

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Wednesday, November 9, 2011

USDL-11-1612

Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • iifstaff@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdnew.htm

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2010

The rate of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases requiring days away from work to recuperate was 118 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2010, statistically unchanged from 2009, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total number of private industry, state government, and local government cases decreased 4 percent to 1,191,100. The median days away from work—a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses—was 8 days, the same as the previous year.

Key Findings:

- The incidence rate for healthcare support workers increased 6 percent to 283 days-away-from-work cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 3.) The incidence rate for food preparation and serving related workers increased 10 percent to 116 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The total number of cases for these two occupation groups increased in 2010 by 4 percent and 7 percent, respectively.
- Decreases in the number of cases with days away from work for construction and extraction workers (down 17 percent) and protective service workers (down 13 percent) contributed heavily to the overall decline in case counts in 2010. (See table 3.)
- Contact with objects and equipment, with an incidence rate of 28 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, remained among the events with the highest rates, but did not change significantly in 2010. However, the incidence rate for overexertion increased by 3 percent to 27 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 1.) For this event or exposure, the private sector health care and social assistance industry had a 4 percent increase in incidence rate—climbing to 48 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. This industry was primarily responsible for the increase in the incidence rate for overexertion.
- In private industry, the incidence rate for women workers increased by 5 percent to 100 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 6.) The number of days-away-from-work cases increased 4 percent for women in the healthcare and social assistance industry, which is a part of education and health services. (See table 8.)
- The incidence rate for musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) cases with days away from work increased 4 percent to 34 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The MSD incidence rate for nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants increased 10 percent to an incidence rate of 249 cases. This occupation also had a 7 percent increase in the number of MSD cases. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had no significant change in their MSD case count; however, the MSD incidence rate increased 6 percent to 155 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 18.)

Note on error in benchmark data: An error in input data was identified that affected the 2007-2009 workplace injury and illness national numbers including the counts of days-away-from-work cases. The effect on the national counts is small and none of the incidence rates or state estimates were affected.

Private industry

In the private sector, the number of days-away-from-work cases decreased 3 percent to 933,200. However, the incidence rate for private industry was 108 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and was essentially unchanged from the year before. (See table 1.) The median number of days spent away from work was 8 days for the third consecutive year—this statistic is regarded as a key measure of the severity of injuries and illnesses. The three industries with the highest numbers of cases in 2010 were health care and social assistance (176,380), retail trade (131,380), and manufacturing (127,140).

Occupational injury and illness incidents in health care and social assistance accounted for nearly one out of five incidents in private industry. Neither the case counts nor the incidence rate were significantly changed from the previous year for this industry sector. Sprains, strains, or tears were the most common nature of injury or illness resulting in an incidence rate of 68 per 10,000 full-time workers in this industry. (See table 2.)

In construction, the number of days-away-from-work cases declined 19 percent to 74,950. As a result, the construction industry reported fewer cases than transportation and warehousing with 89,540. For transportation and warehousing, the incidence rate was essentially unchanged from the previous year, and again had the highest incidence rate (232) of all industry sectors. (See table 1.) The construction and the transportation and warehousing industries each had relatively high incidence rates for cases requiring a full month or more away from work when compared with all private industry. (See table 12.) The rate in construction for these long duration cases was 50 per 10,000 full-time workers while the transportation and warehousing industry had an incidence rate of 92 cases—more than triple the overall private industry rate (30) for workers requiring 31 or more days away from work.

The mining industry had the highest overall median number of days spent away from work per case with 24 days. This was followed by transportation and warehousing (17), utilities (14), and construction (12). Relatively low rates of injuries and illnesses with one to five days away from work in both mining and utilities contributed to the high medians in those industries.

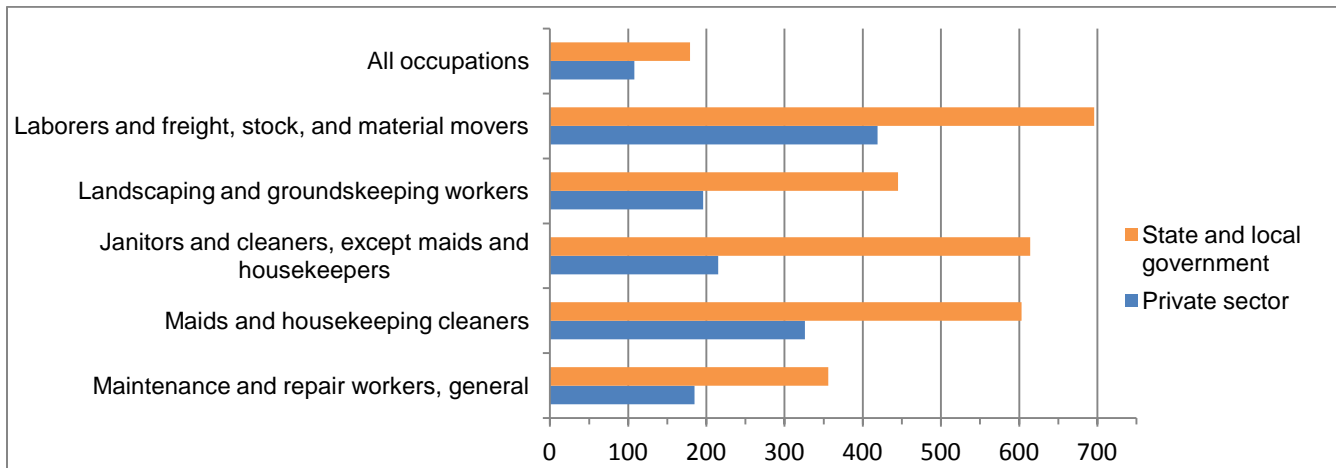
Occupation (private sector, state government, local government)

There were seven occupations where the incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers was greater than 300 and the number of cases with days away from work was greater than 20,000. These occupations also had at least one-tenth of one percent of total employment. They include police and sheriff's patrol officers; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants; light or delivery service truck drivers; laborers and freight, stock and material movers; construction laborers; tractor-trailer truck drivers; and janitors and cleaners. (See table 4.)

Of these seven occupations, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had the highest number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in 2010 with 65,040 (primarily in private industry) and an incidence rate of 430 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Police and sheriff's patrol officers had a high incidence rate of 504 cases per 10,000 full-time workers (primarily in local government) which is a decrease of 16 percent from 2009. Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants had an incidence rate of 489 and a case count of 53,030 cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, which represent increases of 7 and 5 percent respectively.

For all occupations, the incidence rate for public sector was approximately two-thirds higher than in the private sector. Some occupations experienced higher rates in the public sector (state and local government combined) than their counterparts in the private sector. Janitors and cleaners had a public sector rate that was nearly three times that of the private sector. Landscaping and groundskeeping workers had a public sector rate over twice that of the private sector rate. (See chart A.)

Chart A. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses with days away from work for selected occupations¹ with high case counts by ownership, 2010



¹ These occupations had at least one percent of the days-away-from-work cases in their respective ownerships.

Private industry. In the private sector, the number of cases for laborers and freight, stock and material movers was 62,370 cases in 2010, essentially unchanged from 2009. Injuries to workers in this occupation occurred primarily in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry. (See table 9.) The incidence rate increased 7 percent to 419 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See table 4.) The median days away from work for this occupation was 9 days—the same as 2009. (See table 11.)

The number of days-away-from-work cases for private sector tractor-trailer truck drivers decreased 8 percent to 42,140. The incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers for this occupation remained statistically the same as in the prior year at 307 cases in 2010.

State government. For state government, the number of cases with days away from work decreased 8 percent to 69,490 cases. The incidence rate was 175 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, which was essentially unchanged from 2009. The median days away from work was 10 days, up one day from the previous year and two days more than the median for private industry and local government. (See table 3.)

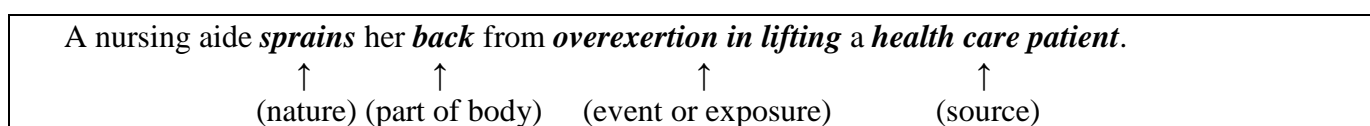
Correctional officers and jailers had 11,420 cases and as in the previous year, this occupation reported by far the most injuries and illnesses in state government with 16 percent of the total. (See table 4.) Police and sheriff’s patrol officers had 3,460 cases and an incidence rate of 469 cases per 10,000 full-time workers (a rate lower than their local government counterparts).

Local government. For local government, the incidence rate was 181 and the number of cases was 188,420—both were statistically unchanged from 2009. The median days away from work was 8, the same as the previous year. (See table 3.) Police and sheriff’s patrol officers had the highest number of

cases with 25,540, a decrease of 18 percent from 2009. (See table 4.) Their incidence rate was 563 per 10,000 full-time workers, which is a decrease of 17 percent from 2009. A 44 percent decrease in assaults by person contributed to this decrease. Janitors and cleaners had 20,250 cases in 2010 which was an increase of 16 percent. Their incidence rate was 664 cases—over three-and-one-half times greater than the incidence rate for all local government workers and over five-and-one-half times greater than the incidence rate for all workers.

Case circumstances

A number of variables describe the circumstances of workplace injuries and illnesses that required one or more days away from work. They include nature, part of body, source, and event or exposure, as well as “musculoskeletal disorders” (an amalgamation of selected nature and event or exposure categories).



Event or exposure. In 2010, these three event or exposure categories each had at least 100,000 incidents: contact with objects and equipment; overexertion; and fall on same level. (See table 5.) In sum, these categories accounted for 62 percent of total injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work for all ownership sectors.

Contact with objects and equipment was the leading event or exposure with 284,140 cases and an incidence rate of 28 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. However, among six occupations with greater than 25,000 cases and incidence rates greater than 300, contact with objects and equipment was the leading event or exposure for only one occupation: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers. In four of those occupations, the leading event or exposure was overexertion. (See table A.)

Twenty-nine percent of the injuries due to contact with objects or equipment were cuts, lacerations, or punctures. Twenty-six percent of these contact with objects or equipment incidents involved an injury to a finger or fingernail; 15 percent affected the head; and the hands (excluding fingers) and feet (including toes) each represented 10 percent.

Table A. Leading event or exposure for selected occupations, all ownerships, 2010

Selected Occupations	Days-away-from-work cases	Incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers	Leading event or exposure (percent of total)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	65,040	430.4	Contact with object or equipment (33%), Overexertion (32%)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	53,030	489.4	Overexertion (49%), Fall on same level (16%)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	46,370	316.5	Overexertion (26%), Contact with object or equipment (22%)
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	43,940	318.5	Overexertion (23%), Contact with object or equipment (19%)
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	29,150	504.3	Assaults and violent acts (18%), Transportation incidents (18%)
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	28,200	384.2	Overexertion (27%), Contact with object or equipment (20%)

Nature of injury or illness. In 2010, sprains, strains, and tears accounted for 40 percent of total injury and illness cases requiring days away from work in all ownerships. Soreness and pain (including the back) accounted for 11 percent of total cases. (See table 5.)

Forty-three percent of sprains, strains, and tears were the result of overexertion. Falls on the same level accounted for another 11 percent and 8 percent were the result of contact with objects and equipment. (See table 17.)

In 36 percent of the sprain, strain, and tear cases, the back was injured, while 12 percent involved the shoulder. In another 26 percent of the cases, a lower extremity (typically the knee or ankle) was injured. Although the back is the most frequently injured part of the body in sprain, strain, and tear cases, the number of such cases has fallen faster over time than for most other parts of the body. (See chart B. Historical data prior to 2008 are only available for private industry.)

Sprain, strain, and tear cases where the shoulder was injured required a median of 21 days to recover, more than twice as many median days than for all sprain, strain, and tear cases. Workers who sustained fractures required a median of 28 days to recuperate. Carpal tunnel syndrome required a median of 27 days to recuperate and electrical burns required a median of 10 days.

Chart B. Number of sprain, strain, and tear cases requiring days away from work by selected part of body, private industry, 2003-2010



Musculoskeletal disorders. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), often referred to as ergonomic injuries, accounted for 29 percent of all workplace injuries and illnesses requiring time away from work in 2010. (See table 18.) A list of nature of injury or illness and event or exposure categories that comprise musculoskeletal disorders can be found on the BLS website: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

There were 346,400 MSDs in all ownerships (state government, local government, and private industry), essentially unchanged from 2009. The rate of MSD injuries for all ownerships was 34 cases per 10,000

full-time workers; an increase of 4 percent from 33 in 2009. While the rate remained essentially the same in state and local government, it increased by 5 percent from 31 cases per 10,000 full-time workers to 33 cases in 2010 in the private sector. The median days away from work for MSD cases was 11 days, compared to 8 days for all days-away-from-work cases.

