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(This news release was reissued on March 31, 2009 to correct selected data within the mining and railroad industries that were misclassified by BLS. Except for these industries, the corrections resulted in minor changes for the category musculo-skeletal disorders (MSDs) and selected nature, event or exposure, and source categories. Corrections have been made to text in the first bullet under “Key Findings” and in the MSD section; charts A and B; and tables 5, 6, 7, 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23.)

NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2007

Both the rate and the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work decreased from 2006 to 2007, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department Labor. The 2007 rate was 122 per 10,000 full-time workers, a decrease of 4 percent from 2006. There were 1.2 million cases requiring days away from work in private industry out of 4 million total recordable cases as reported by the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The number of days-away-from-work cases in 2007 decreased by 24,630 cases, or 2 percent, as compared to 2006 levels. Median days away from work—a key measure of the severity of the injury or illness—was 7 days in 2007, the same as the prior three years.

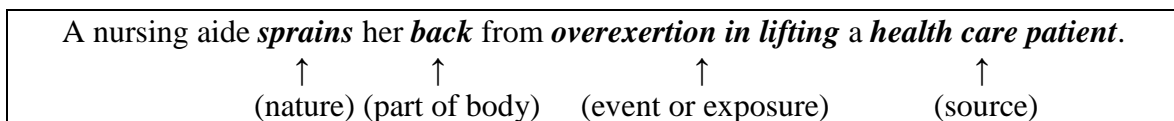
Key findings for 2007:

- In 2007, musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) with days away from work declined by 21,770 cases from 2006. The 2007 injury and illness incidence rate of 35 cases per 10,000 full-time workers for MSDs is 8 percent below the 2006 rate of 39 cases per 10,000 workers. The decrease in the number of MSDs is the largest factor contributing to the overall decline in days-away-from-work cases in 2007.
- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had 44,930 days-away-from-work cases and a rate of 465 cases per 10,000 workers, which is a 12 percent decrease in the rate compared to 2006.

- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers experienced the highest number of days-away-from-work cases, with 79,000 in 2007, a 7 percent decline from 85,120 in 2006.
- Cases with days away from work due to a fall on the same level increased by 10 percent from 2006 levels, driven by large increases in the number of cases in retail trade (up 4,280 cases, 19 percent) and health care and social assistance (up 3,360 cases, 11 percent).

Case characteristics

Case characteristics provide detailed information on the circumstances of workplace injuries and illnesses that required one or more days away from work. The survey uses four case characteristics—nature, part of body, source, and event or exposure—to describe a workplace incident.



- Sprains and strains were the most frequent nature of injuries and illnesses (see table 6); however, the number of cases has decreased 5 percent from 2006, compared to a 2 percent decline for all injuries.
- Cases with days away from work due to overexertion decreased by 7 percent to 264,930 cases. This continues the sequence of decreases in this event for the last five years.
- The number of cases of carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) decreased in 2007 by 1,070 to a total of 11,940 cases. The number of CTS cases in the goods-producing industries decreased to 4,510 cases. Among CTS cases in goods-producing industries, there was a decrease of 610 cases in the construction industry to a total of 280 cases. The number of these cases in manufacturing decreased by 880 cases to a total of 4,170 cases.
- The part of the body most often affected by work injuries was the trunk (including the shoulder and back) accounting for 33 percent of all injuries and illnesses. Cases involving the trunk decreased by 4 percent from 2006.
- Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces were the source of injury or illness for 20 percent of all days-away-from-work cases and increased by 7 percent from 2006 levels. These surfaces are frequently the source of injury when a person falls. The second most frequent source of injury or illness, accounting for 14 percent of the total workplace injuries and illnesses in 2007, was worker motion or position (typically associated with sprains and strains).

Injury and Illness Severity

The survey provides data on the length of the absences resulting from injuries and illnesses that require days away from work to recuperate. Median number of 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 2007, unchanged since 2004. Twenty-six percent of all days-away-from-work cases resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Goods-producing industries had a median of 9 days, and service-providing industries had a median of 7 days (see table 12).

- Within industries, the mining sector had the highest median days away from work at 27, nearly 4 times the median for all private industry. Transportation and warehousing had a median days away from work of 14, double the national median.
- The highest median days away from work were for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers and light and delivery service truck drivers, each with 15 days, followed by carpenters and construction laborers with 10 days. These occupations had 0.1 percent or more of total cases.
- Fractures continued to require the highest median days away from work (30 days) in all private industries, followed by carpal tunnel syndrome (28 days). Of all fractures, 48 percent were the result of a fall on the same level or a fall to lower level. Within goods-producing industries, fractures had the highest median days away from work as well (35 days), followed by carpal tunnel syndrome (28 days). Service-providing industries reversed this pattern, with carpal tunnel syndrome having the highest median days away from work (28 days) followed by fractures (27 days).
- Injuries involving the shoulder took workers a median of 18 days to recuperate for all private industries. Half of the injuries to the shoulder were the result of overexertion. Workers in the goods-producing industries took a median of 26 days and those in service-providing industries required 15 days.
- Injuries from repetitive motion continue to be the event with the highest median days away from work for all private industries (20 days) and service-providing industries (19 days), followed by falls to lower level (15 days for private industry, 12 days for service-providing industries). In goods-producing industries, falls to lower level required the highest median days away from work with 22 days, followed by repetitive motion (20 days).
- As age increases, median days away from work increase. Workers age 65 and over experienced the longest absences from work with a median of 16 days, compared to 4 days away from work for workers age 16 to 24.

Worker characteristics

Worker characteristics include gender, age, race or ethnic origin, and length of service with the employer at the time of incident (see tables 1, 2, and 8).

- Workers who were 20 to 24 years of age had the highest incidence rate at 134 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, a 6 percent decline from 2006. Workers 65 years old and older had the lowest rate at 96, a 9 percent decline from 2006. This compares to an overall decline of 4 percent for all cases.
- Men accounted for 64 percent of injuries and illnesses and had an incidence rate of 134 per 10,000 workers, 22 percent higher than the rate for women (105 per 10,000 workers). Men typically work in jobs and industries that have higher rates than women.
- The number of injuries and illnesses to Hispanic and White workers in construction and extraction occupations declined significantly in 2007 (23 percent and 10 percent respectively). The number of injuries and illnesses to Black workers in this occupation group increased by 7 percent to a total of 6,490 cases in 2007.

Occupation

Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers experienced the highest number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses, with 79,000 in 2007. This was a seven percent decline from 85,120 in 2006. Following this occupation were heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (57,050), nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (44,930), construction laborers (34,180), and light or delivery service truck drivers (32,930). Of these five occupations, only the light or delivery service truck drivers had an increase in cases (23 percent) from 2006.

- Ten occupations had more than 20,000 injuries and illnesses in 2007 (see table 4). These ten occupations (including the five mentioned above) made up 33 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2007, and have had more than 20,000 injuries and illnesses every year since 2003.
- Six occupations had rates of 350 or more per 10,000 full-time workers (see table 23). These occupations had 0.1 percent or more of total employment.
 - Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had the highest rate of injuries and illnesses with 465 per 10,000 full-time workers.
 - The remaining five occupations were laborers and freight, stock, and material movers with a rate of 434, nonrestaurant food servers (415), construction laborers (394), light or delivery service truck drivers (370) and roofers (363).
- Five occupations had incidence rates over 1,000 per 10,000 workers: athletes and sports competitors (2,049), animal control workers (1,520), hoist and winch operators

(1,294), mine shuttle car operators (1,289), and psychiatric aides (1,119). These occupations did not have high numbers of cases or high employment.

Industry

Workers in the goods-producing industries experienced 349,450 injuries and illnesses with days away from work and had an incidence rate at 153 per 10,000 workers in 2007. Ninety-two percent of these cases were in the manufacturing and construction industry sectors.

- *Manufacturing*, with 187,200 cases, had the highest case count among goods-producing industries, but had the lowest incidence rate of 133 per 10,000 workers. Contact with objects was the event most often associated with these injuries with a rate of 50 per 10,000 full-time workers.
- *Construction* industry workers experienced 135,350 injuries and illnesses in 2007 and had an incidence rate of 190 per 10,000 workers. Within construction, contact with objects and equipment resulted in 35 percent of the injuries and illnesses.

In comparison to goods-producing industries, workers in the service-providing industries experienced 809,420 days away from work injuries and illnesses and had a lower incidence rate at 112 per 10,000 workers. Two thirds of these cases were in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry sector and the educational and health services industry sector.

- *Trade, transportation and utilities* industry workers experienced 359,770 injuries and illnesses in 2007, the highest count of all private industry sectors and had an incidence rate of 158 per 10,000 full-time workers. The transportation and warehousing industry had the highest rate (265) of injuries and illnesses.
- *Educational and health services* experienced 181,700 cases with an incidence rate of 134. Ninety-four percent of these cases were in health care and social assistance industries.

Musculoskeletal disorders

Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), often referred to as ergonomic injuries, are injuries or illnesses affecting the connective tissues of the body such as muscles, nerves, tendons, joints, cartilage, or spinal discs. Injuries or disorders caused by slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents, or similar incidents are not MSDs. (A more detailed definition can be found on the BLS website <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.) MSDs accounted for 29 percent of all workplace injuries requiring time away from work in 2007, compared to 30 percent of total days-away-from-work cases in 2006.

- There were 335,390 MSDs in 2007 requiring a median of 9 days away from work, two more days than the median for all days-away-from-work cases. This is a

decline of 21,770 cases (6 percent) from last year, and an 11 percent decline from 2005. The rate of MSD injuries has also declined 8 percent from 39 cases per 10,000 workers in 2006 to 35.

- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had a MSD rate of 252 cases per 10,000 workers, a rate more than seven times the national MSD average for all occupations (see chart A). Laborers and freight handlers had a MSD rate of 149 and light and delivery truck drivers had a MSD rate of 117.
- The MSD rate for several of the major industry sectors decreased significantly from last year (see chart B). The MSD incident rate for management of companies and enterprises decreased 32 percent (to 11), construction decreased 16 percent (to 41), and manufacturing decreased 10 percent (to 41).

Notes

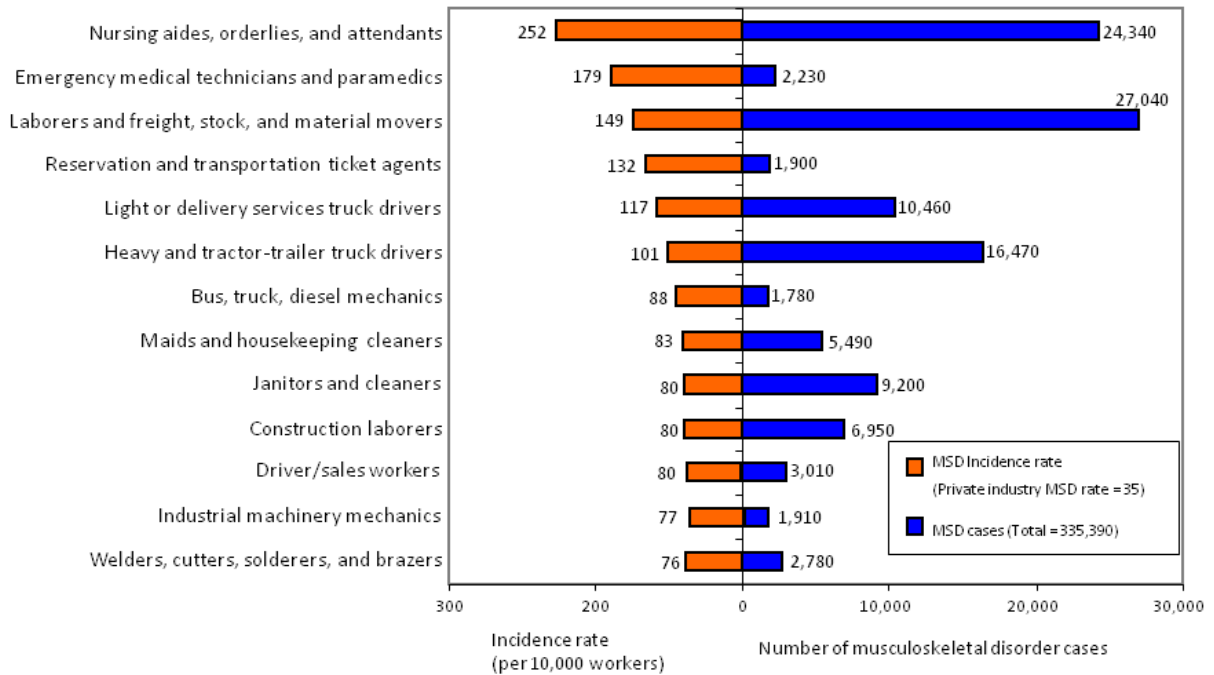
This release is the third in a series of three releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics in 2007. The first release, in August 2008, covered work-related fatalities from the 2007 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In October 2008, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses reported the total recordable cases for occupational injuries and illnesses for 2007. Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health program can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

With the 2007 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), BLS added selected injury and illness rates by occupation at the 2, 3, and 4 digit detailed occupation level for the Nation and at the occupational group level for the Nation and States.

Because of space limitations, this release does not present all the publishable estimates and rates for days-away-from-work cases. Additional detailed data are available from BLS staff on 202-691-6170, iifstaff@bls.gov, and the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

[This chart was reissued in March 2009.]

Chart A. Incidence rate and number of injuries and illnesses due to musculoskeletal disorders by selected occupations, 2007



[This chart was reissued in March 2009.]

Chart B. Number, incidence rate, and median days of work-related musculoskeletal disorders that required days away from work by selected industry sectors, 2006-07

Industry	Total Cases		Incidence Rate		Median Days	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
All Industries ¹	357,160	335,390	38.6	35.4	9	9
Goods producing ¹	103,750	92,280	45.6	40.4	10	12
Natural resources and mining ¹	4,480	4,870	29.0	29.5	11	12
Mining ¹	2,040	2,100	30.2	29.6	21	27
Construction	34,510	29,420	49.5	41.4	10	12
Manufacturing	64,760	57,990	45.5	41.1	11	12
Service providing ¹	253,410	243,100	36.3	33.8	8	8
Management of companies and enterprises	2,760	1,960	16.5	11.3	9	9

¹ Data for total cases and incidence rate for this industry were affected by the March 2009 corrections to 2007 data.

