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LOST-WORKTIME INJURIES AND ILLNESSES: CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTING TIME AWAY FROM WORK, 2004

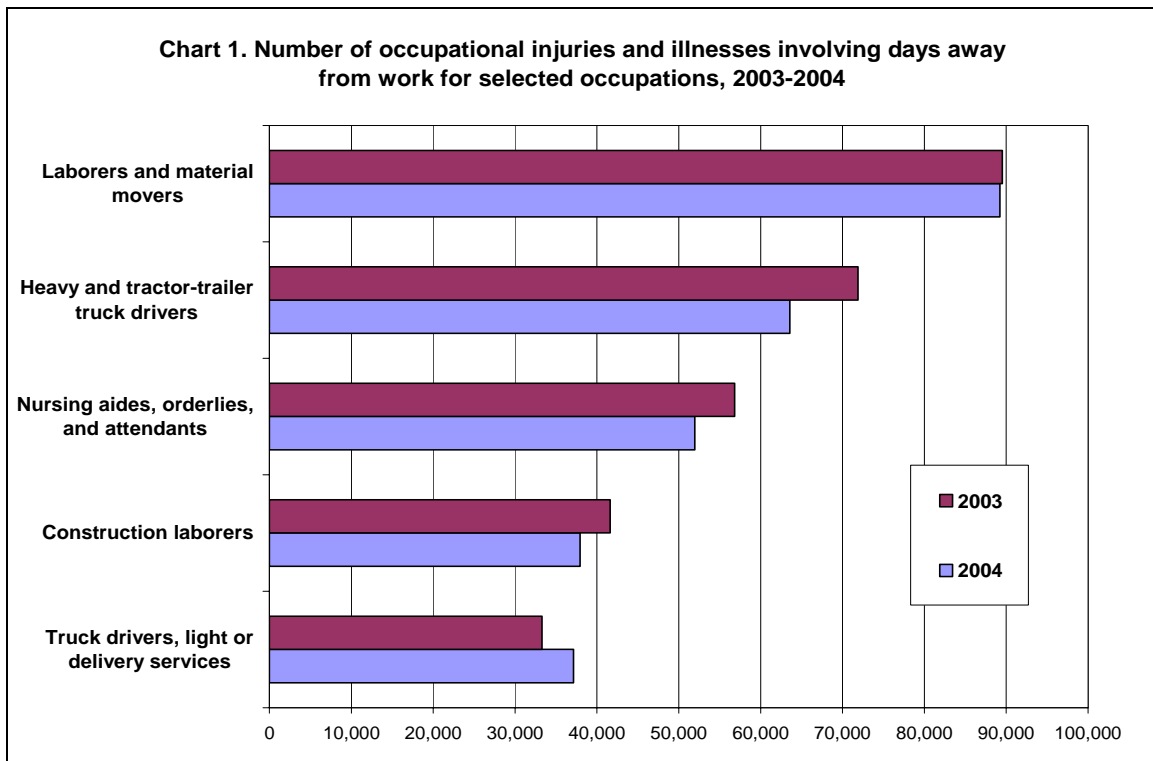
A total of 1.3 million injuries and illnesses in private industry required recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident in 2004, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. This was a decline of 56,600 illnesses and injuries, or 4.3 percent, from 2003. The rate of such injuries and illnesses in 2004 also declined to 141.3 per 10,000 full time workers from 150.0 in 2003. Median days away from work—a key measure of the severity of the injury or illness—was 7 days for all cases in 2004, down from 8 days in 2003.

As was the case in previous years, more than 4 out of 10 of injuries and illnesses were sprains or strains, with most of these stemming from overexertion or falls on the same level. Twenty percent of the sprains and strains occurred in three occupations—laborers and material movers; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. These occupations also had the greatest number of injuries and illnesses, accounting for over 16 percent of the total days away from work cases (see chart 1).

In 2004, injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in the goods-producing industries, such as construction and manufacturing, remained relatively the same as the previous year with 408,400 cases, while injuries and illnesses in service providing industries declined 6.3 percent to 850,930 (see table 1).

Note on expanded data: This release includes a new section that provides highlights of data results by major industry sector. In addition, BLS has released two new web-based tools for analyzing occupational injury and illness data. **Profiles on the Web** allows anyone to access injury and illness data by industry, demographic characteristics, and case characteristics by visiting <http://data.bls.gov/GOT/servlet/InitialPage>. A second Web tool lets employers compute their own injury and illness incidence rate for safety management purposes and compare their rate to their industry rate by visiting <http://data.bls.gov/IIRC/>.

This is the third of three annual releases reporting on 2004 data from the BLS safety and health statistical series. The first release, in August 2005, covered work-related fatalities from the 2004 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In November 2005, BLS reported that there were 4.3 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2004, based on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. It presented the number and frequency (incidence rates) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and type of case. Of those, 2.2 million required recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. This release covers the circumstance of the injury or illness and the demographic characteristics of workers involved in the 1.3 million days away from work cases.



Worker demographics and case characteristics

Occupation - Of the major occupational groups, transportation and material moving occupations suffered the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work (table 3), contributing more than 20 percent of the total. Three of the top five detailed occupations with the most cases with days away from work—laborers and material movers, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, and light or delivery service truck drivers—are in the transportation and material moving major occupational group. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and construction laborers rounded out the list of the five detailed occupations with the most cases with days away from work. Eleven detailed occupations each had more than 20,000 injuries and illnesses with days away from work and together accounted for 35 percent of all cases of this type (table 4).

Demographic characteristics - BLS collects not only the occupation of the injured or ill worker but also the gender, age, length of service with the employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin of workers sustaining an injury or illness resulting in days away from work (tables 1, 2, and 8).

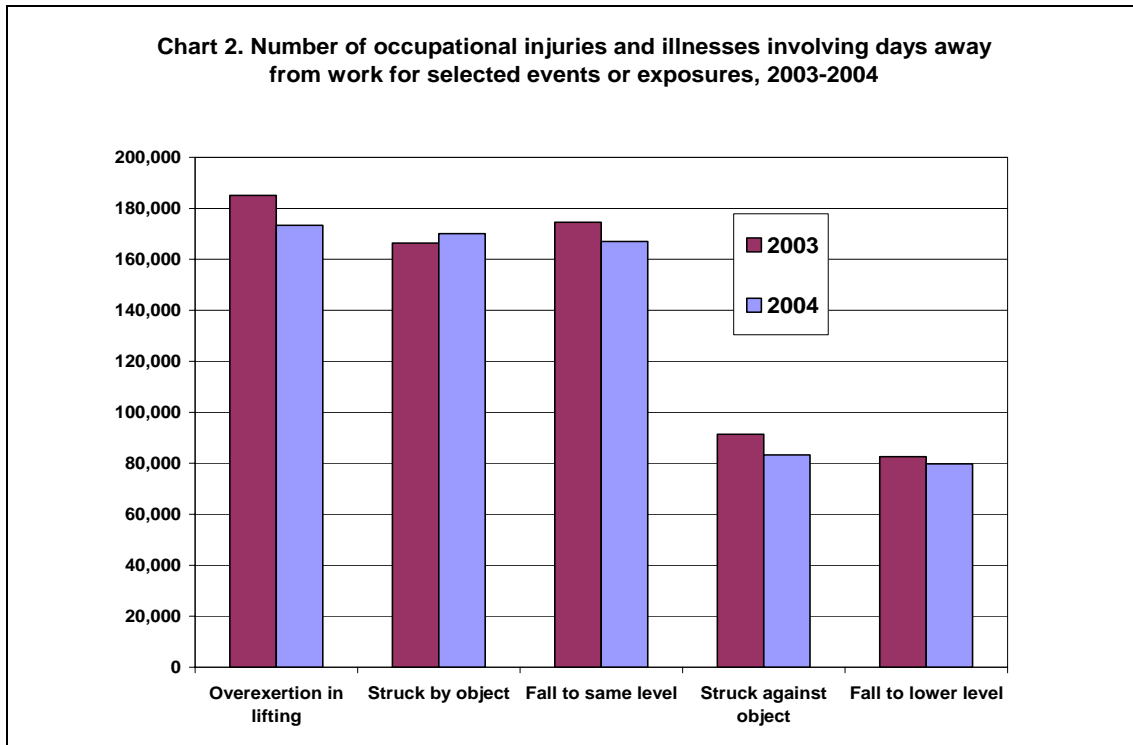
- Men accounted for 65.9 percent of total cases, which is higher than their employment share (55.2 percent) and their share of the hours worked (58.9 percent) among all private wage and salary workers.
- Workers 16 to 19 years old and 25 to 54 years old had significant declines in the numbers of injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Workers aged 20 to 24 accounted for 11.3 percent of injured workers, slightly higher than their share of hours worked (10.4 percent). Workers 45 to 64 had 31.8% of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work, lower than their share of hours worked at 34.1%.
- Employees with less than one year of service with their employer had 33.4 percent of the total injuries and illnesses with days away from work, well more than their share of employment, which was 25 percent.

Case characteristics - the survey uses four case characteristics to describe each incident that led to an injury or illness that involved one or more days away from work. These characteristics include:

- *nature* – the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts/lacerations, fractures, or sprains/strains;
- *part of body affected* – directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye;
- *event or exposure* – the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion; and
- *source* – the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition, such as chemicals, vehicles, or machinery.

For example, a nursing aide strains his or her back while lifting a health care patient. The nature, or physical characteristic, is a sprain/strain; the part of body affected is the back; the event or exposure is overexertion in lifting; and the source is health care patient. In addition to these four characteristics that are used to describe the incident, the survey also collects the day of week and time of day the incident occurred and the number of hours on the job prior to the occurrence of the incident. Case characteristics can be used to help identify specific workplace risks for disabling injuries and illnesses (tables 5 – 7, 11, 13 – 15 and chart 2). Following are highlights of the 2004 findings for these characteristics.