Five occupations had MSD case counts greater than 10,000. (See table B and table 18.) Of these occupations, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had the highest incidence rate of 249 MSD cases per 10,000 full-time workers and also the highest case count.

For all occupations, the back was injured in nearly half of the MSD cases and required a median of 7 days to recuperate. The most severe MSD cases occurred to the shoulder, requiring a median of 21 days for the worker to return to work, but accounted for only 15 percent of the MSD cases.

Table B. Median number of days away from work and percent of total musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) by selected occupations and selected part of body, all ownerships, 2010

Selected occupation	Selected part of body							
	Median days away from work by							
	Total	Shoulder	Back	Abdomen	Arm	Wrist	Leg	Multiple body parts
All occupations	11	21	7	20	15	18	16	15
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	6	7	5	7	8	10	9	11
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13	27	9	26	7	21	18	25
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12	27	9	20	32	11	17	24
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	21	34	13	22	61	36	19	23
Registered nurses	7	6	6	19	7	7	13	10
	Percent of total MSDs							
All occupations	100.0	14.6	45.4	5.2	4.5	6.4	7.2	5.9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	14.4	55.7	1.5	2.9	3.8	4.1	8.3
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	14.0	49.4	7.0	5.3	4.7	5.5	3.6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	15.1	45.9	5.4	4.9	4.1	7.7	5.7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	21.4	37.4	6.3	5.6	3.2	8.1	5.7
Registered nurses	100.0	13.2	55.1	1.3	1.7	3.4	4.8	9.7

Worker characteristics

Worker characteristics include age, gender, race or ethnic origin, and length of service with the employer at the time of the incident. (See tables 6, 7, 8, 10 and 14.)

Age. For all ownerships (which include the private sector, state government, and local government) the number of days-away-from-work cases for all age groups either declined or remained essentially unchanged from the previous year. For workers between the ages of 16 and 19, the rate of nonfatal

occupational injuries and illnesses increased nearly 10 percent from the prior year to 117 cases per 10,000 full-time employees. Workers age 45-54 had an increase in their incidence rate to 130 cases, an increase of 5 percent from the previous year. This age group comprised 27 percent of all cases in 2010. Within private industry, the incidence rate for workers age 35-44 continued its downward trend since 2003. Workers age 65 and over required the longest amount of time to recuperate from an injury or illness with a median of 16 days.

Gender. The rate of injury and illness for women increased by 3 percent to 106 cases with days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers yet was still lower than the rate for men with 128 cases. The number of injuries and illnesses to men declined by 6 percent in 2010; however, for women workers the number remained relatively unchanged. The severity of injury to men was greater than that to women where men required a median of 9 days to recuperate compared with a median of 7 days for women.

Race or ethnicity. The number of injuries and illnesses decreased 7 percent for black or African American workers to 94,350 cases in 2010 and decreased 4 percent for white workers to 492,250 cases. (See table 7.) The number of cases for Hispanic or Latino workers did not change significantly in 2010. Race or ethnicity was unreported in 37 percent of days-away-from-work cases.

Notes

This release is the third in a series of releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics in 2010. The first release, in August 2011, covered work-related fatalities from the 2010 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In October 2011, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) annual summary reported the total recordable cases by industry and case type for occupational injuries and illnesses for 2010. Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

This release does not present all the publishable estimates and rates for days-away-from-work cases. Several tables have been modified or retired from the previous year. Data users should take caution to read table titles. Table 17 is new and presents data on selected nature of injury categories by event or exposure and part of body. Additional detailed data are available from BLS staff on 202-691-6170, iifstaff@bls.gov, and the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

Error in benchmark data

The employment scope used in benchmarking national survey data was revised for 2010 to correct an error in input data that affected the 2007-2009 workplace injury and illness national numbers. This error resulted in national estimates of the number of injuries and illnesses that were marginally higher than would have otherwise been the case. Table A in the 2010 SOII annual summary news release issued on October 20, 2011 displays the estimates as originally published and as revised. This change does not affect national incidence rates or any state estimates. BLS does not plan to revise previously-published estimates of the number of injuries and illnesses, but cautions data users that this change could minimally affect the comparability of injury and illness counts over time.

TABLE 1. Median days away from work,¹ number, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by industry and selected event or exposure, 2010

Industry	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)										
				Contact with objects	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts	All other events ⁵
Total private, State and local government	8	1,191,100	117.9	28.1	7.3	18.0	3.8	27.0	3.5	5.2	5.5	0.3	4.9	14.2
Total private industry ^{6,7,8}	8	933,200	107.7	27.8	6.9	16.1	3.4	25.8	3.5	4.9	4.4	.2	2.7	12.0
Total goods producing	10	223,020	124.5	43.4	9.7	12.7	3.3	25.9	6.0	6.3	3.5	.3	.8	12.7
Natural resources and mining ^{6,7}	12	20,930	137.7	49.9	10.2	16.4	4.3	26.8	3.1	6.3	4.1	1.1	5.0	10.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	8	14,010	166.3	54.4	13.8	20.4	6.6	26.7	5.2	8.3	5.2	1.4	9.0	15.3
Mining	24	6,910	102.1	44.2	5.8	11.5	1.4	26.8	.5	3.8	2.8	.7	—	4.6
Construction	12	74,950	149.6	49.3	20.1	14.3	5.2	28.7	3.0	6.3	5.8	.4	.6	15.8
Manufacturing	9	127,140	111.7	40.0	5.0	11.5	2.4	24.5	7.7	6.2	2.3	.2	.3	11.6
Total service providing	7	710,170	103.3	23.8	6.1	17.0	3.4	25.8	2.8	4.6	4.7	.1	3.2	11.8
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁸	10	284,630	137.0	35.8	8.1	18.1	4.2	36.2	3.7	4.3	8.0	.2	1.2	17.2
Wholesale trade	9	58,060	110.0	28.8	6.0	13.5	3.4	29.6	3.3	4.2	7.1	.2	.8	13.1
Retail trade	8	131,380	118.4	35.1	6.1	16.8	3.3	30.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	.2	1.2	14.6
Transportation and warehousing	17	89,540	232.0	49.9	17.2	28.6	8.1	63.2	4.3	6.4	22.3	.1	1.5	30.3
Utilities	14	5,650	103.3	17.4	6.5	14.1	3.9	22.2	6.3	6.5	5.7	.4	1.7	18.6
Information	11	19,330	77.1	13.7	6.4	14.6	2.8	14.4	4.0	2.5	4.5	—	1.1	13.1
Financial activities	9	27,480	40.2	7.0	4.7	7.5	1.4	7.8	2.6	1.4	2.1	—	1.7	4.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	9	16,980	100.8	21.5	10.2	12.3	4.2	24.2	2.8	3.1	5.0	—	5.6	12.0
Professional and business services	7	75,890	58.0	14.5	4.8	9.7	1.8	10.1	1.9	2.4	3.3	.1	2.3	7.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5	18,140	26.5	5.6	2.3	4.8	.9	3.8	1.8	1.3	.9	.1	2.9	2.2
Management of companies and enterprises	10	7,160	40.8	6.1	4.1	9.7	1.1	8.6	2.1	1.3	2.0	—	.5	5.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	7	50,590	112.5	31.5	8.9	17.2	3.6	20.3	1.9	4.3	7.4	.1	2.1	15.2
Education and health services	6	186,830	130.6	19.7	5.2	25.1	4.4	42.9	2.7	5.2	4.5	.1	9.0	11.7
Educational services	6	10,440	61.5	13.2	4.5	15.3	2.0	9.1	1.2	3.7	1.7	—	3.9	6.8
Health care and social assistance	6	176,380	139.9	20.6	5.3	26.5	4.7	47.5	2.9	5.4	4.9	.1	9.7	12.4
Leisure and hospitality	6	88,740	106.6	32.3	5.0	21.2	3.9	16.7	2.4	11.3	1.2	.1	1.6	11.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6	15,050	128.3	33.9	11.2	20.1	4.0	20.0	3.0	9.8	3.1	.6	1.9	20.6
Accommodation and food services	6	73,700	103.0	32.0	3.9	21.3	3.9	16.1	2.3	11.5	.9	.1	1.5	9.5
Other services	7	27,260	94.2	23.2	8.7	14.5	3.0	16.9	2.1	4.1	3.6	.8	3.5	13.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Median days away from work,¹ number, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by industry and selected event or exposure, 2010 — Continued

Industry	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)										
				Contact with objects	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts	All other events ⁵
Total State government^{6,7,8}	10	69,490	175.1	26.1	9.2	27.8	5.3	30.5	4.5	7.4	10.5	0.2	30.1	23.5
Total service providing	10	67,910	174.5	26.0	9.2	27.5	5.4	30.4	4.4	7.4	10.1	.2	30.7	23.2
Education and health services	9	33,010	164.1	23.0	7.0	27.0	4.1	35.3	3.2	4.9	4.7	—	40.0	15.0
Educational services	7	9,560	66.5	12.5	6.0	14.8	2.1	14.4	1.9	2.9	2.0	—	1.5	8.4
Health care and social assistance	10	23,450	409.4	49.4	9.4	57.4	9.1	87.8	6.3	9.9	11.7	—	136.7	31.5
Public administration	10	30,870	175.7	27.5	10.8	27.9	6.0	22.3	5.7	10.0	12.1	.4	21.9	31.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	11	19,210	275.1	40.7	19.2	40.8	9.3	28.0	4.5	17.5	13.1	.5	48.1	53.3
Total local government^{6,7,8}	8	188,420	180.6	31.3	10.0	30.4	7.2	35.5	2.9	6.7	12.6	1.4	13.1	29.6
Total service providing	8	184,780	178.8	31.0	10.0	30.1	7.0	34.9	2.8	6.7	12.5	1.4	13.2	29.1
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁸	16	13,470	285.5	49.7	17.5	35.2	13.2	61.3	5.1	9.0	40.3	—	3.4	50.8
Transportation and warehousing	18	8,690	365.7	63.8	22.8	43.7	11.8	80.0	5.7	8.7	73.7	—	6.1	49.2
Utilities	13	4,770	205.4	35.7	12.2	26.7	14.7	42.5	4.5	9.3	6.3	—	.7	52.8
Education and health services	6	77,510	128.2	21.8	7.7	31.5	4.6	25.8	1.8	3.4	4.9	.1	9.7	17.0
Educational services	6	64,000	121.1	21.4	7.8	30.9	4.7	20.2	1.7	3.0	5.2	.1	9.1	17.1
Health care and social assistance	7	13,520	177.6	24.5	6.4	36.0	4.3	64.7	2.8	5.9	3.2	—	13.4	16.3
Public administration	8	84,620	245.1	39.3	13.0	27.2	10.3	47.1	4.3	10.4	22.4	3.9	22.0	45.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	8	36,050	404.9	46.7	20.9	33.7	14.1	68.4	8.6	19.9	40.4	14.4	59.2	78.6

¹ Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

² 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)

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Event codes: Contact with objects, Total = 00-09; Fall to lower level = 110-119; Fall on same level = 130-139; Slips or trips without fall = 215; Overexertion, Total = 220-229; Repetitive motion = 230-239; Exposure to harmful substances or environments = 30-39; Transportation incidents = 40-49; Fires and explosions = 50-52; Assaults and violent acts, Total = 60-63; All

other events = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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

TABLE 2. Median days away from work,¹ number, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by industry and selected nature of injury, 2010

