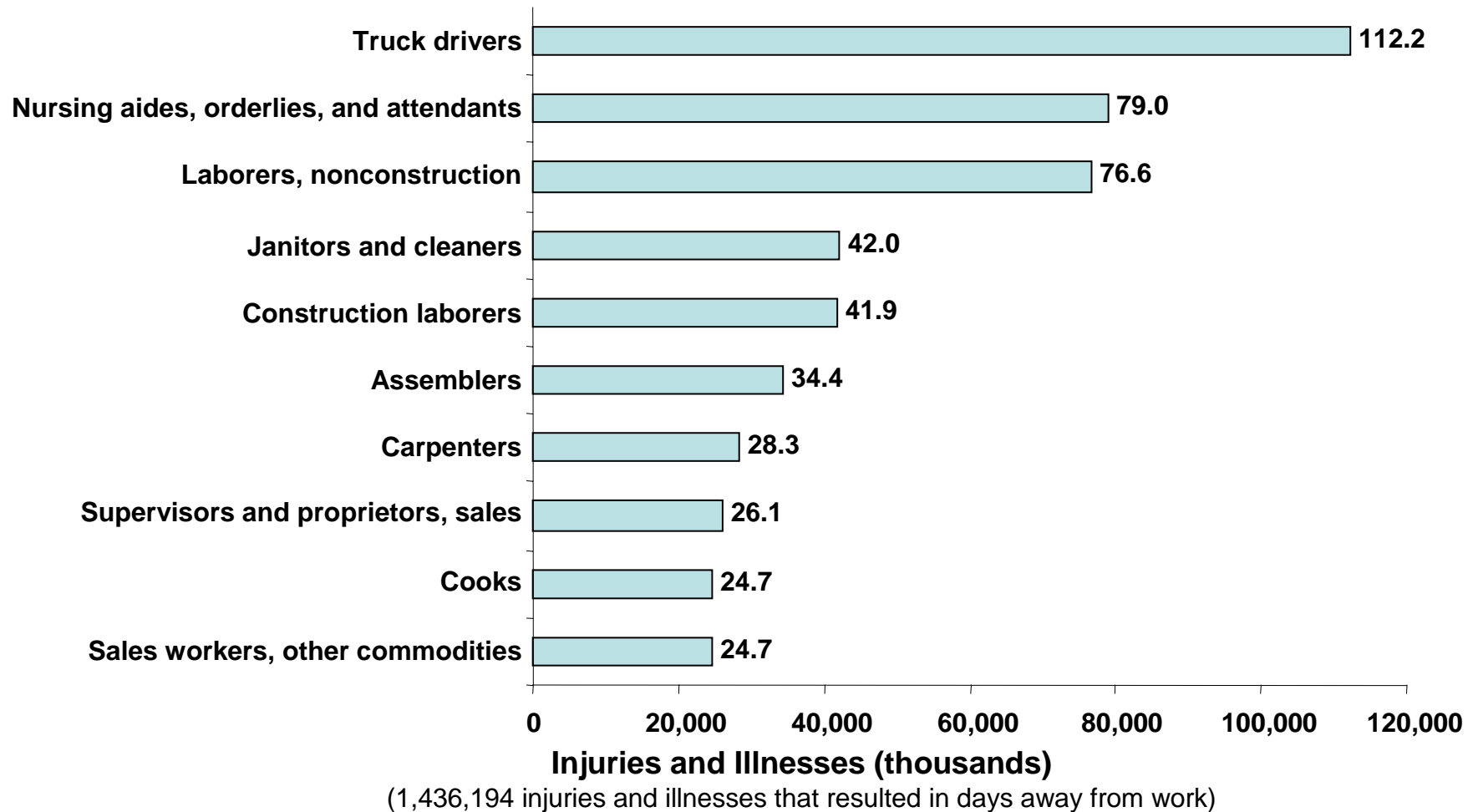
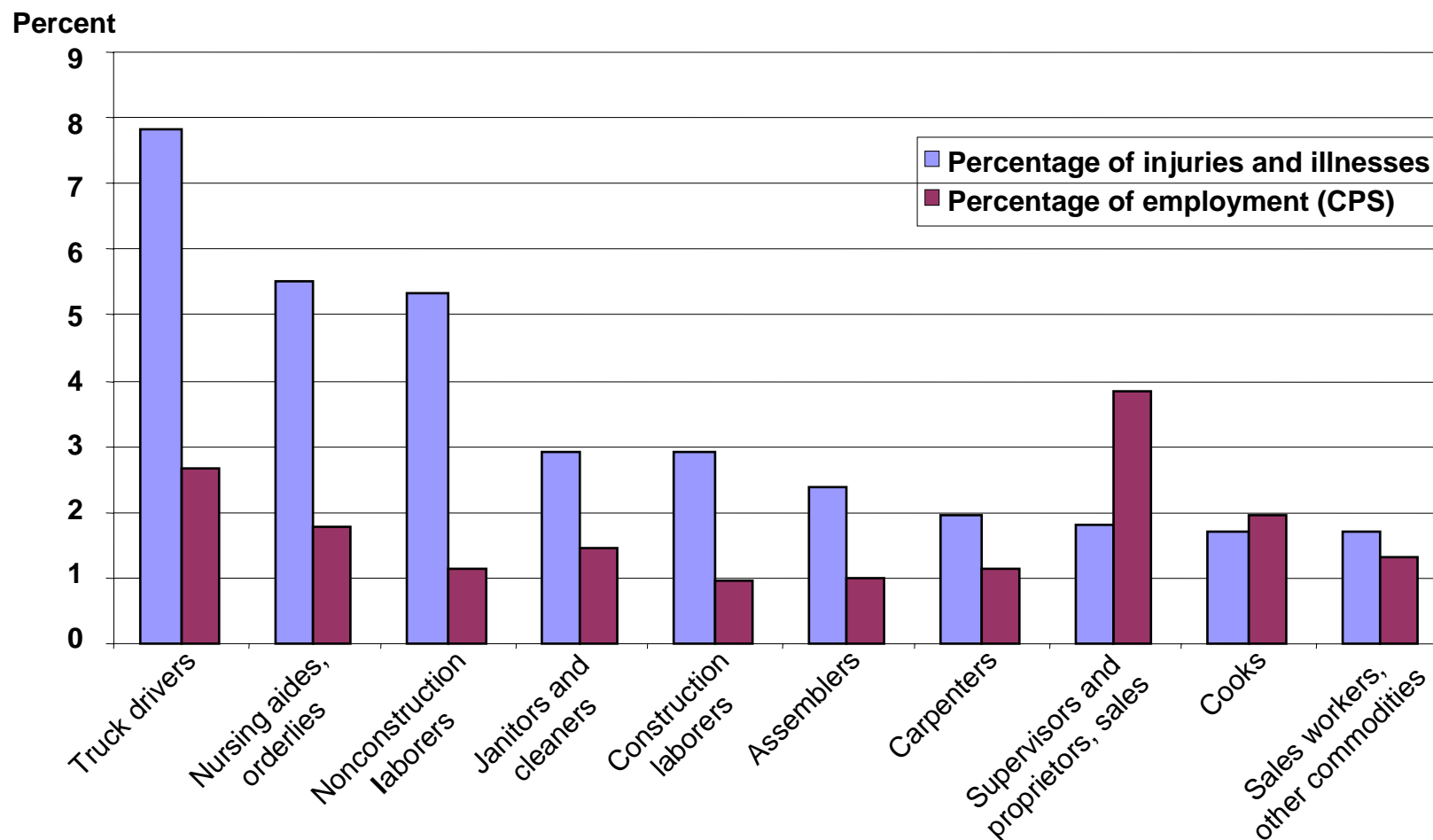


Occupations with the Most Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work, 2002



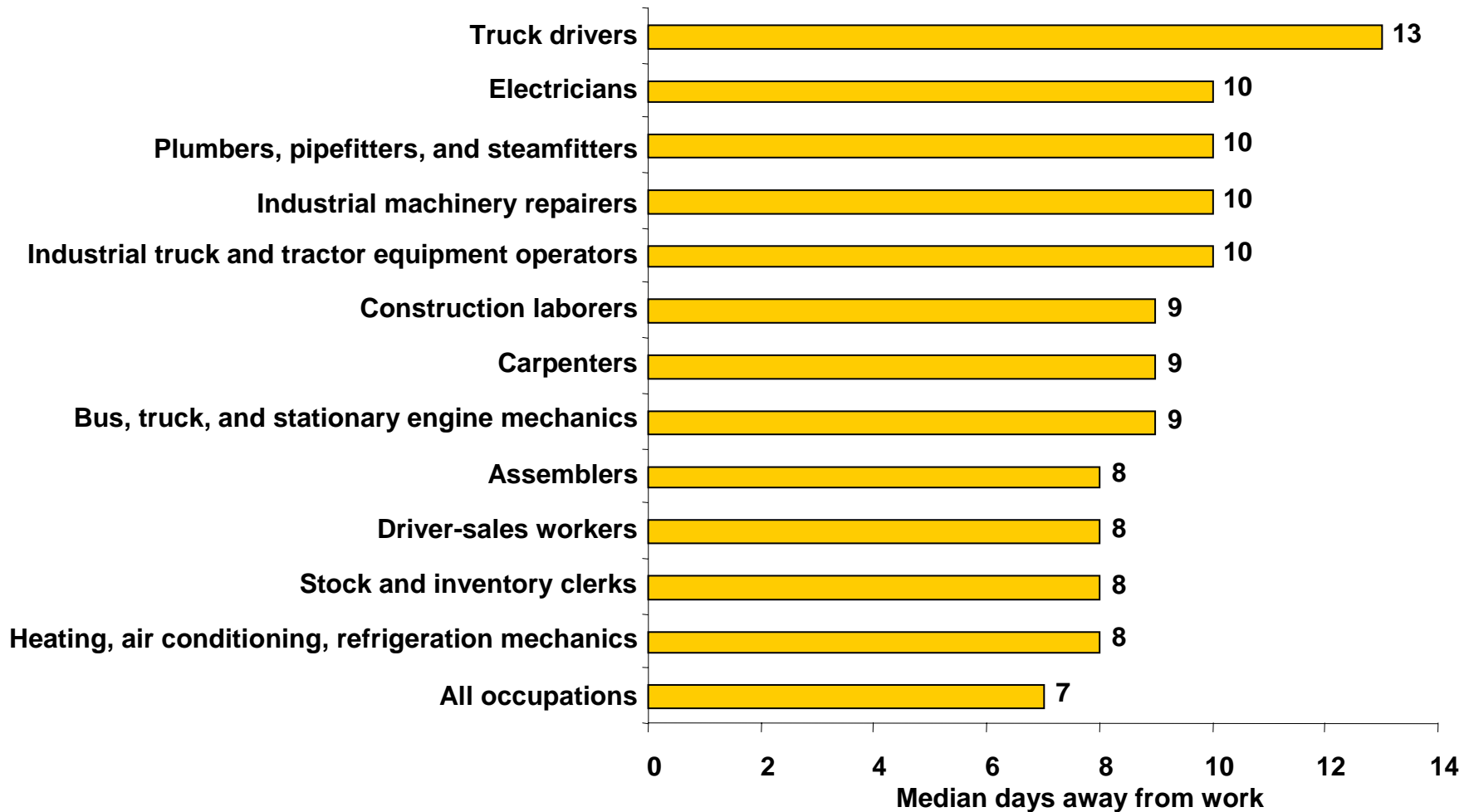
Truck drivers suffered the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work, followed by nursing aides, orderlies and by laborers, nonconstruction.