- Sprains and strains, with more than half a million cases, were the leading nature of injury or illness in every major industry sector in 2004. This was a decrease of almost 7 percent from 2003. Manufacturing was the only goods producing major industry sector that experienced a decline in sprains and strains, decreasing 4 percent. Sprains and strains in service providing industries declined by over 8 percent, led by declines in leisure and hospitality (16 percent), financial activities (almost 15 percent), education and health services (7 percent), and trade, transportation, and utilities (5 percent).
- The part of the body most affected by work incidents is the trunk, including shoulder and back, which accounted for 35.5 percent of all cases. The back accounted for 63 percent of all incidents involving the trunk.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces; worker motion or position; containers; and parts and materials accounted for 56 percent of all sources of injury or illness.
- Cases involving repetitive motion and cases involving slips or trips both decreased by more than 10 percent, with declines of 15 percent and 10 percent respectively. Transportation accidents increased by 9 percent and assaults and violent acts by persons increased by almost 7 percent.
- Of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work that reported the time of the incident, the four hours from 8:00 A.M. to noon accounted for 36.3 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work. The hours from noon to 4:00 P.M. accounted for 27.7 percent.
- Of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work that reported how long the employee had been on the job, employees on the job from two to four hours incurred 27 percent of injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2004. Employees on the job from four to six hours accounted for 20 percent.
- Injuries and illnesses on Monday through Friday were fairly evenly distributed throughout all industry sectors. Injuries and illnesses on Saturday and Sunday were consistently lower in all industries except leisure and hospitality, whose weekend injuries and illnesses were comparable with those occurring on weekdays.



Industries

Goods-producing industries such as construction and manufacturing make up about 21 percent of private industry employment but account for 32 percent of the injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work. Contact with objects and equipment—such as being struck by an object—was the leading cause of injuries and illnesses with days away from work in goods-producing industries. Service providing industries make up 79 percent of private industry employment and account for 68 percent of the most severe injuries and illnesses. The most prevalent event for these industries was overexertion—especially overexertion in lifting—followed by contact with objects and equipment.

Natural resources and mining had the highest median days away from work with 12 days, 5 days higher than that of all private industry. It also had the highest proportion of injuries and illnesses to employees who had been on the job for less than 3 months. The percentage of injuries and illnesses to Hispanic workers in Natural resources and mining was 2.5 times as high as that in total private industry. Sprains and strains had an incidence rate of 66.6 per 10,000 workers followed by fractures with a rate of 30.4. The rate for fractures was almost three times the rate of fractures in all private industry. The most common event or exposure in this sector was contact with objects or equipment with an incidence rate of 75.4 per 10,000 full-time workers, twice the rate for all private industry.

Construction had the highest percentage of injuries and illnesses to men of all major private industries (97.5 percent). Among sources of injuries and illnesses, parts and materials had an incidence rate of 52 per 10,000 workers and floors, walkways, and ground surfaces had a rate of 50.7; both of these rates were much higher than the rates for total private industry. Construction (along with the Information sector) had the second highest number of median days away from work at 10 days. Injuries and illnesses in heavy and civil engineering resulted in a median of 12 days away from work, the highest within the construction sector.

Manufacturing had incidence rates for amputations, tendonitis, and carpal tunnel syndrome that were more than twice the rates for total private industry. Amputations were most prevalent in fabricated metal product manufacturing. The incidence rate for repetitive motion cases was also twice that of total private industry. Compared to other sectors, Manufacturing had the highest proportion of injuries and illnesses occurring between the hours of midnight and 8 A.M.

Trade, transportation, and utilities had the highest incidence rate of overexertion in lifting cases of all the major industry sectors with 29.3 per 10,000 workers. Such cases had rates that ranged from 11.1 in the utilities industry sector to 42.8 in the transportation and warehousing industry sector. There was a wide range of severity in this sector. The median number of days away from work for all industries within this sector was 8 days. In transportation and warehousing the median was 14 days, while it was 6 days for wholesale trade. This sector also experienced the highest incidence rate of injuries and illnesses where the source was containers or vehicles, with rates of 36.9 and 25 per 10,000 workers, respectively. While female workers accounted for 27.1 percent of the injuries and illnesses in this sector, they represented just 12 percent of the cases within wholesale and retail trade and 11 percent in Utilities.

Information reported that more than half of the injuries and illnesses to workers in this industry sector occurred to those who had been with their employer for more than 5 years, compared to 30 percent for all private industries. The median number of days away from work in the information sector (10 days) was the second highest median among the industry sectors (along with construction).

Financial activities, which includes finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing services, reported a greater proportion of women (44%) with injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work than total private industry (34%).

Professional and business services reported an incidence rate of injuries or illnesses with days away from work that was a little more than half that of total private industry. Similarly, the median days away from work was below that of total private industry for 2004.

Education and health services had the highest percentage of injuries and illnesses to female workers (79%), more than twice the percentage for all private industry. Black

workers also accounted for a much higher percentage of injuries and illnesses in education and health services (16%) than they did in all private industry (8%). Overexertion was the predominant event in this sector, with an incidence rate of 54.4 per 10,000 workers in 2004. Workplace injuries in this sector were almost five times more likely to be a result of an assault or violent attack by a person than in all private industry. Within the sector, 95 percent of the cases were in the healthcare and social assistance sector.

Leisure and hospitality reported injuries and illnesses to young workers (those under age 20) accounting for 9 percent of all injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in the industry sector. This was three times higher than the percentage in all private industry (3 percent). Women experienced more than half of the injuries and illnesses in leisure and hospitality, with 48,270 cases compared to 47,040 for men. Heat burns had an incidence rate of 7.8 per 10,000 workers, compared to 2.1 for total private industry. The incidence rate for falls to the same level was 27.1 per 10,000 workers in leisure and hospitality, compared to 18.7 per 10,000 workers in all private industry.

Musculoskeletal disorders

The U.S. Department of Labor defines a musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) as an injury or disorder of the muscles, nerves, tendons, joints, cartilage, or spinal discs. MSDs do not include disorders caused by slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents, or similar accidents. In 2004, MSDs accounted for 402,700, or 32 percent, of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

The service providing industries reported the most musculoskeletal disorders, accounting for 69 percent of all cases of this type (table A). Within these industries, the trade, transportation, and utilities industry sector reported the most cases of musculoskeletal disorders with 131,980 or 32.8 percent of all MSD cases. Almost half of these were in the retail trade sector. The educational and health services industry sector reported the next most MSD cases, 78,660, or 19.5 percent of all MSD cases. Most of these were in the health care and social assistance industry sector (75,580). Goods-producing industries reported 31 percent of all MSD cases, led by the manufacturing industry sector with nearly 20 percent of the total MSD cases.

The three occupations with the most musculoskeletal disorders in 2004 (table B) were laborers and material movers (33,590), nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (29,980), and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (17,770). These three occupations experienced the greatest number of total injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2004.

The number of cases of MSDs decreased for almost all age groups, most notably in the 16 to 19 year old category, with a 20 percent reduction (table C). MSDs to workers 55 - 64 remained relatively unchanged in 2004. For workers 65 and older, the number of MSDs also remained relatively unchanged, however, the median days away from work saw an increase of 25 percent to 20 days.

Table A. Number of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by major industry sector, 2004

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	402,700	10
Goods producing	123,960	12
Natural resources and mining	6,320	14
Agriculture forestry fishing and hunting	3,720	8
Mining	2,600	28
Construction	38,970	10
Manufacturing	78,670	13
Service providing	278,740	9
Trade transportation and utilities	131,980	10
Wholesale trade	26,990	7
Retail trade	62,580	10
Transportation and warehousing	40,390	16
Utilities	2,020	15
Information	6,790	14
Financial activities	10,560	12
Finance and insurance	3,780	15
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,780	11
Professional and business services	22,680	7
Professional and technical services	5,380	8
Management of companies and enterprises	3,140	7
Administrative and waste services	14,150	7
Educational and health services	78,660	7
Educational services	3,090	14
Health care and social assistance	75,580	6
Leisure and hospitality	19,360	7
Arts entertainment and recreation	4,290	6
Accommodation and food services	15,070	8
Other services except public administration	8,710	8

Table B. Number of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by selected occupations, 2004

	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	402,700	10
Laborers and Freight- Stock- and Material Movers- Hand	33,590	9
Nursing Aides- Orderlies- and Attendants	29,980	5
Truck Drivers- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	17,770	12
Truck Drivers- Light or Delivery Services	12,450	13
Retail Salespersons	11,330	8
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	9,840	8
Janitors and Cleaners- Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	9,830	10
Construction Laborers	9,190	8
Registered Nurses	8,810	7
Carpenters	7,960	9
Cashiers	6,140	9
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	6,060	9
Maintenance and Repair Workers- General	6,030	9
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	5,410	8
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	5,060	10

Table C. Number of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by age group, 2004

Age group	Number	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	402,700	10
16 to 19	7,970	5
20 to 24	37,750	5
25 to 34	98,790	7
35 to 44	115,610	10
45 to 54	92,280	13
55 to 64	40,280	15
65 and over	4,530	20
Age not reported	5,460	7

Injury and illness severity

Besides identifying high risk situations, the survey also focuses on the length of the absences resulting from these injuries and illnesses (tables 8-12 and 15). Median days away from work – the key survey measure of severity – designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days.

