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LOST-WORKTIME INJURIES AND ILLNESSES: CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2003

A total of 1.3 million injuries and illnesses in private industry required recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident in 2003, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The three occupations with the greatest number of such injuries and illnesses – laborers and material movers; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants – offer examples of the characteristics of these cases. Of the 89,510 injured laborers and material movers, 83 percent were men. Similarly, of the 71,900 injured heavy truck drivers, 95 percent were men. More than 4 out of 10 of both occupations' injuries were sprains or strains, often to the trunk or lower extremities, stemming from overexertion or contacts with objects or equipment. Heavy truck drivers also suffered a large portion of their injuries due to transportation accidents and falls. In contrast, 91 percent of the 56,820 injured nursing aides and related workers were women. They predominantly suffered sprains and strains to their trunk (typically their back), due to overexertion related to lifting or moving patients.

Changes in Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away From Work Statistics

Beginning with the 2003 reference year, two new classification systems and a redesigned confidentiality method were implemented. The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual are now used to classify industry and occupation, respectively. Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational coding system. Substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for both industry and occupation data. Users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results from previous years. Also new in this release, the data are shown in hundreds instead of thousands. This resulted as part of the change to a new confidentiality system.

In goods-producing industries such as construction and manufacturing, which make up about 21 percent of private industry employment but account for 31 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 most prevalent event. This is in contrast to service providing industries, which make up 79 percent of private industry employment and account for 69 percent of the most severe injuries and illnesses. In major industry sectors that comprise service providing industries, the leading causes of injuries and illnesses with days away from work were overexertion – especially overexertion by lifting, falls on the same level, and contact with objects and equipment (chart 1).

This is the third of three annual releases reporting on 2003 data from the BLS safety and health statistical series. The first release, in September 2004, covered work-related fatalities from the 2003 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In December 2004, a release based on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses presented the number and frequency (incidence rates) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and type of case. All three releases used NAICS for the first time.

Injuries and illnesses with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction are comprised of two types:

- those requiring at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity and
- those requiring only job transfer or restricted work activity.

In 2003, there were 1.3 million cases requiring at least one day away from work and those cases are the focus of this release. There were over 980,000 cases of injuries and illnesses reported in 2003 with only job transfer or restricted work activity.

Of the major occupational groups, transportation and material moving occupations suffered the most days away from work injuries and illnesses (Table 3). Twelve individual occupations had more than 20,000 days away from work injuries and illnesses and accounted for over 36 percent of the cases with days away from work (Table 4 and Chart 2). Three of these occupations, laborers and material movers, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, and light or delivery service truck drivers, are classified in the major occupational group, transportation and material moving occupations. Due to the change in the occupational classification structure, the occupations with the greatest number of injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work are different than those identified in previous years.

Sprains and strains, most often involving the back, accounted for 43 percent of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in 2003. When sprains and strains, bruises and contusions, cuts and lacerations, and fractures are combined, they accounted for nearly two-thirds of the cases with days away from work (chart 3).

Chart 1. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work due to contact with objects/equipment, falls to same level, and overexertion, 2003

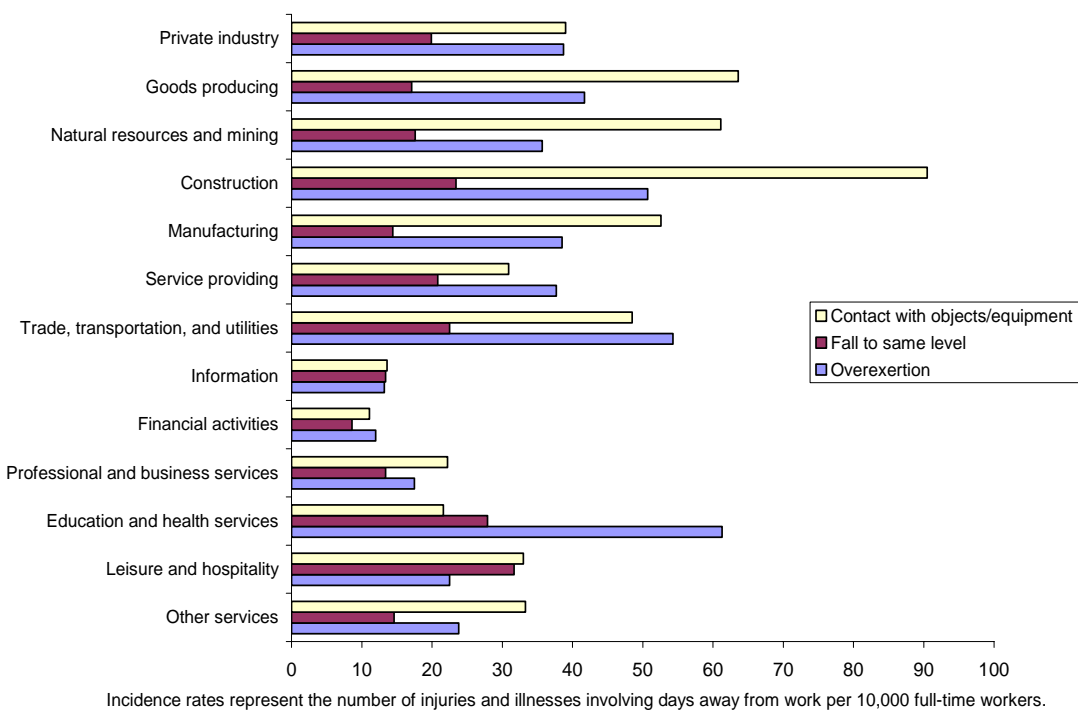
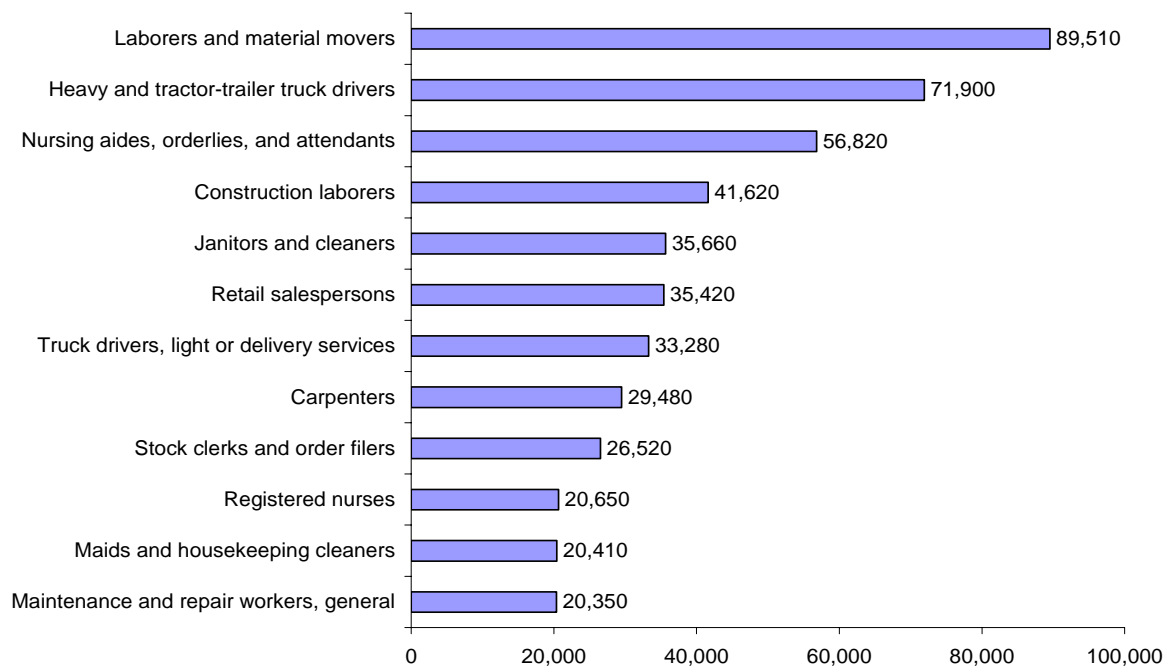
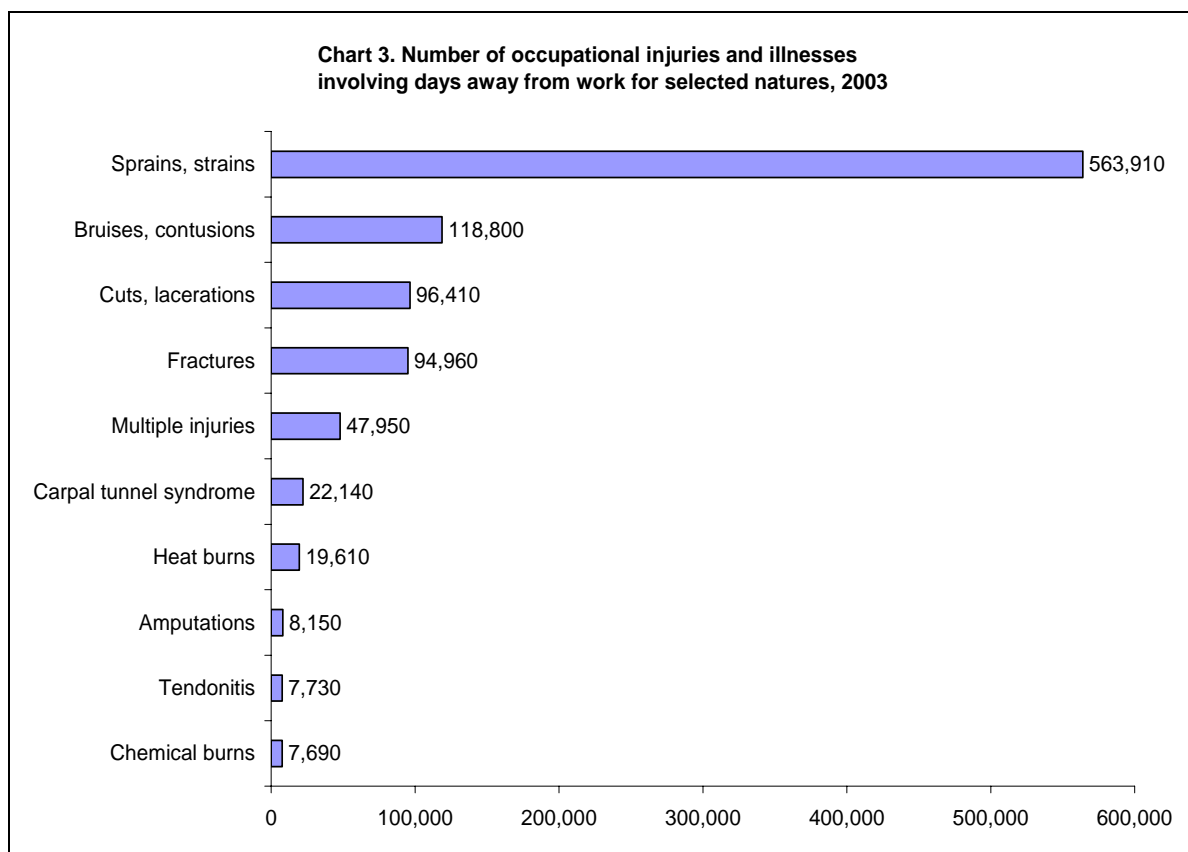


