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(This release was reissued on November 1, 2007, to revise age group estimates in industries included in NAICS 212, Mining (except Oil and Gas). These revised estimates also affect the age group estimates for these higher level industry sectors: Mining (NAICS code 22); Natural Resources and Mining; Goods-producing industries; and total private industry. The revised estimates are for one age group only: ages 35 through 44.)

NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2005

The rate of workplace injuries and illnesses in private industry that required recuperation away from work declined 4 percent in 2005, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. There were a total of 1.2 million injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in 2005, relatively unchanged from 2004. A 2 percent increase in the number of hours worked in 2005 contributed to the decline in the rate. Median days away from work—a key measure of the severity of the injury or illness—was 7 days for all cases in 2005, as it was in 2004.

In 2005, there were 135.7 of these injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time-equivalent workers in private industry. This rate declined for workers in both the goods-producing and service-providing industries. Goods-producing industries had 394,090 injuries and illnesses and a rate of 176.9 per 10,000 workers. There were 840,580 injuries and illnesses and a rate of 122.4 in service-providing industries (see table 1).

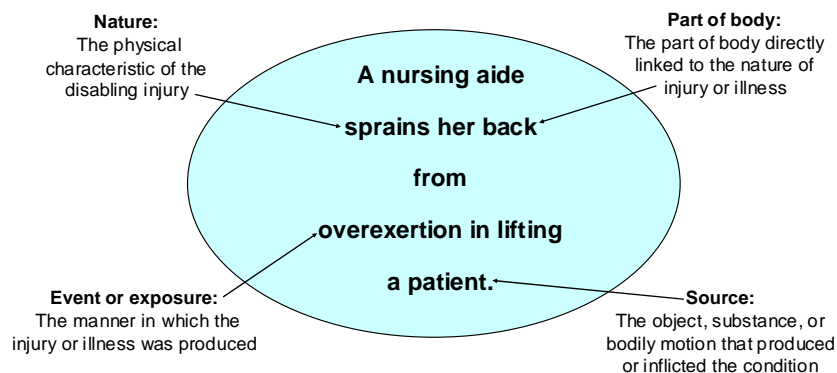
As was the case in previous years, more than 4 out of 10 of injuries and illnesses were sprains or strains, most involving overexertion or falls on the same level. More than a third of the sprains and strains occurred in the trade, transportation and utilities industry. Three occupations—laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants—accounted for 20 percent of all sprains and strains. These occupations also had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses, accounting for 17 percent of the total days-away-from-work cases.

This is the third of three annual releases reporting on 2005 data from the BLS workplace safety and health statistical series. The first release, in August 2006, covered work-related fatalities from the 2005 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In October 2006, BLS reported that there were 4.2 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2005, based on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. This final release covers the circumstances of the injuries and illnesses and the characteristics of the workers involved in the 1.2 million of those that required days away from work. Due to improvements in survey processing, these data are available more than 4 months earlier than they were 2 years ago.

Case characteristics

Case characteristics provide detailed information on the circumstances of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses involving one or more days away from work. These characteristics include nature, part of body, source, and event (see chart 1). Descriptions of these characteristics can be found in the “Background of the Survey” section of this release.

Chart 1. Injuries and illnesses described from four viewpoints



Following are some of the key findings for 2005.

- Sprains and strains was the leading nature of injury and illness in every major industry sector. There was a decrease of 4 percent in these injuries from 2004, led by the manufacturing sector, which experienced an 8 percent decline. Sprains and strains declined by 7 percent in goods-producing industries and by 3 percent in service-providing industries. Trade, transportation, and utilities reported 172,380 sprains and strains, 34 percent of the total in 2005.

- The incidence rate for carpal tunnel syndrome decreased by nearly 14 percent.
- The part of the body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the shoulder and back, which accounted for 35 percent of all cases. Overall injuries to the trunk decreased by 4 percent from 2004. Of these injuries or illnesses to the trunk, those involving the back accounted for 63 percent.
- Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces accounted for 19 percent of all sources of injury or illness. Worker motion or position accounted for 15 percent.
- Assaults and violent acts (by person), almost two-thirds of which occurred in health care and social assistance, decreased by 18 percent.
- Injuries and illnesses due to repetitive motion decreased by 10 percent.
- Falls from a ladder increased by almost 10 percent.

In addition to these four case characteristics, BLS collects the time of day and day of the week the injury or illness occurred and the time the employee had spent on the job before the incident.

- Of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work for which the time of the incident was reported, the four hours from 8:00 A.M. to noon accounted for 36 percent of the cases. The hours from noon to 4:00 P.M. accounted for 28 percent.
- In those cases where employers reported how long the employee had been on the job before the incident occurred, workers on the job from two to four hours incurred 27 percent of injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2005. Employees on the job for more than eight hours accounted for 12 percent.
- Eighty-seven percent of injuries and illnesses occurred on Monday through Friday. The exception to this pattern was the leisure and hospitality sector, where 16 percent of injuries and illnesses occurred on Saturday.

Demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics include gender, age, race or ethnic origin, and length of service with the employer at the time of the incident (see tables 1, 2, and 8). Following are some key findings for 2005.

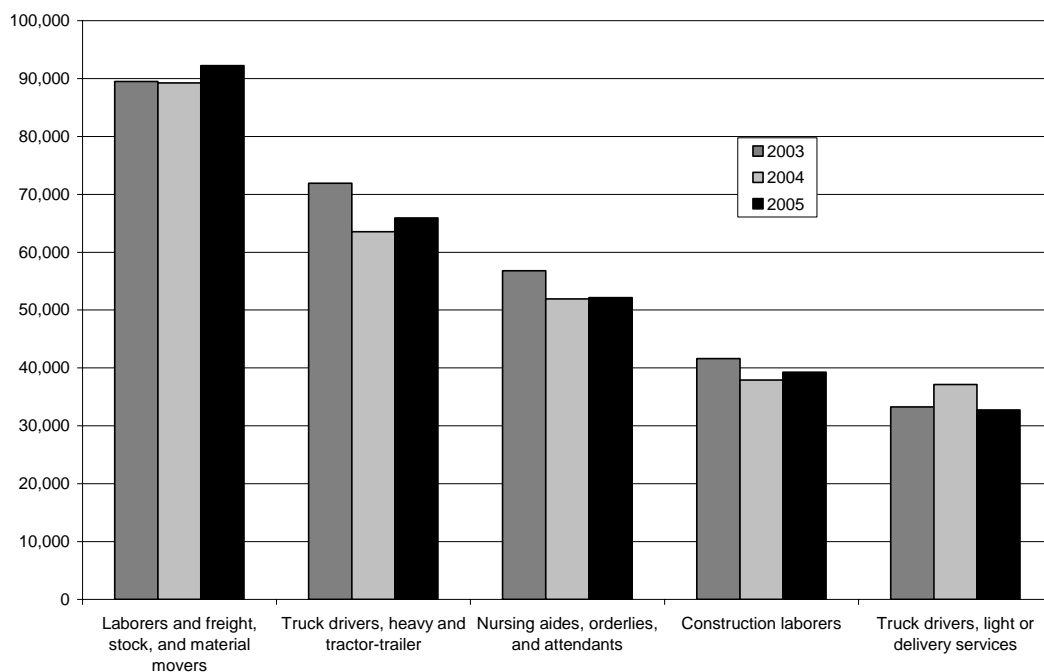
- Men accounted for 66 percent of all days-away-from-work cases, which was higher than their employment share (54 percent) and their share of the hours worked (59 percent) among private wage and salary workers.
- The number of assaults and violent acts (by persons) on female workers dropped 24 percent from 2004, the vast majority (80 percent) of which was due to fewer assaults involving health care patients.

- Injuries and illnesses to female workers in the manufacturing industry declined 13 percent, compared to a decrease of 6 percent among their male colleagues.
- Injuries and illnesses to Asian workers fell by 18 percent from 2004. White workers had a decrease of 4 percent, while injuries to black and Hispanic workers remained virtually unchanged. Race or ethnicity was unreported in 30 percent of days-away-from-work cases, the same as in 2004.
- Workers who were 20 to 44 years old accounted for 60 percent of injured workers, which is consistent with their share of hours worked. Workers who were 16 to 19 years old or 65 and older had increases in the numbers of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, 9 and 13 percent respectively.
- The number of days away from work rose with the age of the worker from a median of three days for workers 14- and 15-years old to a median of 12 days for workers 65 and older.

Occupation

Transportation and material moving workers suffered the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work (253,570). Three of the detailed occupations with the most injuries and illnesses fell within this major occupational group (see table 3). Five occupations accounted for 23 percent of the days-away-from-work cases.