Percentages of Employment and Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses for Occupations with the Most Injuries and Illnesses, 2002



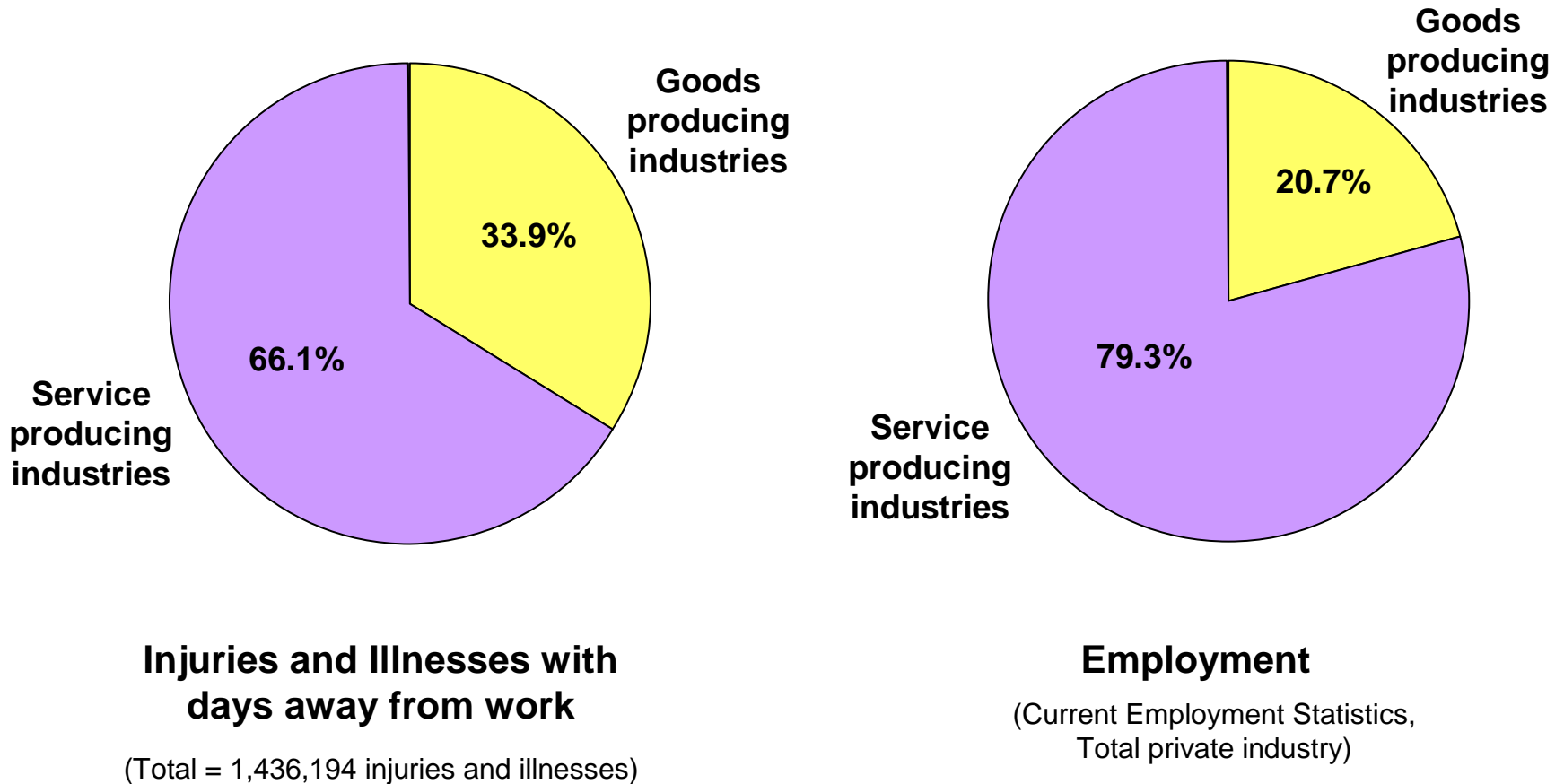
Truck drivers, nursing aides and orderlies, nonconstruction laborers, janitors and cleaners, construction laborers, assemblers, carpenters and other commodities sales workers experienced a higher percentage of injuries and illnesses than their employment share. Sales supervisors and proprietors and cooks experienced a lower percentage of injuries and illnesses than their employment share.

Occupations with the Highest Median Days Away from Work, 2002



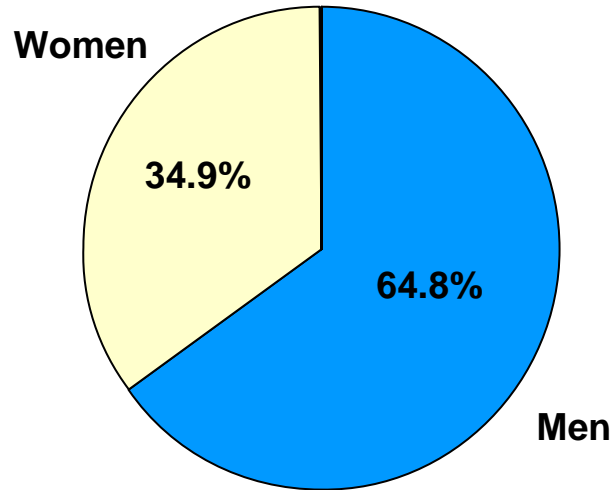
Of the occupations with at least 1/2% of the total days away from work cases, truck drivers had a median of 13 days. Electricians; plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters; industrial machinery repairers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators had a median of 10 days. This compared to a median of 7 days for all occupations.

Employment and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Major Industry, 2002



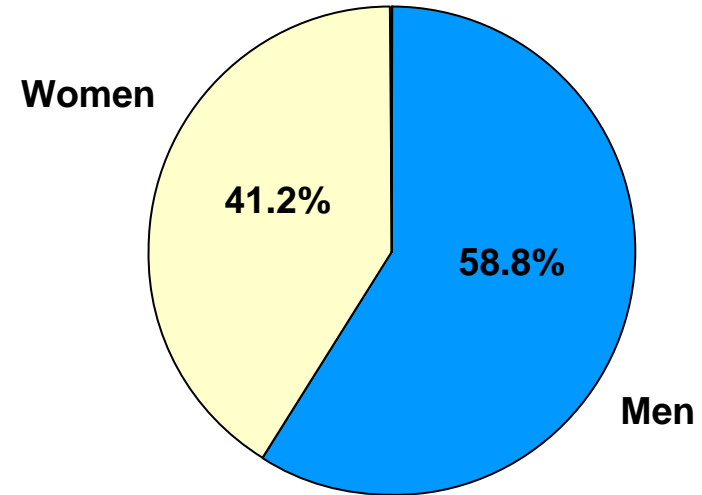
Good-producing industries make up about 20 percent of private industry employment but account for one-third of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work while service producing industries make up about 80 percent of the employment and two-thirds of the injuries and illnesses.

Hours Worked and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Gender of Worker, 2002



Injuries and Illnesses with days away from work

(Total = 1,436,194 injuries and illnesses)
Chart excludes unreported data.