Chart 2. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations, 2003





Worker demographics and case characteristics

Demographic characteristics. BLS collects data on occupation, 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). Worker demographics can be used to identify specific traits and patterns that may be relevant in efforts to reduce workplace injuries and illnesses. Following are highlights of these worker traits for 2003:

- Men accounted for 65 percent of the total cases with days away from work (1.3 million), which is higher than their share of hours worked (59 percent). Women accounted for more cases in two of the major industry sectors - education and health services and leisure and hospitality. In education and health services, women accounted for 80 percent of the 199,770 cases while their employment share was 78 percent. In leisure and hospitality, women, whose employment share is 52 percent, accounted for 53 percent of the 105,730 cases.
- Injuries and illnesses to workers aged 25 to 54 accounted for almost three quarters of all injured workers, about the same as their share of hours worked in 2003 (74 percent). Workers aged 20 to 24 and workers aged 55 to 64 had 11 percent and 10

percent, respectively, of the injuries and illnesses. Although workers aged 65 and over accounted for only a small portion (1.9 percent) of total injuries and illnesses, 83 percent of these cases occurred in the service providing industries.

- Transportation and material moving occupations experienced more injuries and illnesses with days away from work than any other major occupational group (259,920) in 2003. Production occupations incurred the next highest number of injuries and illnesses with 188,330.
- Employees with one to five years of service with their employer accounted for 37 percent of all injuries and illnesses sustained, higher than their 31 percent share of employment. Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for an additional 31 percent of total cases in 2003, much lower than their 46 percent employment share.

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. Beside the four case characteristics that are used to describe the incident, 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 are collected. Case characteristics can be used to help identify specific workplace risks for disabling injuries and illnesses (tables 5-7, 11, and 13-15). Following are highlights of the 2003 findings for these characteristics:

- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury or illness in every major industry sector in 2003, with 33 percent of these cases occurring in the trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector and an additional 19 percent in the education and health services major industry sector.

- The trunk, which includes shoulder and back, was the part of body most affected by work incidents, accounting for 36 percent of all cases. In the education and health services major industry sector, 44 percent of all cases were to the trunk.
- Overexertion and contact with objects and equipment accounted for more than half of all events or exposures that resulted in a disabling condition. Seventy-three percent of all overexertion cases were reported in the service providing industries. In the education and health services major industry sector, overexertion injuries accounted for almost 38 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work.
- Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces; worker motion or position; containers; and parts and materials accounted for 57 percent of reported cases in private industry and were the leading sources of injury and illness in 2003.
- The four hours from 8:00 A.M. to Noon accounted for 30 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work. The four hours from Noon to 4:00 P.M. accounted for an additional 23 percent of the cases. Time of event was not reported for 18 percent of the cases.
- Employees on the job from two to four hours incurred almost 22 percent of all injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Employees on the job from four to six hours accounted for 16 percent and employees who had worked between six and eight hours accounted for an additional 15 percent. Even though small as a percentage of total injuries and illnesses (0.4 percent), 5,160 injuries and illnesses occurred before employees began their workshifts. Hours on the job before the injury occurred could not be computed for 19 percent of the cases.
- Injuries and illnesses with days away from work were fairly evenly distributed between Monday and Friday. This pattern was consistent in all the major industry sectors except leisure and hospitality, where injuries and illnesses were distributed evenly from Monday to Saturday, with 12 percent of incidents occurring on Sunday.

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 2003, MSDs accounted for 435,180, or 33 percent, of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Table A presents the number of MSDs by major industry sector, and table B presents the occupations with the most musculoskeletal disorders in 2003.

- The service providing industries reported the most musculoskeletal disorders, accounting for 71 percent of all cases of this type. Within these industries, the

health care and social assistance industry sector reported the most cases of this type, 83,100, or 19 percent of all MSD cases.

- Goods producing industries reported 29 percent of all MSD cases, led by the manufacturing industry sector with 19 percent.
- The three occupations with the most musculoskeletal disorders in 2003 were nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (33,710), laborers and material movers (33,090) and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.

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 days away from work for all cases was 8 days in 2003, up from 7 in 2002, with over one-fourth of the cases resulting in 31 days or more away from work. The median days away from work for goods producing industries was 10 days, compared to 7 days for service providing industries. The survey also found the following patterns:

- Among major disabling injuries and illnesses, median days away from work were highest for carpal tunnel syndrome (32 days), fractures (30 days), and amputations (30 days).
- 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 22 days. Falls to lower level resulted in the next longest absences from work with a median of 15 days followed by transportation accidents with a median of 14 days.
- Of the occupations with 0.5 percent or more of the total days away from work cases, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the highest median days away from work with 14 days. Industrial machinery mechanics had the second highest median with 12 days. Light or delivery service truck drivers and industrial truck and tractor operators each had a median of 11 days.
- Injuries to the shoulder resulted in the longest absences from work – a median of 18 days, followed by injuries to the wrist – a median of 17 days, and injuries to the knee – a median of 14 days.

Table A. Number (hundreds) of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by major industry sector, 2003

	Number (hundreds)	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	4,351.8	10
Goods producing	1,254.0	13
Natural resources and mining	60.4	15
Agriculture forestry fishing and hunting	33.6	7
Mining	26.9	28
Construction	371.9	12
Manufacturing	821.6	13
Service providing	3,097.9	9
Trade transportation and utilities	1,414.4	11
Wholesale trade	276.8	7
Retail trade	641.6	9
Transportation and warehousing	472.8	17
Utilities	23.2	12
Information	66.4	13
Financial activities	131.2	15
Finance and insurance	51.8	15
Real estate and rental and leasing	79.4	18
Professional and business services	285.8	10
Professional and technical services	74.4	8
Management of companies and enterprises	51.5	11
Administrative and waste services	159.9	10
Educational and health services	858.9	7
Educational services	27.9	8
Health care and social assistance	831.0	7
Leisure and hospitality	249.0	8
Arts entertainment and recreation	45.1	7
Accommodation and food services	203.9	8
Other services except public administration	92.1	10

Table B. Number (hundreds) of work-related musculoskeletal disorders involving days away from work and median days away from work by selected occupation, 2003

	Number (hundreds)	Median days away from work
Total musculoskeletal disorders	4,351.8	10
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	337.1	6
Laborers and material movers	330.9	9
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	205.8	17
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	127.8	10
Light or delivery service truck drivers	126.5	13
Retail salespersons	112.9	7
Stock clerks and order fillers	109.4	8
Registered nurses	100.5	6
Construction laborers	96.1	10
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	76.9	9
Carpenters	65.7	9
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	64.1	7
Cashiers	63.1	8
Maintenance and repair workers, general	59.4	13
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	52.9	12

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 2003 national survey marks the twelfth year that BLS has collected additional detailed information on such cases in the form of worker and case characteristics data, including lost worktime.

Data in this release are classified by industry based on the 2002 *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual*, 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 2003 survey are not comparable with those from prior years.

Data in this release also mark the first time that occupations are classified by the 2000 *Standard Occupational Classification 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 2003 survey are not comparable with those from prior years.

The classification of workers by race and ethnicity was revised in 2003 to conform to other government data. 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 2003.