Industry	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)											
				Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputations	Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Soreness, pain, including back	All other natures ⁵
Total private, State and local government	8	1,191,100	117.9	46.9	8.5	8.0	0.5	9.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	5.7	13.3	20.4
Total private industry^{6,7,8}	8	933,200	107.7	42.7	8.0	8.1	.6	8.9	1.7	.5	1.0	.5	4.8	11.7	18.2
Total goods producing	10	223,020	124.5	41.8	12.7	11.8	1.7	8.5	1.8	1.0	2.1	.6	5.1	11.0	23.9
Natural resources and mining ^{5,7}	12	20,930	137.7	47.4	19.7	9.8	1.4	12.3	1.8	1.2	.3	.4	8.6	7.8	25.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	8	14,010	166.3	54.7	21.1	13.2	.8	14.9	2.0	1.5	.6	.7	11.3	10.9	31.7
Mining	24	6,910	102.1	38.3	17.9	5.5	2.0	9.0	1.6	.7	-	-	5.4	3.8	16.6
Construction	12	74,950	149.6	51.1	17.7	14.0	1.2	8.2	1.5	.9	1.2	.1	6.4	15.4	27.6
Manufacturing	9	127,140	111.7	36.9	9.6	11.0	2.0	8.1	2.0	.9	2.8	.8	4.1	9.5	22.2
Total service providing	7	710,170	103.3	43.0	6.8	7.1	.3	9.0	1.7	.4	.7	.4	4.7	11.9	16.8
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁸	10	284,630	137.0	59.8	8.8	9.3	.5	12.5	1.0	.5	.9	.5	5.5	14.5	22.1
Wholesale trade	9	58,060	110.0	46.8	8.4	6.3	.6	9.1	.8	.6	1.0	.3	4.8	10.6	19.4
Retail trade	8	131,380	118.4	48.3	7.3	11.1	.4	11.7	1.3	.5	.8	.6	4.7	12.0	18.7
Transportation and warehousing	17	89,540	232.0	112.2	13.6	8.8	.6	20.2	.5	.7	.9	.5	9.3	28.0	35.9
Utilities	14	5,650	103.3	49.2	9.8	4.6	.5	6.6	.4	.3	1.9	.4	2.8	6.8	18.9
Information	11	19,330	77.1	36.8	4.4	2.7	.1	6.3	.3	-	.9	.3	4.6	6.4	13.8
Financial activities	9	27,480	40.2	13.5	4.7	1.9	.1	2.7	.1	-	.8	.7	2.5	4.9	8.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	9	16,980	100.8	38.2	8.8	6.8	.3	5.8	.5	.2	.6	2.3	6.7	10.4	20.1
Professional and business services	7	75,890	58.0	20.8	5.0	4.3	.3	3.8	.3	.2	.6	.2	2.9	6.7	12.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5	18,140	26.5	8.3	2.3	1.6	-	1.5	-	.1	.6	.1	1.3	2.6	7.8
Management of companies and enterprises	10	7,160	40.8	17.6	5.1	1.2	.1	2.7	.5	-	.5	.1	1.7	5.5	5.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	7	50,590	112.5	41.0	9.1	9.5	.8	7.7	.5	.5	.6	.4	5.9	13.5	21.7
Education and health services	6	186,830	130.6	62.5	7.3	3.6	.1	11.9	1.3	.4	.6	.6	6.5	17.1	17.8
Educational services	6	10,440	61.5	20.7	7.4	3.1	.2	5.8	.9	.2	.3	.1	3.4	6.6	12.3
Health care and social assistance	6	176,380	139.9	68.1	7.2	3.7	.1	12.7	1.4	.4	.6	.7	6.9	18.6	18.5
Leisure and hospitality	6	88,740	106.6	32.9	5.8	17.9	.4	10.0	7.6	.4	.2	.3	3.7	11.4	15.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6	15,050	128.3	43.7	9.2	8.6	.3	13.4	2.3	.2	.5	.5	4.8	14.1	29.7
Accommodation and food services	6	73,700	103.0	31.1	5.2	19.4	.4	9.5	8.5	.5	.2	.3	3.6	11.0	12.7
Other services	7	27,260	94.2	29.5	7.6	5.9	.9	7.2	1.6	.3	.6	.2	6.3	12.4	21.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Median days away from work,¹ number, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by industry and selected nature of injury, 2010 — Continued

Industry	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)											
				Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputations	Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Soreness, pain, including back	All other natures ⁵
Total State government ^{6,7,8}	10	69,490	175.1	70.8	7.7	4.4	0.3	19.3	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.3	11.3	24.8	32.0
Total service providing	10	67,910	174.5	70.0	7.7	4.4	.3	19.3	1.1	.2	1.8	.3	11.5	24.9	32.1
Education and health services	9	33,010	164.1	63.6	8.2	3.4	.2	22.0	1.3	.2	1.2	.3	12.3	27.5	23.1
Educational services	7	9,560	66.5	29.7	5.8	2.7	.3	9.0	.9	.2	.7	.2	3.4	4.9	8.5
Health care and social assistance	10	23,450	409.4	148.9	14.1	5.3	—	54.5	2.2	—	2.4	.8	34.6	84.3	59.9
Public administration	10	30,870	175.7	70.8	7.1	4.9	.3	14.3	1.0	.2	2.6	.3	10.8	21.0	41.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	11	19,210	275.1	110.2	9.2	6.3	.5	25.3	1.4	.5	1.4	—	15.0	36.3	67.3
Total local government ^{6,7,8}	8	188,420	180.6	72.6	12.5	9.3	.2	15.1	1.2	.3	.8	.6	11.1	22.0	33.6
Total service providing	8	184,780	178.8	71.6	12.5	9.3	.2	15.1	1.2	.3	.8	.6	11.0	21.7	33.3
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁹	16	13,470	285.5	142.5	13.7	10.0	1.4	32.7	.8	.4	1.5	.9	9.0	30.2	41.3
Transportation and warehousing	18	8,690	365.7	174.7	12.6	12.4	.8	54.4	1.1	—	—	1.5	8.4	46.9	51.6
Utilities	13	4,770	205.4	110.7	14.8	7.6	2.0	10.7	—	.7	2.4	—	9.7	13.4	30.9
Education and health services	6	77,510	128.2	46.5	11.6	5.8	.1	13.1	.9	.3	.6	.6	9.8	16.4	22.0
Educational services	6	64,000	121.1	40.3	11.8	6.0	.1	12.9	.9	.3	.6	.6	10.0	15.8	21.5
Health care and social assistance	7	13,520	177.6	89.9	9.7	4.3	—	14.7	1.0	.9	.9	.7	8.3	21.0	25.2
Public administration	8	84,620	245.1	107.0	14.0	10.8	.2	16.9	1.8	.3	.9	.6	13.7	29.4	46.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	8	36,050	404.9	181.2	22.1	16.5	—	26.3	3.4	—	.6	1.2	24.4	44.2	80.7

¹ Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

² 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)

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

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

0973; Back pain, hurt back only = 0972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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

TABLE 3. Number, incidence rate,¹ and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected occupational groups and private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Occupation	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,191,100	117.9	8	933,200	107.7	8	69,490	175.1	10	188,420	180.6	8
Management occupations	21,980	37.1	5	18,970	36.3	5	630	26.9	6	2,370	50.7	3
Business and financial operations occupations	7,080	14.9	6	5,260	12.4	8	1,210	38.8	2	600	25.3	8
Computer and mathematical occupations	3,110	10.8	7	2,460	9.2	7	420	32.3	4	230	20.5	3
Architecture and engineering occupations	3,860	19.3	10	3,270	17.5	12	360	40.5	6	230	34.8	5
Life, physical, and social science occupations	3,080	29.5	6	2,000	25.1	6	690	43.7	12	380	42.3	1
Community and social services occupations	15,440	102.0	6	7,970	88.4	5	5,320	202.2	8	2,140	64.0	7
Legal occupations	1,440	16.5	7	810	11.5	5	160	19.0	6	460	59.8	14
Education, training, and library occupations	36,800	58.2	4	7,640	55.7	3	1,450	22.4	6	27,710	71.9	5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	7,600	58.9	9	7,020	58.7	9	150	31.4	2	440	80.3	3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	64,300	110.7	7	50,230	99.3	6	6,370	203.1	10	7,690	160.0	7
Healthcare support occupations	83,000	282.5	6	66,860	242.3	6	10,720	1,128.7	10	5,420	487.1	7
Protective service occupations	80,510	309.2	9	9,420	105.8	7	17,330	393.6	14	53,760	456.9	8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	82,810	115.6	5	74,120	107.4	5	1,720	518.4	8	6,970	240.1	6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	95,180	307.1	8	62,980	247.5	7	4,800	484.9	7	27,410	616.6	10
Personal care and service occupations	29,910	126.7	8	26,140	124.5	8	1,200	352.8	74	2,580	112.5	9
Sales and related occupations	67,040	65.8	8	65,920	64.3	8	680	372.8	17	430	129.3	11
Office and administrative support occupations	79,170	49.0	7	66,390	46.5	7	4,600	64.6	5	8,170	65.8	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	12,280	136.6	7	11,850	133.3	7	340	234.3	13	80	-	5
Construction and extraction occupations	88,670	203.9	12	74,190	186.0	12	4,510	503.6	11	9,960	346.2	12
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	93,100	214.3	9	80,650	200.7	9	2,800	337.5	11	9,650	358.6	8
Production occupations	111,800	154.4	8	107,670	149.6	8	920	404.8	5	3,210	310.5	11
Transportation and material moving occupations	200,150	282.7	12	180,240	268.6	12	3,040	708.4	19	16,860	451.9	13

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 Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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.

⁶ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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

TABLE 4. Number, incidence rate,¹ and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected detailed occupation and private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Occupation ⁴	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{5,6,7}			State government ^{5,6,7}			Local government ^{5,6,7}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,191,100	117.9	8	933,200	107.7	8	69,490	175.1	10	188,420	180.6	8
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	7,730	614.6	18	2,460	402.2	10	–	–	–	4,090	726.0	28
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	29,150	504.3	7	160	357.6	17	3,460	468.6	7	25,540	563.4	7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	53,030	489.4	6	45,600	459.6	6	3,050	947.7	7	4,380	669.9	7
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	5,030	485.1	11	900	137.5	8	190	–	59	3,930	1,138.1	12
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	65,040	430.4	9	62,370	419.2	9	520	575.8	7	2,150	728.5	6
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	8,360	416.0	6	5,860	452.9	7	40	–	11	2,460	376.9	4
Food servers, nonrestaurant	4,990	404.2	6	3,380	286.5	5	350	–	5	1,260	2,610.2	26
Fire fighters	12,610	400.9	9	90	94.0	1	340	477.1	6	12,170	458.1	9
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	28,200	384.2	16	27,800	379.3	17	60	–	9	330	497.1	8
Highway maintenance workers	4,730	383.9	10	40	96.1	46	2,590	765.0	11	2,100	269.5	10
Correctional officers and jailers	15,570	383.5	14	410	193.4	10	11,420	445.9	17	3,730	283.4	7
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	20,940	340.5	7	19,410	326.4	7	610	923.9	9	920	489.6	5
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	4,450	319.2	20	4,450	317.3	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	43,940	318.5	18	42,140	306.5	19	310	–	19	1,500	849.9	12
Construction laborers	19,830	316.6	12	17,940	297.6	12	370	1,200.3	19	1,520	609.6	7
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners ..	46,370	316.5	10	23,170	214.7	8	2,940	446.7	7	20,250	664.2	11
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	5,260	311.4	12	5,240	308.0	12	20	–	19	–	–	–
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	8,830	304.1	9	8,550	293.6	8	20	–	43	260	–	42
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	6,040	293.0	9	4,350	244.9	9	370	1,089.4	16	1,320	530.4	7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	5,510	280.4	8	5,280	284.1	9	110	250.9	7	120	154.4	7
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7,310	264.9	5	4,860	301.6	5	450	455.3	6	2,000	224.8	5
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	2,680	259.3	14	2,240	243.0	15	–	–	–	430	419.0	6
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	3,480	253.9	6	3,310	248.8	6	30	–	7	140	293.7	20
Industrial machinery mechanics	6,300	246.7	14	6,090	243.1	14	30	–	69	170	263.7	5
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	3,750	245.3	7	2,900	246.4	5	220	303.1	5	630	231.2	25
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	12,490	237.6	5	11,180	220.0	4	590	1,224.7	11	710	442.0	7
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	14,950	230.6	5	10,970	195.9	5	810	534.9	7	3,180	436.9	6
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	7,170	228.5	14	6,400	213.2	14	190	458.3	34	580	487.3	9
Driver/sales workers	7,720	220.2	9	7,710	217.2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carpenters	11,140	219.5	11	10,340	207.1	11	350	954.2	4	450	466.6	41
Painters, construction and maintenance	3,130	215.7	10	2,810	204.2	10	140	462.3	11	180	324.5	11
Food preparation workers	10,640	214.7	5	9,540	212.3	5	310	640.5	12	790	187.4	6
Maintenance and repair workers, general	22,020	213.3	8	15,920	185.2	7	1,270	300.8	8	4,830	374.7	12