Chart 2. Injuries and illnesses for five occupations, 2003-2005



- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers experienced the highest number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in 2005 with an increase of 3 percent to 92,240. Eighty-four percent of these injuries were suffered by men and 65 percent of the cases were to employees in trade, transportation and utilities. The source of the injuries was most often containers and the event or exposure leading to the injury was contact with objects or equipment. The median number of days away from work for this occupation was 7, the same as that for all workers.
- Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had 65,930 cases in 2005, an increase of 4 percent from 2004. Ninety-five percent of these cases were suffered by men, with 71 percent of cases reported in trade, transportation, and utilities. The source was most often vehicles, followed by floor or ground surfaces; the most frequent event was overexertion followed by contact with objects and equipment. The median days away from work was 14 days, twice that for all occupations.
- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants—with more injuries and illnesses to women (89 percent) than to men—had 52,150 cases, also about the same as in 2004. Injuries to these workers involved health care patients 58 percent of the time and were due to overexertion for 54 percent of the cases. The median number of days away from work for this occupation was 5 days.
- Construction laborers had the fourth highest number of cases with 39,270. More than 97 percent of these injuries and illnesses were suffered by men. Contact with objects or equipment was the most common event in this occupation and the most frequent source of injury was parts and materials. The median number of days away from work for construction laborers was 8 days.
- Light and delivery services truck drivers had 32,740 incidents, mostly in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. Men accounted for 90 percent of the cases. Vehicles and containers were the most frequent sources of injury for these drivers. Overexertion was the leading event or exposure. The median number of days away from work was 10 days.
- Eleven detailed occupations, including the five discussed above, each had more than 20,000 injuries and illnesses with days away from work and together accounted for 36 percent of all cases (see table 4). These same eleven occupations have had more than 20,000 cases in each of the last three years.
- In food and beverage serving occupations, male workers experienced a 20-percent increase in the number of injuries and illnesses while female workers experienced a 15-percent decrease.
- In the construction and extraction occupations, the number of injuries and illnesses to Hispanics workers rose 21 percent to 32,040.

Industry

Goods-producing industries accounted for 21 percent of private industry employment and had a rate for days away from work of 176.9 per 10,000 workers, a decrease of 4.9 percent from 2004. Contact with objects and equipment—such as being struck by an object—was the leading cause of these injuries and illnesses.

Natural resources and mining was the industry sector with the highest median number of days away from work with 10 days. In this sector, the mining industry had a median of 22 days. Natural resources and mining had an incidence rate of 184.5 per 10,000 workers. The rate of 23.7 for fractures was more than twice the rate of fractures in all private industry. Hispanic workers experienced 54 percent of injuries and illnesses in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, compared to 13 percent of all days-away-from-work cases in private industry.

Construction had the highest incidence rate, 239.5 per 10,000 workers, of all major industry sectors but had the fourth highest case count. Men accounted for 98 percent of these injuries. The construction industry's rate of 84.8 for contact with objects was more than twice the rate for total private industry. The rate of injuries and illnesses with parts and materials as the source (56.0) was nearly four times higher than the total private sector rate of 14.1. Cases in the construction industry had a median of 9 days away from work.

Manufacturing had a 17-percent share of injuries and illnesses, which was slightly higher than its 13-percent employment share, resulting in a rate of 147.1 per 10,000 workers. The incidence rate for repetitive motion cases (10.7) was the highest in any industry sector and twice the rate for total private industry. Injuries and illnesses to white workers totaled 108,640 cases, down 13 percent from 2004, compared to an overall decrease in manufacturing of 8 percent. The median number of days away from work was 7 days, as it was for all days-away-from-work cases.

Service-providing industries make up 79 percent of private industry employment and had a rate of 122.4 injuries and illnesses with days away from work per 10,000 workers, a decrease of 3.4 percent from 2004. The most prevalent event for these industries was overexertion—especially overexertion in lifting—followed by contact with objects and equipment.

Trade, transportation, and utilities had the greatest number of injuries and illnesses (380,720) and the highest incidence rate (172.5 per 10,000 workers) among service-providing industry sectors. Women experienced 28 percent of the injuries and illnesses in this sector as a whole, but within retail trade they represented 40 percent of the cases. The median number of days away from work for all industries within this sector was 8 days. In the transportation and warehousing industry and the utilities industry the median was 13 days, while it was 7 days for wholesale trade and retail trade.

Information, which includes telecommunications, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, and Internet service providers, had one of the lowest rates of injury and illness in 2005, 74.7 per 10,000 workers. It had a rate of 5.2 for repetitive

motion. Nearly half of the injuries and illnesses to workers in this industry sector occurred to those who had been with their employer for more than 5 years, compared to 31 percent for all private industries. The median number of days away from work in the information sector was 7 days, dropping from 10 days in 2004.

Financial activities, which includes finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing services, also had a relatively low rate of injuries and illnesses, with days away from work at 52.9 per 10,000 workers. The financial activities sector had a rate of 2.4 for carpal tunnel syndrome and is one of only three sectors that reported a greater proportion of injuries and illnesses to women (46 percent) than for total private industry (34 percent). The median number of days away from work was 6 days.

Professional and business services reported a 7.4-percent share of the private industry injury and illness cases with days away from work, less than half of their 15-percent employment share. Professional and business services had an incidence rate for assaults and violent acts of 2.7 per 10,000 workers. Of the 3,290 assaults leading to days away from work, 2,470 were assaults due to animals, with 1,450 in veterinary services and 470 in landscaping. The median for this industry was 7 days.

Education and health services had a slightly higher rate of workplace injuries and illnesses than the total private sector rate, but assaults and violent acts (by persons) were almost five times more likely than in all private industry, with a rate of 7.7 per 10,000 workers. In this sector, healthcare and social assistance accounted for 94 percent of the reported injuries and illnesses. There were nearly four times the number of injuries and illnesses to women than to men. The median number of days away from work was 5 days.

Leisure and hospitality reported nearly equal numbers of injuries and illnesses to men and women. Injuries and illnesses to women workers in the hotel and motel industry (where women experienced 60 percent of the injuries and illnesses) increased more than 22 percent from the previous year. The incidence rate for exposure to harmful substances was 10.3 per 10,000 workers in leisure and hospitality services, compared to 5.7 in all private industry. The median number of days away from work in this sector was 5 days.

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, or spinal discs. MSDs do not include disorders caused by slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents, or similar accidents. In 2005, MSDs accounted for 375,540 cases, or 30 percent of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work—below the consistent pattern of MSDs accounting for about a third of all injuries and illnesses in previous years.

Service-providing industries reported the most musculoskeletal disorders, accounting for 71 percent of all cases of this type (see table A). Within these industries, the trade, transportation, and utilities sector reported 125,430 MSDs, 33 percent of all MSD cases. The educational and health services industry sector reported the next highest MSD count with 75,350 cases, or 20 percent of all MSD cases, the vast majority of these

in health care and social assistance (72,780). Goods-producing industries reported 29 percent of all MSD cases, led by manufacturing, which had 69,130 cases, 18 percent of the total MSD injuries and illnesses. MSD cases in manufacturing decreased by 12 percent from 2004 to 2005, while MSD cases for all private industry decreased by 7 percent.

Table A. Number of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by major industry sector, 2005

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	375,540	9
Goods producing	110,260	11
Natural resources and mining	5,230	12
Agriculture forestry fishing and hunting	3,050	9
Mining	2,170	20
Construction	35,900	10
Manufacturing	69,130	11
Service providing	265,280	9
Trade transportation and utilities	125,430	11
Wholesale trade	27,110	9
Retail trade	56,600	9
Transportation and warehousing	39,580	15
Utilities	2,150	18
Information	5,610	13
Financial activities	9,840	7
Finance and insurance	3,880	11
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,960	6
Professional and business services	23,640	8
Professional and technical services	5,960	7
Management of companies and enterprises	2,850	8
Administrative and waste services	14,830	8
Educational and health services	75,350	6
Educational services	2,570	8
Health care and social assistance	72,780	6
Leisure and hospitality	17,820	10
Arts entertainment and recreation	4,170	7
Accommodation and food services	13,660	11
Other services except public administration	7,590	10

The three occupations with the most musculoskeletal disorders in 2005 (see table B) were laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (32,100), nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (28,920), and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (18,330). Of these, only heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had a higher number of MSDs in 2005 than in 2004, with an increase of 3 percent.

Although the number of cases of MSDs decreased in 2005, MSDs to workers 65 and older increased by 19 percent. MSDs to 20- to 24-year olds decreased by 11 percent

and MSDs to 25- to 34-year olds decreased by 10 percent. MSDs to workers 16 to 19 and 45 to 54 remained relatively unchanged.

Table B. Number of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by selected occupations, 2005

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	375,540	9
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	32,100	9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	28,920	5
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18,330	14
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	11,760	10
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10,470	9
Retail salespersons	9,800	9
Stock clerks and order fillers	9,600	7
Registered nurses	9,060	7
Construction laborers	8,540	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	6,870	7
Carpenters	6,630	10
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6,320	8
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	5,570	14
Cashiers	5,150	8
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	4,610	12

Severity of Injuries and Illnesses

In addition to providing data on the number of injuries and illnesses that require days away from work to recuperate, the survey also focuses on the length of the absences resulting from those injuries and illnesses (see tables 8-12 and 15). 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 number of days away from work for all cases was 7 days in 2005, unchanged from 2004. Almost one-fourth of all days-away-from-work cases resulted in 31 days or more away from work. The median days away from work for goods-producing industries was 8 days, down from 9 in 2004, led by 10 days for the natural resources and mining industry sector. The median number of days away from work for service-providing industries was 7.

- Among the leading natures of injuries and illnesses that result in days away from work, median days away from work were highest for carpal tunnel syndrome and fractures, at 27 days, both down from 28 days in 2004. Amputations were next with 22 median days away from work, down from 25 days in 2004.
- Repetitive motion—such as grasping tools, scanning groceries, and typing—was the event that resulted in the longest absences from work among the leading events or exposures in 2005. Repetitive motion had a median of 19 days away from work,

down from 20 days in 2004. Fires and explosions resulted in the next longest absences from work, with a median of 16 days, more than twice the 2004 median of 7 days. Falls to lower level had a median of 13 days, a decrease from the 14 days in 2004.