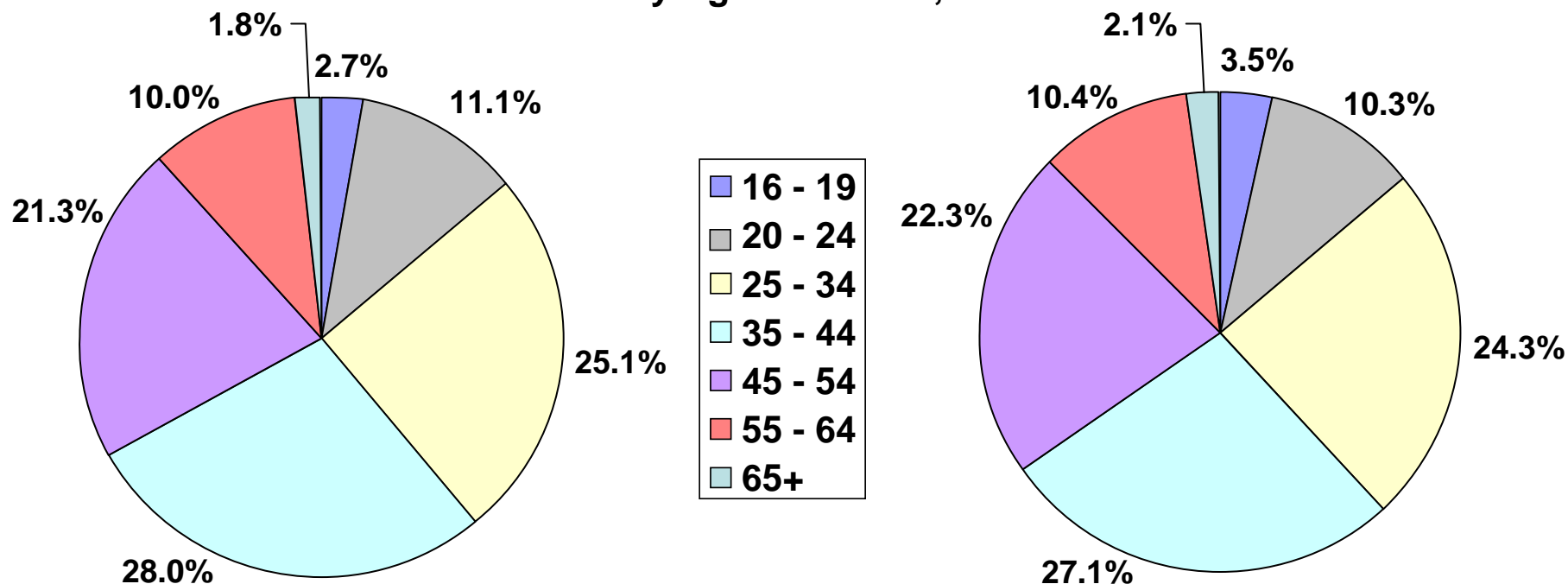


Hours worked

(Current Population Survey,
Private Wage and Salary Workers)

Almost two-thirds of the injured or ill workers were men, well above their 59 percent share of the nation's hours worked.

Hours Worked and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Age of Worker, 2002



Injuries and Illnesses with days away from work

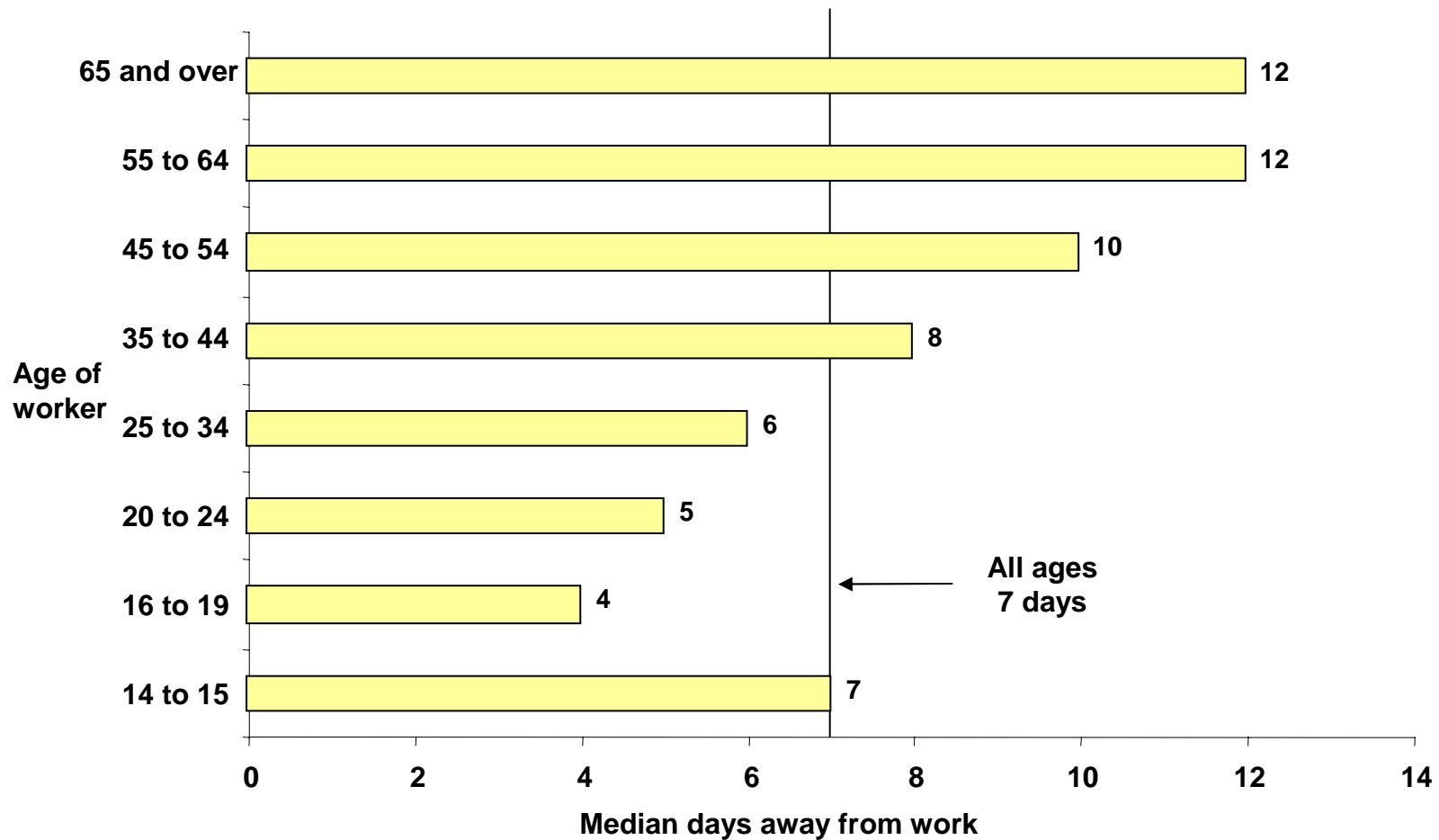
(Total = 1,436,194 injuries and illnesses)
Chart excludes unreported data.

Hours worked

(Current Population Survey,
Private Wage and Salary Workers)

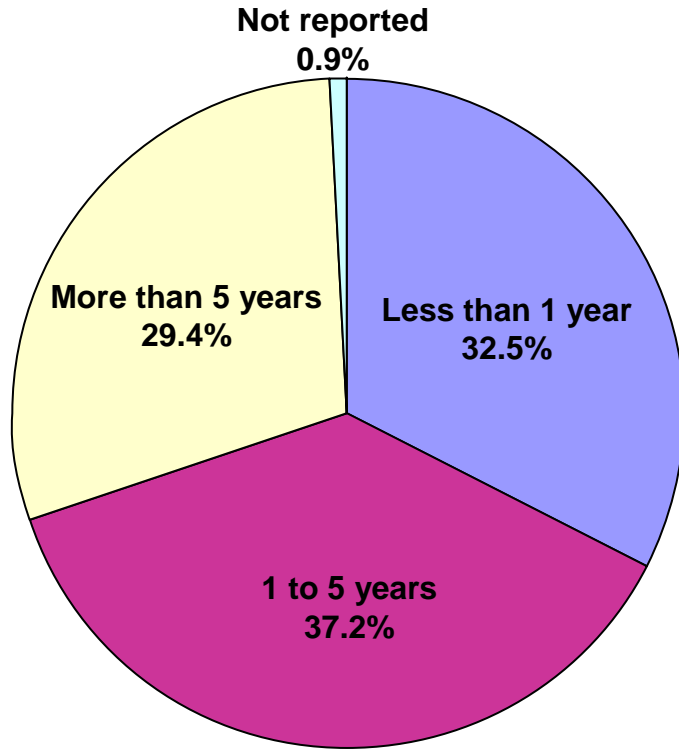
A majority of injured or ill workers were 20 to 44 years old. Workers 20 to 44 had a slightly higher share of injuries and illnesses, while workers 45 and older had a somewhat lower share, than each of their hours worked shares suggest.

Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness by Age of Worker, 2002



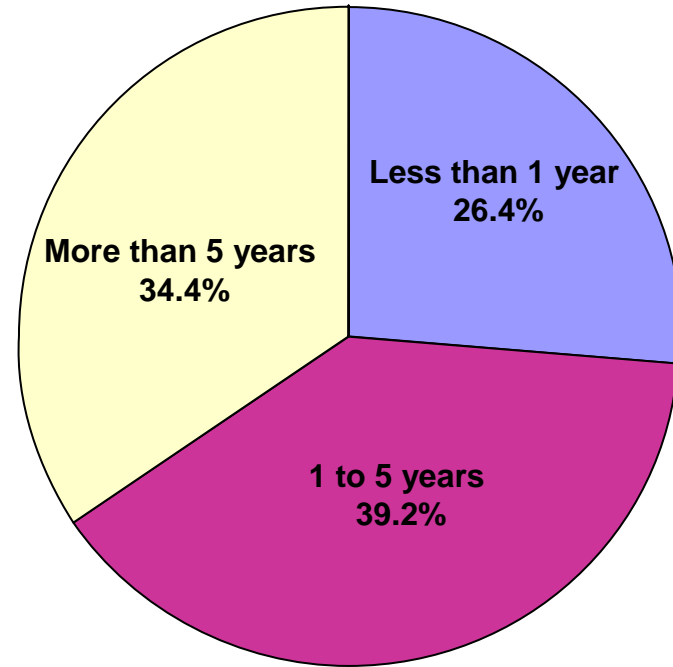
Except for workers 14 to 15, the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses increased as the age of the worker increased.