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 183,700 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. Neither of these agencies adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements for 2003. Therefore, estimates for these industries for 2003 are not comparable with estimates for other industries. 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 2003 incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work of 150 per 10,000 full-time workers with the relative standard error of 0.7 percent would be 150 plus or minus 1.4 percent (2 times 0.7 percent) or 147.9 to 152.1. 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 industry sector, 2003

(in hundreds)

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	13,159.2	4,076.1	263.9	1,554.2	2,258.0	9,083.1	4,053.0	215.5	403.7	1,025.0	1,997.7	1,057.3	331.0
Sex:													
Male	8,517.9	3,465.2	230.0	1,522.6	1,712.6	5,052.7	2,869.8	144.1	225.9	683.6	402.3	494.0	233.1
Female	4,590.9	609.3	33.7	31.5	544.1	3,981.6	1,135.7	71.4	177.8	340.8	1,595.0	563.1	97.8
Age:⁵													
14 - 15	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.0	.6	-	-	-	-	.7	-
16 - 19	422.1	78.8	8.3	31.6	39.0	343.3	141.9	2.6	7.0	25.6	39.5	115.4	11.2
20 - 24	1,438.0	429.1	33.0	208.0	188.1	1,008.8	444.2	14.6	37.1	121.3	182.0	171.4	38.1
25 - 34	3,134.3	1,037.4	69.5	470.2	497.7	2,096.9	919.1	55.4	86.3	265.5	457.3	241.7	71.6
35 - 44	3,570.5	1,165.9	59.1	446.4	660.4	2,404.6	1,101.9	57.4	105.9	279.6	520.6	243.7	95.6
45 - 54	2,846.9	908.2	62.6	285.4	560.1	1,938.8	880.0	51.2	92.6	205.5	472.7	172.4	64.4
55 - 64	1,321.3	377.4	24.1	90.1	263.3	943.9	415.9	24.8	55.0	91.8	240.5	81.7	34.2
65 and over	243.8	42.0	5.0	8.6	28.4	201.7	87.5	2.0	16.1	18.8	46.4	22.5	8.4
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	1,584.5	554.2	59.7	287.6	206.9	1,030.3	442.0	8.0	33.5	136.5	175.7	186.5	48.0
3 - 11 months	2,636.2	741.6	47.5	366.5	327.6	1,894.6	780.7	17.7	89.7	230.1	439.0	265.9	71.6
1 - 5 years	4,812.5	1,368.5	88.0	546.8	733.7	3,444.1	1,459.9	90.5	162.2	396.2	800.8	411.5	123.0
More than 5 years	4,027.6	1,396.6	64.2	350.2	982.2	2,631.0	1,307.2	98.9	117.9	254.8	575.1	189.6	87.6
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	6,171.6	2,185.9	73.3	885.3	1,227.3	3,985.7	1,735.8	80.0	178.4	486.5	920.7	419.7	164.5
Black only	1,084.7	244.1	5.1	66.5	172.5	840.5	278.5	13.3	42.1	99.1	285.9	93.4	28.1
Hispanic or Latino only	1,600.8	689.1	98.4	267.5	323.2	911.7	339.1	11.9	44.2	153.2	143.7	174.8	44.7
Asian only	154.1	44.3	.9	9.1	34.3	109.7	34.3	1.3	4.3	14.3	30.8	21.3	3.4
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	49.9	12.2	.4	6.7	5.1	37.7	11.1	.8	2.3	3.0	9.9	9.2	1.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	69.1	24.6	.8	12.0	11.7	44.5	21.8	.6	3.5	5.4	8.8	2.8	1.6
Hispanic or Latino and other race	12.5	3.5	-	1.7	1.7	9.0	4.8	-	-	.8	1.6	1.5	-
Multi-race	13.1	3.3	-	.7	2.5	9.9	4.7	-	-	.9	2.0	1.7	-
Not reported	4,004.6	869.2	84.8	304.6	479.8	3,135.4	1,622.7	107.4	128.5	262.2	594.3	333.5	86.7

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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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 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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

TABLE 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry sector, 2003

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 [1,315,920 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	64.7	85.0	87.2	98.0	75.8	55.6	70.8	66.9	56.0	66.7	20.1	46.7	70.4
Female	34.9	14.9	12.8	2.0	24.1	43.8	28.0	33.1	44.0	33.2	79.8	53.3	29.5
Age:⁵													
14 - 15	(⁶)	-	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	-	.1	-
16 - 19	3.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.7	3.8	3.5	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.0	10.9	3.4
20 - 24	10.9	10.5	12.5	13.4	8.3	11.1	11.0	6.8	9.2	11.8	9.1	16.2	11.5
25 - 34	23.8	25.5	26.3	30.3	22.0	23.1	22.7	25.7	21.4	25.9	22.9	22.9	21.6
35 - 44	27.1	28.6	22.4	28.7	29.2	26.5	27.2	26.6	26.2	27.3	26.1	23.0	28.9
45 - 54	21.6	22.3	23.7	18.4	24.8	21.3	21.7	23.8	22.9	20.0	23.7	16.3	19.5
55 - 64	10.0	9.3	9.1	5.8	11.7	10.4	10.3	11.5	13.6	9.0	12.0	7.7	10.3
65 and over	1.9	1.0	1.9	.6	1.3	2.2	2.2	.9	4.0	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.5
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	12.0	13.6	22.6	18.5	9.2	11.3	10.9	3.7	8.3	13.3	8.8	17.6	14.5
3 - 11 months	20.0	18.2	18.0	23.6	14.5	20.9	19.3	8.2	22.2	22.4	22.0	25.1	21.6
1 - 5 years	36.6	33.6	33.3	35.2	32.5	37.9	36.0	42.0	40.2	38.7	40.1	38.9	37.2
More than 5 years	30.6	34.3	24.3	22.5	43.5	29.0	32.3	45.9	29.2	24.9	28.8	17.9	26.5
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	46.9	53.6	27.8	57.0	54.4	43.9	42.8	37.1	44.2	47.5	46.1	39.7	49.7
Black only	8.2	6.0	1.9	4.3	7.6	9.3	6.9	6.2	10.4	9.7	14.3	8.8	8.5
Hispanic or Latino only	12.2	16.9	37.3	17.2	14.3	10.0	8.4	5.5	10.9	14.9	7.2	16.5	13.5
Asian only	1.2	1.1	.3	.6	1.5	1.2	.8	.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	.4	.3	.2	.4	.2	.4	.3	.4	.6	.3	.5	.9	.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	.5	.6	.3	.8	.5	.5	.5	.3	.9	.5	.4	.3	.5
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	.1	.1	-	.1	.1	.1	.1	-	-	.1	.1	.1	-
Multi-race .....	.1	.1	-	(⁶)	.1	.1	.1	-	-	.1	.1	.2	-
Not reported	30.4	21.3	32.1	19.6	21.2	34.5	40.0	49.8	31.8	25.6	29.7	31.5	26.2

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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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 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

TABLE 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and industry sector, 2003

(in hundreds)

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	13,159.2	4,076.1	263.9	1,554.2	2,258.0	9,083.1	4,053.0	215.5	403.7	1,025.0	1,997.7	1,057.3	331.0
Management occupations	198.3	43.9	4.1	19.2	20.7	154.3	35.3	5.3	27.3	24.2	31.8	19.0	11.4
Business and financial operations occupations	67.8	6.3	–	1.0	5.2	61.5	13.2	2.9	24.5	7.1	8.6	1.3	3.9
Computer and mathematical occupations ..	36.8	3.9	–	–	3.8	32.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	12.9	2.8	–	.8
Architecture and engineering occupations	59.4	20.9	.6	4.3	15.9	38.5	5.6	3.8	.7	26.7	.8	–	.5
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.7	9.9	1.9	–	7.6	14.8	1.4	.5	.6	8.4	3.5	–	–
Community and social services occupations	88.5	–	–	–	–	88.4	.4	–	–	2.5	76.2	.8	8.2
Legal occupations	11.1	–	–	–	–	11.1	–	–	.9	8.8	1.0	–	.2
Education, training, and library occupations	83.4	.5	–	–	.5	82.9	–	2.9	–	.8	72.1	1.6	5.3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	65.9	3.1	–	.6	2.5	62.8	11.5	10.4	.7	8.5	2.4	28.0	1.3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	496.3	1.3	.7	–	.6	495.0	8.2	–	6.2	16.0	462.1	.8	1.6
Healthcare support occupations	805.7	.4	–	–	.3	805.3	7.3	–	3.2	27.8	763.3	1.1	2.7
Protective service occupations	113.0	3.3	.4	.7	2.3	109.6	11.6	.3	6.2	60.0	14.7	14.2	2.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	859.2	4.5	.3	1.0	3.3	854.7	124.8	1.4	4.8	12.0	80.2	624.8	6.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	781.5	54.9	3.3	10.6	41.0	726.6	48.0	3.2	82.6	235.7	159.3	174.3	23.6
Personal care and service occupations	244.7	.7	–	–	.2	244.0	82.9	.9	3.5	11.3	78.1	43.1	24.2
Sales and related occupations	864.9	20.2	.3	2.4	17.5	844.7	721.4	9.7	27.8	30.2	4.8	37.2	13.7
Office and administrative support occupations	1,068.7	99.5	1.5	7.2	90.7	969.2	523.0	49.3	102.4	127.6	125.5	20.5	21.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	161.3	143.8	135.5	–	8.1	17.5	9.3	–	–	6.8	–	1.2	–
Construction and extraction occupations ...	1,511.3	1,362.5	43.1	1,247.9	71.6	148.8	60.2	1.8	12.0	47.5	11.9	4.8	10.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,097.8	319.2	20.7	142.9	155.6	778.7	430.3	77.2	47.0	77.4	28.2	26.0	92.6
Production occupations	1,883.3	1,468.9	17.6	52.8	1,398.5	414.4	229.9	16.7	5.0	77.2	25.2	21.5	38.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,599.2	496.0	33.3	58.0	404.7	2,103.2	1,713.6	21.5	38.2	194.3	41.7	34.6	59.3