The median number of days away from work for all cases decreased to 7 days in 2004, largely due to a decrease in the number of cases with 31 or more days. One-fourth

of all days away from work cases resulted in 31 days or more away from work. The median days away from work for goods producing industries was 9 days, led by 12 days for the Natural resources and mining industry sector. The median number of days away from work for service providing industries was 7.

- Among major disabling injuries and illnesses, median days away from work were highest for carpal tunnel syndrome (28 days, down from 32 days in 2003), and fractures (28 days, down from 30 days in 2003). Amputations were next with 25 median days away from work, down from 30 days in 2003.
- Among the most frequent events or exposures, repetitive motion, such as grasping tools, scanning groceries, and typing, resulted in the longest absences from work – a median of 20 days, down from 22 days in 2003. Falls to lower level resulted in the next longest absences from work with a median of 14 days followed by transportation accidents with a median of 10 days. In 2003, falls to lower level resulted in 15 days away from work and transportation accidents resulted in 14 days away from work.
- Of the occupations with 0.75 percent or more of the total days away from work cases, both heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers and light or delivery truck drivers had the highest median days away from work with 12 days. Industrial machinery mechanics had the third highest median with 11 days. Construction laborers and electricians each had a median of 10 days.
- Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse had median days away from work of 11 days in 2004 – an increase of 4 days from 2003. This was the largest rise in the median days away from work required for recuperation among the occupations having more than 0.5 percent of the total number of cases with days away from work.
- Injuries to the shoulder resulted in the longest absences from work (a median of 17 days), followed by injuries to the knee (a median of 15 days), and injuries to the wrist (a median of 14 days).

Technical note

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported annually on the number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in private industry and the rate of such incidents since the early 1970s. The 2004 national survey marks the thirteenth year that BLS has collected additional detailed information on such cases in the form of worker and case characteristics data.

Data in this release are classified by industry based on the 2002 *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, most of which are in the service providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services. Prior to the release of 2003 survey data, industries were classified using the Standard Industrial

Classification system. As a result of the conversion to NAICS, the estimates by industry from the 2004 survey are not comparable with those from years prior to 2003.

Since 2003, occupation data in this release are classified by the 2000 *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual*, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. SOC is a hierarchical system that classifies occupations based on work performed and on required skills, education, training, and credentials. Apprentices and trainees are classified with the occupations for which they are being trained, while helpers are classified separately. Many occupations have been subdivided to more precise classifications. An example of this is truck drivers. Prior to this year, the Bureau of the Census classification system had two distinct categories for truck drivers and drivers, sales workers. SOC now divides truck drivers into two distinct classifications – heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers and light or delivery service truck drivers. These two truck driver classifications, along with driver, sales workers, make up a higher level aggregate. As a result of the conversion to SOC, the estimates by occupation from the 2004 survey year are not comparable with those from years prior to 2003.

The classification of workers by race and ethnicity is based on the *1997 Standards for Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. One result of this revision is that individuals may be categorized in more than one race or ethnic group. Race and ethnicity is the only data element whose reporting is not mandatory in this survey. This resulted in 30 percent of the cases not reporting race and ethnicity in 2004.

The number and frequency (incidence rates) of days away from work cases are based on logs and other records kept by private industry employers throughout the year. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience but also the employer's understanding of which cases are work related under recordkeeping rules revised by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor and made effective on January 1, 2002. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year also can be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked.

The number of hours worked used for industry and case characteristics incidence rates are collected in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Because this survey does not collect hours worked or employment by demographic characteristics, the hours and employment used for these data come from the Current Population Survey, which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The nature, part of body, source, and event or exposure used to describe lost-worktime injuries and illnesses are based on definitions and rules of selection stipulated in the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System.

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except the back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and

connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSDs, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

The survey is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from about 173,800 private industry establishments and processed by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration, respectively. MSHA has not adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements for 2004. Therefore, estimates for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The FRA adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements in June 2003. Therefore, estimates for railroad activities for 2004 are comparable with survey estimates, but should not be compared with estimates for railroad activities for prior years. The survey excludes all fatalities at work and work-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses to the self-employed; workers on farms with fewer than 11 employees; private household workers; Federal government employees; and, for national estimates, employees in State and local government agencies.

The survey estimates of the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. Two levels of sampling were used. First, establishments were selected to represent themselves and, in many instances, other establishments of like industry and workforce size that were not selected that survey year. Then, sampled establishments projected to have a large number of days away from work cases were instructed before the survey began on how to sample those cases to minimize the burden of their response.

Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from all units covered by the survey. To determine the precision of each estimate, a standard error is calculated. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. The standard error also can be expressed as a percent of the estimate, or the relative standard error. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval for the 2004 incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work of 141.3 per 10,000 full-time workers with the relative standard error of 0.8 percent would be 141.3 plus or minus 1.6 percent (2 times 0.8 percent) or 139.0 to 143.6. One can be 95 percent confident that the "true" incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be available in a future report. All findings in this release have been tested and found to be statistically significant using the 95-percent confidence interval.

The data also are subject to nonsampling error. The inability to obtain detailed information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. Although not measured, nonsampling errors will always occur when statistics are gathered. However, BLS has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for coders and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

TABLE 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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	1,259,320	408,400	29,100	153,200	226,090	850,930	387,650	21,150	34,930	90,500	189,980	95,380	31,350
Sex:													
Male	829,300	348,220	25,410	149,430	173,380	481,090	278,290	14,890	19,580	60,100	39,410	47,040	21,790
Female	425,470	60,030	3,700	3,670	52,660	365,440	105,050	6,260	15,350	30,390	150,550	48,270	9,560
Age:⁵													
14 - 15	200	—	—	—	—	180	80	—	—	—	—	80	—
16 - 19	38,230	9,540	830	3,720	5,000	28,690	12,450	500	550	1,930	3,190	8,790	1,280
20 - 24	141,730	46,950	3,890	21,530	21,530	94,780	43,480	1,230	2,930	9,820	16,360	17,490	3,470
25 - 34	303,880	101,750	7,330	45,700	48,710	202,130	91,250	5,020	7,830	26,690	43,450	20,820	7,070
35 - 44	331,610	114,690	7,000	44,030	63,660	216,920	102,810	5,390	9,160	24,520	48,150	19,150	7,740
45 - 54	272,250	88,330	6,460	26,010	55,870	183,920	82,350	6,150	8,090	17,060	47,740	15,190	7,340
55 - 64	128,810	37,600	2,750	9,250	25,600	91,210	40,970	2,320	4,390	6,970	23,640	9,560	3,360
65 and over	23,950	3,810	420	840	2,550	20,140	8,960	410	1,470	1,830	4,460	2,110	890
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	162,410	64,300	6,750	30,000	27,550	98,100	42,600	850	3,000	13,890	16,590	17,640	3,540
3 - 11 months	258,500	81,210	6,070	37,040	38,110	177,290	76,670	2,600	7,290	20,970	38,100	25,180	6,480
1 - 5 years	446,820	130,130	8,690	51,230	70,210	316,690	140,220	6,680	13,800	35,700	77,610	30,870	11,800
More than 5 years	383,050	131,200	7,350	34,390	89,450	251,850	122,670	10,950	10,810	19,800	57,020	21,300	9,290
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	591,570	224,270	9,810	90,020	124,430	367,300	165,230	8,010	15,110	38,360	85,560	37,260	17,770
Black only	103,820	25,190	580	7,160	17,450	78,630	24,950	920	3,190	9,090	30,940	7,170	2,370
Hispanic or Latino only	164,390	71,070	9,560	27,990	33,520	93,320	34,770	1,000	4,450	18,830	15,590	14,650	4,020
Asian only	16,040	3,960	170	590	3,210	12,080	3,260	170	510	1,620	3,080	3,050	390
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	4,650	1,220	70	470	680	3,440	1,310	40	170	290	770	670	200
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	5,140	2,090	120	960	1,010	3,050	1,400	70	90	230	670	360	230
Hispanic or Latino and other race	530	240	20	—	160	290	110	—	—	—	40	70	—
Multi-race	1,260	300	—	110	190	960	320	—	—	—	200	370	—
Not reported	371,920	80,060	8,760	25,850	45,450	291,860	156,290	10,920	11,410	22,000	53,140	31,780	6,320

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002;

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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 [1,259,320 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:													
Male	65.9	85.3	87.3	97.5	76.7	56.5	71.8	70.4	56.1	66.4	20.7	49.3	69.5
Female	33.8	14.7	12.7	2.4	23.3	42.9	27.1	29.6	43.9	33.6	79.2	50.6	30.5
Age:⁵													
14 - 15	(⁶)	—	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	—	.1	—
16 - 19	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.2	3.4	3.2	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	9.2	4.1
20 - 24	11.3	11.5	13.4	14.1	9.5	11.1	11.2	5.8	8.4	10.9	8.6	18.3	11.1
25 - 34	24.1	24.9	25.2	29.8	21.5	23.8	23.5	23.7	22.4	29.5	22.9	21.8	22.6
35 - 44	26.3	28.1	24.1	28.7	28.2	25.5	26.5	25.5	26.2	27.1	25.3	20.1	24.7
45 - 54	21.6	21.6	22.2	17.0	24.7	21.6	21.2	29.1	23.2	18.9	25.1	15.9	23.4
55 - 64	10.2	9.2	9.5	6.0	11.3	10.7	10.6	11.0	12.6	7.7	12.4	10.0	10.7
65 and over	1.9	.9	1.4	.5	1.1	2.4	2.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.8
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	12.9	15.7	23.2	19.6	12.2	11.5	11.0	4.0	8.6	15.3	8.7	18.5	11.3
3 - 11 months	20.5	19.9	20.9	24.2	16.9	20.8	19.8	12.3	20.9	23.2	20.1	26.4	20.7
1 - 5 years	35.5	31.9	29.9	33.4	31.1	37.2	36.2	31.6	39.5	39.4	40.9	32.4	37.6
More than 5 years	30.4	32.1	25.3	22.4	39.6	29.6	31.6	51.8	30.9	21.9	30.0	22.3	29.6
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	47.0	54.9	33.7	58.8	55.0	43.2	42.6	37.9	43.3	42.4	45.0	39.1	56.7
Black only	8.2	6.2	2.0	4.7	7.7	9.2	6.4	4.3	9.1	10.0	16.3	7.5	7.6
Hispanic or Latino only	13.1	17.4	32.9	18.3	14.8	11.0	9.0	4.7	12.7	20.8	8.2	15.4	12.8
Asian only	1.3	1.0	.6	.4	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	3.2	1.2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.5	.3	.4	.7	.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	.4	.5	.4	.6	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.7
Hispanic or Latino and other race	(⁶)	.1	.1	—	.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	.1	—
Multi-race .....	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	.1	.4	—
Not reported	29.5	19.6	30.1	16.9	20.1	34.3	40.3	51.6	32.7	24.3	28.0	33.3	20.2

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

⁶ Less than 0.1 percent.

