

Table 4. Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² in selected health care industries, by selected event or exposure, 1995

Event or exposure	Private industry ^{3,4}	Nursing and personal care facilities	Home health care services	Hospitals
All events or exposures	250.3	594.9	405.2	308.4
Overexertion	68.7	319.6	167.6	137.8
Overexertion in lifting	41.1	196.1	95.2	73.8
Fall on same level	27.5	68.6	52.9	37.9
Bodily reaction	26.1	46.2	44.2	32.4
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	7.3	15.0	13.1	8.3
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	10.8	20.0	19.2	14.9
Struck by object	33.2	34.4	13.5	22.3
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	2.8	39.7	7.0	9.2
Struck against object	17.6	24.5	13.2	14.1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	6.2	14.3	7.9	13.5
Fall to lower level	12.9	3.4	20.7	6.9
Highway accident	5.6	1.8	54.5	2.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ 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 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Data for totals and major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. The scientifically selected probability sample used in 1995 was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
 U.S. Department of Labor
 June 1997