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 Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate,¹ and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected injury or illness characteristics and private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Characteristic	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,191,100	117.9	8	933,200	107.7	8	69,490	175.1	10	188,420	180.6	8
Musculoskeletal disorders⁷	346,400	34.3	11	284,340	32.8	11	16,560	41.7	13	45,500	43.6	11
Nature of injury or illness:												
Sprains, strains, tears	474,000	46.9	10	370,130	42.7	10	28,090	70.8	10	75,780	72.6	10
Fractures	85,480	8.5	28	69,380	8.0	30	3,060	7.7	26	13,050	12.5	18
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	92,210	9.1	4	79,120	9.1	4	2,090	5.3	5	10,990	10.5	3
Cuts, lacerations	81,260	8.0	4	69,800	8.1	4	1,760	4.4	4	9,700	9.3	3
Punctures	10,950	1.1	3	9,320	1.1	3	330	.8	9	1,290	1.2	2
Amputations	5,540	.5	21	5,260	.6	21	110	.3	30	170	.2	21
Bruises, contusions	100,380	9.9	4	76,960	8.9	4	7,640	19.3	6	15,780	15.1	5
Heat burns, scalds	16,380	1.6	5	14,620	1.7	5	490	1.2	6	1,270	1.2	3
Chemical burns	4,660	.5	3	4,210	.5	3	90	.2	2	350	.3	1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	10,060	1.0	27	8,490	1.0	27	750	1.9	43	820	.8	16
Tendonitis	4,820	.5	14	4,010	.5	16	130	.3	11	670	.6	12
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	57,650	5.7	9	41,620	4.8	10	4,470	11.3	10	11,560	11.1	6
With fractures, burns, and other injuries	9,270	.9	25	7,600	.9	25	330	.8	49	1,350	1.3	24
With sprains and bruises	21,780	2.2	8	15,410	1.8	9	1,830	4.6	11	4,540	4.4	6
Soreness, pain, including back	134,060	13.3	8	101,290	11.7	8	9,840	24.8	14	22,940	22.0	7
Back pain only	40,910	4.0	8	33,240	3.8	7	2,010	5.1	19	5,670	5.4	9
All other natures	205,860	20.4	6	158,120	18.2	6	12,720	32.0	9	35,020	33.6	6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:												
Contact with objects and equipment	284,140	28.1	5	241,160	27.8	5	10,360	26.1	6	32,610	31.3	5
Struck by object	138,530	13.7	5	119,130	13.7	5	4,640	11.7	5	14,750	14.1	4
Struck against object	83,360	8.2	5	67,170	7.8	5	3,490	8.8	7	12,710	12.2	7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	45,330	4.5	8	41,040	4.7	9	1,310	3.3	7	2,980	2.9	6
Fall to lower level	73,520	7.3	14	59,440	6.9	16	3,660	9.2	9	10,420	10.0	10
Fall on same level	182,400	18.0	8	139,660	16.1	9	11,030	27.8	8	31,710	30.4	7
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	38,700	3.8	8	29,140	3.4	9	2,090	5.3	8	7,470	7.2	7
Overexertion	273,170	27.0	11	223,970	25.8	10	12,110	30.5	15	37,090	35.5	11
Overexertion in lifting	133,410	13.2	11	112,170	12.9	10	4,150	10.5	12	17,090	16.4	11
Repetitive motion	34,920	3.5	24	30,080	3.5	24	1,770	4.5	24	3,070	2.9	20
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	52,730	5.2	4	42,780	4.9	3	2,950	7.4	6	7,000	6.7	4
Transportation incidents	55,590	5.5	10	38,330	4.4	11	4,160	10.5	12	13,110	12.6	7
Highway accident	36,460	3.6	8	24,060	2.8	9	3,230	8.1	16	9,180	8.8	7
Fires and explosions	3,000	.3	22	1,510	.2	23	80	.2	13	1,410	1.4	22
Assaults and violent acts	49,050	4.9	6	23,410	2.7	5	11,960	30.1	10	13,680	13.1	6
By person(s)	40,310	4.0	7	16,910	2.0	6	11,260	28.4	10	12,140	11.6	6
By animal	7,160	.7	3	6,130	.7	3	270	.7	8	760	.7	2
All other events	143,860	14.2	10	103,720	12.0	11	9,310	23.5	11	30,830	29.6	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate,¹ and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected injury or illness characteristics and private industry, state government, and local government, 2010 — Continued

Characteristic	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:												
Head	76,460	7.6	2	61,830	7.1	2	4,160	10.5	4	10,470	10.0	2
Eye(s)	25,230	2.5	2	22,370	2.6	2	1,000	2.5	2	1,860	1.8	2
Neck, including throat	16,980	1.7	8	12,950	1.5	7	1,340	3.4	8	2,690	2.6	9
Trunk	386,550	38.2	10	310,400	35.8	10	19,170	48.3	11	56,980	54.6	10
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	87,040	8.6	21	68,040	7.9	21	4,450	11.2	23	14,550	13.9	21
Back, including spine, spinal cord	227,730	22.5	7	185,270	21.4	7	11,010	27.7	11	31,450	30.1	8
Upper extremities	253,450	25.1	7	209,600	24.2	7	12,200	30.7	10	31,650	30.3	6
Arm(s)	53,200	5.3	10	42,550	4.9	10	2,750	6.9	10	7,900	7.6	9
Wrist(s)	47,140	4.7	14	39,110	4.5	15	2,540	6.4	19	5,490	5.3	8
Hand(s), except finger(s)	48,280	4.8	5	39,510	4.6	5	2,020	5.1	7	6,750	6.5	3
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	87,990	8.7	5	75,440	8.7	5	3,740	9.4	7	8,810	8.4	4
Lower extremities	274,210	27.1	10	212,080	24.5	10	15,860	39.9	9	46,270	44.3	10
Knee(s)	110,040	10.9	15	82,980	9.6	15	6,630	16.7	14	20,420	19.6	15
Ankle(s)	63,180	6.3	8	49,960	5.8	8	3,960	10.0	6	9,260	8.9	8
Foot, toe	49,100	4.9	7	40,060	4.6	7	2,140	5.4	5	6,900	6.6	7
Body systems	23,150	2.3	4	16,390	1.9	4	1,680	4.2	8	5,080	4.9	6
Multiple body parts	151,480	15.0	10	104,020	12.0	11	14,690	37.0	11	32,770	31.4	8
All other parts of body	8,820	.9	5	5,930	.7	6	400	1.0	6	2,500	2.4	4
Source of injury or illness:												
Chemicals and chemical products	16,130	1.6	3	13,600	1.6	3	790	2.0	4	1,740	1.7	6
Containers	129,210	12.8	10	112,880	13.0	10	3,240	8.2	9	13,090	12.5	10
Furniture and fixtures	48,420	4.8	6	37,590	4.3	7	2,400	6.1	7	8,430	8.1	4
Machinery	58,720	5.8	7	52,320	6.0	7	1,720	4.3	9	4,670	4.5	7
Parts and materials	88,160	8.7	8	78,990	9.1	8	1,660	4.2	9	7,510	7.2	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	257,560	25.5	10	193,910	22.4	11	16,180	40.8	9	47,470	45.5	9
Handtools	49,160	4.9	5	42,140	4.9	5	1,390	3.5	7	5,630	5.4	6
Vehicles	101,970	10.1	9	77,300	8.9	10	5,860	14.8	13	18,810	18.0	8
Person, injured or ill worker	178,090	17.6	12	136,710	15.8	13	11,460	28.9	11	29,920	28.7	10
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	165,070	16.3	12	128,230	14.8	13	10,430	26.3	11	26,420	25.3	10
Person, other than injured or ill worker	105,560	10.4	7	65,100	7.5	6	16,090	40.5	11	24,370	23.4	7
Health care patient	72,750	7.2	7	55,150	6.4	6	10,060	25.3	8	7,540	7.2	7
All other sources	158,120	15.6	5	122,660	14.2	5	8,700	21.9	8	26,760	25.7	6

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) 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.

⁶ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁷ 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.

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

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

TABLE 6. Number, incidence rate,¹ and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for gender and age groups in private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Characteristic	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total cases	1,191,100	117.9	8	933,200	107.7	8	69,490	175.1	10	188,420	180.6	8
Gender:												
Male	712,080	127.6	9	563,850	113.6	9	37,340	219.6	11	110,890	246.3	8
Female	472,520	105.7	7	365,610	99.7	7	31,970	141.5	9	74,940	129.5	7
Not reported	6,500	—	11	3,750	—	24	180	—	38	2,580	—	5
Age:												
14 - 15	220	—	3	200	—	3	—	—	—	20	—	3
16 - 19	23,690	116.9	4	22,140	114.4	4	420	170.5	6	1,140	160.5	6
20 - 24	96,620	114.1	5	87,370	111.4	5	3,430	166.9	5	5,820	133.8	5
25 - 34	243,820	106.3	6	201,710	100.1	6	12,930	169.7	10	29,180	143.1	5
35 - 44	273,790	118.4	8	208,520	105.4	8	16,920	191.4	10	48,340	196.3	8
45 - 54	318,510	129.8	10	239,100	115.6	10	21,160	196.9	9	58,250	208.5	8
55 - 64	180,080	120.1	12	132,900	108.9	13	11,950	150.0	11	35,230	176.2	10
65 and over	34,560	104.3	16	27,680	98.5	15	1,350	92.4	19	5,540	153.0	22

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) 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.

⁶ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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

TABLE 7. Number, percent distribution, and median days away from work¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² for race or ethnic origin and length of service in private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Characteristic	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{3,4,5}			State government ^{3,4,5}			Local government ^{3,4,5}		
	Number	Percent	Median days away from work	Number	Percent	Median days away from work	Number	Percent	Median days away from work	Number	Percent	Median days away from work
Total cases	1,191,100	100.0	8	933,200	100.0	8	69,490	100.0	10	188,420	100.0	8
Race or ethnic origin:⁶												
White only	492,250	41.3	7	391,850	42.0	7	19,920	28.7	7	80,470	42.7	6
Black only	94,350	7.9	7	73,140	7.8	6	8,750	12.6	12	12,460	6.6	7
Hispanic or Latino only	139,160	11.7	7	122,970	13.2	7	3,210	4.6	12	12,980	6.9	9
Asian only	13,830	1.2	7	11,850	1.3	7	670	1.0	10	1,310	.7	12
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	3,410	.3	5	2,900	.3	5	150	.2	10	370	.2	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	5,790	.5	6	4,630	.5	5	210	.3	14	950	.5	7
Hispanic or Latino and other race	880	.1	58	740	.1	55	-	-	-	130	.1	67
Multi-race	1,000	.1	7	820	.1	7	110	.2	1	70	(7)	10
Not reported	440,460	37.0	10	324,320	34.8	10	36,470	52.5	10	79,670	42.3	10
Length of service with employer:												
Less than 3 months	91,900	7.7	6	85,970	9.2	6	1,860	2.7	5	4,060	2.2	4
3 - 11 months	166,070	13.9	7	152,270	16.3	7	4,210	6.1	8	9,600	5.1	7
1 - 5 years	425,160	35.7	7	353,780	37.9	7	20,120	29.0	9	51,260	27.2	7
More than 5 years	485,470	40.8	10	326,270	35.0	11	41,540	59.8	10	117,670	62.5	9

¹ Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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 Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

TABLE 8. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major private industry sector, 2010