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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

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

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

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupation and industry sector, 2003

(in hundreds)

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	13,159.2	4,076.1	263.9	1,554.2	2,258.0	9,083.1	4,053.0	215.5	403.7	1,025.0	1,997.7	1,057.3	331.0
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	895.1	201.0	2.0	2.3	196.7	694.0	579.1	9.6	10.5	59.6	14.8	9.4	11.0
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	719.0	111.6	11.2	35.8	64.6	607.4	518.6	1.4	2.7	70.3	4.7	1.0	8.6
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	568.2	—	—	—	—	568.2	—	—	2.4	6.6	558.0	—	.7
Construction laborers	416.2	389.7	1.7	376.6	11.4	26.5	14.0	.5	1.5	8.5	.6	—	1.1
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	356.6	44.0	1.6	5.0	37.4	312.5	37.9	2.7	55.9	93.3	64.6	47.8	10.4
Retail salespersons	354.2	2.6	—	.7	1.8	351.6	342.4	.7	1.7	2.4	.9	2.5	.9
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	332.8	32.9	2.4	6.6	23.9	299.9	255.5	3.4	8.2	18.0	3.6	4.2	7.0
Carpenters	294.8	259.4	.5	246.1	12.8	35.4	12.6	.4	5.5	9.6	3.7	1.6	2.0
Stock clerks and order fillers	265.2	22.6	—	2.1	20.4	242.6	217.6	1.2	.7	14.0	6.1	1.9	1.1
Registered nurses	206.5	—	—	—	—	206.4	—	—	.4	2.9	202.7	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	204.1	.9	—	—	.6	203.2	1.6	—	8.4	21.1	75.9	94.0	2.0
Maintenance and repair workers, general	203.5	40.8	1.8	6.7	32.3	162.7	57.4	3.7	18.6	39.7	18.1	16.8	8.4
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	172.4	11.2	2.8	2.8	5.6	161.1	111.8	—	4.9	9.0	.6	.7	34.1
Cashiers	169.9	—	—	—	.2	169.7	139.2	.3	—	5.7	1.9	19.9	2.4
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	169.0	.7	—	—	.6	168.3	153.6	—	5.2	.7	.7	6.4	1.6
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	159.7	—	—	—	—	159.6	72.3	—	.4	2.4	1.3	83.2	—
Customer service representatives	129.3	5.5	—	.6	4.9	123.8	61.3	17.2	22.8	17.3	2.5	4.6	2.1
Waiters and waitresses	119.3	.3	—	—	.3	119.0	1.4	—	.9	1.1	.8	114.0	.7
Cooks, restaurant	119.2	—	—	—	—	119.1	.9	—	—	—	.4	115.9	1.9
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	118.9	5.5	1.1	3.0	1.4	113.4	5.9	—	12.3	53.6	8.6	23.1	9.7
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	116.8	99.9	1.6	10.0	88.4	16.9	6.3	—	1.2	1.7	—	—	7.4
Industrial machinery mechanics	107.3	76.5	7.7	5.4	63.4	30.8	20.2	.7	3.0	3.0	.4	—	3.3
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	106.6	32.9	.5	—	31.9	73.6	63.9	1.5	.5	4.5	1.2	.7	1.4
Electricians	106.5	95.9	2.1	84.8	9.0	10.6	4.1	.5	.4	2.0	2.1	—	1.1
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	105.7	89.9	.2	83.2	6.6	15.8	3.6	—	.9	7.4	2.6	—	1.0

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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

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

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

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry sector, 2003

(in hundreds)

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	13,159.2	4,076.1	263.9	1,554.2	2,258.0	9,083.1	4,053.0	215.5	403.7	1,025.0	1,997.7	1,057.3	331.0
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	5,639.1	1,494.1	94.9	557.1	842.1	4,145.0	1,872.8	93.8	161.3	429.8	1,077.2	389.4	120.7
Bruises, contusions	1,188.0	309.0	26.4	101.8	180.9	879.0	399.1	22.9	32.6	99.5	180.1	121.6	23.2
Cuts, lacerations	964.1	382.0	16.0	177.8	188.1	582.2	266.1	8.2	23.3	79.2	49.5	124.3	31.6
Fractures	949.6	375.4	27.0	182.5	165.9	574.1	268.7	16.1	26.3	71.5	106.0	63.9	21.6
Heat burns	196.1	59.3	5.1	15.5	38.7	136.7	28.0	.7	2.9	6.3	17.8	73.1	7.9
Carpal tunnel syndrome	221.4	88.6	1.0	8.5	79.1	132.8	46.6	5.8	21.8	23.9	19.2	8.8	6.8
Tendonitis	77.3	31.8	1.0	4.9	25.8	45.5	20.8	1.6	3.5	4.8	8.8	4.2	1.9
Chemical burns	76.9	32.4	3.4	7.7	21.3	44.5	19.5	.7	3.3	4.3	6.9	7.6	2.2
Amputations	81.5	51.8	3.5	10.8	37.5	29.7	16.2	.4	.8	5.7	1.7	3.3	1.7
Multiple traumatic injuries	479.5	146.9	11.2	61.4	74.3	332.6	142.1	7.8	20.0	40.7	71.3	37.3	13.5
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	847.4	301.7	20.2	118.6	162.8	545.8	254.6	10.7	25.1	71.0	92.4	62.9	29.2
Eye	369.4	177.4	10.4	64.4	102.7	192.0	91.7	4.1	10.7	23.6	25.5	22.1	14.2
Neck	212.2	49.3	3.2	18.8	27.3	162.9	74.4	2.9	5.5	22.2	41.9	11.8	4.4
Trunk	4,725.1	1,350.2	85.5	496.2	768.6	3,374.9	1,550.4	65.3	128.9	325.7	872.1	328.0	104.5
Shoulder	845.2	255.4	17.4	77.9	160.1	589.8	290.7	13.2	24.5	53.5	139.9	52.0	16.0
Back	3,037.5	806.3	48.9	315.6	441.9	2,231.2	981.0	41.1	86.0	223.9	620.9	210.1	68.2
Upper extremities	2,985.3	1,133.1	55.2	367.7	710.2	1,852.2	798.4	45.4	88.7	224.1	309.2	300.7	85.7
Wrist	652.8	228.0	8.3	61.1	158.6	424.8	174.2	14.6	33.9	49.4	85.1	49.3	18.5
Hand, except finger	511.2	190.9	11.5	75.1	104.3	320.2	132.2	7.0	12.5	37.8	48.2	67.2	15.3
Finger	1,063.7	457.2	19.6	145.8	291.8	606.6	270.1	11.6	20.6	85.9	77.5	112.6	28.4
Lower extremities	2,795.7	846.5	70.1	385.7	390.7	1,949.2	918.9	59.8	84.7	235.1	362.2	224.4	64.1
Knee	1,058.6	305.5	23.8	133.3	148.5	753.0	346.0	27.7	29.6	87.4	153.5	84.1	24.7
Foot, except toe	439.0	150.6	8.3	71.7	70.6	288.3	151.4	10.5	9.1	31.6	47.2	27.7	10.8
Toe	124.7	39.5	3.0	17.9	18.6	85.2	49.3	1.5	2.4	10.6	12.0	7.2	2.2
Body systems	184.9	42.2	2.6	16.5	23.1	142.7	48.1	2.4	10.2	22.7	38.9	15.7	4.8
Multiple parts	1,304.1	318.6	24.9	137.3	156.3	985.5	378.5	27.5	55.8	113.1	272.5	103.2	34.9

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 industry sector, 2003 — Continued

(in hundreds)