- Among those detailed occupations with the highest number of days-away-from-work cases, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the highest median days away from work with 14 days. First line supervisors and managers of retail sales workers had the second highest median with 13 days, an increase of 7 days from 2004, followed by light or delivery truck drivers with a median of 10 days.
- Injuries to the shoulder resulted in the longest absences from work (a median of 15 days), followed by injuries to the wrist (a median of 14 days), and injuries to the knee (a median of 12 days).

Background of the Survey

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported annually on the number of injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work beyond the day of the incident in private industry and the rate of such incidents since the early 1970s. The 2005 national survey marks the fourteenth year that BLS has collected additional detailed information on such cases in the form of worker and case characteristics data.

Data in this release are classified by industry based on the 2002 *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services. Prior to the release of 2003 survey data, industries were classified using the Standard Industrial Classification system.

Occupation data in this release are classified by the 2000 *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual*, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SOC is a hierarchical system that classifies occupations based on work performed and on required skills, education, training, and credentials. Apprentices and trainees are classified with the occupations for which they are being trained, while helpers are classified separately. Prior to the release of the 2003 survey data, occupations were classified using the Bureau of the Census system.

As a result of the conversions to NAICS and SOC, the estimates by industry and by occupation from the survey are not comparable with those from years prior to 2003.

The classification of workers by race and ethnicity is based on the 1997 *Standards for Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. One result of this revision is that individuals may be categorized in more than one race or ethnic group. Race and ethnicity is the only data element whose reporting is not mandatory in this survey. This resulted in 30 percent of the cases not reporting race and ethnicity in 2005.

The circumstances of each case are classified based on the *BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*. The survey uses four case characteristics to describe each incident 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* – the part of body 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.

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 they may be considered MSDs, the survey classifies these injuries and illnesses in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

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 recordkeeping rules issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 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.

The survey is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from about 182,400 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 were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration, respectively. MSHA has not adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping rules. Therefore, 2005 estimates for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are not fully comparable with estimates for other

industries. 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 the 2005 incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work of 135.7 per 10,000 full-time workers with the relative standard error of 0.7 percent would be 135.7 plus or minus 1.4 percent (2 times 0.7 percent) or 133.8 to 137.6. One can be 95 percent confident that the "true" incidence rate falls within this confidence interval. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be available in a future report. 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 error 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.

TABLE 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,234,680	394,090	27,890	157,070	209,130	840,580	380,720	20,690	38,250	91,840	186,400	93,900	28,790
Sex:													
Male	814,250	341,300	24,330	153,750	163,220	472,950	270,710	13,780	20,630	62,450	39,080	46,560	19,760
Female	415,880	52,620	3,570	3,320	45,740	363,260	105,740	6,910	17,620	29,390	147,290	47,340	8,980
Age:⁵													
14 - 15	90	30	20	-	-	60	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 19	41,530	10,190	1,060	4,820	4,310	31,340	14,680	260	480	3,340	3,400	8,240	950
20 - 24	133,760	43,380	3,480	20,580	19,320	90,380	39,050	1,300	3,280	10,920	16,680	15,680	3,470
25 - 34	290,500	101,150	7,740	47,320	46,100	189,350	84,410	4,800	8,420	23,070	39,880	22,120	6,640
35 - 44	311,830	106,200	6,310	43,180	56,720	205,630	96,790	5,530	9,570	21,580	46,340	18,930	6,890
45 - 54	282,310	88,710	6,190	29,120	53,400	193,600	87,080	5,840	9,640	19,730	48,390	16,320	6,600
55 - 64	135,290	36,060	2,520	9,230	24,300	99,230	42,790	2,590	5,500	9,540	25,860	9,570	3,380
65 and over	27,050	4,440	400	1,360	2,680	22,600	11,140	250	1,060	3,160	4,350	1,920	730
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	166,870	62,630	5,790	32,220	24,610	104,250	46,520	1,120	3,630	16,240	16,270	16,810	3,660
3 - 11 months	262,040	86,220	6,340	40,300	39,580	175,820	78,420	2,520	7,460	23,390	35,700	22,390	5,940
1 - 5 years	417,570	121,130	8,440	52,760	59,930	296,440	125,170	6,940	14,500	31,330	74,330	33,670	10,500
More than 5 years	377,890	122,370	7,130	31,160	84,080	255,520	124,070	10,000	12,550	20,750	59,560	19,970	8,620
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	567,790	206,210	7,500	90,070	108,640	361,580	158,730	7,320	16,680	43,230	83,920	35,680	16,010
Black only	101,170	24,100	800	6,160	17,130	77,070	24,150	1,030	3,120	9,050	29,880	7,650	2,180
Hispanic or Latino only	163,440	77,000	10,760	32,770	33,460	86,440	33,240	1,110	4,640	14,330	12,770	16,760	3,590
Asian only	13,190	3,410	60	500	2,850	9,780	2,410	150	380	1,490	3,110	1,760	470
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	4,760	1,200	40	500	660	3,560	1,170	40	110	270	540	1,240	190
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	5,830	2,210	110	1,100	1,000	3,620	1,260	140	290	420	810	400	300
Hispanic or Latino and other race	1,160	320	-	110	190	840	370	-	20	70	230	150	-
Multi-race	930	320	-	160	150	610	290	-	30	-	230	30	20
Not reported	376,550	79,360	8,600	25,720	45,040	297,180	159,170	10,880	12,980	22,990	54,920	30,220	6,030

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail 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.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

Reissued on November 1 2007. The 35 to 44 years old age group estimates were revised in industries included in NAICS 212, Mining (except Oil and Gas). These revised estimates also affect the age group estimates for these higher level industry sectors: Mining (NAICS code 22); Natural Resources and Mining; Goods-producing industries; and total private industry.

TABLE 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,234,680 cases]	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
Sex:													
Male	65.9	86.6	87.2	97.9	78.0	56.3	71.1	66.6	53.9	68.0	21.0	49.6	68.6
Female	33.7	13.4	12.8	2.1	21.9	43.2	27.8	33.4	46.1	32.0	79.0	50.4	31.2
Age:⁵													
14 - 15	(⁶)	(⁶)	.1	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 - 19	3.4	2.6	3.8	3.1	2.1	3.7	3.9	1.3	1.3	3.6	1.8	8.8	3.3
20 - 24	10.8	11.0	12.5	13.1	9.2	10.8	10.3	6.3	8.6	11.9	8.9	16.7	12.1
25 - 34	23.5	25.7	27.8	30.1	22.0	22.5	22.2	23.2	22.0	25.1	21.4	23.6	23.1
35 - 44	25.3	26.9	22.6	27.5	27.1	24.5	25.4	26.7	25.0	23.5	24.9	20.2	23.9
45 - 54	22.9	22.5	22.2	18.5	25.5	23.0	22.9	28.2	25.2	21.5	26.0	17.4	22.9
55 - 64	11.0	9.2	9.0	5.9	11.6	11.8	11.2	12.5	14.4	10.4	13.9	10.2	11.7
65 and over	2.2	1.1	1.4	.9	1.3	2.7	2.9	1.2	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.5
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	13.5	15.9	20.8	20.5	11.8	12.4	12.2	5.4	9.5	17.7	8.7	17.9	12.7
3 - 11 months	21.2	21.9	22.7	25.7	18.9	20.9	20.6	12.2	19.5	25.5	19.2	23.8	20.6
1 - 5 years	33.8	30.7	30.3	33.6	28.7	35.3	32.9	33.5	37.9	34.1	39.9	35.9	36.5
More than 5 years	30.6	31.1	25.6	19.8	40.2	30.4	32.6	48.3	32.8	22.6	32.0	21.3	29.9
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	46.0	52.3	26.9	57.3	51.9	43.0	41.7	35.4	43.6	47.1	45.0	38.0	55.6
Black only	8.2	6.1	2.9	3.9	8.2	9.2	6.3	5.0	8.2	9.9	16.0	8.1	7.6
Hispanic or Latino only	13.2	19.5	38.6	20.9	16.0	10.3	8.7	5.4	12.1	15.6	6.9	17.8	12.5
Asian only	1.1	.9	.2	.3	1.4	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	.4	.3	.1	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	1.3	.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	.5	.6	.4	.7	.5	.4	.3	.7	.8	.5	.4	.4	1.0
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.1	.2	—
Multi-race .....	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.1	(⁶)	.1
Not reported	30.5	20.1	30.8	16.4	21.5	35.4	41.8	52.6	33.9	25.0	29.5	32.2	20.9

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail 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 data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

Reissued on November 1 2007. The 35 to 44 years old age group estimates were revised in industries included in NAICS 212, Mining (except Oil and Gas). These revised estimates also affect the age group estimates for these higher level industry sectors: Mining (NAICS code 22); Natural Resources and Mining; Goods-producing industries; and total private industry.