TABLE 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

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	1,158,870	349,450	26,900	135,350	187,200	809,420	359,770	18,560	35,450	88,260	181,700	94,160	31,520
Gender:													
Male	744,860	301,300	23,500	131,840	145,960	443,560	249,970	12,790	17,610	58,960	35,610	46,500	22,130
Female	409,040	47,860	3,370	3,480	41,010	361,180	105,190	5,760	17,840	29,280	146,040	47,660	9,390
Age: ⁵													
14 - 15	400	30	30	—	—	370	150	—	—	—	20	190	—
16 - 19	35,250	7,570	830	3,010	3,730	27,680	12,240	340	660	1,610	3,660	8,140	1,020
20 - 24	124,550	37,360	3,400	16,360	17,610	87,190	39,940	1,550	2,680	10,400	14,830	15,030	2,750
25 - 34	260,080	84,930	6,810	39,060	39,060	175,150	74,440	3,640	5,960	23,190	37,700	21,920	8,300
35 - 44	283,660	89,080	6,750	35,340	46,990	194,580	87,870	5,240	9,020	21,800	44,080	19,680	6,880
45 - 54	271,300	83,200	5,570	28,160	49,480	188,090	84,320	4,650	9,730	19,210	47,280	16,100	6,800
55 - 64	138,960	38,120	2,760	10,840	24,520	100,840	43,670	2,340	5,750	9,080	26,690	8,940	4,360
65 and over	25,140	4,240	430	880	2,930	20,900	9,360	370	1,120	1,710	4,480	3,100	770
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	142,660	49,380	5,170	23,210	21,000	93,280	40,960	1,010	2,480	11,750	16,310	16,090	4,680
3 - 11 months	248,620	72,170	6,280	30,720	35,170	176,450	74,890	2,630	7,410	21,950	36,400	25,220	7,960
1 - 5 years	403,180	118,670	9,550	50,950	58,170	284,510	123,580	5,000	12,860	34,010	67,300	30,950	10,810
More than 5 years	349,940	106,920	5,590	29,740	71,590	243,010	111,450	9,650	12,270	19,980	60,510	21,320	7,830
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	519,330	179,040	6,760	75,750	96,540	340,290	148,340	6,020	16,440	38,340	79,210	34,410	17,520
Black only	94,200	22,170	900	6,040	15,230	72,030	21,500	1,220	3,190	7,120	28,290	8,370	2,340
Hispanic or Latino only	157,320	65,770	10,300	25,480	29,990	91,550	34,290	1,130	3,770	15,580	14,600	18,480	3,690
Asian only	16,220	3,550	70	390	3,090	12,680	3,610	120	760	1,080	3,050	3,200	860
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	4,290	920	40	380	500	3,370	1,280	30	80	390	610	680	310
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	6,130	1,930	130	940	870	4,200	1,740	90	90	410	1,170	500	200
Hispanic or Latino and other race	820	260	30	100	130	560	130	—	—	50	330	40	—
Multi-race	870	310	—	100	210	560	220	—	—	40	130	120	40
Not reported	359,690	75,510	8,680	26,180	40,650	284,190	148,670	9,930	11,100	25,240	54,310	28,370	6,560

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

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 [1,158,870 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
Gender:													
Male	64.3	86.2	87.4	97.4	78.0	54.8	69.5	68.9	49.7	66.8	19.6	49.4	70.2
Female	35.3	13.7	12.5	2.6	21.9	44.6	29.2	31.0	50.3	33.2	80.4	50.6	29.8
Age: ⁵													
14 - 15	(⁶)	(⁶)	.1	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	.2	—
16 - 19	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	8.6	3.2
20 - 24	10.7	10.7	12.6	12.1	9.4	10.8	11.1	8.4	7.6	11.8	8.2	16.0	8.7
25 - 34	22.4	24.3	25.3	28.9	20.9	21.6	20.7	19.6	16.8	26.3	20.7	23.3	26.3
35 - 44	24.5	25.5	25.1	26.1	25.1	24.0	24.4	28.2	25.4	24.7	24.3	20.9	21.8
45 - 54	23.4	23.8	20.7	20.8	26.4	23.2	23.4	25.1	27.4	21.8	26.0	17.1	21.6
55 - 64	12.0	10.9	10.3	8.0	13.1	12.5	12.1	12.6	16.2	10.3	14.7	9.5	13.8
65 and over	2.2	1.2	1.6	.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.3	2.4
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	12.3	14.1	19.2	17.1	11.2	11.5	11.4	5.4	7.0	13.3	9.0	17.1	14.8
3 - 11 months	21.5	20.7	23.3	22.7	18.8	21.8	20.8	14.2	20.9	24.9	20.0	26.8	25.3
1 - 5 years	34.8	34.0	35.5	37.6	31.1	35.1	34.3	26.9	36.3	38.5	37.0	32.9	34.3
More than 5 years	30.2	30.6	20.8	22.0	38.2	30.0	31.0	52.0	34.6	22.6	33.3	22.6	24.8
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	44.8	51.2	25.1	56.0	51.6	42.0	41.2	32.4	46.4	43.4	43.6	36.5	55.6
Black only	8.1	6.3	3.3	4.5	8.1	8.9	6.0	6.6	9.0	8.1	15.6	8.9	7.4
Hispanic or Latino only	13.6	18.8	38.3	18.8	16.0	11.3	9.5	6.1	10.6	17.7	8.0	19.6	11.7
Asian only	1.4	1.0	.3	.3	1.7	1.6	1.0	.6	2.1	1.2	1.7	3.4	2.7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	.4	.3	.1	.3	.3	.4	.4	.2	.2	.4	.3	.7	1.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	.5	.6	.5	.7	.5	.5	.5	.5	.3	.5	.6	.5	.6
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(⁶)	—	—	.1	.2	(⁶)	—
Multi-race .....	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	—	(⁶)	.1	.1	.1
Not reported	31.0	21.6	32.3	19.3	21.7	35.1	41.3	53.5	31.3	28.6	29.9	30.1	20.8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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 Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2007

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	1,158,870	349,450	26,900	135,350	187,200	809,420	359,770	18,560	35,450	88,260	181,700	94,160	31,520
Management occupations	21,900	3,920	280	2,410	1,240	17,980	3,540	580	2,840	2,720	4,570	2,590	1,130
Business and financial operations occupations ...	7,700	680	30	90	570	7,010	1,470	270	2,330	1,660	1,030	90	170
Computer and mathematical occupations	2,200	300	—	20	270	1,900	280	370	300	650	220	40	40
Architecture and engineering occupations	4,950	1,670	70	300	1,300	3,280	400	670	—	2,080	40	—	60
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,900	540	110	—	430	1,370	180	30	200	470	410	40	40
Community and social services occupations	8,140	—	—	—	—	8,140	60	—	20	280	7,450	50	290
Legal occupations	1,380	—	—	—	—	1,380	20	—	570	700	80	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	8,210	—	—	—	—	8,200	20	50	—	120	7,550	130	310
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	5,820	180	—	—	170	5,640	760	1,020	40	180	300	3,200	130
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46,660	190	20	40	130	46,470	1,130	—	100	2,690	42,200	30	310
Healthcare support occupations	67,300	60	30	—	20	67,250	840	—	160	1,550	64,290	130	280
Protective service occupations	10,690	370	50	120	200	10,330	900	30	330	6,000	1,370	1,040	650
Food preparation and serving related occupations	76,850	460	30	70	360	76,390	10,850	150	470	1,060	8,700	54,590	580
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	71,750	4,750	620	980	3,140	67,010	4,820	350	5,950	24,430	14,510	14,320	2,630
Personal care and service occupations	24,890	330	290	20	20	24,560	7,330	160	100	1,230	9,220	3,720	2,810
Sales and related occupations	78,070	1,620	60	420	1,130	76,440	65,330	1,210	2,690	1,650	380	3,660	1,520
Office and administrative support occupations	85,190	7,190	220	790	6,170	78,010	41,680	3,450	9,850	10,390	9,520	1,720	1,400
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13,950	13,080	12,340	—	740	870	710	—	—	100	30	30	—
Construction and extraction occupations	134,010	119,210	5,480	106,990	6,740	14,800	6,000	300	500	5,550	1,250	610	580
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	98,390	28,080	1,560	12,910	13,610	70,310	38,610	6,570	4,980	4,790	2,980	3,120	9,250
Production occupations	160,350	124,390	1,630	4,550	118,210	35,960	20,090	1,680	550	5,690	2,060	1,680	4,220
Transportation and material moving occupations	225,780	41,800	4,040	5,530	32,230	183,990	153,210	1,610	3,400	14,130	3,160	3,370	5,100

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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, 2007

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	1,158,870	349,450	26,900	135,350	187,200	809,420	359,770	18,560	35,450	88,260	181,700	94,160	31,520
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	79,000	17,120	690	260	16,170	61,880	53,680	560	750	4,370	770	950	790
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	57,050	9,720	1,180	3,600	4,950	47,330	41,760	140	720	3,920	70	130	580
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	44,930	-	-	-	-	44,930	120	-	40	240	44,450	-	70
Construction laborers	34,180	30,170	110	29,200	860	4,010	1,610	100	60	1,950	190	80	30
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	32,930	2,580	160	450	1,970	30,360	25,450	240	340	2,560	630	620	520
Retail salespersons	32,920	340	30	80	230	32,590	30,920	100	350	100	70	1,030	20
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	30,060	3,440	160	630	2,660	26,610	3,500	240	2,960	8,860	6,200	3,590	1,270
Carpenters	23,800	21,060	20	19,910	1,130	2,740	1,450	40	130	510	290	240	80
Maintenance and repair workers, general	23,460	6,640	230	1,800	4,610	16,820	6,770	420	3,220	1,400	1,990	1,870	1,150
Registered nurses	20,020	-	-	-	-	20,020	-	-	40	350	19,560	-	60
Stock clerks and order fillers	18,560	1,250	70	60	1,120	17,310	16,230	130	20	410	390	70	60
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	18,080	170	50	30	90	17,910	280	20	1,340	1,840	6,690	7,520	220
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16,420	60	-	30	30	16,350	15,090	140	400	-	-	400	290
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	14,350	530	20	100	410	13,820	10,050	-	470	160	80	150	2,910
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	14,090	470	220	180	70	13,620	720	20	1,200	7,930	740	2,100	920
Cashiers	13,750	30	-	-	20	13,720	11,270	30	60	180	230	1,840	100
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	12,300	10,100	220	1,070	8,810	2,200	990	-	30	360	30	-	800
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	12,200	20	-	-	20	12,190	5,500	-	-	-	330	6,340	-
Electricians	11,140	9,810	150	8,810	840	1,340	550	70	60	390	190	50	-
Customer service representatives	10,860	410	-	130	280	10,450	5,790	960	2,000	900	260	130	420
Waiters and waitresses	10,250	-	-	-	-	10,240	70	-	60	40	120	9,890	50
First line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	10,220	9,090	750	8,150	180	1,130	220	30	50	650	140	20	-
Driver/sales workers	9,140	1,080	-	-	1,070	8,060	5,740	350	110	180	170	980	530
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	9,070	7,950	-	7,400	550	1,120	320	20	20	330	190	70	160
Food preparation workers	9,040	190	20	-	170	8,850	2,220	20	40	100	850	5,610	-
Cooks, restaurant	8,900	-	-	-	-	8,900	240	-	-	-	-	8,640	-

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note 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, 2007

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	1,158,870	349,450	26,900	135,350	187,200	809,420	359,770	18,560	35,450	88,260	181,700	94,160	31,520
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains, tears ⁵	448,380	115,870	8,650	44,380	62,840	332,510	150,290	7,340	12,520	33,040	90,710	29,320	9,290
Bruises, contusions	101,340	26,460	2,760	8,380	15,320	74,870	34,650	1,620	2,030	7,760	16,440	9,750	2,630
Cuts, lacerations	91,270	36,480	2,150	15,560	18,770	54,790	25,280	820	2,250	5,480	5,170	12,920	2,870
Punctures	15,730	8,670	380	4,820	3,480	7,060	3,250	90	150	1,480	1,120	570	410
Fractures	94,950	37,990	3,840	17,350	16,800	56,960	27,430	1,540	2,700	6,260	9,810	6,770	2,440
Heat burns	17,490	4,920	280	1,250	3,390	12,570	2,890	80	170	600	1,670	6,530	630
Carpal tunnel syndrome	11,940	4,510	60	280	4,170	7,420	3,100	300	830	1,430	1,310	290	180
Tendonitis	4,380	1,750	60	320	1,370	2,630	900	80	90	470	660	340	90
Chemical burns	6,130	2,240	230	540	1,470	3,890	1,040	-	450	320	700	1,170	200
Amputations	7,320	4,310	340	870	3,090	3,010	1,390	20	120	270	180	690	330
Multiple traumatic injuries	46,820	15,090	960	6,750	7,380	31,730	13,690	970	1,330	4,030	7,510	2,740	1,460
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	78,370	26,920	2,400	10,590	13,930	51,450	23,370	1,090	2,640	5,960	8,510	7,210	2,680
Eye	33,010	14,550	1,200	5,200	8,150	18,460	8,320	260	1,220	1,960	2,240	2,700	1,750
Neck	17,050	4,080	300	1,870	1,920	12,960	5,880	170	730	1,470	3,440	730	550
Trunk	384,650	107,190	7,950	41,210	58,020	277,460	128,270	5,530	10,610	26,940	74,330	23,900	7,890
Shoulder	75,580	23,360	1,400	8,220	13,740	52,220	26,930	1,030	1,470	4,850	12,310	4,270	1,360
Back	235,960	58,060	4,340	22,600	31,120	177,900	78,070	3,380	7,010	16,980	52,640	14,610	5,210
Upper extremities	269,240	99,360	5,590	31,830	61,930	169,880	72,350	3,420	7,710	20,270	29,090	28,160	8,880
Arm	54,260	17,740	1,160	6,880	9,700	36,520	16,470	700	1,700	3,500	6,790	4,430	2,930
Wrist	51,620	14,930	530	3,770	10,630	36,690	14,740	980	2,220	5,480	7,730	4,410	1,110
Hand, except finger	47,920	18,550	1,000	7,490	10,060	29,370	12,330	550	1,100	3,480	4,230	6,170	1,500
Finger	101,650	43,750	2,610	12,530	28,610	57,900	25,350	940	2,230	6,510	8,120	11,810	2,930
Lower extremities	260,580	76,710	7,500	34,340	34,880	183,860	85,420	4,380	8,030	19,800	36,620	22,810	6,800
Knee	94,500	26,660	2,530	11,920	12,210	67,830	29,390	1,600	2,890	6,680	15,510	8,770	3,000
Ankle	62,660	16,700	1,520	8,490	6,690	45,960	20,630	1,080	1,740	5,730	9,060	6,130	1,590
Foot, except toe	43,970	14,570	1,520	5,870	7,170	29,400	14,950	660	1,630	2,940	4,930	3,460	840
Toe	11,630	3,680	220	1,590	1,870	7,950	4,990	250	170	470	1,180	550	340
Body systems	17,710	4,060	260	1,600	2,200	13,640	5,110	710	700	2,150	2,830	1,200	950
Multiple parts	120,950	28,700	2,630	12,900	13,170	92,250	35,800	3,130	4,420	10,950	25,420	9,210	3,300