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	933,200	223,020	20,930	74,950	127,140	710,170	284,630	19,330	27,480	75,890	186,830	88,740	27,260
Gender:													
Male	563,850	190,640	17,820	72,800	100,020	373,210	197,500	14,220	14,280	47,640	36,970	43,640	18,960
Female	365,610	32,280	3,050	2,140	27,090	333,320	83,680	5,110	13,200	28,240	149,740	45,040	8,300
Age:													
16 - 19	22,140	3,780	740	1,110	1,920	18,360	7,130	290	180	710	2,170	7,260	630
20 - 24	87,370	17,060	2,510	5,320	9,230	70,310	26,890	700	1,250	7,460	15,270	15,260	3,480
25 - 34	201,710	50,700	5,210	20,380	25,110	151,020	55,460	4,270	5,120	17,090	41,710	21,060	6,300
35 - 44	208,520	53,230	4,720	18,550	29,960	155,300	64,730	5,720	6,480	16,590	41,000	15,870	4,900
45 - 54	239,100	60,770	4,420	20,560	35,790	178,320	73,960	5,110	8,460	19,060	47,670	16,290	7,770
55 - 64	132,900	30,210	2,590	7,160	20,450	102,690	42,110	2,710	4,390	10,580	30,490	9,290	3,110
65 and over	27,680	4,240	320	1,170	2,740	23,440	10,900	300	850	2,180	5,890	2,480	850
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	85,970	27,490	4,270	10,930	12,290	58,480	21,890	780	1,600	8,130	11,670	12,120	2,300
3 - 11 months	152,270	33,320	3,530	12,320	17,470	118,940	43,210	1,250	4,950	14,570	30,390	19,030	5,540
1 - 5 years	353,780	75,000	7,340	27,860	39,800	278,790	106,600	6,400	10,580	31,410	78,580	35,030	10,190
More than 5 years	326,270	85,040	5,310	23,280	56,450	241,220	105,570	10,650	9,840	21,160	63,890	21,290	8,810
Race or ethnic origin:⁵													
White only	391,850	113,180	5,280	43,070	64,840	278,670	107,960	4,660	11,040	30,000	79,190	30,670	15,150
Black only	73,140	13,420	380	2,710	10,330	59,720	16,060	860	1,900	5,230	26,300	6,750	2,630
Hispanic or Latino only	122,970	42,580	7,970	13,380	21,230	80,390	27,770	830	3,880	13,040	15,200	16,440	3,230
Asian only	11,850	2,640	50	180	2,410	9,210	2,290	90	210	950	3,310	2,010	350
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	2,900	570	60	200	300	2,340	860	-	60	150	830	400	40
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	4,630	1,280	70	680	520	3,350	1,250	40	120	170	1,100	650	-
Hispanic or Latino and other race	740	370	-	280	60	370	120	-	-	40	60	130	-
Multi-race	820	290	-	250	40	530	120	-	-	30	200	150	-
Not reported	324,320	48,700	7,080	14,210	27,400	275,620	128,210	12,840	10,270	26,290	60,630	31,550	5,830

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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 Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

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

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

TABLE 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupation and major private industry sector, 2010

Occupation	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	933,200	223,020	20,930	74,950	127,140	710,170	284,630	19,330	27,480	75,890	186,830	88,740	27,260
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	62,370	12,310	310	330	11,680	50,060	42,820	460	430	3,850	910	960	630
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	45,600	—	—	—	—	45,600	—	—	90	200	45,290	—	30
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	42,140	6,530	1,080	1,830	3,630	35,610	30,870	50	590	3,580	110	110	300
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	27,800	2,060	230	350	1,480	25,740	22,050	460	720	1,300	380	340	500
Retail salespersons	26,570	120	—	40	80	26,450	25,070	60	220	500	80	330	190
Production workers, all other	25,640	19,610	410	470	18,730	6,030	3,700	220	50	1,390	260	200	210
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	23,170	2,200	120	270	1,820	20,970	2,480	340	2,610	7,790	4,630	2,730	390
Registered nurses	21,530	—	—	—	—	21,530	—	130	70	370	20,920	—	30
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	19,410	120	—	40	80	19,280	110	—	780	2,190	7,820	8,210	180
Construction laborers	17,940	15,420	50	14,700	670	2,520	900	60	90	1,240	80	80	70
Maintenance and repair workers, general	15,920	3,870	280	700	2,880	12,050	3,350	470	2,540	1,480	1,860	1,500	860
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	15,630	150	20	30	100	15,470	14,140	50	420	100	80	300	380
Stock clerks and order fillers	15,510	870	40	80	750	14,640	13,780	40	30	210	400	150	30
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	13,250	50	—	—	50	13,200	5,790	—	20	70	380	6,920	—
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	13,050	11,110	20	170	10,930	1,940	1,200	50	30	370	110	20	160
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	11,180	390	—	100	280	10,790	7,810	30	110	160	30	30	2,640
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	10,970	300	90	110	100	10,670	220	—	580	7,270	550	1,570	470
Cashiers	10,940	70	40	—	30	10,870	9,010	—	70	30	140	1,520	60
Cooks, restaurant	10,380	—	—	—	—	10,380	160	—	—	20	—	10,160	—
Carpenters	10,340	9,040	—	8,300	730	1,300	380	50	320	210	190	110	60
Food preparation workers	9,540	230	—	—	220	9,310	2,290	—	20	20	1,010	5,960	—
Customer service representatives	9,480	260	—	—	250	9,210	4,250	1,150	1,810	1,290	330	120	260
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	8,550	6,550	230	950	5,370	2,000	800	—	20	430	20	—	720
Waiters and waitresses	8,130	—	—	—	—	8,130	150	—	—	30	170	7,760	—
Home health aides	8,070	—	—	—	—	8,070	—	—	—	170	7,880	—	—
Driver/sales workers	7,710	780	—	—	750	6,940	4,920	120	140	330	50	670	700
Personal and home care aides	7,500	—	—	—	—	7,500	—	—	20	230	6,970	90	190
Electricians	7,150	6,490	140	5,540	800	660	250	—	—	120	210	50	—
Security guards	6,970	330	200	40	90	6,640	460	60	210	4,030	1,160	680	50
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	6,620	—	—	—	—	6,580	—	—	—	70	6,500	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	6,400	5,520	—	4,960	560	870	160	—	20	430	220	30	—
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	6,110	5,690	5,440	—	250	420	350	—	—	60	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	6,090	4,170	670	180	3,310	1,920	910	60	30	270	30	60	570
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	6,020	20	—	—	—	6,010	370	20	—	50	350	5,200	—
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	5,930	5,040	270	4,630	140	890	260	—	—	510	30	60	—
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	5,860	—	—	—	—	5,860	170	—	—	—	5,690	—	—
Healthcare support workers, all other	5,760	—	—	—	—	5,750	—	—	30	130	5,560	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	5,510	2,040	400	200	1,440	3,470	3,150	20	—	260	—	—	—

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health

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

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

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

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

TABLE 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry sector, 2010

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 private industry [933,200 cases]	100.0	14.4	10.9	17.9	11.8	11.2	6.4	27.5	8
Gender:									
Male	100.0	13.9	10.0	17.6	11.6	11.4	6.9	28.6	9
Female	100.0	15.2	12.3	18.4	12.0	10.7	5.8	25.6	7
Age:									
16 - 19	100.0	20.3	17.8	22.9	10.5	11.6	4.2	12.7	4
20 - 24	100.0	19.3	14.2	21.6	13.1	10.3	5.2	16.2	5
25 - 34	100.0	16.3	12.4	19.1	12.0	11.1	5.9	23.1	6
35 - 44	100.0	13.4	10.7	18.1	11.3	11.3	6.3	28.9	8
45 - 54	100.0	12.7	9.5	16.8	11.7	11.2	6.4	31.6	10
55 - 64	100.0	11.1	8.8	15.4	11.5	11.5	8.2	33.6	13
65 and over	100.0	12.0	7.2	12.5	12.0	12.3	9.3	34.7	15
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	15.5	13.0	20.5	11.7	11.5	5.6	22.1	6
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.5	12.6	18.9	11.8	10.1	6.5	24.6	7
1 - 5 years	100.0	15.7	11.1	18.6	11.6	10.8	5.9	26.3	7
More than 5 years	100.0	12.0	9.4	16.0	12.0	12.0	7.2	31.4	11
Race or ethnic origin:²									
White only	100.0	16.3	11.4	18.3	11.1	11.1	6.6	25.3	7
Black only	100.0	15.5	12.0	20.1	11.3	10.1	5.6	25.5	6
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	14.4	11.0	18.9	12.0	10.9	6.3	26.4	7
Asian only	100.0	16.5	10.6	19.7	13.2	11.2	4.9	23.9	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	100.0	12.1	20.3	18.6	11.0	11.4	5.9	20.3	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	18.1	11.0	21.6	11.9	9.7	4.5	23.3	5
Hispanic or Latino and other race	100.0	4.1	4.1	12.2	18.9	4.1	—	55.4	55
Multi-race	100.0	12.2	6.1	11.0	41.5	8.5	3.7	18.3	7
Not reported	100.0	11.7	10.0	16.4	12.5	11.6	6.6	31.2	10

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

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

TABLE 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected private sector occupation and number of days away from work, 2010

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 private industry [933,200 cases]	100.0	14.4	10.9	17.9	11.8	11.2	6.4	27.5	8
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	14.1	9.2	17.2	12.0	11.5	6.9	29.1	9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	14.2	14.2	21.4	13.7	10.7	5.5	20.3	6
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	8.1	8.1	13.8	12.1	9.6	8.5	39.8	19
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	8.2	7.7	16.5	10.6	10.9	7.4	38.7	17
Retail salespersons	100.0	14.5	9.3	15.7	13.0	10.7	7.5	29.2	9
Production workers, all other	100.0	16.6	10.2	17.3	11.0	11.3	6.2	27.5	8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	11.3	12.7	19.3	11.2	10.1	6.9	28.5	8
Registered nurses	100.0	13.0	13.8	20.2	13.6	12.2	5.9	21.4	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	10.3	12.6	21.5	11.8	11.4	6.0	26.4	7
Construction laborers	100.0	12.2	9.3	15.1	11.5	13.5	6.5	32.0	12
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	15.5	11.1	18.9	11.9	11.6	6.1	25.0	7
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	16.2	10.7	17.3	8.1	11.7	5.7	30.3	9
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	16.2	10.6	17.5	12.9	12.3	6.8	23.9	7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	16.3	12.7	18.3	14.0	12.4	5.3	21.1	7
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	100.0	16.0	8.8	18.2	10.1	13.5	6.8	26.5	8
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	24.0	11.1	19.0	9.3	8.6	9.5	18.6	4
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	14.8	12.8	24.8	8.3	7.2	4.1	28.3	5
Cashiers	100.0	13.7	13.0	18.7	13.2	10.1	5.0	26.3	7
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	17.8	16.1	18.9	11.3	9.4	5.2	21.3	5
Carpenters	100.0	10.1	7.5	18.0	13.8	13.2	5.5	31.9	11
Food preparation workers	100.0	16.6	12.2	23.1	17.0	13.6	3.9	13.7	5
Customer service representatives	100.0	13.8	10.3	15.2	9.8	7.6	6.3	36.9	12
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	17.1	11.8	16.8	9.6	14.3	3.4	27.0	8
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	16.7	14.6	17.7	12.9	13.9	5.7	18.5	6
Home health aides	100.0	7.9	8.3	18.5	14.6	11.9	5.8	33.0	11
Driver/sales workers	100.0	11.4	10.4	15.8	14.5	13.4	6.2	28.4	9
Personal and home care aides	100.0	11.2	11.2	24.1	12.7	9.6	6.8	24.4	7
Electricians	100.0	14.4	10.2	12.4	9.9	14.8	6.6	31.3	12
Security guards	100.0	16.5	7.9	18.7	11.0	12.3	5.3	28.3	8
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	100.0	15.7	11.3	17.2	11.8	14.0	5.3	24.8	8
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	8.1	8.6	20.2	10.3	8.4	6.4	37.8	14
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	100.0	15.1	9.7	19.1	16.2	12.1	6.1	21.8	7
Industrial machinery mechanics	100.0	12.6	8.0	14.3	10.8	15.6	5.9	32.7	14
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	100.0	15.6	12.3	15.8	10.5	11.8	5.8	28.2	9
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	100.0	11.6	8.4	9.1	15.0	14.5	11.3	30.0	14
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics ..	100.0	11.4	13.1	19.5	14.8	9.9	3.9	27.3	7
Healthcare support workers, all other	100.0	15.6	14.4	19.4	12.0	9.4	6.8	22.6	6
Industrial truck and tractor operators	100.0	10.9	7.3	19.1	6.0	11.6	7.4	37.9	15

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

the totals.