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	192.2	70.2	9.0	13.9	47.3	122.0	43.0	2.2	6.1	20.7	26.6	16.6	6.7
Containers	1,717.7	374.7	20.7	75.6	278.3	1,343.1	873.2	20.1	30.0	117.2	105.3	167.7	29.6
Furniture and fixtures	469.4	85.2	1.7	26.2	57.3	384.2	162.1	4.7	25.4	35.0	93.2	56.2	7.5
Machinery	820.0	389.1	22.2	98.3	268.6	430.8	216.4	8.7	25.2	59.6	46.0	54.3	20.7
Parts and materials	1,257.2	748.9	29.1	338.4	381.3	508.4	328.6	12.4	24.5	68.8	18.8	18.8	36.4
Worker motion or position	2,028.0	659.7	31.3	181.8	446.7	1,368.3	599.7	54.3	78.0	167.7	264.9	158.1	45.7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,472.4	647.5	50.2	324.6	272.7	1,824.9	688.5	53.6	101.5	228.5	400.5	288.2	64.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment	828.8	343.3	14.9	181.8	146.6	485.5	195.8	12.6	17.4	64.2	96.1	74.6	24.9
Vehicles	1,089.1	210.9	18.0	81.1	111.8	878.2	539.0	20.7	41.4	97.1	103.8	41.2	34.9
Health care patient	632.0	—	—	—	—	631.9	1.1	—	2.2	9.8	616.1	.8	1.9
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment													
Struck by object	3,417.5	1,378.7	88.0	542.3	748.4	2,038.8	1,037.8	38.4	77.8	257.3	264.4	264.6	98.5
Struck against object	1,664.4	628.0	42.9	288.9	296.2	1,036.4	534.5	14.8	37.4	124.0	130.7	143.3	51.6
Caught in equipment or object ..	914.4	325.5	20.9	135.7	169.0	588.9	271.7	14.0	26.6	82.2	87.6	83.9	22.9
Fall to lower level	570.3	292.2	18.6	56.4	217.2	278.1	162.8	7.5	6.4	35.1	32.2	22.2	11.9
Fall on same level	826.7	312.7	24.4	202.8	85.5	513.9	249.2	17.0	42.0	76.6	67.1	41.1	21.1
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	1,745.7	370.7	25.3	140.5	204.9	1,375.0	482.0	37.9	60.5	155.5	341.3	254.3	43.3
Overexertion	418.7	113.8	5.9	47.2	60.7	304.8	136.7	8.3	11.3	33.2	66.3	41.3	7.8
Overexertion in lifting	3,391.4	903.2	51.5	303.9	547.8	2,488.2	1,162.0	37.2	84.1	202.8	750.9	180.6	70.5
Repetitive motion	1,850.6	476.1	22.1	174.7	279.4	1,374.5	675.7	18.3	48.5	116.1	365.0	111.0	39.9
Exposure to harmful substances	574.2	242.1	4.8	26.7	210.6	332.1	129.8	19.7	37.0	48.9	51.2	31.0	14.3
Transportation accidents	557.8	183.8	17.6	56.6	109.7	374.0	109.3	9.2	13.7	41.7	85.1	98.9	16.0
Fires and explosions	576.7	117.6	10.4	59.8	47.3	459.1	253.6	12.6	25.1	66.8	65.5	19.2	16.3
Assaults and violent acts by person	23.3	9.7	.9	3.1	5.7	13.6	7.6	—	.5	1.4	.4	1.7	1.9
Assaults and violent acts by person	165.6	4.7	.5	1.1	3.0	160.9	24.3	.7	4.0	8.1	108.2	13.4	2.2

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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

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

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

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry sector, 2003

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 [1,315,920 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	42.9	36.7	36.0	35.8	37.3	45.6	46.2	43.5	40.0	41.9	53.9	36.8	36.5
Bruises, contusions	9.0	7.6	10.0	6.5	8.0	9.7	9.8	10.6	8.1	9.7	9.0	11.5	7.0
Cuts, lacerations	7.3	9.4	6.1	11.4	8.3	6.4	6.6	3.8	5.8	7.7	2.5	11.8	9.5
Fractures	7.2	9.2	10.2	11.7	7.3	6.3	6.6	7.5	6.5	7.0	5.3	6.0	6.5
Heat burns	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.5	.7	.3	.7	.6	.9	6.9	2.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.7	2.2	.4	.5	3.5	1.5	1.1	2.7	5.4	2.3	1.0	.8	2.1
Tendonitis .....	.6	.8	.4	.3	1.1	.5	.5	.7	.9	.5	.4	.4	.6
Chemical burns .....	.6	.8	1.3	.5	.9	.5	.5	.3	.8	.4	.3	.7	.7
Amputations .....	.6	1.3	1.3	.7	1.7	.3	.4	.2	.2	.6	.1	.3	.5
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	5.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	4.1
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	6.4	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.0	6.3	5.0	6.2	6.9	4.6	5.9	8.8
Eye	2.8	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.3	2.1	4.3
Neck	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.3
Trunk	35.9	33.1	32.4	31.9	34.0	37.2	38.3	30.3	31.9	31.8	43.7	31.0	31.6
Shoulder	6.4	6.3	6.6	5.0	7.1	6.5	7.2	6.1	6.1	5.2	7.0	4.9	4.8
Back	23.1	19.8	18.5	20.3	19.6	24.6	24.2	19.1	21.3	21.8	31.1	19.9	20.6
Upper extremities	22.7	27.8	20.9	23.7	31.5	20.4	19.7	21.1	22.0	21.9	15.5	28.4	25.9
Wrist	5.0	5.6	3.1	3.9	7.0	4.7	4.3	6.8	8.4	4.8	4.3	4.7	5.6
Hand, except finger	3.9	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.7	2.4	6.4	4.6
Finger	8.1	11.2	7.4	9.4	12.9	6.7	6.7	5.4	5.1	8.4	3.9	10.6	8.6
Lower extremities	21.2	20.8	26.6	24.8	17.3	21.5	22.7	27.7	21.0	22.9	18.1	21.2	19.4
Knee	8.0	7.5	9.0	8.6	6.6	8.3	8.5	12.9	7.3	8.5	7.7	8.0	7.5
Foot, except toe	3.3	3.7	3.1	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.9	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.3
Toe .....	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	.8	.9	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.7	.7
Body systems	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.5
Multiple parts	9.9	7.8	9.4	8.8	6.9	10.8	9.3	12.8	13.8	11.0	13.6	9.8	10.5

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 industry sector, 2003 — 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	1.5	1.7	3.4	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.0
Containers	13.1	9.2	7.8	4.9	12.3	14.8	21.5	9.3	7.4	11.4	5.3	15.9	8.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	2.1	.6	1.7	2.5	4.2	4.0	2.2	6.3	3.4	4.7	5.3	2.3
Machinery	6.2	9.5	8.4	6.3	11.9	4.7	5.3	4.0	6.2	5.8	2.3	5.1	6.3
Parts and materials	9.6	18.4	11.0	21.8	16.9	5.6	8.1	5.8	6.1	6.7	.9	1.8	11.0
Worker motion or position	15.4	16.2	11.9	11.7	19.8	15.1	14.8	25.2	19.3	16.4	13.3	15.0	13.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18.8	15.9	19.0	20.9	12.1	20.1	17.0	24.9	25.1	22.3	20.0	27.3	19.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.3	8.4	5.6	11.7	6.5	5.3	4.8	5.8	4.3	6.3	4.8	7.1	7.5
Vehicles	8.3	5.2	6.8	5.2	5.0	9.7	13.3	9.6	10.3	9.5	5.2	3.9	10.5
Health care patient	4.8	—	—	—	—	7.0	(⁵)	—	.5	1.0	30.8	.1	.6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	26.0	33.8	33.3	34.9	33.1	22.4	25.6	17.8	19.3	25.1	13.2	25.0	29.8
Struck by object	12.6	15.4	16.3	18.6	13.1	11.4	13.2	6.9	9.3	12.1	6.5	13.6	15.6
Struck against object	6.9	8.0	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.6	8.0	4.4	7.9	6.9
Caught in equipment or object ..	4.3	7.2	7.0	3.6	9.6	3.1	4.0	3.5	1.6	3.4	1.6	2.1	3.6
Fall to lower level	6.3	7.7	9.2	13.0	3.8	5.7	6.1	7.9	10.4	7.5	3.4	3.9	6.4
Fall on same level	13.3	9.1	9.6	9.0	9.1	15.1	11.9	17.6	15.0	15.2	17.1	24.1	13.1
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	3.2	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.4
Overexertion	25.8	22.2	19.5	19.6	24.3	27.4	28.7	17.3	20.8	19.8	37.6	17.1	21.3
Overexertion in lifting	14.1	11.7	8.4	11.2	12.4	15.1	16.7	8.5	12.0	11.3	18.3	10.5	12.1
Repetitive motion	4.4	5.9	1.8	1.7	9.3	3.7	3.2	9.1	9.2	4.8	2.6	2.9	4.3
Exposure to harmful substances	4.2	4.5	6.7	3.6	4.9	4.1	2.7	4.3	3.4	4.1	4.3	9.4	4.8
Transportation accidents	4.4	2.9	3.9	3.8	2.1	5.1	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.5	3.3	1.8	4.9
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.1	.2	—	.1	.1	(⁵)	.2	.6
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.8	.6	.3	1.0	.8	5.4	1.3	.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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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 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