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note 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, 2007 — 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	17,340	6,040	840	1,290	3,910	11,300	3,450	350	760	1,430	2,460	2,270	580
Containers	136,750	28,460	1,960	5,770	20,720	108,290	70,480	1,660	2,780	7,130	9,570	15,020	1,660
Furniture and fixtures	46,220	8,300	150	2,930	5,220	37,920	15,610	370	2,220	3,540	9,270	5,490	1,430
Machinery	69,160	33,950	2,380	8,440	23,130	35,220	17,890	830	2,250	4,620	3,720	4,380	1,530
Parts and materials	116,570	67,440	3,080	29,880	34,480	49,120	33,220	1,030	1,150	5,280	2,190	1,830	4,430
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces ⁵	230,550	58,400	4,870	29,320	24,210	172,150	65,660	4,840	9,550	19,420	42,760	23,390	6,520
Tools, instruments, and equipment	78,350	30,800	1,770	15,470	13,560	47,550	17,930	1,690	2,720	6,150	9,090	8,300	1,670
Vehicles	97,920	19,750	2,710	7,330	9,700	78,180	46,770	1,620	2,680	9,210	9,780	4,380	3,740
Person, injured or ill worker ⁵	169,920	52,390	3,000	16,490	32,900	117,520	50,900	3,940	6,640	14,810	23,120	13,780	4,330
Worker motion or position ⁵	165,110	51,130	2,920	15,910	32,300	113,980	49,150	3,850	6,320	14,380	22,540	13,480	4,250
Person, other than injured or ill worker	64,290	600	70	200	330	63,700	3,010	110	680	1,570	55,580	2,250	480
Health care patient	50,810	—	—	—	—	50,800	390	—	40	700	49,550	20	110
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	317,550	128,670	10,590	47,870	70,210	188,890	95,480	3,590	7,760	20,140	24,810	27,710	9,390
Struck by object	162,840	63,520	5,410	27,000	31,110	99,320	49,270	1,500	4,640	10,530	12,950	16,150	4,290
Struck against object	75,730	26,120	2,030	10,670	13,410	49,620	23,820	1,150	1,990	5,130	7,790	7,380	2,360
Caught in equipment or object	53,590	27,920	2,320	5,510	20,090	25,670	15,040	610	700	3,020	2,510	2,260	1,530
Fall to lower level	77,300	29,510	2,270	19,870	7,370	47,790	23,470	1,690	3,280	6,490	6,320	4,140	2,400
Fall on same level	166,560	34,060	2,690	12,570	18,790	132,500	47,640	3,200	6,910	13,360	36,890	20,020	4,490
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall ⁵	37,780	9,590	1,000	3,770	4,820	28,190	11,160	810	850	3,510	6,820	4,260	770
Overexertion	264,930	66,760	3,860	23,540	39,360	198,170	94,130	3,100	5,710	16,050	61,130	12,930	5,120
Overexertion in lifting	140,330	34,760	1,570	13,110	20,090	105,570	53,200	1,560	3,130	9,700	27,380	8,020	2,570
Repetitive motion	36,700	14,650	280	1,610	12,760	22,050	9,380	960	2,360	3,560	3,350	1,740	710
Exposure to harmful substances	52,950	16,000	1,120	5,040	9,840	36,940	10,270	1,150	1,560	4,450	7,560	9,870	2,090
Transportation accidents	53,320	10,540	1,460	5,310	3,770	42,780	22,610	1,260	1,920	6,360	6,500	2,110	2,020
Highway accident	33,360	5,480	740	3,470	1,270	27,880	13,490	960	1,650	4,530	5,140	790	1,330
Fires and explosions	1,870	920	120	320	480	950	590	—	20	90	90	110	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	16,840	550	110	210	240	16,280	2,730	120	620	860	10,740	1,110	120
Assaults by animal	7,280	1,210	750	260	200	6,070	1,650	110	200	2,830	520	240	530

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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 Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note 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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 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, tears ⁵	38.7	33.2	32.2	32.8	33.6	41.1	41.8	39.5	35.3	37.4	49.9	31.1	29.5
Bruises, contusions	8.7	7.6	10.3	6.2	8.2	9.2	9.6	8.7	5.7	8.8	9.0	10.4	8.3
Cuts, lacerations	7.9	10.4	8.0	11.5	10.0	6.8	7.0	4.4	6.3	6.2	2.8	13.7	9.1
Punctures	1.4	2.5	1.4	3.6	1.9	.9	.9	.5	.4	1.7	.6	.6	1.3
Fractures	8.2	10.9	14.3	12.8	9.0	7.0	7.6	8.3	7.6	7.1	5.4	7.2	7.7
Heat burns	1.5	1.4	1.0	.9	1.8	1.6	.8	.4	.5	.7	.9	6.9	2.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	2.2	.9	.9	1.6	2.3	1.6	.7	.3	.6
Tendonitis .....	.4	.5	.2	.2	.7	.3	.3	.4	.3	.5	.4	.4	.3
Chemical burns .....	.5	.6	.9	.4	.8	.5	.3	-	1.3	.4	.4	1.2	.6
Amputations .....	.6	1.2	1.3	.6	1.7	.4	.4	.1	.3	.3	.1	.7	1.0
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.0	4.3	3.6	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	5.2	3.8	4.6	4.1	2.9	4.6
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	6.8	7.7	8.9	7.8	7.4	6.4	6.5	5.9	7.4	6.8	4.7	7.7	8.5
Eye	2.8	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.3	1.4	3.4	2.2	1.2	2.9	5.6
Neck	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.6	.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	.8	1.7
Trunk	33.2	30.7	29.6	30.4	31.0	34.3	35.7	29.8	29.9	30.5	40.9	25.4	25.0
Shoulder	6.5	6.7	5.2	6.1	7.3	6.5	7.5	5.5	4.1	5.5	6.8	4.5	4.3
Back	20.4	16.6	16.1	16.7	16.6	22.0	21.7	18.2	19.8	19.2	29.0	15.5	16.5
Upper extremities	23.2	28.4	20.8	23.5	33.1	21.0	20.1	18.4	21.7	23.0	16.0	29.9	28.2
Arm	4.7	5.1	4.3	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.7	9.3
Wrist	4.5	4.3	2.0	2.8	5.7	4.5	4.1	5.3	6.3	6.2	4.3	4.7	3.5
Hand, except finger	4.1	5.3	3.7	5.5	5.4	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.9	2.3	6.6	4.8
Finger	8.8	12.5	9.7	9.3	15.3	7.2	7.0	5.1	6.3	7.4	4.5	12.5	9.3
Lower extremities	22.5	22.0	27.9	25.4	18.6	22.7	23.7	23.6	22.7	22.4	20.2	24.2	21.6
Knee	8.2	7.6	9.4	8.8	6.5	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.2	7.6	8.5	9.3	9.5
Ankle	5.4	4.8	5.7	6.3	3.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	4.9	6.5	5.0	6.5	5.0
Foot, except toe	3.8	4.2	5.7	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.6	3.3	2.7	3.7	2.7
Toe	1.0	1.1	.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	.5	.5	.6	.6	1.1
Body systems	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	3.8	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.3	3.0
Multiple parts	10.4	8.2	9.8	9.5	7.0	11.4	10.0	16.9	12.5	12.4	14.0	9.8	10.5

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note 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, 2007 — 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	1.7	3.1	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.8
Containers	11.8	8.1	7.3	4.3	11.1	13.4	19.6	8.9	7.8	8.1	5.3	16.0	5.3
Furniture and fixtures	4.0	2.4	.6	2.2	2.8	4.7	4.3	2.0	6.3	4.0	5.1	5.8	4.5
Machinery	6.0	9.7	8.8	6.2	12.4	4.4	5.0	4.5	6.3	5.2	2.0	4.7	4.9
Parts and materials	10.1	19.3	11.4	22.1	18.4	6.1	9.2	5.5	3.2	6.0	1.2	1.9	14.1
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces ⁵	19.9	16.7	18.1	21.7	12.9	21.3	18.3	26.1	26.9	22.0	23.5	24.8	20.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.8	8.8	6.6	11.4	7.2	5.9	5.0	9.1	7.7	7.0	5.0	8.8	5.3
Vehicles	8.4	5.7	10.1	5.4	5.2	9.7	13.0	8.7	7.6	10.4	5.4	4.7	11.9
Person, injured or ill worker ⁵	14.7	15.0	11.2	12.2	17.6	14.5	14.1	21.2	18.7	16.8	12.7	14.6	13.7
Worker motion or position ⁵	14.2	14.6	10.9	11.8	17.3	14.1	13.7	20.7	17.8	16.3	12.4	14.3	13.5
Person, other than injured or ill worker	5.5	.2	.3	.1	.2	7.9	.8	.6	1.9	1.8	30.6	2.4	1.5
Health care patient	4.4	—	—	—	—	6.3	.1	—	.1	.8	27.3	(⁶)	.3
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	27.4	36.8	39.4	35.4	37.5	23.3	26.5	19.3	21.9	22.8	13.7	29.4	29.8
Struck by object	14.1	18.2	20.1	19.9	16.6	12.3	13.7	8.1	13.1	11.9	7.1	17.2	13.6
Struck against object	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.2	6.1	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.8	4.3	7.8	7.5
Caught in equipment or object	4.6	8.0	8.6	4.1	10.7	3.2	4.2	3.3	2.0	3.4	1.4	2.4	4.9
Fall to lower level	6.7	8.4	8.4	14.7	3.9	5.9	6.5	9.1	9.3	7.4	3.5	4.4	7.6
Fall on same level	14.4	9.7	10.0	9.3	10.0	16.4	13.2	17.2	19.5	15.1	20.3	21.3	14.2
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall ⁵	3.3	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.1	4.4	2.4	4.0	3.8	4.5	2.4
Overexertion	22.9	19.1	14.3	17.4	21.0	24.5	26.2	16.7	16.1	18.2	33.6	13.7	16.2
Overexertion in lifting	12.1	9.9	5.8	9.7	10.7	13.0	14.8	8.4	8.8	11.0	15.1	8.5	8.2
Repetitive motion	3.2	4.2	1.0	1.2	6.8	2.7	2.6	5.2	6.7	4.0	1.8	1.8	2.3
Exposure to harmful substances	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	5.3	4.6	2.9	6.2	4.4	5.0	4.2	10.5	6.6
Transportation accidents	4.6	3.0	5.4	3.9	2.0	5.3	6.3	6.8	5.4	7.2	3.6	2.2	6.4
Highway accident	2.9	1.6	2.8	2.6	.7	3.4	3.7	5.2	4.7	5.1	2.8	.8	4.2
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	.4	.2	.3	.1	.2	—	.1	.1	(⁶)	.1	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.5	.2	.4	.2	.1	2.0	.8	.6	1.7	1.0	5.9	1.2	.4
Assaults by animal .....	.6	.3	2.8	.2	.1	.7	.5	.6	.6	3.2	.3	.3	1.7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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 Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note 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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	152.9	163.3	190.3	132.8	112.4	158.4	69.3	47.0	64.9	134.2	106.5	102.3
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains, tears ⁶	47.3	50.7	52.5	62.4	44.6	46.2	66.2	27.4	16.6	24.3	67.0	33.1	30.2
Bruises, contusions	10.7	11.6	16.8	11.8	10.9	10.4	15.3	6.0	2.7	5.7	12.1	11.0	8.5
Cuts, lacerations	9.6	16.0	13.0	21.9	13.3	7.6	11.1	3.1	3.0	4.0	3.8	14.6	9.3
Punctures	1.7	3.8	2.3	6.8	2.5	1.0	1.4	.3	.2	1.1	.8	.6	1.3
Fractures	10.0	16.6	23.3	24.4	11.9	7.9	12.1	5.8	3.6	4.6	7.2	7.7	7.9
Heat burns	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.3	.3	.2	.4	1.2	7.4	2.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.3	2.0	.4	.4	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.3	.6
Tendonitis .....	.5	.8	.4	.5	1.0	.4	.4	.3	.1	.3	.5	.4	.3
Chemical burns .....	.6	1.0	1.4	.8	1.0	.5	.5	-	.6	.2	.5	1.3	.7
Amputations .....	.8	1.9	2.1	1.2	2.2	.4	.6	.1	.2	.2	.1	.8	1.1
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.9	6.6	5.8	9.5	5.2	4.4	6.0	3.6	1.8	3.0	5.5	3.1	4.7
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	8.3	11.8	14.5	14.9	9.9	7.1	10.3	4.1	3.5	4.4	6.3	8.2	8.7
Eye	3.5	6.4	7.3	7.3	5.8	2.6	3.7	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	3.1	5.7
Neck	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.4	1.8	2.6	.6	1.0	1.1	2.5	.8	1.8
Trunk	40.6	46.9	48.3	58.0	41.2	38.5	56.5	20.6	14.1	19.8	54.9	27.0	25.6
Shoulder	8.0	10.2	8.5	11.6	9.7	7.3	11.9	3.9	1.9	3.6	9.1	4.8	4.4
Back	24.9	25.4	26.3	31.8	22.1	24.7	34.4	12.6	9.3	12.5	38.9	16.5	16.9
Upper extremities	28.4	43.5	33.9	44.8	43.9	23.6	31.9	12.8	10.2	14.9	21.5	31.8	28.8
Arm	5.7	7.8	7.0	9.7	6.9	5.1	7.3	2.6	2.2	2.6	5.0	5.0	9.5
Wrist	5.4	6.5	3.2	5.3	7.5	5.1	6.5	3.7	2.9	4.0	5.7	5.0	3.6
Hand, except finger	5.1	8.1	6.1	10.5	7.1	4.1	5.4	2.1	1.5	2.6	3.1	7.0	4.9
Finger	10.7	19.1	15.8	17.6	20.3	8.0	11.2	3.5	3.0	4.8	6.0	13.4	9.5
Lower extremities	27.5	33.6	45.5	48.3	24.7	25.5	37.6	16.4	10.6	14.6	27.0	25.8	22.1
Knee	10.0	11.7	15.3	16.8	8.7	9.4	12.9	6.0	3.8	4.9	11.5	9.9	9.7
Ankle	6.6	7.3	9.2	11.9	4.7	6.4	9.1	4.0	2.3	4.2	6.7	6.9	5.1
Foot, except toe	4.6	6.4	9.2	8.3	5.1	4.1	6.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.9	2.7
Toe	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.0	.2	.3	.9	.6	1.1
Body systems	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	.9	1.6	2.1	1.4	3.1
Multiple parts	12.8	12.6	16.0	18.1	9.3	12.8	15.8	11.7	5.9	8.1	18.8	10.4	10.7