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

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

TABLE 12. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by major private industry sector and number of days away from work, 2010

Industry	Total cases	Incidence rate for 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 ³ [933,200 cases]	107.7	15.5	11.7	19.3	12.7	12.0	6.9	29.6	8
Goods producing:									
Total goods producing	124.5	17.4	11.9	20.5	13.7	15.1	8.4	37.5	10
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	137.7	14.6	12.9	21.7	17.9	19.0	10.7	40.9	12
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	166.3	20.9	17.4	29.8	25.9	22.3	11.4	38.6	8
Mining	102.1	6.7	7.3	11.7	7.9	14.9	9.8	43.8	24
Construction	149.6	18.9	13.9	24.2	15.6	17.1	9.6	50.3	12
Manufacturing	111.7	17.1	11.0	18.7	12.2	13.7	7.6	31.4	9
Service providing:									
Total service providing	103.3	15.0	11.7	19.0	12.4	11.2	6.5	27.5	7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	137.0	17.7	12.6	22.0	16.7	15.5	9.7	42.8	10
Wholesale trade	110.0	16.2	9.8	18.9	13.4	13.1	7.3	31.3	9
Retail trade	118.4	17.3	13.5	20.8	14.1	12.6	8.1	31.9	8
Transportation and warehousing	232.0	22.0	14.3	30.4	29.5	27.0	17.2	91.6	17
Utilities	103.3	8.3	8.8	17.0	12.9	14.2	10.2	31.8	14
Information	77.1	9.1	6.7	12.9	9.5	8.6	4.2	26.3	11
Financial activities	40.2	6.0	4.1	7.5	3.5	3.6	2.4	13.0	9
Real estate and rental and leasing	100.8	13.5	9.6	21.1	10.2	9.1	5.9	31.3	9
Professional and business services	58.0	8.3	7.1	11.8	6.2	6.1	3.6	14.8	7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	26.5	5.1	3.5	5.3	3.4	2.7	1.1	5.5	5
Management of companies and enterprises	40.8	4.5	2.7	8.2	5.7	7.3	2.1	10.3	10
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	112.5	14.8	14.3	23.0	10.8	11.0	8.1	30.5	7
Education and health services	130.6	20.5	17.6	26.7	16.6	14.3	7.2	27.7	6
Educational services	61.5	10.5	8.3	11.6	8.2	7.2	2.9	12.8	6
Health care and social assistance	139.9	21.9	18.8	28.7	17.7	15.3	7.8	29.7	6
Leisure and hospitality	106.6	17.8	14.4	20.8	13.4	11.8	5.6	22.8	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	128.3	19.9	18.2	24.8	15.7	14.4	8.1	27.1	6
Accommodation and food services	103.0	17.4	13.8	20.1	13.0	11.4	5.1	22.1	6
Other services	94.2	16.1	10.6	18.5	9.1	6.8	8.7	24.3	7

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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.

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

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

TABLE 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and major private industry sector, 2010

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	933,200	223,020	20,930	74,950	127,140	710,170	284,630	19,330	27,480	75,890	186,830	88,740	27,260
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	29,880	7,370	880	620	5,870	22,510	11,290	560	140	1,660	6,500	2,130	230
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	90,350	24,750	2,270	6,410	16,070	65,600	30,010	2,050	1,300	6,470	19,580	4,930	1,270
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	263,850	66,940	5,910	26,210	34,810	196,910	78,640	6,260	8,040	21,990	51,510	21,790	8,680
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	212,770	51,960	5,310	20,340	26,310	160,810	64,510	5,520	6,030	17,440	40,030	19,340	7,940
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	105,910	17,230	2,020	3,170	12,040	88,680	36,230	1,900	2,160	7,390	25,130	13,430	2,440
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	57,650	9,830	750	600	8,490	47,810	18,520	1,070	490	4,100	13,390	9,820	430
Not reported	172,790	44,950	3,790	17,610	23,550	127,840	45,450	1,990	9,310	16,830	30,690	17,300	6,270
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	7,760	1,280	90	190	1,000	6,480	1,800	290	330	870	2,600	520	70
Less than 1 hour	76,850	16,040	1,030	5,120	9,880	60,810	24,350	1,830	2,140	5,790	17,750	7,250	1,700
1 hour to less than 2 hours	89,750	19,020	1,410	5,410	12,210	70,730	29,140	1,680	2,010	7,060	19,400	9,030	2,400
2 hours to less than 4 hours	187,630	44,020	3,400	15,250	25,370	143,610	60,200	4,090	4,080	13,110	36,580	19,730	5,810
4 hours to less than 6 hours	153,520	33,490	2,060	10,780	20,650	120,030	47,250	3,450	3,520	13,080	32,570	16,170	3,990
6 hours to less than 8 hours	129,500	34,390	2,550	12,680	19,160	95,110	37,050	3,540	3,050	11,410	25,400	10,740	3,920
8 hours to less than 10 hours	65,860	19,020	2,180	6,170	10,670	46,840	20,040	1,520	2,030	5,170	11,140	4,380	2,570
10 hours to less than 12 hours	17,700	5,120	750	1,130	3,240	12,570	5,310	470	220	1,040	4,480	850	210
12 hours to less than 16 hours	7,020	950	170	200	580	6,070	2,960	150	30	410	1,950	470	90
More than 16 hours	610	40	—	20	20	570	270	—	—	—	220	50	—
Not reported	197,010	49,650	7,290	18,000	24,360	147,360	56,270	2,290	10,060	17,950	34,740	19,550	6,500
Day of week:													
Sunday	60,340	6,940	1,360	1,150	4,430	53,400	20,110	770	870	3,460	15,640	10,670	1,890
Monday	168,410	45,530	3,990	15,030	26,500	122,890	49,450	3,480	5,960	13,720	31,370	13,090	5,810
Tuesday	166,360	43,390	3,520	14,600	25,270	122,970	50,960	3,810	5,320	14,220	33,460	11,710	3,490
Wednesday	162,140	41,960	3,450	14,120	24,400	120,170	46,510	3,480	4,060	15,560	32,700	12,780	5,090
Thursday	157,380	38,620	3,700	13,340	21,580	118,770	48,240	3,600	4,680	13,590	30,450	13,570	4,650
Friday	144,100	35,780	3,200	14,140	18,440	108,320	44,720	2,580	4,290	10,910	26,490	14,890	4,450
Saturday	74,460	10,800	1,700	2,580	6,530	63,660	24,640	1,630	2,300	4,440	16,730	12,030	1,880

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational

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

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

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

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

TABLE 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected injury or illness characteristics and gender and age of worker, private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Characteristic	Total incidence rate	Gender		Age						
		Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Total private, state and local government sectors [1,191,100 cases]	117.9	127.6	105.7	116.9	114.1	106.3	118.4	129.8	120.1	104.3
Musculoskeletal disorders³	34.3	36.9	31.2	21.6	29.9	32.6	37.8	39.1	31.9	18.3
Nature of injury or illness:										
Sprains, strains, tears	46.9	50.3	42.6	34.4	41.0	44.0	51.0	53.3	45.1	27.0
Fractures	8.5	9.2	7.5	7.5	5.6	6.2	6.8	9.5	12.6	18.4
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9.1	12.7	4.7	21.3	14.7	9.8	7.9	8.4	6.9	6.4
Cuts, lacerations	8.0	11.2	4.2	18.8	13.0	8.6	6.9	7.4	6.2	6.1
Punctures	1.1	1.6	.5	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	.8	.4
Amputations .....	.5	.9	.1	1.3	.6	.5	.5	.7	.4	.3
Bruises, contusions	9.9	8.9	11.2	12.1	10.6	8.8	9.6	10.0	11.6	10.9
Heat burns, scalds	1.6	1.7	1.5	5.8	3.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	.9	.5
Chemical burns .....	.5	.6	.3	.7	.8	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.0	.6	1.4	—	.2	.7	1.0	1.5	1.3	.4
Tendonitis .....	.5	.3	.7	.3	.4	.3	.6	.6	.4	.1
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.7	3.7	4.4	5.1	7.0	7.4	8.3
With fractures, burns, and other injuries .....	.9	1.1	.7	.9	.4	.7	.7	.9	1.8	1.5
With sprains and bruises	2.2	1.6	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.3
Soreness, pain, including back	13.3	13.3	13.3	8.5	11.6	11.6	14.5	15.0	13.2	11.6
Back pain only	4.0	4.4	3.6	1.9	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.0	2.6
All other natures	20.4	23.3	16.4	20.5	20.8	17.7	19.6	22.1	20.1	20.2
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
Contact with objects and equipment	28.1	35.7	18.8	46.5	38.4	29.1	26.9	27.2	23.9	18.0
Struck by object	13.7	17.2	9.5	22.2	21.4	14.7	12.8	12.9	10.5	8.9
Struck against object	8.2	10.0	6.1	13.0	9.5	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.5	5.3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4.5	6.2	2.4	9.6	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.1
Fall to lower level	7.3	8.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.2	6.9	9.0	9.1	11.0
Fall on same level	18.0	13.7	23.6	16.4	11.0	11.4	14.5	22.0	28.0	36.4
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.1	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.2	2.0
Overexertion	27.0	29.5	24.0	18.6	25.5	26.0	29.6	30.4	24.1	14.3
Overexertion in lifting	13.2	15.1	11.0	9.0	13.5	12.8	14.5	14.9	11.1	6.5
Repetitive motion	3.5	2.6	4.6	1.1	1.8	2.8	3.6	4.5	4.1	1.4
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5.2	5.8	4.5	10.9	8.5	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.6	3.8
Transportation incidents	5.5	6.8	3.8	5.4	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.2	4.4	4.5
Highway accident	3.6	4.2	2.8	1.8	2.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	2.7	3.2
Fires and explosions .....	.3	.5	—	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	—
Assaults and violent acts	4.9	4.1	5.8	2.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.2	3.8	2.2
By person(s)	4.0	3.4	4.8	1.0	3.6	4.9	4.8	3.7	3.3	1.7
By animal .....	.7	.6	.8	1.2	2.0	.8	.7	.4	.4	.3
All other events	14.2	16.2	11.3	7.7	9.6	11.8	15.8	16.4	14.9	10.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected injury or illness characteristics and gender and age of worker, private industry, state government, and local government, 2010 — Continued

Characteristic	Total incidence rate	Gender		Age						
		Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	7.6	8.8	6.0	8.8	9.9	7.9	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4
Eye(s)	2.5	3.5	1.2	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.8
Neck, including throat	1.7	1.6	1.7	.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.5
Trunk	38.2	42.9	32.5	25.1	32.7	35.0	40.6	43.6	38.1	30.8
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	8.6	9.7	7.3	5.7	5.1	6.3	8.3	11.4	10.4	9.4
Back, including spine, spinal cord	22.5	24.4	20.2	15.2	22.1	23.6	25.4	23.9	18.3	11.7
Upper extremities	25.1	28.3	21.2	42.2	31.7	24.2	24.3	25.2	22.4	19.2
Arm(s)	5.3	5.9	4.5	7.8	4.6	4.2	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.9
Wrist(s)	4.7	3.8	5.7	3.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	5.7	4.9	5.0
Hand(s), except finger(s)	4.8	5.7	3.7	9.9	9.1	5.0	4.1	4.5	3.0	2.2
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	8.7	11.3	5.5	18.8	12.6	9.5	8.1	7.9	7.1	4.6
Lower extremities	27.1	29.7	24.0	28.3	26.4	23.9	26.8	30.3	29.3	22.4
Knee(s)	10.9	11.7	9.9	7.8	8.0	8.3	11.1	13.2	13.2	9.7
Ankle(s)	6.3	6.5	5.9	7.5	8.0	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.1	3.7
Foot, toe	4.9	5.5	4.1	7.3	6.1	4.6	4.3	5.2	4.9	3.7
Body systems	2.3	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.9
Multiple body parts	15.0	13.2	17.4	7.8	9.1	11.0	14.9	18.2	19.9	17.2
All other parts of body .....	.9	.6	.8	.6	.5	.7	.5	.7	.7	.9
Source of injury or illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.2
Containers	12.8	14.6	10.7	13.1	14.9	12.0	12.6	13.9	12.1	8.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.8	4.2	5.5	6.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.4	5.4	6.1
Machinery	5.8	7.9	3.3	11.9	7.0	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.4	3.0
Parts and materials	8.7	14.0	2.1	7.6	9.5	8.7	9.5	9.4	7.6	4.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	25.5	22.3	29.6	21.4	16.5	17.3	22.2	30.5	37.0	44.7
Handtools	4.9	7.1	2.1	8.4	7.7	5.5	4.3	4.8	3.0	2.5
Vehicles	10.1	12.8	6.7	11.3	9.1	9.4	10.8	11.4	8.7	9.2
Person, injured or ill worker	17.6	19.0	16.0	10.1	12.8	14.7	19.3	21.4	18.8	11.0
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	16.3	17.5	15.0	7.9	11.9	14.0	17.7	19.8	17.6	9.9
Person, other than injured or ill worker	10.4	5.7	16.4	5.3	11.2	12.6	12.4	9.5	7.6	3.7
Health care patient	7.2	2.6	13.0	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.9	6.6	5.1	2.4
All other sources	15.6	18.2	11.9	19.4	19.0	15.2	15.8	15.6	13.1	9.7

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also

included job transfer or restriction.

³ 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.