TABLE 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2005

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,234,680	394,090	27,890	157,070	209,130	840,580	380,720	20,690	38,250	91,840	186,400	93,900	28,790
Management occupations	21,430	3,650	280	1,910	1,460	17,780	3,310	1,120	2,640	1,730	4,220	4,030	730
Business and financial operations occupations	6,670	680	—	50	610	6,000	1,850	170	1,920	1,100	710	140	110
Computer and mathematical occupations ..	3,210	240	—	—	230	2,970	420	350	430	1,320	390	30	30
Architecture and engineering occupations	5,710	1,900	50	470	1,380	3,820	530	350	30	2,690	100	30	80
Life, physical, and social science occupations	3,330	710	90	—	600	2,620	540	20	30	1,490	370	50	110
Community and social services occupations	11,680	—	—	—	—	11,680	—	—	70	550	10,460	—	560
Legal occupations	690	—	—	—	—	670	—	—	90	370	170	—	20
Education, training, and library occupations	7,820	30	—	—	30	7,790	40	30	20	130	6,600	540	420
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	6,200	260	20	20	220	5,940	710	910	60	640	240	3,360	40
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	44,410	200	70	—	120	44,210	750	—	230	1,670	41,260	60	230
Healthcare support occupations	70,930	30	—	—	30	70,900	450	—	270	1,420	68,440	80	230
Protective service occupations	12,110	230	40	70	120	11,880	800	220	340	7,680	1,380	1,040	420
Food preparation and serving related occupations	71,520	340	—	40	300	71,180	10,850	190	480	670	9,100	49,490	410
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	69,280	5,090	390	1,140	3,560	64,200	4,500	230	7,070	20,280	14,460	15,920	1,730
Personal care and service occupations	23,420	210	120	—	80	23,210	6,670	250	410	880	7,900	3,910	3,190
Sales and related occupations	80,020	1,730	50	400	1,270	78,290	67,220	1,320	3,430	2,280	480	2,600	960
Office and administrative support occupations	91,400	8,450	230	980	7,240	82,940	44,940	4,160	9,680	9,780	10,930	2,040	1,410
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	15,540	14,560	13,920	—	640	980	870	—	—	40	—	—	30
Construction and extraction occupations ...	152,490	139,680	4,990	126,670	8,020	12,810	5,910	280	1,470	3,330	1,030	540	250
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	107,770	31,600	1,840	15,080	14,680	76,170	41,940	7,050	4,550	7,230	3,020	2,940	9,450
Production occupations	173,440	136,470	1,780	3,720	130,980	36,970	20,590	1,800	500	6,450	2,060	2,120	3,440
Transportation and material moving occupations	253,570	47,440	3,950	6,310	37,180	206,130	167,080	2,200	4,380	19,690	3,020	4,900	4,850

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupation and major industry sector, 2005

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,234,680	394,090	27,890	157,070	209,130	840,580	380,720	20,690	38,250	91,840	186,400	93,900	28,790
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	92,240	19,120	290	200	18,630	73,120	60,200	730	1,620	6,590	1,210	1,810	950
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	65,930	12,090	1,560	3,980	6,540	53,840	46,570	130	810	5,240	190	180	720
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	52,150	—	—	—	—	52,150	—	—	160	230	51,630	—	100
Construction laborers	39,270	36,700	40	35,800	870	2,560	1,150	140	370	700	70	70	70
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	32,740	1,900	160	380	1,360	30,840	25,660	290	400	2,700	440	750	600
Retail salespersons	32,300	450	20	110	320	31,860	31,030	110	230	140	140	110	100
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	31,440	3,830	90	640	3,100	27,600	3,430	200	4,210	8,980	6,070	4,100	620
Carpenters	31,270	28,980	20	26,760	2,200	2,280	1,040	50	430	280	260	190	30
Maintenance and repair workers, general	23,170	5,560	390	1,110	4,060	17,610	7,220	260	2,470	2,490	2,210	1,670	1,280
Stock clerks and order fillers	23,060	1,470	40	60	1,370	21,590	20,290	70	30	470	560	90	80
Registered nurses	20,100	—	—	—	—	20,090	—	—	100	290	19,660	—	30
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	18,350	150	20	60	80	18,200	120	—	710	1,940	7,000	8,250	170
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16,250	70	—	—	70	16,180	15,210	100	550	130	—	120	60
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15,680	810	—	130	660	14,870	11,090	30	430	250	70	50	2,950
Cashiers	15,050	30	—	—	30	15,020	12,520	20	50	440	140	1,590	260
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	14,570	30	—	—	20	14,540	6,920	—	50	—	440	7,120	—
Electricians	13,480	12,300	140	11,270	880	1,190	540	40	40	280	220	50	20
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	12,900	700	190	280	230	12,200	670	—	1,340	5,940	600	2,900	730
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	12,700	10,420	170	1,200	9,060	2,280	1,160	—	40	660	—	—	390
Customer service representatives	12,440	400	—	80	310	12,050	6,740	1,420	1,840	1,190	370	280	210
Driver/sales workers	10,520	1,660	40	20	1,600	8,860	5,890	690	20	170	—	1,540	530
Cooks, restaurant	10,040	—	—	—	—	10,040	160	—	—	—	40	9,800	40
Industrial machinery mechanics	10,040	6,280	730	580	4,970	3,760	2,400	100	190	470	20	110	460
Waiters and waitresses	9,140	20	—	—	—	9,120	140	—	60	—	160	8,710	40
Security guards	9,090	170	40	—	110	8,930	630	220	300	6,130	1,090	470	80
First line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	9,080	8,360	280	7,850	230	720	260	—	130	240	50	—	20

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,234,680	394,090	27,890	157,070	209,130	840,580	380,720	20,690	38,250	91,840	186,400	93,900	28,790
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	503,530	137,290	8,600	54,490	74,190	366,240	172,380	8,160	13,720	34,770	96,970	30,520	9,710
Bruises, contusions	107,770	31,490	3,550	11,240	16,700	76,280	36,280	1,730	2,730	7,480	17,430	8,440	2,190
Cuts, lacerations	101,660	41,680	2,430	17,780	21,470	59,980	27,020	950	3,180	6,620	4,800	14,320	3,080
Fractures	95,830	38,810	3,590	18,090	17,120	57,020	26,920	1,220	2,450	7,390	9,730	6,890	2,410
Heat burns	17,150	4,990	260	1,230	3,500	12,160	2,810	60	510	490	1,750	6,120	420
Carpal tunnel syndrome	16,460	6,120	100	640	5,380	10,350	3,550	580	1,740	1,590	1,370	970	550
Tendonitis	5,720	2,490	60	570	1,860	3,230	1,320	190	120	470	650	260	220
Chemical burns	6,360	2,760	210	770	1,780	3,600	1,740	30	450	260	500	490	130
Amputations	8,450	5,410	400	1,260	3,750	3,040	1,670	50	150	510	70	460	130
Multiple traumatic injuries	50,090	15,730	1,390	6,690	7,650	34,360	15,070	1,120	1,980	3,760	7,460	3,830	1,150
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	81,090	31,290	2,440	12,860	16,000	49,800	24,270	990	2,970	5,640	8,750	4,770	2,400
Eye	34,740	17,220	1,160	6,390	9,670	17,520	8,530	320	1,170	2,070	2,510	1,620	1,300
Neck	18,470	4,920	300	2,370	2,250	13,550	6,250	390	720	1,610	3,620	640	320
Trunk	428,500	125,470	8,680	48,420	68,380	303,020	142,270	6,520	11,000	29,270	78,330	27,300	8,340
Shoulder	77,800	24,760	1,630	7,980	15,150	53,040	27,170	1,130	1,500	5,060	12,000	4,920	1,270
Back	270,890	73,460	4,680	30,190	38,590	197,430	88,030	4,250	7,280	19,040	55,960	17,490	5,380
Upper extremities	284,750	112,040	6,350	37,580	68,110	172,710	74,270	4,260	7,600	19,610	29,060	29,920	7,980
Wrist	56,250	18,620	820	5,120	12,680	37,620	15,740	1,290	2,610	4,220	7,950	4,010	1,800
Hand, except finger	47,020	18,950	850	7,160	10,940	28,070	11,400	530	920	3,330	4,150	6,200	1,540
Finger	111,090	49,680	3,220	15,710	30,750	61,410	27,000	1,020	2,260	7,080	7,760	13,260	3,030
Lower extremities	271,740	83,820	6,860	39,200	37,760	187,920	90,970	5,010	8,640	21,640	35,730	19,630	6,300
Knee	100,560	28,380	2,370	12,630	13,380	72,190	34,210	1,790	3,360	7,430	15,390	7,740	2,280
Foot, except toe	43,840	15,500	940	7,000	7,550	28,350	15,120	930	1,250	3,250	4,290	2,550	950
Toe	12,880	4,030	260	1,590	2,180	8,860	4,830	210	310	1,070	1,320	680	440
Body systems	17,950	4,690	530	1,650	2,510	13,260	3,850	590	1,720	1,900	3,220	1,520	460
Multiple parts	120,960	29,080	2,480	13,690	12,910	91,880	36,170	2,810	5,200	10,450	26,380	8,200	2,680