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note 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, 2007 — 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	1.8	2.6	5.1	1.8	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.9
Containers	14.4	12.5	11.9	8.1	14.7	15.0	31.0	6.2	3.7	5.2	7.1	17.0	5.4
Furniture and fixtures	4.9	3.6	.9	4.1	3.7	5.3	6.9	1.4	2.9	2.6	6.8	6.2	4.6
Machinery	7.3	14.9	14.5	11.9	16.4	4.9	7.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.7	5.0	5.0
Parts and materials	12.3	29.5	18.7	42.0	24.5	6.8	14.6	3.9	1.5	3.9	1.6	2.1	14.4
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces ⁶	24.3	25.6	29.5	41.2	17.2	23.9	28.9	18.1	12.7	14.3	31.6	26.4	21.2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	8.3	13.5	10.7	21.7	9.6	6.6	7.9	6.3	3.6	4.5	6.7	9.4	5.4
Vehicles	10.3	8.6	16.5	10.3	6.9	10.9	20.6	6.1	3.5	6.8	7.2	4.9	12.1
Person, injured or ill worker ⁶	17.9	22.9	18.2	23.2	23.3	16.3	22.4	14.7	8.8	10.9	17.1	15.6	14.0
Worker motion or position ⁶	17.4	22.4	17.7	22.4	22.9	15.8	21.6	14.4	8.4	10.6	16.7	15.2	13.8
Person, other than injured or ill worker	6.8	.3	.4	.3	.2	8.8	1.3	.4	.9	1.2	41.1	2.5	1.6
Health care patient	5.4	—	—	—	—	7.1	.2	—	(⁷)	.5	36.6	(⁷)	.3
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	33.5	56.3	64.3	67.3	49.8	26.2	42.0	13.4	10.3	14.8	18.3	31.3	30.5
Struck by object	17.2	27.8	32.8	38.0	22.1	13.8	21.7	5.6	6.1	7.7	9.6	18.3	13.9
Struck against object	8.0	11.4	12.3	15.0	9.5	6.9	10.5	4.3	2.6	3.8	5.8	8.3	7.7
Caught in equipment or object	5.7	12.2	14.1	7.7	14.3	3.6	6.6	2.3	.9	2.2	1.9	2.6	5.0
Fall to lower level	8.1	12.9	13.8	27.9	5.2	6.6	10.3	6.3	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	7.8
Fall on same level	17.6	14.9	16.3	17.7	13.3	18.4	21.0	11.9	9.2	9.8	27.2	22.6	14.6
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall ⁶	4.0	4.2	6.1	5.3	3.4	3.9	4.9	3.0	1.1	2.6	5.0	4.8	2.5
Overexertion	27.9	29.2	23.4	33.1	27.9	27.5	41.4	11.6	7.6	11.8	45.2	14.6	16.6
Overexertion in lifting	14.8	15.2	9.5	18.4	14.3	14.7	23.4	5.8	4.1	7.1	20.2	9.1	8.3
Repetitive motion	3.9	6.4	1.7	2.3	9.1	3.1	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.3
Exposure to harmful substances	5.6	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.0	5.1	4.5	4.3	2.1	3.3	5.6	11.2	6.8
Transportation accidents	5.6	4.6	8.9	7.5	2.7	5.9	10.0	4.7	2.5	4.7	4.8	2.4	6.6
Highway accident	3.5	2.4	4.5	4.9	.9	3.9	5.9	3.6	2.2	3.3	3.8	.9	4.3
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.4	.7	.5	.3	.1	.3	—	(⁷)	.1	.1	.1	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.8	.2	.6	.3	.2	2.3	1.2	.4	.8	.6	7.9	1.3	.4
Assaults by animal .....	.8	.5	4.5	.4	.1	.8	.7	.4	.3	2.1	.4	.3	1.7

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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 Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 cases]	100.0	14.8	11.4	18.3	12.3	11.1	6.5	25.6	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	14.6	10.6	18.0	12.4	11.2	6.6	26.6	8
Female	100.0	15.1	12.8	18.9	12.3	10.9	6.3	23.7	7
Age:²									
14 - 15	100.0	5.0	5.0	75.0	7.5	5.0	—	—	3
16 - 19	100.0	21.2	16.2	21.0	15.0	9.9	5.6	11.2	4
20 - 24	100.0	19.1	14.1	22.8	13.2	9.8	5.7	15.4	4
25 - 34	100.0	17.5	13.1	19.0	12.9	11.0	5.7	20.8	6
35 - 44	100.0	14.0	10.8	18.1	12.4	11.3	6.4	27.1	8
45 - 54	100.0	12.6	10.1	16.7	11.7	11.6	6.9	30.4	10
55 - 64	100.0	10.3	8.9	16.6	11.5	11.7	7.7	33.3	12
65 and over	100.0	11.0	7.4	15.5	10.1	9.9	8.5	37.7	16
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	17.6	13.8	19.0	12.2	9.8	5.7	21.9	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.5	12.9	19.7	12.4	10.9	6.3	22.4	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	15.2	11.5	18.7	12.5	11.1	6.3	24.7	7
More than 5 years	100.0	12.6	9.3	16.7	12.3	11.8	7.1	30.3	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	15.9	11.9	18.3	11.8	11.0	6.3	24.8	7
Black only	100.0	14.6	11.9	20.0	13.1	10.7	6.1	23.7	7
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	14.6	12.5	18.3	13.0	9.3	7.7	24.6	7
Asian only	100.0	16.2	15.4	20.0	9.4	10.9	5.7	22.5	5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	100.0	14.9	9.3	20.0	10.0	13.5	12.1	19.8	8
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	12.1	9.3	18.8	17.8	11.7	5.7	24.6	7
Hispanic or Latino and other race	100.0	19.5	4.9	42.7	6.1	4.9	6.1	15.9	4
Multi-race	100.0	20.7	21.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	2.3	14.9	4
Not reported	100.0	13.2	9.8	17.7	12.8	12.1	6.3	28.1	9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 cases]	100.0	14.8	11.4	18.3	12.3	11.1	6.5	25.6	7
Management occupations	100.0	18.5	15.8	19.9	11.5	10.7	6.5	17.2	5
Business and financial operations occupations ...	100.0	21.8	9.9	14.5	13.0	12.1	3.8	24.9	7
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	18.6	15.9	16.4	12.3	14.5	3.6	18.2	5
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	21.8	10.1	20.0	13.3	10.7	6.3	17.6	5
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	18.9	5.3	26.3	12.6	10.0	5.8	21.6	5
Community and social services occupations	100.0	18.7	15.8	20.3	12.5	10.6	6.4	15.8	5
Legal occupations	100.0	12.3	13.0	40.6	2.9	3.6	—	26.8	3
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	10.8	20.2	19.9	17.7	9.1	4.5	17.9	5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	13.1	11.0	18.6	13.4	12.7	7.6	23.5	7
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	15.9	11.6	18.7	15.6	11.8	6.0	20.4	6
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	16.1	14.3	21.3	13.5	10.7	5.3	18.8	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	16.3	9.9	17.9	14.0	9.8	7.9	24.2	8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	15.5	14.7	21.6	13.3	10.6	6.3	18.0	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	16.0	12.5	19.0	12.8	9.0	5.6	25.1	6
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	13.0	10.3	20.4	10.9	10.8	6.1	28.4	8
Sales and related occupations	100.0	14.4	13.0	18.3	11.8	12.1	6.1	24.3	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	15.0	12.0	19.2	11.9	10.7	6.5	24.7	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	13.6	11.6	24.7	13.3	11.8	6.1	18.9	6
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	13.1	10.6	16.1	10.5	11.1	6.7	31.9	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	16.1	12.2	17.4	12.8	10.6	6.1	24.7	7
Production occupations	100.0	16.8	10.3	17.3	12.0	12.0	6.7	24.9	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	11.6	8.4	17.1	12.4	11.4	7.4	31.7	11

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

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: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to

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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 cases]	100.0	14.8	11.4	18.3	12.3	11.1	6.5	25.6	7
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	14.4	9.8	18.6	12.9	11.4	7.0	25.9	7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	8.1	7.3	16.2	11.3	11.9	7.7	37.6	15
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	15.8	15.0	21.3	13.8	11.3	5.2	17.5	5
Construction laborers	100.0	11.8	11.3	18.6	10.2	12.2	6.8	29.1	10
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	10.1	5.5	15.8	12.1	11.2	7.3	38.0	15
Retail salespersons	100.0	13.2	14.2	16.4	13.1	12.0	5.7	25.4	7
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	14.5	14.1	18.9	13.0	9.0	5.0	25.4	6
Carpenters	100.0	13.1	11.8	12.8	14.0	8.9	6.6	32.8	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	14.6	15.3	15.9	13.2	10.8	7.4	22.8	7
Registered nurses	100.0	14.4	11.1	18.9	15.9	12.3	6.3	21.0	7
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	15.5	12.0	17.7	13.1	11.3	6.6	23.7	7
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	15.3	14.3	17.5	11.6	10.3	6.1	24.9	7
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	12.2	10.5	20.2	10.7	13.3	8.0	25.2	8
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	16.2	15.1	19.4	9.8	9.8	7.7	21.9	5
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	22.3	7.9	19.1	14.2	6.6	3.5	26.5	6
Cashiers	100.0	18.0	13.8	19.9	11.9	10.3	4.1	21.9	5
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	24.0	12.4	16.0	11.5	10.0	6.1	20.1	5
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	14.4	13.1	19.5	16.1	11.5	6.9	18.5	6
Electricians	100.0	17.1	11.0	15.4	7.9	11.1	6.3	31.2	10
Customer service representatives	100.0	14.6	10.4	15.1	12.3	11.7	7.5	28.4	10
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	17.8	14.9	23.3	9.8	8.2	5.1	21.1	5
First line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	100.0	10.6	7.6	19.1	6.9	10.6	5.3	39.9	16
Driver/sales workers	100.0	11.7	10.8	15.6	11.2	9.5	7.8	33.4	11
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	14.7	11.8	15.3	10.4	15.8	6.0	26.1	10
Food preparation workers	100.0	12.3	14.0	26.2	10.8	8.6	6.6	21.3	5
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	18.1	12.6	24.9	14.4	9.2	8.7	12.4	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

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: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note 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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 cases]	100.0	14.8	11.4	18.3	12.3	11.1	6.5	25.6	7
Nature of injury or illness:									
Sprains, strains, tears ²	100.0	11.7	11.1	19.4	13.5	11.5	6.5	26.3	8
Bruises, contusions	100.0	21.6	16.1	22.6	11.9	9.9	4.3	13.5	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	25.4	15.5	19.8	12.9	10.4	4.3	11.8	4
Punctures	100.0	27.7	17.3	16.8	16.8	7.6	3.4	10.4	3
Fractures	100.0	5.6	3.8	10.8	8.9	12.3	9.9	48.6	30
Heat burns	100.0	17.4	16.4	19.1	12.6	14.6	5.1	14.8	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	2.6	4.2	8.4	8.0	17.3	13.9	45.6	28
Tendonitis	100.0	7.1	9.6	16.4	17.1	13.5	8.9	27.4	10
Chemical burns	100.0	22.8	25.8	20.4	10.8	8.8	3.6	7.7	3
Amputations	100.0	4.5	3.4	8.1	16.9	15.4	14.8	36.9	21
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	13.8	9.4	16.8	12.9	10.6	6.3	30.3	10
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	100.0	34.0	17.7	20.5	10.8	6.0	2.6	8.4	2
Eye	100.0	44.3	20.8	19.8	8.0	2.9	1.1	3.2	2
Neck	100.0	14.5	15.1	18.4	13.2	7.9	3.9	27.0	6
Trunk	100.0	11.5	10.8	18.8	13.1	11.7	6.7	27.5	8
Shoulder	100.0	8.9	7.0	13.2	10.7	11.9	6.9	41.5	18
Back	100.0	12.5	12.5	21.3	13.8	10.8	5.9	23.2	7
Upper extremities	100.0	16.6	12.0	17.7	12.2	12.1	6.9	22.6	7
Arm	100.0	15.2	10.4	17.0	11.2	12.0	6.7	27.6	9
Wrist	100.0	8.8	9.3	15.1	11.1	13.9	8.7	33.2	14
Hand, except finger	100.0	19.8	15.6	19.4	12.5	10.6	5.5	16.5	5
Finger	100.0	20.3	12.9	18.6	13.0	11.9	6.6	16.7	5
Lower extremities	100.0	11.7	9.6	17.7	12.3	11.7	7.3	29.7	10
Knee	100.0	9.5	7.6	14.6	11.8	12.6	8.3	35.6	15
Ankle	100.0	11.2	11.4	20.4	13.5	12.0	6.9	24.6	8
Foot, except toe	100.0	14.5	10.0	18.4	11.7	10.1	6.3	28.9	8
Toe	100.0	15.7	14.6	17.6	12.5	9.5	9.4	20.8	6
Body systems	100.0	21.5	18.0	21.6	9.6	12.1	2.6	14.5	4
Multiple parts	100.0	13.7	10.3	17.4	11.7	9.6	6.4	30.9	9

