

Table R11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and selected sources of injury or illness, 1995 — Continued

Occupation	Source of injury or illness					
	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	Health care patient	All other sources ³
Private industry	300,987	317,226	91,853	158,197	97,564	303,404
Managerial and professional specialty	18,578	22,671	1,126	8,122	17,215	18,983
Executive, administrative, managerial	7,627	10,706	657	4,075	419	6,305
Financial managers	277	381	—	182	—	198
Personnel and labor relations	41	55	—	—	—	46
Purchasing managers	19	67	—	—	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, public relations	308	308	—	243	—	136
Administrators, education	109	176	35	—	—	166
Managers, medicine and health	133	386	—	98	112	150
Managers, food and lodging	1,158	1,261	89	119	—	1,154
Managers, properties, real estate	149	486	112	146	—	106
Funeral directors	—	79	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	260	567	—	129	69	284
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	2,854	4,200	345	2,025	157	2,463
Accountants and auditors	612	457	—	176	—	302
Underwriters	39	42	—	—	—	37
Other financial officers	280	609	—	220	—	276
Management analysts	—	94	—	18	—	33
Personnel, training, labor relations	238	259	—	221	45	253
Purchasing agents, buyers, farm products	—	—	—	—	—	97
Buyers, wholesale, retail, except farm products	220	180	—	189	—	84
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	122	131	—	65	—	92
Business and promotion agents	—	60	—	55	—	34
Construction inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction	67	90	—	43	—	63
Management related, n.e.c.	642	786	34	95	—	309
Professional specialty	10,951	11,965	469	4,047	16,796	12,677
Architects	—	—	—	—	—	40
Engineers, aerospace	32	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, metallurgical, materials	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, petroleum	—	46	—	—	—	—
Engineers, chemical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, civil	14	230	13	46	—	204
Engineers, electrical, electronic	640	181	—	136	—	98
Engineers, industrial	145	120	—	16	—	269
Engineers, mechanical	57	45	—	—	—	49
Engineers, marine, naval	52	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	273	142	—	183	—	154
Surveyors, mapping scientists	—	52	15	16	—	—
Computer systems analysts	211	338	—	58	—	47
Operations and systems researchers, analysts	173	139	—	—	—	75
Chemists, except biochemists	—	43	—	17	—	97
Geologists and geodesists	18	—	—	—	—	—
Physical scientists, n.e.c.	—	—	—	15	—	—
Agricultural and food scientists	—	—	—	16	—	49
Biological and life scientists	—	35	—	—	—	39
Forestry and conservation scientists	30	—	17	35	—	—
Medical scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physicians	31	61	—	—	75	182
Veterinarians	—	—	—	—	—	187
Podiatrists	—	—	—	—	—	33
Registered nurses	2,995	4,230	102	1,501	12,805	3,091
Pharmacists	54	98	—	—	—	19
Dietitians	59	68	—	35	—	—
Respiratory therapists	139	103	—	—	546	177
Occupational therapists	—	—	—	—	98	—
Physical therapists	118	62	—	—	260	103
Speech therapists	—	—	—	—	13	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	141	220	—	119	136	109
Physician's assistants	37	54	—	—	66	63
Teachers, postsecondary, chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, postsecondary, trade and industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c.	—	17	—	—	—	37

See footnotes at end of table.

Table R11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and selected sources of injury or illness, 1995 — Continued

Occupation	Occupation code ²	Total cases	Source of injury or illness				
			Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials
Nonclassifiable	999	16,298	187	1,412	416	793	1,311

See footnotes at end of table.

Table R11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by occupation and selected sources of injury or illness, 1995 — Continued

Occupation	Source of injury or illness					
	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	Health care patient	All other sources ³
Nonclassifiable	1,877	1,670	498	786	307	7,040

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

² Based on the 1990 occupational classification structure developed by the Bureau of the Census.

³ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

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