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	18,440	7,250	1,120	1,620	4,500	11,200	4,130	310	1,070	1,330	2,460	1,440	460
Containers	151,710	33,100	1,960	6,820	24,310	118,610	78,680	1,770	2,800	9,840	11,020	12,500	2,000
Furniture and fixtures	46,780	9,290	320	2,850	6,120	37,490	15,510	430	2,240	4,360	9,260	4,910	790
Machinery	80,460	39,470	2,860	9,740	26,880	40,990	20,060	1,070	1,990	5,270	4,360	6,330	1,910
Parts and materials	128,700	76,830	3,290	36,700	36,840	51,870	34,120	1,440	2,050	5,790	2,270	3,120	3,070
Worker motion or position	181,820	61,100	2,890	20,780	37,440	120,710	54,830	4,430	6,800	14,740	22,420	12,820	4,680
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	234,430	61,370	4,860	32,010	24,500	173,060	67,750	5,620	9,400	19,410	42,200	23,550	5,130
Tools, instruments, and equipment	80,280	32,960	1,930	16,740	14,290	47,320	18,220	1,330	2,270	5,410	9,280	8,180	2,620
Vehicles	109,630	22,570	2,660	8,360	11,540	87,060	51,490	2,070	3,420	11,130	10,590	5,500	2,870
Health care patient	54,520	50	—	30	20	54,470	130	—	120	420	53,680	—	100
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	338,080	143,740	11,210	55,590	76,940	194,350	99,050	3,880	8,190	22,010	24,590	28,010	8,620
Struck by object	167,730	68,200	5,720	30,640	31,830	99,540	51,660	1,440	4,540	10,110	12,370	14,580	4,840
Struck against object	85,500	31,200	2,280	12,600	16,310	54,300	26,010	1,590	2,100	6,190	7,190	9,490	1,740
Caught in equipment or object ..	54,600	29,870	2,440	5,990	21,440	24,740	14,110	580	570	3,000	3,230	2,250	990
Fall to lower level	79,310	31,820	2,240	21,750	7,830	47,490	23,970	2,030	3,290	6,010	6,650	4,090	1,440
Fall on same level	167,180	33,410	2,720	12,360	18,330	133,770	47,860	3,760	6,690	14,390	36,830	20,430	3,810
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	36,150	10,850	600	4,900	5,350	25,300	11,090	720	1,190	2,410	5,400	3,580	920
Overexertion	298,130	80,900	4,450	28,520	47,930	217,240	104,980	3,430	6,620	17,070	66,660	13,020	5,470
Overexertion in lifting	159,970	42,360	1,960	15,720	24,670	117,610	59,770	1,690	3,810	10,210	31,560	7,320	3,250
Repetitive motion	43,790	18,030	290	2,490	15,240	25,760	10,290	1,430	2,900	3,470	3,760	2,580	1,340
Exposure to harmful substances	51,860	17,300	1,350	5,520	10,430	34,560	9,740	930	2,570	3,610	7,720	8,740	1,250
Transportation accidents	61,170	12,360	1,490	6,190	4,670	48,810	25,490	1,400	2,130	7,880	7,400	3,000	1,510
Fires and explosions	2,600	1,170	90	380	700	1,440	880	—	270	50	130	—	80
Assaults and violent acts by person	14,560	560	60	180	320	14,000	2,120	70	270	810	9,850	720	160

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational

Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,234,680 cases]	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
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	40.8	34.8	30.8	34.7	35.5	43.6	45.3	39.4	35.9	37.9	52.0	32.5	33.7
Bruises, contusions	8.7	8.0	12.7	7.2	8.0	9.1	9.5	8.4	7.1	8.1	9.4	9.0	7.6
Cuts, lacerations	8.2	10.6	8.7	11.3	10.3	7.1	7.1	4.6	8.3	7.2	2.6	15.3	10.7
Fractures	7.8	9.8	12.9	11.5	8.2	6.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	8.0	5.2	7.3	8.4
Heat burns	1.4	1.3	.9	.8	1.7	1.4	.7	.3	1.3	.5	.9	6.5	1.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.3	1.6	.4	.4	2.6	1.2	.9	2.8	4.5	1.7	.7	1.0	1.9
Tendonitis .....	.5	.6	.2	.4	.9	.4	.3	.9	.3	.5	.3	.3	.8
Chemical burns .....	.5	.7	.8	.5	.9	.4	.5	.1	1.2	.3	.3	.5	.5
Amputations .....	.7	1.4	1.4	.8	1.8	.4	.4	.2	.4	.6	(⁵)	.5	.5
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.0	5.4	5.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.2	7.7	5.9	6.4	4.8	7.8	6.1	4.7	5.1	8.3
Eye	2.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.6	2.1	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	4.5
Neck	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	.7	1.1
Trunk	34.7	31.8	31.1	30.8	32.7	36.0	37.4	31.5	28.8	31.9	42.0	29.1	29.0
Shoulder	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.1	7.2	6.3	7.1	5.5	3.9	5.5	6.4	5.2	4.4
Back	21.9	18.6	16.8	19.2	18.5	23.5	23.1	20.5	19.0	20.7	30.0	18.6	18.7
Upper extremities	23.1	28.4	22.8	23.9	32.6	20.5	19.5	20.6	19.9	21.4	15.6	31.9	27.7
Wrist	4.6	4.7	2.9	3.3	6.1	4.5	4.1	6.2	6.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	6.3
Hand, except finger	3.8	4.8	3.0	4.6	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.6	2.2	6.6	5.3
Finger	9.0	12.6	11.5	10.0	14.7	7.3	7.1	4.9	5.9	7.7	4.2	14.1	10.5
Lower extremities	22.0	21.3	24.6	25.0	18.1	22.4	23.9	24.2	22.6	23.6	19.2	20.9	21.9
Knee	8.1	7.2	8.5	8.0	6.4	8.6	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.9
Foot, except toe	3.6	3.9	3.4	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	4.5	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.7	3.3
Toe	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	.8	1.2	.7	.7	1.5
Body systems	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.0	2.9	4.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Multiple parts	9.8	7.4	8.9	8.7	6.2	10.9	9.5	13.6	13.6	11.4	14.2	8.7	9.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	1.5	1.8	4.0	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6
Containers	12.3	8.4	7.0	4.3	11.6	14.1	20.7	8.6	7.3	10.7	5.9	13.3	6.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.9	4.5	4.1	2.1	5.9	4.7	5.0	5.2	2.7
Machinery	6.5	10.0	10.3	6.2	12.9	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	2.3	6.7	6.6
Parts and materials	10.4	19.5	11.8	23.4	17.6	6.2	9.0	7.0	5.4	6.3	1.2	3.3	10.7
Worker motion or position	14.7	15.5	10.4	13.2	17.9	14.4	14.4	21.4	17.8	16.0	12.0	13.7	16.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19.0	15.6	17.4	20.4	11.7	20.6	17.8	27.2	24.6	21.1	22.6	25.1	17.8
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.5	8.4	6.9	10.7	6.8	5.6	4.8	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.0	8.7	9.1
Vehicles	8.9	5.7	9.5	5.3	5.5	10.4	13.5	10.0	8.9	12.1	5.7	5.9	10.0
Health care patient	4.4	(⁵)	—	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.5	(⁵)	—	.3	.5	28.8	—	.3
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	27.4	36.5	40.2	35.4	36.8	23.1	26.0	18.8	21.4	24.0	13.2	29.8	29.9
Struck by object	13.6	17.3	20.5	19.5	15.2	11.8	13.6	7.0	11.9	11.0	6.6	15.5	16.8
Struck against object	6.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.8	6.5	6.8	7.7	5.5	6.7	3.9	10.1	6.0
Caught in equipment or object ..	4.4	7.6	8.7	3.8	10.3	2.9	3.7	2.8	1.5	3.3	1.7	2.4	3.4
Fall to lower level	6.4	8.1	8.0	13.8	3.7	5.6	6.3	9.8	8.6	6.5	3.6	4.4	5.0
Fall on same level	13.5	8.5	9.8	7.9	8.8	15.9	12.6	18.2	17.5	15.7	19.8	21.8	13.2
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.8	3.2
Overexertion	24.1	20.5	16.0	18.2	22.9	25.8	27.6	16.6	17.3	18.6	35.8	13.9	19.0
Overexertion in lifting	13.0	10.7	7.0	10.0	11.8	14.0	15.7	8.2	10.0	11.1	16.9	7.8	11.3
Repetitive motion	3.5	4.6	1.0	1.6	7.3	3.1	2.7	6.9	7.6	3.8	2.0	2.7	4.7
Exposure to harmful substances	4.2	4.4	4.8	3.5	5.0	4.1	2.6	4.5	6.7	3.9	4.1	9.3	4.3
Transportation accidents	5.0	3.1	5.3	3.9	2.2	5.8	6.7	6.8	5.6	8.6	4.0	3.2	5.2
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	—	.7	.1	.1	—	.3
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	1.7	.6	.3	.7	.9	5.3	.8	.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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002;

therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

⁵ Less than 0.1 percent.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Characteristic	Private industry 3,4,5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,234,680 cases]	135.7	176.9	184.5	239.5	147.1	122.4	172.5	74.7	52.9	74.2	145.6	110.7	97.6
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	55.3	61.6	56.9	83.1	52.2	53.3	78.1	29.5	19.0	28.1	75.7	36.0	32.9
Bruises, contusions	11.8	14.1	23.5	17.1	11.7	11.1	16.4	6.2	3.8	6.0	13.6	10.0	7.4
Cuts, lacerations	11.2	18.7	16.1	27.1	15.1	8.7	12.2	3.4	4.4	5.3	3.7	16.9	10.4
Fractures	10.5	17.4	23.7	27.6	12.0	8.3	12.2	4.4	3.4	6.0	7.6	8.1	8.2
Heat burns	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.3	.2	.7	.4	1.4	7.2	1.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.8	2.7	.6	1.0	3.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.9
Tendonitis .....	.6	1.1	.4	.9	1.3	.5	.6	.7	.2	.4	.5	.3	.7
Chemical burns .....	.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	.5	.8	.1	.6	.2	.4	.6	.4
Amputations .....	.9	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.6	.4	.8	.2	.2	.4	.1	.5	.4
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.5	7.1	9.2	10.2	5.4	5.0	6.8	4.0	2.7	3.0	5.8	4.5	3.9
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	8.9	14.0	16.1	19.6	11.3	7.2	11.0	3.6	4.1	4.6	6.8	5.6	8.1
Eye	3.8	7.7	7.7	9.7	6.8	2.6	3.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	4.4
Neck	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.8	.8	1.1
Trunk	47.1	56.3	57.4	73.8	48.1	44.1	64.5	23.5	15.2	23.6	61.2	32.2	28.3
Shoulder	8.6	11.1	10.8	12.2	10.7	7.7	12.3	4.1	2.1	4.1	9.4	5.8	4.3
Back	29.8	33.0	30.9	46.0	27.2	28.7	39.9	15.4	10.1	15.4	43.7	20.6	18.2
Upper extremities	31.3	50.3	42.0	57.3	47.9	25.1	33.7	15.4	10.5	15.8	22.7	35.3	27.0
Wrist	6.2	8.4	5.4	7.8	8.9	5.5	7.1	4.6	3.6	3.4	6.2	4.7	6.1
Hand, except finger	5.2	8.5	5.6	10.9	7.7	4.1	5.2	1.9	1.3	2.7	3.2	7.3	5.2
Finger	12.2	22.3	21.3	24.0	21.6	8.9	12.2	3.7	3.1	5.7	6.1	15.6	10.3
Lower extremities	29.9	37.6	45.4	59.8	26.6	27.4	41.2	18.1	11.9	17.5	27.9	23.1	21.4
Knee	11.1	12.7	15.7	19.3	9.4	10.5	15.5	6.5	4.7	6.0	12.0	9.1	7.7
Foot, except toe	4.8	7.0	6.2	10.7	5.3	4.1	6.9	3.4	1.7	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.2
Toe	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.2	.8	.4	.9	1.0	.8	1.5
Body systems	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.6
Multiple parts	13.3	13.0	16.4	20.9	9.1	13.4	16.4	10.1	7.2	8.4	20.6	9.7	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	2.0	3.3	7.4	2.5	3.2	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.6
Containers	16.7	14.9	13.0	10.4	17.1	17.3	35.6	6.4	3.9	8.0	8.6	14.7	6.8
Furniture and fixtures	5.1	4.2	2.1	4.3	4.3	5.5	7.0	1.5	3.1	3.5	7.2	5.8	2.7
Machinery	8.8	17.7	18.9	14.8	18.9	6.0	9.1	3.9	2.7	4.3	3.4	7.5	6.5
Parts and materials	14.1	34.5	21.8	56.0	25.9	7.6	15.5	5.2	2.8	4.7	1.8	3.7	10.4
Worker motion or position	20.0	27.4	19.1	31.7	26.3	17.6	24.8	16.0	9.4	11.9	17.5	15.1	15.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	25.8	27.5	32.2	48.8	17.2	25.2	30.7	20.3	13.0	15.7	33.0	27.8	17.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	8.8	14.8	12.8	25.5	10.1	6.9	8.3	4.8	3.1	4.4	7.2	9.6	8.9
Vehicles	12.1	10.1	17.6	12.8	8.1	12.7	23.3	7.5	4.7	9.0	8.3	6.5	9.7
Health care patient	6.0	(⁶)	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	7.9	.1	—	.2	.3	41.9	—	.3
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	37.2	64.5	74.1	84.8	54.1	28.3	44.9	14.0	11.3	17.8	19.2	33.0	29.2
Struck by object	18.4	30.6	37.9	46.7	22.4	14.5	23.4	5.2	6.3	8.2	9.7	17.2	16.4
Struck against object	9.4	14.0	15.1	19.2	11.5	7.9	11.8	5.7	2.9	5.0	5.6	11.2	5.9
Caught in equipment or object ..	6.0	13.4	16.1	9.1	15.1	3.6	6.4	2.1	.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.4
Fall to lower level	8.7	14.3	14.8	33.2	5.5	6.9	10.9	7.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.9
Fall on same level	18.4	15.0	18.0	18.8	12.9	19.5	21.7	13.6	9.3	11.6	28.8	24.1	12.9
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	4.0	4.9	4.0	7.5	3.8	3.7	5.0	2.6	1.6	1.9	4.2	4.2	3.1
Overexertion	32.8	36.3	29.4	43.5	33.7	31.6	47.6	12.4	9.2	13.8	52.1	15.3	18.5
Overexertion in lifting	17.6	19.0	13.0	24.0	17.4	17.1	27.1	6.1	5.3	8.3	24.6	8.6	11.0
Repetitive motion	4.8	8.1	1.9	3.8	10.7	3.7	4.7	5.2	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.5
Exposure to harmful substances	5.7	7.8	8.9	8.4	7.3	5.0	4.4	3.4	3.6	2.9	6.0	10.3	4.2
Transportation accidents	6.7	5.5	9.8	9.4	3.3	7.1	11.5	5.1	2.9	6.4	5.8	3.5	5.1
Fires and explosions .....	.3	.5	.6	.6	.5	.2	.4	—	.4	(⁶)	.1	—	.3
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.6	.2	.4	.3	.2	2.0	1.0	.3	.4	.7	7.7	.9	.5

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and

reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

⁶ Less than 0.05 cases per 10,000 full-time workers.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2005

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 [1,234,680 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	19.0	12.7	11.5	6.5	24.2	7
Sex:									
Male	100.0	13.8	11.1	18.9	12.8	11.7	6.8	24.9	7
Female	100.0	15.2	12.8	19.3	12.7	11.2	6.1	22.8	6
Age:²									
14 - 15	100.0	22.2	—	—	—	22.2	—	—	3
16 - 19	100.0	21.2	18.7	21.0	13.6	9.5	5.0	10.9	4
20 - 24	100.0	19.0	15.2	21.9	13.0	10.4	5.3	15.1	4
25 - 34	100.0	15.6	13.3	20.8	12.8	11.5	6.0	20.2	6
35 - 44	100.0	13.3	10.5	18.2	13.2	11.7	6.5	26.5	8
45 - 54	100.0	12.2	10.2	17.9	12.3	11.9	7.2	28.4	10
55 - 64	100.0	12.0	9.1	16.7	11.6	12.3	8.2	30.2	11
65 and over	100.0	9.3	6.9	16.3	15.3	11.3	6.4	34.5	12
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	16.1	13.7	21.3	13.2	10.3	5.6	19.9	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.5	12.9	20.2	13.4	10.3	6.2	21.5	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	14.4	11.9	19.6	12.2	11.8	6.6	23.4	7
More than 5 years	100.0	12.6	9.6	16.7	12.8	12.6	7.1	28.7	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	15.3	12.2	18.9	12.7	11.4	6.4	23.1	7
Black only	100.0	12.3	12.6	20.2	12.5	10.8	6.8	24.8	7
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	13.9	12.5	20.9	12.6	11.5	6.3	22.3	7
Asian only	100.0	14.3	12.7	20.1	15.8	10.4	6.4	20.5	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	100.0	22.9	10.9	23.1	9.7	9.2	5.3	18.9	4
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	15.8	12.9	18.7	15.8	8.7	7.2	20.9	6
Hispanic or Latino and other race	100.0	11.2	6.0	31.0	7.8	20.7	5.2	19.0	8
Multi-race	100.0	24.7	6.5	5.4	14.0	11.8	3.2	33.3	9
Not reported	100.0	13.4	10.2	18.0	12.8	12.0	6.8	26.8	8

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.

rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of

TABLE 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2005

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 [1,234,680 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	19.0	12.7	11.5	6.5	24.2	7
Management occupations	100.0	16.1	12.6	19.1	10.7	12.7	8.0	20.8	6
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	16.3	10.5	18.3	16.0	8.4	3.1	27.1	6
Computer and mathematical occupations ..	100.0	17.1	16.8	19.9	10.0	7.8	5.0	23.7	5
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	12.8	13.3	18.4	13.5	18.9	5.3	18.0	6
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	15.3	12.6	20.4	19.2	6.3	5.7	20.7	6
Community and social services occupations	100.0	11.3	16.4	24.6	7.3	12.8	6.6	21.1	5
Legal occupations	100.0	44.9	14.5	14.5	10.1	7.2	—	5.8	2
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	27.2	12.1	17.6	11.4	11.1	5.8	14.7	4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	18.5	17.6	16.8	10.0	13.1	6.5	17.7	5
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	17.1	12.2	20.1	13.2	11.3	6.2	19.8	6
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	15.4	14.4	22.1	14.4	10.1	5.8	17.7	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	12.3	11.2	19.3	13.3	12.5	6.5	24.9	7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	16.8	15.1	23.5	12.5	9.2	5.3	17.7	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	13.7	12.6	20.9	12.9	11.4	6.6	22.0	7
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	12.7	11.1	22.5	12.2	11.8	6.9	22.8	7
Sales and related occupations	100.0	14.0	11.3	18.6	12.3	12.9	5.9	24.9	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	16.1	13.0	17.5	12.4	11.5	6.2	23.4	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	12.6	13.3	20.3	12.3	12.4	6.7	22.3	7
Construction and extraction occupations ...	100.0	12.7	10.1	18.8	12.2	11.1	7.2	27.9	9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	13.3	11.9	18.8	12.7	12.7	6.5	24.2	8
Production occupations	100.0	16.8	10.7	17.5	12.4	11.6	6.7	24.3	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	11.6	10.0	17.6	13.6	11.8	7.0	28.4	9