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note 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, 2007 — 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	24.0	21.9	21.8	10.3	9.5	3.6	9.0	3
Containers	100.0	12.5	10.9	18.6	13.2	11.5	6.7	26.6	8
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	15.6	12.2	20.5	12.2	10.9	6.4	22.2	6
Machinery	100.0	15.3	10.7	17.3	12.7	12.2	7.4	24.5	8
Parts and materials	100.0	16.5	11.9	17.3	13.1	10.7	6.5	23.9	7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces ²	100.0	11.8	9.9	17.0	10.8	11.5	7.0	31.9	11
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	20.3	14.0	20.1	13.6	9.4	4.5	18.2	5
Vehicles	100.0	13.1	9.6	17.9	12.0	10.8	6.8	29.8	9
Person, injured or ill worker ²	100.0	10.3	9.3	16.9	12.9	12.6	7.8	30.2	11
Worker motion or position ²	100.0	10.1	9.3	17.0	12.8	12.6	7.8	30.4	11
Person, other than injured or ill worker	100.0	14.4	12.7	21.9	14.9	10.8	6.0	19.3	6
Health care patient	100.0	14.7	12.9	21.1	15.3	11.2	6.0	18.9	6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	20.9	13.2	19.0	12.3	9.9	5.7	19.1	5
Struck by object	100.0	22.0	13.7	19.8	12.0	9.5	5.2	17.7	5
Struck against object	100.0	19.4	13.5	18.5	13.7	9.6	6.4	18.8	5
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	14.6	10.1	17.2	12.5	12.9	7.1	25.6	8
Fall to lower level	100.0	10.4	8.5	15.3	10.4	11.0	6.9	37.5	15
Fall on same level	100.0	12.7	11.0	17.8	11.5	11.6	6.9	28.6	9
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall ²	100.0	11.6	9.3	17.4	14.6	12.4	8.3	26.3	9
Overexertion	100.0	11.4	10.4	18.4	13.6	11.7	6.8	27.7	9
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	11.3	11.0	19.0	14.1	11.1	6.7	26.8	8
Repetitive motion	100.0	6.8	5.5	11.2	11.9	15.9	10.1	38.7	20
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	24.0	19.5	21.4	11.7	10.6	3.9	8.9	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	12.5	8.6	18.1	11.6	10.7	5.9	32.6	10
Highway accident	100.0	14.6	9.2	18.5	11.4	9.5	6.0	30.8	9
Fires and explosions	100.0	10.7	7.5	18.2	11.8	12.3	5.9	33.2	11
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	15.7	13.1	22.4	12.4	10.3	4.8	21.1	5
Assaults by animal	100.0	24.7	19.9	22.3	17.9	5.9	2.5	6.9	3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates

within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 cases]	100.0	14.8	11.4	18.3	12.3	11.1	6.5	25.6	7
Goods producing:									
Total goods producing	100.0	14.6	10.6	16.7	11.8	11.4	6.7	28.2	9
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	11.6	9.2	18.5	12.3	11.9	6.4	30.2	10
Construction	100.0	13.6	11.1	16.0	11.5	11.0	6.1	30.5	10
Manufacturing	100.0	15.7	10.5	16.9	11.9	11.6	7.1	26.3	8
Service providing:									
Total service providing	100.0	14.8	11.7	19.0	12.6	11.0	6.4	24.5	7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	100.0	13.4	10.1	18.0	12.3	11.4	6.7	28.1	8
Information	100.0	12.8	9.8	18.8	11.9	12.7	5.2	28.9	8
Financial activities	100.0	14.8	13.5	18.6	12.5	7.5	4.4	28.6	7
Professional and business services	100.0	17.0	11.6	20.1	11.7	9.3	6.7	23.6	6
Education and health services	100.0	15.8	13.4	20.2	14.0	10.9	6.1	19.6	6
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	15.2	13.6	21.1	12.5	11.1	6.8	19.7	6
Other services	100.0	19.7	13.3	14.8	10.9	12.9	5.7	22.7	7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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, 2007

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	1,158,870	349,450	26,900	135,350	187,200	809,420	359,770	18,560	35,450	88,260	181,700	94,160	31,520
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	35,830	9,860	860	420	8,580	25,970	13,590	960	300	2,320	6,670	1,960	180
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	113,160	39,310	3,390	13,080	22,840	73,860	35,490	1,490	1,760	6,570	20,100	6,520	1,920
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	343,960	111,340	8,610	51,330	51,400	232,620	102,360	5,190	12,360	26,960	50,420	25,360	9,960
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	260,580	81,390	6,120	37,680	37,590	179,190	80,240	4,580	8,680	18,670	39,750	17,960	9,310
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	123,830	24,240	2,370	4,340	17,540	99,590	43,160	2,120	3,520	8,440	24,620	15,730	2,000
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	64,010	14,660	980	720	12,960	49,350	21,610	890	550	3,840	12,160	9,230	1,060
Not reported	217,480	68,640	4,550	27,800	36,290	148,850	63,320	3,340	8,280	21,460	27,970	17,400	7,080
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	7,770	1,570	70	270	1,220	6,210	1,810	130	440	490	2,490	770	70
Less than 1 hour	98,410	25,850	1,510	10,030	14,310	72,560	30,690	1,660	3,980	6,970	18,650	8,800	1,820
1 hour to less than 2 hours	110,830	30,930	1,910	10,810	18,210	79,900	37,850	1,760	2,350	7,500	18,440	10,210	1,790
2 hours to less than 4 hours	241,870	71,150	4,560	28,420	38,170	170,720	75,860	3,670	6,840	18,210	38,350	20,530	7,260
4 hours to less than 6 hours	183,950	54,380	3,380	21,460	29,530	129,570	57,320	2,930	4,660	12,970	30,490	15,960	5,240
6 hours to less than 8 hours	162,000	54,680	3,260	23,270	28,150	107,320	46,400	2,460	4,310	12,280	26,160	10,660	5,030
8 hours to less than 10 hours	82,930	27,820	1,970	10,640	15,220	55,100	26,660	1,830	2,690	6,030	12,090	3,790	2,010
10 hours to less than 12 hours	21,500	6,600	880	1,660	4,060	14,900	7,280	480	1,010	1,430	3,240	1,070	390
12 hours to less than 16 hours	7,670	1,670	230	360	1,090	5,990	2,790	150	180	440	1,650	600	180
More than 16 hours	350	70	30	-	30	290	150	-	-	-	100	-	-
Not reported	241,580	74,720	9,100	28,430	37,200	166,860	72,950	3,480	8,990	21,920	30,030	21,750	7,730
Day of week:													
Sunday	67,910	9,920	1,560	3,320	5,050	57,990	23,260	1,140	1,940	3,120	15,830	11,460	1,240
Monday	218,850	72,340	5,130	28,790	38,420	146,510	65,830	3,180	6,070	17,420	31,920	15,720	6,380
Tuesday	202,890	66,420	4,030	25,840	36,560	136,470	62,160	3,240	6,290	17,250	29,400	12,200	5,920
Wednesday	207,820	68,070	4,630	27,080	36,370	139,750	61,440	3,520	7,760	17,570	31,900	12,730	4,820
Thursday	197,050	64,080	4,750	25,420	33,900	132,970	59,380	3,260	7,350	15,620	29,150	12,350	5,860
Friday	173,710	51,210	4,000	19,930	27,280	122,500	55,210	2,870	4,390	12,590	27,380	14,650	5,410
Saturday	90,640	17,400	2,800	4,970	9,630	73,240	32,480	1,360	1,650	4,690	16,110	15,060	1,890

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 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.	3.1	2.8	3.2	.3	4.6	3.2	3.8	5.2	.8	2.6	3.7	2.1	.6
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	9.8	11.2	12.6	9.7	12.2	9.1	9.9	8.0	5.0	7.4	11.1	6.9	6.1
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	29.7	31.9	32.0	37.9	27.5	28.7	28.5	28.0	34.9	30.5	27.7	26.9	31.6
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	22.5	23.3	22.8	27.8	20.1	22.1	22.3	24.7	24.5	21.2	21.9	19.1	29.5
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10.7	6.9	8.8	3.2	9.4	12.3	12.0	11.4	9.9	9.6	13.5	16.7	6.3
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	5.5	4.2	3.6	.5	6.9	6.1	6.0	4.8	1.6	4.4	6.7	9.8	3.4
Not reported	18.8	19.6	16.9	20.5	19.4	18.4	17.6	18.0	23.4	24.3	15.4	18.5	22.5
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began .....	.7	.4	.3	.2	.7	.8	.5	.7	1.2	.6	1.4	.8	.2
Less than 1 hour	8.5	7.4	5.6	7.4	7.6	9.0	8.5	8.9	11.2	7.9	10.3	9.3	5.8
1 hour to less than 2 hours	9.6	8.9	7.1	8.0	9.7	9.9	10.5	9.5	6.6	8.5	10.1	10.8	5.7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	20.9	20.4	17.0	21.0	20.4	21.1	21.1	19.8	19.3	20.6	21.1	21.8	23.0
4 hours to less than 6 hours	15.9	15.6	12.6	15.9	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.8	13.1	14.7	16.8	16.9	16.6
6 hours to less than 8 hours	14.0	15.6	12.1	17.2	15.0	13.3	12.9	13.3	12.2	13.9	14.4	11.3	16.0
8 hours to less than 10 hours	7.2	8.0	7.3	7.9	8.1	6.8	7.4	9.9	7.6	6.8	6.7	4.0	6.4
10 hours to less than 12 hours	1.9	1.9	3.3	1.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.2
12 hours to less than 16 hours .....	.7	.5	.9	.3	.6	.7	.8	.8	.5	.5	.9	.6	.6
More than 16 hours	(⁵)	(⁵)	.1	—	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Not reported	20.8	21.4	33.8	21.0	19.9	20.6	20.3	18.8	25.4	24.8	16.5	23.1	24.5
Day of week:													
Sunday	5.9	2.8	5.8	2.5	2.7	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.5	3.5	8.7	12.2	3.9
Monday	18.9	20.7	19.1	21.3	20.5	18.1	18.3	17.1	17.1	19.7	17.6	16.7	20.2
Tuesday	17.5	19.0	15.0	19.1	19.5	16.9	17.3	17.5	17.7	19.5	16.2	13.0	18.8
Wednesday	17.9	19.5	17.2	20.0	19.4	17.3	17.1	19.0	21.9	19.9	17.6	13.5	15.3
Thursday	17.0	18.3	17.7	18.8	18.1	16.4	16.5	17.6	20.7	17.7	16.0	13.1	18.6
Friday	15.0	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.6	15.1	15.3	15.5	12.4	14.3	15.1	15.6	17.2
Saturday	7.8	5.0	10.4	3.7	5.1	9.0	9.0	7.3	4.7	5.3	8.9	16.0	6.0

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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 Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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, 2007

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 [1,158,870 cases]	100.0	14.8	11.4	18.3	12.3	11.1	6.5	25.6	7
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	14.3	10.4	17.3	13.1	12.1	6.2	26.6	8
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	14.7	11.4	17.2	12.2	11.7	6.6	26.1	8
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	15.4	11.6	19.1	11.6	10.9	6.3	25.2	7
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	15.6	11.1	18.6	12.7	10.6	6.4	25.0	7
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	14.6	11.6	18.6	12.9	10.5	6.9	24.9	7
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	14.6	12.6	17.8	13.0	11.7	6.1	24.3	7
Not reported	100.0	13.1	11.1	17.4	12.5	11.6	6.8	27.5	8
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	14.3	10.9	16.5	11.8	13.6	5.1	27.9	8
Less than 1 hour	100.0	15.0	12.2	19.4	11.8	11.2	6.4	24.1	7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	15.2	12.6	18.1	12.8	10.4	6.6	24.3	7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	15.2	11.7	19.0	11.8	11.3	5.8	25.2	7
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	15.7	10.8	19.1	12.4	11.1	6.4	24.3	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	15.5	11.7	17.4	12.5	10.7	6.8	25.3	7
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	13.8	10.0	18.5	13.7	11.1	6.8	26.1	8
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	15.5	8.4	17.9	11.4	10.7	7.7	28.5	8
12 hours to less than 16 hours	100.0	12.0	10.4	18.1	12.4	12.1	5.7	29.1	9
More than 16 hours	100.0	8.6	5.7	17.1	5.7	11.4	—	48.6	30
Not reported	100.0	13.2	11.1	17.2	12.4	11.4	6.8	27.9	9
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	15.4	12.7	19.3	11.8	11.0	6.5	23.1	7
Monday	100.0	14.1	11.9	17.7	13.9	11.0	6.4	25.0	7
Tuesday	100.0	14.9	11.1	17.9	12.3	11.0	6.5	26.5	8
Wednesday	100.0	15.0	13.0	18.1	11.4	10.9	5.7	25.8	7
Thursday	100.0	16.3	9.1	19.4	11.3	11.5	6.3	26.1	7
Friday	100.0	13.0	11.1	18.7	12.8	11.1	7.3	26.0	8
Saturday	100.0	15.2	11.5	17.3	12.6	11.2	7.0	25.1	8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

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: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, 2007

Characteristic	Total cases	Nature of injury or illness ³								
		Sprains, strains, tears ⁴	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	47.3	10.0	11.3	9.6	1.7	10.7	1.8	0.6	0.8
Gender:										
Male	134.1	50.5	12.0	15.4	13.0	2.4	10.5	2.1	.7	1.1
Female	105.2	42.6	7.2	5.5	4.8	.7	10.9	1.5	.5	.2
Age:⁵										
16 - 19	124.0	34.4	7.9	23.5	20.8	2.7	16.9	6.8	.6	.9
20 - 24	134.4	47.2	9.1	18.9	16.2	2.7	13.7	3.0	.8	1.4
25 - 34	118.4	46.4	8.2	12.9	10.5	2.4	10.3	2.0	.6	.8
35 - 44	123.9	51.8	8.6	10.3	8.7	1.5	10.1	1.7	.7	.7
45 - 54	123.0	49.7	10.2	8.6	7.5	1.1	10.0	1.3	.9	.7
55 - 64	119.9	43.3	16.1	7.8	6.9	.9	10.6	1.0	.3	.5
65 and over	96.2	28.3	16.8	6.9	6.2	.7	9.4	.3	.3	.7
Occupation:										
Management occupations	41.4	12.6	5.5	2.5	2.4	.2	2.3	.3	(⁷)	.1
Business and financial operations occupations	17.5	7.0	1.4	.4	.4	-	1.4	-	-	-
Computer and mathematical occupations	8.4	3.8	.7	.4	.4	-	.4	-	-	-
Architecture and engineering occupations	24.0	11.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	.1	1.0	.1	.1	.2
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.5	8.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	.3	1.2	.6	.3	.2
Community and social services occupations	94.4	36.8	7.2	4.1	3.8	.3	9.8	-	-	-
Legal occupations	19.3	4.0	.5	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	58.5	25.9	7.4	1.2	1.1	.1	5.9	.1	-	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	44.9	18.0	3.5	2.8	2.5	.2	2.2	-	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	97.5	51.9	5.6	2.5	1.8	.7	7.9	.2	.4	-
Healthcare support occupations	262.1	142.9	7.5	7.3	4.6	2.7	21.9	1.5	.6	-
Protective service occupations	116.9	40.2	12.3	3.8	3.2	.6	11.7	-	1.8	-
Food preparation and serving related occupations	107.5	30.5	5.8	20.6	20.0	.6	11.3	10.4	1.3	.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	255.6	103.6	16.3	18.8	16.4	2.4	26.4	2.3	2.8	2.1
Personal care and service occupations	124.3	54.0	7.8	5.6	3.5	2.1	12.7	1.6	.1	.1
Sales and related occupations	70.1	27.5	5.0	4.4	3.9	.6	8.3	.8	.3	.2
Office and administrative support occupations	54.2	21.5	4.7	2.3	2.1	.2	5.6	.1	.1	.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	149.8	47.2	14.0	16.2	13.8	2.4	15.6	1.1	.4	.6
Construction and extraction occupations	238.7	78.6	30.7	36.3	28.1	8.2	16.4	2.0	1.1	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	217.5	78.7	16.1	28.1	23.9	4.2	14.2	3.7	1.5	1.9
Production occupations	175.7	56.8	14.7	23.8	20.2	3.6	13.3	3.6	1.3	3.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	285.0	122.7	25.7	17.9	15.5	2.4	26.8	1.3	1.1	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, 2007 — Continued