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

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

TABLE 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2004

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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	1,259,320	408,400	29,100	153,200	226,090	850,930	387,650	21,150	34,930	90,500	189,980	95,380	31,350
Management occupations	23,080	4,920	470	2,790	1,660	18,160	5,060	880	1,980	1,900	4,030	3,150	1,160
Business and financial operations occupations	6,330	760	30	110	620	5,570	1,100	240	2,180	750	1,000	90	210
Computer and mathematical occupations ..	2,800	370	-	-	330	2,430	400	370	320	850	380	-	70
Architecture and engineering occupations	6,960	2,250	60	450	1,750	4,710	830	1,300	80	2,260	70	-	130
Life, physical, and social science occupations	3,130	1,250	310	-	910	1,880	120	20	40	800	830	-	50
Community and social services occupations	9,540	-	-	-	-	9,530	-	-	160	580	8,040	-	740
Legal occupations	700	-	-	-	-	690	-	-	110	490	50	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	6,460	20	-	-	20	6,450	50	150	40	140	5,330	400	330
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	7,190	230	-	-	200	6,960	1,770	1,450	80	460	160	2,980	60
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	48,890	210	100	-	100	48,680	830	-	290	2,170	45,260	-	90
Healthcare support occupations	73,070	60	-	-	50	73,000	430	-	190	2,510	69,480	130	260
Protective service occupations	10,920	270	40	-	190	10,640	920	20	460	6,290	1,600	970	390
Food preparation and serving related occupations	75,670	510	20	-	470	75,170	12,330	100	410	860	7,450	53,420	600
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	73,740	5,100	620	680	3,810	68,640	4,880	370	7,160	24,940	15,830	13,250	2,210
Personal care and service occupations	24,180	90	20	-	60	24,090	7,000	350	140	630	9,570	3,320	3,080
Sales and related occupations	82,000	1,560	180	400	980	80,440	69,010	1,210	2,790	2,940	480	3,210	800
Office and administrative support occupations	89,540	9,770	100	1,350	8,310	79,770	43,320	3,720	8,600	9,690	10,900	1,790	1,740
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	17,510	15,280	14,460	-	810	2,230	770	-	-	1,340	60	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations ...	144,050	130,880	5,090	118,140	7,650	13,160	6,490	430	820	3,430	980	410	600
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	107,940	35,500	2,670	17,000	15,830	72,440	41,700	6,940	4,250	4,780	2,650	2,680	9,440
Production occupations	186,600	147,830	1,780	5,890	140,160	38,770	21,410	1,960	680	5,810	1,970	2,840	4,100
Transportation and material moving occupations	257,210	51,000	3,120	6,080	41,790	206,210	168,680	1,600	4,100	16,440	3,780	6,520	5,100

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health

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

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

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

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

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupation and major industry sector, 2004

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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	1,259,320	408,400	29,100	153,200	226,090	850,930	387,650	21,150	34,930	90,500	189,980	95,380	31,350
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	89,250	21,680	410	510	20,770	67,570	57,220	650	900	5,020	1,350	1,700	730
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	63,570	11,430	970	3,540	6,920	52,140	42,470	110	700	7,930	70	240	610
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	51,940	-	-	-	-	51,930	-	-	120	650	51,050	-	80
Construction laborers	37,930	35,470	60	34,290	1,110	2,460	1,310	160	150	680	-	-	130
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	37,160	2,700	150	550	2,000	34,460	29,020	240	980	770	860	1,730	860
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	33,580	3,780	200	270	3,320	29,800	3,790	260	4,670	9,430	6,700	3,770	1,180
Retail salespersons	33,160	200	-	-	150	32,950	31,530	110	240	460	70	430	110
Carpenters	30,450	28,260	20	26,050	2,190	2,190	710	80	360	660	260	90	-
Stock clerks and order fillers	24,250	1,920	20	200	1,700	22,320	20,800	60	60	640	430	190	150
Maintenance and repair workers, general	21,050	5,960	210	1,220	4,530	15,090	5,590	300	2,890	1,840	1,910	1,670	880
Registered nurses	20,500	30	-	-	30	20,460	-	-	160	180	20,050	-	-
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	17,980	320	110	70	140	17,660	300	-	940	2,110	7,320	6,760	210
Cashiers	17,640	140	110	-	30	17,510	15,070	-	50	330	130	1,620	290
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15,550	950	-	360	590	14,600	10,140	-	330	260	-	90	3,760
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	14,180	-	-	-	-	14,170	7,390	-	40	-	180	6,510	-
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	14,150	70	-	-	50	14,080	12,770	30	290	220	190	560	20
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	14,000	510	140	240	130	13,490	550	50	1,050	8,040	1,090	2,020	690
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	13,490	11,600	130	2,450	9,030	1,890	950	-	80	290	-	-	560
Electricians	11,310	10,010	200	8,700	1,100	1,300	530	60	-	390	210	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	11,060	-	-	-	-	11,050	100	-	-	-	70	10,760	70
Customer service representatives	10,830	750	-	240	510	10,080	4,940	1,200	1,690	1,630	350	110	150
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	10,340	9,160	-	8,610	550	1,180	660	-	40	190	150	-	120
Driver/sales workers	10,270	1,520	20	-	1,490	8,740	5,370	180	120	210	-	2,240	610
Cooks, restaurant	10,000	-	-	-	-	9,990	120	-	-	-	30	9,710	80
Food preparation workers	9,950	320	-	-	320	9,630	2,640	-	50	130	930	5,840	40
Industrial truck and tractor operators	9,890	3,690	410	170	3,110	6,200	5,790	-	-	240	-	100	40
Industrial machinery mechanics	9,460	6,610	850	330	5,430	2,850	1,750	60	40	180	60	-	710

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health

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

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

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

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

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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	1,259,320	408,400	29,100	153,200	226,090	850,930	387,650	21,150	34,930	90,500	189,980	95,380	31,350
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	525,390	147,630	9,520	57,310	80,800	377,760	177,130	9,310	13,750	33,180	99,790	32,720	11,880
Bruises, contusions	114,680	32,070	2,820	10,410	18,840	82,610	39,210	2,060	2,820	9,470	17,200	9,420	2,450
Cuts, lacerations	98,660	41,740	2,900	17,310	21,530	56,920	26,500	780	2,200	6,850	4,390	13,690	2,510
Fractures	94,040	38,600	4,340	15,790	18,470	55,450	26,120	1,260	3,160	6,550	10,210	5,920	2,230
Heat burns	18,510	5,740	180	1,700	3,850	12,780	2,870	50	230	490	1,990	6,490	660
Carpal tunnel syndrome	18,710	7,900	340	1,090	6,470	10,810	3,850	550	1,330	1,810	2,150	770	360
Tendonitis	6,930	2,980	120	430	2,440	3,950	1,890	230	270	440	830	150	140
Chemical burns	7,360	3,020	160	810	2,060	4,330	1,800	-	190	570	1,150	430	190
Amputations	8,160	5,450	280	1,530	3,640	2,710	1,630	90	30	240	50	210	470
Multiple traumatic injuries	50,350	15,910	1,840	6,340	7,720	34,450	14,690	1,260	1,940	4,530	6,890	3,680	1,460
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	81,530	30,020	2,530	11,570	15,920	51,500	23,860	990	2,030	6,500	9,850	5,660	2,600
Eye	36,680	17,600	1,240	6,650	9,720	19,070	8,840	390	570	2,560	3,350	2,030	1,340
Neck	21,130	5,180	370	2,190	2,620	15,960	7,570	460	520	1,600	4,310	930	560
Trunk	447,140	132,950	9,300	49,970	73,670	314,190	149,640	7,190	11,450	28,210	81,220	25,900	10,590
Shoulder	82,220	25,870	1,560	8,180	16,120	56,350	27,150	1,660	1,940	5,010	13,330	5,180	2,080
Back	282,240	78,000	5,280	32,180	40,540	204,240	94,900	4,590	7,620	17,560	57,260	15,710	6,600
Upper extremities	290,460	117,200	6,530	37,150	73,520	173,260	74,480	4,010	7,230	21,790	30,140	28,490	7,130
Wrist	58,510	20,510	900	5,540	14,070	38,000	15,060	1,170	2,730	4,760	8,770	4,190	1,320
Hand, except finger	50,190	19,380	1,570	7,210	10,600	30,810	12,990	530	1,000	4,200	4,070	6,540	1,470
Finger	107,860	49,780	2,580	14,770	32,430	58,080	26,130	1,080	1,720	6,620	7,970	11,890	2,670
Lower extremities	269,490	85,710	6,990	37,310	41,410	183,780	89,480	3,980	8,280	18,630	35,610	21,290	6,510
Knee	99,720	30,470	2,330	13,430	14,710	69,250	31,130	1,750	3,390	6,780	15,580	8,080	2,550
Foot, except toe	45,110	14,630	990	5,510	8,130	30,480	17,380	440	1,260	2,770	4,440	3,350	850
Toe	12,840	4,260	430	1,370	2,460	8,580	5,030	150	310	440	1,160	1,210	290
Body systems	14,300	3,350	210	1,080	2,050	10,940	3,480	380	840	1,630	3,130	1,080	410
Multiple parts	126,530	31,040	2,870	12,530	15,640	95,490	36,940	3,970	4,490	11,080	24,460	11,330	3,220