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

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

TABLE 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected nature of injury or illness, private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Occupation ³	Total incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)								
		Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total private, state and local government sectors [1,191,100 cases] ..	117.9	46.9	8.5	9.1	8.0	1.1	9.9	1.6	0.5	0.5
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	614.6	302.3	11.2	12.2	11.8	–	69.9	–	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	504.3	183.6	26.8	30.7	25.3	5.4	41.0	.8	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	489.4	277.4	12.4	8.1	4.9	3.3	45.3	1.0	.6	–
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	485.1	136.7	27.0	185.9	180.8	5.1	24.8	–	–	–
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	430.4	177.8	27.0	38.6	33.2	5.4	46.2	2.0	1.2	2.6
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	416.0	249.6	13.9	2.2	1.9	–	9.8	2.1	–	–
Food servers, nonrestaurant	404.2	118.0	58.3	60.2	59.5	–	37.7	24.5	2.5	–
Fire fighters	400.9	219.4	15.5	13.0	11.4	1.6	10.9	8.4	–	–
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	384.2	177.1	21.7	17.5	17.1	.4	27.6	.9	1.7	.3
Highway maintenance workers	383.9	190.6	17.5	14.0	13.4	–	29.3	5.7	–	–
Correctional officers and jailers	383.5	148.4	11.1	9.1	7.0	2.0	47.6	2.0	.9	.9
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	340.5	149.7	14.7	15.5	13.2	2.3	42.6	4.3	4.3	–
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	319.2	197.4	18.2	8.2	6.3	1.9	19.7	–	–	–
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	318.5	148.8	32.5	9.8	9.1	.7	24.4	.4	.8	1.5
Construction laborers	316.6	115.8	29.4	43.0	32.5	10.5	20.5	6.1	3.5	4.0
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	316.5	120.4	19.7	26.1	23.2	2.9	26.7	1.1	3.0	.7
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	311.4	166.4	11.3	23.6	21.7	2.0	14.1	–	–	–
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	304.1	94.8	22.8	28.0	25.0	3.0	16.5	20.6	–	2.1
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	293.0	114.6	21.8	21.5	17.8	3.7	38.2	3.3	2.6	1.5
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	280.4	106.9	17.1	27.1	25.4	1.8	13.6	3.2	1.6	–
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	264.9	81.0	13.4	36.4	35.2	1.2	23.4	31.0	1.4	.9
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	259.3	124.4	22.4	15.5	15.0	–	7.7	–	–	–
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	253.9	108.6	6.9	3.8	3.8	–	13.3	–	–	–
Industrial machinery mechanics	246.7	83.9	21.0	32.9	27.9	5.0	13.7	7.3	1.5	5.1
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	245.3	115.8	15.0	13.2	12.8	–	17.5	–	1.9	–
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	237.6	89.9	8.1	26.0	23.5	2.4	19.3	3.4	1.1	2.8
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	230.6	85.9	15.6	28.7	24.0	4.6	10.3	1.1	.6	4.0
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	228.5	109.3	19.1	13.5	11.4	2.1	10.1	2.9	.6	–
Driver/sales workers	220.2	115.4	10.9	11.9	10.3	1.6	16.7	–	–	–
Carpenters	219.5	71.1	24.4	35.8	23.4	12.4	9.0	–	2.4	3.0
Painters, construction and maintenance	215.7	75.6	19.2	35.9	34.1	1.8	8.1	–	1.1	2.5
Food preparation workers	214.7	59.3	6.6	61.9	60.1	1.8	21.4	31.3	.4	1.3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	213.3	91.7	13.6	25.0	23.3	1.7	12.9	2.2	1.3	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected nature of injury or illness, private industry, state government, and local government, 2010 — Continued

Occupation ³	Nature of injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)							All other natures ⁵
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Back pain and pain, except back		
			Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total private, state and local government sectors [1,191,100 cases] ..	1.0	0.5	5.7	0.9	2.2	13.3	4.0	20.4
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	1.4	2.8	13.9	1.8	7.3	96.1	44.0	104.8
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	—	1.0	33.3	3.4	10.1	71.5	14.5	115.0
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	.5	1.0	17.3	1.2	10.3	72.4	29.4	53.2
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	—	—	7.4	—	1.5	35.2	14.1	65.0
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	2.1	1.4	12.8	3.0	4.5	46.6	15.3	72.0
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	—	1.1	7.9	—	2.1	68.7	25.0	59.1
Food servers, nonrestaurant	—	—	15.8	—	6.6	46.3	12.4	39.1
Fire fighters	—	1.5	20.8	.9	11.4	41.7	20.6	69.6
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	.8	.2	20.6	2.2	8.5	57.6	24.6	58.3
Highway maintenance workers	3.8	—	21.2	3.9	12.4	46.4	13.9	54.5
Correctional officers and jailers .....	.7	—	21.9	.7	12.0	56.1	6.6	84.6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	2.3	1.0	18.1	1.2	12.3	43.1	12.3	44.8
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	—	1.1	14.6	3.3	4.0	16.6	4.8	41.6
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	1.0	.8	17.4	4.9	5.1	30.6	10.7	50.6
Construction laborers	2.9	—	11.2	2.6	3.2	25.9	6.9	54.1
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	1.1	1.1	11.5	2.7	4.0	36.9	13.0	68.3
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	1.2	1.5	18.2	1.2	5.8	25.3	9.9	49.8
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	3.4	1.1	9.4	1.4	1.7	19.4	3.8	85.6
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	3.2	—	6.2	2.8	—	26.2	5.9	53.8
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers .....	.9	—	20.6	2.1	2.0	26.5	6.2	61.9
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	5.5	—	7.5	—	3.9	27.6	8.1	36.7
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	4.3	—	9.0	3.6	1.7	17.6	4.6	55.0
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	—	—	11.1	1.4	3.3	81.4	12.8	28.6
Industrial machinery mechanics	2.3	—	13.9	4.4	1.4	16.2	4.6	48.6
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	—	2.7	8.0	3.6	2.7	29.4	7.4	41.3
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	1.7	—	10.2	.9	2.9	23.7	7.9	51.3
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	—	.3	3.4	.3	.9	30.3	9.0	50.5
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	—	—	11.8	1.8	—	24.3	11.9	36.7
Driver/sales workers .....	.5	—	5.4	1.8	1.0	31.5	18.6	27.3
Carpenters .....	.4	—	13.0	1.3	.7	23.8	5.0	36.4
Painters, construction and maintenance	4.2	—	16.5	12.2	1.6	23.7	4.5	28.2
Food preparation workers	1.1	1.6	3.1	.6	1.3	13.5	2.4	13.1
Maintenance and repair workers, general	1.3	.2	7.0	1.2	2.6	20.0	6.0	36.1

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

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

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains,

tears = 021; Fractures = 012; Cuts, lacerations, punctures = 034, 037; Cuts, lacerations = 034; Punctures = 037; Bruises, contusions = 043; Heat burns = 053; Chemical burns = 051; Amputations = 031; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 1241; Tendonitis = 1733; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 080-089; With fractures, burns, and other injuries = 083, 084; With sprains and bruises = 082; Back pain and pain, except back, Total = 0972, 0973; Back pain, hurt back only = 0972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

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

TABLE 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Occupation ³	Total incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total private, state and local government sectors [1,191,100 cases] ..	117.9	28.1	13.7	8.2	4.5	7.3	18.0	3.8	27.0	13.2
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	614.6	87.3	23.3	37.4	6.0	13.9	61.1	13.2	79.9	16.7
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	504.3	64.3	21.2	32.4	4.3	16.6	51.0	11.6	44.5	17.5
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	489.4	57.8	24.4	19.8	11.5	6.4	80.4	14.7	238.6	83.5
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	485.1	253.5	36.8	194.2	17.0	9.9	36.0	12.9	73.9	56.0
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	430.4	140.7	75.9	33.7	24.3	18.8	38.7	11.2	135.6	79.7
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	416.0	34.0	11.4	14.7	6.8	11.2	19.5	12.7	234.0	157.1
Food servers, nonrestaurant	404.2	122.7	57.4	33.6	12.6	28.7	99.5	12.8	70.0	37.7
Fire fighters	400.9	49.1	19.8	18.1	7.4	29.8	22.3	14.5	132.3	68.9
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	384.2	77.6	34.1	27.3	9.5	28.2	47.2	11.6	105.4	48.0
Highway maintenance workers	383.9	91.7	55.6	16.9	10.0	29.0	62.7	17.7	85.0	37.7
Correctional officers and jailers	383.5	55.5	21.2	23.4	4.1	22.3	55.4	15.0	42.0	10.9
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	340.5	73.4	28.1	34.9	7.9	17.6	75.0	15.8	81.1	35.6
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	319.2	47.6	28.2	11.0	2.8	34.4	44.5	21.9	73.4	26.2
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	318.5	59.9	24.3	17.2	15.3	33.7	49.0	10.4	73.3	24.6
Construction laborers	316.6	118.2	61.3	26.2	20.2	25.7	24.8	10.6	66.0	34.5
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	316.5	70.8	39.7	21.0	6.4	20.2	52.7	11.3	82.1	41.2
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	311.4	56.8	33.5	17.8	1.2	31.5	37.4	13.1	64.0	23.5
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	304.1	129.4	71.7	25.0	17.5	13.3	23.6	3.3	58.3	27.3
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	293.0	93.7	60.3	11.3	10.7	23.3	27.2	8.7	72.5	32.2
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	280.4	77.2	36.3	27.5	4.4	53.0	15.1	17.8	57.0	31.1
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	264.9	84.9	47.9	30.9	5.3	5.0	42.3	10.0	48.5	33.7
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	259.3	45.7	21.9	10.6	11.6	19.4	24.4	6.1	64.8	16.5
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	253.9	17.3	8.4	7.5	1.2	8.4	47.6	8.2	62.2	16.8
Industrial machinery mechanics	246.7	99.1	36.7	22.0	35.1	14.7	16.3	6.2	49.1	19.3
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	245.3	64.0	21.5	35.2	5.2	20.3	29.5	19.3	65.2	33.4
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	237.6	95.3	54.2	21.7	7.8	11.4	16.7	4.8	43.9	20.4
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	230.6	75.3	42.1	14.8	11.2	12.7	24.9	13.0	41.1	19.7
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	228.5	59.5	22.6	22.0	10.3	27.0	13.1	12.1	67.0	29.2
Driver/sales workers	220.2	34.0	16.8	10.2	5.4	10.8	26.8	8.2	84.2	52.0
Carpenters	219.5	72.6	42.9	16.2	9.2	31.7	25.0	8.6	44.3	25.9
Painters, construction and maintenance	215.7	71.2	38.8	21.6	7.6	29.3	27.9	3.9	36.2	25.3
Food preparation workers	214.7	78.8	50.0	18.9	8.6	5.2	39.0	4.5	34.4	20.7
Maintenance and repair workers, general	213.3	63.2	34.5	14.0	10.8	18.4	18.6	5.6	53.5	25.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, state government, and local government, 2010 — Continued

Occupation ³	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴ (incidence rate)									All other events ⁵
	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts			All other assaults	
			Total	Highway accident		Total	By person	Assaults by animal		
Total private, state and local government sectors [1,191,100 cases] ..	3.5	5.2	5.5	3.6	0.3	4.9	4.0	0.9	0.7	14.2
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	10.8	17.3	221.3	197.5	—	12.8	11.9	—	—	96.9
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3.0	21.0	89.4	72.1	.4	92.1	74.7	17.4	9.2	110.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	3.8	9.9	2.2	1.6	—	39.2	37.7	1.4	.6	36.4
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	5.1	9.4	22.0	8.0	—	3.5	—	2.8	2.8	58.8
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.1	13.9	16.4	3.6	.2	1.6	.5	1.1	1.0	43.1
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	3.7	9.8	33.0	29.6	—	9.2	9.0	—	—	46.9
Food servers, nonrestaurant	4.5	32.4	3.3	—	—	4.1	3.9	—	—	26.2
Fire fighters	6.2	19.3	7.1	4.7	27.4	2.0	1.8	—	—	91.1
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.9	4.8	38.1	31.3	.9	4.8	1.6	3.1	3.1	57.7
Highway maintenance workers	9.7	14.0	22.1	14.1	—	—	—	—	—	51.3
Correctional officers and jailers	3.1	22.1	8.2	6.7	.7	94.0	91.0	3.0	.4	65.2
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.3	17.7	3.2	2.3	—	1.9	1.2	.6	.6	44.5
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	6.4	8.7	15.3	12.9	—	6.4	1.1	5.3	5.3	59.7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	3.2	8.4	43.1	31.0	—	.9	.7	.3	.3	36.4
Construction laborers	9.0	18.6	11.8	4.0	—	1.2	.2	1.0	.8	30.5
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	4.9	15.7	11.3	2.5	.4	2.8	.8	2.0	2.0	44.3
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	6.2	11.9	22.5	17.3	—	5.1	—	4.2	4.2	62.9
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	7.3	29.7	2.5	—	11.0	—	—	—	—	25.3
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	9.4	9.5	7.8	5.0	2.5	—	—	—	—	38.1
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	4.3	18.3	13.7	12.6	—	1.5	—	1.4	1.4	22.2
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	11.5	38.1	1.9	—	.8	1.1	.8	—	—	20.9
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	18.9	23.4	13.9	10.9	—	2.9	—	2.9	2.9	38.9
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	—	7.5	77.3	65.0	—	4.7	3.4	1.3	—	20.3
Industrial machinery mechanics	5.4	13.9	4.0	2.8	1.3	—	—	—	—	36.6
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	2.2	14.2	8.6	7.5	—	1.3	—	—	—	20.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	5.8	15.0	5.9	3.0	1.2	—	—	—	—	37.5
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	2.3	11.7	13.8	6.7	—	2.1	.3	1.8	1.8	33.6
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	9.0	5.6	2.7	2.5	1.9	.8	—	—	—	29.9
Driver/sales workers	2.6	.6	24.8	21.0	—	7.2	6.5	.7	.7	20.8
Carpenters	2.2	5.4	5.7	5.2	—	.4	—	.4	.4	23.7
Painters, construction and maintenance	9.5	13.5	1.8	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	22.3
Food preparation workers	5.7	34.0	—	—	—	.5	.5	—	—	12.4
Maintenance and repair workers, general	6.3	10.1	5.9	3.8	.3	.9	.5	.4	.4	30.5