Characteristic	Nature of injury or illness ³							All other natures ^{4,5}
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Back pain and pain, except back		
			Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total [1,158,870 cases]	1.3	0.5	4.9	1.2	1.6	12.2	3.9	20.8
Gender:								
Male .....	.7	.3	5.3	1.5	1.4	11.9	3.9	23.6
Female	2.1	.7	4.5	.7	2.0	12.7	4.0	16.7
Age:⁶								
16 - 19 .....	.1	.3	4.9	.9	1.2	10.0	2.8	17.7
20 - 24 .....	.4	.4	4.3	.7	1.5	11.5	3.6	23.8
25 - 34 .....	.8	.6	4.0	.8	1.3	11.5	3.9	20.3
35 - 44	1.4	.4	4.4	.9	1.5	13.2	4.7	20.6
45 - 54	1.9	.5	5.1	1.3	1.8	12.7	4.1	21.4
55 - 64	1.9	.5	7.0	1.9	2.4	12.2	2.9	18.6
65 and over .....	.4	.2	10.4	3.9	2.3	9.3	2.1	13.2
Occupation:								
Management occupations .....	.7	.4	3.5	1.9	.8	4.1	1.0	9.3
Business and financial operations occupations	1.1	.1	.8	.1	.5	1.5	.2	3.7
Computer and mathematical occupations .....	.4	.1	.5	.1	.2	.8	.3	1.4
Architecture and engineering occupations .....	.3	—	.8	.1	.3	1.7	.3	5.4
Life, physical, and social science occupations .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	3.1	1.8	5.9
Community and social services occupations	—	—	7.5	1.6	2.3	11.0	2.9	17.9
Legal occupations	1.2	—	5.5	—	2.6	1.3	.5	6.2
Education, training, and library occupations .....	.7	.1	2.2	.7	.7	6.9	1.1	8.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations .....	.3	.2	1.6	.3	.3	6.1	.7	10.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations .....	.5	.5	4.0	.7	1.8	10.5	3.9	13.6
Healthcare support occupations	1.1	.6	8.2	.7	4.3	39.5	16.3	30.9
Protective service occupations	—	—	9.7	1.5	2.9	10.2	1.9	26.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations .....	.5	.1	2.9	.7	1.4	10.6	3.5	12.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations .....	.8	.7	8.2	1.1	3.2	28.0	8.5	45.7
Personal care and service occupations .....	.6	.3	4.8	.6	2.4	14.8	3.7	21.8
Sales and related occupations .....	.5	.3	3.0	.5	1.1	8.4	2.6	11.4
Office and administrative support occupations	1.8	.3	2.1	.3	.7	6.0	1.7	9.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	.3	.4	5.2	1.5	1.7	13.6	4.1	35.3
Construction and extraction occupations .....	.7	.6	10.6	3.3	2.6	18.7	6.6	41.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1.5	.3	9.1	3.1	2.1	19.0	5.8	43.3
Production occupations	4.1	1.5	6.2	2.0	1.6	13.3	3.7	34.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	1.5	.9	12.1	2.4	4.1	29.3	10.2	44.3

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains, tears = 021; Fractures = 012; Cuts, lacerations, punctures = 034, 037; Cuts, lacerations = 034; Punctures = 037; Bruises, contusions = 043; Heat burns = 053; Chemical burns = 051; Amputations = 031; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 1241; Tendonitis = 1733; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 080-089; With fractures, burns, and other injuries = 083, 084; With sprains and bruises = 082; Back pain and pain, except back, Total = 0972, 0973; Back pain, hurt back only = 0972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999

(Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁶ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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

TABLE 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, 2007

Characteristic	Total cases	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except finger	Wrist
Total [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	8.3	3.5	1.8	40.6	24.9	8.0	28.4	5.7	10.7	5.1	5.4
Gender:												
Male	134.1	9.9	4.7	1.8	45.3	26.3	9.1	31.8	6.5	13.6	6.1	4.2
Female	105.2	5.9	1.7	1.8	33.8	22.9	6.4	23.6	4.6	6.7	3.5	7.2
Age:⁵												
16 - 19	124.0	10.1	3.5	.9	26.2	17.4	3.9	43.1	6.1	21.0	10.5	4.1
20 - 24	134.4	10.7	4.2	1.6	38.9	25.5	6.0	36.8	5.8	17.6	7.1	4.9
25 - 34	118.4	9.5	4.7	1.7	39.3	26.6	6.1	29.2	5.0	11.2	6.2	5.1
35 - 44	123.9	7.9	3.5	2.0	44.0	27.9	8.4	27.6	6.2	10.2	4.5	5.4
45 - 54	123.0	7.6	3.3	2.2	42.6	25.0	9.2	26.1	5.8	8.8	4.0	6.0
55 - 64	119.9	6.1	1.6	1.3	39.6	19.6	11.0	24.7	6.2	7.6	3.7	6.0
65 and over	96.2	6.1	.9	1.2	29.2	10.3	8.3	21.5	4.7	7.0	2.2	6.0
Occupation:												
Management occupations	41.4	3.3	1.2	.7	10.9	7.8	1.5	8.0	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.1
Business and financial operations occupations	17.5	1.1	.5	.1	5.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	.5	.5	.2	1.6
Computer and mathematical occupations	8.4	.6	.1	-	2.9	2.0	.5	1.4	.2	.2	.2	.6
Architecture and engineering occupations	24.0	1.5	1.0	.1	8.4	4.8	1.4	3.9	.9	1.5	.5	.7
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.5	1.9	1.0	.3	9.0	6.0	1.2	4.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	.8
Community and social services occupations	94.4	6.5	.5	3.5	27.5	17.3	3.4	11.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	1.5
Legal occupations	19.3	.3	-	-	5.3	5.0	.2	4.6	.3	.5	-	3.3
Education, training, and library occupations	58.5	4.1	.4	.7	18.0	13.0	2.9	7.8	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	44.9	5.3	.4	.7	11.8	5.4	3.0	7.8	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	97.5	4.6	1.0	2.6	41.0	29.4	7.0	15.0	2.7	5.1	2.1	3.5
Healthcare support occupations	262.1	8.8	2.8	4.6	126.1	93.3	18.6	39.5	9.2	9.7	5.9	11.8
Protective service occupations	116.9	11.5	1.8	1.5	24.1	11.4	5.2	16.2	3.7	5.6	2.8	3.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations	107.5	7.1	2.4	.7	25.7	16.5	4.0	39.3	4.9	18.6	8.7	5.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	255.6	16.6	7.8	3.7	89.3	54.6	18.1	56.9	14.0	19.3	10.4	9.4
Personal care and service occupations	124.3	7.3	1.2	2.5	36.7	23.8	7.7	26.4	7.8	4.9	4.7	7.8
Sales and related occupations	70.1	4.7	.9	1.5	23.6	15.3	4.8	13.2	3.2	4.2	1.8	3.5
Office and administrative support occupations	54.2	2.9	.9	.8	17.7	10.9	3.2	11.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	4.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	149.8	15.5	7.7	1.1	47.3	25.4	8.5	31.3	6.0	14.2	6.9	2.6
Construction and extraction occupations	238.7	18.4	9.0	2.4	74.5	41.4	14.4	56.9	11.6	23.5	12.0	7.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	217.5	20.4	11.9	3.9	66.8	40.8	12.1	57.3	12.4	22.6	12.5	7.6
Production occupations	175.7	14.3	9.1	1.5	51.5	28.2	12.2	62.2	9.2	29.9	10.1	10.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	285.0	16.4	5.5	5.0	105.6	62.3	22.9	51.1	13.1	17.3	8.7	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, 2007 — Continued

Characteristic	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³						
	Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple body parts	All other body parts ⁴
	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, toe			
Total [1,158,870 cases]	27.5	10.0	6.6	5.9	1.9	12.8	1.1
Gender:							
Male	31.2	10.9	7.0	7.1	1.6	11.6	.9
Female	22.2	8.6	6.0	4.2	2.2	14.5	1.1
Age:⁵							
16 - 19	32.0	10.2	6.9	10.2	2.3	8.8	.6
20 - 24	32.4	8.4	10.1	8.5	2.8	9.7	1.4
25 - 34	26.3	8.3	7.1	6.1	1.5	10.0	.9
35 - 44	27.0	10.6	6.8	5.1	1.8	12.6	.8
45 - 54	27.0	10.8	5.6	5.4	1.8	14.9	.6
55 - 64	28.7	12.3	5.1	5.2	2.0	17.1	.5
65 and over	21.0	7.8	4.2	3.7	.8	15.8	.7
Occupation:							
Management occupations	9.8	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	6.4	.4
Business and financial operations occupations	3.8	1.3	.9	.8	.4	3.6	.2
Computer and mathematical occupations	1.8	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.5	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	7.2	3.6	2.1	.8	.7	2.1	.1
Life, physical, and social science occupations	5.7	1.8	1.0	.9	.5	2.5	—
Community and social services occupations	22.4	9.1	6.2	3.4	5.0	17.2	.7
Legal occupations	2.4	.9	.6	.3	.9	5.7	—
Education, training, and library occupations	16.7	4.6	4.3	5.4	.4	10.6	.3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	14.6	5.3	3.8	2.4	.6	3.9	.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	18.7	9.0	4.5	2.5	1.7	13.1	.9
Healthcare support occupations	42.5	19.8	9.1	6.3	5.2	33.2	2.2
Protective service occupations	36.1	13.5	11.3	5.3	4.2	22.5	.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	22.3	8.3	6.0	4.1	1.2	10.0	1.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	59.3	22.3	13.4	10.5	3.4	25.2	1.3
Personal care and service occupations	29.9	13.7	8.3	4.7	2.0	18.5	.9
Sales and related occupations	15.5	6.1	3.3	3.8	1.6	9.1	.9
Office and administrative support occupations	13.3	4.1	4.2	2.8	1.6	6.1	.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	37.4	12.3	7.9	9.4	1.9	13.1	2.2
Construction and extraction occupations	60.2	21.1	14.0	14.1	2.4	22.2	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	46.4	19.6	7.9	9.7	2.7	18.2	1.8
Production occupations	31.5	10.7	7.1	7.8	2.3	11.6	.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	72.7	22.9	18.2	16.6	2.2	30.4	1.7

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 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Part of body codes: Head, Total = 00-09; Eyes = 032; Neck = 10-19; Trunk, Total = 20-29; Back = 23; Shoulder = 21; Upper extremities, Total = 30-39; Arm = 31; Finger = 34; Hand,

except finger = 33; Wrist = 32; Lower extremities, Total = 40-49; Knee = 412; Ankle = 42; Foot, toe = 43, 44; Body systems = 5; Multiple body parts = 8; All other body parts = remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁵ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 18. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, 2007

Characteristic	Total cases	Source of injury or illness ³					
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces ⁴
Total [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	1.8	14.4	4.9	7.3	12.3	24.3
Gender:							
Male	134.1	1.9	16.0	4.4	9.5	19.2	22.8
Female	105.2	1.8	12.2	5.6	4.2	2.5	26.6
Age:⁶							
16 - 19	124.0	2.2	15.9	5.2	10.6	13.1	17.8
20 - 24	134.4	2.5	17.4	5.1	10.2	16.1	18.8
25 - 34	118.4	1.7	14.9	4.2	7.0	13.6	18.9
35 - 44	123.9	1.8	14.6	5.2	7.3	12.8	22.0
45 - 54	123.0	1.9	14.3	5.0	7.1	11.3	26.9
55 - 64	119.9	1.5	11.6	5.2	6.1	9.4	38.0
65 and over	96.2	.7	11.1	4.9	3.7	6.1	38.3
Occupation:							
Management occupations	41.4	.6	4.5	2.4	1.6	1.9	12.7
Business and financial operations occupations	17.5	.1	1.8	1.1	.2	.2	6.0
Computer and mathematical occupations	8.4	.1	.4	.4	1.5	.1	2.5
Architecture and engineering occupations	24.0	.3	.7	.4	1.2	1.9	5.1
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.5	.7	2.5	.3	1.3	1.0	5.9
Community and social services occupations	94.4	.6	1.6	5.8	.9	1.7	28.0
Legal occupations	19.3	—	.8	.5	—	—	9.5
Education, training, and library occupations	58.5	.1	1.4	3.5	.1	.5	20.2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	44.9	.2	1.6	1.3	.8	1.2	6.6
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	97.5	1.7	2.7	4.2	1.6	.7	21.8
Healthcare support occupations	262.1	2.6	6.7	9.9	4.1	1.0	47.8
Protective service occupations	116.9	3.2	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.9	39.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	107.5	3.0	20.8	5.7	8.1	1.1	26.2
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	255.6	6.2	24.9	20.0	14.7	11.9	58.0
Personal care and service occupations	124.3	.5	10.5	4.6	1.7	1.5	29.7
Sales and related occupations	70.1	.8	14.1	6.6	3.2	3.1	16.2
Office and administrative support occupations	54.2	.9	11.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	13.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	149.8	1.7	10.9	.7	7.4	12.7	28.1
Construction and extraction occupations	238.7	3.2	10.1	6.1	14.6	53.6	50.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	217.5	3.9	10.9	4.7	17.8	41.3	32.8
Production occupations	175.7	3.5	18.7	4.9	23.5	31.3	21.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	285.0	2.4	54.3	8.3	12.1	31.2	50.5

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 18. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, 2007 — Continued

Characteristic	Source of injury or illness ³						All other sources ^{4,5}
	Handtools	Vehicles	Person, injured or ill worker ⁴		Person, other than injured or ill worker		
			Total ⁴	Worker motion or position ⁴	Total	Health care patient	
Total [1,158,870 cases]	5.7	10.3	17.9	17.4	6.8	5.4	16.4
Gender:							
Male	8.4	12.7	18.2	17.7	2.2	1.2	18.8
Female	2.0	6.8	17.6	17.1	13.5	11.3	12.4
Age:⁶							
16 - 19	13.7	9.9	10.5	10.2	5.2	4.0	19.9
20 - 24	8.3	11.0	15.2	14.8	8.9	5.9	20.8
25 - 34	6.6	10.0	16.1	15.7	7.8	6.2	17.5
35 - 44	5.9	10.7	20.0	19.4	7.1	6.0	16.6
45 - 54	4.7	10.8	20.4	19.8	6.2	5.0	14.3
55 - 64	2.9	9.3	18.6	18.0	4.7	3.7	12.5
65 and over	1.6	9.8	10.0	9.4	2.8	2.0	7.3
Occupation:							
Management occupations .....	.7	4.4	4.7	4.5	1.7	.7	6.1
Business and financial operations occupations .....	.1	2.2	3.8	3.6	.4	(⁷)	1.6
Computer and mathematical occupations .....	.1	.8	1.8	1.8	.1	—	.8
Architecture and engineering occupations	2.2	1.3	6.7	6.6	.1	—	4.0
Life, physical, and social science occupations .....	.6	1.5	5.0	4.9	.7	.5	4.9
Community and social services occupations .....	.3	14.3	9.1	7.5	22.0	13.2	10.2
Legal occupations	—	2.9	4.5	4.5	.5	—	.6
Education, training, and library occupations .....	.3	2.3	6.5	6.4	15.1	2.9	8.5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1.6	2.1	14.3	14.1	6.6	—	8.6
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations .....	.5	4.2	13.6	13.4	32.8	31.4	13.7
Healthcare support occupations	1.3	8.2	26.2	25.6	123.5	118.6	30.8
Protective service occupations .....	.9	17.2	16.4	15.0	13.6	4.3	17.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.1	2.6	12.9	12.6	1.5	.1	15.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15.9	17.6	36.4	36.0	1.2	.3	48.7
Personal care and service occupations	2.2	14.4	21.0	20.4	17.6	11.0	20.7
Sales and related occupations	1.7	6.2	9.6	8.9	1.0	—	7.5
Office and administrative support occupations .....	.9	4.4	10.2	9.9	1.1	.2	5.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.2	14.4	21.0	20.2	.5	—	45.3
Construction and extraction occupations	22.0	11.1	29.9	28.9	.3	—	37.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.9	19.2	34.0	33.4	.4	.1	35.3
Production occupations	12.7	6.6	31.1	30.7	.3	(⁷)	21.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.9	51.1	39.9	38.8	1.3	.4	28.0

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Source codes: Chemicals and chemical products = 00-09; Containers = 10-19; Furniture and fixtures = 20-29; Machinery = 30-39; Parts and materials = 40-49; Person, injured or ill worker = 56; Worker motion or position = 562; Person, other than injured or ill worker = 57; Health care patient = 573; Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces = 62; Handtools = 71-73; Vehicles = 80-89; All other sources = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness

Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁶ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2007

Characteristic	Total cases	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall ⁴	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	33.5	17.2	8.0	5.7	8.1	17.6	4.0	27.9	14.8
Gender:										
Male	134.1	43.1	22.2	9.5	7.7	10.4	13.8	4.0	30.5	16.5
Female	105.2	19.9	10.1	5.9	3.0	4.8	23.1	4.0	24.4	12.6
Age:⁶										
16 - 19	124.0	55.5	32.8	12.5	8.4	4.8	14.4	2.4	18.6	11.2
20 - 24	134.4	49.0	26.0	10.3	9.4	7.5	12.4	4.0	27.1	15.6
25 - 34	118.4	38.1	19.7	8.9	6.0	6.9	12.4	3.3	27.8	15.2
35 - 44	123.9	31.9	15.9	7.6	5.5	8.3	15.1	4.3	32.0	16.4
45 - 54	123.0	28.4	14.1	7.4	4.9	8.7	20.1	4.4	29.5	15.4
55 - 64	119.9	24.4	12.3	6.3	4.3	10.8	29.6	4.5	22.6	11.2
65 and over	96.2	19.3	9.0	5.3	4.4	7.6	34.6	2.3	15.0	8.4
Occupation:										
Management occupations	41.4	8.6	5.7	1.7	.9	4.5	9.1	1.1	7.5	4.4
Business and financial operations occupations	17.5	2.5	1.5	.8	.2	1.9	4.2	.5	2.3	1.2
Computer and mathematical occupations	8.4	1.1	.5	.5	—	.9	1.6	.2	1.9	1.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	24.0	5.0	2.1	1.4	.7	1.8	3.4	1.1	4.0	1.9
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.5	4.2	2.7	.8	.4	1.4	4.6	1.1	4.6	2.5
Community and social services occupations	94.4	11.7	6.9	2.4	2.0	7.2	20.8	3.6	11.9	5.1
Legal occupations	19.3	.7	.4	.3	—	3.2	6.4	—	.8	.7
Education, training, and library occupations	58.5	10.2	5.2	4.3	.2	2.2	17.0	2.8	10.5	6.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	44.9	13.3	8.4	3.2	.3	2.0	5.0	1.0	4.6	2.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	97.5	10.5	4.9	3.8	1.1	2.5	19.6	3.4	35.4	16.5
Healthcare support occupations	262.1	29.1	15.7	7.9	3.2	5.4	43.6	8.6	115.1	47.7
Protective service occupations	116.9	13.9	7.3	5.1	1.0	9.7	27.6	5.2	9.2	4.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations	107.5	35.1	20.1	9.1	3.1	3.4	23.8	5.4	14.4	10.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	255.6	65.0	35.1	18.8	7.6	19.2	42.2	8.6	59.4	30.3
Personal care and service occupations	124.3	19.8	9.4	5.8	2.4	7.3	23.5	5.3	26.1	12.2
Sales and related occupations	70.1	16.5	9.0	4.9	2.1	3.9	14.3	2.3	17.1	11.3
Office and administrative support occupations	54.2	10.5	5.2	3.0	1.6	3.2	11.1	2.0	12.4	8.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	149.8	53.7	28.5	11.2	8.0	14.5	15.1	6.5	16.6	7.5
Construction and extraction occupations	238.7	87.2	48.8	19.0	11.4	34.3	21.5	6.8	41.5	22.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	217.5	74.3	36.4	17.8	12.0	16.8	17.6	6.0	45.8	22.4
Production occupations	175.7	69.3	30.7	12.6	19.9	5.7	17.2	4.2	35.8	18.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	285.0	74.0	37.4	17.5	14.1	20.6	32.4	9.4	74.0	38.0

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2007 — Continued

Characteristic	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³									
	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				
			Total	Highway accident		Total	By person	All other assaults		All other events ^{4,5}
								Total	Assaults by animal	
Total [1,158,870 cases]	3.9	5.6	5.6	3.5	0.2	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	13.3
Gender:										
Male	2.7	6.0	6.7	4.0	.3	1.7	1.0	.7	.6	14.7
Female	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.8	.1	3.8	2.8	1.0	.9	10.7
Age:⁶										
16 - 19	1.9	12.1	4.4	1.6	.2	1.8	1.3	.5	.5	7.8
20 - 24	2.4	8.4	6.7	3.6	.1	4.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	12.2
25 - 34	2.8	5.5	5.6	3.5	.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	12.9
35 - 44	4.6	5.5	5.7	3.9	.2	2.3	1.6	.7	.7	14.0
45 - 54	5.1	5.0	5.6	3.7	.2	2.2	1.6	.6	.6	13.7
55 - 64	4.5	4.0	5.3	3.1	.2	1.7	1.4	.3	.3	12.4
65 and over	2.1	1.5	5.4	3.9	—	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	7.3
Occupation:										
Management occupations	1.5	2.3	2.9	1.5	(⁷)	1.0	.8	.2	.2	2.8
Business and financial operations occupations	1.7	.3	2.0	1.7	—	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.9
Computer and mathematical occupations .....	.7	.3	.6	.5	—	.1	.1	—	—	1.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	1.1	1.4	1.1	.6	—	.1	—	—	—	5.1
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1.2	2.3	.7	.6	—	.9	—	.7	.7	3.3
Community and social services occupations .....	.3	4.6	13.3	10.4	—	13.3	12.9	.3	.3	7.8
Legal occupations	3.4	—	2.9	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.3
Education, training, and library occupations	1.1	.9	2.2	1.5	—	6.6	6.6	—	—	5.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1.3	1.4	1.7	.9	—	.7	.5	.2	.2	13.9
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1.5	4.1	2.8	2.1	(⁷)	7.1	4.2	2.9	2.8	10.6
Healthcare support occupations	3.3	9.9	5.3	4.4	.2	21.0	17.1	4.0	3.9	20.7
Protective service occupations .....	.4	6.3	14.4	11.2	—	16.3	12.7	3.6	3.4	13.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.0	13.9	.8	.4	.1	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	7.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4.2	16.7	8.8	5.7	.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	29.1
Personal care and service occupations	2.0	5.0	7.5	5.0	—	11.6	6.8	4.8	4.8	16.2
Sales and related occupations	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.6	.1	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	7.1
Office and administrative support occupations	4.1	1.8	2.1	1.0	—	1.2	.9	.3	.3	5.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.2	6.4	8.6	3.2	.4	7.8	.8	6.9	6.9	18.0
Construction and extraction occupations	3.7	8.3	7.8	4.8	.6	.7	.4	.4	.4	26.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4.1	10.9	9.7	5.9	1.2	1.4	.3	1.2	1.1	29.6
Production occupations	13.0	9.9	2.1	.5	.5	.3	.2	.1	.1	17.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.3	6.5	27.0	17.0	.2	2.1	1.2	.9	.9	32.6

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Event codes: Contact with objects, Total = 00-09; Struck by object = 020-029; Struck against object = 010-019; Caught in or compressed or crushed = 030-049; Fall to lower level = 110-119; Fall on same level = 130-139; Slips or trips without fall = 215; Overexertion, Total = 220-229; In lifting = 221; Repetitive motion = 230-239; Exposure to harmful substance or environment = 30-39; Transportation accidents = 40-49; Highway accident = 41; Fires and explosions = 50-52; Assaults and violent acts, Total = 60-63; Assaults by person = 61; All other assaults = 60, 62, and 63; Assaults by animal = 63; All other events = all remaining codes,

including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁶ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected nature of injury or illness, 2007

Occupation	Total cases	Nature of injury or illness ⁴								
		Sprains, strains, tears ⁵	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	47.3	10.0	11.3	9.6	1.7	10.7	1.8	0.6	0.8
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	465.3	280.8	9.9	5.3	4.4	.9	37.4	1.2	.4	–
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	434.3	168.8	36.9	40.2	33.6	6.6	48.7	1.7	1.8	3.9
Food servers, nonrestaurant	415.1	130.1	16.3	40.0	39.1	–	84.1	28.6	2.7	–
Construction laborers	394.0	117.9	48.8	56.7	46.2	10.5	35.9	3.8	2.8	1.9
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	369.5	157.6	35.6	11.2	10.2	1.1	24.0	1.9	.7	.2
Roofers	363.2	107.4	65.8	65.3	34.5	30.7	19.6	15.1	–	–
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	349.9	217.8	13.7	6.4	4.7	1.7	10.3	–	–	–
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	348.5	169.4	34.4	14.6	13.4	1.2	27.7	1.1	.7	.7
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	335.8	91.6	34.2	41.0	35.0	6.0	18.0	13.2	.6	4.2
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	313.4	95.4	9.3	51.0	40.8	10.1	13.8	4.4	1.5	–
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	304.3	169.5	7.2	4.2	3.8	–	60.9	–	–	1.2
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	293.1	129.2	16.9	37.9	26.3	11.7	15.2	2.8	6.5	7.2
Carpenters	286.2	84.6	35.5	67.6	44.5	23.2	10.9	.4	.9	3.4
Butchers and meat cutters	277.5	72.4	12.8	104.6	102.0	2.6	11.0	–	–	17.5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	273.0	114.5	13.8	11.9	9.1	2.8	33.1	1.1	4.3	–
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	269.3	122.7	14.4	7.5	6.4	1.2	19.4	–	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	262.2	107.8	17.4	19.6	16.9	2.7	26.0	2.9	2.7	1.1
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	261.3	84.9	9.2	49.6	47.9	1.7	21.9	36.4	3.5	1.7
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	257.3	109.4	17.9	27.1	21.7	5.4	19.2	2.7	.8	3.1
Industrial machinery mechanics	255.6	94.2	24.8	29.6	22.5	7.1	15.4	5.2	2.3	5.1
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	252.5	69.0	17.9	38.3	32.2	6.1	24.6	8.3	1.0	.7
Driver/sales workers	243.2	130.7	21.6	8.1	7.7	.5	30.9	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected nature of injury or illness, 2007 — Continued

Occupation	Nature of injury or illness ⁴							All other natures ^{5,6}
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Back pain and pain, except back		
			Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total [1,158,870 cases]	1.3	0.5	4.9	1.2	1.6	12.2	3.9	20.8
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	.5	.7	11.2	1.1	6.6	72.4	30.5	45.4
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	2.6	1.6	13.0	3.8	3.5	45.1	14.9	70.0
Food servers, nonrestaurant	8.9	1.3	8.7	—	5.7	34.3	6.5	59.7
Construction laborers .....	.6	1.6	18.9	5.2	2.8	34.8	10.6	70.3
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	1.9	.5	15.2	2.7	6.5	57.9	20.3	62.8
Roofers	2.6	—	19.0	10.5	3.6	19.8	10.8	46.8
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	—	—	15.9	—	2.8	50.7	18.8	34.5
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	1.0	1.0	19.7	3.8	6.7	29.8	12.4	48.4
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	4.4	.4	13.5	6.3	1.7	14.7	4.7	100.1
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	—	—	27.4	16.5	3.7	32.7	3.6	77.2
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	—	—	7.6	—	1.3	34.7	6.1	17.3
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	—	—	7.1	4.2	—	21.4	4.7	48.4
Carpenters .....	.6	.4	9.0	2.3	2.9	23.6	10.8	49.3
Butchers and meat cutters	2.4	—	1.9	—	1.4	14.9	5.4	35.1
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1.5	.8	8.3	1.3	4.6	39.5	12.0	44.2
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	—	—	20.3	—	9.8	42.1	9.7	42.1
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	.9	.5	7.9	.8	4.0	28.3	8.6	47.2
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	4.6	—	6.7	—	3.8	22.1	6.6	20.3
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	1.0	—	11.7	1.3	2.8	20.6	5.9	43.7
Industrial machinery mechanics	2.7	—	18.2	6.2	3.5	14.6	5.3	43.5
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	2.9	.5	8.5	3.0	2.7	28.0	9.0	52.7
Driver/sales workers	—	.5	12.1	—	3.4	19.8	8.7	19.0

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains, tears = 021; Fractures = 012; Cuts, lacerations, punctures = 034, 037; Cuts, lacerations = 034; Punctures = 037; Bruises, contusions = 043; Heat burns = 053; Chemical burns = 051; Amputations = 031; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 1241; Tendonitis = 1733; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 080-089; With fractures, burns, and other injuries = 083, 084; With sprains and bruises = 082; Back pain and pain, except back, Total = 0972, 0973; Back pain,

hurt back only = 0972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

⁶ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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

TABLE 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected parts of body, 2007