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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	17,880	6,810	730	1,660	4,420	11,070	3,900	120	430	1,530	3,250	1,280	570
Containers	161,370	36,670	2,200	6,750	27,720	124,700	79,920	2,740	3,190	10,910	10,590	14,810	2,540
Furniture and fixtures	44,790	8,090	180	1,940	5,970	36,700	16,650	470	1,780	2,920	9,390	4,660	830
Machinery	82,160	41,220	2,560	10,290	28,370	40,940	21,230	1,100	1,930	4,580	4,210	6,060	1,820
Parts and materials	127,790	76,110	2,830	32,670	40,620	51,680	34,410	1,330	1,980	6,050	2,290	2,130	3,500
Worker motion or position	182,820	63,480	3,070	20,630	39,790	119,340	54,280	4,140	5,770	11,850	25,530	12,440	5,340
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	234,010	65,390	5,660	31,890	27,840	168,620	66,320	4,980	9,500	18,340	38,410	24,970	6,110
Tools, instruments, and equipment	83,930	36,410	2,240	18,620	15,550	47,520	19,070	1,870	2,380	5,190	7,870	8,800	2,330
Vehicles	111,270	22,440	2,170	8,220	12,060	88,830	54,180	2,180	3,120	11,380	9,520	4,820	3,630
Health care patient	57,230	20	—	—	—	57,220	140	—	140	870	55,800	—	260
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	335,160	143,230	10,780	51,830	80,620	191,930	100,830	3,930	6,530	21,450	24,880	25,810	8,490
Struck by object	170,080	68,690	5,840	27,950	34,910	101,390	55,350	1,940	3,590	9,480	12,180	14,250	4,600
Struck against object	83,330	31,660	2,420	12,720	16,520	51,670	25,050	1,040	2,080	5,870	8,490	7,220	1,920
Caught in equipment or object ..	55,160	29,980	1,910	5,170	22,900	25,180	13,550	710	510	3,820	2,890	2,430	1,270
Fall to lower level	79,800	32,980	2,730	20,950	9,300	46,820	23,600	1,890	3,680	5,970	5,820	4,030	1,830
Fall on same level	167,010	36,750	3,500	12,700	20,550	130,260	45,820	3,280	6,520	14,010	33,670	22,480	4,470
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	37,500	10,100	580	4,490	5,030	27,400	12,060	780	1,170	2,690	5,980	3,770	970
Overexertion	316,670	89,320	4,960	30,460	53,910	227,350	108,870	4,700	7,200	17,370	67,790	15,460	5,970
Overexertion in lifting	173,400	47,020	2,160	16,860	28,000	126,380	63,430	2,500	4,120	10,990	32,130	9,740	3,470
Repetitive motion	48,710	21,530	560	3,240	17,730	27,180	10,410	1,660	2,590	3,510	5,720	2,080	1,210
Exposure to harmful substances	52,830	16,760	950	5,220	10,590	36,070	10,370	860	1,160	4,440	8,800	8,890	1,540
Transportation accidents	62,860	11,790	1,140	5,670	4,980	51,070	27,880	1,800	2,150	8,380	5,860	2,940	2,060
Fires and explosions	2,420	1,330	100	470	750	1,100	560	—	30	220	50	150	80
Assaults and violent acts by person	17,670	770	150	240	370	16,900	2,250	60	400	860	12,230	880	230

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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 [1,259,320 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	41.7	36.1	32.7	37.4	35.7	44.4	45.7	44.0	39.4	36.7	52.5	34.3	37.9
Bruises, contusions	9.1	7.9	9.7	6.8	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.7	8.1	10.5	9.1	9.9	7.8
Cuts, lacerations	7.8	10.2	10.0	11.3	9.5	6.7	6.8	3.7	6.3	7.6	2.3	14.4	8.0
Fractures	7.5	9.5	14.9	10.3	8.2	6.5	6.7	6.0	9.0	7.2	5.4	6.2	7.1
Heat burns	1.5	1.4	.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	.7	.2	.7	.5	1.0	6.8	2.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.5	1.9	1.2	.7	2.9	1.3	1.0	2.6	3.8	2.0	1.1	.8	1.1
Tendonitis .....	.6	.7	.4	.3	1.1	.5	.5	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.2	.4
Chemical burns .....	.6	.7	.5	.5	.9	.5	.5	-	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6
Amputations .....	.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	.3	.4	.4	.1	.3	(⁵)	.2	1.5
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.0	3.9	6.3	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	3.6	3.9	4.7
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	6.5	7.4	8.7	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.2	4.7	5.8	7.2	5.2	5.9	8.3
Eye	2.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.1	4.3
Neck	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.8
Trunk	35.5	32.6	32.0	32.6	32.6	36.9	38.6	34.0	32.8	31.2	42.8	27.2	33.8
Shoulder	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.3	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.8	5.6	5.5	7.0	5.4	6.6
Back	22.4	19.1	18.1	21.0	17.9	24.0	24.5	21.7	21.8	19.4	30.1	16.5	21.1
Upper extremities	23.1	28.7	22.4	24.2	32.5	20.4	19.2	19.0	20.7	24.1	15.9	29.9	22.7
Wrist	4.6	5.0	3.1	3.6	6.2	4.5	3.9	5.5	7.8	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.2
Hand, except finger	4.0	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.9	4.6	2.1	6.9	4.7
Finger	8.6	12.2	8.9	9.6	14.3	6.8	6.7	5.1	4.9	7.3	4.2	12.5	8.5
Lower extremities	21.4	21.0	24.0	24.4	18.3	21.6	23.1	18.8	23.7	20.6	18.7	22.3	20.8
Knee	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.8	6.5	8.1	8.0	8.3	9.7	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.1
Foot, except toe	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.5	2.1	3.6	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.7
Toe	1.0	1.0	1.5	.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	.7	.9	.5	.6	1.3	.9
Body systems	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.3	.9	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.3
Multiple parts	10.0	7.6	9.9	8.2	6.9	11.2	9.5	18.8	12.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8
Containers	12.8	9.0	7.6	4.4	12.3	14.7	20.6	13.0	9.1	12.1	5.6	15.5	8.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	2.0	.6	1.3	2.6	4.3	4.3	2.2	5.1	3.2	4.9	4.9	2.6
Machinery	6.5	10.1	8.8	6.7	12.5	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.1	2.2	6.4	5.8
Parts and materials	10.1	18.6	9.7	21.3	18.0	6.1	8.9	6.3	5.7	6.7	1.2	2.2	11.2
Worker motion or position	14.5	15.5	10.5	13.5	17.6	14.0	14.0	19.6	16.5	13.1	13.4	13.0	17.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18.6	16.0	19.5	20.8	12.3	19.8	17.1	23.5	27.2	20.3	20.2	26.2	19.5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.7	8.9	7.7	12.2	6.9	5.6	4.9	8.8	6.8	5.7	4.1	9.2	7.4
Vehicles	8.8	5.5	7.5	5.4	5.3	10.4	14.0	10.3	8.9	12.6	5.0	5.1	11.6
Health care patient	4.5	(⁵)	—	—	—	6.7	(⁵)	—	.4	1.0	29.4	—	.8
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	26.6	35.1	37.0	33.8	35.7	22.6	26.0	18.6	18.7	23.7	13.1	27.1	27.1
Struck by object	13.5	16.8	20.1	18.2	15.4	11.9	14.3	9.2	10.3	10.5	6.4	14.9	14.7
Struck against object	6.6	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.3	6.1	6.5	4.9	6.0	6.5	4.5	7.6	6.1
Caught in equipment or object ..	4.4	7.3	6.6	3.4	10.1	3.0	3.5	3.4	1.5	4.2	1.5	2.5	4.1
Fall to lower level	6.3	8.1	9.4	13.7	4.1	5.5	6.1	8.9	10.5	6.6	3.1	4.2	5.8
Fall on same level	13.3	9.0	12.0	8.3	9.1	15.3	11.8	15.5	18.7	15.5	17.7	23.6	14.3
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.0	3.1
Overexertion	25.1	21.9	17.0	19.9	23.8	26.7	28.1	22.2	20.6	19.2	35.7	16.2	19.0
Overexertion in lifting	13.8	11.5	7.4	11.0	12.4	14.9	16.4	11.8	11.8	12.1	16.9	10.2	11.1
Repetitive motion	3.9	5.3	1.9	2.1	7.8	3.2	2.7	7.8	7.4	3.9	3.0	2.2	3.9
Exposure to harmful substances	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.4	4.7	4.2	2.7	4.1	3.3	4.9	4.6	9.3	4.9
Transportation accidents	5.0	2.9	3.9	3.7	2.2	6.0	7.2	8.5	6.2	9.3	3.1	3.1	6.6
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	—	.1	.2	(⁵)	.2	.3
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.4	.2	.5	.2	.2	2.0	.6	.3	1.1	1.0	6.4	.9	.7

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002;

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

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

⁵ Less than 0.1 percent.