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

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

totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupation and number of days away from work, 2005

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 [1,234,680 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	19.0	12.7	11.5	6.5	24.2	7
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	14.2	11.7	19.1	13.2	10.4	6.7	24.7	7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	8.6	7.8	16.5	13.0	12.6	7.9	33.7	14
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	15.7	15.2	23.0	14.7	10.2	5.2	16.0	5
Construction laborers	100.0	12.6	11.5	20.4	12.2	11.5	6.7	25.1	8
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	9.9	10.6	16.7	14.8	11.7	7.3	29.0	10
Retail salespersons	100.0	14.7	10.8	19.5	13.9	12.6	5.6	22.9	7
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	11.9	12.4	19.5	13.6	12.0	7.8	22.7	7
Carpenters	100.0	12.6	10.5	21.4	13.8	10.5	7.2	24.0	7
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	12.5	14.1	21.0	12.7	11.0	7.2	21.5	7
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	15.2	13.9	19.2	11.4	10.1	6.2	24.1	6
Registered nurses	100.0	16.6	11.7	19.0	14.0	12.7	6.3	19.8	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	14.1	13.4	22.3	12.8	11.8	5.0	20.7	6
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	11.1	8.7	15.1	11.8	15.1	7.3	31.0	13
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	15.2	16.2	19.1	13.6	11.6	5.1	19.1	5
Cashiers	100.0	14.3	12.3	20.0	11.0	11.8	5.8	24.8	6
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	22.9	18.7	20.4	11.3	7.2	2.8	16.7	4
Electricians	100.0	11.9	11.3	19.9	11.1	12.3	6.6	26.9	9
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	16.8	12.9	22.6	9.8	8.6	7.6	21.8	5
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	21.0	13.7	17.8	15.4	8.7	5.2	18.2	5
Customer service representatives	100.0	16.2	13.0	17.0	12.1	10.8	6.4	24.6	6
Driver/sales workers	100.0	9.9	8.6	20.4	16.3	13.5	5.8	25.5	8
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	11.6	14.3	31.6	9.0	15.7	4.3	13.5	5
Industrial machinery mechanics	100.0	12.6	11.8	15.3	10.3	12.9	6.8	30.3	10
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	13.7	16.7	19.3	12.9	8.9	7.8	20.8	6
Security guards	100.0	12.8	9.0	18.6	12.1	12.3	7.4	27.9	9
First line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	100.0	14.8	8.5	15.4	13.3	12.6	6.6	28.9	10

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

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

TABLE 11. 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, 2005

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 [1,234,680 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	19.0	12.7	11.5	6.5	24.2	7
Nature of injury or illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	11.6	10.9	19.8	13.8	11.9	6.7	25.3	8
Bruises, contusions	100.0	20.4	15.9	22.0	14.0	9.8	4.6	13.3	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	24.3	14.1	22.5	13.4	10.2	4.6	10.8	4
Fractures	100.0	5.8	5.1	10.4	10.3	12.8	9.3	46.2	27
Heat burns	100.0	17.3	14.2	26.3	10.1	13.8	5.8	12.5	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	2.7	4.3	8.0	10.5	18.5	9.7	46.4	27
Tendonitis	100.0	8.9	9.4	17.8	11.4	13.1	5.9	33.4	12
Chemical burns	100.0	24.7	16.8	22.2	11.2	10.8	6.1	8.0	3
Amputations	100.0	5.2	3.0	14.6	11.4	15.0	11.0	39.6	22
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	12.1	11.8	18.1	13.0	11.0	6.2	27.8	8
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	100.0	32.9	19.1	20.4	9.9	6.1	3.1	8.6	2
Eye	100.0	39.0	22.7	22.1	6.6	3.7	1.7	4.3	2
Neck	100.0	14.7	11.7	18.6	13.8	8.9	4.2	28.2	7
Trunk	100.0	11.1	10.7	19.3	13.4	12.3	7.2	26.0	8
Shoulder	100.0	9.1	7.9	15.3	11.0	11.3	7.9	37.4	15
Back	100.0	11.8	11.8	21.5	14.5	11.6	6.0	22.8	7
Upper extremities	100.0	16.1	11.6	18.9	12.7	12.1	6.8	21.9	7
Wrist	100.0	10.0	8.8	15.0	11.5	14.0	8.7	32.0	14
Hand, except finger	100.0	19.1	13.3	21.7	12.6	10.9	6.5	15.9	5
Finger	100.0	19.8	12.2	21.2	13.7	11.4	6.0	15.7	5
Lower extremities	100.0	11.8	10.9	18.6	12.8	12.4	6.8	26.8	9
Knee	100.0	9.2	8.9	16.3	12.5	12.9	8.3	31.9	12
Foot, except toe	100.0	14.2	11.7	18.8	12.8	13.4	5.9	23.2	7
Toe	100.0	16.4	14.2	20.5	12.9	10.2	6.2	19.6	5
Body systems	100.0	20.6	17.4	17.4	14.1	6.9	5.4	18.2	4
Multiple parts	100.0	12.2	10.9	19.0	12.0	10.7	6.2	29.0	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11. 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, 2005 — 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	26.3	19.7	20.7	10.4	10.1	4.8	8.0	3
Containers	100.0	11.6	11.5	18.6	13.2	12.3	7.0	25.9	8
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	17.0	14.7	20.5	12.2	11.0	5.7	18.9	5
Machinery	100.0	14.2	11.0	18.9	12.8	12.0	7.3	23.8	7
Parts and materials	100.0	15.7	12.7	18.3	12.8	11.3	6.3	22.8	7
Worker motion or position	100.0	10.0	9.3	18.7	13.0	13.2	7.1	28.7	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	11.9	10.5	17.3	12.4	11.0	7.4	29.5	10
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	21.6	12.8	20.4	12.6	11.1	5.5	16.1	5
Vehicles	100.0	11.3	10.2	18.4	12.9	11.9	6.7	28.6	10
Health care patient	100.0	13.8	14.9	22.4	14.0	11.8	5.9	17.2	5
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	19.9	13.5	20.5	12.6	10.6	5.4	17.4	5
Struck by object	100.0	20.4	14.4	19.7	12.5	10.9	5.2	16.8	5
Struck against object	100.0	18.8	14.0	22.1	12.5	10.9	5.7	15.9	5
Caught in equipment or object ..	100.0	14.8	9.7	18.3	13.6	12.0	6.6	25.0	8
Fall to lower level	100.0	10.1	9.9	16.0	11.0	10.8	8.2	34.0	13
Fall on same level	100.0	12.7	11.3	18.2	13.0	11.1	6.6	27.1	8
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	100.0	11.9	10.5	19.9	13.5	12.4	7.1	24.8	8
Overexertion	100.0	11.0	10.8	18.8	13.4	12.6	7.2	26.2	8
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	11.0	11.4	19.1	13.4	12.0	7.1	25.9	8
Repetitive motion	100.0	7.5	6.2	12.1	10.9	15.0	8.8	39.5	19
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	25.0	17.1	22.4	11.5	10.0	4.0	10.1	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	10.3	9.8	17.9	13.0	11.0	6.8	31.3	10
Fires and explosions	100.0	15.8	11.2	11.5	5.8	9.6	21.9	24.6	16
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	16.9	15.4	20.2	10.8	11.1	5.6	20.0	5

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not

sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2005

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 [1,234,680 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	19.0	12.7	11.5	6.5	24.2	7
Goods producing:									
Total goods producing	100.0	14.5	10.7	17.8	12.4	11.8	6.9	25.9	8
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	11.4	10.9	17.2	11.5	11.6	8.1	29.2	10
Construction	100.0	12.9	10.5	18.9	13.1	11.3	6.9	26.4	9
Manufacturing	100.0	16.1	10.8	17.2	12.0	12.2	6.6	25.1	7
Service providing:									
Total service providing	100.0	14.2	12.1	19.6	12.9	11.4	6.4	23.4	7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	100.0	12.7	10.6	18.0	12.9	11.8	6.7	27.3	8
Information	100.0	13.7	12.7	16.4	12.5	12.6	6.9	25.3	7
Financial activities	100.0	17.0	13.3	19.4	11.6	10.6	6.8	21.2	6
Professional and business services	100.0	13.4	12.4	20.4	14.1	11.4	5.7	22.6	7
Education and health services	100.0	16.0	13.7	21.2	13.5	11.1	6.1	18.3	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	16.4	14.2	21.6	11.7	10.4	6.1	19.6	5
Other services	100.0	14.0	11.5	22.4	12.1	12.3	5.9	21.9	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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to

its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and major industry sector, 2005