Occupation	Total cases	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ⁴										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except finger	Wrist
Total [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	8.3	3.5	1.8	40.6	24.9	8.0	28.4	5.7	10.7	5.1	5.4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	465.3	14.1	3.8	8.5	249.7	185.2	35.9	56.8	14.6	13.4	6.4	18.5
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	434.3	28.1	11.7	4.3	158.4	93.3	32.3	96.0	19.9	39.2	18.2	15.0
Food servers, nonrestaurant	415.1	23.6	5.4	1.8	101.7	76.5	12.1	103.5	25.1	33.2	19.1	21.5
Construction laborers	394.0	29.5	8.9	3.9	123.6	64.9	20.7	86.7	10.6	39.6	21.8	8.2
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	369.5	15.6	3.0	5.9	141.6	82.4	30.4	50.8	18.5	13.9	6.1	10.8
Roofers	363.2	26.7	9.1	2.0	104.5	67.3	11.0	106.0	34.7	21.3	23.7	20.3
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	349.9	8.1	–	17.7	170.6	121.7	22.3	34.8	4.5	9.8	3.8	10.1
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	348.5	18.1	4.9	7.0	135.5	78.3	33.2	49.5	16.3	11.1	7.3	11.2
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	335.8	77.1	63.4	2.6	85.4	52.7	13.1	93.5	13.1	46.3	15.9	15.4
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	313.4	28.4	21.7	15.5	70.9	48.3	13.1	76.6	11.4	22.8	32.3	4.3
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	304.3	16.2	7.5	1.4	117.3	75.2	24.4	60.5	20.1	8.2	9.0	19.5
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	293.1	25.9	19.1	2.3	100.1	64.0	18.8	47.9	12.3	19.2	12.9	2.5
Carpenters	286.2	24.1	11.7	2.4	81.7	46.7	13.6	89.2	15.9	41.4	20.3	9.2
Butchers and meat cutters	277.5	9.6	4.8	1.6	80.7	46.3	16.9	152.2	4.0	113.5	21.2	10.4
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	273.0	16.5	7.1	2.0	99.2	63.8	20.0	52.0	9.6	13.0	9.4	14.6
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	269.3	22.0	1.8	8.2	99.0	59.2	27.3	25.3	7.6	7.3	4.1	5.5
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	262.2	14.3	6.0	2.5	102.0	61.1	19.6	61.2	15.1	21.6	11.2	10.4
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	261.3	10.6	4.9	.9	70.6	46.3	7.5	97.9	19.9	45.0	18.0	11.7
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	257.3	33.8	18.1	2.9	79.1	45.0	21.2	55.6	7.4	28.1	9.7	8.7
Industrial machinery mechanics	255.6	17.9	9.6	2.7	90.5	54.9	18.2	75.9	12.5	38.3	16.9	5.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	252.5	33.1	15.9	2.6	68.3	41.5	11.3	88.5	28.3	31.0	15.4	9.8
Driver/sales workers	243.2	11.7	.7	9.9	98.2	59.9	19.8	30.3	10.6	5.3	8.3	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected parts of body, 2007 — Continued

Occupation	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ⁴						
	Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple body parts	All other body parts ⁵
	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, toe			
Total [1,158,870 cases]	27.5	10.0	6.6	5.9	1.9	12.8	1.1
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	76.3	38.2	14.5	11.1	4.6	52.7	2.7
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	110.4	29.1	23.0	34.3	2.9	31.2	3.0
Food servers, nonrestaurant	111.5	27.9	24.5	45.4	2.1	67.3	3.5
Construction laborers	107.9	34.1	24.3	29.0	3.6	34.5	4.2
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	108.4	34.6	32.5	19.1	2.0	44.1	1.1
Roofers	81.6	32.1	22.2	14.3	3.4	37.3	1.6
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	75.5	29.9	19.3	3.8	4.0	35.2	4.1
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	88.5	30.9	23.8	16.0	2.0	46.2	1.8
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	61.3	21.2	7.4	20.6	3.0	11.9	1.0
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	77.0	33.2	15.2	12.5	4.6	37.7	2.6
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	96.2	29.2	32.4	17.0	1.2	11.2	—
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	99.9	29.2	24.9	17.8	—	15.2	—
Carpenters	63.6	20.7	13.0	18.7	1.3	22.7	1.1
Butchers and meat cutters	27.2	12.0	2.3	12.0	—	2.8	2.8
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	66.4	26.3	17.2	8.9	2.6	32.6	1.8
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	38.1	15.5	12.1	2.4	3.4	70.5	2.8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	52.8	19.3	12.1	12.1	4.6	23.6	1.2
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	50.1	19.5	12.0	13.4	1.5	28.9	—
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	59.2	31.3	9.0	7.5	—	10.3	15.7
Industrial machinery mechanics	47.4	21.4	6.0	11.5	2.2	18.4	.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	40.7	22.1	5.7	5.8	1.2	16.8	1.4
Driver/sales workers	62.8	29.1	14.1	11.8	2.2	27.6	.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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Part of body codes: Head, Total = 00-09; Eyes = 032; Neck = 10-19; Trunk, Total =

20-29; Back = 23; Shoulder = 21; Upper extremities, Total = 30-39; Arm = 31; Finger = 34; Hand, except finger = 33; Wrist = 32; Lower extremities, Total = 40-49; Knee = 412; Ankle = 42; Foot, toe = 43, 44; Body systems = 5; Multiple body parts = 8; All other body parts = remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected sources of injury or illness, 2007

Occupation	Total cases	Source of injury or illness ⁴					
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces ⁵
Total [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	1.8	14.4	4.9	7.3	12.3	24.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	465.3	2.7	5.7	18.9	5.6	2.1	75.6
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	434.3	4.4	110.5	20.7	26.6	58.6	54.0
Food servers, nonrestaurant	415.1	3.9	70.3	20.6	18.1	7.3	118.5
Construction laborers	394.0	5.3	15.0	11.9	27.2	95.6	78.6
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	369.5	1.3	74.8	10.6	8.9	26.9	75.8
Roofers	363.2	—	31.3	—	8.5	96.8	83.2
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	349.9	2.0	4.1	5.2	1.3	2.8	42.4
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	348.5	1.7	40.2	4.2	8.4	43.7	80.2
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	335.8	3.0	14.2	5.5	27.3	99.8	27.7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	313.4	5.1	20.2	3.9	34.8	53.2	53.0
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	304.3	2.2	125.2	2.2	17.5	3.9	39.6
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	293.1	7.0	6.2	—	31.6	69.1	48.1
Carpenters	286.2	1.8	11.9	11.0	14.9	79.3	53.3
Butchers and meat cutters	277.5	3.3	59.0	—	85.5	4.6	34.0
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	273.0	9.1	26.0	42.0	8.1	3.3	75.9
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	269.3	1.2	32.7	1.8	—	6.3	41.0
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	262.2	7.9	38.6	21.2	17.8	10.1	60.5
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	261.3	10.7	59.3	8.3	12.7	—	53.6
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	257.3	4.7	9.8	.8	9.0	60.3	36.4
Industrial machinery mechanics	255.6	6.3	15.7	4.6	40.5	46.9	38.0
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	252.5	5.0	6.7	2.3	9.7	72.2	20.0
Driver/sales workers	243.2	.9	48.7	3.6	3.2	7.4	57.6

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected sources of injury or illness, 2007 — Continued

Occupation	Source of injury or illness ⁴						All other sources ^{5,6}
	Handtools	Vehicles	Person, injured or ill worker ⁵		Person, other than injured or ill worker		
			Total ⁵	Worker motion or position ⁵	Total	Health care patient	
Total [1,158,870 cases]	5.7	10.3	17.9	17.4	6.8	5.4	16.4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1.0	6.3	41.7	40.7	262.5	258.0	43.2
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	14.6	42.6	53.5	51.8	1.1	—	47.8
Food servers, nonrestaurant	8.5	19.7	47.9	46.9	17.9	3.4	82.5
Construction laborers	41.7	23.0	42.9	40.8	.3	—	52.5
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	1.0	77.4	64.7	63.3	.7	—	27.4
Roofers	18.1	7.0	38.5	36.9	—	—	79.4
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	—	34.2	51.0	51.0	118.0	113.2	88.2
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	5.4	83.7	49.8	48.8	.4	—	30.7
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	50.3	11.7	34.7	33.2	—	—	61.6
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	17.6	17.3	49.6	49.6	—	—	58.7
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	2.6	49.2	45.2	45.2	1.4	—	15.3
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	23.8	17.0	52.0	50.2	—	—	37.8
Carpenters	34.4	6.3	29.1	28.9	.5	—	43.7
Butchers and meat cutters	49.1	—	19.6	19.6	—	—	20.8
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.7	18.3	50.1	49.3	1.2	.7	32.2
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	—	123.4	24.8	23.3	21.8	16.4	14.7
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.6	10.7	37.1	36.7	.9	.3	45.9
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	33.6	7.8	36.4	35.1	1.2	.9	37.4
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	26.6	28.5	43.4	42.9	—	—	37.6
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.2	13.6	37.1	35.8	.6	—	34.0
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	25.8	36.4	42.1	42.0	—	—	32.2
Driver/sales workers .....	.5	64.1	40.0	38.7	—	—	16.9

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Source codes: Chemicals and chemical products = 00-09; Containers = 10-19; Furniture and fixtures = 20-29; Machinery = 30-39; Parts and materials = 40-49; Person, injured or ill worker = 56; Worker motion or position = 562; Person, other than injured or ill worker = 57; Health care patient = 573; Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces = 62; Handtools = 71-73; Vehicles

= 80-89; All other sources = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

⁶ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2007

Occupation	Total cases	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall ⁵	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total [1,158,870 cases]	122.2	33.5	17.2	8.0	5.7	8.1	17.6	4.0	27.9	14.8
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	465.3	49.4	27.6	13.6	5.9	6.2	71.1	13.2	244.5	99.9
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	434.3	154.7	87.3	29.0	30.9	22.8	36.8	10.7	124.4	74.6
Food servers, nonrestaurant	415.1	115.2	76.7	30.3	6.0	5.4	123.3	14.8	67.0	43.7
Construction laborers	394.0	161.2	103.6	25.2	24.8	48.3	32.4	9.3	66.8	32.8
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	369.5	64.5	30.8	20.0	9.9	27.8	49.3	15.8	103.8	53.2
Roofers	363.2	99.9	61.9	28.1	5.3	64.5	58.6	10.6	59.3	30.4
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	349.9	26.8	14.6	8.3	1.4	12.1	31.3	8.8	177.6	127.8
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	348.5	69.5	32.7	18.6	12.4	36.2	45.3	14.3	85.2	32.2
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	335.8	158.6	90.7	16.0	26.2	10.7	20.8	4.0	57.5	31.6
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	313.4	96.8	42.3	37.1	4.7	42.1	18.5	14.5	59.2	28.4
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	304.3	72.8	22.5	20.5	23.5	10.9	38.2	12.6	126.7	79.8
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	293.1	101.7	60.8	15.7	18.2	26.6	16.5	16.6	58.8	34.4
Carpenters	286.2	126.8	62.9	36.3	12.3	39.1	21.6	4.7	57.6	37.4
Butchers and meat cutters	277.5	141.3	53.8	43.5	33.2	—	34.6	3.5	70.0	50.3
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	273.0	51.9	24.6	20.3	4.6	16.2	66.1	11.5	64.6	24.3
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	269.3	28.0	13.1	8.7	5.2	9.7	30.2	8.3	61.1	33.2
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	262.2	63.0	30.1	19.8	9.4	19.7	46.9	9.4	63.7	34.7
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	261.3	75.8	47.6	17.4	8.3	2.1	52.7	5.8	43.1	33.9
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	257.3	80.4	45.2	14.5	8.6	19.1	23.7	4.4	57.3	20.9
Industrial machinery mechanics	255.6	102.8	47.0	17.8	32.6	12.3	28.0	4.2	52.1	23.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	252.5	106.5	50.7	31.7	11.7	7.0	15.9	5.5	48.7	24.6
Driver/sales workers	243.2	31.7	16.7	8.9	4.2	21.4	40.7	7.6	68.0	30.7

See footnotes at end of table.

[This table was reissued in March 2009. See note at end of table.]

TABLE 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2007 — Continued

Occupation	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴									All other events ^{5,6}
	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents			Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts			
			Total	Highway accident	Total		By person	All other assaults		
								Total	Assaults by animal	
Total [1,158,870 cases]	3.9	5.6	5.6	3.5	0.2	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	13.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	3.7	11.1	2.7	2.2	.6	28.1	27.3	.8	.8	34.7
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	12.6	10.8	17.2	3.0	.2	1.8	1.0	.7	.7	42.3
Food servers, nonrestaurant	17.1	34.2	2.5	—	—	15.6	14.0	1.6	1.6	20.0
Construction laborers	3.1	14.3	16.3	8.5	.6	1.2	.9	.2	.2	40.4
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	6.9	9.3	40.0	31.0	—	3.7	.7	3.1	3.1	48.3
Roofers	2.9	20.9	3.0	1.8	—	2.9	—	—	—	40.1
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	—	6.6	26.2	15.4	—	5.2	3.5	—	—	54.7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	3.7	4.1	44.3	33.9	.5	1.9	.7	1.2	1.2	43.6
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	8.9	41.3	3.1	1.8	1.7	—	—	—	—	28.8
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	2.8	12.8	15.2	11.1	2.2	11.3	—	11.3	11.2	38.0
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	5.0	3.4	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.1
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	—	10.7	11.4	2.9	2.0	2.3	—	2.2	2.2	45.5
Carpenters	3.5	3.4	2.4	1.3	—	.4	.3	—	—	26.6
Butchers and meat cutters	9.6	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.4
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	4.7	12.7	4.8	2.7	—	1.2	.5	.6	.6	39.3
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	1.4	2.0	100.0	92.0	—	6.6	5.8	—	—	22.0
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.0	19.0	5.3	2.8	.2	1.8	.6	1.1	1.0	27.3
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.4	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.9
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	2.5	8.4	5.8	4.6	1.7	1.0	—	—	—	53.1
Industrial machinery mechanics	5.0	11.3	7.3	4.6	1.5	—	—	—	—	30.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	8.9	13.2	9.2	3.7	1.5	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	35.0
Driver/sales workers	4.3	2.5	30.6	22.6	—	3.6	3.5	—	—	32.7

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Event codes: Contact with objects, Total = 00-09; Struck by object = 020-029; Struck against object = 010-019; Caught in or compressed or crushed = 030-049; Fall to lower level = 110-119; Fall on same level = 130-139; Slips or trips without fall = 215; Overexertion, Total = 220-229; In lifting = 221; Repetitive motion = 230-239; Exposure to harmful substance or environment = 30-39; Transportation accidents = 40-49; Highway accident = 41; Fires

and explosions = 50-52; Assaults and violent acts, Total = 60-63; Assaults by person = 61; All other assaults = 60, 62, and 63; Assaults by animal = 63; All other events = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Selected estimates for this category were affected by the March 2009 revision, see note below.

⁶ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

This table was reissued in March 2009 to revise selected estimates within the Mining (NAICS 21) and Railroad Transportation (NAICS 482) industries, and in their respective higher level industry sectors. Characteristic categories affected by the revisions, that appear in this table, are footnoted.

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