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

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

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing ³				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ³	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 [1,259,320 cases]	141.3	185.9	203.6	243.7	158.6	126.7	178.9	75.0	49.5	76.0	152.4	114.9	106.7
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	59.0	67.2	66.6	91.2	56.7	56.3	81.7	33.0	19.5	27.9	80.0	39.4	40.4
Bruises, contusions	12.9	14.6	19.7	16.6	13.2	12.3	18.1	7.3	4.0	8.0	13.8	11.3	8.3
Cuts, lacerations	11.1	19.0	20.3	27.5	15.1	8.5	12.2	2.8	3.1	5.8	3.5	16.5	8.6
Fractures	10.6	17.6	30.4	25.1	13.0	8.3	12.1	4.5	4.5	5.5	8.2	7.1	7.6
Heat burns	2.1	2.6	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.3	.2	.3	.4	1.6	7.8	2.2
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.1	3.6	2.4	1.7	4.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	.9	1.2
Tendonitis .....	.8	1.4	.8	.7	1.7	.6	.9	.8	.4	.4	.7	.2	.5
Chemical burns .....	.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	.6	.8	—	.3	.5	.9	.5	.6
Amputations .....	.9	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	.4	.8	.3	(⁶)	.2	(⁶)	.3	1.6
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.7	7.2	12.9	10.1	5.4	5.1	6.8	4.5	2.8	3.8	5.5	4.4	5.0
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	9.1	13.7	17.7	18.4	11.2	7.7	11.0	3.5	2.9	5.5	7.9	6.8	8.9
Eye	4.1	8.0	8.6	10.6	6.8	2.8	4.1	1.4	.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	4.6
Neck	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.4	3.5	1.6	.7	1.3	3.5	1.1	1.9
Trunk	50.2	60.5	65.1	79.5	51.7	46.8	69.0	25.5	16.2	23.7	65.2	31.2	36.1
Shoulder	9.2	11.8	10.9	13.0	11.3	8.4	12.5	5.9	2.8	4.2	10.7	6.2	7.1
Back	31.7	35.5	37.0	51.2	28.4	30.4	43.8	16.3	10.8	14.8	45.9	18.9	22.5
Upper extremities	32.6	53.3	45.7	59.1	51.6	25.8	34.4	14.2	10.2	18.3	24.2	34.3	24.3
Wrist	6.6	9.3	6.3	8.8	9.9	5.7	7.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	7.0	5.1	4.5
Hand, except finger	5.6	8.8	11.0	11.5	7.4	4.6	6.0	1.9	1.4	3.5	3.3	7.9	5.0
Finger	12.1	22.7	18.0	23.5	22.8	8.6	12.1	3.8	2.4	5.6	6.4	14.3	9.1
Lower extremities	30.2	39.0	48.9	59.4	29.1	27.4	41.3	14.1	11.7	15.6	28.6	25.6	22.2
Knee	11.2	13.9	16.3	21.4	10.3	10.3	14.4	6.2	4.8	5.7	12.5	9.7	8.7
Foot, except toe	5.1	6.7	7.0	8.8	5.7	4.5	8.0	1.6	1.8	2.3	3.6	4.0	2.9
Toe	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.3	.5	.4	.4	.9	1.5	1.0
Body systems	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.4
Multiple parts	14.2	14.1	20.1	19.9	11.0	14.2	17.0	14.1	6.4	9.3	19.6	13.6	11.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2004 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing ³				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ³	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	2.0	3.1	5.1	2.6	3.1	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.9
Containers	18.1	16.7	15.4	10.7	19.4	18.6	36.9	9.7	4.5	9.2	8.5	17.8	8.7
Furniture and fixtures	5.0	3.7	1.3	3.1	4.2	5.5	7.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	7.5	5.6	2.8
Machinery	9.2	18.8	17.9	16.4	19.9	6.1	9.8	3.9	2.7	3.8	3.4	7.3	6.2
Parts and materials	14.3	34.6	19.8	52.0	28.5	7.7	15.9	4.7	2.8	5.1	1.8	2.6	11.9
Worker motion or position	20.5	28.9	21.5	32.8	27.9	17.8	25.0	14.7	8.2	10.0	20.5	15.0	18.2
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	26.3	29.8	39.6	50.7	19.5	25.1	30.6	17.7	13.5	15.4	30.8	30.1	20.8
Tools, instruments, and equipment	9.4	16.6	15.7	29.6	10.9	7.1	8.8	6.6	3.4	4.4	6.3	10.6	7.9
Vehicles	12.5	10.2	15.2	13.1	8.5	13.2	25.0	7.7	4.4	9.6	7.6	5.8	12.4
Health care patient	6.4	(⁶)	—	—	—	8.5	.1	—	.2	.7	44.8	—	.9
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	37.6	65.2	75.4	82.5	56.6	28.6	46.5	14.0	9.3	18.0	20.0	31.1	28.9
Struck by object	19.1	31.3	40.9	44.5	24.5	15.1	25.5	6.9	5.1	8.0	9.8	17.2	15.7
Struck against object	9.4	14.4	16.9	20.2	11.6	7.7	11.6	3.7	2.9	4.9	6.8	8.7	6.5
Caught in equipment or object ..	6.2	13.6	13.3	8.2	16.1	3.7	6.3	2.5	.7	3.2	2.3	2.9	4.3
Fall to lower level	9.0	15.0	19.1	33.3	6.5	7.0	10.9	6.7	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	6.2
Fall on same level	18.7	16.7	24.5	20.2	14.4	19.4	21.1	11.6	9.3	11.8	27.0	27.1	15.2
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	4.2	4.6	4.1	7.1	3.5	4.1	5.6	2.7	1.7	2.3	4.8	4.5	3.3
Overexertion	35.5	40.7	34.7	48.5	37.8	33.9	50.2	16.7	10.2	14.6	54.4	18.6	20.3
Overexertion in lifting	19.5	21.4	15.1	26.8	19.6	18.8	29.3	8.9	5.8	9.2	25.8	11.7	11.8
Repetitive motion	5.5	9.8	3.9	5.2	12.4	4.0	4.8	5.9	3.7	2.9	4.6	2.5	4.1
Exposure to harmful substances	5.9	7.6	6.6	8.3	7.4	5.4	4.8	3.0	1.6	3.7	7.1	10.7	5.2
Transportation accidents	7.1	5.4	8.0	9.0	3.5	7.6	12.9	6.4	3.0	7.0	4.7	3.5	7.0
Fires and explosions .....	.3	.6	.7	.8	.5	.2	.3	—	(⁶)	.2	(⁶)	.2	.3
Assaults and violent acts by person	2.0	.3	1.1	.4	.3	2.5	1.0	.2	.6	.7	9.8	1.1	.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and

reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available.

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

TABLE 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2004

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 [1,259,320 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.5	18.4	12.6	11.4	6.8	25.0	7
Sex:									
Male	100.0	13.9	11.2	18.0	12.8	11.6	6.9	25.6	8
Female	100.0	15.3	12.1	19.2	12.4	10.9	6.6	23.6	7
Age:²									
14 - 15	100.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
16 - 19	100.0	18.7	16.6	23.0	14.2	10.9	4.4	12.3	4
20 - 24	100.0	19.0	14.4	21.0	13.7	10.9	5.4	15.7	5
25 - 34	100.0	16.0	12.4	20.1	13.0	11.0	6.1	21.4	6
35 - 44	100.0	13.3	11.0	17.6	12.5	11.3	6.9	27.4	8
45 - 54	100.0	12.2	10.5	16.9	11.8	12.3	7.7	28.6	10
55 - 64	100.0	11.2	8.5	16.2	12.3	12.0	7.9	31.8	12
65 and over	100.0	9.3	7.6	12.9	12.4	10.6	9.7	37.4	18
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	17.4	12.6	19.5	12.8	10.9	6.2	20.6	6
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.6	12.9	19.6	12.8	11.0	6.1	22.1	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	15.0	11.8	18.7	12.6	11.1	6.5	24.4	7
More than 5 years	100.0	11.5	9.8	16.8	12.5	12.3	7.9	29.2	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	15.1	11.9	18.1	12.3	11.4	6.9	24.4	7
Black only	100.0	14.8	12.0	21.0	11.7	11.0	6.3	23.2	6
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	13.7	11.8	18.2	13.6	10.4	6.9	25.3	7
Asian only	100.0	16.8	14.5	21.0	12.2	11.2	5.0	19.3	5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	100.0	14.6	17.0	17.2	9.7	10.8	6.7	24.3	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	11.9	14.4	21.2	16.9	11.3	7.0	17.5	6
Hispanic or Latino and other race	100.0	15.1	—	35.8	13.2	—	—	22.6	5
Multi-race	100.0	7.1	9.5	35.7	19.8	7.9	4.0	15.9	5
Not reported	100.0	13.2	10.3	18.0	13.0	12.0	6.9	26.7	8

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2004

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 [1,259,320 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.5	18.4	12.6	11.4	6.8	25.0	7
Management occupations	100.0	18.2	9.7	20.8	11.3	10.6	5.3	24.2	6
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	19.9	9.6	15.8	12.3	8.1	7.7	26.5	7
Computer and mathematical occupations ..	100.0	22.5	8.9	23.6	8.6	11.1	5.0	20.4	5
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	11.4	10.1	10.3	11.8	14.2	20.7	21.6	15
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	14.4	8.9	29.4	11.2	8.6	4.8	22.7	5
Community and social services occupations	100.0	16.0	12.3	16.8	17.3	14.0	5.1	18.4	6
Legal occupations	100.0	15.7	15.7	21.4	10.0	10.0	—	24.3	4
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	20.3	16.7	20.3	12.8	8.2	5.0	16.7	4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	12.8	9.5	13.4	15.7	11.7	15.0	22.1	10
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	15.3	12.8	19.7	14.2	10.5	6.1	21.4	6
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	14.5	14.7	21.1	13.8	11.6	5.5	18.8	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	15.8	10.0	23.0	12.8	8.2	7.5	22.6	6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	16.2	14.9	22.7	12.3	9.5	5.3	19.1	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	14.6	13.2	19.4	11.9	10.5	6.6	23.9	6
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	14.6	8.7	17.8	15.0	13.2	6.6	24.1	8
Sales and related occupations	100.0	14.6	12.5	19.1	12.2	9.9	7.0	24.7	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	16.0	12.1	18.2	13.0	11.7	6.2	22.9	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	10.3	9.8	19.5	12.2	13.3	9.0	25.8	10
Construction and extraction occupations ...	100.0	13.0	10.2	16.7	12.1	11.6	7.2	29.1	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	15.1	11.7	18.1	11.7	11.8	6.9	24.8	7
Production occupations	100.0	15.6	11.2	16.6	12.1	12.4	7.2	24.9	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	11.8	9.7	17.7	13.3	11.6	6.9	29.0	10

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

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

totals.