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 industry sector, 2003

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 [1,315,920 cases]	150.0	188.1	183.1	259.4	158.6	137.5	189.2	76.4	57.5	88.5	163.2	131.7	112.0
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	64.3	69.0	65.8	93.0	59.2	62.7	87.4	33.2	23.0	37.1	88.0	48.5	40.8
Bruises, contusions	13.5	14.3	18.3	17.0	12.7	13.3	18.6	8.1	4.6	8.6	14.7	15.1	7.8
Cuts, lacerations	11.0	17.6	11.1	29.7	13.2	8.8	12.4	2.9	3.3	6.8	4.0	15.5	10.7
Fractures	10.8	17.3	18.7	30.5	11.7	8.7	12.5	5.7	3.7	6.2	8.7	8.0	7.3
Heat burns	2.2	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.3	.2	.4	.5	1.5	9.1	2.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.5	4.1	.7	1.4	5.6	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.3
Tendonitis .....	.9	1.5	.7	.8	1.8	.7	1.0	.6	.5	.4	.7	.5	.6
Chemical burns .....	.9	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.5	.7	.9	.2	.5	.4	.6	.9	.7
Amputations .....	.9	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.6	.4	.8	.1	.1	.5	.1	.4	.6
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.5	6.8	7.8	10.2	5.2	5.0	6.6	2.8	2.8	3.5	5.8	4.6	4.6
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	9.7	13.9	14.0	19.8	11.4	8.3	11.9	3.8	3.6	6.1	7.5	7.8	9.9
Eye	4.2	8.2	7.2	10.7	7.2	2.9	4.3	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.8	4.8
Neck	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.1	1.9	2.5	3.5	1.0	.8	1.9	3.4	1.5	1.5
Trunk	53.9	62.3	59.3	82.8	54.0	51.1	72.4	23.1	18.4	28.1	71.2	40.9	35.3
Shoulder	9.6	11.8	12.1	13.0	11.2	8.9	13.6	4.7	3.5	4.6	11.4	6.5	5.4
Back	34.6	37.2	33.9	52.7	31.0	33.8	45.8	14.6	12.2	19.3	50.7	26.2	23.1
Upper extremities	34.0	52.3	38.3	61.4	49.9	28.0	37.3	16.1	12.6	19.4	25.3	37.5	29.0
Wrist	7.4	10.5	5.8	10.2	11.1	6.4	8.1	5.2	4.8	4.3	7.0	6.1	6.3
Hand, except finger	5.8	8.8	8.0	12.5	7.3	4.8	6.2	2.5	1.8	3.3	3.9	8.4	5.2
Finger	12.1	21.1	13.6	24.3	20.5	9.2	12.6	4.1	2.9	7.4	6.3	14.0	9.6
Lower extremities	31.9	39.1	48.6	64.4	27.4	29.5	42.9	21.2	12.1	20.3	29.6	27.9	21.7
Knee	12.1	14.1	16.5	22.2	10.4	11.4	16.2	9.8	4.2	7.5	12.5	10.5	8.4
Foot, except toe	5.0	7.0	5.8	12.0	5.0	4.4	7.1	3.7	1.3	2.7	3.9	3.4	3.7
Toe	1.4	1.8	2.1	3.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	.5	.3	.9	1.0	.9	.7
Body systems	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	.9	1.5	2.0	3.2	2.0	1.6
Multiple parts	14.9	14.7	17.3	22.9	11.0	14.9	17.7	9.7	7.9	9.8	22.3	12.9	11.8

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 industry sector, 2003 — 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	2.2	3.2	6.2	2.3	3.3	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3
Containers	19.6	17.3	14.4	12.6	19.6	20.3	40.8	7.1	4.3	10.1	8.6	20.9	10.0
Furniture and fixtures	5.4	3.9	1.2	4.4	4.0	5.8	7.6	1.7	3.6	3.0	7.6	7.0	2.5
Machinery	9.3	18.0	15.4	16.4	18.9	6.5	10.1	3.1	3.6	5.1	3.8	6.8	7.0
Parts and materials	14.3	34.6	20.2	56.5	26.8	7.7	15.3	4.4	3.5	5.9	1.5	2.3	12.3
Worker motion or position	23.1	30.4	21.7	30.3	31.4	20.7	28.0	19.2	11.1	14.5	21.6	19.7	15.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	28.2	29.9	34.8	54.2	19.2	27.6	32.1	19.0	14.5	19.7	32.7	35.9	21.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	9.4	15.8	10.3	30.3	10.3	7.3	9.1	4.5	2.5	5.5	7.8	9.3	8.4
Vehicles	12.4	9.7	12.5	13.5	7.9	13.3	25.2	7.3	5.9	8.4	8.5	5.1	11.8
Health care patient	7.2	—	—	—	—	9.6	.1	—	.3	.8	50.3	.1	.6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	39.0	63.6	61.1	90.5	52.6	30.9	48.5	13.6	11.1	22.2	21.6	33.0	33.3
Struck by object	19.0	29.0	29.8	48.2	20.8	15.7	25.0	5.2	5.3	10.7	10.7	17.8	17.5
Struck against object	10.4	15.0	14.5	22.6	11.9	8.9	12.7	5.0	3.8	7.1	7.2	10.4	7.7
Caught in equipment or object ..	6.5	13.5	12.9	9.4	15.3	4.2	7.6	2.7	.9	3.0	2.6	2.8	4.0
Fall to lower level	9.4	14.4	16.9	33.8	6.0	7.8	11.6	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.5	5.1	7.1
Fall on same level	19.9	17.1	17.6	23.4	14.4	20.8	22.5	13.4	8.6	13.4	27.9	31.7	14.6
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	4.8	5.3	4.1	7.9	4.3	4.6	6.4	2.9	1.6	2.9	5.4	5.1	2.6
Overexertion	38.7	41.7	35.7	50.7	38.5	37.7	54.3	13.2	12.0	17.5	61.3	22.5	23.8
Overexertion in lifting	21.1	22.0	15.3	29.2	19.6	20.8	31.5	6.5	6.9	10.0	29.8	13.8	13.5
Repetitive motion	6.5	11.2	3.3	4.5	14.8	5.0	6.1	7.0	5.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.8
Exposure to harmful substances	6.4	8.5	12.2	9.4	7.7	5.7	5.1	3.3	2.0	3.6	7.0	12.3	5.4
Transportation accidents	6.6	5.4	7.2	10.0	3.3	6.9	11.8	4.5	3.6	5.8	5.4	2.4	5.5
Fires and explosions .....	.3	.4	.6	.5	.4	.2	.4	—	.1	.1	(⁶)	.2	.6
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.9	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.4	1.1	.2	.6	.7	8.8	1.7	.7

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

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

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that 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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

⁶ Less than 1.0 case per 10,000 full-time workers.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available.

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

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, 2003

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 [1,315,920 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.1	18.0	12.4	11.3	6.8	26.2	8
Sex:									
Male	100.0	14.2	10.5	17.6	12.2	11.5	7.1	26.9	8
Female	100.0	14.4	12.3	18.9	12.7	10.9	6.2	24.6	7
Age:²									
14 - 15	100.0	28.6	19.0	23.8	—	—	—	—	3
16 - 19	100.0	20.4	16.5	20.4	15.1	9.4	6.1	12.0	4
20 - 24	100.0	18.4	15.3	22.1	13.4	10.5	5.1	15.1	5
25 - 34	100.0	16.0	12.2	19.6	12.5	10.9	6.6	22.2	6
35 - 44	100.0	13.8	10.2	17.2	12.5	11.3	7.0	28.1	9
45 - 54	100.0	11.9	9.5	16.4	11.4	11.9	7.3	31.6	11
55 - 64	100.0	10.4	9.2	15.7	12.0	12.0	7.6	33.2	12
65 and over	100.0	10.9	6.8	14.2	9.9	11.5	7.6	39.1	18
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	16.4	13.9	19.7	12.8	10.0	6.1	21.2	6
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.5	12.7	19.6	12.7	10.5	6.3	22.8	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	14.6	11.2	18.3	12.5	11.4	6.6	25.5	7
More than 5 years	100.0	12.3	9.0	16.2	11.8	12.1	7.6	30.9	11
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	15.6	11.9	17.9	12.0	11.1	6.9	24.5	7
Black only	100.0	14.1	11.7	18.4	12.5	11.3	6.6	25.5	7
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	13.5	10.4	18.7	13.0	11.0	6.5	26.8	8
Asian only	100.0	14.1	11.6	21.3	13.8	12.1	5.0	22.2	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	100.0	17.4	15.6	19.8	11.0	10.2	5.0	20.6	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	13.9	13.5	16.5	15.2	8.4	7.8	24.9	7
Hispanic or Latino and other race	100.0	18.4	8.0	16.8	17.6	12.8	12.0	14.4	7
Multi-race	100.0	12.2	5.3	13.7	13.7	17.6	6.9	31.3	13
Not reported	100.0	12.5	9.9	17.8	12.5	11.6	6.8	28.9	9

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.

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

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

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, 2003

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 [1,315,920 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.1	18.0	12.4	11.3	6.8	26.2	8
Management occupations	100.0	16.6	10.7	17.8	11.2	12.1	6.0	25.6	7
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	14.6	7.8	23.6	12.8	11.9	4.4	24.8	7
Computer and mathematical occupations ..	100.0	20.1	16.0	22.6	10.6	13.3	2.4	14.9	5
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	18.5	14.1	20.7	10.1	10.9	7.4	18.2	5
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	17.8	13.0	18.6	10.5	15.4	6.9	17.8	6
Community and social services occupations	100.0	19.5	11.6	24.2	12.7	10.8	4.1	16.9	5
Legal occupations	100.0	13.5	27.0	13.5	—	13.5	—	28.8	4
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	14.1	10.8	22.7	10.1	14.9	7.2	20.4	6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	15.3	9.4	17.1	10.9	15.9	7.4	23.7	8
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	15.6	13.0	18.9	14.0	11.3	6.4	20.8	6
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	14.6	14.9	20.3	15.2	10.9	5.0	19.1	6
Protective service occupations	100.0	12.4	16.5	18.1	14.3	10.5	4.7	23.5	6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	17.1	13.6	20.9	13.2	9.5	6.2	19.5	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	13.4	11.2	19.9	12.6	10.7	8.2	24.0	7
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	14.2	11.9	16.3	13.1	12.4	6.3	25.8	8
Sales and related occupations	100.0	13.7	13.1	19.5	12.7	10.6	6.2	24.2	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	15.8	10.8	18.5	12.2	11.7	6.5	24.6	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	12.2	9.7	20.9	14.6	11.5	5.3	25.7	7
Construction and extraction occupations ...	100.0	13.3	10.3	16.2	11.1	10.7	7.1	31.4	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	15.1	9.9	17.2	11.6	11.6	6.8	27.9	9
Production occupations	100.0	15.4	10.6	16.6	11.9	11.4	7.0	27.2	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	11.8	9.3	17.0	12.3	11.9	7.6	30.1	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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