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Length of Service, 2002



Injuries and Illnesses

(Total =1,436,194 injuries and illnesses)

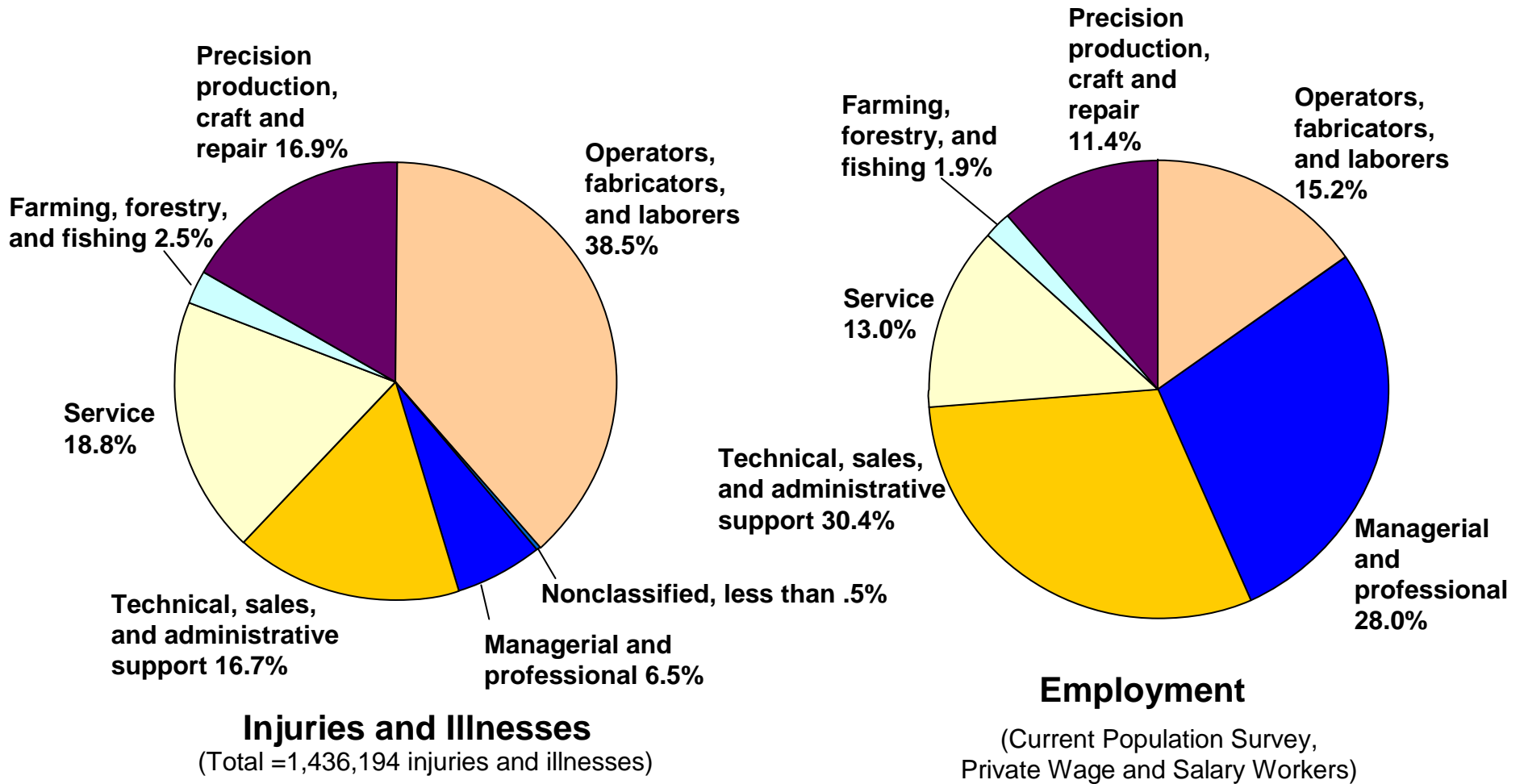


Employment

(Current Population Survey,
Private Wage and Salary Workers
January 2002)

Workers who were with their employers for more than 5 years became injured or ill less often than their employment share suggests.

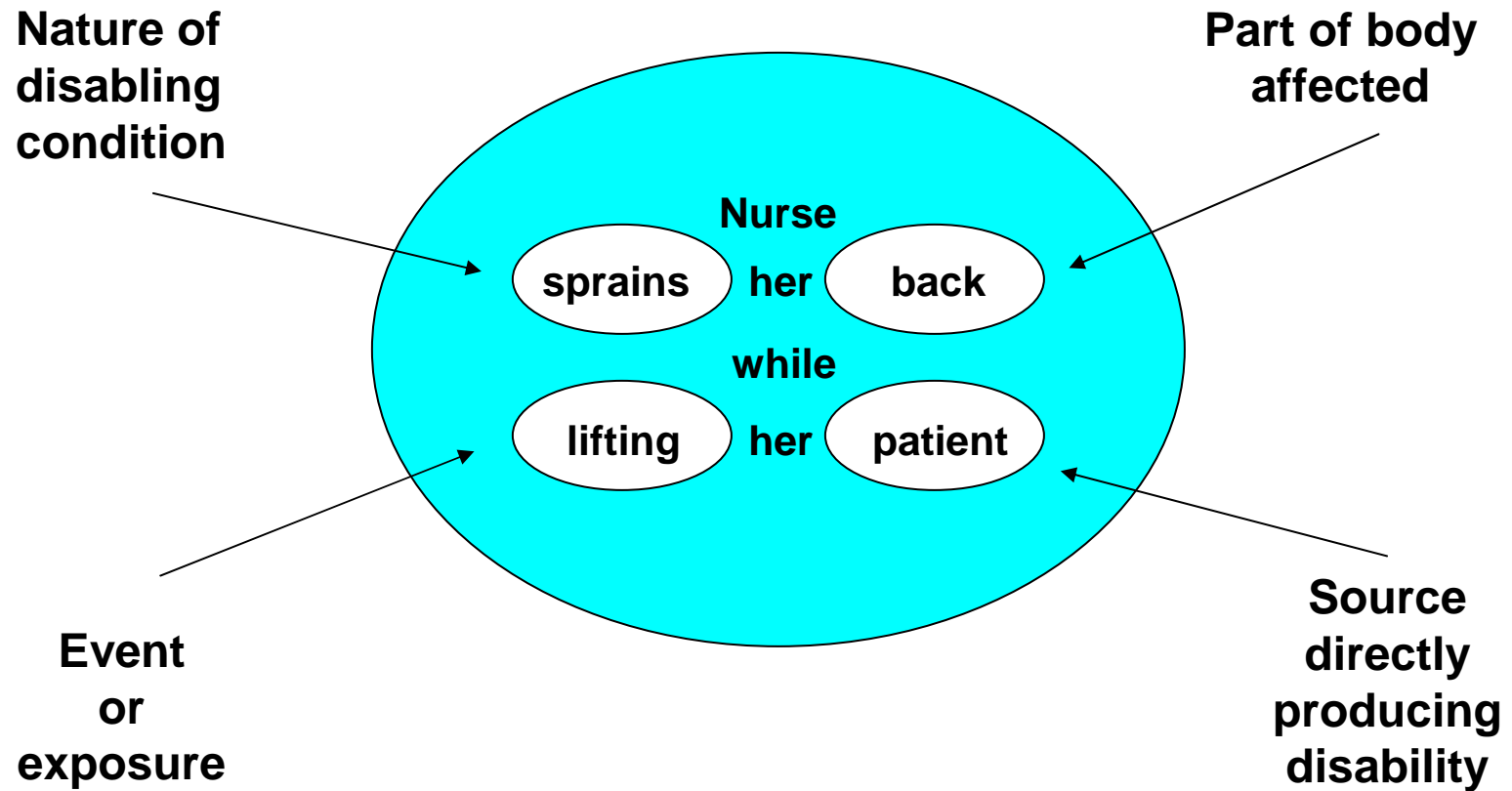
Employment and Nonfatal Injury and Illness by Occupation, 2002



Operators, fabricators, and laborers accounted for almost 4 out of every 10 injuries and illnesses, well above their employment share of 15%.