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	1,234,680	394,090	27,890	157,070	209,130	840,580	380,720	20,690	38,250	91,840	186,400	93,900	28,790
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	40,500	11,690	850	700	10,150	28,810	15,250	970	430	3,090	7,060	1,760	250
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	122,780	43,140	3,420	13,390	26,340	79,640	36,950	1,950	2,330	8,610	22,090	5,930	1,780
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	370,960	127,220	9,470	61,110	56,640	243,750	110,480	5,590	12,280	29,750	50,970	25,640	9,030
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	286,720	92,200	6,650	42,770	42,790	194,520	88,370	5,360	9,050	20,150	42,680	21,490	7,420
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	132,870	29,340	2,570	5,720	21,060	103,530	46,830	2,370	4,040	8,660	25,920	13,100	2,620
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	71,760	16,620	1,240	820	14,560	55,140	25,190	1,000	790	4,630	13,400	9,450	670
Not reported	209,080	73,880	3,700	32,570	37,600	135,200	57,660	3,430	9,330	16,950	24,290	16,530	7,020
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	7,410	1,470	30	170	1,270	5,940	1,820	170	570	580	2,260	370	160
Less than 1 hour	100,970	26,670	1,600	9,360	15,700	74,310	32,470	1,690	3,220	8,070	19,290	7,670	1,900
1 hour to less than 2 hours	119,340	34,290	1,730	11,870	20,680	85,050	39,660	2,120	2,920	8,880	19,490	9,750	2,230
2 hours to less than 4 hours	268,900	82,720	4,810	34,180	43,730	186,170	83,890	4,060	7,550	20,050	40,600	24,030	6,010
4 hours to less than 6 hours	203,750	63,170	4,250	25,760	33,160	140,590	62,450	3,290	4,420	15,760	31,150	18,870	4,650
6 hours to less than 8 hours	181,300	61,270	3,400	25,880	31,990	120,030	52,130	3,370	5,690	12,190	31,440	11,330	3,890
8 hours to less than 10 hours	91,370	34,020	2,560	13,730	17,720	57,350	28,950	1,800	3,460	6,560	11,160	3,070	2,350
10 hours to less than 12 hours	24,810	9,230	1,020	2,930	5,290	15,570	8,030	340	630	2,000	3,470	770	340
12 hours to less than 16 hours	8,770	2,010	200	400	1,410	6,760	3,810	210	200	350	1,550	490	150
More than 16 hours	850	30	—	—	20	820	630	—	30	—	150	—	—
Not reported	227,210	79,220	8,270	32,790	38,160	147,990	66,880	3,640	9,570	17,410	25,830	17,550	7,110
Day of week:													
Sunday	64,230	9,980	1,160	2,990	5,830	54,240	22,640	1,010	1,040	3,540	14,870	10,140	1,000
Monday	232,240	79,290	5,160	33,330	40,800	152,950	68,530	4,070	7,440	18,790	34,120	14,350	5,650
Tuesday	227,230	77,680	5,590	30,910	41,170	149,550	70,670	4,430	6,490	17,900	31,870	12,780	5,420
Wednesday	212,480	74,170	5,330	29,030	39,800	138,310	64,210	3,570	7,030	15,660	30,540	12,300	5,000
Thursday	211,180	71,770	4,340	29,030	38,400	139,410	64,070	3,240	6,620	15,970	29,970	14,850	4,680
Friday	190,410	61,270	4,140	25,230	31,900	129,140	59,080	2,780	6,630	14,760	27,180	14,140	4,570
Saturday	96,910	19,940	2,180	6,540	11,210	76,970	31,510	1,580	2,990	5,230	17,850	15,350	2,470

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational

Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and major industry sector, 2005

Characteristic	Total cases	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,234,680 cases]	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
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	3.3	3.0	3.0	.4	4.9	3.4	4.0	4.7	1.1	3.4	3.8	1.9	.9
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	9.9	10.9	12.3	8.5	12.6	9.5	9.7	9.4	6.1	9.4	11.9	6.3	6.2
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	30.0	32.3	34.0	38.9	27.1	29.0	29.0	27.0	32.1	32.4	27.3	27.3	31.4
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	23.2	23.4	23.8	27.2	20.5	23.1	23.2	25.9	23.7	21.9	22.9	22.9	25.8
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10.8	7.4	9.2	3.6	10.1	12.3	12.3	11.5	10.6	9.4	13.9	14.0	9.1
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	5.8	4.2	4.4	.5	7.0	6.6	6.6	4.8	2.1	5.0	7.2	10.1	2.3
Not reported	16.9	18.7	13.3	20.7	18.0	16.1	15.1	16.6	24.4	18.5	13.0	17.6	24.4
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began .....	.6	.4	.1	.1	.6	.7	.5	.8	1.5	.6	1.2	.4	.6
Less than 1 hour	8.2	6.8	5.7	6.0	7.5	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.8	10.3	8.2	6.6
1 hour to less than 2 hours	9.7	8.7	6.2	7.6	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.2	7.6	9.7	10.5	10.4	7.7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	21.8	21.0	17.2	21.8	20.9	22.1	22.0	19.6	19.7	21.8	21.8	25.6	20.9
4 hours to less than 6 hours	16.5	16.0	15.2	16.4	15.9	16.7	16.4	15.9	11.6	17.2	16.7	20.1	16.2
6 hours to less than 8 hours	14.7	15.5	12.2	16.5	15.3	14.3	13.7	16.3	14.9	13.3	16.9	12.1	13.5
8 hours to less than 10 hours	7.4	8.6	9.2	8.7	8.5	6.8	7.6	8.7	9.0	7.1	6.0	3.3	8.2
10 hours to less than 12 hours	2.0	2.3	3.7	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.9	.8	1.2
12 hours to less than 16 hours .....	.7	.5	.7	.3	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	.5	.4	.8	.5	.5
More than 16 hours .....	.1	.0	—	—	.0	.1	.2	—	.1	—	.1	—	—
Not reported	18.4	20.1	29.7	20.9	18.2	17.6	17.6	17.6	25.0	19.0	13.9	18.7	24.7
Day of week:													
Sunday	5.2	2.5	4.2	1.9	2.8	6.5	5.9	4.9	2.7	3.9	8.0	10.8	3.5
Monday	18.8	20.1	18.5	21.2	19.5	18.2	18.0	19.7	19.5	20.5	18.3	15.3	19.6
Tuesday	18.4	19.7	20.0	19.7	19.7	17.8	18.6	21.4	17.0	19.5	17.1	13.6	18.8
Wednesday	17.2	18.8	19.1	18.5	19.0	16.5	16.9	17.3	18.4	17.1	16.4	13.1	17.4
Thursday	17.1	18.2	15.6	18.5	18.4	16.6	16.8	15.7	17.3	17.4	16.1	15.8	16.3
Friday	15.4	15.5	14.8	16.1	15.3	15.4	15.5	13.4	17.3	16.1	14.6	15.1	15.9
Saturday	7.8	5.1	7.8	4.2	5.4	9.2	8.3	7.6	7.8	5.7	9.6	16.3	8.6

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. 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 the Occupational

Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

TABLE 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and number of days away from work, 2005

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 [1,234,680 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	19.0	12.7	11.5	6.5	24.2	7
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	14.0	11.4	17.2	13.4	11.3	6.0	26.7	7
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	14.0	10.9	18.0	13.5	11.9	6.8	24.9	8
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	14.6	11.8	19.7	13.0	11.1	6.2	23.6	7
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	15.0	12.1	19.2	12.4	11.7	6.2	23.2	7
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	14.9	12.7	19.8	12.8	11.4	6.3	22.0	6
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	15.5	12.6	19.1	12.6	10.8	6.7	22.6	6
Not reported	100.0	12.2	10.2	17.8	12.2	12.2	7.6	27.8	10
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	12.7	12.3	13.5	12.7	10.8	7.6	30.4	10
Less than 1 hour	100.0	15.4	11.6	19.5	12.9	10.8	6.0	23.8	7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	15.2	13.2	18.7	12.7	10.9	5.9	23.5	6
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	15.1	11.9	19.6	12.7	11.7	6.4	22.6	7
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	14.3	12.1	19.6	13.0	11.3	6.1	23.7	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	14.6	12.1	18.7	13.2	11.5	6.7	23.2	7
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	14.5	11.3	19.8	13.4	11.5	6.3	23.2	7
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	13.5	12.7	21.1	11.2	11.9	7.0	22.6	6
12 hours to less than 16 hours	100.0	19.0	11.3	13.6	11.6	14.5	7.0	23.1	7
More than 16 hours	100.0	5.9	2.4	9.4	10.6	5.9	3.5	63.5	—
Not reported	100.0	12.1	9.9	17.8	12.1	12.2	7.5	28.3	10
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	12.6	12.2	17.8	14.7	11.9	6.4	24.5	7
Monday	100.0	14.1	12.0	18.6	13.8	11.4	6.7	23.4	7
Tuesday	100.0	15.3	11.0	19.1	13.0	11.5	6.4	23.8	7
Wednesday	100.0	14.4	13.3	19.0	11.6	11.8	6.3	23.7	7
Thursday	100.0	15.8	10.2	19.7	12.1	11.4	6.7	24.1	7
Friday	100.0	12.4	11.3	18.9	12.6	12.1	6.7	26.0	9
Saturday	100.0	13.8	12.3	19.7	12.7	10.3	6.5	24.8	7

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

sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not