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, 2003

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 [1,315,920 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.1	18.0	12.4	11.3	6.8	26.2	8
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	13.8	11.2	17.7	13.3	10.9	7.2	25.9	8
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	8.6	8.3	17.3	11.0	12.1	8.7	34.1	14
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	14.9	15.2	21.2	14.9	11.0	5.1	17.7	5
Construction laborers	100.0	12.5	11.3	17.4	11.1	10.5	7.9	29.5	9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	15.0	11.4	19.3	11.2	10.5	7.5	25.0	7
Retail salespersons	100.0	14.2	11.4	21.4	13.0	10.2	5.7	24.1	7
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	11.1	7.9	15.5	13.1	13.9	7.2	31.3	11
Carpenters	100.0	13.1	11.0	18.5	11.7	8.5	6.1	31.1	8
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	15.5	11.1	20.7	12.3	12.6	6.6	21.3	7
Registered nurses	100.0	15.0	12.5	20.1	14.7	10.8	6.7	20.1	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	11.4	13.5	19.9	14.1	9.8	8.2	23.2	7
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	14.8	10.0	18.3	11.8	11.0	5.9	28.1	8
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	17.9	9.8	18.2	10.4	11.8	8.7	23.1	7
Cashiers	100.0	12.0	15.4	16.7	11.9	13.1	8.8	22.2	7
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	13.2	14.4	18.6	14.5	8.5	5.0	25.8	6
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	20.7	12.0	20.8	15.3	7.1	5.4	18.7	5
Customer service representatives	100.0	14.0	10.4	18.1	13.7	13.0	5.6	25.2	8
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	14.8	9.1	20.3	12.5	8.1	6.8	28.5	7
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	15.9	15.9	19.0	12.4	13.9	5.1	17.8	5
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	13.6	8.8	22.2	14.6	13.0	6.6	21.1	7
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	21.5	11.1	15.3	12.5	10.2	5.1	24.2	6
Industrial machinery mechanics	100.0	12.1	9.2	15.4	10.7	14.0	8.7	29.7	12
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	100.0	15.9	12.2	16.7	10.6	13.7	7.7	23.3	7
Electricians	100.0	15.3	11.9	15.5	9.8	13.2	7.0	27.2	10
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	19.1	6.5	17.4	9.8	10.3	8.2	28.6	8

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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

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, 2003

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 [1,315,920 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.1	18.0	12.4	11.3	6.8	26.2	8
Nature of injury or illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	11.4	10.8	19.1	13.5	11.9	6.8	26.5	8
Bruises, contusions	100.0	21.3	15.5	22.8	12.3	9.4	4.5	14.3	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	24.2	15.2	20.0	13.2	10.1	5.3	11.9	4
Fractures	100.0	5.7	4.9	10.1	8.7	11.9	9.3	49.4	30
Heat burns	100.0	16.8	14.3	19.7	17.0	14.6	7.3	10.3	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	3.8	4.3	7.0	8.2	14.3	11.2	51.2	32
Tendonitis	100.0	12.5	8.4	17.2	10.3	14.9	5.3	31.3	11
Chemical burns	100.0	29.6	20.5	24.3	10.8	5.9	3.6	5.2	2
Amputations	100.0	6.3	5.3	13.4	9.2	9.2	8.1	48.7	30
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	14.0	9.2	17.3	13.4	10.7	7.4	27.9	9
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	100.0	34.7	18.3	21.4	9.0	6.1	2.4	8.1	2
Eye	100.0	46.2	20.2	20.5	6.0	3.6	1.1	2.3	2
Neck	100.0	14.1	10.9	18.6	11.5	12.1	4.9	28.1	8
Trunk	100.0	10.8	10.4	18.5	13.1	12.0	7.6	27.6	9
Shoulder	100.0	8.7	8.4	13.7	10.4	11.0	7.6	40.1	18
Back	100.0	11.4	11.4	20.7	14.0	11.7	6.5	24.3	7
Upper extremities	100.0	16.3	11.4	17.1	12.3	12.3	6.8	23.9	7
Wrist	100.0	9.8	6.9	12.8	11.5	12.7	8.1	38.1	17
Hand, except finger	100.0	18.9	13.7	21.6	13.6	10.7	5.4	16.1	5
Finger	100.0	19.7	14.0	17.9	12.7	12.6	6.2	16.9	5
Lower extremities	100.0	11.7	10.4	17.5	12.6	11.3	7.0	29.4	9
Knee	100.0	9.4	8.1	15.3	12.1	12.1	7.3	35.7	14
Foot, except toe	100.0	14.6	12.3	18.8	12.7	9.1	7.5	25.0	7
Toe	100.0	17.8	13.0	18.9	11.0	10.3	6.9	22.1	6
Body systems	100.0	25.4	12.5	19.5	11.2	5.8	4.6	20.9	4
Multiple parts	100.0	12.7	9.9	17.2	11.8	10.2	6.8	31.5	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, 2003 — 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	28.8	19.1	22.7	10.9	6.6	4.4	7.4	3
Containers	100.0	12.2	10.4	18.4	13.0	12.6	7.1	26.3	9
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	15.6	13.6	21.7	12.2	10.5	6.3	20.3	5
Machinery	100.0	15.6	11.5	16.8	13.0	11.8	7.3	24.0	7
Parts and materials	100.0	15.0	11.7	18.0	12.3	11.3	7.0	24.6	7
Worker motion or position	100.0	10.4	8.7	16.6	12.6	12.5	7.2	31.9	12
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	11.7	9.5	16.8	12.1	10.2	7.0	32.7	10
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	20.5	14.6	19.1	11.1	10.3	5.8	18.5	5
Vehicles	100.0	11.0	9.4	16.9	12.0	12.1	7.5	31.1	11
Health care patient	100.0	13.5	14.5	21.4	15.3	11.6	5.2	18.4	6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	21.0	13.9	18.7	11.8	10.0	5.9	18.7	5
Struck by object	100.0	20.8	14.1	19.7	11.9	9.6	5.8	18.1	5
Struck against object	100.0	20.7	14.5	19.4	11.9	10.0	5.5	18.1	5
Caught in equipment or object ..	100.0	14.9	10.8	16.7	13.1	12.7	7.3	24.4	8
Fall to lower level	100.0	10.4	8.9	14.3	11.7	9.1	7.4	38.4	15
Fall on same level	100.0	12.8	10.1	18.1	12.2	10.6	6.9	29.4	9
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	100.0	12.3	10.7	18.2	13.4	12.8	6.1	26.5	8
Overexertion	100.0	10.5	10.2	18.8	13.2	12.8	7.6	27.0	10
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	10.3	10.2	18.6	13.4	13.8	7.4	26.3	9
Repetitive motion	100.0	6.9	5.5	11.7	10.1	14.1	9.3	42.5	22
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	26.2	16.5	21.9	13.2	9.1	4.8	8.3	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	9.8	8.8	15.5	11.3	12.2	6.9	35.5	14
Fires and explosions	100.0	11.2	11.2	15.0	13.7	13.3	14.2	20.6	10
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	16.2	15.0	21.6	11.9	14.8	3.1	17.4	5

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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry sector and number of days away from work, 2003

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 [1,315,920 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.1	18.0	12.4	11.3	6.8	26.2	8
Goods producing:²									
Total goods producing ²	100.0	14.2	10.6	16.1	11.5	11.5	7.1	29.1	10
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	10.3	9.1	17.4	12.9	11.9	6.4	32.1	11
Construction	100.0	13.1	10.4	16.7	11.1	10.6	7.2	30.9	10
Manufacturing	100.0	15.4	11.0	15.6	11.5	12.0	7.1	27.4	9
Service providing:									
Total service providing	100.0	14.3	11.3	18.9	12.8	11.2	6.6	24.9	7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	100.0	13.0	9.9	18.0	12.7	11.5	7.1	27.7	9
Information	100.0	15.5	8.4	18.2	12.1	12.3	6.0	27.5	8
Financial activities	100.0	16.9	10.3	16.3	12.3	10.1	6.5	27.6	8
Professional and business services	100.0	14.6	11.7	19.2	11.4	11.4	6.2	25.5	7
Education and health services	100.0	15.1	13.8	20.1	13.5	11.5	6.0	20.1	6
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	15.6	13.0	21.2	13.3	9.6	6.4	21.0	6
Other services	100.0	16.5	11.1	18.2	12.7	9.8	7.0	24.7	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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

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

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

TABLE 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and weekday and industry sector, 2003

(in hundreds)