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

TABLE 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupation and number of days away from work, 2004

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 [1,259,320 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.5	18.4	12.6	11.4	6.8	25.0	7
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	14.3	11.8	18.0	13.6	11.7	6.2	24.3	7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	8.4	8.7	16.9	13.4	12.0	6.8	33.7	12
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	15.0	14.3	21.7	13.8	11.4	5.4	18.5	5
Construction laborers	100.0	14.1	10.2	16.4	12.5	12.3	7.1	27.3	10
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	11.3	7.0	17.1	13.6	10.4	6.8	33.8	12
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	13.2	12.2	19.8	11.6	10.6	8.6	24.0	7
Retail salespersons	100.0	14.8	12.1	16.9	12.6	9.6	7.5	26.7	8
Carpenters	100.0	13.6	10.2	18.0	11.7	11.3	7.2	28.0	9
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	13.7	12.1	20.0	13.8	12.6	6.3	21.6	7
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	14.1	11.7	20.8	13.7	11.0	5.9	22.9	7
Registered nurses	100.0	13.9	11.3	20.9	13.1	10.6	6.5	23.8	7
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	14.8	14.2	19.1	11.5	11.3	5.6	23.5	6
Cashiers	100.0	12.8	12.1	19.6	11.2	10.9	6.3	27.0	8
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	16.8	13.2	21.6	11.9	10.5	6.1	19.8	5
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	12.8	14.0	22.4	11.3	11.0	5.1	23.3	6
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	13.8	14.9	20.7	13.2	9.0	7.2	21.2	6
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	15.4	14.6	22.6	12.0	9.7	4.2	21.5	5
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	20.2	13.8	15.5	14.8	9.9	6.3	19.5	6
Electricians	100.0	10.8	13.4	15.7	11.1	12.5	6.6	29.9	10
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	16.9	16.9	20.0	10.4	6.4	5.2	24.2	5
Customer service representatives	100.0	19.0	11.4	15.4	15.1	9.7	4.3	24.9	7
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	13.1	9.5	20.0	14.3	12.2	6.2	24.8	8
Driver/sales workers	100.0	10.6	10.5	23.1	11.3	10.8	6.5	27.2	7
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	19.1	17.6	20.5	9.5	9.3	8.1	16.0	4
Food preparation workers	100.0	19.0	10.9	22.3	14.0	7.1	6.4	20.5	5
Industrial truck and tractor operators	100.0	13.4	7.0	22.6	9.2	11.8	8.7	27.1	9
Industrial machinery mechanics	100.0	12.1	10.0	16.2	11.5	13.8	8.0	28.4	11

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

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

totals.

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

TABLE 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, 2004

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 [1,259,320 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.5	18.4	12.6	11.4	6.8	25.0	7
Nature of injury or illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	11.5	10.7	19.7	13.8	11.6	6.5	26.2	8
Bruises, contusions	100.0	20.8	16.4	22.6	12.4	10.8	4.6	12.5	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	23.5	16.2	20.4	13.4	10.6	4.8	11.1	4
Fractures	100.0	5.8	5.0	10.5	9.6	13.0	9.7	46.4	28
Heat burns	100.0	14.8	16.5	21.4	13.1	13.3	8.4	12.4	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	3.8	3.3	8.0	13.6	12.9	12.8	45.6	28
Tendonitis	100.0	9.5	6.9	16.6	11.1	13.7	8.7	33.3	13
Chemical burns	100.0	28.7	16.4	20.0	16.8	7.7	4.1	6.1	3
Amputations	100.0	4.2	4.3	14.5	10.5	12.5	10.7	43.5	25
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	13.1	10.2	16.6	13.2	11.3	7.3	28.3	9
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	100.0	34.1	19.2	20.5	9.2	6.1	3.2	7.7	2
Eye	100.0	43.0	21.9	20.1	6.6	3.5	1.9	2.8	2
Neck	100.0	15.9	11.9	19.3	12.3	10.3	4.3	26.0	6
Trunk	100.0	11.2	10.5	18.5	13.8	11.4	7.4	27.2	9
Shoulder	100.0	8.8	8.6	14.0	11.5	10.3	8.2	38.7	17
Back	100.0	11.9	11.3	20.4	15.1	11.2	6.0	24.1	7
Upper extremities	100.0	16.3	11.8	17.7	12.7	12.3	6.9	22.3	7
Wrist	100.0	8.5	8.8	14.5	12.2	13.9	8.6	33.4	14
Hand, except finger	100.0	19.8	13.3	19.0	15.6	11.2	4.8	16.4	5
Finger	100.0	19.5	13.2	19.2	13.1	12.7	6.5	15.7	5
Lower extremities	100.0	12.1	10.7	17.9	12.0	12.3	7.3	27.6	9
Knee	100.0	8.9	8.4	15.1	11.4	13.5	8.1	34.7	15
Foot, except toe	100.0	15.1	13.5	18.5	12.6	10.4	7.0	23.0	6
Toe	100.0	12.4	15.9	18.8	12.3	15.3	8.2	17.2	6
Body systems	100.0	21.6	16.0	18.2	12.7	8.7	5.0	17.7	5
Multiple parts	100.0	11.7	10.4	18.7	11.8	11.3	6.6	29.6	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2004 — Continued

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	26.7	16.8	24.0	13.2	7.8	3.6	7.7	3
Containers	100.0	12.9	10.1	19.1	13.9	11.1	7.0	25.9	8
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	16.6	14.5	16.4	13.4	12.3	6.7	20.1	6
Machinery	100.0	14.0	11.1	18.9	11.4	12.9	8.1	23.6	8
Parts and materials	100.0	15.3	11.8	17.6	12.6	11.5	8.2	23.1	7
Worker motion or position	100.0	9.8	9.3	17.8	13.7	12.5	7.3	29.6	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	11.6	9.8	17.6	11.3	11.4	7.3	31.0	10
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	21.3	14.4	19.0	13.5	10.4	5.2	16.3	5
Vehicles	100.0	11.7	10.6	17.6	12.3	12.4	6.7	28.5	10
Health care patient	100.0	13.8	12.6	21.0	14.2	12.4	5.7	20.2	6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	20.6	14.3	18.7	12.0	11.1	5.7	17.6	5
Struck by object	100.0	20.7	14.8	18.9	12.2	10.6	5.8	17.0	5
Struck against object	100.0	20.6	14.3	20.2	11.7	11.9	4.7	16.6	5
Caught in equipment or object ..	100.0	14.2	11.5	16.8	12.8	13.3	8.0	23.5	8
Fall to lower level	100.0	10.5	8.2	16.8	10.9	10.9	7.8	34.9	14
Fall on same level	100.0	12.1	11.0	18.4	11.5	11.6	7.2	28.3	9
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	100.0	14.0	9.8	20.1	14.2	11.0	5.3	25.5	7
Overexertion	100.0	11.3	9.9	18.5	13.7	11.6	7.6	27.3	9
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	12.3	10.2	18.9	13.4	11.1	7.9	26.2	8
Repetitive motion	100.0	6.5	4.9	12.4	12.8	13.7	9.8	39.8	20
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	24.7	16.8	21.3	12.7	9.3	5.4	9.7	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	10.3	11.1	16.7	12.6	11.6	7.7	29.9	10
Fires and explosions	100.0	10.7	11.6	19.4	12.0	14.5	8.7	22.7	7
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	17.3	13.0	19.0	14.5	12.6	4.2	19.3	6

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

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

sum to the totals.