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

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

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Event codes: Contact with objects, Total = 00-09; Fall to lower level = 110-119; Fall on same level = 130-139; Slips or trips without fall = 215; Overexertion, Total = 220-229; Repetitive motion = 230-239; Exposure to harmful substances or environments = 30-39; Transportation incidents = 40-49; Fires and explosions = 50-52; Assaults and violent acts, Total = 60-63; All other events = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

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

TABLE 17. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected nature of injury or illness by selected event or exposure and part of body in private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Characteristic	Sprains, strains, tears			Bruises, contusions			Fractures			Soreness, pain, (except back)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	474,000	46.9	10	100,380	9.9	4	85,480	8.5	28	93,150	9.2	8
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:												
Contact with objects and equipment	35,640	3.5	10	47,040	4.7	3	27,970	2.8	15	17,570	1.7	5
Struck by object	12,380	1.2	11	25,580	2.5	3	14,200	1.4	14	9,070	.9	4
Struck against object	16,060	1.6	10	14,470	1.4	4	6,130	.6	20	6,170	.6	5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4,690	.5	6	6,090	.6	3	7,050	.7	15	1,600	.2	5
Fall to lower level	21,110	2.1	11	8,890	.9	6	14,180	1.4	43	5,650	.6	8
Fall on same level	53,600	5.3	9	27,860	2.8	5	30,560	3.0	30	16,510	1.6	5
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	30,590	3.0	8	—	—	—	880	.1	20	3,260	.3	8
Overexertion	203,850	20.2	10	100	—	10	600	.1	20	19,400	1.9	18
Overexertion in lifting	99,250	9.8	9	40	—	10	180	—	19	7,840	.8	21
Repetitive motion	10,990	1.1	24	—	—	—	30	—	57	5,600	.6	24
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	.1	2
Transportation incidents	17,860	1.8	7	6,490	.6	5	4,280	.4	45	4,780	.5	6
Highway accident	13,860	1.4	7	3,470	.3	7	1,930	.2	37	3,530	.3	6
Fires and explosions	990	.1	22	40	—	10	80	—	30	70	—	5
Assaults and violent acts	11,700	1.2	9	7,430	.7	4	2,320	.2	16	5,420	.5	7
By person(s)	11,060	1.1	9	7,030	.7	4	1,740	.2	18	4,990	.5	7
By animal	170	—	14	240	—	4	400	—	7	140	—	3
All other events	87,670	8.7	10	2,510	.2	6	4,590	.5	30	14,340	1.4	11
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:												
Head	260	—	5	11,300	1.1	2	3,320	.3	7	5,510	.5	2
Eye(s)	40	—	14	1,330	.1	2	—	—	—	1,240	.1	2
Neck, including throat	11,840	1.2	8	330	—	5	450	—	65	2,490	.2	6
Trunk	246,310	24.4	9	17,780	1.8	5	10,850	1.1	30	20,530	2.0	11
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	58,080	5.7	21	3,170	.3	11	2,840	.3	32	12,350	1.2	18
Back, including spine, spinal cord	168,800	16.7	7	5,190	.5	4	1,710	.2	29	—	—	—
Upper extremities	45,720	4.5	10	18,950	1.9	4	32,960	3.3	18	18,740	1.9	9
Arm(s)	15,330	1.5	15	5,690	.6	4	8,530	.8	28	6,040	.6	9
Wrist(s)	15,450	1.5	8	1,710	.2	5	9,260	.9	30	4,220	.4	14
Hand(s), except finger(s)	4,750	.5	7	5,830	.6	3	3,630	.4	10	3,290	.3	8
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	5,770	.6	7	4,220	.4	4	10,830	1.1	8	2,830	.3	10
Lower extremities	123,760	12.2	10	35,270	3.5	4	35,100	3.5	39	27,660	2.7	10
Knee(s)	60,060	5.9	18	14,500	1.4	6	2,990	.3	48	15,920	1.6	14
Ankle(s)	41,610	4.1	5	2,800	.3	4	11,600	1.1	50	2,720	.3	8
Foot, toe	7,670	.8	7	10,640	1.1	3	13,750	1.4	20	3,920	.4	5
Multiple body parts	44,710	4.4	13	16,420	1.6	6	2,640	.3	45	17,970	1.8	8
All other parts of body	1,410	.1	22	340	—	7	180	—	40	250	—	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 Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of

absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

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

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

TABLE 18. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected detailed occupation and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ in private industry, state government, and local government, 2010

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)											
	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{5,6,7}			State government ^{5,6,7}			Local government ^{5,6,7}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	346,400	34.3	11	284,340	32.8	11	16,560	41.7	13	45,500	43.6	11
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	27,020	249.4	6	23,540	237.2	6	1,120	348.7	12	2,360	361.7	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	23,420	154.9	13	22,510	151.3	13	230	261.2	7	680	228.5	9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners ..	14,680	100.2	12	7,170	66.5	9	1,050	159.1	12	6,460	212.0	14
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11,970	86.8	21	11,380	82.8	21	50	—	11	540	307.8	12
Registered nurses	10,900	53.8	7	9,260	53.7	6	680	57.2	10	960	49.5	10
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9,150	124.7	20	9,010	123.0	20	30	—	9	110	156.8	10
Retail salespersons	8,750	30.3	12	8,730	29.9	12	20	32.1	126	—	—	—
Production workers, all other	7,860	—	14	7,340	—	14	50	—	1	460	—	16
Maintenance and repair workers, general	7,190	69.6	9	5,410	63.0	8	430	101.1	9	1,350	104.9	19
Stock clerks and order fillers	6,850	53.3	10	6,670	52.2	10	60	66.7	29	120	93.9	5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6,750	109.7	12	6,210	104.5	12	130	204.3	15	400	213.9	7
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	5,730	52.0	14	5,730	51.6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	5,330	85.0	16	4,570	75.9	18	180	572.3	20	570	230.8	7
Fire fighters	4,890	155.4	10	—	—	—	100	133.6	17	4,780	179.8	10
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	4,780	237.9	6	3,410	263.2	7	—	—	—	1,360	208.4	4
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	4,640	—	15	4,640	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	3,730	64.5	11	—	—	—	390	52.9	8	3,330	73.5	11
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3,700	70.4	11	2,940	57.8	14	490	1,019.8	11	270	168.5	4
Cashiers	3,690	17.8	9	3,560	17.2	9	100	168.1	24	30	13.5	2
Personal and home care aides	3,420	71.6	9	3,260	68.4	8	30	53.1	7	140	237.9	24
Driver/sales workers	3,270	93.4	13	3,270	92.0	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health aides	3,240	43.8	18	3,110	43.1	18	100	58.5	37	30	36.8	11
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	3,200	49.4	6	2,010	35.8	5	300	196.2	23	900	124.0	10
Customer service representatives	2,890	16.8	20	2,690	16.0	21	30	16.8	19	170	47.9	20
Carpenters	2,820	55.5	8	2,500	50.0	7	80	217.0	6	240	251.4	41
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	2,790	88.8	25	2,510	83.7	26	90	220.7	34	180	153.3	9
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	2,770	48.6	8	2,270	44.7	8	260	106.2	18	230	59.2	5
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	2,740	15.5	15	2,650	15.6	15	—	—	—	80	10.3	75
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	2,370	52.6	14	2,110	50.8	14	30	28.9	30	230	84.1	5
Correctional officers and jailers	2,350	57.9	23	90	40.9	18	1,760	68.8	24	500	38.1	21
Electricians	2,230	49.1	12	1,920	44.1	12	70	108.9	15	230	154.0	42
Food preparation workers	2,180	44.1	7	1,800	40.1	7	120	245.3	26	260	61.8	6
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	2,130	73.5	13	1,900	65.3	10	20	—	43	220	—	42
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	2,100	37.1	10	2,090	36.5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	1,980	96.0	10	1,360	76.7	10	210	623.6	30	410	163.3	7
Transportation workers, all other	1,940	—	22	1,880	—	20	—	—	—	50	—	60
Healthcare support workers, all other	1,850	—	7	1,500	—	7	100	—	7	250	—	5
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	1,800	65.3	8	980	60.5	11	140	139.7	8	690	77.2	5
Packers and packagers, hand	1,790	—	6	1,790	32.3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	1,770	8.7	24	1,350	8.3	30	180	11.4	6	230	10.0	7
Industrial machinery mechanics	1,720	67.2	15	1,630	65.2	17	20	—	73	60	87.8	4
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other	1,700	—	11	1,700	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	1,660	44.9	10	1,560	42.0	11	100	—	5	—	—	—
Teacher assistants	1,650	19.5	5	280	16.1	5	50	17.3	5	1,320	22.8	5
Industrial truck and tractor operators	1,650	35.0	10	1,640	34.8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	1,640	130.5	14	560	92.2	9	260	842.0	12	820	144.9	20
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	1,630	25.2	12	1,540	25.3	12	20	21.0	17	70	20.9	3
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	1,620	96.0	26	1,620	95.2	26	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected detailed occupation and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ in private industry, state government, and local government, 2010 — Continued

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)											
	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{5,6,7}			State government ^{5,6,7}			Local government ^{5,6,7}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	1,580	112.9	19	1,570	112.1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	1,500	—	10	1,490	22.9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychiatric aides	1,460	298.7	21	240	90.6	8	1,180	521.9	23	40	—	143
Highway maintenance workers	1,450	117.8	9	—	—	—	830	244.1	9	610	78.6	8
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	1,380	70.2	15	1,310	70.7	16	50	113.7	7	20	21.2	48
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	1,320	198.8	16	—	—	—	70	182.9	17	1,240	225.3	12
Waiters and waitresses	1,310	9.7	5	1,300	9.5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	1,290	129.4	18	1,270	126.3	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flight attendants	1,280	—	26	1,280	189.1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	1,220	—	15	1,210	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators ..	1,190	38.6	16	360	14.4	17	130	92.7	16	700	162.6	14
Office and administrative support workers, all other	1,180	—	8	750	—	6	200	—	10	230	—	9
Managers, all other	1,170	—	28	1,060	—	52	20	—	5	90	—	4
Health technologists and technicians, all other	1,170	—	7	1,000	—	6	60	—	55	100	—	20
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	1,170	9.1	5	1,170	9.0	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child care workers	1,160	31.0	30	590	20.6	8	440	—	74	130	17.2	3
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	1,150	75.0	10	830	70.2	6	60	75.3	4	260	97.5	21
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	1,150	21.5	8	1,060	20.2	7	—	—	—	80	65.1	8
Food preparation and serving related workers, all other	1,140	—	7	680	—	5	30	—	4	420	—	7
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other	1,120	—	7	900	—	4	20	—	86	210	—	9
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	1,110	27.9	10	980	27.3	8	30	23.7	20	100	35.3	22
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	1,050	8.8	10	890	8.2	10	70	12.5	4	90	14.4	24
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	1,030	99.2	15	860	93.2	15	—	—	—	160	158.0	8
Food servers, nonrestaurant	1,000	81.3	8	740	62.9	8	150	—	7	120	238.1	11
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	1,000	73.2	7	930	70.2	7	—	—	—	70	147.6	23

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 Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) 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.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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