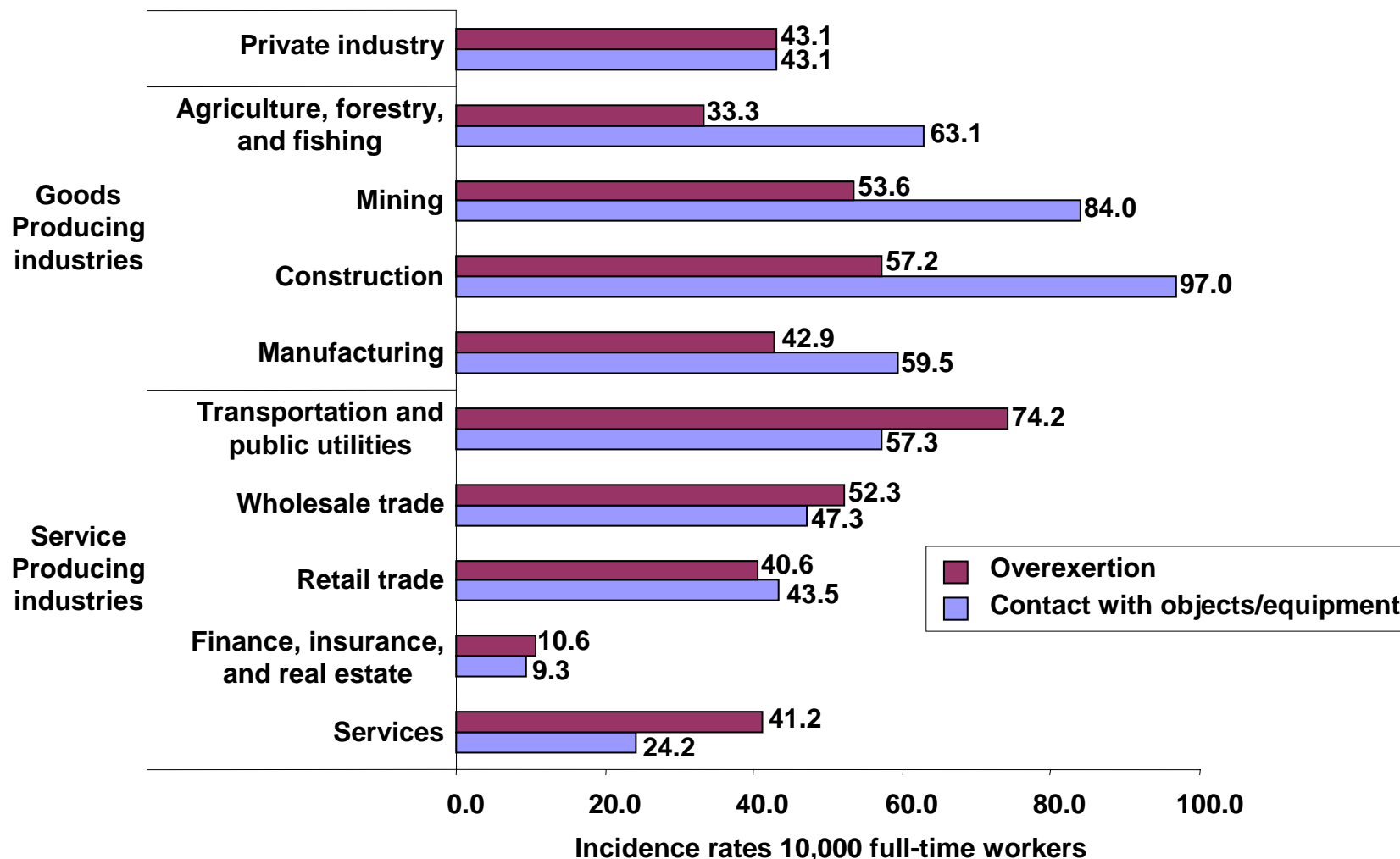
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Injury and Illness Topology



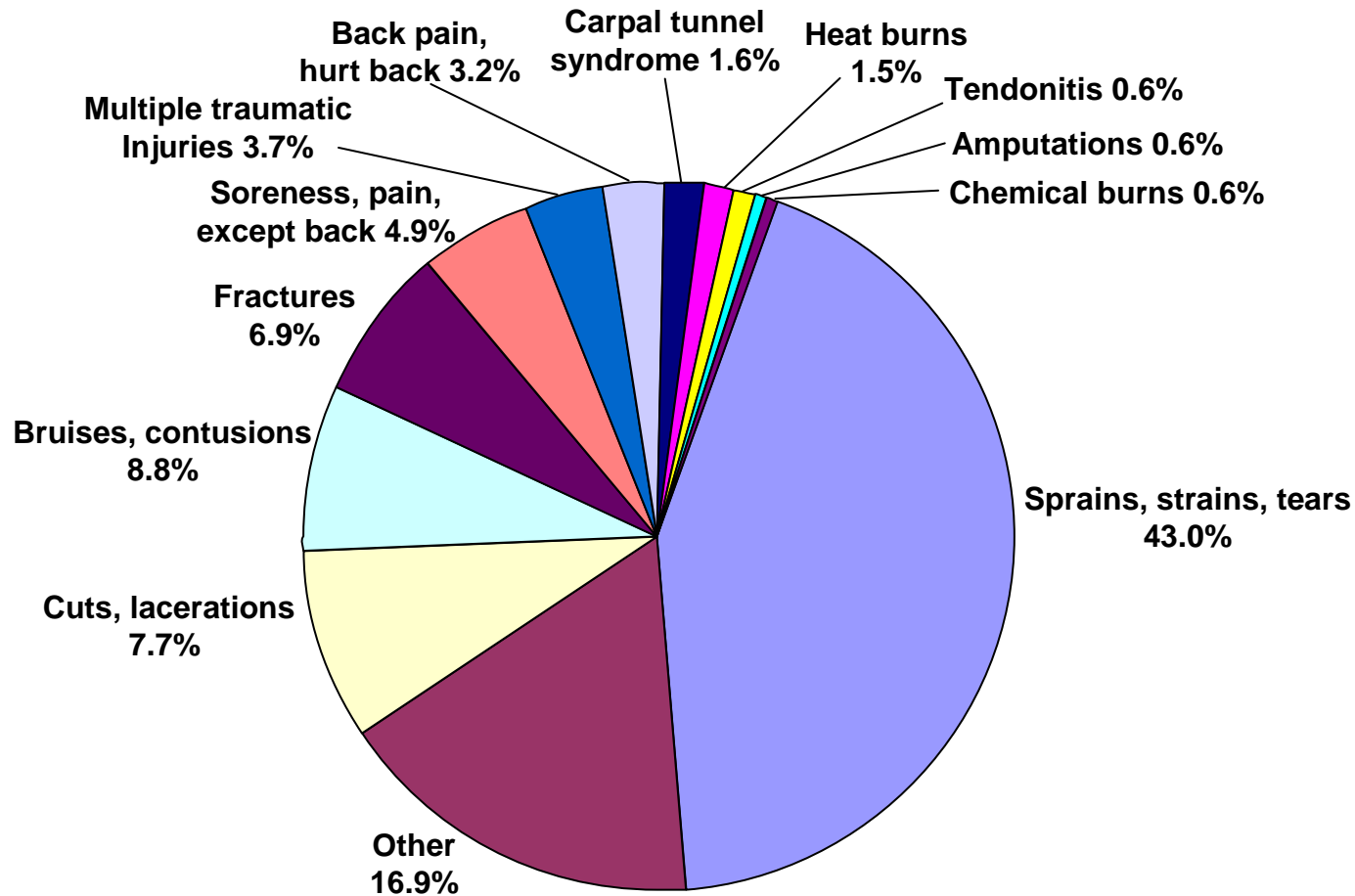
Each injury or illness is described from four viewpoints.

Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work due to overexertion and contact with objects/equipment, 2002



Even though both had the same incidence rate of 43.1, contacts with objects and equipment was the most prevalent event in goods-producing industries while in service-producing industries overexertion was the most prevalent event.

The Nature of the Disabling Condition, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work, 2002



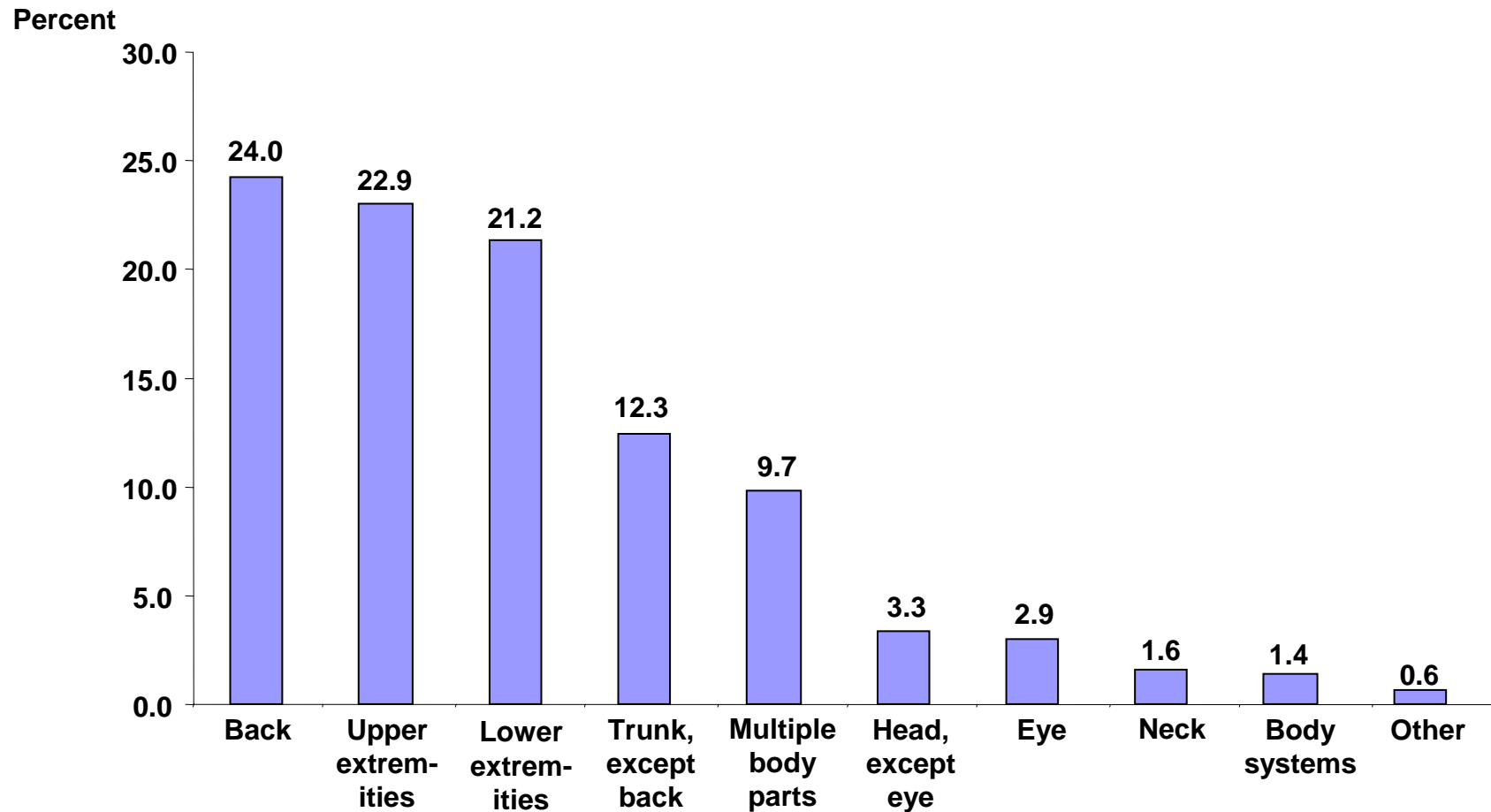
Nature of Injury or Illness

(1,436,194 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

Sprains and strains accounted for almost 620,000 cases or 43 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