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	13,159.2	4,076.1	263.9	1,554.2	2,258.0	9,083.1	4,053.0	215.5	403.7	1,025.0	1,997.7	1,057.3	331.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	428.6	112.7	3.1	5.2	104.4	315.9	170.2	8.8	2.9	31.6	75.3	23.6	3.5
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	1,309.7	436.1	24.4	127.0	284.6	873.7	421.8	17.8	23.4	86.2	224.0	78.4	22.1
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	3,916.0	1,302.3	72.3	622.9	607.1	2,613.7	1,161.8	68.1	122.1	325.4	546.8	272.1	117.4
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	3,002.8	943.6	61.7	428.7	453.1	2,059.2	924.1	55.7	98.9	247.2	431.0	215.2	86.9
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	1,393.7	289.4	15.2	55.0	219.2	1,104.3	489.1	19.0	40.7	98.8	265.3	167.4	24.0
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	768.8	165.0	4.1	5.1	155.8	603.8	254.2	8.5	9.2	50.8	148.6	124.5	8.0
Not reported	2,339.7	827.1	83.0	310.2	433.8	1,512.6	631.8	37.6	106.4	184.9	306.8	176.0	69.1
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	51.6	10.8	—	.8	9.9	40.7	10.6	1.4	3.9	4.7	16.6	3.0	.5
Less than 1 hour	1,136.8	307.5	15.1	101.1	191.3	829.3	358.6	14.7	35.2	83.8	195.6	114.7	26.7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	1,296.9	355.5	18.1	128.6	208.8	941.4	434.1	21.0	33.3	85.5	209.5	120.5	37.5
2 hours to less than 4 hours	2,832.9	868.9	41.5	350.3	477.1	1,964.0	878.7	41.9	71.9	234.2	413.8	257.0	66.6
4 hours to less than 6 hours	2,105.5	626.0	38.6	236.3	351.1	1,479.5	624.3	44.7	49.4	155.5	359.6	196.7	49.2
6 hours to less than 8 hours	1,933.4	638.0	34.2	265.3	338.5	1,295.4	572.7	28.6	55.6	164.4	300.2	124.7	49.1
8 hours to less than 10 hours	930.6	316.6	20.3	124.2	172.0	614.0	295.0	16.5	35.7	82.8	116.2	44.7	23.2
10 hours to less than 12 hours	234.6	79.0	8.4	27.0	43.6	155.7	81.2	4.3	8.1	15.2	38.8	5.1	3.1
12 hours to less than 16 hours	94.5	23.6	4.1	5.5	14.0	70.8	37.2	1.5	1.4	5.9	17.0	6.1	1.8
More than 16 hours	7.9	1.0	—	—	1.0	6.9	4.6	.2	—	—	1.9	—	—
Not reported	2,534.5	849.2	83.6	315.0	450.7	1,685.2	755.9	40.7	109.2	192.7	328.6	184.8	73.2
Day of week:													
Sunday	746.1	111.3	11.9	29.3	70.0	634.8	253.0	8.4	18.9	49.0	169.4	125.7	10.4
Monday	2,512.6	833.5	52.0	324.9	456.6	1,679.1	779.4	44.9	77.1	193.1	343.6	173.8	67.2
Tuesday	2,390.9	800.7	49.2	318.5	433.0	1,590.2	699.9	41.3	80.7	195.2	362.0	154.6	56.5
Wednesday	2,330.4	791.5	45.3	320.9	425.3	1,538.9	705.7	37.6	73.3	188.1	335.9	137.4	60.9
Thursday	2,167.5	717.7	41.3	266.2	410.2	1,449.8	647.3	40.8	66.8	173.2	318.6	145.7	57.4
Friday	2,013.4	624.4	41.4	232.3	350.7	1,389.0	628.1	29.3	66.6	168.7	282.8	156.6	56.8
Saturday	998.2	196.9	22.8	62.0	112.2	801.3	339.5	13.2	20.2	57.7	185.5	163.5	21.8

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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

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

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

TABLE 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and weekday and industry sector, 2003

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 [1,315,920 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	2.8	1.2	.3	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.1	.7	3.1	3.8	2.2	1.1
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	10.0	10.7	9.2	8.2	12.6	9.6	10.4	8.3	5.8	8.4	11.2	7.4	6.7
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	29.8	31.9	27.4	40.1	26.9	28.8	28.7	31.6	30.2	31.7	27.4	25.7	35.5
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	22.8	23.1	23.4	27.6	20.1	22.7	22.8	25.8	24.5	24.1	21.6	20.4	26.3
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10.6	7.1	5.8	3.5	9.7	12.2	12.1	8.8	10.1	9.6	13.3	15.8	7.3
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	5.8	4.0	1.6	.3	6.9	6.6	6.3	3.9	2.3	5.0	7.4	11.8	2.4
Not reported	17.8	20.3	31.5	20.0	19.2	16.7	15.6	17.4	26.4	18.0	15.4	16.6	20.9
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began .....	.4	.3	—	.1	.4	.4	.3	.6	1.0	.5	.8	.3	.2
Less than 1 hour	8.6	7.5	5.7	6.5	8.5	9.1	8.8	6.8	8.7	8.2	9.8	10.8	8.1
1 hour to less than 2 hours	9.9	8.7	6.9	8.3	9.2	10.4	10.7	9.7	8.2	8.3	10.5	11.4	11.3
2 hours to less than 4 hours	21.5	21.3	15.7	22.5	21.1	21.6	21.7	19.4	17.8	22.8	20.7	24.3	20.1
4 hours to less than 6 hours	16.0	15.4	14.6	15.2	15.5	16.3	15.4	20.7	12.2	15.2	18.0	18.6	14.9
6 hours to less than 8 hours	14.7	15.7	13.0	17.1	15.0	14.3	14.1	13.3	13.8	16.0	15.0	11.8	14.8
8 hours to less than 10 hours	7.1	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.7	8.8	8.1	5.8	4.2	7.0
10 hours to less than 12 hours	1.8	1.9	3.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	.5	.9
12 hours to less than 16 hours .....	.7	.6	1.6	.4	.6	.8	.9	.7	.3	.6	.9	.6	.5
More than 16 hours .....	.1	.0	—	—	.0	.1	.1	.1	—	—	.1	—	—
Not reported	19.3	20.8	31.7	20.3	20.0	18.6	18.7	18.9	27.0	18.8	16.4	17.5	22.1
Day of week:													
Sunday	5.7	2.7	4.5	1.9	3.1	7.0	6.2	3.9	4.7	4.8	8.5	11.9	3.1
Monday	19.1	20.4	19.7	20.9	20.2	18.5	19.2	20.8	19.1	18.8	17.2	16.4	20.3
Tuesday	18.2	19.6	18.6	20.5	19.2	17.5	17.3	19.2	20.0	19.0	18.1	14.6	17.1
Wednesday	17.7	19.4	17.2	20.6	18.8	16.9	17.4	17.4	18.2	18.4	16.8	13.0	18.4
Thursday	16.5	17.6	15.6	17.1	18.2	16.0	16.0	18.9	16.5	16.9	15.9	13.8	17.3
Friday	15.3	15.3	15.7	14.9	15.5	15.3	15.5	13.6	16.5	16.5	14.2	14.8	17.2
Saturday	7.6	4.8	8.6	4.0	5.0	8.8	8.4	6.1	5.0	5.6	9.3	15.5	6.6

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 railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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.

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

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

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, 2003

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 [1,315,920 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.1	18.0	12.4	11.3	6.8	26.2	8
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	13.5	11.0	17.7	12.5	10.8	6.3	28.3	8
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	13.5	11.4	18.4	12.1	11.3	6.9	26.4	8
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	14.4	11.1	18.8	12.2	11.3	6.7	25.5	7
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	15.2	11.2	17.4	12.4	11.0	6.6	26.2	7
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	15.4	12.7	18.4	13.6	10.7	6.1	23.1	6
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	13.2	11.5	20.5	13.3	11.9	7.0	22.7	7
Not reported	100.0	13.1	9.9	16.5	11.6	11.7	7.5	29.6	10
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	14.7	9.3	19.8	13.8	12.0	7.6	22.7	7
Less than 1 hour	100.0	13.4	11.1	18.6	12.4	12.0	6.3	26.3	7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	14.4	11.5	18.5	12.2	11.6	7.0	24.8	7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	14.5	11.7	19.3	12.5	10.9	6.8	24.4	7
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	14.7	11.9	18.2	12.6	11.0	6.4	25.2	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	15.1	11.1	18.1	12.3	11.1	6.6	25.6	7
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	15.6	10.7	16.7	13.2	10.7	6.7	26.3	7
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	13.5	11.3	16.9	14.9	9.9	6.3	27.2	8
12 hours to less than 16 hours	100.0	10.6	13.3	14.1	12.0	15.6	6.0	28.5	11
More than 16 hours	100.0	6.3	—	20.3	12.7	22.8	6.3	29.1	13
Not reported	100.0	13.0	9.8	16.7	11.5	11.7	7.4	29.8	10
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	14.1	11.9	18.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	24.6	7
Monday	100.0	13.6	11.4	17.3	13.6	11.0	6.9	26.1	7
Tuesday	100.0	14.4	11.6	17.8	11.6	11.4	7.5	25.7	8
Wednesday	100.0	14.8	11.9	17.6	11.2	11.3	7.1	26.1	7
Thursday	100.0	16.4	8.9	18.6	11.7	11.2	6.1	27.1	8
Friday	100.0	12.1	10.4	19.0	13.2	11.8	6.5	27.0	9
Saturday	100.0	13.8	13.1	17.6	13.8	10.3	6.1	25.2	7

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 nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor