 7 hours	9.0	0.4	0.3	3.8	30.3	13.0	3.1	4.3	18.8	8.0	9.0	6.8	13.7
7 hours to less than 8 hours	9.1	1.6	0.2	0.9	18.5	29.8	6.0	3.6	11.3	19.7	5.6	4.3	10.3
8 hours to less than 9 hours	5.8	1.1	0.1	0.3	3.5	23.5	13.3	3.6	4.3	10.4	6.4	5.6	3.0
9 hours to less than 10 hours	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	7.1	14.2	2.4	1.1	2.3	4.7	6.2	1.8
10 hours to less than 11 hours	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.0	9.5	2.9	1.3	0.7	2.6	2.5	2.2
11 hours to less than 12 hours 12 hours to less	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.1	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.2
than 13 hours	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
13 hours to less than 14 hours	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.7	3.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4
14 hours to less than 15 hours	0.4	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.7
15 hours to less than 16 hours	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	5.7	2.6	0.6	0.4
16 hours to less than 17 hours	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.4

Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
 Numbers and percents do not include cases with days away from work where time of incident or hours worked prior to the incident was not reported.

Table 2. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time of day injury or illness occurred and selected occupation, 2002

Time of day	Private industry ²	Truck drivers	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attend- ants	Laborers, noncon- struction	Janitors and cleaners	Con- struction laborers	Assem- blers	Car- penters	Super- visors and pro- prietors, sales	Cooks	Sales workers, other commod- ities
Total number ³ (in thousands)	1,169.3	92.0	69.3	60.8	35.7	34.5	26.0	22.2	21.1	21.5	19.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	9.3	11.5	10.4	8.3	7.6	9.9	14.3	9.5	6.3	6.4	7.8
8:01 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	19.0	18.3	14.3	19.2	22.1	27.7	20.5	29.4	19.8	16.4	14.0
10:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. noon	17.3	19.4	15.1	17.2	17.6	19.4	16.2	22.6	15.6	15.4	18.1
12:01 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	14.6	14.8	9.9	14.7	12.3	18.1	15.4	18.1	16.6	13.3	15.0
2:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	13.0	13.3	10.8	14.0	10.9	15.1	10.0	15.9	15.4	7.5	16.4
4:01 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	7.4	6.3	9.1	6.9	7.6	5.6	6.2	1.9	9.0	8.5	8.8
6:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	5.1	2.6	8.5	5.4	5.8	1.2	3.9	0.2	3.8	7.5	8.3
8:01 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.	4.2	2.2	6.7	4.8	4.4	0.8	4.3	0.3	4.8	13.8	4.3
10:01 P.M. to 12:00 A.M. midnight	3.2	1.9	4.6	3.3	4.4	0.4	3.5	0.5	2.7	6.1	3.1
12:01 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.	2.5	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.1	0.8	2.0	0.2	2.1	2.3	1.9
2:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.4
4:01 A.M. to 6:00 A.M.	2.6	5.1	4.2	1.8	2.2	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.0	1.8	0.8

Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
 Numbers and percents do not include cases with days away from work where time of incident was not reported.

Table 3. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by day of week injury or illness occurred and selected occupation, 2002

Day of week	Private industry ²	Truck drivers	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attend- ants	Laborers, noncon- struction	Janitors and cleaners	Con- struction laborers	Assem- blers	Car- penters	Super- visors and pro- prietors, sales	Cooks	Sales workers, other commod- ities
Total number (in thousands)	1,436.2	112.2	79.0	76.6	42.0	41.9	34.4	28.3	26.1	24.7	24.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	5.5	2.9	10.3	4.6	6.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	6.5	14.2	7.3
Monday	18.7	20.8	15.7	19.8	19.8	22.2	20.3	23.0	17.2	12.6	15.8
Tuesday	18.1	18.6	18.7	18.5	17.1	22.2	21.5	19.1	15.7	12.6	15.4
Wednesday	17.7	16.8	15.2	18.4	18.1	18.6	20.3	20.8	16.9	11.7	15.0
Thursday	16.7	17.4	13.4	17.2	16.0	18.9	18.0	18.7	16.1	17.4	17.4
Friday	16.0	17.6	14.3	17.0	17.1	13.6	14.2	13.8	16.9	19.8	17.4
Saturday	7.3	6.1	12.5	4.6	6.0	3.6	4.1	2.5	10.7	11.7	11.7

Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Table 4. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by hours worked before injury or illness occurred and selected occupation, 2002

Hours worked	Private industry ²	Truck drivers	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attend- ants	Laborers, noncon- struction	Janitors and cleaners	Con- struction laborers	Assem- blers	Car- penters	Super- visors and pro- prietors, sales	Cooks	Sales workers, other commod- ities
Total number ³ (in thousands)	1,113.9	84.0	66.8	58.6	34.3	33.7	25.1	21.2	20.4	20.2	18.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before shift began	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4		0.5			0.5	
Less than 1 hour	10.0	11.5	10.3	7.7	11.3	8.2	10.3	6.6	10.1	6.6	14.6
1 hour to less than 2 hours	12.3	10.5	12.6	12.9	13.4	9.5	14.6	12.2	10.8	15.0	12.8
2 hours to less than 3 hours	13.3	12.8	12.4	12.5	14.4	13.3	11.8	13.1	12.6	11.5	14.2
3 hours to less than 4 hours	13.3	11.2	13.9	13.5	16.0	15.5	12.9	16.4	13.4	14.1	13.4
4 hours to less than 5 hours	10.8	10.3	10.9	11.5	10.4	10.0	10.7	12.0	11.8	12.8	10.5
5 hours to less than 6 hours	9.2	9.1	11.2	8.8	7.9	5.8	8.9	6.7	10.1	15.8	9.4
6 hours to less than 7 hours	9.0	8.0	9.4	9.9	9.9	11.2	10.2	12.1	9.1	8.3	8.3
7 hours to less than 8 hours	9.1	9.1	11.0	9.7	7.4	9.6	8.7	10.4	8.9	6.9	6.1
8 hours to less than 9 hours	5.8	6.3	2.8	6.9	5.4	6.8	6.0	7.4	7.2	2.7	5.7
9 hours to less than 10 hours	2.6	4.2	1.0	2.9	1.0	4.2	2.2	1.4	3.2	0.6	1.6
10 hours to less than 11 hours	1.4	3.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.7
11 hours to less than 12 hours	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1
12 hours to less than 13 hours	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3		0.2	1.0	0.6
13 hours to less than 14 hours	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2		0.4	0.4	0.4
14 hours to less than 15 hours	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4		0.3	0.5	
15 hours to less than 16 hours	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1					-	
16 hours to less than 17 hours	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2			0.6	-

Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
 Numbers and percents do not include cases with days away from work where hours worked prior to the incident was not reported.

Table 5. Median days away from work for occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by hours worked before injury or illness occurred and selected occupation, 2002

Hours worked	Private industry ²	Truck drivers	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attend- ants	Laborers, noncon- struction	Janitors and cleaners	Con- struction laborers	Assem- blers	Car- penters	Super- visors and pro- prietors, sales	Cooks	Sales workers, other commod- ities
Total	7	13	6	7	7	9	8	9	6	5	5
Before shift began	6	39	5	70	4	13	6	78	7	8	12
Less than 1 hour	7	14	5	5	5	10	7	10	3	3	5
1 hour to less than 2 hours	7	14	5	6	4	13	7	7	4	4	4
2 hours to less than 3 hours	7	14	7	5	8	10	7	14	6	6	4
3 hours to less than 4 hours	7	14	5	7	11	13	7	7	7	4	6
4 hours to less than 5 hours	7	13	5	7	8	9	8	10	10	5	5
5 hours to less than 6 hours	7	9	5	7	7	11	9	13	5	7	5
6 hours to less than 7 hours	6	10	5	7	5	5	5	9	6	5	10
7 hours to less than 8 hours	7	14	7	6	7	6	8	11	5	15	6
8 hours to less than 9 hours	7	10	7	9	5	12	5	4	6	3	5
9 hours to less than 10 hours	7	14	5	5	4	7	6	8	4	6	4
10 hours to less than 11 hours	7	10	8	4	2	3	6	46	6	2	6
11 hours to less than 12 hours	7	9	33	11	3	42	10	30	5	4	180
12 hours to less than 13 hours	6	34	5	21	2	26	82	3	10	4	3
13 hours to less than 14 hours	7	17	13	3	2	1	11	35	15	216	15
14 hours to less than 15 hours	12	6	7	12	3	35	25	6	5	4	1
15 hours to less than 16 hours	11	27	17	4	5	5	42	111	7	15	3
16 hours to less than 17 hours	10	20	30	5	10	30	5	5	3	12	1

 $^{^1\,}$ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.