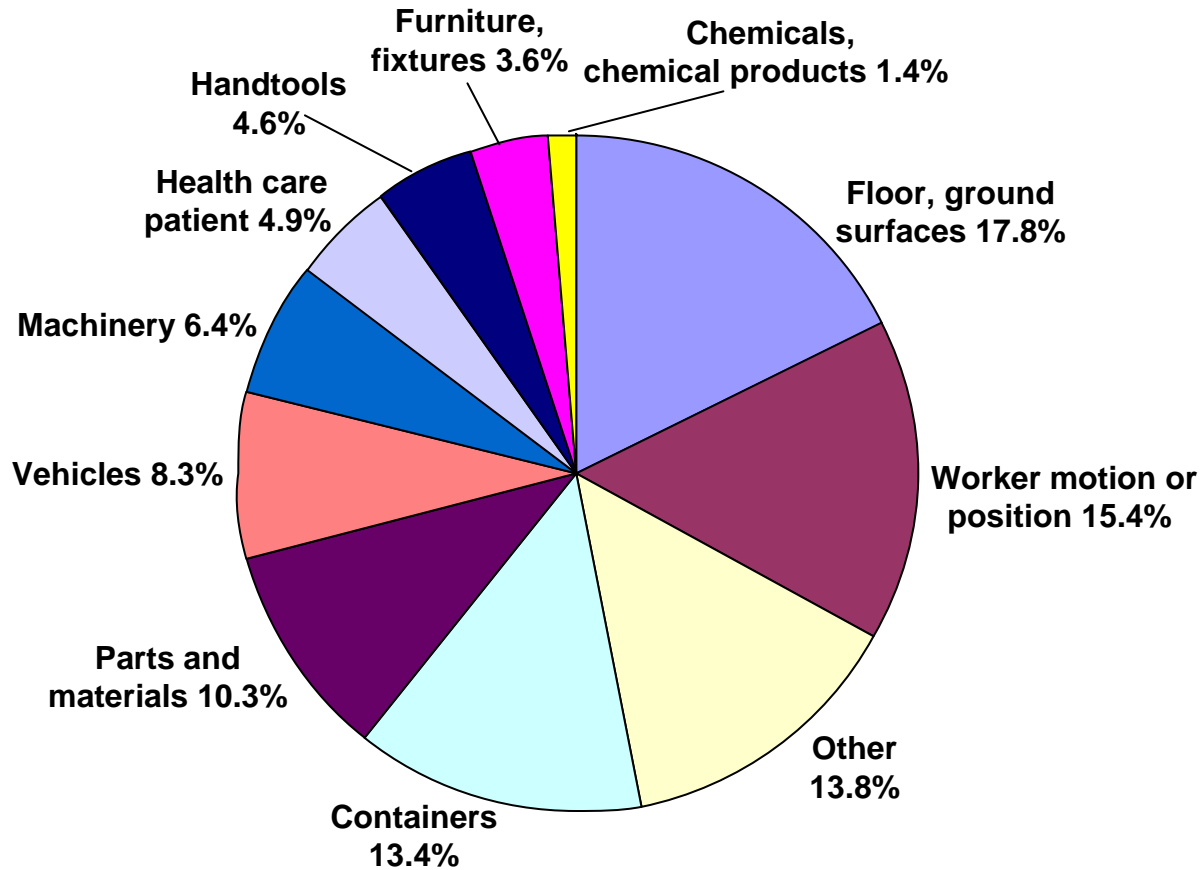
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

The Part of Body Affected, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work, 2002



The back was involved in almost one-fourth of all occupational injuries and illnesses.

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Source of Injury or Illness, 2002

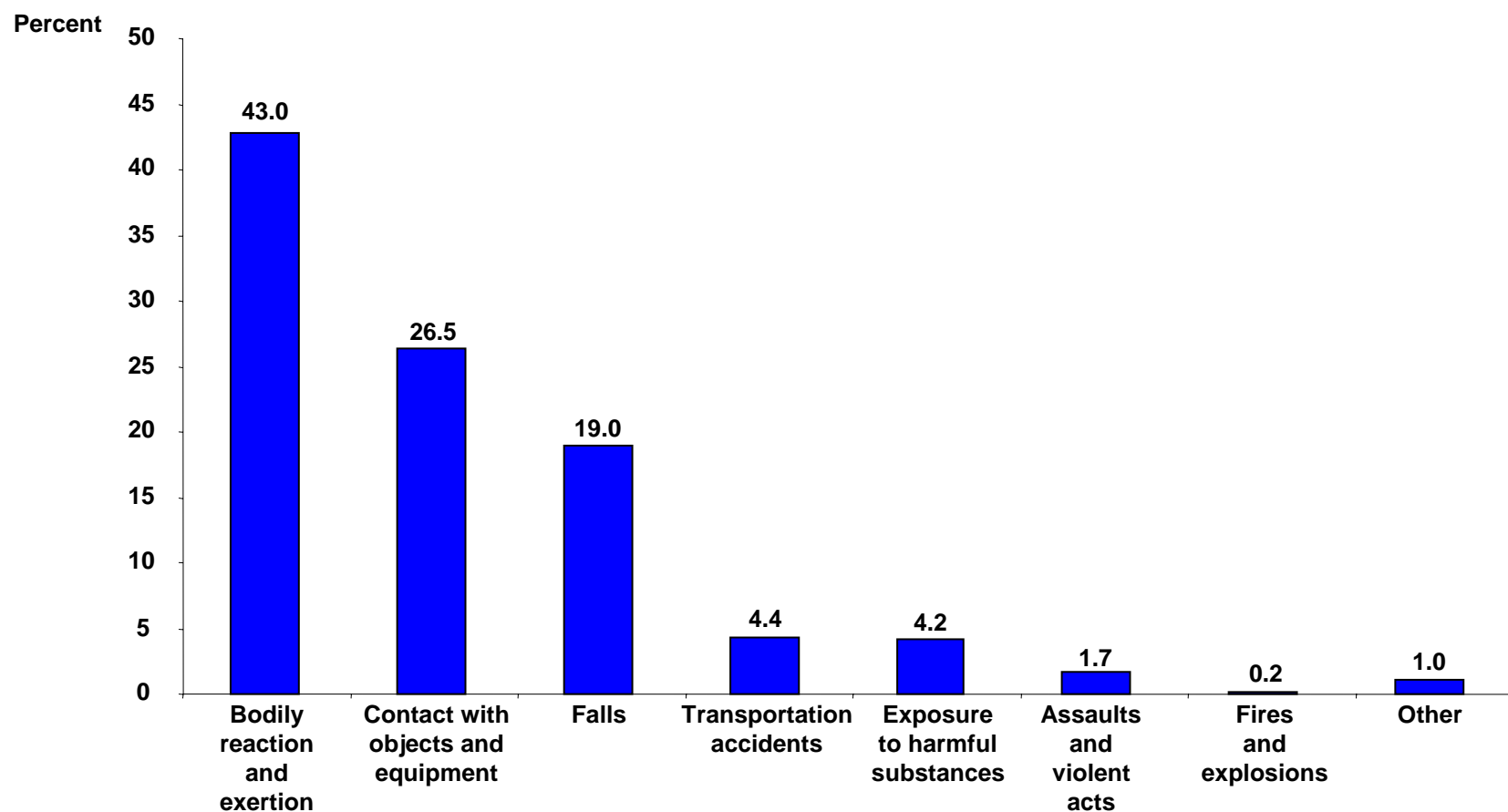


Source of Injury or Illness

(1,436,194 injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work)