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

TABLE 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2004

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 [1,259,320 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.5	18.4	12.6	11.4	6.8	25.0	7
Goods producing:²									
Total goods producing ²	100.0	14.1	10.5	17.0	11.9	12.2	7.3	27.0	9
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	11.0	9.6	17.0	11.3	11.9	9.1	30.1	12
Construction	100.0	13.5	10.1	17.1	12.2	11.8	7.0	28.3	10
Manufacturing	100.0	15.0	10.8	16.9	11.7	12.5	7.4	25.7	8
Service providing:									
Total service providing	100.0	14.4	12.0	19.0	13.0	11.0	6.5	24.0	7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	100.0	13.2	10.6	18.2	13.2	11.2	6.9	26.7	8
Information	100.0	10.8	9.6	14.2	15.6	14.7	10.3	24.9	10
Financial activities	100.0	15.0	10.7	16.9	12.0	12.1	8.7	24.6	8
Professional and business services	100.0	16.4	13.1	19.0	12.4	9.9	5.4	23.7	6
Education and health services	100.0	15.3	13.6	20.6	13.6	11.2	5.9	19.9	6
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	16.0	13.7	21.4	11.8	9.9	5.8	21.5	5
Other services	100.0	15.7	13.1	18.7	12.1	10.1	6.9	23.3	7

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to

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

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

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

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

TABLE 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and weekday and major industry sector, 2004

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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	1,259,320	408,400	29,100	153,200	226,090	850,930	387,650	21,150	34,930	90,500	189,980	95,380	31,350
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	41,600	12,200	500	690	11,010	29,400	16,780	830	250	2,510	6,260	2,480	280
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	119,610	43,500	3,150	12,640	27,710	76,110	36,590	1,440	1,950	8,480	19,720	5,770	2,150
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	374,760	132,780	7,850	61,470	63,460	241,980	111,820	5,850	11,730	27,320	53,020	22,210	10,020
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	286,410	93,920	6,340	41,350	46,230	192,490	86,020	5,710	8,420	20,990	42,320	20,410	8,620
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	136,400	29,720	2,160	6,220	21,340	106,680	46,140	2,790	3,040	9,310	25,660	16,780	2,960
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	74,640	17,300	720	760	15,820	57,340	24,050	1,080	920	5,020	12,980	12,570	740
Not reported	225,910	78,980	8,380	30,080	40,520	146,930	66,240	3,440	8,630	16,860	30,020	15,170	6,570
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	6,740	1,450	60	240	1,140	5,290	1,840	210	340	650	1,710	430	100
Less than 1 hour	101,550	27,190	1,530	8,570	17,090	74,360	33,160	1,990	3,260	8,350	17,270	8,080	2,240
1 hour to less than 2 hours	121,830	37,220	2,020	13,150	22,040	84,610	38,140	1,910	3,160	8,260	20,070	9,960	3,100
2 hours to less than 4 hours	275,580	88,080	5,570	34,760	47,750	187,500	89,510	3,460	6,870	18,020	39,810	23,130	6,690
4 hours to less than 6 hours	203,830	64,450	3,270	24,100	37,090	139,380	59,490	3,560	4,530	13,840	32,400	20,770	4,790
6 hours to less than 8 hours	186,580	65,220	3,790	25,850	35,580	121,360	53,280	3,300	4,720	13,650	29,610	12,120	4,700
8 hours to less than 10 hours	92,210	34,080	2,970	12,500	18,610	58,130	27,900	2,680	2,450	7,660	11,490	3,570	2,390
10 hours to less than 12 hours	23,490	9,020	1,340	2,990	4,690	14,470	6,620	360	600	2,260	3,220	1,120	300
12 hours to less than 16 hours	7,820	1,650	90	560	1,000	6,170	2,670	190	120	640	2,120	320	110
More than 16 hours	470	70	20	—	40	390	240	—	—	—	120	—	—
Not reported	239,230	79,960	8,440	30,450	41,070	159,270	74,800	3,490	8,870	17,150	32,180	15,860	6,910
Day of week:													
Sunday	70,630	10,230	1,080	2,760	6,390	60,400	26,630	790	1,630	3,620	15,600	11,100	1,040
Monday	231,260	83,550	6,550	31,470	45,530	147,710	69,570	4,230	6,170	17,510	31,870	12,570	5,790
Tuesday	228,760	78,770	5,330	29,740	43,700	149,990	68,710	3,940	6,650	18,920	32,970	12,740	6,060
Wednesday	218,330	76,290	4,660	28,050	43,580	142,040	66,140	3,920	5,920	15,440	31,650	13,520	5,460
Thursday	220,400	76,060	4,960	29,260	41,840	144,340	65,510	3,610	7,020	15,590	30,560	16,200	5,860
Friday	196,780	63,910	4,570	25,520	33,820	132,870	60,370	3,370	5,570	14,310	29,690	14,720	4,840
Saturday	93,160	19,590	1,960	6,410	11,220	73,570	30,720	1,280	1,970	5,120	17,650	14,530	2,300

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational

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

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

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

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

TABLE 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and weekday and major industry sector, 2004

Characteristic	Total cases	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	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 [1,259,320 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	3.3	3.0	1.7	.5	4.9	3.5	4.3	3.9	.7	2.8	3.3	2.6	.9
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	9.5	10.7	10.8	8.3	12.3	8.9	9.4	6.8	5.6	9.4	10.4	6.0	6.9
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	29.8	32.5	27.0	40.1	28.1	28.4	28.8	27.7	33.6	30.2	27.9	23.3	32.0
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	22.7	23.0	21.8	27.0	20.4	22.6	22.2	27.0	24.1	23.2	22.3	21.4	27.5
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10.8	7.3	7.4	4.1	9.4	12.5	11.9	13.2	8.7	10.3	13.5	17.6	9.4
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	5.9	4.2	2.5	.5	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.1	2.6	5.5	6.8	13.2	2.4
Not reported	17.9	19.3	28.8	19.6	17.9	17.3	17.1	16.3	24.7	18.6	15.8	15.9	21.0
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began .....	.5	.4	.2	.2	.5	.6	.5	1.0	1.0	.7	.9	.5	.3
Less than 1 hour	8.1	6.7	5.3	5.6	7.6	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.5	7.1
1 hour to less than 2 hours	9.7	9.1	6.9	8.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	10.6	10.4	9.9
2 hours to less than 4 hours	21.9	21.6	19.1	22.7	21.1	22.0	23.1	16.4	19.7	19.9	21.0	24.3	21.3
4 hours to less than 6 hours	16.2	15.8	11.2	15.7	16.4	16.4	15.3	16.8	13.0	15.3	17.1	21.8	15.3
6 hours to less than 8 hours	14.8	16.0	13.0	16.9	15.7	14.3	13.7	15.6	13.5	15.1	15.6	12.7	15.0
8 hours to less than 10 hours	7.3	8.3	10.2	8.2	8.2	6.8	7.2	12.7	7.0	8.5	6.0	3.7	7.6
10 hours to less than 12 hours	1.9	2.2	4.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.0
12 hours to less than 16 hours .....	.6	.4	.3	.4	.4	.7	.7	.9	.3	.7	1.1	.3	.4
More than 16 hours .....	.0	.0	.1	—	.0	.0	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Not reported	19.0	19.6	29.0	19.9	18.2	18.7	19.3	16.5	25.4	19.0	16.9	16.6	22.0
Day of week:													
Sunday	5.6	2.5	3.7	1.8	2.8	7.1	6.9	3.7	4.7	4.0	8.2	11.6	3.3
Monday	18.4	20.5	22.5	20.5	20.1	17.4	17.9	20.0	17.7	19.3	16.8	13.2	18.5
Tuesday	18.2	19.3	18.3	19.4	19.3	17.6	17.7	18.6	19.0	20.9	17.4	13.4	19.3
Wednesday	17.3	18.7	16.0	18.3	19.3	16.7	17.1	18.5	16.9	17.1	16.7	14.2	17.4
Thursday	17.5	18.6	17.0	19.1	18.5	17.0	16.9	17.1	20.1	17.2	16.1	17.0	18.7
Friday	15.6	15.6	15.7	16.7	15.0	15.6	15.6	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.4
Saturday	7.4	4.8	6.7	4.2	5.0	8.6	7.9	6.1	5.6	5.7	9.3	15.2	7.3

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational

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

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

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

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

TABLE 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and weekday and number of days away from work, 2004

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 [1,259,320 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.5	18.4	12.6	11.4	6.8	25.0	7
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	13.7	10.1	18.5	12.5	11.8	6.5	27.0	8
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	13.7	10.8	19.2	12.3	12.0	6.4	25.6	8
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	14.3	11.7	17.9	13.3	11.5	6.5	24.7	7
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	15.1	12.4	18.7	12.0	11.5	6.5	23.9	7
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	15.3	11.3	20.0	12.9	10.7	6.7	23.1	7
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	14.9	13.3	18.7	12.2	11.5	6.7	22.7	7
Not reported	100.0	13.0	10.2	17.1	12.6	11.1	8.0	28.1	9
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	13.5	10.7	27.2	8.9	11.0	3.1	25.7	5
Less than 1 hour	100.0	15.2	10.9	18.7	13.4	11.8	6.5	23.4	7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	14.0	11.9	18.8	12.4	12.0	6.6	24.3	7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	14.8	12.3	18.4	13.1	11.0	6.5	23.9	7
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	14.5	11.7	18.9	12.7	11.4	6.6	24.1	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	15.0	11.9	18.6	12.4	11.7	6.2	24.2	7
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	15.1	12.1	18.0	11.3	10.9	7.1	25.5	7
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	12.7	8.2	21.1	12.9	14.3	7.8	23.0	8
12 hours to less than 16 hours	100.0	12.5	8.8	18.9	14.3	10.2	6.1	29.0	9
More than 16 hours	100.0	10.6	17.0	14.9	12.8	—	4.3	34.0	9
Not reported	100.0	12.9	10.1	17.0	12.6	11.1	7.9	28.4	9
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	14.2	11.5	18.8	12.0	10.4	7.3	25.8	7
Monday	100.0	14.5	10.9	17.9	14.5	11.1	7.1	24.1	7
Tuesday	100.0	14.7	12.1	18.4	12.3	11.1	6.7	24.6	7
Wednesday	100.0	14.3	13.3	17.7	11.7	11.5	6.7	24.8	7
Thursday	100.0	15.7	9.2	19.7	12.2	11.8	6.5	24.9	7
Friday	100.0	12.2	11.3	18.4	12.2	11.7	7.1	27.1	9
Saturday	100.0	14.4	12.9	17.3	13.8	11.8	6.1	23.7	7

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

sum to the totals.

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

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