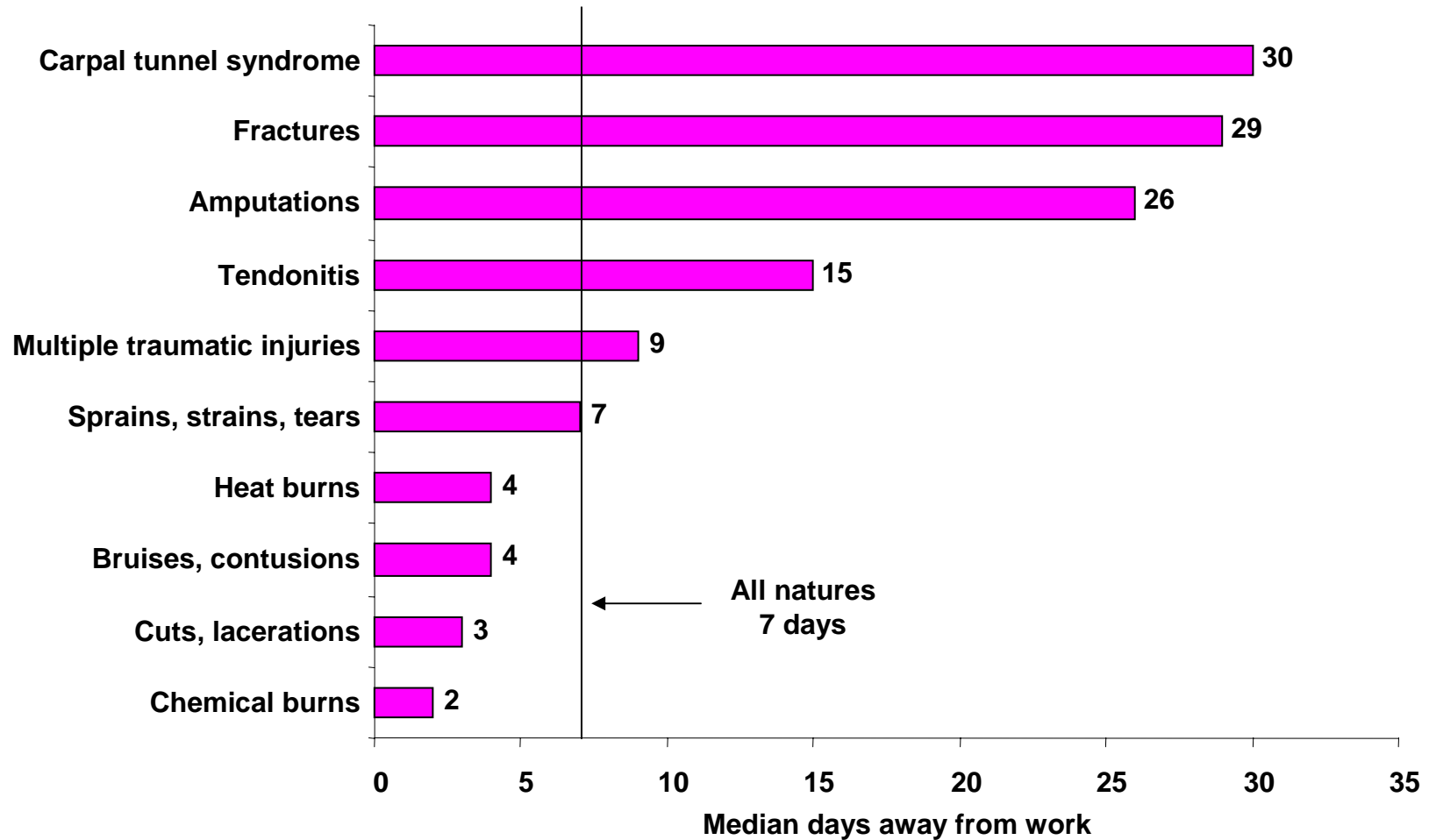
Four sources accounted for over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work: floor, ground surfaces 17.8%; worker motion or position 15.4%; containers 13.4%; and parts and materials 10.3%.

The Manner in Which the Disabling Condition Occurred, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work, 2002



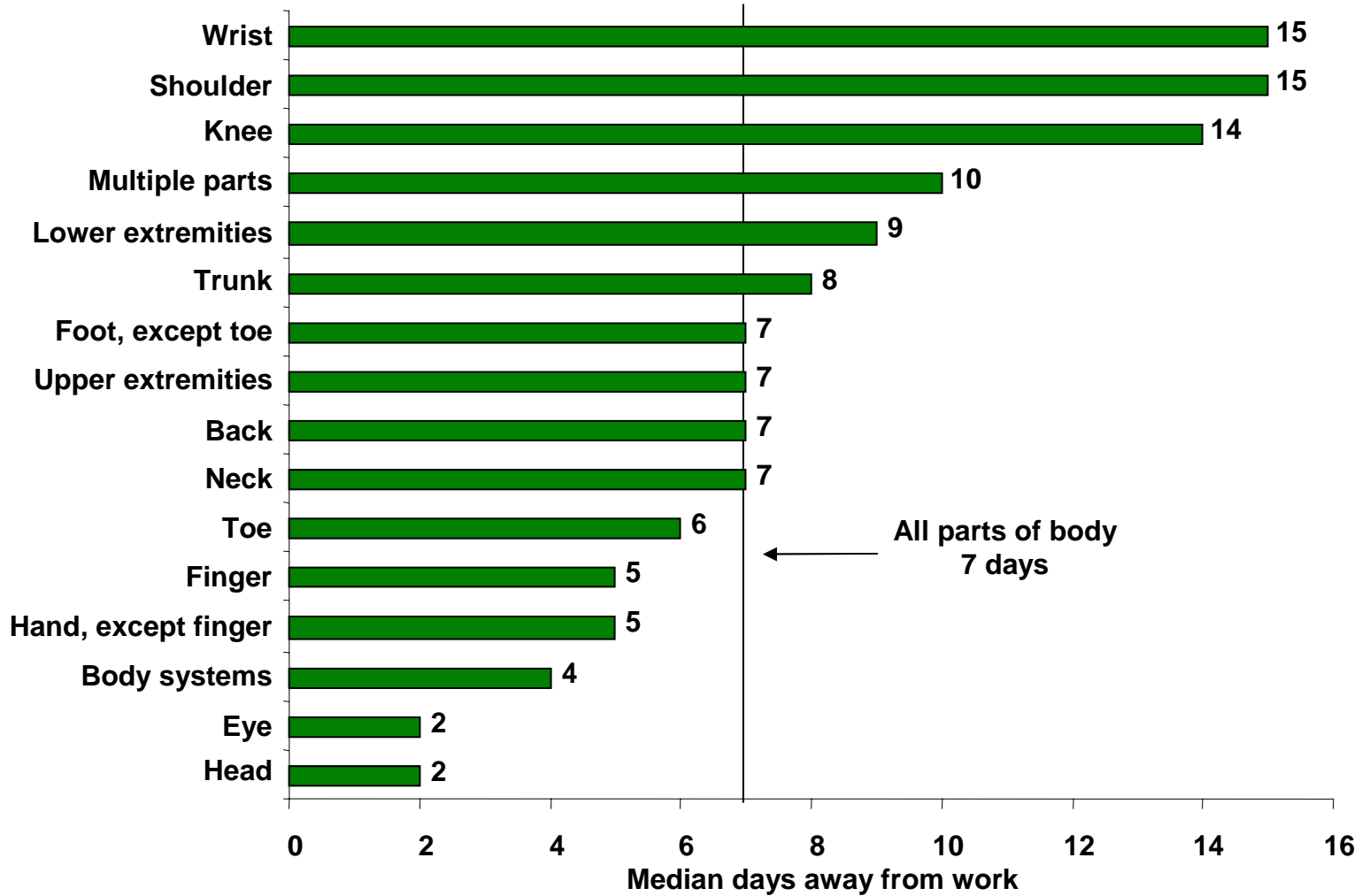
Bodily reaction and exertion, contact with objects and equipment, and falls accounted for almost 90% on nonfatal injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work.

Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Nature, 2002



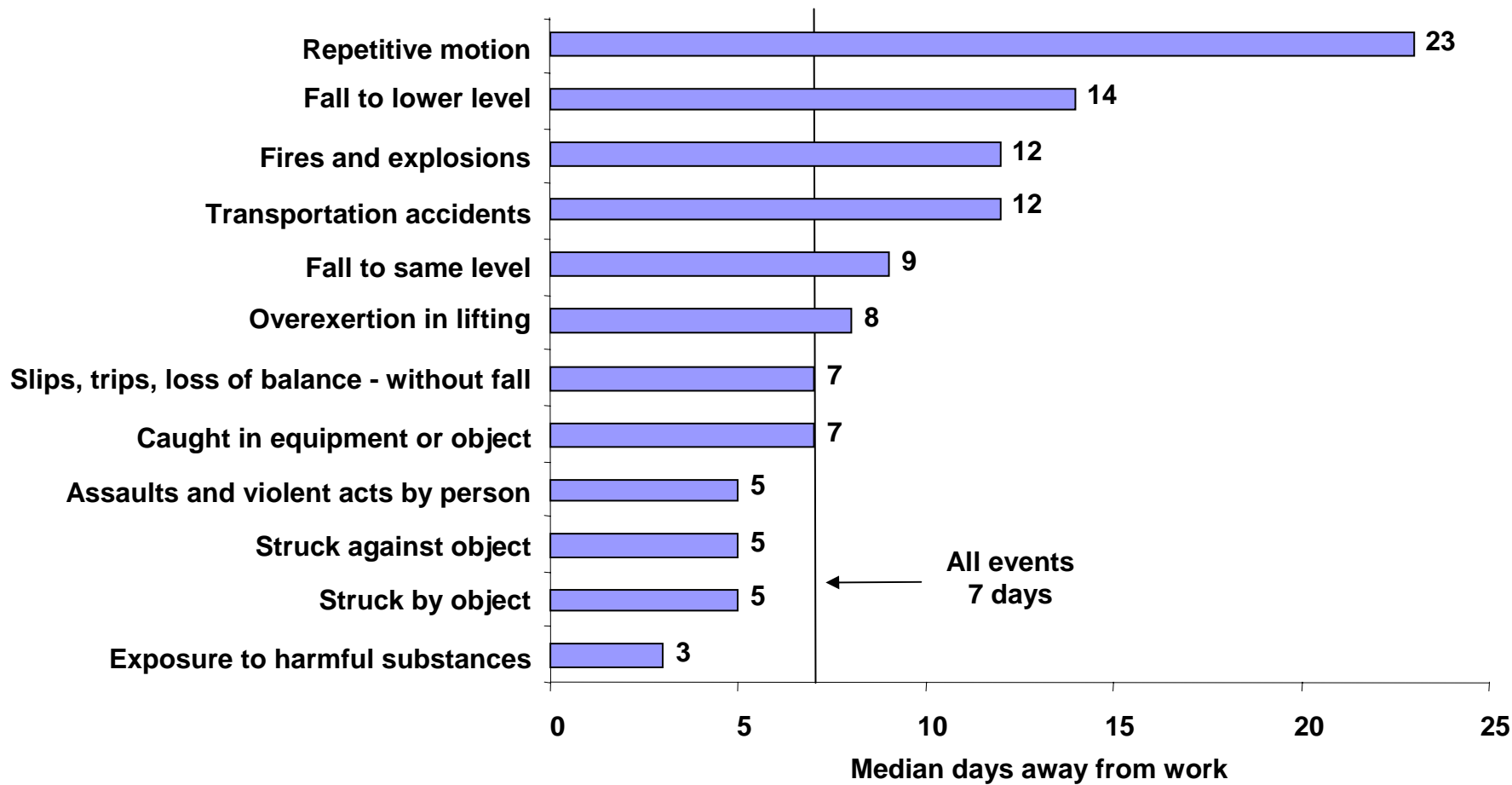
Carpal tunnel syndrome had a median of 30 days away from work, followed by fractures with 29 days and amputations with 26 days.

Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Part of Body, 2002



Injuries and illnesses to the wrist (15 days), shoulder (15 days), and to the knee (14 days) took the longest median time from which to recover.

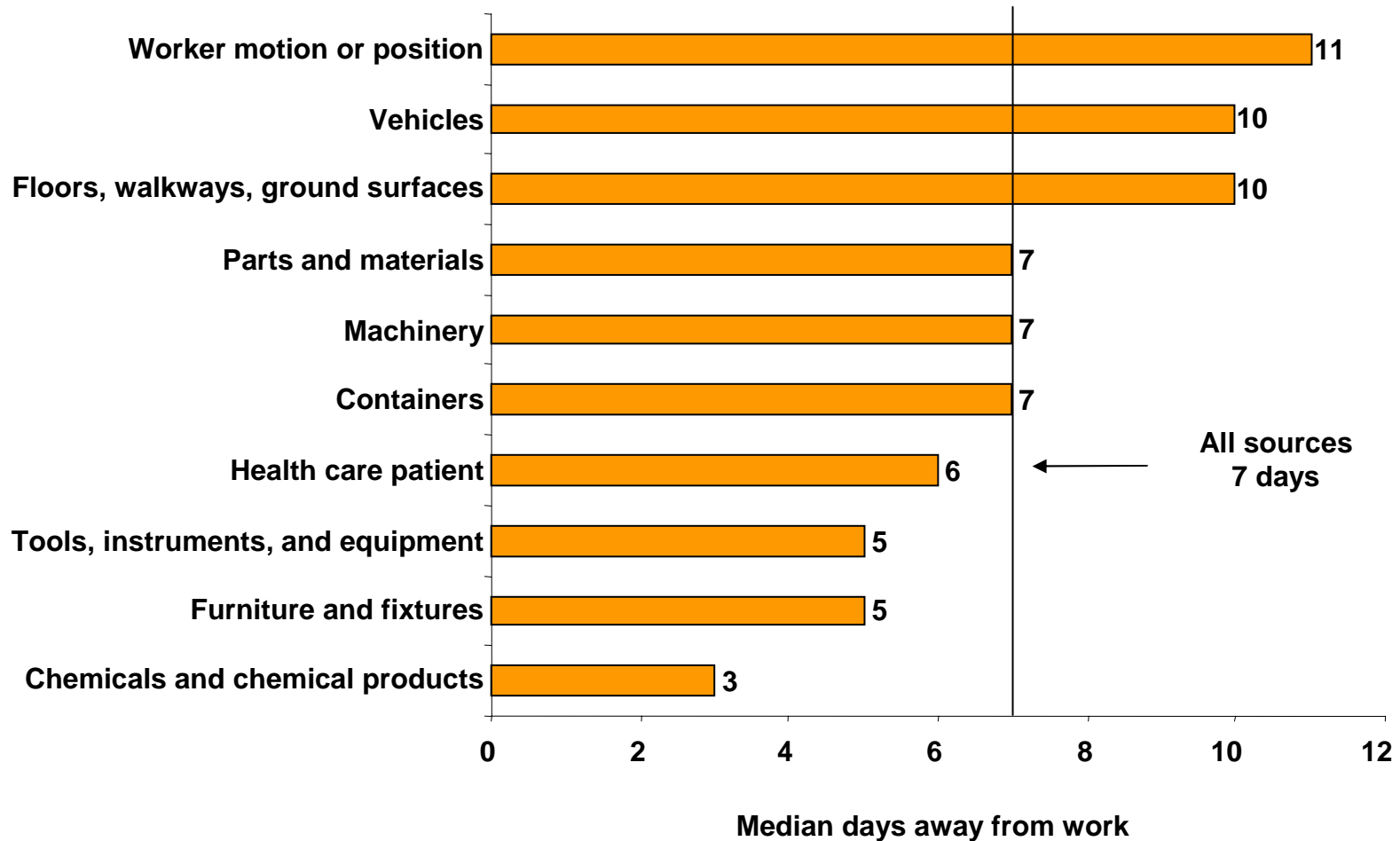
Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Event or Exposure, 2002



Repetitive motion, with a median of 23 days, resulted in the longest absences from work among the leading events and exposures. Falls to a lower level, fires and explosions, transportation accidents, falls on same level, overexertion in lifting, and overexertion also had medians above the national median.

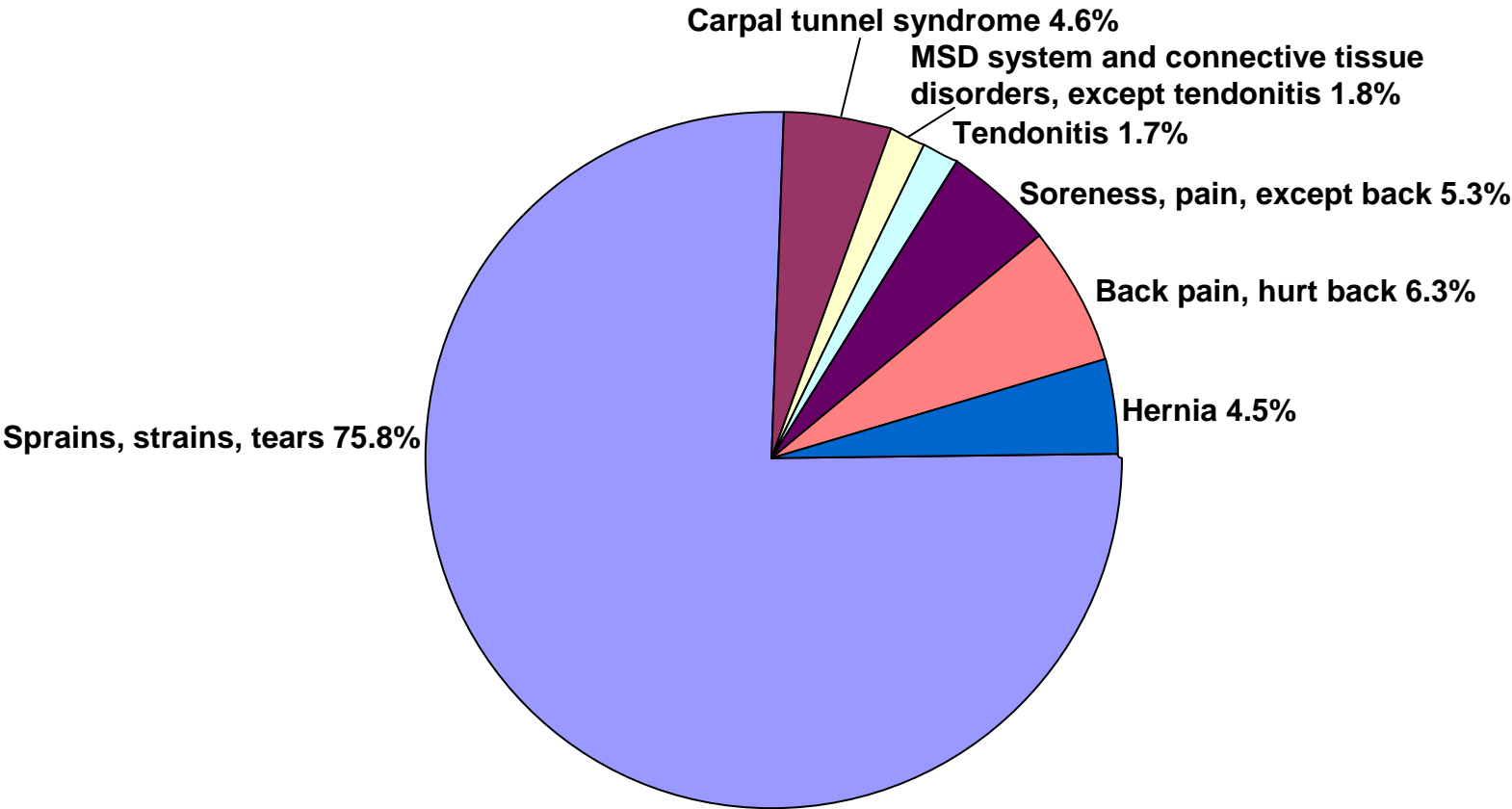
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Median Days Away from Work Due to Nonfatal Occupational Injury or Illness by Source, 2002



Of the source of the injury or illness, worker motion or position, vehicles, and floors, walkways, ground surfaces had the longest absences from work.

Musculoskeletal Disorders with Days Away from Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, 2002



Nature of Injury or Illness
(487,915 MSD cases that resulted in days away from work)

Sprains, strains, and tears accounted for over three-fourths of the musculoskeletal disorders that resulted in days away from work in 2002.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.